

**Historic building recording at
land adjacent to Domus,
The Causeway, Great Horkesley,
Essex, CO6 4EJ**

September 2019



**report prepared by
Mark Baister**

**commissioned by
Bradley Harding,
Laurie Wood Associates
on behalf of
Mr Joe Read**

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Planning reference: 180699
CHER number: ECC4371
OASIS project id: colchest3-365279



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
email: mb@catuk.org

CAT Report 1484
September 2019

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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at land adjacent to Domus, Great Horkesley, Essex in September 2019.

The building is a nine-bay, single-storey, timber-framed structure located on the east side of "The Causeway", a historic road between Great Horkesley and Colchester. Although on the same footprint as a building shown on the 1839 tithe map, the modern machine-cut timber, rudimentary jointing and regular brickwork of the building's plinth all suggest it was rebuilt in the early/mid 20th century.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report on a historic building recording of an east-west aligned building on land adjacent to Domus, Great Horkesley, in advance of the building's proposed conversion into residential use. The recording work was commissioned by Laurie Wood Associates on behalf of Mr Joe Read and carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in September 2019. The site is located approximately 5km to the north-west of Colchester on the east side of The Causeway, a historic road linking Horkesley Heath with the village of Great Horkesley. The site located at NGR TL 97857 29899 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. 180699) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in March 2018 detailing a *proposed conversion of a redundant barn to create a 3-bed single family dwelling, with associated external works.*

In response to this application, the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) recommended that a Historic England Level 2 building survey be made of the farm building prior to its conversion (CBC 2019). This recommendation was given based on the site being curtilage listed, being adjacent to a listed building and the possibility it may contain further, undesignated, heritage assets (as highlighted by the CHER). This recommendation was made based on the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2018).

In response to this recommendation, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2019) and agreed with the CBCAA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

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

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the building. The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (Historic England 2016) which defines a Level 2 survey as:

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

In particular the record considered:

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

4 Methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased elevations and floor-plans of the building at a scale of 1:100.
- A description of the building. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

5 Historical background (Fig 1)

The following historical background draws on cartographic sources, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk), the Essex Records Office (ERO) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk).

The east-west aligned building detailed in this report is curtilage-listed, being situated immediately to the south of a Grade II listed late 18th-/early 19th-century house 'Aldecar' (NHLE no. 1267663, CHER no. MCC4175).

The historic road upon which the site lies, The Causeway, is shown (and named) on the Chapman and André map of 1777, but there is no evidence of the listed house or the east-west aligned building (Map 1).



Map 1 Extract from the Chapman and André map of Essex, 1777. Approximate location of site highlighted in red.

The 1839 tithe map shows the site, but curiously the listed house (described as being constructed *circa* 1800) is not present (Map 2). The building detailed in this report is shown as part of an "L"-shaped structure.



Map 2 Great Horkesley tithe map, 1839. Surveyed building highlighted in red. ERO D/CT 184B.

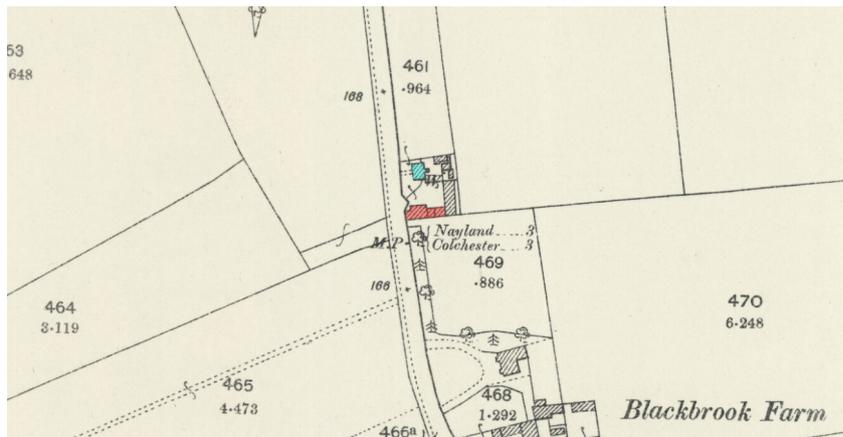
The accompanying tithe apportionment to the map lists the site as a 'carpenter's premises', with the owner and occupier as a John Simpson (ERO D/CT 184A).

The first edition OS map of 1876 (Map 3) again shows the site, but this time the listed house is visible in addition to the "L"-shaped building, which appears to have a small northern extension projecting off of the east-west range.

