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PROPOSED VISITOR CENTRE, TITHE BARN,
CART-SHED AND DAIRY, ST OSYTH'S PRIORY,
THE BURY, ST OSYTH, ESSEX

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND
BUILDING/ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING AND RECORDING

Level 3

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NGR: TM 1203 1565	Report No: 5275
District: Tendring	Site Code: STOSO2
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 6793
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Proposed visitor centre, Tithe barn, Cart shed and Dairy, St Osyth's Priory, The Bury, St Osyth, Essex</i>		
<p><i>In November 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an historic building recording on a building known as the Dairy, and an adjoining cart-shed at St Osyth Priory, St Osyth, Essex (NGR: TM 1203 1565). The buildings are curtilage listed by virtue of their association with the adjoining 16th century tithe barn and other historic structures in close proximity. The recording formed the first step of a programme of ongoing monitoring and was required to comply with a planning condition from Tendring Council (Planning Ref. TEN/01008/14).</i></p> <p><i>Technical analysis suggests that the Dairy is a misnomer, as the existing building was clearly constructed as a stable with hay-loft in the mid-19th century. It may, however stand on the site of an earlier dairy, and retained its title. The building survives as an elegant example of its type with Gothic decorative features, though most internal features have been lost. The adjoining cart-shed is probably of late 17th century date, with some later modifications, but surviving in good condition.</i></p> <p><i>The tithe barn (which has previously been recorded to EH Level 3), stables and cart-shed will be subject to monitoring and recording during the planned works and all information gathered will be used to augment this report.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	2 nd November 2016		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	Y
P. number	6793	Site code	STOSO2
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording and building/archaeological monitoring and recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II* listed tithe barn, Grade II listed stables (dairy) and Grade II listed cart shed within a Scheduled Ancient Monument and on the boundary of a Registered Park & Garden</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former agricultural buildings, now storage</i>		
Planned development	<i>Redevelopment</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>19th century stables and a later 17th century cart shed</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>n/a</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Tendring</i>	<i>St Osyth</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.293m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 1203 1565</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>10-20m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Adrian Gascoyne, Historic Environment Advisor, Essex County Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions</i>		
Funded by	<i>City & Country</i>		
Full title	<i>Proposed visitor centre, Tithe barn, Cart shed and Dairy, St Osyth's Priory, The Bury, St Osyth, Essex; Historic building recording and building/archaeological monitoring and recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Wilson, L. & Prosser, L.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5275</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>December 2016</i>		

PROPOSED VISITOR CENTRE AND CONVERSION OF THE TITHE BARN, CART SHED AND DAIRY AT ST OSYTH'S PRIORY, THE BURY, ST OSYTH, ESSEX

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND BUILDING/ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In November 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an historic building recording on a building known as the Dairy, and an adjoining cart-shed at St Osyth's Priory, St Osyth, Essex (NGR: TM 1203 1565). The buildings are curtilage listed by virtue of their association with the adjoining 16th century tithe barn and other historic structures in close proximity. The recording formed the first step of a programme of ongoing monitoring and was required to comply with a planning condition from Tendring Council (Planning Ref. TEN/01008/14).

Technical analysis suggests that the Dairy is a misnomer, as the existing building was clearly constructed as a stable with hay-loft in the mid-19th century. It may, however stand on the site of an earlier dairy, and retained its title. The building survives as an elegant example of its type with Gothic decorative features, though most internal features have been lost. The adjoining cart-shed is probably of late 17th century date, with some later modifications, but surviving in good condition.

The tithe barn (which has previously been recorded to EH Level 3), stables and cart-shed will be subject to monitoring and recording during the planned works and all information gathered will be used to augment this report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording at St Osyth's Priory, The Bury, St Osyth, Essex (NGR: TM 1203 1565; Figs. 1 and 2). The 'dairy' (former stables) and adjacent cart shed were subject to recording (tithe barn previously recorded) and this forms the first element of the project and will be followed by a programme of monitoring and recording during the planned works. The work was required to comply with a planning condition (Tendring Planning Ref. TEN/01008/14) for the conversion of the existing buildings. Any further evidence exposed during the associated monitoring and recording phases of work will be used to augment this record.

1.2 The programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording followed the procedures outlined in the Historic England document *Understanding historic buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016) and also conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014). The project was also undertaken according to the requirements of the EH document *Standards for archaeological work* (2009) in particular No 3;

Fieldwork and No 2; Written Schemes of Investigation. The requirements of the project are set out in the ECC brief and include:

- The recording to Historic England Level 3 of the buildings proposed for alteration prior to any alteration (cart-shed & dairy)
- Historic building monitoring and recording during fabric alterations to the buildings
- Archaeological monitoring and recording of any works that affect any below-ground deposits (eg services, ground reduction etc)
- Recording of features of archaeological interest that may be exposed, and any additional research/recording necessary to place the findings of the recording in their context
- The provision of an adequately detailed project report and the production of a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building in its current form prior to alteration.

Planning policy context

1.3 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.

1.4 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 St Osyth village is situated within the civil parish of the same name, c.5km west of Clacton-On-Sea town centre, c.3km east-south-east of Brightlingsea and only 3km north of the Thames Estuary. It is approached via the B1027 from Colchester in the north-west and Clacton in the east. The village is dominated by the remains of the medieval priory set amid c. 155ha of parkland.

2.2 The tithe barn, cart shed and dairy lie within the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of St Osyth's Priory (Essex Monument 24), which is situated approximately 500m west of the village centre. The priory buildings are arranged around three sides of a large court, with the house located on the north side and ranges of buildings forming the west and south sides (Figure 2). The east side is bordered by formal gardens. The tithe barn forms part of the south range of buildings which extend west from the priory gatehouse, the recording of which is the subject of a separate report by AS (Goldsmith 2006). The 'dairy' extends north from the west end of the barn and framed the south-west corner of the courtyard. The 'dairy' lies adjacent to but not abutting the west side of the 'dairy'. Many of the buildings within the immediate vicinity, including the assessment buildings, are listed (Appendix 1 and 2), while all other buildings will be curtilage listed by virtue of proximity and association with listed buildings.

2.3 Previous investigations have been carried out on the site. In June 2006 the tithe barn and brewhouse were subject to historic building recording (Goldsmith et al. 2006). In October 2008 a trial trench evaluation was carried out on a new access road from The Bury 70m to the east of the stables (Smith et al. 2008), then in November of the same year a further trial trench evaluation was carried out in Priory Park 1000m to the west (McCall 2008). In 2010 an impact assessment was written to assess the potential impact of a new dwelling 1km to the north of the priory at Nun's Wood and to conduct a trial trenching evaluation in the south-west paddock to the south of the tithe barn (Dyson 2010). The brewhouse was subject to additional building recording with monitoring in 2013 (Collins et al. 2013).

2.4 There have been other investigations conducted at St Osyth Priory by other companies, while the site is also the subject of an English Heritage (now Historic England) Research Department's Report Series (Smith 2011: report series no, 074-2011) that outlines the main buildings following very brief inspection though for some of the buildings such as the tithe barn, comprehensive and detailed assessments which traces their evolution in detail had already been produced as noted above.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources, and reference was made to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments* (2014). The following material was consulted as part of the assessment:

3.1 Archaeological databases, cartographic and secondary sources

3.1.1 Previous in-depth research has been conducted on the tithe barn and other buildings on the estate. As a consequence, some background information has been refined and presented as a summary for context in this report. The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Essex is the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) in Chelmsford. The EHER database had been previously consulted for entries within an approximate 1km radius of the assessment site and these are discussed where relevant in Section 4.2 and listed in Appendix 3. The principal source for cartographic sources was the Essex County Record Office (ERO) and available material regarding the study area was consulted and where relevant reproduced as Figures 3-11 (Appendix 4). The principal sources of secondary material were the ERO as well as the library resources at AS. Sources have been referenced appropriately in the appendices and bibliography.

3.2 The building

3.2.1 The site was visited on the 2nd November 2016 in order to undertake the technical and archaeological analysis, the drawing and photographic work. As part of this project historic building monitoring and recording is to be conducted and any additional information gathered will be used to augment this report. The written description and photographic recording were carried out by Lee Prosser, Tansy Collins and Lauren Wilson while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Floor plans, sections and elevations based upon drawings provided by the client are included with annotations (Figs. 12-14).

3.2.2 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5 x 6cm) black and white film for long-term archival storage and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Finer architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 60D digital SLR camera (18 megapixels), duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. 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. 12 and 14).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology & soils

4.1.1 St Osyth's Priory is located in flat, low-lying land at c.15m AOD. The area sits approximately 10m higher than the valley to the south in which Mill Dam Lake has formed. This lake is fed by St Osyth Creek, a tributary of the river Colne estuary. The southern area of the parish along the coast is marshland, whilst the rest of the parish appears to be gently undulating farm and agricultural terrain.

4.1.2 The area comprises a solid geology of London Clay overlain by glacio-fluvial drift, often comprising sand and gravel deposits locally. The soils are of the Wix Association which are characterised as permeable, coarse loamy soils which may be affected by groundwater and seasonal waterlogging (SSEW 1983). These are described as being suitable for the cultivation of cereals, sugar beet, other arable crops and some grassland.

4.2 Archaeological & historical background

4.2.1 The town and indeed the priory of St Osyth have been poorly documented as almost no medieval local source material seems to have survived. However, documents for the mid- and later 16th century onwards are more abundant and have been consulted. There are no major publications about the village history except a few short articles about the priory, as well as local guide books.

4.2.2 Little formal archaeological investigation had been undertaken in the village and vicinity of the priory though a series of projects undertaken over the last ten years and well as ongoing and future work could help substantiate historical accounts of the town and the priory.

Saxon Beginnings of St Osyth

4.2.3 Osyth was a semi-legendary daughter of a 7th century Mercian king known as Frithwald. Her hagiography follows a convention for early saints; forced into an unwanted marriage, she fled and entered monastic life. The records attest this at a place called Chich (also Chick, Chiche or Cice), a precursor of the town. The name Chich may refer to a local creek. An alternative story sees her murdered by Danes and carrying her head to the local area, where the monastery was founded. Osyth's relics were later removed to Aylesbury, but the settlement was renamed in her honour. The first record of this is fairly late, however, at 1289 (Reaney 1935).

4.2.4 More verifiable records begin with the Domesday Book of 1086, when three manors supported by a sizeable community, although the population, stocks and wealth of the village dwindled by nearly one third in the twenty years after the battle of Hastings (Medleycott 1999). This did not ultimately hinder the development of the settlement, which continued to thrive in the later medieval and post-medieval era.

4.2.5 The church of St Peter and St Paul is thought to be the site of 'St Peter's Minster' mentioned in a document of c. 1050 or earlier (EHER 2417). It has been argued that a substantial Saxon structure is to be found beneath the medieval building, though there has been no investigation to substantiate the theory. Local finds documented in the Victoria County History (EHER 2914) include Saxon pottery of 8th to 10th century, a Viking-type bone comb and an Ipswich-ware pitcher of 8th or 9th century. These help to corroborate the more tenuous historical evidence of Saxon origins.

4.2.6 Crop marks and features to the north and west of the priory (EHER nos. 2946, 2947, 2936 and 2937) and the geophysics results from investigations by the 'Time Team' television programme to the south of the priory imply extensive activity that could date any time between the prehistoric to medieval periods. This activity may

spread from the creek, through the priory estate and into the northern rural area, and hence the barn and brewhouse may be located above the remnants of earlier remains.

Medieval

4.2.7 In 1118-21, Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, founded a priory for the St. Augustinian canons on the site of the earlier Saxon nunnery, and was its first Abbott. Subsequently, the monastery became fairly wealthy, stimulating growth in the town, which acquired the rights to hold a market. The oldest domestic structure in the village is the Old House/Little Priory on Spring Lane, thought to date to c. 1300. On the same road, the houses at numbers 3-9 were once a single residence and are thought to date to the late 14th century. Other buildings along Mill Street and Colchester Road date to the 15th century (Medleycott 1999).

4.2.8 By the early 14th century St Osyth was in the top third of Essex towns in terms of taxable value. However, the later medieval period saw this position drop to the bottom third. As in the late Saxon period, the village wealth and economy appeared to oscillate throughout the medieval period. There also exists a letter from the abbot requesting aid following the breaching of the sea-wall caused by an earthquake in 1381. The land was subsequently flooded and the waters came as far in as the priory sacristy (Medleycott 1999), although there is no implication of any severe damage caused by this flood.

4.2.9 The remains of the early abbey buildings are fragmentary but enough survives to establish the layout of the site. The priory church was located to the north-east of the present gatehouse with a cloister to its north surrounded by ranges of building on the north, east and west sides (Pevsner 2003, 338). Of these ranges several chambers of the dormitory undercroft (east range) survive and are of fine 13th century work. The most ostentatious survival is the present gatehouse, which dates to the late 15th century. In the early 16th century the Abbot John Vintoner carried out substantial additions to the buildings, most notably with the construction of a red brick mansion attached to the abbey buildings. This survives in outline, including parts of the original tall oriel window, though it was much added to by Lord Darcy in the later part of the 16th century. Darcy's additions also include a tower attached to the east range which is faced with chequer work of limestone and septaria. Several other buildings survive from the 16th century onwards which are listed in Appendix 2. The Bailiff's Cottage to the north of the stables is currently being restored and is of substantial significance, hence an alteration to II* listed status in 2014. It retains its original medieval scissor braced roof structure, now being repaired, which is constructed of timber felled between 1285 and 1293 as determined through scientific dating (Website 9).

Post-Medieval

4.2.10 In the post-medieval period the settlement began to expand to the west along Mill Street and more extensively east of the priory. The market at Church Square was gradually infilled in the 16th and 17th centuries, but the quay at the creek has remained in continual use until the present day.

4.2.11 The dissolution of the monastery and its conversion into a private residence began the evolution of the buildings in their present form. Many of the extant residential and 'outbuildings' of the priory estate have been dated to the 16th century and were subsequently expanded and augmented by subsequent owners. The documentary record is fairly rich, although details of its individual buildings are lacking.

4.2.12 The monastery site was initially granted to Sir Thomas Audley but ultimately passed to the king's minister Thomas Cromwell in April 1540 on the condition that none of the priory's buildings were to be sold off or levelled (Watney 1871, 28-9). On Cromwell's attainder the monastery reverted briefly to the crown in the hands of Princess Mary, and on 1 June 1553 it was sold to Lord Thomas Darcy, Knight of the Garter, for just under £4000.

4.2.13 Darcy constructed several of the existing buildings, razing the church and creating a country house in its place (Medlycott 1999; RCHM 1922). The Royal Commission also attributed the 'great barn' and the 'outbuilding on the west of the gardens' to this period of 16th century modification and rebuilding (RCHM 1922, 199).

