

**Farm Buildings at  
Pitcher's Green Farm,  
Bradfield St Clare, Suffolk  
BSC 034**

**Heritage Asset Assessment**

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*on behalf of*  
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# **Farm Buildings at Pitcher's Green Farm, Pitcher's Green, Bradfield St Clare, Suffolk**

**(TL 91453 58436)**

## **Historic Building Record**

*This report provides an archaeological record and analysis at Historic England (2016) Level 2 of a complex of redundant farm buildings in the curtilage of a grade II-listed farmhouse. It is intended to inform and accompany a planning application for conversion.*

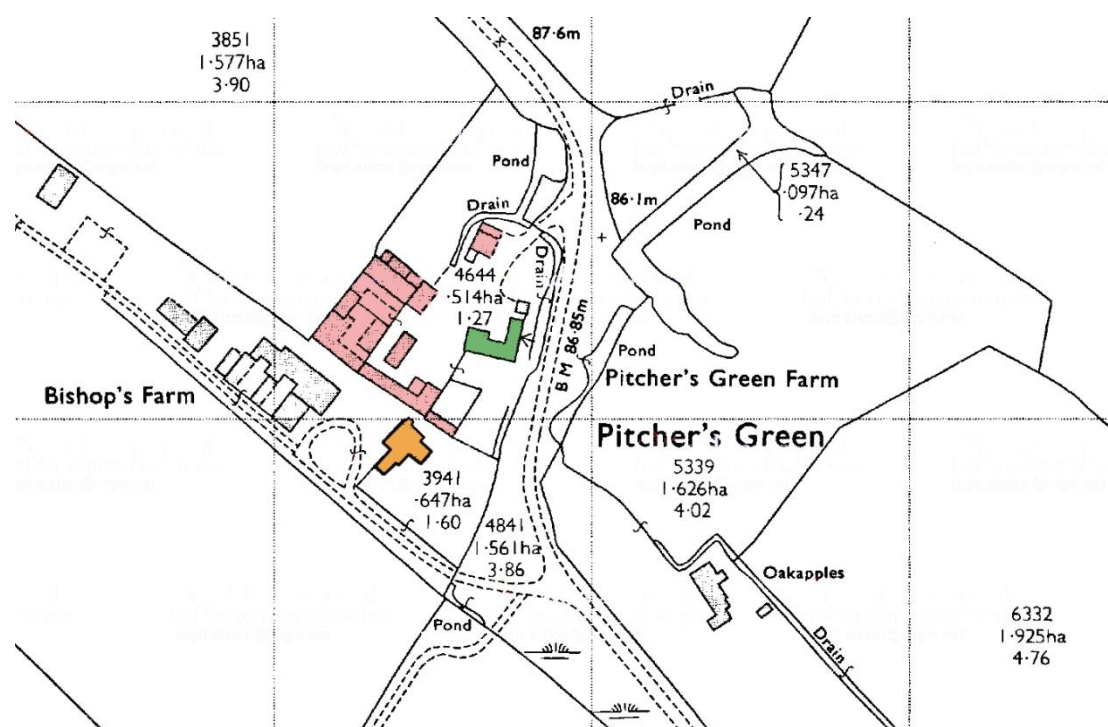
### **Introduction**

The report includes a full photographic record in the form of 116 Canon 5D digital images of 21 megapixels on a separate CD (Appendix 1), but also contains 18 printed photographs of key features to illustrate the text. Each image is described in a separate schedule and wherever possible shows a scale rod with half-metre divisions in red and white. The site was inspected on 18<sup>th</sup> September 2018.

### **Summary**

Pitcher's Green Farm lies in open countryside on the western edge of Pitcher's Green approximately 750 m north-west of Bradfield St Clare parish church. It lies in close proximity to Bishop's Farm on the south and probably formed part of a medieval green settlement, although the green was enclosed before 1783 and its exact extent is unclear. At the time of the 1843 tithe survey the tenanted farm extended to a substantial 121 acres of chiefly arable land which included 'Hellesden Ley' – claimed by some to be the site where King Edmund's decapitated head was found by a wolf in 869 AD. The farm buildings date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and include a five bay 'Napoleonic' weatherboarded threshing barn of *circa* 1800 that reflects the cereal boom in Suffolk during and immediately after the French wars. Its walls consist largely of re-used timber including trenched external braces that unusually appear to have been re-used for decorative effect alongside diagonal primary braces that are more typical of the period. The intact clasped-purlin roof, now covered with corrugated asbestos, is also unusual in containing a lower tier of butt-purlins only on one side of the central threshing bay. Many barns of this period are listed in their own right but in this instance the replacement of the original arch-braces with knee-braces and the loss of the thatch makes the case for listing somewhat marginal. The tithe map shows another large building on the lawn to the south of the house which probably represented another barn which had entirely disappeared by 1883. A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century brick and pantiled shelter-shed for cattle which adjoins the surviving barn illustrates the system of mixed animal husbandry known today as Victorian High Farming and contains a loose box of vernacular clay-lump. A similar shelter-shed adjoins an early-19<sup>th</sup> century stable which forms the boundary with Bishop's Farm and contains an unusually well preserved boarded granary but has otherwise been stripped of its fixtures and fittings. A late-19<sup>th</sup> century cart lodge flanks the site's northern entrance and a Fletton-brick milking parlour of 1955 or 56 lies to the west of a covered cattle yard built in the 1970s and supported by re-used telegraph poles. The farm was among the last in the region to keep a significant dairy herd and the four abreast milking equipment from the parlour now resides at the Museum of East Anglian Life in Stowmarket. The site is of interest as much for its ephemeral 20<sup>th</sup> century cattle yards as for its 19<sup>th</sup> century structures.

## Documentary and Cartographic Evidence



**Figure 1. Location plan based on the 1975 Ordnance Survey showing the grade II-listed farmhouse in green adjoining Pitcher's Green on the east with the farm buildings shaded pink on the west. Bishop's Farmhouse is shaded orange.**

Pitcher's Green Farm lies in open countryside on the western edge of Pitcher's Green approximately 750 m north-west of the parish church. The present farmhouse is listed at grade II as a 17<sup>th</sup> century structure but its timber frame is largely concealed by plaster and it may be earlier. Pitcher's Green had been enclosed before Hodskinson's map of 1783 (figure 2) and its exact boundary is uncertain, but it appears to have extended as a broad linear strip to Maypole Green on the north (Long Meadow in figure 3). The farm is likely to be a remnant of a medieval green settlement of a kind once common in the area, and is divided from the former green by broad ditches. The neighbouring house at Bishop's Farm lies in unusually close proximity and probably formed part of the same settlement; its outline is unchanged since the tithe survey of 1843 and its steeply pitched roofs indicate an early origin but the building is disguised by slate and is not listed. The site is accordingly of considerable historic interest, although its most recent claim to fame is the suggestion that Kind Edmund was martyred in the field immediately to the south which belonged to Pitcher's Green Farm in 1843 and was known as Hellesden Ley. According to Abbo of Fleury, writing in the 980s, Edmund's decapitated head was found by a wolf in 'Haegelisdun' wood, from which Hellesden could be derived – although as early as the 11<sup>th</sup> century a chapel in Hoxne was believed to mark the site of the martyrdom. Pitcher's Green Farm was a substantial tenanted holding of 121 acres in 1843, owned by Michael Edward Rogers together with Charles Stubbs Tinling and occupied by John Bullock, who was named as a farmer at 'Petches Green' in White's Suffolk Directory for 1844. About 30 acres of the land were pasture and the rest arable. The date 1862 and the initials J S on a rebuilt gable chimney may relate to James Scott who farmed at Bull Farm according to White's edition of 1855. The farm was purchased by Colonel Armitage after the Second World War and occupied as a dairy farm from the 1950s by father of the present tenant Mr Glynn Thomas. At its height the Jersey herd extended to a total of 80 animals of which a small number still remain. The Fletton-brick milking parlour was built in or about 1955 and the covered cattle yard to the south of the barn in the early 1970s. The changing outlines of the site's buildings since 1843 are described in the captions to figs. 3-5.



