

**Historic building recording at Spaynes Hall,
Cherry Lane, Great Yeldham,
Essex, CO5 4HH**

June 2021



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on behalf of
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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Spaynes Hall, Cherry Lane, Great Yeldham in June 2021. Two buildings were recorded on the site, a timber-framed threshing barn and a timber and brick coach house.

The Spaynes Hall estate has origins in the 16th century, but expanded in to a large farmstead in the late 18th-early 19th century. Cartographic evidence shows that both the threshing barn and the coach house were constructed somewhere between 1777 and 1842. A considerable amount of re-used timbers were observed, particularly in the threshing barn, which could have originated from earlier buildings on the site. Several carpenter's marks and Baltic timber marks were also present in both buildings.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of a historic building recording carried out at Spaynes Hall, Cherry Lane, Great Yeldham, Essex. The recording work was commissioned by Ken McAndrew on behalf of the home-owner and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in June 2021. The site is located on the north-west side of Cherry Lane at NGR TL 67288 38149 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. 21/01350/FUL) was submitted to Braintree District Council in April 2021 proposing the *conversion of the existing main barn building and existing coach house into two separate residential dwellings, restoration of the existing cart lodge building, removal of leanto structures and replacement with sensitive extensions to match existing, associated car parking, amenity space and landscaping.*

In response to this application, the Place Services Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) recommended to the council that a Historic England building recording be made of the buildings prior to their conversion (ECC 2021). This recommendation was given based on the barn's Historic England grade II listed status and the coach house being curtilage listed. The recommendation was based on the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2021) and agreed with the HEA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

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

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the structures prior to their conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:

“Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building’s broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group.”

In particular the record considered the:

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

4 Methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased floor-plan of the buildings at a scale of 1:100.
- A description of the buildings. 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>).

Two structures are detailed in this report: a five-bay threshing barn with a central midstrey and a brick-built coach house (fig 1).

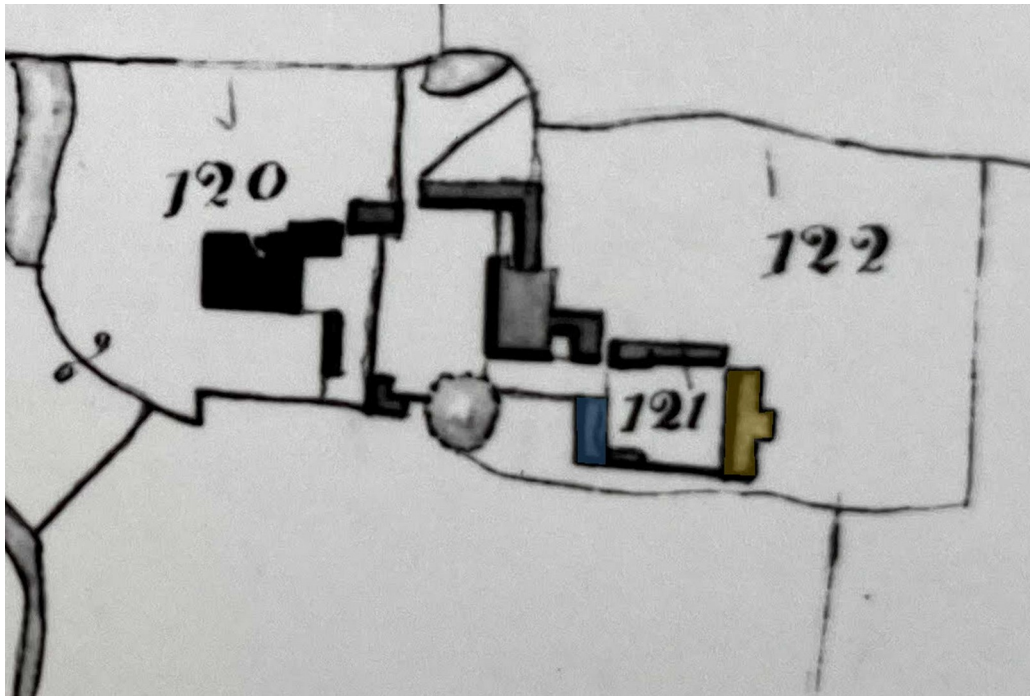
The buildings lie within the grounds of the Spaynes Hall (NHLE 1123009, EHER 28332), a grade II listed 16th-century timber-framed building. The site is medieval in origin and was a manorial site, possibly known as *Gerham* in the Domesday Book. In the 13th century it belonged to the De Ispania family who gave their name to several Spains Hall within the County, the most famous of which is in Finchingfield approximately 9km to the south-west.

The location of any earlier houses is unknown, however the current hall is shown on the Chapman and André map of 1777 (map 1) (as Spains Hall) with buildings lying to the south. The estate does not appear to contain the barn or coach house at this time.



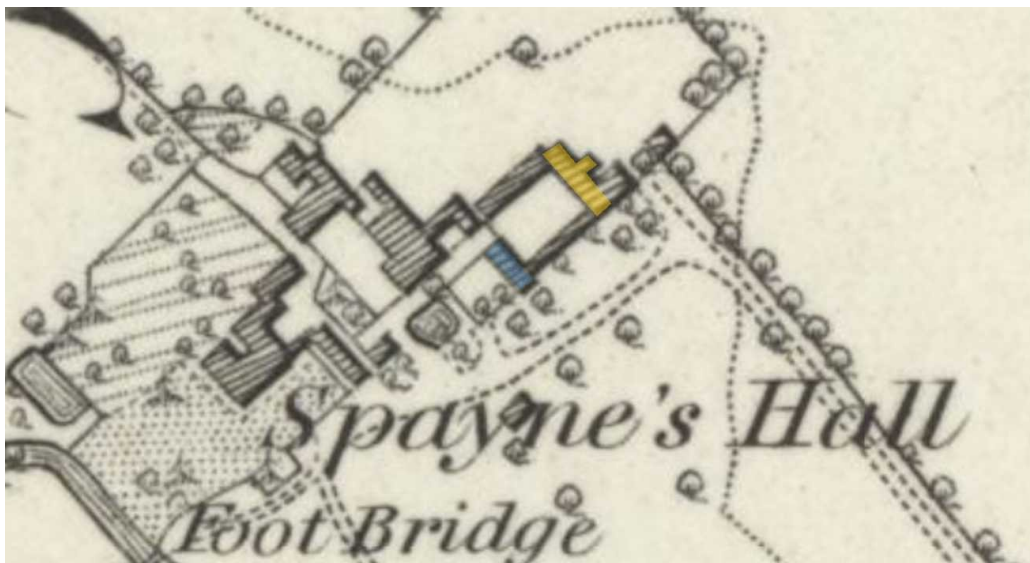
Map 1 Extract of the 1777 Chapman and André map showing the development site as 'Spains Hall'

By the 1842 Tithe map (map 2) the 'Spains Hall' complex has increased in size and the threshing barn and the coach house are now present. The buildings to the south of the main hall on the Chapman and André map are also no longer present. This could either be the result of demolition or inaccuracies with the earlier map.



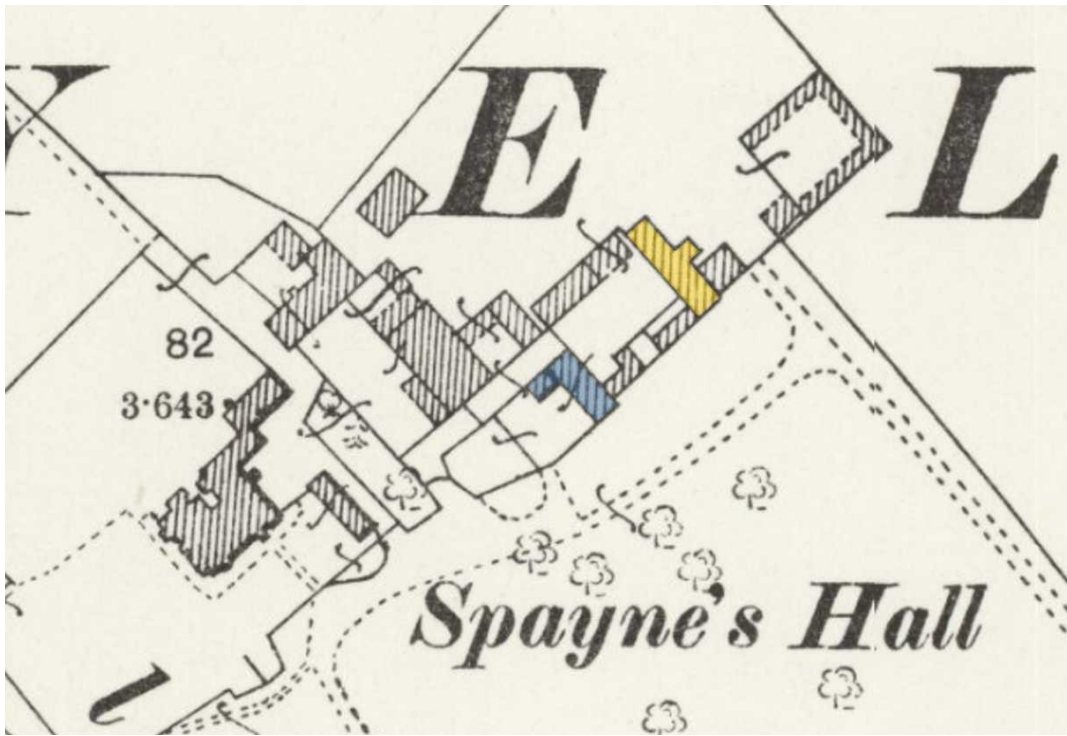
Map 2 Extract of the 1842 Tithe map (D/CT 415B) showing the 'Spains Hall' complex. The threshing barn is highlighted in yellow and the coach house is blue.

On the 1876 1st edition OS map (map 3) the estate is now referred to as Spaynes Hall. The complex has an increased number of buildings but the barn and coach house remain unchanged.



