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THE MALTINGS, STATION ROAD
NEWPORT, ESSEX

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
AND MONITORING AND RECORDING

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Project name	<i>The Maltings, Station Road, Newport, Essex. Historic building recording and monitoring and recording</i>		
<p><i>In July 2011 and April 2012, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of historic building recording and monitoring and recording at The Maltings, Station Road, Newport, Essex (NGR TL 5220 3362). The recording was commissioned by Land Charter Homes Ltd to comply with a planning condition on approval to convert and alter the buildings on the site to residential and office use (UTT/1405/09).</i></p> <p><i>Three structures included a malting of c.1853, an associated stable or store, and a goods warehouse constructed to transport malt from the site by railway.</i></p> <p><i>Technical analysis revealed the malting to be of fairly conventional form and layout, though with unusual kiln flues. Though the internal elements have largely been obliterated by past conversion to offices, the external composition and surviving features allow the layout to be reconstructed in outline, comprising three central malting floors with flanking, half-timbered steeping and storage areas. The associated buildings were constructed in plain style as simple storage sheds, but have similarly been remodelled comprehensively.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>4-5th August 2011 and 19th April 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>-</i>
P. number	<i>4360</i>	Site code	<i>NP17</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording and monitoring and recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Commercial units</i>		
Planned development	<i>Conversion to residential and office premises</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>19th century malting and industrial building</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Uttlesford</i>	<i>Newport</i>
HER for area	<i>Essex County Council Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB11 3PL</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.294 hectares (0.73 acres)</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 5220 3362</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.60/65m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Land Charter Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>The Maltings, Station Road, Newport, Essex. Historic building recording and monitoring and recording</i>		
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Report no.	<i>3912</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>May 2012</i>		

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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In July 2011 and April 2012, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of historic building recording and monitoring and recording at The Maltings, Station Road, Newport, Essex (NGR TL 5220 3362). The recording was commissioned by Land Charter Homes Ltd to comply with a planning condition on approval to convert and alter the buildings on the site to residential and office use (UTT/1405/09).

Three structures included a malting of c.1853, an associated stable or store, and a goods warehouse constructed to transport malt from the site by railway.

Technical analysis revealed the malting to be of fairly conventional form and layout, though with unusual kiln flues. Though the internal elements have largely been obliterated by past conversion to offices, the external composition and surviving features allow the layout to be reconstructed in outline, comprising three central malting floors with flanking, half-timbered steeping and storage areas. The associated buildings were constructed in plain style as simple storage sheds, but have similarly been remodelled comprehensively.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2011 and April 2012, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out historic building recording and monitoring and recording at The Maltings, Station Road, Newport, Essex (NGR TL 5220 3362; Figs.1 - 2). The recording was commissioned by Land Charter Homes Ltd to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval to convert and alter the buildings on the site to residential and office use (UTT/1405/09). The second phase of recording in April 2012 followed the departure of the existing tenants and the soft-stripping of former office partitions, allowing new information to be gathered. The latter has been incorporated into the original historic building recording text and used to augment the photographic and drawn record.

1.2 The recording was undertaken according to a brief issued by Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch (dated April 2011) and a specification prepared by Archaeological Solutions (dated 10th May 2011). It also followed the procedures set out in English Heritage's *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006), and it also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IFA 2008).

1.3 The objectives of the historic building recording and monitoring and recording were to:

- compile a high quality record of the structures proposed for conversion and alteration in order to understand the form, function, evolution, and any remaining architectural/technological embellishment of the building/s. Existing plans will be collated and form the baseline survey.

- provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project. It will be adequately detailed to place the findings of the recording in context.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 - 2)

2.1 Newport lies approximately 4km south-west of Saffron Walden in the district of Uttlesford. The majority of the settlement extends along the western bank of the river Cam (or Granta), which takes an approximately north-south course, divided by London Road which forms the main street through the village. The railway passes along the eastern extent of the village with the railway station at the southern end of the village, given access from Station Road.

2.2 The three buildings under assessment occupy a plot of land between the railway line and the river Cam, which flows along the western extent of the site. Two of the structures comprise long narrow ranges and include Building 1, a converted malting, orientated east-west along the north boundary and Building 2 which is positioned laterally to the east, extending parallel with the railway line. Both buildings were comprehensively remodelled in the 1980s / 90s for commercial and office use. Building 3, a small structure, lay in the north-west corner of the site but had been demolished by the time of the second survey, while a fairly large U-shaped house occupies the centre of the plot to the south. This was formerly occupied by the manager of the malting, but has now been converted into two cottages (Burwyn and Buriton House) and was not part of the current survey.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

Archaeological databases

3.2 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites, find spots and listed buildings within Newport comes from the Essex County Council Historic Environment Record (ECCHER). Significant archaeological ECCHER entries within a 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 (Fig. 3). Where relevant these sites and finds are discussed (Section 4.2).

Historical and cartographic sources

3.3 The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Essex Record Office (ERO; Chelmsford). Relevant cartographic sources consulted are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced as Figs. 4 – 8.

Secondary sources

3.4 The principal sources of secondary material were Essex Record Office (ERO; Chelmsford), as well as AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

Geological / geotechnical information

3.5 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

Building recording

3.5 The site was visited on the 4th and 5th August 2011 and the 19th April 2012 in order to compile descriptions of the building and undertake the drawing and photographic work. The written description and analysis was carried out by Tansy Collins and Lee Prosser while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Existing plans and elevations provided by the client were checked and altered for accuracy and new drawings were produced where necessary. These are included as Figs. 9-14.

3.6 The photographic recording was carried out by Tansy Collins and was conducted using medium format (4.5cm x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Where necessary, architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film and supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash

was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Figs. 9, 10, 12 and 14).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

4.1.1 The site lies at between c.60-65m AOD on the east side of the river Cam (or Granta), in contrast to the bulk of Newport that extends to the west of the river. The railway line, adjacent to the east of the site, follows a similar contour extending north - south within the river valley.

4.1.2 The solid geology underlying the area is of Upper Cretaceous white chalk overlain by Boulder Clay. In areas adjacent to the river, including the site, layers or lenses of gravels may be encountered.

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 3)

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

4.2.1 Newport is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, with a place-name indicative of a new town or market originating in the late Saxon period (HER 376). Though the settlement initially thrived, by around 1300 the village was overshadowed by neighbouring Saffron Walden, so declining in prosperity, and eventually losing its market rights (HER 377; Nurse et al 1995, 22). From the medieval period to the mid-18th century, Newport formed a large rural village based around a significant agricultural economy, with a number of large farms in the vicinity, for example Pond Cross Farm which formerly included the site in its lands prior to the construction of the railway. The village must have experienced some prosperity during this time, attested by the large number of fine medieval Listed buildings surviving along the main road.

Post-Medieval

4.2.2 In the latter half of the 18th century, improvement to the road network meant that Newport became a thoroughfare and the increase in traffic provided the impetus for renewed development (Nurse et al 1995, 64). In 1766 the local Turnpike Trust improved the road through the village and established Newport as part of the coaching route from London to Norwich. In 1769 the Stort Navigation was opened, and it was noted that the transport of malt from Newport became cheaper by 4d a quarter (Nurse et al 1995, 69) suggesting the malting industry was well established by the 18th century. The old maltings building on the High Street (HER 15274), though now a private residence, has a rear range, formerly a malthouse of mid-18th century date. The adjoining yard has a sign for 'Barnard Brothers Ltd, Coal, Corn, Cake, Seed, Manure Merchants and Maltsters'. This building was constructed in close proximity to the turnpike road which transported barley and malt to the Bishops Stortford and the Stort Navigation.

4.2.3 After numerous abortive attempts in the 1820s and '30s the construction of the railway line added another avenue of transportation. Although being directly linked to the decline of the coaching industry in the village, the railway also

boosted the economy of the area and Newport became the 'railhead' for the surrounding villages. The mid-19th century saw a period of substantial expansion in building in the vicinity of the train station and many of the buildings in the area date from this time, representing both domestic and industrial development (HER 15054).

4.2.4 Victorian maltings were typically situated in barley producing regions, often located according to the transport links available, making Newport an ideal location with the new-built railway line to the east. Conventionally, maltings were constructed of the most readily available materials, often brick with weatherboarding over a timber frame for certain elements of the building (Patrick 1996; 2006), and early-Victorian examples were usually constructed with main beams supported, when the width of the floor allowed, by cast iron stanchions or timber posts. In addition, the structural posts used at upper level often proved useful for framing storage boxes in the areas where barley or malt was stored.

4.2.5 The complex of buildings on the site was described by Gould in 1996 as a 'three storey brick-built malthouse'.. 'of pier and panel construction with gable ends and Welsh slate roof. At the east and west end the walls above first floor level are weather-boarded and there is a lucum mid-way along the south facade. Two tile clad conical kilns project from the roof at the east end of the building, but these are late for kilns of this type and may reflect the type of malt that was being produced. The original floors were lost when the building was converted into industrial units and several new openings have been inserted. To the east of the malthouse stands a two phase, two storey stable and storage block with double wooden doors and first floor taking-in doors. This building has also been converted and the south gable carries the painted inscription B B 1854. A two-storey gabled office block dated 1856 fronts the works and a single-storey building stands to the west. The complex had its own railway siding which ran behind the stores.'

4.2.6 During Gould's survey it was noted that the complex was remarkably complete and retained its external integrity, but that the archaeological potential for the site was slight as the internal technical features had been lost when the buildings were converted. The painted inscription no longer exists but must refer to Barnard Brothers Ltd, known maltsters and merchants in the area at the time.

Modern

4.2.7 It is not known when malting ceased on the site. The industry was in steep decline by the early 1970s, but many such buildings were converted in the 1980s into offices and light industrial units, though regrettably, here the malting was converted with little regard for its former use or historic features (Nurse *et al*, 78). The site was divided into 23 units and five office suites, catering for a wide range of companies. The 'maltster's house' towards the front of the site was apparently converted into two cottages in 1987 (*Ibid.*) but historic map evidence suggests this building comprised two properties as early as 1877.

4.3 Cartographic Evidence

4.3.1 Cartographic evidence provides important information regarding the chronological development of the site. In 1840, the tithe map (Fig. 4) shows the area just before the construction of the railway and its attendant expansion. Two

plots of land (Plots 442 and 443) span the area of the later malting complex. These are as yet undeveloped and form gardens to Pond Cross Farm, a complex lying in the adjoining plot to the north. The tithe apportionment records the farm and associated land as being owned by Joseph Livings and occupied by Henry Webb.

4.3.2 The construction of the railway precipitated rapid change and development in the village and by 1877 (Fig. 5), the OS map shows the site as well developed, with much the same layout as exists today. The three assessment structures had been constructed by this date, though the small extension at the west end of Building 1 has yet to be built. The structure referred to as the malting manager's house is visible, but divided from the site by a boundary wall, a fragment of which survives adjoining Building 3. A further wall divides the rear area and suggests the building was in fact two cottages as exist today, with small outbuildings in the rear gardens. It has been suggested that this was divided into two properties more recently, and it may be that the cottages were consolidated after 1919 (Fig. 7) and more recently restored to their original layout. Both the 1877 OS maps and the 1898 OS map (Fig. 6) show a small outbuilding adjacent to Building 3, which is no longer depicted by 1919. Little other change is shown on those maps consulted although the absence of a railway embankment here indicates goods were being directly loaded into and unloaded from the railway from the start (Figs. 5-8).

4.4 The malting process

4.4.1 Malting involves converting insoluble starch in the form of grain into soluble sugar in the form of malt by allowing the grain to germinate under controlled conditions. The order of the individual processes is as follows (this is a general description of the malting process and not necessarily the same in all its details as that utilised in the recorded building):

- **Cleaning:** After the barley has arrived, it undergoes a number of processes to prevent deterioration to the grain. It is firstly cleaned and screened to remove unwanted foreign bodies and then gently dried or sweated to artificially ripen the grain. This reduces the moisture content to prevent it spoiling during storage and improves the chances of effective germination. In larger maltings sweating was performed in separate barley kilns, a method superseded in the 20th century by mechanical drum dryers.
- **Steeping:** Cleaned and dried barley is loaded into a water filled cistern or steep. The depth of the steep and the grain in the cistern varies according to the type of steep. It usually takes 2-3 days for the grain to swell to a point where it is about 43% moisture. This stimulates the barleycorns to produce enzymes within the grain and start to turn the starch into sugars. During this time the water is changed and aerated according to a careful schedule.
- **Couching:** Before the repeal of the malt tax in 1880, the steeped grain was then heaped into a measuring device called a couch frame, where the excise-men would calculate the amount of tax to be levied. The couching procedure remained in use by many maltsters even after the repeal, as the heat generated by heaping the grain together accelerated primary germination.
- **Germination:** Once germination has begun the grain is transferred to a waterproof malting floor, usually tile over timber joisting, and spread out to a depth of about 4 inches and left for several days, being raked using

broad, flat-bladed shovels or tri-pronged ploughs from time to time to ensure an even temperature. Louvered windows controlled temperature and ventilation to the floor. A strict temperature of between 13-22°C was required for germination. Therefore in the hot summer months when temperatures on the floors would exceed this range, many maltings ceased production, concentrating instead on cleaning and maintenance. When the correct level of germination is achieved, the barley is then dried in a kiln.

- Kilning: Once germinated, the green malt (as it was known) is transferred to the drying floor of the kiln, this constructed of perforated ceramic tiles or in the 19th century often woven wire or later wedge wire. This drying process arrests the germination process and remove excess moisture; the enzymes are inactivated but not killed. Otherwise the plant would use all the available sugars and nutrients to grow into full maturity. The kilning also gives colour to the malt and subsequent beer.
- Screening: The malt is dressed and polished to remove the rootlets, leaving the malted barley “sweet and crunchy”. It can then be stored until the brewer is ready to begin brewing. The rootlets were collected and sold as a by-product for animal feed
- Storage: It was then transferred to the maltstore where it was sacked. The malt was stored for at least a month before it was ready for dispatch to the brewery.

4.4.2 The malting industry was essentially conservative and technological innovations, both general and industry specific, were slow to be adopted (if at all) and included improvements to kilns, steeps, ventilation, power sources and the movement of materials. Kilns were changed and altered to improve their efficiency, but generally varied between open furnaces with no doors, furnaces with doors or fire basket furnaces. Steeps, typically constructed of rendered brick to specific dimensions were located in early Victorian maltings on the bottom floor, but later developments allowed them to be moved to the middle floor. After 1880, hopper-bottomed steeps and models utilizing cast-iron and later steel may have been installed. Therefore the workings of a malting could be quite dynamic and the industrial mechanisms within a building may not reflect the date of construction of the building, however all functions were designed to effect a single process:

4.4.3 During the late 19th century, pioneering individuals began to use mechanical power and labour-saving apparatus. As the malting industry developed, the maltings became increasingly larger and more industrialised. Multi-storey maltings emerged during the latter decades of the 19th century, built with integrated storage, grain preparation and cleaning facilities. New methods were introduced in the 20th century including pneumatic drum malting which germinated and kilned the grain inside revolving drums. This system saved on space and was independent of atmospheric influences and so could be operated all year round. Some traditionally-worked floor maltings adopted such methods, but many smaller ones remained un-mechanised until their closure in the first half of the 20th-century.

4.4.4 Recipes changed as well, and with the invention of Porter in the 18th century, brown malt was needed. Brown malt differs from other malts (amber and pale) only in its final treatment in the kiln during a process known as ‘blowing’. Various accounts note that only wood faggots were used for drying brown malt rather than coke or anthracite which became common in the 19th century. John

Carr in his paper *On Malting*, of 1807 notes that brown malt 'received all its peculiar qualities' in the kiln. The malt is spread very thin and heat is passed through the malt suddenly from the combustion of the wood faggots which creates malt grains which are large and hollow. He also notes that the sole purpose of the brown malt is to give flavour and colour to the porter and that by the time of writing its use was in decline (Website 2). It appears that the production of brown malt was limited to conical kilns, and it cannot be coincidence that the decline of brown malt production correlates with the decline in conical kiln construction and the increase in the use of pyramidal-shaped kilns.

5 THE BUILDINGS (Figs. 9 - 13)

5.1 As noted above, the three recorded buildings comprise Building 1, a converted malting, Building 2, a former stable / storage building, and Building 3, a small structure overlooking the river to the west, all shown on Fig. 2.

5.2 All the buildings in the area are brick-built with some timber weatherboarding and grey slate roofs. Building 3 differs in having a rendered façade and peg-tiled roof.

Building 1 (Malting) Figs. 9 - 11

Exterior

5.3 Externally, the malting is conventional in construction and familiar in form to a Ware-type pattern, being a long building with arch-headed windows indicating malting floors on three levels, a projecting timber lucam for loading at upper level, and partially weather-boarded units at either end, reflecting the taking in of the grain and despatch of the malt; the latter divided from the malting by two surviving conical kiln roofs (Plate 1). The materials are typically early to mid-19th century, of orange-red brick with grey slate roofs. The central portion is divided into eight bays characterised by pilasters and recessed panels. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond and retains much of the original pointing, though a number of later doors and windows, congruous in form and size, have disrupted the original arrangement.

5.4 On the south façade, both the window and door heads have gauged brick arches with slightly cambered soffits, while the upper part of each panel is corbelled out to a plain eaves. The original timber frames of the windows survive, though all latterly glazed in modern materials, with a number of windows entirely lost with the insertion of high doorways in alternate bays. These now frame modern boarded doors and overlights, all set beneath congruous brick arches and employing recycled brick. However all later alterations are conspicuous and identifiable by the use of cementitious mortar. The sixth bay from the west in the central section supports the lucam on simple brackets with glazed loading doors, though inspection from the interior proves this to be a modern fabrication. At the east end, the kiln bay (Plate 2) is somewhat wider and has been pierced by a doorway with a soldier-course arch and an adjoining small casement, while a window at upper level may simply be an enlargement of an earlier light.

5.5 The eastern and western end units are constructed in brick at lower level, with timber-framed superstructures; these nogged with brick and clad in weatherboarding, but this is all replaced, and pierced by various doorways and

windows. At the east end the brickwork is supported by buttresses, now pierced with two modern double doors, with a further loading door above and a small casement at high level at the north end. At the west end a former doorway has been blocked but preserves its gauged head with a more recent doorway inserted adjacent and a two-light casement above. The roof is covered with slate and is pierced by Velux roof lights, and while Gould notes the kiln cones as being tiled, they are now covered with slate. The cones are unusual in being slightly pyramidal in profile, with bevelled or rounded edges. The cowls are lost.

5.6 The east gable end comprises brickwork at lower level supported by regularly-spaced buttresses, now much altered with the insertion of a door and two windows. The weatherboarding above is all modern and pierced by a two-light window.