Figure 2. Hodskinson's 1783 Map of Suffolk with 'Pitchers Green' adjoining Elding Wood on the west with Raw Hall Wood to the north. Pitcher's may have been misheard as Pilchers. The green is not shown (unlike Smallwood Green) and had been enclosed. The famous Bradfield Woods (Monks Park and Felsham Abbey Wood) lie to the east.

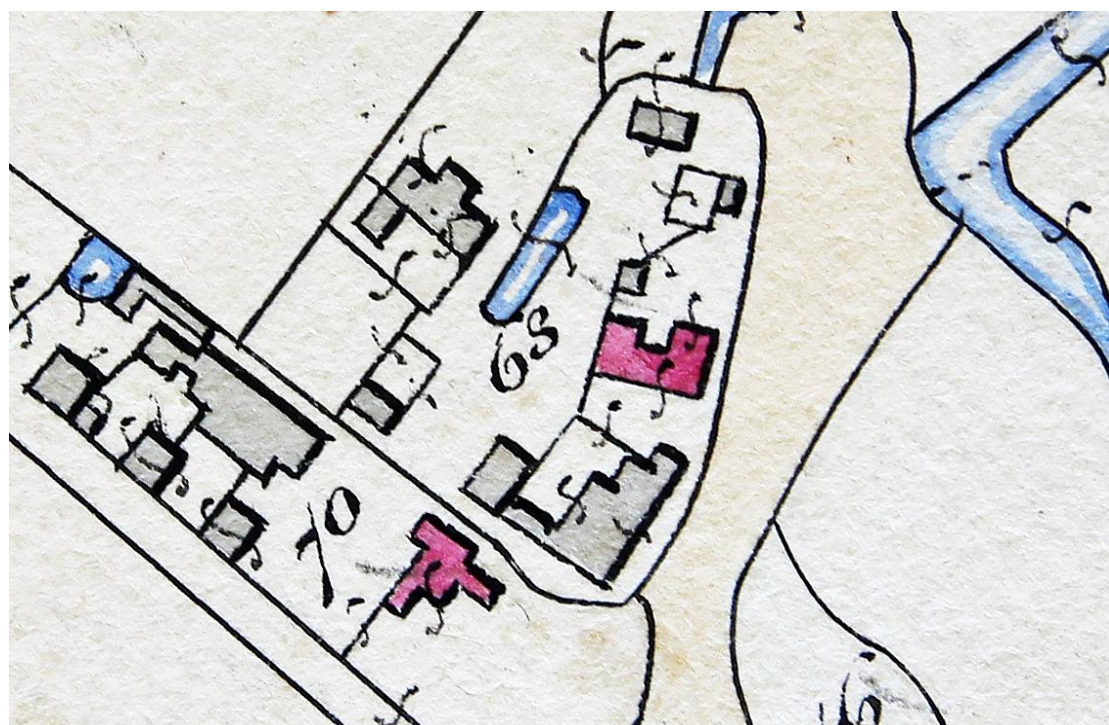


Figure 3. The site on the 1843 tithe map (Suffolk Record Office). The U-shaped house is highlighted in red with Bishop's Farm also in red to the south. A large building of barn-like proportions lies on the lawn to the south of the house with the surviving stable to the west (structure 3 in figure 6) and the T-shaped barn to the north-west (structure 1). Plot 68 was described in the apportionment only as 'house, yards, etc.'



Figure 3a. A larger area of the 1843 map showing north towards the top left-hand corner. The long, narrow meadow known as Long Meadow (plot 60) may represent a linear medieval green and the sharp bend in the road to the south of Pitcher's Green Farm suggests it may even have included 'Hellesden Ley' (plot 75) made famous by Stanley West (PSIAH Vol. XXXV pt 3, 1983). The adjoining woodland known as 'The Grove', which also belonged to Pitcher's Green Farm is all that survived of Elding Wood as shown in 1783. Plots 67, 69 and 76 were 'Braggs Orchard', 'Alderman Ley' and a 'garden' respectively, while plot 71 was 'Barn Meadow' but belonged to Bishop's Farm.

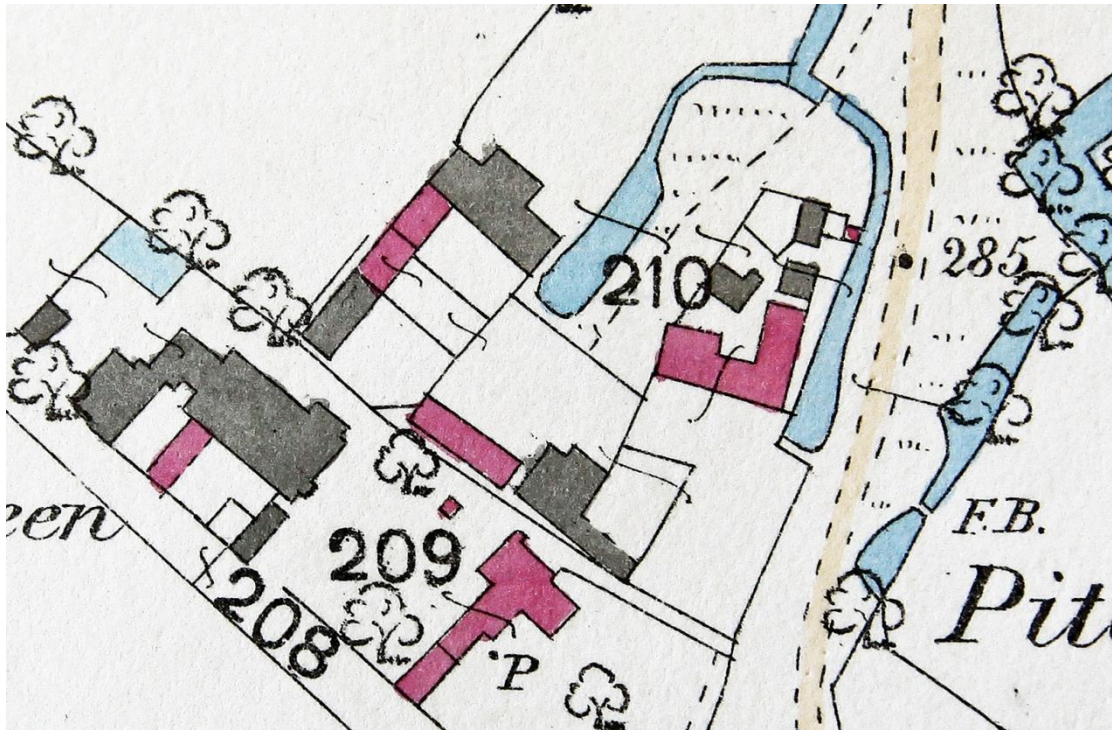


Figure 3. The First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1883. The large possible barn to the south of the house had been demolished since 1843 and a new brick shed of which only the southern wall survives had been built to the west of the stable. The new sheltered and clay-lump loose box to the south of the barn (structure 2) is shown with its present subdivisions but the southernmost section should have been coloured red as a brick and pantiled rather than a weatherboarded building.

