

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Church Farm, Thornington, Suffolk

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Archaeological Record

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Leigh Alston MA (Oxon)
Architectural Historian
4 Nayland Road
Bures St Mary
Suffolk CO8 5BX

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Leigh A. Alston MA (Oxon)
Architectural Historian

**4 Nayland Road
Bures St Mary
Suffolk CO8 5BX**

Tel. (01787) 228016

E-Mail: leigh.alston@virgin.net

**Church Farm,
Thorington Road, Thorington,
Suffolk**

(TM 4228 7433)

An Archaeological Record

This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a complex of farm buildings at Church Farm. The report has been prepared to a brief written by the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Dr Jess Tipper, 11th November 2008, Ref. /ChurchFarm_Thorington2008) and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for demolition (Suffolk Coastal District Council application C/08/0887).

Introduction

The following report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 192 8.2 megapixel digital images (Appendix 1) but also includes printed photographs of key features (Appendix 2). Each image is separately described in the report, and a white metre scale rod was included wherever possible. The site was inspected on 14 Nov. 2008.

Summary

Church Farm occupies an unusual and picturesque site at the foot of a steep slope which descends from the arable field opposite St Peter's church to the meadow and marsh land in the valley bottom. It formed a modest tenanted holding of 54 acres in 1840. The three historic buildings form an unusually complete farmyard which has altered little since the early-19th century, but the adjacent farmhouse was demolished in *circa* 1960 and replaced by a bungalow at the top of the slope. A three-bay timber-framed barn of *circa* 1600 is adjoined by a rare and important early-17th century stable and hay loft which may represent the smallest example of its period in the county. A detached timber-framed neathouse (cow shed) to the south of the site dates from the 18th century and is unusual in that it too possesses a hay loft. The most impressive of the three buildings is a mid-17th century bakehouse which retains a complete 18th and early-19th century interior with no fewer than three coppers, an oven, boarded pump and stone sink. The structure was originally timber-framed with a fine brick gable and integral chimney which still survives, but its external walls were later rebuilt in brick. Bakehouses of this kind were once common in East Anglia but are now rare in anything approaching original condition, and this is the best example known to the author. Both the barn and bakehouse merit listing at grade II.



Figure 1
Existing Ordnance Survey Site Plan, showing the L-shaped bungalow to the south of the three historic farm buildings

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Historic Context: Documentary & Cartographic Record

Church Farm lies at the northern edge of Thorington parish, approximately 50 m south of the tributary of the River Blythe which forms its boundary with Wenhaston and 250 m north of St Peter's church. The site is unusually located at the foot of a steep slope which descends from the arable field opposite the church to the meadow and marsh land in the valley bottom. The historic farmhouse was demolished in *circa* 1960 and replaced by a bungalow on the crest of slope which overlooks the farm buildings beneath.

The farm did not form part of the Thorington Hall estate, which dominated the parish in the 19th century, but is shown as a small independent holding of 54 acres on the tithe survey of 1840 (figure 2). The farm was owned by the Revd. Jeremy Day and occupied by James Peak. White's Suffolk Trade Directory of 1844 notes that Jeremy Day was Rector of nearby Blyford and lord of the manors of Blyford, Wenhaston Grange and Thorington Hall (the Bence family of Thorington Hall itself were lords of the manor of Thorington Wimpoles). The tithe map depicts the three surviving farm buildings almost precisely as they remain today, and as shown in more detail on later Ordnance Surveys, together with a farmhouse immediately south-west of the brick bakehouse. At 43% the proportion of pasture and meadow land as opposed to arable was unusually high by the standards of the day, but consistent with the holding's location. The numbered areas of figure 2 were described as follows in the tithe apportionment: 7. Gravel Hill 9. Home Meadow 10. Yards and buildings 11. Church Field 12. Pit Plantation 13. Lane Piece 14. Three Acres 15. Five Acres 16. Bridge Meadow. Any surviving manorial records were not searched for the purposes of this level 2 survey, but new farms were rarely established in the early-17th century (when two of the extant buildings were constructed) and the site is likely to be of medieval origin. The pond to the north of the bakehouse is not shown on the Ordnance Surveys and appears to be a modern addition.

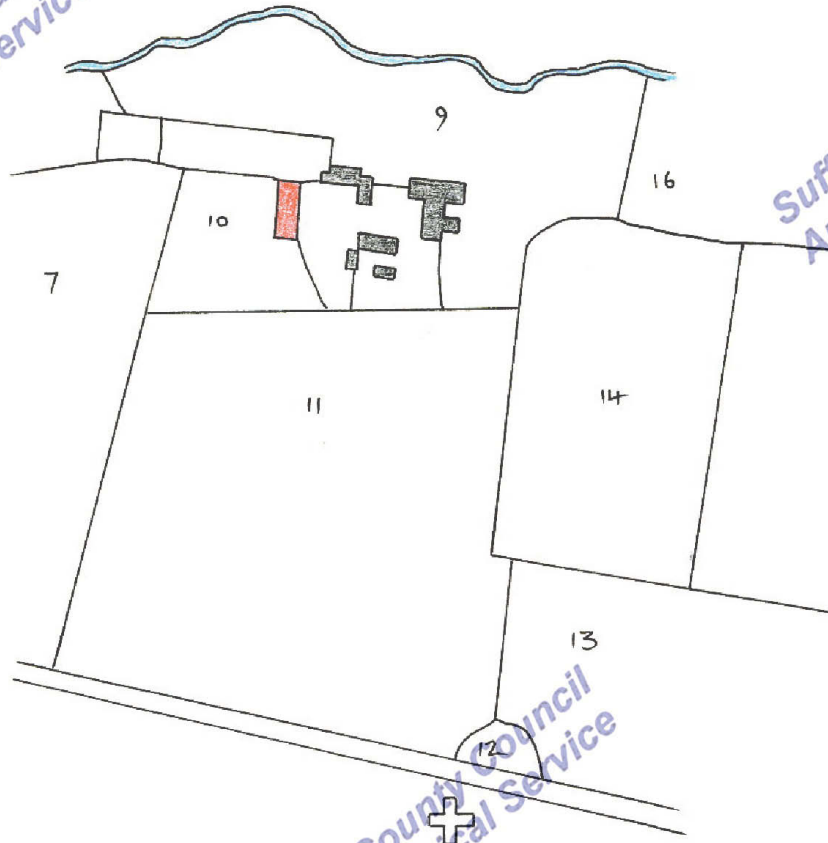


Figure 2

Church Farm in 1844, redrawn from the Thorington title map (Ipswich SRO), showing the now demolished farmhouse in red and St Peter's church to the south

