

**Historic building recording at
the barn, Greys Cottage,
Maldon Road, Kelvedon, Essex
June 2012**



**report prepared by
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**commissioned by
Mr Keith Warren**

CAT project ref: 12/06c
NGR: TL 8610 1825 (c)
ECC HEM code: KL29
Braintree Museum
accession code: requested



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CAT Report 653
November 2012

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Historical background	1
4	Descriptive record	4
5	Discussion	7
6	Acknowledgements	9
7	References	9
8	Abbreviations and glossary	10
9	Archive deposition	10
10	Contents of archive	10

Appendices

Appendix 1: selected photographs.	12
Appendix 2: full list of digital photographic record (images on accompanying CD)	21

Figures after p 22

EHER summary sheet

List of figures

- Fig 1 Chapman and André map of Essex, 1777 (Plate XIII).
- Fig 2 1839 tithe map (ERO D/CT 196) with north to the top right.
- Fig 3 First edition 25⁰⁰⁰ OS map, 1875 (sheet 35).
- Fig 4 Second edition 25⁰⁰⁰ OS map, 1897 (sheet 35).
- Fig 5 Site location (shown as a red dot).
- Fig 6 Block plan showing Greys barn (dark grey) and buildings associated with Greys Mill (light grey).
- Fig 7 Plan of barn at Greys Cottage showing location and orientation of photographs included in report.
- Fig 8 Cross-section of truss A.

1 Summary

A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on a barn at Greys Cottage, Maldon Road, Kelvedon, Essex in June 2012. The work was commissioned by Mr Keith Warren. The barn is a Grade II listed 16th-century structure with 17th century and 19th century alterations and is situated within a group of buildings associated with Greys Mill. The barn is part of a tradition of milling on the site that may extend unbroken back to the 11th century.

2 Introduction (Figs 5-6)

This is the archive report on the historic building recording of a barn (prior to its conversion) at Greys Cottage, Maldon Road, Kelvedon, Essex. The work was carried out on behalf of Mr Keith Warren by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in June 2012. The site consists of a three-bay 16th-century barn with a 17th-century midstrey and a 19th-century lean-to, located to the west of Greys Cottage and north of the former Greys Mill, NGR TL 8610 1825. The barn is the only surviving structure from an earlier mill complex on the site.

A planning application (11/00947/FUL) for the conversion of the barn to a dwelling was submitted to Braintree District Council in July 2011.

Given the impact of the proposed works upon the historic integrity of the barn a full archaeological condition was recommended to be attached to the planning consent. This recommendation followed Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment.

A brief detailing the required work (historic building recording) was written by the HEM officer (Teresa O'Connor HEM 2012). All work was carried out in accordance with a WSI (Written Scheme of Investigation) produced by CAT in response to the HEM team brief and agreed with the HEM team (CAT 2012).

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

3 Historical background (Figs 1-4, 6)

A documentary and cartographic search was undertaken at the Essex Records Office (ERO) to assess the evidence pertaining to the medieval and post-medieval development of the barn.

The 16th-century barn (EHER 25407) lies within a complex of buildings associated with Greys Mill, built in 1858 on the site of an earlier mill dating to the 17th century (Fig 6). The barn pre-dates the 1858 mill and may have been associated with one of two late medieval mill complexes mentioned in the Domesday entry for Kelvedon.

The earliest documentary reference to the barn comes from the EHER listing for Greys Mill (EHER 25409). This mentions the sale of a mill (Kelvedon Greys) by James Hobbs to Joseph Docwra, a Quaker, which included a dwelling house, barns, stables, four cottages and twelve acres of land. Joseph Docwra died in 1835 and bequeathed his property to his nephew – the Docwras would continue to mill corn until the end of the Second World War. In his 1954 study, *Kelvedon Through Two Centuries 1700-1900*, A A Frost recounts how, in 1858, the mill and house were destroyed by fire and rebuilt by George Docwra. The new mill 'was of brick' (Frost 1954, 15) which suggests the house and mill were previously of timber-framed construction, in keeping with the 17th century date of the earlier mill. The 17th century date of the earlier mill is also consistent with a midstrey added to the barn and also roof alterations.

The 1777 Chapman and André map of Essex (Fig 1) shows the 17th-century mill with some associated buildings but is too indistinct to distinguish the barn.



Fig 1 Chapman and André map of Essex, 1777 (Plate XIII)

The first discernible depiction of the barn is on the 1839 tithe map for Kelvedon (Fig 2: ERO D/CT 196). This shows the mill buildings from before the 1858 fire. The barn is shown abutting a rectangular structure aligned north-east to south-west, possibly a stable block or cart lodge. Immediately to the south is a large rectangular structure aligned north-east to south-west in line with Greys Cottage (shown as two structures). The midstrey can be discerned from this map when viewed under magnification but there is no indication of the lean-to.

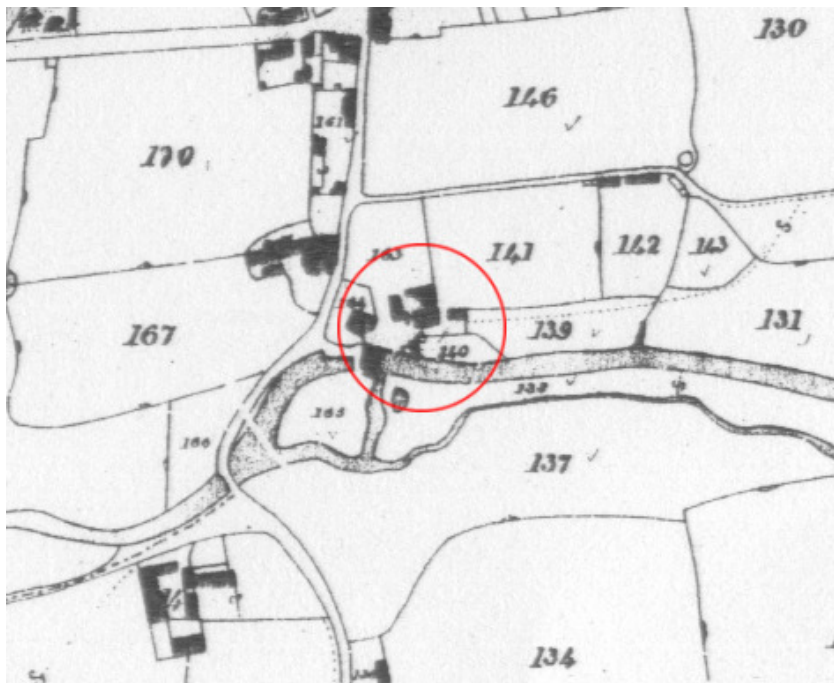


Fig 2 1839 tithe map (ERO D/CT 196) with north to the top right.

