

**Historic building recording at the Coach House, Wakes
Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Colchester,
Essex, CO6 2BY**

May 2021



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**commissioned by
Jonathan Dennis (Daniel Connal Partnership)
on behalf of
Mac Design & Build**

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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust of the coach house at Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Essex, in May 2021.

The coach house is located within a complex of buildings and associated with Wakes Colne Mills. It is thought that there has been some form of mill on the site since 1066, but the 19th century saw a period of huge expansion for the complex. It was during this period that the coach house was constructed. The coach house is a brick-built structure with timber-framed roof trusses. All of the timbers are machine-sawn and many display good examples of Baltic timber marks. Although known as a coach house the building was more probably utilised as a stable block and appears to lack the first floor coachmen's accommodation that is the defining feature of a coach house.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report on a historic building recording of the coach house at Wakes Colne Mills, Wakes Colne, Colchester, in advance of the proposed conversion of the coach house into a dwelling. The recording work was commissioned by Jonathan Dennis (Daniel Connal Partnership) on behalf of Mac Design & Build, and carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in May 2021. The coach house is located on the north side of the Wakes Colne Mill complex, specifically at NGR TL 89216 28398 (Figs 1).

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in December 2018 (application No. 183046) *for the demolition of solid fuel processing buildings; removal of built up hard surfaces against north wall of coach house with associated regrading of land; removal of wider coal yard hard surfaces; conversion of coach house to dwelling with single storey extension.*

As the coach house is a curtilage listed building, a Historic England Level 2 building survey, prior to any conversion work taking place, was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2021) and agreed with the 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 outbuilding prior to its conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (Historic England 2016) which is defined 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 the:

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

4 Methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased elevations and floor-plans of the building at a scale of 1:150.
- A description of the building. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1) and a full contact sheet of the photographs taken during the survey (Appendix 2).

5 Historical background (Fig 1)

By Dr Pip Parmenter

The following historical background has been compiled from the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk) and the Essex Records Office (ERO).

The proposed development site is a 19th-century coach house within the historic mill complex of Wakes Colne Mills. Though not independently listed, the coach house is within the curtilage of the Grade II Listed watermill (NHLE 1224981, CHER MCC4590). It is thought that a mill has been on the site since 1066 but the present building and associated buildings are believed to largely date to the 19th century, during the middle of which the site was altered and extended by Beadel, Son and Chancellor. The mill complex continued to be used for the milling of flour until the 1970s when the mills and the associated buildings were converted into residential dwellings.

The mill complex is clearly visible on the 1777 Chapman and André map (Map 1). Two buildings and a mill wheel are marked and labelled as "An Oil & Corn Mill". Though it is hard to be precise due to the scale of the map, the northern of these two buildings appears to be slightly to the east of where the coach house is now located.



Map 1 Extract of the 1777 Chapman and André map, site location in purple.

The coach house is also absent on a map of Wakes Colne from 1801 (Map 2), though this map shows numerous buildings to the north of the mills and in the same area as the coach house would later be.



Map 2 Extract of a map of Wakes Colne dated 1801 with the mill complex highlighted in purple (ERO D/DHw P14)

A map dating to 1821 (Map 3) offers rather less detail of the complex - it gives the impression that by this time there are two main buildings on the site but it is possible that unlike the 1801 map, smaller ancillary buildings are just not represented. The western of the two buildings on this map appears to be to the south of the location of the current coach house and although the map is not in great detail, the shape appears quite different. It is more likely that this building is part of the main watermill.



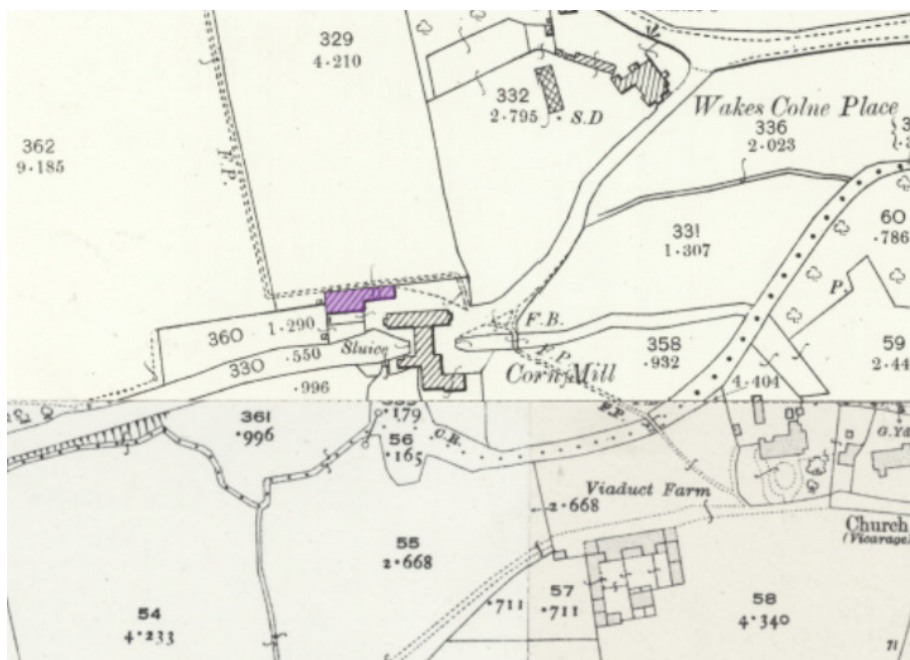
Map 3 Extract of a map of Wakes Colne dated 1821 with the mill complex highlighted in purple (ERO D/DHw P10)

It is likely that the site changed quite significantly between the drawing of the 1821 map and the 1881 OS map (Map 4), given the acquisition and development of the site by Beadel, Son and Chancellor. The coach house is clearly visible on the 1881 OS map of the site, immediately to the north-west of the watermill itself. At this time the mill is marked simply as a 'Corn Mill'.

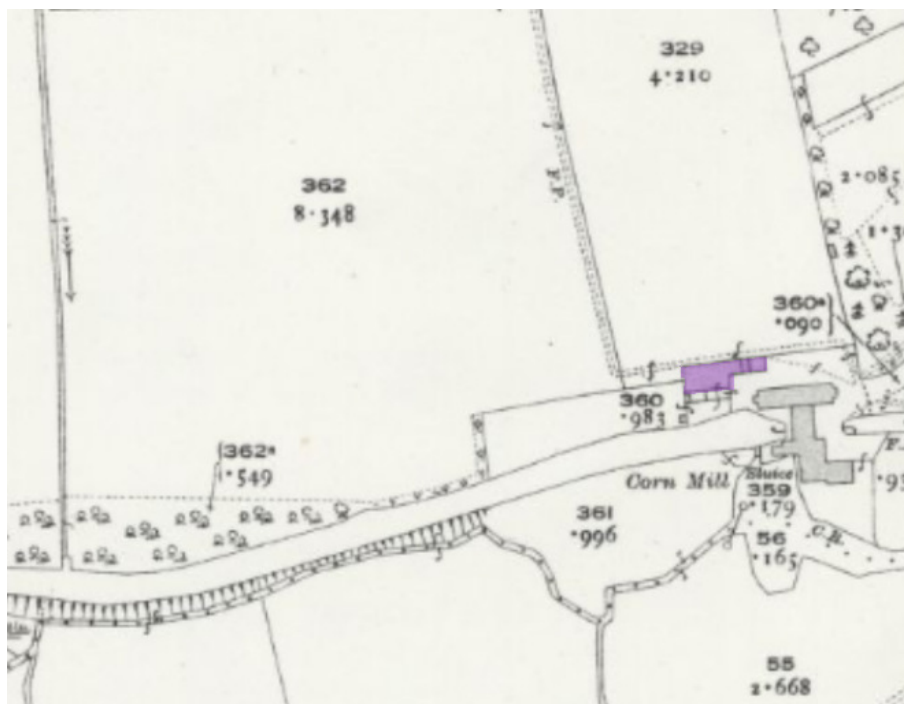


Map 4 Extract of the 1881 OS map with the coach house highlighted in purple.

There are no significant changes to the site between 1881 and the next iteration of the OS map in 1897 (Map 5) and no further significant changes are visible on any subsequent OS maps (Map 6 – 1923 and Map 7 – 1958).



Map 5 Extract of the 1897 OS map with the coach house highlighted in purple.



Map 6 Extract of the 1923 OS map. The coach house is highlighted in purple.



Map 7 Extract of the 1958 OS map. The coach house is highlighted in purple.

6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-4)

The coach house is a brick-built structure aligned east-west, comprising a single-storey main range with a centrally-located two-storey cross-wing, measuring 23.4m x 13.4m in plan. A secondary narrower single-storey range measuring 18.4m x 7.1m in plan projects from the east end of the main range (Photograph 1). Each of the short elevations and those of the cross-wing are gabled and the entire structure is roofed in slate. The majority of the brickwork is laid in English-bond (brick measurements 234 x 106 x 65mm) with queen closers around the original openings.



Photograph 1 South elevation of coach house - view north.

Exterior

The fenestration all have arched openings with wooden-framed windows. The walls of the building contains two lines (3 courses thick) of decorative brickwork, most visible on the western and southern elevations. The southern elevation of the building has a gabled cross-wing, the upper floor of which contains a pitching door of vertical planks and two three-light fixed windows (Photograph 2). The original barge boards and three timber corbels are also present. The ground floor of this has two three-light fixed windows flanking the main doorway.



Photograph 2 South elevation of the main range - view north.

On the west side of the main door opening there are limestone blocks with iron pintles for supporting hinges embedded in them, indicating the former presence of a stable door. To the west of the cross-wing there are two original doorways; the one closest to the cross-wing has been partially blocked with brickwork and a modern window (Photograph 3). At the extreme west end of the south elevation the second original doorway contains a modern timber and glass door (Photograph 4). As these doorways lack the limestone blocks used to support the stable door of the main opening they were probably entrances to tack rooms.



Photograph 3 Detail of blocked doorway with modern window on southern elevation of the main range – view north.



Photograph 4 Detail of modern door in original opening on the south elevation of the main range - view north.

To the east of the cross-wing there are two large six-light windows, original to the structure (Photograph 2). On the brickwork between these windows a series of parallel lines has been carved into the bricks, possibly some form of tally (Photograph 5)



Photograph 5 Detail of graffiti on south elevation of the main range – view north

The south elevation of the secondary range has a six-light window identical to those on the main range and two large original openings (Photograph 6). Although these openings have subsequently been blocked with modern garage doors the presence of limestone blocks with iron pintles surrounding the west opening indicate that this was originally covered by a set of double carriage doors. The east opening is without any evidence for limestone blocks which suggests the opening was never equipped with doors. Although speculative this may indicate that a more expensive carriage was stored behind the western opening and that the eastern bay held a working cart associated with the mills' activities.



Photograph 6 South elevation of the secondary range – view north

Although not an original feature, on the south side of the main range there is a modern brick floor where fragments of millstones have been used a decorative feature (Photograph 7).



Photograph 7 Detail of millstone fragments in brick floor in front of the main range to the coach house - view east.

