

**The Farm Buildings,
Hall Farm,
Bruisyard Hall,
Suffolk
BUD 006**

Historic Building Record

Suffolkc1-66773



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on behalf of
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October 2009

Farm Buildings at Hall Farm, Bruisyard Hall, Hall Road, Bruisyard, Suffolk,

(TM 334 661)

Historic Building Record

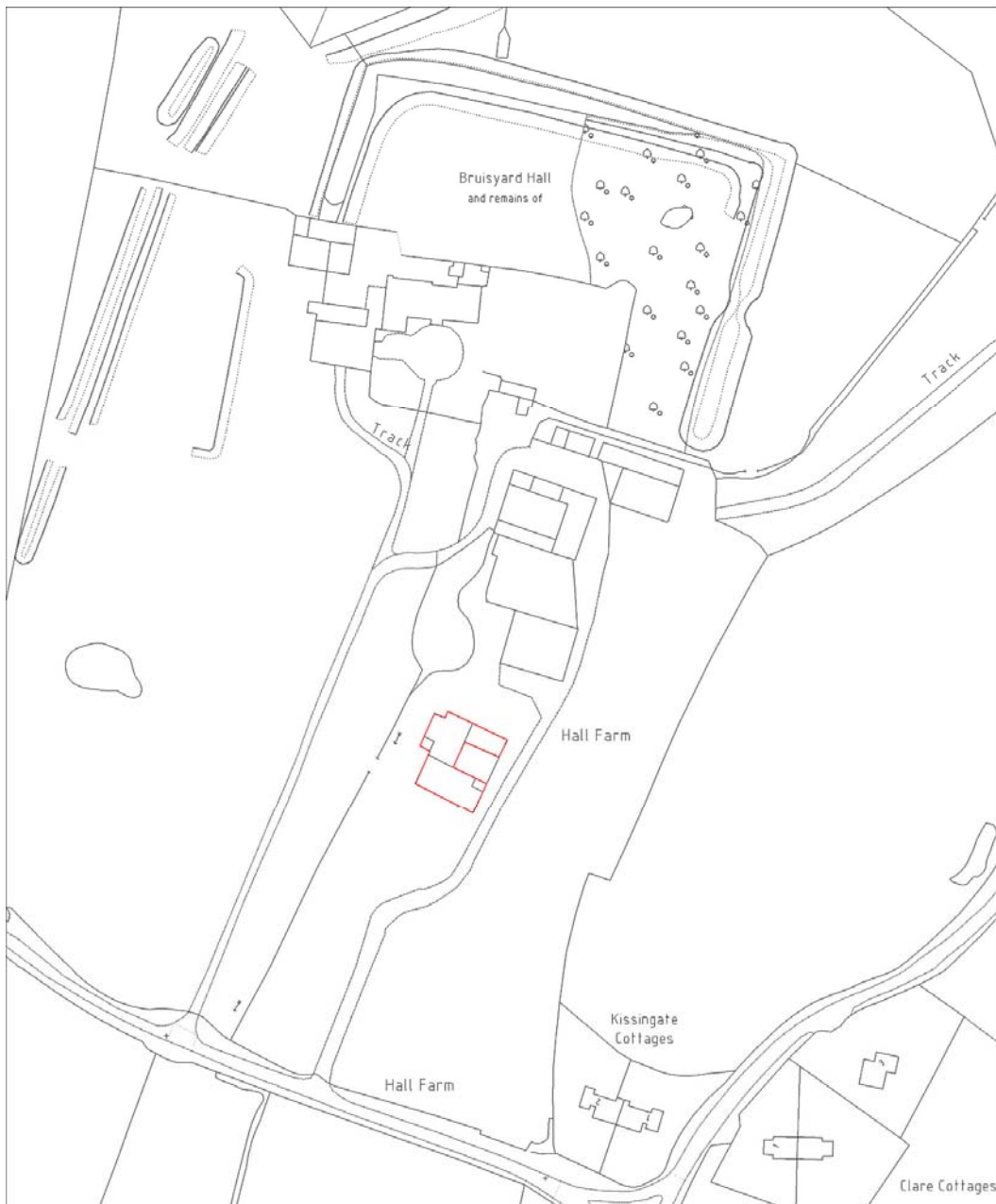
This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a complex of redundant historic farm buildings. It has been prepared to a brief written by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Edward Martin, dated 11 June 2009, Ref. SpecHBR&Mon(EM)BruisyardHall_09) and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for conversion (Suffolk Coastal District Council application C/06/2354/FUL).

Introduction

This report is accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of 92 digital images (Appendix 1), 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 4th September 2009.

Summary

Bruisyard Hall is an imposing grade II*-listed Elizabethan brick mansion on the site of a late medieval nunnery approximately 800 m east of Bruisyard parish church. It was built as the main seat of Michael Hare, son of Sir Nicholas Hare, Henry VIII's Master of Requests, and is shown on a sketch plan of 1748 with two gated outer courtyards that were demolished in the mid-19th century. When Hare died childless in 1611 the house passed by marriage to the Rous family of Henham Hall, subsequently Earls of Stradbroke, and remains in their possession. The historic farm complex lies 120 metres south of the hall and adjoins the eastern side of a 220 metre-long drive from Hall Road. It consists of a well-preserved mid-19th century brick cattle yard and shelter-shed in the angle of two earlier barns to the south and west. The southern barn is a five-bay threshing barn of the early-19th century with unusual ventilation apertures in its original external weatherboarding. The western barn is a rare and historically important 16th century timber-framed stable range in four bays that flanked the entrance to the contemporary hall and was converted into a barn at the beginning of the 19th century. The roof of queen-posts (or possibly queen-struts like those of the hall) was replaced with staggered butt-purlins during the conversion, but the wall framing remains largely intact with evidence of no fewer than five original doorways. Precise analysis was hampered by the concealment of key areas by secondary boarding and corrugated iron at the time of inspection, but the building appears to have possessed a symmetrical layout with a central pair of single-bay stables, each with a hay loft and cross-entry, between a pair of two-bay open hay barns from which the stables but not the lofts were divided by internal partitions. The horses were stalled across the exceptional 7 metre width of the building. The northern hay barn was demolished in the 19th century, and the ceilings and partitions removed. Evidence of additional doors or windows may come to light during any future conversion or remedial work. Stables of this period are notoriously rare in any form, and this example also offers a major insight into the extensive seigneurial landscapes associated with Elizabethan gentry houses. Given its historic context and national significance the structure remains worthy of listing at grade II in its own right despite the extent of its alterations. The yard complex is of additional local interest insofar as it neatly illustrates the changing fortunes of 19th century agriculture in the region.



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Figure 1
Current Ordnance Survey Site Plan
Outlining the barn complex in red and showing grade II*-listed Bruisyard Hall to the north (adjoining a circular turning circle)

Historic Context: Documentary & Cartographic Record

Bruisyard Hall lies in open countryside to the north of Bruisyard Street, approximately 800 m east of the parish church. The property occupies the site of Bruisyard Abbey, a house of Franciscan nuns (Poor Clares) founded here in 1366. The site had previously been known as the manor of Roke Hall and was acquired in 1354 by a college of chantry priests which already had a refectory, dormitory and chapel here when it was converted into a nunnery. The Abbey's high status is indicated by the fact that its patron, Maud of Lancaster, Countess of Ulster, lived and died in it. An inventory drawn up at the time of its dissolution in 1536 refers to a parlour, parlour chamber, draught chamber, Yaxleys chamber, guest chamber, a chamber adjoining the same, a church, buttery, kitchen, bakehouse and a brewhouse.

The site of the Abbey and its precinct was granted in 1539 to Sir Nicholas Hare, a wealthy lawyer who served as Master of Requests to both Henry VIII and Edward VI and then as Master of the Rolls to Queen Mary. Hare lived at Bruisyard before his death in 1557, after which it became the main seat of his son Michael who was a leading recusant and suffered imprisonment and heavy fines. On Michael Hare's death without issue in 1611 ownership of the site passed by marriage to the Rous family with which it still remains (see W.A. Copinger, *Manors of Suffolk*, 1909, and excursion notes in *PSIAH* 1994). The main seat of the family, ennobled as Earls of Stradbroke in 1821, was at Henham Hall, and Bruisyard was used variously as a farmhouse or gentleman's residence. It is currently available to hire for private functions.