The first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1875 (Fig 3) shows the barn complete with midstrey and lean-to. The barn or cart lodge abutting the north-west corner of the barn has been shortened in length (a process repeated at a later date to provide

access to the field to the north of the barn – see block plan Fig 6) and no trace remains of the large rectangular structure to the south-east of the barn depicted on the 1839 tithe map. It is possible this rectangular structure was destroyed in the 1858 fire or removed in the aftermath. Two small structures can be seen projecting from the south-east wall of the lean-to and it may be that these are kennels formed by the brick plinths supporting the lean-to. An extension has been added to Greys Cottage, and the rebuilt Greys Mill and Greys East are also shown.

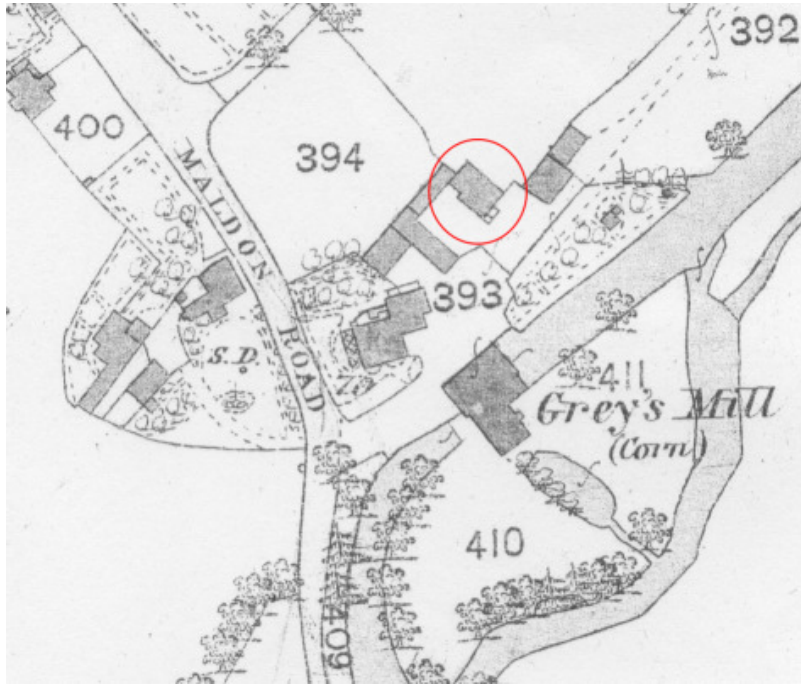


Fig 3 First edition 25" OS map, 1875 (sheet 35).

The second edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1897 (Fig 4) confirms that no further alterations were made to the barn after 1875.



Fig 4 Second edition 25" OS map, 1897 (sheet 35).

4 **Descriptive record** (Figs 6-8)

The barn at Greys Cottage is a Grade II listed building located within a complex of structures associated with Greys Mill, part of the conservation area of the historic town of Kelvedon. Greys Mill lies at the southern tip of Kelvedon, off the Maldon Road, and is bounded by post-medieval expansion to the north and the River Blackwater to the south-east, from which the mill took its power. The barn itself is located due north of Greys Mill with Greys Cottage 10m to the north-east and the former house and office of Greys Mill (now known as Greys East) to the south-west. Between the barn and Greys East is an L-shaped stable block (Fig 6).

Greys barn is of timber-frame construction carried on brick plinths and dates to the 16th century, although it underwent alterations in the 17th and 19th centuries. The main barn is aligned north-west to south-east and consists of three bays, referred to as bays 1-3 in the following text. A midstrey was added to the south side of the centre bay in the 17th century and a lean-to constructed at the southernmost bay in the 19th century.

The barn was surveyed to English Heritage Level 3.

External description

With the midstrey and lean-to the barn presents an L-shape in plan. The main barn is rectangular, approximately 13m long by 5.25m wide with a gabled roof. The midstrey projects 3.8m from the south side and is taller than the main barn. At the south-west corner the space between the main barn and the midstrey has been infilled by a lean-to with a mono-pitched roof. The roofing of the entire barn is of slate with the exception of two peg-tile valleys either side of the midstrey (Plate 1). The whole of the building is clad in black-painted horizontal weatherboarding apart from the north-west side of the midstrey, which is covered with corrugated iron sheeting. The barn, midstrey and lean-to are all carried on brick plinths. The main barn sits on a plinth comprising six courses of red bricks with dimensions of 210 x 102 x 50mm laid in English bond, carried on a wider plinth of bricks of identical dimensions laid in an irregular bond. This wider plinth consists of at least seven courses at the south-east end of the barn where it is most visible. On the other walls of the barn the plinth has been obscured by a build-up of garden soil. Where visible the plinth is painted with bitumen, and isolated modern repairs can be easily discerned. An exception to the plinth wall is at the north-west end of the barn. Here the plinth has been rebuilt significantly higher with thirteen courses of unmatched bricks laid in irregular bond. These are capped by a 6cm thick timber laid across the width of the wall and nailed to the corner posts. Above this are twenty-eight courses of red brick with dimensions of 200 x 100 x 70mm laid in irregular bond. This completely fills the gap between plinth and gable wall-plate. Above the wall-plate is a vertical plank pitching door set into the gable.

The north-east elevation of the main barn has a narrow outward opening door set into a much larger blocked opening. The blocked opening is formed from vertical planks with a three light window above. It appears that the planking once formed a door as there is a pintel-held strap hinge at the top.

There is a Crittall-type metal-framed window in the south-east elevation. This has a side-opening casement of six lights with two fixed lights above and six fixed lights with a fly window of two lights above.

The midstrey on its south-west elevation has two modern cart doors held on modern strap hinges with a modern side-hinged threshold leap below (Plate 2). The north-west wall of the midstrey has an outward opening, vertical plank door held on pintels and round-ended strap hinges.

The south-west elevation of the lean-to has a small outward opening hatch of vertical planks held on strap hinges centrally located below the eaves.

Internal description

The interior of the barn was relatively clear, apart from some clutter and building materials covering parts of the floor and lower parts of the walls (Plate 3). By the time of the survey the internal wall fabric and floorboards of the lean-to had been stripped out but the remainder of the barn was still intact.

