Great Gransden Post Mill

Historic Buildings Photographic Survey Report

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Great Gransden Post Mill

Historic Buildings Photographic Survey

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Summary

On the 15th of January 2016 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a photographic survey on The Post Mill, Great Gransden, Cambridgeshire. The survey concentrated on internal aspects of the building including mill machinery and graffiti attributed to former mill owners. The photographic survey was carried out in advance of proposed alterations and repairs by Cambridgeshire County Council and The Cambridgeshire Windmill Consultancy.
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work
1.1.1 An historic buildings photographic survey was conducted at The Post Mill, 43 Mill Road, Great Gransden, Cambridgeshire SG19 3AG.

1.1.2 The works followed the guidelines of an English Heritage Level 1 photographic survey ("Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice" English Heritage, 2006). The survey made a photographic record of the interior and exterior of the building prior to alteration, paying particular attention to graffiti and machinery relating to the working of the mill.

1.1.3 The survey was undertaken at the request of Quinton Carroll, Head of the Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Location
1.2.1 The Grade II* post and open trestle windmill at Gransden is a Scheduled Monument (Great Gransden Windmill SM No 1006820), situated on the east side of the settlements of Great and Little Gransden in the District of Huntingdon in Cambridgeshire. (TL2771755522).

1.3 Historical background
1.3.1 Great Gransden Windmill is an ‘open trestle’ post mill set on low piers. It dates from some time prior to 1694. Its date of construction has been suggested to be as early as 1612 by one author but this possibly refers to another earlier mill situated on the same site. If a 1612 date for construction is correct it would make Great Gransden Mill the oldest renaming mill in England (https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/1688880).

1.3.2 The mill is a 'head and tail' mill with good machinery, including two pairs of stones directly overdriven using stone nuts with 11 and 18 cogs, and with unusual tail lag governors in wrought iron with lead weights and three arms on curved horns. The brake-wheel used to have two rows of staggered applewood cogs but one row has been removed. There is an iron tail-wheel. A bolter (a type of flour dressing machine) is located on the first floor. The black tarred horizontally weatherboarded buck (body) has an ogee roof and a rear extension, a tailpole and rear ladder.

1.3.3 It was last thought to be worked in around 1890, when it had two common and two spring sails, which it retained until at least the outbreak of the first world war, though it was last wind worked in 1911. The mill had become disused and derelict by 1925, and was later bought by Wallis Mills, who waterproofed the body. It was owned by Queen Marie and her son, King Peter of Yugoslavia, who lived in the mill house during World War II. The mill was given over to the County Council in 1950.

1.3.4 By the 1970s, the sails had long gone but the stocks remained. The buck was twisted and had to be supported with scaffolding. Restoration took place by R. Thompson and sons between 1982-4. Two common and two patent clockwise sails were installed.

1.3.5 The mill is in no owned and maintained by Cambridgeshire County Council.
1.4 Post Mills

1.4.1 Post mills are so named because of the large upright post on which the mill's main structure (the "body" or "buck") is balanced. By mounting the body this way, the mill is able to rotate to face the (variable) wind direction.

1.4.2 To maintain the upright post, a structure consisting of horizontal crosstrees, and angled quarterbars is used. By far the most common arrangement was 2 cross bars at right angles to each other under the base of the post, together with 4 quarterbars. Occasionally however other arrangements did occur, such as 3 crosstrees, and consequently 6 quarterbars.

1.4.3 Initially the crosstrees would have rested directly on the ground, (or indeed were buried in the ground for extra stability) but since this makes them very susceptible to rotting, the crosstrees were soon being placed on brick piers, to raise them off the ground.

1.4.4 The body of the mill housed all the milling machinery - a large brake wheel on the same shaft as the sails (the "windshaft") transferred power to a smaller gear at right angles to it, called the wallower. The wallower shared a vertical shaft with the great spur wheel, and from this smaller wheel a "stone nut" was used to drive the millstone. As larger mill bodies were constructed, additional pairs of stones could be driven, by taking further power taps, each using an extra "stone nut" off the great spur wheel. In order to apply some level of control to the mill, the brake wheel could be slowed using a large wooden friction brake around its outer edge.