Bruisyard Hall is an imposing grade II*-listed brick mansion with a fine three-storey porch reached by a straight drive from Hall Road approximately 220 m to the south. The western wing incorporates medieval stonework, but the majority of the structure was almost certainly built by Michael Hare in the late-16th century although Pevsner dates it precisely to 1610 (for no obvious reason) and the Schedule of Listed Buildings to the early-17th century. An Elizabethan date is supported by Copinger, who records that Hare's arms 'are found often in the glass there' (which glass is no longer apparent) and by the presence of a convincing priest's hole in the porch chamber. A 16th century origin is also strongly suggested by the unusual roof structure which contains two tiers of heavily framed clasped-purlins with vertical queen-struts between the tie-beams and collars of the lower tier; the braces linking the queen-struts to the collars and the wind-braces of the clasped-purlins are particularly massive, and are more consistent with a date in the third quarter of the 16th century than the first quarter of the 17th. This roof structure is not mentioned in the Schedule of Listed Buildings, which describes the interior only as 'with some good moulded ground floor beams and carved stone fireplace on the first floor'. The original presence of either queen-posts or similar queen-struts in the barn which forms the subject of this report, alongside edge-halved scarf joints in the 16th century style, indicates that both buildings formed part of Michael Hare's refurbishment of the site.

The earliest known plan of Bruisyard hall is a sketch drawn in 1748 by the Norwich antiquarian Tom Martin, which shows two enclosed courtyards in front of the house labelled 'first court' and 'second court' (figure 2). Each court was entered by a separate decorative gateway from the south. The sketch has no scale, and the courtyards may have been considerably larger with respect to the house. Many high status houses of the 16th century were entered via successive 'base courts' in this way, often containing agricultural and service buildings such as stables (Leez Priory in Great Leighs, Essex, provides a typical example of the mid-16th century, although only its two imposing outer courts now survive together with the gateway of the inner). The 'barn' at Bruisyard may have formed part of the first court shown by Martin but probably flanked the approach to it, perhaps forming part of an outer agricultural courtyard like that of Leez Priory. It must therefore be considered part of an Elizabethan 'seigneurial landscape', designed to impress visitors to the site.

The 1839 tithe map of Bruisyard parish omits the lands belong to John Rous, second Earl of Stradbroke, presumably as he paid no tithes, but a sketch map of similar date shows what appear to be the two courts depicted by Martin, each with its own gate in direct alignment with the present porch. The barn is shown as an L-shaped structure consisting of the former stable (no. 1 in figure 7) and the early-19th century barn (3) but lacking the cattle yard and lean-to sheds. A note on the map gives the acreage of the 'hall land and cottage yards' at 377 acres and 38 perches – a very substantial holding for its day. White's *Suffolk Directory* of 1844 notes that Bruisyard Hall is 'now a farmhouse' and names its tenant as Jeremiah Wase.

The 25 inch Ordnance Surveys of the late-19th and 20th centuries show the addition of the cattle yard and shelters to the barn complex as described in the captions of figures 4-6 below.

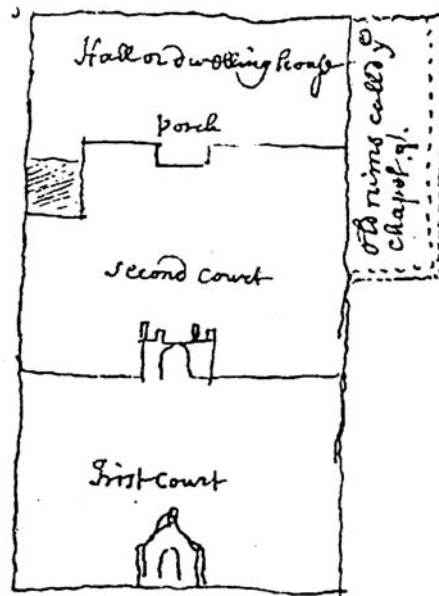


Figure 2

Sketch of Bruisyard Hall in 1748 by Thomas Martin (courtesy of Edward Martin)
 The 'Hall or dwelling house' was entered by a 'first court' and 'second court', each with its own decorated gateway. The area to the right (east) of the house is marked 'Old ruins call'd ye chapel. q(uery)'. Whatever the ruins were, their apparent north-south orientation seems unlikely for a chapel.

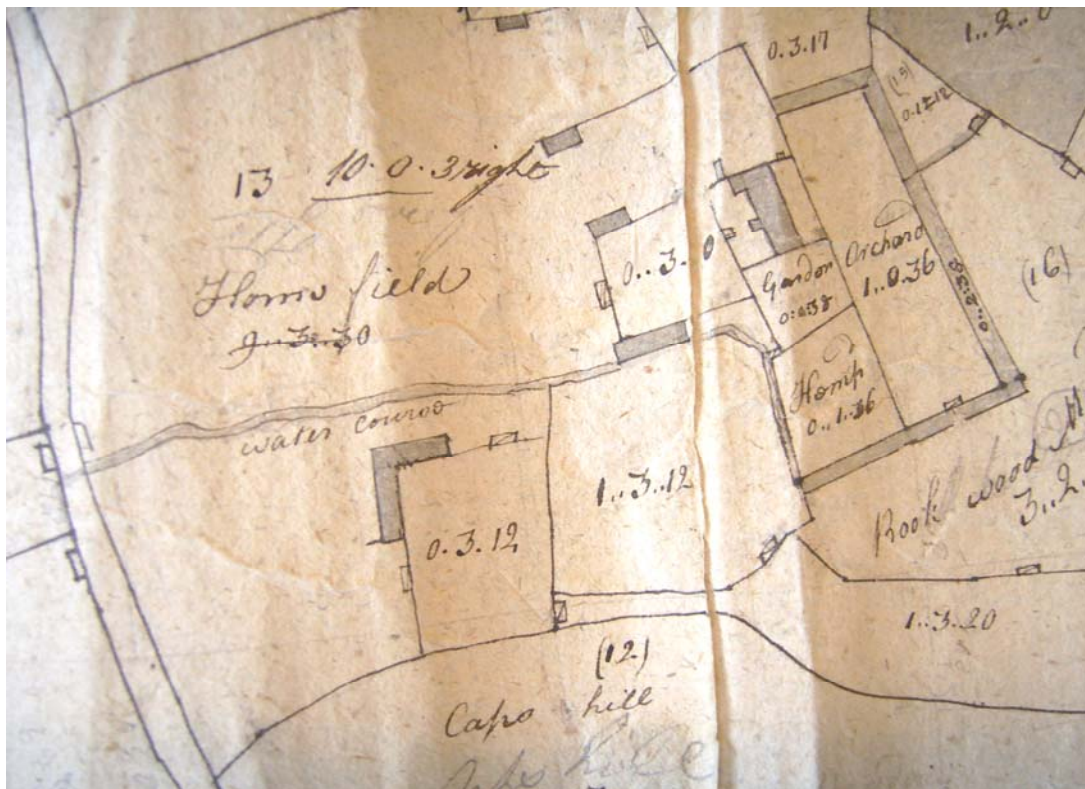


Figure 3

Sketch Map of Bruisyard Hall, n.d. (circa 1830 SRO Ipswich HA11/C9/3. North to right)
 The farm complex is shown as a simple L-shape consisting of the two early-19th century barns (1 and 3 in figure 7) without the yard or lean-to sheds. The stream to the west is marked 'water course' with 'Home field' beyond. The two courts and gateways of 1748 appear to still survive, with their gates aligned with the present porch.



Figure 4

First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1883, showing the site's extensive moat complex. The outer courts and gates had evidently been demolished as part of a major mid-19th century redevelopment which included a new complex of farm buildings to the south-east of the house and the addition of the surviving cattle yard and lean-to sheds to the older barns (detail below). Note that these were reached by a track from the house drive to the west (bridging the stream) and by separate tracks to both north and south.

