

**Farm Buildings at
Goldings Farm,
Sotterley, Suffolk
SOT 014**

Historic Building Record

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

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

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Farm Buildings at Goldings Farm, Smiths Road, Sotterley, Suffolk

(TM 472 856)

Historic Building Record

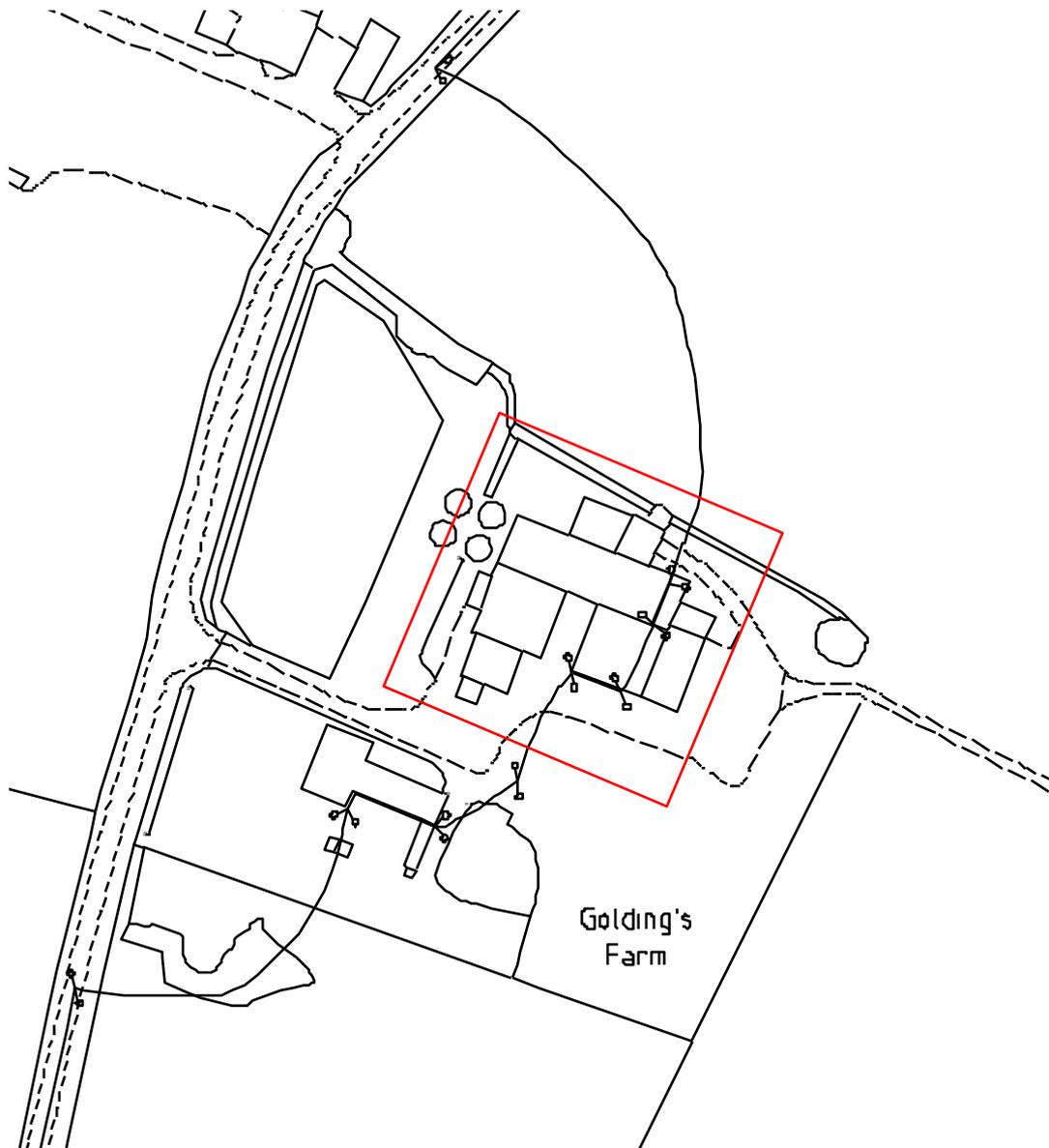
This report provides a record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a group of redundant farm buildings in the curtilage of a grade II-listed former farmhouse. It has been prepared to a specification by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service dated 11th June 2009 (SpecHBR(EM)_GoldingsFarm_Sotterley_09), and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for conversion (Waveney District Council application DC/06/1378/FUL).

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 100 digital images of 8.5 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 12th November 2009.

Summary

Goldings Farm lies on the eastern edge of Sotterley parish and is bisected by its boundary with Henstead, which passes through the complex of farm buildings to the north of a grade II-listed early-19th century red-brick farmhouse in the Mock Gothic style. The property was one of several tenanted holdings on the large Sotterley Hall estate owned by the Barne family from 1744 until the present, and both the house and the barn to the north of the farm yard may have been rebuilt in response to the enclosure of rough grazing in the parish to create more arable land in 1796. The barn is a large and impressive red-brick structure which extends to 33.5 m (110 ft) in length and contains a central threshing area of five bays flanked by integral stables with hay lofts at both ends. It includes a rear aisle and two sheds that were linked to the stables by arched doorways and probably served as tack rooms. Each stable was entered by a central door with a window on each side and hay drops against its gables, while the walls of the barn, sheds and hay lofts were pierced by ventilation apertures resembling medieval arrow loops. The intact roof structure of staggered butt-purlins covered in modern corrugated asbestos is shallow-pitched, suggesting it was formerly pantiled to match the farmhouse, and its unusually large knee-braces resemble the arch-braces found in barns of the 18th century and before. The building illustrates the sophisticated nature of barns on large estates at the turn of the 19th century and can be compared with some of the best agricultural architecture found in the newly fashionable 'model' farmsteads of the period. Despite its historic interest it was extensively mutilated by the insertion of grain silos and milling machinery in the 20th century, losing both stable ceilings, and probably fails to meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing in its own right. A series of brick cattle sheds and shelters was added to the southern elevation in the mid-19th century, reflecting the new yard-based system of mixed animal husbandry known today as Victorian High Farming. These buildings include a granary that appears to retain part of a timber-framed predecessor that was shown along with the barn on the tithe map of 1843.



