

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AND MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/212

Barn at Green Meadows, The Green, Hessett, Suffolk

HTT 019

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HER Information

Planning Application No: S283/07

Date of Fieldwork: May-June 2007

Grid Reference: TL 935 611

Funding Body: Mr C Hawes

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Introduction

Archaeological recording was carried out during the conversion of the barn at Green Meadow, Hessett into a domestic dwelling. The work was undertaken in order to satisfy the conditions on a planning application (Mid Suffolk DC, 0283/07). The requirements were outlined in a Brief and Specification by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team 14 May 2007). It consisted of two parts: the first is a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 3 of a grade II listed barn adjacent to a cottage known as Green Meadows; the second is the monitoring of the ground work associated with the barn redevelopment, which included the replacement of dwarf walls that were underpinning the historic barn with concrete footings and re-laid bricks.

Historic Building Report

Leigh Alston

The following section is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 8.2 megapixel digital images (Appendix 1) but also includes printed photographs of key features (Appendix 2). Each digital image is separately described in the written report, and the CD also includes the report in MS Word format. Five attached figures show the schematic layout of the barn and reconstruct its original timber frame, and a brief documentary survey is included. The building was inspected on May 22nd 2007, when the accompanying photographs were taken (wherever practical a white metre rod with centimetre subdivisions has been included for scale purposes).

Summary

The barn at Green Meadows lies some 800 metres south of the parish church of St Ethelbert on the eastern side of the highway between Hessett and Felsham. It abuts the southern edge of a large, elongated green of 11 acres known as 'Great Green' on the Hessett tithe map of 1838, of which the pasture to the north of the barn represents a rare unaltered fragment (the rest having been enclosed in the 19th century). The present name of the barn derives from an adjacent 17th century cottage listed as 'Green Farmhouse' but now known as 'Green Meadows' to which both the barn and surrounding land belonged in 1838. While the site may well be medieval in origin, given its relationship to the green, there is no obvious link with the moated site on the opposite (western) side of the road.

The timber-framed and weatherboarded building consists of a late-18th century barn of 7 bays (rather than the '17th or early-18th century' structure of 'about 5 bays' described in the Schedule of Listed Buildings) together with a lower and narrower range of 3 bays attached to its southern gable. The northern half of the barn had entirely collapsed prior to inspection (reputedly during the 1987 storm), but the remaining structure retains its original roof and tie-beam braces and is typical of many contemporary examples in the region both in its form and its re-use of miscellaneous recycled timbers. Maps of the 19th and early-20th centuries indicate the presence of additional attached and detached structures which appear to be associated with animal yards to the east of the building, and there is evidence of a recently demolished lean-to against the western elevation to the south of the porch. This lean-to has preserved historically interesting evidence of red ochre pigment on the external weatherboarding of the barn, which probably indicates its original appearance (prior to the application of tar in the late-19th or 20th century).

The lower range against the barn's southern gable is an exceptionally rare and historically important stable of the early- and mid-17th century. The original building consisted of 2 bays which either continued further to the north or abutted an older structure on the site of the present barn, and was provided with a ceiling and loft which have since been removed. There is evidence of two original doorways in the western elevation and a complete window with original 'diamond' mullions survives in the eastern wall. This early-17th century stable was extended southwards by a further bay in the mid-17th century, and this extension also possessed a loft that was lit by windows containing chamfered wall studs in lieu of mullions, while the ground floor was entered from the east and lit by a diamond mullioned window to the west (of which the sill and lintel are intact). The present roof is a replacement of the 20th century. Stables which pre-date the 18th century are notoriously rare, with only three identified by Susanna Wade Martins in her study of Norfolk (*Historic Farm Buildings*, 1991, p.174), and small vernacular examples such as this are almost unknown. This report has accordingly recorded the stable at English Heritage Level 3, i.e. by a full measured survey, while the later barn has been recorded at Level 2.

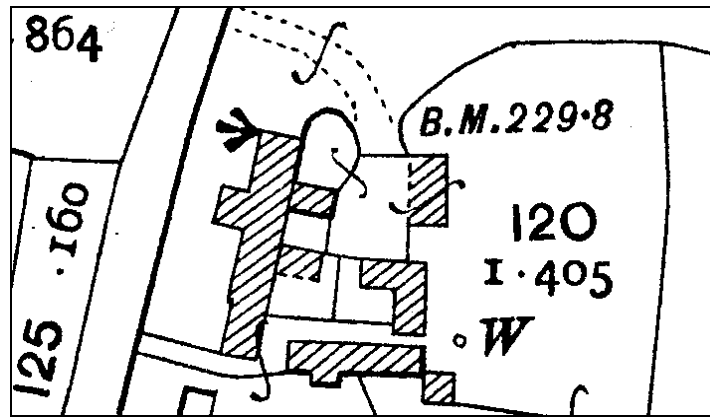


Figure 1. Site Plan (from 1904 25 inch Ordnance Survey)

Showing barn and Felsham road to west (left), with cottage now known as Green Meadows to south and the remains of Great Green to the north. None of the attached or detached structures forming what appear to be enclosed animal yards to the east of the barn now survive (note the open-sided shelters as indicated by broken lines).

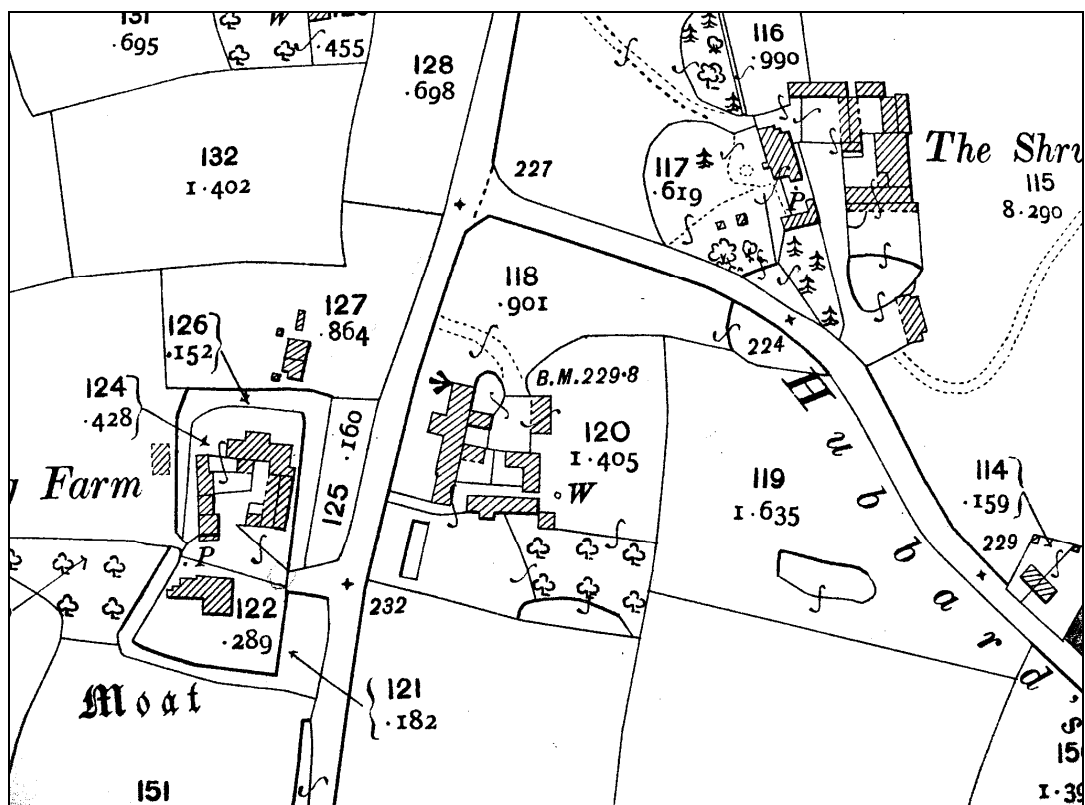


Figure 2. 1904 Ordnance Survey Map

The landscape context shown on the 1904 25 inch Ordnance Survey Second Edition, with 'Green Meadows' in centre. Note the eastern edge of the enclosed green extending northwards from The Shrubbery (top right) and moated Spring Farm to left.

