

**The Barn,
Hawkins Farm,
Mendlesham, Suffolk
MDS 162**

Heritage Asset Assessment

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Barn at Hawkins Farm, Mendlesham Green, Mendlesham, Suffolk

(TM 092 640)

Heritage Asset Assessment

This report provides a record and analysis at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a redundant timber-framed barn and attached sheds. It has been prepared to a specification written by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service dated 28th May 2012 and is intended to inform and accompany an application for conversion to Mid Suffolk District Council.

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 90 digital images of 21 megapixels (Appendix 1), but also includes 12 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 13th July 2012.

Summary

Hawkins Farm lies in open countryside on the road between Mendlesham and Stowmarket, approximately 750 m north-west of the hamlet of Mendlesham Green. The farmhouse is a grade II-listed timber-framed property described in the English Heritage Schedule as a 16th century structure with 18th century additions, but its origins are now disguised by a late-19th century gault-brick facade. At the time of the Mendlesham tithe survey in 1839 the farm was a modest tenanted holding of 46.25 acres owned by the eponymous Richard Hawkins and occupied by Robert Kersey who lived at Kersey's Farm immediately to the north. The farmhouse was sub-divided into a pair of cottages.

The pantiled farm complex to the north of the house includes a substantial timber-framed and weatherboarded barn of seven bays and a three-bay contemporary cart lodge with a first-floor granary adjoining its roadside gable. Both the barn and cart lodge are exceptional examples of their respective types of traditional East Anglian farm building. The former is of special historic interest as an almost completely intact early-19th century threshing barn of advanced and sophisticated construction that is precisely dated to August 1st 1822 by a carpenters' inscription in the roof and offers nationally important insight into the dating of similar barns elsewhere. The herringbone threshing floor is among the best in Suffolk, while the inscription in red ochre extends to some 14 m in length and is probably the most extensive and remarkable example of its kind in East Anglia. It names the local carpenters involved in the raising of a new frame less than three months after its predecessor was destroyed by fire – possibly in the well documented outbreak of riotous agrarian incendiarism that year. The cart lodge is also among the best preserved examples in the region of an increasingly rare building type, despite the loss of its grain bins. Both buildings fully meet the English Heritage criteria and should be listed together at grade II.

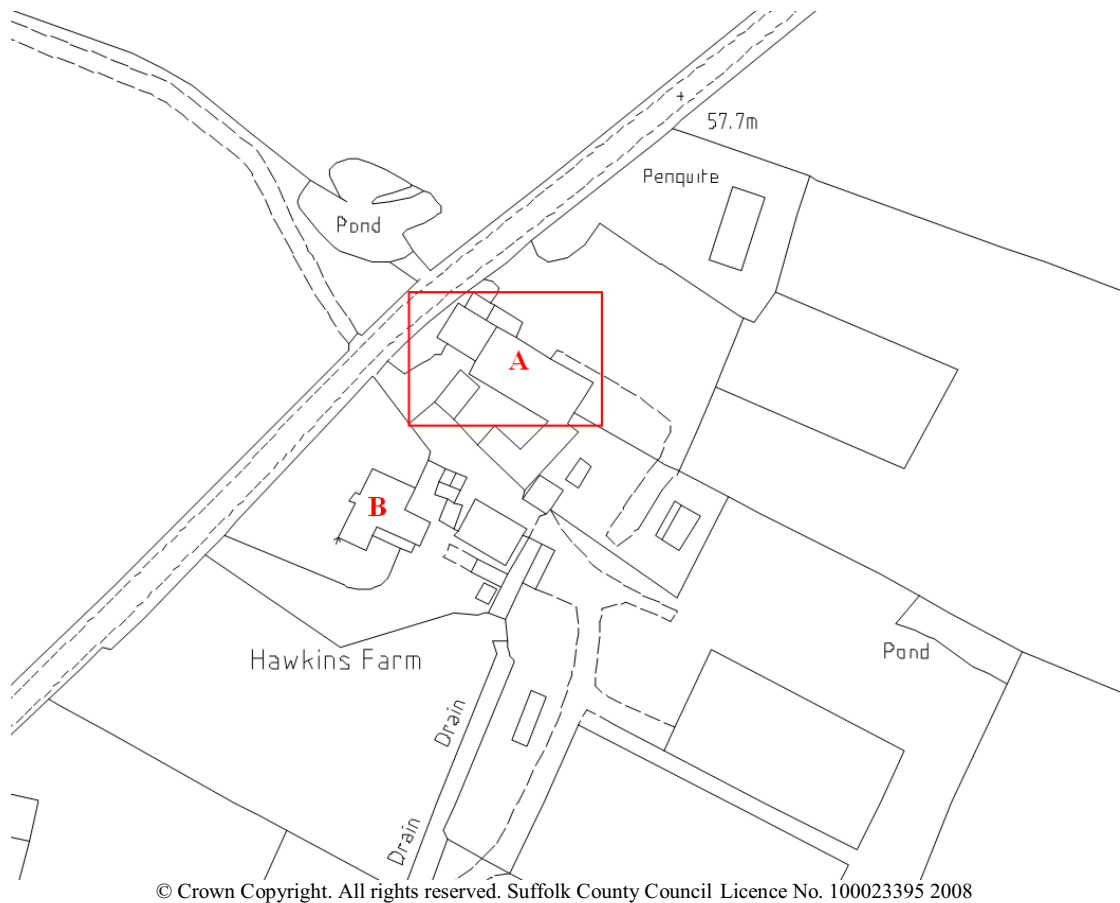


Figure 1
Modern Ordnance Survey
Enclosing in red the barn (A) with its adjoining sheds, and showing the grade II-listed
farmhouse to the south-west (B). See figure 5 for more detail.

Documentary and Cartographic Evidence

Hawkins Farm lies in open countryside on the eastern side of the road between the village of Mendlesham 2 km to the north and Stowmarket 7 km to the south-west. The nearest settlement is the hamlet of Mendlesham Green 750 m to the south-east. The site consists of a complex of farm buildings to the north of a grade II-listed timber-framed farmhouse with a gault-brick facade described in the English Heritage Schedule as a 16th century structure with 18th century additions. The house is now in separate ownership and was not inspected for the purpose of this report, while the outbuildings were converted into riding stables during the 1990s.

At the time of the Mendlesham tithe survey in 1839 the farm was a modest tenanted holding of 46.25 acres of chiefly arable land (with 9 acres of pasture), owned by the eponymous Richard Hawkins and occupied by Robert Kersey. Kersey also rented Kersey's Farm immediately to the north and the house at Hawkins Farm was let separately as a pair of cottages to Mary Lake and William Prike. A John Lake owned Willow Farm to the east. The barn and its attached sheds were depicted with much the same outline as today on the 1839 map (figure 2), described as 'farm yards and premises' (plots 364 and 363), with plots 366 and 367 both named as 'house and garden'. An orchard lay to the south (365) with 'Kiln Meadow' on the north and Stonham Meadow on the east (362 and 360 respectively).

