

**Historic Building Recording:  
Grove Farm  
Barells Road  
Thurston, Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk**

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June 2021

**Site References:**

Grid reference: TL 94471 64342

Planning Application No: DC/20/01182 and 01183

HER No: TBA

Oasis No.: 423420

## Table of Contents

<b>Archaeological Record</b> .....	4
Summary.....	4
1. Introduction.....	5
2. Planning Background.....	5
3. Site Location and Description.....	7
4. Archaeological Background .....	8
5. Historical Background .....	9
6. Cartographic & Documentary evidence.....	10
7. Methodology.....	12
8. Plans & Elevations.....	13
<i>Figure 10. Elevations of cow house</i> .....	14
9. Building Analysis .....	17
9.1 The Cow house .....	17
10. The associated buildings.....	20
11. Context and Setting of the Building.....	20
11. Interpretation.....	21
12. Conclusion .....	22
13. Acknowledgements.....	22
Bibliography .....	23
Appendix I: Index to Digital Image Archive .....	24
Appendix II: Digital Images .....	26

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**Archaeological Record**

**Summary**

This Historic Building Report provides a written and photographic record, carried out on the 16th of June 2021, before redevelopment takes place to convert the buildings, a stable block or cow house and ancillary buildings into two domestic dwellings, it has been produced to English Heritage Level 2 (2006), reissued 2016.

# 1. Introduction

This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) level (2) for a property known as Grove Farm Barells Road Thurston Suffolk, specifically for a stable/cow house building and associated buildings before redevelopment takes place to convert it into two domestic dwellings. It has been prepared to a brief designed by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

1.2 The stable/cow house and associated buildings are no longer within the curtilage of the separately listed farm house, Grove Farmhouse. The building under inspection is listed in its own right (Historic England Listing i.d. 1032432). The following statement is from the Historic England register: *'Stables with hayloft above, late C17. 2 cells; about 4 bays. Timber-framed and weather boarded. Corrugated iron roof, formerly thatched. Boarded C19 stable doors, and one to hayloft in north gable. Good quality framing for date. Primary-braced studding with middle rail, and including various original openings now blocked. 2-tier butt-purlin roof, the upper tier wind braced. Loft floor with floor joists set on-edge. Hayracks and mangers remain in part. A boarded partition has some interesting graffiti of C18 or possibly C17: two interlace patterns, and a large number of forks of varying designs.'* (Historic England Listed Building register)

1.3 This report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 10 megapixel digital images (Appendix II) and includes digital images of key features of the building and its environs (Appendix II). Each digital image is described in the appendices. The CD also contains this report in MS Word format and PDF. The building was inspected on the 16th of June, 2021, when the accompanying photographs/images were taken.

## 2. Planning Background

2.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has granted planning consent conditional upon an agreed programme of Historic Building Recording work (Heritage. Level 2), taking place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

2.2 The planning and Listed Building applications (DC/20/01182 and 01183) were submitted to Mid Suffolk District Council in April 2020 for the change of use from redundant agricultural buildings to two domestic dwellings.

The condition on the decision notice states:

*' 1. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and: a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording b. The programme for post investigation assessment c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation e. Provision to be made*

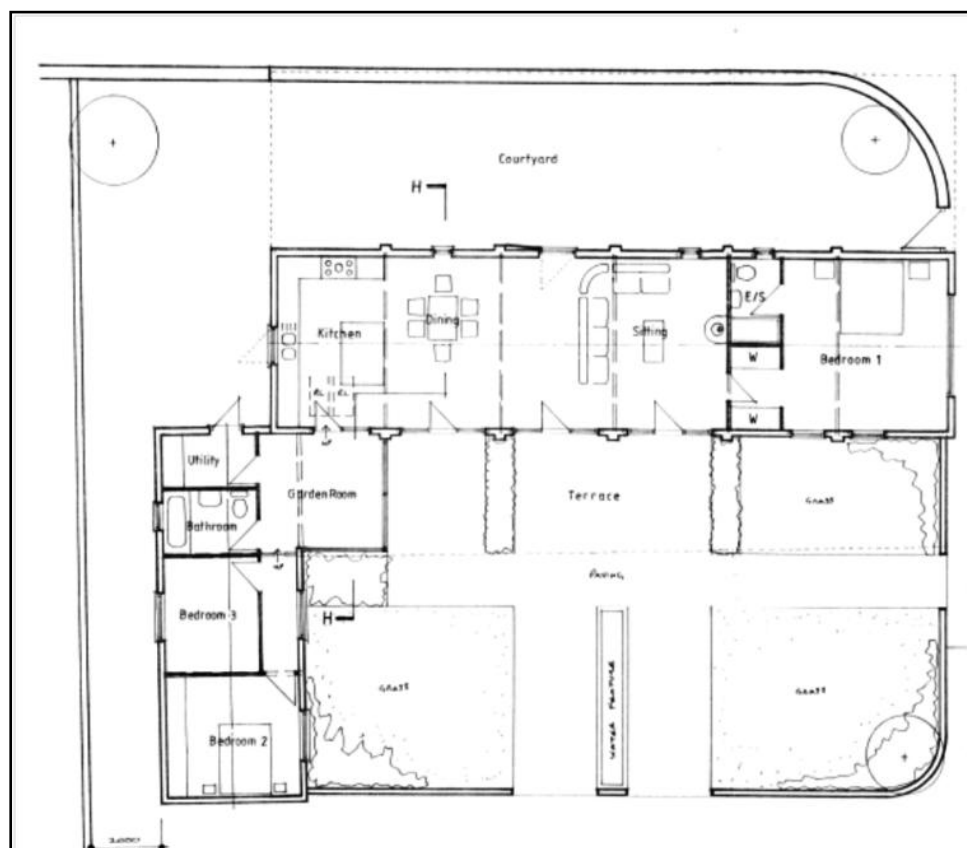
for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation. g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

2. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to, and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

**REASON:**

To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any works associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Core Strategy Objective SO 4 of Mid Suffolk District Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2008) and the National Planning Policy Framework (2019).

This condition is in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, set out in 2019 (NPPF, 2019).



**Figure 1. Proposed ground floor plan**

### 3. Site Location and Description

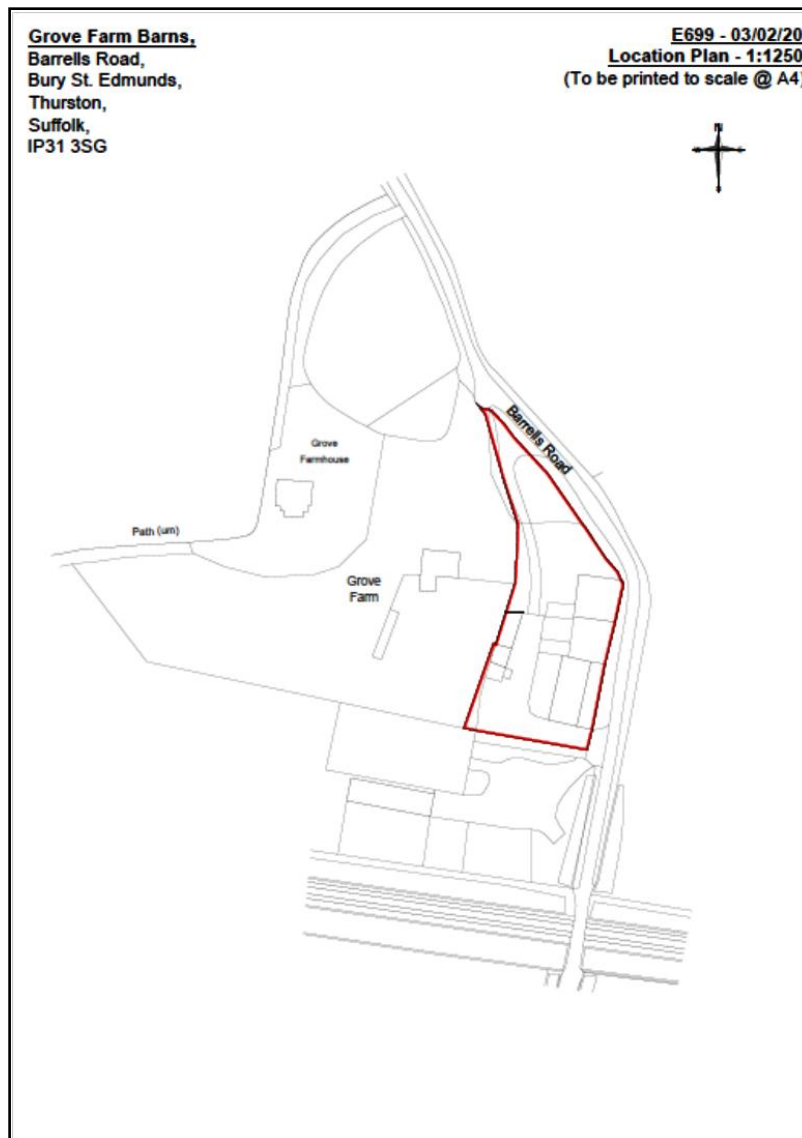
NGR: TL 94471 64342



Crown copyright Ordnance Survey licence No. 100047655

***Figure 2. Thurston location and Grove Farm location***

3.1 The site lies to the immediate south-east of the village of Thurston, amidst arable farmland and four miles east of Bury St Edmunds.



