

**Historic building recording
at The Freemasons Arms,
14 Church Street,
Rowhedge, Essex
May 2013**



**report prepared by
Chris Lister**

**commissioned by
Blyth Property Developments**

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CAT Report 714
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EHER summary sheet

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1 Summary

A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust on a derelict public house, The Freemasons Arms, 14 Church Street, Rowhedge, Essex in May 2013. The work was commissioned by Blyth Property Developments. The Freemasons Arms has its origins as a Victorian house, Wright Villa, built in 1862 and was converted to a beerhouse in 1911 under Daniell Brothers and Company. It was taken over by the Essex brewer Ridleys in August 1999 and closed in 2007.

2 Introduction (Fig 3)

This is the archive report on the historic building recording of a former public house, the Freemasons Arms, 14 Church Street, Rowhedge, Essex, prior to its demolition and the construction of three dwellings on the site. The work was carried out on behalf of Blyth Property Developments by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in May 2013. The site consists of a detached Victorian house with later extensions, with a car park to the east and a grassed area to the west, and is located at NGR TM 0293 2157.

A planning application (Planning Ref No. 120165) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council (CBC) in February 2012. Given the impact of the proposed works on the historic integrity and the historical interest of the site, a condition for historical building recording was attached to the planning consent. This condition was based on the advice given in the National Planning Policy Framework.

A brief detailing the required work (historic building recording) was written by the Archaeological Officer of Colchester Borough Council (Martin Winter AOCBC 2013). All work was carried out in accordance with a WSI (Written Scheme of Investigation) produced by CAT in response to the AOCBC's brief and agreed with said Officer (CAT 2013).

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2008) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2008a), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14).

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a full photographic record of the building and its features, with an appropriate description of the main structural elements.

In particular the record considered:

- Overall plan of the building.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of structure.
- Function, type and internal layout of the building.
- Fixtures and fittings (contemporary and later additions/adaptations).
- Phasing.
- Location and function of any ancillary buildings.
- The importance of the building on a local and regional level.

4 Building recording methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A brief documentary and cartographic survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site based on pre-existing architect's drawings.
- A fully phased floor plan using the English Heritage (2006) Level 3 conventions at scale 1:100 of all buildings scheduled for conversion. Doors, windows, partitions, truss positions and any surviving fixtures/fittings are shown, together with evidence of phasing. The plans show all major structural additions to the building and any internal divisions, particularly where the alterations are associated with a change of function.

- A detailed description of the structure. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction, joinery, spatial configuration, phasing, reused timbers, carpentry marks/graffiti and any evidence of original fixtures and fittings.
- A full photographic record, comprising colour digital photographs and black and white prints with negatives. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text (Appendix 1). The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 2).

5 Historical background (Figs 1-2)

A documentary and cartographic search was undertaken at the Essex Records Office (ERO) and the Colchester Local Studies library to assess the evidence pertaining to the history and the evolution of the building. Very little information was discovered pertaining to the Freemasons Arms or any public house on the site.

The Freemasons Arms is located in the historic fishing village of Rowhedge, in the parish of East Donyland. Rowhedge was world-renowned for its yacht building and sailors in the 19th century and the layout of the village reflects the strong association with the sea. The tithe map for 1840 shows the village hugging the west bank of the River Colne, with open fields behind the single street of dwellings (Fig 1). These fields would be developed by the mid-19th century and an indication of this intention is the location of St Lawrence's Church, dedicated in 1838 but situated some distance from the existing village. In 1840 the location of the Freemasons Arms is shown as a field called the Pightle, parcel 48 (outlined in red on Fig 1). The tithe award records that it was owned by Robert Pitt (lands owned or rented by Robert Pitt are shown shaded yellow). The 1848 edition of *White's History, Gazetteer and Directory of Essex* lists a Robert Pitt as a bricklayer and also the owner of the Ship Inn (parcel 43 on the tithe map). However, the fact that the land that the Freemasons Arms came to stand on was owned by a man with an association with one of the other public houses in Rowhedge is coincidence rather than design. This is suggested by further evidence from the tithe award. The land shaded green on Fig 1 was rented by John Wright (much of it from church lands held by the Reverend Vicessimus McGie Torriano, incumbent of St Lawrence's Church). *White's History* for 1848 lists John Wright (who voted in the 1847 General Election) as a one of the six farmers in East Donyland and mentions that he held additional lands in Wivenhoe across the river. The field owned by Robert Pitt, parcel 48, would have overlooked Wright's land and been the perfect location for a dwelling for the farmer and it is possible that John Wright purchased the land from Pitt.

This theory cannot be confirmed with documentary evidence, but primary evidence in the form of the building itself, seems to agree with the concept. The core of the Freemasons Arms is a Victorian house and a date stone set into the south gable identifies the house as Wright Villa, with a build date of 1862. It seems highly likely that the house was built for the farmer, John Wright, either for himself or as a property to rent out.

