

**Hall Farm Barns,
Higham,
Suffolk,
HIG 019**

Historic Building Record

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

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

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Hall Farm Barns, Upper Green, Higham, Suffolk

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Historic Building Record

This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a complex of historic agricultural buildings. It has been prepared to a brief written by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Edward Martin, 4th June 2009, Ref. SpecHBR&Mon_HallFarmBarns_Higham_09) and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning consent for conversion (Forest Heath District Council application F/2008/0222/FUL).

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of 118 digital images (Appendix 1), but also includes 12 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 22nd October 2009.

Summary

Hall Farm lies in open, arable countryside 1 km south of St Stephen's church. Until the end of the 19th century, when Higham was created as a parish in its own right, the site was known as Higham Green and lay in the north-eastern corner of Gazeley parish. The green was largely enclosed in response to the high grain prices of the 1820s, and the farm is first shown on an enclosure map of 1823. This map depicts a scattered group of buildings on the approximate site of the present farm yards, but none appear to have survived a major redevelopment of the mid-19th century.

The existing farm buildings form an E-shaped complex of animal yards immediately north of a red-brick former farmhouse which ostensibly dates from the mid-19th century and is not listed. This complex consists of nine individual structures of which the earliest is a five-bay timber-framed and slate barn in its north-western corner. This barn contains a rear aisle with a front (northern) porch of clunch (i.e. chalk-lump) and was probably built to serve the newly enclosed land in *circa* 1830. It was much altered and partly rebuilt when the rest of the surviving structures were added in *circa* 1870 to accommodate the mixed animal husbandry which replaced intensive cereal production in Suffolk after the collapse of the grain price. The new buildings included a second five-bay barn aligned at right-angles to the first, a two-storied granary, a single-storied stable and a series of open-sided shelter sheds. Despite some later alterations the resulting complex remains largely intact and is accordingly of some historic interest as a relatively complete example of typical High Victorian form. Although most of its individual structures were undoubtedly built within a few years of each other they exhibit an unusual variety of wall and roofing materials that suggests a degree of piecemeal evolution rather than a unified plan. The two barns and the southern granary are good examples of their kind, and the exceptionally late arch-braces of the eastern barn remain impressive, but nothing on the site is of sufficient age or rarity to merit listing. The chief interest of the complex lies in the regional character of its building materials, which include substantial areas of clunch and flintwork with brick dressings in the distinctive manner of the Suffolk Breckland.



Figure 1
Current Ordnance Survey Site Plan
Outlining the historic farm complex in red (including a 20th century piggery and grain silos to the north-east) and showing the 19th century farmhouse immediately to the south (Old Hall). The newly-built modern farmhouse is shown at bottom centre (Hall Farm House).

Historic Context: Documentary & Cartographic Record

Hall Farm lies in open, arable countryside adjoining the road between Higham and Denham approximately 1 km south of St Stephen's church (built by Gilbert Scott in 1861). Until its creation as a parish in its own right during the late-19th century, Higham formed a hamlet of neighbouring Gazeley and was known as Higham Green; according to White's Suffolk Directory of 1844 it contained 2,500 acres and a population of 370. The green was divided into three sections known as Lower Green, Middle Green and Upper Green which were enclosed by an Act of 1823; the area of Upper Green lies immediately west of Hall Farm, with Middle Green to the north. The Higham enclosure map of 1823 shows a number of scattered buildings on the site of the present farmyard, but it is not clear that any now survive (figure 2). The former farmhouse to the south of the entrance is an unlisted brick structure which ostensibly dates only from the mid-19th century and has recently been superseded by a modern replacement. The map names the owner as 'Goodchild', but White's Directory records the tenant of Higham Hall as Joseph Ellis.



Figure 2

Enclosure map of the 'Hamlet of Higham in the parish of Gazeley', 1823. (SRO). The scattered buildings shown here bear little relationship to the existing structures and probably represent an earlier farm complex that was entirely redeveloped after the enclosure. North is shown towards the top left-hand corner.

