

**Historic building recording at
Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester,
Essex, CO2 8AA**

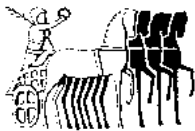
February 2016



report prepared by Chris Lister

**commissioned by Anne Thorne Architects LLP
on behalf of Cannock Mill Cohousing Colchester**

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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Aims	1
4	Building recording methodology	2
5	Historical background	2
6	Descriptive record	6
7	Discussion	10
8	Acknowledgments	11
9	References	11
10	Abbreviations and glossary	11
11	Archive deposition	12
12	Contents of archive	12

Appendices

Appendix 1: Selected photographs	14
Appendix 2: Full list of digital photographic record (images on accompanying CD)	29

Figures after p31

EHER summary sheet
Copy of WSI
OASIS Data Collection Form

List of figures

- Fig 1 Site location.
- Fig 2 Ground floor plan of Cannock Mill.
- Fig 3 First floor plan of Cannock Mill.
- Fig 4 Second floor plan of Cannock Mill.
- Fig 5 North-east elevation.
- Fig 6 South-east elevation.
- Fig 7 South-west elevation.
- Fig 8 North-west elevation.
- Fig 9 Internal elevation of north-east wall.
- Fig 10 Internal elevation of north-west wall.
- Fig 11 Internal elevation of south-west wall.
- Fig 12 Internal elevation of south-east wall.
- Fig 13 Pit for water wheel uncovered during groundworks in 2017.

1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester in February 2016. Cannock Mill is a Grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1337742) built in 1845 on the site of a medieval mill of the same name. After World War II it was turned into a store for Cramphorns and the wheel and most of the internal machinery, fixtures and fittings were removed in the 1960s.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report on the historic building recording at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, Essex, in response to an application for its conversion for residential use. The work was commissioned by Anne Thorne Architects LLP on behalf of Cannock Mill Cohousing Colchester, and carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in February 2016. Cannock Mill was built in 1845 as a corn mill and comprises a brick built ground floor with two timber-framed storeys above, clad using traditional weatherboarding. It is a Grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1337742) centred at NGR TM 0107 2377.

Pre-planning application advice was sought from Colchester Borough Council in regard to the conversion of the building. Given the historic significance of the buildings, it was recommended that a building record be undertaken prior to conversion. This recommendation is in line with the guidance given in Paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

A brief detailing the required work (historic building recording) was issued by Colchester Borough Council's Archaeological Advisor (Tipper 2015). In response to the brief, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2016) 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 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). In addition, the guidelines contained in *English Heritage: Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice* (2006) and *RCHME: Descriptive Specification 3rd Edition* were followed.

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the building prior to demolition. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (English Heritage, 2006).

In particular the record considered:

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

4 Building recording methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A brief documentary and cartographic survey of the evidence pertaining to the building and its history.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated floor plans and elevations at a scale of 1:50.
- A detailed description of the building. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction including brickwork, joinery, fenestration, spatial configuration, phasing, re-used timbers, carpentry marks/graffiti and any evidence of original fixtures and fittings.
- A brief discussion of the history and development of the building, including its design, date, form and function and any significant modifications/reuse.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features (external and internal). Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text (Appendix 1). The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 2).

5 Historical background (Maps 1-4; Plate 1)

The following section is derived mainly from *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 9, the Borough of Colchester, Mills* pp259-264, the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER), the Essex Records Office (ERO) and the Local Studies Centre of Colchester Library. Other sources are cited in the text.

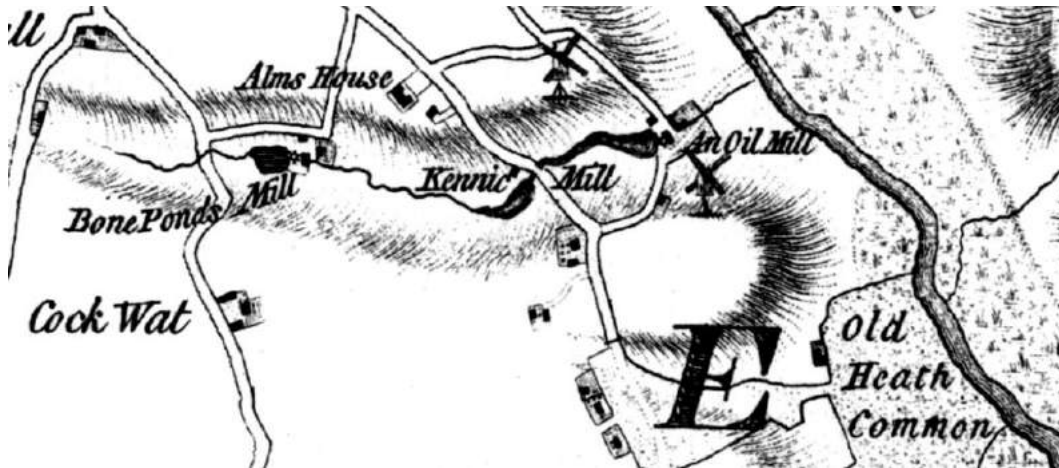
There has been a mill on the site since medieval times. The original Cannock Mill, belonged to St. Botolph's priory. It was called the "*mill near Wick*" or "*the old mill in the wood*" in 1311 and "*the old priory mill*" in the later 14th century. It was not until 1404 that it came to be called "*Canwick*" or "*Cannock*" mill. In 1536 the Crown granted Cannock Mill to Sir Thomas Audley, who gave it to St. John's Abbey. The Crown kept the mill after the dissolution of St. John's, leasing it in 1565 to John Mildmay and in 1575 to Edward Lucas, who assigned the lease to Sir Thomas Lucas. Sir Thomas bought the mill soon after taking out a new lease in 1594; he rebuilt it c. 1600 as an overshot mill with two ponds and it is

recorded in his will of 1611. It was a corn mill in 1632, and included a fulling mill in 1651. It seems to have been a corn mill, perhaps with a fulling mill, in the 18th century and is shown on the Chapman and André map of 1777 as Kennic Mill (Map 1). An estate surveyors report of 1797-8 observed that the mill was employed solely in the fulling of baize and flannel. A valuation of the estate in 1809 recorded that Cannock Mill had a good dwelling house with a fulling mill, a small flour mill adjoining and a bank ideal for drying baize. Part of the original fulling mill had been converted for corn milling and both were fully employed serving the garrison. The fulling mill was bankrupt under Henry Dunnage and Sons by 1819 but a survey of 1824 records that Cannock Mill was soon back in business, this time entirely as a flour mill, the fulling trade having ceased. The Tithe map for the parish of St Botolph from 1838 (ERO D/CT 90B) is the first clear mapping identified that shows the earlier mill complex (Map 2). This shows the mill complex comprising three structures: a large L-shaped building (presumably the mill itself) and two smaller structures, one to the north and one to the east. The tithe award records the mill as owned by Earl De Grey and leased to Leonard Holding.

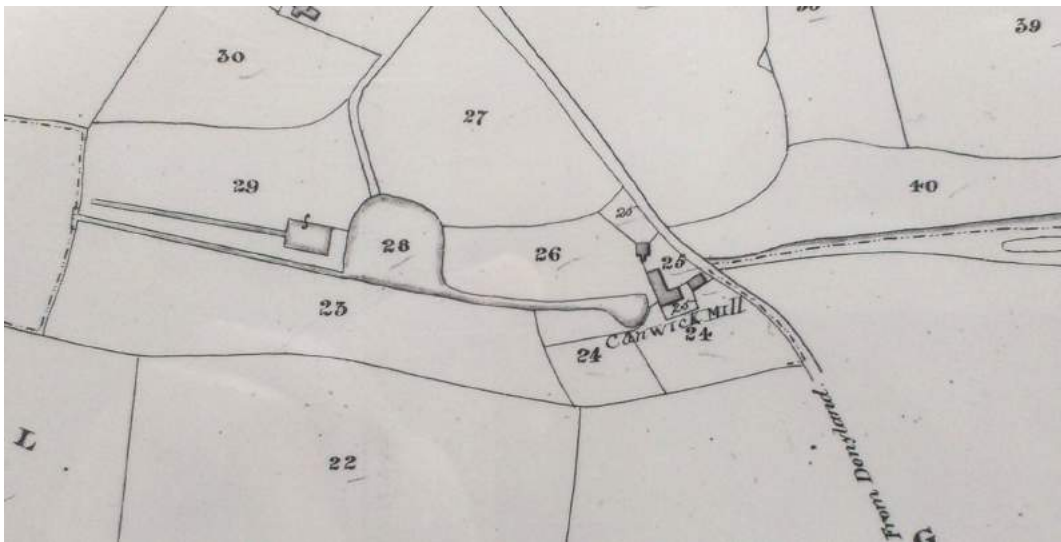
Cannock Mill was completely rebuilt in 1845 and that structure is what has survived and is now a Grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1337742). It was rebuilt as an overshot mill fed by three iron pipes from an embanked pond. By 1848 (according to Whites Trade Directory) it was run by corn miller Henry Digby. New buildings were erected in 1875 (Map 3) and from 1880 (Map 4) both Cannock Mill and Bourne Mill (sited upstream, EHER 31074) were worked by Arthur Pulford (corn merchant), and continued under Ernest Pulford until just after the end of World War II. In the later 1940s milling ceased and the building became a store for Cramphorns, the seed merchants.

The only historic photograph that appears to exist of Cannock Mill is one taken in 1952 by E M Gardner (Plate 1). This shows the south-west elevation of the mill with the embanked overshot pond in the foreground. The waterwheel is shown enclosed by a timber structure to the right of the main range of the mill, although by this point the wheel itself must have been disconnected from the overshot pipes. Noticeable differences to the mill at this point are the lack of windows in the second floor and the plain rear elevation of the 20th-century extension.

By the early 1960s the mill was so dilapidated that the wheel, internal machinery, fixtures and fittings were removed. In 1989 it was converted into a centre for 'Dolphin Aquatics'. It was purchased by Cannock Mill Cohousing for conversion and redevelopment in 2014.



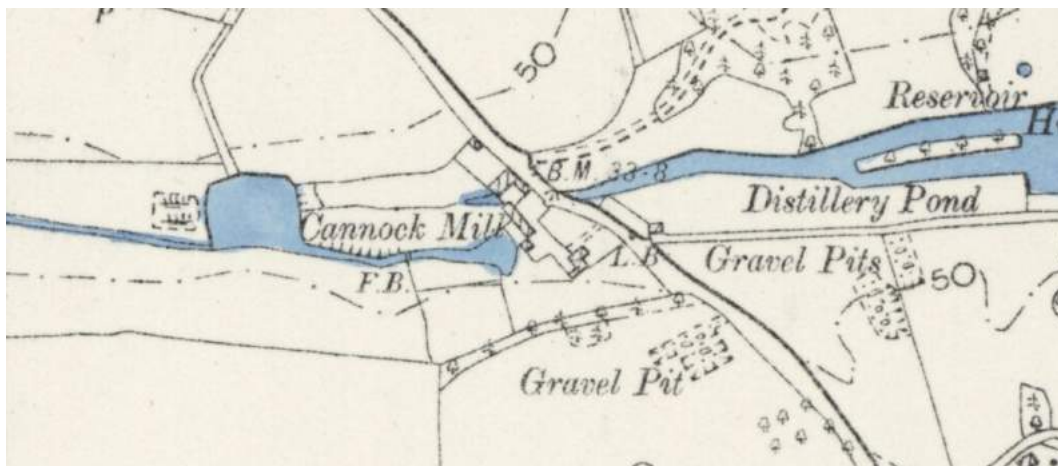
Map 1 Chapman and André map of 1777 showing Cannock Mill (written as Kennic Mill) located between "Bone Ponds Mill" (Bourne Mill) and "An Oil Mill" (Hulls Mill)



Map 2 Tithe map for the parish of St Botolph 1838 (ERO D/CT 90B) showing Cannock Mill (written as Canwick Mill) in the pre-1845 configuration of buildings



Map 3 Cannock Mill, 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey of 1875, with the header pond and the embanked overshot pond to the left of the mill itself, which is noted as a corn mill on the map



Map 4 Cannock Mill, 2nd Edition 6" Ordnance Survey of 1898



Plate 1 Photograph of the south-west (rear) elevation of Cannock Mill taken by E M Gardner in 1952

6 Descriptive record (Figs 1-13)

Cannock Mill is one of three historic mills located on a tributary of the River Colne in the Bourne Valley, the others being Bourne Mill to the west (EHER 31074) and Distillery or Hulls Mill to the east (demolished in 1896). Cannock Mill is located downstream from Bourne Mill to the west of the Hythe and along Old Heath Road (Fig 1). Situated in the base of Bourne Valley, the mill is built parallel to and on the south side of Old Heath Road on the site of an earlier mill complex constructed in the medieval period. The mill was rebuilt in the 19th century (1845 appears to be an agreed date) and is a rectangular building aligned north-west to south-east at the north-east side of the mill pond to the rear of the mill. This mill pond is the second of two ponds that harnessed the energy of the water from the stream (the first, much larger, pond is further upstream) and is banked up to a height sufficient to feed an overshot waterwheel, formerly located on the south-east end of the building, via three iron pipes. The mill tail is culverted below Old Heath Road, and drains into another mill pond, Distillery Pond, to the east. A bypass channel skirts around the mill and the mill pond to the north before rejoining the watercourse at its junction with Old Heath Road.

