

**Barn at Green Farm,
Finningham,
Suffolk
FNN 024**

HER Event No: ESF 24221

Historic Building Record

OASIS ID: Suffolka1-255986



Leigh Alston MA (Oxon), Architectural Historian
on behalf of
Suffolk Archaeology

**Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Tel. (01449) 900120**

June 2016

Barn at Green Farm, Wickham Road, Finningham, Suffolk

(TM 066 693)

Historic Building Record

This report provides an archaeological record and analysis at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a grade II-listed barn in the curtilage of a grade II-listed former farmhouse. It has been prepared to the standard specified by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning consent for conversion.

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 104 Canon 5D digital images of 21 megapixels (Appendix 1), but also includes 20 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.

Summary

Green Farm lies at the southern edge of Finningham village on the corner of Church Green and Wickham Road. The grade II-listed former farmhouse originated in the 16th century but was enlarged to form an imposing 'gentry' residence after its acquisition in 1593 by the Frere family, which by 1660 had prospered sufficiently purchase Finningham Manor and much of the parish. At the time of the tithe survey in 1839 the farm was a tenanted arable holding of 109 acres on the estate of the Right Honourable John Hookham Frere and occupied by Charles Steggles. The two adjoining 'barns' in the south-western corner of the enclosed yard in front of the house are separately listed at grade II. The southernmost of these is a fine timber-framed threshing barn of five bays that formed part of the Freres' aggrandizement of the site in the early-17th century. It was originally entered from the green on the west but possessed an eastern porch on the site of a small 19th century replacement. Its framing is of high quality, with mid-rails in its walls and a well preserved roof containing two tiers of butt-purlins and an almost full complement of wind-braces. This roof is now covered with corrugated iron but was formerly thatched, and its external walls were rendered from the outset. The adjoining timber-framed 'barn' of four bays to the north is a much altered 18th century addition, possibly of 1758 (which date is boldly carved into the central post of its northern gable). This building originally contained a three-bay compartment with an upper storey to the north with a single-bay section to the south, and was almost certainly built as a stable with a hay loft and tack room. Its walls were almost entirely rebuilt in brick and cement block-work during the 20th century, but its original double butt-purlin roof structure remains intact. At some point the original ceiling was removed and a new, higher ceiling inserted at eaves level into the two northern bays which were divided from the rest. The village website notes that a schoolroom was formerly attached to Green Farm Barn, and the new two-bay room may have been intended for this purpose. Two additional single-storied outbuildings to the south and east were designed as open-sided animal shelter-sheds but incorporate parts of an older boundary wall of shuttered or rammed earth that may be contemporary with the house. This earthen wall is a rare survival which offers important insight into the layout of gentry farmsteads in the 17th century.



Figure 1. Current site plan highlighting the grade II-listed barn and its adjacent sheds in red with the grade II-listed former farmhouse in green and an unlisted eastern outbuilding in grey. The listed barn adjoins Wickham Road on the south and Church Green on the left.

Documentary and Cartographic Evidence

Green Farm lies on the northern side of Wickham Road on the corner of its junction with Church Green (which represents an intact medieval village green now managed by Finningham Parish Council). The former farmhouse is a grade II-listed timber-framed and rendered building which is said in the English Heritage Schedule to date from the mid- to late-16th century but with additional early-17th century cross-wings on both sides. The two adjoining ‘barns’ in the south-western corner of the enclosed yard in front of the house are separately listed at grade II and form the subject of this report. Pevsner notes that Green Farm was purchased by the Frere family in 1593, which prospered sufficiently to acquire Finningham Hall manor in 1660 and by the 19th century owned much of the parish. W.A. Copinger’s ‘Manors of Suffolk’ (1909) records the 1660 sale of the manor to ‘John Frere, son of John Frere of Green Farm’. The village website notes that a schoolroom was originally situated on the Green as part of a building attached to Green Farm Barn; 42 pupils attended in 1818 and were charged 2d a week. The school closed and was re-opened in new premises in Walsham Road in 1874. The current owner of Green Farmhouse believes this school to have occupied part of building 2 as identified in figure 6 below.

At the time of the Finningham title survey in 1839 the property was a tenanted arable holding of 109 acres on the estate of the Right Honourable John Hookham Frere, and occupied by Charles Steggles who was recorded as a farmer in White’s Directory for 1844. Frere was a well-known diplomat and author who served as ambassador to Spain during the Napoleonic wars but retired to Malta in 1820. The changing layout of the site is described in figures 2-5.



Figure 2. The Finningham title map of 1839 (Suffolk Record Office) showing Church Farm in a large rectangular enclosure (plot 25) on the corner of Church Green and Wickham Road with St Bartholomew's church to the north (23).

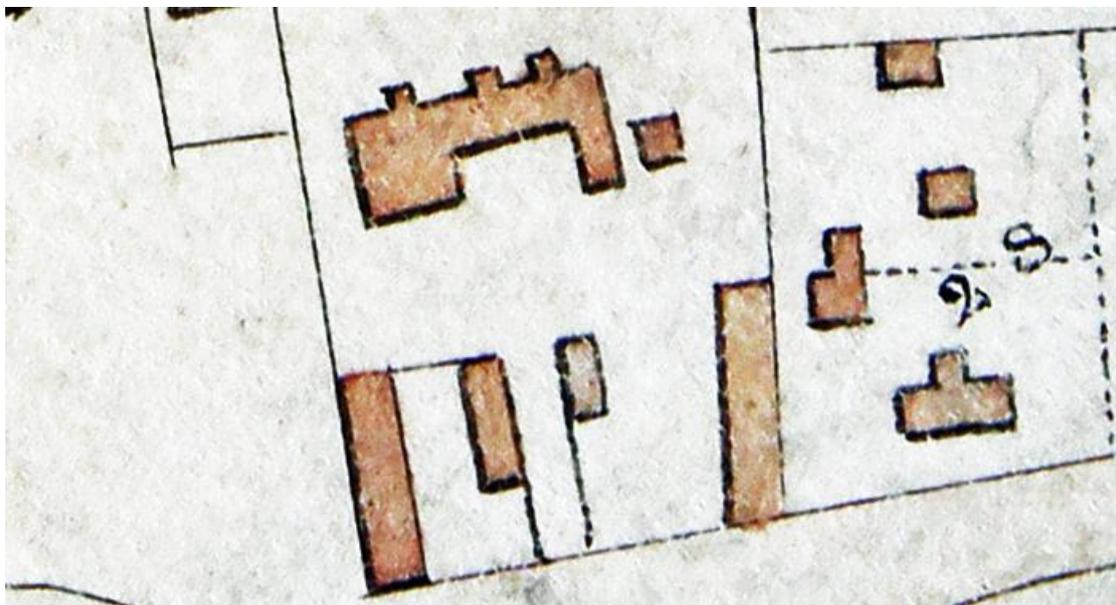


Figure 2a. A detail of the 1839 map. The rectangular barn and stable (structures 1 & 2 in figure 6) occupy the south-western corner of the enclosure with the shelter-shed (3) on the right. The latter adjoins a narrow avenue through which the house was approached, with a second large outbuilding in the site's south-eastern corner. The avenue and boundary walls survive as rare earthen structures in the shelter-shed & loose boxes (3 & 4). The barn did not possess a porch at this time.

