

HERITAGE NETWORK



**Granary
FELSTED PLACE
Felsted, Essex**

IIN810

*Historic Building Record
&
Archaeological Monitoring*

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

Granary FELSTED PLACE Felsted, Essex

HN810

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD & ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Prepared on behalf of Mr & Mrs McNamara

by

Helen Ashworth BA (Hons) AIFA

Report No.622

September 2010

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The cover photograph shows the Granary looking south-west

Acknowledgements

The field recording was undertaken by David Hillelson, Giles Sholl, James Snee and Mark Winter. The report was compiled by Helen Ashworth and edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Donald Purkiss Associates, the Archivist and Staff of Essex County Record Office, and the Historic Environment Management Team of Essex County Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	Felsted Place, Chelmsford Road, Felsted, Essex, CM6 3EP		
County:	Essex	District:	Uttlesford
Village/town:	Felsted	Parish:	Felsted
Planning reference:	UTT/1932/08/FUL	NGR:	TL 6778 2022
Client name and address:	Mr & Mrs McNamara, Felsted Place, Chelmsford Road, Felsted, CM6 3EP		
Nature of work:	Conversion & refurbishment	Former use:	Agricultural
Site Status:	Listed Building	Reason for investigation:	Direction of LPA
Position in planning process:	After full determination	Project brief originator:	Local authority
Size of affected area:	c.165m ²	Size of area investigated:	c.165m ²
Site Code:	FLFP09	Other reference:	HN810
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc...	Building Record & Archaeological Monitoring	Archive Recipient:	Saffron Walden Museum
Start of work	2 nd July 2009	Finish of work	4 th March 2010
Related HER Nos:	LBS no. 122568	Periods represented:	Medieval – Modern
Oasis UID:	heritage1-60821	Significant finds:	none
Monument types:	Grade II Listed Building		
Physical archive:	None		
Previous summaries/reports:	None		

Synopsis:

In response to a condition on the planning consent for the remodelling and refurbishment of a Grade II listed outbuilding at Felsted Place, Felsted, Essex, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake a historic building record prior to any works, and to conduct archaeological monitoring during the proposed alterations.

Cartographic evidence has demonstrated that the outbuilding, which dates to the 18th century or earlier, was not erected on the present site until the mid 19th century, suggesting that it may have been moved from elsewhere. Since its construction at Felsted Place it has undergone several phases of extension and alteration. The building recording has shown that it was in use as a granary until relatively recently, demonstrated by the presence of grain bins and surviving pencilled tallies by the bins.

Archaeological inspection following ground reduction within the building revealed a series of yard surfaces, some of which may pre-date the building, and a single pit in the south-west corner, which also pre-dates the building. No dating evidence was recovered from the pit or the yard surfaces. A post-medieval well was encountered in the footings for a new extension to the north of the building. This has been left in situ.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of Mr and Mrs McNamara, as part of the archaeological recording of the Granary, Felsted Place, Chelmsford Road, Felsted, Essex. Planning permission for the conversion of a grade II listed granary (ref. UTT/1932/08/FUL) was granted by the Uttlesford District Council (UDC), subject to an archaeological condition, issued in accordance with the provisions of the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16). The scope of the required work was defined in a *Brief for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring* prepared by the Historic Environment Management Team (HEMT) of Essex County Council, acting as adviser to UDC, and followed the approved Project Design by the Heritage Network (Ashworth 2009).

1.2 Felsted Place is located in the centre of the village of Felsted, centred on NGR TL 6778 2022 (Figure 1) and is a listed building (LBS no. 122567) dating to the 18th century or earlier. The granary outbuilding lies 5m to the east of the house. The purpose of the development has been to convert the building into a gymnasium, steam room and associated facilities. The site is bounded to the north and north-east by properties off Riche Close, to the west by Chelmsford Road and to the south and south-east by properties on Cromwell Park (Figure 1).

1.3 The granary is a Grade II Listed Building, dating to the 18th century (LBS no.122568). The listing description reads:

Outbuilding, C18 or earlier. 2 storeys. Half hipped plain red tiled roof. Timber framed and weatherboarded, with external stairs and door to upper floor. Side purlin roof. Heavy timber framing. Garage and small lean-to additions to left and right.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.4 The aim of the building recording has been to make a detailed record of the historic building in its pre-conversion condition. Additional research has been undertaken in order to place the building in its local and regional archaeological and historical context.

1.5 The aim of the archaeological monitoring has been to investigate the presence of any archaeological remains that might have been threatened by the development and to ensure their preservation either *in situ* or by record. It was considered that the site had the potential to reveal evidence that could contribute to the understanding of the origins and development of settlement at Felsted Place.

2. Historic Evidence

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Felsted sits on the top of a hill in undulating terrain in the district of Uttlesford. The present site, Felsted Place, is located in the southern half of the village, east of Chelmsford Road and at approximately 70mOD.

2.2 Locally the soils consist of the Hanslope Association (411d), described as *Slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils. Slight risk of water erosion.* (SSEW 1983). The natural geology is chalky till.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.3 Little evidence for activity pre-dating the medieval period has been recorded from the immediate vicinity of the present site. A group of stone implements, including four hand axes of Palaeolithic date, was found in the vicinity of the parish church (HER 1302). The A120, which is thought to follow the line of the Roman road known as Stane Street, forms the northern boundary to the parish (www.recordinguttlesfordhistory.org.uk).

2.4 Felsted is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Phensteda*, held by the Abbaye aux Dames at Caen, founded by William I and his wife Matilda. The manor was granted to the abbey by William and Matilda in 1082 (Doubleday & Page 1903, 337). Before 1066 it was held by Earl Algar and answered for 5 hides (approximately 600 acres) but had been reduced to 4 hides (approximately 480 acres) following the Conquest (Rumble 1983).

2.5 A total of 64 males are recorded as living on the manor in 1086, including 20 villagers, 33 smallholders and 11 slaves, an estimated total population of between 250 and 320, indicating that a thriving community was established at Felsted by the late Saxon period. The manor appears to have been wealthy, with sufficient oak or beech woodland for 600 pigs, 36 acres of meadow, 2 mills, 21 cattle, 58 sheep, 30 goats, a cob and a further 200 pigs.

2.6 The parish church of the Holy Cross (HER 37028) was founded in the 12th century and has later additions. It is a Grade I listed building (LBS 122542). The village still retains a number of late medieval and early post-medieval buildings, including the Old School building, a former guild hall of late medieval date founded as a school in 1564 (HER36984) and the Old School Master's house, which dates to the early 16th century.

2.7 Felsted Place is the former farm house to Place Farm. In 1901 it was occupied by Alfred Scrivener, his wife Lillian and their 5 year old daughter, Hilda. They also had a maidservant, Ethel Savill. (www.recordinguttlesfordhistory.org.uk)

Cartographic Evidence

2.8 The earliest map consulted for the project is the Felsted Tithe map of 1835 (ERO D/CT 138B). At that time the property was called The Place and it consisted of the house, marked as an L-shaped structure, with a U-shaped farmyard to the south-east, bounded by buildings on the west, north and east sides (Figure 3). The site of present granary is not occupied.

2.9 The 1st edition OS map of 1875 shows a number of changes to the layout of Felsted Place (Figure 4). By this time the north end of the west range of the farmyard had been removed and the building now called the Granary is marked as a small rectangular structure with a lean-to on the

eastern side, located on the north-west corner of the surviving north range of the farmyard. A small porch, or similar structure, is shown in the angle of the two buildings

2.10 The 2nd edition OS map of 1897 shows little change to the layout of the site or to the Granary itself (Figure 5).

2.11 The OS map of 1953 shows that it had been extended further to the south and east (Figure 6). The eastern extension has since been removed.

3. Historic Building Record

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 The building is a two bay two storey timber-framed structure with a half-hipped sprocketed red tile roof, weatherboarded to the front and sides and rendered to the rear. The western (front) elevation faces the yard to the rear of the house. The northern and southern side are flanked by single storey lean-tos; both are later and probably modern.

Exterior Elevations

West elevation (Figure 7)

3.2 The entire western elevation is weatherboarded (Plate 1). At the northern end of the lower storey is a pair of modern ledged and braced doors, opening outwards (Figure 7). A doorway at the southern end of the upper storey is reached by a steep flight of wooden stairs attached to a platform supported on struts, which extends from the face of the elevation. The roof above the door has been raised with a shallow flat dormer to provide additional head room. In the middle of the northern end of the upper storey an opening has been blocked with weatherboard. The sprocket ends of the roof structure are exposed in the eaves.

East elevation (Figure 8)

3.3 The eastern elevation is entirely rendered to the eaves, including the northern lean-to (Plate 2). At the far southern end of the lower storey is a doorway with a boarded and ledged door..

North elevation ((Figure 9)

3.4 The lower half of this elevation is obscured by modern render within the northern lean-to (Plate 3). Above the roof of the lean-to, the elevation is weatherboarded but the ends of the wall plate are exposed (Plate 4). A modern metal framed window of two lights has been inserted towards the top of the gable end.

South elevation (Figure 10)

3.5 The lower two thirds of the southern elevation are sheltered by a modern lean-to (Plates 5 & 6). Above and below the lean-to's roof line, the elevation is weatherboarded.

Interior: Ground floor

3.6 The interior is rendered throughout but the principal posts and the mid-rails are exposed (Plates 7 - 10). The middle posts, between the northern and southern bays are jowled below the mid rail to support a cross-beam (Plates 11 & 12). This indicates that a second storey was an original part of the structure although the existing floor is a modern replacement. The ground floor is of concrete.

3.7 Two grain chutes protrude from the ceiling in Bay 1 (numbered from the north) (Plates 13 & 14). At the eastern end of the southern elevation a panelled door opens into the southern lean-to (Plate 7). At the southern end of the eastern elevation a ledged door opens onto the garden, and may have given access to the eastern lean-to shown on the historic mapping (Plate 8).

Interior: First floor

3.8 The upper storey has exposed timbers throughout, except where it has been obscured by modern tongue and groove panelling or corrugated iron.

3.9 The roof structure is formed of common rafter pairs with clasped side purlins and collars (Plate 15). Above the existing collar, the rafters pairs have each been notched to accept a collar at a higher level which is no longer extant (Plate 16). Carpenter's marks in the form of crude Roman

numerals can be identified on the inward face of some of the rafters above the notches. The notches do not all face the same way, although they do appear to be consistent in each rafter pair. It is likely, therefore, that the entire roof has been reinstalled. This would be consistent with the suggestion that the building was moved to its present location in the mid-19th century, or may indicate that the roof has been reused from another building.

3.10 The principal posts are not jowled in the upper storey but support the wall plates which, in turn, support the tie beams in the gable ends. The exposed studs below the tie beam in the southern elevation are alternately of large and small scantling. Peg holes along the bottom of tie beams and wall plates mark the location of the larger studs. Diagonal bracing descends from each of the principal posts and intermediate posts.

3.11 The tie beam in the northern gable end is cambered but the southern tie beam is level. Both gable ends have intermediate posts that are off-set to the west. Both northern and southern tie beams have cut-outs to accept a lapped timber running at a shallow, diagonal angle down towards the west (Plate 17). The studs above the tie beam in the northern and southern elevations are later replacements. The middle tie beam, separating the northern from the southern bay, is secured to the wall plates at either end by iron braces and is badly weathered suggesting that it may have been exposed to the elements for some time.

3.12 In the western elevation of Bay 2, panels of coarse horse-hair plaster survive in places (Plate 18). In the eastern elevation of Bay 2 it is clear that the exterior render is modern, being mounted on galvanised iron mesh.