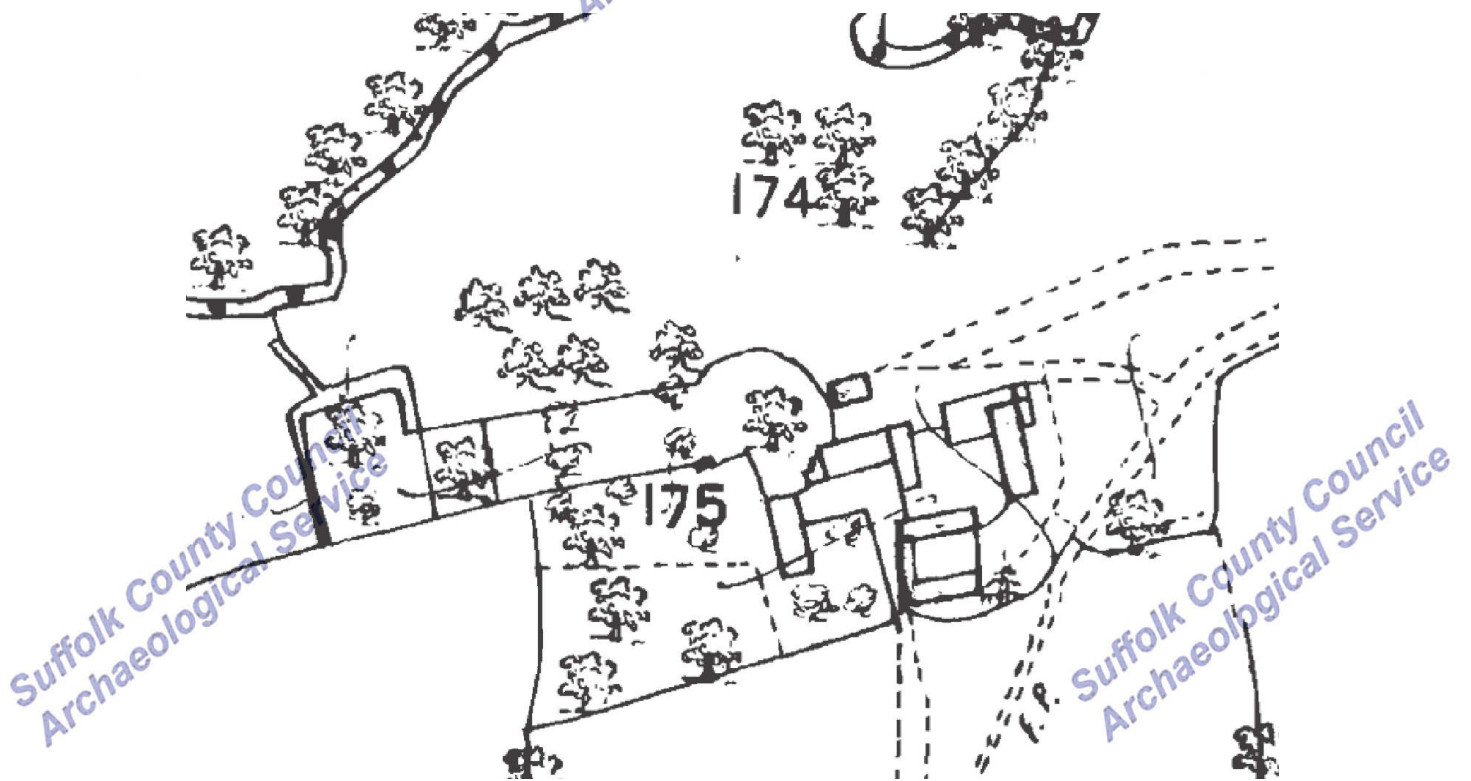


Figure 3

First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey published 1884

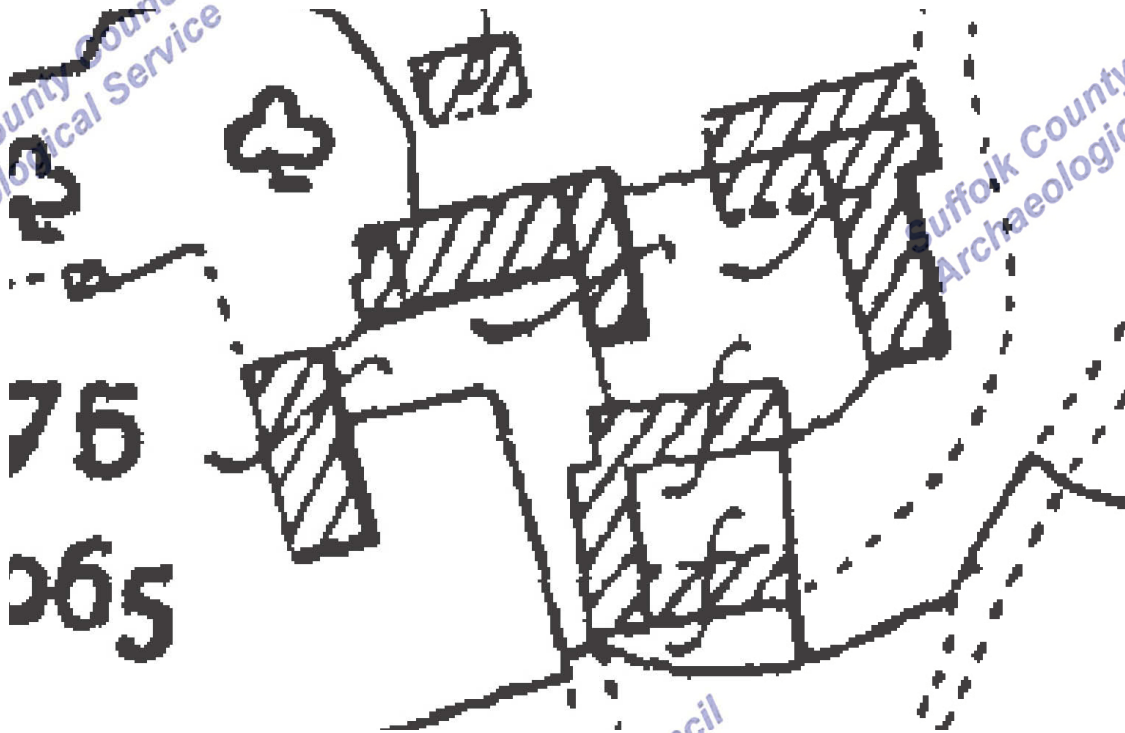


Figure 4
Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey published in 1904

Building Analysis

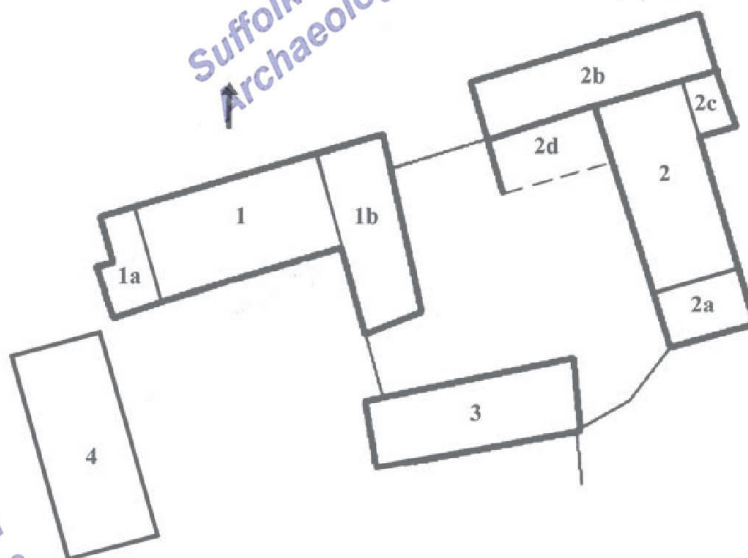


Figure 5
Schematic Plan of Historic Buildings, based on figure 1

Key

1. Bakehouse. Early-17th century timber frame with brick chimney to western gable. The external walls rebuilt in brick during 18th century and extended to east in early-19th century. 1a: Three 19th century lean-to sheds including a two-seater privy to rear. 1b: 19th century brick and flint animal shed, partly demolished at the time of inspection
2. Barn (2) & Stable (2a). Early-17th century three-bay timber-framed and rendered barn with central entrance to west. 2a: Early-17th century stable and hay loft with door to west, originally open-framed against barn but both re-

- roofed in early-19th century. 2b: Early-19th century flint and brick open-ended lean-to shed. 2c: 18th century lean-to shed. 2d Early-19th century open sided animal shelter, largely collapsed at the time of inspection
3. Neathouse. Late-18th century timber-framed neathouse with loft and evidence of hay rack to rear (northern) wall. Formerly with yard range to south of which only collapsed fragments remained at the time of inspection
 4. Site of historic farmhouse, demolished *circa* 1960, as shown on tithe map and Ordnance Surveys until 1951

N.B. A number of structures shown on the Ordnance Surveys no longer survived at the time of inspection, having apparently collapsed or been demolished when the site was cleared of vegetation.

