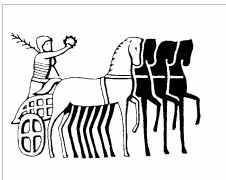


**Historic building recording
at Highfields Farm,
Highfields Lane,
Kelvedon, Essex
July 2013**



**report prepared by
Chris Lister
on behalf of
Mr and Mrs Bunting**

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1 Summary

A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust on a barn at Highfields Farm, Highfields Lane, Kelvedon, Essex in July 2013. The work was commissioned by the owners, Mr and Mrs Bunting. The barn is dated to 1837, although it comprises many timbers from an earlier structure on the site, and is a traditional Essex threshing barn of twelve bays with two midstreys. It is located to the east of Highfields Farmhouse; a Grade II listed building dating to the early 18th century. The barn was constructed by William Docwra, a member of the prominent Kelvedon Quaker family who had significant farming and milling interests in Kelvedon throughout the 19th century.

2 Introduction (Fig 6)

This is the archive report on the historic building recording of a barn (in response to an application for its conversion) at Highfields Farm, Highfields Lane, Kelvedon, Essex. The work was carried out on behalf of Mr and Mrs Bunting by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in July 2013. The site consists of a 19th-century threshing barn with modern riding stables attached, located at NGR TL 8682 1743, to the east of the farmhouse; a Grade II listed building (EHER 30130). One of the stable blocks incorporates an original brick wall that formed a yard on the south side of the barn. Highfields Farm is located in the parish of Kelvedon, approximately 1km south-east of the village.

A planning application (13/00151/FUL) for the conversion of the barn to residential accommodation was submitted to Braintree District Council in February 2013. Given the impact of the proposed works on the historic integrity of the building, it was recommended that an historic building record be undertaken as a condition on the planning consent. This condition was based on the advice given in the National Planning Policy Framework.

A brief detailing the required work (historic building recording) was written by the Historic Environment Officer (Teresa O'Connor HE 2013). All work was carried out in accordance with a WSI (Written Scheme of Investigation) produced by CAT in response to the HE Officer's brief and agreed with the HE Officer (CAT 2013).

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the 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).

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the barn prior to conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (English Heritage, 2006). A photographic survey was made of the modern riding stables.

In particular the record considered:

- Plan form of the site and its landscape setting.
- Assessment of the barn.
- Materials, method of construction, dimensions and architectural treatments.
- Date(s) of the structure.
- Function and internal layout, and a discussion of the original function and later adaptations.
- The context of the building within its immediate contemporary landscape.
- The significance and architectural merit of the building.

4 Building recording methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A brief documentary and cartographic survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.

- A large-scale block plan of the site based on pre-existing architect's drawings. The position of each structure has been indicated noting date and function.
- A fully phased floor plan using the English Heritage (2006) Level 3 conventions at scale 1:125 of all buildings scheduled for conversion. Doors, windows, partitions, truss positions and any surviving fixtures/fittings are shown, together with evidence of phasing. The plans show all major structural additions to the building/yards and any internal divisions, particularly where the alterations are associated with a change of function.
- A cross-section using the English Heritage (2006) Level 3 conventions of the barn. This includes a truss, that least impacted by modern alterations, with the location of this noted on the plan.
- A detailed description of each structure. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction, joinery, spatial configuration, phasing, reused timbers, carpentry marks/graffiti and any evidence of original fixtures and fittings.
- A discussion of the history and development of the buildings, including their design, date, form and function and any significant modifications/reuse.
- A full photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and details of individual buildings/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 (Appendix 1). The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 2).

5 Historical background (Figs 1-5)

A documentary and cartographic search was undertaken at the Essex Records Office (ERO) to assess the evidence pertaining to the history and the evolution of the barn.

Highfields Farm was originally part of the Manor of Little Coggeshall Hall, held of the Filliols of Felix Hall. This manor reverted to the Crown during Henry VIII's reign, with the farm referred to as 'Hiefelde' on a survey map of that date (Kentish 1974, 5). Other variations in the spelling include 'Heighfields' which may suggest the origins of the farm's name to be a corruption of Hayfields. During the 16th and 17th centuries the farm was rented out as the manor changed hands until the whole manor came into the possession of Dorothy Cudmore in the mid-18th century. In 1784 the 98 acres of the manor that included Highfields Farm was rented out to John Hughes for £60. This is the farm shown on the Chapman and André map of 1777 (Fig 1). This map shows a long rectangular building parallel to Highfields Lane with an equal-sized structure perpendicular to it. Both buildings appear to be large barns, precursors of the 1837 threshing barn.

The early 19th century saw Highfields Farm in possession of the Docwra family. In his will of 1834 (ERO D/ABW 130/2/42), Thomas Docwra left his lands and goods to his sons, one of whom was William Docwra. The Kelvedon tithe award for 1841 lists the owner and occupier of Highfields Farm as William Docura (a variant on Docwra). In 1841 the farm encompassed approximately 62 acres of arable land in Kelvedon parish (Fig 2). Further arable land, in the form of Bridgefoot Farm to the north-west, was rented by William Docwra, doubling the size of his holdings in Kelvedon. These fields were on the borders of the parish and Docwra's total farming capacity was increased by 42 acres rented in the neighbouring parish of Great Braxted and an additional 27 in Inworth parish.

The Docwra family were Quakers and large landowners in Kelvedon in the 19th century. Throughout the first half of the century the family gradually bought or leased all the land south of the village between Greys Mill and Easterford Mill, both owned by the Docwra family (CAT Report 653). Other prominent Kelvedon Quakers were the Raven family and, immediately after World War Two, Highfields was farmed by Mr Raven who had some 'cows and a bit of corn' (Kent *et al* 1999, 245).

