

**Historic building record of the
granary/cart lodge at Clees Hall,
Goulds Road, Alphamstone,
Braintree, Essex
August 2010**



**report by
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for the
Colchester Archaeological Trust
on behalf of
Mr Welsh**

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Site location and description

The subject of this report is a listed building in the form of a 1st-floor granary with a cart lodge below. Henceforth the building will here be referred to simply as the 'granary'.

The granary lies within the curtilage of Clees Hall which is situated in a prominent position along a ridge south of the village of Alphamstone. The farm is accessed via a long track off Goulds Road. The granary lies adjacent to a large ornamental pond east of the medieval moated site of Clees Hall which is located at TL 8143 2136 (c).

The client, Mr Welsh, wishes to convert a granary into domestic accommodation. The granary was recorded in detail in August 2010, with measured long- and cross-sections and detailed records of materials and methods of construction. Copies of historic maps were consulted to help date the buildings in the farm complex. This report was produced in response to a brief issued by Essex County Council in May 2010.

The report is accompanied by a DVD containing a photographic record in the form of 66 digital images (Appendix 1). The report also includes printed photographs of selected features to illustrate the text (Appendix 2). Each image is described in the 'List of the digital images'.

Methodology

The buildings were surveyed, measured and photographed in August 2010, in accordance with the brief issued by ECC in May 2010 for impact assessment and building recording. The brief set out the requirements for a programme of recording in advance of the conversion of the granary to residential use.

'... East Anglian Archaeology: Research and Archaeology: A framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy states that the East Anglian farmstead (1750-1914) is a crucial, but understudied component of the East Anglian landscape. The conversion of these buildings to new uses may ultimately result in the loss of historic fabric, internal spatial configuration, fixtures and fittings together with their historic working character ...

The archaeological recording work will consist of a detailed record (RCHME level 3) of the granary within the proposed scheme. Within the course of the historic building recording an impact assessment of the building is needed in order to assess the importance of the building, the date and completeness of the building, the survival and significance of internal spaces, building fabric, fixtures and fittings, and the architectural and historic importance of the site as compared to similar sites, on a regional and national level ...' (ECC brief).

Historical background

'... The site of Clees Hall can be traced back to the family of John Clee in 1372 and is thought to have been the site of the medieval manor of Alphamstone (EHER no 9338). The original hall house no longer survives but it would have been a high-status building, reflected in its position within a moated enclosure. There are a number of surviving elements of the medieval manorial site, including the main barn (EHER no 28560) and wall (EHER no 28561). The granary building (EHER no 28562) was built in the mid 18th century and represents the continuation and development of the site into the post-medieval period. The construction of the granary was not typical, with north and south brick flank walls and east and west timber walls. Access was via an external staircase to the upper floor ...' (ECC brief)

Clees Hall is shown on the Chapman and André map of Essex (1777; Fig 1) but its depiction of the site and the buildings is not very helpful. Clees Hall is also shown on the OS map of 1897 (25 inches to the mile, second edition, sheet XVII-3), and on the OS maps of 1:2500 1876 and 1:10560 1905 (Figs 2a-2b). It is also described in detail in the sale catalogue titled 'Clees Hall, Essex', produced by Frank, Knight and Rutley and dated 5th July 1924 (maps, photographs and descriptions of farm buildings and hall).

The entry on the SEAX web-site (EHER no 9338) includes the following field and documentary notes:

1) According to OS field report, 1976, a strong rectangular homestead moat measuring 80m N-S by 70m E-W. There are three fairly complete arms, the west and south being normally waterfilled of average depth 2m. The north survives as a dry depression 1m deep connecting to a large pond at the east end. There is no trace of the east arm, the area being obscured by farm building. The average width of the moat surviving is 16m. It is situated on ground sloping slightly to the SE and is fed by surface drainage. The entrance to the house is by a causeway on the south arm, but it is probably not the original.

2) Barn 55m SE of the present hall is late C15/early C16. Timber-framed, thatched roof with valleys of hand-made red clay tiles, aisle roofed with corrugated iron. 6 bays (RCHM reported 10 with 4 bays removed to North America). Aisle added in C18. One pair of arched braces to tiebeam present - others replaced by hanging knees in the C17-C18. Some wattle and daub present in S wall. East bay bricked and floored in the C20. Wall c.20m SE of Clees Hall, early C16, red brick; now forms the west side of C20 ancillary building, originally part of or associated with the former Clees Hall.

3) Clees Hall in 'manor of Fytz Jeffreys....Fytz Jeffreys Stubbyng 1497', le Stubbinge 1508 rental, 'manor of Cles' 1542, 'Alhamston alias Alveston (alias Clees Halle)' 1605, Cleyshall 1640. Originally named from the family of Ralph Fitz Geoffrey de Alfemeston (1248) and later from that of John Clee (1372).



Fig 1 Extract from the map of Essex by Chapman and André (1777), showing Clees Hall.



Fig 2a Extract from the OS map of 1876, showing Clees Hall.

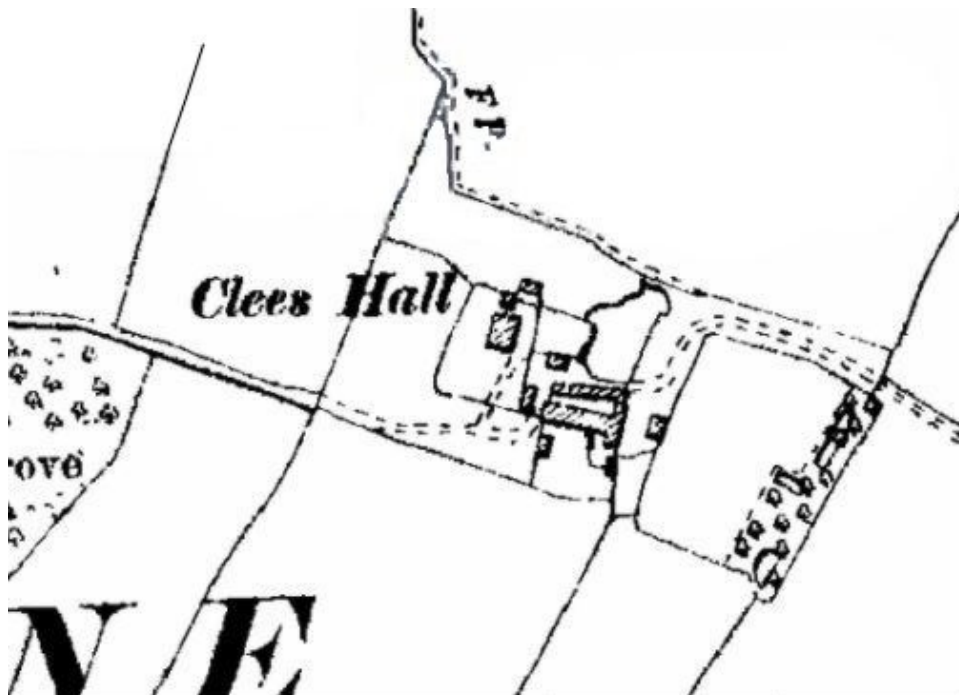


Fig 2b Extract from the OS map of 1905, showing Clees Hall.

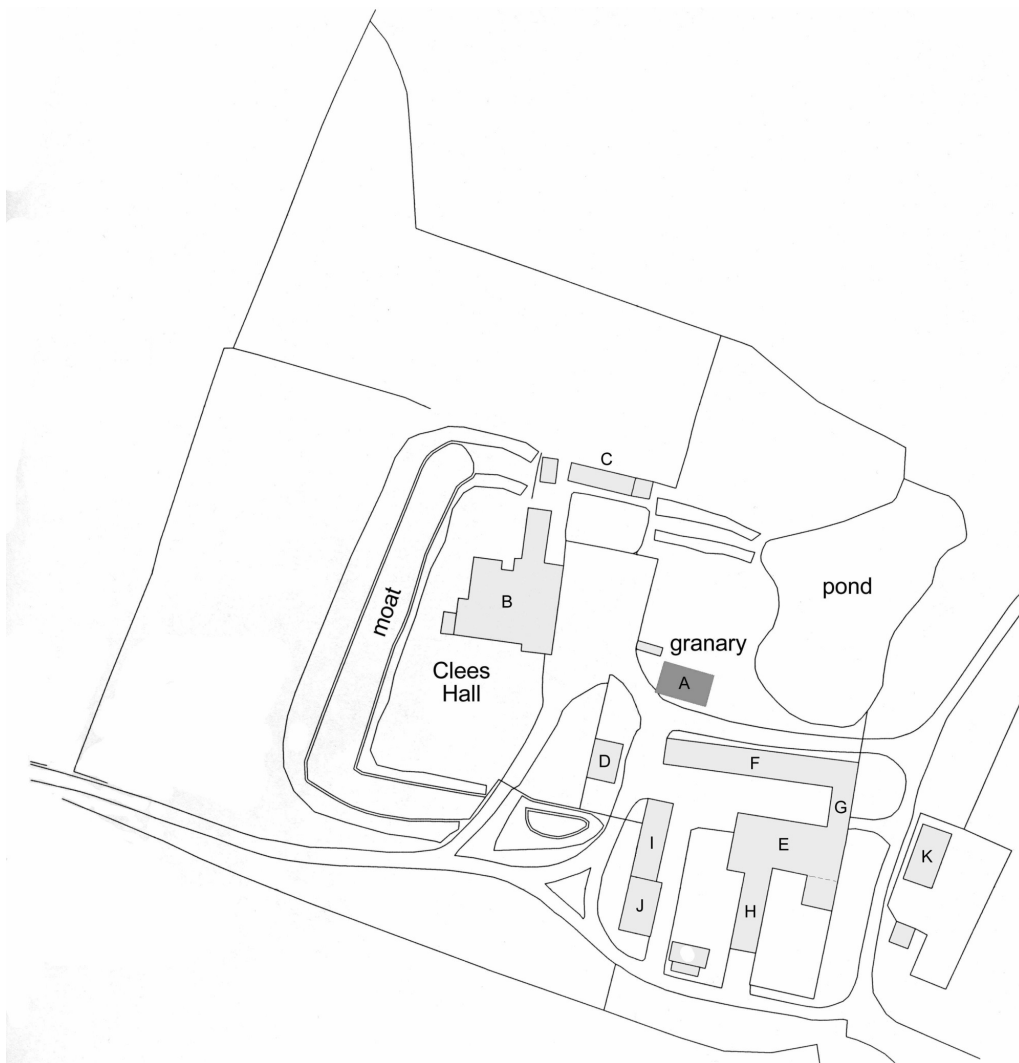


Fig 3 Ground plan.