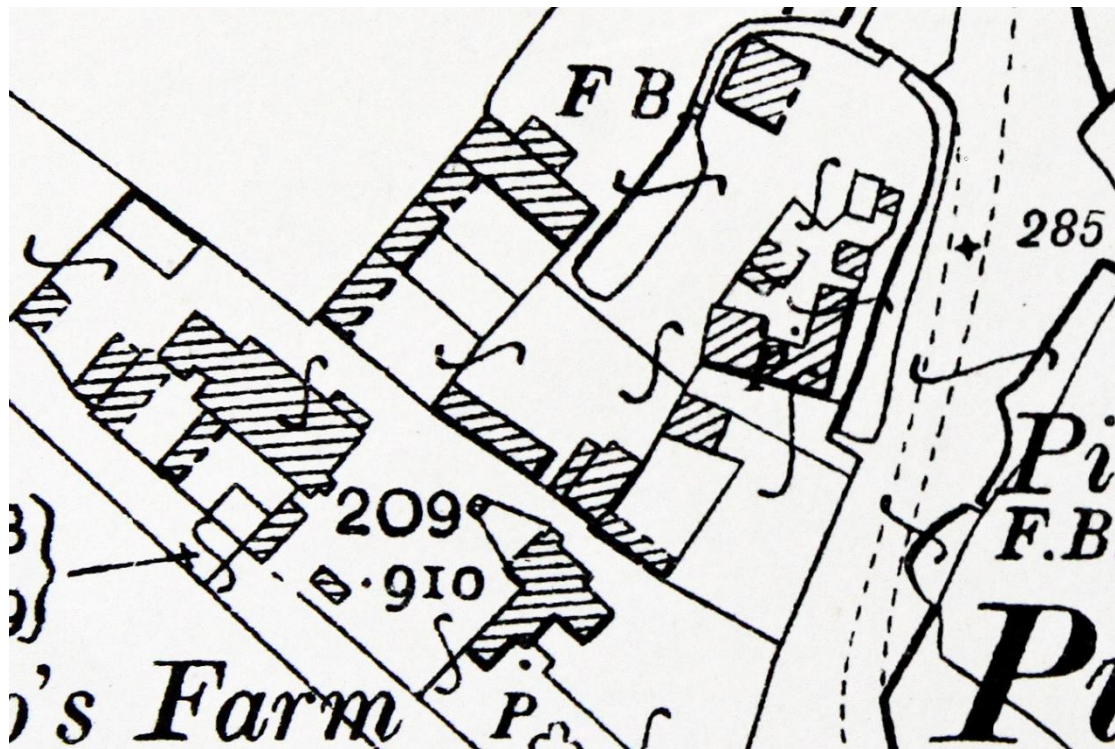


Figure 4. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1903. The cart lodge (structure 5) had appeared to the north since 1883 and open-sided buildings are indicated by broken lines. A narrow lean-to that no longer survives adjoins the western wall of the stable.

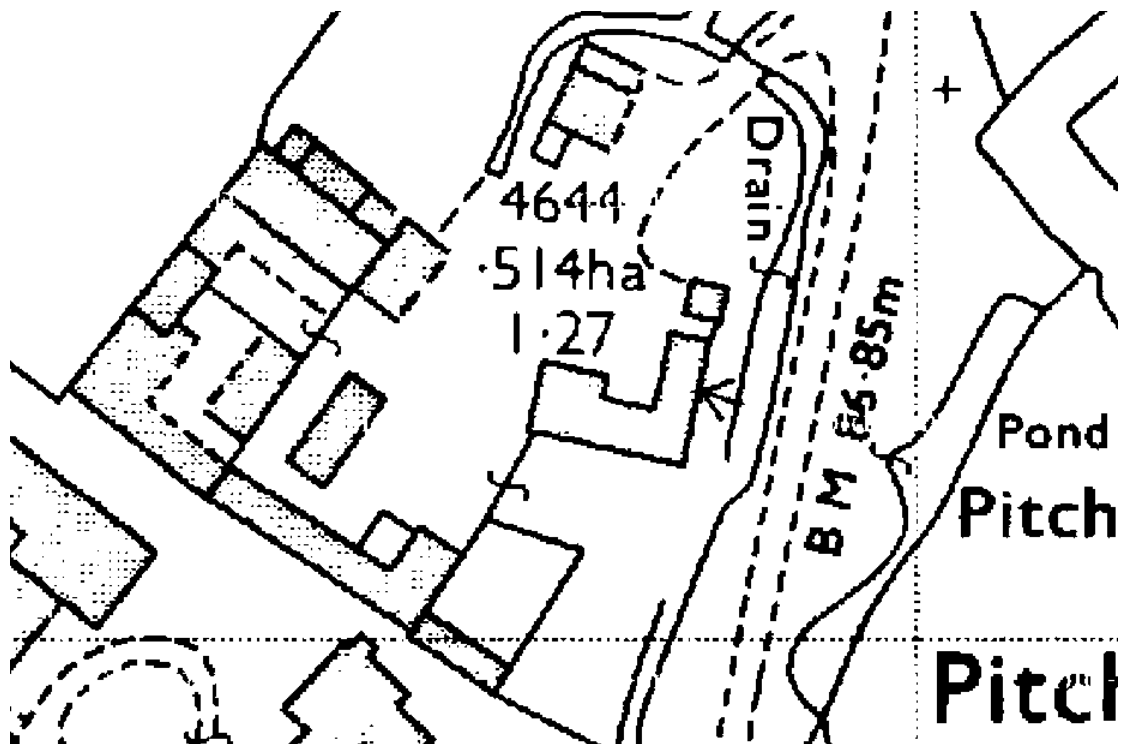


Figure 5

The 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1975.

The present covered cattle yard is not shown here but the milking parlour of the 1950s (6) had appeared in the centre of the site and the internal partition of the cart lodge (5) is depicted for the first time along with the corrugated iron implement shelters flanking the barn's porch. The enclosure to the west of the stable (3) was a cement-block bull box that preserves the eastern gable of the earlier shelter-shed coloured red in figure 3.