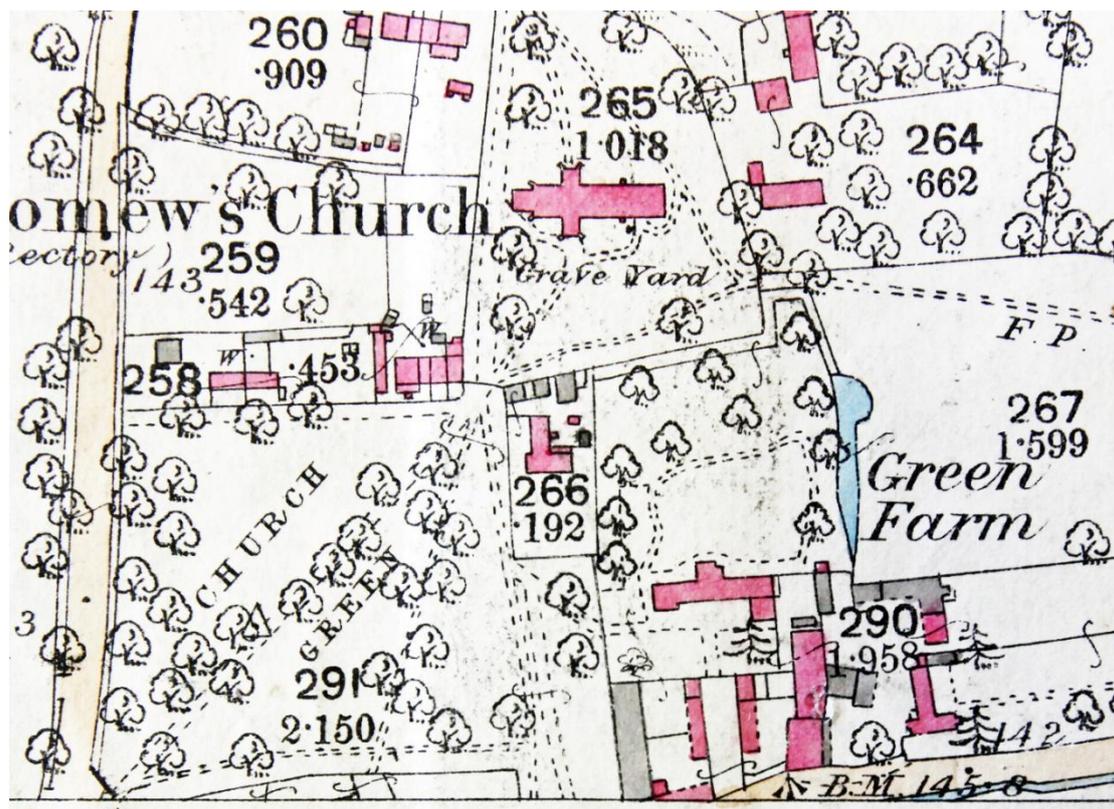


Figure 3. The First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1884, with detail below. Red is used to distinguish domestic buildings from outbuildings, and tiled or brick outbuildings from timber-framed structures.

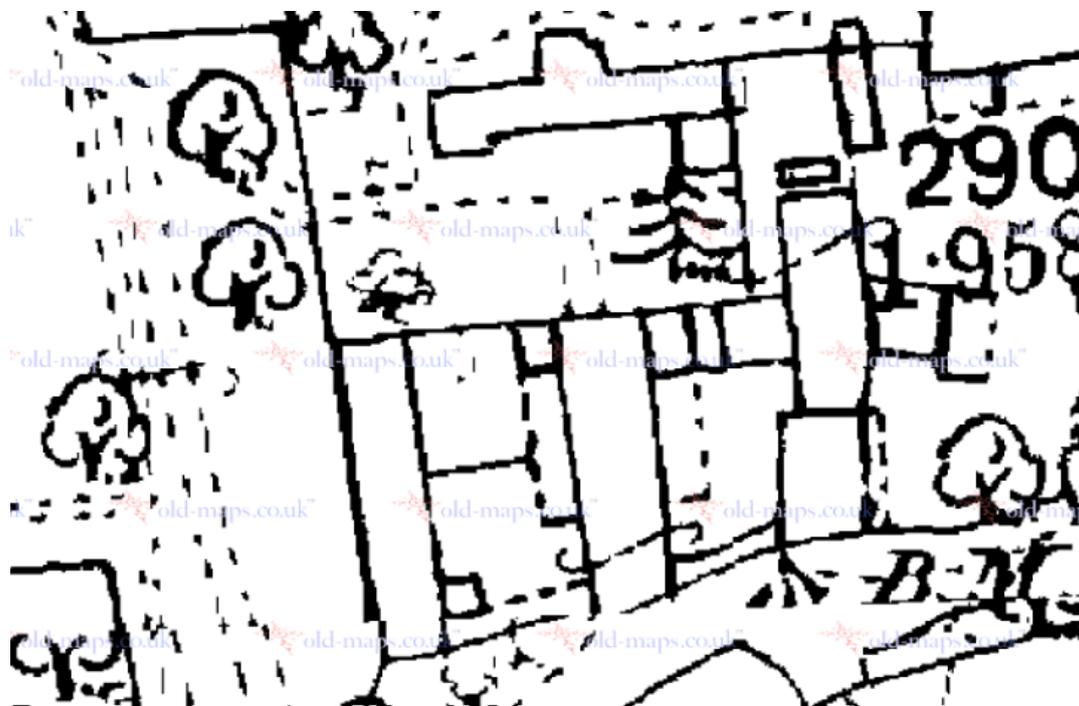


Figure 3a. A combined version of the 1884 Ordnance Survey. (The site is bisected by a sheet boundary and the Suffolk Record Office does not hold coloured copies of both.) Broken lines are used to indicate the open-sided western elevation of the shelter-shed (3a) with its enclosed shed (3b) to the north, and a new porch (1b) and open-sided shelter-shed (4) are shown to the south.