Key:

- A Granary/cart lodge (18th century)**
- B Clees Hall (built between 1876 and 1905 with modern additions)**
- C Three stables all (before 1905)**
- D Farm office (before 1876)**
- E Late 15th/early 16th -century barn with extension and porch**
- F 19th-century cattle sheds , now converted to stables (built before 1876)**
- G 19th-century cattle sheds, now converted to tack rooms (built before 1876)**
- H New stables**
- I 20th-century agricultural building now used as open-fronted garages (built between 1905 and 1928)**
- J Former cart lodge (now garage) (built before 1876)**
- K Modern bungalow (used by gamekeeper)**

(The two Nissen huts dating from WW2 and the two cottages built between 1905 and 1928 are not shown on the plan.)

The granary and buildings nearby (Figs 3-4)

The granary is Grade II listed (listed 1982) and it is at NGR TL 88109 34442. The listing description is:

'... Granary. Mid C18. N and S walls of red brick in Flemish bond, E and W walls timber framed and weatherboarded, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. Gambrel roof half-hipped at both ends. 2 storeys. External ladder access at W end. Hanging knees to beams. Lodged side purlin roof with intermediate collars.'

The medieval barn is Grade II listed (listed 1982) and it is at NGR TL 88130 34408. The listing description is:

'... Barn. Late C15/early C16. Timber framed, thatched roof with valleys of hand-made red clay tiles, aisle roofed with corrugated iron. Six bays aligned E-W with C17 midstrey to S of W bay. Reported by RCHM to have been then of 10 bays and 120 feet long, the 4 western bays later removed, reportedly to North America. Originally without aisles, aisle added to N in C18. Jowled posts, heavy studding and girts in E and S walls, edge-halved and bridled scarfs in wallplates, queen post roof. One pair of arched braces to tiebeam present, others replaced by hanging knees in C17/C18. Some wattle and daub present in S wall. E bay bricked and floored in C20.'

The other listed element at Clees Hall is a wall, approximately 20 m south-east of the house. This is Grade II (listed 1982). The listing description is:

'... Wall. Early C16. Red brick, lime mortar, mainly of header bond on W side with some courses of stretcher bond. Approx. 5 metres long, 2 metres high, 0.33 metre thick, thicker at base. Now forms the W side of a C20 ancillary building, originally part of or associated with the former Clees Hall.'

The granary (A - see Fig 3) may overlie part of the filled-in moat of Clees Hall. (The extant part of the moat has been dug out again in the last 20 years.) To the west is the gravel yard of Clees Hall (B). The hall itself is a yellow brick building with a clay tile roof entirely built in the late 19th century with no earlier fabric. The cartographic evidence indicates that the hall was rebuilt between 1876 and 1905. Just north of the hall are three stables (C), one of which has been converted into a dog kennel with outside run. Immediately to the north is a small ornamental garden. To the east is an ornamental pond which may have originated as a medieval fish pond. To the south there are several farm buildings. The most westerly is a brick farm office with timber gables and a timber roof (D). This building appears to be shown on the OS map of 1876. The single room is spanned by two large timber tie beams. This room has a door and two sash windows facing east. There are also two sash windows facing south. Formerly, just south-east of this building there was a bridge over the moat and a gatehouse; however, no traces of these structures now remain.

To the east of the site of the gatehouse is the six-bay barn (E) which dates to the late 15th or early 16th century. The barn originally had 12 bays but in the last 30 years, the six bays to the west were removed. The surviving part of the barn has recently been repaired and is in good condition. It now consists of six bays with a south-facing porch at the west end, a 17th-century aisle along the north side and an extension to the south of the most easterly bay. An L-shaped range of farm buildings is attached to the north side of the barn. These used to be cattle sheds but have now been converted into stables and tack rooms, the stables (F) being in the longer part of the 'L' and the tack rooms (G) in the shorter part. Attached to the south of the barn is another range of new stables (H). In the position of the missing bays of the barn, there is a modern agricultural building now converted into open-fronted garages (I). This is attached at its south end to a former cart lodge (J), now also used as a garage. The cart lodge has a modern clay-tile roof and weatherboarding, but it is shown on the OS map of 1876. To the east of the barn and separated from it by a track is a modern brick bungalow occupied by the gamekeeper (K). To the south-east of the farmstead, there are several 20th-century buildings including two asbestos Nissen huts. A modern barn (L) constructed of breeze blocks and timber served as toilets when the barn (E) was used as a theatre.

Along the track just to the north-east of the granary, there is a pair of model brick cottages built before 1928 (according to the OS map of that date), each with its own front and back gardens and a bike shed.

The granary

The granary (A) is a former cart lodge with a granary over, built in the 18th century. It was built of brick and timber, open on the ground floor for the storage of carts. The carts needed to be sheltered from the sun in the summer to protect the paint and from rain in the winter to protect the wood.

The ground floor (Fig 6a) was used for storing up to four carts. It is divided in two by a central partition. The partition includes a central post, studs of irregular shape and a lockable door and is made up of rough studs with lath and plaster between them. The partition was later supplemented with boards attached to the north-west side of it. This partition is an original feature. The ground-levels on either side of it are different; it is hard to decide whether the change in levels is original or occurred when garages were created at the south-east end in the 20th century. There is a step down on the south-eastern side of the partition. The blocking of the ground-floor ends are modern and not related to the original granary/cart lodge. At one end, there are two 20th-century garage doors and, at the other, there is a single pedestrian door and later weatherboarding to match the 18th-century boarding above.

The upper floor (Fig 6b) was used for storing grain after it had been threshed. It was accessed by an external staircase and loading platform at the north-west end. The floor is divided in two by two short partitions. In the front half (north-west), there is no sign of any partitions for grain bins. This area may have been used to store grain in sacks. The rear half has evidence for grain bins. On the south side, there is a series of slots in the floor boards which mark out the position of two grain bins. There are two gaps in the slots which mark the position of doors into the bins. On the northern side of this area, there are two wall scars which may represent the position of three more grain bins which may have had sleeper beams on their southern side. There would have been a walkway down the middle between the two rows of bins. In the rear end wall, there is a lattice window to ventilate the granary but exclude birds. Inside the lattice window, there is a plank shutter which could be closed when the weather was bad or to keep out insects.

The joist plan (Fig 7) shows the five main joists and all the common joists. Between main joists nos 3 and 4, the dotted lines show two common joists which have been partly cut away to make a staircase. The two common joists next to them, coloured red, are the two common joists which the architect wishes to cut away to make the staircase less steep. Figure 8 shows the main timbers of the gambrel roof. The cross timbers are marked with carpenters' marks, done with a chisel, numbering 1-5, although only two of these marks can be seen at present. One of the longitudinal timbers has a face halved and bladed scarf joint. Figure 9 shows main joist no 1 (rear wall). On the ground floor you can see the opening to the rear of the cart lodge. Main joist 1 is supported by two wooden knees. Each knee is held in place by four large nails. On the upper floor you can see the rear tie beam. Below the tie beam is a series of small unpegged studs with brick infill between them. Above the tie beam, the framing is hidden at the sides but in the middle you can see the wooden shutter behind the lattice window. Above this, the end timbers of the gambrel roof can be seen. Figure 10 shows the middle joist no 3. On the ground floor, you can see the brick plinth and step below the sill of the central partition of the cart lodge. The partition itself is made up of a central post with thin hedgerow studs on either side. On the left, you can see a lockable door which divides the cart lodge into two compartments. On the upper floor you can see the two short partitions which divide the granary into two compartments. In the roof, the collar for the two purlins has been projected so that it appears on Figure 10. Figure 11 shows main joist no 4. Here there is little to see on either floor, except in the gambrel roof where you can see carpenters' mark no 4. Figure 12 shows main joist no 5 (front wall). On the ground floor there is a main opening to the cart lodge. The main joist is supported by two timber knees. On the right, the main joist tenon has pulled out from the corner post by about two inches but this is not shown on the drawing. This may have happened because the upper front room used to contain four large galvanised iron tanks full of water. On the upper floor, the tie beam is interrupted by a framed doorway. This doorway was the only way of loading grain into the granary. Outside the door there was a platform where sacks of grain could be loaded from a cart or by men carrying them up an external staircase. The door appears to be the original granary door (Appendix 1, Plates 8 and 27). This

is an 18th-century door made of three beaded planks, with a wooden door pull on the front and a wooden latch on the back. At its base is a round hole, made to allow cats entry to catch vermin attacking the grain. Figure 13 is a long section of the granary. It shows the change in level of the two ends of the cart lodge. It also shows the wall scars of the possible grain bins on the upper floor. In the roof it is possible to see the gambrel roof in long section.

