

**Historic building recording at
the White Hart Hotel, 1 High Street,
West Mersea, Essex CO5 8QD**

August 2018, April and November 2019



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**commissioned by
Lord Residential Ltd**

CAT project ref.: 18/07d
NGR: TM 00909 12562 (c)
Planning reference: 181198
CHER number: ECC4245
Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2018.67
OASIS project id: colchest3-322390



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CAT Report 1324
May 2020

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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at the White Hart Hotel, 1 High Street, West Mersea, Essex in August 2018 and April 2019.

The hotel consists of a complex of eight connected structures. The majority of these structures have their origins in the 19th century, including a large building on the frontage of the High Street with impressive faux timber-framing. Within the core of the hotel is the remains of a 15th century hall-house. Within this hall-house an inserted 16th-century chimney-stack survives, as well as remnants of a hand-sawn timber-frame infilled with plank panelling and a collar-purlin roof. This structure is the oldest part of the hotel, around which the other structures have been erected.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report on a historic building recording of the White Hart Hotel in advance of its proposed conversion, refurbishment and extension. The recording work was commissioned by Lord Residential Ltd, and carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in August 2018 and April 2019. The White Hart Hotel is located at 1 High Street in West Mersea, opposite the parish church, at NGR TM 00909 12562 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. 181198) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in May 2018 proposing the refurbishment and extension of the White Hart to form a Wine Bar/Café; Offices and 9 Holiday letting rooms. Also included in the proposals was associated car parking and other works, including the demolition of ancillary structures.

In response to this application, the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) recommended that a Historic England Level 2 building survey be made of the building prior to any alterations taking place (CBC 2018). This recommendation was given based on the site's location within an area highlighted by the CHER as having potentially undesignated heritage assets. This recommendation was made based on the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2018) and agreed with the CBCAA. 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 building prior any alteration taking place. The White Hart was visited twice during the course of the fieldwork for this report; once prior to any conversion or refurbishment taking place (in August 2018), and once after the interior plaster and wall coverings had been removed, allowing a close inspection of the timber-frame (in April 2019). A final visit was made during the renovation works (in November 2019), while the chimney in Structure A was being demolished and just prior to the rebuilding of Structure B. The initial two visit form the basis for this report. This final visit is recorded as an addendum to this report in Appendix 2. The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (Historic England 2016) which defines a Level 2 survey as:

“...a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.”

In particular the record considered:

- Plan and form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structure.
- Original function and layout.
- Original and later fixtures and fittings.
- The 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 White Hart Hotel.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased elevations and floor-plans of the building at a scale of 1:100.
- 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 photographs from the second visit to the site (after the soft strip of the building) are located in Appendix 1. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 2).

5 Historical background (Fig 2)

The following historical background draws on cartographic sources, photographic evidence, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk), the Essex Records Office (ERO) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk) and local history websites, in particular the well-researched and presented Mersea Island Museum Trust website (www.merseamuseum.org.uk).

The external appearance of the hotel, with its multiple ranges and roofs, is a clear indication of it being a multi-period structure. The following background and description postulates that eight separate phases of building form the current hotel. These eight phases have been labelled as Structures A to H (Fig 2) and are referred to as such throughout the text.

The 1777 Chapman and André map of Essex shows the settlement of West Mersea with a structure in the approximate location of the White Hart Hotel (Map 1). Unfortunately the scale of the map is such that it is impossible to determine if the building shown bears any relation to the one standing today.



Map 1 1777 Chapman and André map. Approximate location of White Hart Hotel highlighted in red.

Apart from the Chapman and André map the earliest documentary evidence for either the White Hart or any earlier building of the same or different name on the site is a receipt detailing its purchase by a John Bawtree of Wivenhoe, sometime between 1767 and 1814 (ERO D/DEL T40).

A map of West Mersea Hall Estate prepared for its owner Thomas May in 1817 has the location of the White Hart labelled (Map 2). This map unfortunately does not depict any of the buildings on the site, presumably because they were not part of the Estate.



Map 2 1817 map of West Mersea Hall Estate. Location of White Hart highlighted in red. Taken from www.merseamuseum.org.uk, Image ID MMC_P1077A_882.

The 1839 tithe map of West Mersea (Map 3a and 3b) shows the White Hart in detail. The layout of the structure is recognisable but notably different to its current appearance. The implications of this are examined in detail in the discussion, but suffice to say that the only currently standing buildings that seem to be present on the tithe map are Structure A and, possibly, Structure B. The remainder of the buildings shown on this map are in a similar location to the currently standing structures, but are clearly on different alignments and have different footprints. These appear to comprise cross-wings projecting both north-east and south-west from Structure A. There is also a building directly adjacent to the hotel to the north, which at this time belongs to the neighbouring plot of land. The Tithe Apportionment records the White Hart Inn as owned by John Jones and occupied by Henry Boyden Croyden.



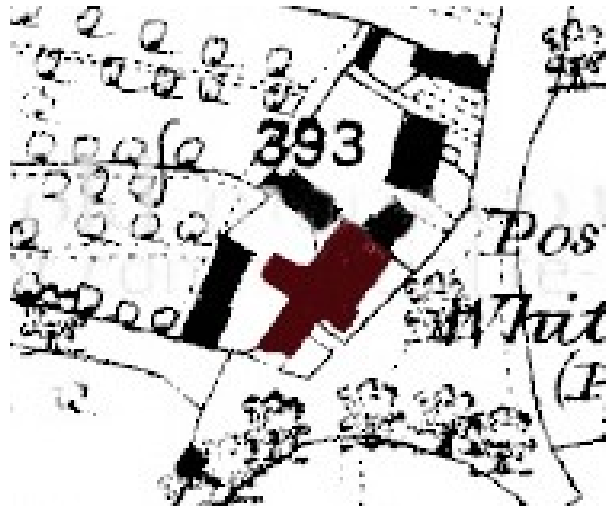
Map 3a 1839 West Mersea tithe map (ERO D/CT 239B). White Hart labelled as 289.



Map 3b Detail of 1839 tithe map (ERO D/CT 239B). Structure A highlighted in blue, remainder of White Hart highlighted in red.

Research carried out by the Mersea Island Museum provides a detailed record of the White Hart throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Henry Croyden is again mentioned, this time as innkeeper in the 1841 Census but by 1855 he had been succeeded by John Mann, as recorded in Kelly's Directory for that year. The 1861 Census recorded Sarah King as innkeeper and by 1874 William Henry Traveller was running the inn (Kelly's).

The 1st edition OS map of 1874 shows the hotel (Map 4). Unlike the tithe map, this map shows the hotel as being closer to its modern footprint, with Structures A to E all present. The cross-wings extending north-west and south-east from the north of the hotel are no longer standing. The adjacent building to the north is still present, although it appears slightly reduced in size.

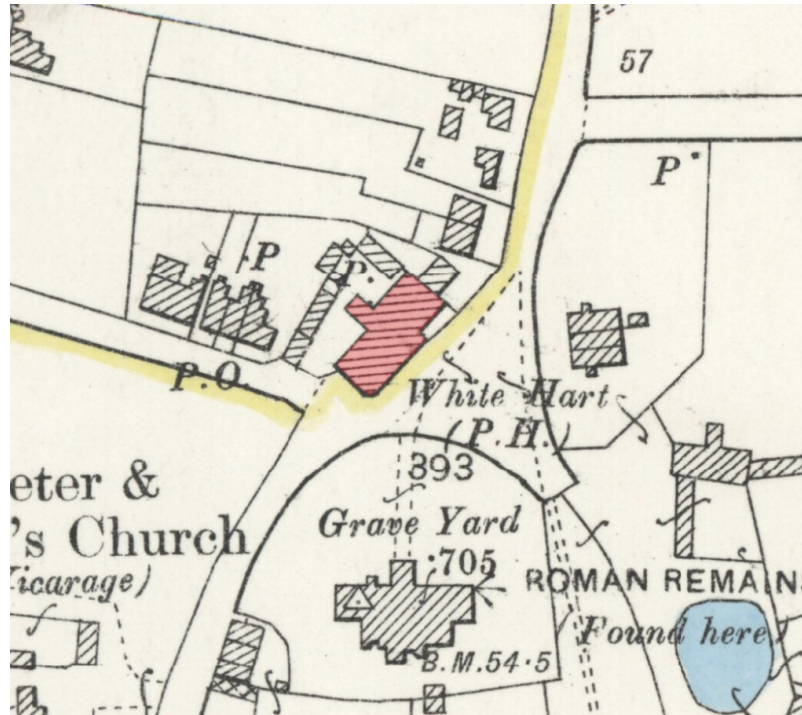


Map 4 1874 1st edition 25-inch OS map. White Hart highlighted in red.

The 1881 Census records William H. Traveller as Licensed Victualler at the White Hart and he was presumably still there in this capacity in 1884 at the time of the East Anglian Earthquake, when chimneys and part of the brickwork from the gable were thrown down, glasses were shaken off of a table in the bar and a clock was stopped at 9.18 (Meldola and White 1885). Throughout the 1880s the White Hart was clearly the source of local entertainment often, apparently, provided by one of the coastguards, nicknamed Billy the Dancer, who had a board on which he step danced. One Edward Whiffin is named as a Licensed Victualler in the 1891 Census and mentioned by Kelly's in 1894.

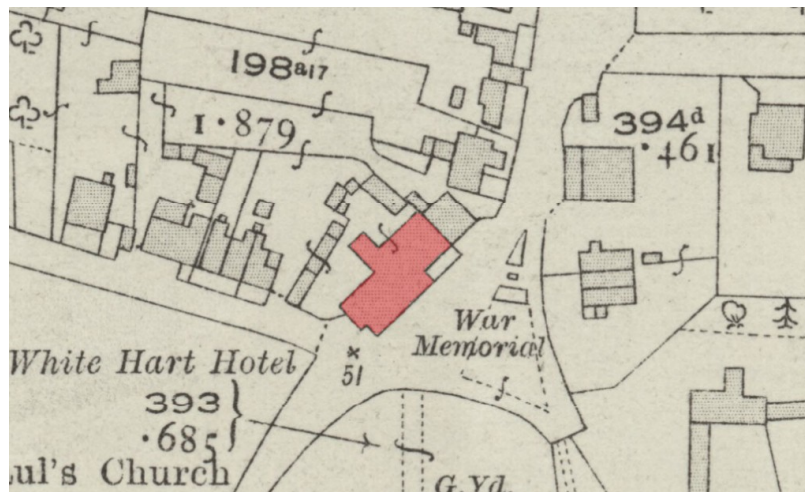
A local diarist (Edith Smith) recorded that Arthur Went had arrived at the White Hart on November 28th 1895, possibly to replace Henry Ladbrook who had gone to the Lion Inn, Abberton on the 13th of the that month. Arthur Went appears to have been one of the longest serving innkeepers at the White Hart and is mentioned in the 1901 Census (name misspelt as West), Kelly's Directory for 1908, 1917 and 1929 and as an elector in the 1931 General Election.

The 2nd edition OS map in 1896 shows the hotel's footprint to be much the same as today. Only the two modern extensions (Structures G and H) are missing. The adjacent building to the north of the hotel is again shown as still standing.



Map 5 1896 2nd edition 25-inch OS map. White Hart highlighted in red.

The 1920 OS map (Map 6) shows the hotel in much the same state, but the southern corner of the building is not rounded and now accurately reflects its current footprint. This might suggest some rebuilding or extending of Structure E in the early 20th century. The adjacent building to the north has also been extended.



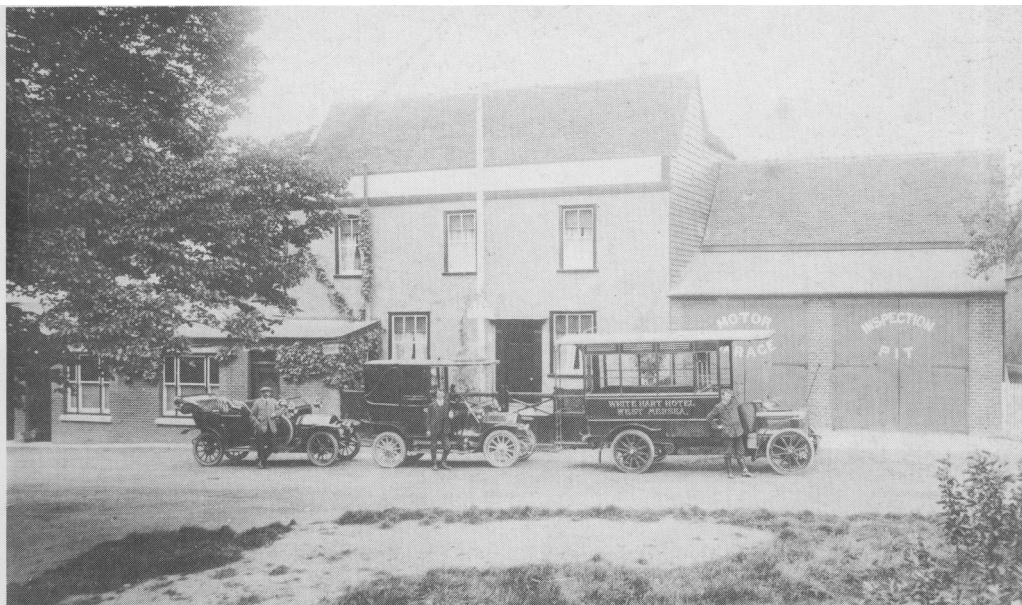
Map 6 1920 25-inch OS map. White Hart highlighted in red.

In the 1933 and 1937 editions, Kelly's records Patrick Clement Fahie as the landlord, a fact supported by a c1935 advertisement from the Mersea Guide (see Photograph 4 below). On 30th November 1947 the BBC Country Magazine broadcast from the White Hart, with Leo Michael-Smith as the landlord, who remained there until at least 1955. Other proprietors came and went through the last half of the 20th century and the early years of the 21st, until the White Hart closed in July 2013.

As a prominent building on the High Street in the centre of West Mersea, several architecturally instructive photographs exist of the White Hart from the early 20th century onwards, a selection of which are reproduced below (Photographs 1-6).



Photograph 1 Early 20th-century photo showing the original frontage of Structure C with no faux timber-framing. There are sash windows on its south-eastern face, and weatherboarding on its north-eastern face. The lack of extension of the adjacent building to the north (see Photograph 2) dates this photo to some point pre-1920. Taken from www.merseamuseum.org.uk.



Photograph 2 Early 20th-century photo showing south-east elevation of Structure C, alongside the extended building to north of hotel with two double-doors labelled as "Motor Garage" and "Inspection Pit". The hotel's fleet of automobiles is in the foreground. The extension of this northern building places this photo at some point after 1896 and before 1920. Taken from Jay, 1991, Photo 34.