The barn is of three bays of differing width. Bay 1 (at the north-west end) is 3.9m wide, bay 2 (centrally located) is 4.7m wide and bay 3 (at the south-east end) is 3.6m wide. The floor of the barn, from the midstre entrance to the rear of bay 2, is formed of pale yellow bricks with dimensions of 200 x 55mm laid on edge in a stretcher bond. These are particularly worn in the centre but are in very good condition to the sides of the floor (Plate 4). Bays 1 and 3 have earth floors which have been covered with bitumen, although much of this has worn away.

The outer bays each have seven studs single-pegged to the wall-plate (Plate 5), although one of these is missing from the south-west wall of bay 3. The south-west wall of bay 1 and the north-east wall of bay 3 are reinforced by lightly-curved internal plank bracing falling from the corner posts. There is similar bracing on the north-west wall of bay 1 although this is external to the wall frame. As is noted above, the north-west wall is of solid brick up to the wall-plate and the south-east wall has an inserted window. This window has partially truncated two of the studs but enough of the original timbers survive to indicate that lightly-curved internal plank braces rise from the corner posts at the sill beam (Plate 6). Typical stud dimensions are between 9-14cm wide and 6-12cm deep, with gaps of 37-44cm.

Part of the rear plinth in bay 2 has been replaced with modern brickwork with dimensions of 225 x 110 x 55mm laid in irregular bond. This supports an inserted narrow door and a much wider opening that has been blocked by vertical planking with a three light window above.

Main framing

The main frame consists of oak posts and beams with the bays defined by lateral trusses comprising wall posts, tie-beam and collar. The corner posts of the north-west wall have flared jowls whilst those at the south-east end rise to a tapered jowl. The principal posts of the north-east wall are straight square cut timbers.

There is an edge-halved scarf joint on the north-west wall sill beam of bay 1. The sill beam of south-east wall is significantly curved at one end and the plinth has extra partial brick courses to compensate for this (Plate 6). Where the sill beam is level, below the inserted window, there is an edge-halved scarf joint. The sill beam of the south-west wall of bay 3 has been cut 80cm from the midstre corner post but has not been scarfed. The longer section of the sill beam, the studs and the wall-plate are all replacement timbers. The gable wall-plate of the south-east wall is obscured by a strengthening beam that is bolted to the frame. The wall-plate of bay 2 has been cut either side of the principal posts and replaced with a larger section beam jointed to the ends of the wall-plate with edge-halved scarfs each secured by two untrimmed pegs (Plates 7,8). The sill beam of bay 2 ends either side of the blocked opening.

The tie-beam of truss A is a straight timber 17cm wide x 28cm deep with chamfered edges. At the north-east wall this sits on the wall-plate in normal assembly and is given additional support by an elbow brace of slender proportions. This is secured to the principal post by two large bolts, with the ends of the elbow nailed to the timbers. At the midstre the tie-beam is supported by an elbow brace of much thicker proportions, although it is bolted and nailed in the same manner (Plate 9). The tie-beam itself does not rest on the wall-plate at this end but rather passes through the corner post of the midstre and is held in place by a double tusk tenon (Plate 10). The north-east post of truss A has an exposed mortice (double-pegged) below the elbow brace which suggests an earlier arched brace has been removed. There is a similar mortice on the midstre side post of truss A and there are also exposed double-pegged mortices on the tie-beam. The north-east post of truss B is formed from two separate full length timbers pegged together to make one thick post. Apart from this, the composition of truss B is the same as that of truss A, although there is only a single tusk tenon at the midstre corner post.

Each of the corner posts and principal posts have an iron strap to the tie-beam.

Wall framing

The walls of bay 1 each have seven studs single-pegged to the wall-plates. The north-east wall has a lightly-curved external plank brace falling from the corner post, whilst the south-west wall has a lightly-curved plank brace internally nailed to the

studs falling from the midstrey corner post to the sill beam. The gable above the brick infill of the north-west wall has six studs rising from the wall-plate to a gable collar double pegged to the gable rafters. The centre studs and gable collar form the frame for a pitching door. Above the gable collar three studs rise to the rafters. The gable rafters and the collar are replacement timbers.

Due to the blocked doorway there are only limited traces of any original wall framing in bay 2. There is a single surviving stud to each side of the truss posts but no further remains.

The north-east wall of bay 3 has seven studs single-pegged to the wall-plate with a lightly-curved internal plank brace falling from the corner post. The opposite wall of bay 3 has six machine-cut studs with dimensions of 11cm wide and 8cm deep. A seventh stud has been removed from this frame where water ingress has rotted through the wall-plate. The south-east wall of bay 3 has eight studs single-pegged to the wall-plate, although two of these have been truncated by the inserted Crittall window. The gable has seven evenly spaced studs above the wall-plate, with the outer two rising to the gable rafters and the remaining five (of which the central one is missing) rising to a collar beam. This collar is double-pegged to the gable rafter and supports a clasped purlin to either roof pitch and has three studs above it.

There appear to be the remains of stave grooves on the sill beams which suggest the panels were infilled with wattle and daub (Plate 11). However there are no indications of corresponding stave holes on the underside of the wall-plates.

Midstrey

The midstrey is taller than the main barn with a gable roof and is the full width of bay 2. It is carried on brick plinths to the sides and is of timber-framed construction. Externally the midstrey is clad in black-painted horizontal weatherboarding with the exception of the north-west wall which is covered with corrugated iron sheeting.

The side walls of the midstrey each comprise two large section posts rising from the sill beam to the wall plate with a double-pegged girding beam between them. At the main barn end of the midstrey the corner posts act as the principal posts for the trusses (Plate 12). These posts are significantly higher than those at the other ends of the trusses and rise to heads with square-cut jowls supporting the wall-plates and a lightly cambered tie-beam. The wall-plates extend 80cm into bay 2 through the heads of the corner posts. Both of these are re-used beams and the projections carry the end rafters of the midstrey that form the valley between the midstrey and the main barn. The corner posts by the cart doors are straight posts without jowls and the gable tie-beam rests directly on the wall-plate. The lower register of the north-west wall has four surviving studs single-pegged to the girding beam and displays mortices for two more in the sill beam and girding beam. An outward-opening door of vertical planks has been inserted where one of these studs has been removed. The upper register has six surviving studs and a mortice in the wall-plate that suggests there was a seventh.

