

**Upper Barn,
Lower Ufford Road,
Ufford, Suffolk
UFF 036**

Heritage Asset Assessment

OASIS ID: Suffolkc1-136422



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on behalf of
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Upper Barn, Lower Ufford Road, Ufford, Suffolk

(TM 299 532)

Historic Building Record

This report provides a record and analysis at English Heritage (2006) Level 3 of a redundant grade II-listed brick barn. It has been prepared to a specification written by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service dated 8th June 2012, and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning consent for conversion. The text derives largely from an Historical Assessment of October 2009 by the same author.

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 71 digital images of 21 megapixels (Appendix 1), but also contains 14 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 2012.

Summary

Upper Barn is a high-quality red-brick structure of the mid-18th century which lies on high ground approximately 1.1 km north of Ufford parish church and overlooks the entrance to the village from Wickham Market and the A12. It has always formed an isolated field barn and originally belonged to Willow Farm in East Lane 750 metres to the south. This farm formed part of the substantial landholding of the Mills Charity Estate, which was founded under the 1703 will of Thomas Mills of Framlingham to benefit the local poor. The charity was responsible for building several other fine red-brick structures in the 18th century including the almshouses of 1703-5 in Station Road and the Unitarian Meeting House of 1717 in Bridge Street (both listed at grade II*).

The barn remains chiefly intact, with its original five-bay roof of staggered butt-purlins and a central porch in its western elevation. The porch was flanked by an unusual pair of integral lean-to sheds entered by wide arches that were probably designed as temporary granaries, but one of these was removed in the early-20th century. The walls are pierced by six ventilation slits with stepped sides that are also unusual and reflect the expensive 'estate quality' of the building as a whole, and both roof gables contain large pitching holes. Of particular historic interest is an authentic internal inscription adjacent to the porch which reads 'BRICK BARN 1767'. While dated personal names and initials are not uncommon in such positions it is unique in my experience to find an example which appears to both date and name the barn itself. There is evidence of original full-height barn doors at both ends of the central threshing bay, forming a vehicle thoroughfare in a manner often found in 19th century barns but rare in the 18th century. The structure is accordingly of special historic and architectural interest, and in May 2010 it was added to the English Heritage Schedule of Listed Buildings at grade II.

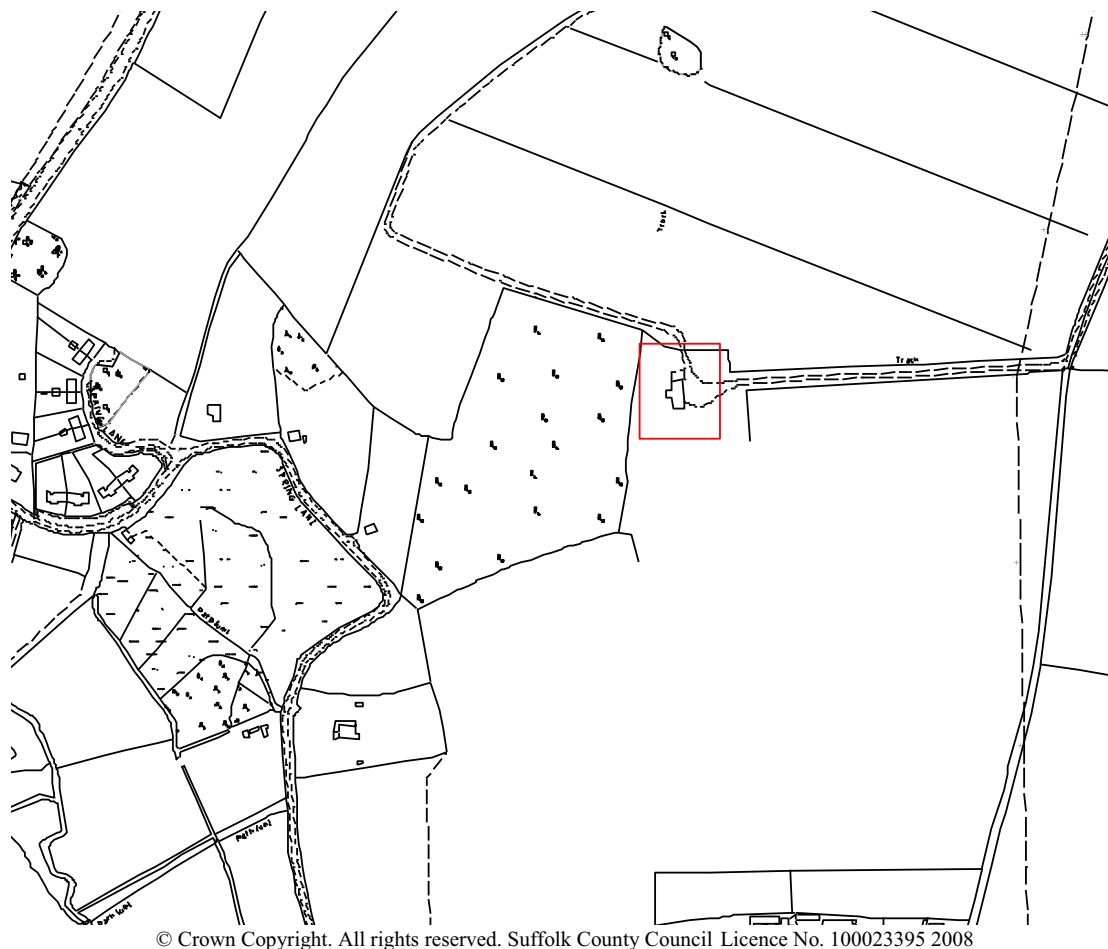


Figure 1
Modern Ordnance Survey
Enclosing the barn in red and showing its isolated location in open countryside, reached
by a track from Lower Ufford Road to the east. See figure 5 for more detail.