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Figure 1. Modern Ordnance Survey
Enclosing the complex of farm buildings in red with the grade II-listed farmhouse to the south and Smiths Road to the west. The curved line indicates the boundary between Sotterley (left) and Henstead parishes which bisects the complex.

Documentary and Cartographic Evidence

Goldings Farm lies on the eastern edge of Sotterley parish and is bisected by its boundary with Henstead parish which passes through the complex of farm buildings as indicated in figure 1. The manner in which this boundary leaves the road to include a small area of land suggests that it was specifically designed to enclose the farm in the early Middle Ages, and that the site is of ancient origin. The present farmhouse is a grade II-listed red-brick building with Mock Gothic windows and other features in the Revival style of the late-18th and early-19th centuries, although it is dated to the '18th century' in the English Heritage Schedule. It may well be contemporary with the brick barn and reflect a major refurbishment of the property in or shortly after 1796 when much of the former heath land in the parish was enclosed to form arable land in response to the high grain prices and the fashion for agricultural improvement of the period (History and Antiquities of Suffolk, Suckling, 1846).

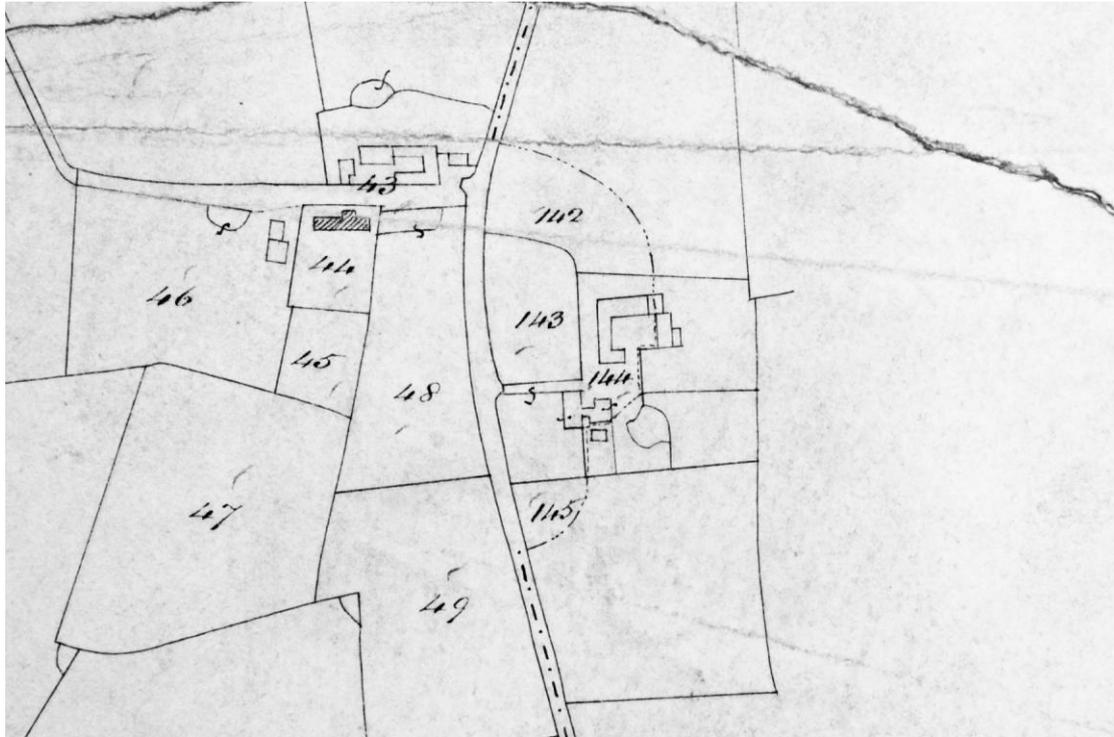


Figure 2. The site as depicted on the Sotterley title map of 1843 (Suffolk Record Office).

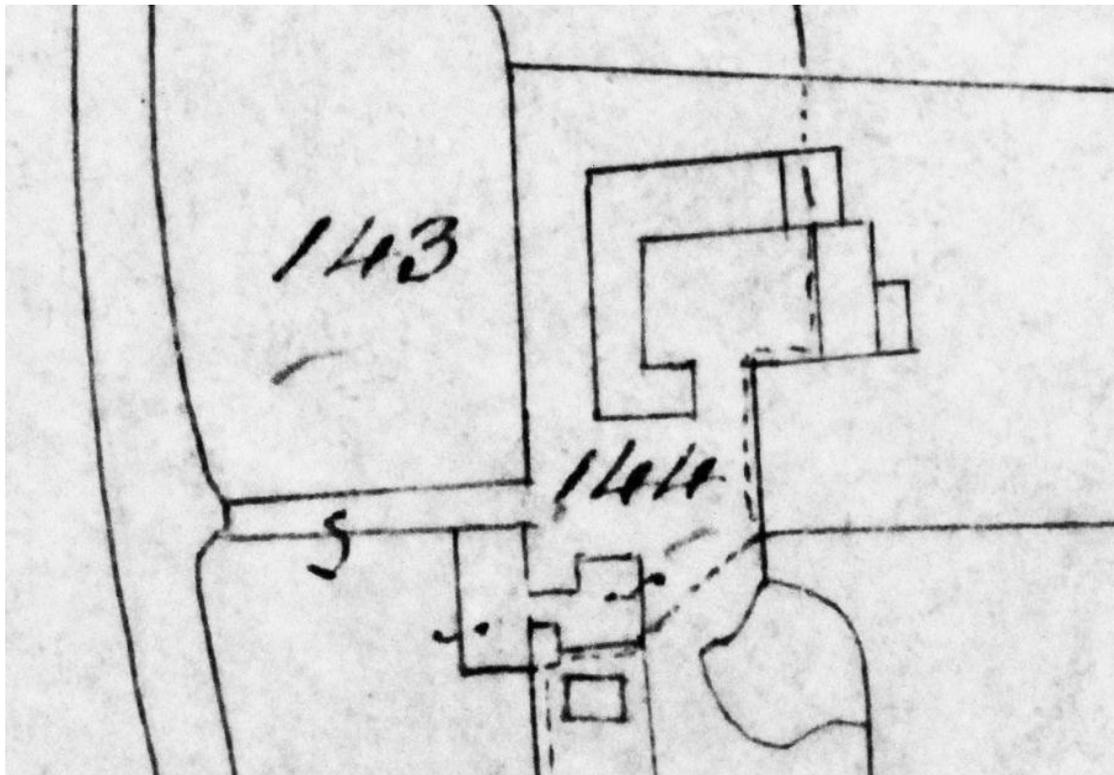


Figure 2a. Detail of the 1843 title map. The farm buildings form a U-shaped yard to the south of the barn much as today, but the eastern range differs significantly from the current building on the site and the eastern range probably represents the predecessor of the existing shelter-shed and granary. The broken line marks the parish boundary.

