

**Granary & Cart Lodge at
Mulberry Farm,
Risby, Suffolk
RBY 045**

Heritage Asset Assessment

OASIS ID: Suffolkc1-143637



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January 2013

Granary & Cart Lodge at Mulberry Farm, The Green, Risby, Suffolk

(TL 7963 6650)

Heritage Asset Assessment

This report provides a record and analysis at English Heritage (2006) Level 3 of a redundant grade II-listed granary and cart lodge in close proximity to a grade II-listed aisled barn. It has been prepared to a specification written by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service dated 30th November 2012, and is intended to inform and accompany an application for conversion to St Edmundsbury Borough Council.

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 68 digital images of 21 megapixels (Appendix 1), but also contains 12 printed photographs of key features to illustrate the text. Each image is described in a separate schedule and wherever possible includes a scale rod with half-metre divisions in red and white. The site was inspected on 1st February 2013.

Summary

Mulberry Farm lies in the centre of Risby on the western side of the village green. The grade II-listed granary and cart lodge that forms the subject of this report flanks the approach to a modern house known as Mulberry Farm, which is not shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1981, but lies in close proximity to three other listed buildings: the farmhouse to which the granary formerly belonged on the south (Lower Farm and Lower Farm Cottage), an aisled barn to the south-east and Dove Cottage to the north. The barn is listed as 16th century but is not depicted on a map of *circa* 1600 which shows Lower Farm and Dove Cottage in the same ownership, and is probably considerably later. At the time of the tithe survey in 1839 both properties belonged to the Reverend John Wastell of Risby House to the north (now 'Risby Manor') and were held in conjunction with a substantial farm of 232 acres. The granary is shown as a detached building of twice its present length on the enclosure map of 1802; although listed as early-18th century it is likely to have been newly built at this time. Empty mortises in the western gable demonstrate that it was originally attached to a lower range that has since been demolished. The timber-framed building contains a grain floor on its upper storey, reached by an internal stair against its eastern gable, with an open-sided cart lodge and an enclosed shed on the ground floor. The cart lodge was initially open to the front and rear but was enclosed by a flint-rubble wall to the rear when a new cart-shed was added to the east. This may have occurred in 1875 when Lower Farm was separated from Dove Cottage and Risby House. The purpose of the enclosed shed is unclear; it may have formed a small stable for cart horses but there is no evidence of hay racks or mangers and it may have been a storage shed or possibly a tack room for a demolished stable on the west. The roof-plates contain unusual splayed scarf joints that are normally found only in medieval structures. Although largely stripped of its original plaster, both inside and out, most of the frame is intact and the building is of historic interest as it illustrates the nature of local farmsteads during the agricultural revolution of the late-18th and early-19th centuries.

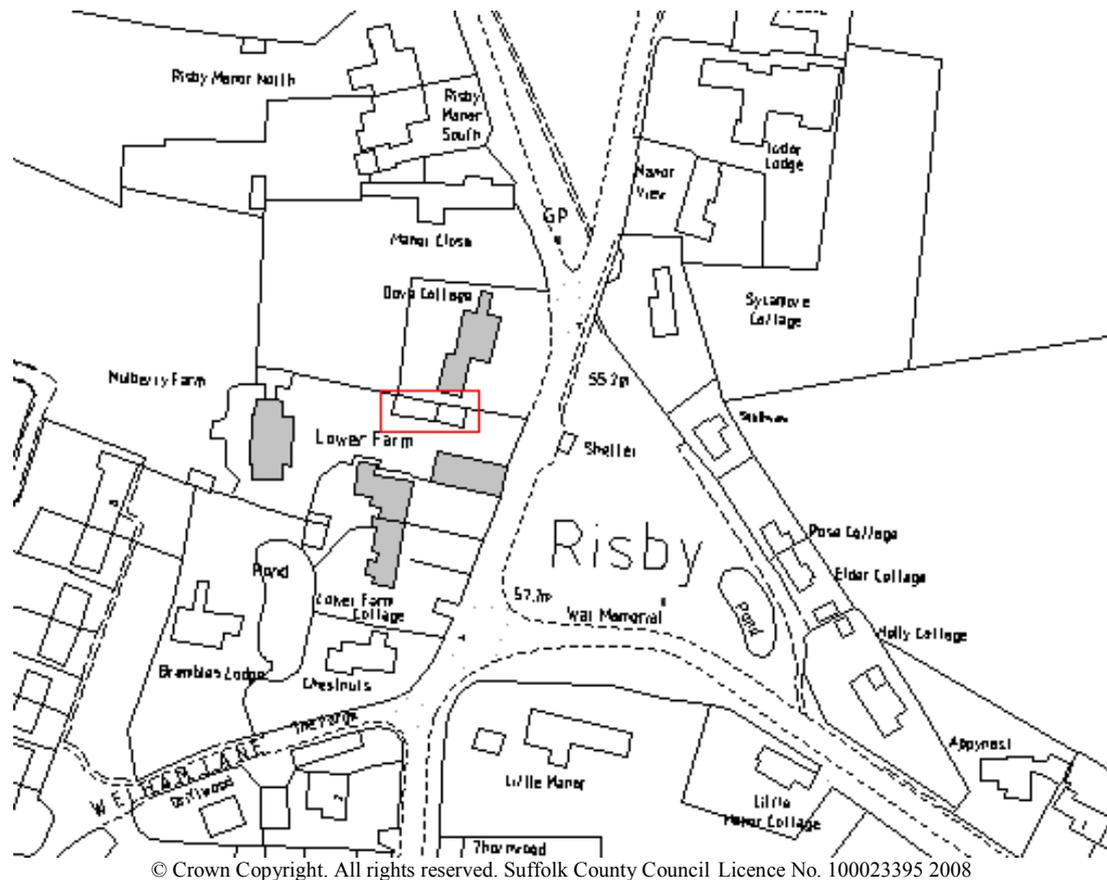


Figure 1

Modern Ordnance Survey

Enclosing the granary and cart lodge in red to the west of the triangular green, and shading the four key buildings in the immediate vicinity: the modern house known as Mulberry Farm to the west, the grade II-listed Lower farmhouse to the south, the grade II-listed aisled barn to the east and the grade II-listed Dove Cottage to the north.

Documentary and Cartographic Evidence

Mulberry Farm lies in the centre of Risby on the western side of the village green. The grade II-listed granary and cart lodge that forms the subject of this report flanks the approach to a modern house known as Mulberry Farm, which is not shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1981, but lies in close proximity to three other listed buildings: the former farmhouse to which the granary formerly belonged on the south (Lower Farm and Lower Farm Cottage), an aisled barn to the south-east and Dove Cottage to the north. The names of the adjoining properties have changed confusingly since the Schedule of Listed Buildings was last updated in 1983, and Lower Farm is listed as nos. 1 and 2 Honeysuckle Cottages (dated to the 15th century) and Dove Cottage as ‘Sunnyside’ (dated to the 18th century: listed building nos. 283786 and 283789 respectively). It is unclear why the latter was ascribed to the 18th century as there is no reference to internal inspection. The barn was named as ‘barn at Lower Farm to north-east of Honeysuckle Cottages’ (no.283787) and is dated to the late-16th century, but is unlikely to pre-date the 17th century as it contains face-halved scarf joints of a type rarely found before *circa* 1620. The present roof lacks wind-braces and may be as late as the 19th century when the walls were largely rebuilt in flint-rubble. The granary appears in the Schedule as a ‘granary/cart shed and stable’ with a partly thatched roof to the north of Honeysuckle Cottages (no. 283788); it is dated to the early-18th century with a late-18th century extension, but this too is significantly later as described below. There is no longer any evidence of thatch.