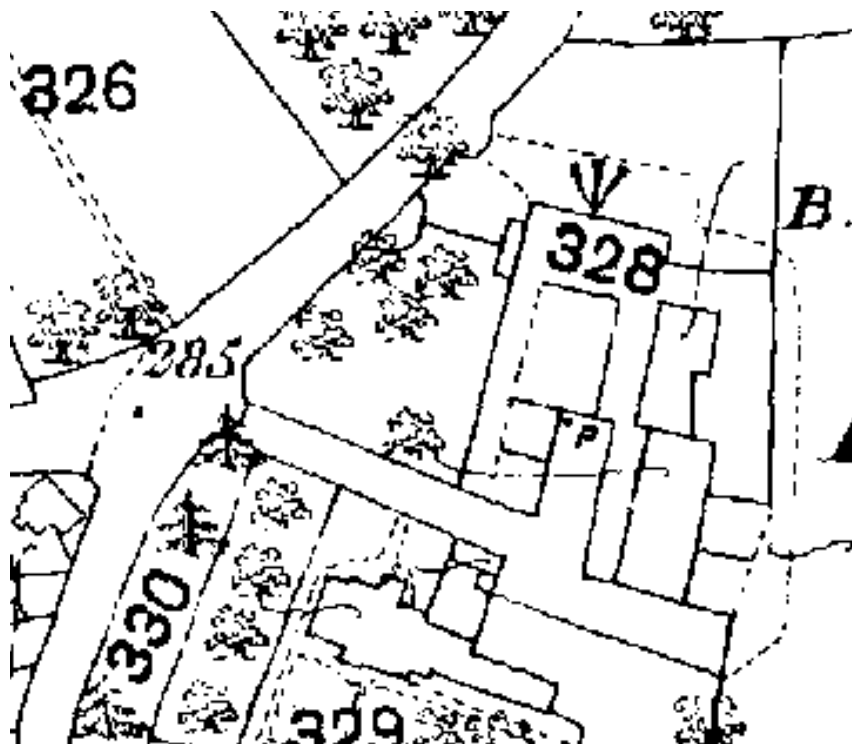


Figure 3.

First edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1884, showing the farm complex much as it remains today.

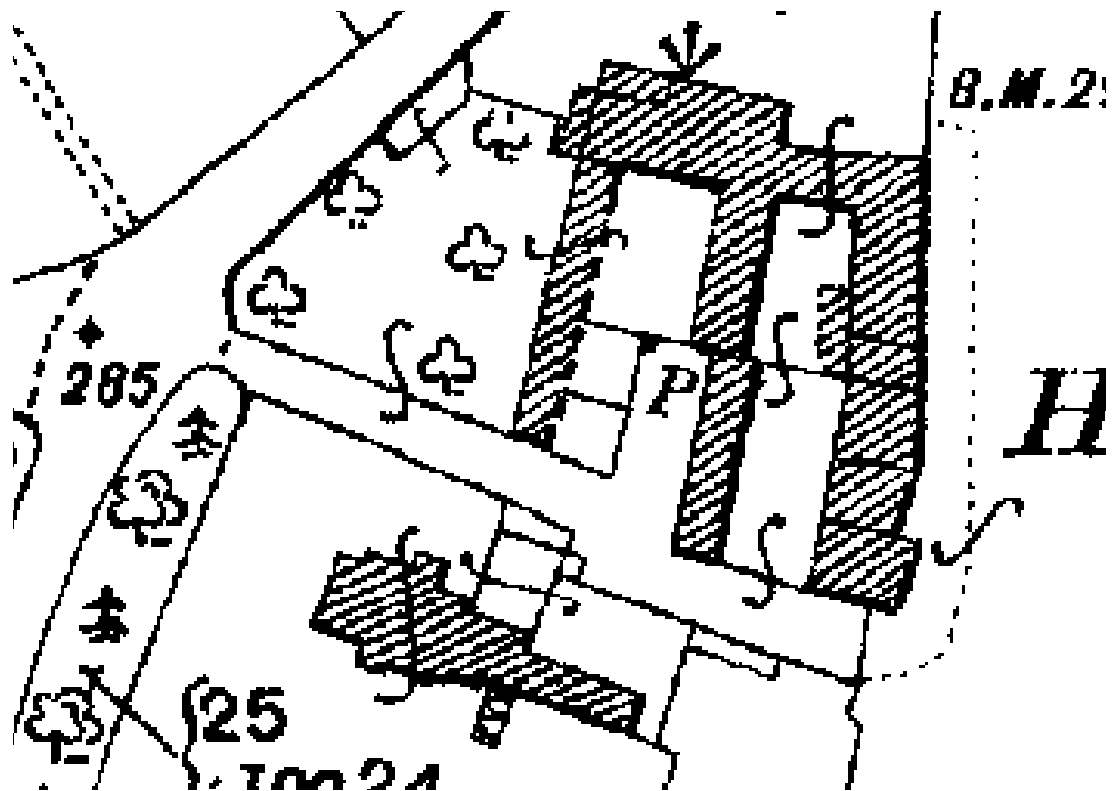


Figure 4

Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1904.