At the time of the Sotterley tithe survey in 1843 Goldings Farm was one of several tenanted holdings on the Sotterley Hall estate of Frederick Barne Esquire, whose descendants continue to own it. The tenant was named as William Goodin in the tithe apportionment, but as William Goodwin in White's Suffolk Directory of 1844, which notes that 489 of the 1594 acres in the parish lay within the park surrounding the hall. Most of the farm lay in Henstead, with only 17.5 acres in Sotterley, including the 'house, garden and yards (plot 144 in figure 2), an orchard of 0.75 acres between the road and barn (143), and parts of Home Meadow to the south (145) and 'Barn Field' (142) to the north. The map shows the farm with a U-shaped outline much as today, with the main barn to the north. The eastern end of the barn, which must represent the existing early-19th century structure, is depicted as a separate compartment reflecting reality, but the western compartment is omitted in error. Internal partitions are often shown inaccurately on both tithe maps and Ordnance Surveys. The narrow building to the east of the yard clearly pre-dates the present, much wider 'double-pile' structure, and overlaps the barn's south-eastern corner: the parish boundary coincides with its western elevation rather than passing through its interior as shown on the late-19th century Ordnance Surveys. The western range is also likely to pre-date the present shelter-shed and the projection at its southern gable probably represents the timber-framed granary for which evidence can still be seen in its brick replacement. With the exception of an open-sided shed adjoining the barn's eastern gable, which no longer exists, and the covered yard against the western shelter-shed, the Ordnance Surveys of 1884, 1904 and 1927 show the complete range of buildings as it remains today.

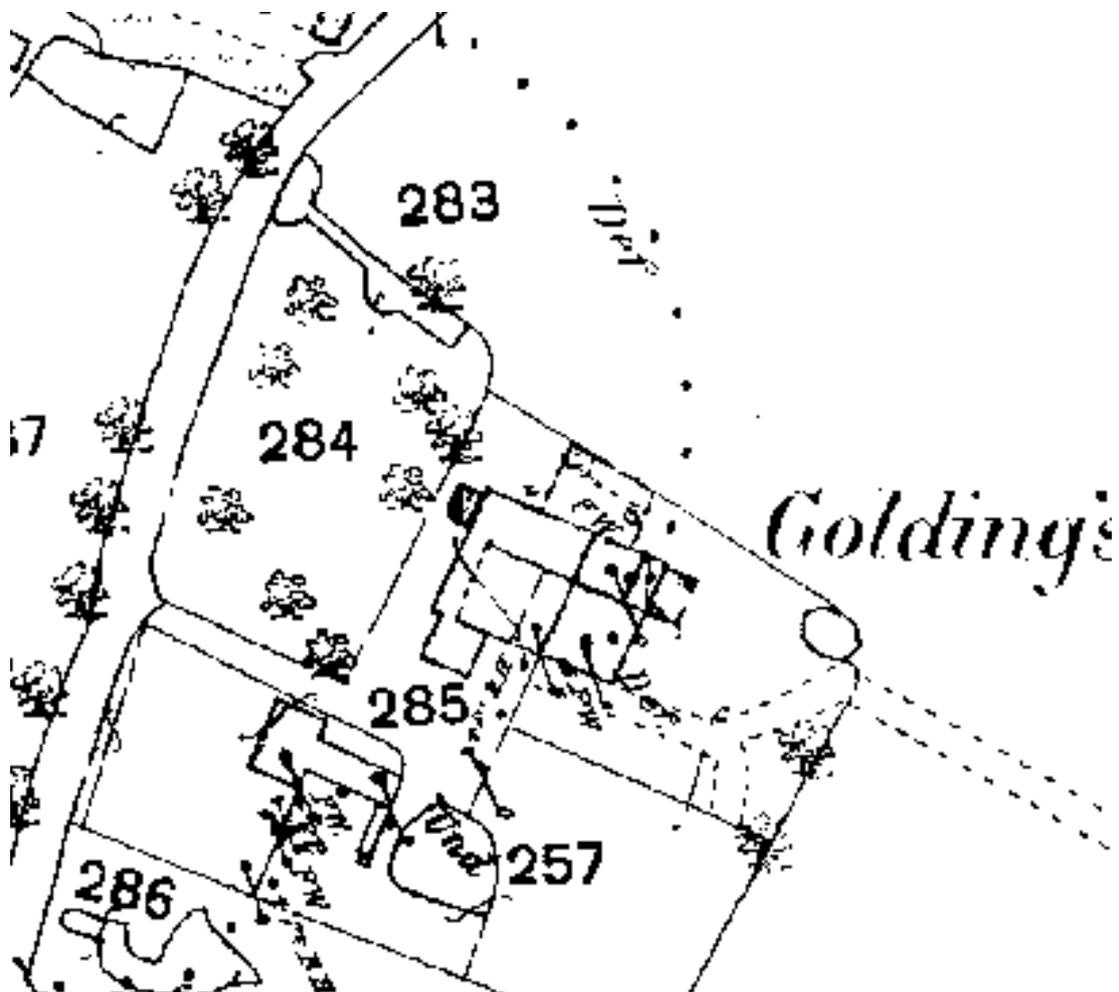


Figure 3. First edition Ordnance Survey of 1884, showing the farm buildings much as they remain today. An additional animal yard and shelter-shed lay to the north of the barn, and an open shed adjoined its eastern gable.