Figure 2. The hour-glass outline of Risby Green as depicted on a map of *circa* 1600 (Suffolk Record Office 449/8/2). A cross or obelisk occupies the site of the current village sign (illus. 1 below), with Lower Farm immediately to the west.

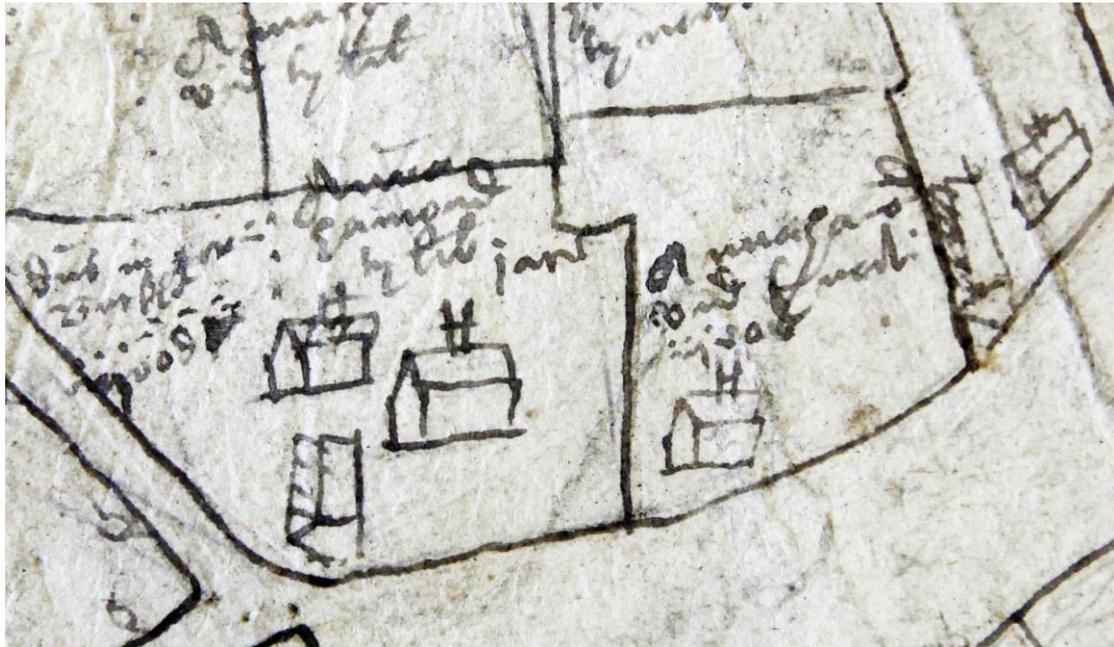


Figure 2a. Detail of the 1600 map reoriented to show north to the right. The site of Lower Farm is occupied by what appear to be two stylised dwellings with chimneys and a barn or outbuilding at right-angles to the road on the left (south). The larger of the two dwellings must represent the surviving 15th century former farmhouse, but the present aisled barn and the granary are not shown. The house on the site of Dove Cottage to the right is a separate property, but both were held of the manor by Anna Ham(m)ond, widow, along with the farmland to the west.

A rare but undated manuscript map of *circa* 1600 shows two properties on the western side of the green, corresponding to the later boundaries of Lower Farm and Dove Cottage (figure 2). Both were held by the same owner: Anna Hammond, widow, but the farm to the south was freehold of the manor and the cottage to the north copyhold (as noted on the map). The buildings on the map are stylised rather than accurate depictions, but the presence of two dwelling houses with chimneys on the site of Lower Farm is of historic interest: one may represent a detached bake-house, but at this period many Suffolk farmsteads are known to have possessed separate dwellings for older and younger generations of the same family. The building at right-angles to the road on the south may be a barn or stable, but there is no sign of the existing aisled barn to the north and the position of the granary is unoccupied.

By the time of the Risby enclosure map of 1802 both the aisled barn and the granary were ostensibly present on their existing sites (figure 3). The granary lacked its pantiled eastern extension (as its eastern gable coincides with the barn's western gable), but it extended twice as far to the west (as indicated by the western boundary of Dove Cottage to the north, which now coincides with its western gable but then adjoined the centre of its northern wall). The initials 'J.W.' alongside the farm are fully extended elsewhere on the map to John Wastell Esquire, and by 1839 both Lower Farm and Dove Cottage belonged to the Reverend John Daniel Wastell, reflecting the situation in *circa* 1600 (figure 4). Wastell lived in the substantial Georgian brick house to the north known as Risby House (now aggrandised to Risby Manor) but the tithe apportionment of that year names him as the owner and occupier of all three dwellings along with a substantial farm of 232 acres. The collective plot number (36) was described as 'houses, homestall and garden'. The outline of the granary had changed dramatically since 1802, having been extended to the east (it now overlapped the barn) and provided with two small northern projections that probably consisted of lean-to sheds. A long, narrow building had also been added to its western gable.



Figure 3. The Risby enclosure map of 1802 (Suffolk Record Office FL618/1/4). The rectangular building to the north of the site appears to represent the granary without its pantiled eastern extension, but it continues further to the west by approximately twice its present length. This probably indicates the original scale of the surviving fragment.



Figure 4. The 1839 tithe map (Suffolk Record Office FL 618/3/16-17). The granary had been extended to both east and west, with two small projections added to the north.

