

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2034
issued April 2024**

**Historic building recording of a barn and store
on land at Glebe House, Rectory Road, Stisted,
Essex, CM77 9AL**



**CAT project ref.: 2024/02m
ECC code: SSGH24**

**Historic building recording of a barn on land at
Glebe House, Rectory Road, Stisted, Essex,
CM77 8AL**

March 2024

NGR: TL 79752 25560

Planning ref.: 21/02840/FUL

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**commissioned by Jon Bell
(Design & Conservation Ltd)
on behalf of the landowner**

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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on a barn and attached store on land at Glebe House, Rectory Road, Stisted, Essex.

This report details the recording of a barn and attached store, which, when first constructed, would have been associated with the parish rectory. A handful of features present in the timber-framed building, such as the lap-dovetail joints on the collars, diagonal through-bracing, Baltic timber marks and English bond brickwork, indicate a construction date of mid to late 17th century. The barn has a relatively small footprint, only two bays wide, as well as a single-width doorway on one elevation, suggesting it was used for crop storage rather than crop processing. The adjacent store was probably a small animal shed or tool store.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of an historic building recording carried out on a barn and store at Glebe House, Rectory Road, Stisted, Essex. The recording work was commissioned by Jon Bell (Design & Conservation Ltd) on behalf of the landowner and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) On 6th March 2024. The site is located on at NGR TL 79752 25560 (Fig 1).

A planning application (21/02480/FUL) was submitted to Braintree District Council in September 2021 for the *Proposed conversion of vacant barn to No. dwelling including single storey extension, with associated landscaping, engineering and operational development.*

In response to this application, the ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) recommended to Braintree District Council that a Historic England building recording be made of the structure prior to their conversion (ECC 2024). This recommendation was given as the building is considered a heritage asset. The recommendation was based on the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2023).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2024) and agreed with the HEA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-c),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016)
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2023).

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the outbuilding 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.”

In particular, the record considered 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 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 building detailed in this report comprises a small barn and adjacent store, located in the northern corner of the plot associated with Glebe House in Stisted, Essex. Glebe House is Grade II listed (NHLE No. 1171201, EHER 30216) and was constructed in the early 19th century to replace the former rectory building.

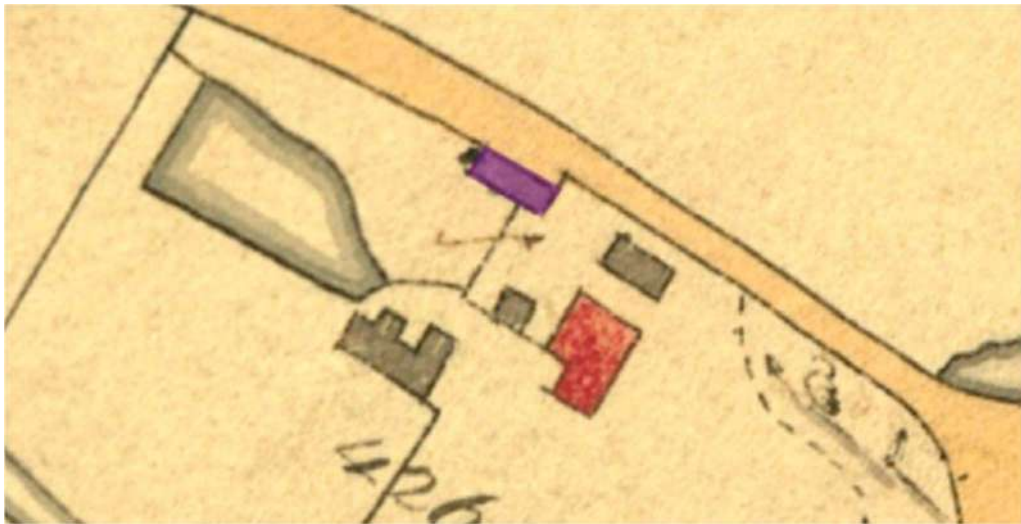
The earliest cartographic evidence of buildings on the site is the Chapman and André map from 1777 (Map 1). A small cluster of buildings are depicted, however the lack of definition in the map makes it impossible to accurately identify if the barn and store are present. On the map the area is identified as a *Parsonage*.

The first clear depiction of the barn and store is on the tithe apportionment map from 1840 (Map 2). The accompanying apportionment records the plot as being owned and occupied by Reverend Charles Forster and being occupied by *Rectory House Buildings & Garden*. The barn and store are presented as a rectangular building with several other outbuildings to the south and the rectory building is shown in red.

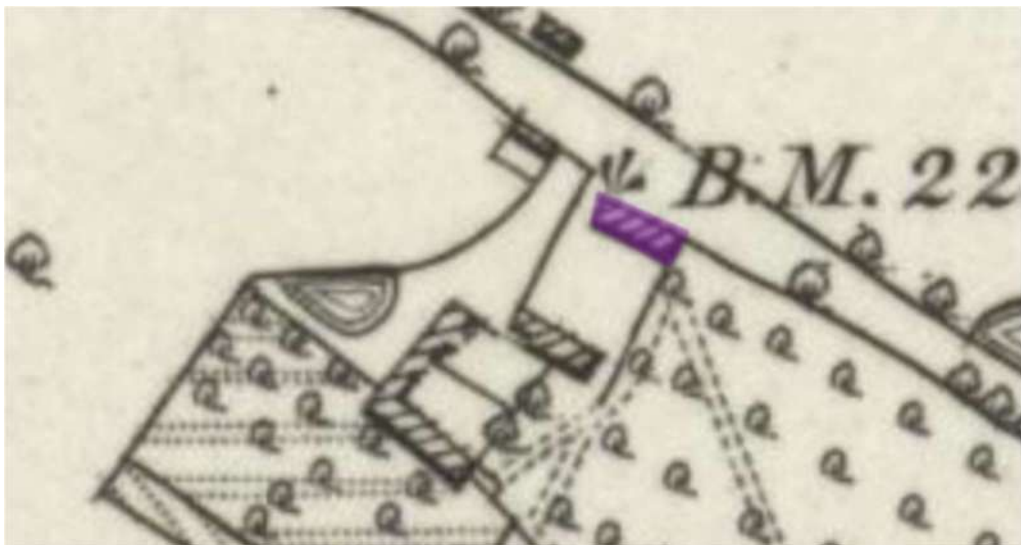
On the first edition 6-inch OS map (Map 3) the barn and store remain unchanged while the rest of the plot has altered. By this point, the rectory building has been demolished and replaced with Glebe House (to the south) and the other outbuildings have either been demolished or extended.



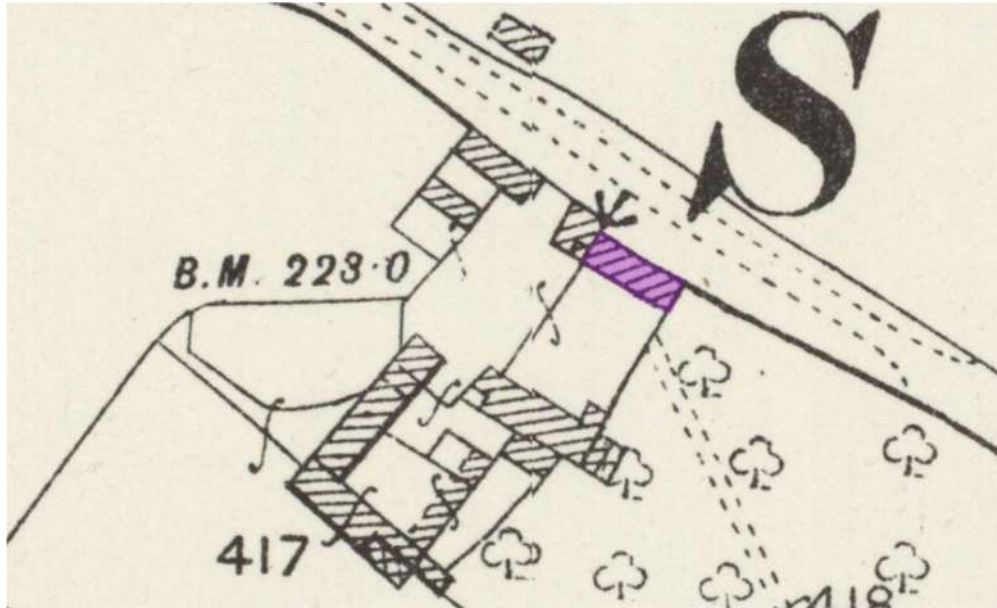
Map 1 Extract of the 1777 Chapman and André map. The area of the building recorded highlighted in purple.