Crown copyright Ordnance Survey licence No. 100047655

**Figure 3. Block plan of Grove Farm Thurston**

## **4. Archaeological Background**

The following advice was sent to the Planning authority from the SCCAS:

*"The submitted listed building consent and planning applications concern the conversion of agricultural buildings to residential use to form 2 no. dwellings and ancillary storage. These applications include the proposed residential conversion of a Grade II listed 17th century stables. The stables are the only surviving structure of a group of farm buildings associated with Grove Farmhouse. The heritage statement (2017) shows the stables retain historic features relating to the original use of the building, including stable partitions, hayracks and floor surface. There is also some early graffiti on the internal boarding, a feature mentioned in the listing description. Therefore, archaeological recording of the stables in their pre-conversion state would be required to enhance the heritage statement provided with the applications."* (Baker, M, SCCAS, 2021).



## 5. Historical Background

5.1 The name Thurston originates from the Anglo Saxon: *Thures tun* , which became *Thurstuna* under the Danes, c.9th century. (Birch, M., 2003)

5.2 The earliest reference to Thurston is the Domesday Book of 1086. In the Domesday Book, under Suffolk, Thurston is listed as :

*' Edmer, a thane of Earl Algar's, held THURSTON before 1066 as a manor; 2 carucates of land. Always two villagers; 6 smallholders; 2 ploughs in lordship. Then 1/2 men's plough. Meadow, 3 acres; woodland, 6 pigs. Then 2 cattle, now 50; 6 beehives. 1/2 church, 15 acres of free land. Value always 40s. '*

(Morris, J, 1986 )

Of note is the increase in cattle holding in Thurston from the time of the conquest until the year of the survey of 1086. An increase in cattle holding, as we shall see later on in this report, may have some historical significance in regard to Grove Farm.

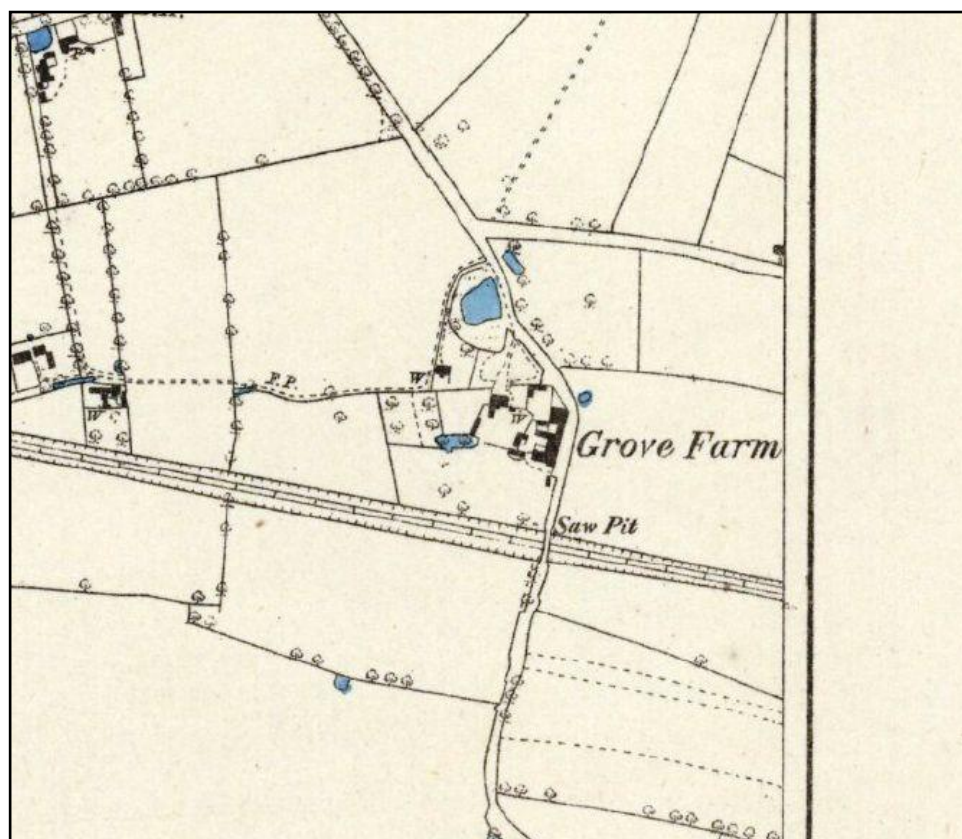
5.3 Thurston, like most settlements in England, has grown and changed greatly since its mention in the Domesday Book of 1086. It was part of the Thedwastre Hundred which consisted of 24 parishes in Suffolk. Thedwastre or Thedwestry was listed in the Domesday Book as Thevardestreu. The name derives from Theodwards's tree, presumably a notable tree situated on the area's boundary. It has been suggested that the Thedwastre Hundred Court may have met in Thurston on Thedwastre Hill. In 1660 the Thedwastre Hundred Court met once a year at Easter on Thurston Plains or on Thedwastre Hill. (Thurston Parish Council, 2018, on-line)

5.4 The History, Gazette and Directory of Suffolk 1844 lists the Thedwastre Hundred parishes. This shows Thurston has not always been a large village. In 1801 the population of Thurston was 354 and in 1841, 599. For the neighbouring village of Pakenham, the village of two mills, the population in 1801 was 681 and in 1841, 1,105. Thus Pakenham was a considerably larger. (White, W., 1844).

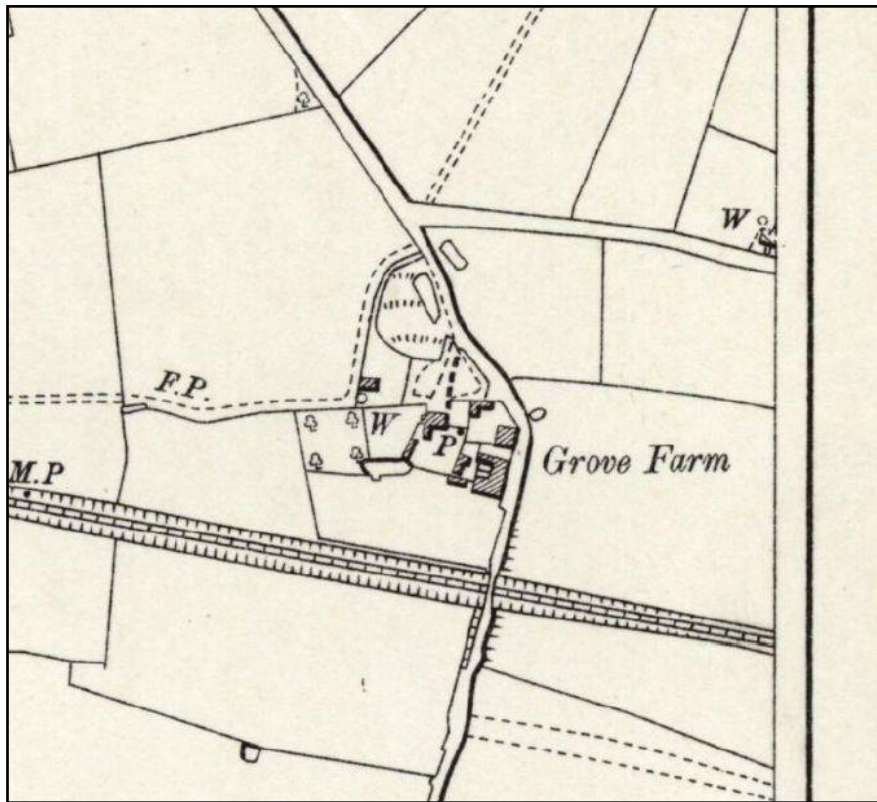
## 6. Cartographic & Documentary evidence



*Figure 5. Hodskinsons (1783) of Thurston showing Grove Farm*



*Figure 6. Grove Farm, from the 1st edition, Ordnance Survey map (1884)*



*Figure 7. The 6 inch ed. O.S. (1905) map of Grove Farm*



*Figure 8. Existing view of Grove Farm (Google Earth)*

### **6.1 Discussion of the map evidence**

The first map (fig. 5) by Hodskinson (1783) does not show much detail, but the farm is shown in a very basic format that does not allow much interpretation.