Documentary and Cartographic Evidence

Upper Barn lies on high ground in open arable countryside 1.1 km north of Ufford parish church. It is conspicuous in the landscape, commanding extensive views to the west and overlooking the northern approach to the village from Wickham Market and the A12. The isolated site is reached by a dedicated track from Lower Ufford Road to the east, which links the church to Loudham Hall in Pettistree 1.25 km to the north-east, and there is no farmhouse or any other dwelling in the immediate vicinity. In recent years the structure was apparently known as Loudham Barn, but there is no historic link with Loudham Hall and it is marked as Upper Barn on the Ordnance Survey of 1904.

The Ufford tithe map of 1845 shows the building as an isolated field barn, much as it remains today, with a stack yard to the north. A substantial structure which no longer survives projects from the northern end of its western elevation, creating an L-shaped profile and disguising the outline of the remaining porch. This structure was probably a single-storied shelter shed of some form (as indicated by a remaining roof scar). The site belonged to Willow Farm on East Lane in Lower Street, 750 m to the south, which contained a total of 98 acres of chiefly arable land including the fields around the barn. Additional agricultural buildings adjoined the farmhouse in the usual manner, one which may well have been known as Lower Barn. The farm was occupied by John Manby, but owned by the trustees of the Thomas Mills Charity

Estate, which possessed a further 120 acres in the parish including Vale Farm in Upper Street. The Mills Charity was founded under the 1703 will of Thomas Mills (1623-1703) to benefit the poor of several local parishes and to build and operate the fine grade II*-listed red-brick almshouses of 1703-5 in Station Road Framlingham. Mills was a wheelwright in the town who married a wealthy heiress and devoted his money to various charitable purposes after her death, including the founding of The Mills School (now Thomas Mills High School in Saxtead Road). The red-brick Unitarian Meeting House in Bridge Street was funded from the same source in 1717 (also listed at grade II*). The charity is still in operation, and was a major local landowner in the area during the 18th and 19th centuries with an annual income in 1839 of £644 (as itemised on p. 550 of 'The Charities of the County of Suffolk' published in that year). Thomas Mills' original bequest included his manor called Otleys in Ufford, with which Willow and Vale Farms can presumably be equated. The barn would have been built by the well-endowed estate as an investment for the future, which explains the high quality of its construction. Accounts and other archives of the Charity survive in the Suffolk Record Office and with further research it may be possible to identify records relating to the barn.

The first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1882 shows the site much as it was in 1845, but distinguishes the western porch in more detail. The now-demolished lean-to against its southern elevation is shown clearly, but its surviving counterpart to the north appears to have been linked to the western wing (probably by a timber-framed lean-to). A small yard had been added to the south of this wing, and an additional building of which no trace remains had appeared at the entrance to the track. The second edition Ordnance Survey of 1904 shows an enlargement of the yard and a small new enclosure to the west, but the layout of the site was otherwise unchanged.



Figure 1

The badly damaged Ufford parish tithe map of 1845 showing Upper Barn in the top right-hand corner and Willow Farm in the bottom left-hand corner (on the left-hand side of the road). North lies towards the top right-hand corner.



Figure 1a

Detail of Upper Barn on the 1845 tithe map, reoriented to show north at top. The outline of the western porch is disguised by an additional western wing which no longer survives. The tithe apportionment identifies the adjoining pasture enclosures as 'Stack Yards' to the north (162) and 'Barn Piece' to the south (163).

