

**Granary and Barn,  
Grange Farm, Daisy Green,  
Great Ashfield, Suffolk  
ASG 019**

**Historic Building Record**

OASIS ID: Suffolkc1-79961



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

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

**July 2010**



# **Granary and Barn, Grange Farm, Daisy Green, Great Ashfield, Suffolk**

**(TM 0091 6726)**

## **Historic Building Record**

*This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a group of farm buildings in the cartilage of a grade II listed farmhouse. It has been prepared to a brief written by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Edward Martin, 4th May 2010, ref. SpecHBR(EM)\_GrangeFmho\_GtAshfield\_3711\_10), and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning consent for conversion (Mid Suffolk District Council consent 3711/09, condition 3).*

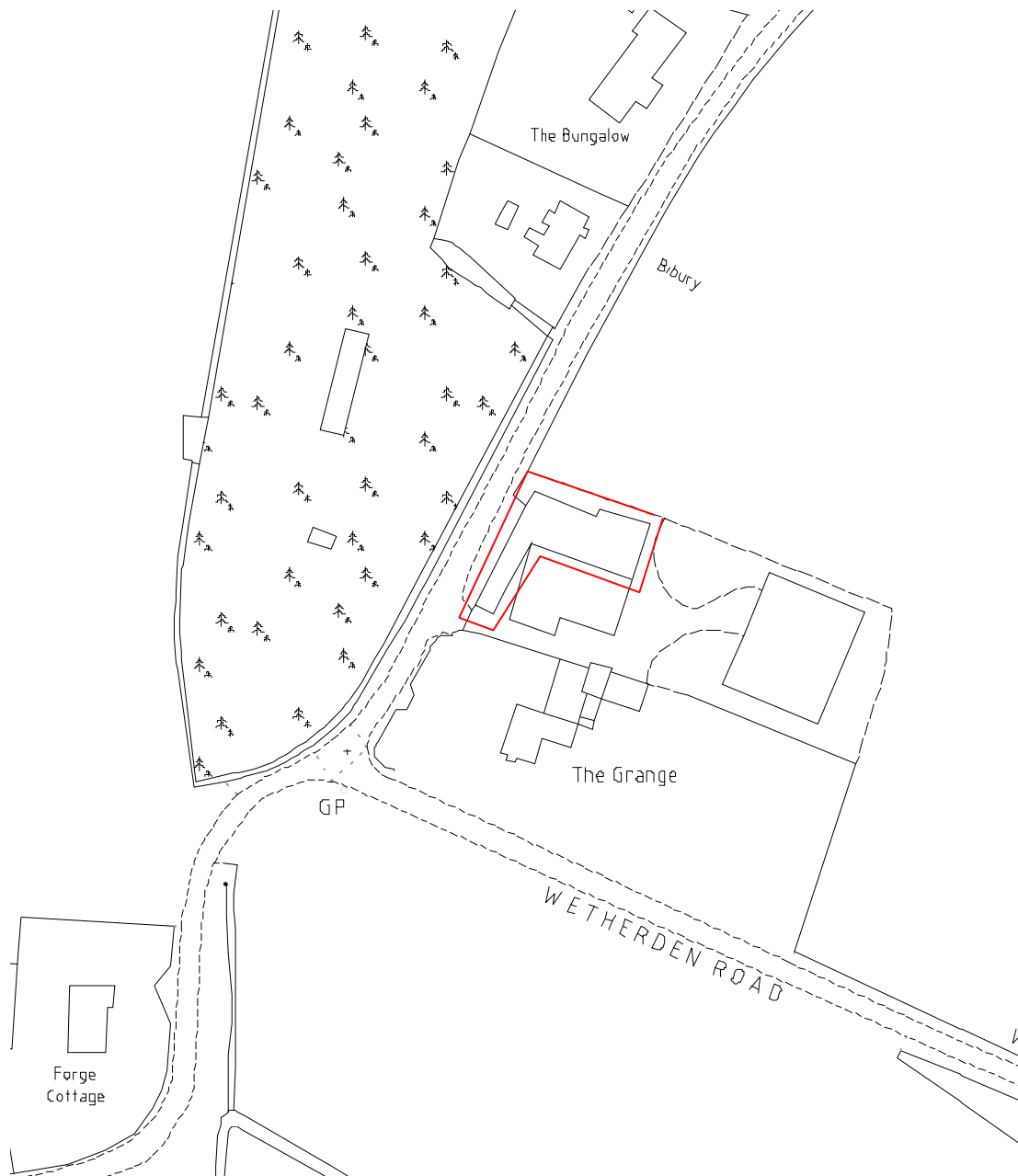
### **Introduction**

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of 93 digital images (Appendix 1), but also includes 14 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. The site was inspected on 11<sup>th</sup> June 2010.

### **Summary**

Grange Farm lies in open countryside approximately 1.3 km east of Great Ashfield parish church and 300 m south of the hamlet of Daisy Green. The property has been known by its present name since the 19<sup>th</sup> century but it is uncertain whether it occupies the site of a true monastic grange, although both Bury Abbey and Ixworth Priory are known to have held land in the parish. The present farmhouse is a grade II-listed timber-framed and rendered structure which appears to date only from the early-19<sup>th</sup> century despite its thatched roof.

The tithe apportionment of 1846 records an owner-occupied medium-sized arable farm of 91.5 acres and the tithe map (unusually) shows the farm buildings much as they remain today. The building adjoining the road to the west of the site is a substantial flint structure with red-brick dressings and distinctive semi-circular windows that was designed as a stable with a hay loft in *circa* 1840. Its layout was highly sophisticated for a farm of this scale, with no fewer than three stables on the ground floor together with a tack room and chaff box, and suggests its owner may have engaged in horse breeding. The hay loft was converted into a granary in the 1890s by replacing both its floor and roof, but the building's external appearance remains largely original and it retains much of its historic integrity and interest despite the extent of its alterations. A remarkable series of graffiti to a boarded partition in the granary records local and national events from the 1890s until the 1960s, including the Relief of Ladysmith and Mafeking in March 1900 alongside the burning of the Bear Public House in nearby Beyton in the same year. It probably represents the finest example of its kind in Suffolk. The adjacent five-bay threshing barn is a good timber-framed and weatherboarded structure of the early-17<sup>th</sup> century which has lost its roof but otherwise remains largely intact and originally faced south towards the listed farmhouse. Its weatherboarding is still partly decorated with red ochre in the fashion of the 18<sup>th</sup> and early-19<sup>th</sup> centuries and the barn is of sufficient age and in my view sufficiently well preserved to merit listing in its own right. However the loss of the two buildings' original roof structures means that both probably fail to meet the strict English Heritage criteria.

