

**Historic building recording at  
Waples Mill, Ongar Road, Margaret Roding,  
Essex, CM6 1QS**

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**commissioned by  
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on behalf of  
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## 1 Summary

*A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at a barn and associated buildings at Waples Mill, Ongar Road, Margaret Roding, Essex in July 2016. Waples Mill is a historical farmstead that dates from the 15th century - both mills and other ancillary structures are now demolished, with only the barn and three buildings detailed in this report surviving. Of the latter three buildings, one is late 18th/early 19th century in date, and one is from the mid-to-late 19th century. The last building has been totally demolished and replaced very recently with a modern structure.*

*The barn has been the subject of a large amount alteration and restoration since permission was granted to convert it into a restaurant in 1981, making recording and interpretation difficult. The barn is a threshing barn. Cartographic and structural evidence suggests the barn was built in the late 18th century.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report on the historic building recording of a barn and three other buildings at Waples Mill, Ongar Road, Margaret Roding, Essex. The investigation detailed in this report was conducted in response to an application for the conversion of the barn into residential accommodation. The work was commissioned by Lucy Carpenter on behalf of Martin Ritchie, and carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in July 2016. The barn is located within the historic farm complex of Waples Mill, centred at NGR TL 59303 10484.

The planning application UTT/15/3262 was submitted to Uttlesford District Council in October 2016 for the conversion of the barn into a single dwelling. Due to the historic importance of the barn, the Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA) recommended that an archaeological impact assessment was required on the proposed work in the form of a Historic England Level 3 building survey. This recommendation is in line with the guidance given in Paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, and reads as follows:

*"Prior to the commencement of any works, a programme of building recording and analysis shall have been undertaken and a detailed record of the building shall have been made by a person or body approved by the Local Planning Authority and in accordance with a Written Scheme which first shall have been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To secure provision for inspection and recording of matters of historical importance associated with the site, which may be lost in the course of works."*

A brief detailing the required work (historic building recording) was issued by ECCHET (Havis 2016). In response to the brief, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2016) and agreed with the ECCHET. 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 archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Historic England: Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice* (2016) and *RCHME: Descriptive Specification 3rd Edition* were followed.

### 3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the barn prior to conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (English Heritage, 2016).

In particular the recording considered:

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

### 4 Building recording methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A brief documentary and cartographic survey of the evidence pertaining to the barn and other buildings and their history.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Scaled and annotated floor plans and elevations.
- A detailed description of the buildings. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction including brickwork, joinery, fenestration, spatial configuration, phasing, re-used timbers, carpenter's marks/graffiti and any evidence of original fixtures and fittings.
- A brief discussion of the history and development of the buildings, including its design, date, form and function and any significant modifications/reuse.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs and black and white print of both general shots and individual features (external and internal). Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and

reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text (Appendix 1). The photographic record is accompanied by a two photographic registers detailing location and direction of shot (Appendixes 2 and 3).

## 5 Historic and cartographic background (Maps 1-4)

The following archaeological and historic background draws on information held by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The EHER shows that the barn to be converted is part of the historic complex of Waples Mill. Waples Mill Farm included both a watermill and a windmill and dates from the 15th century. Known variously as Wapulers Mylne (1427), Whapelers mill or Whaplelars myll (1575), Wheplers Mill (1647), Whimplers mill (1688), Whaples mill (1775), and Whimples mill (1824), it was leased out by the Masters and Fellow of University College in Oxford (Seir 2016).

A relevant account of Waples Mill by Robert Seir appears in *watermills of the river Roding, The Cripsey Brook and the Cranbrook (2016)*:

*In 1427 the tenants were Thos and John Firman who paid thirty shillings a year for one watermill, one windmill and three acres of pasture. A Stephen Crossington, miller was recorded in 1764 and in 1767 Stephen Crossington, miller and Robert Bird, windmill are recorded in the parish. The mill was still being worked by Stephen Crossington in 1801 when he insured the machinery of the watermill for £500, and the Crossington family worked the mill until about 1840 when William May Underwood took over.*

*Underwood was followed by Thomas Hall, John Maylen ... Mary Maylen and Henry Maylen who worked the mill until his death in 1882, when the mills were advertised to be let "in consequence of the death of the proprietor", the wind and watermills each driving two pairs of stones.*

*One of those who answered was Isac Mead, who at the time was in the employ of Henry Hicks as a working foreman at Springfield mill. Of the large number of applicants Mead was the youngest and was selected with others to see the Bursar of the College. His application was successful and with a loan from the Chelmsford Mutual Fund Association took over the farm on Monday third of October. Mead had hoped to make a fair living from the two mills but found that trade had been neglected, leaflets reducing the price of Flour work from 2/6d to 2/-d per quarter were issued. Grinding as much as he could by night he filled in with work on the land by daylight, he found that in times of flood there was a fair amount of wind to enable work to be done. The watermill may have been in some disrepair by 1890 as 40 quarters of fine barley which had been shot into one of the bins of the watermill caused the floor of the bin to fall out and the whole amount of grain fell through*

another floor in to the mill pool, only some three quarters were saved to be spread out to dry. In 1903, a year of tremendous floods which swamped the greater part of Waples mill farm, Isaac Mead was involved in litigation with his neighbour upstream who accused him of damming the river and flooding his land, however Mead's problems were resolved when the judge and jury visited the site and decided that the complainant had neglected to clean out his ditches so flooded his own land and also that of the defendants.

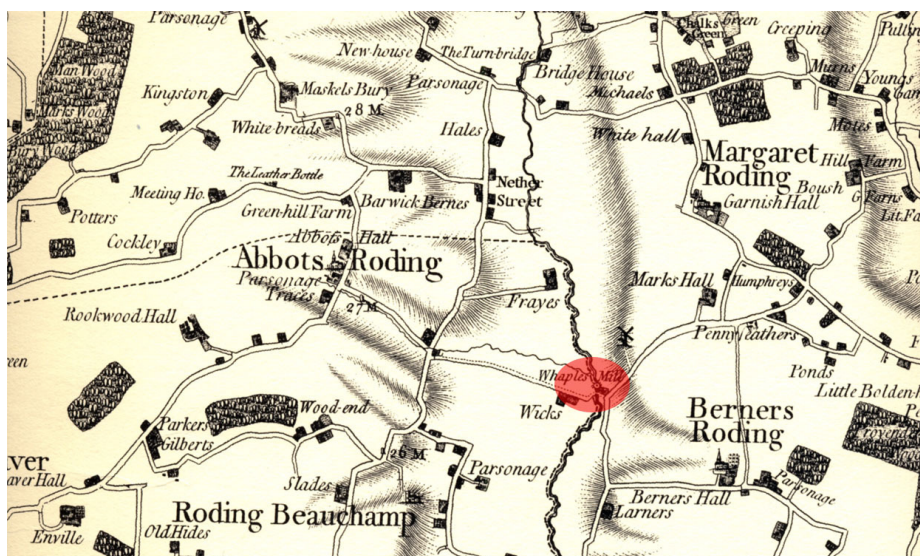
The mill seems to have had a low breast shot wheel. It was a contour mill. To obtain the mill-head an earth bank was constructed, this holds the stream against sloping ground on the east of the original course of the river. The parish boundary which for approximately 700 yards lies some 50 yards to the west of the mill stream, follows the old river bed which is marked on the ground by a now dry ditch.

The windmill burnt down in 1910 although it had not been in use for a number of years, the watermill was disused by 1906. Although the water wheel was removed sometime before 1930 the watermill and the adjacent farm house were still standing in the 1950's but nothing now remains except a few timbers and the earthworks that form the mill head.

The fall of water at the mill seems to have been last used to drive a hydraulic ram.

Although detailed, this account (and the sources from which it is derived) never mentions any ancillary buildings to the mills. No records relating to Waples Mill appear to list any associated buildings and so to put the barn into its proper historical context we must rely on cartographic evidence.

The four structures detailed in this report are described as the barn and Buildings A, B and C (Fig 1).



**Map 1a** Section of the Chapman and André map (1777), with the location of Waples Mill highlighted.

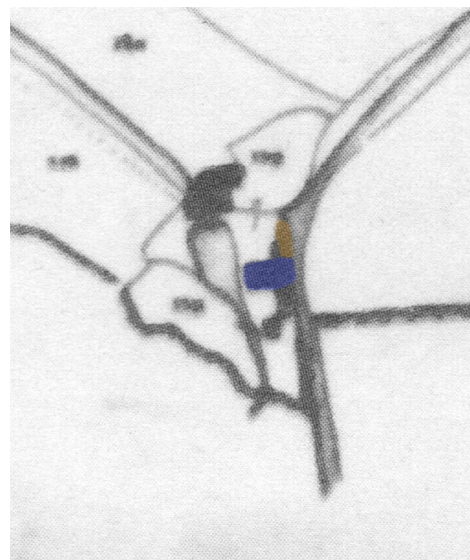


**Map 1b** Chapman and André map (1777), zoomed in plan of Waples Mill.

The farm complex at Waples Mill is first recorded on the 1777 Chapman and André map, and, although the map is drawn at a large scale, it doesn't show any structures in the locations now occupied by the barn and its associated buildings (Map 1a and 1b).

The farm complex next appears on the parish tithe map c.1845 (Map 2). The Essex Place-name volume associated with this map (ESAH, 2010) notes that the site was known as "Whaplelars Myll" in 1575 and "Whaples Mill" in 1777. The tithe map shows the barn detailed in this report, alongside several ancillary buildings.

Notably absent from the map is the westernmost north-south aligned building (Building A). It must have been constructed post-1845. All of the buildings to the south of the barn, as well as the apparent small structure between the barn and Building B, are no longer standing.



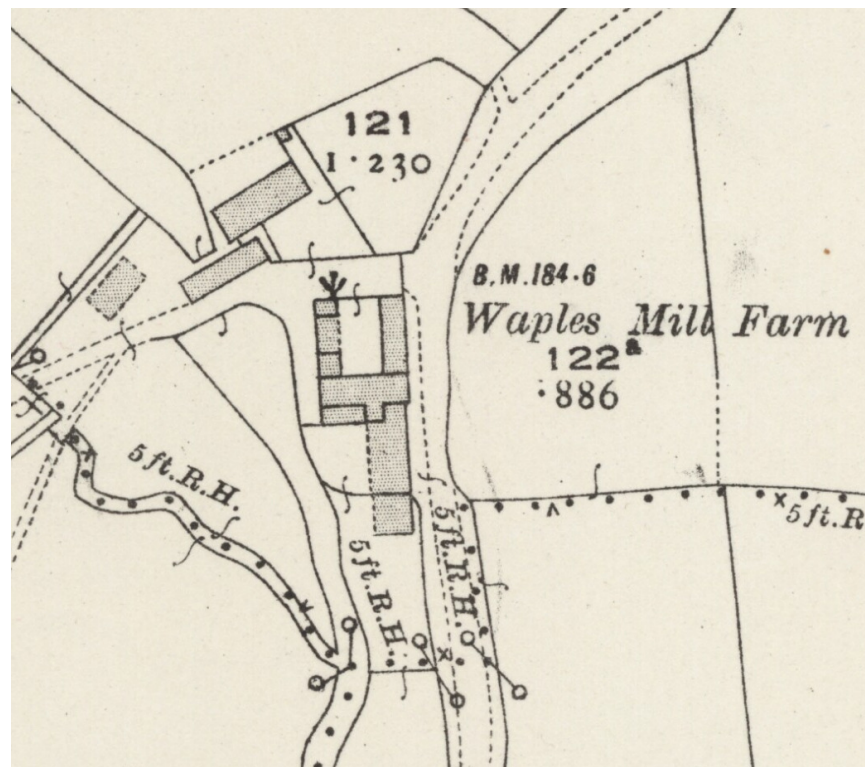
**Map 2a and 2b** Section of Margaret Roding parish tithe map (c. 1845 – Essex Record Office document D/CT 298b), with Waples Mill highlighted. Zoomed in plan (Map 2b) of site to the right, with barn (and the building pre-dating Building C) highlighted in blue, and Building B highlighted in yellow.

The 1st edition OS map from 1875 shows a similar layout to the tithe map, with the addition of Building A (Map 3).



**Map 3** 1st edition Ordnance survey map (1875).

The 1915 OS map (Map 4) shows the farm complex in more detail, with the midstre of the barn, as well as divisions within the buildings clearly visible. Also clear is a separate building attached to the south-west of the barn, which has recently been entirely replaced by a modern structure (Building C).



**Map 4** 1915 Ordnance survey map.



A modern OS map (Fig 1) shows the site as it is today. All of the buildings projecting from the south-east of the barn are no longer standing, and the windmill, watermill and other buildings to the north-west of the barn have also been demolished.