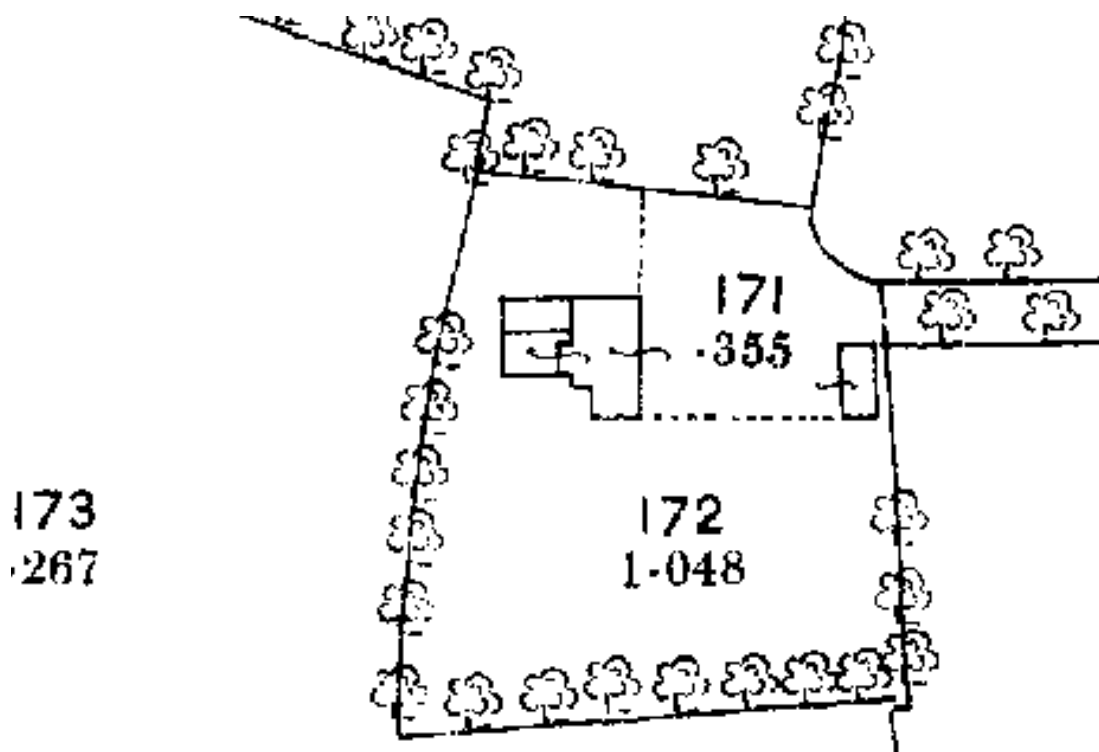


Figure 2

First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1882 showing the southern lean-to adjoining the porch and a small enclosed yard on the west.

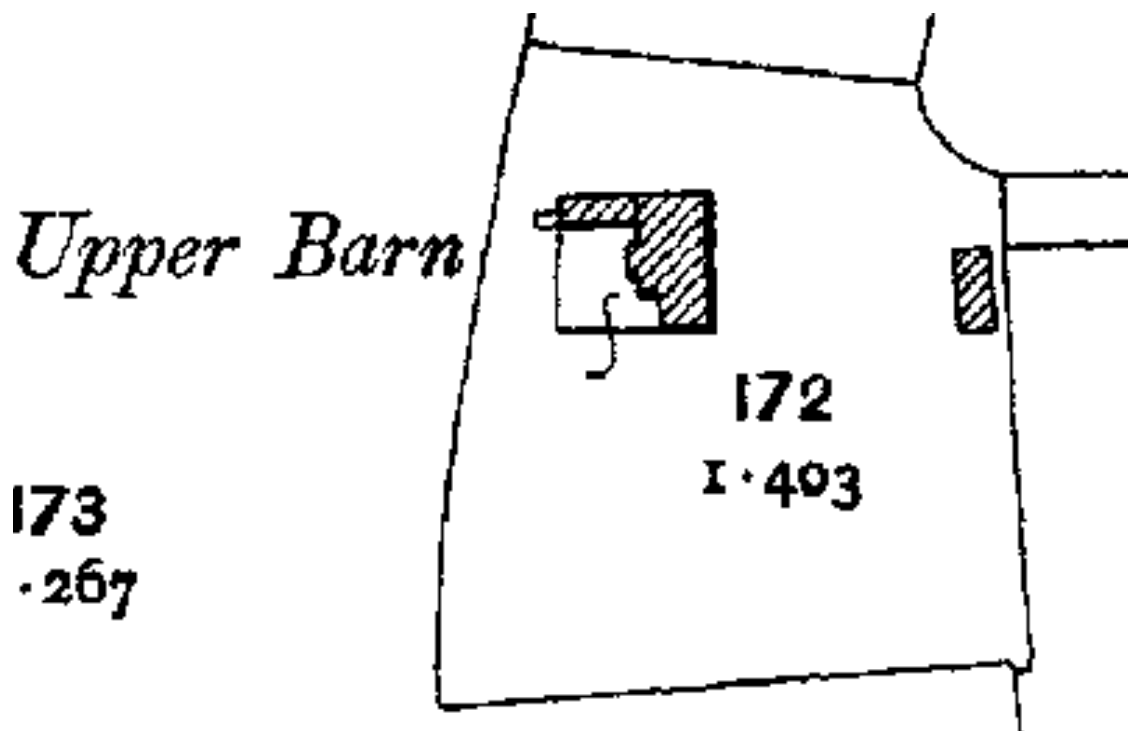


Figure 3
Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1904.
The southern lean-to shed is still present, but was demolished later in the century. The building adjoining the eastern entrance track has also been lost.

