

**Tudor Lodge Farm,
Gestingthorpe,
Essex
GETL09**

Historic Building Record

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Farm Buildings at Tudor Lodge Farm, Maplestead Road, Gestingthorpe, Essex

(TL 821 363)

Historic Building Record

This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 3 of a grade II-listed timber-framed barn and associated agricultural buildings. It has been prepared to a project design issued by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Team (David Gill, April 2009) and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for conversion (application BTE/02622/07).

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of 80 digital images (Appendix 1) but also includes printed photographs to illustrate the text (Appendix 2). Each image is described in a separate schedule.

Summary

Tudor Lodge Farm lies in open countryside on the eastern side of the lane between Gestingthorpe village some 2 km to the north and Little Maplestead to the south. It adjoined a triangular medieval tye or common known as 'New House Green' until the enclosure of its last remnant in the early-19th century, and the site is marked on Chapman and Andre's 1777 map of Essex and all subsequent Ordnance Surveys as 'New House' or 'Newhouse Farm'. The present name of the property is modern and has no historic foundation. At the time of the tithe survey in 1838 it formed a substantial tenanted holding of approximately 130 acres on Gestingthorpe's Over Hall estate. The farmhouse is a timber-framed structure of the late-18th or early-19th century but has been extensively altered and is not listed.

The farm yard to the east of the house is formed by three timber-framed and boarded buildings shown with thatched roofs in a painting of 1898 but now covered with corrugated iron: a grade II-listed barn to the east, a former stable now used as a workshop to the north and an open-sided shelter-shed to the west. An additional shelter-shed shown to the south on late-19th century Ordnance Surveys has been demolished. The barn is a large and picturesque structure of complex evolution. It was originally built in the late-16th century as a five-bay hipped threshing barn with a central porch to the west, but was enlarged before the mid-17th century by adding an aisle and a second porch to the rear. The new aisle extended to the southern gable but was raised to form an additional full-height bay in the 19th or early-20th century when an additional aisle was built to the west. The high-quality, closely-studded walls of the 16th century have been largely removed, but the wind-braces of the clasped-purlin roof are intact and despite its piecemeal evolution the interior remains an imposing space with a good 19th century threshing floor. The shelter-shed dates only from the mid-19th century and while it forms a vital component of the historic farm group is not of special interest in itself. The stable, however, is an exceptionally rare example of a small early-17th century agricultural building. It originally contained two bays with a cross-entry and diamond-mullion windows and appears to have been open to its roof on one side of its central partition and lofted on the other. It was probably designed as a stable but may have accommodated cattle or even operated as a domestic bake-house. The building was extended in both the mid-17th century and the 19th century, losing its roof in the 20th century, but remains of great historic interest and in my view merits separate listing at grade II.

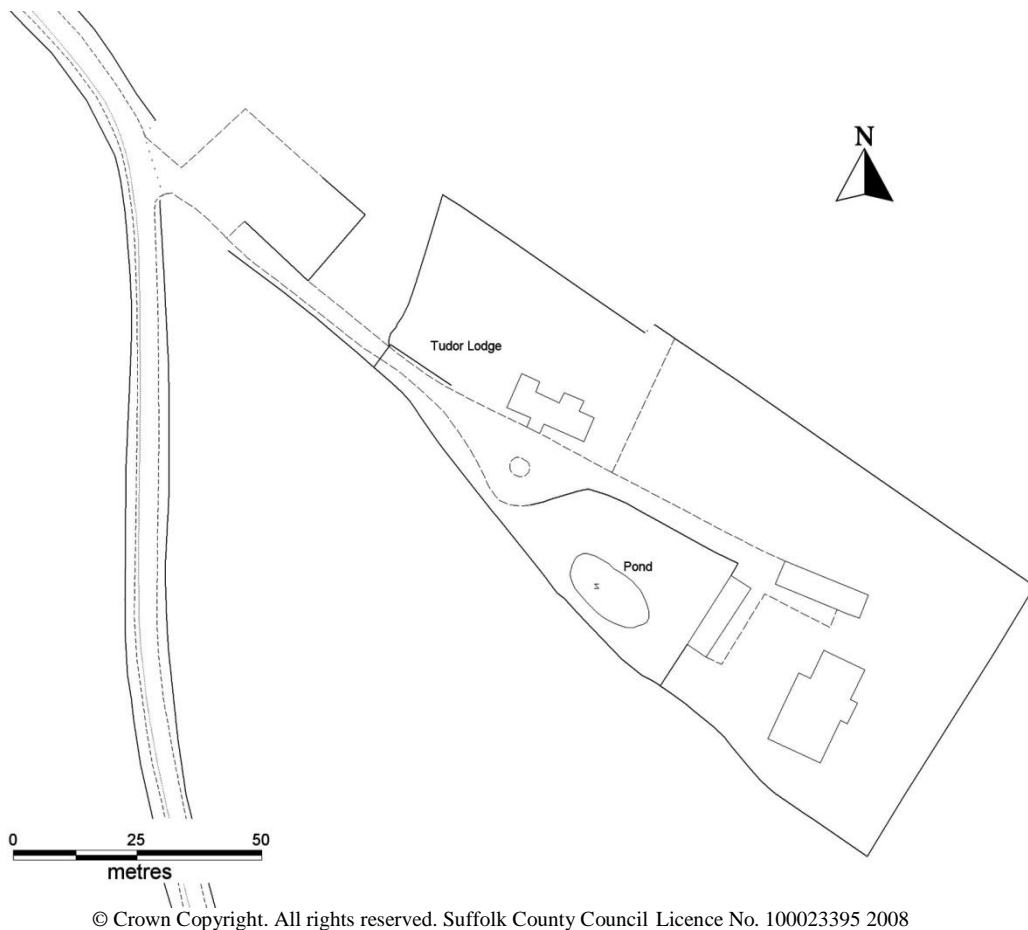


Figure 1 Current Ordnance Survey Site Plan.
Showing the entrance to the site from Maplestead Road to the left. The former farmhouse lies to the north of the pond with the three farm buildings identified in figure 8 to the east. The triangular field between the farm and road was a medieval green.

Historic Context: Documentary & Cartographic Record

Tudor Lodge Farm lies in open countryside on the eastern side of the lane between Gestingthorpe village (2 km to the north) and Little Maplestead to the south. The site is marked on Chapman and Andre's 1777 map of Essex and all subsequent Ordnance Surveys as Newhouse Farm, perhaps to distinguish it from 'Old House' 500 m to the south), but was renamed Tudor Lodge in the late-20th century (figure 2). The present name has no historic basis as the house is neither Tudor nor a lodge: the unlisted timber-framed building has been extensively modernised but appears to date from the late-18th or early-19th century.

Chapman and Andre showed three rectangular buildings adjoining the edge of a small green which was enclosed in *circa* 1804 when the parish was mapped in greater detail at the behest of its Rector (figure 3). The Gestingthorpe tithe map of 1838 named the triangular field alongside the present farm track as 'New House Green' (figure 4). The local medieval landscape was littered with small, isolated greens of this kind, often known as tyes, which were typically adjoined by two or more farmsteads, and while the present house is relatively modern it almost certainly occupies a 13th or 14th century site. The maps of 1777 and 1804 appear to show the house and barn at right-angles to each other, and the latter depicts the barn and stable accurately (buildings 1 and 2 in figure 8), but that of 1838 omits the barn altogether in what can only be interpreted as an error. Conversely, the house is shown on its correct alignment in 1838 but not in 1804. The shelter-shed (building 3) is a mid-19th century addition that was not shown until the Ordnance Survey of 1876 (figure 5).



Figure 2. Chapman and Andre map of 1777, showing 'New House' (bottom centre) abutting the eastern edge of a small green. The three buildings shown may be stylised.