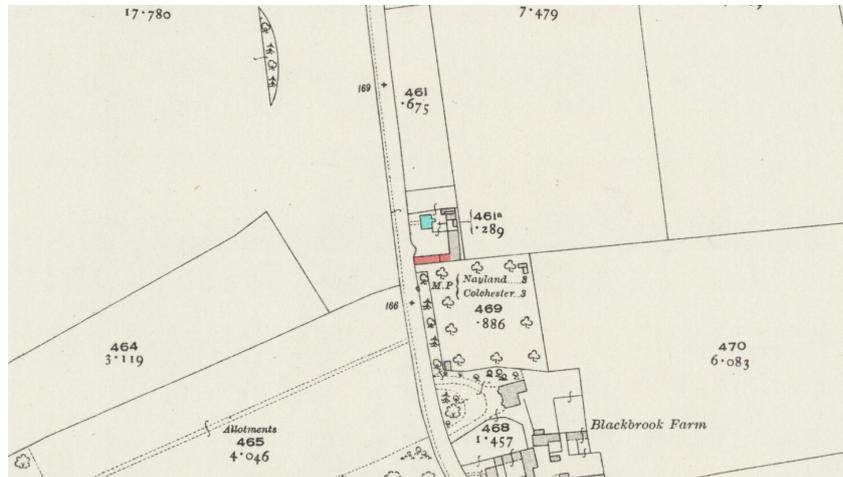


Map 3 First edition 25-inch OS map, 1876. Listed house highlighted in blue, surveyed building highlighted in red.

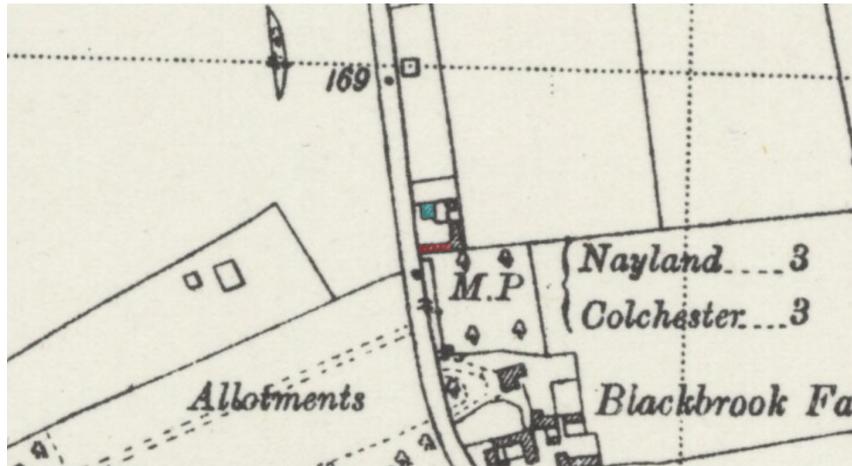
The site remains much the same all the way up to the 1963 OS map, with the OS maps of 1896, 1920, 1938, and 1958 all showing a very similar layout (Maps 4-7). The only thing of note is the removal of the small northern extension between the 1896 and 1920 maps.



Map 4 25-inch OS map, 1896. Listed house highlighted in blue, surveyed building highlighted in red.



Map 5 25-inch OS map, 1920. Listed house highlighted in blue, surveyed building highlighted in red.

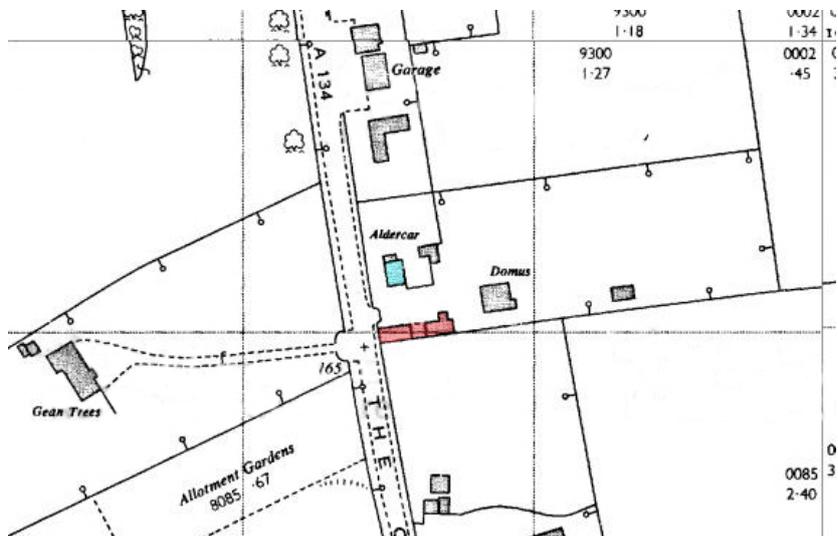


Map 6 6-inch OS map, 1938. Listed house highlighted in blue, surveyed building highlighted in red.



Map 7 6-inch map, 1958. Listed house highlighted in blue, surveyed building highlighted in red.

The 1963 OS map shows a significant change in the site's layout (Map 8). Part of the "L"-shaped structure has been demolished and the bungalow 'Domus' has been constructed to the east. The layout of the site remains the same to the present day (Fig 1).