3.13 In the western elevation of the southern bay, to the north of the doorway, a blocked window is visible (Plate 19). A groove in the bottom of the wall plate above indicates the presence of a former shutter. A similar arrangement can be seen in the eastern elevation of Bay 2 and in the eastern elevation of Bay 1 (Plate 20). A similar groove is also just apparent at the northern end of the western elevation of Bay 1.

3.14 The floor area of the upper storey is divided by a waist high partition in line with the middle tie-beam (Plate 21). Bay 1 has been further divided into three bins by similar partitions formed of modern soft wood, presumably for the storage of grain (Plate 22). The first bin occupies the western half of the bay, the eastern half being divided into two smaller bins by a partition running east to west. The western bin has a chute in the middle of the floor towards the north (Plate 23), and the south-eastern bin has a similar chute, both noted in the ceiling of the lower storey. In the north-eastern bin, diagonal wooden guide rails indicate the location of a former baffle or shutter (Plate 24). The remains of galvanised sheet metal sealing the angles of the bins can still be seen. A sawn off return, in the middle of the panelling to the eastern elevation of Bay 2, suggests that the bins extended into the southern bay (Plate 25). A pencilled tally on the panelling to the north of the door in the western elevation indicates the use of the bins to store oats (Plate 26).

4. Archaeological monitoring

Interior

4.1 The groundworks within the Granary were undertaken without archaeological supervision. These involved removing the Granary floor and reducing the ground levels by between 0.90m and 1.20m (Figure 14; Plate 27).

4.2 A visit was made to record the exposed surface and sections. On the southern and western sides (Section 1) the sections revealed a brick sill, 0.14m in depth, which sat directly on a layer of concrete, 0.20m in depth (Figure 15). Below this was a series of surfaces and make-up layers. Context (001) was a layer of rounded flint cobbles within a greyish brown silty clay matrix, between 0.06 and 0.10m thick. This overlay a 0.06m layer of yellowish brown silty clay and gravel (002), above a 0.10m thick layer of dark greyish brown silty clay, (003), with frequent gravel and medium sized rounded pebbles.

4.3 In the south-west corner, the natural had been cut by a vertical sided pit [007], 0.50m wide and more than 0.40m deep (Figure 15). Filling the pit was a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (006) overlain by 0.1m of re-deposited natural (005) and 0.07m of dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles (004).

4.4 On the east side of the Granary, the reduction of the floor revealed a different sequence of deposits (Section 2). Above the natural was a 0.15m thick layer dark greyish brown silty clay (010), with occasional rounded pebbles. Above this was a sill wall or foundation (008), five courses of hand made brick in an irregular pattern, although probably mostly headers. This wall was bonded with lime mortar, and only patches were revealed. For the most part the make-up of the granary floor (009) was visible, as a pale yellowish brown silty clay with small chalk fragments.

Exterior

4.5 Monitoring of the excavation of the footings trench for the new northern extension, on the site of the former lean-to, revealed that the natural was overlain by a dark greyish brown overburden which contained few stones, but a moderate quantity of handmade brick, dated to the 1860s. A brick well was encountered in the footprint of the lean-to, adjacent to the western side of the eastern footings trench (Figure 14; Plate 31). This was left in situ.

4.6 A drainage trench was excavated northwards from the building to an existing soakaway. This revealed a similar stratigraphy to that observed in the footings trenches, comprising a layer of overburden, approximately 0.30m in depth, above the natural clay (Plate 32). However, as the trench extended north, the overburden became cleaner and more like a garden soil.

5. Discussion

5.1 The Granary is a Grade II listed building (LBS no.122568), located approximately 5m to the east of the house at Felsted Place. Cartographic evidence demonstrates that, although the style of construction apparently dates to the 18th century or earlier, the building was not erected on the present site until the mid-19th century. It is not shown on the Tithe map of 1835, but is present on the 1st edition OS map of 1875 (Figures 3 & 4). The evidence suggests that it was either moved from another location, possibly even built from the demolished northern end of the western range of the farmyard, or was erected using reclaimed materials. It has also been subject to several phases of extension over the years.

5.2 The building was used as granary until relatively recently, demonstrated by the presence of grain bins on the upper storey and surviving pencilled tallies by the bins. It is not clear, however, whether this was its original intended use. The presence of windows in the upper storey suggests its use for living accommodation, and the size and shape of the building suggests domestic use. The OS map of 1953 shows that the farmyard adjacent to the Granary was still standing in the mid 20th century.

5.3 Inspection of the site following the reduction of the floor within the building revealed a build-up of yard or floor surfaces, some of which may pre-date the construction of the Granary. No dating evidence was recovered from the available sections. A single feature, pit [007], was identified in section in the south-western corner. Again no dating evidence was recovered, or evidence to indicate its function, but it clearly pre-dates the Granary.

5.4 Monitoring of the footings trenches for the new extension on the north side of the existing building revealed a post-medieval brick well, approximately 1m in diameter. This has been left in situ. Inspection of the drainage trench which ran north to an existing soakaway revealed a layer of overburden above the natural clay, this became cleaner and more like garden soil towards its northern end.

Confidence Rating

5.5 Two visits were made to record the standing building, the second one after the lower storey was cleared. The ground reduction within the building was undertaken without archaeological supervision, but a visit was made to record the exposed surface and the sections. Excavation of the footings trenches for the new extension and the drainage trench was undertaken under archaeological supervision.

5.6 On this basis, the confidence rating for the present project is high for the building recording and the footings and service trenches, but low for the below ground archaeology within the standing building.

6. Schedule of site visits

Date	Staff	Hours	Comments
2/07/2009	DJH	8	Record historic building
26/11/2009	GS	8	Photograph ground floor of Granary
15/12/2009	MW	5	Record site following ground reduction in Granary
03/03/2010	JS	3	Monitor drainage trench
04/03/2010	JS	5	Monitor extension footings

7. Sources Consulted

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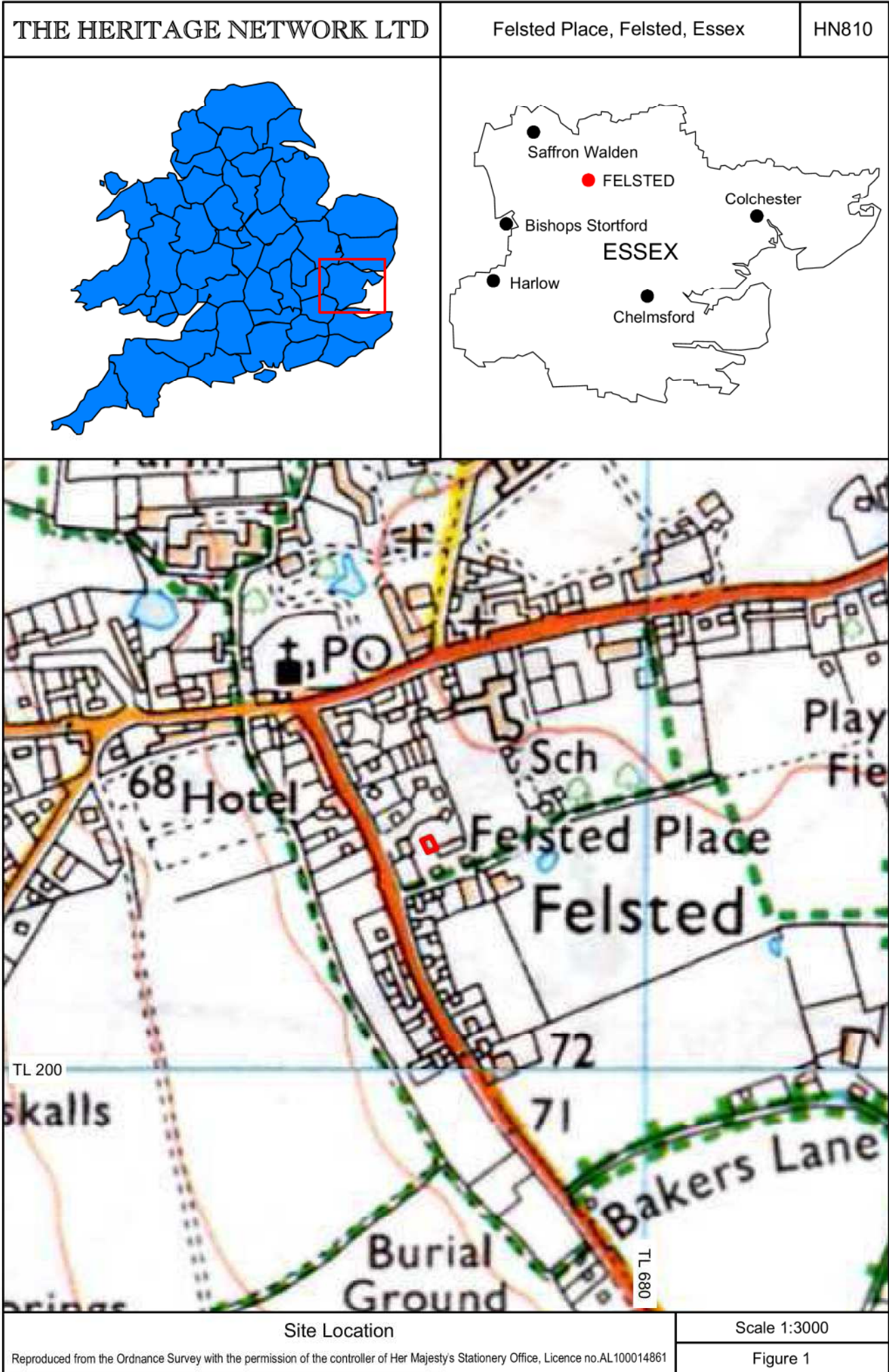
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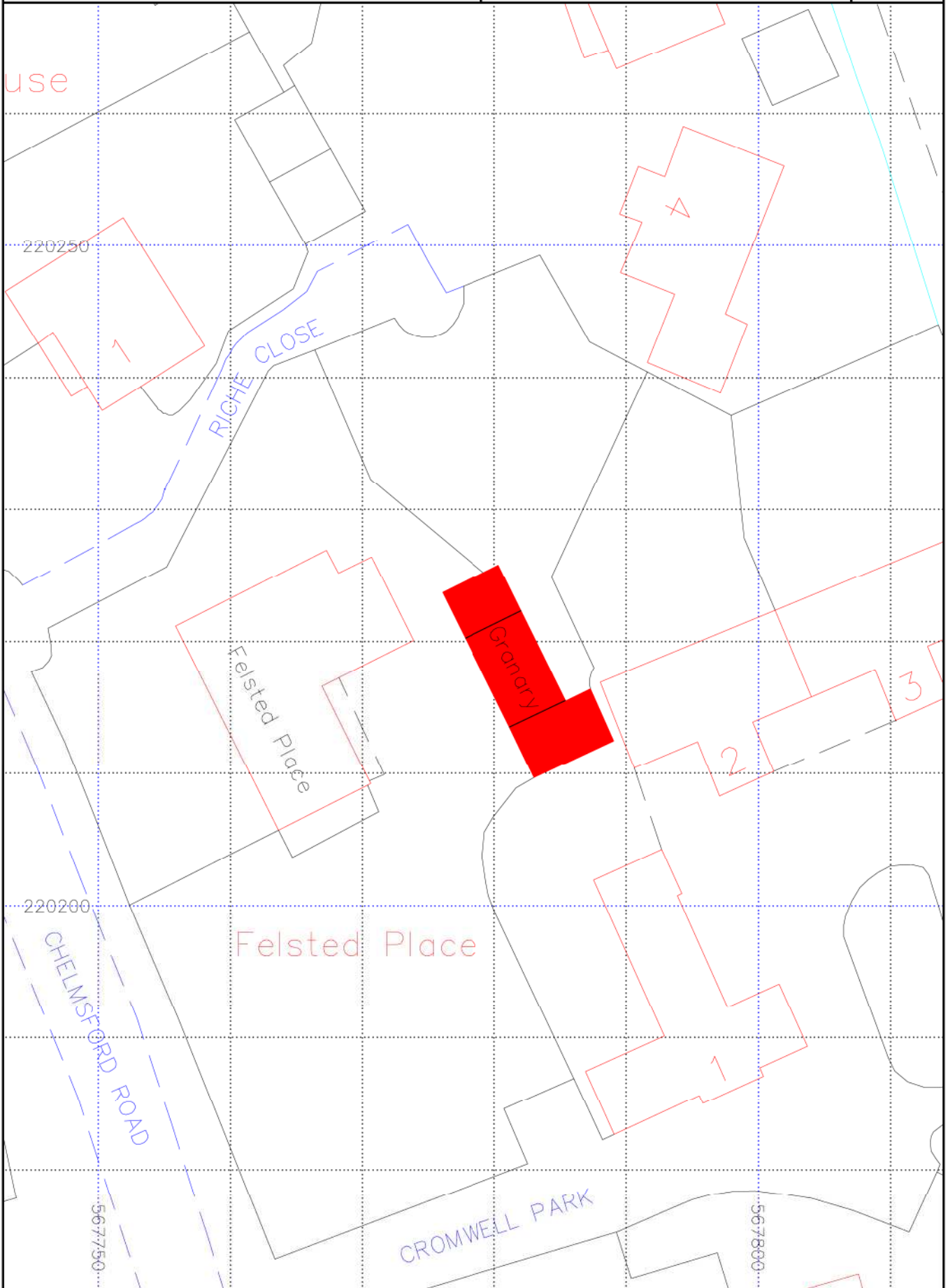
Felsted Tithe Map, 1835 (ref. D/CT 138B)