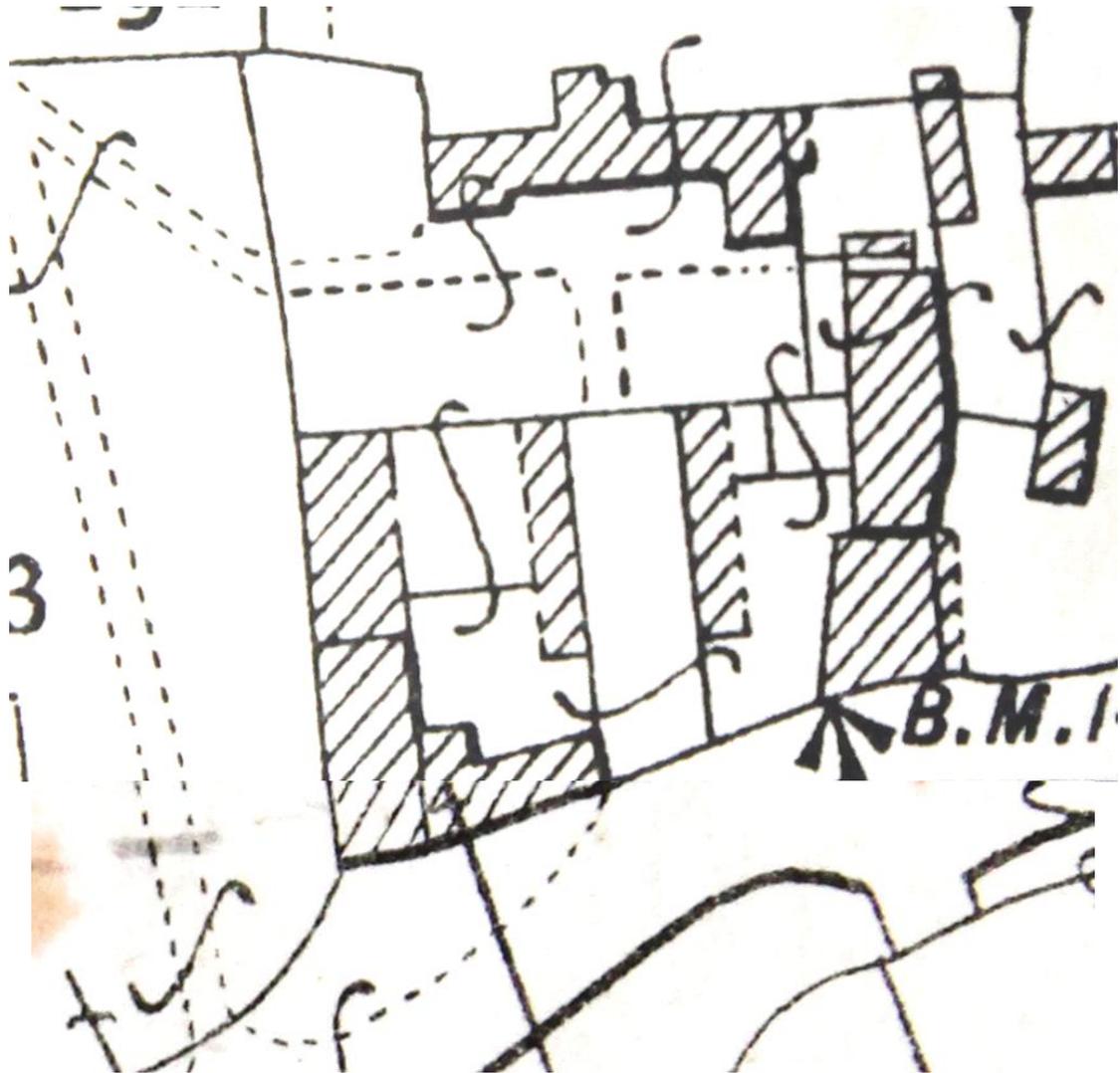


Figure 4

The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1904, with a horizontal flaw marking the division between two printed sheets. The southern shelter-shed (4) appears to have been enclosed since 1884, and the eastern shelter-shed (3) is entirely open to a pair of western yards. Details of this kind are not invariably accurate, and the general layout was unchanged.

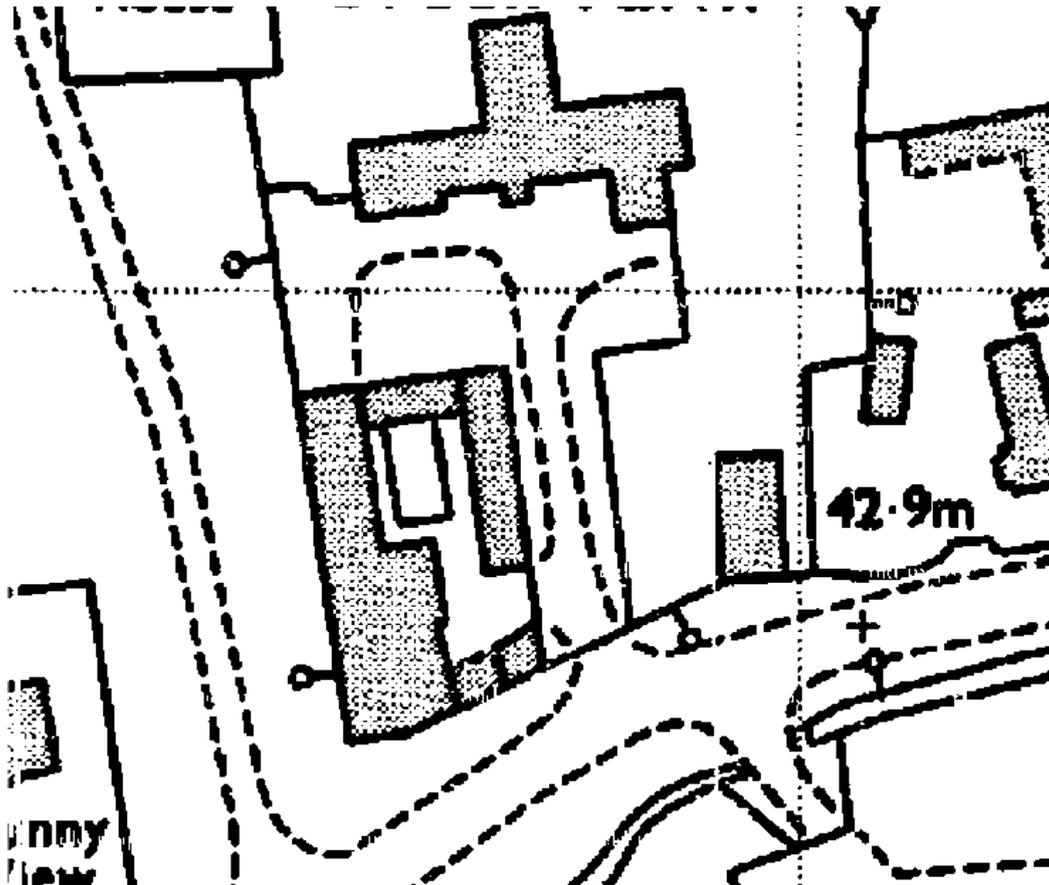


Figure 5

The 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1981. New structures are shown to both the north and south of the porch (1b), and at the northern end of the yard, but these have since been demolished. The southern shed has a central partition, as today, with what appears to be an open-sided section to the west (4a) and an enclosed section to the east (4b). The matching buildings to the east of the farm entrance had been removed since 1904, although the eastern wall of the avenue had yet to be demolished.