The next map in date order is the First edition Ordnance Survey of 1884 (fig. 6.) which shows the farm buildings in more detail. Here the group of outbuildings to the west of the farmhouse are shown with the subject building which is connected to by a range to its south (no longer extant). Apart from the connecting range, the buildings appear similar to what we can see today.

The third map, (O.S.,1905; fig. 7), shows the farm buildings without the connecting range to the stable/cow house, as it is today

Figure 8. shows the arrangement of buildings up to date and is quite similar to that of the 1905 map, although some smaller attached and discrete buildings have disappeared.

### **6.2 Discussion of the Documentary evidence**

Due to current restrictions, a search of the Suffolk Records Office was not possible.

## **7. Methodology**

A level 2 (English Heritage, 2006, revised in 2016) written and photographic record was undertaken as requested by Matt Baker of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

A visual inspection was carried out and notes were taken on the features, construction and dimensions of the buildings. Measurements were taken externally and internally and a scale plan was drawn at 1:50. A series of digital images were taken externally and internally. The photographic record was produced in digital format.

A plan showing the directions of the photographs and digital images was produced. A phased plan was produced for the building group.

From the evidence presented, an interpretation of the building's function, form and date was made.

Within the report, all image references refer to the digital images as listed in the appendix.

Existing architect's plans shown below, were used and checked for scaled dimensions.

# 8. Plans & Elevations

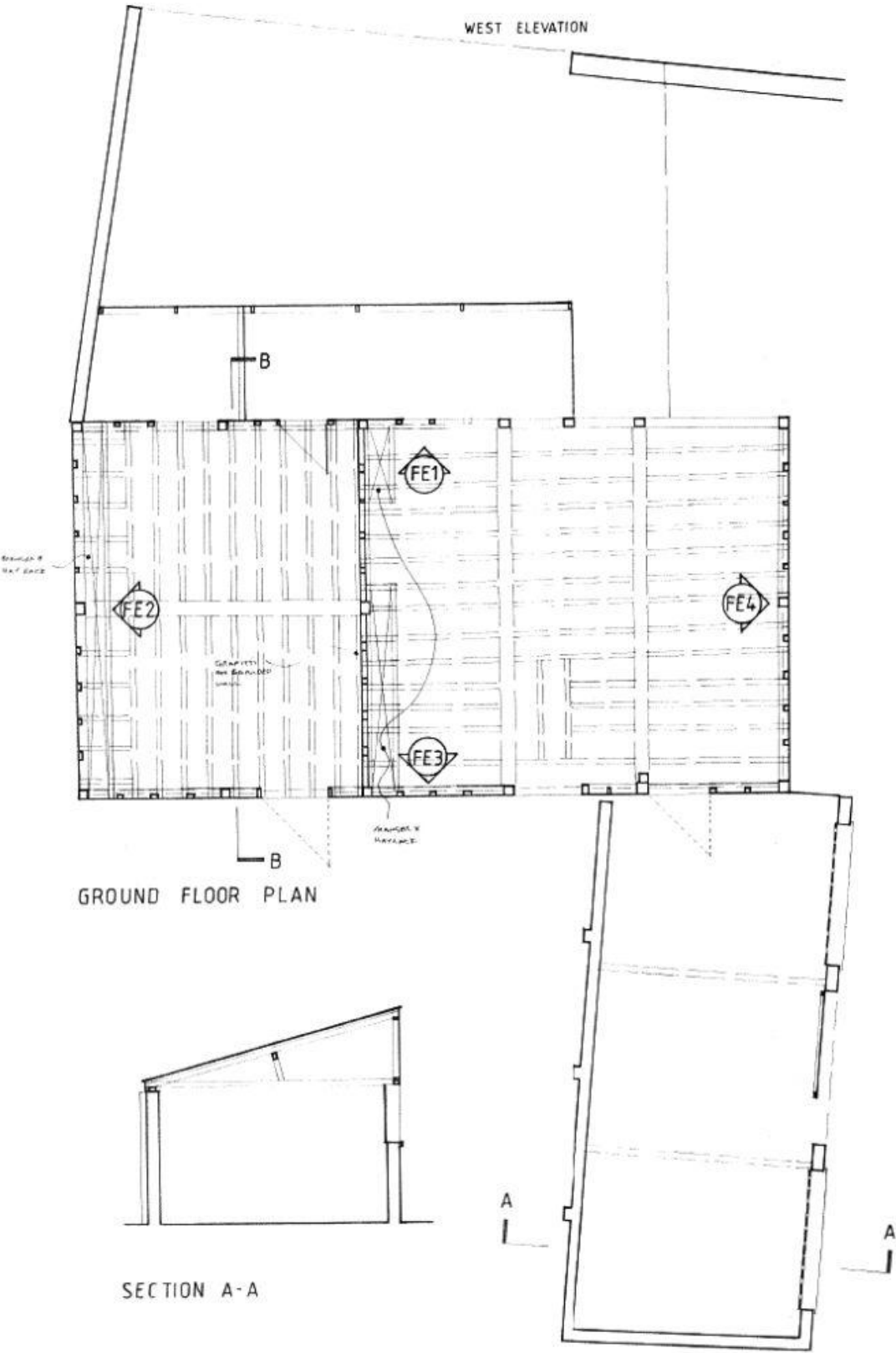
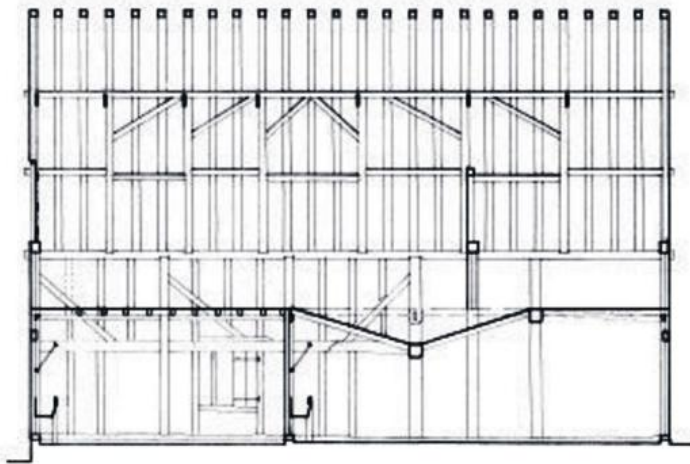
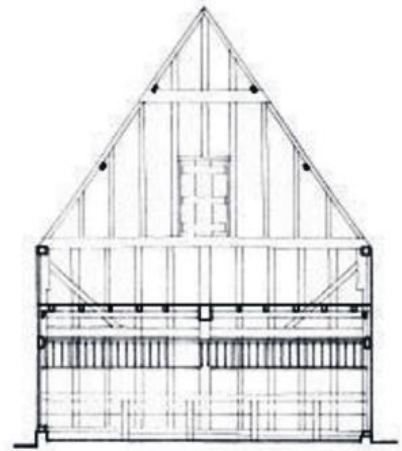


