

**Castle Farm,
Wingfield,
Suffolk,
WGD 030**

Historic Building Record

OASIS Ref: Suffolkc1-73597



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on behalf of
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Castle Farm Barns, Vicarage Road, Wingfield, Suffolk

(TM 2230 7717)

Historic Building Record

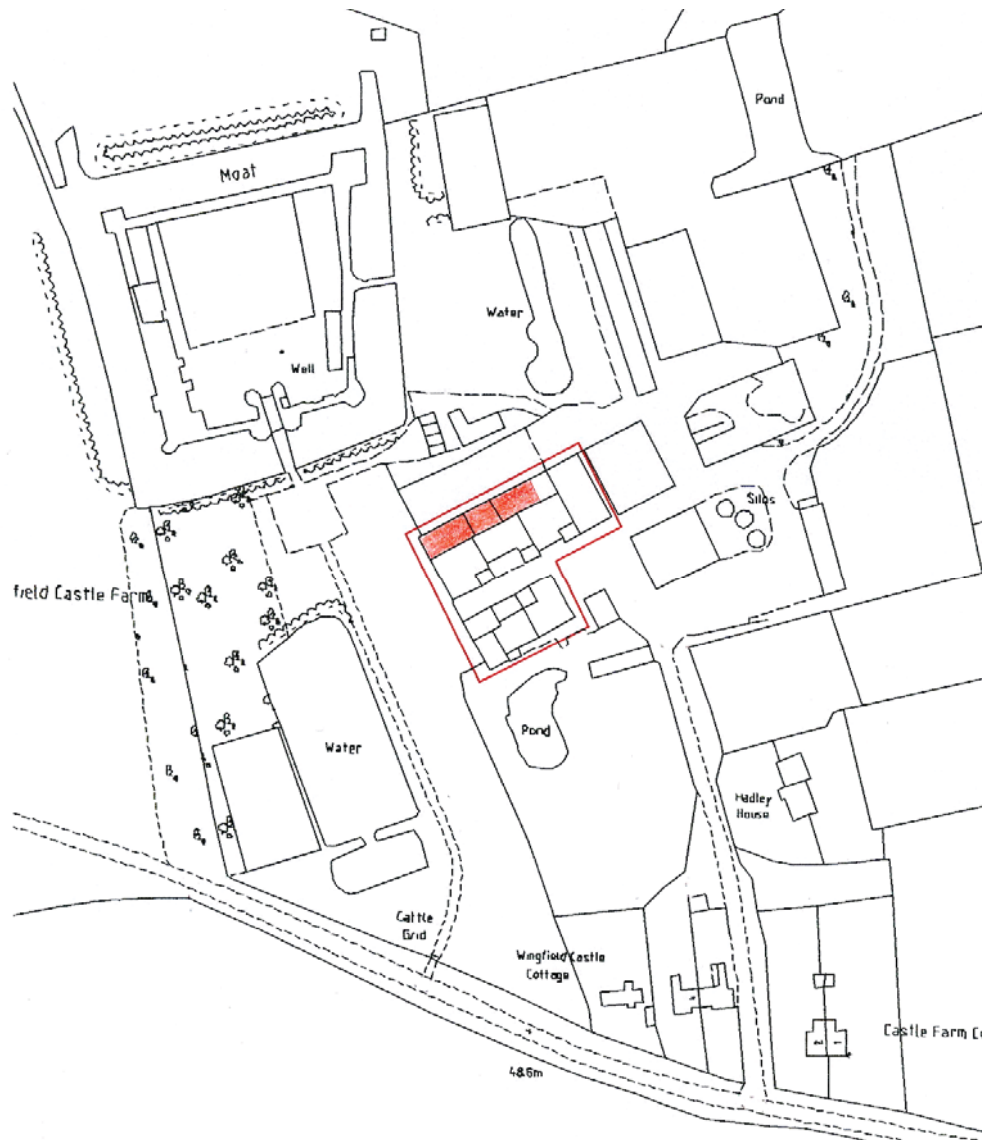
This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 3 of a group of redundant grade II-listed farm buildings. It has been prepared to a brief written by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Edward Martin, 13th November 2009, ref. Pre_CastleFm_Wingfield_09) and is intended to inform and accompany an application for Listed Building Consent to Mid Suffolk District Council.

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of 120 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 11th December 2009.

Summary

Castle Farm was until recently the 'home farm' of Wingfield Castle and lies immediately south-east of its moated gatehouse. Now in separate ownership and reached by a new driveway to the east it was formerly open to the yard or 'base court' in front of the castle. Wingfield Castle is a grade I-listed structure of national importance built in *circa* 1385 by Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, which probably occupies the site of an earlier manor house. The house behind the stone curtain wall is a partly timber-framed building which bears the badge of the Jerningham family of Costessey Hall in Norwich which owned the property from 1544 until *circa* 1624. The Jerninghams were major figures in Tudor East Anglia and were twice visited at Costessey by Queen Elizabeth. Although Wingfield was used as a secondary residence it remained a high-status site and did not become a tenanted farmhouse until the late-18th century. The farm buildings are separately listed at grade II, and include an important late-16th century timber-framed barn that was built by the Jerninghams as part of a highly fashionable 'seigniorial landscape' to aggrandise the castle. It originally contained ten bays and extended to an impressive 120 feet in length (36.5 m) with exposed timbers, symmetrical bracing and brick nogging. Similar gentry barns elsewhere were usually aligned at right-angles to the house, facing an enclosed courtyard of service buildings, but this example lies on the same axis as the castle and was apparently designed to extend the width and resulting visual impact of its façade. It remains of vital importance to the castle's historic context and integrity. The barn contained a sophisticated interior with a three-bay stable and hay loft to the west, a three-bay open barn in the centre and a four-bay barn to the east (all entered from the south). It was extensively altered in *circa* 1860 by Sir Robert Adair of Flixton Hall to form part of an equally sophisticated 'model farm' with uniform red-brick animal sheds and a good cartlodge/granary. This farm complex is of historic interest in its own right. The barn was extended by two bays to the east, its roof and lower walls were entirely rebuilt (re-using timbers from its original roof of wind-braced clasped-purlins with a lower tier of butt-purlins) and the interior was rearranged to contain a larger stable and loft with a five-bay barn and a milling shed. Despite these changes the key elements of the Tudor frame survive intact, including a large number of cranked tie-beam braces and evidence of windows with moulded mullions to the stable and loft.



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Figure 1

Current Ordnance Survey Site Plan

Showing the close proximity of the grade II-listed group of farm buildings (outlined in red) to the grade I castle. The late-16th century timber-framed barn is shaded red, and originally flanked the castle's principal southern entrance.

Historic Context: Documentary & Cartographic Record

Wingfield Castle adjoins the eastern edge of Wingfield Green, approximately 1 km north-west of the parish church, and is reached by a private drive from Vicarage Road to the south. Castle Farm was formerly the 'home farm' of the castle but was sold into separate ownership during the 20th century. The farm complex adjoins the south-eastern corner of the moat and was reached from the castle drive to the west until the recent construction of a separate track from Vicarage Road. The castle is a grade I listed structure of exceptional national importance, and the farm complex is separately listed at grade II.

The Castle was not inspected for the purpose of this report but is highly relevant to any interpretation of the barn. It retains the impressive southern gatehouse and part of the curtain wall of a fortified flint-rubble manor house built for Michael de le Pole, first Earl of Suffolk,

in *circa* 1385 (when he received his earldom and licence to crenellate from the Crown) but it may be presumed to occupy the site of a previous house as the associated ‘manor of Wingfield Castle and Hall’ is of earlier origin. De la Pole was the son of a wealthy moneylender to Edward III and was entirely new to the ranks of the nobility; the new ‘castle’ was probably designed chiefly for social display rather than defence. His connection with the area relates to his marriage to the daughter of Sir John Wingfield who founded Wingfield College adjacent to the church. The former farmhouse inside the curtain wall is described in the Schedule of Listed Buildings as a ‘mid-16th century structure with at least two phases of 17th century alteration’. It consists partly of closely-studded timber framing and bears carved falcons on its flint-rubble porch – the badge of the Jerningham family ‘to whom the castle was granted in 1544’. The ‘main ground-floor room has ovolo-moulded ceiling beams of *circa* 1600’ but the roof structure of clasped-purlins with arched wind-braces is ascribed (by the Schedule) to the mid-16th century’. Pevsner notes that the house ‘is said to date from shortly after 1544’ but the combination of a clasped-purlin roof and ovolo-moulded ceiling joists (which are unlikely to pre-date *circa* 1590) is entirely consistent with a late-16th century origin and it is not clear why the Schedule points to the mid-16th century. The listing inspector was undoubtedly mistaken in dating the barn to the same period (it contains typical late-16th century features such as cranked braces, lodged ceiling joists and a combination of butt and clasped purlins) and it is entirely possible that both house and barn are contemporary late-Elizabethan structures.