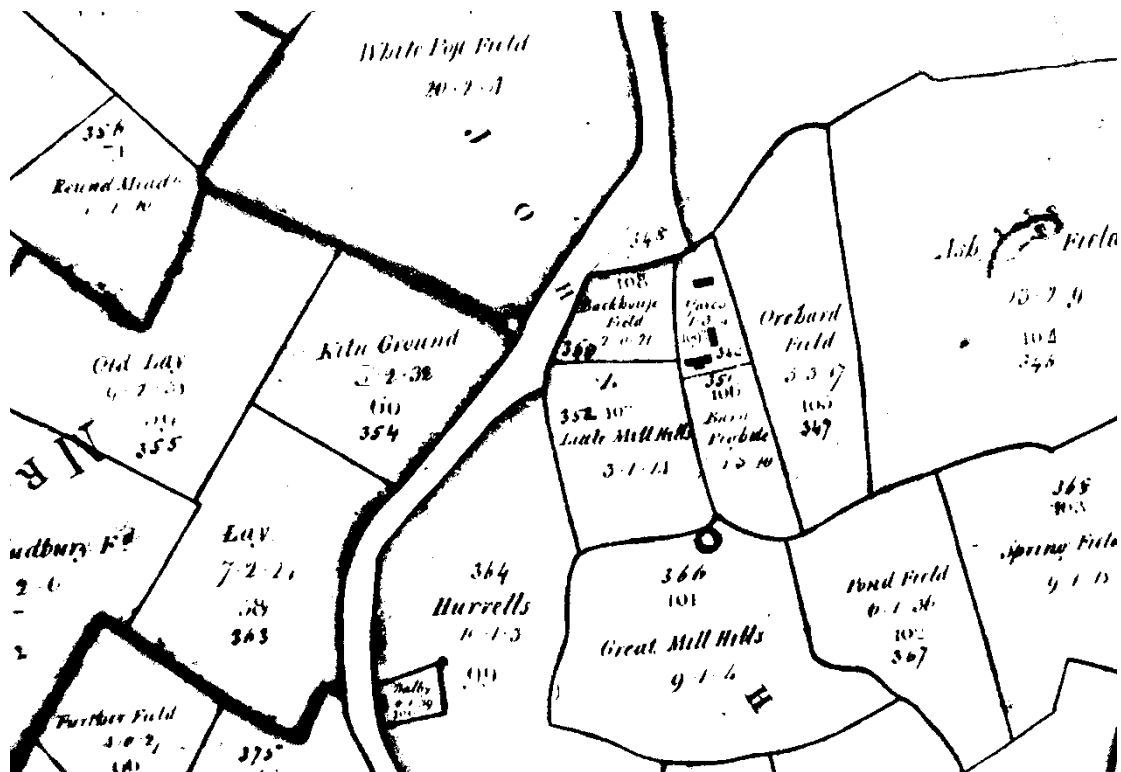


Figure 3

Detail of 1804 map of Gestingthorpe surveyed by Isaac Johnson of Woodbridge, Suffolk (Essex Record Office D/P85/3/9). The barn and stable (buildings 1 and 2 in figure 8) are depicted accurately (the former with its prominent eastern porch) but the shelter-shed is not shown and the house to the north is aligned on a different axis. The site is labelled 'yards', with Orchard Field to the east, Barn Pightle to the south, and Backhouse Field with Little Mill Hills to the west. The circular feature in the northern corner of Great Mill Hills to the south was presumably the mound of an eponymous windmill.



Figure 4

Detail of the tithe map of Gestingthorpe surveyed in 1838, which appears to show the house and stable (2) on their correct alignments but omits the barn altogether. The site was described only as ‘New House Yards, etc.’ (349) with ‘New House Green’ to the north (348), Home Pasture to the south (351), Orchard Field to the east (347) and Little & Middle Mill Hills to the west (350 & 352 respectively).

The apportionment accompanying the 1838 map describes Newhouse Farm as a relatively substantial tenanted holding of approximately 130 acres owned by George Walker Esquire of Over Hall and occupied by Charles Hammond Branwhite. Walker was lord of the manor and a major landowner in the parish. A member of the Oates family, who succeeded him at the hall, was probably responsible for the 1898 painting of the farm buildings shown in Appendix 2 (illus. 1), which shows much the same layout as today with the exception of thatch rather than corrugated iron on the roofs. The farm yard of 1804 was typical of its period, with just a farmhouse, barn and stable, but was transformed in the usual manner of the mid-19th century by the addition of a series of enclosed yards flanked by a new shelter-shed on the west and a forth structure on the south which no longer survives but which is shown as a second shelter-shed (figures 5-7). These changes reflect the change from arable farming to the system of intensive, yard-based mixed animal husbandry now known as Victorian High Farming. At the time of inspection the buildings were no longer in agricultural use and the stable had been converted into a vehicle workshop.



Figure 5
 First edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1876, showing two new buildings to the west and south of a series of enclosed yards.

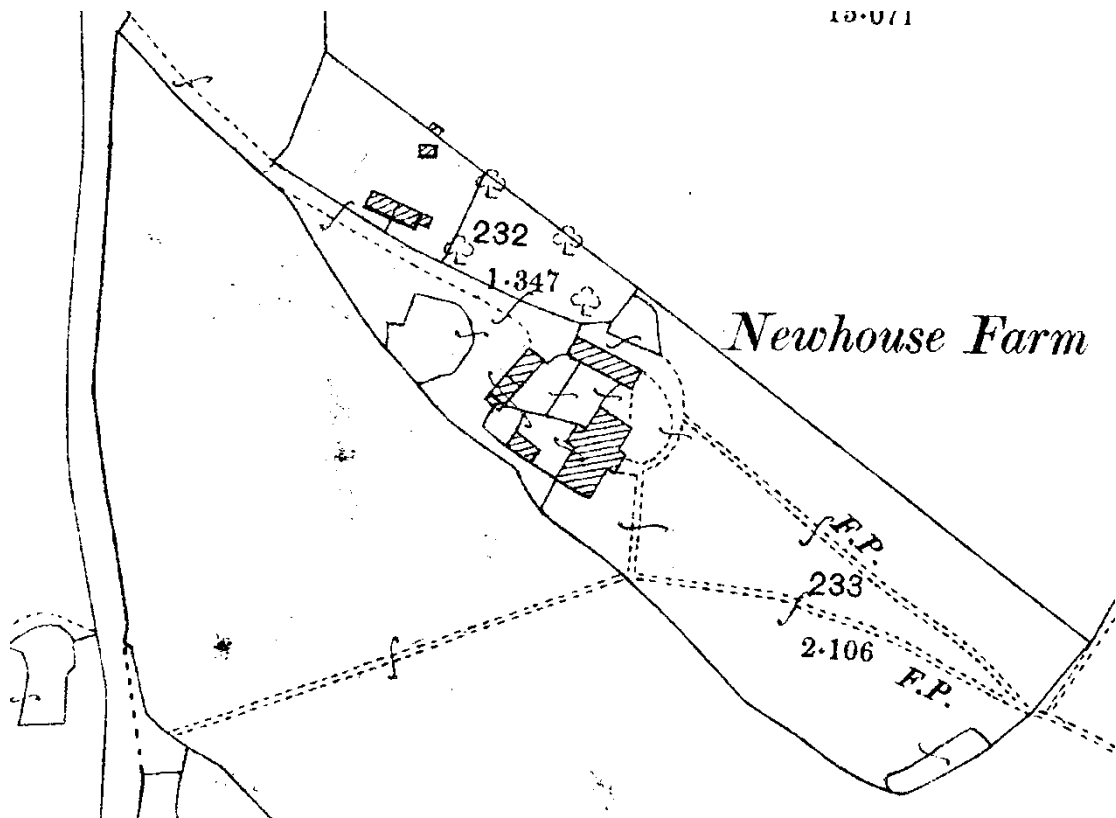


Figure 6
 Second edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1896.

