

**Barn adjacent to The Grange,
Southend Road,
Woodham Mortimer, Essex**

(NGR 580436 204533)

**Historic Building Record
(Historic England Level 3)**



**Project no. 160707
Report no. 2016341
Site Code: WOMGB16**



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**Project no. 160707
Site Code: WOMGB16
Report No. 2016341
OASIS ID: archaeolo6-264094**

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SUMMARY

In September 2016 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London) carried out a programme of historic building recording in connection with the development of the barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex (NGR 580436 204533). The work was commissioned by Madigan Browne to satisfy a condition of planning consent (planning ref: LBC/MAL/16/00274) relating to the proposed conversion of the barn to provide residential accommodation.

The general framing of the barn is characteristic of a late 18th / early 19th construction date and historic sources indicate the farmyard has long been associated with the Grade II listed Grange, situated to the west of the site. It appears the barn has undergone a series of later alterations predominantly during the 20th century when the barn underwent re-roofing works, in addition to minor alterations and repair to the timber frame. Despite these works the original framing survives largely intact.

The barn was originally constructed for the processing and storage of crops. It is constructed over five bays, with a central midstrey and wagon porch projecting from its southern elevation. The midstrey bay, which was used for threshing, has a full-height double doorway on both its north and south sides. The southern doorway would have allowed a wagon fully laden with crops to enter the barn, and the northern opening located opposite would have created the through-draught necessary for winnowing. The bays to either side of the threshing floor would have originally been utilised for the storage of crops both prior to and after processing. Later functions of the barn include its partial use as a dovecote and the insertion of small animal enclosures.

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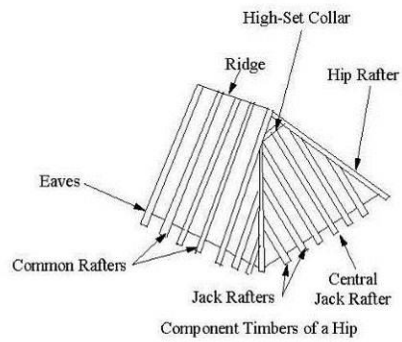
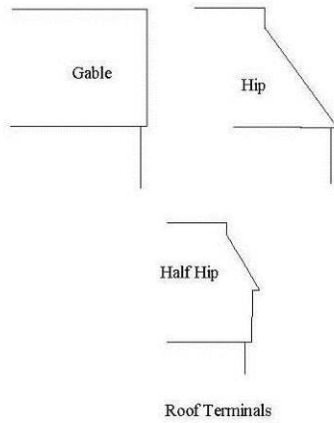
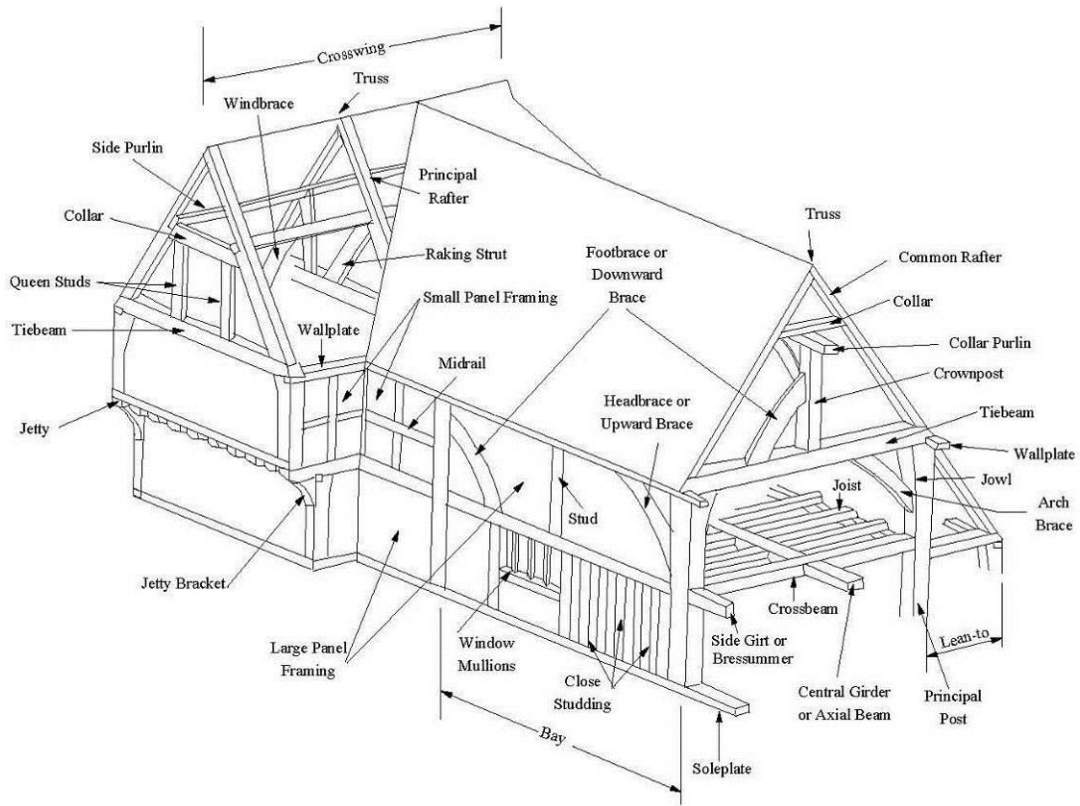
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2016 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, carried out a programme of historic building recording in connection with the development of the barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex (hereafter 'the site'; Figures 1 and 2; NGR 580436 204533). The work was commissioned by Madigan Browne to satisfy a condition attached to planning permission (planning ref: LBC/MAL/16/00274) relating to the proposed conversion of the barn to provide residential accommodation.

1.2 Maldon District Council placed the following condition on planning consent:

Condition 8: Archaeological Building Recording Programme

No development or demolition/conversion of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording from an accredited archaeologist or historic building specialist in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates the approved programme of archaeological work.

1.3 ECC Historic Environment Advisor, Maria Medlycott, acting as advisor to Maldon District Council, recommended that the barn be recorded at Historic England Level 3 in order to satisfy this condition (ECC 27/07/2016; ECC 29/03/2016).

1.4 The barn proposed for conversion is understood to fall under the curtilage listing of The Grange (ref. 1146931; Appendix 1).

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

2.1 The scope of work and methodology for the building recording is detailed in a written scheme of investigation produced by Archaeology South-East (ASE August 2016). The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant ClfA standards and guidance.

2.2 The building was recorded to Historic England Level 3 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016). A Level 3 record is predominantly an analytical record including survey of both the exterior and interior of the building.

- 2.3 The site was visited by Hannah Green and Amy Williamson on 12th September 2016 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes, the production and verification of existing measured survey drawings and the production of a photographic record.
- 2.4 The external elevation drawings are based on existing measured drawings provided by the client, which have been verified for their accuracy, amended and annotated where necessary. A plan and cross-section of the barn was produced as part of the present survey. The resulting scaled drawings are included within the report as Figures 9 and 10.
- 2.5 The photographic record was produced using high-quality digital and 35mm black and white film photography, taken in daylight and with the aid of an optical zoom and flash when necessary. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates to supplement the descriptive text. Location plots are shown on Figure 9 and a full index of the digital photography is included as Appendix 2.
- 2.6 Consultation of relevant cartographic sources was undertaken in order to place the building within its historical context, together with the interrogation of previous reports produced for the site, including a Planning and Heritage Statement by (Bell 2016). All sources consulted are listed in Section 7.
- 2.7 At the time of the survey, the barn was in use for the storage of large quantities of firewood. As a result, a limited area of the barn's interior was subject to restricted access, and measurements have been derived from the existing survey drawings or approximated.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is located at NGR: 580436 204533 (Figure 1), to the west of the village of Woodham Mortimer, located approximately three miles south-west of Maldon in Essex. The barn covers a plot measuring c.177 sq. metres and comprises the only surviving element of the farmyard historically associated with Woodham Mortimer Grange, situated to the west.
- 3.2 The barn is located roughly centrally within a triangular parcel of land located to the east of The Grange. The barn itself is situated within a separate tree-lined rectangular parcel of land, aligned north-west – south-east. Access to the barn is from the southern end of the site via Southend Road. The road runs to the east of the barn and terminates within a large gravelled yard occupying the northern half of the site. The barn is separated from the road by a lawn and mature hedge line

interspersed with oak trees. The eastern end of the triangular parcel of land forms a sizeable garden.

