

THE REINDEER PUBLIC HOUSE, 111 THE STREET,
BLACK NOTLEY, BRAINTREE, ESSEX

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

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NGR: TL 76687 20705		Report No: 4391
District: St Albans		Site Code: BNRP13
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA		Project No: 5296
Signed:		Date: 30 August 2013

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OASIS SUMMARY

Project details			
Project name	<i>The Reindeer Public House, 111 The Street, Black Notley, Braintree, Essex</i>		
<p><i>In July 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of combined historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at The Reindeer Public House, 111 The Street, Black Notley, Essex. The recording and monitoring were commissioned in order to comply with a condition of planning consent given for the demolition of the existing building and construction of a new 4-bedroom detached dwelling (Braintree DC Approval Ref. 12/01500/FUL).</i></p> <p><i>The programme of archaeological work was limited due to the planned works already carried out and the demolition of most of the historic structure. Photographs taken prior to the demolition of the building are consistent with an 18th or early 19th century date for construction although it is not clear if this building represented the mill house for the adjoining mill complex but was likely associated with the complex. The house was converted to a public house prior to 1838 and continued as such until its sale by the Green King Brewery in 2008.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological potential for the site to the rear of the building included an outbuilding visible on historic maps as early as 1838, although at the time of recording a soakaway had already been dug in the area of the structure and it is not known if any historic fabric survived. Monitoring of the clay master trenches and drain runs revealed no evidence for archaeological activity.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>22nd July 2013</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5296</i>	Site code	<i>BNRP13</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording and archaeological monitoring & recording</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former public house and garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>Demolition of the existing building and construction of a four-bedroom detached dwelling</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>18th or 19th century cellar</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Braintree</i>	<i>Black Notley</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CM77 8LL</i>		
Area of site	<i>430m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 76687 20705</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.41m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Teresa O'Connor (Essex County Council historic Environment Branch)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
Funded by	<i>Framar Developments Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>The Reindeer Public House, 111 The Street, Black Notley, Braintree, Essex. Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4391</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2013</i>		

THE REINDEER PUBLIC HOUSE, 111 THE STREET, BLACK NOTLEY, BRAINTREE, ESSEX

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In July 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of combined historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at The Reindeer Public House, 111 The Street, Black Notley, Essex. The recording and monitoring were commissioned in order to comply with a condition of planning consent given for the demolition of the existing building and construction of a new 4-bedroom detached dwelling (Braintree DC Approval Ref. 12/01500/FUL).

The programme of archaeological work was limited due to the planned works already carried out and the demolition of most of the historic structure. Photographs taken prior to the demolition of the building are consistent with an 18th or early 19th century date for construction although it is not clear if this building represented the mill house for the adjoining mill complex but was likely associated with the complex. The house was converted to a public house prior to 1838 and continued as such until its sale by the Green King Brewery in 2008.

Archaeological potential for the site to the rear of the building included an outbuilding visible on historic maps as early as 1838, although at the time of recording a soakaway had already been dug in the area of the structure and it is not known if any historic fabric survived. Monitoring of the clay master trenches and drain runs revealed no evidence for archaeological activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of combined historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at The Reindeer Public House, 111 The Street, Black Notley, Braintree, Essex (NGR TL 76687 20705; Figs. 1 & 2). The recording and monitoring were commissioned by Mr Frank Ladkin of Framar Developments Ltd in order to comply with a condition of planning consent given for the demolition of the existing building and construction of a new 4-bedroom detached dwelling (Braintree DC Approval Ref. 12/01500/FUL).

1.2 The recording and monitoring were undertaken in accordance with advice issued by Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team (ECC HEM), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 16th July 2013), and approved by Braintree District Council. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2008). The English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice* (2006) was also adhered to.

1.3 At the time of recording much of the site had been disturbed and the majority of the historic building has been demolished leaving only the lower ground floor level surviving, this having been completely soft-stripped. In addition, the planned works had begun including the excavation of foundation trenches for the new build and subsequent infilling with concrete as well as the excavation of a large soakaway at the rear of the site. The latter activities were not monitored, but new small trenches for a clay master and a number of drain runs were being excavated during this phase of work and were included in the monitoring.

1.4 The objectives the archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required) and long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

1.5 The objective of the historic building recording was:

- to record the remaining lower ground floor / cellar level of the historic building in order to preserve by record the surviving element of the historic building.

Planning policy context

1.6 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.

1.7 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

2.1 The historic village of Black Notley is located in the centre of the county of Essex, approximately three miles south of Braintree. The main thoroughfare extends from Braintree to the north following an irregular route south-east towards Witham. This road is named Witham Road, although as it continues through Black Notley is named The Street.

2.2 The assessment structure lies on the east side of the road and occupies the western area of the site which is generally rectangular in plan, though narrows towards the rear, and comprises a garden enclosed by modern fencing on the north and brick boundary walls of varying dates on the south and east. The building presents a two-storey façade to the road, although the ground level drops dramatically from the road to the level within the site by over 2m and so the building includes a further cellar or lower ground floor level facing the garden to the rear.

2.3 At the time of the recording the building had been demolished from ground floor level up leaving only the lower ground floor level standing with a newly laid concrete raft above for car parking space. According to earlier photographs, access to the garden from the road was given via an external staircase to the south of the building. The form of the rear garden has latterly been completely reworked with the stripping of most topsoil and subsoil surviving and the cutting and filling of foundation trenches in the area of the new house. The area is now largely overlain by demolition rubble and redeposited topsoil and subsoil from the recent works and a substantial ramp built up adjoining the building on the south side.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the historic building recording and archaeological monitoring.

Archaeological databases

3.2 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Essex comes from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). The HER database was searched via Heritage Gateway for all known entries within a 500m radius of the site. Entries where relevant are discussed in Section 4.

Historical and cartographic sources

3.3 The principal source for these types of evidence was the Essex Record Office (ERO) in Chelmsford. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 1 and 2 and reproduced as Figs. 3-8.

Secondary sources

3.4 The principal sources of secondary material were AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

Archaeological monitoring and recording

3.5 As noted, no monitoring was carried out during the cutting of the foundation trenches for the new house, the excavation of the soakaway or the demolition of the former public house.

3.6 The elements monitored included three short trenches adjoining the concrete foundations for clay master as well as a number of drain runs (Fig. 9).

3.7 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. In most areas there was no topsoil or subsoil surviving *in-situ* due to the earlier works. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

The building

3.8 The site was visited on the 22nd July 2013 in order to compile descriptions of the surviving areas of the building and undertake the drawing and photographic work. The written descriptions were compiled by Tansy Collins. An existing plan of the lower ground floor provided by the client was checked and corrected where necessary and has been included as Fig. 10, while plans and cross-sections of the public house prior to demolition provided by the client have been included as Figs. 11.

3.9 Tansy Collins carried out the photographic survey 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 60D (18 megapixels) digital single lens reflex camera, duplicating the black and white photography. 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).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistoric activity in the area is attested by the presence of a possible ploughed out Bronze Age barrow (HER 14020) to the west of the village and a burnt flint spread close by (HER 14023) with a possible enclosure further west (HER 47537), though no finds have been found close to the site. Roman activity focuses on two sites which are thought to have contained villas, one to the west and one to the north-east of the village (HER 14020 and 14136).

4.2 Notley is first mentioned as *Hnutlea* in a Saxon charter of 998, this changing to *Nutlea* by the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 (Mills 1991). At Domesday, Notley was not distinguished into Black and White Notley, but as a whole was considered fairly large in having 72 households with a total tax of 8.9 'geld' units. Black Notley is first mentioned as *Blake Nuteleye* in 1252 and it is thought that the distinguishing affixes may refer to soil colour or vegetation (*ibid.*).

Of a similar date is the Church of St Peter and St Paul where the nave dates to the first half of the 12th century and despite work being carried out in the 14th century and later there are original features such as ironwork surviving (HER 6432).

4.3 A search of the area via Heritage Gateway and the National Heritage List suggests little evidence for Saxon activity within the vicinity of the site, although extant buildings in the area suggest a reasonably high level of medieval activity. Most significant is the presence of Black Notley Hall (HER 6430 and List entry 1122811) which is 15th century or earlier, while a scheduled ancient monument close to the church is thought to form a medieval moated site with fishponds (List entry 1013763). Discrete medieval buildings are fairly dispersed but include those at Stanton Farm, where the Grade I listed farmhouse was built c. 1300 and the Grade II listed barn is of contemporary date (List entries 1122817 and 1147226) and a Grade II listed building which lies on the east side of The Street towards the southern extent of the settlement. This is now two cottages, Tollgate and Wilbet, but originally formed a single dwelling of 15th century or earlier date (List entry 1122818).

4.4 To the east of Black Notley is an historic mill site (Bulford Mill; HER 6459) where reference to a mill is known as early as 1086, and has clearly been in continuous use since then. The current mill building is of 19th century date (List entry 1168640) but other medieval and later buildings survive such as the barns (List entry 1168650) and other agricultural buildings including an 18th century dairy (HER 40666) as well as the mill house (List entry 1123857) and farmhouse (List entry 1337618). Further afield are a number of post-medieval structures including The Rectory (List entry 1338097) which is probably of 17th century origin with 18th century alterations and a pair of timber-framed cottages with attached post office of 17th / 18th century date with 19th century additions (List entry 1308623).

4.5 The entry relating to the watermill which stood on the plot adjacent to the assessment site suggests the presence of a mill as early as 1668 which was then in the possession of John Mott in 1709 (HER 46230). However, it is thought that the earlier building was rebuilt in the late 18th or early 19th century and was latterly used as a garage before being demolished prior to the start of the Second World War.

4.6 Historic directories and census returns allow the occupiers and uses of the building to be traced, while historic sales particulars and cartographic sources provide further information. The building was constructed as a dwelling, probably in the 18th century and although it is not known if the assessment structure formed the mill house to the adjacent mill it is perhaps likely due to the close proximity and the possible contemporary construction date. In addition, the Chapman and Andre map produced in 1777 (Fig. 3) clearly depicts a corn mill fronting the road and a building adjacent to the south as well as what must be other outbuildings associated with the working mill.

