

**LUCKING FARMHOUSE,  
LUCKING STREET,  
GREAT MAPLESTEAD,  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION**



**Essex County Council**  
**Field Archaeology Unit**

**March 2010**

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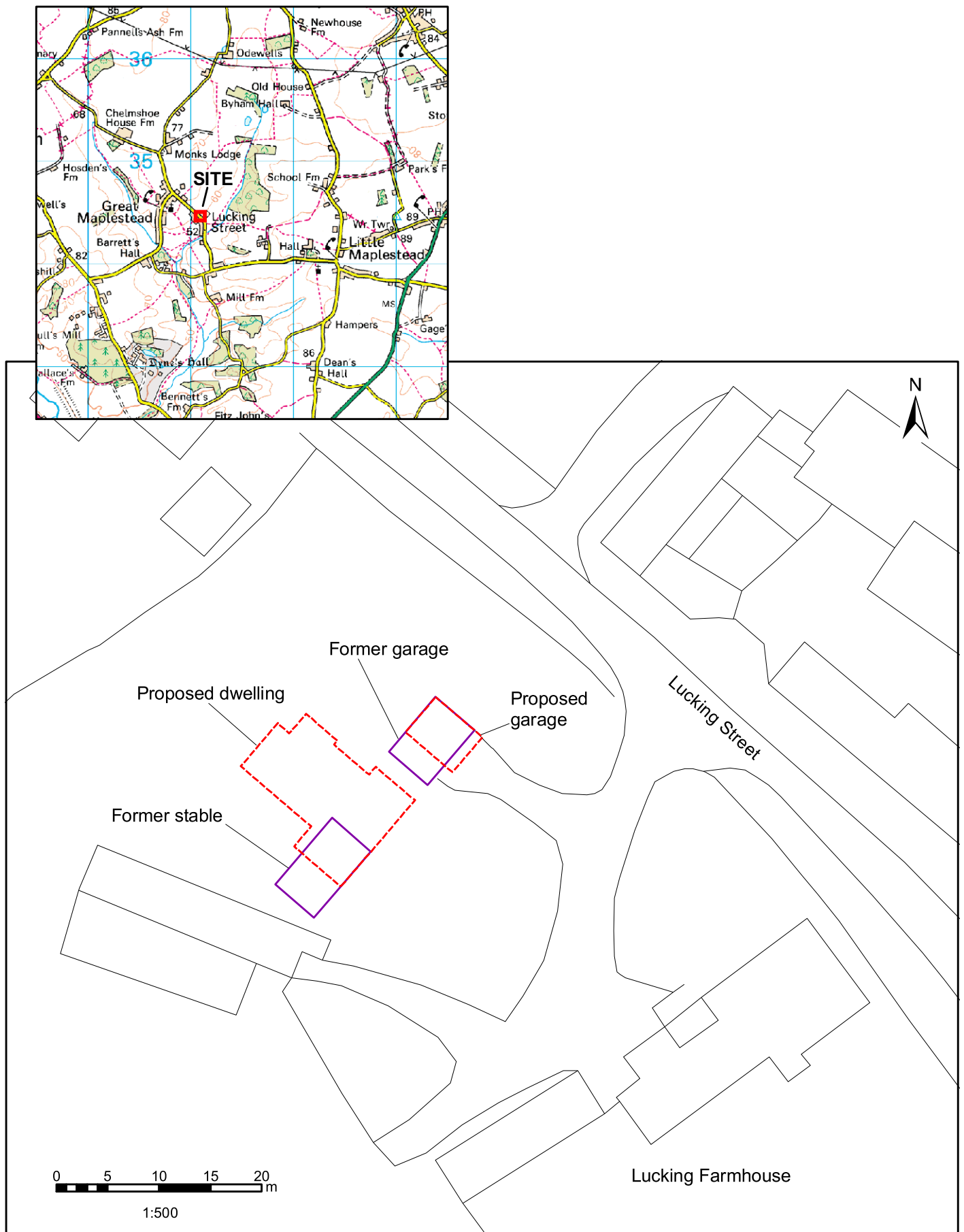
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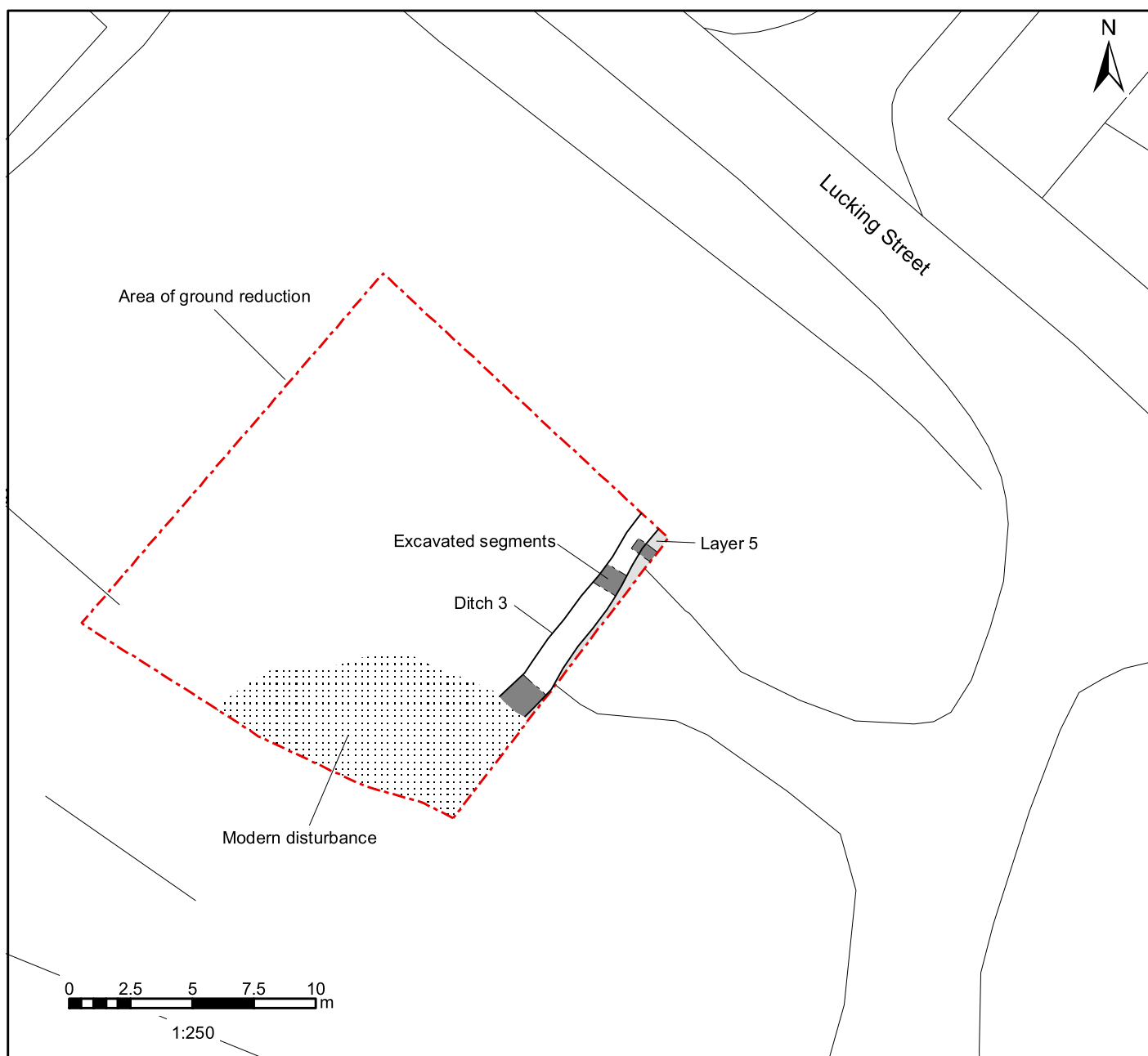
## EHF SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site Name/Address:</b> Lucking Farmhouse, Lucking Street, Great Maplestead, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b> Great Maplestead	<b>District:</b> Braintree and Bocking
<b>NGR:</b> TL 8112 3444	<b>Site Code:</b> GMLF10
<b>Type of Work:</b> Archaeological Monitoring and excavation	<b>Site Director/Team:</b> Phillippa Sparrow and Andrew Letch ECC FAU
<b>Dates of Work:</b> 15 - 16 March 2010	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> 266m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Curating Museum:</b> Braintree	<b>Funding Source:</b> Mr. J. Newton
<b>Further Work Anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related HER Nos.</b> None
<b>Final Report:</b> Summary in EAH	<b>OASIS Ref:</b> essexcou1-74396
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Post-medieval - modern	
<p><b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b></p> <p>This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and excavation at Lucking Farmhouse in advance of the construction of a new house and garage (09/01011/FUL) within the area of a Grade II Listed 16th century farmstead (Fig. 1).</p> <p>The new structures are to be located on plots formerly occupied by recently demolished farm structures (Fig. 1, plates 1-4). Late 19th and early 20th century mapping indicates the presence of earlier farm structures, however no evidence of these was revealed. Prior to the start of groundworks a brief building recording was undertaken on the two structures. The southernmost structure was a 19th century carthouse/stable constructed in red brick in Flemish bond. It contained two iron hay feeders and a rebuilt roof. The north-eastern structure, referred to as the garage, was late Victorian or early 20th century, built of timber on a red brick plinth in Flemish bond with a brick floor.