

**The Barn,
Hall House,
Summer Road,
Walsham le Willows,
Suffolk**

Historic Building Record

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(TL 999 715)**

An Archaeological Record

This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a barn and attached stable range at Hall House. A nearby cartlodge was briefly surveyed for the purpose of historic context. The report has been prepared to a brief written by the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Dr Jess Tipper, 7th August 2008, Ref. /HallHouse-WalshamleWillows2008) and is intended to inform and accompany a forthcoming application to Mid Suffolk District Council for planning permission for domestic conversion.

Introduction

The following report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 114 8.2 megapixel digital images (Appendix 1) but also includes printed photographs of key features (Appendix 2). Each digital image is separately described in the written report, and the CD includes the report in MS Word format. Where possible a white metre scale rod with centimetre sub-divisions was included in each photograph. The site was inspected on 2nd October 2008.

Summary

Hall House is a grade II-listed building of the early-18th century that was known as Hall Farm until the mid-20th century. It was occupied in 1842 by the farm bailiff of Walsham House, a substantial mansion with 238 acres of land which lay immediately to the south but has since been rebuilt as The Willows. The mansion was later known as Walsham Hall, but the site of the medieval manor of Walsham Hall is believed to have stood in the paddock immediately to the north, and the area is of great historic interest with potential for medieval archaeology. The present barn and stable range appear on the tithe map of 1842 but not the Walsham enclosure map of 1819. The latter shows the site bisected by two medieval roads that were entirely removed as part a major refurbishment which included the construction of the present buildings. The barn was built in two phases between 1819 and 1842, with the first structure of four bays later extended by a further two bays to the west and provided with a new lean-to shed and cattle yard to the south. Despite its relatively late date, the barn is of considerable

historic interest as the lean-to shed has preserved its external weatherboarding with original red ochre pigment. Red ochre was commonly used to decorate barns in this way before tar became available during the second half of the 19th century, but survivals are rare and this example is among the finest in Suffolk. The eastern range of the cattle yard was demolished in the mid-20th century and the western range converted into stabling.

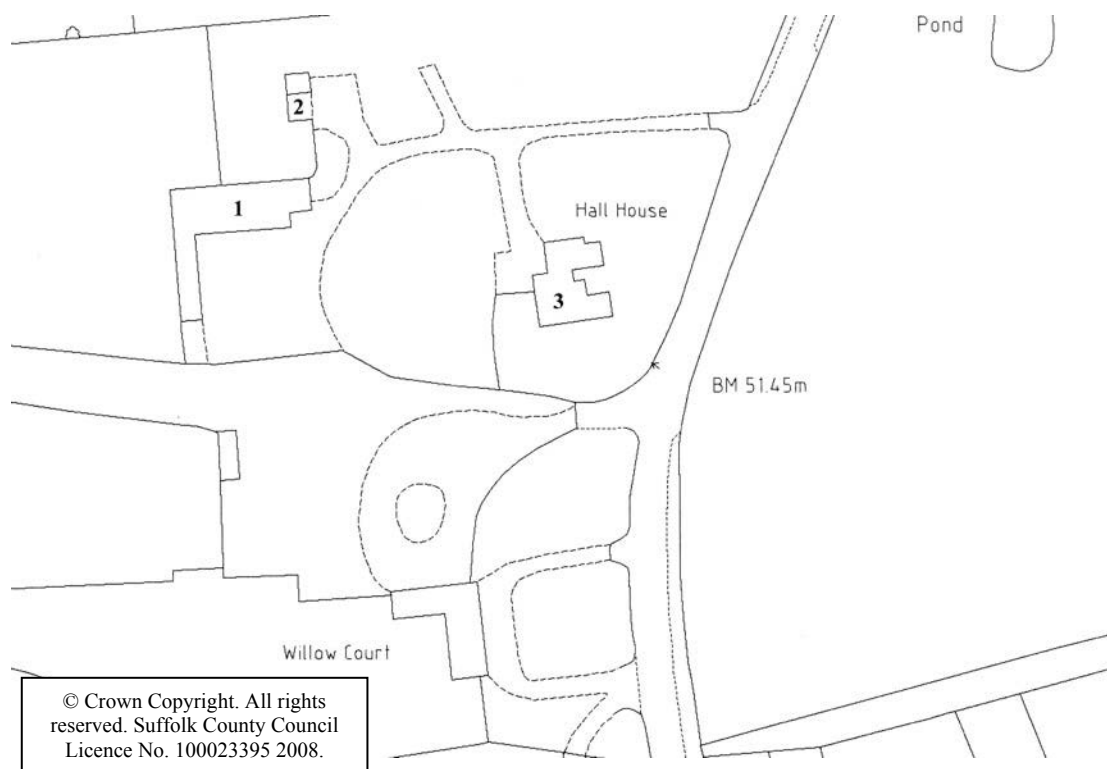
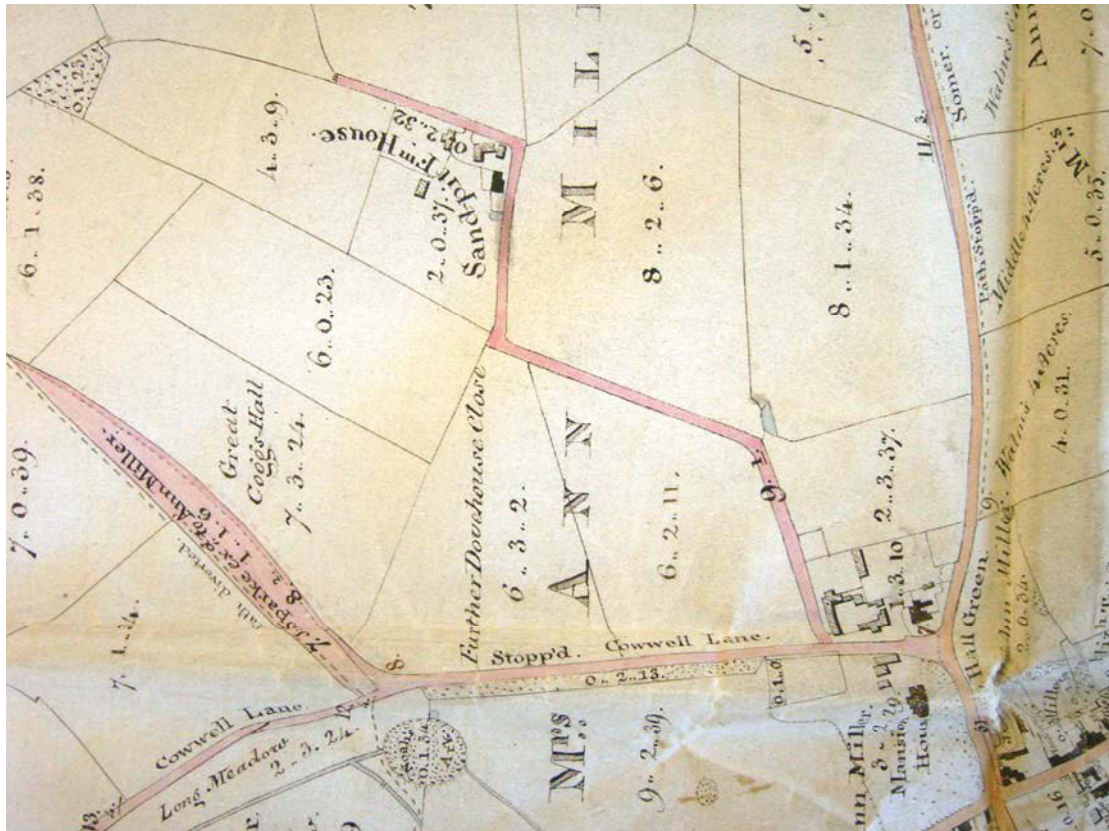