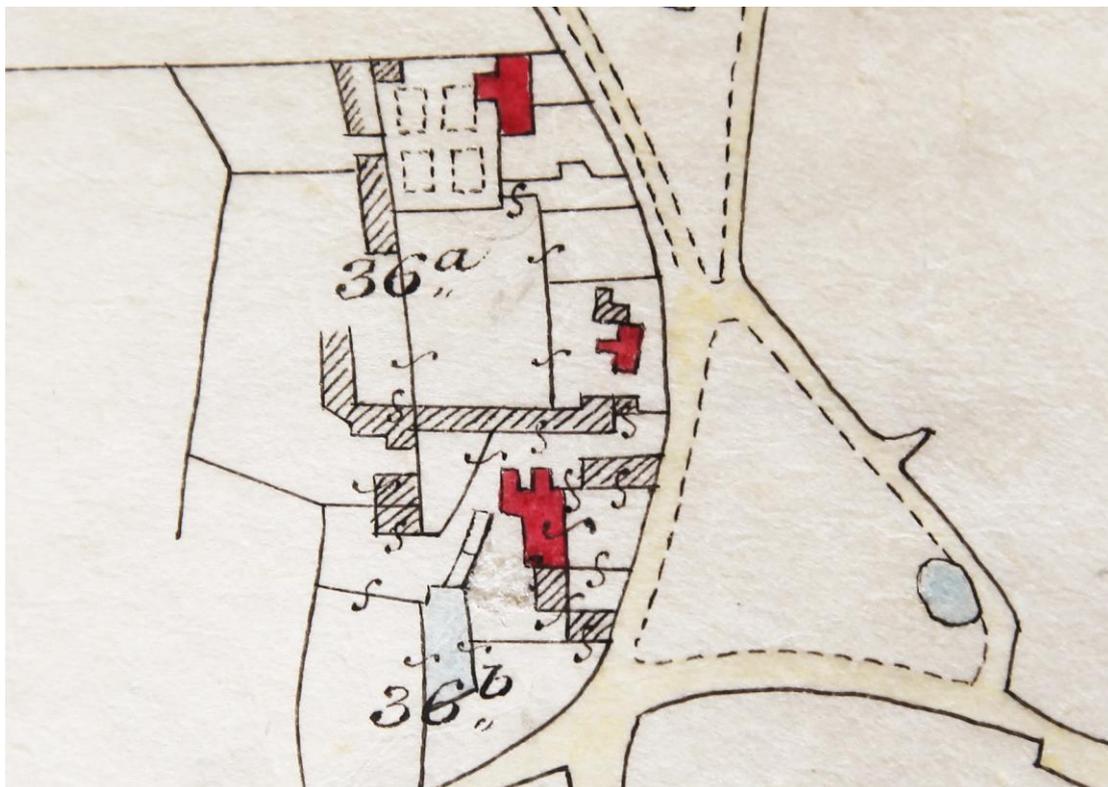


Figure 5. Plan of the site dated 1875 in an altered apportionment inserted into the tithe survey (Suffolk Record Office FL 618/3/16-17). The northern section of the site (36a, 'Risby Manor' and Dove Cottage) was retained by the three Misses Wastell while the granary and aisled barn were sold separately with Lower Farm (36b). The granary was part of a long range of which only the section east of Dove Cottage's boundary remains.

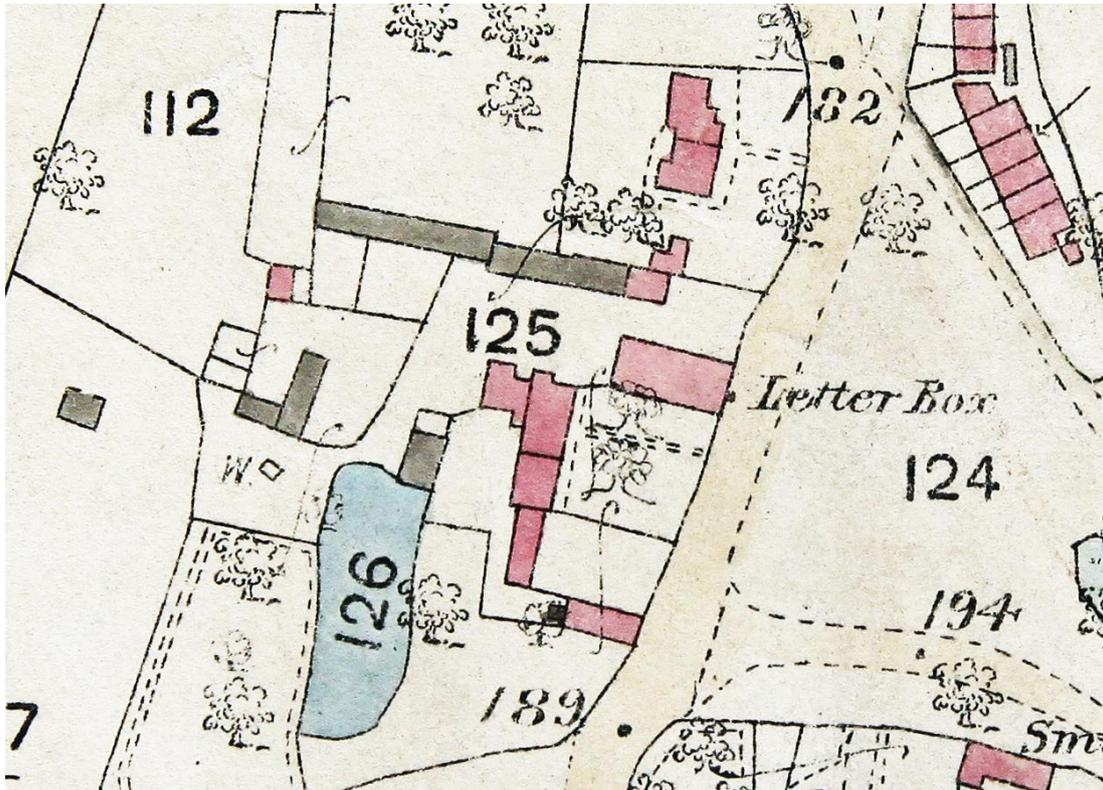


Figure 6. The First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1883. The eastern end of the granary is now recognisable for the first time, with the flint-rubble shed (building 2 in figure 8) coloured red and the narrow lean-to adjoining the cart lodge (1b) – but the building still extended much further to the west.

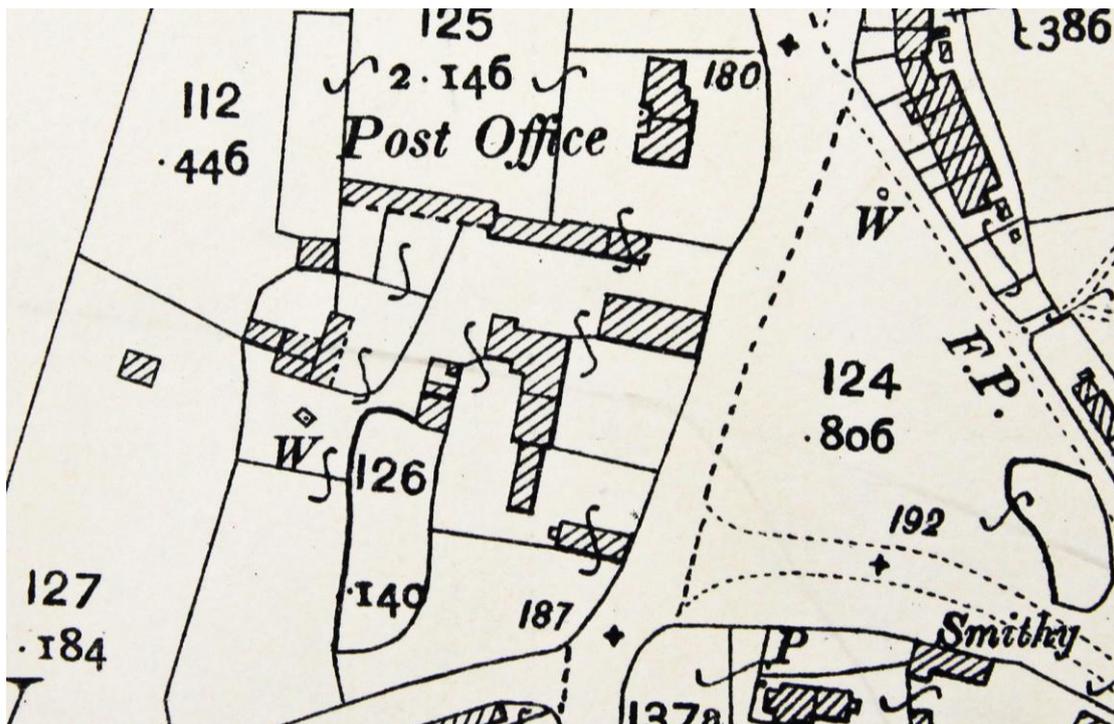


Figure 7. The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1904. The southern elevation of the long, narrow shed to the west is shown by a broken line to indicate an open-sided cart lodge (on the east) and a pair of shelter-sheds adjoining two cattle yards on the west.