The opposite wall of the midstrey is in a much worse state of preservation. The girding beam has been truncated to half its original length and replaced with machine-cut timbers, probably when the lean-to was constructed. The girding beam on this side of the midstrey is not directly jointed to the post of truss B; instead there is a short gap that is filled by a short length of timber. The weak point created by this arrangement is braced by an additional upright timber pegged to the corner post which appears to be original and suggests that the girding rail was not long enough when the midstrey was constructed. The studs of this wall are predominantly machine-cut timbers related to the construction of the 19th-century lean-to. At least one doorway granted access to the lean-to from the midstrey.

The posts for the cart doors are straight timbers set in from the corner posts and stand on timber piles set into the ground. These posts are single-pegged to the gable tie-beam and have a short rail single-pegged to the corner posts. Large elbow braces provide additional support to the doorposts and tie-beam. These are each held in position by two bolts with the ends of the brace nailed to post and beam in the same manner as the braces for the trusses. The gable tie-beam is strapped to the wall-plates. A recess for the original threshold leap can be seen on the north post of the cart doors (Plate 13) but the original doors and threshold leap have been

replaced with smaller doors half the size of the original. The gap above these modern doors has been infilled. Above the gable tie-beam, seven evenly-spaced studs rise to a collar, with three further studs above. The collar is single-pegged to the gable rafters.

Lean-to

This structure is a mono-pitched timber-framed lean-to attached to the south side of bay 3. It has a raised timber floor which is level with the sill beams of the main barn and the midstrey (Plate 14). This floor is supported on two walls of 13 courses of soft red brick with dimensions of 220 x 100 x 60mm, laid perpendicular to the midstrey. The space beneath the floor is a void open to the exterior. The frame of the lean-to is completely constructed from machine-cut timbers and the sill beam of the south-east wall is supported only by the brick walls which project slightly from the lean-to. There is an edge-halved scarf joint on the sill beam of the south-west wall and a centrally located hatch in the top part of the same wall.

Roof

The roof is predominantly covered in slate with peg-tiles used for the valleys. This replaced original thatch, possible remnants of which can be seen on top of the wall plates (Plate 15).

The main barn roof was altered in the 17th century, probably at the same time as the midstrey was added. It is constructed of both re-used and machine-cut timbers. Many of the machine-cut rafters also appear to have been re-used as they display nail holes and lath shadows on the undersides. Neither truss supports a principal rafter; instead principal rafters rise from the wall-plate next to the tie-beams rather than above them. The principal rafters each have furring boards attached in order to bring them level with the laths. A triple-pegged collar spans these rafters carrying a clasped purlin. The outer bays each have an intermediate principal rafter joined by a collar, and there are smaller section machine-cut common rafters between these. The principal rafters may date to the 17th-century alteration. The common rafters are the principal load bearers for the laths that support the slate roof covering. The rear pitch of bay 2 has nine re-used machine-cut rafters with many nail holes and lath shadows. The rafters on the midstrey side of bay 3 are machine-cut timbers with many nail holes and lath shadows.

The purlin carried on the collars of the trusses in bay 2 is scarfed to the purlins of the outer bays with a splayed and nailed joint. The three collars of bay 2 are joined to the purlins with a nailed birdsmouth joint rather than trenched to the rafters. The purlin in bay 1 is formed from two timbers and has an incised carpenter's mark (II) where it is scarfed to the machine-cut purlin (Plate 16). The purlin in bay 3 is formed from one long timber. Both ends of the roof have angled wind braces rising from the gable wall-plate passing beneath the rafters to the outermost collar of each bay.

The roof of the midstrey has seven rafters to each pitch, the majority of which are re-used timbers displaying signs of smoke damage (Plate 17). Machine-cut timbers have been inserted between each of these rafters which carry laths supporting the roof covering of slates. As with the roof of the main barn the original rafters have furring boards behind them. Each pitch has a single through purlin extending from the gable collar to the penultimate rafter of the midstrey. This is supported on a triple-pegged trenched collar located at the central rafter of the midstrey. On both roof pitches inclined plank braces rise from the gable tie-beam to the underside of the junction of the midstrey collar and purlin.

5 Discussion

The barn can best be discussed by taking a chronological approach to its history based the alterations carried out on it.

There is little to say about the earliest phase of the barn other than to note that the close studding of the wall frames supports the 16th-century date suggested by the list entry. The form of the main barn in this phase would have been that of a simple three-bay barn with evidence to suggest a midstrey on the north-east side. The replacement wall-plate in bay 2 and the modern brickwork of the plinth suggests that

there was originally an opening on this side of the barn. The later roof timbers above this section show that the opening affected the roof and indicates the opening was a midstrey. The logical date for the removal of this opening (midstrey or not) is when the midstrey on the south-west wall was added in the 17th century. However, the original opening may have remained as a doorway whilst the 17th-century midstrey was in use, as the only evidence for the actual infilling of this opening is the modern brickwork bridging the gap between the plinths and the vertical planking of the later door. The build-up of soil on the north-east side of the barn must be intentional deposition to enable the inserted door to be reached from the garden of Greys Cottage.

The second phase in the barn's evolution saw some significant changes take place. It is likely that the midstrey on the north-east side was relocated to the south-west in response to changes in the mill complex, probably an increase in the amount of corn being milled. This is reflected in the size of the midstrey that was constructed. The original midstrey appears to have been narrower than the bay from which it projected, the one built in the 17th century spans the full width of the bay and is taller than the main barn. The size of this midstrey and the removal of its predecessor obviously interfered with the roof timbers, cutting the purlins and possibly being the cause of the later replacement rafters in the same roof sections. The tie-beams of the two trusses projecting into the midstrey and the principal posts through which they pass are clearly associated with construction of the midstrey. Although re-used (displaying double-pegged mortices) the dimensions of these timbers indicate they were not taken from the removed 16th-century midstrey but were sourced from another structure, possibly the mill complex and possibly as part of an overall expansion of the entire mill operation. The presence of smoke-blackened timbers among the rafters of the midstrey roof, possibly derived from a medieval hall on the site, supports this theory. The brick threshing floor throughout the midstrey and bay 2 must be contemporary to the 17th-century alterations and is not an original 16th-century feature.

The paucity of carpenters' marks on the structure is interesting and may reflect the number of replaced timbers in the structure. Another reason for this may be that the midstrey and the alterations were not carried out by a 'professional' carpenter but were conducted by less experienced labour. This may explain why the tie-beams are tusk-tenoned to the posts of the midstrey rather than jointed in a more complicated manner.