The tithe map for 1841 (Fig 3, ERO D/CT 196) shows a long rectangular building parallel to Highfields Lane, in much the same location as the one depicted on the 1777 map. The structure perpendicular to this on the 1777 map has been removed and replaced with a smaller, free-standing building. South-east of the barn, on the edge of parcel 30 are two smaller structures. The tithe award names parcel 30 as 'Cart Lodge' field, so it is likely that these buildings are the farm's cart lodges.



Fig 1 Chapman and André map of Essex, 1777 (Plate XIII) with Highfields Farm circled in red.

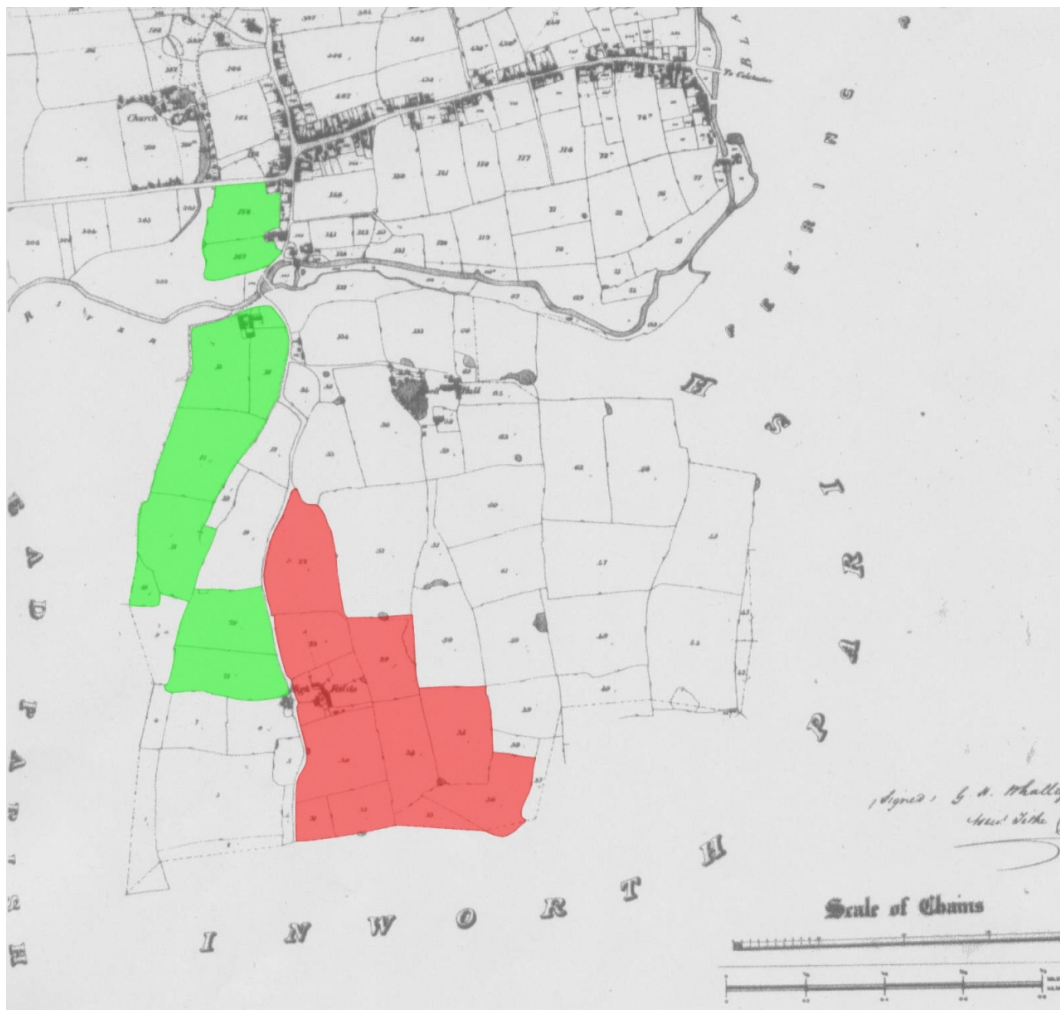


Fig 2 1841 tithe map (ERO D/CT 196) showing Highfields farm (shaded red) and additional lands in Kelvedon farmed by William Docwra (shaded green).



Fig 3 1841 tithe map (ERO D/CT 196).

The 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey of 1874 (Fig 4) shows little variation to the tithe map of 1841. The barn is shown parallel to Highfields Lane and there appear to be three enclosed yards on the south-west side. The 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey of 1897 (Fig 5) shows the same plan form, although there appears to be a small extension on the south-west corner of the barn.



Fig 4 1st edition 6" OS map, 1874 (sheet 35).



Fig 5 2nd edition 6" OS map, 1897 (sheet 35 SE).

6 Descriptive record (Figs 6-9)

Highfields Farm is located on the north-east side of Highfields Lane (the lane presumably named for the farm) to the south-east of Kelvedon (Fig 6). Apart from the cottage, Lucas' Croft, directly across Highfields lane from the farmhouse, the landscape around the farmyard is characterised by open arable fields, virtually unchanged since Chapman and André surveyed the area in 1777.

The arable nature of the farm is illustrated by how few buildings make up the farm. As far back as 1777 the map evidence suggests there were never more than two large farm buildings at Highfields, these being for the storage and processing of the crop. Several smaller buildings, located south-east from the barn, were likely cart lodges, although these have not survived. Stabling for the draught animals appears to have been in a structure between the barn and the farmhouse.

The 1837 barn has had single-storey extensions added to the south-east and south-west elevations throughout the 20th century. These structures are a mix of concrete block walls and brick plinths supporting timber frames (numbered stable blocks 1-4 on Fig 7). They are roofed with corrugated asbestos sheeting. An exception to this is stable block 1, which is timber-framed with a roof of sarking boards and may date to the late 19th century.

Highfields barn (Figs 6-9)

Highfields barn is a twelve-bay threshing barn with two midstreys and a lean-to on the south-west side. It is dated to 1837 by an inscription on the brick plinth of the north midstrey.