4.2.14 In the later 16th century, the site passed through the descendants of Darcy, via his granddaughter Elizabeth, who married Thomas Savage. Her Roman Catholicism sparked attacks on the buildings, causing extensive damage, following which she was arrested and her estates, with the exception of St Osyth's, sold off. On her death in 1650, the priory was left to her youngest son Richard Savage, and on his death in 1712, was bequeathed to the 3rd Earl of Rochford Frederic Nassau and his wife Bessy, responsible for the construction of the Rochford Wing beyond the gatehouse.

4.2.15 William Henry Nassau succeeded his father as 4th Earl of Rochford when Frederic died in 1738. Bessy remarried the Rev Mr Carter, although the estate remained within the Nassau family. William Henry was a popular and powerful Earl and entertained George III at the house. There are many legal documents pertaining to the Estate from this time that were deposited in the Essex Record Office by the solicitors dealing with the Estate in the 18th and 19th centuries (ERO D/DHw T99).

4.2.16 The priory estate passed to William Henry's illegitimate son, Frederick Nassau, when he turned 21. On his death in 1845, he bequeathed the manor to his son William Frederick. Frederick William Nassau committed suicide at St Osyth's in 1857. His obituary reads that he had 'laboured under fits of despondency and mental aberration' since the death of his wife in 1856 and had been 'halloeing and barking like a dog', before finally cutting his throat in 'a moment of mental derangement'. The Estate was sold off by the trustees in 1858 and has since passed through several owners. In 1949, it was purchased by the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds' Friendly Society, an organisation that planned to convert the estate to a convalescent home and war memorial for Essex, and who were responsible for some of the landscaping of the gardens to the north of the estate (EHER 7369).

4.2.17 There are a number of documents that provide some useful detail. For example in 1858 the estate was described as including 'a mansion, numerous farms, with farm houses, and all requisite agricultural buildings, cottages and corn mill, the

whole containing upwards of six thousand acres' (ERO D/Du 268/14), with additional details of the buildings; stabling and a coach house is mentioned as well as a dairy which is unlikely to refer to the assessment building, though note other utilitarian buildings such as a cart stable and cow house with lofts and granary. The 1920s sales particulars (ERO Acc.C32, No.209) mention stabling and harness room that might comprise Building 1, while a boarded and slated wagon lodge and implement store may be the existing cart-shed (Building 2).

4.2.18 The earliest map consulted is an estate map of 1762 (Fig. 3), during the time William Henry Nassau owned the estate. The map shows a large central courtyard lined by buildings on its north, west and south sides set amidst landscaped parkland and gardens. The area of the priory buildings lies just to the north-east of the courtyard. A range is depicted extending north from the west end of the tithe barn in the position of Building 1. However, it has been demonstrated through physical analysis that the existing range replaced an earlier building which must be that shown on the 1762 map. Chapman and Andre's map was produced relatively soon after, in 1777 (Fig. 4), and at a smaller scale so that little detail can be discerned apart from similarities in layout.

4.2.19 In 1814 (Fig. 5), a map of the estate shows the same general layout but again at a very small scale so providing little useful detail. However, there remains a building in the position of the existing stables but of note there does not appear to be a building lying adjacent to the west in the position of Building 2. The tithe map of 1838 provides some additional detail of the complex (Fig. 6) where it appears that little in the vicinity of the assessment buildings has altered; the range extending north from the barn is present but with no adjacent range depicted. The enclosure map of c. 1840 (Fig. 7) was traced to allow detail to be copied and shows the estate in context with the village, and shows the same details as before.

4.2.20 The next cartographic source produced in 1875 is of interest as the first to depict Building 2 (Fig. 8). Despite its small scale (6" to 1 mile) a range is clearly shown lying in the position of the existing cart-shed. The parish map produced in 1882 (Fig. 9) provides no useful information, though the OS maps produced in 1897 and 1923 depict the area in detail (Figs. 10 and 11). These maps show the barn framing the southern side of the courtyard with its numerous wagon porches and extensions, while Building 1 is shown extending north at the west end. Building 2 is also depicted with small units on the former map that link this building with the stables.

5 THE BUILDING

Building 1: Dairy

Exterior

5.1 The dairy is a two-storey range of brick, laid in Flemish bond, and rising to an old peg tile roof which abuts the west end of the 16th century tithe barn. The brickwork is of a homogenous orange fabric with few inclusions but occasional straight skintles or depressions which are typically of later 18th and 19th century date.

Even and well-laid bricks bear some similarity to the brewhouse extensions to the north. The joints are of fine buff-coloured mortar and generally untouched by repair. In terms of fabric and style it is of typical late 18th/early 19th century date. An inscription in the brick of 1845 gives a *terminus ante quem* and may represent the construction of the range.

East elevation

5.2 The east façade faces inwards to the principal garden court and is the most architecturally elaborate (Plate 1). The façade is dominated by a tall, central doorway with chamfered edges and a four-centred arch framing an enclosed boarded door with elaborate but cosmetic floriated strap-hinges and handles in a Gothic style. Above the door is a twelve-pane over light. Flanking the door two windows have flat chamfered arches and jambs. They are infilled with robust gothic tracery with two lights having heavy trefoiled heads. A third window to the north is balanced in scale on the south with a second domestic door, also boarded, with fictive ironmongery and a three pane over-light. The jambs, chamfers and window heads have now been picked out in paint but appear to have been un-distinguished originally. Above the windows and level with the central door arch a projecting string course or plat band extends across the building, returning on the short, north end. The upper level is blank beneath the eaves.

5.3 There are few features worth noting. To the right of the door carved initials in the brick have been picked out with mortar. They read: 'E.N'., 'F.W.N' (presumably for Frederick William Nassau) and the date 1845 (Plate 2). Between the two north windows, a small recessed niche survives for a water pump, but this is now lost. Elsewhere, a few tether-rings are present, while nearby, traces of a brick yard surface laid in herringbone pattern survives in fragmentary condition. A curious line of timber plugs in the brickwork surrounding the door and brackets for flanking guttering suggest the presence of an ephemeral porch or protective canopy at some point. Where the building abuts the tithe-barn, a continuous quoin in the old fabric suggests that this always formed a natural joint or opening, and confirms that the existing building supersedes an older structure on the site.

West elevation

5.4 The outer face of the building is less distinguished architecturally, though the brick is laid in Flemish bond as seen on the east (Plate 3). No string course is present and the windows are not placed symmetrically. A sliding door at lower level gives access, but this is probably a 20th century insertion. Two windows to the south are of six-over-six sash form beneath gauged arched heads. A probable second window has been much modified in order to convert it to a door by way of inserting a recessed timber lintel and recently by further demolition. This reveals the brick to be un-frogged.

5.5 At upper level two windows retain original four-over-four sashes. One is now crudely blocked with timber and the other has been converted to a pivoting casement. To the north, a boarded pitching door is probably original.

North elevation

5.6 The north end of the building carries the string course around from the east and has a single window of pseudo-gothic form as on the main façade (Plate 4). A doorway to the east has an arched head as before, though the door itself does not preserve decorative ironwork. Nearby, a large area of herringbone paving survives.

Interior

Ground floor

5.7 The building is entered through three separate doors noted above; the principal wide doorway on the east, a second on the north and a sliding door on the west. The internal area is divided into two unequal spaces and clearly originally formed a stable on the north, with associated tack room or groom's room to the south, also housing an enclosed timber staircase to the upper loft. From the configuration of the flooring, it appears to have had five or six loose boxes, but the stall partitions (most probably a mixture of decorative cast-iron and timber) are now all lost, together with the mangers and other features, leaving only varnished pine cladding on the south and west walls (Plate 5). The central east door is robust and ledged to the rear with strap-hinges, retaining a rim-lock and latches. The north door preserves similar ironmongery. All the windows are of two lights, as noted above, and comprise one fixed light and an adjoining casement, hinged at the central mullion. The only other features of note are four principal joists and an under-drawn ceiling with hatches on the north wall for dispensing hay (Plate 6). One or two tether-rings are also present.

5.8 The south chamber retains its original floor of brick, laid in a basketwork pattern and partial wall cladding of horizontal and vertical boarding. An enclosed staircase in the south-east corner is boarded-in and enclosed with a simple 19th century boarded door retaining a small access hole for a cat (Plate 7). An external door to the east is ledged to the rear but without the fancy ironwork seen elsewhere. The door from the main stable is of six, flush-panelled form of 18th century date probably with a re-used rimlock removed and now replaced by a 1960s handle. A small door gives further access to the adjoining barn on the south. An external window of six-over-six form with fine, early 19th century glazing bars lies on the west adjoining a small chimney and fireplace. A second window once flanking it to the north has been removed with the partial demolition noted above. Other traces of now removed original features include a probable stanchion post, and saddle brackets on the north wall.

First floor

5.9 The upper floor is given access from a steep ladder stair, returning via a short landing and retaining balustrade at the top, all of softwood (Plate 8). The entire area is now open, with no evidence of earlier partitioning. This was clearly a hay loft, filled by means of the pitching doors, and preserving small trap doors on the north side for letting the hay down into the mangers below. The outer walls are undressed in English bond brickwork, now painted. The floor was once entirely boarded, but this is now in an advanced state of decay. Where lifted, the joists run longitudinally

between the principals, which appear to sit independent of the truss position of the roof. The roof comprises six trusses with a hipped north end, all fairly slender in scantling but of typical mid-19th century form (Plate 9). They comprise tie-beams with king posts, raking struts to the principal rafters, all of softwood. The king-post is housed and secured, as is normally found, with a threaded coach-bolt. A single purlin is carried in each pitch on cleats, with eight common rafters per bay. Each tie-beam is strapped and stapled whilst the trusses are carried on a continuous wall-plate carried over the ends of the tie-beam to allow an outer skin to be taken up by an extra few courses for architectural purposes. Many of the timbers preserve good Baltic marks and signs of mechanical sawing.

5.10 Two windows preserve the only fenestration at upper level though the south sash has been reversed and the internal glazing bars now faces outward. Various other minor fixtures and fittings survive include rings, hooks and in the south-east corner an iron armature for a hopper.

5.11 Where the building abuts the 16th century tithe barn on the south, fabric of particular importance is preserved (Plate 10). The construction of the building, or its precursor preserved the original external wall of the barn, which retains its timber studwork, infilled with vertical, split laths, and daub with limewash over the whole structure. This is a rare indicator of how the main barn probably appeared before the introduction of weatherboarding in the 17th century. A small boarded door now gives access through to an upper loft in the tithe barn.

5.12 The scantling and fabric sizes can be summarised as follows:

Tie-beam	6" x 5½" (15cm x 14cm) base 11" x 4½" (28cm x 11cm)
Raking struts	3" x 5" (8cm x 13cm)
Principal rafter	6"x 4½" (15cm x 11cm)
Common rafter	4½" x 3" (11cm x 8cm) with spacing of 1ft (30cm)
Average brick size	9" x 2½" x 4¼" (23cm x 6cm x 11cm)
Joints	½" (1cm)

Building 2: Cart shed

Exterior

5.13 The cart shed is a six bay timber-framed structure which lies to the west of the stables which remains open on three sides but closed on the west. The building rests on a dwarf wall to the west but it is not clear whether the sole plate fully survives as the building is full of lumber, and the external face at this point is weather-boarded. Weather-boarding also extends to the end-gables in a variety of old and new timber, mostly latterly covered with protective pitch (Plate 11). The roof has been replaced with modern pan-tiles, embossed with the maker: 'Sterreberg of Courtard Belgium'.

5.14 The framing is fairly systematic and straightforward. Each truss comprises principal outer posts supporting a squared tie-beam of oak and/or elm. These are triangulated by shouldered elbow brackets which are pinned back with bolts through the timber and fixed externally with forelock bolts (Plate 12). Collars are pegged to the principal rafters which are coupled though the common rafters rise to a ridge-

board (Plate 13). The roof also comprises intermediate principals with collars, which carry staggered single purlins in each pitch and two flights of common rafters are coggged over the backs. Both longitudinal walls retain straight braces and are tied to the wall plate with a single peg. Along the west wall the basic framework is augmented with additional studwork which is not pegged and has clearly been added later (Plate 14).

Interior

Bay 1- North end

5.15 Here, the upper studwork is mostly unpegged apart from the two large central studs pegged at the base below the collar. Timber on the west wall is all present except for one stud. An intermediate tie-beam has been inserted, of fairly waney timber. The east side has been subdivided to create rudimentary store of no interest.

Bay 2

5.16 In this bay the east side is open with braces present. The west wall plate is scarfed and all the studwork is present. The south tie-beam is of softwood.

Bay 3

5.17 Bay 3 retains braces on the east side and west side with studwork also present on the west. A small six-light window with iron horizontal bars has been inserted. The wall-plate is scarfed and there is an intermediate tie-beam.

Bay 4

5.18 Braces are present on the east with a disengaged scarf on the wall-plate. The west side is all present with the addition of a re-used shutter/pitching door.

Bay 5

5.19 On the east side braces are present though the wall-plate has sunk at the north end. Studwork on the west is also present with a scarf in the wall-plate, this bay also has an intermediate tie-beam.

Bay 6

5.20 Braces are present on both sides. On the west side an intermediate tie-beam carries an inserted upper loft.

Loft

5.21 The loft sits above Bay 6 and is given access via a boarded door ledged to the rear (Plate 15). The space is all created from short sections of timber but these are of some age. Access was not possible.

5.22 The scantling can be summarised as follows:

Principal post	8" x 9" (20cm x 23cm)
Braces	4 ½" x 3 ¼" (11cm x 8cm)
Peg hole diameter	¾" (1cm)
Kneeled brace	6" wide (15cm)
Tie-beam	6" x 8" (15cm x 20cm)
Principal rafter	6" x 6" (15cm x 15cm)
Common rafters vary but With an average gap of	c.4" x 5" (10cm x 13cm) 11" (28cm)

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Technical analysis of the 'dairy' and cart shed have allowed the consolidation and refinement of a number of conclusions proposed by others. In terms of dating, the cart shed is of greater antiquity, being of fairly systematic construction and utilising timber and iron in combination to give additional strength, though map evidence suggests it was relocated in the mid-19th century. It comprises six even bays of identical form with principal posts carrying the wall-plate, which is scarfed in places, and the outer frame braced for triangulation with straight, square members. The west side is closed with studwork which incorporates the original bracing, and while this may have been an afterthought (it is all nailed) it still appears fairly early in date. The fairly slender scantling, the staggered butt-purlin roof and the use of forelock bolts are key features which allow a date in the latter half of the 17th century to be proposed. The mixture of hardwood and softwood might also be expected of this date. The structure survives relatively intact and has apparently needed little repair, but is now showing signs of structural stress in the south-eastern bays.