- 3.3 The land to the west of the site is occupied by the Grade II listed Woodham Mortimer Grange (EHER 39085). This building forms a timber-framed residence of 17th century origin, and is thought to have been associated historically with Beeleigh Abbey.
- 3.4 The site stands within a predominantly rural landscape. Small scale residential development fronts Southend Road to the south of the site, While agricultural and pastoral fields are located to the north.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The earliest map showing the area is the Chapman and Andre map of 1777 (Bell 2016), although it is difficult to locate the barn with certainty on this map due to its insufficient scaling. The first map reproduced is the Ordnance Survey Draft, 1st series (Sheet 1) dated to 1805 (Figure 3). Woodham Mortimer is represented by a group of structures depicted on the north side of the main road, the easternmost of which might represent the barn, though as with the previous map the scale and degree of accuracy preclude accurate analysis.
- 4.2 The Ordnance Survey map (1st edition, 1:2500), of 1874 shows the site with a high degree of accuracy (Figure 4). The barn is clearly marked as a rectangular range with a southern projection set slightly off-centre to the east; its off-centre position seems to be a result of inaccuracies in the mapping. The structure forms the southernmost structure of a larger farm complex arranged around a central yard. The east side of the yard was bordered by a structure with a projection to its east side – possibly an earlier barn, while the north side was formed by a long, narrow range which would typically have been a cattle shelter. On the north side of this building was a further, shorter, north – south aligned range, perhaps a cart shed. The western side of the yard was formed by a boundary wall separating the house from the farmstead. All associated structures have since been lost, making this barn the only structure retained from this former farmyard arrangement.
- 4.3 By the completion of the 1897 Ordnance Survey map (1st revision, 1:2500; Figure 5), the yard to the north of the barn had gained an additional north – south aligned open-fronted structure, no doubt a cattle shelter, built against the site's western boundary wall. The yard is shown sub-divided, presumably in relation to the control of cattle. No changes are shown to the barn.
- 4.4 The Ordnance Survey map of 1922 (1:2500; Figure 6) identifies the barn in much the same manner. A narrow, north – south aligned enclosure adjoins the western end of the barn's south elevation by this

date but no changes to the structure itself are shown. The yard and surrounding structures appear consistent with the previous map, although the former enclosure within the eastern side of the yard is no longer shown. An access track is clearly marked travelling in a north-south alignment from Southend Road to the northernmost range by the completion of this map.

- 4.5 By the completion of the 1960 Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:10560) (Figure 7), the farm complex has undergone significant alteration. The barn itself is shown unchanged and retains its marked plot enclosure to the southern side. However, the yard however is no longer clearly defined due to the demolition of all but the northernmost of the ancillary structures.
- 4.6 The Ordnance Survey map dated 1975 (1:2500; Figure 8) shows the barn unchanged. To the north of the yard is the small retained range adjoining the west wall, although this had been demolished by 1977. To the east of this structure are two newly-constructed buildings within the former yard.
- 4.7 No changes are shown on the Ordnance Survey map completed in 1992 (scale 1:1000) (not reproduced). Modern aerial photography shows the site in much the same arrangement as that shown in the 1970s, except with the addition of a small, single storey, ancillary structure of concrete block construction presently located within the former yard's north-west corner.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

5.1 Exterior

- 5.1.1 The barn faces north onto the former farmyard (Plate 1) and is aligned south-west – north-east (hereafter simplified to west - east). It forms an essentially rectangular structure, with a centrally positioned wagon porch projecting on its south side. It is constructed over five timber-framed bays and clad externally with softwood weather-boarding; areas of early – possibly elm – weather-board cladding are retained predominantly on the north side of the barn (Plate 2). A relatively high dwarf wall (c. 0.8m), with two offsets to its top, supports the timber-frame (Plate 3). The brickwork is of an orange-red colour, laid in English bond and set within a cement mortar with a gravel aggregate and occasional lime inclusions. The roof, which is covered with plain tiles, has gabled terminals with plain bargeboards.
- 5.1.2 The north elevation (Plate 4) contains a centrally-placed full-height doorway. The opening has been reduced in width in modern times, as evidenced by additional weatherboarding flanking the doorway and modern timber jambs; there are neither extant doors nor evidence of

former doors. A small opening has been inserted within the elevation's brick wall at the far western end to create access into a partitioned enclosure, seemingly for dogs. Towards the eastern end of the barn is an inserted timber window of four by two panes.

- 5.1.3 The east elevation is plain except for a single window of two by two panes, set off-centre to the south (Plate 5). To the window's north side are two iron pintels retained from an earlier door or shutter fitting (Plate 6).
- 5.1.4 The south elevation contains a projecting wagon porch at its centre (Plate 7). The original doorway has been blocked in the 20th century with Fletton brickwork at its base and weather-boarding above. The gable is pierced with dove-cote arched openings. The side elevations of the wagon porch each contain a single window. The window occupying the east wall is the larger of the two, comprising four by four panes; the west is of two panes.
- 5.1.5 The west elevation is formed by a high garden wall to the west of the site, which separates the barn from the neighbouring Grange (Plate 8). Nothing of the original timber-framing appears to survive.

5.2 Barn Interior

- 5.2.1 The interior of the barn (Figure 9; Plate 9) consists of five timber-framed bays, defined by pairs of unjowled posts. These sit atop a sill beam which rests on the dwarf brick walls. Within the main body of the barn only a single original tie beam survives (Plate 10), between Bays 3 and 4, the rest having been lost during a scheme of roof replacement works. Two original tie beams have been retained over the wagon porch (Plate 11). The surviving tie beams do not provide any visible clues as to the form of the original roof construction such as redundant pegs, and therefore the roof is likely to have been of simple clasped-side-purlin form with intermittent collars. The retained tie beam within the main body of the barn is slightly cambered (Figure 10) and at its junction with the wall plates, is strengthened by a stapled iron strap, a feature commonly, though not exclusively associated with the late 18th and early 19th century structures. The entire roof structure appears to have been replaced during the first half of the 20th century, now comprising a very regular softwood, common rafter construction with ridge board (Plate 12). Intermittent nailed collars clasp a single purlin in each roof pitch.
- 5.2.2 The wall framing is formed of primary-braced panels, each panel generally comprising six studs per bay interrupted by a primary brace which extends downwards from its respective principal post (Plates 13 and 14). Unusually the braces are jointed and pegged to both the post and sill beam. The studs are mortised into the wall plate and sill beam and nailed to the braces; those studs which are uninterrupted by

bracing are both jointed and pegged to the sill and wall plate. The walls of the wagon porch are formed in much the same way, although the east wall also included an original opening adjacent to the body of the main barn (Plate 15). This opening has since been infilled but can be seen by the positioning of the studs and the lack of braces in this location. The intended former function of this opening is unclear due to the height of the brick wall at ground floor level, which would presumably have made it unsuitable as a personnel door; however, it is possible that it might have been utilised as an additional means of controlling the through-draught necessary for winnowing.

- 5.2.3 The wall plates within the west wall of the wagon porch are scarfed with face-halved and bladed joints approximately 1m from their northern end (Plate 16). Evidence of an additional scarfed wall plate can be seen to the north side of the barn between Bays 2 and 3 but this has been partially lost during the scheme of reroofing works which led to the replacement of the wall plates in this area. This form of scarfing is characteristic of the post-medieval period (Hewett 2001, 269).
- 5.2.4 The framing of the barn utilises a mixture of hardwood and softwood. Reused material predominantly comprises hardwood principal members. Many of the studs appear to have been fabricated for the purpose of the barn and are of slender softwood, although some roughly square-section studs appear to represent reused material; these are located predominantly within the east and south walls of Bays 1 and 3 (Plate 17).
- 5.2.5 The original framing is largely intact except where the various windows have been inserted. Additional alterations include the replacement of the barn's western elevation at its upper level with brickwork and areas of replacement sawn softwood stud wall framing within Bay 4 (Plate 18). During the same phase of works within Bay 4, the wall plate along the north side of Bays 2 and 3 was replaced (Plate 19). This phase of modifications appears to have coincided with the barn's reroofing and the reconfiguration of the north doorway.
- 5.2.6 No evidence of carpentry marking was observed within the barn, with the exception of a series of neatly chiselled numerals 'V IIII III' to a grooved block integral with the westernmost door jamb of the southern doorway (Plate 20). This would have housed leap-boards – a device which served the dual purpose of containing grain during threshing, as well as preventing animals from straying onto the barn floor. The numerals would have corresponded with numbers on the boards allowing them to be dropped into place in the correct order. The numbers 'II' and 'I' no doubt survive below, but were obscured by material stored within the barn. Additional rudimentary markings were observed upon the northern face of the tie beam over the wagon doorway, comprising the initials 'MB' (Plate 21).

