

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1975  
issued October 2023**

**Historic building recording of the stables at Great  
Graces, Graces Lane, Little Baddow, Essex,  
CM3 4AY**

**September 2023**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/08m  
ECC code: LBG23**

**Historic building recording of the stables at Great  
Graces, Graces Lane, Little Baddow, Essex,  
CM3 4AY**

**September 2023**

**NGR: TL 76591 06410**

**Planning ref.: 22/01282/FUL & 22/01283/LBC**

**CAT project ref.: 2023/08m  
CAT Report 1975**

**ECC code: LBGG23  
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**commissioned by Sarah Threlfall,  
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## 1 Summary

*A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on a pair of stables at Great Graces, Graces Lane, Little Baddow, Essex. Cartographic evidence indicates that stable 1 was constructed sometime between 1777 and 1839. The observable timber-frame of stable 1 comprised hand-sawn timbers, many of which display evidence of reuse. These timbers, along with the bricks used for the plinth, have likely been salvaged from the manor house when it was partially demolished during the same period. Stable 2 has a construction date of 1960-1970 and has a structure comprising modern building materials.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of a historic building recording carried out on the stables at Great Graces, Graces Lane, Little Baddow, Essex. The recording work was commissioned by Sarah Threlfall (TMA Chartered Surveyors) on behalf of the landowner and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on 7th September 2023. The site is located at NGR TL 76591 06410 (Fig 1).

A planning application (22/01282/FUL & 22/01283/LBC) was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in July 2023 comprising the *Proposed restoration of Stable Block and Conversion to Living Accommodation Ancillary to the Residential Dwelling at Great Graces..*

In response to this application, the Place Services Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) recommended to the council that a Historic England building recording be made of the stables prior to any conversion works (ECC 2023). This recommendation was given as the stable is located within a complex of listed structures at Great Graces (although not listed itself). The recommendation was based on the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2023) and agreed with the HEA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

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

## 3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the stables prior to its conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:

*“Level 3 is an analytical record and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.*

*The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely*

*to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group."*

In particular the record considered:

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

## **4 Methodology**

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased floor-plan of the building at a scale of 1:50.
- A description of the building. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

## **5 Historical background (Fig 1)**

*by Dr Pip Parmenter*

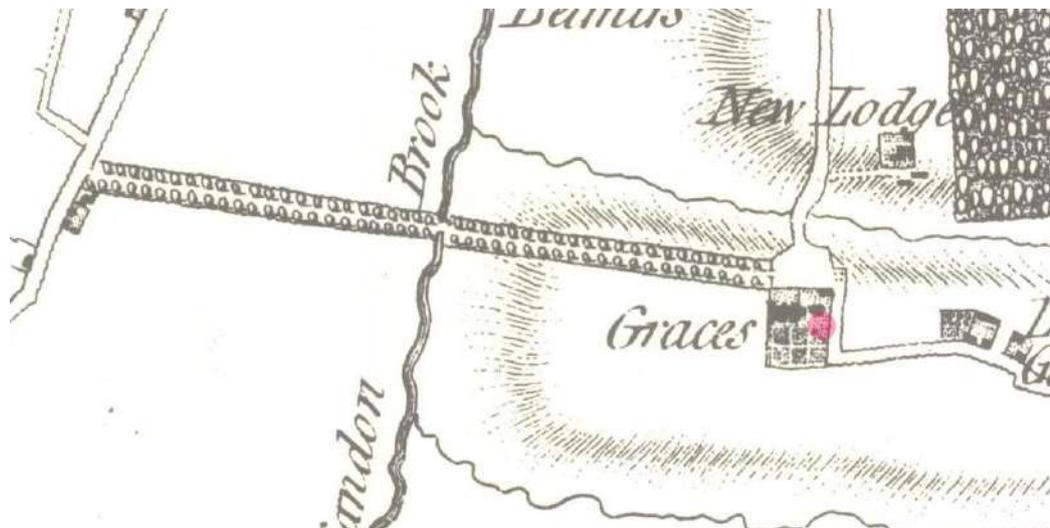
The following background includes extracts of the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> and the Essex Records Office (ERO))

The stable block at Great Graces is within the curtilage of a group of designated heritage assets. These include the house (NHLE No. 1122072, EHER 30623), a barn and outbuilding (NHLE No. 1172279, EHER 3064), another outbuilding (NHLE No. 1338485, EHER 30623) and a wall and pavilion (NHLE No. 1172295, EHER 30626).

The origins of the manor are thought to date to the Saxon period, as the manor is alluded to in Domesday Book. Graces was named after the Le Gras family, who tenanted the manor from the Burnell family during the 13th century. Graces Manor changed hands frequently throughout the medieval period, with the Coggeshall family holding it in the 14th century, the Darcy family in the 15th century and early part of the 16th century and then the Smyth family in the 16th century. The house was bought by Henry Mildmay and remained in the Mildmay family until the 19th century. It is thought that the Darcy family were the ones who had the brick manor house built during the reign of King Henry VIII. At the time it was the largest building within the parish of Little Baddow. The brick outbuildings were likely added by the Mildmay in the following century (Rowley, 1975).

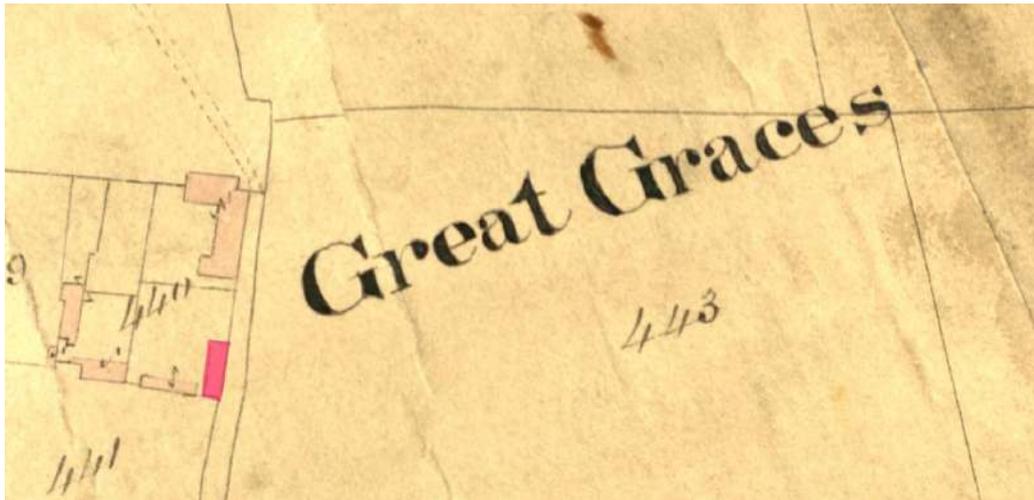


**Map 1** John Speed's 1610 map of Essex showing Little Baddow.



**Map 2** An extract from the 1777 Chapman and André map, the approximate location of the stables in pink.

Chapman and André's 1777 map shows the manor at Graces with formal gardens and a long tree-lined driveway approaching from the west. This driveway was described in 1771 as "a very extensive avenue of lofty trees which give it an heir of great grandeur". When the Chapman and André map was produced, Graces was the seat of Lord Huntingtower, one of a number of tenants to occupy the house during the post-medieval period (*Ibid*). The stables detail in this report do not appear on the Chapman and André map.