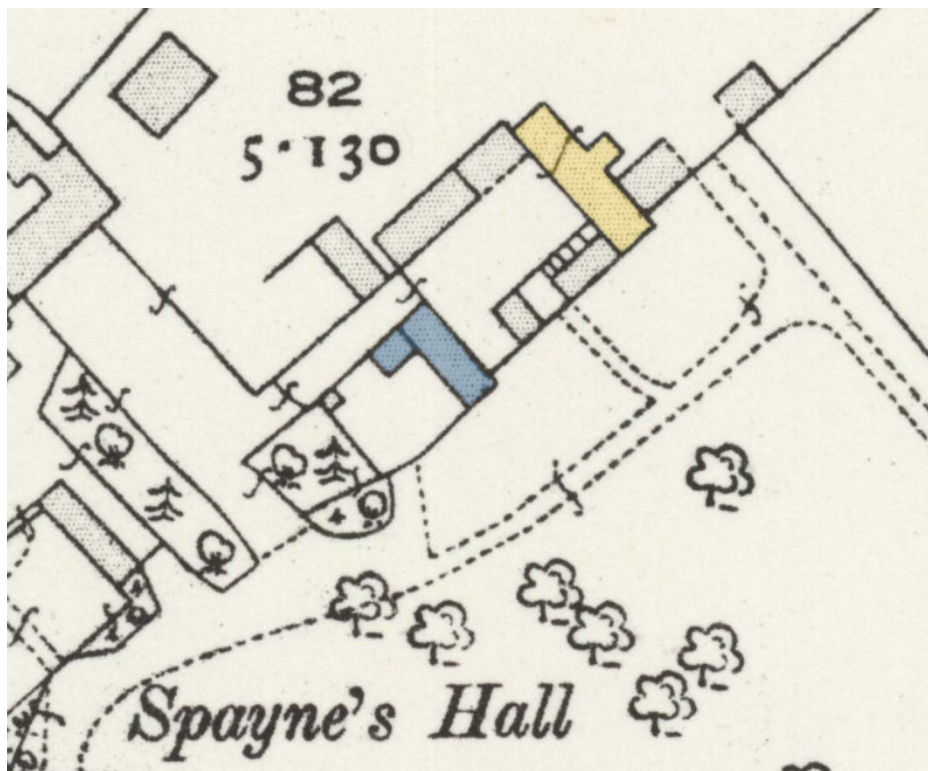
Map 3 6 inch OS map from 1876. The threshing barn is highlighted in yellow and the coach house in blue.

On the 1896 OS map (map 4) the layout of the site and buildings is similar to that of the 1876 OS map except the addition of an extension on the coach house and a few other buildings.



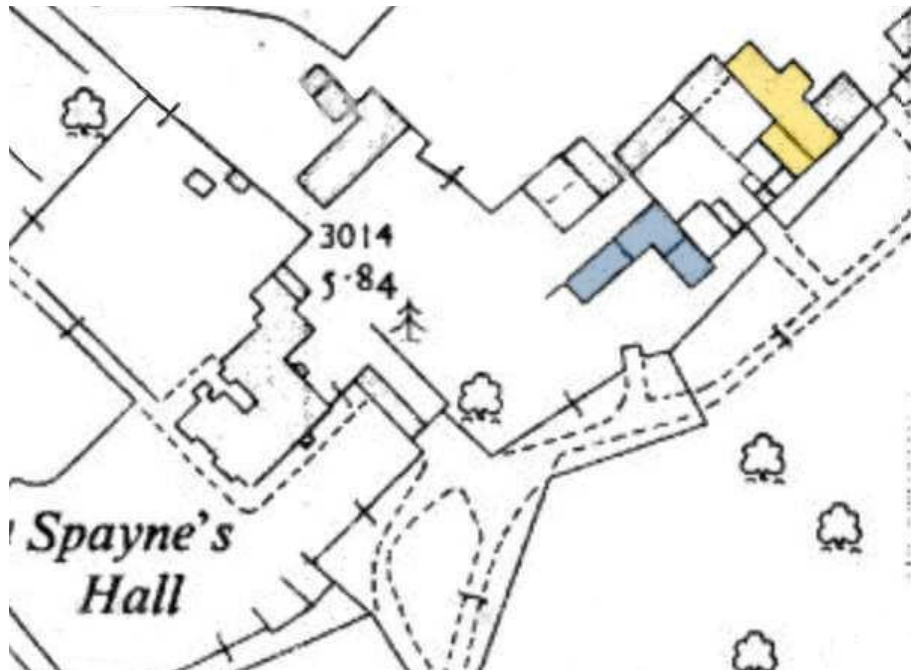
Map 4 25 inch OS map from 1896. The threshing barn highlighted in yellow and the coach house in blue.

Twenty-three years later the next OS map (map 5) shows changes to the buildings in the wider estate, with several buildings being demolished, but no changes to the barn or coach house.



Map 5 25-inch OS map from 1919. The threshing barn highlighted in yellow and the coach house in blue.

By the 1954 OS map (map 6) much of the Spaynes Hall complex remains mostly unchanged. The lean-to on the threshing barn and the modern timber-framed stalls on the coach house are now present on the mapping.



Map 6 25-inch OS map from 1954. The threshing barn in yellow and the coach house in blue.

Using the cartographic evidence it is possible to give a time-frame for the construction of the threshing barn and the coach house. The threshing barn was constructed between 1777 and 1842, and remained largely unchanged until recently. The coach house was also constructed somewhere between 1777 and 1842, then extended somewhere between 1876 and 1896 and then again between 1919 and 1954.

6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-8)

Five-bay threshing barn with midstrey

Exterior

The threshing barn is timber-framed structure, aligned north-west/south-east with a midstrey projecting from the north-east elevation. The barn measures 21.8m by 8.6m and covers an area of approximately 137m squared (fig 2).

The building has five bays and is covered in modern weatherboarding. The roof is covered in pan-tiles and gabled at both ends. The midstrey roof is also gabled but covered by plain-tiles.



Photograph 1 South-west elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The barn is supported on a plinth of red brick. The lower nine courses of brickwork are laid in Flemish-bond and bonded in lime mortar, with brick dimensions of 230 x 115 x 60mm. The upper five courses are also laid in Flemish-bond with lime mortar but with brick dimensions of 225 x 110 x 65mm. There is flint set in lime mortar between columns of brickwork in the lower courses.

The south-west elevation of the threshing barn has a large central opening with half of one vertical-planked door surviving. To the south-east of this entrance is a smaller single door, which is also vertically-planked and likely a later installation. Also present on this elevation is a rectangular opening in the upper register. There is a modern lean-to, roofed in corrugated metal, on the southern end of the this elevation, partially obscuring the barn. A large amount of weatherboarding has been removed in the lean-to (fig 4), revealing the timber-frame of bays 4 and 5 and a number of carpenter's marks (discussed below).



Photograph 2 Exposed timbers on south-west elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing east.

The south-east elevation has a rectangular opening in the gable, this is likely to be the remains of a pitching-door. The lean-to is supported on this elevation by a red brick plinth, similar in make-up to the lower plinth of the main structure. There is weatherboarding covering the top half of the lean-to on this elevation, which contains a small rectangular vertical-planked door. There is a modern galvanised unit on the north-east side, surrounded by a wooden-frame and weatherboarding which contains a single-light rectangular window.

The north-east elevation of the threshing barn contains the centrally located midstrey. The midstrey has a large off-center lower opening, with no surviving doors. Also present are smaller, centrally-located vertically-planked doors above the larger opening. On both sides of the midstrey is a modern addition, to the south-east a galvanised unit and on the north-west a concrete structure. There is an inserted single-light rectangular window next to the galvanised unit on the south-east corner.



Photograph 3 North-east elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing west south-west.

On the north-west elevation is a modern hopper and two eight-light rectangular inserted windows.

Interior

The building consists of five bays which have been labelled 1-5, from north-west to south-east (Fig 2). Bays 3, 4 and 5 contain a large modern silo which obscures the majority of the timber-frame.

The roof of the barn is gabled. The roof consists of pairs of rafters meeting at a ridge-board, supported by two collars in the middle of each bay, which in turn support one clasped purlin on each roof pitch. Each tie beam has two inclined struts rising up to meet the purlins. The tie-beams separating the building's bays are all hand-sawn and re-used timber, which are supported at both ends by knee braces.



Photograph 4 Detail of tie-beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.

The majority of the remaining timber-frame consists of hand-sawn timber, pegged together and supported with through-bracing (although in several locations there are later, modern, machine-cut additions or repairs, particularly in the roof). A substantial amount of the hand-sawn timber used in the barn, particularly the large structural timbers, has evidence of re-use in the form of unused mortices.

The floor of the barn is modern concrete, although the central bay (bay 3) would have at one time had a threshing floor, possibly made of brick. The lower nine courses of brickwork in the plinth have been painted black.



Photograph 5 Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing east south-east.

Bay 1 is the northern most bay of the barn. On the north-east elevation the corner-post, intermediate-post and principal-post between bays 1 and 2 all show signs of re-use in the form of empty mortices. In the gable-end of the barn the wall-plate is also a re-used timber and the gable-collar has Baltic timber marks. On the sill-beam of both elevations there is a scarf joint. Although they are partially obscured by stud-work and a modern wood-panel, they both appear to be a simple straight bridling with square abutments and two edge pegs.

There are two inserted modern windows in the north-west corner of bay 1 and a small, modern mezzanine level.

Behind each end of the tie-beam between bays 1 and 2, on the north-east and south-west wall-plates, is a face-halved and bladed scarf joint.



Photograph 6 Scarf joint on wall plate of north-east elevation between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.

On the north-east elevation, between bays 2 and 3, serious water damage has caused the principal-post, wall-plate, knee-brace and tie-beam to start to rot. There is evidence there was once a scarf-joint behind this end of the tie-beam, most likely a face-halved and bladed joint. At the other end of the tie-beam, on the south-west elevation, there is the equivalent scarf joint on the wall-plate. Bay 2 also has two sill-beam scarf joints, one on each elevation. Both are a straight bridling with square abutments and two edge pegs.



Photograph 7 North-east elevation of bay 2 showing water damage.
Photograph taken facing south-west.

There are Baltic timber marks visible on a rafter and stud on the south-west elevation of bay 2. There is also evidence of re-use on the corner-post and two studs on the south-west elevation

Bay 3 is the central bay of the barn and is slightly wider than the other bays. The south-west elevation is dominated by a large set of partially surviving barn doors with a smaller inserted door next to it. The principal-posts and post between the doors all have empty mortices indicative of re-use.