Figure 1
Existing O/S Site Plan. Showing the barn (1), cartlodge (2) and house (3). Willow Court occupies the site of Walsham House/Hall, to which the farm belonged in the 19th century, although the medieval manor is believed to have stood in the paddock to the north

Historic Context: Documentary & Cartographic Record

Hall House lies just within the village envelope on the western side of Summer Road, some 200 m north of St Mary's church. It adjoins open countryside to the west and north, and the grounds of a late-20th century house in the Georgian style known as Willow Court to the south. Hall House is a grade II-listed timber-framed and rendered structure of the early-18th century situated 40 m east of the early-19th century redundant farm buildings which form the subject of this report. Although no buildings on the site pre-date *circa* 1700 the parish of Walsham le Willows is exceptionally well documented and its main medieval manor of Walsham Hall is known to have been located in the immediate vicinity. The precise site of the manor house is uncertain, but earlier farm buildings existed on the site of the present barn and there is a strong possibility that it overlies the remains of an extensive medieval farmyard which served a large demesne of 444 acres in 1283 (McLaughlin p.1).

Figure 2 shows a detail of the 1819 enclosure map of Walsham, which reveals a dramatically different road layout to that of today. The area of the present farm buildings is divided from the 'Mansion House' of Mrs Ann Miller to the south by 'Cowwell Lane' and adjoins a second road leading to Sandpit Farmhouse on the west. The map was drawn to facilitate a major reorganisation of land in the parish, which included the enclosure of several greens and the exchange of many scattered fields between different land owners in order to unify their farms.



Cowwell Lane bisected the farm buildings of Mrs Ann Miller, who owned the land on both sides in addition to Hall House, and had a major incentive to dispose of it. By the time of the tithe map of 1842 both Cowwell Lane and the road to Sandpit farm had disappeared and the farm yard had been reorganised accordingly. The two routes were of ancient origin and were mentioned in two surveys of the parish undertaken in 1577 and 1695 at the behest of the respective lords of Walsham manor Sir Nicholas Bacon and Sir Robert Bacon. Cowwell Lane, which led to Brook Farm, was named in both as 'Drift Way' or 'Chase Way' and the road to Sandpit Farm as 'North Hall Lane' in 1577 and 'Wood Way' in 1695 (West & McLaughlin). The area was also mentioned in the extensive court and account rolls of the manor in the 14th and 15th centuries, and the site of the manor house lay nearby. The house of Mrs Ann Miller on the site of The Willows was described in White's Trade Directory of Suffolk in 1844 as a 'handsome mansion' called Walsham House, but is named as Walsham Hall on the Ordnance Survey of 1886. The documentary record suggests, however, that the site of its medieval predecessor lay further to the north, but there is confusion over its precise location: In 1998 Stanley West noted 'the field in which the manor house and later Pyckards stood is now pasture and no sign of the buildings remain (West & McLaughlin p.32), but in 2007 Audrey McLaughlin wrote of Hall House itself 'this house is on the site of the medieval manor that stood on Hall Green' (McLaughlin p.18). Hall Green lies on the eastern side of Summer Road, immediately opposite Hall House, but West believed the manor stood in the present paddock approximately 80 m to the north. West also notes that Hall Green 'seems to have occupied the land south of Walsham Manor including the area of the Camping Close (later the Game Place) and extended to the east over Summer Road to an unknown extent' (West & McLaughlin, p.108). The game place was a remarkable open-air 'theatre in the round' which lay to the south of The Willows, and if West is correct the post-medieval Walsham Hall was built on the medieval green bordered by 'Cowwell Lane' to the north. Summer Road appears as 'Somer Lane' in the 1577 survey.

Whatever its precise location the manor formed an extensive complex which included 'a hall, garret, knights' chamber, bailiff's room, long house, dovecote, sheepcote, barn and numerous other farm buildings'. These farm buildings are minutely detailed in the late-14th and early-15th century agricultural accounts which survive in the Suffolk Record Office (SRO HA/504/3). At 387½ acres of arable, 8 acres of meadow and 49 acres of woodland the manorial demesne (or home farm) was very large by the standards of its day, but, like most others in the country, was gradually broken up and leased for cash during the late-14th and 15th centuries. 'In 1437 part of the site was leased to William Fuller and other farmers for several years before being sold. Edmund Page was granted a 1 acre site containing a hall and stable in 1476 and it became known as Pages. By the middle of the 16th century another part of the site known as Pykards (a corruption of Park Yard) was held by John and Alice Grocer' (McLaughlin, p.18). McLaughlin suggests that Pages lay to the south of Pykards and that both were owned in 1695 by one John Freeman who may have built the present Hall House. Willow Court is said to occupy the site of Cyssly Margery's house of 1577 (West and McLaughlin, p.31) and it is not clear how it became the site of Walsham House with 238 acres of land in 1842. This land included most of the medieval demesne, and as farm buildings often move their locations more reluctantly than domestic houses it is certainly possible that the present barn lies on the site of one of the most extensive and best documented medieval farmyards in Suffolk.