External description

The barn is a rectangular timber-framed structure, 5.7m wide x 32 long, with a gabled roof, slated to the west side and with corrugated asbestos sheeting to the east. It is aligned north-west to south-east and clad in black-painted horizontal weatherboarding (Plate 1). There are two midstreys projecting from the west elevation, both with gabled slate roofs. A lean-to (obscured by stable block 2) flanks the north midstrey. The entire structure sits on a plinth, c 1.2m high, constructed from unfrogged red brick with dimensions of 225 x 110 x 65mm. The upper five courses are laid in a rough stretcher bond, whilst the lower courses are off-set and laid in English bond. The exterior of the north midstrey has been boarded

over to reduce the size of the doorway (Plate 2), but the south midstrey is intact and indicates there were originally full height doors. There is an inscribed brick on the plinth of the north midstrey, bearing the legend 'WD 1837' (Plate 3). These initials refer to William Docwra, who inherited the farm in 1834, with the date most likely referring to the year the barn was erected.

The north-east elevation has two full height doorways (Plate 4). The one to the south has plank doors held on what appear to be the original strap hinges (Plate 5). The doors themselves are later replacements, probably installed when the building was re-clad. The door posts have slots for a threshold leap (Plate 5). There are four pitching doors arranged along the elevation, located below the eaves. The outermost of these (bays 2 and 11) are slightly larger than those in the middle of the barn. The openings for these doors (bays 6 and 7) have been glazed as has the one in bay 11.

Adjacent to the north midstrey is a lean-to with a mono-pitch slate roof. The south-west wall of this structure sits on a brick plinth but the timber frame of the south-east wall is carried on a brick wall that forms the dividing wall between stable blocks 2 and 3. This wall appears to be one of the farmyard walls shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 4).

Internal description

The interior of the barn was used as a stable and a hay store at the time of the survey, with significant portions of the plinth obscured (Plate 6). The barn is divided into twelve bays, of which the outer bays (1-3 and 10-12) are approximately 2m wide, the central bays (5-8) approximately 2.7m wide and the midstrey bays (4 and 9) approximately 4m wide. The width of the midstrey bays reflects their function as threshing floors. The floor throughout the barn is of modern concrete, although the threshing bays are marginally higher than those of the other bays, which may indicate the presence of brick threshing floors beneath.

The timber frame is of hand-sawn oak and comprises a sill beam measuring 170mm x 170mm with straight cut principal posts of 160-200mm x 130-200mm and intermediate studs of 70-100mm x 100-130mm, with stud divisions of 300-380mm. The posts and studs are single-pegged to the sill beam. The majority of the timber frames have diagonal straight bracing falling from the principal posts to the sill beam, passing through the studs. The wall plate is 140mm x 180mm and has face-halved scarf joints (Plate 7), whereas the sill beam has edged-halved scarf joints (Plate 8). Nearly all of the timbers display signs of re-use, including empty mortices and peg-holes, suggesting the barn was constructed from the remains of an earlier building on the farm. Exceptions to this are the timbers of the north-east walls of bays 5-8 and the entire roof structure. These are softwood replacements in machine-cut timber, the result of damage caused by a fire (Mr R Bunting *pers com*). Pitching doors present in the north-east walls of bays 2 and 11 have been replicated in bays 6 and 7, presumably in their original locations, although these have since been glazed.

There are 11 roof trusses (A-K), of which the outer trusses (A-C and I-K) have the original tie beams, cambered timbers with dimensions of approximately 200mm x 200mm (Plate 9). The tie beams of trusses B, C, I and J are carried on bolted knees braces (Plate 7). These tie beams are strengthened by a secondary timber which forms a king post roof truss, with inclined struts supporting the principal rafters. The common rafters are carried on a single through purlin to each pitch, with the roof covering supported on battens.

The south midstrey has an original doorway in the plinth of the north-west side wall (Plate 10). The plank door appears to be original. The north midstrey has an identically located doorway, although the door has been removed to provide open an opening to stable block 1 (Plate 11). These doors would have provided points of egress when the leap gates were in place during threshing. The north midstrey has an additional doorway in its south-east wall (Plate 12). This provides access to the lean-to and is an original opening in the brickwork of the plinth. This strongly suggests that the lean-to is contemporary to the barn, perhaps intended as an implement store. The south wall of the midstrey plinth has a recess at the base of the brickwork (Plate 12). There is no indication as to the function of this feature, but it could possibly be the location of a boot scraper.

The interior of the lean-to shows how the farmyard wall was utilised as a plinth for the south-east wall (Plate 13). Above this, the gaps between the studs of the timber frame are infilled with brick-nogging.

Despite the high proportion of re-used timbers in the barn, very few carpenters' marks were observed. The sill beam of the south-east wall has a chiselled 'II' on either side of the scarf joint (Plate 8), and there is a chiselled 'VI' next to an empty mortice on the post at the south-west side of truss K (Plate 14). The south midstrey has a chiselled 'II' on either side of the scarf joint where the wall plate of bay 10 meets the bridging beam of the south midstrey (Plate 15) and a chiselled 'III' on the wall plate of bay 8 at the other end of that bridging beam.

7 Discussion

The barn at Highfields Farm is a classic example of an Essex threshing barn, one that has survived virtually intact for nearly two centuries and has historical associations with a farmstead originating in the early medieval period. The overall size of the barn, with its two threshing floors, reflects the scale of arable farming that was undertaken at Highfields in the early-mid 19th century. This was in keeping with the national trend at that time; an expansion in British agriculture brought about by a significant population rise in the mid 18th century and by high grain prices resulting from the Napoleonic wars. The growth of the London market and the advent of the railway made cereal production in the Kelvedon area a profitable enterprise. The Docwra family in particular took advantage of these factors, applying their Quaker principles to the endeavour and becoming prominent farmers and millers. As Quakers, the Docwras believed in using the wealth generated from their businesses for philanthropic purposes, to improve the lives of their workers and communities and to leave lasting legacies.