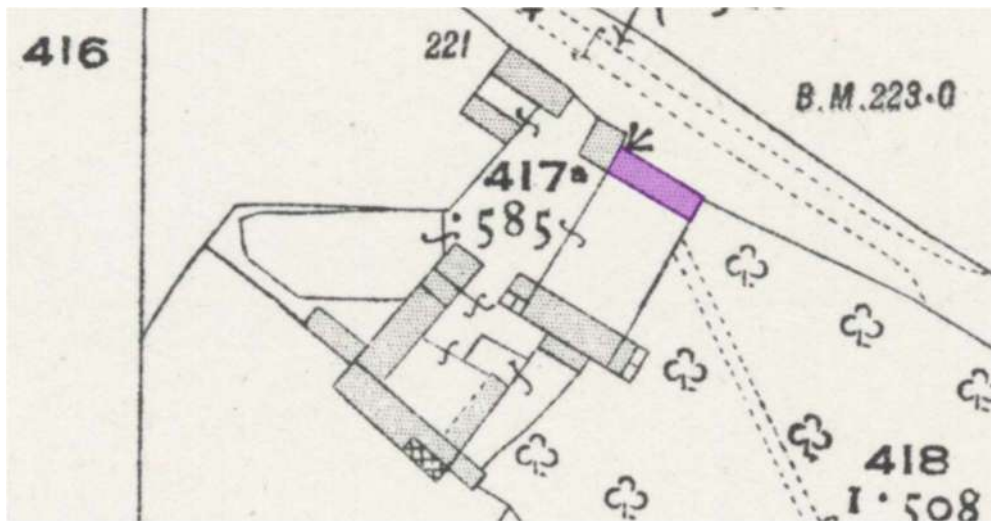
Map 2 Extract of the tithe apportionment map (1840). The building recorded highlighted in purple.



Map 3 Extract of the 1875 6-inch OS map. The building recorded highlighted in purple.



Map 4 Extract of the 1876 25-inch OS map. The building recorded highlighted in purple.

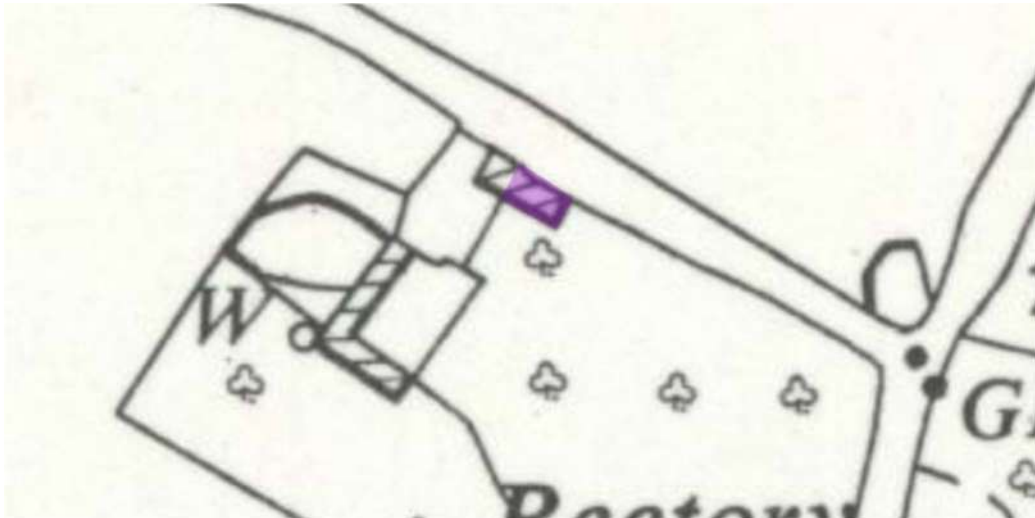


Map 5 Extract of the 1920 25-inch OS map. The building recorded highlighted in purple.

Twenty years later, the 1896 25-inch OS map (Map 4) shows a no longer extant extension to the north-west of the barn. Further additions have been made to the surrounding outbuildings.

The 25-inch OS map surveyed in 1920 (Map 5) shows the site in the same arrangement.

The 1952 National Grid OS map (Map 5) depicts the building in less detail than the 1920 map, but still with the north-western extension. This indicates that the north-western extension was demolished sometime in the last 70 years.



Map 6 Extract of the 1952 National Grid OS map. The building recorded highlighted in purple.

6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-7)

This report details a small rectangular timber-framed barn and adjacent store. The building is on a north-west/south-east alignment and measures 13.41m by 4.75m, covering an area of 63.65m². The building was in a particularly dilapidated state and the surrounding area overgrown with vegetation, limiting the level of recording possible (Photograph 1).



Photograph 1 South-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north north-east.

Exterior

The roofs of the barn and the store are gabled at both ends and clad in asbestos roofing sheets while the exterior of the building is clad with timber weatherboards. The timber-framing is supported on a plinth comprising red bricks (brick dimensions: 225 x 110 x 65mm) laid in English bond, topped with a course of chamfered bricks. Due to differences in the ground level, the plinth on the north-east elevation is more substantial than that of the south-west elevation (Photographs 2 and 3).



Photograph 2 Detail of brick plinth on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing east.



Photograph 3 Detail of brick plinth on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing south.

The south-west elevation (Photograph 1) of the barn has a slightly off-centre doorway flanked by two blocked windows (Photograph 4). Above the doorway, a break in the weatherboarding indicates the doorway was originally the full height of the elevation. A replacement door is present but is hanging off the hinges. On this elevation, the store has one blocked window and a double doorway, within which are the partial remains of a single door (Photograph 5).



Photograph 4 Detail of single door on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north north-east.



Photograph 5 Detail of double doors on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 6 South-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north.

In the centre of the store's south-east elevation is a blocked window (Photograph 6). The rest of the elevation remains featureless. The gable of the barn is clad with diagonal weatherboard on this elevation.

The north-east elevation is severely dilapidated (Photograph 7). The wall of the store has collapsed, which has caused the roof to buckle. From what remains of the store's elevation, it seems to have been largely featureless. The barn's elevation is somewhat more stable, although much of the weatherboard is missing. Damage to south-east end of the barn's plinth has revealed the brick floor inside the barn. A side-halved scarf-joint in the barn's wall-plate has been exposed due to the loss of the weatherboard.



Photograph 7 North-east elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.

On the north-western elevation (Photograph 8), the barn has an inserted and partially blocked livestock opening (Photograph 11). Much of the weatherboard is missing from the barn's gable on this elevation.



Photograph 8 North-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 9 Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing south.

Interior

Barn

The roof of the barn is a modern replacement, which comprises pairs of rafters rising from the wall-plates to meet at a ridge-board at the apex of the roof. There are three small tie-beams, from each of which a pair of inclined struts project. Each tie-beam has a corresponding collar. The inclined struts and collars clasp a purlin on each roof pitch. The north-eastern and south-western wall-plates are also modern replacements. The

floor of the barn is covered with yellow brick pavers (brick dimensions: 200 x 60 x 45mm) laid on edge (Photograph 10). The brick pavers are likely original to the structure.



Photograph 10 Detail of brick floor of barn. Photograph taken facing south.

The frame of the barn (Photograph 11) has a high girding-beam, which is interrupted by the intermediate and corner posts. Diagonal through-bracing is present in both the upper and lower registers of the barn. The frame of the barn is constructed mostly from hand-sawn timbers. The walls of the barn have been clad with horizontal timber-planks on the lower half and laths and horse-hair plaster on the top half.



Photograph 11 Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing north.

The barn has two bays, which would have originally been defined by a central tie-beam, labelled from east to west (Fig 2).

There is a simple side-halved, with squinted abutments, scarf-joint in the sill-beam of both bays, in the north-eastern wall of bay 1 and the south-western wall of bay 2 (photograph 12). Two windows are present in the south-western wall, one in each bay, both are twelve-light casement windows with a timber-frame (photograph 13). Due to the wall coverings, it's not possible to tell if these are replacements or inserted (although most likely later insertions). Both windows have been blocked on the exterior of the barn.



Photograph 12 Detail of scarf-joint in north-east sill-beam of barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 13 Detail of window in south-west wall of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.