1.4.5 As already mentioned, the whole body rotated on the central post, in order to face the wind. To allow this to happen, a tailpole or tiller beam extended from the rear of the body. By pushing on this beam (or by using some form of winch or animal power) the miller rotated his mill. The tailpole also provides a useful attachment point for a ladder to provide access to the mill.

1.4.6 An obvious improvement on the early post mill, is to build a roundhouse up around the crosstrees and quarterbar structure. This makes this structure a lot more protected from the weather, and provides additional storage space.

1.5 Acknowledgements

1.5.1 The author would like to thank Quinton Carroll of Cambridgeshire County Council who commissioned and funded the project. On site photographic work was undertaken by James Fairbairn. I would also like to thank Martin Davies of the Cambridgeshire Windmill Consultancy for his invaluable advice on site and for help in captioning the photographs. Stephen Macaulay managed the project for Oxford Archaeology East.
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The main aims of this photographic survey were to undertake a Level 1 photographic survey and provide a basic visual record of the Gransden Mill, supplemented by information needed to identify the building's location, age and type.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The photographic survey adhered to the guidance for English Heritage Level 1 photographic surveys as set out in "Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice" (English Heritage 2006).

2.2.2 Photographs were taken using a Nikon D90 high quality digital camera. Photos were taken in both raw and Jpeg formats.

2.2.3 Conditions during the photographic survey were dry and cold. Light was generally inadequate for the taking of internal photographs and flash photography is not conducive to small and faint subjects such as lightly drawn graffiti. Mounting the camera on a tripod and the use of hand held directional lighting combined with slow shutter speeds was used to address some of the issues.
3  RESULTS

3.1  Introduction

3.1.1  The results and conclusions of the photographic survey are presented below. The exterior plates are shown first followed by the interior photographs of the mill machinery and examples of the graffiti. Full descriptions of photograph and locations can be found within tables 1, 2 and 3.

