

**Saviours Barn,
Wingfield Green,
Wingfield, Suffolk
WGD 032**

Historic Building Record

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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**

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Saviours Barn, Wingfield Green, Wingfield, Suffolk

(TM 216 771)

Historic Building Record

This report provides a record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a redundant barn in the curtilage of a grade II-listed building. It has been prepared to a specification written by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (reference: SpecHBR&Mon(EM)_SavioursBarn_Wingfield_1242_09, dated 1st September 2011) and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for conversion (Mid Suffolk District Council consent 1242/09, condition 11).

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 63 digital images of 21 megapixels (Appendix 1), but also includes 16 printed photographs of key features to illustrate the text. Each image is described in a separate schedule and wherever possible includes a scale rod with half-metre divisions in red and white. The site was inspected on 18th October 2011.

Summary

Saviours Barn adjoins open countryside on the western edge of Wingfield Green approximately 1km west of St Andrew's church and 150m east of the boundary of Syleham parish. The timber-framed and weatherboarded barn lies at the northern end of a possibly ancient rectangular ditched enclosure which also contains a Nissen hut, a collapsed 20th century Dutch barn or vehicle shed, and a remarkable grade II-listed mausoleum of 1840 in which the then owner of the site, the carpenter and stonemason Absalom Feavearyear, was interred after a disagreement with the established Church. His headstone depicts his pantiled workshop adjoining the gable of a taller thatched structure that probably represents the predecessor of the present barn, which dates from a decade or two after his death in 1852. The house on the site was demolished in the 1950s, and the mausoleum is now suffering major structural damage caused by an ash tree growing from its foundation. The barn is a typical three-bay mid-Victorian structure of modest proportions, as befitted the associated holding of 9.5 acres, with a pantiled clasped-purlin roof incorporating much softwood and re-used timber which was first shown with its existing western yard shed on the Ordnance Survey of 1882. The two structures forming the eastern side of the adjoining yard had been demolished before inspection. The barn's original fabric survives largely intact but its weatherboarding has been renewed and its utilitarian carpentry displays little of the craft tradition found in earlier timber-framed structures; its chief historic interest derives from its proximity to (and historic association with) the mausoleum. The eastern bay is divided to form a stable with a loft, and, unusually, the entire floor of the two western bays consists of large stone flags of up to 7 feet by 4 in size. These flags presumably represent Feavearyear's unused stock, and may preserve inscriptions to their undersides. The deal boards of the internal partition also preserve a series of highly unusual incised images, including a remarkable paddle steamer with twin funnels and fully rigged sails, together with dates in the 1880s and 1890s and a fine group of apotropaic circles.

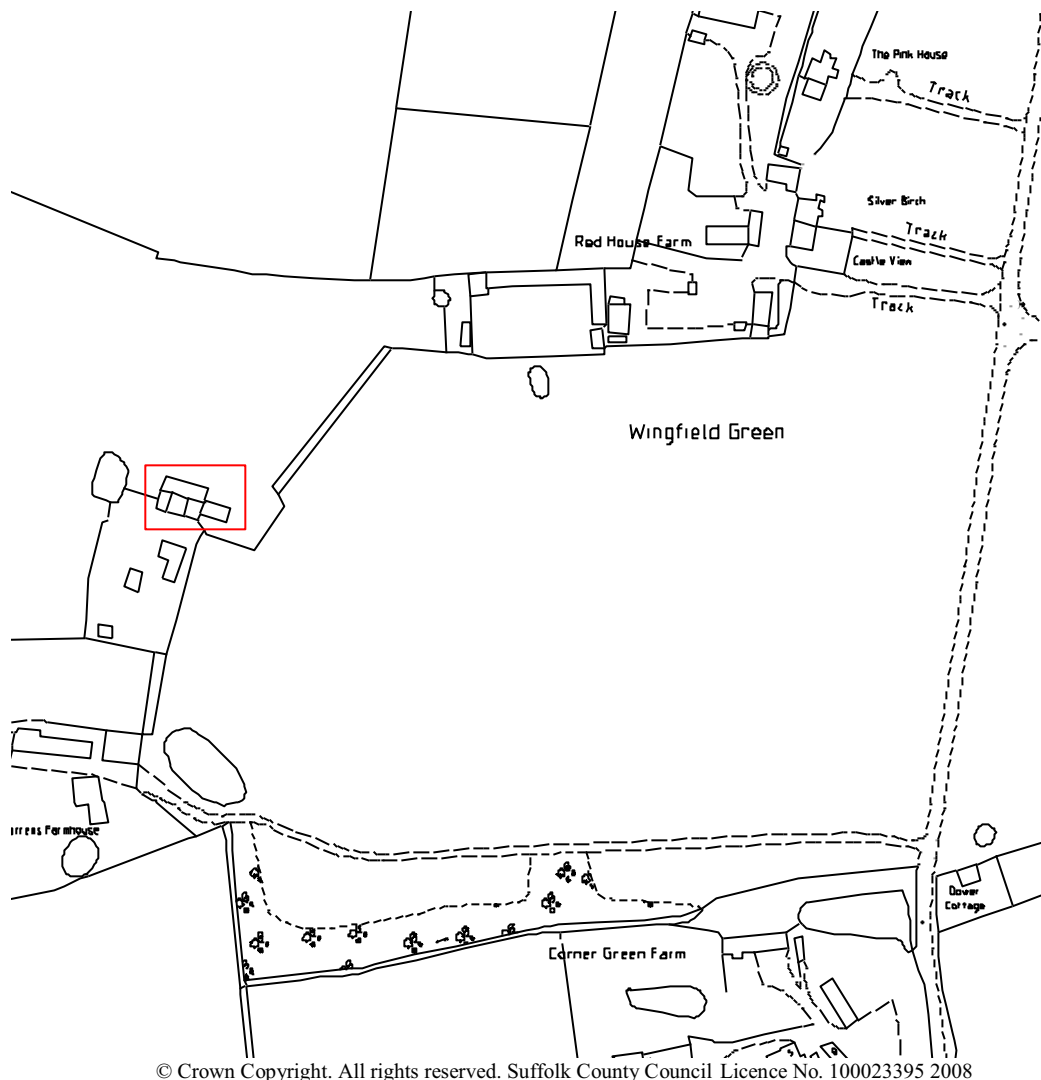


Figure 1
Modern Ordnance Survey

Enclosing the barn and attached sheds in red on the western edge of Wingfield Green and showing the grade II-listed mausoleum in the south-western corner of the adjoining enclosure. The two structures adjoining the south-eastern corner of the barn had been demolished prior to inspection. See figure 5 for more detail.