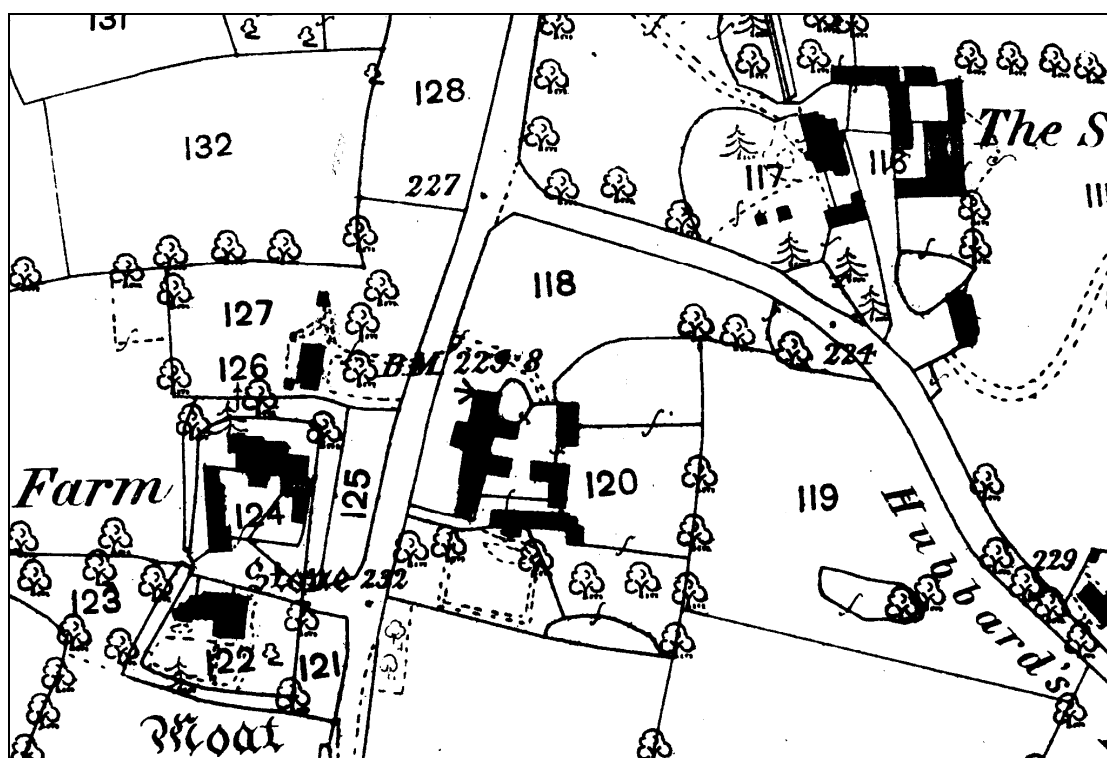


Figure 3. The 1886 25 inch Ordnance Survey First Edition

The Site and its Historic Context

The barn at Green Meadows lies in arable countryside some 800 metres south of the parish church of St Ethelbert on the eastern side of the highway between Hessest and Felsham. Its name relates to a timber-framed cottage known as 'Green Meadows' which lies just 20 feet (6 metres) to the rear, as indicated in Figure 1, and faces an area of open pasture or meadow to the east of the barn from which this name presumably derives. The cottage is described in the Schedule of Listed Buildings as 'Green Farmhouse' and dated to the early-17th century, although the photograph attached to its English Heritage website entry is labelled 'Green Meadows'. It would therefore appear that Green Farmhouse is the older name for the property.

The pastureland to the east of the barn is bisected by a watercourse which marked the southern edge of a large green shown on the 1838 Hessest tithe map (Figure 5, Suffolk Record Office T80/1-2) but largely enclosed by the time of the 1886 Ordnance Survey (Figure 3). This long, triangular green of typical south-Suffolk form extended northwards by some 400 metres to the present Rougham road and is termed 'Great Green' on the tithe map. The barn occupied the green's south-western corner and the present pond to the south of The Shrubbery marked its south-eastern extent. The area of pasture between present-day Hubbard's Lane and the watercourse lay within the green and

represents the sole surviving fragment of this medieval landscape feature (most such greens or tyes in Suffolk date from the 13th century or before). The 19th century maps show at least two other detached buildings to the east of the barn which appear to form a farmyard in front of the farmhouse, although no trace of these can now be seen. An animal pond adjoins the north-eastern corner of the barn in the 1886 Ordnance Survey (Figure 3), but is not shown on the tithe map (Figures 4-6). The farm is not named in the tithe apportionment, but contained 68 acres in total and was owned by one Robert Parker and tenanted by Jemima Bauley. The size of the green is given as 10 acres, 3 roods and 31 perches. There is no obvious connection with the moated house and yard of Spring Farm on the opposite side of the highway, although the site is likely to be of medieval origin given its relationship to the green. Green Farmhouse (alias Green Meadows) is currently owned separately from the barn and has not been inspected as part of this report. It appears to contain a central hall and western parlour of the early-17th century (the parlour lying in surprisingly close proximity to the contemporary stable described below) with later remodelling and additions to the east, but there is no clear evidence of the 'earlier core' reported in the Schedule of Listed Buildings

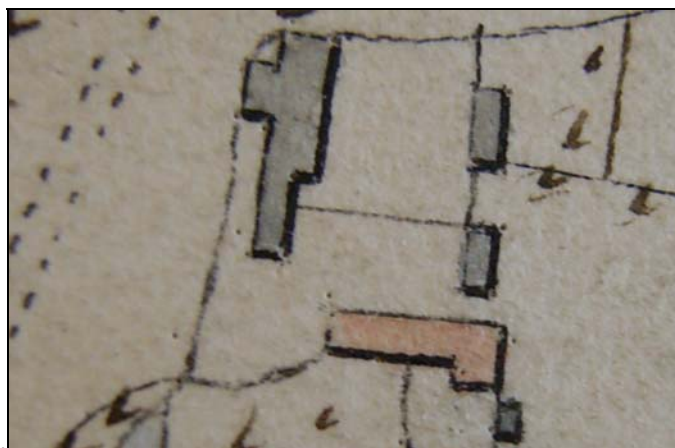


Figure 4. The farm as shown on the Hesseltham tithe map of 1838.

The expanded distance between the barn to the left and the cottage (shown in pink) when compared to later maps must be a cartographic error.