- 5.2.7 The arrangement of the barn, including the retained evidence for leap boards, reveals its original function was intended as a traditional threshing barn. Later functions of the barn include the insertion of the dovecote within the upper level of the southern wagon porch; a lightweight timber frame of modern construction with former tarpaulin covering, formerly enclosed this area (Plate 22). The only other notable later alteration to the barn's function includes the insertion of two small enclosures within the western end of the structure (Bay 5), which seems to have been used to house dogs (Plates 23 and 24).
- 5.2.8 The floor of all five bays within the barn consists of a modern concrete screed. It is not known whether an earlier threshing floor, which would have been located within the midstrey survives beneath the existing floor covering.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The barn's form of construction, which utilises a mix of new and reused timber, unjowled posts with stapled straps to the wall plates, primary-braced wall framing and relatively tall dwarf wall, is characteristic of a late 18th or early 19th century date, although the relatively unusual jointing and pegging of the primary braces, which when seen at all, tends to be in early (i.e. very late 17th or early 18th century) examples, might indicate that a late 18th century is more probable.
- 6.2 Surviving as the only element of the former farmstead associated with The Grange, the barn represents a relatively late example of a traditional threshing barn, intended for the storage and processing of crops. From the late 18th century onwards, the rate of construction of such barns declined in response to the advent of machine threshing, and although they still performed a useful storage function, their key function as a place to process crops became less important.
- 6.3 The midstrey bay, which was used for threshing, has a full-height double doorway on both its north and south sides, which would have allowed a wagon fully laden with crops to enter the barn. The opposing doorways, when open, would also have created the through-draught necessary for winnowing (separating the grain from the chaff). Although the original doors are missing, the southern doorway fortuitously retains at least one of its original jambs complete with integral grooves for leap boards. The bays to either side of the threshing floor would have originally been utilised for the storage of crops both prior to and after processing. Apart from general repairs, later adaptations to the barn include the insertion of the dovecote within the upper level of the wagon porch and the insertion of the two small enclosures within the western end to house dogs.

- 6.3 Despite the loss of the remainder of the farm group, the cartographic sources portray a commonplace post-medieval farmstead, comprising a series of buildings, possibly including another barn, arranged around a central yard. The yard, with its cattle shelters on the north and west sides would have facilitated the collection of manure for fertilising the fields, an important development that came out of the High Farming movement.

7.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Archaeology South-East, August 2016, *Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex: Historic Building Recording Written Scheme of Investigation.*

Barnwell, P.S. & Giles, C. 1997. *English Farmsteads 1750 - 1914* (Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England)

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Harvey, N., 1984. *A History of Farm Buildings in England and Wales*

Historic England, 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide.*

Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice.*

The Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists', 2014. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

Wade Martins S., 1991. *Historic Farm Buildings (Batsford)*

Online Resources

<http://list.historicengland.org.uk>
Accessed: 24/08/2016

www.magic.org.uk
Accessed: 24/08/2016

Maldon District Council
www.maldon.gov.uk/Planning
Accessed: 24/08/2016

<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/>
Accessed: 24/08/2016

<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/6984>
Accessed: 24/08/2016

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition within Colchester Museum has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code WOMGB16. The full site archive has been prepared in accordance with the principles of Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE; Historic England 2015) and the requirements of the recipient museum. The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Madigan Browne for commissioning this historic building record.



Plate 1 General external view of the barn, facing north-west (2)



Plate 2 Detailed view of the retained weather boarding located within the barn's north elevation, facing south-east (25)



Plate 3 View of the brick dwarf wall supporting the barn's timber frame, facing south-west (39)



Plate 4 View of the external north elevation, facing south-west (4)



Plate 5 View of the external east elevation, facing west (3)



Plate 6 Detail of the window and redundant pintels retained within the east elevation, facing west (38)



Plate 7 View of the external south elevation, facing north (1)



Plate 8 Detail of the western garden boundary wall, facing north-west (40)



Plate 9 General view of the barn's interior, facing south-east (6)



Plate 10 Tie beam construction with iron strap and staples, facing west (36 & 12)



Plate 11 Tie beam construction within southern waggon porch and midstrey bay, facing south (8)



Plate 12 Common rafter roof construction, facing east (6)



Plate 13 General wall frame construction, east wall of Bay 1, facing east (28)



Plate 14 General wall frame construction, southern side of Bays 1 & 2) facing south-east (11)



Plate 15 Former opening within the eastern wall of the wagon porch, facing east (15)



Plate 16 Face-halved and bladed scarf joint, west wall of wagon porch, facing west (14)



Plate 17 View of the mixed stud arrangement within the wagon porch, note original and modern timber use, facing south-west (32)



Plate 18 Detailed view of the north side of Bay 4 showing replacement studs, facing north-west (right) (32)



Plate 19 North side of Bays 2 and 3 showing replacement wall plate, facing north-east (26)



Plate 20 Detail of carpentry marks upon the western jamb to southern doorway, note the integral groove detailing for leap boards, facing south-west (18)



Plate 21 Initials MB upon the wall plate of the south wall of the wagon porch, facing south (19)



Plate 22 Dovecote arched openings within the south elevation of the wagon porch, facing north (41)



Plate 23 Western end (Bay 5) of the main body of the barn, inserted dog pen, facing west (34)