Photograph 3 1910 photo showing the south-eastern elevation of Structures C and F. Same appearance as in Photograph 2, above, but this angle also shows the edge of an oriel window (which is no longer extant) on the south-west elevation of Structure C. The original bus terminus from Colchester was located outside the White Hart (as evidenced by the bus in this photo). Taken from www.merseamuseum.org.uk.



Photograph 4 Advertisement from the 'West Mersea Official Guide', c1935. Faux timber and leaded windows visible on frontage of Structure C. The hotel is listed as having a garage for cars, showing that at some point since the 1839 tithe map the building to the north of the hotel came into the ownership of the White Hart. Taken from www.merseamuseum.org.uk.



Photograph 5 South-east elevation of Building C, with faux timber-framing and leaded windows. Earlier frontage has been removed entirely, as attested by the visible fascia (compare to Photograph 1 and 2). Hotel is decorated to celebrate the coronation of George VI, which dates the photograph to 1937. Taken from www.merseamuseum.org.uk.



Photograph 6 Photo from church tower in 1990, showing the White Hart. Building to north no longer standing. Photograph facing north. Taken from www.merseamuseum.org.uk.



Photograph 7 The White Hart as it is today. South-east elevations of Structures C and F visible. Photograph taken facing north.

In summary, cartographic evidence shows that the White Hart has existed in some fashion from at least the late 18th/early 19th century. The earliest detailed cartographic evidence (the 1839 tithe map - Map 3) shows the hotel with several extensions that are no longer present, having since been replaced with other structures (as evidence by Maps 4-6). These later structures are the buildings still standing today, having been constructed around the nucleus of Structure A (Fig 2), which, based on the cartographic evidence, seem to be the earliest surviving element of the building. This postulation is examined further in the discussion, alongside the architectural evidence observed during the descriptive record survey (see below).

The photographic evidence shows that sometime in the early 20th century the largest building in the complex (Structure C) underwent significant alteration. The projecting south-eastern rendered frontage, along with its sash windows, was entirely removed. Also removed was an oriel window on the south-west elevation. Following this, the north-east, south-east and south-west elevations of the building were covered in faux timber-framing, which is still present today (Photograph 7). These substantial exterior alterations probably also coincided with some interior alterations to the White Hart, evidence for which will be mentioned in the descriptive record (see below).

6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2 - 8)

This record describes the White Hart Hotel and the eight structures that comprise its footprint (Fig 2).

The hotel is aligned north-east/south-west. It measures approximately 25.8m x 16.7m in size and covers around 330 square metres.

Exterior

All the windows detailed below are timber-framed.

The larger structures making up the hotel have gabled roofs covered in peg-tiles. Of the smaller one-storey buildings, Structures E and F both have mono-pitched roofs covered in corrugated metal sheeting, and Structures G and H have flat concrete roofs.

The hotel has six brick chimney stacks across its varying ridge-lines (Fig 8). One projects from Structure A, one from Structure B, three from Structure C and one from Structure E. With the exception of one in Structure C (see pg 27), these all appear to be in the location of original chimney stacks, although some have clearly been rebuilt.

North-west elevation (Fig 8)

Structure D on this elevation is timber-framed and covered entirely in weatherboarding (Photograph 8). It is supported by a red brick plinth of 11 courses, laid in stretcher-bond and bonded with lime mortar. The bricks have dimensions of 230mm x 65mm. There are six windows on this elevation, although four of them were obscured at the time of recording.



Photograph 8 North-west elevation of the White Hart. Photograph taken facing east.

The two windows on the ground-floor are six-light sashes with horns. The two smaller windows on the first-floor are modern awnings with two lights each. The two larger windows are twelve-light sash windows with no horns. This disparity of horned sashes on the ground-floor and hornless sashes on the first-floor suggests that the ground-floor windows are later insertions or replacements of the original windows (horns on sash windows being a later development; Historic England 2017).

Structure H is a modern brick-built structure with a boarded up doorway on this elevation (Photograph 8). Its bricks are laid in stretcher-bond, are bonded in cement and have dimensions of 230mm x 105mm x 65mm.

Structure B is constructed of red brick on this elevation (although on others it appears to be timber-framed, see below). The bricks are laid in a variant on Flemish-bond and bonded in lime mortar. They have dimensions of 230mm x 105mm x 65mm. The brickwork becomes irregular and mismatched when it joins with the timber-framing on the other elevations (Photograph 9).



Photograph 9 North-west and south-west elevations of Structure B, showing mismatched brickwork adjacent to timber-frame. Photograph taken facing east.

The bottom 800-900mm of this elevation is rendered over. There are three windows on this elevation, two on the ground-floor and one on the first (they were all boarded up at the time of recording). All the windows are two-light sashes with no horns.

The exteriors of Structures E and G on this elevation are largely rendered over with white-painted pebble-dash. A small section of the brickwork of Structure E is visible, consisting of red brick laid in stretcher-bond and bonded in lime mortar (Photograph 8).

South-west elevation (Fig 7)

Structures E, F and G on this elevation are all brick-built and rendered in white-painted pebble-dash. Structures E and F are single-storey buildings and each have two two-light sash windows on this elevation, each with a frosted lower pane (Photograph 10).



Photograph 10 South-west elevation of White Hart. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The visible parts of Structures A, B and D on this elevation are all timber-framed and weatherboarded. The gable-end of Structure A on this elevation contains a modern five-light fixed/awning window, whereas the gable-end of Structure B has a modern two-light casement.

This elevation also has the gable-ends of Structures C and D. Structure C has faux timber-framing (as mentioned in the historical background above), a six-light leaded casement window on the first-floor, and a smaller two-light leaded casement window on the second (Fig 7).

South-east elevation (Fig 7)

Structure F on this elevation is, as on its other elevation, rendered in white-painted pebble-dash. It has three large six-light horned sash windows, and a half-glazed door (Photograph 7). Adjacent to this door is a separate blocked doorway.

The faux timber-framing on Structure C continues on this elevation, as do the leaded casement windows, with two six-light examples on the ground-floor and three four-light examples on the first. The door from the street into Structure C on this elevation is vertically-planked and is quarter-glazed (Photograph 11).

North-east elevation (Fig 8)

As on the other elevations, the faux timber-framing on Structure C continues here. The second-floor has a small two-light leaded casement window in the gable (Photograph 12).

Structure B on this elevation is timber-framed and weatherboarded, as on its south-west elevation. On this elevation Structure D is entirely rendered over.



Photograph 11 South-east elevation of Structure C. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 12 North-east elevation of the White Hart. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Interior

Structure A

This structure is in the centre of the White Hart Hotel and, based on the cartographic evidence (detailed in the historical background above) is the oldest structure still standing on the site.

Very little remains on the ground-floor of Structure A. The original south-east and south-west ground-floor walls of the building are almost entirely absent, and in these locations the first-floor is supported by inserted modern brickwork associated with Structure E and an inserted beam and post associated with Structure F (Photograph 13).



Photograph 13 South-east elevation of Structure A from interior of Structure F. Inserted beam and post visible. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The flooring comprises timber floorboards (which do not appear particularly old) and the floor level is lower than adjacent Structures B and D. The floorboards had been removed at the time of the second visit and no earlier floor was visible beneath. The north-east ground-floor wall of Structure A is dominated by a large red brick fireplace, complete with an inglenook (Photograph 14). The original brickwork of the fireplace is laid in an irregular English bond and bonded in lime mortar. The brick dimensions are 235mm x 110mm x 45mm. The front of the two pillars on either side of the fireplace have been rebuilt (Photograph 15), presumably to support the large timber forming the current mantel-beam. This timber in turn supports the binding-beam of the floor above (Photograph 14). Clearly the rebuilding of the brickwork below this timber suggests it is a later addition to the fireplace, and the original mantel-beam may not have been as substantial.

The removal of the first-floor of Structure A, prior to the second visit, allowed the chimney and fireplace to be examined in more detail (Photograph 41). It was clear, once observed in its entirety, that the fireplace had been extended and rebuilt, possibly coinciding with the lowering of the floor of Structure A (see below).

Also in the north-east wall on the ground-floor is a section of brickwork surrounding a stained-glass window. This brickwork is laid in stretcher-bond and bonded in lime mortar, and has dimensions of 220mm x 50mm. The window is leaded with a wooden-frame and a *fleur-de-lys* motif in the centre (Photograph 16).



Photograph 14 Large fireplace in north-east ground-floor wall of Structure A. Photograph taken facing north.



Photograph 15 South-east side of fireplace, showing rebuilt areas compared to original brickwork. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 16 North-east ground-floor wall to Structure A, showing inserted brickwork and stained-glass window. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The north-west wall of the ground-floor has a small section of stud-work comprising hand-sawn timbers (Photograph 17). Although heavily altered (the brick plinth has been raised and rebuilt, and the sill-beam is clearly a later addition) these studs appear to be part of the original timber-frame of Structure A. Within this small section is a clear gap in the stud-work filled with an un-morticed modern timber and with an original hand-sawn wooden header (Photograph 18). This is the location of an original doorway into the building and is in line with a doorway observed on the south-east elevation (see below).

On the south-eastern face of what would have been the primary-post is a mortice for a brace (Photograph 17). This brace would have supported the binding-beam for the building's first-floor (the current first-floor level is a modern insertion – see below).



Photograph 17 Section of surviving original stud-work in north-west wall of Structure A. Modern inserted timber blocking doorway second from right. Mortice for brace supporting original first-floor highlighted in blue. Photograph taken facing north.



Photograph 18 Original stud-work viewed from Structure B. Inserted modern timber clear, as is original header for doorway. Photograph taken facing south-east.

During the second visit to the hotel surviving studwork had been exposed on Structure A's south-east elevation (Photograph 42). This studwork comprises hand-sawn timbers and, between the two northernmost studs, a surviving a section of vertical plank infilling (Photograph 43). This plank infilling is set into grooves in the lower face of the girding-beam and is held in place by a wooden strap, which is itself set into grooves on the inside face of the studs (Photograph 44). This plank infilling is original to the building and although it only survives in this corner it would originally have been present around the entire exterior on the lower register; each of the surviving studs have vertical notches for supporting the wooden strap and the girding-beam, where surviving, has a

groove on its lower face around the entire building.

The upper register of Structure A was observed in the roof space of Structure F during the second visit to the building and showed no evidence of grooves in either the studs or the upper face of the girding-beam (Photograph 45). This suggests that originally the upper register of Structure A was weatherboarded on the exterior, and indeed, a section of weatherboarding survives (although is probably not original).

Above the exposed studwork on this elevation a scarf-joint in the girding-beam is visible (Photograph 46). This joint is an edge-halved scarf with two visible edge-pegs and bridled abutments. Also present on the underside of the girding-beam on this elevation are several mortices for diamond mullions, representing the location of an original unglazed window (Photograph 47).

Also visible on the exposed south-east elevation, below the surviving plank infilling, is the lintel of an original doorway (Photograph 43). This doorway is in line with another door on the north-west elevation (see above). The cross-passage between the two doorways has been blocked by the insertion of the fireplace (see discussion pg 32).

The first-floor of Structure A is more intact than the ground-floor, with all four walls fully surviving. An inserted modern wall divides this floor into a room to the south-east and a corridor to the north-west (Fig 5). The north-east wall of this floor is dominated by the brick chimney stack rising up from the fireplace below (Photograph 19). A small opening in the chimney has been bricked up. The chimney is not central to the building, angling to the south-east and projecting from that side of the central ridge-line (Photograph 6). This is on account of the roof construction, containing as it does a well-preserved central collar-purlin joining the two gable-ends (Photograph 20). By necessity the chimney stack has to avoid this obstacle.



Photograph 19 Chimney stack in north-east first-floor wall of Structure A. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 20 Roof structure of Structure A, showing collar-purlin and braces. Photograph taken facing north.

Rather than supporting collars immediately above, the collar-purlin is jointed into multiple braces coming from the rafters on both roof pitches. Although not all of these braces survive, most of the ones that do are secured to the collar-purlin by simple mortice and tenon joints (Photograph 20). Six of the braces (in alternating sets of two) are instead connected onto the underside of the collar purlin with joggled lap-joints (Photograph 21) secured by two bolts (one original peg remains). All the surviving braces, regardless of how they are attached to the collar-purlin, have chiselled carpenter's marks on their underside (Photographs 22 and 23). These marks are sequential, going from the south-west of the building to the north-east, and appear original, as they account for gaps caused by missing braces.



Photograph 21 Detail of underside of collar-purlin, showing joggled lap-joints. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 22 Detail showing carpenter's mark "VII" on underside of brace to collar-purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 23 Detail showing carpenter's mark "VI" on underside of brace to collar-purlin.

On the north-east side of the collar-purlin the mortices for braces continue behind the chimney, meaning that the chimney is a later addition to the building and that it had to be inserted around the existing roof structure, in some places removing braces. An inserted large upright timber to the north-east of the chimney seems to confirm this supposition, providing as it does additional support to the rafters on the side of the roof that was no longer braced.

During the second visit the remains of several braces on the north-west side of the roof, that were not visible initially, had been exposed (Photograph 41).

Each roof pitch has a purlin, which are supported by two upper collars. Close inspection of these was unfortunately not possible, but they appear to be machine-cut and later additions to the roof structure. There are several other additions to the roof, predominantly in the form of *ad hoc* bracing between rafters (Photograph 24). Additionally, in some locations rafters appear to have been replaced entirely.



Photograph 24 North-west pitch of Structure A's roof. Showing later bracing, collars and purlin. Photograph taken facing west.

Projecting up from the floor-level on the south-east and north-west walls are two posts with empty lap-joints on their upper face. These would have supported a binding-beam and an earlier floor (Photograph 25 and 26). The floor-level would have been around 420mm higher than the current one, and would have been added to the building when the chimney was inserted (see discussion pg 34). The mortice for a brace supporting this binding-beam is visible on the ground-floor (see above).



Photographs 25 and 26 Empty lap-joints on south-east (left) and north-west (right) walls of Structure A that would have supported the original binding-beam and floor.

During the second visit, an empty mortice was visible on the north-east side of Structure A's northern corner-post, level with the structure's girding-beam (Photograph 48). This could have supported another girding-beam and suggests that originally Structure A had a wing extending to the north-east. Also visible was what appeared to be original timbers and plaster infill behind the chimney-stack (Photograph 49).

Structure B

This structure is half-timbered; its entire north-west elevation and the lower register of its north-east elevation are brick-built, whereas the remainder of the structure has a timber-frame.

The ground-floor of Structure B has several instances of faux timber-framing on its interior walls (this is repeated extensively within Structures C and D; see below). The main feature of the ground-floor is the fireplace in the north-west wall, which shows extensive evidence of repair (Photograph 27). There is an obscured and blocked window on the south-west wall. The floorboards of Structure B are higher than that of Structure A, but it is unlikely that this is representative of the original floor levels of the two rooms.

