

**The Barn,  
Heath Farm,  
Coney Weston, Suffolk  
CNW 019**

**Heritage Asset Assessment**

OASIS ID: Suffolkc1-132849



**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**

**July 2012**



# **Barn at Heath Farm, Coney Weston, Suffolk**

**(TL 942 789)**

## **Heritage Asset Assessment**

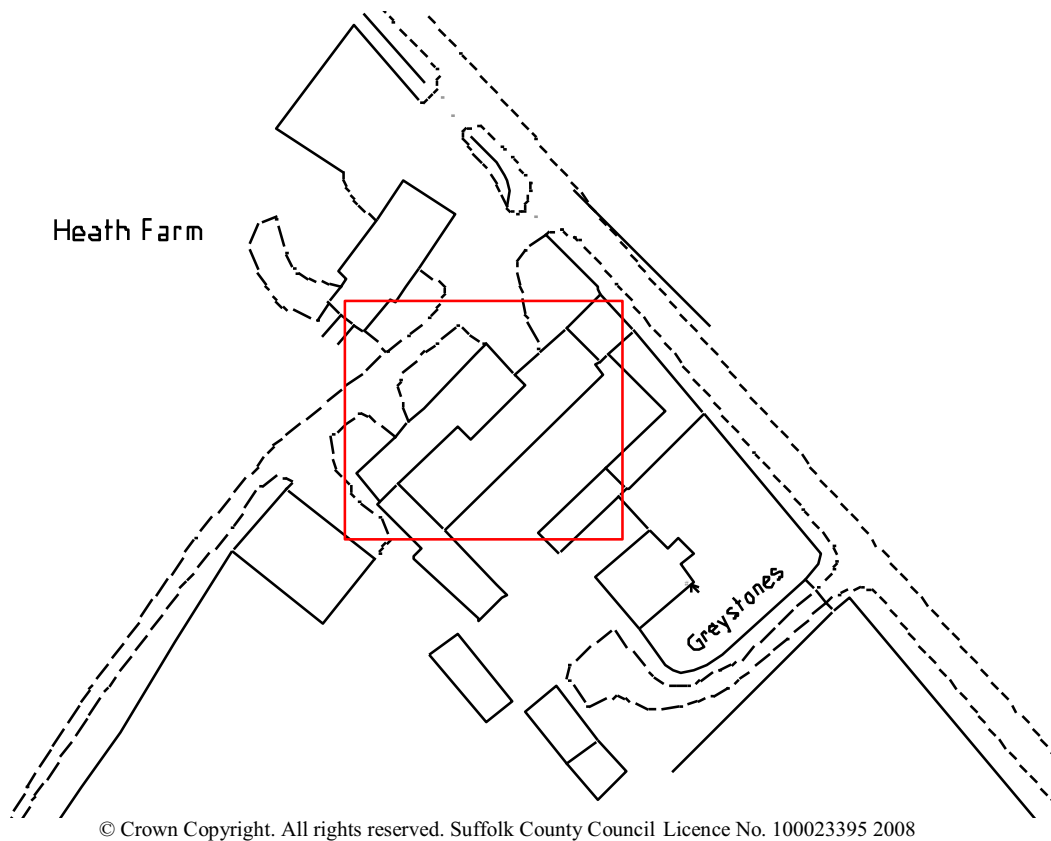
*This report provides a record and analysis at English Heritage (2006) Level 3 of a grade II-listed timber-framed barn and attached sheds. It has been prepared to a specification written by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service dated 7<sup>th</sup> March 2012 (SpecHAA(EM)\_HeathFmBarn\_ConeyWeston\_pre\_2012), and is intended to inform and accompany an application for conversion to St Edmundsbury Borough Council.*

### **Introduction**

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 115 digital images of 21 megapixels (Appendix 1), but also includes 18 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 16<sup>th</sup> July 2012.

### **Summary**

Heath Farm lies in open, arable countryside approximately 1 km north-west of Coney Weston village on the southern side of the road leading to Rushford. The site consists of a complex of farm buildings to the north of an ostensibly 19<sup>th</sup> century double-pile house of flint-rubble known as 'Greystones'. The house is not listed, but the substantial timber-framed and weatherboarded double threshing barn in the centre of the farm complex is listed at grade II in its own right. Described by English Heritage as a mid-16<sup>th</sup> century structure with an 18<sup>th</sup> century addition to the south, it in fact consists of a late-18<sup>th</sup> century barn of four-bays to the north with an early-19<sup>th</sup> century addition of six bays to the south. This later extension re-uses most of the key timbers of a late-16<sup>th</sup> century frame that was imported from elsewhere, omitting all outmoded components such as wind-braces, trenched wall-braces and arch-braces, along with the partitions of a stable in its end-bay. The present barn is shown on the Coney Weston tithe map of 1843 but the entire farm is conspicuous by its absence from the 1777 enclosure map when the site lay in the centre of a recently enclosed heath. Despite its later origin the structure is of considerable historic interest and in my view still merits listing at grade II as a largely intact late-18<sup>th</sup> barn with its original roof timbers and rare evidence on its external gable (preserved by the extension) of the selective manner in which red ochre was used to decorate East Anglian farm buildings before the advent of tar. The recycling of an earlier barn to more than double the farm's capacity probably reflects the gradual enlargement of the holding after the heath's enclosure and the resulting fragmentation of ownership in 1776. By 1843 it amounted to 237 acres of which all but 2.25 were arable. Many ostensibly medieval and Tudor barns have been depleted to a similar degree and wholesale reassembly was probably far more common than generally supposed, but it is rare to find absolute proof in the form of the 18<sup>th</sup> century map and reddled gable available here. The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century single-storied clay-lump stable which adjoins the south-eastern corner of the barn is also of historic value as an example of an inherently vulnerable vernacular material which survives complete with its hay rack and the multiple wooden harness hooks of twin tack rooms.



**Figure 1**  
**Modern Ordnance Survey**  
 Enclosing the farm buildings in red and showing the flint-rubble house known as ‘Greystones’ to the south-east. See figure 7 for more detail.

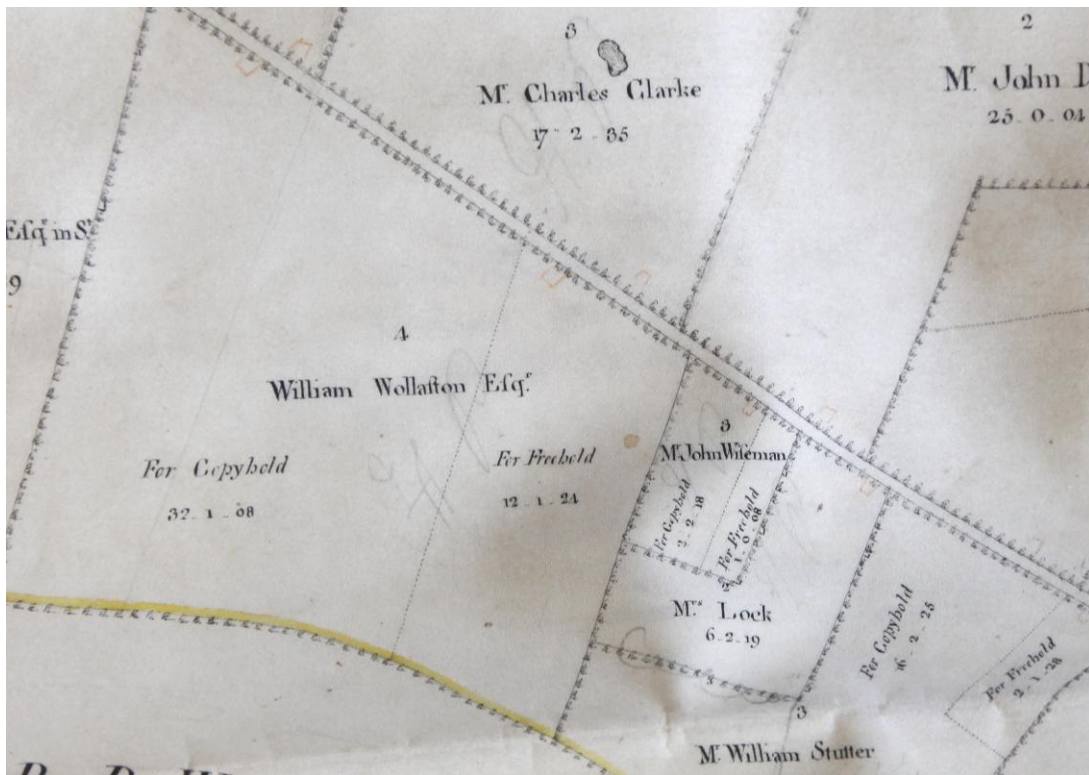
## Documentary and Cartographic Evidence

Heath Farm lies in open, arable countryside approximately 1 km north-west of Coney Weston village on the southern side of the road leading to Rushford. The site consists of a complex of farm buildings to the north of an ostensibly 19<sup>th</sup> century double-pile house of flint-rubble with gault-brick dressing known as ‘Greystones’. The house is not listed, but the timber-framed and weatherboarded barn in the centre of the farm complex is listed at grade II in its own right and described in the Schedule as a mid-16<sup>th</sup> century structure with an 18<sup>th</sup> century addition to the south. The ostensibly 18<sup>th</sup> century ‘addition’ in fact lies to the north of the supposed Tudor barn which cannot be *in situ* as the entire farm is conspicuous by its absence from the Coney Weston enclosure map of 1777 (figure 2).

