

**The Farm Buildings,
Tannington Lodge,
Tannington, Suffolk
TNN 014**

Historic Building Record

OASIS REF: Suffolk c1-79486



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on behalf of
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The Farm Buildings, Tannington Lodge, Dennington Road, Tannington, Suffolk

(TM 2539 6776)

Historic Building Record

This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a group of redundant farm buildings in the curtilage of a grade II-listed farmhouse. It has been prepared to a brief written by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (ref. SpecHBR&Mon(EM)TanningtonLodge_09, Edward Martin, 9th September 2009), and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for conversion (Mid Suffolk District Council application 2063/07).

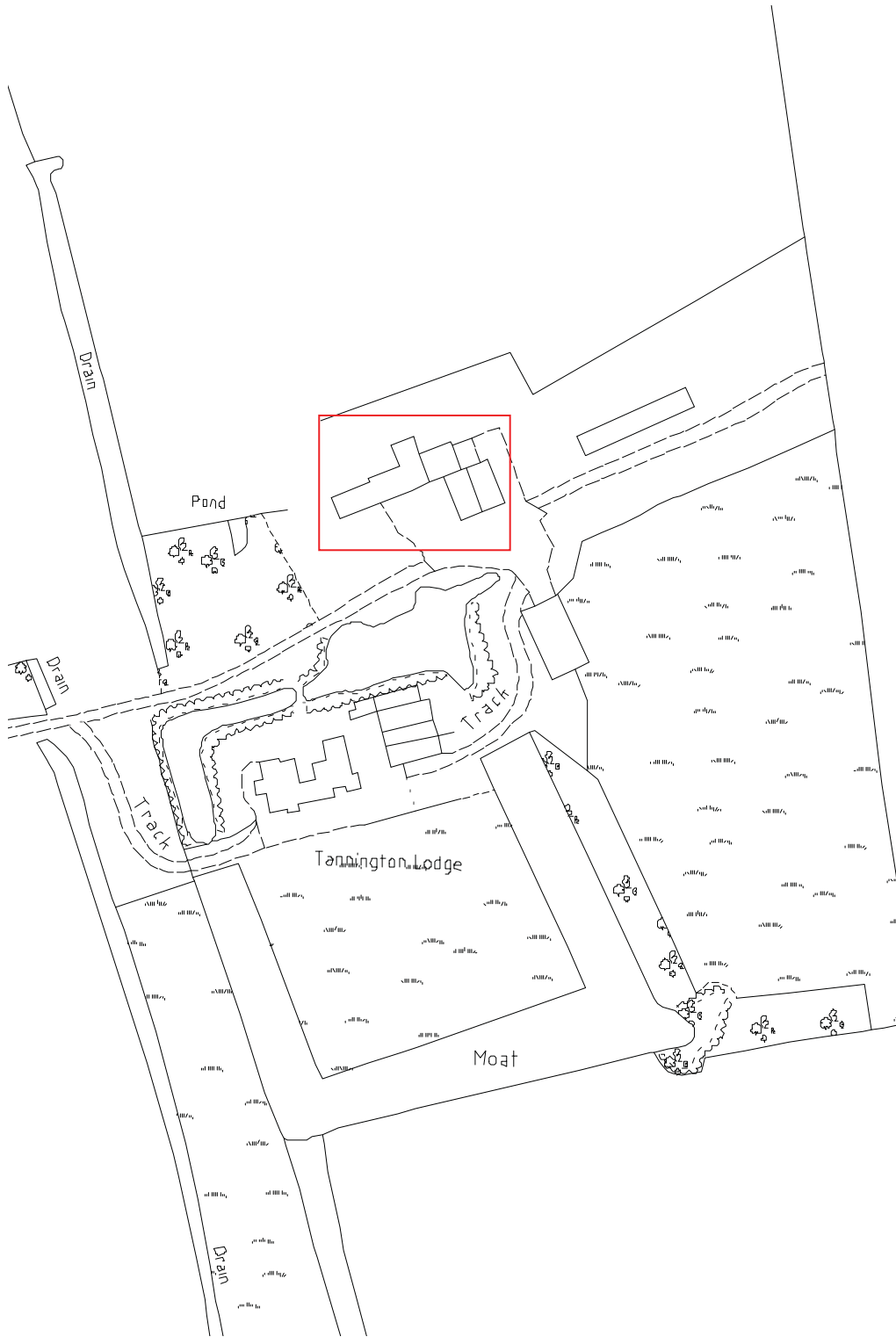
Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of 86 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 24th March 2010.

Summary

Tannington Lodge occupies an exceptionally well-preserved moated site in open countryside approximately 1 km east of the parish church and 250 m north of the Dennington boundary. The property was known as Moat Farm at the beginning of the 19th century but may be equated with the medieval manor of Osberns (one of only two manors in Tannington) and appears to lie within a much larger rectangular enclosure of a type associated with high-status early settlement. It adjoined a linear green linking the larger area of Tannington Green to Dennington, and was surveyed in 1730 when an unusual structure with five gables was depicted on the site of the present farm buildings north of the moat. This may have represented an ostentatious late-16th or early-17th century barn and stable range forming part of a base court in front of the house. The present farmhouse is a grade II-listed building dated in the Schedule to the 17th century but possibly older. The farm shown in 1730 was a substantial holding of 174 acres overlapping the Dennington boundary.

The timber-framed and weatherboarded farm buildings form a picturesque group which complements the medieval landscape but are not of special historic interest in themselves. They include a mid-19th century threshing barn of five bays with an 18th century porch that belonged to its predecessor and a stable that probably remains *in situ* from the 17th century but was largely rebuilt in the mid-19th century. A shelter-shed of brick and timber was added to the site in the late-19th century and two open sheds adjoining the stable are additions or reconstructions of the mid-20th century. The barn retains part of a staggered butt-purlin roof that was designed for its present pantiles but the steeply pitched roof of the stable, which retains evidence of red-ochre pigment beneath the late-19th century tar of its weatherboarding, was initially thatched. Both structures were heavily altered in the 20th century and the hay loft of the stable had largely collapsed by the time of inspection. While they are of some interest given their historic context none of the farm buildings are sufficiently well preserved to meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing in their own right.



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**Figure 1 Current Ordnance Survey Site Plan.
Enclosing the farm buildings in red and showing the grade II-listed 17th century
farmhouse in a well-preserved moat to the south-west.**

