

**Historic building recording at  
Nagg's Farm, Old Road,  
Wickham St Paul, Braintree CO9 2PU**

**June 2017**



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**commissioned by  
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CAT project ref.: 17/06a  
NGR: TL 83777 36500 (centre)  
Planning reference: 17/00603/FUL  
EHER event number: WPNF17  
OASIS reference: colchest3-286424



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**CAT Report 1136**  
July 2017

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## 1 Summary

*A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Nagg's Farm, Old Road, Wickham St Paul, Braintree in June 2017. Although documentary evidence shows the farmstead dates back to at least the 17th century, the two remaining buildings on site, a small three-bay threshing barn and a brick outbuilding, were both constructed in the 19th century.*

*The threshing barn's midstrey has been rebuilt and is considerably smaller than it would have been originally. After this rebuilding the barn was used as an animal shelter. The brick outbuilding is built up against the old garden wall of the (now demolished) farmhouse, and may also have been used to shelter animals. It was extended at some point in the early 20th century.*

*The barn was raised in a time period when mechanisation of agriculture was becoming commonplace and the need for new traditional threshing barns was dwindling. This suggests that at Wickham St Paul, mechanisation was slow to take hold, and a continued supply of cheap farm labour meant that traditional methods of farming continued well into the 'High Farming' period of British agriculture.*

## 2 Introduction (Figs 1 and 2)

This is the report on a historic building recording at Nagg's Farm, Old Road, Wickham St Paul, Braintree, Essex in response to an application for the sites conversion into residential use. The work was commissioned by Steve Docherty, and carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in June 2017. There are two buildings detailed in this report: a three-bay threshing barn and a brick-built outbuilding. The site is centred on NGR TL 83777 36500.

A planning application (planning ref. 17/00603/FUL) was submitted to Braintree District Council in April 2017 proposing the conversion of the two buildings into a single dwelling. Given the historic importance of the buildings, and their local significance, the Essex County Council (ECC) Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) recommended that a Historic England Level 2 building survey be made of them prior to their conversion. This recommendation was made based on the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

A brief detailing the required work (historic building recording) was issued by the HEA (ECC 2017). In response to this brief, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2017) 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* (MoRPHE), *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 buildings prior to their conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (Historic England 2016).

In particular the record considered:

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

### **4 Building recording methodology**

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the present buildings.
- A large-scale block plan of the site using existing architects drawings or the current 1:2500 OS map extract. The position of each building, structure and significant boundary has been indicated.
- Annotated floor plans and elevations at a scale of 1:100, tied into the descriptive text and photographic record.
- A description of the buildings. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction including brickwork, joinery,

fenestration, spatial configuration, phasing, re-used timbers, carpentry marks/graffiti and any evidence of original fixtures and fittings.

- A brief discussion of the history and development of the buildings, including its design, date, form and function and any significant modifications/reuse.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features (external and internal). Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

## 5 Historical background (Fig 1)

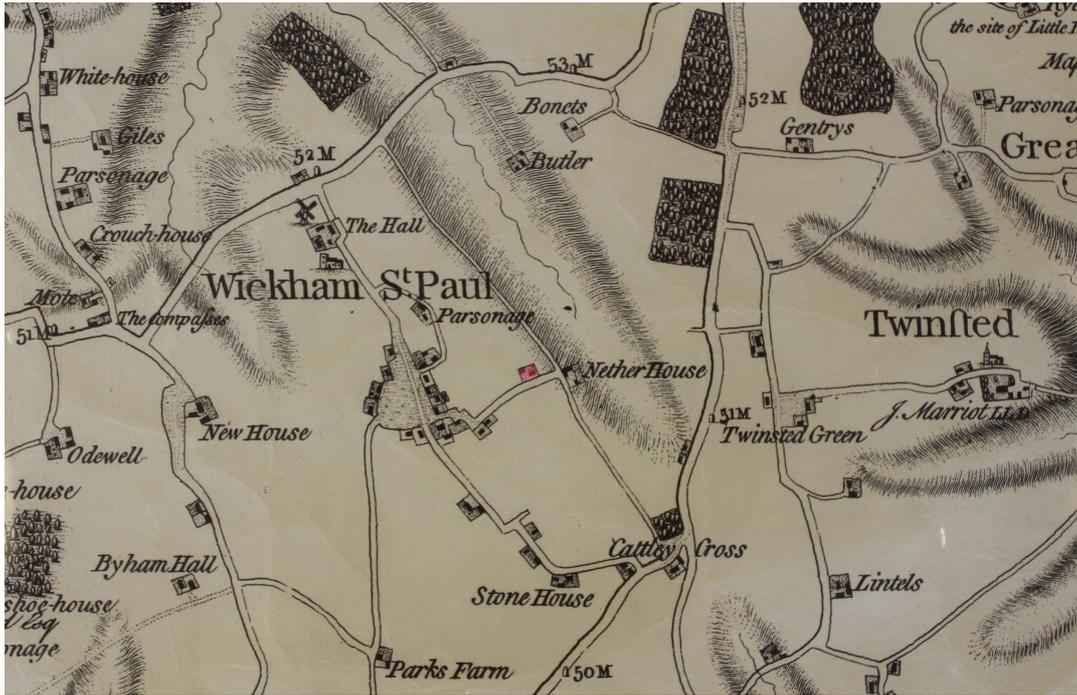
The following historical background draws on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway. Additionally, a documentary and cartographic search was undertaken at the Essex Records Office (ERO).

The two buildings standing at Nagg's Farm form a small complex to the north of Old Road, approximately 600m east of the village of Wickham St Paul. 150m further down the road is the larger farm complex of Nether House Farm, which contains a 17th century listed farmhouse (NHLE no 1123031).

The Essex Record Office has a catalogue of deeds associated with Nagg's Farm (ERO D/DU 131), dating from 1608 to 1791. For the vast majority of this catalogue the farm is referred to as "Banks alias Levings", and described as "adjoining the highway from Netherhouse towards Wickham Green".

The farm was purchased by Mr. William Naggs of Wattisham in 1719 (ERO D/DU 131/21). Although he lived in Wattisham when he purchased the farm, William Naggs would later move to Colchester. Upon his death in 1758, his will provided a substantial endowment that allowed for the founding of a Church of England charity school in the town (Butt 2010, volume 2, 49). This endowment included the deeds to the farm, which, after this point, is listed as being owned by "Colchester charity trustees". Although this endowment was to be anonymous (ERO D/DU 131/32), subsequent documents refer to the farm as 'Mr Nagg's farm'. By the time the tithe map of 1838 was surveyed (Maps 5 and 6), the farm has become known as 'Nagg's Farm'. It is referred to as such on every subsequent map.

The Chapman and André map of 1777 (Maps 1 and 2) shows two buildings on the site of Nagg's Farm, neither of which relate to the currently standing structures (Fig 1).



**Map 1** Chapman and André map, 1777. Nagg's Farm highlighted, but not labelled.

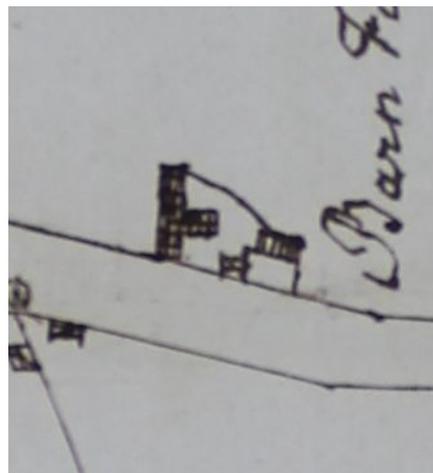


**Map 2** Detail of Nagg's Farm from Chapman and André map, 1777.

The farm next appears on a map associated with the deeds of the farm, dating from 1791 (Map 3 and 4). This map, again, shows two buildings in the farm complex. The eastern building could be the eastern building on the Chapman and André map, but the western one is on a totally different alignment, and resembles a barn with a midstrey (Map 4). The plan also shows the fields associated with the farm, with their names and acreage. Neither of these buildings exist on the current site (Fig 1).



**Map 3** Plan from a collection of deeds concerning Nagg's Farm, 1791 (ERO D/DU 131/40). The farm is called 'Roses' on the plan. On the back of the document is written "A map of Mr Naggs Farm at Wickham St Paul". Farm highlighted. North to the right.



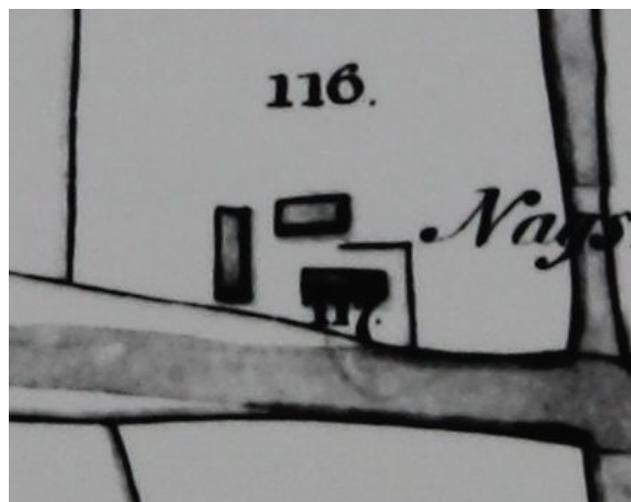
**Map 4** Detail of farm from plan from a collection of deeds concerning Nagg's Farm, 1791 (ERO D/DU 131/40). Plan rotated to have north at the top.