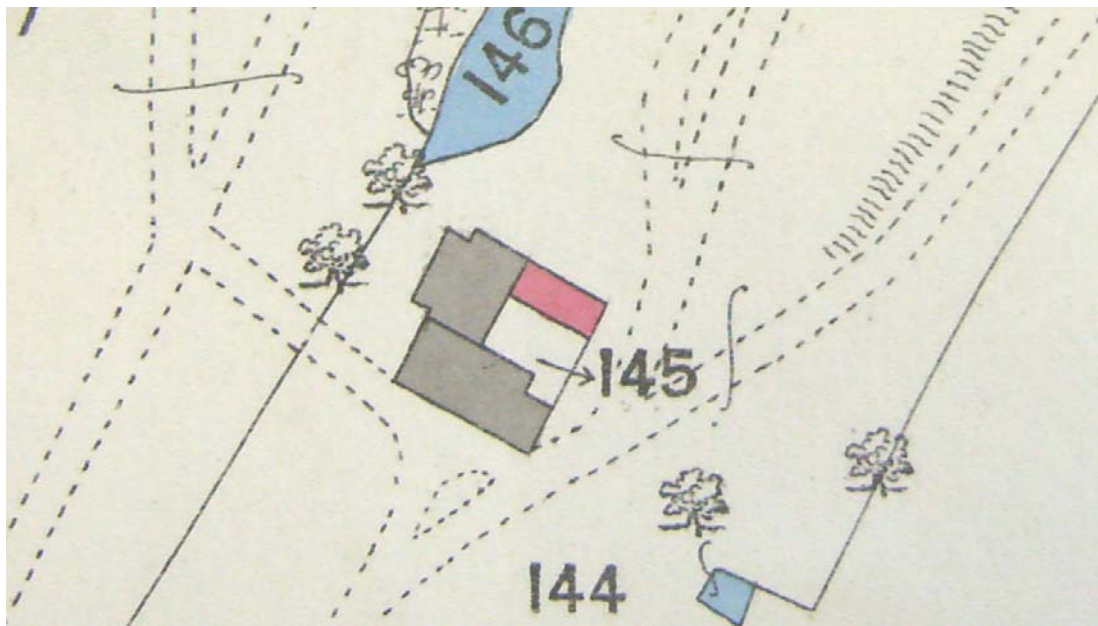


Figure 4a (detail of above) showing the present cattle yard and lean-to sheds, except the eastern end of the southern shed (5). The western shed (2) is longer than today.

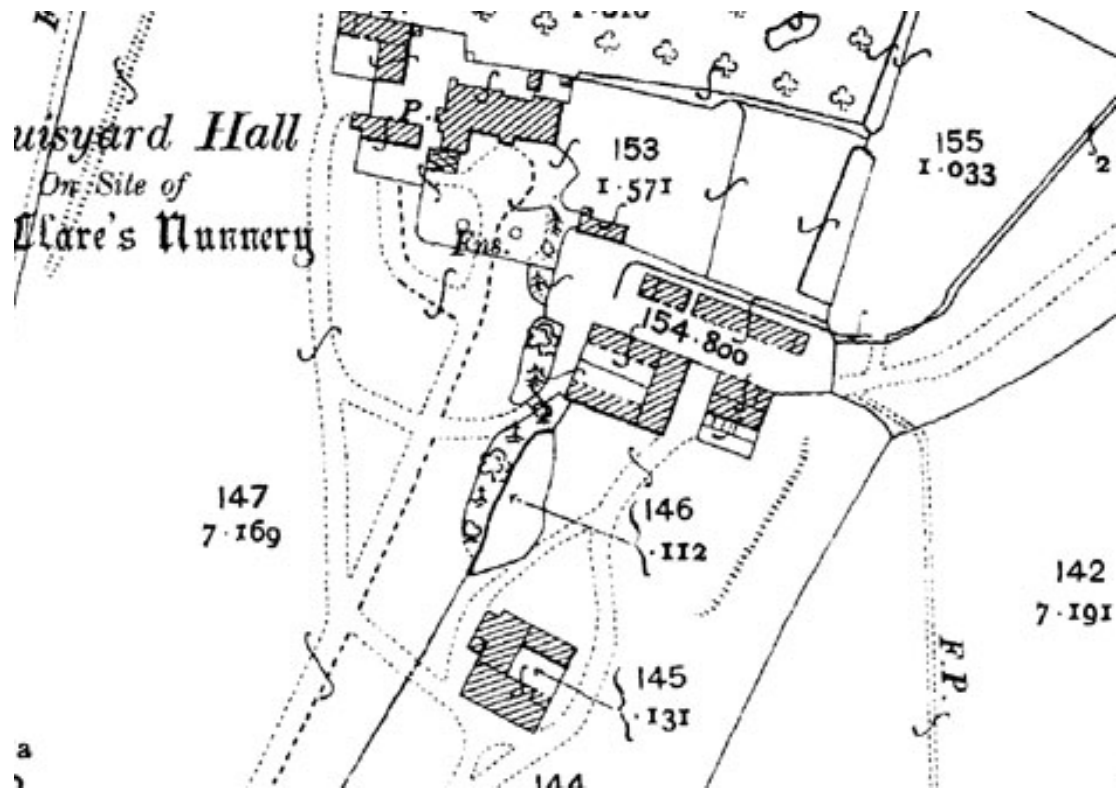


Figure 5

Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1904, showing the timber open-sided shelter (5) for the first time, and a now-demolished shed to the south of the brick lean-to (2).

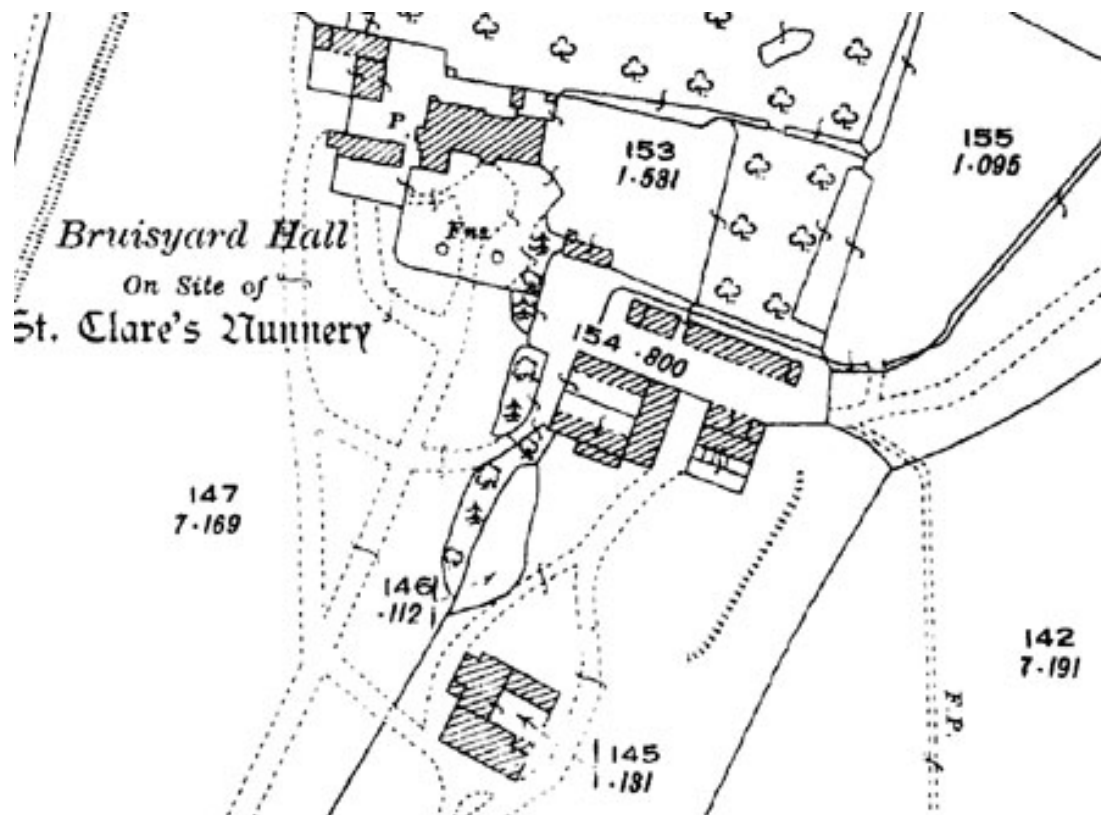


Figure 6

Third Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1927, showing no further change to the southern yard complex.