Documentary and Cartographic Evidence

Saviours Barn adjoins open countryside on the western edge of Wingfield Green approximately 1km west of St Andrew's church and 150m east of the Syleham parish boundary. The barn lies at the northern end of a possibly ancient ditched rectangular enclosure which includes a unique grade II-listed brick mausoleum in its south-western corner, approximately 30 m distant (as shown in figure 5). A mid-20th century Nissen hut and what appears to have been an open-sided Dutch barn or vehicle shelter of the same period before its collapse also occupy the enclosure, but there is no obvious evidence of a dwelling house. Until its acquisition by the present owner, who lives in the converted outbuildings of Wingfield Green Farm to the south, the site is understood to have been owned in conjunction with a small area of adjoining land by a resident of a nearby village. Wingfield Green Farm was recorded for Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service in March 2008.

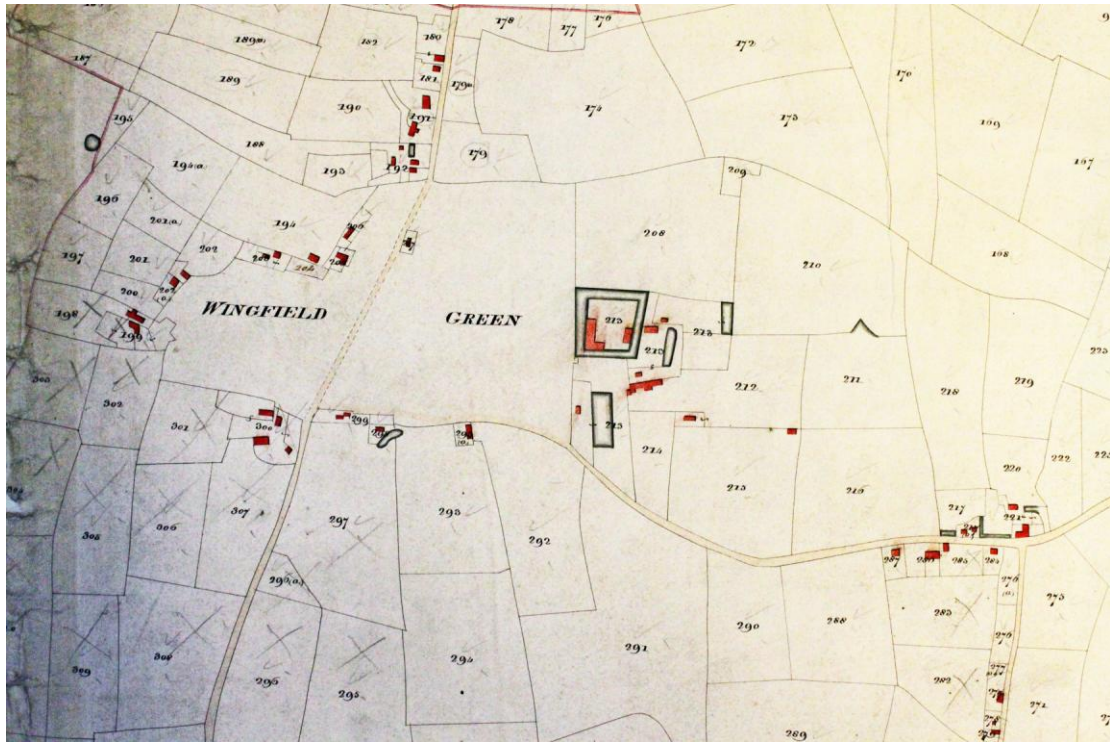


Figure 2. Wingfield Green as shown on the 1842 tithe map of Wingfield parish (Suffolk Record Office), showing the moat of Wingfield castle on its eastern edge and the site of Saviours Barn to the east. The curved road and field boundaries to the north and south suggest the green (or the woodland from which it was cleared) once continued further to the east with the castle in its approximate centre.

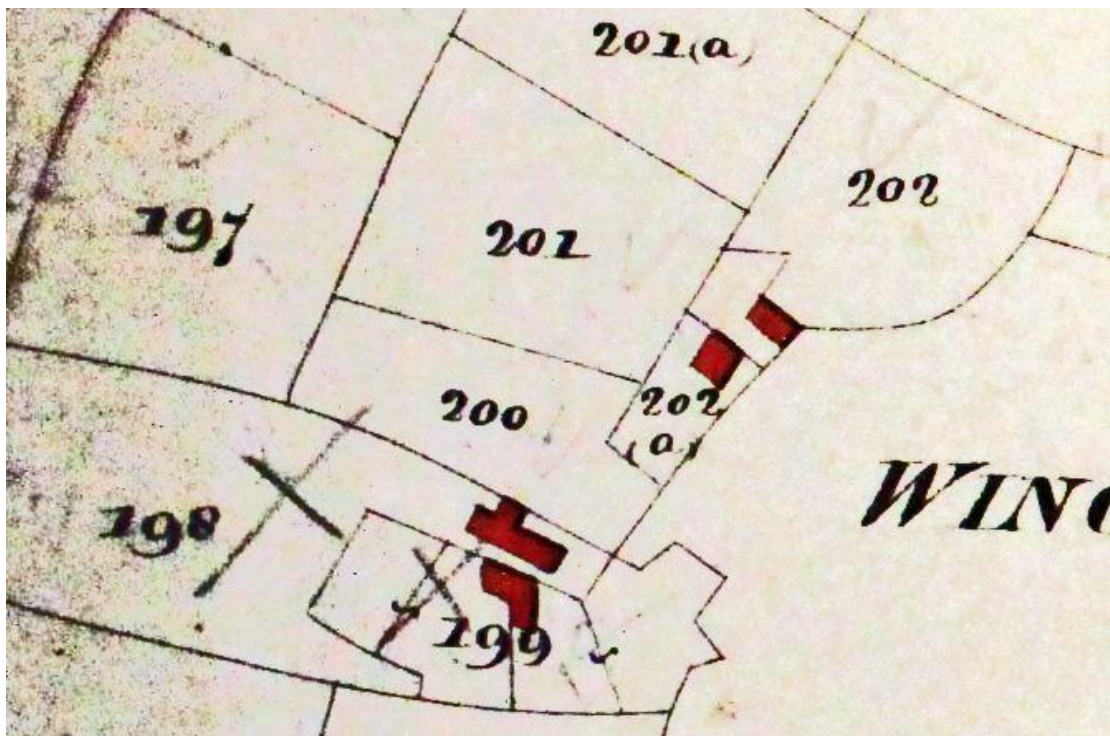


Figure 2a. Detail of the 1842 tithe map showing Green Farm to the south (199) and a rectangular building on the approximate site of Saviours Barn with a square building on the northern edge of the rectangular enclosure immediately to the south (202a). The red line to the north-west indicates the boundary of Syleham parish.