The first-floor has a smaller fireplace in the north-west wall. The interior walls and roof timbers of Structure B were exposed during the second visit, showing that the timber-frame is entirely machine-cut (Photograph 51) and that the brickwork on the ground-floor of the north-east elevation contains another blocked window (Photograph 52).



Photograph 27 Repaired fireplace on north-west ground-floor elevation of Structure B. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 28 North-east first-floor elevation of Structure B. Rendered over, but shows end of brickwork (to left) and timber-framing. Photograph taken facing north.

Structure C

The interior of Structure C is significantly altered, and very little remains that could be considered original. This alteration presumably occurred at a similar time to the renovation of the exterior (see historical background above).

There is a cellar beneath Structure C, which is brick-built, laid in English bond and bonded with lime mortar. The red brick forming most of the cellar has dimensions of 220mm x 110mm x 60mm and is contemporary with the rest of the building. The south-west wall of the cellar is also laid in English bond, but is made of thinner and longer bricks, measuring 230mm x 115mm x 45mm (Photograph 29). These are very similar to the bricks making up the large fireplace in Structure A and appear to be the remnants of an earlier brick cellar associated with a since demolished phase of that building (see discussion pg 34). Supported on this earlier brickwork is a sill-beam and several substantial studs (Photograph 53) which seem to have been reused from elsewhere in Structure A, containing as they do vertical notches seen on the inside of studs around the rest of the building (see Structure A above). This segment of brickwork and timber-frame above is examined in detail in the discussion (pg 34).

There are several modern cinder-block walls dividing the cellar, alongside a brick wall that appears to have been added to the building when Structure D was constructed to allow for the insertion of a staircase leading from the street frontage to Structure D's first-floor (Fig 3 and see below). The north-east wall of the cellar has a brick-lined barrel chute leading to the pavement above (Photograph 30). The joists and binding-beams supporting the ground-floor are visible in the cellar, supported on metal posts. Some of the timbers are re-used (Photograph 31).



Photograph 29 English-bond brickwork on south-west elevation of cellar, probably associated with Structure A. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 30 Cellar below Structure C, showing barrel chute from pavement. Photograph taken facing east.



Photograph 31 Underside of ground-floor of Structure C, observed from cellar. Re-used timbers visible. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The ground-floor of Structure C is one large open space. The apparent 'timber-framing' visible in this room is in-fact made of a type of foam, and the stud-work and panelling visible to the south-west are all modern additions as well (Photograph 32).

The first-floor of the building is much the same, all the room divisions are modern plasterboard and the apparent timber-framing is purely decorative. The building has clearly been heavily renovated since its construction. The floor level of the first-floor is significantly higher than that of the first-floor of the adjacent building to the north-west (Structure D). The two fireplaces at this level have been blocked up, but they seem to indicate that originally this floor was divided into two rooms, rather than three (Fig 5). During the second visit these fireplaces had been exposed (Photograph 54).



Photograph 32 Ground-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing west.



Photograph 33 Blocked fireplace and exposed tie-beam on second-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north.

The second-floor of Structure C is a converted attic space, accessed from the first-floor of Structure D (Fig 6). It contains two modern divisions and a modern kitchenette, as well as a fireplace (Photograph 33). The fireplace and associated chimney were probably added to Structure C when this second-floor was inserted into the attic space. The roof timbers of Structure C were observed through a loft hatch and found to be machine-cut, with the rafters pegged at the apex and no ridgeboard (Photograph 34).



Photograph 34 Roof structure of Structure C. Photograph taken facing south-west.

During the second visit far more of the timber-frame of Structure C was exposed and it was possible to make further observations. Several principal timbers had evidence of reuse in the form of empty mortices, and were hand-sawn. Additionally, each of the three tie-beams were reinforced on their upper face by reused inverted hand-sawn knee braces, bolted to the beam and the wall-plate at each end (Photograph 55). Two of the tie-beams were further strengthened by a secondary modern timber attached to their upper face, apparently as a result of the failure of the main tie-beam (Photograph 56). Several carpenter's marks were also visible within Structure C, although how many of these are original to the structure and how many are the result of the reuse of timber is uncertain (Photograph 57). Multiple scarf joints on the wall-plate of Structure C were also visible, they were all face-halved and bladed with four edge-pegs (Photograph 60).

Structure D

This building, like Structure C, has been heavily altered on the interior. The ground-floor is divided into three rooms, the southern one of which is an entrance hall at the rear of the White Hart. This room has multiple doors leading into Structure A, Structure B, the cellar of Structure C and has a staircase leading up to the first-floors of Structures C and D (Fig 4). The central and northern rooms on the ground-floor have been converted into a kitchen and have tiled floors and walls. Each room has a blocked up fireplace on its south-east wall. As with the first-floor, the floor level of the ground-floor of Structure D is significantly lower than that of Structure C (Photograph 35).



Photograph 35 Photo showing floor-level difference between Structure D and Structure C. Photograph taken facing east.

The first-floor of Structure D is also divided into three rooms, but has a modern subdivision forming a corridor on the south-east side of the building (Fig 5). The northern-most of the three rooms is a tiled modern WC, the other two are featureless rooms with faux timber-framing on the walls.

The north-east end of the building contains a narrow stairway leading up to the second-floor of Structure C, as detailed above. The south-western end of the first-floor has a doorway leading into Structure A (Fig 5).

The roof structure of Structure D was observable through a hatch adjacent to the stairs leading up to the second-floor of Structure C. The roof was found to be constructed of

machine-cut timbers, with the rafters supported by collars and clasped purlins (Photograph 36). The rafters are pegged together at their apex, and no ridgeboard is present. A small section on the south-east pitch contains some sarking-boards, which may be original to the building.

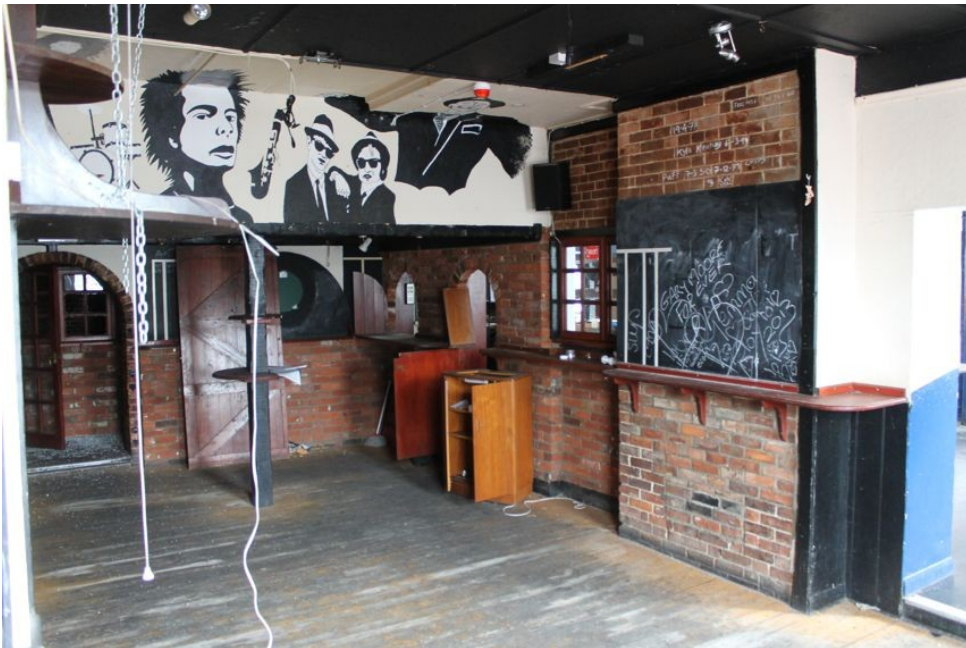
Like Structure C, during the second visit far more of the timber-frame of Structure D was visible, including several reused, hand-sawn, timbers (Photograph 58).



Photograph 36 Roof structure of Structure D. Photograph taken facing south-west.

Structure E

The interior of this single-storey building has several modern additions and alterations. Notably the ceiling has been lowered in the northern part of the building, and several machine-cut timbers that have been altered to look hand-sawn have been inserted to support tables in that area (Photograph 37).



Photograph 37 Interior of Structure E. Photograph taken facing east.

The north-east of the building also has several areas of modern brickwork and internal windows, separating it from Structures A and F. This has completely removed the ground-floor frame of Structure A. The western side of the building has been heavily altered by the construction of Structure G. The southern end of the building has a raised stage area – this section of the building may have been extended in the early 20th century (see historical background pg 6).

There is a fireplace in the south-east wall of the building that has been bricked up (Photograph 37).

Structure F

This single-storey building, like Structure E, has been extensively modernised on the interior with very little original features remaining. It has a bar in its centre that is partially constructed from some machine-cut timbers that have been altered to look hand-sawn (Photograph 38), but the blocked doorway in the south-east wall indicates that this bar is a modern insertion. To the north of this building is a section of “L”-shaped wall that contains some imitation stud-work, re-using several sections of legitimately hand-sawn timber, including a substantial timber that appears to have been re-used on multiple occasions, once as a tie-beam (Photograph 39). This section of imitation stud-work is partially supported by a wall made of re-used bricks, laid in stretcher-bond and bonded in lime mortar. The dimensions of these re-used bricks are 220mm x 45mm. The modern additions to this building were probably added at the same time as the toilet block was built (Structure G) and the modern additions were inserted into Structure E (see above). The second visit showed that the stud-work in the north of the building was originally machine-cut, but where visible had been carved to make it appear hand-sawn (Photograph 59).



Photograph 38 Inserted bar into Structure F. Faux timber-framing visible on walls. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 39 Modern wall in Structure F consisting of re-used bricks and a re-used tie-beam (to right). Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 40 Stud-work on north-east elevation of Structure F, including some re-used timbers. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Structure G

The interior of the single-storey Structure G contains the public WCs of the hotel, which are all tiled. The dividing walls within this building are constructed of plasterboard. This structure was probably an addition to the hotel in the late 20th century.

Structure H

Structure H was unfortunately not accessible during this investigation, but its modern brickwork and concrete roof are enough to confidentially date it as modern in origin. Accessible only by one external door and due to the small size of this structure its function was probably to store pressurized CO2 cannisters used for drinks purposes.

7 Discussion (Fig 9)

The White Hart Hotel is an impressive building on West Mersea's High Street, and its frontage and footprint feature prominently in documentary and photographic evidence detailing the town (as evidenced by the records described in the historical background). It is also an incredibly complicated building to analyse, having undergone several transformations and renovations and with so little remaining of the original fabric.

Much of what forms the phasing for the structures discussed in this report is inferred from the cartographic evidence, certainly for Structures B-H, which need little architectural investigation to confirm their dates. Structure A is clearly older and needs a greater degree of analysis.

The only building shown on the 1839 tithe map that is definitely still standing is Structure A. All the other buildings visible on the tithe map appear to have been demolished and replaced with the structures currently on the site (Fig 1). There is a possibility Structure B may have also survived, given that, like a building on the tithe map, it projects north-west off of Structure A. Structure B does, however, appear to have a slightly longer footprint than the building depicted on the tithe map.

The tithe map suggests Structure A may originally have been part of a larger building, extending to the north-east, with cross-wings projecting off of it towards both the street and the rear. Any attempt at dating this larger building, and the cross-wings extending from it, relies solely on the evidence contained within Structure A, as no other section of it survives.

Fortunately, Structure A contains several examples of visible fabric and features that assist in establishing its age. At a basic level, the hand-sawn timbers clearly suggest an earlier date than other buildings in the complex (containing as they do largely machine-cut timbers). The collar-purlin is part of a crownpost roof; a style that was prominent in East Anglia from the 14th to 16th century (Stenning 2011, 27). The exposed scarf joint in the south-east girding beam (pg 19) is datable to between the late 14th and the mid 17th century (Hewett 1980, 267).

The mortices for diamond mullions observed on the underside of Structure A's south-eastern girding-beam (pg 19) provide further dating evidence, representing as they do the location of an unglazed opening (Brunskill 2000, 132). Unglazed openings were common until the 16th century, when window glass began becoming cheap and common enough to be used in lower-status houses, rather than exclusively ornate public buildings or high-status homes (Historic England 2017, 8).

Chief amongst the datable features is the substantial brick fireplace and chimney stack (pg 17). The narrow bricks of the fireplace are indicative of early brickmaking and are close in size to that of the Statute Brick established by the Brickmaker's Charter of 1571 (Brunskill 1990, 37). Additionally the bricks are laid in English bond, an early form of bonding which passed out of general use in the early 17th century (*ibid*, 51). This dates the chimney to the late 16th/early 17th century. Given that the chimney stack and its fireplace have undoubtedly been inserted into Structure A (see pg 22), this serves to date the construction of the building as being 16th century or earlier.

Some traditional medieval buildings with a central open hearth are known as 'hall-houses', and the conventional form was single- or double-ended, with a central hall open the roof and two-storey wings attached at one or both ends (Brunskill 2000, 104). Early brick chimney stacks, from the 16th century onwards (Forrester 1975, 7), are primarily inserted into pre-existing open-hall structures (Stenning 1989, 94), and this could be what happened with Structure A. The chimneys were usually inserted backing onto the cross-passage but occasionally would block the cross-passage completely (Brunskill 2000, 122), and the location of the fireplace in Structure A, between the two doorways on either side of the timber-frame (Fig 9, pg 18 and 19), fits this pattern. The

chimney stack being offset in plan in order to avoid the collar-purlin is indicative of its later insertion into an existing open hall (Stenning 1989, 94). Similarly suggestive is the presence of an inglenook, an element of the fireplace that harkens back to the time of open-hall having a central hearth and the close seating around it. Inglenooks are, however, also a popular addition to fireplaces in the late 19th century as part of the 'Arts and Craft' movement, and with the clear rebuilding of the fireplace (pg 15), the presence of an inglenook is less suggestive than it might otherwise be.

The south-west wall of the cellar beneath Structure C is constructed of bricks very similar in size to those making up the chimney-stack, and it seems a high possibility that this brick wall is part of a cellar that was added to the (now demolished) northern wing of Structure A at a similar time to the chimney's erection. The wall-plate and re-used studs above the cellar wall, originating from the original fabric of Structure A, attest to the rebuilding work necessary to incorporate a cellar (and indeed, a chimney) into an already standing structure (pg 24).

Individually the pieces of evidence detailed above may not be conclusive, but together they at the very least form a compelling argument that Structure A is the remains of the open hall of a medieval hall-house. In all likelihood it was constructed in the 15th century, before having a substantial brick fireplace inserted into its cross-passage, a first-floor added to the hall and a cellar constructed beneath its northern wing in the 16th century. The large amount of later Victorian and modern alterations have resulted in extensive damage to Structure A's fabric, with essentially only the first-floor of the original open-hall surviving, and the cross-wing(s) having been completely demolished with the exception of part of the 16th-century cellar wall, which was incorporated into the cellar of Structure C (Fig 9).