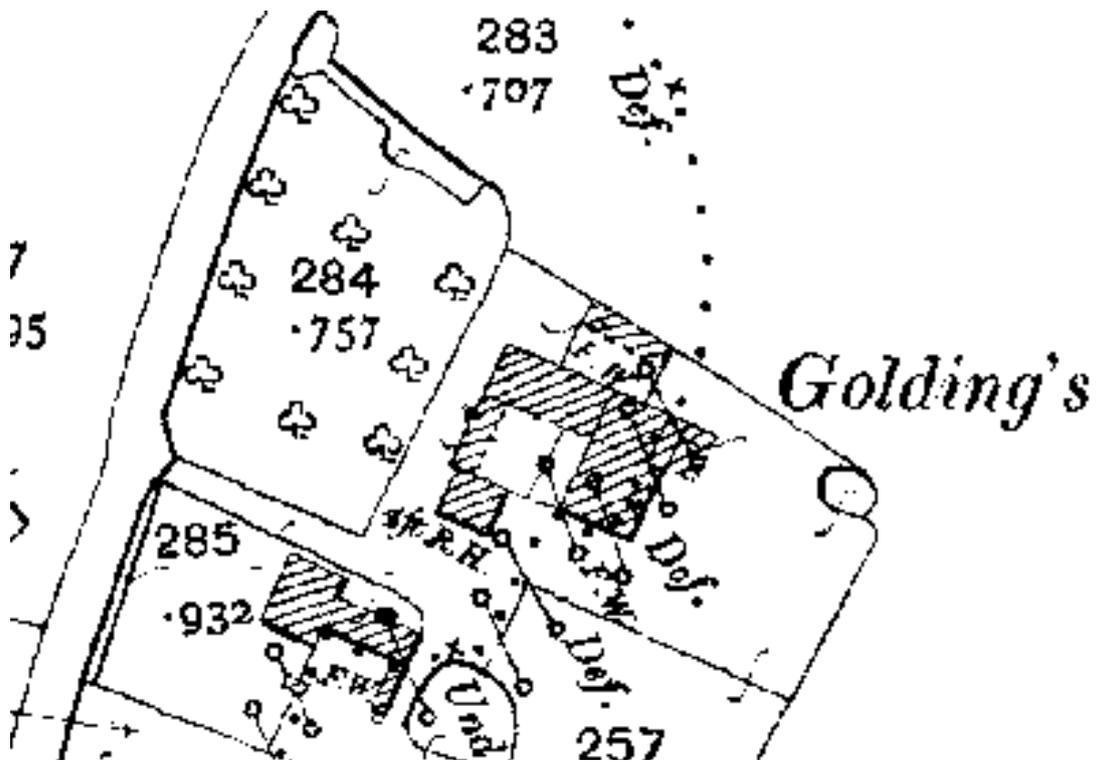


Figure 4. The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1904.

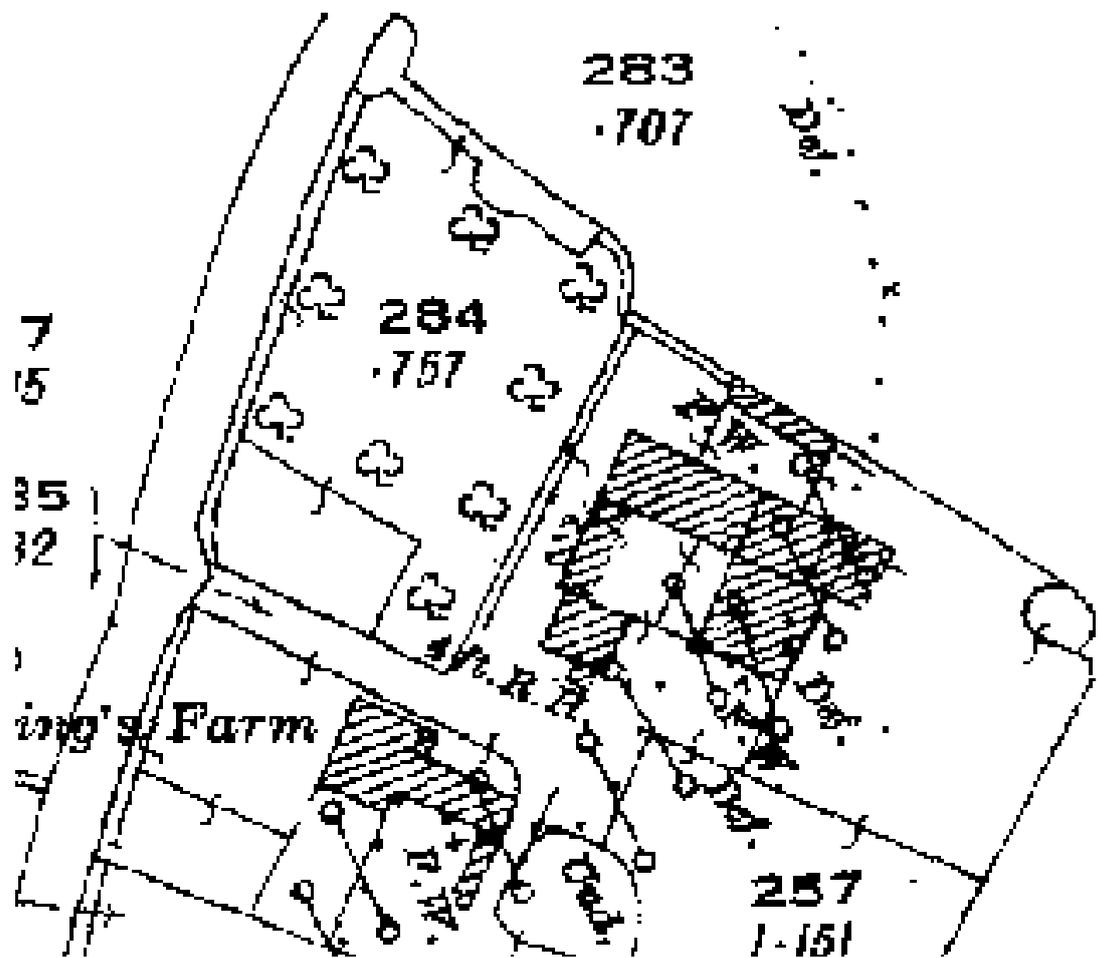


Figure 5. The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1927.