Showing the present buildings in more detail. The western barn (building 1 in figure 5) is shown with now-demolished lean-to sheds flanking its northern porch, and the open eastern elevation of the western shelter shed (9) is indicated as such by a broken line. With the exception of the central shed (7), which has been largely rebuilt, this complex remained substantially intact at the time of the time of inspection.

Building Analysis

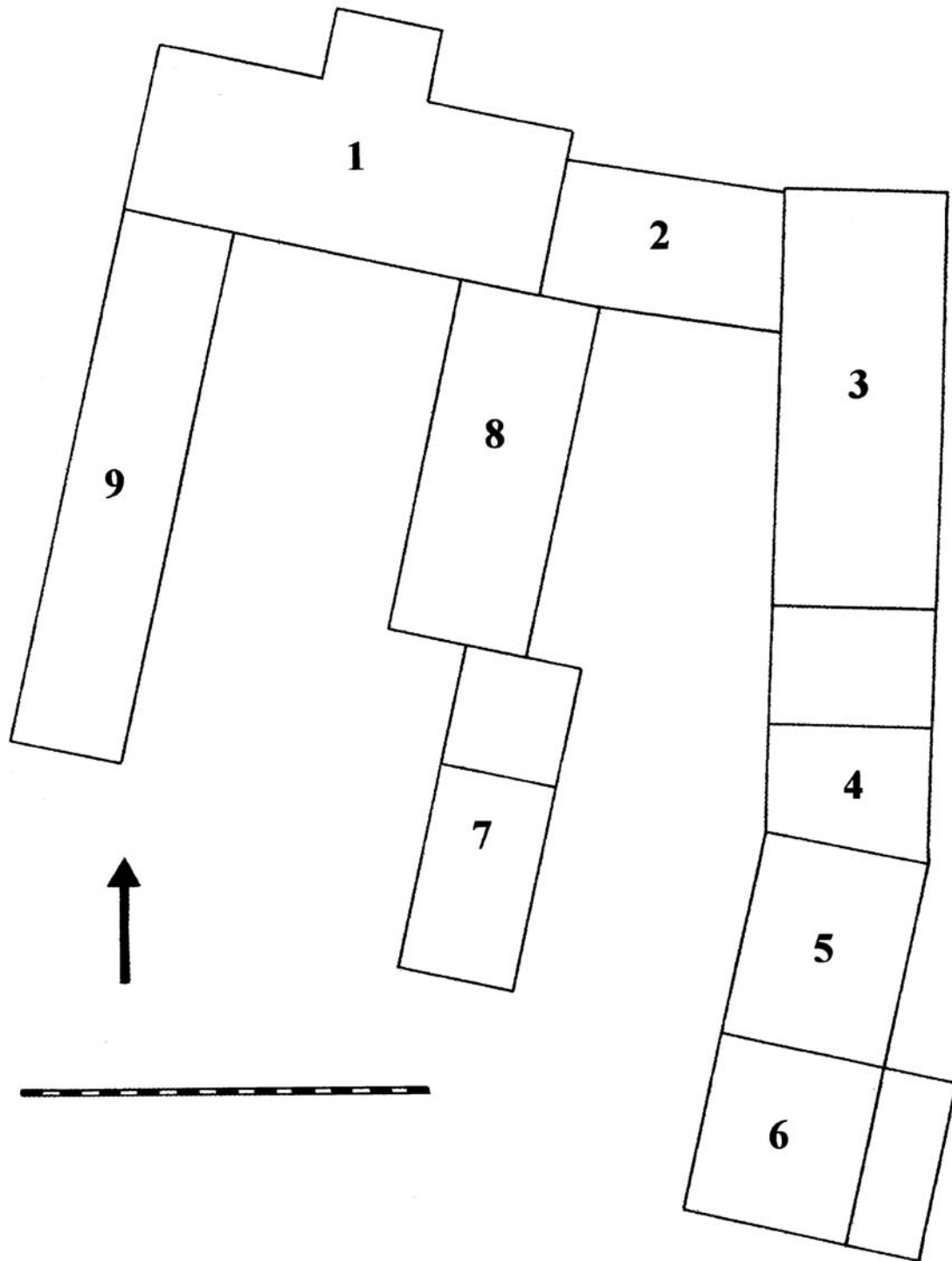


Figure 5

Block plan of site, based on the Ordnance Survey, showing the historic components of the site as detailed below. Scale in metres.