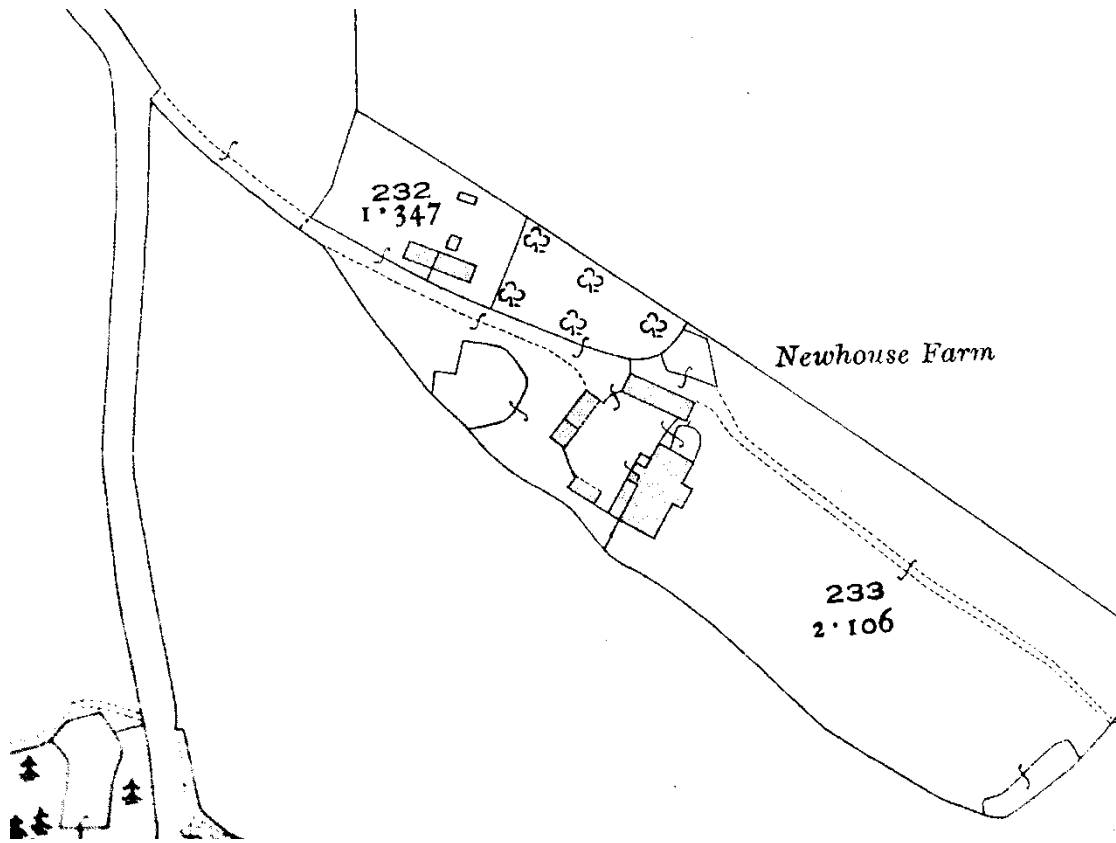


Figure 7

Third Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1920.

The lean-to adjoining the western elevation of the barn to the south of its porch appears to be shown for the first time, while only the northern section of the shelter-shed was open-side to the yard (as indicated by a broken line). The fourth building to the south, which no longer survives, is also depicted as a shelter-shed.

Building Analysis

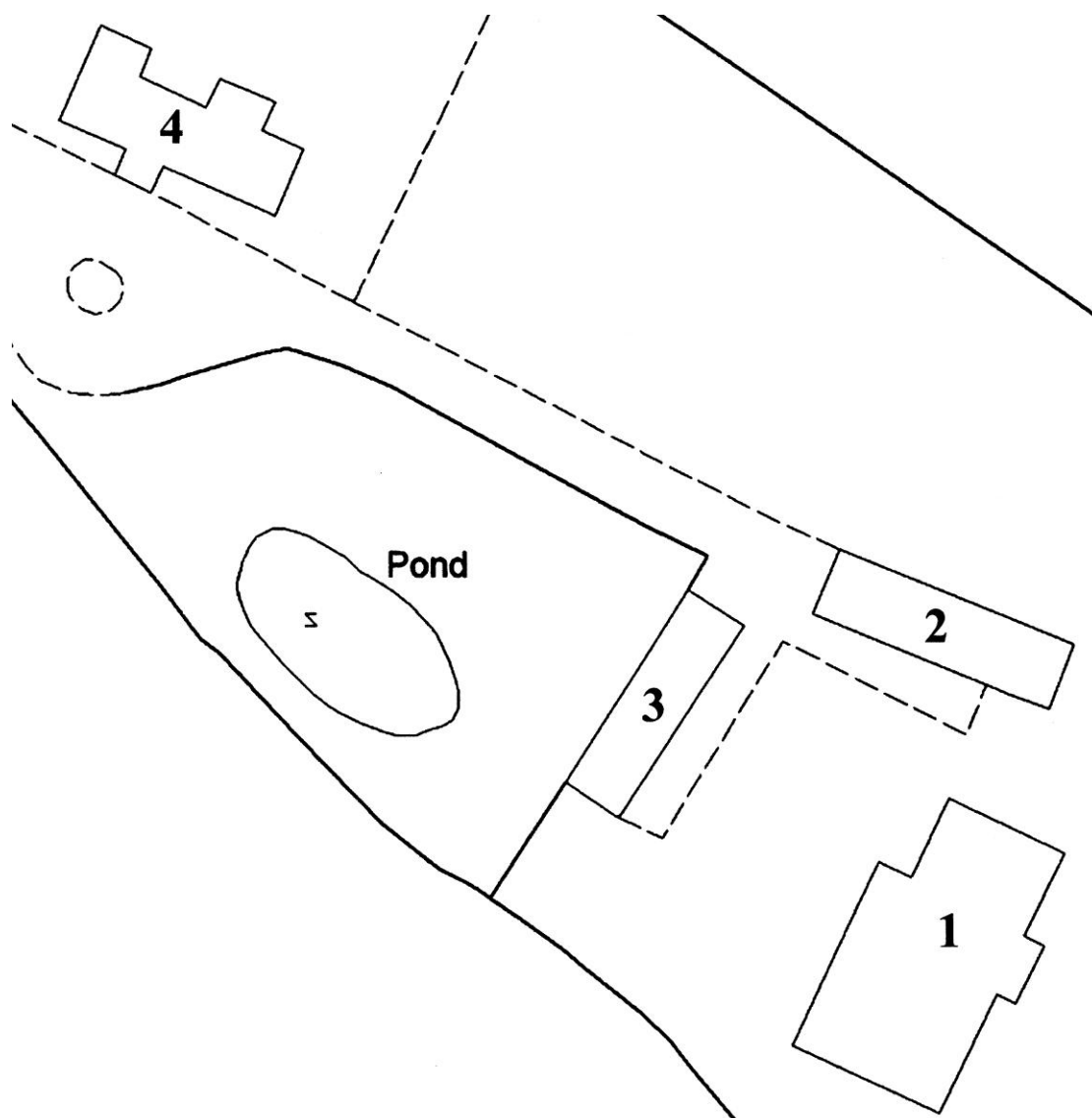


Figure 8
Block Plan of site showing the historic buildings as follows
(adapted from Ordnance Survey):

Key to Figure 6

1. Grade II-listed timber-framed and weatherboarded threshing barn with corrugated iron roof. Originally a close-studded late-16th century structure of five bays with a central entrance and gabled porch to the west (facing the farmhouse) but without aisles. Clasped-purlin roof with wind-braces and hipped gables. Edge-halved and bridled scarf joints with splayed abutments. Externally exposed framing with wattle-and-daub infill and probably designed for tile given its shallow pitch but subsequently thatched. Altered in the mid-17th century by removing the studwork and adding an aisle and a second gabled porch to the rear (eastern) elevation. The new aisle also extended to the southern gable but not to the eastern elevation. An additional aisle was later added to the southern end of the eastern elevation, leaving only the original studwork of the northern gable and the two northern bays of the western elevation intact. The barn

preserves a good 19th century threshing floor and remains an imposing example despite the extensive mutilation of its original walls.

2. A rare and historically important timber-framed stable of the early-17th century. Originally in two bays with a central cross-entry and diamond-mullion windows, divided by a central partition into two compartments: the eastern compartment with a loft but the western compartment apparently open to the hipped roof. Extended by one bay to the west in the mid-17th century and by a further two bays in the early-19th century. Roof replaced in mid-20th century. Originally rendered externally, now partly weatherboarded and partly clad with corrugated iron.

3. Mid-19th century timber-framed and weatherboarded cattle shelter-shed with open sided elevation to east. Incorporating bolted knee-braces and much re-used timber.

4. Former farmhouse. Much altered timber-framed and rendered structure of late-18th or early-19th century. Included for site context but not discussed further below.