Historic Context: Documentary & Cartographic Record

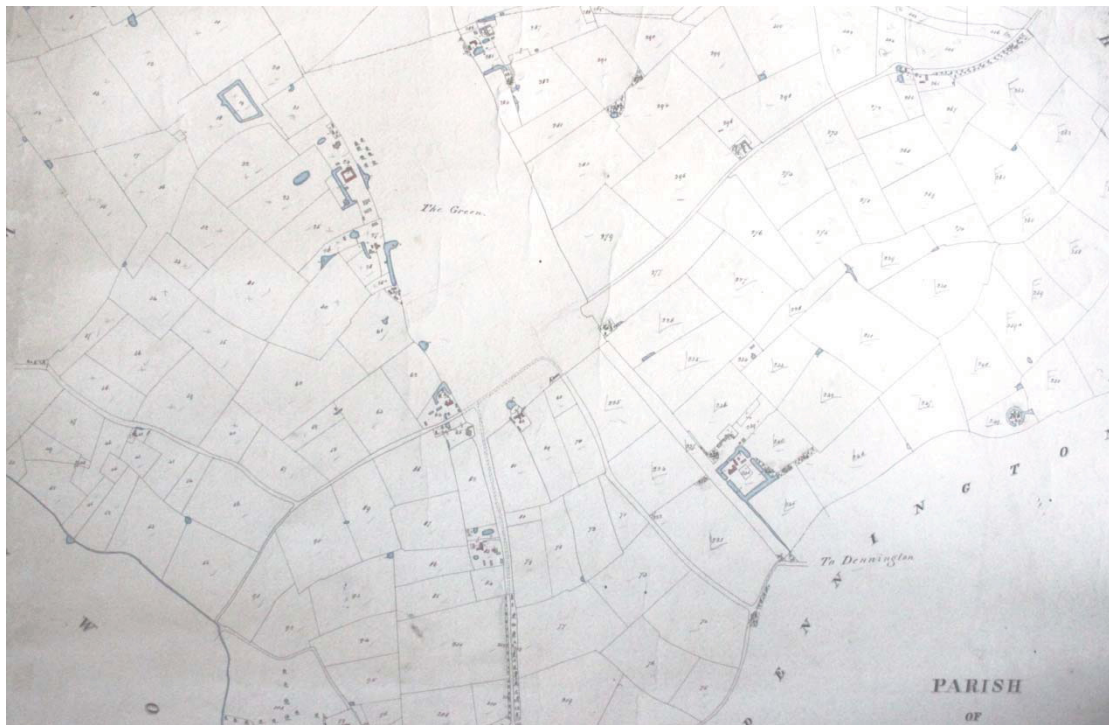


Figure 2

The Tannington tithe map of 1842 showing the large rectangular green to the north with two arms extending from its southern corners (Suffolk Record Office). The moated site of Tannington Hall adjoins the western edge of the main green while the arms extend towards the moats of Braisworth Hall to the south-west and Tannington Lodge to the south-east.



Figure 2a

Detail of the tithe map showing the moat of Tannington Hall in the corner of a large rectangular enclosure divided into two approximately equal halves by the farm drift.

Tannington Lodge lies in open, arable countryside approximately 1 km east of the parish church and 250 m north of the Dennington boundary. White's Directory of Suffolk published in 1844 described Tannington as 'a village scattered round an open green of nearly nine acres', which green is now enclosed but clearly shown on the tithe map of 1842 (figure 2). The Lodge adjoined the eastern edge of a broad arm which appears to have extended southwards from its south-eastern corner to the Dennington boundary, as defined by the present Dennington Road and a wide green lane described as a five-acre pasture known as 'Tovells Entry' on the tithe apportionment. By 1730 this arm of the green had already been enclosed to form arable fields, and is now traversed by the unmade track by which the farm is approached from the west. The farmhouse is a substantial grade II-listed timber-framed and rendered building described in the Schedule as a 17th century structure with extensive alterations but including a narrow cross-wing that appears older. It lies in the north-western corner of a well-preserved moat containing 1.492 acres (according to the Ordnance Survey) and the moat in turn lies in the south-western corner of a large rectangular enclosure containing approximately 14 acres of pastureland in the surrounding arable. Enclosures of this kind are thought to be associated with early medieval settlement. The area was bisected by the 'drift, buildings and yards' of the farm in 1842 (plot 239 in figure 2), with Barn Meadow to the north (236) and 'Sawing Pit Meadow' (240) east of the moat. The site of the moat was named as 'House, Lawn and Garden', with 'Moat Piece' to the south (245) and the farm was a large 'gentry' holding with 142 acres in Tannington parish and more in Dennington. It was owned and occupied by Harsant Sutton Esquire, whose property was named in White's Directory as 'Moat Farm' – suggesting the farm's present name is an aggrandisement of the mid-19th century. 'Tovells Entry' (237) was named after a previous tenant who occupied the property in 1730 when a fine plan was made by the surveyor Richard Tallemach (figure 3).

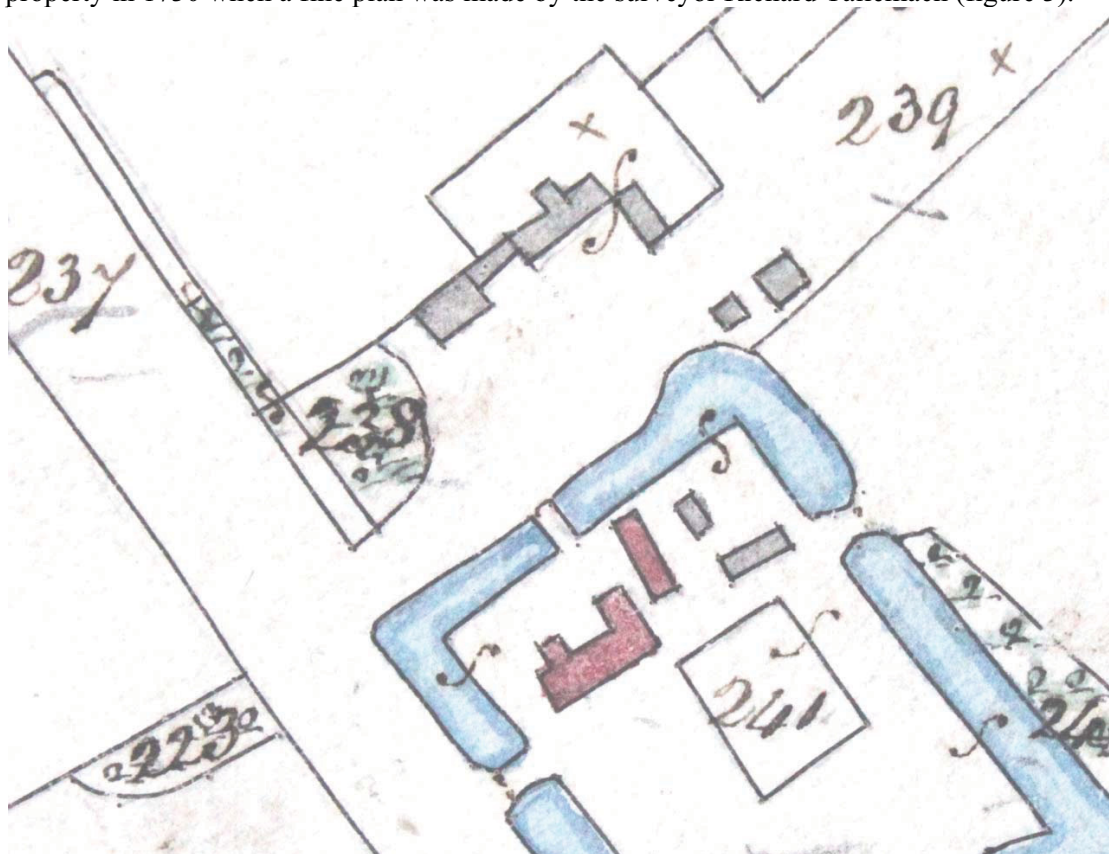


Figure 2b

Detail of the tithe map showing the barn and stable adjoining at right-angles as at present (buildings 1 and 2 in figure 6) with additional structures which no longer survive to the west – one of which occupies the site of the present shelter shed (3).