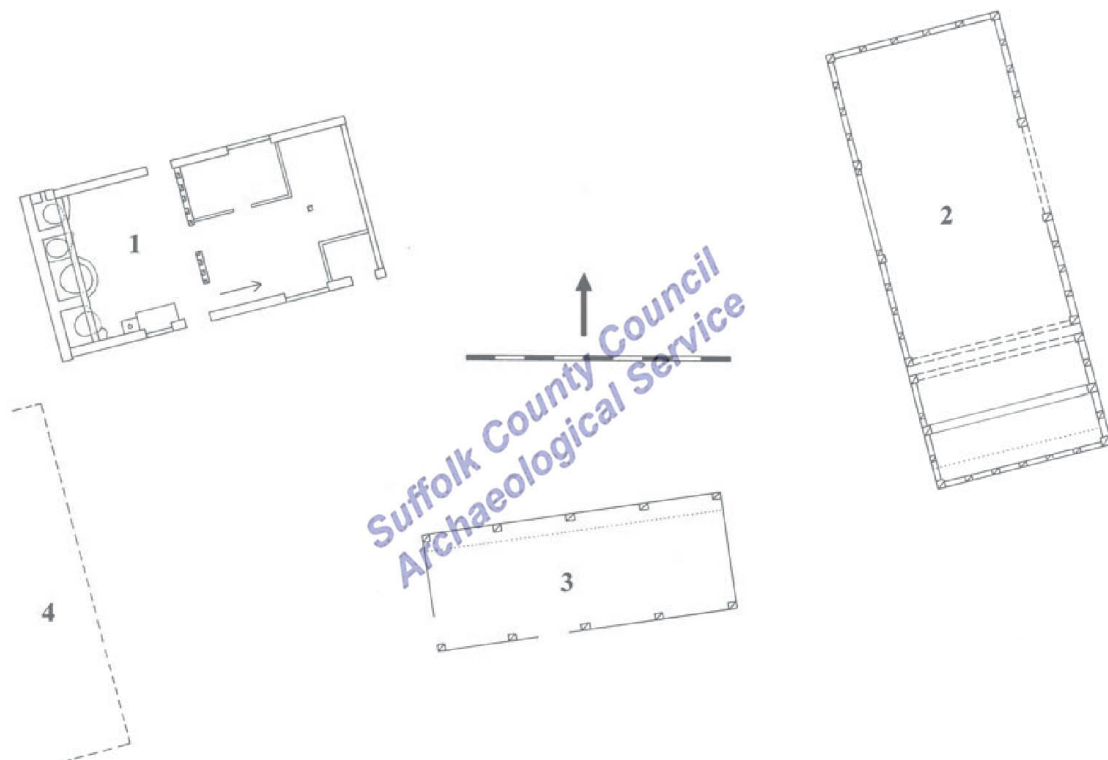


Figure 6
Ground Plans of Historic Buildings, as numbered in figure 5

1. Bakehouse

Proportions

The building in the north-western corner of the site is aligned on an approximately east-west axis and extends to 11.4 in length by 5.75 in width overall (37 ft 4 ins by 19 ft). Its southern elevation rises to 3 m (10 ft) at its eaves, with an internal ceiling 2.1 m (7 ft) above ground level, but the rear, northern elevation is 1 m taller as the site slopes sharply downwards from south to north; the threshold of the back door lies 1 m above the external ground level in consequence.

Chimney and external brickwork

The complex structure contains elements of several periods, including a fine 17th century western gable of red brick which incorporates a central chimney. The gable brickwork is laid in an irregular version of English garden wall bond, with three or four courses of stretchers between courses of headers, and asymmetrical eaves parapets with ovolo-moulded cornices.

The front, southern parapet is seven courses taller than its counterpart to the rear, and was probably designed to accommodate a lean-to shed of similar form to the existing 19th century example. The gable is 35 cm (14 ins) thick at its southern edge, but returns by 1 m (39 ins) to the north and contains an unusual square aperture that lights the side of the internal chimney.

The external brickwork of the western half of the building (including the central entrance passage shown in figure 6) is laid in English bond of late-17th or 18th century appearance, but that of the eastern half is in Flemish bond and dates only from the early-19th century. The situation is further complicated by the eastern gable, which consists of rendered studwork infilled with brick (the studwork is now exposed externally but retains fragments of original render with prick-textured pargeting). The 19th century brickwork respects arched ground floor ventilation windows with external slats, along with an external doorway opening onto a small shed in the building's south-eastern corner (now containing a ferret or rabbit hutch); the 18th century brickwork respects the cross-entry doors and first-floor ventilation windows immediately above, but not the single ground-floor window which is a later insertion.

Timber-framed construction

The roof-plates above the 18th century brickwork contain empty pegged mortises for timber-framing, and the internal partition between the two phases of construction is a fully framed truss with trenched braces and jowled storey posts. The southern roof-plate contains an edge-halved and bridled scarf joint of a type which ceased to be used during the first half of the 17th century. The roof collar of the same partition is shaped to accommodate the clasped-purlins of the original 17th century roof, but the present pantiled roof consists largely of pine and is a replacement of the early-19th century which spans both phases. The axial joists of the ground-floor ceiling are chamfered with notched lamb's tongue stops in the distinctive style of the mid-17th century, but the tall-sectioned common joists are unusual for this period as they are not tenoned to the axial joists but rest upon it (there is no evidence of re-use).

Original layout

It would appear that the building originated as a timber-framed structure with a large gable chimney in the mid-17th century (probably the second quarter) and saw its front and rear walls rebuilt in brick during the late-17th or early-18th century. The scale of the chimney, and the unusual, utilitarian nature of the ceiling, strongly suggests it was designed as a service structure rather than a domestic house. The building contained two ground-floor rooms of equal length (4.2 m or 13 ft 8 ins) linked by a central door and entered by a cross-passage in the heated western room. The building was initially 9.75 m (32 ft) in length, but was later extended eastwards to enlarge the storeroom (the original end of its chamfered 17th century axial joist is now supported by a Sampson post). This extension may have occurred in the late-18th century, prior to the rebuilding of the eastern walls in the 19th century, as suggested by the framing of the eastern gable.

Internal fittings

The existing internal fixtures and fittings date from the 18th and early-19th centuries and remain largely intact. The central fireplace of the western ground-floor room contains two coppers with a third to the north and a bread oven with dedicated flue to the south. These coppers retain their original wooden covers and furnace doors. A stone sink abuts the southern elevation with a boarded pump alongside, and a towel rail and shelf are attached to the timber-framed eastern wall. The brick floor of this room shows heavy wear between the southern entrance and the central doorway which opens into the eastern compartment. A half-hung door survived to the north of the cross-entry at the time of inspection, and the interior was apparently lit only by this means before the insertion of the present southern window. A walk-in cupboard of 20th century concrete blocks has been built into the north-western corner of the eastern room, which is lit by two lattice windows with vertically hinged internal shutters complete with ceiling hooks. A small cupboard in its south-eastern corner is accessible only from the exterior and is contemporary with the early-19th century brickwork.

A boarded stair rises from the south-eastern corner of the western room to a first-floor landing or lobby which divides the western chamber from the eastern. The latter contains the partitions of three grain bins against its northern elevation, each with grooves for vertical hatches, and chalk tally marks to its boarded wall. The late-19th century privy against the western gable preserves a boarded seat with twin circular apertures, each with its own cover and external evacuation hole.

Historic Significance

The building stood at right-angles to the demolished farmhouse, as shown in figure 5, within a metre or two of its north-eastern corner. Such a location is consistent with its function as a multi-purpose service building for baking, brewing, washing and heating water (the likely uses of the three coppers). The eastern room was employed as a storage area in the 19th century and possibly as a dairy, with a granary on its upper storey. Buildings of this kind were known locally as bakehouses (pronounced 'back'us') and were once common in East Anglia but are now rare in anything approaching their original condition. This example of the mid-17th century is unusually early in date, and its decorative chimney gable and internal fittings are exceptionally complete. Its original layout can still be recognised despite the rebuilding of its external walls and roof in the 18th and early-19th centuries. The Church Farm bakehouse represents a remarkable survival, and as the finest building of its type I have encountered in 20 years it undoubtedly merits listing at grade II.