## Building Analysis

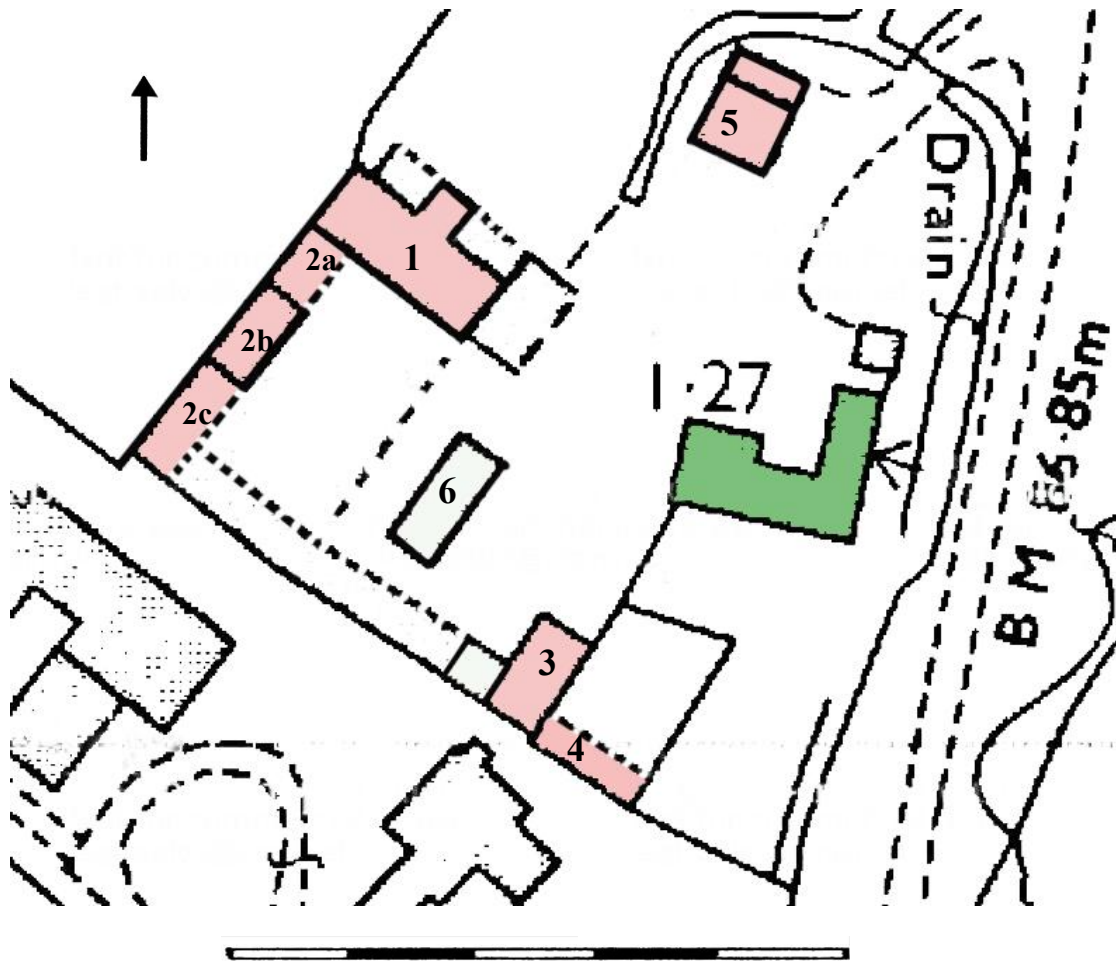


Figure 6

Site plan based on the 1975 Ordnance Survey highlighting the 19<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings in pink and numbering each historic structure for ease of reference in the text and photographic record. The grade II-listed house is shown in green. 50 metre scale in blocks of 10 m.

### Key

1. A timber-framed and weatherboarded five-bay threshing barn of *circa* 1800 consisting largely of re-used timber with a central gabled entrance porch to the north-east.
2. A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century single-storied red-brick and pantiled shelter-shed for cattle with a central loose box of clay-lump.
3. An early-19<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed and weatherboarded stable entered by a central door from the horse yard on the east and with a boarded granary entered by an external gable stair.
4. A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century red-brick and pantiled shelter-shed to the south of the horse yard adjoining the stable.

5. A late-19<sup>th</sup> century open-fronted cart lodge with a granary at its northern end entered by an external stair against its gable.
6. A Fletton-brick milking parlour of *circa* 1955, the equipment from which has been acquired by the Museum of East Anglian Life in Stowmarket.

## Introduction and listing

Pitcher's Green Farm retains a number of historic farm buildings as shown in figure 6 with a barn and shelter-shed adjoining a paddock on the west and a covered cattle yard of the 1970s to the east. A stable and granary forms the boundary with Bishop's Farm to the south, along with a shelter-shed adjoining on the east and a 19<sup>th</sup> century red-brick wall which is all that survives of another shelter-shed on the west. A detached cart lodge adjoins the site entrance to the north. Although an arable farm in the 1840s the property operated primarily as a dairy farm during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and still housed a small herd at the time of inspection. Each of the structures numbered 1-6 in figure 6 is described separately below. The house was inspected briefly and appears to date from the early-17<sup>th</sup> century as suggested by the listing description but its fabric is largely hidden by plaster which may conceal earlier origins. Historic England's Schedule of Listed Buildings describes the building as follows.

*BRADFIELD ST.CLARE PITCHERS GREEN. Pitchers Green Farmhouse. Grade II. Farmhouse, 17<sup>th</sup> century. 1½ storeys and attics. Lobby-entrance plan. Timber-framed and rendered. Plaintiled roof with 19<sup>th</sup> century monopitched casement dormers and axial chimney of red brick. 19<sup>th</sup> century small-pane wrought iron casements. Entrance door at gable end. Normal 3-cell plan, except further unheated room beyond parlour beside road - possibly a shop. The service end a later addition - possibly rebuilt larger in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Plaintiled rear wing added 1862 (tablet on gable chimney).*

The rear wing mentioned in the final sentence was shown on the 1843 tithe map and the 1862 date relates only to the rebuilding of the chimney and probably the addition of a lean-to beyond. The eastern end of the main range is understood to have operated in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as the village Post Office.

The analysis below is intended to be read in conjunction with the descriptive captions to the illustrations in Appendix 2 (A2. 1-18).