1. Five-bay barn with rear (southern) aisle and central northern porch. Timber-framed with vertical boarding on tall plinth of brick and clunch. *Circa* 1830, but slate roof with king-post trusses rebuilt in *circa* 1870.
2. Single-storied enclosed vehicle shed with double doors to north. Pantiled roof. Clunch with northern façade of dressed flint. *Circa* 1870.

3. **Five-bay timber-framed and weatherboarded barn with tall plinth of dressed flint. Original central entrance in eastern elevation but now with double doors in northern gable. Slate roof structure of prefabricated king-post trusses with unusually late arch-braces to tie-beams. Circa 1870.**
4. **Single-storied shed of brick rubble with eastern façade of dressed flint. Northern section open-sided to east and southern section open-sided to west (the latter now enclosed to form stables). Secondary roof of corrugated asbestos. Circa 1870.**
5. **Single-storied shed of brick rubble. Originally open-sided to east (probably as a cart lodge) but now enclosed to form stables. Secondary roof of corrugated asbestos roof. Circa 1870**
6. **Two-storied granary of clunch and brick rubble with external elevations of dressed flint. Slate roof. Circa 1870 with later 19th century lean-to extension of red brick to east.**
7. **Single-storied shed of red brick and clunch with secondary roof of corrugated asbestos. Probably an enclosed cow shed but much altered when converted into an open-sided shelter shed in 20th century. Now open-sided to east with small enclosed stable to north. Circa 1870**
8. **Single-storied enclosed shed of clunch with external elevations of dressed flint. Pantiled roof. Probably designed as a stable with door and louvered windows to western yard but later converted into a cow shed. Internal feed store or chaff box to south and access to tack room in south-eastern corner of adjoining barn (1). Circa 1870.**
9. **Single-storied shelter shed of clunch with red-brick dressing, open-sided to east. Truncated to south. Pantiled roof. Circa 1870.**

The Western and Eastern Barns (1 and 3)

The complex includes two barns in its north-western and north-eastern corners which are referred to here as the western and eastern barns respectively.

The western barn is a five-bay structure on an approximately east-west axis which extends to 20.5 m in length by 9.1 m in overall width (68 ft by 30 ft) including a rear (southern) aisle of 2.2 m (7 ft). A gabled porch projects by an additional 2.75 m (9 ft) from the central bay of the northern elevation, and the same northern façade (which is not aisled) rises to 4.1 m at its roof-plate. The southern elevation is entirely of red brick and rises to 2.6 m (8.5 ft) with double doors in the central bay, while both gables and the northern elevation consist of narrow studs interrupted by diagonal primary bracing on a tall plinth of 1.6 m (5.5 ft). The northern plinth and the entire porch is constructed chiefly of irregular chalk blocks (known locally as clunch) and brick rubble with dressings of red brick, but the gable plinths are of mixed brickwork (varying considerably in colour and size) laid in a highly irregular Flemish bond.

The rear aisle is divided into storage bays by tall plinths of irregular brickwork beneath sill-beams which support the deal arcade posts. These posts retain a series of original plank-

sectioned arcade-braces but lack the braces which originally rose to the tie-beams (as indicated by empty mortises). The present tie-beams lack equivalent mortises, however, and the entire slated roof structure of pre-fabricated king-post trusses is evidently a later replacement. The present external cladding of vertical boards is also secondary, and the survival of lath-and-plaster to the external studwork suggests the barn was formerly rendered. The uniform brickwork of the southern elevation is also significantly different from the rest of the building and was probably rebuilt as part of the site's major refurbishment in *circa* 1870.