Mrs Ann Miller's property was in the hands of trustees in 1819, suggesting she had recently died, and by the tithe survey of 1842 it belonged to John Hooper Wilkinson Esquire, whose brother, Captain Thomas H. Wilkinson, lived in West Street. The medieval roads had been enclosed, although their courses were still recognisable (as today) and Wilkinson's yard extended across the former course of Cowwell Lane to the present barn which had been built since the road's disappearance. Like Ann Miller before him, Wilkinson owned Hall House, which was tenanted by a certain William Hayward, who was identified in White's Directory of 1844 as a farm bailiff. The land and farm buildings evidently belonged to Walsham House

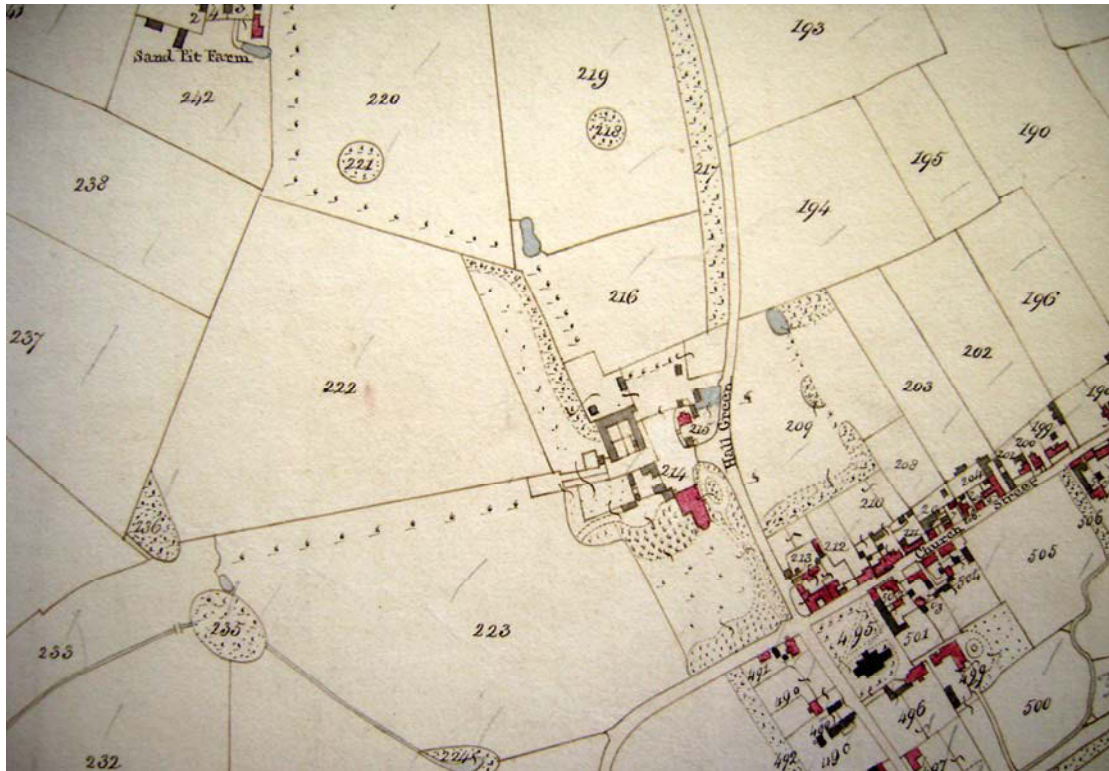


Figure 3

The Walsham le Willows Tithe Map 1842 (SRO)

Showing the layout of the parish after the removal of the two roads. The apportionment names the numbered areas as follows: 209 Paddock; 214 Mansion House, Offices, etc.

215 House & garden; 216 Stackyard Meadow; 222 Dovehouse Close; 223 Lawn



Figure 3a

Detail of fig. 3 showing the existing barn and stable range as part of a rectangular yard

(now rebuilt as Willow Court), and Hall House operated simply as the farm manager's residence. Having apparently changed its name between 1842 and 1886 to Walsham Hall, the property became an Industrial School in 1896. Run by the Waifs' and Strays' Society it seems to have specialised in reforming boys found on the streets of London (often by the police) and dispatching them to Canada. Some forty boys were in residence at any one time, and the property continued to possess a farm with a farm manager whose wife managed the dairy – and presumably lived in Hall House (named as Mr and Mrs Pulfur in 1900). The school closed in May 1920 (information from 'missing-ancestors.com' website). Hall House is understood to have been divided into two cottages when it was acquired in the early 1960s by the previous owners, and the house and farmyard may have been separated from Walsham Hall when it was demolished at the same period. The Ordnance Survey of 1952 shows much the same layout as that of 1905.

The farm buildings of 1842 (figure 3) are almost identical to those depicted on the highly accurate First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1886 (figure 4). The present barn is clearly shown, with two narrow ranges projecting from both ends of its southern elevation to flank four animal enclosures. The eastern range was demolished in *circa* 1960 but the single-storied western range survives, albeit much altered by its conversion into stables at the same time. Yards of this type were typically designed as cattle yards and the 19th century stables probably lay elsewhere (either closer to Walsham House or at Sandpit Farm, which formed part of the same holding and adjoined a Stable House Field in 1842). The small sheds which projected into the yard from the southern end of the eastern range are shown in both 1885 and 1842 and probably formed calf boxes. The situation in 1842 differs only in showing a small shed projecting from northern end of the barn's western gable, and in its curiously inaccurate treatment of Hall House, which is shown in red as a simple T-shape rather than the complicated present outline indicated on the 1819 enclosure map and the later Ordnance Surveys. The diagonal line of trees in Stackyard Meadow, which apparently formed a new track to Sandpit Farm, appeared for the first time in 1886.

The farm buildings shown in 1819 were different from those of 1842, but displayed a number of similarities. An enclosed yard extended far closer to Hall House, with a substantial barn-like structure on the modern lawn immediately west of the building, but a long range lay on or near the site of the surviving stables. The northern end of this range adjoined what may well have been another barn with a central porch projecting northwards. The long range seems notably wider than its modern counterpart, however, and the precise location of these structures with respect to existing features is difficult to determine. The present barn was built in two separate phases, with its eastern bays pre-dating an extension of two bays to the west, and it seems likely that it was initially built against the long range of 1819. This range survived for a short period until it was replaced by the barn's westward extension and the present flint stable range – a process which occurred before 1842 and included the addition of a lean-to shed against the original barn's southern elevation. The new work probably occurred shortly before the tithe survey, and was designed to create a new complex of cattle yards on the increasingly fashionable 'model' system. Similar alterations occurred on many Suffolk farms, particularly during the 1850s and 1860s, as the price of grain fell and encouraged diversification into mixed animal husbandry from the intensive cereal production of the early-19th century (stimulated by the artificially high price of grain during and immediately after the Napoleonic wars). Of the farm's 238 acres in 1842, one third was pasture land. Despite the similarity between the profiles of the existing stable range and the building at the western edge of the yard in 1819 there is no structural evidence that any part of the latter still survives.