The 19th-century building is a rectangular structure, 10.35m long x 6.90m wide with a brick built ground floor and two upper storeys constructed from a softwood timber frame clad in traditional weatherboarding (Fig 2, Photograph 1). It has a slate covered gabled-ended roof and the north-east elevation has a timber-framed dormer for hoisting grain sacks, known as a lucam. A two-storey timber-framed extension, constructed in the early 20th century, abuts the north-east end.

Ground floor

The ground floor is constructed from red brick with dimensions of 240mm x 110mm x 70mm laid in English bond. The front elevation (north-east) has a centrally-positioned halved and vertically boarded door flanked by a single 8/8 sash window to either side, with segmental arches to the window openings (Fig 5). These windows are replacements, probably replicating the original fenestration. The listing text claims that this door (and the one above it on the first floor) are original, however, mill doors traditionally open outwards (as at Alderford Water Mill, Sible Hedingham; Bradfordstreet Mill, Bocking; and Thorrington Tide Mill – see Photographs 24-26) so it would appear that the doors have been re-hung to open inwards. The south-east elevation is plain unadorned brickwork and would have originally been concealed by the timber-framed structure housing the waterwheel (Fig 6, Photograph 2). A patch of repair to the base of the wall indicates where the watershaft (or axle) would have entered the building. (During groundworks for the conversion of the mill, subsequent to this report, the wheel pit was uncovered and excavated by the building contractor. This was 10.5m long by 3m wide and constructed of red brick. At the north-east end the wheel pit funnels into a brick culvert conducting the water under Old Heath Road towards Distillery Pond - see Figs 2, 13; Photographs 27-29). The rear or south-west

elevation of the ground floor is partially concealed by the embanked pond for the overshot wheel and an external staircase leading to a doorway in the first floor (Fig 7, Photograph 3). As with the ground floor door of the north-east elevation this door has been re-hung to open inwards, as shown on the 1952 photograph taken by E M Gardner (Plate 1). The centre of the ground floor elevation is dominated by a metal-framed Crittall window that has been inserted into the wall. The south-west elevation of the ground floor is completely obscured by the 20th-century extension (Fig 8).

The interior of the ground floor was originally an open space that would have been dominated by the mill machinery (Fig 2, Photograph 4). Often called the machinery floor or spout floor, the south-east end would have contained the mechanism that converted the water power derived from the overshot wheel. This power, transferred from the waterwheel via the watershaft, turned the pit wheel (a vertically-positioned gear half contained in a pit in the floor) which in turn drove the wallower, a smaller horizontal gear attached to the upright mainshaft. Attached to the mainshaft above this was a great spur wheel which, via the stone nut and spindle, turned the millstones located on the first floor. At the top of the mainshaft a crown wheel powered ancillary drives. None of this machinery has survived and the wheel pit has been filled in. A steep staircase to the first floor, contained within a partitioned area, has been inserted where the machinery once stood. The only original features are the front door (which has been re-hung to open inwards), the four large-section bridging beams that span the interior and two courses of timber laid into the brickwork of the north-west wall. The latter probably supported shelves or hooks for mill-related paraphernalia. The door is a halved vertically boarded example, identical to the loading door directly above it on the first floor, although one set of hinges is different, probably a result of the door being altered to open inwards (Fig 9, Photograph 4). The bridging beams (labelled A-D on Fig 2) display evidence for the original layout of the ground floor. Beams B and C each have a centrally-positioned mortice in the underside where a post once stood and beam D has chamfers in the upper arrises and three mortices in the underside. Each beam has been strengthened by the addition of a bolted iron brace concreted into the brickwork of the rear wall – the beams in the front wall are bedded straight into the brickwork. It is possible that the brickwork of the rear wall soaked up more moisture due to the proximity of the embanked pond and that this rotted the ends of the beams, necessitating the braces. Chalked onto the brace of beam C are the words “Dolphin Aquatics 3/9/93” which suggests a date for this particular renovation (Photograph 5). The joists and floorboards which the bridging beams support are all modern timbers.

First floor

The first floor is constructed from a softwood timber frame clad in white-painted weatherboard which is a replacement to the original cladding as the same weatherboard is used to clad the 20th-century extension. The front elevation has a centrally-positioned loading door flanked by a single 8/8 pivot-hung window to either side (Fig 5, Photograph

1). As with the ground floor, these windows are replacements, probably replicating the original fenestration and the door has been re-hung to open inwards. The south-east elevation has a twenty-one light window inserted into it (Figs 6, 12, Photograph 2). The rear or south-west elevation has two 8/8 sash windows, replacements for earlier examples and there is a doorway at the corner of the elevation close to the embanked mill pond and the overshot pipes, which survive as three iron collars in a brick surround (Photograph 6). This doorway makes use of one of the old mill stones as a doorstep and has been re-hung to open inwards (Photograph 7). The south-west elevation of the first floor is concealed by the roof of the 20th-century extension but the construction of the extension has served to protect a section of original weatherboard, which is shown to be formed of larger planks than the weatherboard that covers the exterior (Photograph 8).

The interior of the first floor would originally have been known as the stone floor and would have housed the mill stones, grain hopper and other milling apparatus. None of this has survived (although several fly wheels, a drive shaft and a pulley have been relocated to the underside of the joists and bridging beams for the second floor – Fig 3, Photographs 9-11). Instead, the first floor has been converted to a function room, complete with a bar (Photograph 12). The majority of the interior walls have been concealed with plasterboard but the posts and studs of the timber frame remain exposed in the north-west wall and part of the south-west wall (Figs 10, 11). A doorway has been inserted through the framing of the north-west wall, providing access to a kitchen in the first floor of the 20th-century extension. The bridging beams supporting the joists of the second floor (labelled A1-D1 on Fig 3) each have a central iron boss attached to the underside of the beam originally holding in place a king bolt, which has since been cut (Photograph 13). An inserted staircase provides access to the second floor.

Second floor

The second floor is constructed from a softwood timber frame clad in replacement white-painted weatherboard. The front elevation has two 8/8 pivot-hung windows in line with the windows on the floors below (Fig 5, Photograph 1). As with the floors below these windows are replacements, probably replicating the original fenestration. Between these windows and projecting above the eaves is a timber-framed dormer supported on straight braces (Figs 4, 5, 6, Photograph 14). This structure, known as a lucam, was used for hoisting grain sacks into the second floor through the trap doors in the underside (Photograph 15). There is an original casement window in the north-east elevation of the lucam and a weathervane is positioned on the ridgeline. The south-east elevation has a replacement 3/6 sash window in the gable (Fig 6, Photograph 2). The rear elevation has two 4/8 sash windows to the second floor, in line with the windows of the first floor (Fig 7, Photograph 3). However, as shown by the photograph from 1952, these windows are modern insertions. The north-west elevation also has a replacement 3/6 sash window in the gable, although this is of hammered glass (Fig 8).

The interior of the second floor would have originally been known as the hopper floor or bin floor. This is where grain was stored after being hoisted from wagons on the ground via the hoist mechanism in the lucam. From here it was funnelled through chutes into the hoppers that fed the millstones. No traces of the chutes, hoppers or grain bins remain and the floor boards and joists have been replaced but the internal walls are clad in horizontal tongue and groove boarding which is most likely original and is a common feature of grain storage facilities (Figs 9-12, Photograph 16). The timbers of the roof are exposed and shown to comprise common rafters supporting sarking boards, with a single through purlin to either pitch, and collar beams trenched into the principal rafters (Photograph 17). The purlins have simple splayed scarf joints and there are wind braces to the outer bays (Figs 9, 11, Photograph 18).

The lucam is the most intact original feature of the entire structure. It retains its original casement window and also the trap doors for hoisting grain sacks through. On one of the posts the words "Rebuilt 1848" have been carved, which rather casts doubt on the historical assertion that the mill was rebuilt in 1845, but may just indicate that the lucam was replaced in this year (Photograph 19). The lucam also contains the surviving hoist mechanism (Photograph 20). Written in ink on the side of this are the words "Charles Witham Re____ June 8th 1850", although it is unclear if this is just Victorian graffiti or the name of the hoist manufacturer.

There are several carpenter's marks on the wall plate of the second floor and also some possible Baltic marks, although these could equally be tally marks or random scratchings.

20th-century extension

The extension on the north-west end of the mill dates to the early 20th century and is constructed from rendered brick laid in stretcher bond and has a mono-pitch roof of corrugated asbestos sheeting. It is unclear what purpose this structure originally served as it has undergone significant alteration in the late 20th century. A Henderson up-and-over garage door was inserted into the north-east elevation (Fig 5) and two doorways inserted into the south-west elevation, providing access to a toilet block occupying approximately one third of the structure's area (Fig 2). An upper storey has been created to provide a kitchen at the end of the first floor (Fig 3, Photograph 8). There is one very interesting feature associated with this upper storey – the upper storey is supported on a bridging beam and joists formed from reused timbers with chamfering and mortices (Figs 9, 11, Photograph 21). These are most likely from the mill itself, probably removed when the mill machinery was stripped out in the early 1960s and the building was converted.

Two further points of interest can be made about the mill. The first is part of a metal and enamel sign discovered in the grounds of the mill with the words "KOSITOS COOKED" on it (Photograph 22). This is a fragment of a larger sign that advertised Kositos Cooked Maize, an animal feed manufactured by R & W Paul Ltd of Ipswich, London and Kings Lynn at the end of the 19th century. This undoubtedly was once affixed to the mill itself and

it is likely that the mill also acted as a wholesaler of animal feed alongside milling grain. The second point of interest is a mechanised sack barrow located within the extension (Photograph 23). Clearly designed to facilitate moving large, heavy sacks around this must belong to the mill and probably dates to the late 19th or early 20th century.

7 Discussion

Mankind has been converting grass seeds into food for thousands of years by crushing the seed between two pieces of stone. Round stones, the bottom one being stationary and the top stone with a hole drilled into its centre to take the grain, being rotated by hand (rotary querns) first appeared about 500 BC. By the 3rd century BC the Romans were powering this process by using a waterwheel and it was they who introduced the water mill to Britain. Domesday recorded 5,624 water mills in England and during the medieval period mills were built at the expense of the Lord of the Manor in return for which his tenants were required to bring their grain to be ground by the Lord's miller who retained a percentage of the flour ground as a payment. From about 1750 this practice was in abeyance, being replaced by a system where the miller purchased grain direct from the farmer and sold flour direct to the consumer. This created a need for larger, more efficient mills.