4.7 The building becomes evident in the documentary sources in the early 19th century when in 1839 Pigot's directory notes John William Tottman as the publican to The Reindeer P.H. This is the earliest reference to The Reindeer, the previous source of 1823 does not include any reference to the building, and it is therefore likely that the dwelling was converted to a public house at some point between 1823 and 1839.

4.8 Links between the mill works and the assessment structure are evident even after it had become a public house. The tithe map and apportionment was

produced in 1838 at which point Thomas Butcher owned or occupied the mill buildings; these can be seen on the tithe map and include the mill building fronting the road with a large outbuilding to the rear, as well as the mill pond on the opposite side of the road (Fig. 4). At this point the public house is shown with ranges to the rear in the area of the existing garden, although no specific detail can be discerned. At this point the publican is noted as John Tottman noted above, although by 1845 Thomas Butcher is named as such and so the mill and assessment building were in common ownership.

4.9 By 1848, the public house is being run by one James Brewer who at this point is labelled victualler. Census records for 1851 name him as publican and baker and he lives with his wife Elizabeth and four children. Shortly after this in 1855 the public house is sold and sales particulars (Appendix 3) include a good description of the assets including a 'Taproom, bar and 2 parlours with convenient closets, liquor closet, kitchen, pantry, cellar, 2 stair-cases, landing and 5 bedrooms'. It is also noted that on the opposite side of the road is a 'Capital Team stable, with brick and slated lean to in front, 2 other stables, barn, cowhouse, piggeries and cartshed', the latter presumably those buildings visible on the 1838 the map. In addition there is agricultural land and orchards etc associated with the sale of the property, noted as being copyhold of the manor of Black Notley.

4.10 By 1862 John Mortier is the publican and at the census returns of 1871 note his wife Mary and their four children as resident. At this point he is named as victualler and farmer of 25 acres employing two men and one boy. The 1875 OS map illustrates the site well with the main building fronting the road and an outbuilding at the rear of the site, perhaps the coal house mentioned in the sales particulars.

4.11 There is some discrepancy in the records at this point as historic directories from 1874 to 1882 note John Mortier as publican, although the 1881 census returns record a John Marten as publican and farmer living with his three daughters. It is likely that this represents a spelling error. From 1886 to at least 1937, the public house was in the hands of the Clarricoats family, initially Henry Clarricoats until 1925 when presumably his wife became head when a Mrs. Emma Clarricoats is listed and then subsequently in 1937 George John Clarricoats.

4.12 The maps produced after the 1875 map include the 1897, 1922 and 1938 editions (Figs. 6-8) and show no change to the assessment site, which still depict the public house fronting the road with the outbuilding to the rear. The mill adjoining to the north is also still extant in 1938 as are what are probably the stables and other agricultural ranges on the opposite side of the road. Of interest is the survival of a number of early photographs taken between 1903 and 1909 which depict the water mill and the assessment structure with the mill pond visible on the opposite side of the street. These were not obtainable. However, they can be seen in the Francis Frith archive (<http://www.francisfrith.com/black-notley/photos/>). According to the recent photographs it appears that the front façade of the building had change very little since 1909 apart from the signage which reads 'The Reindeer, H Clarricoats' at that point.

4.13 It was latterly owned by the Greene King Brewery and was put up for sale in 2008. The building was recently demolished to lower ground floor level although the client has no photographs of the building prior to the demolition, either internal or external which would have aided understanding of the historic building.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

5.1 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

5.1.1 Although limited by the work already carried out, deposits encountered on the site were recorded in sample sections presented below:

<i>Sample section 1</i>		<i>DP 24</i>
<i>0.00 = 37.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.80m	L1000	Building rubble from the recent demolition of the building mixed with topsoil and subsoil removed during the cutting of foundation trenches
0.80 – 1.60m+	L1001	Natural. Grey brown clay, no inclusions

<i>Sample section 2</i>		<i>DP 25</i>
<i>0.00 = 37.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Building rubble from the recent demolition of the building mixed with topsoil and subsoil removed during the cutting of foundation trenches
0.40 – 1.10m+	L1001	Natural. Brown clay, occasional rounded pebble and stone inclusions

5.1.2 No archaeological features or finds were present. The site's stratigraphy was not intact as the demolition rubble overlay the natural in each trench.

5.2 CONFIDENCE RATING

5.2.1 Commencement of the groundworks inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

5.3 DEPOSIT MODEL

5.3.1 The site was commonly overlain by building rubble from the recent demolition, L1000 (c.0.8m thick). To the rear of the site in the area of the recently excavated and infilled soakaway as well as the eastern drainage run, minimal topsoil survived to a depth of 0.10m.

5.3.2 The natural geology, L1001, was present at c.0.80m below existing ground level and comprised a grey brown clay with occasional to frequent rounded pebbles and stones.

5.4 DISCUSSION

5.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, adjoining the site of the 17th century mill although the earlier mill is thought to have been rebuilt in the 18th

or 19th century. Historic cartographic sources show a building in the position of the surviving floor of the public house as well as a further structure in the area of the soakaway (east end of the site). However, the soakaway was excavated prior to the monitoring and it is not known if evidence for this structure survived.

5.3 In the event, the monitoring revealed no surviving archaeological features or finds. The site stratigraphy was not preserved; recent demolition rubble overlay the natural in each trench and this may account for the lack of archaeology.

6 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

6.1 THE BUILDING

Exterior

6.1.1 The majority of the historic structure had been demolished as part of the planned works and so an accurate appraisal of the form and development of the structure was impossible to discern. However, the lower ground floor level survives to some extent and provides some information.

6.1.2 It has been suggested that the public house was constructed as a house in the mid-18th century and was converted to a public house between 1823 and 1838.

6.1.3 The external appearance of the public house is visible in a number of photographs obtained from Caldecotte Group as well as a photograph found in 2008 sales particulars (Plates 1-3). From the street the building was of two storeys, constructed of brickwork laid in Flemish bond, all painted. The main west frontage contained a slightly offset central doorway with flanking eight-over-eight sashes below cambered arches and three similar windows above abutting the eaves. The roof was of fairly shallow pitch with a single chimney stack visible, though evidence indicates there were formerly two stacks rising above the apex.

6.1.4 The south side was similarly painted and pierced on this side by two six-over-six sash windows at ground floor level and one identical window at first floor level. The change of ground level is not evident from the street front view but from the rear the building spanned three storeys including a lower ground floor level or cellar. The brickwork was exposed and comprised orange brickwork on this side. There was a centrally projecting unit which housed a WC as well as an enclosed staircase which rose to give access at ground floor level. The windows on this rear east side included a variety of forms such as eight-over-eight sashes, two and three-light casement windows as well as smaller single lights to bathrooms and WCs.

6.1.5 At the time of the recording only the lower ground floor level survives and the projecting unit on the east has been removed (Plate 4). All doors and windows have been removed and mostly infilled with modern blockwork. What appears to be the original brickwork is visible in places, and the bricks measure 9" x 4" x 2½" (229mm x 102mm x 64mm) with some darker headers and occasional straight skintles. The brickwork has been repointed and there are areas of modern brick patching. In the area of the projecting unit modern, formerly internal plasterwork survives which defines the rise of the former staircase. In addition, there is evidence for a low plinth but this is mostly obscured due to the recent modern deposition.

6.1.6 Two doorway apertures pierce the elevation, the one to the south being original with queen closers and a timber lintel though now blocked with modern blockwork, while the one to the north has clearly been punched through pre-existing fabric and supported with a concrete lintel. Otherwise, two large windows lie in the outer areas of the elevation and appear to comprise later modifications, perhaps enlargements of earlier smaller examples. These are also blocked.

6.1.7 The south side of the building is mostly obscured by the new ramp but the upper portions of two windows are visible, now blocked.

6.1.8 The north side has a small projecting unit which is largely not visible and not accessible from this side. This area has been altered with the construction of a brick pier in this north-east corner which supports a concrete raft constructed at ground floor level for car parking.

Interior

6.1.9 The interior of the lower ground floor has been entirely soft-stripped of all fixtures and fittings, joinery and some structural elements such as partitions which were visible on the architect's plans. The removal of sections of these partitions has exposed that they are constructed of modern blockwork, while small sections of wallpaper suggests these date from the 1960s or later.

6.1.10 The layout now comprises an entrance hallway with doorways leading to flanking rooms and a large space which occupies the entire length of the building on the west. A full-height cupboard lies at the west end of the hallway constructed in blockwork, apparently for a boiler. The doorways to the north and south have been removed and the walls partially cut back.

6.1.11 Latterly the flanking rooms formed a living room and a kitchen area for the public house above, but as noted the subdivisions date to the 1960s or later. By contrast the spine wall dividing this area with the space to the west is constructed of original brickwork.

6.1.12 The spaces are all plain and all apertures have recently been infilled with modern blockwork. It was clearly a utilitarian space originally, the walls of exposed brickwork, probably white-washed and later painted. There is no evidence for the position of a staircase within the building to give access to the floor above.

6.1.13 Room LGF02 has window apertures on the east and south as well as an original doorway with timber lintel noted from the exterior. A chimney breast projects on the west with a small fireplace, though the surround is lost (Plate 5). The companion room to the north comprises the former kitchen area and was all tiled.

6.1.14 To the west, the final space spans the length of the building and latterly comprised the cellar for the public house. Markings are visible on the walls for former fixtures such as pump attachments and there is a drain in the floor. A former window at the south end is blocked but below this survives two metal ties with small plates and coach bolts. On the east wall at the south end a chimney breast projects with a strainer arch to support the stack above (Plate 6).

6.1.15 Close inspection reveals none of the rooms at this level were originally heated and that the surviving fireplace in Room LGF02 is itself a later remodelling, constructed in Fletton brick and removing the strainer arch as seen in the adjoining space. Furthermore, evidence for a similar chimney breast within Room GF03 survives as scarring on the west wall. This area has been long remodelled and the architect's plans of the floors above suggest the chimney stack was removed to provide a larger public bar area.

6.2 DISCUSSION

6.2.1 Analysis of the surviving floor of the historic building provided some evidence for the form and construction of the former public house, while photographs taken previously appear to confirm a broad date range of the 18th or early 19th century. Evidence surviving within the lower ground floor level indicates this floor is original to the build but not originally heated, being a fairly utilitarian space from the outset.