References:

- S.E. West and A. McLaughlin, *Towards a Landscape History of Walsham le Willows*, East Anglian Archaeology Report 85, 1998
Audrey McLaughlin, *Who Lived in Your House? People at Home in Early Walsham le Willows*, Suffolk, DataTech D.T.P., Diss, Suffolk, 2007

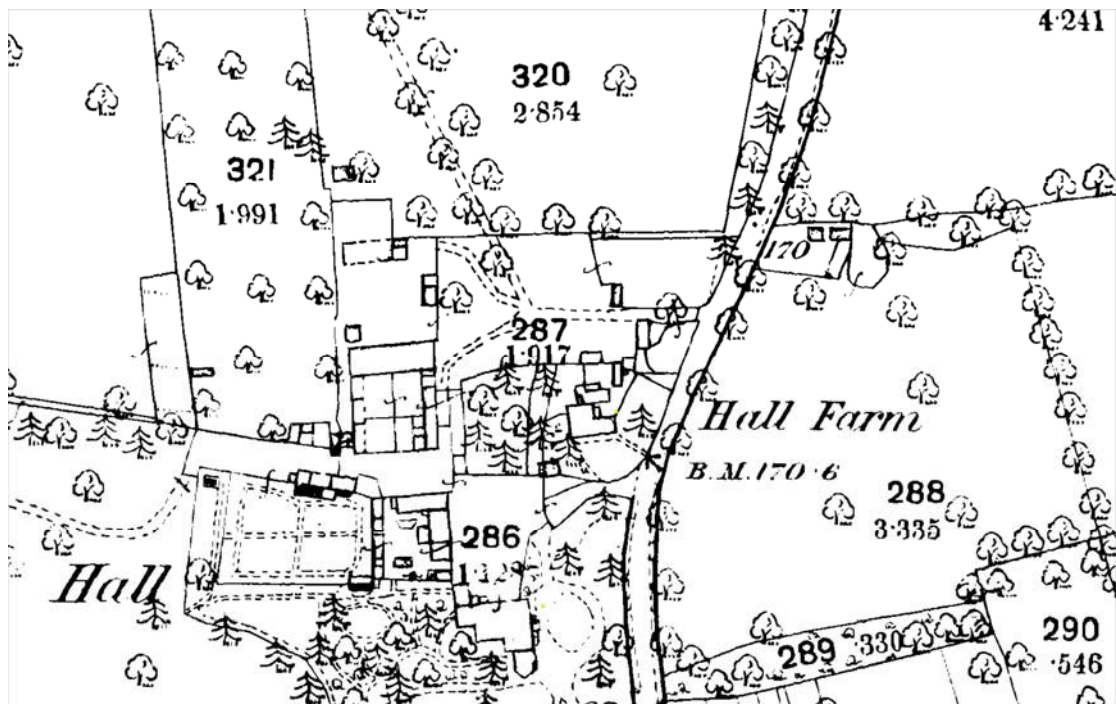


Figure 4

First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1886, showing 'Walsham Hall' to the south and labelling Hall House as 'Hall Farm'. A new avenue of trees to Sandpit Farm crosses Stackyard Meadow to the north, which probably took its name from the stack yard immediately north of the barn

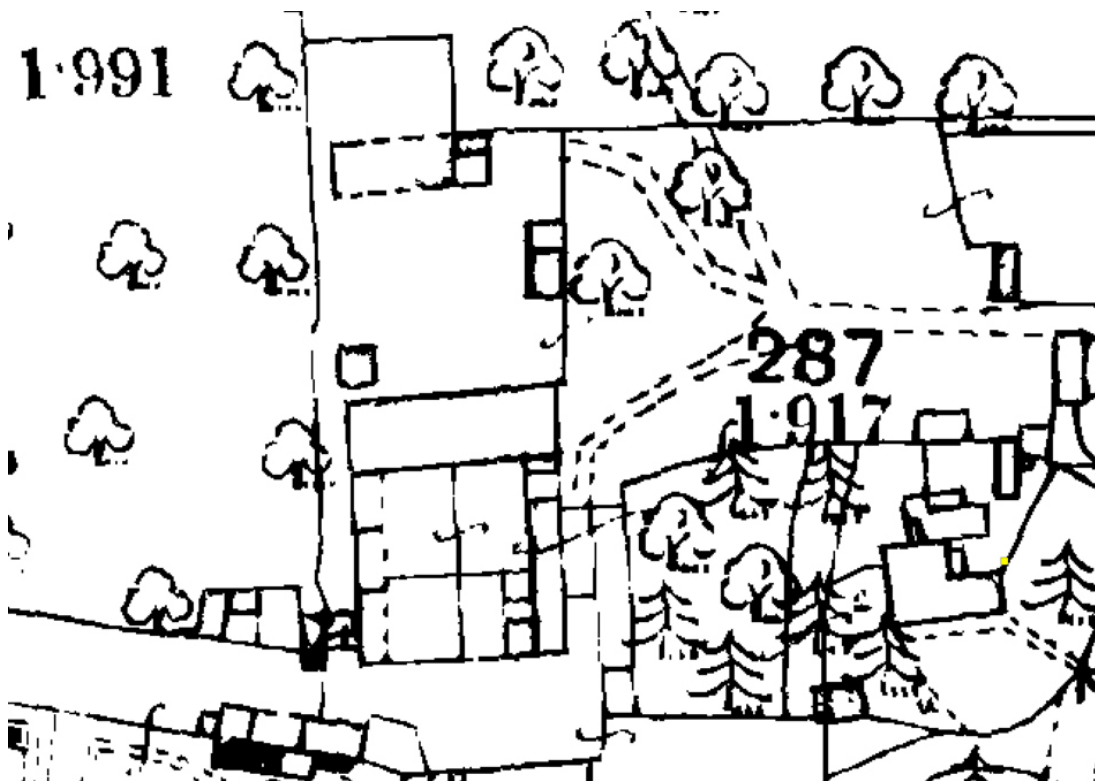


Figure 4a

Detail of the farm buildings in 1886, showing the barn & southern yard ranges unaltered since 1842