The eastern elevation displays the gabled ends of the main and secondary ranges with the second storey of the cross-wing above (the wall of which is shown to be finished in white-painted weatherboard rather than the brick which is common to the rest of the structure). The gable end of the main range has been substantially altered by the insertion of a pair of full height timber doors which has also removed much of the surrounding original brickwork (Photograph 8). However, enough of the original fabric survives to show that there was at least one stable door on this elevation, indicated by two limestone blocks with iron pintles to the southern edge of the elevation. The remains of a brick arch to the northern edge of the elevation indicates a second original opening, although it is unclear if this was for a window or a doorway. The brickwork of the gable itself has been completely replaced by modern timber-framed windows, although one original timber corbel survives.



Photograph 8 East elevation of the main range with an original stable door and second original opening compromised by later alterations – view west.

The eastern elevation of the secondary range is dominated by a large inserted garage doorway, surrounded by modern white-painted weather-boarding (Photograph 9).



Photograph 9 East elevation of the secondary range – view west.

Although the alterations to the east elevation of the secondary range have almost totally destroyed the original fabric, the presence of queen closers in the surviving brickwork on the south edge indicate that there was originally at least one doorway in this elevation. The original timber corbels and barge boards also survive.

The northern or rear elevation of the main range is obscured by the presence of a large outbuilding constructed from modern timbers and clad in sheets of corrugated iron. This is open to the north which allowed access to the northern elevation of the main range. The upper storey of the cross-wing has two bricked-up window openings with arched heads truncated by two modern openings, to the east a larger window opening (subsequently infilled) and to the west a pair of timber pitching doors with strap hinges (Fig 3 – photography not viable due to the presence of the modern outbuilding). On its ground floor the cross-wing has two original semi-circular window openings with arched heads. These have been blocked with brickwork laid in stretcher bond (Photograph 10).



Photograph 10 Blocked window on the north elevation of the cross-wing to the main range – view south.

The flanking bays on either side of the cross-wing have identical windows, also blocked, although the far western one has been completely removed by the insertion of a large rectangular opening, itself subsequently filled in with modern concrete blockwork.

The north elevation of the secondary range has only one of these original windows (also blocked) with the remainder of the elevation displaying panels of plain brickwork (Photograph 11). A timber-framed six-light window has been inserted into the easternmost of these. An original chimney-stack survives above the slates of the roof to the secondary range – this appears to be the only chimney associated with the building.

The western elevation (Photograph 12) has a double pitch roof resulting in two gable-ends with the two-storey cross-wing rising above. As with the east elevation this shows that the side of the cross-wing is formed from white-painted weatherboard rather than brickwork. The south gable comprises plain brickwork (the bands of decorative brickwork not withstanding) and it is likely that the northern gable end was also featureless prior to the replacement of the gable brickwork with six timber-framed windows (identical in construction to those inserted to the east elevation of the main range) and the insertion of a three-light window below this.



Photograph 11 North elevation of the secondary range – view south.



Photograph 12 West elevation of the main range - view east.

Interior

The interior of the main and secondary ranges comprises six rooms, five on the ground-floor (one of which was inaccessible at the time of the survey) and one room on the first-floor of the main range (Fig 2). The timbers that make up the roof and roof supports are machine-cut and original to the building. These display a large number of Baltic timber marks.

The largest room is located in and comprises the entire footprint of the main range (Room 1 on Fig 2) (Photograph 13) although inserted walls have created three small chambers in the west end (labelled Rooms 1a, 1b and 1c on Fig 2). The floor is of screeded concrete which either obscures or has replaced the original flooring which would have probably been formed from stable bricks. The ground-floor has five original posts, centrally located and aligned east to west although the central one has been relocated slightly to the north. The posts have straight-braces bolted on two sides and each support a tie-beam. There are a number of joists between the tie-beams supporting the floor of the cross-wing. Baltic timber marks are present on at least seven of these joists (Photograph 15). Mortices with the remains of sawn off tenons on the posts indicate this room was once subdivided (Photograph 14).



Photograph 13 Room 1 - view south-east.



Photograph 14 Empty mortices on post in Room 1 – view south-west.



Photograph 15 Detail of Baltic timber mark on joist supporting the first floor of Room 1 - view east.

In the single storey areas of the main range the roof trusses (Photograph 16) are also supported on the posts and tie-beams. These have inclined struts rising to support a pair of rafters, which meet at the top of a metal king-post, which also rises from the tie-beam. The rafters carry two purlins, supporting sarking boards which meet at a ridge-board.

Two splayed two-peg scarf joints were recorded in the purlins of the east end of Room 1.



Photograph 16 Truss above western end of Room 1 - view east.

In the west end of Room 1 are three inserted rooms (Rooms 1a, 1b and 1c). The two smaller rooms have brick walls (Flemish-bond, brick dimensions 230 x 110 x 65mm) and are contemporary with one another. The larger of the three is formed by a timber stud-wall (Photograph 17) and appears to be a slightly later addition.

The north wall displays evidence of extensive water damage, probably a direct result of the increase in ground level to the north of the coach house.



Photograph 17 Detail of inserted stud wall and original post in western end of Room 1 - view west.

The first-floor of the cross-wing (Room 6) is centrally located above Room 1 (Photograph 18). The composition of the trusses in the first-floor roof are identical to those on the ground floor. The existing wooden floor-boards appear to be later replacements and two openings in these floor-boards, formed by the removal of seven of the joists, provide access to the ground floor, although no staircase or ladder is present (Photograph 19). This was likely the location of the original access point for the first floor, probably a fixed ladder rather than a staircase. The presence of a door in the south wall and the unfinished nature of the exposed beams suggest the first floor was designed as a hay loft rather than accommodation for grooms or coachmen.



Photograph 18 Room 6 - view south.



Photograph 19 Cut joists in the flooring of Room 6 - view west.

The secondary range is accessed via a doorway in the east wall of Room 1 and comprises four rooms, labelled 2-5 on Fig 2. Rooms 4 and 5 are only accessible from the exterior of the building, which appears to have been an original arrangement. Room 5 was inaccessible at the time of the survey.

Room 2 has two original door openings with arched heads, one leading to Room 1 and the other to Room 3. Both door openings have a single vertical-planked door which are clearly replacements as the brick arches above the lintels have been partially filled in. The floor is concrete, unlikely to be original. In the north-east corner of Room 2 is an original fireplace and chimney-breast, now partially obscured by a modern boiler (Photograph 20). Baltic timber marks were recorded on the lower purlin on the northern roof pitch.



Photograph 20 Original fireplace and chimney breast in Room 2 – view north

Room 3 was originally a carriage store with full height carriage doors and Room 4 likely the same but without the doors. The openings to both rooms have had modern garage doorways with a stud-wall above inserted, although the garage door is missing from Room 4. In the wall plate of the northern elevation to Room 3 is a basic side-halved scarf joint (Photograph 21). Baltic timber marks were observed on the upper purlin of the southern roof pitch in room 4. The flooring in both rooms is concrete, again unlikely to be the original floor material.



Photograph 21 Detail of northern wall-plate scarf joint in Room 3 - view north.

7 Discussion

Wakes Colne Mills is a site comprising several buildings representing multiple phases of construction, with its watermill considered to be of national significance (Garwood 2008). The existing buildings were constructed in the early to mid 19th century, with the watermill altered and extended by Beadel, Son and Chancellor in c.1850. The cartographic evidence indicates that the coach house was likely constructed during this period of expansion and was certainly in existence by 1881. During the 19th century the mill produced both flour and oil and these heavy products would have required transporting by horse-drawn cart to the local villages and also to the railway at nearby Chappel station, hence the need for a coach house and stables.

Although much of the interior has been removed or altered, enough evidence remains to suggest that the main range was used predominantly as stabling, probably both for the mill's working horses and the riding and carriage horses of the mill owner. The stable doors on the south and east elevations of the main range would have provided equine access to at least six stalls ranged along the north wall with the hay loft above and the remaining area probably given over to tack storage. The rooms of the secondary range appear to have been intended for the care of the horses and storage for the carts/coach. The fireplace in Room 2 may have been for the convenience of the stable workers but is more likely to have been used to heat water for preparing bran mash, traditionally provided to horses during cold weather to increase water intake and prevent colic. The presence of a stable door in the east wall of Room 5 indicates the likely presence of another stall, possibly an isolation stall for sick or injured horses.

Numerous Baltic timber marks were observed on the frame of the coach house. Nearly all the marks that were decipherable bore the official quality mark associated with Danzig, a port in Prussia.

The importation of timber into Britain from the Baltic began in the 17th century, but increased dramatically during the 19th (Vandenabeele *et al.* 2016). The decline of local oak and other hardwood timbers in Britain was mainly due to increase in shipbuilding and the economic pressures and needs of the industrial revolution. Because suitable trees take a significant time to mature, in densely populated countries like Britain land could usually be far more profitably used for farming rather than the production of timber. The production of timber was (and still is) a much more viable industry in the more sparsely populated countries around the Baltic Sea.



Photograph 22 Example of a Baltic timber mark. Photograph enhanced for legibility.

The use of Baltic timber in the frame of the coach house, then, supports the cartographic evidence that it was constructed sometime in the 19th century, when the importing of such timbers rose sharply. That the entire timber-frame consists of machine-sawn timber further suggests that it was constructed sometime in the latter part of this century, after the machine-cutting techniques popularised by the Industrial revolution had fully replaced the use of hand-sawn timber.

Coach houses were constructed to house carriages in the ground-floor with living quarters for the drivers in the first-floor. With the preponderance of stabling over carriage storage at Wakes Colne Mills, it is probably more fitting to refer to the building as a stable block rather than a coach house. Either way, with the advent of modern transport, the building became redundant for its original purpose. In later years the coach house at Wakes Colne Mills seems to have been used mainly for storage, with three of its rooms converted into garages, probably as part of the coal yard business that was in operation from the mid 20th century.

The exterior of the building retains many original features, notably the window heads, and it is a nice example of a mid 19th-century functional building executed in a style that reflects the wealth and importance of the mill complex of which it is a part.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Jonathan Dennis (Daniel Connal Partnership) for commissioning and Mac Design & Build for funding the historic building recording.

The recording was carried out by Mark Baister.

Figures are by Sarah Veasey, based on original architect drawings by Daniel Connal Partnership.

The project was monitored by Dr Richard Hoggett and Dr Simon Wood for Colchester Borough Council.

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

9 References

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

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

CAT	2020	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building recording and an archaeological evaluation on land to the north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Colchester, CO6 2BY</i> by S Carter
CBC	2020	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation at Land to the North of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Colchester, CO6 2BY</i> by R Hoggett
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v.4.0</i>
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
Garwood, A.	2008	<i>Water & Steam Mills in Essex</i>
Heritage Unlimited	2018	<i>Land North of Wakes Colne Mill Wakes Colne - Heritage Statement</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>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
Vandenabeele, L., Bertels, I., Wouters, I.	2016	<i>Baltic shipping marks on nineteenth-century timber: their deciphering and a proposal for an innovative characterization of old timber</i> , Construction History, 31(2), 157-175

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
EHHER	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
HE	Historic Environment
joist	a horizontal timber that supports floorboards above. Will sometimes carry boarded or plastered ceilings
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
pin	an upright pivot on which a hinge rests
post	vertical members in a timber frame
purlin	a longitudinal timber giving support to the common rafters of a roof and normally set at right-angles to the slope of the rafters
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
ridge-board	a plank-like timber running below the apex of the roof and receiving the ends of the rafters
stretcher-bond	a brickwork bond where each course consists of only stretchers – indicating a cavity wall
wall-plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters

11 Archive deposition

The paper 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 CHER number ECC4613.

The digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) to safeguard the long-term curation of the digital records. The CBCAA will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

12 Contents of archive

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1698)
Original site record (plans and notes)
Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The CAT WSI
The report (CAT Report 1698)
Digital plans
Site digital photos and log

Distribution list

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checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 12th November 2021

Appendix 1:

Full digital photographic record

ECC4613_Photo graph_001.JPG	Southern elevation of coach house - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_002.JPG	Southern elevation of the main range to the coach house - view north-west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_003.JPG	Southern elevation of coach house - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_004.JPG	Southern elevation of coach house - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_005.JPG	Detail of modern door on southern elevation of main range to the coach house - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_006.JPG	Detail of blocked doorway with modern window on southern elevation of the main range to the coach house - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_007.JPG	Detail of original windows on southern elevation of main range to the coach house - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_008.JPG	Southern elevation of the secondary range to the coach house - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_009.JPG	Original window on southern elevation of the secondary range to the coach house - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_010.JPG	Blind windows on southern elevation of the secondary range to the coach house - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_011.JPG	Inserted modern garage door on east elevation of the main range to the coach house. Original limestone blocks for stable door visible to the left of frame and the remains of an archway for a second opening visible to the right of frame - view west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_012.JPG	Interior of Room 4 - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_013.JPG	Roof above Room 4 - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_014.JPG	Modern garage door on east elevation of the secondary range to the coach house. Barge boards and corbels original - view west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_015.JPG	North elevation of the secondary range to the coach house - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_016.JPG	North elevation of the secondary range to the coach house - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_017.JPG	Blocked window on north elevation of secondary range to the coach house - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_018.JPG	Blocked window on north elevation of main range to the coach house - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_019.JPG	North elevation of the main range to the coach house - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_020.JPG	North elevation of the man range to the coach house - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_021.JPG	Blocked modern window on north elevation of main range to the coach house - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_022.JPG	Blocked window on north elevation of the main range to the coach house - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_023.JPG	Blocked window on north elevation of the main range to the coach house - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_024.JPG	Bottom of inserted pitching door in north elevation of the main range to the coach house - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_025.JPG	North-west corner of coach house, with modern concrete projecting west - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_026.JPG	North elevation of coach house - view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_027.JPG	North elevation of coach house, showing built-up ground level against northern elevation - view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_028.JPG	West elevation of coach house - view east.
ECC4613_Photo graph_029.JPG	South elevation of main range to the coach house - view north-east.
ECC4613_Photo graph_030.JPG	Detail of first-floor pitching door and windows on south elevation of the cross-wing - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_031.JPG	North elevation of coach house with modern structures in front - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_032.JPG	North elevation of coach house - view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_033.JPG	Detail of blocked arch on east elevation of main range to the coach house, adjacent to inserted garage door - view west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_034.JPG	Detail of weatherboarding, barge boards and corbels on east elevation of the secondary range - view north-west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_035.JPG	Detail of original window on southern elevation - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_036.JPG	Detail of graffiti on south elevation - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_037.JPG	Detail of modern door on southern elevation of main range to the coach house, showing stone sill and limestone blocks for original iron pintles - view north.

ECC4613_Photo	Detail of courses of more heavily-fired brickwork on western elevation - view north-east.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of modern window on western elevation - view south-east.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of courses of more heavily-fired brickwork on western elevation - view east.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of millstone fragments in brick floor in front of coach house - view east.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of original limestone blocks with iron pintles adjacent to main entrance of coach house - view north-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of later brick floor in front of southern elevation - view west.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of south-east corner of coach house, showing rebuilding and differing brickwork when garage door (to right of frame) added - view north-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Original window on southern elevation of secondary range - view north.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of roof in Room 4, showing southern pitch and baltic timber mark - view south.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of roof in Room 4, showing southern pitch and baltic timber mark - view south.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 1, showing inserted stud wall to west. Original posts visible in foreground - view west.
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ECC4613_Photo	Room 1, showing blocked window and inserted pitching-door on north elevation of the cross-wing - view north.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of inserted modern stud wall in west part of Room 1 - view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Original (but relocated) post in Room 1 - view west.
ECC4613_Photo	Original (but relocated) post in Room 1 - view east.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 1, showing extensive water damage to northern wall - view north-east.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 1 - view south-east.
ECC4613_Photo	Inserted, and later blocked, window on north elevation of Room 1 - view north.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 1 - view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 1 - view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 1 - view north.
ECC4613_Photo	Original window in south elevation of Room 1 - view south.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of water damage in Room 1's north-east corner - view north-east.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of water damage along northern wall of Room 1 - view north-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Eastern wall of Room 1. Original doorway with arch above leading into Room 2 - view east.
ECC4613_Photo	Inserted garage door on eastern wall of Room 1, showing original blocked archway to left of frame - view east.
ECC4613_Photo	Empty mortices on post in Room 1, would have originally supported divisions within the room - view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Sawn off tenons in the mortices on post in Room 1, would have originally supported divisions within the room - view south-east.
ECC4613_Photo	Original unpainted post in Room 1, against modern inserted stud wall - view west.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of mortices in original post in Room 1 - view north-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 1, showing southern wall - view south-east.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of inserted stud wall and original post in western end of Room 1 - view west.
ECC4613_Photo	Roof truss above east end of Room 1 - view east.
ECC4613_Photo	Roof truss above Room 1 - view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Roof truss above western end of Room 1 - view west.
ECC4613_Photo	Brick-built modern W.C. insertion into Room 1 - view south.
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ECC4613_Photo	Northern wall of Room 1a, with modern boarding in western end of room. Showing blocked modern window - view north.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 1a, in area converted to house a boiler (right of frame) - view south.
ECC4613_Photo	Modern door on southern elevation of Room 1b - view south.
ECC4613_Photo	Modern ceiling inserted above Room 1a - view north-west.

ECC4613_Photo	Original doorway, with later frame, leading into Room 2 from Room 1 - view east.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 2, showing original fireplace to right with modern boiler in front - view north.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of original fireplace and chimney-stack in Room 2, with modern additions - view north-east.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 2, door to left leading to Room 3 and door to right leading to Room 1 - view south.
ECC4613_Photo	Doorway into Room 1 from Room 2, with arch above - view east.
ECC4613_Photo	Northern roof pitch of Room 2, with Baltic timber marks - view north-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of Baltic timber marks in northern roof pitch above Room 2 - view north.
ECC4613_Photo	Floor of Room 3 - view east.
ECC4613_Photo	Northern roof pitch above Room 3 - view north.
ECC4613_Photo	Southern roof pitch above Room 3 - view south.
ECC4613_Photo	Modern inserted stud wall and garage door in southern wall of Room 3 - view south.
ECC4613_Photo	Blocked window in northern wall of Room 3 - view north.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of mortices in base of post in Room 1 - view south.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of roof above western end of Room 1 - view west.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of inserted pitching door and blocked opening on first-floor of Room 6's northern wall - view north-east.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 6 first-floor above Room 1, showing pitching-door - south.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 6, showing studs and roof structure - view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 6, showing studs and roof structure - view south-east.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of studs of Room 6 - view east.
ECC4613_Photo	Room 6, showing studs and roof structure - view south-east.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of studs in Room 6 - view west.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of binding-beam supporting Room 6, with cut joists - view west.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of recess cut into brickwork on modern W.C. addition to Room 1 - view west.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of bracing on original post in western end of Room 1, adjacent to modern studwork wall - view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of brick support beneath post at western end of Room 1 - view west.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of concrete/brick supports beneath posts in Room 1 - view east.
ECC4613_Photo	Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view east.
ECC4613_Photo	Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6.
ECC4613_Photo	Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6.
ECC4613_Photo	Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6.
ECC4613_Photo	Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view south.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of large timber that was originally from mill machinery supported on tie-beams above Room 1's eastern end - view north-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of large timber that was originally from mill machinery supported on tie-beams above Room 1's eastern end.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of large timber that was originally from mill machinery supported on tie-beams above Room 1's eastern end - view north-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of large timber that was originally from mill machinery supported on tie-beams above Room 1's eastern end - view north-east.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of Baltic timber mark on purlin above eastern end of Room 1 - view north.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of Baltic timber mark on purlin above eastern end of Room 1 - view north.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of Baltic timber mark on purlin above eastern end of Room 1 view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of Baltic timber mark on purlin above eastern end of Room 1 - view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo	Location of Baltic timber mark on joist of Room 6 - view south-east.
ECC4613_Photo	Detail of Baltic timber mark on joist of Room 6.
ECC4613_Photo	Location of Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view east.

ECC4613_Photo graph_122.JPG	Detail of Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view east.
ECC4613_Photo graph_123.JPG	Detail of Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view east.
ECC4613_Photo graph_124.JPG	Location of Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view north-west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_125.JPG	Location of Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view north-west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_126.JPG	Location of Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_127.JPG	Truss above western end of Room 1 - view east.
ECC4613_Photo graph_128.JPG	Detail of joists supporting Room 6 - view north-east.
ECC4613_Photo graph_129.JPG	Detail of possible Baltic timber mark on purlin above Room 1 - view east.
ECC4613_Photo graph_130.JPG	Detail of arch above entrance into Room 1 from Room 2 - view west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_131.JPG	Detail of southern wall of Room 3 - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_132.JPG	Detail of northern wall of Room 3, showing scarf joint on wall-plate - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_133.JPG	Detail of northern wall of Room 3, showing scarf joint on wall-plate - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_134.JPG	Detail of doorway into Room 2 from Room 3, with arch above - view west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_135.JPG	Detail of possible Baltic timber marks on purlin above east end of Room 1 - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_136.JPG	Posts in Room 1 view north-west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_137.JPG	Detail of studwork in Room 6 - view east.
ECC4613_Photo graph_138.JPG	Detail of studwork in Room 6 - view west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_139.JPG	Possible Baltic timber marks on purlin supporting Room 6.
ECC4613_Photo graph_140.JPG	Possible Baltic timber marks on purlin supporting Room 6.
ECC4613_Photo graph_141.JPG	Detail of inserted post supporting the north-end of a binding-beam - view north-west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_142.JPG	Detail of blocked archway above inserted pitching-door on north wall of Room 6 - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_143.JPG	Detail of blocked archway above inserted (and later blocked) opening in north wall of Room 6 - view north north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_144.JPG	Detail of chimney on northern elevation of the secondary range, rising from Room 2 - view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_145.JPG	Detail of modern brick additions on northern elevation. Unknown purpose - view south-west.
ECC4613_Photo graph_146.JPG	Room 4 - view south.
ECC4613_Photo graph_147.JPG	Area of brickwork repair on southern elevation of coach house - view north.
ECC4613_Photo graph_148.JPG	Southern and western elevations of coach house - view north-east.
ECC4613_Photo graph_149.JPG	Western elevation of coach house with converted mill in background - view east.
ECC4613_Photo graph_150.JPG	Northern elevation of coach house, showing modern additions - view south.

**Appendix 2:
Full digital photographic record contact sheet**



ECC4613_Photograph_001
Southern elevation of coach house - view north.



ECC4613_Photograph_002
Southern elevation of the main range to the coach house - view north-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_003
Southern elevation of coach house - view north.



ECC4613_Photograph_004
Southern elevation of coach house - view north.



ECC4613_Photograph_005
Detail of modern door on southern elevation of main range to the coach house.



ECC4613_Photograph_006
Detail of blocked doorway with modern window on southern elevation of the main range to the coach house.