The expansion of Rowhedge village mentioned above seems to have started with the development of the Pightle field. In 1848 the population of east Donyland parish was 793 (*White's History, Gazetteer and Directory of Essex*) but by 1866 John Marius Wilson's *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales* records a population of 1052. The 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey of 1874 (Fig 2) shows Wright Villa as a rectangle with a small service wing to the north. There is a row of cottages to the east where the car park would later be built. This layout appears to remain unaltered until the house was converted to a beer house. In 1911 Wright Villa was purchased by the Colchester and West Bergholt brewer, Daniell and Brothers Company (Jephcott, 1999). One of the sons of this brewing family, Shepherd Thomas Daniel, ran the East Donyland Brewery (Fig 2, bottom centre) and it may have been through him that the Company acquired Wright Villa. The Freemasons Arms (along with other 149 pubs of the Daniells Company) was taken over by Truman, Hanbury, Buxton and Company Ltd in 1958, with a further change of ownership in 1999 when the Essex brewer Ridleys took over (Brewery History Society, 2005). The pub was to close in 2007.

The origins of the name are uncertain but may reflect a gathering place for an actual lodge of Freemasons, as societies and associations were often limited in the availability of suitable meeting places.

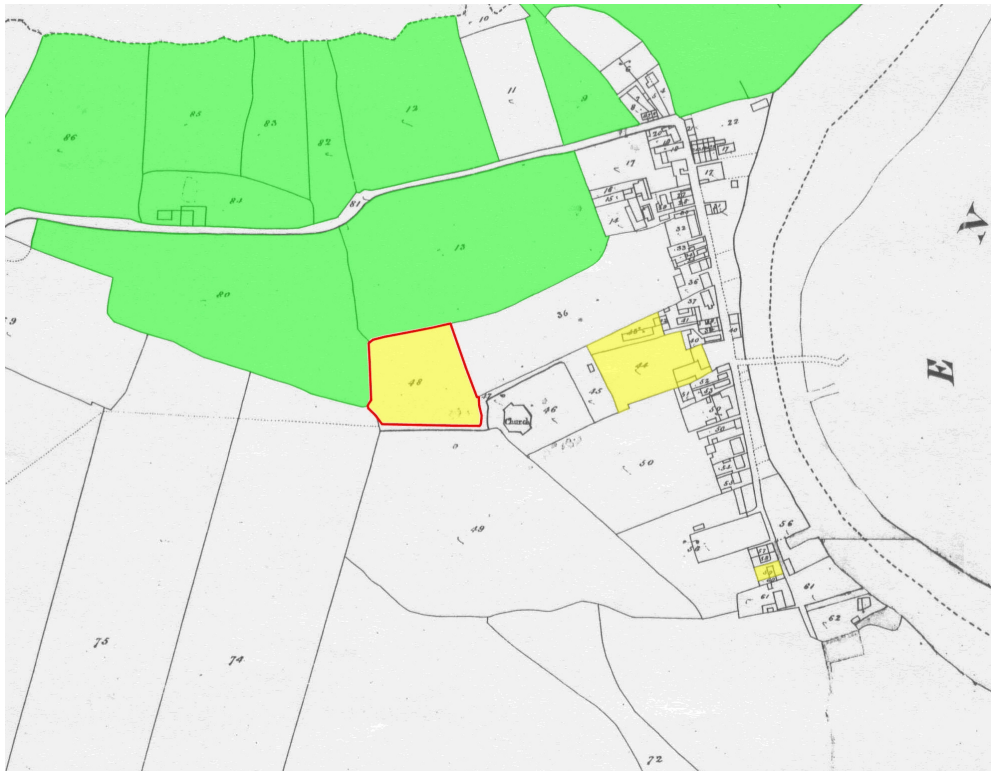


Fig 1 East Donyland tithe map for 1840, with parcel 48 outlined in red, land owned or rented by Robert Pitt shaded yellow and land rented by John Wright shaded green.



Fig 2 1st edition 6" OS map, 1874 (sheet 37) with Wright Villa circled in red.

6 Descriptive record (Figs 3-5)

The Freemasons Arms is located on the corner of Church Street and Regent Street, north-west of St Lawrence's church (Fig 3). The pub is surrounded by residential streets and shares two boundaries with private dwellings. The building comprises three distinct phases: phase 1, the original 1862 Wright Villa; phase 2, comprising an extension to the south and an external toilet block, dating to c 1911; phase 3, comprising a single storey toilet block, beer store, store rooms and free-standing garage, dating to the 1960's. These phases correspond to those illustrated on the accompanying plans (Figs 4-5). Room descriptions on the plans refer to the most recent usage of those rooms, original function is described in the following text. At the time of the survey the building had been unoccupied for six years and was semi-derelict with the gardens overgrown.