The barn does not appear on the enclosure map of 1823 (figure 2) and the original structure is consistent with a date of *circa* 1830. The original roof may well have been thatched or pantiled with a steeper pitch. The south-eastern bay of the aisle was partitioned from the rest of the interior during the refurbishment and now forms a passage to the adjoining shed (building 2); it preserves a number of harness hooks and was almost certainly created as a tack room for the adjoining stable (building 8). The barn has operated as a store and tractor garage for some years and contains a floor of concrete and bitumen with no evidence of a threshing surface in the central bay. Its fabric remains largely intact after its late-19th century remodelling, although some losses have occurred in the framing of the northern elevation (particularly to the west of the porch). There is evidence of 19th century lean-to sheds that flanked the porch but these no longer survive.

The eastern barn remains largely intact and original, unlike the western barn, with the principal exception of the double doors in its northern gable which are insertions of the late-20th century. It also contains five bays but is aligned on an approximately north-south axis and extends to 20 m in length by 7.2 m in overall width (66 ft by 23.5 ft). It is not aisled and rises to 4 m at its eaves on a 1.5 m high plinth of neatly dressed flint (13 ft and 5 ft respectively). The tarred and weatherboarded studwork is largely of deal with straight primary bracing and the hipped slate roof consists of pre-fabricated king-posts of typical late-19th century type. Unusually for a barn of this period the storey posts are linked to the tie-beams by tenoned and pegged braces in the medieval traditional rather than by standard bolted knee-braces. These braces remain completely intact. The internal walls are now largely hidden by late-20th century boarding but the outline of the original entrance doors in the central bay of the eastern elevation is still visible, as is that of a smaller door to the yard immediately opposite. This barn formed part of a major rebuilding of the farm complex in *circa* 1870.

The Granary (6)

The south-eastern corner of the complex is occupied by a two-storied granary with a half-hipped slate roof and external walls of flint dressed with Gault brick. The inner walls consist of clunch and brick rubble, but the ground storey of the western elevation is built entirely of brick headers set on edge and may survive from an older structure. This earlier fabric extends into the adjacent shed (5) and may represent the remains of a mid-19th century shelter shed (perhaps contemporary with the western barn). The building extends to 7.6 m in length by 7.3 m in width (25 ft by 24 ft) on a north-south axis and rises to 4.7 m (15.5 ft) at its eaves, with an internal ceiling of tall-sectioned joists sealed by lath-and-plaster beneath its floorboards. The original layout of the lower storey is no longer apparent, but it was lit by a louvered window in its southern gable and entered by doors to both the south and north. It may have served as a feed store. The upper storey is lit by an original louvered window in its southern gable and by glazed windows to the west and east. It is reached by an original internal stair in its south-western corner which rises from a dedicated external door in the gable. Vertical grooves in a series of extant wall posts reveal the former presence of boarded grain bins, but at the time of inspection the chamber contained only the chute of a 20th century feed mill in its north-western corner. The granary is typical of the 1870s and formed part of the site's refurbishment at that period.

The Stable (8)

The enclosed former cattle yards adjoining the principal barns to the north of the complex are divided by a substantial single-storied pantiled shed of clunch and brick rubble with external elevations of flint with Gault brick dressings. Like the granary and the eastern barn this appears to have formed part of the refurbishment of the site in *circa* 1870, and extends to 18 m in length by 5.8 m in overall width on a north-south axis (59 ft by 19 ft). Although converted into a cow shed during the 20th century it was probably designed as a stable and retains a number of wooden harness hooks at the southern end of its western elevation and in a narrow tack room that was inserted into the south-eastern corner of the earlier barn. A contemporary compartment of 3.5 m in length (13 ft) in the shed's own south-eastern corner may have operated as a chaff box or feed store but latterly served as the farm's chemical store. The presence of box-like stores of this kind is typical of 19th century stables without hay lofts, and is consistent with the lack of any other obvious stable on the site. A manger and hay rack would have been attached to the eastern internal elevation, which lacks doors and fenestration, while the western elevation contains a central doorway flanked by a pair of original louvered windows. With the exception of the aforementioned harness hooks, no historic fixtures or fittings survive.

Ancillary Sheds & Shelters (2, 4-7, 9)

The barns, stable and granary described above are linked by a series of single-storied sheds to form an E-shaped yard complex of typical mid- to late-19th century form. These sheds have been much altered and their materials vary considerably, but all appear to be broadly contemporary. The shed (2) which links the two main barns contains double doors in its northern elevation and a narrow door to the rear in the manner of a small barn, but may have been designed as a vehicle shed – possibly for a steam threshing engine. It consists of clunch with flintwork and brick dressing to the northern elevation, and is roofed with unglazed red pantiles. In recent years it has operated as a garage and workshop.