5.7 The northern elevation has not been disturbed to the same degree as its southern counterpart, though the east end is rendered with hard cementitious material at lower level and modern timber replaces earlier weatherboarding above. The kiln section has been pierced by windows on three levels to light modern lavatories and offices, all with soldier-course arches, while the windows themselves are timber and plastic. The central malting floors, however, appear to retain their original window arrangement of alternating blank and fenestrated bay-panels. At the western end the wall is flush with the outer face of the buttressing on the rest of the range, having only a large window, though latterly replaced by plastic, with further modern windows inserted to the west. The upper weatherboarding is pierced by two-light windows.

5.8 The western gable end has a single storey pent roofed lean-to clad in modern boarding on the west but has original weatherboarding on the north face. The windows are timber and the roof is covered in corrugated metal sheeting. The upper gable of the main range is visible above with modern cladding and timber windows.

Interior

5.9 The original malting floors, which were probably too low and inconvenient for profitable reuse, were removed during the first conversion in the 1980s or '90s and the area then reconfigured and subdivided with dry-lining and plasterboard walls into small office units. Floors in the eastern and western ends were left, however, though with extra reinforcement and the insertion of new staircases. The kilns were also stripped out and reconfigured to provide a large stair-hall in the south kiln, and lavatory facilities on the north. Most notably, the internal brickwork and timber appears to have been sand-blasted, so removing many ephemeral traces of the original disposition and interior fittings.

5.10 By referring to the original malting process, the building can still usefully be divided into its five principal elements; the steeping bays and barley store to the west, the malting floors, the kilns, malt store and fuel store at the east, together with a later pent-roofed addition at the west end, which probably formed a secondary barley store. The various modern office spaces were given room numbers for ease of photographic reference in the original survey; these are marked on the plan (Figs. 9 and 10), though small enclosed lobbies and similar spaces are not included. Latterly, much of the building was reconsolidated temporarily, allowing a fuller appreciation and revealing additional information.

The detailed description below follows the general process of malting from west to east.

Steeping bays and barley store

5.11 The western two bays of the building were originally configured with a steeping tank and probable upper barley store, though sub-division had created a small vestibule (GF01), given access through the doorway at the west end of the building, with a staircase rising to a mezzanine landing (MF01) and an office on the north. Apart from the staircase, these elements were latterly removed to reveal the underlying structure.

5.12 At ground floor level, a series of iron stanchions at the bay divisions support a robust upper floor; three to the east mark the current transition to the area of the original malting floors and are circular in profile, while the central examples are of X-profile, though all are attached to the same ribbed bolster-plate above (Plate 3). The X-profile stanchions rest on, or are encased by stylobates of modern engineering brick.

5.13 The outer walls present a mix of exposed brickwork on the north and south, with painted brick on the west. The north wall retains a brick pilaster, in-line with the stanchions, while scarring on the south side indicates its southern counterpart, which has been hacked off to accommodate the staircase. The west wall was once pierced by two windows, both now blocked but one remaining as a recess. Both are infilled with 19th century brick, and so presumably blocked when the timber outshut was added.

5.14 The upper floor structure is all of softwood. The iron stanchions support three large bridging joists measuring 12" x 6½" (305mm x 165mm). These in turn carry in-line common joists measuring 9" x 3¼" (229mm x 95mm), which rest in the outer walls on timber plates over brick offsets to the north and south. Good chiselled assembly marks are visible on the south ends of most common joists. The timber has been treated with a preservative, apart from the south, where some joists appear to have been sand-blasted. The bridging joists are pierced in several places where tie-rods were once threaded through to external patters plates. Impressions of these can still be discerned in one or two places on the exterior walls.

5.15 During the initial survey, there was no sign of a loading hatch through the heavy floor to the space above, nor any sign of wear patterns which may have indicated chutes or hatches between the common joists. However, where the staircase rises on the south, several joists have clearly been replaced with congruous timber from elsewhere, as they display none of the signs of treatment or abrasion, nor any of the sequential assembly marks displayed on the adjoining timbers. The staircase also abuts a blocked doorway and it would be logical to suggest that the area once accommodated a loading hatch and ladder stair to the upper floor.

5.16 Though conventionally this part of the building would have contained a steeping tank, no surviving physical evidence remains, either in thickening of the walls or actual material. Furthermore the transition between the steeping bays and malting floor is now difficult to interpret as the crucial structural components have been removed entirely. The floors between the areas would not have been aligned, but any physical connection has been removed and the bridging joists

have been cut back to accommodate modern partitions (Plate 4). No trace of partitioning remains at lower level, but the upper floor preserves a primary-braced stud frame dividing the western bays from the malting floors. This is contemporary, as the braces are pegged and the studs are properly numbered with chisel marks as elsewhere in the upper area on this side. However, the frame has been nogged with brick from the west, with rough, unfinished mortar on its east face against lost horizontal boarding. The crucial elements are thus missing, and interpretation made more problematic by the obliteration of the south wall at this point by a large full-height doorway.

5.17 Exactly how the steeped grain was transferred to the malting floors is no longer apparent. Slots have been observed elsewhere (for example at Bush Hall Farm Malthouse, List Entry Number: 1067134; letter dated 07/09/2011 A. Garwood), but the vertical change in height would have been impossibly small in this instance and so difficult to justify convincingly. It is however, possible that the horizontal stretch between the upper partition and lower extrapolated partition originally held a series of ceiling hatches through which the steeped grain was transferred to the malting floor.

5.18 With the removal of modern partitions at upper level, the area has now been reconsolidated to its full original extent and is open to the roof. Residual elements from the modern remodelling include a steel RSJ which supported an upper mezzanine floor as well as a modular steel spiral staircase rising in the north-west corner.

5.19 The timber-frame is of slender softwood, infilled with brick nogging which conceals the external weatherboarding. It utilises a primary-braced system of slightly larger pegged principals and downward braces, while regularly-spaced common studs are simply nailed in (Plate 5). The principal studs measure 6½" (165mm) and the commons 2¾" (70mm) in width. Both the timber and the brickwork have been sandblasted, but the mortar is a buff-colour with a high volume of flint pebble inclusions, similar to the external pointing. Two types of saw marks are visible on the common studs. On the whole the inward face appears to be circular-sawn with the side faces cut with a reciprocating saw. The larger timbers and studs, however, have been considerably abraded and are less clear, probably because they differ in species. The lower portion of the frame is infilled with brick nogging to the full depth of the studs, but at mid-height this diminishes to a single brick depth, the change expressed by a chamfered offset. This may be structural or could indicate the presence of heavy loads at this level.

5.20 The east wall forms an internal subdivision to the former malting floors, and is of identical primary-bracing, rising to a binding joist at tie-beam level. This does not respect the truss-bay division.

5.21 The south wall retains two timbers of note with Baltic bracking marks. One is scribed on a primary brace to the west, while the second, on a wall plate is actually legible, reading as 'London' (Plate 6). This is a rare example.

5.22 Some modification is visible. The south window has been enlarged by the removal of the original lintel, which survives as stumps, and the aperture appears to have been raised from an earlier loading door. The north window also has modern brickwork in the studwork above. On the east, internal partition, two stud panels are infilled with later brick.

5.23 The floor is modern, but some original floorboards are visible from below. The roof is exposed and includes two king-post trusses of identical form to the adjoining malting floor area, described below (Plate 7). Regular softwood tie-beams (measuring 8½" x 3¾" or 216mm x 95mm) have strapped principal rafters supporting two purlins in each pitch, on timber cleats. At high level on the south, the remains of a drive-shaft has been left *in situ*, and clearly links the postulated hatch and stair noted above, with movement through the building along the south side.

Malting floors

5.24 The central section of the building once formed the former malting or germination floors. All original joisting was removed with the earlier conversion, though the existing upper floor follows the line of the original. At the time of the initial recording both floors had been subdivided into offices, which at ground floor level were given access from the doorways on the south. The upper floor was subdivided with a corridor extending along the south side of the range with rooms to the north, given access from the staircase at the west end and the staircase occupying the south kiln to the east. Little of interest was then visible but soft stripping latterly revealed much new evidence.

5.25 Careful scrutiny reveals the position of the former joists, which were substantial, but once removed, the joist pockets were then carefully blocked. In areas along the north wall, well-defined bands of plasterwork also mark the position of the floors.

5.26 At the junction with the furnaces to the east, the stripping out was less thorough, and several features of interest remain (Plate 8). The walls here are largely of painted or limewashed brickwork, but at head-height on the modern ground floor, gritstone blocks or corbels project at intervals, slightly above the position of the bearer timbers in the flanking walls, but congruous when the size of the original joists is taken into consideration; these are likely to have supported common joisting. Extending above this level, a distinct band of greyish limewash suggests the application of a protective material such as slate or tile.

5.27 At higher level, impressions for six elliptical pattress plates are arranged in two groups, and correspond with the height of the former drying floor within the kiln. Above, the wall is corbelled out and topped with a timber wall-plate. A feature of note to the north is a large continuous vertical band of modern Fletton brick which extends through the full height of the kiln wall, but probably represents an opening at ground floor and first floor level as the former aperture is flanked at head height by projecting concrete corbels which remain expressed further east within the building.

5.28 The existing upper floor is constructed of modern galvanised steel clad with plywood and plasterboard sheets, but appears to respect the earlier level. Stripping out has exposed Flemish bond brickwork, all roughly pointed and pierced by windows on the north and south (Plate 9). The windows are all modern, although they preserve robust pegged surrounds which are original. The lucam lies on the south side and is clearly a modern confection; the jambs are much repaired and the external brickwork within the lucam is weathered, while queen closers indicate the aperture did not extend full-height and hence probably replaced an earlier window. Moreover, the supporting timber framework appears

of roughly-sawn modern construction, bolted to the king-posts of the adjoining trusses and all apparently of fitch-plate construction.

5.29 At the western end, the rear of the studwork compartment from the storage/steeping area is visible. As noted above, this has been nogged against a pre-existing surface, indicated as boarding by the pattern of nail-holes surviving in the studwork. The central stud preserves good chiselled assembly marks and a riveted plate formerly carried a rod of some kind.

5.30 At the east end, the wall forming the junction with the kilns is much altered, although some traces relating to the earlier form survive. Impressions of four elliptical patrix plates, smaller than those seen at lower level can be discerned on either side of a central post, once nailed against bolsters but now removed. The area to the south has been rebuilt in modern brick incorporates a new doorway. To the north, a section is still dry-lined but presumably marks the continuance of the blocked aperture seen below which is still expressed to the rear.

5.31 The roof is very regular, comprising eight trusses of shouldered king-post form, supporting raking struts, identical to the two examples in the bays to the west. Close inspection reveals oak used for the king-posts, with softwood elsewhere. The king-post is strapped below the tie-beam and secured with a threaded bolt and nut; all entirely conventional in the Victorian manner. The purlins are scarfed in every second bay. A soldier course of brick above the wall-plate to either side takes a second timber plate, effectively trapping the tie-beams. The common rafters are not visible, except in the immediate vicinity of the kilns, where they are slender and jointed to a ridge-board with occasional yoke-pieces also used. Variation in the processing of the timber is visible. All the king-posts appear hand-sawn, while the raking struts comprise a mix of hand- and mechanically-sawn pieces. The tie-beams are mostly mechanically sawn although occasional examples have both sawn and roughly side-axed faces, which suggests the timber was delivered as a roughly-squared baulk to the saw mill where it was then converted to the required size. Two of the tie-beams preserve Baltic bracking marks.

5.32 The only other feature of note is a portion of the surviving drive-shaft extending from the south-east side and noted above. This continues through to the lucam, but is not linked to it, suggesting hatches within the lost floor for elevators. A small fragment is also visible on the north side, but may have been repositioned.

The kilns

5.33 During the earlier conversion, the two kilns were stripped out and converted to a stair hall and lavatories on different levels, pierced with new doorways and all sand-blasted. Some rooms were not accessible during the surveys, and only in the south kiln could the interior of the cone be inspected.

5.34 The south kiln shows signs of comprehensive remodelling with much replacement of brick, probably in substitution for timber bearers. Repointing elsewhere also creates confusion as to the level of alteration. The dividing wall between the two kilns does survive, though pierced at each level and it is impossible to discern if these replace earlier apertures or are entirely new openings.

5.35 Surviving diagnostic features include a stoke-hole on the east at low level, now blocked, and a doorway, also blocked, from the malting floor at upper level. At mezzanine level a raised offset has little pads with tiny apertures blocked with cement, corresponding to the location of the former pattress plates seen on the both outer walls at this point; they indicate a robust and reinforced floor at this point. The window on the south at upper level is modern though appears to lie within an earlier aperture, while the doorways leading to the north and east may lie in their original locations or are careful modern inserts.

5.36 Visible elements of the structure of the cone over the south kiln include a pair of robust principal rafters and a collar, supported by short braces (Plate 10). The rest is underdrawn by modern textured plaster, forming a steep pyramid with bevelled corners. Further structural elements were partially visible through a hatch in the adjoining malting floor, with simple ribs or rafters.

5.37 Less of the north kiln was accessible for inspection but likely follows a similar pattern. Two chambers occupy the base of the kiln. Room GF09 was given access from the east and is distinguished by a blocked doorway on the west and doorway to the east which both retain the same cementitious corbelling as seen in the adjoining area. This corbelling extends to former doorways at upper level seen from within the first floor WCs, which are otherwise plain. The roof of the kiln was only visible from the west and was of the same form as the adjoining south kiln.

Malt store / fuel store

5.38 The east range, at ground floor level is entirely brick-built and divided into a narrow west chamber (Room GF10) and a larger east chamber (Room GF11). Room GF10 was probably used as a fuel store as this was where the furnaces were fed. The walls are of painted brick all round, with render at lower level. The rear side of the stoke-hole is visible on the west as a recess. To the north, a doorway with a cement lintel and projecting cement corbels also leads to the former kiln base. In addition, three small square recesses lie on this wall, their use unknown, as well as the impressions for four sets of paired pattress plates, once supporting the upper drying floors. The east wall has three buttresses which do not extend full-height and ceiling joists of large solid form which rest on sand or grit-stone pads over brick corbels.

5.39 The end room at this level is still occupied but little is visible. The entrance is slightly ramped from the modern doors on the south and a portion of the floor is visible which may be original and comprises a well-laid brick floor. The room is dry-lined all round with three large east – west bridging joists, all boxed in.

5.40 The first floor of the range survives as a single consolidated space (Room FF05) with the timber-framed external walls exposed. A similar system is used as at the west end, with downward braces from each principal post and common studs all nogged with brick. The east end wall comprises four primary-braced panels. Above this, within the gable a section of internal weatherboarding may be of some age. The southern wall is of brickwork, laid in English bond with a large central aperture, all sandblasted and re-pointed with cementitious mortar. Additional posts have been inserted on the north and south at the bay division to give additional support to the tie-beams. Otherwise the windows on either side are probably original.

5.41 The roof is exposed here as elsewhere with two slender king-post trusses, raking struts and purlins as elsewhere. Velux roof lights have been inserted on the north side.

Secondary grain store

5.42 A single storey, timber-framed and pent-roofed extension to the west (Room GF08) was a secondary addition, probably added in the 19th century for additional grain storage. Within, the original external weatherboarding of the malting building survives in good order. Structurally, the unit is of simple softwood construction with even, slender studwork forming panels with full-height studs. There is an original window on the west but this now contains a 20th century eight-pane casement. A window on the north is modern. The roof over consists of two ties with raking struts supporting a single cleated principal, while additional common purlins support a boarded roof.

Building 2 Fig.12

5.43 Building 2 was constructed as a goods shed or malt store, and lies parallel to the railway line (Plate 11). It comprises two distinct elements, a north range which is roughly square in plan, and a larger southern extension, both ranges rising over two storeys. The brickwork differs markedly; the northern element is built of a rougher, more industrial stock brick laid in English bond, while the rest uses a uniform red brick, laid in Flemish bond, similar to Building 1.

Exterior

North range

5.44 The north elevation comprises a plain gable to the apex, although this side has suffered some alteration with the insertion of wide windows at ground and first floor level. These lie beneath cambered brick arches and comprise three-light casements. A minor feature of note is the use of Staffordshire blue bull-nosed bricks at the north-west corner of the building, probably added to prevent damage by carts.

5.45 The east side has seen substantial remodelling. The ground and first floor levels are marked by a large continuous timber lintel extending above the window heads, suggesting it was once open-fronted (Plate 12). However, the two existing windows, though inserted, appear to have replaced two earlier examples indicated by queen closers at either side. A third window aperture lies to the south, and is original although was probably once smaller, illustrated by upper queen closers. This was later blocked with similar brickwork as on the adjoining element. At upper level a central loading door presumably once framed a lucam or hoist as cement blocks at the upper corners suggest blocking for original timber supports. The two flanking windows are original but have been lowered by four brick courses of brick.

5.46 The western façade is of plain brickwork with a window at ground and first floor level, the lower example comprising a 16-pane iron-framed window with a four-pane pivoting central casement. The arch above has seen repair along with some lower brickwork. The second window at upper level lies immediately below the eaves but appears to be a modern insertion.

5.47 A short return to the south is visible where not abutted by the later range and is expressed by an almost full-height panel framing a lower door, with upper glazing, and a small adjoining casement, all modern. Above this is horizontal boarding with a further window, again all modern.

South range

5.48 The east side of the building, fronting the railway presents a continuous façade, but the west side is broken by slight articulation of the roof line into three distinct elements. All are, however of a single phase.

5.49 The southern section has two wide sliding doors beneath wide cambered arches of three brick header-courses, along with two conventional doors. The sliding doors hang on runners and comprise lower horizontal flush boarded panelling with upper patent glazing. At upper level, two boarded loading doors have upper patent glazing, while a series of domestic windows abut the eaves, but are all 1980s/90s replacement timber casements.

5.50 The central section is continuous but the wall level steps up to a slightly higher roof pitch than its adjoining counterpart. In this area a wide aperture frames a sliding door at ground floor level, while three windows light the upper floor, of the same form as seen to the south. In addition, bull-nosed Staffordshire bricks reinforce the north-west corner where the building projects.

5.51 A final short recessed section connects the building to the older north range and contains a single door with a window above. The window here does not abut the eaves as before but instead lies beneath a cambered arch.

5.52 The east side, by contrast is fairly plain. At lower level, a series of six wide windows are all set beneath two-course cambered brick arches. One window has been sub-divided by a brick pier and a second has been dropped to form a doorway. In addition a seventh smaller window abuts the northern range but its arch is set higher and the window has been raised, subdivided and now frames a timber lintel, which is nevertheless probably original. A shorter domestic three-over-three sash at the south end probably marks the location of an office.

5.53 At upper level the façade is plain, with a single early window to the north and a blocked window aperture adjoining. Other windows are narrow and probable inserts, two of which to the south form a pair, but the pattern of queen closers indicate that these replace a loading door.

5.54 The south gable end fronting the road has a single wide window at ground floor level. It is of robust transom and mullion form with six lights. At upper level a large almost full-width rendered panel resting on a slightly shaped corbelled shelf with chamfered Staffordshire blues forming a drip mould was probably once painted with an advertisement.