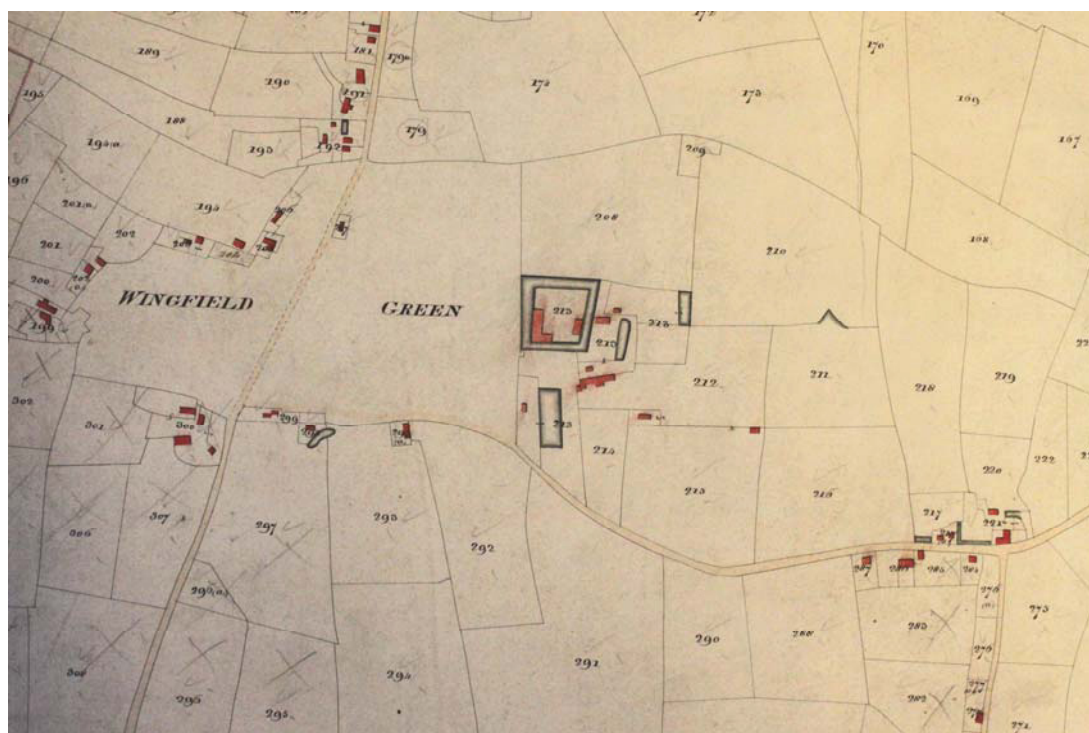


Figure 2

Wingfield Castle on the tithe map of 1842, showing its position with respect to Wingfield Green. The curve of Vicarage Road and the field boundary to the north suggests the green (or the woodland it replaced) may have formerly extended to the east of the castle. Was the castle originally in the centre of a much larger green, and accordingly a far more conspicuous feature in the landscape than today? The name of the arable field adjoining the curved boundary to the north may also be relevant: ‘Park Close’ (174).

The principal seat of the Jerningham family was at Costessey Hall on the outskirts of Norwich, and the Norfolk Record Office contains inventories taken at Costessey and Wingfield Castle in 1590-99 (Jerningham collection, ref. JER 271, 55X1). These may refer to

the agricultural buildings but have not been consulted for the purpose of this report. The internet wikipedia entry for Sir Henry Jerningham, a courtier under Henry VIII and an important adherent of Queen Mary who was well rewarded after he raised forces in East Anglia on her behalf, states that he was born in Wingfield Castle in 1512 – but cites no reference. The Jerningham connection with Wingfield may therefore pre-date 1544, and certainly continued until 1624 when a later Sir Henry ‘Jernegan’ mortgaged the property by the name of ‘the manor of Wingfield, Wingfield castle, park and lands’ (Staffordshire Record Office ref. D641/3/A/3/1/2-3). The castle was secondary to the Catholic family’s principal seat at Costessey (a substantial early-Elizabethan mansion demolished in the 1950s) and was occupied by its eldest sons prior to their inheritance. The family’s fortunes declined during the late-16th century due to religious fines and Wingfield was sold in *circa* 1630 to the Catelyn family of Norwich. A Richard Catelyn is said to have resided there on his marriage to Dorothy Nevill in 1633 (unattributed internet genealogical reference) and it belonged to Sir Neville Catelyn during the late-17th and early-18th centuries. W.A. Copinger’s *Manors of Suffolk* (1909) records Edmund de la Pole, fourth Earl of Suffolk, as lord of the manor of Wingfield until 1504, after which it reverted to the crown until acquired in 1538 by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and then in 1544 by Sir Henry and Lady Jerningham. Their son, Henry Jerningham, held it from 1571 until 1619, and by *circa* 1630 it belonged to Thomas Catelyn Esquire and remained with the family until Sir Neville’s death in 1702.

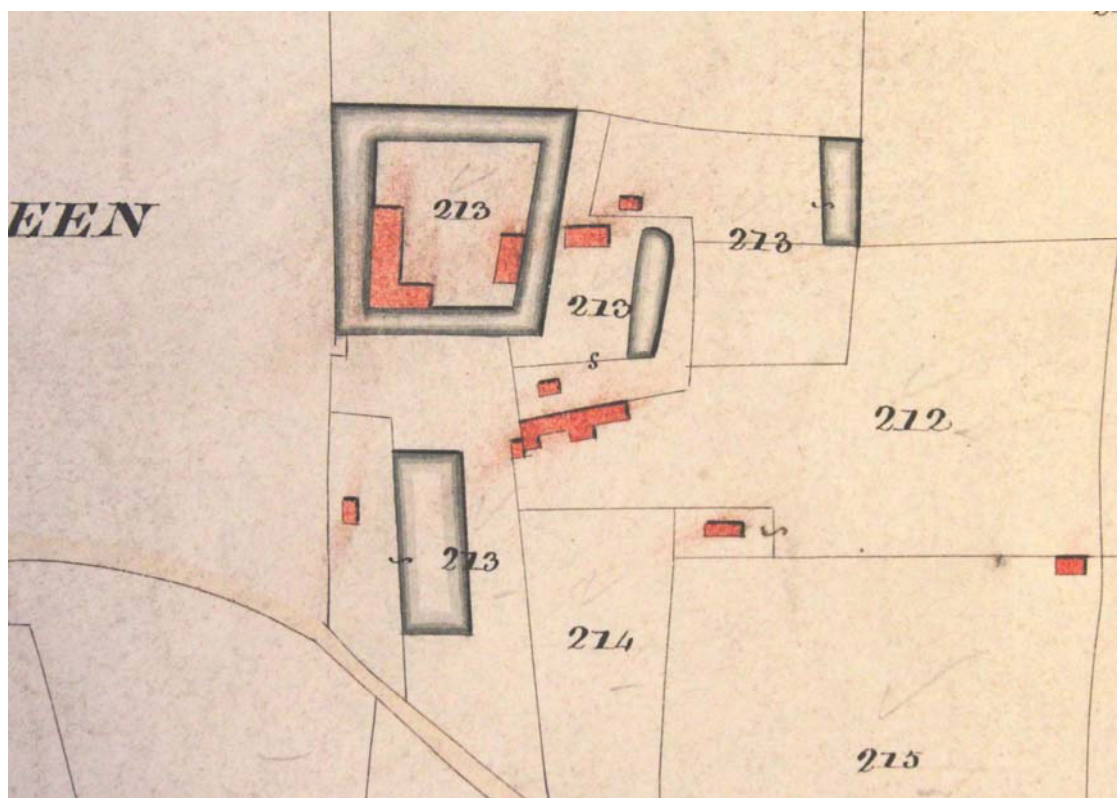


Figure 2a

Detail of the 1842 tithe map showing the farmhouse in the south-western corner of the moat and the barn to the south-east. The brick farm buildings had not yet been built, and the barn is shown with two small projections to the south and a separate but adjoining shed to the west. The field to the south and east (212) was a pasture known as ‘Barn Pightle’ with ‘Rook Yard’ (214) and ‘Rook Yard Meadow’ (215) to the south. A rook yard is local term for a stack yard. The various water features and grounds about the castle are all numbered 213 and described as ‘the castle, gardens, etc.’, suggesting the linear pond flanking the southern entrance was designed as a decorative garden canal (a highly fashionable ‘water feature’ of the 17th century).

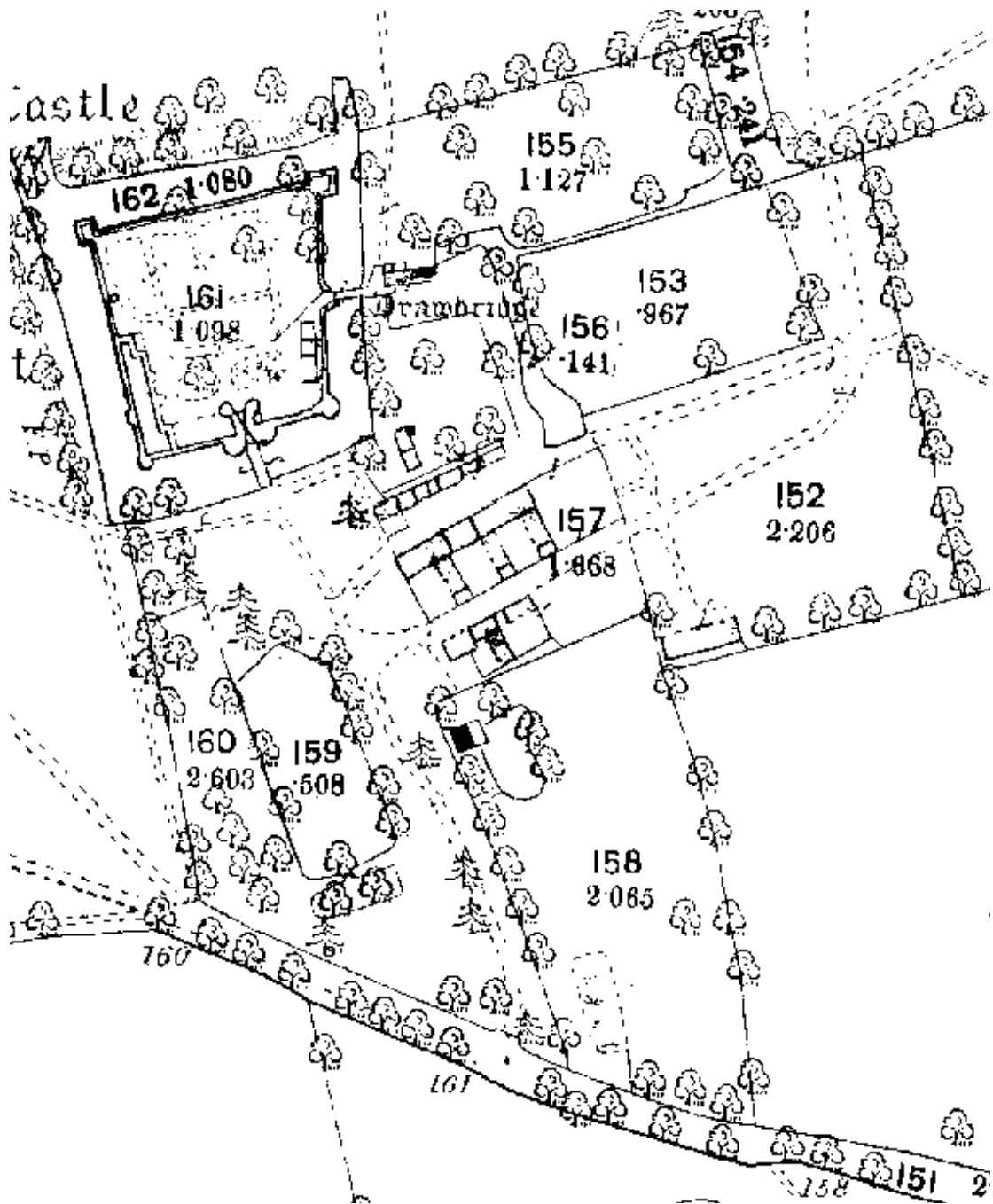


Figure 3

First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1882, indicating the open-sides of animal shelter sheds and cart lodges with broken lines.