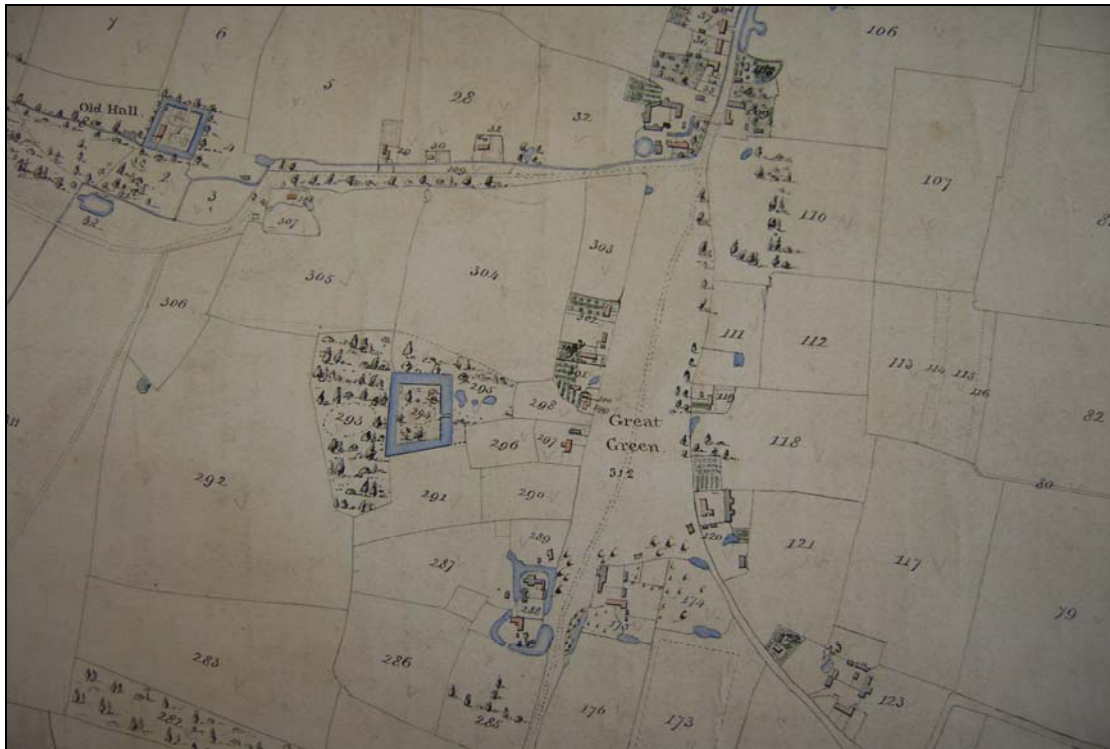


Figure 5. Tithe map

Great Green on the 1838 Hessett tithe map, with the barn in its south-western corner. Note the three moated sites. The farm to which the barn belonged extended to 68 acres and included Lower Bartrams (no.173) and Further Pightle (174). A pightle is a small enclosure, usually for animals. The farm buildings are described in the tithe apportionment as 'Farm house and homestall'. The field to the south of the yard belonged to Spring Farm on the opposite side of the road and was known somewhat prosaically as 'Field Cross Yard'.



Figure 6. Tithe Map detail

Detail of the above, showing the barn adjoining the south-western corner of Great Green. The ancient boundary watercourse linking the barn and the pond bisects the present meadow.

Green Meadow Barn, Hessest

Site Plan

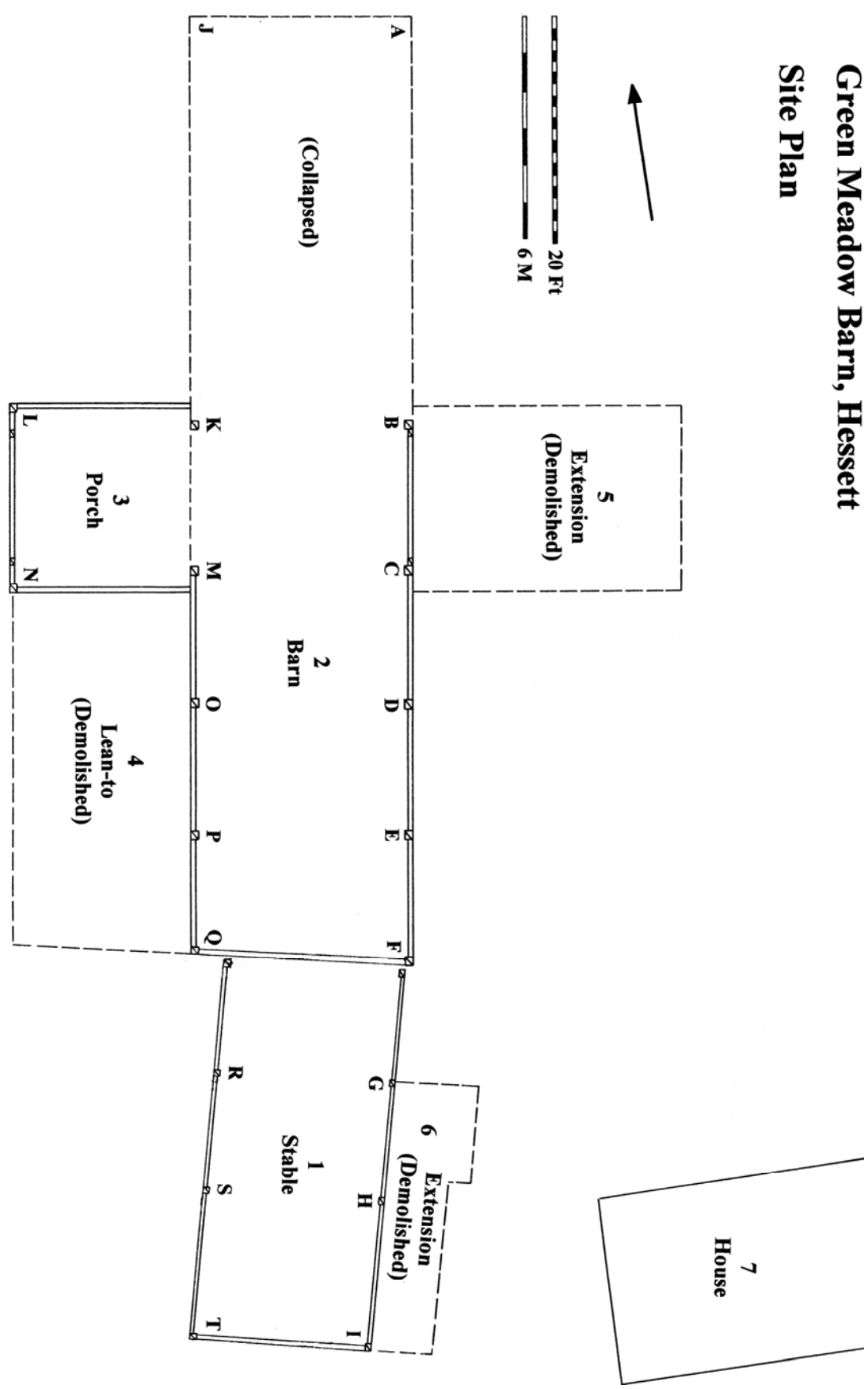


Figure 7. Numbered historic areas of building

Building Analysis

Areas 1, 6 & 7 The 17th Century Stable

The low, narrow weatherboarded structure at the southern end of the barn is the earliest part of the building (Area 1 in Figure 7). In contrast to the walls of the barn proper (Area 2), which consist largely of re-used studs nailed to primary diagonal braces in a style first employed at the end of the 17th century, this lower section is properly framed in the medieval tradition with externally trenched braces and pegged mortises throughout. The structure contains three bays as shown in the accompany figures, and extends to 34 feet (10.4 metres) in overall length by 16 feet (4.9 metres) in width, but the southernmost bay was added as a later extension. The general character of the framing and the use in the roof-plates of the earlier building of face-halved-and-bladed scarf joints (which came into standard use only during the second and third decades of the 17th century) suggests a date of c.1610-30, while the relatively thin, straight wall braces of the extension indicate c.1630-50. The original roof timbers have been lost and replaced by a mid-20th century single-slope structure of machine-sawn softwood covered, like the main barn, with corrugated iron. The missing roof was probably of clasped-purlin form and is likely to have been thatched (the steep pitch of the barn roof suggests that it was designed for thatch).

