

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING:
TRUTONS
ONGAR ROAD
GREAT DUNMOW
ESSEX**

NGR: TL 6213 2041

on behalf of Mr & Mrs J. Wright



Calli Rouse BA PIFA

November 2011

ASC: 1460/DOR/2r




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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	DOR	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1460
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol-2 111326	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	GDT11
<i>County:</i>	Essex		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Great Dunmow		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Great Dunmow		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 6213 2041		
<i>Present use:</i>	Barn		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Conversion to part residential, part storage/garage area		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	UTT/1066/10		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Uttlesford District Council		
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Internal Quality Check

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CONTENTS

Summary.....	5
1. Introduction	5
2. Aims & Methods	8
3. Historical Background	9
4. Description	14
5. Conclusions	26
6. Acknowledgements	27
7. Archive	27
8. References	28

Appendices:

1. List of Photographs.....	29
2. ASC Oasis Form.....	32

Figures:

1. General location	4
2. Site location	7
3. Extract from Chapman and Andre map, 1777	11
4. Extract from Tithe map, 1840.....	11
5. Extract from 1875 Ordnance Survey map	12
6. Extract from 1897 Ordnance Survey map	12
7. Extract from 1920 Ordnance Survey map	13
8. Overall plan	23
9. North internal elevations	24
10. South internal elevations	25
11. Photo plan.....	31

Plates:

Cover: Exterior of barn, looking south west

1. Exterior of barn, looking south.....	17
2. Exterior of barn, looking west.....	17
3. Exterior of barn, looking north.....	17
4. Exterior of barn, looking north east.....	17
5. Exterior of barn, looking east	17
6. Exterior of barn, looking south east	17
7. Bay 6, looking south.....	18
8. Bay 5, looking south.....	18
9. Bay 1/Garage, looking north	18
10. Bay 1/Garage, looking south	18
11. Bay 1/Garage, looking south west.....	18
12. Bay 1/Garage, looking north west.....	18
13. Truss 1, looking west.....	19
14. Detail of graffiti on south post of Truss 1	19
15. Detail of graffiti on south post of Truss 1	19
16. South midstrey, looking east	19
17. Graffiti in south midstrey	19
18. South midstrey/Bay 2, looking south	19
19. South midstrey, looking west	20

20. South midstrey, looking west	20
21. Bay 2, looking north	20
22. Bay 3, looking north	20
23. Counter bladed scarf joint on southern side of Bay 2	20
24. Bay 3, looking north	20
25. Truss 4, looking west.....	21
26. North midstrey/Bay 5, looking north.....	21
27. North midstrey, looking north west.....	21
28. North midstrey, looking south east.....	21
29. Graffiti in eastern frame of north midstrey.....	21
30. Graffiti in eastern frame of north midstrey.....	21
31. Graffiti in eastern frame of north midstrey.....	22
32. Bay 6, looking north	22
33. Bay 7, looking north	22
34. Eastern gable end, looking east	22
35. Aisle, looking east	22
36. Northern extension, looking west.....	22

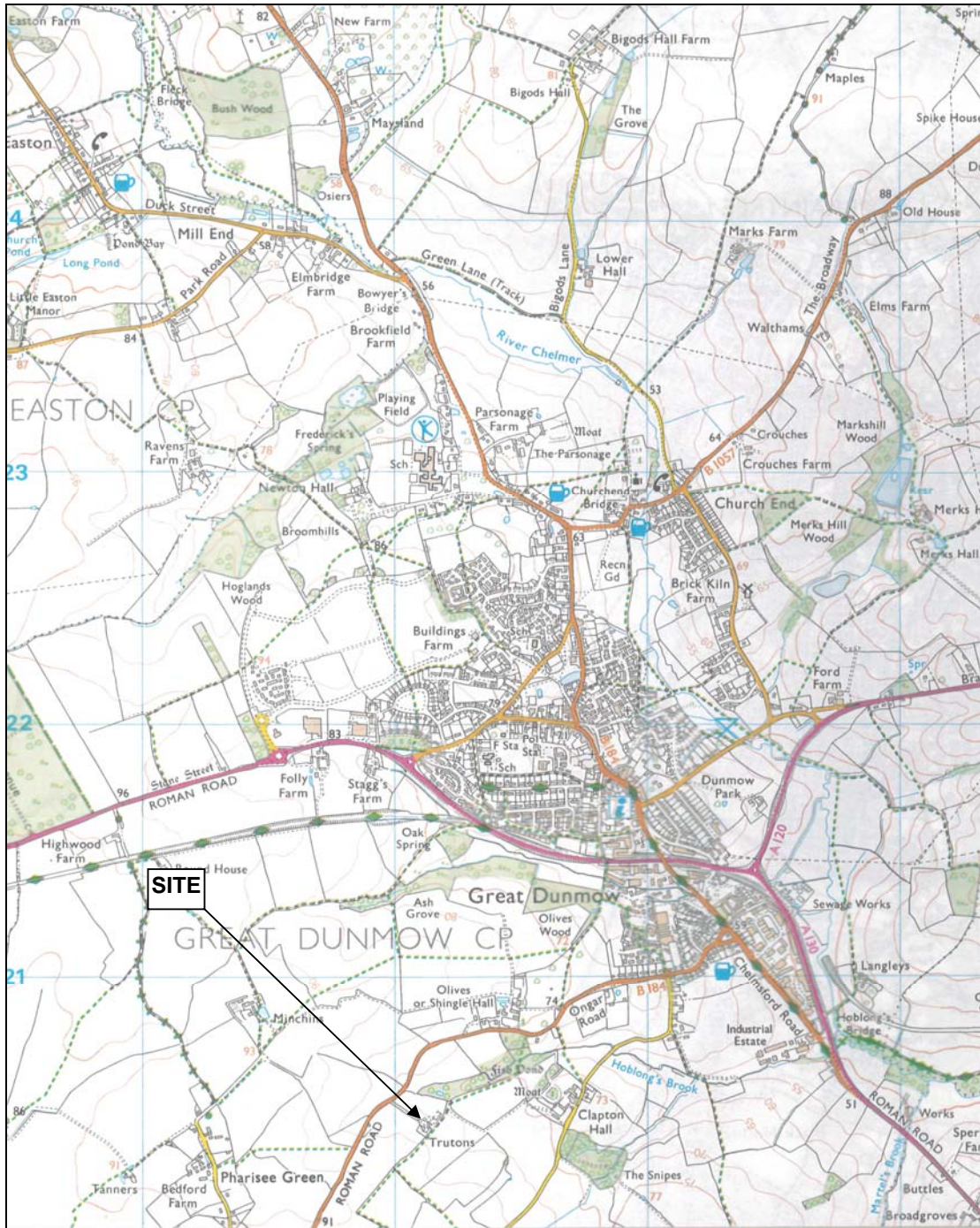


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

During October 2011, an historic building recording of a timber framed barn was undertaken at Trutons, Ongar Road, Great Dunmow, Essex, prior to the conversion of the barn for residential purposes. The barn stands within the curtilage of a Grade II Listed Building.

The survey recorded the presence of architectural features dating to the early 17th century, such as counter bladed scarf joints, and primary bracing. There are also several instances of graffiti within the barn, at least one of which appears to date to 1613. There is also evidence for a former partition within the building, in the form of empty mortice holes at mid rail height within Truss 2.

The cartographic evidence shows that there has been a barn at Trutons since at least 1777, although the first available map to show the site at a large enough scale to make out details dates to 1875. These maps show that the barn has expanded and contracted over time, probably to reflect change in use. Surviving documentation from the sale of Trutons and its land at the end of the 19th century describes the barn as a 'large double barn', supporting the assumption made above that the barn was subdivided internally.