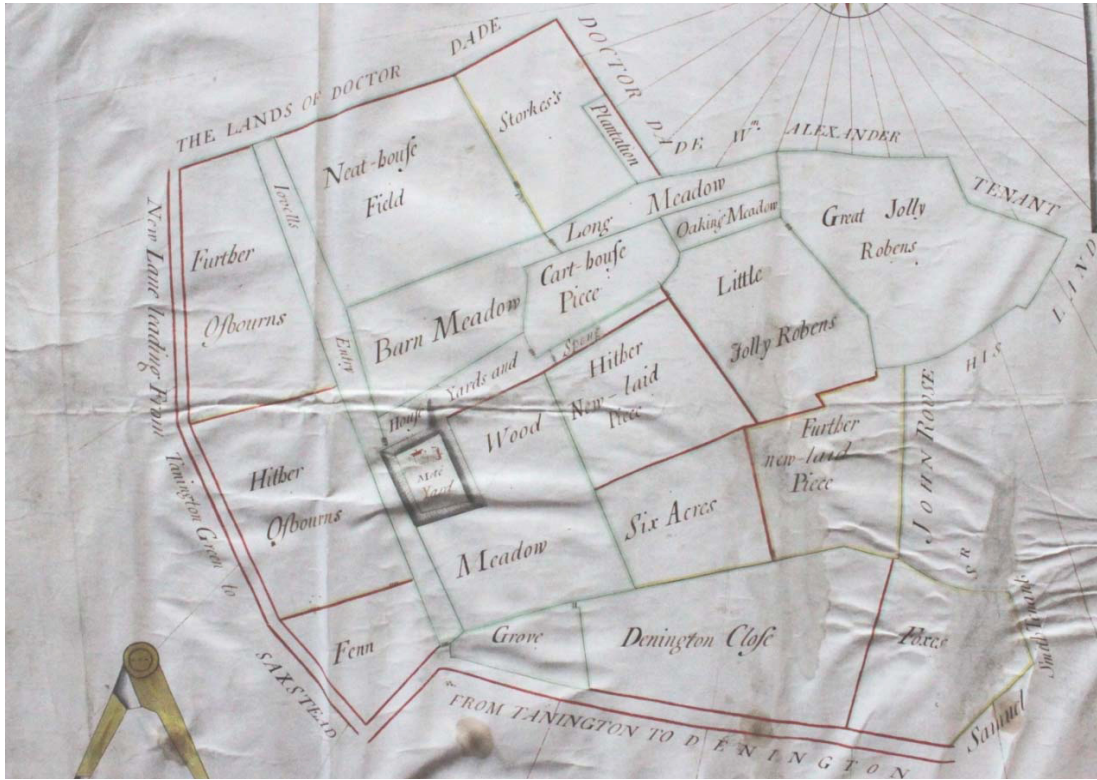


Figure 3
Manuscript plan of the 174.5 acre farm in 1730 (SRO HD/1620/9) showing the moat between Barn Meadow to the north and Wood Meadow to the south

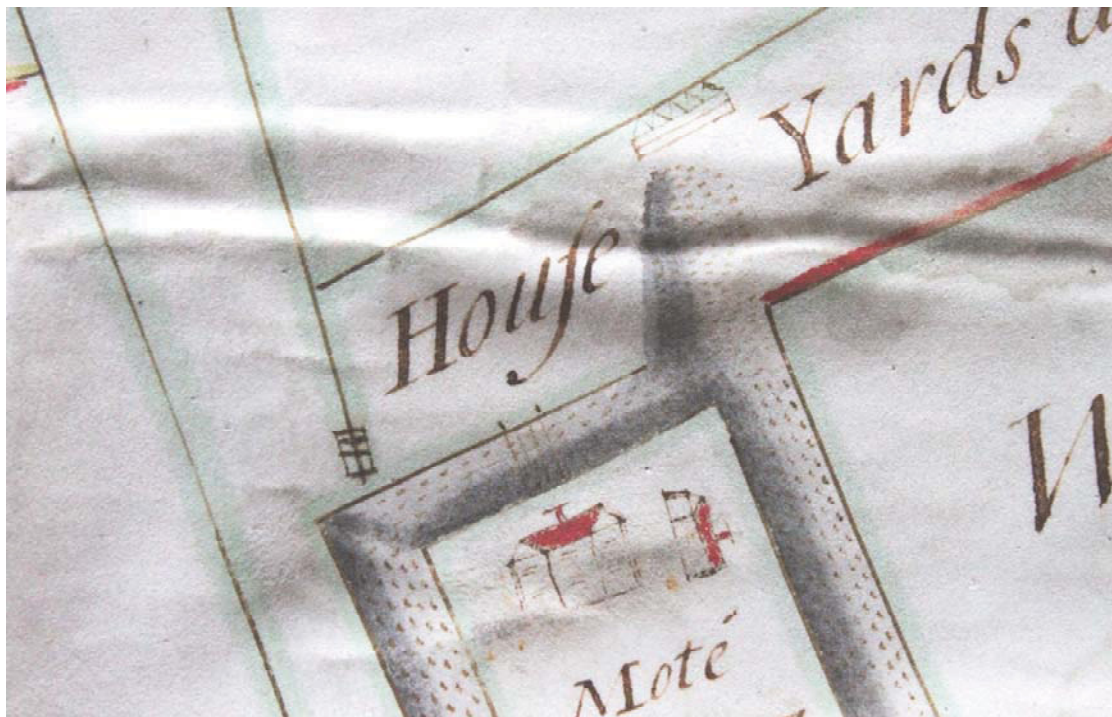


Figure 3a
Detail of the 1730 plan showing the site of the 'house yards and spong'. The house is shown with an ancillary structure to the east (perhaps a detached bake-house) and the barn is curiously depicted with five gables north of a projection from the moat corner.

The farm shown in 1730 extended to 174.5 acres in both Tannington and Dennington, and represented a very substantial holding by the standards of its day. The farm drift between Barn Meadow to the north and Wood Meadow to the south was labelled 'house, yards and spong' (the latter an early term for a narrow strip of land) while 'Tovells Entry' bore the same name. The present Dennington Road to the west was the 'new lane extending from Tannington Green to Saxstead' while the fields between offer a clue to the medieval origins of the site: named as Further and Hither Osbournes they derive from the manor of Osberne's in Tannington recorded by W.A. Copinger in his 'Manors of Suffolk' (1909). The manor was 'sometime' the property of the eponymous Robert Osberne and his heir Maud (probably in the 13th century), but was owned by Thomas Playters by 1478 and Michael Fuller gentleman in 1609. The rest of the parish belonged to the main manor of Tannington Hall and while it is not certain that Tannington Lodge occupies the site of Osberne's manor the possibility is strong.

The farm buildings lay on their present site to the north of a pronounced projection from the corner of the moat, but are unusually depicted by a single linear building with five small gables and a horizontal line that might normally be taken to indicate a jetty. Multiple gables were highly fashionable in the 17th century but not normally found on barns, and the extent to which the representation is accurate or stylised is unclear: certainly the domestic buildings within the moat appear to be accurate, and the building may have been an ostentatious combination of a stable, barn and 'court house' of a kind found on high-status sites elsewhere. The present barn is a later replacement on the same site, but the surviving stable pre-dates 1730 and incorporates the timber frame of a building that would have possessed a south-facing gable in the manner shown on the plan. The large rectangular enclosure of the tithe map is less obvious on the earlier plan.