Interior

5.55 As with Building 1, the interior was entirely modernised with the conversion to office and light industrial use in the 1980s/90s. Several areas were not accessible at the time of recording but this did not inhibit a good understanding of the building.

South range

5.56 The ground floor of the southern range incorporates two staircases, one at the north end and one towards the south, along with three commercial units all given access through the sliding doors. The south unit is additionally reached through a conventional doorway and although the interior of this section was not viewed, it appears likely to have formed an office, as indicated by the use of a domestic sash window on the east side.

5.57 The unit at the north end (Room GF01) is a self-contained room given access from the exterior as well as the north stair hall. The floor is of concrete and the walls have modern wainscot boarding at lower level, with painted brickwork above, laid in English bond. The doors and windows are all apparently modern and there is a blocked domestic doorway to the south. The ceiling is underboarded but a longitudinal I-girder supports the joisting above, resting on a central bolted stanchion of square-section.

5.58 Both stair vestibules have been refurbished and modernised (Rooms GF02 and GF03) although Room GF03 preserved an original internal brick wall on the north, the bricks showing occasional straight skintles but now all painted. Here, a modern staircase rises to an upper landing (FF01) with a loading door on the west. On the east at this level an earlier loading door been blocked with two inserted lights. The internal partitions to the north and south are of pink Fletton brickwork and do not respect the bay divisions.

5.59 To the south almost four bays are open as a single space (Room FF02), while to the north two and a half bays are subdivided approximately at the bay divisions into two rooms (Rooms FF03 and FF04). Most areas contain little of interest below roof level with modern windows and dry-lined walls.

5.60 In Room FF02 the roof is exposed, and comprises slender softwood trusses (Plate 13). Tie-beams measuring 7" x 3" (178mm x 76mm) rest on brick pilasters and have raking struts rising to principal rafters, with an iron king-rod secured with a nut in the soffit of the tie-beam and rising through the base of the raking struts to a ridge purlin. There is a single side-purlin in each pitch, cogged over the principal rafters and supported on cleats. To the rear the roof is underboarded with vertical softwood boards. One of the trusses has been removed and replaced with a large I-girder, with a softwood timber king post and raking struts which engage directly with the purlins, the principal rafters having been removed. It appears that the truss was formerly partitioned above tie-beam level. Other ephemeral timber elements survive, such as ceiling joists on strap hangers at the north end of the room which appears to have formerly enclosed a small compartment, now removed. The adjoining Rooms FF03 and FF04 all display an identical roof system. At the north end, three bays form a single open room (Room FF05) given access from the staircase at the north end. It is an entirely modernised space, now in use as cookery school, but the roof over is exposed of identical form to that visible to the south.

5.61 At upper level the north staircase (Room FF06) is clearly inserted, having Fletton brick walls.

North range

5.62 The lower level of the north range is given access from the stair vestibule GF02. It is a plain modernised space, in use as a stock room so the outer walls are largely obscured. The only features of note are two boxed-in binding joists supported by robust circular iron stanchions.

5.63 At upper level, Room FF07 is reached from the adjoining stair vestibule as the space below. The outer walls are all plain, with a flimsy partition enclosing a compartment in the north-west corner. Two trusses extend across this room, constructed of robust timber elements following a king-post system of much the same form as Building 1 (Plate 14). The truss form comprises a tie-beam (9¼" x 5½" or 234mm x 140mm) with a king-post, shouldered at the head and base, rising to the apex, secured with a threaded bolt through the tie-beam with a housed nut. Raking struts rise to principal rafters. There is a single purlin in each pitch cogged over the principal rafters, and there appears to have been collars set at half-bay divisions which clasped the purlins. One survives to the south along with redundant slots for a second to the north. The structure to the rear is underboarded.

Building 3 Figs.13 - 14

Exterior

5.64 This building appears on historic maps by 1877 and comprises a single-storey range with rendered walls over brick rising to a peg-tile roof, though the building was smothered with vegetation at the time of the first survey (Plate 15). It overlooks the small river on the west side and also preserves fragments of the original garden or boundary wall visible on early maps, of the same brickwork as the maltster's cottages.

5.65 Part of the external east wall has been replaced in Fletton brickwork, but the north and south walls preserve early brickwork laid in Flemish bond apparently of the same date as Building 1. The feet of common rafters protrude beneath the eaves, all with shaped ends.

5.66 There is a central doorway containing a boarded door which is of no great age, but the frame is 19th century in date and clearly once held a latched door. Two windows flank the doorway; that to the north is a small four-pane casement, while the example to the south is slightly larger with two panes of patent glazing.

Interior

5.67 The building is rhomboid in shape, with the south wall canted to the rest of the building but all apparently 19th century in date with English bond brickwork to the interior with some timber bearers visible (Plate 16). The brick jambs framing the doorway from the exterior are chamfered and stopped and a modern window overlooks the river.

5.68 A single north-south bridging joist supports the ceiling, itself supported by good 19th century circular cast-iron stanchion. The joist is of mechanically-sawn pine with good Baltic bracking marks in the soffit

5.69 Considerable water ingress in the south-west corner resulting in the partial collapse of the ceiling. The roof is all under-boarded but a limited view beneath the eaves suggests it is supported by a single purlin in each pitch.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 All three buildings were extensively, and destructively remodelled during the 1980s conversion, leaving only their external appearance as an indication of former use. However, with the soft-stripping of the interior during the planned works a number of clues as to the original form were exposed, allowing an appreciation of the original processes and use.

Building 1

6.2 Despite the loss of almost all internal features of note, the malting conforms to a regular layout seen in many Victorian structures of this kind, and much can be extrapolated from comparative examples. The central malting floors and kilns were constructed entirely of brick, while the flanking ranges, for storage, steeping and despatch are half-timbered. A date for construction has been suggested as 1853 and the physical evidence is entirely consistent with a mid-19th century date. The kiln roofs, standing between pyramidal and conical form are unusual, and may indicate that brown malt was being produced on the site, rather than pale and amber malts which were becoming popular at that time. Listed maltings with conical kilns in the county are largely limited to the early 19th century, for example at Gower's Farm (List entry Number: 1171412) and some of the maltings at Mistley Mills in Manningtree (List entry Number: 1239944). Another malting on North Street in Manningtree had an early 19th century conical kiln, which was then raised and altered in the mid-19th century to a pyramidal example, while a large group of mid-19th century maltings in Sheering is described as having conical kilns (List entry Number: 1264838). Clearly the use of both conical and pyramidal kilns overlaps in date substantially.

6.3 An attempt has been made to produce a flow-process diagram to illustrate the working of the malting (Fig. 15), though the finer nuances of this building, which may have demonstrated slight differences of transfer of material from one part of the process to another, for example, have been obliterated by the harshness of conversion.

6.4 In line with the conventional layout, the west range probably housed the steeping tank, though precious little firm evidence now remains to indicate its presence. The date for construction prior to the repeal of the malt tax in 1880 means a couching frame was needed. No evidence for this, such as impressions in the flanking walls now remain, but it is probable that this lay on the ground floor adjacent to the steep. With 19th century innovations, the steep was often transferred to the first floor, which meant that the transfer of the steeped grain to the malting floors could be carried out more easily. However, there is no evidence of a means of access through the east partition at upper level, apart from a narrow former aperture, and so the likelihood that a steeping tank was located at first floor level is low. There is no convincing physical evidence for it anyway. Though the transition from the steeping bays to the malting floors has been lost, the evidence seems to suggest the lower floor continued beyond the upper floor partition and the grain may have been transferred horizontally to the

lower malting floor or through hatches in the ceiling of the projection area to first floor level.

6.5 The upper floor of this west range was probably used for both storage of the barley as well as where the cleaning and screening was carried out prior to steeping. The barley was presumably transferred through a large aperture in the south-east corner of the ceiling either by hoist or perhaps a bucket elevator linked to the driveshaft in the roof above.

6.6 The barley would have soaked in the steep for two to three days then moved to the couching frame before being shovelled or lifted to the central range occupied by three germination floors. These no longer survive, though evidence for both upper floors remain in the flanking walls. The barley would have been distributed across and left to germinate for several days, agitated at times and the temperature controlled by the louvred windows in the outer walls. The continuation of the driveshaft along the south side of the upper malting floor may indicate the movement of materials around the building. Alternatively, this may be a fragment of a later addition reflecting the mechanisation of the process when the turning and movement of the germinating barley was machine-driven in the later 19th century.

6.7 Once the barley had germinated to a sufficient level it was transferred to the roasting / drying floor of the kiln where it was left for three to four days. Most of the original kiln fabric, such as the floors and cowls, is lost apart from the outer walls and roofs. However the location of two drying floors are indicated by a brick offset and the impressions of tie-rods and pattress plates, commonly found in 19th century kilns.

6.8 One aspect linked to the production of brown malt was the exclusive use of wood faggots as opposed to coke or anthracite as a fuel, and the stoke-hole in the east side of the south kiln indicates the furnaces were fed from a small room housed in the east range of the building, divided from the remainder by a full-height brick wall. The space above likely formed the maltstore where the dried malt was transferred from the kiln, dressed and stored, before being moved for dispatch, perhaps to the final room on the floor below.

6.9 A later smaller, single-storey range was added in the 19th century at the western end adjoining the steeping bays. This may have fulfilled a number of purposes; sometimes the steeping bays were pushed out to house a further steep, but there is no evidence of this, and it is more likely that the area formed a secondary barley store or screening space.

Building 2 and 3

6.10 Building 2 stands laterally to the malting and appears to have been constructed in two phases. Initially, a square two-storey block was built to the north, then latterly extended. The plan evidence suggests that the two elements were constructed within a short time of one another. Gould notes a date on the south end of Building 2 of 1854, and although this date is no longer visible, the construction and form of the building is consistent with this date. Although broadly contemporary, the northern element was constructed first and has features identical to the malting. It may have formed an additional storage area for the finished malt, prior to being despatched onto railway carriages.

6.11 The southern element appears to have been added as a series of stables and storage spaces, with perhaps workshops to the south, the upper level given access by a number of loading doors on both sides. In addition, the presence of a domestic sash window in the south bay indicates an administrative space.

6.12 Building 3 comprises a small outbuilding to the west which is of contemporary date to the maltings, as we see the use of Baltic pine and other similarities. It is now much altered and neglected, and its original function is not readily apparent. However, the proximity to the river may suggest that it formed a pumping station or was used to hoist water for the various processes such as cleaning and steeping within Building 1. Alternatively the process may have been carried out here, with the cleaned barley transferred straight to the barley store at the west end of Building 1.

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Website 1

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Website 2

http://barclayperkins.blogspot.co.uk/2009_03_01_archive.html

APPENDIX 1 HER DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Record (ECC HER).

HER	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
275	TL 520 340	Welchman's. Rescue excavations by K Wade and A Rogerson for the then Ministry of Public Building and Works from 1971 to 1973 produced evidence of a large Mesolithic flint industry which included microliths, blades, scrapers, burins, tranchet arrowheads and axes. Such an assemblage is characteristic of the base camp activities of hunting, processing of skins and meat and bone working. The valley floor may have contained a lake during this period - an additional incentive to occupation. Other worked flint including cores and scrapers, now housed in Saffron Walden Museum, had previously been found in this area.
47263	TL 520 340	Welchman's, Newport. Ten unretouched blades and flakes found at Welchman's, Newport
47261	TL 520 340	Newport village hall. Mesolithic axe/adze found at Newport Village Hall.
235	TL 5267 3314	South East of Newport. Neolithic site in the field south of the chalk pit on a steep bluff above the level ground which was formerly Newport Pond. Bones and calcined flint are common on the site. Flint implements and worked flakes particularly small well-formed long flakes are numerous and comprise scrapers, borers, hammer stones, knife flakes and cores. Two implements were apparently made from polished axes, reworked to form scrapers.
45145	TL 5196 3342	West of London Road, Newport. Neolithic/Bronze Age flint waste and cores.
236	TL 5267 3314	South East of Newport. A barbed and tanged arrowhead in Saffron Walden Museum labelled Newport may be from this site.
Medieval		
376	TL 521 340	Newport (town of). The town is probably of Saxon origin. The name Newport means the 'new market' and it already carried that name by the time of the Domesday Survey. It certainly had a market, moved to Saffron Walden in 1141 as part of a treaty between Empress Matilda and Geoffrey de Mandeville. There is thus a case for suggesting that Newport is a Saxon market, perhaps deliberately created. There have been no excavations in the town centre. It has been suggested that Newport may be the site of the burh of 'Wigingamere', built by Edward the Elder and the site of a defeat of the Danes in 917. There is only circumstantial evidence for this. Newport itself is first mentioned in Domesday Book in 1086 as having been a royal manor in 1066 with a population of 26 households. The name Newport means 'new town' and more specifically a new town with a market. Newport appears to have also had a church in the late Saxon period, a possibly a mint. It has also been argued that it was the administrative centre of the Hundred. Comparisons can be drawn between Newport and the Saxon towns of Horndon-on-the Hill and Maldon, that were also royal manors, with market, church and mint. Domesday Book records the presence of a priest, Tascelin, who held land in Birchanger immediately to the north of Newport, and it is presumed that there was a church serving the needs of the inhabitants, probably on the same site as the medieval church. There are seven coins dating to the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066), with the name 'Newport'

		<p>stamped on them, but it is uncertain whether these come from Newport Pagnell, Bucks or Newport, Essex. However, there is a case for the latter as a possible candidate for a mint site because it was the larger community and a royal site, and the Late Saxon mints of Maldon and Horndon-on-the Hill are also in royal manors</p>
377	TL 521 340	<p>Newport (town of). Medieval Newport had borough status by the late 13th century. The topography of the town consists of linear development along the main (Cambridge) road and a minor road leading from the town to the west, Wicken Road. There have been no significant excavations in the town centre. The beginning of the medieval period saw a period of growth, in 20 years between 1066 and 1086 the population increased by about one third, from 26 to 39 households. Newport underwent a troubled time during the wars between King Stephen and the Empress Matilda, largely due to the activities of its powerful neighbour, Geoffrey de Mandeville at Saffron Walden. In 1141 de Mandeville offered to support Matilda in exchange for commercial favours, which included the removal of the market from Newport to Saffron Walden, the seizing of the tithes, lands and chapels of Newport church and the re-routing of the main roads up the Cam valley. All of these would have had a deleterious effect on Newport's standing. However the arraignment of de Mandeville for treason in 1143 saw the restoration of the market and the church's property. However, Saffron Walden also retained a market and the new routeways from this date, providing competition for Newport. As a consequence of the de Mandeville activities the royal accounts of 1155/6 record the payment of £12 for 'the rebuilding of Newport'. The manor of Newport was kept either by the king in his own hands or temporarily granted to favourites or officials. As a royal manor Newport also functioned as a centre of royal administration until at least 1243, when it was granted as part of the marriage portion to Henry III's eldest son, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, becoming part of the Earldom of Cornwall. A prison was built in the town in 1176/7. Holman (1710-30) recorded that the Plea Rolls of 1207 referred to a 'castle' at Newport, unfortunately this reference cannot now be traced and the location or indeed nature of the 'castle' is uncertain (manuscript in ERO). Assizes were sometimes held in the town. <4> Accounts for 1296/7 and a valuation of 1299 give a detailed description of the manor and town of Newport. The Earl of Cornwall held 251 acres, a large house, two watermills and a windmill, the farm was managed by a bailiff. There were eleven free tenants who held 675 acres between them, accounting for most of the remaining land, and they appear to have held the land as strip fields distributed throughout the manor in the East Midlands tradition. In 1299 there were 86 burgesses or townspeople holding property in the town and a total of 94 families in the manor as a whole. The economy appears to have been largely based on the market and the wool-trade, with occupations indicated by surnames including a goldsmith, mason, dyer, draper and glover. The period from 1300-1536 was one of decline, largely due to the rise of Saffron Walden as a market-centre. The built-up area consisted of development along both sides of the High Street and the part of Wicken Road closest to the church, Bridge End and along 'Flemings Lane' (which seems to have been a continuation of Bury Water Lane). St Leonard's Hospital appears to mark the northern limits of the town. The triangular market was located immediately to the east of the church, but this was gradually infilled in the later medieval period. The evaluation of 1299 records 86 burgesses holding property in the town, and some 19 shops, 13 market-stalls, 4 forges and a butcher's shambles. In addition to the</p>