Significance of the heritage asset

Granaries with cart lodges underneath are now fairly rare survivals on Essex farmsteads. The most easily seen one is that at Copford Green, Essex. Of the surviving granaries, there are probably more 19th-century than 18th-century examples. Brick and timber 18th-century cart lodges are rare. The building retains much of its timber, particularly the bridging, common joists and knee used to support the granary. The timber roof is a good example of a gambrel roof. The feature which most makes this building attractive is the marvellous hipped tiled roof. The tiled roof, the brick walls and the weatherboarding give an excellent contrast of textures (Fig 14). The slatted window in the granary would be difficult to retain in a domestic conversion. The loading door at the west end of the granary is a genuine 18th-century survival. All the 19th- and 20th-century additions, except the ground-floor half door facing west, could easily be removed without affecting the character of the building.

Acknowledgements

The Trust is grateful to the client for allowing site visits and to the architect, Alun Design, for commissioning and funding the work and for providing the plan on which Figures 3-4 are based and for providing Figure 14. Report edited by Gillian Adams.

Appendix 1: index to the digital images (A1-A14 and 1-52)

(Plates A1-A14 are included here and Plates 1-52 are on DVD)

- Plate A1 Granary (A): showing gambrel roof, brick side wall and weatherboarding, view from south.
- Plate A2 Granary (A): half-hipped roof, weatherboarding, doors, view from west.
- Plate A3 Granary (A): clay-tile roof, brick wall, iron reinforcing plates, view from north-west.
- Plate A4 Farm office (D): brick building with clay-tile roof, view from east.
- Plate A5 Clees Hall (B): 19th-century building on site of earlier hall, view from north-east.
- Plate A6 Clees Hall (B): 19th-century building on site of earlier hall, view from south.
- Plate A7 The moat, view from east. (The house (B) stands inside the moat to right.)
- Plate A8 Modern agricultural building (I) now open-fronted garages to left and former cart lodge (J) to right, view from west.
- Plate A9 Former cart lodge (J) now garage, view from south-west.
- Plate A10 Medieval barn (E) with porch and modern stables (H) to right, view from south-west.
- Plate A11 Modern stables (H) adjoining medieval barn (E), view from west.
- Plate A12 Former cattle sheds now stables (F), showing medieval barn (E) to right, view from west.
- Plate A13 Medieval barn (E) and extension, showing modern stables (H) to left, view from south.
- Plate A14 Modern agricultural buildings (H) now stables attached to medieval barn (E), view from south-east.
- Plate 1 Granary (A): interior, ground floor, bottom of half door, view from north-west.
- Plate 2 Granary (A): interior, ground floor, top of half door, view from north-west.
- Plate 3 Granary (A): interior, north-west wall, showing edge of knee at north-east corner.

- Plate 4 Granary (A): interior, north-west wall, showing central post which may not be original.
- Plate 5 Granary (A): interior, upper floor, showing modern inserted ceiling.
- Plate 6 Granary (A): interior, north-west wall, lock from upper door (now on floor).
- Plate 7 Granary (A): interior, north-west wall, back of lock from upper door (now on floor).
- Plate 8 Granary (A): interior, north-west wall, back of upper granary door (note wooden latch).
- Plate 9 Granary (A): interior, north-west wall, front of upper granary wall (note door pull).
- Plate 10 Granary (A): interior, upper floor front, showing top of stairs and modern partition.
- Plate 11 Granary (A): interior, upper floor, staircase rail and top few steps.
- Plate 12 Granary (A): interior, upper floor, modern water tank.
- Plate 13 Granary (A): interior, upper floor, modern water tank.
- Plate 14 Granary (A): interior, upper floor, another modern water tank.
- Plate 15 Granary (A): interior, upper floor, modern water tank on other side of room.
- Plate 16 Granary (A): interior, upper floor, modern wooden shelves.
- Plate 17 Granary (A): interior, upper floor - view from south-west wall to upper granary door.
- Plate 18 Granary (A): interior, upper floor, view of part of roof and part of partition.
- Plate 19 Granary (A): interior, upper floor, view of south-west wall - shutter on lattice window.
- Plate 20 Granary (A): interior, upper floor, view of south-west wall - detail of framing/window.
- Plate 21 Granary (A): interior, upper floor, view of north-west wall - door, stair rail and tank.
- Plate 22 Granary (A): interior, ground floor - door in original central partition.
- Plate 23 Granary (A): interior, ground floor, front - modern water pump.
- Plate 24 Granary (A): interior, ground floor, north-west wall - knee supporting front joist.
- Plate 25 Granary (A): interior, ground floor, central partition, view from north-west.
- Plate 26 Granary (A): north-west wall, showing ground-floor door.
- Plate 27 Granary (A): north-west wall, showing upper-floor granary door.
- Plate 28 Granary (A): south-east wall, showing modern garage doors and lattice window above.
- Plate 29 Medieval barn (E): later rear aisle.
- Plate 30 Medieval barn (E): arcade post and later aisle.
- Plate 31 Medieval barn (E): end wall, arcade post and studs for later aisle.
- Plate 32 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - door to main barn.
- Plate 33 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - corner post and brace.
- Plate 34 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - central truss and braces.
- Plate 35 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - central truss and braces.
- Plate 36 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - central truss, queen post roof.
- Plate 37 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - truss next to barn, post and brace.
- Plate 38 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - truss next to barn, post and brace.
- Plate 39 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - south-west wall, central truss and brace.
- Plate 40 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - corner post with brace and tie beam.
- Plate 41 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - gable end, showing purlins and brace.
- Plate 42 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - central truss brace to tie beam.
- Plate 43 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - east corner, jowl post and brace.
- Plate 44 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - north-east end, door and window.
- Plate 45 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - central truss with brace to tie beam.
- Plate 46 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - central truss, purlins with wind braces.
- Plate 47 Medieval barn (E): extension to barn - central truss, queen posts and purlins.
- Plate 48 Medieval barn (E): later knees replacing braces on tie beams.
- Plate 49 Medieval barn (E): view along barn to north-west end.
- Plate 50 Medieval barn (E): post on south-west side with later side braces.
- Plate 51 Medieval barn (E): truss with queen post roof.
- Plate 52 Medieval barn (E): post on south-west side with later aisle behind.

Appendix 2: selected printed photographs
(Plates A1-A14)



Plate A1 Granary (A): view from south.



Plate A2 Granary (A): half-hipped roof, weatherboarding, doors, view from west.



Plate A3 Granary (A): clay-tile roof, brick wall, iron reinforcing plates, view from north-west.



Plate A4 Farm office (D): brick building with clay-tile roof, view from east.



Plate A5 Clees Hall (B): 19th-century building on site of earlier hall, view from north-east.



Plate A6 Clees Hall (B): view from south. (The building on the left is modern, built in last 10 years.)



Plate A7 The moat, view from east. (The house stands inside the moat to right.)



Plate A8 Modern open-fronted garages (I) to left and former cart lodge (J) to right, view from west.



Plate A9 Former cart lodge (J), view from south-west.



Plate A10 Medieval barn (E) with porch and modern stables (H) to right, view from south-west.



Plate A11 Modern stables (H) adjoining medieval barn (E), view from west.



Plate A12 Former cattle sheds, now tack rooms (G) and stables (F) to left, showing medieval barn (E) to right, view from west.



Plate A13 Medieval barn (E) and extension, showing modern stables (H) to left, view from south.



Plate A14 Modern stables (H) attached to medieval barn (E), view from south-east.

Appendix 3: index to the 30 black/white photographic prints

- Print 1 Granary (A): showing brick side wall and 'S'-shaped reinforcing plates, viewed from south.
- Print 2 Granary (A): upper 18th-century granary door and lower 20th-century door, viewed from west.
- Print 3 Granary (A): lower 20th-century half door, weather strip missing, viewed from west.
- Print 4 Granary (A): upper door with beaded planks, door pull, keyhole and cat hole, viewed from west.
- Print 5 Granary (A): end wall with garage doors and lattice window above, viewed from south-east.
- Print 6 Granary (A): end wall with lattice window to granary, viewed from south-east,
- Print 7 Granary (A): east wall from inside, showing inside of granary door with wooden latch.
- Print 8 Granary (A): bridging joist and common joists from underneath.
- Print 9 Granary (A): underside of roof showing rafter plus lath and plaster.
- Print 10 Granary (A): door from inside showing wooden latch, viewed from east.
- Print 11 Granary: ground-floor partition showing central post, studs and lockable door, viewed from east.
- Print 12 Granary (A): ground-floor partition, showing central post, studs and lockable door, viewed from east.
- Print 13 Granary (A): ground-floor partition, showing lockable door, viewed from east.
- Print 14 Granary (A): ground-floor partition, showing detail of lock on door, viewed from east.
- Print 15 Granary (A): ground floor, knee at north-west corner, viewed from east.
- Print 16 Farm office (D): brick walls and tiled roof, viewed from north-east.
- Print 17 Clees Hall (B): yellow brick and red clay tile roof, viewed from east.
- Print 18 Former cattle sheds now stables (F) with granary (A) behind,: viewed from south.
- Print 19 Former cattle sheds now stables (F) and tack rooms (G): viewed from west.
- Print 20 Former cart lodge (J) now garage: viewed from south-west.
- Print 21 Former cart lodge (J) now garage and attached new garages (I): viewed from south-west.
- Print 22 Medieval barn (E) with porch and attached new stables (H): viewed from south-west.
- Print 23 New stables (H) attached to medieval barn (E): viewed from south-east.
- Print 24 Medieval barn (E) with medieval extension: viewed from south.
- Print 25 Medieval barn (E): interior with queen post roof, viewed from west.
- Print 26 Medieval barn (E): interior of porch, viewed from north.
- Print 27 Medieval barn (E): detail of queen post roof truss, viewed from west.
- Print 28 Medieval barn (E): medieval extension, showing queen post truss and wind braces, viewed from north.
- Print 29 Medieval barn (E): medieval extension, showing brace from tie beam to post and studs, viewed from west.
- Print 30 Medieval barn (E): north-west end from inside, centre post, mid rails, studs and braces, viewed from west.