Building Analysis

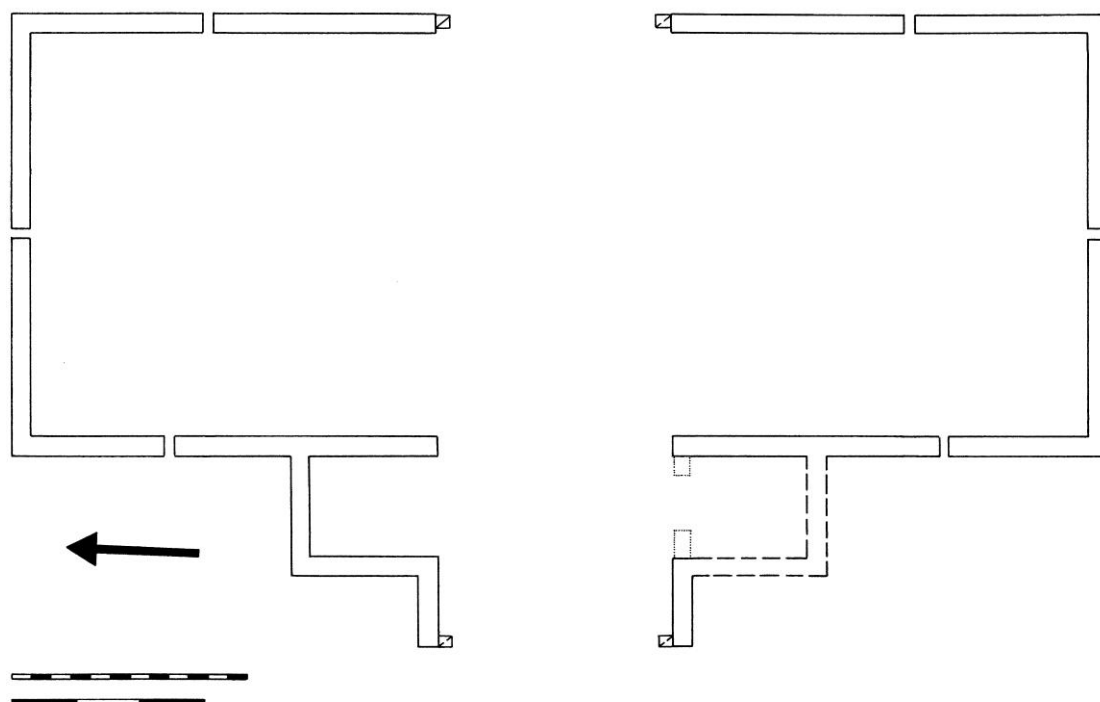


Figure 4

Original ground plan of Upper Barn, showing the lean-to structures in the two angles of the western porch (the southernmost since demolished) and the locations of the six stepped ventilation slits. Two additional ventilation ‘windows’ or pitching holes lay in the roof gables. There is evidence of jambs for full-height barn doors in both entrances. Scales in feet (top) and metres.

Proportions and structure

The barn is a red-brick structure in Flemish bond that extends to 56 feet in length by 22.5 feet in overall width (17 m by 6.9 m). A contemporary porch projects by an additional 10 feet (3 m) from the centre of the western elevation, with integral lean-to sheds in both return angles. Each shed extended to 5 feet by 6.5 feet internally (1.5 m by 2 m) and was entered from the porch by an arched opening as shown in illus. 9 below. The main walls of the barn rise to 13.5 feet (4.1 m) above its concrete floor on a plinth of 14 inches (35 cm) and are 12 inches (30 cm) in width (increasing to 18 inches or 45 cm in the plinth). The main roof structure of five bays is completely intact, containing two tiers staggered butt-purlins with pegged collars and un-braced tie-beams, and is integral with the porch roof. Primary rafter braces are found in the central bay and at the southern end of the western elevation and the northern end of the eastern elevation. Stub-purlins attached to the gable rafters penetrate the brickwork to secure external barge-boards (which no longer survive). The unusual hipped gable of the porch appears to be original and is not without parallel elsewhere (e.g. the barn at Vicarage Farm Coddanham of *circa* 1800, which retains no fewer than three hipped ‘porches’). The roof pitch of approximately 55 degrees suggests it was designed for thatch, but the main span is now covered with 20th century corrugated asbestos while the porch (and probably the rest of the barn) was pantiled in the 19th century. The roof-plates contain face-halved-and-bladed scarf joints of standard post-medieval form. The walls are pierced by six ventilation slits in the centres of the two gables and both halves of the barn, each 70 inches (1.8 m) above the internal floor and 35 inches (90 cm) in length. The sides of these apertures, all of which are

now blocked, were unusually decorated by allowing alternate courses to project inwards to create a series of steps as shown in illus. 10. The roof gables contain blocked rectangular ventilation apertures or 'pitching holes' for loading sheaves from carts, as indicated by the quarter-bricks (closers) which respect their jambs. The oak tie-beams flanking the entrance bay continue to form the roof-plates of the porch and extend to an impressive 32.5 ft (9.9 m) in length.