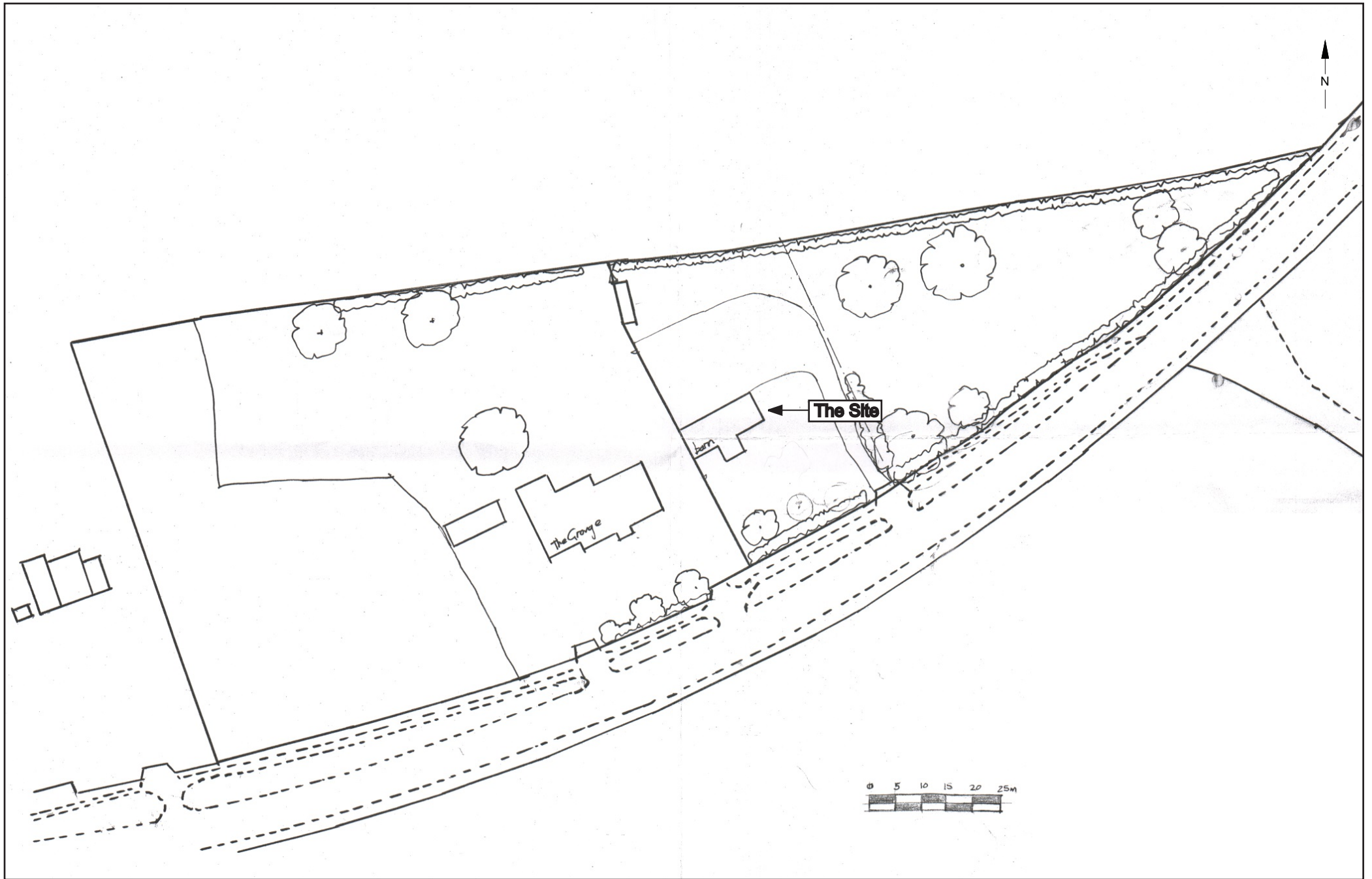


Plate 24 Inserted opening into dog pen within the barn's western end, north elevation, facing south (23)



Contains Ordnance Survey data
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© Archaeology South-East		Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160707	September 2016	Site location		
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Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex

Project Ref: 160707

September 2016

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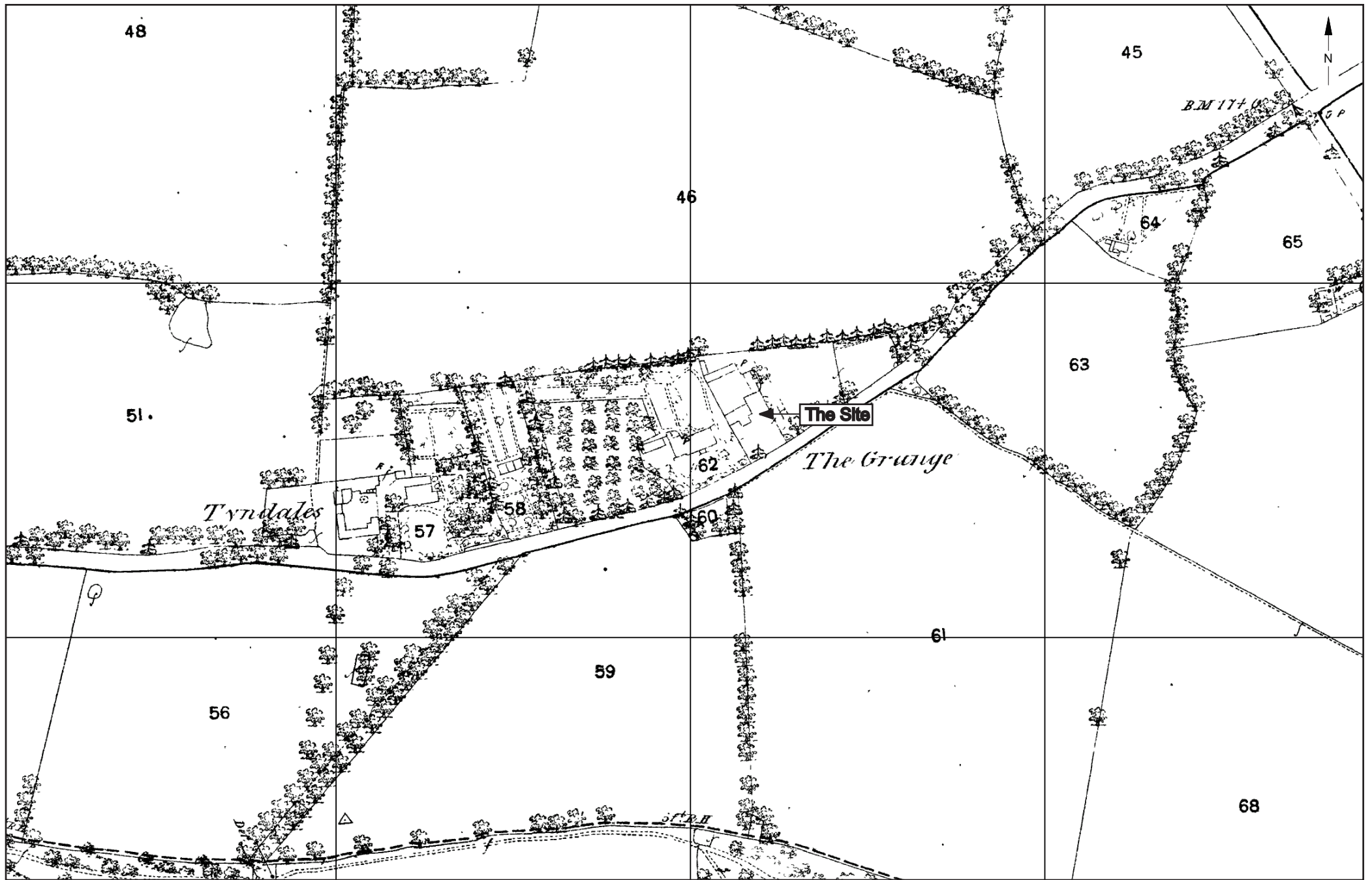
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Existing site plan (1:500)

Fig. 2



© Archaeology South-East		Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160707	September 2016	Ordnance Survey 1st series - sheet 1 (1805)	
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Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex

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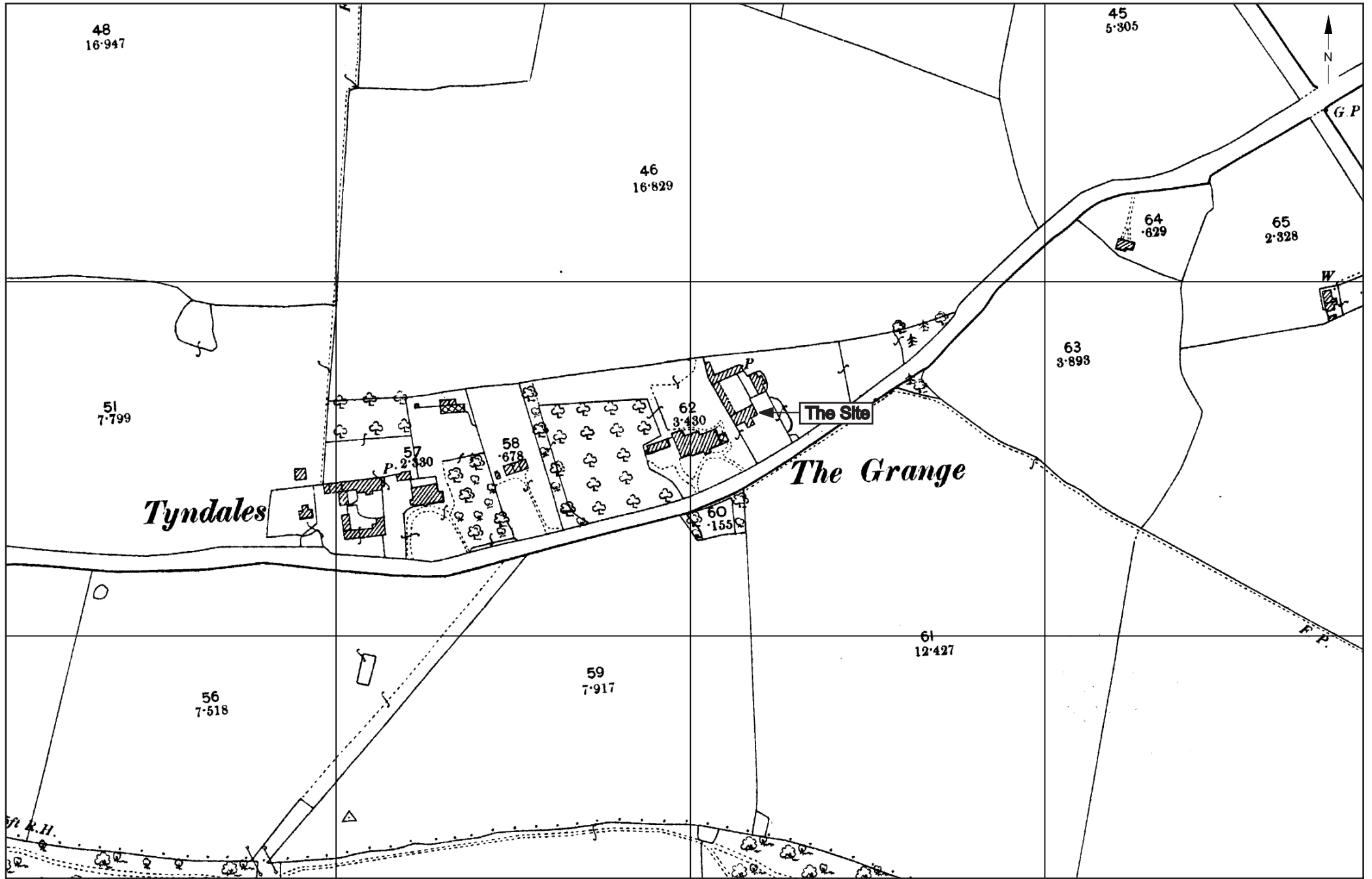
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Ordnance Survey map, 1st edition (scale 1:2500) (1874)