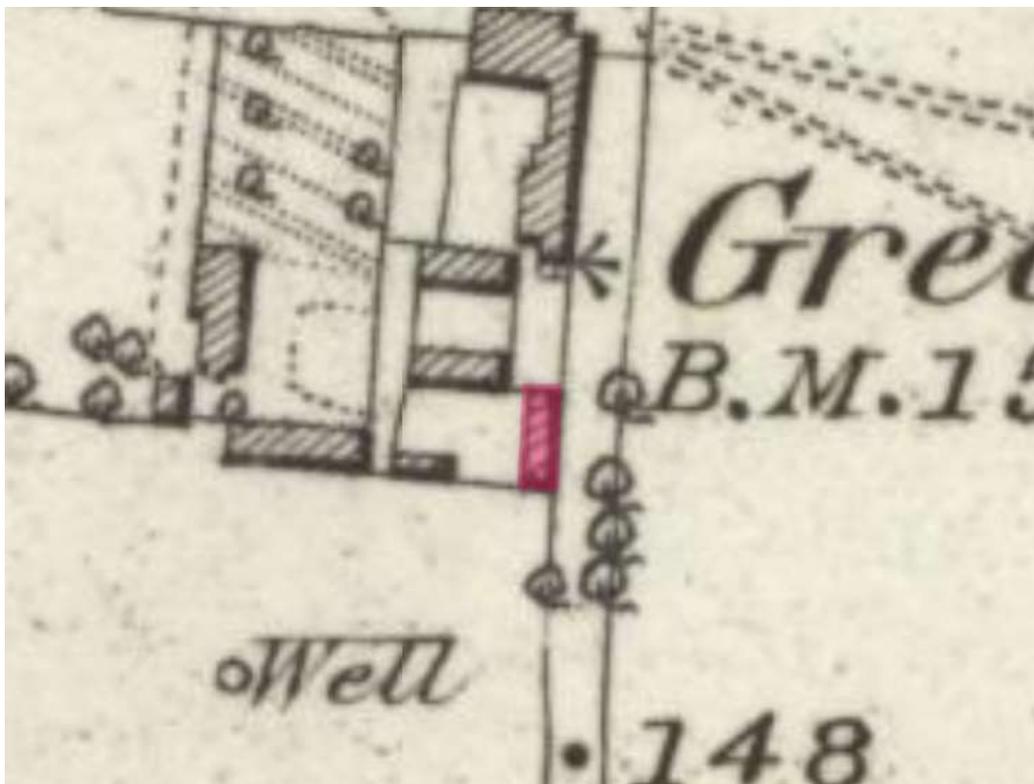


**Map 3** Extract from the 1839 Tithe Apportionment map with stable 1 highlighted pink.

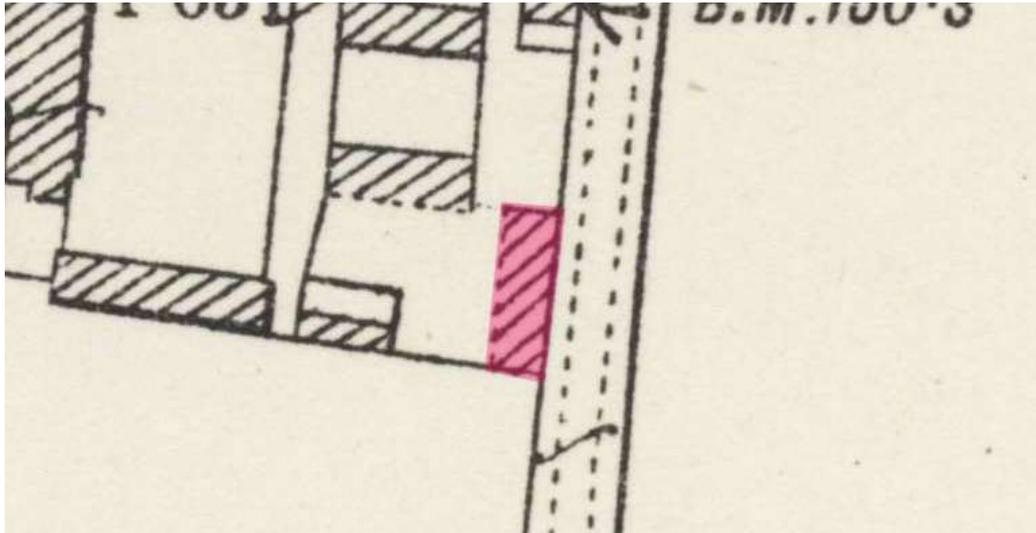
The tithe apportionment map (Map 3), produced in 1839, is the first map which shows the buildings at Great Graces in detail. By this time much of the original Tudor manor house had been dismantled, leaving just the east wing as the house that exists today. The tithe map is the first to depict stable 1.

Between the publication of the tithe map and the 1960 National Grid OS map (maps 3-7), stable 1 changes very little. On the 1896 25-inch OS map (Map 5) the building is depicted as being open fronted, but by the 1919 25-inch OS map the front has been infilled.

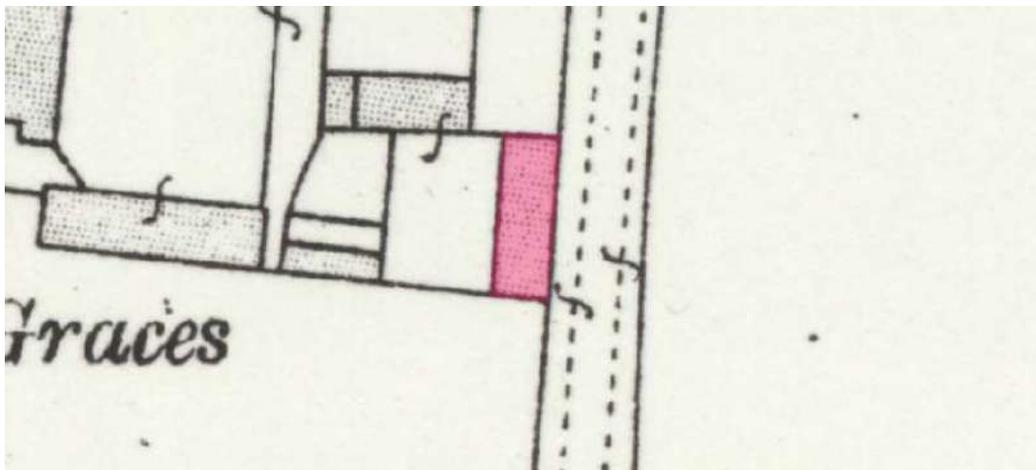
Sometime between 1960 and 1970 stable 2 was added to the western elevation of stable 1, as evidenced by the 1970 National Grid OS map. This reflects the current configuration of the stable block at Great Graces.



**Map 4** An extract from the 1874 6-inch OS map, stable 1 highlighted in pink.



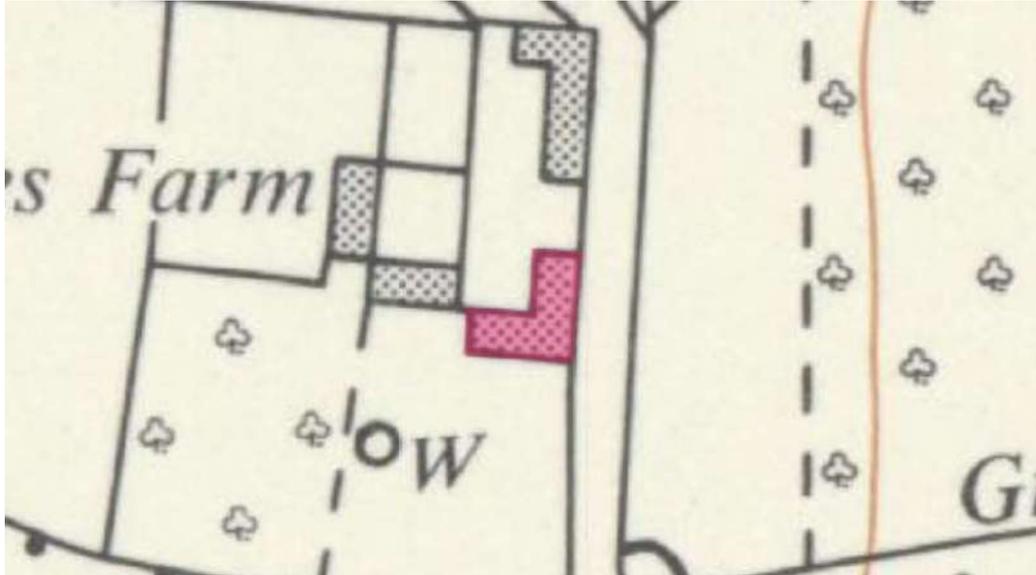
**Map 5** An extract from the 1896 25-inch OS map, stable 1 highlighted in pink



**Map 6** An extract from the 1919 25-inch OS map, stable 1 highlighted pink.



**Map 7** An extract from the 1960 National Grid OS map, stable 1 highlighted pink.



**Map 8** An extract from the 1970 National Grid OS map, stables 1 and 2 highlighted pink.

## 6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-7)

The building detailed in this report is a L-shaped stable block. The stables are timber-framed, single-storey and cover an area of approximately 155m<sup>2</sup>. The two ranges of the block have been labelled stable 1 and stable 2 (see Fig 2 for locations).



**Photograph 1** Western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.

### Exterior

The roof of stable 1 is half-hipped at both ends and clad in peg-tile. The roof of stable 2 is half-hipped at the western end, heel-gabled at the eastern end (where it meets stable 1) and has a catslide roof over the porch to the north. It is also clad in peg-tile.

Stable 1 is supported on a red brick plinth on the north, south and west elevations. The bricks are laid in a mixed bond and measure 225 x 110 x 50mm. Stable 2 has a plinth,

laid in red brick, visible on the northern and western elevations. The bricks are laid in a Stretcher bond and measure 230 x 110 x 65mm.

Except where built on or against an existing brick wall, all elevations of the stables are clad in weatherboard painted black. All of the windows are timber-framed and all of the full-sized doors are vertically planked stable doors.



**Photograph 2** Detail of brick plinth on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.



**Photograph 3** Detail of doors and hatch on western elevation, showing charred weatherboard. Photograph taken facing east.

On the western elevation, there are two full-size doors along with a small door, at the top of the elevation, all of which are secured with iron strap hinges. Both full-size doors have a rudimentary concrete ramp leading up to them. A wide timber-hatch, also

secured with iron strap hinges, is present at the northern end of the elevation. Stable 1 has two ten-light fixed windows while stable 2 has a single four-light casement window. Two partial timber-posts are present on this elevation, either side of the southern-most door. A possible wall-plate scarf-joint is visible due to a gap between the weatherboard and plinth. The weatherboard on this elevation of stable 1 has been charred by a fire.



**Photograph 4** Detail of post on western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.

Stable 1 has a six-light fixed window, adjacent to a blocked doorway, on the northern elevation. Stable 2 has three doors and two single-light fixed windows. The porch area of stable two is supported on three timber-posts, each with curved bracing.



**Photograph 5** Northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.



**Photograph 6** Detail of blocked doorway on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.

The eastern elevation is dominated by a Grade II listed wall (NHLE No. 1172295), onto which stable 1 has been built. The wall to the south of the stable block is laid in Flemish-bond using a mixture of red bricks (brick dimensions: 210 x ? 45mm), for the stretchers, and purple bricks (brick dimensions: ? 100 x 45mm), for the headers. The wall beneath the stable is constructed mainly of red brick (brick dimensions: 225 x 405 60mm) laid in a rough Flemish bond, indicating that much of this stretch of wall, except the pilasters, has been rebuilt.



**Photograph 7** Eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.

The wall is capped with a course of Header bond bricks and two courses of bricks laid on edge at an angle, to create a chamfer. Areas of the wall are recessed, creating square pilasters. There are two inserted and blocked window openings in the wall, both

of which have been filled with red brick (brick dimensions: 220 x ? 60mm) laid in Stretcher bond. There is a blocked door opening in the wall, just south of the stable block. This appears to be an original opening as Queen closers are present in the original brickwork on either side of the opening.



**Photograph 8** Detail of blocked opening in wall, showing differences in bricks. Photograph taken facing west.



**Photograph 9** Southern elevation. Photograph taken facing north.

Stable 1 has a 32-light window with both casement and awning openings in the upper of the southern elevation. The lower half of the elevation is obscured by a modern stable building. The southern elevation of stable 2 is concealed by a wall comprising red bricks laid in Flemish bond (brick dimensions: 220 x 105 x 60mm).