The entire western half of the parish was heath land used for rough grazing prior to the Coney Weston Enclosure Act of 1776, but had been enclosed into regular, straight-sided fields by the time of the survey in the following year. Much of the local landscape was similarly altered in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early-19<sup>th</sup> centuries in response to new agricultural techniques and the high price of grain during and immediately after the Napoleonic wars. The future site of Heath Farm was depicted in 1777 as the empty corner of a field belonging to William Wollaston Esquire (figure 2a), and the site appears to have remained empty when Hodkinson’s Map of Suffolk was published in 1783 – although he began his survey as early as 1776. Wollaston also owned Hall Farm in the village, but may have lived elsewhere (possibly at Great Finborough Hall, whose owner of the same name served as High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1766).



**Figure 2.** The western part of Coney Weston parish as depicted on the enclosure map of 1777 (Suffolk Record Office HD 2574). The entire area outlined in yellow to the left and bisected by the Rushford road is described as ‘heath and broom’.



**Figure 2a.** Detail of the 1777 enclosure map showing the future site of Heath Farm (centre) in the north-eastern corner of a large empty field of William Wollaston Esquire.

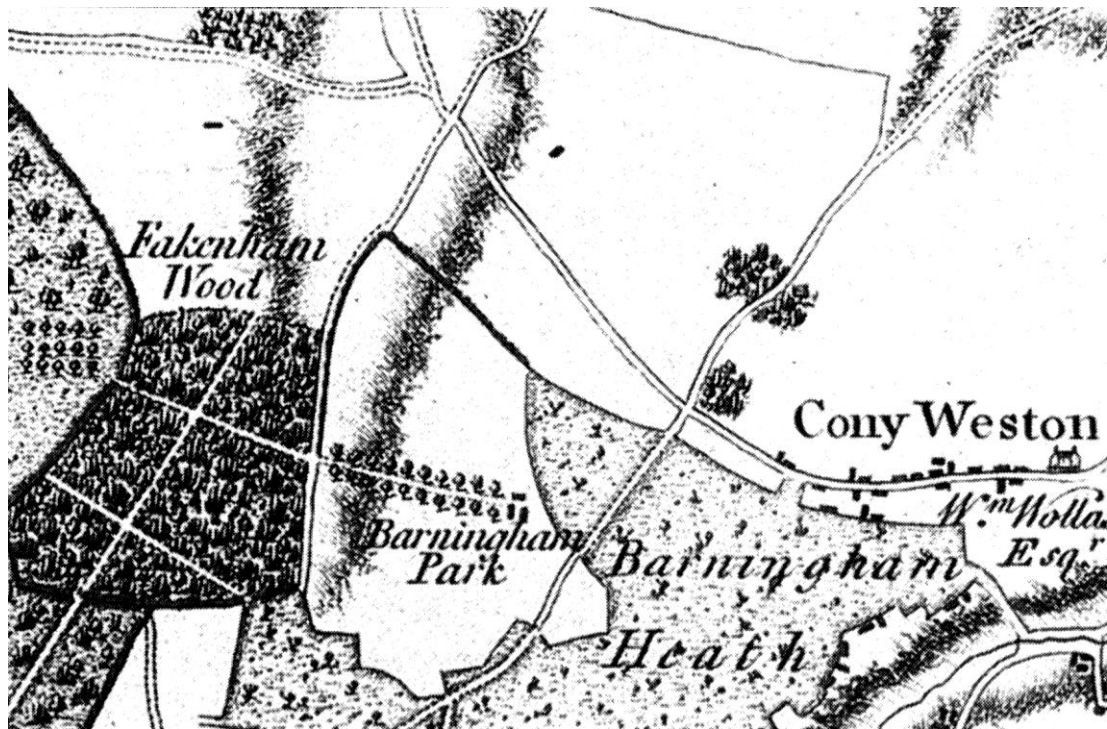


Figure 3. Hodkinson's Map of Suffolk in 1783.

Six years after enclosure Heath Farm is still conspicuous by its absence in the approximate centre of this image, but a building on the approximate site of Heath House is indicated to the north of the same road.



Figure 4. The western half of the parish on the tithe map of 1843 (Suffolk Record Office). Heath Farm now occupies its present position to the south of the Rushford road and a small barn known as Heath Barn belonging to Lodge Farm in the centre of the village occupies the apparent position of the building shown to the north in 1783.

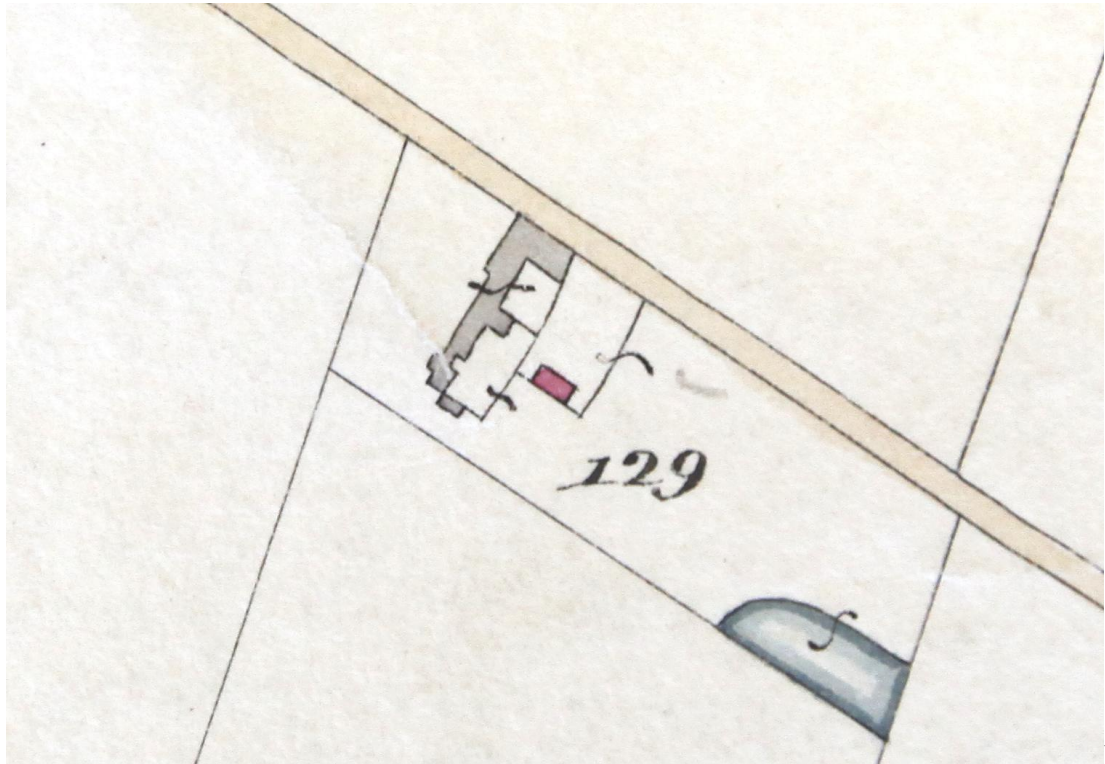


Figure 4a. A detail of Heath Farm on the 1843 tithe map. The house shown in red may represent the low, rear range of 'Greystones'. The clay-lump stable (2) had not yet been added to the barn's south-eastern corner and the broad structure adjoining the road may have performed the same function.