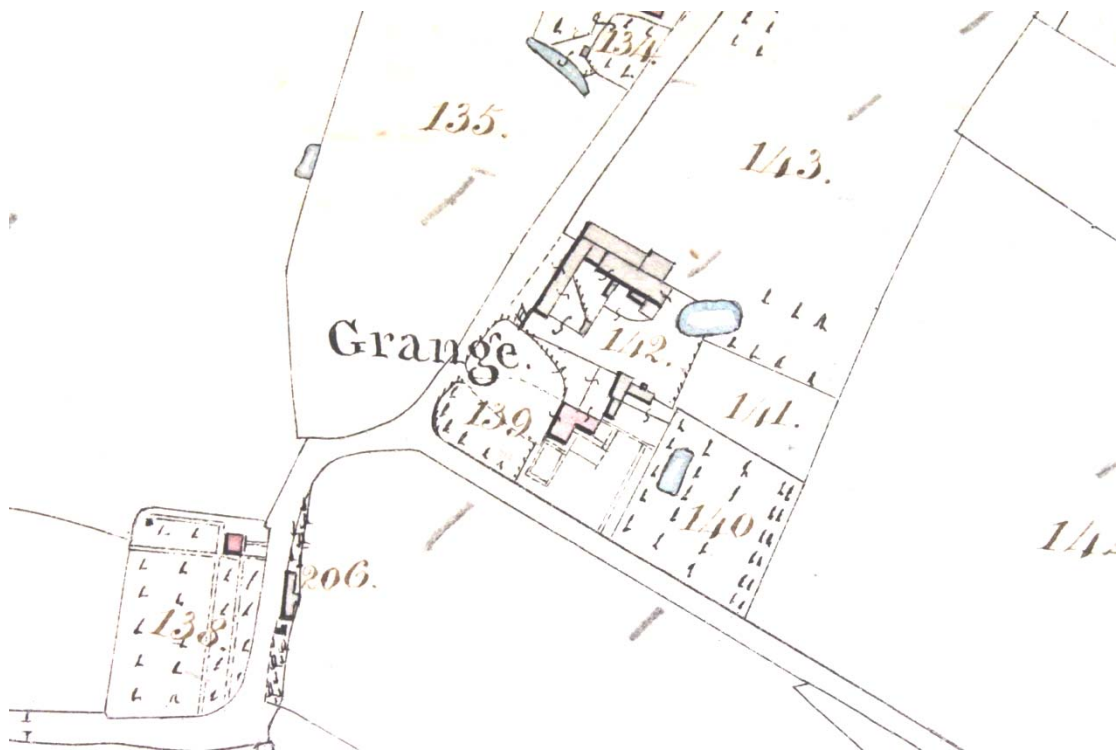


© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008

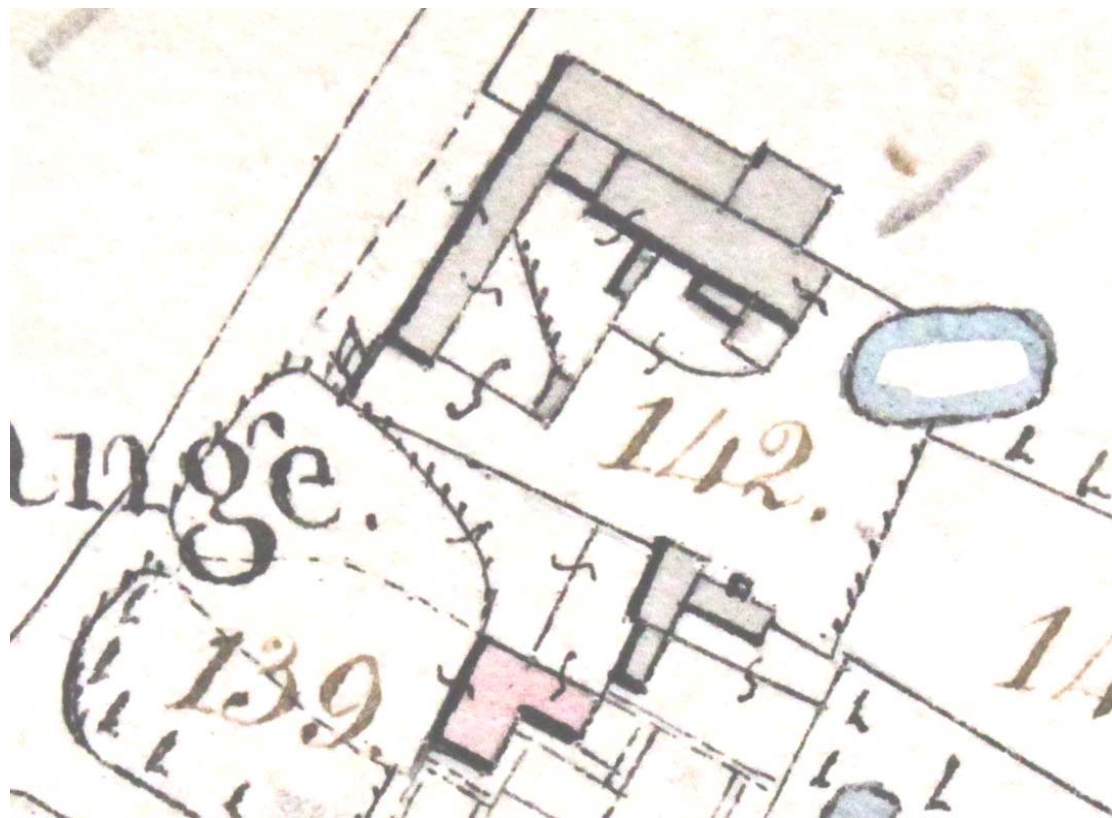
**Figure 1 Current Ordnance Survey Site Plan.**  
**Enclosing the granary and barn in red and showing the former farmhouse immediately to the south (labelled 'The Grange').**

## **Historic Context: Documentary & Cartographic Record**

Grange Farm lies in open countryside approximately 1.3 km east of Great Ashfield parish church and 300 m south of the hamlet of Daisy Green. The site adjoins the Wetherden road on the south and School Road on the west. W.A. Copinger's 'Manors of Suffolk' (1909) notes the presence of lands belonging to both Bury Abbey and Ixworth Priory in the parish, and the farm was marked as 'Grange' on the tithe map of 1846, but it is unclear whether the property was a true monastic grange during the Middle Ages. The present farmhouse is a grade II-listed timber-framed and rendered structure which appears consistent with the early-19<sup>th</sup> century origin suggested in the Schedule despite its thatched roof (which would normally indicate an earlier period).



