

**The Farm Buildings,
Rise Hall,
Akenham,
Suffolk
AKE 036**

Historic Building Record

Suffolkc1-66552



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on behalf of
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October 2009

**Farm Buildings at
Rise Hall,
Akenham,
Suffolk,
(TM 1465 4870)**

Historic Building Record

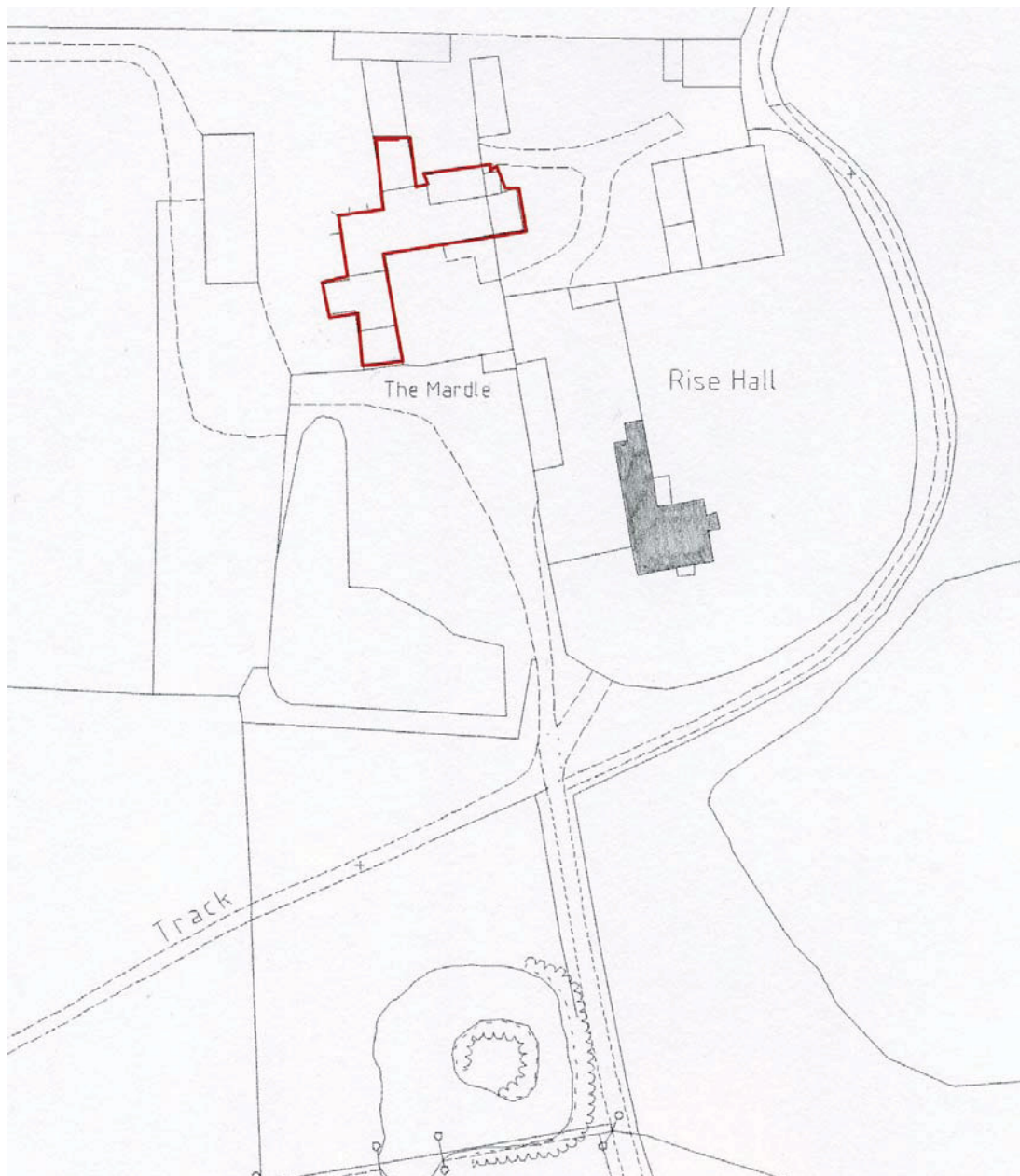
This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 3 of a complex of redundant historic farm buildings. It has been prepared to a brief written by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (William Fletcher, dated 21 May 2009, Ref. /RiseHall_Akenham2009) and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for conversion (Mid Suffolk District Council applications 1018/05/LB and 1729/06).

Introduction

This report is accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of 108 digital images (Appendix 1), of which 8 record a previously unknown estate map of 1729, but also includes printed photographs of key features to illustrate the text (Appendix 2). 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 1st September 2009.

Summary

Rise Hall is a grade II-listed brick and slate farmhouse of 1826 which is believed to occupy the site the medieval manor of Rous or Rice Hall 120 metres south-west of Akenham parish church and 1 km north of the modern conurbation of Ipswich. The present house replaced a substantial mansion in a walled garden which is reputed to have been built in the 1660s and is shown on an estate map of 1729. The red-brick threshing barn immediately behind the house is a large example of the late-17th or early-18th century which extends to 26 metres in length by 7 metres in width (86 ft by 23 ft) and contains a stable in a contemporary cross-wing to the west. Both the barn and stable preserve a number of original hooded ventilation slits beneath their eaves. The 1729 map shows a second cross-wing to the east, but this was demolished in a major refurbishment that almost certainly occurred in 1826 when the present house replaced the old: the original roof structure of clasped and butt-purlins was replaced in softwood, leaving only a small section intact in the eastern half of the barn, and the upper walls were rebuilt in the western half of the barn and the eastern elevation of the stable. The barn was re-roofed in slate and the stable in peg tiles, but the relatively steep pitch of the original roof structure suggests it was designed for thatch. A series of ancillary slate sheds and shelters were added at the same time, and the layout of the stable was remodelled to include a chaff box and tack room. Additional pantiled structures were added to the site in the mid-19th century including a shed with a crow-stepped gable in the Victorian Mock Gothic taste. The resulting complex is highly picturesque, given the remarkable juxtaposition of its various roofing materials, roof lines and phases of brickwork, and is of local importance to the long history of the site, but the original barn has been too heavily altered to meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing in its own right. Ironically the most imposing aspect of the building, which is reminiscent of a heavily buttressed medieval abbey with a massive hipped roof when viewed from the north-west, is the result of 19th century remodelling and 20th century subsidence or bomb damage.