		<p>townhouses the farmhouses and yards of some of the eleven farms within the manor were also located within the town, including Pond Cross, Belmont, Martin's, Parsonage and Gaces Farm. In the fourteenth and fifteenth century Newport underwent a decline and the area of 'Flemings Lane' was deserted. The built environment however contains a number of structures dating to this period, the oldest of which is the Old Vicarage, High Street, a fourteenth century hall-house. The Monk's Barn is a fifteenth century 'wealden-house', possibly built by the College of St Martin le Grand for the use of their officials. Newport was in decline in the early post-medieval period, due to the rise of Saffron Walden. There was however a significant industry in leather-working in the town in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries and in wool-combing in the later seventeenth century. In 1744 the main road was upgraded to turnpike status, and both widened and, in the area of Belmont Hill, lowered. The resulting improvement in communications and increase in traffic led to an upturn in Newport's fortunes. A survey by the churchwardens in 1831 established that 81 families were employed in agriculture, 65 in trade, manufacture and handicrafts and 11 merchants, bankers, educated people and gentry. The early post-medieval built-up area retained its late medieval dimensions. However, some new dwellings were erected within the existing town area, most notably Waterloo House and Cottage, and others were updated as happened to the Crown House when the new owner added an elaborate pargetted front in 1692. In 1635 there was a severe fire in Newport, and although its location is not recorded, the absence of old properties in the centre of the village between the Wicken Road, Elephant Green and the top of Belmont Hill suggests that this area may have been the epicentre. Certainly many of the cottages around Elephant Green could have been built immediately after this date. The increase in prosperity in the late eighteenth century led to the improvement of the buildings along the High Street, with brick facades added to the fronts of timberframed houses and a number of new buildings, including Newport House, Brown House and the Old Manse. The opening of the railway in 1845 led to further development along Station Road. The parish cage, which was used for minor offenders, was located in Church Street, but this is no longer extant. The pillory which once stood in Newport is now in Saffron Walden Museum.</p>
18803	TL 5212 3411	<p>Newport Market-place. The name Newport means new town with a market and is Saxon in origin. The market was probably established in Newport because of its location on a major routeway and its role as a royal manor. Its location is uncertain, but it may well have been held on the same site as the later medieval market-place. In 1141-1143 when it was transferred briefly to Saffron Walden, who became the dominant market-centre for the area. The market was triangular in plan and located on the High Street, immediately in front of the church and to the north of the junction with Wicken Road. Infilling of this space had begun by the late medieval period, since 1450 bits of ground and gardens were let out in the market-place as well as stall sites. A fair was granted in 1226/7 and remained an institution until the late nineteenth century. The market was in abeyance by the sixteenth century and the market area largely infilled, although the market had revived by the eighteenth century. The St Leonard's Day (Colt Fair) and Easter Tuesday Fairs were still active into the eighteenth century, the former was held on Hospital Field at the northern end of the town until 1872.</p>
18805	TL 5212 3393	<p>Manorhouse, Newport. There is known to have been a manor-house in Newport, owned originally by the King and then by</p>

		the Earls of Cornwall. Its identification is not proven but it is probable that early post-medieval references to the presence of a 'Stone Hall' and a gatehouse in the town refer to the manor-house. The use of stone as building material in Essex is normally only confined to important public buildings or the homes of the very wealthy, and in Newport the only other stone buildings were the church and the hospital. The location of the 'Stone Hall' is given in a 1760 rental as being on the west side of South Street, near the later Newport House. In addition to the manor-house there would have been the usual range of farm-buildings, for example permission was granted in 1229 to take twenty royal oaks to build a barn on the manor.
TL 52 34	18816	Newport Mills. Domesday book records that there were two mills at Newport at the beginning of the medieval period, and the royal accounts record a cost of £2 for restoring the mill in 1158/9. In 1238 the king made a grant of eight oaks from Hatfield Forest to build a mill at Newport. By 1299 there were two water-mills (one of which was used as a malt-mill in the 1440s) and a wind-mill, although the latter was in a state of ruin by 1450
25503	TL 5207 3410	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Newport. Early/mid C12 and later church with mid C19 W tower by GE Pritchett.
378	TL 5207 3411	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Newport. Church of St Mary the Virgin dating from c1220-1240, originally of cruciform shape. The walls of the Chancel and the North and South Transepts with the arches opening into them from the Nave belong to the original cruciform church. The tower probably stood over the crossing. The south aisle was rebuilt or added early in the 14th century and the north aisle was rebuilt in c1390. In the 15th century the upper part of the chancel walls was rebuilt and late in the same century the chancel windows were again altered, the west tower was also added around the same time (present tower is 19th century apart from the tower arch and the vaulting shafts in the angles of the ground stage; the north vestry, south porch and porch chamber were also built in this century. The nave clerestorey was added in the late 15th or early 16th century and the chancel clerestorey had been added by the middle of the 16th century. The south porch and porch chamber have been much restored or perhaps rebuilt, except the 15th century stair-turret. Much old material has been reused. Features and fitting include: 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th century windows; 14th, 15th, 16th century doorways - doorway in chancel has 13 th century jambs and 15th century arch; 16th century chancel roof; late 15th or early 16th century nave roof; 15 th century roofs to north and south transepts and porch chamber; one of the bells is inscribed, of c1450; brass in south aisle of 1515; two indents outside south doorway; late 13th chest in south transept (photo in RCHM); 14 th century coffin lid outside east end of the chest; three 16th century doors; probably 13th century font with 15 th century wooden font cover; 14th-15th century glass; 15th century lectern (photo in RCHM); traces of painting in chancel; 13th, 14th and 15th century piscinae recess in chancel, possibly entrance to 'bone hole'; early 15 th century screen; 16th century details to seating in chancel. Big, formerly collegiate church. The chest has three friezes of ornament and paintings inside the lid. Early 14th century glass in north transept, bought about 50 years ago. The second of the four great 'wool' churches of Essex - interior is less impressive than the exterior, which is dominated by the west tower of 1858. Chancel and transepts testify to a former major 13th century cruciform church. Graded BBIIIb by Rodwell. AP of church in SMR. Watching brief on outside of North Aisle - negative. The Domesday Book records the presence of a priest, Tascelin, who held land in Birchanger immediately to the north of Newport, and it is

		<p>presumed that there was a church serving the needs of the inhabitants, probably on the same site as the medieval church. There certainly was a church there by the beginning of the twelfth century, as at some point between 1108 and 1122 Henry I granted the church at Newport to the College of St Martin le Grand in London. In the mid-twelfth century there is documentary evidence that the church at Newport held St Helen's Chapel at Bonhunt. There is no trace of this eleventh/twelfth century church remaining. The present structure, of chancel, nave and transepts, with possibly a north aisle and central tower, was built in the first half of the thirteenth century, of flint and pebble rubble with limestone and clunch dressings. The font and portable altar chest are also thirteenth century; the latter dating to c.1270 is one of the earliest surviving examples of oil painting on wood. The church was enlarged in the later medieval period, c.1320 the south aisle was either added or rebuilt, the north aisle was rebuilt c.1390, and in the fifteenth century the upper part of the chancel walls was rebuilt and the vestry and south porch added. In the 1830's re-decoration of the interior uncovered the remains of wall-paintings, but these are no longer visible. In the sixteenth and seventeenth century the church fell into disrepair and the living was so poor that frequently no vicar would accept the post <8>. There was a period of re-building in the eighteenth century but by 1850 the church was again in a state of disrepair. Apart from the chancel the church was practically entirely rebuilt in 1858-9. Site Assessment = The church is interesting for its development, though none of the details is particularly fine. Among the fittings, the 13th century chest, the 15th century lectern and the 14th and 15th century glass are noteworthy. The chest is extremely interesting. The continuous development of the church from the 13th to the 19th centuries is reflected in the architecture and is interesting. The interior has some fine fittings including a fine 13th century carved altar chest with oil paintings on the underside of the lid, said to be the earliest oil paintings on wood known to English art. The altar chest is the outstanding feature of the interior.</p>
175	TL 5210 3368	The Vicarage, Newport. Site of a cross situated on the main road opposite Pond cross reported by Rev DM Bellamy, The Vicarage, Newport. The site is at the end of the town and comprises the ruins of a cross that seem very ancient and is mentioned in a charter of William de Mandeville.
18818	TL 521 336	Cross at Newport. Holman recorded at the beginning of the 18th century that the ruins of an ancient cross stood on the road opposite Pond Cross Farm.
352	TL 519 341	Near Newport. Small wooden figurine, part of a pocket triptych. Dug up in the garden of Parsonage Farm, Newport. Belongs to the 12th century or earlier.
18817	TL 5216 3347	Fish-pond at Newport. Newport Pond on the common to the south of the town was kept stocked with fish. In 1231 twenty royal oaks were granted to repair the fish-pond, presumably to stabilise the edges and repair sluices. By 1450 the accounts for the manor note the pond was no longer in use, and was no longer extant by 1594.
14921	TL 5205 3407	Church House, Newport. Two small trenches approx. 1m square had been excavated by contractors on either side of Church House. Both were located against the wall of the house, showing various depths of foundations. The trench inside the churchyard produced medieval pottery and animal bone, but no features. 3 sherds of pottery were Early Medieval ware, similar to fabrics found at Stansted Molehill Green and Colchester Hall. They also occur at Great Easton where similar pottery was found below a hearth dated archaeometrically to c.1200. However, the date range of Early Medieval ware in this part of the country may extend into the

		2nd half of the C13. The animal bone was Bos.
14920	TL 5208 3384	Newport - White House, High Street. Watching brief on foundation trenches for new building to rear of the White House. various features observed in section; tree pit, post medieval brick box, undated pit/ditch. No finds from trench. Loose topsoil examined – no pottery. Two pieces of worked stone recovered (site foreman says they were from garden wall recently demolished. These are of fine-grained, light brownish-grey limestone. These were: a window mullion with simple roll moulding, recessed chamfer, and a glazing groove (c. C14/C15); and a block with one flat face and a recessed chamfer. Two small pieces of clunch (no signs of working) were also found, but not kept.
18804	TL 5205 3407	Guildhall, Newport. There were two religious guilds in Newport, the Guild of the Holy Cross and the Guild of Corpus Christi. The latter owned a guildhall, which stood on the site of the present Church House. Following the Dissolution of the guilds in 1540 the guildhall was given by the Crown for the public use by the inhabitants of Newport. The upper portion of the guildhall was used as the original premises of the Newport Grammar School and the lower floor served as a granary from 1588 until its demolition in 1838.
25521	TL 5215 3393	Monks Barn. Late C15/early C16 priests house
25523	TL 5213 3383	Old Vicarage. Early C16 timber framed house.
25538	TL 5214 3398	Old Forge. C16/C17 timber framed house.
25531	TL 5215 3370	Barns approx 60m to NE of Ponds Cross Farmhouse. C16 L-shaped group of inter-connected barns.
25543	TL 5205 3402	Goodricks and Goodricks Cottage. C16/C17 timber framed house.
46368	TL 5139 3311	St. Helens Chapel. Cropmarks of former field boundaries, all of which are visible on 1st edition OS mapping
46370	TL 5255 3403	Newport. Cropmarks of former field boundaries were mapped in 2008 as part of OARPE, all the features were visible on the 1st edition OS mapping
47617	TL 5158 3356	Frambury Lane. Cropmarks on Google Earth show mill cross trees approximately 8.5m across 100m west of Frambury Lane. There is no cropmark evidence for a surrounding enclosure
19905	TL 5197 3311	Newport. 2 sides of possible moat.
Post-medieval		
25514	TL 5218 3407	The Brown House and Shop. C17 and later timber framed house with C20 shop front.
14922	TL 5205 3407	Church House, Newport. Two small trenches approx 1m square had been excavated by contractors on either side of Church House. Both were located against the wall of the house showing various depths of foundations. The trench in the courtyard produced post medieval red earthenware, possibly C17.
15274	TL 5208 3382	The Old Maltings, High Street. The Old Maltings is now a private residence consisting, at the front, of a substantial, brick built, double fronted house under a red clay tile roof. To the rear, however, extends the former malthouse of the mid eighteenth century, which is timber-framed with brick and weather-boarded walls and red clay tile roof. There are regular small windows along this part of the building. Adjacent to the site is a yard (currently a pet food store) which has a sign for "Barnard Brothers Ltd., Coal, Corn, Cake, Seed, Manure Merchants and Maltsters." This malthouse was built on what was at the time the turnpike road which was used to take barley and malt from the Essex villages to the Stort Navigation at Bishops Stortford.
25517	TL 5217 3403	Paragon Café. C17 timber framed house with C19 alterations.
25526	TL 5212 3374	Retreat and Waterloo House. C17 timber framed house.
25529	TL 5210 3364	Willmary. C17 timber framed house.

25504	TL 5213 3409	1 to 5 Church Street. C17/C18 range of timber framed houses.
25516	TL 5218 3404	Old Post Office. C17 timber framed house with C18 alterations.
25540	TL 5216 3406	Old House. Late C17 timber framed house.
25536	TL 5213 3395	Mr Micawber (shop premises) and Queens Court. C17/C18 timber framed house with early C19 bow shop front.
25542	TL 5210 3361	Granta. C17 range of timber framed houses with C19 red brick block at W end.
47675	TL 5221 3408	Glyn-Colin, High Street, Newport. An archaeological evaluation by trial trench was carried out on land at Glyn-Colin, High Street, Newport in advance of residential development. A single trench was excavated within the footprint of the proposed new building. The ground sloped gently downwards from west to east. A few sherds of residual medieval pottery were recovered, but no features to indicate that this part of Newport was developed in the medieval period. No remains of Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon date were identified. The earliest excavated feature was a cess pit dating to the post-medieval period that may be associated with the near-by 17th century Brown House. A north-south aligned ditch may also date to this period. In the 19 th century a flint garden wall was built upon the by now infilled ditch. The land to the west of the wall was built-up and levelled while to the east there was a drop to an area of terraced garden. Subsequent landscaping has removed the wall and returned the land to a gentle slope.
25520	TL 5218 3394	Range of barns adjoining N end of Monks Barn fronting road. Early C18 range of timber framed barns.
25557	TL 5179 3393	1, 2 and 3 Bury Water Lane. A workhouse was established in 1709. A new workhouse was built in 1798 at what is now 1 and 2 Bury Water Lane.
25515	TL 5219 3405	Premises occupied by Newport Antiques. C18 timber framed building, with modern shop front.
25519	TL 5216 3396	Palletts Farmhouse. C18 red brick house.
25524	TL 5213 3380	The Georgians. C18 red brick house.
25534	TL 5211 3383	The White House. C18 timber framed house.
25535	TL 5212 3393	Newport House. C18 red brick house.
25522	TL 5215 3392	Monks Cottage and the Little Shop. C18 timber framed house, with separate building adjoining to N.
25537	TL 5214 3397	The Cottage. C18 timber framed house with C19 single storey addition at N end.
25509	TL 5216 3411	Link Cottage. C18/C19 timber framed house.
25533	TL 5211 3382	The Old Manse and National Westminster Bank. Late C18 red brick house.
25525	TL 5212 3376	Orchard Cottage. Late C18/early C19 red brick house.
25518	TL 5216 3398	Elephant. Late C18/early C19 brick house.
25527	TL 5212 3372	The White Cottage. Early C19 timber framed house.
25530	TL 5209 3363	Rose Cottage. Early C19 timber framed house.
25541	TL 5217 3412	The Little Owl Antiques. Early C19 timber framed house with modern shop front.
25544	TL 5204 3401	Brighton Cottage. Early C19 timber framed house.
25505	TL 5205 3407	Church House and stable block to 22 Wicken Road. Mid C19 red brick grammar school and stable block.
25528	TL 5212 3368	Pond Cross Farmhouse. Mid C19 red brick house.
15054	TL 5219 3362	Station Road Maltings, Newport. 1853 maltings complex with malthouse, stores, stables and offices. The three storey brick-built malthouse is of pier and panel construction with gable ends and Welsh slate roof. At the east and west end the walls above first floor level are weather-boarded and there is a locum mid-way along the south facade. Two tile clad conical kilns project from the roof at east end of the building, but these are late for kilns of this type and may reflect the type of malt that was being produced. The original floors were lost when the building was converted into light industrial units and

		<p>several new openings have been inserted. To the east of the malthouse stands a two phase, two storey stable and storage block with double wooden doors and first floor taking-in doors; this building has also been converted and the south gable carries the painted inscription 'B B 1854'. A two-storey gabled office block dated 1856 fronts the works and a single-storey building stands to the west. The complex had its own railway siding which ran behind the stores.</p> <p>ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: Slight, any internal technological information was lost once the buildings were converted.</p> <p>SITE SIGNIFICANCE: Several mid-19th century Essex maltings were erected near railway stations and had their own sidings. Those at Newport have been converted, but retain their external integrity. The kilns are of particular interest; few examples of this type now survive in Essex and by the mid-19th century most new maltings were erected with pyramidal kilns. Those at Newport probably reflect the type of malt being produced.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: The site is remarkably complete and although the buildings have been converted their function is still apparent; the kilns are also rare examples of their type. List Grade II.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT: The buildings are in a good state of repair and an internal inspection should be undertaken in advance of any major works. If threatened record RCHME Level 3; this should include a drawn plan and section through the length and width of the malthouse; the remaining buildings should be photographically recorded.</p> <p>The Essex Malt Industry: history, technology and architecture (Vol 1), , Gould, Shane, 1996,</p>
25510	TL 5217 3410	Corner Cottage. C19 red brick house.
25506	TL 5208 3405	West View. Mid/late C19 red brick house.
25539	TL 5214 3401	Star and Garter Public House. Mid/late C19 yellow brick fronted building.
25532	TL 5209 3376	Pendean and Pond Cross Cottage. Mid/late C19 timber framed house.
25545	TL 5203 3405	22 Wicken Road. Mid/late C19 red brick house.
40281	TL 5217 3358	Road bridge, Station Road. Red brick single arch road bridge carrying Station Road over the River Cam. A stone plaque on the S parapet reads BUILT, AD1858, CK PROBERT, T SHIRLEY, CHURCH WARDENS.
40414	TL 5229 3352	Gas Works, Lime Kiln Lane. On east side of railway, near the station but no siding. 1867, 23rd November. First land conveyance, Newport (Essex) Gas Co.Ltd., but "Gas Works were erected in 1870 and the streets are now lighted" according to the 1878 P.O.Directory. In 1870-1886 William Wells was Secretary and Manager and in 1900 William Henry Wells was Secretary and Collector. The make in 1884 was 1.75m; 200 tons of coal were carbonised. 1910 The Newport (Essex) Gas Co.Ltd was absorbed by Bishops Stortford under the "Bishop's Stortford, Harlow and Epping Gas and Electricity Act 1910". 1911 The old Company was liquidated. 1949 Vested in Eastern Gas Board. The circular plan brick/blockwork foundation of the gas holder still extent within the rear garden of the property adjacent to Newport railway station
14924	TL 5217 3399	Newport - Land adjacent to the Paragon Café. Archaeological watching brief conducted during groundworks for a housing development. Recording of the sections exposed in the foundation trenches revealed at least 1.2m of archaeological strata. The earliest deposits and the natural strata were not exposed. Extensive levelling, and in some areas, ground reduction had taken place, mainly in the post medieval period.