6.2 The building known as the dairy was clearly constructed as a stable in a refined, pseudo gothic-style with fine brickwork. Both physical and cartographic evidence demonstrates this building replaces an earlier range of similar proportions, and the style and the form of the roof, particularly with the presence of Baltic marking are consistent with the inscription in the brickwork, which gives a date of 1845. A previous assessment suggests the brickwork is earlier, being late 18th century in date, and while the character of the brickwork and fabric itself could indeed be late 18th century, this form does continue into the mid-19th century and so with the decorative external features and internal fabric which is all consistent with a mid-19th century date it is likely that the existing building was part of a single phase of construction. The inscribed date records, with the associated initials, the inheritance of the estate by Frederick Nassau, and may represent a burst of investment in the estate. Internally, the building was once an up-to-date stable for about six horses, with associated room for equipment and an upper loft for feed. However, these areas have mostly been sterilised of original fixtures. Several important features do, however survive.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed (see Appendix 6). Copies of the final report will be lodged with the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and the National Monument Record (NMR), Swindon. The archive will be lodged with Colchester Museum.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AS gratefully acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Teresa O'Connor of Essex County Council and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER), as well as staff at the Essex Record Office (ERO).

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Web resources

(all accessed during previous research in 2013 as part of the Collins et al. report)

1) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue>

2) www.british-history.ac.uk
(for full listing of Abbots of St Osyth)

3) www.british-history.ac.uk/report.asp?compid=39827

4) www.channel4.com/history/timeteam/2005_osy_t.html

5) www.mspong.org/picturesque/osyth.html

6) <http://www.stosyth.gov.uk/>

7) www.tendring.addresscafe.com

8) www.unlockingessex.essexcc.gov.uk
(also for aerial and other photographs of the St Osyth Priory)

9) http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/vag_dendro/full_record.cfm?id=2201

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRIES

St Osyth's Priory Stable Block adjacent to north west of barn

List entry Summary

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

Name: St Osyth's Priory Stable Block adjacent to north west of barn

List entry Number: 1337156

Location: The Priory, St Osyth, Clacton-on-sea, CO16 8NZ

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

County	District	District Type	Parish
Essex	Tendring	District Authority	St. Osyth

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Feb-1950

Date of most recent amendment: 20-Mar-2014.

Legacy System Information

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

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 120026

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Late-C18 stables, remodelled in the late C19.

Reasons for Designation

The Stable at St Osyth's Priory is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architectural interest: the building retains a significant proportion of C18 fabric and has attractive features to the facade including the windows with hood-moulds over; * Historic interest: the stable has historic interest as part of the evolved Priory complex; * Interior: interior fixtures and fittings including the saddle mounts and pamment flooring contribute to the interest overall; * Group value: the stable has group value with the other designated buildings and structures on the site, the Scheduled Monument and the registered Park and Garden.

History: not reproduced here

Details:

Former stables of the late-C18, remodelled by Sir John Johnson in the late-C19.

MATERIALS. Constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond with a tiled roof.

PLAN. Ground floor stabling with a grooms' room at the south end and loft over.

EXTERIOR. The Stable has two storeys and a hipped roof, adjoining the Tithe Barn at its south end. The east elevation has a brick band at the first floor and a central four-centred arch entrance and a late-C19 door with decorative strap hinges and a fanlight over; a similar door at the south end leads to the grooms' room. There are three two-light, mullion windows with cusped heads, leaded lights and over-painted, brick hood-moulds. The north elevation has a door similar to that which leads to the grooms' room and a mullion window. The west elevation (rear) has an inserted door at ground floor, and a taking-in door to the loft towards the north. A second door

opening has been enlarged and is partially open to the elements.

INTERIOR. The former stabling area on the ground-floor has lightly chamfered transverse bridging beams and timber clad walls, but the stalls and feed chutes have been removed. The grooms' room to the south has timber clad walls, a pamment floor and saddle mounts on the walls. A stair leads to the loft above, where there are no historic fixtures and fittings, but the C19 king-post roof is exposed. The timber-framed partition with the Tithe Barn at the south end, has studs and a wall-plate of heavy scantling and retains some wattle and daub partitions; a plank door with strap hinges gives access to an inserted mezzanine at the west end of the Tithe Barn.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Bettley, J, Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Essex, (2007)

Robinson, M, The Geography of Augustinian Settlement in medieval England and Wales: Volumes 1 and 2. BAR British Series, (1980)

Websites, accessed from www.british-history.ac.uk

Other

Liz Lake, St Osyth Priory Estate: Conservation Management plan, 2011,

Pete Smith, St Osyths Priory: Historic Buildings Report, 2011,

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 15 Essex,

National Grid Reference: TM1204615654

St Osyth's Priory Cartlodge adjacent to west of barn

List entry Summary

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

Name: St Osyth's Priory Cartlodge adjacent to west of barn

List entry Number: 1111461

Location: The Priory, St Osyth, Clacton-on-sea, CO16 8NZ

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

County	District	District Type	Parish
Essex	Tendring	District Authority	St. Osyth

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Feb-1950

Date of most recent amendment: 20-Mar-2014.

Legacy System Information

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

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 120025

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Late-C18 cartshed.

Reasons for Designation

The Cartlodge at St Osyth's Priory is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architectural interest: the building retains a significant proportion of C18 timber frame, representative of the vernacular building tradition of the time; * Historic

interest: although the cartlodge has C18 origins, it has historic interest as part of the evolved Priory complex; * Group value: the stable has group value with the other designated buildings and structures on the site, the Scheduled Monument and the registered Park and Garden.

History: not reproduced here

Details:

A cartlodge of the late-C18. Timber framed and weather boarded with a red plain tiled roof.

EXTERIOR. Six bays of single-storey and a loft, and openings to the north and south elevations.

INTERIOR. The timber frame comprises pegged straight bracing with tie beams with hanging knee braces, wall posts, wall plates and studs, the latter removed on the east elevation. The roof comprises principal rafters, staggered side purlins, roof collars and a ridgepiece.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Bettley, J, Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England: Essex*, (2007)

Robinson, M, *The Geography of Augustinian Settlement in medieval England and Wales: Volumes 1 and 2. BAR British Series*, (1980)

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Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 15

Essex,

National Grid Reference: TM1203515647

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN THE PRIORY ESTATE

List entry No.	Building Type	Date and Grade	Materials
1166377	The chapel of St Osyth and assoc. ruins	C12 I	Rubble, ashlar, brick
1111460	Cottage adjoining outbuildings	C14 I	Stone, rubble, brick, tile
1337160	Precinct wall	C14/15 I	Stone, flint, rubble
1111468	Precinct wall	C14/15 II	Stone, flint, brick
Q.v no.15/205	Precinct wall	C15/16 II	Brink, flint, stone, rubble, ashlar
1111495	Gatehouse and east and west flanking ranges	Medieval I	Flint, septaria, stone
1337158	Convalescent Home	C16 I	Brick
1146545	The Darcy Tower	C16 I	Ashlar, septaria
1337159	Ruined east range and tower	C16 I	Stone, rubble, septaria, ashlar
1111466	Garden wall	C16 II	Stone, rubble, flint, brick
1111496	Outbuilding	C16 II	Stone, rubble, brick
1308972	Barn	C16 I	Septaria, flint, rubble, mortar, stone
1111467	Garden wall	C16 II	English bond brick
1111465	Wall	C16/17 II*	English bond brick
1111462	The Brewhouse	C18 II	Brick, weatherboarded
1111461	Cartlodge	C18 II	Timber framed, weatherboarded
1111463	Ornamental steps flanked by urns	C18/19 II	Stone, plastered
1111464	Urn & stone pedestal	C18/19 II	Stone, septaria, brick, rubble
1337157	Urn & Pedestal in courtyard	C18/19 II	Stone
1146600	Pump	C19 II	Cast iron
1337156	Stable block	C19 II	Brick
1247779	K6 telephone kiosk	C20 II	Cast iron
1166310	Outbuilding north of dairy	?C14 and later II*	Stone, rubble and brick

APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c.1km radius of the site and have been utilised from a previous report focusing on the Brew House in 2013 (Collins et al. 2013). The table has been compiled from data held by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

EHER	NGR (TM)	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
2828	122 158	Mound in grounds of St Osyth's Priory thought to be a possible barrow.
2871	123 155A	Tranchet axe and other axes.
3002	1215 1552	Late Iron Age pottery found while digging foundations in 1921.
2900	123 158	Iron age 'C' pottery found in 1921 during digging of foundations for houses.
2826	1225 1573	Find spot, Neolithic sherd of flint-gritted pottery
2900	1235 1582	Unspecified find.
2904	1176 1604	Iron Age pottery found in this area.
46637	122 155	Prehistoric finds including three Late Iron Age sherds.
18916	123 155	Old School Chase, late Bronze Age/early Iron Age ditch (with traces of medieval clay floor)
2815	12 15	Neolithic polished axe
2341	123 156	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age polished black flint axe find spot.
Roman (AD 43 – 410)		
2896	128 159	Flint-gritted pottery sherd and two horseshoes found with oyster shells on south side of Clacton Road opposite the place where the Roman coins were found.
2820	1223 1572	Finds of brick and tile.
2895	1267 1600	Coins of Vespasian, Marcus Aurelius as Caesar, Gordian III and Constantius II.
2905	1140 1560	Foot of a bronze tripod.
2906	1140 1565	Mortarium found in 1972.
2893	1202 1640	Burial group including large grey-ware urn, a smaller buff –colour coated cup and a Samian platter engraved with IVVENIS. Found during excavations in 1931.
2894	1267 1660	Collection of urns, probably associated with the burials.
2976	1183 1675	Small ditch with Roman and Belgic pottery.
2808	12 15	Pottery find spot.
2938	122 168	Crop marks, ditches and ring ditches.
2971	1260 1630	Trackway, possible Roman road.
18341	1295 1566	3 rd century gold earring.
2988	117 166	Sherd of box flue tile with combed decoration
2823	122 157	Fluted brown vase found in rubbish pit
2809	12 15	Clacton Road. Two horseshoes with oyster shells, finger ring and two keys
48110	115 166	Nun's Wood, St Osyth's. Scatter of building material and pottery
Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)		
2417	122 155	Church of St Peter and St Paul: Possibly the site of 'St Peter's minster', mentioned in a document of c. 1050 or earlier, and which claims to be the burial place of St Osyth.
2902	125 155	10 th century pottery, found in 1966
2914	128 158A	VCH mentions Saxon finds, including a large bone comb, 8 th to 10 th century pottery and an 8 th or 9 th century Ipswich-ware pitcher.
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)		
0004	1223 1562	St Osyth's Priory: Founded in 1121 AD.
17031	121 158	St Osyth's Abbey: Crop and patch marks clearly indicate an east-west oriented structure
25682	121 157	St Osyth's Priory: Wall between south wing of Convalescent Home and Darcy Tower. C16/C17 red brick surviving wall of former building.

EHER	NGR (TM)	Description
25685	121 157	St Osyth's Priory: East range and tower, dated between 1553-99 AD.
25683	121 157	St Osyth's Priory: The Darcy Tower or Abbots Tower and vaulting to the west. Mid C16 tower for Lord Darcy, possibly incorporating foundations of east dorter. The tower has been dated to AD 1553-66 and the dormitory to AD 1127.
25686	121 156	St Osyth's Priory Garden wall attached to Darcy wall to the south. C16
25687	121 156	St Osyth's Priory Garden wall attached to Darcy Tower to the north.
25681	121 157	St Osyth's Priory: Convalescent Home. Early C16 Abbot's lodging incorporating earlier structures, with mid C16 and later alterations. Abbot's House dated to 1527 AD.
25673	120 157	St Osyth's Priory: Cottage adjoining outbuilding qv 15/189. Medieval stone and red brick cottage.
25672	120 157	St Osyth's Priory: Outbuilding adjacent to north of dairy qv 15/188 now a barn. Medieval stone and red brick outbuilding.
25669	121 156	St Osyth's Priory Gatehouse and east and west flanking ranges. Late C15 gate house and flanking ranges, east range incorporates earlier medieval features.
25690	121 156	St Osyth's Priory Precinct wall running east of Gatehouse. C14/C15, C16 and later.
25688	120 155	St Osyth's Priory: Precinct wall south-west of the Gatehouse, formerly part of a building to the south. Dated between 1300-1499 AD.
25689	120 155	St Osyth's Priory: Precinct wall continuing south of above mentioned wall C15/C16 red brick.
2824	121 155	Layer of roof tile fragments, oyster shells, bone, stone and septaria rubble, unrolled chalk and fresh unshaped flint flakes (connected with construction of priory gatehouse?). Some signs of burning. Revealed when digging hole for tree planting on the Bury, bottom of layer not reached, over 10cm deep, top approx. 0.5cm below present surface. Animal remains and brick samples dated 1066 – 1539 AD.
25636	122 155	Late C15/early C16 row of cottages. Timber framed and dated to 1467 - 1532 AD.
2907	1225 1557	Church of St Peter and St Paul: The church's walls are generally of septaria and flint rubble with limestone dressings, modifications completed throughout C12 – C16
25663	123 156	St Osyth Bakery. Late C14/early C15 timber framed shop with C19 brick façade, now cottages and shop.
2897	1245 1570	Shoe soles found in 1938.
3298	125 155	Skeletons of a 'witch' found in the garden of Mr. Charles in 1932. Others have since been discovered during building work for a housing estate.
2825	1205 1580	Cream colour with green glaze gritty material sherd of a broad, flat rim.
18918	1230 1551	Traces of a clay floor and ditches, also a late Bronze Age/Iron Age ditch and Roman pottery.
17013	122 155	Watching brief of Church Square revealed a brickearth-type deposit containing lenses of charcoal and oyster shell. Probable site of the medieval market granted to the Abbey.
19777	121 155	A fair green.
2839	127 148	14 th century aisled hall, moated. Later extensions and alterations.
25658	123 155	WG Ayers, The Duke Stores and cottage to left. Late 15 th century/early 16 th century timber-framed houses, now shops.
46638	122 155	Land adjacent to the Old Coach House, Church Square. Evidence for medieval buildings
46047	116 166	Legend of the foundation of St Osyth's Nunnery or chapel dates this to the 7 th century.
46876	121 156	Archaeological evaluation at The Bury. Possible routeway, temporary structures associated with the fair.
25666	123 155	The Old House and Little Priory, late 13 th /early 14 th century timber-framed