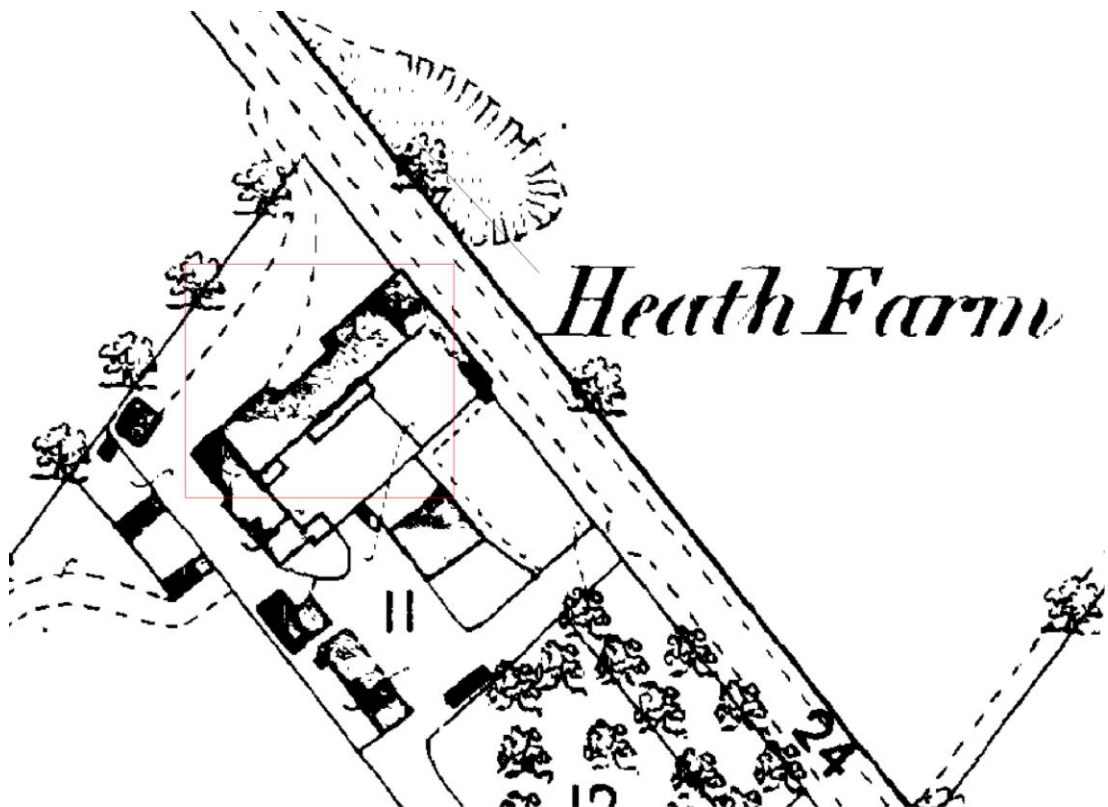
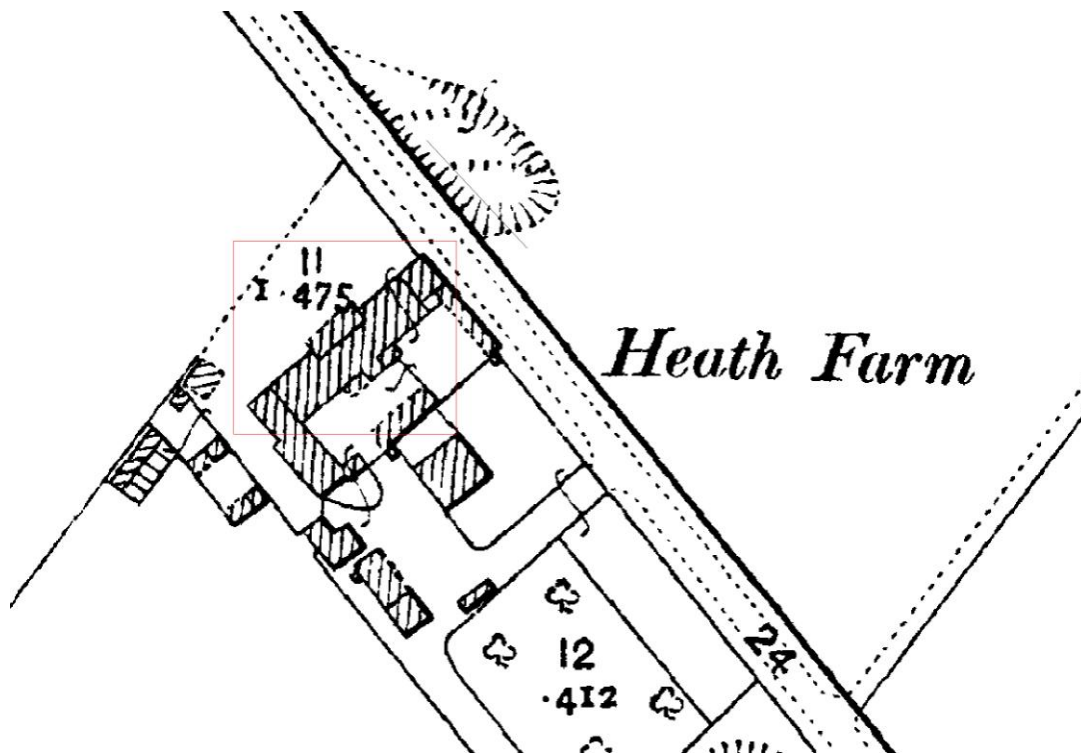


Figure 5. First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1883. The clay-lump stable (2) is now present and the house had been either rebuilt or provided with a new front range.



**Figure 6. The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1902. A new open-sided shelter-shed had been added to the south-eastern side of the horse yard since 1883 but the existing L-shaped range (3) had not yet been completed.**

By 1843, when the Coney Weston tithe map was drawn up, Heath Farm existed in much the same form as today, with a small house to the south of a large group of farm buildings which clearly included the long timber-framed barn on its distinctive south-west/north-east axis at right-angles to the road. It was a substantial tenanted holding of just under 237 acres of which all were arable apart from the 2.25 acres of pasture around the house. The farm belonged to Edward Bridgman of Hall Farm, where he both owned and occupied and additional 310 acres in the parish and served as High Sheriff in 1842. The site of the house and outbuildings was described only as ‘house and premises’ in the accompanying apportionment (plot 129 in figure 3), with ‘Sixteen Acres’ to the east (132), ‘Twelve Acres’ to the south (130) and ‘Near Fifteen Acres’ (128) to the west. Uninspired field names such as these are typical of newly enclosed land. There is no additional documentary evidence to date the farm’s origin, which may have occurred at any time after 1777: the enclosure map shows the land which subsequently belonged to Heath Farm in several different hands, and it may have taken some time and several stages to achieve the acreage of 1843. A similar, but on stylistic grounds slightly earlier barn, with a staggered butt-purlin roof in conjunction with a full complement of arch-braced tie-beams, survives at Barningham Barn, Wisteria House on Park Road 0.8 km to the south-east: This structure lay in Barningham parish until it was absorbed by Coney Weston in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and was not shown on its separate enclosure map of 1798 (Archaeological Record by Leigh Alston for Suffolk County Council, November 2007).

The clay-lump stable adjoining the barn’s south-western gable had not been built in 1843, and a large structure abutting the road may have served the same purpose. The present stable had appeared by 1883 (figure 4) but the L-shaped shelter-sheds flanking the south-eastern yard had not appeared even by 1902 (figure 6) and were probably completed soon afterwards. The house increased considerably in size between 1843 and 1883, perhaps reflecting the piecemeal increase in the farm’s size, but it is unclear whether the earlier building is incorporated into the small rear wing of the existing structure: the sloping wall of flint-rubble in this wing suggests it may have been adapted from an older lean-to.



## Building Analysis



Figure 7

Ground plan of the barn complex identifying each area with a number for ease of reference in the text and photographic record. The main timber-framed and weatherboarded barn is outlined in red.