## **Interior**

### **Stable 1**

Stable 1 comprises seven narrow bays (labelled 1-7 from north to south). The roof is constructed from pairs of principal rafters, which rise from the wall-plates. The western principal rafter rises to the apex of the roof and is met on its underside by the eastern principal rafter. A ridge-board is present at the roof's apex, which cuts through the western principal rafter. Each principal rafter is supported by an inclined strut, which in turn rise from the tie-beams. Each tie-beam has a corresponding collar and two iron straps, secured with staples, at each end of its northern face, except the beam between bays 1 and 2 which has them on its southern face.



**Photograph 10** Interior of stable 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.



**Photograph 11** Detail of tie-beam strap between bays 1 and 2 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north.

Between each truss, both roof pitches are supported on a series of butt-purlins, which are staggered between bays, and common rafters, which are interrupted by the butt-purlins. On the eastern side of the frame, between bays 3, 4 and 5, the tie-beams are supported on knee-braces. The braces are secured with two iron bolts and six nails.



**Photograph 12** Interior of stable 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.

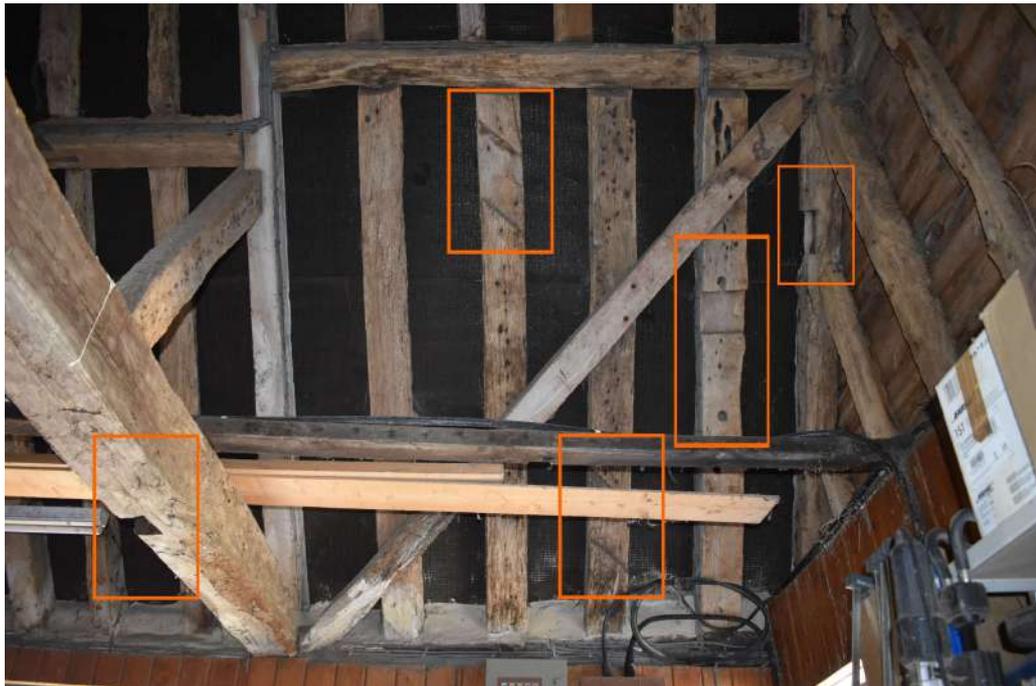


**Photograph 13** Detail of knee-brace between bays 3 and 4 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing south.

The roof structure comprises largely hand-sawn timbers, many of which show signs of reuse, with timber-pegs and iron nails, except in areas that have modern repairs. At the time of recording, the wall-framing of the north, south and west walls of the building could not be observed due to modern panelling. The western wall comprises the Grade II listed wall previously mentioned.

The interior has been subdivided into four chambers by the insertion of three modern timber walls. These modern walls do not respect the original bays and form three stalls spanning bays 3-7, with a possible tack room in bays 1-2. These inserted walls have the same construction as those in stable 2, an indication they were probably fitting when stable 2 was constructed.

In bay 1, there is evidence of reuse on several common rafters, on both roof pitches, the tie-beam between bays 1 and 2 as well as on both principal rafters, studs and the purlin at the gable end. On the lower section of both roof pitches is a diagonal wind-brace. There is an inserted window in the northern wall. At the gable-end of bay 1, there is a stud which has been shortened and replaced with a modern timber. It is unclear if this is evidence of a blocked opening or simply an area of repair.



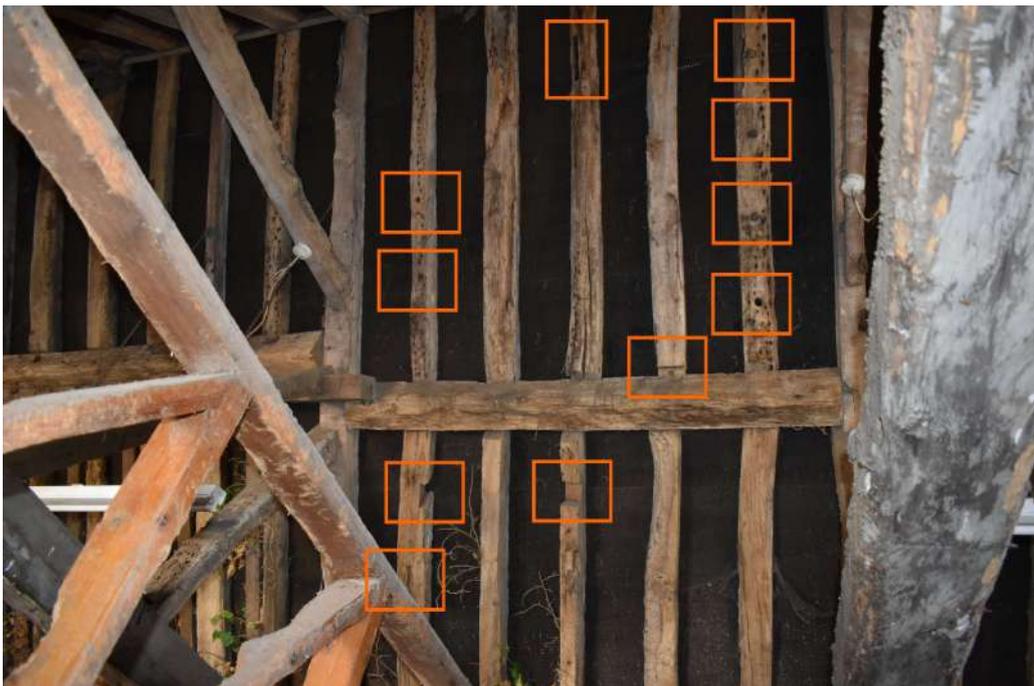
**Photograph 14** Detail of roof structure in western roof pitch of bay 1 of stable 1. Evidence of reuse highlighted in orange. Photograph taken facing west.

Some of the common rafters and the purlin on the eastern roof pitch of bay 2 show signs of being reused, along with the tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. There is an inserted doorway in the eastern wall of this bay and an inserted and blocked window in the western wall.

Several of the common rafters and both purlins in bay 3 have signs of reuse on them. A side-halved scarf-joint is present on the eastern wall-plate. An inserted window is located in the western wall of bay 3.

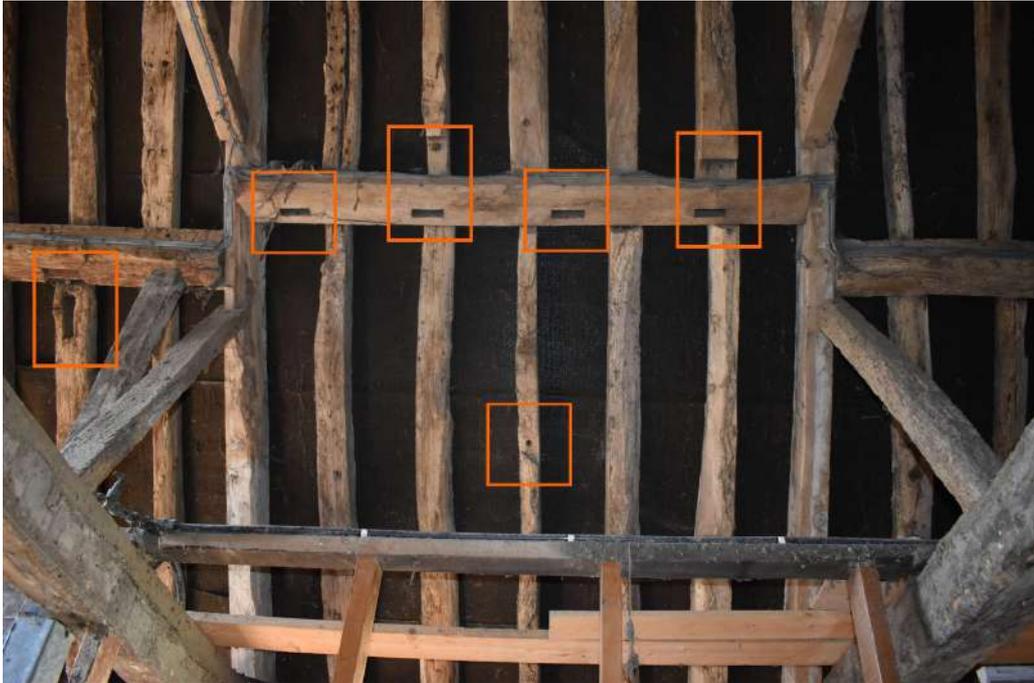


**Photograph 15** Detail of scarf-joint in eastern wall-plate in bay 3 of stable 1.  
Photograph taken facing east.



**Photograph 16** Detail of roof structure of eastern roof pitch of bay 4 of stable 1.  
Evidence of reused highlighted in orange. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Bays 4 and 5 both have reused purlins on the eastern roof pitch along with reused common rafters on both roof pitches. The tie-beam between the bays also has signs it has been reused. Bay 4 has an inserted door in the eastern wall while bay 5 has an inserted window.



**Photograph 17** Detail of roof structure of western roof pitch of bay 5 of stable 1. Evidence of reuse highlighted in orange. Photograph taken facing west.

Bay 6 of stable 1 has many reused timbers in its frame. On both roof pitches the purlins and many of the common rafters have signs they have been reused. Between bays 6 and 7, both principal rafters, the collar and the tie-beam also have signs of reuse. There is an inserted and blocked window in the eastern wall of bay 6.