EHER	NGR (TM)	Description
		house with late 15 th century and later alterations
46644	113 155	Archaeological evaluation by Time Team at St Osyth Creek. Timber structure on the north bank
25671	120 156	Assessment structure, adjacent north-west of brewhouse, now a dairy. 16 th century of earlier stone and red brick building.
25635	122 155	Church of St Peter and St Paul. 14 test holes revealed concrete gutters and concrete foundations
2835	117 166	Nun's Wood. Moat.
25651	117 155	45, 47 and 49 Mill Street. 15 th /16 th century timber-framed houses
34827	126 148	St Cleres Hall. 14 th century timber-framed aisled hall with cross-wings
2927	118 156	House foundations dug on Mill Street. Worked stone possibly from the priory with 19 th century well with farmyard and barns
19778	115 154	The Quay, with slipway and boat building yard
25656	116 154	The Old Bakery. 16 th century or earlier timber-framed house with 18 th century and later alterations
34813	123 160	Ivy Cottage. Late 15 th / early 16 th century timber-framed house
25649	117 155	31 and 33 Mill Street. 15 th /16 th century timber-framed house
25644	123 158	Binders. Early 16 th century timber-framed house
25647	128 153	Tan Cottage and the Old Cottage. Early 15 th century timber-framed houses
19779	115 153	The Mill. Domesday Book records the presence of a mill.
Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)		
25684	121 157	St Osyth's Priory: The Chapel of St Osyth and ruins attached to the north. C16 former passage converted to a chapel C19/early C20.
25679	121 157	St Osyth's Priory: Ornamental steps flanked by urns in courtyard. Urns and steps dated to between AD 1700-1899.
25680	121 157	St Osyth's Priory: Urn and stone pedestal approx 50m north-east of Abbots Lodging. C18/C19 <u>urn</u> on plinth.
25691	120 157	St Osyth's Priory: Pump approx 20m west of the cottage listed qv 14/190. C19 pump by Bamfords of Uttoxeter.
2903	122 155	Church of St Peter and St Paul: The church's west tower was repaired in the 18 th century and the whole church was restored in the 19 th century.
3003	1155 1539	Site of St Osyth tide mill. Built in 1720 and last used in 1929, it was destroyed by a gale in 1962.
7368	120 160	Mid C18th landscaped park and grounds, north of the priory estate.
17013	122 155	Anvil Cottage, Church Square, St Osyth. Watching brief on a new garage adjacent to Anvil Cottage.
25638	122 156	Anvil Cottage adjacent to west of Church Cottage and St Edmundsbury. C18 or earlier timber framed house.
25645	123 157	The Kings Arms Hotel. C16 timber framed public house with C18 rear wing.
25637	122 156	Church Cottage and St Edmundsbury. C16/C17 timber framed house, now two dwellings.
25639	123 156	DIY Centre and BG Stores at corner of Colchester Road, C18 part timber framed building, now two shops.
25664	123 156	C19 cast iron pump by Appleby & Co.
25640	123 156	Tulip Hall. C17/C18 timber framed house.
25657	123 156	4 Spring Road. C17 timber framed house with front range dated 1784.
25662	123 156	Bretts Stores and Abbey National Building Society Offices. C16/C17 timber framed house, now shop and office.
25641	123 156	Priory Tea House and Bakers Shop corner of Spring Road. C16 timber framed building now shop and restaurant.
25646	123 156	2 Waterloo House with return shop front to Clacton Road qv 15/135. C16/C17 timber framed house and shop.
25642	123 158	36 and 38 Colchester Road. Late C15 timber framed house.
25643	123 158	Elm Cottage and Manor Cottage. C17/C18 timber framed and weather-boarded house.

EHER	NGR (TM)	Description
9017	122 152	About 25m to north of Warren Farmhouse there is an earthwork running east-west. This has been suggested as the edge of a house platform, a moat or possibly an old boundary ditch.
9018	122 152	Warren Farmhouse, listed as C17 or earlier is approached by track off The Bury, north of church and at the edge of the marsh.
9913	122 152	Post-medieval house, approached from a track off the Bury C17 or possibly earlier. To the south of the house, about 25m from it, is a minor "earthwork", a break in slope which could indicate an old house platform or boundary ditch.
16178	118 165	37 Mill Street: On 9 th May 1921, Mr Booker found a female skeleton in his garden at Mill Street, St Osyth. The skeleton was riveted at the joints at ankles, knees, wrists, and elbows. It is thought that this might be Ursula Kemp, an alleged witch of St Osyth, tried at Chelmsford in 1582 and hanged.
48153	118 161	Tradition suggests the structure is a residual fragment of a chapel, but structure as exists is 16 th or 17 th century date with later repair.
25670	120 156	Tithe barn and brewhouse (assessment structure). Barn is 16 th century and later, possible brewhouse earliest phase ascribed late 16 th century
46878	116 156	Archaeological evaluation revealed pits and ditches mostly of post-medieval date
15742	123 161	19 th century milestone
46639	122 155	Land adjacent to the Old Coach House, Church Square. Evidence for three post-medieval buildings.
25653	116 155	White Hart Inn, 16 th /17 th century timber framed house, 18 th / 19 th century front range
47108	124 157	Archaeological evaluation at 35 Clacton Road. Three post-medieval pits, brick and tile foundation and modern post-hole
25677	120 156	St Osyth Priory Brewhouse NW of gatehouse. 18 th century with possible medieval foundations
18340	123 161	50 Colchester Road, watching brief for new house. Pit.
34814	123 160	18 th century timber-framed house with ornate railings and gates
25678	120 156	18 th /19 th century stone urn and pedestal in St Osyth's Priory
25655	115 154	Old Mill Cottage. Late 18 th century timber-framed house
19780	115 153	Tide-mill, causeway and millpond, St South.
25652	117 155	19 th century cast-iron hydrant in front of jettied cross-wing of cottages 45-49
25659	123 155	Bay House, 18 th century or earlier timber-framed house with outbuilding
25676	120 156	St Osyth's Priory. 19 th century stable block adjacent to north-west of the barn
25675	120 156	St Osyth's Priory. Late 18 th century timber-framed cartlodge to the west of the barn
2928	118 156	House foundations dug on Mill Street. 19 th century well with farmyard and barns
25660	123 155	Chestnut Cottage and 38-40 Spring Road. 17 th /18 th century timber-framed house with 19 th century and later alterations
25665	123 155	Cranfield and Cranfield Cottages. 18 th century or earlier timber-framed houses
34811	123 161	Rose Downey and Freda Cottage. 19 th century timber-framed cottages
25667	123 155	37, 39 and 41 Spring Road. Row of 17 th century timber-framed cottages
25661	123 155	46 and 48 Spring Road. Pair of 19 th century timber-framed cottages.
34828	126 148	Barn west of St Cleres Hall, 17 th /18 th century timber-framed barn
25650	117 155	39 and 41 Giebros. Pair of 18 th century timber-framed houses
25654	116 154	The Old Mill House. 18 th /19 th century brick faced house
25648	118 155	Little Thatch and adjoining cottage. 17 th century pair of timber-framed houses
34829	122 152	Warren Farmhouse. 17 th century or earlier timber-framed house
34810	123 164	Lamb Farmhouse. 17 th /18 th century timber-framed house
34810	125 154	89 and 91 Spring Road. 18 th /19 th timber-framed cottages
34825	114 152	Hillside. 18 th /19 th century brick house

EHER	NGR (TM)	Description
Modern (1901 – present)		
25674	121 155	K6 Telephone kiosk to south of St Osyths Priory, designed 1935
7369	122 156	St Osyth's Priory: Mid C20 formal gardens within older walled garden area to the north-east of the gatehouse.
21342	120 155	WWII ammunition shelter
21347	122 164	Road Barrier, Lamb Farm, Colchester Road. Concrete blocks for fixed elements survive, WWII.
21346	123 162	WWII road barrier, Wellwick House, Colchester Rd.
21348	124 163	WWII road barrier, Bypass Road
40800	123 156	Signpost at crossroads at The Bury and Spring Road. 1920s/1930s cast-iron signpost manufactured by Maldon Iron Works
Undated		
2827	1225 1573	Sherd of Terra Cotta.
2837	116 161	A mound c250 yards north-west of the possible tumulus seen on the map of the priory.
2990	122 154	Traces of a rectilinear field system.
2991	126 152	Crop marks of a large ring ditch with entrance to the south-west, some small rectangular structures and in the north, a small sub-rectangular enclosure.
2946	117 157	West of Priory Farm. Single ring ditch with central pit adjacent to a broad ditched trackway.
2947	118 156	Mill Street, house foundations. Old farmyards and barns, probable 19 th century well.
2936	122 168	Crop marks, ditches and ring ditches.
17034	112 154	'cuts' into salt marsh which represent wharfs
2965	113 150	Ring ditch and windmill mound? With faint marks of crosstrees
17709	111 159	Sw corner of a field in St Osyth. Concentration of oyster shells
46647	123 156	7 Spring Lane. Test pits and trenches dug by Time Team. Undated pits.
2918	121 161	Undated mound

APPENDIX 4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1762	Estate Map of St Osyth Parish	3	24": 1 mile	ERO D/DU 268/15
1777	Chapman & Andre (sheet 15)	4	-	ERO
1814	Estate Map of St Osyth	5	-	ERO D/DCr P1
1838	Tithe Map of St Osyth	6	-	ERO D/CT 305
c.1840	Enclosure Map of St Osyth Parish	7	20": 1mile	ERO D/CT 305
1882	Reproduction of Map of St Osyth Parish	8	-	ERO (From A History of St Osyth 1894-1994)
1897	2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map	9	25": 1mile	ERO
1923	3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map	10	25": 1mile	ERO

Primary Sources Consulted at the ERO, Chelmsford & Colchester:

I/LS/COL/00081-4	Images of St Osyths
I/Mp 305/1/1	Engraving of St Osyth's Priory, 1738
D/DB M160	Account roll of bailiffs, collectors and farmers for the estates of John Lord Darcy of Chich, 1574-6
D/DB M161	Account roll of the receiver general for the estates of John Lord Darcy of Chich, 1574-6
D/DPr 145	Book of Knight's fees of the Honour of Hedingham, 1596
D/DHw/T99	Deeds of St Osyth Estate, 1694-1858
D/DHw/T13	Deeds of St Osyth Estate, 1746-1860
D/DHw/T14	Deeds of St Osyth Estate, 1812-1846
D/DHw/T15	Deeds of St Osyth Estate, 1746-1846
D/DHw/T16	Deeds of St Osyth Estate, 1797-1858
D/DHw T19	Deed of St Osyth Estate, 1772
D/DEt/F11	Deeds of St Osyth Estate, 1797-1852
D/DCr T1	Deeds of St Osyth Estate, 1746-1775
D/DCr T4	Deeds of St Osyth Estate, 1825-1847
D/Du 268/3	Accounts of Estate farmers, 1782-1812
D/Du 268/14	Sales Catalogue of St Osyth Estate, 1858
D/DQ 62/1	Summary of Religious Houses in England and Wales, 1717
Acc.C32 No.209	Sales Catalogue of St Osyth Estate, 1920

APPENDIX 5 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>Proposed visitor centre, Tithe barn, Cart shed and Dairy, St Osyth's Priory, The Bury, St Osyth, Essex</i>
County: <i>Essex</i>	District: <i>Tendring</i>
Village/Town: <i>St Osyth</i>	Parish: <i>St Osyth</i>
Planning application reference:	<i>TEN/01008/14</i>
Client name/address/tel:	<i>City & Country Ltd</i>
Nature of application:	<i>Conversion and refurbishment</i>
Present land use:	<i>Former stables and cartshed – now storage</i>
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TM 1203 1565</i>
Site Code:	<i>STOSO2</i>
Site director/Organization:	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Type of work:	<i>Historic building recording and monitoring and recording</i>
Date of work:	<i>2nd November 2016</i>
Location of finds/Curating museum:	<i>Colchester</i>
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: <i>Late 17th century and mid-19th century</i>
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	<i>-</i>
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In November 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an historic building recording on a building known as the Dairy, and an adjoining cart-shed at St Osyth Priory, St Osyth, Essex (NGR: TM 1203 1565). The buildings are curtilage listed by virtue of their association with the adjoining 16th century tithe barn and other historic structures in close proximity. The recording formed the first step of a programme of ongoing monitoring and was required to comply with a planning condition from Tendring Council (Planning Ref. TEN/01008/14).</i></p> <p><i>Technical analysis suggests that the Dairy is a misnomer, as the existing building was clearly constructed as a stable with hay-loft in the mid-19th century. It may, however stand on the site of an earlier dairy, and retained its title. The building survives as an elegant example of its type with Gothic decorative features, though most internal features have been lost. The adjoining cart-shed is probably of late 17th century date, with some later modifications, but surviving in good condition.</i></p> <p><i>The tithe barn, stables and cart-shed will be subject to monitoring and recording during the planned works and all information gathered will be used to augment this report.</i></p>
Author of summary: <i>L Wilson</i>	Date of Summary: <i>December 2016</i>

APPENDIX 6 BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Tithe barn, cart shed and dairy, St Osyth Priory					NGR: TM 1203 1565		
County: Essex				Museum Collecting Area: Colchester Museum			
Site Code: STOSO2				Project Number: 6793			
Date of Work: November 2016				Related Work: HBR Level 3 2006 (AS Report No. 2040) TT 2008 (AS Report No. 3211) TT 2008 (AS Report No. 3184) Impact Assessment 2010 (AS Report No. 3523) HBR level 3 2013 (AS Report No. 4401)			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
16 th May 2016		Yes		8 th July 2016		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (8 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
1 x A3 sheet of draft film							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans and elevations 5 sheets A3 – annotated							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD 2 x CDs of plans and photos	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
5275		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	6-15	Yes	Yes	1	25 -28	Yes
2	120mm	1-2	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

PLATES



Plate 1 East elevation of Building 1, taken from the north-east (DP 58)



Plate 2 Initials inscribed into the brickwork on the east elevation of Building 1, taken from the east (DP 64)



Plate 3 West elevation of Building 1 and north elevation of Building 2, taken from the north-west (DP 66)



Plate 4 North elevation of Building 1, taken from the north-west (DP 65)



Plate 5 Interior of Building 1, taken from the north (DP 02)



Plate 6 Hatches for dropping hay from the first floor in Building 1, taken from the east (DP 05)



Plate 7 Tack room in Building 1, taken from the west (DP 24)



Plate 8 Staircase giving access to the first floor of Building 1, taken from the north (DP 56)



Plate 9 Roof structure of Building 1, taken from the south-east (DP 31)



Plate 10 Part of the original exterior south elevation of the tithe barn, previously protected by a precursor (DP 30)



Plate 11 West elevation of Building 2, taken from the west (DP 70)



Plate 12 Triangulation of the principal post and tie-beam with an elbow bracket in Building 2, taken from the north-west (DP 75)



Plate 13 Roof structure in Building 2, taken from the north (DP 77)



Plate 14 West side of Bay 3 in Building 2, taken from the south-east (DP 86)



Plate 15 Loft above Bay 6 in Building 2, taken from the north (DP 91)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

Interior of Building 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 2

Interior of Building 1, taken from the north.