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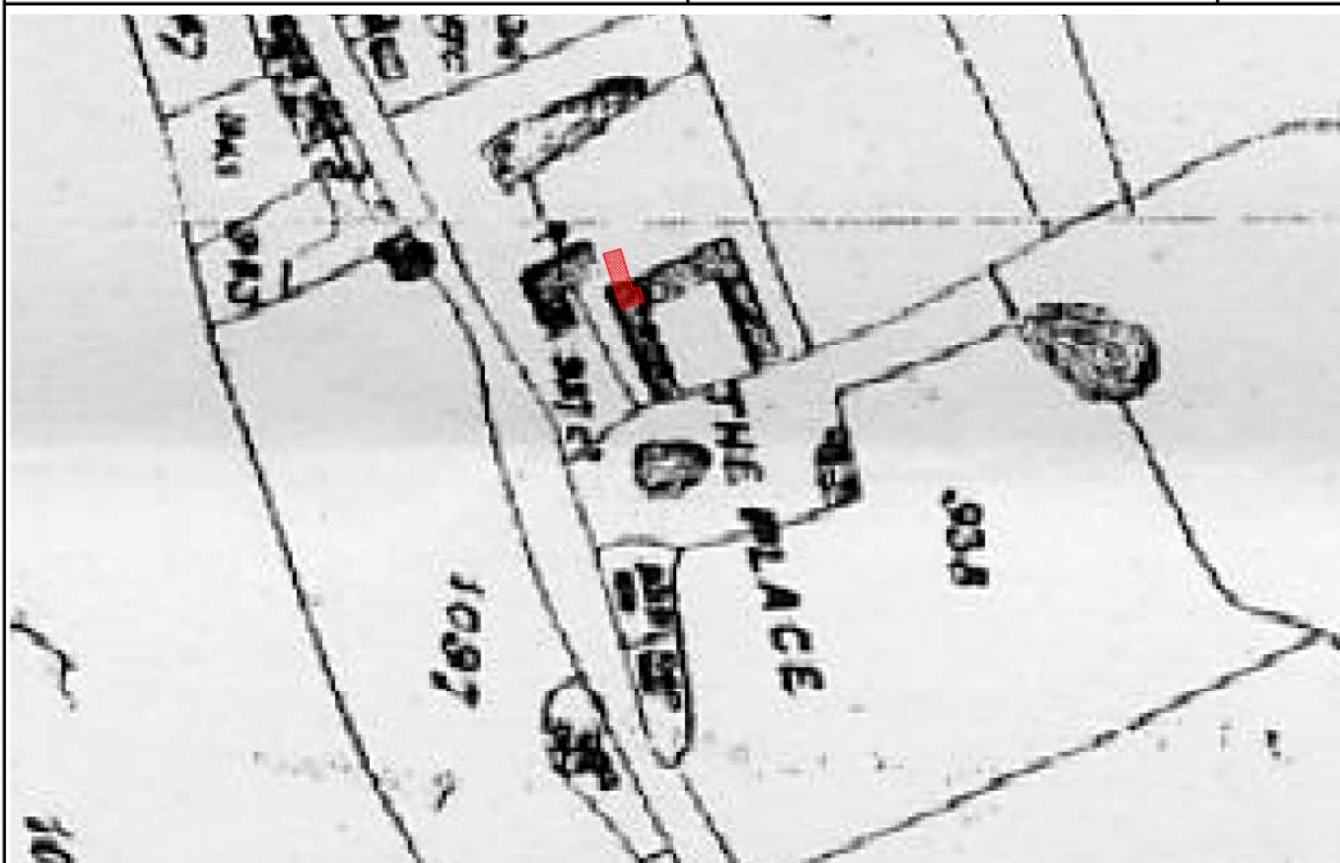


Site layout

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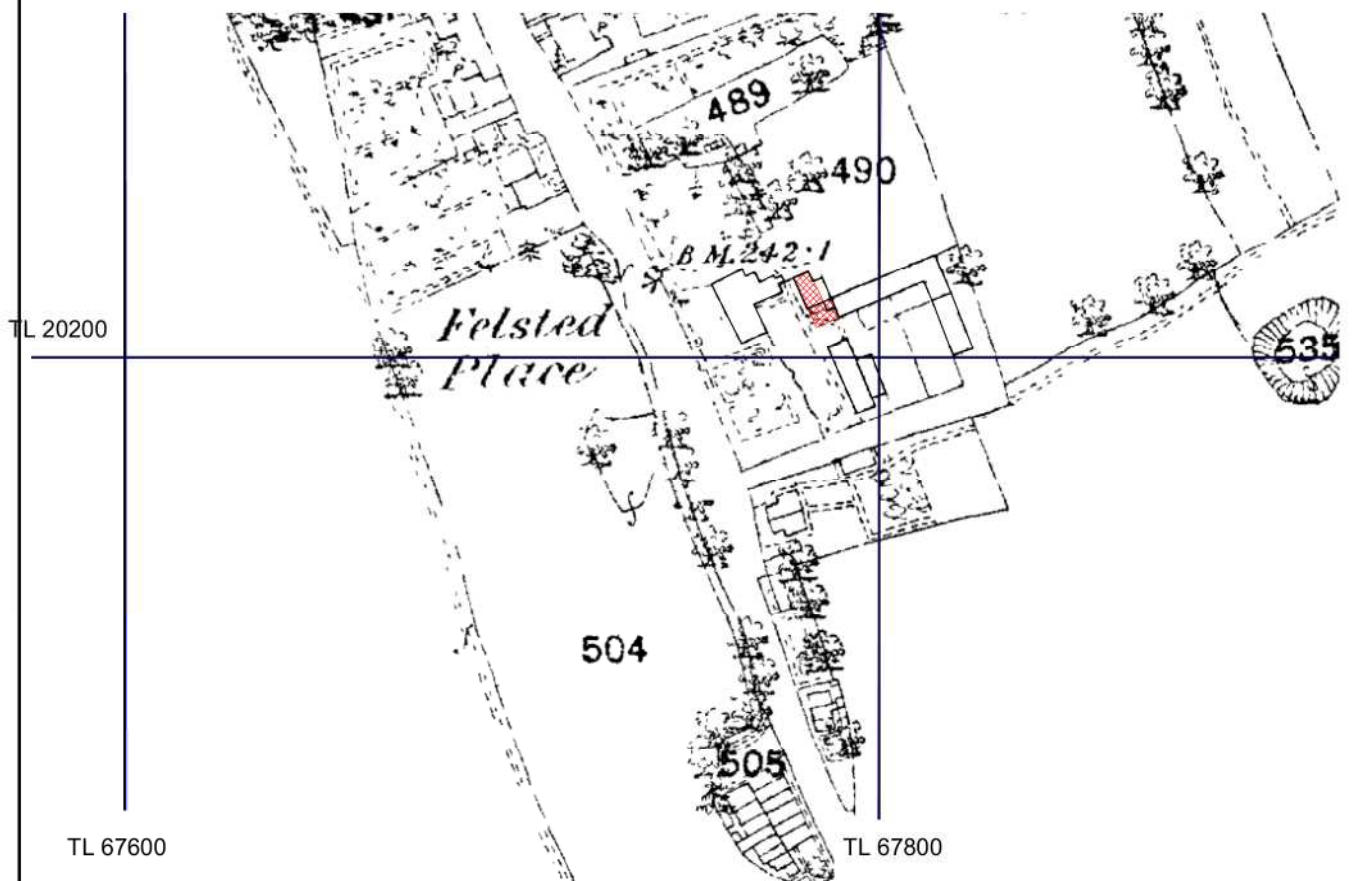
Figure 2



Extract from the Felsted Tithe Map, 1835 (CRO D/CT 138 B)

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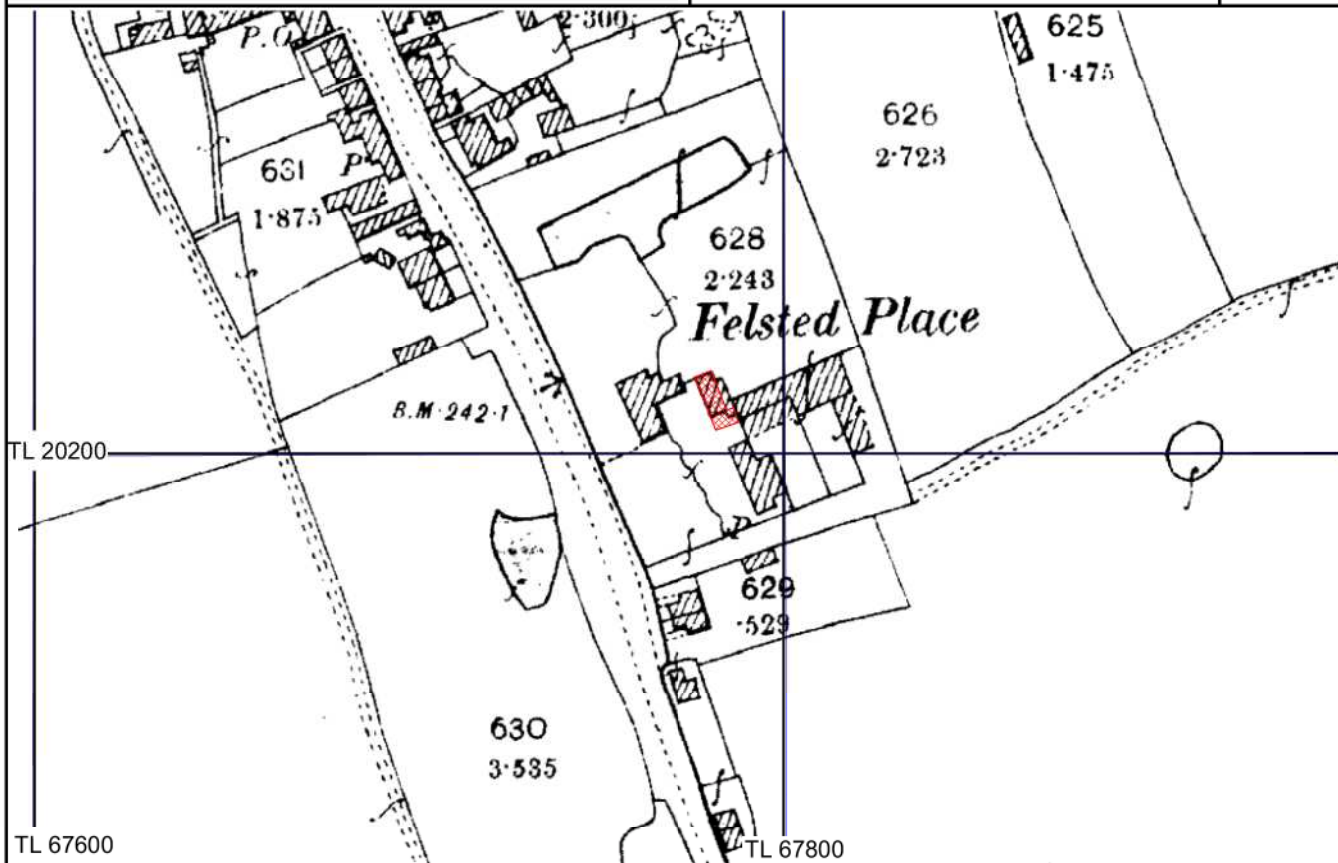
Figure 3