Map 8 1963 1:2500 OS map. Listed house highlighted in blue, current building highlighted in red.

The east-west aligned building is now clearly identifiable as the current building standing on the site. Part of its north-south range survives as a porch attached to the eastern end of the current building (see descriptive record below). A photograph of the north-south range of the building from the early 20th century shows that it had a pantile roof, a chimney, traditional weatherboarding, casement windows and a half-glazed door (Photograph 1).



Photograph 1 Photograph from first half of 20th century showing north-south range of building prior to partial demolition. Only the very southern end of this building survives today (the right of this photo). Taken from May, 1992: photo 30.

In summary, the cartographic evidence shows that the building detailed in this report has its origins in the late 18th/early 19th century. Initially as part of an “L”-shaped structure, its north-south range was almost entirely demolished in the mid 20th-century, leaving only the east-west range standing today. The cartographic evidence also shows that the listed house adjacent to the site was not constructed until after 1839.

6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-3)

The timber-framed, nine-bay building detailed in this report is aligned east/west and measures approximately 25m x 7.5m in size, covering around 132 square metres. It is a single-storey structure throughout, with a small porch extending from the east end of the north elevation (this is the remnants of a since demolished north/south range; see historical background above). Its nine bays have been labelled 1-9 (Fig 2) to aid in description.

Exterior

At the time of the survey almost all of the weatherboarding, roof covering, doors and windows of the building had been removed, exposing the timber-frame. Consequently, for much of the exterior description below, photographs taken of the building immediately prior to the removal of the weatherboarding were consulted.

All the windows detailed below are wooden-framed.

The building has a gabled roof that was until recently covered in pan-tiles (Photograph 2). The timber-frame was covered in traditional weatherboarding.



Photograph 2 Building prior to removal of roof and weatherboarding. Photograph taken facing south-east. Copyright Google 2019, image captured April 2019.

The timber-frame of the building is supported on a frogged red brick plinth, with bricks measuring 220mm x 110mm x 60-65mm. The plinth supporting the western three bays (bays 1-3) is laid in Monk-bond and the plinth supporting the five eastern bays (bays 5-9) is laid in English-bond (Photographs 3). The plinth supporting bay 4 is laid in Flemish-bond and has slightly different brick measurements of 225mm x 105mm x 65mm.



Photograph 3 Detail of brick plinth on northern elevation of bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.

The northern elevation of the building had a vertically-planked door and an 8-light awning window between bays 1 and 2 to the west (Photograph 4). In bay 8 to the east was another vertically-planked door and a fixed 16-light window (Fig 3). The northern elevations of bays 5, 6 and 7 are open and were, until recently, the location of a sliding door (Photograph 5). The remnant of the north-south range extends as a 'porch' from bay 9, and has an entranceway on this elevation (Photograph 6). This 'porch' has a significantly lower ridgeline than the rest of the building.



Photograph 4 Northern elevation of western end of building, showing door and window in bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south.



Photograph 5 Northern elevation of centre of building, showing openings in bays 5, 6 and 7. Photograph taken facing south.



Photograph 6 'Porch' projecting north from bay 1. Photograph taken facing south-east.

The eastern elevation of the building had a fixed six-light window in the gable, but no other features (Fig 3).

The southern elevation of the building had no features except for three windows, a six-light one in bay 9, a six-light one in bay 8 and a two-light one in bay 2 (Fig 3).

The west elevation of the building contains a pair of full-height vertically-planked double-doors (Photograph 7).



Photograph 7 West elevation of building, showing double-doors.
Photograph taken facing east.

Interior

The building is entirely constructed of machine-cut timber, with no evidence of any hand-sawn timber, either reused or contemporary, anywhere within its frame. The bays of the building all vary between 2.3m and 2.7m in width, with the exception of the easternmost bay, bay 9, which is 4.2m wide (Fig 2).

The roof of the building has pairs of rafters meeting at a ridgeboard, and supported by through-collars at bay intervals (Photograph 8). The trusses dividing bays 1-3 have no tie-beams, only the collars (Fig 2). The trusses within the rest of the building do have tie-beams, although there are no braces supporting them (Photograph 8).



Photograph 8 Interior shot of building showing bays 8 and 9. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The bays have a mix of unmade and concrete floors, with bays 5-8 being unmade and the rest being concrete. The concrete floor in bay 4 has subsided significantly (Photograph 9).



Photograph 9 Subsided concrete floor in bay 4. Unfrosted red bricks visible to left of frame. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Part of the northern wall-plate of the building, from bay 5 to bay 9, appears to have been replaced (Photograph 10 and Fig 2). This probably coincided with the installation of a sliding door and the removal of much of the sill-beam on the northern elevation (see exterior description above).



Photograph 10 Northern elevation of bays 7 and 8, showing replacement wall-plate and section of original sill-beam and plinth. Photograph taken facing north.