DP 3

Boarded panelling lining the west wall of Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 4

Tethering ring in Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 5

Hatches for dropping hay from the first floor in Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 6

Ceiling in Building 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 7

Window in Building 1, taken from the south.



DP 8

Door on the north elevation of Building 1, taken from the south.



DP 9

Floor surface in Building 1, taken from the north.



DP 10

Door from the garden court to the interior of Building 1, taken from the west.



DP 11

Detail of the strap hinge on the door to the garden court in Building 1, taken from the west.



DP 12

Detail of the projecting hinge on the door to the garden court in Building 1, taken from the west.



DP 13

Lock bolt, catch and rim lock on the door to the garden court in Building 1, taken from the west.



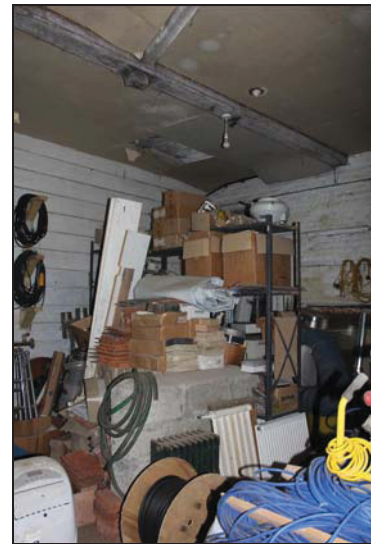
DP 14

Internal door to the south tack room in Building 1, taken from the north.



DP 15

Window in Building 1, taken from the north-west.



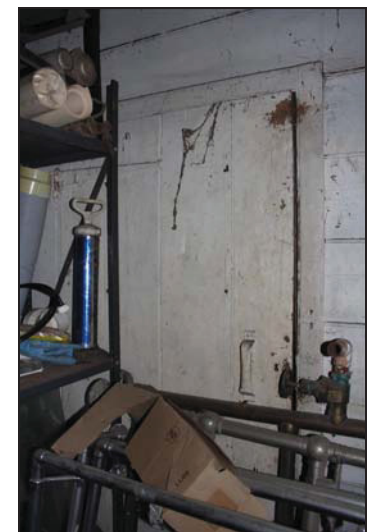
DP 16

Interior of the tack room of Building 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 17

Concrete wall in the tack room of Building 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 18

Door to a cupboard in Building 1, taken from the north.



DP 19

Large aperture in the tack room of Building 1, taken from the east.



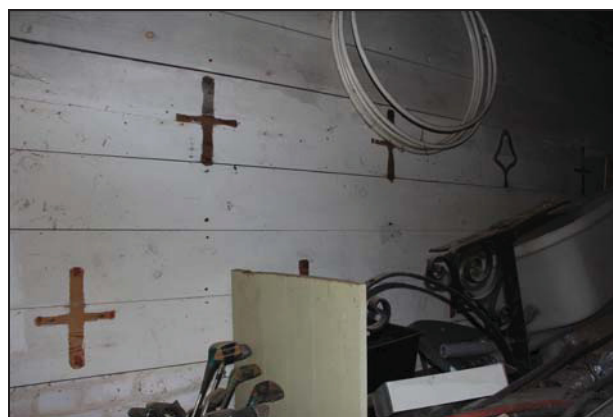
DP 20

Window in the tack room in Building 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 21

Brick floor in the tack room of Building 1, taken from the south.



DP 22

Marks on the wall of the tack room in Building 1, perhaps indicating the removal of saddle holders, taken from the south-west.



DP 23

Back of a hay shoot in the tack room of Building 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 24

Tack room in Building 1, taken from the west.



DP 25

Indication of a stanchion post, now removed, in the rack room of Building 1, taken from the west.



DP 26

Panelled door giving access to the main part of Building 1, taken from the south.



DP 27

H-L hinges replaced by a modern hinge on the door to the main part of Building 1 from the tack room, taken from the south.



DP 28

Towel roll holder on the door to the garden court from the tack room in Building 1, taken from the west.



DP 29

Strap hinges on the door to the enclosed stair in the tack room of Building 1, taken from the north-west.



DP 30

Part of the original exterior south elevation of the tithe barn, previously protected by a precursor to Building 1, taken from the north.



DP 31

Roof structure of Building 1, taken from the south-east.



DP 32

Purlin riding over the principal rafter and supported by cleats in Building 1, taken from the south.



DP 33

King post with threaded coach bolt in Building 1, taken from the south-east.



DP 34

Baltic bracking marks on the roof timbers in Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 35

Window on the first floor of Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 36

Staircase rising to the first floor of Building 1, taken from the north-west.



DP 37

Door giving access to the tithe barn from the first floor of Building 1, taken from the north.



DP 38

Strap hinge on the door giving access to the tithe barn from Building 1, taken from the north.



DP 39

Detail of exposed lath and plaster on the south wall of Building 1 on the first floor which exposes the original south elevation of the tithe barn, taken from the north.



DP 40

Roof structure over Building 1, taken from the south.



DP 41

Baltic bracking marks on the roof timber of Building 1, taken from the west.



DP 42

Baltic bracking marks on the roof timber of Building 1, taken from the south.



DP 43

Baltic bracking marks on the roof timber of Building 1, taken from the south.



DP 44

Interior of Building 1 on the first floor, taken from the north.



DP 45

Baltic bracking marks on the roof timber of Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 46

Baltic bracking marks on the roof timber of Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 47

Baltic bracking marks on the roof timber of Building 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 48

Roof structure of Building 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 49

Loading door on the first floor of Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 50

Roof structure of the hipped end of Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 51

Detail of the double wall-plate present in Building 1, taken from the south.



DP 52

Roof structure in Building 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 53

Window on the first floor of Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 54

Roof structure of Building 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 55

Baltic bracking marks on the roof timber of Building 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 56

Staircase giving access to the first floor of Building 1, taken from the north.



DP 57

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



DP 58

East elevation of Building 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 59

Door to the tack room on the east elevation of Building 1, taken from the east.



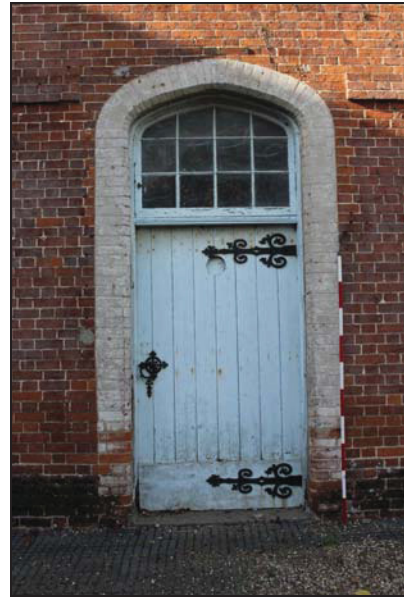
DP 60

The straight joint between Building 1 and the tithe barn, taken from the north-east.



DP 61

Window on the east elevation of Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 62

Main door on the east elevation to Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 63

Iron attachments on the east elevation of Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 64

Initials inscribed into the brickwork on the east elevation of Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 65

North elevation of Building 1, taken from the north-west.



DP 66

West elevation of Building 1 and north elevation of Building 2, taken from the north-west.



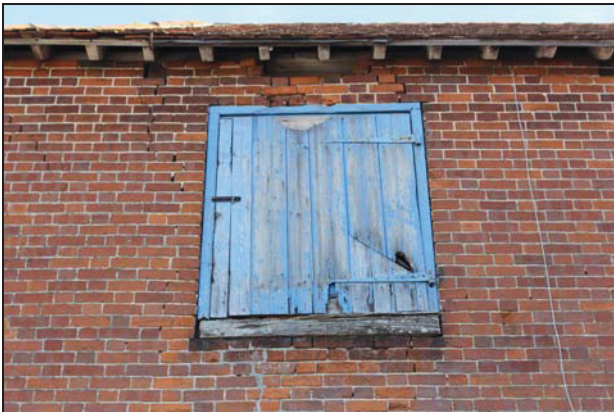
DP 67

North elevation of Building 2, taken from the north.



DP 68

Sliding door on the west elevation of Building 1, taken from the north-west.



DP 69

Loading door at upper level on the west elevation of Building 1, taken from the west.



DP 70

West elevation of Building 2, taken from the west.



DP 71

West and south elevation of Building 2, taken from the south-west.



DP 72

Building 2 and the tithe barn, taken from the south-west.



DP 73

Roof structure in Building 2, taken from the west.



DP 74

Interior of Building 2, taken from the north-west.



DP 75

Triangulation of the principal post and tie-beam with an elbow bracket in Building 2, taken from the north-west.



DP 76

Roof structure in Building 2, taken from the north-west.



DP 77

Roof structure in Building 2, taken from the north.



DP 78

East elevation of Building 2, taken from the north.



DP 79

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



DP 80

Pegs replaced with unusual shaped washers and bolts on Building 2, taken from the east.



DP 81

Disengaged scarf joint in Building 2 also showing forlock bolts to the principal post, taken from the east.



DP 82

Open-sided east side of Building 2 showing the west elevation of Building 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 83

Roof structure in Building 2, taken from the north.



DP 84

Weathered shouldered elbow bracket on the south elevation, taken from the south.



DP 85

West side of Bay 5 and Bay 4 in Building 2, taken from the east.



DP 86

West side of Bay 3 in Building 2, taken from the south-east.



DP 87

Scarf joint in the wall-plate on the west wall of Building 2, taken from the east.



DP 88

Roof structure in Building 2, taken from the south.



DP 89

Staggered but-purlin roof form in Building 2, taken from the south.



DP 90

Ridgeboard in Building 2, partly present in places, taken from the south.



DP 91

Loft above Bay 6 in Building 2, taken from the north.



DP 92

West side of Bay 1 in Building 2, taken from the north-east.



DP 93

Hatch in the floor at upper level of Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 94

Detail of the double wall-plate in Building 1, taken from the east.



DP 95

Floor boards on the upper level of Building 1, taken from the south-west.



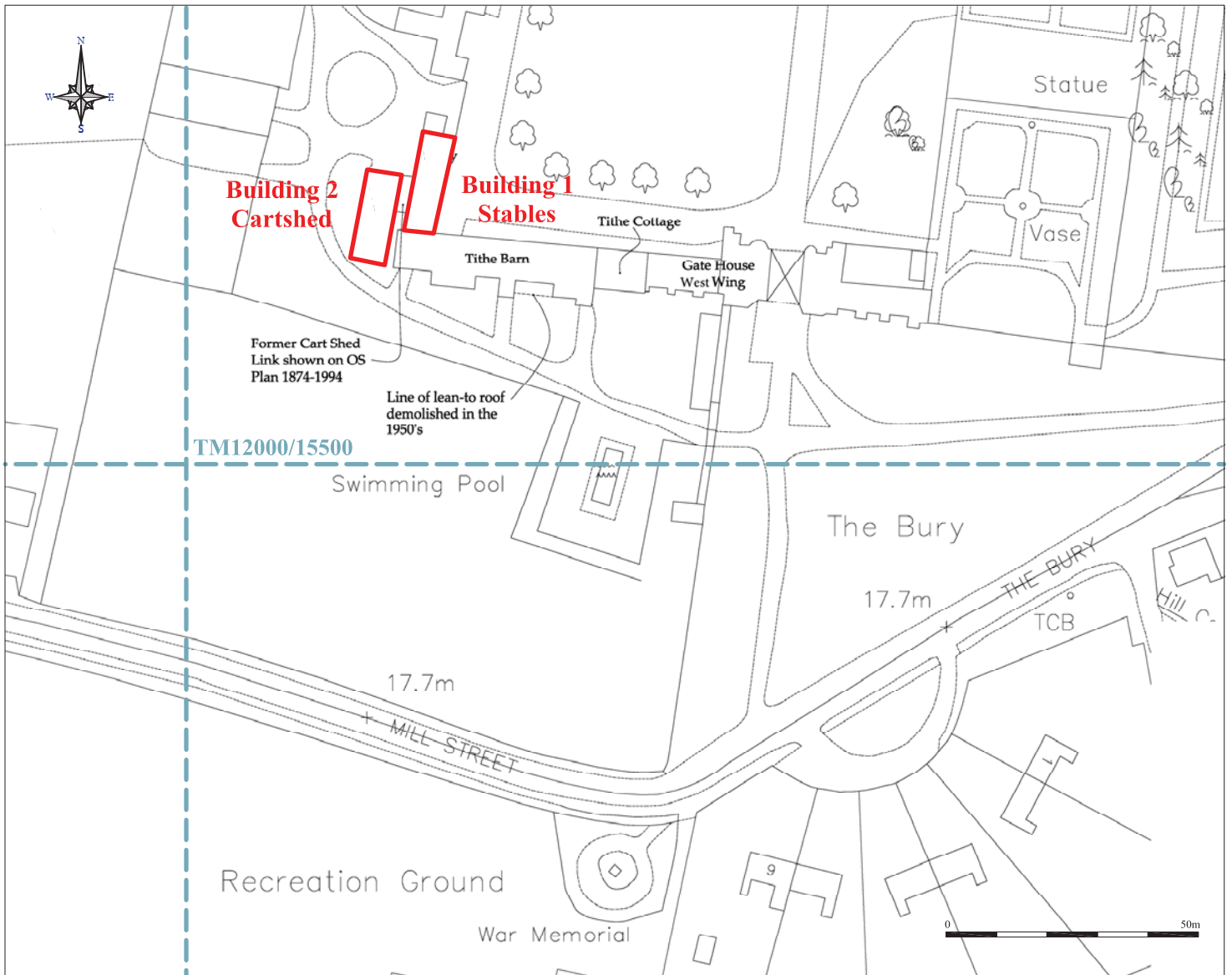
DP 96

Detail of the double wall-plate in Building 1, taken from the west.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Cartshed and dairy (stables) St Osyth's Priory, Essex (P6793)