Structure B is clearly late 18th century or later in date, being (partially) constructed of machine-cut timber (pg 23). The brick-built north-west gable end of Structure B would have replaced an existing timber-framed gable and is clearly Victorian in date, containing as it does un-horned sash windows and being constructed in Flemish-bond (pg 11). The timber-frame of this gable end was probably replaced in its entirety when it was decided to insert a chimney here. The entire brick gable end has, however, been completely rebuilt as indicated by the clear join between the gable brickwork and the brickwork of the long elevations (pg 11). Is this direct evidence of the damage caused by the 1884 earthquake? (It should be noted that the stack for the 16th-century chimney in Structure A has also been rebuilt above the ridge line).

Whether Structure B is the same building shown in this location on the tithe map of 1839 is uncertain, but possible. If it is not the same building then it is on a very similar footprint.

At some point between 1839-74 the northern wing of Structure A and the other associated buildings shown on the tithe map were demolished and in their place a timber-framed north-east to south-west aligned two and a half storey building was erected, Structure C. This originally had a Georgian-style façade with a parapet, which in itself is perhaps an indicator that the date of construction was closer to 1839 than 1874 (Photograph 3), and weatherboarded gable ends (and presumably the rear elevation although this cannot be confirmed). A cellar was also dug out as part of this new building and it was probably the desire to incorporate part of the existing 16th-century cellar (thus saving money) that explains why the ground-floor of Structure C is higher than the ground-floors of the surrounding structures.

It is probable that many of the re-used timbers visible in the frames of Structure's C and D (those not formed from expanded polystyrene foam!) were sourced from the buildings shown to the north of Structure A on the tithe map, or taken subsequently from the timber-frame of Structure A as it was gradually altered to fit the changing layout of the hotel.

Photographic evidence proves that the Georgian-style façade was replaced with faux timber-framing on the exterior of Structure C sometime between 1910 and 1935 (pg 9). The inspiration for this probably came from the 'Arts and Crafts' movement, a popular trend in architecture during the late 19th century and early 20th century. This a style that took its inspiration from earlier Tudor, Elizabethan and Stuart buildings and promoted traditional craftsmanship and a rejection of industrial production. Mock timber-framing is a stylistic hallmark of the 'Arts and Crafts' movement, and its inclusion on the frontage of Structure C is undoubtedly a sign of the White Hart keeping at the forefront of architectural fashion.

A north-east to south-west aligned two-storey extension (Structure D) was built against the rear of Structure C prior to 1874. The machine-cut timbers forming the roofs of Structures C and D suggest a similar 19th-century date, machine-cut timber only becoming prominent in construction (particularly in more isolated areas) well into the Industrial Revolution. At the same time as Structure D's construction the attic space of Structure C was converted into a second-floor, accessed from a staircase in the north-west of Structure D (pg 27).

Single-storey Structures E and F are late Victorian in origin. Certainly the horned sash windows present in Structure E and F are from the latter half of the 19th century, horns not appearing on sash windows until that time (Historic England, 2017). The stretcher-bond brickwork of Structures E and F is also typologically indicative of a late 19th-century date (Brunskill 1990, 52). Structure E is on almost exactly the same footprint as a building on the 1839 tithe map (Map 3), but is clearly a later replacement.

The architectural and cartographic evidence, then, both conclude that Structures C, D, E and F are mid to late Victorian in origin (with significant alterations undertaken throughout the 20th century). Structure B may be slightly earlier, possibly appearing on the 1839 tithe map. Structures G and H are very obviously modern extensions.

The conclusion of this Historic Building Record is that Structure A is the oldest element of the building complex and is the remains of the open hall of a 15th-century hall-house. It is all that is left of a clearly much larger complex of historic buildings, much of which appeared to survive into the early 19th century (appearing on the 1839 tithe map). Throughout the 19th century this complex was altered considerably, a pattern that continued throughout the 20th century and resulted in the White Hart Hotel as it stands today; a large multiphase structure with varying ridge-lines and an impressive footprint, forming a substantial landmark on West Mersea's High Street.

Taken as a whole the White Hart Hotel is not, as it stands, a particularly aesthetically pleasing building to regard. The single-storey elements of the building and the organic nature of the extensions presents a jumbled and awkward street scene, and the interior is little better. The building does, however, have some significance as an excellent example of how buildings evolve over time, constantly changing to better fit the nature of the activities being undertaken beneath their roofs. The mock timber-framing of Structure C, so prominent on the street-frontage, is intended to hark back to the impressive timber-framed buildings of the late medieval and Tudor period, one of which, ironically, survives within the very core of the building.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Lord Residential Ltd for commissioning and funding the historic building recording.
The recording was carried out by Mark Baister.
Edits and assistance was provided by Chris Lister.
Figures are by Mark Baister, adapted from architects plans by Whybrow Chartered Surveyors.
The project was monitored by Dr Jess Tipper for Colchester Borough Council.

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

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CBC	2018	<i>Brief for Level 2 Historic Building Recording at White Hart Hotel, 1 High Street, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8QD</i> by J. Tipper
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>
DCLG	2012	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by Gurney, D.
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by Medlycott, M
Forrester, H.	1975	<i>Timber Framed Houses of Essex (2nd edition)</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>
Historic England	2017	<i>Traditional Windows: Their Care, Repair and Upgrading</i>
Jay, B	1991	<i>More Mersea Memories</i>
Meldola and White	1885	<i>Report on the East Anglian Earthquake</i>
Quiney, A.	1995	<i>The Traditional Buildings of England</i>
Stenning, D.F.	1989	'Early brick chimney stacks' in <i>Essex Archaeology and History</i> 20 , 92-102

Websites visited include:

<https://www.merseamuseum.org.uk/>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

batten	a thin, rectangular piece of timber nailed to the outer face of rafters in roof construction, to support the roofing material (tiles, slate, etc)
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
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	a horizontal timber in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined timbers (such as rafters)
collar-purlin	a timber extending horizontally the length of a roof and immediately below the collars of a roof
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
English-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternate courses of headers and stretchers
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 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
inglenook	a recess that adjoins a fireplace
lath and plaster	a technique used to finish interior surfaces of buildings, it consists of narrow strips of wood (laths) which are nailed horizontally to wall studs or ceiling joists and then coated in plaster
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
oriel window	an upper-storey bay-window
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
queen closer	a less-than-half brick adjacent to the end header of a brick course. Its purpose is purely decorative, often found around windows, doors, and along edges of buildings
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
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
stretcher	a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways
stretcher-bond	a brickwork bond where each course consists of only stretchers – indicating a cavity wall
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

vernacular	a style of architecture used in the construction of domestic and functional buildings for ordinary people, as opposed to public or monumental buildings
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, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession number COLEM: 2018.67.

12 Contents of archive

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1324)

Original site record (plans, elevations and notes)

Site digital photos and log, attendance register, risk assessment

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revised by: Chris Lister
date: 26/09/2018

revised by: Mark Baister
date: 13/05/2019

Appendix 1:
Photographs from second visit



Photograph 41 Chimney-stack in Structure A after soft strip. Photograph taken facing north.



Photograph 42 Exposed partially surviving studs and girding-beam on south-east elevation of Structure A after soft strip. Photograph taken facing north.



Photograph 43 Detail of timber panelling infill on south-east elevation of Structure A, above original doorway lintel. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 44 Detail of timber panelling infill on south-east elevation of Structure A, showing grooves for planks and strap. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 45 Upper register of Structure A's south-east elevation, showing surviving weatherboarding. Photograph taken facing west.



Photograph 46 Detail of scarf joint on south-east girding-beam of Structure A. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 47 Detail of diamond mullion mortices on underside of Structure A's south-east girding-beam. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 48 Detail of mortice on northern corner-post of Structure A, possibly for supporting girding-beam of northern wing. Photograph taken facing west.



Photograph 49 Detail of north-west side of chimney stack, showing beams and surviving plaster behind in Structure A. Photograph taken facing east.



Photograph 50 Timber and plaster behind chimney stack in Structure A. Photograph taken facing west.



Photograph 51 Exposed machine-cut timber-frame of Structure B on north-east elevation, including inserted window. Photograph taken facing east.



Photograph 52 Exposed brick wall on ground-floor of Structure B, north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 53 Partially exposed sill-beam and reused studs behind fireplace in Structure A, supported on the 16th century cellar walls. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 54 Exposed fireplace in first-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 55 Detail of inverted knee brace on south-eastern end of the northernmost tie-beam in Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 56 Southern-most tie-beam in Structure C, showing secondary modern timber attached to its upper face for reinforcement. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 57 Detail of carpenter's mark "VII" on stud/storey-post in north-west elevation of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 58 Detail of west reused corner-post of Structure D, photo taken from within Structure B. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 59 Timber-framing in north-east end of Structure F, showing machine-cut timbers that have been altered to appear hand-sawn. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 60 Detail of scarf joint on north-west wall plate of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-west.

Appendix 2:
Addendum detailing final visit in November 2019

The White Hart was visited one final time after the completion of this report. This visit was requested by the client and took place during the demolition of the 16th-century chimney-stack and the removal of the roof within Structure A.

This visit allowed the chimney-stack to be observed in greater detail, and a brick sample to be obtained. Additionally, the presence of scaffolding allowed the roof of Structure A to be examined in far greater detail than previously, allowing for the identification of an edge-halved scarf-joint on the western wall-plate that was not previously observable (Photograph 61), as well as several incised carpenter's marks on the rafters (Photographs 62 and 63).



Photograph 61 Detail of edge-halved scarf-joint on eastern wall-plate of Structure A. Photograph taken facing south.



Photograph 62 Detail of carpenter's mark "II" on western rafter of Structure A. Photograph taken facing west.



Photograph 63 Detail of carpenter's mark "III" on eastern rafter of Structure A. Photograph taken facing south.

The removal of the chimney allowed a closer investigation of the timber-frame behind it, previously postulated to be the product of re-use of Structure A's original fabric (see discussion pg 34). Although no further evidence of re-use of timbers was observed, an area of, possibly original, weatherboarding was observed behind the chimney, similar to the type previously observed on the eastern elevation of Structure A (Photograph 64).



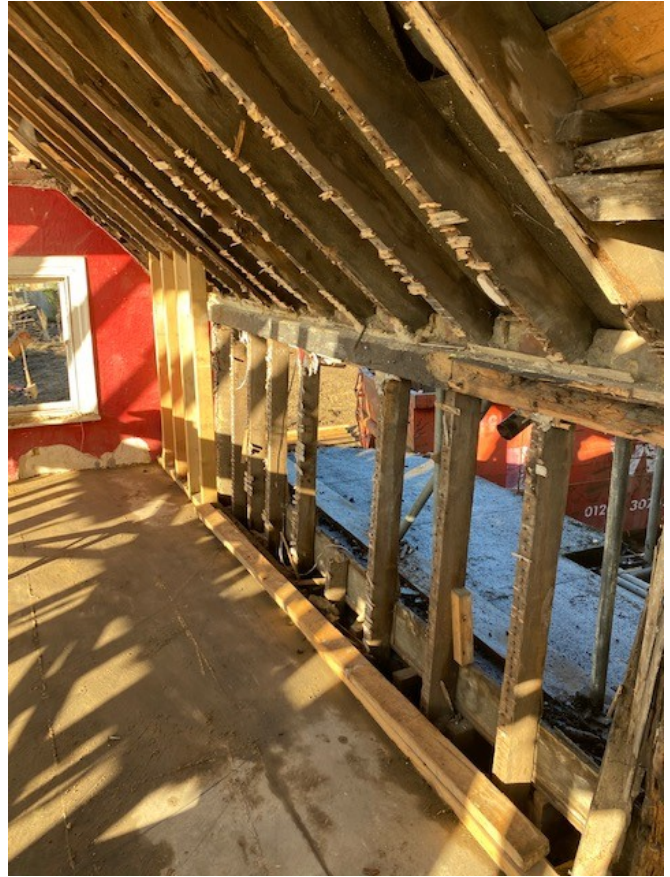
Photograph 64 Detail of possibly original weatherboarding behind chimney-stack on northern elevation of Structure A. Photograph taken facing north-east.

After the chimney had been completely removed, the surviving northern elevation of Structure A was exposed and, as well as containing several modern machine-cut timbers, also had patches of (possibly original) plaster, with timber-panelling infilling partially visible beneath (Photograph 65).

During the visit the first-floor of Structure B had also been removed of its weatherboarding, allowing an observation of its timber-frame, which was shown to be constructed entirely of machine-cut timber (Photograph 66).



Photograph 65 Northern elevation of Structure A after complete removal of chimney, with plaster and timber infilling visible. Photograph taken facing north.



Photograph 66 Detail of machine-cut timber studs and rafters of Structure B's north elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.

