

**Barn at
St Jacob's Hall,
Laxfield, Suffolk
LXD 057**

Historic Building Record

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Barn at St Jacob's Hall, Rowe's Hill (B1117), Laxfield, Suffolk

(TM 3070 71270)

Historic Building Record

This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a redundant barn within the curtilage of a grade II-listed former farmhouse. It has been prepared to a brief written by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Edward Martin, 23rd February 2010 ref. SpecHBR(EM)_StJacobsHall_Laxfield_3166_06), and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for conversion from Mid-Suffolk District Council (consent 3166/06).

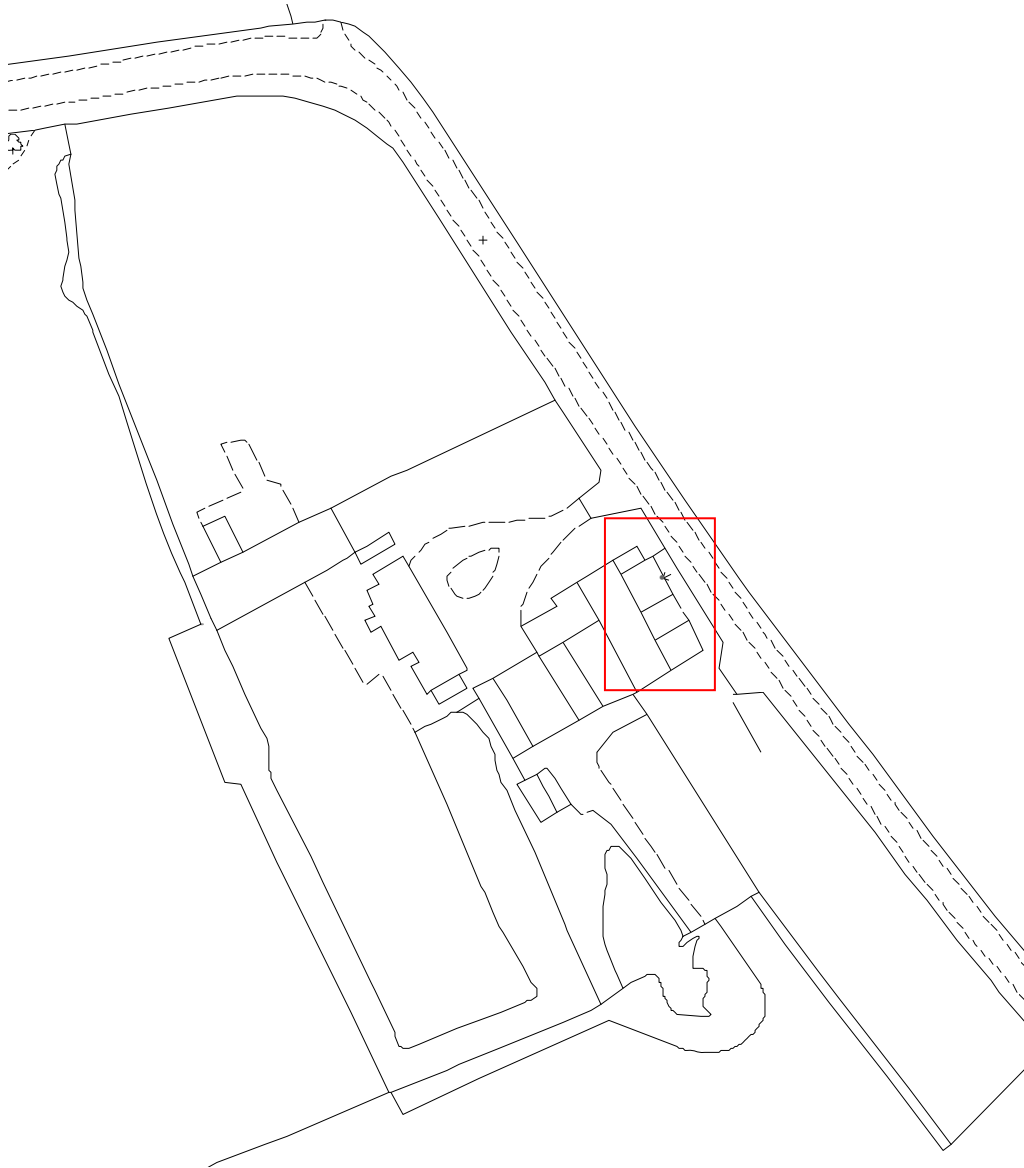
Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of 73 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 18th March 2010.