1st edition OS map, 1875

Scale 1:2000

Figure 4

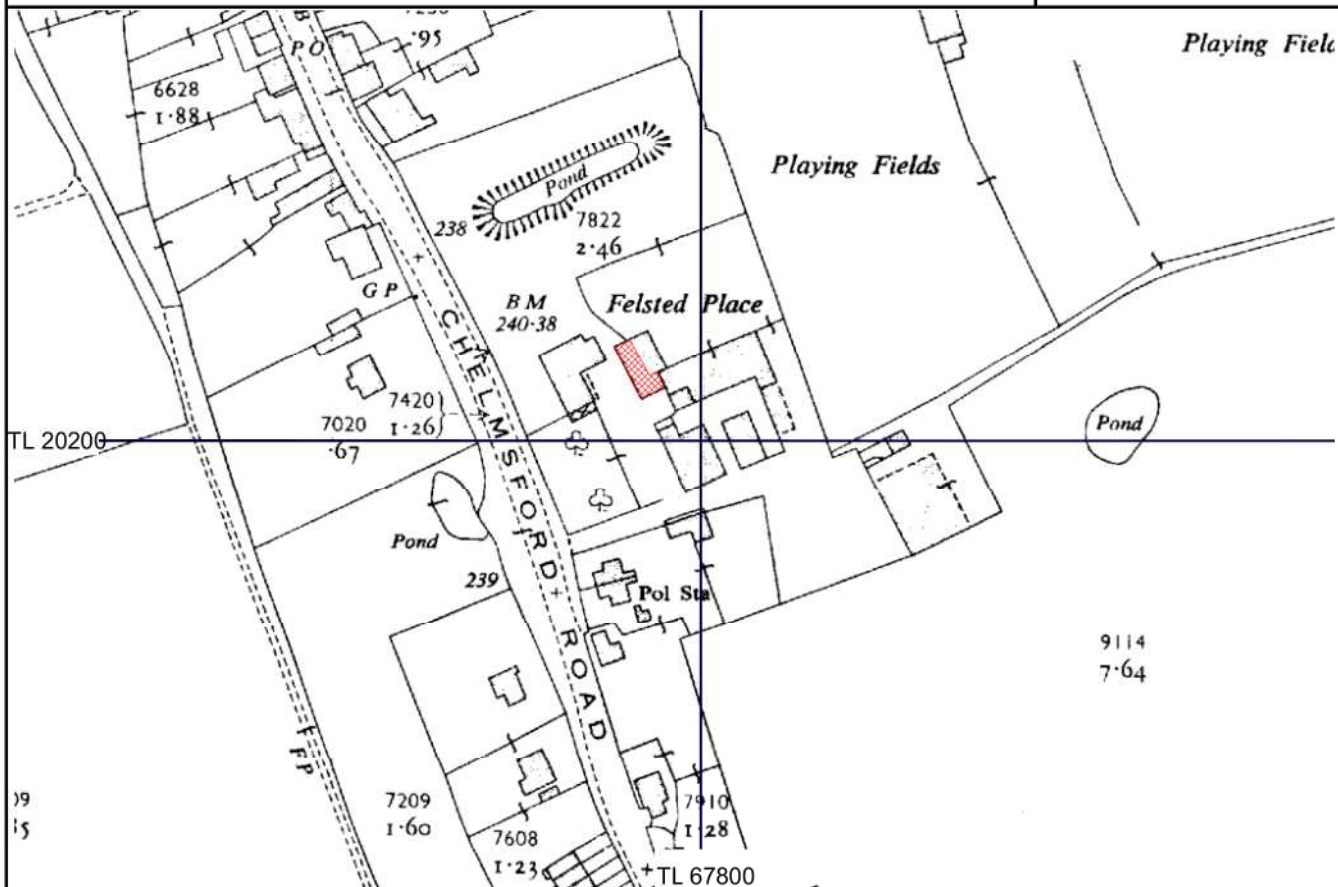


2nd edition OS map, 1897

Scale 1:2000

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Figure 5

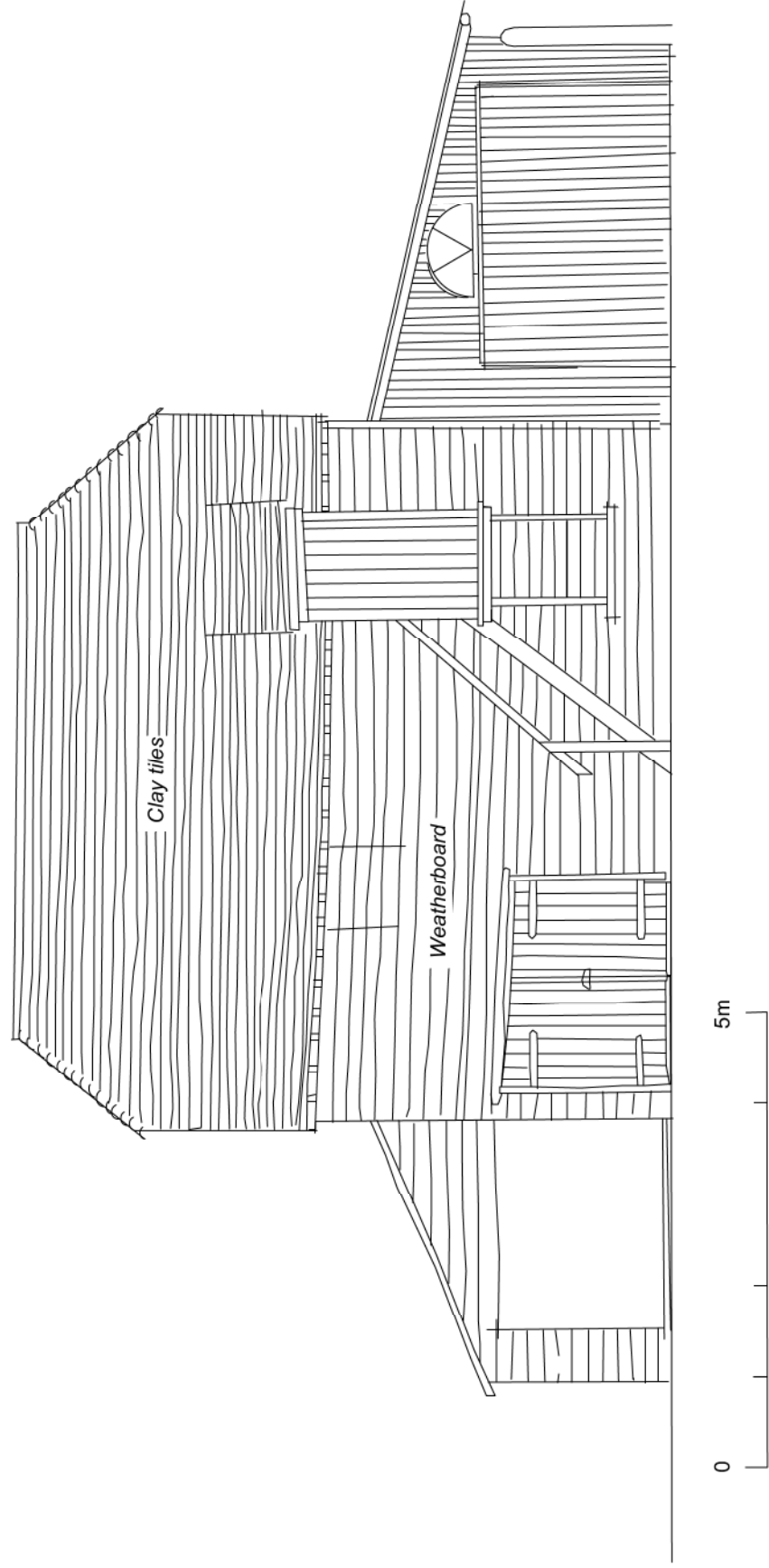


OS map, 1953

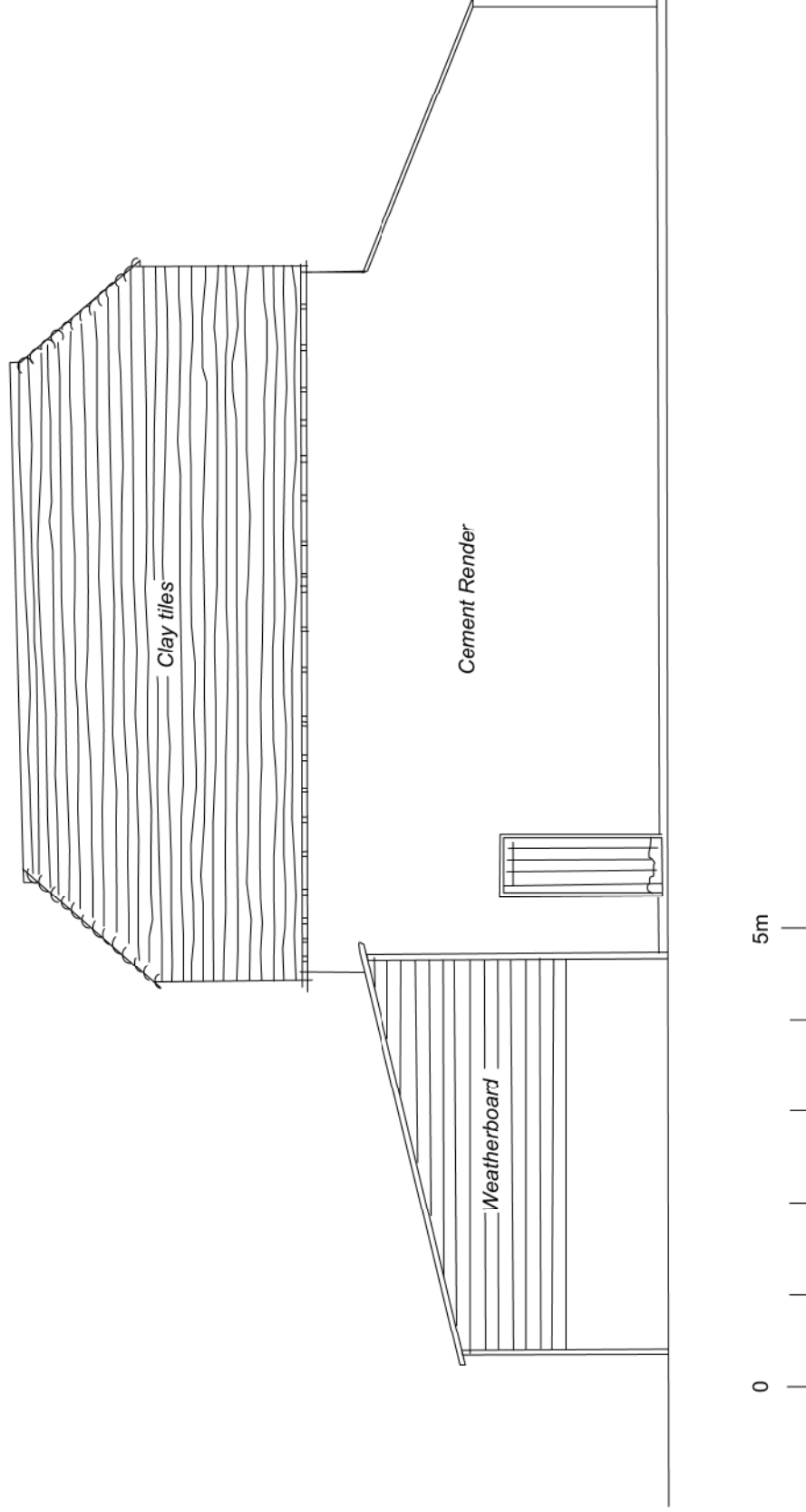
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Figure 6