Building Analysis

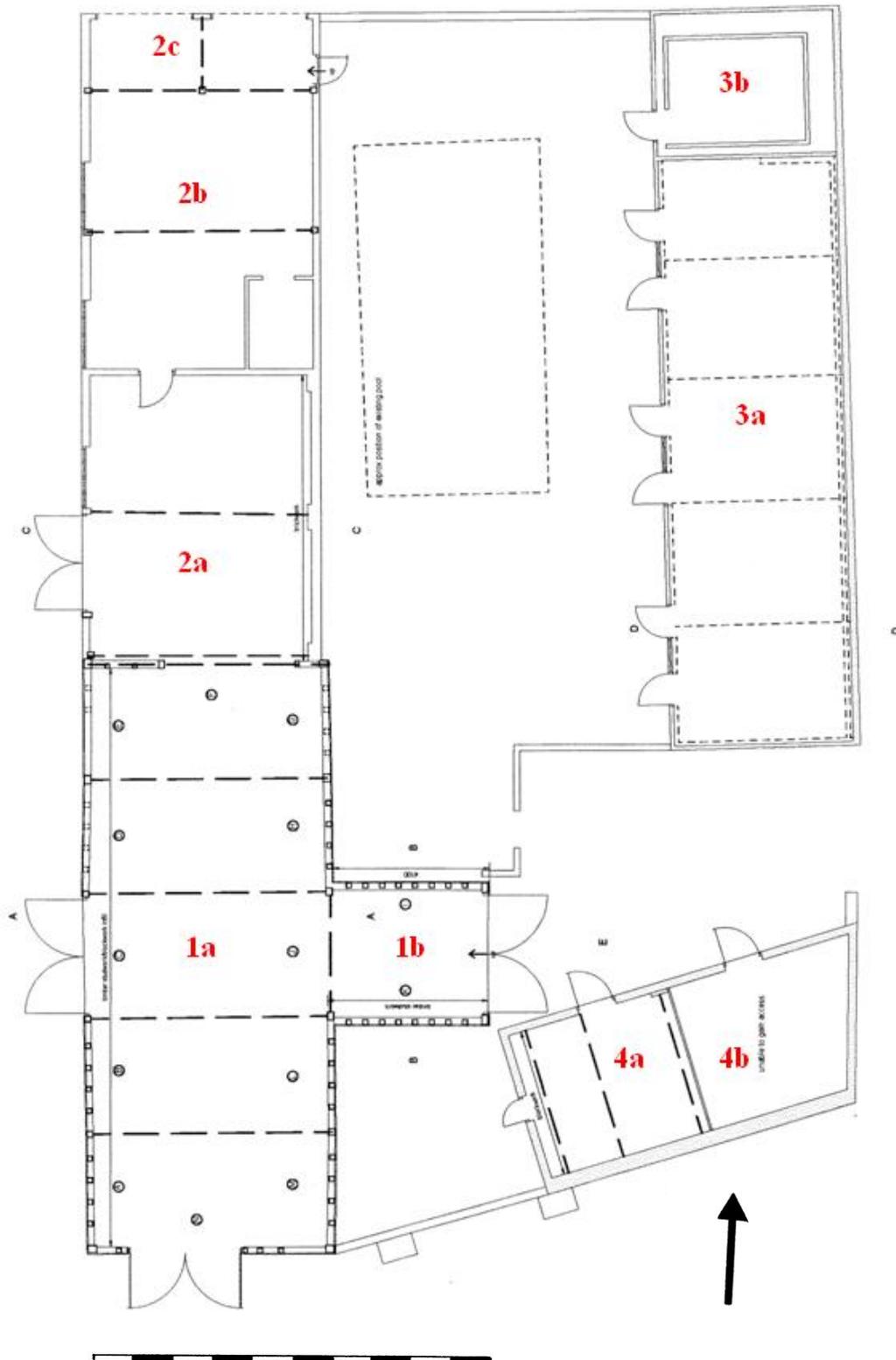


Figure 6

A ground plan of the farm buildings by Peter Codling Architects identifying each compartment with a number for ease of reference in the text and photographic record. The rectangular feature indicated by broken lines in the central yard is a modern swimming pool. Scale in metres.

Key to Figure 6

1. An early-17th century timber-framed threshing barn of five bays (1a) with a mid-19th century central porch (1b) replacing an original porch on the east and evidence of original barn doors with ‘pin’ hinges adjoining Church Green on the west.
2. An 18th century timber-framed structure of four bays, originally a stable and tack room with a single-bay compartment adjoining the barn on the south and a three-bay compartment to the north with a ceiling at head-height and a hay loft above. Later divided into two equal compartments (2a and 2b), with the northernmost reputedly converted into a school room by removing the original ceiling and inserting another at eaves level. A carved inscription of 1758 on the central post of the northern gable may date the original structure. A lean-to extension (2c) was added to the gable in the 19th century.
3. A 19th century open-sided animal shelter-shed of clay-lump serving a yard adjoining the former stable (2) and incorporating an older boundary wall of shuttered or rammed clay on the east. Much rebuilt in the 20th century and converted into a series of loose-boxes with a segmental roof of corrugated iron.
4. A pair of pantiled weatherboarded loose boxes, possibly incorporating elements of a late-19th century shelter-shed depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1884 but largely rebuilt in the late 20th century. This structure adjoins an earlier boundary wall of rammed or shuttered clay with external brick buttresses on the south.

The Early-17th Century Threshing Barn (1)

Proportions, structure and date

The threshing barn at Green Farm is a high-quality timber-framed and rendered structure in five equal bays which extends to 15.4 m in length by 6.6 m in total width (50.5 ft by 21.5 ft) on an approximately north-south axis. Its walls rise to 4.1 m (13.5 ft) in height at their roof-plates, and consist of substantial oak studs divided by horizontal mid-rails that are fully tenoned and pegged to the frame in the medieval tradition. The mid-rails are 1.9 m (74 ins) below the roof-plates and the same height above the short section of ostensibly original ground sill that remains exposed in the eastern wall. Externally trenched, plank-sectioned wall braces rise from all four corner posts to both the gable tie-beams and the roof-plates, but only those of the two gables are currently visible. The tie-beams are arch-braced to the jowled storey posts throughout, and the roof structure consists of two tiers of butt-purlins with wind-braces to the upper tier. This roof is entirely original to the barn, but is steeply pitched at approximately 55 degrees for thatch rather than its present covering of 20th century corrugated iron. Despite the quality of the framing the walls were originally rendered externally and the timbers were exposed only inside the building. Their outer surfaces are waney and not flush, with the mid-rails projecting beyond the studs, and traces of original clay and lime daub are visible on the northern gable in conjunction with trenches for the large horizontal laths to which the wattle-and-daub between the studs would have been tied. Carpenters’ Roman numerals are also visible on the same gable, and would have quickly weathered away had the timbers been exposed to the elements. Many East Anglian barns were rendered in this way before weatherboarding became common during the 18th century. The walls are now plastered with 20th century cement and the studs infilled with cement block-work above the mid-rails and shuttered concrete beneath. The shuttered concrete dates from 1947, as indicated by an inscription in the wet mortar to the interior of the penultimate southern bay. The roof-plates contain edge-halved and bladed scarf joints of a type not usually found locally until *circa* 1600, and the presence of bark and other imperfections on a number of timbers is more

consistent with the beginning of the 17th century than the late-16th. A date of *circa* 1600 is ascribed by the Schedule of Listed Buildings, but *circa* 1620-40 is more likely, and the barn is probably contemporary with the early-17th century additions to the farmhouse as described in the same schedule but not inspected for the purpose of this analysis.