Technological innovations, combined with a population boom that increased markets and the availability of cheap North American grain, culminated in the establishment of large steam-powered roller mills adjacent to ports and led to a decline in traditional milling methods. Traditional mills clung on in rural areas, often by diversifying into supplying animal feed as well as flour.

The narrative given above fits the history of Cannock Mill perfectly. Established as a manorial mill, Cannock Mill used the natural resources of the Bourne Valley to grind corn and full cloth, whichever was more profitable at the time. However, as a small scale operation, it clearly struggled in the late 19th and early 20th century, affected by the vicissitudes of the emerging global grain market, the collapse of British agricultural farming in the 1870s, the First World War and the Great Depression.

Cannock Mill is an important structure on a regional level. Although the majority of the mill machinery has been removed, the building is still instantly recognisable as a mill, the survival of the lucam principally responsible for this. A comparison with examples of other surviving water mills in Essex shows that the architecture of Cannock Mill conforms to a general building typology employed in the construction of water mills. Alderford Water Mill in Sible Hedingham (Photograph 24), Bradfordstreet Mill, Bocking (Photograph 25) and Thorrington Tide Mill (Photograph 26) all share characteristics with Cannock Mill. Each are clad in weatherboard, have lucams, similar sized sash windows and outward-opening loading doors on the first floor.

Cannock Mill also presents a pleasant aspect in what would otherwise be a bland residential area but, more importantly, it represents a physical connection to Colchester's

industrial heritage. The building was one of three water-powered mills operating in the Bourne Valley; Distillery Mill to the east has long since been demolished and Bourne Mill to the west is constructed from masonry with markedly different architecture. This makes Cannock Mill an important building, a fact recognised by its listed status. The evolution of the mill complex, from fulling mill to corn mill, through to being a venue for the wholesale of animal feed, then horticultural seed and finally of aquatic supplies, will soon see the start of a new chapter as a communal space for the Cannock Mill Cohousing project.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Anne Thorne Architects LLP and Cannock Mill Cohousing Colchester for commissioning and funding the building recording.

The building recording was carried out by Chris Lister and Mark Baister.

Plans are based on survey drawings supplied by Anne Thorne Architects LLP and amended from field observations carried out by the author.

The project was monitored by Dr Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor.

9 References

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

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

CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for historic building recording at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8AA</i>
CBC	2015	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8AA</i> , by Jess Tipper
ClfA	2008	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 14, ed by D Gurney
English Heritage	2006	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice</i>
MoRPHE	2006	<i>Management of research projects in the historic environment</i> (English Heritage)

Websites consulted include:

British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol9/pp259-264>

The Mills Archive <http://millsarchive.org/>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Baltic marks	marks incised onto timbers in Baltic ports by timber merchants prior to shipping
carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
chamfer	the splayed face resulting from the removal of the angle along a piece of timber or brick
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	horizontal member in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined members such as principal or common rafters
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
HE	Historic Environment
lucam	a projecting dormer for external hoisting
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
post	in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either main posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
purlin	longitudinal roof timber, intermediate between wall plate and ridge, carried by roof trusses and giving support to rafters
stud	in wall frames the upright smaller section timbers between the main posts of the frame
wallower	horizontally inclined gear attached to the mainshaft of mill machinery
wall plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2016.11.

12 Contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

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

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

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date: 17.11.2017

Appendices
Appendix 1
Selected photographs



Photograph 1 Cannock Mill, north-east elevation - view south-west.



Photograph 2 South-east elevation - view north-west.



Photograph 3 South-west elevation - view east.



Photograph 4 Interior of the ground floor showing the original door and the partition where the original mill machinery would have stood – view east.



Photograph 5 Chalked date on iron brace at south-west end of bridging beam which suggests a date for the renovation of the mill.



Photograph 6 Detail of iron pipes funnelling water from the mill pond to the overshot wheel - view south-west.



Photograph 7 Mill stone re-used as door step for inserted entrance in first floor of south-west elevation – view north-east.



Photograph 8 Kitchen in the first floor of the 20th-century extension with original weatherboard on exterior of mill to the left - view south-west.



Photograph 9 Original fly wheel from milling apparatus, relocated to underside of the replacement floor joists in the first floor.



Photograph 10 Original pulley wheel from milling apparatus, relocated to underside of the replacement floor joists in the first floor.



Photograph 11 Original fly wheel and drive shaft, possibly in original location but more likely positioned after 20th-century renovations - view south-west.



Photograph 12 Interior of first floor with loading door to the right - view north.



Photograph 13 Iron boss in the underside of the centre of the bridging beams to the second floor.



Photograph 14 Lucam for hoisting grain sacks into the second floor – view west.



Photograph 15 Underside of the lucam showing the trap doors for the sack hoist.



Photograph 16 Interior of the second floor with original horizontal tongue and groove boarding and the lucam to the right – view north.



Photograph 17 Roof arrangement showing the single purlin to either pitch and the trenced collar supporting the common rafters on which sarking boards are lain.



Photograph 18 Wind brace in the outer bay of the roof.



Photograph 19 "Rebuilt 1848" carved into a post of the lucam on the second floor.



Photograph 20 Mechanism for grain sack hoist in lucam of second floor.



Photograph 21 Re-used timbers supporting the first floor of the 20th-century extension.



Photograph 22 Metal and enamel feed sign for Kositos Cooked Maize animal feed.



Photograph 23 Mechanised sack barrow.



Photograph 24 Alderford Water Mill, Sible Hedingham shares many characteristics with Cannock Mill, including a weatherboarded timber frame, an outward-opening loading door on the first floor, small sash windows and a lucam (Photograph by Bruce Hatton).



Photograph 25 Bradfordstreet mill, Bocking also has a weatherboarded timber frame with lucam, outward-opening first floor loading door and small sash windows (photograph by Brenda Howard).



Photograph 26 Thorrington Tide Mill has a brick built ground floor and upper timber-framed storeys clad in weatherboard, a lucam, outward-opening first floor loading door and similar sized sash windows (photograph by Ashley Dace).



Photograph 27 Wheel pit fully excavated by contractor during groundworks – view north.



Photograph 28 Wheel pit fully excavated, with culvert taking water below Old Heath Road to Distillery Pond – view north-east.



Photograph 29 Wheel pit exposed by contractor during groundworks, showing the culvert taking water below Old heath Road to Distillery Pond – view north-east.