Summary

St Jacob's Hall lies in open countryside on the western side of the B1117, approximately 1.5 km south-east of Laxfield village. Until recently the property was known simply as Jacob's Farm and probably as Baldry's Farm in the 1840s, when it formed a substantial owner-occupied holding of 144 acres. The former farmhouse is a grade II-listed timber-framed building which dates chiefly from the mid- and late-16th century.

The large roadside barn flanking the yard in front of the house is a timber-framed and weatherboarded structure which also dates from the late-16th century. It contains six bays with part of a truncated seventh bay to the north, and originally possessed a stable and hay loft of two bays to the south. The loft was lit by three windows containing 'diamond' mullions, for which empty mortises survive in the roof-plates. The threshing barn is likely to have contained a total of five bays with a central entrance adjoining the road to the east. The building remains a good example of a typical East Anglian Tudor barn with an integral stable, and is accordingly of considerable historic interest, but has been extensively mutilated and probably now fails to meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing in its own right (it is currently only 'curtilage listed' given its proximity to the contemporary farmhouse). Both gables have been rebuilt and the original side-purlin roof structure entirely replaced together with all but one tie-beam. The building was considerably altered as part of a commercial conversion during the late-20th century when a new ceiling was inserted throughout the length of the barn and its external cladding renewed. It is known to have operated as a Bird of Prey Centre for some years, and retains a pair of public lavatories on the lower storey of its southern bay. The barn was depicted with a roadside porch on the Laxfield tithe map of 1840 when it was the only agricultural building on the farm, but numerous additional structures were added during a major redevelopment of the mid-19th century. Most have since been demolished, but single-storied sheds still survive to the east and west of the barn. The porch was also largely rebuilt as part of these changes. These 19th century buildings have been much altered and are no longer of particular historic interest in themselves.



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Figure 1

Current Ordnance Survey Site Plan

Showing the site on a bend of the B1117 and enclosing the barn complex in red. The listed farmhouse lies to the west. See figure 5 below for a more detailed breakdown of the historic buildings.

Historic Context: Documentary & Cartographic Record

St Jacob’s Hall lies in open arable countryside on the western side of the B1117 approximately 1.5 km south-east of Laxfield village. The present name is an aggrandisement of the late-20th century and the property was previously known as Jacob’s Farm. J. Kirby’s ‘Suffolk Traveller’ of 1764 (2nd edition, p.168) notes that ‘the family of Jacobs have long had their seat in this Town [i.e. Laxfield]’. The chimney lintel of the grade II-listed farmhouse bears the brand of ‘I Jacob’ in the distinctive style of the 17th or early-18th century with a horizontal bar to the ‘I’ (which probably represents ‘J’ as this letter is absent from the Latin alphabet and few contemporary Christian names began with ‘I’). The house is dated to the 15th century in the Schedule of Listed Buildings but, while possibly occupying a medieval site, appears to contain nothing earlier than the mid-16th century (see figure 5).



Figure 2

Laxfield tithe map of 1840 showing Jacob's Farm in the bend of Rowe's Hill (Suffolk Record Office). North lies towards the top right-hand corner. Note the rectangular moated orchard south-west of the house: the site (no. 426 on the schedule) was described as 'house, yards, orchard, etc.' The adjoining fields on the west (425) and south (427) were 'First Canal' and 'Cartshed Field' respectively