Building Analysis

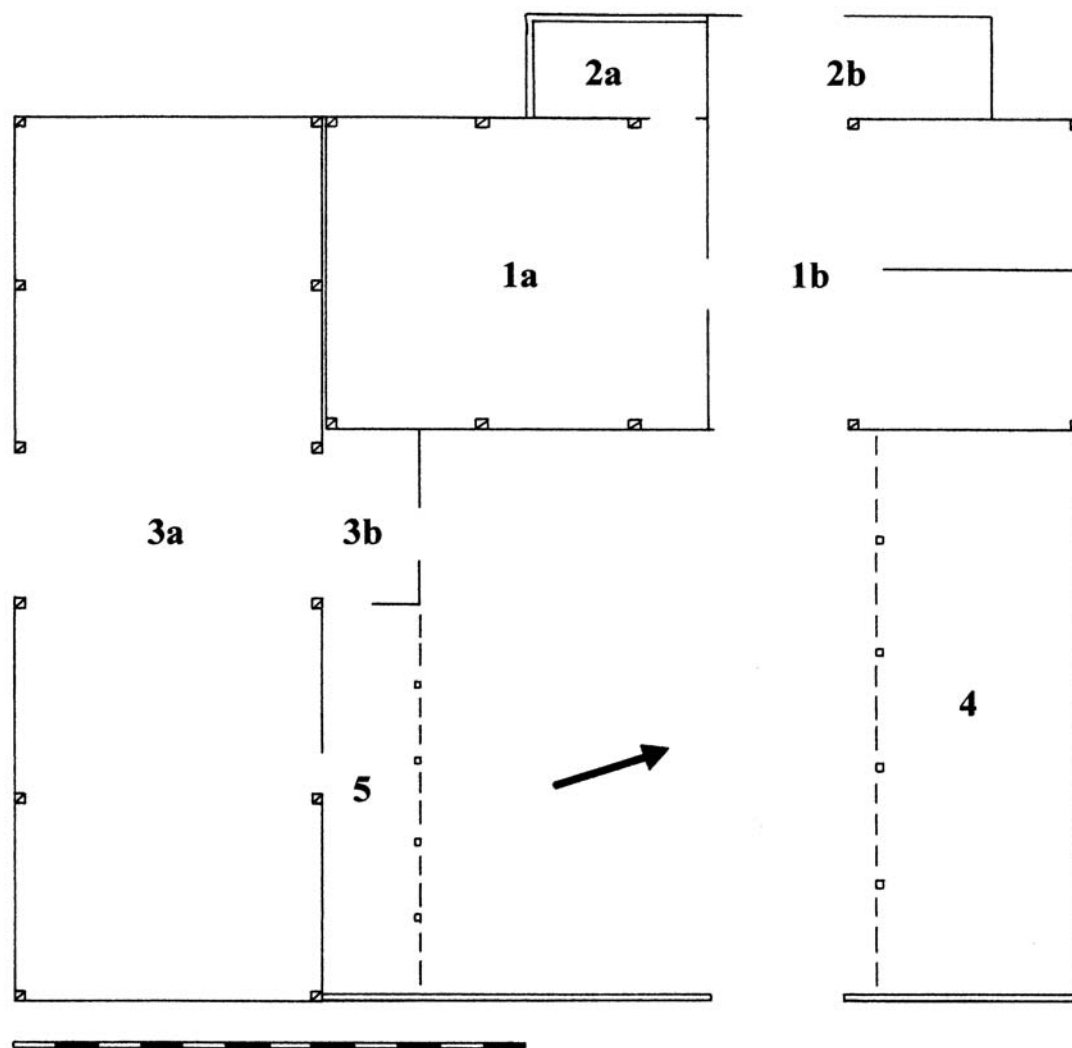


Figure 7
Block Plan of Yard Complex
Identifying each unit for ease of reference in the analysis and photographic record
Scale in Metres

Key

1. Western Barn. Timber-framed, pantiled & weatherboarded late-16th century structure of four bays. Originally a stable range with a hay loft and queen-post or queen-strut roof which continued further to the north but included a small two-bay barn-like space to the south. Probably part of the base court to Bruisyard Hall. Converted into a barn in the early-19th century by removing the partitions and lofts and replacing the queen-posts with a staggered butt-purlin structure. Now divided into two sections (1a & b) by a mid-19th century internal partition and with 20th century grain floors in both end-bays.
2. Mid-19th century lean-to shed of brick (2a) and weatherboarded timber (2b). Slate roof. Figures 4-6 show a small additional shed to the south.
3. Southern Barn. Early-19th century timber-framed and weatherboarded barn of five bays with central entrance to south. Staggered butt-purlin roof structure with original bolted knee-braces. A rear lean-to porch was added to the north in

- the mid-19th century (3b). Unusual ventilation apertures survive in northern weatherboarding. Corrugated iron roof (probably replacing pantiles).**
- 4. Mid-19th century brick and pantiled cattle shelter-shed, retaining iron hay racks. Integral with brick wall of contemporary cattle yard.**
 - 5. Late-19th century lean-to shelter shed attached to early-19th century barn. Corrugated iron roof (probably replacing slate).**

The farm buildings lie 120 m south of the hall and consist of a former cattle yard enclosed by a brick wall to the east and north and by two barns to the south and west. The barns are discussed separately below, and the original arrangement of the western barn is illustrated by a series of reconstruction drawings (figures A-C).

1-2. Western Barn

Original Structure and Date

The barn to the west of the cattle yard is a 16th century timber-framed stable range that was truncated and converted into a barn at the beginning of the 19th century. The original structure contains four bays on a NNE-SSW axis (simplified to north-south for the purpose of this analysis) and extends to 17.7 m in length by 7.1 m in overall width (58 ft by 23.5 ft). Its walls rise to 3.8 m at their roof-plates (12.5 ft), with uninterrupted studs of 3.5 m in height between the plates and ground sills (11 ft 8 ins). The oak frame is fully tenoned and pegged in the medieval tradition, with internally trenched braces at its intact southern corners and jowled storey posts; at 15 cm by 9 (6 ins by 3.5) the studs are substantial and of good quality, with little sapwood to either surface, but do not appear to contain notches for wattle-and-daub and were probably either boarded or rendered externally. The two northern bays are of the same length, as are the two southern bays, but the former are considerably longer at 4.9 m (between their posts) as opposed to 3.4 m (16 ft and 11 ft respectively).

The present roof structure contains staggered butt-purlins with diagonal internal braces between the principal rafters, but is a replacement of similar form to the early-19th century southern barn; the original roof contained queen-posts, as indicated by empty mortises in the upper surfaces of the tie-beams, or possibly queen-struts in the same style as Bruisyard Hall. The unusual absence of pegs from these mortises suggests they were of less structural importance than normal queen-posts, and held the ancillary struts of a clasped-purlin roof as in the hall (where the struts are pegged, however), but the reconstruction in figure C shows standard queen-posts.

The presence of queen-posts or struts in the original roof suggests a date in the mid or late-16th century rather than the 17th century, and this is supported by the presence of edge-halved and bridled scarf joints in the roof-plates. At just 15 cm in length (6 ins) these are unusually short, but their form was quickly superseded by face-halved joints in the late-16th and 17th century, just as queen-posts disappeared in favour of standard side-purlins.