		Two post medieval features were recorded, a flint-lined cess pit and a brick boundary wall. Other, probably earlier, archaeological deposits were recorded, notably a chalk floor or construction surface, but due to the absence of dating evidence it is not possible to determine whether stratigraphy relating to the medieval town survived on the site. A proposed new dwelling on the site required excavation down to a maximum depth of 0.70m. The reduced levels remained within the overburden, and neither an archaeological horizon nor the undisturbed natural geology were exposed. The footing of a Victorian red brick wall, 0.38m wide, was observed running for c8m on a north-south orientation, before turning westwards towards the High Street. This wall may represent the original plot boundary. No other archaeological features or finds were recovered.
15687	TL 5212 3306	Two brick fields on W side of the B1383, W of River Cam and Great Eastern Railway. The only field name in Newport relating to brickmaking is 'Brick-Kiln Croft'. (Ref: Essex Archaeological Society Transactions, New Series, 1903, Vol: VIII, pps. 295-323). There were later, during the nineteenth century, two Brick Fields, virtually next to each other, both about half a mile south of the village. They were on the west side of the B1383 road from Newport to Quendon, west of the River Cam and west of the Great Eastern Railway (London, Cambridge and Norwich main line).
18536	TL 5214 3386	The Former Hercules Public House, High Street, Newport. The archaeological monitoring of the excavation of footing for the erection of garaging to the rear of the former Hercules public house uncovered no evidence of an archaeological nature. Topsoil and a mixed humic overburden, including modern debris was removed to a depth of between 0.38m to 0.50m below the existing ground level. Excavated for a reinforced concrete raft onto which timber framed garages are to be built, the foundations revealed a concrete base of a small outbuilding in its south eastern corner and at a depth of c0.50m a moderately compact area of made ground, consisting of gravels, chalk and general pre-war debris (glass bottles, willow pattern ceramics and tin and Iron objects) The paucity of any archaeological deposits in this area may be attributed to modern disturbance caused by associated outbuilding, or the levelling and raising of land adjacent to the River Cam, which runs immediately to the east of the site. The development comprises the conversion of the existing public house into two separate domestic dwellings and the erection of associated garaging (2/3) by the existing landowner (Mr G.J Ives) It is the Intention of Mr Ives to sell part of the site(plot 1 see map) for the erection of a new house and garage sited along the southern boundary of the site. An archaeological condition on the ground works associated with its erection forms the second part of work, as and when the house is built.
346	TL 5172 3311	M11 Routeway Site 33. Post medieval pottery.
19093	TL 5209 3384	The White House, High Street, Newport. An archaeological evaluation carried out on land at The White House in advance of development. Although the site lies within the historic core of Newport, only a small post hole was revealed.
18820	TL 5207 3367	Meeting-house/Congregational Chapel, Newport. A brick-built meeting-house was erected in 1779 and demolished in 1878. The Congregational Chapel was erected in 1878-9 and demolished in 1978.
45632	TL 5215 3360	Land adjacent to Granta Cottage, Station Rd., Newport. Trial trenching was undertaken at a site adjacent to Granta Cottage. Evidence of 20th century landscaping was uncovered along with 3 pits of postmedieval or modern date. The evaluation demonstrated that it is unlikely that significant

		archaeological evidence lies within the development area.
Modern		
10406	TL 5206 3346	Spigot Mortar Site (destroyed), London Road, Newport. Contemporary records state, "Spigot mortar position. Grass verge of Main Road, just N. of Police station. Map ref. 969523". (Mil.Ed.). This was probably positioned on the W side of London Road just N of "Lapboards" from where it would have commanded the approach from the S. The emplacement may still be extant underneath spoil and scrub..
10407	TL 5226 3384	Spigot Mortar Base, Debden Road, Newport. On the grass verge, immediately SE of the railway bridge, is the top of a spigot mortar pedestal. The stainless steel pintle has been damaged - possibly by the blades of grass cutting equipment. This spigot mortar, sited to defend the approach from the E, is probably one of several originally around Newport. Two photos of site.
Undated		
351	TL 519 341	Near Newport. Camp near the churchyard at Newport. No evidence of a fortification found.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Title	Scale	Location
1840	Tithe Map of the Parish of Newport (ref. D/CT 252)	6 chains: 2cm	ERO
1877	Ordnance Survey Essex Sheet IX.SW	6": 1 mile	ERO
1898	Ordnance Survey Essex Sheet IX.SW	6": 1 mile	ERO
1919 with 1946 additions	Ordnance Survey Essex Sheet 13SE	6": 1 mile	ERO
1956	Ordnance Survey Essex Sheet S2/S3	1: 2500	ERO

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: <i>The Maltings, Station Road, Newport, Essex</i>	
Parish: <i>Newport</i>	District: <i>Uttlesford</i>
NGR: <i>TL 5220 3362</i>	Site Code: <i>NP17</i>
Type of Work: <i>Historic building recording with monitoring and recording</i>	Site Director/Team: <i>AS Ltd</i>
Date of Work: <i>August and April 2012</i>	Size of Area Investigated: <i>0.294 hectares (0.73 acres)</i>
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: <i>Saffron Walden</i>	Funding source: <i>Land Charter Homes Ltd</i>
Further Seasons Anticipated?: -	Related EHER No.s: <i>15054</i>
Final Report:	
Periods Represented: <i>19th century</i>	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: <i>In July 2011 and April 2012, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme at historic building recording and follow-up monitoring and recording at The Maltings, Station Road, Newport, Essex (NGR TL 5220 3362). The recording was commissioned by Land Charter Homes Ltd to comply with a planning condition on approval to convert and alter the buildings on the site to residential and office use (UTT/1405/09).</i></p> <p><i>Three structures included a malting of c.1853, an associated stable or store, and a goods warehouse constructed to transport malt from the site by railway.</i></p> <p><i>Technical analysis revealed the malting to be of fairly conventional form and layout, though with unusual kiln flues. Though the internal elements have largely been obliterated by past conversion to offices, the external composition and surviving features allow the layout to be reconstructed in outline, comprising three central malting floors with flanking, half-timbered steeping and storage areas. The associated buildings were constructed in plain style as simple storage sheds, but have similarly been remodelled comprehensively.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: <i>Lee Prosser</i>	Date of Summary: <i>09.05.2012</i>

APPENDIX 4 BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: <i>The Maltings, Station Road, Newport, Essex</i>					NGR: TL 6180 3772		
County: <i>Essex</i>				Museum Collecting Area: Saffron Walden			
Site Code: NP17				Project Number: 4360			
Date of Work: September 2011				Related Work:			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
April 2011		Yes		10th May 2011		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
14 sheets A4 notes							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
2 sheet A3 drawing film							
Architect's Drawings:							
6 sheets A3 drawings (annotated)							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
3912		Historic building recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	8-15	Yes	Yes	1	4-24	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
3	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
4	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
5	120mm	1-3	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.							

PLATES



1 South elevation of Building 1, taken from the south-west (DP 04)



2 South elevation of Building 1 showing kiln cone, taken from the south-east (DP 07)



3 North side of the steeping bays at ground floor level (Building 1), taken from the south (DP 82)



4 Detail of the junction between the steeping bays and malting floor showing truncated bridging joist (indicated) (Building 1), taken from the east (DP 81)



5 West wall of the steeping bays at upper level (Building 1), taken from the south-east (DP 89)



6 Baltic bracking mark on the south wall-plate of Room MF01 (Building 1), taken from the north (DP 32)



7 View of the roof structure over Building 1, taken from the west (DP 92)



8 East wall of malting range at ground floor level (Building 1), taken from the south-west (DP 75)



9 View of the upper former germination floor (Building 1), taken from the east (DP 104)



10 Truss of kiln cone above Room FF04 (south kiln in Building 1), taken from the south-west (DP 43)



11 West elevation of Building 2, taken from the north-west (DP 12)



12 East elevation of Building 2, taken from the north-east (DP 20)



13 Roof truss over Room FF02 (Building 2), taken from the north (DP 61)



14 Roof structure over the north range of Building 2, taken from the south (DP 85)



15 Building 3, taken from the south-east (DP 01)



16 North side of Building 3, taken from the south (DP 22)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

Building 3, taken from the south-east



2

East elevation of Building 3, taken from the north-east



3

West elevation of Building 1, taken from the south-west



4

South elevation of Building 1, taken from the south-west



5

South elevation of Building 1 (central range), taken from the south



6

South elevation of Building 1 (central range), taken from the south-east



7

South elevation of Building 1 showing kiln cone, taken from the south-east



8

South elevation of Building 1 (east unit), taken from the south-west



9

East elevation of Building 1, taken from the south-east



10

North elevation of Building 1, taken from the west



11

Building 2, taken from the north-west



12

West elevation of Building 2, taken from the north-west



13

West elevation of Building 2 (north end), taken from the south-west



14

West elevation of Building 2 (south end), taken from the south-west



15

South gable end of Building 2, taken from the south-east



16

East elevation of Building 2, taken from the south-east



17

Original sash window on the east side of Building 2 (south end), taken from the east



18

Altered window form on the east side of Building 2, taken from the south-east



19

East elevation of Building 2 (north end), taken from the south-east



20

East elevation of Building 2, taken from the north-east



21

North elevation of Building 2, taken from the north



22

North side of Building 3, taken from the south



23

External doorway on the east side of Building 3, taken from the west



24

Baltic bracking mark on the principal ceiling joist in Building 3, taken from the east



25

Baltic bracking mark on the principal ceiling joist in Building 3, taken from the east



26

Original ceiling joists in Room GF01 (Building 1), taken from the east



27

Primary braced studwork on the south side of the staircase in Room GF01 (Building 1), taken from the north



28

Timber-framing on the west side of Room MF01 (Building 1), taken from the east



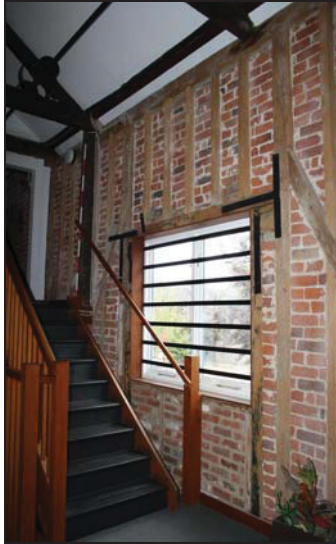
29

Timber-framing on the south side of Room MF01 (Building 1), taken from the north-east



30

Baltic bracking mark on a primary brace on south side of Room MF01 (Building 1), taken from the north



31

Timber-framing on the south side of Room MF01 (Building 1), taken from the north-east



32

Baltic bracking mark on the south wall-plate of Room MF01 (Building 1), taken from the north



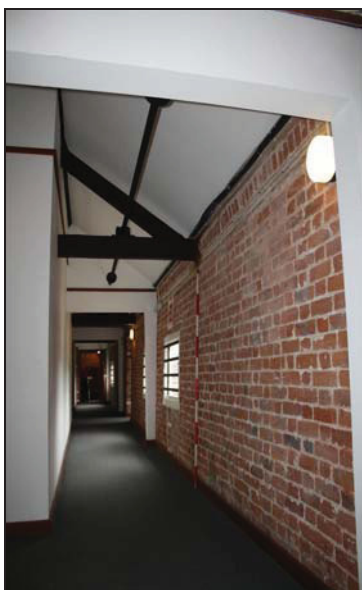
33

Roof over Room MF01 (Building 1) showing remains of drive shaft extending across the tie-beams, taken from the west



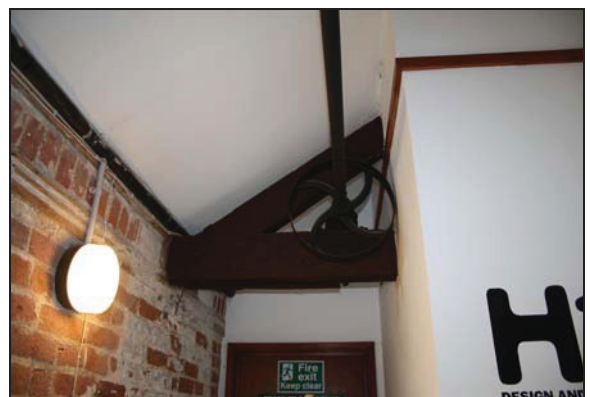
34

East wall of Room MF01 (Building 1) at upper level, taken from the west



35

Corridor FF01 (Building 1), taken from the west



36

Upper area of Corridor FF01 at the west end (Building 1), taken from the east



37

Corridor FF01 showing lucam (Building 1), taken from the north-east



38

Room FF02 (Building 1), taken from the south-east



39

Room FF02 (Building 1), taken from the east



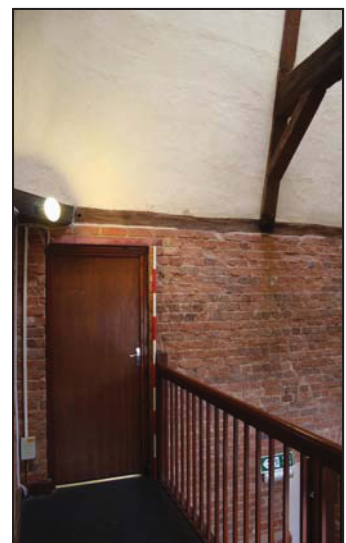
40

Room FF03 (Building 1), taken from the east



41

Room FF03 (Building 1), taken from the south-west



42

North side of Room FF04 (south kiln in Building 1), taken from the south



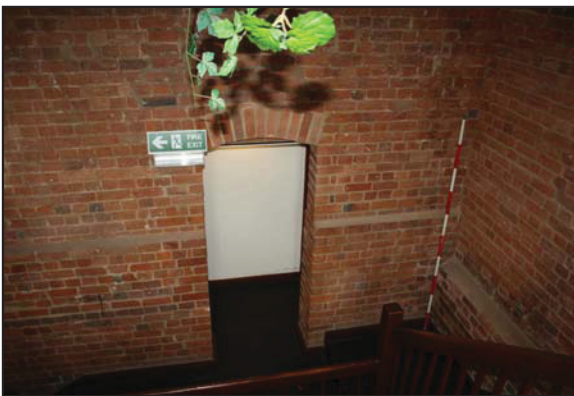
43

Truss of kiln cone above Room FF04 (south kiln in Building 1), taken from the south-west



44

South side of the truss over Room FF04 (south kiln in Building 1), taken from the west



45

North side of Room MF03 (south kiln in Building 1), taken from the south



46

South side of Room FF05 (Building 1), taken from the north



47

East side of Room FF05 (Building 1), taken from the west



48

Roof form above Room FF05 (Building 1), taken from the south-west



49

North side of Room FF05 (Building 1), taken from the south



East side of Room GF07 (south kiln of Building 1), taken from the west



51

East side of Room GF03 (Building 1), taken from the south-west



52

North side of Room GF03 (Building 1), taken from the south



53

Original ceiling joists in Room GF03 (Building 1), taken from the south-east



54

Assembly mark on an original ceiling joist in Room GF03 (Building 1), taken from the north



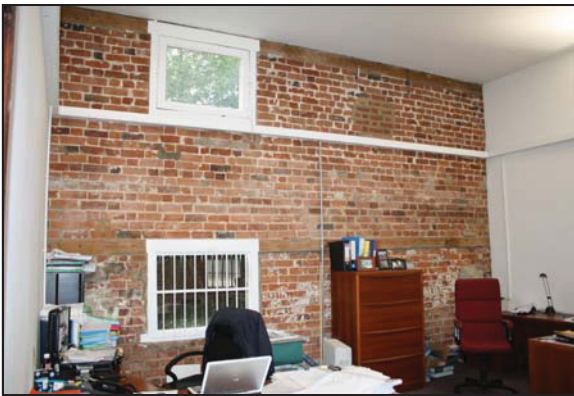
55

Assembly mark on an original ceiling joist in Room GF03 (Building 1), taken from the north



56

North side of Room GF04 (Building 1), taken from the south



57

North side of Room GF05 (Building 1), taken from the south



58

South side of Room GF05 (Building 1), taken from the north



59

North side of Room FF02 (Building 2), taken from the south-west



60

West side of Room FF02 (Building 2), taken from the north-east



61

Roof truss over Room FF02 (Building 2), taken from the north



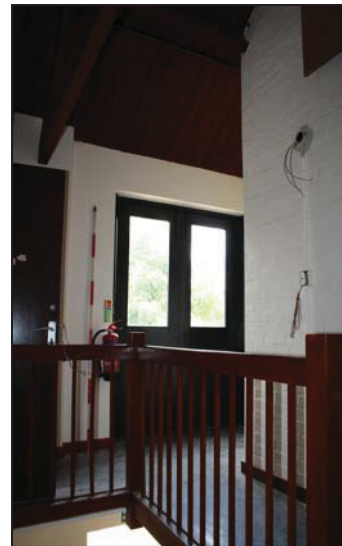
62

Replaced roof truss over Room FF02 (Building 2), taken from the north



63

Roof truss over Room FF03 (Building 2), taken from the north



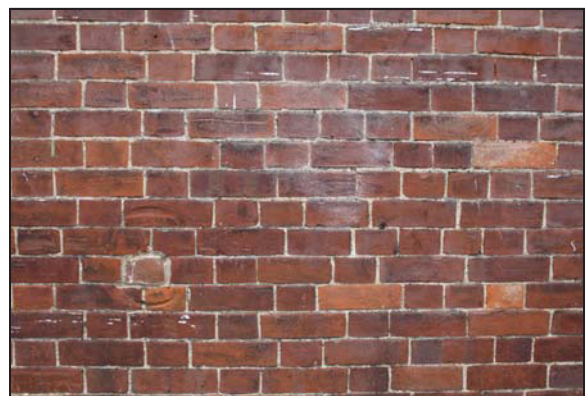
64

West side of stair landing FF01 (Building 2), taken from the east



64

North side of stair vestibule GF03 (Building 2), taken from the south-east



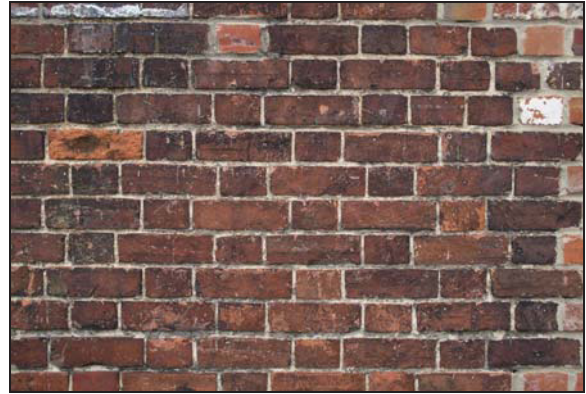
66

Sample of brickwork on Building 2 (south range), taken from the west



67

Sample of brickwork on Building 2 (north range), taken from the west



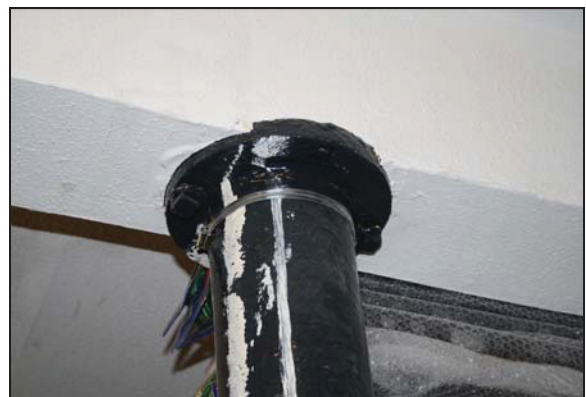
68

Sample of brickwork on Building 1, taken from the south



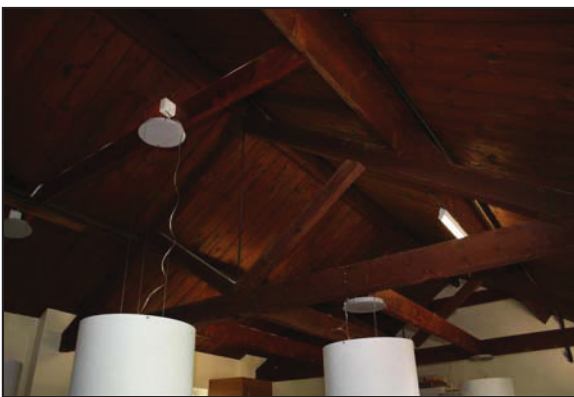
69

Sample of brickwork and example of window arch on Building 1, taken from the south