**Appendix 3:
Full digital photographic record
(images on accompanying CD)**

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo001.JPG	Exterior view of Hotel's north-west elevation, showing Structures A, B, D, E, F and G. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo002.JPG	Exterior view of north-west elevation of Structure B. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo003.JPG	Exterior view of north-west elevation of Structures E, F and G. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo004.JPG	Exterior view of north-west elevation of Structure D. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo005.JPG	Exterior view of north-west elevation of Structure D, showing modern fire escape. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo006.JPG	Exterior view of north-east elevation of Structures B and H. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo007.JPG	Exterior view of south-west elevation of the hotel, showing Structures A, B, E and G. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo008.JPG	Exterior view of south-west elevation of hotel, showing Structures A, B, C, E, F and G. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo009.JPG	Exterior view of south-east elevation of hotel, showing Structures A, C and F. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo010.JPG	Exterior view of south-east elevation of Structure F. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo011.JPG	Exterior view of south-east elevation of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo012.JPG	Exterior view showing detail of door on south-east elevation of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo013.JPG	Exterior view showing detail of ground-floor wooden-framed leaded casement-window on south-east elevation of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo014.JPG	Exterior view showing detail of first-floor wooden-framed leaded casement-window on south-east elevation of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo015.JPG	Exterior view of north-east and south-east elevations of hotel, showing Structures C, D and F. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo016.JPG	Exterior view of south-east elevation of Structure, showing detail of metal opening into cellar. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo017.JPG	Interior of Structure F, showing rounded south corner. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo018.JPG	Interior of Structure F. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo019.JPG	Interior of Structure F, showing entrance into Structure E. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo020.JPG	Interior of Structure F. Photograph taken facing west.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo021.JPG	Interior of Structure F, showing detail of wooden-framed casement window on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo022.JPG	Interior of Structure F, showing inserted modern bar. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo023.JPG	Interior of Structure E, showing mural on roof. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo024.JPG	Interior of Structure E, Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo025.JPG	Interior of Structure E, showing stage. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo026.JPG	Interior of Structure E, showing stage and entrances into Structure G. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo027.JPG	Interior of Structure E, showing detail of mural. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo028.JPG	Interior of Structure E, showing signature detail on mural. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo029.JPG	Interior of Structure E, showing stage. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo030.JPG	Interior of Structure E, showing blocked fireplace. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo031.JPG	Interior of Structure G. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo032.JPG	Interior of Structure F, inside bar area, showing entrance into Structure E. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo033.JPG	Interior of Structure F, inside bar area, showing blocked exterior entrance. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo034.JPG	Interior of Structure F, inside bar area. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo035.JPG	Interior of Structure F, inside bar area. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo036.JPG	Interior of Structure F, showing inserted modern bar. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo037.JPG	Interior of Structure F, inside bar area. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo038.JPG	Interior of Structure F showing modern bar. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo039.JPG	Interior of Structure F, showing northern doorway. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo040.JPG	Interior of Structure F, showing entrance into Structure A, alongside lower ceiling. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo041.JPG	Interior of Structure F showing faux wooden-frame to north. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo042.JPG	Interior of Structure F showing modern division re-using historic bricks and timber. Photograph taken facing south-east.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo043.JPG	Interior of Structure F showing modern division re-using historic bricks and timber. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo044.JPG	Interior of Structure F showing detail of modern division re-using historic bricks and timber. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo045.JPG	Interior of Structure F showing detail of re-used wall-plate? timber in modern division. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo046.JPG	Interior of Structure F showing detail of re-used wall-plate? timber in modern division, showing mortices on south-eastern face. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo047.JPG	Interior of Structure F showing detail of re-used wall-plate? timber in modern division, showing detail of mortice on south-eastern face. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo048.JPG	Interior of Structure F showing detail of top of faux timber-framing. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo049.JPG	Interior of Structure F showing detail of top of faux timber-framing. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo050.JPG	Interior of Structure F showing detail of ceiling. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo051.JPG	Interior of Structure F looking into ground-floor of Structure A. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo052.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing detail of brick fireplace. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo053.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing stained-glass window. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo054.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing detail of stained glass window. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo055.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing detail of brick fireplace. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo056.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A modern brickwork associated with Structure E. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo057.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing detail of brick fireplace. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo058.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing detail of brick fireplace. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo059.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing binding-beam between brick fireplace and modern brickwork to south. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo060.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing detail of binding-beam between brick fireplace and modern brickwork to south. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo061.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing detail of binding-beam between brick fireplace and modern brickwork to south. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo062.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing detail of brick fireplace. Photograph taken facing east.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph063.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing timber-framing on north-east elevation.. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph064.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing detail of mortice (for knee brace?) on timber-framing on north-east elevation.. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph065.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing detail of timber with mortices on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph066.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing detail of timber with mortices on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph067.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure A showing entrance into Structure D. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph068.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure B showing repaired fireplace. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph069.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure B. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph070.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure B. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph071.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure B showing repaired fireplace. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph072.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure B detail of showing repaired fireplace. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph073.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure B showing detail of sash window on north-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph074.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure B showing timber-frame on north-west elevation of Structure A. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph075.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure B showing detail of timber-frame on north-west elevation of Structure A. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph076.JPG	Interior of ground-floor of Structure B showing detail of timber-frame on north-west elevation of Structure A. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph077.JPG	Interior of Structure G. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph078.JPG	Interior of Structure G. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph079.JPG	Interior of Structure G. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph080.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure G, showing entrance into cellar. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph081.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure D, showing stairs leading to first-floor. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph082.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure G, showing entrance into cellar and Structure A. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph083.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure G, showing entrance into Structure B. Photograph taken facing west.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo084.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure G, showing exterior entrance. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo085.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure D. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo086.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure D. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo087.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure D. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo088.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure D. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo089.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure D, showing detail of horned sash window on north-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo090.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure D, showing doorway into Structure C. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo091.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure D. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo092.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure D. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo093.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure D. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo094.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo095.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo096.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo097.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo098.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C, showing detail of modern bar.. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo099.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C showing fake foam timber-framing on north-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo100.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C, showing detail of wooden-framed leaded casement window on south-east elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo101.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C, showing detail of faux timber framing to south-west. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo102.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C showing wooden panelling in west corner. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo103.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C showing detail of exterior door on south-east elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph104.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C, showing detail of faux timber framing to south-west. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph105.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C, showing exterior door on south-east elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph106.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C, showing stairs leading up to first-floor of Structure D. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph107.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C/D, showing stairs leading up to first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph108.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure C, showing detail of stained glass window from north side. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph109.JPG	Interior ground-floor of north of Structure F. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph110.JPG	Interior ground-floor of Structure D, showing access and stairs into cellar below Structure B. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph111.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing vertical-planked door leading into northern part of cellar. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph112.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing vertical-planked door leading into northern part of cellar. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph113.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing brickwork supporting north-east elevation of Structure A and its associated fireplace and chimney. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph114.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing brickwork on north side of access stairway. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph115.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph116.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph117.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing exposed timber and modern brickwork on north-east elevation of Structure A. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph118.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing exposed timber and modern brickwork on north-east elevation of Structure A. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph119.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing exposed timber and modern brickwork on north-east elevation of Structure A. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph120.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing detail four-panel door into cellar. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph121.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, with supporting struts. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph122.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing chute into cellar. Photograph taken facing east.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph123.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph124.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph125.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing detail of joists supporting floor above. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph126.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing detail of binding-beams and joists supporting floor above. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph127.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph128.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing detail of chute into cellar. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph129.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph130.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing detail of joists supporting floor above. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph131.JPG	Interior of cellar below Structure C, showing detail of joists supporting floor above. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph132.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, showing metal baluster on stairway. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph133.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, showing entrance into Structure A. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph134.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing north-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph135.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing north-east elevation and entrance into Structure D. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph136.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph137.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph138.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing chimneystack. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph139.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing chimneystack. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph140.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of chimneystack. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph141.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of chimneystack. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph142.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of chimneystack, including modern infill. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph143.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of roof timbers and collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph144.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing north-east elevation and wall-plate. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph145.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of roof timbers and collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph146.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of roof timbers and collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph147.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph148.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of brick chimney. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph149.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of roof timbers and collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph150.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of girding-beam and mortice for earlier floor. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph151.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of modern brick nogging and timber in inserted wall. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph152.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of carpenter's mark "VII" on brace to collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph153.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of carpenter's mark "V" on brace to collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph154.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of carpenter's mark "III" on brace to collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph155.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of carpenter's mark "III" on brace to collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph156.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of carpenter's mark "V" on brace to collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph157.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of carpenter's mark "VI" on brace to collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph158.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of carpenter's mark "VII" on brace to collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph159.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of carpenter's mark "VIII" on brace to collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph160.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of carpenter's mark "X" on brace to collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph161.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of carpenter's mark "XI" on brace to collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph162.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of braces supporting collar purlin. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph163.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of south-western gable end and roof timbers. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph164.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of scarf joint on wall-plate on south-east elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph165.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of scarf joint on wall-plate on south-east elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph166.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing cupboard formed by modern division. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph167.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of wall-plate in cupboard formed by modern division. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph168.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of mortice on south-east girding-beam that would have supported earlier binding-beam. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph169.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of mortice on north-west girding-beam that would have supported earlier binding-beam. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph170.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of dovetail lap joint on the underside of collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph171.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail underside of collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph172.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of dovetail lap joint on the underside of collar purlin. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph173.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of timber post supporting south-eastern pitch of roof (inserted after chimney's construction). Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph174.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of timbers on south-east pitch of roof. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph175.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of timbers on south-east pitch of roof. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph176.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of timbers on south-east pitch of roof, including split purlin. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph177.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of timbers on north-west pitch of roof and gable end. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph178.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of timbers on south-east pitch of roof, including possible scarf joint in purlin. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph179.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of timbers on north-west pitch of roof, including possible re-used purlin. Photograph taken facing north.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail north-east gable end. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph180.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of timbers on south-east pitch of roof. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph181.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of timbers on south-east pitch of roof. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph182.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of timbers on south-east pitch of roof. Photograph taken facing south.
graph183.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing detail of south-west gable end. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph184.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure A, showing entrance into Structure B. Photograph taken facing west.
graph185.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure B. Photograph taken facing north.
graph186.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure B. Photograph taken facing east.
graph187.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure B. Photograph taken facing south.
graph188.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure B. Photograph taken facing west.
graph189.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure B, showing detail of wooden-framed casement window on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph190.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure B, showing detail of wooden-framed sash window on north-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
graph191.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure B, showing section of timber-framing on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
graph192.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure B, showing section of timber-framing on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph193.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure B, showing detail of vertical-planked door leading into Structure A. Photograph taken facing east.
graph194.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure B, showing south-east elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph195.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, southernmost room. Photograph taken facing east.
graph196.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, southernmost room. Photograph taken facing south.
graph197.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, southernmost room. Photograph taken facing west.
graph198.JPG	
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, southernmost room. Photograph taken facing north.
graph199.JPG	

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, southernmost room showing detail of wooden framed leaded casement window on south-east elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, southernmost room. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, southernmost room. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, southernmost room. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, southernmost room. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, central room. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, central room. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, central room. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, central room. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, central room, showing detail of wooden framed sash window on north-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, within the corridor. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, within the corridor. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, showing blocked door into Structure C. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, northernmost room. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, WC underneath stairway to second-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, within the corridor, showing entrance into Structure C, and corresponding rise in floor level. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, northernmost room. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, northernmost room. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, northernmost room. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, northernmost room. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, central room. Photograph taken facing south.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo221.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, central room. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo222.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, central room. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo223.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, central room. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo224.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure C, central room, showing detail of wooden framed leaded casement window. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo225.JPG	Interior of first-floor of Structure D, showing staircase up to second-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo226.JPG	Interior of Structure D, showing staircase down to first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo227.JPG	Interior of Structure D, showing roof construction. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo228.JPG	Interior of Structure D, showing roof construction. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo229.JPG	Interior of Structure D, showing lead-lined water tanks in roof. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo230.JPG	Interior of Structure D, showing roof construction. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo231.JPG	Interior of Structure D, showing floor joists in roof. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo232.JPG	Interior of Structure D, showing segment of original sarking boards in roof and join between Structure C and D. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo233.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C, showing divided room to north. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo234.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo235.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C, showing detail of casement window on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo236.JPG	Interior of Structure C, showing north-west roof pitch. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo237.JPG	Interior of Structure C, showing roof structure. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo238.JPG	Interior of Structure C, showing north-east gable-end. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo239.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo240.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo241.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing south-east.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph242.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph243.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph244.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph245.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph246.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C, showing detail of wooden framed casement window on north-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph247.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C, showing detail of wooden framed casement window on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph248.JPG	Shot showing roof of Structures A, E and F. Taken from second-floor of Structure C. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph249.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C, showing blocked fireplace. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph250.JPG	Interior of second-floor of Structure C, showing detail of tie-beam. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph251.JPG	Exterior shot of varying brickwork on north-east elevation of Structure B. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph252.JPG	Exterior shot of varying brickwork on south-west elevation of Structure B. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph253.JPG	Fireplace on ground-floor of Structure B after soft strip of building. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph254.JPG	North-east wall on ground-floor of Structure B after soft strip of building. Bricked in openings visible. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph255.JPG	Roof of Structure A after soft strip of building and removal of modern floor. Photograph taken from ground-level facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph256.JPG	Roof and chimney in Structure A after soft strip of building and removal of modern floor. Photograph taken from ground-level facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph257.JPG	Roof of Structure A after soft strip of building and removal of modern floor. Photograph taken from ground-level facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph258.JPG	South-east elevation of ground-floor of Structure A after soft strip, showing remains of original studs, and timber plank infilling above doorway to right. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph259.JPG	Studwork at north-east end of Structure F after soft strip. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph260.JPG	Remnants of original plaster on ground floor of Structure A, north-east elevation, exposed during soft strip. Visible above inserted door. Photograph taken facing south-west.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph261.JPG	Remnants of ?original plaster on ground floor of Structure A, north-east elevation, exposed during soft strip. Visible above inserted door. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph262.JPG	Remnants of ?original plaster on ground floor of Structure A, north-east elevation, exposed during soft strip. Visible above inserted door. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph263.JPG	Remnants of ?original plaster on ground floor of Structure A, north-east elevation, exposed during soft strip. Visible above inserted door. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph264.JPG	Detail of stud in north-west elevation of Structure A, showing empty mortice exposed during soft strip. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph265.JPG	Surviving weatherboarding on south-east elevation of Structure A, at the first-floor level, exposed during soft strip. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph266.JPG	Surviving weatherboarding on south-east elevation of Structure A, at the first-floor level, exposed during soft strip. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph267.JPG	?Original plaster and timber plank infill on north-east elevation of Structure A, at the first-floor level, exposed during soft strip. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph268.JPG	?Original plaster and timber plank infill on north-east elevation of Structure A, at the first-floor level, exposed during soft strip. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph269.JPG	Studwork on north-east elevation of Structure F after soft strip, showing working of machine cut studs to appear older. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph270.JPG	?Original plaster on north-east elevation of Structure A, at the first-floor level, exposed during soft strip. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph271.JPG	North-east elevation of Structure B at first-floor level, after soft strip, showing machine-cut timber-frame. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph272.JPG	South-west elevation of Structure B at first-floor level, after soft strip, showing machine-cut timber-frame. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph273.JPG	North-west pitch of Structure A's roof, visible from Structure B after soft-strip. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph274.JPG	East corner of Structure B at first-floor level after soft strip, showing machine cut timbers and part of Structure D beyond. Hand-sawn reused timber visible to left. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph275.JPG	North-west pitch of Structure A's roof, visible from Structure B after soft-strip. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo-graph276.JPG	View of chimneystack in Structure A from above after soft strip, showing modification and extension of fireplace at ground-floor level. Photograph taken facing south-east.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph277.JPG	Chimneystack in Structure A at first-floor level after soft strip, showing ?original beam behind with later beam associated with Structure D attached. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph278.JPG	Beam forming part of south-west elevation of Structure D at first-floor level, visible after soft strip from Structure B. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph279.JPG	Hand-sawn reused timber forming west corner-post of Structure D, visible on first-floor of Structure B after soft strip. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph280.JPG	Detail behind chimneystack of Structure A on first-floor. Surviving weatherboarding visible to right with later studs of Structure D visible to left. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph281.JPG	Studwork on north-east elevation of Structure F after soft strip, showing working of machine cut studs to appear older. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph282.JPG	North-east gable end of Structure D after soft strip and removal of floor. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph283.JPG	Mortices on topside of Structure C's north-west girding beam, exposed during soft strip. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph284.JPG	Southern fireplace in Structure C, exposed after soft strip. Photograph taking facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph285.JPG	Northernmost tie-beam in Structure C, showing reused knee brace inverted and used to reinforce tie-beams north-western end. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph286.JPG	Northernmost tie-beam in Structure C, showing reused knee brace inverted and used to reinforce tie-beams south-eastern end. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph287.JPG	Roof of Structure C, exposed after soft strip. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph288.JPG	Wall-plate on north-west elevation of Structure C, exposed during soft strip. Carpenter's mark visible on post below. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph289.JPG	Wall-plate on north-west elevation of Structure C, exposed during soft strip. Carpenter's mark visible on post below. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph290.JPG	Wall plate on north-west elevation of Structure C, exposed after soft strip. Scarf joint visible. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph291.JPG	Wall plate on north-west elevation of Structure C, exposed after soft strip. Detail of scarf joint visible. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph292.JPG	Carpenter's mark "IIII" visible on north-east gable of Structure C. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph293.JPG	South-east wall plate of Structure C, showing empty mortices and rebuilding. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_PhotoGraph294.JPG	Southernmost tie-beam in Structure C, exposed during soft strip. Photograph taken facing south-east.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph295.JPG	Second northernmost tie-beam in Structure C, showing reused knee brace bolted to top and secondary tie-beam added above. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph296.JPG	Second northernmost tie-beam in Structure C, showing reused knee brace bolted to top and secondary tie-beam added above. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph297.JPG	Northernmost tie-beam in Structure C, showing reused knee brace bolted to top. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph298.JPG	Detail of scarf joint on north-west wall-plate of Structure C, exposed during soft strip. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph299.JPG	Northernmost tie-beam in Structure C, showing reused knee brace bolted to top. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph300.JPG	Northernmost tie-beam in Structure C, showing reused knee brace bolted to top. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph301.JPG	Roof of Structure C, exposed during soft strip. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph302.JPG	Detail of damaged scarf joint on south-eastern wall-plate of Structure C. Photograph taken facing south-east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph303.JPG	South-east wall-plate of Structure C. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph304.JPG	Southernmost tie-beam of Structure C, showing reused inverted knee brace at south-eastern end. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph305.JPG	Southernmost tie-beam of Structure C, showing reused inverted knee brace at north-western end. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph306.JPG	Northernmost tie-beam of Structure C, showing reused inverted knee brace at south-eastern end. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph307.JPG	North-east elevation of Structure A, showing reused hand-sawn timbers forming inserted wall. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph308.JPG	North-east elevation of Structure A, showing reused hand-sawn timbers forming inserted wall. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph309.JPG	South-east elevation of ground-floor of Structure A after soft strip, showing remains of original studs, and timber plank infilling above doorway to right. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph310.JPG	Scarf joint in south-east girding-beam of Structure A. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph311.JPG	South-east elevation of ground-floor of Structure A after soft strip, showing remains of original studs, and timber plank infilling above doorway to right. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo graph312.JPG	South-east elevation of ground-floor of Structure A after soft strip, showing detail of timber plank infilling above doorway. Photograph taken facing north-west.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo313.JPG	South-east elevation of ground-floor of Structure A after soft strip, showing detail of timber plank infilling above doorway. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo314.JPG	South-east elevation of ground-floor of Structure A after soft strip, showing detail of timber plank infilling above doorway. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo315.JPG	South-east elevation of ground-floor of Structure A after soft strip, showing detail of timber plank infilling above doorway. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo316.JPG	South-east elevation of ground-floor of Structure A after soft strip, showing remains of original studs, and timber plank infilling above doorway to right. Notches in side of studs visible. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo317.JPG	South-east elevation of ground-floor of Structure A after soft strip, showing remains of original studs, and timber plank infilling above doorway to right. Notches in side of studs visible. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo318.JPG	South-east elevation of ground-floor of Structure A after soft strip, showing detail of timber plank infilling above doorway. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo319.JPG	Stud in north-western wall on ground-floor of Structure A, showing notch in side for supporting plank infilling (since removed). Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo320.JPG	Detail of reused timbers in inserted wall behind chimney in Structure A, showing notches indicating they are from original phase of building. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo321.JPG	North corner of Structure A after soft strip. Multiple modern obstructions, but some studs and cut off wall-plate visible, suggesting structure extended to north-east. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo322.JPG	North corner of Structure A after soft strip, upper register. Multiple modern obstructions, but cut off wall-plate visible, suggesting structure extended to north-east. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo323.JPG	North corner of Structure A after soft strip, upper register. Detail of cut off wall-plate, suggesting structure extended to north-east. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo324.JPG	North corner of Structure A after soft strip, upper register. Detail of cut off wall-plate, suggesting structure extended to north-east. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo325.JPG	South-west brick wall of cellar below Structure C, directly behind chimney of Structure A. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo326.JPG	South-west brick wall of cellar below Structure C, directly behind chimney of Structure A. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo327.JPG	Underside of girding beam on south-east elevation of Structure A, showing grooves for plank infilling.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo328.JPG	Underside of girding beam on south-east elevation of Structure A, showing grooves for plank infilling.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo329.JPG	Underside of girding beam on south-east elevation of Structure A, showing grooves for plank infilling.

COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo330.JPG	Underside of girding beam on south-east elevation of Structure A, showing grooves for plank infilling.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo331.JPG	Underside of girding beam on south-east elevation of Structure A, showing grooves for plank infilling.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo332.JPG	Underside of girding beam on south-east elevation of Structure A, showing diamond mullion mortices for original window opening. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo333.JPG	Underside of girding beam on south-east elevation of Structure A, showing diamond mullion mortices for original window opening. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo334.JPG	Detail of possible mortice on north-east face of Structure A's northern corner-post, suggesting extension of Structure A north-eastwards. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo335.JPG	Detail of plaster infilling on north-east elevation of Structure A. Possible groove for original plank infilling on right stud.. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo336.JPG	Empty mortices visible on underside of north-west girding-beam of Structure C. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo337.JPG	Beam and mortice forming part of cross-passage in Structure A, probably inserted as chimney built. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo338.JPG	Brick wall in cellar supporting sill-beam and reused timbers above. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo339.JPG	Inserted wall in cellar. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.67_West-Mersea-White-Hart-Hotel_HBR_Photo340.JPG	Inserted wall in cellar. Photograph taken facing west.

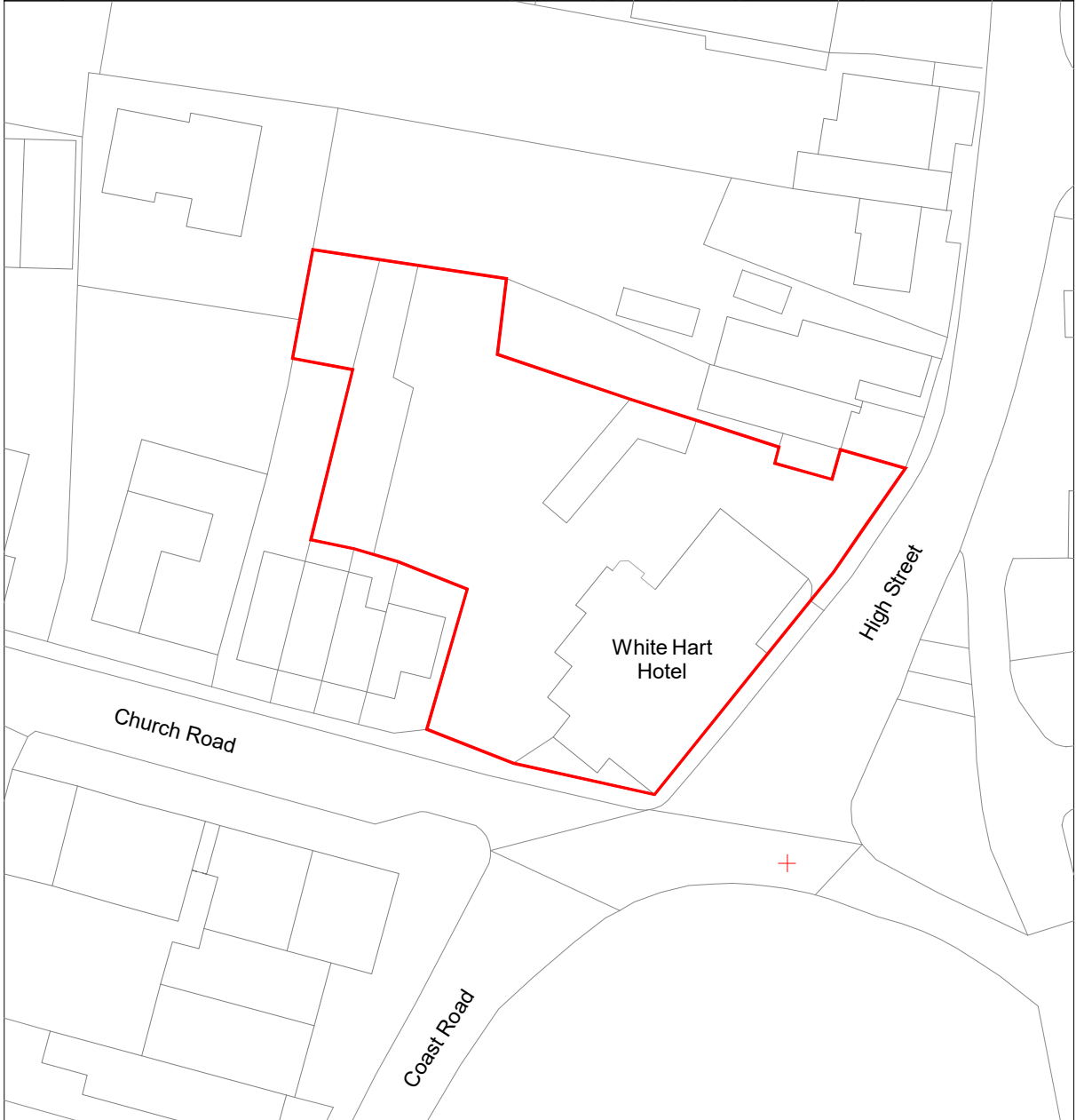
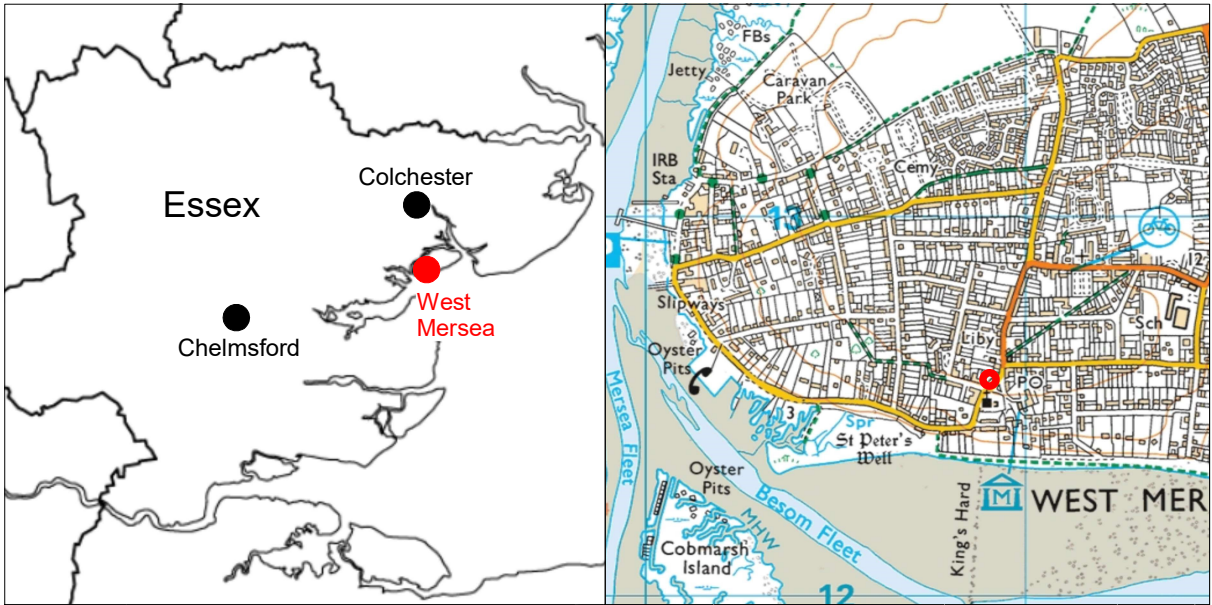


Fig 1 Site location.

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Fig 2 Plan of White Hart Hotel with individual structures labelled.