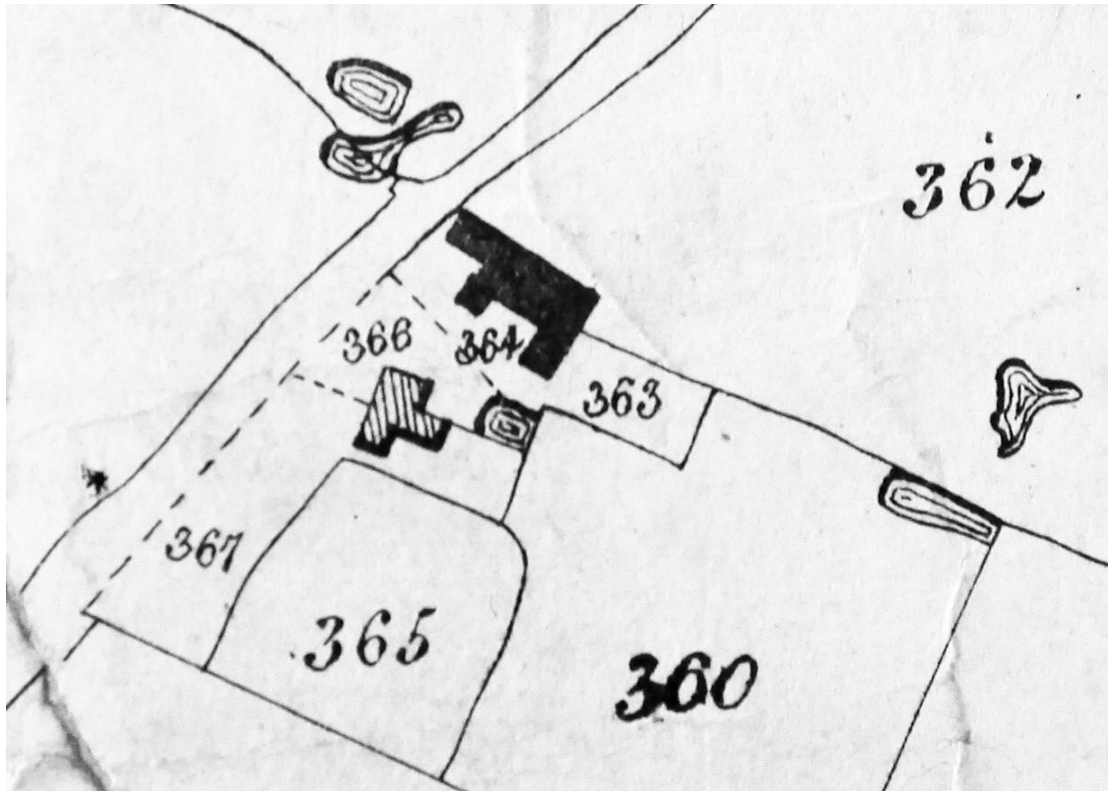


Figure 2.

Hawkins Farm as depicted on the Mendlesham tithe map of 1839 (Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich). The outline of the barn complex is much the same as it remains today, although the shed which projected from the eastern end of its southern elevation has been replaced by a detached late-20th century stable block. The T-shaped farmhouse was occupied separately as two cottages but the whole farm was owned by Richard Hawkins.

In the light of the remarkable inscription in the roof of the barn, which records the raising of its frame on August 1st 1822 after a fire on the preceding June 8th, it should be noted that 1822 saw a spate of agricultural incendiarism in Suffolk. Outbreaks of machine-breaking and the firing of barns and hay ricks were the response of East Anglian farm labourers to falling grain prices and wages after the high values of the Napoleonic wars and a perception that jobs were being lost to increasing mechanisation – in much the same manner as the Luddites of the industrial north. The most famous outbreak occurred in 1843-5 when 250 fires were reported in Norfolk and Suffolk, but major episodes occurred in 1816, 1822, 1830-32 and 1835-6. One group of machine breakers in 1822 was accompanied by a small band as they searched for threshing machines to destroy, while fires were set in several nearby villages such as Eye, Thrandeston, Little Thornham and Stonham Aspell. ‘On occasions the crowds of onlookers would impede the firefighters and at Little Thornham the labourers were reported as saying ‘They would be glad if half the town or country were burned, as there would be plenty of work’ (*The East Anglian Agrarian Riots of 1822* by Paul Muskett in the *Agricultural History Review*, 1983). Although my brief research has not located a specific report of incendiarism in Mendlesham during this year, it seems likely that the fire which destroyed the previous barn was not accidental. An insurance claim may explain the surprisingly large scale and quality of its replacement given the relatively small size of the farm – which does not lie near the parish boundary and seems not to have exceeded the acreage cited in the tithe apportionment.

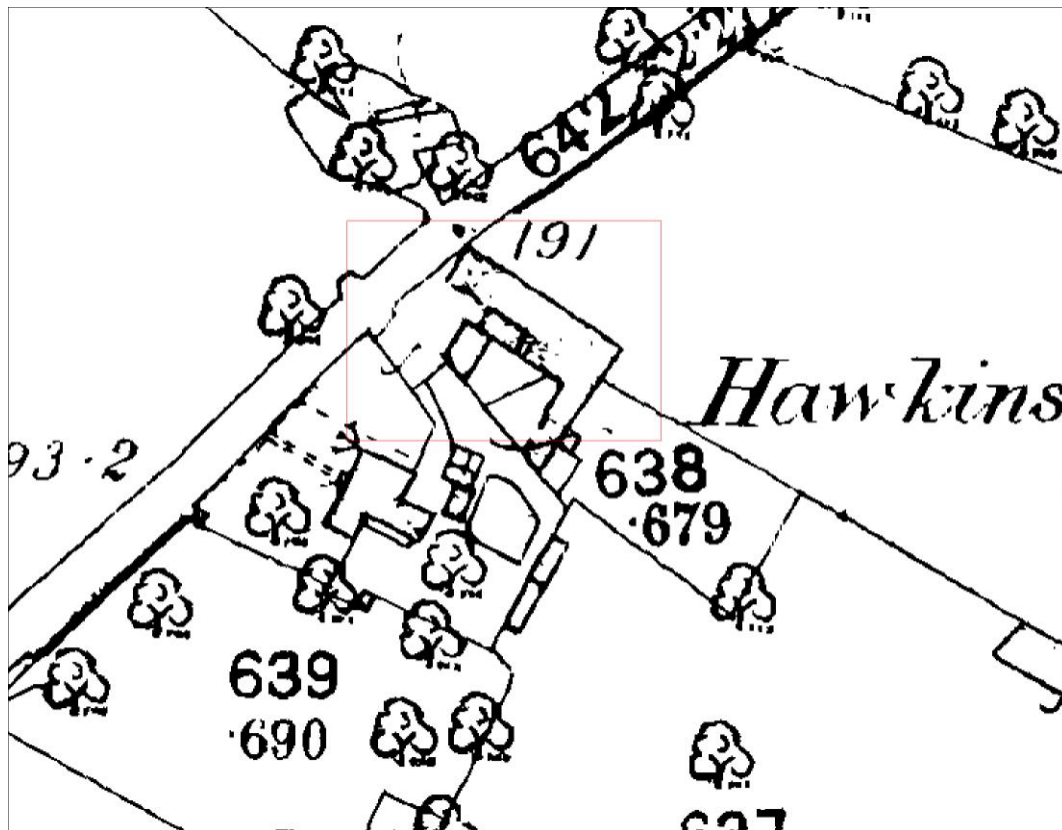


Figure 3.