3.2  Gransden Mill Exterior  (Table 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plate. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Additional Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DSC 6170 Trestle - Quarter-bars and Cross Trees</td>
<td>Outside - viewed from S</td>
<td>As restored by Richard Seago 2014 - 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DSC 6197 Trestle, back and tail-ladder</td>
<td>Outside - viewed from NE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DSC 6199 Buck and tail-ladder</td>
<td>Outside - viewed from N - from rear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DSC 6200 Buck and Trestle, one Stock in place front of mill</td>
<td>Outside - viewed from S - from front</td>
<td>Photo from Mill Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>DSC 6201 Buck and Trestle, one Stock in place front of mill</td>
<td>Outside - viewed from S - oblique view from front</td>
<td>Photo from Mill Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DSC 6202 Buck and Trestle, one Stock in place front of mill</td>
<td>Outside - viewed from SE - oblique view from front</td>
<td>Photo from Mill Road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.3 Mill Interior and workings (Table 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plate. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Additional Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>DSC 5895 Belt pulley wooden wheel for sack hoist; wooden grain spout</td>
<td>Screwed to wall of Meal Floor for security</td>
<td>Wooden wheel belongs in roof as part of sack hoist assembly; wooden spout was probably part of grain feed to the stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DSC 5896 Large circular iron band that went around the Main post with long bar attached that then tied this to the back of the Prick Post</td>
<td>Screwed to wall of Meal Floor for security</td>
<td>This was part of the drastic measures taken to prevent the mill collapsing in the past. Not known whether this item dates to earlier in the 20th Century or back to Victorian times when the millers became concerned about the mill's structural integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>DSC 5899 Meal floor looking forward; shows Lag Governor attached to the wall; also 2 wooden sail pushers and part of Main Post</td>
<td>Meal floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>DSC 6005 Lag Governor</td>
<td>Attached to wall of Meal Floor for security</td>
<td>“A very unusual and early design of Governor with three curved &quot;horns&quot;. This Gransden example is possibly a unique survivor of this early design of governor and is thus of great historical interest. The lag governor was invented by Thomas Mead, a Kent millwright, in the 1780s. The Gransden example must be quite early - it is blacksmith made, with bob weights of cast lead. Unusually it has 3 bob weights. Other later examples exist, for example at Heckington Mill (Lincs) and Bardwell (the governor is thought to come from a Lincs mill). These later ones appear to be more standardised &amp; factory made, and only have 2 bob weights. In theory the lag governor detects acceleration. However the Gransden one is set up such that it probably at least is sensitive to running speed - much as the later centrifugal governor on the front millstones. It may have been at Gransden Mill from new, but has been fitted in its later days to the much newer tail stone set up.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>DSC 6006 Tentering gear for Lag Governor attached to roof of Meal Floor; also another view of large circular iron band that went around the Main post with long bar attached that then tied this to the back of the Prick Post</td>
<td>Circular ring attached to wall of Meal Floor for security</td>
<td>Tentering gear for Lag Governor attached to roof of Meal Floor - valuable structures to enable the lag governor to be set up to run again in due course on the rear pair of millstones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>DSC 6008 Tentering screw on tentering gear for the rear pair of millstones</td>
<td>At rear of Meal Floor on right-hand side</td>
<td>Tentering gear is a valuable structure to enable the governor to be set up to run again in due course on the rear pair of millstones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>DSC 6013 “Large circular iron band that went around the Main post with long bar attached that then tied this to the back of the Prick Post wooden grain spout, probably originally from the Stone Floor, to</td>
<td>Right-hand rear corner of Meal Floor. Items screwed to wall of Meal Floor for security</td>
<td>“This was part of the drastic measures taken to prevent the mill collapsing in the past. Not known whether this item dates to earlier in the 20th Century or back to Victorian times when the millers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate. No.</td>
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<td>Location</td>
<td>Additional Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>DSC 6015</td>
<td>Right-hand rear corner of Meal Floor. Items screwed to wall of Meal Floor for security.</td>
<td>&quot;This circular band was part of the drastic measures taken to prevent the mill collapsing in the past. Not known whether this item dates to earlier in the 20th Century or back to Victorian times when the millers had become concerned about the mill's structural integrity. Wooden spout was probably part of grain feed to the stones&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>DSC 6018</td>
<td>All items screwed to wall of Meal Floor for security. Right hand rear half of side wall on Meal Floor.</td>
<td>Part of mechanism to drive the Sack Hoist on Stone Floor, around and above the windshaft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>DSC 6019</td>
<td>Item screwed to wall of Meal Floor for security. Right hand rear half of side wall on Meal Floor.</td>
<td>Part of mechanism to drive the Sack Hoist from the windshaft on Stone Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>DSC 6020</td>
<td>Attached to wall of Meal Floor for security. Would have been set up in roof of Meal Floor at rear of mill when in use to control the rear pair of stones.</td>
<td>A very unusual and early design of Governor with three curved &quot;horns&quot;. This Granston example is possibly a unique survivor of this early design of governor and is thus of great historical interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>DSC 6025</td>
<td>Attached to wall of Meal Floor for security. Would have been set up in roof of Meal Floor at rear of mill when in use to control the rear pair of stones.</td>
<td>A very unusual and early design of Governor with three curved &quot;horns&quot;. This Granston example is possibly a unique survivor of this early design of governor and is thus of great historical interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>DSC 6030</td>
<td>Attached to wall of Meal Floor for security. Would have been set up in roof of Meal Floor at rear of mill when in use to control the rear pair of stones.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>DSC 6031</td>
<td>Attached to wall of Meal Floor for security. Would have been set up in roof of Meal Floor at rear of mill when in use to control the rear pair of stones.</td>
<td>A very unusual and early design of Governor with three curved &quot;horns&quot;. This Granston example is possibly a unique survivor of this early design of governor and is thus of great historical interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>DSC 6032</td>
<td>Attached to wall of Meal Floor for security. Would have been set up in roof of Meal Floor at rear of mill when in use to control the rear pair of stones.</td>
<td>A very unusual and early design of Governor with three curved &quot;horns&quot;. This Granston example is possibly a unique survivor of this early design of governor and is thus of great historical interest. Note clockwise curve of the three &quot;horns.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>DSC 6035</td>
<td>Attached to wall of Meal Floor for security</td>
<td>Precise former uses of these items unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>DSC 6037</td>
<td>Meal floor at front</td>
<td>Screw to adjust tentering of the stones in use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

feed grain into the stones*  

*had become concerned about the mill's structural integrity. Wooden spout was probably part of grain feed to the stones*  