By the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey of 1885 the building which adjoined the western gable of the present barn in 1842 had been demolished but two new structures had been added to the stable (2): the much altered open shed against its western elevation (4) and a rectangular building with an unusual curved northern end which no longer survives on the site of the corrugated iron shed (5). This may have contained a horse mill. The eastern end of the stable had been widened since 1842, suggesting the addition of a lean-to shed. The outbuildings to the east of the house within the moat had been entirely rebuilt. The linear trees to the north of the site suggest the presence of old field boundaries but nothing was shown on the tithe map or the 1730 plan.

The new buildings of 1885 were shown in more detail on the second edition of 1904, with broken lines indicating open-sided structures such as animal shelters and cart lodges. The existing animal shelter to the west of the barn (3) had been built since 1885. Most local farms were enlarged or rebuilt to accommodate larger numbers of cattle in the mid-19th century, but the additions here are relatively small and the two yards may have accommodated horses. Cattle may have been kept in the new range of outbuildings within the moat, which was not inspected for the purpose of this report.

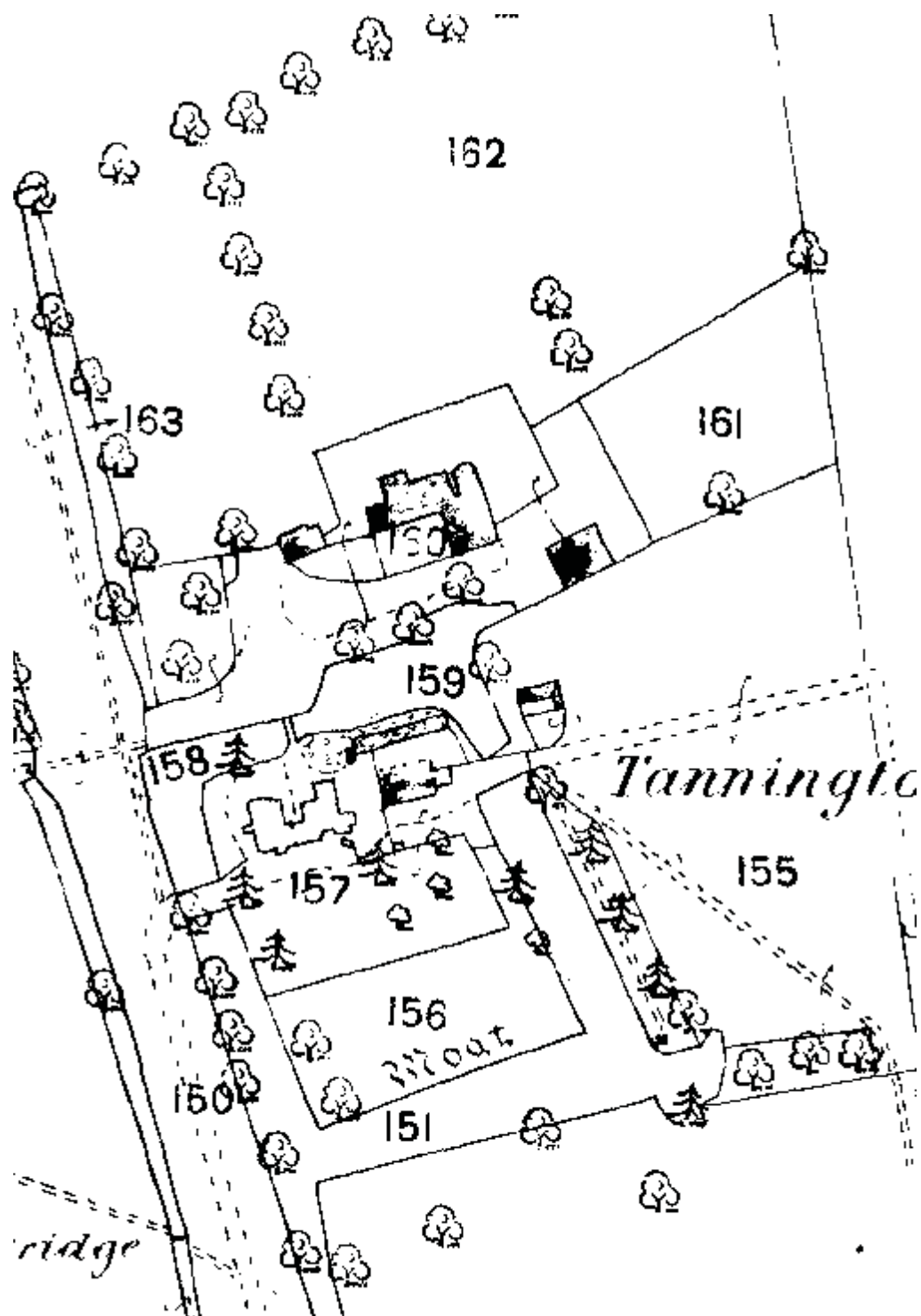


Figure 4

The first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1885, showing new sheds to the north and west of the stable with a probable lean-to shed to the east of the barn's porch. The site of the present shelter shed (3) was empty, and new structures had appeared to the east of the farmhouse within the moat.