All that remains of the farm complex is the barn and three attached buildings (A, B and C – Fig 1). The cartographic evidence detailed above suggests that the barn and Building B were constructed between 1777 and 1845, and that Building A was constructed between 1845 and 1875. Building C is a complete replacement of the building visible in its location on the old OS maps, constructed of very modern materials (see descriptive record below).

In 1981, planning permission was given by Uttlesford District Council to convert the barn into a restaurant, but this work was only partially completed (UTT/829/81). In addition, immediately prior to this investigation being carried out more renovations were undertaken, including the insertion of modern windows and the construction of Building C. The use of modern and recently re-used timbers in the barn are largely the result of these unfinished conversion works (see descriptive record below).

## **6 Descriptive record** (Figs 2-11)

### **Building A** (Photograph 2)

Building A is aligned north-south. It is a 15m long x 4.3m wide one storey brick-built structure with a pantile-covered gable-ended roof, and a concrete floor.

The southern end of the building is keyed into the barn's plinth, which has been relaid (Photograph 3). An internal dividing wall within the building contains six holes for ventilation. The varying brickwork on the western elevation (Photograph 3) makes it clear that everything to the north of this dividing wall is a later addition – the dividing wall would have been the original gable end of the structure.

The bricks of the earliest phase of the building are 220mm x 110mm x 65mm in size and laid in Flemish bond. The bricks of the later extension to the north vary in size and are laid in an irregular bond (Photograph 4).

There are two external entrances to the earliest part of Building A. One, in the west elevation, appears to be original, and has a brick threshold (Photograph 3). The other, on the eastern elevation (Photograph 2) is clearly a modern opening. The building can also be accessed from the barn, through an opening made by the shortening of studs and the removal of the plinth. Also on the west elevation is a wooden-framed single-light unglazed window which appears to be an original (Photograph 3).

North of the dividing wall, there is only brickwork on the western and northern elevations. The eastern elevation is completely open, with the wall-plate being supported by three machine cut timbers placed in concrete pads, and one re-purposed telegraph pole. At the time of this investigation this building was being used as a store for building materials.

### **Building B** (Photograph 5)

Building B is a timber-framed structure on a brick plinth. It is aligned north-south and is 14.7m long x 4.5m wide with a pantile-covered gable-ended roof, and a concrete floor. The building has been heavily altered recently with the entire western and northern frame and roof having been replaced with modern machine-cut timbers, and an internal division added towards the north of the building.

The southern end of the building abuts against the barn – the frame of the barn in this location is almost completely absent, with one modern timber acting as a stud serving to support a purlin projecting from the building (Photograph 7).

The west and northern elevations of the building are partially covered in modern weatherboard. In areas the frame is still visible, as the building is in the process of undergoing refurbishment. The eastern elevation of the building is covered in pebbledash render. The plinth that supports the timber-frame of the building has brick dimensions of 225mm x 105mm x 65mm and is laid in Flemish bond with 12 courses.

The timber-frame on the eastern side of the building is the only one that appears to be original. It consists of machine-cut timber studs with diagonal down bracing supporting principal posts, all embedded in concrete (Photograph 6). The wall-plate has two face-halved and bladed scarf joints with two edge-pegs. This eastern frame is in the process of being altered, with one modern window frame already inserted.

The original timber-frame is in poor repair, with evidence of extensive damage to the studs. This may have necessitated the concrete supports at the base of the frame. Various timbers and straps are supporting the buildings frame while it is under renovation (Photograph 7).

### **Building C**

Building C is a modern timber-framed structure on a brick plinth. Its aligned east-west and is 8.2m long x 3.2m wide. It sits to the west of the midstrey of the barn on the footprint of an older structure (visible on the tithe map and earlier OS maps – see Historical and cartographic background above). Although the building probably sits on the same foundations as this earlier building, above ground it is entirely made up of modern

brickwork and timber and at the time of writing was still in the process of being constructed (Photograph 1).

The southern timber-frame of the barn has had several modern timbers added into it in order to support the roof of Building C (Fig 8).

### **Barn** (Photograph 1)

#### *Exterior description*

The barn is a rectangular timber-framed structure, 17m long x 5.8m wide and constructed largely of hardwood timbers. It is aligned east-west with an off-centre midstrey projecting southwards (Fig 2). The entire building is thatched, with a half-hipped roof on the main range and a gabled roof on the midstrey. A brick chimney projects from the centre of the roofs southern pitch, which originates from the oven that was added in 1981.

The northern and eastern elevations of the building are weatherboarded, the frame on the western elevation is partially exposed, and the frame on the western end of the southern elevation is also exposed (behind Building C). The current thatch and weatherboarding dates from 1981 (*pers comm* the owner). The structure sits on a brick plinth which has been extensively altered, repaired and partially replaced, but is still mostly laid in English bond. This plinth has variable brick dimensions of 210-20mm x 110-5mm x 60-70mm.

The northern elevation (Fig 3) is partially obscured by Buildings A and B. It has one inserted doorway and four inserted windows, all of which are modern and originate either from the 1981 partial renovation or current restoration works.

The eastern elevation (Fig 4) has an opening at the top. This entire elevation was rebuilt in 1981 but the current opening replicates one that was originally on this elevation (*pers comm* the owner).

The southern elevation (Fig 5) has three inserted modern windows from the 1980s.

The western elevation (Fig 6) has four inserted modern windows, originating from the recent renovations. It also has an inserted doorway (probably from the 1980s). There is an opening at the top of this elevation which mirrors the eastern elevation. Whether this opening is original to the building or not is difficult to ascertain given the extensive renovation.

The midstrey has multiple modern inserted windows with five on the eastern elevation, four on the southern elevation, and two on the western. The single-light windows are from the 1980s, while the larger three-light windows are from the modern phase of alterations. The

southern elevation also has an inserted doorway which, as well as the window next to it, has blocked the original double-width entrance into the midstrey (see internal description below). As with the main range of the barn, the midstrey is covered in weatherboarding and roofed in thatch, both dating from the renovation in 1981.

#### *Interior description*

The interior shows the barn is divided into four bays (Photograph 8). For the purposes of description the bays have been numbered 1-4, going from west to east across the structure (Fig 2). Bays 2, 3 and 4 are 3.8m wide, while the westernmost bay (1) is 4.8m wide.

The midstrey and half of Bay 1 have had mezzanine floors inserted as part of the recent renovation works. These are largely constructed of re-used timber, possibly from elsewhere in the barn. The long beams supporting the floor joists could possibly be two of the barns original tie beams (Photograph 9). A large brick oven was inserted in the south side of Bay 2 during the partial renovation into a restaurant in 1981 (Photograph 10).

Observation of Bay 4 and conversations with the owner have made it clear that the eastern end of the barn had collapsed prior to the beginning of the renovation in 1981 and was entirely rebuilt. The large number of modern machine-cut and re-used timbers in the eastern elevation and to the east of the southern elevation are clear evidence of this. The much larger brick plinth in these elevations is also a result of the rebuilding. The plinth was presumably raised due to a lack of timbers of the sufficient length necessary to replicate the height of the rest of the structure.

Although a lot of the timbers in the barn are hand-sawn and original, there seems to have been a substantial amount of rebuilding of the frame in the last 40 years. As a result, many of these timbers have been re-sited, and cut down in size to serve as surrounds or supports for inserted windows and doors. This is particularly true on the northern and western elevations. There are also several inserted modern timbers that have been hand-sawn in order to fit in with the aesthetic of the building (Photographs 11, 13 15 and 16).

Differentiating between original timbers that have been moved, ones that are in their initial positions, and modern hand-sawn insertions is a difficult task. Where it has been possible to make this distinction, the moved timbers have been marked as re-used on the associated plans, and the hand-sawn insertions labelled as modern (Figs 3-11).

The main range of the barn is supported by three tie beams, which divide the bays. The tie beam between Bay 1 and 2 is a hand-sawn re-used sill beam or wall-plate taken from an earlier building. It is supported by two modern hand-sawn arched braces. The northern

brace is attached to the tie beam and the principal post by three nails (Photograph 15). The southern brace is attached to a piece of timber nailed onto the principal post, providing additional support to the tie beam (Photograph 11). The tie beam is also held in place by metal straps at either end. This beam and its braces have replaced the original tie beam in this location, and were probably added during the partial conversion into a restaurant in order to provide a more 'rustic' aesthetic. Two diagonal struts project from the tie beam and are attached to the side of the common rafters directly above it.

The tie beam between Bays 2 and 3 is hand-sawn and might be original to the building. If it is original, it has been substantially altered in the last 40 years. It is supported by a modern hand-sawn arched brace to the north, and a possibly modern hand-sawn knee brace to the south. Both of these are jointed to the tie beam and primary post and attached with two pegs at each joint. It is attached to the northern principal post (a modern insertion) by a joint and a metal strap. The joint between the southern knee brace and the tie beam has been heavily altered and several modern planks and timbers are present in its make-up, as well as a metal strap (Fig 11).

No struts project from this tie beam to the rafters. It does support the west end of a cross brace that forms the base of an arrangement of timbers at the intersection of the midstrey and main range (see below).

An iron rod also spans the length of Bay 2, from one wall-plate to the other. This was almost certainly inserted during the modern renovation works to further support the frame of the building.

The tie beam between bays 3 and 4 is a modern hand-sawn timber, replacing a tie beam that was damaged in the collapse of the eastern end of the barn (see above). This new tie beam has been moved from the position of the original beam (projecting from the midstrey), and now sits further east on the wall-plate in Bay 4 (Photograph 12). It is not supported by any braces and has no struts that support the rafters. A remnant of a brace that did once support the original tie beam is visible on the old principal post between Bays 3 and 4 on the northern elevation. All the current beam appears to support is the east end of a cross brace that forms the base of an arrangement of timbers at the intersection of the midstrey and main range (see below).

The roof of the main range has a single central clasped purlin on each pitch and collars and upper collars at bay and mid-bay intervals. All of the collars and purlins, as well as the ridgeboard, appear to be modern machine-cut timbers. The rafters for all of Bay 4 and half of Bay 3 on both pitches are modern machine-cut replacements – they would have been inserted when this end of the barn was rebuilt in 1981.

The remaining rafters appear to be largely original hand-sawn timbers, although there are some that may be later replacements. In addition, some rafters appear darker than others, particularly in the midstrey (Photograph 13). This may be as a result of re-use from an older building with a fireplace (the smoke from which would have darkened the timbers). Unfortunately close inspection of the rafters was not possible.

Whether these hand-sawn rafters are original to the building or not is difficult to ascertain, as it has certainly been re-thatched several times in its history, which may have at some point necessitated a replacement of the rafters.

The midstrey's roof is the same as the main range of the barn, with the two collars and purlins all appearing to be modern. The purlins project from the gable end of the midstrey but end about two-thirds of the way along it, attaching to nothing (Photograph 13).

At the intersection of the midstrey and the main range of the barn there is a bracing arrangement of timbers that is very much of a bespoke design (Photograph 14). It consists of a cross brace supported by the two tie beams at either side of Bay 3, with a strut projecting up. This strut is supported by two down braces and in turn supports a rafter and a collar. The collar is supported by a knee brace with four nails attaching it to the collar and the strut. This arrangement serves to continue the sequence of collars and rafters across the section where there is no southern pitch on the barns roof due to the midstrey. This arrangement of timbers is almost certainly modern in origin, and again probably dates from when this end of the barn was rebuilt.

The frame of the main range of the barn, discounting modern additions, consists of wall-plates and sill beams with a series of studs between them, with principal posts dividing the bays. There are no girding beams. In all the bays there is primary bracing, but it appears to only be in its original position on the southern elevation. Modern additions such as windows and doors, as well as the movement of original timbers (see above) have disrupted the bracing on the northern elevation.

The wall-plate on the north elevation of Bay 3 is an original re-used timber from an earlier building, with old mortices on the side of the timber not currently in use. The wall-plate in Bay 4 and the sill beam in Bay 2 (both on the north elevation) are also re-used from another structure, but they both appear to date from 1981 when the eastern end of the barn was rebuilt. The joints with their neighbouring timbers are both very rudimentary edge-halved scarfs with square abutments, and no visible pegs (Photograph 20). The joint between the wall-plate in Bay 4 and the wall-plate in Bay 3 is supported by a large stud

which is hand-sawn but in a very rudimentary fashion, suggesting it too is a modern insertion (Photograph 20).

The principal post between Bays 2 and 3 on the northern elevation also appears to be a modern hand-sawn timber replacement, supporting a possibly original tie beam. The bespoke rudimentary joint between this post and the original wall-plate of Bay 3 (Photograph 16) further suggests its modern origin.

The principal post between Bays 3 and 4 on the northern elevation is a modern insertion, re-used from another building. It replaces the original principal post, which is still visible in the frame directly abutting it (Fig 7).