N.B. The buildings are illustrated by five scale drawings which follow the text below (figures A-E)

The Barn (1)

Structure and Date

The barn at Tudor Lodge contains a number of building phases. The original structure contained five bays and extended to 18 m in length by 6.7 m in overall width (59 ft by 22 ft) on a NNE-SSW axis (simplified to north-south for the purpose of this analysis). The walls rose to 5.2 m at the roof-plates (17 ft) and were fully framed in the medieval tradition, with jowled storey posts, arch-braced tie-beams, internally trenched braces and horizontal mid-rails between two tiers of closely-spaced studs. Each bay contained five studs above its mid-rail and six below, and the frame was designed to be exposed externally with notches for wattle-and-daub between the timbers. The original clasped-purlin roof structure survives largely intact with most of its cranked wind-braces, and was initially hipped at both gables with vertical gablets above (the hip collar remains *in situ* to the north but the gablet was removed to create the existing full hip, while the southern hip was removed entirely when the barn was later extended). The roof-plates contain edge-halved and bridled scarf joints with splayed (angled) abutments of a type rarely found after *circa* 1600, and the cranked profiles of both the wall braces and wind-braces suggest a date in the final quarter of the 16th century. The shallow roof pitch of 50 degrees indicates it was originally tiled but is shown as thatched in a painting of 1898 (illus. 1 below) before the addition of the present corrugated iron: thatch is normally found only in conjunction with pitches of 55 degrees or more but was often used as a cheap replacement for tile in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Layout

The structure formed a typical threshing barn of its period with a central entrance to the west. An original gabled porch with a clasped-purlin roof and evidence of a side-door to the north (now blocked) as shown in figure C below. Original arch-braces rise to the roof-plates adjoining this porch in lieu of studwork, but the eastern plate immediately opposite contains a full complement of empty stud mortises: the relevant mid-rail has been removed, but the barn would have possessed a small rear door in the usual manner of the 16th century (sufficient to create a through-draught for threshing and winnowing but not to admit vehicles).

Later Alterations

The Tudor barn has been extensively mutilated with most of its wall studs removed, although its storey posts remain intact along with its roof-plates, tie-beams and the majority of its mid-rails. The clasped-purlin roof structure and several original arch-braces also survive (the others replaced by bolted knee-braces in the 19th century) but the studwork now remains only in the northern gable and the two northern bays of the western elevation. The studs of the rear (eastern) elevation were lost when a new aisle and integral gabled porch were added in the mid-17th century, increasing the barn's width to 9.9 m (32 ft). The new framing incorporates much re-used timber with crude, edge-halved scarf joints in the roof-plates, but in other respects is well-built with internally trenched wall braces and aisle-braces which are neatly trenched across the aisle ties. Curiously, while the gables use standard assembly, the inner trusses are reversed (with their tie-beams below the roof-plates) in a manner often associated with early-medieval carpentry. The new porch retains the jambs of its original full-height doorway with shaped heads and represents an unusually early example of a vehicle thoroughfare; the majority of local barns continued to possess single principal entrances with much smaller rear doors until well into the 19th century. The brick threshing floor is a particularly good 19th century example laid in a herringbone pattern which extends to an impressive 15.25 m (50 ft) between the two porch entrances.

The eastern aisle initially extended to the southern gable as an 'end-aisle' but was later raised to form the present southern bay of 3 m in length (10 ft), which produces a total length of 21 m (69 ft). This change may have occurred in the late-18th or early-19th century but is difficult to date accurately given the poor nature of the framing and may be up a century later. The western aisle, which extends from the original porch to the southern gable, is also a much later feature which lacked the aisle braces of its 17th century counterpart to the east and appears to be shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1920 but not that of 1896. At first glance it is consistent with the 18th or 19th centuries but most of its timber is re-used and close dating on structural grounds is hazardous. The resulting internal and external proportions of the barn are particularly impressive, with an unusually large expanse of corrugated iron, but its medieval aisled appearance belies its piecemeal development and relatively late origin.

The Stable (2)

Despite its imposing and picturesque appearance the barn has been much altered and is one of many post-medieval threshing barns in the region. In contrast, the workshop to the north of the yard appears to have been designed as a very rare timber-framed stable of the early-17th century and despite its unprepossessing exterior is by far the most historically interesting structure on the site.

The present building extends to 18.6 m (61 ft) in length on a WNW-ESE axis at right-angles to the barn (simplified to east-west for the purpose of this analysis) but it contains three distinct phases of construction of which the two eastern bays are the earliest. They formed a two-bay building of 9.2 m in length by 5.2 m in overall width (30 ft by 17 ft) which rose to 2.75 m (9 ft) at its roof-plates. Approximately one half of the original studs have been renewed or removed, and the roof is a shallow-pitched 20th century replacement covered with corrugated iron, but the roof-plates are intact and the original layout can be reconstructed as shown in figures A and B below (which indicate missing timbers with broken lines). A date at the beginning of the 17th century is suggested by the presence of face-halved and bladed scarf joints in the roof-plates (rarely found before *circa* 1600) in conjunction with high quality framing with externally trenched braces and diamond-mullion windows.

Each bay formed a separate compartment of 4.25 m in length (14 ft) divided by a central partition. The studs of this partition have been removed but its tie-beam still survives (albeit now 2 m (6.5 ft) to the west of its original position), and contains stud mortises in both its

upper surface and soffit (as shown in figure A) with a wider spacing to the south indicating the likely position of an internal connecting door. Both gable tie-beams remain *in situ* with stud mortises beneath and hip-rafter housings above. The eastern bay was lit by a four-light diamond-mullion window in its southern elevation, where the lintel survives, and probably by a matching window to the north (where the studs have been entirely removed). The western bay contained identical windows to front and rear (both the sill and lintel intact to the north and their mortises visible in the western jamb to the south) with opposing doors against the central partition. There is no evidence of a ceiling in this bay, but the eastern bay was undoubtedly built with a loft as its windows are slightly lower and a series of large dowels for a horizontal clamp (joist rail) survive to the south. In addition, the inserted lintel and evidence of the sill of a small two-light diamond-mullion loft window can be seen beneath the roof-plate and upper surface. The building may well have accommodated horses stalled against its western gable with a hay loft and tack room to the east, but although early stables possessed cross-passages the scale of the tack room is unusually large and most were lofted throughout. A cow-house is an alternative interpretation, but parallels are few given their notorious scarcity: if a separate external door existed in the missing eastern gable the building may have served both purposes, with a stable to the east and a cow-house to the west. In many respects the layout is more typical of a small domestic house or bake-house, perhaps with a chimney or oven against the cross-passage, but the complete absence of whitewash and other evidence of domestic occupation supports an agricultural interpretation. There is nothing to suggest the structure has been moved from elsewhere, and any archaeological evidence of heating may be preserved below the modern concrete floor. Whatever its true purpose this small building represents a rare survival.

The two-bay hipped building was extended to the west by 4.9 m (16 ft) before the mid-17th century. The windowless studwork of the new frame survives only to the north and lacks its gable tie-beam, but retains the arch-braced tie-beam of a narrow intermediate bay of just 1.3 m (4.5 ft) to the east. This narrow bay adjoined the now missing western gable of the earlier building but it is unclear whether this was removed or remained *in situ* at the time of the extension: the bay may have accommodated a chimney, or simply operated as the central truss of an enlarged stable. The externally-trenched wall braces (one of which survives intact in the northern wall) would have been superseded by primary bracing during the middle decades of the 17th century. A final two-bay western extension of 5.8 m (19 ft), which incorporates primary braces in conjunction with pegged studs, brought the building to its present length in the late-18th or early-19th century. This too lacks any evidence of either fenestration or a loft and the resulting building – now extending to an impressive 18.6 m – seems too large for either cattle or horses and probably accommodated both – lending credence to the dual interpretation of the original building of slightly less than half this size. Any relevant fixtures or fittings were stripped when it was converted into a workshop during the 20th century, when the more steeply pitched roof shown in 1898 (illus 1) was replaced with its present corrugated iron, and the interior is now undivided from end to end.