The side door in the north-west midstrey wall is not contemporary to the midstrey itself and was inserted at a later date. However, the simple construction of this door (vertical planks held on horizontal rails with no diagonal braces) suggests an early date. An explanation for this could be a lack of skill on the part of its maker, or that the entire door has been re-used from an earlier structure, in keeping with the overall theme of the midstrey.

The third phase of alterations to the barn appears to be confined to the 19th century. This includes the addition of the lean-to, the re-covering of the roof and probably the insertion of the pitching door in the north-west gable and the re-building of the wall below in solid brick. The pitching door and the re-built wall may have an association with the structure that is shown abutting the barn on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 3). The map evidence provides a date for the lean-to of 1839-1875 which must have been present before the barn was roofed in slate as this material forms a catslide roof over the two structures. The raised floor of the lean-to, with the void below, indicates this was used as a granary, a function that would be in keeping with nature of the barn.

The re-roofing of the barn is interesting because of the mix of materials used. There is evidence that the barn was originally thatched (Plate 15) but the surviving peg-tile valleys indicate the thatch was removed and that the barn was completely re-roofed by peg-tiles. The subsequent use of slate as a roof covering may be linked to the 1858 fire and the re-building that occurred in its aftermath. This date coincides with a rise in the popularity of slate as a roof covering as the development of the rail network allowed greater distribution of this material. However, slate roofs require lead valleys and those of the barn at Greys Cottage retained the peg-tiles with the slates of the roof overlapping the edges of the valleys. The reasons for this can only

be speculative but may reflect the cost of the lead or doubt in the abilities of the brittle slate in providing a weatherproof seal at the junction of the two roofs.

The significance of the barn can be seen not only as part of the industrial heritage of Essex but also as surviving evidence of the role of the Quakers in the development of business and industry in the 18th and 19th centuries who played prominent roles, disproportionate to their numbers. This has been interpreted as a result of the application of Quaker ethics to business matters. Nationally this can be seen in the confectionery families of the Cadburys and the Frys; the match manufacturers Bryant and May; the banking dynasties of the Barclays and Lloyds. In Essex this Quaker capitalist spirit can be seen in the corn-milling Marriage family and in the Docwra family of Kelvedon. Such families used the wealth generated from their industriousness for social, political and philanthropical purposes, improving the lives of their workers and communities and leaving lasting legacies. Greys Mill and the surviving buildings of the now defunct mill complex are visible symbols of this legacy. As the last surviving link to the earlier mill complex the barn at Greys Cottage is part of the history of the milling industry in Kelvedon. If Greys Mill evolved from one of the two mills mentioned in Domesday then the barn is part of an undertaking that had its origin as least as early as the 11th century and may have continued unbroken into the 20th century.

6 Acknowledgments

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Mr Keith Warren for funding the building recording, and for his assistance on site.

The building recording was carried out by Chris Lister.

The project was monitored by Teresa O'Connor on behalf of Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch.

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

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8 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
context	specific location on an archaeological site, especially one where finds are made
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
girding beam	horizontal beam in a wall, roughly half way between sill beam and wall-plate
HEM	Historic Environment Management Team
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
joggled	where horizontal timbers are staggered rather than continuous
jowl	the enlarged head of a main post which permits the tie beam, wall-plate and post to be jointed together
layer	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post	in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either main posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
post-medieval	after Henry VIII to around the late 18th century
purlin	longitudinal roof timbers, intermediate between wall-plate and ridge, carried by roof trusses and giving support to rafters

9 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but it will be permanently deposited with Braintree Museum (accession code requested).

10 Contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of ECC brief
- 1.2 Copy of WSI produced by CAT
- 1.3 Risk assessment
- 1.4 Structural Survey Report
- 1.5 Copies of existing plans and elevations (22 A4 sheets)

2 Site archive

- 2.1 Digital photographic record.
- 2.2 Digital photographic contact sheet.
- 2.3 Attendance register
- 2.4 Site photographic record on CD

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Client report

Distribution list

Mr Keith Warren

Teresa O'Connor, Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team officer
EHER



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email: archaeologists@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 12/11/12

Appendices
Appendix 1
Selected photographs



Plate 1 Peg-tile valley between main barn and midstrey - view north



Plate 2 Midstrey showing the modern cart doors below the original opening



Plate 3 Interior of the barn viewed from the midstrey



Plate 4 Brick threshing floor showing worn bricks to the left



Plate 5 Bay 1, south-west wall frame with internal plank brace - view south-west



Plate 6 South-east wall frame showing curved sill beam and inserted Crittall window - view south-east



Plate 7 Bay 2, north-east wall showing inserted door and blocked midstreay opening - view north-east



Plate 8 Bay 2, edge-halved scarf joint with untrimmed pegs - view north-east



Plate 9 Elbow brace at south-west end of truss A with midstrey to the left



Plate 10 Tie-beam of truss A tusk-tenoned through inner midstrey corner post



Plate 11 Bay 1, evidence for original wattle and daub stave groove in north-east sill beam



Plate 12 Midstrete, north-west wall frame, showing greater height of corner posts



Plate 13 Recess for the original threshold leap



Plate 14 View into the lean-to from the midstrey



Plate 15 Remains of thatch on midstrey south-east wall plate



Plate 16 Bay 1, carpenters' mark (II) on purlin of north-east roof pitch and splayed scarf joint



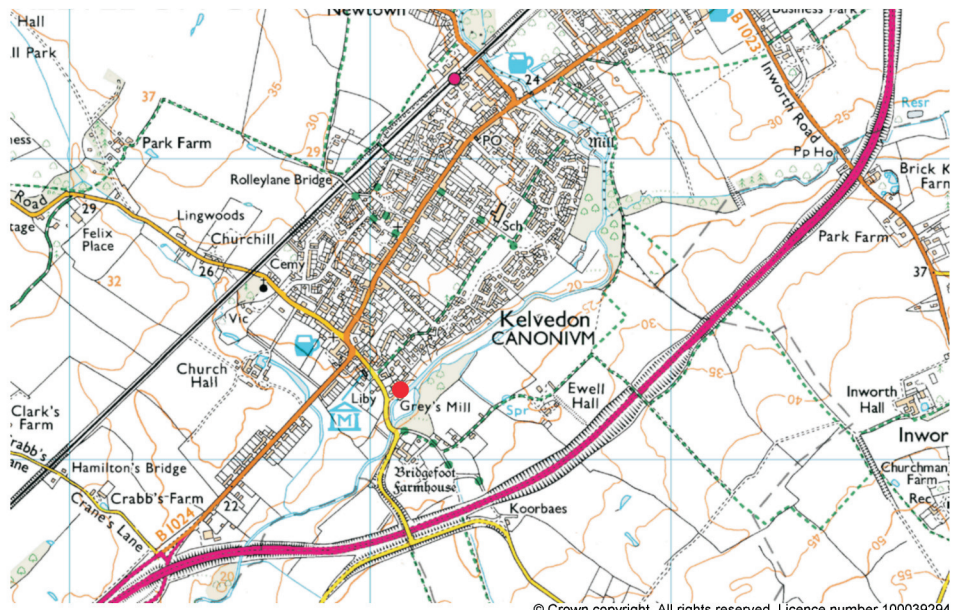
Plate 17 Midstrey roof with smoke-blackened re-used timbers