2. Barn and Attached Stable (2a)

Proportions

The building to the east of the site is aligned on an approximately north-south axis and faced the demolished farmhouse at a distance of approximately 30 m (100 ft). It contains two separate timber-framed structures of the early-17th century that are now united under a pantiled butt-purlin roof which replaced the original in the late-18th or early-19th century. The northernmost structure forms a barn of three bays extending to 11 m (36 ft) in length by 6 m (19 ft 9 ins) in overall width and rising to 3.4 m (11 ft) at its eaves. The wall studs rise 2.9 m (9.5 ft) between the roof plates and secondary ground sills which rest on a 19th century brick plinth of variable height. The barn is adjoined by a stable of the same height and width to the south, which increases the overall length of the present building to 15.25 m (50ft). The northern truss of the stable is 0.3 m (12 ins) distant from the southern gable of barn (from which the framing has been removed) and its structure extends to 3.75m (12 ft) in overall length (11 ft internally).

Framing and cladding

The barn is fully framed in the medieval tradition with internally trenched and reverse-cracked braces rising from each corner post to both the roof-plates and gable tie-beams. The original studs and braces are largely intact with the exception of the southern gable and the braces of the north-eastern corner. The tie-beam to the south of the central bay is also original, and bears empty mortises for arch-braces which correspond with mortises in the jowled storey-posts (1.5 m or 5ft below the roof-plates); the remaining tie-beams are replacements of late-18th or early-19th century appearance secured by bolted knee-braces. The upper surface of the original tie-beam was concealed by nailed boards at the time of inspection and no evidence of the contemporary roof structure could be seen. The walls studs are widely spaced at intervals of approximately 0.75 m (2.5 ft) and were designed to be rendered externally as their outer surfaces are waney and unfinished.

The building is currently clad with 19th century tarred weatherboarding to its gabled western elevation, but retains substantial areas of tarred wattle-and-daub to the east. The daub is secured by vertical coppice poles between the studs and horizontal split-laths nailed to their outer surfaces. The daub does not respect the division between the two timber frames and is probably secondary, although some elements may be original. A substantial section of

external daub to the northern bay is of particular historic interest as it is protected within a lean-to shed and was not tarred in the 19th century; its whitewashed surface extends from the roof-plate to the ground sill and is textured with roughcast pargeting. This daub offers a rare insight into the external appearance of many local barns in the 17th century.

The structure of the stable is open-framed against the barn's southern gable, with intact arch-braces rising from its jowled posts to the original tie-beam. A horizontal mid-rail supports the joists of its ceiling, which also survives intact, but it is unclear whether the area beneath was also open-framed as the evidence is concealed by a secondary wall of 18th century red brick. The area between the tie-beam and mid-rail has also been provided with secondary infill of daub and studwork. The wall timbers, like those of the barn, are fully framed with internal corner braces to the southern gable, but are more closely spaced at intervals of 60 cm (2 ft). The ceiling joists are secured by soffit-tenons to a central binding joist which is neatly chamfered with elongated 'lamb's tongue' stops and tenoned to corbelled storey posts. A tenoned clamp supports the joists against the southern gable. The chamfer stops and other framing details suggest a similar date to that of the bakehouse, i.e. the second quarter of the 17th century, but the barn is more difficult to date with precision; it may be a late-16th century structure, but probably pre-dates the stable by no more than a generation.

Original layout: Barn

The barn was a three-bay structure of typical East Anglian form, with a western entrance in its narrow central bay (of 3 m or 10 ft as opposed to the outer bays with 3.5 m or 11.5 ft between their storey posts). The roof-plate of this bay lacks stud mortises, and retains an original tenoned door jamb to the north. The eastern elevation of the same bay lost its original plate when a new, taller entrance was inserted in the 19th century, but is likely to have possessed only a small doorway in common with other barns of the same period (sufficient to create a through-draught for threshing and winnowing, but not as a vehicle entrance). The barn preserves a rare boarded threshing floor consisting of thick but narrow longitudinal planks, and contains a number of late-19th or early-20th century timber hurdles which formed cattle stalls (as demonstrated by the presence of a suspended cattle trough). The western barn yard was evidently converted into a cattle yard during the 19th century, in common with many others in the county, and an open-sided shelter shed erected to the north. The brick and flint lean-to against the barn's northern gable also dates from the 19th century but is open at both ends and appears to have served as a storage shelter, although a second shelter shed lay in the adjacent meadow (north of the bakehouse, as shown on the Ordnance Surveys).

Original layout: Stable

The stable is entered by an original door at the northern end of its western elevation, facing the former site of the farmhouse, and contains an 18th or early-19th century hay rack along its southern gable with a boarded feeding trough beneath. The door of 1.1 m in width (3.5 ft) is respected by the timber frame, as is the loft door immediately above. A small 19th century hatch to the south is closed by a detachable internal shutter and was presumably intended to light the interior when the door was closed. The eastern elevation contains a second small window of similar date, but there is no obvious evidence of original fenestration (although the presence of such a window cannot be ruled out given the width between the studs and the extent of their concealment). The ceiling lies 2.1 m (7 ft) above the floor and is divided by its binding joist into two equal bays of 1.5 m (5 ft); the lower edge of the hay rack is 1.5 m above the floor, and gaps in the secondary floorboards (but not the joists) suggest it could be loaded from the loft above. The present access to the loft in the southern gable is a later insertion which interrupts the frame, and there is no evidence of windows or other original apertures apart from the entrance above the western door. A boarded partition forms a narrow separate stall to the east – a facility often provided for a 'difficult' animal which might disturb the others. The interior has altered little since the mid-19th century, with harness still suspended from a number of bentwood hooks projecting from the eastern and northern elevations, and a complete padded horse collar hanging from the loft rafters. At 11 ft in length by 19 ft in

internal width the stable is small but adequate for the two or three horses that might be expected on a modest farm of 54 acres (at the usual ratio of one horse per 20 or 30 acres of land).