There is a timber post on the western elevation of Bay 1 which is a hand-sawn re-used modern insertion forming one side of the inserted doorway through that elevation. Also in Bay 1 on the northern elevation is a blocked opening that was possibly an original entrance into the barn (Photograph 19). The remaining principal timbers in the main range of the barn all appear to be original.

The east and west elevations of the midstrey, discounting the modern inserted windows, are largely original. Both elevations are supported by Y-bracing. The sill beam, plinth and a stud on the western elevation have been partially removed to allow for an entrance into Building C (Photograph 17). On both the east and west elevations, the wall-plate is split, with a modern timber abutting an original one – and presumably held together by a bolt (Photograph 12).

The southern elevation of the midstrey appears to have a large number of modern inserted and re-used timbers, although the presence of the mezzanine makes observation difficult. The modern doorway and window, as well as the inserted timbers above them, are in the location of the original double-width doorway into the barn (Fig 10). At the top of the southern elevation is a series of replacement studs between the wall-plate and the collar. These are modern and are nailed into place rather than jointed (Photograph 13). Beneath them is a modern hand-sawn timber forming part of the wall-plate (Photograph 13) that has been inserted into the frame using the same rudimentary joints as observed in other parts of the barn (see above). This collection of modern timbers in the gable of the midstrey probably have been used to block up an opening.

Several carpenter's marks were observed during this investigation, some were visible inside the barn on re-used timbers from elsewhere in the structure (Photograph 18). The only place where in-situ carpenter's marks were observed was where the weatherboarding is not present on the exterior elevations (on the west and part of the southern side) of the

barn. In these locations a series of sequential numbers marked clockwise around the frame was visible at the base of each original stud, brace and principal post (Photograph 21 and 22). Although it was only visible on this side of the barn (due to the lack of weatherboarding), the rest of the vertical timbers are likely to be similarly marked.

The extensive modern additions and alterations have removed a lot of the original scarf joints in the timber-frame of the barn. Three scarf joints remain that can be confidently ascribed to the original frame. On the wall-plates on the northern and southern sides of Bay 2 are two face-halved and bladed scarfs with four edge-pegs (Photograph 15). This style of scarf originates in the late 16th century and continues in use right up to the present day (Hewitt, 1980). The scarf on the southern sill beam of Bay 1 is more interesting. It is a variation of a straight bridling with three-quarter depth abutments with edge-pegs. This style of scarf, with squinted abutments, was popular throughout the medieval period (Hewitt, 1980). The variation present in this barn has much more vertical abutments, and given the date of the barn (see discussion below) is probably simply a local vernacular style of joint.



## **7 Discussion**

The four buildings detailed in this report are all that remain of the farm complex at Waples Mill. With the wind and watermill entirely demolished and all other buildings visible on historical mapping no longer standing, all that can be gleaned from this historic complex must be taken from these four buildings.

Unfortunately, the renovation works carried out in 1981 and within the last year have caused considerable alterations to the original fabric of the barn and Buildings B and C. Building C, in particular, is an entirely modern structure, with no evidence remaining of the historical building that is in its location on the earlier mapping. Similarly, Building B is now almost completely constructed of modern timber with only the eastern elevation retaining its original fabric.

The cartographic evidence indicates that the barn, Building B and the building originally in the location of Building C were all constructed between 1777 (the date of Chapman and André) and 1845 (the date of the parish tithe map). The barn is constructed entirely of hand-sawn timber which suggests that it pre-dates Building B. Unfortunately as the building previously in the location of Building C is no longer standing it is impossible to relate the date of its construction to that of the barn. Due to the hand-sawn timbers it seems likely that the barn was constructed shortly after 1777 rather than later. As the Industrial Revolution progressed, its effects would certainly have been felt, even in a rural location like Margaret Roding, and machine cut timbers would have become more prevalent.

Given the amount of modern additions to Building B, it is difficult to be confident of its purpose. It is raised significantly off the ground by its plinth, so it may possibly have been used for the storage of perishable materials such as grain. Building C is even harder to ascribe a purpose although, given its location next to the midstrey of the barn, it could possibly have been used as a shelter for animals.

Regardless of their relative chronology and use, the barn and Buildings B and C were all constructed in a time of immense increases in agricultural productivity. Due to the huge population rise from 1750 onwards, and with the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars fuelling rising grain prices, the late 18th century was a time of growth for agriculture in Britain (Harvey, 1984).

Using cartographic evidence we can infer that Building A was constructed later than the other buildings, sometime between 1845 and 1875 (Maps 3 and 4). The two phases of this building (the original with regular brickwork to the south and the later addition with more

irregular brickwork to the north) were constructed in this time-frame. Given the ad-hoc nature of the northern addition, it seems possible that it was constructed of mismatching brickwork recovered from nearby buildings that had been demolished. The open east elevation on this northern addition suggests it was constructed for the purpose of storing farm machinery. The original southern section of Building A has no stylistic traits left to examine, but was probably used as a storehouse.

Building A was constructed during the period known as 'High Farming' in British agriculture, a time of increased output and prosperity brought about by affordable imported artificial fertilisers, manure and feeds such as oilcake. These, combined with an Act of Parliament in 1849 that provided loans for the construction of new farm buildings, led to a boom in agriculture in Britain. The initial construction of Building A followed by an apparent hasty second phase suggests a pressing need for more storage space during this period, both for goods and new machinery.

Both the phases of construction at Waples Mill coincided with national factors that encouraged the erection of new farm buildings to process more crops and to increase production. In this manner it is very much a typical example of an Essex farmstead.

The barn, like the later buildings, is heavily affected by modern alterations and additions. As mentioned in the descriptive record above, the multiple instances of moved or re-used timber across the building as well as the modern, but hand-sawn, additions, makes interpretation difficult. These additions are an active attempt to make the alterations look rustic and original – an understandable goal when creating a restaurant, but hindering accurate recording.

After observation however, it was often possible to differentiate the modern and original hand-sawn timbers. The modern timbers are carved in a very rudimentary fashion, whereas the original timbers are much smoother and square (see Photographs 15 and 16 for comparison). In addition the joints used to attach the modern timbers to the original ones are extremely basic, to the extent they can be misinterpreted as early medieval forms at first glance (Photograph 20).

Once this difference is established, it becomes clearer how much of the building has been altered or rebuilt (Figs 3-11). Along with the complete rebuilding of the eastern end, several key principal posts and probably all of the tie beams have been replaced. Some of the modern replacements appear to have originated from other buildings (such as the tie beam between Bays 1 and 2). These may have come from the now demolished buildings to the south of the barn (see cartographic background above).

The larger size of Bay 1 than the other 3 bays suggests that Bay 1 is a later addition. This is a compelling suggestion, especially since it would place the midstrey centrally in the original structure, which is a more common plan form. However, the wall-plate and sill beams of Bays 1 and 2 survive well enough for us to say with certainty that Bay 1 is an original part of the structure, making the barn appear slightly atypical in its layout. While there is no reason to assume the midstrey is anything but contemporary with the main range of the barn, the areas where it is impacted by modern alterations are all, unfortunately, where it joins the main range. This makes absolute certainty on this matter difficult. Assuming the midstrey is original, this means the footprint of the barn has remained the same since its initial construction.

The barn was almost certainly a threshing barn, designed and constructed for the processing and storage of grain crop. The corn would have been stored in the barn until the winter months, when the sheaves would have been threshed and the chaff winnowed from the grain. The grain would then have been taken to the wind and watermills to be processed into flour. The barn formed a key part of the agricultural process of the surrounding area. Crops were harvested, stored, threshed and ground into flour all within the confines of the complex of Waples Mill. The barn and its ancillary buildings were integral to the local agricultural economy of Margaret Roding.

## **8 Acknowledgements**

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Lucy Carpenter for commissioning and Martin Richie for funding the building recording.

The building recording was carried out by Mark Baister.

The plans and elevations were adapted by Mark Baister from existing plans provided by the client.

The project was monitored by Richard Havis for Essex County Council.

## 9 References

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

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

Brunskill, R.W	1985	<i>Timber Building in Britain</i>
CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for historic building recording at Waples Mill, Ongar Road, Margaret Roding, Essex, CM6 1QS</i>
ClfA	2014	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 14, ed by D Gurney
ECCHET	2016	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording at Waples Mill, Ongar Road, Margaret Roding</i> by Richard Havis
Essex Society for Archaeology & History (ESAH)	2010	<i>Essex Place-names Project: The Place-Names of Margaret Roding (Ebook)</i> recorded by James Kemble
Historic England	2006	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice</i>
Harvey, N	1984	<i>A History of Farm Buildings in England and Wales</i>
Hewett, Cecil A.	1980	<i>English Historic Carpentry</i>
MoRPHE	2006	<i>Management of research projects in the historic environment</i> (English Heritage)
Seir, Robert	2016	<i>watermills of the river Roding, The Cripsey Brook and the Cranbrook</i>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
collar	horizontal member in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined members such as principal or common rafters
ECC	Essex County Council
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
EHET	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by ECC
HE	Historic Environment
girding beam	a timber beam placed horizontally in a wall frame at a level between the sill and the tie beam or wall-plate
medieval	period from AD 1066 - 1500
modern	period from the 19th-century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
post	in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either main posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
purlin	longitudinal roof timbers, intermediate between wall-plate and ridge, carried by roof trusses and giving support to rafters
sill beam	the beam at the foot of a timber-framed wall from which rise all the studs (and usually the posts)
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
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 Saffron Walden museum under accession code 2016.20.

## **12 Contents of archive**

One A4 document wallet containing:

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 Copy of brief issued by ECC
- 1.2 Copy of WSI produced by CAT
- 1.3 Risk assessment

### **2 Site archive**

- 2.1 Digital photographic record
- 2.2 Black and white photographic record
- 2.3 Black and white photos
- 2.4 Attendance register
- 2.5 Site photographic record on CD

### **3 Research archive**

- 3.1 Client report

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date: 24/01/2017

## Appendices

### Appendix 1 Selected photographs



**Photograph 1** South elevation of barn, with modern building on footprint of Building C in foreground – photograph taken facing north.



**Photograph 2** East elevation of Building A – photograph taken facing north-west.



**Photograph 3** West elevation of Building A, showing clear change in brickwork between two phases of construction – photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 4** North elevation of Building A, with changes in brickwork bonding visible – photograph taken facing south.





**Photograph 5** West elevation of Building B, with multiple modern timbers visible – photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 6** Interior of Building B, showing original machine cut timber on eastern elevation – photograph taken facing north-east.



**Photograph 7** Interior shot of Building B, showing supporting timbers and straps. In foreground is the northern elevation of Bay 4 (in the barn), with multiple missing studs and modern replacements. Photograph taken facing north.



**Photograph 8** Interior shot of barn – photograph taken facing west.



**Photograph 9** Back of the beam supporting the inserted floor in Bay 1, showing disused mortices in the old timbers. Photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 10** Inserted modern brick oven in south of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.



**Photograph 11** Southern end of tie beam between Bays 1 and 2, with additional pieces of timber and modern hand-sawn arch brace. Photograph taken facing east.



**Photograph 12** Modern hand-sawn tie beam between Bays 3 and 4, on the southern elevation. Also visible is the midstrey and modern wall plate joining the original. Photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 13** Detail of midstrey's roof, showing modern purlins and collars as well as ?fire-damaged rafters. Photograph taken facing south.



**Photograph 14** Shot of bracing arrangement of timbers at intersection of midstrey and main range. Photograph taken facing south-west.



**Photograph 15** Northern end of tie beam between Bays 1 and 2. Shows re-used tie beam and modern hand-sawn arch brace. Also visible is the joint between the wall-plates. Photograph taken facing north-west.



**Photograph 16** Modern hand-sawn timber forming northern principal post supporting the tie beam between Bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-west.



**Photograph 17** Western elevation of midstre, showing y-bracing and modern hole for access into Building C. Photograph taken facing west.



**Photograph 18** Possible carpenter's mark out of context on a re-used timber forming part of the first floor addition in Bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.



**Photograph 19** Blocked ?original entrance into barn on northern elevation of bay 1. Photograph taken facing north.



**Photograph 20** Modern timber (right) jointed with original wall-plate (left) in bay 3. Modern hand-sawn supporting post visible. Photograph taken facing north.





**Photograph 21** Carpenter's mark visible on exterior of stud in western elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 22** Carpenter's mark visible on the exterior of studs and braces in southern elevation of Bay 2. Contrast enhanced for better visibility. Photograph taken facing north.