The present farm buildings of *circa* 1860 to the south of the barn are clearly shown (each of the three shelter sheds with a feed store at its gable) as are the access tracks from the southern approach to the castle. The mid-19th century internal divisions of the barn are also shown, but the eastern shed (5 in figure 5) was not present.

At the time of the Wingfield tithe survey in 1842 the property belonged to Lord Berners but was a tenanted farm of 290 acres occupied by Joseph Tacon. White's Suffolk Directory of 1844 notes that the 'south front or principal entrance is still tolerably entire and the west side is now a farm-house but was the property and residence of the late Robert Leman D.D. who died here in 1779 and to whose family the estate descended from the Catelynes'. The tithe map (figure 2) curiously omits the curtain walls of the castle, but shows the farmhouse in the

corner of the moat. The barn is depicted with two projections from its southern elevation (perhaps lean-to sheds or porches) and a separate rectangular building adjoining its south-western corner, but the existing brick farm buildings had not yet been built. The large rectangular pond set into the southern approach to the site may have been a decorative 17th century garden feature known as a canal. By the time of White's 1855 edition ownership had passed to Sir Robert Shafto Adair of Flixton Hall near Bungay, whose family continued in possession well into the 20th century. Adair owned numerous estates in the county and would have been responsible for adding the high-quality 'model' farm buildings to the south of the barn in *circa* 1860 and for the renewal of the barn's roof and lower walls.

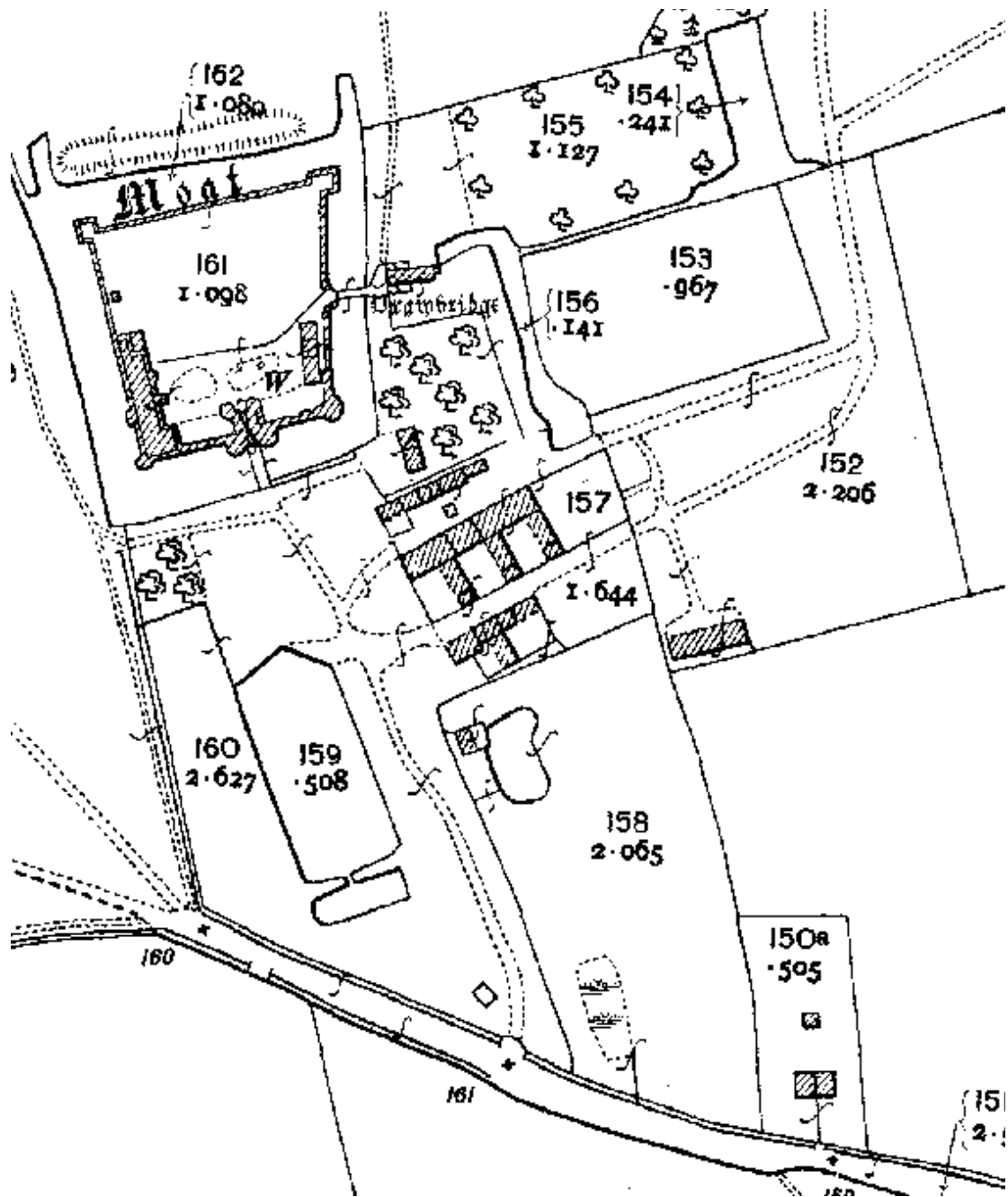


Figure 4

Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1904.

Little had changed since 1882, and the brick shed to the east of the barn (no. 5 in figure 5) had still to appear. The line of sheds to the north of the barn lies outside the area of the present survey but appears to have been demolished

The first and second edition 25 inch Ordnance Surveys of 1882 and 1904 respectively (figures 3 and 4) show Adair's new farm complex, entered by two tracks from the castle's southern entrance. The three shelter sheds adjoining the barn's southern elevation are clearly depicted with open sides to the west (indicated by broken lines) and feed sheds at each gable. The brick cattle shed to the east was not present in 1904 and is a later addition of *circa* 1910. Similar cattle yard complexes were added to many East Anglian farms in the 1850s and 1860s as the system of mixed animal husbandry known as Victorian High Farming replaced the intensive arable cultivation of the early-19th century (encouraged by the high grain prices of the Napoleonic wars). Cattle were introduced to exploit new urban dairy and beef markets that were available for the first time with the arrival of the railways.