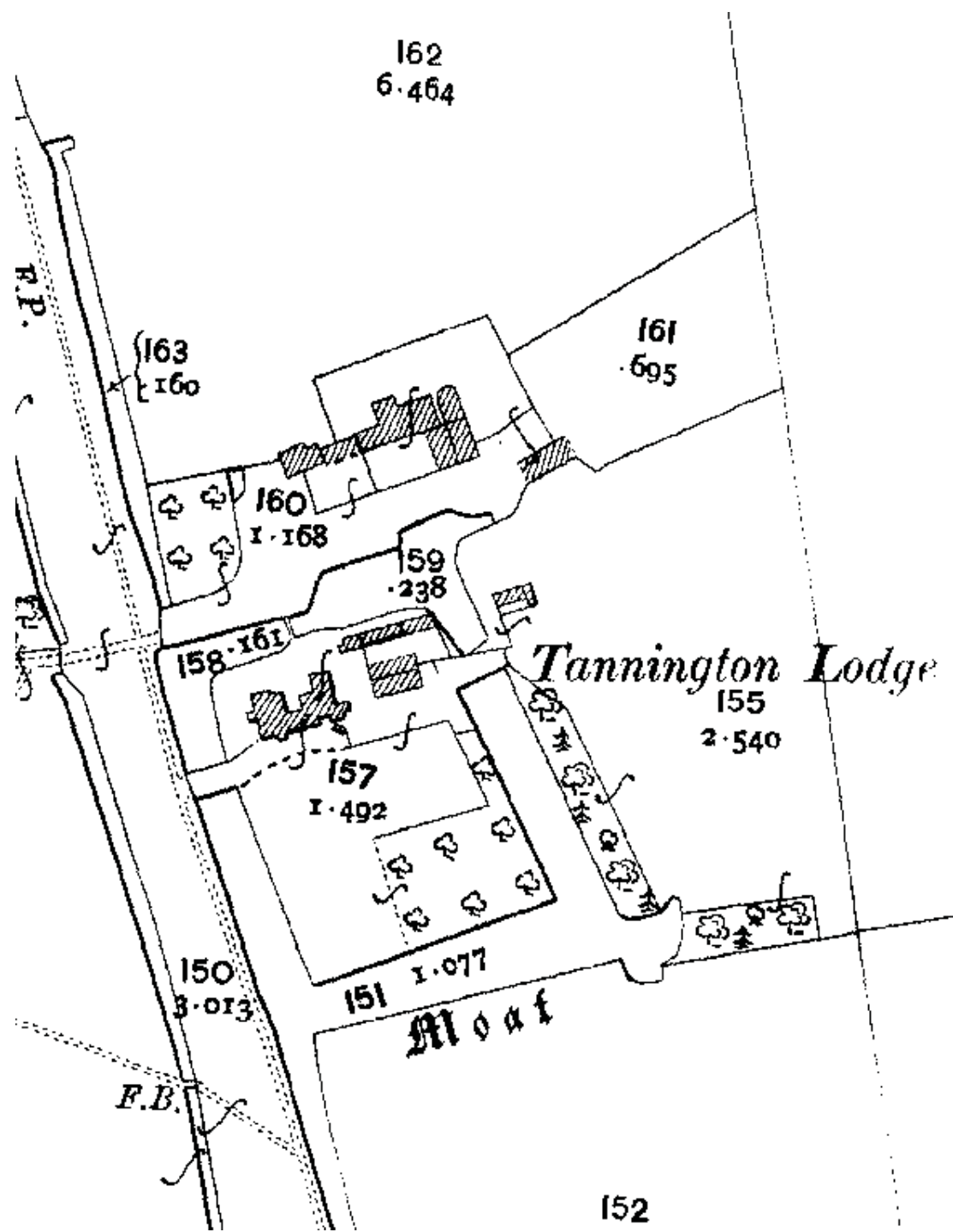


Figure 5
 The second edition Ordnance Survey of 1904, showing the existing shelter shed against the barn's western gable for the first time. The buildings to the east of the farmhouse had again been altered, and may have been designed to accommodate cattle.

Building Analysis

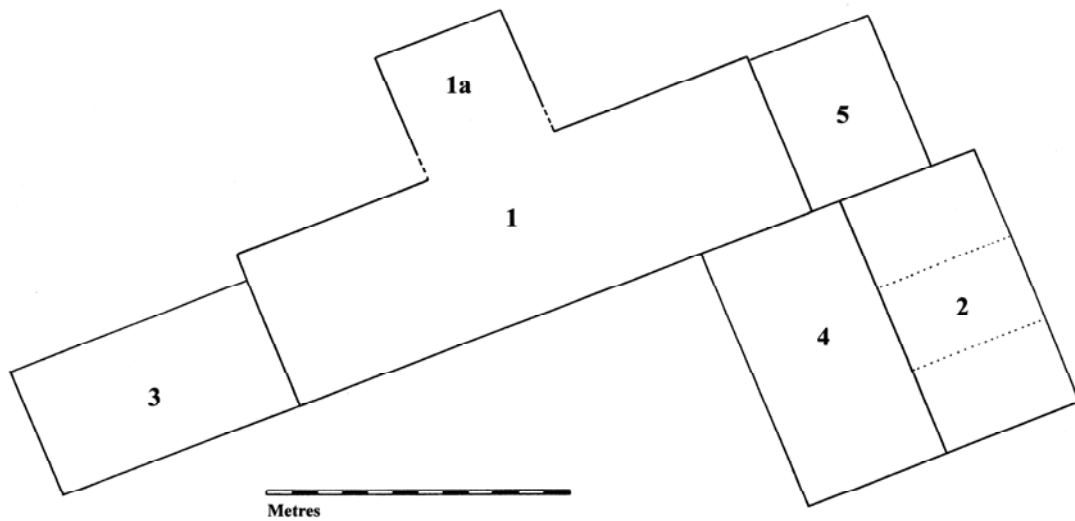


Figure 6
Block Plan of Site.

Identifying each area of the farm complex with a number for ease of reference in the text and photographic record. Scale in metres.

Key

1. Timber-framed and weatherboarded threshing barn of *circa* 1830 in five bays. Original shallow-pitched roof of staggered butt-purlins with bolted knee-braces to tie-beams designed for its present covering of pantiles. The western half of the roof replaced with clasped-purlins in late-19th century and the northern elevation and western gable largely rebuilt in 20th century. Central entrance to south now blocked. 20th century concrete floor.

1a. Timber-framed and weatherboarded porch with vertical gable. The framing with shaped jowls and pegged primary braces of better quality and of slightly earlier style than the main barn and probably retained from an older barn on the site (to which the porch was presumably added in the mid- to late-18th century). The earlier frame has been extended by 1.75 m to abut the present barn (as shown by broken line). Now with modern doors to north.

2. A timber-framed and weatherboarded stable with hay loft in three bays almost abutting the south-eastern corner of the barn at right-angles (distant by 1 metre or 3.5 ft). Steeply pitched clasped-purlin roof designed for thatch but now covered with recent metal sheeting (and previously with pantiles). Divided into three compartments with doors in western elevation. Evidence of red ochre pigment beneath tar of external weatherboarding. The hay loft partly collapsed and replaced with wire mesh in northern compartment. The wall framing dating from the 17th century with jowled corner posts and pegged studs with externally trenced braces, but substantially or wholly rebuilt in mid-19th century with primary bracing and inverted knee-braces to the binding joists of a raised ceiling of rough-wood joists. Stripped of historic fixtures and fittings and probably converted to accommodate cattle in 20th century.

3. Late-19th century red-brick and pantiled animal shelter-shed with shaped lintels to four-bay open arcade of southern elevation. Through-purlin roof supported by queen-strut intermediate trusses with vertical iron rods. Timber-framed and weatherboarded western gable. The two western bays enclosed to form loose boxes in early-20th century. *Circa* 1890 (shown on 1904 Ordnance Survey but not that of 1885, although an earlier building occupied the site in 1842). It adjoined a large building on

the west and served an enclosed yard to the south – neither of which survive; the height of the eaves suggest it was designed for horses rather than cattle and the demolished building may have been a second stable. Extending to 10.5 m in length by 5.3 m with eaves of 2.6 m (34.5 ft by 17.5 ft by 8.6 ft).

4. Open-sided lean-to shed adjoining stable with 20th century brick piers and internal partitions of cement blocks. Corrugated asbestos roof. A similar structure was shown on the site by the Ordnance Surveys of 1885 and 1904, and the tie-beams and parts of the vertical cladding of the southern gable may survive from this date, but the shed was effectively rebuilt in the mid-20th century. Probably designed as the shelter shed of a cattle yard south of the barn but latterly converted into loose boxes. 11.9 m in length by 5.5 m in width (39 ft by 18 ft).

5. Mid-20th century open-sided shed of corrugated iron shed in return angle of barn and stable (open to east with window to north). 4.9 m in length (east-west) by 6.1 m in width (16 ft by 20 ft).

N.B. The ancillary sheds (3, 4 & 5) are additions of the late-19th and 20th centuries which are not of special interest and are not discussed further below. The shelter shed (3) is a good example of its type, however, and makes a significant contribution to the historic and visual context of the barn.

The Barn and Porch (1 and 1a)

The barn at Tannington Lodge is a timber-framed and weatherboarded structure of five bays on an approximately east-west axis facing a yard to the north of the moated farmhouse. It extends to 21.4 m in length (70 ft) by 6 m in overall width (19.75 ft) and its internal walls rise to 3.5 m above the modern concrete floor at their roof-plates (11.5 ft) including a concrete plinth of variable height; the southern yard is approximately 0.75 m lower (2.5 ft). A gabled porch extends by a further 5.5 m (18 ft) from the northern elevation of the central bay.