Appendix 2

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

- 001.jpg Barn - view north
- 002.jpg Midstrey showing modern cart doors - view north-east
- 003.jpg Lean-to with original hatch - view north
- 004.jpg South-east elevation showing void beneath lean-to and inserted window to bay 3
- view north
- 005.jpg Voids and supporting brick wall beneath lean-to - view north
- 006.jpg Peg-tile valley between main barn and midstrey - view north
- 007.jpg Barn - view north
- 008.jpg North-west elevation of midstrey showing inserted door - view east
- 009.jpg Detail of strap hinge to midstrey door - view south-east
- 010.jpg Midstrey entrance showing the modern cart doors below the original opening
- view north-east
- 011.jpg Recess for the original threshold leap - view north
- 012.jpg Bay 2 as seen from the midstrey showing the brick threshing floor - view
north-east
- 013.jpg Inserted midstrey door -view north-west
- 014.jpg Midstrey, north-west wall frame, lower register - view north
- 015.jpg Midstrey, north-west wall frame, upper register - view north
- 016.jpg Midstrey, north-west roof pitch
- 017.jpg Midstrey roof
- 018.jpg Midstrey, south-east wall frame, lower register with lean-to behind - view
south-east
- 019.jpg Midstrey, south-east wall frame, upper register showing truncated girding rail -
view south-east
- 020.jpg Midstrey, south-east roof pitch
- 021.jpg Midstrey, south-east roof pitch
- 022.jpg Midstrey gable showing blocked-in original opening - view south-west
- 023.jpg Midstrey gable - view south-east
- 024.jpg Midstrey gable with elbow brace and iron strap to tie-beam
- 025.jpg Brick threshing floor
- 026.jpg Brick threshing floor showing worn bricks to the left
- 027.jpg Bay 1, south-west wall frame - view south-west
- 028.jpg Bay 1, south-west roof pitch below purlin with peg-tile valley to the left
- 029.jpg Bay 1, south-west roof pitch above purlin showing intermediate collar
- 030.jpg Main barn, north-west wall showing brick replacement of timber frame
- 032.jpg Main barn, north-west gable with inserted pitching door - view north-west
- 034.jpg Bay 1, north-east wall frame - view north-east
- 035.jpg Bay 1, north-east roof pitch below purlin showing the intermediate collar and
wind bracing
- 036.jpg Bay 1, north-east roof pitch above purlin showing collar
- 037.jpg Bay 2, north-east wall showing inserted door and blocked doorway - view
north-east
- 038.jpg Bay 2, north-east roof pitch below purlin showing re-used modern rafters
- 039.jpg Bay 2, north-east roof pitch above purlin
- 040.jpg Bay 2, edge-halved scarf joint -view north-east
- 041.jpg Bay 2, edge-halved scarf joint - view north-east
- 042.jpg Bay 3, north-east wall frame - view east
- 043.jpg Bay 3, north-east roof pitch below purlin showing wind brace and intermediate
collar
- 044.jpg Bay 3, north-east roof pitch above purlin showing intermediate collar
- 045.jpg South-east wall frame showing curved sill beam and inserted Crittall window -
view south-east
- 046.jpg South-east wall gable frame showing collars and wind braces - view south-east
- 047.jpg Bay 3, south-west wall frame - view south-west
- 048.jpg Bay 3, south-west roof pitch below purlin showing wind brace
- 049.jpg Bay 3, south-west roof pitch above purlin showing collar and peg-tile valley
- 050.jpg Lean-to, south-west wall frame - view south-west