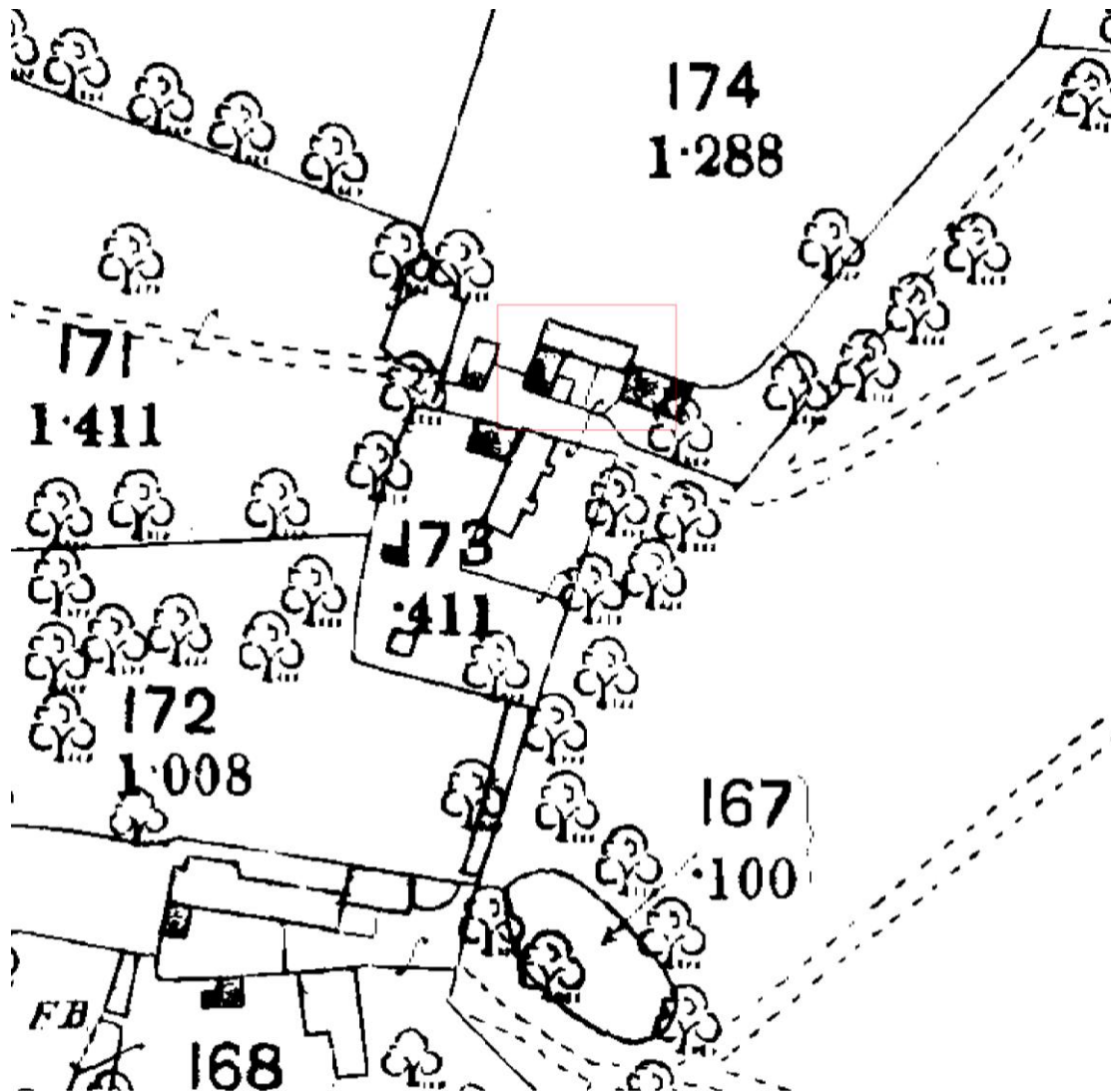


Figure 3

First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1882, showing the present barn with its attached outbuildings and a large new building to the south which probably represents a pair of cottages with small porches facing the green.

At the time of the Wingfield tithe survey in 1842 the site consisted of a rectangular structure on the site of the present barn and another on the southern side of the track entered from the green (figure 2). Both were owned and occupied by Absalom Feavearyear and described in the apportionment as 'house, yards, etc.' (plot 202a) with a pightle (i.e. a paddock) to the north (202). This property was part of a block of land amounting to 9.5 acres and consisting of the adjoining enclosures numbered 196, 197, 200, 201 and 201a – all of which were similarly described as either pightles or pastures (nos. 201 and 201a, for example, were 'Home Pasture'). Absalom owned four additional tenanted cottages elsewhere in the parish, including nos. 205 and 180 (occupied by Frances Feavearyear and M. Feavearyear respectively) and the total size of his holding was approximately 12 acres. His mausoleum is not shown on the 1842 map despite its construction in 1840, according to its foundation plaque, but the survey may have taken place a year or two earlier. White's Suffolk Directory of 1844 lists two Absalom Feavearyears; one as a carpenter and the other as a farmer – presumably representing the son and father respectively, although both are described as carpenters on their tombstones in the mausoleum. The name is a corruption of the French Feviere or Le Fevre; an occupational surname for a skilled metalworker, many of whom arrived in England as Huguenot refugees in the 17th century. Fanny Feavearyear was listed as

the keeper of a beer house in 1844, and White also notes that ‘Under the summer house, in his garden, Mr Absalom Feavearyear, a carpenter, of Wingfield, has constructed a vault, in which himself and son intend being buried’ – but offers no reason. Eccentric burials were not without precedent in the parish as he also mentions that of the previous vicar who, dying in 1836, was buried under the pavement of the school built in the churchyard two years before. No reference to Absalom’s tomb was made in the edition of 1855, which appears to list three individuals of the same name: one as a carpenter and both Absalom senior and junior as farmers. The 1874 edition has Absalom Feavearyear as a farmer and carpenter, Absalom Feavearyear junior as a farmer, and David Feavearyear as a farmer and carpenter! By the time of Kelly’s 1912 edition the situation had simplified considerably with David and James listed as farmers.