ECC4613_Photograph_007
Detail of original windows on southern elevation of main range to the coach house.



ECC4613_Photograph_008
Southern elevation of the secondary range to the coach house - view north.



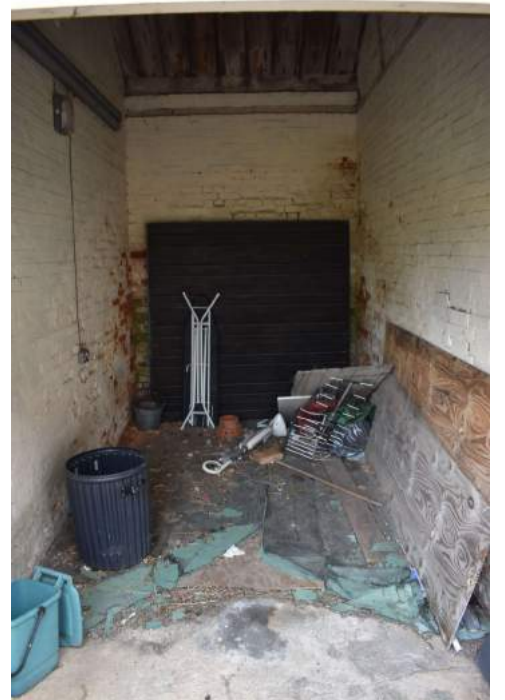
ECC4613_Photograph_009
Original window on southern elevation of the secondary range to the coach house.



ECC4613_Photograph_010
Blind windows on southern elevation of the secondary range to the coach house.



ECC4613_Photograph_011
Inserted modern garage door on east elevation of the main range to the coach house.



ECC4613_Photograph_012
Interior of Room 4 - view north.



ECC4613_Photograph_013
Roof above Room 4 - view north.



ECC4613_Photograph_014
Modern garage door on east elevation of the secondary range to the coach...



ECC4613_Photograph_015
North elevation of the secondary range to the coach house - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_016
North elevation of the secondary range to the coach house - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_017
Blocked window on north elevation of secondary range to the coach house - ...



ECC4613_Photograph_018
Blocked window on north elevation of main range to the coach house - vie...



ECC4613_Photograph_019
North elevation of the main range to the coach house - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_020
North elevation of the man range to the coach house - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_021
Blocked modern window on north elevation of main range to the coach hou...



ECC4613_Photograph_022
Blocked window on north elevation of the main range to the coach house - ...



ECC4613_Photograph_023
Blocked window on north elevation of the main range to the coach house - ...



ECC4613_Photograph_024
Bottom of inserted pitching door in north elevation of the main range to the ...



ECC4613_Photograph_025

North-west corner of coach house, with modern concrete projecting west - ...



ECC4613_Photograph_026

North elevation of coach house - view south-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_027

North elevation of coach house, showing built-up ground level against north...



ECC4613_Photograph_028

West elevation of coach house - view east.



ECC4613_Photograph_029

South elevation of main range to the coach house - view north-east.



ECC4613_Photograph_030

Detail of first-floor pitching door and windows on south elevation of the cross...



ECC4613_Photograph_031

North elevation of coach house with modern structures in front - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_032

North elevation of coach house - view south-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_033

Detail of blocked arch on east elevation of main range to the coach house, ...



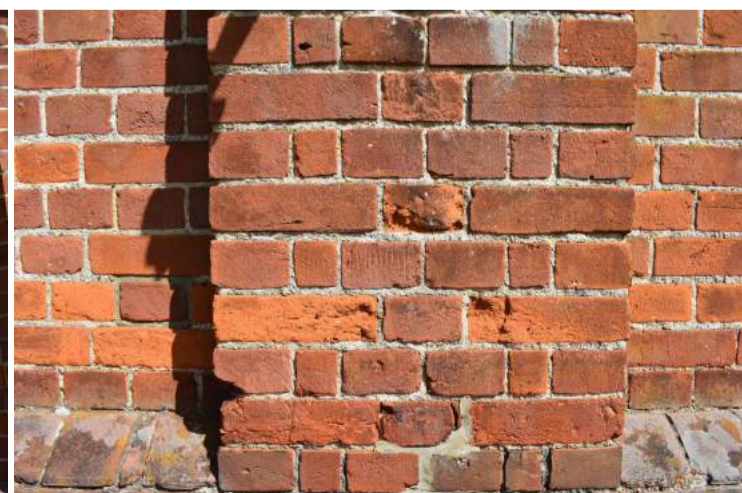
ECC4613_Photograph_034

Detail of weatherboarding, bargeboard and corbels on east elevation of the ...



ECC4613_Photograph_035

Detail of original window on southern elevation - view north.



ECC4613_Photograph_036

Detail of graffiti on south elevation - view north.



ECC4613_Photograph_037

Detail of modern door on southern elevation of main range to the coach ho...



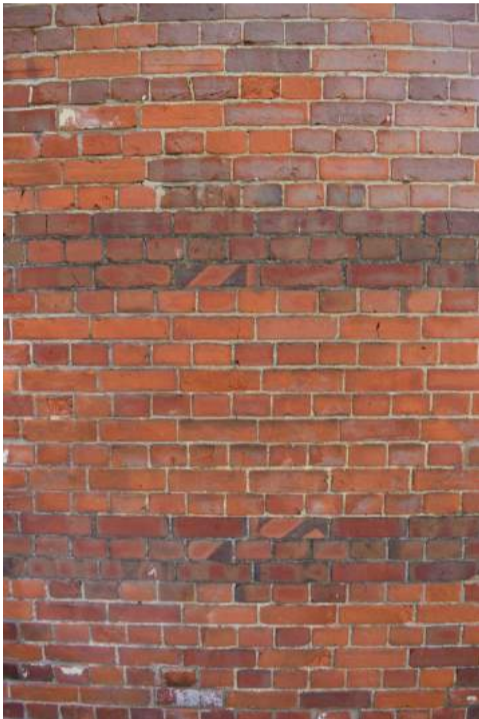
ECC4613_Photograph_038

Detail of courses of more heavily-fired brickwork on western elevation - vie...



ECC4613_Photograph_039

Detail of modern window on western elevation - view south-east.



ECC4613_Photograph_040

Detail of courses of more heavily-fired brickwork on western elevation - vie...



ECC4613_Photograph_041

Detail of millstone fragments in brick floor in front of coach house - view east.



ECC4613_Photograph_042

Detail of original limestone blocks with iron pintles adjacent to main entranc...



ECC4613_Photograph_043

Detail of later brick floor in front of southern elevation - view west.



ECC4613_Photograph_044

Detail of south-east corner of coach house, showing rebuilding and differin...



ECC4613_Photograph_045

Original window on southern elevation of secondary range - view north.



ECC4613_Photograph_046

Detail of roof in Room 4, showing southern pitch and baltic timber mark - vi...



ECC4613_Photograph_047

Detail of roof in Room 4, showing southern pitch and baltic timber mark - vi...



ECC4613_Photograph_048

Room 1, showing inserted stud wall to west. Original posts visible in foregr...



ECC4613_Photograph_049
Room 1, showing inserted brick W.C. - view west.



ECC4613_Photograph_050
Room 1, showing blocked window and inserted pitching-door on north elev...



ECC4613_Photograph_051
Detail of inserted modern stud wall in west part of Room 1 - view south-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_052
Original (but relocated) post in Room 1 - view west.



ECC4613_Photograph_053
Original (but relocated) post in Room 1 - view east.



ECC4613_Photograph_054
Room 1, showing extensive water damage to northern wall - view north-east.



ECC4613_Photograph_055
Room 1 - view south-east.



ECC4613_Photograph_056
Inserted, and later blocked, window on north elevation of Room 1 - view nor...



ECC4613_Photograph_057
Room 1 - view south-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_058
Room 1 - view south-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_059
Room 1 - view north.



ECC4613_Photograph_060
Original window in south elevation of Room 1 - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_061
Detail of water damage in Room 1's north-east corner - view north-east.



ECC4613_Photograph_062
Detail of water damage along northern wall of Room 1 - view north-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_063
Eastern wall of Room 1. Original doorway with arch above leading into Room 2.



ECC4613_Photograph_064
Inserted garage door on eastern wall of Room 1, showing original blocked doorway.



ECC4613_Photograph_065
Empty mortices on post in Room 1, would have originally supported division.



ECC4613_Photograph_066
Sawn off tenons in the mortices on post in Room 1, would have originally supported division.



ECC4613_Photograph_067
Original unpainted post in Room 1, against modern inserted stud wall - view north-east.



ECC4613_Photograph_068
Detail of mortices in original post in Room 1 - view north-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_069
Room 1, showing southern wall - view south-east.



ECC4613_Photograph_070
Detail of inserted stud wall and original post in western end of Room 1 - view north-east.



ECC4613_Photograph_071
Roof truss above east end of Room 1 - view east.



ECC4613_Photograph_072
Roof truss above Room 1 - view south-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_073
Roof truss above western end of Room 1 - view west.



ECC4613_Photograph_074
Brick-built modern W.C. insertion into Room 1 - view south.



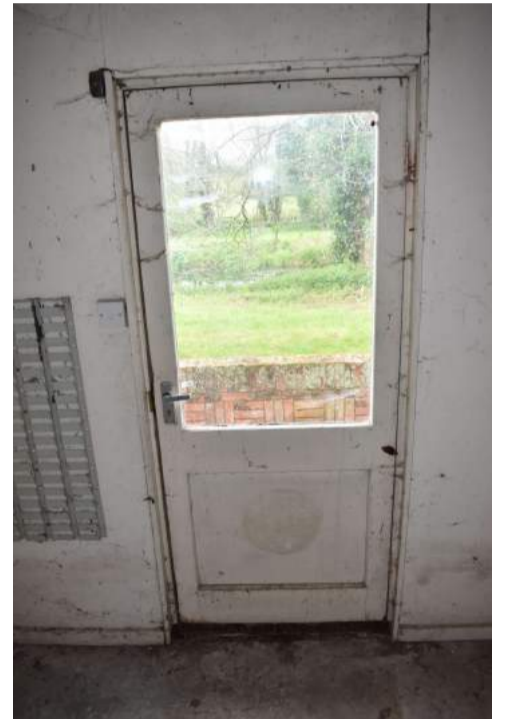
ECC4613_Photograph_075
Interior of brick-built modern W.C. Room 1c - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_076
Northern wall of Room 1a, with modern boarding in western end of room. S...



ECC4613_Photograph_077
Room 1a, in area converted to house a boiler (right of frame) - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_078
Modern door on southern elevation of Room 1b - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_079
Modern ceiling inserted above Room 1a - view north-west.



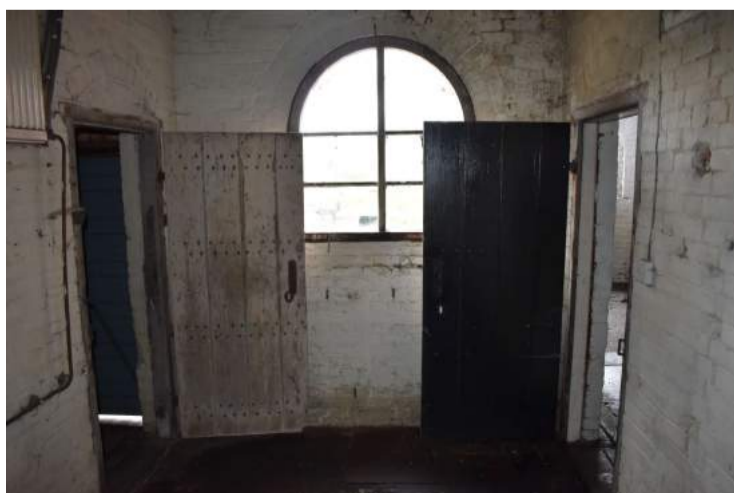
ECC4613_Photograph_080
Original doorway, with later frame, leading into Room 2 from Room 1 - view...



