

**Barn at
Barrow Hall Farm,
Barrow, Suffolk
BRR 049**

Heritage Asset Assessment

OASIS ID: Suffolkc1-109042



**Leigh Alston MA (Oxon), Architectural Historian
on behalf of
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service**

**The Archaeological Service
(Field Projects Team)
Suffolk County Council, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR
Tel. (01284) 352446**

August 2011

Barn at Barrow Hall Farm, Church Road, Barrow, Suffolk

(TL 7608 6414)

Heritage Asset Assessment

This report provides a written and photographic analysis and record at English Heritage (2006) Level 3 of a grade II-listed timber-framed barn in the curtilage of a grade II-listed farmhouse. It has been prepared to a specification written by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (ref. SpecHAA(EM)_BarrowHallBarn_pre_2010, dated 10th January 2011), and is intended to satisfy condition 8 on a planning application for conversion (SE/08/0191).

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of 86 digital images of 21 megapixels (Appendix 1), but also includes 12 printed photographs of key features to illustrate the text (Appendix 2). Each image is described in a separate schedule and the site was inspected on 12th August 2011.

Summary

Barrow Hall adjoins open countryside on the northern edge of Barrow village approximately 400 m south of All Saints church. The present grade II-listed farmhouse is a large timber-framed structure ostensibly dating from the 17th century but possibly of earlier origin. A building of similar shape is depicted on a survey of 1597, which also shows the Tudor mansion of Sir Clement Heigham in the now empty moat some 170 m to the south-east. It is unclear whether the present farmhouse occupies the site of the original medieval manor or was built as a bailiff's residence. At the time of the tithe survey in 1839 the property was a very large tenanted farm of 1,079.5 acres on the Ickworth estate of the Marquis of Bristol. The substantial timber-framed and thatched barn to the south of the farmhouse is separately listed at grade II. Built in nine bays with two threshing floors and a rear aisle it occupies the precise position of an earlier barn shown in 1597 and may preserve archaeological evidence of medieval occupation on the site. It extends to over 34 m (112 ft) in length and contains a visually impressive array of original arch-braces to its tie-beams and arcade plates. Much of the 'two-tier' external cladding of pargeted lime plaster above weatherboarding to the northern facade is also original, but the two hipped porches to the same elevation appear to have been added shortly afterwards and are not shown on the tithe map. Their exposed render retains traces of the red ochre with which many local farm buildings were treated before the advent of tar in the late-19th century. Although dated to the late-17th or early-18th century in the Schedule of Listed Buildings, the structure is in fact a fine example of an early-19th century 'Napoleonic' barn which reflects the local expansion in cereal production at that time, and it continues to merit listing despite this later origin. The roof structure of clasped purlins with a lower tier of butt-purlins and fully hipped gables survives largely intact, although the aisle roof has been rebuilt and numerous additional posts and struts were inserted during the 19th century to counter lateral racking. A series of enclosed and open-sided lean-to sheds of flint rubble was added to the western gable in *circa* 1870.

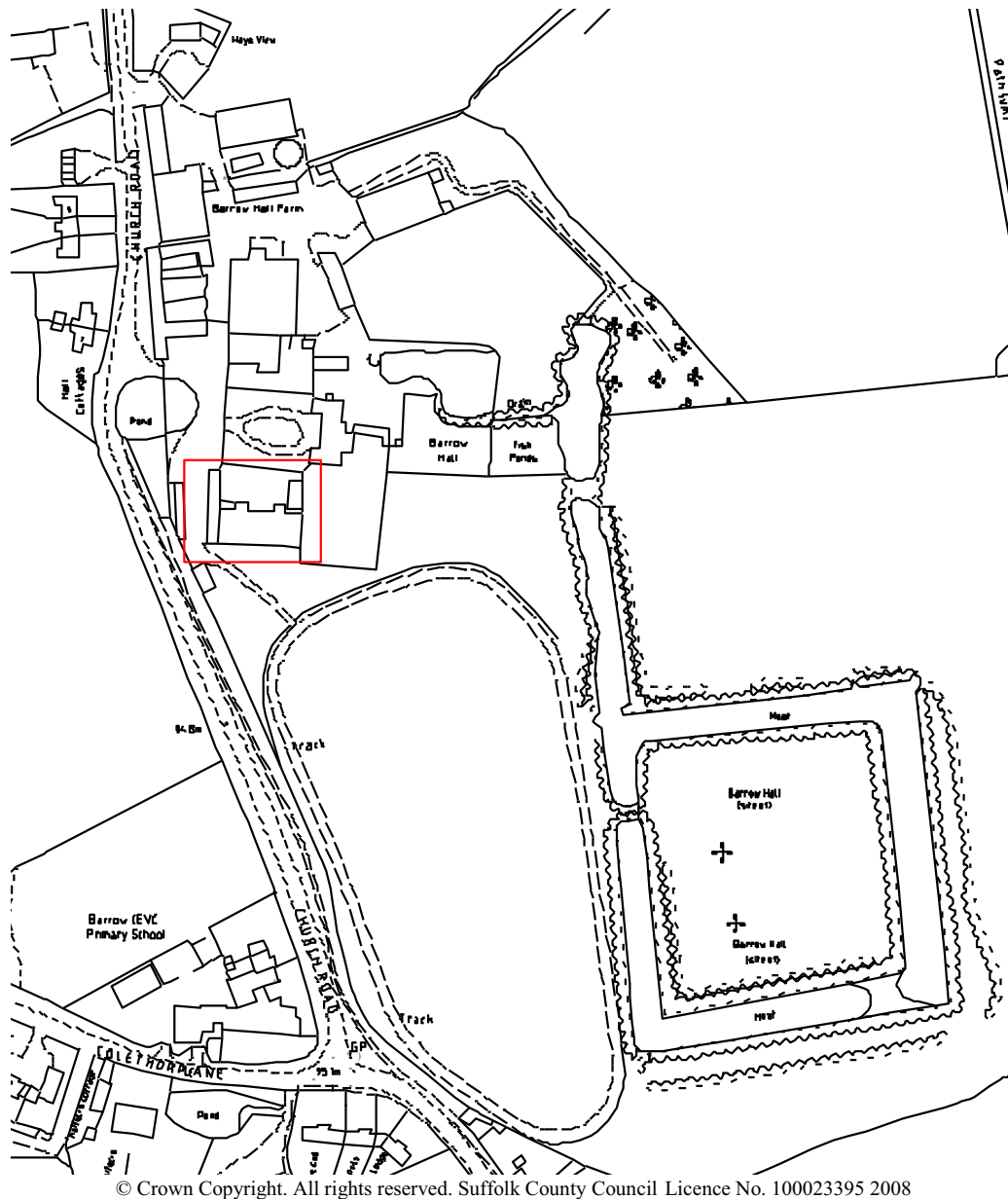


Figure 1
Modern Ordnance Survey
 Enclosing the barn in red and showing Barrow Hall immediately to the north-east. The exceptionally complete square moat of the Tudor mansion is shown to the south-east.