The site underwent a complete refurbishment between 1842 and 1882 as the first Edition Ordnance Survey (figure 3) shows the present barn with a pair of southern sheds forming an enclosed yard (of which the westernmost still survives). The presumed house of 1842, on the opposite side of the track, had apparently been replaced by a much larger structure extending further to the south and ostensibly divided into a pair of cottages with identical east-facing porches. The mausoleum was also shown. The situation remained unaltered in 1904, and the cottages were still present on the Ordnance Survey of 1951 but their site had been emptied by 1957, with the present ruinous L-shaped shed appearing by 1979.

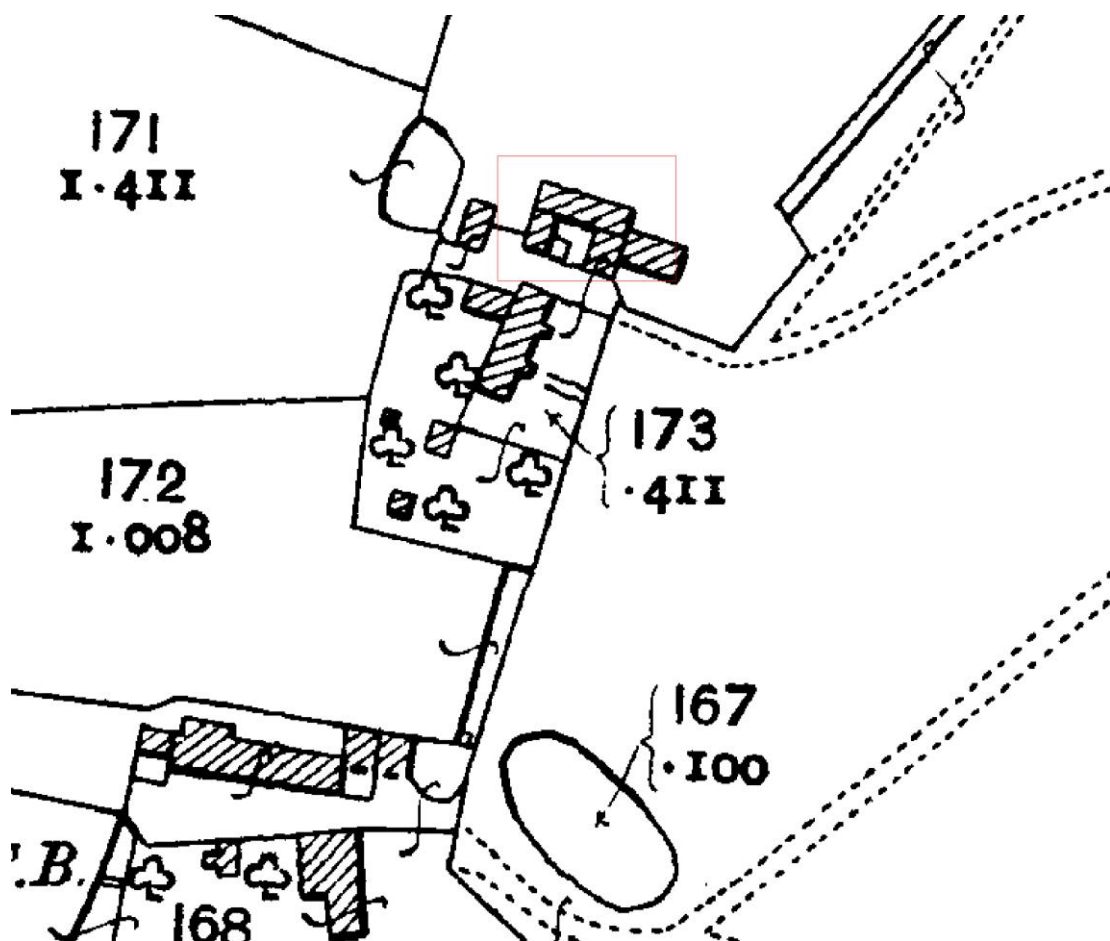


Figure 4

The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1904, showing little change since 1882.
A path leads from the green to the southernmost of the two probable porches.

The mausoleum has direct bearing on the history of the barn and is discussed here briefly. The building was listed for the first time in May 2010, and consists of a red-brick structure in Flemish bond with a shallow-pitched roof of corrugated-iron (presumably replacing slate) which extends to 3.75 m in length by 3 m in width (12 ft by 10 ft) on an approximately east-west axis. The interior is entered by a single door in the centre of the southern elevation and lit by windows in both gables; the original eastern window contains roll-moulded mullions pegged to the frame in the 16th century style but its western counterpart is a 20th century replacement. A stone plaque over the eastern window reads: 'This summer house was built in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty by ABSALOM FEAVEARYEAR Carpenter of this Parish in the sixty fourth year of His Age'. The interior is described as follows in the Schedule of Listed Buildings:

There are three inscribed headstones set upright against the north wall. Absalom's headstone stands opposite the door flanked by those for his son and daughter-in-law, and has concave shoulders with moulded cornice above; suspended from each end of the cornice are round door handles. Immediately below the cornice and above the inscription is a relief carving depicting Absalom at work with an axe in the foreground, and behind him his house with the door to a single storey wing standing open. Below, the lettering is mainly lower case italic, with Absalom's name in capitals. The inscription reads "In a Vault beneath are deposited the Mortal Remains of ABSALOM FEAVEARYEAR (Carpenter; of this Parish) and Donor of this Estate and several Cottages to his Son Absalom, and to the Heir at Law for Ever. After a long and severe conflict with the World, the Flesh and the Devil, Died in hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection on the ". The space left for the date of his death has been left blank, and at the foot of the stone in inverted commas is the text "The Earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof, the World and they that dwell therein." His son and daughter-in law's stones also have concave shoulders, but the son's has no moulded cornice. Both are raised on rectangular stone slabs containing the inscription "Built in 1841". The son's inscription reads "To the Memory of ABSALOM FEAVEARYEAR (Carpenter) The Heir to this Estate and Son of the Donor". It gives the date of his birth and marriage to Thirza, the daughter of David Feavearyear, and again the date of his death has not been recorded. Beneath these details the inscription continues "Read at your leisure the XXI Chap. of St Matthew, and the II Chap. of St John, and Judge for yourselves. Temple built 1014 Years before Christ." Thirza's stone records the date of her birth and marriage, and also a daughter, Maria. At the foot is the text "Blessed are the Dead that Die in the Lord." Immediately in front of the headstones, lying on the floor, are stones inscribed with the word "VAULT" and the date they were laid; 1840 for Absalom's and 1841 for the two on either side. The rest of the floor is laid with unglazed clay tiles.