There is a door slightly off-centre in the south-western wall, straddling both bays (Photograph 14). A Baltic timber mark is present near the top of north-eastern door post (Photograph 15). Above the Baltic timber mark is an iron pintle (Photograph 16), further evidence the doorway was originally the full height of the barn. A second door is present in the south-eastern wall of bay 1, whilst the opening is original to the barn the door is a replacement. Where the wall-cladding has come away at the base of the south-east wall, brick infill between the studs has been exposed.



Photograph 14 Detail of door in south-west wall of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 15 Detail of Baltic timber mark on door post in south-west wall of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 16 Detail of pintle on post in south-west wall of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.

In the west corner of bay 2, several small lengths of timber have been nailed between the last stud and the corner post, seemingly forming a crude ladder (Photograph 17). The insertion of this ladder suggests that a high loft level may have been present in the barn at some point.



Photograph 17 Detail of exposed laths and ladder in the western corner of barn. Photograph taken facing west.

Store

As in the barn, the roof of the store is a modern replacement, although it does incorporate some reused timbers. It is constructed from pairs of rafters, which rise from the wall-plates to meet at a ridge-board. There is a purlin on each roof pitch, which are clasped by a series of unequally spaced collars. Two of the collars are hand-sawn and

have lap-dovetailed joints at either end (Photograph 19), evidence they are reused as this is a carpentry technique identified in timber-framed buildings of the mid-17th century and later. A Baltic timber mark is present on the north-eastern purlin (Photograph 20), evidence it has been reused. Two tie-beams are present, both of which have two inclined struts projecting from them. A series of nails along some of the collars and rafters with the remains of laths at the south-eastern end of the building suggests that a lath and plaster ceiling used to be present in the store (Photograph 21). The floor of the building was completely obscured by a thick covering of hay.



Photograph 18 Interior of store. Photograph taken facing east.



Photograph 19 Detail of lap-dovetail joint on collar in store. Photograph taken facing north.



Photograph 20 Detail of Baltic timber mark on north-east purlin in roof of store. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 21 Detail of remains of ceiling laths in store. Photograph taken facing east.

The north-eastern wall structure of the store has come away from the rest of the building, causing the roof structure to buckle.

The south-east and part of the south-western walls are clad with laths and horse-hair plaster while the rest of the south-west and the north-western wall are clad with horizontal timber-planks. The wall-cladding obscures the wall-framing of the store, but presumably the framing techniques mirror those used in the barn.

In the southern corner of the store, matching 'III' carpenter's marks have been incised into the wall-plate (Photograph 22). A possible scarf-joint is present in the south-

western wall-plate, but the deterioration in the timber makes it difficult to ascertain what type (Photograph 23).



Photograph 22 Detail of carpenter's marks on wall-plate of store. Photograph taken facing south.



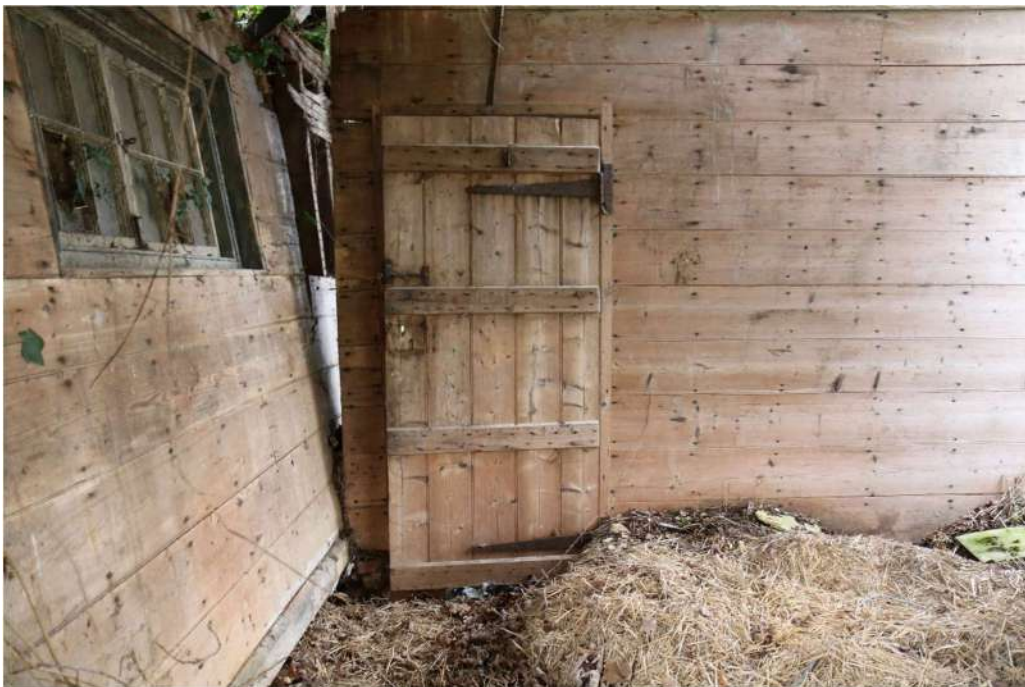
Photograph 23 Detail of possible scarf-joint in south-west wall-plate. Photograph taken facing south-west.

A double doorway is located in the south-western wall. The doorway is original to the building, but empty mortices above a portion of it are evidence it has been widened at some point (Photograph 24).



Photograph 24 Detail of empty mortices in wall-plate above south-western doorway. Photograph taken facing west.

Two windows openings are present in the store, one in the south-eastern wall and the other in the south-western wall, both of which have been blocked on the exterior. A twelve-light timber-framed casement window is present in the south-western opening while the other is empty. A replacement door is situated in the north-eastern wall of the store, which leads through to the barn (Photograph 25).



Photograph 25 Detail of door in north-west wall of store. Photograph taken facing north-west.

7 Discussion

The building recorded at Glebe House comprises a small timber-framed barn and adjacent store, which, when constructed, was associated with the parish rectory. Historically, Rectors were not salaried and instead were in possession of land or property in their parish and were expected to live off the proceeds, known as “The Parson’s Freehold”. The land was generally split into three areas: the rectory (or homestead of the rector), the glebe (areas of land farmed for the rector’s profit) and the tithes (areas which were subject to taxes). In 1855, the rectory is recorded as having 154 acres of glebe (Kelly and Co 1855), which according to the tithe apportionment was largely arable.

Whilst buildings are depicted on the site on the 1777 Chapman and André map, the lack of detail make it impossible to firmly assign the barn and store to any of these buildings. The first concrete cartographic evidence of the building is on the 1840 tithe map. The accompanying apportionment records the owner and occupier of the land to be a Reverend Charles Forster, the same reverend partially responsible for major restoration works at the parish church in the 1840s.

Accurately assigning a date to a timber-framed building can be difficult, especially when many of the most datable features are obscured or have been replaced, as with the building at Glebe House. A few aspects of the building, however, can be used to estimate a construction date.

The wall-framing of the barn (and likely the store, although obscured at the time of recording) uses through-bracing, a carpentry technique not common until after the end of the 16th century (ECC 1979). Two of the reused collars in the replacement roof of the store are hand-sawn and have the remains of a lap-dovetail joint at either end, a technique found in timber-frames in the mid to late 17th century (*ibid*). Although it’s not certain that the collars were salvaged from the original roof of the store, this is the most plausible scenario.

Both scarf-joints identified in the sill-beam of the barn are, unsurprisingly, simple in nature. As the sill-beam is supported on the brick plinth, the joints do not need to be robust as those in supporting timbers (such as a wall-plate). This unfortunately makes it almost impossible to closely date. Both are side-halved, with over-squinted abutments, and short in their halving, generally an indicator of a later date (Hewitt 1980).

Two Baltic timber marks were observed: one in the barn and the other in the store. The importing of timber into Britain began in the 17th century but increased dramatically during the 19th century (Vandenabeele et al. 2016). The small number of marks identified in the building suggests the building was raised whilst import levels were still relatively low.

The use of English bond for the plinth of the building can be helpful in offering a construction date. English bond is generally accepted as the earliest regular form of brick bonding and was popular throughout the 17th century, after which Flemish bond brickwork overtook as the most widely used (Yorke 2011). Using the brickwork, carpentry techniques identified and the Baltic timber marks, a tentative construction of mid to late 17th century can be assigned to the barn and store at Glebe House, although it is likely towards the end of this time frame.