Building Analysis

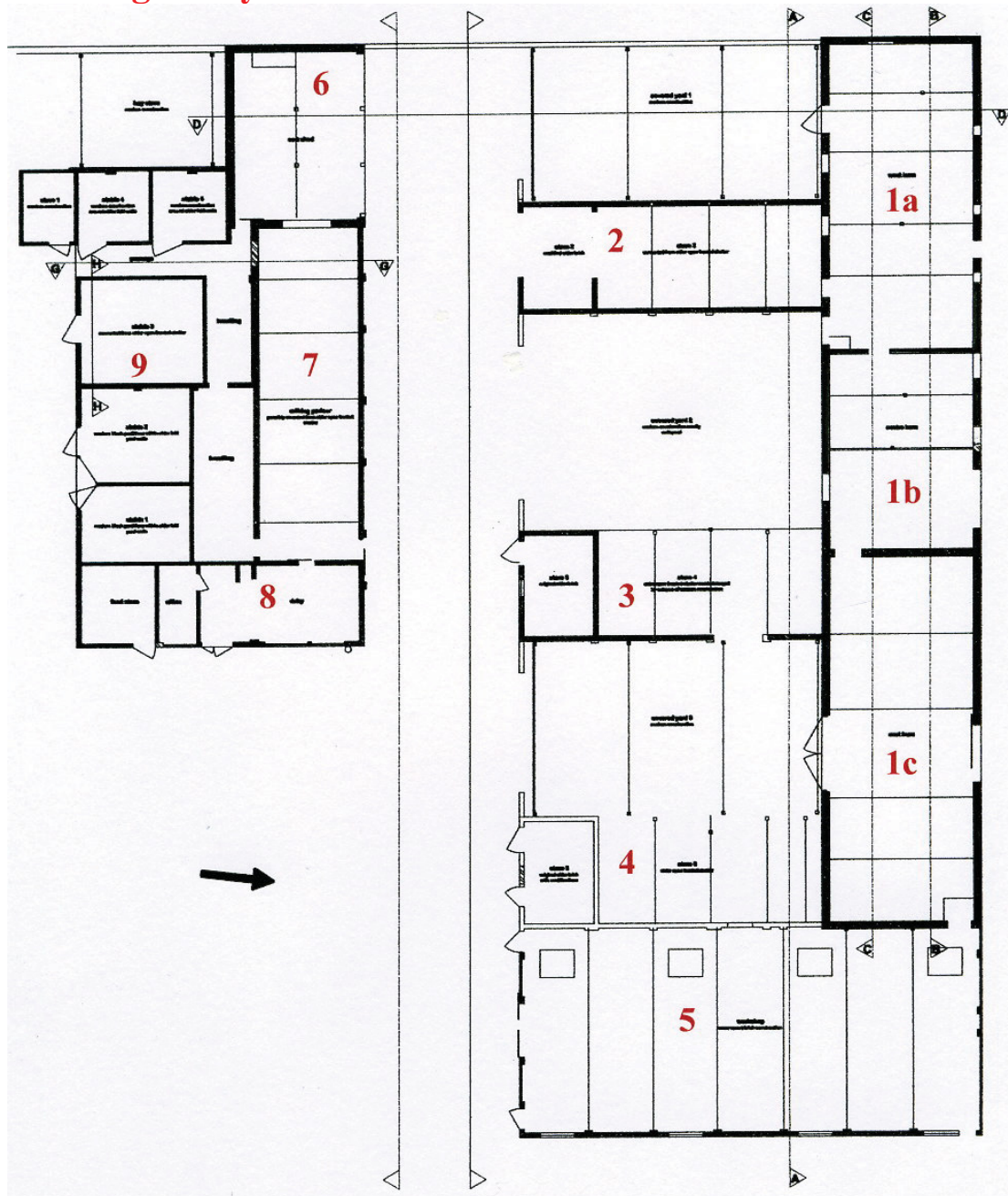


Figure 5

Block plan of site based on 'as existing' drawing by Keith Day Architects, identifying each structure with a number for ease of reference in the text and photographic record. North is shown to right

Descriptions of Buildings as numbered in Figure 5

- 1** A late-16th century timber-framed barn with sophisticated layout. Originally containing ten bays and divided into a stable of three bays to the west with a hay loft above; a central barn of three bays and an eastern barn of four bays, both with full-height doors to the southern facade and smaller doors to the north. The stable was also entered from the south. Exposed framing with brick infill and symmetrical external wall braces. Clasped-purlin roof structure with wind-braces and lower tier of butt-purlins. Windows with moulded mullions to the stable and loft. Remodelled in *circa* 1860 by adding two new bays to east (making a total of twelve – not eleven as stated in the Schedule of Listed Buildings) and by replacing the roof structure (re-using some original timbers). The ground storey (below the mid-rails) entirely rebuilt in red brick and the upper frame clad in weatherboarding. Pantiled roof. Interior rearranged by new brick partitions into a western stable of five bays (**1a**), a central milling shed and feed store of two bays (**1b**) and an eastern barn of five bays (**1c**). The hay loft/grain floor above the stable extends by one bay into the central shed.
This building is of special historic importance and is discussed further below.
- 2-4** A series of three uniform red-brick and pantiled animal shelter-sheds added to the southern elevation of the barn in *circa* 1860. Each with an open arcade facing an open yard to the west and an enclosed feed shed with a door, window and lozenge-shaped ventilation aperture at its southern gable. The two western yards linked by doors to the 19th century stable (1a) and probably designed for horses, with the eastern yard adjoining the barn doors (1c) probably for cattle. Now in varying states of decay: shed 2 enclosed with cement blocks and lacking its internal partition and part of its gable; the eastern wall of shed 3 partly demolished and with a partly collapsed roof but retaining its original gable, and shed 4 largely intact but with an additional door inserted into its gable and its original window blocked. All three yards were provided with roofs in the mid-20th century but the central roof has collapsed. The western yard was used most recently as a sheep fold (hence the description of the yards as sheep folds in the Schedule). In combination with the refurbishment of the barn, which effectively disguised its early origins, these sheds represent a uniform and visually attractive High Victorian ‘model’ farm complex and remain of historic interest despite their condition. The English bond of the brickwork is unusual for its period (when Flemish bond might have been expected) but this may well reflect other such complexes on the Flixton Hall estate. The same bonding is found in the lower walls of the barn, the cartlodge/granary and all other mid-19th century brickwork on the site.
- 5** A large red-brick and pantiled cow shed of *circa* 1910 in Flemish bond which extends to 9.75 m in width by 21 m in length (32 ft by 70 ft) and operated as an enclosed cattle yard. It is not shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1904. Largely intact, with original doors in its southern gable, but the northern gable rebuilt in cement blocks. This building illustrates the changing nature of cattle husbandry between the mid-19th century and the early-20th century, with an increasing preference for enclosed rather than open yards, but it is of less historic significance and visual appeal than the shelter sheds (2-4).
- 6** A red-brick and pantiled cartlodge with first-floor granary of *circa* 1860. 8.8 m in length by 6.4 m in width (29 ft by 21 ft). The cartlodge is open-sided to the north and originally adjoined the western entrance to the yard complex (which entrance is now blocked by a 20th century brick wall). The original granary loading door in the western gable is blocked and a secondary door has been inserted to the north (replacing one of two windows in the same elevation). Now with an internal stair in the south-western corner. Fragmentary remains of boarded grain bins in the granary.

This building formed part of the mid-19th century ‘model’ farm and remains largely intact.

- 7-9** A red-brick and pantiled cattle yard complex of *circa* 1860 apparently consisting of a shelter shed and feed store to the north (7) with an open-sided arcade facing a walled yard to the south. A second shelter shed (9) divided the main yard to the east from a smaller yard to the west. This complex was extensively altered in the mid-20th century and its original layout is now difficult to recognise. The northern shed was enclosed and converted into a milking parlour with a new dairy/office building to the east (8) which intruded onto the earlier yard. The yard was roofed and divided with cement blocks into numerous small loose boxes (probably for pigs but now operating as stables). Although this complex formed part of the mid-19th century model farm its historic integrity has been considerably depleted by the extent of its alterations.

N.B. The following analysis describes the historically important timber-framed barn in more detail, but the 19th and 20th century brick buildings are not discussed further. The original structure and layout are reconstructed in figures A-D, which include scales in feet (top) and metres. Timbers for which evidence is uncertain are indicated by broken lines.

The Original Barn

Proportions and Structure

The main barn at Castle Farm is an imposing oak-framed structure that was enlarged and altered in the mid-19th century but originally contained ten bays and extended on an approximately east-west axis to 36.5 m in length by 7.3 m in overall width (120 ft by 24 ft). Its internal walls rise to 4.3 m at their roof-plates (14 ft) and are well-framed, with heavily jowled storey posts, cranked tie-beam braces and neatly step-stopped chamfers to the principal timbers. The internal floor (now of concrete) lies some 45 cm (18 ins) above the external yard to the south, and the precise height of the original structure is impossible to determine as its framing was entirely replaced in red-brick beneath the level of its mid-rails during a major refurbishment of *circa* 1860. The mid-rails contain empty stud mortises in their soffits which reflect the extant studs above, and lie 1.9 m below the roof-plates (6.25 ft). Although its lower walls and roof were lost in the 19th century, the rest of the frame survives largely intact with an unusual number of original tie-beam braces, and its sophisticated layout can be fully reconstructed as shown in the accompanying drawings.

Date

The pantiled roof structure is a mid-19th century softwood replacement with raking queen-struts supporting clasped-purlins, nailed collars and a ridge-board, but re-uses several principal rafters at its western end. These rafters show every appearance of being original to the barn, with neatly chamfered edges and empty mortises for clasped-purlins with pegged collars and wind-braces together with a lower tier of butt-purlins. Roof structures of this type were commonly used in East Anglian barns from the late-16th century until the mid-17th century, but the presence of edge-halved and bridled scarf joints in the roof-plates suggests the barn pre-dates *circa* 1610 (after which face-halved scarfs quickly became the dominant form). A number of other features also point to a date in the late-16th century (or very early in the 17th century) including the sharply cranked (angled) tie-beam braces, the lodged as opposed to tenoned joists of the stable ceiling (described below) and the relatively small section of the common studs (which average 14 cm by 10 cm (5.5 ins by 4 ins) where earlier examples in a building of this quality would normally exceed 6 inches in width). The presence of ovolo-moulded ceiling joists and a clasped-purlin roof in the farmhouse (as described in the Schedule of Listed buildings) suggests both the barn and house (at least in part) are contemporary late-16th century structures – rather than immediately post-dating the Jerningham grant of 1544 as usually claimed.

External Appearance

The external timbers lack the usual fixing notches for wall-and-daub infill, in contrast to the internal partition between the two barns (discussed below) where notches survive in the storey posts. The internal partition between the stable and barn was undoubtedly a brick structure and it seems certain that the external walls were designed for brick nogging (i.e. brick infill between the studs). Brick nogging in combination with closely-spaced studs and symmetrical external bracing was highly fashionable on high-status sites in the late-16th century. In some cases the inner edges of the timbers were hollowed out to secure the brickwork, but this did not always occur and the nogging was more vulnerable accordingly. The external surfaces of the studs, where visible behind their 19th century weatherboarding, are weathered and well-finished but show no evidence of nails for earlier boarding or render (neither of which would be expected on a frame of this date and quality). Given its ostentatious use of both timber and brick the barn's original roof was almost certainly pitched at 50 degrees and peg-tiled rather than cheaply thatched, but this cannot be demonstrated with certainty.