Local legend, as understood by the present owner of the site, suggests that Absalom fell out with the Church of England over tithes and refused to be buried in the church yard, although the references to the Flesh and the Devil indicate additional possibilities – as does the date of his son's marriage (December 8th 1840) to a relative in the same year as the mausoleum's construction (the marriage of cousins, while legal, was discouraged by some clerics). Absalom was presumably a non-conformist, and the following background is included in the list description:

HISTORY: The mausoleum, also known as the Summerhouse, was built in 1840 by Absalom Feavearyear for himself and his family following a dispute with the vicar over the payment of tythes, which resulted in him swearing that he would never set foot in the church again. In order to carry through this threat Absalom, a carpenter and stonemason, designed and built his own mausoleum, having paid to have the land consecrated by the Bishop of Norwich. He also carved his own headstone, and in the following year added headstones for his son, also Absalom, and daughter-in-law Thirza, who had married in December 1840. At the foot of his son's headstone are biblical references directing the reader to those texts that tell the story of Jesus' anger at the presence of merchants and moneylenders in the Temple. This sentence in

particular (Matthew 21) "My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves" must refer to his view of the vicar, and his reasons for never returning to church, even in death. Absalom senior died in 1852 and was buried as he wished, although his family neglected to insert the date of his death in the space allowed on his headstone; his son and daughter-in-law decided to be buried in the churchyard. Sources include the East Anglian Magazine, September 1963 and Suffolk Roots November 1999.

Absalom is not recorded as a stonemason in contemporary trade directories, but this occupation provides an explanation for the highly unusual floor of large stone flags (some measuring 2.1 m by 1.2 m or 7 ft by 4 ft) in the entire open area of the barn (1a in figure 5); stones of this kind are normally confined to the threshing floor in the central bay and are far smaller. They probably represent unused stock and it is possible that some bear inscriptions to the rear (abandoned due to error, or used as samples). The finely carved image of (presumably) Absalom senior on his headstone is a rare depiction of an early-19th century carpenter at work, and appears to show the buildings of the site in the background. A single-storied pantiled workshop adjoins the gable of a thatched barn or cottage with what seems to be a series of long, sawn planks leaning against its rear wall. The open door of the workshop shows a box plane on a table with a set-square (top right) and other tools hanging on the wall. Absalom obscures much of the larger building, but there is no indication of either windows or a chimney and it is most likely to represent the rectangular, northernmost structure shown on the site in 1842 (figure 2). The workshop door would have faced south, and the division between it and the thatched building would not have been indicated on the map. The present barn is a later building with a pantiled roof that was presumably built when Absalom's cottage was replaced or enlarged before the Ordnance Survey of 1882 (figure 2). A self-seeded ash tree is now springing from the mausoleum's northern elevation and causing the brickwork to crack severely.

Building Analysis

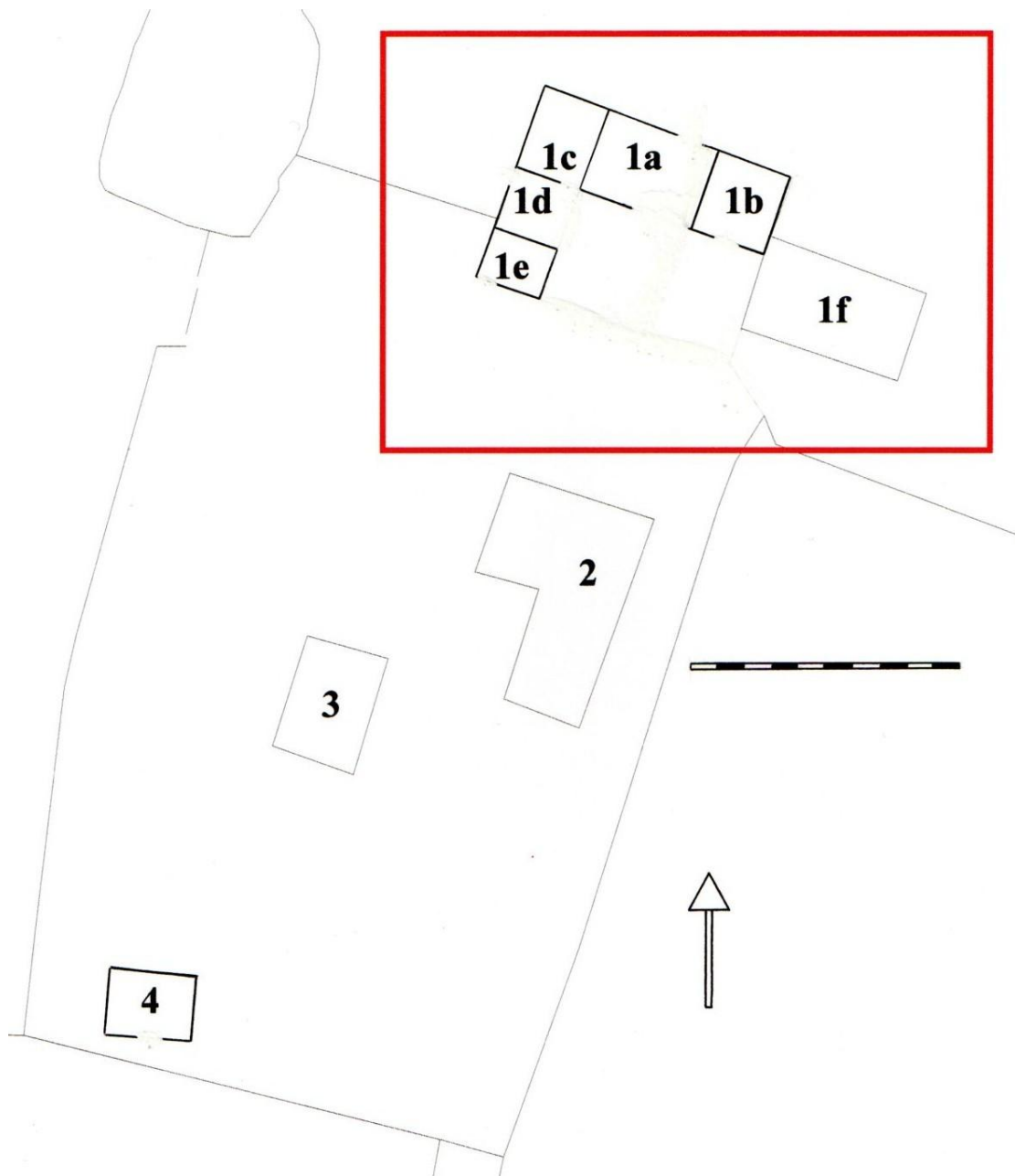


Figure 5

Block plan of the site showing the various compartments of the barn and adjoining sheds to the north and the buildings of the ditched enclosure to the south. Scale in metres. Based on the Ordnance Survey.