A new plan of the site was added to the tithe apportionment in 1875 when the Misses Wastell (Eliza, Margaretta and Isabella) separated Risby House and Dove Cottage from Lower Farm, which was now owned by Robert Burrell and Walton Burrell junior. At least one of the northward projections had disappeared from the granary and the junction between the original building drawn in 1802 and the narrow western range was not shown clearly. The eastern outline as depicted on the highly accurate 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1883 is still recognisable today, with the pantiled flint-rubble shed (building 2 in figure 8) coloured red and the contemporary northern lean-to extending along the cart lodge (1b) as far as the stable (1a). The western gable still lay well beyond the western boundary of Dove Cottage, where it met the long mid-19th century extension that was shown as an open-sided cart lodge and animal shelter-shed on the Ordnance Survey of 1904 (figure 7). Part of this shelter-shed had been demolished by the Ordnance Survey of 1981 (not included here) but the outline of the granary still continued several metres west of the point where it now terminates at the south-western corner of Dove Cottage's garden.

Building Analysis

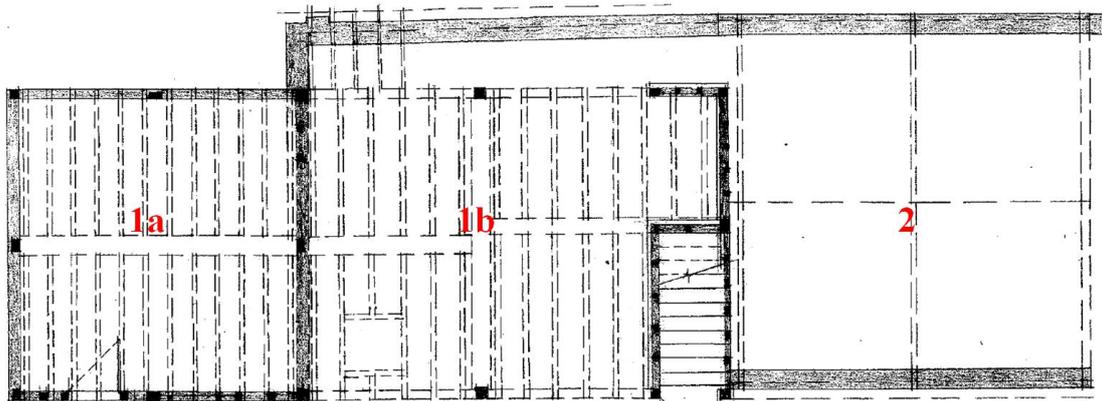


Figure 8

Ground plan of the granary and cart lodge identifying each area with a number for ease of reference in the text and photographic record.

Adapted from a survey by Gorniak & McKechnie Ltd.

Key

1. A late-18th century timber-framed structure in four bays with a grain store on its upper storey reached by an enclosed internal stair against its eastern gable. The lower storey divided into a two-bay enclosed shed (1a), possibly designed as a small stable for cart horses, and an open-sided cart lodge (1b) to the east. The cart lodge originally open to both front and rear but the rear wall now enclosed by a mid-19th century flint-rubble wall forming a narrow lean-to extension. Now roofed with corrugated asbestos and clad in corrugated iron and weatherboarding, but with substantial fragments of 19th century lath-and-plaster with herringbone pargeting to the gables. Pegged mortises in both western corner-posts suggest the original building continued further to the west and has been truncated.
2. A mid-19th century single-storied vehicle shed of flint-rubble with red-brick dressing and a pantiled roof, now with an open eastern gable but possibly provided with doors initially. The rear (northern) wall continuing along the adjoining earlier cart lodge to form a narrow lean-to extension now roofed with corrugated asbestos.

Proportions

The original timber-framed structure of four bays (excluding the flint-rubble additions) extends to 12.1 m in total length by 5.2 m in width (39.75 ft by 17.25 ft) on an east-west axis, and rises to 3.4 m (11 ft) at its roof-plates. Pegged mortises are visible in both western corner posts and the original frame appears to have been truncated. These mortises lie 0.9 m (34 ins) beneath the roof-plates and probably secured the horizontal roof-plates of a lower range rather than diagonal braces in a continuation of the surviving walls. (The extant side walls are not provided with braces, while those of the two gables descend from the corner-posts.) It seems likely that the missing range formed a single-storied stable or possibly an open-sided shelter-shed rising to 2.5 m (8 ft) at its eaves without a grain store above. The present western gable coincides with the south-western corner of Dove Cottage's property boundary, but the map of

1802 shows a free-standing building that appears to be exactly twice as long as today, continuing as far to the west of this corner as it still does to the east.

Structure

The timber frame is principally of oak and consists of small, narrow-sectioned studs, each uniformly sawn and measuring 7.5 cm in width by 11.5 cm in depth (3 ins by 4.5 ins), interrupted solely in the gables by straight, diagonal primary braces. The studs are nailed to the braces but are neatly tenoned and pegged to the roof-plates, mid-rails and ground sills. The corner posts are jowled to the gable tie-beams, but in the absence of tie-beams elsewhere the principal posts are not jowled and the roof-plates are secured to the binding joists by diagonal iron straps that are probably original features. The roof consists of clasped-purlins with pegged principal collars and a full complement of nailed collars that were designed to support a lath-and-plaster ceiling of which only small fragments now survive; this ceiling may have been a secondary insertion but was probably original to the building. The boarded partition with a central doorway that divides the granary above the 'stable' (1a) from that over the cart lodge (1b) is certainly secondary as its studs are roughly hewn and its upper edge traps a narrow strip of plasterwork. Curiously, both roof-plates contain splayed scarf joints with under-squinted abutments and a single (vertical) face peg; a form of joint normally found only in structures of the 13th and 14th centuries. Each joint is 0.75 m in length (30 ins) and was perhaps copied from a local medieval building by an adventurous carpenter.

The ceiling lies 1.05 m (42 ins) below the roof-plates and consists of tall-sectioned chamfered joists of 8 cm in width by 13 cm in depth (3.25 ins by 5 ins) tenoned to axial joists between the binding joists and resting on mid-rails. The axial joist of the eastern bay is offset to the rear in order to accommodate the boarded stair. Several panels of original lath-and-plaster still adhere to the undersides of the floorboards. The Schedule of Listed Buildings noted the remains of thatch in the 1980s, but the present corrugated asbestos appears to have been in place for some decades and the relatively shallow pitch of the roof (at slightly less than 50 degrees) is more appropriate to tile than thatch. The current external cladding of tarred weatherboarding to the southern exterior probably replaced the lath-and-plaster that still survives on both gables in the latter part of the 19th century. This render bears horizontal herringbone pargeting in a lightly incised manner that is more typical of the 19th century than the 18th, and may not be original to the building. The western gable bears the roof scar and an attached board belonging to a recently demolished narrow building with a mono-pitch roof. This presumably replaced the original structure secured by the aforementioned mortises, to which it bears no relationship, but its narrow proportions are not shown on the 20th century Ordnance Surveys and it is unclear when this may have occurred. Subtle alterations of this kind often escaped the attention of later re-surveys. The absence of any scar relating to the pegged mortises in the corner posts supports the interpretation of the plasterwork as secondary.