The walls of the main barn consist of miscellaneous re-used timber and poorly finished primary material which retains much bark and sapwood. The vertical studs are tenoned but not pegged to the roof-plates, which contain face-halved and bladed scarf joints, and are nailed to diagonal primary braces that are themselves nailed to the storey posts. The posts lack jowls and are secured to the tie-beams by original bolted knee-braces with no evidence of arch-bracing. The eastern half of the roof is a relatively well-framed structure of staggered butt-purlins with pegged collars but the eastern half contains clasped-purlins with nailed collars and appears to have been rebuilt later in the 19th century. The roof pitch of *circa* 50 degrees suggests it was designed for its present covering of pantiles rather than thatch. The original fabric is typical of the second quarter of the 19th century; the present barn is probably shown on the tithe map of 1842 (rather than a predecessor with an identical footprint) but would have been built no more than a decade or two earlier.

The barn is a standard threshing barn with a central entrance, but its threshing floor has been replaced by concrete. The southern doors have been removed and blocked in recent years and the western gable and most of the northern elevation were rebuilt in the 20th century. The eastern bays consist of cement blocks where they adjoined a lean-to shed as shown on the Ordnance Surveys. The porch is a mid- to late-18th century structure which contrasts sharply with the poor framing of the main barn; its corner posts are neatly jowled and it consists of well-hewn oak of uniform scantling. The common studs are pegged and tenoned to the roof-plates but interrupted by diagonal primary braces which are themselves pegged and tenoned where they intersect. This earlier structure terminates 1.75 m from the northern elevation of the barn (5.75 ft) and was extended when the latter was built in the 19th century; the original porch was probably built as an addition to an earlier barn which stood further to the north,

although it is possible that the early framing was itself moved bodily northwards in the late-19th century as an inexpensive method of extending the length of the porch. The infill to the west was rebuilt in cement blocks during the late-20th century and much of the external weatherboarding has also been renewed. The present doors of the porch are modern.

The Stable (2)

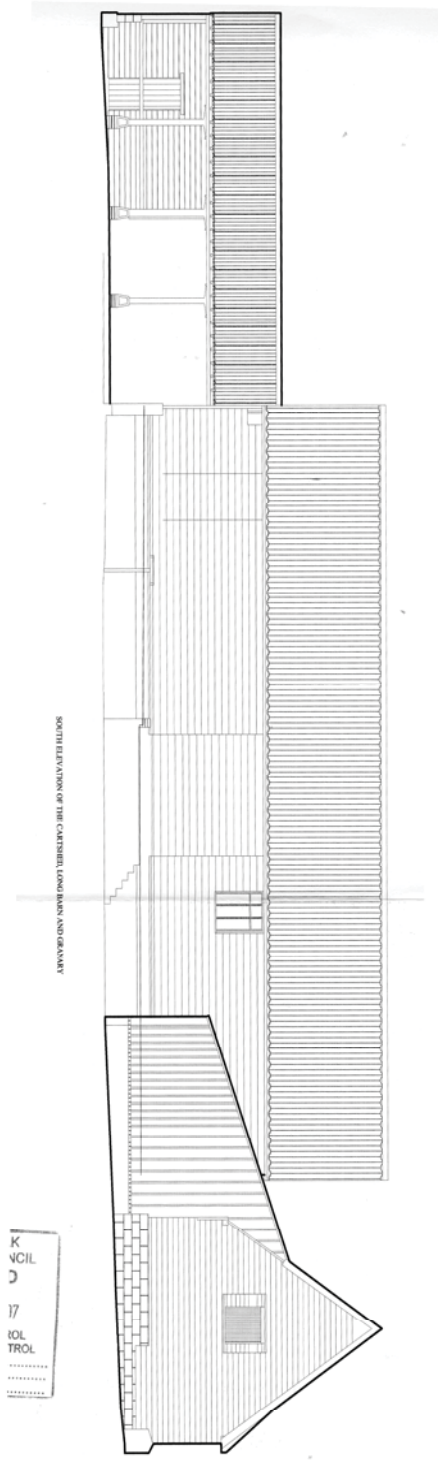
The stable is a timber-framed and weatherboarded structure in three bays on an approximately north-south axis at right-angles to the barn; its north-western corner lies 1 m east of the barn's south-eastern corner as shown in figure 6 (the gap filled by 19th century boarding). It extends to 11.9 m in length by 6.25 m in width (39 ft by 20.5 ft) and its walls rise to 3 m at their roof-plates (10 ft). The timber frame dates from the mid- to late-17th century, with externally trenched braces and jowled corner posts, but was either re-used from elsewhere or extensively rebuilt in the 19th century. The wall studs are interrupted by nailed primary braces of typical 19th century form, and the present hay loft consists of poorly finished round-wood joists lodged on binding joists between the storey posts (60 cm or 2 ft below the roof-plates). There is evidence of an earlier ceiling some 25 cm below the present one, as the wall studs bear the scars of a lower clamp (i.e. an internally trenched rail) and the storey posts contain corbel blocks and empty mortises at the same height. The present binding joists rest on inserted wedges that are secured in turn by the corbel blocks, and receive additional support from inverted bolted knee-braces in the angles between their upper surfaces and theunjowled posts. The clasped-purlin roof is steeply pitched for thatch at *circa* 55 degrees and contains pegged collars (as might be expected of a 17th or 18th century structure rather than a 19th century rebuilding) but has been extensively reinforced with crude secondary purlins and nailed collars of 19th century appearance.

The ground floor is divided into three compartments by partitions of vertical boards beneath the binding joists, each of which is entered by a door from the western yard and lit by hatches and windows to the east. The hay loft had largely collapsed at the time of inspection, hampering precise analysis, and the lower walls of the western elevation had been rebuilt in 20th century cement blocks. No historic fixtures or fittings remained, and the interior had probably been used as loose boxes for cattle during the latter half of the 20th century. The roof is now covered with modern metal sheeting but a carpet of broken pantiles on the remains of the loft indicate that the original thatch had been replaced previously – perhaps as part of the mid-19th century refurbishment of the site which included the rebuilding of the barn. Much of the external weatherboarding survives from the 19th century, albeit with numerous repairs, and traces of earlier red ochre can be seen beneath the tar; East Anglian weatherboarding was often painted red in this way before the advent of tar as a cheap by-product of town gas production in the late-19th century.

Historic Significance

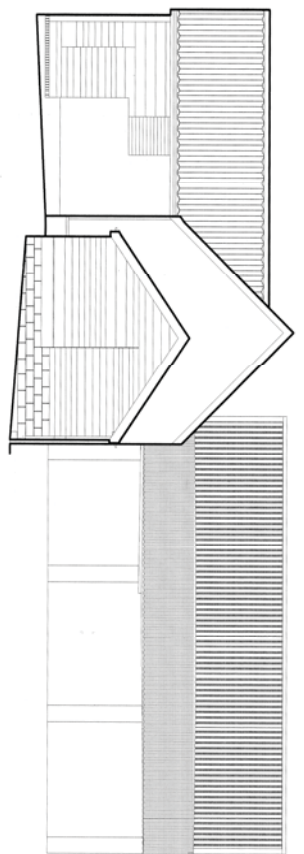
The farm buildings at Tannington Hall form a picturesque group which complements an unusually well-preserved and historically important medieval landscape that has changed remarkably little since it was surveyed in 1730. The stable is of some age and character, with much of its timber frame and its proportions dating from the 17th century, but was substantially rebuilt in the mid-19th century. The barn was rebuilt at much the same time with surprisingly poor quality material given the large scale of the farm, retaining only part of its porch from the previous barn on the site. While they are of some interest given their historic context neither the barn nor the stable are of sufficient age or sufficiently well preserved to meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing in their own right.