Key

1. Timber-framed, weatherboarded and pantiled barn in three bays with attached sheds. Mid- to late-19th century (*circa* 1860/70) on the site of an earlier structure shown on the tithe map of 1842.

1a. Open barn of two bays with a floor of large stone flags. Full-height entrance doors in central bay of structure to south with small rear door to north.

1b. Stable with southern entrance and loft open to adjoining barn (1a). Brick floor.

1c. Pantiled lean-to shed adjoining western gable of main structure, entered from adjoining open-sided shed (1d).

1d. Single-storied shelter-shed with open-sided elevation to east and small door or hatch for loading feed or mucking-out to west.

1e. Enclosed single-storied shed with brick floor and half-hung doors at western end of southern gable. Probably designed as a feed store.

1f. Site of a demolished building shown on historic maps of which only fragments of a brick plinth survived at the time of inspection.

2. A collapsed mid-20th century structure of timber and corrugated iron, reported to have been an open-sided hay barn or vehicle shelter.

3. A mid-20th century Nissen hut with brick gables and corrugated asbestos roof.

4. A brick mausoleum built for Absalom Feavearyear in 1840 (in which he was buried after his death in 1852). An image of the buildings on the site is carved on his headstone, as discussed above.

Description of Barn

Saviours Barn is a small timber-framed and weatherboarded structure of three bays on an approximately east-west axis which extends to 9.3 m in length by 4.6 m in width overall (30.5 ft by 15 ft). Its walls rise to 3.3 m above the internal floor, including a red-brick plinth of 0.5 m (20 ins), and consist of narrow-sectioned studs that are tenoned but not pegged to the frame and interrupted by nailed diagonal primary braces. The structure is of mixed timber, with some principals of pitch-pine and much evidence of re-use from earlier buildings including both tie-beams (which contain empty stud mortises of no relevance to their present positions). The storey posts are not jowled, and are secured to the tie-beams by iron straps rather than the arch-braces or bolted knee-braces of older barns in the region. The shallow-pitched softwood roof was designed for its existing pantiles and consists of clasped-purlins with nailed collars and a ridge-board. These various carpentry features indicate a date during the second half of the 19th century and the building is unlikely to have been standing for more than a decade or two when depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1882 (figure 3). An earlier structure was shown on the same site in 1842 (figure 2), and the present barn cannot be that depicted on the headstone of Absalom Feavearyear.

The two western bays of the barn (1a) are open to the roof and entered by full-height doors in the central bay of the southern elevation. The roof-plate of this bay contains a central housing for a door bar and lacks stud mortises, while the rear (northern) elevation retains its original small doorway. The external cladding was entirely renewed in the late-20th century as were the two doors, but some original whitewashed boarding has been protected by the lean-to adjoining the western gable (1c) - which boarding consists chiefly of old floorboards with rebated edges. The entire floor of the open bays consists of stone flags of varying sizes, some of which are exceptionally large (up to 2.1 m by 1.2 m or 7 ft by 4 ft) and may relate to the occupation of the Feavearyear family as stonemasons engaged in the manufacture of headstones. The undersides of these flags may bear inscriptions of historic interest (having perhaps been used as samples or aborted due to errors). The eastern bay of the barn (1b) is divided from the rest by a partition of deal boards with an open loft above (accessible by a ladder consisting of wooden rungs nailed to the rear wall). The boarding of this partition preserves an exceptional variety of 19th century graffiti included two painted inscriptions dated 1889 and 1897 and a large apotropaic device consisting of interlocking circles, each 33 cm (13 ins) in diameter, forming a central 'daisy-wheel'. Talismanic symbols of this kind were intended to protect the content of the barn from harm by evil spirits and are common in Suffolk farmyards from the 17th century until the 20th century. Other deeply carved designs include a bull based on a letter 'W' and a remarkable image of a late-19th century paddle

steamer with two wheels, two raking funnels and fully rigged sails. Graffiti depicting sailing vessels is sometimes found in ecclesiastic contexts (the 13th century St Stephen's chapel in Bures St Mary, Suffolk, possesses several examples) but I have not previously encountered any in agricultural buildings. Also of interest is the unusual combination of Arabic and Roman numerals to the western end of the southern roof-plate, the former cut with a carpenter's race knife, which may represent Baltic timber marks.

The tall-sectioned softwood joists of the stable ceiling may be early-20th century replacements, but the studwork of the internal partition is identical to the external walls and the brickwork of the plinth respects the southern entrance door. The original brick floor has been much eroded by rabbits. There is no evidence of a hay drop or other fittings, and the space may have operated as a loose box for cattle. The lean-to shed of 3.4 m or 11.5 ft (1c) which adjoins the western gable appears to be contemporary with the main barn, as does the single-storied pantiled shed which projects by 6 m (20 ft) to the south. The latter is divided into an open-sided shelter-shed facing the yard in front of the barn (formerly fully enclosed, as shown in figures 3 and 4) and an enclosed shed with a brick floor entered by a door in its southern gable (1d and 1e respectively). The open-sided shed contains a small door or hatch in its western elevation for mucking out or loading feed, and the layout of the barn is typical of the many small cattle complexes built in Suffolk during the mid- and late-19th century. The animals were presumably grazed on the adjoining pightles and green. With the exception of fragmentary brick plinths, there is now no trace of the sheds to the east and south-east of the barn shown on the historic maps.

Historic Significance

In most respects Saviours Barn is a typical mid Victorian barn of modest proportions and limited historic value. Its original fabric survives largely intact but its weatherboarding has been renewed and its utilitarian carpentry displays little of the craft tradition found in earlier timber-framed structures. Its chief point of interest derives from its proximity to and historic association with Absalom's Feavearyear's mausoleum, which is among the most remarkable and important buildings of its kind in the country and is listed at grade II accordingly. Unfortunately the image of the carpenter's workshop and barn on the headstone within shows the previous buildings on the site of the barn rather than the present structure, but the stone flags of the surviving floor provide a physical link with their owner's business as a stonemason. The highly unusual graffiti depicting a paddle steamer and associated apotropaic symbols on the barn's internal boarding are also of historic significance, but the building nonetheless fails to meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing in its own right.