Many farms were improved during the 'High Farming' years of the 1840's-1870's, particularly after the 1849 Act of Parliament that provided loans for investment in new buildings and equipment. However, the 1837 date for the construction of the barn suggests that the Docwra family had no need of such assistance, perhaps finding financial assistance, if and when needed, from the close-knit Quaker community of Kelvedon. This close association is illustrated by the farm's occupier in the 1940's, Mr Raven. If he was a descendant of the Quaker Raven family, it might suggest that Quakers were keen to keep business dealings within their own community.

The materials utilised in the construction of the barn provide a significant amount of information concerning the history of the structure. The large number of re-used timbers in the frame indicates the barn was probably rebuilt from the carcass of an earlier structure on the farm, rather than merely being raised onto a new brick plinth. This earlier structure, most probably a threshing barn, would have been roofed in longstraw thatch, whilst the 1837 barn was probably covered with peg tiles, the slates present at the time of the survey being a 20th-century replacement. It is possible that the unfrogged bricks of the plinth were manufactured on the farm. The tithe award for 1841 gives the name of parcel 29, immediately to the north-east of the farmyard, as 'Brick Clamps', the name strongly suggesting a connection to brick production. An alternative source for the bricks might be Brick Kiln Farm 1.6km to the north-east.

Since its construction in 1837, Highfields barn has evolved from a structure for the storage and processing of agricultural produce into stables for a riding school and will enter a new chapter in its history when converted to dwellings. It is not an exceptional example of an Essex barn, it has no particular architectural embellishments that single it out and there are few surviving fixtures and fittings of note. However, its significance lies in its connection to local historical figures, important to Kelvedon's past and our understanding of the social history of this corner of Essex.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Mr and Mrs Bunting of Highfields Farm for commissioning the building recording.

Plans are based on surveys carried out by Alun Design Consultancy Ltd.

The building recording was carried out by Chris Lister.

The project was monitored by Teresa O'Connor on behalf of Essex County Council Place Services Historic Environment.

9 References

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

Brunskill, R W	1982	<i>Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their Conservation (third edition 1999)</i>
CAT	2012	<i>CAT Report 653: Historic building recording at the barn, Greys Cottage, Maldon Road, Kelvedon, Essex</i>
CAT	2013	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording at Highfields Farm, Highfields Lane, Kelvedon, Essex</i>
DoE	2010	<i>Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 14</i> , ed by D Gurney
Gregson, M	1991	<i>Greys Mill and Easterford Mill: the Docwra family and Quakerism in Feering and Kelvedon</i>
IfA	2008	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures</i>
Kent, R, Mays, M, and Jinks, R	1999	<i>Kelvedon Speaks</i>
Kentish, B L	1974	<i>Kelvedon and its Antiquities</i>
MoRPHE	2006	<i>Management of research projects in the historic environment (English Heritage)</i>
University of Gloucestershire	2006	<i>Historic Farmsteads, Preliminary Character Statement: East of England Region</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

brick-nogging	brick infill between the studs of a timber frame
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
context	specific location on an archaeological site, especially one where finds are made
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
HE	Historic Environment
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
layer	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
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
post-medieval	after Henry VIII to around the late 18th century
purlin	longitudinal roof timbers, intermediate between wall-plate and ridge, carried by roof trusses and giving support to rafters

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but it will be permanently deposited with Braintree Museum (accession code requested).

12 Contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

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

1.4 Copies of existing plans and elevations (3 A4 sheets)

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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Appendices
Appendix 1
Selected photographs



Plate 1 Highfields barn, south midstrey with modern stable block 4 obscuring the south-east end - view north-east



Plate 2 North midstrey with boarded over opening and modern stable blocks to left and right – view south-east



Plate 3 Date brick on the plinth of the north midstrey, inscribed 'WD 1837', with the initials standing for William Docwra – view north-east



Plate 4 North-east elevation of the barn – view south-west



Plate 5 Detail of strap hinge on barn door to bay 9 and threshold leap – view north-west



Plate 6 Granary 1b/c – view north-east



Plate 7 Bolted knee brace to truss J and face-halved scarf joint on wall plate of bay 10 – view north-east



Plate 8 Carpenter's marks (II) on either side of edge-halved scarf joint in the sill beam of the south wall - view south-east.



Plate 9 Truss J, original cambered tie beam and bolted knee brace with machine-cut secondary tie beam, king post, inclined struts and principal rafters – view south-east



Plate 10 South midstrey with original doorway through brick plinth – view north



Plate 11 North midstrey with original doorway – view north-west



Plate 12 North midstrey, original doorway to lean-to and recess in brickwork, possibly for a boot scraper - view south



Plate 13 Original lean-to with brick-nogging between studs of end wall – view south-east



Plate 14 Chiselled carpenter's mark 'VI' on re-used post of truss K - view south-west