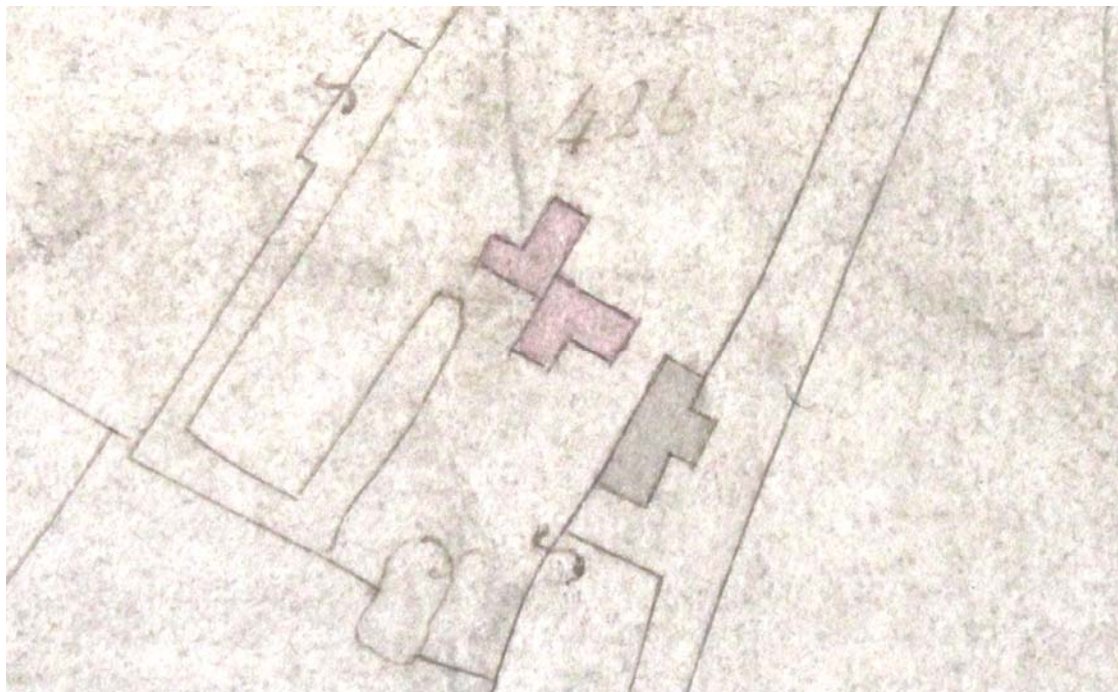


Figure 2a

Detail of the 1840 tithe map. The roadside barn is shown in grey as a simple rectangle with an eastern porch. An additional domestic structure which no longer survives adjoins the south-eastern corner of the present farmhouse – which still retained the rear bay of its southern cross-wing. This may have been a bake-house.

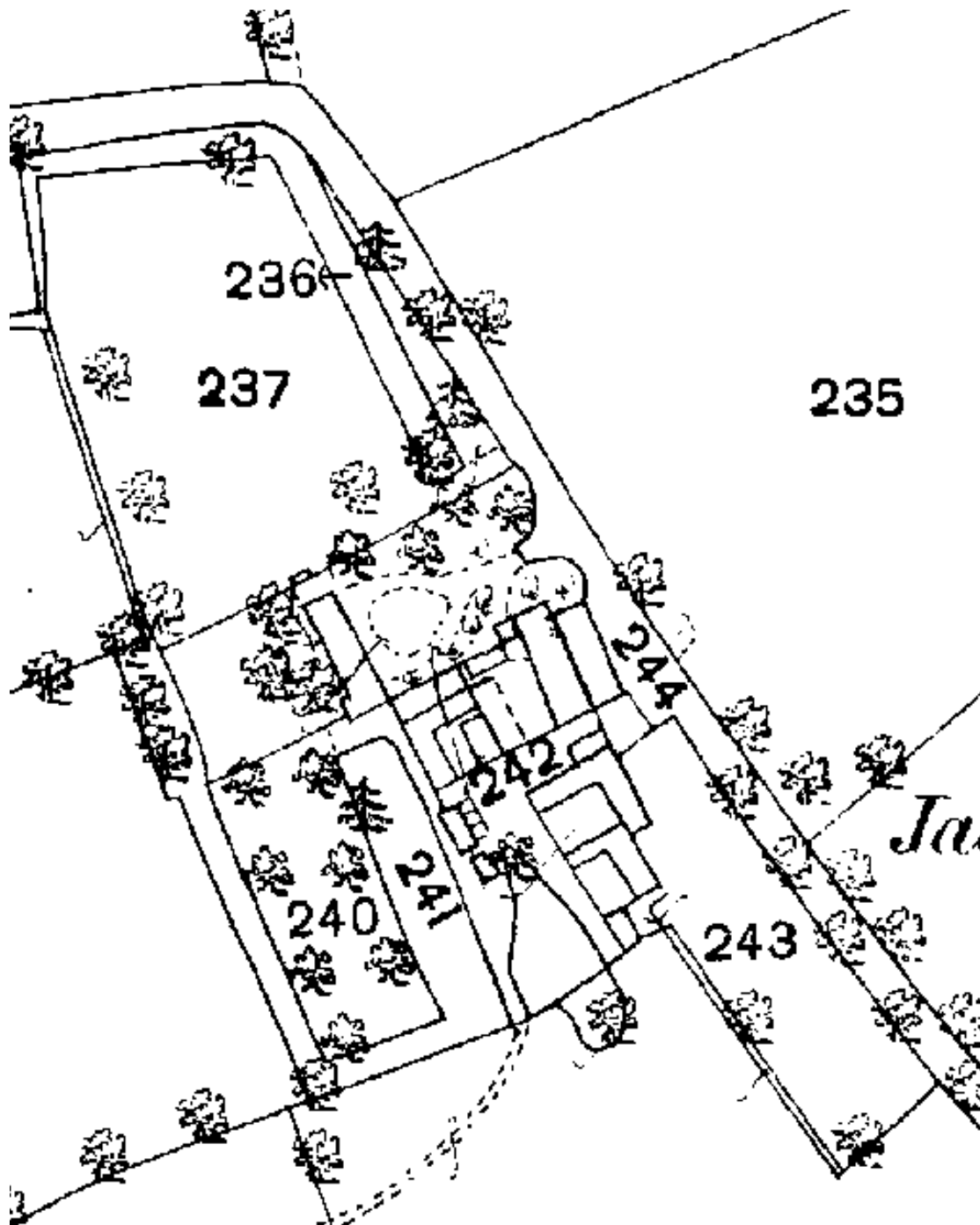


Figure 3

First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1884.