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Figure 1
Current Ordnance Survey Site Plan
Showing the grade II-listed farmhouse in grey and outlining the farm buildings in red

Historic Context: Documentary & Cartographic Record

Rise Hall lies on high ground in open arable countryside 1 km north of the conurbation of Ipswich and 120 m south-west of Akenham's Norman parish church. The site is associated with the medieval manor of Rous or Rice Hall, which belonged to the eponymous Arnold Rufus, Rus or Rous in the late-12th century and passed to Hugh le Rus in the early-13th century (W.A. Copinger, *Manors of Suffolk*, Vol II p.230, 1909). The manor was acquired by the de Brewse family in the late-13th century and in 1482 passed into the same title as the main manor of Akenham at Akenham Hall (1.5 km north-east of the church). It belonged to the Hawys family from the late-16th until the mid-17th century (successful Ipswich merchants who frequently served as town clerks), and in the reign of Charles II John Hawys sold 'Rice

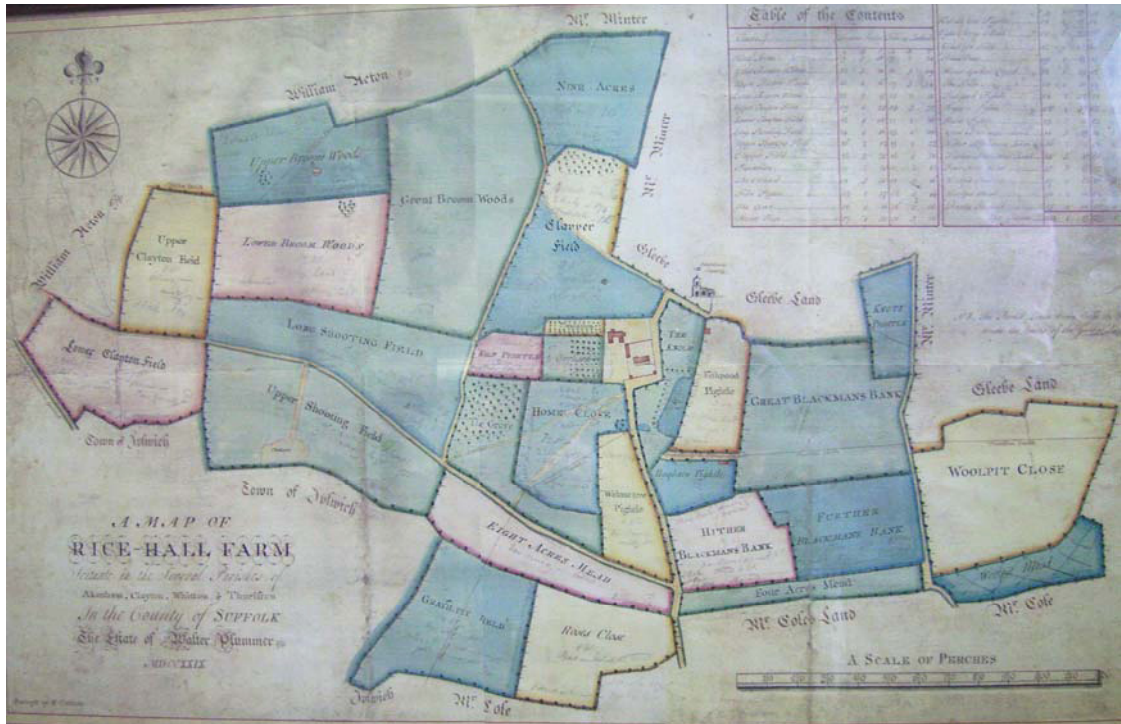


Figure 2
 ‘A Map of Rice-Hall Farm Scituate in the Several Parishes of Akenham, Claydon, Whitton & Thurlston in the County of Suffolk, The Estate of Walter Plummer Esq. MDCCLXXXIX (1729). Survey’d by R. Cushee’. 248 acres in total ‘including fences’. From a photograph belonging to the present owner, Mr Jeremy Hall, from an original in the possession of a former owner. Detail of house showing the existing barn below.



Hall' to Robert Maidstone for the sum of £1,000 plus an estate in Framlingham (to which estate Hawys then moved). Robert Maidstone had amassed a fortune during the civil war and soon after the Restoration was 'ambitious of having a handsome seat of his own' (Copinger). The present owner believes he has seen documents that suggest Maidstone rebuilt the old house on the site in 1665/6.

The existing Rise Hall is a grade II-listed red-brick house of early-19th century appearance dated in the Schedule of Listed Buildings to 1826 (without citing any evidence). The building is typical of many East Anglian farmhouses of its period, and there is no obvious trace of Maidstone's 17th century mansion. A photographic copy of a manuscript map of 1729 in the possession of the current owner, Mr Jeremy Hall, shows an estate of 248 acres and the previous house on the site, which lay at the centre of a square enclosure with a linear outbuilding to the north-west and small structures in each of the southern corners which may represent towers or summer houses. Part of the northern boundary still survives as a low brick wall of 17th century appearance, and the enclosure probably formed a walled garden. The house was a large rectangular structure of similar scale to the barn, and lay slightly to the rear (north) of the existing house. The barn to the north-west is shown with two wings projecting to the south, of which only the western stable now survives. The medieval origin of the site is indicated by a large fish pond to the south-east and a small moat-like feature to the west of the entrance drive approximately 70 m south of the house. The latter, marked as 'The Island' on 19th century Ordnance Surveys, is too small to represent a house moat and may have protected a dovecote or similar semi-decorative feature, but is shown only as a circular pond with a central tree in 1729. It has been suggested that an L-shaped pond to the west of the house may be the remains of a moat, but this is shown as a linear pit without water and may have originated more recently as a clay or chalk pit; a similar feature labelled 'chalk pit' is depicted 500 m to the south-west.

Whites Suffolk Directory of 1844 notes that Akenham then contained just 1,060 acres of land, five scattered houses and a few cottages. 'Rice Hall' was recorded as the seat of Robert Woodward Esquire. No tithe map is available for the parish of Akenham (as the map room of the Ipswich Record Office has been closed since August for minor repairs and is not due to re-open until December) but the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1881 shows the house and farm complex much as it remains today, with the exception of minor details described in figures 3-5 below.