Original Layout and Function

Much of the wall structure was hidden at the time of inspection by external weatherboarding and internal corrugated iron, boarding and concrete. In some cases it was unclear whether the original fabric survived, but it seems likely that more evidence of original doors and possibly windows would be revealed during any future conversion or remedial work. The accompanying drawings reconstruct the building's original layout on the basis of the available

evidence, and use broken lines to indicate wall studs that are missing or concealed, or for which evidence is uncertain.

The narrow southern bays ostensibly formed a single barn-like space with an arch-braced central tie-beam (B-G, figure C). The walls of this area are largely hidden and the positions of any external entrances unclear, although no doors rose to the roof-plates which contain unbroken stud mortises. The southern gable (A-F) is also largely hidden or rebuilt, but it appears to have formed a solid wall with a mid-rail and stud mortises in both the upper and lower surfaces of its tie-beam. An empty pegged mortise in the south-western post (A) held a horizontal timber that projected to the south but this may relate to a fence or lower structure rather than a continuation of the main building. The two wider, northern bays were divided from each other by a solid partition with evidence of studs both above and below the central tie-beam (D-I); this partition contained a mid-rail with stud-braces immediately above, as indicated by empty mortises in the two storey posts, but the removal of the mid-rail has destroyed any evidence of internal doors beneath. The northern gable of the surviving structure remains intact (E-J, figure C) with mid-rails tenoned to a central post and a western door of 1 m in width by 1.8 m in height between its missing lintel and ground sill (3.5 ft by 6 ft). In contrast, the area above the mid-rail was open, with an arch-braced tie-beam but no studs, demonstrating that the building has been truncated and initially continued further north towards the hall. A similar partition divided the central area from the two-bay ‘barn’ to the south, as shown by a mid-rail mortise in the western storey post (C) and the lack of stud mortises in the arch-braced tie-beam above, although the mid-rail does not appear to have extended to the eastern post (H) which lacks an equivalent mortise.

The two northern compartments, each 4.9 m long by 7 m wide (16 ft by 23 ft), contained cross-entries (i.e. opposing external doors) against their outer gables as shown in figure A. Each door was again 1 m wide by 1.8 m tall (3.5 ft by 6 ft), and the surviving lintels of the western elevation are pierced by large dowels that probably attached external hoods of some form (possibly moulded). The lintels of the rear (eastern) doors have been lost, although both jambs of the northern example remain *in situ*. There is no obvious evidence of fenestration, but early buildings were sometimes lit and ventilated by louvered apertures in their infill – whether of boarding (as in the southern barn) or wattle-and-daub.

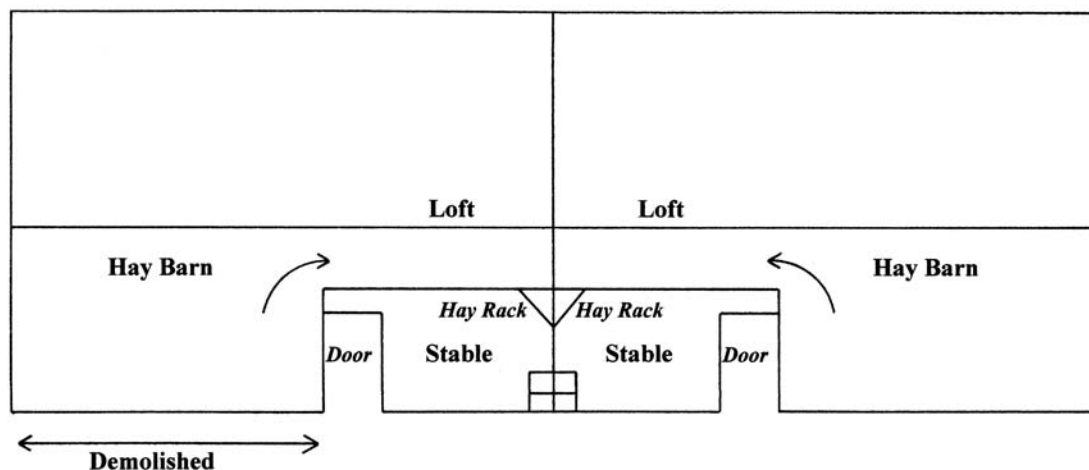


Figure 8
Possible layout of original structure, seen from west. The outer hay barns were linked internally to the central stables (with horses stalled across the building’s width) but the positions of any external doors are uncertain.

The distinctive internal partition which now survives in the northern gable, with solid framing beneath the mid-rail and an arch-braced open truss above, is characteristic of those found in

contemporary local barns which typically contain stables at one end; the stables contained ceilings and were divided from the barns, but the hay lofts above the ceilings were not. Most early lofts lacked external doors or hatches and were loaded only from the barn. It seems likely that the western barn at Bruisyard Hall was designed as a symmetrical stable range with twin central stables between small two-bay hay barns of which the northernmost has been lost. The stable ceilings would have been supported by axial joists tenoned to the central posts, with narrow clamps (rails) pegged to the outer walls, but the relevant area of the only remaining post in the northern gable was unfortunately hidden by a 20th century grain floor at the time of inspection. The range may have continued further to both north and south, perhaps forming part of a long, multi-purpose range of agricultural buildings flanking the approach to the present hall (with which it appears to be contemporary). This range is likely to have included at least one normal grain barn, perhaps on the opposite, western side of the approach, and would have been intended to aggrandise the entrance in the usual Elizabethan fashion. These agricultural buildings are likely to have been extensive, given the size of the holding in the early-19th century, and would have formed a spacious base court outside the smaller domestic courtyards shown in figures 2 and 3; the outer yard is less likely to have been provided with a gateway, which would have hampered agricultural traffic, and the inner courts probably contained household offices such as brewhouses, bakehouses, kitchens, and perhaps high-status riding stables.

Later Alterations

The 16th century stable range was converted into its present form as a barn in the late-18th or (more probably) the early-19th century. There is nothing to suggest the frame was dismantled and moved from elsewhere, as unnecessary features such as wall braces and door lintels remain *in situ*, but the northern end of the range was demolished. The entire roof structure was rebuilt with staggered butt-purlins and diagonal braces tenoned between the principal rafters, leaving the original tie-beams in place and re-using older rafters. The tie-beam braces, internal partitions and loft ceilings were removed to create an open barn, and the former were replaced with bolted knee-braces. A large entrance was inserted into the eastern elevation by removing the wall studs, as shown in figure B, and the roof-plate was replaced in the same area (the only section of original roof-plate to have been lost). The roof was covered in pantiles, which now survive only to the east elevation having been replaced by 20th century corrugated iron to the west. The slate-roofed western lean-to shed is not shown on the plan of *circa* 1830 (figure 3) but was added in the 1850s or 1860s when the cattle yard was built to the east; this entailed the removal of further wall studs from the western elevation, but the roof-plate remained intact. The internal studwork partition which now divides the barn into two compartments (1a and 1b in figure 7) may have been inserted at the same time, or shortly afterwards. The northern and southern bays of the structure now contain 20th century softwood grain floors, with an internal stair to the latter, and the building's 16th century symmetry has been ironically restored (albeit in reverse). The area beneath the northern loft retained improvised cattle stalls at the time of inspection, and the barn had evidently operated as both a cow shed and feed preparation area during the 20th century.