The site had been transformed since 1840, with a large new complex of agricultural buildings to the south and west of the barn. The present farm buildings (nos. 1-5 in figure 5) are shown in their present form, but the southern buildings have been demolished. The rectangular moat surrounds an orchard.

At the time of the tithing survey in 1840 the site contained only a roadside barn and the farmhouse. The latter still retained the rear bay or bays of its mid-16th century southern cross-wing and had an L-shaped outline, while a porch projected from the roadside elevation of the barn. An additional building, which may have been a bake-house, adjoined the south-eastern corner of the house: farmhouses were often attached to their service ranges in this way. An empty moat was shown to the south-west of the house (possibly designed to protect an

orchard rather than an earlier house and probably giving its name to the adjoining Canal Field – which was divided into ‘first’ and ‘second’) but the linear ditch to the north is conspicuous by its absence and is probably not an ancient feature. The farm was a substantial owner-occupied holding of 144 acres (of which 78% were arable) belonging to one George Gooch, who was named as the owner of ‘Baldry’s Farm’ in Whites Directory of 1844. The Baldry family appears in 17th and 18th century records of Laxfield, but it is unclear why Jacob’s Farm appears to have changed its name in the 19th century.

The Ordnance Surveys of 1884 and 1904 (figures 3 & 4) show a major transformation of the site since 1840, leaving only the rectilinear moat unaltered. The farm may have been re-named as part of this process, which included the demolition of the possible bake-house. Many Suffolk farms were similarly refurbished in the 1850s and 1860s as mixed animal husbandry was introduced to compensate for lower cereal prices after the Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. The arrival of railways allowed local farmers instant access to the region’s urban markets for dairy and beef products, and new cattle yards and sheds proliferated. The 1904 map shows the internal divisions of the eastern shed south of the barn porch (no. 3 in figure 5), and shows both its northern half and the shelter shed to the rear (no. 4) as open-sided structures. The barn is understood to have been converted for commercial purposes approximately thirty years ago, and to have been used most recently as a centre for birds of prey. These birds may have been responsible for the exceptionally large nests of twigs in the unconverted section of the building above the showroom ceilings.

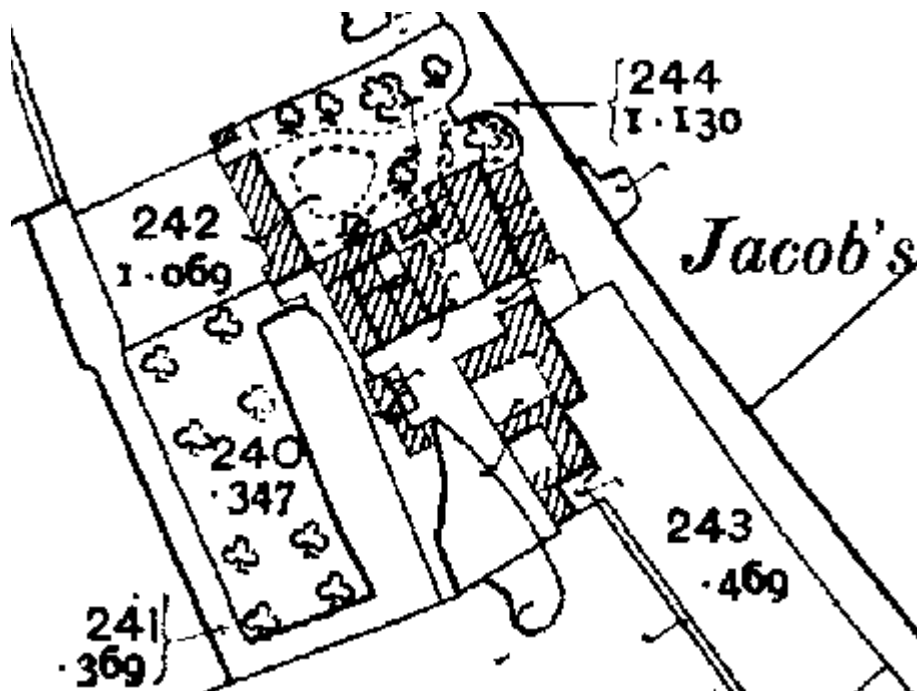


Figure 4
First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1904, showing the mid-19th century complex in more detail. Open-sided structures are depicted with broken lines.