6.2.2 Evidence has not confirmed association with the working of the mill although it is possible it was constructed as the mill house due in part to its close proximity and the evidence on the earlier historic map which suggests a distinct group of buildings focused on the mill. Records confirm the building was owned by the mill owner, Thomas Butcher, in 1845 after being converted to a public house prior to 1838.

6.2.3 The presence of stables associated with the building perhaps indicates a coaching inn rather than a standard public house, though the complex is interesting with the stables on the opposing side of the road. However, this was likely influenced at by the close proximity of the properties to either side of the building rather than design.

6.2.4 Evidence gathered on site from the surviving lower ground floor structure indicates there was a general phase of remodelling in the mid-20th century which saw two lower ground floor rooms converted to a kitchen and newly heated living area, while the rear space functioned as the beer cellar.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed (see Appendix 4) according to UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and will be lodged with Braintree Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the ERO and ECC HEM.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Ladkin of Framar Developments Ltd for commissioning the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the advice and assistance of Ms Teresa O'Connor (Essex County Council Historic Environment Management officer) and thank the staff at Essex Record Office for their assistance.

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<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=122613#>

<http://pubshistory.com/EssexPubs/BlackNotley/reindbn.shtml>

<http://www.francisfrith.com/black-notley/photos/>

APPENDIX 1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Figs	Date	Title	Scale	Source & Location
1	Modern	Site Location	1:25,000	OS
2	Modern	Detailed site location		Client
3	Modern	HER information		AS
4	1777	Chapman & Andre map of Essex	-	Sheet 8: CRO
5	1838	Black Notley Tithe map	-	D/CT 256: CRO
6	1875	First Edition OS map	1:2,500	Sheet 34.2 & 34.3: CRO
7	1897	Second Edition OS map	1:2,500	Sheet 34.2 & 34.3: CRO
8	1922	OS map	1:2,500	Sheet 35.9: CRO
9	1938	OS map	1:10,560	Sheet 35.SW

APPENDIX 2 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Name	Use	a. r. p
295	Thomas Hardy	Thomas Hardy	Building		1. 0. 2
297	Thomas Butcher	Thomas Butcher	Building	Mill head and island	0. 1. 9
308	Oliver Gosling	John William Tottman	Pightle	Pasture	0.1. 12
312	William Revell	William Revell	Building	House	0. 0. 36
315	Thomas Butcher	Thomas Butcher	Homestead		0. 2. 15
321	William Revell	William Revell	Barn and orchard		0. 2. 21
322	“	“	field	Orchard	0. 0. 36
323	“	“	One and a half acres	Arable	1. 3. 2

APPENDIX 3 SALES PARTICULAR

Alfred May, Son and Newman

May 31st 1855

Lot 4

Public House and Premises known as The 'Rein deer' at Black Notley

Contains a Taproom, bar and 2 parlours with convenient closets, liquor closet, kitchen, pantry, cellar, 2 stair-cases, landing and 5 bedrooms. Attached to the cellar is a washhouse, with oven, coalhouse, backyard, and on the opposite side of the road is a Capital Team stable, with brick and slated lean to in front, 2 other stables, barn, cowhouse, piggeries and cartshed.

Also 2 fields of excellent arable land, pasture, orchard and homestead. Containing 9 acres 1 rood and 22 perches adjoining the lands belonging to Christie and J. H. Pattison Esq. and now in the occupation of Mr. James Brewer yearly tenant.

The estate is a copyhold of the manor of Black Notley

Land tax £1. 15. 0

Quit rent £1. 0. 2

APPENDIX 4 EHER SUMMARY SHEET

<i>Site name/Address: The Reindeer Public House, 111 The Street, Black Notley, Braintree, Essex</i>	
<i>Parish: Black Notley</i>	<i>District: Braintree</i>
<i>NGR: TL 76687 20705</i>	<i>Site Code: BNRP13</i>
<i>Type of Work: Historic building recording and archaeological monitoring</i>	<i>Site Director/Team: Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<i>Date of Work: July 2013</i>	<i>Size of Area Investigated: 430m²</i>
<i>Location of finds/Curating Museum: Braintree Museum</i>	<i>Funding Source: Framar Developments Ltd</i>
<i>Further seasons anticipated:</i>	<i>Related HER Nos:</i>
<i>Final Report:</i>	
<i>Periods Represented: 18th or 19th century to present</i>	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p>In May 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of combined historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at The Reindeer Public House, 111 The Street, Black Notley, Essex. The monitoring was commissioned in order to comply with a condition of planning consent given for the demolition of the existing building and construction of a new 4-bedroom detached dwelling (Braintree DC Approval Ref. 12/01500/FUL).</p> <p>The programme of archaeological work was limited due to the planned works already carried out and the demolition of most of the historic structure. Photographs taken prior to the demolition of the building are consistent with an 18th or early 19th century date for construction although it is not clear if this building represented the mill house for the adjoining mill complex but was likely associated with the complex. The house was converted to a public house prior to 1838 and continued as such until its sale by the Green King Brewery in 2008.</p> <p>Archaeological potential for the site to the rear of the building included an outbuilding visible on historic maps as early as 1838, although at the time of recording a soakaway had already been dug in the area of the structure and it is not known if any historic fabric survived. Monitoring of the clay master trenches and drain runs revealed no evidence for archaeological activity.</p>	
<i>Previous Summaries/Reports:</i>	
<i>Author of Summary:</i> Tansy Collins	<i>Date of Summary:</i> August 2013

APPENDIX 5 ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: <i>The Reindeer Public House, 111 The Street, Black Notley, Braintree</i>					NGR: TL 76687 20705		
County: Essex				Museum Collecting Area: Braintree Museum			
Site Code: BNRP13				Project Number: P5296			
Date of Work: July 2013				Related Work:			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date	Present			Date	Present		
April 2013	Yes			July 2013	Yes		
Site Records (Description)							
Notes (3 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
Drawn Plans & Sections: 1 A3 sheet architect plan							
Architect's Drawings:							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
4391		Historic Building Recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contact s Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	8-15	Yes	Yes	1	1-3	Yes
2	120mm	1-4	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
Printed 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



Plate 1: South-west elevation of the former public house fronting The Street, taken from the south-south-west (DP 1)



Plate 2: South-east elevation, taken from the south (DP 7)



Plate 3: North-east elevation, taken from the east-north-east (DP 16)



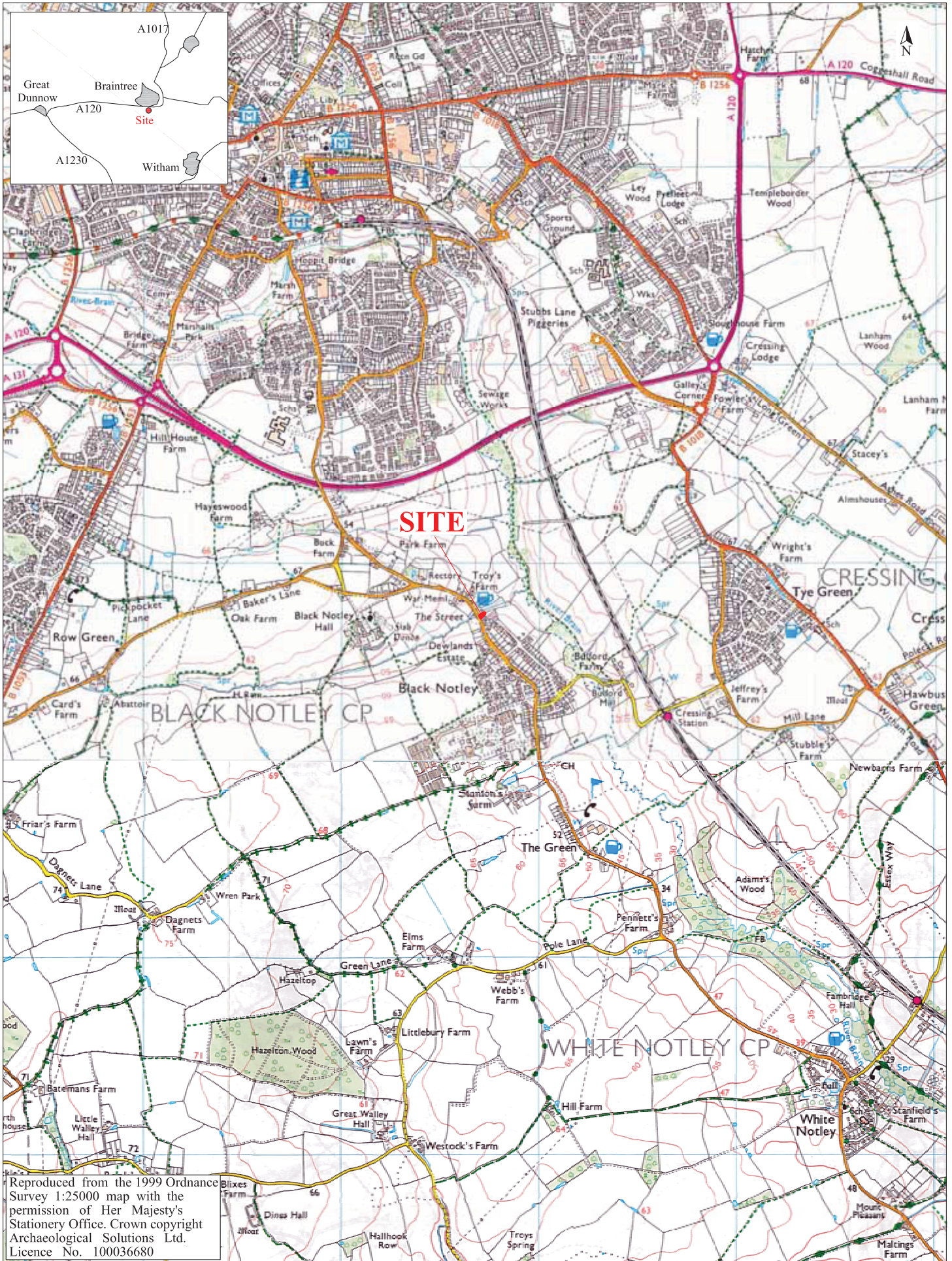
Plate 4: East elevation of the surviving lower ground floor level, taken from the east (DP 13)