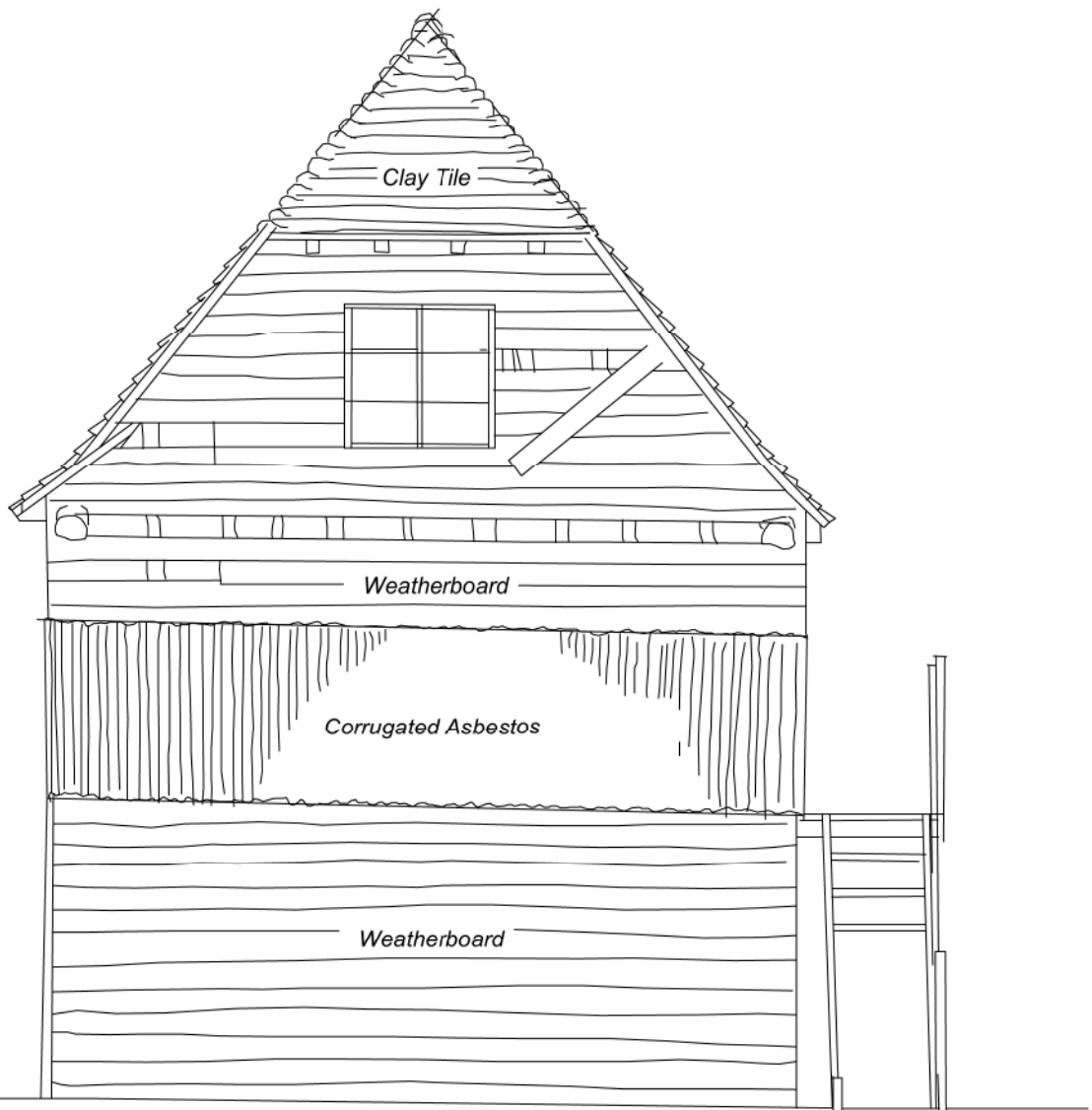


West exterior elevation
Courtesy Donald Purkiss Associates



East exterior elevation
Courtesy Donald Purkiss Associates

Scale 1:75
Figure 8

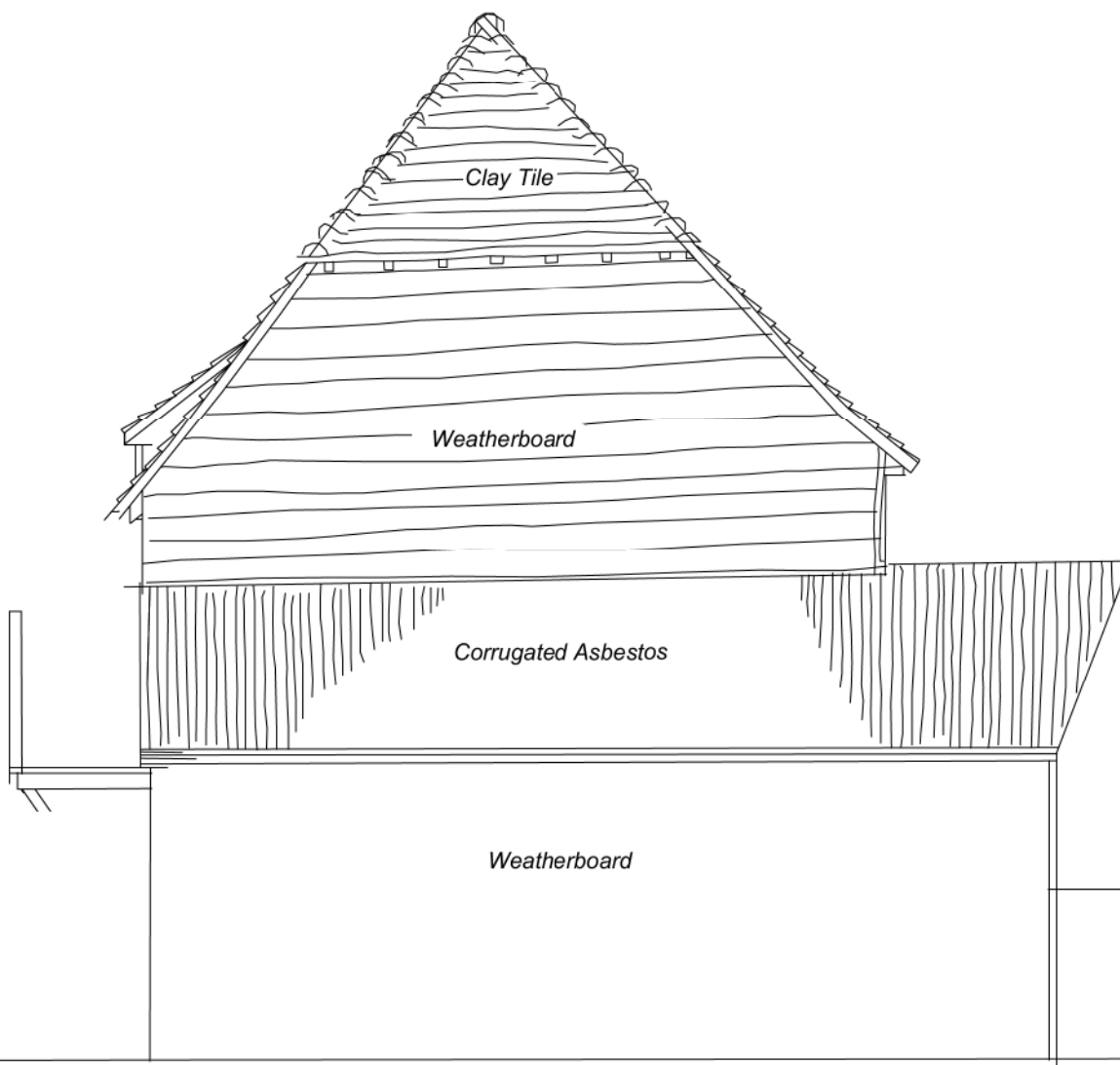


North exterior elevation

Courtesy Donald Purkiss Associates

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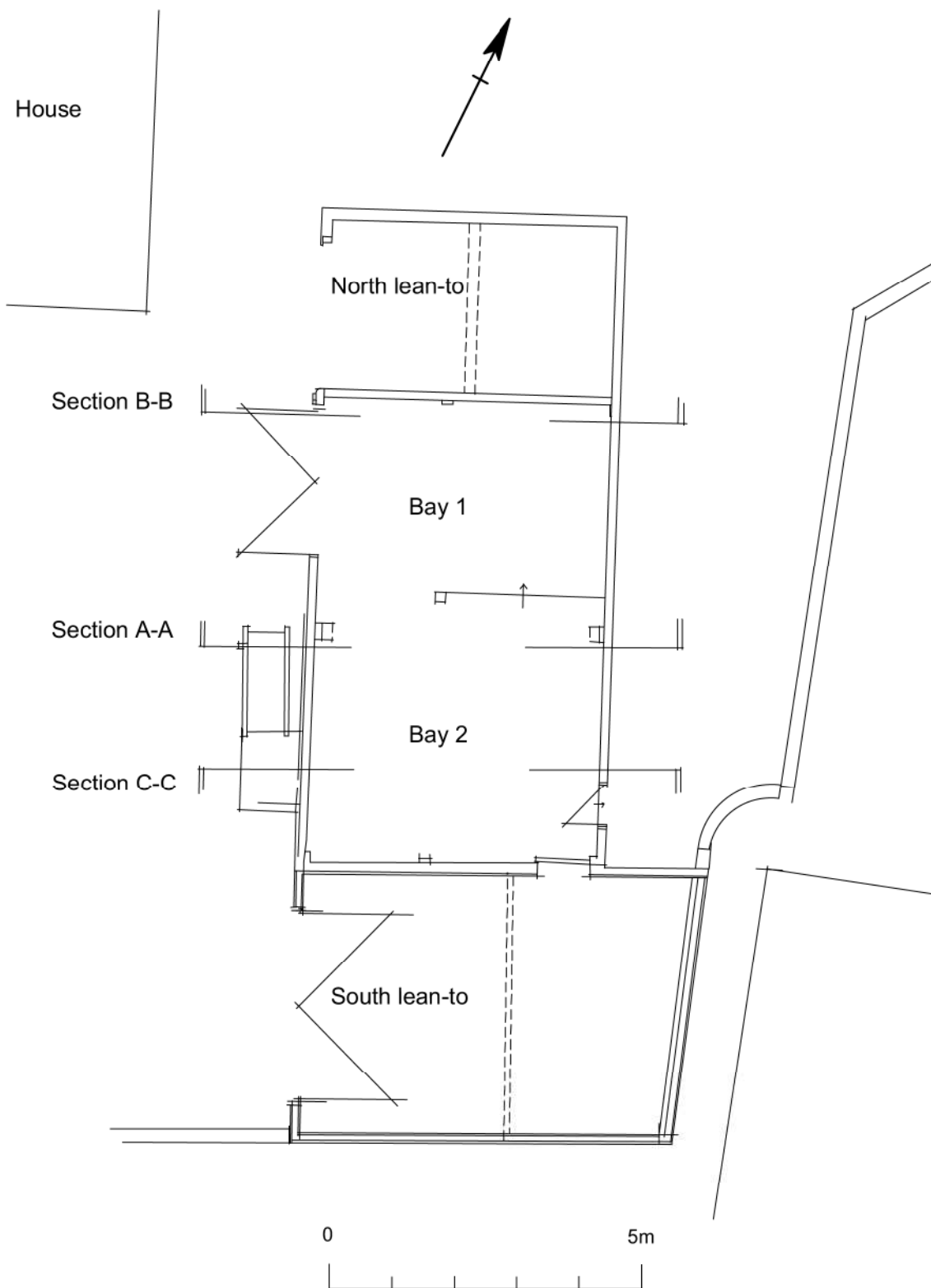
Figure 9



