

**Historic building recording  
of Maldon Wycke Barn,  
Spital Road, Maldon,  
Essex, CM9 6SQ**

**April 2021**



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## 1 Summary

*A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Maldon Wycke Barn, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex in April 2021.*

*The building was constructed in the 18th century as a single-storey two-bay cart-lodge associated with the nearby properties of Maldon Wycke and Maldon Hall. At a later date, sometime before 1838, the cart-lodge was extended with three more bays to the west and with a second-storey granary.*

*Subsequently, in the 20th century, a single-storey lean-to was added to the northern elevation. At a similar time a series of garage doors and windows were installed on the building's southern elevation and a substantial amount of the timber-frame was rebuilt using machine-cut timber, probably due to damage or a collapse.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of a historic building recording carried out on Maldon Wycke Barn, Spital Road, Maldon. The recording work was commissioned by Nicola Arnall of Punch Construction Ltd and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in April 2021. The site is located on the north side of Spital Road, immediately south of Maldon Hill Farm, at NGR TL 83973 06236 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. 18/00305/FUL) was submitted to Maldon District Council in March 2018 proposing the *conversion of the barn into one residential dwelling with alterations and a new car port.*

In response to this application, the Place Services Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) recommended to the council that a Historic England building recording be made of the building prior to its conversion (ECC 2021). This recommendation was given based on the building's Historic England grade II listed status. The recommendation was based on the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2021) and agreed with the HEA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014b), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (Historic England 2015), *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) were followed.

### 3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the structure prior to its conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:

*“Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.*

*The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building’s broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group.”*

In particular the record considered the:

- Plan form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structure.
- Original function and layout.
- Original and later fixtures and fittings.
- Significance of the site in its immediate local context.

### 4 Methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased floor-plan of the building at a scale of 1:50.
- A description of the building. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

## 5 Historical background (Fig 1)

The following background includes extracts of the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The building detailed in this report is located within the historic farmstead of Maldon Wycke, which is itself associated with the dwelling of Maldon Hall immediately to the west.

The building is grade II listed (NHLE 1256299, EHER 38494), and its listing entry is reproduced below:

*“Granary and cart-lodge. C18. Timber-framed and black weatherboarded with hipped plain tile roof. EXTERIOR: front, south, elevation of 2 storeys with 3 garage-door openings; 1st floor has loading door and 2 high-level windows. Lean-to extension on rear. INTERIOR: clasped side-purlin roof; tie beams on large hanging knees. HISTORY: formerly a single-storey cart-lodge, open back and front, with raking braces to roof plate. Later extended, and raised to 2 storeys with tie beams on large hanging knees.”*

As would be expect from a historic farmstead and hall complex, there are several other listed buildings in the vicinity. Most prominent amongst these are the 18th to 19th-century grade II listed Maldon Hall (NHLE 1256294, EHER 7779) to the west, and the 17th-century grade II listed farmhouse Maldon Wycke (NHLE 1256297, EHER 38493), to the south-west. Maldon Hall itself is surrounded by a large rectangular homestead moat (EHER 7778). Also present within the farm and hall complex is a mid 17th-century timber-framed barn to the north (NHLE 1256295, EHER 38491).

The complex appears on the Chapman and André map of 1777, but the cart-lodge is not clearly recognisable (Map 1).



**Map 1** Extract from Plate XIII of Chapman and André 1777 map of Essex. Farm and hall complex visible. Cart-lodge not clearly identifiable.



**Map 2** 1838 tithe map. Cart-lodge highlighted in blue.

The 1838 tithe map of St Peter's parish in Maldon shows the site in more detail, and the cart-lodge is identifiable for the first time (Map 2). The tithe apportionment associated with the map shows Maldon Wick was owned by a William Hutley and occupied by a Richard Staines Crick during this period.



**Map 3** 1874 6-inch OS map of site. Cart-lodge highlighted in red.

The 1874 OS map shows the complex with some new small structures and apparent extensions (Map 3). The cart-lodge is still visible, although it now appears to have a larger footprint. This could be due to the extension and addition of a granary as mentioned in the listing entry above.



**Map 4** 1895 25-inch OS map. Cart-lodge highlighted in red.

The 1895 OS map (Map 4), and all subsequent 20th-century mapping (Fig 1), shows the footprint of the cart-lodge as unchanged.

In summary, then, the cartographic evidence suggests that the cart-lodge was constructed sometime between 1777 and 1838. Subsequently, based on a change in the building's footprint, it seems that between 1838 and 1874 the extension, and, presumably, the second-storey granary mentioned in the listing entry were added to the structure.



## 6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-7)

### Exterior

The building is a two-storey timber-framed structure, aligned east-west, with a single-storey lean-to projecting from the north elevation. The building measures 14.5m x 7.6m in size and covers around 111 square metres. The main range has a hipped roof, covered in clay nib tiles, while the lean-to has single pitch roof, covered in corrugated tin.

The entire building is clad in modern weatherboarding, painted black. It is supported on a concrete plinth, with the exception of the northern elevation of the lean-to, which is supported on brick (Photograph 4).

All the windows described below are wooden-framed.

The southern elevation of the building has two vertically-planked doors at the ground-floor level, along with three garage doors (Photograph 1). Also present on the ground-floor are two fixed two-light windows (Photograph 1). All of these features are modern additions.



**Photograph 1** Southern elevation of building.  
Photograph taken facing north.



**Photograph 2** Detail of pitching-door on southern elevation. Photograph taken facing north.

The first-floor on this elevation has another two modern fixed windows, this time of three-lights. In the centre of the first-floor of this elevation is a vertical-planked pitching-door (Photograph 2).

The eastern elevation of the building is featureless (Photograph 3).

The northern elevation has a modern six-light fixed window on the ground-floor lean-to, and a modern three-light fixed window on the first-floor (Photograph 4). The brick plinth on this elevation consists of six courses, laid in Flemish bond and with brick measurements of 225 x 105 x 65mm (Photograph 4).

The western elevation contains a blocked modern fixed single-light window (Photograph 5).



**Photograph 3** Eastern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing west.



**Photograph 4** Northern elevation of building, show lean-to supported on brick plinth. Photograph taken facing south-west.



**Photograph 5** Western elevation of building. Photograph taken facing east.

Interior

The building consists of five bays which have been labelled 1-5, from west to east (Fig 2). The lean-to is clearly a later addition to the structure and is described separately below.

The building has a hipped roof, which structurally consists of pairs of rafters meeting at the roof's apex, where they are pegged together (there is no ridge-board). These rafters are supported by a single clasped purlin on each roof pitch, as well as collars at bay and some mid-bay intervals (Photograph 6). The tie-beams separating the building's bays are hand-sawn, with some being quite sinuous. They are supported at both ends by knee braces. Several of the tie-beams have inclined struts rising from them to further support the roof, but these are all machine-cut and clearly later additions to the frame (Photograph 6). Beneath each of the tie-beams are several more modern timbers, providing further support (Photograph 7).



**Photograph 6** Detail of roof, showing hand-sawn collars, rafters and purlins. Photograph taken facing east.



**Photograph 7** First-floor, showing tie-beams and machine-cut timbers. Photograph taken facing east.

The majority of the remaining timber-frame consists of hand-sawn timber, pegged together and supported with through-bracing (although in several locations there are later, modern, machine-cut additions or repairs, most prominently in bays 1, 2 and 3: see below). Each bay has a girding-beam separating the lower and upper register, which interrupt the principal and corner-posts. Jointed into these girding-beams and the principal-posts below are a series of binding-beams crossing the width of the building, positioned at bay intervals (Photograph 8). These binding-beams supports joists aligned east-west across the building, which in turn support the first-floor (Photograph 8).



**Photograph 8** Floor joists above bay 3, showing binding-beam between bays 3 and 4. Photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 9** Detail of original posts and modern additions supporting binding-beam between bays 3 and 4. Photograph taken facing east.

The binding-beams between each bay are further supported by two hand-sawn studs (Photograph 9). Several modern machine-cut studs and braces have also been added beneath the binding-beams to provide additional support (Photograph 9). In addition, all of the studs beneath the binding-beams, whether original or modern, are jointed to modern machine-cut sill-beams supported on a concrete plinths.



**Photograph 10** Northern elevation of bay 5, showing open lower register leading into lean-to and bracing supporting girding-beam. Photograph taken facing north.

The lower register of each bay's northern elevation is open, with bracing supporting the girding-beams above (Photograph 10). Some of these braces are original and have chiselled carpenter's marks on their northern sides (Fig 2), mirroring ones on the principal-posts on this elevation (see bay descriptions below).

The ground-floor of the building is floored with modern concrete, while the first-floor has modern MDF covering the floorboards.