Phase 1, Wright Villa 1862 (Figs 4-5)

External description

The original Wright Villa is a rectangular, two storey building measuring 4.9m wide x 10.8m long, aligned north-west to south-east. There is a two storey service wing on the north side measuring 3.2m wide x 4.1m long. Both are constructed from red brick with dimensions of 235 x 110 x 66mm laid in Flemish bond and have gabled roofs covered with slate (Plate 1). There is a centrally located chimney stack in the main range and an end stack on the north elevation of the service wing. The west elevation has a centrally located entrance of double doors with a rectangular fan above, surmounted by a flat hood and with a moulded door surround. Flanking the entrance are the original horned sash windows of two over two lights, with sandstone sills and lintels with carved keystones. On the first floor there are three equally spaced windows, identical to those on the ground floor (Plate 2). Four iron retaining rods have been inserted into the west elevation. To the right of the original entrance an additional doorway has been inserted. This has a timber and glass porch.

The ground floor of the south elevation is concealed by the phase 2 extension, but the first floor has a central horned sash window of two over two lights, with a sandstone sill and lintel with a carved keystone, identical to those on the west elevation. Above this, near the apex of the gable is a stone bearing the words 'Wright Villa 1862' (Plate 3). The east elevation is concealed on the ground floor by the phase 2 extension but the wall appears to have been unbroken brickwork apart from at the north end of the first floor where there is a horned sash window of four over four lights with a sandstone sill and lintel with carved keystone. The majority of the north elevation is taken up with the service wing but there is horned sash window of two over two lights with a sandstone sill and lintel with a carved keystone on each floor.

The west elevation of the service wing has a replacement window on the ground floor and the original window on the first floor. This is a horned sash window of two over two lights of hammered glass. Both windows have sandstone sills and lintels although there is no carved keystone here (Plate 4). The east elevation is unremarkable apart from a large painted sign advertising 'Ridleys Finest Essex Ales'.

Internal description

The ground floor is divided into two large rooms by a flight of stairs flanked by chimney breasts. Both rooms have a moulded plaster cornice. The south room contains the bar, which occupies just under half of the available space. The bar and bar back are of modern construction and probably date to when Ridleys took over the pub in 1999. In the centre of the south wall there is a wide square arch that leads into the phase 2 extension (Plate 5). Narrower square arches flank this opening. Although it is not possible to confirm, the larger opening may have been inserted through an original window. The fireplace of the south room has been blocked but attention is drawn to a painting executed directly onto the plaster of the chimney breast (Plate 6). According to the site agent (a local of Rowhedge and a regular of the Freemasons Arms) this painting was done by a Prisoner of War, either during his time incarcerated at one of the local camps during the Second World War, when prisoners were allowed out to work on the local farms, or immediately after the close of the war. The painting is a scene of a dockyard with a fishing smack hauled out of the water, presumably somewhere along Rowhedge wharf.

The north room of the ground floor has a rebuilt fireplace and the original floorboards exposed (Plate 7). On the west side of the fireplace the wall has been breached and an archway inserted through the understairs cupboard. This is occupied by a short expanse of

bar, allowing drinks to be served. The presence of abandoned pool cues suggests this room was used as a games room. A four panel door in the north wall provides access to the service wing, utilised as the pub kitchen (Plate 8). The original fireplace has been blocked and the room's only window replaced with a smaller version. To the east of the chimney breast, a doorway has been inserted, providing access to the phase 3 storeroom.

The original front door opens directly onto the centrally located staircase (Plate 9) which is unremarkable but does retain the original banisters and turned newel posts (Plate 10). The head of the stairs has a small landing with rooms opening off to either side. The space between the doorway to the north room and the chimney breast is filled with original wood panelling (Plate 11). The room to the south has an original four panelled door with an iron lock. A similar door would have closed off the landing to the north room but this has been removed. The south room is a bedroom and has two sash windows, an iron register grate with a wood fire surround, a picture rail and a later fitted cupboard alongside the chimney breast (Plate 12). The north room was originally a bedroom but has been turned into a living room. A stud wall has been inserted to form a corridor on the east side of the building that leads to the bathroom. The north room has an iron register grate with wooden fire surround, identical to that in the south bedroom, a picture rail and an original cupboard built into the space above the stairs (Plate 13). This room is bigger than the south bedroom and (with the removal of the inserted stud wall) has four sash windows. This suggests this may have been the master bedroom.

A four panel door in the north wall grants access to the upper storey of the service wing, a room that has been fitted out as a bathroom but which was probably built as a nursery or dressing room (Plate 14). There is a blocked fireplace in the north wall and although there is hammered glass in the original sash window, this is probably a later replacement, included when the room was converted to a bathroom. If the hammered glass is an original feature it would suggest this room was built as a bathroom, which makes it an early example of Victorian indoor plumbing. Although improvements in water supply and drainage saw some of the first bathrooms being built in new houses by the 1860's, they did not become common until the 1880's (Yorke, 2005). As Wright Villa dates from 1862 it could be considered as being at the forefront of Victorian sanitary design, but Kelly's *Directory of Essex* for 1933 states that Rowhedge was not provided with a civic water supply until 1903, so it is far more likely that the occupants of the house washed in their bedrooms from a ewer and basin.