Adapted from a survey drawing East Anglian Land Surveys Ltd and supplied by Culver Evans Building Design.

### Key

1. A large timber-framed and weatherboarded double threshing barn with a corrugated iron roof (probably replacing thatch) extending to a total of 36.1 m in length by 6.5 m in width (118.5 ft by 21.5 ft) on a north-east/south-west axis. The walls rising to 4 m (13.25 ft) at their roof-plates including flint-rubble plinths with red-brick dressing of approximately 0.6 m in height internally. Divided into two phases of construction: A six-bay 16<sup>th</sup> or early-17<sup>th</sup> century barn to the south-west (1a) and a four-bay late-18<sup>th</sup> or early-19<sup>th</sup> century barn to the north-east (1b), (referred to as the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century barns for simplicity in this report). The later of the two structures is *in situ*, with significant remnants of its original external boarding painted with red ochre, but the Tudor frame was moved from another site and reassembled against the 18<sup>th</sup> century barn's south-western gable at some later date (but before 1843). Both barns were originally entered from the south-east, facing the farmhouse. The remains of a contemporary rear porch project from the 18<sup>th</sup> century structure (1c) and a gault brick threshing floor survives in the 16<sup>th</sup> century barn.

2. A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century single-storied clay-lump stable with a flint-rubble north-eastern facade dressed in red brick. Corrugated asbestos roof (probably replacing pantiles) and narrow tack rooms (2a and 2c) with original wooden hooks at each end of the main stable (2b) which retains its original hay rack but has lost its manger. Linked internally to a probably contemporary but narrower clay-lump lean-to shed adjoining the south-western gable of the barn. An unusually well preserved example of a clay-lump stable.
3. An L-shaped range of open-sided shelter-sheds defining a narrow horse yard to the south-east of the barn and incorporating an enclosed shed (3a) adjoining its north-eastern gable. The latter contains an unusual storage cupboard in the angle of the barn and the rear porch (1c). The flint-rubble walls with red brick dressing may survive in part from 19<sup>th</sup> century shelter-sheds and yard walls on the site but in its present form the range did not exist in 1902 (figure 6 above) and probably dates from *circa* 1910. The king-post roof trusses, rafters and plates consist largely of deal, and an original internal partition to the south-eastern range (3c) corresponds with a yard wall shown on the historic Ordnance Surveys. The range provides good historic context for the barn and stable but is not of special interest in its own right and is not discussed further below.
4. A mid- to late-20<sup>th</sup> century steel-framed grain storage shed clad in corrugated asbestos. Of no historic significance and not discussed further below but serving to protect the original external weatherboarding of the adjoining barn and probably replacing an earlier lean-to which performed the same task.

## The Reconstructed 16<sup>th</sup> Century Barn (1a)

### Proportions and Structure

The south-western section of the barn is a substantial oak-framed structure in six bays which extends to 19.4 m in length by 6.5 m in width (63.5 ft by 21.5 ft). The studs are interrupted by mid-rails 1.7 m (66 ins) below the roof-plates and the individual timbers are fully tenoned and pegged in the medieval tradition, with evidence of internally trenched wall braces rising from each corner post to both the plates and gable tie-beams. The original roof structure of clasped-purlins with a lower tier of linear butt-purlins is typical of the late-16<sup>th</sup> century and early-17<sup>th</sup> centuries, and was initially provided with a full complement of wind-braces as indicated by empty mortises in the principal rafters. Barns of this kind were built in large numbers throughout East Anglia in response to the agricultural boom of the period, and the edge-halved and bridled scarf joints of the roof plates suggest a relatively early date in the range (i.e. during the latter part of the 16<sup>th</sup> century or the very beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup>). The majority of the tie-beams and jowled storey posts contain mortises for arch-braces but the final open truss to the north-east contained eight studs forming a partition to divide the end-bay from a five-bay barn with a central threshing floor to the south-west. Many Suffolk barns were similarly sub-divided with stables and hay lofts at one end, although such features were rare elsewhere in Britain where detached stables were the norm. The entrance doors lay to the south-east, facing the farmhouse (where they remain), but the present full-height rear doorway is secondary as indicated by empty mortises for mid-rails in the storey posts and studs in the roof-plate above. Until the 19<sup>th</sup> century most barns were provided with small rear doors sufficient to create a through draft for threshing and winnowing but not to admit vehicles. The remains of a gault-brick threshing floor still survive, but were largely concealed at the time of inspection.

## Reconstruction

At first sight the framing appears largely intact and original, but a number of anomalies point towards a major reconstruction. While its principal rafters appear intact the roof has been largely rebuilt, with a high proportion of roughly hewn common rafters of pine and a ridge-board in the style of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Both clasped-purlins have been similarly renewed, apart from short lengths at the south-western end of the barn, and the loss of every single wind-brace, wall brace and tie-beam brace would be surprising in a frame that had remained *in situ* from the beginning. The present bolted knee-braces and the queen struts beneath the lower purlins are typical 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations but in this instance probably date the barn's reconstruction on its existing site. More dramatic anomalies include the presence of pegged mortises for lower collars in four of the principal rafters, which are fully integral to the roof but are significantly larger than their counterparts and were probably re-used from an 18<sup>th</sup> century butt-purlin roof of similar type to that of the northern barn (1b). The wall fabric contains other conflicts, such as the wider spacing of the studs in the western bay of the south-eastern facade (figure 9) which appears to have possessed a window above its mid-rail as two studs contain pegged sill mortises; the roof-plate above, however, is devoid of any corresponding evidence (such as mullion mortises) and the stud which now separates the window jambs is fully tenoned but not pegged to the plate and mid-rail. The opposite wall contains evidence of an external door against the south-western corner post, but its position is also blocked by a tenoned stud which in this instance is also pegged to the ground sill. These timbers could not have been inserted without dismantling the frame, and neither the window nor the door would normally be found at the end of an end open barn. Both features are consistent with stable bays, however, and it seems likely that they were formerly associated with the internal partition described above – the various posts and tie-beams having been reassembled in the wrong places. The north-western corner post is clearly a replacement as it lacks mortises for the corner braces found elsewhere (including the adjoining roof-plate) but is nonetheless neatly jowled and pegged to the mid-rail.

The most obvious physical proof that the entire structure has been re-used lies at the north-eastern end of the frame, where the timbers of the original gable are missing and the corner posts abut the intact, weatherboarded gable of the 18<sup>th</sup> century barn (1b). Had the latter been built as an extension to the 16<sup>th</sup> century barn (as the list description states), the situation would have been reversed, with the 18<sup>th</sup> century building borrowing the gable of its older neighbour. More dramatically still, the 18<sup>th</sup> century gable was clearly an external wall at some point, exposed to view before the Tudor frame was added: it contains two external loading hatches neatly defined with red-ochre pigment, and the final rafters of the roof (projecting in the manner of a barge board) are similarly painted along with the ends of the purlins to which they are nailed. The selective use of red ochre in this manner is a rare survival, protected by the 'Tudor' extension, which sheds important light on the appearance of local barns in the late-18<sup>th</sup> century. The 1777 enclosure map (figure 2) confirms the structural evidence, showing the site as an empty field in the middle of what had been rough heath land until the previous year. The ownership link with Hall Farm, as recounted above, offers a possible origin for the 16<sup>th</sup> century barn, which could have been made redundant by the new early-19<sup>th</sup> century 'Napoleonic' farm buildings that survive on this higher status site.