**Figure 2**  
Great Ashfield tithe map of 1846 (Suffolk Record Office).



**Figure 2a**  
Detail of 1846 tithe map above, showing the barn at right-angles to the roadside granary much as they remain today. The diagonal fence in the yard coincides with the two stables on the granary's lower floor.

The title apportionment of 1846 records a medium-sized arable farm of 91.5 acres (of which 28 acres were laid to pasture) owned and occupied by Robert Parker. The field to the north of the barn (no. 143 on the map, as shown in figure 2) was 'Barn Meadow', with a 'Stackyard' to the east (141) and an orchard to the south-east (140). The site of the house was named as 'Grange farmhouse and garden' (139) and the farm yard as 'Grange homestead' (142). The map appears to show the farm buildings much as they remain today, with the long flint granary adjoining the road to the west and the barn at right-angles to the north of the yard. A diagonal fence divides the yard into two halves, each of which adjoined one of the two stables on the granary's lower storey. Most local farms were rebuilt or extensively remodelled in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and it is unusual for a surviving complex to be depicted on a title map in this way (although the date of the survey is relatively late, with most having been completed between 1837 and 1842).

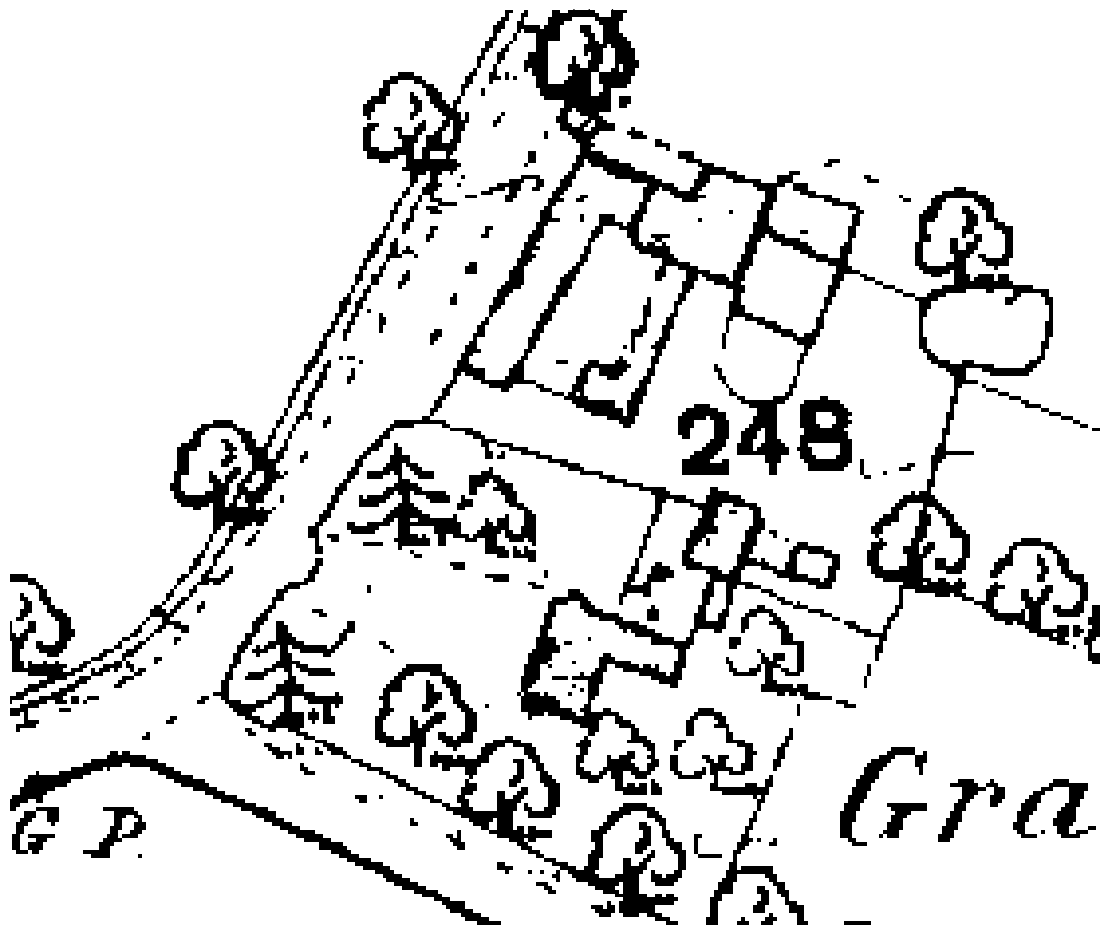


Figure 3  
First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1885.

The first edition Ordnance Survey of 1885 shows little change, although the barn had apparently been sub-divided by a lateral partition coinciding with its threshing floor and the diagonal yard boundary had disappeared (figure 3). This representation of the barn's internal layout may not be entirely accurate, however, since the later Ordnance Survey of 1904 shows the situation restored to that of 1846 with a simple rectangular outline. There is no trace today of the open-sided shelter shed which formed the eastern side of the yard opposite the granary.