Layout and purpose

The barn was built as a traditional threshing barn with a central entrance facing west towards Church Green. The western roof-plate of the central bay lacks stud mortises, but contains the distinctive circular holes of 'pin' hinges adjoining the storey posts at both ends. The original doors pivoted on wooden pins secured by the roof-plate and the missing ground sill. The eastern roof-plate lacks both mortises and hinge holes, and is now abutted by a mid-19th century porch (1b) which was almost completely rebuilt in softwood at the beginning of the 20th century. This porch was depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1884 but not the tithe map of 1839, and retains some 19th century fabric in its southern wall where nailed primary braces interrupt its studs. Its rebuilding probably occurred in 1913, as commemorated by a boldly carved inscription in the southern jamb of its door: EP AGE 16 JAN 11 1913. Double-pegged mortises for an original porch are visible in the storey posts of the barn, but its precise form is uncertain. Barns of the 17th century and before typically contained only one set of full-height doors but sometimes possessed rear porches with low, narrow doors intended to create a through-draught for threshing and winnowing rather than to admit vehicles. The primary purpose of such porches was to increase the length of the boarded or brick threshing floors, of which no trace survives in the modern concrete in this instance. Conversely, barns that flanked the service courtyards in front of their respective farmhouses were usually entered from the courtyard, and it is possible that Green Farm's barn was an exception to the norm with full-height doors in both elevations, i.e. in its gabled entrance porch on the east and the wall adjoining Church Green on the west.

Later Alterations

The 17th century timber frame remains exceptionally complete, although the studs beneath the mid-rails are embedded in 20th century concrete. The roof is a particularly fine example of its kind, with only three of its original twenty wind-braces now missing, and six of the original eight arch-braces to the tie-beams also survive. Wind-braces ceased to be used after the middle decades of the 17th century and rarely survive in such high proportions as they were typically nailed rather than tenoned to the purlins (as here). Arch-braces were usually replaced by smaller knee-braces in the 19th century to increase headroom, or removed altogether in the 20th century to accommodate grain silos and large farm vehicles. Most unusually an additional pair of arch-braces was bolted alongside the originals at the eastern ends of the two northernmost trusses, presumably to strengthen their respective junctions – although there is no evidence of similar braces to the west or elsewhere in the barn (illus. A2.7 below). The studs and wall braces above the mid-rails are largely intact, but the insertion of double vehicle doors in the southern gable has interrupted those beneath, and a similar gap occurs in the northern gable. The mid-rails of both gables contain pegged mortises for a total of nine studs above and beneath. The lower studs of the two northern gables have also been removed on the west, and others have been cut to accommodate a series of 20th century glazed windows. A missing stud at the apex of the northern gable is associated with a pair of iron pintle hinges for a hatch that would have opened into the loft above the stable (2). The original eastern porch had been demolished by 1839 but was replaced before 1884 with the present small structure which was largely rebuilt in or about 1913, and the original western entrance has been blocked with narrow studs of late-19th century character above its 20th century vehicle doors. The present floor is of modern concrete throughout, and there is no trace of a central threshing floor.

The 18th Century Stable (2)

Proportions, structure and date

The timber-framed and cement-rendered structure adjoining the northern gable of the threshing barn is an addition of the 18th century that was almost certainly designed as a stable but is reputed to have been used at some point as a village school. Built in four equal bays it extends to 15.25 m in length by 6.5 m in total width (50 ft by 20 ft), and is open-framed against the barn's gable (i.e. its southern gable consists of storey posts and an arch-braced tie-beam 20 cm (8 ins) from the barn but effectively borrows the latter's studwork). The walls rise to 3.2 m (10.5 ft) at their roof-plates, slightly lower than the barn, and originally consisted of vertical studs interrupted by diagonal primary braces that were tenoned and pegged to the jowled storey posts. These studs have been completely replaced by 20th century brickwork and cement block-work to the east and west, leaving only the storey posts intact, and the northern gable is open to a timber-framed lean-to extension of the 19th century (2c). The lean-to is now open-sided on the north to create a modern garage. The evidence of primary bracing is derived from the pattern of exposed mortises in the northern tie-beam and the penultimate southern tie-beam, where those of the outer studs that were cut by the missing braces are not pegged while the mortises of the central studs are. This arrangement is typical of the late-17th and 18th centuries, as is the intact original roof structure which contains two tiers of butt-purlins without wind-braces. Its steep pitch, matching that of the barn, was designed for thatch rather than its present corrugated asbestos, and a number of thatch battens survive at its apex. An inscribed date of 1758 to the inner face of the northern gable's central post appears authentic and is more likely to relate to the building's construction than any subsequent alterations, particularly given its height, which would have respected the missing original ceiling rather than the existing higher ceiling.

Layout and purpose

The building is currently divided by a modern cement-block partition into two equal compartments of 7.6 m (25 ft) in length, each containing two bays, with the southernmost compartment (2a) open to the roof and the northernmost containing a high ceiling of tall-sectioned joists lodged on its tie-beams (2b). The layout was originally very different, with a small compartment of one bay adjoining the barn to the south and a large area of three bays to the north that contained a lower ceiling supported by binding joists that were tenoned and pegged to the storey posts just beneath the extant arch-braces to the tie-beams. Empty mortises for these binding joists are visible in both the eastern and western posts of the present northern compartments, and in the western post of the modern central partition. The latter's eastern post is hidden, but the outlines of original arch-braces are visible in the partition's block-work. The undersides of the missing principal joists were a little more than 1.85 m (6 ft) above the existing floor of 19th century gault brick (attractively worn), but this floor is likely to be significantly higher than its predecessor. The present ceiling of the two northern bays is clearly a later insertion as it lies only 1.4 m (58 ins) above the missing original ceiling, and there are no joist notches in the tie-beam or paintwork to suggest it ever continued beyond the modern partition. The absence of paintwork from the northern bay of the southern compartment (2a), which originally formed part of the three-bay area, strongly indicates the building was designed for agricultural rather than domestic (or institutional) use. The building's layout and position adjoining a threshing barn is entirely typical of early stables, which usually contained hay lofts spanned by arched-braced tie-beams with a small tack room at one end. The exposed western roof-plate of the current southern compartment contains several pairs of pegged mortises which adjoin each other in the manner of door jambs, and a pegged mortise for a horizontal door or window lintel is visible on the northern side of its central post but not the south. This irregular pattern of mortises suggests the stable was entered from Church Green in much the same manner as the double vehicle doors of

today, although any precise reconstruction of its original configuration is impossible in the absence of the studs themselves. The present windows of the same elevation date only from the 20th century but it is certainly possible that the inserted ceiling of the two northern bays relates to a partial conversion into a school room during the late-18th or early-19th century as suggested by local historians. From a purely structural perspective, however, other explanations are possible.