Building Analysis

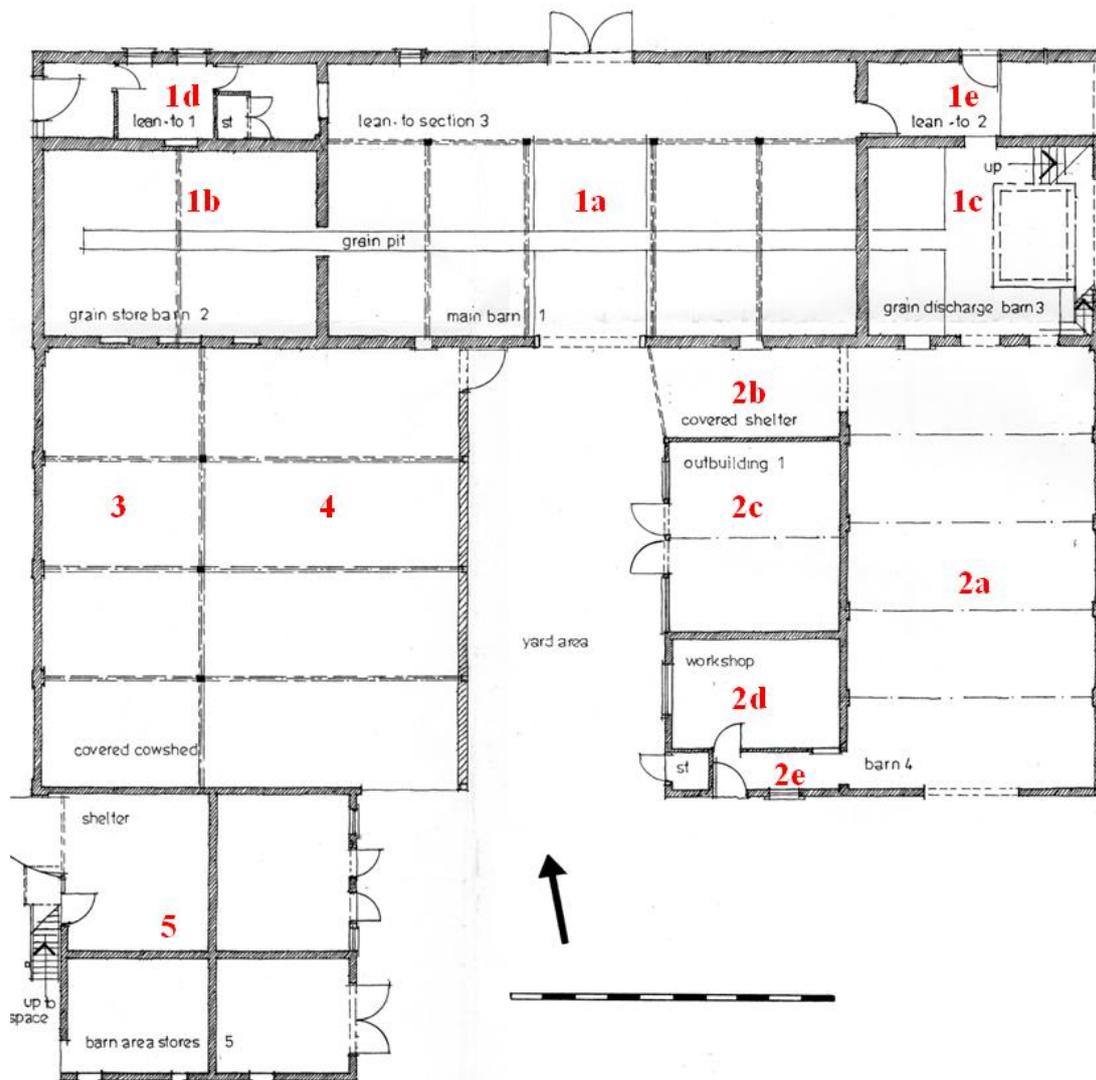


Figure 6

Ground plan of the farm buildings identifying each area with a number for ease of reference in the text and photographic record.

Scale in metres.

Key

1. A substantial early-19th century red-brick threshing barn extending to 33.5 m (110 ft) in total length with an integral rear (northern) aisle (1a) and stables with hay lofts at both ends (1b & 1c). Each stable with a central southern entrance flanked by windows and linked by an arched doorway to a rear lean-to shed that was probably designed as a tack room (1d & 1e). Ventilation loops throughout. The intact roof structure with staggered butt-purlins, pegged collars and a ridge-piece now covered with corrugated asbestos but probably replacing pantiles to match the contemporary farmhouse. The hay lofts removed to accommodate grain silos and milling machinery, the floors re-laid in concrete and numerous secondary doors and hatches inserted throughout.
2. A mid-19th century pair of integral red-brick single-storied pantiled sheds originally divided into three compartments: a covered cattle shed or yard to the east (2a) entered by wide doors in its southern gable and an open-sided sheltered shed of three bays (2b & 2c) to the west with an enclosed shed (2d & 2e) at its

southern gable. The enclosed shed was entered by an original door at the southern end of its western elevation but also contains evidence of a wide entrance in its southern gable that was subsequently blocked. In the 20th century these three areas were subdivided with cement-block partitions as shown in figure 6, and a series of concrete stalls were inserted into the eastern shed to convert it into a milking parlour. At the time of inspection an unusual 19th century painted tumbrel (two-wheeled farm cart) made by W & H Ringer of Sedgeford near Hunstanton in north-west Norfolk was stored in the northern bay of the shelter-shed (2b). This building is not depicted on the tithe map of 1843 but had appeared by the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey in 1884.