Date

The brickwork and the roof structure of staggered butt-purlins are typical of the mid- and late-18th century, and are consistent with the internal graffiti to the north of the porch as shown in illus. 10 below. The first stretcher of the 16th course above the plinth (1.5 m above the internal concrete floor) is inscribed 'BRICK BARN 1767' in period lettering that appears to be entirely authentic. The surrounding bricks preserve an impressive array of tally marks, consisting of four vertical strokes crossed by a fifth diagonal stroke, and these have distorted the final 'R' and 'N' of the inscription. It is not uncommon for stone and brick barns to bear dated personal names or initials in this key position, immediately beside the entrance, but it is unique in my experience to find the name of the barn itself. Contemporary documents often refer to barns by a distinguishing characteristic such as material or colour in contemporary records, and expensive brick barns were far less common in the local landscape than timber-framed examples (whether rendered or boarded); 'stone', 'brick', 'blue' and 'red' are the usual terms encountered. While dates and initials can be found throughout agricultural buildings, the earliest and boldest normally occupy the same position at head-height beside the entrance and probably represent deliberate foundation inscriptions which can sometimes be confirmed as such by documentary evidence. In this instance, however, an earlier date of 1762 has been carved into the original oak door jamb in the eastern elevation immediately opposite, but in my view this is not authentic and was cut more recently by someone who attempted to copy the original date but misread the final digit. It seems probable that the barn was built in or very shortly before 1767, and it may be possible to locate some record of its construction in the extensive archives of the Mills Charity in the Ipswich branch of the Suffolk Record Office (which were not researched for the purpose of this survey). A later inscribed date of 1811 can also be seen to the south of the porch, along with additional tally marks, but this is less boldly executed (illus. 12).

Original Layout and Function

The barn contained a central entrance in the normal manner, but any evidence of its threshing floor was probably destroyed when the present concrete floor was laid in the 20th century. The eastern elevation contained a full-height doorway of 12 feet in width (3.6 m) and its northern jamb is an original feature which is tenoned and pegged to the roof-plate (the position of its southern counterpart is indicated only by an empty mortise). An un-pegged mortise for a central bar to which the doors were secured can also be seen in the roof-plate. Most 18th century barns possessed only one vehicle entrance of this kind, with smaller doors to the rear, but this example was built with a vehicle thoroughfare from the outset as the gable of the porch contains identical mortises for door jambs and a central door bar. The present weatherboarded studwork is an insertion of the late-20th century, as is the fibreboard ceiling and internal cladding. The blocked rectangular 'pitching holes' in the roof gables were designed to ventilate the interior, particularly when horses were used to compact the sheaves to a considerable height, but could also operate as loading hatches when the barn was full; the six vertical ventilation slits in the lower walls would have been buried at such times. The small lean-to sheds in the two angles of the porch are rare features but were presumably used as temporary granaries in the same manner as the larger examples which became more common during the 19th century (often provided with grain bins). A similar arched aperture survives in the late-18th or early-19th century brick barn at Glebe Farm in Ellough (formerly the Rectory) 30 miles to the north, but they are not common and the contemporary shed at

Elough has been rebuilt. The northern lean-to is partly original, but the upper seven courses of its western elevation are not keyed to the main barn and represent a later 'lift' (raising of the wall) in bricks of a more orange colouring. The northern roof gable of the same shed is also secondary, and the original may have been timber-framed and weatherboarded. Two wooden blocks are set into the brickwork on both sides of the arched opening, presumably to secure the jambs or rails of a hatch or boarded partition (one of the four has been lost). The southern arch was partly blocked to create a smaller entrance door before the shed's demolition and any wooden blocks are obscured accordingly.

Later Alterations

The barn's original fabric is largely complete, including its entire roof structure, but the southern lean-to in the angle of the porch and the western elevation has been demolished. The remaining arch is partly blocked with secondary brickwork of early-20th century appearance, and now contains an external door. This loss probably occurred soon after the Ordnance Survey of 1904, which shows the lean-to *in situ*, but the scars of its roof and missing walls remain clearly visible. The walls of the surviving northern lean-to were raised as described above and its rafters were renewed in the 20th century. The upper section of the southern gable has also been rebuilt, and the various ventilation slits and gable 'pitching holes' blocked. The original doors have been lost, with 20th century sliding doors of corrugated iron to the east and recent studwork and external boarding to the porch. The pantiles which now remain only on the porch probably reflect the 19th century replacement of the barn's original thatch, but the main roof is now covered with corrugated asbestos. A diagonal scar on the external brickwork at the northern end of the western elevation indicates the former presence the separate wing shown on 19th century maps, the low height of which suggests the missing structure was a single-storied shelter shed; the enclosed western yard shown on the same maps may have been a cattle yard, as indicated by its general form and the height of the adjoining doors in the barn (which would have opened onto a layer of yard manure). The open-sided lean-to shed against the northern gable is a late-20th century addition for the shelter of hay or farm vehicles.

Historic Significance

Upper Barn is a largely intact mid-18th century brick structure of considerable historic interest. It is of particular local importance given its association with the Mills Charity of Framlingham and the other high-quality brick structures built by the same institution in the 18th century such as the almshouse in Station road (1703-5) and the Unitarian Meeting House in Bridge Street (1717), both of which are listed at grade II*. The 1767 inscription which both names and dates the barn is a unique feature in my experience, offering nationally important insight into the sophisticated nature of agricultural buildings at this period, and the arched apertures flanking the porch are also rare survivals. The structure overlooks the northern approach to one of the most picturesque villages in Suffolk and fully merits its recent listing at grade II.