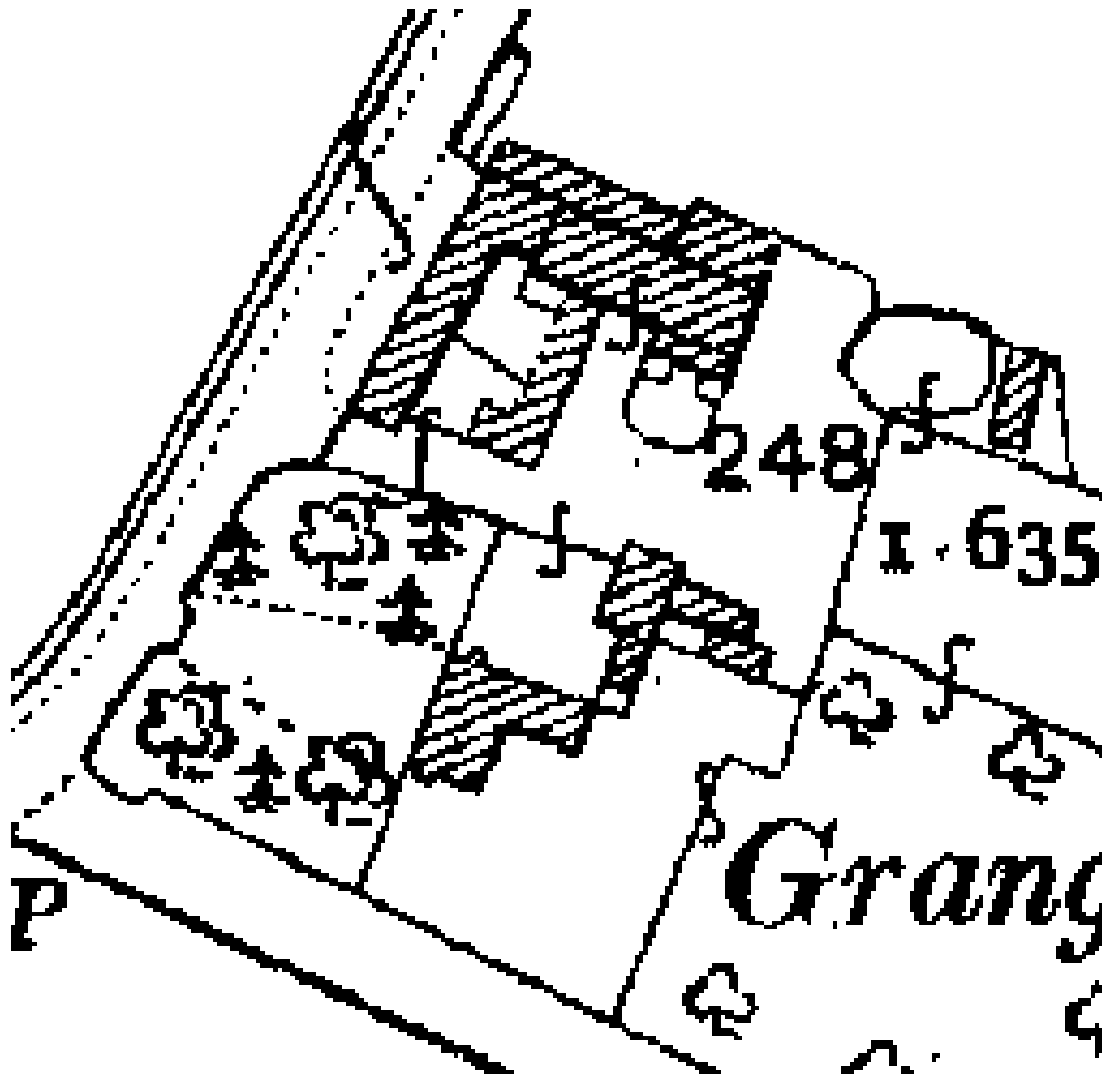


Figure 4  
Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1904.  
Showing unusually little change since the tithe map of 1846, with only the shelter-shed to  
the east of the roadside granary and the curved yard south of the barn failing  
to survive today.

## Building Analysis

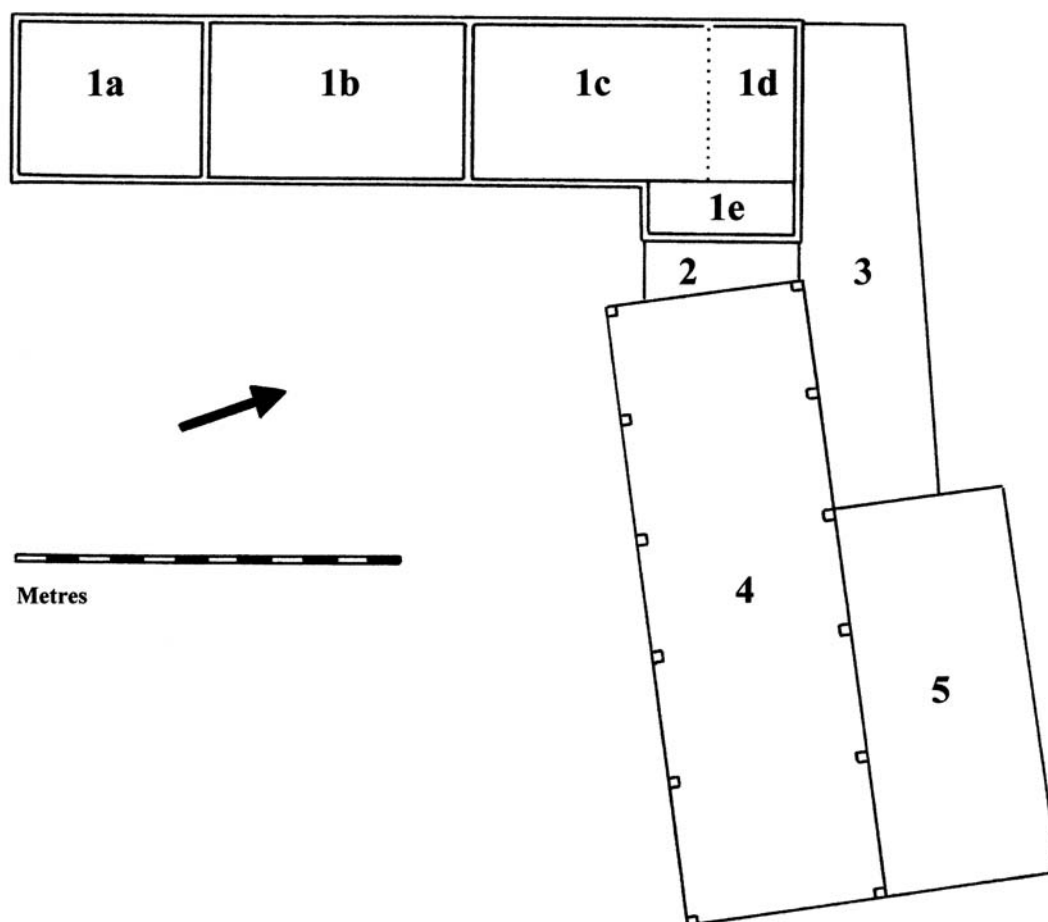


Figure 5

### Block Plan of Farm Buildings

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

#### Key

1. Flint-rubble structure of 1½ storeys with red-brick dressing to doors and semi-circular windows. *Circa* 1840. The ground storey originally divided into three stables (1a, 1b and 1c) with a narrow tack room and chaff box to the north (1d and 1e respectively). The upper storey forming a granary reached by a stair rising from the yard at the southern end of the eastern elevation. The upper storey was converted from a hay loft into a granary in the 1890s by replacing its entire roof and floor; it is now divided by a partition of deal boards into two halves, which partition bears a remarkable number of pencil and ink inscriptions recording local and national events of the early-20<sup>th</sup> century including the Relief of Ladysmith in 1900 and the signing of the Armistice in 1918.
2. Boarded infill between the flint granary and the timber-framed barn, forming a passage from the southern yard to the northern shed (3).
3. Gault brick shed of which only the lower section of the external wall survived at the time of inspection. *Circa* 1840. Original purpose unclear but with evidence of a broad doorway opening onto the meadow to the north and possibly a hay-house or similar feed store.