## Appendix 2

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

Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 001.JPG	Exterior shot of west elevations of Building A and barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 002.JPG	Exterior shot of west elevations of Building A and barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 003.JPG	Exterior shot of north elevation of buildings A and B and barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 004.JPG	Exterior shot of north and west elevations of buildings A and B and barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 005.JPG	Exterior shot of north and west elevations of buildings A and B and barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 006.JPG	Exterior shot of west elevations of Building A and barn. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 007.JPG	Exterior shot of north elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 008.JPG	Exterior shot of east elevation of Building B and barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 009.JPG	Exterior shot of east elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 010.JPG	Exterior shot of east elevation of midstre. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 011.JPG	Exterior shot of east elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 012.JPG	Exterior shot of east elevation of Building B and barn. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 013.JPG	Exterior shot of east elevation of Building B and barn. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 014.JPG	Exterior shot of west elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 015.JPG	Shot of bridge over river Roding. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 016.JPG	Exterior shot of southern elevation of Building C and barn. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 017.JPG	Exterior shot of southern elevation of Building C and barn. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 018.JPG	Exterior shot of eastern elevation of Building A. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 019.JPG	Exterior shot of east elevation of Building A. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 020.JPG	Exterior shot of east elevation of Building A. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 021.JPG	Interior shot of Building A. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 022.JPG	Interior shot showing roof of Building A. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 023.JPG	Interior shot showing brickwork on western elevation of Building A. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 024.JPG	Detailed shot of roof of Building A, showing pantiles.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 025.JPG	Interior shot of Building A, showing dividing wall. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 026.JPG	Exterior shot of west elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 027.JPG	Exterior shot of north elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 028.JPG	Exterior shot of west elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 029.JPG	Exterior shot of west elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 030.JPG	Exterior shot of west elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 031.JPG	Interior shot of Building B, showing supporting timbers and straps. Photograph taken facing north.

Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 032.JPG	Interior shot of Building B, showing supporting timbers and straps. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 033.JPG	Interior shot of Building B, showing original timber-frame (and damage to it). Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 034.JPG	Interior shot of Building B, showing original timber. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 035.JPG	Interior shot of Building B, showing modern timber in west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 036.JPG	Interior shot of Building B, showing modern timber in west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 037.JPG	Detailed interior shot of Building B showing damage to original timber. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 038.JPG	Interior shot of Building B showing new and old timber meeting in north-east corner of building. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 039.JPG	Interior shot of Building B, showing completely modern redone north elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 040.JPG	Interior shot of Building B, showing eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 041.JPG	Interior shot of Building B, showing eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 042.JPG	Interior shot of Building B showing modern inserted wall. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 043.JPG	Interior shot of barn. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 044.JPG	Interior shot of barn. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 045.JPG	Interior shot of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 046.JPG	Interior shot of barn. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 047.JPG	Interior shot of barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 048.JPG	Interior shot of barn showing northern elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 049.JPG	Interior shot of barn showing bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 050.JPG	Interior shot of barn showing northern elevation. Shot taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 051.JPG	Interior shot of midstrey. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 052.JPG	Interior shot of eastern end of barn. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 053.JPG	Interior shot of south elevation of Bay 4. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 054.JPG	Interior shot of northern elevation of Bay 4. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 055.JPG	Interior shot of roof above Bay 4. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 056.JPG	Interior shot of inserted first-floor in midstrey. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 057.JPG	Interior shot of eastern elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 058.JPG	Interior shot of midstrey join of east and south elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 059.JPG	Interior shot of south elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 060.JPG	Interior shot of west elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 061.JPG	Interior shot of Building C from midstrey. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 062.JPG	Shot showing exposed studs and braces on south elevation of barn. Also visible are carpenters marks on the base of original timbers. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 063.JPG	Shot showing exposed studs and braces on south elevation of barn, behind inserted brick oven. Also visible are carpenters marks on the base of original timbers. Photograph taken facing north.

Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 064.JPG	Modern inserted brick oven in south of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 065.JPG	Modern inserted brick oven in south of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 066.JPG	Tie beam between bays 1 and 2, showing clear re-use from a previous structure. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 067.JPG	Tie beam between bays 1 and 2, showing clear re-use from a previous structure. Also visible is modern hand-sawn arched brace. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 068.JPG	Detailed photo of opening on top of west elevation. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 069.JPG	Exterior shot of east elevation of original section of Building A, with inserted opening visible. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 070.JPG	Interior shot of original section of Building A, showing western elevation. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 071.JPG	Interior shot of modern opening in Building A. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 072.JPG	Interior shot of dividing wall in Building A. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 073.JPG	Exterior shot of north elevation of Building A. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 074.JPG	Exterior shot of north-west corner of Building A. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 075.JPG	Exterior shot of north-east corner of Building A. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 076.JPG	Exterior shot of north-west corner of Building A. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 077.JPG	Exterior shot of west elevation of Building A, showing change in brickwork. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 078.JPG	Interior shot of Building B, showing original timbers. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 079.JPG	Inserted window in eastern elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 080.JPG	Scarf joint in wall-plate of eastern elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 081.JPG	Detailed shot of scarf joint in wall-plate of eastern elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 082.JPG	Scarf joint in wall-plate of eastern elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 083.JPG	Detailed shot of scarf joint in wall-plate of eastern elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 084.JPG	Modern scarf joint in purlin in Building B. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 085.JPG	Underneath modern scarf joint in purlin in Building B.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 086.JPG	Underneath modern scarf joint in purlin in Building B.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 087.JPG	Modern scarf joint in purlin in Building B. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 088.JPG	Interior shot of Building B, showing modern rebuilding of north elevation and roof. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 089.JPG	Detailed shot of purlin being supported in modern northern elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 090.JPG	Interior shot of east elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 091.JPG	Interior shot of east elevation of barn, showing rebuilt opening. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 092.JPG	Re-used timber in south-east corner of Bay 4 in barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 093.JPG	Re-used timber in south-east corner of Bay 4 in barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 094.JPG	Photo showing raised plinth in Bay 4, indicating rebuild in 1981. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 095.JPG	Photo showing raised plinth in Bay 4, by midstrey, indicating rebuild in 1981. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 096.JPG	Shot of Bay 4. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 097.JPG	Interior shot of north elevation of Bay 4. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 098.JPG	Shot showing re-used modern inserted wall-plate in the northern elevation of Bay 4. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 099.JPG	Photo showing inserted primary post alongside original, between Bay 3 and 4 on the northern elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 100.JPG	Photo showing inserted primary post alongside original, between Bay 3 and 4 on the northern elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 101.JPG	Shot showing modern tie beam between bays 3 and 4 moved from original tie beam location, with broken brace. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 102.JPG	Shot showing modern tie beam between bays 3 and 4 moved from original tie beam location, with broken brace. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 103.JPG	Shot showing modern tie beam between bays 3 and 4 moved from original tie beam location, with modern wall-plate in midstrey also visible. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 104.JPG	Interior shot of southern elevation of Bay 4. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 105.JPG	Interior shot of southern elevation of Bay 4. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 106.JPG	Interior shot of northern elevation of Bay 3. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 107.JPG	Interior shot of northern elevation of Bay 3. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 108.JPG	Modern hand-sawn primary post on northern elevation between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 109.JPG	Northern elevation of Bay 3, showing modern hand-sawn timber supporting simple joint in wall-plate. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 110.JPG	Detail of rudimentary joint between modern and original timber wall-plate in north elevation of Bay 3. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 111.JPG	Northern elevation of Bay 3, showing modern hand-sawn timber supporting simple joint in wall-plate. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 112.JPG	Modern hand-sawn primary post on northern elevation between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 113.JPG	Detailed photograph of re-used modern inserted principal post on northern elevation between bays 3 and 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 114.JPG	North elevation of Bay 3. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 115.JPG	Inserted doorway in northern elevation of Bay 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 116.JPG	Modern joint between original and modern timber in sill beam of northern elevation of Bay 3. Nailed in place. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 117.JPG	Detailed shot of modern joint between original and modern timber in sill beam of northern elevation of Bay 3. Nailed in place. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 118.JPG	Rudimentary modern joint in wall-plate of northern elevation of Bay 3 between original and modern timber. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 119.JPG	North elevation of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 120.JPG	North elevation of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 121.JPG	Detailed shot of modern re-used sill beam in northern elevation of Bay 3. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 122.JPG	Detailed shot of modern re-used sill beam in northern elevation of Bay 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 123.JPG	Photo showing change in plinth lining up with modern scarf joint in northern elevation of Bay 3. Photo taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 124.JPG	Photo showing moved bracing in northern elevation of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 125.JPG	Photo showing moved bracing in northern elevation of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 126.JPG	Modern hand-sawn arch brace on northern elevation supporting tie beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 127.JPG	Modern hand-sawn arch brace and primary post on northern elevation supporting tie beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 128.JPG	Modern hand-sawn arch brace on southern elevation supporting tie beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 129.JPG	Re-used modern tie beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 130.JPG	Photo showing moved braces in northern elevation of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 131.JPG	Photo showing moved braces in northern elevation of Bay 2. Also visible is carpenters mark on a re-used timber. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 132.JPG	Photo showing moved braces in northern elevation of Bay 2. Also visible is carpenters mark on a re-used timber. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 133.JPG	North elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 134.JPG	North elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 135.JPG	North elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 136.JPG	North elevation of Bay 1, lower register. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 137.JPG	Arch brace supporting tie beam between bays 1 and 2, with supporting metal strap visible. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 138.JPG	Blocked ?original doorway in north elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 139.JPG	Original plinth in northern elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 140.JPG	North elevation of Bay 1, upper register. Showing gable end of Building A and inserted window. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 141.JPG	North-west corner of bay one, showing poor repair of posts and continuing brickwork. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 142.JPG	Original plinth and doorway in northern elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 143.JPG	Inserted window in upper register of northern elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 144.JPG	Exterior shot of north-west corner of barn, showing plinth keyed in to Building A. Also visible is a carpenters mark on an original stud on the exposed frame. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 145.JPG	Exterior shot of north-west corner of barn, showing plinth keyed in to Building A. Also visible is a carpenters mark on an original stud on the exposed frame. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 146.JPG	Exterior shot of plinth on west elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 147.JPG	Exterior shot of plinth and exposed frame behind Building C. Photograph taken facing east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 148.JPG	Original plinth in northern elevation of Bay 1, with sawn off wall-plate to provide access into Building A. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 149.JPG	Interior shot of the west elevation of the barn. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 150.JPG	Interior shot of inserted modern door in west elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 151.JPG	Interior shot of west elevation of barn, showing inserted windows. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 152.JPG	Detailed shot of plinth and re-used wall-plate in west elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 153.JPG	Detailed shot of plinth and wall-plate in west elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 154.JPG	Detailed shot of plinth and wall-plate in west elevation of barn. Shows existing joint being re-used. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 155.JPG	Detailed shot of modern timbers and original mortices in wall-plate on west elevation of the barn. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 156.JPG	Detailed shot of modern timbers and original mortices in wall-plate on west elevation of the barn. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 157.JPG	Shot showing inserted modern windows and original now empty mortices above on west elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 158.JPG	Shot showing inserted modern windows and original now empty mortices above on west elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 159.JPG	Shot showing inserted modern windows and original now empty mortices above on west elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 160.JPG	Shot of frogged bricks in redone plinth on western elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 161.JPG	Detailed shot of modern inserted re-used timber forming part of doorway on western elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 162.JPG	Detailed shot of modern inserted re-used timber forming part of doorway on western elevation of barn. Original mortice in wall-plate clearly visible, confirming this beam is an insertion. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 163.JPG	Bracing arrangement in roof at intersection of midstreys and main range of barn (in Bay 3). Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 164.JPG	Bracing arrangement in roof at intersection of midstreys and main range of barn (in Bay 3). Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 165.JPG	Shot of midstreys roof. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 166.JPG	Shot of south elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 167.JPG	Shot of south elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 168.JPG	Shot of midstreys with inserted first-floor. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 169.JPG	Shot of midstreys with inserted first-floor. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 170.JPG	Shot of midstreys with inserted first-floor. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 171.JPG	Shot of midstreys with inserted first-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 172.JPG	Shot of southern elevation of midstreys, showing multiple modern timbers. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 173.JPG	Detailed shot of modern hand-sawn timber inserted into the midstreys southern elevation wall-plate with rudimentary joints. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 174.JPG	Roof of the midstreys, from below.

Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 175.JPG	Gable end of the midstrey, showing modern nailed timbers. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 176.JPG	Bracing arrangement in roof at intersection of midstrey and main range of barn (in Bay 3). Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 177.JPG	Bracing arrangement in roof at intersection of midstrey and main range of barn (in Bay 3). Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 178.JPG	Bracing arrangement in roof at intersection of midstrey and main range of barn (in Bay 3). Photograph taken facing south-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 179.JPG	Carpenters marks on re-used timber in inserted wall in Bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 180.JPG	Detailed shot of carpenters marks on re-used timber in inserted wall in Bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 181.JPG	Modern arch brace on southern elevation supporting tie beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 182.JPG	Detailed shot of darker rafter in main range of barn (in Bay 2). Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 183.JPG	Photo of re-used timber used as beam in inserted wall in midstrey. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR 184.JPG	Photo of re-used timber used as beam in inserted wall in Bay 1. Photograph taken facing south-east.