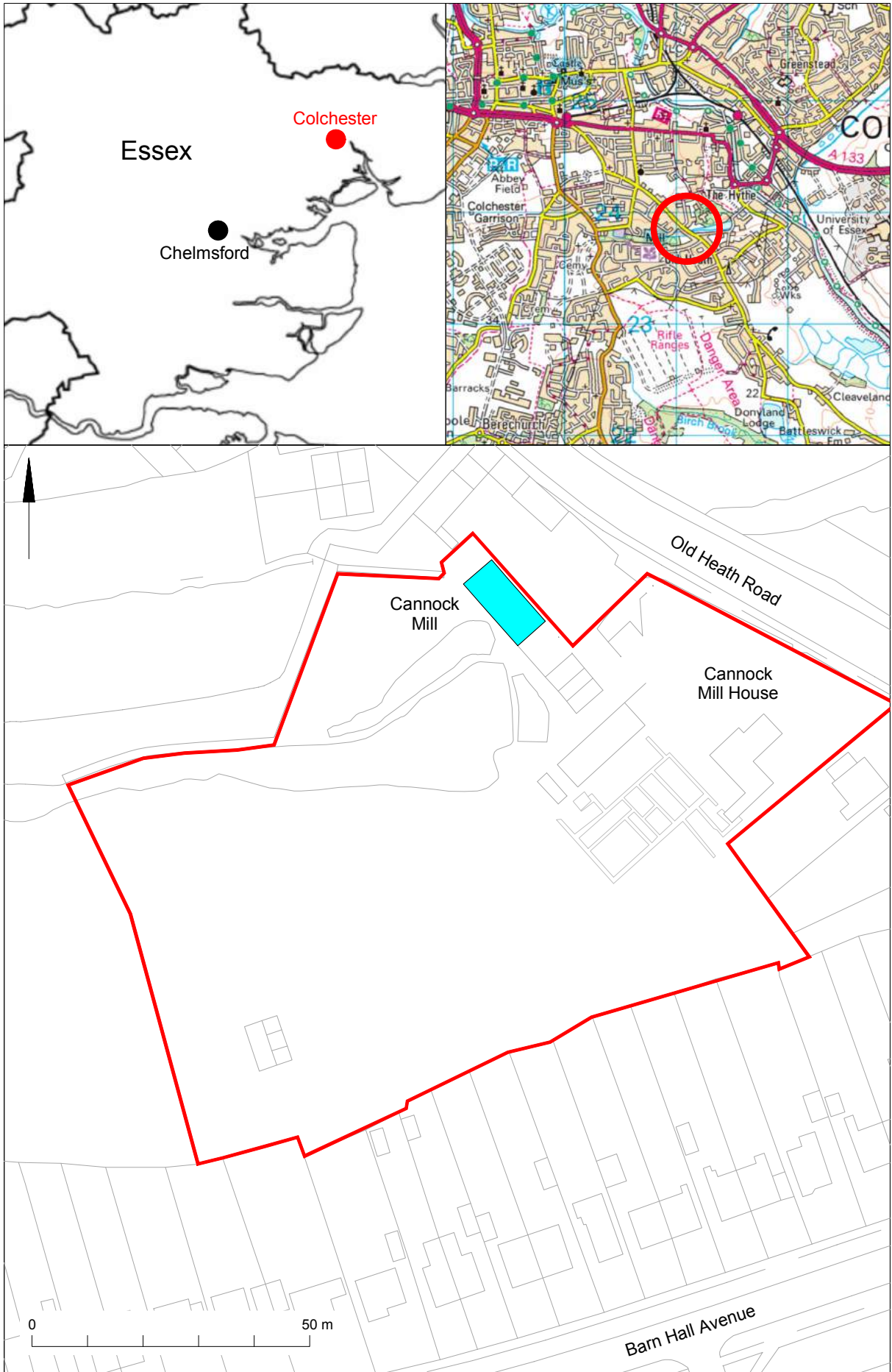
Appendix 2

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

Cannock Mill 001.jpg	South-east elevation - view north-west.
Cannock Mill 002.jpg	3/6 sash window inserted to south-east elevation - view north-west.
Cannock Mill 003.jpg	21 light window inserted into first floor of south-east elevation - view north-west.
Cannock Mill 004.jpg	South-west elevation with the mill pond in the foreground - view north.
Cannock Mill 005.jpg	Weed-choked mill pond with Cannock Mill in the background - view north.
Cannock Mill 006.jpg	Remains of iron pipes funnelling water from the mill pond to the overshot wheel - view south-west.
Cannock Mill 007.jpg	Detail of iron pipes funnelling water from the mill pond to the overshot wheel - view south-west.
Cannock Mill 008.jpg	Metal-framed Crittall window inserted into ground floor of south-west elevation - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 009.jpg	Extension to north-west side of Cannock Mill - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 010.jpg	South-west elevation - view east.
Cannock Mill 011.jpg	3/6 sash window inserted into second floor of north-west elevation - view east.
Cannock Mill 012.jpg	Mill stone re-used as door step for doorway in first floor of south-west elevation - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 013.jpg	Doorway into first floor of south-west elevation with mill stone re-used as a step - view north.
Cannock Mill 014.jpg	Repair to brickwork in south-east elevation, possibly where the axle of the waterwheel entered the mill - view west.
Cannock Mill 015.jpg	Retaining wall for wheel pit adjacent to the mill - view south-west.
Cannock Mill 016.jpg	Retaining wall for mill outbuildings/garages - view south.
Cannock Mill 017.jpg	Cannock Mill, north-east elevation - view south-west.
Cannock Mill 018.jpg	Weathervane on top of lucam.
Cannock Mill 019.jpg	Lucam on second floor of the north-east elevation - view west.
Cannock Mill 020.jpg	8/8 sash window to ground floor of the north-east elevation, replicating original fenestration - view south-west.
Cannock Mill 021.jpg	8/8 top-hung pivot window to first floor of the north-east elevation, replacing original fenestration - view south-west.
Cannock Mill 022.jpg	8/8 top-hung pivot window to second floor of the north-east elevation, replacing original fenestration - view south-west.
Cannock Mill 023.jpg	Unidentified mill fixture, probably part of the apparatus for the sack hoist in the lucam above.
Cannock Mill 024.jpg	Underside of the lucam showing the trap doors for the sack hoist.
Cannock Mill 025.jpg	Detail of door handle to extension - view south.
Cannock Mill 026.jpg	North-west elevation with replacement 3/6 sash window in gable of second floor, the catslide roof of the 20th-century extension is in the foreground - view south-east.
Cannock Mill 027.jpg	North-west elevation of the 20th-century extension - view south-east.
Cannock Mill 028.jpg	Interior of the ground floor - view west.
Cannock Mill 029.jpg	Interior of the ground floor showing the window inserted to the south-west wall - view south.
Cannock Mill 030.jpg	Interior of the ground floor showing the re-hung original halved vertically boarded door - view east.
Cannock Mill 031.jpg	Interior of the ground floor showing the re-hung original halved vertically boarded door - view north.
Cannock Mill 032.jpg	Re-hung original halved vertically boarded door to ground floor, with some replacement door furniture - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 033.jpg	Internal view of replacement 8/8 sash window to ground floor - view north.
Cannock Mill 034.jpg	Two courses of horizontal timbers set into the brickwork of the ground floor walls, probably originally to attach hooks or shelving - view west.
Cannock Mill 035.jpg	Repair to brickwork of the south-west ground floor wall - view south.
Cannock Mill 036.jpg	Iron brace set into concrete at the south-west end of the bridging beam supporting the first floor.
Cannock Mill 037.jpg	Chalked date on iron brace at south-west end of bridging beam suggesting a date for the renovation of the mill.
Cannock Mill 038.jpg	Bridging beam D with original chamfers and square mortices - the joists above are all modern replacements - view north.
Cannock Mill 039.jpg	Detail of original mortice in underside of bridging beam with supporting post removed.
Cannock Mill 040.jpg	Replacement timber panel in cut-out section of bridging beam.
Cannock Mill 041.jpg	Interior of first floor - view north.

Cannock Mill 042.jpg	Interior of first floor - view west.
Cannock Mill 043.jpg	Interior of first floor showing the modern stairs to the second floor and the inserted window on the south-east wall - view south-east.
Cannock Mill 044.jpg	Interior of first floor with the re-hung original halved vertically boarded loading door to the left - view east.
Cannock Mill 045.jpg	Original fly wheel from milling apparatus, relocated to underside of the replacement floor joists in the first floor.
Cannock Mill 046.jpg	Original fly wheel from milling apparatus, relocated to underside of the replacement floor joists in the first floor.
Cannock Mill 047.jpg	Original pulley wheel from milling apparatus, relocated to underside of the replacement floor joists in the first floor.
Cannock Mill 048.jpg	Detail of the double bolts securing the bridging beams of the second floor to the exterior walls.
Cannock Mill 049.jpg	Internal view of the replacement top pivot window to the north-east elevation of the first floor - view east.
Cannock Mill 050.jpg	Internal view of the replacement top pivot window to the north-east elevation of the first floor - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 051.jpg	Original fly wheel and drive shaft, possibly in original location but more likely positioned after 20th-century renovations - view south-west.
Cannock Mill 052.jpg	Original fly wheel and drive shaft, possibly in original location but more likely positioned after 20th-century renovations - view south-west.
Cannock Mill 053.jpg	Iron boss in the underside of the centre of the bridging beams to the second floor.
Cannock Mill 054.jpg	20th-century replacement 8/8 sash windows in south-west wall of the first floor - view south-west.
Cannock Mill 055.jpg	Original halved vertically boarded loading door to first floor - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 056.jpg	Original posts and studs exposed in north-west wall of first floor - view north.
Cannock Mill 057.jpg	Kitchen in the first floor of the 20th-century extension - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 058.jpg	Kitchen in the first floor of the 20th-century extension - view south-west.
Cannock Mill 059.jpg	Interior of second floor - view north.
Cannock Mill 060.jpg	Interior of second floor - view east.
Cannock Mill 061.jpg	Interior of second floor - view south.
Cannock Mill 062.jpg	Interior of second floor - view west.
Cannock Mill 063.jpg	Interior view of the replacement top-hung pivot window in the north-east wall of the second floor - view north.
Cannock Mill 064.jpg	Interior view of the replacement 4/8 sash window in the south-west wall of the second floor - view west.
Cannock Mill 065.jpg	Roof arrangement with wind brace and sarking boards.
Cannock Mill 066.jpg	Trenched collars and through purlins.
Cannock Mill 067.jpg	Splayed scarf joint in purlin above trenched collar.
Cannock Mill 068.jpg	Pulley arrangement for grain sack hoist in lucam of second floor.
Cannock Mill 069.jpg	Part of grain sack hoist in lucam of second floor.
Cannock Mill 070.jpg	Casement window in lucam of second floor - view east.
Cannock Mill 071.jpg	"Rebuilt 1848" carved into post of lucam on second floor.
Cannock Mill 072.jpg	Inked graffiti on beam for sack hoist "Charles Witham Re (illegible) June 8th 1850"
Cannock Mill 073.jpg	Inked graffiti on beam for sack hoist "Charles Witham Re (illegible) June 8th 1850"
Cannock Mill 074.jpg	Inked graffiti on beam for sack hoist "Charles Witham Re (illegible) June 8th 1850"
Cannock Mill 075.jpg	Inked graffiti on beam for sack hoist "Charles Witham Re (illegible) June 8th 1850"
Cannock Mill 076.jpg	Inked graffiti on beam for sack hoist "Charles Witham Re (illegible) June 8th 1850"
Cannock Mill 077.jpg	Trapdoors for grain sacks in floor of lucam.
Cannock Mill 078.jpg	Simple mortice and tenon joint in wall plate of second floor - view north.
Cannock Mill 079.jpg	Possible Baltic marks on wall plate adjacent to lucam - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 080.jpg	Carpenter's mark (VI) on wall plate of second floor - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 081.jpg	Carpenter's marks/Baltic marks on south-west wall plate of second floor - view south-west.
Cannock Mill 082.jpg	Painting of Colchester Castle hanging on south-west wall of the second floor.
Cannock Mill 083.jpg	Agricultural machinery blades on display in second floor, possibly associated with original mill machinery.

Cannock Mill 084.jpg	Maker's mark on machinery blades - "Kingfisher. Harry Kingfisher Limited, Sheffield 1884".
Cannock Mill 085.jpg	Enamel on metal sign for Kositos Cooked Maize, found in the grounds of the mill and originally mounted on the exterior of the building.
Cannock Mill 086.jpg	Kositos Cooked Maize sign with Cannock Mill in the background - view north.
Cannock Mill 087.jpg	Interior of the 20th-century extension with original mechanised sack barrow - view south-west.
Cannock Mill 088.jpg	Original 19th-century mechanised sack barrow.
Cannock Mill 089.jpg	Re-used timber beams forming wall plate and bridging beams of the 20th-century extension, probably sourced from the mill when the machinery was stripped out in the 1960s - view west.
Cannock Mill 090.jpg	Re-used timbers forming the joists of the 20th-century extension, probably sourced from the mill when the machinery was stripped out in the 1960s - view south-east.
Cannock Mill 091.jpg	Outflow culvert in wheel pit taking water below Old Heath Road to Distillery Pond - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 092.jpg	Wheel pit under excavation during groundworks - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 093.JPG	Outflow culvert in wheel pit taking water below Old Heath Road to Distillery Pond - view north.
Cannock Mill 094.JPG	Wheel pit under excavation during groundworks, showing culvert taking water below Old Heath Road to Distillery Pond - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 095.JPG	Wheel pit fully excavated - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 096.JPG	Wheel pit fully excavated, taken from where the overshot pipes delivered water to the wheel - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 097.JPG	Wheel pit fully excavated, taken from where the overshot pipes delivered water to the wheel - view north-east.
Cannock Mill 098.JPG	Wheel pit fully excavated - view north.



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Fig 1 Site location, with the mill shaded blue.

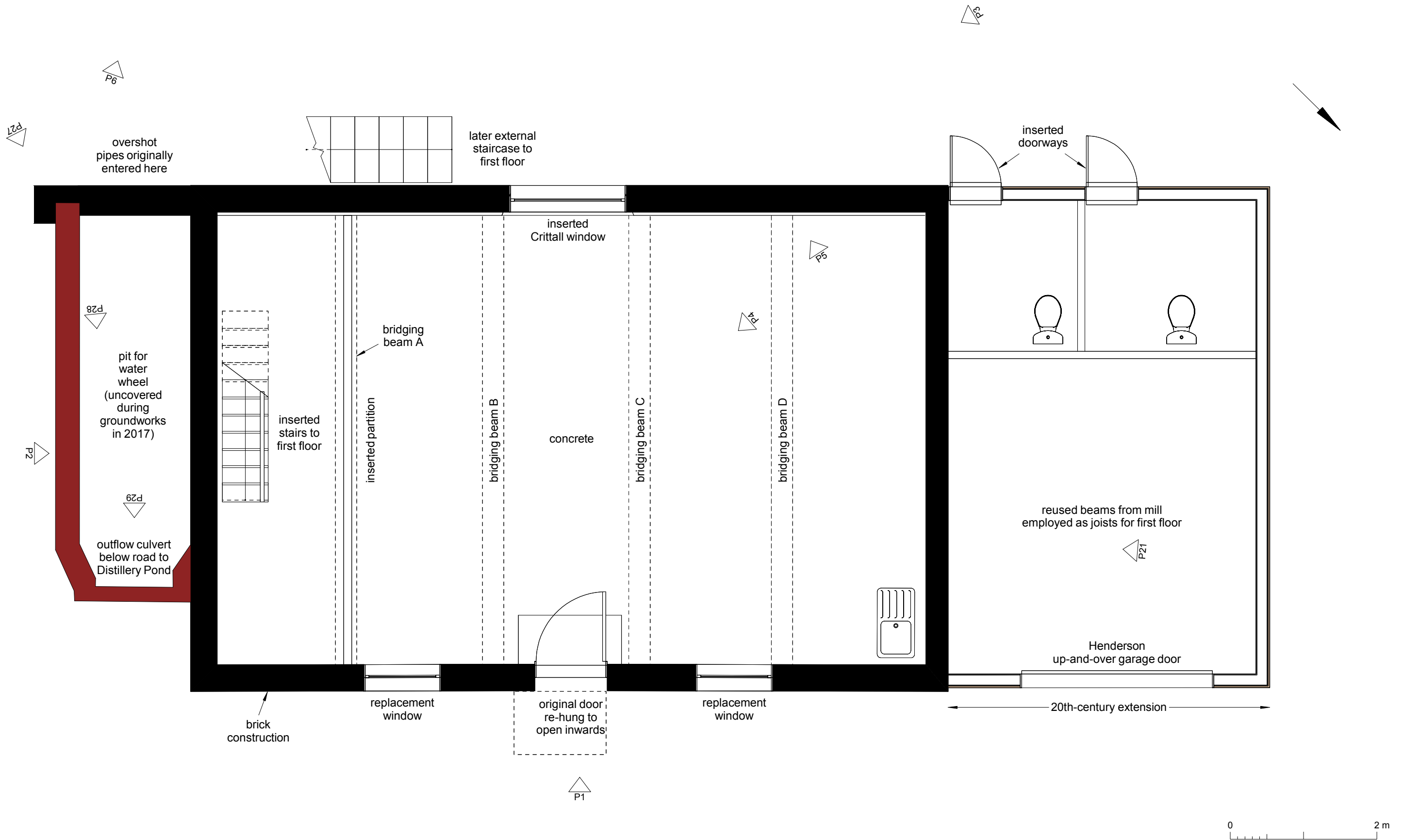


Fig 2 Ground floor plan of Cannock Mill. The numbered arrows indicate the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.