1 Introduction

1.1 In October 2011 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out historic building recording of a barn at Trutons, Ongar Road, Great Dunmow. The project was commissioned by *BRD Tech Ltd*, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse 2011), and a brief (Garwood 2011) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Uttlesford District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team*. The relevant planning application reference is UTT/1066/10.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5) as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The development site is within the Uttlesford district of Essex, within the parish of Great Dunmow. The site is located to the south of the town of Great Dunmow, at NGR TL 6213 2041 (Fig. 1).

The site is located to the southeast of Ongar Road, and is accessed by a trackway. The barn itself is located to the north east of the farmhouse. The area is surrounded by open farmland (Fig. 2).

1.5.2 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the residential redevelopment of the northern part of the barn, and the conversion of the remainder to a garage/storage area.

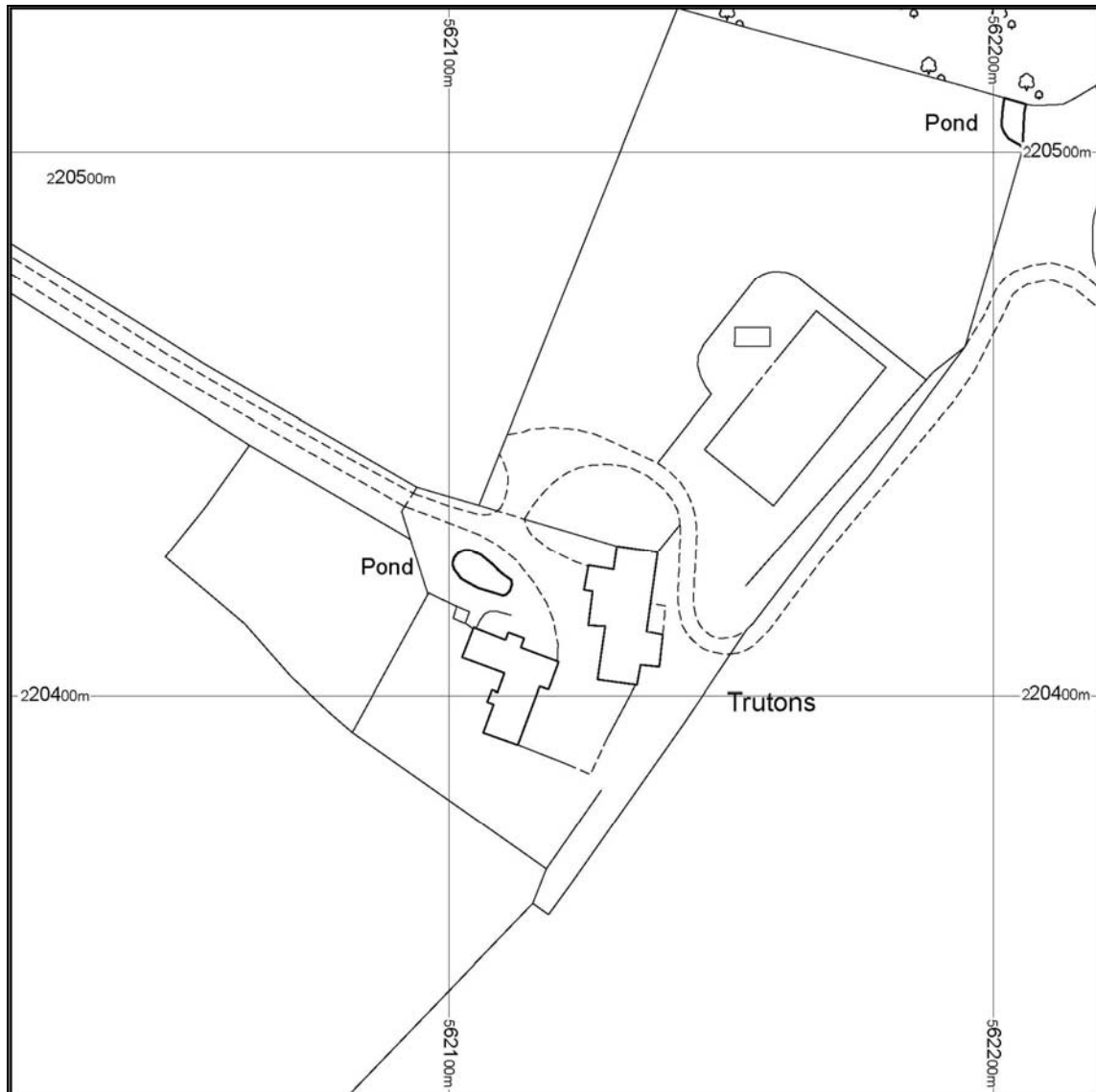


Figure 2: Site plan (*scale 1:1250*)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the project design (Section 2.1), the aims of the building recording were:

- To archaeologically record the buildings subject to the proposal in their present form prior to alteration

2.2 Standards

The work conforms to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the project design (Section 2.3), which required:

- A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 3 (EH 2006).

3 Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available historical background to the site and its environs. This section has been compiled with information from the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) and other readily available sources, including ASC's own library.

3.2 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

The medieval settlement at Great Dunmow was bifocal, with the original part probably centred around the church at Church End, to the north east of the main town, with a second, larger settlement focused on the High Street and market place within the town (English Heritage 1999).

At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) Great Dunmow was divided into six manors, with additional smaller landholdings held by 'free-men' and sub tenants, with land for cattle, pigs, and bees (Williams & Martin 2002).

Metal detecting in the area surrounding Folly Farm, c.1km to the north west of Trutons, has recovered artefacts dating from the Iron Age through to the medieval periods (HER13091). Located less than 0.5km to the northeast of the subject site is the 14th century former manor house known as Olives or Shingle Hall (HER1231). First recorded in 1350, the manorial name Olives is derived from the family of Hugh Olyve (1287), probably the ancestor of William Olyve who held Shyngled Hall in 1361. Less than 50m to the west of the house is a late 18th/early 19th century timber framed brewhouse (HER37743). Also within the grounds of the house is a late 14th century Grade II Listed timber framed barn, with 17th/early 18th century extensions (HER37744), and Olives Cottage, a Grade II Listed early 19th century timber framed house (HER37745).

Clopton or Clapton Hall is located c.0.6km to the east of Trutons. First mentioned as Clopton Hall in 1240, the site is moated, and was named after the family of William de Clopton (1345). It was first referred to as Clapton Hall in 1768 (HER1233).

3.3 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

The former Bishop's Stortford to Braintree railway line, known as the Flich Way, was opened in 1869 (HER19629), attracting both heavy engineering and small workshop activity. The line grew in importance in the 1890's when it was frequently used by the Prince of Wales to travel to Easton Lodge for his meetings with Lady Brook (later the countess of Warwick). The line continued to be used until its closure in 1969.

The award for the 1840 Tithe map (Fig. 4) records Trutons as a homestead, owned by Amy Holmstead, and occupied by William Hasler. The 1859 edition of Kelly's Directory records William Hasler as a farmer, but does not mention Trutons. In 1862 he is listed as 'Farmer, Truetons', but is not mentioned in connection to the property in subsequent editions. The Hasler's were a well known family in the area, with William's father Robert being the founder of *R Hasler and Son, Millers and Grain Dealers*, which survived in various guises until the late 20th century (Dunmow Historical and Literary Society 1994).