The wall studs of both construction phases are 8 feet in height between the completely intact roof-plates and the ground sill (which is currently visible only in the eastern (rear) wall of the earlier range - any surviving sill in the western wall was concealed by internal and external boarding at the time of inspection). The plinth beneath the ground sill, where exposed, rises to 15 inches (38 cm) in height and consists of flint and variable brick which is probably secondary. Assuming the building to have possessed a plinth of similar scale from the outset, it would have risen to approximately 10 feet (3 metres) at its eaves. The present floor consists chiefly of modern concrete and stone slabs, and an area of white floor-bricks in the southern bay is unlikely to pre-date the 19th century. Although now open to its roof the building was undoubtedly designed to contain a ceiling, as indicated by rows of large pegs or peg holes that secured missing horizontal clamps (rails) to the walls approximately 2 feet beneath the roof-plates (which clamps in turn supported the joists). The positions of these pegs are indicated in Figure 8 (showing the eastern elevation) but are partly absent from Figure 9 as the internal studs were largely hidden by 19th century deal boarding at the time of inspection. A section of later clamp survives on the rebuilt southern gable. Notches for the ends of the

clamps can be seen in the sides of the principal wall posts, which project beyond the plane of the studs.

The presence of a ceiling is further indicated by neat chamfers and chamfer stops to the inner edges of certain studs in both the front and rear walls of the southern bay above the clamp pegs; these chamfered studs formed the mullions of low windows lighting the roof loft. Chamfered stud mullions of this kind are not common, but are occasionally found in local 16th and 17th century domestic houses. There is no obvious evidence of separate sills, and these were presumably formed by nailed boards, or perhaps by permitting the floorboards to project into the chamfered apertures. The ground-floor area of the same bay was lit by a more standard type of window which contained three 'diamond' mullions between a sill and lintel with hollow-chamfered terminals that projected by 1.5 inches (4 cm) beyond the external plane of the wall. The lintel lies immediately beneath the level of the ceiling clamp and remains *in situ* together with the sill, but the mullions, each 2 inches square, have been removed. The small size of the mullions is also indicative of a 17th century date, as 16th century and earlier equivalents are typically 3 inches square. A similar window survives completely intact, with all five 2-inch mullions *in situ*, in the southern bay of the earlier phase of construction as shown in Figure 9. There is no visible evidence of loft windows in the earlier phase, but this may have possessed a window in its missing gable or have been lit by roof dormers. The asymmetrical braces of the gable and apparent absence of a central stud in the expected position strongly suggests that a window also existed here, as shown to the right in Figure 10 (which is based on the positions of empty stud mortises in its tie-beam - from which only a small section has been cut). The southern gable of the extension may also have contained a window, but its present structure, which includes a length of ceiling clamp, was entirely renewed in the 18th or 19th centuries to leave only the original corner posts as shown to the left in Figure 10.

The northern bay of the earlier structure is 9 feet (2.75 metres) in length, and its southern counterpart 10 feet. The entire building extended to a little less than 21 feet (6.3 metres) in length before the addition of the new, longer southern bay increased this to 34 feet. It is not clear whether the two original bays were sub-divided as the tie-beam of the central truss has been lost and replaced with a lower timber supported on nailed brackets at ceiling level. There are no mortises for wall braces or wattle-and-daub fixing notches in the relevant wall posts, as might be expected if a solid partition had been

removed, but neither are there mortises for the tie-beam braces of an open frame. The northernmost truss, in contrast, did contain tie-beam braces although only its rear corner-post survives (complete with arch-brace mortise). There is, however, clear evidence of an original doorway in the rear wall of each bay, each door approximately 40 inches (1 metre) wide and rising to a lintel at ceiling height, as shown in Figure 8. The later southern bay possessed a third doorway as indicated by a pegged lintel mortise in its corner post. It therefore seems probable that the northern gable of the original building was open-framed against another building (perhaps the predecessor of the present barn), and that it contained two areas separated by a boarded partition of some kind; despite the unequal lengths of the bays, the size of each area would thus have been identical at 10 feet by 15 feet internally (3 metres by 4.5) as the northern boundary was formed by the wall of the adjacent structure. The partition is unlikely to have risen to the ceiling as there is no obvious source of light in the northern bay.

Fragments of original wattle-and-daub with a neatly plastered and limewashed internal finish remain intact in the front wall of the earlier structure. This consists of both whole and split coppice poles secured with hempen twine to horizontal staves. Evidence of shallow notches for nailed horizontal split-poles and a lack of weathering to the remaining studs and posts, (including those of the original gable) suggests the walls were externally daubed from the outset. This is consistent with the projecting window sills and lintels, which were designed to penetrate the depth of daub in a manner commonly found in 17th century houses.

The present fittings are of late-18th or 19th century appearance and are not original to the 17th century building. Low mangers extend along the entire western wall, and consist of heavy, nailed elm boards which are supported by crude frames; a number of iron tethering rings remain in the front rails. Angled timbers nailed to the external gable and the opposite partition provide clear evidence of a missing hay rack which extended across the original window of the southern bay. It would therefore appear that horses were most recently tethered laterally to the building (i.e. with their heads facing west), but were originally housed axially (with their heads towards one or other gable) in order to avoid blocking the windows. The present weatherboarding is also of 19th century appearance, but the three doorways in the eastern wall approximately coincide with the 17th century apertures shown in Figure 8. Two harness hooks in the form of naturally bent timber project from the external wall of the southern bay, and faced into an

extension of uncertain form which has recently collapsed or been demolished (Area 6 in Figure 7). The outline of this building, which presumably formed a tack shed, is indicated by a modern concrete floor and by a lack of tar to the external weatherboarding. A small wooden pulley nailed to the northern face of post H (Figure 7) was presumably intended to assist in the manhandling of harness.

Historic Assessment

There is little doubt, given the remaining evidence, that the structure was designed as a stable, which purpose it continued to serve until its abandonment in the 20th century. Early stables are known to have contained hay lofts, for which there is clear evidence here, as this was both convenient for feeding and served to keep the animals warm. Hay lofts lost favour during the late-18th and 19th centuries, however, as the loft floors were prone to rot and collapse, the size of draught horses increased considerably, and a greater circulation of air was thought to favour their health. These factors probably explain the loss of the original loft at Green Meadows. Most free-standing early stables are substantial buildings on high-status sites and are often of brick rather than timber-framing, with decorative features that suggest they were intended for riding horses rather than farm animals (compare that of Boundary Farm Framsden, published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute, vol. 38, 1996, pp. 56-74.) Utilitarian examples can be found in the floored ends of 16th and 17th century barns in Suffolk, but vernacular freestanding stables are notoriously rare and despite the loss of its roof this is among the best-preserved in the country and must be considered of national significance. To my knowledge, for example, the survival of an intact diamond mullion window in a stable is without parallel. Its close proximity to the parlour gable of a contemporary farmhouse is also remarkable (at just 20 feet), and suggestive of the value placed on the stable's occupants; the yard must have extended across the front of the house.