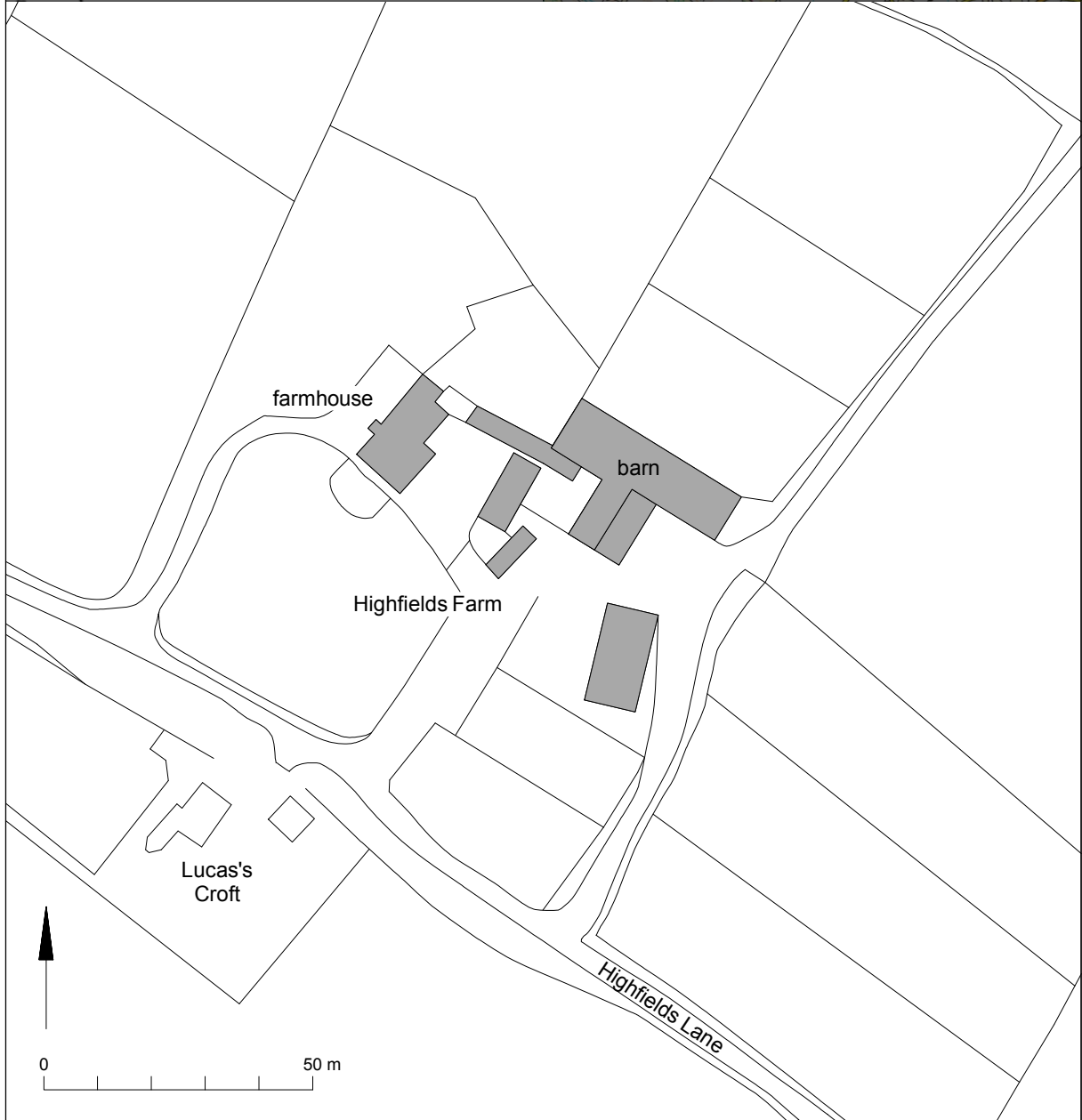
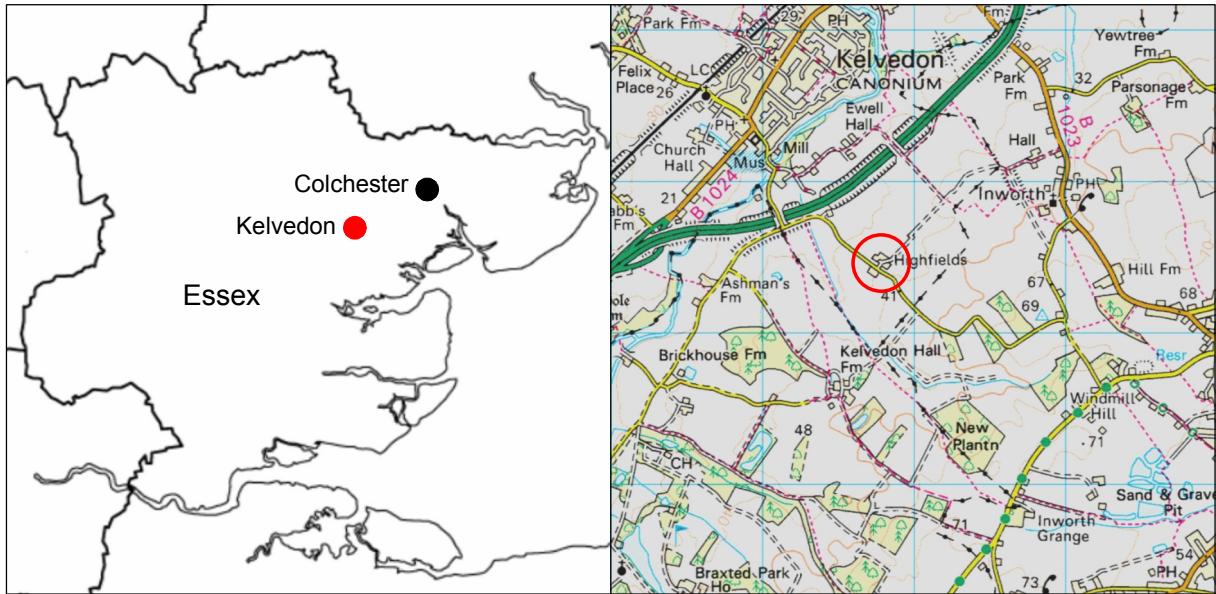
Plate 15 Chiselled carpenter's marks 'll' on post of truss J and bridging beam of south midstrey - view east