South exterior elevation
Courtesy Donald Purkiss Associates

Scale 1:50

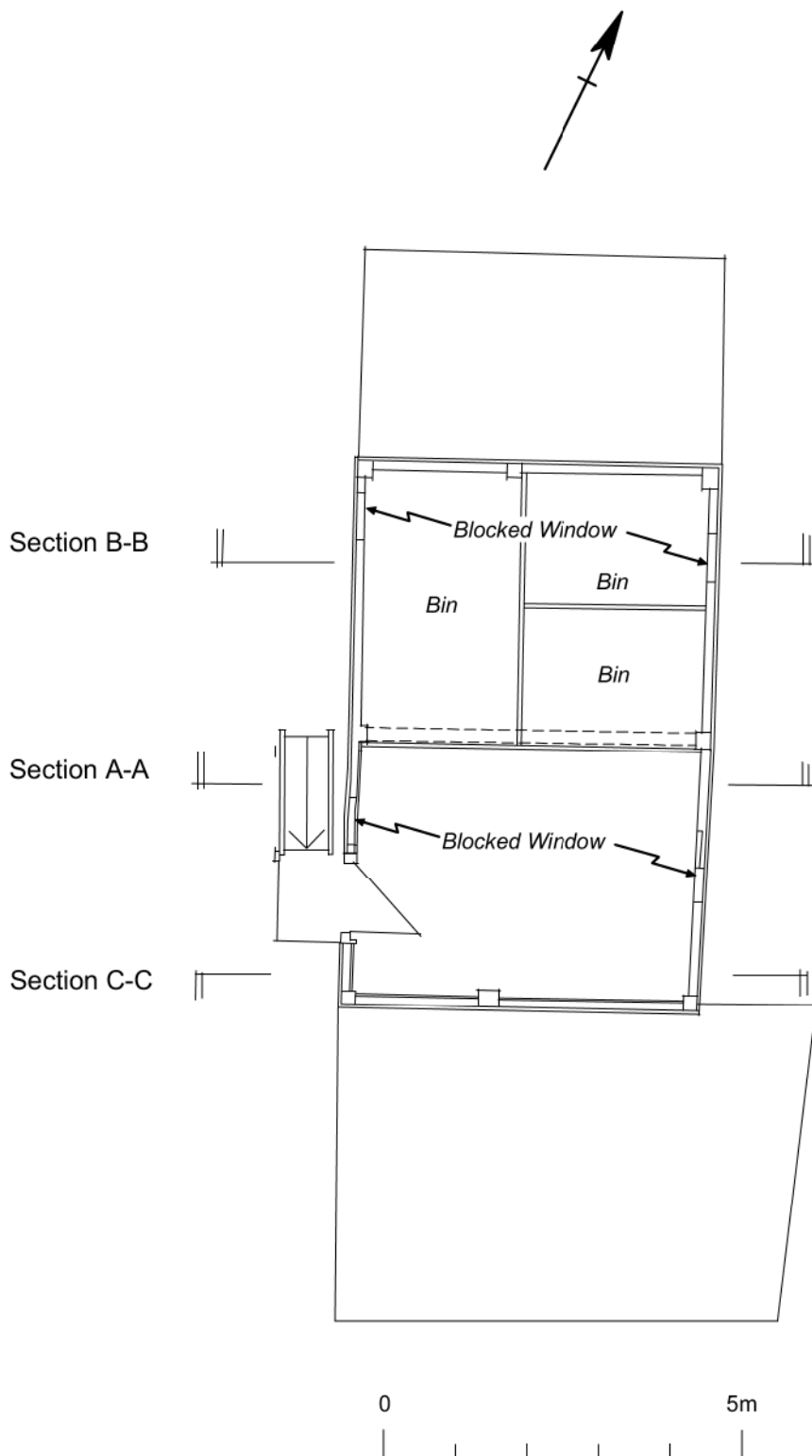
Figure 10



Existing ground floor plan
Courtesy Donald Purkiss Associates

Scale 1:100

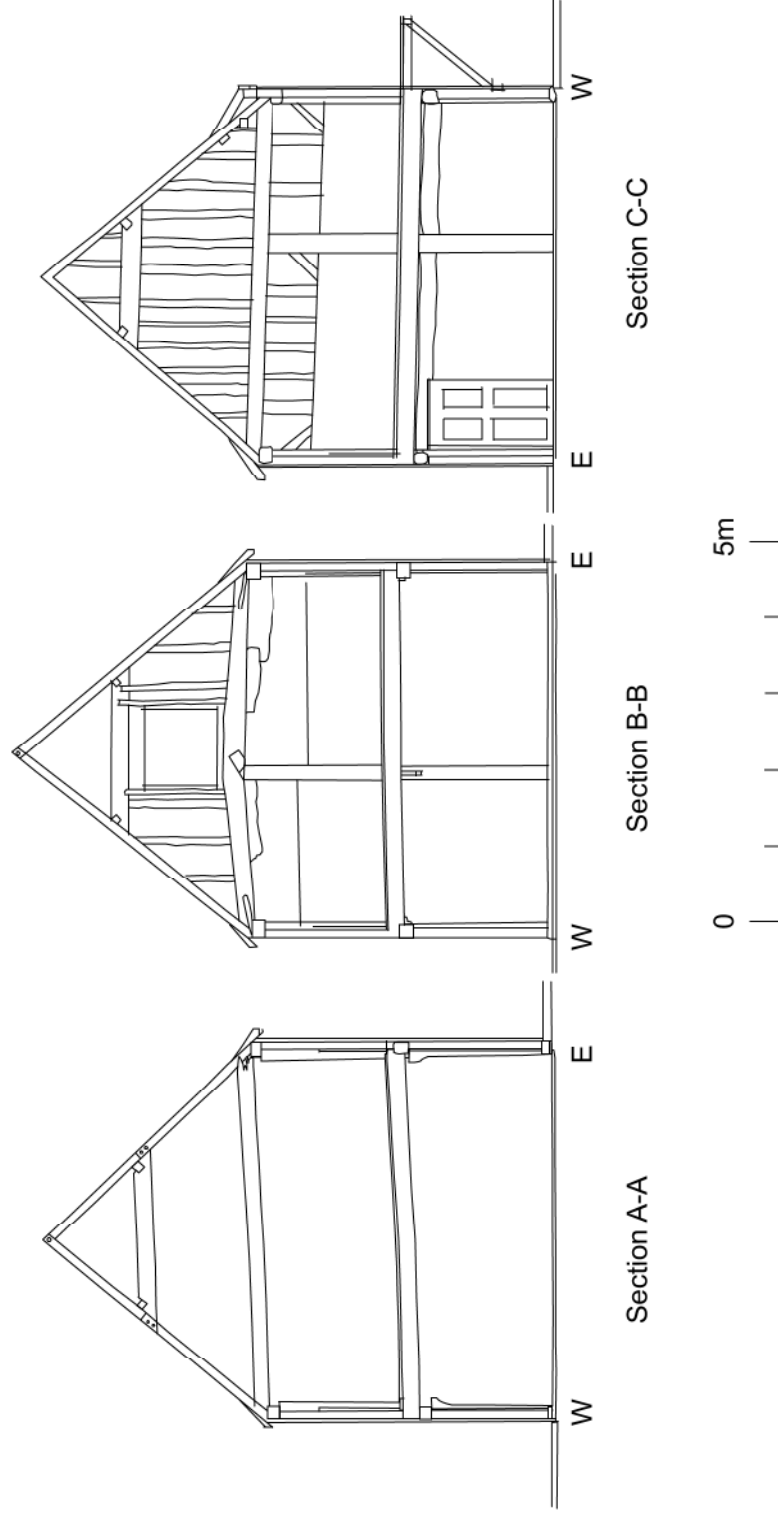
Figure 11



Existing first floor plan
Courtesy Donald Purkiss Associates

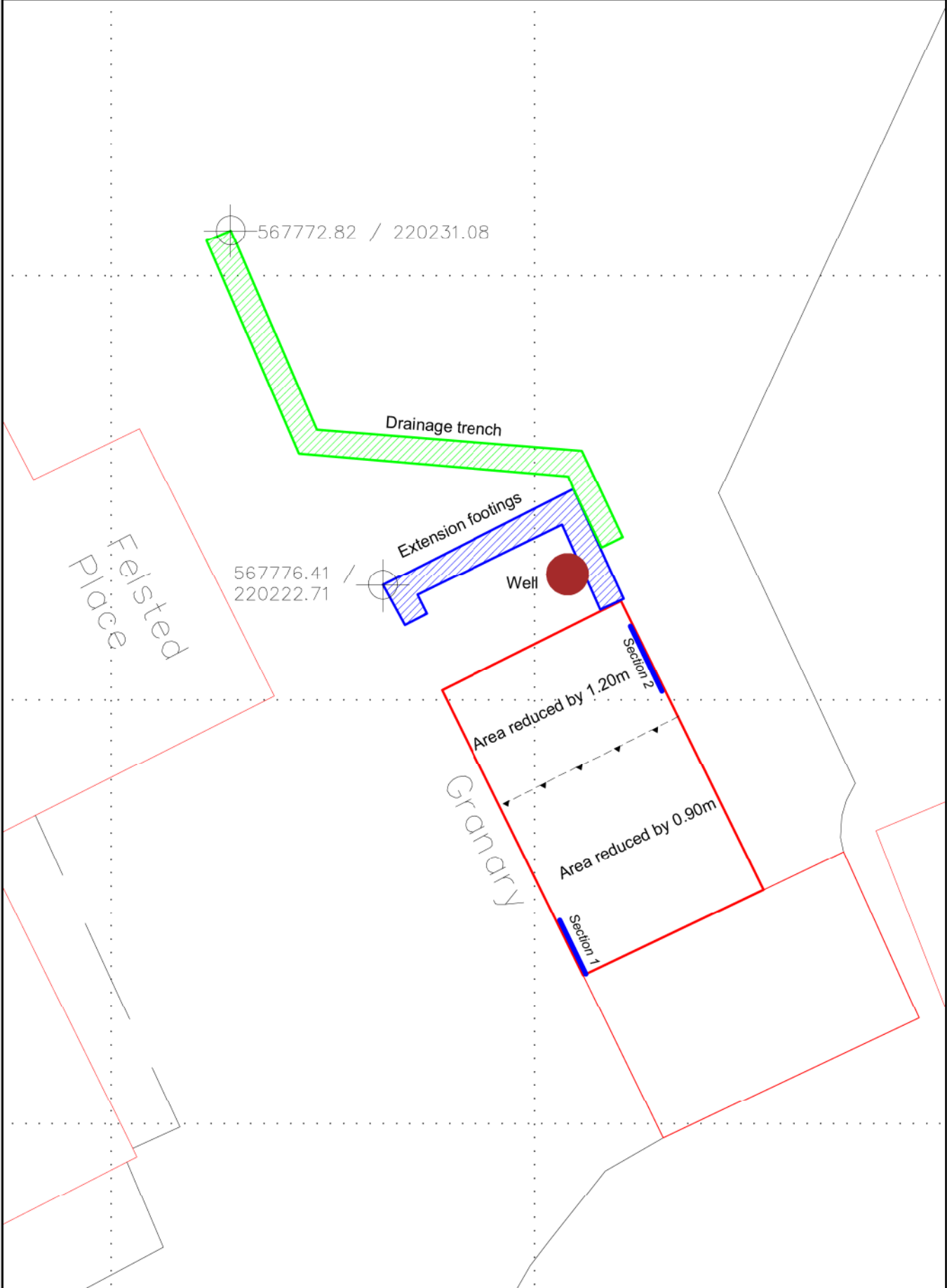
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Figure 12