The Essex Record Office held a copy of a sales catalogue, relating to the sale of Trutons in 1898. This document records the main house at the site as a brick-built residence, containing two sitting rooms, a large kitchen and six bedrooms, with a garden, orchard, pump and well of water, along with, significantly for this project, a large double barn, and a further range of other agricultural buildings. The document records that at this date, the site was occupied by Mr. F.W. Smith, who paid an annual rent of £90.

3.4 *Modern* (1900-present)

During the 20th century, the barn and its surrounding area have remained largely unchanged, with only the recent addition of a tennis court and summer house to the north west of the barn.

3.5 *Cartographic Evidence*

The earliest available map to show the site is the Chapman & Andre map of 1777 (Fig. 3). This map is not at a scale sufficient enough to show the details of the buildings, but it shows the house and barn were already in existence, although the outline of the barn appears much smaller and simpler than that shown on subsequent maps. The next readily available map to show the site is the 1840 Tithe map, which shows the barn at a size and shape more similar to that shown on subsequent mapping (Fig. 4). It also shows two ranges of buildings to the north of the barn.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1875 is the first map to clearly show the footprint of the barn. Figure 5 shows that the barn extended at its northern and north western ends. There is also an obvious discrepancy between the outline at the southern end of the barn and that which exists today. This is not evident in later maps, and the existence of the possible pond directly to the south suggests that it is a difference in the survey, as opposed to a difference in the size of the barn. The two ranges of buildings show on the tithe map to the north of the barn have been extended and joined, and appear to comprise one large building aligned north east-south west, with three adjoining smaller buildings set at right angles to this, as well as an additional building to the north west.

The Second Edition OS map was published in 1897 (Fig. 6), and shows little change to the site. The internal divisions within the range of buildings to the north of the barn have been altered, creating an L-shaped building in the corner. The next OS map dates to 1920 (Fig. 7). This map shows that the barn had been extended to the north and north west, and to the east. The outlines of these new additions are not solid, suggesting that they may have been temporary structures.

The current barn has undergone no major overhauls since the 1920s. The extensions to the north, north west and east have all been removed, but the basic footprint of the main part of the building has stayed the same. There is no longer a semi-circular pond to the immediate south of the building, and the range of buildings to the north west have been demolished.

3.6 *Listed Building Description*

Trutons, which is located to the south west of the barn, is a Grade II Listed building (IOE No. 353370), and is described as follows:

TL 62 SW GREAT DUNMOW ONGAR ROAD 3/84 *Trutons II House*. Late C16 extensively altered early C19. Timber framed, and red brick clad, with red plain tile hipped roof. 2 storeys. 4 window range early C19 vertical sliding sashes, with side lights, and segmental heads. Gabled porch with bargeboards and red plain tile roof. Original red brick chimney stack.

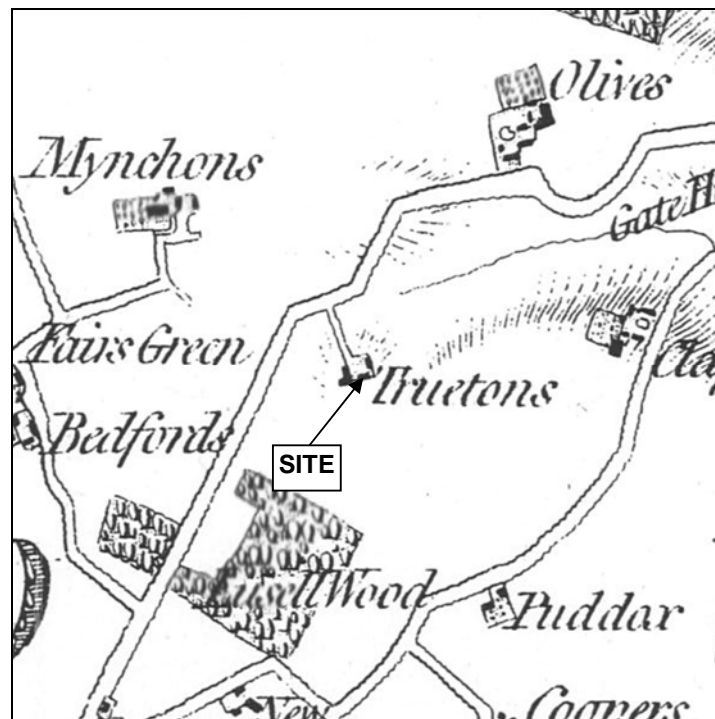


Figure 3: Extract from Chapman and Andre map, 1777 (not to scale)

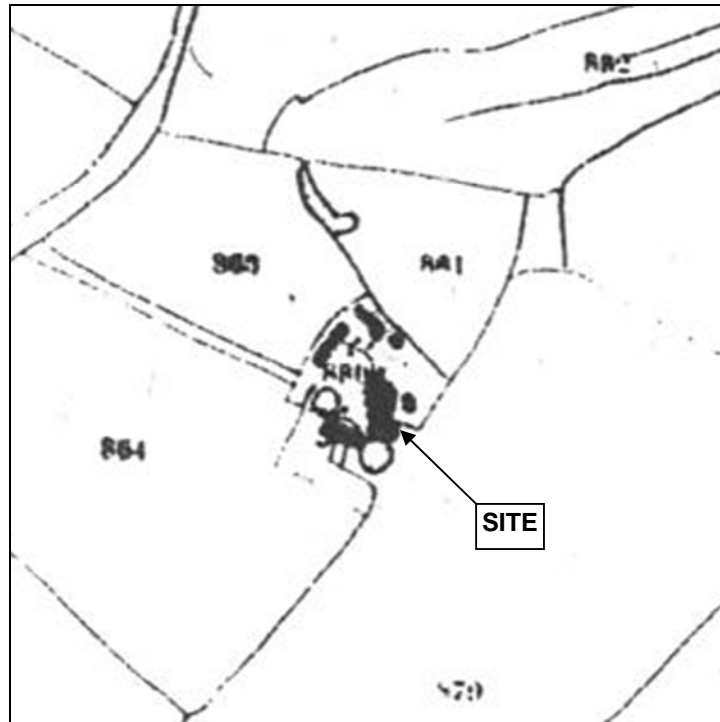


Figure 4: Extract from Tithe map, 1840 (*not to scale*)

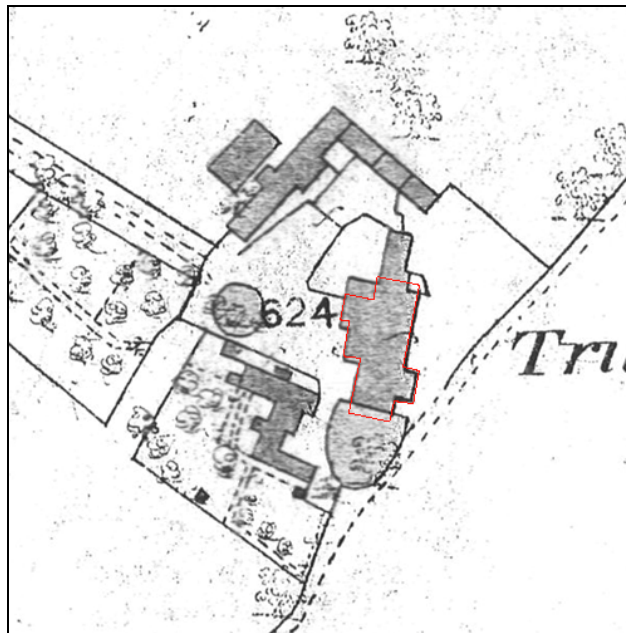


Figure 5: Extract from 1875 Ordnance Survey map (*scale 1:1250*)