Appendix 2

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

- 001.jpg Highfields barn, with modern stables to left and right and original farmyard wall to foreground - view north-east.
- 002.jpg Highfields barn, with modern stables to left and right - view north.
- 003.jpg Modern stable block with Highfields barn behind - view north.
- 004.jpg Modern stable block partially built on original farmyard wall with Highfields barn behind - view north-east.
- 005.jpg Highfields barn, with modern stables to left and right and original farmyard wall to foreground - view north-east.
- 006.jpg Highfields barn, with modern stables to left and right and original farmyard wall to foreground - view east.
- 007.jpg Modern stables with open-fronted shed on north-west corner of Highfields barn - view north.
- 008.jpg Modern stable block located between midstreys of Highfields barn - view south-east.
- 009.jpg East elevation of Highfields barn - view south-west.
- 010.jpg East elevation of Highfields barn, with modern stable to the left - view south-west.
- 011.jpg East elevation of Highfields barn, showing the barn doors to bay 9 - view south-west.
- 012.jpg East elevation of Highfields barn, showing pitching door in bay 7 converted to window - view south-west.
- 013.jpg East elevation of Highfields barn, showing pitching door to bay 6 - view south-west.
- 014.jpg East elevation of Highfields barn, showing the converted barn doors - view south-west.
- 015.jpg East elevation of Highfields barn, showing the pitching door to bay 2 - view south-west.
- 016.jpg North elevation of Highfields barn, with modern stable block to the right - view south.
- 017.jpg South elevation of Highfields barn, showing the modern stable block attached to the south end - view north.
- 018.jpg South midstrey of Highfields barn, with modern lean-tos on either side - view north-east.
- 019.jpg Original doorway in south midstrey - view north-west.
- 020.jpg Original doorway in side wall of south midstrey, with modern stable block to the left - view north.
- 021.jpg Timber framing of south midstrey side wall - view east.
- 022.jpg Bays 10-12 of Highfields barn - view south-east.
- 023.jpg Bays 11 and 12 with modern king post trusses J and K strengthening original tie beams - view south-east.
- 024.jpg Timber framing of the south wall - view south-east.
- 025.jpg Timber framing of the west walls of bays 10-12 - view south.
- 026.jpg Detail of truss K.
- 027.jpg Bolted knee brace to truss J and pitching door (converted to window) to bay 11 - view east.
- 028.jpg Bolted knee brace to truss J and scarf joint on wall plate of bay 10 - view north-east.
- 029.jpg Modern roof carried on king post trusses.
- 030.jpg Bolted knee brace to truss I - view east.
- 031.jpg Brick plinth to south midstrey - view south.
- 032.jpg Timber framing of the west walls of bays 7 and 8 - view south-west.
- 033.jpg Interior of Highfields barn - view north-west.
- 034.jpg Modern roof trusses D and E - view north-west.
- 035.jpg Timber framing of the west wall of bay 7 - view south-west.
- 036.jpg Replacement studs and pitching door in east wall of bay 7 - view north-east.
- 037.jpg Replacement studs and pitching door in bays 5 and 6 - view north.
- 038.jpg Timber framing of the west wall of bay 5 - view south-west.
- 039.jpg Replacement pitching door in east wall of bay 6 - view north-east.

- 040.jpg Timber framing of the north midstrey, with original doorway - view north-west.
041.jpg Timber framing of the north midstrey, with original doorway - view west.
042.jpg Original doorway to the north midstrey - view north-west.
043.jpg Doorway in south wall of the north midstrey, leading to original lean-to - view south.
044.jpg The interior of the modern stable north of the midstrey to bay 4 - view north.
045.jpg The interior of the modern stable to the north of the midstrey to bay 4 - view north-west.
046.jpg Recess in brick plinth of north midstrey, possibly for a boot scraper - view south-east.
047.jpg Timber framing of east wall to bay 3 - view north-east.
048.jpg Timber framing of west wall to bay 3 - view north-west.
049.jpg The interior of bays 1-3 - view north-west.
050.jpg Bays 1-3, showing the original pitching door to bay 2 and the original tie beams strengthened by the modern trusses, A and B - view north.
051.jpg Bolted knee brace on west side of truss C - view north-west.
052.jpg Replacement straight brace to bridging beam of north midstrey - view south.
053.jpg Bolted knee brace on east side of truss C - view north.
054.jpg Bolted knee brace on east side of truss B - view north.
055.jpg Bolted knee brace on west side of truss B - view north-west.
056.jpg Original threshold leap on east doors of bay 9 - view north-west.
057.jpg Detail of original hinges to barn doors of bay 9.
058.jpg Weatherboarded exterior of the original lean-to, concealed by the later storage shed - view north.
059.jpg Date brick on plinth of north midstrey, with inscription 'WD 1837' - view north-east.
060.jpg Scarf joint on wall plate of bay 12 - view south-west.
061.jpg Carpenter's mark (VI) on west post of truss K - view south-west.
062.jpg Carpenter's mark (II) on sill beam of south wall - view south-east.
063.jpg Carpenter's marks (II) on either side of scarf joint in the sill beam of the south wall - view south-east.
064.jpg Carpenter's marks (II) on wall plate and bridging beam of the south midstrey - view east.
065.jpg Scarf joint at wall plate and bridging beam of south midstrey - view north.
066.jpg Interior of the original lean-to - view south-east.
067.jpg Interior of the lean-to - view south-east.
068.jpg Interior of the lean-to looking into the north midstrey - view north-west.
069.jpg Scarf joint on west wall plate of bay 5 - view south-west.
070.jpg Modern roof timbers over bays 1-3 - view north-east.
071.jpg Highfields Farm general shot - view north-east.
072.jpg Highfields Farm general shot - view north-west.



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Fig 6 Site location.