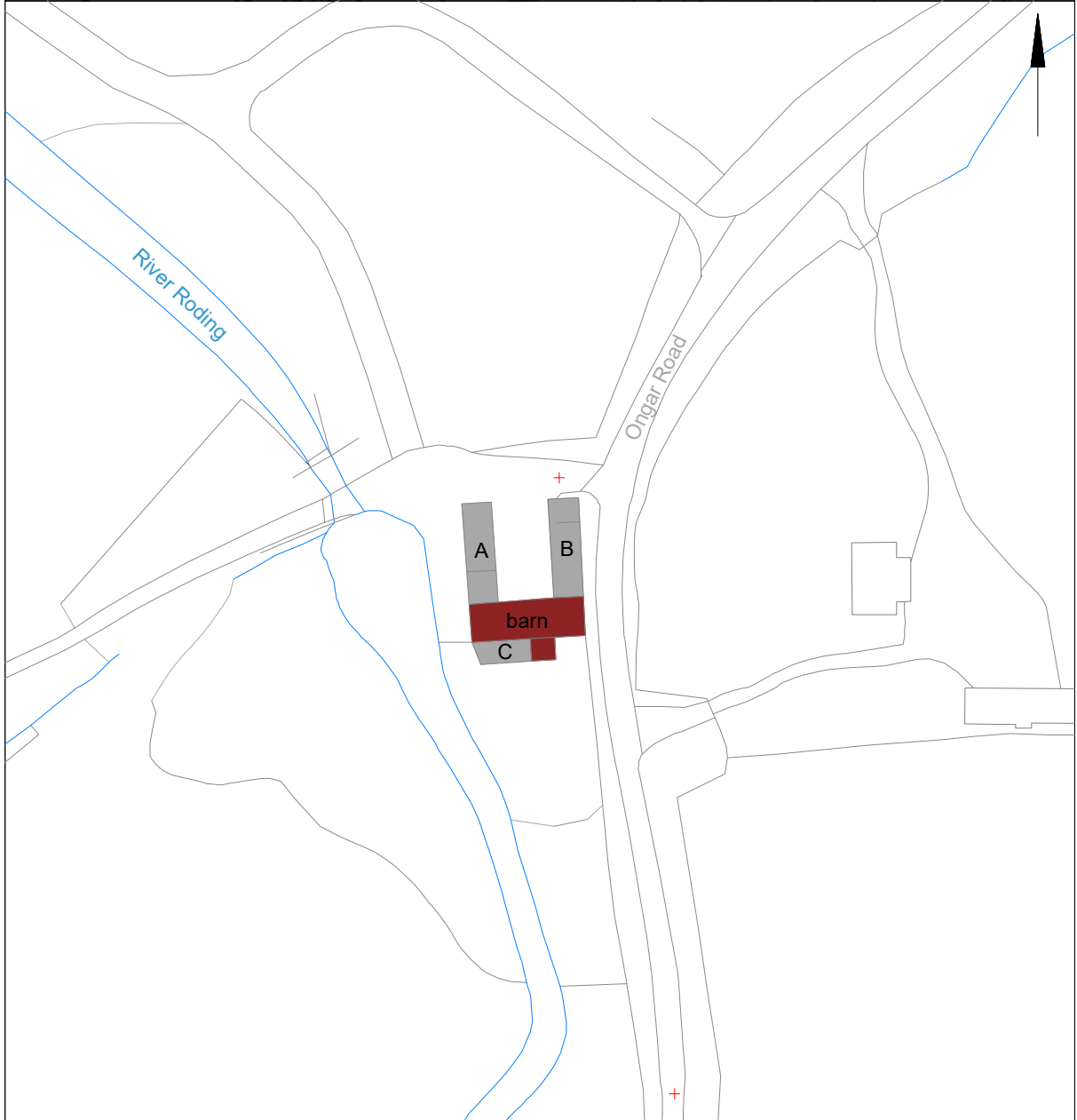
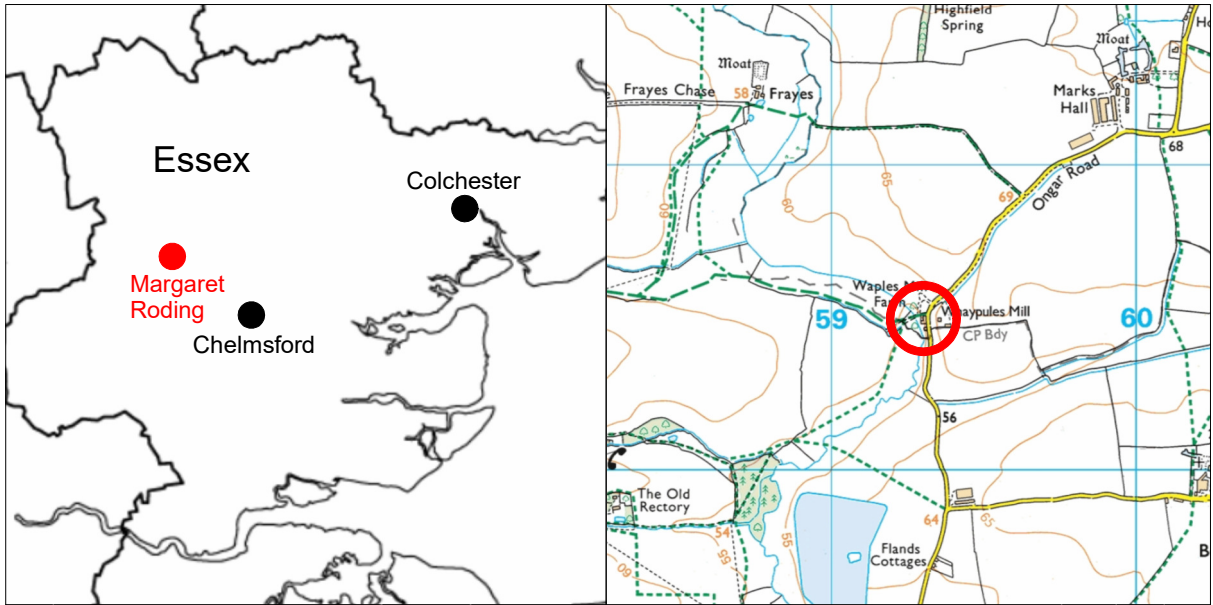
### Appendix 3

#### Full list of black and white photos (in archive)

Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 001	Exterior shot of Building A, B and barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 002	Exterior shot of west elevations of Building A and barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 003	Exterior shot of west elevation of Building A and barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 004	Exterior shot of west elevations of barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 005	Exterior shot of plinth of barn joining with Building A on west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 006	Exterior shot of south elevations of Building C and barn. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 007	Exterior shot of east elevation of Building A. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 008	Interior shot of Building A. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 009	Exterior shot of west elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 010	Interior shot of Building B. Photograph taken facing north.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 011	Interior shot of east elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 012	Interior shot of east elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 013	Interior shot of barn showing tie beams between bays 2 and 3 + 3 and 4. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 014	Arrangement of timbers at intersection of midstrey and main range of barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 015	Shot of midstrey with inserted first-floor. Photograph taken facing south.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 016	Interior shot of frame on western elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing west.
Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 017	Interior shot of inserted door in northern elevation of Bay 3. Photograph taken facing north.



- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 018 Interior shot of west end of barn. Photograph taken facing west.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 019 Interior shot of blocked up doorway in northern elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing north.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 020 Detailed shot of blocked up doorway in northern elevation of Bay 1. Photograph taken facing north.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 021 Modern hand-sawn arch brace on southern elevation supporting tie beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 022 Modern hand-sawn arch brace on northern elevation supporting tie beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 023 Modern arched brace supporting northern end of tie beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 024 Possibly re-used knee brace supporting southern end of tie beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 025 Shot showing difference in plinth heights in north-east corner of Bay 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 026 Modern brick oven in south side of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 027 Entrance cut into west elevation of midstrey, showing re-used primary post to north. Photograph taken facing north-west.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 028 Modern entrance into Building A from Bay 1. Photograph taken facing north.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 029 North elevation of Bay 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 030 Broken brace on old primary post between bays 3 and 4. Photograph taken facing north-west.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 031 Gable end of midstrey (very bad photo). Photograph taken facing south.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 032 Probable re-used knee brace between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-west.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 033 Modern arched brace supporting northern end of tie beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-west.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 034 Exterior shot of eastern elevations of Building B and barn. Photograph taken facing south.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 035 Exterior shot of eastern elevations of Building B and barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
- Margaret Roding, Waples Mill BR B&W 036 Exterior shot of western elevation of barn and Building A, from across the River Roding. Photograph taken facing east.



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Fig 1 Site location, with the barn and Buildings A, B and C highlighted.



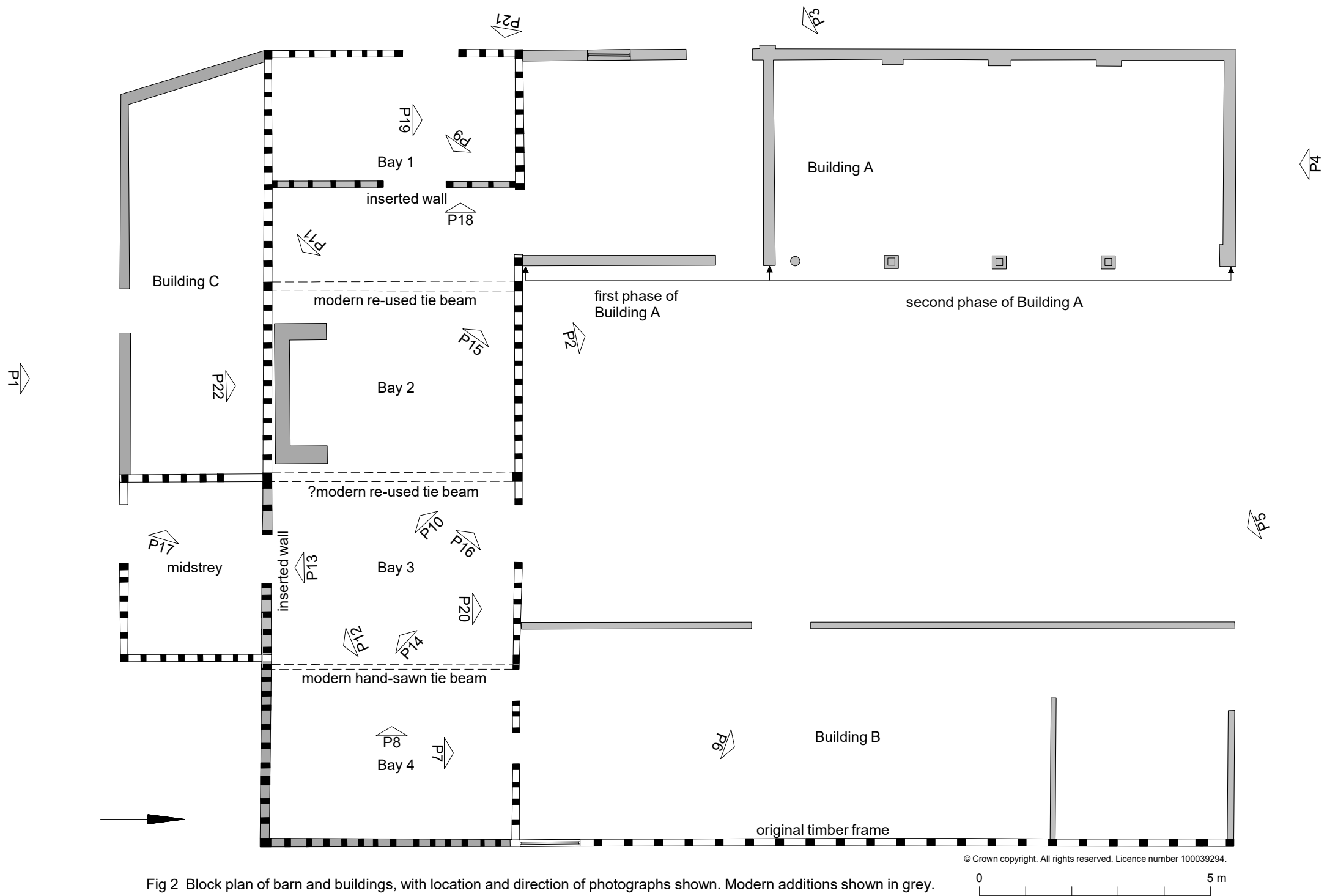


Fig 2 Block plan of barn and buildings, with location and direction of photographs shown. Modern additions shown in grey.