70

Head of iron stanchion in Room GF04 (Building 2), taken from the south



71

Roof truss over Room FF05 (Building 2), taken from the north-west



72

Roof truss over Room FF03 (Building 2), taken from the south-west



73

Sample of brickwork on Building 2 (north range), taken from the west



74

Sample of brickwork on Building 1, taken from the south



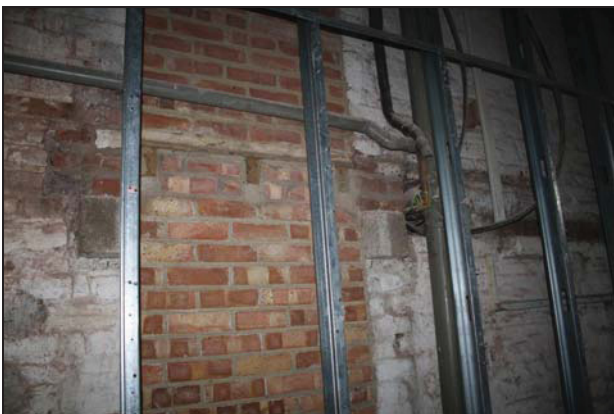
75

East wall of malting range at ground floor level (Building 1), taken from the south-west



76

East wall of malting range at ground floor level showing blocked aperture (Building 1), taken from the west



77

Detail of the east wall of the malting range showing blocked aperture (Building 1), taken from the west



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80

West end of the malting range at the junction with the steeping bays (Building 1), taken from the east



81

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82

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83

West wall of the steeping bays at ground floor level (Building 1), taken from the east



84

Original ceiling structure in the steeping bays (Building 1), taken from the south



85

Roof structure over the north range of Building 2, taken from the south



86

Bracking mark on a tie-beam of the roof over Building 1, taken from the west



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Bracking mark on a tie-beam of the roof over Building 1, taken from the west



88

Bracking mark on a tie-beam of the roof over Building 1, taken from the west



89

West wall of the steeping bays at upper level (Building 1), taken from the south-east



90

Partition between the steeping bays and the germination floors at upper level (Building 1), taken from the west



91

Partition between the steeping bays and the germination floors at upper level (Building 1), taken from the west



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View of the roof structure over Building 1, taken from the west



93

Blocked aperture in the partition between the steeping bays and the germination floors at upper level (Building 1), taken from the west



94

South wall of the steeping bays at upper level (Building 1), taken from the north



95

View of roof over the steeping bays showing a driveshaft (Building 1), taken from the north-west



96

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97

Partition between the germination floors and the steeping bays at upper level (Building 1), taken from the east



98

View of the upper former germination floor (Building 1), taken from the west



99

South wall of the upper former germination floor (Building 1), taken from the north-west



100

Later timber framework supporting the floor on the south side at upper level (Building 1), taken from the north-west



101

East wall of the upper former germination floor at junction with the kilns (Building 1), taken from the west



102

Evidence for pattress plates for tie-rods to the kilns (Building 1), taken from the west



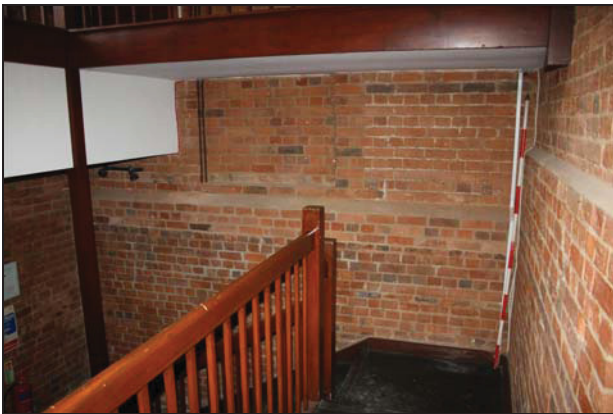
103

View of the cone structure above the south kiln (Building 1), taken from the north-west



104

View of the upper former germination floor (Building 1), taken from the east



105

Mezzanine level of the south kiln showing offset on the west for the former drying floor (Building 1), taken from the east



106

Infilled apertures (indicated) for metal tie-rods to support the former drying floor of the kilns (Building 1), taken from the south



107

Blocked aperture in the north kiln in Room MF02 at mezzanine level (Building 1), taken from the south



108

Blocked aperture in the north kiln in Room MF04 at mezzanine level (Building 1), taken from the south



109

West side of Room GF10 in the maltstore bays (Building 1), taken from the south-east



110

West side of Room GF10 showing doorway into north kiln and corbelling for the joist above (Building 1), taken from the south-east



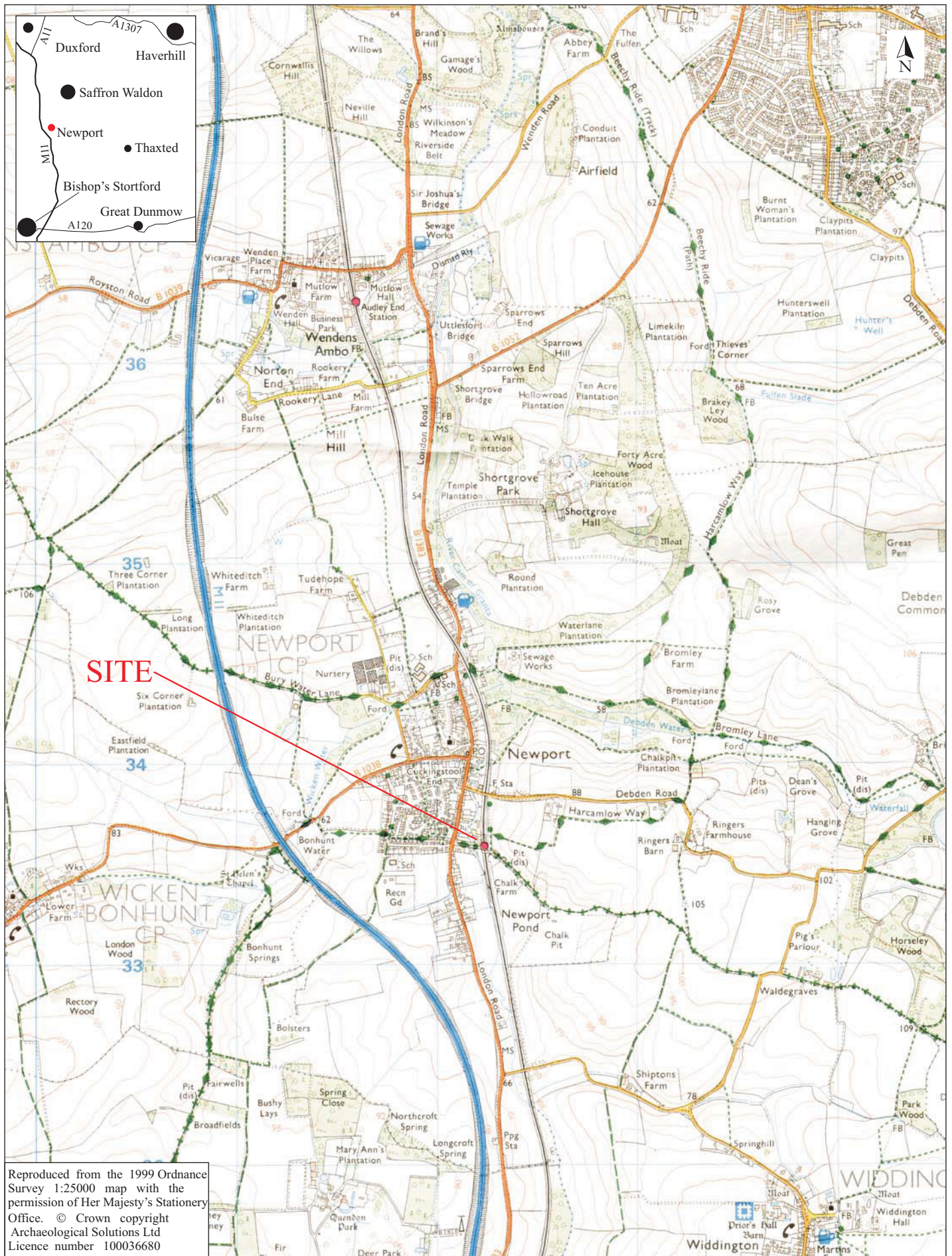
111

Impressions for former pattress plates on the west wall of Room GF10 (Building 1), taken from the east

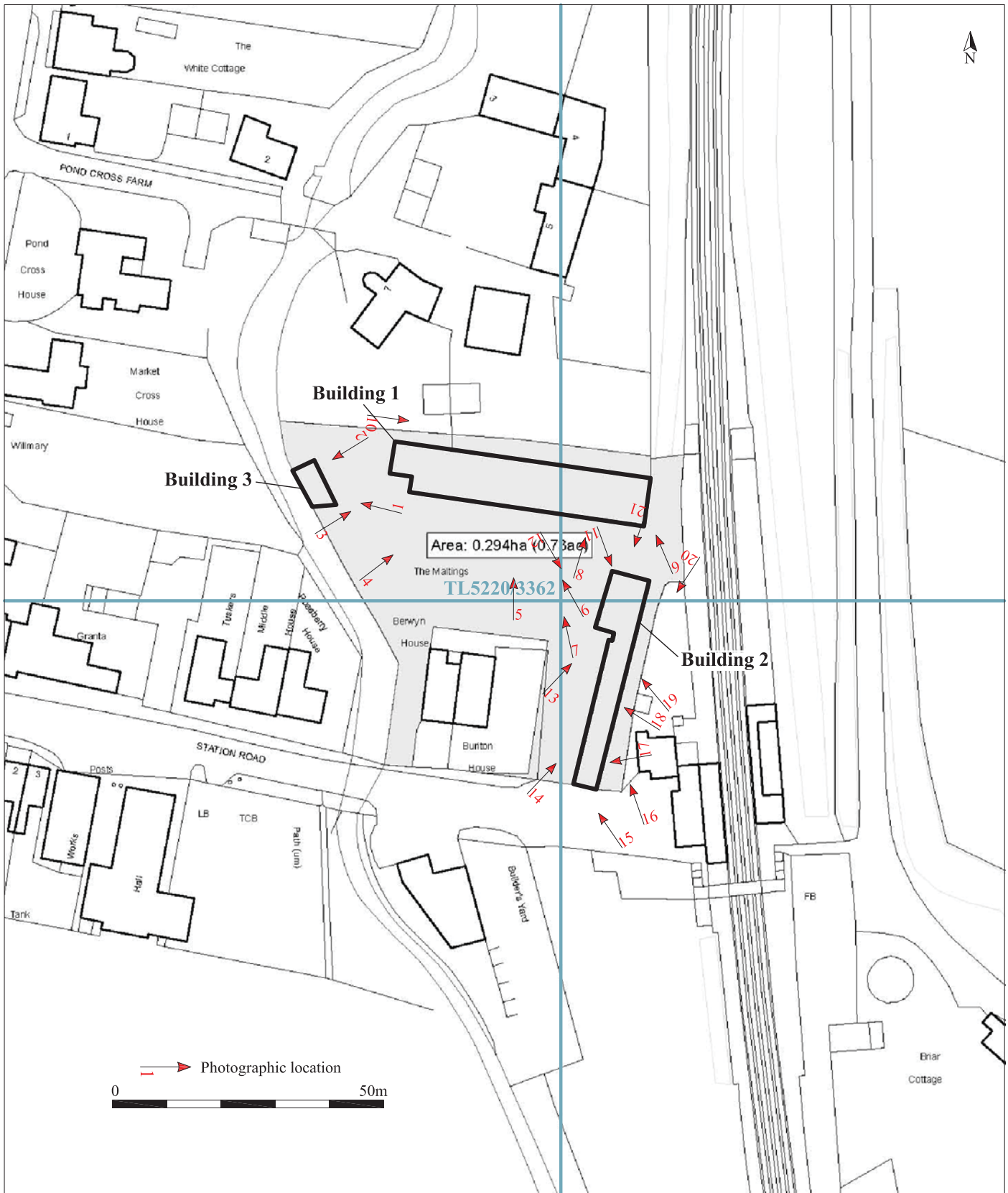


112

East and south side of Room GF10 (Building 1), taken from the north-east

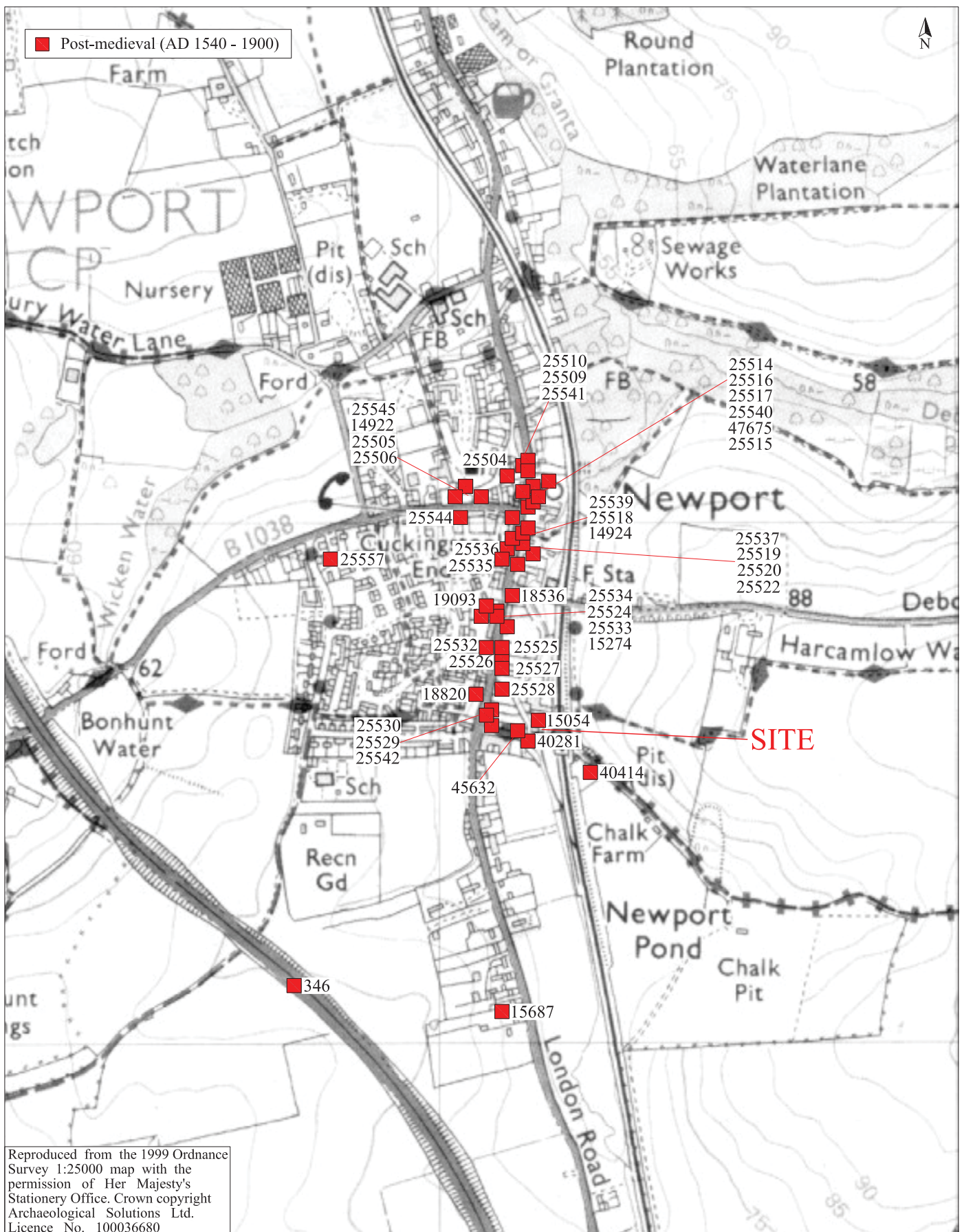


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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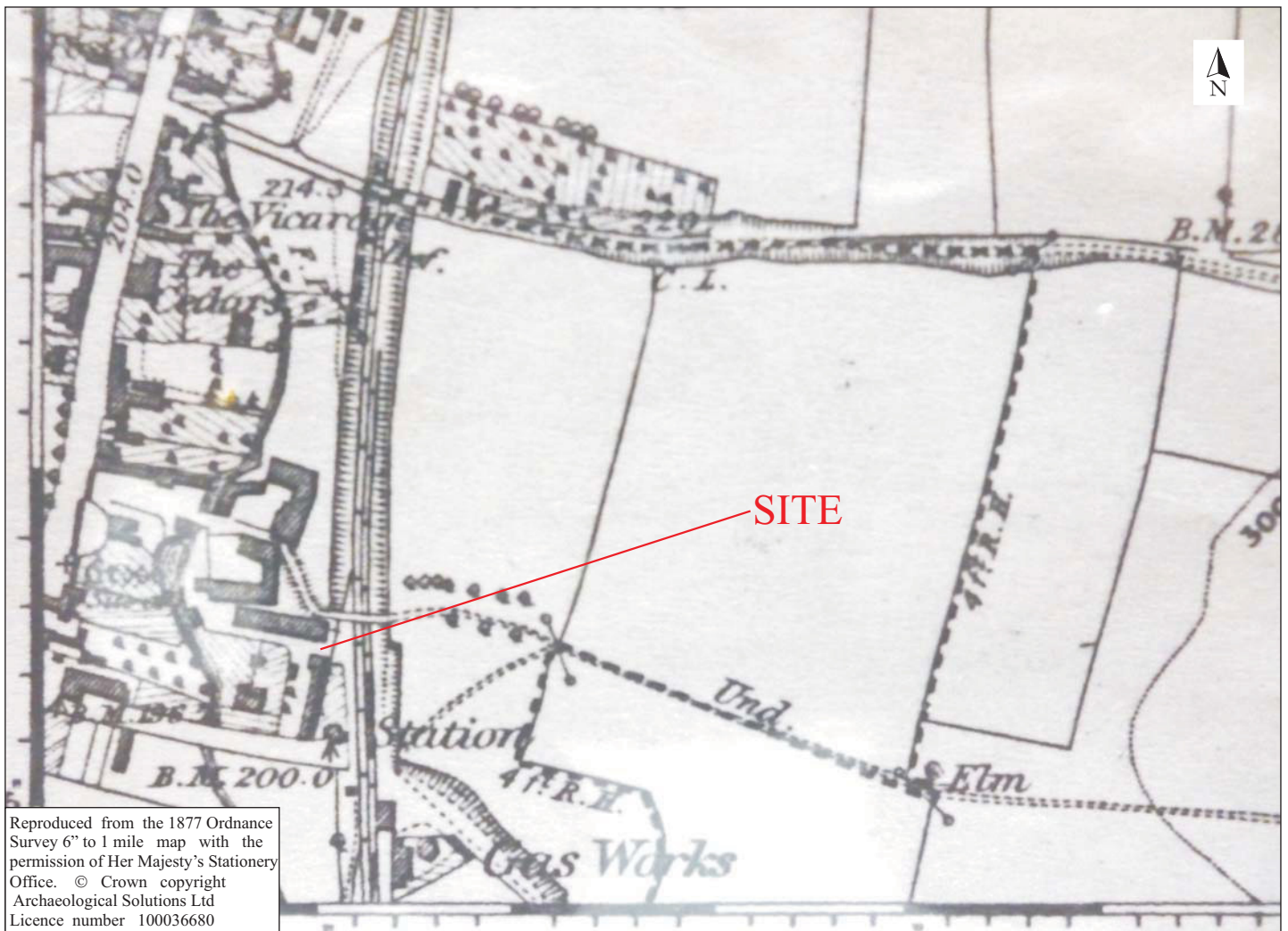
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