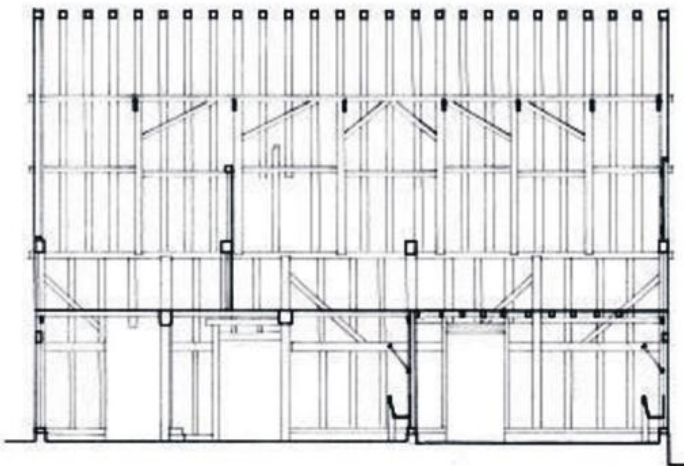
Figure 9. Plan of the existing cow house with its two additions



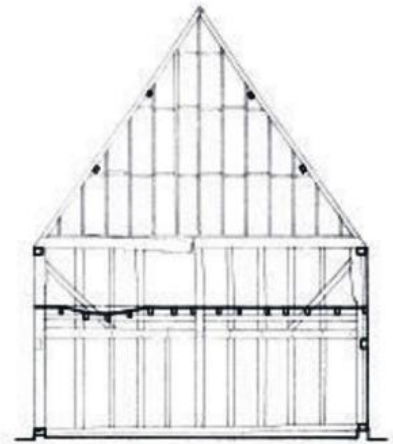
FRAME ELEVATION FE1



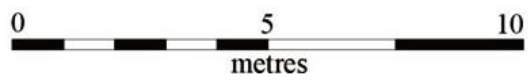
FRAME ELEVATION FE2



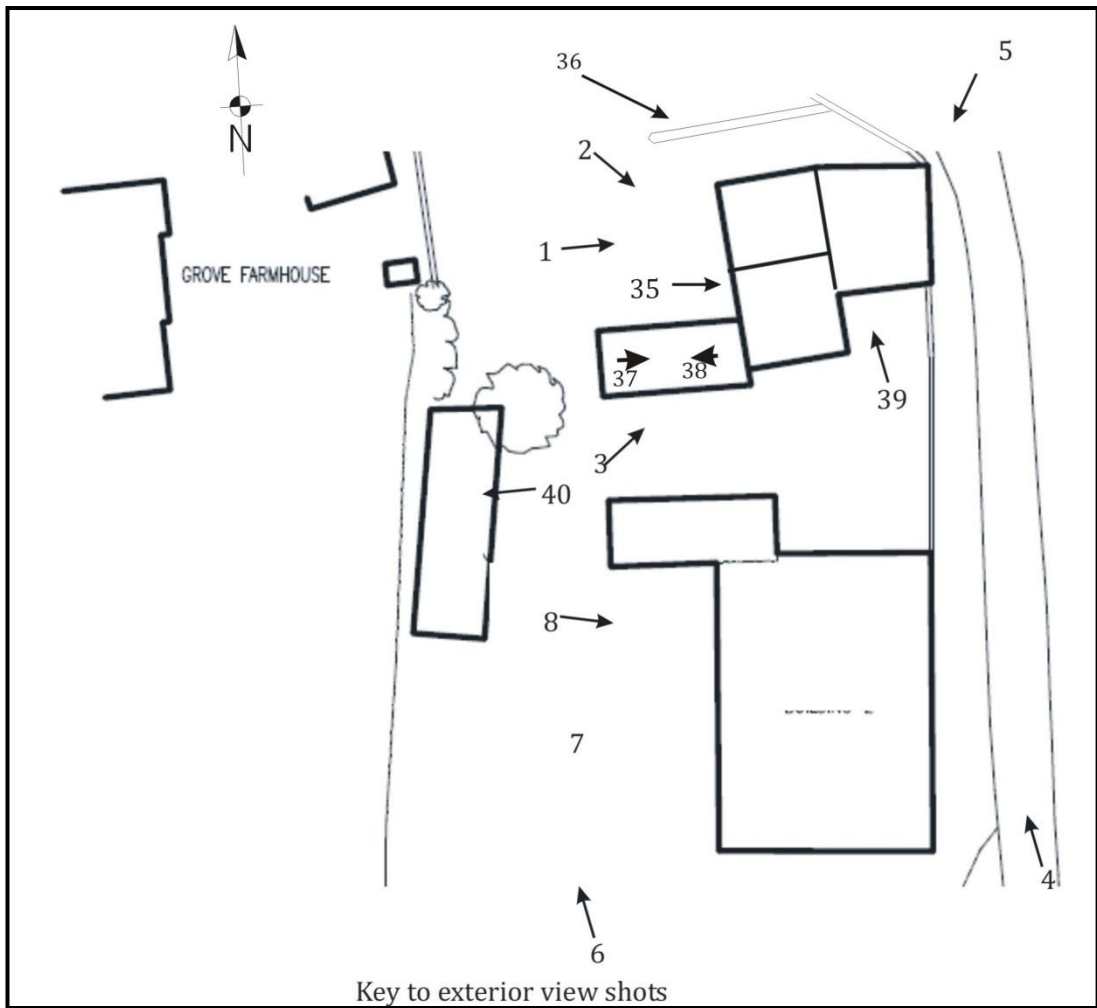
FRAME ELEVATION FE3



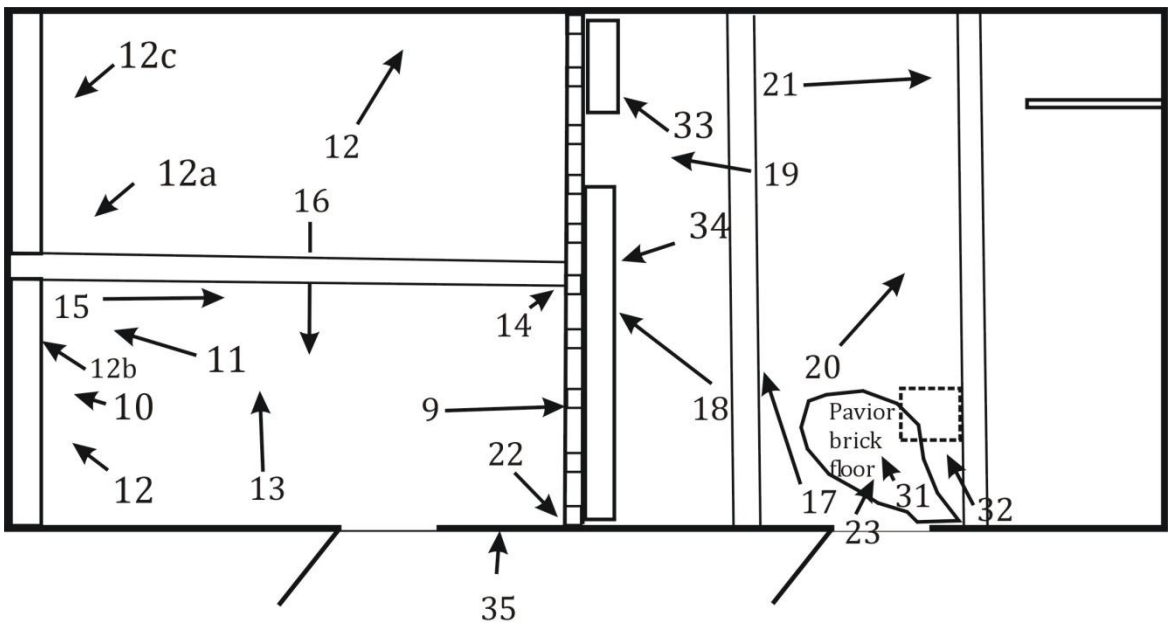
FRAME ELEVATION FE4



*Figure 10. Elevations of cow house*



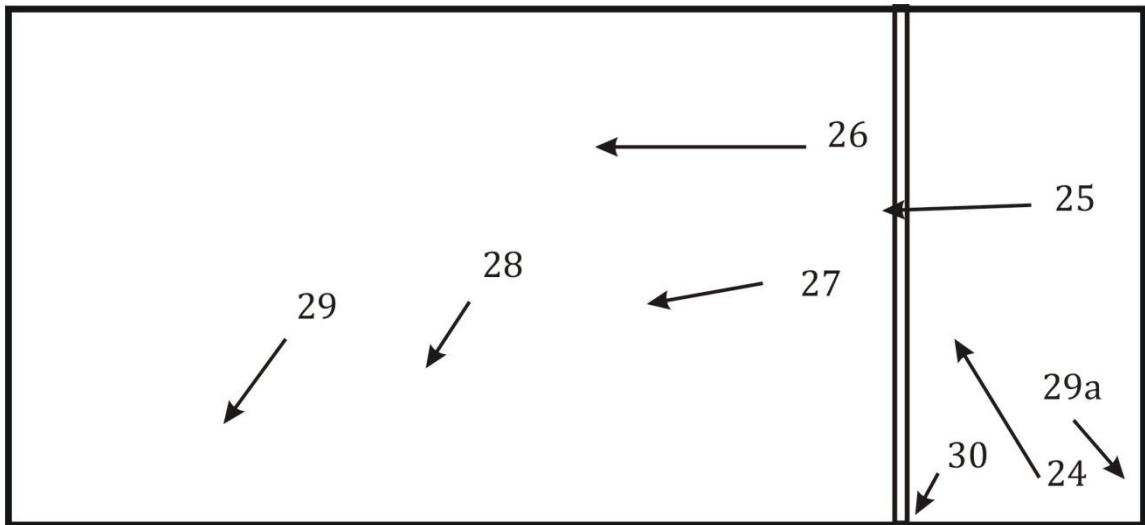
**Figure 11. Photographic key of exterior views**  
*(referenced to photographic images in Appendix I)*



Ground floor photo key plan to cow house

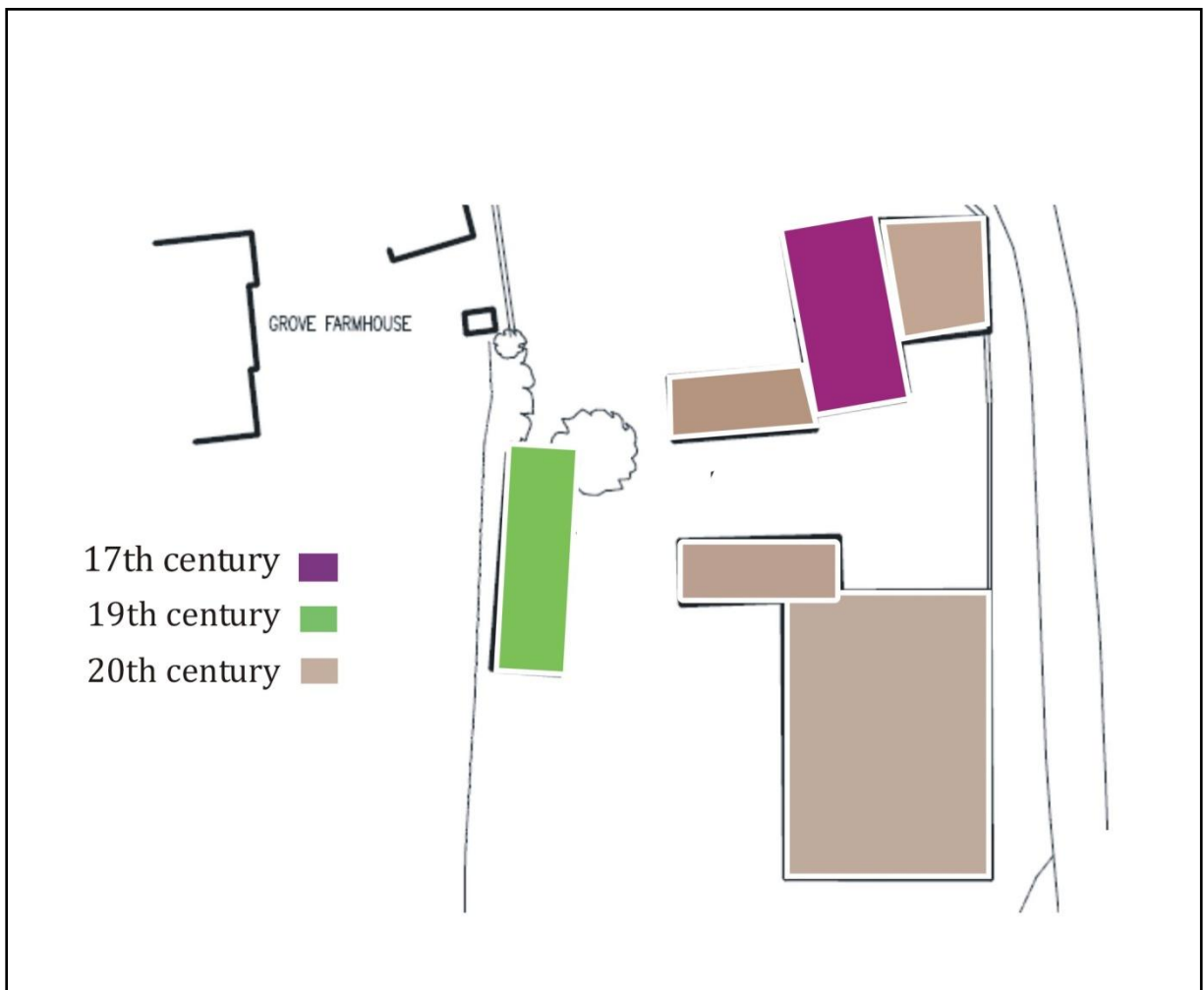
**Figure 12. Ground floor of cow house, photo key**

(referenced to photographic images in Appendix I)



First floor photo key of cow house

**Figure 13. First floor photo key of cow house**  
(referenced to photographic images in Appendix I)



**Figure 14. Phased plan (cow house shown in purple, 17th century)**



## 9. Building Analysis

### 9.1 *The Cow house*

There are a number of terms in which to describe the building in question, namely, a barn, stable, cattle shed, or cow house. The function of the building should best describe it and in this example, a cow house is probably most appropriate. It appears to be a barn from the outside, but one noticeable difference is the fact that it has no porch, which most barns have. There is no evidence for it ever having a porch either, which means it was a purpose built structure to house cattle.

This cow house is a very rare 17th century survivor with its original fixtures including feeding troughs with affixed iron tethering rings (fig. ), the whole erected low to the floor to allow cattle to feed whilst laying down, with ladder-hay-racks fixed to the walls (fig. ), in two cells.

The cow house, measuring 12.40m in length by 6.45m wide has two floors: a ground floor and a hay loft. Originally thatched, the roof is currently covered with corrugated iron sheeting. The steep pitch of the roof gives the building a lofty appearance, allowing for a good deal of space to store cattle feed, hay, etc on the upper floor. The upper floor is divided by a partition with a tie beam and two angular braces (fig. ). A further tie beam with a central post and no bracing is above the dividing wall on the ground floor (fig. ), which in effect creates two bays. Jowled posts, peg-jointed, form the corner posts of the building (fig. ).