Original Layout and Purpose:

Three-bay Stable. The original barn was divided into three separate units, as shown in figure A. The three narrow bays at its western end, flanking the entrance to the castle, contained a ceiling and formed a stable of 8 m in length (26 ft) with a hay loft above (bays A-C in figure A). Both original chamfered binding joists remain *in situ* (tenoned to the storey posts and supported by truncated corbel blocks) but the common joists, which were lodged upon the principals in a manner normally associated with the 17th century, appear to be replacements of the 18th or 19th centuries – although some may be original. A loading vent of 45 cm (18 ins) in width extends along the northern internal wall but in its present form this relates to the enlarged 19th century stable. The partition between the stable and barn (between bays C and D) has been removed, but must have been a brick structure as the storey posts and tie-beam lack both chamfers and mortises; it contained studwork only above the gable, as shown to the left in figure D. The mid-rail of the western gable contains an uninterrupted series of 14 stud mortises but the lower edge of the northern rail is obscured. Much of the southern rail is also hidden, but where visible above the 19th century door and window it contains evidence of an original door and window in the same positions. The window mullions were secured by small rectangular mortises which suggests they were moulded but unfortunately no actual mullions survive (or any impression thereof) to determine their profiles. They are likely to have been either roll-moulded or ovolo-moulded, and would certainly have contributed to the high-status appearance of the building. The position of the southern door in the central bay is indicated by a lack of both stud and mullion mortises from the exposed mid-rail, and the horses were probably stalled against the rear wall as in the 19th century. The loft above the stable was lit by three windows with similar moulded mullions (two to the north and one to the south, as shown in figure B) with one window sill remaining *in situ* (to the north of bay C). The framing of the gable is intact (between its tie-beam and mid-rail) and lacks windows and loading doors. It is notable that the two tie-beams of the loft are steeply cambered by 30 cms (12 ins) to increase headroom – in contrast to the horizontal ties elsewhere – and their arch-braces are significantly smaller than those of the open barns (figure C).

Three-bay Central Barn. The central section of the structure formed a barn of three-bays and 12 m in length (39 ft) that was divided from the stable by the aforementioned brick partition and from a second barn to the east by a timber-framed partition which remained open above the tie-beam as shown in figure D. This partition contained a mid-rail and 12 studs with trenched braces to the west but has been entirely removed to leave only empty mortises in the tie-beam and storey posts between bays F and G. The external gables both contained 14 studs, reflecting the common practise of maximising expensive timber in external locations where it would be seen to best effect. There is evidence of an original full-height door in the southern elevation of bay F at the eastern end of the barn (rather than in its

central bay, as would normally be expected). This evidence takes the form of empty mortises for door jambs at both ends of the roof-plate and a central housing for a ‘middletree’ (i.e. the vertical bar to which the doors were secured). At 3.3 m (11 ft) in length the same bay is also two feet shorter than the 4 m (13 ft) bays elsewhere, and would have contained a smaller rear door beneath the mid-rail of its northern elevation. Until the 19th century it was entirely usual for barns to possess small rear doors in this manner – sufficient to create a through-draught for threshing and winnowing but not to admit carts.

Four-bay Eastern Barn. The eastern end of the building contained a second barn of four bays and 16 m (52 ft) in length with full-height doors in its narrow penultimate bay (I). The eastern gable was removed when the barn was extended in the 19th century but its 14 empty mortises remain visible in the tie-beam adjacent to the present barn doors – which were inserted into the end-bay (J) when the original door alongside was blocked.

It was not uncommon for early barns to be subdivided in the manner found here, or to contain integral stables and hay lofts. The two barns would have stored the two chief crops of the farm, typically oats and wheat in the Middle Ages and barley and wheat in later centuries. At 120 feet in length the scale of the building is its most striking feature, in combination with its expensive and ostentatious brick nogging and decorative window mullions. Large barns were an important means of social display in Elizabethan East Anglia, and were usually placed in ‘base courts’ before the entrance to gentry houses. The Wingfield example is unusual in that it is aligned on the same axis as the gatehouse and curtain wall, rather than facing the drive (as at Bentley Hall, south of Ipswich, where the contemporary brick-nogged barn of the Tollemache family’s dower house extends to 177 feet in length). This alignment was presumably designed to extend the visual length of the castle frontage when approaching from the south, rather than enclose it, and may have been complemented by another structure to the west. It reflects the rank of the Jerningham family in the late-16th century, who were still major figures in the region despite Queen Elizabeth’s best efforts to impoverish them by paying two visits to their main residence at Costessey. As such, it remains vital to the historic context and visual integrity of the grade I-listed castle.

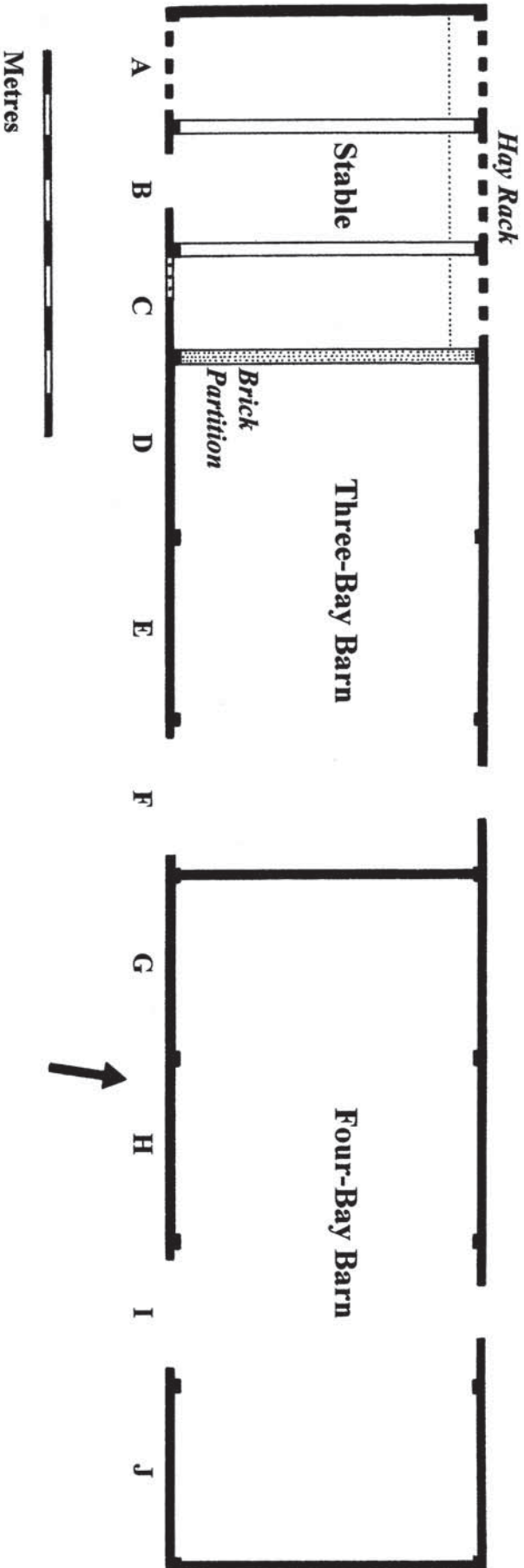
19th Century Remodelling

The barn was dramatically remodelled in *circa* 1860 as part of a new ‘model’ farm in red brick. The roof was rebuilt and covered in pantiles to reflect the adjoining shelter sheds, the walls were rebuilt in brick beneath the mid-rails, and the original framing above was disguised with weatherboarding to give the appearance of a new barn. Two new bays were added to the south, increasing the total length of the building by 5.7 m (19 ft) to a total of 42.2 m (139 ft) and 12 bays. The two original internal partitions were removed, along with the eastern gable, and new brick partitions were inserted to create the layout shown in figure 5. A five-bay open barn now lay at the eastern end of the building, with newly inserted full-height doors opening on a cattle yard in the central bay (alongside the blocked original doors). This barn was linked by an internal door to a central feed-milling shed of two bays with a new grain floor in its western bay and a door and two windows to the north. The remains of a drive shaft and belt pulley for a milling machine or sack hoist still survive on the edge of this floor, which is open beneath. A second internal door links the central shed to a five-bay stable to the west, formed by extending the original loft above the three-bay barn (i.e. as far as the timber-framed partition between bays F and G). The stable preserves a number of wooden harness hooks to its southern internal elevation, with two original doors to the central and western yards (the door to the western shelter shed (2) is secondary). With the exception of the harness hooks no fixtures or fittings survive, but a loading vent extends along the stable’s northern elevation above the position of its hay rack and manger. The loft is reached by several external loading doors in its northern elevation and by an internal ladder in the stable’s south-eastern corner. The tie-beam adjacent to the ladder bears incised circular apotropaic marks designed to protect the loft’s contents from harm, but these probably date

only from the 19th century. Despite the loss of its roof and lower walls the key historic elements of the original timber frame survive largely intact, particularly in the western half of the barn where all its tie-beam braces remain *in situ* (with one exception they have been removed or replaced by bolted knee-braces to the east). The studwork and external bracing of the upper walls also survives well, despite the insertion of several loading doors, and more evidence of the lower stable walls may be revealed if the lower edges of their mid-rails are exposed during any future renovation.

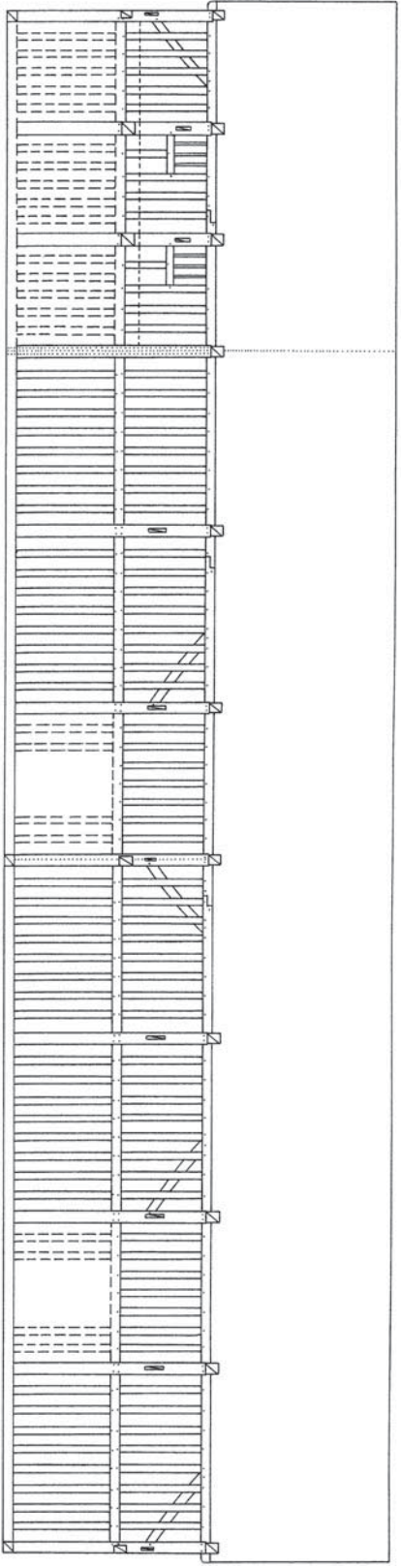
Historic Significance

Despite the extent of its alterations in the mid-19th century the Tudor barn is still an imposing and nationally important example of its type. Its scale and external decoration was designed to extend the width and visual impact of the gatehouse when approaching from the south, and it forms part of a rare late Elizabethan ‘seigniorial landscape’ reflecting the status of one of East Anglia’s most important families. It remains of vital importance to the historic context and integrity of the grade I-listed castle, and accordingly, in my view, merits listing at grade II*. The refurbishment of *circa* 1860 is of historic interest in itself as part of a well-preserved ‘model’ farm in the latest fashion of its day, and illustrates the wealth of the Flixton Hall estate to which it belonged.