The external eastern elevations of the two sheds (4 and 5) linking the eastern barn and granary also consist of neatly coursed flintwork with brick dressing but the internal and western walls are of brick rubble (with some clunch). The northern half of shed 4 is open to the east and enclosed to the west, while its southern half is enclosed to the east and open to the west – although the latter was enclosed to form a pair of stables in the 20th century. Shed 5 has also been enclosed to form stables but appears to have been open to the east initially. Both sheds rise to 2.2 m at their eaves (7 ft) and have been re-roofed with corrugated asbestos. These buildings probably served originally as cart lodges and yard shelters.

The central shed (7) was largely rebuilt as a shelter shed and stable in the 20th century leaving only its western elevation intact. This has been cement rendered but appears to consist chiefly of red brick with at least one section of crudely hewn clunch blocks (which may represent a repair or possibly a fragmentary survival from an older building). The mutilated brickwork contains evidence of blocked windows, and probably formed part of an enclosed cow shed.

The western side of the complex is formed by a pantiled shelter shed with an open arcade to the east which has been truncated to the south but still extends to an impressive 26 m in length by 4.25 m in width (86 ft by 14 ft). Its eaves rise to 2.2 m (7ft) and it now contains a variety of mid-20th century metal cattle troughs and hay racks. The western elevation, which is visible from the nearby road, is neatly constructed in clunch with dressings of red brick, although its northern end contains a higher proportion of flint and brick and may have been rebuilt.

Historic Significance

The farm complex at Hall Farm is of some historic interest as a relatively complete example of typical mid-19th century form. Although most of its individual structures were undoubtedly built within a few years of each other they exhibit an unusual variety of wall and roofing materials that suggests a degree of piecemeal evolution rather than a unified plan. The western barn with its southern aisle probably reflects the enclosure of the surrounding countryside for arable production in the 1820s, while the remaining buildings illustrate the introduction of mixed animal husbandry following the collapse of the grain price after 1846 (when the Corn Laws were finally repealed). Despite significant alteration the two barns and the southern granary remain good examples of their kind, and the exceptionally late arch-braces of the eastern barn remain impressive, but nothing on the site is of sufficient age or rarity to merit listing in its own right. The chief interest of the complex lies in its distinctive regional character, i.e. in the extensive and varied combination of clunch and flint in the typical manner of the Suffolk Breckland.

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. Aerial view of site from south-west showing cattle in yards & farmhouse to right (October 1965).
2. Aerial view of site from south-west showing cattle in yards (October 1965).
3. General view of site from paddock to south-east showing modern piggery to right.
4. General view of site from south-east showing granary (6) to left and barn (3) right.
5. General view of site entrance from road to west showing farmhouse to right.
6. General view of site entrance from west showing shelter shed (9) to left.
7. General view of site from south-west showing clunch shelter shed (9) in foreground.
8. General view of site from road to north showing barn (1) to left & farmhouse to right.
9. 20th century grain silos to north of site, seen from south.
10. Barn (1). Exterior from road to west.
11. Barn (1). External western gable showing vertical boarding and brick plinth.
12. Barn (1). External detail of brick plinth to western gable showing variable bonding.
13. Barn (1). Exterior from north-east showing northern porch to right.
14. Barn (1). Exterior from north-west showing northern porch to left.
15. Barn (1). Western exterior of porch showing roof scar of demolished lean-to.
16. Barn (1). Exterior of central southern doors from covered yard.
17. Barn (1). Detail of brickwork to southern external elevation showing doors to left.
18. Barn (1). Interior of aisled southern elevation showing central yard door.
19. Barn (1). Interior of un-aisled northern elevation showing central porch.
20. Barn (1). Internal western elevation of porch showing mixed clunch and brick rubble fabric.
21. Barn (1). Secondary king-post roof structure seen from east.