Documentary and Cartographic Evidence

Barrow Hall adjoins open countryside on the northern edge of Barrow village approximately 400 m south of All Saints church. It faces Church Road to the west and lies 170 north-west of a large and exceptionally well preserved moat as shown in figure 1. The present grade II-listed farmhouse is a large timber-framed structure ostensibly dating from the 17th century (as described in the Schedule of Listed Buildings) but with a 19th century facade of gault brick. Its wall fabric is largely concealed however, and its origins may be earlier. The house faces a courtyard to the west which is flanked on the south by the large thatched barn of 9 bays which forms the subject of this report. The barn is separately listed at grade II and dated in the Schedule to the late-17th or early-18th century (but in fact dates from the early-19th century).

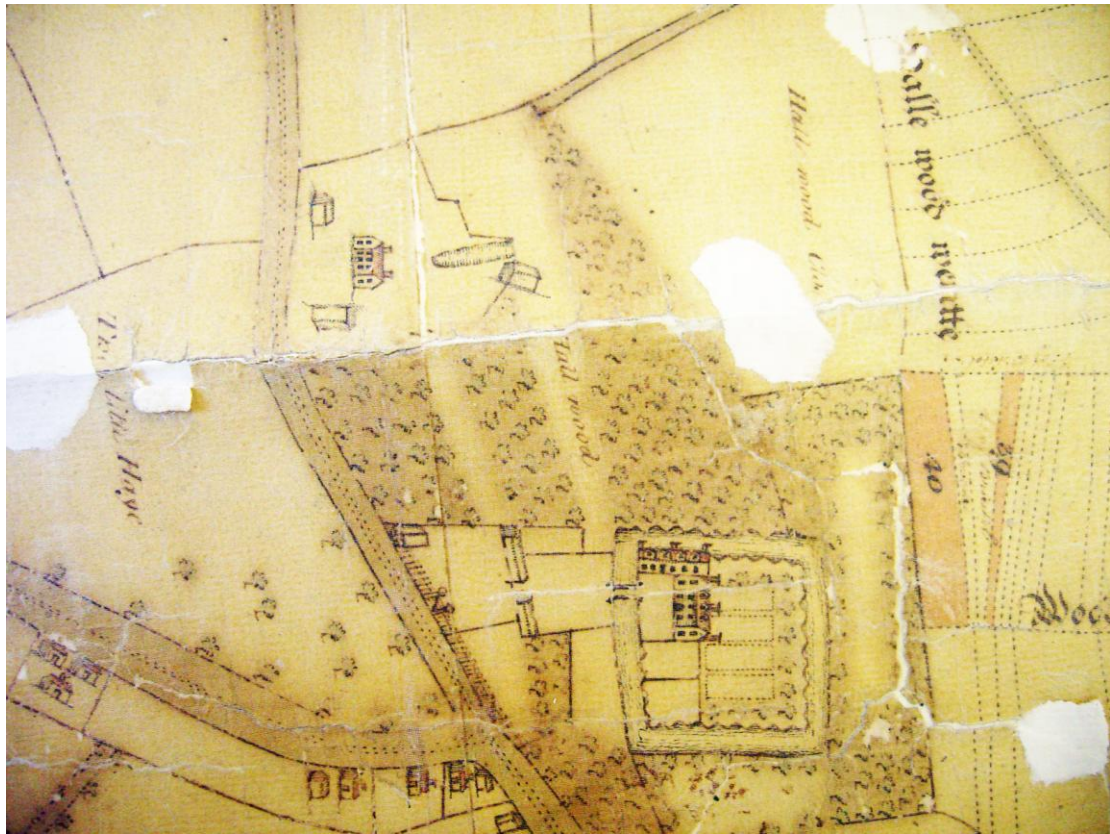


Figure 2. Barrow Hall as shown on a survey of 1779 by Thomas Warren ‘copied exactly from an original of 1597’ (Suffolk Record Office). The moat is occupied by a large mansion entered through two base courts from the west. The site of the present farmhouse to the north-west is occupied by a building with two cross-wings (reflecting the existing house) and a north-facing barn is clearly depicted on the same site as today.

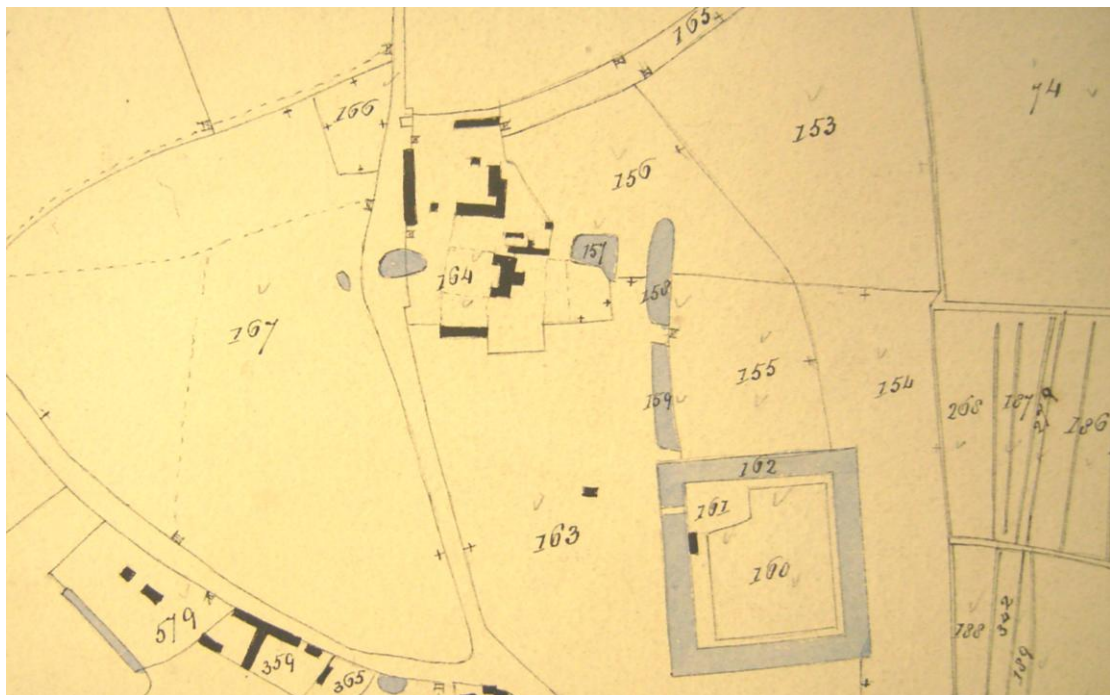


Figure 3. The site in 1839 (Barrow tithing map) showing a narrow rectangular structure without porches on the site of the barn and a small building inside the moat.