## The timber-framed threshing barn (1)

### Proportions, structure and date

The timber-framed barn is a five-bay structure extending to a total of 18.4 m in length by 6.2 m in width on a north-west/south-east axis (60.5 ft by 20.25 ft). A contemporary gabled entrance porch projects by an additional 3.6 m (12 ft) to the north-east and the building was entered from a yard flanking the northern approach to the house. The latter's original orientation is not entirely clear but it appears to have faced south towards a modern lawn that was occupied in 1843 by a large building that probably formed an earlier barn in a more traditional location flanking a yard in front of the house. The surviving barn is likely to have been built to accommodate the cereal boom of the late-18<sup>th</sup> and early-19<sup>th</sup> centuries, when the Napoleonic wars restricted imports and dramatically increased grain prices leading to the ploughing of many former greens and pastures. Its framing is typical of *circa* 1800 with walls of 3.7 m (12.25 ft) in height at their roof-plates and consisting of vertical studs interrupted by diagonal primary braces that are pegged and tenoned to the jowled principal posts. The tie-beams are currently secured by bolted knee-braces but these replaced original arch-braces later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as there are consistent pegged mortises for these in both the posts and tie-beams. The roof is steeply pitched for thatch but is now covered with corrugated asbestos

and contains clasped-purlins with pegged collars and a lower tier of butt-purlins that unusually extends only from the north-western gable to the central threshing bay (A2. 8). Pegged mortises in the final rafters suggest these purlins once continued further but there is no evidence for them in the south-eastern half of the barn which in all other respects is fully integral. There is ample evidence of re-used timber in the walls and the additional purlins may relate either to the partial re-use of an earlier structure or to a change of heart during the construction process. The roof-plates contain numerous irrelevant mortises and edge-halved and bridled scarf joints of a kind not found later than the 16<sup>th</sup> century but are clearly not *in situ* (A2. 7). Most unusually too is the re-use of plank-sectioned external braces in the rear walls on each side of the threshing bay in combination with primary braces elsewhere. These trenched braces are lapped and nailed to the exteriors of the frame but contain pegs for the mortises of their former lives. They may have been incorporated for decorative effect or simply because they were available with the rest of the second-hand timber, but they are confined to the back wall where they would have been best appreciated by anyone entering the barn. The studs of the front wall are narrower than elsewhere but are more typical of the barn's period than the substantial re-used oak of the gables and back wall and probably simply reflect the fact that insufficient old material was available for the entire barn.

### **Layout and alterations**

The building is arranged as a traditional threshing barn with a central threshing floor entered by a front porch with low rear doors immediately opposite (A2. 6). The floor is now of concrete throughout and there is no trace of the brick or boarded threshing floor in the central bay, but the rear doors survive from the 19<sup>th</sup> century complete with a rare retaining board secured by vertical grooves in the jambs. A notch in the right-hand jamb suggests the lintel of these doors has been raised in height, perhaps in conjunction with a rise in the internal floor which now lies half a metre about the cattle yard to the south. The roof-plate adjoining the porch was also removed to increase headroom but otherwise the roof and wall framing is substantially intact with 19<sup>th</sup> century tarred weatherboarded protected in part by 20<sup>th</sup> century lean-to implement shelters on the north-east and the covered yard to the south-west. Additional inverted V braces were nailed to the internal walls in the late-19<sup>th</sup> or early-20<sup>th</sup> century and there is evidence of a missing inserted loft in the eastern half of the barn and possibly the western. Rails for joists are visible on the walls and the rungs of a wooden loft ladder are shown to the left in A2. 6 along with a loft hatch in the eastern bay. Lofts of this kind were often inserted in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century to facilitate feed storage and preparation, but this example was replaced in the late-20<sup>th</sup> century by the surviving milling platform alongside the entrance as shown in A2. 5.

### **The shelter-shed adjoining the barn (2)**

The pantiled cattle shelter-shed which projects at right-angles from the rear wall of the barn was first shown on the 1883 Ordnance Survey and extends to a total of 27 m in length by 4.1 m in width and rises to 2.1 m at its roof-plates (89 ft by 13.5 ft by 7 ft). Its roof is typical of the 1860s and 70s with clasped-purlins and tall-sectioned rafters secured by nailed collars and a ridge board, and although open-sided with wooden arcade posts on the east it contains a central enclosed loose box of clay-lump (2b). The rear western wall retains its original red brick to the southern shed (2c), albeit pierced by two later doorways (A2. 9), but the rest has been rebuilt in 20<sup>th</sup> century Fletton brick. It is not clear why the southern section is coloured grey as a timber-framed structure in 1883 (this colouring was done by hand and can vary from one impression of a map to another). The loose box has also been much altered, with extensive rebuilding and repair to its brick plinth and the jambs of its two doors (A2. 10), but large areas of clay-lump survive in good condition to both gables. The interior was divided into two boxes until recently and this probably reflected the original layout as there is no evidence of a central door (A2. 11).

## **The stable and adjoining shelter-shed (3 & 4)**

The stable to the south of the site is a timber-framed and weatherboarding building on a north-east/south/west axis now roofed with corrugated asbestos but probably thatched or pantiled initially. It extends to 12 m in length by 4 m in width and rises to 2.6 m at its roof-plates (40 ft by 13 ft by 8.5 ft) and is known to have housed working horses in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and cattle thereafter. Its internal ceiling offers a rather low clearance of 2.1 m and supports a granary with exposed vertical boarded sides rather than a hay loft. The remains of partitions forming a chaff bin are visible in the south-western corner with part of an original brick floor containing an axial drain in the south-eastern corner (the drain strategically placed beneath the tail ends of the horses which would have been stabled towards the blind western wall). The rest of the floor has been covered in concrete and the only historic fixtures and fittings are a small number of wooden harness hooks which project from the eastern wall on each side of the original central entrance (A2. 13 – 14). The framing is typical of the early- to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with narrow studs interrupted by nailed primary braces, no jowls to the principal posts and a clasped-purlin roof with nailed collars and a ridge board. The building is likely to date from *circa* 1820 and is shown on the 1843 tithe map. The original joists of the ceiling are neatly cut and tenoned to the principal joists, but the joints evidently opened at a relatively early period and are now secured by bolted rails which sandwich the principals. These rails are curiously chamfered and curved above the position of the former manger presumably to increase headroom. Sections of original lath-and-plaster survive between the joists, nailed to the undersides of the boards, in order to seal the stable against dust from the granary. The latter's boarded sides are an impressive survival with their horizontal gaps covered by nailed fillets although the former bins have been removed as indicated by empty mortises in the floor. A board has also been removed at the southern end of the western wall to allow access to the chaff box beneath. The roof was sealed with clay daub as shown in A2. 15 and much of this survives. The external stair to the granary against the northern gable is an early-20<sup>th</sup> century replacement but retains the shallow steps often seen in historic granaries that were designed to facilitate the carrying of heavy sacks. The weatherboarding was removed from much of the eastern wall in recent years and replaced with mesh to improve ventilation after calves developed pneumonia; traditionally cow sheds were open to their roofs without lofts for the same reason. The shelter-shed serving the adjoining horse yard is a red-brick and pantiled structure retaining its original wooden arcade posts and lintels with roof-plates of 2.1 m (A2. 16). The uniform softwood of its clasped-purlin roof with nailed collars is typical of the 1860s and 70s but this building must have replaced an earlier shelter-shed on the site shown in 1843. Its brick eastern gable incorporates the end of an older brick wall which may have been built shortly before when the probable additional barn was demolished.

## **The cart lodge (5)**

The red-brick and pantiled building of 9.6 m in length by 7.3 m in width at the northern entrance to the farm was built in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century as an open-sided cart lodge. A small granary with a boarded ceiling at its northern end is reached by an external stair but was probably supported on posts as the present internal partition is of 20<sup>th</sup> century cement blocks below the tie-beam. The pre-fabricated king-post roof trusses indicate a date at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as do the black-glazed bricks of its piers, and a well cut inscription in the rear internal wall probably dates its construction: JFH99. The initials may belong either to the owner, tenant or builder. The open elevation was enclosed with doors in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and a new door cut into the southern gable to reach an inserted bull box which has since been removed.