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view from south showing Wingfield Green with barn on western edge to left and Wingfield Castle on eastern edge to right.
2. General view from Wingfield Green to east showing gated access to barn (left) and adjoining field (right).
3. General view from south-west showing enclosure ditch with mausoleum (4) to right, Nissen hut (3) in centre and barn in rear to left.
4. General view from south-east showing mausoleum (4) to left, Nissen hut (3) in centre and barn in rear to right.
5. General view from north showing barn to left with Nissen hut (3) and mausoleum (4) to rear in centre and to right.
6. General view from north-east showing location of barn on edge of open field.
7. General view from west showing dry pond to left with barn in rear to left and entrance track to right.
8. General view of entrance track from east showing barn to right and site of demolished cottage(s) shown on 19th century maps to left.
9. General view from south showing barn in rear and remains of collapsed 20th century open-sided shed (2) in foreground.
10. Exterior from south-east showing single-storied yard shed (1d and 1e) to right and site of demolished shed (1f) to right.
11. Southern exterior showing lean-to shed (1c) to western gable of barn with blocked door to enclosed shed (1e) in foreground.
12. Exterior from north-west showing lean-to shed (1c) adjoining single-storied yard shed (1d & 1e) to right.
13. Western exterior showing lean-to shed (1c) to left and hatch to open-sided central shed (1d) in centre.
14. Detail of hatch in western exterior of open-sided single-storied shed (1d).
15. Exterior from north-east showing small rear door in central bay of barn with site of demolished eastern shed (1f) to left.
16. Eastern external gable showing overgrown site of demolished eastern shed (1f) in foreground.
17. Eastern exterior of single-storied shed showing barn to right, open-sided section (1d) in centre and enclosed shed (1e) to left.

18. Southern exterior of barn showing late-20th century renewed weatherboarding and doors, with entrance to stable (1b) to right.
19. Interior of open-sided shed (1d) showing western hatch to left, door to lean-to (1c) in centre and barn to right.
20. Western interior of open-sided shed (1d) showing brick plinth and feed loading hatch to right.
21. Interior of open-sided shed from north showing boarded partition to enclosed shed (1e).
22. Southern interior of enclosed shed (1d) showing gault brick floor and half-hung doors at western end of gable to right.
23. Interior of barn (1a) from south-east showing small rear door to right and nailed primary braces with re-used mixed timber.
24. Internal western gable of barn (1a) showing re-used tie-beam and ground sill with nailed primary braces.
25. Interior of barn (1a) from south-west showing ostensibly original deal-boarded partition to stable (1b) with open loft above.
26. Southern interior of barn (1a) showing original entrance with renewed late-20th century doors and stable (1b) partition to left.
27. Detail from north of large stone flags forming floor in barn (1a) - possibly unused by stonemason Absalom Feavearyear.
28. Detail of southern roof-plate of barn (1a) above entrance doors showing housing of central door bar and lack of stud mortises.
29. Northern interior of barn (1a) showing original small rear doorway and nailed loft ladder of central bay to right.
30. Loft above stable (1b) from west showing original softwood clasped-purlin roof with nailed collars.
31. Southern interior of open loft above stable (1b) showing doors of central bay (1a) to right.
32. Original softwood clasped-purlin roof structure of barn from south-west showing nailed collars & ridge board with re-used tie-beams.
33. Interior of barn (1a) from west showing stable (1b) partition of softwood boards showing unusual graffiti.
34. Detail of painted graffiti to stable partition of barn (1a) dated 1889.
35. Detail of painted graffiti to stable partition of barn (1a) dated 1897.
36. Incised image of paddle steamer with two raking funnels, sails and two wheels to partition of stable (1b) in barn (1a).

37. Incised cow incorporating letter W to partition of stable (1b) in barn (1a).
38. Incised apotropaic circles to deal boarding of partition of stable (1b) in barn (1a).
39. Detail of incised interlocking apotropaic circles to deal boarding of partition of stable (1b) in barn (1a).
40. Detail of southern roof-plate of barn (1a) showing possible Baltic timber marks with Arabic and Roman numerals (59 and XXXII).
41. Northern interior of stable (1b) showing ostensibly original boarded partition to barn (1a) to left.
42. Southern interior of stable (1b) showing ostensibly original entrance doorway respected by closer brick in plinth to right.
43. Remains of gault brick floor of stable (1b) seen from north-west, showing ostensibly original door gap in southern plinth to right.
44. Eastern internal gable of stable (1b) showing tall-sectioned softwood ceiling joists supported by nailed plank-section clamp.
45. Interior from south-east of lean-to shed (1c) adjoining western gable of barn.
46. External western gable of barn seen from lean-to shed to south-west, showing cladding of re-used rebated floorboards.
47. Exterior of brick mausoleum (4) from north-west showing proximity to converted barn of Warrens Farm to right.
48. Northern exterior of mausoleum (4) showing corrugated iron roof and self-seeded ash tree causing severe structural damage.
49. Exterior of mausoleum (4) from north-west showing barred 20th century window of western gable to right.
50. Eastern external gable of mausoleum (4) showing 16th century style window with stone plaque above.
51. Eastern exterior of mausoleum (4) showing roll-moulded 16th century style window and stone foundation plaque dated 1840 above.
52. Southern exterior of mausoleum (4) showing original entrance door.
53. Detail of moulded door surround and 16th century style door in southern exterior of mausoleum (4).
54. Interior of mausoleum (4) from southern entrance showing three headstones against northern wall.
55. Interior of mausoleum (4) from southern entrance showing stone vault covers dated 1840 in centre and 1841 to left and right.

56. Eastern interior of mausoleum showing 16th century style window with southern entrance to right and headstones to left.
57. Detail of 16th century style window with roll moulded pegged mullions to eastern internal gable of mausoleum (4).
58. Western interior of mausoleum showing renewed window with southern entrance to left and headstones to right.
59. Southern interior of mausoleum showing central entrance door.
60. Detail of carved image and moulded wooden canopy with door handle drop finials to central headstone of mausoleum (4).
61. Detail of carved image to Absalom Feavearyear's headstone in mausoleum (4) showing carpenter with pantiled workshop adjoining gable of thatched cottage or barn in rear.
62. Detail of carpenter to headstone of mausoleum (4) showing pantiled workshop adjoining thatched cottage or barn with leaning planks in rear.
63. Detail of carpenter to headstone of mausoleum (4) showing plane on table in workshop with set square hanging on wall.