Phase 2, Freemasons Arms c 1911 (Figs 4-5)

External description

The exact date of the phase 2 alterations is not known, but it is logical to assume they were carried out when, or shortly after, Wright Villa was converted to a beerhouse in 1911. The house was provided with a single storey extension to the south end (Plate 15). This measures 4.9m wide x 4.8m long and is constructed from red brick with dimensions of 235 x 110 x 66mm laid in Flemish bond. The roof is half-hipped and covered with slate and there is an external chimney stack on the east wall. The fascia boards have scalloped edges. The west wall has a centrally located sash window of two over two lights, although the lower panes have been replaced by a wooden screen. The south wall has a centrally located entrance which would have originally held double doors. These have since been replaced by a single width entrance with a four panelled door, the upper panels being lights. To the east of the entrance is a sash window of three over three lights.

As well as a new entrance, an external toilet block was constructed against the boundary wall to the north of the villa (Plate 16). This is a lean-to structure, 6.8m long x 1.6m wide, built from red brick with dimensions of 230 x 115 x 70mm laid in English bond and has a mono-pitch roof covered with felt. The roof projects in front of the building and is supported on a cast iron column and part of the phase 3 storeroom roof, indicating it is a later alteration. The structure is divided into two parts.

Internal description

The interior of the phase 2 extension was used as additional seating for the pub (Plate 5). It has vertical tongue and groove planking to a dado rail at half height and a small grate with a brick hearth in the east wall. A door to the phase 3 toilet block has been inserted into the east wall.

It was not possible to gain access to the external toilet block but it appears that the west part contained a water closet whilst the east had urinals. Both had bare concrete floors, presumably to aid in sluicing them down.

Phase 3, Freemasons Arms post 1960 (Figs 4-5)

External description

As with phase 2 it has not been possible to precisely date the phase 3 alterations, but comments from Rowhedge residents place the demolition of the cottages to the west of Wright Villa to the early 1960's, which must provide a rough date for the construction of the car park. This was only a few years after Truman, Hanbury, Buxton and Company Ltd took over the Freemasons Arms in 1958 and indicates a program of investment in the pub. A single storey toilet block and beer store was constructed against the east side of the villa and the phase 2 extension (Plate 1). This measures 10.3m long x 4.5m wide, with the toilet block at the south end of the structure and the beer store at the north end. The structure sits on a brick plinth laid in stretcher bond, which supports walls of concrete blocks that have been rendered. The roof is hipped and covered with slates. The south wall has a fire door and a small wooden-framed sash window of one over one lights with hammered glass. Three more of these windows are found in the east wall and a fifth is located in the north wall. The north wall also has a set of double doors for deliveries. This entrance is concealed by a brick wall that encloses a courtyard onto which backs a freestanding garage. The garage is constructed from concrete blocks and has a gabled roof of corrugated asbestos sheeting.

A further phase 3 alteration is a single storey extension to the service wing (Plate 17). This measures 3.2m wide x 2.9m long and is constructed from red brick with dimensions of 220 x 105 x 67mm laid in stretcher bond. The west wall has a wooden-framed window and a wooden door with a single large, light. The structure has a mono-pitch felted roof that forms a return with the roof of the phase 2 toilet block. The space beneath the corner of this roof is used as an external store.

The additional entrance in the west wall of Wright Villa is probably part of the phase 3 alterations rather than the phase 2. This rather strangely located entrance probably reflects a desire to move the public entrance from the beer garden away from the foot of the stairs and the private areas upstairs.

A final component of the phase 3 alterations was the addition of two simple benches located on the south wall of the phase 2 external toilet block (Plate 16). These would have provided drinkers with extra seating in the pub beer garden.

Internal description

The phase 3 toilets are equally divided in terms of square footage between the male and female facilities. Combined, the toilets are 6m long x 3.4m wide with the rest of the width of the building taken up by a full length passage, parallel to the east wall of Wright Villa. Doors from the phase 2 extension and the back bar provide access to this passage. The beer store has a bare concrete floor and carried out the same function as a cellar in a purpose-built pub (Plate 18).

The storeroom to the north of the service wing appears to have been used as a means of quickly gaining access to the beer garden, and may have been use for the storage of consumables, such as crisps and nuts.

7 Discussion

The Freemasons Arms is a building with an interesting story to tell. Its evolution from house to pub is unusual in the modern understanding of drinking establishments. From the late 19th century onwards, pubs were often purpose-built structures, designed to clean up the image and habits of the gin palaces of previous years (such as the Hope Inn, Tollesbury – see CAT Report 592). However, the Freemasons Arms, as a private house that was converted to a pub, is almost a reversal of this process and harks back to a much earlier time when beer was often sold from the front room of the dwelling where it was brewed.

As part of the Daniells and Company brewing concern, the pub occupies a place in the local social history of Rowhedge and Colchester, but it can also be seen in a national context. The Victorian model of small scale independent brewers came to an end in the

mid-20th century with the formation of super brewers, amalgamations of companies that voraciously devoured famous breweries and beers, in favour of less products and more profits. The 1958 takeover by Truman, Hanbury, Buxton and Company Ltd of Daniells and Company is an example of this. Luckily for real ale drinkers, the activities of pressure groups, such as the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA), in the late 20th century has reversed this process somewhat. However, the low cost of alcohol in supermarkets and a changing social trend that has seen an increase in the consumption of alcohol in the home, commensurate with a decline in the consumption of alcohol in pubs, has caused many pubs to close. The Freemasons Arms is one in a long line of British pubs that has followed this trend.