Historic Significance

The three-bay timber-framed barn is a typical example of the late-16th or early-17th century which remains largely intact but has lost its original roof and in consequence would not normally merit listing in its own right. It is however, of more than usual interest given the presence of a boarded threshing floor and evidence of original or early 'roughcast' external render. The early-17th century timber-framed stable which adjoins the barn to the south has also lost its roof but is an otherwise intact example of a rare building type. Vernacular stables of this period are notoriously uncommon, and at just 12 feet in overall length this is the smallest on record. Given its rarity and importance to the study of historic farm buildings the entire structure (i.e. the barn and stable in combination) merits listing at grade II.

3. Neathouse

Proportions

The southernmost building to survive at Church Farm is a timber-framed and weatherboarded shed on an east-west axis which extends to 10 m in length by 6 m in overall width (33 ft by 13) and rises to 2.9 m (9.5 ft) above its internal floor level. It contains four bays and is floored throughout, with a ceiling of tall-sectioned joists secured by clamps which are nailed in turn to the binding joists. The structure is well-framed in the style of the late-18th century, with primary diagonal wall-braces and an original A-frame roof structure of staggered butt-purlins with tenoned collars. The ground floor has been divided into 20th century cattle stalls with low concrete feeding troughs against the northern elevation and a longitudinal passage to the south. Doors in the western gable and southern elevation are original to the fabric as their lintels are tenoned and pegged to the frame.

Function and Historic Significance

A hay rack appears to have extended along the entire length of the northern elevation, as the ceiling retains a loading vent to the hay loft (now blocked with corrugated iron) but this no longer survives. The loft is undivided and was apparently entered by an internal wall ladder and by a loading gable or lucam in the northern elevation of the roof. The presence of a hay loft is usually associated with stables rather than neathouses (i.e. cow sheds), but this is not consistent with the low ceiling (at 1.8 m (6 ft) above the floor) or the small size of the holding; the 31 acres of arable land associated with the farm in 1840 would not have required the large number of working horses that might have been housed in a stable of this length, but its 23 acres of pasture would have maintained a significant herd of cattle. The building was formerly associated with a small enclosed yard to the south, which included a shelter shed as shown in figure 4, but this has collapsed at the time of inspection. This size of this yard, and the presence of a small mucking-out hatch at the eastern end of the southern elevation, also indicates the shed was designed for cattle rather than horses. While it is of historic interest for this reason, and forms part of an exceptionally complete farmyard that has altered remarkably little since the 18th century (unlike the great majority of local farms, which were wholly or partly rebuilt in the mid-19th century) its interior has been replaced and the building does not merit listing in its own right.

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Description of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view of site from south showing bakehouse to left and barn to right.
2. General view of site from east showing bungalow to left & neathouse to right.
3. General view of site from east showing slope of ground from south to north.
4. General view of site from south-east showing barn to right.
5. General view of site from west.
6. General view of farm yard from west showing bakehouse to left.
7. General view of site from north showing bakehouse in foreground.
8. General view of site from south showing neathouse in centre.
9. General view of site from south-west showing bakehouse to left.
10. General view of site from south-west showing bungalow garage to right.
11. General view of site from south-west.
12. Bungalow from south showing farm buildings in rear.
13. Garage of bungalow from south showing farm buildings in rear.
14. Site of demolished farmhouse from south showing bakehouse to right.
15. Site of former farmhouse from east showing slope of ground with bakehouse to right.
16. General view of site from north-west showing bakehouse to left and bungalow right.
17. Bakehouse. Southern external elevation.
18. Bakehouse. Western half of southern external elevation showing entrance to right.
19. Bakehouse. Detail of western brick gable in southern external elevation.
20. Bakehouse. Eastern half of southern external elevation showing entrance to left.
21. Bakehouse. Detail of eastern window in southern external elevation.
22. Bakehouse. Exterior from north-west showing privy entrance to left.

23. Bakehouse. Interior of lean-to privy from south showing double seat.
24. Bakehouse. Detail of seat cover in lean-to privy.
25. Bakehouse. Interior of lean-to shed from south showing chimney gable to right.
26. Bakehouse. Interior of westernmost lean-to shed from south.
27. Bakehouse. Western external gable showing three lean-to sheds.
28. Bakehouse. Detail of brickwork to western external chimney gable.
29. Bakehouse. Detail of ovolo-moulded eaves projection to western gable from north-west.
30. Bakehouse. External northern elevation.
31. Bakehouse. Detail of chimney gable in northern elevation showing privy vent to right.
32. Bakehouse. Detail of chimney window in northern external elevation with later brickwork to left.
33. Bakehouse. Detail of door in northern external elevation.
34. Bakehouse. Detail of ground-floor window in northern external elevation.
35. Bakehouse. Exterior from north-east showing timber-framed eastern gable.
36. Bakehouse. Northern external elevation from north-east showing timber-framed gable to left.
37. Bakehouse. Eastern external gable showing remnant of plaster left & northern brick skin right.
38. Bakehouse. Detail of eastern gable showing junction with brick skin of northern elevation.
39. Bakehouse. Detail of external pargeting to eastern gable with later abuttal to left.
40. Bakehouse. Detail of eastern external gable showing scar of demolished lean-to.
41. Farmyard from north showing remains of lean-to shed adjoining bakehouse to right.
42. Bakehouse. Interior of western gable showing three coppers with oven to left.
43. Bakehouse. Interior of western gable showing chimney beam & three coppers.
44. Bakehouse. Interior of northern elevation showing half-hung rear cross-entry door to right.
45. Bakehouse. Interior from west showing central door to eastern storeroom.
46. Bakehouse. Interior from west showing stair adjoining southern entrance to right.