Distribution list

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Adams x c:/reports12/clees hall revised/report 589 z.doc

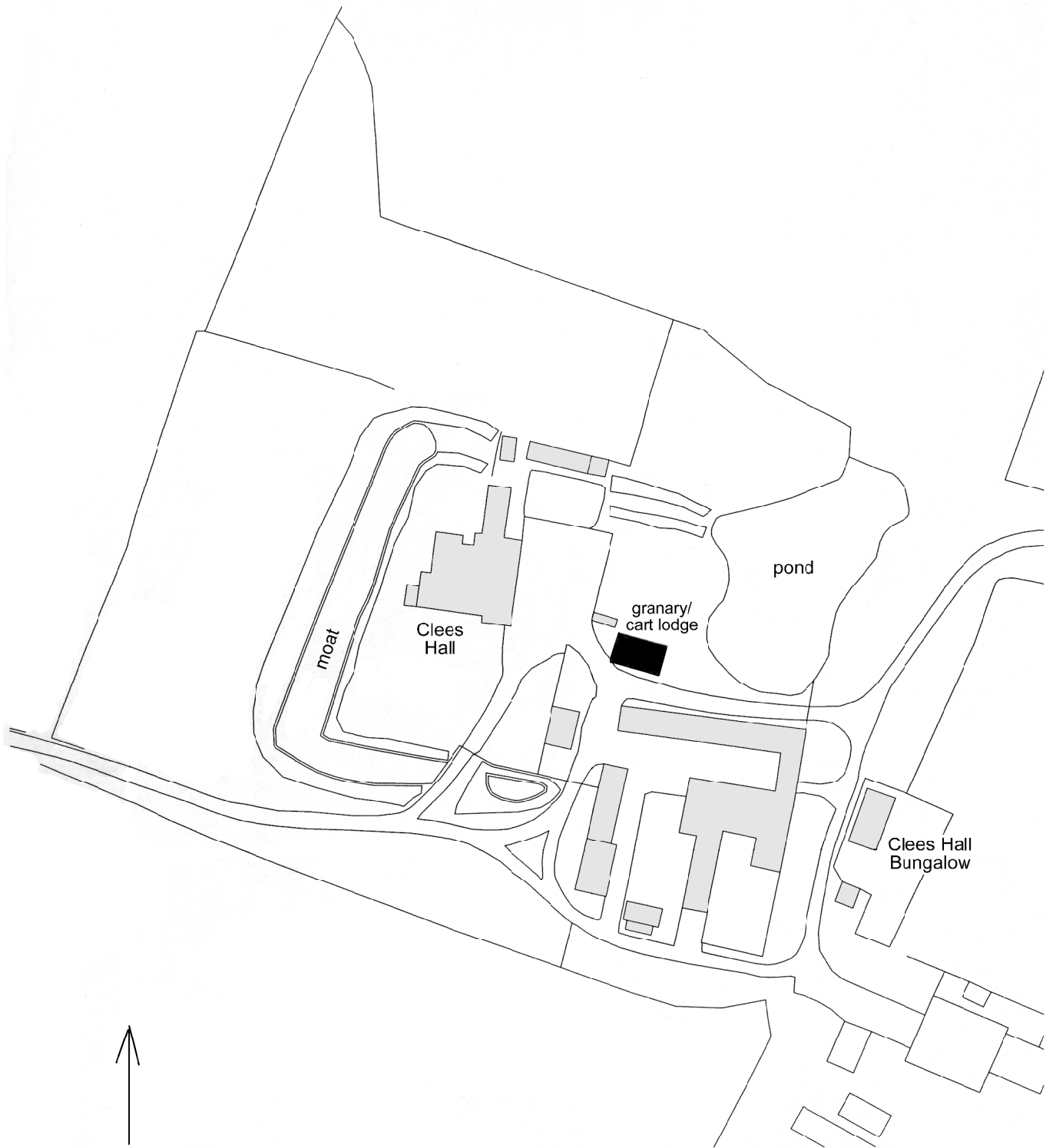


Fig 4 Site plan.

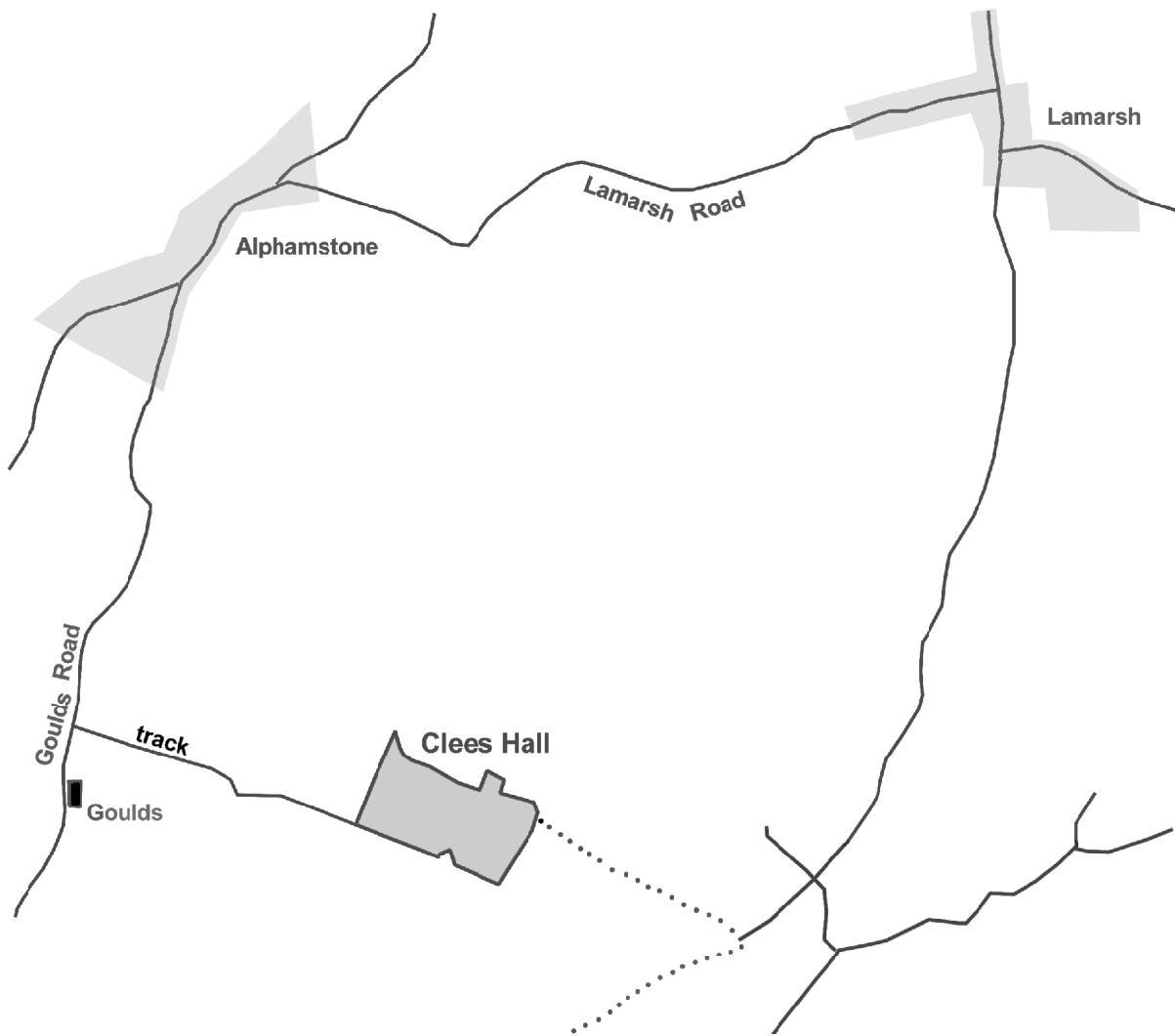
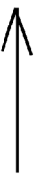
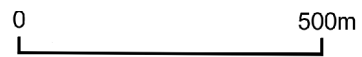


Fig 5 Site location plan.