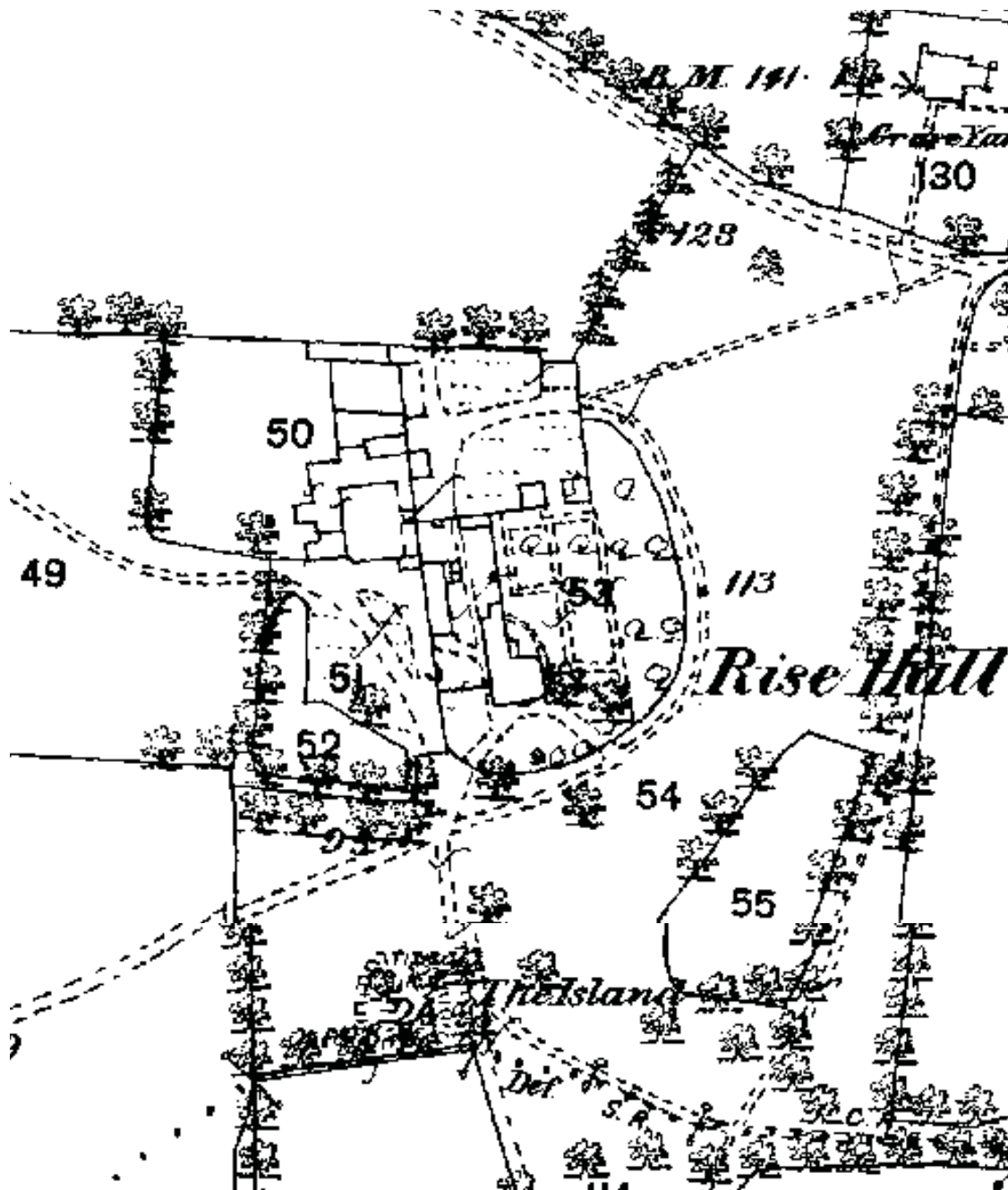


Figure 3

First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1881, showing the farm complex much as it still remains. The outline of the crow-stepped shed (D) differs from that of today, and the loose box (E) is not present. The narrow loose box (F) is shown as an open-sided animal shelter with a similar shelter to the south (now demolished). The northern cattle shed (L) is also absent. The dotted line to the south adjoins 'The Island' and marks the northern boundary of Whitton parish.

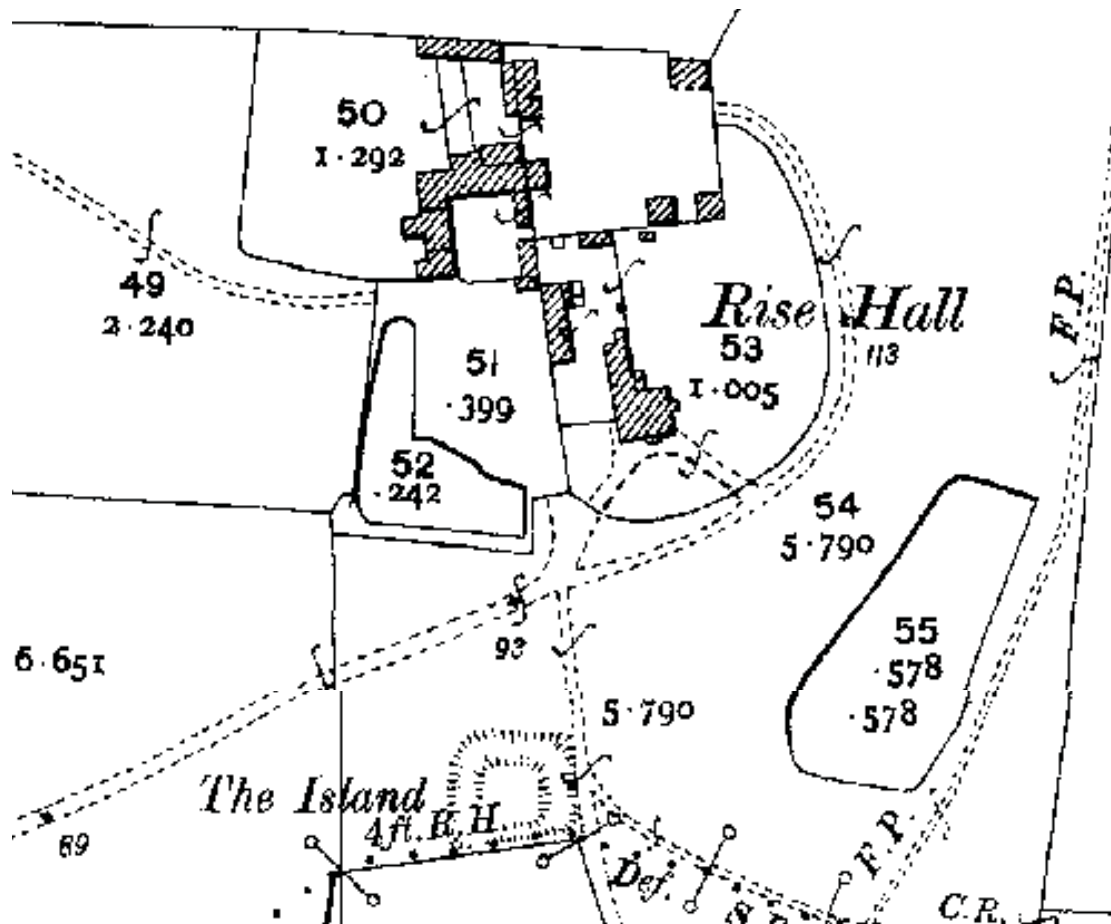


Figure 4
 Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1904, showing a newly-built narrow structure against the western elevation of the shelter shed (N)