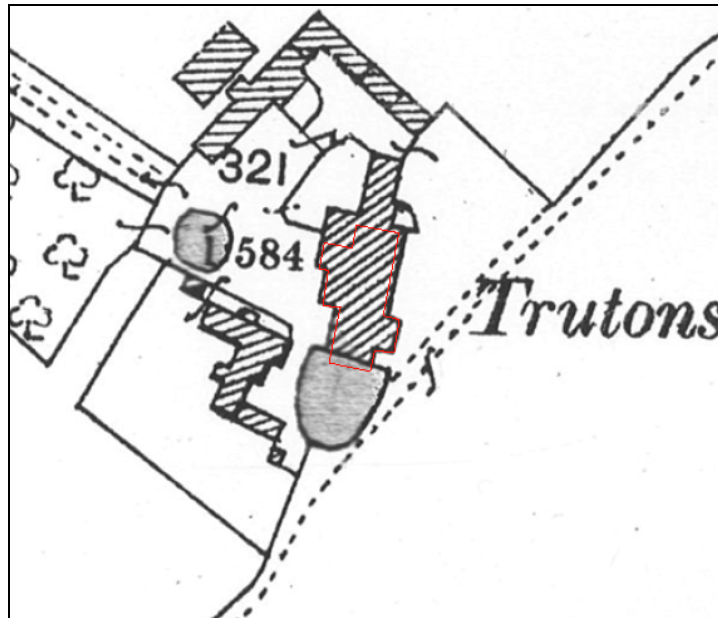


Figure 6: Extract from 1897 Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:1250)

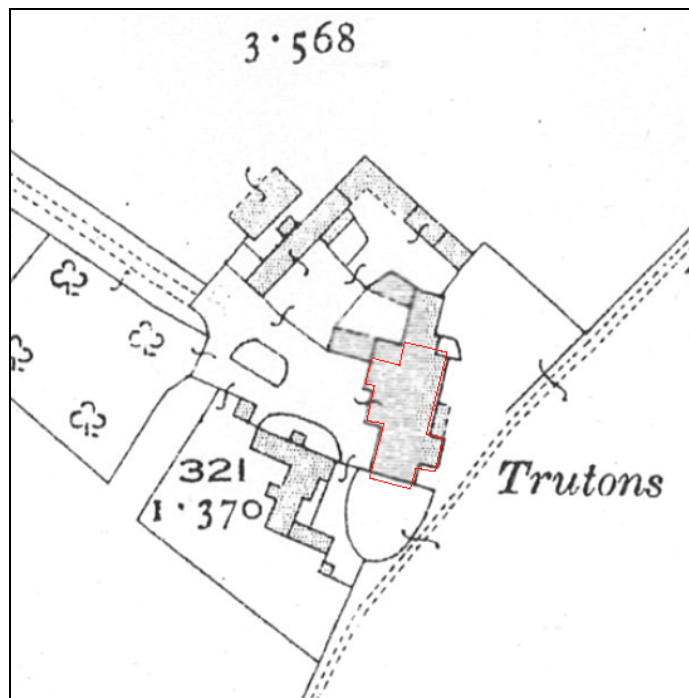


Figure 7: Extract from 1920 Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:1250)

4 Description

4.1 *General*

The barn at Trutons is aligned north east-south west, but for the purposes of this report, it was assumed that the barn was aligned east-west. At the time of the recording, work had already started on the refurbishment of the barn.

4.1 *Layout* (Fig. 8)

The building is a semi-aisled barn, comprising 7 bays, with two midstreys, one to the north, the other to the south, with the aisle located to the south. The westernmost bay (Bay 1) is subdivided from the rest of the barn, and has a floor inserted above the level of the mid-rail. The floor is concrete throughout.

4.2 *Construction* (Figs. 8 & 9, Plates 1-38)

The barn is of timber framed construction, originally on a brick supporting dwarf wall, most of which has now been replaced or removed altogether. The roof has raking queen posts, all of which are modern. The weather boarding and studs have been removed from the south side of the main, and only the posts and wall plates remaining. The braces are still present in Bays 5 and 6 only (Plates 7-8), and the descriptions below refer to the north side of the barn, unless otherwise stated.

Bay 1 is partitioned off from the rest of the barn by an inserted modern timber wall to the east, and was used as a garage in recent times. The north wall is dominated by a modern garage door (Plate 9). Within the south wall only the midrail and one or two timbers above it are original (Plate 10). The west wall contains some original studs and the original midrail at its southern end (Plates 11-12). This wall sits on a 15cm high brick supporting dwarf wall, which supports a 5cm high modern sole plate. There is a later floor inserted c.0.6m above the midrail.

Truss 1 has a gunstock jowl post to the south, and a knee brace to the north (Plate 13). Both sides of the truss have iron ties. There are two sets of initials and dates carved in to the southern post: ER 175?6 (Plate 14), below which is GC 1695 WT (Plate 15).

The east wall of the south eastern midstrey (Bay 2) is mostly original, and has primary bracing and a chamfered mid rail (Plate 16). There is also a 'T' carved in to the northernmost stud (Plate 17), below the mid rail. Both the south and west walls of this midstrey are largely rebuilt. The principal posts in both are original, as is the mid rail in the west wall. The mid rail does survive on the eastern side of the south wall, but has been truncated to make way for a possible door. The timbers on the west side of this wall are also scorched (Plates 18-20). The trusses in this part of the barn are modern.

Bay 2 comprises mostly modern replacements, with only the wall plate and one post to the west being original. There are several empty mortices evident in this post, suggesting it has been re-used (Plate 21).

Truss 2 has jowl posts with a lesser scantling than the other principal posts, and the braces have been removed. There are also opposing empty mortices at the height of the mid rail, which suggests that a rail or bar was formerly present in this position, perhaps forming the basis for a subdivision or partition.

Bays 1 and 2 are both slightly larger in plan than the rest of the rest of the bays within the barn.

Bay 3 has a counter bladed scarf joint in the west end of the wall plate, and an edge halved scarf joint in the sole plate. A reused timber above the mid rail at the eastern end of the frame contains a notch for a tension brace. Although the south wall of this bay is without weather boarding and studs, it is worth noting that there is a counterbladed scarf joint at the western end of the wall plate, opposite that in the north wall (Plate 23). The mid rail and posts in this bay are slightly chamfered (Plate 22). This frame sits on a 20cm high brick dwarf wall, constructed with mass produced 19th century and modern bricks set in a sandy mortar.

Truss 3 has a gunstock jowl post to the north, and a gently sloping jowl post to the south.

Bay 4 retains its original mid rail and lower studs, while the upper studs and tension brace are replacements. There is a reused stud in the lower eastern part of the bay with a notch for a tension brace (Plate 24).

Truss 4 has gun stock jowls on both sides, and knee braces. There are also carpenters marks shaped like 'birds feet' on both posts (Plate 25).

Bay 5 comprises the north western midstrey. The northern elevation is largely rebuilt, and currently comprises the main entrance to the barn. The jowl posts (both gunstock in form) here are supplemented by additional posts inside of the main frame, which are cut for braces (Plate 26). The west elevation of this midstrey has no surviving sole plate. The mid rail and lower studs are original, but those above the mid rail are all replacements. The mid rail and wall plate are both slightly chamfered (Plate 27). The east elevation again has an original mid rail, also slightly chamfered, with original studs and primary bracing below, and replacements above (Plate 28). There are also further examples of graffiti in this elevation – there is a 'P' carved in to the stud above the mid rail, next to the south post, a 'T' on the stud below this (Plate 29), and the south post is carved with 'SB 1613 ?MD' (Plates 30-31).