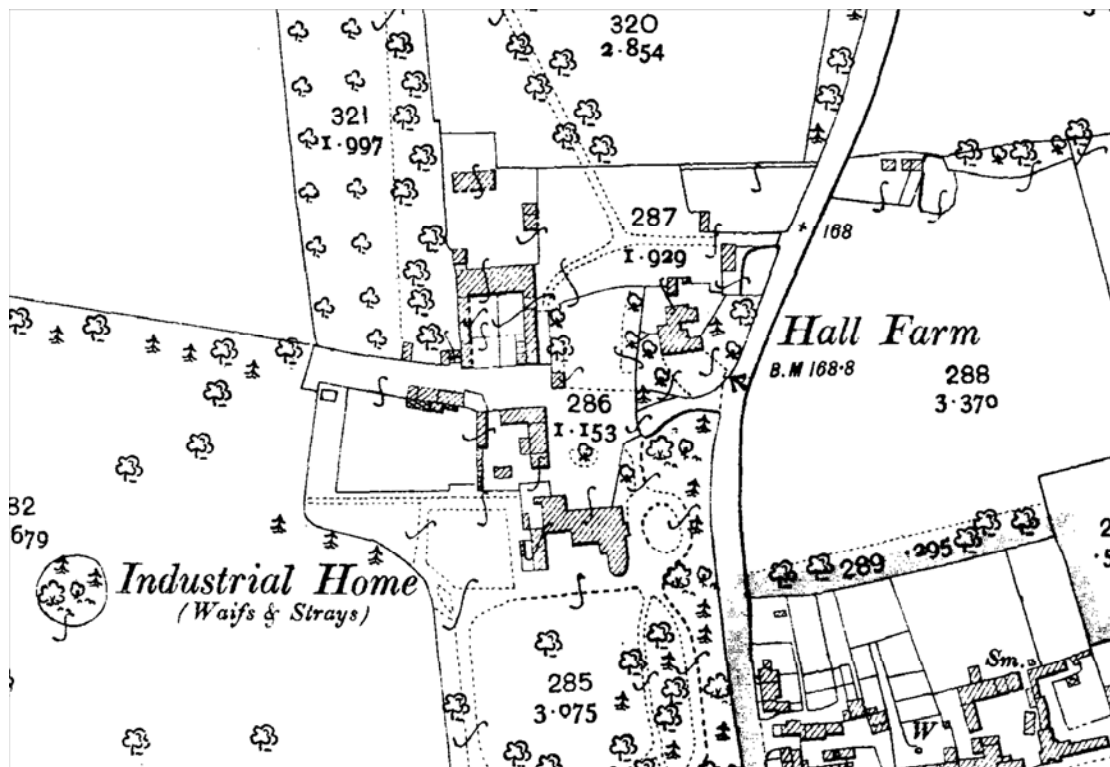


Figure 5
Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1905, showing Walsham Hall as an industrial school operated by the Waifs' and Strays' Society