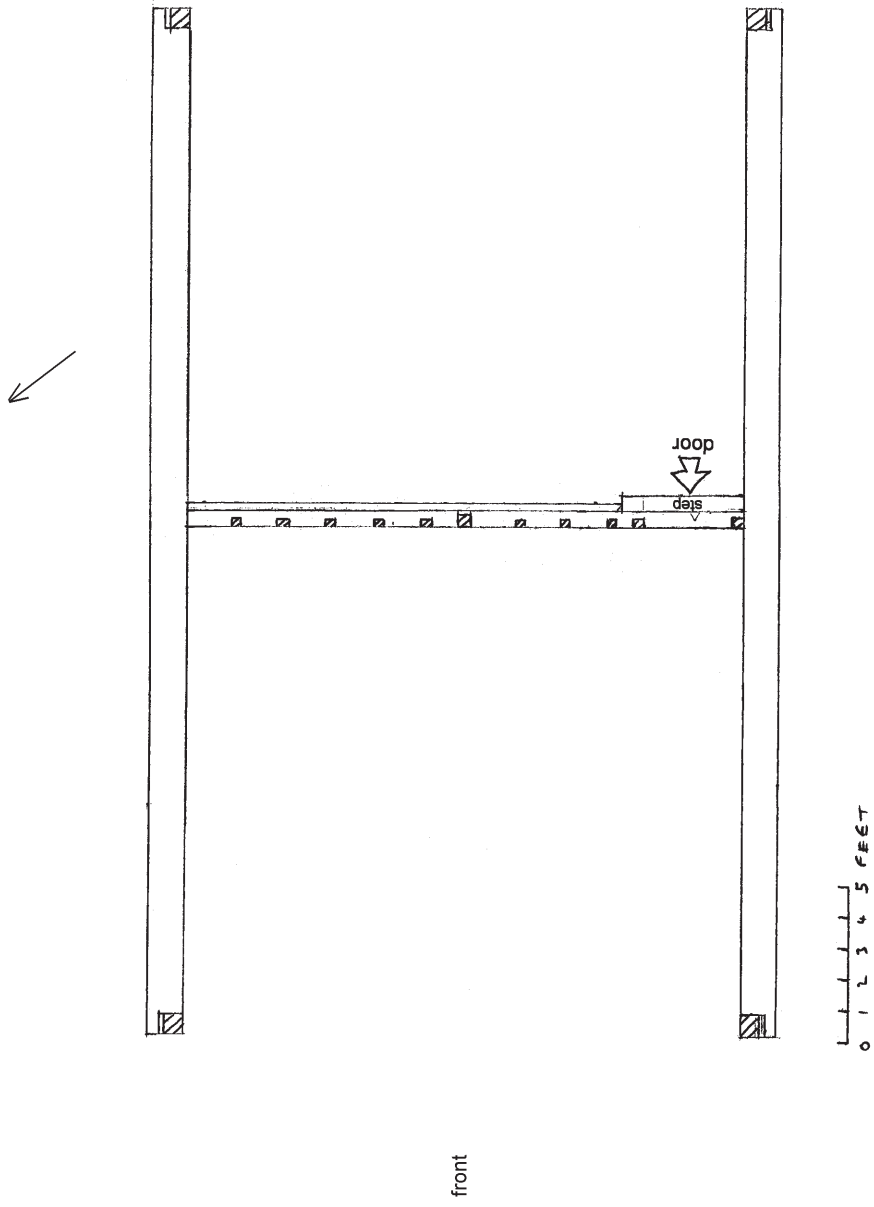


Fig 6a Granary/cart lodge: plan of ground floor.

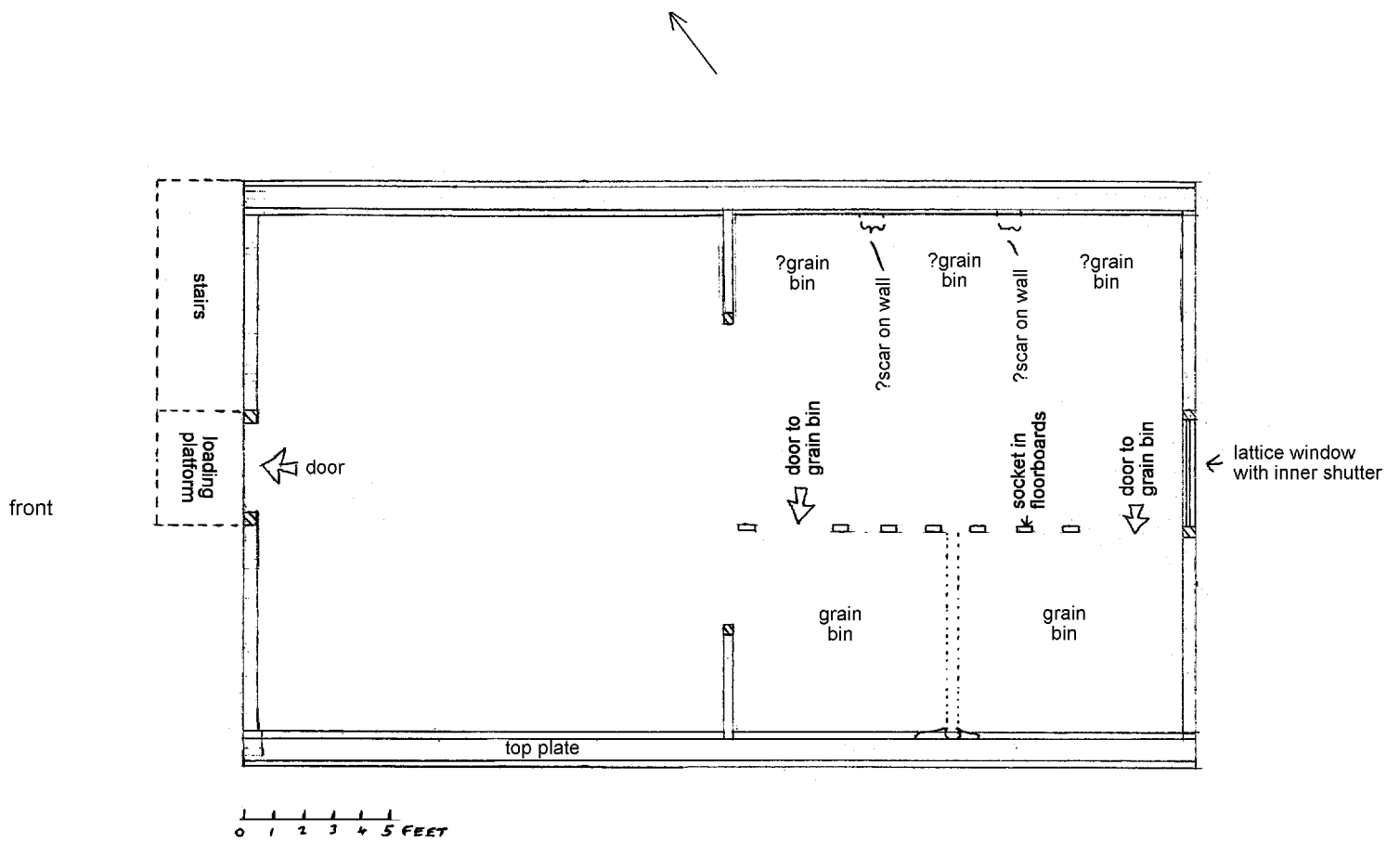


Fig 6b Granary/cart lodge: plan of upper floor.