## The 18<sup>th</sup> Century Barn (1b)

The northern section of the barn is a four-bay structure extending to 16.75 m in length (55 ft) with an original entrance in the south-eastern elevation of the penultimate north-eastern bay. This entrance was obstructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by blocking the aperture in the brick and flint-rubble plinth, taking care to use matching brickwork. The framing is typical of the late-18<sup>th</sup> and early-19<sup>th</sup> centuries, with uniform slender studs that are tenoned but not pegged to the principals and interrupted by diagonal primary wall braces. The primary braces are pegged to

jowled storey posts and the roof contains two tiers of staggered butt-purlins with pegged collars and a ridge piece. The purlins of the end-bays are clasped by twin collars and project to support outer rafters as described above. The tie-beams flanking the entrance retain original arch-braces but the outermost truss to the south-west was provided with knee-braces from the outset and the rear (north-western) ends of the entrance ties lacked bracing of any kind. This represents a transitional stage in the development of local carpentry between the full complement of arch-braces normally found before *circa* 1800 and the knee-braces which became dominant from the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Nearby Barningham Barn at Wisteria House in Park Road Coney Weston retains a complete set of arch-braces in the older style, coupled with an identical roof of staggered butt-purlins, but must post-date 1798 as it does not appear on a map of that year (see above). The use of such bracing would not have disappeared overnight, and the Heath Farm barn may be as early as 1778 (i.e. the year after the 1777 enclosure map), but it is more likely to date from the 1790s or the early years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The frame is almost completely intact with no evidence of reconstruction, but the rear lean-to porch (1c) was almost entirely rebuilt in cement block-work during the late-20<sup>th</sup> century leaving only the framing and some areas of wattle-and-daub intact in its north-eastern gable (where it forms the back wall of an unusual storage cupboard with shelves and a dedicated door in the adjoining flint-rubble shed). This porch was designed to extend the length of the (missing) threshing floor rather than as a main entrance, with grain bins on each side as indicated by the original butted boarding of the adjoining walls – rather than the overlapping weatherboarding of the barn's external walls. Although now roofed as a lean-to, the presence of diagonal lap-boards in the barn roof suggest it was formerly gabled; it is certainly original to the fabric as the adjoining roof-plate lacks stud mortises and the butted boarding to each side of the interior has not been altered.

The most historically interesting aspect of this structure is the survival of extensive red-ochre pigment to the north-western external weatherboarding where it is protected within the 20<sup>th</sup> century store (4). (See illustration A2.11 below.) It was presumably preserved from the elements by a lean-to shed or similar secondary feature prior to the store's construction. Many 18<sup>th</sup> century barns were treated in this manner, long before 'Suffolk Pink' appeared on houses in the middle of the following century, and explain the 'Red Barn' at Polstead where Maria Marten was famously murdered in the 1820s. Most evidence was obliterated in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century when tar became available as a cheap by-product of the town gas industry. If not coloured red, white or 'blue' (a blue/grey colour created by adding lamp-black to whitewash), weatherboarding was traditionally left unpainted, and the contrast between the extensive red of the side elevation, which would have been visible from the road, and the rear (south-western) gable is of particular interest. The gable's cladding was largely unpainted, but red ochre was used to define the loading hatches (at least one of which is secondary as it interrupts studs in the tie-beam) and the overhanging rafters as detailed above.

## **The Clay-Lump Stable (2)**

The building adjoining the barn's south-eastern corner is a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century single-storied clay-lump stable in an exceptionally good state of preservation. It appears on the Ordnance Survey of 1883 but not the 1843 tithe map and is likely to date from the 1850s when many East Anglian farmyards were refurbished in this cheap but perishable material. The building probably replaced an earlier stable to the north of the yard, as shown in 1843. Extending to 14 m in length by 4.9 m in total width (46 ft by 16 ft), its walls rise to 2.2 m (7 ft) at their eaves and consist chiefly of unfired blocks of clay and straw measuring 45 cm by 15 cm by 23 cm (18 ins by 6 ins by 9 ins). The north-eastern facade is of flint-rubble with red-brick dressing and contains a central door flanked by drains piercing the wall with a single window to the south-east. The upper section of the same wall consists to clay-lump to the left of the entrance (when viewed from the yard); there is no obvious explanation for this, but the area may represent a repair after the upper part of the wall collapsed. The central stable (2b) is 9.4 m

long (31 ft) with unusually narrow harness rooms at both ends; 1.8 m (6 ft) to the east (2a) and 1.6 m (5 ft) to the west (2c). The manger against the rear wall has been removed, leaving a scar in the clay render, but the hay rack is largely complete 1.7 m (68 ins) above what may be an original tiled floor, and both tack rooms retain original wooden harness hooks. The clasped-purlin roof with nailed collars was probably designed for pantiles but is now covered with corrugated asbestos. A stable of these proportions would have been appropriate to the seven or eight draught horses an arable farm of 237 acres (as specified in 1843) would have required at the usual rate of one animal per 30 acres of land. The original purpose of the clay-lump lean-to shed (2d) adjoining the south-western gable of the barn is unclear, but it was probably built at the same time as the stable to serve as a grain or feed store.

## **Historic Significance**

The barn at Heath Farm is listed as a 16<sup>th</sup> century structure with an 18<sup>th</sup> century extension but was in fact built on newly enclosed heath land shortly before or after 1800 and enlarged before 1843 by re-erecting the timbers of a late Tudor barn brought in from elsewhere. Despite its relatively recent origin the building (in my view) still merits listing as a largely intact late-18<sup>th</sup> or early-19<sup>th</sup> century barn with its original roof and rare evidence of the manner in which red ochre was used to decorate East Anglian farm buildings before the advent of tar. The almost complete recycling of an earlier barn to more than double the farm's capacity is also of interest, probably reflecting the gradual enlargement of the holding after the heath's enclosure and fragmentation of ownership in 1776. Although using the key components of a 16<sup>th</sup> century barn, the new extension was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century style, dispensing with old-fashioned elements such tenoned braces and using bolted knee-braces instead. Many ostensibly medieval and Tudor barns have been depleted to a similar degree and wholesale reassembly was probably far more common than generally supposed, but it is rare to find absolute proof in the form of 18<sup>th</sup> century maps and redded gables available here. The clay-lump stable is also of historic value as an unusually well preserved example of an inherently vulnerable vernacular material.