22. Barn (1). Enclosed storage bays of southern aisle seen from north-east.
23. Barn (1). South-eastern internal corner showing secondary passage to shed 2.
24. Barn (1). Detail of arcade post and braces at eastern end of southern elevation.
25. Barn (1). Interior of eastern gable showing lath-and-plaster above brick plinth.
26. Barn (1). Interior of north-eastern corner showing porch to left.
27. Barn (1). Detail of clunch and brick rubble plinth to northern interior.
28. Barn (1). Interior of north-western corner showing porch to right.
29. Barn (1). Interior from east of passage to shed 2 showing door to stable (8) left & harness hooks.
30. Barn (1) Interior from west of passage to shed 2 showing door to stable (8) right & harness hooks.
31. Shed (2). Northern external elevation showing barn (1) to right and barn (3) to left.
32. Shed (2). Southern external elevation showing clunch wall to yard with barn (3) right.
33. Shed (2). Interior from east showing gable of barn (1) and connecting passage to left.
34. Shed (2). Internal northern elevation showing original double doors.
35. Shed (2). Interior from west showing boarding and flint plinth of barn (3).
36. Shed (2). Internal southern elevation showing external yard door to right.
37. Shed (2). Internal southern elevation showing passage to stable (8) and barn (1) right.
38. Shed (2). Clasp-purlin roof structure from west.
39. Barn (3). External eastern elevation from north-east showing original central entrance.
40. Barn (3). External northern gable showing secondary vehicle doors and barn (1) to right.
41. Barn (3). Exterior from south-east showing hipped gable and tall flint plinth.
42. Barn (3). Western external elevation showing original yard door with shed (2) left.
43. Barn (3). Western external elevation showing junction with shed (4) in centre.

44. Barn (3). Interior from northern gable showing modern boarding for grain storage.
45. Barn (3). Original king-post roof structure from north.
46. Barn (3). Internal eastern elevation showing blocked original entrance to left.
47. Barn (3). Internal western elevation showing central yard door hidden behind modern boarding.
48. Barn (3). Internal eastern elevation showing secondary northern entrance to left.
49. Barn (3). Detail of king-post roof structure at hip of northern gable.
50. Shed (4). Exterior of flint shed (4) from south-east showing stable shed (5) to left.
51. Shed (4). Open section of eastern elevation from south-east showing barn (3) to right.
52. Shed (4). External eastern elevation from north-east showing granary (6) to left.
53. Shed (4). External western elevation from south-west showing stall doors to right.
54. Shed (4). External western elevation showing doors to southern stalls.
55. Shed (4). Interior of central stall from west.
56. Shed (4). Interior of southern stall from west, showing stable shed (5) to right.
57. Shed (4). Interior of open southern section from south, showing gable of barn (3).
58. Shed (4). Interior of open southern section from east showing Sampson post.
59. Shed (5). External eastern elevation showing 20th century stables.
60. Shed (5). External western elevation from north-west showing granary (6) to right.
61. Shed (5). Interior from east showing junction with shed (4) to right and 20th century stalls left.
62. Granary (6). Exterior from south-east showing secondary brick lean-to to right.
63. Granary (6). Southern external gable showing stair door to left.
64. Granary (6). Detail of louvered window in southern external gable.
65. Granary (6). Exterior from east showing hipped roof with secondary brick lean-to in foreground.
66. Granary (6). Secondary brick lean-to from north showing stable shed (5) to right.
67. Granary (6). Exterior from south-west showing 20th century covered yard to left.

68. Granary (6). Western exterior from south-west showing integral fabric of shed (5) to left.
69. Granary (6). Junction with shed adjacent (5 to left) showing integral brick fabric.
70. Granary (6). Detail of original first-floor window in western external elevation.
71. Granary (6). Interior of ground floor from east showing southern gable to left.
72. Granary (6). Detail of original lath-and-plaster ceiling to lower storey.
73. Granary (6). Interior of ground floor from west showing access to eastern lean-to in rear.
74. Granary (6). Internal western elevation showing original stair to left.
75. Granary (6). Internal stair from south showing western elevation to left.
76. Granary (6). Internal stair from north showing external door in southern gable.
77. Granary (6). Interior of grain floor showing louver in southern gable.
78. Granary (6). Internal northern gable from grain floor showing clunch and flint fabric.
79. Granary (6). Internal western elevation from grain floor showing stair to left.
80. Granary (6). Detail of original window in western interior of grain floor.
81. Granary (6). Detail of clasped-purlin roof structure from north.
82. Granary (6). Internal north-eastern corner of grain floor showing mixed clunch, flint and brick.
83. Shelter shed (7). Western external elevation showing clunch fabric in centre.
84. Shelter shed (7). Detail of exposed clunch fabric in western exterior.
85. Shelter shed (7). Western exterior from south-west showing stable (8) to left.
86. Shelter shed (7). Internal northern gable of enclosed stable.
87. Shelter shed (7). Interior of northern stable from north.
88. Shelter shed (7). Eastern exterior from covered yard to south-east.
89. Shelter shed (7). Exterior from south showing 20th century cattle yard to right.
90. Shelter shed (7). Internal western elevation showing evidence of windows.
91. Stable (8). External southern gable showing shelter shed (7) to right.
92. Stable (8). External eastern elevation from eastern yard.
93. Stable (8). External eastern elevation showing barn (1) & shed (2) to right.