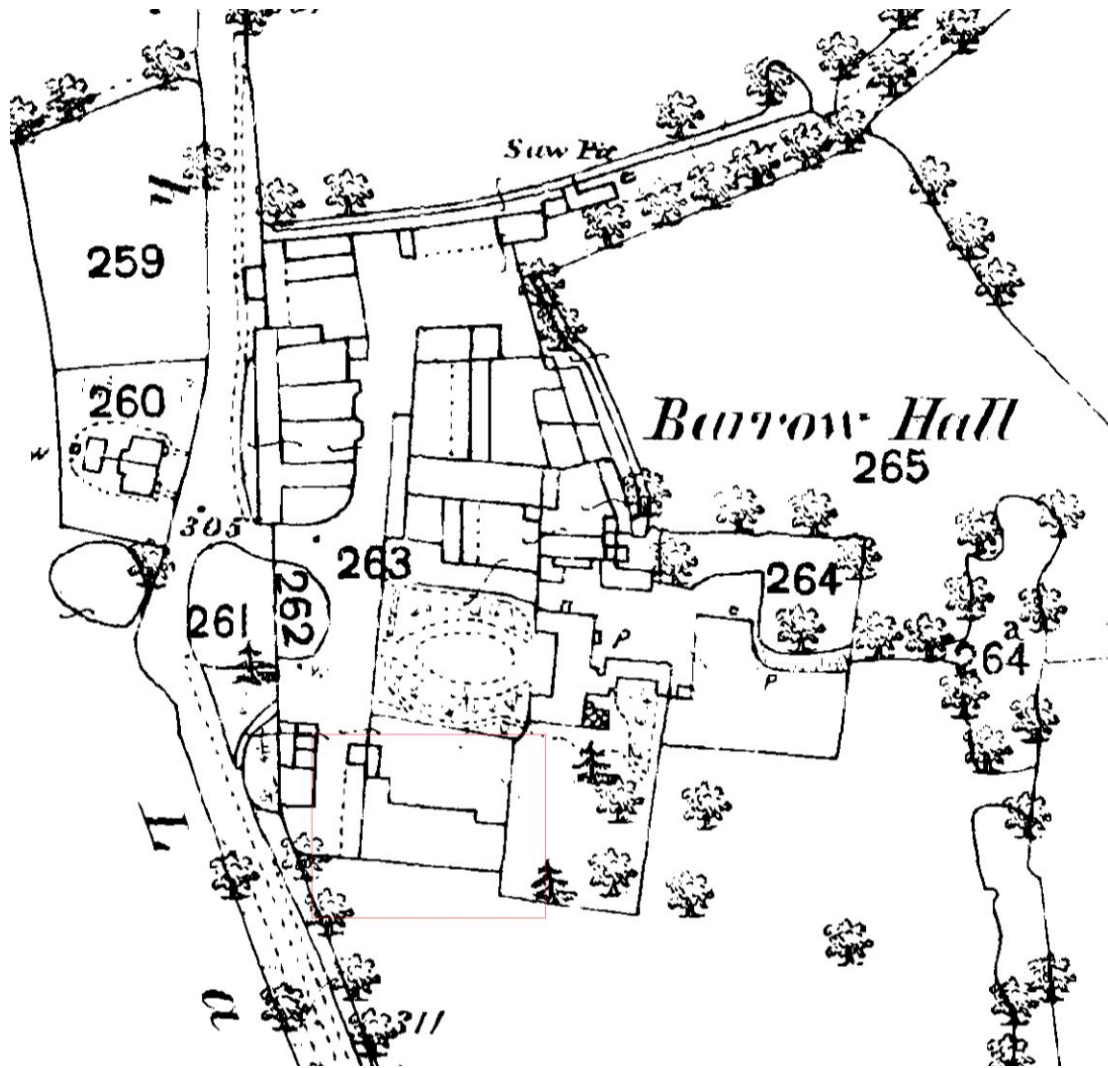


Figure 4

The First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1884. The barn is shown much as it remains today, with an open-sided shed against its western gable (the open side indicated by a broken line) and a lean-to linking its northern porches.

The medieval manor of Barrow was purchased in 1539 by Sir Clement Heigham, a wealthy lawyer who rose to become Chief Baron of the Exchequer and rebuilt the house (W.A. Copinger, 'Manors of Suffolk', 1909). His second wife, Anne, was the daughter of Sir George Waldegrave of Smallbridge Hall in Bures St Mary. A copy of a 1597 survey of the parish in the Suffolk Record Office shows a large Tudor mansion in the moat, entered in the usual manner of the period via two enclosed courtyards (known as base courts) from Church Road to the west (figure 2). A smaller but still substantial house is shown on the site of the existing hall, together with a barn on the same site as the surviving thatched barn. The status of this building is unclear: It may have been a farm bailiff's house or possibly the original medieval site of the manor. Queen Elizabeth was entertained in the new hall by Sir Clement's son, Sir John Heigham, but only a small fragment remained inside the moat by the time of the tithe map of 1839 (figure 3). White's Suffolk Directory of 1844 notes that 'some traces' of a large mansion were still visible. The Heigham family sold the estate to Sir Thomas Hervey of Ickworth in 1694 and it was still owned by his descendant, the Marquis of Bristol, in 1839 when Barrow Hall farm extended to an impressive 1,079.5 acres in the occupation of Stephen Shillito. Much of this land was probably still rough pasture rather than arable as White refers to 500 acres of 'waste' in the parish which it was then (i.e. in 1844) proposed to enclose.