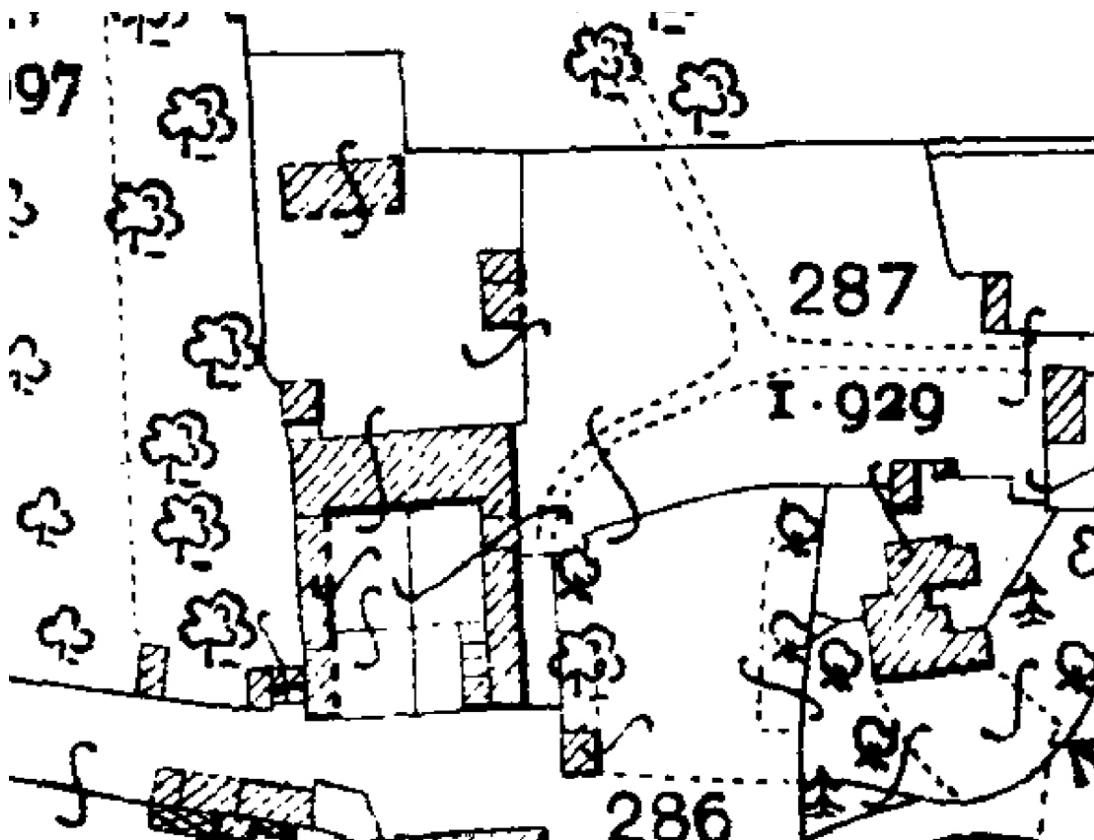


Figure 5a
Detail of the farm buildings in 1905, showing no change since 1886

Building Analysis

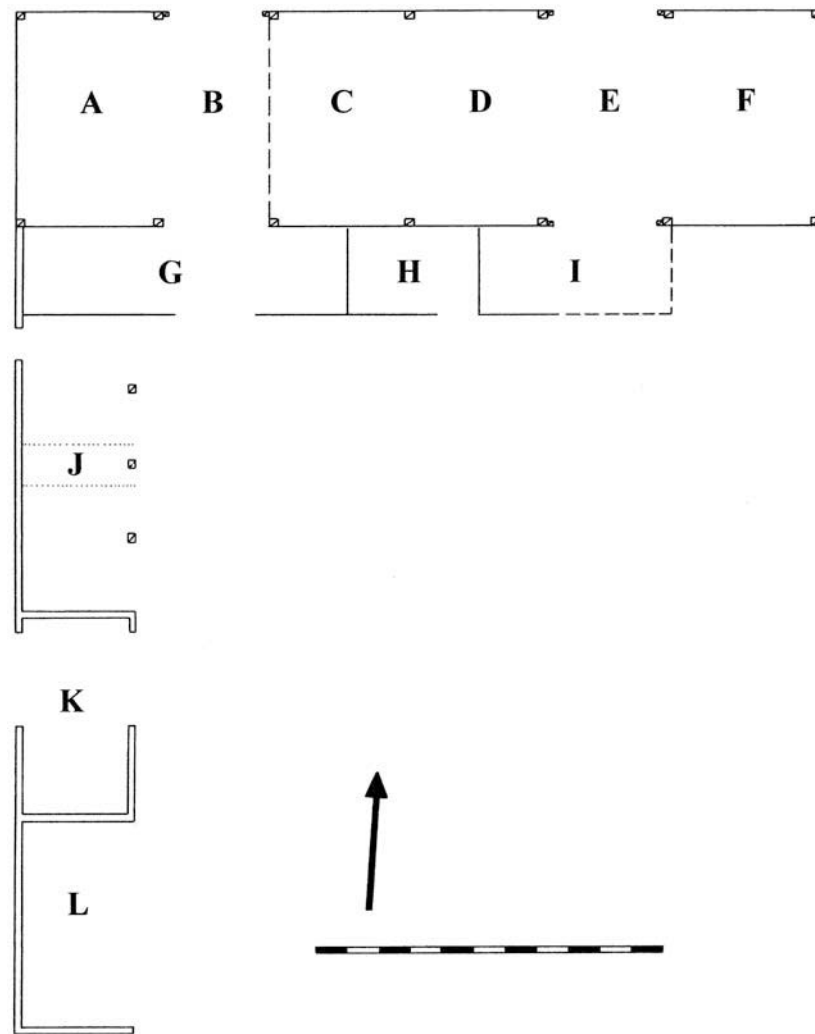


Figure 6
Schematic Block Plan of Barn and Stable Range (scale in metres)
Identifying each unit for ease of reference in the text and photographic record

Summary

1. (C-D-E-F). A four-bay pantiled barn of *circa* 1820 with opposing full-height doors in bay E. Timber-framed with reddled external weatherboarding. The open trusses of bay E possessed arch-braces but the third open truss had a bolted knee-brace.
2. (A-B). Extension to original barn of *circa* 1840 adding an additional full-height door to north of bay B, probably on the site of an earlier barn shown in 1819.
3. (G-I). Range of lean-to sheds of *circa* 1840, built with extension A-B and continuing along the southern elevation of the earlier barn where the red-ochre on its external weatherboarding was consequently preserved
4. (J-L) Single-storied range of cattle shelter sheds of *circa* 1840. Flint and brick with slate roof. Probably contemporary with extension A-B and lean-to sheds (G-I). Originally with open-sided shelter sheds to the north and south of an enclosed shed containing a wide passageway linking the yard to a narrow field or drove on the west which led northwards to pasture land.

1. Original Four-Bay Barn (C-D-E-F)

Structure and Date

The four eastern bays of the timber-framed barn at Hall House are slightly earlier than its two western bays, and formed a complete barn of 17 m in length by 6.7 m in overall width (55.5 ft by 22). Its walls rise 4.6 m (15 ft) above the ground, with studs of 3.5 m in height between the roof-plate and sill-beam on a tall red-brick plinth of 86 cm (34). The red pantiled roof structure is sealed by externally rendered laths and consists of clasped-purlins with nailed collars, a ridge board and raking queen struts. The studs are interrupted by primary diagonal braces which are nailed to the storey posts but tenoned and pegged to central intermediate studs in each bay, and while numerous studs show evidence of re-use the framing is generally uniform and of good quality. The storey posts are not jowled, but those flanking the midstrete in the penultimate eastern bay (E) bear empty pegged mortises for arch-braces which are reflected in the tie-beams. The third open truss between bays C and D bears no such mortises. Traditional arch-braces were generally replaced by bolted knee braces in Suffolk barns during first half of the 19th century, and the transitional nature of this example, in conjunction with its wall and roof carpentry, suggests a date in the second quarter of the century. This date accords with the cartographic evidence (the building appears on the 1842 tithe map but not the 1819 enclosure map of Walsham). A number of other barns employed old-style arch-braces in the midstrete at this period, where they were presumably thought more necessary for stability and aesthetic appearance, but knee-braces elsewhere (e.g. White House Stradbroke, recorded by the Suffolk Archaeological Service in September 2008).

Layout and Appearance

Bay E contains evidence of full-height doors in both northern and southern elevations, with door jambs adjoining the storey posts and housings in the roof-plates for the removable central bars between each double door. The northern jambs remain *in situ*, but the door has been blocked with secondary studwork and a new brick plinth inserted; the southern jambs, in contrast, have been removed to leave only their empty mortises in the roof-plates but the aperture remains open (now leading only to the later lean-to shed I). The presence of a complete vehicle thoroughfare of this kind is rarely found in the 18th century or before, but gradually became the norm during the 19th century. A later entrance has been inserted into the northern gable but the walls otherwise remain largely intact. The western truss of bay C was originally a solid wall with its own brick plinth and diagonal braces, but this was probably removed when bays A and B were added. The existing partition consists of later half-height boarding, perhaps inserted during the early-20th century, but the sill-beams of both elevations contain empty mortises for the sill of the missing gable and nail scars of primary braces can be discerned on the posts.

The external weatherboarding of the southern elevation is largely original, and consists of narrow, overlapping pine boards of 17 cm (7 ins) in width, painted with red ochre. The boarding which remained external in the second half of the 19th century was repainted with tar in the usual manner, and much of it was later replaced, but the southern elevation was protected by the construction of a lean-to before 1842 and survives in remarkably good condition. Red ochre was used to protect and decorate many Suffolk barns in the 18th and early-19th centuries, and the Red Barn in which Maria Marten was murdered in 1827 was by no means unique, but most was destroyed when tar became readily available as a cheap by-product of the town gas industry. Fragmentary survivals are not uncommon, but the almost intact southern elevation of the barn at Hall House is the best and most extensive example of my acquaintance and is of considerable historic significance. Some boards retain evidence of a grey/blue pigment which was also common, but these represent repairs and have been re-used from elsewhere (Blue Barns are almost as frequent in the documentary record as Red Barns).

2. Extension and Lean-to (A-B & G-I)

The structure of bays A and B at the western end of the barn differs significantly from the rest, with greater use of re-used material and less symmetrical framing. The various horizontal timbers, such as roof-plates and purlins all contain joints at the junction of bays B and C, and this truss originally formed a solid wall with its own brick sill as described above. Bay B contained a full-height doorway in its northern elevation, although this has since been blocked to form the present small door, but its southern elevation was simply open to a contemporary lean-to shed (G). The lack of a full-height southern door is demonstrated by the absence of door jamb mortises from the roof-plate, in contrast to the northern elevation where both jambs survive. A floor of stone slabs extends from bay B into the lean-to, but this is understood to have been re-laid by the previous owner and was almost certainly designed as hard-standing for vehicles rather than a threshing floor. The stonework is nonetheless of some historic interest, as is the original brick floor in the western section of the lean-to. Unlike the earlier entrance in bay E, bay B was flanked by bolted knee-braces rather than arch-braces, and the latter were probably replaced to unify the structure and increase storage headroom when the extension was built.