## The milking parlour (6)

The Fletton-brick building in the middle of the site is a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century milking parlour of 11.6 m by 5 (38 ft by 16.5) with a roof of corrugated asbestos. It is known to date from 1955 or 1956. Pitcher's Green Farm was among the last working dairy farms in the region and the four abreast equipment from this structure has been removed to the Museum of East Anglian Life which is believed to hold a photographic record showing it *in situ* (information from Mr Glyn Thomas). The interior is divided into three compartments with the main parlour to the south entered by two doors from the cattle yard on the west. The central area contained the bulk tank with a separate shed for the compressor on the north.

## Historic Significance

The threshing barn at Pitcher's Green Farm is a good 'Napoleonic' example reflecting the rapid expansion of cereal production in Suffolk at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Its framing incorporates significant amounts of timber from a 16<sup>th</sup> century predecessor, unusually re-using even its externally trenched braces apparently for decorative effect, but it remains largely intact apart from its tie-beam braces (which were replaced with knee-braces later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century). The building is accordingly of considerable interest but given this loss and the replacement of its thatch with corrugated asbestos the barn presents a marginal case for listing in its own right. The stable is also of historic significance, pre-dating the 1843 title map and with an unusually well preserved boarded granary, but its ceiling has been heavily strengthened and it has been stripped of its fixtures and fittings. The two mid-19<sup>th</sup> century shelter-sheds illustrate the yard-based system of mixed animal husbandry known today as Victorian High Farming, and the clay-lump western loose box consists of an increasingly rare local vernacular material – albeit much repaired and partly rebuilt. The late-19<sup>th</sup> century cart lodge and the milking parlour are not of special interest in themselves but complement the picturesque nature of the farm complex as a whole. The various corrugated iron covered cattle yards and tractor shelters supported by re-used telegraph poles are also characterful if ephemeral features that distinguish the site from most local arable farms.

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*Leigh Alston is a building archaeologist and architectural historian who for 20 years lectured on the understanding and recording of timber-framed structures in the Departments of Archaeology and Continuing Education at Cambridge University. He worked as the in-house building archaeologist for Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for 10 years and still fulfils this role for its successor, Suffolk Archaeology CIC. He also undertakes commissions on a freelance basis for the National Trust, private clients and various county archaeological units. Leigh co-founded the Suffolk Historic Buildings Group in 1993, serving as Chairman for 13 years, and has been involved in several television programmes including 'Grand Designs' and David Dimbleby's 'How We Built Britain'. 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. 12-18)***

## **Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record**

### **Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1**

#### **Photograph no.**

1. A general view of the site from the road to the north showing the farm entrance on the right.
2. A general view from the east showing the lawn occupied by a large building in 1843 with Bishop's Farm on the left.
3. The site from the entrance track on the north showing the cart lodge (5) to the right with the house on the left.
4. The ostensibly early-17th century farmhouse from the west. The left-hand chimney is dated 1862. Included for site context.
5. The southern range of farm buildings from the north showing the milking parlour (6) on the right and the stable (3) in the centre.
6. The lawn occupied by a large building in 1843 from the south showing the grade II-listed farmhouse in the rear.
7. The farm buildings from the west showing the 1950s Fletton-brick milking parlour (6) in the centre with the 19th century barn (1) to right.
8. The farm buildings from the south showing the stable (3) to right with the house in the rear and the barn (1) and milking parlour (6) to left.
9. The early-19th century threshing barn (1) from the north showing its corrugated asbestos roof and central entrance porch.
10. The northern exterior of the barn (1) from the 20th century lean-to implement lodge to the west of the porch.
11. The western external gable of the barn (1) showing its 20th century lean-to sheds on the left and the shelter-shed (2) on the right.
12. The western exterior of the shelter-shed (2) showing its two inserted cattle doorways & renewed Fletton brick to the left.
13. The 1970s covered cattle yard from the south showing the barn (1) in the rear & the clay-lump loose boxes (2b) on the left.
14. The southern exterior of the barn's eastern bays (1) showing its modern door and windows.
15. The 19th century rear (southern) doors of the barn (1) complete with a retaining board.
16. The interior of the barn (1) from its western gable showing the late-20th century feed milling platform in the rear.

17. The northern interior of the barn (1) showing its central porch and pegged diagonal primary wall braces with mortises for arch-braces in the posts.
18. The barn from the west (1) showing the clasped purlin roof structure with a lower tier of butt-purlins over the western bays only.
19. The barn (1) from the east showing the porch on the right with its double-hung rear doors on the left. The floor is of concrete throughout.
20. The northern interior of the western bays of the barn (1) showing their narrow studs nailed to a re-used roof-plate.
21. The roof structure of the western bays of the barn (1) from the south showing its butt-purlins terminating just short of the porch on the right.
22. The western internal gable of the barn (1) showing its largely re-used studs with the lintel of a narrower hatch above the present window.
23. The southern interior of the western bays (1) showing the unusual nailed and lapped externally trenched braces with a re-used roof-plate.
24. The roof structure of the western bays of the barn (1) from the north showing its butt-purlins terminating just short of the central bay on the left.
25. The southern interior of the penultimate western bay (1) showing its nailed modern pine braces & re-used roof-plate with pegged mortises in its top.
26. A detail of the edge-halved and bridled 16th century style scarf joint in the re-used southern roof-plate of the penultimate western bay (1).
27. The central rear doors in the southern interior of the barn (1) with a retaining board and nailed wall ladder to left. The lintel has been raised.
28. A detail of the ostensibly original retaining board to the south of the former central threshing floor (1) secured by a groove.
29. The unusual re-used externally trenched wall braces in the penultimate eastern bay of the barn (1) with empty mortises in the re-used roof-plate.
30. The re-used externally trenched wall braces in the penultimate eastern bay (1) with empty mortises & an edge-halved & bridled joint in the plate.
31. The eastern internal gable of the barn (1) showing its pegged curved primary braces.
32. The narrow studs and straight diagonal braces in the northern interior of the eastern bays (1) with mortises in the re-used plate.
33. The late-20th century boarded milling platform in the penultimate eastern bay of the barn (1) as seen from the east with a rail for an earlier loft.
34. The late-20th century boarded milling platform in the penultimate eastern bay of the barn (1) as seen from the west.
35. The underside of the milling platform in the barn (1) seen from the west and showing the grain chute in its loft floor.