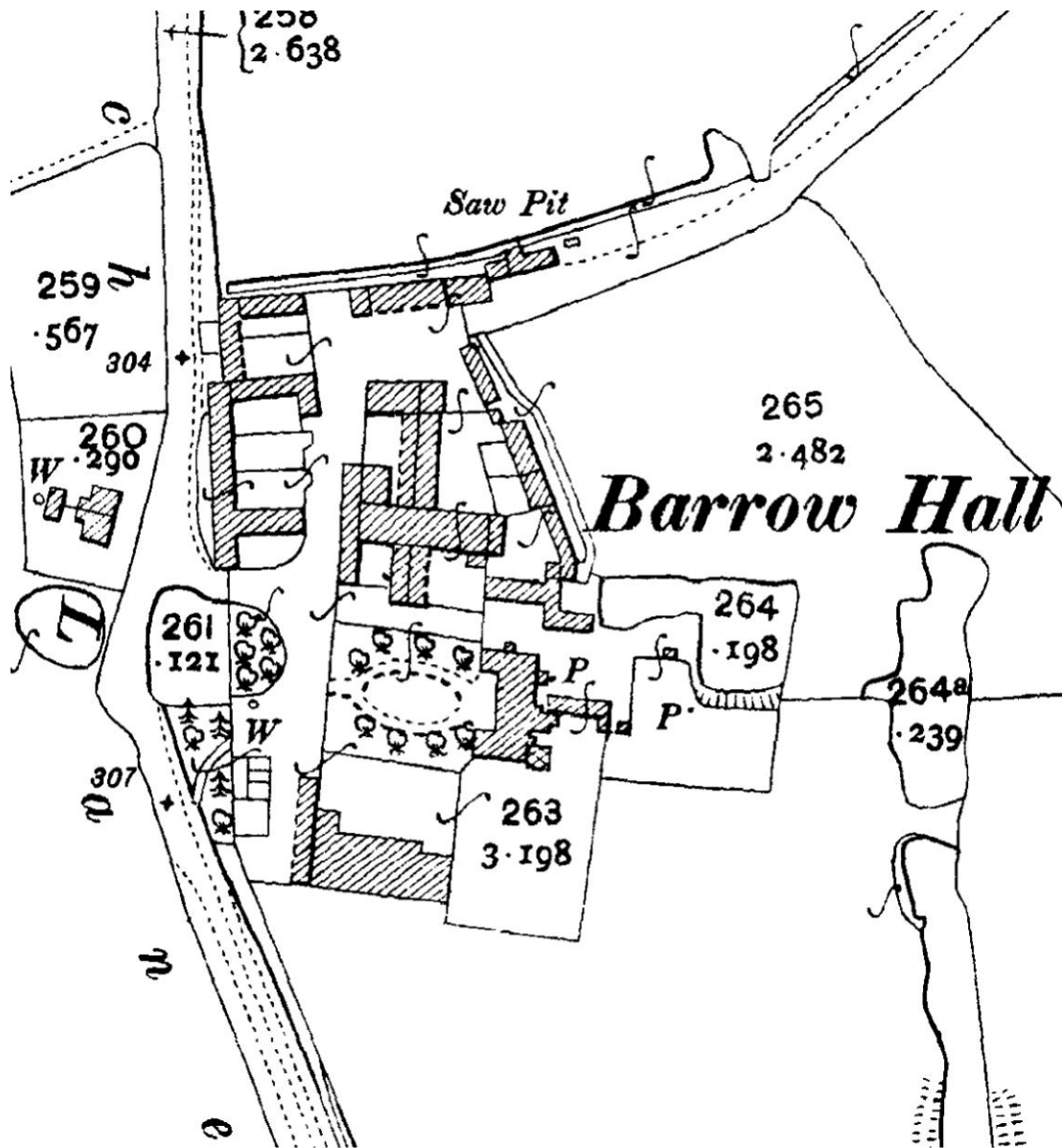


Figure 5
Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1904 showing little change since 1884.

The 1839 title map shows the barn with a simple rectangular outline from which its present northern porches are conspicuous by their absence. There is no evidence that a contemporary lean-to would have disguised their presence, particularly at the eastern end of the northern elevation, and the building's distinctive modern outline is immediately recognisable on the Ordnance Survey of 1884 (figure 4) – although the lean-to between the porches has been removed in recent years. The narrow proportions of the barn of 1839 do not suggest the present of a rear aisle, but this may relate to a slight inaccuracy (although the porches would certainly have been shown had they been present). It may be possible to locate archaeological evidence of the medieval or Tudor barn on the site (as depicted in figure 2) in the service trenches associated with any future conversion. The title apportionment describes the site of the house only as 'homestead' (plot 164 in figure 3) but the adjoining field on the south – occupying the site of the Tudor base courts – is named as 'Hall Barn Park'.

Building Analysis

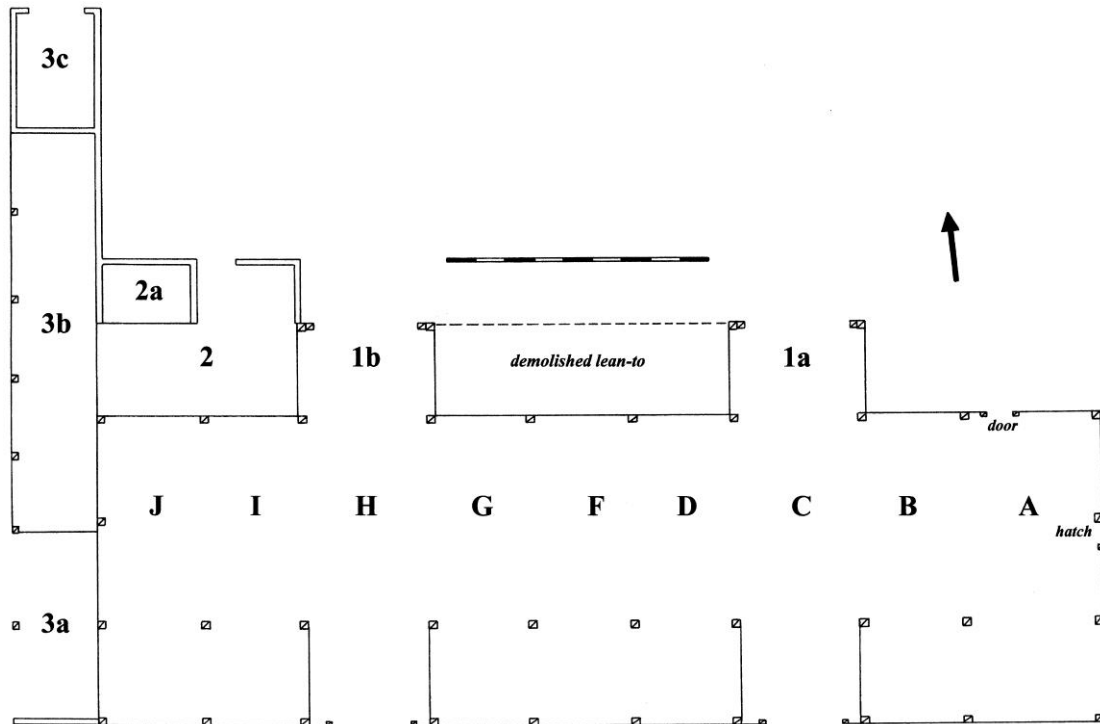


Figure 6

Original ground plan of the barn, identifying the bays and principal compartments for ease of reference in the text and photographs. Scale in metres.

Key

1. An early-19th century ‘Napoleonic’ timber-framed and thatched barn of 9 bays with an original rear (southern) aisle and two threshing floors (bays C and H). ‘Two-tier’ external cladding with lath-and-plaster decorated by horizontal herringbone pargeting above weatherboarding. Original roof structure of clasped-purlins with a lower tier of butt-purlins. Some re-used timber possibly salvaged from an earlier barn shown on the map of 1597 (figure 2) but with typically 19th century carpentry features such as nailed diagonal primary wall bracing and fully hipped gables with tie-beams set level with the roof and arcade plates. Twin northern porches (1a & 1b) probably later additions of the mid-19th century. Evidence of red ochre pigment to the external plaster of both porches. Blocked original northern doorway in the long eastern bay (A) and original ventilation hatch in eastern gable. Largely intact but with rebuilt roof to rear aisle (now and possibly originally covered with slate) and with numerous additional 19th century posts and struts to compensate for lateral movement. Joints of all lateral trusses numbered I to VIII to eastern faces. Floors of modern concrete except western bay (J) which retains a floor of rammed clay and chalk.
2. Pantiled lean-to shed of flint-rubble and boarded studwork. Mid- to late-19th century (post-dating adjoining porch). Probably designed as a small stable with an intact manger against its western gable (indicated by a dotted line) and a narrow chaff box to the north (2a) accessible only by a (demolished) hatch.
3. Lean-to pantiled shed of flint-rubble added in mid- to late-19th century. Originally a cart and implement lodge with an open arcade to the west and a small

enclosed feed shed (3c) to the north. The latter now re-roofed and converted into a garage and the open arcade partly enclosed (3b).