ECC4613_Photograph_081
Room 2, showing original fireplace to right with modern boiler in front - view...



ECC4613_Photograph_082
Detail of original fireplace and chimney-stack in Room 2, with modern addit...



ECC4613_Photograph_083
Room 2, door to left leading to Room 3 and door to right leading to Room 1...



ECC4613_Photograph_084
Doorway into Room 1 from Room 2, with arch above - view east.



ECC4613_Photograph_085
Northern roof pitch of Room 2, with Baltic timber marks - view north-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_086
Detail of Baltic timber marks in northern roof pitch above Room 2 - view north-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_087
Floor of Room 3 - view east.



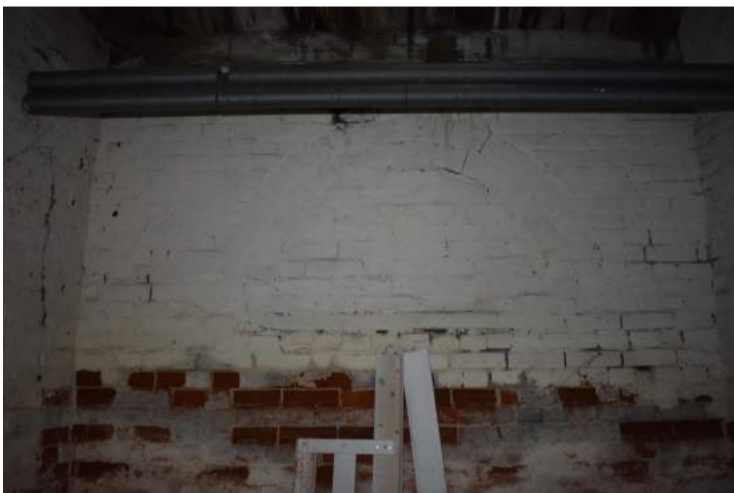
ECC4613_Photograph_088
Northern roof pitch above Room 3 - view north.



ECC4613_Photograph_089
Southern roof pitch above Room 3 - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_090
Modern inserted stud wall and garage door in southern wall of Room 3 - view east.



ECC4613_Photograph_091
Blocked window in northern wall of Room 3 - view north.



ECC4613_Photograph_092
Detail of mortices in base of post in Room 1 - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_093
Detail of roof above western end of Room 1 - view west.



ECC4613_Photograph_094
Detail of inserted pitching door and blocked opening on first-floor of Room 6 - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_095
Room 6 first-floor above Room 1, showing pitching-door - south.



ECC4613_Photograph_096
Room 6, showing studs and roof structure - view south-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_097
Room 6, showing studs and roof structure - view south-east.

ECC4613_Photograph_098
Detail of studs of Room 6 - view east.

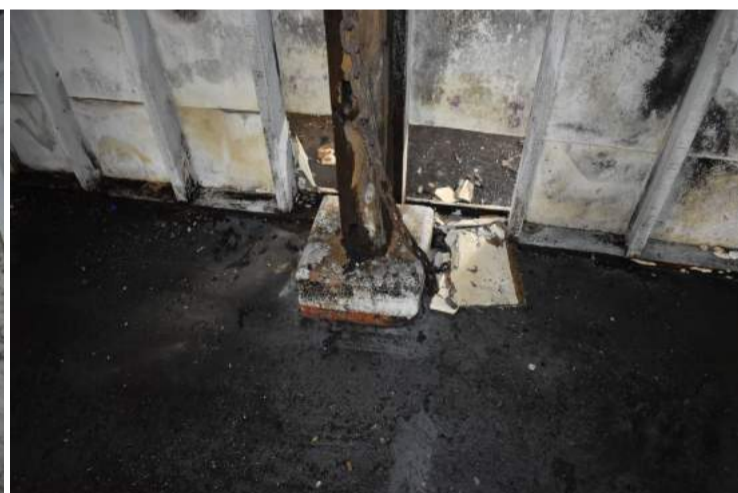
ECC4613_Photograph_099
Room 6, showing studs and roof structure - view south-east.



ECC4613_Photograph_100
Detail of studs in Room 6 - view west.

ECC4613_Photograph_101
Detail of binding-beam supporting Room 6, with cut joists - view west.

ECC4613_Photograph_102
Detail of recess cut into brickwork on modern W.C. addition to Room 1 - view west.



ECC4613_Photograph_103
Detail of bracing on original post in western end of Room 1, adjacent to modern addition.

ECC4613_Photograph_104
Detail of brick support beneath post at western end of Room 1 - view west.

ECC4613_Photograph_105
Detail of concrete/brick supports beneath posts in Room 1 - view east.



ECC4613_Photograph_106
Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view east.

ECC4613_Photograph_107
Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6.

ECC4613_Photograph_108
Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6.



ECC4613_Photo...
Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6.



ECC4613_Photo...
Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view south.



ECC4613_Photo...
Detail of large timber that was originally from mill machinery supported on ti...



ECC4613_Photo...
Detail of large timber that was originally from mill machinery supported on ti...



ECC4613_Photo...
Detail of large timber that was originally from mill machinery supported on ti...



ECC4613_Photo...
Detail of large timber that was originally from mill machinery supported on ti...



ECC4613_Photo...
Detail of Baltic timber mark on purlin above eastern end of Room 1 - view n...



ECC4613_Photo...
Detail of Baltic timber mark on purlin above eastern end of Room 1 - view n...



ECC4613_Photo...
Detail of Baltic timber mark on purlin above eastern end of Room 1 view so...



ECC4613_Photo...
Detail of Baltic timber mark on purlin above eastern end of Room 1 - view s...



ECC4613_Photo...
Location of Baltic timber mark on joist of Room 6 - view south-east.



ECC4613_Photo...
Detail of Baltic timber mark on joist of Room 6.



ECC4613_Photograph_121
Location of Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view east.



ECC4613_Photograph_122
Detail of Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view east.



ECC4613_Photograph_123
Detail of Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view east.



ECC4613_Photograph_124
Location of Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view north-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_125
Location of Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view north-west.



ECC4613_Photograph_126
Location of Baltic timber mark on joist supporting Room 6 - view north.



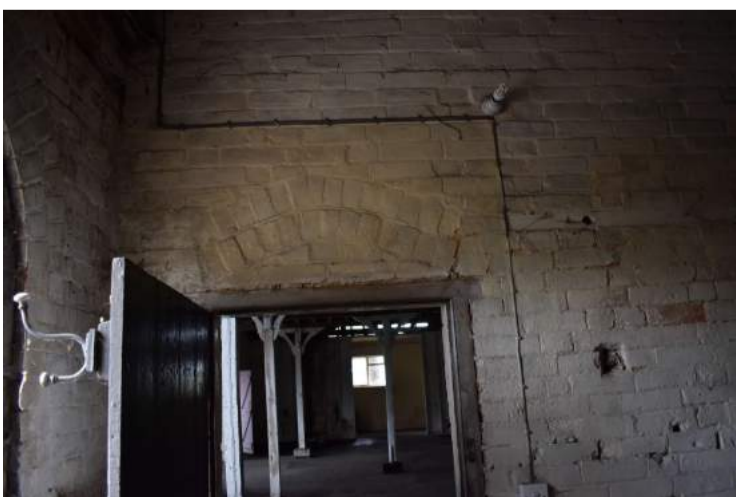
ECC4613_Photograph_127
Truss above western end of Room 1 - view east.



ECC4613_Photograph_128
Detail of joists supporting Room 6 - view north-east.



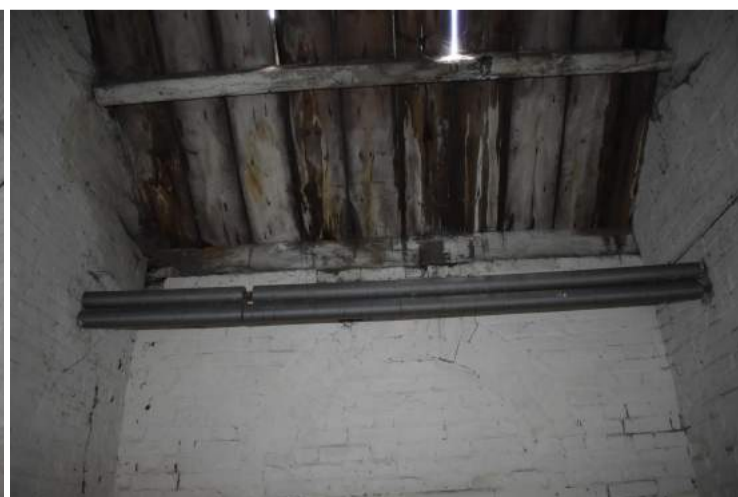
ECC4613_Photograph_129
Detail of possible Baltic timber mark on purlin above Room 1 - view east.



ECC4613_Photograph_130
Detail of arch above entrance into Room 1 from Room 2 - view west.



ECC4613_Photograph_131
Detail of southern wall of Room 3 - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_132
Detail of northern wall of Room 3, showing scarf joint on wall-plate - view north.



ECC4613_Phograph_133

Detail of northern wall of Room 3, showing scarf joint on wall-plate - view n...



ECC4613_Phograph_134

Detail of doorway into Room 2 from Room 3, with arch above - view west.



ECC4613_Phograph_135

Detail of possible Baltic timber marks on purlin above east end of Room 1 -...



ECC4613_Phograph_136

Posts in Room 1 view north-west.



ECC4613_Phograph_137

Detail of studwork in Room 6 - view east.



ECC4613_Phograph_138

Detail of studwork in Room 6 - view west.



ECC4613_Phograph_139

Possible Baltic timber marks on purlin supporting Room 6.



ECC4613_Phograph_140

Possible Baltic timber marks on purlin supporting Room 6.



ECC4613_Phograph_141

Detail of inserted post supporting the north-end of a binding-beam - view n...



ECC4613_Phograph_142

Detail of blocked archway above inserted pitching-door on north wall of Ro...



ECC4613_Phograph_143

Detail of blocked archway above inserted (and later blocked) opening in nor...



ECC4613_Phograph_144

Detail of chimney on northern elevation of the secondary range, rising from...



ECC4613_Photograph_145

Detail of modern brick additions on northern elevation. Unknown purpose - ...



ECC4613_Photograph_146

Room 4 - view south.



ECC4613_Photograph_147

Area of brickwork repair on southern elevation of coach house - view north.



ECC4613_Photograph_148

Southern and western elevations of coach house - view north-east.