However, the earlier history of the building should not be ignored in favour of its later history. Wright Villa is an example of early urban expansion and property speculation in rural areas. It is an example of the population increase for the parish and reflects the prosperity of the village. By the mid-19th century Rowhedge was famous for building and racing yachts and many of the prominent dwellings in the village from this time were built by successful owners or captains. Although Wright Villa is not one of the locally famous Rowhedge 'Captains Houses', it was a well appointed Victorian house, and perhaps reflects a desire from other wealthy inhabitants (such as farmer John Wright) to show they too could afford expensive homes.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Blyth Property Developments for commissioning and funding the building recording.

Plans are based on surveys carried out by John Roberts Architects.

The building recording was carried out by Chris Lister.

The project was monitored by Martin Winter on behalf of Colchester Borough Council.

9 References

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

Brewery History Society	2005	<i>A Century of British Brewers Plus – 1890 to 2004</i>
CAT	2013	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for Building Recording at The Freemasons Arms, 14 Church Street, Rowhedge, Essex</i>
DoE	2010	<i>Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 14</i> , ed by D Gurney
IfA	2008	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
IfA	2008a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures</i>
Jephcott, J A	1999	<i>The Inn, Taverns and Pubs of Colchester</i>
MoRPHE	2006	<i>Management of research projects in the historic environment</i> (English Heritage)
Winter, M	2013	<i>Brief for Building Recording, The Freemasons Arms, 14 Church Street, Rowhedge, Essex</i>
Yorke, T	2005	<i>The Victorian House Explained</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
pightle	a small, leftover piece of land, roughly triangular in shape, formed by the reorganization of fields into rectangles, may derive from reference to these fields as 'pigtails'.

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but it will be permanently deposited with Colchester and Ipswich Museums under accession code COLEM 2013.25.

12 Contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of ECC brief
- 1.2 Copy of WSI produced by CAT
- 1.3 Risk assessment
- 1.4 Copies of existing plans and elevations (1 A4 sheets)

2 Site archive

- 2.1 Digital photographic record
- 2.2 Digital photographic contact sheet
- 2.3 35mm black and white photographic record
- 2.4 35mm black and white photographic contact sheet
- 2.5 Attendance register
- 2.6 Site photographic record on CD

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Client report

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Distribution list

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Appendices
Appendix 1
Selected photographs



Plate 1 The Freemasons Arms with the original Wright Villa in the background and the phase 2 and phase 3 extensions in the foreground - view north-west



Plate 2 West elevation of Wright Villa - view east



Plate 3 South elevation showing date stone – view north-west



Plate 4 West elevation of service wing – view north-east



Plate 5 Interior of the bar, seen from the phase 2 extension looking into Wright Villa – view north-west



Plate 6 POW painting on chimney breast in bar



Plate 7 The back bar, with rebuilt fireplace and exposed original floorboards – view south



Plate 8 The service wing, showing the kitchen with its blocked fireplace and the inserted phase 3 doorway – view north-west



Plate 9 Detail of original front door



Plate 10 Staircase with original banisters and turned newel posts



Plate 11 Detail of wood panelling to landing and turned newel post



Plate 12 Bedroom with register grate, picture rail, later fitted cupboard and original door – view north-east



Plate 13 Living room, with the inserted stud wall to the left, the register grate and the cupboard above the stairs - view south-east



Plate 14 Bathroom, with blocked fireplace behind bath – view north-west



Plate 15 Phase 2 extension - view north



Plate 16 Phase 2 toilet block, with phase 3 beer benches looking out over the beer garden - view north-west



Plate 17 Phase 3 extension to service wing - view north



Plate 18 Phase 3 beer store - view south-east

Appendix 2

Full list of digital photographic record (images on accompanying CD)