Date

The building is dated to the early-18th century in the Schedule of Listed Buildings, with the flint-rubble extension ascribed to the late-18th century and the nearby aisle barn to the late-16th century. These dates are consistently too early, with the face-halved scarf joints of the barn placing it firmly in the 17th century or later, and the flint rubble extension not shown on the 1802 enclosure map and probably belonging to the middle decades of the 19th century. The narrow, uniform studwork of the granary, with straight primary braces and a simple clasped-purlin roof, are typical of many barns and other farm buildings elsewhere in the region that do not appear on 18th century maps and originated during the agricultural boom of the Napoleonic wars. There is nothing to suggest an early-18th century date, and the building is likely to have been newly erected when depicted as a much larger structure on the enclosure map.

Layout and Function

The building initially contained an undivided grain floor on its upper storey but there is no evidence of bins and the grain was presumably kept in stacks. The lath-and-plaster ceiling was designed to protect the content and was probably contemporary. This floor was reached by an original internal boarded stair rising from south to north against the eastern gable, with lath-and-plaster to both the inside and outside of its studwork partitions (now largely lost). The eastern end of the lower storey (1b) formed a cart lodge of 7 m in length (23 ft) with open elevations to both north and south; three original studs in the underside of the northern mid-rail lie opposite the stair but the rest lacks mortises of any kind. The storey posts rest on stone pads with original nailed foot-braces surviving to the north. The western end of the lower storey (1a) forms an enclosed shed of 4.9 m in length (16 ft) with an original southern entrance door and louvered window respected by the pegged studs of the frame. This space is referred to for convenience as a stable but there is no conclusive evidence that it was designed or ever used as such. Despite many years of abandonment there is no trace of a manger, hay rack or hay drop, and the floor is of loose earth rather than brick (as might be expected in a stable). The present rear door opposite the southern entrance is a later insertion as it interrupts a stud mortise in the mid-rail, and most small stables would have been designed with through-passages. The ground sill beneath the entrance is original to the frame (an unusual survival) and is unlikely to have endured the passage of horses for long. A single wooden peg at the western end of the northern interior may have served as a harness hook, and there is evidence of other bentwood hooks and nails at the northern end of the western gable, but these may have other explanations (i.e. to facilitate general-purpose storage – for which the shed has been used for many decades). While it remains possible that it was built as a stable for cart and driving horses, it may equally have served as a feed or grain store from the outset. If horses were accommodated within the building (and most granaries would not be attached to stables) this is more likely to have occurred in the demolished western section shown on historic maps.

Later Extension and Alteration

A single-storied flint-rubble shed with red-brick dressing was added to the eastern gable in the century. The building had been extended between 1802 and 1839 (figures 3 and 4 above) but its outline varied considerably until the present shed was clearly shown in 1883 (figure 6) and the existing fabric may well date only from the 1860s or 1870s. The flintwork and the shallow-pitched clasped-purlin pantiled roof with nailed rather than pegged collars are consistent with a mid-19th century origin. The building was probably designed as an enclosed cart shed with double doors in its eastern gable (facing the farm entrance), but there is now no trace of any doors and the gable is open. The fabric of the northern wall extends along the adjoining cart lodge (1b) to form a narrow, pantiled lean-to extension of 0.6 m in width (2 ft), and enclosing its formerly open elevation.

The timber frame of the original granary survives largely intact, apart from occasional lost studs in the eastern gable and the rear wall of the stable (1a). Much of the cladding and internal plasterwork has been lost or replaced, however, and there is evidence of a demolished continuation to the west. The original roof covering, whether of tile or thatch, has also been lost.

Historic Significance

Small farm buildings of the 18th and early-19th centuries are relatively rare in comparison with barns, and merit special protection. The granary and cart lodge at Mulberry Farm is a good example of its type, which, in conjunction with the nearby barn and former farmhouse illustrates the nature of East Anglian farmsteads during this important period of agricultural revolution. Despite the loss of its original external cladding and roof covering, the demolition

of an attached structure to the west and the partial enclosure of the cart lodge in the 19th century, its framing is largely complete and it retains its original layout and profile. Despite dating from up to a century later than suggested by Schedule of Listed Buildings it still meets the English Heritage criteria for listing, although many similar structures elsewhere in the region are not currently listed.