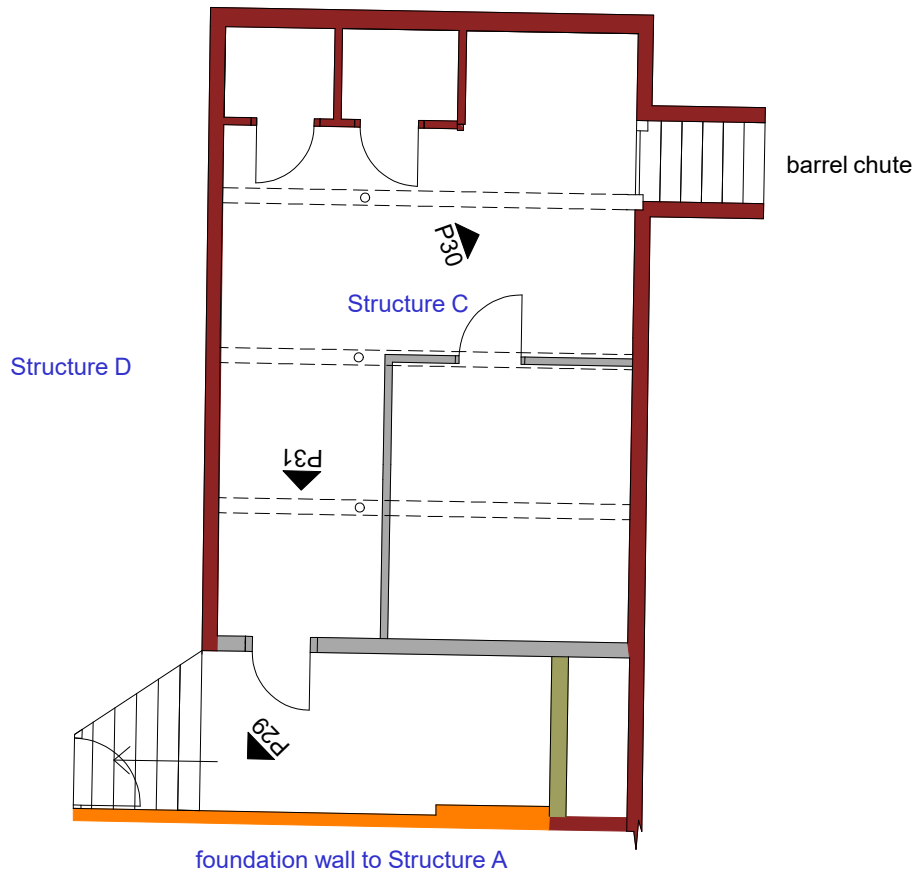


Fig 3 Basement plan of White Hart Hotel, with phasing.
Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.



key



16th century



mid-19th century (phase 1)



modern

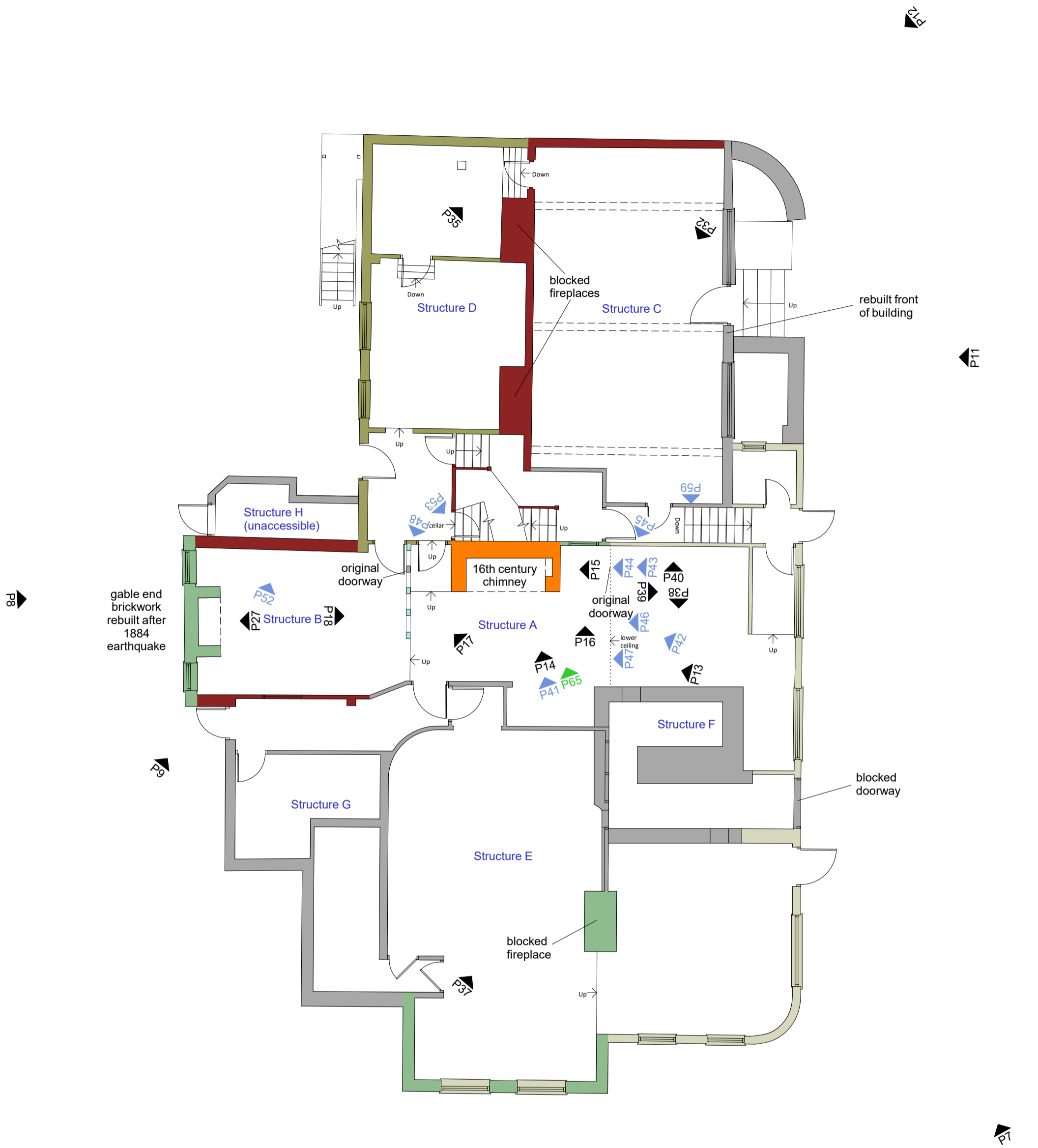
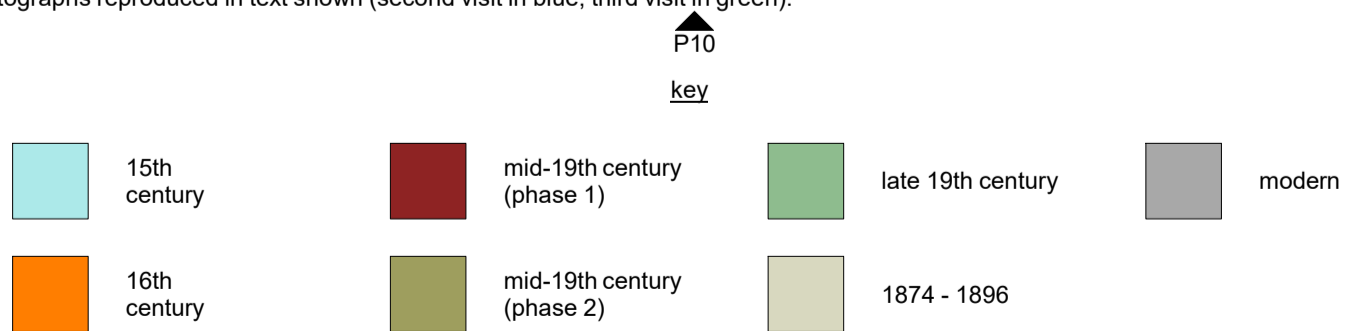


Fig 4 Ground floor plan of White Hart Hotel, with phasing.
 Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown (second visit in blue, third visit in green).



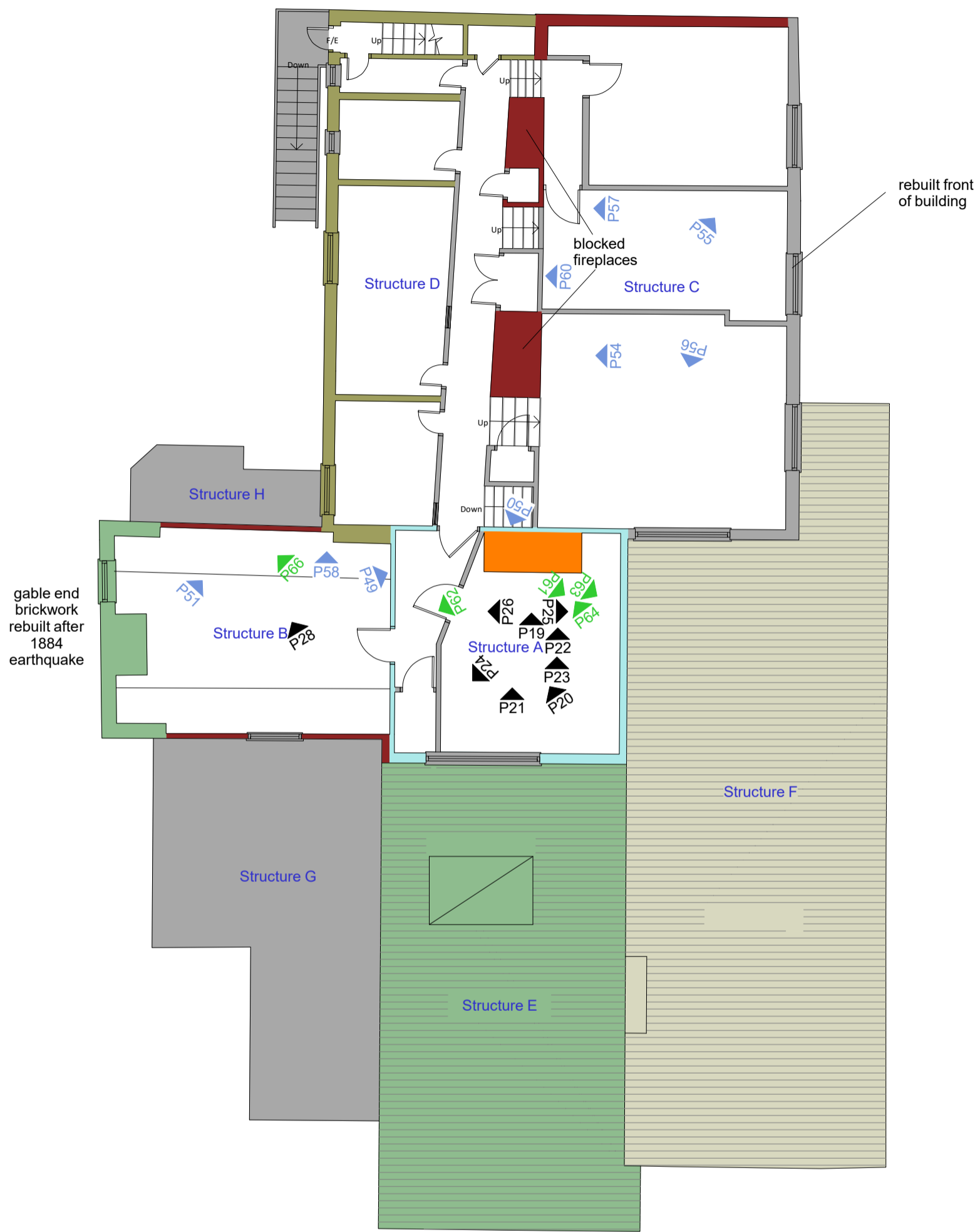









Fig 5 First floor plan of White Hart Hotel, with phasing.
 Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown (second visit in blue, third visit in green).



key

	15th century		mid-19th century (phase 1)		late 19th century		modern
	16th century		mid-19th century (phase 2)		1874 - 1896		

NB Phasing is related to the perceived age of the building component not the roofing material

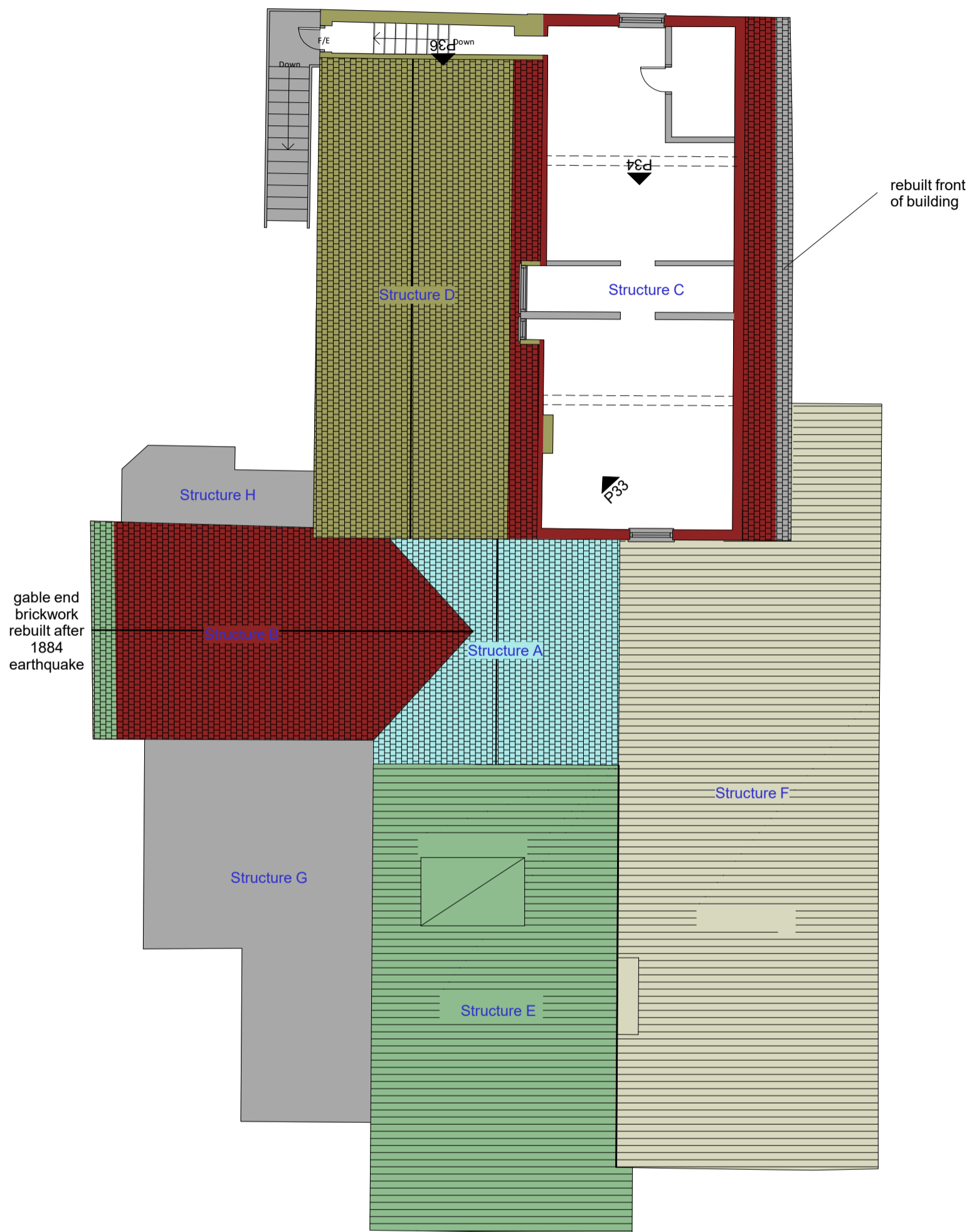
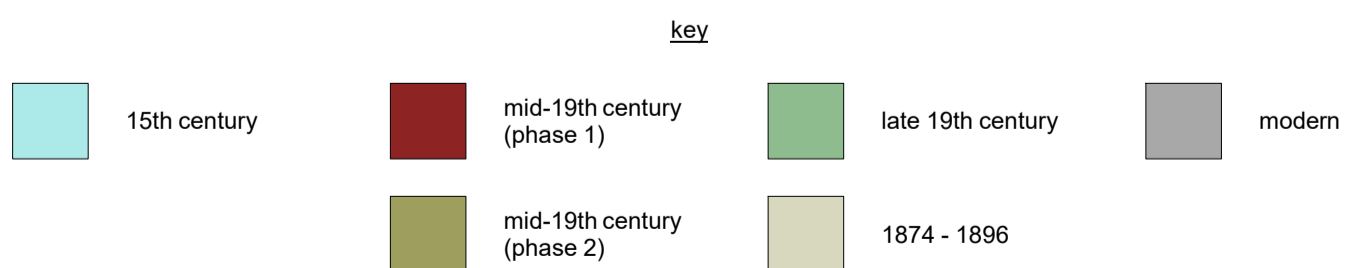