Photograph 8 Interior of threshing barn showing bay 3. Photograph taken facing east south-east.

On the north-east elevation, between bays 3 and 4, substantial water damage has caused the entire principal-post and part of the wall-plate in bay 4 to rot away. This in-turn has caused the wall-plate in bay 3 to collapse, it is now held in place by scaffolding.

Both the sill-beam and wall-plate in bays 4 and 5 have evidence of re-use. On the sill-beam of bays 4 and 5 the old mortices have been filled with a mixture of lime mortar, concrete and peg-tile.



Photograph 9 Detail of scarf joint and filled mortices on sill-beam of north-east elevation in bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The sill-beams on both elevations of bay 4 have scarf joints, in the form of simple straight bridling with square abutments and two edge pegs. A scarf joint (face-halved and bladed) is also visible on the wall-plate of the north-east elevation, behind the tie-beam. The joints in each timber of this scarf joint do not match with each other, either due to re-use of a larger scarf joint or an empty mortice. Although the south-west elevation is mostly obstructed by a modern silo, it can be assumed that another scarf joint is present on the wall-plate at the other end of the tie-beam.



Photograph 10 Scarf joint and re-used timber in wall-plate in north-east elevation between bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing north-west.

There are a number of carpenter's marks on the south-west elevation of bay 4, visible on the exterior due to the removal of the weatherboarding. Six of the studs have a 'XIII' chiselled on their south-western face. The western brace has a series of 'III' marks chiselled on the south-west face where it passes through each stud. Similarly, the eastern brace has a 'III' chiselled in the same fashion.



Photograph 11 Carpenter's marks on stud of bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.

On the north-east elevation a single carpenter's mark was visible on the north-west face of a stud. Although it was obscured it could possibly be interpreted as 'XIII'.

In bay 4 there is evidence of timber re-use on the intermediate-post, some studs and rafters on the north-east elevation. Baltic timber marks were also visible on a rafter in the south-west elevation. Studs below the brace on the north-east side of the intermediate-post have been removed.

Bay 5 is the most south-eastern bay. Timber has been re-used for a stud on the north-east elevation and a stud and the wall-plate on the south-east elevation. There is a scarf joint in the sill-beam on the south-west elevation, visible from the exterior. A number of studs have been removed from the north-east elevation. A modern window has also been inserted in the southern end of the north-east elevation.

On the south-east elevation a ladder has been added to access a small platform associated with the modern silo.

The midstrey projects from bay 3 on the north-eastern elevation. The lower half of the midstrey's north-east elevation is primarily taken up by an opening for double-doors (no longer surviving). Above this sits a set of smaller vertically-planked double doors. Both corner-posts and the wall-plate have evidence of re-use. The wall-plate appears to contain several different phases of mortices, indicating it has probably be re-used more than once.



Photograph 12 Re-used timber wall-plate in midstrey. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Coach house

Exterior

The coach house has been divided into six areas for ease of description: the main room, the garage, the upper-floor, the stable, the brick lean-to and the stalls (fig 3). The original structure consists of the main room and garage.

The coach house is a timber-framed and brick building with multiple later extensions. The original structure is on a north-west/south-east alignment and measures 11.86m by 5.55m, covering an area of 65.82m squared (fig 3). The original structure is constructed of Flemish-bond brickwork (brick dimensions 230 x 110 x 65mm) on the south-west and south-east elevations and timber-framed on the north-west and north-

east elevations. The roof is covered with peg-tiles on the north-west pitch and pan-tiles on the others. The coach house is supported by a brick and flint plinth, only visible on the north-west elevation.



Photograph 13 Coach house exterior. Photograph taken facing north.

Later additions to the coach house include a small brick lean-to on the south-east elevation and a brick stable projecting from the south-west elevation. Both are constructed of Flemish-bond with bricks measuring 230 x 110 x 65mm. Modern timber stalls have also been added to the south-west elevation of the brick stall (fig 4). These are covered in black weatherboarding with a slate roof.

The south-west elevation has two sets of vertical-planked double-doors, separated by a column of flint set in lime mortar. There is also flint and mortar at the top and side of the south-eastern doors. Above the north-west doors is a small vertical-planked pitching door. There is a six-light horizontal sash window to the south-east of the doors. On the modern stall extension is an opening in the gable, the top half of which are louvre vents.



Photograph 14 South-west elevation of coach house. Photograph taken facing north-east.

On the north-west elevation there is four-light vertical sash window. There is an area of damage to the render on this elevation showing the laths below. On the modern stalls on this elevation there are three openings and a small vertical-planked door. The plinth is visible on this elevation and consists of columns of bricks interspersed with flint set in lime mortar, the same as the threshing barn.



Photograph 15 Exposed laths on north-west elevation of coach house.
Photograph taken facing south-east.

On the north-east elevation is a lean-to with a corrugated metal roof supported by circular timber posts. In the bottom south-east corner is an area of brickwork in a mixed bond, the bricks were 230 x 110 x 65mm. There is also a modern wall protruding from the north-east elevation (English-bond, bricks 215 x 100 x 65mm).

The south-east elevation of brick lean-to has a buttress for stability due to the drainage ditch abutting the extension. There is a single doorway (door no long surviving) on the brick stall on this elevation and three stable doors on the modern timber stalls. There are also three four-light awning windows on the timber stalls.

Interior

The roof of the coach house is hipped at both ends. The roof consists of pairs of rafters meeting at a ridge-board, supported by a series of collars. These collars support one clasped purlin on each roof pitch. There are three tie-beams, the most northern of which has inclined struts. Most of the timber in the roof is hand-sawn, some of which have signs of re-use. Two rafters have carpenter's marks in the apex of the roof, one reads 'XXV III' and the other 'XXV'. There are also Baltic timber marks on the northern wall-plate.



Photograph 16 carpenter's marks on rafters of coach house. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The upper-floor of the coach house has wooden-floor boards. The boards are large and irregular (41-45cm wide) in the north-west end and smaller and regular (11cm wide) in the south-east end.

The main room of the coach house has a floor made of pavior bricks (fig 3) (195 x 105 x 50mm). The majority of which is laid flat, except one area which is in a herringbone pattern. On the north-eastern side is a strip of pavior bricks laid on edge. In the eastern corner of the room is an area floor made of red brick (230 x 100 x 50mm), this sits below the pavior bricks and could be the original coach house floor.



Photograph 17 Detail of herringbone brick floor in coach house. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 18 Area of red brick flooring. Photograph taken facing east.

The main room has three binding-beams, all have a single supporting post and one also has a knee-brace. There is also a later inserted beam supported by two posts, one of which is re-used.

The majority of the wall of the north-east and south-east elevations are clad in timber panels, with the remaining areas and the other two walls plastered and painted. On the north-west and north-east elevations 5-6 courses of the brick-plinth are visible and a single course of bricks are visible on the south-east elevation.



Photograph 19 Wooden cladding on walls in main room of coach house. Photograph taken facing south-east.

On the south-west elevation is a door which has been blocked and replaced with an eight-light fixed window. To the south of this is the mount for a gas lamp, complete with gas pipe.



Photograph 20 Gas lamp mount in main room of coach house.
Photograph taken facing south-west.

On the north-east elevation, at ceiling level, is the remains of a modern hay-feeder. In the western corner is wooden modern work-bench. In the southern corner is a wooden ladder to access to the upper floor.

The garage is located to the south-east of the main room and has a brick floor bonded with cement (brick measurement 225 x 110 x 50mm). In the centre of the room is a modern inspection pit inserted into the floor, covered with wooden boards.

On the north-east elevation the brick plinth is visible and on the north-west elevation two courses of bricks are visible at the base of the wall. The remaining wall surfaces are plastered and painted white. On the north-west elevation is a cast-iron water-pump mounted on the wall. To the right of the pump is a remains of mount for a gas lamp.



Photograph 21 Interior of garage showing water pump and gas lamp mount. Photograph taken facing north-east.

On the south-east elevation is the door leading to the brick lean-to. This is later addition to coach house. The door has been re-used, it is covered in stickers and has been turned upside down and cut to fit the existing doorway.



Photograph 22 Re-used door in garage.
Photograph taken facing north-east.

The brick lean-to has a brick floor which continues through the door from the garage and covered with fibre-board. The walls are plastered and painted white, with fibre-board fixed to lower sections. It has a low ceiling due to the incline of the roof and the north-east end is only half height.



Photograph 23 Interior of lean-to. Photograph taken facing east.

The stable is on the south-west elevation of coach house. It has a concrete floor and painted brick walls. On the north-west elevation is a concrete-covered plinth that continues through the modern stalls. In the south-east and south-west corners are concrete troughs.

On the north-west elevation is an opening, evidence of hinges is visible on the frame indicating it would have been for an awning window originally. On the south-east elevation there is a re-used timber post, supporting a roof beam. Also present on this elevation is a mount for a gas lamp.



Photograph 24 Re-used timber in stable.
Photograph taken facing south-west.

To the south-west of the stable is a block of three modern timber-framed stalls. They all have concrete floors and walls clad in timber. The south-western stall is empty. The central has two breeze-block pens and a concrete trough. The north-eastern stall has a storage box and a wooden corner shelf.

The ceiling of the stalls is made of chicken-wire overlaid with insulation. Each stall has three small binding-beams supporting the ceiling. The roof of the stalls is gabled and consists of machine-cut timber. The through purlins support pairs of rafters which meet at a ridge-board. Additional support is given by diagonal wind-braces.



Photograph 25 Interior of coach house stall. Photograph taken facing west.

7 Discussion

The cartographic evidence of Spaynes Hall proves both the barn and the coach house were built sometime between 1777 and 1842. It seems likely that the buildings are broadly contemporary in construction date, but if not, the threshing barn was probably constructed first; barns are generally the oldest, largest and most essential buildings within a farmstead.

The use of through-bracing in the barn's frame is a hallmark of later framing techniques and is unlikely to have been used before the end of the 16th century (Stenning 2013, 130 and ECC 1979, 22). The face-halved scarf joints present in all five bays are also similarly indicative, as that style of joint is not recorded until the late 16th century in ecclesiastical and high-status contexts (Hewett 1980, 269), and probably does not appear in secular and lower-status buildings until even later.