3. Southern Barn

The southern barn is a timber-framed and weatherboarded structure that was built on an east-west axis as a five-bay barn (rather than converted from something else) in the early-19th century. It extends to 20.5 m in length by 7.1 m in overall width (identical to the western barn) and rises to 3.9 m at its roof plates (67 ft by 23.5 ft by 13 ft); this height includes a brick plinth of 75 cm (30 ins) and studs of 3.2 m (10.5 ft). The roof structure of staggered butt-purlins is similar to that of the western barn and the two may well be contemporary, although the southern barn lacks diagonal braces. The bolted knee-braces are original to the structure, as are the primary wall braces and other features indicating an early-19th century origin. The

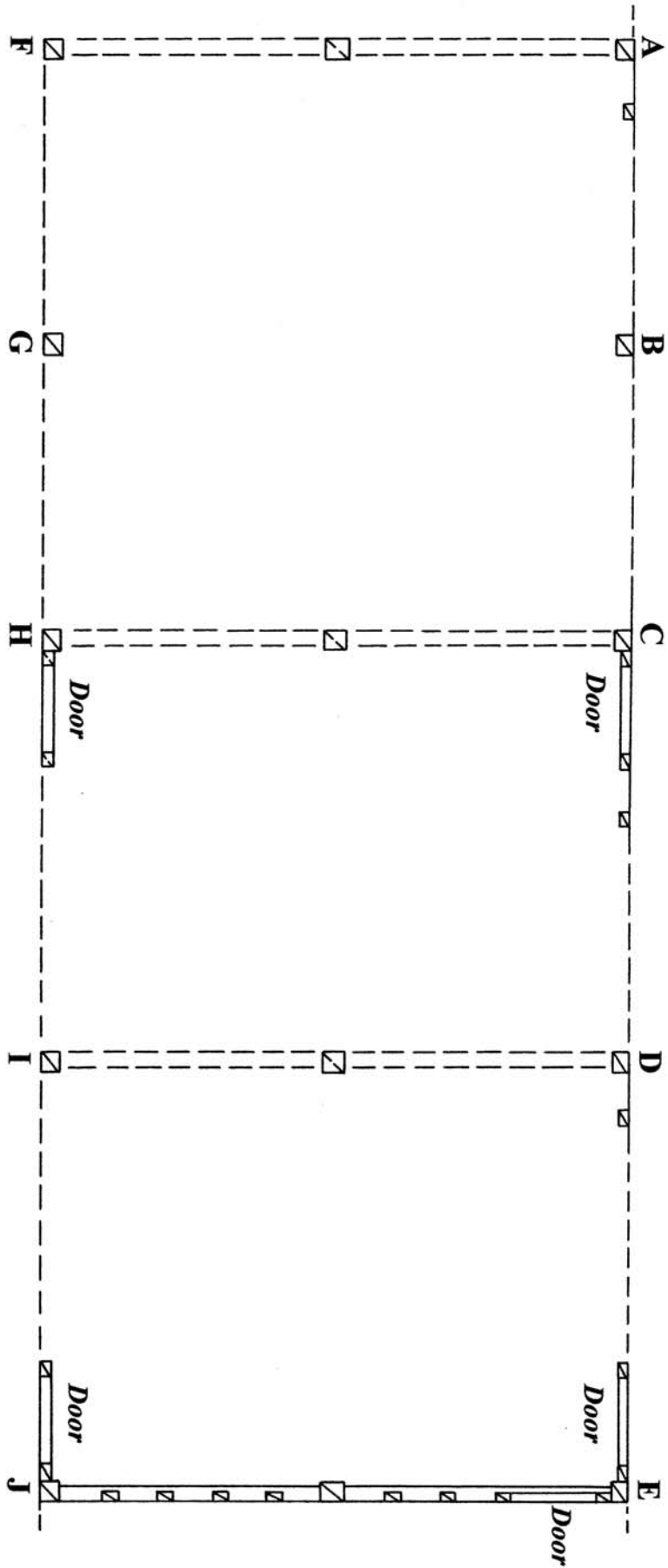
roof is now covered by corrugated iron but was probably pantiled (it is not sufficiently steep for thatch). Much of the external tarred weatherboarding has been renewed, but an original section to the north (protected by the later lean-to shelter (5)), preserves horizontal ventilation slits of a type that may once have been common in boarded structures but is now rare. The barn was originally entered from the south by full-height doors of 3.3 m in width in its central bay, with a smaller door beneath a mid-rail in the opposite wall; the northern framing was removed in the mid-19th century when the present lean-to yard porch was added, but the empty rail and stud mortises survive in the roof-plate and storey posts. The date '1919' appears in red paint on the internal boarding to the east of this porch, perhaps commemorating the end of the Great War. A good threshing floor of white brick survives in the central bay, but may be an addition of the mid-19th century as it appears to extend into the northern porch. The western bays now contain a mid-20th century grain floor. The southern barn and the conversion of the western barn reflect the cereal boom of the Napoleonic wars, when many local barns were erected or refurbished in response to the high price of grain and the resulting increase in arable land at the expense of pasture.

4-5 Cattle Yard and Shelters

A walled cattle yard was built in the angle of the two earlier barns during the mid-19th century. The pantiled northern shelter shed (4) is a contemporary structure, although with one exception its arcade posts have been replaced with telegraph poles, and its two iron hay racks date only from the early-20th century. Its roof-plate lies 2.2 m above the yard floor, and the hay racks 1.5 m. An external door opens in the north-western corner. The lean-to shelter shed adjoining the northern elevation of the southern barn (5) has been much altered in the 20th century but is not shown in its present form on the first edition Ordnance Survey of 1881. Similar yards were added to many local farms during the 1850s and 1860s as cattle were introduced to compensate for the low price of grain (after the Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846) and additional cattle and horse yards lay in an entirely new farm complex of the same period to the south-east of the hall.

Historic Significance

The western barn is a 16th century stable range that formed part of the approach to the grade II*-listed hall with which it is probably contemporary, and as such is a rare and historically important survival. Stables of this period are notoriously rare in any form, and this example also offers a major insight into the extensive seigneurial landscapes associated with Elizabethan gentry houses. Given its historic context and significance the structure remains worthy of listing at grade II in its own right despite the extensive alterations and losses associated with its conversion into a barn in the early-19th century. The barn is of local interest in itself, together with its contemporary neighbour to the south and the slightly later cattle yard adjoining, as the resulting complex remains unusually intact and succinctly illustrates the changing emphasis of 19th century agriculture in the region. The ventilation apertures in the external weatherboarding of the early-19th century 'Napoleonic' barn are also of historic interest.