- 001.jpg Freemasons Arms - view south-west.
- 002.jpg Freemasons Arms, with phase 2 extension to the left and phase 3 toilet block in the foreground - view north-west.
- 003.jpg Phase 2 and 3 extensions with original Wright Villa behind - view north-west.
- 004.jpg Date stone on gable end of Wright Villa - view north-west.
- 005.jpg Phase 2 extension - view north.
- 006.jpg Detail of pub sign.
- 007.jpg West elevation of Wright Villa with phase 2 extension to the right - view east.
- 008.jpg Detail of original ground floor window - view south-east.
- 009.jpg West elevation of service wing to Wright Villa - view north-east.
- 010.jpg Phase 3 extension to kitchen - view north-east.
- 011.jpg Phase 2 external toilet block with benches looking over beer garden - view north-west.
- 012.jpg Brewery sign painted on east elevation - view west.
- 013.jpg East elevation of phase 3 toilet block with Wright Villa behind - view south-west.
- 014.jpg Interior of Freemasons Arms seen from phase 2 extension looking into Wright Villa - view north-west.
- 015.jpg Freemasons Arms bar, with POW painting on chimney breast - view north-east.
- 016.jpg Freemasons Arms bar - view north.
- 017.jpg Detail of POW painting on plaster of chimney breast.
- 018.jpg Original front door to Wright Villa - view south.
- 019.jpg Back bar with altered fireplace - view south.
- 020.jpg Detail of beer store - view east.
- 021.jpg Kitchen with blocked fireplace and inserted doorway to phase 3 store room - view north-west.
- 022.jpg Inserted doorway to phase 3 store room - view north-west.
- 023.jpg Stairs to first floor.
- 024.jpg Original wood panelling at head of stairs - view north-west.
- 025.jpg Original newel post at head of stairs.
- 026.jpg Bedroom with original sash windows - view south-west.
- 027.jpg Bedroom with original register grate and fire surround and later fitted cupboard - view north-west.
- 028.jpg Bedroom with original register grate and fire surround and later fitted cupboard - view north-east.
- 029.jpg Detail of original register grate and fire surround - view north-west.
- 030.jpg Detail of later fitted cupboard and original four-panel door - view north-west.
- 031.jpg Detail of original lock on bedroom door.
- 032.jpg Living room with original sash windows - view north-west.
- 033.jpg Living room with original register grate and fire surround - view south-east.
- 034.jpg Living room, detail of original register grate and fire surround.
- 035.jpg Detail of over stairs cupboard in living room.
- 036.jpg Bathroom with original sash window - view north-west.
- 037.jpg Detail of retaining plate for iron tie rod.

Appendix 3

Full list of 35mm black and white photographic record (images on accompanying CD, negatives with archive folder)

- b&w001.jpg Detail of pub sign.
- b&w002.jpg Date stone on gable end of Wright Villa.
- b&w003.jpg West elevation of Wright Villa with phase 2 extension to the right - view east.
- b&w004.jpg The Freemasons Arms - view north-east.
- b&w005.jpg Phase 2 extension - view north.
- b&w006.jpg Freemasons Arms, with phase 2 extension to the left and phase 3 toilet block in the foreground - view north-west.
- b&w007.jpg Freemasons Arms - view south-west.
- b&w008.jpg Detail of original ground floor window - view south-east.
- b&w009.jpg West elevation of service wing to Wright Villa - view north-east.
- b&w010.jpg Phase 3 extension to kitchen - view north-east.
- b&w011.jpg Phase 2 external toilet block with benches looking over beer garden - view north-west.
- b&w012.jpg Brewery sign painted on east elevation - view west.
- b&w013.jpg Interior of Freemasons Arms seen from phase 2 extension looking into Wright Villa - view north-west.
- b&w014.jpg Freemasons Arms bar - view north.
- b&w015.jpg Freemasons Arms bar - view south-east.
- b&w016.jpg Detail of POW painting on chimney breast - view north-east.
- b&w017.jpg Back bar with altered fireplace - view south.
- b&w018.jpg Interior of beer store - view east.
- b&w019.jpg Original front door to Wright Villa - view south.
- b&w020.jpg Kitchen with blocked fireplace and inserted doorway to phase 3 store room - view north-west.
- b&w021.jpg Bedroom with original register grate and fire surround and later fitted cupboard - view north-west.
- b&w022.jpg Living room with original register grate and fire surround - view south-east.
- b&w023.jpg Detail of over stairs cupboard in living room.
- b&w024.jpg Detail of original register grate and fire surround - view north-west.
- b&w025.jpg Detail of original newel post at head of stairs.