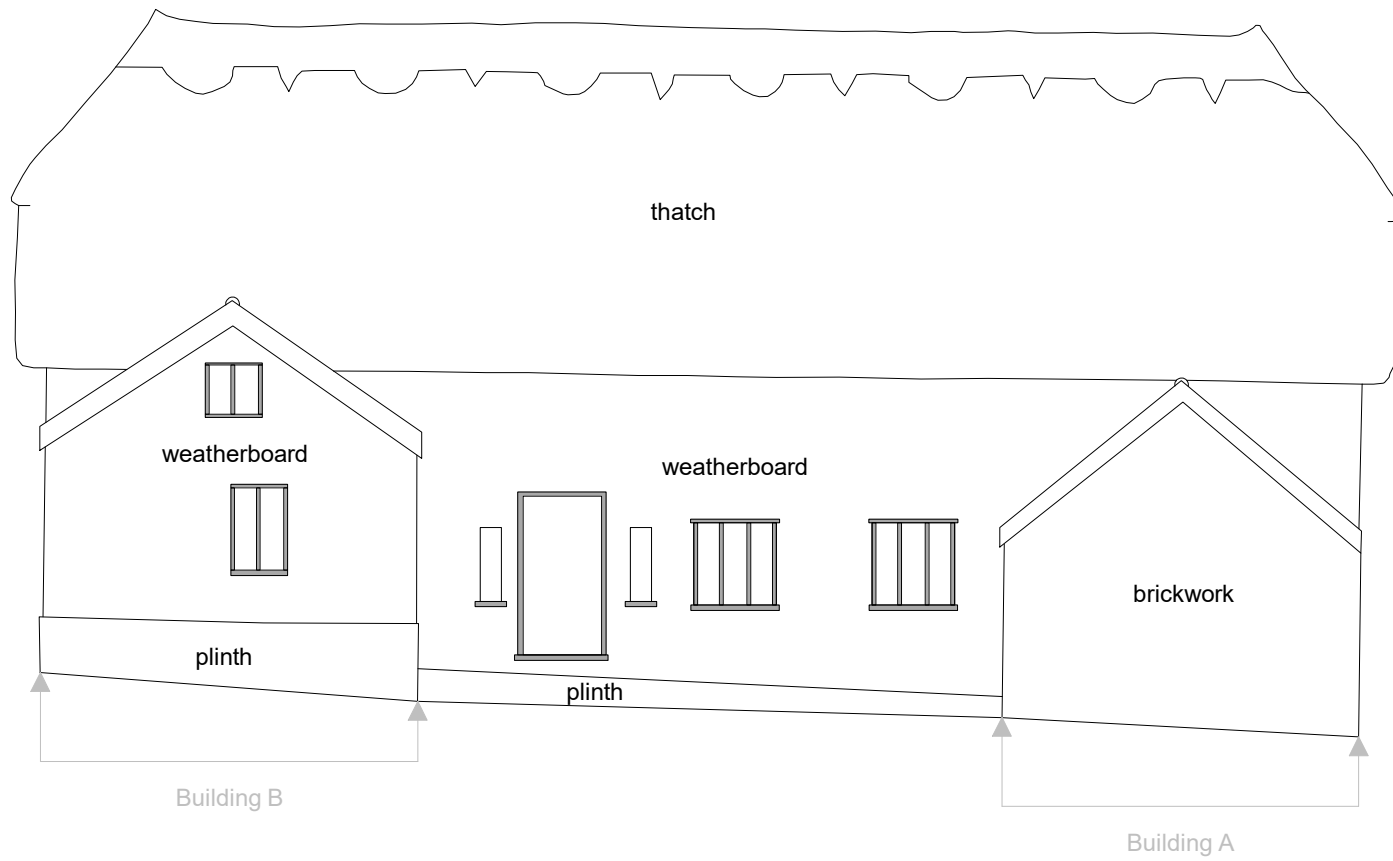


Fig 3 Northern elevation of barn and Buildings A and B. Modern additions shown in grey.



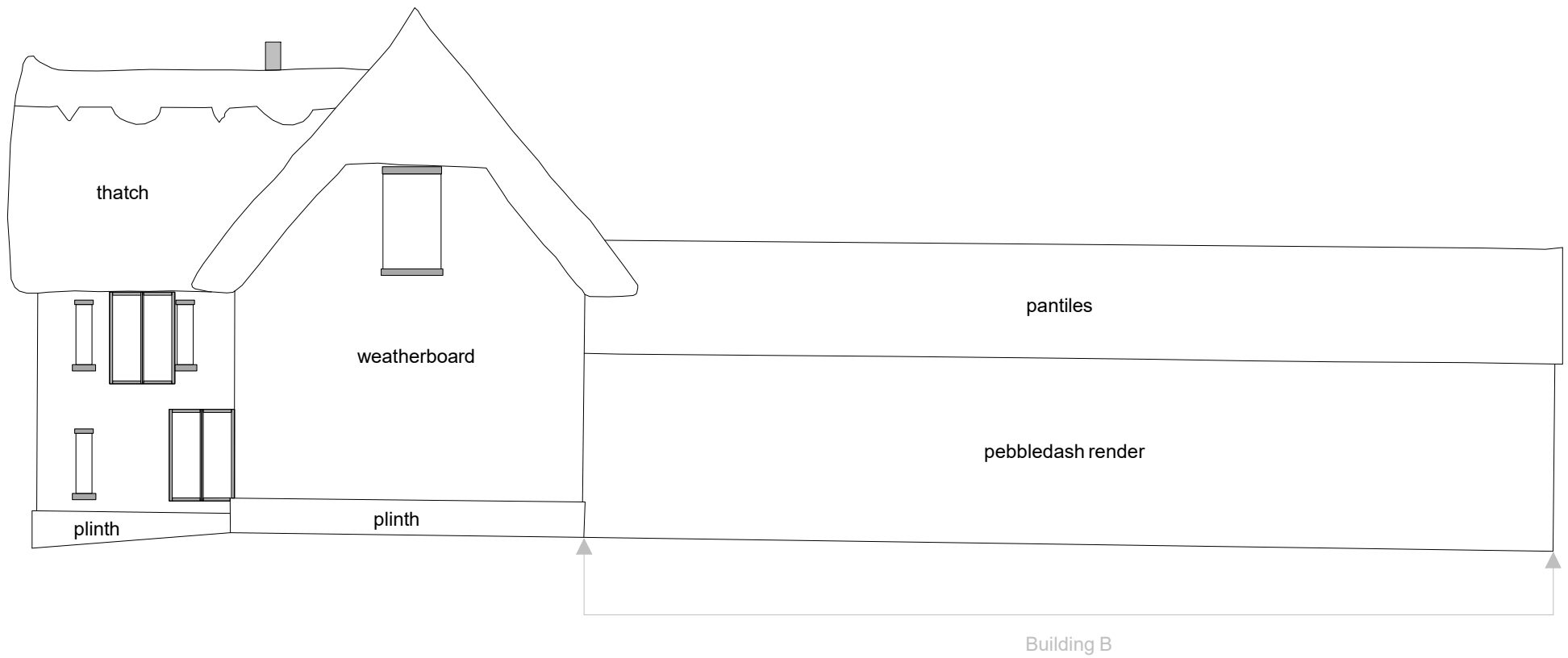


Fig 4 Eastern elevation of barn and Building B. Modern windows additions shown in grey.



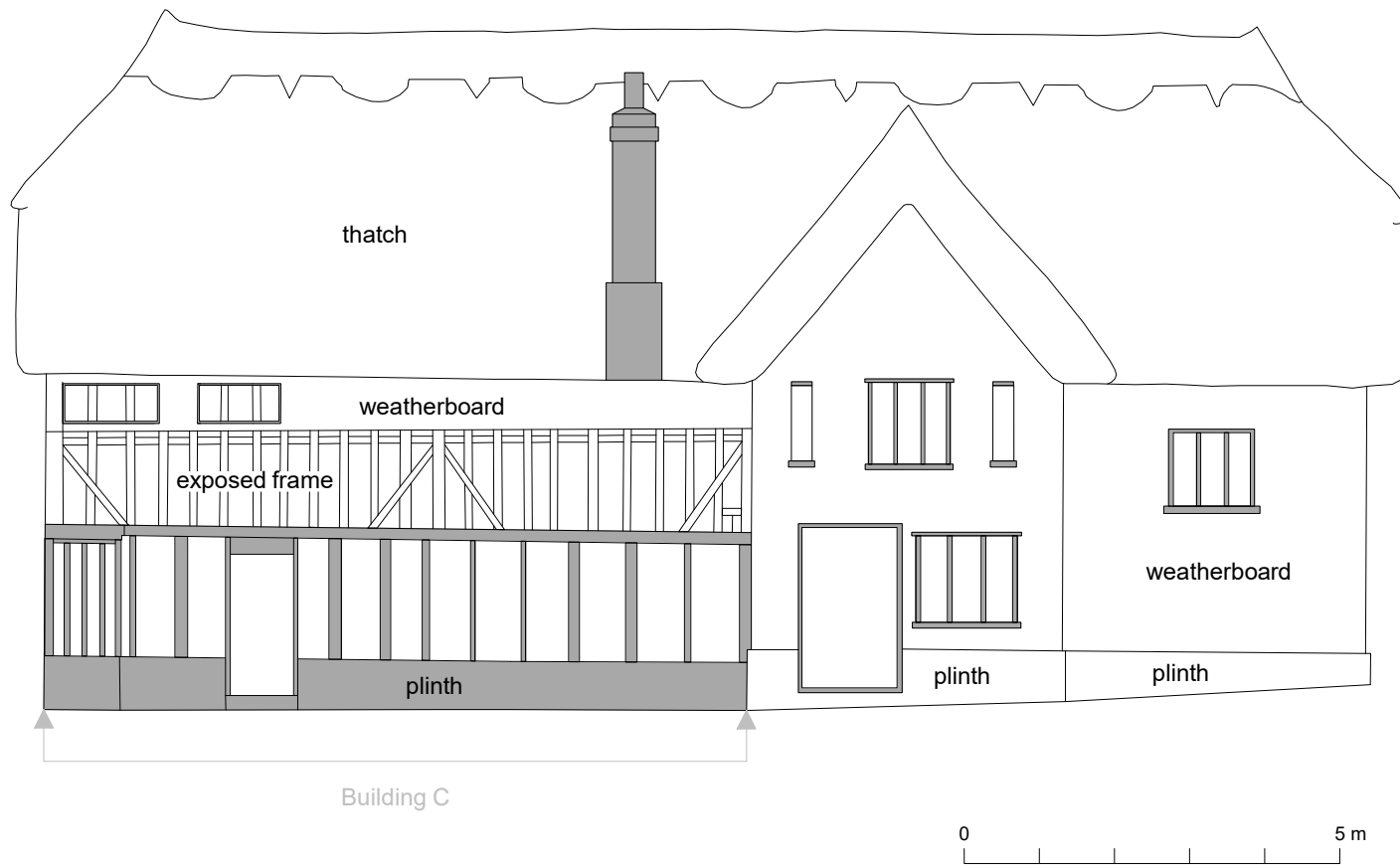


Fig 5 Southern elevation of barn and Building C. Modern additions shown in grey.