First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1884.

The layout of the site had altered little since 1839 although the cattle shed (3) appears to have been extended southwards and a number of small sheds including the extant pig sties had been built to the east of the farmhouse (which had acquired its western porch).

The great majority of local farms underwent major rebuilding during the 1850s and 1860s in response to new, yard-based agricultural practises known today as Victorian High Farming, and it is rare for a site to remain constant between the tithe surveys of the 1830s and the Ordnance Surveys of the 1880s. Having been rebuilt in 1822 however, Hawkins Farm escaped the usual transformation and the outline of the barn and its attached sheds altered very little between the two periods. The length of the cattle shed (building 3 in figure 5) appears to have increased, which may explain the use of clay-lump rather than brick at its southern end (3a), and a series of small outbuildings including a pair of pig sties were erected behind the house. Mrs Abbott, whose son now owns the barn, remembers the farm from the 1920s when her father ran the business and kept two Suffolk punches – probably in the demolished building which projected from the eastern end of the barn’s southern elevation. The small shed to the west of the yard (which was then sub-divided, as shown in figure 4), was used as a cow shed with a feed store to the south (i.e. 3b and 3a respectively). Grain in sacks was kept in the granary above the cart lodge (2) and ground into animal feed in the narrow eastern bay beneath (2a). A shed adjoining the barn’s eastern gable was used to store hay and straw but this no longer survives (figure 4).

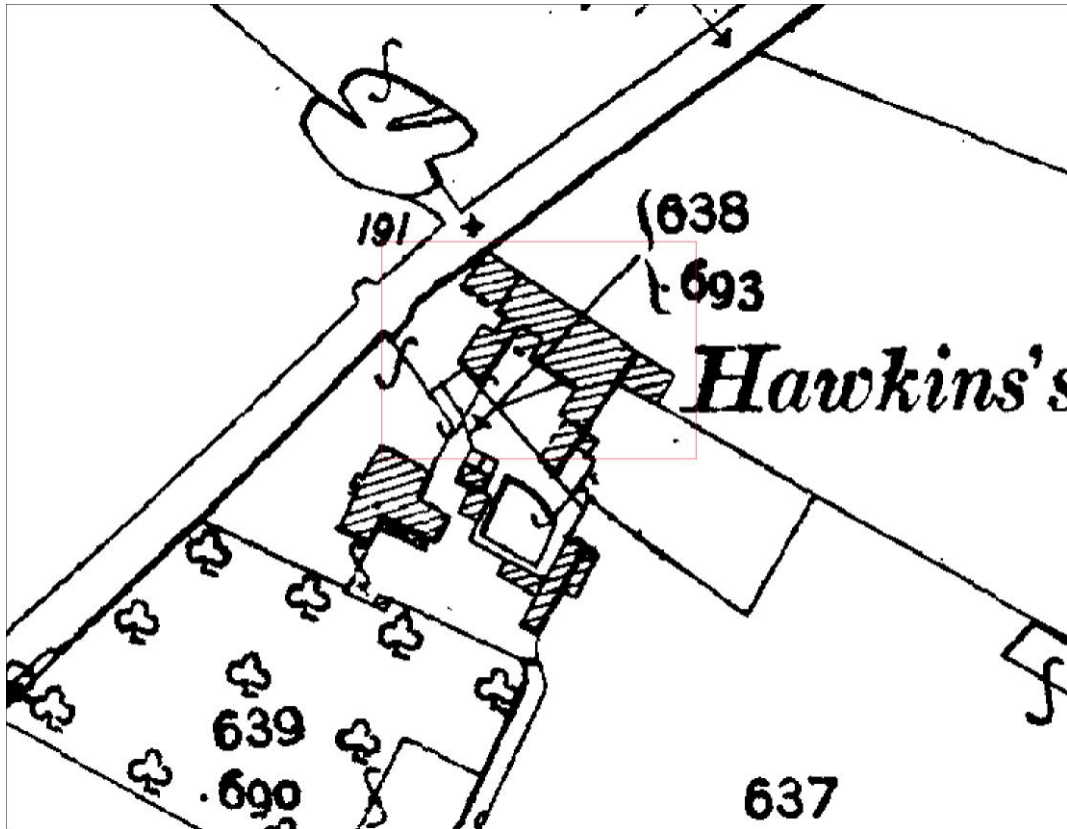


Figure 4. The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1904. The open-sided elevations of the cart lodge (2) and the present loose box to the west of the barn's porch (4a) are indicated by broken lines.

Building Analysis

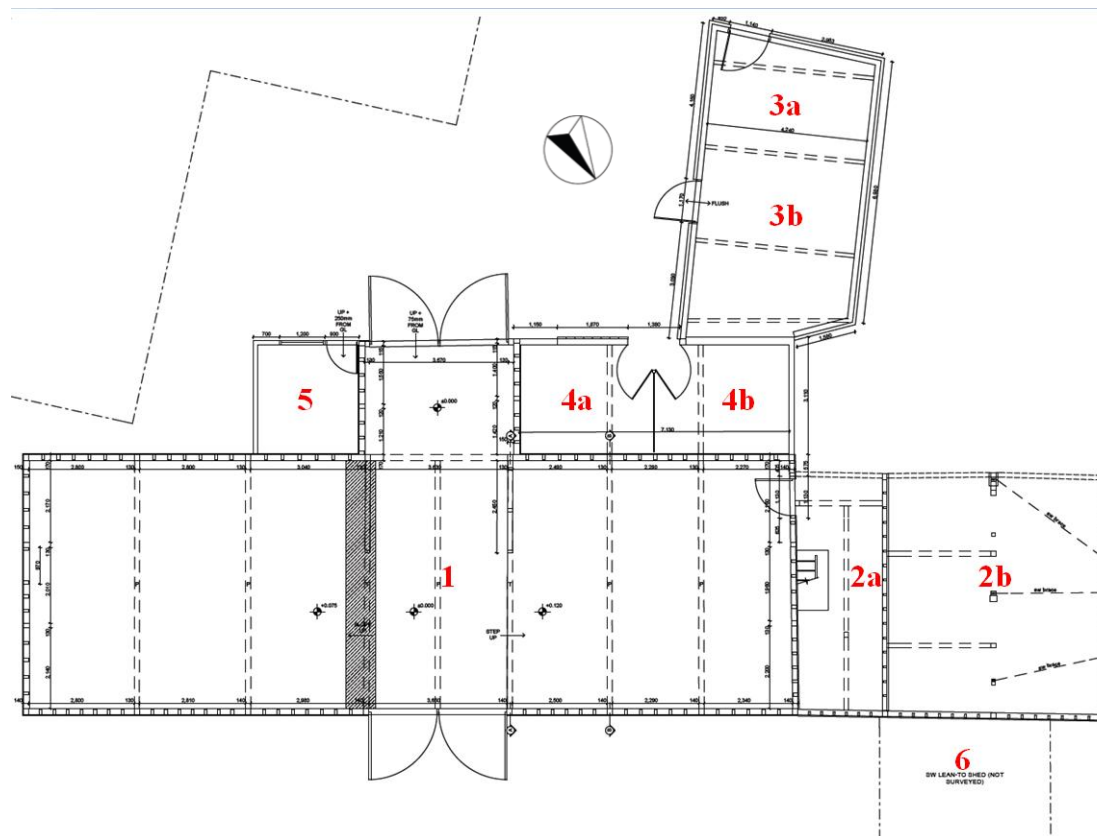


Figure 5

Ground plan of the barn complex identifying each area with a number for ease of reference in the text and photographic record. Adapted from a survey drawing supplied by Gorniak & McKechnie Ltd.