Building Analysis



Figure 5

Block Plan of site, identifying each historic building with a number for ease of reference in the text and photographic record. Based on current Ordnance Survey.

Key

1. Timber-framed, weatherboarded and pantiled barn of the late-16th century. Originally probably in seven bays with a stable and hay loft of two bays to the south and a five-bay threshing barn with central entrance to the north. Evidence of three diamond-mullion windows lighting the hay loft. The northern bay truncated in the early-19th century. The roof and southern gable rebuilt in the 20th century. Converted for commercial purposes in the late-20th century by inserting a new ceiling throughout; the southernmost bay now containing a pair of public lavatories. Formerly rendered externally.
2. Gabled timber-framed, weatherboarded and pantiled porch to original entrance of barn. Rebuilt and enlarged in mid-19th century but ostensibly retaining *in situ* the door jamb of a narrower 17th century predecessor.
3. Mid-19th century timber-framed, weatherboarded and pantiled shed adjoining eastern elevation of main barn. Now forming a single enclosed space but original divided into an open-sided roadside cart lodge to the north and an enclosed vehicle shed to the south.
4. Mid-19th century timber-framed, weatherboarded and pantiled animal shelter shed (open-sided against yard to east).
5. 19th century timber-framed lean-to vehicle shed adjoining a brick shed recently partly rebuilt and converted into office accommodation.

6. Grade II-listed timber-framed, rendered and pantiled farmhouse. Of complex development with a 1½ storey late-16th century hall range adjoining a mid-16th century cross-wing to the south and an early-17th century chimney and two-storied in-line parlour to the north. The hall structure blocks an earlier window in the northern elevation of the cross-wing, which possesses a mid-16th century style clasped-purlin roof. The northern end of the house appears to form a second hall and parlour of the late-16th century that may have formed a ‘unit house’ for a semi-independent household. The hall was later raised in height and the cross-wing truncated to the rear and re-roofed in parallel with the rest. The chimney lintel stamped ‘I. Jacob’ in the style of the 17th or early-18th century (with a horizontal bar to the ‘I’). The house falls outside the scope of this report and is not discussed further below.

The Main Barn (1)

Proportions and Structure

The barn at St Jacob’s Hall adjoins the road to the east of the site and its northern gable flanks a ‘base court’ in front of the farmhouse. Despite extensive 20th century alteration and partial conversion the building retains a high quality timber frame of the late-16th century which extends to an impressive 7.3 m in overall width by 22.25 m in length (24 ft by 73 ft). Its walls rise to 3.6 m (12 ft) from the internal ground level and its substantial oak studs are interrupted by horizontal mid-rails 1.7 m (5.5 ft) beneath the roof-plates. The building is aligned on a north-west/south-east axis which is simplified to north/south for the purpose of this analysis. The barn contains six complete bays but has been truncated by at least one bay to the north, as indicated by the surviving fragment of a seventh bay (1.1 m or 3.5 ft in length against the eastern elevation) and the secondary framing of the northern gable. The latter contains diagonal primary braces and is typical of the early or mid-19th century.

Original Layout: Integral Stable and Loft

The two southern bays were originally divided from the rest and formed a stable with a hay loft in the usual manner of the region. The southern bay is largely hidden by two public lavatories on the ground floor, but evidence of an original door survives at the northern end of the rear (western) elevation; a door jamb abuts the storey post which formed the stable’s north-western corner, with a corresponding gap of 1.1 m (3.5 ft) in the pegged stud mortises beneath the mid-rail. The hay loft was lit by three diamond-mullion windows: two of three lights in the front and rear elevations and another of seven lights in the centre of the southern gable (as indicated by empty mullion mortises in the tie-beam, which is all that survived the rebuilding of the same gable in the 20th century). The storey post adjoining the eastern window contains a vertical groove which housed the edge of a sliding window shutter. The central open truss of the loft also remains *in situ*, with a cambered tie-beam and an original arch-brace to the east (its western counterpart having been removed). This tie-beam lacks mortises for queen or crown-posts, and suggests the original roof was a side-purlin structure of similar type to the earliest part of the farmhouse (i.e. the disguised southern cross-wing). The remaining tie-beams of the barn were replaced in softwood along with the entire roof in the early-20th century, and it is unclear whether the loft was partitioned from the open barn; a lack of arch-brace mortises in the relevant storey posts suggests that it was. (Some hay lofts were open to their respective threshing barns for loading purposes.) There is no trace of the original loft floor, and the present ceiling of tall-sectioned softwood joists which extends throughout the barn is a late-20th century insertion.