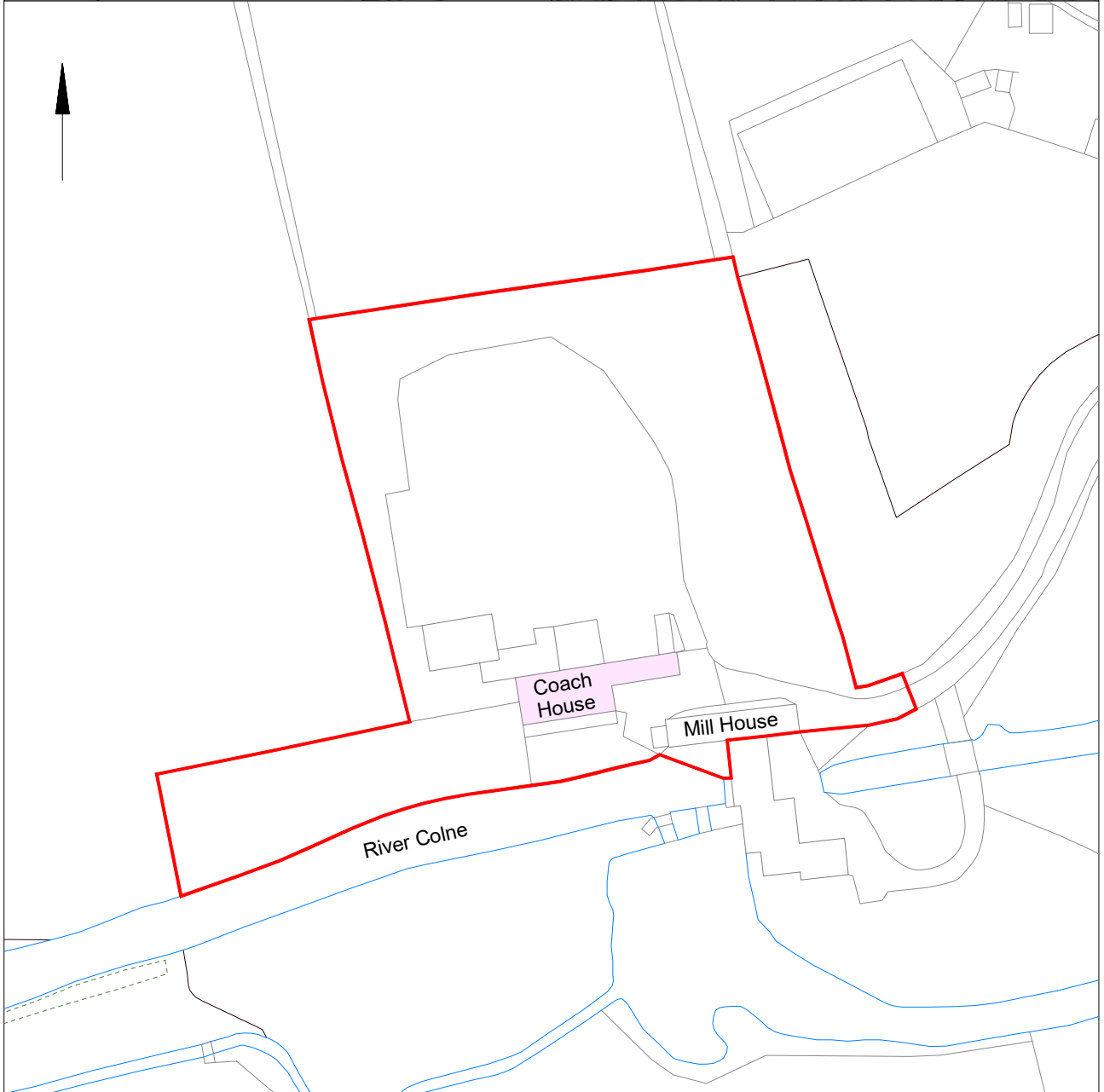
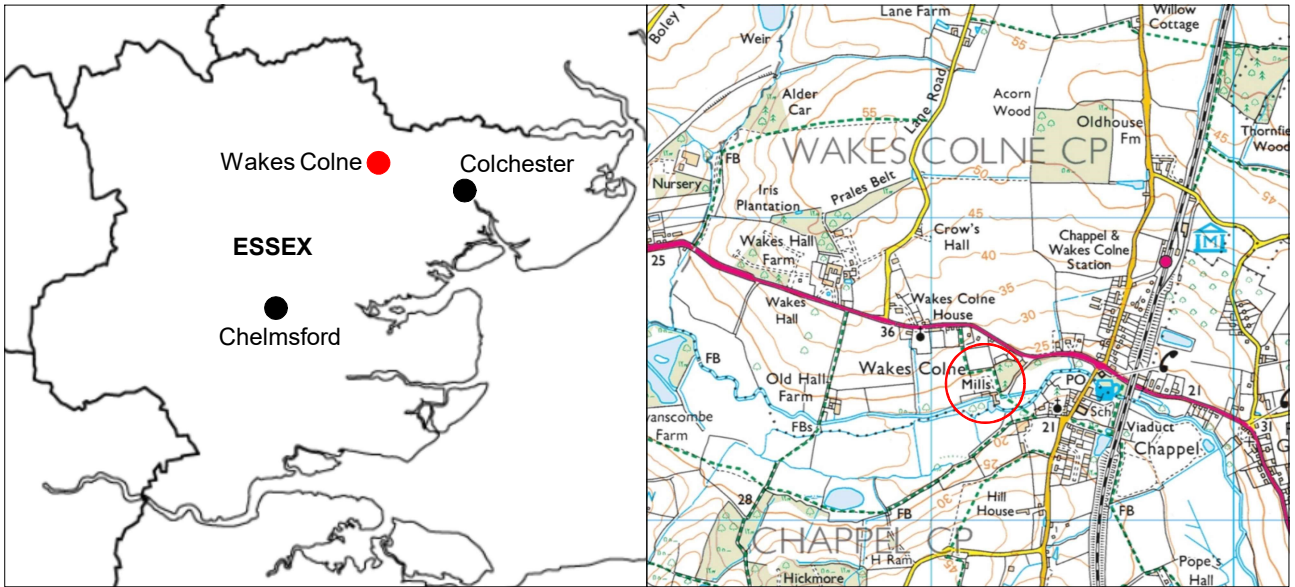
ECC4613_Photograph_149

Western elevation of coach house with converted mill in background - view ...



ECC4613_Photograph_150

Northern elevation of coach house, showing modern additions - view south.



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Fig 1 Site location. The coach house highlighted in pink.