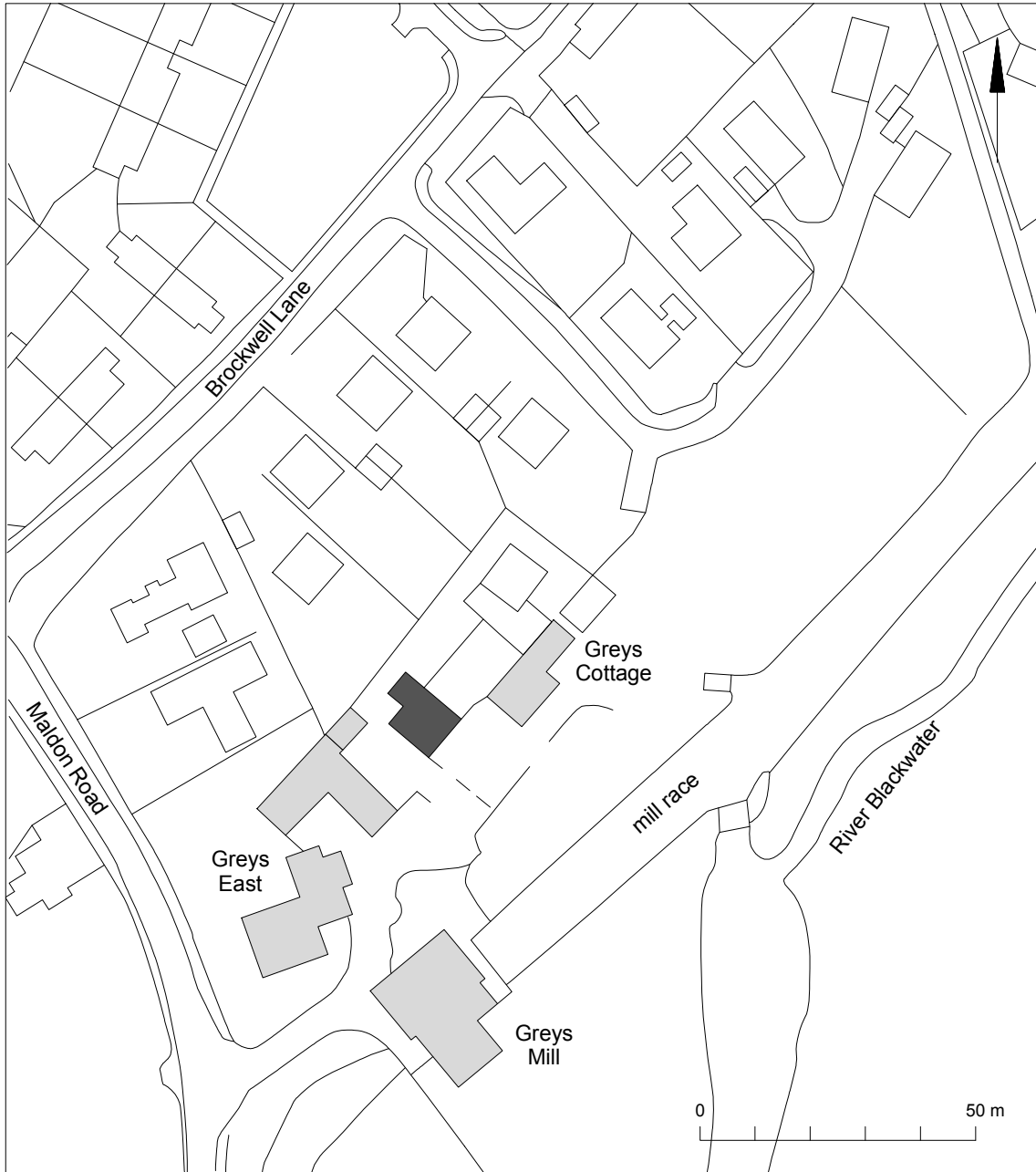
- 051.jpg Lean-to, south-west wall frame showing hatch - view south-west
- 052.jpg Lean-to, south-east wall frame - view south-east
- 053.jpg Tie-beam of truss A tusk-tenoned through inner midstrey corner post
- 054.jpg Elbow brace at south-west end of truss A
- 055.jpg Mortice in tie-beam of truss A for removed arched brace
- 056.jpg Slender elbow brace at north-east end of truss A
- 057.jpg Slender elbow brace at north-east end of truss B
- 058.jpg Elbow brace at south-west end of truss B
- 059.jpg Square-cut jowl of north-west midstrey corner post
- 060.jpg Main barn, flared jowl to corner post of north-west wall
- 061.jpg Main barn, flared jowl to corner post of north-west wall
- 062.jpg South-east elevation of lean-to and main barn - view north-west
- 063.jpg North-east elevation of main barn - view south-west
- 064.jpg North-east elevation of main barn showing inserted door view west
- 065.jpg Tapered jowl to corner post of south-east wall
- 066.jpg Curve to sill beam of south-east wall - view south-east
- 067.jpg Tapered jowl to corner post of south-east wall
- 068.jpg South-west post of truss B with jowled head supporting midstrey tie-beam
- 069.jpg Laths for peg-tile valley, with midstrey to the left
- 070.jpg Edge-halved scarf joint on sill beam of south-east wall frame
- 071.jpg Bay 1, carpenters' mark (II) on purlin of north-east roof pitch and splayed scarf joint
- 072.jpg Remains of thatch on midstrey south-east wall plate
- 073.jpg Brick plinths beneath the floor of the lean-to - view south
- 074.jpg Midstrey, south-east wall frame showing truncated girding rail and entrances into the lean-to - view south
- 077.jpg Bay 1, evidence for original wattle and daub stave groove in north-east sill beam - view north-east
- 078.jpg Bay 1, evidence for original wattle and daub stave groove in north-east sill beam - view east
- 079.jpg Bay 1, evidence for original wattle and daub stave groove in north-east sill beam - view east
- 080.jpg Tie-beam of truss A tusk-tenoned through inner midstrey corner post
- 081.jpg Tie-beam of truss B tusk-tenoned through inner midstrey corner post
- 082.jpg Greys Mill with the stable block to the right - view south
- 083.jpg The barn with Greys Cottage to the right - view north
- 084.jpg The approach to the barn with Greys East and the stable block to the left and Greys Mill to the right - the barn and Greys Cottage can be seen in the distance - view north-east
- 085.jpg Greys Mill - view north-east



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Fig 5 Site location (shown as a red dot).



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Fig 6 Block plan showing Greys barn (dark grey) and buildings associated with Greys Mill (light grey).