There are several subdivisions within the building. Completely dividing bays 3 and 4 is a Sussex-bond brick wall made of modern fletton bricks (Photograph 11). Between bays 4 and 5 is a half-height machine-cut timber-frame division with a stable-door at its northern end, and panelled on its western side (Photograph 12). This division is supported on a plinth of unfrosted and unmortared red bricks (measuring 220mm x 110mm x 70mm), that have, like the floor of bay 4, subsided significantly (Photograph 9).



Photograph 11 Interior shot showing bays 2 and 3, with fletton brick wall. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 12 Division between bays 4 and 5. Subsided red brick plinth visible below. Photograph taken facing west.

Bays 6 and 7 are divided by another machine-cut timber-frame, the full height of the building and weatherboarded on its western side (Fig 2). This division is supported by a brick plinth of identical measurements and bricks as the external plinth of the structure (see exterior description above).

The interior of the 'porch' projecting from the north elevation of the building is covered with lath and plaster or timber-panelling, and is currently in use as a store-room (Photograph 13). The timber frame is partially visible and has no sill-beam. The 'porch' is separated from bay 9 by a red brick wall completely covered in concrete render (Photograph 14).



Photograph 13 Interior of 'porch', showing timber-panelling. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 14 Rendered brick wall dividing east/west range from remnants of north/south range. Photograph taken facing north. Several scarf joints were observed throughout the building (Fig 2). They were all, without exception, very rudimentary edge-halved scarfs with square abutments, nailed together (Photograph 15).

Nothing remains in the way of fixtures or fittings within the building, with the exception of a trough and hay rack in the south of bay 3 (Photograph 16).

No carpenter's marks were observed on the building's timber-frame.



Photograph 15 Scarf joint on southern wall-plate in bay 9. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 16 Trough and hay-rack in south of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south.

7 Discussion

This survey of the building shows it to be of very little architectural or historic merit. The machine-cut timbers (most with exact metric measurements), the rudimentary nailed-together scarf joints and the regular large-frogged bricks of the plinth all suggest that the building has a modern provenance. Little can be said of the building's use apart from clearly at some point it was used for the housing of animals, possibly as a stable, as attested by the trough and hay-rack in bay 3 (pg 13).

Although the tithe map of 1839 shows a building in the location of the one currently standing, based on the architectural features noted above it seems unlikely that the current building is even that old. This raises the possibility that at least some of the building has been rebuilt. Whether this possible rebuilding occurred when most of the north-south range was demolished, or earlier in the 20th-century, is uncertain.

The unfrogged red bricks forming the plinth between bays 4 and 5 are the earliest elements of the building. Dating from the early 19th century, they are either original to the structure or reused from the original building that stood on this site, prior to its rebuilding.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Laurie Wood Associates for commissioning and Mr Joe Read for funding the historic building recording. The recording was carried out by Mark Baister. Figures are by Mark Baister, adapted from architects plans by Laurie Wood Associates. The project was monitored by Dr Jess Tipper 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>

| | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| Brunskill, R.W. | 1990 | <i>Brick Building In Britain (1st ed)</i> |
| Brunskill, R.W. | 1994 | <i>Timber Building In Britain (2nd ed)</i> |
| CAT | 2019 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation for a Historic Building Recording at land adjacent to Domus, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex, CO6 4EJ</i> |
| CBC | 2019 | <i>Brief for Level 2 Historic Building recording at Land adjoining, Domus, The Causeway. Great Horkesley, CO6 4EJ by J. Tipper</i> |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i> |
| May, D. | 1992 | <i>More of the Horkesleys: The Horkesleys in old photographs</i> |
| MHCLG | 2018 | <i>National planning policy framework</i> |
| EAA 14 | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by Gurney, D.</i> |
| EAA 24 | 2011 | <i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by Medlycott, M</i> |
| 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> |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| carpenter's marks | symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly |
| CAT | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| CBC | Colchester Borough Council |
| CIfA | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists |
| collar | a horizontal timber in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined timbers (such as rafters) |
| EHER | Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC |
| ERO | Essex Records Office |
| Flemish-bond | a brickwork bond created from alternating headers and a single stretcher within a single course |
| HE | Historic Environment |
| modern | period from the 19th century onwards to the present |
| Monk-bond | a brickwork bond created by a header divided by two stretchers within a single course |
| NGR | National Grid Reference |
| OASIS | O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main |
| 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 |
| stud | in wall frames the upright smaller section timbers between the main posts of the frame |
| Sussex-bond | a brickwork bond created by a header divided by three stretchers within a single course |
| Victorian | the reign of Queen Victoria, from 1837 to 1901 |

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under CHER number ECC4371.