The tithe map of Wickham St Paul, from 1838, shows a further evolution of the farmstead, with the possible 'midstrey' removed from the westernmost structure and another building constructed to the north of the complex (Maps 5 and 6). Additionally, on this map an enclosure is visible around part of the southern building. This is shown in more detail in later mapping, and probably represents a garden wall, suggesting that this building was the farmhouse associated with Nagg's Farm. The tithe award also shows the same seven fields as being associated with the farm. Most of the fields, however, have different names compared to the 1791 map. Some of the names survive, but now refer to different fields.

For example, field number 164 on the tithe map was called "Long Field" in 1791, but is referred to in the tithe as "Waver Field": which was the name of field number 118 in 1791.

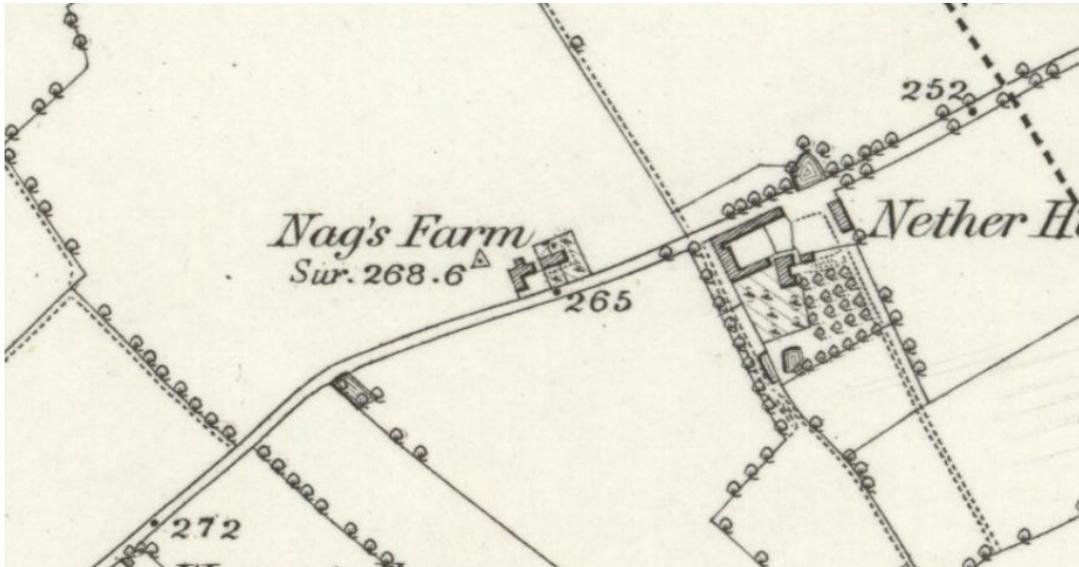


**Map 5** Tithe map of Wickham St Paul, 1838. Farm complex is highlighted in red, associated fields in blue. Farm is labelled as "Nag's Farm" for the first time.



**Map 6** Detail of farm on tithe map of Wickham St Paul, 1838.

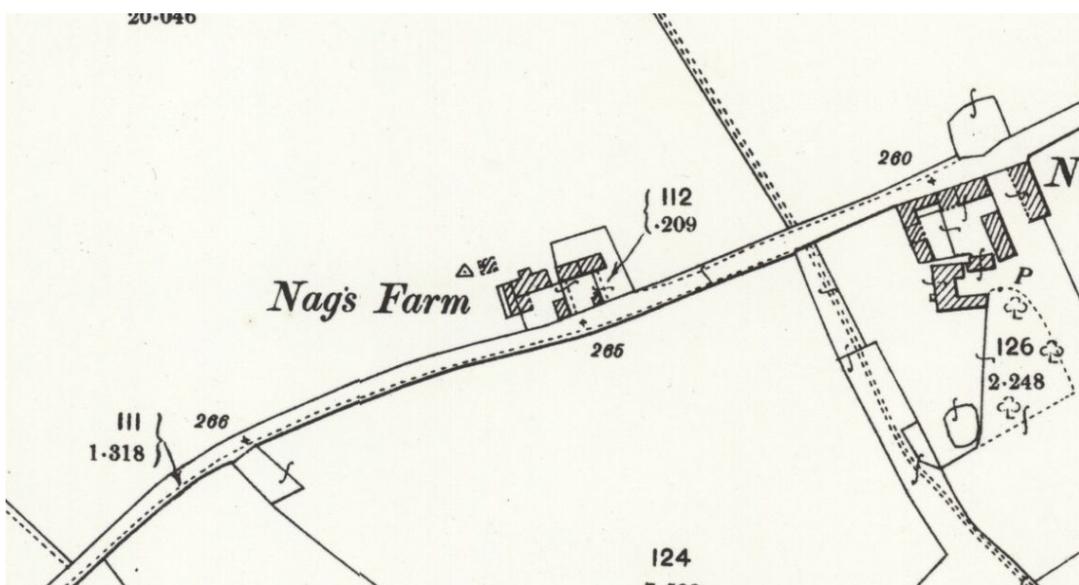
The first edition OS map, surveyed in 1876 (Map 7), shows an enclosure (likely a garden wall) around the probable farmhouse. The other two buildings on the tithe map have gone, and in their place is an "L"-shaped range, the northern part of which is the threshing barn which currently stands on the site (Fig 1).



**Map 7** 1st edition OS map, 1876.

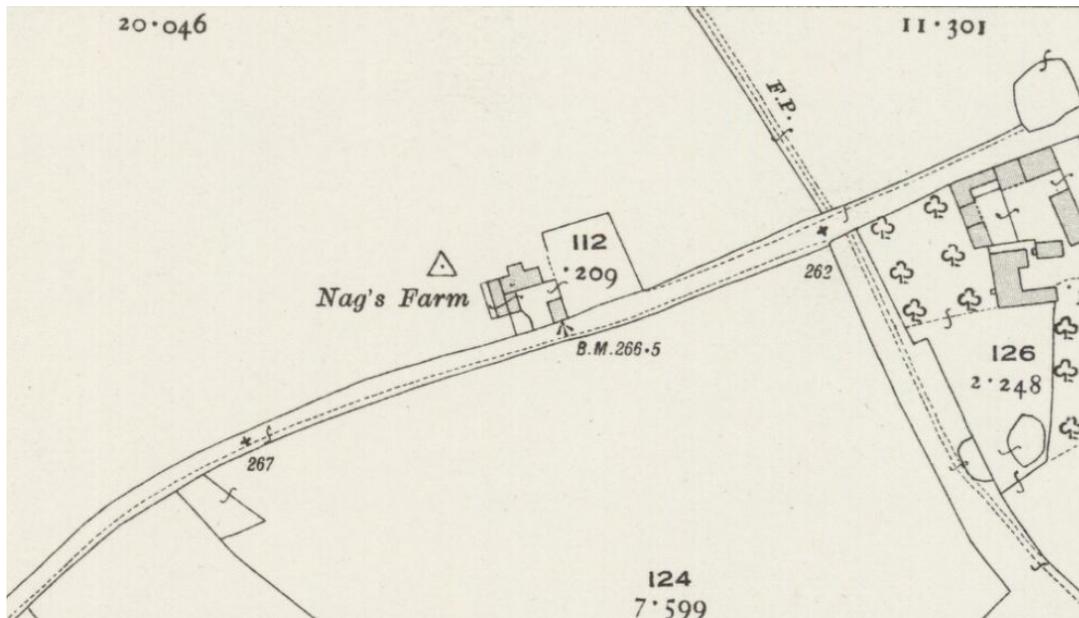
The second edition OS map, surveyed in 1896 (Map 8), shows the site in more detail, including internal building divisions. These seem to suggest that the farmhouse may have been converted into two separate houses.

Also visible on this map is a small building adjacent to the road, built up against the garden wall, in the location of the current brick outbuilding on site (Fig 1).