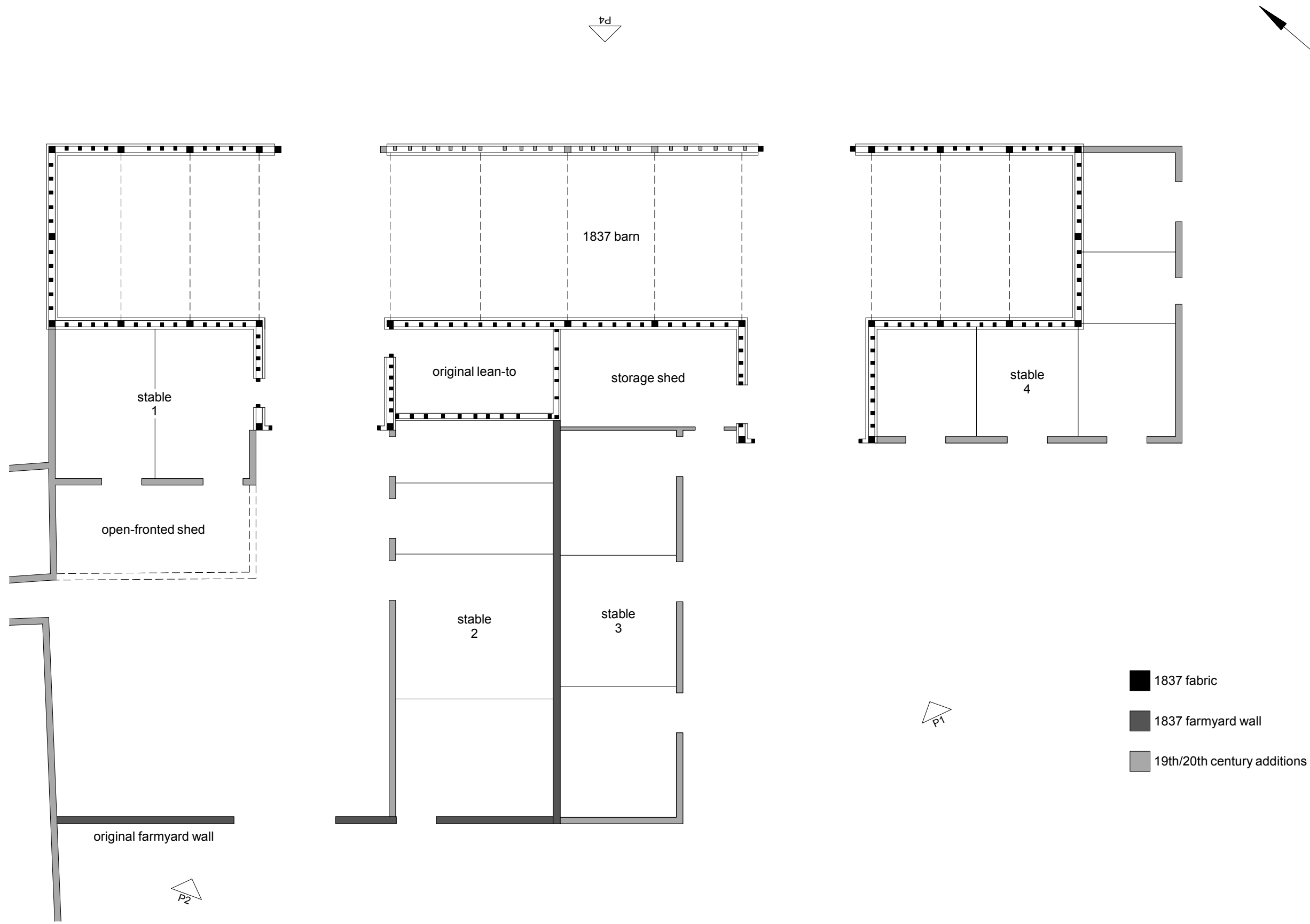


Fig 7 Block plan of Highfields barn with later additions shaded grey and the farmyard wall shaded dark grey. The location and orientation of photographs included in this report are indicated by the numbered arrows.

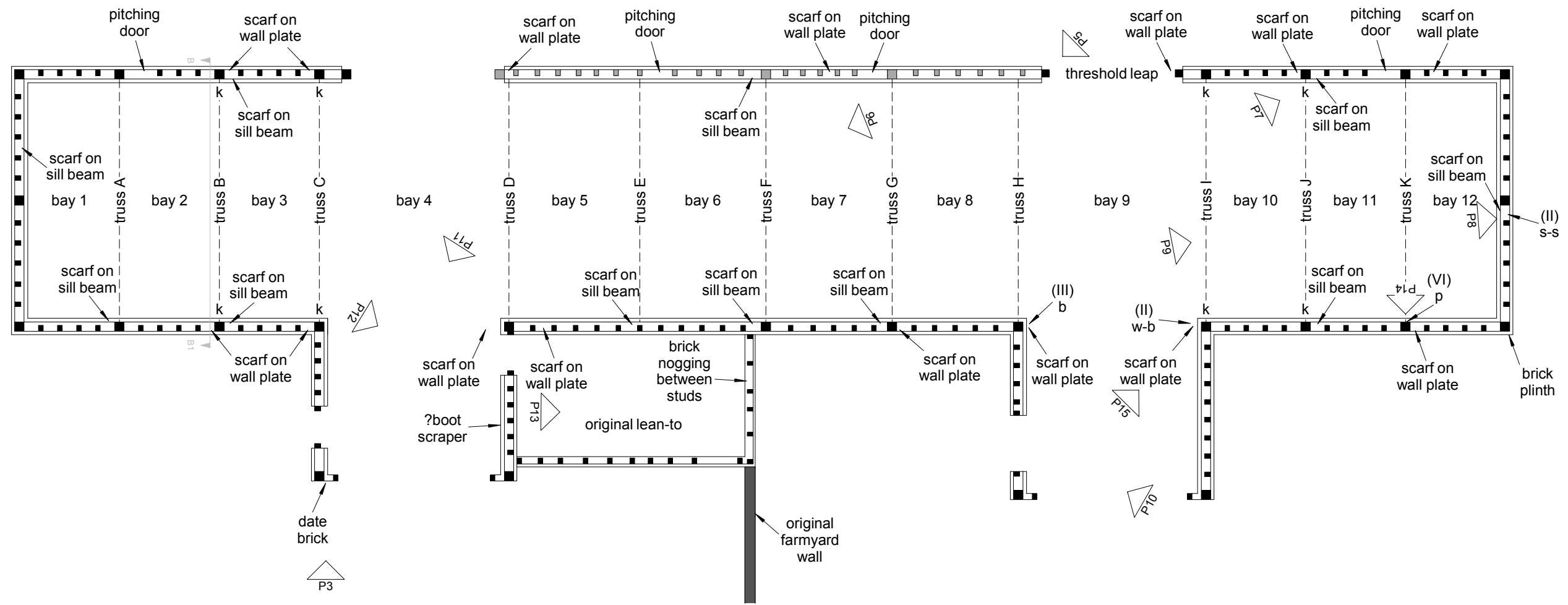
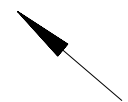


Fig 8 Plan of Highfields barn with alterations shaded grey. The location and orientation of photographs included in this report are indicated by the numbered arrows.