The Shelter-shed (3)

The timber-framed structure which forms the western side of the farm yard is open-sided on the east and was built as a shelter-shed with a softwood roof in the mid-19th century. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1876 but not the tithe map of 1838. Formerly thatched it is now covered with corrugated iron. The walls are of post-and-rail construction with vertical tarred boarding in the typical Essex manner but its principal posts and roof-plates contain much re-used material from a 16th century or 17th century building. The heavy bolted knee-braces to the corners may also be re-used, and there is evidence that the southern half pre-dates the northern half by a decade or two (there is more re-used material in the former). It was built to shelter the cattle in the enclosed yards shown on the Ordnance Surveys and extends to an impressive 16 m in length by 4.4 m in overall width with low eaves of 2.1 m (52

ft by 14.5 ft by 7 ft). While its picturesque appearance contributes to the historic context of the site it is not of special significance in itself.

Historic Significance

The barn at Tudor Lodge is briefly but accurately described in the Schedule of Listed Buildings as a 16th century structure with added aisles and fully merits its grade II status despite the extensive mutilation of its original closely-studded and ostentatious walls. It remains a visually imposing building given the impressive scale of its roof (both inside and out) and is of considerable historic interest given the unusually late date of its secondary aisles. The resulting enlargement of its internal ground space by approximately one third between the late-16th century and the mid-17th century probably reflects the increasing average size of local holdings, and may well indicate the amalgamation of two farmsteads adjoining the medieval green on the west. The herringbone threshing floor also represents a good and increasingly rare survival.

The stable range to the north is an exceptionally rare and historically important timber-framed example of the early-17th century that in my view merits listing in its own right but may not meet the strict criteria applied by English Heritage. It has lost its internal partitions and roof, which would have been a standard clasped-purlin structure, but is otherwise largely intact and its layout can be reconstructed with some accuracy. The combination of a floored bay and an open bay of equal proportions in a single building is unique in my experience and may represent the combination of a small stable and cow-house under a single roof. Small agricultural buildings of this period are notoriously rare and this example would repay further archaeological analysis of any below-ground deposits to determine its precise purpose.

A fourth building, identified as a shelter-shed by the Ordnance Surveys, formed the southern side of the yard, but in other respects the barn and stable form a good agricultural group together with the 19th century shelter-shed and their relationship is also worthy of retention.