Proportions

The barn at Barrow Hall is a substantial timber-framed threshing barn in 9 bays on an east-west axis which extends to 34.3 m in length by 10.5 m in overall width (112.5 ft by 35 ft) including an integral rear (southern) aisle. The porches of the two threshing bays project by an additional 3.2 m (10.5 ft) from the northern elevation. The front wall rises to 5.5 m (18 ft) at its roof-plate on a shallow brick plinth while the rear plate is 2.4 m (8 ft) above the present concrete floor. The original threshing floors have been removed but the westernmost bay preserves a floor of beaten earth and chalk.

Structure

The wall framing contains some re-used material but consists chiefly of narrow studs which are interrupted by mid-rails and diagonal primary braces. These braces are nailed rather than pegged to the frame but the studs are tenoned to the horizontal principals with alternate studs pegged as shown in figure 8. The main roof structure is steeply pitched at 55 degrees for thatch (which survives to the north, together with reed fleaking laid in a herringbone pattern, but has been replaced by modern corrugated metal to the south), and consists of clasped purlins with a mix of nailed and pegged collars and a lower tier of butt-purlins. Both gables are fully hipped to the apex with tie-beams that abut the plates. The common rafters show no obvious signs of re-use but are of very poor quality with waney edges and sapwood (as often found on the edge of the Breckland where good timber was scarce). The aisle roof is less steeply pitched and may have been covered with slate from the outset (as it remains, although the rafters have been renewed in tall-sectioned softwood). The northern roof-plate and southern arcade plates contain face-halved and bladed scarf joints while those of the rear aisle employ simple tenoned scarfs, and the tie-beams and arcade plates are arch-braced to the sharply jowled storey posts.

Reinforcement

The building appears to have suffered some movement during the 19th century and a series of struts have been inserted to counter lateral racking to the arcade plates, aisles and roof. Several additional earth-fast posts have been set within the original storey posts of the northern elevation to the same purpose, and the associated tie-beams and arch-braces have been renewed accordingly. The aisle trusses have been much altered but originally contained straight braces beneath the aisle ties linking the storey posts to the ground sills on both sides of each threshing bay but none elsewhere; all the storey posts contain empty mortises above the aisle ties, presumably for struts in the original (missing) aisle roof.

Cladding and Porches

The 'two-tier' cladding of lath-and-plaster above horizontal weatherboarding to the northern elevation is original to the structure, but the weatherboarding of the gables and rear elevation appears to have renewed. The lime plaster retains a horizontal herringbone pattern of decorative pargeting where it was initially exposed. The two porches appear to be slightly later additions, although their mid-rails are tenoned and pegged to the adjoining storey posts and the construction of their fully hipped gables (with tie-beams abutting the roof-plates) is identical to that of the main barn. The porches are not shown on the tithe map of 1839 and their ostensibly original render is pargeted only where it was exposed above the roof of the lean-to which formerly linked them (now lacking but clearly indicated by scars on the remaining fabric). This contrasts with the pargeting on the main barn which extends beneath

the level of the same roof and may therefore be presumed to pre-date both the lean-to and porches. The western side of the western porch does preserve pargeting within the pantiled lean-to (2), suggesting the latter was added after the twin porches and the missing central lean-to. The framing of the porches also overlaps original plaster and boarding on the barn, and the adjoining roof-plates and storey posts contain mortises for earlier doors of similar proportions to those of the porches themselves (i.e. with short studs above their lintels). This evidence of low doors in the plane of the northern elevation is inconsistent with the original presence of porches. While the plaster of the original barn was not painted, the exposed sections of pargeting on the porches (above the lean-tos) retains good evidence of the red-ochre pigment with which many local outbuildings were decorated before the advent of tar as a cheap by-product of town gas production in the latter part of the 19th century.

External Doors and Carpenter's Numerals

The doors linking the western porch to the adjoining lean-to sheds are secondary insertions which interrupt the bracing, but there is evidence of an original 'side' door in the northern elevation of the easternmost bay (A). This is now blocked but retains a pegged lintel, while a similar horizontal timber in the eastern gable seems to have related to the present (ostensibly original) hinged hatch between it and the mid-rail above. The present door and window in the same gable are secondary, as are the two doors in the western gable which open onto the implement lodge (3). The eastern bay is significantly longer than the rest but there is no evidence it was ever divided from the rest of the interior. The rear doorway of the western threshing bay (H) retains its original bolted knee-braces, with evidence of similar braces to its eastern counterpart, and the various joints of each lateral truss are neatly numbered with chiselled Roman numerals from I to VIII from east to west (to their eastern faces).

Date

The barn is dated to the late-17th or early-18th century in the Schedule of Listed Buildings, but its framing is entirely typical of the early-19th century and the structure was rebuilt in *circa* 1820 on the site of the Tudor barn shown in figure 2. The porches were probably added in *circa* 1840, perhaps in conjunction with the enclosure of the remaining heathland in the parish. Many similar barns were built across Suffolk during the 19th century as new land was taken under the plough in response to the high grain prices of the Napoleonic wars (which restricted imports) and the ensuing decades. The use of arch-braces rather than bolted knee-braces to the tie-beams and arcade plates is reminiscent of medieval carpentry, but remained normal until the second quarter of the 19th century, and nailed rather than tenoned primary braces are not found in the 18th century or before. The construction of the hipped gables, with corner posts that lack jowls and tie-beams abutting the wall plates rather than dovetailed to their upper surfaces, is very much a feature of the 19th century and is more usual during its second half than its first: it is conceivable that the barn was built soon after the 1839 tithe map, which appears to show a narrow predecessor without an aisle, but a date in the previous decade or two is in my view more likely.

Later Additions

The pantiled lean-to shed in the barn's north-western corner (2) is an addition of *circa* 1870 which obscures the pargeting on the side of the adjoining porch. It preserves a boarded manger against its western gable and was probably designed as a small stable with a narrow chaff box alongside; although its walls have been partly demolished and rebuilt in Fletton brick there is no evidence of a door to suggest this compartment (2a) was a tack room rather than a feed store accessible by a hatch in the normal manner. This lean-to is probably contemporary with the open-sided implement shelter against the barn's western gable, which has been partly enclosed but retains its timber arcade posts and an enclosed shed of flint-

rubble to the north. The latter has been altered to form a garage but was probably a feed store of some kind and retains a hatch in its western elevation.

Historic Significance

Despite a later origin than suggested in the Schedule of Listed Buildings the barn remains worthy of listing at grade II. It represents an impressive and unusually well-preserved 'Napoleonic' threshing barn, reflecting Suffolk's cereal boom of that period, and retains a fine array of arch-braces. Most barns of this type lost their braces to accommodate farm machinery and silos in the late-19th and 20th centuries, but the exceptional height here would have assisted in their retention. The rear aisle is also an unusually late example of its kind. The thatch is in poor condition but is an increasingly rare survival which complements the evidence of original 'two-tier' cladding of pargeted render above unpainted weatherboarding. This form of cladding is typical of the early part of the 19th century but was normally replaced or tarred before its end. The site is of considerable historic importance and the floors may retain archaeological evidence of the Tudor barn shown in figure 2 and perhaps the Domesday manor which may have existed here rather than within the moat to the south-east.