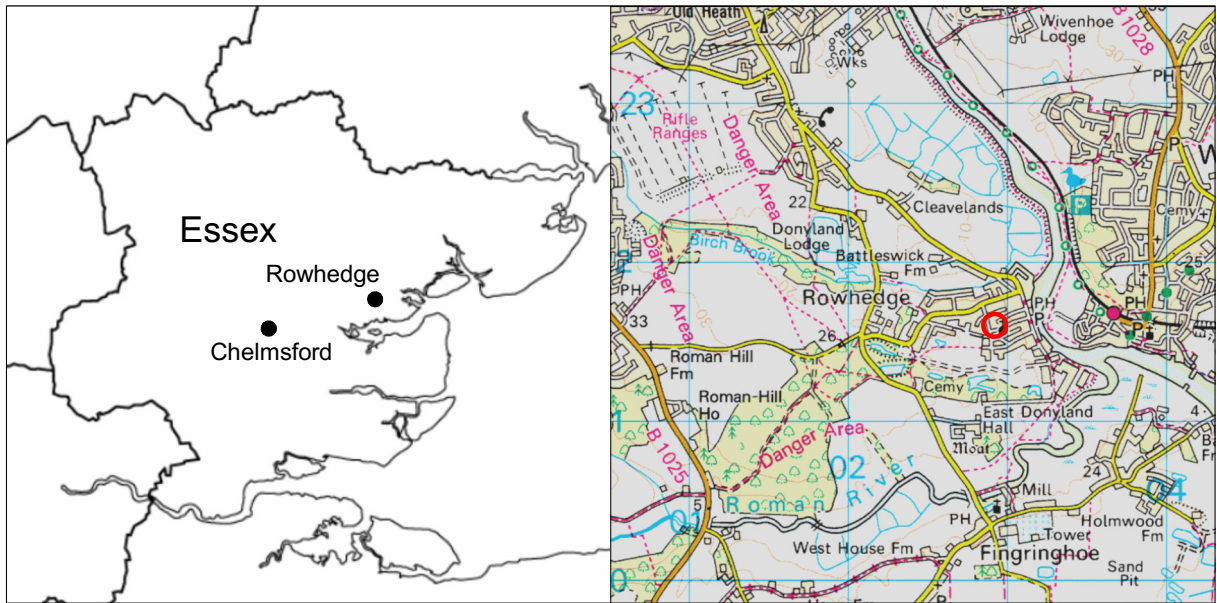


Fig 3 Site location.

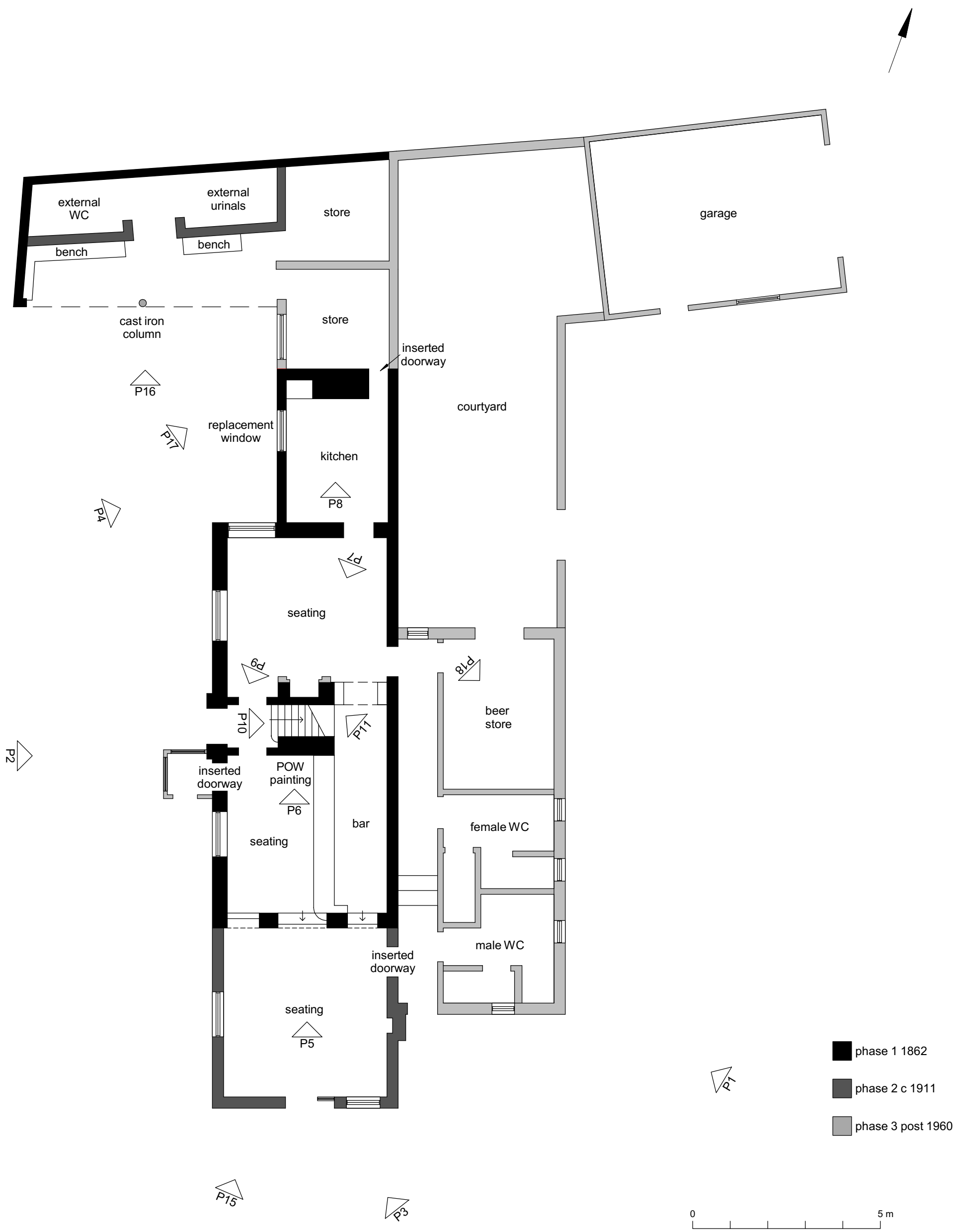


Fig 4 Ground floor plan of the Freemasons Arms, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in the report.