Fig. 4



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Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex

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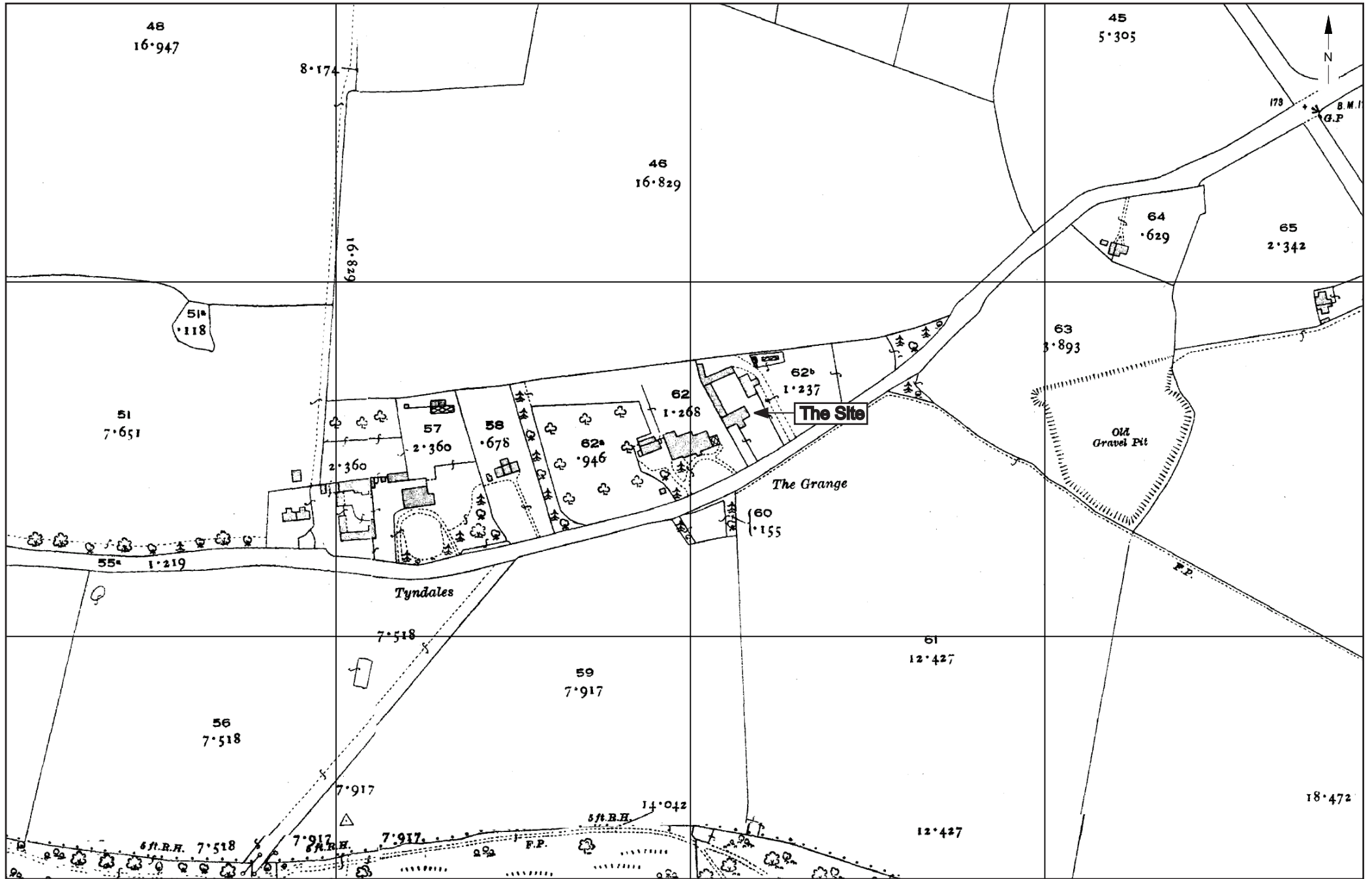
September 2016

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Ordnance Survey map, 1st revision (scale 1:2500) (1897)

Fig. 5



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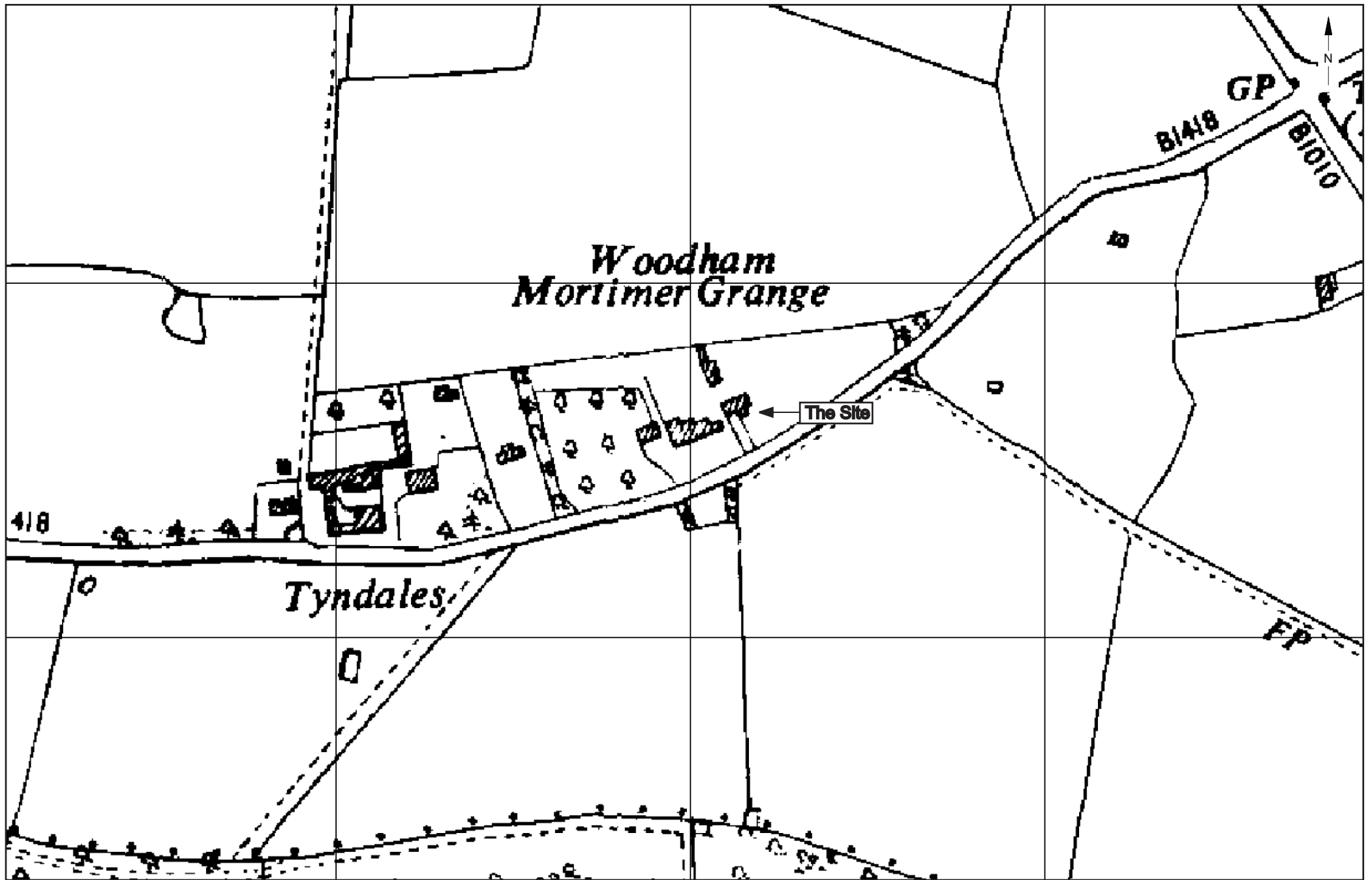
Project Ref: 160707
 Report Ref: 2016341