*Elevation drawings and Schedule of Photographic Appendix follow (pp. 12-21)*

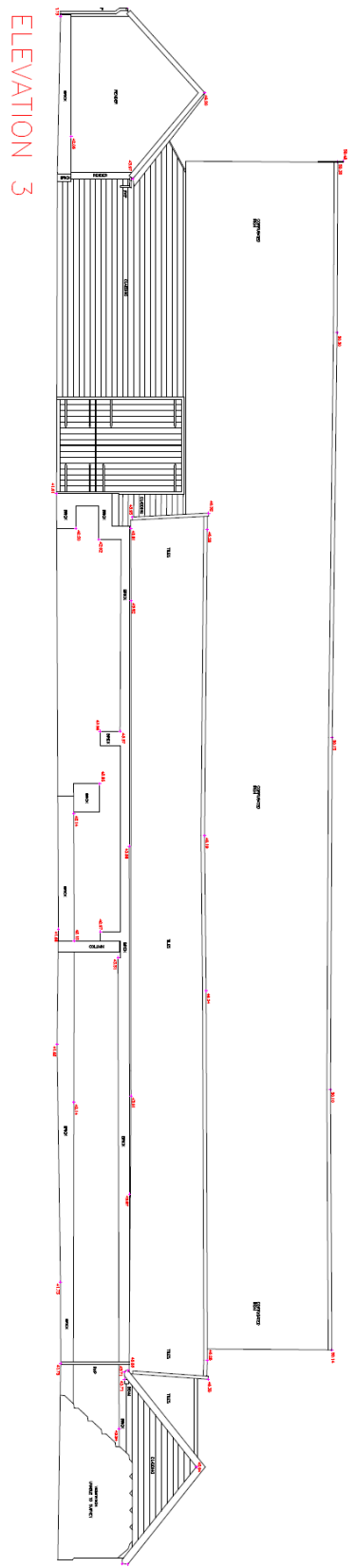
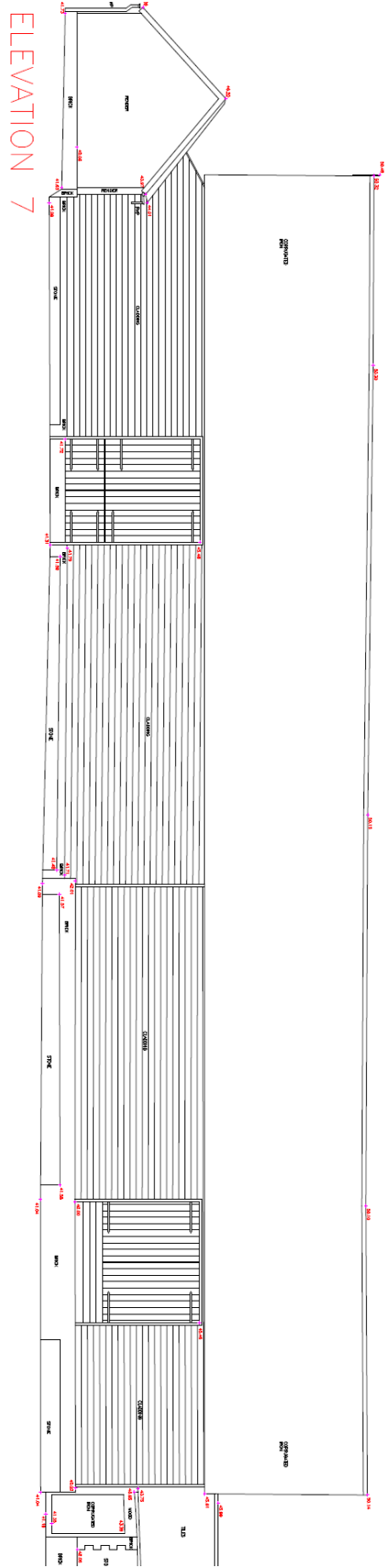
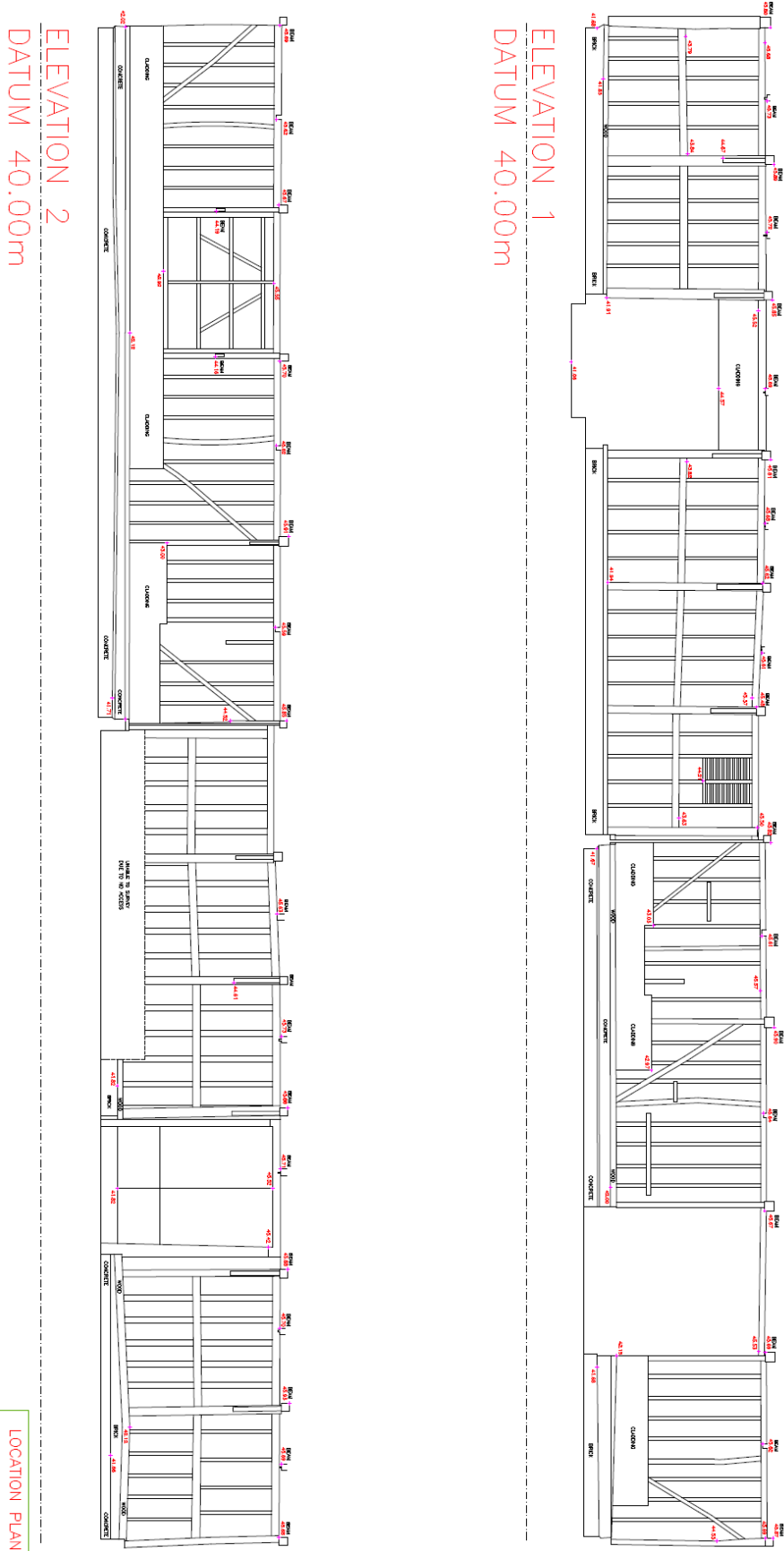
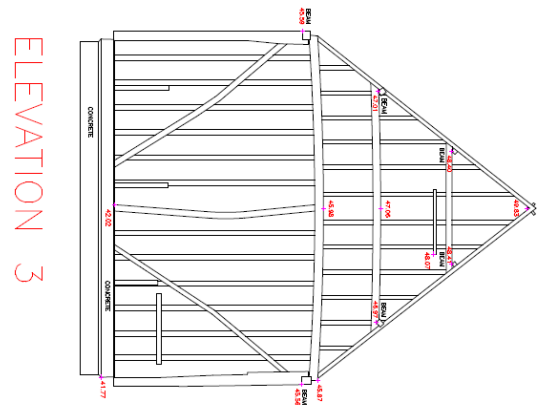


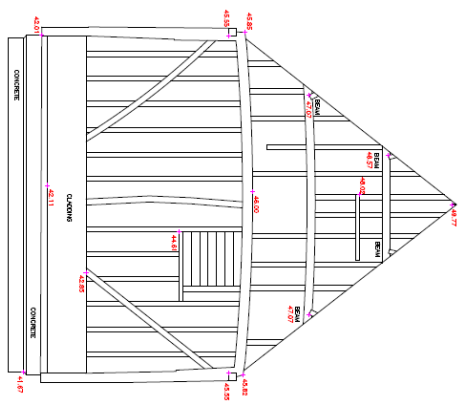
Figure 8. External north-western (top) and south-eastern elevations by East Anglian Land Surveys Ltd



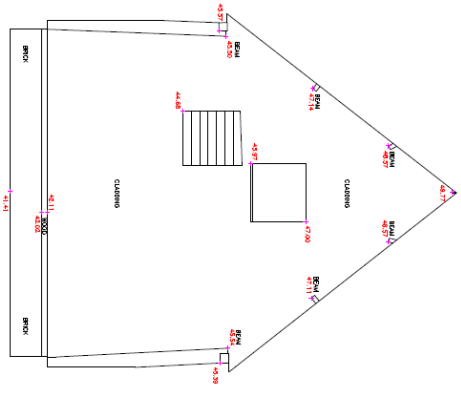
**Figure 9. Internal south-eastern (top) and north-western elevations by East Anglian Land Surveys Ltd.**



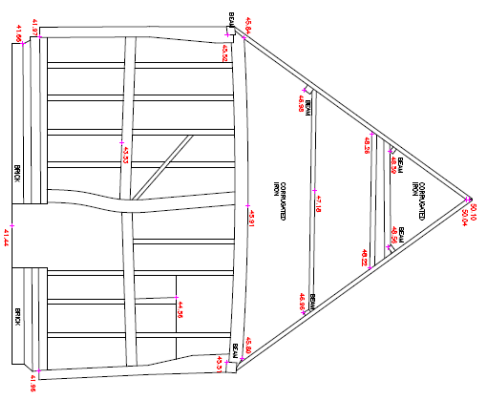
ELEVATION 3



ELEVATION 4



ELEVATION 5



ELEVATION 6

Figure 10. North-eastern and south-western interiors of 18<sup>th</sup> century structure (1b) and 16<sup>th</sup> century structure (1a) 3-6 respectively. East Anglian Land Surveys Ltd