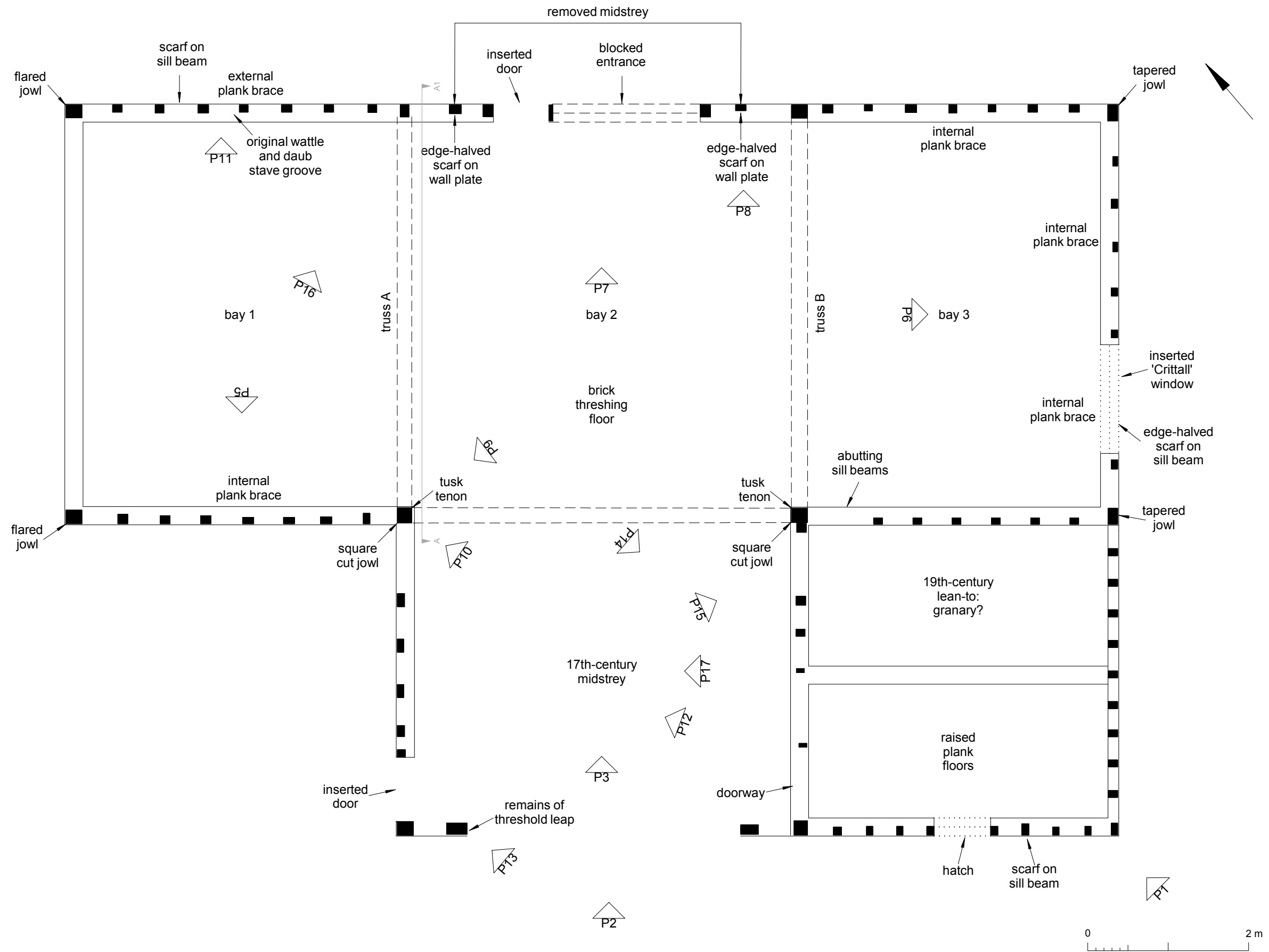


Fig 7 Plan of barn at Greys Cottage showing location and orientation of photographs included in report.

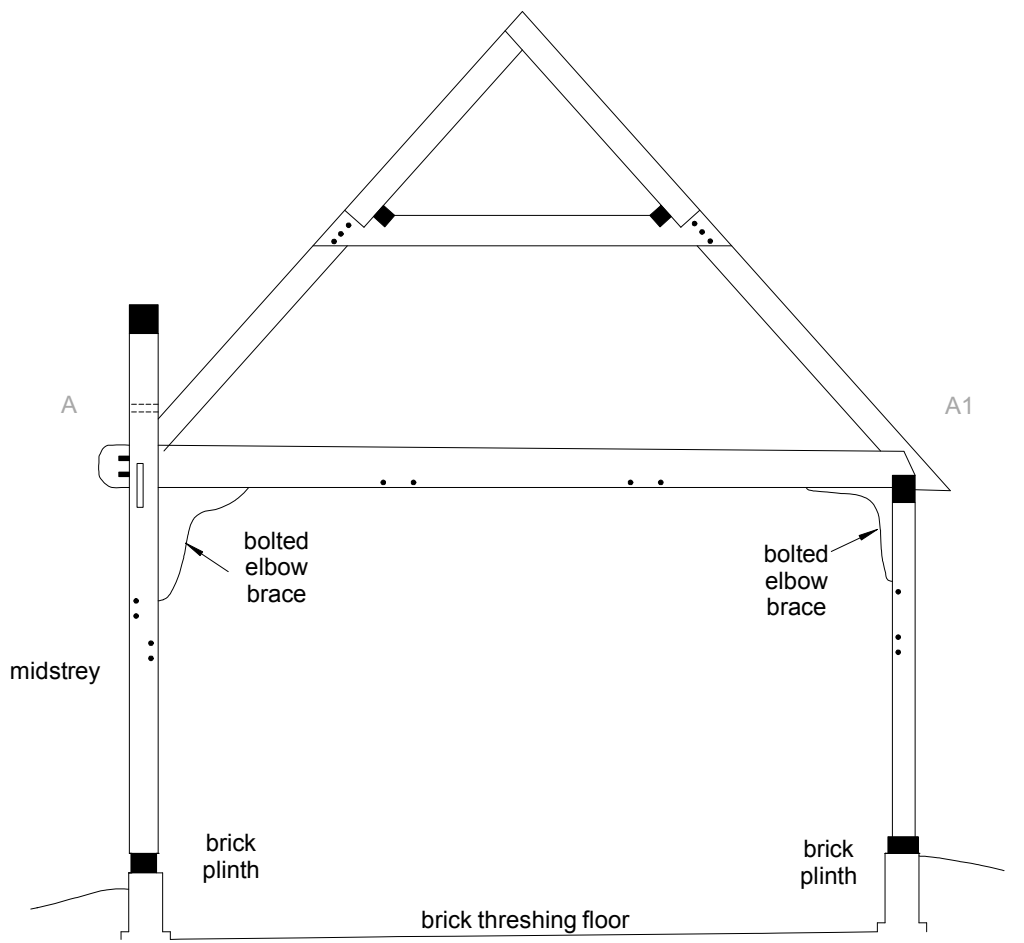
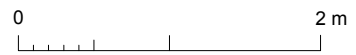


Fig 8 Cross-section of truss A.



Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Barn at Greys Cottage, Maldon Road, Kelvedon, Essex	
Parish: Kelvedon	District: Braintree
NGR: TL 8610 1825 (c)	Site codes: CAT project – 12/06c Museum accession – requested
Type of work: Building recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: June 2012	Size of area investigated: n/a
Location of curating museum: Braintree Museum	Funding source: Client
Monitored by: Teresa O'Connor of Essex Historic Environment Team	
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 25407, 25409
Final report:	CAT Report 653
Periods represented:	16th-19th century
Summary: <i>A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on a barn at Greys Cottage, Maldon Road, Kelvedon, Essex in June 2012. The work was commissioned by Mr Keith Warren. The barn is a Grade II listed 16th-century structure with 17th century and 19th century alterations and is situated within a group of buildings associated with Greys Mill. The barn is part of a tradition of milling on the site that may extend unbroken back to the 11th century.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
Keywords: mill, threshing barn	Significance: *
Author of summary: Chris Lister	Date of summary: November 2012