The Shelter-Shed (3)

The eastern side of the narrow yard adjoining the barn and stable is formed by a long, single-storied shed that extends to 19 m in length by 4.5 m in width and rises to 2.4 m at its eaves (63 ft by 15 ft by 7.8 ft). Its western wall consists of mid-20th century painted brickwork with a number of half-hung doors, but its interior is now undivided (3a) apart from a small northern compartment (3b) with its own western entrance. The segmental roof is a steel-framed structure of the 1920s or 30s covered with corrugated iron in the style of a Nissen hut. The Ordnance Surveys of 1884 and 1904 show the western elevation as open-sided and the building was clearly designed as a shelter-shed to serve an animal yard for cattle or horses with a loose box or feed store to the north. The internal partition consists of clay-lump (i.e. pre-fabricated blocks of sun-dried clay) but much of the eastern wall is a thicker structure of shuttered or rammed earth which has been heightened with clay-lump. Clay lump was not used in Suffolk until the 19th century and is most common in its middle decades, but solid clay construction is an ancient local technique documented in the Middle Ages and the western wall may well have originated as a boundary or yard wall at the same period as the farmhouse and barn. An identical boundary wall on a flint plinth survives to the south of the barn's porch and has been incorporated into the pantiled loose boxes (4), while a similar wall is depicted to the east on the 19th century maps and probably formed a narrow avenue through which the house was approached from Wickham Road. Earthen construction of this kind was known as cob in the West Country but as 'mud' in East Anglia, and references to 'mud walls' are found in 15th century documents. Many medieval farmyards such as that of the castle in Clare were surrounded by earthen walls seven feet in height and with their own 'roofs' of thatch to protect them from the weather. Surviving examples such as this are rare. The small compartment to the north of the shelter-shed has been lined internally with cement block-work, presumably to prevent erosion of the soft wall fabric, and more early material probably survives behind it.

The Loose Boxes (4)

The small pantiled shed to the south of the site contains two units entered by half-hung doors from the north and consists of late-20th century cement block-work with an external disguise of weatherboarding. The roof structure is largely of late-20th century softwood but some ostensibly 19th century rafters may have survived from an open-sided shelter-shed depicted on the 1884 Ordnance Survey but enclosed by 1904. The structure adjoins the earlier earthen boundary wall to the south, as described in the previous paragraph, which is now buttressed with brick to combat an outward lean that was probably occasioned by the weight of the shed's roof.

Historic Significance

The early-17th century threshing barn at Green Farm is a fine and well preserved example of its kind with a particularly impressive roof structure containing an almost full complement of wind braces. Its wall framing is of 'gentry' quality, with mid-rails dividing its closely-spaced studs, but was rendered externally from the outset and would have impressed passers-by with its scale rather than its individual timbers. Its external daub would have matched the earthen boundary walls of the base court and the central avenue by which the contemporary

farmhouse was approached, and these walls, which survive against Wickham Road on the south and in the former shelter-shed to the east of the barn represent rare survivals which offer historically important insight into the site's layout in the 17th century. 'Mud' walls of this kind were common in the past, but very few remain in place today. The former stable adjoining the barn's northern gable is also of historic interest given its large scale, intact roof and carved date of 1758, but has been altered almost beyond recognition with the removal of its original ceiling and the rebuilding of its walls in the 20th century. Its principal significance is now its alleged role in the early-19th century as a village school room. Both structures fully merit their grade II-listed status, particularly in conjunction with the early boundary walls of the nearby farmhouse.

+++++

Leigh Alston is a building archaeologist and architectural historian who lectures on the analysis and recording of timber-framed structures in the Department of Archaeology at Cambridge University, but also undertakes commissions on a freelance basis for the National Trust and various county archaeological units. He co-founded the Suffolk Historic Buildings Group in 1993 and served as Chairman for 13 years. Publications include 'Late Medieval Workshops in East Anglia' in 'The Vernacular Workshop' edited by Paul Barnwell & Malcolm Airs (Council for British Archaeology and English Heritage, 2004) and the National Trust guidebook to Lavenham Guildhall.

Schedule of full photographic record follows (pp. 13-18)

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view of site from Wickham Road to south-west showing the barn in the centre with Church Green & church to left.
2. General view of site from Church Green to the north-west showing Green Farmhouse to the left with the barn (1) & stable (2) on the right.
3. General view of site from Wickham Road to south showing the base court with the farmhouse in the rear and barn (1) to left.
4. The barn complex from the base court to the east showing the farmhouse on the right.
5. General view of the site from the north-west showing the proximity of the stable (2, right) to the farmhouse on the left.
6. Southern facade of Green Farmhouse showing 16th century central range and 17th century cross-wings. Included for site context.
7. The western exteriors of the barn (1, right) and stable (2) showing their cement-block walls & corrugated iron & asbestos roofs.
8. The steeply pitched cement-rendered southern gable of the barn (1) with the clay walled loose boxes (4) on the right.
9. The barn (1) from the south-west showing the 20th century double doors of its southern gable with the stable (2) to the left.
10. The western exterior of the barn (1) showing its cement-rendered block-work & 20th century glazed windows.
11. A detail of the 20th century double doors in the western exterior of the central bay of the barn (1).
12. The barn (1) from the east showing its 19th century porch (1b) with the shelter-shed (3) on the right & loose boxes (4) left.
13. A detail of the eastern gable of the barn's 19th century porch (1b) showing its later doors probably of 1913.
14. The eastern exterior of the barn (1) from the south-east showing its two-tier cladding of cement render above weatherboarding.
15. The eastern exterior of the southern bays of the barn (1) showing its 20th century windows, cement render and weatherboarding.
16. The 20th century weatherboarding of the southern exterior of the porch (1b) showing the western loose box (4a) to right.

17. A general view of the interior of the five-bay barn (1a) from the south showing its largely complete timber-frame.
18. The original butt-purlin roof structure of the barn (1a) from the south showing two secondary serpentine bolted braces to the right.
19. A general view of the interior of the barn (1a) from the north showing the 19th century porch (1b) of the central bay to the left.
20. The southern bays of the barn (1a) from the north showing the profile of the intact open truss adjoining the central bay.
21. The eastern roof of the northern bays of the barn (1a) showing pegged mortises for two missing wind braces.
22. The eastern roof of the southern bays of the barn (1a) showing a pegged mortise for a missing wind braces to the left.
23. A detail of the intact eastern butt-purlin roof of the barn (1a) above the porch (1b) showing a pegged mortise for a missing brace.
24. The southern internal gable of the barn (1a) showing a missing arch-brace to the adjoining tie-beam.
25. The southern internal gable of the barn (1a) showing pegs for 9 studs in the mid-rail rail above the 20th century double doors.
26. A detail of the southern internal gable of the barn (1a) showing an original externally trenched plank-section corner brace.
27. The western interior of the southern bays of the barn (1a) showing their studs infilled with cement blocks (above) & shuttered concrete.
28. A detail of the 1947 date incised into the wet shuttered concrete below the western mid-rail of the southern bays of the barn (1a).
29. The western roof of the southern bays of the barn (1a) showing pegged mortise for two missing wind braces.
30. The western interior of the barn (1a) from the porch (1b) to the east.
31. The western interior of the central bay of the barn (1a) showing its later studs and 20th century double doors.
32. The western roof-plate of the barn's central bay (1a) showing circular housings for the original door pin hinges at both sides.
33. The western interior of the northern bays of the barn (1a) showing an inserted window & the lower studs replaced by shuttered concrete.
34. The western roof of the northern bays of the barn (1a) showing a full complement of wind braces.
35. The northern internal gable of the barn (1a) showing pegs for 9 lower studs in the mid-rail rail and a secondary loft hatch above.