Areas 2, 3, 4 & 5 The 18th century Barn

The large 7-bay barn to the north of the stable is a later structure which follows a slightly different alignment as shown in Figure 7, and perhaps reflects an encroachment on the margins of the green. The character of the timber-frame, which appears to have been designed for its present weatherboarding (as opposed to the wattle-and-daub infill of the stable) suggests a date in the late-18th or perhaps early-19th century, but the building is mistakenly dated as 'probably 17th or early-18th century' in the list description. The later date is consistent with the original clasped-purlin roof structure which employs nailed collars and a ridge board (as opposed to the pegged mortises and halved joints of early-

18th century structures). The walls consist of straight primary braces which interrupt the mortised but unpegged studs, and many timbers show evidence of re-use from 16th or 17th century buildings in a manner that is also typical of later buildings. The presence of original arch-braces to the tie-beams as opposed to bolted knees would suggest an 18th century origin, although such features can continue into the first quarter of the 19th century.

The barn originally extended to 84 feet (25.5 metres) in length by 19.5 feet (6 metres) in overall width, and its studs rose 13 feet (4 metres) between the sill and roof-plate. The three northern bays have now collapsed, together with much of the central bay. The west-facing porch is probably original, but there is clear evidence of entrance doors in the opposite wall in addition (i.e. tenoned door jambs and a lack of stud mortises in the relevant roof-plate). The presence of a full-height thoroughfare is also indicative of a later 18th century origin as earlier barns usually possess only one cart entrance. The roof is now covered with 20th century corrugated iron but appears of relatively steep pitch and was probably once straw thatched (thatch is indicated locally by pitches of 55 degrees or more, while peg-tiled roofs are of 50 degrees or less).

Historic Assessment

This barn is entirely typical of many late-18th century examples in East Anglia, and its chief historic interest lies in the unusually extensive survival of red ochre pigment (reddle) on the weatherboarding of the front (western) wall where it was protected until recently by a later lean-to (Area 4). This lean-to has lately been demolished. The reddle has also been preserved behind the posts of the porch, which suggests it is original to the building. Many East Anglian barns were decorated and protected from the weather in this manner, but most were coated in tar during the late-19th and 20th centuries (which tar became available as a cheap by-product of the town gas industry). The practise explains the famous Red Barn murder of Maria Marten at nearby Polstead. There is no indication of the lean-to on the 1904 Ordnance Survey above, and both it and the tar which coats the external boarding elsewhere were presumably additions of the early-20th century. Area 5 in Figure 7 marks the site of a demolished structure recorded on recent architects' plans of which there is now no trace. A number of other buildings are shown to form yards to the east of the barn on 19th century maps but these too have now disappeared without trace above ground. A harness hook on the

southern gable of the barn suggests that it was partly used as a tack room against the stable during the 19th and 20th centuries.