Original Layout: Threshing Barn

Internally trenched wall-braces survive at the southern ends of both the eastern and western elevations, but the truncation of the northern end-bay has removed their counterparts at the opposite end of the building. The open barn probably contained five bays with a central

threshing bay entered from the road to the east. The eastern roof-plate of the penultimate northern bay contains mortises for the jambs of a full-height barn door against its storey posts, while the present studs of the opposite roof-plate are 20th century insertions which blocked a secondary full-height door framed by bolted knee-braces. The original rear door was of small proportions in the usual manner of the period as indicated by the presence of original stud mortises in this western roof-plate. An ostensibly original door lintel remains intact in the eastern elevation of the truncated northern bay, immediately above the modern ceiling; it was not uncommon for early barns to possess secondary entrances in this way, although its location so far from the main entrance is unusual and it may relate to a second stable. The presence of edge-halved and bridled scarf joints in the roof-plates is consistent with the late-16th century date suggested by the heavy scantling and the quality of the carpentry (they were quickly superseded by face-halved scarfs at the beginning of the 17th century). The storey posts have been re-used from an older structure however, as they bear empty mortises for arch-braces and/or brackets that have no relevance to their present positions.

Cladding

The present external weatherboarding dates only from the late-20th century commercial conversion, and an area of earlier lath-and-plaster survives at the northern end of the western elevation (protected within a 19th century lean-to vehicle shed). This bears textured pargeting in the style of the late-17th or 18th century but is probably secondary as the studs and storey posts beneath are heavily weathered and were evidently exposed externally for some time. The absence of fixing notches for wattle-and-daub suggests the walls may have contained ostentatious brick nogging. The 18th century plaster lies above a contemporary lower tier of external weatherboarding: many local barns were partly rendered and partly boarded in this way during the 18th and early-19th centuries.

Attached Sheds (2-5)

The roadside gabled porch (2) which projects from the original entrance bay is a reconstruction of the mid-19th century with an inserted ceiling and extensive alterations of the late-20th century. The gable preserves the corner posts of an entrance door which belonged to a narrower porch of the 17th century (or possibly an original 16th century structure), but the present timber-framed and weatherboarded walls consist of small timber with diagonal primary braces. The enclosed single-storied timber-framed and weatherboarded shed (3) which adjoins the eastern elevation of the barn to the south of the porch is also an addition of the mid-19th century which is shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1884 but not the tithe map of 1840. It is open-framed against the barn and was originally divided into two compartments by an internal partition which was removed during its commercial conversion: the northern section was open to the road as a cart lodge or implement shelter while the southern section formed a vehicle shed with an entrance in its southern gable. The detached shelter shed to the west of the complex (4) also appears for the first time on the Ordnance Survey of 1884 and operated as a shelter shed for the horse or (more probably) cattle yard behind the barn. It retains its original softwood roof with queen-strut trusses but lacks any historic fixtures or fittings. A mid-19th century timber-framed lean-to at the northern end of the barn's western elevation was designed as a vehicle shed or feed store with double-doors in its northern gable, and protects a small area of historic pargeting above its modern ceiling joists. An adjoining brick shed was largely rebuilt in recent years as part of an office conversion and its original purpose and layout is unclear.

Historic Significance

Despite its late-20th century conversion, the timber-framed barn at St Jacob's Hall remains an impressive and historically interesting late-16th century example. It illustrates the typical East Anglian layout of the period (rarely found elsewhere in the country) with an integral stable

and hayloft lit by diamond-mullion windows at one end. The building is broadly contemporary with the grade II-listed farmhouse but probably fails to meet the strict English heritage criteria for separate listing given the loss of its original roof, both gables and all but one tie-beam. The adjoining sheds date only from the mid-19th century and are not of particular historic significance having been much altered, but despite its mid-19th century reconstruction the porch retains the door jambs of an earlier porch shown on the 1840 tithe map.