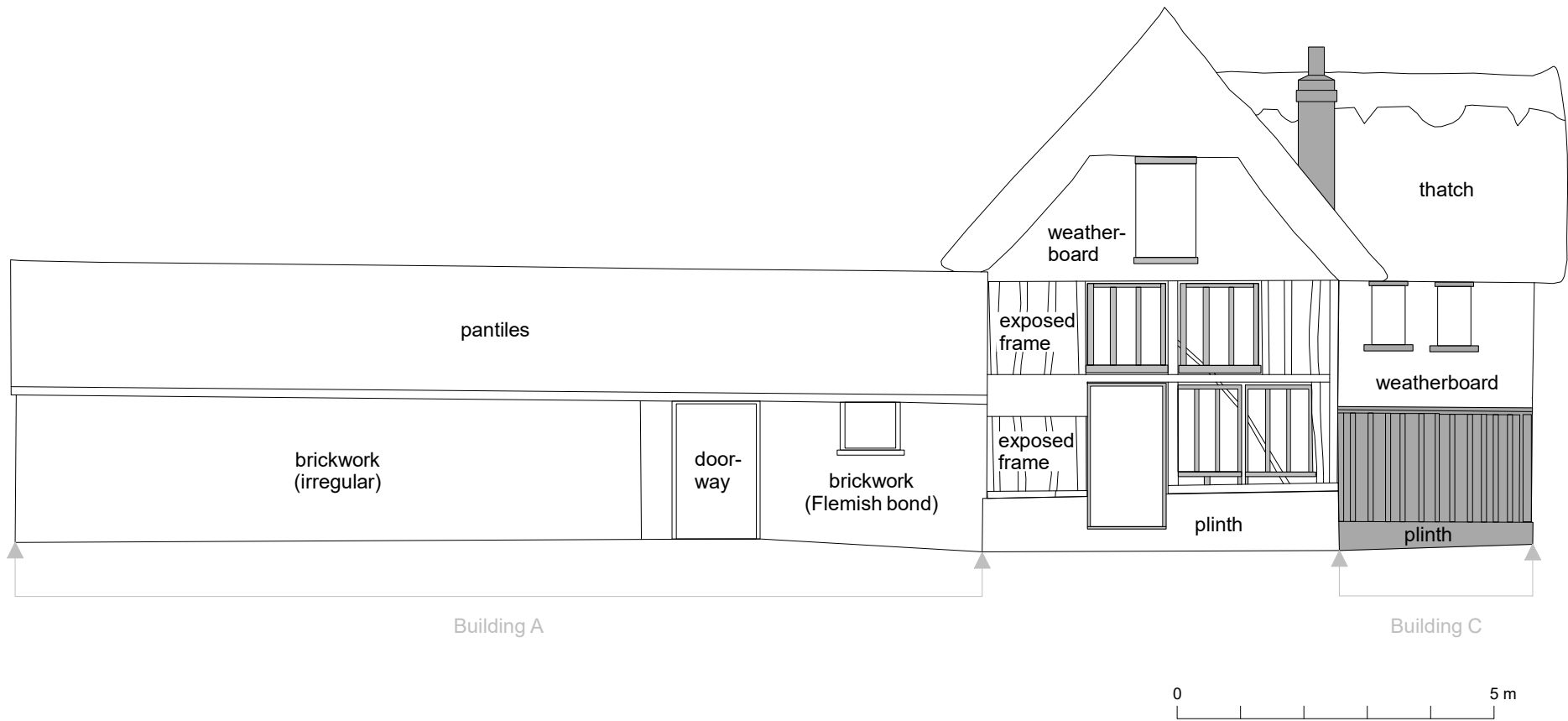


Fig 6 Western elevation of barn and Building A and C. Modern additions shown in grey.

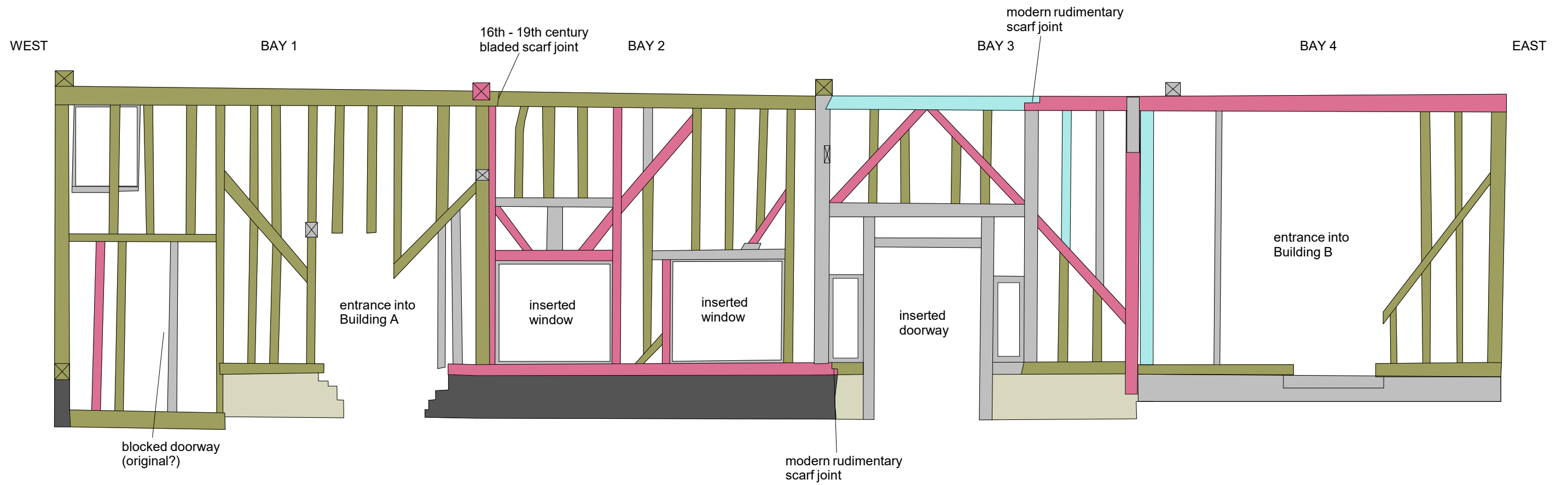
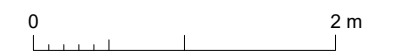








Fig 7 Timber framing on northern side of barn.



key

	original frame (timber felled for building)		modern additions/repairs
	original frame (re-used from elsewhere)		modern additions/repairs (utilising re-used timber)
	original plinth		rebuilt plinth



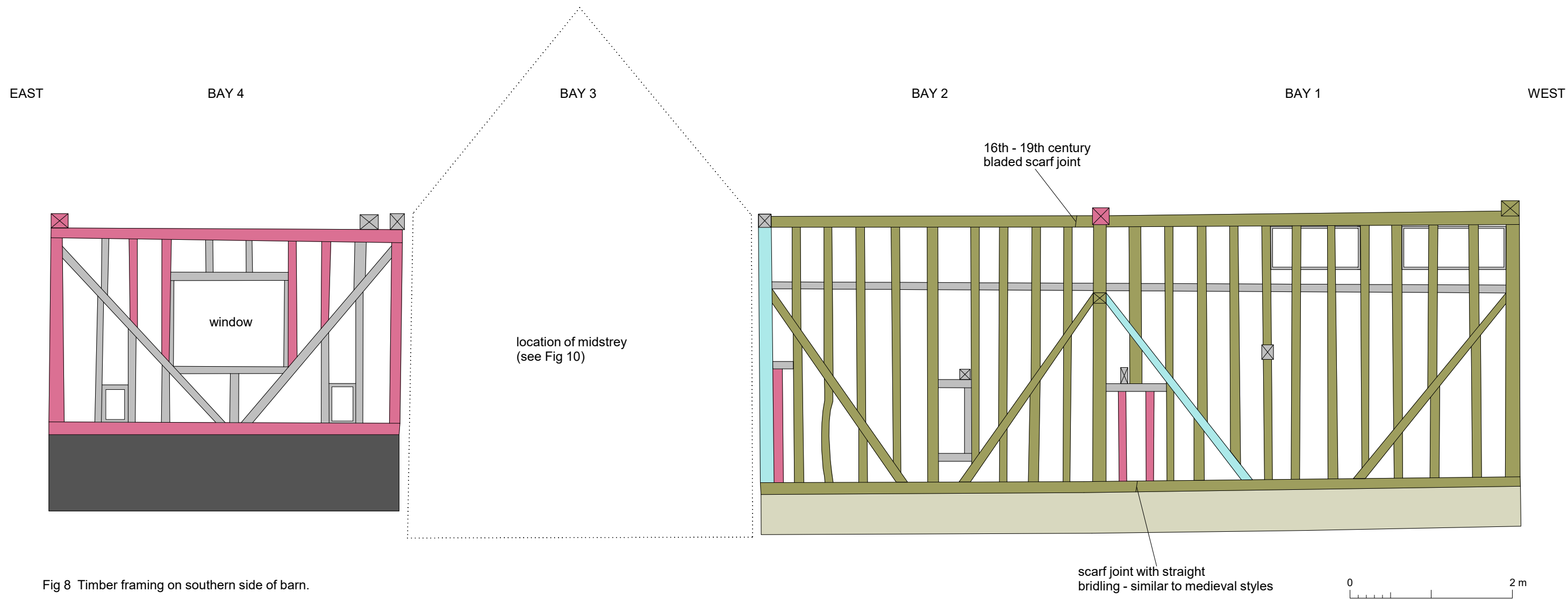








Fig 8 Timber framing on southern side of barn.

key

	original frame (timber felled for building)		modern additions/repairs
	original frame (re-used from elsewhere)		modern additions/repairs (utilising re-used timber)
	original plinth		rebuilt plinth

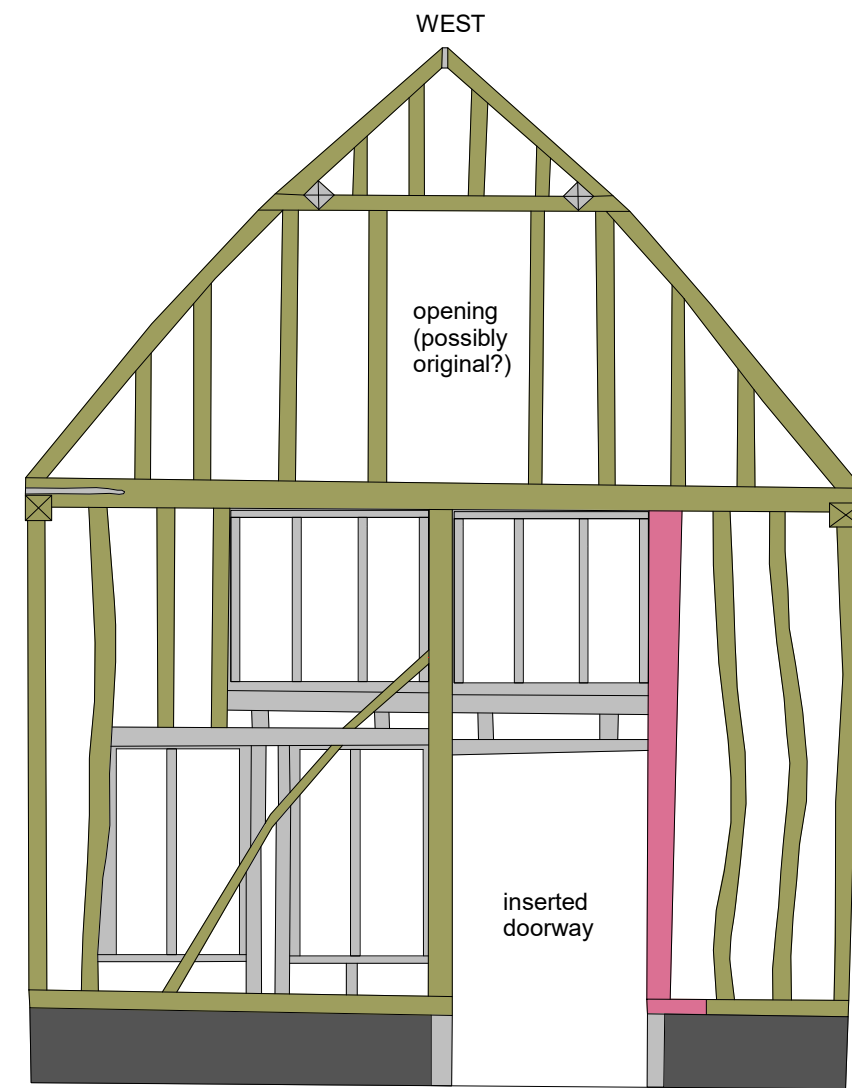
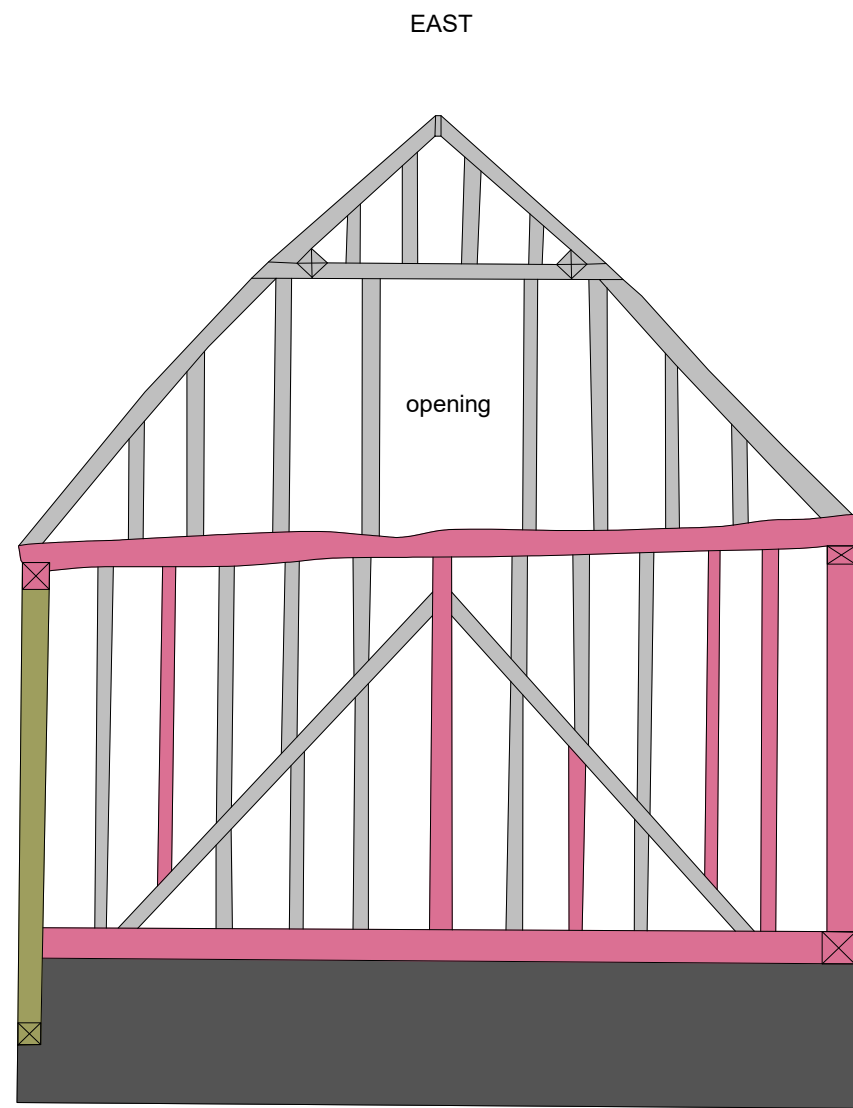
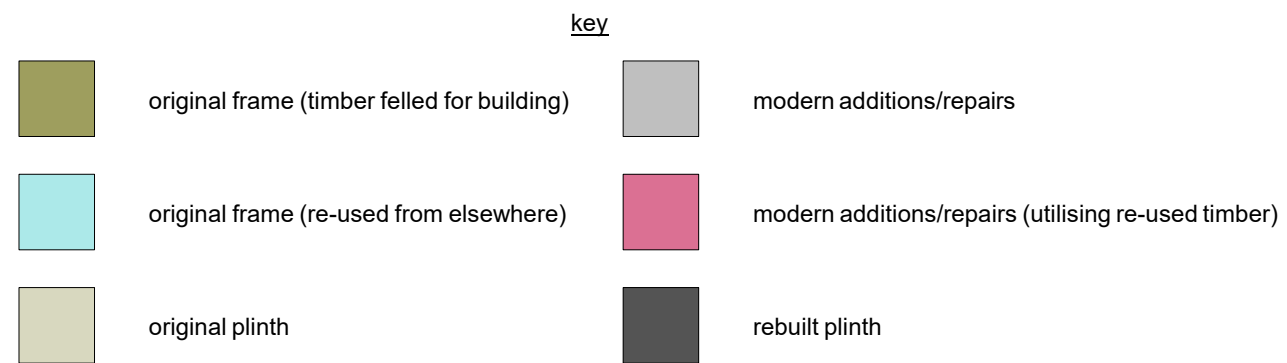