36. The lower butt-purlin in the southern interior of the penultimate western bay of the barn (1) showing an empty pegged mortise for its continuation.
37. The lower butt-purlin in the northern interior of the penultimate western bay of the barn (1) showing an empty pegged mortise for its continuation.
38. The western interior of the barn porch (1) showing its re-used roof-plate and narrow studs with the cut main roof-plate at top left.
39. The internal northern gable of the barn porch (1) showing the pegged & nailed collar of its clasped-purlin roof & a locking post mortise in the tie.
40. The interior of the barn porch (1) showing its 20th century door and straight diagonal primary wall braces.
41. The eastern interior of the barn porch (1) showing its re-used roof-plate and narrow studs with the cut main roof-plate at top right.
42. The tarred weatherboarding of the barn's northern exterior (1) from the 20th century corrugated iron lean-to with the porch to right.
43. The eastern external gable of the barn (1) from a 20th century corrugated iron implement shelter supported by telegraph poles.
44. The 20th century implement shelter adjoining the eastern external gable of the barn (1) on the right.
45. The interior from the south of the 20th century corrugated iron implement shelter to the east of the barn showing its re-used telegraph poles.
46. The eastern facade of the pantiled late-19th century cart lodge (5) showing its later doors and the external loft stair adjoining its northern gable.
47. The northern external gable of the cart lodge (5) showing the stair to the original grain loft in its end bay.
48. The southern external gable of the cart lodge (5) showing its Random Bond red brick and the inserted door to a bull box.
49. A detail of the 20th century metal and boarded vehicle doors and glazed brick piers of the late-19th century cart lodge (5).
50. The south-western internal corner of the cart lodge (5) showing its original softwood king-post roof and the scar of a bull box.
51. A detail of the western internal wall of the cart lodge showing the neatly incised initials JFH99 which may well date the structure.
52. The eastern interior of the cart lodge's southern compartment (5) showing the boarded wall of the loft to the left with later block-work beneath.
53. The interior of the cart lodge's northern bay showing the joists of its ostensibly original loft with a later internal wall of cement block-work.



54. The 1970s covered cattle yard from the north showing the mid-19th century shelter-shed and loose box (2) on the right.
55. The shelter-shed (2c) from its south-western corner showing the clay-lump loose box (2b) to the left and the rebuilt southern shed to the right.
56. The interior of the shelter-shed (2c) from the north showing its original clasped-purlin roof and wooden arcade posts.
57. The western internal wall of the shelter-shed (2c) showing its original roof and two inserted doors to the cattle assembling yard beyond.
58. A detail of the shelter-shed's western exterior (2c) showing its inserted door & original red brick on the right and renewed Fletton brick to left.
59. The clay-lump loose box (2b) in the centre of the shelter-shed (2) showing its two original eastern entrances with half-hung doors.
60. The southern exterior of the loose box (2b) showing its clay-lump fabric with a red-brick plinth and corner dressing.
61. The eastern exterior of the clay-lump shelter-shed (2b) showing its exposed clay-lump fabric and two rebuilt entrances.
62. A detail of the eastern exterior of the loose box (2b) showing its exposed clay-lump fabric with wholly or largely rebuilt brick piers to its doors.
63. The interior of the loose box (2b) from the south showing its original clasped-purlin roof and rebuilt western wall to left.
64. The interior of the loose box (2b) from the north showing the plinth of a largely removed clay-lump partition that was probably original.
65. The western internal wall of the loose box (2b) showing its renewed whitewashed Fletton brick.
66. The eastern internal wall of the loose box (2b) showing its whitewashed clay-lump with the scar of its partly removed clay-lump internal partition.
67. The eastern interior of the loose box (2b) showing the southern door to the cattle yard with the partly removed internal partition on the left.
68. The open northern section of the shelter-shed (2a) from the yard to the east showing the barn (1) on the right and clay-lump box (2b) to the left.
69. The interior from the north of the shelter-shed (2a) showing its renewed posts & brickwork with the clay-lump loose box (2b) in the rear.
70. The weatherboarded and tarred southern exterior of the barn (1) from the shelter-shed (2a) showing the barn's rear doors on the right.
71. The rebuilt 20th century shelter-shed to the south of the cattle yard showing its cement-block southern wall with the earlier shed (2c) to right.

72. The 20th century covered yard from the east showing the milking parlour (6) to right & 19th century brick boundary wall to left.
73. The stable (3) from the west showing a 20th century cement-block bull box retaining the wall of a shelter-shed on the right.
74. The western interior of the bull box adjoining the stable (3) showing the red-brick eastern gable of a 19th century shelter-shed.
75. The southern boundary of the site showing the red-brick wall of a rebuilt late-19th century shelter-shed with the bull box on the left.
76. The northern external gable of the weatherboarded early-19th century stable and granary (3) showing its external stair & later entrance.
77. A detail of the renewed 20th century granary stair adjoining the northern gable of the stable (3) showing its narrow steps due to the weight of sacks.
78. The eastern exterior of the stable (3) showing its original central entrance respected by closers in the plinth & asbestos roof.
79. A detail of the eastern exterior of the stable (3) showing the tarred louver above the original entrance.
80. The interior of the stable (3) from the north showing the original loft ceiling with later reinforcement.
81. A detail of the stable's eastern interior (3) showing the modern mesh replacing boarding to increase ventilation due to cattle pneumonia problems.
82. The bentwood harness hooks to the east of the stable (3) with the original ceiling plaster and secondary bolted clamps to the binding joists.
83. The southern internal gable of the stable (3) showing its nailed diagonal primary braces & the remains of a chaff box on the right.
84. A detail from the north of the stable ceiling (3) showing its original joists and boards with lath-and-plaster to their soffits.
85. The later bolted clamps reinforcing the original binding joists of the stable (3) to which the common joists are tenoned with diminished haunches.
86. The eastern interior of the stable (3) showing its original central entrance flanked by bent-wood harness hooks.
87. The western interior of the stable (3) showing its blind brick wall with later render and no trace of the former manger and hay rack.
88. The stable (3) from the south showing the boarded original western side wall of the granary without a hay drop.
89. A detail of the stable ceiling (3) from the south showing the chamfered curves in the later clamps to maximise headroom above the manger.

90. The south-western corner of the stable (3) showing a removed board in the granary above the former chaff box.
91. The section of exposed original brick floor in the stable (3) as seen from the north showing the axial drain to the right.
92. The interior from the north of the boarded granary above the stable (3) showing mortises for missing bin partitions in the floor.
93. The boarded interior of the granary above the stable (3) seen from the south showing the remains or original clay render between the rafters.
94. The eastern interior of the boarded granary above the stable (3) showing nailed fillets covering the gaps between the boards.
95. A detail of the original clasped-purlin roof of the stable (3) showing the remains of original clay daub on laths above the granary.
96. The granary above the stable (3) from the north showing its original clasped-purlin roof with nailed collars and a ridge board.
97. The western interior of the granary above the stable (3) showing the removed nailed board above the chaff bin at its southern end.
98. The pantiled shelter-shed (4) with original wooden arcade posts to the south of the horse yard showing the stable (3) on the right.
99. The interior from the west of the stable shelter-shed (4) showing its original arcade posts & softwood clasped-purlin roof with nailed collars.
100. The northern interior of the stable shelter-shed (4) showing its uniform softwood roof with nailed collars with the horse yard & house beyond.
101. The interior from the east of the stable shelter-shed (4) showing its late-19th century softwood clasped-purlin roof with nailed collars.
102. The western interior of the shelter-shed (4) showing its junction with the stable (3) which it overlaps on the left.
103. The eastern internal gable of the stable shelter-shed (4) showing the buttress of an earlier brick wall in the centre and to left.
104. The eastern external gable of the stable shelter-shed (4) which wraps around an earlier brick wall on the right.
105. The eastern facade of the 1950s Fletton brick milking parlour (6) showing the steel entrance doors to its central compartment.
106. The blind southern external gable of the Fletton brick milking parlour (6).
107. The northern external gable of the milking parlour (6) showing the door and window to its northern storage compartment.
108. The eastern external wall of the milking parlour (6) showing the two doors to its southern compartment divided by a yard gate.