Key

1. A substantial timber-framed, weatherboarded and pantiled threshing barn of seven bays raised on August 1st 1822 (according to an inscription on a roof purlin). Of unusually sophisticated, advanced construction for its period, with 'tall-sectioned' softwood studs and principal rafters linked by bolted knee-braces to both the collars and wall posts – avoiding the need for horizontal tie-beams except at the central entrance bay. A fine intact original threshing floor of gault brick laid in herringbone pattern. Evidence of full-height doors in both the porch and northern elevation creating a vehicle thoroughfare in a manner not commonly found until the mid-19th century.
2. A timber-framed, weatherboarded and pantiled 1.5 storey cart lodge of three bays with a granary above. Original internal boarding to the granary walls with evidence of removed grain bins. The lower storey divided into two compartments as shown (the smaller to the east (2a) accommodating the granary stair and used to mill animal feed during the mid-20th century). Probably contemporary with the barn (i.e. 1822).
3. A single-storied red-brick and pantiled shed containing a loose box to the north (3b) and a feed store with a loading hatch in its rear (western) wall to the south (3a). The feed store consisting largely of clay-lump and possibly a mid-19th century extension to the brick loose box.

4. A boarded lean-to adjoining the barn now divided into two loose boxes (4a and 4b) but depicted as an open-sided animal shelter-shed on the Ordnance Survey of 1904 (figure 4). Retaining an apparently original roof-plate and tie-beams with evidence of fire damage that may relate to the fire of June 8 1822 mentioned in the aforementioned inscription.
5. A late-20th century lean-to shed built in the 1990s as an office for the Horse Riding Stables. Information from Mrs Abbott. Of no historic significance and not discussed below.
6. A mid-20th century open-ended lean-to corrugated iron shed used as a machinery store. Of no historic significance and not discussed below.

The Threshing Barn (1)

Proportions and Structure

Proportions

The main barn at Hawkins Farm is a substantial timber-framed, weatherboarded and pantiled structure of seven bays on an approximately ESE/WNW axis (simplified to east/west for the purpose of this analysis). It extends to 20.5 m in length by 7 m in total width (67.5 ft by 23 ft) and rises to 4.6 m (15 ft) at its roof-plates including a brick plinth of 0.6 m (2 ft). An original gabled porch extends by a further 3 m (10 ft) from the central bay of the southern elevation (facing the farmhouse) and the intact threshing floor of gault brick is 10 m long by 3.8 m in width (33 ft by 12.5 ft). This entrance bay in fact lies slightly to the west of the barn's central point as the three eastern bays are longer by a total of 1.6 m (5.5 ft) than their counterparts to the west, with each containing seven studs as opposed to five and six as shown in figure 5. Anomalies of this kind are not unusual, and often reflect the use of the two ends for different crops.

Structure and date

The framing is chiefly of deal (i.e. softwood such as pitch pine) and the studs are interrupted by diagonal primary braces which are nailed to the storey posts and sill beams (rather than tenoned and pegged in the medieval tradition – but still in common use during the early-19th century). The posts are not jowled, and are linked by bolted knee-braces to the horizontal tie-beams flanking the entrance bay. The four open trusses of the outer bays consist of principal rafters linked by bolted knee-braces to both their pegged collars and the wall posts, removing the need for tie-beams and affording greater storage height than would otherwise have been possible. The gable collars are nailed rather than pegged, and the rafters are supported by clasped-purlins and an original ridge-board. The rafters, purlins and studs are all 'tall-sectioned', i.e. greater in depth than width, and are uniformly sawn with no evidence of re-use. The roof is pitched at approximately 50 degrees, indicating it was designed for its present covering of pantiles rather than cheaper thatch, and much of the elm and deal weatherboarding also appears to be original. A number of additional supporting posts have been inserted beneath the tie-beams but in most respects the framing is also original and survives almost completely intact and in excellent condition.

Barns consisting of uniform deal timbers with bolted knee-braces, pantiled roofs and nailed as opposed to tenoned wall braces are usually associated with the great High Victorian rebuilding of the 1850s and 1860s, and are not typically depicted on tithe maps of the 1830s. This example can be convincingly dated to 1822 by the lengthy inscription on the roof purlin described below, and is accordingly of great historic interest as among the earliest known

barns of its kind. Most ‘Napoleonic/ barns dating from the cereal boom of the 19th century’s initial quarter incorporate more traditional framing techniques such as arch-braced tie-beams and flat-sectioned studwork, with many including recycled timber: the Hawkins Farm barn represents an expensive undertaking at the vanguard of fashion and technology. Its presence on a relatively modest tenanted farm of just 46 acres, where a cheaply-built barn of barely half its size might be expected, may well reflect the success of an insurance claim after the fire which destroyed its predecessor.

Layout

The building is arranged in the standard manner of threshing barns with an exceptionally fine and well preserved threshing floor of gault (white) brick laid in a herringbone pattern. A 19th century painted grain bin (i.e. an enclosed chest with a hinged lid) stands in the porch, with a number of small apotropaic (evil-averting) circles incised into the internal weatherboarding of its opposite (western) elevation. The floors elsewhere in the barn are of modern concrete and a series of late-20th century loose boxes for ponies have been inserted into its western bays. There is evidence of full-height doors in both the porch and the rear (northern) elevation creating a thoroughfare for threshing machines and other vehicles in a manner not normally found until the mid-19th century. Early-19th century barns more commonly possessed small rear doorways sufficient only to create a through-draught for threshing and winnowing by hand. The northern entrance has been lowered in height, but circular holes for pin hinges are visible at both ends of the roof-plate immediately above with a central housing for a vertical door bar. The porch gable retains original knee-braces in its upper corners with separate door jambs adjoining the corner posts and a second housing for a door bar. Neither the tie-beam nor the relevant roof-plates of the (almost) central bay contain stud mortises. A loading hatch high in the wall of the eastern end-bay of the northern elevation also appears to be an original feature.