The barn is relatively small in size, only two-bays wide, and unlike a typical threshing barn, which tend to exhibit large opposing double-doors, it has only has a single-width doorway on one elevation. This points to a barn that was used for the storage of crop as opposed to processing. It’s likely that straw (or similar) would have been stacked in high piles on either side of the door, until it was needed for fodder or animal bedding. The crude ladder inserted in the corner of the barn was likely used to access a high loft level, which may have been for either storage or as a means to reach the top of high stacks of crops.

The original function of the store was likely either a small animal shed or tool store. Although in its present form the store has a double doorway, this is an expansion on original smaller doorway. The widening of the doorway was probably to accommodate a cart and use the store as a cart-lodge.

In recent years, both the barn and the store have been adapted for livestock, the walls have been clad to protect the timber-frame from gnawing and the floors covered with hay.

Timber-framed farm buildings are under threat of loss from the historic record due to stark differences in modern day agriculture meaning many buildings have become redundant (Andrew 2022). The structure recorded at Glebe House forms part of England's dwindling stock of historic farm buildings, despite its state of disrepair and basic architectural interest. The barn and store play a small role in the story of a rectory farm, whose profits would have supported the local rector and church and may have even contributed to the restoration of the parish church in the 1840's.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Jon Bell (Design & Conservation Ltd) for commissioning and the landowner for funding the historic building recording. The recording was carried out by Sarah Veasey. Figures are by Sarah Veasey, based on original architect's drawings by Andrew Stevenson Associates. The project was monitored by Teresa O'Connor for Essex County Council.

9 References

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

Andrew, D	2022	<i>Post-medieval Resource Assessment</i> https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/resource-assessments/post-medieval/ accessed on 22/03/2024
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8).
CAT	2023	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording of a barn at Glebe House, Rectory Road, Stisted, Essex, CM77 8AL</i> by S Veasey
CIfA	2020a	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.</i> Published 2014, revised 2020
CIfA	2020b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Published 2014, revised 2020
CIfA	2020c	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures</i>
CIfA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2022.
ECC	1979	<i>The Essex Countryside. Historic Barns: A Planning Appraisal</i>
ECCPS	2024	<i>Specialist Archaeological Advice Letter</i> by T O'Connor
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Hewett, C A	1980	<i>English Historic Carpentry</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>

Historic England	2016	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>
Kelly and Co	1855	<i>Post Office Directory of Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey and Sussex (Part 1: Counties & Localities)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24).</i>
MHCLG	2023	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
Yorke, T	2011	<i>Tracing the History of Houses</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

beam	horizontal members in timber-frames
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	a horizontal timber in a roof structure spanning between a pair of inclined timbers (such as rafters)
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
English-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternate courses of headers and stretchers
Flemish-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternating headers and stretchers within a single course
HE	Historic Environment
header	a brick laid at right-angles to the face of the wall, i.e. widthways
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
pintle	an upright pivot on which a hinge rests
post	vertical members of a frame
purlin	horizontal beams along the length of the roof
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
ridge-board	a plank-like timber running below the apex of the roof and receiving the ends of the rafters
sill-beam	the beam at the foot of a timber-framed wall from which rise all the studs (and usually the posts)
stretcher	a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways
wall-plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters

11 Archive deposition

The 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 the Archaeological Data Service.

12 Contents of digital archive

The CAT WSI
 The report (CAT Report 2034)
 Digital plans
 Site digital photos and log

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Distribution list

Landowner
Teresa O'Connor, ECCHEA
EHER

Appendix 1:

Full digital photographic record

SSGH24_PhotoGraph_001.JPG	South-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north north-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_002.JPG	South-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_003.JPG	Detail of double doors on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_004.JPG	Detail of single door on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north north-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_005.JPG	Detail of blocked window on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north north-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_006.JPG	Detail of brick plinth of on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_007.JPG	Detail of blocked window on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_008.JPG	South-west elevation with scale. Photograph taken facing north north-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_009.JPG	Detail of double door on south-west elevation with scale. Photograph taken facing north-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_010.JPG	Detail of single door on south-west elevation with scale. Photograph taken facing north north-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_011.JPG	South-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_012.JPG	South-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north north-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_013.JPG	South-east elevation. Photograph taken facing west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_014.JPG	South-east elevation with scale. Photograph taken facing north north-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_015.JPG	Detail of blocked window on south-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_016.JPG	Detail of brick plinth on south-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_017.JPG	North-east elevation. Photograph taken south-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_018.JPG	North-east elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_019.JPG	Detail of brick plinth on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_020.JPG	Detail of brick plinth on north-east elevation with scale. Photograph taken facing west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_021.JPG	North-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_022.JPG	Detail of opening on north-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_023.JPG	Detail of brick plinth on north-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_024.JPG	Interior of store. Photograph taken facing north-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_025.JPG	Interior of store. Photograph taken facing north-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_026.JPG	Interior of store. Photograph taken facing east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_027.JPG	Detail of roof structure of store. Photograph taken facing east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_028.JPG	Detail of door in north-west wall of store. Photograph taken facing north-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_029.JPG	Detail of blocked window in south-west wall of store. Photograph taken facing north-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_030.JPG	Detail of laths and plaster on north-west wall of store. Photograph taken facing north.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_031.JPG	Detail of blocked window in south-east wall of store. Photograph taken facing south-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_032.JPG	Detail of lath and plaster on south-west wall of store. Photograph taken facing south south-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_033.JPG	Detail of carpenter's marks 'III' on wall-plate of store (southern corner). Photograph taken facing south.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_034.JPG	Detail of possible scarf-joint in south-west wall-plate. Photograph taken facing south-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_035.JPG	detail of Baltic timber mark on north-east purlin in roof of store. Photograph taken facing north-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_036.JPG	Detail of empty mortice in centre of south-western doorway. Photograph taken facing west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_037.JPG	Detail of empty mortices in wall-plate above south-western doorway. Photograph taken facing north-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_038.JPG	Detail of collapsing roof of store. Photograph taken facing north.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_039.JPG	Detail of remains of ceiling laths in store. Photograph taken facing east.

SSGH24_PhotoGraph_040.JPG	Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing north.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_041.JPG	Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_042.JPG	Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing south.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_043.JPG	Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_044.JPG	Detail of window in south-west wall of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_045.JPG	Detail of door in south-east wall of barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_046.JPG	Detail of window in south-west wall of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_047.JPG	Detail of door in south-west wall of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_048.JPG	Detail of red brick nogging between store and barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_049.JPG	Detail of brick floor of barn. Photograph taken facing south.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_050.JPG	Detail of post in barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_051.JPG	Detail of scarf-joint in north-east sill-beam of barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_052.JPG	Detail of empty mortices in north-east sill-beam of barn. Photograph taken facing north.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_053.JPG	Detail of modern scarf-joint north-east wall-plate. Photograph taken facing north-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_054.JPG	Detail of Baltic timber mark in door post in south-west wall of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_055.JPG	Detail of brick plinth on north-east wall of barn. Photograph taken facing north.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_056.JPG	Detail of pintle on post in south-west wall of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_057.JPG	Detail of exposed laths and ladder in western corner of barn. Photograph taken facing west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_058.JPG	Detail of roof structure of barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_059.JPG	Detail of scarf-joint in south-west sill-beam of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_060.JPG	Location shot of building. Photograph taken facing north.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_061.JPG	Location shot of building. Photograph taken facing west.
SSGH24_PhotoGraph_062.JPG	Location shot of building. Photograph taken facing north-east.

SSGH24_Photograph_001 South-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north north-east.

SSGH24_Photograph_002 South-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north.



SSGH24_Photograph_003 Detail of double doors on south-west elevation. Photograph taken f...

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SSGH24 Photograph_007Detail of blocked window on south-west elevation. Photograph tak...



SSGH24 Photograph_008South-west elevation with scale. Photograph taken facing north nor...



SSGH24_Photograph_009Detail of double door on south-west elevation with scale. Photogra...



SSGH24_Photograph_010Detail of single door on south-west elevation with scale. Photograp...



SSGH24_Photograph_011South-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north.



SSGH24_Photograph_012South-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north north-west.



SSGH24_Photograph_013 South-east elevation. Photograph taken facing west.



SSGH24_Photograph_014 South-east elevation with scale. Photograph taken facing north nor...



SSGH24_Photograph_015 Detail of blocked window on south-east elevation. Photograph take...



SSGH24_Photograph_016 Detail of brick plinth on south-east elevation. Photograph taken fac...



SSGH24_PhotoGraph_017North-east elevation. Photograph taken south-west.

SSGH24_PhotoGraph_018North-east elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.