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

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

#### **Photograph no.**

1. General view of site from road to south-east showing 'Greystones' to left with barn (1) in centre rear.
2. General view of site from south-east showing 'Greystones' house to left with shelter-shed (3) and roof of barn (1) to right.
3. General view from road to north showing site entrance to right with 20th century store (4) and roof of barn (1) in centre.
4. General view of site from north-west showing store (4) and barn (1) in foreground with stable (2) and detached cart lodge in rear.
5. General view of site from south-west showing western gable of shelter-shed (3) to left and 'Greystones' to right.
6. General view of site from south showing clay-lump stable (2) to left, barn (1) in centre & shelter-shed (3) to right.
7. General view from horse yard to north-west showing 'Greystones' to left with cart lodge in centre & stable (2) right.
8. General view from south-west showing tarred clay-lump wall of stable (2) in foreground & gable of barn (1) left.
9. Exterior of barn from north-west showing clay-lump lean-to (2d) left & stable (2a-c) to right.
10. Exterior of barn (1) from north showing lean-to porch (1c) to right and enclosed shed (3a) left.
11. Horse yard from north-east showing barn (1) to right, shelter-shed (3c) left and stable (2) in rear.
12. Horse yard from south-west showing barn (1) to left with shelter-shed (3c & 3b) to right & in rear respectively.
13. Open-sided western gable of shelter-shed (3c) showing barn (1) to left.
14. Entrance from horse yard to enclosed shed (3a) from south-east showing barn (1b) to left & shelter-shed (3b) right.
15. Eastern exterior of stable (2) showing flint-rubble facade with section of clay-lump & scar of demolished shed to left.
16. Detail of eastern door to stable (2b) showing brick drains to left & right.
17. Southern facade of barn showing entrance doors to western barn (1a) left & blocked eastern entrance (1b) right.

18. External detail of half-hung southern doors to western barn (1a) showing cat hole to bottom left.
19. External detail of blocked original southern entrance to eastern barn (1b) with early infill to brick plinth.
20. Interior of enclosed shed (3a) from north-east showing weatherboarded gable of barn (1b) in rear.
21. North-eastern gable of barn (1b) from enclosed shed (3a) showing door of storage cupboard to right.
22. North-eastern gable of barn (1b) from enclosed shed (3a) showing lean-to storage cupboard to right.
23. Interior from north-east of lean-to cupboard in enclosed shed (3a) showing barn (1b) left and side of porch (1c) in rear.
24. Interior from south-west of enclosed shed (3a) showing rafters of integral shelter-shed range (3b).
25. Interior from south-east of shelter-shed (3b) showing flint-rubble fabric with door to enclosed shed (3a) left.
26. Interior from north-west of shelter-shed (3b) showing original softwood king-post trusses of roof.
27. Interior from north-east of shelter-shed (3c) showing original softwood roof structure with barn (1) right.
28. Interior of shelter-shed (3a) from south-west showing northern range (3b) in rear to left.
29. Interior of shelter-shed (3a) from south-west showing lateral studwork partition.
30. Detail of original softwood lintel to arcade post adjoining internal partition of shelter-shed (3c).
31. Interior from north-east of shelter-shed (3a) showing flint-rubble fabric and open south-western gable.
32. Interior from north-west of clay-lump stable (2b) showing tiled floor and door to horse yard to left.
33. Interior from north-west of clay-lump stable (2b) showing hay rack to right and door to tack room (2a) to left.
34. Southern internal gable of stable (2b) showing clay-lump fabric with door to southern tack room (2a) to left.
35. Interior of southern tack room (2a) from north-east showing wooden harness hooks to left and right.
36. Detail of deal window frame in south-western interior of southern tack room (2a).

37. Interior from south-west of tack room (2a) showing original wooden harness pegs in roof-plate above door & gable to right.
38. Interior from south-east of tack room (2a) showing door to main stable with later hooks to left.
39. Interior of stable (2b) from south-east showing scar of missing manger beneath original hay rack to left.
40. Original 19th century hay rack to clay-lump rear (south-western) interior of stable (2b) with scar of manger beneath.
41. Clapsed-purlin roof of stable (2b) from south-east showing nailed collars and round-wood rafters.
42. North-eastern interior of stable (2b) showing flint-rubble fabric with section of clay-lump top right.
43. Northern internal gable of stable (2b) showing door to northern tack room (2c).
44. Interior of northern tack room (2c) from north-east showing original wooden harness hooks to left & right.
45. South-western interior of tack room (2c) showing louvered window with original wooden harness hooks.
46. Southern interior of northern tack room (2c) showing harness hooks to right and stable (2b) door to left.
47. Northern interior of tack room (2c) showing door to lean-to shed adjoining barn (2d).
48. Interior from north-west of clay-lump lean-to shed (2d) showing gable of barn (1a) left & door to tack room (2c).
49. Detail of wattle-and-daub in roof gable of tack room (2c) seen from lean-to shed (2d) to north.
50. Interior from south-east of clay-lump lean-to shed (2d) showing gable of barn (1a) right & modern store (4) in rear.
51. Weatherboarded south-eastern external gable of barn (1a) from clay-lump lean-to shed (2d).
52. Interior from west of modern store (4) showing unpainted weatherboarded exterior of 16th century barn (1a).
53. Interior of 20th century steel-framed store from south-west showing weatherboarded barn (1a) to right.
54. North-western exterior of barn (1a) showing unpainted weatherboarding with entrance bay in centre.

55. Detail from store (4) to north-west of unpainted but weathered external cladding of western bays of barn (1a).
56. Detail from store (4) to north-west of much patched external weatherboarding of central bays of barn (1).
57. Detail from north-west of junction between external cladding of 16th century barn (1a) right & 18th century barn (1b) left.
58. Reddled external weatherboarding of western bays of 18th century barn (1b) from north-west showing 16th century barn (1a) right.
59. Detail of reddled external weatherboarding to western bays of 18th century barn (1b) from store (4) to north-west.
60. Unweathered and unpainted butted boarding to 18th century barn (1b) within lean-to porch (1) seen from north.
61. Interior from south-west of lean-to porch of 18th century barn (1b) showing butted boarding to right & original gable in rear.
62. Original wattle-and-daub infill to north-eastern internal gable of lean-to porch (1c) with boarding to barn (1b) right.
63. North-western interior of lean-to porch (1c) of 18th century barn (1b) showing rebuilt cement-block fabric.
64. Interior from south-west of 18th century barn (1b) showing original knee-braces to tie-beam in foreground.
65. North-eastern internal gable of 18th century barn (1b) showing primary wall braces tenoned & pegged to jowled posts.
66. Interior from north-east of 18th century barn (1b) showing two intact tie-beam arch-braces flanking original entrance to left.
67. South-eastern interior of eastern bay of 18th century barn (1b) showing blocked original entrance to right.
68. Intact staggered butt-purlin roof with pegged collars in eastern bay of 18th century barn (1b) seen from north-west.
69. South-eastern interior of western bays of 18th century barn (1b) showing intact studwork and original knee-brace.
70. South-eastern interior of original entrance of 18th century barn (1b) showing central door bar mortise in roof-plate.
71. Intact staggered butt-purlin roof structure of entrance bay of 18th century barn (1b) from north-west.
72. South-eastern interior of western bays of intact roof of 18th century barn (1b) showing staggered butt-purlins & ridge-piece.

73. Southern eastern interior of 18th century barn (1b) showing single missing stud in western bay to right.
74. South-western internal gable of 18th century barn (1b) showing primary wall braces tenoned & pegged to jowled posts.
75. Secondary loading hatch in south-western internal gable of 18th century barn (1b) showing stud mortises in tie-beam above.
76. Western bays of 18th century barn (1b) from south-east showing blocked secondary loading hatch to left.
77. Intact roof structure of western bays of 18th century barn seen from south-east.
78. North-western interior of 18th century barn (1b) showing entrance to original but largely rebuilt rear lean-to (1c).
79. Detail of north-western roof-plate of 18th century barn (1b) adjoining lean-to (1c) showing lack of stud mortises.
80. Diagonal lap boards to north-western roof of 18th century barn (1b) reflecting original gabled roof of rear porch (1c).
81. North-western interior of western bay of 18th century barn showing intact framing with lean-to porch (1c) left.
82. Interior of 16th century barn (1a) from south-west showing knee-braces replacing all tie-beam arch-braces.
83. North-western interior of western bays of 16th century barn (1a) showing apparent original doorway to left.
84. Detail of apparent original door position at western end of north-western interior of 16th century barn (1a).
85. Detail of unpegged stud in position of apparent original door in north-western interior of western bay of barn (1a).
86. Detail of north-western corner post of 16th century barn (1a) showing mortises for missing internal wall braces.
87. Western internal gable of 16th century barn (1a) showing some missing studs and corner braces with waney central post.
88. Roof structure of western bays of north-western interior of barn (1a) showing pegged mortises for missing wind-braces.
89. Roof of barn (1a) from west showing lower butt & upper clasped purlins with mortises for missing wind braces & some lower collars.
90. Rear (north-western) interior of entrance bay of barn (1a) showing mortises for missing studs & mid-rail lost to present doorway.
91. North-western roof of central bays of barn (1a) showing some replaced pine common rafters & missing wind braces.