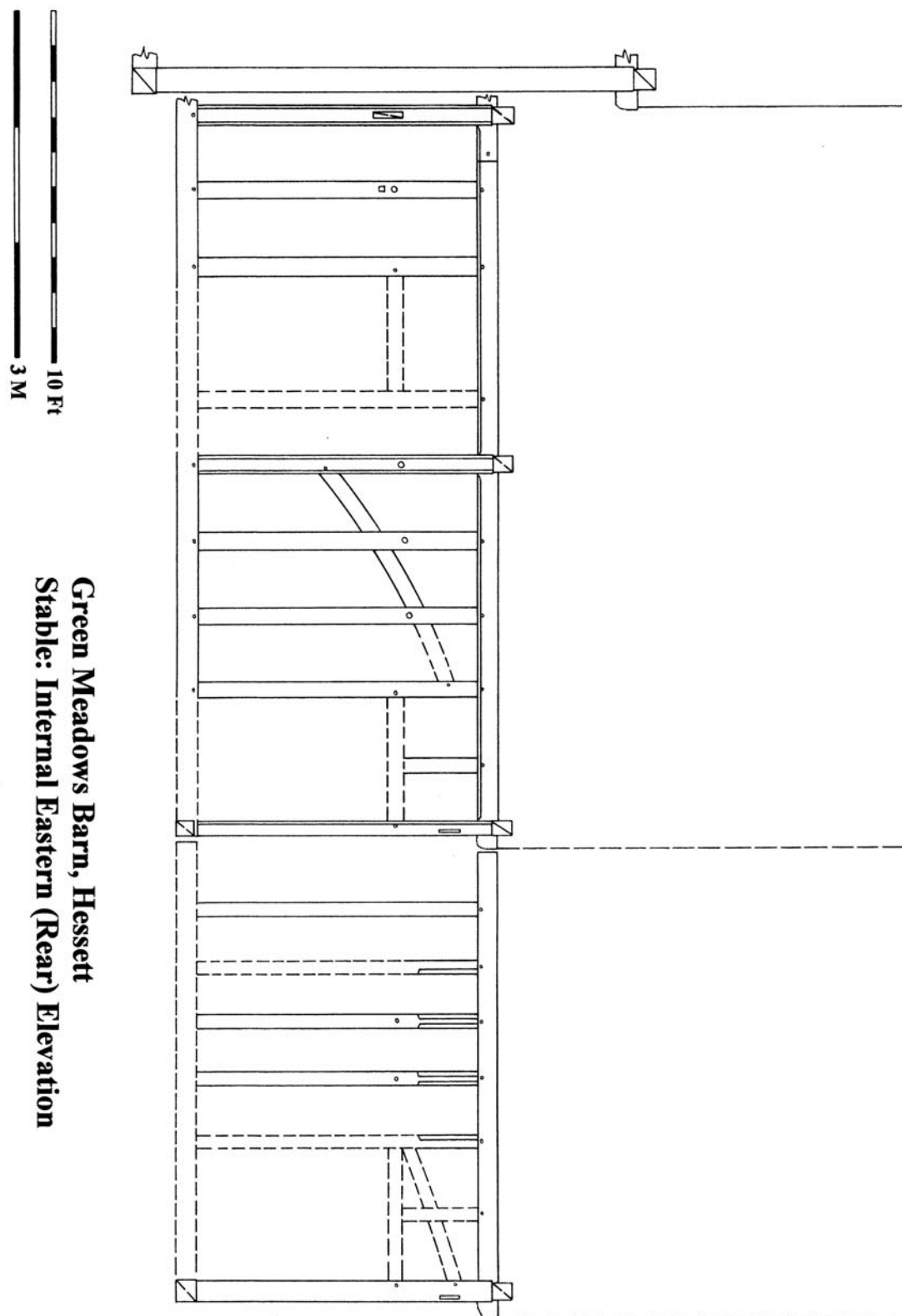


Figure 8. Stable internal eastern (rear) elevation

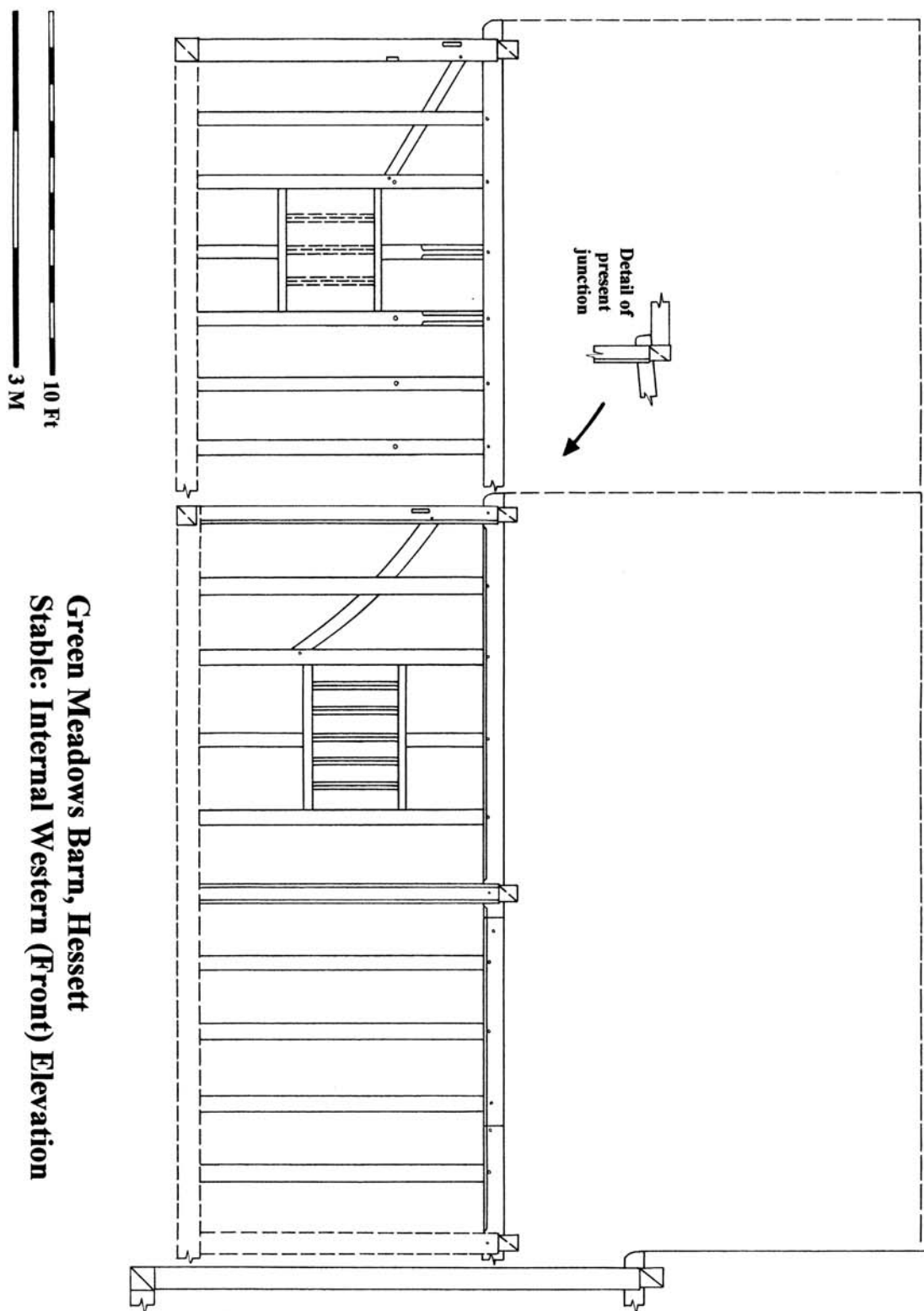


Figure 9. Stable internal western (front) elevation

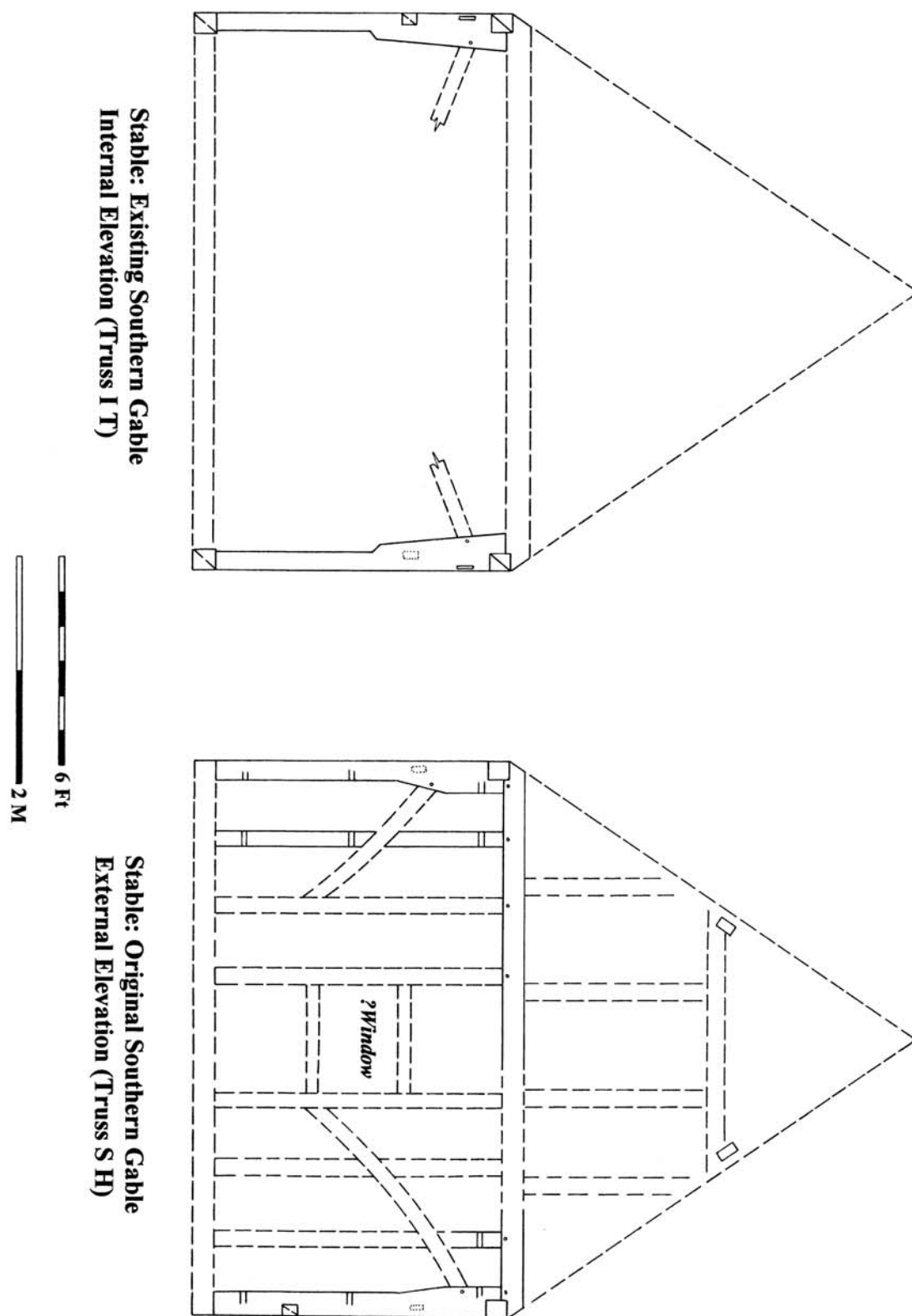


Figure 10. Stable, original and exiting southern elevations.