September 2016
 Drawn by: HG

Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex

Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:2500) (1922)

Fig. 6



© Archaeology South-East

Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex

Project Ref: 160707

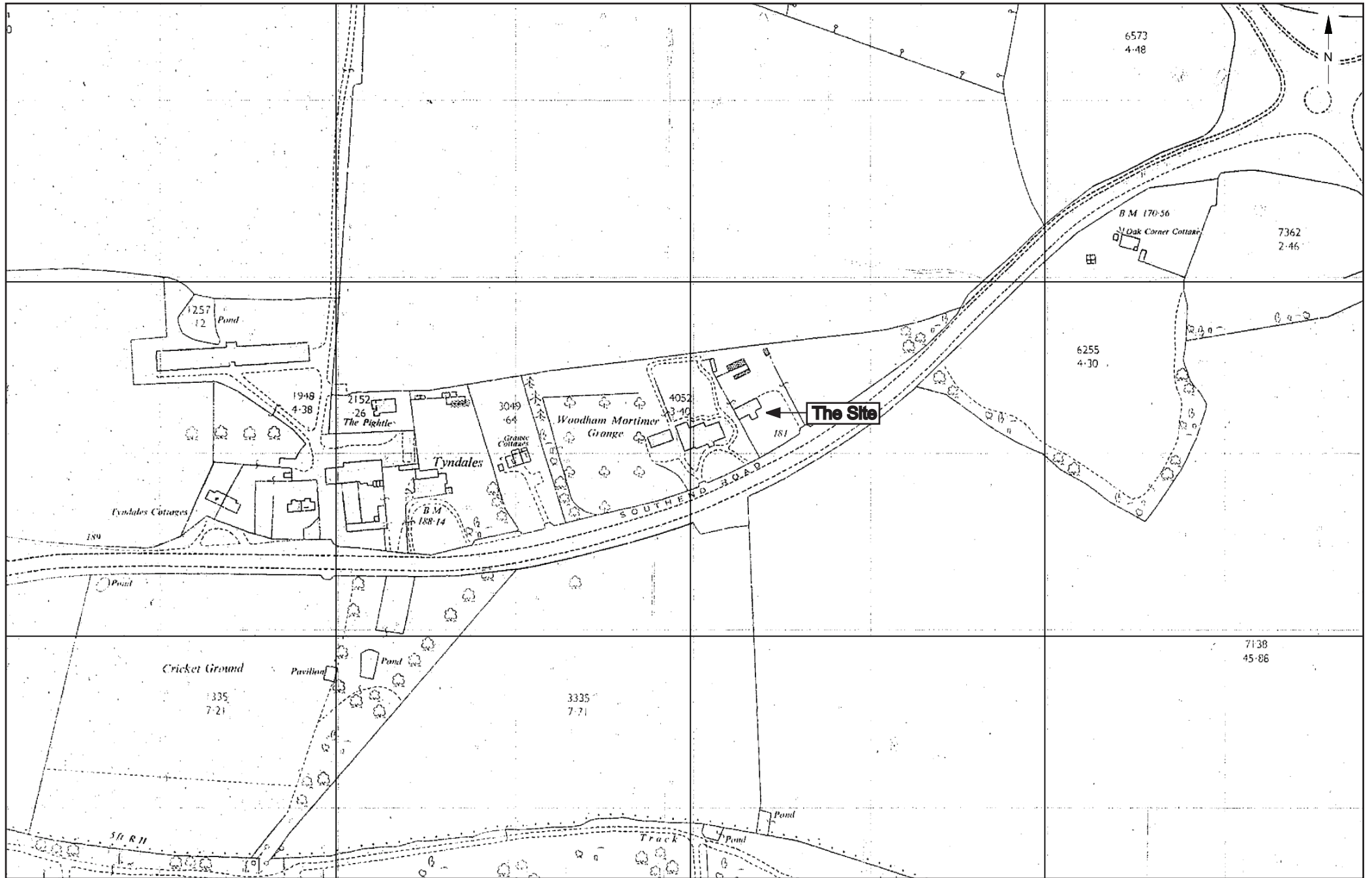
September 2016

Report Ref: 2016341

Drawn by: HG

Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:10560) (1960)