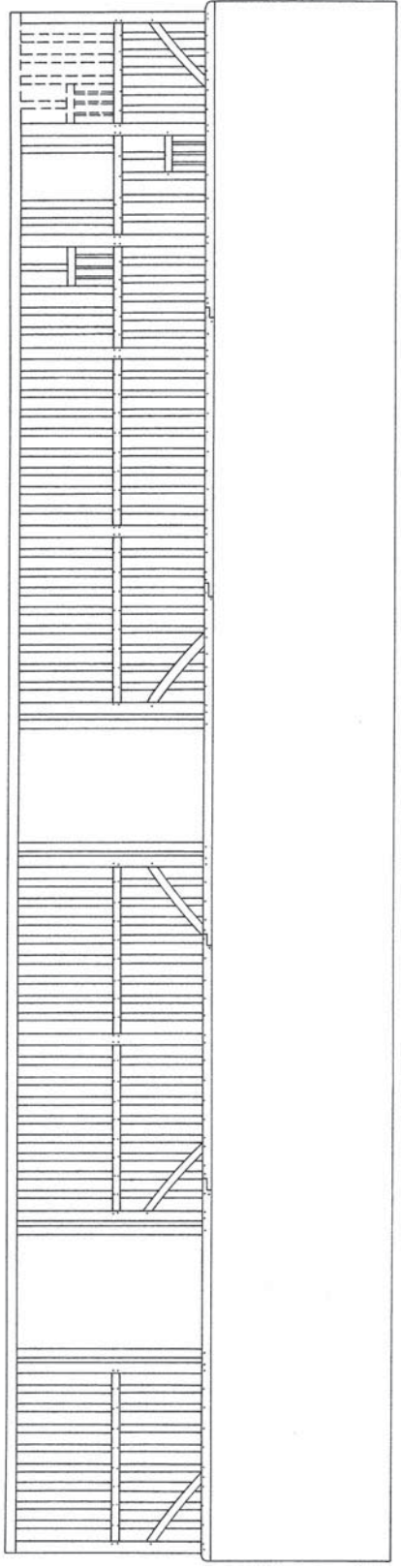


Wingfield Castle Barn. Original Layout

Figure A



Rear (Northern) Internal Elevation



Front (Southern) External Elevation

Figure B
Wingfield Castle Barn. Reconstructions of Original Front and Rear Elevations

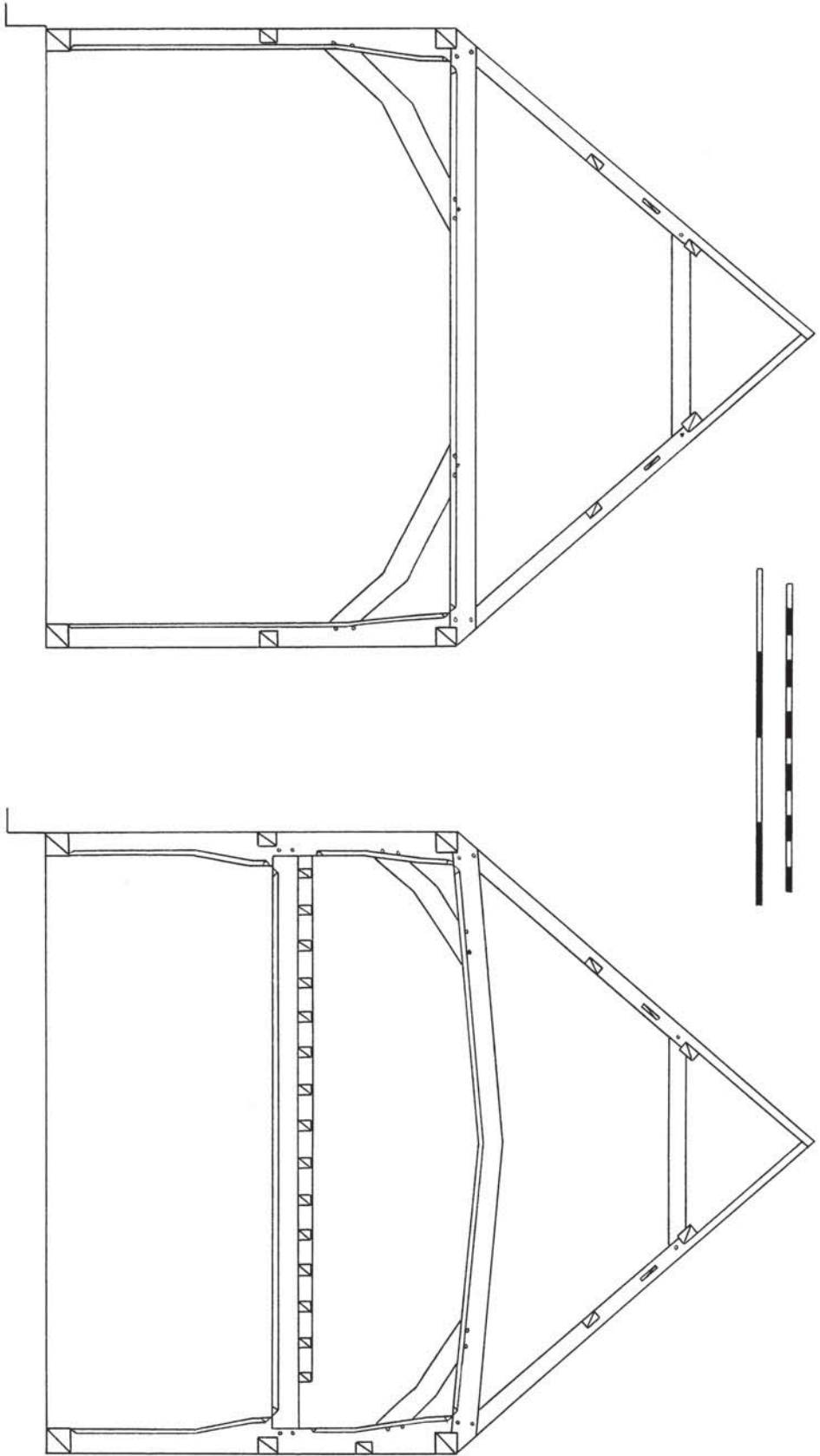


Figure C
Original Open Trusses of Barn (left) and Stable viewed from east (Reconstructions)