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view of site from B1117 (Rowe's Hill) to north showing farmhouse (6) to right and roadside barn complex to left.
2. General view of site entrance from north-east showing farmhouse (6) in centre and barn complex to left.
3. General view of site from south-east showing barn complex to right and farmhouse (6) to left.
4. North-eastern facade of 16th century farmhouse. Included for site context.
5. External northern gable of barn (1) showing previously converted shed (5) to left and porch (2) left.
6. External southern gable of barn (1) and eastern shed (3) showing doors to public lavatories in end-bay of barn to left.
7. Eastern external elevation showing gabled porch (2) to right and eastern shed (3) to left.
8. Rear yard from south showing barn (1) to right and shelter shed (4) to left with converted shed (5) in centre.
9. Rear yard from north showing barn (1) to left and shelter shed (4) to right.
10. Exterior of barn (1) from south-west showing double doors to central and northern sections with converted shed (5) to left.
11. Exterior of barn (1) from north-west showing door and windows to converted lower storey.
12. Shelter shed (4) from north-east showing open arcade.
13. Shelter shed (4) from south-east showing converted shed (5) to right.
14. Interior of shelter shed (4) from south showing open arcade facing barn to right.
15. Interior of shelter shed (4) from south showing late-19th century queen-strut roof truss.
16. External pargeting to rear (western) elevation of barn from converted lean-to shed (5).
17. Detail of external weathering to western studs of barn, seen from lean-to shed (5).
18. Northern end of barn's western exterior showing early-19th century weatherboarding below pargeting.

19. Interior from south of 19th century eastern shed (3) showing original exterior of barn to left. A partition beneath the central tie-beam has been removed.
20. Interior from north of 19th century eastern shed (3) showing original exterior of barn to right.
21. Interior of eastern shed (3) showing originally open-sided northern half of eastern internal elevation.
22. Interior of eastern shed (3) showing originally closed southern half of eastern internal elevation.
23. Eastern exterior of barn from within eastern shed (3).
24. Southern bay of barn's eastern exterior showing door to WCs inserted into original stable.
25. Interior from north of central section of barn (1) showing modern ceiling and windows. This section was last used as a display area for a birds of prey centre.
26. Interior from south of central section of barn showing door to eastern internal corridor (3) to right.
27. Western interior of northern bay of the original two-bay stable at the southern end of the barn (1) showing the modern door to left and original door to right.
28. Detail of western mid-rail in north-western corner of former stable (1) showing mortises of original entrance door.
29. Western interior of central section of barn (1) showing original mid-rail and studs visible beneath modern ceiling.
30. North-western internal corner of barn (1) showing original studs to left and secondary studs of truncated northern gable to right.
31. North-eastern internal corner of barn (1) showing original studs to right and secondary studs with primary diagonal bracing of truncated northern gable to left.
32. Northern end of eastern interior of barn (1) showing original door jamb to left.
33. Interior of porch (2) from barn to west showing re-used storey post in centre.
34. Eastern interior of barn (1) from south-west showing door to eastern shed (3) to right.
35. 20th century internal corridor from north, showing eastern internal elevation of barn (1) to left.
36. Detail of re-used eastern storey post of barn (1) adjoining porch (2) showing irrelevant pegged mortise beneath mid-rail (evidence of re-use).
37. Detail of re-used eastern storey post adjoining porch (2) showing two pegged mortises above mid-rail.

38. Eastern exterior of barn seen from porch (2) and showing modern porch ceiling to right.
39. Eastern storey post adjoining porch seen from south (above 20th century ceiling), showing porch (2) and position of original barn entrance to right.
40. Detail of eastern roof-plate of barn (1) showing mortises of original barn doors with porch (2) in rear.
41. Detail of eastern roof-plate of penultimate northern bay of barn (1) showing mortise of southern barn door jamb against storey post.
42. Interior of porch (2) from west showing original arched door jamb in largely rebuilt and widened eastern gable.
43. General view from north of barn (1) above modern ceiling showing replacement early-20th century tie-beams and roof structure.
44. Early-20th century softwood roof structure of barn (1) from south.
45. Secondary internal northern gable of barn (1) above modern ceiling, showing severed original tie-beam to right.
46. Original tenoned door lintel at northern end of eastern internal elevation of barn (1).
47. Roof-plate and storey post of truncated bay containing door lintel at northern end of eastern interior of barn (1).
48. Original entrance bay of barn (1) flanked by severed tie-beams in eastern internal elevation (seen from north-west).
49. Northern end of western interior of barn (1) above ceiling showing storey post of truncated narrow bay to right & early infill panels.
50. Northern end of eastern interior of barn (1) showing door lintel to left and original entrance bay to right.
51. Detail of typical edge-halved and bridled scarf joint of 15th and 16th century type in northern bay of eastern elevation of barn (1).
52. South-western corner of porch (2) seen from original entrance bay of barn (1) to north-west.
53. Eastern interior of barn (1) showing third bay from southern gable with position of original hay loft partition to right.
54. Eastern interior of barn (1) from north-west showing arch-brace of original hay-loft open-truss in rear & missing partition in foreground.
55. Eastern interior of barn (1) showing northern bay of hay loft with evidence of diamond mullion window to right.
56. Position of original eastern window of hay loft showing mortises for missing sill and diamond mullions.