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 15-22

Appendix 2 (pp. 15-22): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1. General view of the site from the south, showing Wingfield Green with Saviours Barn on its western margin to the left and Wingfield Castle on the east to the right.



Illus. 2. General view of the site from the south-east showing Absolom Feavearyear's grade II-listed brick mausoleum of 1840 (4) to the left, the 20th century Nissen hut (3) in the centre and Saviours Barn in the rear to the right.



Illus. 3. General view of the entrance track from Wingfield Green to the east showing Saviours Barn to the right and the site of the demolished cottage(s) shown on 19th century maps to the left.



Illus. 4. The exterior of Saviours Barn from the north-west showing the pantiled lean-to shed (1c) adjoining the western gable with the single-storied yard shed (1d & 1e) to the right.



Illus. 5. The southern exterior of the main barn (1a) showing its renewed late-20th century weatherboarding and central entrance doors, with the half-hung door to the stable (1b) to the right and the open-sided section of the single-storied yard shed (1d) to the left.



Illus. 6. The western interior of the open-sided yard shed (1d) showing its brick plinth with the feed loading hatch to the right and the boarded partitions of the enclosed southern shed (1e) and the lean-to shed (1c) to the left and right respectively.



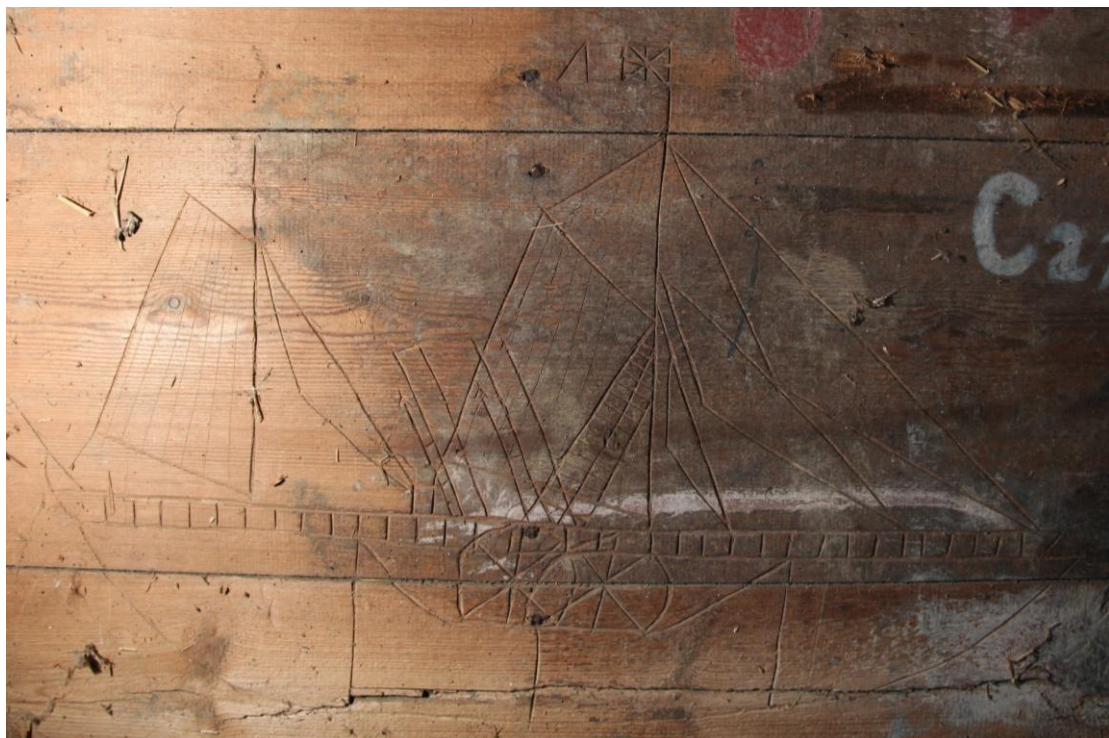
Illus. 7. The southern internal gable of the enclosed yard shed (1e) showing its original gault brick floor and the half-hung entrance door at its western end to the right.



Illus. 8. The interior of the main barn (1a) from the south-west showing its narrow wall studs interrupted by nailed diagonal primary braces incorporating much softwood and re-used timber. The original softwood clasped-purlin roof structure incorporates a ridge board and its collars are nailed to the principal rafters (all typical of the second half of the 19th century). A nailed loft ladder flanks the small rear door to the left, and the deal boards of the ostensibly original stable partition (with an open loft above) display a variety of unusual graffiti.



Illus. 9. A detail from the north of the exceptionally large stone flags forming the entire floor of the main barn (1a), showing the southern entrance doors in the rear. The stones may represent the unused stock of the carpenter and stonemason Absalom Feavearyear.



Illus. 10. The unusual deeply incised image of a mid- to late-19th century paddle steamer on the boarded partition of the stable (exposed within the main barn, 1a), with two raking funnels, sails and two water wheels.



Illus. 11. The interlocking incised apotropaic circles on the deal boarding of the partition of stable (1b) exposed in the main barn (1a). Each circle is 33 cm (13 ins) in diameter.



Illus. 12. The southern interior of the stable (1b) showing its ostensibly original entrance doorway respected by a closer brick in the plinth to its right. The joists of the loft are of tall-sectioned softwood and may be secondary but the studwork of the partition adjoining the main barn (1a) to the right is identical to that of the external walls and appears to be original.



Illus. 13. The eastern external gable of Absalom Feavearyear's mausoleum (4) showing the 16th century style window with pegged roll-moulded mullions and the inscribed stone plaque above. The self-seeded ash tree beneath the foundation to the right is causing severe structural damage and the building is collapsing into the deep enclosure ditch to the left.



Illus. 14. The interior of the mausoleum (4) from its southern entrance door showing the three headstones against the northern wall and corresponding vault slabs below. The stones of Absalom junior and his wife Thirza (both of whom are understood to have been buried in the churchyard) flank that of Absalom senior.



Illus. 15. The carved image to Absalom Feavearyear's headstone in his mausoleum (4) showing a carpenter (presumably Absalom himself) with his workshop adjoining a cottage or barn in the rear.



Illus. 16. A detail of the carved image to Absalom Feavearyear's headstone in his mausoleum (4) showing a single-storied pantiled workshop adjoining the gable of a thatched cottage or barn with what appear to be long planks leaning against the latter's rear elevations. A box plane lies on a table inside the workshop door and a set-square hangs on the wall.