12 Contents of archive

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1484)

Original site record (plans, elevations and notes)

Site digital photos and log, attendance register, risk assessment

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Distribution list

Bradley Harding, Laurie Wood Associates
Mr Joe Read
Dr Jess Tipper, CBCAA
EHER



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House
Circular Road North,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: mb@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 02/10/2019

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

| | | |
|---------------|---------|---|
| ECC4371_Photo | 001.JPG | Northern elevation of west side of building. Photograph taken facing south. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 002.JPG | Northern elevation of centre of of building. Photograph taken facing south. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 003.JPG | Northern elevation of east side of building. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 004.JPG | Detail of porch projecting from northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 005.JPG | Northern elevation of building, showing bays with openings on this elevation (until recently location of sliding doors). Photograph taken facing south. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 006.JPG | Northern elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing south. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 007.JPG | Eastern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing south-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 008.JPG | Eastern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 009.JPG | North-east corner of building, showing damage to wall-plates. Photograph taken facing south-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 010.JPG | Northern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 011.JPG | Southern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 012.JPG | Interior of building, showing bays 8 and 9. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 013.JPG | Interior of building, showing bays 7 and 8. Photograph taken facing south-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 014.JPG | Interior of building, showing bays 7 and 8. Photograph taken facing north-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 015.JPG | Interior of building, showing bays 8 and 9. Photograph taken facing north-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 016.JPG | Interior of building, showing eastern gable end. Photograph taken facing east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 017.JPG | Interior of building, showing rendered brick wall dividing porch from main range. Photograph taken facing north. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 018.JPG | Interior of building, showing damaged north-east corner post. Photograph taken facing north-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 019.JPG | Interior of building, showing window opening in east gable end. Photograph taken facing east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 020.JPG | Interior of building, showing missing south-east corner-post. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 021.JPG | Interior of building, showing empty mortices on southern wall-plate of bay 9. Photograph taken facing south. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 022.JPG | Interior of building, showing missing stud on southern elevation of bay 8. Photograph taken facing south. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 023.JPG | Interior of building, showing detail of scarf joint on southern wall-plate of bay 8. Photograph taken facing south-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 024.JPG | Interior of building, showing bays 7 and 8. Photograph taken facing west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 025.JPG | Interior of building, showing northern elevation of bay 8. Photograph taken facing north-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 026.JPG | Interior of building, showing missing studs on northern elevation of bay 8. Photograph taken facing north. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 027.JPG | Interior of building, showing replacement wall-plate on northern elevation of bay 8. Photograph taken facing north-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 028.JPG | Interior of building, showing replacement wall-plate on northern elevation of bay 7. Photograph taken facing north-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 029.JPG | Interior of building, showing inserted timber supporting tie-beam between bays 7 and 8. Photograph taken facing south-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 030.JPG | Interior of building, showing inserted timber supporting tie-beam between bays 7 and 8. Photograph taken facing north-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 031.JPG | Interior of building, showing bay 9. Photograph taken facing north-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 032.JPG | Interior of building, showing frogged red brick plinth supporting division between bays 6 and 7. Photograph taken facing south-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 033.JPG | Western elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 034.JPG | Interior of porch. Photograph taken facing east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | 035.JPG | Interior of porch. Photograph taken facing south. |

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|---------------|--|
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of porch. Photograph taken facing south. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of porch. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of porch. Photograph taken facing north-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | East elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | North elevation of building, showing bays 4, 5 and 6. Photograph taken facing south. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Detail of scarf joint between bays 5 and 6 on northern wall-plate. Photograph taken facing south. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing south-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing north-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing bay 6. Photograph taken facing north-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing bay 6. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing bay 4 and timber division between bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing south-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing bay 4 and timber division between bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing bay 4. Photograph taken facing south. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing subsided concrete floor in bay 4. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing timber division between bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing timber division between bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing brick wall dividing bays 3 and 4. Photograph taken facing south-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Detail of scarf joint on southern wall-plate in bay 6. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Site shot, showing listed house in background. Photograph taken facing north-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | West elevation of building, showing double-doors. Photograph taken facing east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Listed building to north of site. Photograph taken facing north-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Detail of ceramic plaque on gate of site. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Detail of hay rack and trough in south of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Detail of entrance in north of bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Interior of building, showing south elevation of bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Plinth of building. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Oblique shot of building's northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Northern elevation of building, showing brick wall dividing bays 3 and 4 and replacement wall-plate vs original. Photograph taken facing south. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Northern elevation of building, showing brick wall dividing bays 3 and 4 and replacement wall-plate vs original. Photograph taken facing south-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Detail of scarf joint on sill-beam of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south-west. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Detail of principal-post between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-east. |
| ECC4371_Photo | Detail of sill-beam on west elevation of bay 1, adjacent to double-doors. Photograph taken facing west. |

- ECC4371_PhotoGraph_072.JPG Detail of sill-beam on west elevation of bay 1, adjacent to double-doors. Photograph taken facing south-west.
- ECC4371_PhotoGraph_073.JPG Detail of concrete floor of bays 1, 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.
- ECC4371_PhotoGraph_074.JPG Detail of scarf joint on eastern wall-plate of porch. Photograph taken facing west.