Original Ground Plan
Figure A



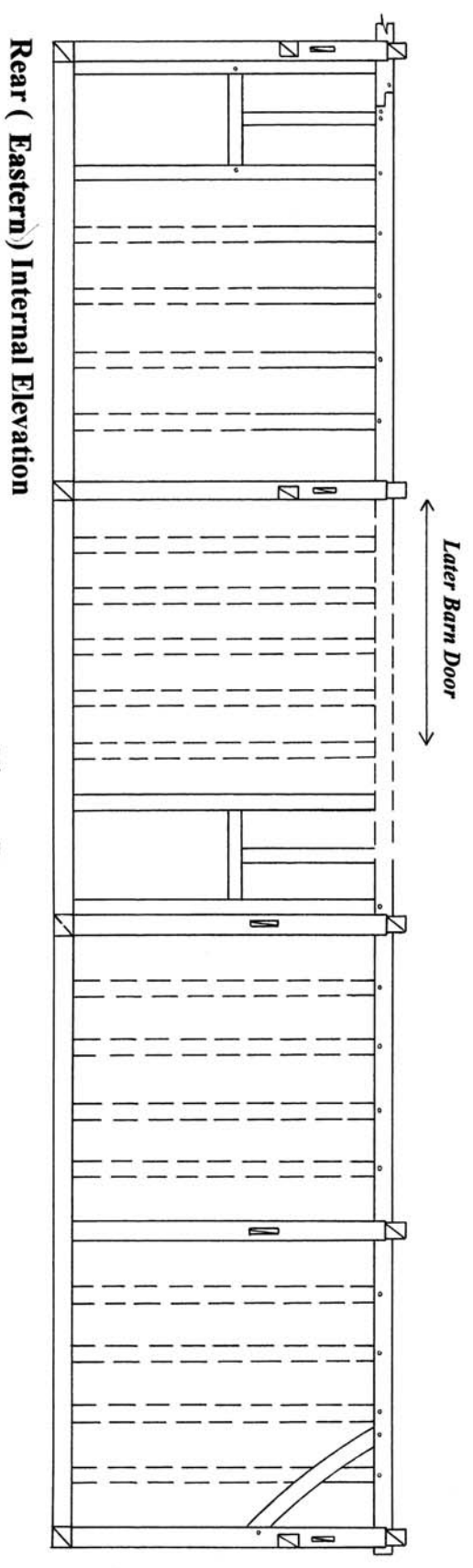
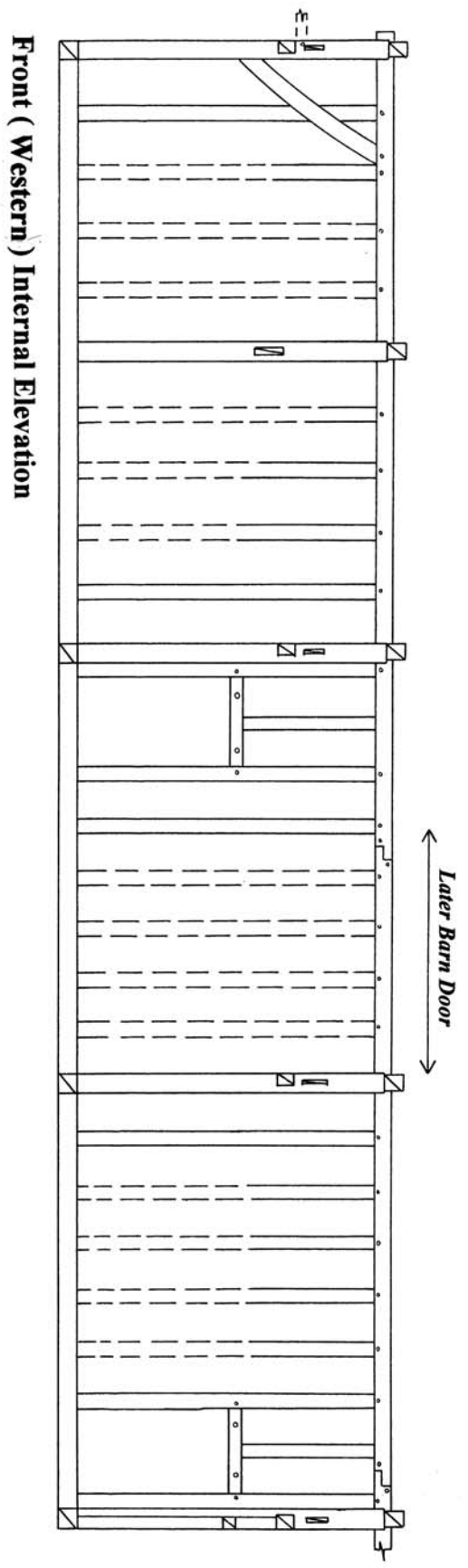


Figure B



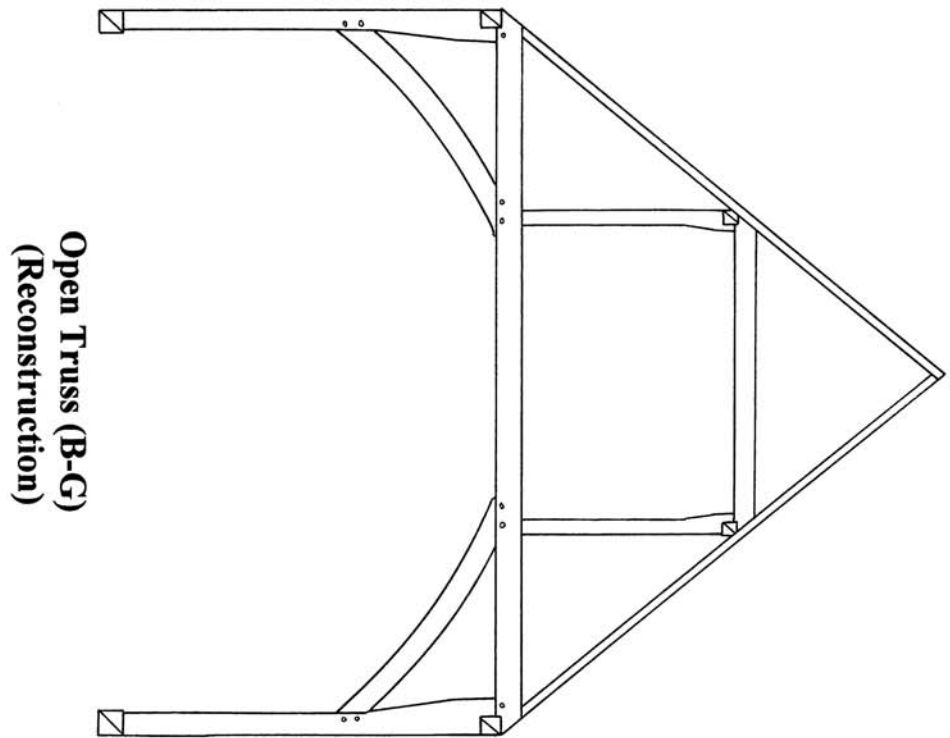
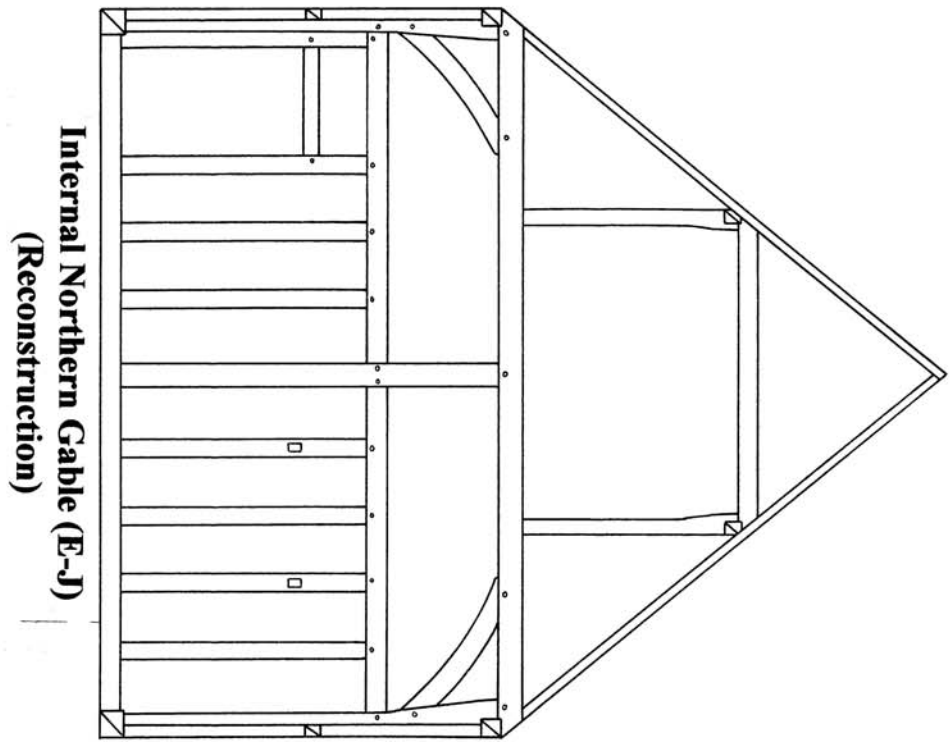


Figure C



Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view of site from farm access track to south showing hall to left.
2. General view of site from south-west showing barn to right of drive and Bruisyard Hall to left.
3. General view of site from north-west showing barn to left of drive and farm track in rear.
4. Southern facade of Bruisyard Hall (included for site context).
5. Bruisyard Hall from south showing 19th century farm buildings to left (included for site context).
6. General view of site from south showing barn to right, hall to left and watercourse in centre.
7. Exterior of barn from hall drive to west.
8. Exterior of yard complex from north-east showing shelter shed (4) to right.
9. Exterior of complex from east showing 19th century yard entrance in foreground.
10. Detail of 19th century enclosed yard from east.
11. Exterior of shelter shed (4) and yard entrance from south-east.
12. Exterior of complex from south-east showing 19th century barn (3) to left & yard to right.
13. External southern elevation of 19th century barn (3) showing central entrance.
14. Exterior of complex from south-west showing 19th century barn (3) right & earlier barn (1) to left.
15. Western external elevation of barn (1) showing lean-to shed (2) left.
16. Detail of tarred section of 19th century weatherboarding to western exterior of barn (1).
17. Exterior of barn (1) from north-west showing slate lean-to (2) right.
18. Detail of doors in western exterior of slate lean-to shed (2).
19. Exterior of 19th century shelter shed (4) from yard to south.
20. Exterior of barn (1) from yard to east showing louvered window to left.
21. Detail of louvered window in eastern external elevation of barn (1).