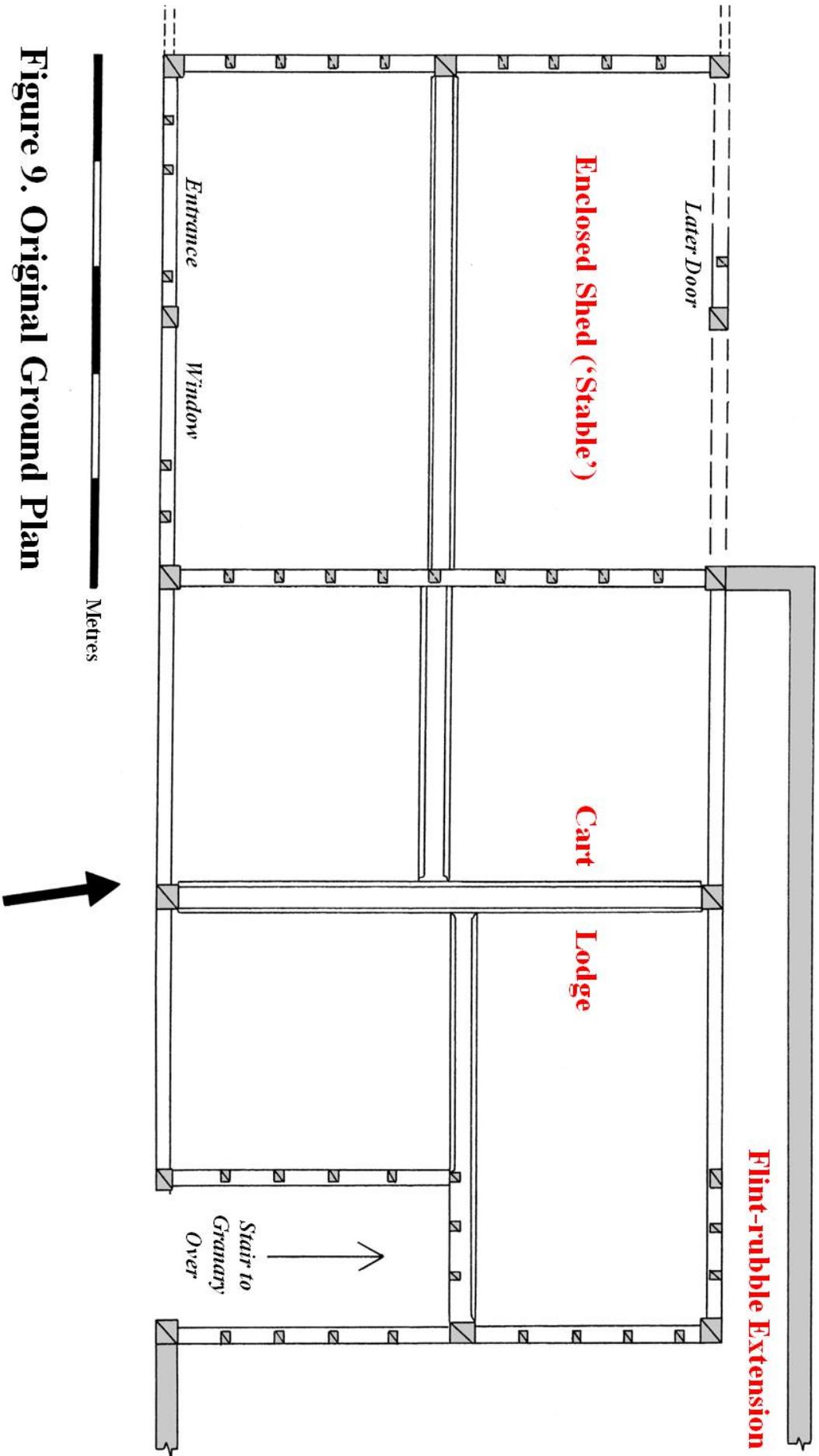


Figure 9. Original Ground Plan

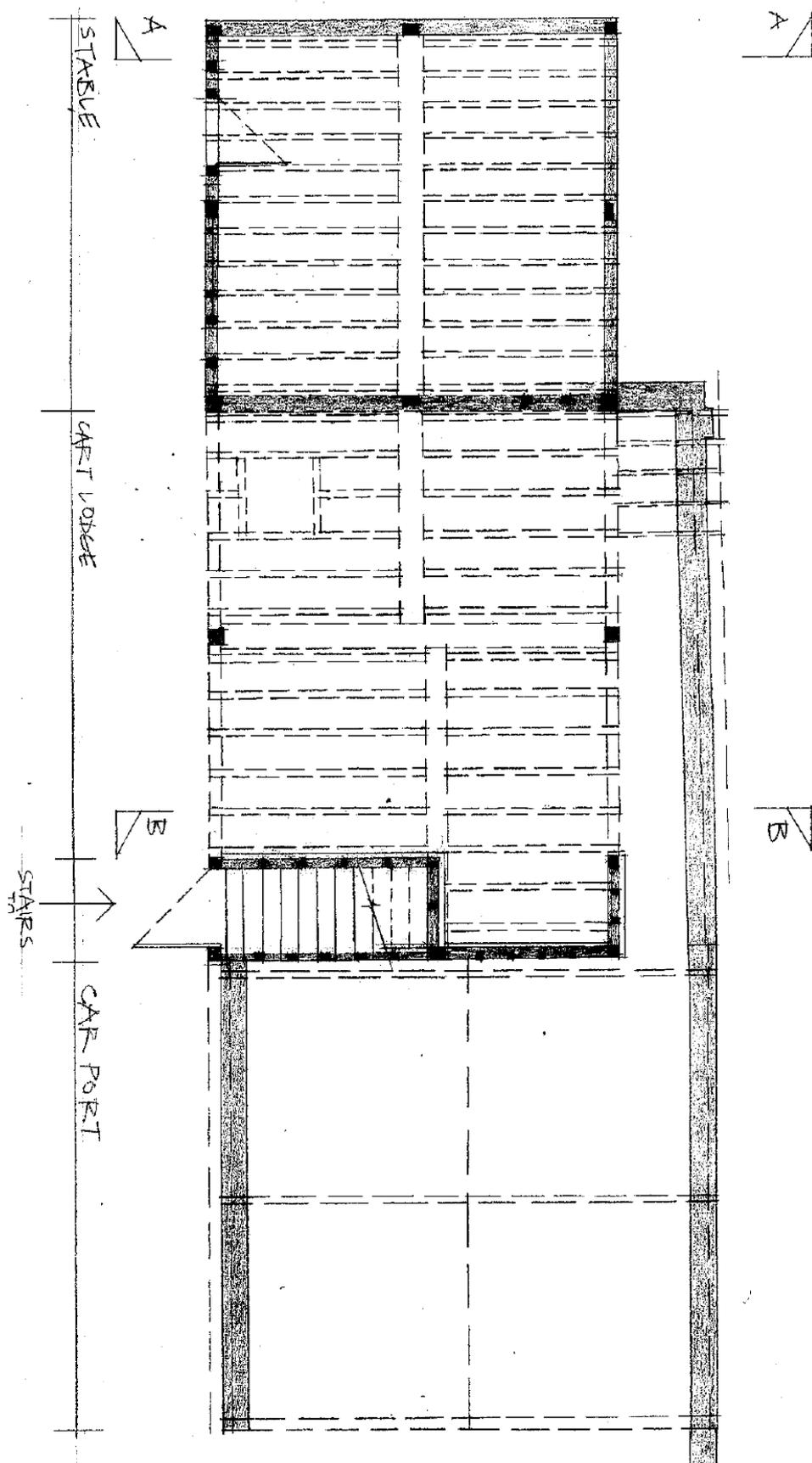


Figure 10
Ground Plan by Gorniak & McKechnie Ltd.

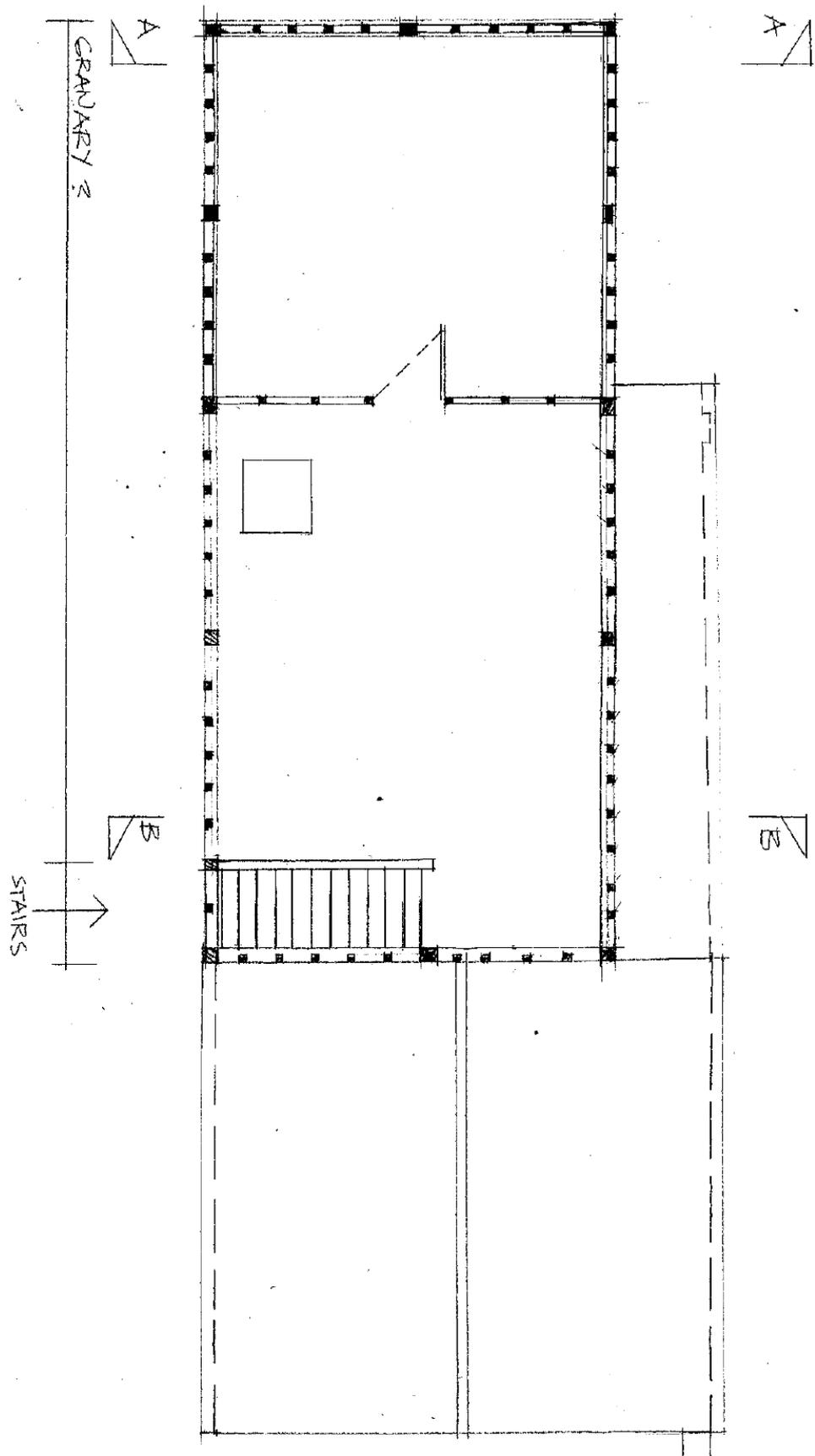


Figure 11
First Floor Plan by Gorniak & McKechnie Ltd.