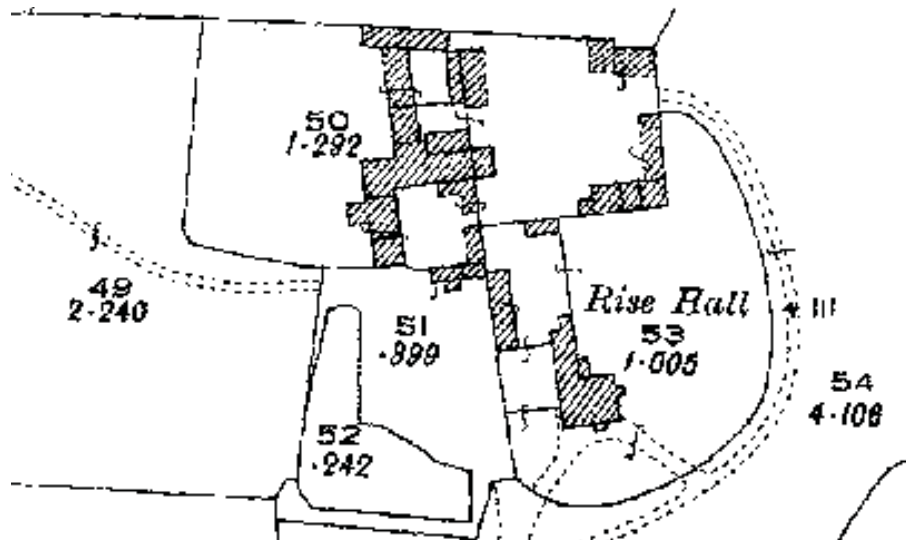


Figure 5
 Third Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1927, showing the loose box (E) and cattle shed (L) for the first time, and the vehicle shed (D) with its present outline. The buttresses had not yet been added, but with the exception of the additional shelter shed in the south-eastern corner of the southern yard, and the narrow structure in the northern yard adjoining the shelter shed (N), the layout was unaltered at the time of inspection.

Building Analysis

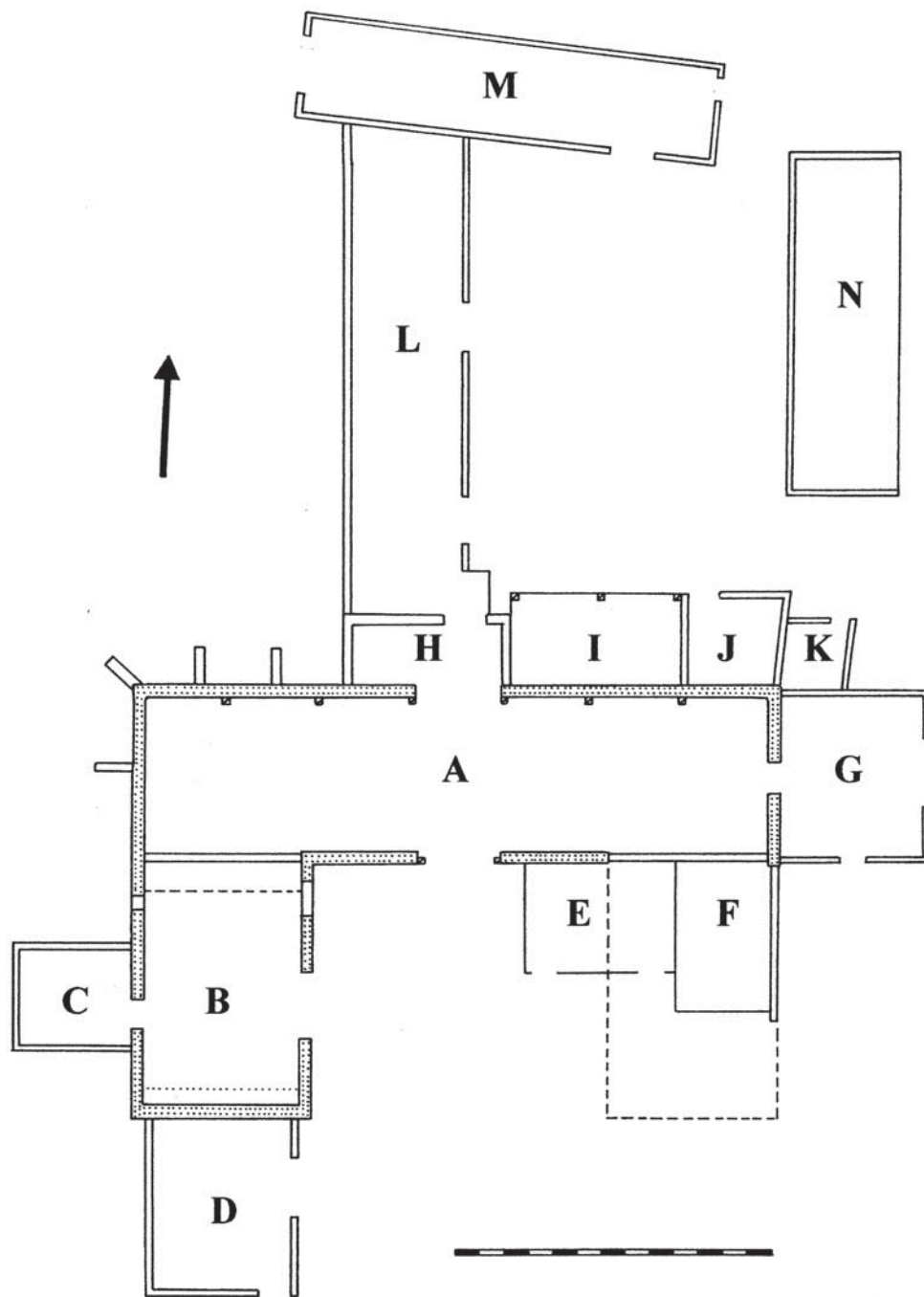


Figure 6

Ground Plan of the complex, identifying each unit for ease of reference in the analysis and photographic record. The original fabric of *circa* 1700 is shaded, and the site of the missing eastern wing (reflecting the stable, B) is shown by broken lines. Scale in metres

Key

- A** Brick and slate barn of *circa* 1700 with central entrance and roof structure of clasped-purlins with lower tier of butt-purlins. Roof and upper section of walls rebuilt to west of entrance in 19th century. Apertures to west and east of southern elevation where it adjoined contemporary front wings, later blocked.