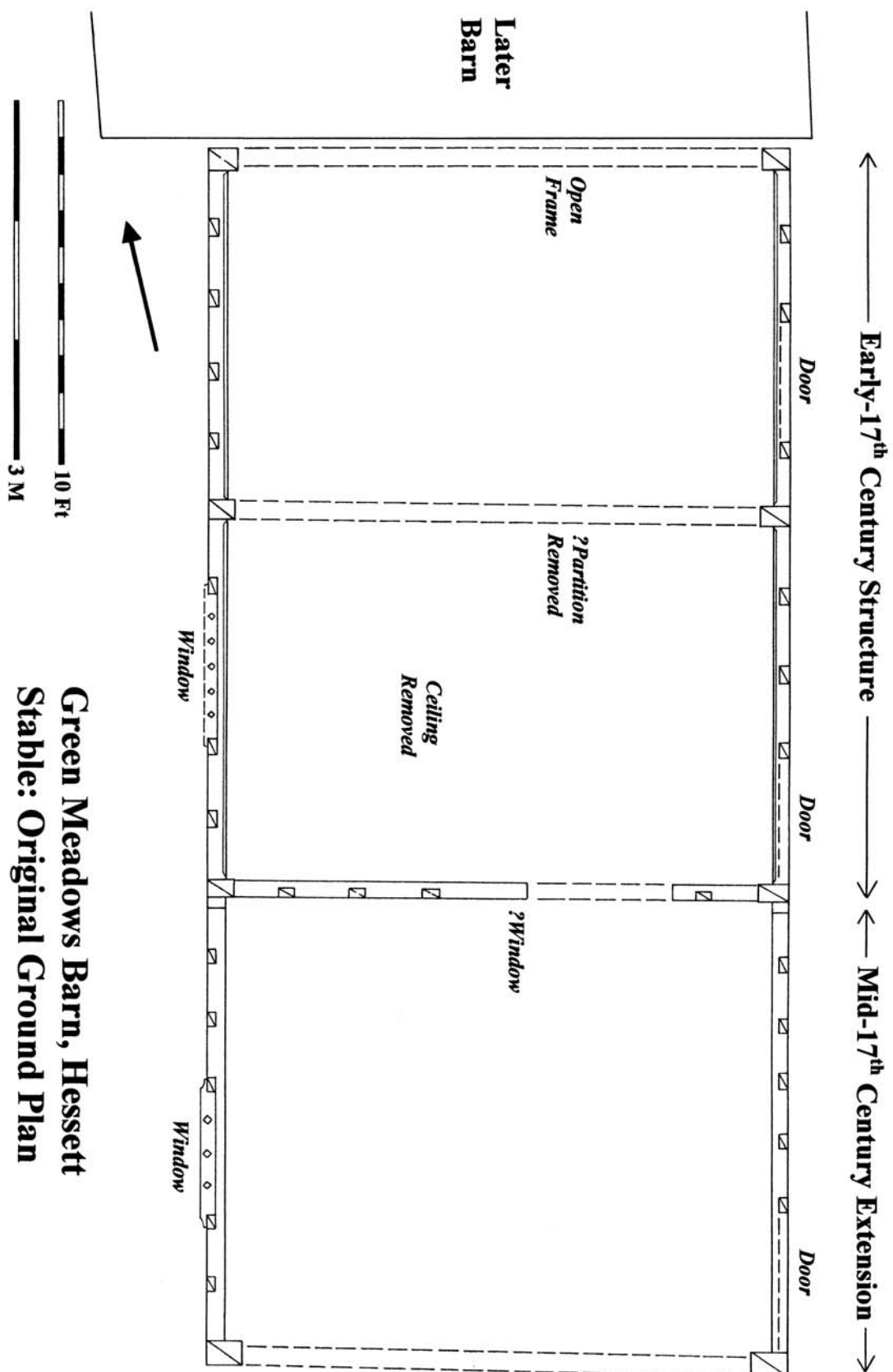
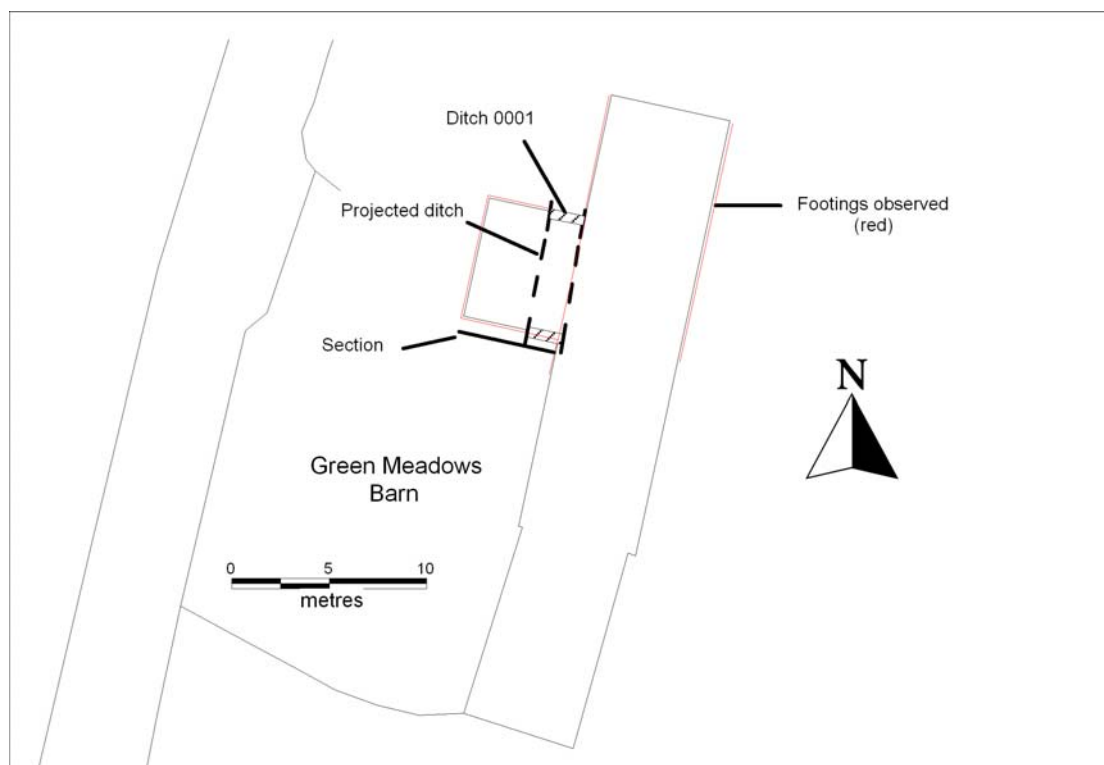


Figure 11. Stable, original ground plan

Monitoring of Ground works

Andrew Tester



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Figure 12. Site plan

Results (Fig. 12)

The monitoring was carried out over three visits when footing trenches were observed after they had been excavated. The section revealed a mixed topsoil layer of c.0.4m over boulder clay. The cut for a brick culvert was identified at the western end of the trench and a second ditch was recorded that was aligned approximately north-south. The footing in which it appeared had already been partially infilled when the visit was made and the base of the ditch was therefore not seen. The recorded section includes a measured sketch of the south edge of this feature which ran beneath the north south wall.