4. Early-17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed and weatherboarded barn of five bays with central threshing bay originally entered from south. Evidence of a hipped roof but the present roof is a late-20<sup>th</sup> century single-pitch replacement of softwood and corrugated iron. Only one original tie-beam arch-brace survives, but the internally trenced corner braces and wall studs remain substantially intact. Good quality frame with well-preserved 18<sup>th</sup> or early-19<sup>th</sup> century weatherboarding bearing traditional red-ochre pigment to northern elevation.

5. Red-brick shed of which only the external wall now survives (ostensibly rebuilt in 20<sup>th</sup> century). Original function unclear but probably a cow-shed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Probably *circa* 1840.

*N.B. The fragmentary ancillary structures numbered 2, 3 and 5 are not discussed further below.*

## The Flint Granary & Stable (1)

### Structure and Date

The building adjoining the road to the west of the farm complex is a flint-rubble structure with red-brick dressing to its doors and windows which extends to an impressive 24.7 m in length by 4.6 m in overall width (81 ft by 17 ft) on an approximately north-south axis. Its walls rise to 3.9 m at their eaves (12 ft 9 ins) with an internal ceiling of tall-sectioned softwood joists at a height of 2.6 m (8.5 ft). The present roof structure is fully hipped and pantiled.

The building is shown on the tithe map of 1846 but is typical of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and must date from *circa* 1840. Similar structures with the same, distinctive semi-circular windows elsewhere bear inscriptions in the 1850s and 1860s.

### Original Layout and Function

The ground storey of the building was originally divided into five sections as shown in figure 5, but the brick partition between areas 1c and 1d has been removed. The two central sections, 1b and 1c, are typical of 19<sup>th</sup> century stables with central entrances from the eastern yard flanked by semi-circular arched windows to both sides. Several windows retain their original wooden frames with neat chamfers, pegged joints and evidence of red-ochre pigment. The northern elevation lacks doors and windows (with the exception of an arched window which lit the northern tack room, 1d) and contains internal wooden rails to secure hay racks and mangers in the usual manner. Despite their identical layout the two stables differ slightly in length, with the northern area extending to 7.5 m in internal length (24.5 ft) and the southern to 7.9 m (26 ft). The yard was divided into two corresponding areas as shown in figures 2 and 4. A similar stable to the south (1a) was entered from the southern gable adjacent to the site entrance and was lit by a single window to the east; this extends to 5.5 m in length (18 ft) and probably accommodated trap or cart horses rather than working horses. The narrow chamber of 2.3 m in length (7.5 ft) to the north was probably a tack room (1d) while a still narrower space of 1.5 m (5ft) housed in an eastern projection (1e) was divided from the main range by a studwork partition (as opposed to the flint partitions elsewhere) and was accessible via an arched hatch from the southern yard (later converted into a doorway but with evidence of a brick sill matching those of the semi-circular windows). This arrangement is typical of chaff houses (i.e. feed stores for chaff), but is unusual where a loft was also provided. The high ceilings, windows and loft confirm the building was designed was horses rather than cattle but

the space seems excessive for a modest holding of 91.5 acres (according to the tithe survey) – as does the quality of the flint structure - and the owner may well have bred horses or kept a riding stable. A farm of this scale would normally require only four or five working horses at most (at the standard 19<sup>th</sup> century rate of one per twenty to thirty acres).

The hay loft on the upper storey was reached from the yard by a stair set within a tall doorway at the southern end of the eastern elevation. It was also accessible by two loading doors in the same elevation and was probably sub-divided but any evidence of its original layout was lost during the extensive alterations of the 1890s detailed below.

### **Later Alterations**

The hay loft of the original stable range was converted into a granary in the late 1890s, reflecting the new fashion for storing and milling grain on grain floors to feed cattle. Similar floors were inserted into many local barns at the same time, and the unusually extensive ground-floor stables may have been converted into cow-houses at the same time. The entire ceiling was renewed and the hay drop removed, using additional binding joists and RSJs to support the increased weight, while the roof was also entirely rebuilt in softwood. New loading doors were inserted into the southern and northern gables, with the former interrupting the door to the original stable. At some point new doors were inserted on the ground floor to link the stable compartments and a hatch was cut beneath the window of the southern stable; the presence of hinge pintles for the door of an adjacent partition on the boarded side of the stair suggests this hatch may have served another chaff box or possibly a calf box. The partition of the narrow northern compartment (1d) was removed entirely and a new door inserted into the chaff box (1e) – probably replacing the usual internal hatch. The stable floors have been renewed in concrete.

### **Graffiti to Granary Partition**

The new partition of softwood boards with a central door which divided the granary into two compartments bears a remarkable number of ink and pencil inscriptions to both sides. This amounts to a chronology of local and national events from the late 1890s (when the building was re-roofed and the partition inserted) until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. It is common to find names and dates on granary partitions, where numbers of men worked together (as in wind and water mills), often with references to grain types and milling activities, but this is probably the most interesting and impressive collection in Suffolk. Entries range from poetic verses of love and bodily functions to records of extreme weather and executions in Ipswich and Chelmsford gaols as detailed in the photographic record. The Reliefs of Mafeking and Ladysmith by B.P. (Baden-Powell) in 1900 are recorded alongside the burning of the Bear in nearby Beyton during the same summer, and the signing of the Armistice to end the Great War merited a particularly elaborate script.