Inscription

A remarkable and (in my experience) unique inscription extends from the western end of the southern roof purlin to the central bay in the eastern half of the barn: a distance of 14 m or 47 feet. Written in a bold cursive hand in red ochre (a chalk-like material often used by carpenters to mark joints) it is visible on the underside of the timber above the collars (which obscure certain letters – demonstrating that it was applied prior to construction) and reads as follows (my punctuation):

‘John Ottewill Mendlesham August 1 1822 Aged 39 years. This Barn was Rais’d August 1 1822. The Fire in these Premises was June 8 1822. Builder Betts from Stowmarket. Long Live Friends.’

The final two words are rubbed, possibly in a deliberate attempt to erase them, and ‘Friends’ is only 80% certain – although there is no likely alternative. It may refer to the camaraderie of the carpenters, or to the local Society of Friends (i.e. Quakers) which had an independent meeting house in Mendlesham in the early-19th century: White’s Suffolk Directory for 1855 refers to ‘an old Friends’ Meeting House and burial ground, now but seldom used’. John Ottiwel (alternatively spelled Ottewell and Ottewill) rented a ‘cottage and yard’ in the village according to the 1839 tithe apportionment (plot 979), while Francis Betts was listed as a joiner and builder in Bury Street Stowmarket in White’s edition of 1844. As discussed above the fire may have been part of the local outbreak of agricultural incendiarism in 1822, and the term ‘raised’ refers to the erection of the timber frame after cutting the individual timbers and before cladding the resulting walls. August 1st, better known as the feast of Lammas, marked the beginning of harvest and was a traditional date for frame raising, as specified in a carpentry contract for a new house in Bury St Edmunds as early as 1463: ‘the wiche werke schal be fulfynysschid be Lammesse nexte comyng’ (Cambridge University Library. Add.7318). The carpenters were then free to join the harvest.

The Cart Lodge (2)

The timber-framed, weatherboarded and pantiled cart lodge adjoins the western gable of the barn at the entrance to the site. It extends to 8.4 m in length by 6.6 m in width and rises to 2.9 m at its roof-plates (27.5 ft by 21.5 ft by 9.5 ft), and is of typical form, with three open bays to the south supported by arcade posts and bolted-knee-braces. A granary floor with vertical boarded sides set within the main structure is supported on binding joists secured by reversed knee-braces to the wall posts. The roof consists of clasped purlins with nailed collars and a ridge board in a similar style to that of the barn, and the two buildings appear to be contemporary, although their brick plinths are not integral: the cart lodge is open-framed against the barn's gable.

The eastern bay (2a) is divided from the western bays by an original partition of boarded studwork, and contains an internal stair to the grain floor along with an ostensibly original connecting door to the barn. A number of vertical wooden fillets on the boarded internal walls of the granary held the boards of grain bins but these have been removed. The remains of iron gearing and a pulley wheel are set into the ceiling, together with a boarded grain hopper, and confirm Mrs Abbott's memory of animal feed being ground in this area. The western roadside gable is hipped and there is no evidence of the external loading door often found in buildings of this kind.

The elm weatherboarding is heavily tarred and appears to be largely original, and apart from its missing grain bins the entire structure is exceptionally well preserved.

The Cow Shed and Loose Boxes (3 & 4)

The single-storied pantiled former cow shed (3) to the west of the enclosed yard south of the barn consists chiefly of red-brick, but its western gable and the southern end of its eastern elevation are of clay-lump (with four courses of secondary brickwork beneath). This change of materials may relate the building's extension between 1839 and 1884, as indicated by figures 2 and 3 above, but there is no break in the clasped-purlin roof structure and this is not certain. The entire building is probably a mid-19th century replacement with its clay-lump confined to those areas that were not vulnerable to abrasion by cattle: an internal boarded partition divides the main loose box to the north (3b) from a smaller area to the south with a gable entrance and a loading hatch in its western elevation (3a) that suggest it was designed as a feed store.

The two weatherboarded lean-to loose boxes (4) adjoining the western bays of the barn were converted into stables during the 1990s and have been much altered. The Ordnance Survey of 1904 (figure 4) shows the yard elevation with a broken line, indicating it was designed as an open-sided shelter-shed. The structure's chief interest lies in the heavily charred timbers of its roof-plate and tie-beam. These appear to have been re-used rather than burnt *in situ* (as there is no damage to the adjoining fabric of the barn), and may survive from the premises that were destroyed by fire on June 8 1822.

Historic Significance

Both the barn and cart lodge at Hawkins Farm are exceptional examples of their respective types of traditional East Anglian farm building. The former is of special historic interest as an almost completely intact early-19th century threshing barn of advanced and sophisticated

construction that is precisely dated and offers nationally important insight into the analysis of similar barns elsewhere (which might otherwise be considered 30 years later). The herringbone threshing floor is among the best in Suffolk, and its inscription in red ochre is probably the most extensive and remarkable example of its kind in East Anglia. It offers major historic insight into the rapidity with which such barns could be built at this period (using standard components and imported softwood), and into the agrarian unrest of 1822. It should be carefully preserved during any future conversion and the opportunity taken to confirm my reading of the final word on closer inspection. The cart lodge is also among the best preserved examples in the region of an increasingly rare building type, despite the loss of its grain bins. Both the barn and cart lodge fully meet the English Heritage criteria and should be listed together at grade II in their own rights (as opposed to curtilage listed in conjunction with farmhouse).

Elevation drawings and Schedule of Photographic Appendix follow (pp. 11-17)