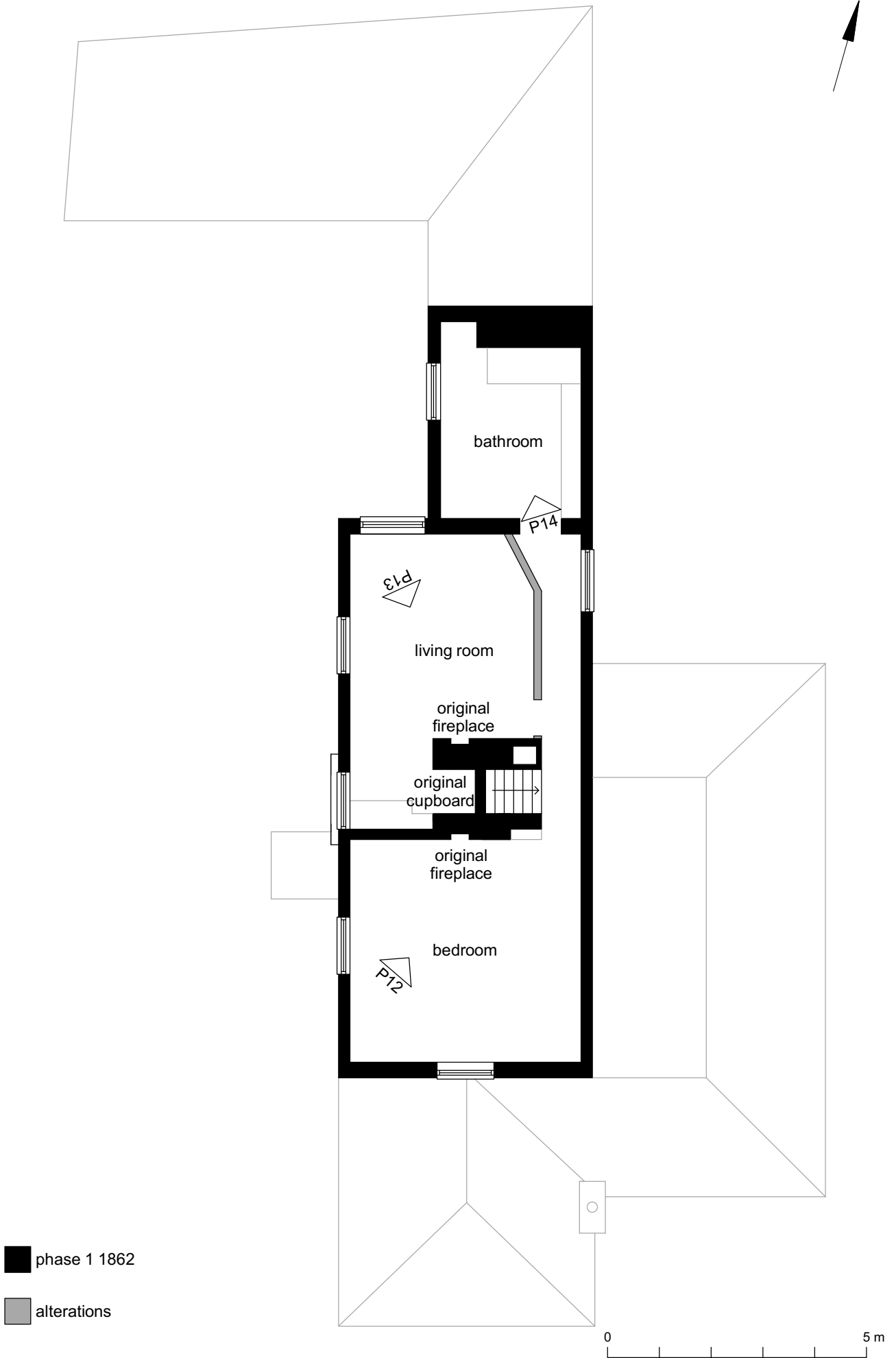


Fig 5 First floor plan of the Freemasons Arms, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in the report.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: The Freemasons Arms, 14 Church Street, Rowhedge, Essex	
Parish: East Donyland and Rowhedge	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 0293 2157 (c)	Site codes: CAT project – 13/05a Museum accession – 2013.25
Type of work: Building recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: May 2013	Size of area investigated: n/a
Location of curating museum: Colchester and Ipswich Museum	Funding source: Client
Monitored by: Martin Winter of Colchester Borough Council	
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: -
Final report:	CAT Report 714
Periods represented:	19th-20th century
Summary: <i>A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust on a derelict public house, The Freemasons Arms, 14 Church Street, Rowhedge, Essex in May 2013. The work was commissioned by Blyth Property Developments. The Freemasons Arms has its origins as a Victorian house, Wright Villa, built in 1862 and was converted to a beerhouse in 1911 under Daniell Brothers and Company. It was taken over by the Essex brewer Ridleys in August 1999 and closed in 2007.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
Keywords: public house	Significance: *
Author of summary: Chris Lister	Date of summary: July 2013