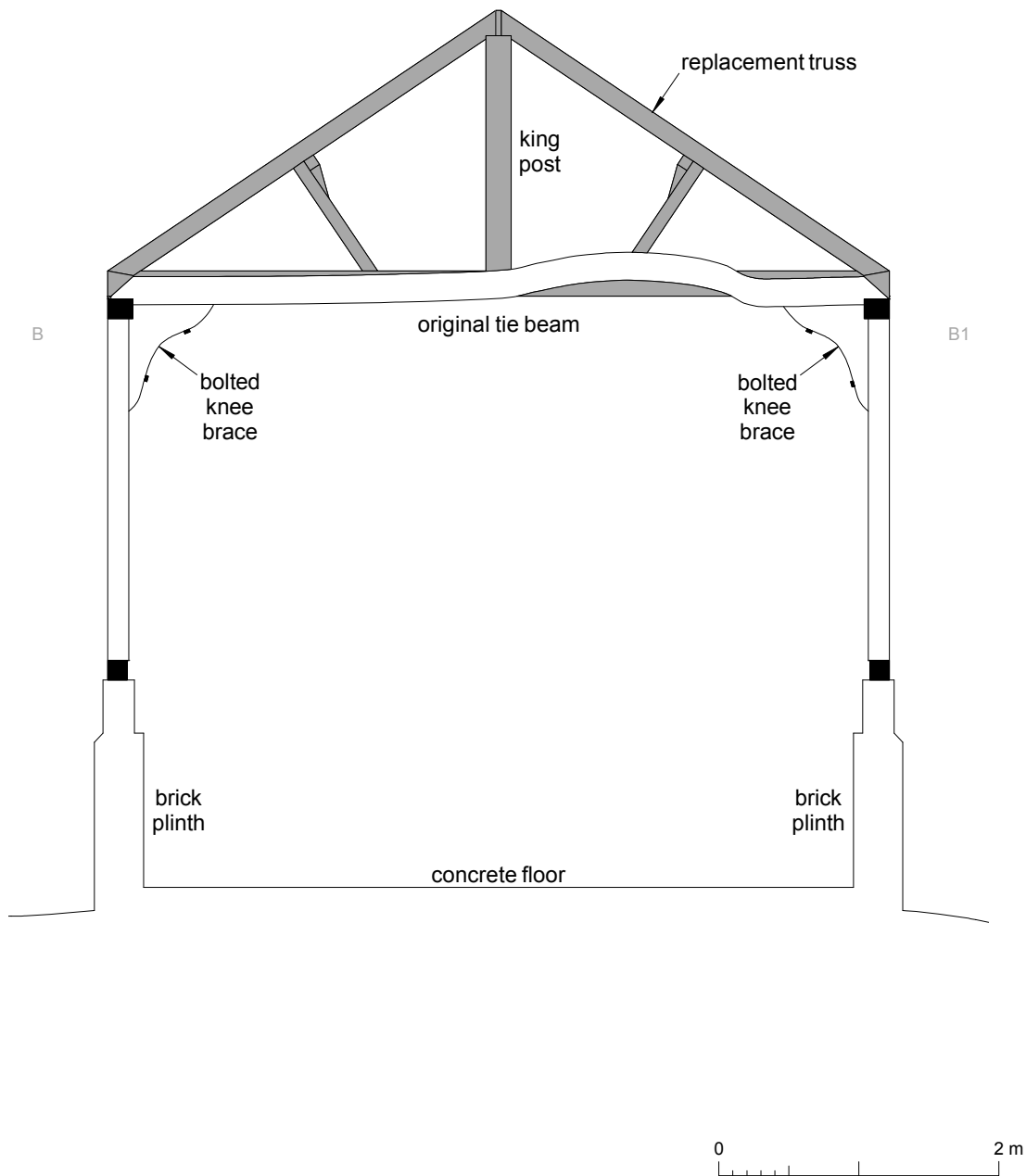


Fig 9 Cross-section of Highfields barn, truss B.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Highfields Farm, Highfields Lane, Kelvedon, Essex	
Parish: Kelvedon	District: Braintree
NGR: TL 8682 1743 (c)	Site codes: CAT project – 13/07c ECC HEM code – KLHF13 Museum accession – requested
Type of work: Building recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: July 2013	Size of area investigated: n/a
Location of curating museum: Braintree Museum	Funding source: Client
Monitored by: Teresa O'Connor, Historic Environment Officer, Place Services, Essex County Council	
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 30130
Final report:	CAT Report 727
Periods represented:	19th-20th century
Summary: A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust on a barn at Highfields Farm, Highfields Lane, Kelvedon, Essex in July 2013. The work was commissioned by the owners, Mr and Mrs Bunting. The barn is dated to 1837, although it comprises many timbers from an earlier structure on the site, and is a traditional Essex threshing barn of twelve bays with two midstreys. It is located to the east of Highfields Farmhouse; a Grade II listed building dating to the early 18th century. The barn was constructed by William Docwra, a member of the prominent Kelvedon Quaker family who had significant farming and milling interests in Kelvedon throughout the 19th century.	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
Keywords: farm, barn	Significance: *
Author of summary: Chris Lister	Date of summary: October 2013