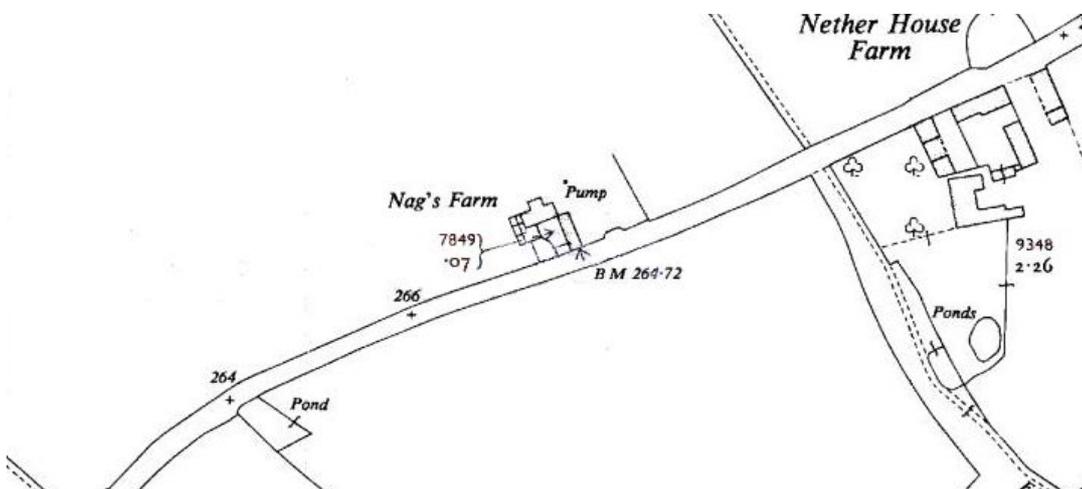
**Map 8** 2nd edition OS map, 1896.

The 1920 OS map (Map 9) is similar, but shows the farmhouse has been demolished, and a benchmark has been added on the south elevation of the brick outbuilding.



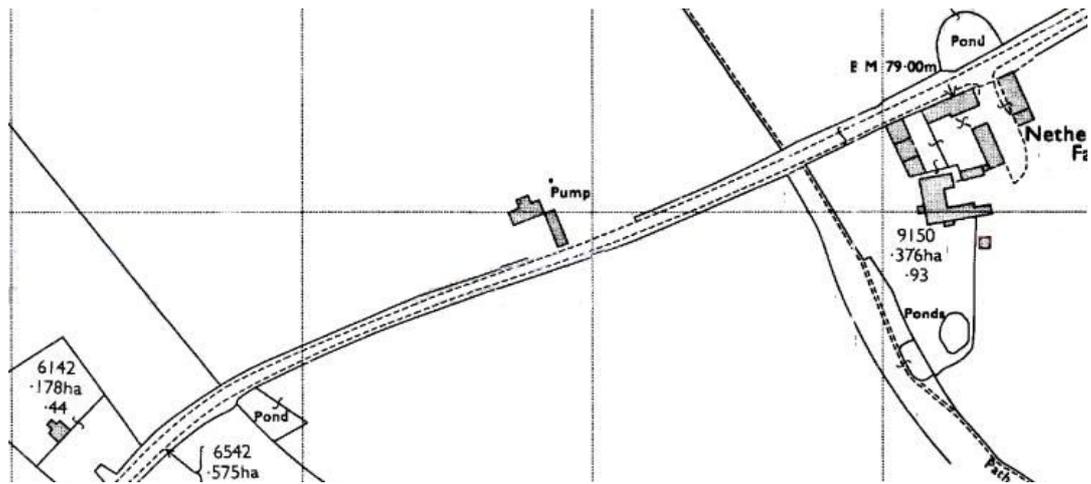
**Map 9** OS map, 1920.

The 1955 OS map (Map 10) shows that the brick outbuilding has been extended.



**Map 10** OS map, 1955.

Finally, on the 1973 OS map (Map 11), the buildings attached to the west of the barn have been demolished, and the site appears the same as it does today (Fig 1). Notably, the benchmark is no longer present on the brick outbuilding, perhaps suggesting some rebuilding.



**Map 11** OS map, 1973.

Using the cartographic evidence, then, it is possible to give a time-frame for the construction of the two buildings remaining at Nagg's Farm (Fig 2). The barn was constructed between 1838 and 1876, while the brick outbuilding was constructed between 1876 and 1896, and then extended between 1920 and 1955. Sometime before 1973, it may have been partially rebuilt.

## 6 Descriptive record (Figs 2-7)

Two buildings are detailed this report: a timber-framed barn and a brick-built outbuilding, which together form an 'L' shaped courtyard plan (Fig 2).

### **Barn**

The barn is a rectangular timber-framed building, 11.1m long x 4.8m wide, with a centrally-located midstrey projecting from the north-west elevation (Photograph 1). It is constructed from softwood timber, and the whole structure sits upon a plinth of red brick, laid in English bond, with eight courses and brick dimensions of 220mm x 110mm x 65mm. The building is clad in traditional horizontal weatherboarding, with a slate-covered, gabled-ended roof. The timber-frame of the building is nailed and bolted together.



**Photograph 1** North-east and north-west elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing south.

### *Exterior*

The south-eastern elevation of the building has a central vertical-planked threshold door, with a tall 'upper' door, and a shorter 'lower' door, both attached with metal hinges (Photograph 2). The north-east elevation of the midstrey has a vertical-planked door with a hole at its base to allow farm cats access (Photograph 1). The south-west elevation of the midstrey also has a vertical-planked door. The midstrey is considerably smaller than the main range of the barn, being only 3.3m high, compared to the barn at 5.1m. The gable-ends of the barn both have a vertical planked pitching door (Photograph 3).



**Photograph 2** South-east elevation of barn, showing threshold door. Photograph taken facing north-west.



**Photograph 3** South-west elevation of barn, showing pitching door in gable. Collapsed lean-to in foreground. Photograph taken facing north-east.

### *Interior*

The barn is divided into three-bays of roughly equal size (2.44m wide), all with a modern concrete floor. The bays have been labelled 1-3 for ease of description (Fig 2).

The timber-frame of the barn contains a mixture of machine-cut and hand-sawn timbers, and is supported by primary diagonal-bracing (Photograph 4). The roof is supported by wind-bracing above the threshold door and on the north-western pitch of bay 3. None of the hand-sawn timbers in the building have any evidence, such as unused mortices, of being re-used from an earlier structure. The entire lower quarter of the frame is covered with plaster, and as a result was not able to be examined during this investigation. The slate tiles on the roof are nailed directly to sarking boards, which in turn are nailed to the rafters (Photograph 5).

The machine-cut timbers in the barn include the two principal posts on the north-west elevation (Photograph 5), a substantial number of the studs and bracing, particularly on the gable ends of the barn, and most of the roof, including the purlins and collars (Photograph 6). The machine-cut timbers in the frame appear to be original to the building, with the exception of the roof, which has clearly been rebuilt. It is almost entirely made of machine-cut timbers, but also contains some larger hand-sawn timbers, which presumably originated from the original roof.

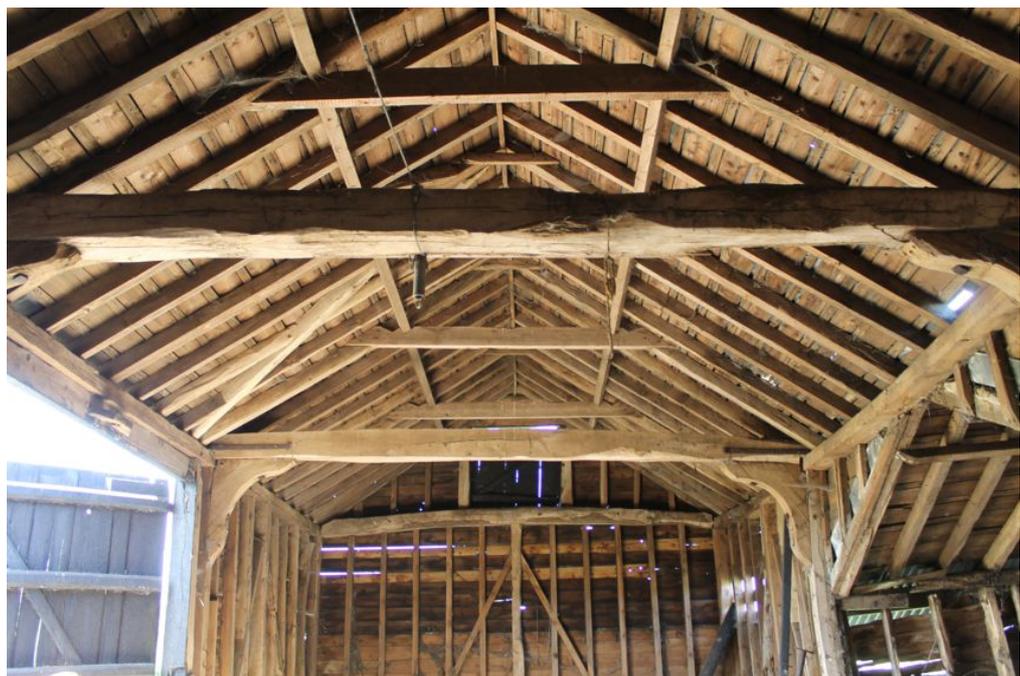


**Photograph 4** Interior of barn, showing timber-frame. Photograph taken facing north.

Although the midstrey is mostly constructed of hand-sawn timbers, its small size and the two machine-cut principal posts on the north-west elevation of the barn suggest it has been rebuilt at some point in its history. That the main range's roof has also been rebuilt supports this, as such a rebuilding would have been necessary after the removal/collapse of a full-height midstrey. The small midstrey is not a later addition, as by the lack of mortices on the underside of the north-west wall-plate of bay 2 prove (Photograph 5).