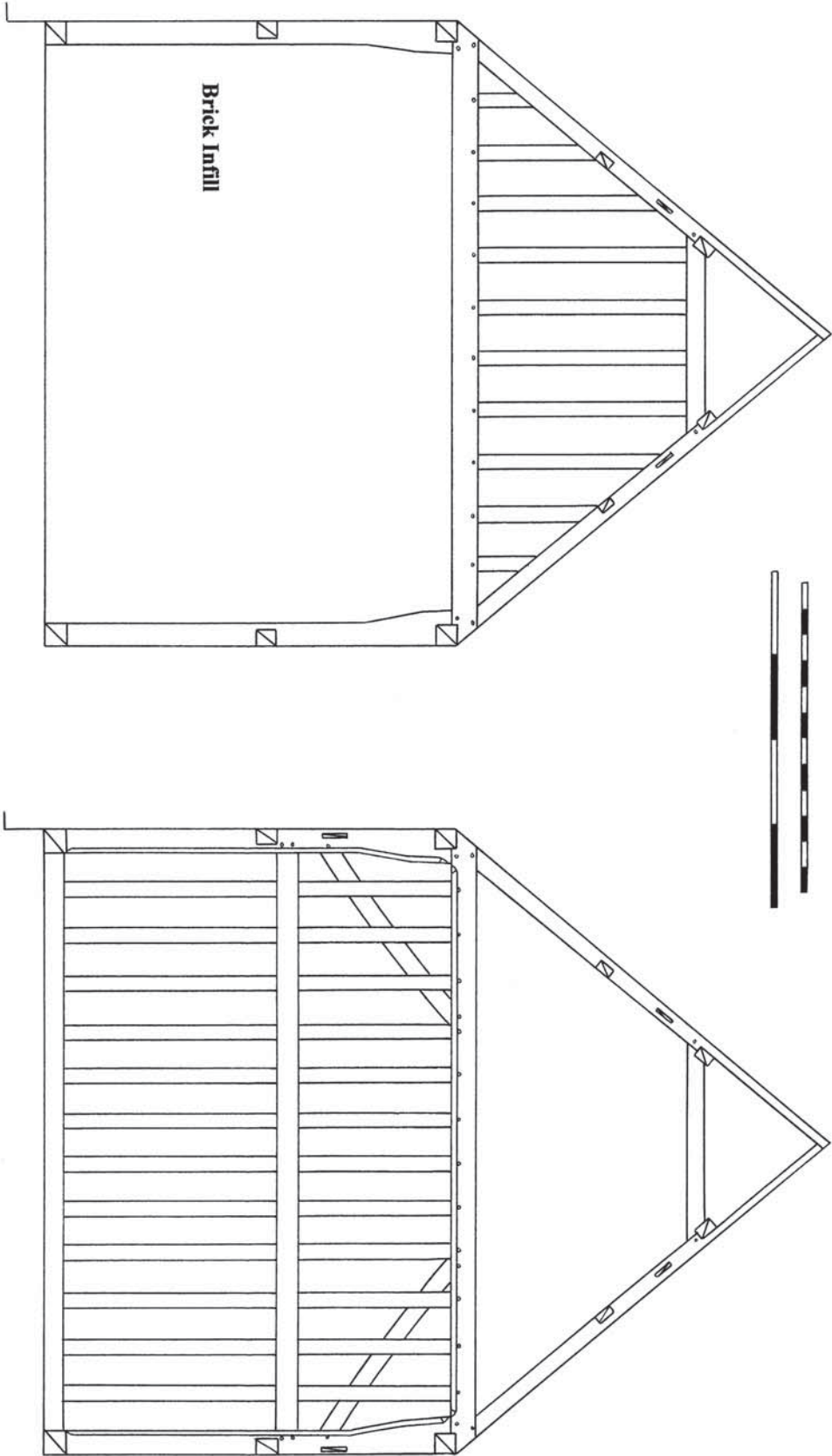


Figure D
Original Internal Closed Trusses to east of stable bay C (left) and bay F (Reconstructions)

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. Southern façade of Wingfield Castle showing its proximity to the western gables of the barn (1) & cartlodge/granary (6) to right. Note the blocked loading door in the latter's gable.
2. Modern entrance track to farm complex seen from south and showing towers of Wingfield Castle behind the farm buildings to left.
3. General view of farm complex from south showing 19th century pantiled roof of barn (1) in rear.
4. General view of site from south-east showing ancient pollard in paddock to left with farm complex in rear.
5. General view of site from east showing Castle to right and barn (1) to left.
6. General view of site from Wingfield Green to east showing castle to left and barn to right.
7. Southern exterior of barn showing gables of yard sheds (shed 5 to right).
8. Northern exterior of barn (1) from north-east showing brick shed (5) to left.
9. Northern exterior of barn (1) from north-west showing first-floor loading doors.
10. Western end of barn (1a) from north showing secondary stable and hay loft doors.
11. Interior of eastern section of barn (1c) from west showing the two end-bays by which the original barn was extended in the 19th century.
12. Interior of eastern section of barn (1c) from east showing brick partition to central section (1b).
13. Tie-beam of original eastern gable from south-east showing 14 empty stud mortises (1c).
14. North-eastern corner of eastern section (1c) with 19th century bays to right and 19th century rear (northern) door in original end-bay (J) to left.
15. South-eastern corner of eastern section (1c) with 19th century bays to left & principal 19th century barn doors in original end-bay (J) to right.
16. Interior of secondary southern barn doors in original end-bay (J) showing south-eastern corner post of original barn to left.
17. Principal 19th century barn doors in original end-bay (J) of southern external elevation seen covered animal yard.

18. Southern interior of eastern section (1c) showing blocked original barn door in centre (bay I).
19. Detail of southern roof-plate in bay I showing evidence of original barn doors (nailed studs with 'middletree' & jamb mortises).
20. Northern interior of eastern section (1c) showing blocked original rear barn door in centre (bay I).
21. Interior of central section of barn (1b) from east showing the 19th century grain floor which extends above the western section (1a).
22. Tie-beam to east of bay F (in central section of barn, 1b) showing 12 empty stud mortises of the original internal partition between the three and four-bays barns.
23. Northern interior of central section of barn (1b) showing the tie-beam of the removed internal partition and the edge of the 19th century grain floor to left.
24. Southern interior of central section of barn (1b) showing recently inserted window in brickwork of bay G to left.
25. Detail of southern roof-plate in bay G (in central section 1b) showing original edge-halved and bridled scarf joint.
26. Detail of southern mid-rail in bay G (in central section 1b) showing empty stud mortises in soffit (above recently inserted window).
27. Northern interior of central section (1b) showing 19th century rear doors in bay G.
28. Central section of barn (1b) from west showing 19th century internal brick partition and doorway to eastern section (1c).
29. Interior from west of 19th century stable in western section of barn (1a) showing wooden harness hooks in southern wall to right.
30. Eastern end of barn stable (1a) showing 19th century loft ladder and yard doors to right.
31. Interior of barn stable (1a) from east showing the two original binding joists in rear and 19th century additions in foreground.
32. Internal southern elevation of barn stable (1a) showing 19th century doors & windows to yards.
33. Ceiling of barn stable (1a) from west showing original binding joist with hay rack loading vent to left.
34. Northern interior of bay C (section 1a) showing original binding joist to left & 19th century joist to right. A brick partition divided the original stable from the three-bay barn at this point.
35. Western end of northern interior of barn stable (1a) showing original binding joists.

36. Eastern end of northern interior of barn stable (1a) showing 19th century ceiling & rear (northern) door.
37. Southern interior of bay C (section 1a) showing mid-rail with rectangular window mullion mortises in soffit.
38. Detail of rectangular window mullion mortises in soffit of southern mid rail in bay C (section 1a of barn).
39. Detail of southern mid-rail above existing yard door in bay B (1a) showing lack of mortises in soffit (evidence of original stable door in same position).
40. Detail of original binding joists in barn stable (1a) showing ostensibly renewed lodged common joists.
41. Western end of southern interior of barn stable (1a) showing 19th century yard door and window in positions of late-16th century originals
42. Roof structure of eastern section of barn (1c) from west showing one original arch brace with replacement bolted knee-braces elsewhere.
43. Interior of grain floor (section 1a) from east showing intact tie-beam braces (in contrast to eastern section of barn).
44. Interior of grain floor (1a) from west showing intact tie-beam braces.
45. North-western corner of grain floor (1a) showing original externally trenched brace and studwork of western gable to left.
46. South-western corner of grain floor (1a) showing intact corner braces with western gable to right.
47. Southern interior of bays A & B on grain floor (section 1a) showing original window to left.
48. Soffit of southern roof plate in bay B showing rectangular window mullion mortises.
49. General view of southern internal elevation of grain floor (section 1a).
50. Detail of from north-east of unchamfered post and tie-beam without arch-braces between bays C & D (evidence of removed brick partition).
51. Southern interior of grain floor (section 1a) showing tie-beam of brick partition between bays C & D. The tie-beam contains 10 empty stud mortises in its upper surface but none in its soffit.
52. Detail from east of small cranked arch-brace to tie-beam of original hay loft (seen from bay C in section 1a). (Typical of hay loft braces.)
53. Detail from east of large cranked arch-brace to tie-beam of original three-bay barn (seen from bay E in section 1a). (Typical of barn braces.)
54. Detail of typical edge-halved and bridled scarf joint in southern roof-plate (halving 25 cm or 10 ins in length).

55. Detail of studs and post in southern elevation of barn showing the complete lack of fixing notches for wattle-and-daub (evidence of original brick nogging).
56. Southern interior of bay E (section 1a) showing externally trenched brace and modern loft ladder. The western face of the left-hand tie-beam bears circular apotropaic marks directed towards the ladder.
57. Detail of circular apotropaic marks to western face of eastern tie-beam of bay E (section 1a).
58. Detail of southern roof-plate in bay F showing jamb and 'middlestree' mortises (i.e. housing for central vertical door bar).
59. Detail of curled chamfer stop to southern roof-plate of bay C (section 1a).
60. Southern interior of bay F (section 1b) showing inserted studs in position of original barn door.
61. Northern interior of bay F (section 1b) showing externally trenched braces radiating from rear door with feed milling mechanism (shaft and wheel) to right.
62. Detail from west of milling engine pulley and drive shaft on grain floor in bay F (section 1b).
63. Detail of typical step-stopped chamfers to tie-beam and roof-plate.
64. Northern interior of bay E (section 1a) showing secondary loft loading door.
65. Northern interior of bay D (section 1a) showing secondary loft loading door.
66. General view of western end of northern elevation from grain floor (section 1a) showing bay D to right.
67. Northern interior of bay C from grain floor (section 1a) showing original window sill to left.
68. Original loft window in northern internal elevation of bay C showing rectangular mullion mortises and original sill.
69. Detail of rectangular window mullion mortises in northern roof-plate of bay C.
70. Loading vent in loft floor above hay rack (section 1a), showing northern elevation of bay C to right.
71. Interior of grain floor (section 1a) from east showing horizontal tie-beams of original barn.
72. Interior of grain floor (section 1a) from east showing cambered tie-beams of original hay loft at western end of barn.
73. Principal rafters of original clasped-purlin roof re-used in present 19th century roof (section 1a). Note mortises for clasped collars, wind-braces and lower tier of butt-purlins to left.

74. Detail of re-used rafters (section 1a) showing clasped-purlin shoulder & collar & wind-brace mortises.
75. Detail of re-used rafter (section 1a) showing mortise for lower tier of butt-purlins to left.
76. External southern elevation of barn showing detail of 19th century brickwork and weatherboarding.
77. Detail of externally weathered studs to southern elevation (showing nails of 19th century weatherboarding but no evidence of earlier cladding).
78. Southern external gable of brick cow shed (5) showing three original entrance doors.
79. Rebuilt Northern external gable of brick cow shed (5).
80. Eastern external elevation of brick cow shed (5) showing original windows.
81. Interior of brick cow shed (or covered yard) 5 from south.
82. Internal eastern elevation of brick cow shed (5) showing original windows.
83. Internal southern gable of brick cow shed (5).
84. External southern gable of feed store (4) showing blocked central window and western door.
85. Interior of eastern animal yard showing shelter shed (4) to right.
86. Interior of shelter shed (4) from north.
87. Interior of shelter shed (4) from south.
88. Interior of eastern animal yard from north, showing shelter shed (4) to left.
89. Central animal yard from south showing store and shelter shed (3) to right.
90. Southern external gable of feed store to south of shelter shed (3) showing original door & window.
91. Interior from south-west of feed store at southern end of brick shelter shed (3).
92. Central animal yard from north showing shelter shed (3) to left with southern feed store.
93. Western animal yard from south, showing shelter shed (2) to right.
94. Brick shelter shed (2) showing altered feed store at southern gable.
95. Interior from north of shelter shed (2) showing cement blocks enclosing open arcade to right.
96. Interior of mutilated shelter shed (2) from former feed store to south.