Plate 5: South and west walls of Room LGF02, taken from the north-east (DP 4)

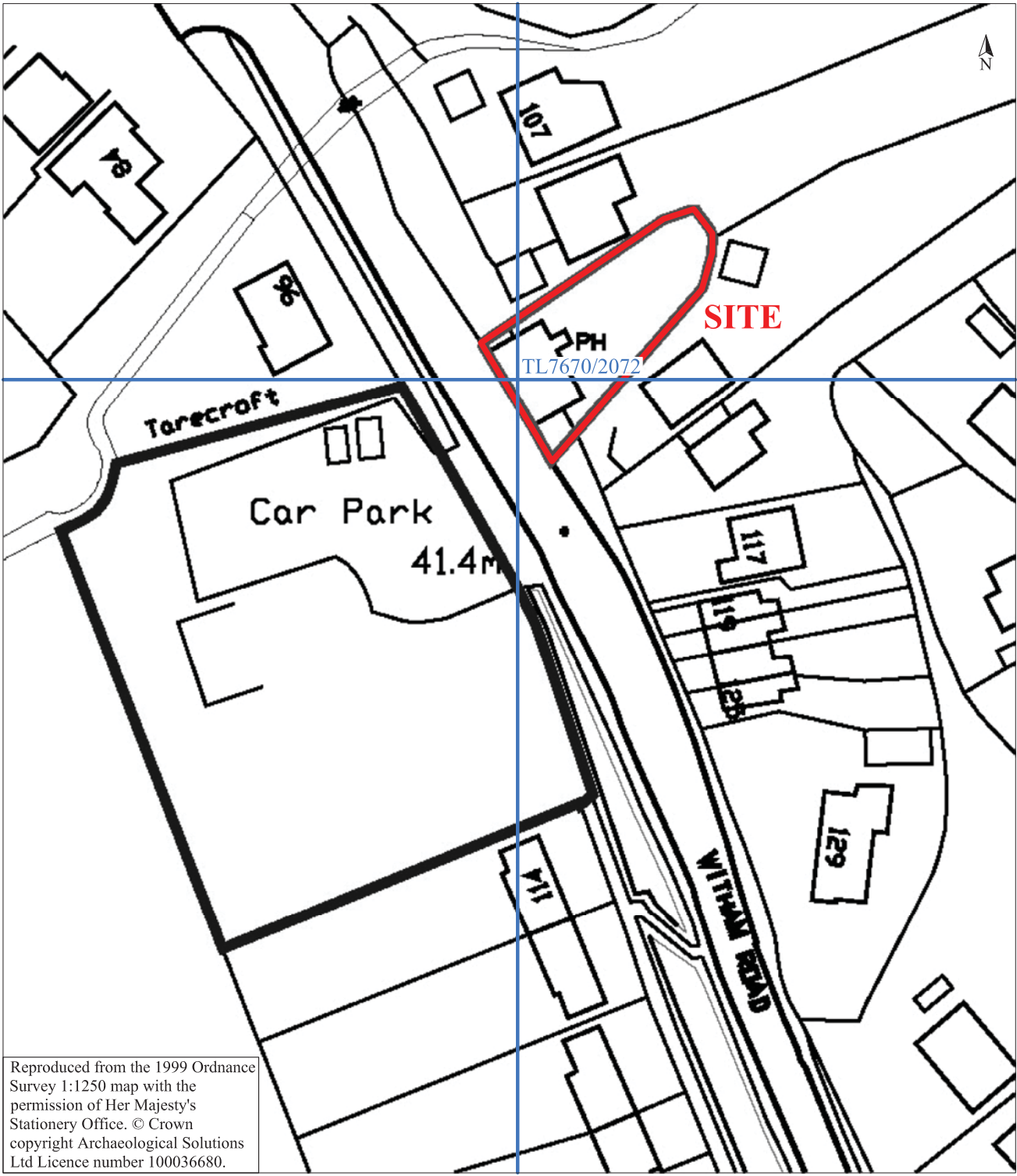


Plate 6: Base of former chimney stack on the east side of Room LGF04, taken from the south-west (DP 11)



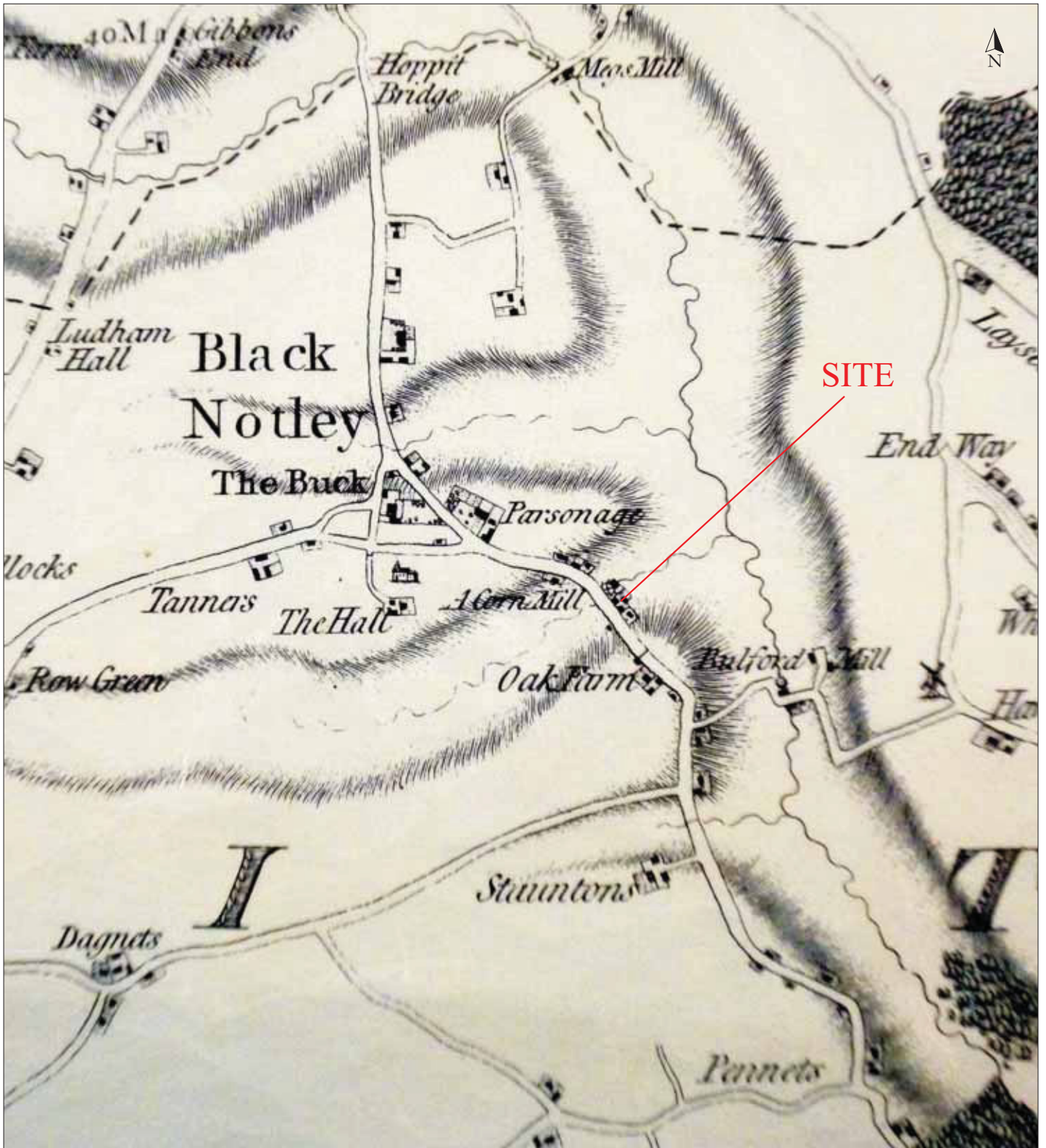
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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