47. Bakehouse. Interior from west showing detail of boarded stair.
48. Bakehouse. Interior from west showing closed door to stair with towel rail to left.
49. Bakehouse. Detail of towel rail to north of stair door.
50. Bakehouse. Detail of wall shelf showing northern door to left.
51. Bakehouse. Interior of southern elevation showing stone sink and pump with oven to right.
52. Bakehouse. Interior from north-west showing southern entrance and worn floor bricks.
53. Bakehouse. Detail of worn floor bricks showing southern entrance to right.
54. Bakehouse. Interior of southern elevation showing stone sink to left.
55. Bakehouse. Detail of stone sink and boarded pump against southern elevation.
56. Bakehouse. Interior showing of western chimney showing oven to left.
57. Bakehouse. Detail of oven showing detachable iron door in situ.
58. Bakehouse. Detail of oven door without detachable iron cover.
59. Bakehouse. Detail of oven showing flue above iron door rim.
60. Bakehouse. Interior showing two coppers & window at northern end of western chimney.
61. Bakehouse. Interior of western chimney from north showing large southernmost copper.
62. Bakehouse. Detail of rubble-filled interior of large southernmost copper.
63. Bakehouse. Detail of interior of central copper.
64. Bakehouse. Detail of interior of northernmost copper showing chimney window to right.
65. Bakehouse. Detail of notched chamfer stop of axial joist lodged on chimney beam.
66. Bakehouse. Detail of notched chamfer stop to axial joist lodged on storeroom door lintel.
67. Bakehouse. Interior of eastern storeroom from east with stair to left and central entrance right.
68. Bakehouse. Interior of eastern storeroom from west, showing southern window shutter right.
69. Bakehouse. Interior of eastern storeroom from west showing Sampson post.

70. Bakehouse. Sampson post under joint in storeroom axial joist, with notched chamfer stop to left.
71. Bakehouse. Modern block-work partition in north-western corner of eastern storeroom.
72. Bakehouse. Window and internal shutter in northern elevation.
73. Bakehouse. Interior of eastern storeroom from east showing northern elevation to left.
74. Bakehouse loft. Interior of western gable showing chimney flue.
75. Bakehouse loft. Northern elevation showing western chimney to left.
76. Bakehouse loft. Interior of southern elevation showing western chimney to right.
77. Bakehouse loft. Central entrance to western chamber from north-west.
78. Bakehouse loft. Fully framed eastern partition of western chamber showing entrance to left.
79. Bakehouse loft. Fully framed eastern partition of western chamber showing entrance to right.
80. Bakehouse loft Eastern partition of western chamber showing collar of original clasped-purlin roof.
81. Bakehouse loft. Secondary roof structure above northern elevation of western chamber.
82. Bakehouse loft. Central stair lobby from north showing stair & edge-halved scarf joint to right.
83. Bakehouse loft. Central stair lobby from east showing timber-framed partition to western chamber.
84. Bakehouse loft. Detail of edge-halved and bridled scarf joint in southern roof-plate.
85. Bakehouse loft. Central stair lobby from south showing shuttered window in northern elevation.
86. Bakehouse loft. Central stair lobby from east showing central door to western chamber.
87. Bakehouse loft. Central stair lobby from west showing entrance to eastern granary chamber.
88. Bakehouse loft. Southern elevation of eastern granary chamber showing eastern gable to left.
89. Bakehouse loft. Eastern granary chamber from west showing grain bins to left.

90. Bakehouse loft. Eastern granary chamber from east showing chalk tally marks on boarded partition.
91. Bakehouse loft. Internal partition of eastern granary chamber from east showing central entrance.
92. Bakehouse loft. Roof gable of eastern granary chamber from east.
93. Bakehouse loft. Grain bins against northern elevation of eastern chamber.
94. Bakehouse loft. Grain bins in eastern chamber showing eastern gable to right.
95. Bakehouse loft. Detail of window in eastern gable from south-west.
96. Neathouse. Exterior from south-west showing barn in rear.
97. Neathouse. Exterior of northern elevation showing loft loading dormer.
98. Neathouse. Southern elevation showing original door to left.
99. Neathouse. Detail of hatch at eastern end of southern elevation.
100. Neathouse. Exterior from north-west.
101. Neathouse. Exterior of western gable showing original door to right with barn to left.
102. Neathouse. Exterior from south-west showing collapsed to right.
103. Neathouse. Exterior of eastern gable showing bakehouse to right.
104. Neathouse. Exterior of eastern gable showing hatch to left.
105. Neathouse. Interior from west showing southern passage & 20th century wire animal pens.
106. Neathouse. Interior from east showing southern passage to left & 20th century wire pens.
107. Neathouse. Interior of northern elevation showing concrete cattle troughs.
108. Neathouse. Interior showing pegged lintel of southern door.
109. Neathouse. Detail of internal southern elevation showing junction of binding joist & wall post.
110. Neathouse. Interior of western bay showing loft stair against southern elevation.
111. Neathouse. Loft space from west.
112. Neathouse. Interior of southern loft elevation showing timber construction.
113. Neathouse. Detail of narrow but pegged studs beneath roof-plate of southern elevation.

114. Neathouse. Loft from west showing loading vent above former hay rack to left.
115. Neathouse. Detail of ceiling vent against northern elevation seen from loft.
116. Neathouse. Interior of northern elevation from south-west showing dormer gable.
117. Neathouse. Interior of western loft gable.
118. Neathouse. Interior of northern elevation showing western loft gable to left.
119. Neathouse. Detail of butt-purlin roof structure from south-west.
120. Barn. External western elevation showing collapsed shelter shed to left.
121. Barn. Exterior from west showing lean-to sheds to left.
122. Barn. Western facade showing barn door to left and stable door to right.
123. Barn. Exterior from north-west showing lean-to sheds in foreground.
124. Barn. Exterior from south-west.
125. Barn. Exterior of southern gable showing secondary loft loading door.
126. Barn. Exterior from south-east showing neathouse to left.
127. Barn. Exterior from south-east showing tarred render to eastern elevation.
128. Barn. External detail of window in eastern elevation of stable.
129. Barn. Detail of render and boarding to eastern external elevation.
130. Barn. Detail of external wattle-and-daub to eastern elevation.
131. Detail of wattle-and-daub to external eastern elevation showing internal trenched brace.
132. Barn. Detail of wattle poles to eastern external elevation.
133. Barn. Barn doors to eastern external elevation.
134. Barn. Exterior of lean-to shed at southern end of eastern elevation.
135. Barn. Exterior from north-east showing lean-to sheds against southern gable.
136. Barn. Lean-to shed adjoining southern gable from east, with bakehouse in rear & pond to right.
137. Barn. External southern gable (left) from east within lean-to shed.
138. Barn. Original external render to eastern elevation within lean-to shed.
139. Barn. Original roughcast external textured render to eastern elevation.
140. Barn. Detail of original roughcast external textured render to eastern elevation.