- Steeply pitched roof probably thatched originally. Narrow ventilation slits beneath eaves of original brickwork (surviving only to east of entrance).
- B** Brick and peg-tiled stable and loft of *circa* 1700 integral with barn. Roof rebuilt in 19th century. Probably thatched originally. Loft with vent above hay rack against southern gable (removed) and evidence of secondary chaff house against northern gable (also removed). Evidence of blocked mucking-out aperture in western elevation and original door to yard south of barn.
 - C.** Early-19th century brick extension to western elevation of stable, probably designed as a tack room but recently used as a chemical store. Corrugated iron roof probably replacing slate.
 - D.** Mid-19th century brick and pantiled shed with Victorian Mock Gothic crow-stepped gable (apparently incorporating the low walls of an early-19th century enclosure). Recently a vehicle shed but possibly designed as a feed store.
 - E.** Early 20th century boarded loose box built against southern elevation of barn.
 - F.** Early-19th century brick and slate shelter shed, formerly open-sided to west but enclosed in early-20th century to form a loose box.
 - G.** Early-19th century brick vehicle shed against eastern gable of barn. Corrugated iron roof probably replacing slate.
 - H.** Early-19th century or possibly late-18th century lean-to northern porch of brick and slate with grain store to west.
 - I.** Early-19th century open-sided shelter shed with slate roof to northern yard.
 - J.** Late-19th century brick shed or loose box inserted into adjoining shelter shed (I).
 - K.** 20th century brick shed. Probably a feed store.
 - L.** Early-20th century Fletton brick and corrugated iron cattle shed to west of northern yard.
 - M.** Mid-19th century brick and pantiled cattle shed to north of northern yard with vehicle shed to west.
 - N.** Mid-19th century open-sided timber and pantiled shelter shed facing eastern yard, possibly designed as a cart lodge but with evidence of hay racks to western elevation.

Barn and Stable

The barn (A) is a substantial brick structure on an east-west axis which extends to 26 m in length by 7 m in overall width (86 ft by 23 ft) and rises to 4 m at its roof-plates (13 ft). The external height of the walls increases by approximately 1 m (3 ft) where the ground is lower to the west. The stable is housed within an integral wing of 7 m in width by 9.75 m in length (23 ft by 32 ft) which projects at right-angles from the western end of the barn's southern elevation. The brick wall dividing the stable from the barn is a secondary insertion of the 19th century (as indicated by its more uniform bricks and Monk bond) which presumably replaced a timber-framed or boarded partition. A similar section of secondary infill laid in Monk bond (i.e. with headers between pairs of stretchers) lies at the eastern end of the barn's southern elevation where it originally adjoined a second wing which no longer survives. The estate map of 1729 (figure 2) suggests this wing reflected the remaining stable and may have contained a shelter-shed with a granary on its upper storey or possibly (given the large size of the farm) a second stable.

The bonding pattern of the primary brickwork is exceptionally irregular, with alternating courses of headers and stretchers and various combinations of the two in apparently random order. The eastern half of the barn retains a series of narrow ventilation slits 45 cm (18 ins) below its dentil cornice, each 55 cm (22 ins) in height and protected by an external hood formed by a three projecting bricks (illus A2.12). These are spaced at intervals of 1.5 m (6 ft) and survive in the barn's northern elevation, southern gable, the short section of original

brickwork in the southern elevation and in both the western elevation and southern gable of the stable. The upper 1 m (40 ins) of the walls in the western half of the barn were rebuilt in the mid-19th century (as indicated by changes in the bonding pattern and by an internal horizontal timber rail), and the ventilation slits were not reinstated. The upper section of the stable's eastern elevation also appears to have been rebuilt, and the two existing loading hatches are probably secondary insertions. A small section of brickwork in the lower half of the barn's southern elevation (between the entrance and secondary infill) differs in texture and colour from the rest and could survive from a 16th century building on the site, although its irregular bonding is similar to the rest and it may relate only to the re-use of older bricks.

The original roof structure consists of clasped-purlins and a lower tier of staggered butt-purlins to which the rafters are pegged and tenoned. The various timbers are chiefly of oak, many of which are waney and poorly finished or with signs of re-use, and its steep pitch of approximately 55 degrees suggests it was designed for thatch. This original roof structure survives only to the east of the barn's entrance, and the remainder is a replacement of the 19th century which consists of two tiers of clasped-purlins in softwood. The stable roof was rebuilt in the same manner, and the hipped junction between the two may represent a contemporary alteration (i.e. the barn may have terminated initially in a vertical gable in the more usual manner of its period). The internal wall posts and bolted knee-braces in the western half of the barn's northern elevation relate only to the 19th century rebuilding and are not found in the eastern half. A possible reason for this extensive reconstruction is indicated by the presence of massive brick buttresses to the north-western corner, which have failed to prevent further subsidence; the walls may have spread in the 19th century, causing the original roof to collapse and damage to the upper courses of brickwork. The Welsh slate of the barn clearly relates to the 19th century rebuilding, and while the peg-tiles of its western hip and the stable may be original (albeit re-laid on the new roof), the pitch suggests otherwise. (Peg-tiled roofs are typically pitched at only 45-50 degrees.)

The barn was probably designed with its existing full-height central entrance doors of 3.5 m in width (11.5 ft), and there is no obvious evidence to indicate any enlargement of the rear (northern) aperture. Most early barns contained relatively small rear doors, and while the present lean-to northern porch of brick and slate is an 18th or early-19th century addition it probably replaced a similar structure of brick or timber; a projection of the appropriate scale is shown here on the 1729 map. There is no evidence that a threshing floor survives beneath the present concrete. A ceiling of tall-sectioned softwood joists was inserted at the eastern end of the barn in the early-20th century to form a milling loft of 7 m in length (24 ft) which retained a number of feed mills and chutes at the time of inspection.

The stable has been much altered, but the outline of an original blocked entrance door can still be seen at the northern end of its eastern elevation. The existing double doors to the south are 20th century insertions, and much of the upper courses appear to have been rebuilt around a pair of 19th century loading hatches. The internal ceiling is a 19th century reconstruction of tall-sectioned softwood joists lodged on re-used 16th or early-17th century binding joists with clearance of 2.6 m (8.6 ft) above the concrete floor. A narrow vent against the southern gable reveals the position of a hay rack and manger, but no historic fixtures or fittings remain. A number of flat-sectioned joists in the eastern bay may be original, but the roof structure was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century together with that of the barn. A secondary loading door in the southern loft gable was later blocked, along with the original ventilation slit alongside. The present owner reports that a boarded partition formed a chaff house at the northern end of the space, but this is now indicated only by scars in the floor and the presence of a secondary loading hatch in the western elevation. A small original aperture of 80 cm in height by 74 cm in width (32 ins by 29) lies beneath a timber lintel in the same western elevation, just 25 cm (10 ins) above the present floor and 1.8 m (6 ft) from the northern gable; this was probably designed for mucking out, and now lies 1.1 m (4 ft) above the external ground level which is considerably lower to the west.