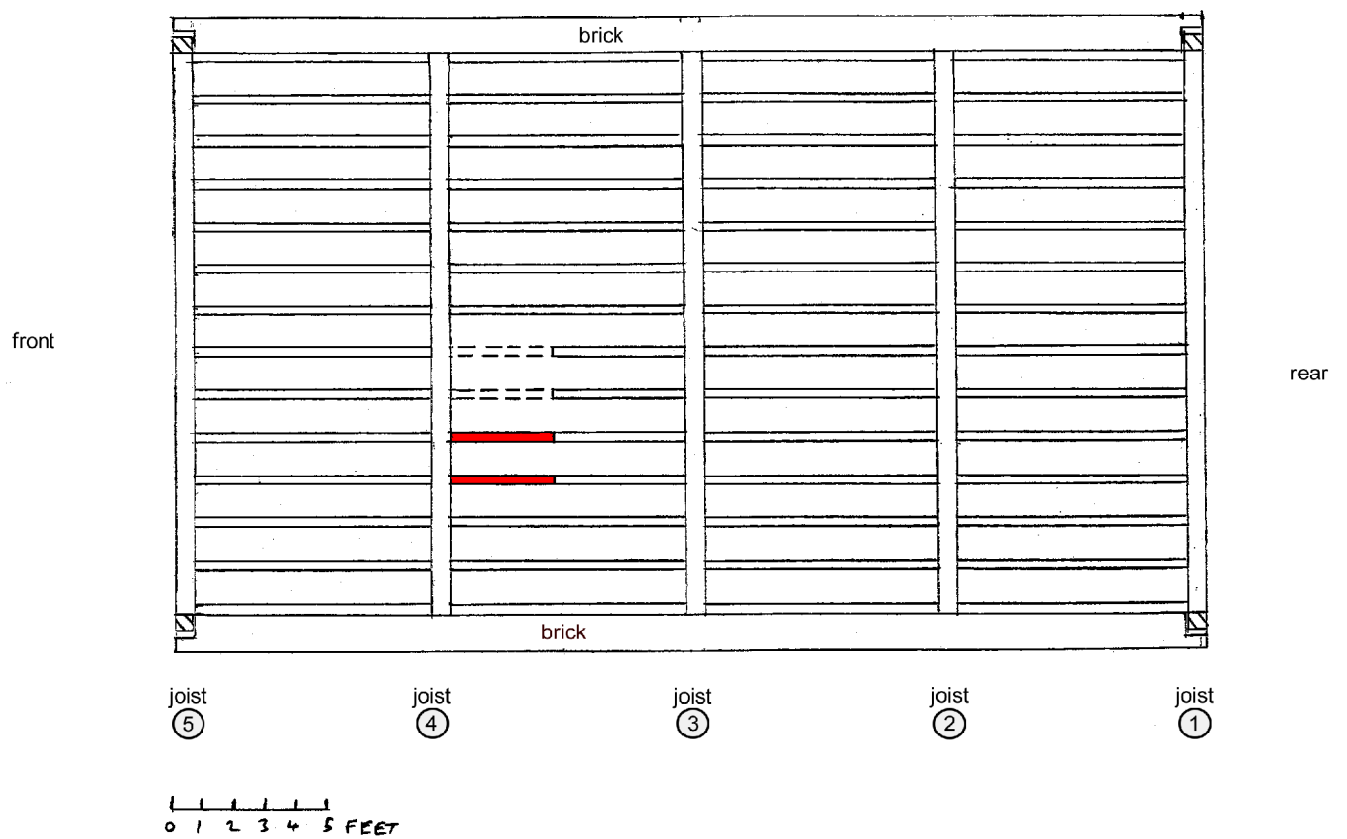
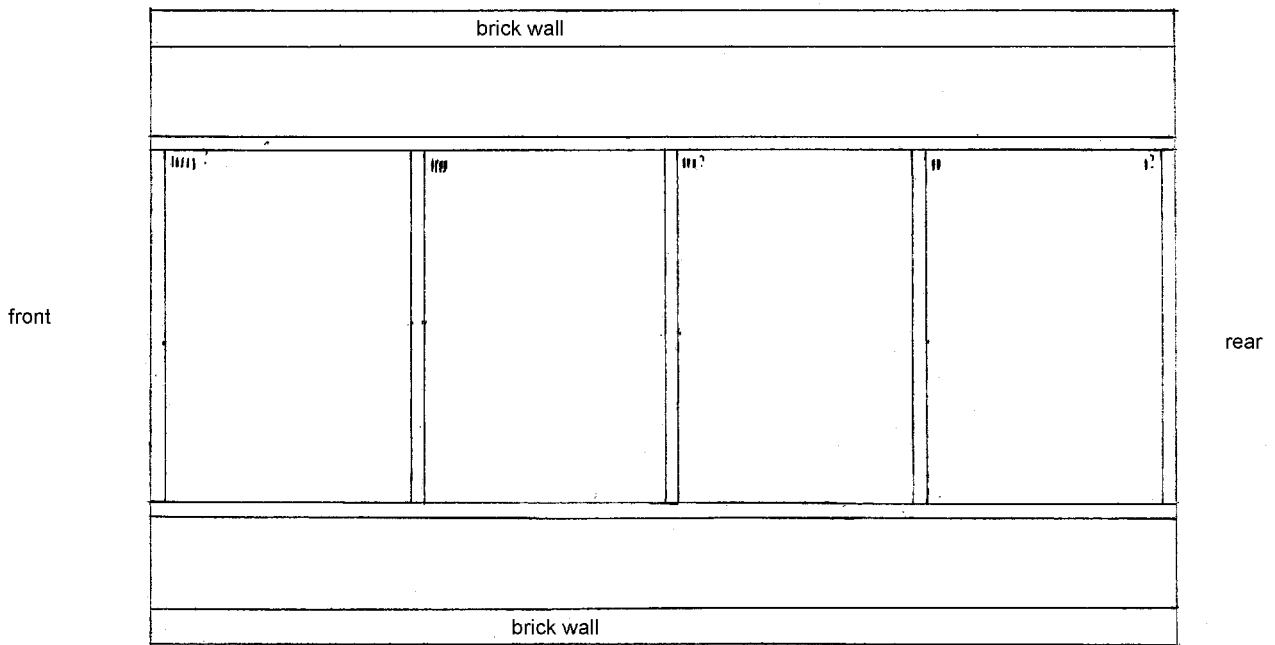
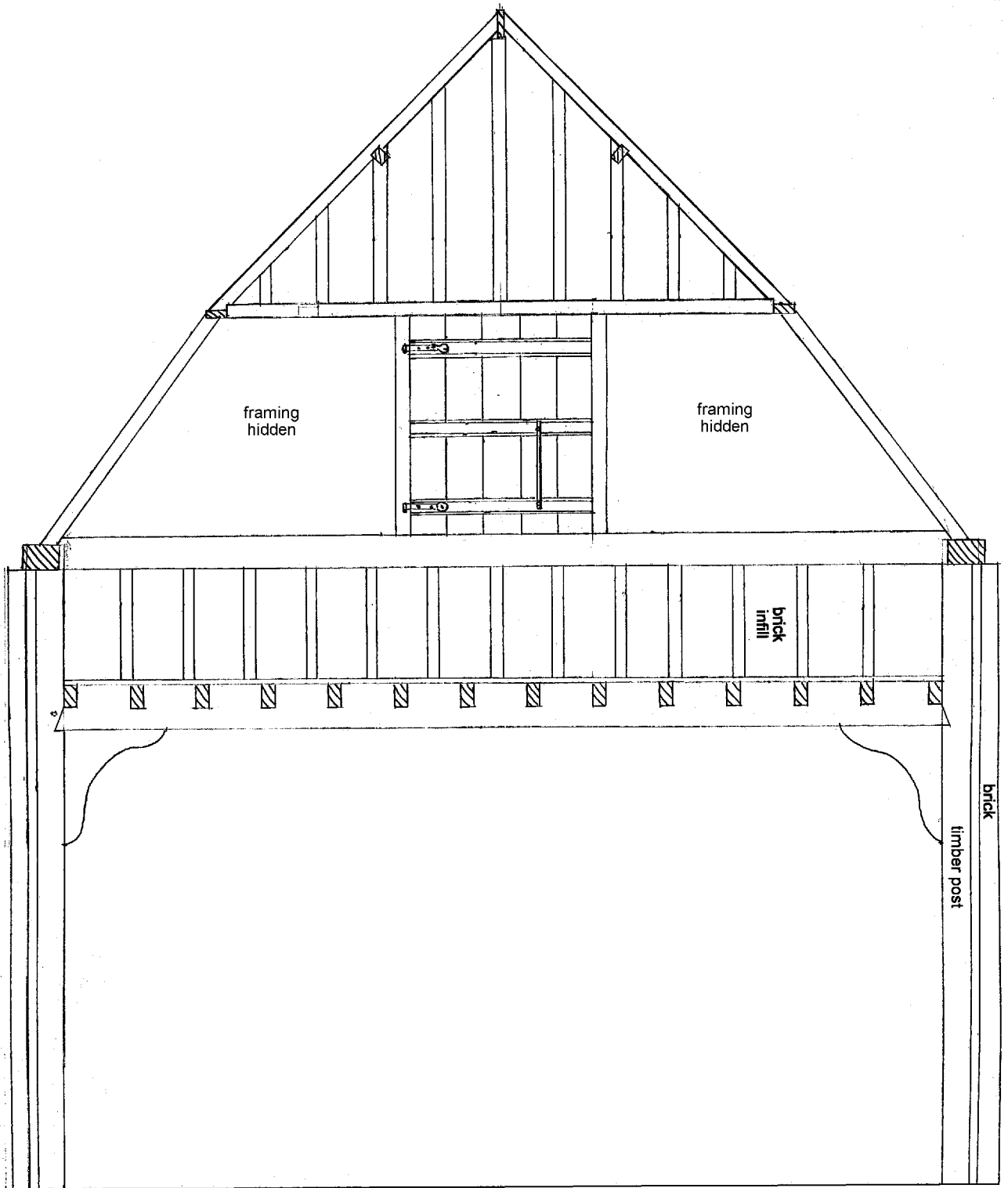


Fig 7 Granary/cart lodge: joist plan (main joists and common joists).



0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET

Fig 8 Granary/cart lodge; main frame of gambrel roof.



0 1 2 3 4 FEET

Fig 9 Granary/cart lodge: joist 1, from inside.