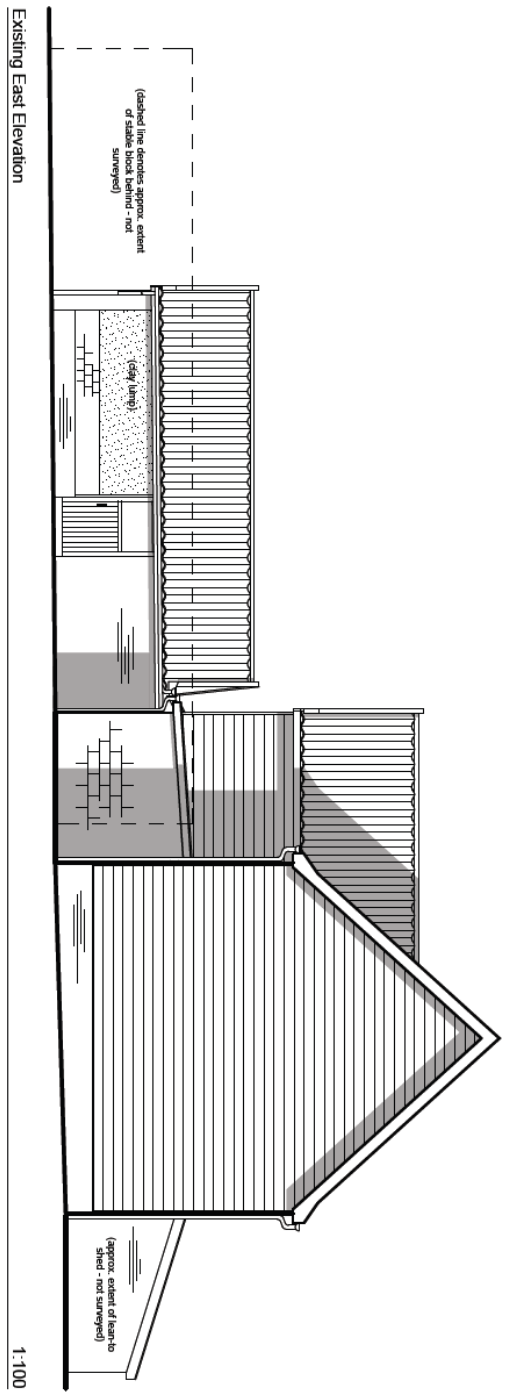
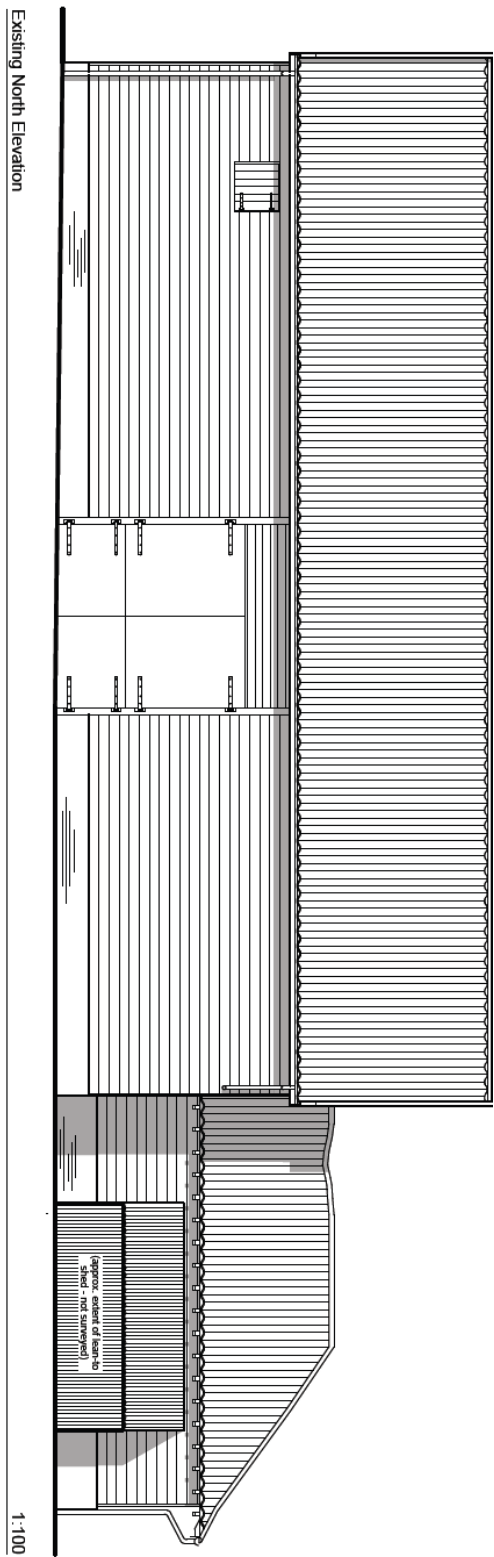
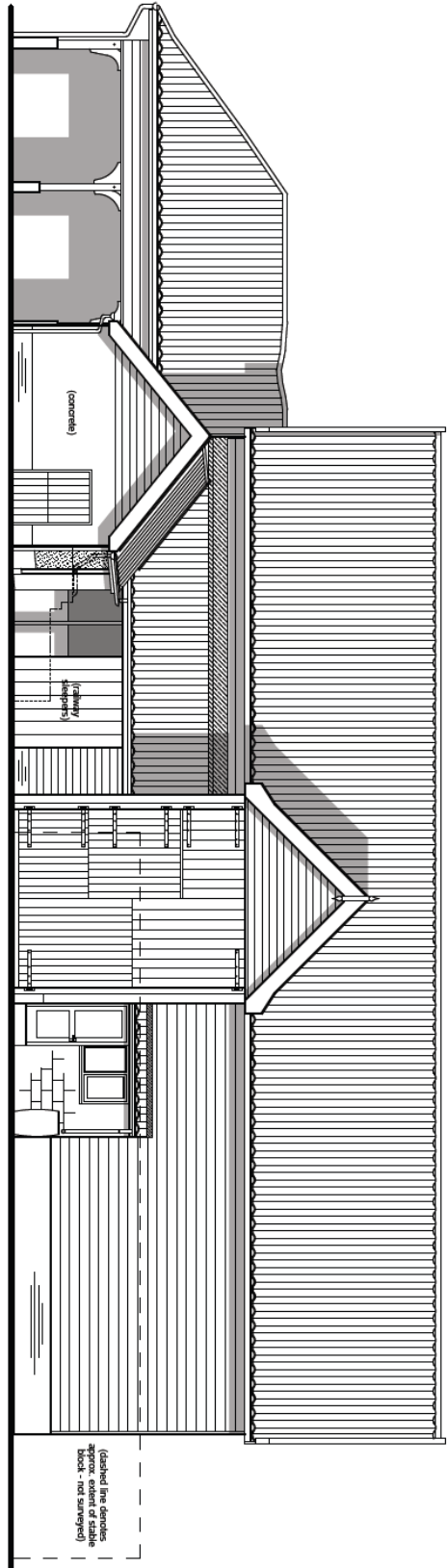