109. The interior from the east of the narrow northern storage compartment of the milking parlour (6).
110. The interior from the west of the narrow northern storage compartment of the milking parlour (6).
111. The interior from the east of the milking parlour's central compartment (6) showing the remains of an axial brick partition to the left.
112. The interior from the west of the milking parlour's central compartment (6) showing the remains of an axial brick partition to the right.
113. The interior from the west of the milking parlour's southern compartment (6) showing the names of cows on the blackboard.
114. The interior from the east of the milking parlour's southern compartment (6) from which the equipment was removed to MEAL in Stowmarket.
115. The interior from the south of the milking parlour's southern compartment (6) showing the access and window to the central compartment.
116. The internal southern gable of the milking parlour's southern compartment (6) showing a door to the western cattle yard on the right.

*Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 19-27*

**Appendix 2 (pp. 19-27): Selected Photographs to Illustrate the Text**



**Illus. 1. The site from the entrance track to the north showing the cart lodge probably built in 1899 (5) to the right and the grade II-listed early-17<sup>th</sup> century house on the left.**



**Illus. 2. The site from the east showing the lawn in the foreground occupied in 1843 by a large building that may have formed a second barn. The ditch in the foreground marked the western edge of the medieval green. The house of neighbouring Bishop's Farm lies on the left in unusually close proximity to Pitcher's Green Farmhouse on the right with the roofs of the 19<sup>th</sup> century barn (1), stable (3) and shelter-shed (4) visible from right to left in the rear.**



**Illus. 3. The southern range of farm buildings seen from the house to the north showing the 1950s Fletton-brick milking parlour (6) on the right and the stable (3) in the centre with the shelter-shed of a horse yard adjoining on the left (4). The external stair to the granary above the stable is an early-20<sup>th</sup> century replacement but retains the traditional narrow steps intended to help labourers carrying heavy sacks.**



**Illus. 4. The early-19th century threshing barn (1) from the north showing its corrugated asbestos roof and central entrance porch. The corrugated iron lean-to implement sheds on each side are 20<sup>th</sup> century additions.**



**Illus. 5. The interior of the five-bay early-19<sup>th</sup> century threshing barn (1) from the west showing the clasped-purlin roof structure with a lower tier of butt-purlins that unusually extends only over the western bays. The posts and tie-beams contain mortises for arch-braces that were replaced with knee-braces later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**



**Illus. 6. The 19<sup>th</sup> century rear doors in the southern interior of the barn's central bay (1), complete with a rare retaining board secured by vertical grooves. A number of horizontal rails indicate the presence of a former loft hence the nailed rungs of a wall ladder to the left. A notch in the storey post to the right suggests the door lintel has been raised by approximately 12 inches. The floor is now of concrete throughout.**



**Illus. 7.** A detail of the barn's southern wall (in the penultimate eastern bay to the left in A2. 6) showing the empty mortises and 16<sup>th</sup> century style edge-halved and bridled scarf joint in the roof plate above. The inverted V braces on the right are 20<sup>th</sup> century additions but the trenched external braces are original to the fabric. These are highly unusual in a 19<sup>th</sup> century barn and have also been re-used; they are now lapped and nailed to the studs but terminate in pegged tenons from their former lives.



**Illus. 8.** The northern roof showing the lower butt-purlin terminating short of the central porch on the right. A pegged mortice in the right-hand edge of the rafter suggests it continued further but it is unclear whether this results from the use of second-hand timber or the reconstruction of the eastern section of roof in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century – although the former is more likely.





**Illus. 9.** The barn and the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century shelter-shed (2) from the cattle assembly yard showing the latter's two inserted doorways. The central doorway divides original 19<sup>th</sup> century red brick on the right from the wall of the central loose box (2b) and northern shelter-shed (2a) that was rebuilt in Fletton brick in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



**Illus. 10.** The facade of the clay-lump shelter-shed (2b) from the 1970s covered cattle yard supported by telegraph poles to the east. Open-sided shelter-sheds (2a & 2c) are visible on both sides. This shed has been much altered but its original clay-lump fabric is still visible above its red-brick plinth. The interior was probably divided into two cattle boxes initially, although the present door surrounds have been largely rebuilt.



**Illus. 11. The eastern internal wall of the loose box (2b) showing its whitewashed clay-lump with the scar of its probably original clay-lump internal partition in the centre. Only the brick plinth of this partition now survives. Mr Glyn Thomas and his father have operated a dairy farm here since the 1960s.**



**Illus. 12. The eastern facade of the stable (3) from the horse yard showing its corrugated asbestos roof and original central entrance respected by closers in the brick plinth. A tarred louver is visible above the half-hung door but the weatherboarding to the right was replaced with mesh to increase ventilation and combat pneumonia when the interior was used as a calf shed.**



**Illus. 13. The interior of the stable (3) from the north. This space has been used for cattle in recent years but a section of original brick floor with an axial drain survives in the rear to the left with the remains of a chaff box on the right. The ceiling joists retain original plaster secured by laths nailed to the loft boards and are tenoned to the principal joists – but the latter are sandwiched between later bolted reinforcing rails.**



**Illus. 14. The stable (3) from the south showing the western wall of the original boarded granary above. The reinforcing rails are deeper than the original principal joists they sandwich and have been neatly chamfered and curved to increase headroom above the hay rack and manger that would have adjoined the western wall on the left.**



**Illus. 15.** The well preserved granary above the stable (3) from its northern entrance showing the original clasped-purlin roof with nailed collars and a ridge board. The roof retains a quantity of original clay plaster secured by laths to the outsides of the rafters. The original boards are sealed by fillets of wood covering their joints and there are mortises for missing grain bins in the floor. A board has been removed above the chaff box at the southern end of the right-hand wall.



**Illus. 16.** The interior from the west of the stable's shelter-shed (4) showing its original arcade posts and softwood clasped-purlin roof with nailed collars. The eastern gable in the rear was built against the earlier brick wall of the horse yard on the left.



**Illus. 17.** The eastern facade of the pantiled late-19th century cart lodge adjoining the site entrance (5). This three-bay building was formerly open-fronted with a grain loft in its northern bay reached by an external stair against the gable to the right. The present internal partition dates only from the 20<sup>th</sup> century with original boarding above. Note the glazed and curved bricks to both piers in typical late-19<sup>th</sup> century fashion. This structure may well date from 1899 as suggested by a boldly cut internal inscription.



**Illus. 18.** The eastern facade of the 1950s Fletton-brick milking parlour (6) showing the steel entrance doors to its central compartment with the threshing barn on the right. The milking equipment from this building is now at the Museum of East Anglian Life.