57. Detail of eastern roof plate of barn (1) showing diamond mullion mortises of hay loft in second bay from southern gable.
58. Original tie-beam brace between two bays of hay loft at southern end of barn (1) as seen from the south.
59. Detail from north-west of original tie-beam brace in barn hay loft (1) showing vertical window shutter groove in side of storey post. There is no groove or rebate in the roof-plate.
60. Detail of tie-beam brace in hay showing quality of carpentry. The top of the jowl is reduced to fit the narrower tie-beam.
61. Detail of typical wall studs without infill notches in eastern elevation of barn (1).
62. Original cambered tie-beam of hay-loft open-truss seen from south-east (the western tie-beam brace is missing to left).
63. Southern bay of eastern interior of barn (1) showing original internally trenched corner brace (above WCs on ground storey).
64. Interior of rebuilt 20th century southern gable of barn (1) showing original tie-beam with diamond window mullion mortises & south-eastern corner to left.
65. Interior of rebuilt southern gable of barn (1) showing original tie-beam with diamond window mullion mortises & south-western corner to right.
66. Detail of original southern tie-beam of barn (1) showing 6 diamond mullion mortises of central hay loft window.
67. Southern bay of western interior of barn (1) showing corner brace to left and position of loft window to right.
68. Detail of two diamond mullion mortises to left (south) of central open truss of hay loft at southern end of barn (1).
69. Western interior of northern bay of hay loft (1) showing narrow stud spacing above original ground-floor entrance door to right.
70. Internal western elevation of barn (1) showing two-bay hay loft to left.
71. Internal western elevation of barn (1) showing threshing bay to right.
72. Western (rear) internal elevation of threshing bay of barn (1) showing original stud mortises with secondary knee-brace and studwork.
73. Detail of textured pargeting to western exterior of barn's northern bay, seen from lean-to shed (5).

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 15-20

Appendix 2 (pp. 14-19): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1. General view of site from B1117 (Rowe's Hill) to the north showing the 16th century farmhouse to the right and the late-16th century roadside barn to left.



Illus. 2. Eastern external elevation showing gabled porch (2) to right and lean-to shed (3) left. The right-hand half of the lean-to shed was originally an open-sided cart lodge. The roof of the main barn (1) is visible in the rear.



Illus. 3. External southern gable showing doors to public lavatories in end-bay of main barn to left and parallel shed (3) to right. The shelter shed (4) is visible to the left with the farmhouse in the rear.



Illus. 4. Interior of eastern shed (3) from south-west showing the arcade-post of the originally open-sided northern half of the eastern internal elevation in the centre. The missing partition beneath the tie-beam which divided this roadside cart shed from the enclosed shed in the foreground is still shown on the modern Ordnance Survey (figure 1).



Illus. 5. Interior from north of central section of barn (1) showing modern ceiling and windows with original framing in western elevation to right. The partition to the left is a modern insertion forming an internal corridor against the barn's eastern elevation.



Illus. 6. Western interior of penultimate southern bay of barn (originally the northern bay of a two-bay integral stable) showing the inserted modern yard door to the left and the position of the original stable door to right (as indicated by a pegged and tenoned jamb abutting the storey post and a corresponding gap of 106 cm (3.5 ft) to its left). The southern bay beyond the modern left-hand partition forms a pair of WCs with no exposed framing.



Illus. 7. General view from north of barn (1) above its ceiling of 20th century tall-sectioned softwood joists, showing the early-20th century tie-beams and roof structure with original 16th century framing to left & right and 20th century rebuilt southern gable in rear.



Illus. 8. Northern end of eastern internal elevation of barn (1) showing to left the narrow truncated bay with an original door lintel immediately above the modern ceiling and the original entrance bay to right. Note the edge-halved and bridled scarf joint in the roof plate and the empty mortises of the re-used storey post.



Illus. 9. Detail of eastern roof plate showing the diamond mullion mortises of the hay loft window in the penultimate southern bay (with storey post of central open truss to right). An identical three-light window adjoined the other (southern) side of the same truss in the western elevation, and the tie-beam of the southern gable contains six mullion mortises.



Illus. 10. The original tie-beam and brace between the two bays of the former hay loft, as seen from the south (i.e. above the ground-floor WCs). The opposite (western) brace has been removed.



Illus. 11. Southern bay of eastern internal elevation of barn (1) showing the original internally trenched corner brace to right and the open truss of the two-bay stable to left. An identical brace survives at the southern end of the western elevation.



Illus. 12. Textured pargeing to western exterior of barn's northern bay, seen through the modern ceiling joists of the lean-to shed (5) and showing the roof-plate above. This decorative plasterwork probably dates from the 18th century and lies above a lower tier of weatherboarding. The weathering to the studs suggests they were originally exposed externally.