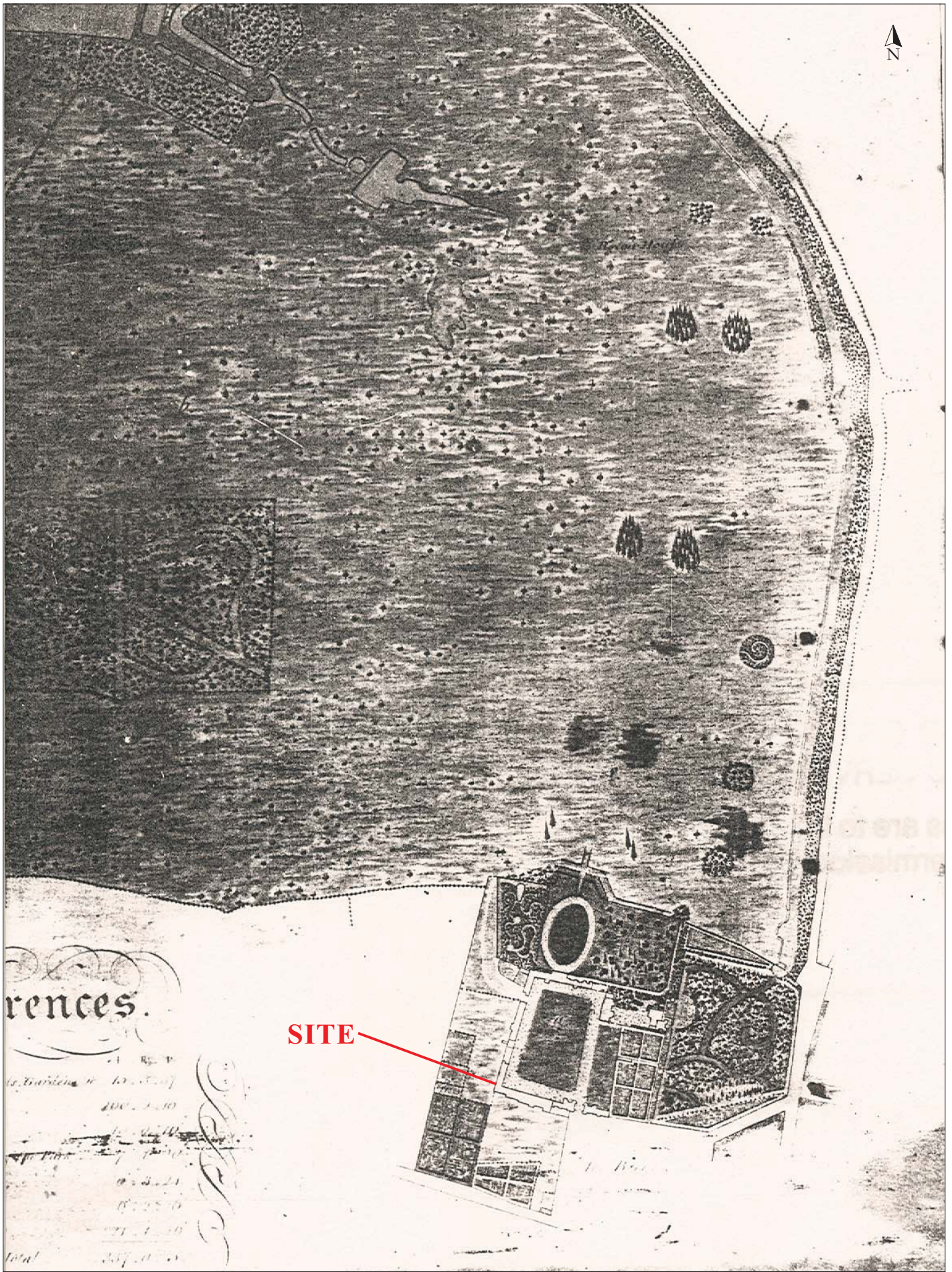


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1250 at A4

Cartshed & dairy (stables), St Osyth's Priory, Essex (P6793)

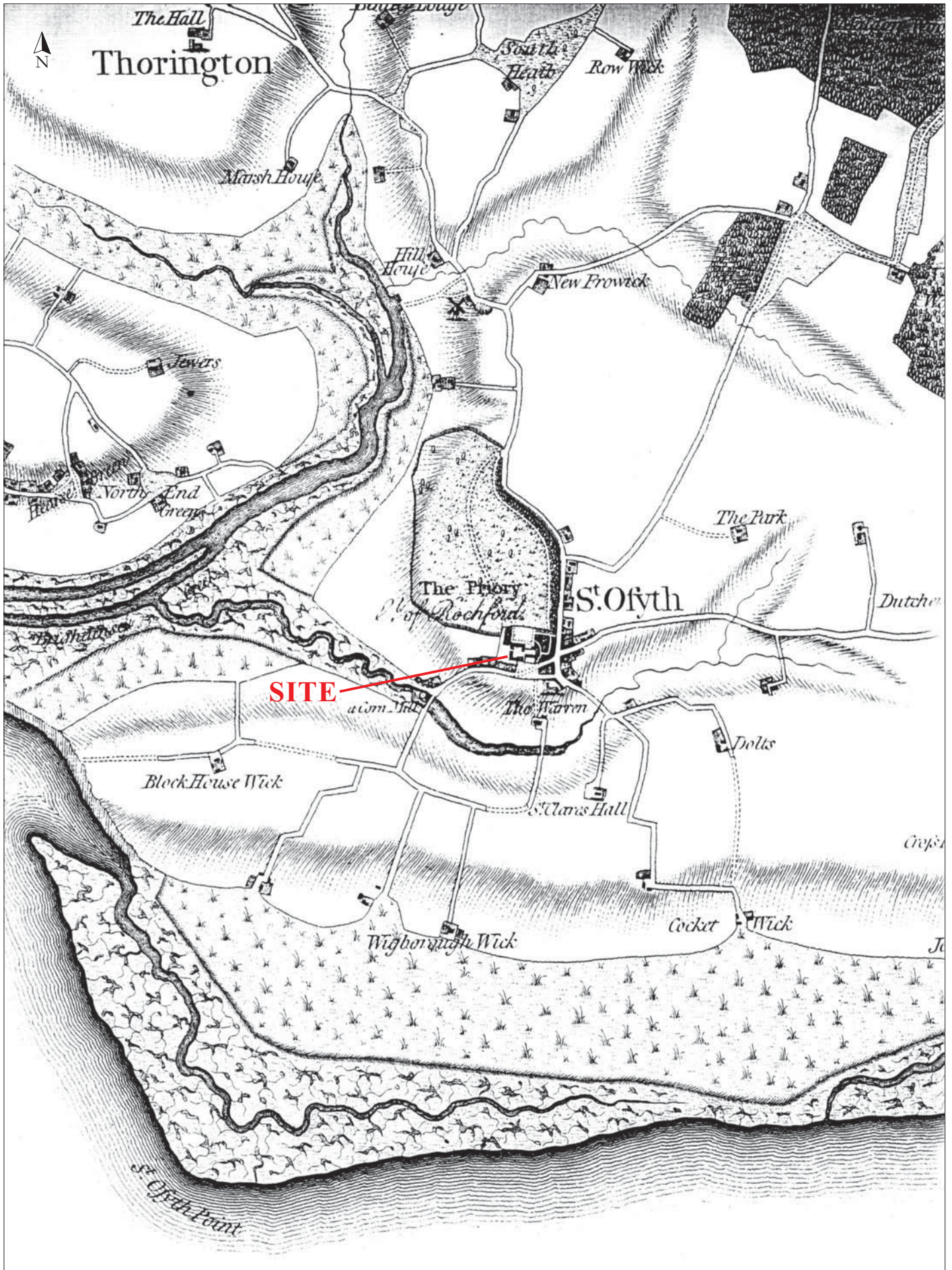


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Fig. 3 St Osyth's Estate map, 1762

Not to scale

Cartshed and dairy (stables) St Osyth's Priory, Essex (P6793)

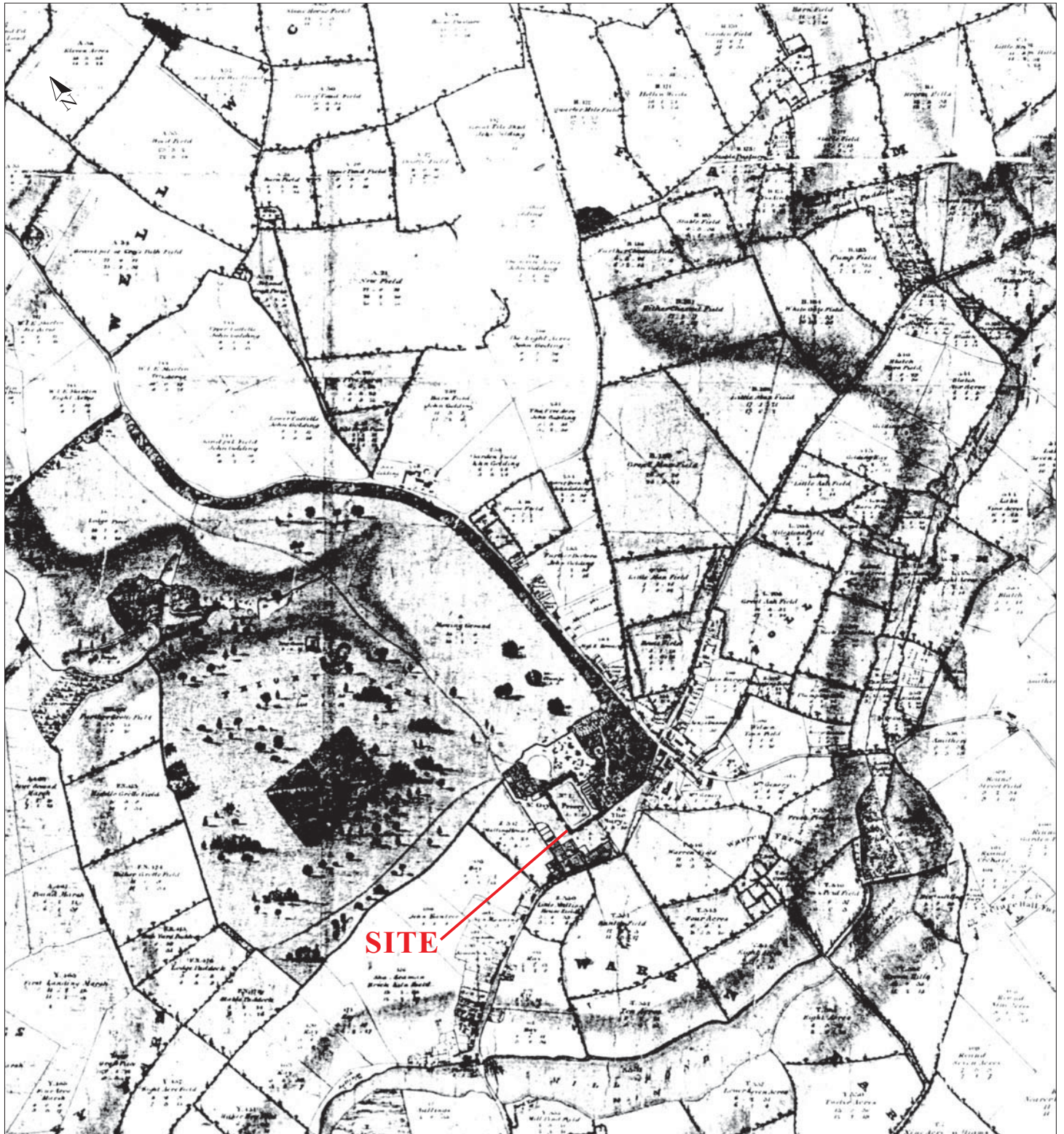


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Fig. 4 Chapman & Andre's map, 1777

Not to scale

Cartshed and dairy (stables) St Osyth's Priory, Essex (P6793)

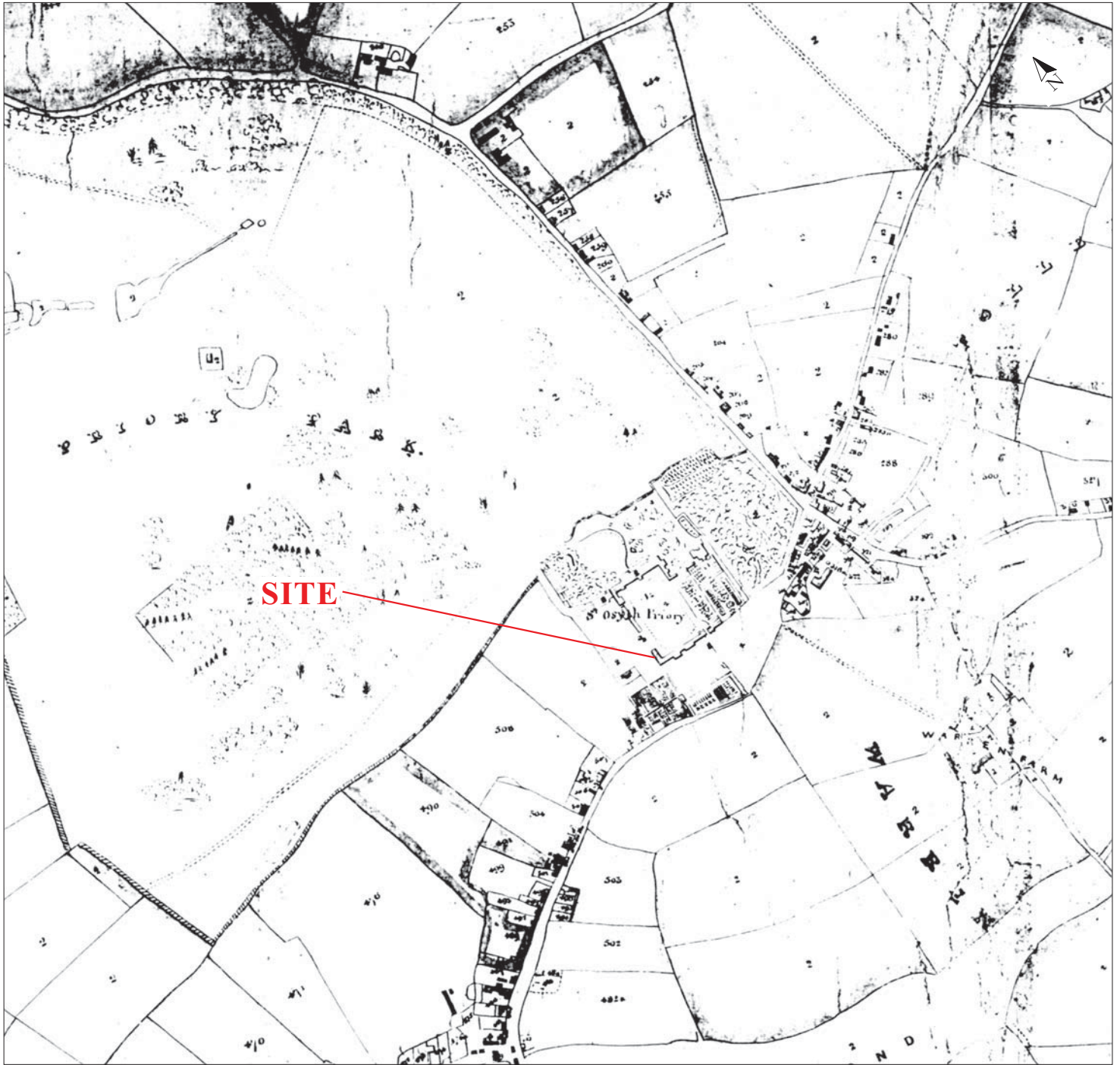


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Fig. 5 St Osyth's Estate map, 1814