SSGH24_PhotoGraph_019Detail of brick plinth on north-east elevation. Photograph taken faci...

SSGH24_PhotoGraph_020Detail of brick plinth on north-east elevation with scale. Photograph...



SSGH24_PhotoGraph_021North-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.



SSGH24_Stisted-Glebe-House-Stisted_HBR

SSGH24_PhotoGraph_022Detail of opening on north-west elevation. Photograph taken facing...



SSGH24_PhotoGraph_023Detail of brick plinth on north-west elevation. Photograph taken fac...



SSGH24_PhotoGraph_024Interior of store. Photograph taken facing north-east.



SSGH24 Photograph 025 Interior of store. Photograph taken facing north-west.

SSGH24 Photograph 026 Interior of store. Photograph taken facing east.



SSGH24 Photograph 027 Detail of roof structure of store. Photograph taken facing east.

SSGH24 Photograph 028 Detail of door in north-west wall of store. Photograph taken facing ...



SSGH24 Photograph_029Detail of blocked window in south-west wall of store. Photograph ta...



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SSGH24_Photograph_033Detail of carpenter's marks 'III' on wall-plate of store (southern cor...



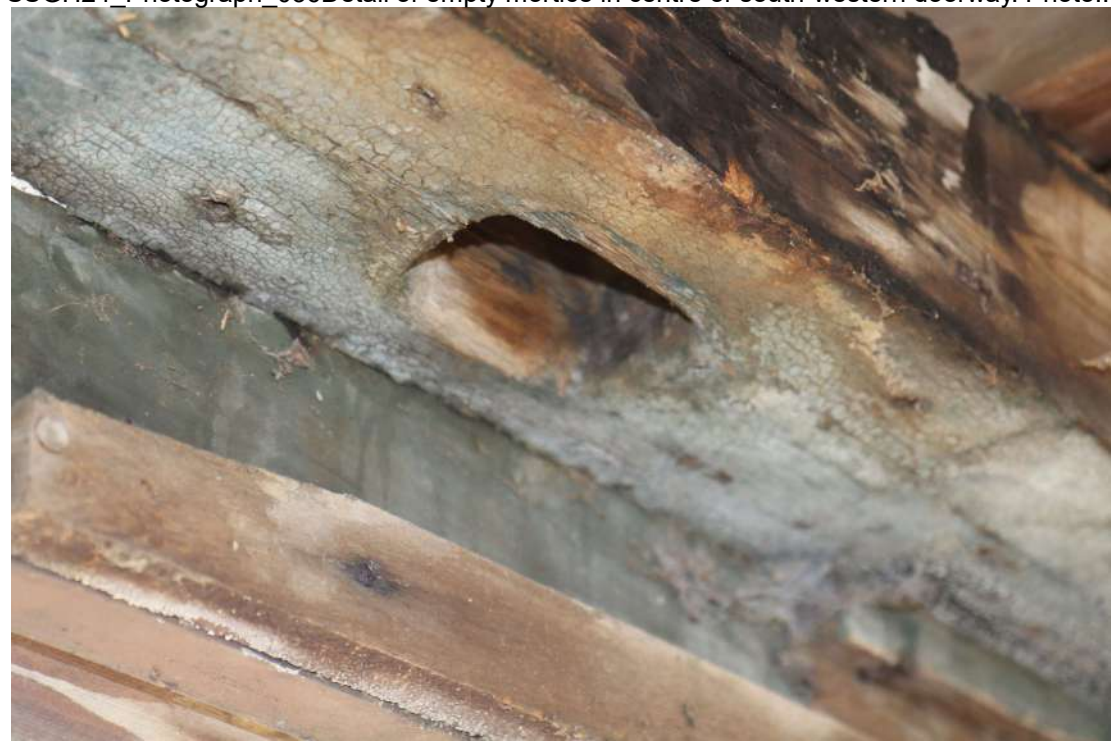
SSGH24_Photograph_034Detail of possible scarf-joint in south-west wall-plate. Photograph t...



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SSGH24_Photograph_036Detail of empty mortice in centre of south-western doorway. Photo...



SSGH24 Photograph 037Detail of empty mortices in wall-plate above south-western doorwa...



SSGH24 Photograph 039Detail of remains of ceiling laths in store. Photograph taken facing ...



SSGH24 Photograph 038Detail of collapsing roof of store. Photograph taken facing north.



SSGH24 Photograph_040Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing north.



SSGH24 Photograph_041Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing west.



SSGH24 Photograph_043Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing east.



SSGH24 Photograph_042Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing south.



SSGH24 Photograph_044Detail of window in south-west wall of barn. Photograph taken facing south.



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SSGH24 Photograph_049Detail of brick floor of barn. Photograph taken facing south.



SSGH24_Stisted-Glebe-House-Stisted_HBR

SSGH24 Photograph_050Detail of post in barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.



SSGH24 Photograph_051Detail of scarf-joint in north-east sill-beam of barn. Photograph tak...



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SSGH24_Photograph_059Detail of scarf-joint in south-west sill-beam of barn. Photograph tak...



SSGH24_Photograph_060Location shot of building. Photograph taken facing north.

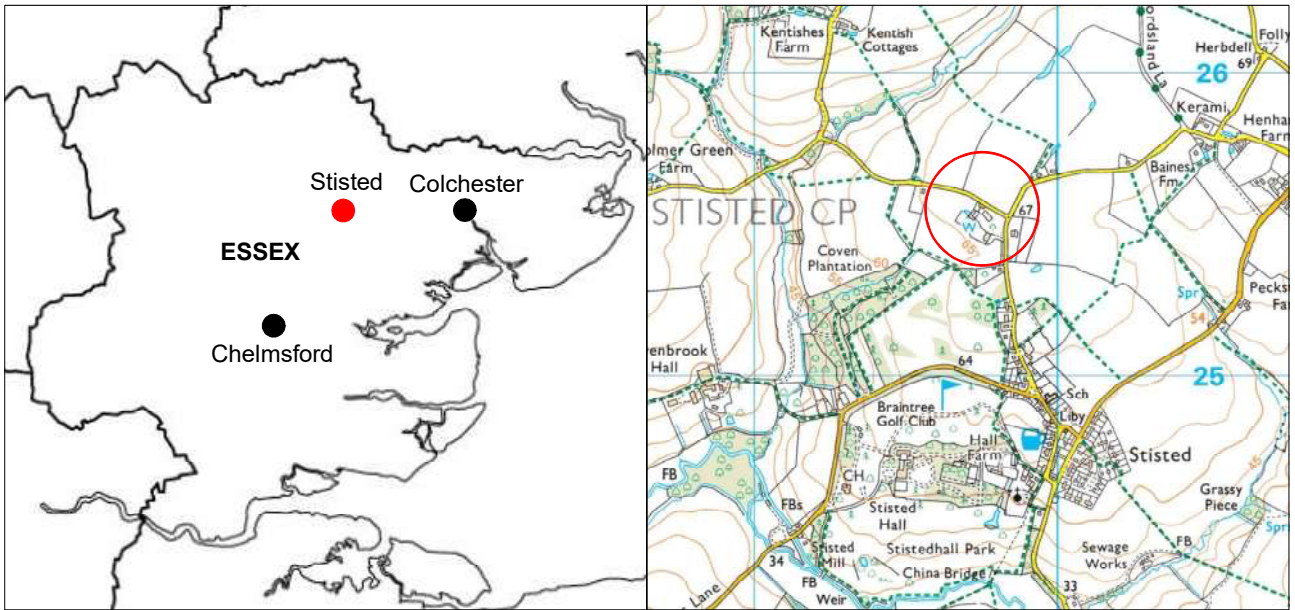


SSGH24_Photograph_061Location shot of building. Photograph taken facing west.



SSGH24_Photograph_062Location shot of building. Photograph taken facing north-east.





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Fig 1 Site location with the recorded building highlighted in blue.