The roof structure is without a longitudinal ridge pole and is arranged with a 2-tier butt-purlins that are staggered; above are purlins which are half-lap-jointed to the upper collars and the upper tier is wind-braced with angular braces (figs. ). the entire roof structure is peg-jointed in the traditional manner with no apparent use of nails observed (fig. ) The loft floor has floor joists set on-edge (fig. ); the loft was not fully accessible due to the condition of the floor.

From the outside, the building is covered in weatherboarding, fixed to the timber-framed structure. There is an upper floor door for hoisting stored material to the hayloft which is situated on the north-facing gable end wall with its probable original ledged door.

Two entrances are provided with 2m high doors by 1.15m width and 1.30m width to the right hand door, allowing the passage of larger animals into the building into the southern cell. The rear of the building has been altered considerably with new timbers inserted alongside four original posts, but should have had an entrance on that side.

Attached to the cow house are two extensions, firstly a 20th century, breeze-block built structure with additional accommodation for animals , attached to the south-west corner of the building and a lean-to structure to the rear for general storage, which is now in a very dilapidated state.

The interior of both cells retain the principal bridging beams which retain a chamfer with a simple stop carved into them at their extremities (fig. ). The southern bay ceiling has collapsed to a point where it has become unstable due to deterioration of the soul plate and brick foundation, which consists of only a few courses of hand-made red bricks (fig. ), these being typical of 17th century buildings, agricultural and domestic.