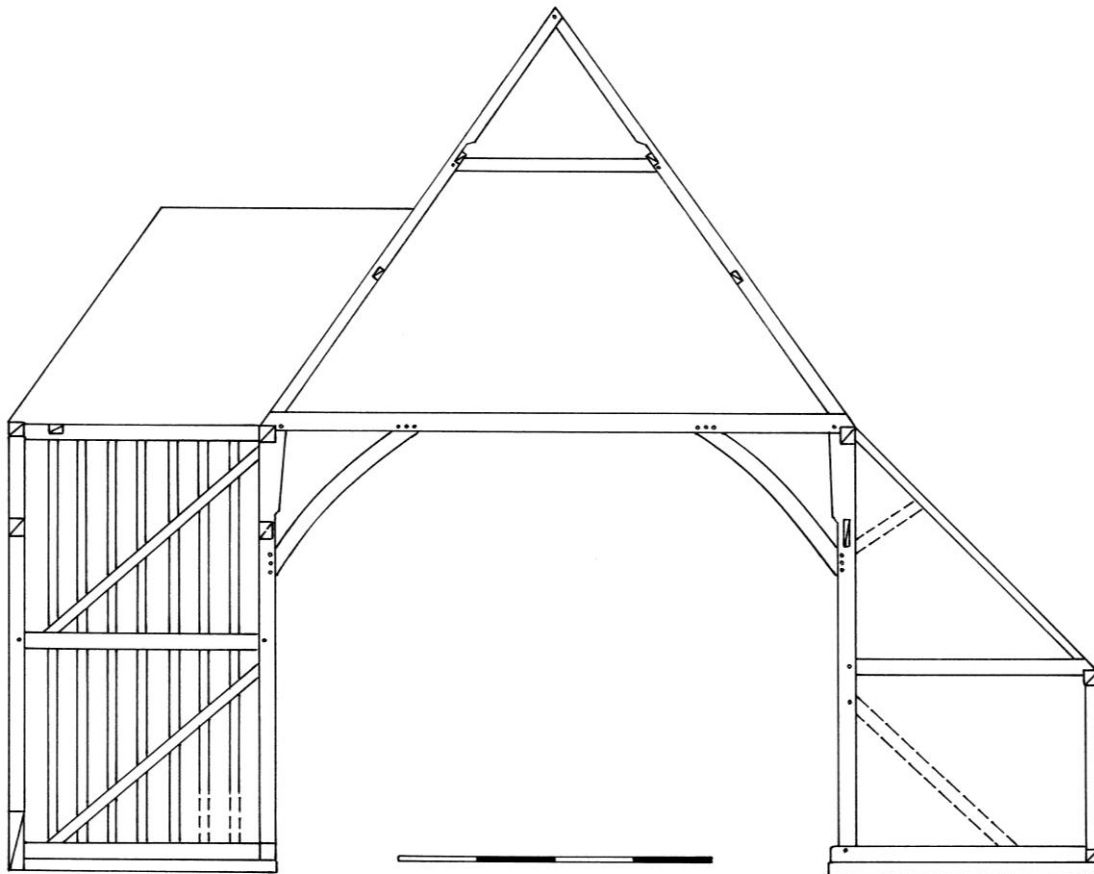
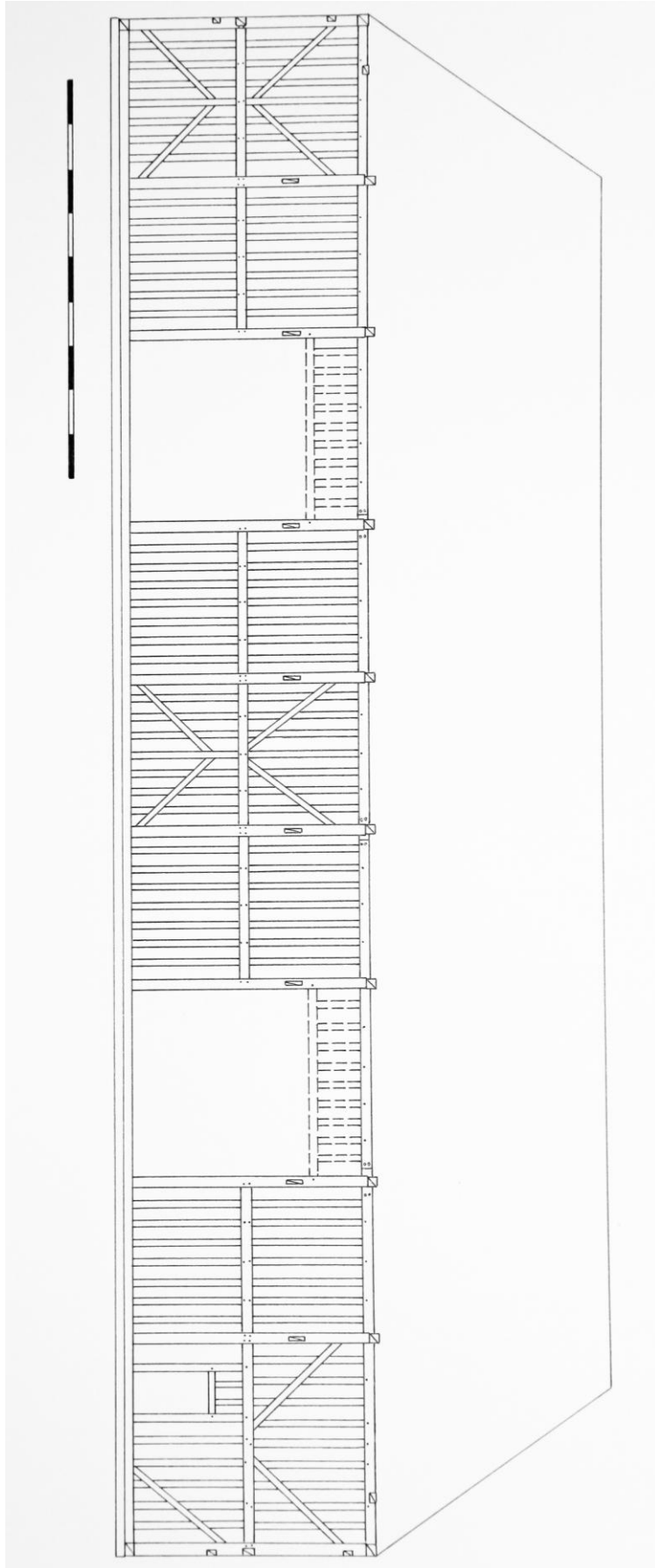


Figure 7

Typical lateral truss between bays C and B viewed from the west, showing the eastern porch (1a) to the left and the original arrangement of the rear aisle to the right. The internal trusses (i.e. those not flanking a threshing floor) lacked the down brace shown here. Scale in metres.