**Photograph 18** Detail of roof structure of eastern roof pitch of bay 7 of stable 1. Evidence of reused highlighted in orange. Photograph taken facing east.

A number of the common rafters on both roof pitches of bay 7 have signs of reuse, along with the gable-end purlin. As in bay 1, on the lower section of both roof pitches is a diagonal wind-brace. There is an inserted window in the gable-end as well as an

inserted and blocked doorway in the southern wall, with a concrete ramp leading down to it.

### **Stable 2**

Stable 2 is of modern construction so the following description will be minimal. The roof comprises a King-post truss with inclined struts constructed from machine-cut timbers. The walls of stable 2 are red brick (brick dimensions: 230 x 110 x 65mm) laid in Stretcher bond with brick piers on all four walls, supporting the roof structure. The floor of stable 2 is poured concrete.

The block has three windows, two on the northern wall and one on the western wall, and three doors, all in the northern wall. Similarly to stable 1, stable 2 is divided into three stables by timber-walls.



**Photograph 19** Interior of stable 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.

## **7 Discussion**

The stable block recorded at Great Graces comprised two phases of construction, the earliest of which (stable 1) is dated to between 1777 and 1839. Historic mapping indicates that stable 1 was open-fronted when it was constructed, suggesting that the original purpose was a cart-lodge. Later mapping shows it was in-filled sometime in the early 20th century. The second phase (stable 2) is much later, dated to between 1960 and 1970.

It has been suggested that Great Graces, in its current form, represents the eastern wing of a larger manor house that was constructed in the mid 16th century. It was partially demolished the late 18th/early 19th centuries, as can be seen by its reduction in size on historic mapping. Based on the cartographic dates it seems plausible to suggest that the materials used to construct stable 1 were salvaged from the partial dismantling of the main house.

The roof structure comprises almost entirely hand-sawn timbers (except for in areas of modern repair), a vast quantity of which display signs of reuse. Whilst not unusual for a timber-framed building of this period to be constructed from hand-sawn timber, the timbers are chunky and fairly crude in their processing at a time where timbers were becoming thinner, straighter and more regular in size. The roof construction of stable 1 incorporates staggered butt-purlins, a style which was popular during the 16th century

making it a seemingly old fashioned choice. By the late 18th/early 19th century (when stable 1 was built), the dominant purlin type was clasped through-purlins. It is plausible that this style of construction was chosen as it may imitate the roof construction of the manor house or simply as the timbers were already worked to create this style of roofing.

Surprisingly for a building of this period, no Baltic timber marks were observed on the timber-frame, further evidence the timber used has been salvaged from an earlier building. The importing of timber into Britain from the Baltic began in the 17th century, but increased dramatically during the 19th (Vandenabeele et al 2016). Marks denoting Baltic timber are commonly found on timbers in buildings constructed during this period.

The bricks used in the plinth of stable 1 are relatively thin when compared to bricks used in other buildings of this period. Bricks with a thickness of 40-50mm are generally attributed to the medieval period<sup>1</sup>. After the mid-17th century, bricks increased in thickness and tended to be at least 60mm thick<sup>2</sup>. Further evidence that the bricks were reused from the main house becomes apparent when the Brick Tax is taken into account as stable 1 was built during a period when this was enforced. Introduced in 1784, the Brick Tax imposed a duty of 2s 6d per thousand bricks sold (irrespective of size), encouraging brick manufactures to produce larger bricks. In 1803, a change was introduced which doubled the duty on all bricks larger than 10 by 5 by 3 inches, forcing brick manufactures to reduce and regulate brick sizes. The tax would have been a big encouragement for reusing bricks during this period.

The argument could be made that stable 1 is in fact older than the cartographic evidence indicates and is not depicted on the Chapman and André map due to its small size and the map's lack of detail. However, the wall incorporated in the western elevation quashes this theory. The listing for the wall asserts a construction date in the 18th century, which can be evidenced by the thickness of bricks used (60mm) and the presence of a boundary on historic mapping. In addition, the use of iron straps on the tie-beams of stable 1 is a practice generally dated to the 18th century and later.

The initial interpretation of the stable block at Great Graces is one of a late Georgian/early Victorian cart-lodge that has been repurposed into a modern stable block. Whilst this is not incorrect, closer examination has revealed a timber-frame which incorporates historic materials and construction techniques salvaged from the imposing late medieval/early post-medieval manor house. The recording at Great Graces has identified a tangible link between stable 1 and the demolished sections of the house, proving the importance of analysing even the most mundane of structures.

## 8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Sarah Threlfall (TMA Chartered Surveyors) and the landowner for commissioning and funding the historic building recording. The recording was carried out by Sarah Veasey. Figures are by Sarah Veasey, based on original architects drawings by TMA Chartered Surveyors. The project was monitored by Mark Baister for Essex County Council.

## 9 References

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

Brunskill, RW	1990	<i>Brick Building in Britain.</i>
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- 1 It has been suggested that brick size during the medieval period was determined by the poor quality and excessive water content of the clay used, meaning the larger the brick the longer the drying period needed (Brunskill, 1990).
- 2 Improved methods of preparing the clay prior to moulding is generally accepted as the reason for the increase in brick size (*ibid*).

CAT	2023	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for historic building recording of a stable block at Great Graces, Graces Lane, Little Baddow, Essex, CM3 4AY by S Veasey</i>
CIfA	2014a (updated 2020)	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014b (updated 2020)	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
MHCLG	2023	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by D. Gurney</i>
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by M Medlycott</i>
ECCPS	2023	<i>Brief for Archaeological Building Recording at Great Graces, Graces Lane, Little Baddow by M Baister</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>
Rowley, SV	1975	<i>Little Baddow: The History of an Essex Village. Part 1 – Lords and Tenants</i>
Vandenabeele, L., Bertles, I. & Wouters, I	2016	<i>Baltic shipping marks on nineteenth-century timber: their deciphering and a proposal for an innovative characterization of old timber. Construction History, 31 (2)</i>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

beam	horizontal members in timber-frames
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
catslide roof	a roof continuing down beyond the main wall-plate to cover and outshot or extension
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	a horizontal timber in a roof structure spanning between a pair of inclined timbers (such as rafters)
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
Flemish-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternating headers and stretchers within a single course
HE	Historic Environment
NGR	National Grid Reference
mixed bond	brick bonding with no discernable pattern
OASIS	<b>Online AccesS</b> to the Index of Archaeological Investigation <b>S</b> , <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post	vertical members in timber-frames
purlin	a longitudinal timber giving support to the common rafters of a roof and normally set at right-angles to the slope of the rafters
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
ridge-board	a plank-like timber running below the apex of the roof and receiving the ends of the rafters
sill-beam	the beam at the foot of a timber-framed wall from which rise all the studs (and usually the posts)
wall-plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters
wind-brace	diagonal roof braces designed to connect the rafters together and prevent racking

## **11 Archive deposition**

The 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 the Archaeological Data Service.

## **12 Contents of digital archive**

The CAT WSI  
The report (CAT Report 1975)  
Digital plans  
Site digital photos and log

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### **Distribution list**

Landowner  
Mark Baister, ECCHEA  
EHER

## Appendix 1:

### Full digital photographic record

LBGG23_PhotoGraph_001.JPG	Northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_002.JPG	Northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_003.JPG	Detail of window on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_004.JPG	Detail of blocked doorway on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_005.JPG	Detail of window and door on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_006.JPG	Detail of window and door on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_007.JPG	Detail of door on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_008.JPG	Detail of brick plinth on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_009.JPG	Western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_010.JPG	Western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_011.JPG	Detail of hatch on western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_012.JPG	Detail of door on western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_013.JPG	Detail of door on western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_014.JPG	Detail of window on western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_015.JPG	Detail of door on western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_016.JPG	Detail of window on western elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_017.JPG	Detail of window on western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_018.JPG	Detail of post on western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_019.JPG	Detail of ?scarf-joint in western sill-beam. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_020.JPG	Southern elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_021.JPG	Detail of window in southern elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_022.JPG	Eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_023.JPG	Eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_024.JPG	Detail of ?blocked doorway in brick wall. Photograph taken facing west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_025.JPG	Detail of blocked window in eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_026.JPG	Detail of blocked window in eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_027.JPG	Detail of wall-plate in eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_028.JPG	Interior of stable 1. Photograph taken facing south-east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_029.JPG	Interior of stable 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_030.JPG	Interior of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_031.JPG	Interior of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_032.JPG	Interior of stable 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_033.JPG	Detail of window in northern wall of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_034.JPG	Detail of shutters in eastern wall in stable 1. Photograph taken east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_035.JPG	Detail of reused tie-beam in bay 1 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_036.JPG	Detail of roof structure showing reused rafters in western roof pitch of bay 1 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_037.JPG	Detail of timber-frame showing reused wall-plate in northern wall of bay 1 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_038.JPG	Detail of reused principal rafter in northern wall of bay 1 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_039.JPG	Detail of reused rafters in eastern roof pitch of bay 1 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_040.JPG	Detail of roof structure of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_041.JPG	Detail of tie-beam strap between bays 1 and 2 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_042.JPG	Detail of reused rafter in eastern roof pitch of bay 1 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_043.JPG	Detail of roof structure, showing reused timbers, of eastern roof pitch of bay 2 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing east.