"Large circular iron band that went around the Main post with long bar attached that then tied this to the back of the Prick Post wooden grain spout, probably originally from the Stone Floor, to feed grain into the stones. Tentering screw for tentering gear for rear pair of stones also visible"  

"Wooden belt wheel; wooden grain spout, probably originally from the Stone Floor, to feed grain into the stones. Metal sail clamp from the original Victorian sails; note also the original diagonal timber brace, thought to be from an attempt to strengthen the buck in the past"  

Wooden belt wheel; wooden grain spout, probably originally from the Stone Floor, to feed grain into the stones. Metal sail clamp from the original Victorian sails; note also the original diagonal timber brace, thought to be from an attempt to strengthen the buck in the past"  

Item screwed to wall of Meal Floor for security. Right hand rear half of side wall on Meal Floor.  

Part of mechanism to drive the Sack Hoist from the windshaft on Stone Floor  

Part of mechanism to drive the Sack Hoist on Stone Floor, around and above the windshaft  

Item screwed to wall of Meal Floor for security. Right hand rear half of side wall on Meal Floor.  

Part of mechanism to drive the Sack Hoist from the windshaft on Stone Floor  

Attached to wall of Meal Floor for security. Would have been set up in roof of Meal Floor at rear of mill when in use to control the rear pair of stones.  

A very unusual and early design of Governor with three curved "horns". This Granston example is possibly a unique survivor of this early design of governor and is thus of great historical interest.  

Attached to wall of Meal Floor for security. Would have been set up in roof of Meal Floor at rear of mill when in use to control the rear pair of stones.  