Figure 8 (page 10 opposite)

The internal front (northern) elevation showing the pattern of framing with the evidence for original doors that were removed when the present porches were added. The diagonal primary braces are nailed to the frame but every alternate stud is (unusually) mortised and pegged as shown. Scale in metres.



Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. Site entrance from church Road to west showing 19th century flint rubble range with church in rear to left.
2. Site entrance from Church Road to west showing barn to rear of pond in centre and 19th century flint range to left.
3. Western facade of Barrow Hall showing base court in foreground. Included for site context.
4. Base court from north-west showing Barrow Hall to left and barn behind flint-rubble yard wall to right.
5. Exterior of barn from north showing lean-to linear shed (3) adjoining western gable in centre.
6. Northern facade of barn showing thatched roof with twin porches (1a and 1b) to left and right and lean-to (2) to extreme right.
7. Walled yard to north of barn seen from west showing barn to right and Barrow Hall in rear to left.
8. Walled yard to north of barn seen from east showing hipped porches (1a & 1b) to left.
9. Exterior of barn from north-west showing Fletton brickwork of lean-to (2) to right.
10. External detail of eastern porch (1a) showing remains of red ochre pigment to lath-and-plaster above entrance doors.
11. Detail of northern exterior showing site of demolished lean-to between porches with two-tier cladding & earlier pargeting to unpainted render.
12. Detail of eastern porch (1a) from west showing ochre pigment above scar of lean-to & pargeting to barn to right but not to porch beneath scar.
13. Detail of western porch (1b) from east showing lack of pargeting beneath scar of demolished lean-to.
14. Detail of western porch (1b) from west showing red ochre pigment above pantiled roof of extended lean-to (2).
15. Western gable of barn showing formerly open-fronted lean-to (3a & b) with enclosed flint rubble shed (3c) to left.
16. Western gable of barn showing open section of lean-to shed (3a) to right and enclosed section (3b) to left.

17. Exterior of barn from south-west showing flint-rubble lean-to (3) to left and slate roof of rear aisle beneath modern corrugated metal.
18. Southern exterior of barn showing slate roof of rear aisle with modern corrugated metal replacing thatch above.
19. Exterior of barn from garden of Barrow Hall to north-east showing hipped gables of northern porches (1a & 1b).
20. Eastern external gable of barn showing door to garden of Barrow Hall and 20th century weatherboarding.
21. Exterior of barn from south-east showing proximity to Barrow Hall to right.
22. Entrance to Tudor moated site from south-east showing site of Tudor base court with barn in rear to rear to right.
23. Tudor moated site from western entrance (looking north-east to site of demolished mansion). Included for site context.
24. General view of barn interior from west showing largely intact roof structure and arch-braces with rear aisle to right.
25. General view of interior of barn from east showing rear aisle to left.
26. Internal eastern gable showing nailed primary wall braces with rear aisle to right. Note that tie-beam abuts wall plate & arcade plate (a late feature).
27. Detail from south of fully hipped eastern roof gable, showing herringbone reed fleaking.
28. Detail of hinged ventilation hatch with original pegged sill above modern window of eastern internal gable.
29. Southern interior of rear aisle showing intact arcade braces with eastern gable to left (bays A & B).
30. Detail of braces to tie-beam and rear arcade plate between bays A & B showing sharply cut jowl to storey post.
31. Fully hipped eastern gable seen from north showing original roof structure of clasped purlins with lower tier of butt-purlins.
32. Rear (southern) roof structure showing poor quality of original rafters with some pegged & some nailed collars (eastern gable to left).
33. Roof structure from east showing mix of original and replaced tie-beams with pegged and unpegged braces respectively.
34. Original rear (southern) doorway to bay C showing original jambs with evidence of missing knee-brackets.
35. Detail of pegged junction between original southern ground sill and eastern jamb of doorway in bay C.

36. Lateral truss to west of easternmost threshing floor (bay C) showing replaced aisle rafters and secondary studs below aisle tie-beam.
37. Detail of lateral truss to west of bay C showing numbered mortise (III) for missing down-brace to sill beam.
38. Central bays (D, F, G) of southern aisle showing intact braces to arcade plate & renewed tall-sectioned softwood rafters of aisle roof.
39. Storey posts of southern aisle from south showing typical empty mortises above aisle ties presumably for struts to original aisle principals.
40. Secondary down-brace to rear aisle viewed from west (nailed to aisle tie).
41. Western bays of rear aisle showing original doorway in bay H to left and original hipped gable to right.
42. Detail of rear doorway of bay H showing original bolted knee-brackets.
43. Lateral truss to west of bay H showing original down-brace in foreground and secondary strut in rear.
44. Detail from east of lateral truss to west of bay H showing identical numerals (VII) to all original components.
45. Westernmost bay (J) of southern elevation showing corrugated iron shed with western gable to right.
46. Interior from south of corrugated iron shed in westernmost bay (J) of rear aisle.
47. Internal south-western corner of barn showing corrugated iron shed within western bay of rear aisle.
48. Western internal gable showing secondary doors to open-sided lean-to shed (3) to left and right.
49. Fully hipped roof structure of western gable seen from south.
50. Interior of westernmost bay (J) of northern elevation showing original floor of rammed chalk (in contrast to the concrete elsewhere).
51. Northern interior of westernmost bay (J) showing nailed primary braces with secondary support post set inside original storey post.
52. Detail from east of storey post between bays J & I showing inserted support post obstructing mortise of original arch-brace.
53. Internal northern elevation showing original two-tier cladding and entrance to western porch (1b).
54. Detail of western bays of bay (I & J) showing original tie-beam with pegged arch-brace in foreground and secondary tie in rear.
55. Detail of roof-plate adjoining western porch (1b) showing mortises of original short studs above high door lintel.

56. Western interior of western porch (1b) showing secondary door to lean-to (2) interrupting primary brace.
57. Eastern interior of western porch (1b) showing secondary door to demolished central lean-to.
58. Roof structure from west showing two replaced tie-beams with nailed arch-braces in foreground.
59. Internal northern elevation from west showing secondary support posts set within original storey posts.
60. Central bays (G, F D) of northern elevation showing nailed primary braces.
61. Roof structure of clasped purlins with lower tier of staggered butt-purlins seen from south-east.
62. Eastern end of northern interior showing entrance to eastern porch (1a) with original framed doorway in bay A to right.
63. Detail of roof-plate adjoining eastern porch (1a) showing mortises of original studs and high door lintel (diagonal braces are secondary).
64. Internal gable of eastern porch (1a) showing tie-beam abutting roof-plates in identical manner to barn gables.
65. Western interior of eastern porch (1a) showing intact fabric with twin primary braces beneath mid-rail.
66. Eastern interior of eastern porch (1a).
67. Detail of typical face-halved and bladed scarf joint above storey post to east of eastern porch (1a).
68. Detail of typical tenoned scarf joint in roof-plate of southern elevation.
69. Eastern bays (B & A) of northern interior showing nailed primary braces and pegged lintel of blocked original doorway.
70. Detail of original pegged lintel of blocked door in northern interior of eastern bay (A).
71. Interior from east of lean-to shed (2) showing apparent chaff-box (2a) with partly demolished flint-rubble wall in foreground.
72. Northern exterior of barn from lean-to (2) showing original two-tier cladding with herringbone pargeting & harness hooks.
73. Interior from east of lean-to shed (2) showing boarded manger against western gable.
74. Western exterior of western porch (1b) showing original herringbone pargeting seen from later lean-to (2).