3. A mid-19th century single-storied pantiled red-brick shelter-shed in four bays retaining its original chamfered arcade posts and clasped-purlin roof structure of machine-sawn softwood.
4. A mid-20th century covered cattle yard of corrugated iron.
5. A mid-19th century granary with integral lean-to shed containing two compartments to the south. The grain floor reached by a boarded external stair to the west and retaining some 19th century boarded bins. Inspection was hampered by the poor condition of this stair and by the presence of a portacabin which obstructed the entrance to the front (eastern) compartment beneath the grain floor. The grain floor projects into the southern lean-to sheds, with a boarded loading hopper in the eastern compartment. The western compartment contains a series of 20th century boarded shelves that may have formed a chicken coop. A storey post with a knee brace is embedded in the brickwork of the western gable and appears to survive from an early-19th century timber-framed granary with a ground-floor cart lodge that was later remodelled in brick. The northern half of the roof contains linear butt-purlins and also survives from this building, while the less steeply pitched southern half extends across the lean-to sheds and dates from its mid-19th century remodelling.

The early-19th century barn is of particular historic interest and is discussed further below

Proportions, Structure and Date

The barn at Goldings Farm is a red-brick structure of impressive proportions and sophisticated layout which reflects the affluence of the Sotterley Hall estate and its awareness of the latest agricultural fashions. Dating from the late-18th or early-19th century it may well have been part of a major programme of refurbishment which included the Mock Gothic farmhouse in response to the enclosure of 1796 and the resulting increase in arable land.

The building is aligned on an approximately east-west axis and extends to a total of 33.5 m in length by 9.3 m in width (110 ft by 30.5 ft) including a main span of 6.5 m and an integral rear (northern) aisle of 2.9 m (21.5 ft and 9 ft respectively). The walls are laid in English bond, are 30 cms thick (14 ins) and rise to 4.1 m at the front roof-plates and 2 m at the rear (13.5 ft and 6.5 ft). The roof structure is typical of the early-19th century with staggered butt-purlins in two tiers with pegged collars and a ridge-piece, but the bolted knee-braces linking the tie-beams to the un-jowled storey posts of the threshing barn are unusually large and resemble the curved arch-braces found in the 18th century and before. The relatively low pitch of the roof (designed for pantiles to reflect the farmhouse but now covered in corrugated asbestos) is also unusual for a barn of this date, which would normally be thatched, and indicates the structure's high status. Some of the principal rafters contain evidence of re-use from a steeper structure with an upper tier of clasped-purlins and a lower tier of butt-purlins.

The arcade posts are linked to the principal rafters of the rear aisle by raking struts that are tenoned and pegged to both timbers.

Layout and Function

The building was a sophisticated multi-purpose structure of a kind rarely found outside East Anglia, with a central threshing barn of five bays flanked on both sides by stables with hay lofts. The open barn extended to 16.5 m in internal length (54.25 ft) and contained a rear aisle with a low rear door immediately opposite its central southern entrance. There may be evidence of an original threshing floor beneath the modern concrete. The interior was lit and ventilated by a total of sixteen ventilation loops in the form of medieval arrow slits with horizontal bars at the top, bottom and centre; these are arranged in two tiers of three on both sides of the main entrance with one in each of the two bays of the rear wall. Both stables were entered by central southern doors flanked by windows with three ventilation loops to the hay lofts above, but the western stable is larger than its eastern counterpart at 8.5 m in (28 ft) internal length as opposed to 7 m (23 ft). Their ceilings have been removed but a number of binding joists survive to the east with mortises for tall-sectioned common joists. The horses were stalled against the gables as the outermost binding joists framed a hay drop of 50 cms (21 ins) and arched doorways in the centre of each rear wall opened into lean-to sheds that presumably served as tack rooms. The eastern lean-to (1c) also contained ventilation loops and an original external door immediately opposite (respected by the brickwork), but there is no evidence of this in the larger western shed (1d) – although vegetation obscured its exterior at the time of inspection. It is possible, given this difference, that the eastern stable was designed to accommodate cattle rather than horses. The western loft was also lit by a wide gable window which was partly blocked when the present taller, narrower window was inserted, but any evidence of a similar feature in the eastern gable was destroyed by the insertion of double doors in the 20th century.

Later Alterations

The brick fabric survives largely intact but the ceilings of both stables were removed in the 20th century when grain silos on circular concrete bases were inserted into the threshing barn and the western stable. The doors and windows of the latter's southern facade were blocked and it was rendered in cement. The eastern hay loft was converted into a grain mill linked to the silos by a conveyor and a wooden gantry. The silos have been removed but a large grain mill by Turners of Ipswich remained *in situ* at the time of inspection. Double doors were inserted into the eastern gable in order to reach the milling floor, and there is evidence of earlier but secondary external loading doors in the southern elevations of both lofts. A number of other doorways and hatches have been cut into the brickwork to link the internal compartments and accommodate drive shafts, while new cement-block partitions now subdivide the eastern stable. The pantiles of the original roof have been replaced by corrugated asbestos and the barn doors have been renewed.

Historic Significance

The brick barn at Goldings Farm is an exceptionally large and impressive example which incorporates stables at both ends and illustrates the sophisticated nature of agricultural buildings on large estates at the turn of the 19th century. It can be compared with some of the best agricultural architecture found in the newly fashionable 'model' farmsteads of the period. The later cattle sheds and shelters to the south are also good examples of their type, but are more typical of those added to older barns across East Anglia during the 1850s and 60s as part of the new yard-based system of mixed animal husbandry known today as Victorian High Farming. Despite the survival of the barn's original roof structure and its historic interest the barn has been too heavily mutilated to meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing in its own right, particularly given the loss of the ceilings from both stables along with their fixtures and fittings.

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. Site entrance from Smiths Road to west showing grade II-listed red-brick farmhouse to right and farm buildings in rear to left.
2. General view from east showing proximity of farmhouse with eastern shed (2a) and gable of barn (1) to right.
3. General view from west showing gable of barn (1) to left, shelter-shed (3) in centre and granary (5) to right.
4. General view from north showing intact rear aisle of barn (1).
5. General view from the south-east showing the barn (1) in the rear to the right and the eastern cattle shed (2) in the foreground.
6. General view from the south showing the entrance to the threshing barn (1a) in the centre with the cattle shed (2) right.
7. General view from south-west showing the steps of the granary (5) to the right & the barn (1) to the left.
8. Eastern exterior of cattle shed (2) with the 20th century doors of the barn's eastern gable (1c) to the right.
9. Eastern gable of barn showing 20th century double doors opening onto grain milling floor in original hay loft (1c).
10. Interior from east of eastern end of lean-to shed (1e) to north of barn showing boarded internal partition.
11. Eastern end of northern exterior of barn showing original door and ventilation loop to lean-to tack room (1e).
12. Northern exterior of barn (1a) showing rear door of threshing floor to right and ventilation loop to left.
13. Detail of ventilation loop in northern exterior of eastern bays of threshing barn (1a).
14. Rear doors to threshing bay of barn (1a) in northern exterior showing rebuilt pier to left.
15. Western external gable of barn (1) showing evidence of wider, shallower original window to hay loft.
16. Interior from west of lean-to shed (1d) to north of barn showing original arched link to stable (1b) to right.