Fig. 7



© Archaeology South-East

Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex

Project Ref: 160707

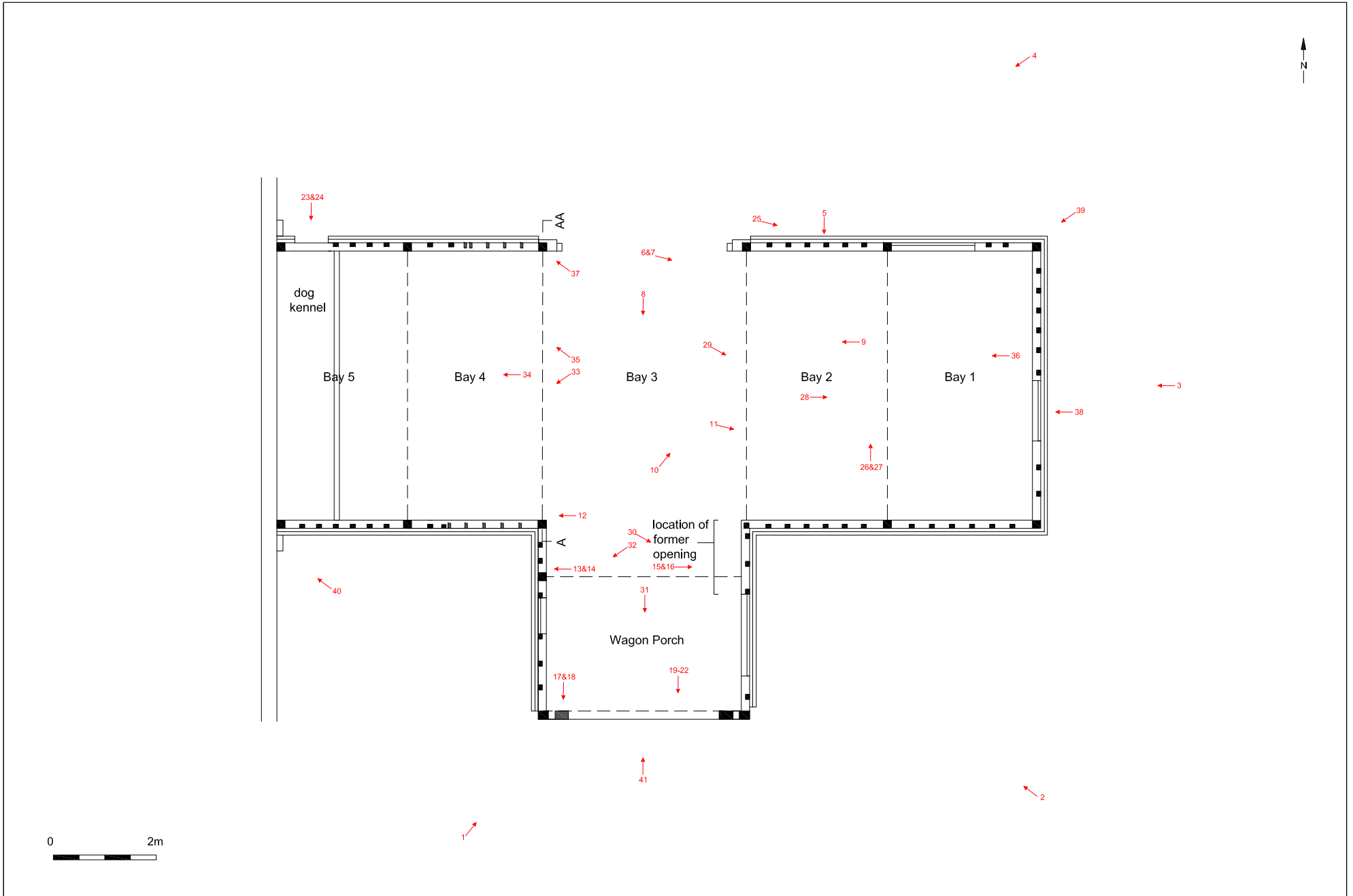
September 2016

Report Ref: 2016341

Drawn by: HG

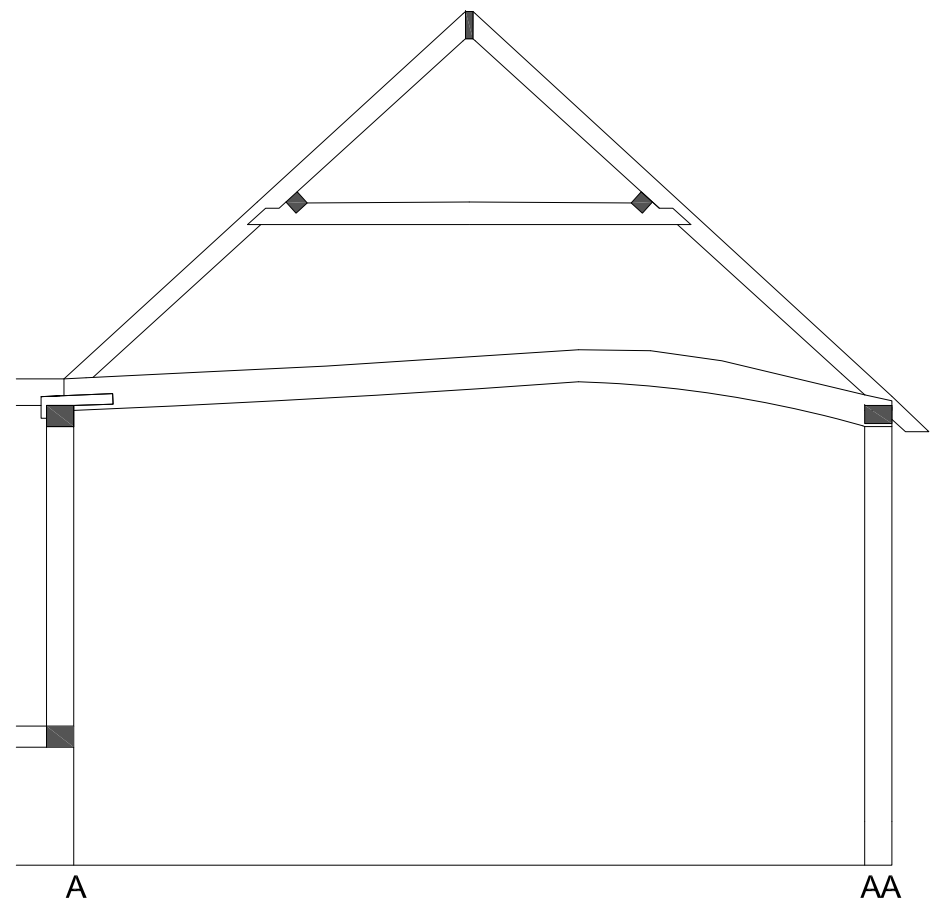
Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:2500) (1975)

Fig. 8



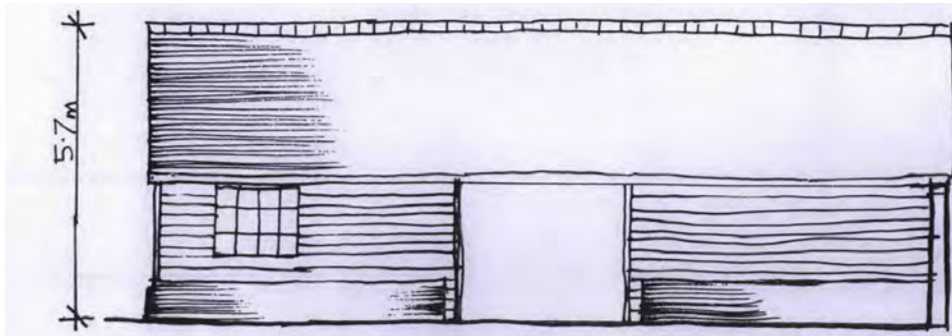
© Archaeology South-East		Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 160707	September 2016	Existing floor plan (1:100)	
Report Ref: 2016341	Drawn by: HG		

—Z—▶



0 1m

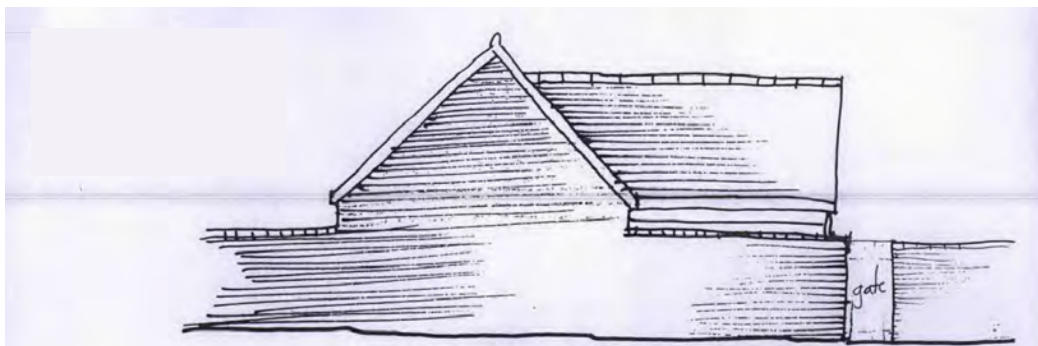
© Archaeology South-East		Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 160707	September 2016	Cross section (1:50)	
Report Ref: 2016341	Drawn by: HG		