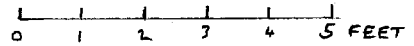
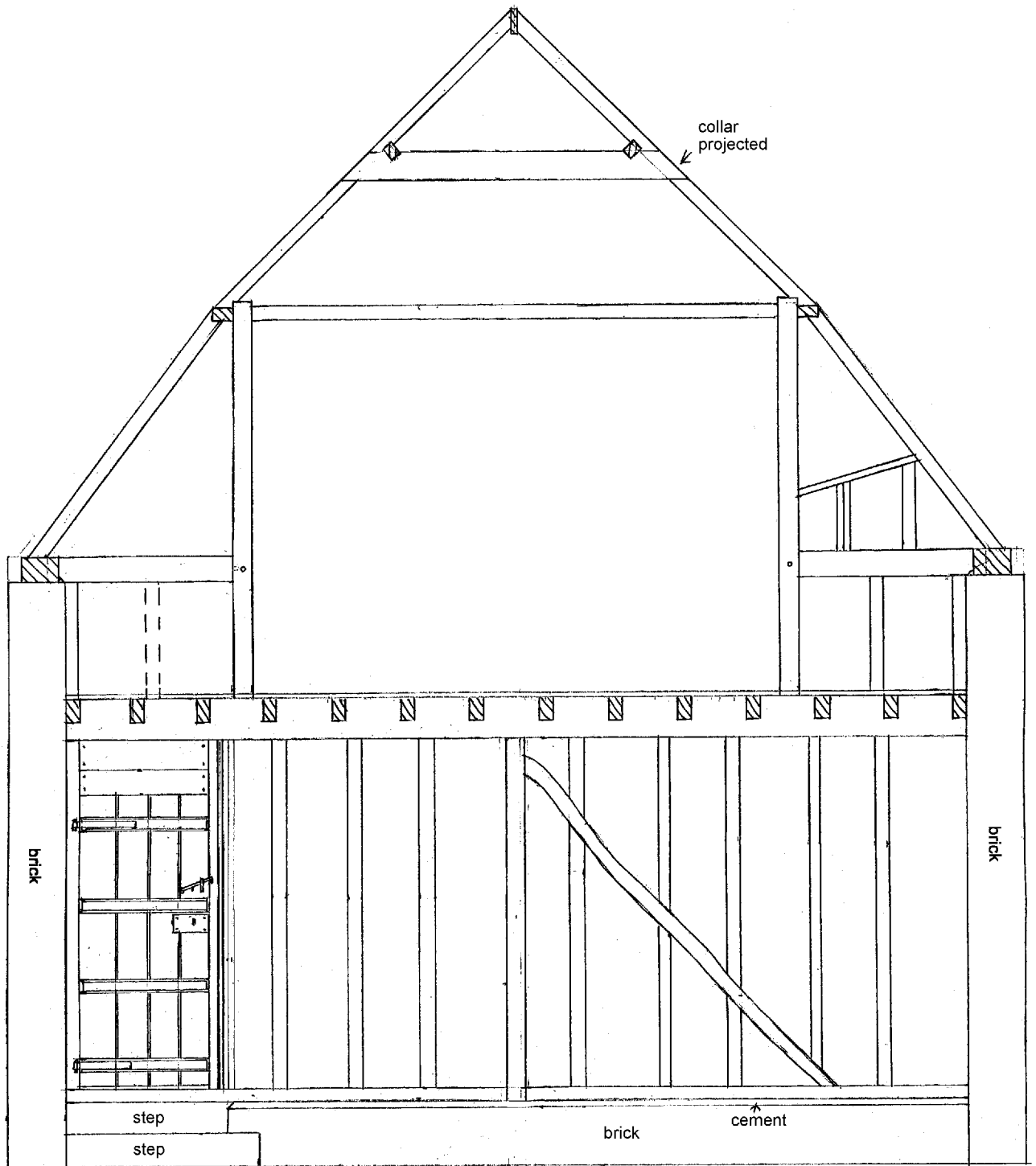
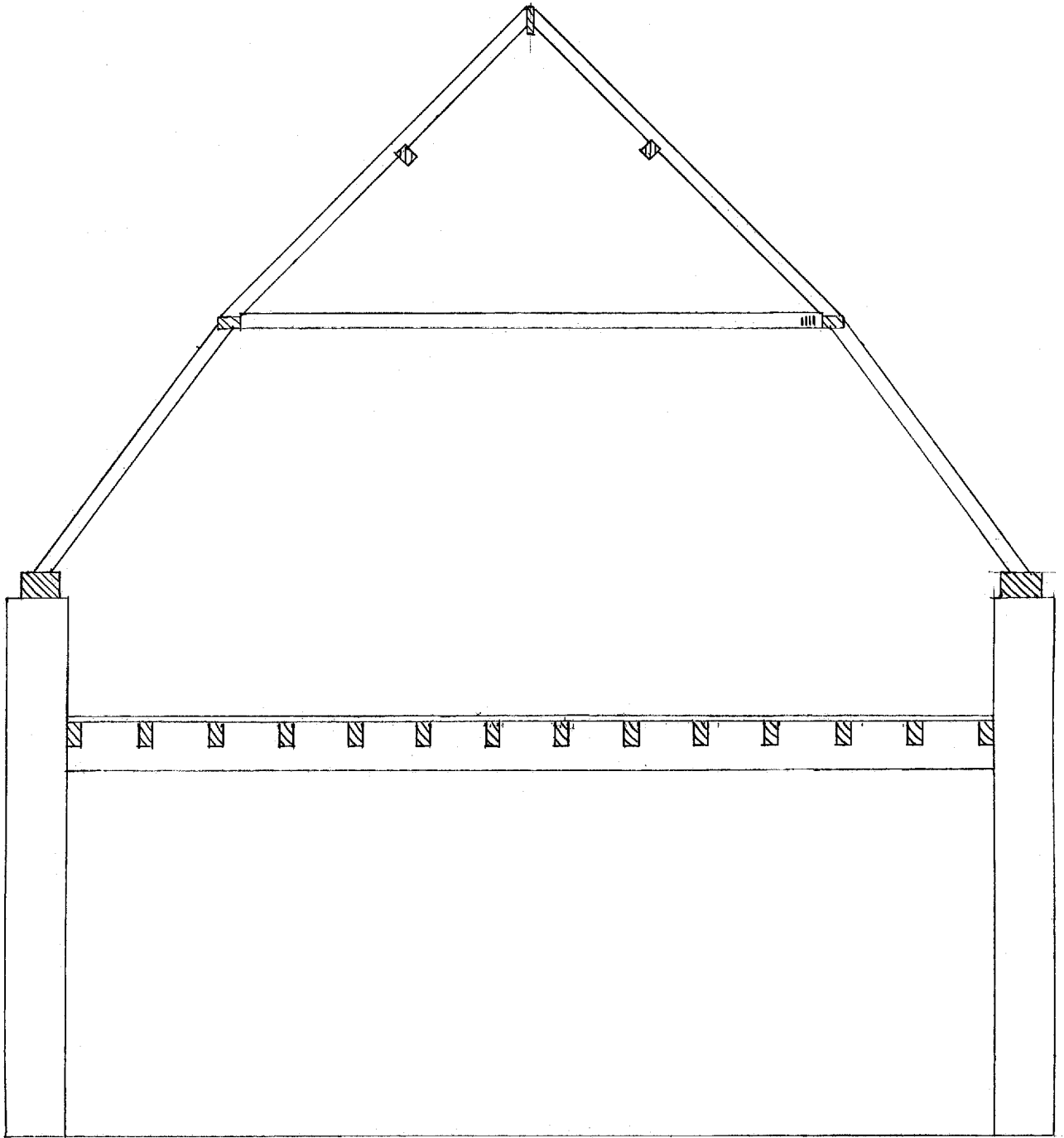


Fig 10: Granary/cart lodge: joist 3.



0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET

Fig 11 Granary/cart lodge: joist 4.

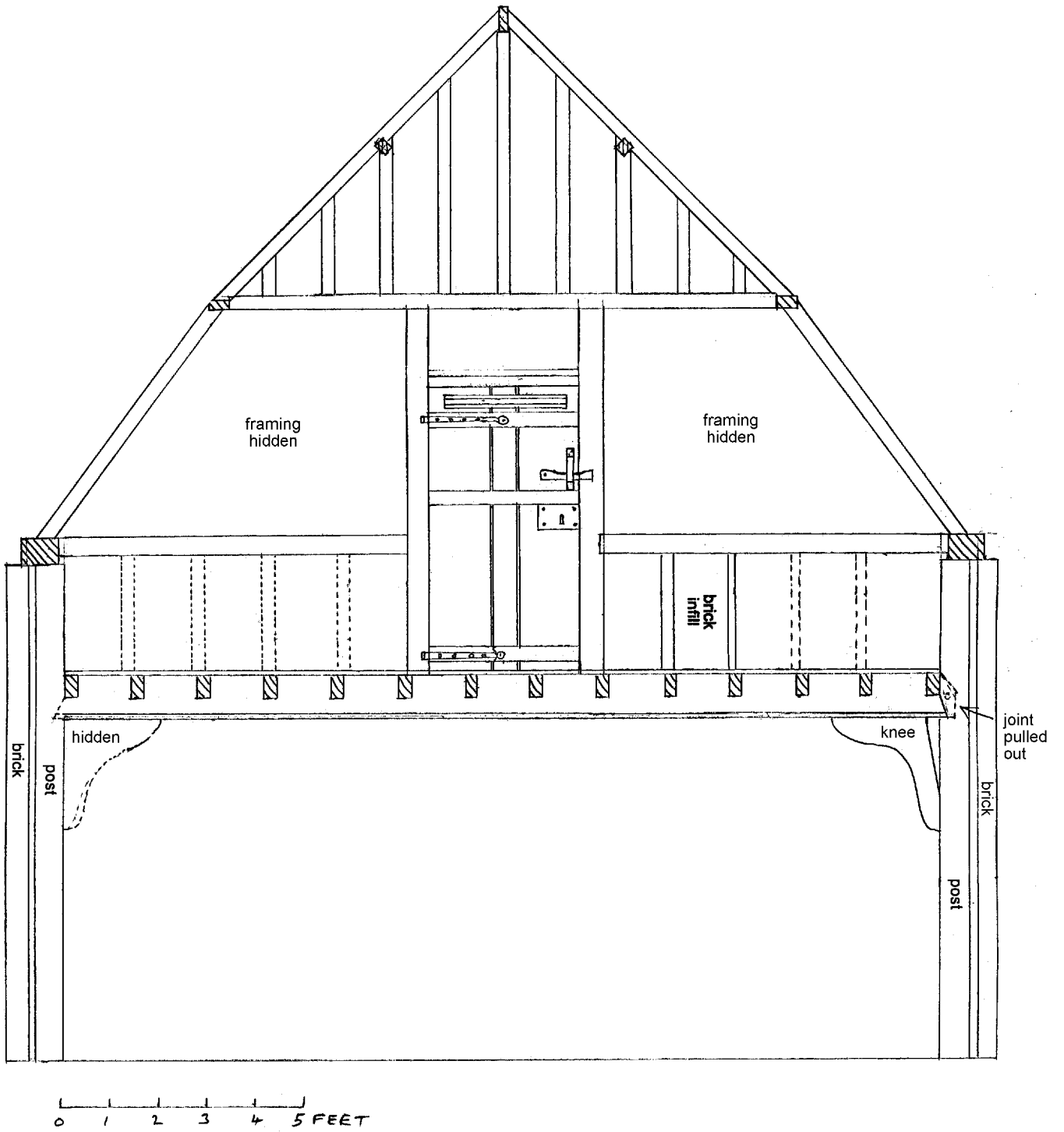


Fig 12 Granary/cart lodge: joist 5, from inside.