17. Southern interior of lean-to shed (1d) showing blocked original arched door to stable (1b).
18. Northern interior of lean-to shed (1d) showing later window aperture.
19. Staggered butt-purlin roof structure of western lean-to shed (1d) showing northern wall of stable (1b) to right.
20. Interior of threshing barn (1a) from east showing intact roof with rear aisle to right & 20th platform above missing grain silos.
21. Interior of threshing barn (1a) from west showing intact roof with rear aisle to left & concrete bases of missing grain silos.
22. Rear (northern) interior of threshing barn from south-west showing central doors with blocked ventilation loops on both sides.
23. Detail from east of intact original arcade posts with bolted knee-braces & staggered butt-purlin roof structure.
24. Original roof structure of threshing barn (1a) from east showing staggered butt-purlins with pegged collars & ridge piece.
25. Original roof structure of threshing barn (1a) from west showing staggered butt-purlins with pegged collars & ridge piece.
26. Detail of original bolted knee-braces to rear of threshing bay (1a) with face-halved & bladed scarf joint in arcade plate.
27. Northern aisle of threshing barn (1a) from west showing original raking aisle brace linking storey post to principal rafter.
28. Detail from west of original raking aisle strut pegged & tenoned to un-jowled post and principal rafter (1a).
29. Interior of eastern section of northern aisle in threshing barn (1a) showing two blocked ventilation loops.
30. Northern interior of eastern section of rear aisle in threshing barn (1a) showing blocked ventilation loop.
31. Northern interior of western section of rear aisle in threshing barn (1a) showing blocked ventilation loops.
32. Detail of secondary door to lean-to shed (1e) cutting brickwork at eastern end rear aisle in threshing barn (1a).
33. Eastern gable of threshing barn (1a) showing evidence of re-used principal from steeply pitched 17th century clasped-purlin roof.
34. Southern interior of eastern bays of threshing barn (1a) showing evidence of six ventilation loops.
35. Southern interior of western bays of threshing barn (1a) showing evidence of six ventilation loops.

36. Southern exterior of western bays of threshing barn showing ventilation loops with 20th century covered yard (4) to left.
37. Interior from east of former stable to west of barn (1b) showing concrete silo bases and access platform.
38. Southern interior of former stable (1b) showing central door flanked by windows, three loops to loft & scars of ceiling joists.
39. Roof structure of former stable (1b) from east showing evidence of re-used timber.
40. Northern interior of former stable to west of barn showing original arched central doorway to lean-to (1d) & later aperture to left.
41. Interior from west of former stable to west of barn (1b) showing later door to threshing barn (1a).
42. Interior from west of eastern lean-to shed (1e) showing opposing external (left) and internal doors.
43. Northern interior of eastern lean-to shed (1e) showing original door to right.
44. Interior of eastern lean-to shed showing original arched doorway to former stable (1c).
45. Northern interior of eastern former stable (1c) showing original arched door to rear lean-to showing modern partition to left.
46. Northern interior of eastern former stable (1c) showing original arched door to rear lean-to from former hay loft.
47. Interior from east of eastern former stable (1c) showing cement-block partitions and chute of grain mill in loft.
48. Detail from east of original binding joist in former stable (1c) showing empty mortises of removed tall-sectioned common joists.
49. Interior of eastern former hay loft (1c) from north showing ventilation loop to southern interior and grain mill to right.
50. Southern interior of eastern former hay loft (1c) showing 20th century grain mill.
51. Detail of maker's plate to grain mill in eastern former hay loft (1c) E.R. & F Turner, Ipswich.
52. Interior from south-east of eastern former hay loft (1c) showing large copper tank to right.
53. Interior from south-west of eastern former hay loft (1c) showing large copper tank on original binding joist.
54. Roof structure of eastern former hay loft (1c) from east showing staggered butt-purlins and 20th century grain mill.

55. Detail of possibly original window frame to west of central door in southern exterior of eastern former stable (1c).
56. Southern exterior of eastern former stable (1c) from later milking parlour (2a) showing original central door flanked by windows.
57. Interior of milking parlour (2a) from south showing 20th century concrete stalls to left & right with stable (1c) in rear.
58. Interior of milking parlour (2a) from north showing southern entrance & 20th century concrete stalls to left & right.
59. Concrete cattle stalls adjoining eastern interior of milking parlour (2a).
60. Concrete cattle stalls adjoining western interior of milking parlour (2a).
61. Roof structure from south of mid-19th century milking parlour showing clasped-purlins with queen struts.
62. Southern end of western interior of milking parlour (2a) showing entrance to narrow southern compartment (2e).
63. Southern external gable of eastern cattle shed showing original entrance to milking parlour (2a) to right.
64. Southern external gable of eastern cattle shed showing door to area 2e with evidence of wider original entrance.
65. Southern external gable of eastern cattle shed showing wide original entrance to milking parlour (2a) respected by quarter-bricks.
66. Western exterior of eastern shed (2) showing enclosed shed (2d) with original door to right & open shelter-shed (2c) left.
67. Western exterior of enclosed shed (2d) showing later window with original entrance to right.
68. Interior from west of original doorway to enclosed shed (2d) showing 20th century copper and block-work partitions.
69. Western exterior of shelter-shed (2c) showing formerly open arcade of timber posts.
70. Roof structure of shelter-shed (2c) from south showing A-frames with through-purlins and raking queen struts.
71. Interior from west of northern bay of shelter-shed (2b) showing tumbrel with southern exterior of threshing barn (1a) to left.
72. Southern exterior of eastern bays of threshing barn (1a) showing ventilation loops and later hatch.
73. 19th century farm painted farm tumbrel in northern bay of shelter-shed (2b) seen from west.