The entirety of bay 1 has been rebuilt and is constructed of machine-cut modern timber, nailed together. This includes the girding-beam on the northern elevation, its associated principal-posts, the binding-beam between bays 1 and 2, the joists supporting the first-floor, and the wall-plate (Photograph 11). Additionally, the roof above bay 1, including the western hip of the building, has also been rebuilt with machine-cut timber (Photograph 12). The only exception to this is the upper-register on the western and southern elevation, which are both constructed of, presumably re-used, nailed together hand-sawn timber (Photograph 13). Also present within bay 1 is a modern staircase connecting the ground and first-floors, constructed of machine-cut timber (Photograph 14).



**Photograph 11** Northern elevation of bay 1 on first-floor, showing modern studs and wall-plate. Photograph taken facing north.



**Photograph 12** Detail of roof hip above bay 1, entirely constructed of machine-cut timber.



**Photograph 13** Detail of western elevation of bay 1, showing re-used hand-sawn timber. Photograph taken facing west.



**Photograph 14** Inserted staircase in bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The ground-floor of bay 1, on its southern elevation, contains a modern entrance and fixed window.



**Photograph 15** Northern elevation of bay 2 on the ground-floor, showing modern girding-beam and braces. Photograph taken facing north.

Bay 2 also contains a substantial amount of modern timber. The northern girding-beam is a modern addition (Photograph 15), as is some first-floor stud-work to the south and north, and the northern wall-plate. The northern principal-post supporting the binding-beam between bays 2 and 3 is hand-sawn but has clearly been re-used, and was originally a binding-beam, judging from the mortices on its east and west sides (Photograph 16). The southern elevation of the ground-floor is dominated by an inserted vertical-planked garage door. On the first-floor there is an inserted modern window on the southern elevation (Photograph 17).



**Photograph 16** Detail of re-used northern principal-post between bays 2 and 3, showing mortices. Photograph taken facing south-west.

The southern wall-plate of bay 2 contains a rudimentary edge-halved scarf joint (Photograph 17) joining it to the modern replacement southern wall-plate of bay 3 (see below). Additionally, the purlin on the northern roof pitch in this elevation contains a splayed scarf joint.

The collar between bays 2 and 3 has a chiselled 'll' carpenter's mark on its northern end, corresponding to one on the rafter (Photograph 18). The binding-beam between these two bays has evidence of re-use, in the form of empty mortices on its eastern face.



**Photograph 17** Southern elevation of bay 2 on first-floor, showing modern studs, window and scarf joint. Photograph taken facing south.



**Photograph 18** Detail of carpenter's mark 'II' on collar and rafter between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Bay 3 is the central bay of the structure and is slightly wider than the rest (Fig 2). On its southern elevation at the ground-floor level is an inserted door and fixed window. The southern wall-plate in this bay is made of modern machine-cut timber, and the majority of stud-work on the first-floor is modern. The exception to this is the stud-work surrounding the first-floor pitching door on the southern elevation, which appears hand-sawn and original, like the door itself (Photograph 19). The northern wall-plate consists of three pieces of timber, two original and one modern (Photograph 20). The modern and original timbers are joined by a rudimentary edge-halved scarf joint, while the two original timbers are joined by a face-halved and bladed scarf joint with two edge-pegs (and three reinforcing nails added subsequently). The tie-beam between bays 3 and 4 has been reinforced at either end by metal braces. The northern girding-beam in this bay is hand-sawn, but is supported on the girding-beams of the adjacent bays, suggesting it is re-used (Photograph 21).



**Photograph 19** Southern elevation of bay 3 on first-floor, showing modern studs and original pitching-door. Photograph taken facing south.

In the centre of bay 3 in the ceiling of the ground-floor is an opening in the joists (that has since been filled). This seems to indicate the location of an original trapdoor providing access into the first-floor (Photograph 22).





**Photograph 20** Northern elevation of first-floor of bay 3, showing wall-plate and scarf joints. Photograph taken facing north.



**Photograph 21** Detail of girding-beam of bay 3 sitting on top of bay 4's girding-beam. Photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 22** Ground-floor of building. Trapdoor in bay 3 visible to top right of frame. Photograph taken facing east.



**Photograph 23** Detail of principal-post between bays 3 and 4, showing empty mortice on southern face. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The principal-post on the northern elevation between bays 3 and 4 has two carpenter's marks on its northern face. There is a 'I' on its eastern side, corresponding with the brace going into bay 4, and a 'λ' on its western side (Fig 2). Present on the southern face of this post is an empty mortice that would probably have been in use before the building's extension (Photograph 23).

The collar between bays 3 and 4 also has carpenter's marks. On its western face at the northern end is a 'I' with a corresponding mark on the rafter. On the eastern face of the collar, at the southern end, is a 'II', but with no corresponding mark on the rafter (Photograph 24).



**Photograph 24** Carpenter's mark 'II' on southern end of collar between bays 3 and 4. Photograph taken facing south-west.

Bay 4 is largely constructed of hand-sawn, original, timber. It does, however, contain an inserted garage door on its southern elevation (Fig 4). A rudimentary modern edge-halved scarf joint on the southern elevation joins a modern machine-cut timber to an original hand-sawn one to form the wall-plate (Photograph 25). Also present on the southern elevation at the first-floor level is a modern fixed window. The northern elevation at this level also contains a modern window opening, but it has since been weatherboarded over (Photograph 26).

The northern girding-beam of bay 4 (and bay 5) has angled notches on its upper face that would have supported the rafters of the building when it was a single-storey cart-lodge (as described in the listing entry).



**Photograph 25** Southern elevation of bay 4 on first-floor, showing inserted window and scarf joint on wall-plate. Photograph taken facing south.



**Photograph 26** Northern elevation of bay 4, showing inserted, and subsequently blocked, window opening. Photograph taken facing north.



**Photograph 27** Detail of northern principal-post between bays 4 and 5, showing carpenter's marks 'II' and 'III'. Photograph taken facing south-west.



**Photograph 28** Detail of northern principal-post between bays 4 and 5, showing mortice on southern face. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The principal-post between bays 4 and 5, on the northern elevation, has two more carpenter's marks on its northern face (Photograph 27). To the west is a 'II' and to the east is a 'III', both of which are mirrored by identical marks on their corresponding braces. On the southern face of this post is another empty mortice, which, like the one on the post between bays 3 and 4, would probably have been in use before the building's extension (Photograph 28).

Bay 5 also contains a higher percentage of hand-sawn timber than the western bays. Aside from the inserted garage door on the southern elevation and some replacement studs on the first-floor, the bay is entirely constructed of hand-sawn timber. On the north side of the north-east corner post is the carpenter's mark 'IIII', which is replicated on the brace supporting the northern girding-beam (Photograph 29).



**Photograph 29** Detail of north-east corner-post of building, showing carpenter's mark 'IIII' on post and brace. Photograph taken facing south-east.

As with bay 4, the northern girding-beam in bay 5 has angled notches on its upper face that would have supported the rafters of the building when it was a single-storey cart-lodge.

The lean-to projecting from the north of the building has a roof entirely constructed of machine-cut modern timber (Photograph 30). The eastern and western ends of the lean-to are similarly constructed. The northern elevation, however, although containing some machine-cut timber, is largely constructed of hand-sawn timbers, nailed together and with little in the way of jointing (Photograph 30). These hand-sawn timbers have several empty mortices and are clearly re-used, possibly from an earlier phase of the building.



**Photograph 30** Interior of lean-to, with re-used hand-sawn studs to left of frame. Photograph taken facing east.

## 7 Discussion

Despite the building's description in the planning documents, the structure detailed in this report has never been a barn. The listing entry describes it as a cart-lodge and granary, and the architectural features observed during the fieldwork for this report serve to confirm the details presented in the listing.

Most prominently, the listing notes that the building was originally a single-storey cart-lodge that was then extended and had a second-storey granary added. That the building was originally a single-storey structure is clear from various architectural features, including the original girding-beams (i.e. the original wall-plates) interrupting the principal and corner-posts (these posts usually being the full height of the frame), and the presence of angled notches on the girding-beams that would have housed the building's original rafters (pg 14 and 16 above).

Of note, however, is that these features only appear within the eastern two bays (bays 4 and 5). Additionally, the carpenter's marks visible on the northern principal-posts in these bays are sequential and appear original, and do not continue beyond the post between bays 3 and 4 (pg 14, Fig 2). Based on this, it seems likely that the original cart-lodge, prior to its extension and the addition of a second-storey, was only two bays wide (i.e. it only consisted of bay 4 and 5; Fig 2). The subsequent extension of the building added bays 1-3, and the entire second-storey, along with a trapdoor access in bay 3 (pg 13).

The only potential issue with this interpretation of the cart-lodge (as originally only having consisted of bays 4 and 5) is that the binding-beam between bays 3 and 4, in the location of the proposed western wall-plate of the original building, has no evidence of empty mortices on its underside. This is easily explained, however, if the beam was replaced when the building was extended.

The presence of two empty mortices on the southern sides of the original posts between bays 3 and 4 and bays 4 and 5 (pgs 14 and 16) is indicative of an architectural feature that was associated with the original cart-lodge which is no longer present. Perhaps these mortices were for down-braces to an original sill-beam between the bays, or perhaps housed a beam separating the bays in some fashion.