The large number of re-used timbers in the barn frame clearly suggest it was, at least partially, constructed using the remains of an earlier building or buildings. A small amount of re-used timber was also present in the timber-frame of the coach house. Whether the source of these re-used timbers is an earlier building(s) on the Spaynes Hall estate, or from another source entirely, is uncertain.

Additionally, Baltic timber marks were observed in both buildings; on the rafters, wall-collar and stud of the threshing barn and the wall-plate of the coach house.

The importing of timber into Britain from the Baltic began in the 17th century, but increased dramatically during the 19th (Vandenabeele et al. 2016). The decline of local oak and other hardwood timbers in Britain was mainly due to increase in shipbuilding and the economic pressures and needs of the industrial revolution. Because suitable trees take a significant time to mature, in densely populated countries like Britain land could usually be far more profitably used for farming rather than producing timber. The production of timber is a much more viable industry in the more sparsely populated countries around the Baltic Sea.

The use of Baltic timber in the frames of the coach house and barn, then, suggests they were raised sometime in the 19th-century, when the importing of such timbers rose sharply. That the entire timber-frames of both the barn and coach house are hand-sawn further suggests that they were raised sometime in the early part of this

century, before the machine-cutting techniques popularised by the Industrial revolution had fully overtaken the use of hand-sawn timber.

The barn would have originally been constructed for the processing and storage of a grain crop. A grain crop, whether wheat, oats, barely or rye, is call corn and requires processing to be of use. The grains need to be separated from the stalks and chaff needs to be removed from the grains. This process, called threshing, was traditionally carried out by hand-flail. The two large sets of barn doors opposite each other in the midstrey and bay 3, when open, would have allowed a cross draught to winnow the chaff from the grain on the threshing floor. There would have been a threshold leap at the base of these doors to prevent farm animals walking into the barn during this process. The grain would be taken out of the barn to be stored in a granary while the by-product of the threshing, the straw, would be piled high on either side of the threshing floor in bays 1, 2, 4 and 5. It would be stored in the barn until such time it was needed for fodder or bedding. The barn was then eventually adapted for modern use in the 20th-century with the addition of a metal grain silo and several extensions.

Coach houses were built to house carriages in the lower floor with a living space in the upper floor for the drivers. The cartographic evidence shows that the coach house at Spaynes Hall was extended twice in an 80 year period (1876-1954). The first extension in the late 19th century suggests that it was a busy farmstead with increasing spacial needs. It is likely it was during this phase of extension that the gas lamps (photograph 20/21) were added to coach house. In later years when coach houses were no longer needed it was converted to garage space with animal stalls added.

These two buildings at Spayne’s Hall are part of a once busy farmstead; one that was expanded in size in the late Victorian period, reflecting the rising fortunes of English agriculture generally and this estate more specifically. In more recent times the buildings have been modernised, but now stand in a state of disrepair. Their conversion as part of this project should ensure their survival and that they remain part of a complex they have served since the early 19th century.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Ken McAndrew for commissioning and Mr Westley Mercer for funding the historic building recording. The recording was carried out by Mark Baister and Sarah Veasey. Figures are by Sarah Veasey, based on original architects drawings by Kenneth McAndrew Architect. The project was monitored by Teresa O’Connor for Essex County Council. The text was reviewed by Philip Crummy, director of CAT.

9 References

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

CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building recording of a barn and a coach house at Spaynes Hall, Cherry Lane, Great Yeldham, Essex, CO9 4HH by S Veasey</i>
CIfA	2014a (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014b (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by D. Gurney</i>
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeological occasional</i>

		papers 24 by M Medlycott
ECC	1979	<i>The Essex Countryside Historic Barns: a Planning Appraisal</i>
ECCPS	2021	<i>Specialist Archaeological Advice RE: 21/01350/FUL Spaynes Hall Cherry Lane Great Yeldham By T O'Connor</i>
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>
Stenning, D. and Shackle, R.	2013	<i>Discovering Coggeshall: Timber-framed buildings in the town centre</i>
Vandenabeele, L., Bertels, I., Wouters, I.	2016	<i>Baltic shipping marks on nineteenth-century timber: their deciphering and a proposal for an innovative characterization of old timber, Construction History, 31(2), 157-175</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

binding-beam	a large timber running from post-to-post and providing intermediate support to floor-joists
carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	a horizontal timber in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined timbers (such as rafters)
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
Flemish-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternating headers and stretchers within a single course
Georgian	the reigns of kings George I - IV and William IV, from 1714 to 1837
girding-beam	a timber beam placed horizontally in a wall frame at a level between the sill-beam and the tie-beam or wall-plate
HE	Historic Environment
header	a brick laid at right-angles to the face of the wall, i.e. widthways
joist	a horizontal timber that supports floorboards above. Will sometimes carry boarded or plastered ceilings
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post	in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either principal posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
purlin	a longitudinal timber giving support to the common rafters of a roof and normally set at right-angles to the slope of the rafters
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
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)
stud	in wall frames the upright smaller section timbers between the main posts of the frame
stretcher	a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways
tie-beam	beam tying together the post-heads of a timber-framed wall or the upper surfaces of a solid wall

truss	a frame consisting of several pieces of timber, jointed and triangulated in order to retain its shape under load
Victorian	the reign of Queen Victoria, from 1837 to 1901
wall-plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ. The digital archive will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>) under EHER code GYSPH21.

12 Contents of archive

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1679)
Original site record (plans and notes)
Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The CAT WSI
The report (CAT Report 1679)
Digital plans
Site digital photos and log

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checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 09/07/2021

Appendix 1:
Full digital photographic record
(images on accompanying CD)

GYS21PH21_Photograph_001.JPG	South-east elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_002.JPG	South-east elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_003.JPG	South-east elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_004.JPG	Detail of brick building of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_005.JPG	South-west elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_006.JPG	Detail of damaged stable door on south-east elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_007.JPG	Detail of window on south-east elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_008.JPG	Detail of door frame (door no long attached) on south-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_009.JPG	Detail of double doors on south-west elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_010.JPG	Detail of pitching door on south-west elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_011.JPG	Detail of double doors on south-west elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_012.JPG	Detail of window on south-west elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing east north-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_013.JPG	South-west elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_014.JPG	North-west elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_015.JPG	Detail of window on north-west elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_016.JPG	Detail of opening on north-west elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_017.JPG	Detail of window on north-west elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_018.JPG	North-west elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_019.JPG	North-east elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_020.JPG	Detail of brickwork of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_021.JPG	Detail of latch on western double doors of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_022.JPG	Detail of hinges from western double doors of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_023.JPG	Detail of exposed laths on north-west elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_024.JPG	Detail of roof damage on north-west elevation of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_025.JPG	Interior of stall of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_026.JPG	Interior of stall of Coach House, showing detail of window. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_028.JPG	Interior of stall of Coach House showing concrete trough. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_029.JPG	Interior of stall of Coach House showing ceiling construction. Photograph taken facing west north-west.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_030.JPG	Interior of stall of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_031.JPG	Interior of stall of Coach house showing upper interior opening. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_032.JPG	Interior of stall of Coach House, detail of storage container. Photograph taken facing north.
GYS21PH21_Photograph_033.JPG	Detail of roof construction of stalls of Coach House. Photograph taken facing vertically north-west.