*Scale survey drawings follow on pages 12-16
All scales in feet and metres*

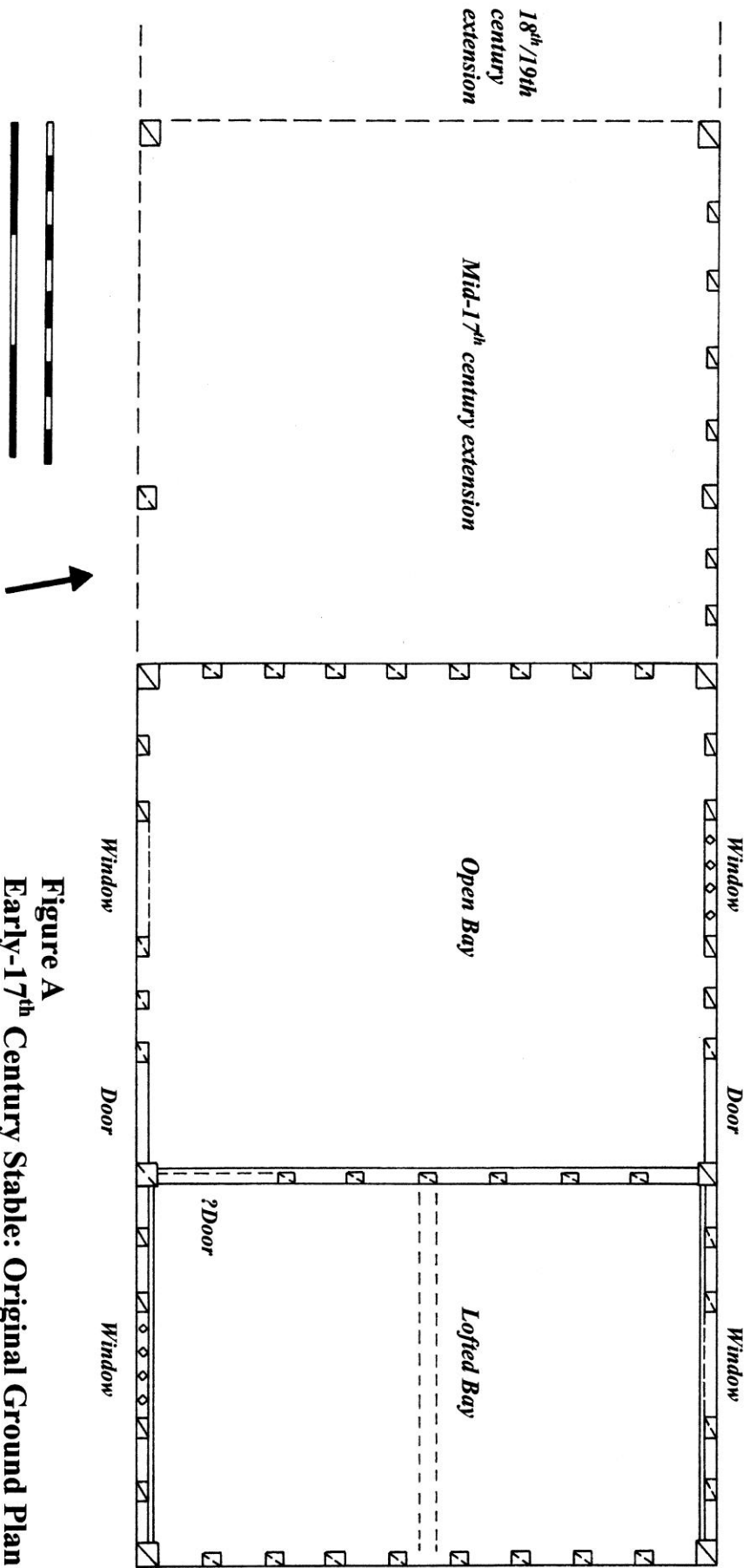


Figure A
Early-17th Century Stable: Original Ground Plan

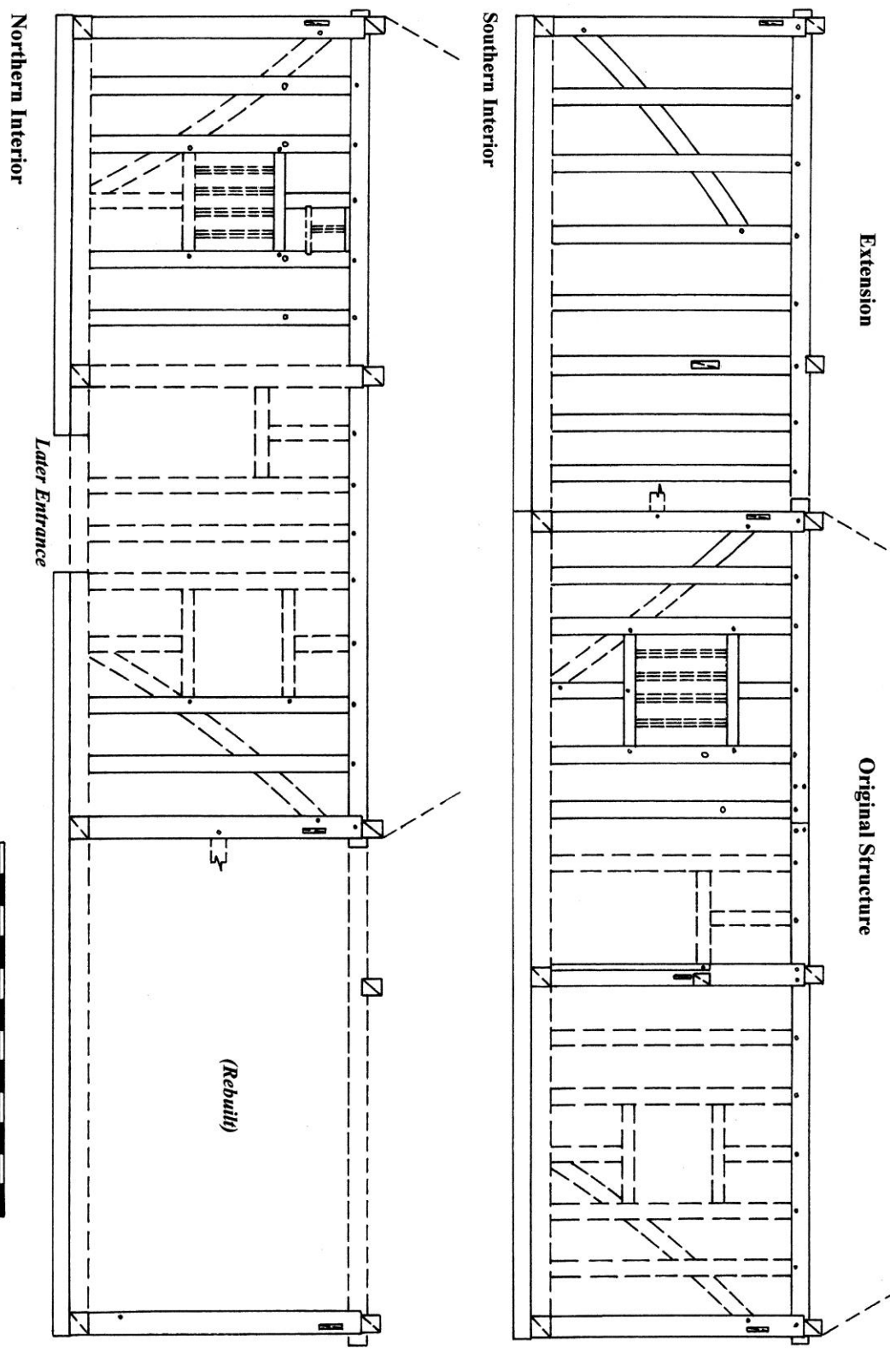


Figure B. Early-17th Century Stable: Internal Elevations

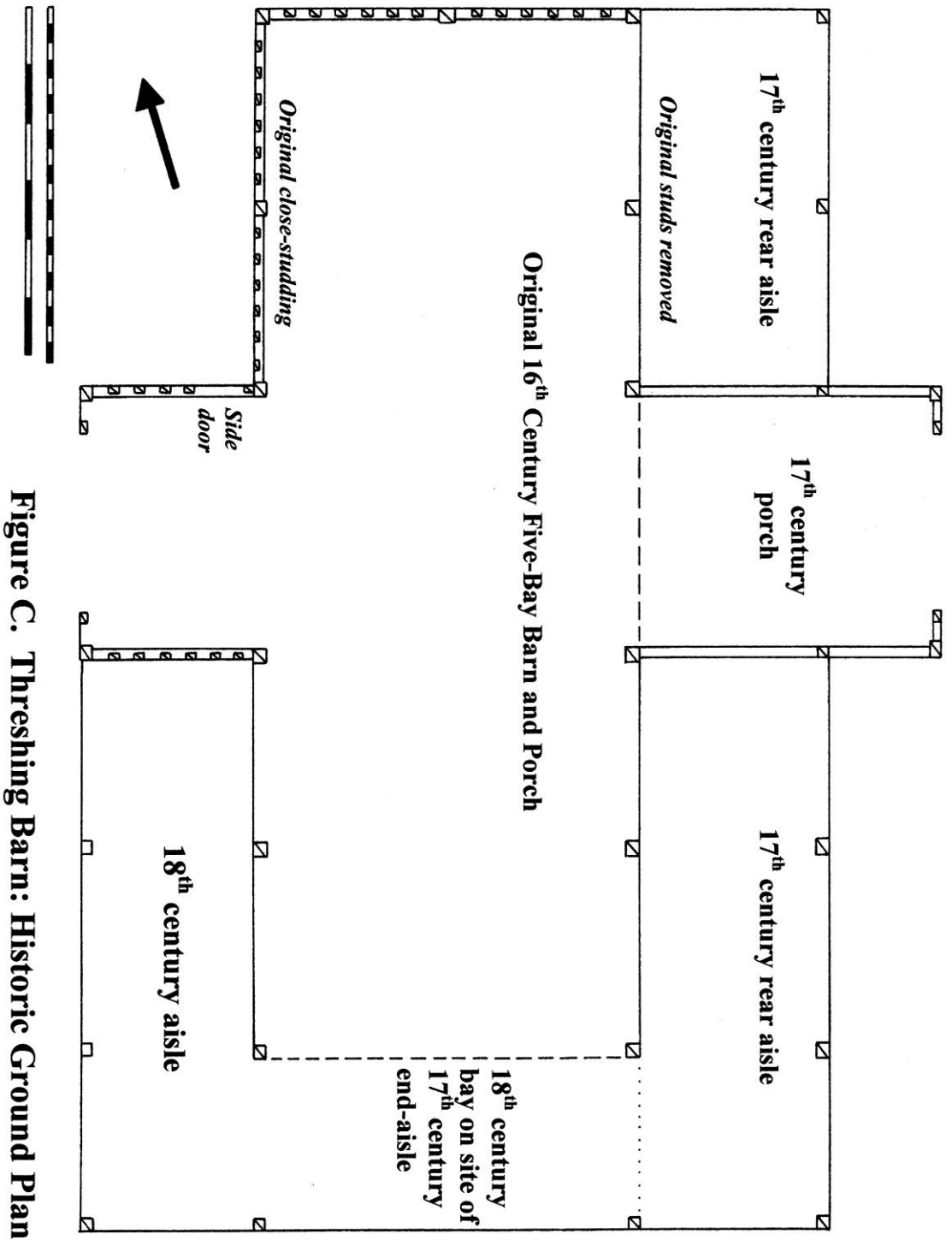


Figure C. Threshing Barn: Historic Ground Plan

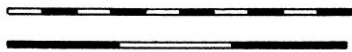
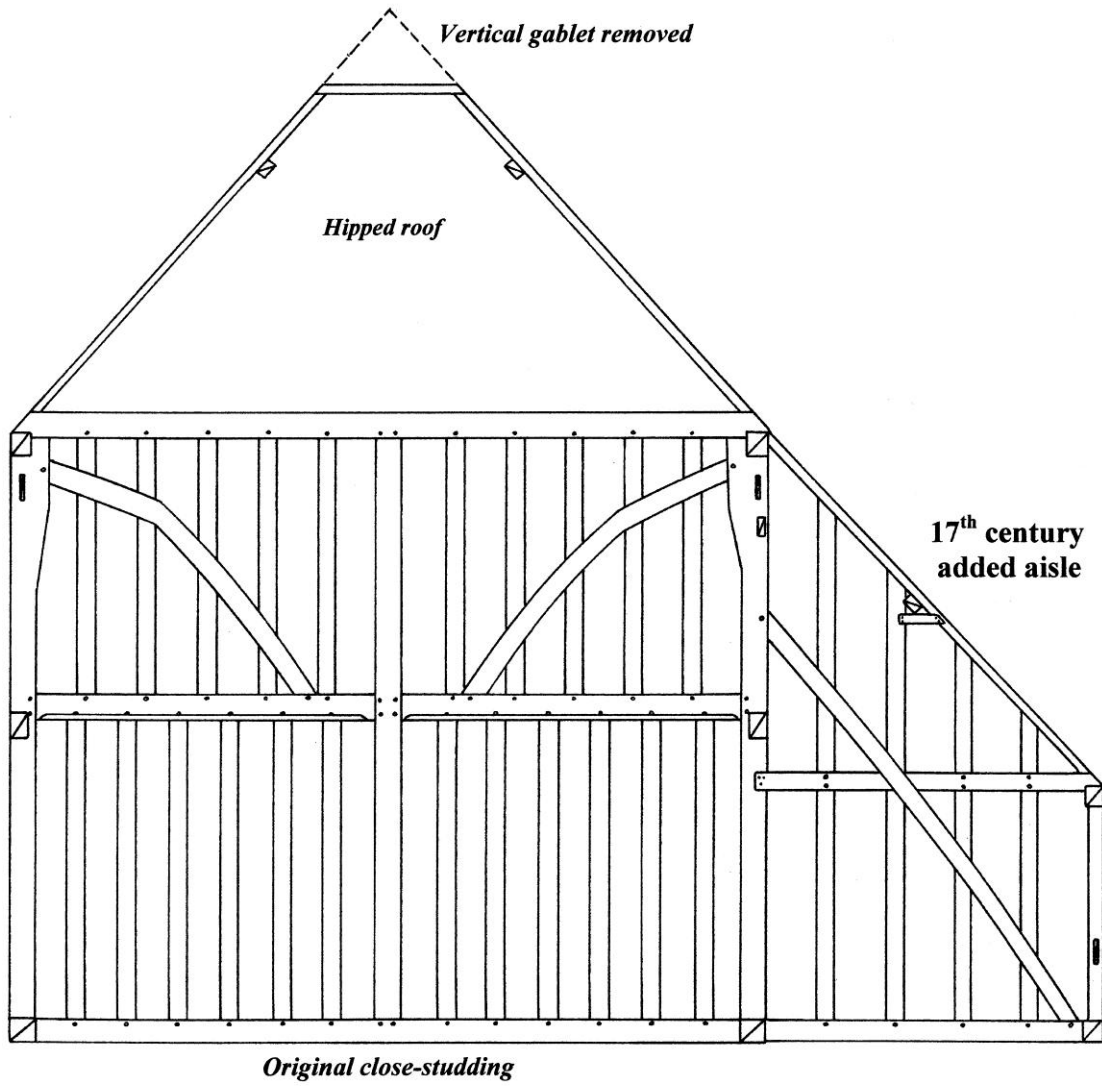