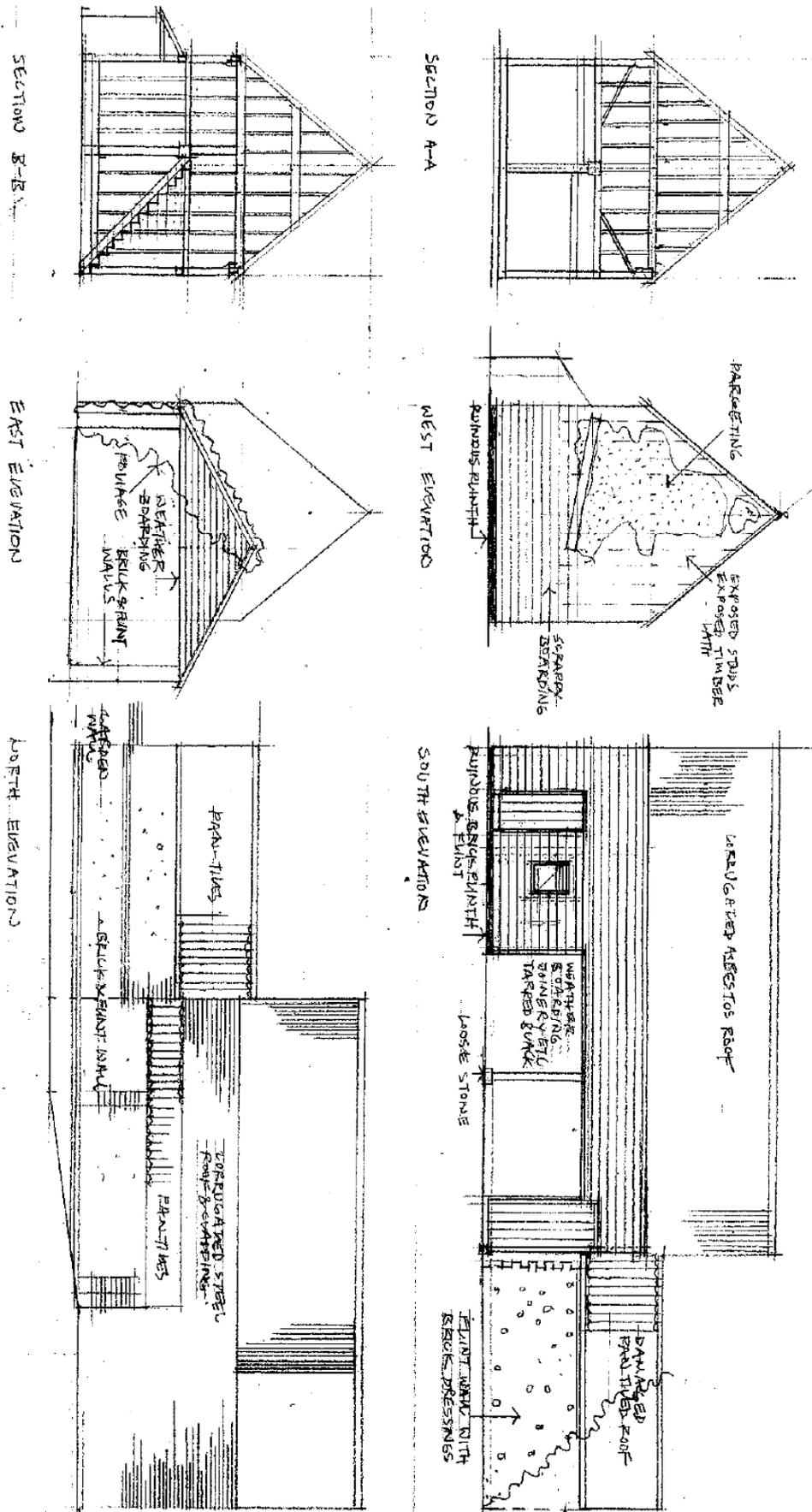


Figure 12
Elevations by Gorniak & McKechnie Ltd.

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view of site from green to north-east showing grade II-listed Lower Farm in centre & aisled barn to right.
2. General view of site from green to south-east showing grade II-listed Lower Farm to left, aisled barn in centre & Dove Cottage to right.
3. Site entrance from green to east showing granary (1) to right of aisled barn with Mulberry Farm in rear and Lower Farm to left.
4. Site entrance from north-east showing aisled barn to left, Mulberry Farm in rear and granary (1) to right.
5. Site entrance from east showing Lower Farm to left and Mulberry Farm to right. Included for site context.
6. General view of site from west showing granary (1) to left with aisled barn in centre and Lower Farm to right.
7. Exterior from south-east showing later flint-rubble cart shed (2) to right and weatherboarded granary to left.
8. Southern exterior of flint-rubble cart shed (2) showing pantiled roof and red-brick dressing.
9. Southern exterior of granary (1) showing open cart-lodge (2) to right and enclosed stable (1a) to left.
10. Detail of door and louvered window in southern exterior of stable (1a) showing cat hole and intact original ground sill.
11. Detail of heavy tarring to deal boards of door to stable (1a).
12. Western external gable of granary (1) showing remains of unpainted herringbone pargeting.
13. Detail of south-western corner post of granary (1) showing pegged mortise for demolished structure to west.
14. Detail of north-western corner post of granary (1) showing pegged mortise for demolished structure to west.
15. Northern exterior of granary (1) from north-east showing corrugated iron cladding & later flint-rubble lean-to abutting cart lodge (1b).
16. Open-sided eastern gable of flint-rubble cart shed (2) showing integral boundary wall of Dove Cottage to right.

17. Northern interior of flint-rubble cart shed (2) showing eastern gable of granary (1) to left.
18. Northern interior of flint-rubble cart shed (2) showing clasped-purlin roof with nailed collars & eastern gable of granary (1) to right.
19. Eastern external gable of granary (1) from cart shed (2) showing remains of pargeting with later vertical boarding beneath.
20. Detail of herringbone pargeting to eastern external gable of granary (1).
21. Interior from east of narrow flint-rubble lean-to to north of cart lodge (1b) showing eastern gable & three original studs to left.
22. Interior from south of open-sided cart lodge (1b) showing later flint-rubble lean-to to north.
23. Rear (northern) mid-rail of cart-lodge (1b) showing lack of stud mortises in underside with central storey post to right.
24. Originally open-sided rear (northern) interior of cart-lodge (1b) showing storey post on stone pad with nailed foot-braces.
25. Detail from north-west of central rear (northern) storey post of cart lodge (1b) showing stone pad and nailed foot-braces.
26. Interior from north of open-sided cart-lodge (1b) showing original stair to left and later ceiling trap to right.
27. Underside of southern mid-rail of cart-lodge (1b) showing lack of stud mortises.
28. Western interior of cart-lodge (1b) showing clay daub of partition to stable (1a) & iron straps rising to roof-plates.
29. Detail of clay daub and iron roof-plate straps (in lieu of tie-beams) to western interior of cart-lodge (1b).
30. Eastern interior of cart-lodge (1b) showing original enclosed stair to right.
31. Later boarded partition to enclosed stair to east of cart-lodge (1b) (replacing clay daub) with three original rear studs to left.
32. North-eastern internal corner of cart-lodge (1b) showing three original studs of rear (northern) wall to left.
33. Southern face of axial joist in cart-lodge (1b) showing auger marks of joist mortises cut in error.
34. Detail from south of junction between lateral and axial joists of cart-lodge (1b) showing stopped chamfers.
35. Detail from south of ceiling joists of cart-lodge (1b) showing remains of original clay render beneath granary floorboards.