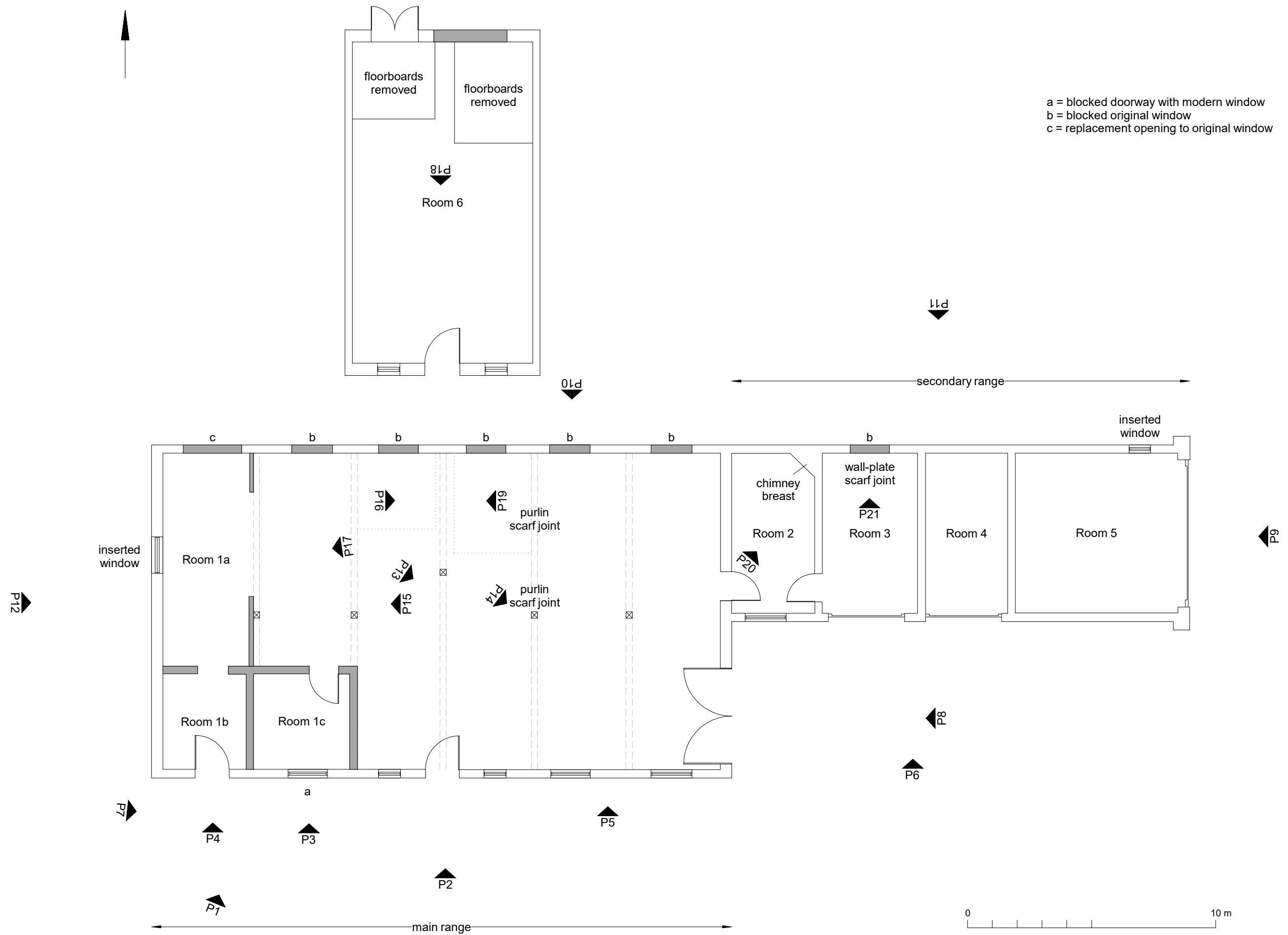


Fig 2 Floor plans. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

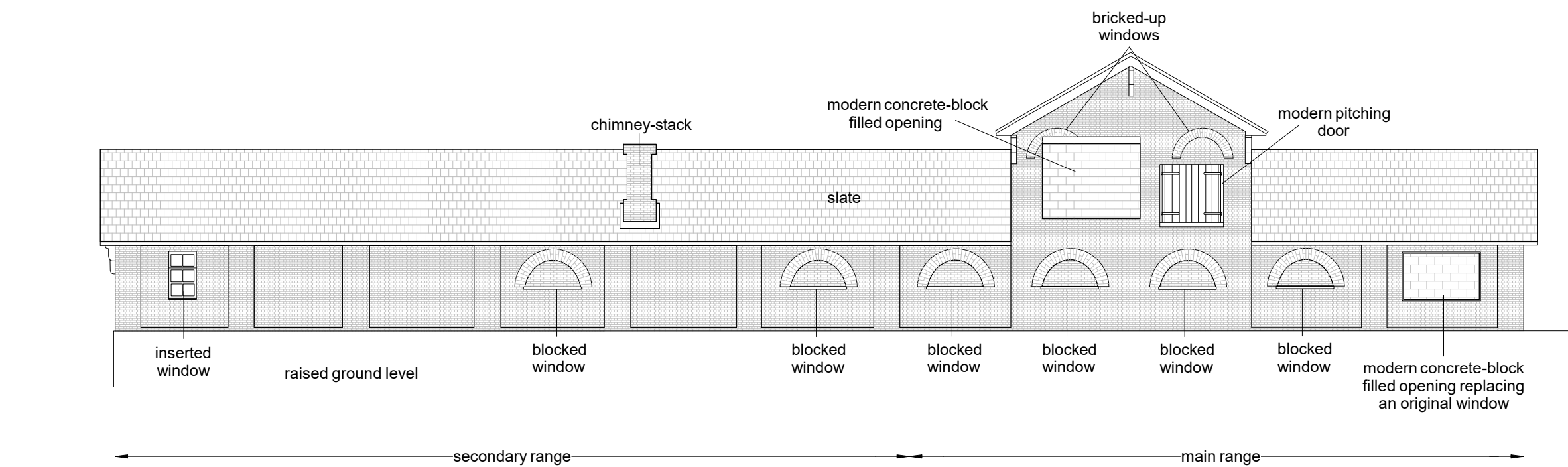
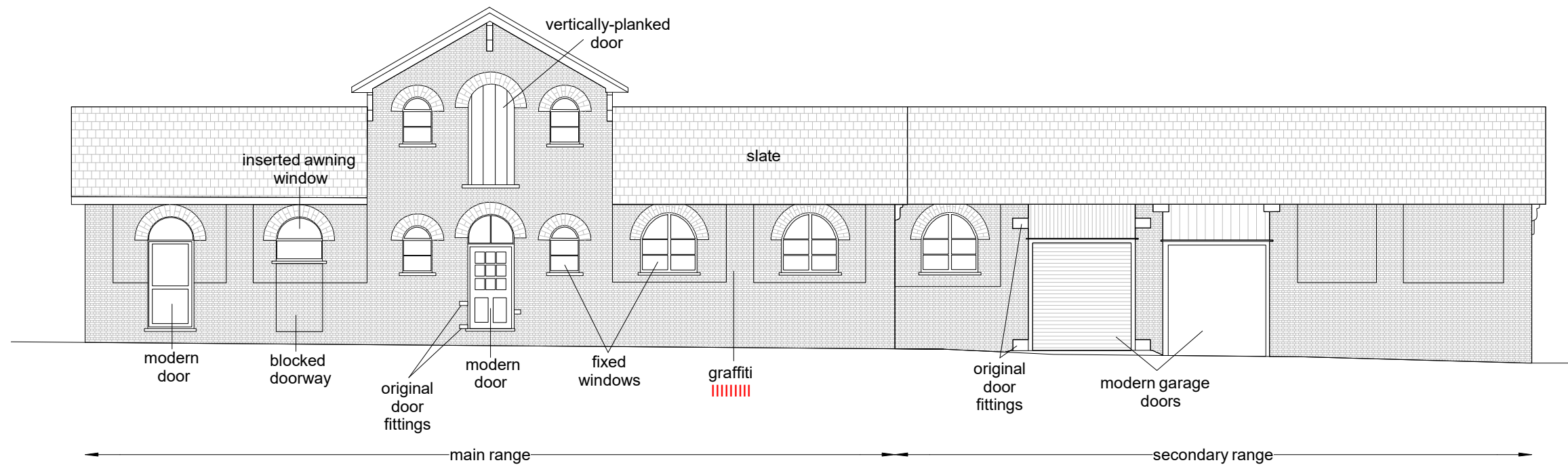


Fig 3 Northern (bottom) and southern (top) elevations.

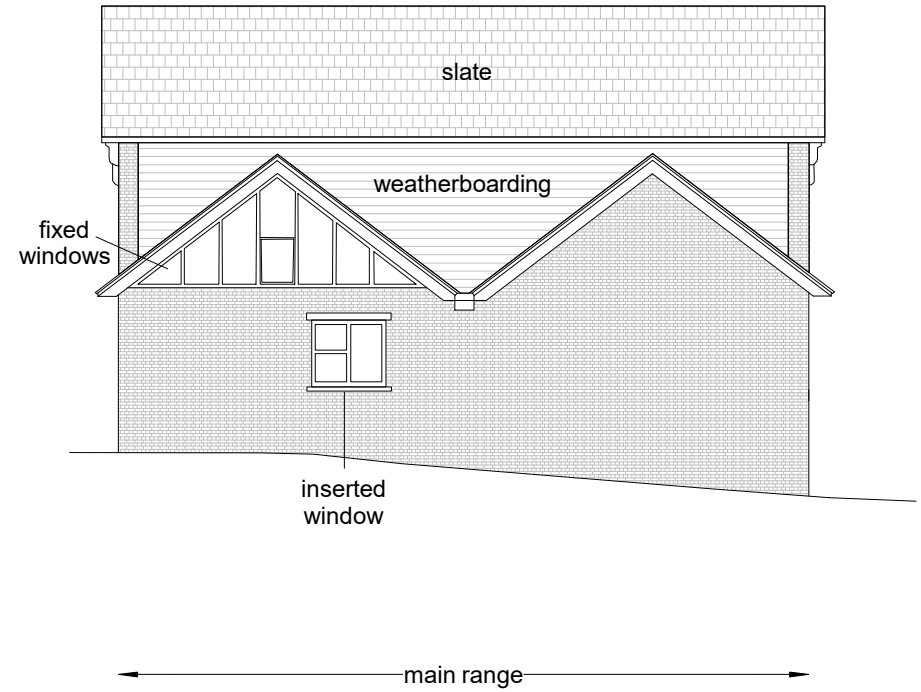
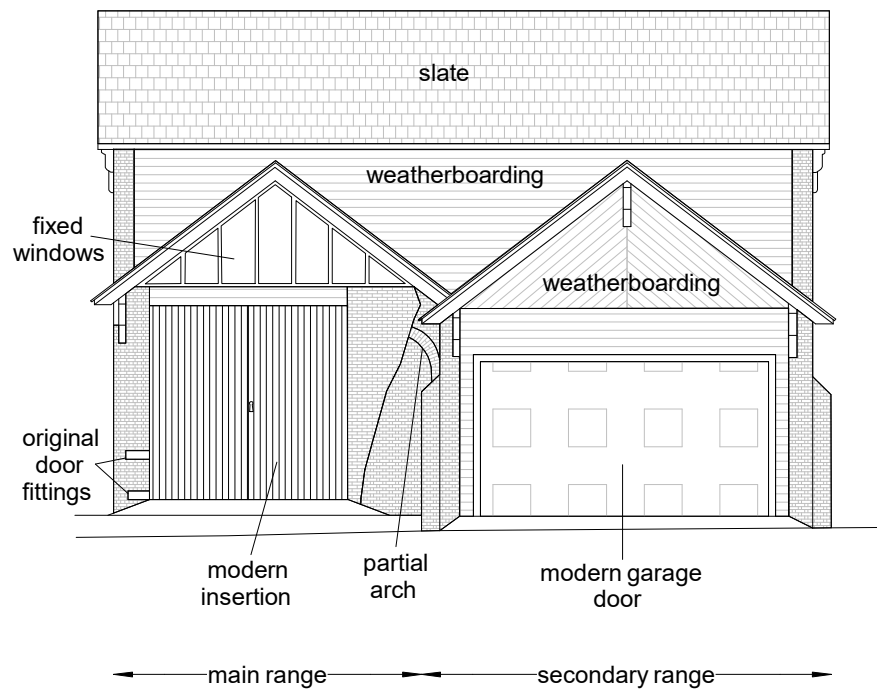


Fig 4 Eastern (left) and western (right) elevations.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: The Coach House, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Colchester, Essex CO6 2BY	
Parish: Wakes Colne	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 89216 28398 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/03z CHER ref: ECC4613 OASIS ref: colchest3-418913
Type of work: Historic Building Recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: May 2021	Size of area investigated: -
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Mac Design & Build
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/EHER number(s): CHER: MCC4590
Final report: CAT Report 1698	
Periods represented: modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust of the coach house at Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Essex, in May 2021.</p> <p>The coach house is located within a complex of buildings and associated with Wakes Colne Mills. It is thought that there has been some form of mill on the site since 1066, but the 19th century saw a period of huge expansion for the complex. It was during this period that the coach house was constructed. The coach house is a brick-built structure with timber-framed roof trusses. All of the timbers are machine-sawn and many display good examples of Baltic timber marks. Although known as a coach house the building was more probably utilised as a stable block and appears to lack the first floor coachmen's accommodation that is the defining feature of a coach house.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: coach house, stable	Significance: *
Author of summary: Chris Lister	Date of summary: November 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building recording and an archaeological evaluation on land to the north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Colchester, C06 2BY.

NGR: TL 89216 28398 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Wakes Colne

Planning references: 183046

Commissioned by: Jonathan Dennis (Daniel Connal Partnership)

On behalf of: Mac Design & Build

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: HBR: ECC4613

EVAL: ECC4612

CAT project code: HBR: 2021/03z

EVAL: 2021/03aa

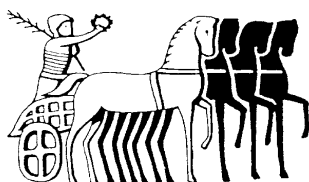
OASIS project number: HBR: colchest3-418913

EVAL: colchest3-418915

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett

This WSI written: 09/04/2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: sc@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on land north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Colchester, CO6 2BY (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 89216 28398.

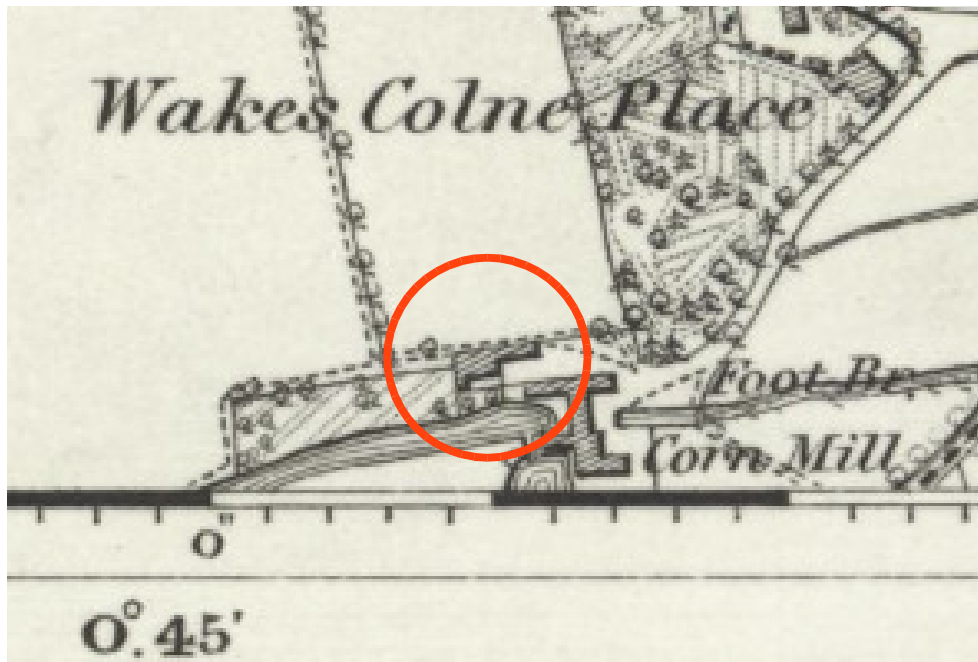
Proposed work

The development comprises the demolition of solid fuel processing buildings, removal of built-up hard surfaces against the north wall of the coach house, removal of wider coal yard hard surfaces and the conversion of the coach house into a single dwelling with a single-storey extension.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The coach house is a curtilage Grade II listed building, associated with Wakes Colne Mill and House (NHLE 1224981, MCC4590). The mill dates to c 1850, it has been a corn and oil mill that has used both waterpower and electricity.