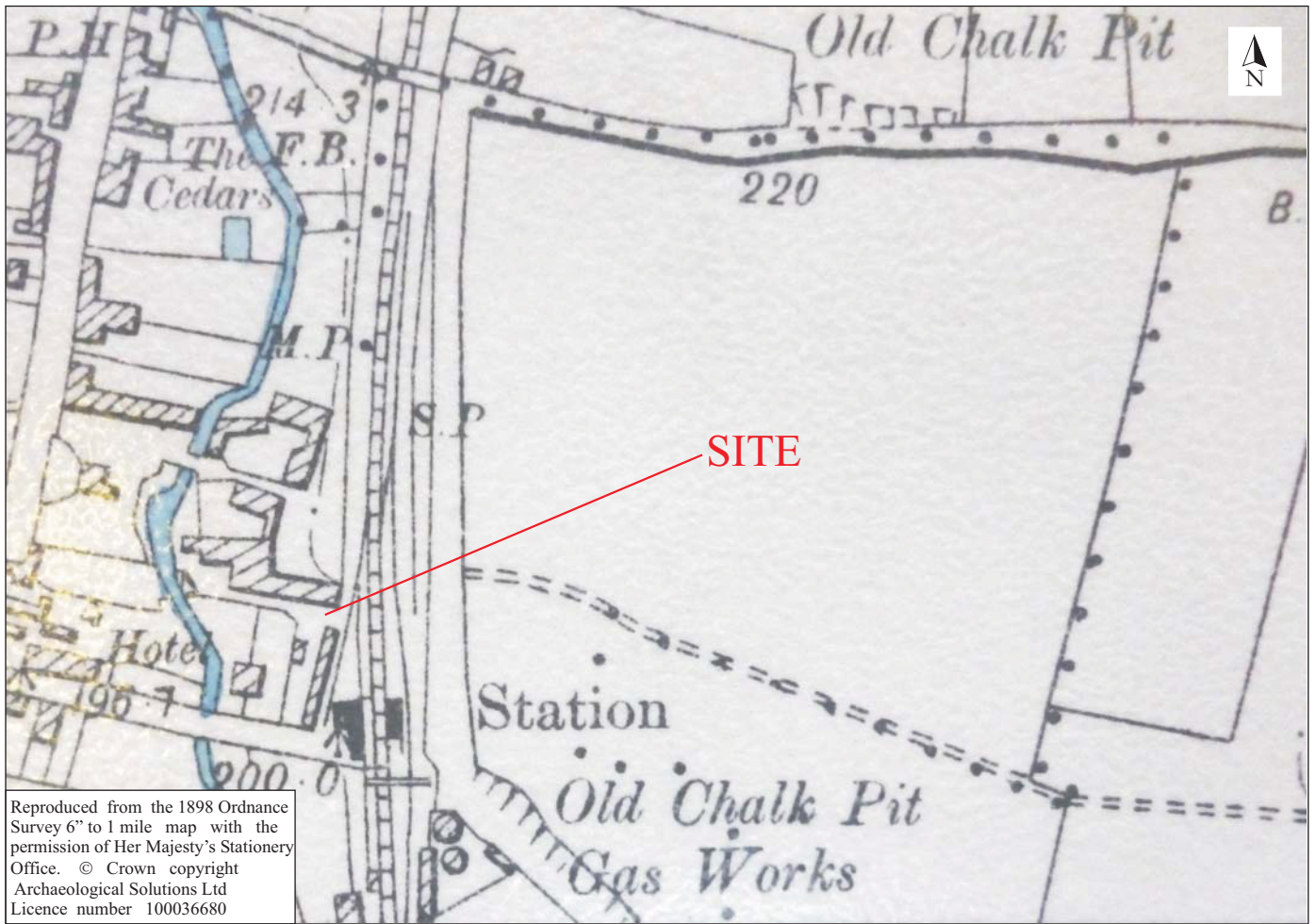
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1840
Not to scale

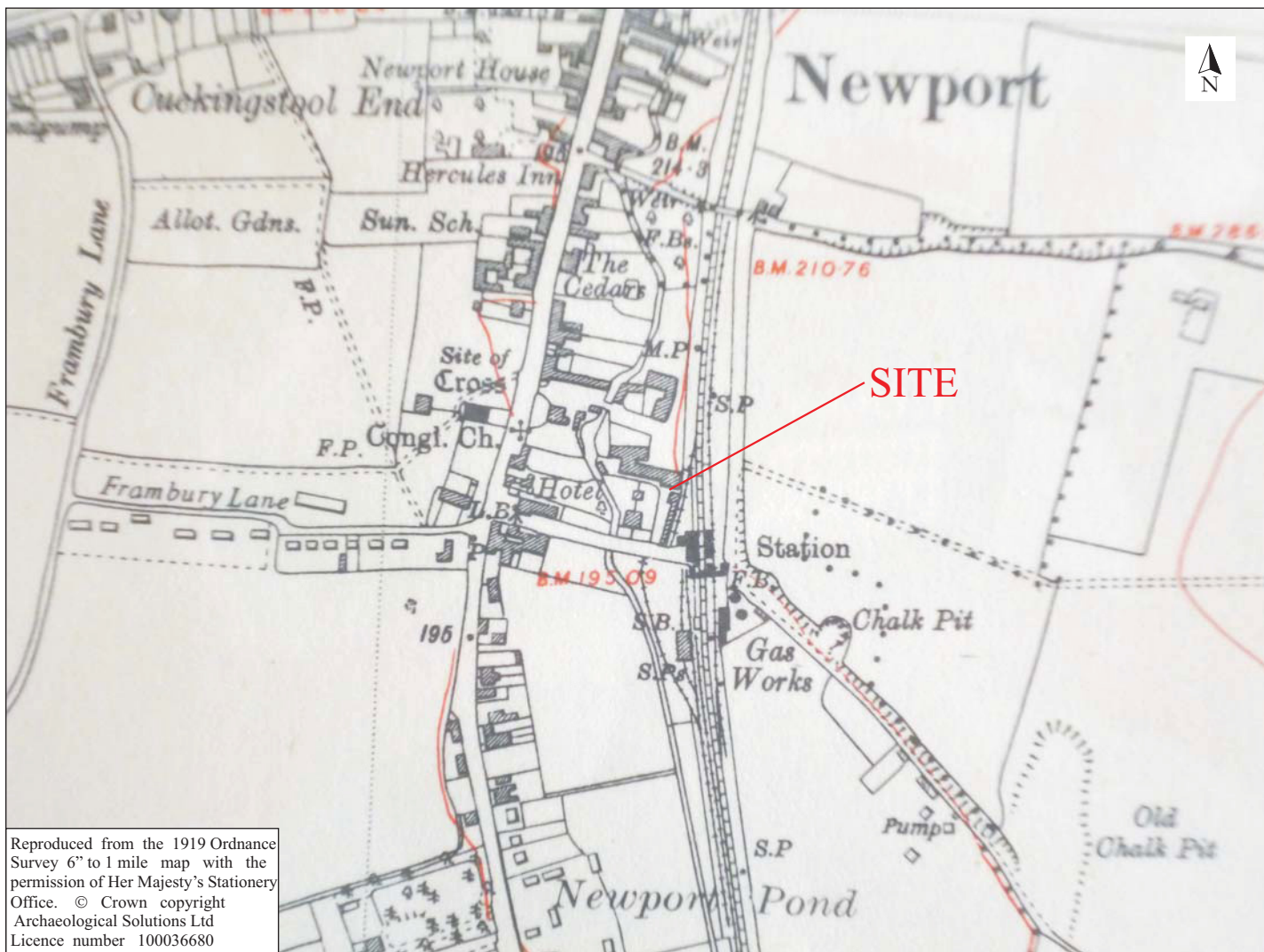


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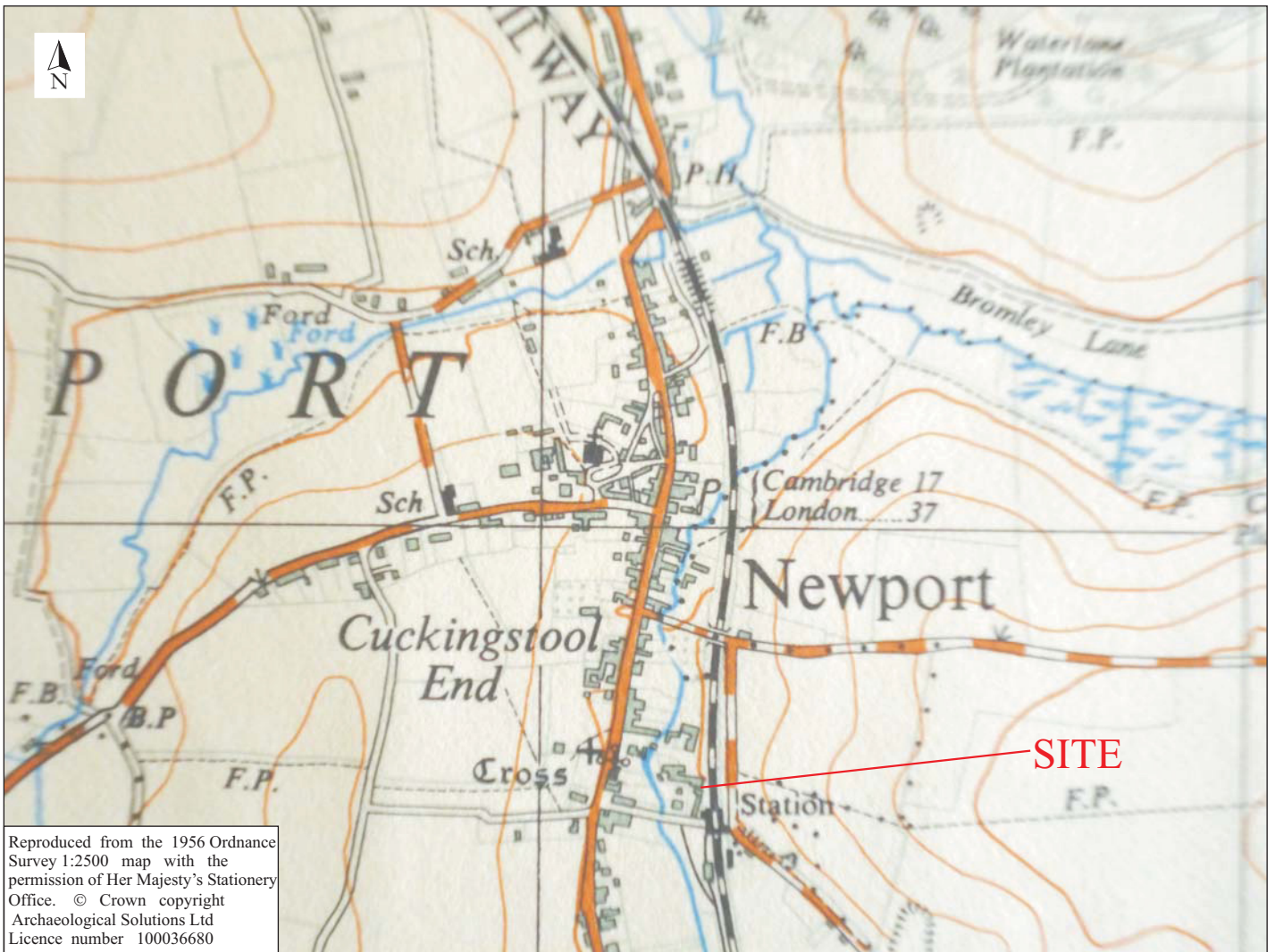
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1898
Not to scale

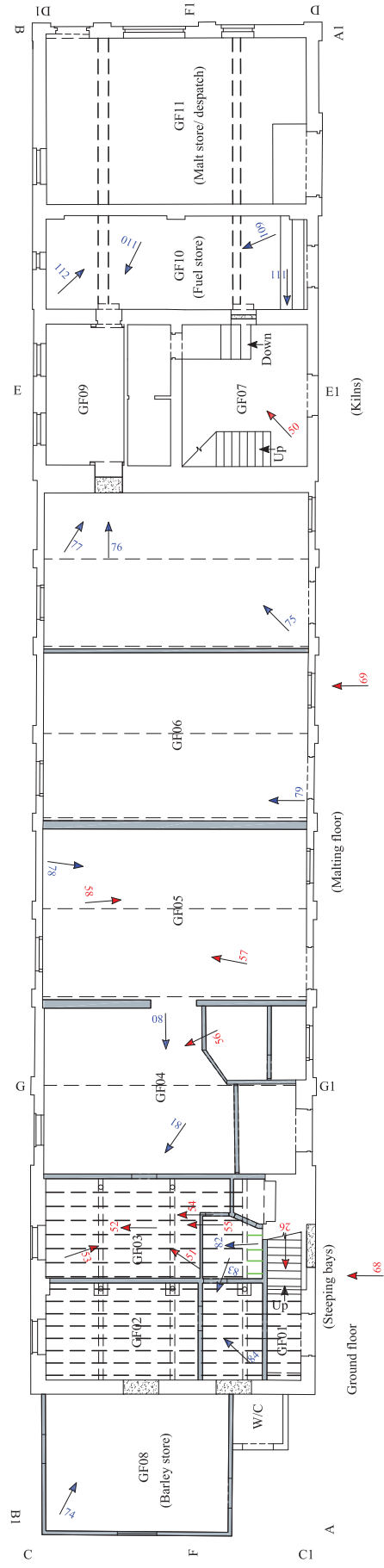
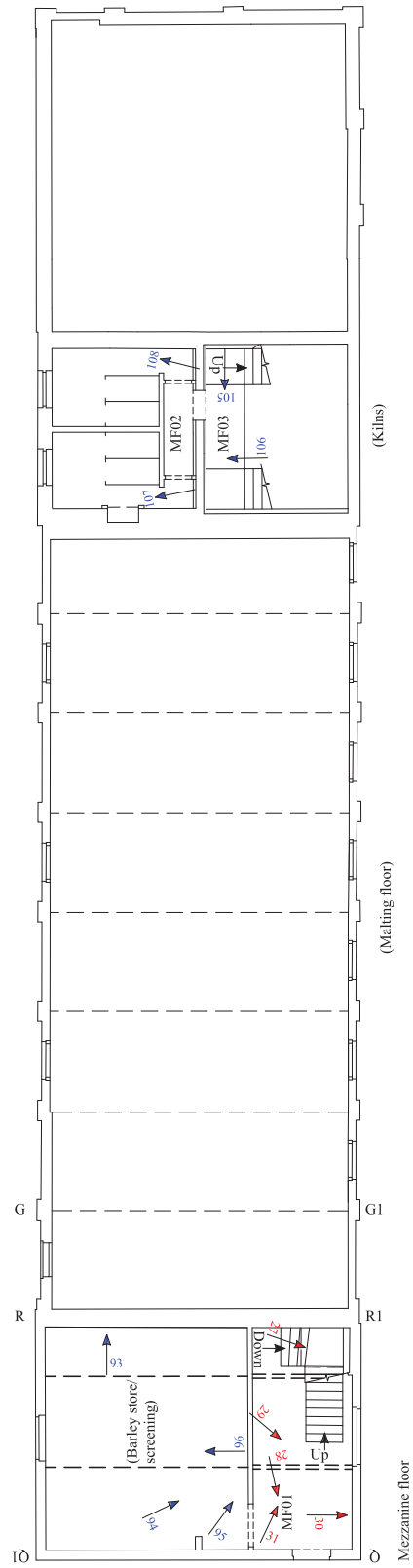


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<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 OS map, 1919
Not to scale

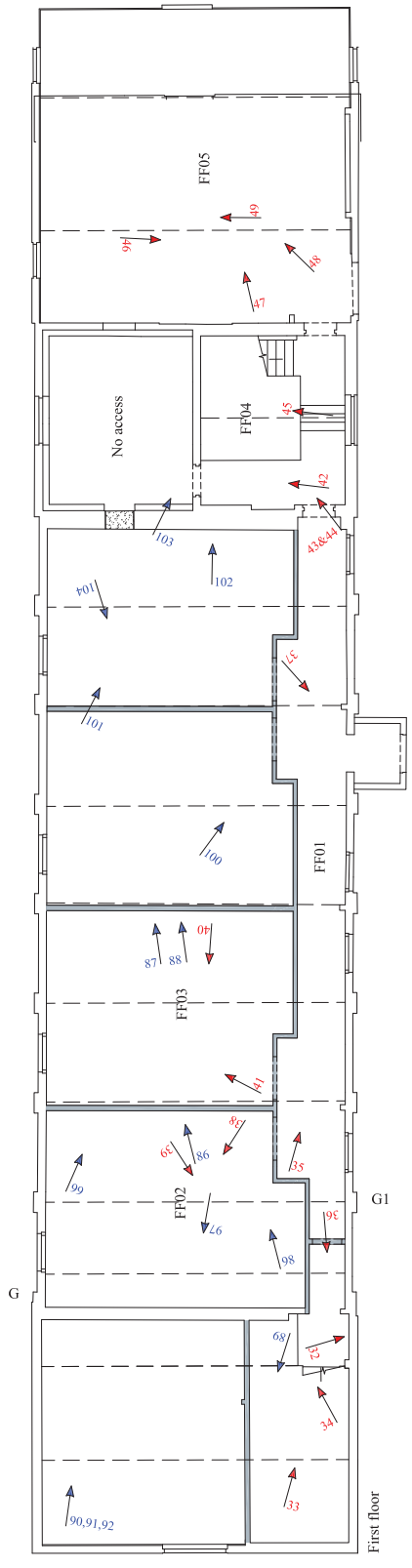
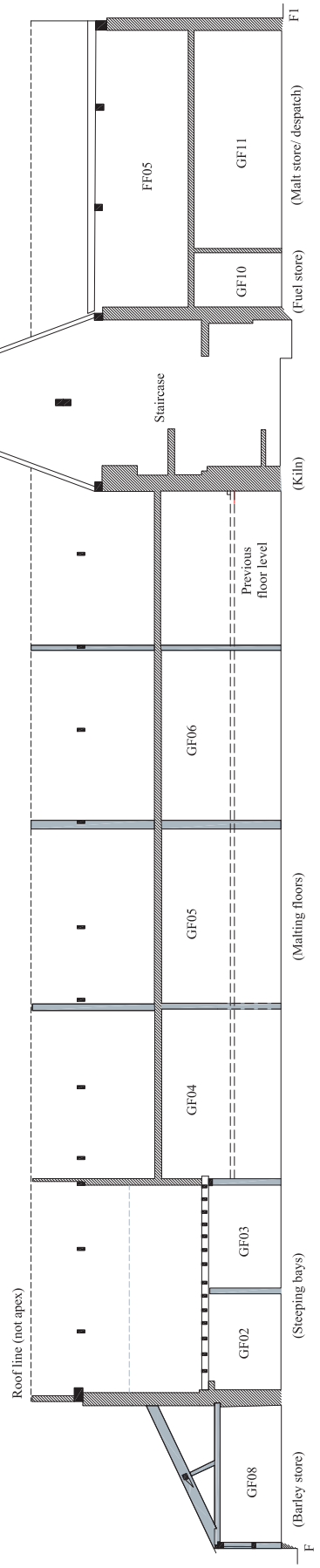
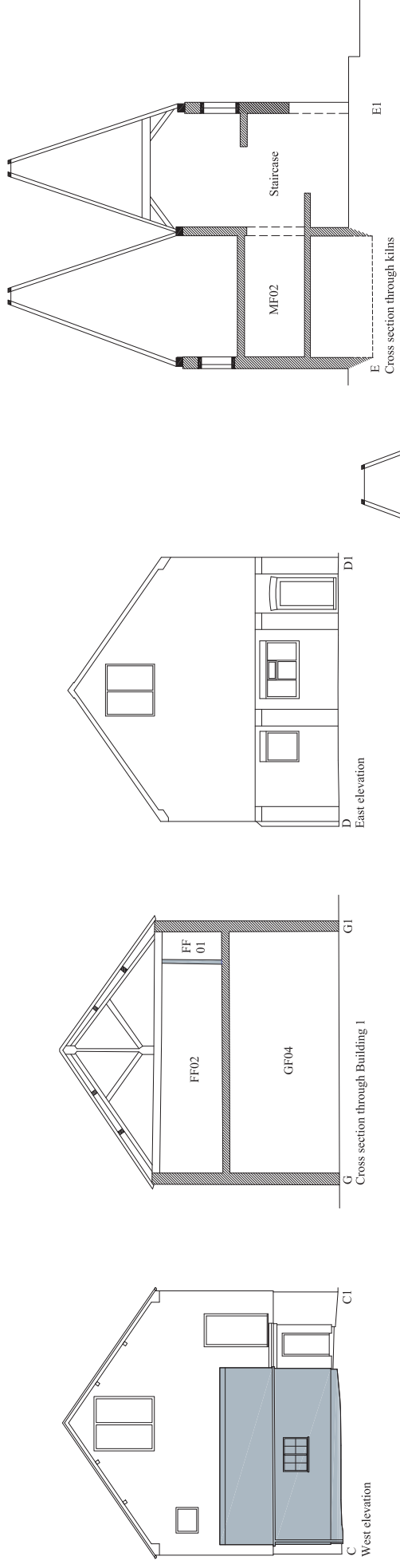