The structure was clearly originally open to the north, with no evidence of any mortices for studs on the girding-beams in these locations (pg 9). Whether the cart-lodge was open to the south as well is unclear, due to the insertion of garage doors and other features on the this elevation, but it seems likely (and the listing entry asserts as much).

The listing entry describes the structure as 18th century in date, and based on the datable construction techniques it certainly seems to be a reasonable conclusion. The use of hand-sawn timber would certainly place the construction before the widespread adoption of machine-cutting techniques in the mid 19th century, and the building's presence on the tithe map of 1838 of course means it must have been constructed before that date. That it cannot be confidently identified on the Chapman and André map of 1777 does not necessarily mean it does not predate it – the limited detail of that map is certainly a mitigating factor.

The use of through-bracing in the building's frame is a hallmark of later framing techniques, and is unlikely to have been used before the end of the 16th century (Stenning 2013, 130 and ECC 1979, 22). The edge-halved scarf joint in bay 4 is also similarly indicative, as that style of joint is not recorded until the late 16th century in ecclesiastical and high-status contexts (Hewett 1980, 269), and probably does not appear in secular and lower-status contexts until even later. Although there is nothing architecturally that precludes the building from being 17th-century in origin, it seems more likely

Unlike the carpenter's marks on the principal-posts and braces on the ground-floor, the marks on the collars in the roof are not sequential or consistent. In particular, the presence of two different carpenter's marks on a single collar (the one between bays 3 and 4) heavily suggests that there is an element of re-use present in the roof timbers. Whether this is the result of re-use of the timber's making up the original roof of the cart-lodge prior to the addition of a second-storey, or from another source, is uncertain.

Although the cartographic evidence (see the historical background above) shows a change in the footprint of the building between 1838 and 1874, given the architectural evidence it seems unlikely that this represents the addition of the extension and second-storey. It more probably is simply a result of differing surveying techniques. Certainly, the footprint visible on the 1838 tithe map seems unlikely to represent a small two-bay structure (as the cart-lodge was originally), suggesting the extension (and by inference, the second-storey) must have been added prior to that date. As with the original cart-lodge, the extensive use of hand-sawn timber in the surviving original elements of the second-storey and extension (such as the roof) would also suggest an earlier construction date.

The lean-to is more difficult to date accurately, but the amount of machine-cut regularly-sized timber in its frame leaves little doubt of its modern origin. On balance it was probably added to the structure at a similar time to the garage doors, or during the large scale repair of the western bays, sometime in the later 20th century.

Subsequent to the extension and addition of a second-storey, the western half of the building has been the subject of extensive repair in the 20th century, with large amounts of machine-cut timber added to the frame. The reason for this is probably due to a serious structural issue like a collapse. Evidence for this repair is visible throughout bays 1-3, and includes elements like the re-use of studs in the upper register of bay 1 and the re-use of a binding-beam as a principal-post between bays 2 and 3. This re-used binding-beam is quite similar to the ones still supporting the first-

floor, and it seems likely it was originally the binding-beam between bays 1 and 2 prior to the repair.

All the current external features appear to be modern additions, with the exception of the pitching-door on the southern elevation, which is probably original to the second-storey granary (pg 12).

Although this structure has been subject to a considerable amount of modern repair and rebuilding, it still remains a good example of a Georgian agricultural building. Originally constructed as a small two-bay cart-lodge in the 18th century, it was later expanded with three further bays and a second-storey granary, sometime before 1838.

## 8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Nicola Arnull for commissioning and Punch Construction Ltd for funding the historic building recording.

The recording was carried out by Mark Baister and Sarah Veasey.

Figures are by Mark Baister, based on original architects drawings by Plater Claiborne Architecture + Design.

The project was monitored by Maria Medlycott for Essex County Council.

The text was reviewed by Philip Crummy, director of CAT.

## 9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brunskill, R.W.	1990	<i>Brick Building In Britain (1st ed)</i>
Brunskill, R.W.	1994	<i>Timber Building In Britain (2nd ed)</i>
CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building recording at Maldon Wycke Barn, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6SQ by E. Holloway</i>
CIfA	2014a (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014b (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by D. Gurney</i>
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by Medlycott, M</i>
ECC	1979	<i>The Essex Countryside Historic Barns: a Planning Appraisal</i>
ECC	2021	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording at Barn at Maldon Wycke, Maldon by Medlycott, M</i>
Hewett, C.A.	1980	<i>English Historic Carpentry</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>
Stenning, D. and Shackle, R.	2013	<i>Discovering Coggeshall: Timber-framed buildings in the town centre</i>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

binding-beam	a large timber running from post-to-post and providing intermediate support to floor-joists
carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	a horizontal timber in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined timbers (such as rafters)
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
Flemish-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternating headers and stretchers within a single course
Georgian	the reigns of kings George I - IV and William IV, from 1714 to 1837
girding-beam	a timber beam placed horizontally in a wall frame at a level between the sill-beam and the tie-beam or wall-plate
HE	Historic Environment
header	a brick laid at right-angles to the face of the wall, i.e widthways
joist	a horizontal timber that supports floorboards above. Will sometimes carry boarded or plastered ceilings
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> cces <b>S</b> to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post	in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either principal posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
purlin	a longitudinal timber giving support to the common rafters of a roof and normally set at right-angles to the slope of the rafters
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
ridge-board	a plank-like timber running below the apex of the roof and receiving the ends of the rafters
sill-beam	the beam at the foot of a timber-framed wall from which rise all the studs (and usually the posts)
stud	in wall frames the upright smaller section timbers between the main posts of the frame
stretcher	a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways
tie-beam	beam tying together the post-heads of a timber-framed wall or the upper surfaces of a solid wall
truss	a frame consisting of several pieces of timber, jointed and triangulated in order to retain its shape under load
Victorian	the reign of Queen Victoria, from 1837 to 1901
wall-plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters

## 11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ. The digital archive will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>) under EHER code MD66.



## 12 Contents of archive

### Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:  
The report (CAT Report 1675)  
Original site record (plans and notes)  
Site digital photos and log

### Digital record

The CAT WSI  
The report (CAT Report 1675)  
Digital plans  
Site digital photos and log