Truss 5 has a gunstock jowl post to the north, and a gently sloping jowl post to the south. The brace survives to the south, but the northern brace has been removed.

Bay 6 contains the most complete set of original timbers, and includes one reused stud, and one waney edged timber (Plate 32).

Truss 6 features gently sloping jowl posts on both sides, and does not have any surviving braces.

Bay 7 comprises mainly original timbers. One stud and the brace above the mid rail have been replaced, and there is one reused stud below the mid rail. The eastern

corner post has been truncated below the mid rail. The wall plate on the south side is slightly chamfered (Plate 33).

The eastern gable end has had the studs and weather boarding removed below the mid rail, which is original (Plate 34). The wall plate is slightly chamfered, and is original, as are both jowl posts. The northern post has a sloping jowl, while the southern has a gunstock jowl. This is in contrast to the rest of the barn, where the gun stock jowl posts have tended to be on the northern side of the trusses. There are two windows inserted in to this elevation, one above the mid rail, the other above the wall plate.

The aisle is located on the southern side of the barn, and has been largely replaced throughout. The only surviving original timbers are located in the eastern gable end, and comprise the mid rail and one stud. The mid rail is set slightly lower than its partner in the gable end of the main barn (Plate 35).

To the north of Bays 3 and 4 is an outshut, with a garage door to the west. The north wall is panelled, and contains a partially blocked 2-light window. The east and south walls have already been described above. This addition has a mono pitch roof, with timber rafters covered by felt and a clay tile roof (Plate 36).

The roof has a shallower pitch than would be expected for a building of this type, suggesting it has been re-roofed at some time. As already mentioned above, each of the trusses has modern raking queen posts. The roof is of corrugated iron, and at the time of recording, had been removed from Bays 5-7 (Plates 1-6).