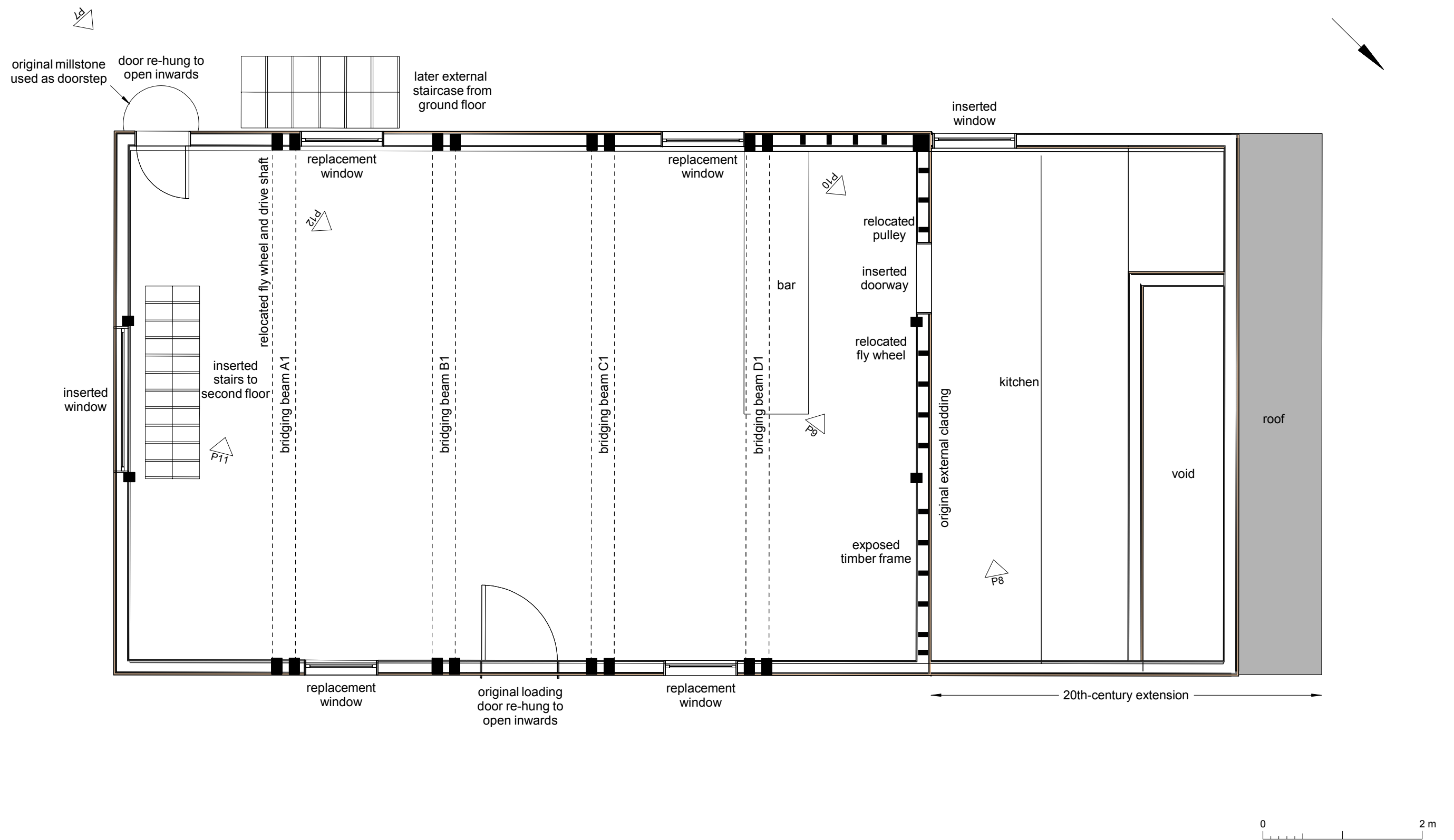


Fig 3 First floor plan of Cannock Mill. The numbered arrows indicate the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.

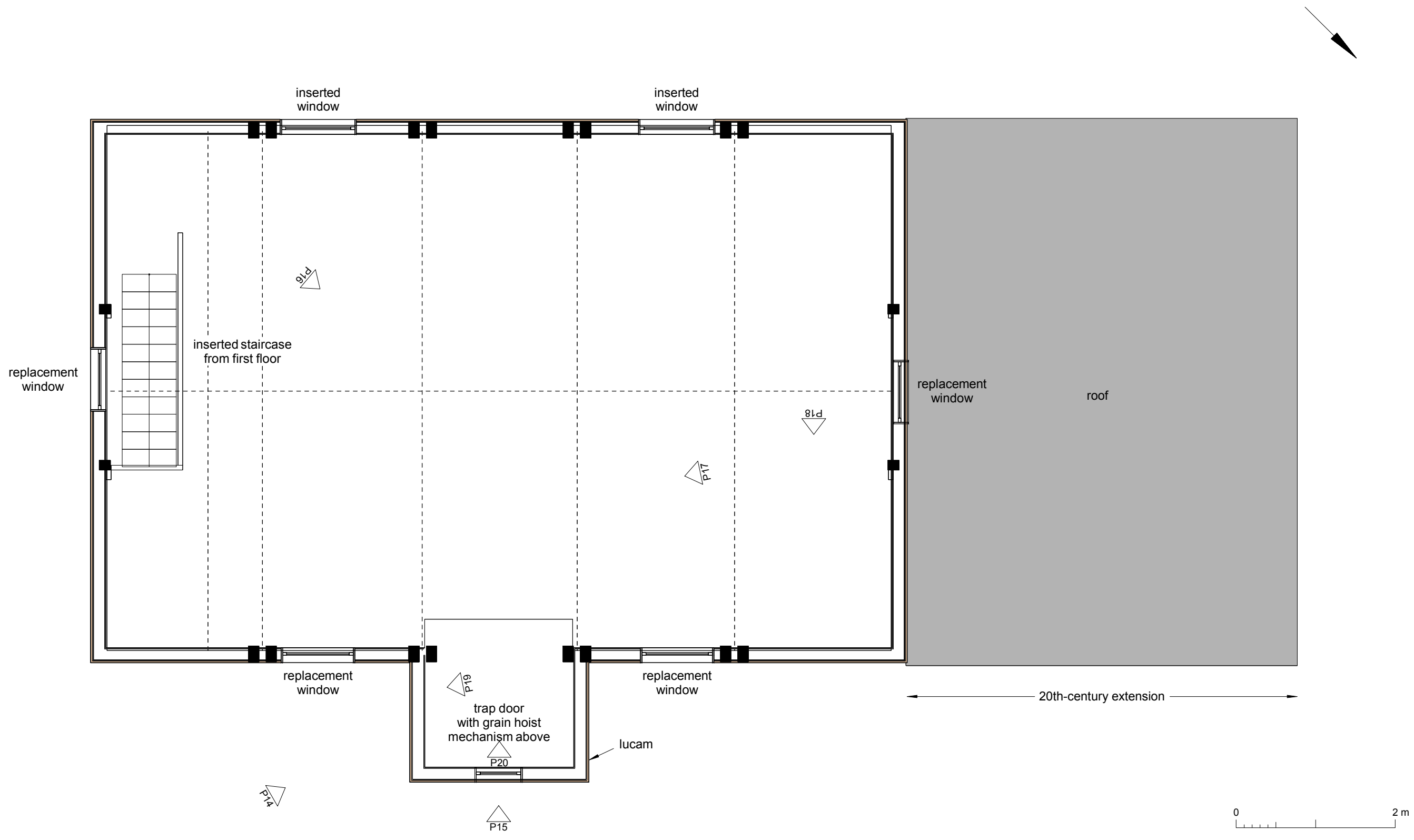


Fig 4 Second floor plan of Cannock Mill. The numbered arrows indicate the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.



Fig 5 North-east elevation.



Fig 6 South-east elevation.



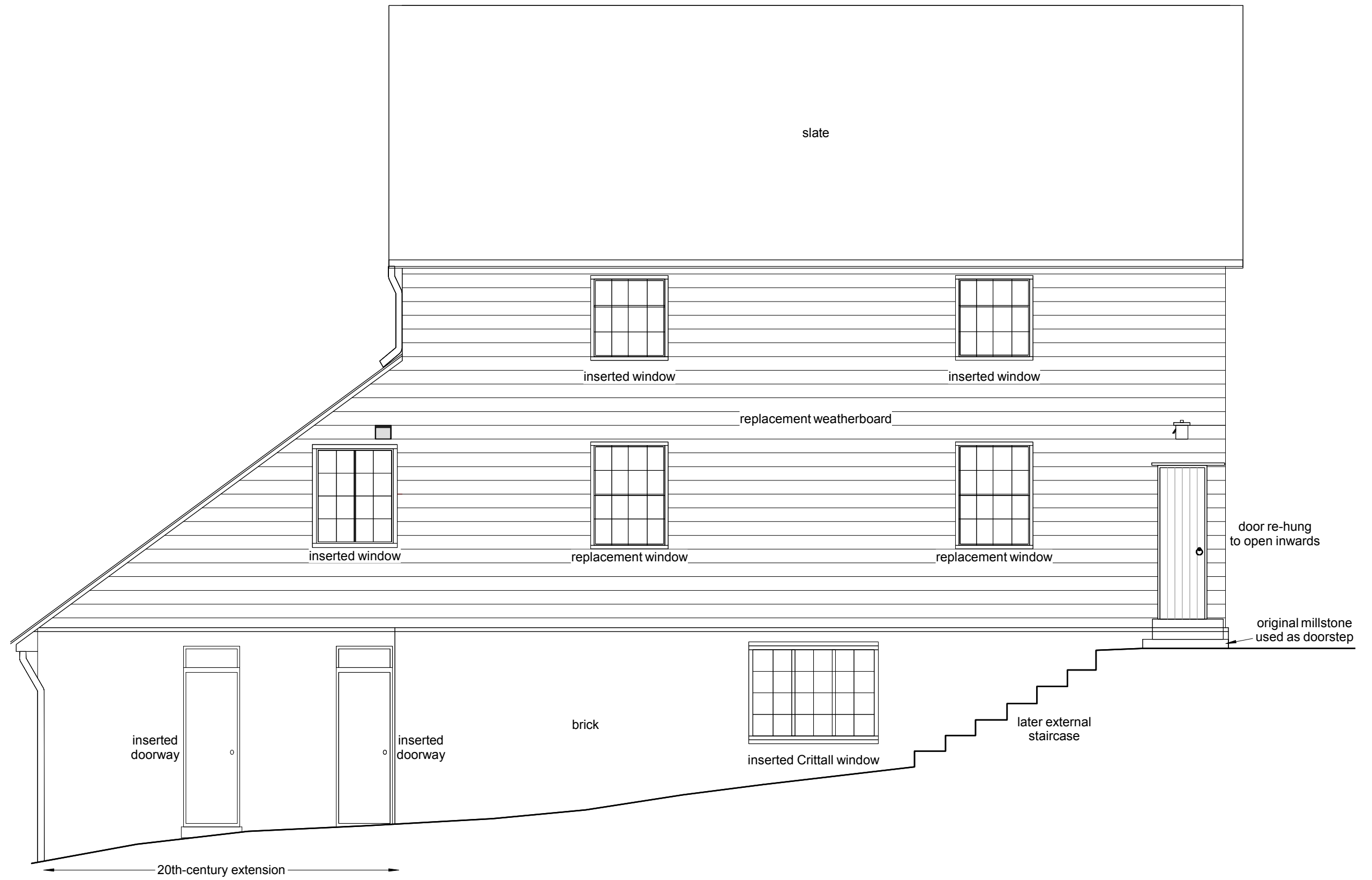


Fig 7 South-west elevation.