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A very unusual and early design of Governor with three curved "horns". This Granston example is possibly a unique survivor of this early design of governor and is thus of great historical interest.
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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Additional Comments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Governor used on front set of stones</td>
<td>Viewed from below, front of Meal Floor</td>
<td>This is a more typical centrifugal governor, younger in design than the lag governor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Stone spindle under front set of stones</td>
<td>Viewed from below, front of Meal Floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Stone spindle under front set of stones</td>
<td>Viewed from below, front of Meal Floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Various metal straps and bolts from old mill; also old scaffolding joint</td>
<td>Front of Meal Floor, on the floor nexr front wall</td>
<td>Precise former uses of these items unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Sail clamps from the 1981 sails; also wooden wedges</td>
<td>piled on floor off Meal Floor after sails being taken down by Richard Seago at start of current 2014 - 2017 restoration phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Metal chain</td>
<td>on floor of Meal Floor - was on wall before being taken down</td>
<td>Former use in the mill not known but possibly part off the sack hoist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Belt wheel and drive cog to power the flour bolter</td>
<td>In front of flour bolter, just in from front wall of mill on left-hand side of Meal Floor</td>
<td>To relay power down from Brake Wheel on Stone Floor (by means of a belt) to drive another cog on the end of the spindle of the flour bolter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Wooden wheel, part of sack hoist</td>
<td>Screwed to left-hand wall of Meal Floor</td>
<td>Was around the windshaft in front of the tailwheel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Hopper to feed grain into centre of top of a millstone</td>
<td>Loose on Meal Floor</td>
<td>Would have been set up above one of the millstones on the Stone Floor to feed grain to the centre of the stones for milling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Spout - narrow form</td>
<td>On floor of Meal Floor by right-hand wall</td>
<td>Spout to carry flour from rear stones down to Meal Floor directly below to be bagged/sacked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Metal ring attached to small vertical piece of wood</td>
<td>Hanging from roof of Meal Floor near to the tentering gear of the rear stones</td>
<td>Possibly connected with the tentering gear but exact function not understood. Piece of wood very roughly cut from sapwood of pear tree and still with bark on one side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Flour bolter - oblique rear view, from centre of Meal Floor at rear. Lots of carved inscriptions on these sides of it</td>
<td>Meal Floor</td>
<td>An ancient bolter (at least 1774, possibly older) in largely intact condition, missing only its cloths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Central spindle and radial arms of bolter</td>
<td>Meal Floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Front lower end of bolter</td>
<td>Meal Floor</td>
<td>Note lines of tacks still present in the wood where the muslin cloth had been attached to guide the flour into the bolter itself and avoid it ending up on the floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Drive cog to engage with cog on end of bolter spindle</td>
<td>Meal Floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Front lower face of bolter</td>
<td>Meal Floor</td>
<td>Note remains of some muslin cloth around the sloping panel (to gather the flour into the sacks below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Front lower end of bolter - close up of lines of tacks that formerly attached the muslin cloth</td>
<td>Meal Floor</td>
<td>Note lines of tacks still present in the wood where the muslin cloth had been attached to guide the flour into the bolter itself and avoid it ending up on the floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Stone nut over front stones and</td>
<td>Stone Floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>42 DSC</td>
<td>6097 Brakewheel, windshaft and Sprattlebeam</td>
<td>Stone Floor. Viewed from left-hand side of windshaft looking forwards</td>
<td>Note Runner Stone is smaller diameter than the bedstone (normally the pair need to be same diameter. These are thus not actually a &quot;pair&quot; and would have difficult to make work. The Runner is 50&quot; diameter whereas the Bedstone is 54&quot; (latter really too big for this mill)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 DSC</td>
<td>6098 Front &quot;pair&quot; of millstones - lateral view, with their retaining metal bands but no wooden stone furniture present</td>
<td>Stone Floor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>44 DSC</td>
<td>6100 Spout through the floor of the Stone Floor (viewed from above) to carry flour down to the bolter on the floor below (positioned just left of the front pair of stones)</td>
<td>Stone Floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 DSC</td>
<td>6101 Stone nut of the front millstones</td>
<td>Stone Floor</td>
<td>A small gear that is driven directly off the Brake Wheel to turn the runner stone below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 DSC</td>
<td>6105 Tail wheel, at rear end of the Windshaft</td>
<td>Stone Floor</td>
<td>Used to the drive the Stonenut of the rear pair of stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 DSC</td>
<td>6107 Brakewheel, windshaft and Sprattlebeam</td>
<td>Stone Floor. Viewed from right-hand side of windshaft looking forwards</td>
<td>Note pine spokes of Brakewheel that were fitted in 1979-81; also wooden pine wedges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 DSC</td>
<td>6109 Part of brake rim and edge of brakewheel</td>
<td>Stone Floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 DSC</td>
<td>6110 Brake-lever</td>
<td>Along left-hand wall of Stone Floor</td>
<td>Used to engage the brake to slow/halt the Brake Wheel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 DSC</td>
<td>6112 Metal hook to hold brake-lever in &quot;brake not engaged&quot; position</td>
<td>Along left-hand wall of Stone Floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 DSC</td>
<td>6113 Metal hook to hold brake-lever in &quot;brake not engaged&quot; position; pulley and rope to lift brake lever into &quot;brake not engaged&quot; position</td>
<td>Along left-hand wall of Stone Floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 DSC</td>
<td>6117 Cog wheel and Beltwheel that drive off the Brakewheel to provide power to the bolter below (by means of a belt and further cogs below); end of sack hoist spindle also visible on floor</td>