LBGG23_PhotoGraph_044.JPG	Detail of roof structure, showing reused timbers, of eastern roof pitch of bay 2 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_045.JPG	Detail of reused tie-beam with iron strap, between bays 2 and 3 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing south.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_046.JPG	Detail of reused rafter in western roof pitch of bay 2 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing south.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_047.JPG	Detail of scarf-joint in eastern wall-plate in bay 3 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_048.JPG	Detail of roof structure, showing reused timbers, of eastern roof pitch of bay 3 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_049.JPG	Detail of knee-brace between bays 3 and 4 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing south.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_050.JPG	Detail of roof structure, showing reused timbers, of western roof pitch of bay 3 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_051.JPG	Detail of reused rafters in western roof pitch of bay 3 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_052.JPG	Detail of roof structure, showing reused timbers, of eastern roof pitch of bay 4 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_053.JPG	Detail of roof structure, showing reused timbers, of western roof pitch of bay 4 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_054.JPG	Detail of knee-brace between bays 4 and 5 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing south.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_055.JPG	Detail of roof structure, showing reused timbers, of eastern roof pitch of bay 5 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_056.JPG	Detail of roof structure, showing reused timbers, of western roof pitch of bay 5 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_057.JPG	Detail of reused tie-beam between bays 4 and 5 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_058.JPG	Detail of roof structure, showing reused timbers, of eastern roof pitch of bay 5 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_059.JPG	Detail of roof structure, showing reused timbers, of western roof pitch of bay 5. of stable 1. Photograph taken facing west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_060.JPG	Detail of roof structure, showing reused timbers, of eastern roof pitch of bay 6 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_061.JPG	Detail of roof structure, showing reused timbers, of western roof pitch of bay 6 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_062.JPG	Detail of window in south wall of bay 6 of stable 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_063.JPG	Detail of empty mortices above inserted doorway in western wall of stable 1. Photograph taken facing west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_064.JPG	Detail of roof structure of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_065.JPG	Interior of stable 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_066.JPG	Interior of stable 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_067.JPG	Interior of stable 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_068.JPG	Exterior shot of stable block. Photograph taken facing south-east.
LBGG23_PhotoGraph_069.JPG	Exterior shot of stable block. Photograph taken facing south-east.



LBGG23\_Photograph\_001Northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.



LBGG23\_Photograph\_002Northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.



LBGG23\_Photograph\_003Detail of window on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing ... LBGG23\_Photograph\_004Detail of blocked doorway on northern elevation. Photograph take...



LBGG23\_Photograph\_005Detail of window and door on northern elevation. Photograph take...

LBGG23\_Photograph\_006Detail of window and door on northern elevation. Photograph take...



LBGG23\_Photograph\_007Detail of door on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing sou...

LBGG23\_Photograph\_008Detail of brick plinth on northern elevation. Photograph taken faci...



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LBGG23\_Photograph\_011 Detail of hatch on western elevation. Photograph taken facing east. LBGG23\_Photograph\_012 Detail of door on western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.



LBGG23\_Photograph\_013Detail of door on western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.

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LBGG23\_Photograph\_018Detail of post on western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.



LBGG23\_Photograph\_019Detail of ?scarf-joint in western sill-beam. Photograph taken facin...



LBGG23\_Photograph\_020Southern elevation. Photograph taken facing north.



LBGG23\_Photograph\_021Detail of window in southern elevation. Photograph taken facing n...



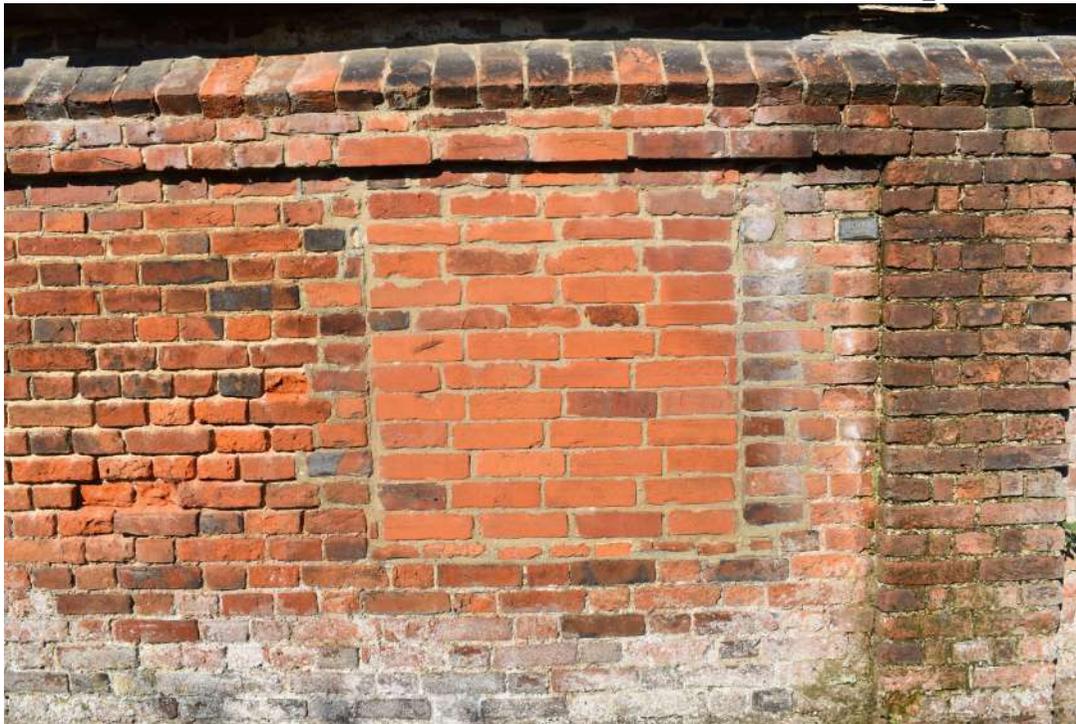
LBGG23\_Photograph\_022Eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.



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LBGG23\_Photograph\_024Detail of ?blocked doorway in brick wall. Photograph taken facing...



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LBGG23\_Photograph\_027Detail of wall-plate in eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing ...

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LBGG23\_Photograph\_032Interior of stable 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.



LBGG23\_Photograph\_033Detail of window in northern wall of stable 1. Photograph taken from...



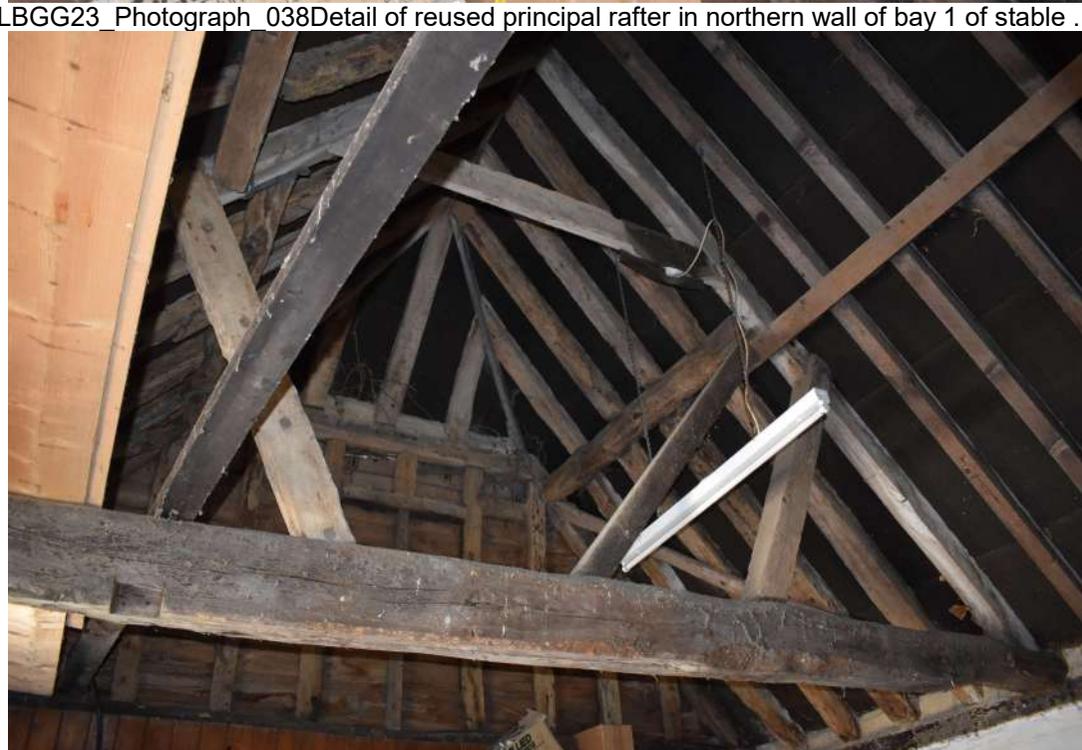
LBGG23\_Photograph\_034Detail of shutters in eastern wall in stable 1. Photograph taken east...



LBGG23\_Photograph\_035Detail of reused tie-beam in bay 1 of stable 1. Photograph taken from...



LBGG23\_Photograph\_036Detail of roof structure showing reused rafters in western roof pit...

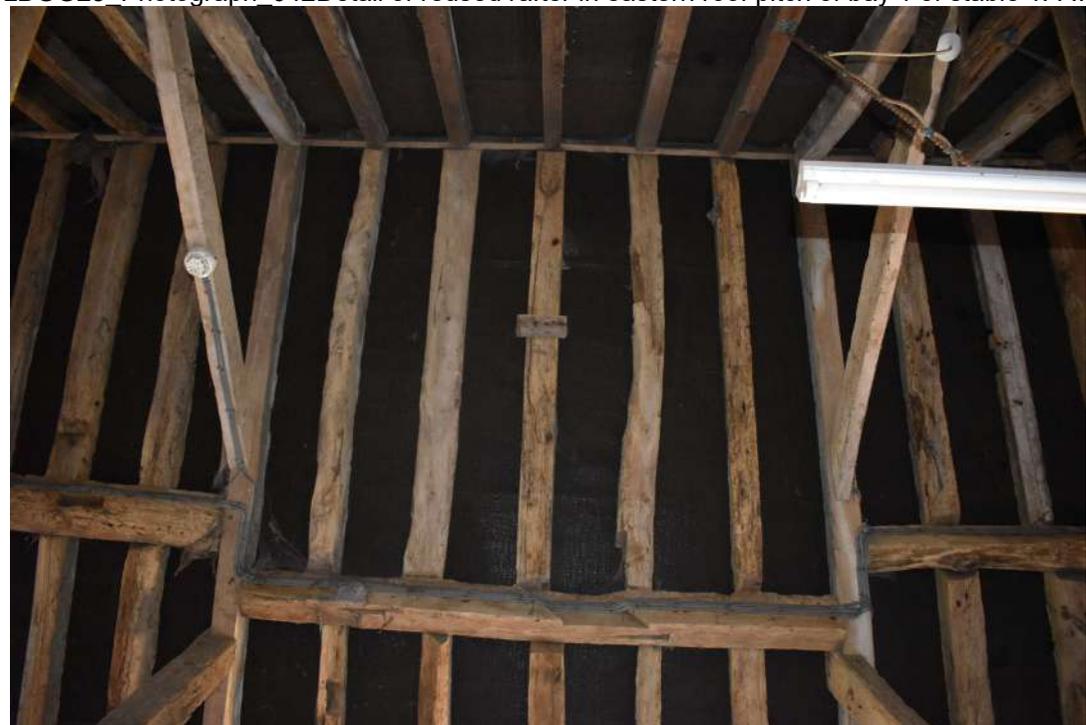


LBGG23\_Photograph\_039Detail of reused rafters in eastern roof pitch of bay 1 of stable 1. ...