74. Cast iron name plate on 19th century painted tumbrel in northern bay of shelter-shed (2b). W & H Ringer, Sedgeford [north-west Norfolk].
75. Underside of 19th century farm tumbrel in northern bay of shelter-shed (2b) showing painted decoration.
76. Eastern interior of northern bay of shelter-shed (2b) showing later access to milking parlour (2a).
77. Exterior from south-east of 20th century corrugated iron covered cattle yard (4).
78. Interior from south of 20th century covered cattle yard (4) showing 19th century shelter-shed (3) to left & barn (1) in rear.
79. Southern exterior of western former stable (1b) showing later loft hatch above arch of original eastern window.
80. Open arcade of eastern exterior of western shelter-shed (3) from 20th century covered yard (4).
81. Interior of 20th century covered yard (4) from north showing shelter-shed (3) to right.
82. Interior from north of western shelter-shed (3) showing original clasped-purlin roof structure.
83. Detail from east of chamfered arcade post of western shelter-shed (3).
84. Eastern cattle shed complex (2) from south-west showing double-pile pantiled roof & yard wall.
85. Interior from east of enclosed shed (2d) adjoining eastern shelter-shed (2c) showing 20th century partition to section 2e to left.
86. Interior from west of enclosed shed (2d) adjoining eastern shelter-shed (2c) showing 20th century partition to section 2e to right.
87. Exterior of slate-roofed granary (5) from south-east showing double doors of integral lean-to vehicle shed & window to grain floor.
88. Boarded southern wall of grain floor projecting into lean-to vehicle shed of granary (5) with loading chute to left.
89. Interior from east of lean-to vehicle shed of granary (5) showing boarded wall of grain floor & chute to right.
90. Interior from west of lean-to vehicle shed of granary (5) showing boarded wall of grain floor to left.
91. External stair and boarded western gable of granary (5) to south of shelter-shed (3).
92. Western gable of granary (5) from south-west showing partly collapsed stair to grain floor and entrance to lean-to storage shed.

93. Northern interior of lean-to storage shed to south of granary (5) showing 20th century boarded compartments of possible chicken coop.
94. Boarded wall of grain floor from lean-to storage shed to south of granary (5).
95. Detail of western gable of granary (5) showing timber post and knee-brace of an earlier timber granary embedded in later brickwork.
96. Western exterior of granary (5) showing open entrance to area beneath grain floor.
97. Interior from west of open area beneath grain floor of granary (5).
98. Interior from north of area beneath grain floor of granary (5) showing tall-sectioned ceiling joists.
99. Interior from western gable entrance of grain floor (5) showing grain bins of deal boards with axial passage.
100. Roof structure of granary (5) from west showing linear butt-purlins of original roof to left & later rafters spanning lean-to right.

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pages 14-22

Appendix 2 (pp. 14-22): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1. The entrance to the site from Smiths Road to the west showing the grade II-listed red-brick farmhouse to the right and the farm buildings to the left.



Illus. 2. A general view of the group from the south-east showing the asbestos-covered brick barn (1) in the rear to the right, the pantiled 'double-pile' cattle shed (2) in the foreground and the brick granary (5) to the left.



Illus. 3. The intact original rear aisle of the brick barn with 20th century doors in its eastern gable, the original door to the lean-to shed adjoining the eastern stable (1e) to the left, and the rear doors of the threshing barn (1a) to the right.



Illus. 4. The interior of the central threshing barn (1a) from the east showing its intact roof and rear aisle with the concrete bases of the 20th century grain silos that were reached by the surviving axial platform. The doors to the western stable (1b) and its rear lean-to shed (1d) are secondary insertions. The relatively shallow pitch of the roof suggests it was initially pantiled to match the house.



Illus. 5. The interior of the threshing barn (1a) from the west the showing intact roof and arcade posts with the rear doors of the (missing) threshing floor to the left.



Illus. 6. The original roof structure from the east showing its impressive bolted knee-braces, raking aisle struts (tenoned to the arcade posts and the principal aisle rafters), staggered butt-purlins, pegged collars and ridge-piece.



Illus. 7. The southern exterior of the two western bays of the threshing barn (1a) showing three of their six ventilation loops (the rest obscured by the 20th century covered cattle yard (4) to the left) and the original entrance to the right.



Illus. 8. The southern interior of the former stable (1b) to the west of the threshing barn (1a), showing its blocked central door flanked by windows, three ventilation loops to the missing hay loft (the easternmost enlarged to form an external door) and the scars of the removed principal ceiling joists.



Illus. 9. The original arched doorway in the northern interior of the former stable (1c) to the east of the threshing barn (1a) with an original ceiling joist to the right. This door opens into the rear lean-to shed (1e) immediately opposite a central external door.



Illus. 10. The southern exterior of the eastern former stable (1c) from the later milking parlour (2a) showing its original central door flanked by windows and a later loading door to the hay loft above.



Illus. 11. The ‘double-pile’ mid-19th century cattle shed complex (2) to the east of the yard (seen from the south-west). The wide entrance to the right-hand milking parlour (2a) is original and there is evidence of a similar wide doorway in the left-hand gable. An open-sided shelter-shed (2b & 2c) to the left has been enclosed to form loose boxes.



Illus. 12. The interior from the south of the 20th century covered cattle yard (4) showing the 19th century shelter-shed (3) to the left and the partly cement-rendered brickwork of the barn (1) in the rear.



Illus. 13. The western gable of the granary (5) from the south-west showing the partly collapsed external stair to the grain floor and the entrance to the western section of a lean-to southern storage shed.



Illus. 14. The western gable of the granary (5) showing the timber post and knee-brace of an earlier timber granary and cart shed embedded in the later brickwork.



Illus. 15. The grain floor of the granary (5) from the western gable entrance showing the remains of 19th century grain bins and the difference between the northern side of the roof (left) which contains butt-purlins and appears to survive from an early-19th century predecessor, and the shallow-pitched southern half which spans the lean-to sheds and relates to its mid-19th century remodelling in brick.



Illus. 16. Detail of a ventilation loop in the northern exterior of the threshing barn (1a).