The addition of bays A and B cannot have occurred more than a decade or two after the construction of the four-bay barn, and the extension included the lean-to shed which stretches along the southern elevation of the entire barn. This lean-to preserved the redde on the original external walls (which is conspicuous by its absence from the same elevation of bay A) but blocked the southern door in bay E. The lean-to was divided into three sheds as shown in figure 6, but the original arrangement of shed I to the east is uncertain as most of its fabric was rebuilt in *circa* 1960 when the eastern yard range was demolished (as shown by broken lines in the drawing). It probably reflected the layout of shed H to the west. The internal partitions of these sheds abut the redde of the earlier boarding, to which they are clearly secondary, but contain numerous re-used planks of which some show evidence of redde, some of grey pigment and some only of whitewash. It is remarkable that with the exception of the central shed (H) these areas were not heavily whitewashed or otherwise re-painted at a later date to obscure the red ochre.

The sheds were designed as part of a new, rectangular cattle yard as shown on the tithe map of 1842 and the later Ordnance Surveys. The thoroughfare in bay E was accordingly no longer required, and the barn would have been employed increasingly as a feed store and mill with the traditional threshing process for which it was probably designed now undertaken by machine in the stack yard to the north.

3. The Stable Range, built as Cattle Shelters (J-L)

The building which formed the western side of the enclosed yard to the south of the barn is understood to have been converted into a range of stables when the previous owners acquired the property in *circa* 1960. The equivalent building to the east was demolished at the same time. Consisting of flint rubble with dressings and inner surfaces of red brick it rises to 2.4 m (8 ft) at its eaves under a slate roof and extends 25 m (83 ft) from the southern elevation of the barn. It is 4.2 m (12.5 ft) in overall width and its western end adjoins the barn, forming part of the lean-to with which it is apparently contemporary, despite the differences in its materials. The wall fabric and clasped-purlin roof structure are typically mid-19th century and do not suggest that it formed part of the building of similar length shown on the site in 1819.

The area marked J in figure 6 now contains a pair of 20th century horse stalls with a central passage, but was formerly an open-sided shelter shed with three timber-posts on stone pads (two of which survive, buried in the later wall). The present western windows and door are secondary, but the window at its northern end was built as a door. The eastern elevation of Area L to the south was completely removed when it was converted into a greenhouse but it

too is shown as an open-sided shelter on the Ordnance Surveys. The central area (K) now forms a tack room but originally formed a shed with wide doors in both eastern and western elevations as shown in figure 6 (each door 2.7 m or 9 ft wide); the western door coincides with the point at which the adjoining hedge or scrub shown to the north on the 1842 tithe map turns inward to meet the wall, and appears to have formed the entrance to a drove route or trackway following the approximate course of the medieval lane shown in 1819. The relatively low height of the sheds and the multiple yards shown on 19th century maps suggest the buildings were designed for cattle rather than working horses and the track evidently led from the yards between the barn and stack yard on the east and an arable field on the west to fields south of Sandpit Farm marked as pasture on the tithe apportionment.

4. Cartlodge

The cartlodge to the north of the barn is not specified in the recording brief but is included for site context. It consists of a timber-framed and weatherboarded structure of 1½ storeys and three bays which is open-sided to the east and contains a granary on its upper storey with a loading door in the southern gable. It is understood that no grain bins survive, but the former external stair no longer exists and internal inspection of the granary was not possible. The northern bay is enclosed by a boarded partition to form a separate shed, as shown on the 19th century Ordnance Surveys, but all three bays appear to have been open originally. The building was evidently designed as a granary cartlodge and formed part of the reorganisation of the site between 1819 and 1842 as it appears on the tithe map but not the enclosure map. Its wall framing is consistent with this period, but its ceiling joists and Sampson posts are re-used timbers of 17th century character and may have been recycled from a larger building shown on much the same site in 1819.

Historic Significance

Despite their mutilation and partial conversion into stables during the 1960s the farm buildings at Hall House remain of considerable historic interest. They provide the sole physical link with one of the largest and best documented farm complexes in medieval Suffolk, which may well have occupied the precise site and certainly lay in the immediate vicinity. Although dating only from the early-19th century the barn is among the best of its period in the region and retains most of its original fabric in addition to its remarkable external weatherboarding. I am not aware of a more extensive and visually striking illustration of the typical appearance of local barns at this period, and it is to be hoped that this feature will be preserved in any future development. The barn also boasts an unusually fine expanse of red pantiles, which presents a particularly attractive display when viewed from the south. The great majority of 19th century lean-to sheds with pantiled roofs were added to older thatched or tiled barns and it is surprisingly rare to find a unified example of this kind. The slight ridge between the barn and lean-to roof structures is entirely normal and does not suggest that any remedial action is necessary; the loss of its slight undulations would significantly reduce the roof's historic and visual character.

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Description of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view of site from north showing barn (1) to right, cartlodge (2) in foreground and Hall House (3) to left.
2. General view of site from east showing Hall House (3) to left and barn (1) to right.
3. General view from east showing barn (1) to left and cartlodge (2) to right.
4. General view from west showing stable range to left & boundary wall of The Willows to right.
5. Site of medieval road Cowwell Lane from north-west showing stable to left & The Willows right.
6. Barn from north-east across course of medieval road to Sandpit Farm with Cowwell Lane to right.
7. Exterior of stable range from west showing barn to left.
8. Southern end of stable range from west showing original wide entrance (K) to left.
9. Northern end of stable from west showing original door (J) to left and later door & window right.
10. External detail of original wide entrance in shed K now blocked with boarding.
11. External detail of later window to shed J (left) & entrance to shed K.
12. External detail of later door to shed J, interrupting original fabric.
13. External detail of original door to shed J later converted into window.
14. Exterior of stable range from approximate site of medieval road to Sandpit Farm to north-west.
15. Exterior of stable range from east showing barn to right.
16. Yard to south of barn from north showing stable range to right and site of Cowwell Lane in rear.
17. View of Cowwell Lane from north showing entrance to The Willows with shed L to right.
18. Exterior of shed L from east. Probable open shelter partly rebuilt as greenhouse.

19. Interior of shed L showing rebuilt southern gable with original western wall to right.
20. Interior of shed L from south showing boarded gable of shed K.
21. Detail of re-used external boarding to shed K from south showing red ochre beneath whitewash.
22. Exterior of shed K from east showing partly blocked original wide entrance to right.
23. Eastern plinth of shed K showing brick jamb of original entrance left & later brick infill right.
24. Interior of shed K showing a blocked wide entrance in the western elevation with the northern gable to right.
25. Interior of shed K showing western elevation with southern gable to left.
26. Interior of shed K showing southern gable.
27. Interior of shed K showing eastern elevation with modern harness hooks to right.
28. Interior of shed K showing northern gable with eastern yard door to right.
29. Eastern exterior of shelter shed J with barn to right showing 20th century stable infill.
30. External detail of stone pad beneath arcade post of shed J.
31. Interior of shed J showing southern gable with original open side left & later window right.
32. Interior of shed J showing original arcade post with southern gable to right.
33. Interior of shed J showing detail of stone pad beneath arcade post.
34. Interior of shed J from south showing entrance to passage between 20th century stalls.
35. Interior of shed J showing eastern entrance to 20th century central passage.
36. Interior of shed J showing later door to west of central passage.
37. Interior of shed J showing original roof structure from north.
38. Interior of shed K showing northern gable with original western door to left.
39. Interior of shed K showing eastern arcade post with northern gable to left.
40. Interior of shed K from north showing central passage between 20th century stalls.
41. Exterior of barn from south showing extant stable range to left.