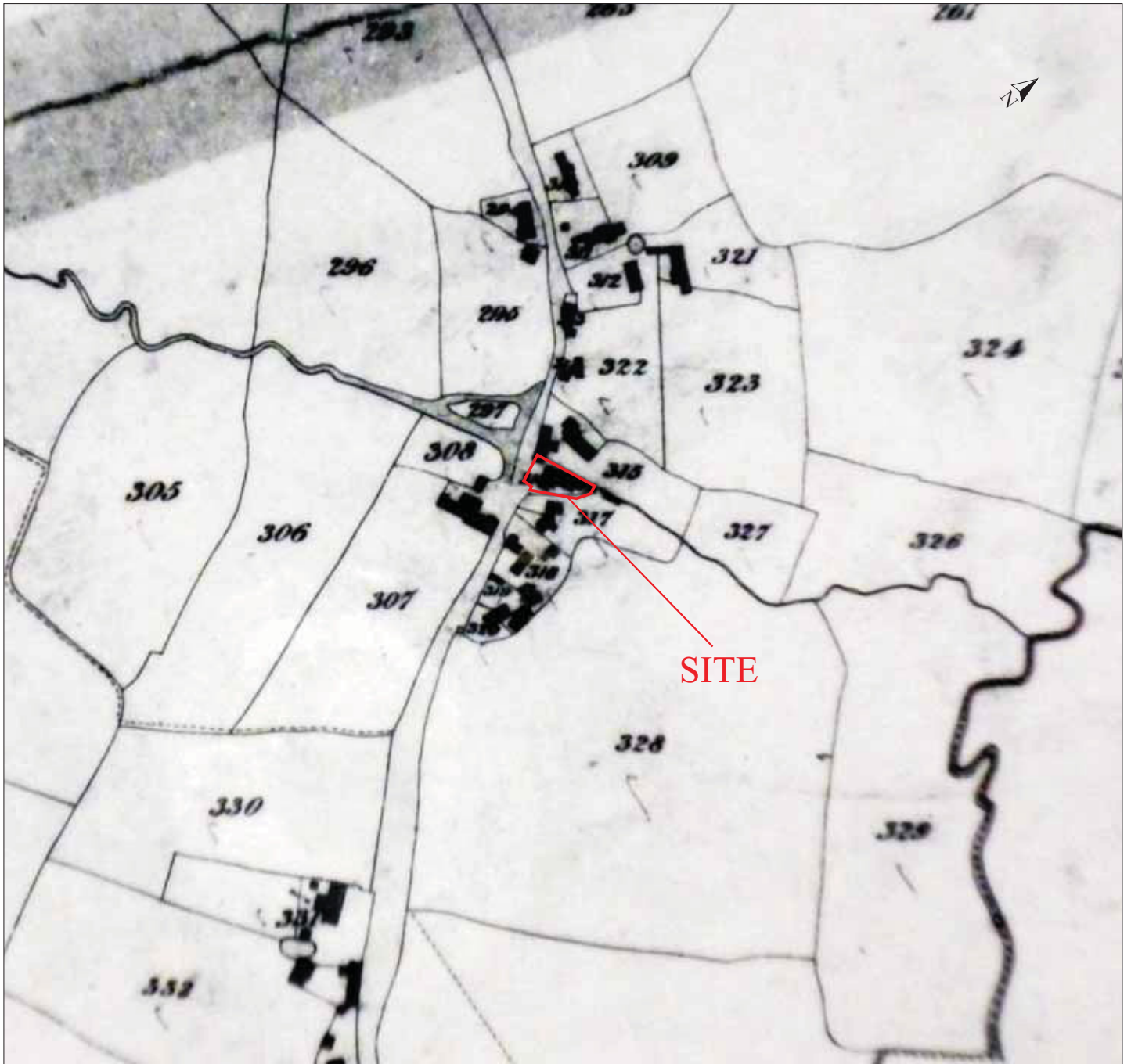


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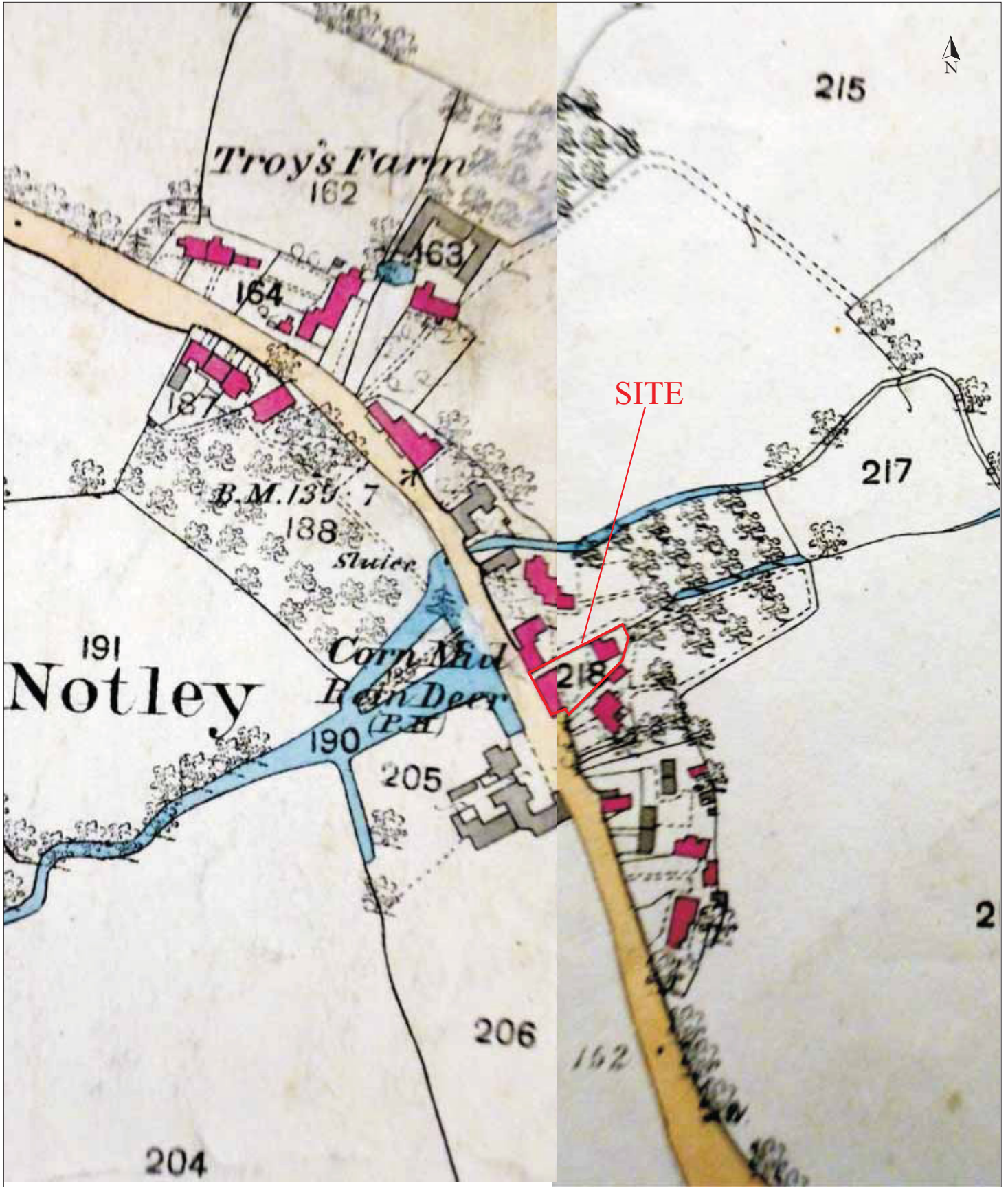
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4



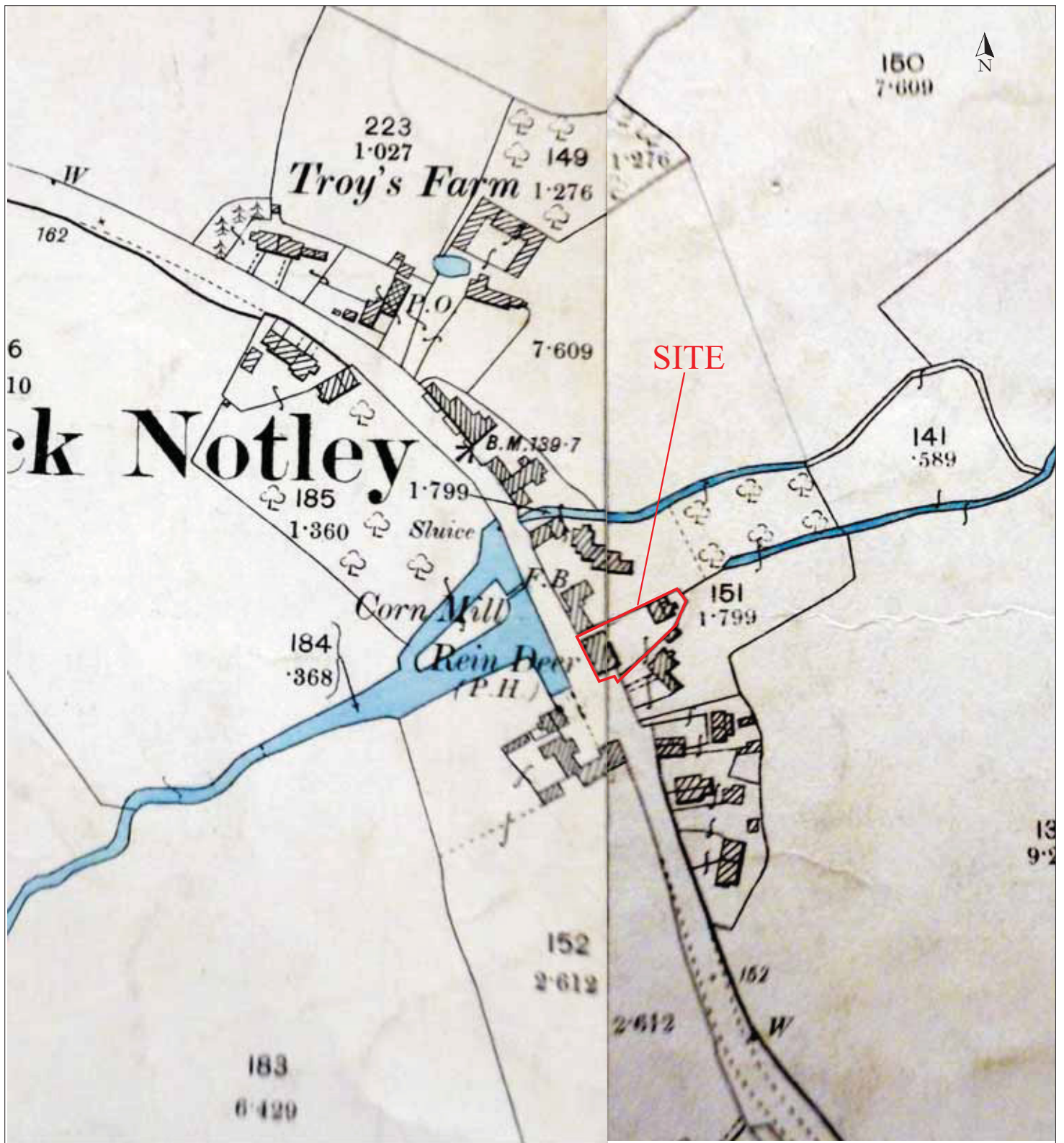
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 Chapman & Andre map, 1777
Not to scale