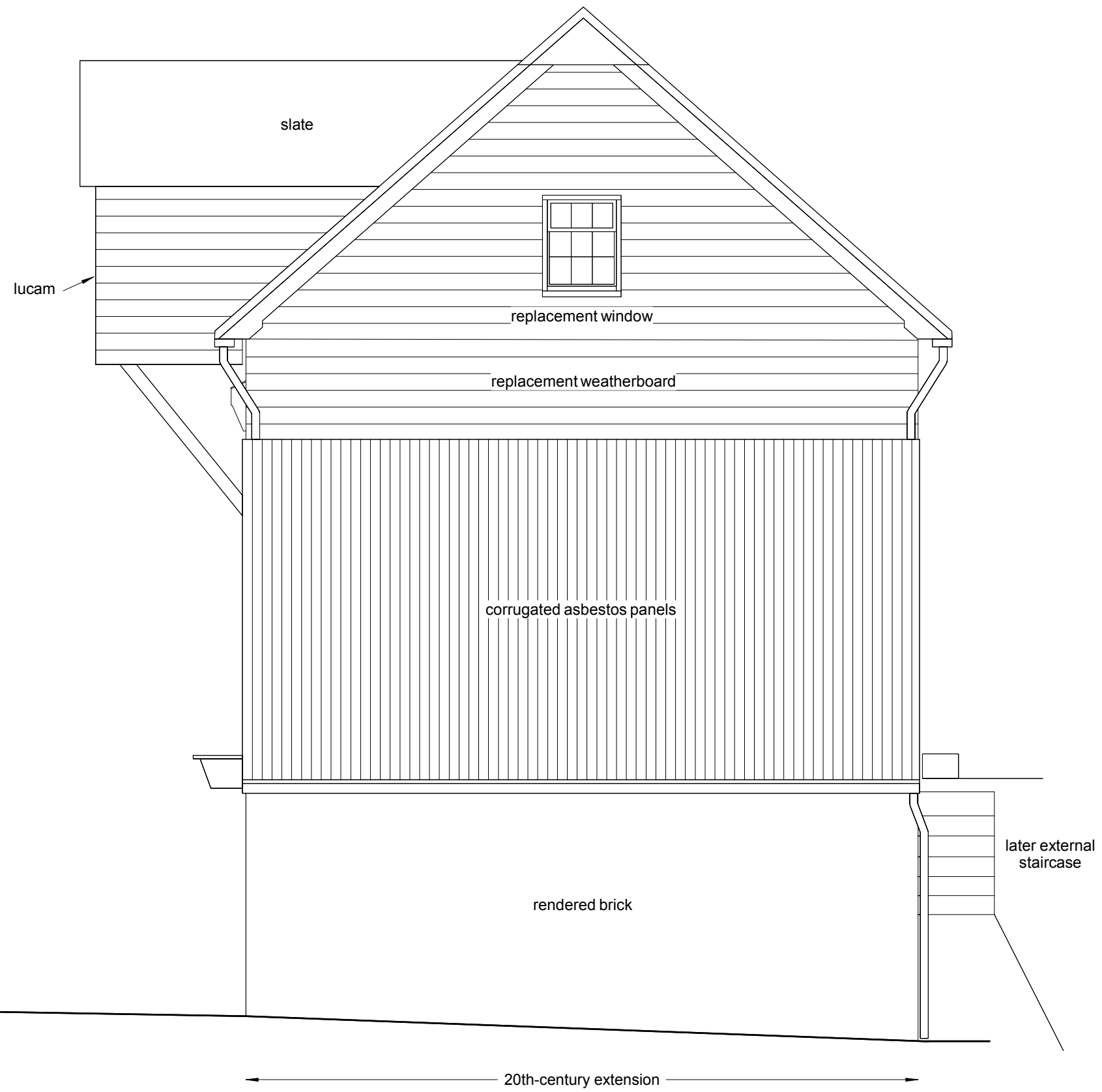


Fig 8 North-west elevation

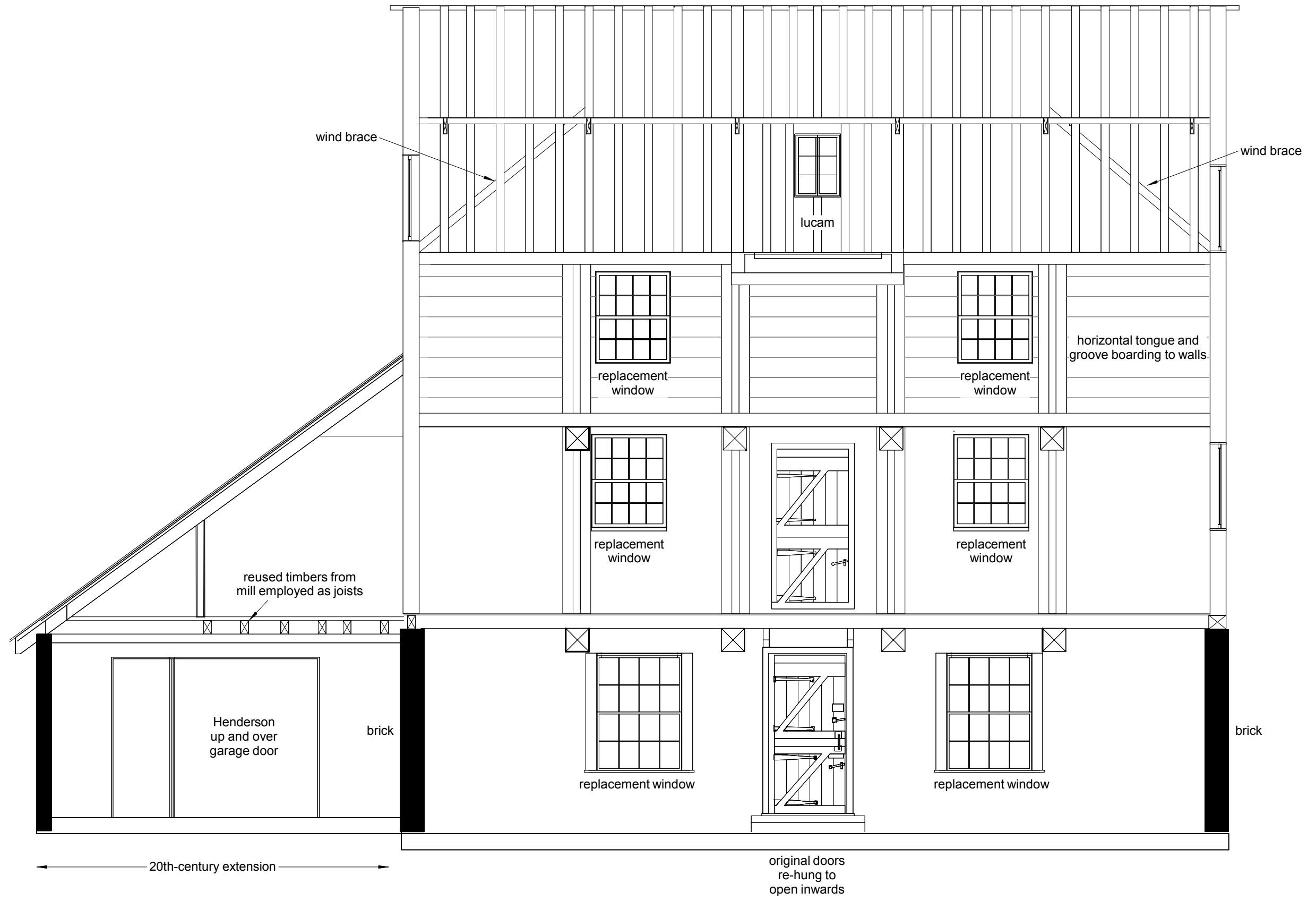


Fig 9 Internal elevation of north-east wall.

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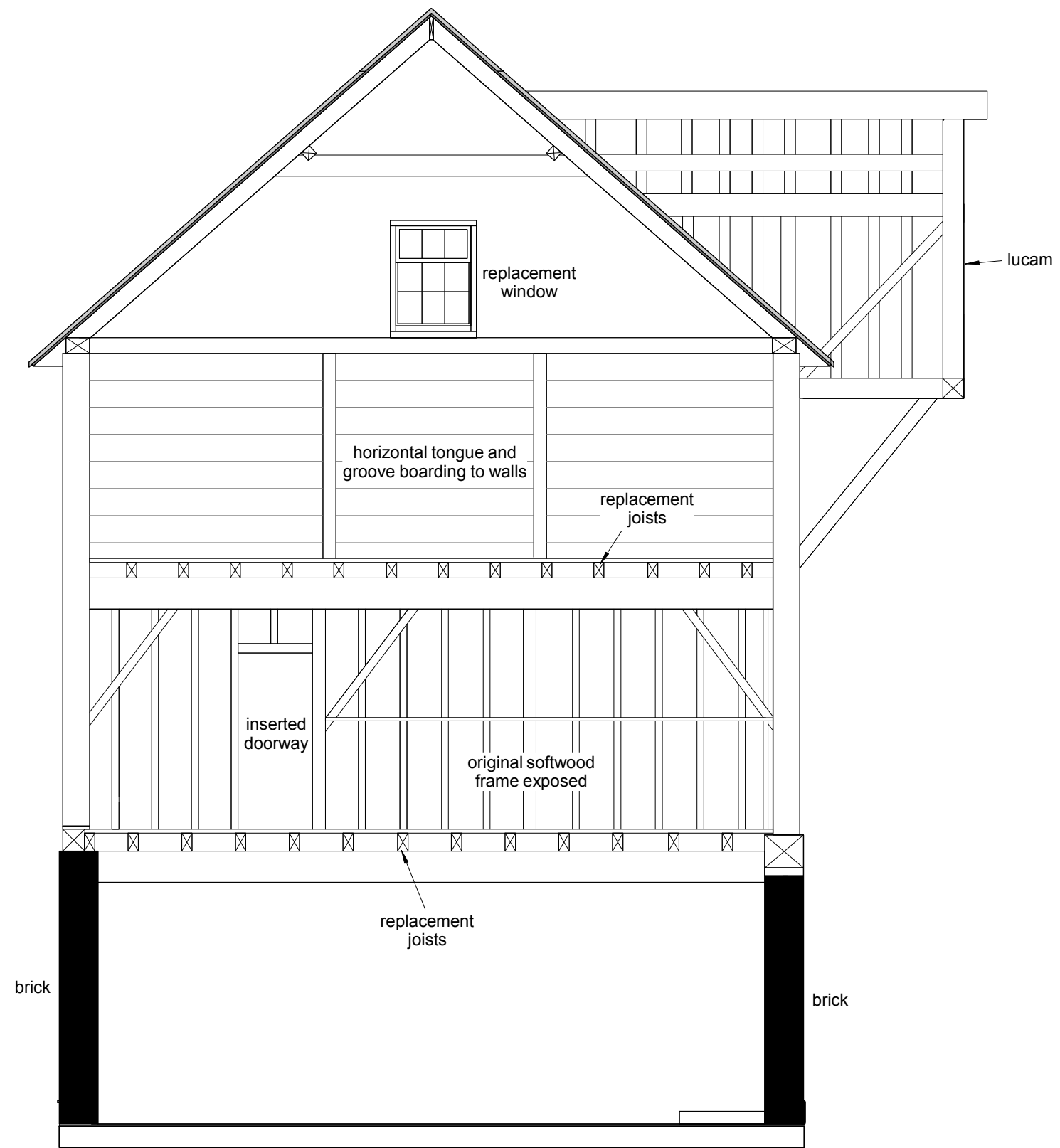


Fig 10 Internal elevation of north-west wall.