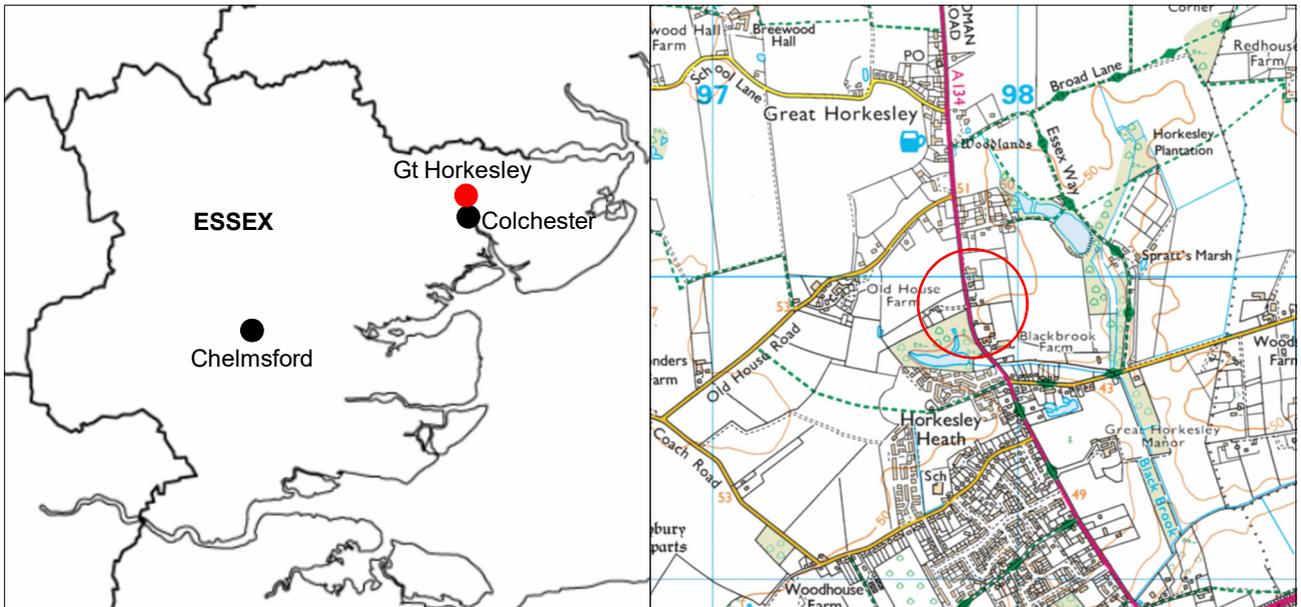


Fig 1 Site location.