**Photograph 5** North-west side of bay 2, showing wall-plate and two machine-cut principal posts. Photograph taken facing west.



**Photograph 6** Roof of the barn, showing tie-beams and collars. Photograph taken facing south-west.

Most of the large, structural, timbers in the barn are hand-sawn, with the exception of the two principal posts on the north-west elevation, and the wall-plate on the south-eastern elevation of bay 3. The hand-sawn wall-plate on the north-eastern elevation has been repaired by a machine-cut timber behind it (Photograph 7).



**Photograph 7** Underside of wall plate on north-east elevation of barn, showing machine-cut timber used in repair. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The wall-plates of the barn are jointed together with two face-halved and bladed scarf joints with four nails (Photograph 8). This style of scarf joint begins to be used in the 16th century and continues right through to the present day (Hewett 1980, 269). One joint is on the wall-plate behind the south-east end of the tie-beam between bays 2 and 3, and one is behind the north-west end of the tie-beam between bays 1 and 2 (Fig 2). As the sill-beams were covered by plaster they could not be examined for scarf joints. The modern machine-cut purlins had splayed scarf joints, secured with nails.



**Photograph 8** Detail of wall-plate on southern end of bay 3, showing scarf joint. Photograph taken facing south-east.

The truss in the barn consists of tie-beams jointed to the wall-plates, with a collar above them supporting a single, clasped, purlin on each roof pitch (Photograph 6). The tie-beams are supported by hand-sawn knee-braces rising from the principal posts, which are attached with nails and iron bolts.

Each truss has a carpenter's mark on its north-western end. This starts at the north-eastern gable end at 'I' and progresses through to 'IIII' at the south-western gable end (Photographs 9 and 10, Fig 2).

No other carpenter's marks were observed in the barn, although there may be some surviving on the exterior of the building, hidden by the weatherboarding.



**Photograph 9** Detail of carpenter's mark 'I' in north corner of barn. Photograph taken facing north. Contrast increased for better visibility.



**Photograph 10** Detail of carpenter's mark 'IIII' in east corner of barn. Photograph taken facing east. Contrast increased for better visibility.

Numerous Baltic shipping marks were observed on the hand-sawn timbers in the barn, most clearly on some principal rafters and wall-plates (Photographs 11 and 12).



**Photograph 11** Detail of Baltic shipping marks on north-eastern gable end. Photograph taken facing north-east. Contrast increased for better visibility.



**Photograph 12** Detail of Baltic shipping marks on wall-plate on north-west side of bay 3. Photograph taken facing north-west. Contrast increased for better visibility.

### **Brick outbuilding**

The brick outbuilding is aligned north-west to south-east, and is currently in use as a storage area. It is a single-storey brick-built structure, constructed partially in spacer-bond and partially in Flemish-bond, with a timber-framed wall on its north-west gable end. The building measures 12.3m x 4.3m. It is covered with a mismatching pantile and corrugated iron gabled-ended roof (Photograph 13). The timber-frame on its north-western elevation is nailed together.



**Photograph 13** North-east elevation of brick outbuilding. Mismatched roof visible. Photograph taken facing west.

### *Exterior*

The north-west elevation of the building has a vertical-planked stable-door built into the timber-frame (Photograph 14). On the north-east elevation is a mismatch of brickwork, with the lower Flemish-bond brickwork being the remnants of the garden wall of the farmhouse, incorporated into the outbuilding (see Historical Background above). On the south-eastern elevation is a vertical-planked double door, next to a bricked over opening (Photograph 15). The south-west elevation has another vertical-planked double door, as well as three bricked over openings. The entire south-east and north-west elevation are constructed in spacer-bond.



**Photograph 14** North-west elevation of brick outbuilding, showing timber-frame. Photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 15** South-east elevation of brick outbuilding, showing double-door and blocked in opening. Photograph taken facing north-west.

*Interior*

The building has a concrete floor and modern machine-cut timber roof (Photograph 16). There are wall-plates on top of the brick walls to support the roof. One scarf-joint was observed in the wall-plate of the original building: an edge-halved scarf with square abutments.



**Photograph 16** Interior shot of brick outbuilding. Photograph taken facing north.

The timber-frame that makes up most of the north-western gable end of the structure is supported with primary bracing and is made entirely from machine-cut timber.

The original half of the structure has three tie-beams, which are supported on the wall-plates (Photograph 17). No braces support, or rise from, these tie-beams. The later extension has a metal tie-rod in the centre of the structure, bolted to each wall-plate.

The roof is further supported by collars, which are occasional in the original roof, but in the extension there is a collar between each pair of rafters (Photograph 18).

The original structure has one purlin on each roof pitch, clasped by the collars. There are no purlins in the extension.

As would be expected from a modern structure, no carpenter's marks were observed in the timber-frame elements of the outbuilding.



**Photograph 17** Roof of original half of brick outbuilding. Photograph taken facing south.



**Photograph 18** Roof of extension to brick outbuilding. Photograph taken facing north-west.

### **Collapsed lean-to**

The lean-to against the south-west elevation of the barn is a rectangular timber-framed structure, 2.1m long x 4.8m wide (Photograph 19). It is constructed from machine-cut softwood timber, with a concrete floor. The building is roofed in corrugated iron sheeting. The timber-frame is nailed together. The north-western half of the structure has totally collapsed, and the south-eastern half is only partially standing.



**Photograph 19** Partially collapsed lean-to. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The building would only have been 2.1m high when intact, and there is no evidence that there was ever a doorway into the structure. It is clearly of modern construction and was probably used for storage, perhaps of firewood.

## 7 Discussion

The two buildings detailed in this report are all that remains of a farmstead that dates back to at least the 17th century. Given the sites proximity to Nether House Farm (see Historical Background above), it is possible that Nagg's Farm was originally constructed as an addition to this larger farm complex, possibly in the medieval period. By the beginning of the 17th century, however, Nagg's Farm is clearly an independent farmstead in its own right (judging from the associated deeds detailing the land – see Historical Background above).

The barn was constructed sometime in the mid 19th century (between 1838 and 1876), and, prior to the rebuilding of the midstrey, was probably a threshing barn. As well as the cartographic evidence, the Baltic shipping marks on the large structural timbers also suggest a 19th-century date.

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 an 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 mid 19th century is known as the “High Farming” years in British agriculture, a time of increased output and prosperity brought about by affordable imported artificial fertilisers, manure and feeds such as oilcake. These, combined with an Act of Parliament in 1849 that provided loans for the construction of new farm buildings, led to a boom in agriculture in Britain.

That the barn was constructed at a time of such prosperity is unlikely to be a coincidence. The demolition on the two earlier structures on the site (visible on the tithe map – Map 5 and 6) and the construction of an “L”-shaped range, including the threshing barn, probably represents an upturn in the fortunes of Nagg's Farm, and additional investment.

Most farms that expanded during this period followed the tenets of the new Victorian ‘model farms’. Nagg's Farm is unusual in this regard, in that during this national upturn in agricultural fortunes, its owners chose to construct a new traditional threshing barn.

The barn was originally designed and constructed for the processing and storage of a grain crop. A grain crop, whether wheat, oats, barley or rye, is called corn and requires

processing to be of use. The grains need to be separated from the stalks, and chaff removed from the grains. This process, called threshing, was traditionally carried out by hand-flail, and the tall door in the south-eastern elevation of the barn would originally have been mirrored by one on the midstrey, when it was full-height. These doors would have allowed a cross draught to winnow the chaff from the grain on the threshing floor (bay 2). The lower segment of the threshold door would have prevented 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 and 3. It would be stored in the barn until such time as it was needed for fodder or bedding for livestock, when it would be thrown out of the pitching doors in the gable-ends into waiting carts.

In the mid 19th century, because of developments made during of the Industrial Revolution, the threshing process was becoming increasingly mechanised (Brunskill 1994, 158) and required less time, space and manpower. By the late 19th century, threshing barns were no longer the integral part of the agricultural landscape that they had once been. It could seem somewhat incongruous, then, that a traditional threshing barn would be constructed at Nagg's Farm as mechanisation was beginning to take hold.

However, this is not to say that new threshing barns were never built in this period. The county of Essex in the mid 19th century was still predominantly rural. It was a place where labour continued to be cheap and there was less incentive to replace manpower with machine (Wade Martins 2002, 129). Although falling in numbers, traditional threshing barns were constructed well into the 19th century in East Anglia: mid 19th-century examples are found in Alphamstone (CAT Report 767) and Wakes Colne (CAT Report 1131) in Essex, and one was even constructed as late as 1894 in Mendlesham, Suffolk (Harvey 1980, 135).