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### Distribution list

Nicola Arnull, Punch Construction Ltd  
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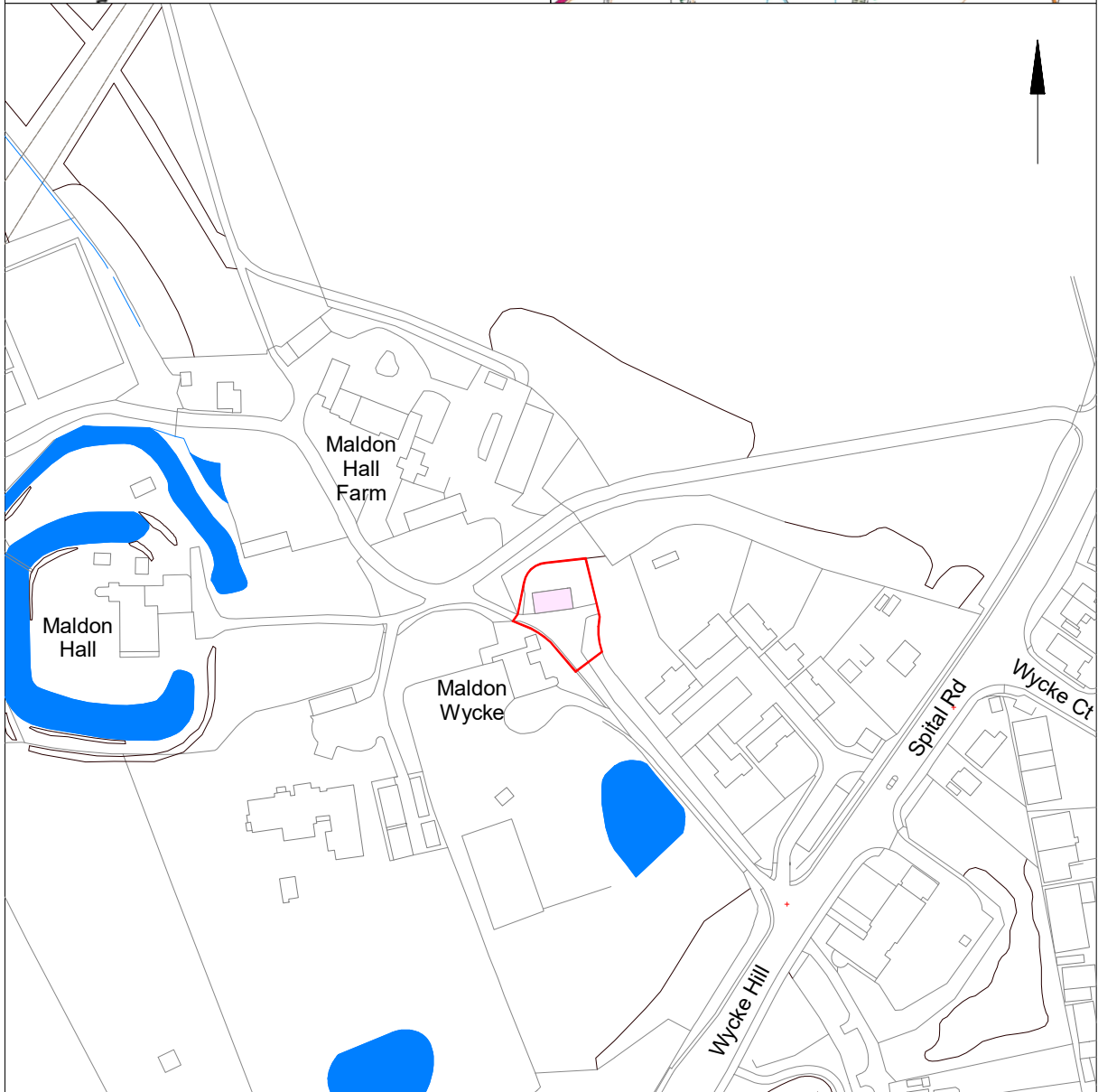
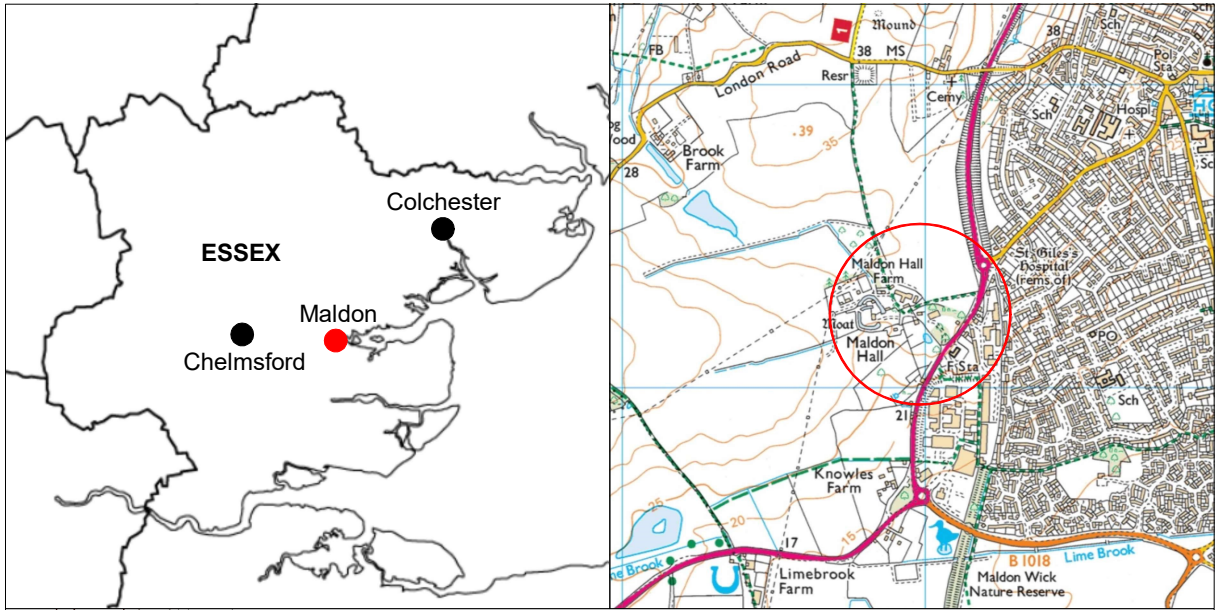
checked by: Philip Crummy  
date: 01/06/2021

**Appendix 1:**  
**Full digital photographic record**  
**(images on accompanying CD)**

MD66\_Photo graph\_001.JPG Eastern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_002.JPG Northern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing south-west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_003.JPG Detail of fixed window on ground-floor of northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_004.JPG Western elevation of building. Photograph taken facing east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_005.JPG Southern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_006.JPG Northern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_007.JPG Detail of modern vertical-planked door on southern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_008.JPG Detail of modern fixed window on southern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_009.JPG Detail of modern garage doors on southern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_010.JPG Detail of modern first-floor fixed window on southern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_011.JPG Detail of original pitching-door on southern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_012.JPG Detail of modern fixed window on southern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_013.JPG Southern elevation of building showing modern window and western hip. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_014.JPG Interior of building. Photograph taken facing north-east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_015.JPG Interior of building, showing modern principal-post between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_016.JPG Northern open lower register of bay 1. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_017.JPG Northern open lower register of bay 2. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_018.JPG Northern open lower register of bay 3. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_019.JPG Northern open lower register of bay 4. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_020.JPG Northern open lower register of bay 5. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_021.JPG Bay 5, showing north-east corner-post. Photograph taken facing north-east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_022.JPG Detail of studwork on eastern elevation of bay 5, showing handsawn timbers. Photograph taken facing east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_023.JPG Southern lower register of bay 5, showing garage door. Photograph taken facing south.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_024.JPG Detail of carpenter's mark 'IIII' on northern face of north-east corner post and associated brace. Photograph taken facing south-east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_025.JPG Detail of carpenter's marks 'II' and 'III' on northern face of principal-post between bays 4 and 5 and associated braces. Photograph taken facing south-west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_026.JPG Northern open lower register of bay 4, showing empty mortices on south face of principal-posts. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_027.JPG Southern lower register of bay 4, showing garage door. Photograph taken facing south.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_028.JPG Bay 3, showing modern studs supporting binding-beam between bays 3 and 4. Photograph taken facing east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_029.JPG Bay 4, showing modern studs supporting binding-beam between bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing south-east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_030.JPG Detail of principal-post between bays 4 and 5, showing empty mortice on southern face. Photograph taken facing north-east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_031.JPG Detail of principal-post between bays 3 and 4, showing empty mortice on southern face. Photograph taken facing north-west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_032.JPG Detail of carpenter's marks 'I' and upside down 'Y' on northern face of principal-post between bays 3 and 4. Photograph taken facing south-west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_033.JPG Southern lower register of bay 3, showing modern window and door. Photograph taken facing south.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_034.JPG Detail of joists above bay 4. Photograph taken facing south-east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_035.JPG Detail of reused principal-post between bays 2 and 3, showing mortices. Photograph taken facing west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_036.JPG Studs supporting binding-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_037.JPG Detail of reused principal-post between bays 2 and 3, showing mortices. Photograph taken facing west.

- MD66\_Photo graph\_038.JPG Interior of lean-to. Photograph taken facing west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_039.JPG Interior of lean-to. Photograph taken facing east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_040.JPG Detail of girding-beams on northern elevation of bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing south-east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_041.JPG Girding-beams of bays 1, 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_042.JPG Sill-beam supporting studs beneath binding-beam between bays 3 and 4. Photograph taken facing south-east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_043.JPG Detail of raised re-used girding-beam on northern elevation of bay 3, sitting on bay 4's girding-beam. Photograph taken facing south.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_044.JPG Detail of reused sill-beam in lean-to. Photograph taken facing north-west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_045.JPG Detail of reused principal-post between bays 2 and 3, showing mortices. Photograph taken facing south-east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_046.JPG Detail of reused principal-post between bays 2 and 3, showing mortices. Girding-beams visible above. Photograph taken facing south-east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_047.JPG Southern lower register of bay 2, showing garage door. Photograph taken facing south.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_048.JPG Western end of lean-to, showing modern timbers. Photograph taken facing west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_049.JPG Bay 1, showing inserted staircase. Photograph taken facing south-west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_050.JPG Interior of building, ground-floor. Photograph taken facing east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_051.JPG Interior of building, ground-floor, showing trapdoor in bay 3. Photograph taken facing east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_052.JPG Interior of building, ground-floor, showing trapdoor in bay 3. Photograph taken facing east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_053.JPG Interior of building, ground-floor, showing trapdoor in bay 3. Photograph taken facing east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_054.JPG Inserted staircase in bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_055.JPG Inserted staircase in bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_056.JPG Inserted staircase in bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_057.JPG Inserted staircase in bay 1, showing first-floor. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_058.JPG First-floor of building. Photograph taken facing south-east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_059.JPG First-floor of building. Photograph taken facing north-east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_060.JPG First-floor of building, showing tie-beam and modern supports. Photograph taken facing east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_061.JPG First-floor of building, showing tie-beam and modern supports. Photograph taken facing east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_062.JPG Detail of roof structure, showing collars, clasped purlins and no ridge-board.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_063.JPG Detail of western hip of building, entirely constructed of modern machine-cut timber. Photograph taken facing west.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_064.JPG Detail of eastern hip of building, showing hand-sawn timbers. Photograph taken facing east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_065.JPG Northern elevation of bay 1 on first-floor, showing machine-cut studs. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_066.JPG Northern elevation of bay 2 on first-floor, showing machine-cut studs and modern window. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_067.JPG Detail of hand-sawn rafters above bay 2, on northern pitch. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_068.JPG Northern elevation of bay 3 on first-floor, showing machine-cut studs. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_069.JPG Roof above bay 4, showing hand-sawn rafters and intermediate collar. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_070.JPG Northern elevation of bay 4 on first-floor, showing inserted, and blocked, window. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_071.JPG Roof above bay 4, showing hand-sawn rafters and mid-bay collar. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_072.JPG Northern elevation of bay 5 on first-floor, showing mixture of hand-sawn and machine-cut studs. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_073.JPG Detail of roof above bay 5, showing hand-sawn raftes. Photograph taken facing north.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_074.JPG Detail of eastern hip of building, showing hand-sawn timbers. Photograph taken facing east.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_075.JPG Southern elevation of bay 5 on first-floor, showing hand-sawn studs. Photograph taken facing south.  
MD66\_Photo graph\_076.JPG Roof above bay 5, showing hand-sawn rafters. Photograph taken facing south.

- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_077.JPG Southern elevation of bay 4 on first-floor, showing hand-sawn studs and modern window. Photograph taken facing south.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_078.JPG Roof above bay 4, showing hand-sawn rafters. Photograph taken facing south.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_079.JPG Southern elevation of bay 5 on first-floor, showing pitching-door. Photograph taken facing south.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_080.JPG Detail of roof above bay 3, showing hand-sawn rafters and mid-bay collar. Photograph taken facing south.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_081.JPG Southern elevation of bay 2 on first-floor, showing hand-sawn and machine-cut studs, along with modern window. Photograph taken facing south.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_082.JPG Roof above bay 2, showing hand-sawn rafters and mid-bay collar. Photograph taken facing south.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_083.JPG Southern elevation of bay 1 on first-floor, showing re-used hand-sawn studs. Photograph taken facing south.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_084.JPG Roof above bay 1, showing rafters. Photograph taken facing south.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_085.JPG Roof structure of building, showing collars, tie-beam and modern machine-cut struts. Photograph taken facing east.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_086.JPG Western elevation of bay 1, showing inserted staircase and re-used hand-sawn studs. Photograph taken facing west.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_087.JPG Detail of knee brace supporting southern end of tie-beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_088.JPG Detail of knee brace supporting southern end of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_089.JPG Detail of knee brace supporting northern end of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_090.JPG Detail of knee brace supporting southern end of tie-beam between bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing south-east.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_091.JPG Detail of inserted modern window in southern elevation of bay 4. Photograph taken facing south.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_092.JPG Detail of pitching-door in southern elevation of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_093.JPG Detail of north-east corner of building, showing wall-plates and brace. Photograph taken facing north-east.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_094.JPG Detail of modern scarf joint in southern wall plate of bay 4. Photograph taken facing south.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_095.JPG Detail of modern and original scarf joints in northern wall-plate of bay 3. Photograph taken facing north.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_096.JPG Detail of modern and original scarf joints in southern wall-plate of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_097.JPG Detail of 'll' carpenter's mark on southern end of collar between bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing south-west.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_098.JPG Detail of 'l' carpenter's mark on northern end of collar between bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing north-east.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_099.JPG Detail of southern end of collar between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-west.
- MD66\_PhotoGraph\_100.JPG Detail of 'll' carpenter's mark on northern end of collar between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing east.



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Fig 1 Site location.



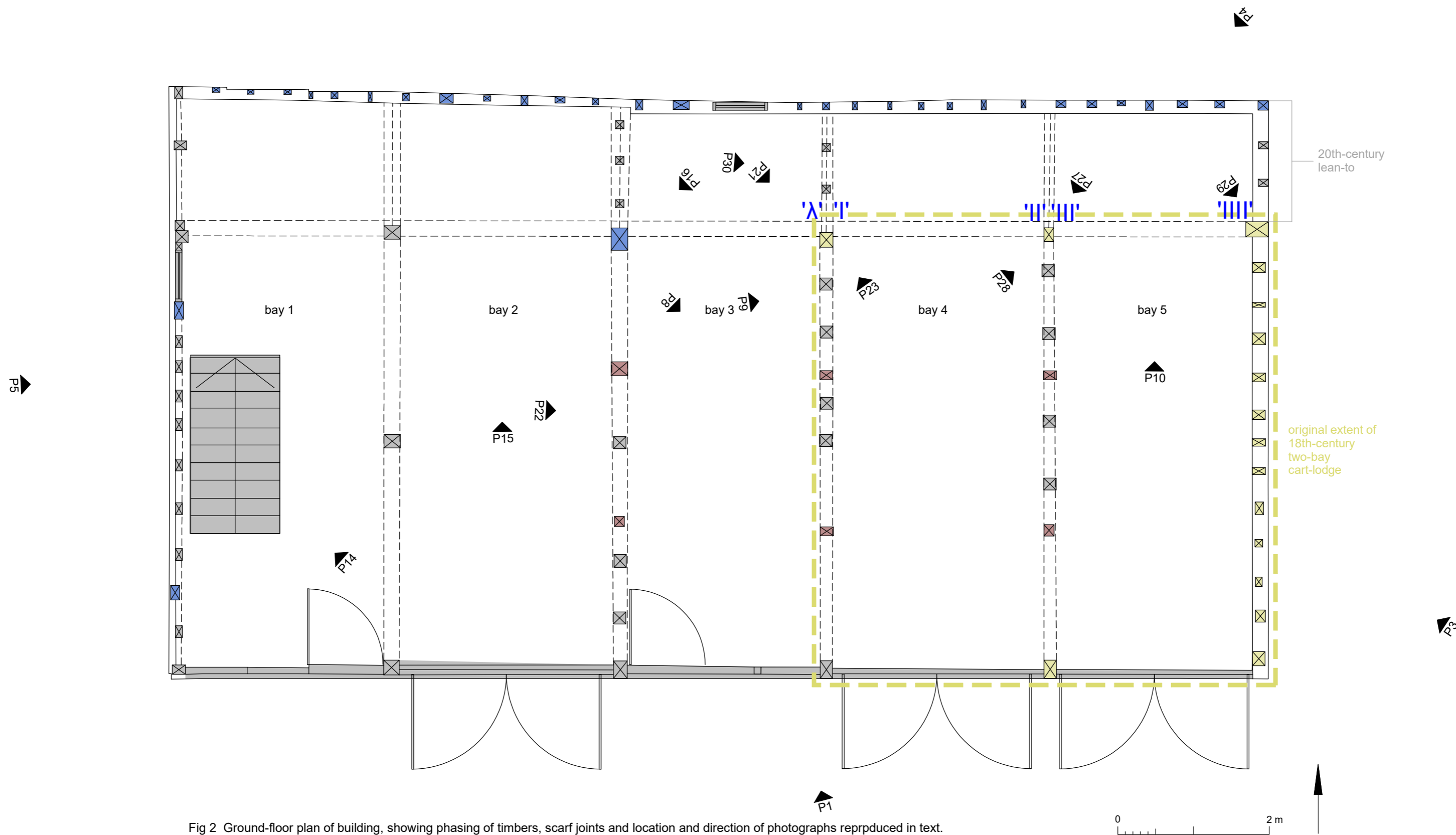







Fig 2 Ground-floor plan of building, showing phasing of timbers, scarf joints and location and direction of photographs reproduced in text.