Sections through the building
Courtesy Donald Purkiss Associates

Scale 1:100
Figure 13

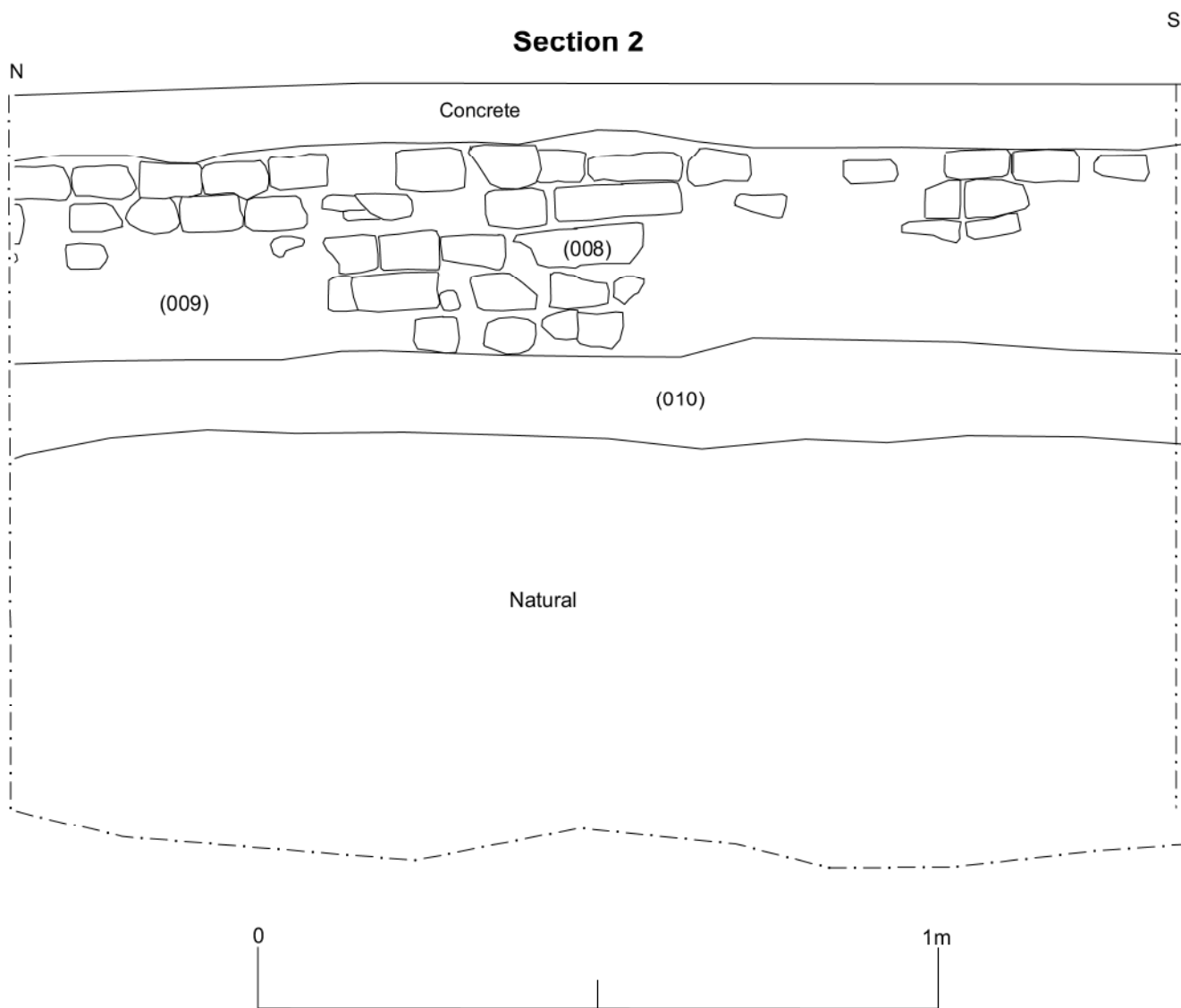
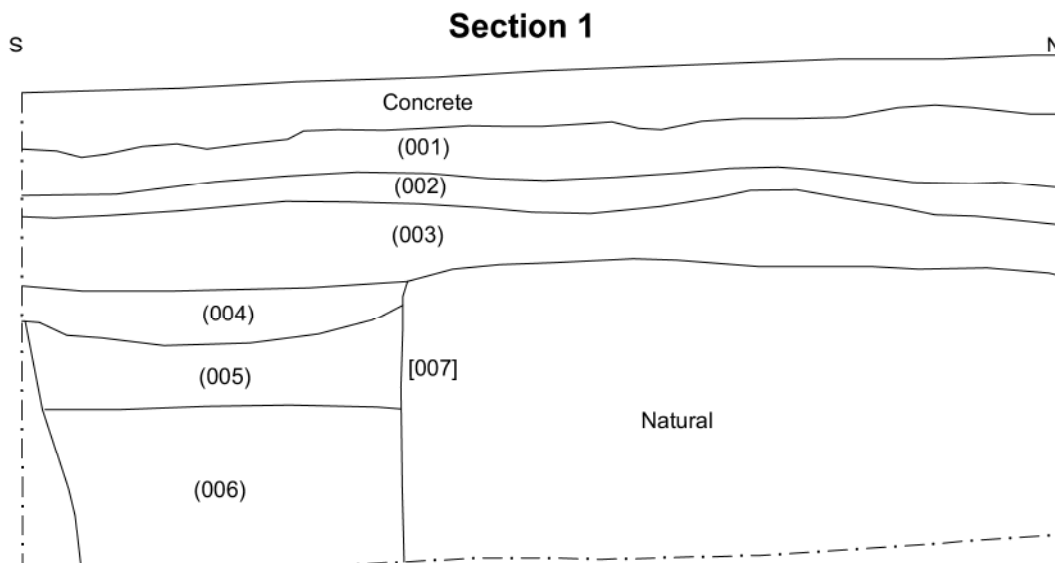


Groundworks

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Scale 1:125

Figure 14



Indicative sections after ground reduction in the Granary

Scale 1:10

Figure 15



Plate 1: Granary, west exterior elevation, looking north-east



Plate 2: Granary, east and north exterior elevations, looking south-west



Plate 3: Northern lean-to, looking east



Plate 4: North exterior elevation, looking south



Plate 5: Southern lean-to interior



Plate 6: Southern lean-to, detail of granary south wall



Plate 7: Ground floor, south interior elevation



Plate 8: Ground floor, east interior elevation



Plate 9: Ground floor, north interior elevation



Plate 10: Ground floor, west interior elevation



Plate 11: Detail of east middle post



Plate 12: Detail of west middle post



Plate 13: Ground floor, north grain chute



Plate 14: Ground floor, south grain chute



Plate 15: Upper floor, roof structure, looking north

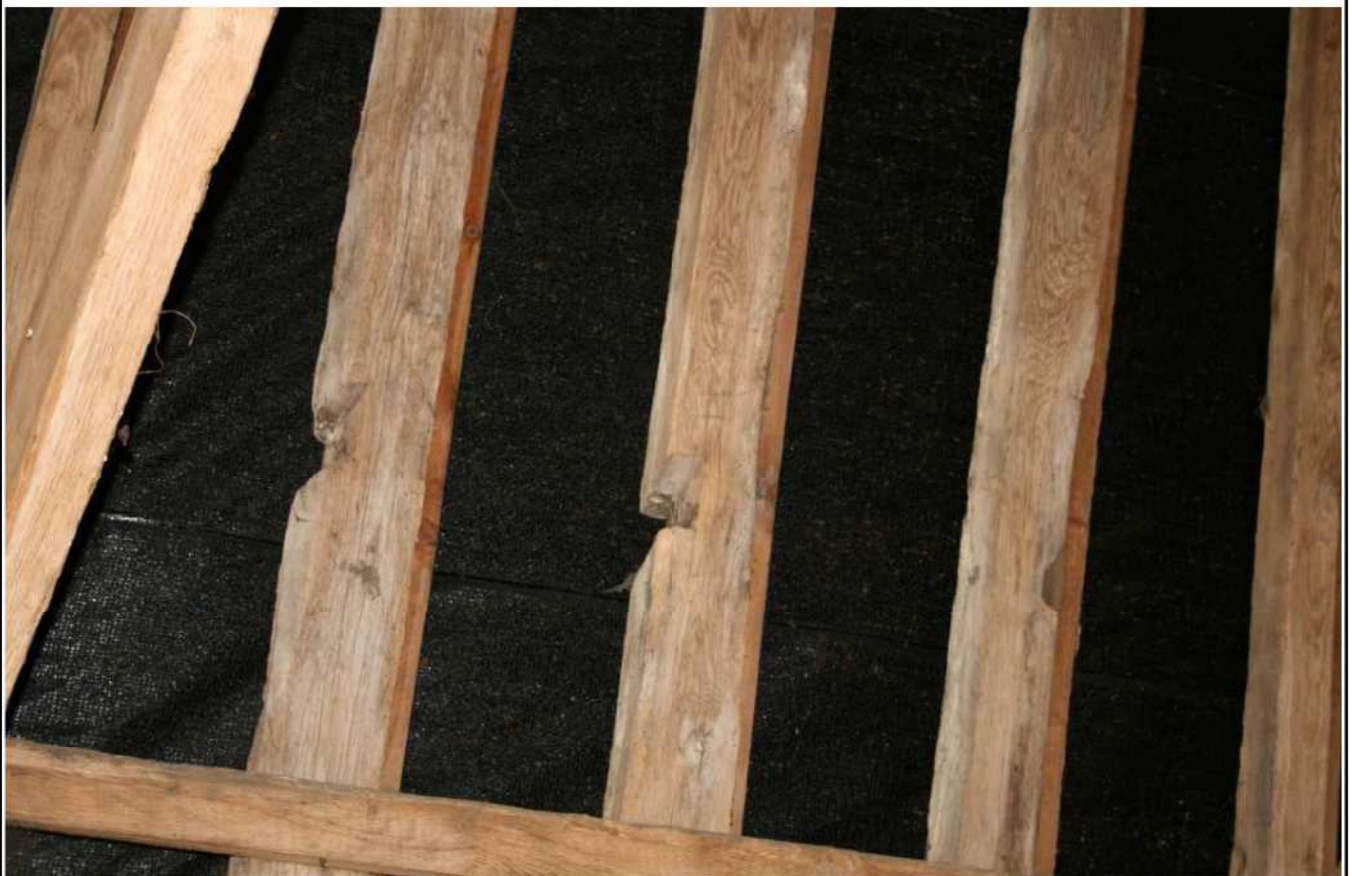


Plate 16: Upper floor, detail of notched rafters



Plate 17: Upper floor, detail of cut-out for lapped timber in southern tie beam



Plate 18: Upper floor, plaster panels in west elevation, Bay 2



Plate 19: Upper floor, blocked window and groove for shutter, west elevation, Bay 2