</p> <p>The topsoil was removed to a depth of 0.25m (Fig. 2). A made ground layer (2), 0.3m thick associated with the construction of demolished modern farm structures was present in the southern area of the site. One archaeological feature and one separate deposit were identified beneath layer 2. Ditch 3 (plates 5-7), aligned north-east to south-west, corresponded with the line of a boundary depicted on the Ordnance Survey historic mapping (Fig. 2). The ditch (3) was shallow and fairly irregular in plan due to root disturbance (10m+ x 1.05m (max) x 0.25m). Its only fill (4) contained no finds. The only other archaeological deposit was a clayey chalk layer (5, plate 8) in the south-eastern corner of the site. This layer was cut by ditch 3 and was only present for a short length. It contained no finds. It was not associated with any other features or deposits and is not shown on any of the historic Ordnance Survey maps, therefore suggesting it is older than 1879 (the date of the First Edition OS).</p> <p>Despite cartographic evidence suggesting the presence of late post-medieval structures, none was revealed during ground reduction. Made ground layer 2, located in the area of the two modern structures, suggests some disturbance to archaeological deposits, however the survival of ditch 3 and layer 5 indicates that only higher, and therefore later, archaeological deposits and features had been disturbed.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b> None	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> P. Sparrow	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 01 April 2010



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Fig.1. Location of areas of archaeological monitoring



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Fig.2. Area of ground reduction and excavated features



## Plates



Plate 1. Garage pre-demolition, looking north-west.



Plate 2. Stable pre-demolition, looking west.



Plate 3. Stable and garage, pre-demolition, looking north-east.



Plate 4. Demolition of stable. Looking north.



## Plates



Plate 5. Ditch 3, looking south-west. 1m scale.



Plate 6. Ditch 3, looking south-west. 1m scale.



Plate 7. Ditch 3, looking north-east. 1m scale



Plate 8. Ditch 3 and layer 5, looking south-west. 1m scale