Map 1 Extract of the 1st edition OS Map (1876), development site in red.

275m south-east of the development site is the chapel of St Barnabas (MCC10030-1). A small church and churchyard, recorded in 1285 but claimed to have been erected in 1352. 300m to the north-west is the site of All Saints Church (NHLE 1225059, MCC4619, MCC7004-6, MCC10029), a 12th-century church with later alterations.

Roman pottery sherds (MCC7037) have been recovered approximately 100m north, possibly indicating Roman occupation nearby.

To the east of the development site a number of WWII defences have been recorded and destroyed, these include a road barrier (MCC5136), a pillbox (MCC5135), an ammunition shelter (MCC5527). Three pillboxes (MCC7495-8) still exist. Monitoring works undertaken by

CAT in 2019 uncovered the remains of a WWII camp (CAT Report 1622, ECC4588), 725m to the north-west of the development site.

Project background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in December 2018 (application No. 183046) for the *demolition of solid fuel processing buildings; removal of built up hard surfaces against north wall of coach house with associated regrading of land; removal of wider coal yard hard surfaces; conversion of coach house to dwelling with single storey ext.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for an historic building recording followed by an archaeological trial-trenching evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Specifically,

- 1) An Historic England Level 2 historic building recording will be undertaken on the coach house prior to any conversion works.

The record will consider:

- Plan form of the site
- Materials and method of construction
- Date(s) of the building
- Function and internal layout
- Fixtures and fittings
- Context of the coach house within its immediate contemporary landscape

- 2) After the HBR, two linear trial-trenches will be evaluated. These will be positioned within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling (see Fig 2). Both trenches will measure 25m long by 1.8m wide. This equates to 50m in length of trenching covering an area of 90m².

Aims of the archaeological evaluation is to target:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Further archaeological investigation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

General methodology

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

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

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

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

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

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

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

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

HBR: one historic building recorder for one day.

Evaluation: one CAT officer and two archaeologists for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work and historic building recording: Mark Baister

Historic building recording methodology

A Historic England Level 2 building survey of the outbuilding will be carried out prior to its demolition. The resultant report will include the following:

A brief documentary and cartographic survey will be made of the evidence relating to the history and evolution of the site.

A large-scale block plan will be made of the site using existing architect's drawings or the current OS 2500 map extract. The position of the building will be shown and any adjacent buildings will be given a unique number noting date of construction and function (where known).

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

Based on existing architect's plans and using the RCHME (1996) conventions floor plans at scale 1:100 will be made of the building/s affected by the proposals. Doors, windows, internal divisions, truss positions, together with any surviving fixtures/fittings will be shown together with any evidence of phasing.

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

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

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible (see human remains section below).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

A metal detector will be used to examine the trench, contexts and spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of evaluation trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Human remains

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains *in situ* (i.e. a site visit).

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby /
Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

Notification will be given to the CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed

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

The report will be submitted within three months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the evaluation trenches. At least two corners of which will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to the CBCAA.

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

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum. If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and the CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

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

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

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

The CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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

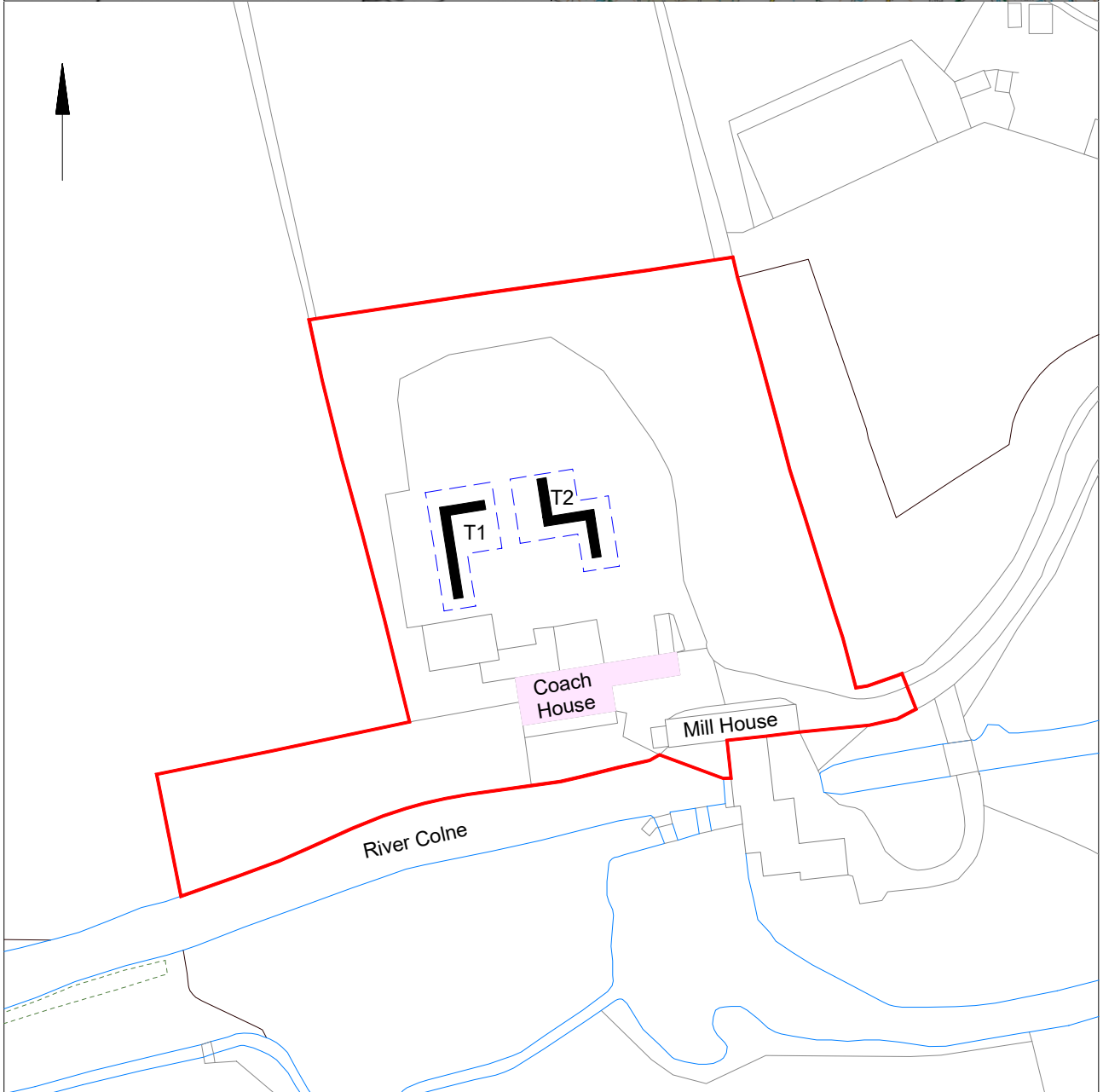
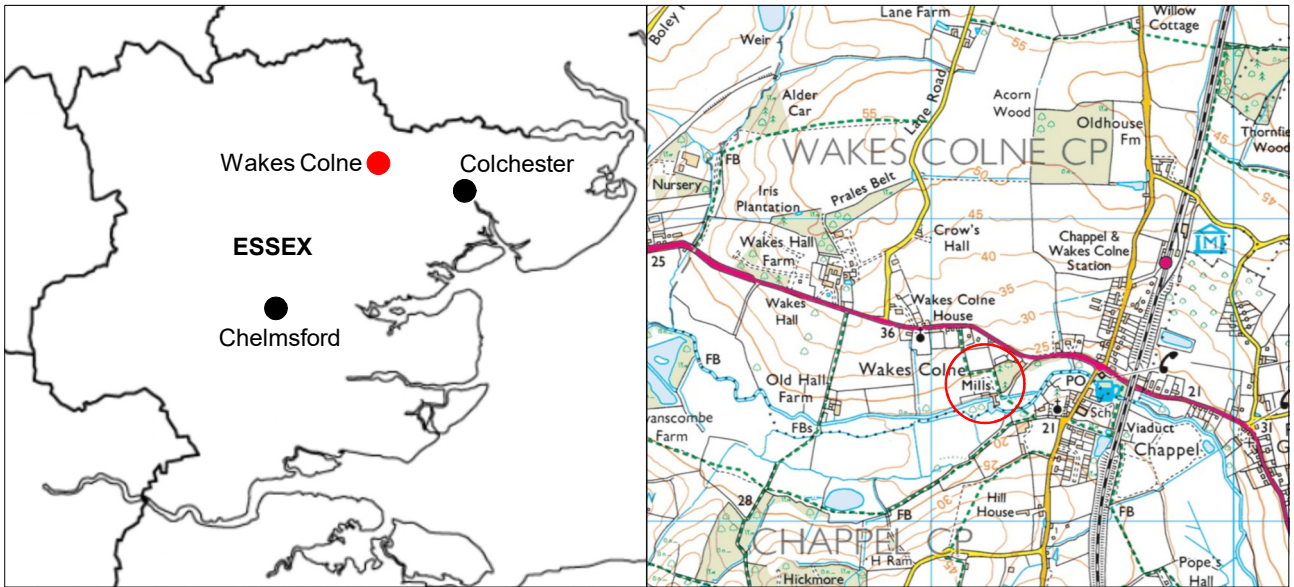
Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.</i> 2nd Edition
CAT	2020	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1622	2021	<i>Geophysical Survey and an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Excavation at Wakes Hall, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Essex, CO6 2DB: November 2020</i> By Robin Mathieson
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation at Land to the North of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Colchester, CO6 2BY</i> By Richard Hoggett
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2016a	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice.</i> By R Lane
Historic England (HE)	2016b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
RCHME	1996	Recording historic buildings, a descriptive specification

S Carter



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines). The Coach House is indicated by the pink shading.



Summary for colchest3-418913

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-418913
Project Name	Historic building recording at Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Cole, Colchester, CO6 2BY
Activity type	BUILDING SURVEY
Project Identifier(s)	2021/03z
Planning Id	183046
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	10-May-2021 - 10-May-2021
Location	<p>Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne</p> <p>NGR : TL 89216 28398</p> <p>LL : 51.9219437256543, 0.750200409159122</p> <p>12 Fig : 589216,228398</p>
Administrative Areas	<p>Country : England</p> <p>County : Essex</p> <p>District : Colchester</p> <p>Parish : Wakes Colne</p>
Project Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site. • A large-scale block plan of the site. • Annotated and phased elevations and floor-plans of the building at a scale of 1:150. • A description of the building. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing. • A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot and a full contact sheet of the photographs taken during the survey.

Project Results	<p>A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust of the coach house at Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Essex, in May 2021.</p> <p>The coach house is located within a complex of buildings associated with Wakes Colne Mill. It is thought that there has been some form of mill on the site since 1066, but the 19th century saw a period of huge expansion for the mill. It was during this period the coach house was constructed. The coach house is a brick-built building with timber-framed roof trusses. All of the timbers are machine-sawn and many display good examples of Baltic timber marks.</p>
Keywords	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	ECC4613
Archives	<p>Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection)</p>