Figure D
Threshing Barn:
Northern internal gable

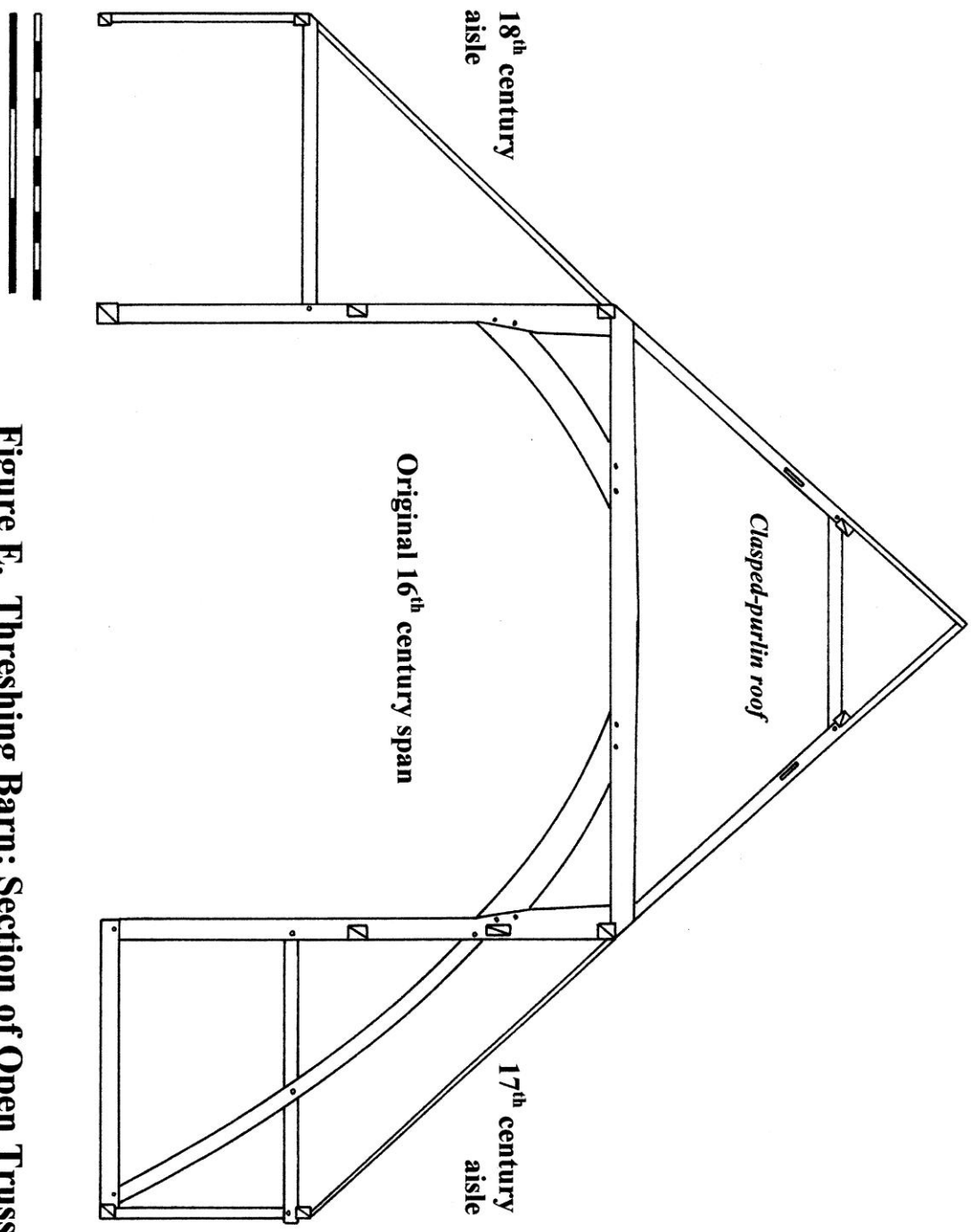


Figure E. Threshing Barn: Section of Open Truss

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. Painting of site showing western gable of stable (2) with northern gables of barn (1) and shelter-shed (3) to right. Signed 'R.E. Oates (?) Barns at New House Gestingthorpe 1898'. Presumably by a member of the family of Captain Oates at Gestingthorpe Hall. From copy in possession of owner.
2. Modern equivalent of 1898 painting showing stable (2) to left with barn (1) and shelter-shed (3) to right.
3. General view of entrance to site from Maplestead Road to north-west.
4. Southern facade of much-altered and unlisted timber-framed farmhouse (included for site context).
5. General view of farm buildings from west showing pond in foreground.
6. General view of farm buildings from north-west showing stable (2) to left, barn (1) in centre and shelter-shed (3) to right.
7. General view of farm buildings from north-west showing stable (2) to left, barn (1) in centre and shelter-shed (3) to right.
8. General view of farm buildings from east showing farmhouse (4) in rear to right, stable & shelter-shed (2 & 3) in centre and barn (1) to left.
9. Exterior of barn (1) from north-east showing secondary aisle and gabled porch.
10. Western external elevation of barn (1) showing secondary gabled porch and aisles.
11. Exterior of western porch of barn (1) showing double-hung doors.
12. External southern gable of barn (1) showing loading door to former grain floor with western porch to right.
13. External southern gable of barn (1) showing eastern porch and aisle to left.
14. Farm yard from south showing barn (1) to right, stable (2) in centre rear and shelter-shed (3) to left.
15. Eastern external elevation of barn (1) showing original porch and height of walls to left with secondary aisle to right.
16. Detail of eastern exterior of barn (1) showing original porch and height of walls to left.
17. Northern external gable of barn (1) showing secondary aisle to left and original height to right.

18. Southern exterior of stable (2) showing original structure to right.
19. Western external gable of stable (2) showing modern vehicle doors.
20. Western exterior of shelter-shed (3) showing open arcade with earlier section to left and apparent extension to right.
21. Weatherboarded rear (western) exterior of shelter-shed (3) showing corrugated iron roofing.
22. Barn (1). General view of interior from south showing original arch-braces & gable with later aisles to right and left.
23. Barn (1). General view of interior from north showing original porch to right and secondary porch & aisle to left.
24. Barn (1). Detail from north of original clasped-purlin roof structure with curved wind-braces.
25. Barn (1). Interior of northern gable showing original close-studding and internal bracing with original western elevation to left.
26. Barn (1). Interior of north-western corner showing original studwork and wall bracing.
27. Barn (1). Northern end of western interior showing only surviving section of original external wall.
28. Barn (1). Northern internal gable from added aisle showing empty stud and brace mortises of original eastern wall in roof-plate and corner post.
29. Barn (1). Northern internal gable of secondary aisle showing nailed mid-rail & internally trenched brace to right.
30. Barn (1). Northern end of eastern interior showing empty mortises of original external wall in mid-rail.
31. Barn (1). Internal eastern elevation from north-west showing secondary porch and integral aisle.
32. Barn (1). Detail of herringbone pattern 19th century red-brick threshing floor in eastern porch.
33. Barn (1). Detail of herringbone pattern 19th century red-brick threshing floor in western porch.
34. Barn (1). Detail of eastern roof-plate showing empty stud mortises and edge-halved & bridled scarf joint with splayed abutments.
35. Barn (1). Detail of original edge-halved and bridled scarf joint with splayed abutments.
36. Barn (1). Detail of intact studs at northern end of western elevation showing notches for original wattle-and-daub.