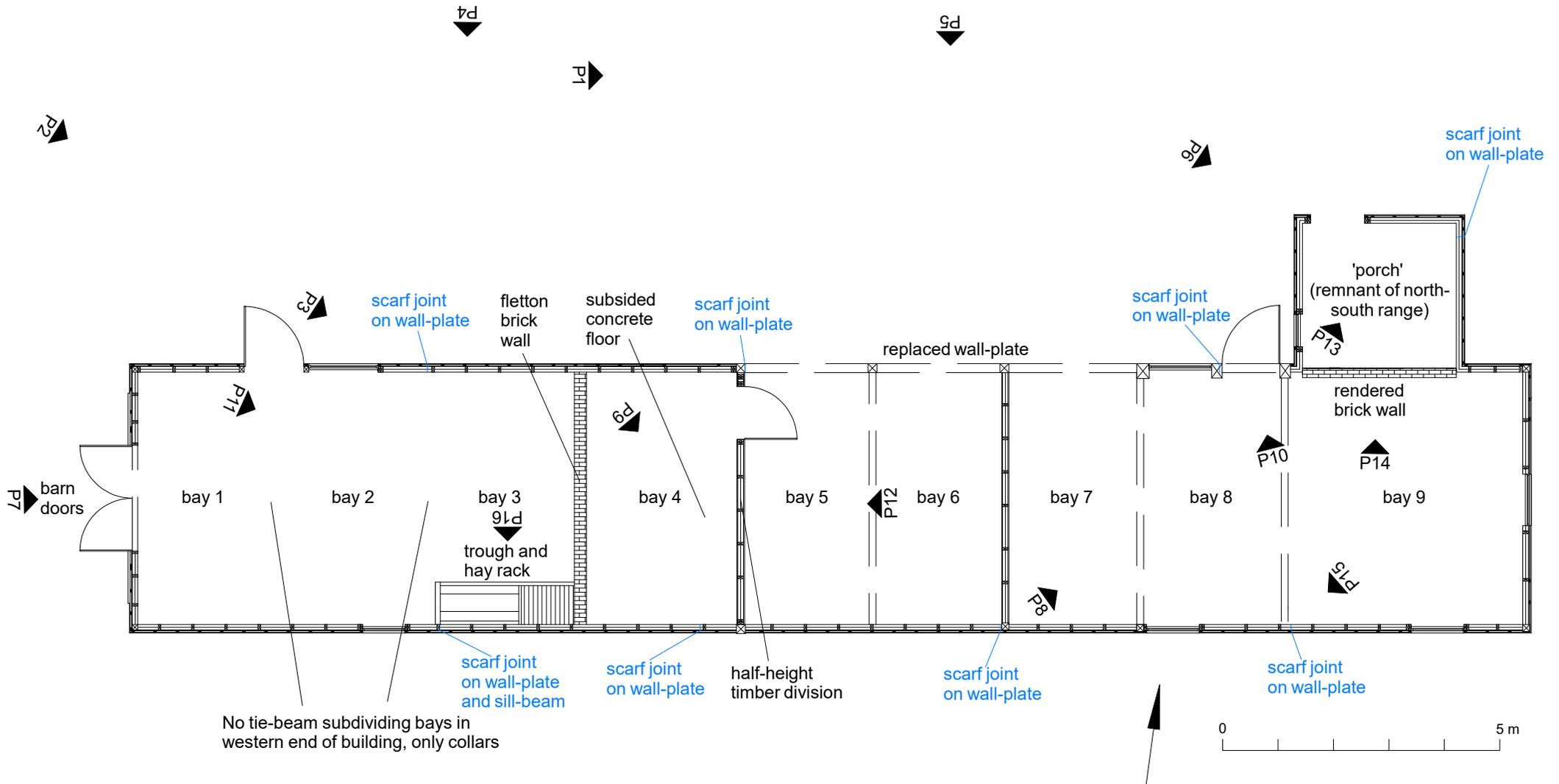
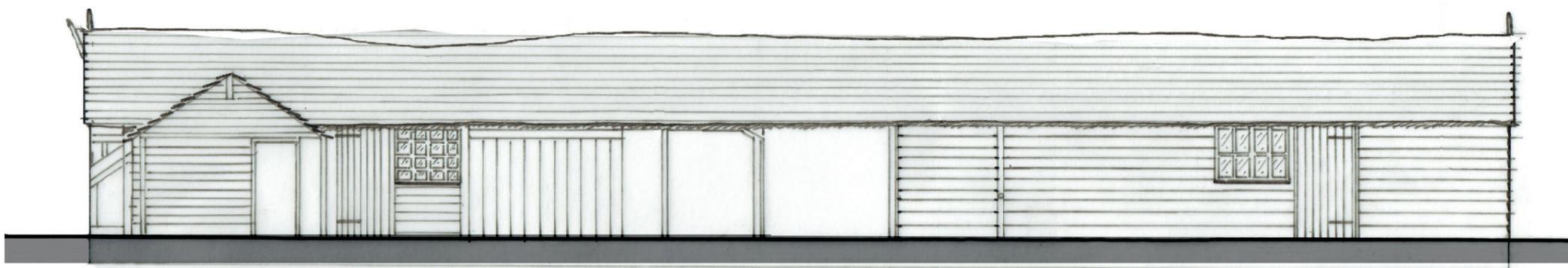
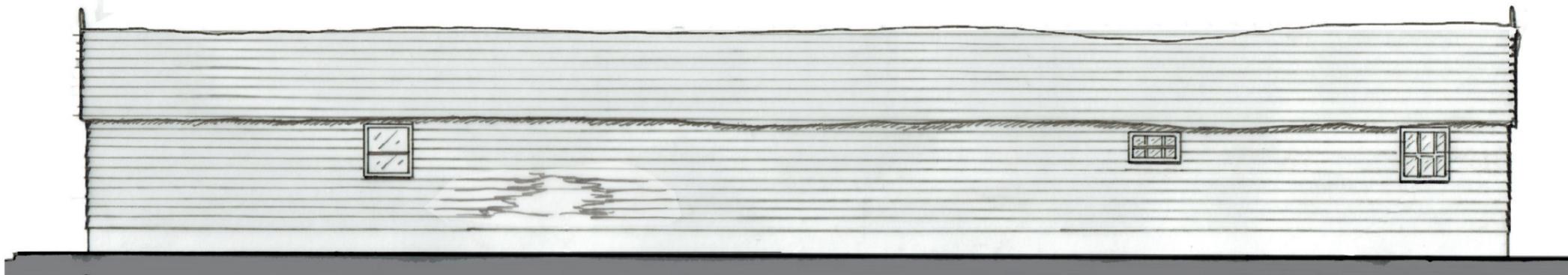


Fig 2 Plan of building, with location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