Plate 1: Exterior of barn, looking south, 2m scale



Plate 2: Exterior of barn, looking west, 2m scale



Plate 3: Exterior of barn, looking north, 2m scale



Plate 4: Exterior of barn, looking north east, 2m scale



Plate 5: Exterior of barn, looking east, 2m scale



Plate 6: Exterior of barn, looking south east, 2m scale



Plate 7: Bay 6, looking south, 2m scale



Plate 8: Bay 5, looking south, 2m scale



Plate 9: Bay 1/Garage, looking north, 2m scale



Plate 10: Bay 1/Garage, looking south, 2m scale

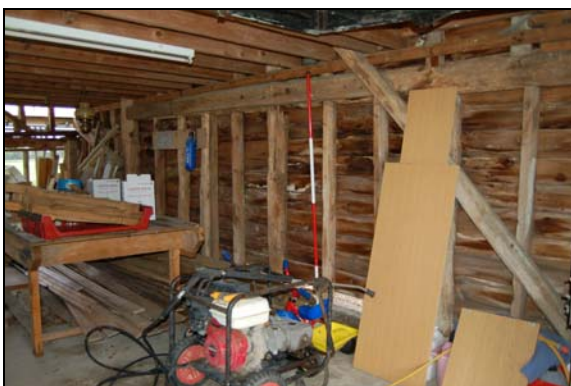


Plate 11: Bay 1/Garage, looking south west, 2m scale

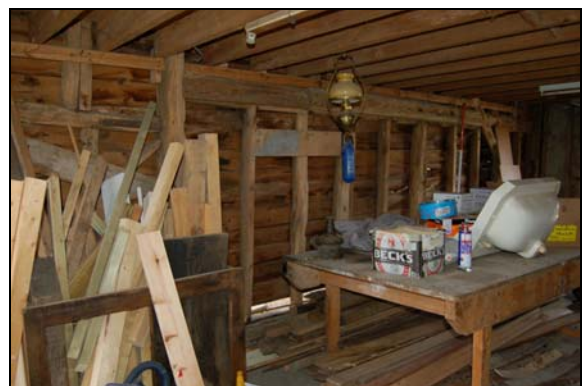


Plate 12: Bay 1/Garage, looking north west, 2m scale



Plate 13: Truss 1, looking west, 2m scale



Plate 14: Detail of graffiti on south post of Truss 1



Plate 15: Detail of graffiti on south post of Truss 1



Plate 16: South midstrey, looking east, 2m scale



Plate 17: Graffiti in south midstrey



Plate 18: South midstrey/Bay 2, looking south, 2m scale



Plate 19: South midstre, looking west, 2m scale



Plate 20: South midstre, looking west, 2m scale



Plate 21: Bay 2, looking north



Plate 22: Bay 3, looking north, 2m scale



Plate 23: Counter bladed scarf joint on southern side of Bay 2



Plate 24: Bay 4, looking north, 2m scale



Plate 25: Truss 4, looking west, 2m scale



Plate 26: North midstrey/Bay 5, looking north



Plate 27: North midstrey, looking north west, 2m scale



Plate 28: North midstrey, looking south east, 2m scale



Plate 29: Graffiti in eastern frame of north midstrey



Plate 30: Graffiti in eastern frame of north midstrey



Plate 31: Graffiti in eastern frame of north midstrey



Plate 32: Bay 6, looking north, 2m scale



Plate 33: Bay 7, looking north



Plate 34: Eastern gable end, looking east, 2m scale



Plate 35: Aisle, looking east, 2m scale



Plate 36: Northern extension, looking west

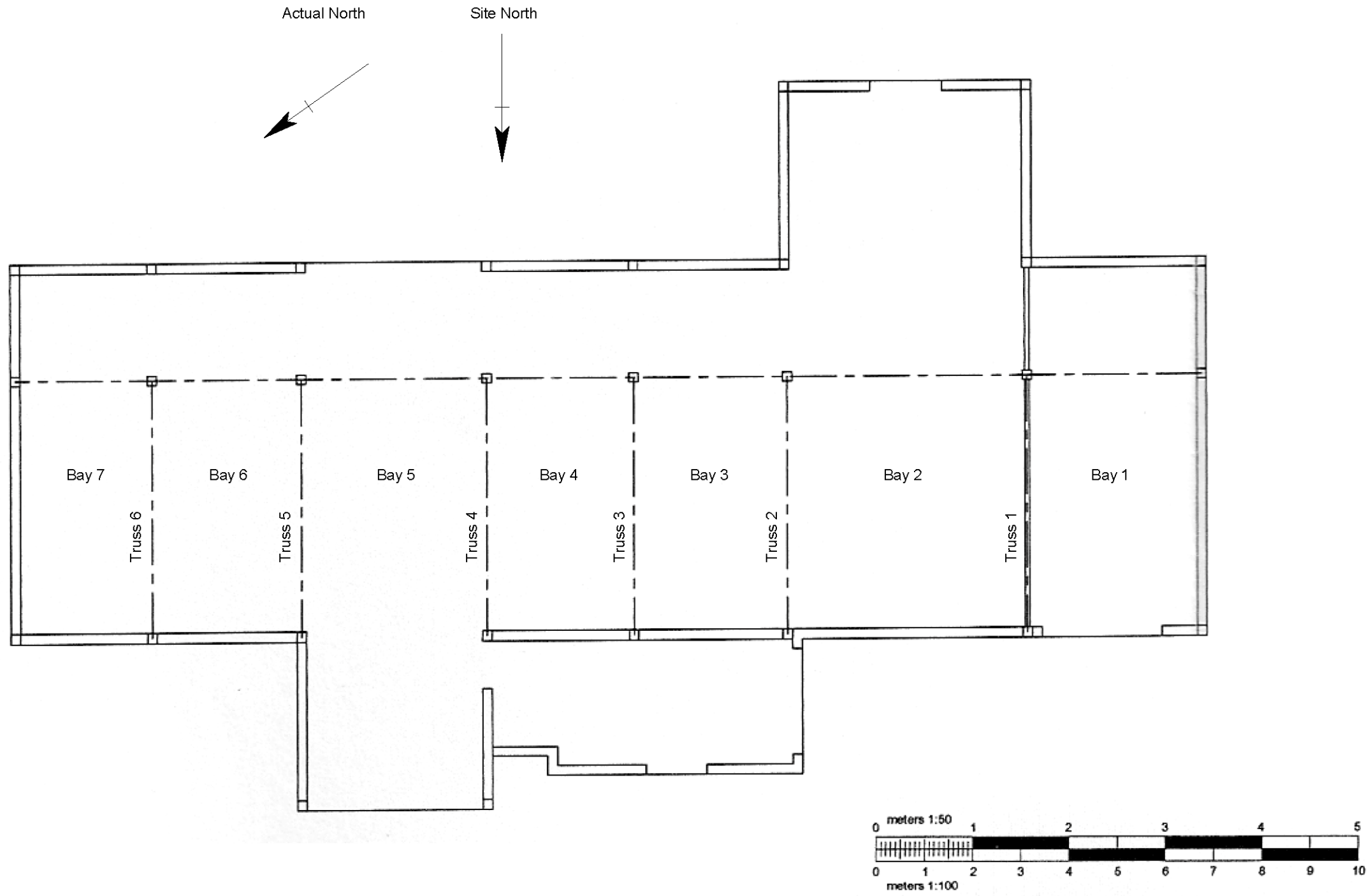


Figure 8: Overall plan (scale 1:50)

NORTH WALL

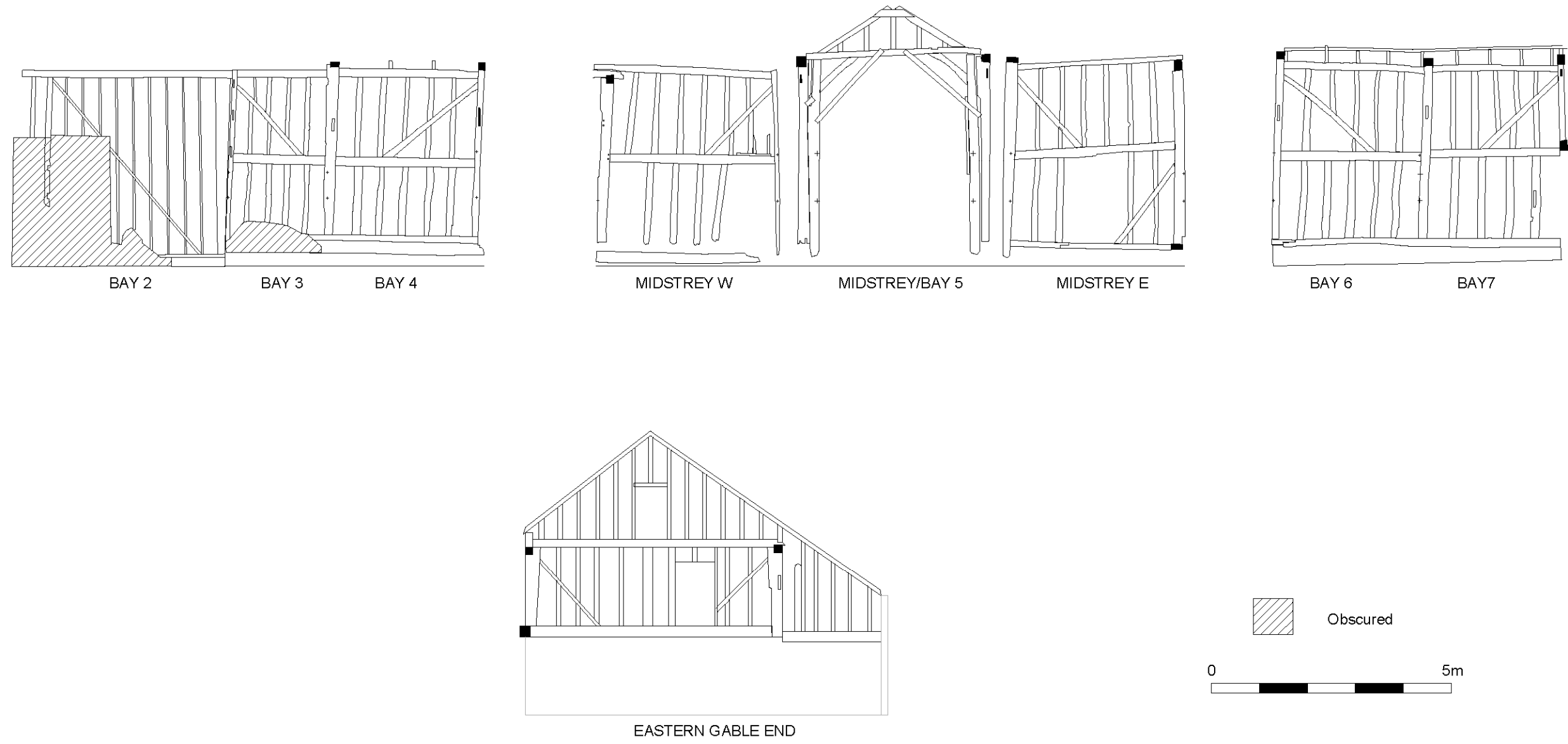


Figure 9: North internal elevations (*scale 1:100*)

SOUTH WALL

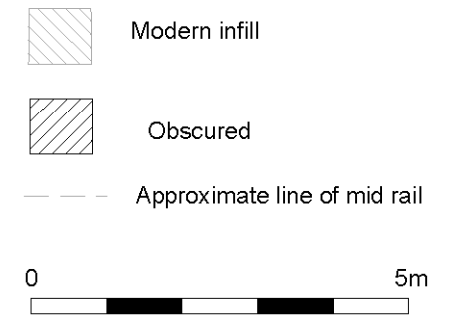
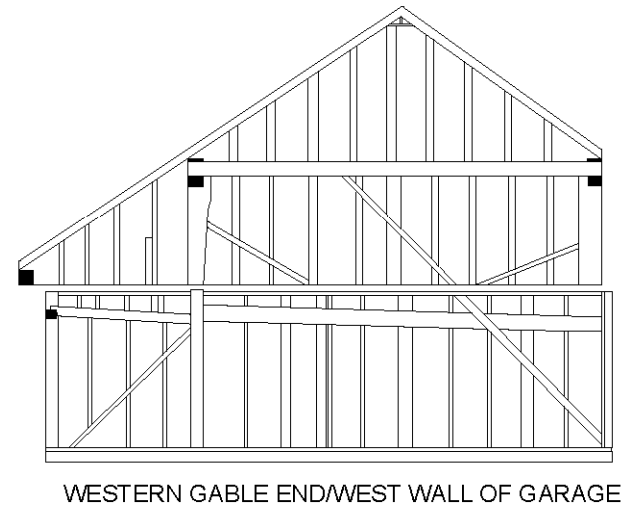
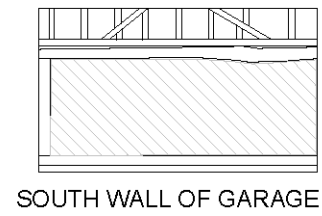
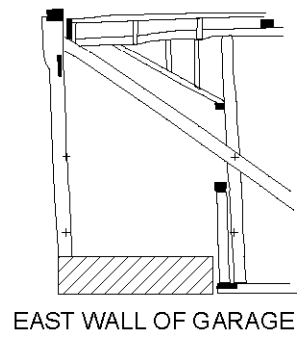
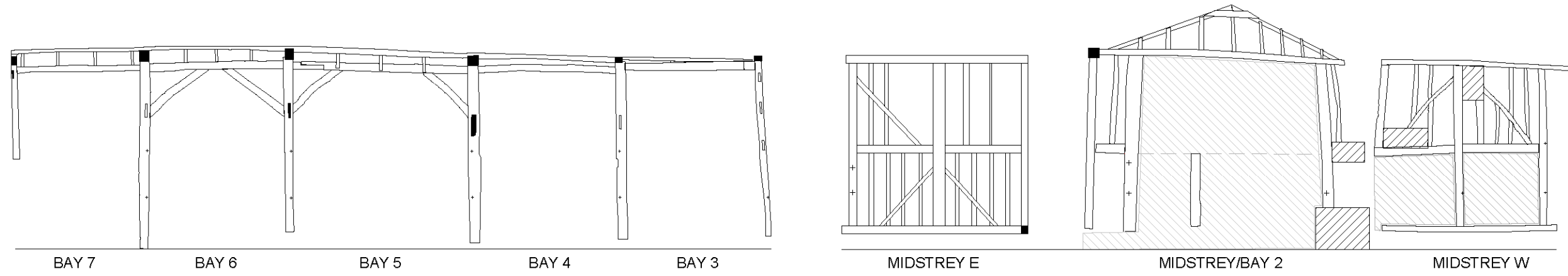