Selected architect's elevations follow on pp. 12-13

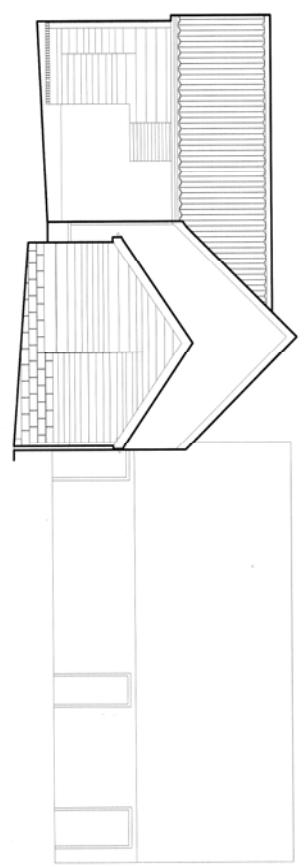


SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE CARTER'S LONG BARN AND OUTBUILDING

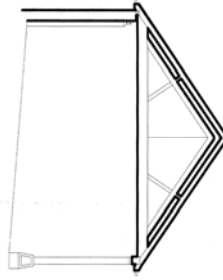
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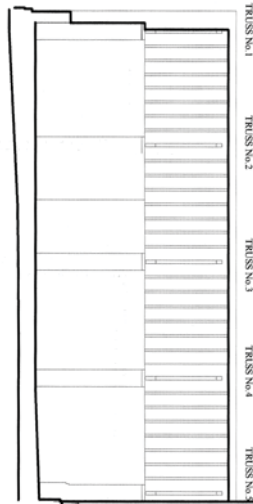
WEST ELEVATION OF THE LONG BARN INCLUDING NORTH TRANSPORT AND THE OUTBUILDING



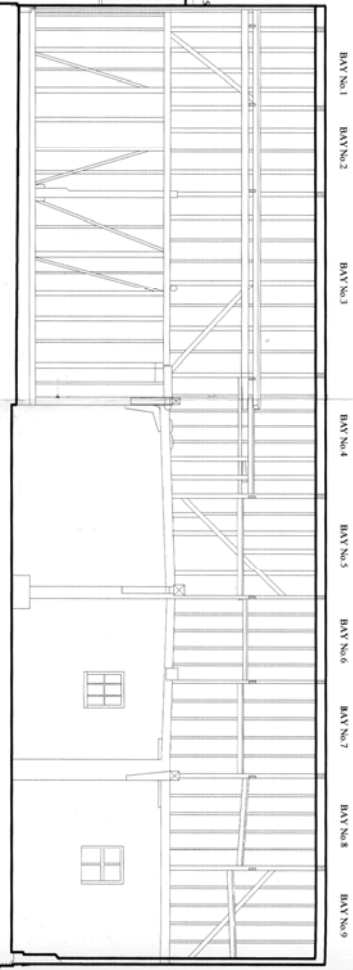
WEST ELEVATION OF THE LONG BARN INCLUDING NORTH TRANSPORT AND THE OUTBUILDING



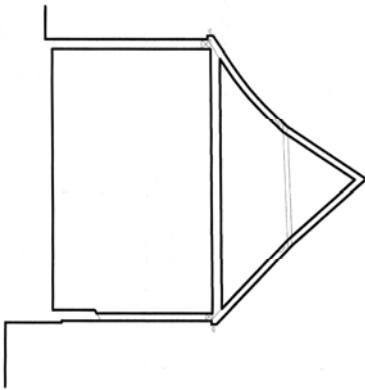
EXISTING CROSS SECTION THROUGH THE CARSHED



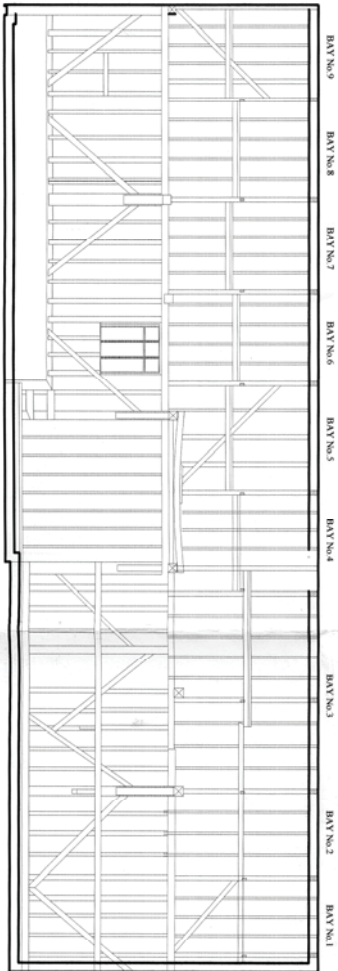
EXISTING SECTION THROUGH THE CARSHED



SECTION THROUGH THE LONG BARN LOOKING NORTH



SECTION THROUGH THE LONG BARN LOOKING EAST



SECTION THROUGH THE LONG BARN LOOKING SOUTH



SECTION

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view of site from the public highway (Dennington Road) to west showing unmade farm track to house in trees to rear.
2. General view of approach to site from west showing house to right and barn to left with 'Tovells Entry' in foreground.
3. General view of site from west showing barn complex to left and moat to right.
4. Exterior of house from north showing moat in foreground (included for site context).
5. Exterior of house from north-east showing farm buildings within moat to left and house to right (included for site context).
6. General view of site from east showing house to left and barn complex to right.
7. Barn complex from south showing corner of moat in foreground to left with shelter shed (3), barn (1) and stable (2) from left to right.
8. Barn complex from north-east showing stable (2) to left and barn (1) to right.
9. Barn complex from north-west showing shelter shed (3) to right and barn (1) to left.
10. Barn complex from south-west showing stable (2) to right with barn (1) and shelter shed (3) to left.
11. Southern exterior of barn (1) showing blocked central entrance with shelter shed (4) to right.
12. Exterior of barn (1) from north-east showing open shed (5) adjoining eastern gable to left and porch (1a) to right.
13. Eastern external gable of barn (1) from open shelter (5) showing side-door to left.
14. Northern exterior of eastern half of barn (1) showing cement-block fabric with porch (1a) to right.
15. Exterior of porch (1a) from north-west showing 20th century doors and block-work infill to right.
16. Northern exterior of western half of barn (1) showing renewed weatherboarding with porch (1a) to left.
17. Interior of barn (1) from east showing original bolted knee-braces with block-work reconstruction to right.
18. Interior of barn (1) from west showing renewed 20th century studwork to left.