Not to scale

Cartshed and dairy (stables) St Osyth's Priory, Essex (P6793)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

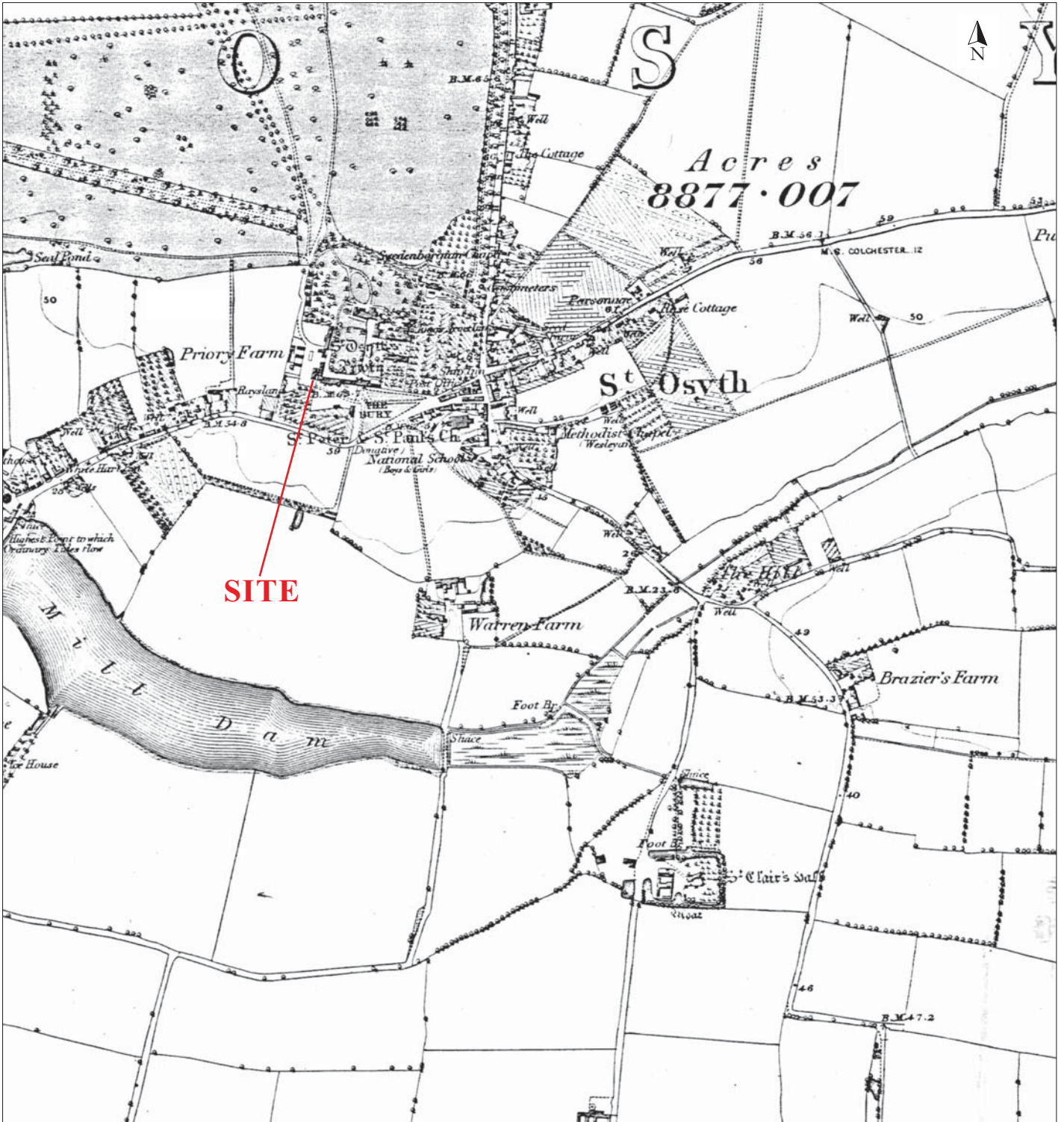
Fig. 6 St Osyth tithe map, 1838

Not to scale

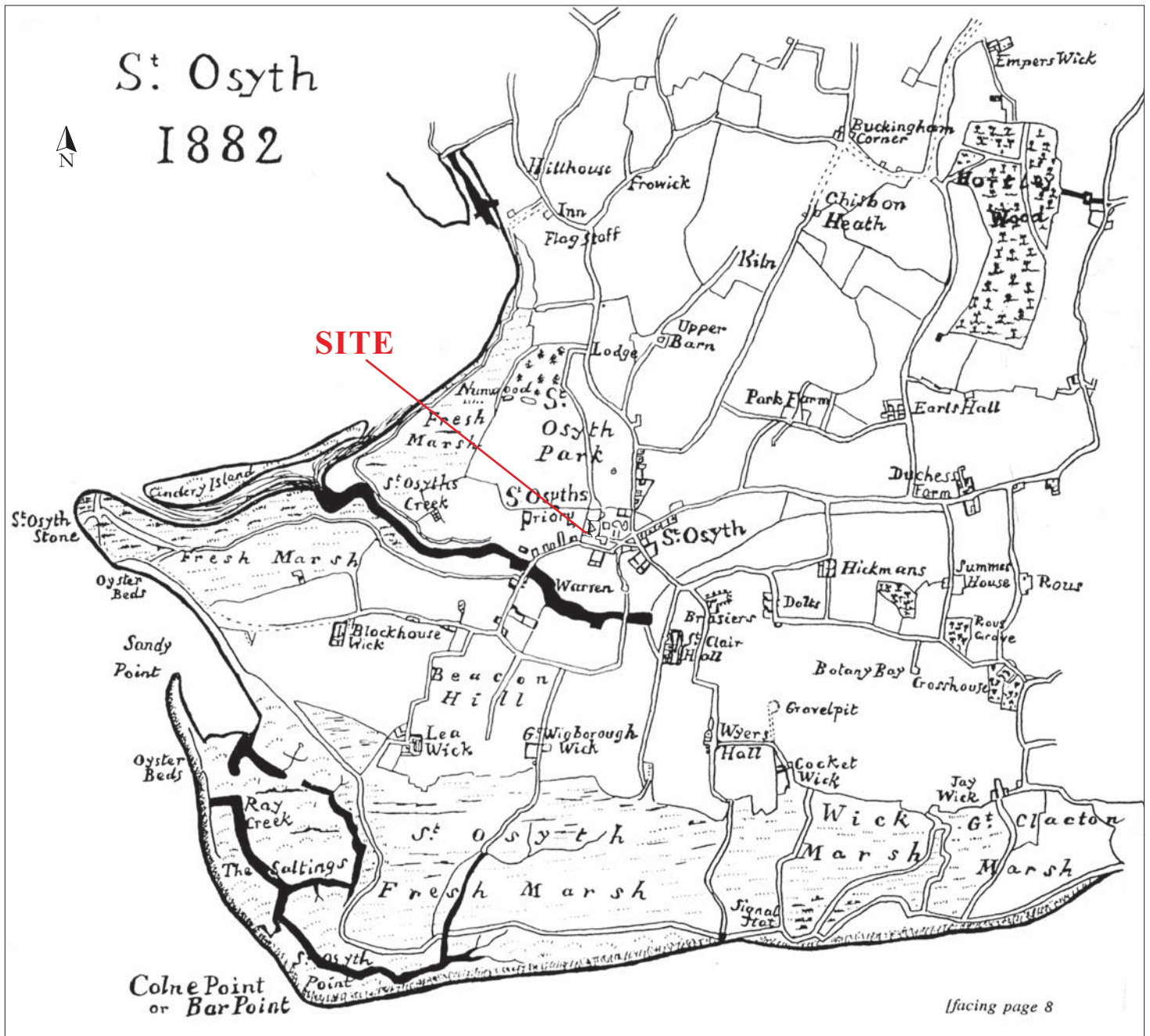
Cartshed and dairy (stables) St Osyth's Priory, Essex (P6793)



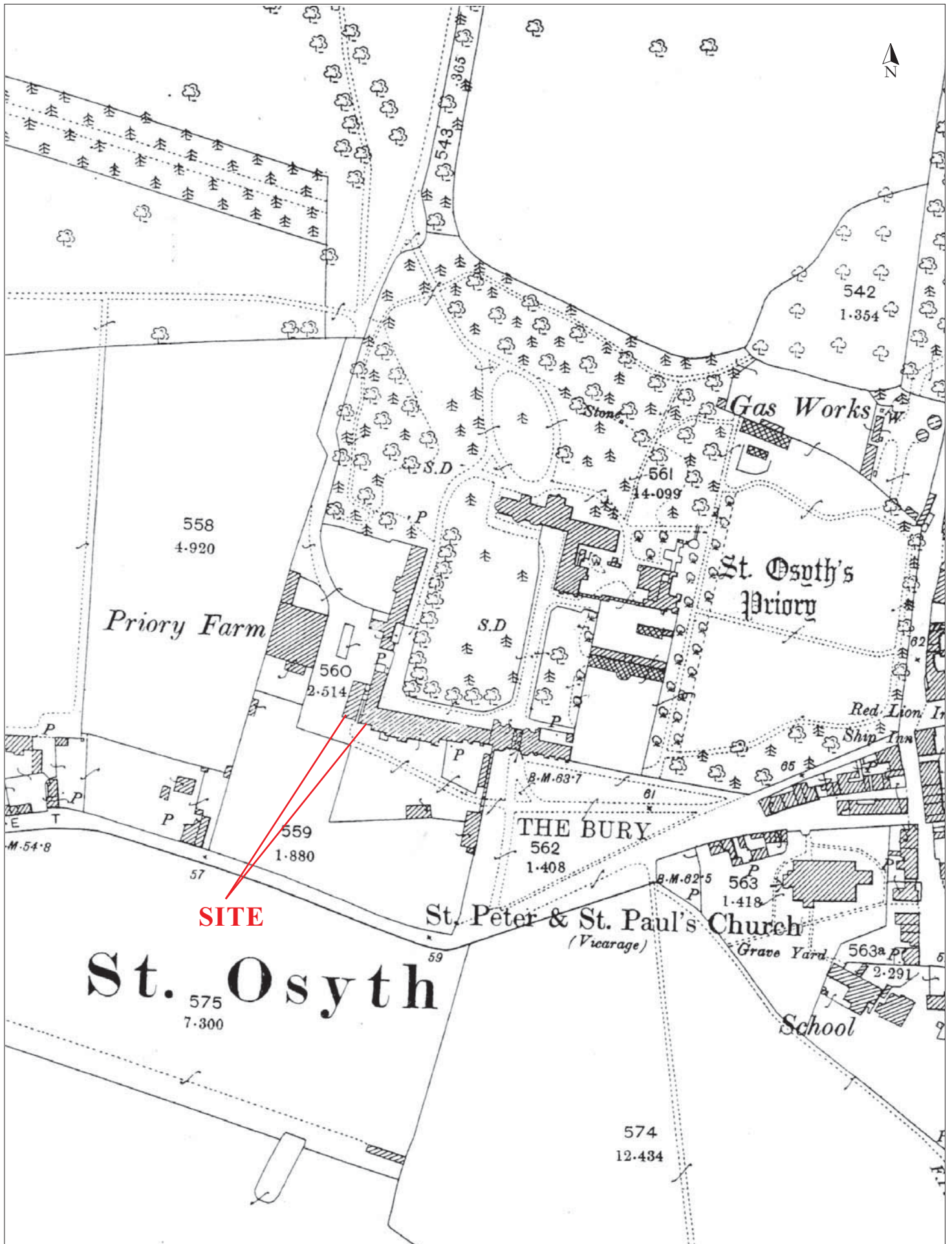
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 St Osyth Parish enclosure map, c.1840
Not to scale
Cartshed & dairy (stables), St Osyth's Priory, Essex (P6793)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 8 OS map, 1875
6" to 1 mile
Cartshed and dairy (stables) St Osyth's Priory, Essex (P6793)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 9 St Osyth Parish map, 1882
Not to scale
Cartshed and dairy (stables) St Osyth's Priory, Essex (P6793)