LBGG23\_Photograph\_040Detail of roof structure of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north...



LBGG23 Photograph\_041Detail of tie-beam strap between bays 1 and 2 of stable 1. Photog... LBGG23 Photograph\_042Detail of reused rafter in eastern roof pitch of bay 1 of stable 1. P...



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LBGG23\_Photograph\_063Detail of empty mortices above inserted doorway in western wall ...

LBGG23\_Photograph\_064Detail of roof structure of stable 1. Photograph taken facing north.



LBGG23\_Photograph\_065Interior of stable 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.



LBGG23\_Photograph\_066Interior of stable 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.



LBGG23\_Photograph\_067Interior of stable 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.



LBGG23\_Photograph\_068Exterior shot of stable block. Photograph taken facing south-east.



LBGG23\_PhotoGraph\_069Exterior shot of stable block. Photograph taken facing south-east.

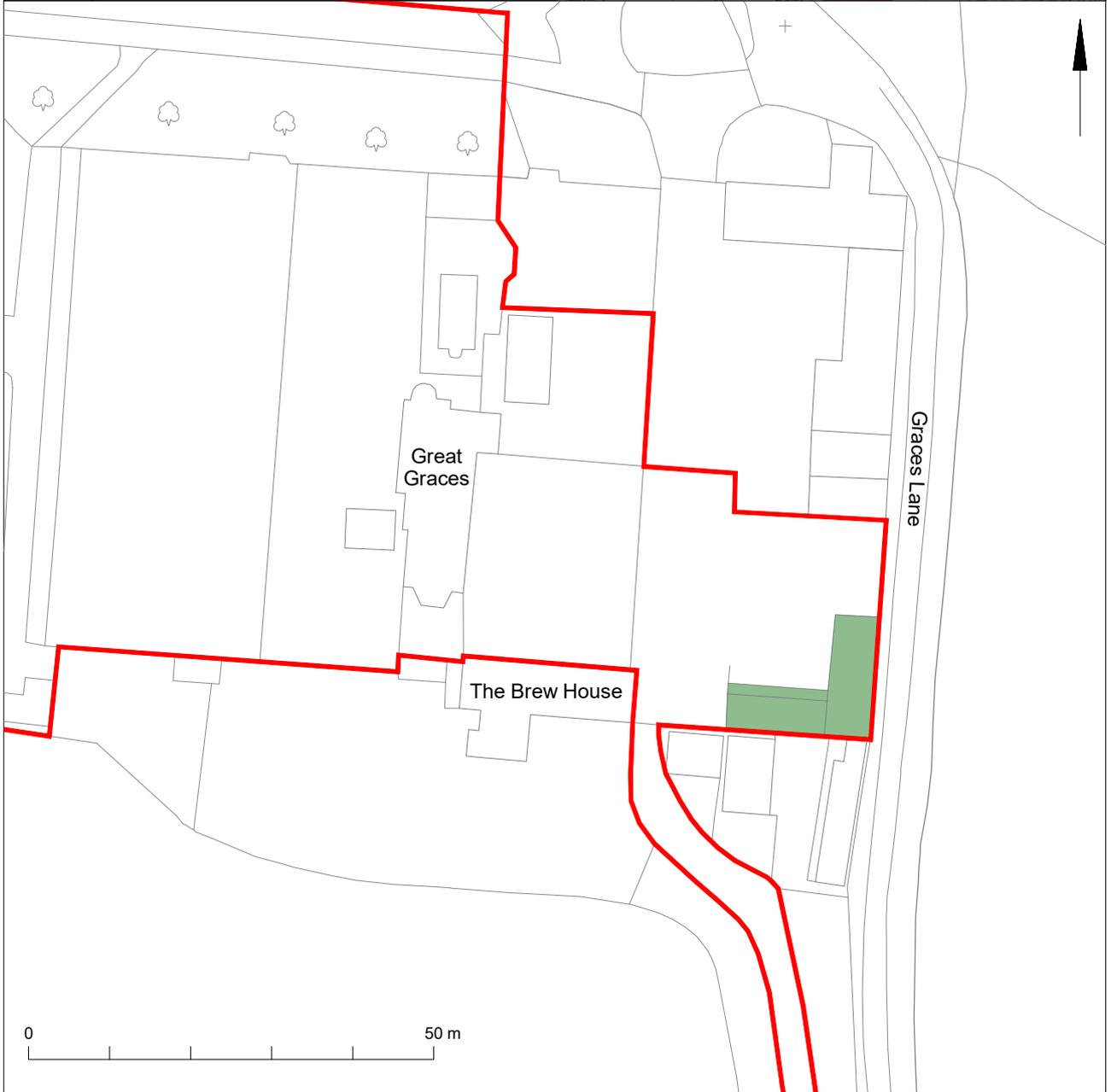
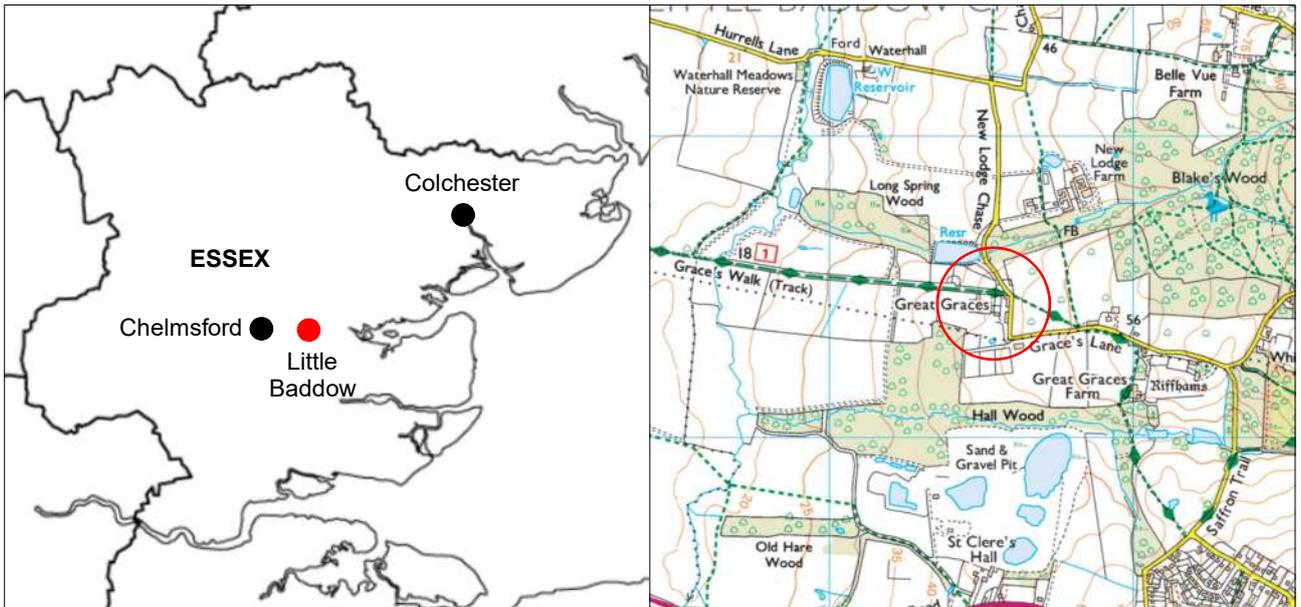


Fig 1 Site Location. Stable block highlighted in green.