<td>Loose on Stone Floor but should be fitted onto missing bear to left of Brakewheel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 DSC</td>
<td>6119 Rear end of Windshaft and rear face of Tailwheel; rear bearing at back end of Windshaft supported on major oak tailbeam.</td>
<td>Stone Floor rear part</td>
<td>Much grease staining on wood around bearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 DSC</td>
<td>6125 Brakewheel, windshaft and Sprattlebeam. Stone nut not quite engaged in the front set of stones and in the underside of the Sprattlebeam</td>
<td>Stone Floor. Viewed from right-hand side of windshaft looking forwards</td>
<td>Note pine spokes of Brakewheel that were fitted in 1979-81; also wooden pine wedges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 DSC</td>
<td>6127 Brakewheel, windshaft and upper surface of Sprattlebeam.</td>
<td>Stone Floor front part</td>
<td>Note also arched shape of roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 DSC</td>
<td>6132 Brake-lever and front stones</td>
<td>Stone Floor front part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 DSC</td>
<td>6145 Rear end gable of arched roof, above Tailwheel</td>
<td>Stone Floor rear part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 DSC</td>
<td>6150 Front of mill, up behind Brakewheel, showing part of storm hatch and part of left-hand</td>
<td>Stone Floor front part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate. No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>59 DSC</td>
<td>Side hatch on right-hand side wall of Stone Floor</td>
<td>Stone Floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 DSC</td>
<td>Shallowly carved inscription on back (upper) surface of front runner stone</td>
<td>Stone Floor</td>
<td>letters hard to read/ illegible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 DSC</td>
<td>Bolter and ladder from Meal Floor to Stone Floor</td>
<td>Meal Floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 DSC</td>
<td>Meal Floor- right-hand side looking forwards showing open hatch</td>
<td>Meal Floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 DSC</td>
<td>Samson Head and Upper part of Main Post</td>
<td>Meal Floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 DSC</td>
<td>Rear Stones from below, including Bridge Beam and tentering Gear supports</td>
<td>Meal Floor - rear part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 DSC</td>
<td>Rear wall and door leading to outside step ladder. Door open.</td>
<td>Meal Floor - rear part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 DSC</td>
<td>Rear wall and door leading to outside step ladder. Door closed.</td>
<td>Meal Floor - rear part</td>
<td>Note plywood backing to door, fitted in 1979-81 restoration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.4 Graffiti (Table 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plate. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>DSC 5900</td>
<td>Carved initial &quot;M&quot; and date 1674 (but poor definition picture of carving due to flash; DSC 5990 much clearer); initial R?A</td>
<td>Section of Transverse beam (only face survives), eye-level on Meal Floor, behind bolter at LH front of mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>DSC 5902</td>
<td>Carved initials TW H + H 1806? (inscription partly hidden behind batten) C + W 1848; T W 1851; F Webb; GW (inscription partly hidden behind batten)</td>
<td>On end of bolter casing, under ladder to stone floor, facing rear door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>DSC 5907</td>
<td><em>Carved sets of initials and dates: H + H 1813; H + HEN (N backwards); C + W 1848; F Webb 1849; W; I L 1774</em></td>
<td>On end of bolter casing, under ladder to stone floor, facing rear door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>DSC 5908</td>
<td>*Carved sets of initials and dates: H + HEN (but N backwards); *</td>
<td>On end of bolter casing, under ladder to stone floor, facing rear door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>DSC 5910</td>
<td>*Carved initials and date: I L 1774 - in close up; *</td>
<td>On end of bolter casing, under ladder to stone floor, facing rear door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>DSC 5918</td>
<td><em>Carved sets of initials and dates: I L 1774; H + HEN (but N backwards); W; RW; W + M</em></td>
<td>On end of bolter casing, under ladder to stone floor, facing rear door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>DSC 5923</td>
<td>Carved &quot;SW&quot; initials</td>
<td>On ladder string between Meal Floor and Stone Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>DSC 5924</td>
<td>Carved &quot;SW&quot; initials (a different inscription from DSC 5923)</td>
<td>On ladder string between Meal Floor and Stone Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>DSC 5928</td>
<td>Carved initials N I</td>
<td>On vertical post by rear of bolter and ladder from Meal Floor to Stone Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate. No.</td>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Additional Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>5929</td>
<td>Carved initials &quot;PBL H? 1981&quot;&lt;br&gt;On upper part of Main Post on Meal Floor at eye-level, on side facing bolter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>5941</td>
<td>Flaky remains of printed poster (text very incomplete and hard to decipher); also poorly defined scratched date 1799x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>5948</td>
<td>Chalk inscription &quot;xxxx DRIVE NO SIGNALS&quot;&lt;br&gt;On wooden side of bolter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>5972</td>
<td>Chalk inscription &quot;??81q??&quot;&lt;br&gt;on horizontal stud alongside bolter, on Meal Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>5976</td>
<td>Carved &quot;ALW&quot; initials, letters made up of points cut into the wood.&lt;br&gt;At eye-level, on side of horizontal plank supporting bolter at the front, on Meal Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>5979</td>
<td>Ink letters &quot;DOORS 4265 LOFTY&quot;&lt;br&gt;On side of bolter on Meal Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>5990</td>
<td>Carved date 1674 and &quot;M&quot; initial.&lt;br&gt;The oldest carved date in the mill.&lt;br&gt;Section of Transverse beam (only face survives), eye-level on Meal Floor, behind bolter at LH front of mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>5996</td>
<td>Hard to read carved inscriptions inside rear door lintle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>Carved initials &quot;RW&quot; but no date.&lt;br&gt;On door lintle directly above doorway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>6003</td>
<td>Carved initial &quot;W&quot; and &quot;M&quot; but no dates.&lt;br&gt;On inside face of door post of rear door to outside ladder on left-hand side of door looking flowards front of mill, near top of door post just below door lintel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5 Summary