36. The northern internal roof gable of the barn (1a) showing two iron pintles for a loft hatch in the central stud above the tie-beam.
37. A detail of the northern exterior of the barn (1a) showing horizontal notches in the studs for original external clay render.
38. A detail of the northern exterior of the barn (1a) showing large incised carpenters' Roman numerals in the studs.
39. The eastern interior of the northern bays of the barn (1a) showing their studs infilled with cement blocks (above) & shuttered concrete.
40. A detail of a typical face-halved and bladed scarf joint in the eastern roof plate of the penultimate northern bay of the barn (1a).
41. The eastern roof of the northern bays of the barn (1a) showing pegged mortises for two missing wind braces.
42. A detail from the south of the two unusual serpentine bolted braces reinforcing the original arch-braces to the north of the barn (1a).
43. Northern interior of barn porch (1b) with largely rebuilt framing of 20th century studs & mortise for original porch in post to left.
44. Detail from south-east of north-eastern post of central bay of barn (1a) showing double-pegged mortise for original porch.
45. Southern interior of barn porch (1b) showing early-19th century framing with diagonal primary wall braces.
46. Detail from north of south-eastern post of central bay of barn (1a) showing double-pegged mortise for original porch.
47. Interior from west of eastern porch (1b) of barn showing 20th century doors & shallow-pitched roof of tall-sectioned softwood.
48. Detail of carved inscription to interior of southern door jamb of porch (1b): EP AGE 16 JAN 11 1913.
49. The stable (2) from Church Green on the west showing its 20th century windows, asbestos roof & cement-block walls.
50. The stable (2) from the eastern yard showing the brickwork of section 2a (left) and block-work of 2b, with exposed storey posts.
51. The northern external gable of the stable (2) showing its steep pitch & open-sided lean-to (2c).
52. Southern internal gable of the stable (2a) showing its intact arch-braced open truss against the formerly rendered barn (1a).
53. Interior from north of southern section of stable (2a) showing central tie-beam with mortises for missing original partition.

54. A detail from the north of the mortises for a missing original partition in the centre of the stable's southern section (2a).
55. A detail from the south of the bark remaining on the tie-beam in the centre of the stable's southern section (2a).
56. The intact western roof structure of the southern section of the stable (2a) showing two tiers of butt-purlins without wind braces.
57. The intact western roof structure of the southern section of the stable (2a) showing two tiers of butt-purlins without wind braces.
58. The western interior of the stable's southern section (2a) showing later doors & mortises in the roof-plate for missing original studs.
59. The western roof-plate of the southern stable (2a) showing paired mortises possibly for original doors above the present doors.
60. The western roof-plate of the southern stable (2a) above its window with an irregular pattern of mortises possibly for original doors.
61. Detail of jowled central western storey post in southern stable (2a) showing pegged mortises for wall braces or possibly a door lintel.
62. Detail of jowled central western storey post in southern stable (2a) showing lack of mortise for brace or lintel to left.
63. The eastern interior of the southern stable (2a) showing its 20th century painted brickwork with some stud pegs visible in roof-plate.
64. The cement-block northern wall of the southern stable (2a) showing the outline of original arch-braces to left and right.
65. A detail of the northern wall of the southern stable (2a) showing the outline of the original arch-brace of an open truss.
66. The intact butt-purlin roof and gable of the northern section of the stable (2b) seen from the southern stable (2a).
67. Interior from north of northern stable (2b) showing intact open truss with pegged mortises for missing binding joist beneath.
68. Detail of western central post in northern stable (2b) showing pegged mortise for binding joist below arch brace.
69. Interior from south of northern stable (2b) showing intact open truss with pegged mortises for missing binding joist beneath.
70. Western interior of northern stable (2b) showing mortises for binding joists of missing original ceiling in left-hand & central posts.
71. Eastern interior of northern stable (2b) showing rendered block-work with original central post & later ceiling at eaves level.

72. Detail of central post of eastern interior of northern stable (2b) showing mortise for binding joist of original ceiling.
73. Detail from south of lodged secondary ceiling joists on central tie-beam of northern stable (2b).
74. Detail of stair trap of secondary ceiling in south-eastern corner of northern stable (2b) blocked by later joist.
75. Northern internal gable of northern stable (2b) showing original central dated post & later open-sided lean-to shed (2c).
76. Detail of carved date 1758 to central post of northern internal gable of northern stable (2b).
77. Detail of eastern half of northern tie-beam of northern stable (2b) showing pegged and unpegged mortises for missing studs.
78. Detail of western half of northern tie-beam of northern stable (2b) showing pegged and unpegged mortises for missing studs.
79. Detail of the chamfered tall-sectioned ceiling joists lodged on the southern tie-beam of the northern stable (2b).
80. Western interior of stable lean-to (2c) showing mortise for gable wall brace in corner post of northern stable (2b).
81. Eastern interior of stable lean-to (2c) showing yard door & mortise for gable wall brace in corner post of northern stable (2b).
82. Eastern yard from north showing former open-sided shelter-shed (3) on left & barn (1) & stable (2) on right.
83. Western exterior of formerly open shelter-shed (3) now infilled with 20th century brick & converted into loose boxes.
84. Eastern yard from south showing former open-sided shelter-shed on right & barn (1) & stable (2) on left with farmhouse in rear.
85. Southern end of eastern yard seen from west with porch (1b) on right and shelter-shed (3) on left.
86. Western door to original enclosed shed at northern end of shelter-shed (3b) showing internal lining of cement block-work.
87. Interior from west of original enclosed shed at northern end of shelter-shed (3b) showing internal lining of cement block-work.
88. Interior from south of shelter-shed (3a) showing early-20th century steel-framed segmental roof of corrugated iron.
89. Interior from south of shelter-shed (3a) showing shuttered or rammed clay eastern wall raised with clay-lump to right.