22. Interior of 19th century brick shelter shed (4) from east.
23. Interior of brick shelter shed (4) from west showing low iron hay racks for cattle.
24. 19th century enclosed cattle yard from shelter (4) to north.
25. Exterior of lean-to shelter shed (5) from cattle yard to north showing barn porch (3b) to right.
26. Detail of lean-to shelter shed from east.
27. Interior of lean-to shelter shed (5) from west showing door to barn (3) to right.
28. Ventilation slits in external northern boarding of barn (3) from lean-to shed (5).
29. Detail of horizontal ventilation slits in external weatherboarding of 19th century barn (3).
30. Interior of lean-to shelter (5) from east showing doors to barn and porch (3a & 3b).
31. Eastern entrance to cattle yard from barn (1) to west, showing shelter sheds to left & right.
32. Detail of original northern doorway at western end of shelter shed (4) showing barn (1) left.
33. Detail of double-hung door in eastern external elevation of barn (1).
34. Interior of 19th century barn (3) from east showing central southern entrance to left.
35. Interior of 19th century barn (3) from west.
36. Brick threshing floor in central bay of barn (3) from south.
37. Detail of original white brick threshing floor in central bay of 19th century barn (3).
38. Original staggered butt-purlin roof structure of 19th century barn (3) from west.
39. Internal northern elevation of eastern half of barn (3) showing door to shed (5).
40. Detail of ventilation slits in boarding of northern internal elevation of barn (3).
41. Detail of 1919 painted date to northern internal elevation of barn (3) showing porch (3a) left.
42. Internal southern elevation of eastern half of 19th century barn (3) showing primary wall bracing and original bolted knee-braces to tie-beams (3).
43. Interior of yard porch to central bay of barn (3b) showing original lintel pegs in post to right.

44. Western internal gable of barn (3) showing 20th century grain floor.
45. Western end of northern elevation of barn (3) beneath grain floor, showing gable to left.
46. Northern internal elevation of barn (3) showing grain floor to left and door to older barn (1).
47. Southern external gable of barn (1) from grain floor of adjoining barn (3).
48. Internal western gable of 19th century barn (3) from 20th century grain floor.
49. South-eastern external corner of barn (1) from later barn (3) showing later knee-brace.
50. Detail of underside of southern gable tie-beam of barn (1) showing empty stud mortise.
51. Detail of stud mortises in top of southern gable tie-beam of barn (1) seen from south-east.
52. Internal western elevation of barn (1) showing entrance to lean-to porch (2b).
53. Whitewashed external western weatherboarding of barn (1) from lean-to shed (2b).
54. Interior of lean-to shed (2b) from south showing milling drum & barn (1) to right.
55. Interior of lean-to shed (2b) from south showing external western doors to left.
56. Interior of northern end of barn (1b) from south-east showing cattle stalls and loft.
57. Northern end of barn (1b) from south showing cattle stalls and loft.
58. Roof structure and loft of northern end of barn (1b) seen from south.
59. Boarded internal partition between two areas of barn (1) from north-west.
60. Staggered butt-purlin roof structure of barn (1b) from east.
61. Storey post (D) of barn (1b) from south-east showing empty mortises of removed partition.
62. Roof-plate of barn (1b) adjoining shed (2b) showing mortises of original studs.
63. Detail of edge-halved scarf joint in western roof-plate of barn (1b).
64. Internal north-western corner of barn (1b) showing two original doors with intact lintel to left.
65. Original door at northern end of western interior of barn (1b) & empty lintel mortise of adjacent door in northern gable to right.

66. Jambs of original door at northern end of eastern interior of barn (1b) showing gable to left. Lintel removed.
67. Northern end of eastern interior of barn (1b) from loft.
68. Roof structure of barn (3b) from north, showing internal partition to 3a.
69. Intact framing to internal western elevation of barn (3b) from loft.
70. Internal north-western corner of barn (1b) showing edge-halved scarf left and gable arch-brace.
71. Detail of short edge-halved scarf joint at northern end of eastern roof-plate of barn (1b).
72. Internal western elevation of barn (1a) showing original lintel above door to lean-to shed (2a).
73. Interior of lean-to shed (2a) from north.
74. Interior of lean-to shed (2a) from south showing entrance from barn to right.
75. Detail of original door framing in western interior of barn (1a) showing post C left.
76. Internal partition of barn (1a) from south.
77. Interior of barn (1a) from north-east showing 20th century loft & later curved primary brace.
78. Interior of southern half of barn (1a) from north showing 20th century grain loft.
79. Roof structure of barn (1a) from north-east showing arch-brace mortises in tie-beams.
80. Eastern interior of barn (1a) showing stair to 20th century grain loft & post H.
81. Door jamb mortise in eastern roof-plate of barn (1a) showing post H to right.
82. South-eastern internal corner of barn (1a) showing blocked door to porch (3b).
83. Boarded internal southern gable of barn (1a) beneath loft.
84. Western interior of barn (1a) from loft showing southern gable to left.
85. Eastern interior of barn (1a) from loft showing southern gable to right with door to loft of 19th century barn (3).
86. Detail of internally trenched corner brace at southern end of eastern elevation in barn (1a).
87. Detail of internally trenched brace in barn (1a) from north.
88. Tie-beams with pegged arch-brace and unpegged queen-post mortises in barn (1a) from south.

89. Detail of tie-beam above western internal post B showing queen-post mortise.
90. Eastern end of tie-beam to post H from south showing arch-brace and queen-post mortises.
91. Hall roof structure with two tiers of clasped purlins and queen struts to lower collars (included for site context).
92. Detail of queen strut to hall roof (included for site context).

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 21-26

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



A2.1 General view of site from south-west showing position of barn to right of approach to Bruisyard Hall (left)



A2.2 Exterior of complex from east showing 19th century yard entrance in foreground, 19th century barn (3) to left and 16th century stable range later converted into a barn (1) in rear



A2.3 Exterior of complex from south-west showing approach to hall in foreground, 19th century barn (3) to right & 16th century stable range (1) & slate shed (2) to left



A2.4 Unusual horizontal ventilation slits in tarred external northern weatherboarding of 19th century barn (3) seen from lean-to shelter shed (5).



A2.5 Interior of 19th century barn (3) from west showing original primary wall-bracing, bolted knee-braces to tie-beams and staggered butt-purlin roof structure



A2.6 Threshing floor of white brick in central bay of 19th century barn (3), viewed from southern entrance.



A2.7 Interior of 16th century stable from east showing 20th century loft and cattle stalls to right, entrance to lean-to porch (2b) in centre and 19th century internal partition to left.



A2.8 Early-19th century roof structure of staggered butt-purlins to former 16th stable seen from northern bay and showing internal partition to southern compartment (1a) left.



A2.9 Internal north-western corner of barn (1b) showing the intact jambs and lintel of an original door to the left of the corner post (E) and the intact jambs with mortises for a missing similar lintel in the northern gable to its right. Much of the original framing is hidden by boarding or corrugated iron as here.



A2.10 Western internal elevation of 16th century stable (1a) showing storey post C with framing of original door to right (now opening into 19th century lean-to shed (2a)). The curved primary wall brace to the left is secondary.



A2.11 Detail of short edge-halved and bridled scarf joint at northern end of eastern roof plate (1b), showing original door jamb and tie-beam of northern gable to left.



A2.12 Detail of tie-beam of open truss B-G from east, showing mortise of original queen-post or queen-strut in upper surface and bolted knee-brace replacing arch-brace.