75. Western exterior of western porch (1b) showing flint-rubble eastern fabric of lean-to shed (2) to left.
76. Rebuilt northern interior of lean-to shed (2) showing apparent chaff box with no obvious entrance to left.
77. Southern interior of open-sided lean-to shed (3a) showing western gable of barn to left.
78. Interior of open-sided lean-to shed (3a) from south showing western gable of barn to right.
79. Western external gable of barn from open-sided lean-to shed showing connecting door in centre.
80. Western external gable of barn and lean-to shed (2) from enclosed lean-to shed (3b) showing flint-rubble wall of lean-to (3) to left.
81. Interior from south of enclosed lean-to shed (3b) showing posts of former open arcade to left.
82. Western exterior of lean-to shed (2) from enclosed shed (3) showing flint-rubble eastern wall of lean-to (3) to left.
83. Secondary entrance to enclosed flint-rubble shed (3c) seen from boarded extension to north.
84. Eastern interior of flint-rubble enclosed shed (3a) showing secondary northern entrance to left.
85. Western interior of enclosed shed (3c) seen from north with original window or hatch to right.
86. Interior from south-west of boarded extension to north of enclosed flint-rubble shed (3c) now used as garage.

(Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 16-21)

Appendix 2 (pp. 16-21): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1 The 'base court' from the north-west showing the 19th century gault brick facade of Barrow Hall to the left and the thatched barn behind a flint-rubble yard wall to the right.



Illus. 2 The northern facade of the barn showing its original 'two-tier' cladding of render above horizontal boarding and thatched roof with twin hipped porches (1a and 1b) to left and right respectively. The secondary pantiled flint-rubble lean-to (2) is visible to the extreme right. A similar lean-to between the porches has been demolished.



Illus. 3 Detail of the eastern porch (1a) from the west showing the red-ochre pigment above the scar of the demolished lean-to (left) and the herringbone pargeting to the original unpainted lime plaster of the barn to the right. The absence of pargeting beneath the scar on the porch indicates the porch and lean-to were contemporary additions to the earlier barn.



Illus. 4 The exterior of the barn from the south-west showing the flint-rubble lean-to (3) to the left and the slate roof of the rear (southern) aisle beneath the modern corrugated metal which has replaced the thatch to this elevation.



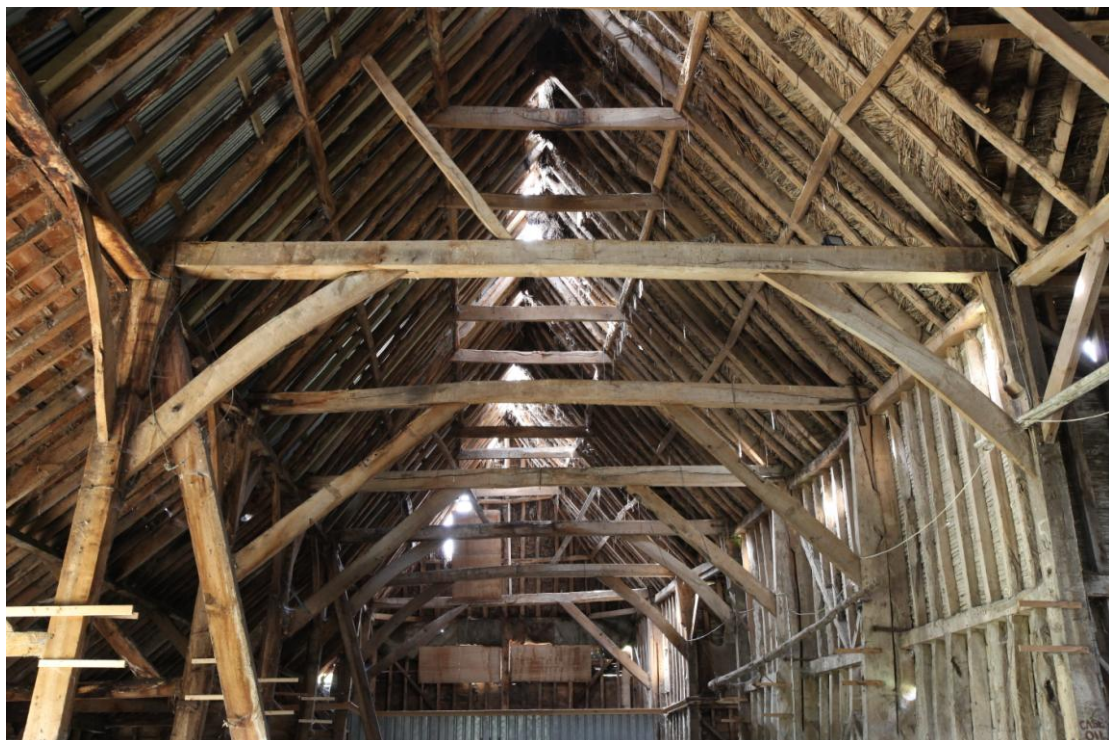
Illus. 5 A general view of the barn interior from the west showing its largely intact roof structure and arch-braces with the original rear aisle to the right. The diagonal props are secondary insertions, as are the inner storey posts of the northern elevation to left.



Illus. 6 The internal eastern gable showing its nailed primary wall braces (interrupting the narrow unpegged studs) with the rear aisle to the right. The tie-beam abuts the wall-plate and arcade-plate in a manner not found before the 19th century - before which the tie-beam would have been dovetailed to the respective plates above jowled corner posts. The door is secondary but the ventilation hatch above the modern window is original.



Illus. 7 The central bays (D, F and G) of the southern aisle showing the intact arch-braces to the arcade plate and the renewed tall-sectioned softwood rafters of the aisle roof.



Illus. 8 The roof structure from the east showing the poor quality rafters supported by clasped-purlins with a lower tier of butt-purlins and a mix of original and replaced tie-beams with pegged and unpegged braces respectively.



Illus. 9 The well-preserved lateral truss to the west of bay H showing an original down-brace in the foreground and a secondary strut in the rear.



Illus. 10 A detail from the east of the lateral truss to the west of bay H (as in illus 9 above) showing the identical chiselled Roman carpenter's numerals (VII) to all original components. The northern storey post of the truss bears the same number.



Illus. 11 The eastern end of the northern interior showing the entrance to the eastern porch (1a) with the original framed doorway in bay A to the right. The roof-plate above the porch contains empty mortises for studwork above an original lintel at the same level as the secondary corner braces, and the reed fleaking beneath the thatch is laid in a herringbone pattern.



Illus. 12 A detail from the east of the northern storey post between bays J & I showing an inserted support post obstructing the jowl and mortise of the original arch-brace. The latter is numbered VIII.