90. Detail of shuttered or rammed clay eastern internal wall of shelter-shed (2a) raised in height with clay-lump.
91. Northern internal partition of shelter-shed (2a) showing painted clay-lump on plinth of flint and brickwork.
92. Interior of shelter-shed (2a) from north showing 20th century brickwork of formerly open western elevation to right.
93. Cement-rendered southern external gable of shelter-shed (3) showing segmental profile of 20th century corrugated iron roof.
94. Northern exterior of pantiled loose boxes showing half-hung doors to western (4a) eastern (4b) units.
95. Northern exterior of loose boxes (4) from east showing 20th century weatherboarding with porch (1b) to right.
96. Western external gable of loose boxes (4) showing 20th century weatherboarding with clay boundary wall to right.
97. Interior from east of western pantiled loose box (4a) showing cement-block wall fabric with clay wall to left.
98. Interior from west of western unit of pantiled loose boxes (4a) showing boarded wall adjoining eastern unit (4b).
99. Southern interior of western loose box (4a) showing sloping clay boundary wall with cement-block western gable to right.
100. Detail of southern interior of western loose box (4a) showing boundary wall of shuttered or rammed clay on flint plinth.
101. Detail of southern interior of western loose box (4a) showing boundary wall of shuttered or rammed clay on flint plinth.
102. Eastern internal gable of eastern unit of pantiled loose boxes (4b) showing painted clay fabric on flint-rubble plinth.
103. Recent softwood fabric of northern interior of eastern loose box (4b) showing clay wall of eastern gable to right.
104. Interior of eastern loose box (4b) from east showing internal studwork partition to western box with bentwood harness hook to right.

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 19-28

Appendix 2 (pp. 19-28): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1. The site from Wickham Road to the south-west showing the imposing scale and conspicuous location of the early-17th century threshing barn (1) on the corner of Church Green to the left. The former stable range (2) projects to the rear with the single-storied pantiled loose boxes (4) adjoining a rare buttressed earthen boundary wall on the right (which consists of shuttered or rammed clay on a flint plinth).



Illus. 2. The site from the south showing the walled base court formed by the two 'barns' in front of Green Farmhouse to the rear. The right-hand barn appears to be a much rebuilt stable range or granary of the late-19th or early-20th century with an internal loft.



Illus. 3. The site from the base court to the east showing the former shelter-shed (3) on the right and the pantiled loose-boxes on the left, with the barn (1) and former stable (2) in the rear. The long cement-rendered wall of the shelter-shed incorporates an earthen wall which formed part of an avenue approaching the house.



Illus. 4. The threshing barn (1) and former stable (2) from Church Green on the west. Both original roofs are steeply pitched for thatch but are now covered with corrugated asbestos and iron respectively. The stable walls consist of painted 20th century cement block-work between the original storey posts, and the barn has been rendered in cement. The windows and both sets of double doors are insertions of the 20th century.



Illus. 5. The interior of the five-bay threshing barn (1a) from the south showing its largely complete timber-frame with mid-rails and externally trenched corner braces. The upper studs are infilled with cement blocks and the lower with shuttered concrete bearing the incised date 1947.



Illus. 6. The interior of the barn (1a) from the north showing the 19th century porch (1b) projecting from the central bay to the left and the 20th century fenestration. The steeply pitched roof consists of two tiers of butt-purlins and retains almost all its original wind-braces.



Illus. 7. A detail from the south of the two unusual serpentine bolted braces reinforcing the original arch-braces in the northern bays of the barn (1a). All but two of the original eight arch-braces survive intact. The right-hand post contains an empty double-pegged mortise for an original porch on the site of the present 19th century porch (1b).



Illus. 8. The western roof-plate of the barn's central bay (1a) showing later, narrow studs infilled with 20th century cement block-work and a modern glazed window. The face-half and bladed scarf joint above the right-hand window mullion was first introduced in *circa* 1600 and indicates an early-17th century date for the structure. The circular holes for the 'pin' hinges of the original barn doors are visible in the underside of the roof-plate to the left and right. The central threshing floor therefore appears to have been entered from Church Green rather than the base court on the east.



Illus. 9. The interior from the main barn to the west of the eastern porch (1b), showing fragments of mid-19th century framing in the right-hand wall with nailed primary braces interrupting the studs. The roof and much of the left-hand wall have been rebuilt in softwood, probably when the doors were replaced early in the 20th century - as dated by an incised inscription to the latter's right-hand jamb: EP AGE 16 JAN 11 1913.



Illus. 10. The interior from the north of the southern section of the former stable (2a) showing the arch-braced open truss adjoining the barn (1a) in the rear. The barn's studs show traces of the clay and lime daub with which they were originally rendered. The central tie-beam and collar contain mortises for the studs of a missing partition which divided the stable's southern bay from an original three-bay section to the north.



Illus. 11. The 20th century cement-block northern wall of the former stable's southern section (2a), with a connecting door to the two northern bays (2b). The arch-braces of the original open truss survive within the block-work as their profiles are clearly visible to left and right. The framing of the external walls has been replaced with block-work to the west (left) and 20th century brickwork to the right.



Illus. 12. The intact butt-purlin roof and northern gable of the northern section of the former stable (2b), as seen from the southern section (2a), i.e. above the block-work wall shown in illus. 11 above and the ceiling shown in illus. 13 & 14. Now covered in corrugated asbestos the steep pitch of this roof indicates it was designed for thatch.



Illus. 13. The interior of the northern section of the former stable (2b), seen from the north, with the block-work partition to the southern section (2a) in the rear. The arch-braced tie-beam is original, but both storey posts contain pegged mortises for the binding joist of a missing original ceiling just below the braces – so the present ceiling is a later insertion that may relate to the building’s alleged conversion into a schoolroom. This compartment originally extended to the central tie of the southern section (2a).



Illus. 14. The northern section of the former stable seen from the south, showing the later lean-to shed adjoining the northern gable with an incised date to its original central post. The gable tie-beam and corner posts contains mortises for missing studs and primary braces that were tenoned and pegged to the posts.



Illus. 15. A detail of the carved date 1758 to the interior of the central post of the former stable's northern section (2b). The carving appears authentic and is consistent with the likely date of construction.



Illus. 16. The yard to the east of the barn (1) seen from the south, with the grade II-listed former farmhouse of the 16th and 17th centuries in the rear and the stable (2) on the left. The building to the right (3) was originally an open-sided shelter-shed serving a horse or cattle yard, but its open elevation was obstructed with brickwork in the 20th century to convert it into a series of loose boxes with half-hung doors.



Illus. 17. The interior from the south of the former shelter-shed (3a) showing its early-20th century steel-framed segmental roof of corrugated iron. Part of the eastern wall on the right consists of shuttered or rammed clay, but has been raised in height with clay-lump (i.e. pre-fabricated blocks of clay). The internal partition in the rear also consists of clay-lump.



Illus. 18. The western external gable of the pantiled loose boxes (4) showing its 20th century weatherboarding with the rare buttressed boundary wall of rammed or shuttered clay on the right. The 20th century weatherboarding of the barn's porch (1b) is shown on the left.



Illus. 19. A detail from the west of the intact two-tier butt-purlin roof structure of the barn (1a) showing a pegged mortise for a missing wind-brace in the principal rafter to the left.



Illus. 20. A detail of the incised carpenter's Roman numeral VIII to the southern face of the brace and jowled storey post in the north-eastern corner of the entrance bay (i.e. to right in illus. 7 above).

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120



www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk



www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC



www.twitter.com/suffolkarchcic