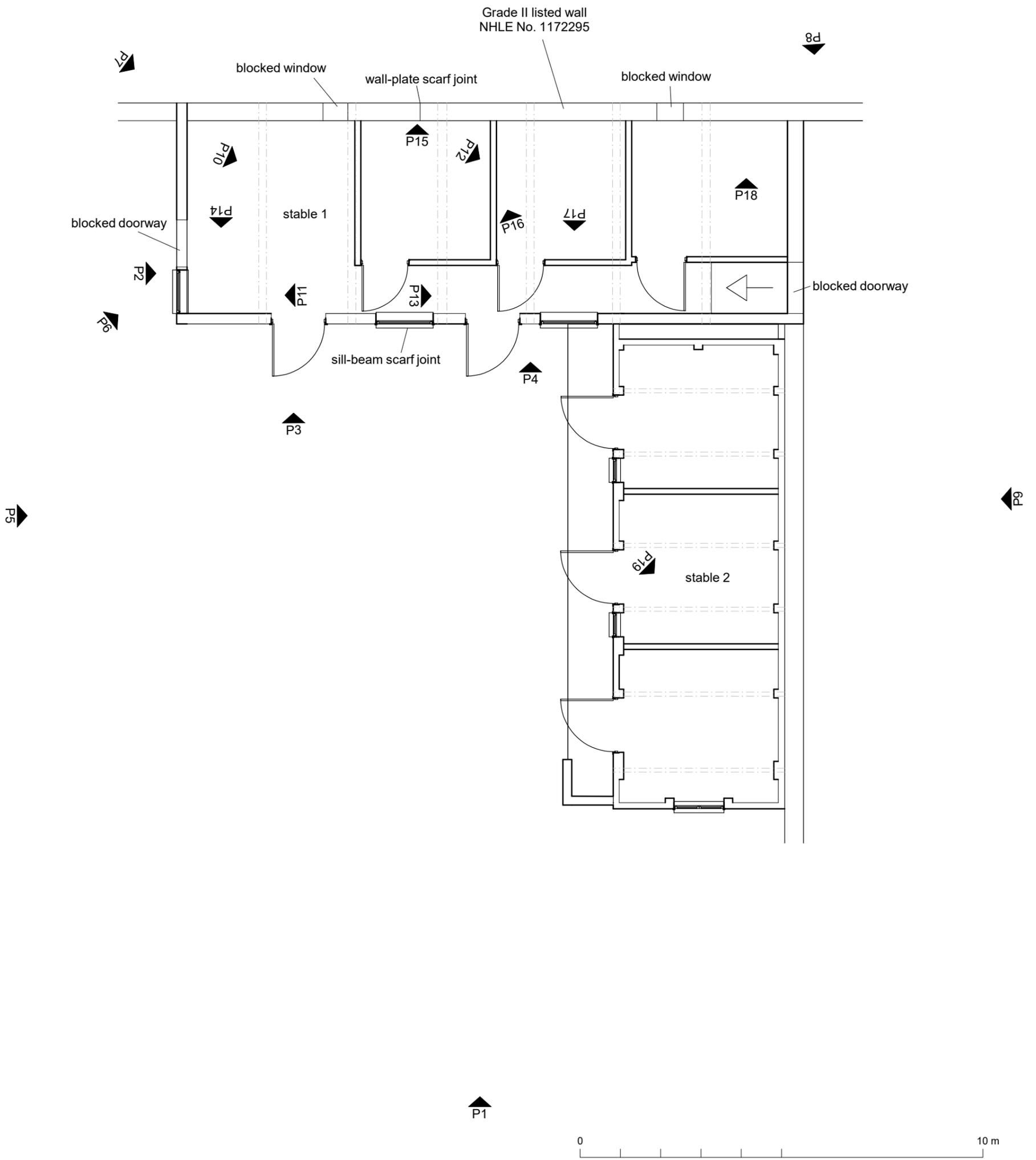


Fig 2 Floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

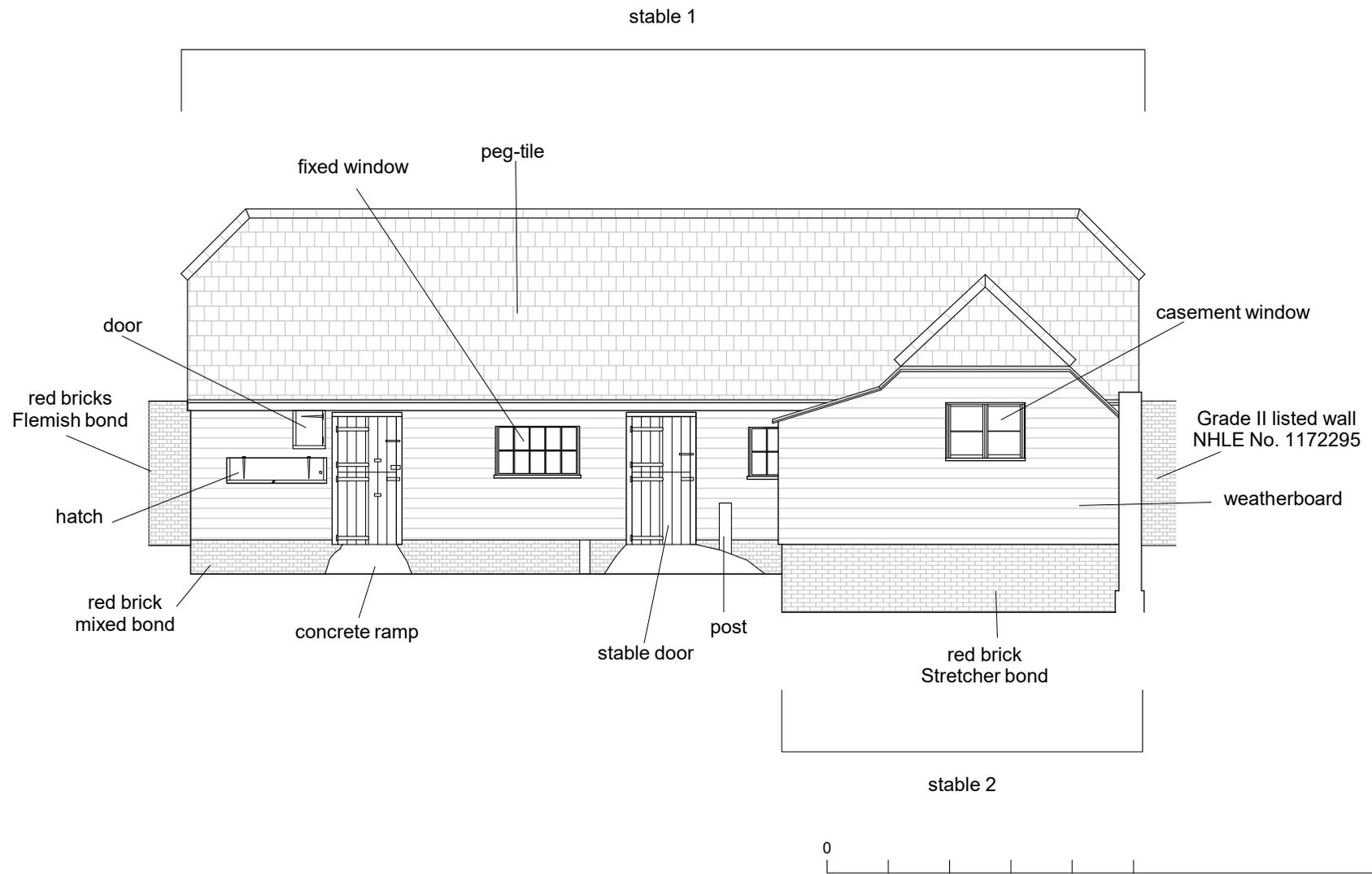


Fig 3 Western elevation.

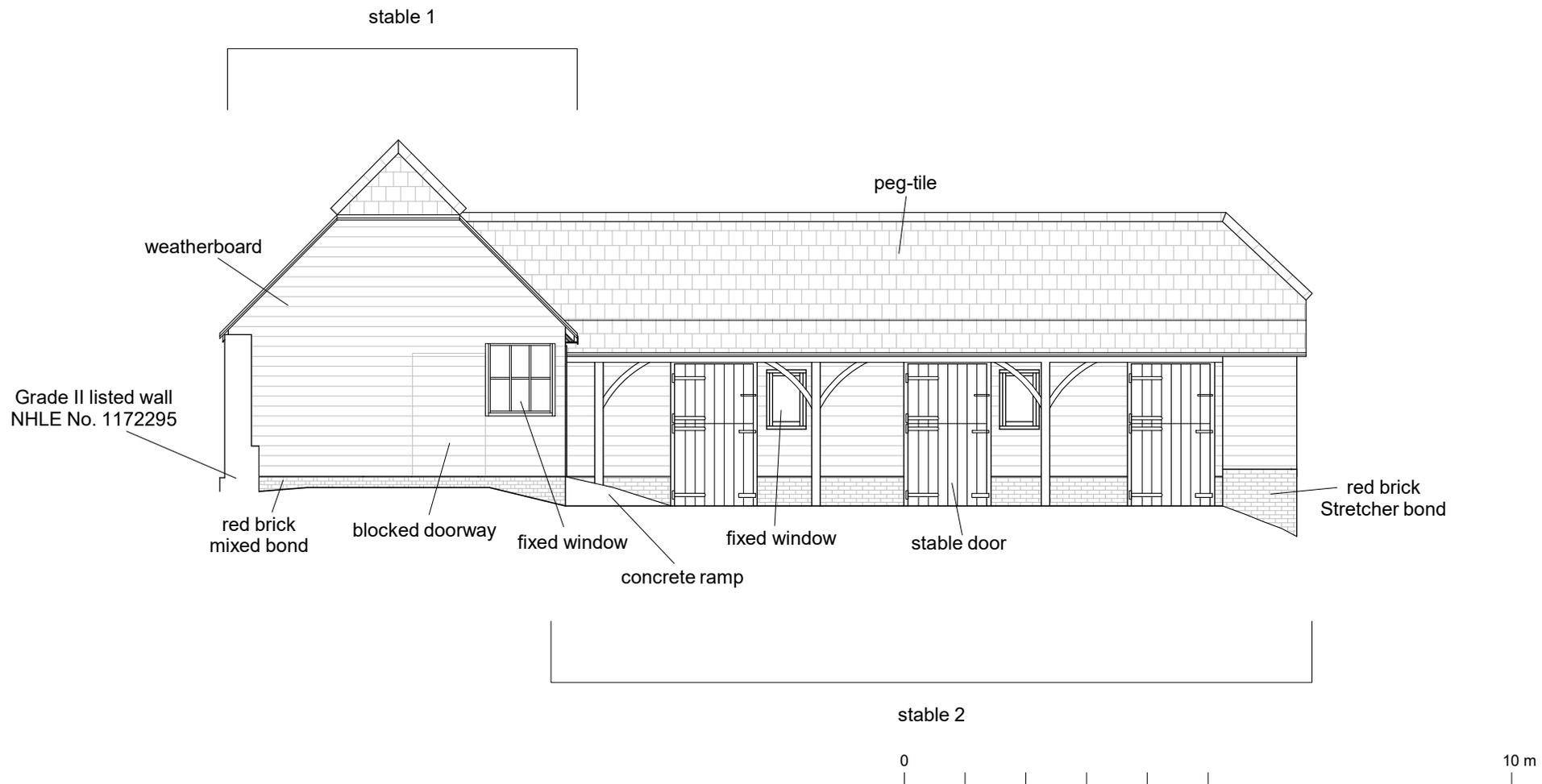


Fig 4 Northern elevation.