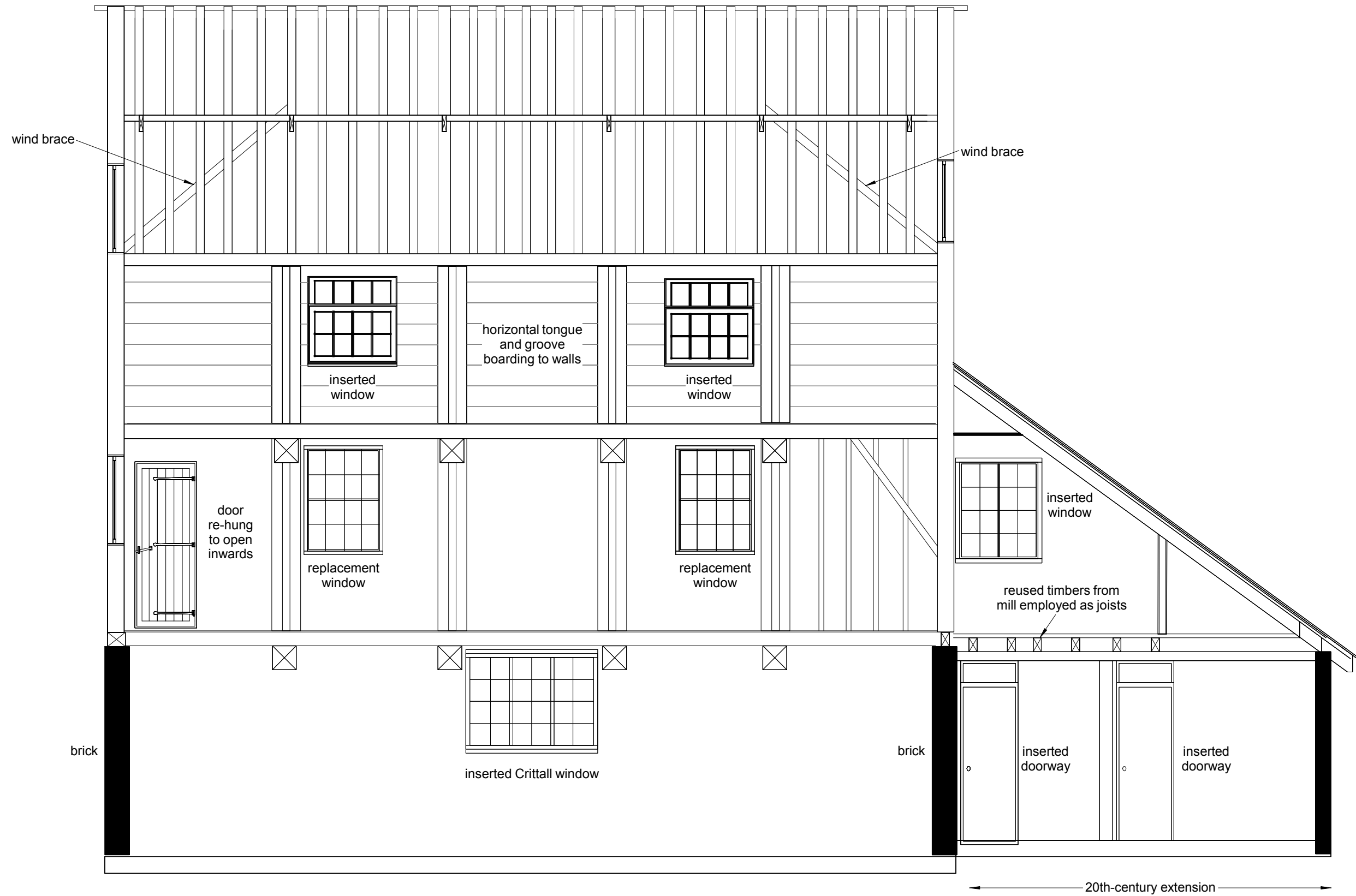


Fig 11 Internal elevation of south-west wall.



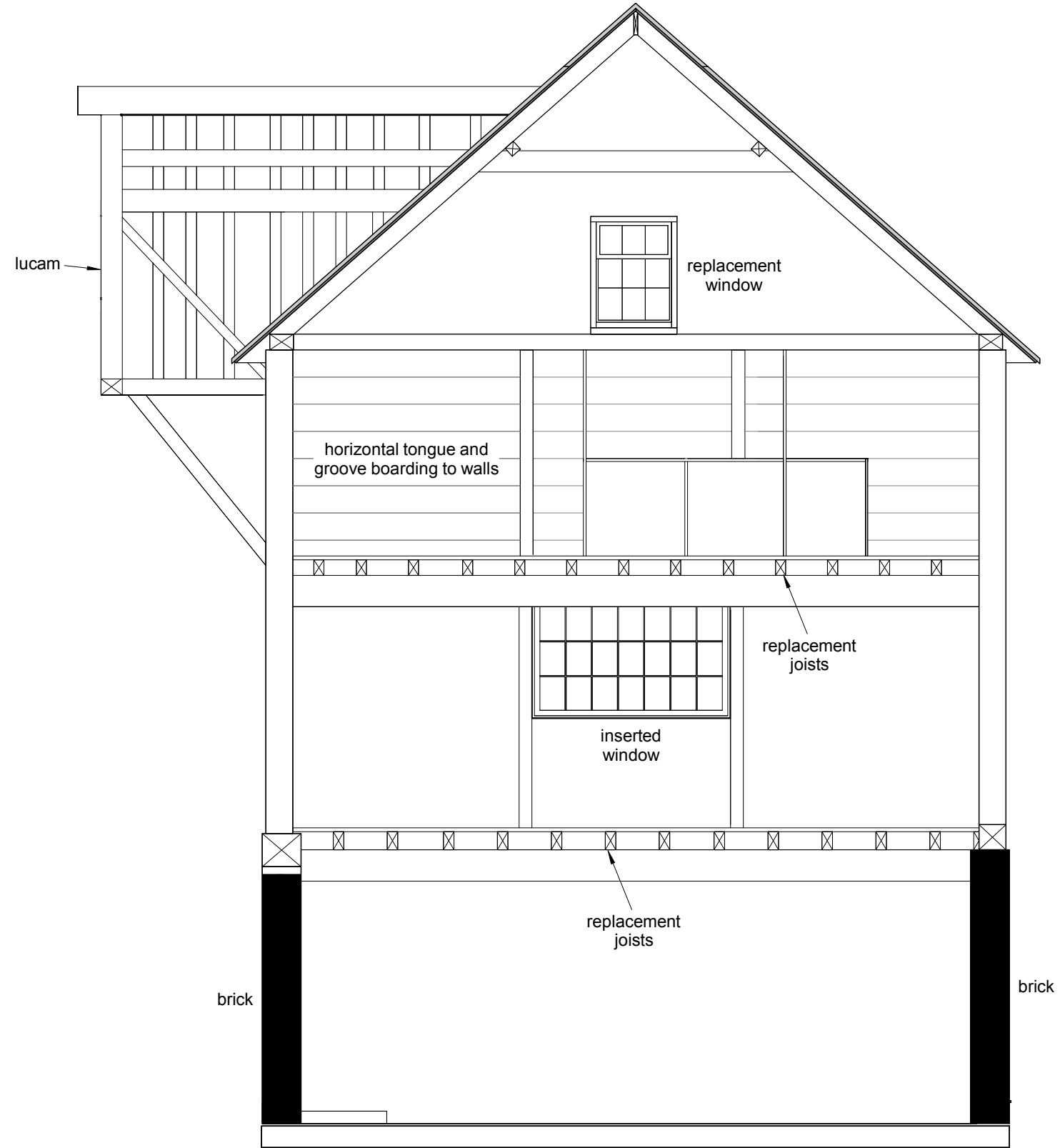


Fig 12 Internal elevation of south-east wall.



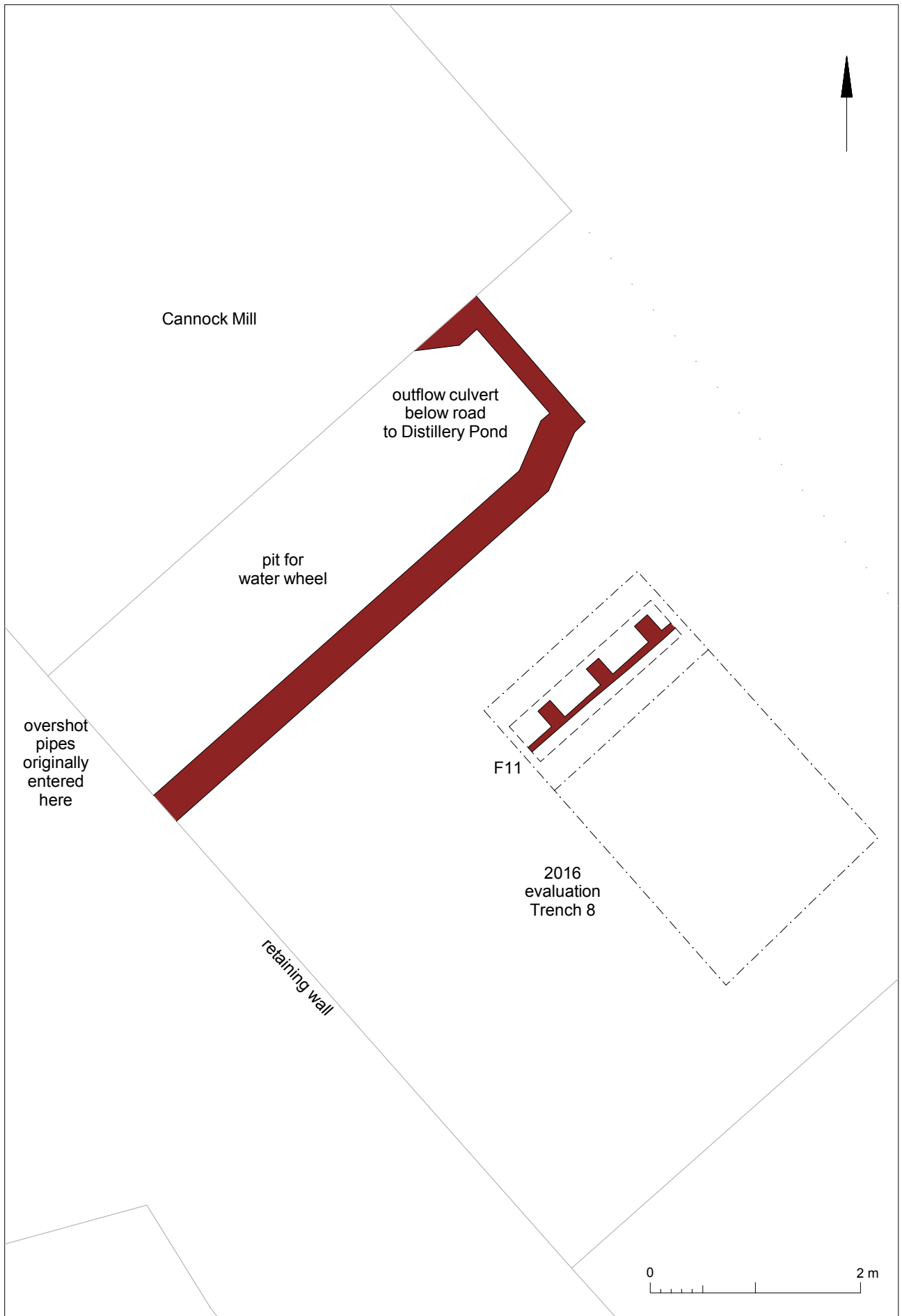


Fig 13 Pit for water wheel uncovered during groundworks in 2017.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8AA	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 0107 2377 (c)	Site codes: CAT project – 16/01k UAD ref - ECC3669 OASIS ref - colchest3-239779
Type of work: Building recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: February 2016	Size of area investigated: n/a
Location of curating museum: Colchester Museum, accession number - COLEM: 2016.11	Funding source: Developer
Monitored by: Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor	
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 31074
Final report: CAT Report 945	
Periods represented: 19th-20th century	
<p>Summary: A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester in February 2016. Cannock Mill is a Grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1337742) built in 1845 on the site of a medieval mill of the same name. After World War II it was turned into a store for Cramphorns and the wheel and most of the internal machinery, fixtures and fittings were removed in the 1960s.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports:	
Keywords: mill, waterwheel, overshot	Significance: *
Author of summary: Chris Lister	Date of summary: May 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for historic building recording at
Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester,
Essex, CO2 8AA