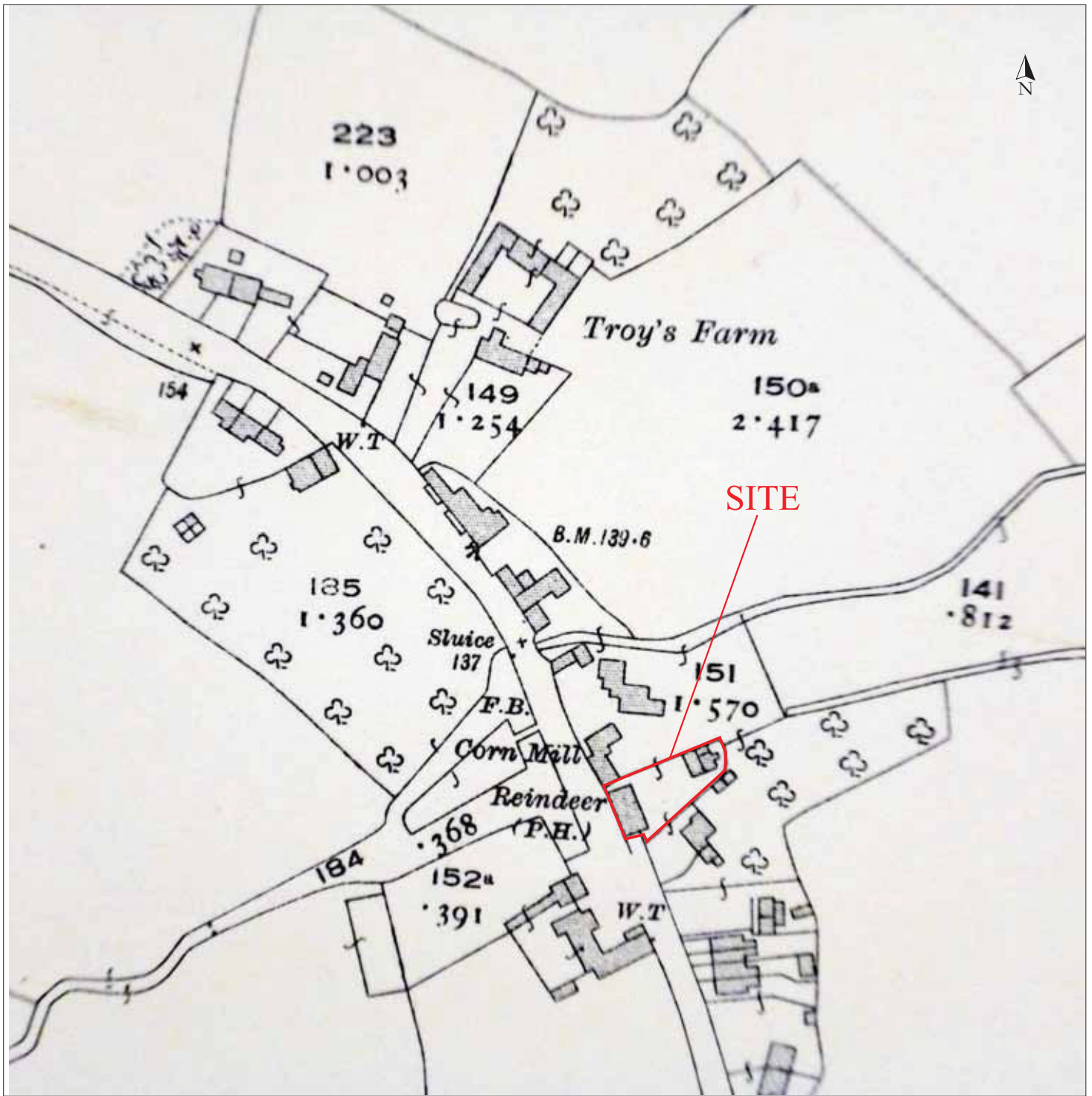
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1838
Not to scale



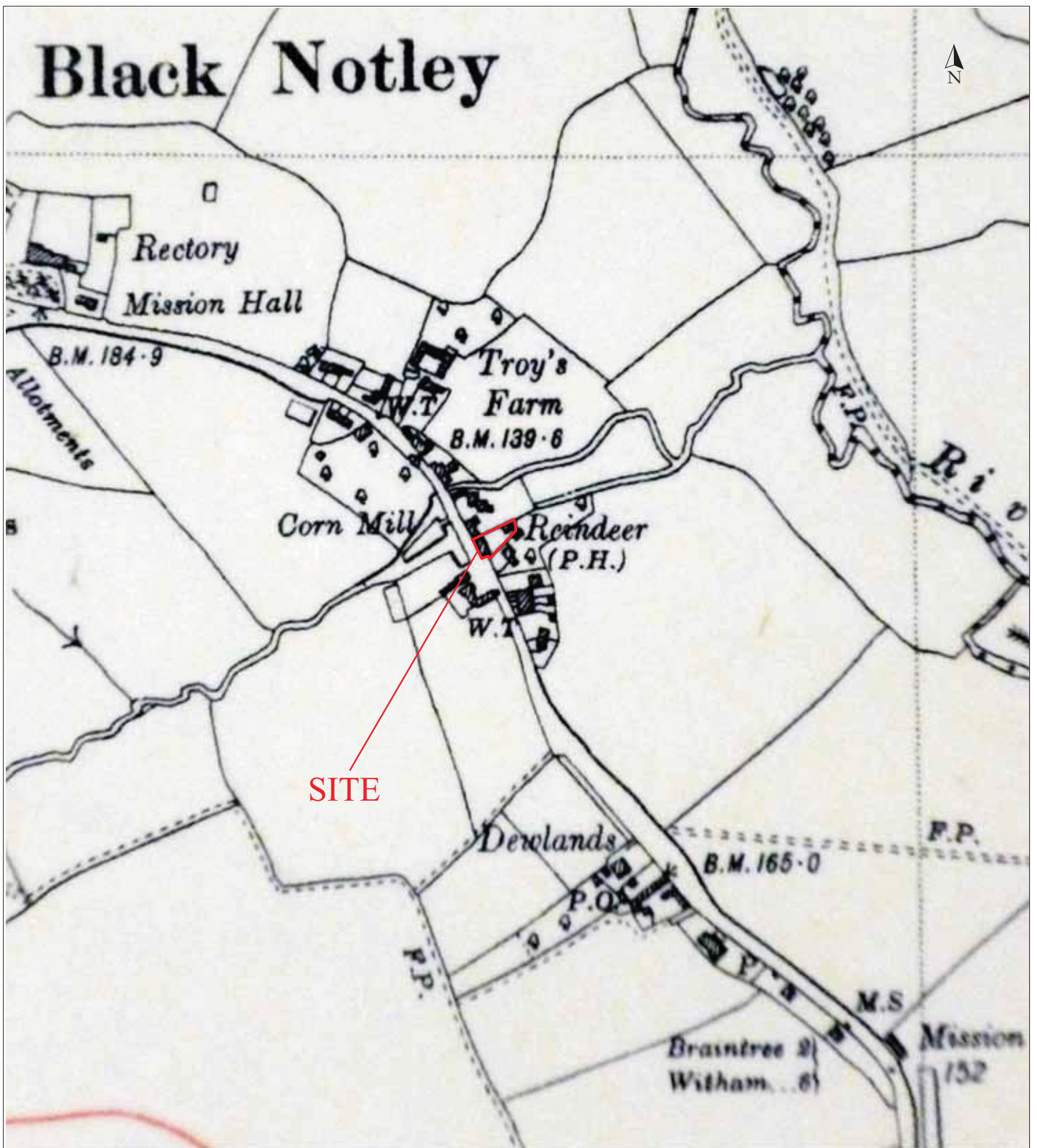
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 OS map, 1875
Not to scale



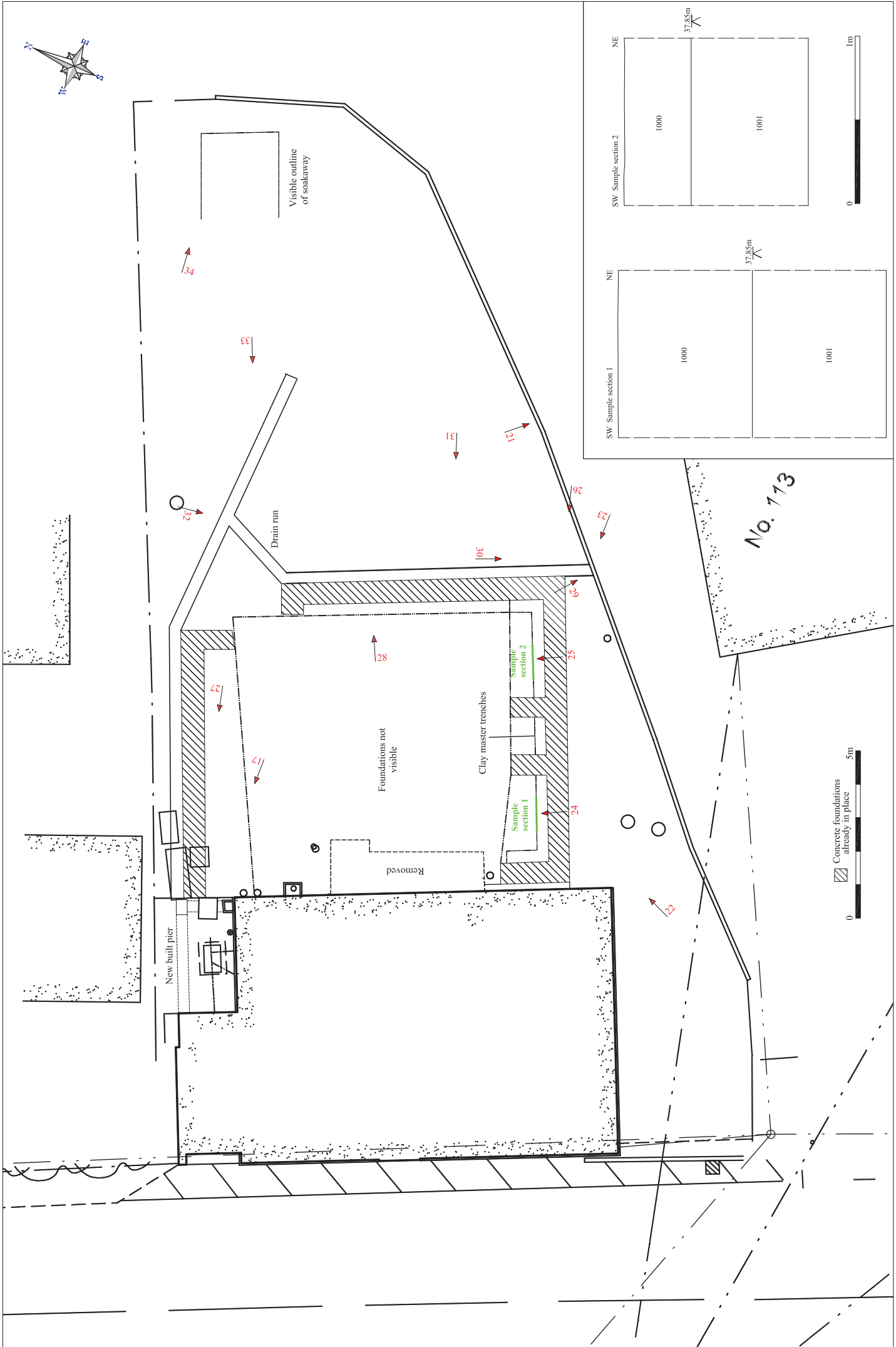
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 OS map, 1897
Not to scale