37. Barn (1). Northern interior of eastern porch showing aisle brace trench in mid-rail and evidence of re-used timber.
38. Barn (1). Southern interior of secondary eastern porch showing aisle brace trench in mid-rail.
39. Barn (1). Detail of re-used studs with irrelevant brace trenches in northern interior of eastern porch.
40. Barn (1). Detail of shaped jowl to head of original northern door jamb of eastern porch.
41. Barn (41). Interior of original western porch showing original arch-braces to roof-plate & shaped jowls to heads of door jambs.
42. Barn (1). Detail of internal gable of western porch showing empty mortises for wind braces in principal rafters.
43. Barn (1). Northern interior of original western porch showing close-studding identical to that of main barn to right.
44. Barn (1). Internal eastern elevation showing empty mortises for original southern gable in post to right.
45. Barn (1). Southern end of roof structure showing mortises of original southern gable in tie-beam with added bay to right.
46. Barn (1). Interior of eastern aisle from north showing trench for aisle brace in reversed-assembly tie-beam.
47. Barn (1). Internal south-eastern corner of added aisle showing internally trenched braces.
48. Barn (1). Original southern gable tie-beam from south showing stud mortises in soffit with notches for hip rafters above.
49. Barn (1). Detail of crude edge-halved scarf joint in roof-plate of eastern aisle.
50. Barn (1). Internal southern gable showing later framing with diagonal primary bracing replacing original end-aisle extension.
51. Barn (1). Southern end of western interior showing extension bay to left and secondary aisle.
52. Barn (1). Secondary aisle at southern end of western interior lacking aisle braces and with normal assembly.
53. Stable (2). General view of interior from western entrance showing 20th century softwood roof structure.
54. Stable (2). General view of interior from east showing western entrance.
55. Stable (2). Internal eastern gable showing mortises of original early-17th century studs in tie-beam soffit with hip rafter notches above.

56. Stable (2). Southern interior of eastern bay showing intact lintel of diamond-mullion window with original door position to right.
57. Stable (2). Detail of diamond-mullion mortises in soffit of window sill in southern interior of eastern bay.
58. Stable (2). Detail of secondary diamond-mullion lintel beneath roof-plate in southern interior of eastern bay.
59. Stable (2). Southern interior of penultimate eastern bay showing entrance of early-17th century structure with jamb of second window to right.
60. Stable (2). Northern interior of eastern bay showing original roof-plate with all studs renewed.
61. Stable (2). Northern interior of penultimate eastern bay showing entrance to right and original window to left.
62. Stable (1). Detail of original window lintel and sill in northern interior of penultimate eastern bay.
63. Stable (2). Detail of blocked northern door showing pegged mortises of lintel & lateral partition in storey post.
64. Stable (2). 20th century roof structure from east showing re-sited tie-beam of lateral partition of early-17th century stable.
65. Stable (2). Western tie-beam of original two-bay stable seen from south-west showing notches of hipped gable.
66. Stable (2). Northern interior of central bay showing intact studs & brace of mid-17th century extension.
67. Stable (2). Southern interior of central bay showing original roof-plate and replaced studwork of mid-17th century extension to rear.
68. Stable (2). 20th century roof structure of early-17th century two-bay stable and mid-17th century western extension seen from west.
69. Stable (2). Southern interior of two-bay 18th century extension at western end of stable showing western gable to right.
70. Stable (2). Interior of western gable showing 20th century vehicle doors.
71. Stable (2). Northern interior of two-bay 18th century extension at western end of stable showing western gable to left.
72. Stable (2). Detail of pegged primary brace in northern interior of 18th century extension showing mid-17th century gable to right.
73. Stable (2). Detail of roof-plate in southern interior of 18th century extension showing gable of mid-17th century stable to left.
74. Shelter-shed (3). Exterior of shelter-shed from north-east showing open-sided eastern elevation.

75. Shelter-shed (3). Interior of southern gable showing bolted knee-braces.
76. Shelter-shed (3). Southern bay of western interior showing bolted knee-braces and re-used roof-plate.
77. Shelter-shed (3). Detail of re-used roof-plate of western interior showing irrelevant stud mortises.
78. Shelter-shed (3). Detail of face-halved scarf joint in re-used eastern roof-plate showing diagonal brace mortise.
79. Shelter-shed (3). General view of interior showing post-and-rail construction to right.
80. Shelter-shed (3). Roof structure from north showing 19th century softwood rafters.

Photographic Appendix follows on pp. 22-30

Appendix 2 (pp. 22-30): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1. Painting of site showing western gable of stable (2) with northern gables of barn (1) and shelter-shed (3) to right. All three roofs are thatched. Signed 'R.E. Oates (?): Barns at New House Gestingthorpe 1898'.



Illus. 2. Modern equivalent of 1898 painting showing stable (2) with replaced roof of reduced pitch to left to left with the barn (1) and shelter-shed (3) to right.



Illus. 3. Exterior of barn (1) from north-east showing secondary aisle and gabled porch with original hipped northern gable (lacking its gablet) to right.



Illus. 4. Farm yard from south showing the late-16th century barn (1) to right, the early-17th century stable (2) in centre rear and 19th century shelter-shed (3) to left.



Illus. 5. Western external elevation of barn (1) from the yard showing the original porch and wall height to the left with the later aisle to the right.



Illus. 6. Barn (1). General view of interior from south showing the original storey-posts, arch-braced tie-beams and clasped-purlin roof with the later aisles to right and left (removing the original wall studs).



Illus. 7. Barn (1). Interior of northern gable showing original close-studding and internal bracing. This, and the two northern bays of the western elevation visible to the left, represents the only intact 16th century studwork in the barn. Mortises for the missing studs of the eastern elevation (removed when the aisle was added in the 17th century) can be seen in the roof-plate and mid-rail to the right.



Illus. 8. Barn (1). General view of interior from north showing the original porch to right and the secondary porch & aisle to left.



Illus. 9. Barn (1). Detail of an original edge-halved and bridled scarf joint with splayed abutments in the roof-plate adjacent to the western porch. The arch-brace to the roof-plate of the entrance bay (left) is also an original feature.



Illus. 10. Barn (1). The southern end of the clasped-purlin roof structure showing the original wind-braces and the tie-beam of the original hipped southern gable with mortises for the framing that was removed when an end-aisle was added in the 17th century. This end-aisle was later raised to form the additional bay visible to the right.



Illus. 11. Barn (1). Detail from east of the good 19th century threshing floor which extends into both porches. The bricks are laid in a herringbone pattern.



Illus. 12. Southern exterior of the rare but well-disguised early-17th century stable (2) seen from the yard and showing the late-18th or 19th century extension behind modern corrugated cladding to the left.



Illus. 13. Stable (2). General view of the interior from modern entrance in western gable showing 20th century softwood roof structure with well-preserved 17th century framing to right and left.



Illus. 14. Stable (2). Detail of diamond-mullion mortises in soffit of window sill in southern interior of eastern bay.



Illus. 15. Stable (2). Detail of secondary diamond-mullion lintel nailed beneath roof-plate in southern interior of eastern bay (immediately above the window lintel shown in illus. 14). This window would have served the missing hay loft



Illus. 16. Stable (2). Northern interior of penultimate eastern bay showing position of original stable entrance to right and original window to left.



Illus. 17. Stable (1). Detail of the original window lintel and sill in the northern interior of the penultimate eastern bay, partly hidden by 18th or 19th century boarding.



Illus. 18. Stable (2). Northern interior of central bay showing intact studs & eternally trenched brace of the mid-17th century extension, with the original stable's western gable to the right.