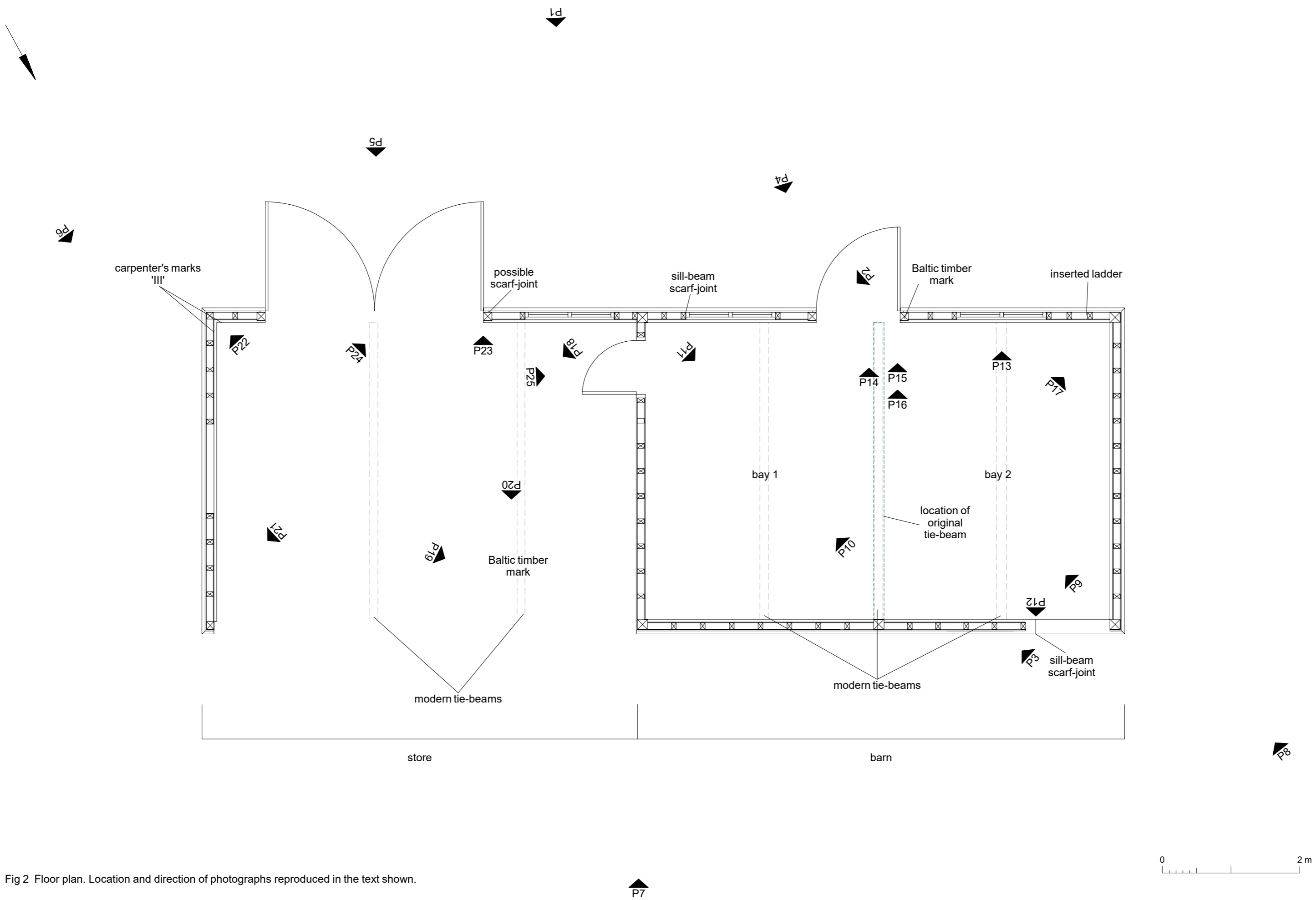


Fig 2 Floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in the text shown.

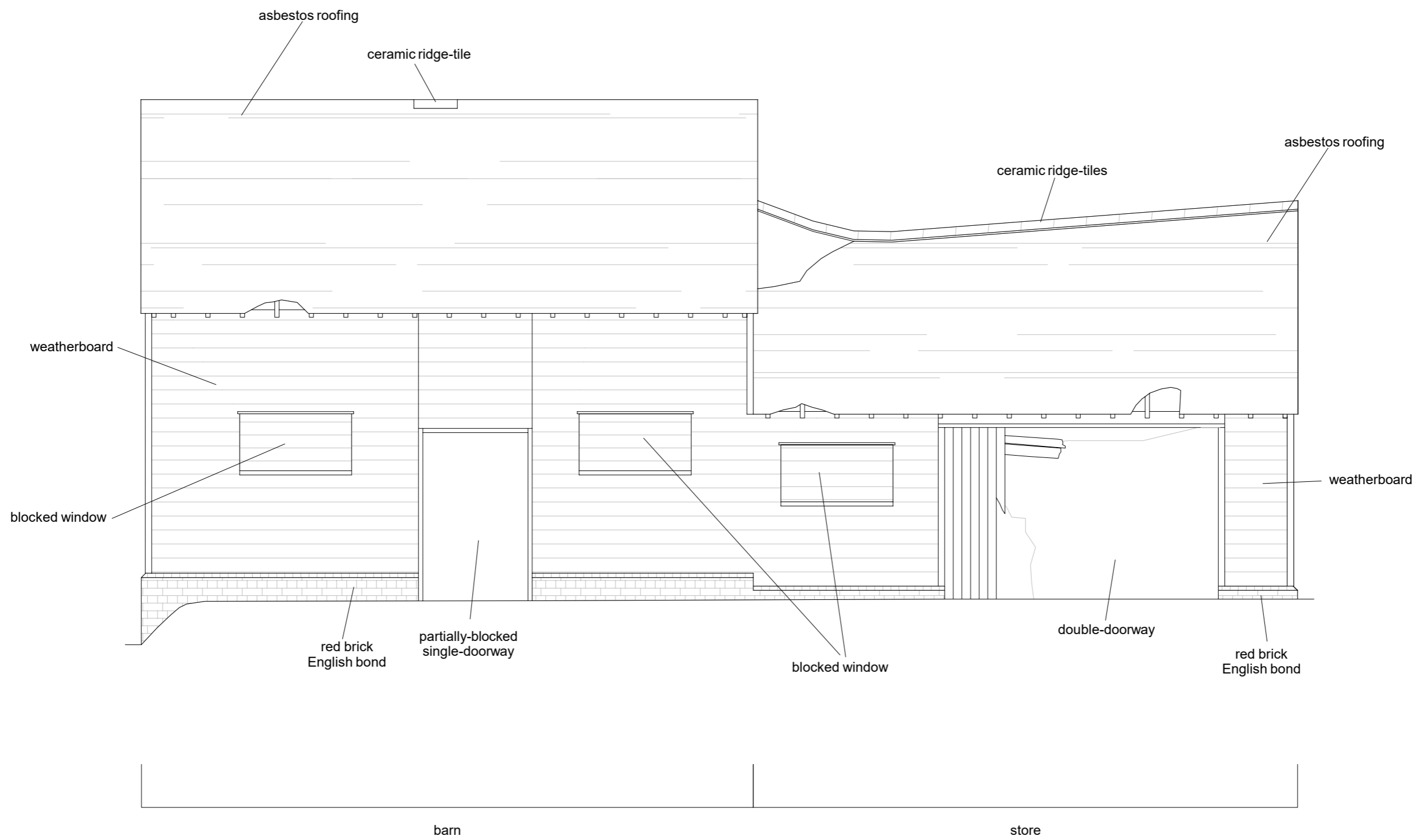


Fig 3 South-western elevation.