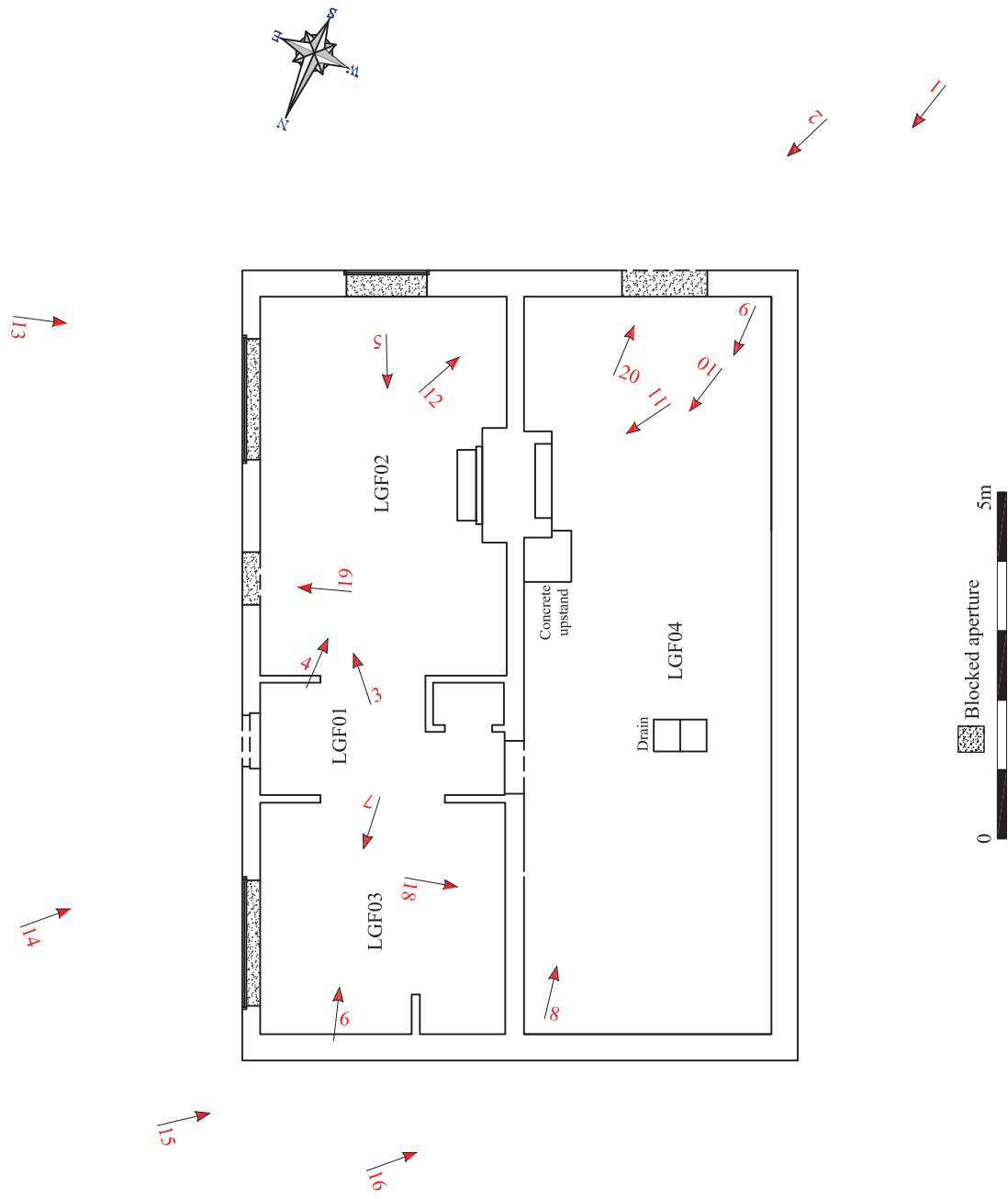


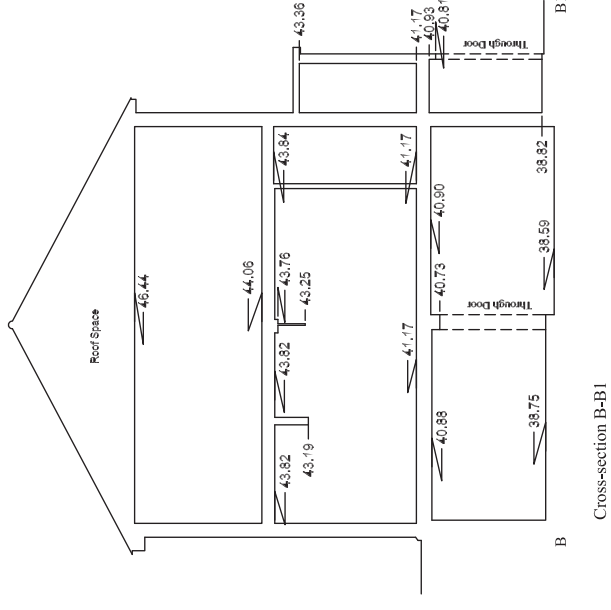
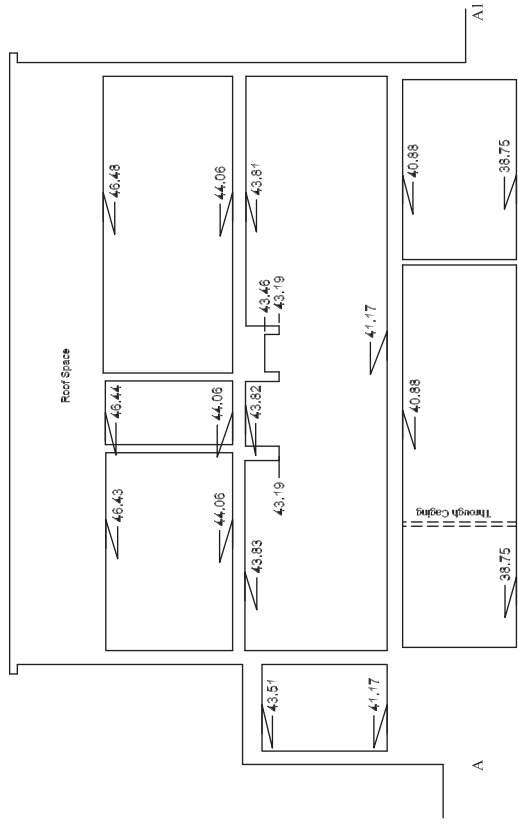
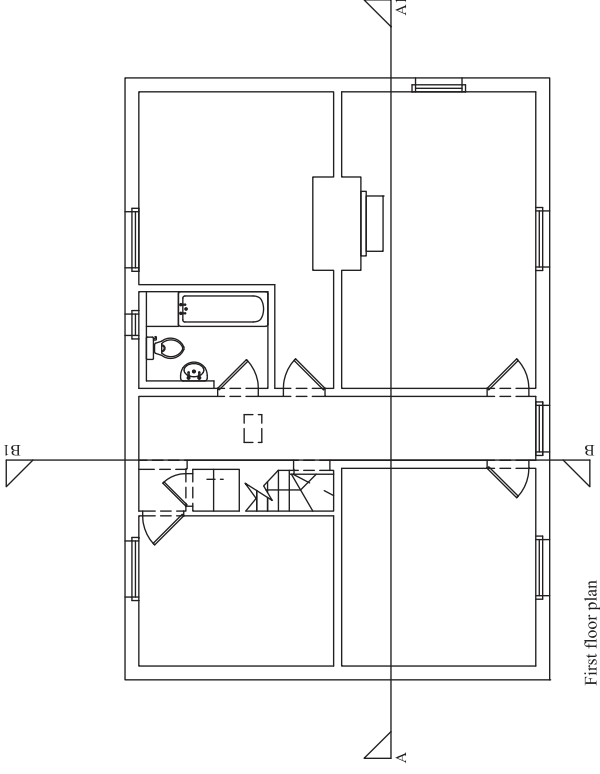
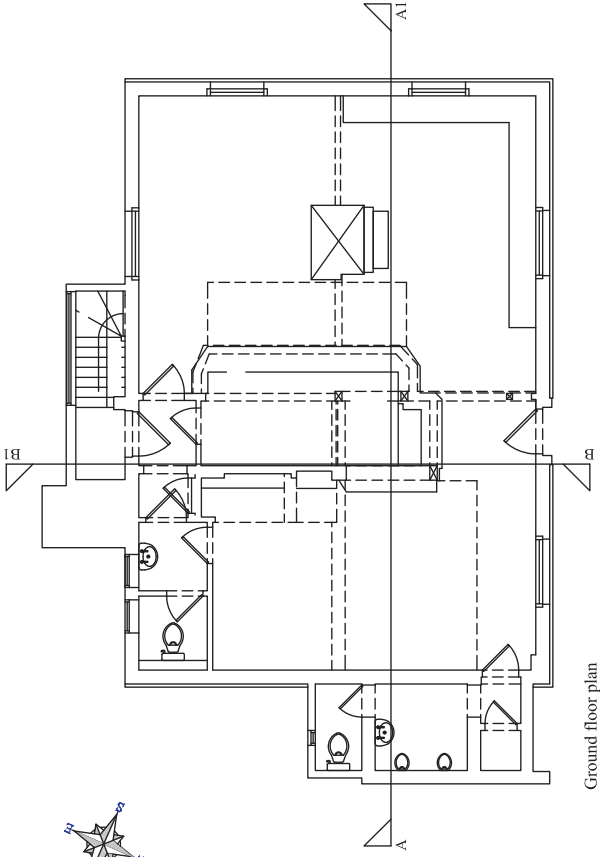
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 OS map, 1922
Not to scale