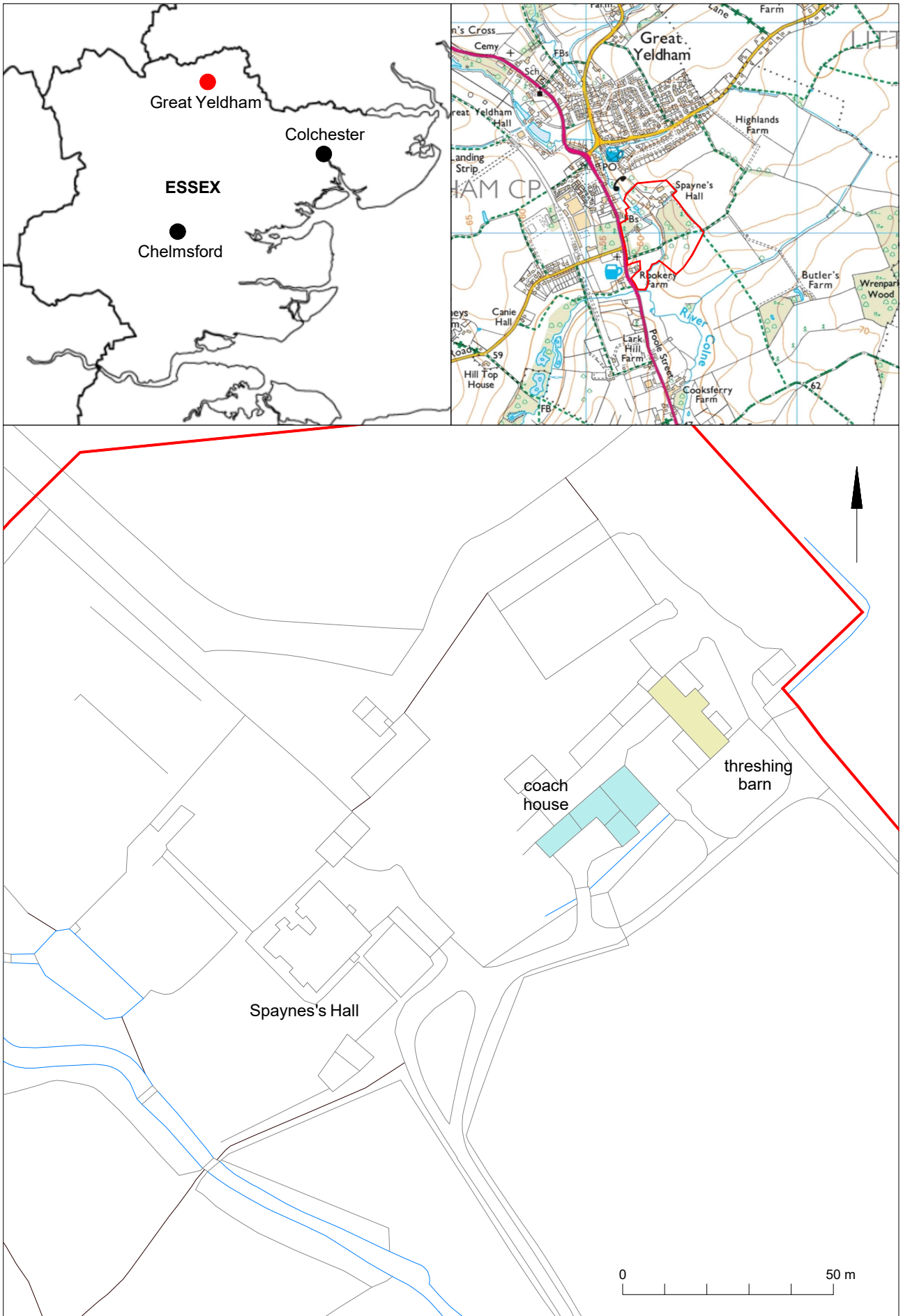
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_034.JPG	Detail of hinge location of interior window frame in stall of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_035.JPG	Interior of stall of Coach House showing shelf. Photograph taken facing west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_036.JPG	Interior of stable of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_037.JPG	Detail of concrete trough in stable of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_038.JPG	Detail of wall bracket for ?gas lamp in stable of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_039.JPG	Detail of wall bracket for ?gas lamp in stable of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_040.JPG	Interior of stable of Coach House showing re-used timber. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_041.JPG	Interior of main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_042.JPG	Interior of main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_043.JPG	Detail of modern work bench in main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_044.JPG	Timber wall cladding in main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_045.JPG	Timber wall cladding in main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_046.JPG	Detail of remains of hay feeder in main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_047.JPG	Interior of main room of Coach House showing knee brace. Photograph taken facing north.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_048.JPG	Detail of wall bracket for gas light with pipe in main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_049.JPG	Detail of wall bracket for gas lamp in main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_050.JPG	Detail of wall bracket for gas lamp in main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_051.JPG	Interior floor bricks in running pattern in main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_052.JPG	Detail of ceiling damage in main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_053.JPG	Interior of main room of Coach House showing re-used timber as post. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_054.JPG	Detail of sealed doorway in main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_055.JPG	Detail of ladder to second floor in main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_056.JPG	Interior of garage in Coach House. Photograph taken facing east.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_057.JPG	Interior of garage in Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_058.JPG	Interior of garage in Coach House showing wall mounted water pump. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_059.JPG	Interior of garage in Coach House showing detail of wall mounted water pump. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_060.JPG	Inspection pit in garage of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_061.JPG	Inspection pit in garage of Coach House. Photograph taken facing west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_063.JPG	Interior of lean-to of Coach House. Photograph taken facing east.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_064.JPG	Interior of lean-to of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_065.JPG	Interior of roof of Coach House. Photograph taken facing vertically north.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_066.JPG	Interior of roof of Coach House showing re-used timber in rafters with filled mortice. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_067.JPG	Interior of Coach House roof showing re-used timbers as rafters. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_068.JPG	Interior of first floor of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north.
GYSHPH21_PhotoGraph_069.JPG	Interior of roof of Coach house, Photograph taken facing north-east.

GYSPPH21_Photo_070.JPG	Carpenter marks on rafters on interior of roof of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_071.JPG	Detail of interior roof truss in Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_072.JPG	Detail of interior of hipped roof in Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_073.JPG	Detail of interior roof repairs in Coach House. Photograph taken facing east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_074.JPG	Interior of south-eastern half of first floor of Coach House showing floor boards. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_075.JPG	Detail of damage to floor boards in north-western half of first floor of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north.
GYSPPH21_Photo_076.JPG	Interior of north-western half of first floor of Coach House showing floor boards. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_077.JPG	Interior of roof of Coach House showing detail of re-used timber as purlin. Photograph taken facing south.
GYSPPH21_Photo_078.JPG	Baltic timber marks on northern wall plate of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north.
GYSPPH21_Photo_079.JPG	Exterior shot of Barn and Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_080.JPG	South-west elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_081.JPG	South-west elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing north north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_082.JPG	South-west elevation of Threshing Barn. Detail of lean-to. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_083.JPG	Damaged double doors on south-west elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_084.JPG	Window on south-west elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_085.JPG	Lean-to on south-west elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_086.JPG	Detail of door on south-west elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_087.JPG	Hinge detail on door on south-west elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_088.JPG	Exposed timbers on exterior of south-west elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_089.JPG	Hinge detail on double doors of south-west elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing north-east
GYSPPH21_Photo_090.JPG	carpenter's marks 'III', exterior south-west elevation of Threshing Barn, bottom of western brace of bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_091.JPG	carpenter's mark on stud, 'XIII' exterior south-west elevation of Threshing Barn bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_092.JPG	carpenter's mark on stud 'XIII', exterior south-west elevation of Threshing Barn bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_093.JPG	carpenter's mark on stud 'XIII', exterior south-west elevation of Threshing Barn bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_094.JPG	carpenter's mark on stud 'XIII', exterior south-west elevation of Threshing Barn bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_095.JPG	carpenter's mark on stud 'XIII', exterior south-west elevation of Threshing Barn bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_096.JPG	carpenter's marks 'III', exterior south-west elevation of Threshing Barn, bottom of eastern brace of bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_097.JPG	Exposed timbers on exterior south-western elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing north.
GYSPPH21_Photo_098.JPG	Exposed timbers on exterior south-western elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_099.JPG	carpenter's marks 'III', exterior south-west elevation of Threshing Barn, middle of western brace of bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_100.JPG	carpenter's marks 'III', exterior south-west elevation of Threshing Barn, middle of eastern brace of bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.

GYSPPH21_Photo_101.JPG	Exterior south-west elevation of Threshing Barn, detail of scarf joint in sill beam of bay 5. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_102.JPG	Exterior south-west Elevation of Threshing Barn, detail of scarf joint in sill beam of bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_103.JPG	South-east elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_104.JPG	South-east elevation of Threshing Barn showing opening. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_105.JPG	South-east elevation of Threshing Barn showing small door in lean to. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_106.JPG	North-east elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
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GYSPPH21_Photo_108.JPG	North-east elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing south.
GYSPPH21_Photo_109.JPG	North-east elevation of Threshing Barn showing upper doors. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_110.JPG	North-east elevation of Threshing Barn showing lower door frame (doors no longer present). Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_111.JPG	North-west elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_112.JPG	Detail of window on north-west elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing south.
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GYSPPH21_Photo_119.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
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GYSPPH21_Photo_124.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing roof structure of south-west elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.
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GYSPPH21_Photo_126.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing south-west elevation roof structure of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_127.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing midstrey north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
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GYSPPH21_Photo_132.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing north-east elevation roof structure of Bay 5. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_133.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing south-east gable-end. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_134.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn shoing south-west elevation of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_135.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing south-west elevation roof structure of Bay 3. Photograph taken facing south.
GYSPPH21_Photo_136.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing south-west elevation of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_137.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing south-west elevation roof structure of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.

GYSPPH21_Photo_138.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing south-west elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_139.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing south-west elevation roof structure of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_140.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing brick plinth of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_141.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing re-used timber tie beam between Bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_142.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing reused timber tie beam between Bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_143.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing scarf joint in sill beam of Bay 1 on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_144.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing scarf joint in wall plate on south-west elevation between Bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_145.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing scarf joint on sill beam of north-east elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_146.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing scarf joint on wall plate of north-east elevation between Bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_147.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing platform in Bay 1. Photograph taken facing north.
GYSPPH21_Photo_148.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing baltic timber marks on wall collar of north-west gable-end. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_149.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing scarf joint in sill beam on south-west of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_150.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing scarf joint on wall plate of south-west elevation between Bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south.
GYSPPH21_Photo_151.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing scarf joint on sill beam in north-east elevation of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_152.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing remains of scarf joint on wall plate of north-east elevation between Bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_153.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing remains of scarf joint on north-east elevation between Bays 3 and 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_154.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing scarf joint and filled mortices on sill beam of north-east elevation of Bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_155.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing filled mortices of re-used timber as sill beam in north-east elevation of Bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing south south-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_156.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing re-used timber as wall plate in north-east elevation of Bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_157.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing scarf joint and re-used timber in wall plate of north-east elevation between Bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing north-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_158.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing floor brick inside modern silo. Photograph taken facing south-west
GYSPPH21_Photo_159.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing window in north-east elevation of Bay 5. Photograph taken facing east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_160.JPG	Exterior of Threshing Barn showing carpenter's marks 'III' on middle of eastern brace of Bay 4 south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_161.JPG	Interior of Threshing barn showing carpenter's marks '?XVIII' on stud in north-east elevation of Bay 4. Photograph taken facing east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_162.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing carpenter's mark on stud in south-west elevation of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_163.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing re-used timber as wall plate in midstrey. Photograph taken facing north-east.
GYSPPH21_Photo_164.JPG	Interior of Threshing Barn showing Baltic timber marks on rafter of south-west elevation Bay 4. Photograph taken facing south-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_165.JPG	Interior of stall of Coach House. Photograph taken facing west south-west.
GYSPPH21_Photo_166.JPG	Interior of stall of Coach House showing interior window. Photograph taken facing north-east.

- GYS21_Photo_167.JPG Detail of wall bracket for ?gas lamp in stable of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
- GYS21_Photo_168.JPG Interior floor bricks in herringbone pattern in main room of Coach House. Photograph taken facing south-east.
- GYS21_Photo_169.JPG South-west elevation of Threshing Barn. Photograph taken facing north.
- GYS21_Photo_170.JPG Interior of Threshing Barn showing Baltic timber marks on rafters in south-west elevation of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
- GYS21_Photo_062.JPG Detail of re-used door in garage of Coach House. Photograph taken facing north-east.
- GYS21_Photo_027.JPG Interior of stall of Coach House showing breeze-block pens. Photograph taken facing west.



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Fig 1 Site location.