key

	18th century		pre 1838		carpenter's mark
	20th century		re-used timber		

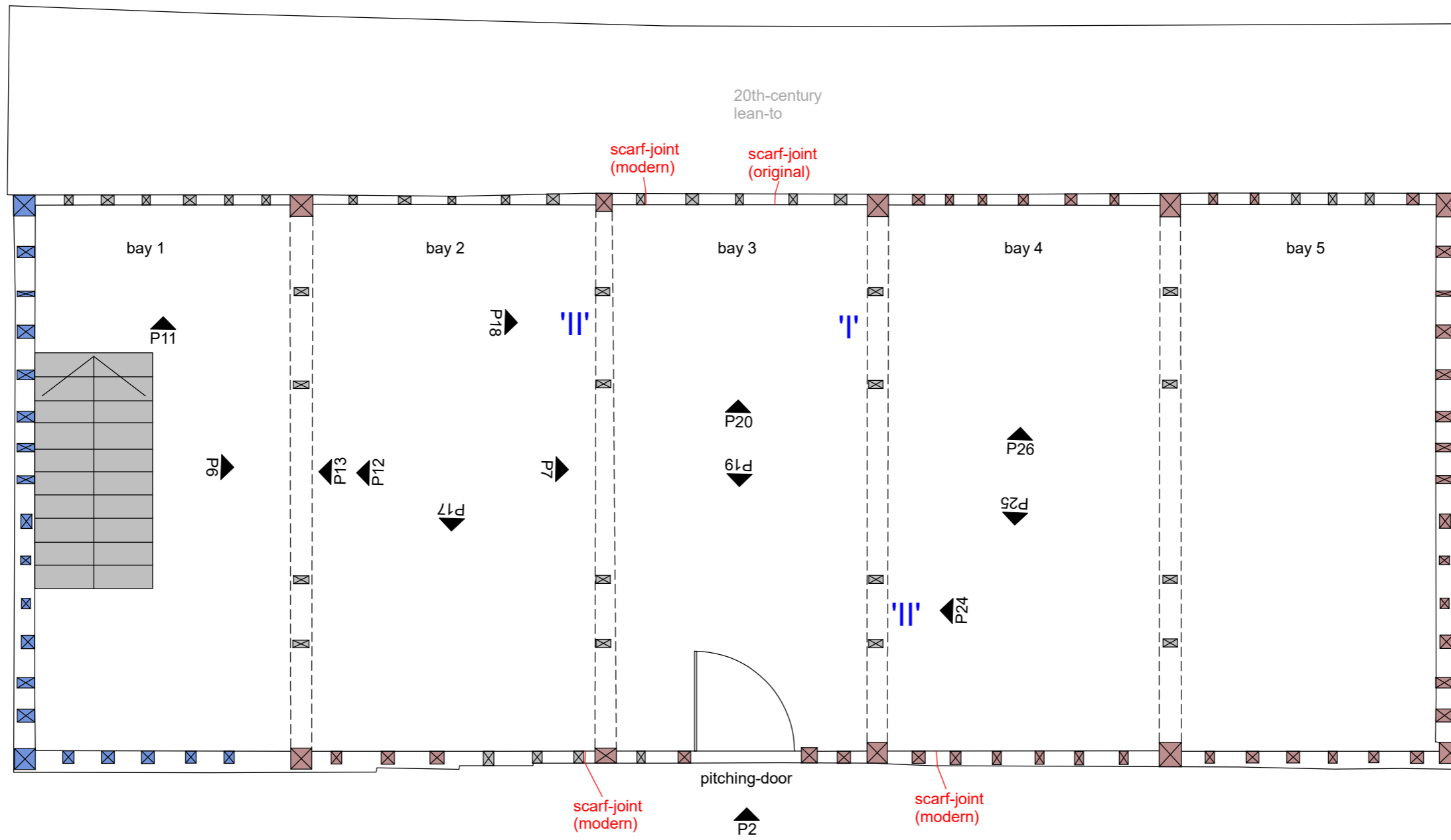


Fig 3 First-floor plan of building, showing phasing of timbers, scarf joints and location and direction of photographs reproduced in text.

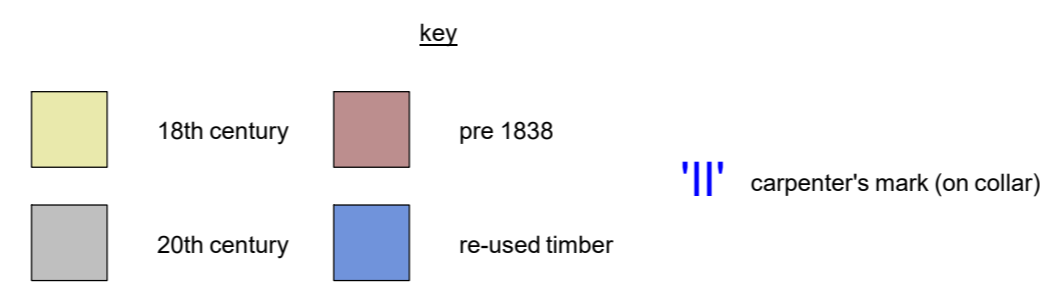
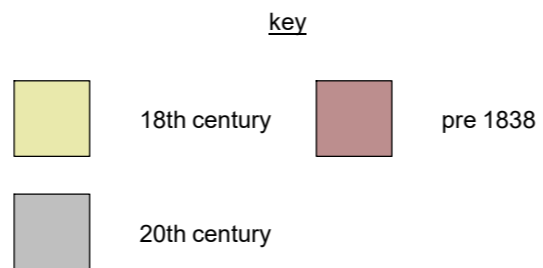




Fig 4 Southern elevation of building, with phasing (phasing shows dates of the structural elements, not the weatherboarding).





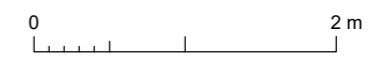
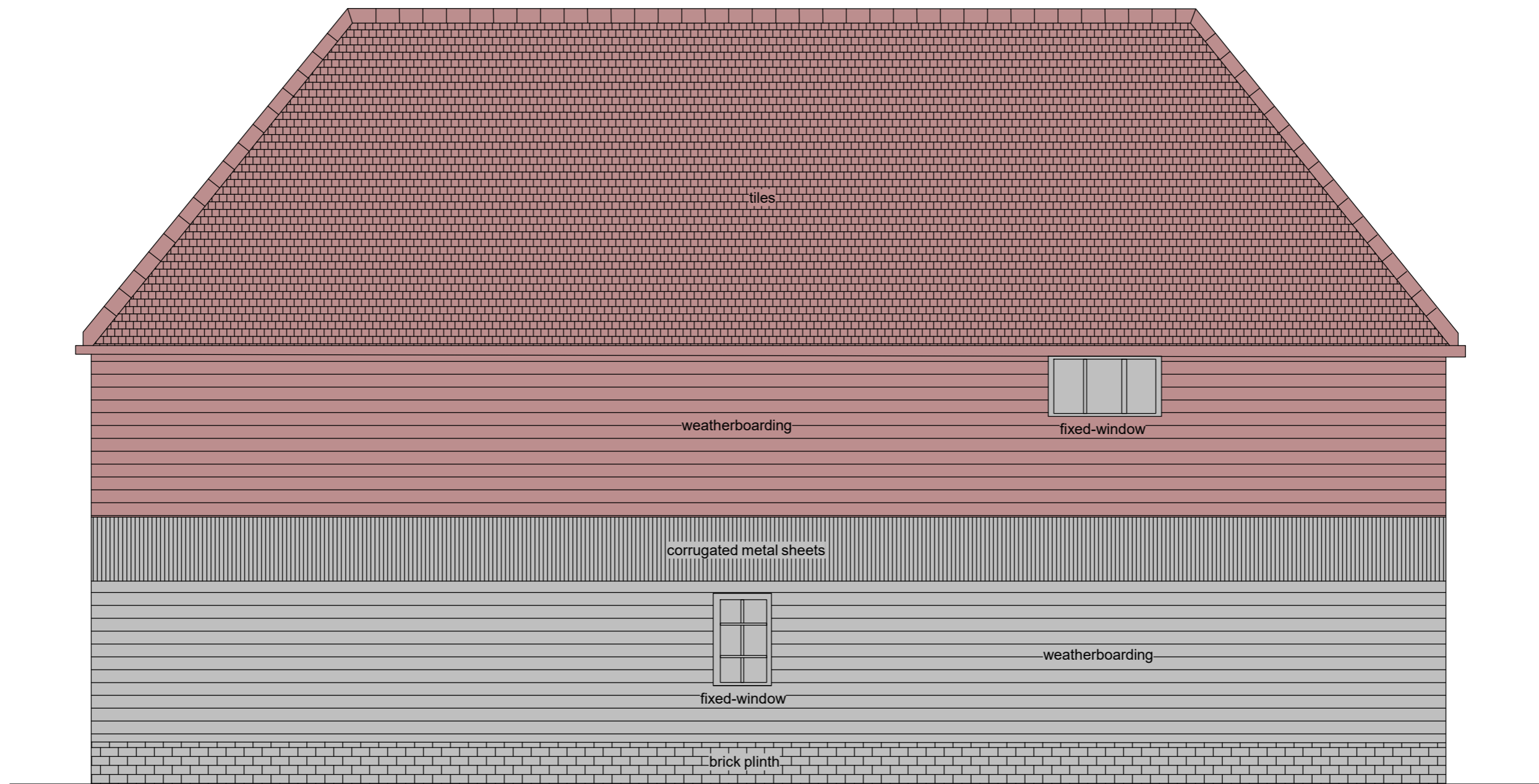
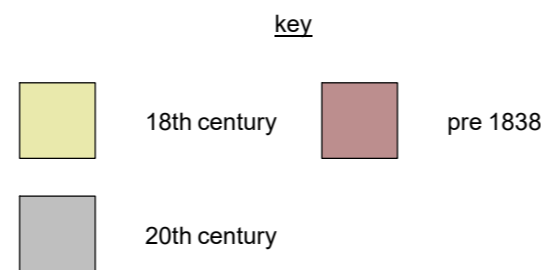


Fig 5 Northern elevation of building, with phasing (phasing shows dates of the structural elements, not the weatherboarding).



eastern elevation

western elevation



Fig 6 Eastern and western elevations of building, with phasing (phasing shows dates of the structural elements, not the weatherboarding).