141. Barn. General view of interior from north.
142. Barn. General view of interior from south-west.
143. Barn. Eastern interior of southern bay showing brace mortise of removed gable in storey post.
144. Barn. Eastern interior of central bay showing doors and raised roof-plate.
145. Barn. Eastern interior of northern bay showing door to later lean-to.
146. Barn. Interior of eastern elevation of original three-bay barn.
147. Barn. Interior of northern gable showing original studs and later external boarding.
148. Barn. Western interior of northern bay showing intact original studs & corner braces.
149. Barn. Western interior of central bay showing original entrance.
150. Barn. Western interior of central bay showing original roof-raise with jamb mortises against posts.
151. Barn. Western interior of southern bay showing gable brace mortise and later door lintel to left.
152. Barn. Interior of southern gable showing secondary brickwork to stable.
153. Barn. Interior of southern gable showing infilled open truss of separate stable structure.
154. Barn. Detail of original internal braces to south-western corner.
155. Barn. Original tie-beam of open truss to north of central bay showing arch-brace mortise.
156. Barn. General view of interior from south showing animal pens in foreground.
157. Barn. Animal pens in southern bay seen from south.
158. Barn. Remains of cattle trough against western elevation of southern bay.
159. Barn. Secondary butt-purlin roof structure showing hay loft above stable to right.
160. Barn. Secondary butt-purlin roof structure from hay loft to south.
161. Detail of boarded threshing floor from south, showing western entrance to left.
162. Detail of boarded threshing floor from south, showing eastern entrance to right.
163. Detail of boarded threshing floor from north.
164. Barn. Blades of a mechanical harvester suspended from southern tie-beam.

165. Barn. Exterior from west showing entrance to two-bay stable.
166. Barn. Exterior from west showing detail of hay loft loading door above original entrance.
167. Barn. External detail of small hatch to right of stable door.
168. Barn. Interior of stable showing detachable hatch shutter to left of entrance.
169. Barn. Interior of stable from western entrance showing hay rack and trough against southern gable.
170. Barn. Interior of stable from west showing boarded separate stall to east with door to left.
171. Barn. Interior of stable showing western elevation with entrance to right.
172. Barn. Internal western elevation of stable showing central storey post and binding joist.
173. Barn. Detail of stable ceiling showing junction of western storey post & binding joist.
174. Barn. Detail of stable ceiling showing common joists from east.
175. Barn. Eastern interior of stable showing window with southern gable to right.
176. Barn. Eastern interior of stable showing bentwood harness hooks with brick wall to barn left.
177. Barn. South-eastern internal corner of stable showing hay rack and manger.
178. Barn. Detail of stable hay rack from west.
179. Barn. Detail of stable ceiling and hay rack from west.
180. Barn. Detail of stable hay rack from east.
181. Barn. South-western corner of stable showing horse collars and harness on ground.
182. Barn. Eastern interior of loft over stable showing central post and internal corner braces.
183. Barn. South-eastern corner of stable loft showing suspended horse collar.
184. Barn. Detail of suspended horse collar and harness in hay loft above stable.
185. Barn. North-eastern corner of loft above stable.
186. Barn. North-western corner of loft above stable showing arch-brace of open truss & later infill.

187. Barn. Western internal elevation of stable loft showing original framed door to right.

188. Barn. Detail of original aperture in frame for western stable loft hatch.

189. Barn. Stable loft showing later hatch in southern gable to left.

190. Barn. Detail of tie-beam in southern loft gable showing mortise of original vertical gable.

191. Barn. Junction of tie-beams of three-bay barn (left) and stable from west.

192. Barn. General view of interior from stable loft to south.

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Appendix 2 (pp. 20-28): Selected Printed Photographs



A2.1 General view of site from ridge to south showing bakehouse to left, neathouse in centre and barn to right



A2.2 General view of site from south-east showing barn to right (with attached stable in foreground), bakehouse in centre and neathouse to left

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A2.3 Bakehouse. Southern external elevation with secondary brick façade showing central cross-entry with brick gable and integral chimney to left

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A2.4 Bakehouse. Detail of shaped external chimney gable from west

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A2.5 Bakehouse. Exterior from north-east showing timber-framed eastern gable to left

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A2.6 Bakehouse. Interior of western gable showing chimney beam & three coppers to right with oven to left

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A2.7 Bakehouse. Interior from west showing timber-framed partition with central door to eastern storeroom, rear external door to left and stair door to right

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A2.8 Bakehouse. Interior from north-west showing southern entrance and worn floor bricks

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A2.9 Bakehouse. Interior of southern elevation showing stone sink to left, boarded pump in centre and oven to right

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A2.10 Bakehouse loft. Eastern granary chamber from west showing grain bins to left

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A2.11 Neathouse. Loft from west showing butt-purlin roof structure and loading vent above former hay rack against northern elevation to left

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A2.12 Barn. Exterior from south-west showing original barn entrance to left and stable door to right

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A2.13 Barn. Detail of tarred external wattle-and-daub to eastern elevation

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A2.14 Barn. General view of interior from north showing boarded threshing floor in central bay and secondary brick partition to stable in rear

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A2.15 Barn. Position of removed southern gable showing secondary brickwork to stable and original framing of three-bay barn with lintel of secondary door to right. The blades of a mechanical harvester hang from the tie-beam above

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A2.16 Barn. Detail of stable ceiling from west showing hay rack against southern gable

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A2.17 Barn. Western internal elevation of stable loft showing original framed loading aperture to right

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A2.18 Barn. Detail of stable ceiling showing chamfered binding joist and corbel block to western post