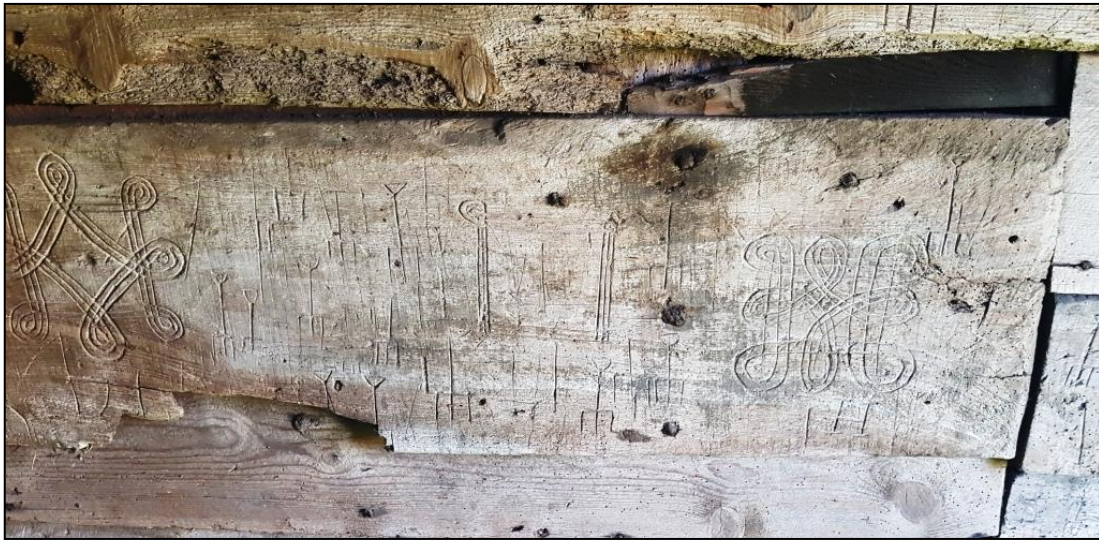
A single partition or manger is located in the south-east corner of the building. These separate partitions are usually for difficult animals that kick, bite or for birthing.

In general, the timber framing is of a light to medium girth with a middle rail, comprising diagonal and upright posts on a wooden soul plate, which is the norm for sixteenth to seventeenth century buildings.

The interior of both cells are boarded with thick kick panels to protect the walls.

## 9.2 The Apotropaic marks

The most interesting feature of the cowhouse is the graffiti carved into the side wall panels of the northern bay, as you enter the building (location 9 on the photo-key plan). These marks are known as ``apotropaic`` after the Greek, *apotropaios*-turning away (evil). Their main function was to protect against evil spirits that might enter a building and are usually found around, doors, windows and fireplaces; in fact anywhere that an evil spirit or demon might enter, and are also known as witch marks.



*Figure 15. Apotropaic marks: demon traps and pitch forks*

The majority of the marks are grouped fairly close together and consist of pitch forks; (fig. 15 & 16) other marks consist of devil traps which are the most intricate in design that contain the never ending line to entrap spirits. Other marks are *Ave Maria*, seen as an AV monogram, (often seen as a W) which is a prayer to the Virgin Mary (fig. 16); personal initials combined or within the area of the marks would protect the person, presumably. It would be useful to deal with the types of marks individually. Firstly, the pitch forks are most uncommon and would seem to have an agricultural element to them, being a symbol of the farm-work. This symbol is used extensively and may refer to farming periods or seasons, one being inscribed for each perhaps. It is impossible to know the full meaning of these symbols but a protective one is paramount.

The next symbol is the Ave Maria monogram, seen as AV conjoined (fig. 16), being the most common in early post-medieval houses. A simple prayer for protection is the intention. By far the most interesting are the demon traps of interlace, scrolls with a continuing line within the device (figs 15, 17 & 18).



*Figure 16. AV marks; beehive or thimble?*

There appears to be four of these, all different . Figure 17 displays the two main, most elaborate, patterns; there are two further examples of a more simplistic linear design (fig. 18). The most common device is the pitch fork in two varieties, one with an angular handle and another with a half-moon-shaped handle (fig.18). Further symbols include a beehive or thimble; personal initials; AV monograms, which are often seen as crudely applied angular lines (fig. 16). Finally, the owners initials are often combined as a personal protection within the context of the other marks (fig. 19).



*Figure 17. Interlace devices(demon traps)*



*Figure 18. Simpler, linear-style patterns (left) and pitch forks (right)*



*Figure 19. Initials E B, above this, an Ave Maria monogram*

## 10. The associated buildings

A group of out-buildings to the south of the cow house appear on the 19th century ordnance survey, these have been replaced by 20th century examples. They were used for more stock holding and probably stabling. This group are of no architectural or historic merit. They have replaced an earlier barn, no longer extant. An earlier northern range of the group appears to be 19th century (fig. 8) and also not part of the record, but is taken into context under the buildings group analysis of this report.

A discrete range to the west of the cow house is of late 19th -20th century date and appears to have been used for storage or for carts and farm implements.

Two attached buildings to the cow house are of 20th century date: a lean-to to the east side of the building is now in a state of disrepair, and a breeze block cattle pen is attached to the south-west corner of the cow house, neither have any architectural or historical merit.

## 11. Context and Setting of the Building

Prior to the 16th century, many farms were of an unplanned plan form; outbuildings were randomly placed around the farm house or sometimes away from it, as in the case here. Farms in the south-east of England were 'mixed', producing cereals and livestock and utilised a barn (missing from the buildings group) mainly for threshing and storage, so primarily for arable use. Arable and pastoral farming were dependent on each other. Cereals were grown as cash and root crops as well as beans for animal feed, which were the fuel for the plough or heavy horse. The buildings at Grove Farm appear to be an arrangement based on the unplanned approach as opposed to "*Model Farms*", a term which applies to farms with a structured, planned arrangement incorporating the farmhouse, all around a courtyard and built at the same time.

The unplanned approach, however is not uncommon, with many farms in the south-east evolving from isolated buildings, away from the farmhouse and can date from any time in the medieval and post-medieval periods up to the Victorian era.

By the late 17th century, better crop rotation and winter feed crops brought about the end of the old three field system and the earlier strip fields, which were small and divided larger fields.

By the eighteenth century, better animal husbandry resulted in larger animals, which meant that

stronger animals were able to pull improving larger ploughs and larger carts such as the Haywain.

As mentioned, arable and pastoral forms of farming were dependent upon each other, therefore Grove Farm was likely to be one of these mixed farms. The absence of a threshing barn is noteworthy, but most likely one would have been included at Grove Farm, the site of which is unknown. Normally, barns are the oldest surviving building in any farm group, and it is quite possible that the original barn pre-dates the cow house and has since been demolished. The group of buildings that existed to the south of the cow house, as seen on 19th century mapping, may well have incorporated a barn of earlier date but we cannot say with any certainty if that were the case. The next most important building, the cow house is also of a good age, dating from no later than the mid 17th century. The quality of its build is testimony to its existence today. Its existence may indicate to its importance at Grove Farm, with an emphasis on stock farming as opposed to the arable aspect of farming. Grove Farm may have continued after the demise of the barn with purely livestock, with its dependence on other local farms to provide hay, feed, etc.

Grove farm house, (Grade II listed in its own right) although not part of this survey, is an important element to the farm group of buildings. The listing suggests that part of the house was built in the 16th century. The 16th century would be a time when a barn would have been erected here also. The house is some short distance away from the farm buildings and does not seem to form any distinct plan with the farm buildings. Many farms grew on an un-planned arrangement as increased productivity would allow extra money to be spent on improvements, as appears to be the case here.

## **11. Interpretation**

Grove Farm retains an important rare survivor in the form of a cow house. No barn exists on the site, but a barn most likely existed at some time in the past. The barn was never replaced by a later building as in some cases, therefore the need for a barn was not important to the farm's production method, unless it existed among the southern group of buildings. However, if there had been a barn it would most likely to have been retained, as this is a very useful building and integral to mixed farming operations.

Based upon this interpretation, Grove Farm, from the time of the 17th century or possibly later, may have existed purely as a pastoral farm, dependent upon neighbouring farms for its feed, hay and straw.

The existence of the incised marks in the cow house, a rarity in itself, does lead one to assume that the owner of this farm was highly superstitious and may have befallen a set-back in the past, maybe the loss of his barn, for example. The apotropaic marks make for an exciting find in this building, seldom seen to this extent even in domestic settings let alone an agricultural one. Witch marks, as they are often referred to, were made at a time of great uncertainty, with many of them being produced during troubled times such as the English Civil war during the mid-seventeenth century. The barn's structure of fine, stout timber-framing with an all peg-jointed construction and other architectural elements such as the jowled posts, chamfered beams with plain stops all indicate to a foundation date of the second quarter to the mid 17th century.