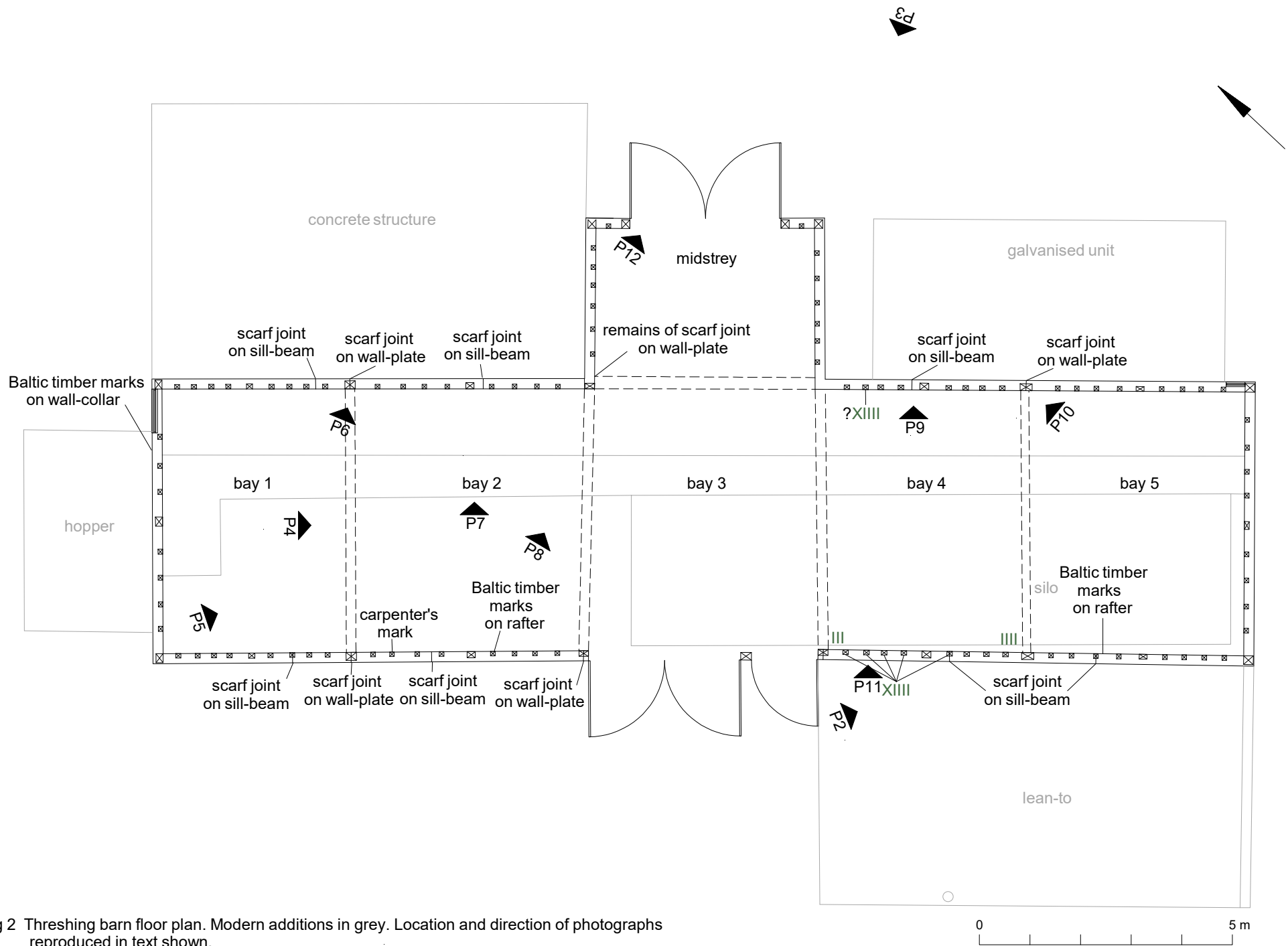


Fig 2 Threshing barn floor plan. Modern additions in grey. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

P1

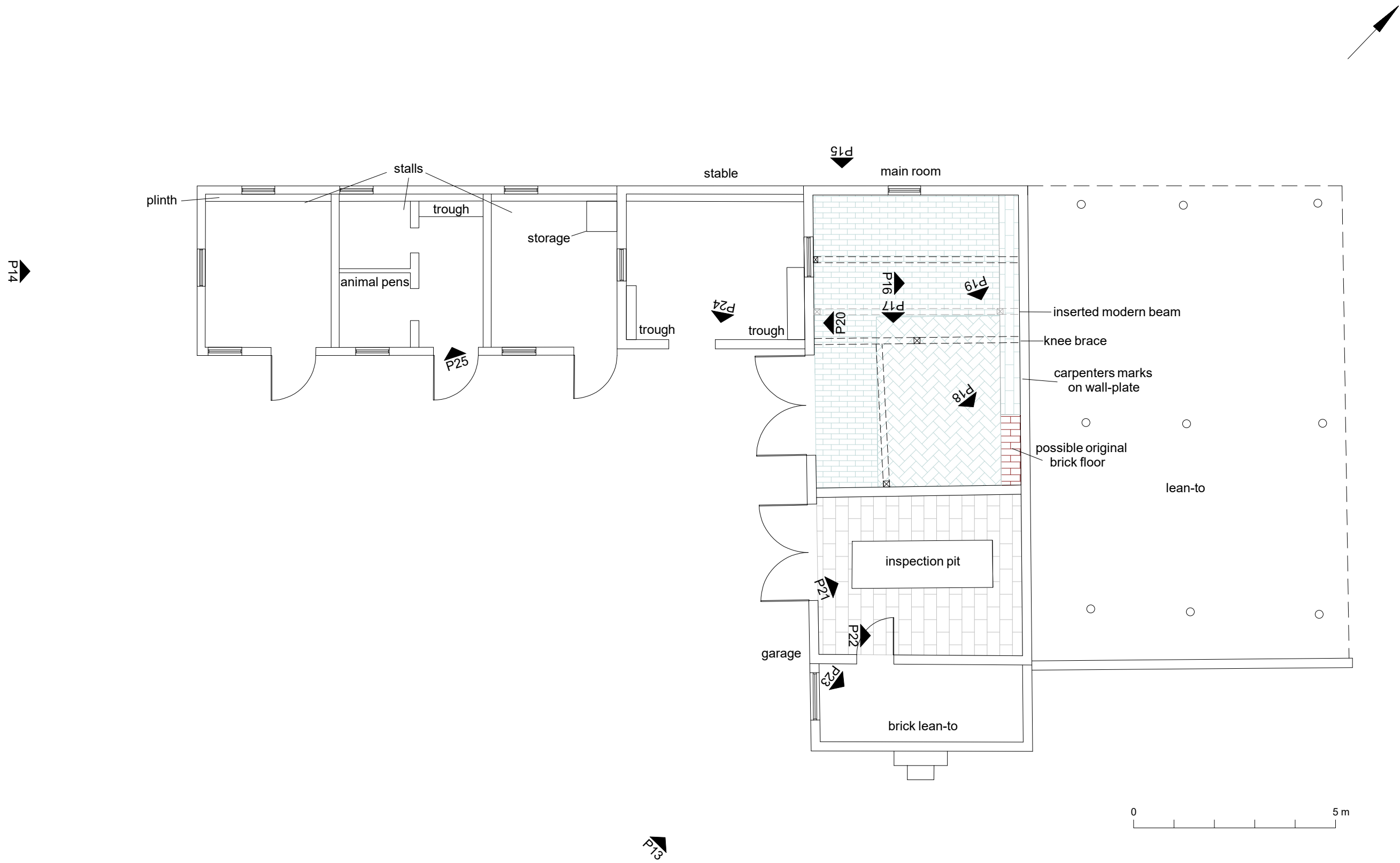


Fig 3 Coach House floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

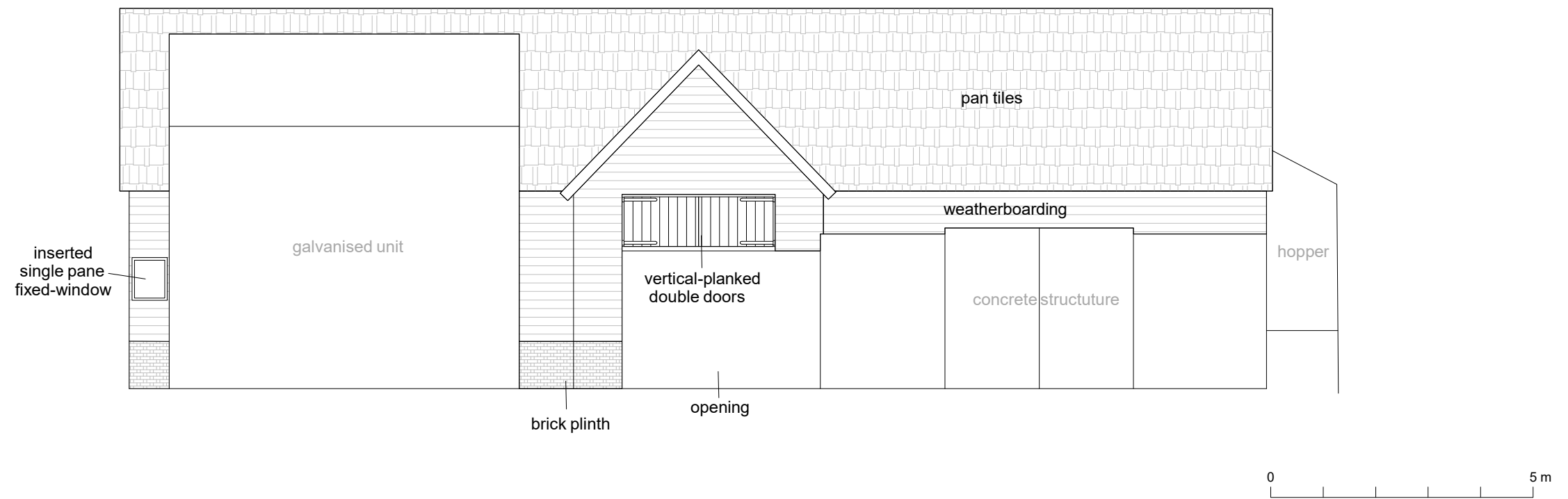
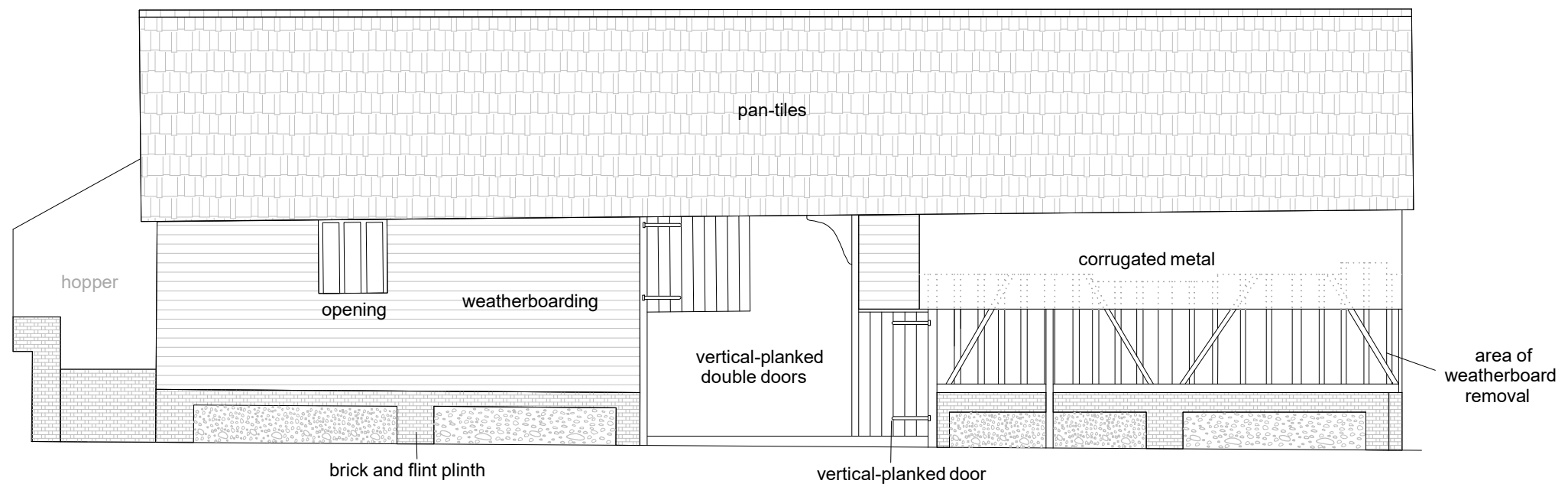