Even so, it seems much more likely that the barn was raised closer to 1838 than 1876 – the more the 19th century progressed, the less likely a new threshing barn was to be raised.

At some point the midstrey of the barn either collapsed or was removed, and was rebuilt as the smaller midstrey that stands today. The barn's roof would also have been rebuilt at this time. It is possible that the entire barn was in a poor state of repair, and that the other machine-cut timbers in the frame also originate from this phase of rebuilding. Alternatively, the mix of hand-sawn and machine-cut timbers in the remainder of the barn's frame dates from its initial construction, and is a result of the partial reuse of timbers from an earlier structure, perhaps the ones seen on the earlier mapping (see Map 6).

The rebuilding of a smaller midstrey undoubtedly signifies the end of the buildings use as a threshing barn. Accordingly this rebuilding probably took place during or after the late 19th century. Unfortunately, as the midstrey was rebuilt on its original plinth, the cartographic evidence cannot narrow down a time-frame for its removal and subsequent rebuilding.

After the rebuilding of the midstrey, the barn was probably used for storage and as an animal shelter, as the plaster around the interior of the building suggests. The plaster would have prevented animals from gnawing on the timber-frame, and so would have been an important addition to prevent the structure becoming damaged.

The brick outbuilding was constructed in two phases. The first, south-eastern, half of the outbuilding was built between 1876 and 1896, and was attached to the garden wall surrounding the farmhouse (see Maps 8 and 9). The building was extended to the north-west sometime between 1920 and 1955, with the garden wall used as the base for the extensions north-eastern wall (Photograph 12).

Sometime between 1955 and 1970, the OS benchmark on the outbuilding was removed. As there are no vestiges of it today (Photograph 14), this probably was the result of the brickwork being redone, most likely on the south-east and south-west elevations, as they have identical spacer-bond construction. This was also likely to be the point when the building was re-roofed, although it has clearly received *ad hoc* repairs since then.

The outbuilding has no surviving fixtures or fittings, so determining any previous use it may have had is difficult. The infilled openings around the structure suggest that ventilation was necessary at one point, perhaps indicating that the building was used as an animal shelter.

The two 19th-century buildings at Nagg's Farm are the last remaining structures from a farmstead with a long history, possibly dating back as far as the medieval period. The small threshing barn is of some interest as a later example of its type, and shows how, even with the advent and development of mechanisation, the perseverance of traditional farming methods and practices continued in Essex well into the 19th century.

## 8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Steve Docherty for commissioning and funding the building recording.

The building recording was carried out by Mark Baister and Dr Elliot Hicks.

Plans are based on, and amended from, plans and elevations by Wincer Kievenaar Chartered Architects.

The project was monitored by Teresa O'Connor for Essex County Council.

## 9 References

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

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

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CAT	2017	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for historic building recording at Naggs Farm, Old Road, Wickham St Paul, Braintree, CO9 2PU</i> by Baister, M
CAT Report 767	2014	<i>Historic building recording at King's Farm Barn, Bishops Lane, Alphamstone, Essex March 2014</i> by Lister, C
CAT Report 1131	2017	<i>Historic building recording at Sturgeon's Farm, Middle Green, Wakes Colne, Colchester CO6 2BN May 2017</i> by Baister, M
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by Gurney, D.
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by Medlycott, M
ECC	2017	<i>Historic Building recording at Naggs Farm, Old Road, Wickham St Paul, Braintree</i> by O'Connor, T
Harvey, N	1980	<i>The Industrial Archaeology of Farming in England and Wales</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>
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</i> , Construction History, 31(2), 157-175
Wade Martins, S	2002	<i>The English Model Farm, Building the Agricultural Ideal 1700-1914</i>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

Baltic shipping marks	symbols scribed, stamped or painted onto timbers imported from the Baltic states to identify, amongst other things, quality, size, company name and place of origin
carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	horizontal member in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined members such as principal or common rafters
ECC	Essex County Council
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
HE	Historic Environment
HEA	Historic Environment Advisor
model farm	A type of farm complex popularised during the Victorian period, designed to implement researched and demonstrated improvements in agricultural techniques, efficiency, and building layout.
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 principal posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
purlin	longitudinal roof timber, intermediate between wall-plate and ridge, carried by roof trusses and giving support to rafters
sarking board	boarding between the roof covering and the rafters, designed to create a strong, wind-resistant roof
sill-beam	the beam at the foot of a timber-framed wall from which rise all the studs (and usually the posts)
stud	in wall frames the upright smaller section timbers between the main posts of the frame
tie-beam	beam tying together the post-heads of a timber-framed wall or the upper surfaces of a solid wall
truss	a frame consisting of several pieces of timber, jointed and triangulated in order to retain its shape under load
wall-plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters

## 11 Archive deposition

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

## 12 Contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

### 1 Introduction

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

### 2 Site archive

- 2.1 Digital photographic record
- 2.2 Digital photographic contact sheet
- 2.3 Attendance register
- 2.4 Site photographic record on CD

### 3 Research archive

- 3.1 Client report

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#### Distribution list

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email: [mb@catuk.org](mailto:mb@catuk.org)