## **12. Conclusion**

This report is intended as an archaeological record of Grove Farm Cow house and should be considered in any future works to the building during its redevelopment. Many architectural features, highlighted within this report are worthy of retention and should be incorporated in any new presentation of the buildings in the future.

## **13. Acknowledgements**

Thanks are due to John Faith who commissioned this report and for allowing access to the property in order to carry out this record.

Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA (*ARCHAEOSERV*)

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## Appendix I: Index to Digital Image Archive

Table 1: Digital Image Archive (Full Photographic archive on accompanying CD)  
see photo-key plan for direction of image

Frame/ Plate No.	Description	Viewed From The:	Date taken 16/06/2021
1 <b>Exterior.</b>	Cow house; Front elevation-west - facing	West	
2	Cow house; from the north-west	North-west	
3	Cow house	West	
4	Cow house	North-east	
5	Cow house and lean-to	East	
6	Cow house and lean-to	South-east	
7	Outbuildings to the south of the cow house	South	
8	Outbuildings to the south of the cow house	South-east	
<b>Interior</b> 9	Apotropaic marks	n/a	
9a	Apotropaic marks	n/a	
9b	Apotropaic marks	n/a	
9c	Apotropaic marks	n/a	
9d	Apotropaic marks	n/a	
9e	Apotropaic marks	n/a	
10	Detail of feeding trough and hay rake	South-west	
11	Detail of feeding trough and hay rake	n/a	
12	Detail of feeding trough and hay rake	n/a	
12a	Detail of feeding trough and hay rake	n/a	
12b	Detail of feeding trough and hay rake	n/a	
12c	Detail of feeding trough and hay rake	n/a	
13	General interior view of northern cell	West	
14	Bridging beam detail with chamfer and stop	n/a	
15	Partition doorway, from northern cell	North	
16	Timber-frame detail with middle rail, northern cell	East	
17	Ceiling joists, general view	n/a	



18	Feeding trough detail in northern cell	South	
19	Feeding trough and central doorway through cells north and south	South	
20	General interior view of cow house	North-west	
21	View to manger in southern cell	North	
22	Chamfered beam detail in southern cell	n/a	
23	Partition in hayloft	n/a	
24	Partition in hayloft	South	
25	View through partition into hayloft	South	
26	Roof detail	n/a	
27	Purlin detail	n/a	
28	Upper purlin detail	n/a	
29	Peg joint example detail	n/a	
30	Jowled corner post detail	n/a	
31	Brick floor in northern bay	n/a	
32	Blocked off original access to hayloft in northern cell	n/a	
33	Trough detail in southern cell	South-west	
34	Hay ladder rack detail	n/a	
<b>Exterior</b> 35	Brick plinth to foundation detail	West	
36	Flint farmyard wall	North-west	
37	Lean-to on Cow house	South-east	
38	Cow house	North-east	
39	Rear elevation of cow house	South	
40	Shed interior , west of cow house	East	

## Appendix II: Digital Images



*Plate 1. Barn and adjoining range, from the north*



*Plate 2. Barn, gable end, north-facing*



*Plate 3. Cow house extension, c. 20th century*



*Plate 4. Cow house from the road, and the south-east*



*Plate 5. Cow house, from the north-east*



*Plate 6. Range of outbuildings to the west of the cow house*



*7. Northern range of southern group of outbuildings*



*Plate 8. Southern range of outbuildings, c. 20th century*



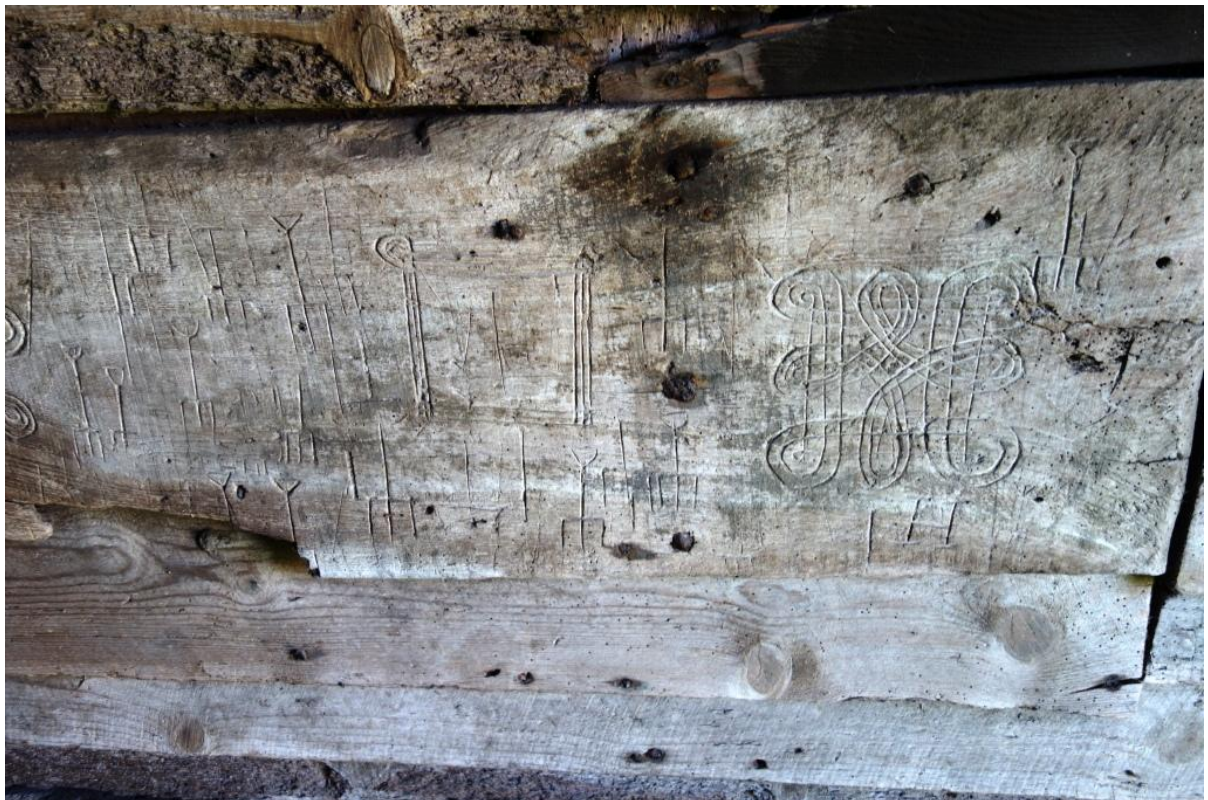
*Plate 9. Apotropaic carvings to dividing wall of cow house, northern cell*