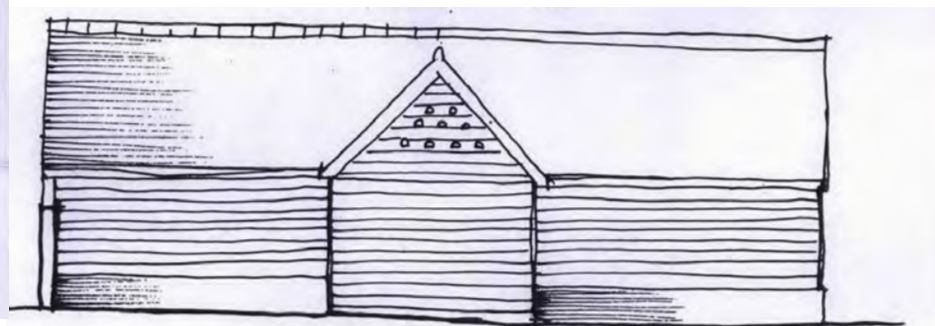
North-west elevation



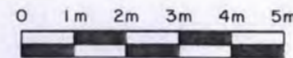
North-east elevation

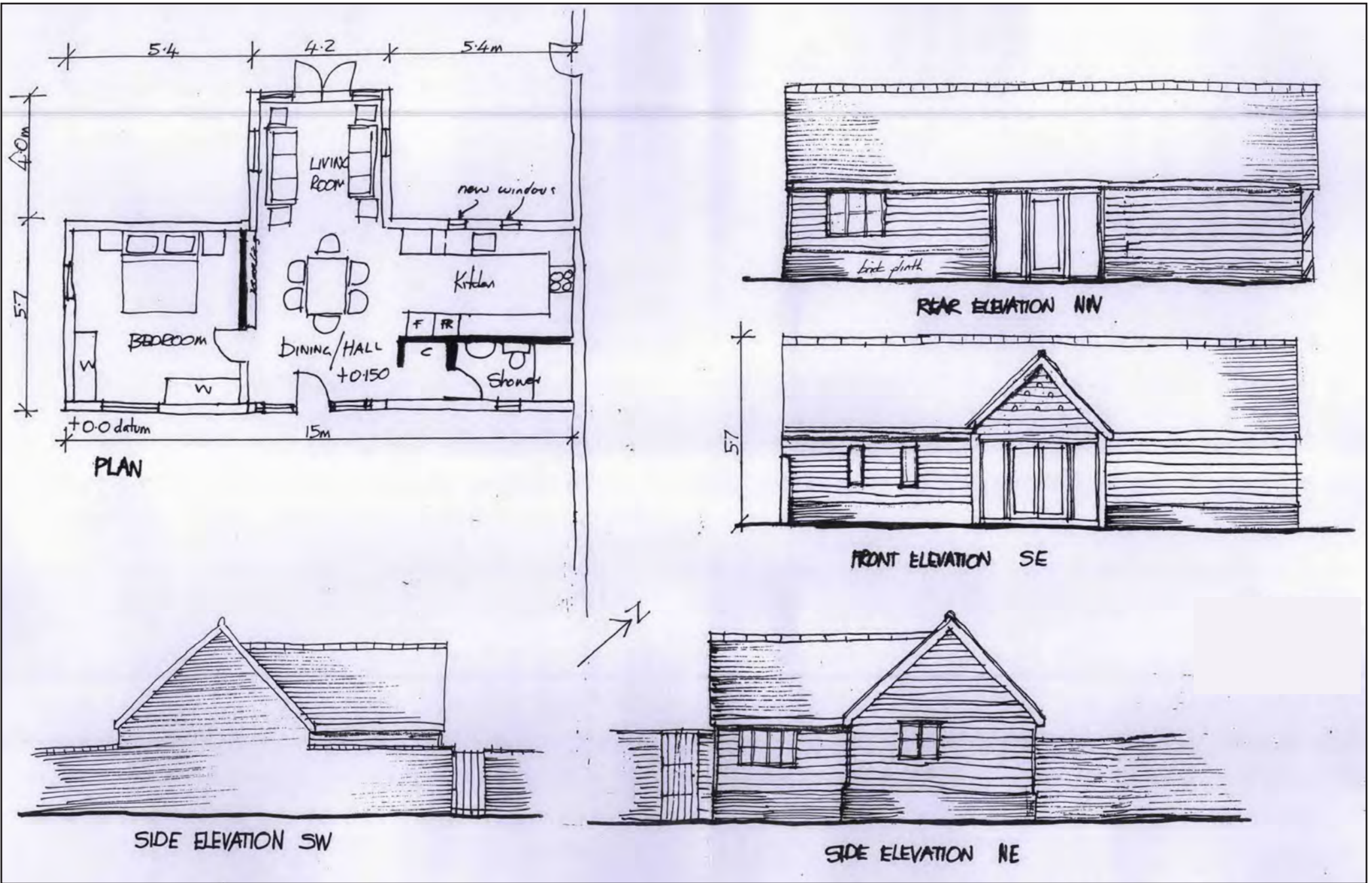


South-west elevation



South-east elevation





Appendix 1 Woodham Mortimer Grange Listing Description

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: WOODHAM MORTIMER GRANGE

List entry Number: 1146931

Location

WOODHAM MORTIMER GRANGE, SOUTHEND ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Essex

District: Maldon

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Woodham Mortimer

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 14-Nov-1985

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 119148

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

TL 80 SW WOODHAM MORTIMER SOUTHEND ROAD

5/161 Woodham Mortimer Grange

GV II

House. C17 or earlier. C18/C19 red brick facing and later alterations. C20 single storey extension to left. Timber framed, red brick faced. Hipped red plain tiled roof to front range. Various ranges to rear. Right and left red brick chimney stacks, square attached shafts at rear. 4 window range to first floor, 3 to ground floor of tripartite small paned vertically sliding sashes with segmental heads. Off centre right red brick porch with stone pediment. 4 panelled door with reveal panels. Internal features include chamfered bridging joists, good fireplaces, twisted baluster staircase reputed to come from Beeleigh Abbey. The Grange recorded as a property of Beeleigh Abbey at one time.

Listing NGR: TL8040504511

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: TL 80405 04511

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



160707_0001



160707_0002



160707_0003



160707_0004



160707_0005



160707_0006



160707_0007



160707_0008



160707_0009



160707_0010



160707_0011



160707_0012

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



160707_0013



160707_0014



160707_0015



160707_0016



160707_0017



160707_0018



160707_0019



160707_0020



160707_0021



160707_0022



160707_0023



160707_0024

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



160707_0025



160707_0026



160707_0027



160707_0028



160707_0029



160707_0030



160707_0031



160707_0032



160707_0033



160707_0034



160707_0035



160707_0036

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



160707_0037



160707_0038



160707_0039



160707_0040



160707_0041

Appendix 3 OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-264094

Project details

Project name	Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex - Historic Building Record Level 3
Short description of the project	<p>In September 2016 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London) carried out a programme of historic building recording in connection with the development of the barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex (NGR 580436 204533). The work was commissioned by Madigan Browne to satisfy a condition of planning consent (planning ref: LBC/MAL/16/00274) relating to the proposed conversion of the barn to provide residential accommodation. The general framing of the barn is characteristic of a late 18th / early 19th construction date and historic sources indicate the farmyard has long been associated with the Grade II listed Grange, situated to the west of the site. It appears the barn has undergone a series of later alterations predominantly during the 20th century when the barn underwent re-roofing works, in addition to minor alterations and repair to the timber frame. Despite these works the original framing survives largely intact. The barn was originally constructed for the processing and storage of crops. It is constructed over five bays, with a central midstrey and wagon porch projecting from its southern elevation. The midstrey bay, which was used for threshing, has a full-height double doorway on both its north and south sides. The southern doorway would have allowed a wagon fully laden with crops to enter the barn, and the northern opening located opposite would have created the through-draught necessary for winnowing. The bays to either side of the threshing floor would have originally been utilised for the storage of crops both prior to and after processing. Later functions of the barn include its partial use as a dovecote and the insertion of small animal enclosures.</p>
Project dates	Start: 12-09-2016 End: 28-09-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WOMGB16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2016341 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Site status (other)	curtilage listing to The Grange
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	BARN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON WOODHAM MORTIMER Barn adjacent to The

	Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex
Postcode	CM9 6TQ
Study area	0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	580436 204533 580436 00 00 N 204533 00 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council
Project design originator	Essex County Council
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey/Amy Williamson
Project supervisor	Hannah Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Madigan Browne
Type of sponsor/funding body	client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	WOMGB16
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	WOMGB16
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex - Historic Building Record Level 3
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, H.
Other bibliographic details	160707
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East

Entered by	Amy Williamson (amy.williamson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	29 September 2016

Appendix 4 Essex Historic Environment Record/Essex Archaeology and History Summary Sheet

Site name/Address: Barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex	
Parish: Woodham Mortimer	District: Maldon
NGR: 580436 204533	Site Code: WOMGB16
Type of Work: Historic Building Recording	Site Director/Group: Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: September 2016	Size of Area Investigated: 177 sq. metres
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester Museum	Funding source: Private client - Madigan Browne
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER No.s: N/A
Final Report:	
Periods Represented: post-medieval – late 18 th / early 19 th century	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: <i>In September 2016 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London) carried out a programme of historic building recording in connection with the development of the barn adjacent to The Grange, Southend Road, Woodham Mortimer, Essex (NGR 580436 204533). The work was commissioned by Madigan Browne to satisfy a condition of planning consent (planning ref: LBC/MAL/16/00274) relating to the proposed conversion of the barn to provide residential accommodation.</i></p> <p><i>The general framing of the barn is characteristic of a late 18th / early 19th construction date and historic sources indicate the farmyard has long been associated with the Grade II listed Grange, situated to the west of the site. It appears the barn has undergone a series of later alterations predominantly during the 20th century when the barn underwent re-roofing works, in addition to minor alterations and repair to the timber frame. Despite these works the original framing survives largely intact.</i></p> <p><i>The barn was originally constructed for the processing and storage of crops. It is constructed over five bays, with a central midstrey and wagon porch projecting from its southern elevation. The midstrey bay, which was used for threshing, has a full-height double doorway on both its north and south sides. The southern doorway would have allowed a wagon fully laden with crops to enter the barn, and the northern opening located opposite would have created the through-draught necessary for winnowing. The bays to either side of the threshing floor would have originally been utilised for the storage of crops both prior to and after processing. Later functions of the barn include its partial use as a dovecote and the insertion of small animal enclosures.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: N/A	
Author of Summary: Hannah Green	Date of Summary: 28-09-2016

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