Figure 10: South internal elevations (scale 1:100)

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 The cartographic evidence shows that the barn at Trutons was a larger structure until the early part of the 20th century. There is the suggestion on the OS maps that the extension to the north was removed post-1920, leaving just the northern midstrey. However, there is no surviving physical evidence within the barn to show when or how this may have happened.
- 5.2 The presence of counter-bladed scarf joints, both sloping and gunstock jowl posts, and the use of the primary bracing building method suggest a construction date of no earlier than the beginning of the 17th century. The earliest date inscribed within the building is 1613, and this, combined with the aforementioned architectural features, gives a potential construction date for the barn.
- 5.3 There is now no surviving evidence for the extensions to the east of the barn, on either the ground or within the structure of the barn. The structural evidence suggests that the eastern gable end was the original end of the building, which would indicate that the extensions were later additions to the original barn.
- 5.4 The northern extension is shown on the 1875 OS, but during the survey it was noted that it was most likely a modern extension, possibly constructed within the last 50 years. This suggests that an earlier extension was demolished and then rebuilt on the same footprint. It was also noted during the survey that the pitch of the roof, as well as the structural fabric indicated that the roof had been rebuilt.
- 5.5 Bays 1 and 2 are larger in plan than the rest of the bays. The plan of the remaining five smaller bays suggests a typical five bay barn, with a central midstrey. Bearing this in mind, there is the possibility that Bays 1 and 2 originally comprised a separate, contemporary structure that was dismantled and rebuilt as the western end of the barn, prior to the production of the earliest surviving maps of the site. Alternatively, the presence of the empty mortice holes at mid rail height within Truss 2 are, as mentioned above, suggestive of the former presence of a rail or bar. This could represent an internal division, which could in turn explain the diagonally opposing midstreys within the building. Both these theories are potentially supported by the 1898 sales catalogue, which describes the building as a large double barn (Section 3.3).
- 5.6 The barn was likely first constructed in the early 17th century. Over the succeeding three centuries, the changing use of the barn is reflected in the internal subdivisions, and the extension and contraction of the footprint of the building, such as the demolition of the eastern extensions, and the re-building of the northern extension.

6 Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Alistair Allan of BRD Tech Ltd, on behalf of their client, Mr John Wright. The writer is grateful to Mr and Mrs Wright for their assistance. The project was monitored by Adam Garwood of *Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team* on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Karin Semmelmann, Calli Rouse BA PIFA, and Lydia Breeze-Chilcott BA. The report was prepared by Calli Rouse and edited by Karin Semmelmann.

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Report
4. Historical & Survey notes
5. Architect's survey drawings
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints
8. B/W negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Uttlesford Museum.

8 References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
- EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance* documents (*Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings*).
- Rouse, C 2011 Project Design for an Historic Building Recording at Trutons, Ongar Road, Great Dunmow, Essex ASC/1460/DOR/2

Books and Historical Sources:

- Dunmow Historical & Literary Society 1994 *The Dunmow Centenary Book 1894-1994*
- English Heritage 1999 *Historic Towns In Essex: Great Dunmow* Historic Towns Assessment Report
- Kelly's Directories 1859-1898
- Williams, A & Martin, G.H. *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation* Penguin

Maps

- 1777 Chapman & Andre's Map of Essex
- 1840 Great Dunmow Tithe Map
- 1875 Ordnance Survey map Sheet 32.4
- 1898 Ordnance Survey map Sheet 32.4
- 1920 Ordnance Survey map Sheet 32.4

Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1460/DOR			Site Name: Trutons, Ongar Road, Great Dunmow, Essex
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	X	X	Bay 5 Midstrey, west elevation, looking north west, 2m scale
2	X	X	Bay 5 Midstrey, east elevation, looking south east, 2m scale
3	X	X	Bays 6 & 7, looking north, 2m scale
4	X	X	Bay 5 Midstrey, west elevation, looking west, 2m scale
5	X	X	Bay 5 Midstrey, east elevation, looking east, 2m scale
6	X	X	Bay 5 Midstrey, east elevation, looking east, 2m scale
7	X	X	Bay 6, looking north, 2m scale
8	X	X	Bay 7, looking north, 2m scale
9	X	X	Eastern gable end, looking east, 2m scale
10	X	X	Eastern end of aisle, looking east, 2m scale
11	X	X	Bay 7, looking south, 2m scale
12	X	X	Bay 6, looking south, 2m scale
13	X	X	Bay 5, looking south, 2m scale
14	X	X	Bay 4, looking south, 2m scale
15	X	X	Bay 3, looking south, 2m scale
16	X	X	Bay 2 Midstrey, east elevation, looking east, 2m scale
17	X	X	Bay 2 Midstrey, south elevation, looking south, 2m scale
18	X	X	Bay 2 Midstrey, south elevation, looking south, 2m scale
19	X	X	Bay 2 Midstrey, west elevation, looking west, 2m scale
20	X	X	Bay 2 Midstrey, west elevation, looking west, 2m scale
21	X	X	Western end of aisle, looking west, 2m scale
22	X	X	Truss 1, western gable end, looking west, 2m scale
23	X	X	Bay 2, looking north, 2m scale
24	X	X	Bay 3, looking north, 2m scale
25	X	X	Bay 4, looking north, 2m scale
26	X	X	Bay 1/Garage, looking south, 2m scale
27	X	X	Bay 1/Garage, looking southwest, 2m scale
28	X	X	Bay 1/Garage, looking northwest, 2m scale
29	X	X	Bay 1/Garage, looking north, 2m scale
30	X	X	Bay 1/Garage, looking southeast, 2m scale
31	X	X	Bay 1/Garage, looking northeast, 2m scale
32	X	X	External shot, Bays 1-3, looking south west, 2m scale
33	X	X	External shot, extension, looking east, 2m scale
34	X	X	External shot, north elevation, looking south, 2m scale
35	X	X	External shot, Midstrey/Bay 5, looking west, 2m scale
36	X	X	External shot, eastern elevation, looking west, 2m scale
37	X	X	External shot, eastern elevation, looking northwest, 2m scale
38	X	X	External shot, southern elevation, looking north, 2m scale
39	X	X	External shot, Midstrey/Bay 2, looking north, 2m scale
40	X	X	External shot, Midstrey/Bay 2, looking northeast, 2m scale
41	X	X	External shot, Midstrey/Bay 2, looking east, 2m scale
42	X	X	Truss 1, looking west, 2m scale
43	X	X	Bay 6, looking north
44	X	X	Bay 7, looking north
45	X	X	Bay 2 Midstrey, west elevation, looking west
46	X	X	Bay 2 Midstrey, west elevation, looking west