checked by: Philip Crummy  
date: 24/07/2017

## Appendix 1

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

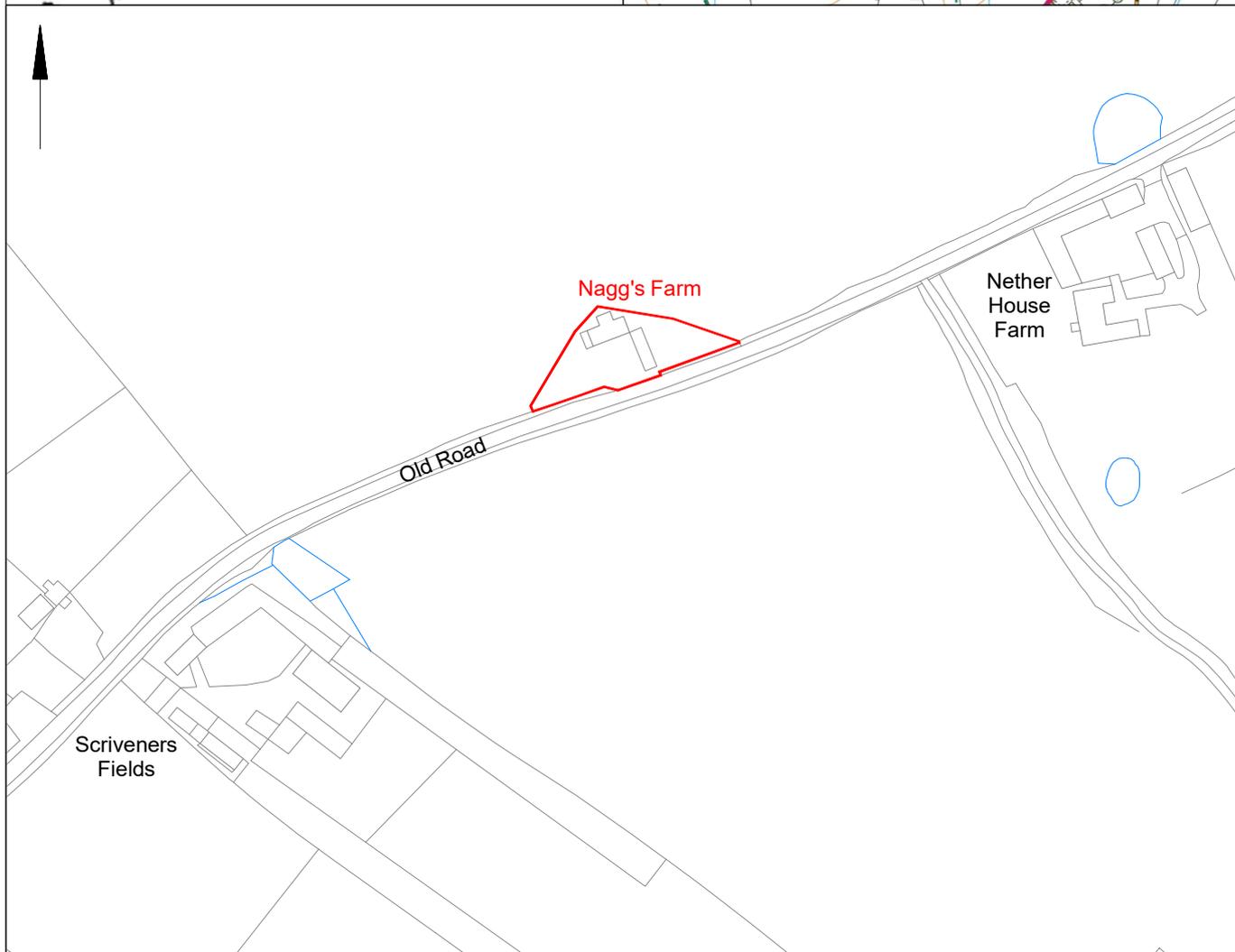
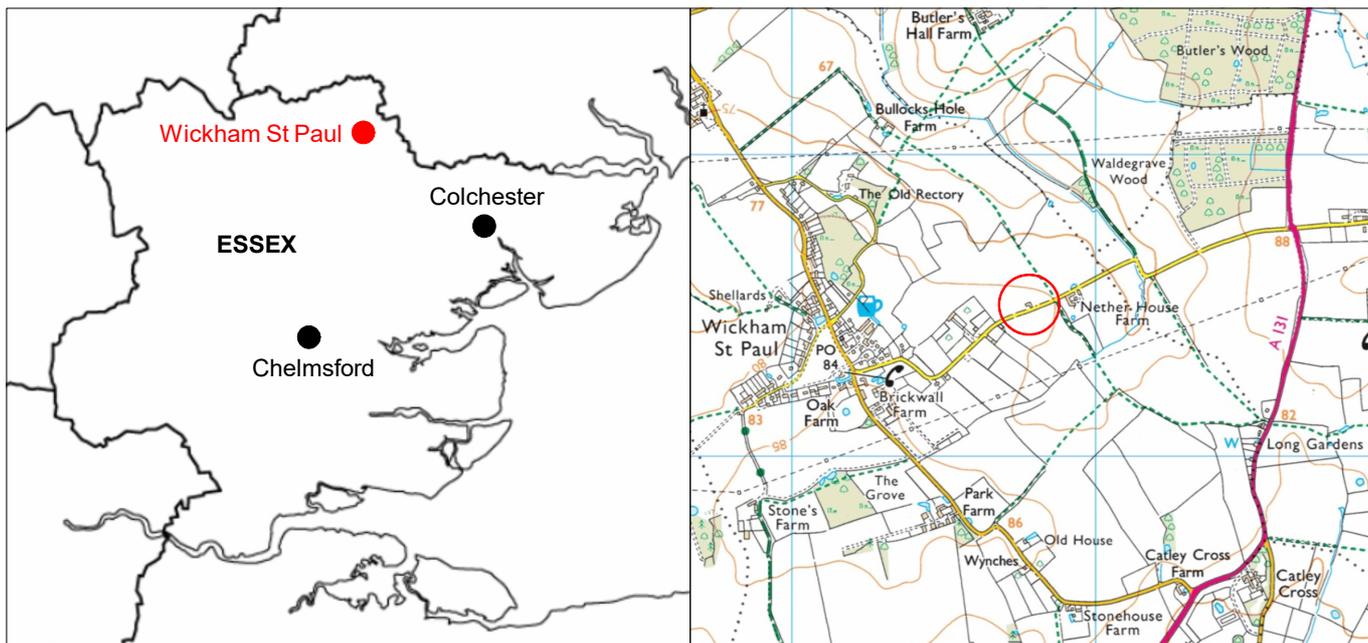
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 001.JPG	Brick outbuilding, eastern elevation. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 002.JPG	Brick outbuilding, eastern elevation. Shot taken facing west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 003.JPG	Brick outbuilding, eastern elevation. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 004.JPG	Brick outbuilding, eastern elevation. Shot taken facing west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 005.JPG	Brick outbuilding, southern elevation. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 006.JPG	Brick outbuilding southern and western elevation. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 007.JPG	Timber barn southern elevation. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 008.JPG	Timber barn southern elevation (doors open). Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 009.JPG	Timber barn southern elevation (doors closed). Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 010.JPG	Detailed shot of barn door on southern elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 011.JPG	Northern elevation of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 012.JPG	Eastern elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 013.JPG	Detailed shot of pitching door in gable of eastern elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 014.JPG	Eastern elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing south.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 015.JPG	Eastern elevation of barns. Shot taken facing south.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 016.JPG	Eastern elevation of midstrey. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 017.JPG	Detail of door on eastern elevation of midstrey. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 018.JPG	Detail of fittings on door on eastern elevation of midstrey. Shot taken facing south.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 019.JPG	North elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 020.JPG	North elevations of timber and Brick outbuildings. Shot taken facing south.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 021.JPG	Northern elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 022.JPG	Western elevation of midstrey. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 023.JPG	Western elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 024.JPG	Western elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 025.JPG	Detail of pitching door in western gable end of timber barn. Shot taken facing east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 026.JPG	Southern and western elevation of timber barn and collapsed lean-to. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 027.JPG	Southern and western elevation of timber barn and collapsed lean-to. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 028.JPG	Western elevations of barn and brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 029.JPG	Western elevations of barn and brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 030.JPG	Southern and western elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing north.

Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 031.JPG	Western elevation of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 032.JPG	Detail of door in western elevation of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 033.JPG	Southern elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 034.JPG	Collapsed lean-to. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 035.JPG	Blocked windows in western elevation of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 036.JPG	Plinth of timber barn meeting brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 037.JPG	Detailed shot of plinth of timber barn. Shot taken facing west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 038.JPG	Detailed shot of plinth of midstrey. Shot taken facing east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 039.JPG	Detailed shot of door in western elevation of midstrey. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 040.JPG	Blocked window in southern elevation of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 041.JPG	Working shot of southern elevation of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 042.JPG	Detailed shot of door in southern elevation of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 043.JPG	Interior shot of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing south.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 044.JPG	Interior shot of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 045.JPG	Interior shot of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 046.JPG	Interior shot of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 047.JPG	Interior shot of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 048.JPG	Interior shot of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 049.JPG	Interior shot of northern elevation of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 050.JPG	Detailed shot of door in of northern elevation of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 051.JPG	Interior shot of southern elevation of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 052.JPG	Interior shot of gable in northern elevation of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 053.JPG	Old timbers being stored in north of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 054.JPG	Interior of roof of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 055.JPG	Interior of roof of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 056.JPG	Detailed shot of scarf joint in wall-plate of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 057.JPG	Detailed shot of scarf joint in wall-plate of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 058.JPG	Old timbers stored in roof of brick outbuilding.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 059.JPG	Interior shot of door in western elevation of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing south.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 060.JPG	Interior shot of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 061.JPG	Interior shot of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 062.JPG	Interior shot of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing south-west.

Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 063.JPG	Interior shot of brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 064.JPG	Shot of interior of roof in brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 065.JPG	Shot of interior of roof in brick outbuilding. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 066.JPG	Interior shot of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 067.JPG	Interior shot of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 068.JPG	Interior shot of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 069.JPG	Interior shot of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 070.JPG	Interior shot of midstrey of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 071.JPG	Interior shot of barn door of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 072.JPG	Interior shot of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 073.JPG	Interior shot of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 074.JPG	Interior shot of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 075.JPG	Interior shot of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 076.JPG	Interior shot of roof of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 077.JPG	Detailed shot of knee brace in timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 078.JPG	Detailed shot of knee brace in timber barn. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 079.JPG	Detailed shot of carpenter's marks on wall-plate on northern elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 080.JPG	Northern elevation of bay 3 of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 081.JPG	Eastern elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 082.JPG	Southern elevation of bay 3 of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 083.JPG	Southern elevation of bay 1 of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 084.JPG	Western elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 085.JPG	Northern elevation of bay 1 of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 086.JPG	Tie-beam between bay 1 and bay 2 in timber barn. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 087.JPG	Detailed shot of knee brace supporting north of tie-beam between bays 1 and 2. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 088.JPG	Detailed shot of scarf joint on wall-plate on northern elevation of timber barn.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 089.JPG	Detailed shot of scarf joint on wall-plate on northern elevation of timber barn.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 090.JPG	Shot of gable-end at eastern elevation of timber-frame. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 091.JPG	Detailed shot showing two timbers forming wall-plate on eastern elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 092.JPG	Detailed shot showing two timbers forming wall-plate on eastern elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 093.JPG	Tie-beam between bays 2 and 3 in timber barn. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 094.JPG	Detailed shot of knee brace supporting south of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Shot taken facing south.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 095.JPG	Detailed shot of scarf joint on southern wall-plate of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-east.

Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 096.JPG	Detailed shot of scarf joint on southern wall-plate of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 097.JPG	Detailed shot of carpentry mark "I" on joint between northern and eastern wall-plate of timber barn. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 098.JPG	Detailed shot of carpentry mark "I" on joint between northern and eastern wall-plate of timber barn. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 099.JPG	Detailed shot of carpentry mark "II" on joint between northern wall-plate and tie-beam between bays 2 and 3 of timber barn. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 100.JPG	Detailed shot of carpentry mark "II" on joint between northern wall-plate and tie-beam between bays 2 and 3 of timber barn. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 101.JPG	Detailed shot of carpentry mark "III" on joint between northern wall-plate and tie-beam between bays 1 and 2 of timber barn. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 102.JPG	Detailed shot of carpentry mark "III" on joint between northern wall-plate and tie-beam between bays 1 and 2 of timber barn. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 103.JPG	Detailed shot of carpentry mark "IIII" on joint between northern and western wall-plates of timber barn. Shot taken facing west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 104.JPG	Detailed shot of carpentry mark "IIII" on joint between northern and western wall-plates of timber barn. Shot taken facing west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 105.JPG	Detailed shot of possible Baltic timber marks on northern wall-plate of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 106.JPG	Interior shot of the eastern elevation of midstrey in timber barn. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 107.JPG	Interior shot of the western elevation of midstrey in timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 108.JPG	Detailed shot of possible Baltic timber marks on eastern wall-plate of midstrey of timber barn. Shot taken facing north.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 109.JPG	Detailed shot of possible Baltic timber marks on eastern wall-plate of midstrey of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 110.JPG	Detailed shot of possible Baltic timber marks on northern wall-plate of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 111.JPG	Detailed shot of possible Baltic timber marks on southern wall-plate of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 112.JPG	Detailed shot of possible Baltic timber marks on southern wall-plate of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 113.JPG	Detailed shot of northern pitch of roof above bay 3.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 114.JPG	Detailed shot of northern pitch of roof above bay 2.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 115.JPG	Detailed shot of northern pitch of roof above bay 1.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 116.JPG	Interior shot of midstrey of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 117.JPG	Detailed shot of possible Baltic timber marks on rafters on western pitch of midstrey. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 118.JPG	Detailed shot of pitching door in western gable-end of timber barn. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 119.JPG	Detailed shot of pitching door in eastern gable-end of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 120.JPG	Detail of intermediate post supporting western barn door. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 121.JPG	Detail of intermediate post supporting eastern barn door. Shot taken facing north-east.

Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 122.JPG	Interior shot of eastern elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 123.JPG	Detailed shot of possible Baltic timber marks on eastern gable end of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 124.JPG	Northern pitch of timber barns roof above bay 1. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 125.JPG	Detailed shot of possible Baltic timber marks on rafter above bay 1 in timber barn. Shot taken facing west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 126.JPG	Timber barns roof above bay 1. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 127.JPG	Shot of scarf joint in purlin on northern pitch of timber barn.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 128.JPG	Detailed shot of scarf joint in purlin on northern pitch of timber barn.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 129.JPG	Shot of scarf joint in purlin on southern pitch of timber barn.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 130.JPG	Detailed shot of scarf joint in purlin on southern pitch of timber barn.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 131.JPG	Roof of midstrey in timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 132.JPG	Detailed interior shot of blocked door on eastern elevation of midstrey of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 133.JPG	Detailed interior shot of blocked door on western elevation of midstrey of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 134.JPG	Southern elevation of bay 3 in timber barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 135.JPG	Interior of eastern elevation of timber barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 136.JPG	Northern elevation of bay 3 in timber barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 137.JPG	Shot of northern wall-plate in timber barn. Shot taken facing west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 138.JPG	Detailed shot of southern pitch of roof above bay 1.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 139.JPG	Detailed shot of southern pitch of roof above bay 2.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 140.JPG	Detailed shot of southern pitch of roof above bay 3.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 141.JPG	Detailed shot of upper western barn door. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 142.JPG	Detail of hook on upper western barn door.
Wickham St Paul, Nagg's Farm BR 143.JPG	Detailed shot of upper eastern barn door. Shot taken facing north-east.



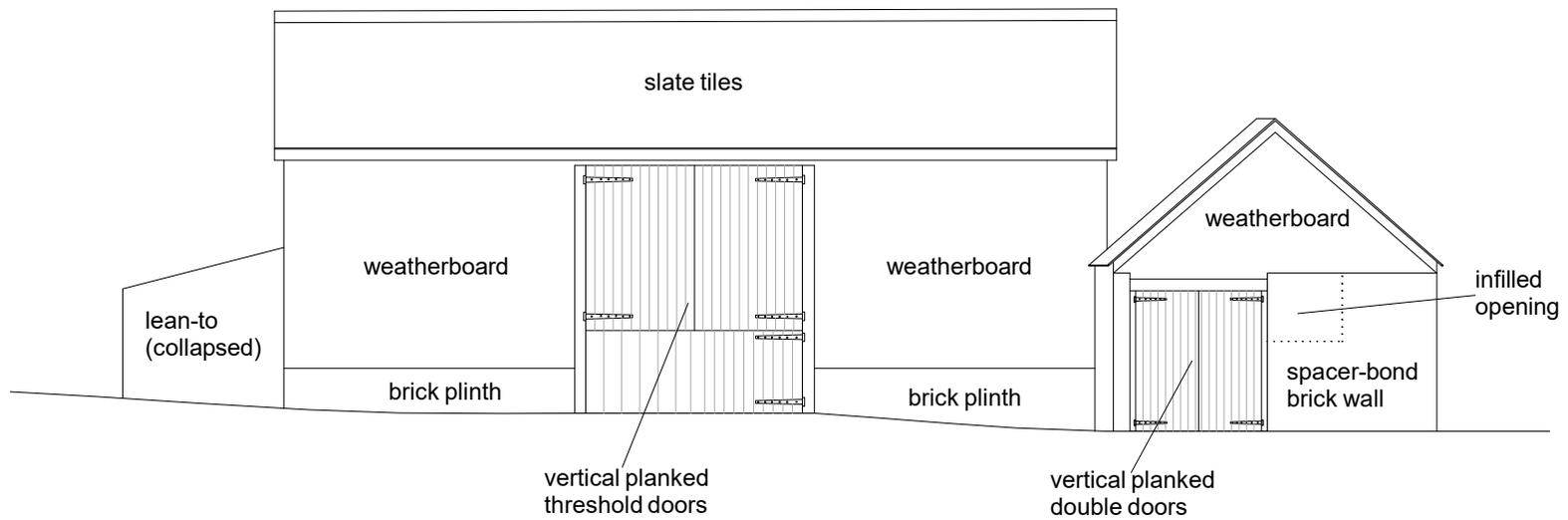
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Fig 1 Site location.





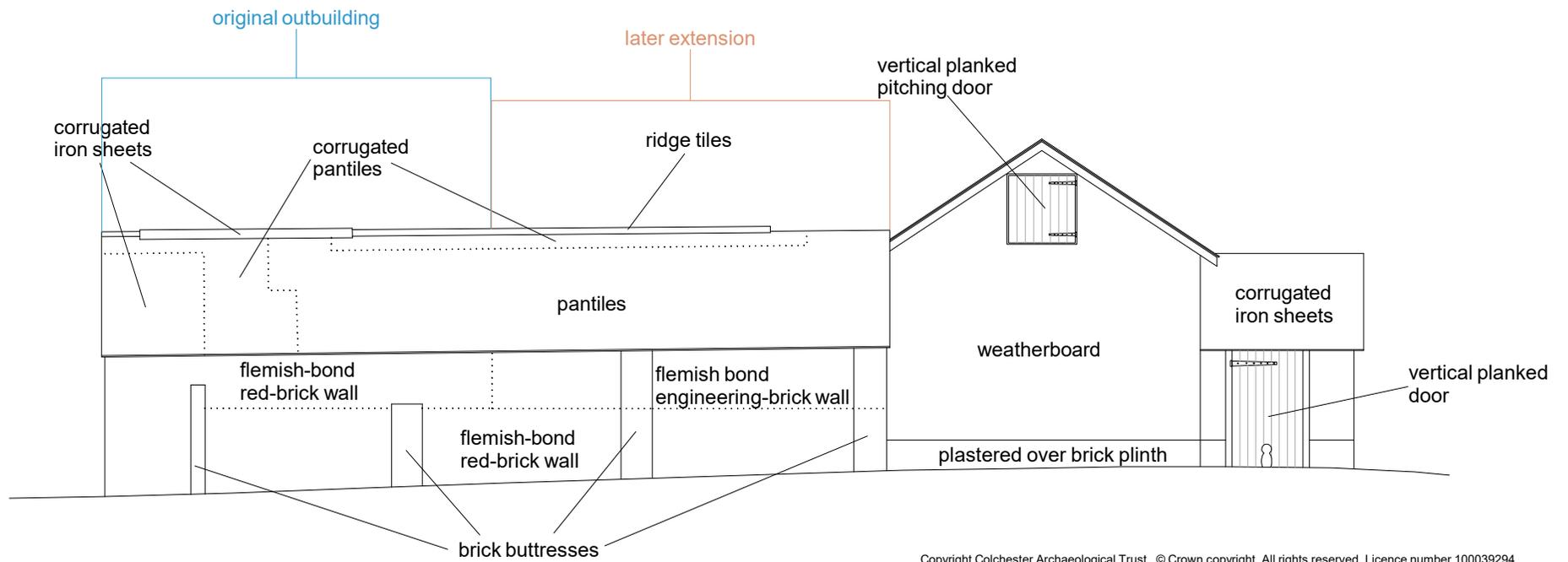
Fig 2 Detailed floor plans of barn and brick outbuilding, with phasing. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text marked.



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Fig 3 South-eastern elevation of barn and brick outbuilding.