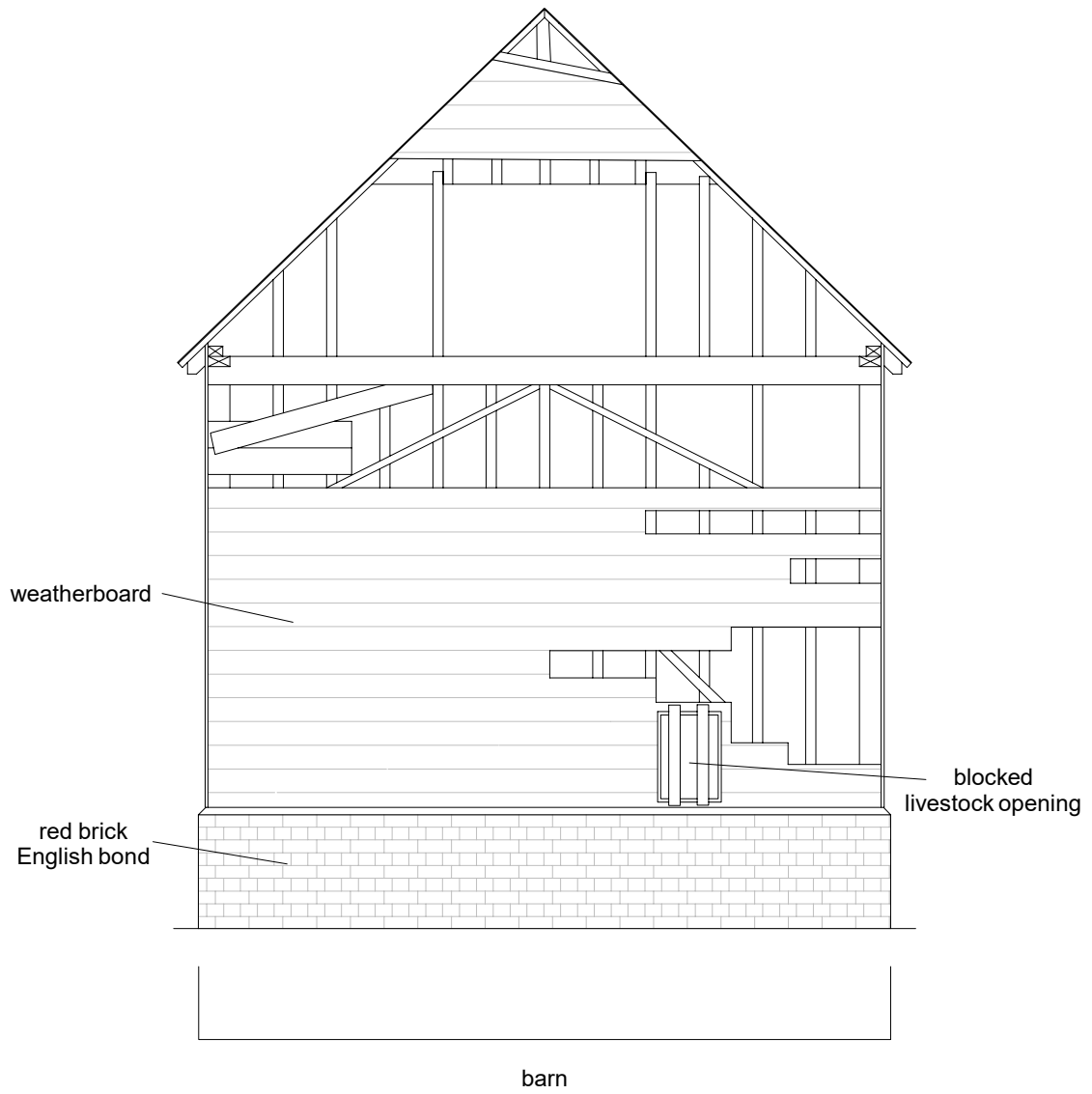


Fig 4 South-eastern elevation.



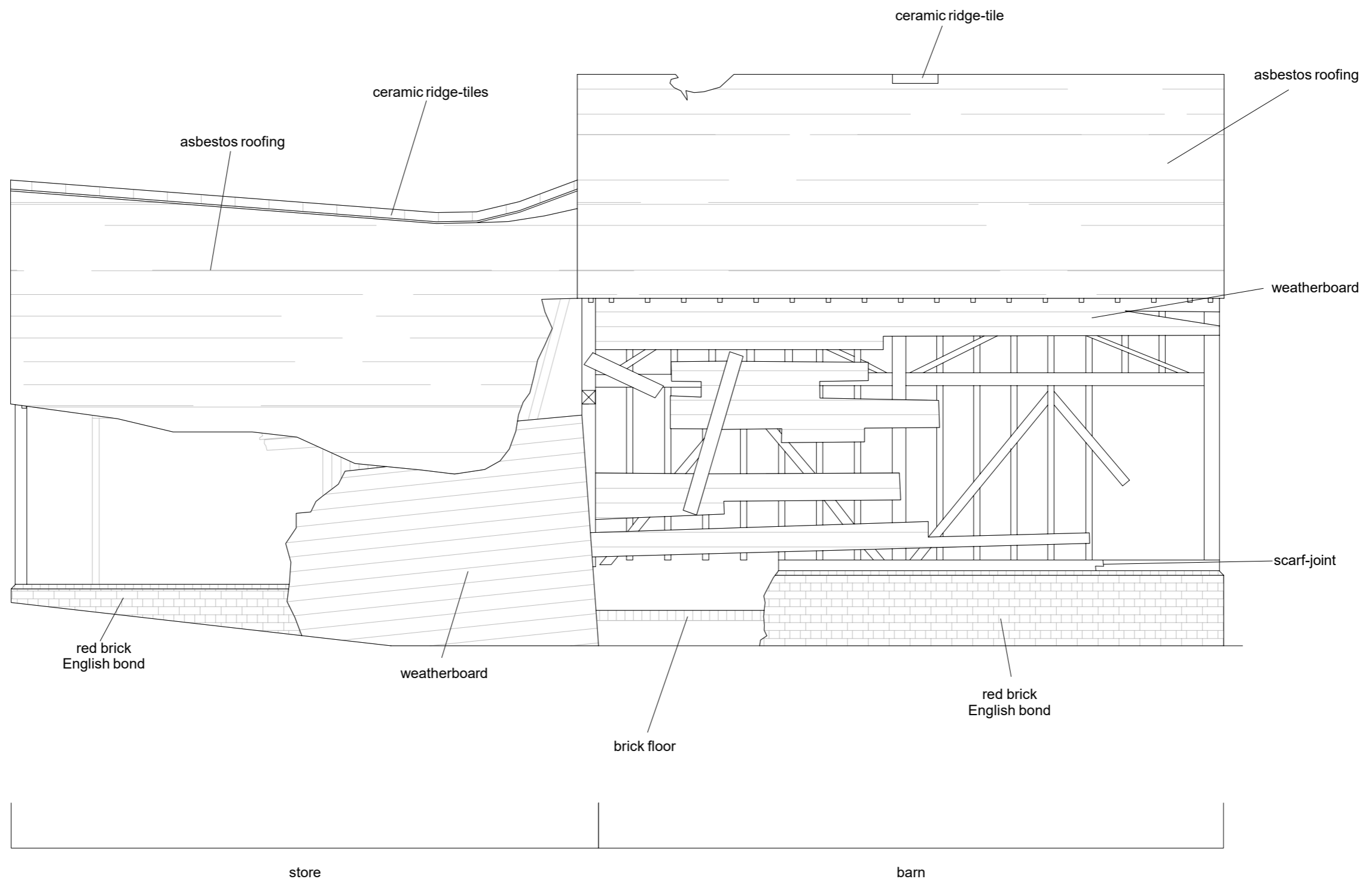


Fig 5 North-eastern elevation.