47	X	X	Graffiti on south post of Truss 1
48	X	X	Graffiti on south post of Truss 1
49	X	X	Counterbladed scarf joint, above south post of Truss 2
50	X	X	Graffiti on south post of east elevation of Midstrey/Bay 5
51	X	X	Graffiti on south post of east elevation of Midstrey/Bay 5
52	X	X	Graffiti on stud of east elevation of Midstrey/Bay 5
53	X	X	Graffiti on stud of east elevation of Midstrey/Bay 2
54	X	X	Counterbladed scarf joint, above north post of Truss 2
55	X	X	North extension, looking west
56	X	X	North extension, looking east
57	X	X	North extension, looking east north east
58	X	X	North extension, looking east south east
59	X	X	North extension, looking south south west
60	X	X	North extension, looking west north west
61	X	X	First floor, looking north west, 2m scale
62	X	X	First floor, looking south west, 2m scale
63	X	X	Midstrey/Bay 5, looking north
64	X	X	Midstrey/Bay 5, looking north
65	X	X	Bay 7, looking north
66	X	X	Eastern gable end, looking east
67	X	X	Eastern gable end, looking east
68	X	X	Midstrey/Bay 2, west elevation, looking west
69	X	X	Bay 2, looking north
70	X	X	Bay 3, looking north east

A CDROM containing copies of all the digital photos listed above is included in the back cover of this report

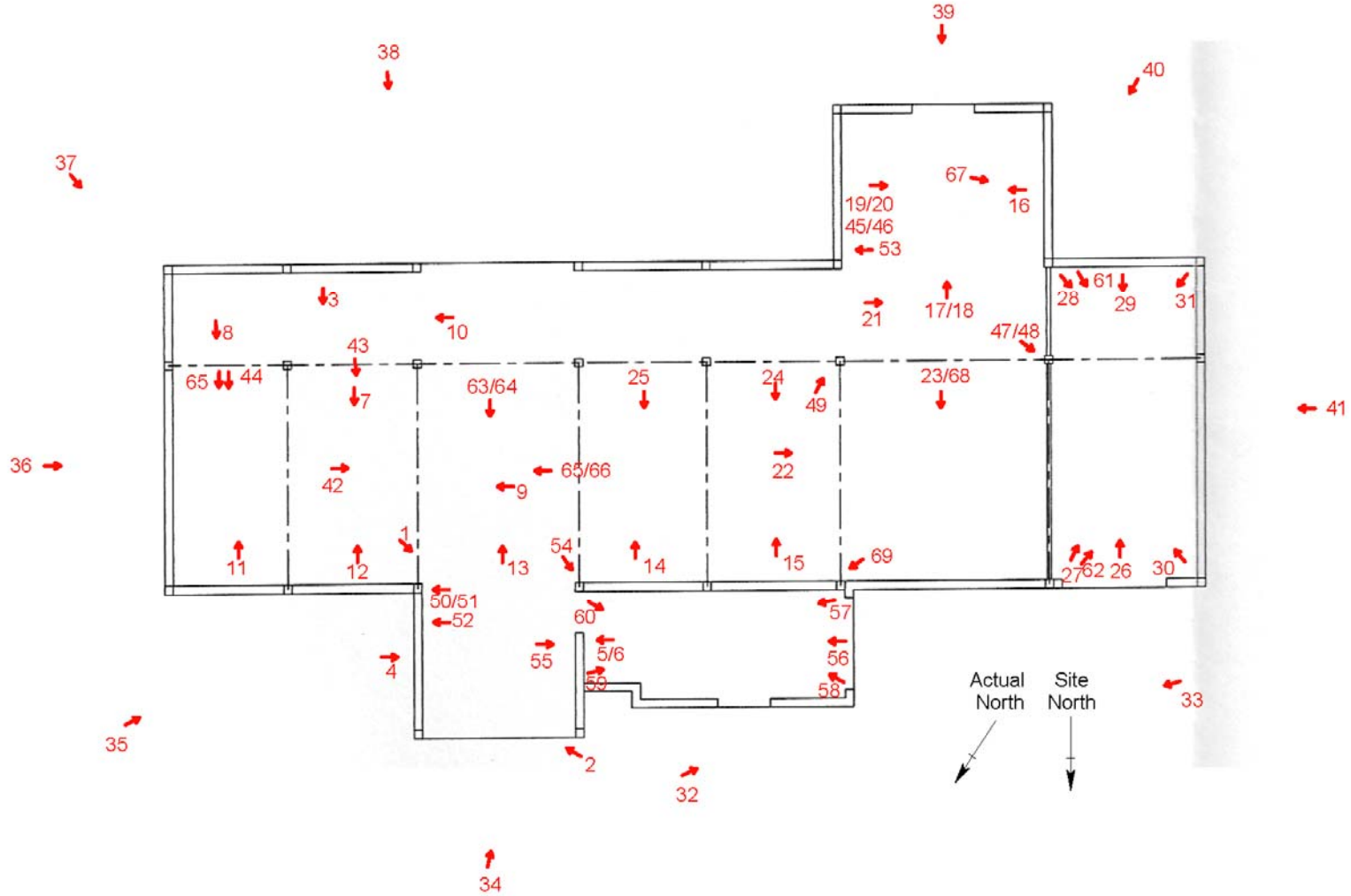


Figure 11: Photo plan

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Trutons, Ongar Road, Great Dunmow	OASIS reference:	Archaeol-2 111326
Short Description:	<p>During October 2011, an historic building recording of a timber framed barn was undertaken at Trutons, Ongar Road, Great Dunmow, Essex, prior to the conversion of the barn for residential purposes. The barn stands within the curtilage of a Grade II Listed Building.</p> <p>The survey recorded the presence of architectural features dating to the early 17th century, such as counter bladed scarf joints, and primary bracing. There are also several instances of graffiti within the barn, at least one of which appears to date to 1613. There is also evidence for a former partition within the building, in the form of empty mortice holes at mid rail height within Truss 2.</p> <p>The cartographic evidence shows that there has been a barn at Trutons since at least 1777, although the first available map to show the site at a large enough scale to make out details dates to 1875. These maps show that the barn has expanded and contracted over time, probably to reflect change in use. Surviving documentation from the sale of Trutons and its land at the end of the 19th century describes the barn as a 'large double barn', supporting the assumption made above that the barn was subdivided internally.</p>		
Project Type:	Building Recording		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	-	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	Within the curtilage of IOE No. 353370
Current land use:	Redundant building	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	Building	Monument period:	Post medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	-		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Essex	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 6213 2041
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	Trutons, Ongar Road, Great Dunmow		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)		Height OD: (metres)	
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	A.Garwood	Project design originator:	C.Rouse
Project Manager:	K.Semmelmann	Director/Supervisor:	K.Semmelmann
Sponsor / funding body:	BRD Tech Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	13/10/11	End date:	26/10/11
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Uttlesford Museum	-	
Paper:		Archive box	
Digital:		CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording: Trutons, Ongar Road, Great Dunmow, Essex		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1460/DOR/2		
Author(s):	Calli Rouse BA PIFA		
Page nos	32	Date:	24/11/2011