*Plate 9a. Apotropaic carvings to dividing wall of cow house, northern cell*



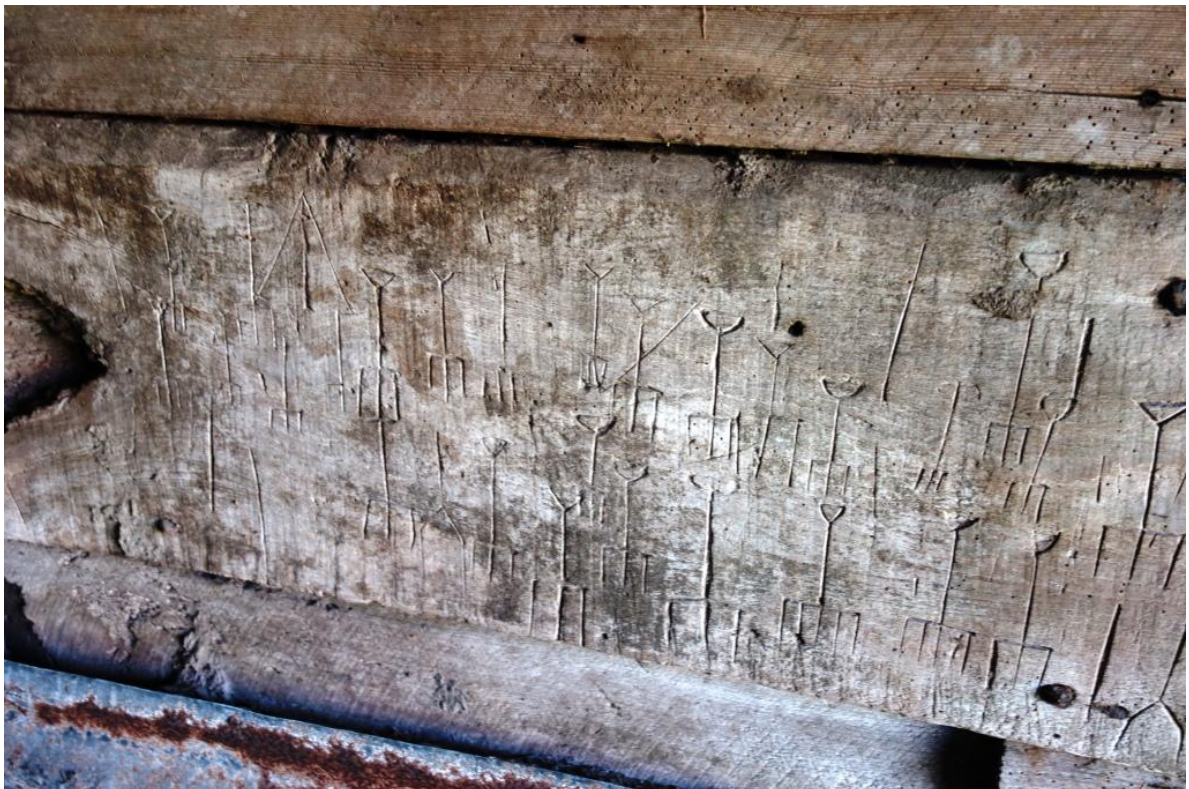
*Plate 9b. Apotropaic carvings to dividing wall of cow house, northern cell*



*Plate 9c. Apotropaic carvings to dividing wall of cow house, northern cell*



*Plate 9d. Apotropaic carvings to dividing wall of cow house, northern cell*



*Plate 9e. Apotropaic carvings to dividing wall of cow house, northern cell*





*Plate 10. Feeding trough and ladder rack, c 17th century*



*Plate 11. Stock room with feeding trough*



*Plate 12. Detail of original feeding trough with tethering ring*



*Plate 12a. Feeding trough detail*



*Plate 12b. Hay ladder rack, c. 17th century*



*Plate 12 c. Hay ladder rack, c.17th century*



*Plate 13. General view of cell 1 (northern end)*



*Plate 14. Principal bridging beam with chamfer and simple stop detail*



*Plate 15. Partition wall with central doorway, from the southern cell*



*Plate 16. Timber-frame detail with middle rail*



*Plate 17. Ceiling joists detail in southern cell of cow house*



*Plate 18. feeding trough in southern end*



*Plate 19. Feeding trough on partition wall in southern end*



*Plate 20. General view in southern cell towards largely replaced wall*



*Plate 21. Small manger in southern cell with its partition, c. 17th century*



*Plate 22. Chamfered beam and stop detail in southern cell*





*Plate 23. Site of original stair to upper hayloft*



*Plate 24. Upper floor hay loft partition of cow barn*



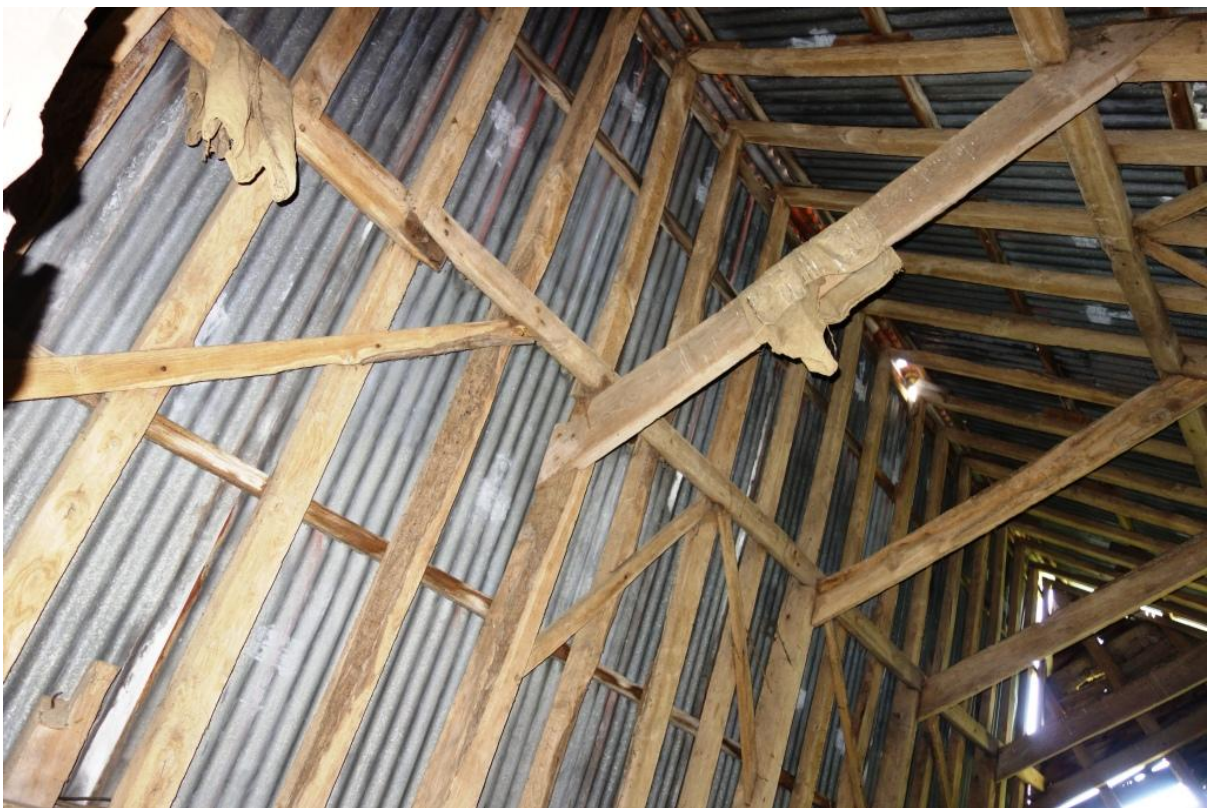
*Plate 25. View into hayloft, from the south*



*Plate 26. Roof truss detail, from the south*



*Plate 27. Roof purlin design: butt and staggered with windbraces*



*Plate 28. Upper roof truss detail with half-faced joints to collar beams*



*Plate 29. Peg joint detail in roof truss*



*Plate 30. Jowled corner post detail (south-east corner of cow house)*



*Plate 31. Remains of original brick floor in the southern cell*



*Plate 32. Blocked-off original access hatch to hayloft in northern cell*



*Plate 33. Detail of feeding trough in southern cell*



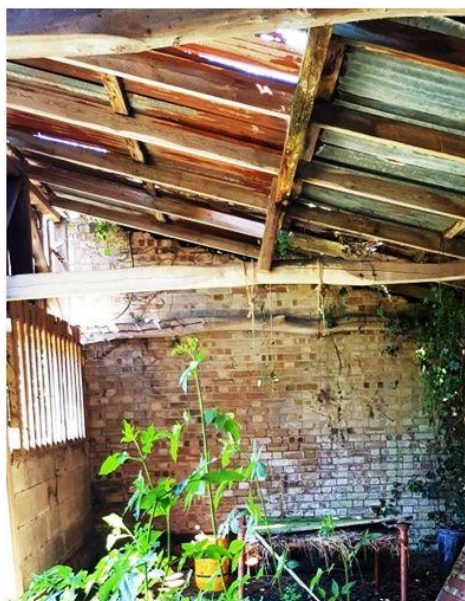
*Plate 34. remains of original ladder hay rack in southern cell*



*Plate 35. Brick plinth detail to cow house*



*Plate 36. Flint retaining wall to farmyard (c. 19th century)*



*Plate 37. Interior of breeze-block-built extension to cow house*





*Plate 38. Interior of breeze-block-built extension to cow house*



*Plate 39. Rear elevation of cow house (now boarded up)*



*Plate 40. Interior of shed to west of cow house with 19th-20th century brickwork*