Fig 6 Second floor plan of White Hart Hotel, with phasing.
Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

0 10 m



NB Phasing is related to the perceived age of the building component not the roofing material

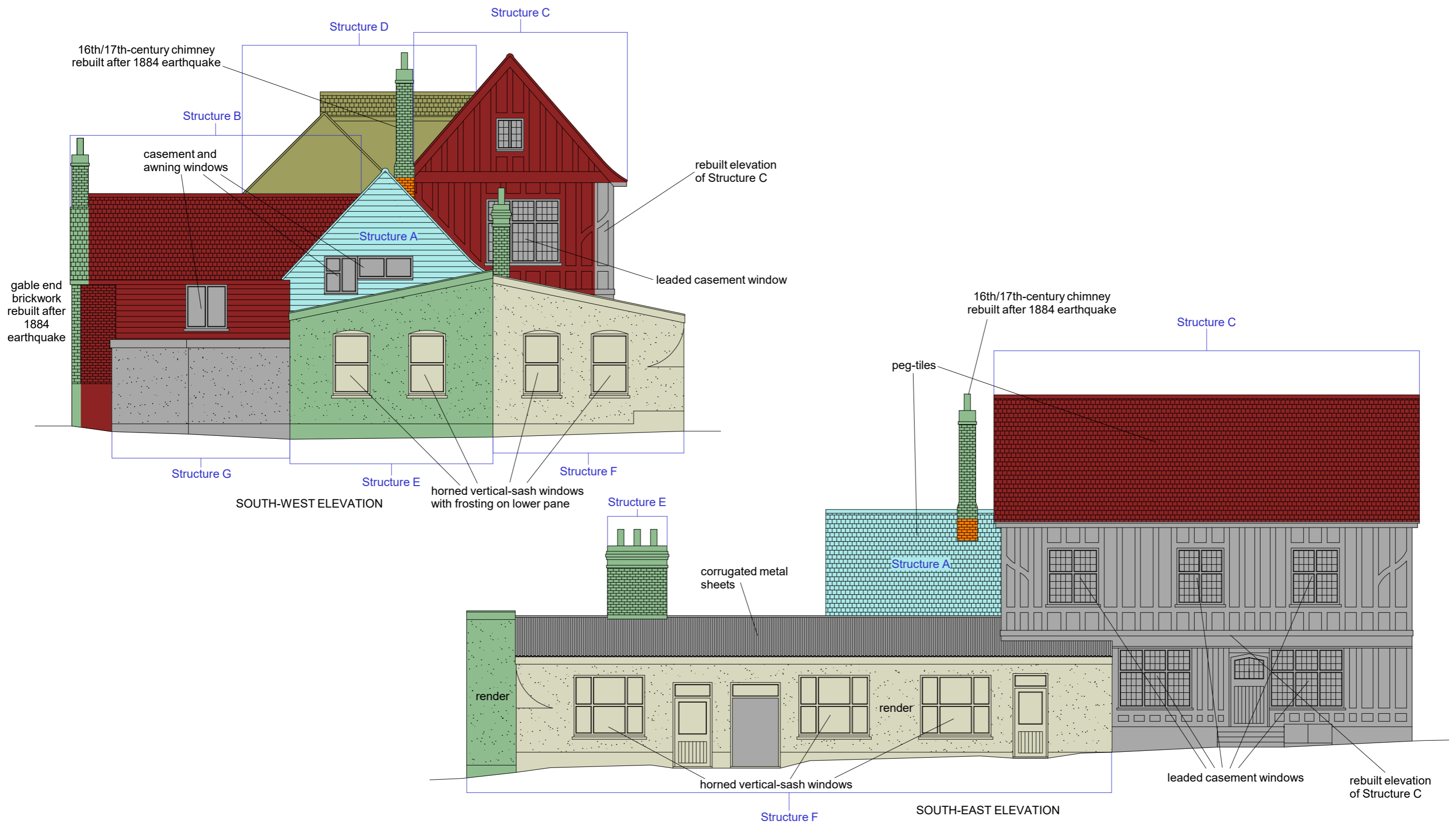









Fig 7 South-west and south-east elevations of White Hart Hotel with phasing.



key

	15th century		mid-19th century (phase 1)		late 19th century		modern
	16th century		mid-19th century (phase 2)		1874 - 1896		

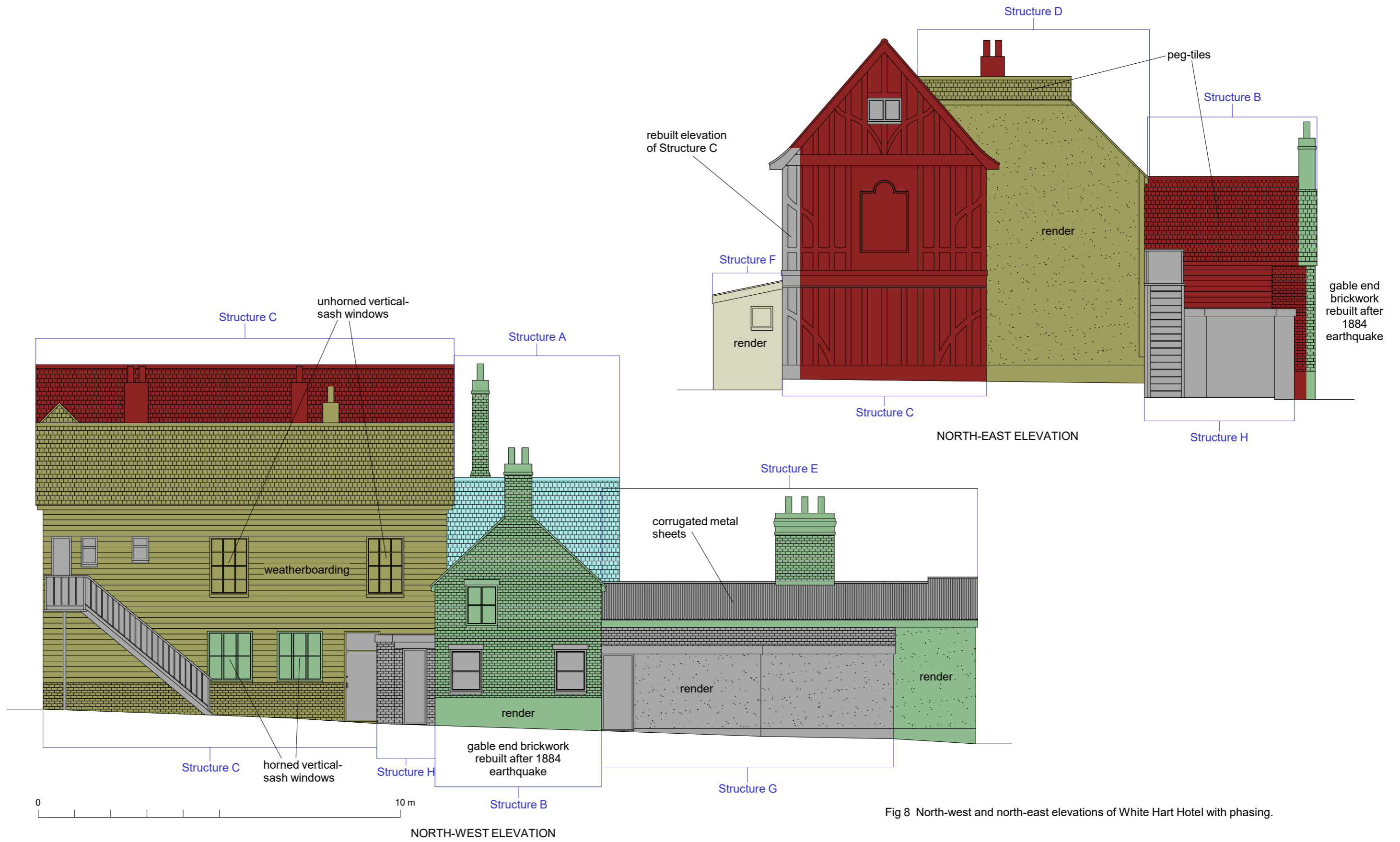


Fig 8 North-west and north-east elevations of White Hart Hotel with phasing.

key			
	15th century		mid-19th century (phase 1)
	16th century		late 19th century
	mid-19th century (phase 2)		modern
	1874 - 1896		

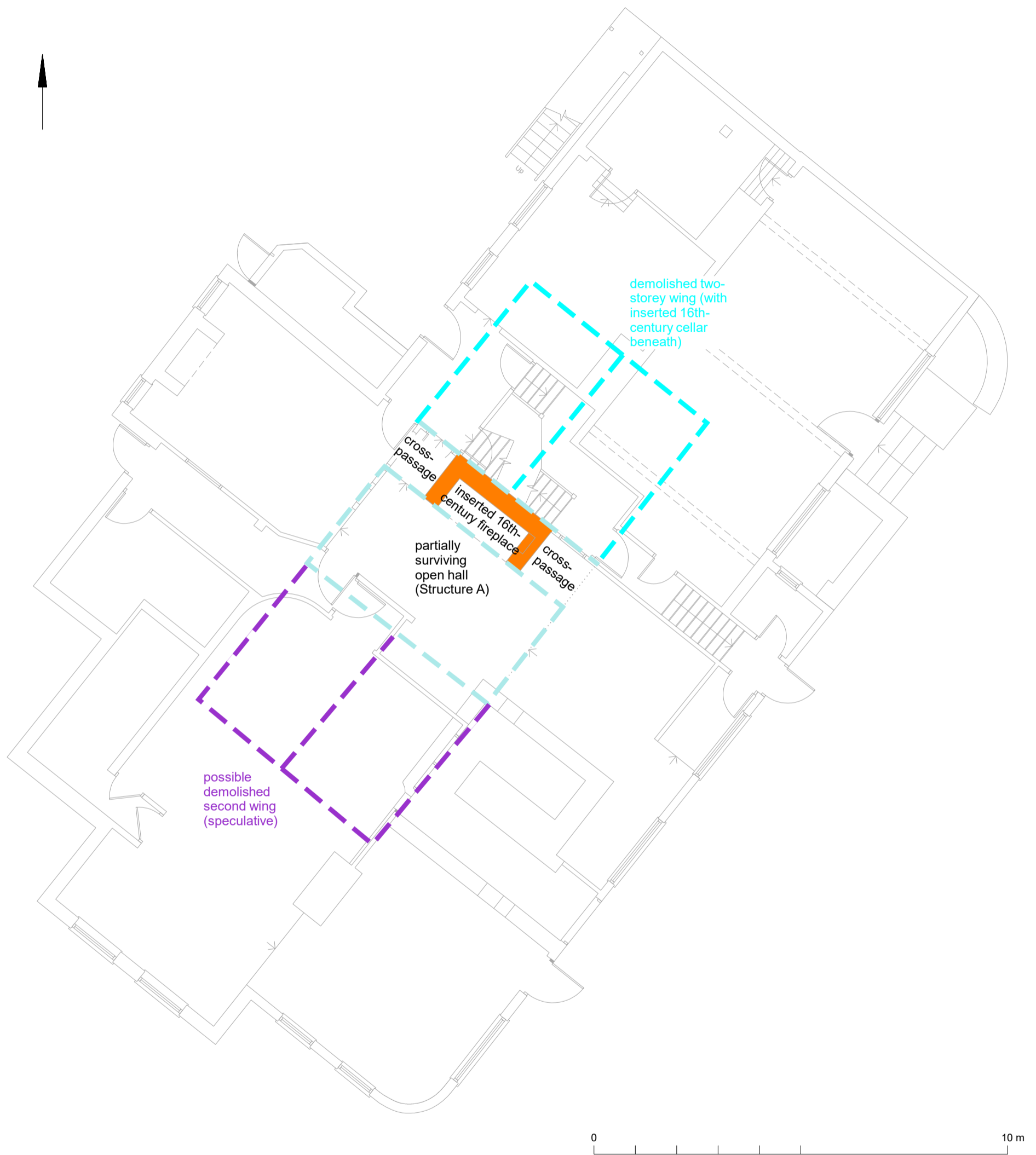


Fig 9 Plan of White Hart Hotel, showing possible original footprint of hall-house (Structure A).

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OASIS ID: colchest3-322390

Project details

Project name	Historic building recording at the White Hart Hotel, 1 High Street, West Mersea, Essex CO5 8QD
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at the White Hart Hotel, 1 High Street, West Mersea, Essex in August 2018. The hotel consists of a complex of eight connected buildings. The vast majority of these buildings have their origins in the late 19th century, including a large building on the frontage of the High Street with impressive faux timber-framing. At the core of the hotel is a small one-bay structure that contains a late 15th century chimney-stack, remnants of a hand-sawn timber-frame and a collar-purlin roof. This building is the oldest in the hotel, and one around which the other structures have been erected.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2018 End: 14-09-2018
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	2018/07d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	2018/07e - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	181198 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	CHIMNEY STACK Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER WEST MERSEA White Hart Hotel, 1 High Street
Postcode	CO5 8QD
Study area	330 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 00909 12562 51.7750721 73946 0.912554927921 51 46 30 N 000 54 45 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer

Project design originator Emma Holloway
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Mark Baister

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID 2018.67
 Digital Contents "Survey"
 Digital Media available "Survey","Text","Images raster / digital photography"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID 2018.67
 Paper Contents "other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Historic building recording at the White Hart Hotel, 1 High Street, West Mersea, Essex CO5 8QD
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Baister, M.
 Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1324
 Date 2018
 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-1324.html>
 Entered by Mark Baister (mb@catuk.org)
 Entered on 17 September 2018

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Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: White Hart Hotel, 1 High Street, West Mersea, Essex CO5 8QD	
Parish: West Mersea	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 00909 12562 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/07d CHER ref: ECC4245 OASIS ref: colchest3-322390
Type of work: Historic building recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: August 2017	Size of area investigated: 330 square metres
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM 2018.67	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Yes	Related CHER/EHER number(s): -
Final report: CAT Report 1324	
Periods represented: Medieval, Post-medieval, Modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at the White Hart Hotel, 1 High Street, West Mersea, Essex in August 2018 and April 2019.</p> <p>The hotel consists of a complex of eight connected structures. The majority of these structures have their origins in the 19th century, including a large building on the frontage of the High Street with impressive faux timber-framing. Within the core of the hotel is the remains of a 15th century hall-house. Within this hall-house an inserted 16th-century chimney-stack survives, as well as remnants of a hand-sawn timber-frame infilled with plank panelling and a collar-purlin roof. This structure is the oldest part of the hotel, around which the other structures have been erected.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: hall-house, timber-framed, collar-purlin, chimney, cellar	Significance: *
Author of summary: Mark Baister	Date of summary: May 2019