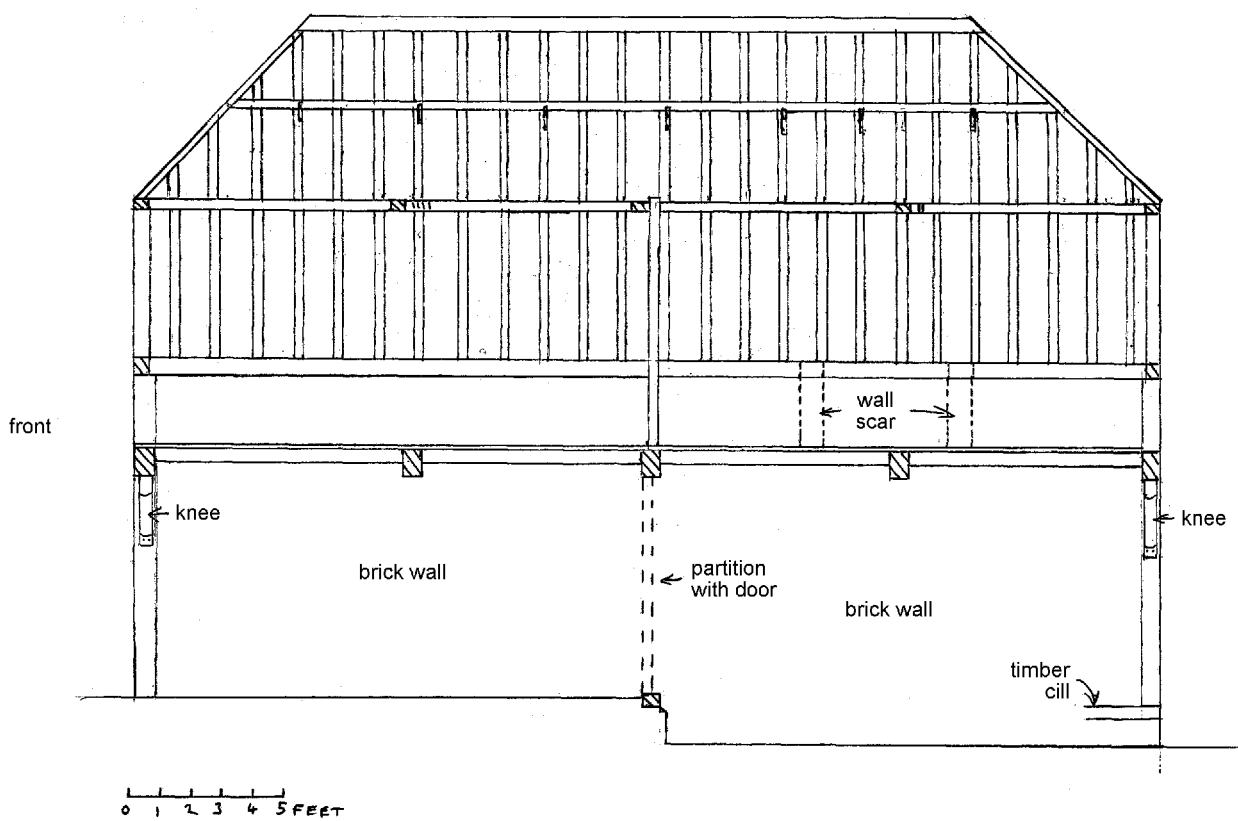
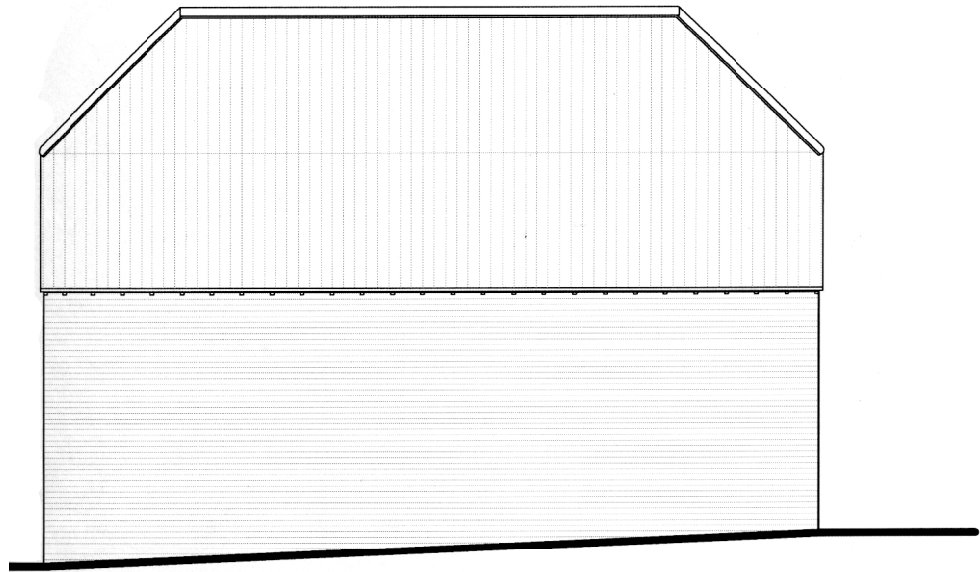
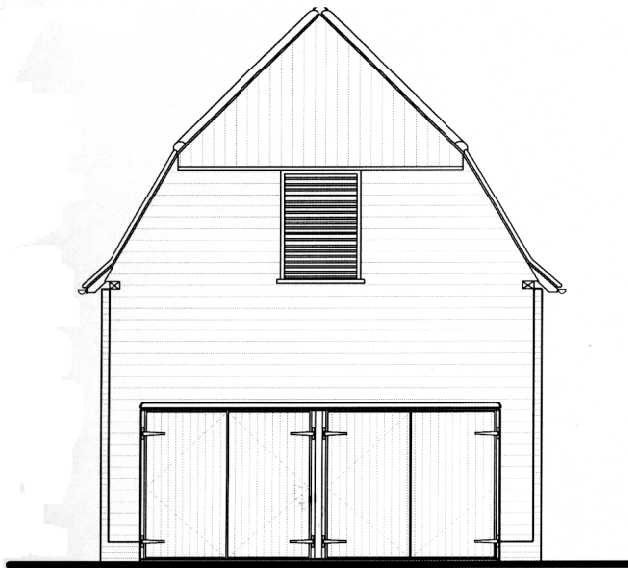


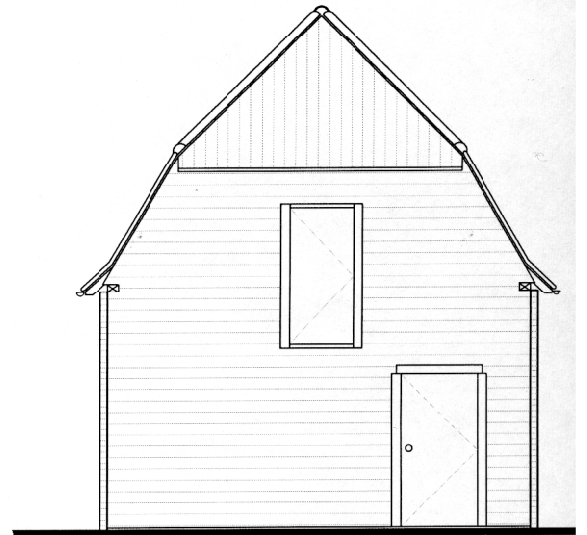
Fig 13 Granary/cart lodge: long section.



SIDE ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

Fig 14 Granary/cart lodge: elevations - side, rear, front.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Site address: Clees Hall, Goulds Road, Alphamstone, Braintree, Essex	
Parish: Alphamstone	District: Braintree
NGR: NGR TL 8143 2136 (c)	Site codes: CAT - 10/8d ECC - AP10 Museum accession - (pending)
Type of work: Building recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: August 2010	Size of area investigated: -
Location of curating museum: Braintree Museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER nos: 9338, 28560, 28561, 28562
Final report: CAT Report 589	
Periods represented: 18th century and later	
<p>Summary of building survey:</p> <p><i>The granary/cart lodge lies within the curtilage of Clees Hall which is situated in a prominent position along a ridge south of the village of Alphamstone. The farm is accessed via a long track off Goulds Road. The granary/cart lodge is listed and lies adjacent to a large ornamental pond east of the medieval moated site of Clees Hall.</i></p> <p><i>The building is a former cart lodge with a granary over, constructed in the 18th century. It was built of brick and timber, open on the ground floor for the storage of carts.</i></p> <p><i>The ground floor is divided in two by a central partition, consisting of a central post, studs of irregular shape and a lockable door. The partition is made up of rough studs with lath and plaster between them. These were later supplemented with boards attached to the north-west side of the wall. The partition is an original feature. The blocking of the ground-floor ends are modern and not related to the original granary/cart lodge. At one end, there are two 20th-century garage doors and, at the other, there is a single pedestrian door and later weatherboarding to match the 18th-century boarding above</i></p> <p><i>The upper floor of the building was used for storing grain after it had been threshed. It was accessed by an external staircase and loading platform. The upper floor is divided in two by two short partitions. In the front half of the floor (north-west), there is no sign of any partitions for grain bins. This area may have been used to store grain in sacks. The rear half has evidence for grain bins.</i></p> <p><i>Brick and timber 18th-century cart lodges are rare. The building retains much of its timber, particularly the bridging, common joists and knee used to support the granary. The timber roof is a good example of a gambrel roof. The feature which most makes this building attractive is the marvellous hipped tiled roof. The tiled roof, the brick walls and the weatherboarding give an excellent contrast of textures.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
Keywords: granary	Significance: n/a
Author of summary: G M Adams	Date of summary: May 2011