3.5.1 The historic buildings photographic survey carried out at Great Gransden Mill has provided a baseline visual record of the building in their present state focussing on the existing machinery and graffiti of former owners and workers. Although not all of the machinery is in its original position it is hoped that the current conservation and preservation work being carried out will return some of it to its former working order.

3.5.2 It is evident that additions and alterations have changed the layout, fabric and use of the Mill since its conception in the 17th Century but the repair of this historic building will go a long way to preserving Great Gransden Mill for future generations.
APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown J.R 1976 Windmills of England
Smith A.C. 1975 "Windmills in Cambridgeshire"
            Stevenage Museum Publications.
APPENDIX B. OASIS REPORT FORM
All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number: oxfordar3-263757
Project Name: Great Gransden Post Mill. Historic Buildings Photographic Survey
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start: 15-01-2016
Project Dates (fieldwork) Finish: 15-01-2016
Previous Work (by OA East): Yes
Future Work: No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code: GREGRM16
HER No.: ECB5298
Planning App. No.: 
Related HER/OASIS No.: 

Type of Project/Techniques Used
Prompt: Planning condition

Please select all techniques used:

- [ ] Field Observation (periodic visits)
- [ ] Part Excavation
- [ ] Salvage Record
- [ ] Full Excavation (100%)
- [ ] Part Survey
- [ ] Systematic Field Walking
- [ ] Full Survey
- [x] Recorded Observation
- [ ] Systematic Metal Detector Survey
- [ ] Geophysical Survey
- [ ] Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
- [ ] Test Pit Survey
- [ ] Open-Area Excavation
- [ ] Salvage Excavation
- [ ] Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods
List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

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Project Location

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<tr>
<td>Project Brief Originator</td>
<td>Cambridge County Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Design Originator</td>
<td>OA East</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supervisor</td>
<td>James Fairbairn</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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## Digital Media

- Database
- GIS
- Geophysics
- Images
- Illustrations
- Moving Image
- Spreadsheets
- Survey
- Text
- Virtual Reality

## Paper Media

- Aerial Photos
- Context Sheet
- Correspondence
- Diary
- Drawing
- Manuscript
- Map
- Matrices
- Microfilm
- Misc.
- Research/Notes
- Photos
- Plans
- Report
- Sections
- Survey

**Notes:**
Figure 1: Site location. Scale 1:5000
Figure 2: Site location plan showing plate locations
Plate 1: Trestle - Quarter-bars and Cross Trees.

Plate 2: Trestle, back and tail-ladder.

Plate 3: Buck and tail-ladder.
Plate 5: Buck and Trestle, one Stock in place front of mill.

Plate 6: Buck and Trestle, one Stock in place front of mill. South east
Plate 7: Belt pulley wooden wheel for sack hoist;

Plate 8: Large circular iron band that went around the Main post.
Plate 9  Meal floor looking forward. Showing Lag Governor attached to the wall. Wooden grain spout.

Plate 10: Lag Governor.
Plate 11: Tentering gear for Lag Governor.wooden grain

Plate 12: Tentering screw on tentering gear.
Plate 13: Large circular iron band that went around the Main post.spout.

Plate 14: Large circular iron band that went around the Main post with long bar attached.
Plate 15: Wooden belt wheel.

Plate 16: Wooden belt wheel.
Plate 17: Lag Governor - as DSC 6005 - side view.

Plate 18: Lag Governor - as DSC 6005 - side view
Plate 19: Lag Governor - ventral view

Plate 20: Lag Governor - oblique view from above view.
Plate 21: Lag Governor - dorsal view.

Plate 22: Various strap irons from old Victorian mill.
Plate 23: Tentering screw for tentering gear of governor on front stones.

Plate 24: Governor used on front set of stones.
Plate 25: Stone spindle under front set of stones.