Elevation drawings follow on pp. 9-10

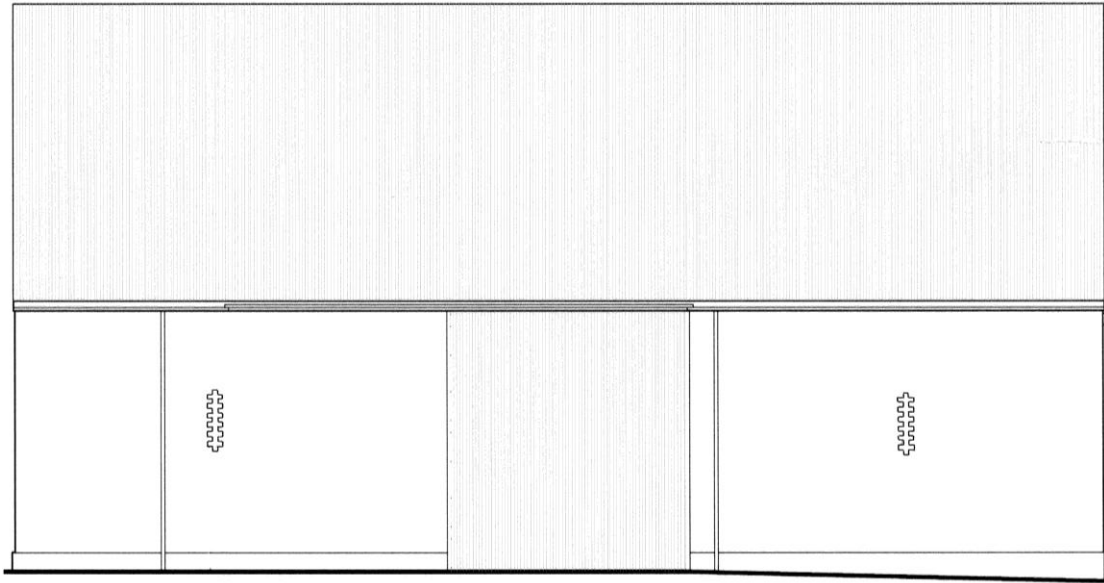


Figure 5
Eastern external elevation showing 20th century sliding doors
and original ventilation loops.
Adapted from a drawing provided by Clarke & Simpson. Scale in metres.



Figure 6
Western external elevation showing original ventilation loops and hipped porch (now
blocked by 20th century weatherboarded studwork). The northern lean-to shed to the
left is also original but its walls were later raised (shaded) and its southern counterpart
(indicated by broken lines) has been demolished.
Adapted from a drawing provided by Clarke & Simpson. Scale in metres.

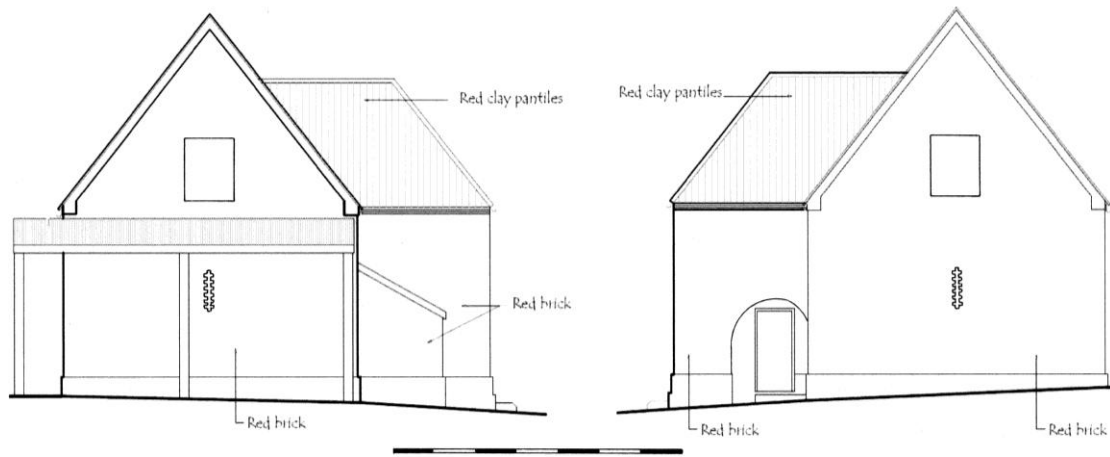


Figure 7

Northern (left) and southern external gables showing the ventilation loops and the outlines of the blocked pitching holes in both roofs. The southern elevation of the porch shows the original arched opening to the demolished lean-to shed. Adapted from a drawing provided by Clarke & Simpson. Scale in metres.