Fig 9 Timber framing at the east and west gable ends of barn.

0 2 m



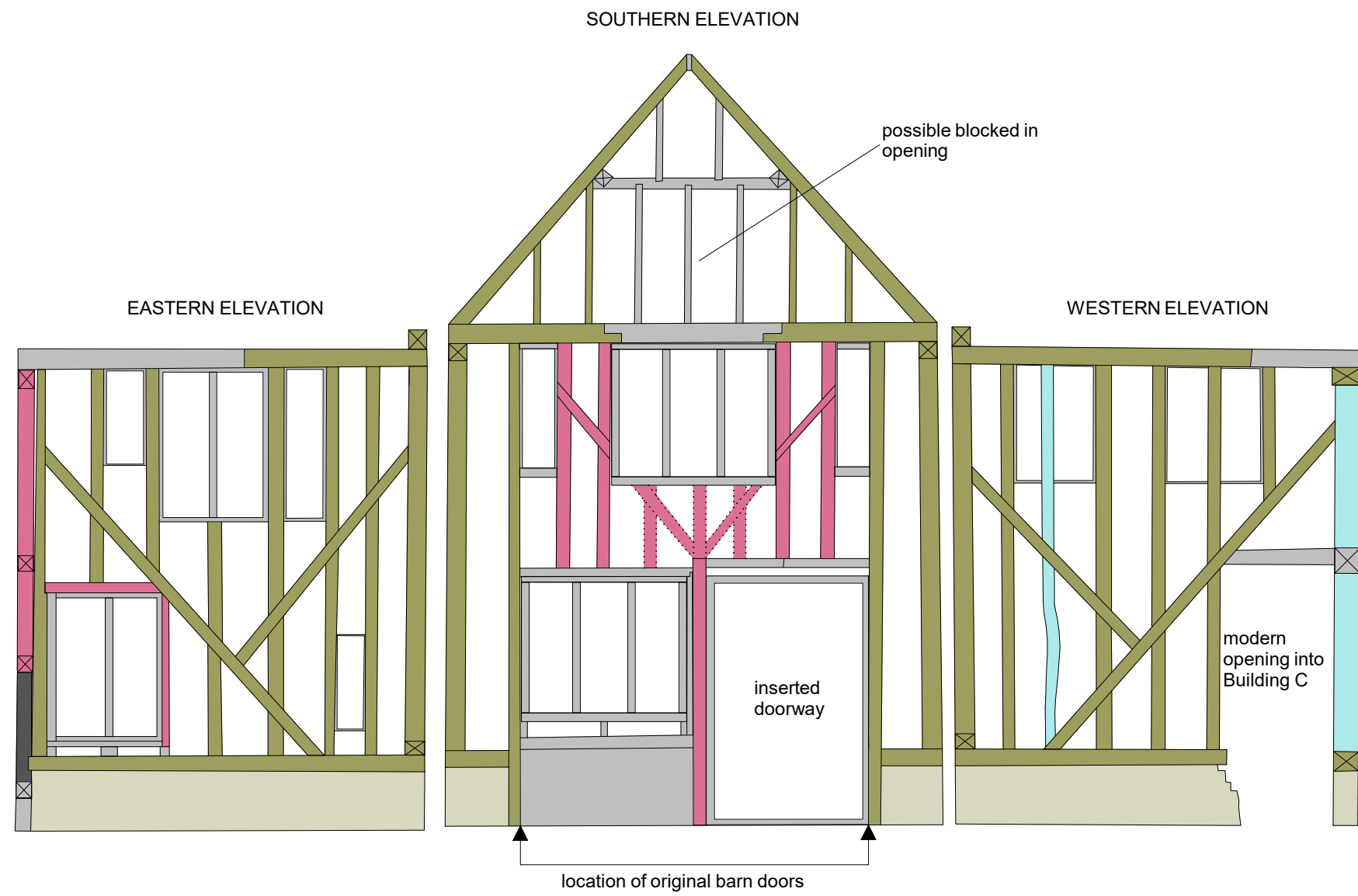








Fig 10 Timber framing of midstrey.



key

	original frame (timber felled for building)		modern additions/repairs
	original frame (re-used from elsewhere)		modern additions/repairs (utilising re-used timber)
	original plinth		rebuilt plinth

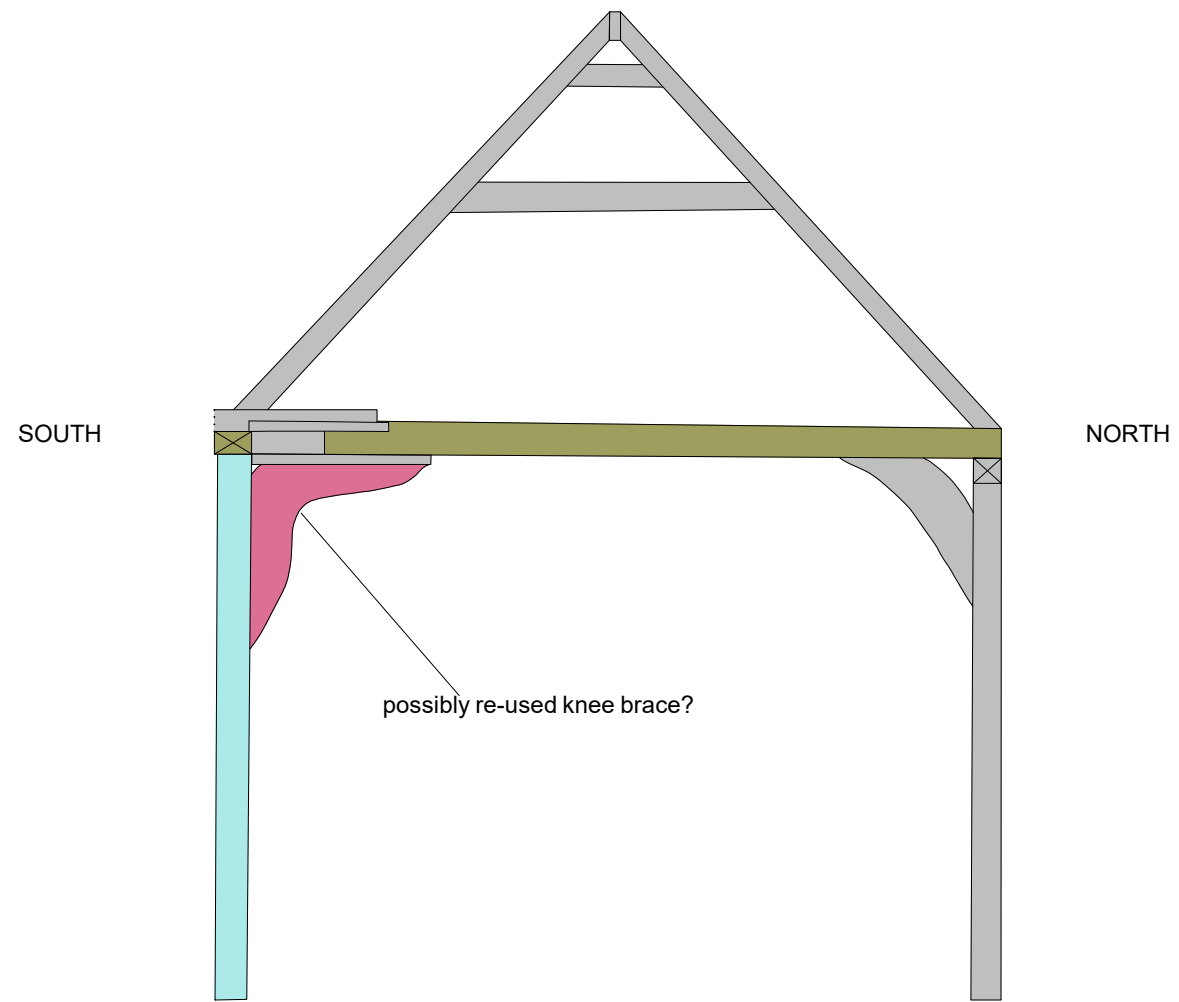


Fig 11 Section of tie beam between bays 2 and 3.



key

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-256570**

### Project details

Project name	Historic Building Recording at Waples Mill, Ongar Road, Margaret Roding, Essex, CM6 1QS
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at a barn and associated buildings at Waples Mill, Ongar Road, Margaret Roding, Essex in July 2016. Waples Mill is a historical farmstead that dates from the 15th century - both mills and other ancillary structures are now demolished, with only the barn and three buildings detailed in this report surviving. Of the latter three buildings, one is late 18th/early 19th century in date, and one is from the mid-to-late 19th century. The last building has been totally demolished and replaced very recently with a modern structure. The barn has been the subject of a large amount alteration and restoration since permission was granted to convert it into a restaurant in 1981, making recording and interpretation difficult. The barn is a threshing barn. Cartographic and structural evidence suggests the barn was built in the late 18th century.
Project dates	Start: 14-07-2016 End: 26-01-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/07b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	UTT/15/3262 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2016.20 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	THRESHING BARN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SILL BEAM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure", "Photographic Survey"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD MARGARET RODING Waples Mill, Ongar Road
Postcode	CM6 1QS
Study area	278 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 59303 10484 51.769845852027 0.30904093232 51 46 11 N 000 18 32 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Chris Lister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Archive ID	2016.20
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Paper Archive ID	2016.20
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic building recording at Waples Mill, Ongar Road, Margaret Roding, Essex, CM6 1QS July 2016
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Baister, M.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1060
Date	2017

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Description A4 bound report with black back and clear plastic cover.  
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/summaries/CAT-1060.html>  
  
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Entered on 26 January 2017

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