Plate 26: Stone spindle under front set of stones.
Plate 27: Various metal straps and bolts from old mill; also old scaffolding joint.

Plate 28: Sail clamps from the 1981 sails; also wooden wedges.
Plate 29: Metal chain.

Plate 30: Belt wheel and drive cog to power the flour bolter.
Plate 31: Hopper to feed grain into centre of top of a millstone.

Plate 32: Hopper to feed grain into centre of top of a millstone.
Plate 33: Spout - narrow form.

Plate 34: Metal ring attached to small vertical piece of wood.
Plate 35: Flour bolter - oblique rear view.

Plate 36: Central spindle and radial arms of bolter
Plate 37: Front lower end of bolter

Plate 38: Drive cog to engage with cog on end of bolter spindle.
Plate 39: Front lower face of bolter

Plate 40: Front lower end of bolter – close.
Plate 41: Stone nut over front stones and lower edge of brake wheel and brake rim.

Plate 42: Brakewheel, windshaft and Sprattlebeam.
Plate 43: Front “pair” of millstones - lateral view.

Plate 44: Spout through the floor of the Stone Floor (viewed from above).
Plate 45: Stone nut of the front millstones.

Plate 46: Tail wheel, at rear end of the Windshaft.
Plate 47: Brakewheel, windshaft and Sprattlebeam.

Plate 48: Part of brake rim and edge of brakewheel.
Plate 49: Brake-lever.

Plate 50: Metal hook to hold brake-lever in "brake not engaged" position.
Plate 51: Metal hook to hold brake-lever in “brake not engaged” position.

Plate 52: Cog wheel and Beltwheel that drive off the Brakewheel to provide power to the bolter.
Plate 53: Rear end of Windshaft and rear face of Tailwheel.

Plate 54: Brakewheel, windshaft and Sprattlebeam. Stone nut not engaged.
Plate 55: Brakewheel, windshaft and upper surface of Sprattlebeam

Plate 56: Brake-lever and front stones.
Plate 57: Rear end gable of arched roof, above Tailwheel

Plate 58: Front of mill, up behind Brakewheel, showing part of storm hatch and part of left-hand
Plate 59: Side hatch on right-hand side wall of Stone Floor

Plate 60: Shallowly carved inscription on back (upper) surface of front runner stone
Plate 61: Bolter and ladder from Meal Floor to Stone Floor

Plate 62: Meal Floor- right-hand side looking forwards showing open hatchside of roof at front
Plate 63: Samson Head and Upper part of Main Post

Plate 64: Rear Stones from below, including Bridge Beam and tentering Gear supports
Plate 65: Rear wall and door leading to outside step ladder. Door open.

Plate 66: Rear wall and door leading to outside step ladder. Door closed. Side of roof at front.
Plate 67: Carved initial “M” and date 1674; initial R?A

Plate 68: Carved initials TW H + H 1806?(inscription partly hidden behind batten) C + W 1848; T W 1851; F Webb; GW (inscription partly hidden behind batten)
Plate 69: “Carved sets of initials and dates: H + H 1813; H + HEN (N backwards); C + W 1848; F Webb 1849; W; I L 1774”

Plate 70: “Carved sets of initials and dates: H + HEN (but N backwards); “
Plate 71: “Carved initials and date: I L 1774 - in close up; “

Plate 72: “Carved sets of initials and dates: I L 1774; H + HEN (but N backwards); W; RW; W + M”
Plate 73: Carved “SW” initials

Plate 74: Carved “SW” initials
Plate 75: Carved initials N I

Plate 76: Carved initials “PBL H? 1981”
Plate 77: Flaky remains of printed poster (text very incomplete and hard to decipher); also poorly defined scratched date 1?9xx

Plate 78: Chalk inscription “xxxx DRIVE NO SIGNALS”
Plate 79: Chalk inscription “??81q??”

Plate 80: Carved “ALW” initials, letters made up of points cut into the wood.
Plate 81: Ink letters “DOORS 4265 LOFTY”

Plate 82: Carved date 1674 and “M” initial. The oldest carved date in the mill.
Plate 83: Hard to read carved inscriptions inside rear door lintle

Plate 84: Carved initials “RW” but no date.
Plate 85: Carved initial “W” and “M” but no dates.

Plate 86: Roman II - as carpenter’s mark