Ditch 0001

This feature was c.2m wide and at least 0.7m deep. The visible fills comprised brown silt with a substantial layer of clay within the fill. No finds were recovered from the feature and no fragments of brick were observed in the section.

Discussion

Ditch 0001 produced no finds and cannot be dated with any certainty. It does however underlie the western expansion of the barn and, at least in part, the main structure; it

must therefore have been earlier. Given the location and alignment it seems reasonable to suggest that it was an early course of the southern green edge ditch (shown on the 1838 tithe map above). Possibly this ditch was re-aligned to the west when the barn was built, thereby increasing the landholding to the east of the ditch.



Figure 13. Section of ditch 0001 looking southwest at the footing extension



Figure 14. The footing joining the western extension to the barn, looking south

Appendix 1: Full Photographic Record

Description of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view of site from north-east (former green in foreground).
2. 17th century House (7 on fig. 1) adjacent to Barn, viewed from north (not inspected but included for context).
3. External view of Barn from west with Porch (3) in foreground.
4. External view of Barn from north (showing collapsed bays to left).
5. External view of Barn from north-east showing 17th century house to left.
6. External view of Barn from north-east showing Porch to right.
7. External view of Barn from east.
8. External view of Barn from east showing detail of brick plinth.
9. External view of Barn from east showing remaining rear gate.
10. External view of Barn from east showing detail of gate hinge.
11. External view of Barn from west showing site of demolished Lean-to (4) and extent of reddled weatherboarding.
12. External view of Barn from south-west showing Porch to left and reddled weatherboarding to right.
13. External view of Barn from west showing reddled weatherboarding.
14. External view of Barn from west showing detail of reddled weatherboarding formerly within demolished Lean-to (4).
15. Detail of redde to external weatherboarding of Barn protected within demolished Lean-to (4).
16. Internal view of Barn from south showing collapsed area A-B-J-K.
17. Internal view of Barn from north showing collapsed area A-B-J-K in foreground.
18. Internal view of Barn from north looking towards southern gable with Stable beyond.
19. Internal view of Barn showing detail of roof structure looking towards southern gable.
20. Internal view of showing bay Q-P with harness hook visible on southern gable to left.
21. Internal view of Barn showing detail of harness hook on southern gable viewed from east.
22. Internal view of Barn showing bay P-O with scarf joint in photograph 1.23 visible at top-left.

23. Internal view of Barn showing detail of face-halved-and-bladed scarf joint in bay P-O.
24. Internal view of Barn showing roof of bay P-O.
25. Internal view of Barn showing Bay O-M.
26. Internal view of Barn showing detail of tie-beam brace at post P from north-east.
27. Internal view of Porch from north showing bay M-N.
28. Internal view of Porch looking towards Barn from west showing bay K-M.
29. Internal view of Porch from east showing entrance door jambs.
30. Internal view of Porch from south showing bay L-K.
31. Internal view of Barn showing bay B-C opposite Porch with door jambs.
32. Internal view of Barn showing remaining gate in bay B-C.
33. Internal view of Barn showing bay C-D.
34. Internal view of Barn showing bay D-E.
35. Internal view of Barn showing bay E-F with southern gable to right.
36. Internal view of Barn showing southern gable from north.
37. External view of Stable from south-west, showing Barn to left.
38. External view of Stable from south-west showing area of window in bay S-T.
39. External elevation of Stable from south-west showing detail of window in bay S-T.
40. External elevation of Stable from south-west showing detail of window lintel in bay S-T with diamond mullion mortises.
41. External view of Stable from west showing detail of plinth in bay Q-R.
42. External view of Stable from south.
43. External elevation of Barn and Stable (left) from north-east.
44. External view of Stable from north-east, showing barn to right.
45. External view of Stable from east, showing bay G-F with barn to right and demolished Extension (6) to left.
46. External view of Stable from east showing bay H-G viewed from the site of the demolished Extension (6).
47. External view of Stable showing detail of door hinge in bay H-G.
48. External view of Stable showing detail of door latch in bay H-G.
49. External view of Stable showing bay I-H from site of demolished Extension (6).

50. External view of Stable showing detail of harness hook in bay I-H formerly in demolished Extension (6).
51. External view of Stable (right), house (left) and Extension 6 (centre) from north, showing close proximity of apparent parlour gable of house (20 feet distant from Stable).
52. Internal general view of stable from north.
53. Internal general view of Stable from south.
54. Internal view of Stable showing southern gable I-T with boarded trough to right.
55. Internal view of Stable showing detail of brace and lintel mortises in corner post I from north.
56. Internal view of Stable showing bay T-S and trough.
57. Internal view of Stable showing chamfered loft window mullions in bay T-S.
58. Internal view of Stable showing detail of chamfered loft window mullion in bay T-S.
59. Internal view of Stable showing detail of feeding trough in bay T-S from north-east.
60. Internal view of Stable showing further detail of feeding trough in bay T-S from north-east.
61. Internal view of Stable showing trough along western elevation from south.
62. Internal view of Stable showing post S from south (southern end of original structure).
63. Internal view of Stable showing bay S-R with intact original window.
64. Internal view of Stable showing original window behind boarding in bay S-R
65. Internal view of Stable showing detail of original mullions and sill in bay S-R.
66. Internal view of Stable showing detail of original window sill and wattle-and-daub in bay S-R.
67. Internal view of Stable showing original wattle-and-daub beneath trough in bay S-R.
68. Internal view of Stable showing bay R-Q with barn gable to right.
69. Internal view of Barn showing detail of original wattle-and-daub in bay R-Q.
70. Internal view of Stable showing southern gable of Barn from south.
71. Internal view of Barn showing bay F-G with Barn to left.
72. Internal view of Stable showing bay G-H with original external wall brace.
73. Internal view of Stable showing wooden pulley attached to northern face of post H.

- 74. Internal view of Stable showing detail of wooden pulley attached to northern face of post H.
- 75. Internal view of Stable showing post H from south (original external gable) with daub notches.
- 76. Internal view of Stable showing bay H-I with southern gable to right.
- 77. Internal view of Stable showing detail of chamfered loft window mullions in bay H-I.
- 78. Internal view of Stable showing white brick floor looking towards southern gable.

Appendix 2: Selected Printed Photographs



A2.1 General view of site from north-east showing the remaining fragment of Great Green in the foreground and 'Green Meadows' (the 17th century 'Green Farmhouse') to the left.



A2.2 Detail of external cladding to western façade of barn, protected by a recently demolished secondary lean-to and showing unusually extensive evidence of original red ochre pigment (redde).



A2.3 The 17th century stable from the east, showing its 20th century single-slope roof and the late-18th century barn to right.



A2.4 The front (western) wall of the stable's southern bay with the remains of the original early-17th century gable to the right. Note the late-18th or 19th century boarded manger and supports for a missing hack rack above. The lintel and sill of an original diamond mullion window lie behind the boarding.



A2.5 An intact early-17th century stable window of five diamond mullions in the western wall behind the 19th century deal internal boarding of the central bay, with an external wall brace visible to the left.



A2.6 The eastern corner of the external gable of the early-17th century stable, showing a lack of weathering and notches that secured original external clay daub. The fragmentary stud to the left is original.