NGR: TM 0107 2377 (centre)

Planning reference: 150492

Client: Cannock Mill Cohousing Colchester

Agent: Anne Thorne Architects LLP

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.11

UAD Event number: ECC3669

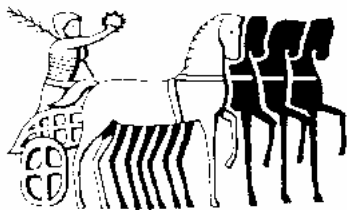
CAT Project code: 16/01k

OASIS Project id: colchest3-239779

Site Manager: Chris Lister

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 22-01-2016



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester,
Essex, C02 7GZ
tel: 01206 501785
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for historic building recording at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, Essex. This work is to be carried out in advance of the conversion of the building for residential use. The work comprises a Historic England Level 3 survey of the building. The work is to be carried out on behalf of Cannock Mill Cohousing Colchester by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).
- 1.2 The site comprises a Grade II listed, three-storey, timber-framed water mill clad in weatherboarding (Historic England listed building number 1337742). It was constructed in 1845, and the wheel, internal machinery, fixtures and fittings were removed in the 1960s. The building is centred at NGR TM 0107 2377.
- 1.3 A planning application was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in March 2015 (planning ref. 150492) proposing the conversion of the existing structure. Given the listed status of the building and its local historic significance, the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) recommended that a building record be made prior to conversion. This recommendation is in line with the guidance given in Paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, and reads as follows:

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

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

- 1.4 In response to this condition, Colchester Archaeological Trust was asked to prepare this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for submission to Colchester Borough Council Planning Department.
- 1.5 Any variations to this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the CBCAA.

2 Historical background

- 2.1 Cannock Mill (Listed Building 1337742) was built in 1845. By 1848 (according to Whites Trade Directory) it was run by corn miller Henry Digby. From 1880 both Cannock and Bourne mills were worked by Arthur Pulford (corn merchant), and continued under Ernest Pulford until just after the end of the WWII. Cannock Mill was then used as a store by Cramphorns.
- 2.2 By the early 1960s the mill was so dilapidated that the wheel, internal machinery, fixtures and fittings were removed. It housed Dolphin Aquatics from c 1988 and was purchased by Cannock Mill Cohousing in 2014 for conversion and redevelopment.
- 2.3 Cannock Mill is a narrow, five bay, 3½-storey timber-framed building clad using traditional weatherboarding. It has a brick built ground floor and a slate covered gabled-ended roof. It originally had an overshot wheel fed by three pipes from an embanked mill pond to the rear. A two storey timber-framed lean to extension abuts the NE end. A simple loading gantry projects out from the door threshold of the first floor loading door.
- 2.4 Internally no technology, fixtures or fittings associated with its former milling use remains, although the softwood timber-frame remains exposed and intact.

3 Aims

- 3.1 The aim of the building recording will be to compile a Historic England Level 3 record of the building prior to its conversion. Specifically this will consider:
 - Plan form of the site.
 - Materials and method of construction.
 - Date(s) of the structure.
 - Function and internal layout.
 - Fixtures and fittings.
 - Original and later phasing, additions and their effect on the internal/external fabric and the level of survival of original fabric.
 - The significance of the site on a regional level.

4 Building Recording Methodology

- 4.1 A Historic England Level 3 survey of the building will be undertaken prior to its conversion.
- 4.2 A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the present building will be made. Sources consulted will include:
 - Essex Historic Environment Record.
 - Essex Records Office.
 - Local Studies Library.
 - The site owner/developer.
- 4.3 A large-scale block plan will be made of the site using existing architects' drawings or the current OS 1:2500 map extract. The position of each building, structure and significant boundary will be shown and given a unique number noting date of construction and function.
- 4.4 Plans and elevations at a scale of 1:100 will be made of each floor, tied into the descriptive text and accompanying photographic record.
- 4.5 The exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The description will seek to address materials, dimensions, method of construction including brickwork, joinery, fenestration, spatial configuration, phasing, any evidence of original and/or later fixtures/fittings and mechanisation, carpentry marks.
- 4.6 A full photographic record will be made comprising colour digital photographs. This record will include both general shots and details of external and internal features (ie structural detail, joinery, fixtures and fittings joinery/carpenters'/Baltic-timber marks etc). A photographic scale will 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.
- 4.7 The completed plans will be clearly annotated to show the location and orientation of photographs taken as part of the survey.
- 4.8 Fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text will be reproduced as colour laser copies.
- 4.9 The guidelines contained in *English Heritage: Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice (2006)* 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)* 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.

5 General methodology

- 5.1 The relevant document of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014)*, *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014)*. Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA 14 and EAA 24, and MoRPHE.
- 5.2 An accession code for the project will be sought from Colchester museum to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.
- 5.3 An Event number for the Colchester Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) will be requested from CBC before fieldwork commences.
- 5.3 At the start of work an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.4 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 2014).

6 Results

- 6.1 A copy of the report, detailing the building recording will be submitted to CBC within six months of the completion of the field work. Upon approval a .pdf version will be submitted to the UAD.

The building recording report will include:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
- A brief history of the building complex.
- Annotated drawings including a location map and an overall plan showing all buildings. Where appropriate, the plan drawings will be tied into the OS Grid.
- Labelled re-productions of a representative sample of the photographs
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- An appended copy of the WSI.

- 6.2 The site archive will be presented to Colchester Museum in accordance with their requirements.
- 6.3 An HER summary sheet will be completed within four weeks and supplied to the Essex Historic Environment Record. This will be completed in digital form and a copy attached to the final report.
- 6.4 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level, will be submitted, accompanied by appropriate resources, for publication in Essex Archaeology & History or another agreed publication within one year of the completion of the fieldwork.

7 Monitoring

- 7.1 The Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, reporting, and publication stages.
- 7.2 Notification of the start of work will be given to the CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.
- 7.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with the CBCAA before they are carried out.
- 7.4 The involvement of the CBCAA will be acknowledged in any report or publication arising from this project.

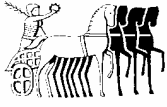
8 Archive deposition

- 8.1 The full archive will be deposited at Colchester Museum within two months of the completion of the final publication report.
- 8.2 The storage of the archive will accord with Colchester Museum's guidelines.
- 8.3 A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to the CBCAA at the time of deposition at the museum.

9 References

CBC	2015	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester CO2 8AA</i> by Jess Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
Colchester Archaeological Trust	2014	<i>Policies and procedures</i>
English Heritage	2006 (revised 2009)	<i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>
Gurney, D.	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (EAA14)
Medlycott, M.	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

L Pooley



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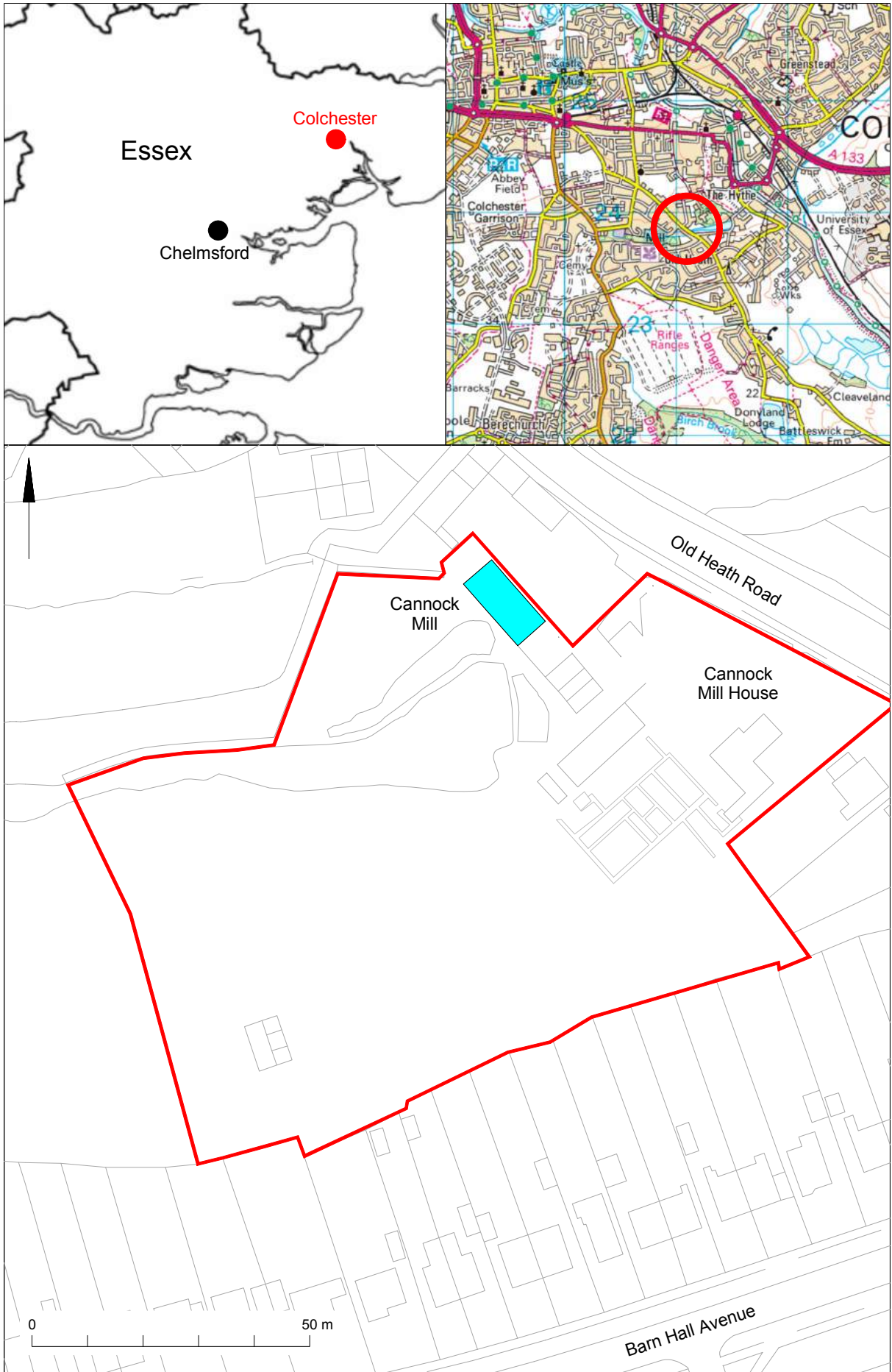


Fig 1 Site location, with the mill shaded blue.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-239779

Project details

Project name	Historic building recording at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8AA
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester. Cannock Mill is a Grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1337742) built in 1845 on the site of a medieval mill of the same name.
Project dates	Start: 10-02-2016 End: 11-02-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	16/01k - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	150492 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	WATER MILL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Listed Building Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester
Postcode	CO2 8AA
Study area	0 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 0107 2377 51.875664750378 0.921394963954 51 52 32 N 000 55 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBCAO
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Chris Lister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Anne Thorne Architects LLP

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	2016.11
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images vector","Text","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	2016.11
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic building recording at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, Essex - February 2016
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lister, C.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 945

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OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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