Photographic Schedule follows on pp. 11-14

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view of site from entrance track to east.
2. General view from the south-east showing the barn's location in open countryside.
3. General view from the north-west showing the barn's location in open countryside with the 20th century shelter to the left.
4. Eastern exterior showing central entrance with 20th century sliding doors flanked by blocked ventilation loops.
5. Detail of eastern exterior showing high quality Flemish bond brickwork with closers (quarter bricks) respecting entrance to left.
6. Southern section of eastern exterior showing blocked central ventilation loop with entrance to right.
7. Exterior from north-east showing corrugated iron roof replacing thatch & 20th century shelter to right.
8. Northern external gable showing blocked pitching hole in roof gable with blocked ventilation loop beneath.
9. Detail of northern external roof gable showing large blocked pitching hole defined by closers (quarter bricks).
10. Detail of northern external gable showing blocked central ventilation loop.
11. Southern external gable showing rebuilt gable apex with blocked pitching hole and blocked central ventilation loop beneath.
12. Detail of southern external roof gable showing 20th century reconstruction above blocked pitching hole defined by closers (quarter bricks).
13. Exterior from north-west showing hipped pantiled porch with integral lean-to shed in return angle.
14. Integral lean-to shed from north-west showing lighter colour of brickwork in seven new upper courses.
15. Integral lean-to shed from north showing lower courses keyed to barn with butt joint of raised courses above.
16. Western exterior of lean-to shed showing lighter colour of bricks in later upper seven courses of lift.
17. Western exterior showing hipped central porch with 20th century boarded infill to original full-height doorway.

18. Exterior from south-west showing position of demolished southern lean-to shed in angle of porch.
19. Southern exterior of western porch showing arched aperture to demolished integral lean-to shed.
20. Southern exterior of western porch showing original arched aperture later partly blocked to form present door.
21. Western exterior showing scar of demolished integral lean-to shed to right with porch to left & ventilation loop to right.
22. Interior of porch from west showing modern fibreboard partition to barn & arched apertures of lean-to sheds to right and left.
23. Internal eastern gable of porch showing fibreboard cladding to modern infill of original entrance.
24. Original arched opening to integral lean-to shed in northern interior of porch.
25. Western interior of lean-to shed showing two inset wooden blocks to left to secure jamb of door or hatch & 7 course wall lift.
26. Northern interior of lean-to shed showing barn to right and evidence of 7 course lift beneath new gable.
27. Eastern interior of lean-to shed showing two inset wooden blocks (lower removed) to right to secure door jamb or rails.
28. Eastern interior of lean-to shed showing western external elevation of barn with no evidence of lower lean-to roof.
29. Southern interior of porch showing original arched aperture to demolished lean-to shed & subsequent reduction to form present doorway.
30. General view of barn interior from north-western corner showing intact original roof with eastern entrance to left.
31. General view of barn interior from south-eastern corner showing intact original roof with modern fibreboard partition to porch on left.
32. Interior from north showing position of original full-height eastern doors to left and western porch to right.
33. Intact staggered butt-purlin roof structure with pegged joints & asymmetrical primary rafter braces seen from north.
34. Internal southern gable showing blocked central ventilation loop and partly rebuilt pitching hole in roof gable.
35. Partly rebuilt southern roof gable with primary rafter brace to west only & external purlins for barge-boards.

36. Western interior showing central porch with primary rafter brace to left but not to right.
37. Western roof structure showing staggered butt-purlins and pegged collars with asymmetrical primary diagonal rafter braces.
38. Eastern roof structure showing staggered butt-purlins and pegged collars with asymmetrical primary diagonal rafter braces.
39. Western interior of southern bay showing blocked ventilation loop to left of centre accommodating lean-to shed.
40. Western interior of southern bay of roof showing primary brace to left & barge-board purlins cut by later brickwork.
41. Western interior of barn showing half-height partition of late-20th century fibre-board to original porch & dated graffiti to right.
42. Western roof structure showing higher purlins in lower tier respecting lap boards of porch.
43. Face-halved & bladed scarf joint to south of roof-plate adjoining porch.
44. Face-halved & bladed scarf joint to south of roof-plate adjoining porch (with recent bolts).
45. Western interior showing position of dated graffiti at 1.5 m to left of scale rod.
46. Detail of incised tally marks and dated graffiti to western interior north of porch 'BRICK BARN 1767'.
47. Detail of incised graffiti to western interior of barn immediately north of porch 'BRICK BARN 1767'.
48. Detail of incised tally marks and graffiti to western interior immediately south of porch '1811'.
49. Western interior of northern bay showing blocked ventilation loop to right of centre accommodating lean-to shed.
50. Western interior of northern bay of roof showing barge-board purlins penetrating original brickwork.
51. Internal northern gable showing blocked central ventilation loop and pitching hole in roof gable.
52. Detail of ventilation loop to internal northern gable showing original indented brickwork.
53. Detail of northern internal roof gable showing blocked pitching hole respected by closers (quarter bricks) with scar of wooden lintel.
54. Eastern interior of northern bay showing blocked central ventilation loop.