The original structure probably dates from the late-17th or early-18th century, and is highly unlikely to be contemporary with the new house of 1665/6 suggested by documentary evidence. While their bonding is eccentric, the individual bricks are well-made with uniform edges in a manner more consistent with the 18th than the 17th century, and while combinations of clasped and butt-purlins are found throughout the 17th century the poorly finished or recycled timbers used here combine with the absence of wind-bracing to indicate a very late example of the type.

19th Century Alterations and Additions

The farm buildings were extensively rebuilt and extended during the mid-19th century, probably in two or more phases in rapid succession. The Welsh slate and unusual Monk bond of the barn's new roof and walls is identical to those of new farmhouse of 1826 and is almost certainly contemporary with it, as are the tack room attached to the stable (C), the shelter shed which replaced the eastern wing (F), the shed against the barn's eastern gable (G) and the northern lean-to shelter shed (I). The lean-to porch (H) is laid in English bond and may be an addition of the 18th century, albeit re-roofed in 1826. The crow-stepped shed adjoining the stable's southern gable (D) also uses Monk bond, but it appears to contain two phases of brickwork with the lower courses pre-dating the upper and it may have formed a low-walled pound initially. The pantiles and narrow softwood timber of its clasped-purlin roof are typical of the 1860s and 1870s, and the crow-stepped gable is an example of Victorian Mock Gothic. An arched aperture at the northern end of its western plinth may represent the remains of a yard drain (allowing water to escape towards the lower ground to the west). The cart lodge or cattle shelter of the eastern yard (N) and the cattle shed forming the northern boundary of the northern yard are also pantiled and consistent with the same period: many local farms were provided with identical structures at this time to accommodate larger numbers of cattle brought in to compensate for the low price of grain. The brick shed to the west of the northern yard consists of Fletton brick and is shown for the first time on the Ordnance Survey of 1927, as is the boarded loose box to the south of the barn. The buttresses of the barn's north-western corner are conspicuous by their absence even in 1927, and may relate to an air raid during WWII when the nearby church suffered bomb damage.

Historic Significance

The barn at Rise Hall is a substantial brick structure of *circa* 1700 which is shown on an estate map of 1729. With its two symmetrical wings and integral stable it would then have formed an imposing and fashionable counterpart to the adjacent 17th century mansion house, and would today have represented a rare and important example of its type. Unfortunately only a fraction of the original structure survived a major remodelling of 1826, which saw the demolition of the house and the barn's eastern wing together with the rebuilding of most of the roof and much of the brickwork. The best-preserved part of the barn to the east of its entrance, where several ventilation slits still remain, is almost entirely hidden by later extensions of little architectural merit or historic interest. Ironically the most imposing aspect of the building, which is reminiscent of a medieval abbey when viewed from the north-west with its heavy buttresses and massive roof (illus. A2.4), is the result of 19th century remodelling and 20th century subsidence or bomb damage. The barn complex is undoubtedly picturesque, given the remarkable juxtaposition of its various roofing materials, roof lines and phases of brickwork, and is of local importance to the long history of the site, but has been too heavily altered to meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing in its own right.

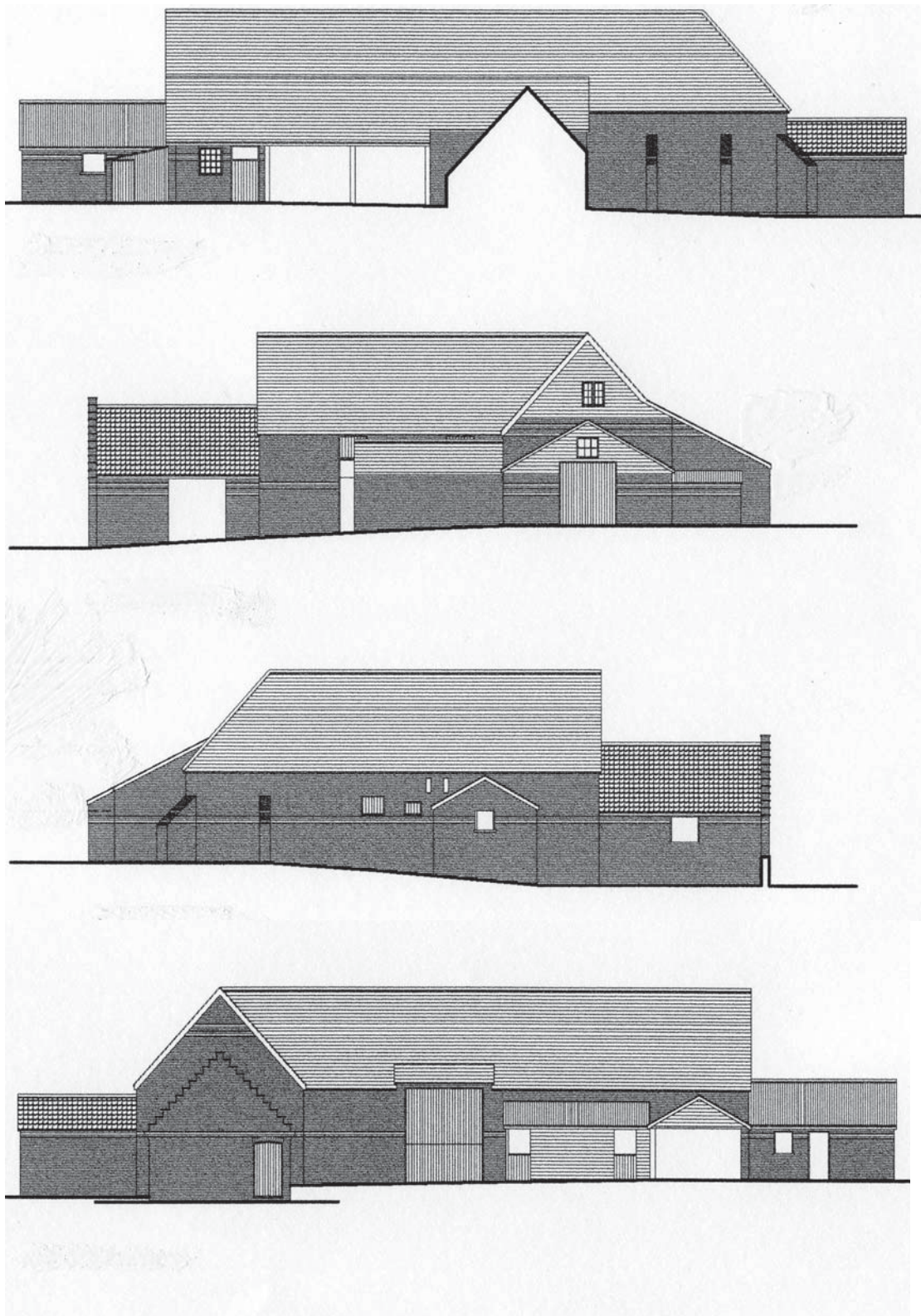


Figure 8
External elevations from (top to bottom) north, east, west and south
(From survey drawings kindly supplied by Patrick Allen Architects)