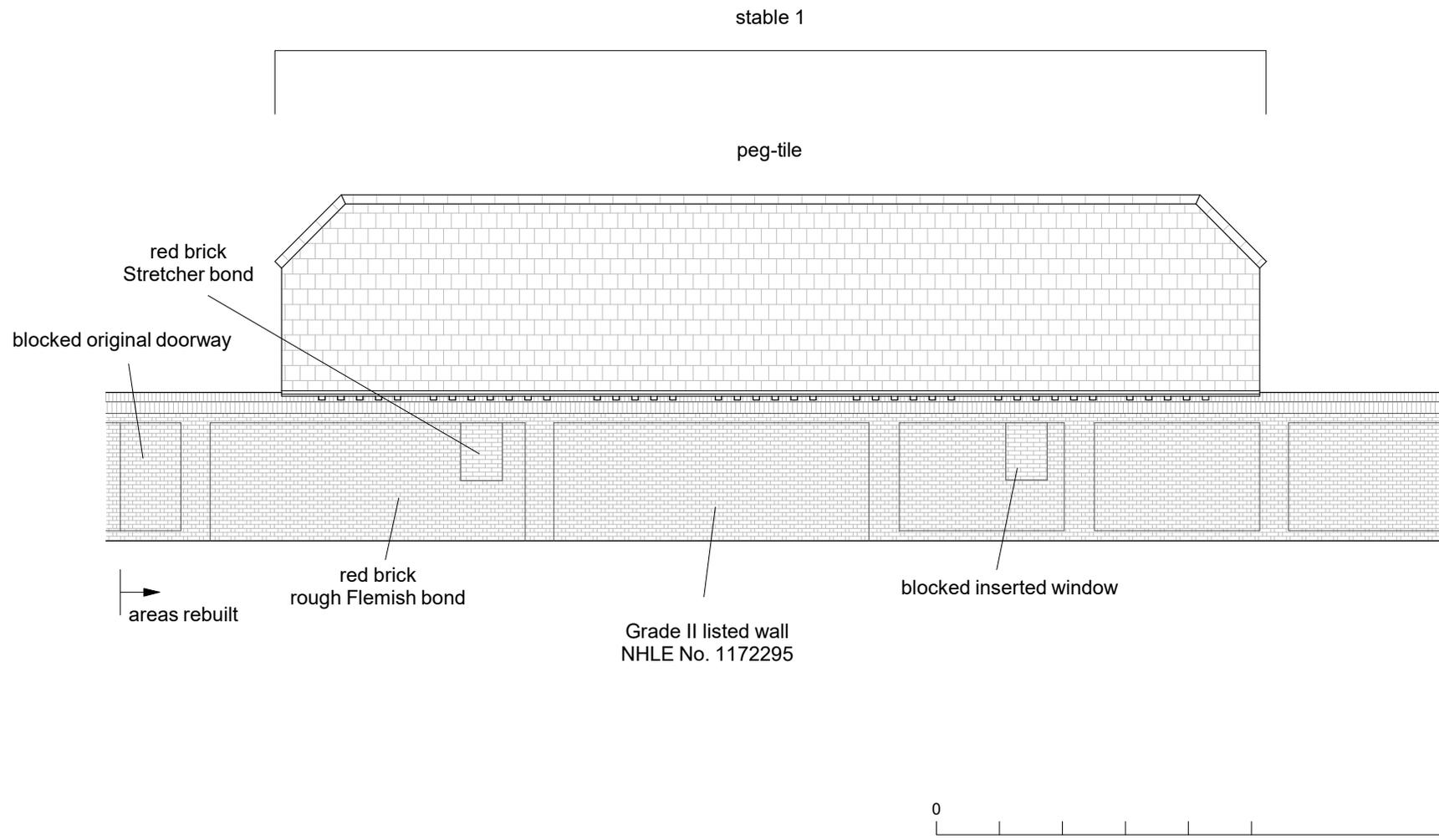


Fig 5 Eastern elevation.

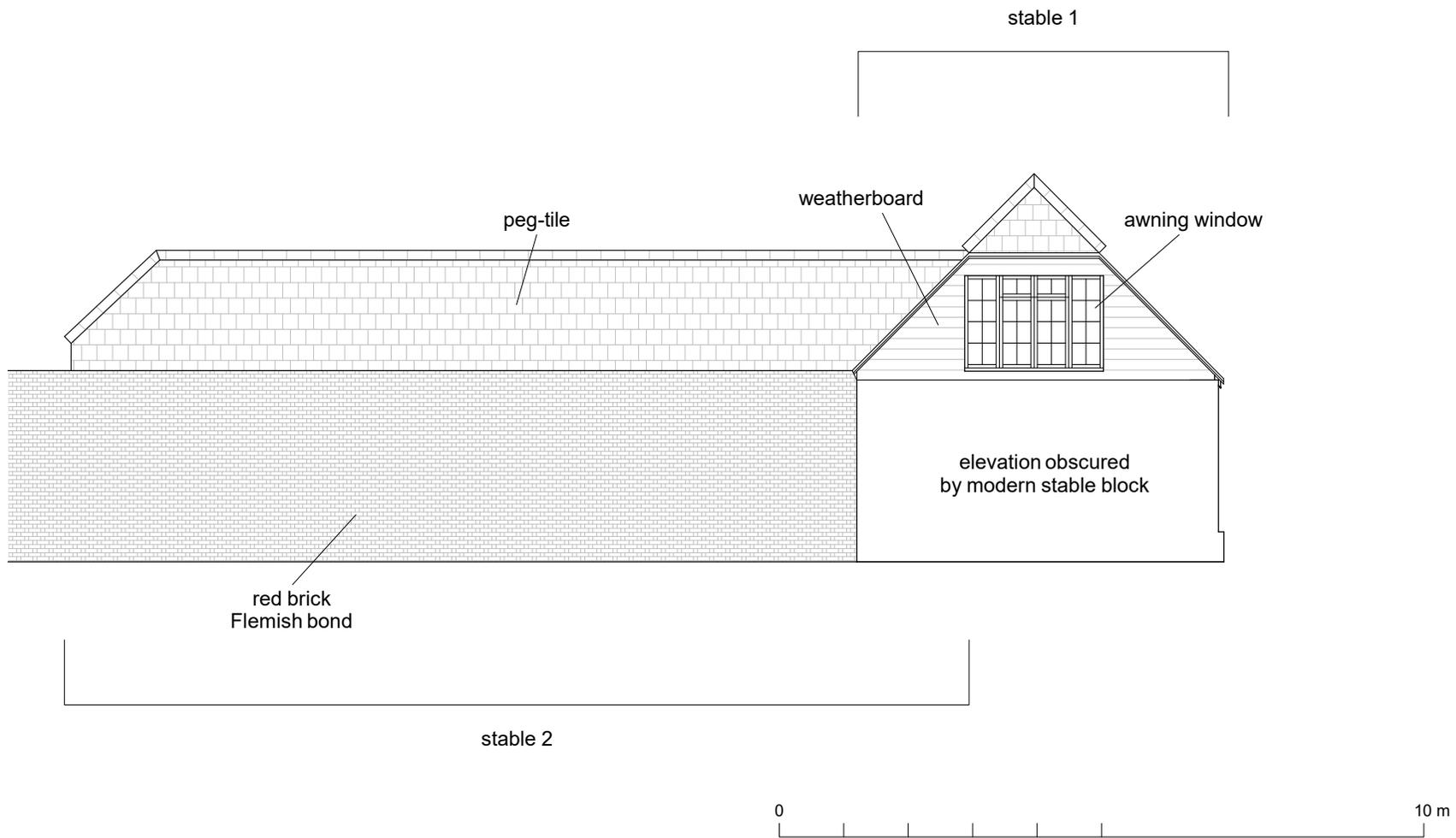


Fig 6 Southern elevation.

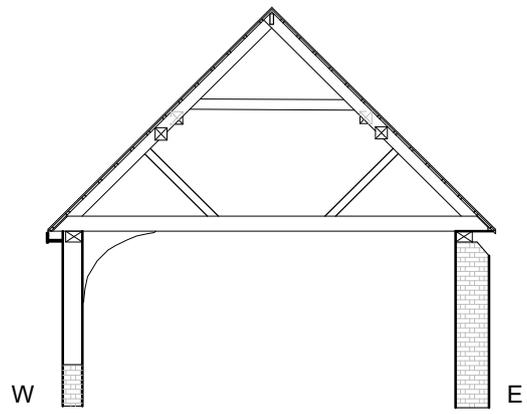


Fig 7 Stable 1 truss cross section.

# OASIS Summary for colchest3-518776

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-518776
Project Name	Analytical Buildings Record (Level 3) at Stable block at Great Graces, Graces Lane, Little Baddow, Essex, CM3 4AY
Sitename	Stable block at Great Graces, Graces Lane, Little Baddow, Essex, CM3 4AY
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	2023/08m
Activity type	Analytical Buildings Record (Level 3)
Planning Id	22/01283/LBC, 22/01282/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	07-Sep-2023 - 07-Sep-2023
Location	Stable block at Great Graces, Graces Lane, Little Baddow, Essex, CM3 4AY NGR : TL 76591 06410 LL : 51.72859221064201, 0.555604581773748 12 Fig : 576591,206410
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Chelmsford Parish : Little Baddow
Project Methodology	<p>The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the stables prior to its conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as: "Level 3 is an analytical record and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis. The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group." In particular the record considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan and form of the site.</li> <li>• Materials and method of construction.</li> <li>• Date(s) of the structure(s).</li> <li>• Original function and layout.</li> <li>• Original and later fixtures and fittings.</li> <li>• The significance of the site in its immediate local context.</li> </ul>

Project Results	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on a pair of stables at Great Graces, Graces Lane, Little Baddow, Essex. Cartographic evidence indicates that stable 1 was constructed sometime between 1777 and 1839. The observable timber-frame of stable 1 comprised handsawn timbers, many of which display evidence of reuse. These timbers, along with the bricks used for the plinth, have likely been salvaged from the manor house when it was partially demolished during the same period. Stable 2 has a construction date of 1960-1970 and has a structure comprising modern building materials.
Keywords	Cart Shed - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private individual
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - LBGG23
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Report generated on: 25 Oct 2023, 14:24