key

	18th century		pre 1838
	20th century		

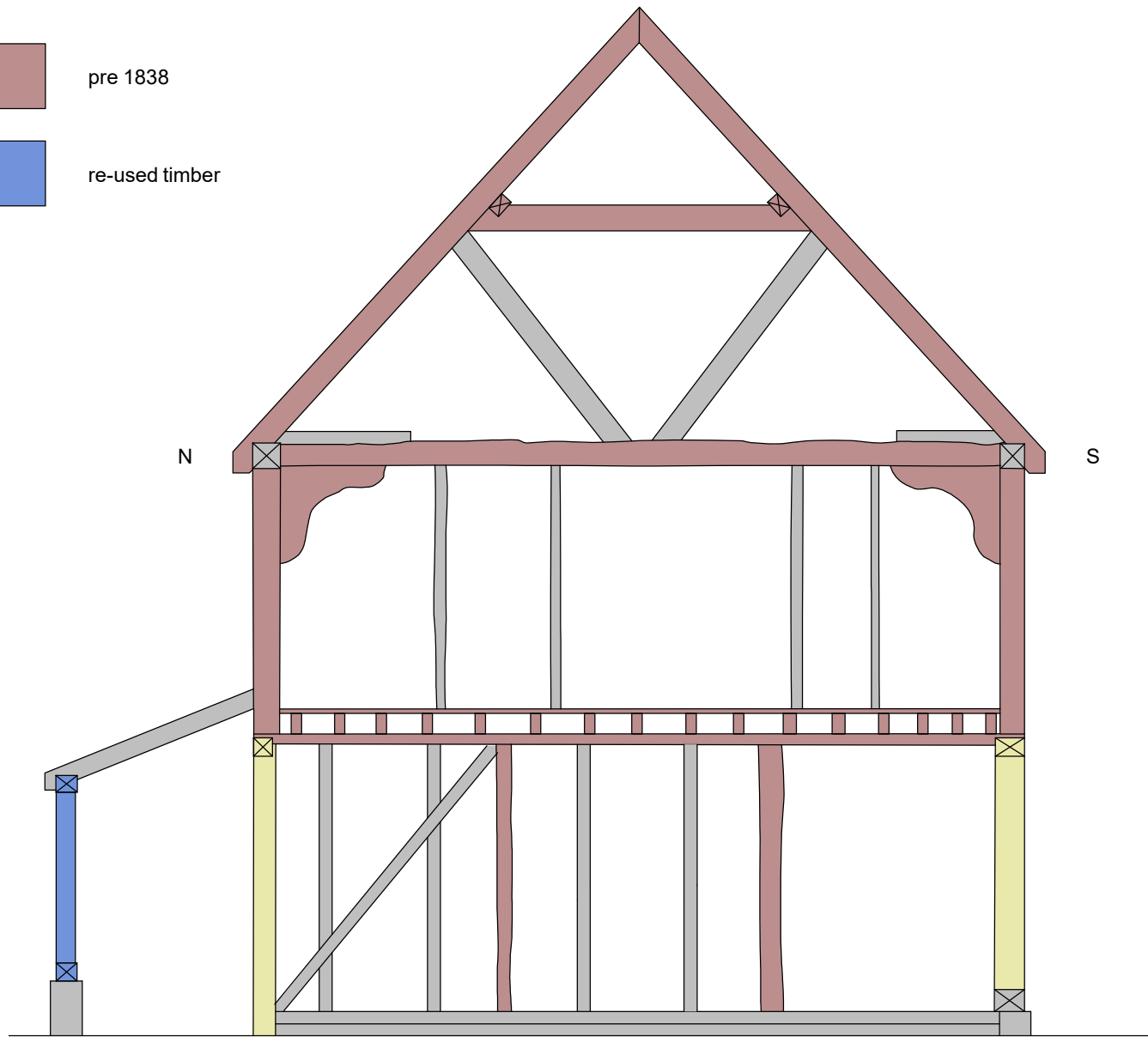
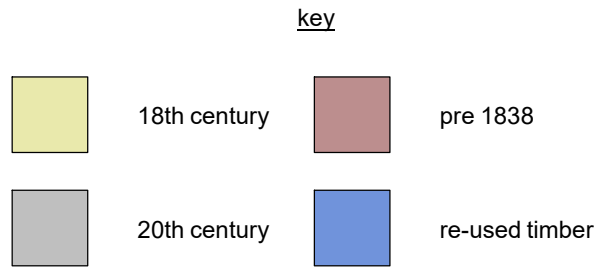


Fig 7 Truss between bays 4 and 5, with phasing.



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-417989**

### Project details

Project name	Historic building recording at Maldon Wycke Barn, Maldon
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Maldon Wycke Barn, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex in April 2021. The building was constructed in the 18th century as a single-storey two-bay cart-lodge associated with the nearby properties of Maldon Wycke and Maldon Hall. At a later date, sometime before 1838, the cart-lodge was extended with three more bays to the west and with a second-storey granary. Subsequently, in the 20th century, a single-storey lean-to was added to the northern elevation. At a similar time a series of garage doors and windows were installed on the building's southern elevation and a substantial amount of the timber-frame was rebuilt using machine-cut timber, probably due to damage or a collapse.
Project dates	Start: 07-04-2021 End: 01-06-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2021/03k - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	18/00305/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	MD66 - HER event no.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	CART LODGE Post Medieval
Monument type	GRANARY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PITCHING DOOR Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Measured Survey","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON MALDON Maldon Wycke Barn, Spital Road, Maldon
Postcode	CM9 6SQ
Study area	111 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 83973 06236 51.724099197298 0.663987956113 51 43 26 N 000 39 50 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Sarah Carter
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister

Type of sponsor/funding body  
Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Digital Archive ID MD66

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID MD66

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Historic building recording of Maldon Wycke Barn, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6SQ

Author(s)/Editor(s) Baister, M

Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1675

Date 2021

Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust

Place of issue or publication Colchester

Description A4 bound report with clear plastic front and opaque black card back.

URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/summaries/CAT-1675.html>

Entered by Mark Baister (mb@catuk.org)

Entered on 1 June 2021

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# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building recording at Maldon Wycke Barn, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6SQ

**NGR:** TL 83973 06236 (centre)

**District:** Maldon

**Planning reference:** 18/00305/FUL

**Commissioned by:** Nicola Arnull (Punch Construction Ltd)

**Client:** Punch Construction Ltd

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**ECC project code:** [tbc](#)

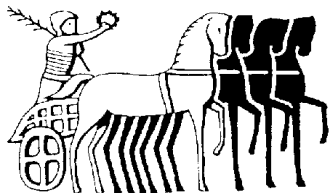
**CAT project code:** 2021/03k

**Oasis project ID:** colchest3-417989

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**ECC monitor:** Maria Medlycott

**This WSI written:** 23/03/2021



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*email:* [sc@catuk.org](mailto:sc@catuk.org)

## Site location and description

The proposed development site is a barn located at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6SQ (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 83973 06236.

## Proposed work

The planning application proposes the conversion of the barn into a residential dwelling with alterations and a car port.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological includes extracts of the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

Located approximately 60m from Maldon Wycke (NHLE 1256297, EHER 38493), which originates in the 17th century, the barn is grade II listed (NHLE 1256299, EHER 38494) and dates from the late 18th or early 19th century. It is a two-storey timber-framed building, clad in modern black-painted weatherboarding, with a hipped roof clad in clay tiles, and a single-storey lean-to to the rear roofed in corrugated tin. There is an original 1st-floor loading door on its principal elevation, the other windows and doors are modern.

It was originally a single-storey cartlodge, open back and front, with raking brakes to the wall plate. However, shortly after its original construction the building was raised to two-storeys, to create a granary at first-floor level, with grain bins, adapted flooring and a hatch. Some of the framing at the western end of the building was rebuilt in the 20th century. The rebuilt floor structure of the western bay incorporates a modern flight of stairs. This Georgian agricultural building is a reasonably good example of its type.



**Map 1** Extract of the first edition 6-inch OS map of England and Wales, site location in red.

To the west is Maldon Hall (NHLE 1256294, EHER 7779), a 18th-19th grade II listed hall, enclosed by a large rectangular homestead moat (EHER 7778). To the north-west is Maldon Hall Farm, home to a listed mid 17th-century timber-framed barn (NHLE 1256295, EHER 38491).

## **Planning background**

A planning application (13/00305/FUL) was submitted to Maldon District Council in March 2018 for the *conversion of barn into one residential dwelling with alterations and a new car port*.

The Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) of Essex County Council (ECC) prepared a brief recommending that a Historic England Level 3 building survey should be carried out due to the potential impact on the historic building.

## **Requirement for work** (Figs 1)

The required archaeological work will consist of a Historic England Level 3 building recording of the barn prior to any conversion works. Details are given in the Project Brief written by ECC (ECCPS 2021). The first phase of archaeological work will be to make a detailed record of the buildings prior to the demolition.