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view of site from track to west showing 20th century Dutch barn in foreground.
2. General view of site from yard to east showing barn to left and cartlodge (N) to right.
3. General view of site from field to north showing slate roof of barn in rear.
4. General view of site from north showing proximity of barn (right) to farmhouse (left).
5. General view of entrance to site from south showing house to right and barn in rear.
6. General view of site from south showing barn in centre.
7. General view of site from south-west showing stable (B) with 20th century Dutch barn to left.
8. Exterior of farmhouse from south-west (included for site context).
9. Entrance to farm yard from south-east showing crow-stepped vehicle shed (D) left.
10. Entrance to farm yard from south-west showing loose boxes (E & F) in centre.
11. Exterior of loose box (F) from south-west showing proximity of church tower in rear.
12. Southern external elevation of barn (A) showing integral stable wing to left.
13. Detail of southern exterior of barn showing ventilation slits & brick edge above loose box (E).
14. Southern exterior of barn within shed E showing junction of original wall (left) & later infill.
15. Southern exterior of barn within shed E showing area of Tudor brickwork bottom left.
16. Section of Tudor brickwork in southern exterior of barn seen from shed E.
17. External junction of barn and stable showing rebuilt upper courses of brickwork to barn.
18. Detail of highly irregular brick courses to southern exterior of barn (west of entrance).

19. Detail of rebuilt upper courses in southern exterior of barn, showing stable to left.
20. Eastern external elevation of stable (B) showing blocked original door to right.
21. Detail of eastern exterior of stable (B) showing loft hatch in rebuilt upper courses.
22. Stable (B) from south-east showing barn to right and vehicle shed (D) left.
23. Eastern exterior of vehicle shed (D) showing stable (B) to right.
24. Southern external crow-stepped gable of vehicle shed (D).
25. Interior of vehicle shed (D) from south showing gable of stable (B).
26. Detail of blocked loft window in southern external gable of stable (B) from vehicle shed (D).
27. Internal southern gable of vehicle shed (D).
28. Brick yard wall from north-east showing eastern elevation of vehicle shed (D) right.
29. Western exterior of vehicle shed (D) from north-west showing farmhouse in rear.
30. Western exterior of vehicle shed (D) showing stable to left.
31. Western exterior of stable (B) from south-west showing ventilation slits and tack room (C).
32. Detail of loft ventilation slits in western external elevation of stable (B).
33. External western gable of tack room (C).
34. Northern exterior of tack room (C) showing blocked hatch in stable (B) left.
35. Western exterior of stable (B) showing hatch and loft ventilation slits with tack room to right.
36. North-western corner of barn left and stable (B) right showing secondary buttresses.
37. Detail of buttress and subsidence at western end of barn's northern exterior.
38. Exterior of barn and stable from north-west showing cattle shed (L) to left.
39. External junction of barn's lean-to porch (H) and cattle shed (L) from north-west.
40. Western exterior of cattle shed (L) showing barn to right.
41. Western gable of northern shed (M) showing cattle shed (L) to right.
42. Northern yard from south showing shelter shed (N) right and cattle shed (L) left.
43. Interior of cattle shed (L) from north.

44. Exterior of shelter shed (N) from northern yard to south-west.
45. Interior of shelter shed (N) from south showing rail of hay rack to left.
46. Interior of shelter shed (N) from north.
47. Exterior of barn from northern yard showing lean-to shelter shed (I).
48. Door to lean-to porch (H) from cattle shed to north.
49. Lean-to shelter shed (I) from north-west showing feed shed (J) left.
50. Exterior of feed shed (J) at eastern end of northern lean-to shelter (I).
51. Northern exterior of barn from lean-to shelter (I) showing ventilation slits with feed store (J) left.
52. Northern exterior of barn from east showing lean-to porch (H) and ventilation slits.
53. Detail of original ventilation slits in northern exterior of barn from shelter shed (I).
54. Detail of ventilation slit in northern exterior of barn showing projecting hood.
55. Exterior from north-east of small shed (K) showing entrance to northern cattle yard to right.
56. Eastern external gable of barn from east showing brick shed (G) in foreground.
57. Southern yard from east showing barn to right and stable (B) to left.
58. Exterior of eastern gable from south-east showing brick shed (G) right & loose box (F) left.
59. Southern exterior of brick shed (G) showing loose box (F) to left.
60. Eastern exterior of loose box (F) from south-east.
61. External detail of barn's rebuilt south-eastern corner showing junction of sheds F (left) & G.
62. Loose boxes E (left) and F seen from southern yard to south-west.
63. Interior of loose box (F) from south showing straight joint of infill & barn's eastern gable right.
64. Interior of brick shed (G) showing ventilation slits in eastern gable of barn.
65. Southern exterior of barn above loose boxes showing original brick to left and later infill right.
66. General view of barn interior from west showing inserted wall posts to left.
67. General view of barn interior from east.

68. Boarded partition of inserted grain loft at eastern end of barn.
69. Interior of barns southern elevation rebuilt above timber rail and showing later infill against stable to right.
70. Western half of barn's northern elevation rebuilt above timber rail.
71. Entrance to lean-to porch (H) in northern internal elevation of barn.
72. Roof structure of barn from eastern loft showing rebuilt softwood section in rear.
73. Southern elevation of roof from east showing original structure to left.
74. Northern elevation of roof from east showing rebuilt section to left & original to right.
75. Eastern bays of northern elevation of barn roof showing original structure.
76. Original staggered butt-purlins of southern roof seen from grain loft to north-east.
77. Grain loft at eastern end of barn, seen from eastern gable.
78. Eastern internal gable of barn seen from grain loft.
79. Junction of original brickwork (right) & later infill in barns southern elevation from grain loft.
80. Detail of junction between original and later brickwork of barn's southern internal elevation.
81. Rebuilt western end of barn roof showing junction of stable to left.
82. Feed mill beneath grain loft at eastern end of barn, seen from east.
83. Milling machinery beneath grain loft at eastern end of barn, seen from north-west.
84. Southern interior of barn to east of entrance, showing earlier brickwork beneath ventilation slits.
85. Northern interior of barn to east of porch, showing uniform brickwork & ventilation slits.
86. Interior of stable (B) from north, showing re-used joists of hay loft.
87. Interior of stable (B) from south.
88. Ceiling of stable (B) from west showing vent above former hay rack to southern gable (right).
89. Ceiling of stable (B) from east showing vent above former hay rack to southern gable (left).
90. Western interior of stable (B) showing door to tack room extension (C).