97. Southern exterior of barn (1a) from western yard showing stable door and window.
98. Western elevation of shelter shed (2) showing 20th century wall of cement blocks replacing original open arcade with brickwork of feed store to right.
99. Western animal yard from north showing cartlodge granary (6) in rear.
100. Southern yard complex seen from east, showing brick shed (8) to right.
101. Northern exterior of cartlodge granary (6) showing shelter shed (7) to left.
102. Northern exterior of shelter shed (8) from north-west showing cartlodge granary (6) to right.
103. Detail of original granary window in northern exterior of cartlodge granary (6).
104. Detail of moulded window frame in northern exterior of cartlodge granary (6).
105. Internal western gable of cart lodge (6) showing cart lodge with internal granary stair to left.
106. Interior of cart lodge (6) from west showing secondary door to shelter shed (7).
107. Internal western gable of granary (6) showing blocked original external loading door.
108. Interior of granary (6) from east showing remains of boarded grain bins to left.
109. Interior of granary (6) from west showing remains of boarded grain bins.
110. Southern exterior of cartlodge granary (6) from 20th century Dutch barn.
111. Detail of moulded window frame with early green paint in southern exterior of granary (6).
112. Interior from west of shelter shed (7) converted into 20th century milking parlour.
113. Interior from east of shelter shed (7) converted into 20th century milking parlour.
114. Southern exterior of shelter shed (7) from enclosed yard (9) showing block-work infill.
115. Interior from south of 20th century dairy (8).
116. Interior from north of 20th century dairy (8).
117. Eastern exteriors of shed converted into 20th century dairy (8) to right and enclosed yard (9) left.
118. Southern exterior of cow shed and yard recently converted into block-work stable units.
119. Southern exterior of cow shed and yard (9) showing granary (6) in rear to left.

120. Southern external gable of cow shed (9) with yard wall to right.

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 25-31

Appendix 2 (pp. 25-31): Selected Printed Photographs



A2.1 Southern façade of Wingfield Castle showing its close proximity to the gables of the barn (1) & the brick cartlodge/granary (6) to the right. The southern elevation of the barn was probably designed to form a dramatic visual extension to the castle approach.



A2.2 The 20th century southern track to the farm complex showing the castle towers behind the pantiled roof of the barn (this replaced the original entrance south of the castle).



A2.3 Southern exterior of barn (1) showing two of the three mid-19th century brick yard shelter-sheds to the left (3 & 4, each with an enclosed southern feed store with a lozenge-shaped ventilation aperture at its gable) and the early-20th century cow shed or covered cattle yard (5) to right.



A2.4 Northern exterior of barn (1) from north-east showing the gable of the brick cow shed (5) to left. The two left-hand (eastern) bays of the barn were added in the mid-19th century when the original roof was replaced and the lower storey rebuilt in brick.



A2.5 Interior of barn showing the south-eastern corner of its eastern section (1c) with the two 19th century bays to left & the 19th century barn doors in the original end-bay (J) to right. The storey post and tie-beam to the left of the doors contain the 14 empty stud mortises of the late-16th century barn's eastern gable.



A2.6 Interior of central section of barn (1b) from east showing the 19th century grain floor which extends above the stable (1a) to the western gable. The tie-beam contains 12 empty stud mortises for the original partition dividing the three-bay barn from the four-bay barn.



A2.7 Internal southern elevation of the 19th century stable (1a) at the western end of the barn, showing the doors and windows to the southern yards. The principal ceiling joist in the foreground is original to the late-16th century frame, but the rest are 19th century insertions.



A2.8 Interior from west of the grain floor/hay loft above the 19th century stable, showing the original tie-beams and cranked arch-braces beneath the 19th century roof structure. The loading vent above the former hay rack is visible to the left, spanned by 'bridges' in front of each external loading doors in the northern elevation. Note the cambered tie-beam of the original hay loft in the foreground and the horizontal barn tie-beams in the rear.



A2.9 Detail of from north-east of the open truss between bays C and D which consists of a storey post and tie-beam (both without chamfers) but lacks arch-braces. The tie-beam contains 10 stud mortises in its upper surface but none beneath. A brick partition at this point would have divided the original stable and loft from the open barn.



A2.10 Northern interior of bay F (above section 1b) showing the externally trenched braces which radiated from the original barn's rear door. Note the feed milling mechanism to the right (consisting of a drive shaft, wooden belt axle and iron wheel)



A2.11 Detail of Original loft window in northern internal elevation of bay C showing rectangular mullion mortises and original sill.



A2.12 Loading vent in floor above former hay rack (section 1a), showing the northern elevation of bay C to right with a 'bridge' to the 19th century loading door in bay B in centre rear



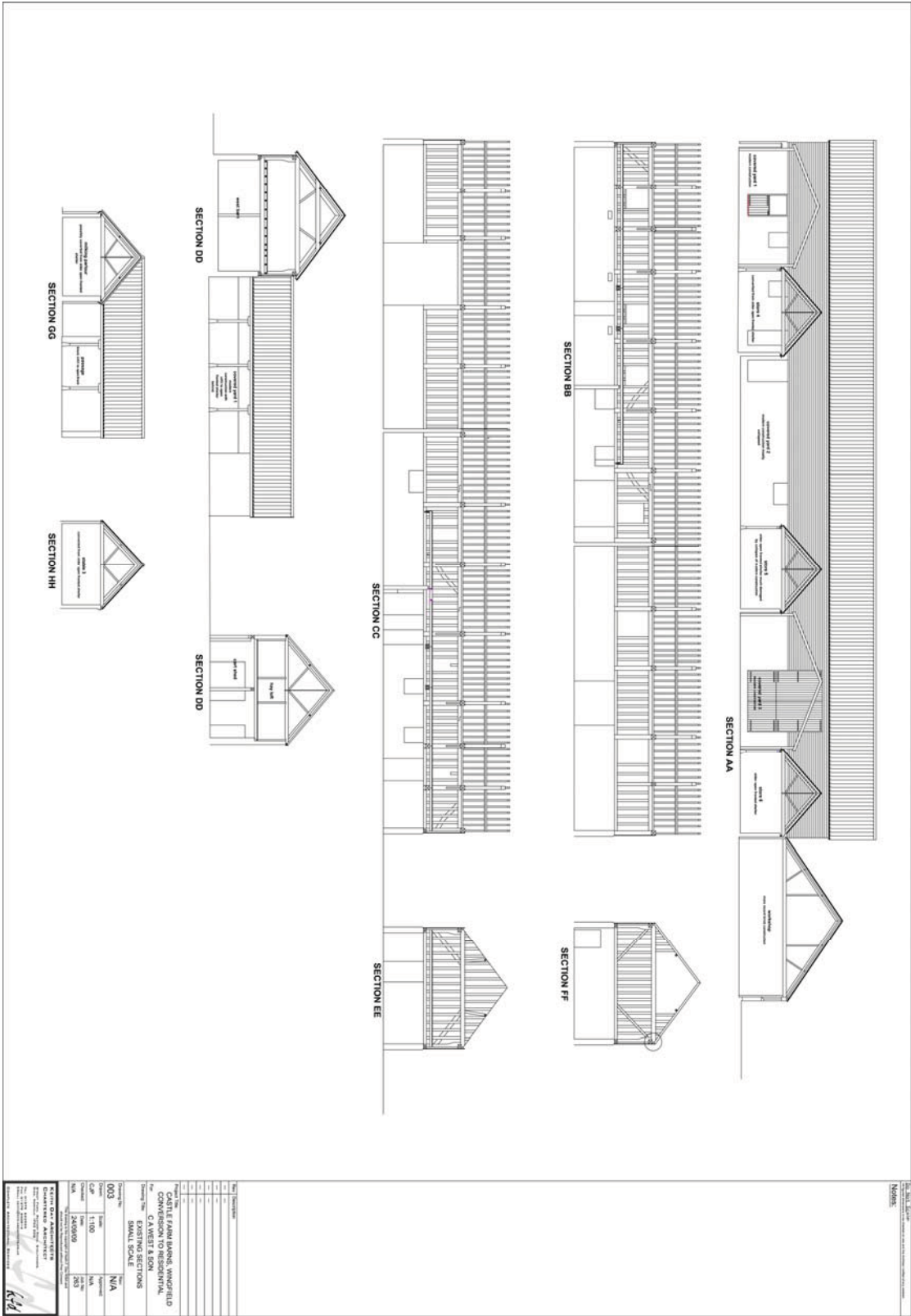
A2.13 Northern exterior of mid-19th century cartlodge/granary (6) showing original open arcade and inserted loading door to first-floor (converted from a window). The original access from Wingfield Castle has been blocked by the 20th century wall shown to the right, and the shelter shed now converted into a milking parlour (7) is visible to the left.



A2.14 Southern exterior of cow shed and covered yard (9) recently converted into block-work stable units, showing the cartlodge/granary (6) in rear to left and the eastern end of the barn to the right.

Appendix 3. 'As Existing' Survey Drawings by Keith Day Architects





SECTION AA
SECTION BB
SECTION CC
SECTION DD
SECTION EE
SECTION FF
SECTION GG
SECTION HH

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