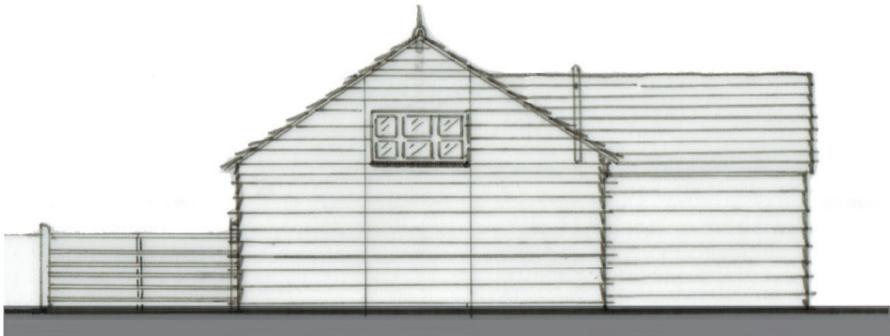
NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

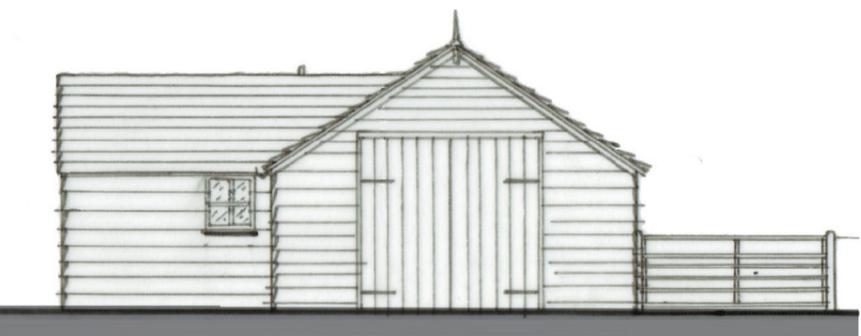


Fig 3 Elevations of building.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-365279

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Historic building recording at land adjacent to Domus, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex, CO6 4EJ |
| Short description of the project | A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at land adjacent to Domus, Great Horkesley, Essex in September 2019. The building is a nine-bay, single-storey, timber-framed structure located on the east side of |
| Project dates | Start: 04-09-2019 End: 04-10-2019 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2019/08m - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 180699 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | ECC4371 - HER event no. |
| Type of project | Building Recording |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 2 - In use as a building |
| Monument type | STABLE Modern |
| Significant Finds | HAY RACK Modern |
| Methods & techniques | ""Photographic Survey"",""Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"" |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | ESSEX COLCHESTER GREAT HORKESLEY Land adjoining Domus, The Causeway |
| Postcode | CO6 4EJ |
| Study area | 132 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TL 97857 29899 51.931860617894 0.87829520351 51 55 54 N 000 52 41 E Point |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Project brief originator | CBC Archaeological Officer |
| Project design originator | Mark Baister |
| Project director/manager | Chris Lister |
| Project supervisor | Mark Baister |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |

Project archives

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Digital Archive ID | ECC4371 |
| Digital Contents | "other" |
| Digital Media available | "Survey","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Paper Archive ID | ECC4371 |
| Paper Contents | "none" |
| Paper Media available | "Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey " |

Project bibliography**1**

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Historic building recording at land adjacent to Domus, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex, CO6 4EJ |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Baister, M. |
| Other bibliographic details | CAT Report 1484 |
| Date | 2019 |
| Issuer or publisher | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Place of issue or publication | Colchester |
| Description | A4 bound report with clear plastic front and black card opaque back. |
| URL | http://cat.essex.ac.uk/summaries/CAT-1484.html |
| Entered by | Mark Baister (mb@catuk.org) |
| Entered on | 4 October 2019 |

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Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

| | |
|--|---|
| Address: land adjacent to Domus, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex, CO6 4EJ | |
| Parish: Great Horkesley | District: Colchester |
| NGR: TL 97857 29899 (centre) | Site code: CAT project ref.: 2019/08m CHER ref: ECC4371 OASIS ref: colchest3-365279 |
| Type of work: Historic building recording | Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Date of work: September 2019 | Size of area investigated: 132 square metres |
| Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code ECC4371 | Funding source: Developer |
| Further seasons anticipated? No | Related CHER/EHER number(s): MCC4175 |
| Final report: CAT Report 1484 | |
| Periods represented: Modern | |
| <p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at land adjacent to Domus, Great Horkesley, Essex in September 2019.</p> <p>The building is a nine-bay, single-storey, timber-framed structure located on the east side of "The Causeway", a historic road between Great Horkesley and Colchester. Although on the same footprint as a building shown on the 1839 tithe map, the modern machine-cut timber, rudimentary jointing and regular brickwork of the building's plinth all suggest it was rebuilt in the early 20th century out of modern materials.</p> | |
| Previous summaries/reports: none | |
| CBC monitor: Jess Tipper | |
| Keywords: timber-frame | Significance: * |
| Author of summary: Mark Baister | Date of summary: October 2019 |