42. Exterior of barn from south showing entrance to lean-to shed G with stable range to left.
43. Exterior of barn from south showing entrance to lean-to shed H.
44. Exterior of barn from south-east showing secondary doors in eastern gable to right.
45. Exterior of barn from north-east.
46. Exterior of barn from north showing entrance to bay B to right.
47. Detail of external brick plinth to northern elevation of bay A showing door to bay B.
48. Detail of north-western external corner of bay C showing edge of original brick plinth.
49. Interior of lean-to shed H from west showing re-used boarding of different colours.
50. Interior of shed H from east showing re-used boarding.
51. Interior of shed H from north-east showing external wall fabric.
52. Interior of shed H from north-west showing southern entrance door.
53. Interior of shed H showing original reddled external boarding to barn under later whitewash.
54. Detail of original reddled external boarding to barn preserved within later shed H.
55. Roof structure of shed H from west showing original reddled boarding to left.
56. External western gable of barn adjoining stable range to right.
57. Interior of lean-to shed G from west showing entrance to bay B of barn to left.
58. Rare reddled external boarding to bay C of barn from later lean-to shed G.
59. Reddled external boarding to lower part of bay C from shed G.
60. Detail from south-west of boarding of bay C extending behind partition between sheds G and H.
61. Detail of rare reddled external boarding of bay C with cm scale.
62. Detail of AHW initials on external boarding of bay C. Perhaps a relative of owner John Hooper Wilkinson in 1842.
63. Interior of shed G from east showing entrance to bay B of barn to right.
64. External boarding of bay A from shed G showing whitewash but no reddle.
65. Interior of shed G from north-east showing wall fabric against shed J.

66. Detail of shed G from south showing brick floor to west and stone flags of entrance bay.
67. Detail of stone flag floor in shed G from north looking to stable yard.
68. Detail of stone flag floor in bay B of barn from south.
69. Interior of bay B from north showing entrance to shed G with partition to bay C left.
70. Detail of bay B showing lack of jamb or stud mortises in southern roof-plate.
71. Detail of bay B showing later infill of northern elevation with original door jambs right & left.
72. Northern interior of bay B showing blocked original entrance with small modern door.
73. Detail of bay B showing ground sill tenoned and pegged to original north-western door jamb.
74. Interior of western gable of bay.
75. Interior of bay A from north showing western gable to right.
76. Interior of bay A from south showing western gable to left.
77. Interior of barn from western gable showing partition between bays B & C.
78. Roof structure of barn from bay B to west showing joints in all timbers between bays B & C.
79. Interior of barn. General view looking west from eastern gable.
80. Interior of barn looking west from bay C.
81. Interior of eastern gable showing later door to right.
82. Southern interior of bay F showing eastern gable to left.
83. Southern interior of bay E showing original door and entrance to later shed I.
84. Detail of southern roof-plate of bay E showing jamb mortise & later knee-brace.
85. Southern interior of bay D showing door in bay E to left.
86. Southern interior of bay C showing later partition to bay B to right.
87. Internal detail of original reddled pine boarding to south of bay C.
88. Southern post between bays C & B showing scar of nailed primary brace for missing western gable.
89. Northern interior of bays C & D.

90. Northern interior of bay C showing mortise in sill beam for missing western gable.
91. Northern interior of bay E showing blocked original door & arch-brace mortises in flanking posts.
92. Detail of northern interior of bay E showing later brickwork blocking door to right.
93. Northern roof-plate of bay E showing doors jambs to left and right with housing for central bar.
94. Northern interior of bay F showing eastern gable to right.
95. Roof structure from west showing arch-brace mortises in tie-beam to west of bay E.
96. Interior of lean-to shed I from east showing original reddled boarding to right.
97. Interior of shed I from west showing rebuilt wall fabric where eastern stable range adjoined before its demolition.
98. Internal southern elevation of shed I showing original wall fabric to right.
99. Internal southern elevation of shed I showing junction of new and old wall fabric.
100. Rare original reddled external boarding to bay D from shed I.
101. Interior of shed I from south-east showing original reddled external boarding to right.
102. Detail of original external reddled boarding to bay D from shed I.
103. View from east showing barn (1) to left and cartlodge (2) to right.
104. View from south-east showing barn with later lean-to (1) to left and cartlodge (2) right.
105. View from north-east showing barn (1) to left and cartlodge (2) right.
106. Exterior of cartlodge (2) from south-east showing loading door in southern gable.
107. Exterior of cartlodge (2) from north-west.
108. Exterior of cartlodge (2) from east showing enclosed northern shed to right.
109. Interior of northern shed of cartlodge (2) showing former open frame to left.
110. Interior of cartlodge (2) from south-east showing boarded partition to northern shed.
111. Interior of cartlodge(2) from north-east showing re-used timber in open bays.
112. Internal southern gable of cartlodge (2) showing re-used timber.

- 113. Interior of cartlodge (2) from north-west showing open bays.
- 114. Interior of cartlodge (2) from north-east showing detail of re-used Sampson post.

Appendix 2 (pp. 20-24): Selected Printed Photographs



A2.1 View of site from south-east showing barn with later lean-to & western extension (1) to left and cartlodge (2) right



A2.2 Exterior of stable range from approximate site of medieval road to Sandpit Farm to north-west, leading to Cowwell lane to south



A2.3 Site of medieval road known as Cowwell Lane from north-west showing stable to left & The Willows right



A2.4 Exterior of stable range from east showing barn and entrance to shed J to right with entrance to shed K left



A2.5 Exterior of barn from south showing entrance to lean-to shed G with formerly open-sided shelter of stable range to left



A2.6 Interior of shed H from south showing rare original reddled external boarding to barn beneath later whitewash



A2.7 Detail of original reddled external boarding to barn preserved within later shed H



A2.8 Rare reddled external boarding to bay C of barn from later lean-to shed G



A2.9 Interior of barn. General view looking west from eastern gable. The original structure ended at the partition between bays C & B shown here in the rear and was later extended westwards by two bays.



A2.10 Interior of cartlodge (2) from north-west showing open bays & re-used timber