Fig 4 South-west (top) and north-east (bottom) elevations of threshing barn.

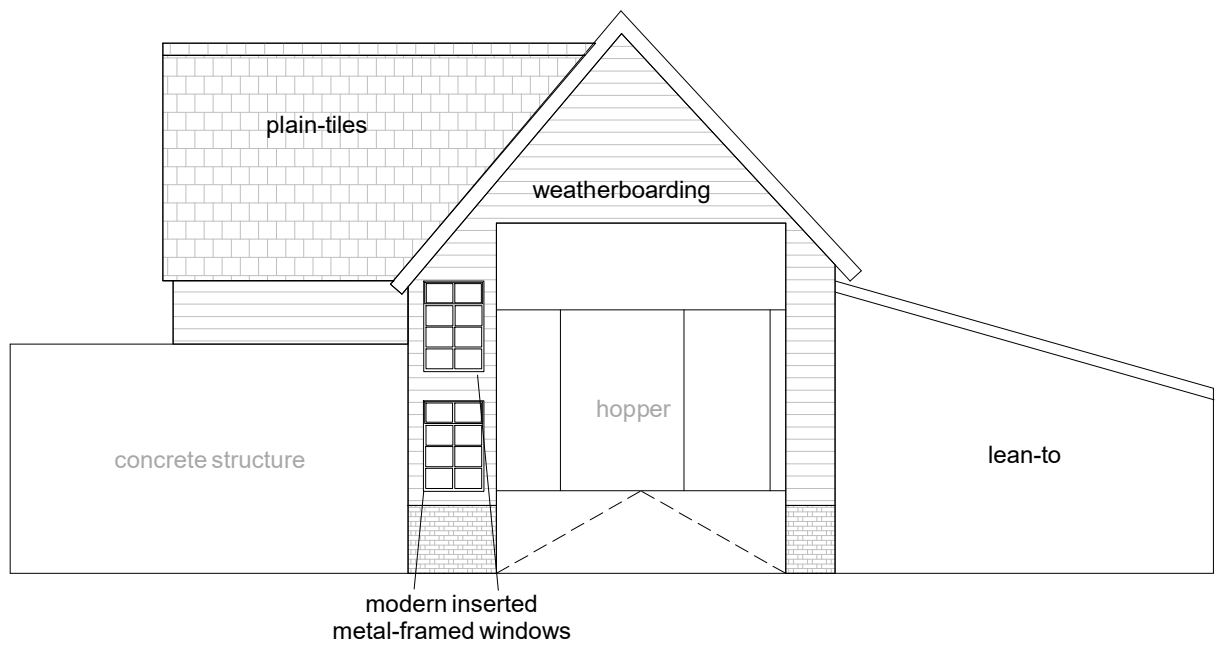
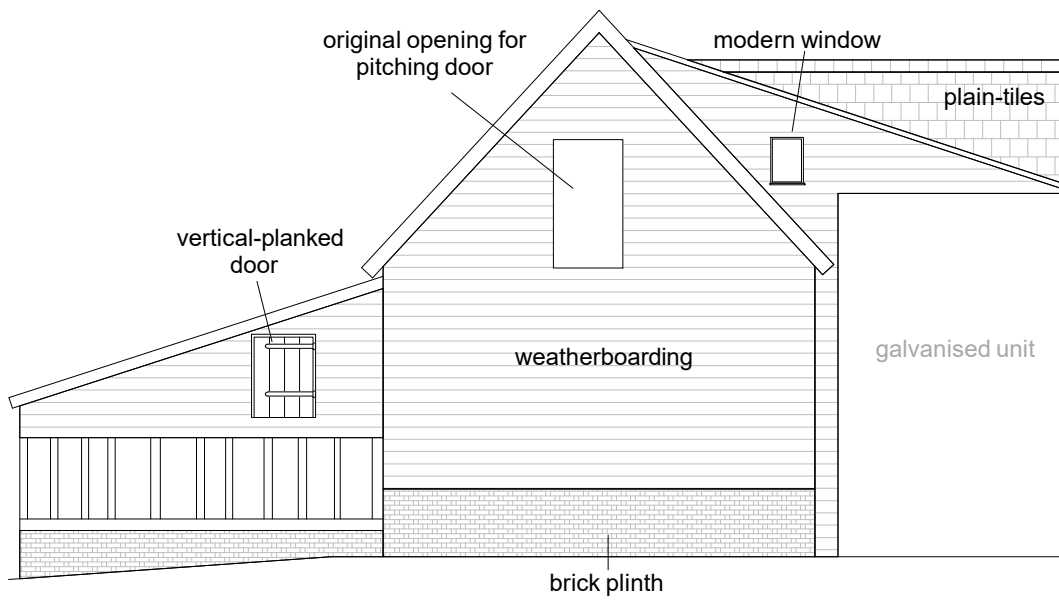


Fig 5 South-east (top) and north-west (bottom) elevations of threshing barn.

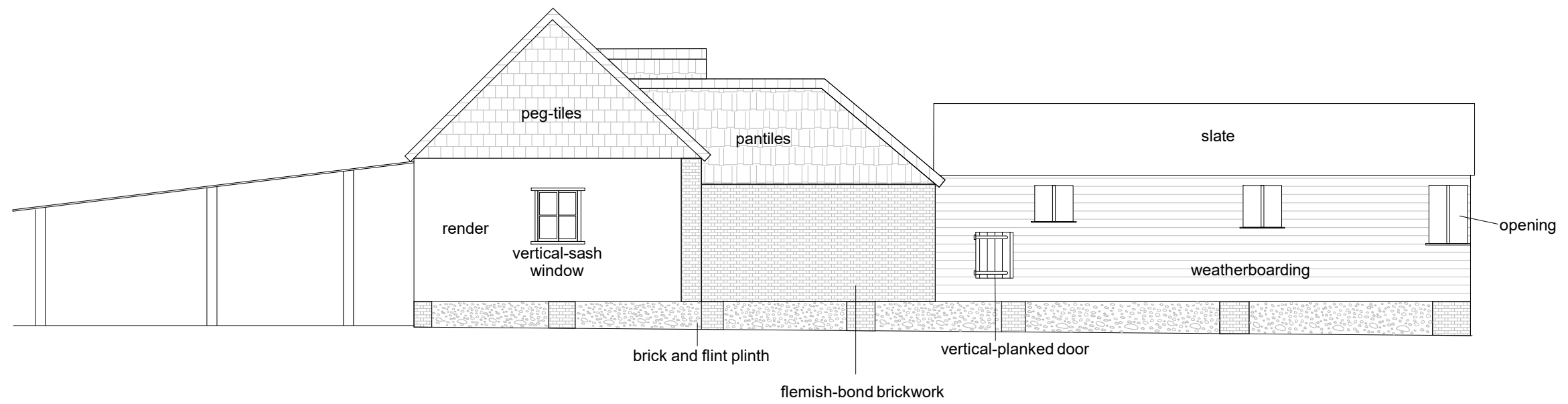
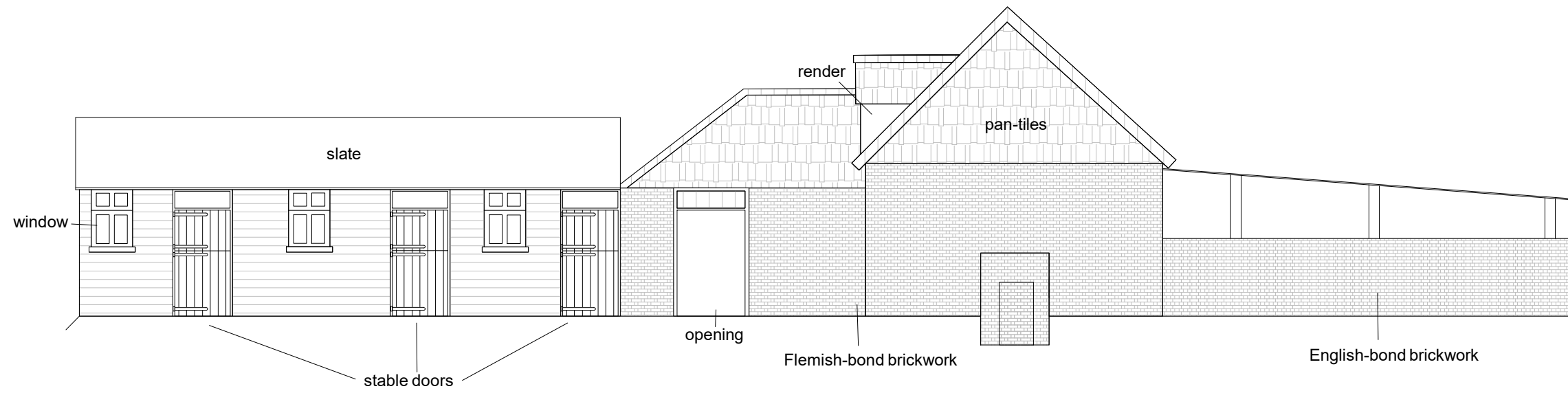


Fig 6 South-east (top) and north-west (bottom) elevations of coach house.