## **The Timber-Framed Barn (4)**

### **Structure and Date**

The barn at Grange Farm is a timber-framed and weatherboarded structure of five bays on an approximately east-west axis which extends to 19.5 m in length by 6.1 m in overall width (64 ft by 20 ft). Its walls rise to 3.4 ft at their roof-plates (11 ft) with uninterrupted studs of 3.2 m in height between the plates and original ground sills. The structure is fully framed in the medieval tradition, with pegged and tenoned joints, jowled storey posts and internally trenched tension-braces rising from all four corner posts to the studs of both the gables and main elevations, but the presence of face-halved and bladed scarf joints dates the barn to the

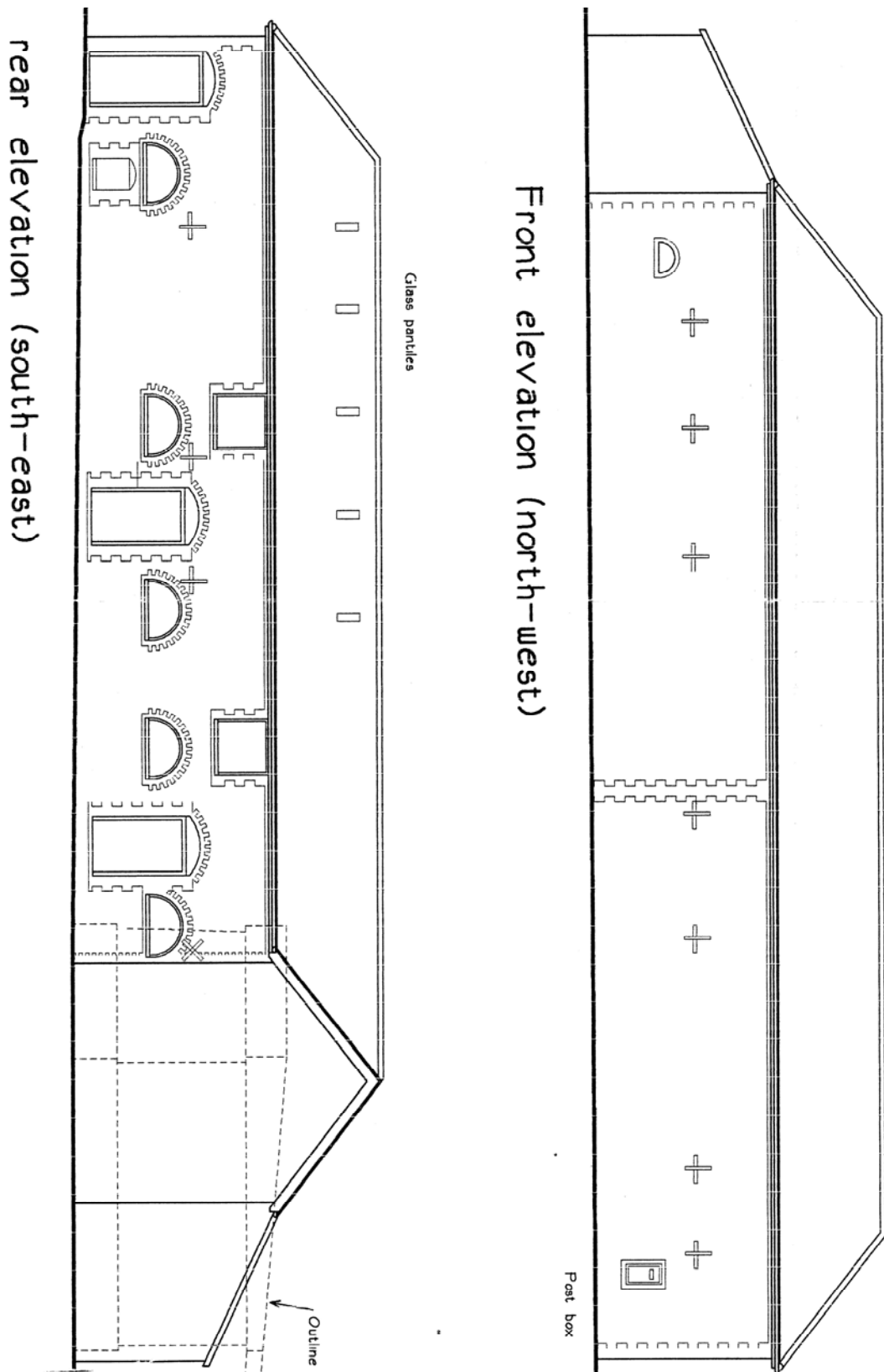
early-17<sup>th</sup> century. The tie-beams and storey posts contain mortises for arch-braces but only one now survives *in situ* (west of the central bay in the southern elevation) and the roof is a modern single-slope replacement of softwood and corrugated iron. The tie-beams of both gables contain rafter housings rather than stud mortises in their upper surfaces and the original roof was evidently hipped. There is some evidence of re-used timber but with the exception of its roof the original frame is of good quality and remains largely intact.

### **Original Layout and Function**

The barn is a standard threshing barn with opposing entrances in its central bay, but there is no trace of a threshing floor beneath the modern concrete. The southern roof-plate of the entrance bay has been cut to increase headroom but its intact northern counterpart contains empty stud mortises and would have possessed a small rear door opposite the principal entrance to the south (facing the present farmhouse). Two doors have been inserted in the northern elevation to link the interior with the partly demolished sheds (3 and 5) and 18<sup>th</sup> or early-19<sup>th</sup> century weatherboarding with good evidence of red-ochre pigment survives at its western end: many local barns were decorated and weatherproofed in this way before the advent of tar as a cheap by-product of town gas production in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Historic Significance**

The flint-rubble stable range at Grange Farm appears on the tithe map of 1846 and remains an impressive example of its type despite the extensive alterations of the 1890s when its hay loft was converted into a granary. Flint is a relatively unusual building material in this part of Suffolk, particularly for substantial structures of this scale, and it would have been a striking feature of the landscape when new. The attractive pattern of external doors and distinctive semi-circular windows to the eastern elevation remains relatively unaltered and compensates for the loss of relevant fixtures and fittings to the interior, while the graffiti of the first-floor partition is of exceptional historic interest. The barn also remains a good early-17<sup>th</sup> century example with most of its framing intact despite its unfortunate modern roof, and is also of interest for its reddled weatherboarding. The barn is sufficiently intact and of sufficient age to merit listing in my view, although the loss of the two buildings' original roof structures mean that both probably fail to meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing in their own right – particularly as they already enjoy protection due to their proximity to the listed farmhouse.



**Figure 6**  
 External elevations of the granary, showing the distinctively symmetrical and largely original pattern of doors and semi-circular windows to the eastern yard elevation.