55. Eastern interior of southern bay of roof showing primary brace to left & barge-board purlins penetrating original brickwork.
56. Central entrance of eastern interior showing original door jamb to left.
57. Roof plate above eastern entrance showing central mortise for door bar, pegged mortise for missing jamb to right & original jamb to left.
58. Detail of apparently recent incised date '1762' in northern jamb of eastern entrance at height of 1.5 m.
59. Intact original roof structure above eastern entrance showing shallow-pitched primary braces with no evidence of porch.
60. Southern jamb of eastern entrance seen from north showing thickness of wall and stepped plinth.
61. Eastern interior of southern bay showing blocked central ventilation loop.
62. Eastern roof structure of southern bay showing barge-board purlins cut by later brickwork to gable to right.
63. Eastern interior showing central entrance with primary rafter brace to left but not to right.
64. Interior from east of porch above 20th century ceiling showing rafters of original hipped gable.
65. Internal tie-beam of porch gable showing central mortise for door bar & pegged mortises for missing door jambs to left & right.
66. Northern end of porch tie-beam showing empty double-pegged mortise for original jamb of full-height door.
67. Southern end of porch tie-beam showing empty double-pegged mortise for original jamb of full-height door.
68. Internal tie-beam of porch gable showing late-29th century weatherboarded studwork with central un-pegged mortise of barn door bar.
69. Southern interior of porch above 20th century ceiling showing tie-beam of main barn forming roof-plate.
70. Northern interior of porch above 20th century ceiling showing tie-beam of main barn forming roof-plate.
71. General view of barn on the horizon seen from the B1438 to the north-west, showing its highly conspicuous location in the landscape.

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 15-21

Appendix 2 (pp. 15-21): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1. The barn from the south-east showing its isolated location in open countryside. The steep pitch of the roof suggests the present corrugated asbestos replaced thatch. The apex of the southern gable was rebuilt in the 20th century but the outline of a large pitching hole is still visible in the roof gable with a blocked ventilation loop beneath. 20th century sliding doors of corrugated iron occupy the position of the original central entrance.



Illus. 2. The barn from the north-west showing the original hipped porch, now pantiled, with an integral lean-to shed in the return angle. The weatherboarded studwork is a late-20th century insertion which replaced original doors (the barn possessed opposing full height doors from the outset). A blocked pitching hole is visible in the northern roof gable, and the roof scar of a demolished single-storied shed shown on 19th century maps can be seen to the left.



Illus. 3. The lean-to shed to the north of the porch showing its largely original brickwork (keyed to both the porch and barn) to a height of 1.8 m, with the lighter bricks of a seven-course lift beneath the eaves of the present 20th century roof structure. The later brickwork is not keyed to the barn.



Illus. 4. The southern elevation of the porch showing the arched aperture and roof scar of a demolished lean-to shed which reflected its remaining counterpart to the north. The scar of its southern wall is visible in the brickwork of the barn to the right. The narrow doorway is a later insertion into the arch.



Illus. 5. The interior of the porch from the south, showing the original arched opening to the integral lean-to shed. Two wooden blocks are set into the brickwork of both piers, presumably to secure the jambs or rails of a boarded hatch or partition, and the shed is likely to have operated as a grain store adjoining the threshing floor. The fire-board ceiling and partition to the main barn on the right are late-20th century insertions.



Illus. 6. The interior of the porch from the north, showing the identical arched aperture to the demolished southern lean-to shed and its subsequent reduction to form the narrow doorway in illus. 4 above.



Illus. 7. The interior of the barn from the north with the original full-height entrance in the centre of the eastern elevation to the left, immediately opposite the western porch with its modern fibre-board partition on the right. The floor is of concrete throughout.



Illus. 8. The completely intact original roof structure containing two tiers of staggered butt-purlins with pegged through-tenons, pegged collars, and asymmetrical primary rafter braces (seen from the north). The rafter braces above the eastern entrance to the left reflect the lap boards of the western porch to the right but are lower in pitch and do not indicate the former presence of an eastern porch.



Illus. 9. The western internal elevation showing the central porch with a primary rafter brace to the southern gable to the left but not to the northern gable. The situation is reversed to the east. Two short ‘purlins’ were tenoned to the external face of each gable rafter to penetrate the brickwork and secure barge-boards. The blocked ventilation loops of the outer bays are not central (unlike those to the east) as they accommodated the lean-to sheds flanking the porch.



Illus. 10. A detail of the neatly incised tally marks along with a name and date to the western interior of the barn at a height of 1.5 m immediately north of the porch: 'BRICK BARN 1767'. This appears to be entirely genuine, and is consistent with the building’s architectural detail.



Illus. 11. The blocked ventilation loop to the internal northern gable showing its original indented brickwork. The barn contains six identical loops (in both gables and to both sides of the eastern entrance and western porch).



Illus. 12. The central entrance of the eastern elevation showing an ostensibly original door jamb to the left. The roof-plate contains a pegged mortise for a second jamb to the right with a central mortise to hold the door bar of the original full-height barn doors. The remaining jamb bears an incised date '1762' at a height of 1.75 m but this appears to be a relatively modern misreading of the original 1767 date on the opposite wall.



Illus. 13. The tie-beam of the hipped porch gable (above the modern fibre-board ceiling) showing a central mortise for a door bar with double-pegged mortises at both ends for the missing jambs of full-height original doors. The softwood studwork and weatherboarding are insertions of the late-20th century. The barn evidently contained full-height doors at both ends of its threshing floor: a rare feature in an 18th century barn.



Illus. 14. The northern side-elevation of the porch showing the tie-beam of the main barn continuing to form its roof plate; this oak timber is an impressive 9.9 m (32.5 ft) in length, as is its counterpart to the south.