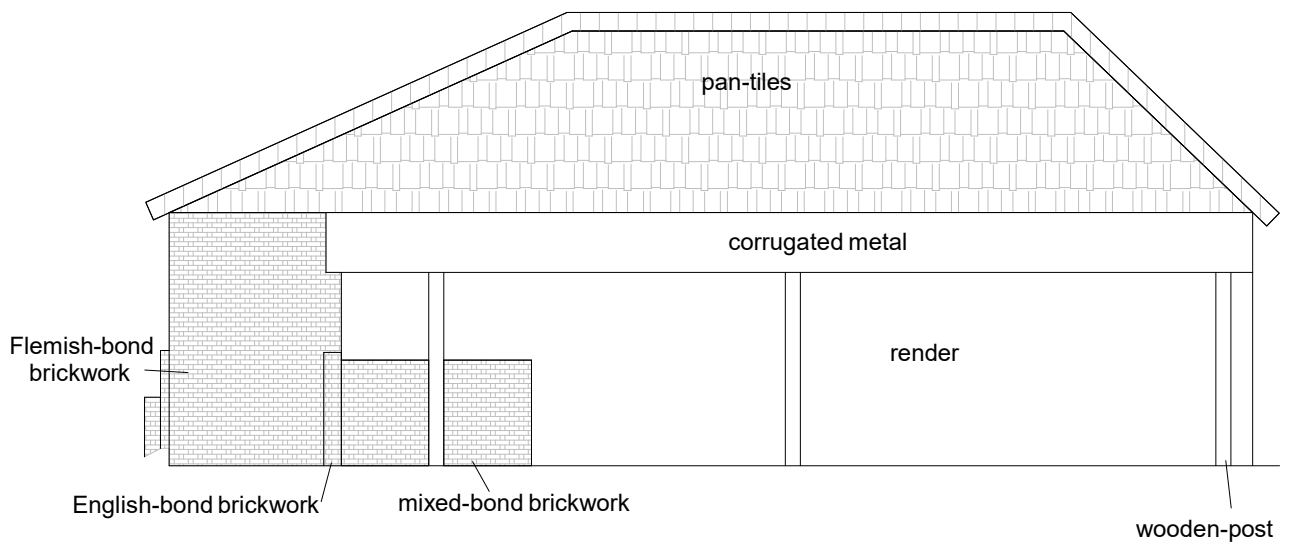
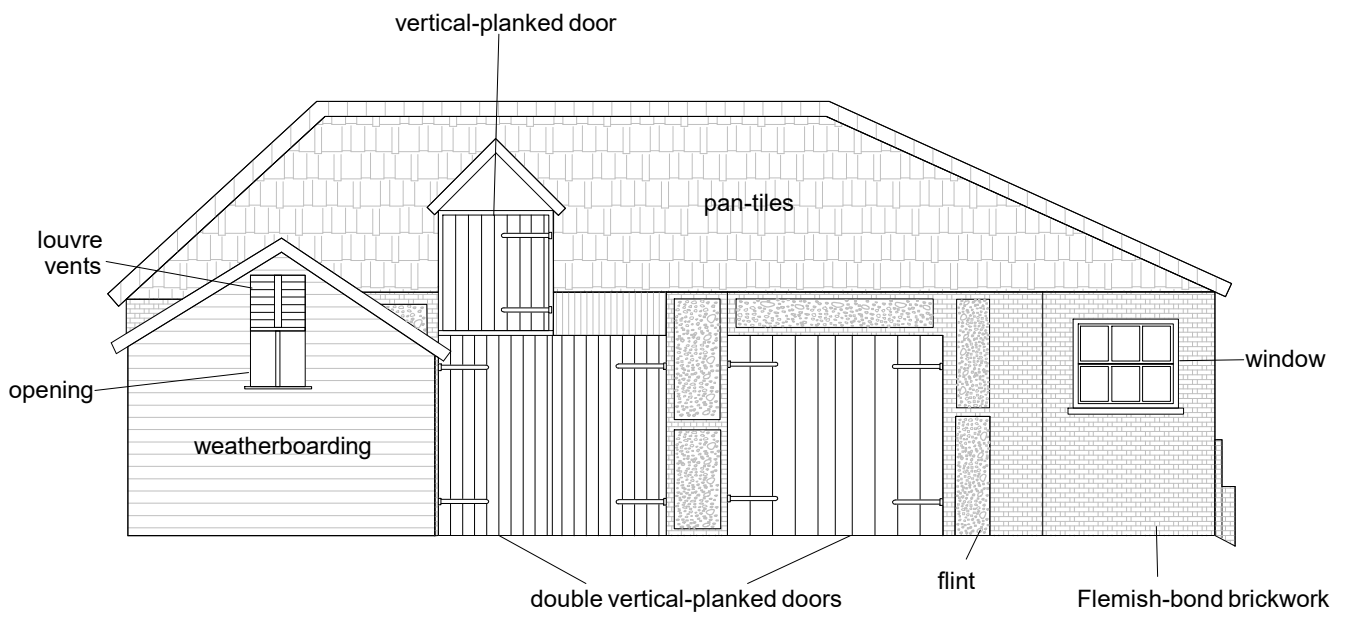


Fig 7 South-west (top) and north-east (bottom) elevation of coach house.

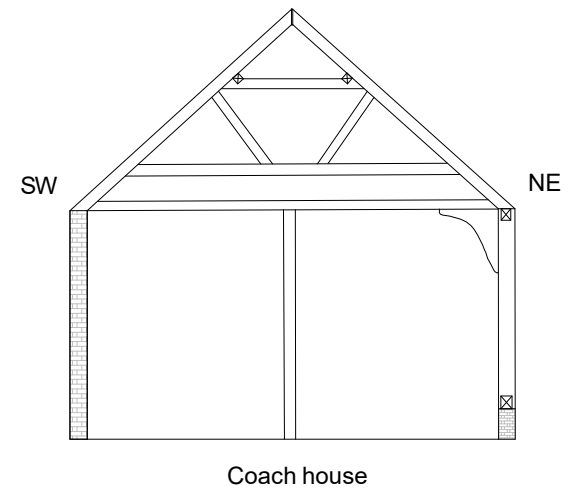
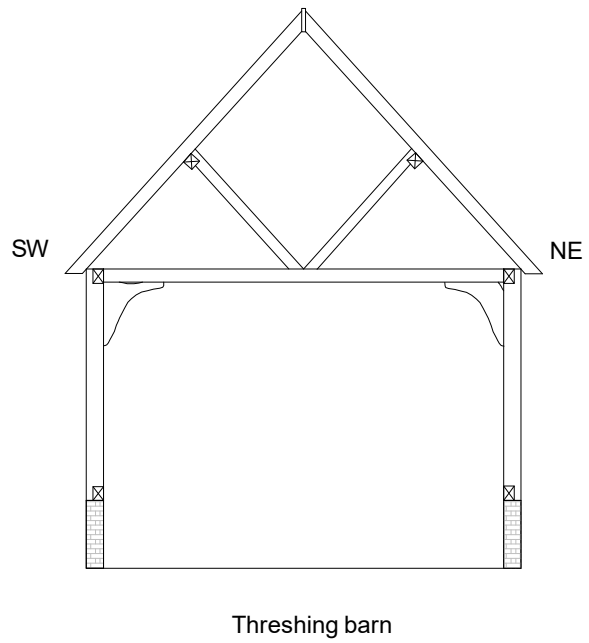


Fig 8 Trusses of both buildings.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-422392

Project details

Project name	Historic building recording of a barn and a coach house at Spaynes Hall, Cherry Lane, Great Yeldham, Essex, CO9 4HH.
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Spaynes Hall, Cherry Lane, Great Yeldham in June 2021. Two buildings were recorded on the site, a timber-framed threshing barn and a timber and brick coach house. The Spaynes Hall estate has origins in the 16th century, but expanded in to a large farmstead in the late 18th-early 19th century. Cartographic evidence shows that both the threshing barn and the coach house were constructed somewhere between 1777 and 1842. A considerable amount of re-used timbers were observed, particularly in the threshing barn, which could have originated from earlier buildings on the site. Several carpenter's marks and Baltic timber marks were also present in both buildings.
Project dates	Start: 02-06-2021 End: 02-06-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2021/05m - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	GYSPPH21 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	21/02350/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	THRESHING BARN Post Medieval
Monument type	COACH HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX BRAINTREE GREAT YELDHAM Spaynes Hall, Cherry Lane, Great Yeldham
Postcode	CO9 4HH
Study area	0.04 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 67288 38149 52.016045015226 0.438092397359 52 00 57 N 000 26 17 E Point

Project creators

Name of	Colchester Archaeological Trust
---------	---------------------------------

Organisation
 Project design originator Sarah Veasey
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Mark Baister
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Service
 Digital Archive ID GYSPH21
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Braintree Museum
 Paper Archive ID GYSPH21
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Historic building recording at Spaynes Hall, Cherry Lane, Great Yeldham, Essex, CO5 4HH: June 2021
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