91. Interior of tack room (C) from west showing door to stable (B).
92. Internal western gable of tack room (C).
93. Blocked original door at northern end of stable's eastern elevation, showing former chaff house.
94. Loading hatch of former chaff house at northern end of stable's western elevation.
95. Western interior of stable (B) showing blocked mucking out vent at floor level.
96. Detail of blocked mucking-out vent at northern end of stable's western interior.
97. Ceiling of removed chaff house at northern end of stable (B) seen from west.
98. Ceiling of removed chaff house at northern end of stable (B) seen from east.
99. Roof of stable (B) from north showing loading hatch and ventilation slit in southern gable.
100. Western interior of hay loft above stable (B) showing ventilation slits.
101. Photograph of Rice Hall Estate Map of 1729 in possession of owner.
102. Title of 1729 Estate Map.
103. Detail of 1729 Estate Map showing house and church.
104. Detail of 1729 Estate Map showing house and barn.
105. Detail of 1729 Estate Map showing western fields.
106. Detail of 1729 Estate Map showing northern fields.
107. Detail of 1729 Estate Map showing southern fields.
108. Table of Contents of 1729 Estate Map.

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp.18-23

Appendix 2 (pp. 18-23): Selected Printed Photographs



A2.1 General view of yard entrance from south showing the brick barn and contemporary stable wing with later crow-stepped shed to left. A similar wing originally projected from the right-hand side of the barn but has been demolished



A2.2 General view of site from east showing the barn and attached sheds to left, the entrance to the northern yard in centre and the shelter shed of the eastern yard (N) to right



A2.3 Eastern façade of stable wing (B) showing blocked original door to right. The existing entrance is a recent insertion and the upper courses of brickwork which incorporate the hay loft hatches are also secondary



A2.4 The barn and the stable wing from the north-west, showing the slate roof of the barn to left and the peg-tiled stable to right. The buttresses are secondary, and the upper brick courses of the barn have been rebuilt along with both roof structures



A2.5 Western external elevation of the stable (B) showing its original ventilation slits and the secondary tack room (C) in the foreground. The vehicle shed (D) is shown to the right with an arched plinth that may relate to a yard drain.



A2.6 The southern end of the original ceiling in the stable (B) seen from the east, showing the loading vent above the removed hay rack. Note the re-used binding joist to right.



A2.7 The northern end of the stable's western internal elevation, showing the position of the removed chaff house with external loading hatch.



A2.8 Interior of barn from east, showing secondary lean-to porch to right and southern central entrance doors to left. The brickwork and roof structure at this end of the barn has been rebuilt above the timber rails set into the internal walls.



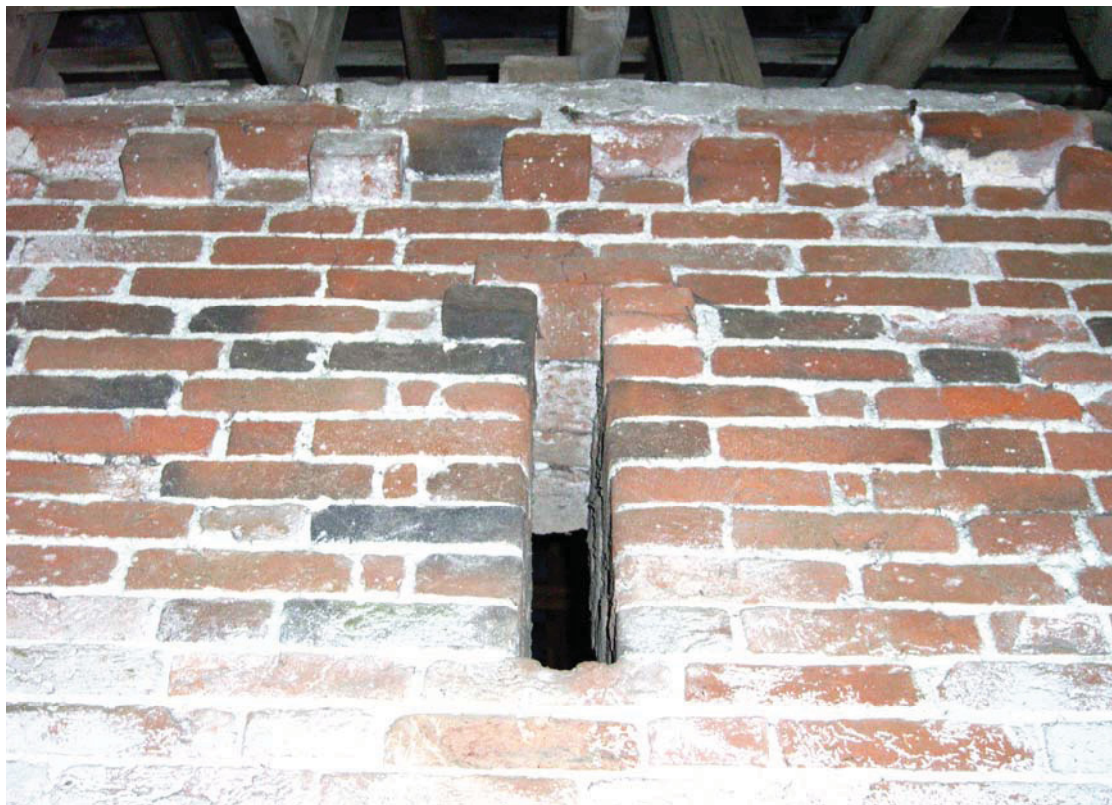
A2.9 The boarded partition of the 20th century grain and milling floor at the eastern end of the barn. Note the original ventilation slits to left and right.



A2.10 Northern elevation of barn roof from south-east, showing the original structure of clapped and staggered butt-purlins to the right and the rebuilt 19th century section to left.



A2.11 Eastern half of barn's southern elevation above the 20th century loose box (E) with two ventilation slits in the original brickwork to the left and secondary brickwork to the right where the barn abutted a demolished eastern wing



A2.12 An original hooded ventilation slit in the eastern half of the barn's northern exterior. Note the dentil cornice above.