(From drawings by Mark A Johnston supplied by the owner)

**Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record**

## Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

### Photograph no.

1. General view of site from junction with Wetherden Road to south-west, showing granary to left and house to right.
2. General view of site from road to north showing location in open countryside.
3. Western facade of ostensibly early-19th century grade II-listed farmhouse (included for site context).
4. General view of site from east showing flint-rubble granary (1) to left and timber-framed barn (4) to right.
5. Northern exterior of barn (4 left) and granary (1 right) showing demolished brick sheds (3 & 5) in foreground.
6. Exterior of granary (1) from road to south-west showing site-entrance to right.
7. Exterior of granary from road to north-west showing arched window to former tack room (1d) to left.
8. External northern gable of granary from road to north showing wall of demolished brick shed (3) in foreground.
9. External northern gable of granary from shed (3) to north-east showing arched window to former tack room (1d).
10. Southern external gable of granary (1) showing original door and first-floor loading door.
11. Detail of external loading door and window in southern external gable of granary (1).
12. Detail of flint rubble fabric and red-brick dressing to southern external gable of granary (1).
13. Eastern exterior of granary (1) showing doors to stables on ground storey with stair door to left.
14. Detail of original stair door at western end of southern exterior of granary (1) with later hatch under window to right.
15. Exterior of southern door and windows to central stable (1b) showing loft loading door above.
16. Detail of red pigment to wooden frame of arched window to central stable (1b).
17. Exterior of southern door and windows to northern stable (1c) showing loft loading door above.
18. Junction of granary (1 left) and barn (4 right) from south-east showing hatch to chaff house (1e).

19. External detail from south of hatch to chaff house (1e) later converted into a door.
20. Interior from south of passage (2) between granary (1 left) and barn (4 right).
21. Interior from north of passage (2) between granary (1 right) and barn (4 left).
22. Detail of softwood ceiling joists of passage (2) from south continuing above flint wall of granary (1) to left.
23. Exterior of farmhouse from farm yard to north showing granary (1) to right.
24. External southern elevation of timber-framed barn (4) showing granary (1) to left.
25. External northern elevation of barn (4) from north-east showing demolished brick shed (5) to right.
26. Interior of demolished shed (5) from east showing barn (4) and granary (1) to left with narrow shed (3) in centre.
27. Internal northern elevation of brick shed (3) from south-east showing blocked original wide entrance doorway.
28. Northern exterior of barn (4) from north-west showing early reddele to boarding to right.
29. Early red ochre pigment to boarding at western end of northern exterior of barn (4).
30. Detail of 18th or early-19th century red ochre pigment to external boarding of barn (1).
31. Interior of northern stable (1c) from south showing chaff box (1e) to right.
32. Interior of northern stable (1c) from north showing entrance to left and secondary door to central stable (1b) right.
33. Internal north-western corner of granary (1) showing remains of missing wall between tack room (1d) right & stable (1c) left.
34. Boarded partition to chaff house (1e) from stable (1c) showing secondary connecting door.
35. Internal detail of original wooden frame to arched eastern window of northern stable (1c).
36. Internal detail of original wooden frame to arched eastern window of northern stable (1c).
37. Interior of chaff box (1e) from south showing boarded partition to stable & tack room (1c & 1d) to left.
38. Interior of chaff box (1e) from north showing original external loading hatch later converted into a door.

39. Interior of central stable (1b) from south showing secondary door to northern stable (1c) to left.
40. Interior of central stable (1b) from north showing secondary door to southern stable (1a) to left.
41. Internal eastern elevation of central stable (1b) showing central entrance flanked by arched windows.
42. Western interior of central stable (1b) showing renewed ceiling joists and rails for hay rack and manger.
43. Interior of southern stable (1a) from south showing secondary door to central stable (1b) to right.
44. Southern interior of southern stable (1a) showing original arched window later converted into hatch.
45. Boxed stair in south-eastern Southern interior of southern stable (1a) showing original arched window later converted into hatch.
46. Western interior of southern stable (1a) showing rail for manger and rack.
47. Southern granary loft from north showing loading door to left and secondary softwood roof structure.
48. Detail of loading door and window in southern internal gable of granary loft.
49. Southern granary loft from south showing late-19th century secondary roof and boarded partition.
50. Northern granary loft from north showing partition to southern loft in rear.
51. Northern granary loft from south showing loading door in northern gable.
52. Northern granary loft from north-west showing barn (4) to left and partition to southern loft to right.
53. Western gable of barn (4) from northern end of granary loft to west.
54. Internal boarded partition between northern and southern halves of granary loft seen from north.
55. Internal partition of granary loft from south showing extensive graffiti.
56. Poetic verses to northern side of granary partition.
57. Record of bad winter 1962-3 to southern side of granary loft partition, snow & frost continuous from Boxing Day until March 12.
58. Record of names and blowing barley in 1921 to granary partition.
59. Record of Ladysmith Relieved March 1st 1900 to granary partition.
60. Record of Beyton Bear burnt 20th July 1900 to granary partition.

61. Record of B.P. Mafeking Relieved March 17th 1900 & Fire at Great Ashfield May 20th 1900 to granary partition.
62. Record of George Nunn's execution at Ipswich Gaol 21 Nov 1899 to granary partition.
63. Record of Richard Buckham's execution in Chelmsford Gaol 1906 to granary partition.
64. Record of finishing harvest Sept 14th 1908 to granary partition.
65. Record of Florrie Gill's hobble skirt to granary partition.
66. Sketches of faces to granary partition.
67. Record of severe frost 11-19 Feb 1929 worst since 1895 to granary partition.
68. Poetic verses relating to a shithouse on the granary partition.
69. Record of deep snow Wednesday 3rd March 1909 to granary partition.
70. Record of Great Ashfield winning West Suffolk Cup 1919 and 1921 to granary partition.
71. Record of death of bullock 15th May 1900 to granary partition.
72. Record of the Great War Armistice signed November 11th 1918 to granary partition.
73. Southern surface of door to granary partition showing copious pencilled inscriptions.
74. Interior of five-bay threshing barn (4) from east showing northern elevation to right.
75. Interior of five-bay threshing barn (4) from east showing southern elevation to left.
76. Internal western gable of barn (4) showing original framing and internally trenced corner braces.
77. External western gable of barn (4) from granary loft showing notches of original hip rafters.
78. Internal north-western corner of barn (4) showing probable stable door in northern elevation of western bay to right.
79. Interior of barn (4) from west showing original arch-brace to right.
80. Detail from west of original arch brace to west of southern entrance.
81. Detail of original arch brace to west of southern entrance of barn (4) seen from east with empty mortises in foreground.