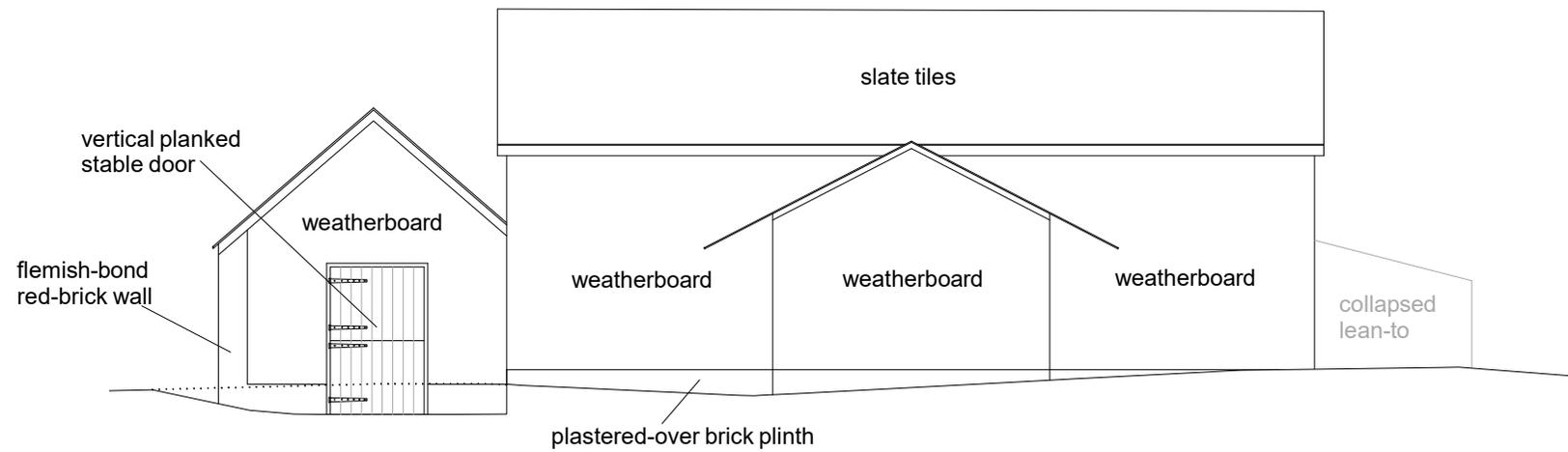




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Fig 4 North-eastern elevation of barn and brick outbuilding.





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Fig 5 North-western elevation of barn and brick outbuilding.



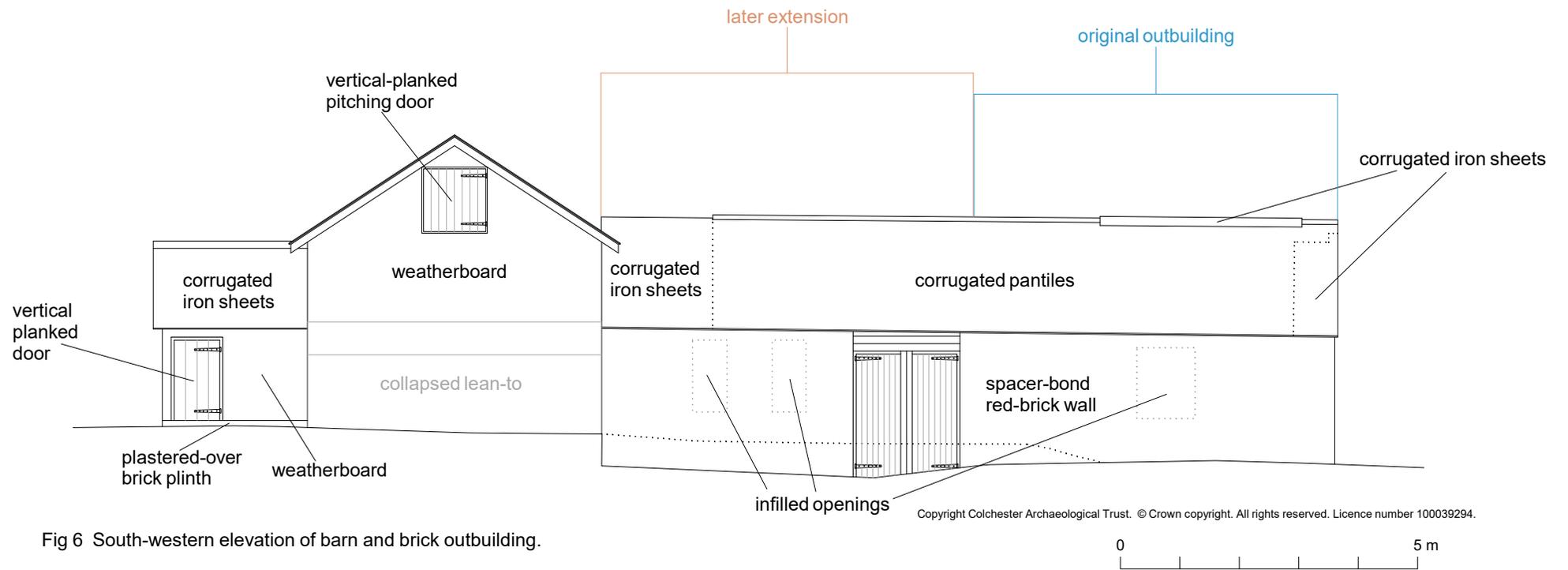
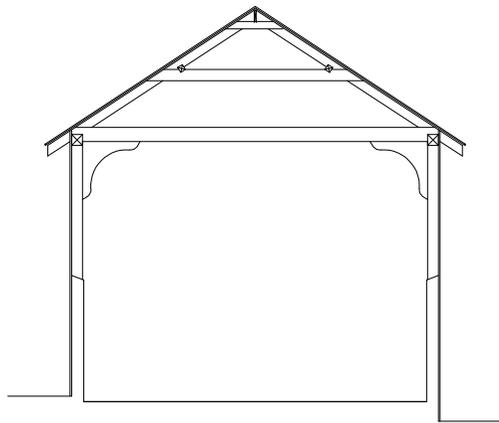
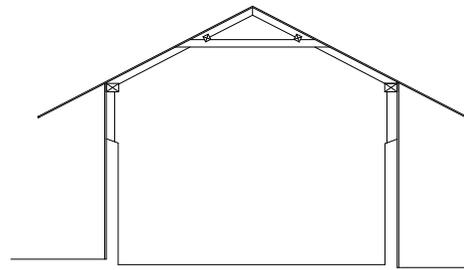


Fig 6 South-western elevation of barn and brick outbuilding.

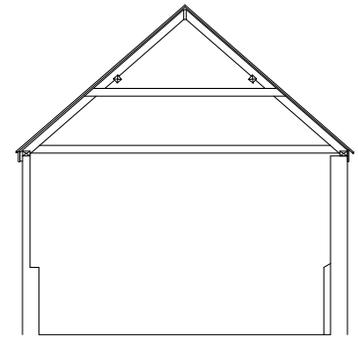
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main range of barn



midstrey of barn



original section of brick outbuilding

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Fig 7 Trusses in barn and brick outbuilding.



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-286424**

### Project details

Project name	Historic building recording at Naggs Farm, Old Road, Wickham St Paul, Braintree, CO9 2PU
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Nag's Farm, Old Road, Wickham St Paul, Braintree in June 2017. Although documentary evidence shows the farmstead dates back to at least the 17th century, the two remaining buildings on site, a small three-bay threshing barn and a brick outbuilding, were both constructed in the 19th century. The threshing barn's midstrey has been rebuilt and is considerably smaller than it would have been originally. After this rebuilding the barn was used as an animal shelter. The brick outbuilding is built up against the old garden wall of the (now demolished) farmhouse, and may also have been used to shelter animals. It was extended at some point in the early 20th century. The barn was raised in a time period when mechanisation of agriculture was becoming commonplace and the need for new traditional threshing barns was dwindling. This suggests that at Wickham St Paul, mechanisation was slow to take hold, and a continued supply of cheap farm labour meant that traditional methods of farming continued well into the 'High Farming' period of British agriculture.
Project dates	Start: 02-06-2017 End: 26-07-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	17/06a - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WPNF17 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	17/00603/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	THRESHING BARN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STRUCTURAL TIMBER Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Annotated Sketch"", ""Photographic Survey"", ""Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX BRAINTREE WICKHAM ST PAUL Naggs Farm, Old Road
Postcode	CO9 2PU
Study area	125 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 83777 36500 51.995998923867 0.677251382594 51 59 45 N 000 40 38 E Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Chris Lister
Project director/manager	Mark Baister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Braintree Museum
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Braintree Museum
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic building recording at Nagg's Farm, Old Road, Wickham St Paul, Braintree CO9 2PU June 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Baister, M.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1136
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester

Description      A4 bound report with clear plastic front and black card back.  
URL                <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/summaries/CAT-1136.html>

Entered by        Mark Baister (mb@catuk.org)  
Entered on        27 July 2017

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:Historic England) for OASIS help and advice

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