36. Detail from north of ceiling joists of cart-lodge (1b) showing secondary trap to grain floor.
37. Detail from south-west of oak common joists to ceiling of cart-lodge (1b).
38. Interior of cart-lodge (1b) from east showing iron straps & eastern axial joist offset to rear to accommodate stair.
39. Enclosed area beneath stair in south-eastern corner of cart-lodge (1b).
40. Detail of brick and flint plinth beneath sill of eastern internal gable of cart-lodge (1b) showing stair to right.
41. Detail from north of underside of original boarded stair to grain floor in south-eastern corner of cart-lodge (1b).
42. Southern exterior of stair to grain floor showing door closed.
43. Southern exterior of stair to grain floor showing door open.
44. Interior of stair to grain floor showing remaining area of lath-and-plaster adjoining cart-lodge (1b) to left.
45. Interior from west of grain floor above cart-lodge (1b) showing nailed collars of missing lath-and-plaster ceiling.
46. Interior from east of grain floor above cart-lodge (1b) showing partition to area above stable (1a) and nailed ceiling collars.
47. Detail from east of roof structure above cart-lodge (1b) showing peg & nails of principal collar & nailed collars of missing ceiling.
48. Detail of eastern internal gable of grain floor above cart-lodge (1b) showing pegged straight primary wall brace & jowled post.
49. Interior from north of stair to grain floor showing original nailed door lintel with studwork internal partition to right.
50. Western end of southern interior of grain floor above cart lodge (1b) showing narrow pegged studs with scarf joint to right.
51. Detail of splayed and under-squinted scarf joint in southern roof-plate above cart-lodge (1b).
52. Detail of splayed and under-squinted scarf joint in southern roof-plate above cart-lodge (1b) showing single vertical face peg.
53. Eastern end of southern interior of grain floor above cart lodge (1b) showing iron strap in lieu of tie-beam above post to right.
54. Western end of northern interior of grain floor above cart lodge (1b) showing narrow pegged studs with splayed scarf joint to left.
55. Eastern end of southern interior of grain floor above cart lodge (1b) showing narrow pegged studs with jowled corner post to right.

56. Detail of splayed and under-squinted scarf joint in northern roof-plate above cart-lodge (1b).
57. Interior from west of grain floor above stable (1a) showing boarded partition to area above cart lodge (1b).
58. Internal western gable of grain floor above stable (1a) showing remains of daub infill with primary braces to left & right.
59. Roof structure from east of grain floor above stable (1a) showing pegged principal collar and nailed ceiling collars.
60. Southern interior of grain floor above stable (1a) showing narrow pegged studs.
61. Northern interior of grain floor above stable (1a) showing narrow pegged studs.
62. Southern interior of stable (1a) showing original door and window positions respected by original studwork.
63. Boarded western internal gable of stable (1a) showing evidence of wooden harness hooks to right.
64. Northern end of western interior of stable (1a) showing intact harness hook with nail hooks & remains of broken bent-wood hooks to left.
65. Northern interior of stable (1a) showing secondary rear door (interrupting stud mortise in mid-rail) opposite southern entrance.
66. Eastern interior of stable (1a) showing later boarding & old seed drill with no obvious evidence of hay rack or manger.
67. Detail from north of ceiling of stable (1a) showing remains of plaster between joists.
68. Detail from east of ceiling of stable (1a) showing remains of plaster between joists.

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 13-19

Appendix 2 (pp. 20-25): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1. A general view of the site from Risby green to the south-east showing the three grade II-listed buildings adjoining the granary: Lower Farm on the left (to which the granary belonged), the thatched aisled barn in the centre and Dove Cottage on the right – respectively dated by English Heritage to the 15th, 16th and 18th centuries. The granary itself is hidden behind the barn.



Illus. 2. A general view from the modern house known as Mulberry Farm to the west showing the rendered gable of the granary to the left with aisled barn in the centre and Lower Farm to the right.



Illus. 3. The exterior of the weatherboarded granary and cart lodge from the south-east showing the open gable of the later flint-rubble pantiled cart shed (2) on the right.



Illus. 4. The southern exterior of the granary (1) showing the open cart-lodge (2) to the right and the enclosed stable (1a) to the left. The tall door to the extreme right opens onto a boarded stair leading to the grain floor.



Illus. 5. The remains of herringbone pargeting to the western external gable of the granary (1). The attached angled plank corresponds to the scar of a mono-pitch roof immediately above, and relates to a recently demolished narrow, single-storied structure; but pegged mortises in the corner posts to right and left indicate that the granary originally extended further to the west.



Illus. 6. The eastern external gable of the granary (1) seen from the later cart shed (2). The vertical boarding is relatively modern but the remains of herringbone pargeting survive above. The right-hand (northern) flint-rubble wall of the cart shed continues alongside the formerly open elevation of the cart lodge (1b) to form a narrow lean-to extension.



Illus. 7. The interior of the cart-lodge (1b) from the west, showing the enclosed original stair (with later boarding) to the right. This space was initially open to both from and rear but the rear (northern) elevation was later enclosed by a low flint-rubble wall linked to the original structure by a pentice roof to create a narrow extension.



Illus. 8. The interior from the east of the grain floor above the cart-lodge (1b) showing the partition of boarded studwork to the smaller compartment above the stable (1a). The principal collars of the clasped-purlin roof are halved and pegged to their respective rafters but the majority are nailed and were designed to secure a missing lath-and-plaster ceiling that may have been a later insertion. Note the probably original raking iron straps linking the roof-plates to the mid-rails (in lieu of tie-beams).



Illus. 9. The splayed and under-squinted scarf joint with a single vertical face-peg in the southern roof-plate above the cart-lodge (1b). An identical joint occurs in the northern plate immediately opposite. This joint is normally found only in 13th and 14th century structures and is notoriously weak; it may have been copied by an adventurous carpenter from a medieval building. The narrow studs, all tenoned and pegged to the roof-plate, are typical of the late-18th and early-19th centuries.



Illus. 10. The internal western gable of the grain floor above the stable (1a) showing the remains of clay-daub infill with primary wall braces and jowled posts to left & right.



Illus. 11. The southern interior of the stable (1a) showing the original entrance door and louvered window, both respected by the studwork. Several panels of original lath-and-plaster survive between the ceiling joists.



Illus. 12. The interior of the stable (1a) from the west (1a) showing later boarding to the original studwork partition adjoining the cart lodge (1b). An old seed drill is visible beneath the ladder, but there is no obvious evidence of a hay rack and manger.