82. Western bays of southern interior of barn (4) showing empty arch brace mortises in storey post and tie-beam.
83. Western bays of northern interior of barn (4) showing empty arch brace mortises in storey post.
84. Interior of central bay of southern elevation of barn (4) showing missing roof-plate above entrance.
85. Eastern bays of southern interior of barn (4) showing eastern gable to left.
86. Internal eastern gable of barn (4) showing original framing and internally trussed corner braces.
87. Detail of re-used stud at eastern end of southern interior of barn (4) showing empty brace trench.
88. Internal north-eastern corner of barn (4) showing truncated brace.
89. Northern interior of barn from south-east showing central entrance doors of corrugated iron.
90. Detail of empty stud mortises above existing central entrance of northern elevation of barn (4) proving original entrance faced south.
91. Detail of old clamp repair to break in western tie-beam of barn (4).
92. Modern single-pitch roof structure of barn (4) seen from north-east and showing empty arch brace mortises to all tie-beams.
93. Detail of face-halved and bladed scarf joint to roof-plate of barn (4).

*Photographic Appendix follows on pp. 16-22*

**Appendix 2 (pp. 16-22): Selected Printed Photographs**



**Illus. 1. General view of site from direction of Daisy Green to north showing the site's location in open countryside with the thatched roof of the former farmhouse behind the barn (4) to left and the roadside granary (1) to the right.**



**Illus. 2. Eastern exterior of granary (1) showing its symmetrical arrangement with arched doors and windows dressed in red brick. The tall stair door lies to the left and the each stable entered by a central door flanked by windows on each side.**



**Illus. 3. Junction of granary (1 left) and barn (4 right) from south-east showing the entrance to the northern stable (1c) left, the former hatch to the chaff house (1e) in centre (later converted into a door) and the covered passage between the barn and granary to the right (2).**



**Illus. 4. External southern elevation of the early-17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed barn (4) barely recognisable beneath its 20<sup>th</sup> century single-slope roof and showing the granary (1) to left.**



**Illus. 5. Northern exterior of barn (4) from the partly demolished brick shed to the north-west showing 18<sup>th</sup> or early-19<sup>th</sup> century redde (red-ochre pigment) to the boarding of the western bay (right).**



**Illus. 6. Interior of northern stable (1c) from north showing southern entrance to left and secondary door to central stable (1b) right. The boarded partition of the narrow chaff box is visible to the left and the ceiling is a late-19<sup>th</sup> century replacement.**



**Illus. 7. Internal eastern elevation of the central stable (1b) showing the central entrance flanked by arched windows.**



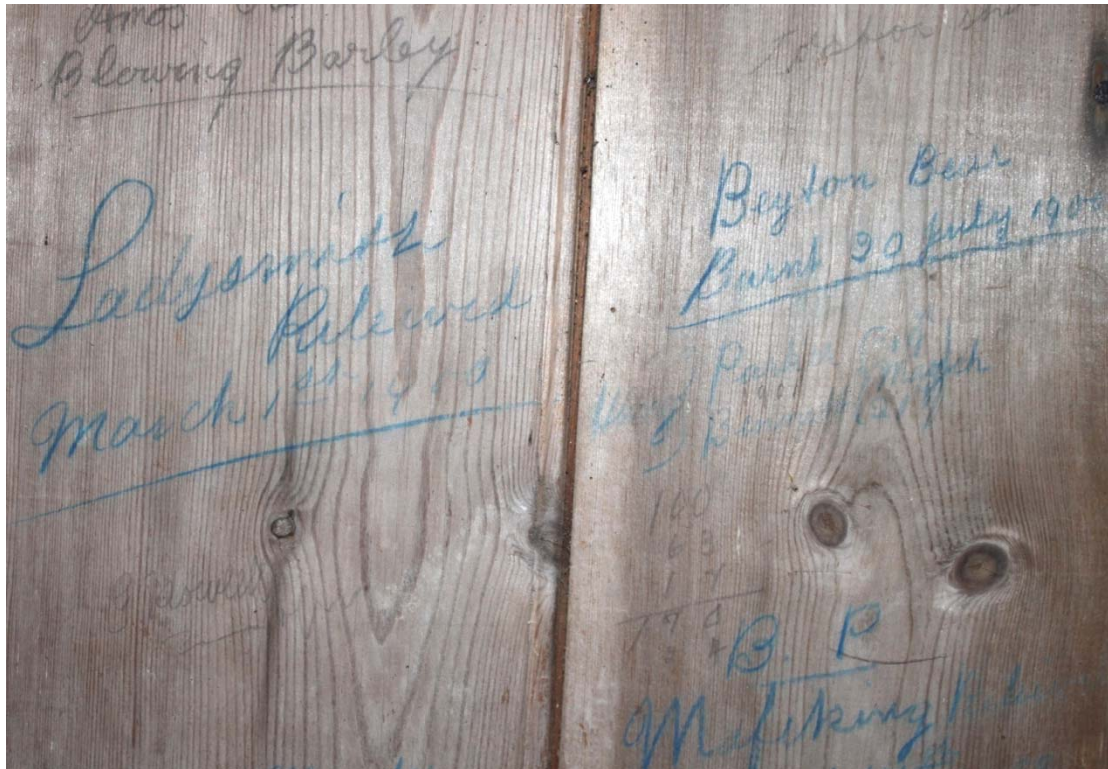
**Illus. 8. Boxed stair in south-eastern interior of southern stable (1a) with pintles for the door of demolished box in the foreground that would have been served by the secondary hatch beneath the window to the left (now blocked again).**



**Illus. 9. Southern granary loft seen from north and showing loading doors to the left and in the southern gable with the replacement clasped-purlin softwood roof structure of the late-19<sup>th</sup> century.**



**Illus. 10. Internal partition of granary loft from south showing extensive graffiti amounting almost to a chronology of the early-20<sup>th</sup> century.**



**Illus. 11.** Record on the granary partition (as in illus 10) of 'Ladysmith Relieved March 1st 1900 and 'Beyton Bear burnt 20th July 1900'.



**Illus. 12.** Interior of the early-17<sup>th</sup> century five-bay threshing barn (4) from east showing southern elevation to left with a single original tie-beam arch-brace extant and a modern single-pitch roof.



**Illus. 13. Internal western gable of barn (4) showing the intact original framing with internally trenced corner braces.**



**Illus. 14. Detail of original arch brace to west of southern entrance of barn (4) seen from east with empty mortises for a second arch brace in the foreground.**