Figure 6
External elevations by Gorniak & McKechnie Ltd., Debenham



Existing South Elevation

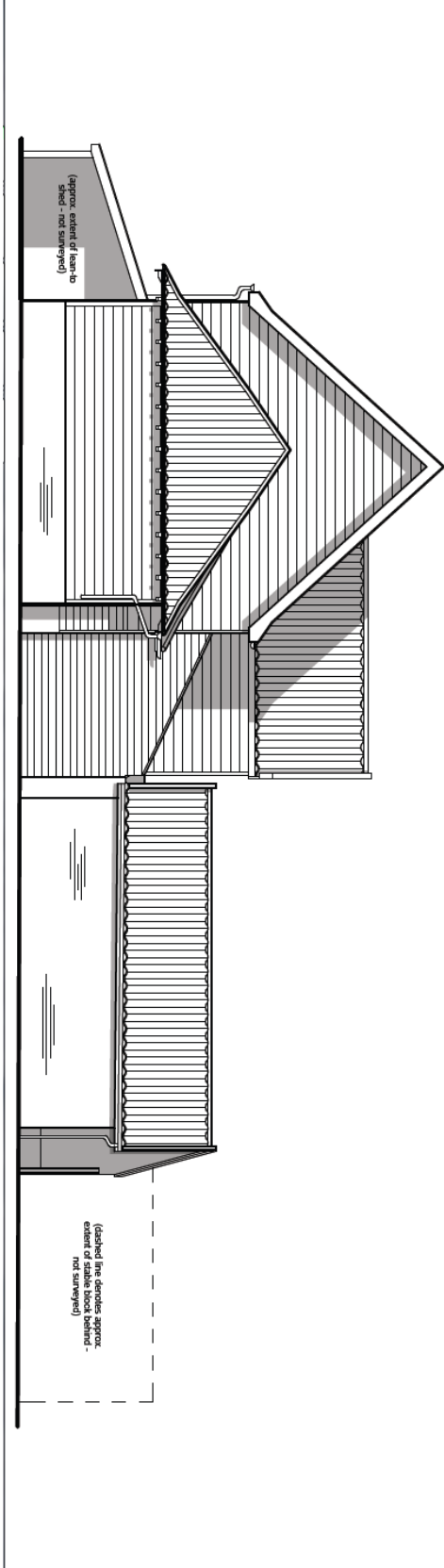


Figure 7
External elevations by Gorniak & McKechnie Ltd., Debenham

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view of site from road to north showing rear elevations of barn (1) and cart lodge (2) to left.
2. General view of site from road to south-west showing grade II-listed farmhouse to right and roof of barn (1) in rear to left.
3. Gault brick western facade of grade II-listed farmhouse. Included for site context.
4. Gault brick exterior of farmhouse from east showing remains of pig sties in foreground. Included for site context.
5. General view of site from east showing farmhouse to left and roof of barn to right with modern stables in centre.
6. General view of barn (1) and enclosed yard from south-west showing cattle shed (2) to left.
7. Northern exterior of barn (1) from north-east showing high loading hatch to left and central doors to right.
8. Eastern external gable of barn (1) showing renewed weatherboarding to roof gable with farmhouse to left.
9. Rear (northern) exterior of cart lodge (2) showing 20th century lean-to shed (6) to right.
10. Western external gable of cart lodge (2) showing tarred weatherboarding with open-sided lean-to shed (6) to left.
11. Interior from west of open-sided lean-to shed (6) showing weatherboarded northern exterior of cart lodge (2) to right.
12. Exterior of complex from west showing cart-lodge (2) to left and cattle shed (3) to right.
13. Cart lodge (2) from south showing open arcade & tarred weatherboarding of first-floor granary with stair compartment (2a) right.
14. Detail of heavily tarred elm weatherboarding to southern exterior of granary above cart lodge (2).
15. Interior from south of western section of cart lodge (2b) showing lodged joists of granary.
16. Interior from west of cart lodge (2b) showing joists and boarded wall of granary above.
17. Interior from east of cart lodge (2b) showing joists and boarded wall of granary.

18. Interior of cart lodge (2b) from east showing detail of boarded northern side-wall of granary with reverse knee-brace to joist.
19. Ceiling of cart lodge (2b) from south showing boarded side walls of granary.
20. Northern interior of cart lodge (2b) showing primary bracing and studwork with whitewashed elm cladding.
21. Eastern interior of cart lodge (2b) showing boarded partition to stair compartment (2a) with 19th century graffiti.
22. Detail of graffiti dated 1871 to eastern interior of cart lodge (2b).
23. Interior from south of narrow eastern compartment of cart lodge (2a) showing granary stair to right.
24. Eastern interior of stair compartment of cart lodge (2a) showing door to barn (1) to right.
25. Interior from east of granary above cart lodge (2) showing clasped-purlin roof with nailed collars.
26. Southern interior of granary above cart lodge (2) showing boarded walls.
27. Northern interior of granary above cart lodge showing boarded walls with groove for removed grain bin to right.
28. Detail of belt-drive machinery for feed grinder in floor of granary above cart lodge (2).
29. Western exterior of single-storied cattle shed (3) showing brick fabric with loading hatch for feed to right.
30. Eastern exterior of cattle shed (3) showing clay-lump fabric of southern feed store (3a) to left.
31. Eastern exterior of cattle shed showing original clay-lump fabric with brick repair to base of southern feed shed (3a).
32. Internal northern gable of cattle shed (3b) showing junction with lean-to adjoining barn (4b).
33. Eastern interior of cattle shed (3b) showing brick fabric and entrance to yard with partition to feed store (3a) to right.
34. Interior of cattle shed (3b) from north showing boarded partition to southern feed store (3a).
35. Interior from west of feed store to south of cattle shed (3a) showing rendered clay-lump fabric with gable door to right.
36. Interior of feed store (3a) from east showing clay-lump fabric of gable to left & loading hatch from site entrance.

37. Interior from east of lean-to (4b) adjoining barn (1) with unpainted deal weatherboarding of barn to right.
38. Interior from west of lean-to (4b) adjoining barn (1) with unpainted deal weatherboarding of barn to left.
39. Southern interior of lean-to adjoining barn (4a) showing entrance to yard and evidence of burning.
40. Interior of lean-to (4a) from east showing charred roof-plate and tie-beams.
41. Southern external weatherboarding of barn (1) from lean-to shed (4a) showing charred tie-beam.
42. Southern exterior of barn (1) from south-eastern corner of yard showing modern office (5) to right of porch.
43. General view of interior of barn (1) from threshing floor showing eastern gable to left and integral porch to right.
44. Interior of integral barn porch (1) from north showing grain bin to left and original brick threshing floor.
45. Detail from north of fine herringbone brick threshing floor with grain bin in porch to left.
46. Detail from south of fine original herringbone brick threshing floor.
47. Detail of fine original 19th century herringbone brick threshing floor showing grain bin in porch to left.
48. Painted deal grain bin to eastern interior of barn porch (1).
49. Detail of incised apotropaic circles to elm weatherboarding of western interior of barn porch (1).
50. Detail from east of wooden pulley attached to tie-beam to south of threshing floor of barn (1).
51. Eastern bays of barn (1) showing original bolted knee braces linking principal rafters to both collars and storey posts.
52. Detail from east of original clasped-purlin roof of barn (1) with double knee-braces to its pegged collars and no tie-beams.
53. Internal eastern gable of barn (1) showing nailed primary braces interrupting studs and lack of jowls to deal posts.
54. Southern interior of northern bays of barn (1) showing intact original fabric with 'tall-sectioned' deal studs.
55. Southern interior of barn (1) showing knee-braced tie-beams flanking central threshing bay.

56. Northern interior of eastern bays of barn (1) showing original loading hatch with no stud mortises in roof-plate above.
57. Northern interior of barn (1) showing normal knee-braced tie-beams flanking central bay.
58. Interior of barn (1) from east showing modern horse boxes in western bays.
59. Western bays of barn (1) from central threshing bay showing inserted posts beneath tie-beam to left.
60. Northern doors of central bay showing pin hinge and central bar housing of original full-height doors (later lowered).
61. Modern horse boxes in western bays of barn (1) showing outline of cart lodge on western gable.
62. Roof structure of western bays of barn (1) showing purlin with inscription to left.
63. Southern interior of shorter western bays of barn (1) each with five or six studs rather than seven to east.
64. Northern interior of shorter western bays of barn (1) each with five or six studs rather than seven to east.
65. Soffit of southern clasped purlin with inscription in red ochre showing western gable of barn (1) to left.
66. Inscription to southern clasped purlin of central bay in western half of barn (1).
67. Inscription to southern clasped purlin of eastern bay in western half of barn (1) showing tie-beam of threshing bay to right.
68. Inscription to southern clasped purlin of central threshing bay of barn (1).
69. Inscription to southern clasped purlin of western bay of eastern half of barn (1) showing tie-beam of central bay to left.
70. Soffit of southern clasped purlin in central bay of eastern half of barn (1) showing absence of inscription.
71. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 1 of 20. 'John'.
72. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 2 of 20. 'Ottewill'.
73. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 3 of 20. 'Mendlesham' August.
74. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 4 of 20. 'August'.
75. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 5 of 20. 'August 1 1822' (August partly hidden behind knee-brace).
76. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 6 of 20. 'Aged 39 years'.

77. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 7 of 20. 'This Barn'.
78. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 8 of 20. 'was Rais'd'.
79. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 9 of 20. 'Rais'd August'.
80. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 10 of 20. 'August 1 1822'.
81. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 11 of 20. '1822 The'.
82. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 12 of 20. 'The Fire'.
83. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 13 of 20. 'in these Premises'.
84. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 14 of 20. 'Premises'.
85. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 15 of 20. 'was June 8'.
86. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 16 of 20. 'June 8 1822'.
87. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 17 of 20. 'Builder Betts from'.
88. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 18 of 20. 'Stowmarket'.
89. Detail of inscription on southern purlin from west to east 19 of 20. 'Long live Friends' (the final word rubbed & uncertain but probable).
90. Detail of final and apparently erased easternmost word of inscription on southern purlin from west to east. 20 of 20. Probably 'Friends'.

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 18-23

Appendix 2 (pp. 18-23): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1. A general view of the site from the north showing the rear elevations of the weatherboarded and pantiled barn (1) and cart lodge (2) at right-angles to the road between Mendlesham and Stowmarket.



Illus. 2. A general view of the barn (1) and enclosed yard from the south-west showing from left to right the brick and clay-lump cattle shed (3), the lean-to loose boxes containing re-used charred timber (4), the barn's original entrance porch and the modern cement-block office (5). The timber-clad structure to the extreme right is a modern stable range.



Illus. 3. The open arcade of the well preserved cart lodge (2) from the south showing the heavily tarred weatherboarding of its first-floor granary with the divided eastern bay (2a) containing the stair to the right.



Illus. 4. The interior of the cart lodge (2b) from the west showing the lodged joists and boarded walls of the granary with a reversed knee-brace to the binding joist and various secondary reinforcing timbers.



Illus. 5. The interior of the granary above the cart lodge (2) from the east, showing its clasped-purlin roof structure with nailed collars and the boarded internal walls which preserve evidence of removed grain bins.



Illus. 6. The interior of the lean-to loose box (4a) adjoining the barn's southern elevation seen from the east (with the weatherboarded wall of the barn to the right). The partitions appear to be secondary but the original roof-plate and tie-beams are charred and may have been re-used after the fire of June 8th 1822.



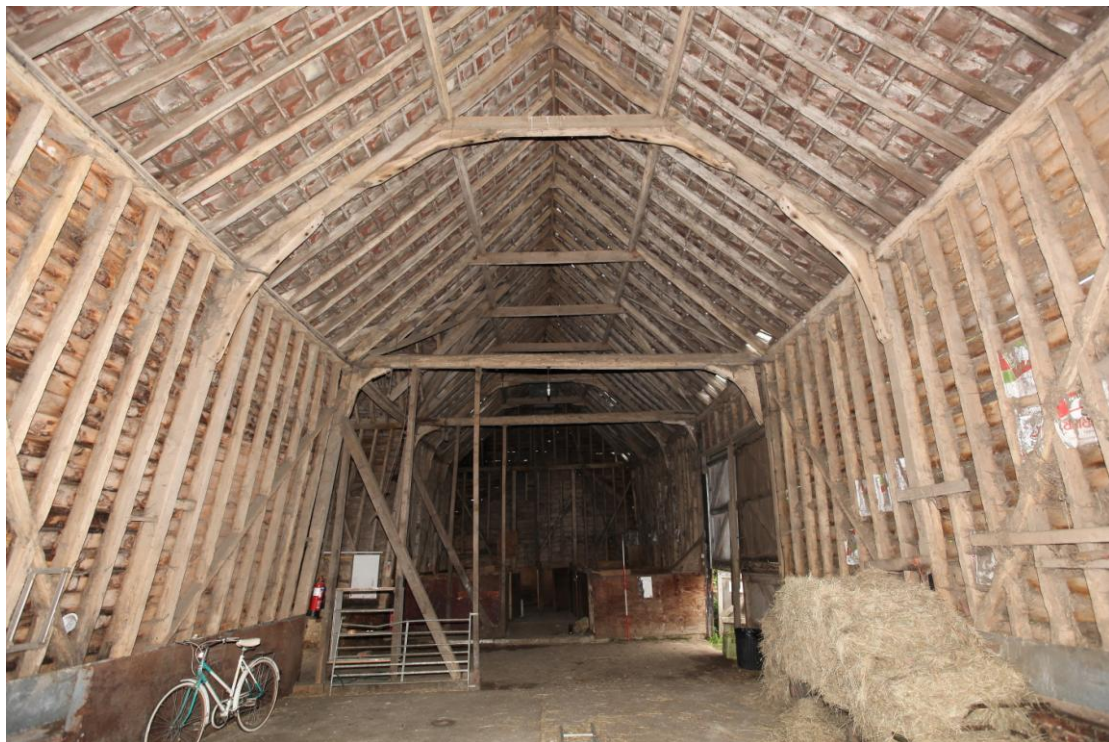
Illus. 7. A general view of the interior of the barn (1) looking south-east from its central threshing floor showing the eastern gable to the left and the integral porch to the right. There is evidence of original full-height doors to both the north and south of the threshing floor.



Illus. 8. A detail from the north of the exceptionally fine and complete original herringbone-pattern threshing floor of gault brick showing the painted deal 19th century grain bin to the left. Several small apotropaic circles survive on the internal weatherboarding to the right.



Illus. 9. The eastern bays of the barn (1) showing the remarkably complete original framing with bolted knee-braces linking the principal rafters to both the pegged roof collars and the wall posts (removing the need for horizontal tie-beams and so increasing headroom). The loading hatch in the easternmost bay to the left is an original feature.



Illus. 10. The interior of the barn (1) looking west showing the knee-braced horizontal tie-beams flanking the entrance bay with later studwork beneath each. A series of boarded horse boxes was inserted into the western bays during the 1990s when the barn was converted into a riding stable.



Illus. 11. A detail of the red-ochre inscription on the underside of the barn's southern purlin (reading from west to east). No. 16 of 20 photographs: 'June 8 1822' (the date of the 'Fire in these Premises'). (Slightly enhanced in Photoshop.)



Illus. 12. A further detail of the red-ochre inscription on the underside of the barn's southern purlin. No. 17 of 20 photographs: 'Builder Betts from' (Stowmarket). (Slightly enhanced in Photoshop.)