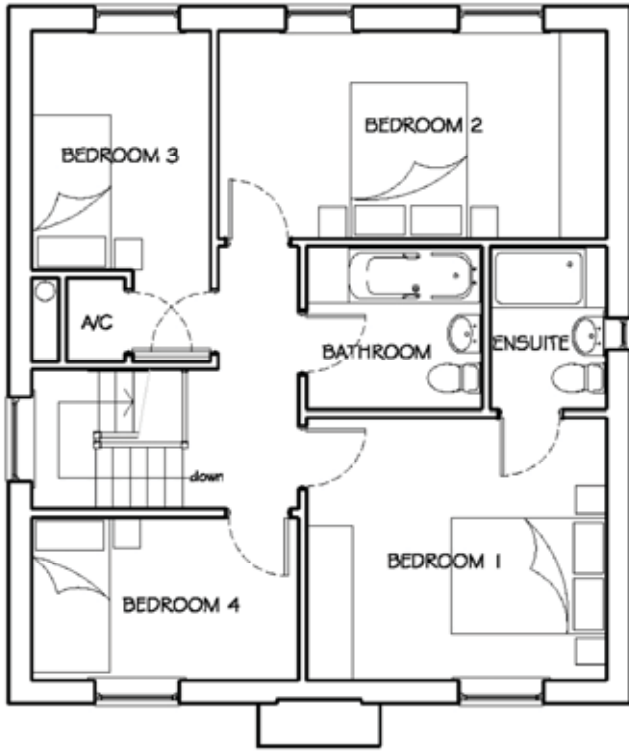


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 OS map, 1938
Not to scale

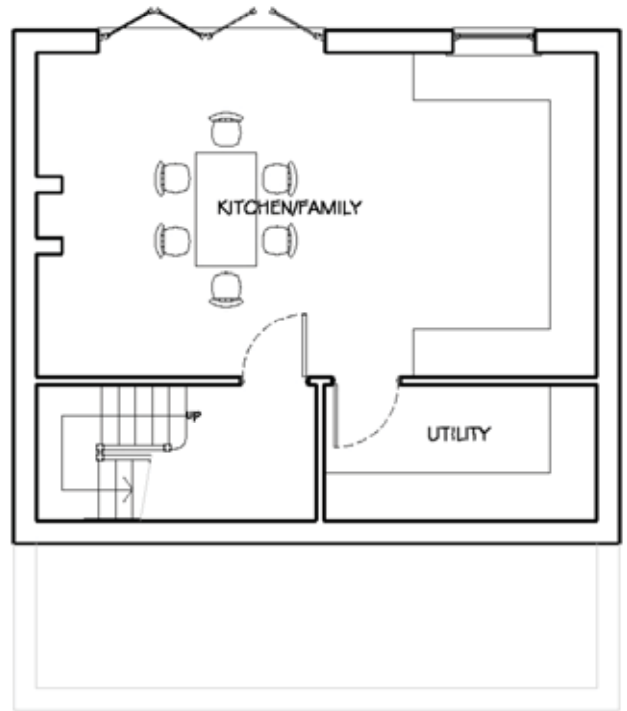




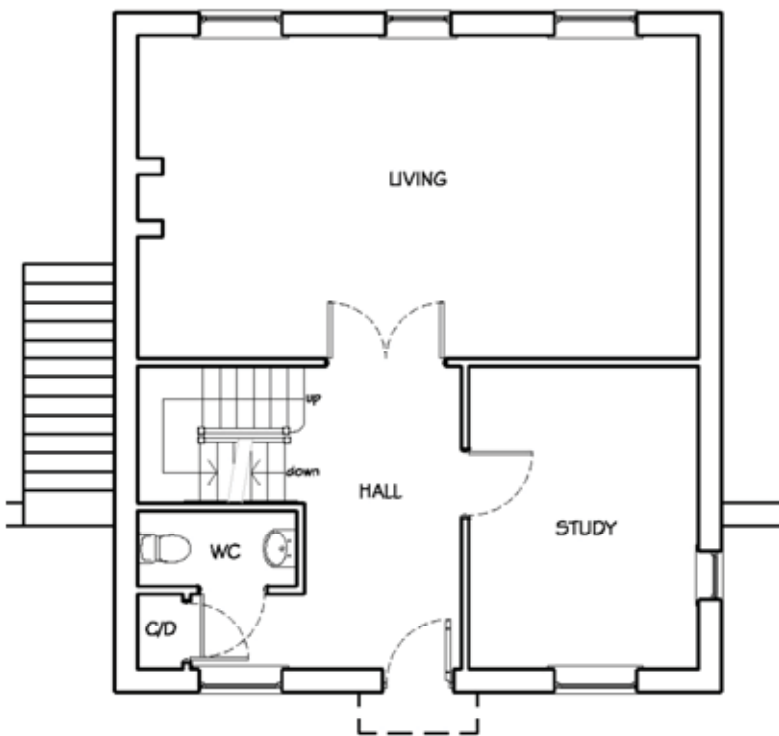




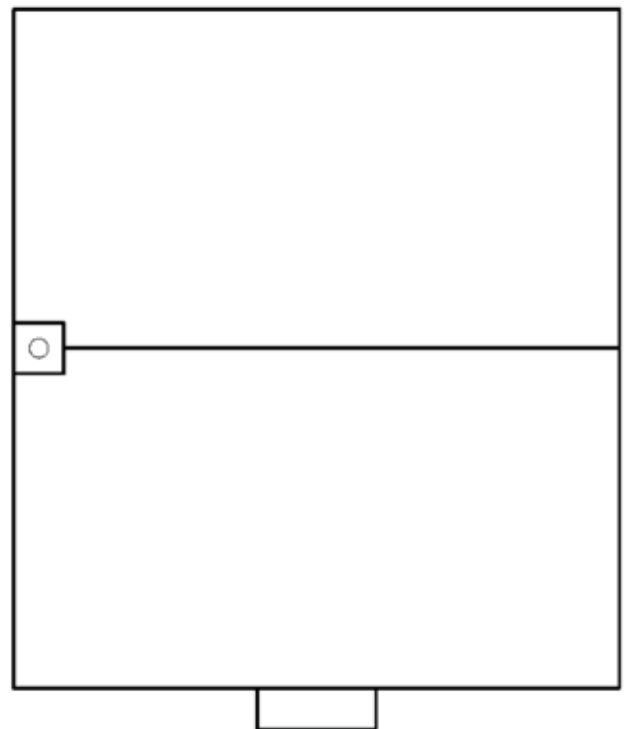
First floor plan



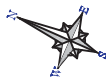
Lower ground floor plan



Upper ground floor plan

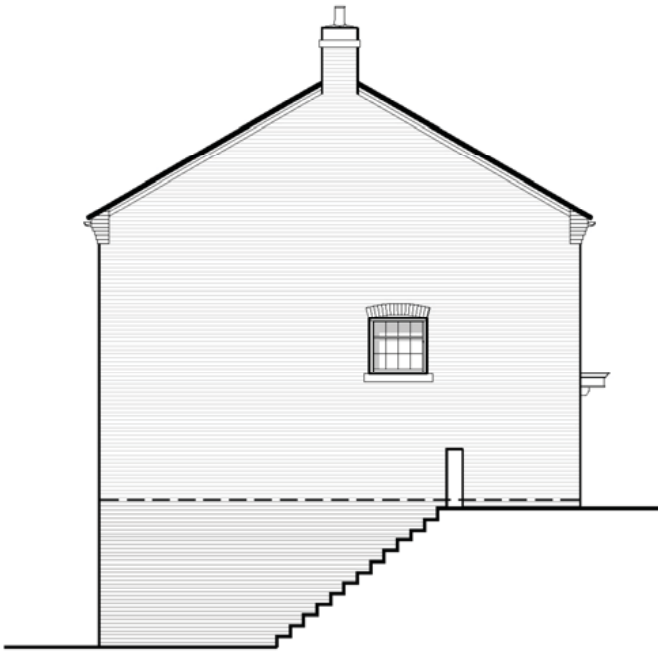


Roof plan



0 5m

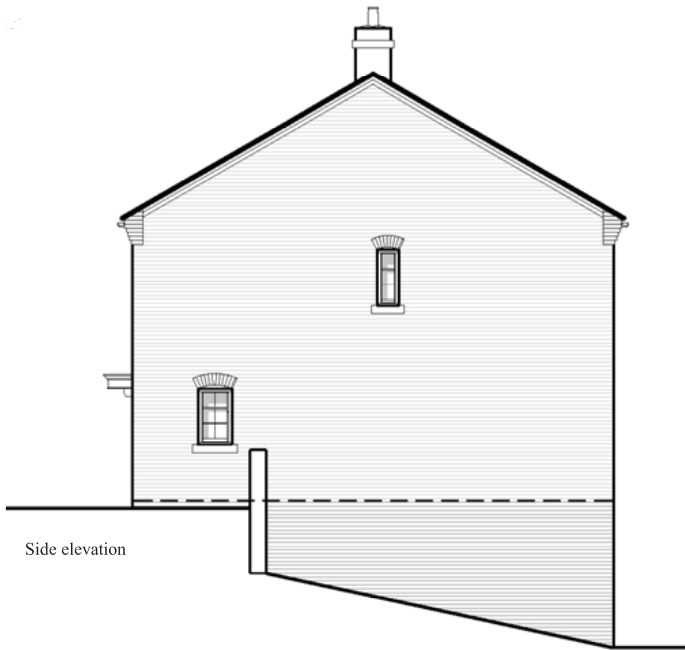
A horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments, labeled '0' at the start and '5m' at the end.



Side elevation



Front elevation



Side elevation



Rear elevation





Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 14 Proposed development plan
 Scale 1:300 at A3