92. Detail of short edge-halved and bridled scarf joint to north-western roof-plate of entrance bay of 16th century barn (1a).
93. Eastern bays of north-western interior of barn (1a) showing largely intact studs & mid-rails.
94. Eastern bays of north-western roof (1a) showing replaced round-wood purlins & rafters with wind-brace mortises to all principals.
95. Eastern end of roof of barn (1a) from west showing empty arch-brace mortises in first tie-beam with stud mortises beyond.
96. Eastern bays of north-western interior of barn (1a) showing inserted ventilation louver to right.
97. Detail of edge-halved and bridled scarf joint at eastern end of north-western interior of barn (1a).
98. Eastern bay of north-western interior of barn (1a) showing inserted louver interrupting stud mortises in roof-plate.
99. Detail of brace mortise in eastern plate of north-western interior (1a) & replaced corner post lacking brace mortises to right.
100. Detail of replaced north-eastern corner post of 16th century barn (1a) lacking mid-rail & corner brace mortises.
101. Boarded external gable of 18th century barn (1b) from 16th century barn (1a) to west showing red ochre to sill & hatch frames.
102. Red ochre to final rafters of western exterior of 18th century barn (1a) suggesting 16th century barn (1a) is later addition.
103. South-eastern interior of eastern bays of 16th century barn (1a) showing intact studs and mid-rail.
104. South-eastern corner-post of 16th century barn (1a) showing empty mortises for corner braces but no mid-rail.
105. Detail of original south-eastern corner post of 16th century barn (1a) showing mortises & pegs of two corner braces.
106. Detail of original south-eastern corner post of 16th century barn (1a) showing lack of mid-rail and peg for low rail to east.
107. Eastern end of south-eastern interior of 16th century roof (1a) showing reddele to left & partition mortises in tie to right.
108. Eastern bays of south-eastern interior of 16th century barn (1a) showing mortises of original stable partition in tie to left.
109. South-eastern interior of central bays of roof structure of 16th century barn (1a) showing later clasped purlin.

110. South-eastern interior of original entrance of 16th century barn showing door jamb mortises to left & right of roof plate.
111. South-eastern interior of western bays of barn (1a) showing gap in frame for original window or hatch above mid-rail to right.
112. Detail of south-eastern interior of western bay of barn (1a) showing sill or lintel mortises in studs flanking unpegged stud.
113. Detail of south-western corner post of 16th century barn (1a) showing empty mortises for two wall braces.
114. Eastern end of 16th century roof (1a) showing ridge-board & later round-wood clasped-purlins with brace mortises in principals.
115. Western end of 16th century roof (1a) showing sections of original clasped-purlins with low collar mortises in principals.

*Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 21-29*

**Appendix 2 (pp. 22-30): Selected Printed Photographs**



**Illus. 1. A general view of the site from the public road to the north showing the farm entrance to the right. The flint-rubble shelter-shed (3) adjoins the road to the left with the partly original lean-to porch (1c) and the 20<sup>th</sup> century store (4) adjoining the main barn (1) to the right.**



**Illus. 2. The south-western gable of the barn showing the adjoining 19<sup>th</sup> century clay-lump lean-to shed (2d) with the clay-lump stable (2a-2c) to the right and the 20<sup>th</sup> century store (4) to the left. The building in the rear to the right is an open-sided cart lodge behind the house known as 'Greystones'.**





**Illus. 3. The flint-rubble north-eastern facade of the clay-lump stable (2a-2c) from the east showing its original entrance with the scar of a demolished adjoining shed to the left. The upper part of the wall to the left of the window appears always to have consisted of clay-lump. The junction with the barn (1a) is visible to the right.**



**Illus. 4. The weatherboarded north-western corner of the barn (1b) within the 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosed shed (3a). An unusual lean-to storage cupboard lies in the angle of the flint-rubble shed and the earlier porch (1c) to the right. The door to the left opens onto the horse yard.**



**Illus. 5. The horse yard from the south-west showing the two-phase barn (1) to the left with the open-sided shelter-sheds 3c & 3b to the right and in the rear respectively. The adjacent house known as ‘Greystones’ is visible to the right.**



**Illus. 6. The interior from the north-east of the shelter-shed (3c) showing its flint-rubble fabric and original king-post roof trusses of machine-sawn softwood. The barn (1) is shown to the right.**



**Illus. 7.** The interior from the north-west of the single-storied clay-lump stable (2b) showing the largely intact 19<sup>th</sup> century hay rack to the right and the entrance to the southernmost of the two tack rooms (2a) to the left. The scar of the missing manger is visible beneath the rack.



**Illus. 8.** The southern tack room (2a) from the north-east showing its clay-lump fabric with a leather horse collar hanging on a series of original wooden harness hooks to the left.



**Illus. 9. The northern tack room (2c) from the north-east showing its original wooden harness hooks to both left and right.**



**Illus. 10. The unpainted external weatherboarding of the barn (1) from the 20<sup>th</sup> century store (4) to the west, showing the remains of the clay-lump lean-to shed (2d) adjoining the south-western gable to the right.**



**Illus. 11.** The weatherboarded north-western exterior of the barn from the 20<sup>th</sup> century store (4) showing the junction between its two phases. The boarding of the 18<sup>th</sup> century structure (1b) to the left of the scale rod retains traces of original red-ochre pigment, but there is no evidence of colourwash to the 16<sup>th</sup> century bays (1a) on the right.



**Illus. 12.** The interior of the four-bay 18th century barn (1b) from the south-west. The timber frame remains largely intact, with two original arch-braces flanking the south-eastern entrance and bolted knee-braces to the outer tie-beam in the foreground.



**Illus. 13.** The diagonal lap boards in the north-western roof of the 18th century barn (1b) reflecting the original gabled roof of the rear porch (1c). The staggered butt-purlin structure, with pegged collars and a ridge-board, is completely intact.



**Illus. 14.** The six-bay 16th century barn (1a) seen from the south-west. The original arch-braces to the tie-beams have been replaced by bolted knee-braces but the majority of its studs and mid-rails survive with evidence of internally trenched wall braces to all four corners.



**Illus. 15. The north-eastern end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century structure (1a) showing the intact weatherboarding of the 18<sup>th</sup> century structure's external gable complete with red ochre pigment to its projecting rafters and hatch rails. The framing of the 16<sup>th</sup> century gable is lacking and the left-hand post is a replacement – suggesting that the earlier barn was moved to its present position only after the completion of the 18<sup>th</sup> century barn. The tie-beam above contains empty mortises for an internal stable partition.**



**Illus. 16. The south-eastern interior of the western bays of the 16<sup>th</sup> century barn (1a) showing the more widely spaced studs of the end-bay to the right. The studs contain mortises for the sill of a window or hatch above the mid-rail, but there is no evidence of mullions in the roof-plate.**



**Illus. 17. The roof structure at the south-western end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century structure (1a) showing the lower tier of linear butt-purlins and the original clasped-purlins (which have been replaced elsewhere). The principal rafters contain pegged mortises for wind-braces and an anomalous lower collar which suggest a major reconstruction.**



**Illus. 18. The 19<sup>th</sup> century louver at the north-eastern end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century barn's north-western elevation. The roof-plate above contains empty mortises for two original studs and an internally trenced wall brace, but there are no corresponding mortises in the right-hand corner-post which is a later replacement.**





# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

**Delivering a full range of archaeological services**

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

**Contact:**

**Rhodri Gardner**

**Tel: 01473 581743 Fax: 01473 288221**

**[rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk)**

**[www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/](http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/)**