Plate 20: Upper floor, groove for shutter, east elevation, Bay 1



Plate 21: Upper floor, partition between Bays 1 & 2, looking NW



Plate 22: Upper floor, grain bins in Bay 1, looking NE



Plate 23: Upper floor, Bay 1, chute in western grain bin

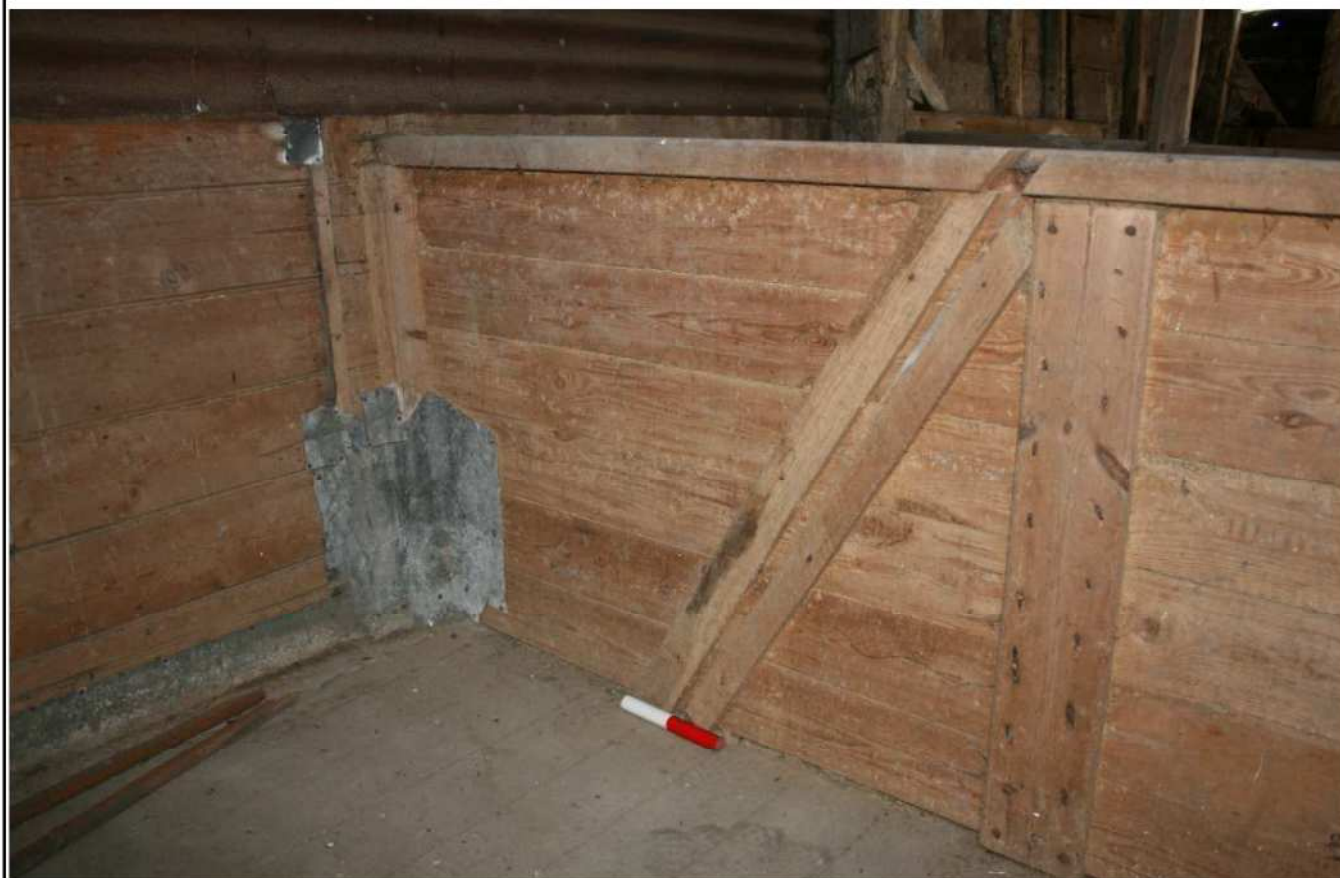


Plate 24: Upper floor, shutter rails in NE grain bin, Bay 1



Plate 25: Upper floor, possible southern grain bin, E elevation Bay 2



Plate 26: Upper floor, pencilled tally, W elevation, Bay 2



Plate 27: Granary after ground reduction, looking south



Plate 28: Granary after ground reduction, looking north



Plate 29: South-west corner after ground reduction, showing pit [007] (Section 1)



Plate 30: East side after ground reduction (Section 2)



Plate 31: Footings trench to N of Granary, showing well



Plate 32: Drainage trench to N of Granary, looking N

Appendix 1

Photographic Log

Frame	Details	Elevation	Facing	Digital	B&W	Taken by	Date
HN810_001	Granary and lean-to	S & W	NE	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_002	Granary	W	E	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_003	Granary & N lean-to	N & W	SE	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_004	Granary & N lean-to	N & E	SW	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_005	Granary and lean-tos (no car)	S & W	NE	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_006	S lean-to interior view	N	NE	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_007	S lean-to - interior view	E	E	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_008	S lean-to - interior view	E	E	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_009	N lean-to - interior view	E	E	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_010	Upper storey interior	N	N	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_011	Upper storey, S Bay	W	W	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_012	Upper storey interior	W	NW	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_013	Upper storey, S Bay	E	E	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_014	Upper storey interior	E	NE	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_015	Upper storey interior	N	NE	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_016	Upper storey interior	S	S	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_017	Upper storey, N Bay	E	E	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_018	Upper storey interior	S & E	SE	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_019	Upper storey, N Bay	W	W	✓	✓	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_020	Lower storey, E jowled bracket	E	NE	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_021	Lower storey, E jowled bracket	E	NE	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_022	Lower storey, W jowled bracket	W	SW	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_023	Lower storey, N grain chute	-	E	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_024	Lower storey, S grain chute	-	E	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_025	Upper storey, cut-out for ?Brace	S	S	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_026	Upper storey, cut-out for ?Brace	N	N	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_027	Upper storey interior, plaster panels in S Bay	W	W	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_028	Upper storey S Bay, blocked widow and shutter	E	ENE	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_029	Upper storey N Bay, shutter groove	E	SE	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_030	Upper storey, NE grain bin, shutter rail	-	SE	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_031	Upper storey, W grain bin, chute	-	N	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_032	Upper storey, pencil graffiti	W	W	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_033	Upper storey, pencil graffiti	W	W	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_034	Upper storey, possible southern grain bin	E	ENE	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_035	Upper storey, notched rafters	W	SW	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_036	Upper storey, notched rafters	W	SW	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_037	Upper storey, notched rafters	W	W	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09

Frame	Details	Elevation	Facing	Digital	B&W	Taken by	Date
HN810_038	Upper storey, notched rafters	W	W	✓	-	DJH	02/07/09
HN810_039	Lower storey	S & E	SE	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_040	Lower storey	S	S	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_041	Lower storey	E	NE	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_042	Lower storey	N	N	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_043	Lower storey	W	W	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_044	Lower storey	W	SW	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_045	Lower storey, centre post, S wall	S	S	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_046	Lower storey, N end W wall	W	W	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_047	Lower storey, post in centre of floor	-	S	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_048	Lower storey, N grain chute	N	N	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_049	Lower storey, E jowled bracket	E	SE	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_050	Lower storey, W jowled bracket	W	W	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_051	Lower storey, N grain chute	-	W	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_052	Lower storey, N grain chute	-	E	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_053	Lower storey, N grain chute	-	-	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_054	Lower storey, S grain chute	-	SW	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_055	Lower storey, S grain chute	-	SW	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_056	Lower storey, W wall	W	N	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_057	Lower storey, base of posts NW corner	N & W	NW	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_058	Lower storey, base of post	N	N	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_059	Lower storey, base of post	E	E	✓	✓	GS	26/11/09
HN810_060	After ground reduction	-	S	✓	-	MW	15/12/09
HN810_061	After ground reduction	-	S	✓	-	MW	15/12/09
HN810_062	After ground reduction	-	N	✓	-	MW	15/12/09
HN810_063	After ground reduction	-	N	✓	-	MW	15/12/09
HN810_064	Section 1	-	W	✓	-	MW	15/12/09
HN810_065	Section 1	-	W	✓	-	MW	15/12/09
HN810_066	Section 2	-	E	✓	-	MW	15/12/09
HN810_067	Section 2	-	E	✓	-	MW	15/12/09
HN810_068	After ground reduction	-	NE	✓	-	MW	15/12/09
HN810_069	After ground reduction	-	E	✓	-	MW	15/12/09
HN810_070	After ground reduction	-	N	✓	-	MW	15/12/09
HN810_071	After ground reduction	-	N	✓	-	MW	15/12/09
HN810_072	Footings trench for new extension	-	W	✓	-	JS	03/03/10
HN810_073	Footings trench for new extension	-	S	✓	-	JS	03/03/10
HN810_074	New drainage trench	-	N	✓	-	JS	04/03/10
HN810_075	New drainage trench	-	S	✓	-	JS	04/03/10
HN810_076	New drainage trench	-	N	✓	-	JS	04/03/10



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Appendix 2

OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: heritage1-60821	
Project details	
Project name	Granary, Felsted Place
Short description of the project	In response to a condition on the planning consent for the remodelling and refurbishment of a Grade II listed outbuilding at Felsted Place, Felsted, Essex, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake a historic building record prior to any works, and to conduct archaeological monitoring during the proposed alterations. Cartographic evidence has demonstrated that the outbuilding, which was dated to the 18th century or earlier, was not erected on the present site until the mid 19th century, suggesting that it may have been moved from elsewhere. Since its construction at Felsted Place it has undergone several phases of extension and alteration. The building recording has shown that it was in use as a granary until relatively recently, demonstrated by the presence of grain bins and surviving pencilled tallies by the bins. Archaeological inspection following ground reduction within the building revealed a series of yard surfaces, some of which may pre-date the building, and a single pit in the south-west corner, which also pre-dates the building. No dating evidence was recovered from the pit or the yard surfaces. A post-medieval well was encountered in the footings for a new extension to the north of the building. This has been left in situ.
Project dates	Start: 02-07-2009 End: 04-03-2010
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FLFP09 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	HN810 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	GRANARY Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Photographic Survey','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD FELSTED Felsted Place
Postcode	CM6 3EP
Study area	163.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 6778 2022 51.8548284284 0.436510614104 51 51 17 N 000 26 11 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Heritage Network
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	David Hillelson

Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Archive ID	FLFP09
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Saffron Waldon Museum
Paper Archive ID	FLFP09
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Photograph','Plan','Section'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Granary, Felsted Place, Felsted, Essex. Historic Building Record and Archaeological Monitoring
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ashworth, H.
Other bibliographic details	Report no.622
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth, Herts.
Description	A4 booklet, comb bound, green cover, 14 pages, 15 figures, 32 plates