Specially the record will consider:

- Plan form of the site
- Materials and method of construction
- Date(s) of the building
- Function and internal layout
- Fixtures and fittings
- Original and later phasing, additions and their effect on the internal/external fabric and the level of survival of original fabric
- Context of the barn within its immediate contemporary landscape

## **General methodology**

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECCPS 2021)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to ECCHEA one week before start of work.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from ECCHEA and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

## **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows:

Historic Building Recording: Mark Baister



## **Historic building recording methodology**

A Historic England Level 3 building survey of the outbuilding will be carried out prior to its demolition. The resultant report will include the following:

A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the section of wall will be made. Sources consulted will include:

- Essex Historic Environment Record.
- Essex Records Office.
- The site owner.

A block plan will be made of the site using existing architect's drawings or the current OS 2500 map extract.

Based on existing architect's plans/frame survey drawings, and using the Historic England (HE) drawing conventions, floor plans elevations at a scale of 1:100 will be made of each building. Doors, windows, partitions, together with any surviving fixtures/fittings, carpenters marks, main carpentry joints, surviving wall infill (wattle and daub, etc.) will be shown together with any evidence of phasing.

The building will be described in as much detail as possible. The description will address materials, dimensions, method of construction including brickwork, joinery, fenestration, spatial configuration, phasing, and any evidence of original fixtures/fittings.

A full photographic record will be made comprising both general and detailed shots (external and internal/features/joinery/timber marks/etc.). A photographic scale will be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record will be accompanied by a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of shot; where possible, the photographic record will be tied into the drawn record.

The guidelines contained in Historic England: *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice* (2016b) will be adhered to. In addition, RCHME: *Descriptive Specification* 3rd Edition, ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014b) and the appropriate sections of the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper **14**, 2003) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA **24**, 2011) and *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE, 2016a) will be used for additional guidance in the design of the project specification, the contents of the report, and for the general execution of the project.

## **Results**

Notification will be given to ECCHEA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
- A brief history of the site, including its development, its original design, date, the form and function of the buildings and any significant modifications.
- Location maps, plans and annotated drawings tied into the OS Grid.
- Labelled re-productions of a representative sample of the photographs.
- Detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the ECCHEA. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with trench plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects ([paul.gilman@me.com](mailto:paul.gilman@me.com)).

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

## Archive deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Curating museum.

The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within two months of the completion of the final publication report and confirmed in writing to the ECCHEA.

The digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service ([www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk](http://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk)) to safeguard the long-term curation of the digital records. The ECCHEA will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive. A summary of the contents of the archives shall be supplied to the ECCHEA at the time of their deposition.

## Monitoring

ECCHEA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with ECCHEA prior to them being carried out.

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of ECCHEA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

## References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2020	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
ECCPS	2021	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording at Barn at Maldon Wycke, Maldon, by M Medlycott</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East

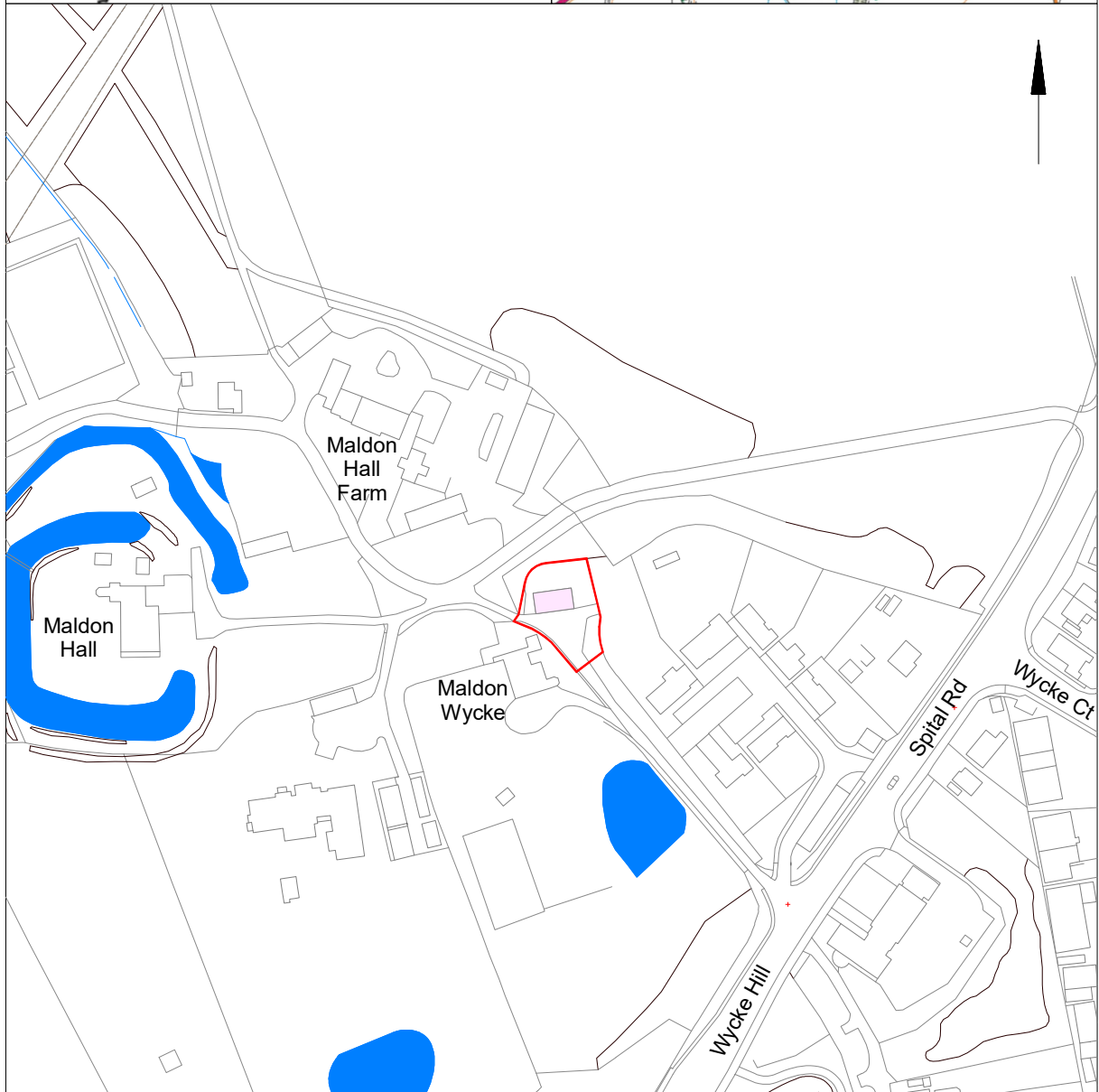
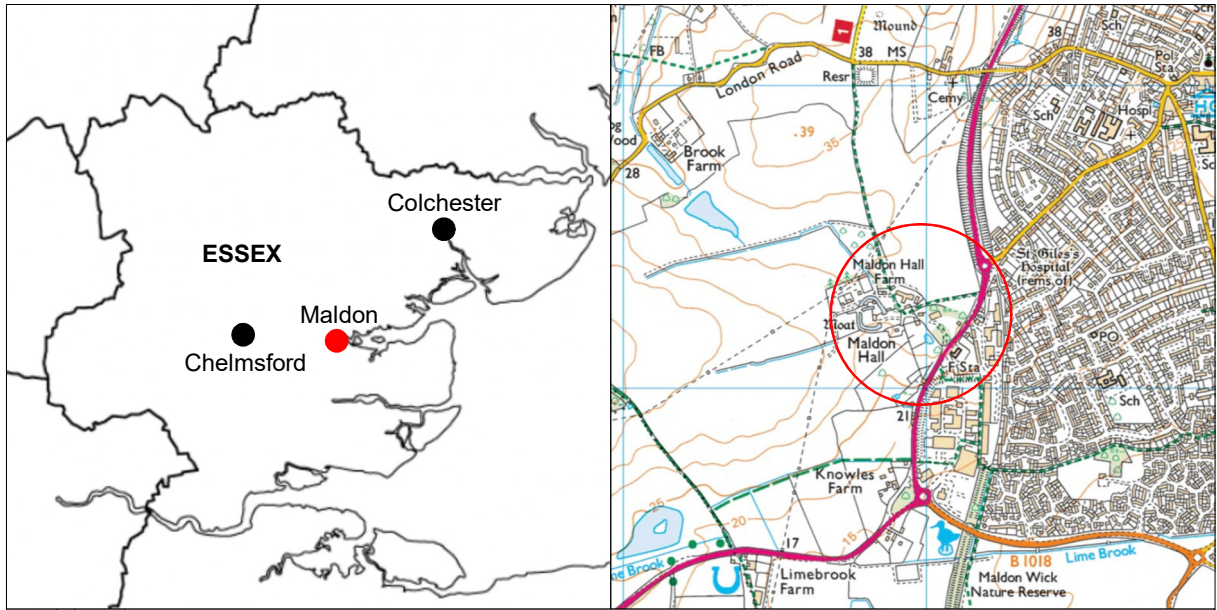
Historic England (HE)	2016a	Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2016b	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice.</i> By R Lane
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
RCHME	1996	Recording historic buildings, a descriptive specification

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Fig 1 Site location.