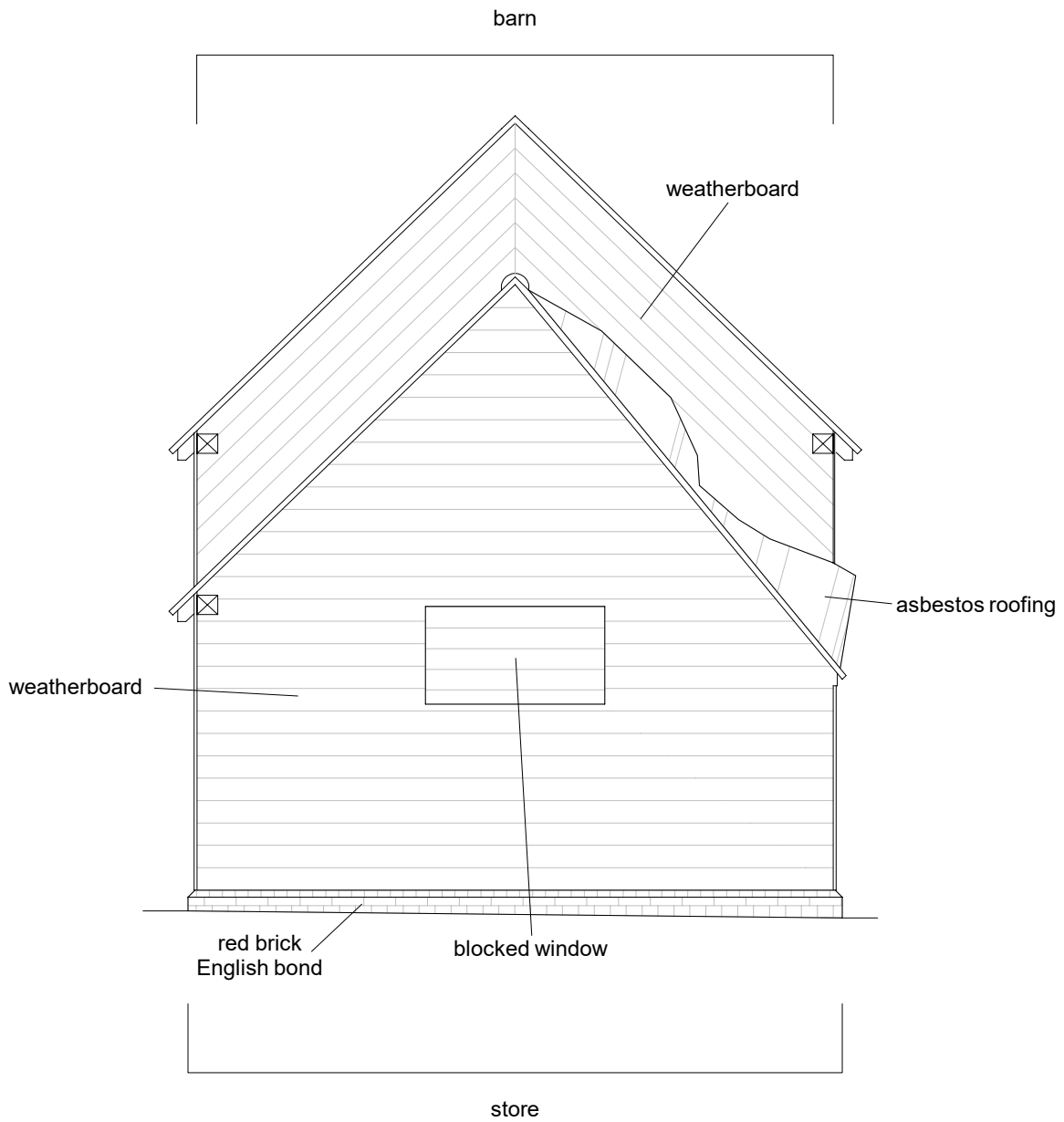


Fig 6 North-western elevation.

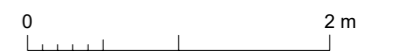
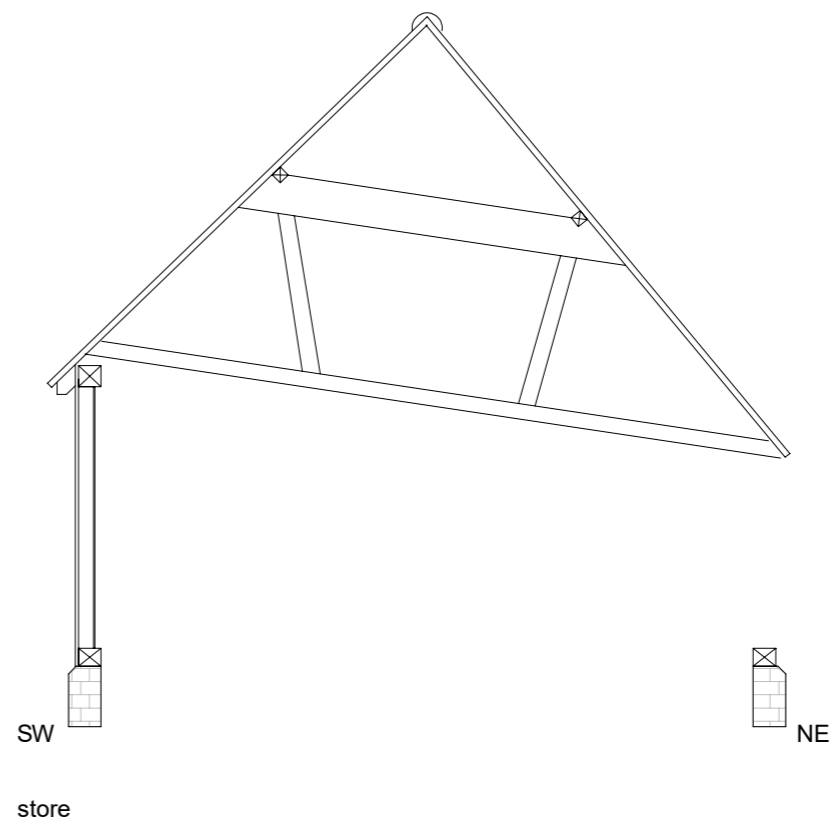
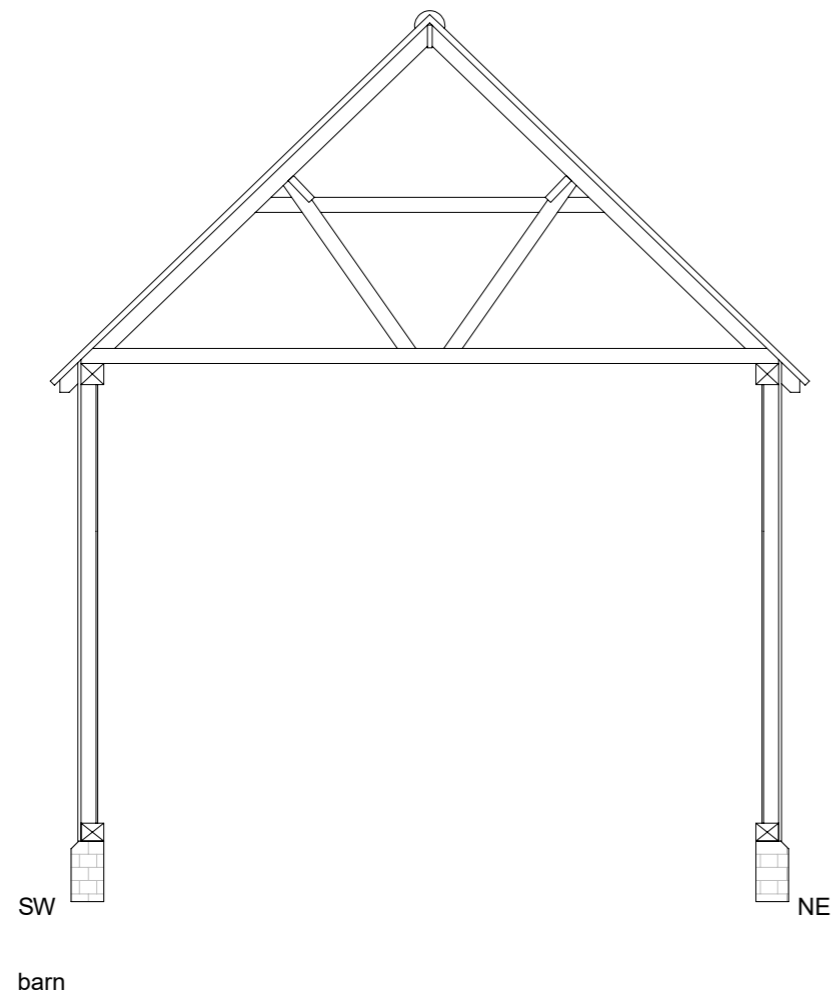


Fig 7 Truss cross-sections.

OASIS Summary for colchest3-523079

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-523079
Project Name	Historic building recording (Level 2) at Glebe House, Rectory Road, Stisted, Essex, CM77 8AL
Sitename	Glebe House, Rectory Road, Stisted, Essex, CM77 8AL
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	2024/02m
Activity type	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2)
Planning Id	21/02840/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	06-Mar-2024 - 06-Mar-2024
Location	Glebe House, Rectory Road, Stisted, Essex, CM77 8AL NGR : TL 79752 25560 LL : 51.89958755147029, 0.611252432285681 12 Fig : 579752,225560
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Braintree Parish : Stisted
Project Methodology	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on a barn and attached store on land at Glebe House, Rectory Road, Stisted, Essex. The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (Historic England 2016), the record considered the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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
Project Results	This report details the recording of a barn and attached store, which, when first constructed, would have been associated with the parish rectory. A handful of features present in the timber-framed building, such as the lap-dovetail joints on the collars, diagonal through-bracing, Baltic timber marks and English bond brickwork, indicate a construction date of mid to late 17th century. The barn has a relatively small footprint, only two bays wide, as well as a single-width doorway on one elevation, suggesting it was used for crop storage rather than crop processing. The adjacent store was probably a small animal shed or tool store.
Keywords	Hay Barn - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Agricultural Building - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private individual
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - SSGB24

Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;
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Report generated on: 08 Apr 2024, 08:50