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 OS map, 1956
Not to scale

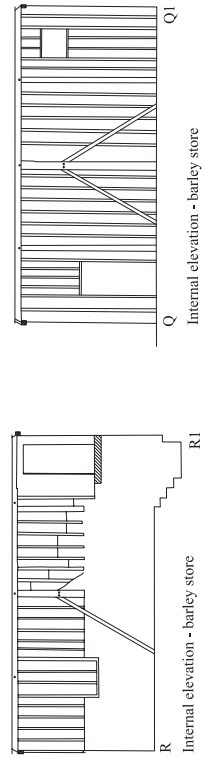
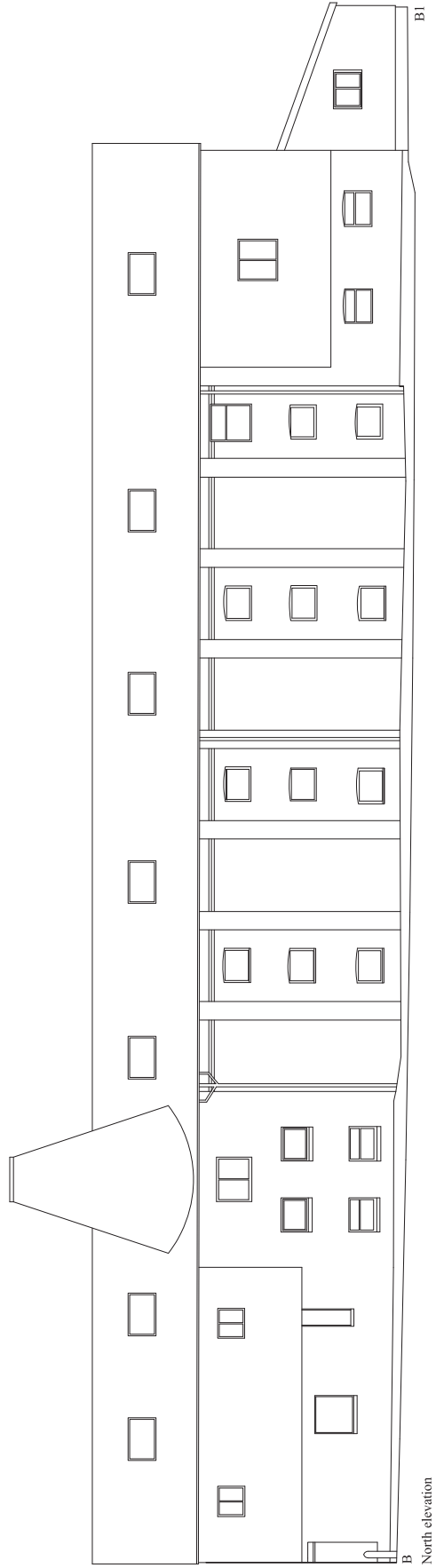


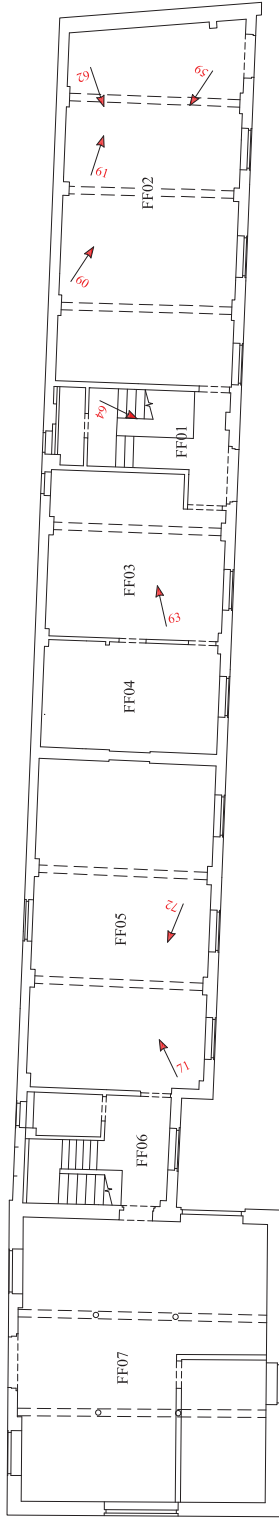
- (Original functions)
- Location of lost binding joists
 - Location of existing binding joists
 - Repositioned joists
 - Photographic location during planned works
 - Photographic location
 - Fabric removed during planned works
- 0 10m

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Fig. 9 Building 1 - plans
 Scale 1:150 at A3

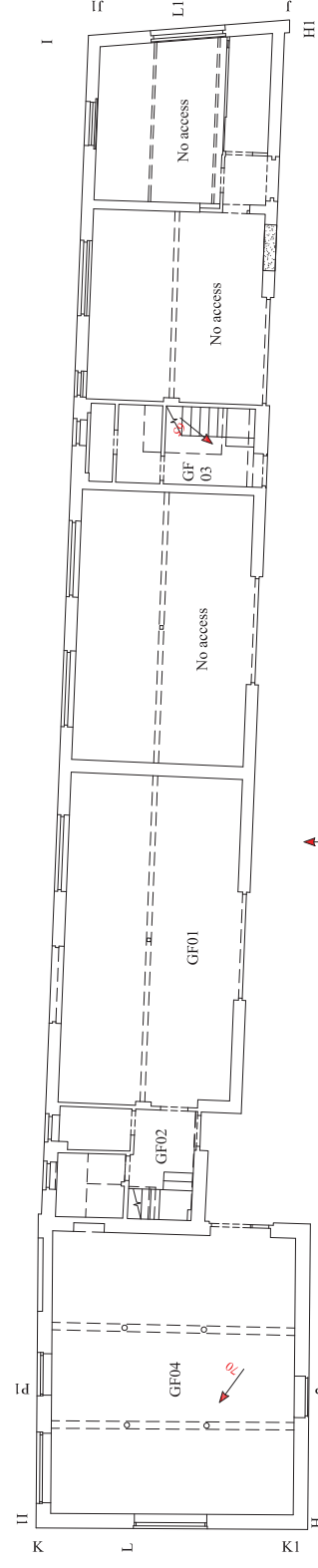


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Fig. 10 Building 1 - plans, sections & elevations
 Scale 1:150 at A3





First floor

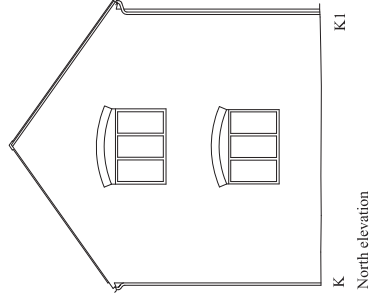
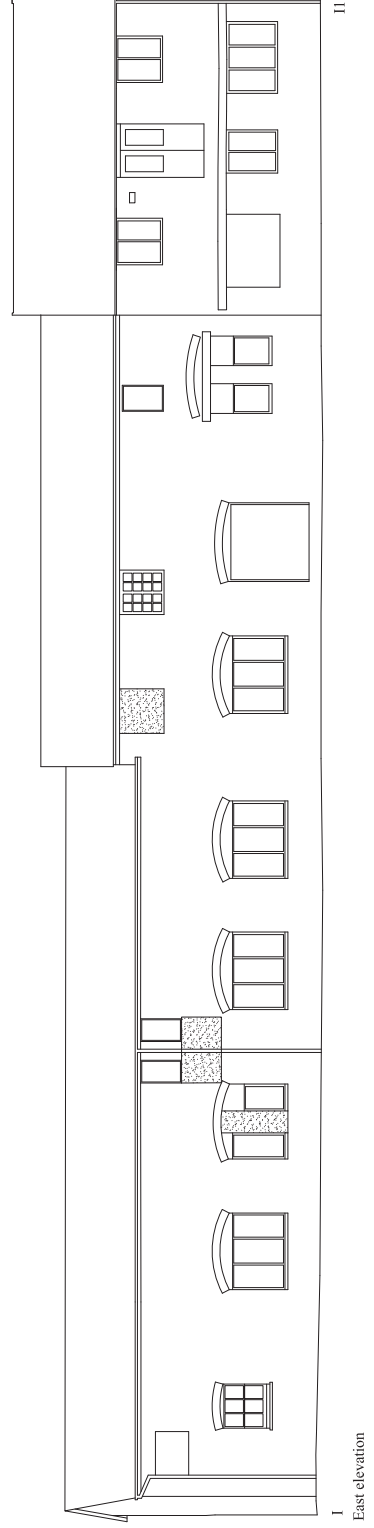
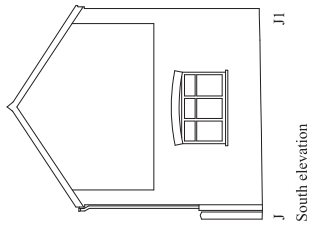
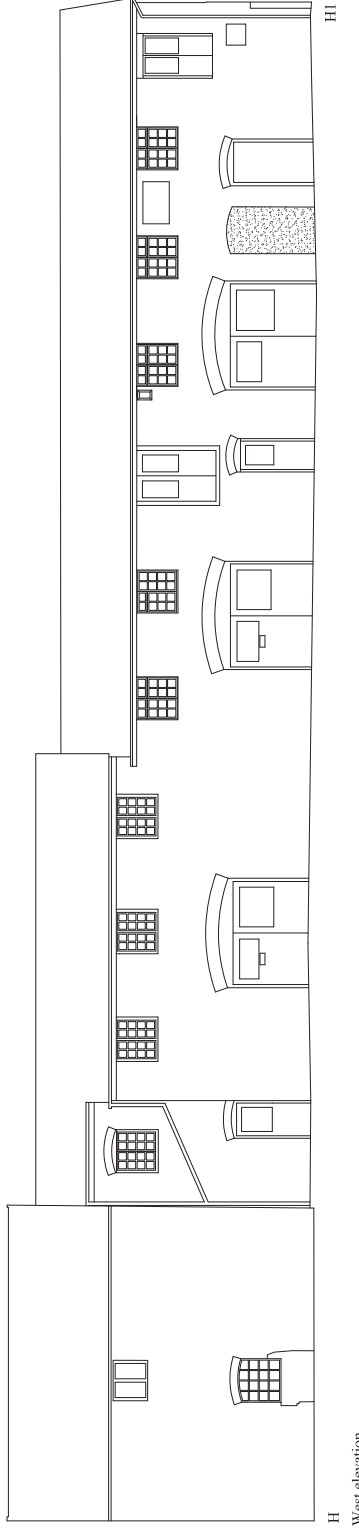
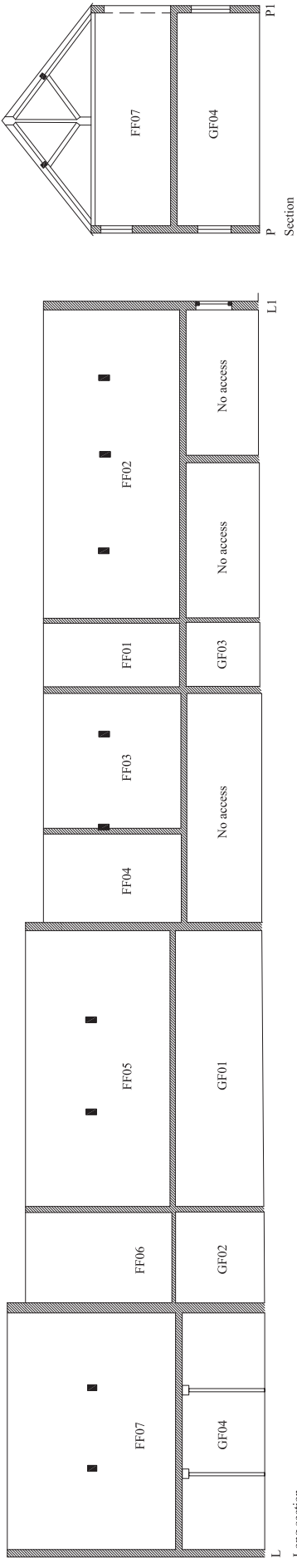


Ground floor

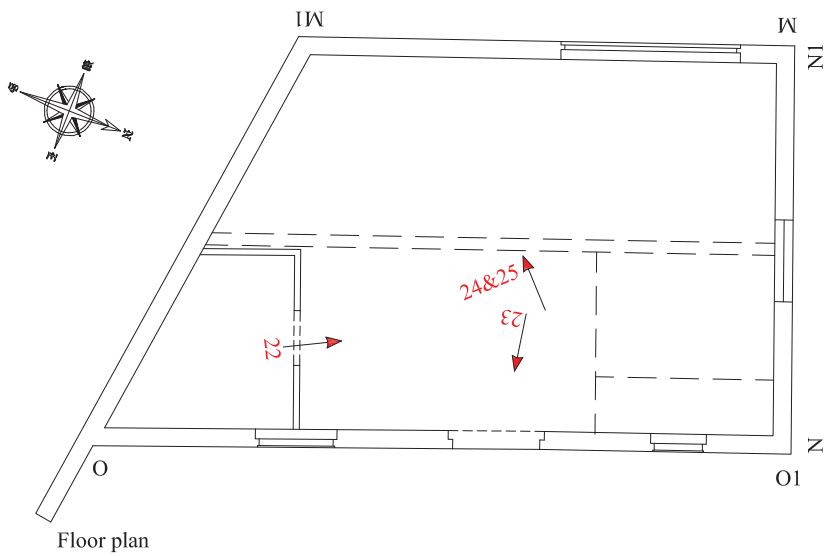
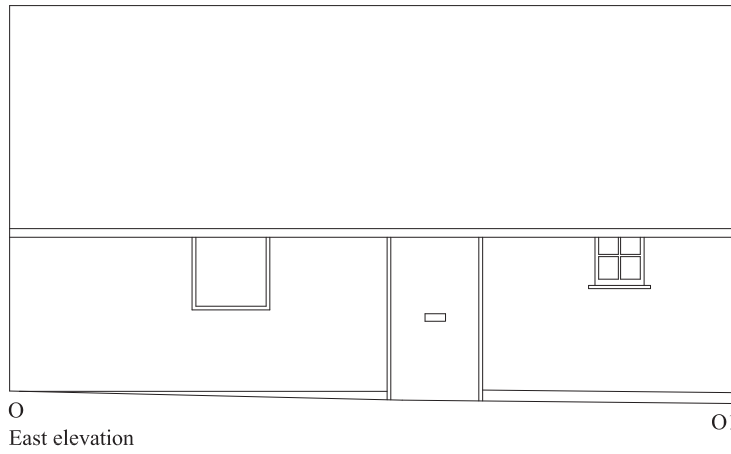
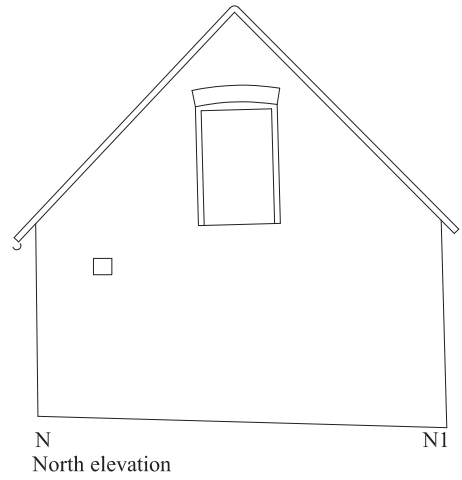
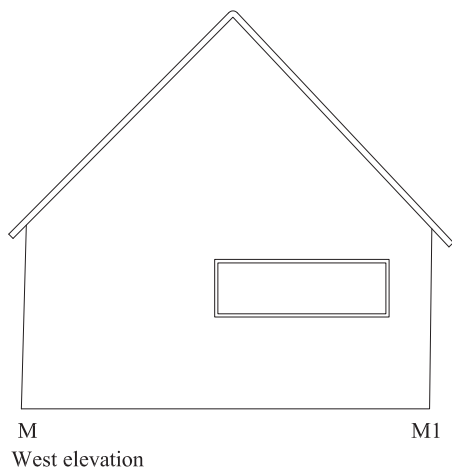


→ Photographic location





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Fig. 13 Building 2 - elevations & sections
 Scale 1:150 at A3



→ Photographic location



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 14 Building 3 - plans and elevations
Scale 1:100 at A4