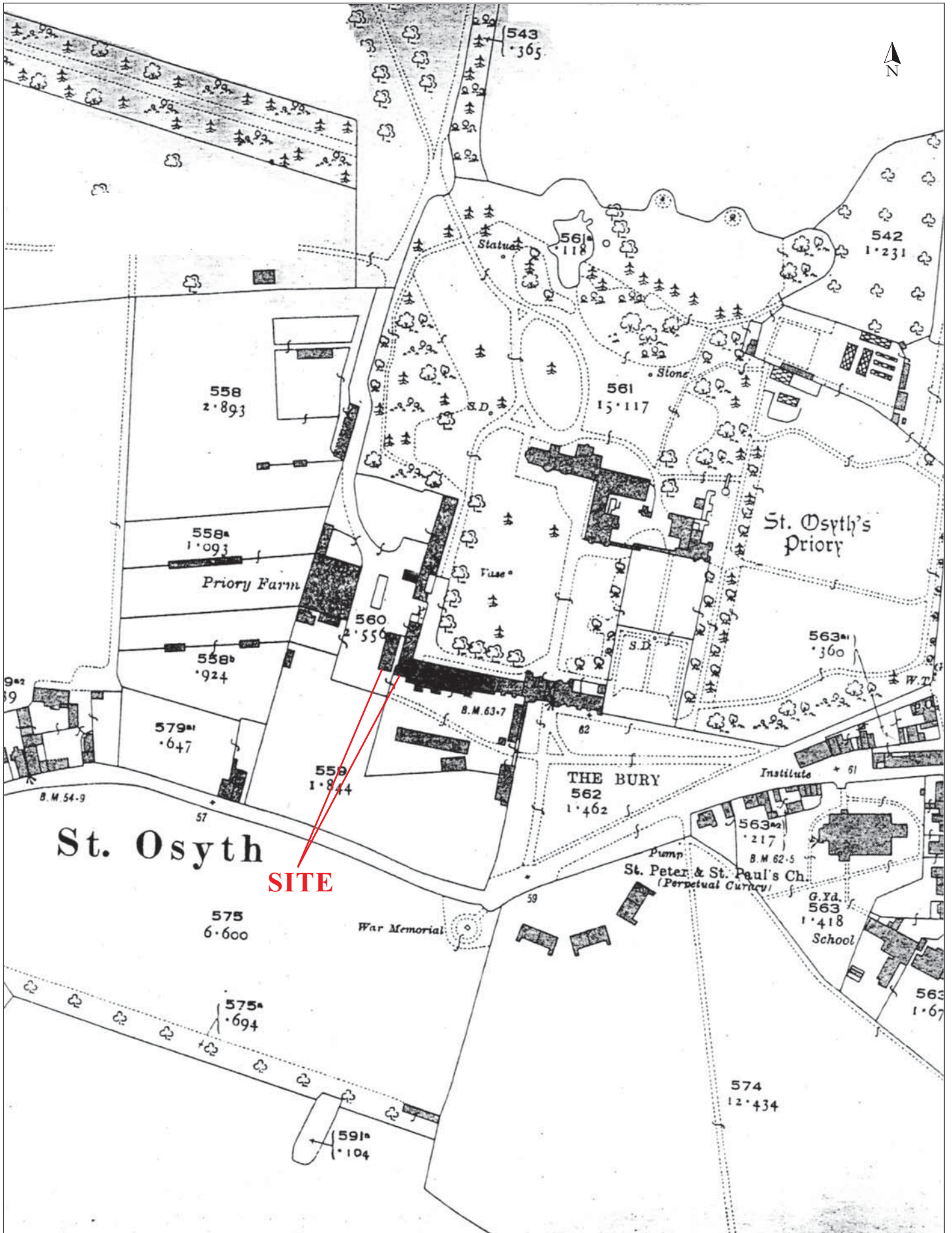


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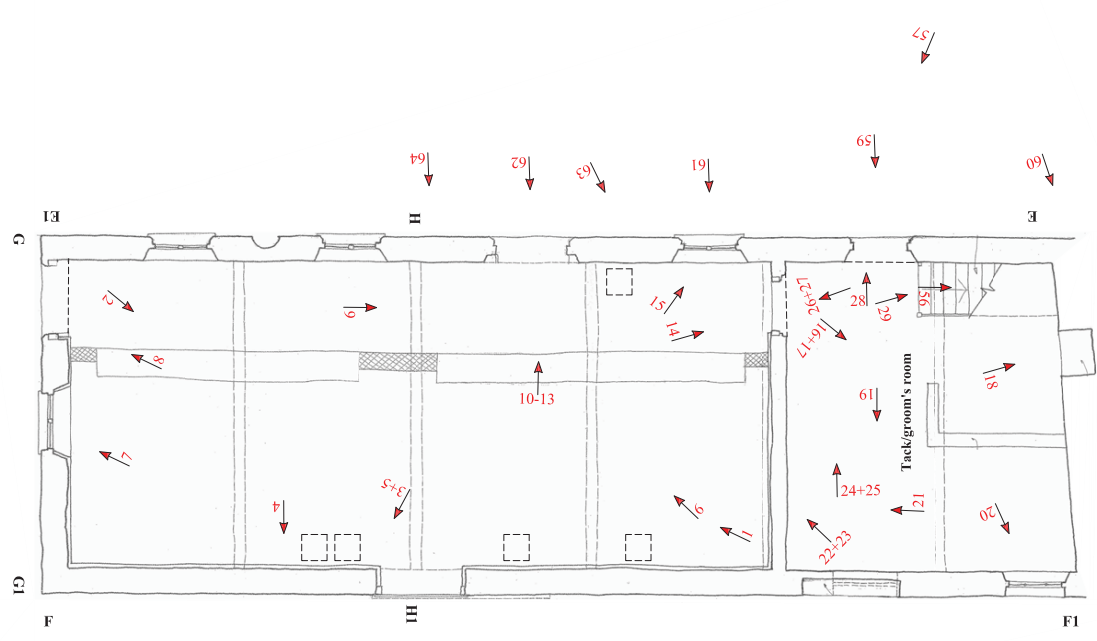
Fig. 10 OS map, 1897

Not to scale

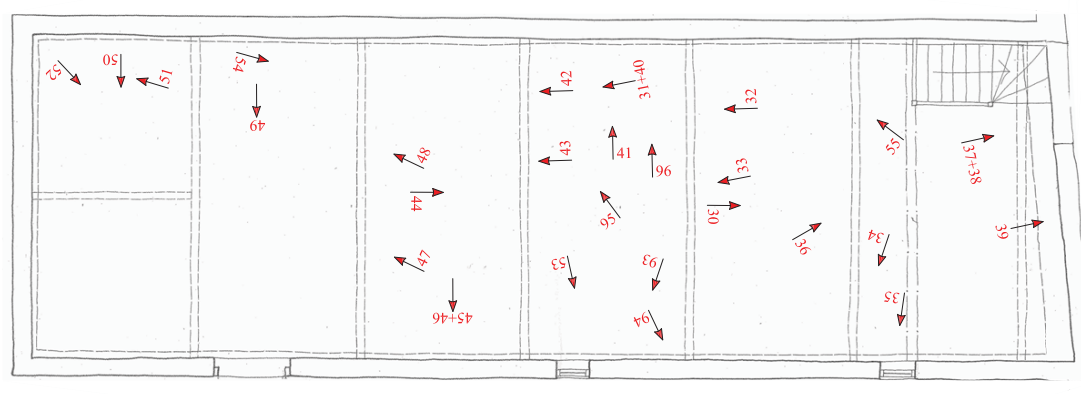
Cartshed and dairy (stables) St Osyth's Priory, Essex (P6793)



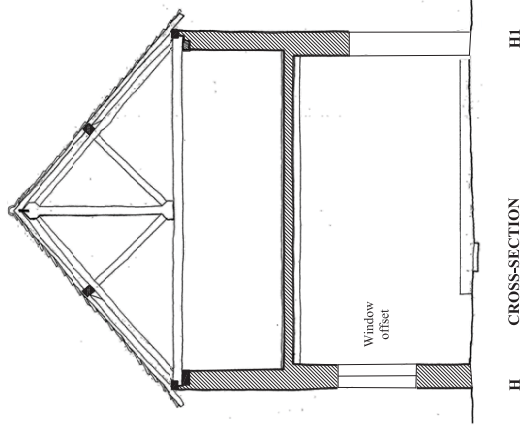
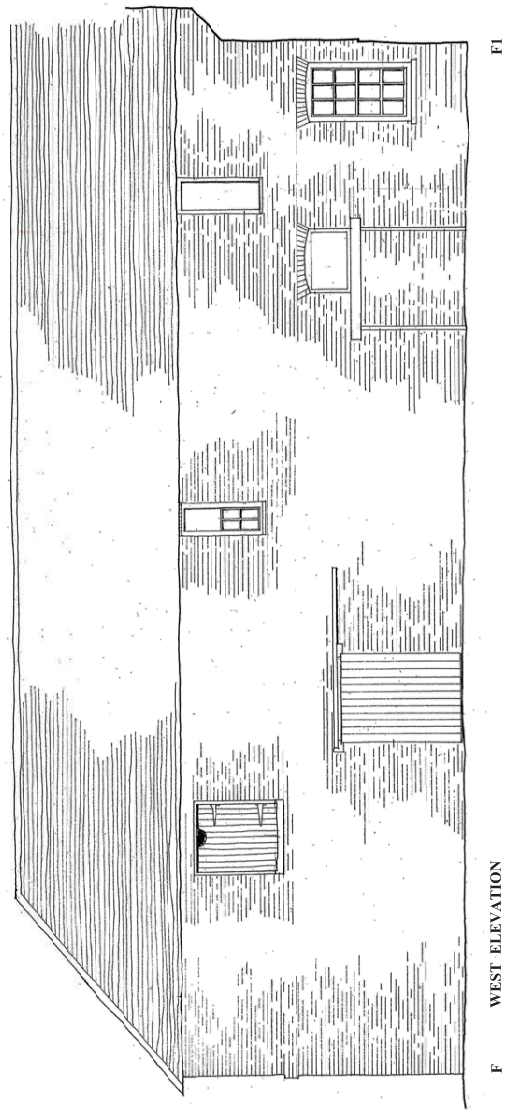
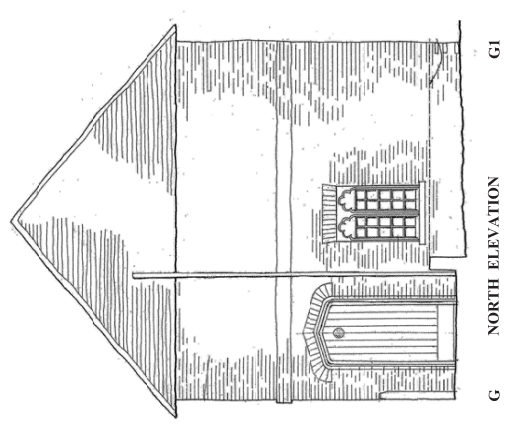
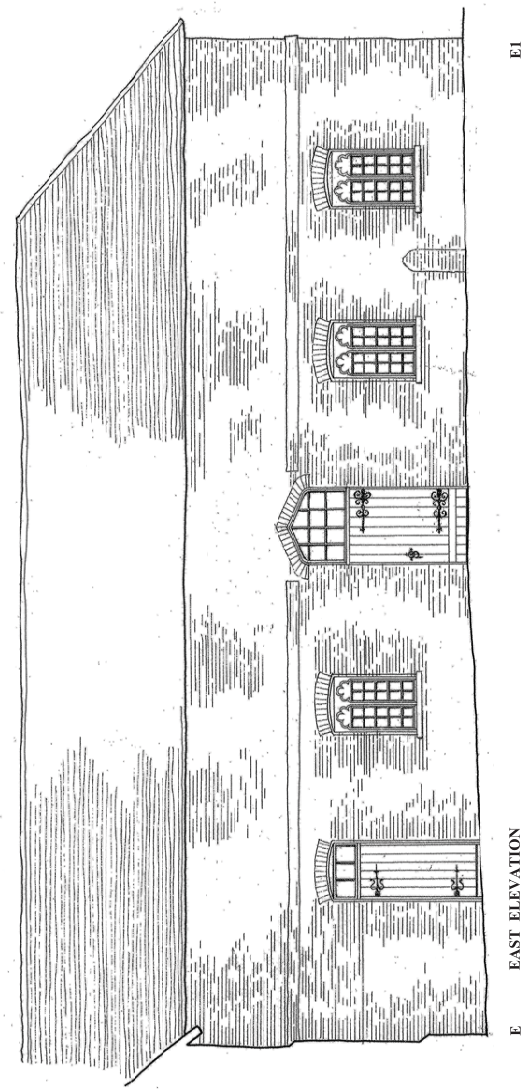
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Fig. 11 OS map, 1923
 Scale 25" to 1 mile
 Cartshed and dairy (stables) St Osyth's Priory, Essex (P6793)

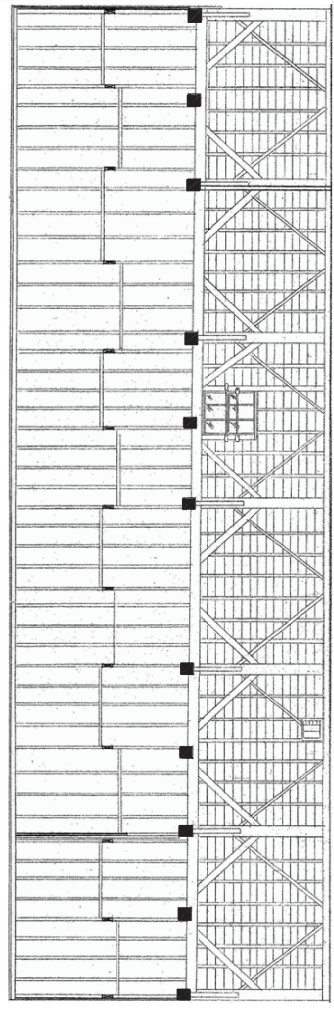


GROUND FLOOR



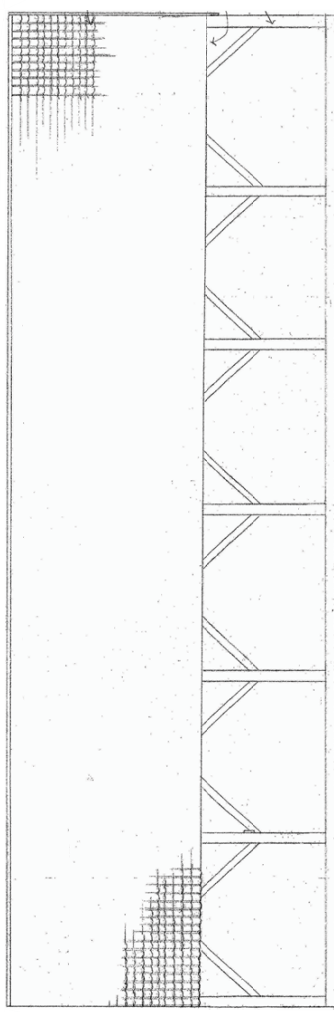
FIRST FLOOR





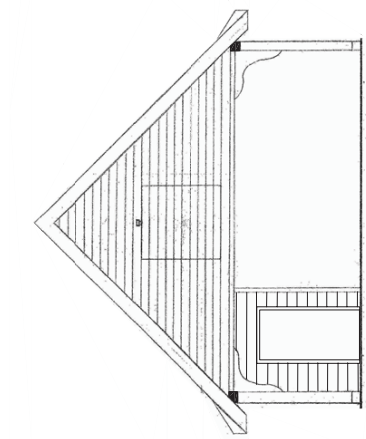
A WEST WALL INTERNAL ELEVATION

AI



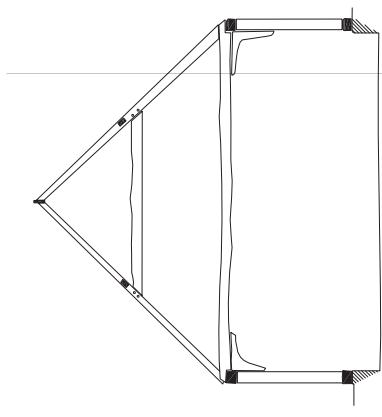
B EAST WALL EXTERNAL ELEVATION

BI



C NORTH WALL EXTERNAL ELEVATION

CI



D CROSS-SECTION

DI