19. Roof structure of barn (1) from west showing clasped-purlins of western half with butt-purlins of eastern half in rear.
20. Clasped-purlin roof structure of western half of barn (1) seen from south-east.
21. Staggered butt-purlin roof structure of eastern half of barn (1) seen from west.
22. Detail of staggered butt-purlin roof structure in eastern half of barn (1).
23. Internal eastern gable of barn (1) showing side-door to open shed (5).
24. Southern interior of eastern half of barn (1) showing primary bracing with central entrance bay to right.
25. Detail of south-eastern internal corner of barn (1) showing nailed primary braces and re-used timber.
26. Detail of face-halved and bladed scarf joint in southern roof-plate of barn (1).
27. Detail of original chamfered knee-brace to southern tie-beam of eastern half of barn (1).
28. Central entrance bay of barn (1) showing blocked aperture of southern doors.
29. Southern interior of western half of barn (1) showing primary bracing with central entrance bay to left.
30. Detail of repaired tie-beam in western half of barn (1).
31. Internal western gable of barn (1) showing late-20th century renewed studwork.
32. Northern interior of western half of barn (1) showing renewed 20th century studwork.
33. Central bay of barn (1) from south showing junction of roof with porch (1a) and stud mortises in roof-plate.
34. Northern interior of eastern half of barn (1) showing rebuilding in 20th century block-work and porch (1a) to left.
35. Internal northern gable of porch (1a) showing renewed modern doors.
36. Detail of shaped jowl to north-western corner post of porch (1a).
37. Western interior of porch (1a) showing original framing to right with 20th century block-work infill to left.
38. Western interior of porch (1a) showing infill between barn (1) to left & earlier framing to right.
39. Detail of 20th century infill between barn (1) to left and original roof of porch (1a) to right.

40. Eastern interior of porch (1a) showing 19th century infill between barn (1) to right and original shorter porch to left.
41. Detail of pegged intersecting primary braces to original fabric of porch (1a).
42. Southern external gable of stable (2) showing loft loading hatch and steeply pitched roof for thatch with open shed (4) left.
43. Northern external gable of stable (2) showing eastern gable of barn (1) right and open shed (5) in centre.
44. Eastern exterior of stable (2) showing recent roof of metal sheeting replacing original thatch.
45. Detail of window and patched weatherboarding to eastern exterior of stable (2).
46. Detail of weatherboarding to eastern exterior of stable (2) showing red ochre beneath tar.
47. Detail of weatherboarding to eastern exterior of stable (2) showing red ochre beneath tar.
48. Exterior of stable (2) from west showing 20th century open shed (4) adjoining western elevation with barn (1) to left.
49. Southern end of western exterior of stable (2) from open shed (4) showing door to southern compartment.
50. Northern end of western exterior of stable (2) from open shed (4) showing doors to northern and central compartments.
51. Interior of open shed (4) from south showing gap between barn (1) to left and stable (2) to right.
52. Interior of open shed (4) from north showing western exterior of stable to left.
53. Interior of southern compartment of stable (2) from west.
54. Eastern interior of southern compartment of stable (2) showing pegged studs with primary brace to right.
55. Internal southern gable of stable (2) showing remains of original hay loft to right.
56. Internal southern roof gable of stable (2) showing loft loading hatch.
57. Interior of southern compartment of stable (2) from east showing remains of hay loft and entrance door.
58. Interior of southern compartment of stable (2) showing boarded partition to central compartment to right.
59. Interior of hay loft in southern compartment of stable (2) seen from east and showing studs pegged to roof-plate.
60. Clasped purlin roof structure of stable (2) from south.

61. Detail of face-halved scarf joint in roof-plate of stable (2).
62. Inverted bolted knee-brace to binding joist of stable (2) seen from south.
63. Western interior of central compartment of stable (2) showing remains of hay loft and entrance door.
64. Interior of central compartment of stable (2) from south-west showing collapsed loft.
65. Interior of central compartment of stable (2) from west showing collapsed loft.
66. Detail from north-west of central compartment of stable (2) showing inverted knee-brace to binding joist and scar of lower ceiling.
67. Central compartment of stable (2) showing boarded partition to southern compartment.
68. Detail of round-wood joists of hay loft ceiling in central compartment of stable (2).
69. Broken pantiles on floor of stable (2) suggesting metal sheeting had been preceded by tile rather than original thatch.
70. Interior of northern compartment of stable (2) from west showing collapsed wire-mesh hay loft.
71. Interior of northern compartment of stable showing boarded partition to central compartment.
72. Internal western elevation of northern compartment of stable (2) showing entrance to right.
73. Internal northern gable of stable (2) showing vertically hinged hatch to open shed (5).
74. Interior of northern compartment of stable (2) from south showing remains of wire-mesh hay loft with western entrance to left.
75. Southern exterior of four-bay shelter shed (3) adjoining western gable of barn (1).
76. Interior of shelter shed (3) from west showing gable of barn (1) in rear.
77. Roof structure of shelter shed (3) from west.
78. Interior of shelter shed (3) from east.
79. Remains of half-hung barn doors stored in shelter shed (3).
80. Detail of shaped lintel to arcade post in southern interior of shelter shed (3).
81. External western gable of shelter shed (3) showing barn (1) in rear.
82. Detail of red-brick northern exterior of shelter shed (3).

83. Exterior of corrugated iron open shed (5) from north showing stable (2) in rear and barn (1) to right.
84. Internal south-west corner of open shed (5) showing junction between barn (1) to right and stable (2) to left.
85. Northern exterior of stable (2) from open shed (5).
86. Detail of northern external gable of stable (2) showing nailed primary brace and empty stud mortise in tie-beam (indicating re-use).

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 19-24

Appendix 2 (pp. 19-24): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1. General view of approach to site from unmade track to east showing the moated farmhouse in trees to left and the barn complex to right with the stable (2) in foreground and the eastern gable of the barn to right.



Illus. 2. Barn complex from south showing corner of moat in foreground to left with shelter shed (3), barn (1), open shed (4) and stable (2) from left to right.



Illus. 3. Barn complex from north-east showing stable (2) with modern roof covering of metal sheeting to left and pantiled barn (1) with northern porch (1a) to right.



Illus. 4. Interior of barn (1) from east showing original bolted knee-braces with block-work reconstruction of northern elevation to east of central porch to right.



Illus. 5. Roof structure of barn (1) from west showing clasped-purlins of western half with butt-purlins of eastern half in rear. The snapped tie-beam in the foreground was repaired in the 19th century with bolted wooden plates.



Illus. 6. Original framing of southern interior of eastern half of barn (1) showing primary bracing with position of entrance doors in central bay to right (now blocked with recent studwork) and side-door in eastern gable to left.



Illus. 7. Eastern interior of porch (1a) showing 19th century infill between barn (1) to right and original shorter porch with pegged studs and intersecting primary braces to left.



Illus. 8. Northern end of western exterior of stable (2) from adjoining open shed (4) showing lower walls of 20th century cement blocks and the doors to the northern and central internal compartments to left and right respectively.



Illus. 9. Interior of southern compartment of stable (2) from east showing western entrance from open shelter (4) and remains of hay loft.



Illus. 10. Interior of fragmentary hay loft in southern compartment of stable (2) seen from east and showing the roof-plate to which the studs are pegged with the southern gable to the left. The softwood post to the right supports a modern water tank.



Illus. 11. Clasp purlin roof structure of stable (2) seen from south and showing an inverted bolted knee-brace to a binding joist to left. The rough-wood lower purlin is secondary with the original visible above. The broken pantiles on the loft suggest the original thatch had been replaced before the addition of the present metal sheeting.



Illus. 12. Detail from north-west of central compartment of stable (2) showing inverted knee-brace to the binding joist of the collapsed hay loft ceiling and the boarded partition to the southern compartment to right. The ceiling has been raised by 0.25 m as shown by the wooden wedge between the joist and the corbel block on the storey post (and by the scar of an earlier clamp on the adjacent stud to left).