94. Stable (8). Western covered yard from south, showing stable to right and shelter shed (9) left.
95. Stable (8). Western exterior from south (right) showing central doorway.
96. Stable (8). Exterior of central western door showing louvered window to left.
97. Stable (8). External western elevation showing central door to left.
98. Stable (8). Western exterior showing junction with barn (1) to left.
99. Stable (8). Detail of northern louvered window in western exterior.
100. Stable (8). Detail of southern louvered window in western exterior.
101. Stable (8). Interior from south showing yard door and windows to left.
102. Stable (8). Interior of northern gable showing door to tack room in barn (1).
103. Stable (8). Internal western elevation from north-east showing harness hooks to south of door.
104. Stable (8). Internal eastern elevation showing rail of former hay rack.
105. Stable (8). Internal western elevation from north-east showing windows flanking yard door.
106. Stable (8). Internal detail of louvered window in western elevation.
107. Stable (8). Feed store in south-eastern corner showing external gable to right.
108. Stable (8). Detail of clasped-purlin roof structure from south.
109. Shelter shed (9). Exterior from covered yard to south-east showing barn (1) right.
110. Shelter shed (9). Exterior from covered yard to north-east showing 20th century mobile cattle racks.
111. Shelter shed (9). External southern gable showing modern block-work truncation.
112. Shelter shed (9). Exterior from south-west showing roof of barn (1) to left.
113. Shelter shed (9). Detail of clunch fabric to southern section of western exterior.
114. Shelter shed (9). Detail of brick rubble fabric to northern end of western exterior.
115. Shelter shed (9). Detail of brick dressing to clunch fabric of western exterior.
116. Shelter shed (9). Junction with barn (1) from west.
117. Shelter shed (9). Interior from south showing junction with barn (1) and roof structure.

118. Shelter shed (9). Interior from north showing internal partition of flint rubble with brick dressing.

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 17-22

Appendix 2 (pp. 11-17): Selected Printed Photographs



A2.1 October 1965. Aerial view of site from south-west showing historic farm buildings and cattle in all yards before the addition of the present yard roofs. The farmhouse is visible in the bottom right-hand corner. Original in possession of owner.



A2.2 General view of site from south-east showing granary (6) to left and barn (3) right



A2.3 General view of site entrance from road junction to west showing farmhouse to right and historic farm complex to left.



A2.4 Western Barn (1). Exterior from north-east showing slate roof with northern porch and tall plinth of clunch and flint rubble. The vehicle shed (2) is visible to the left



A2.5 Western Barn (1). Interior of the aisled southern elevation showing central door to yard. The tie-beams and roof structure are late-19th century replacements and the storey posts contain mortises for arch-braces as in the eastern barn (3).



A2.6 Eastern Barn (3). Exterior from south-east showing slate roof, hipped gables & tall flint plinth.



A2.7 Eastern Barn (3). Original roof structure seen from northern gable showing king-post trusses with intact braces to tie-beams.



A2.8 Granary (6). Exterior from south-west showing 20th century covered yard to left. The left-hand door of the southern gable opens onto an original internal stair.



A2.9 Stable (8). External southern gable dividing the western and eastern yards, and showing fragmentary shelter shed (7) to right with the slate roofs of the western and eastern barns (1 & 3) to left and right respectively.



A2.10 Stable (8). Detail of northern louvered window in western exterior.



A2.11 Stable (8). Interior from south showing harness hooks, yard door and louvered windows to left. The door in the rear (northern) gable opens into a tack room in the corner of the western barn (1).



A2.12 Shelter shed (9). Exterior from south-west showing clunch construction with brick dressing and slate roof of western barn (1) to left.