

**Farm Buildings at  
Church Farm,  
Brome, Suffolk  
BRM 015**

**Historic Building Record**

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**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**

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# **Farm Buildings at Church Farm, Rectory Road, Brome, Suffolk**

**(TM 144 764)**

## **Historic Building Record**

*This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a complex of historic farm buildings in close proximity to the medieval church and an adjacent moated site which is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It has been prepared to a specification written by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (ref. SpecHBR&MonChurchFarmBrome09, dated 8th May 2009) and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for conversion (Mid Suffolk District Council application 2575/07).*

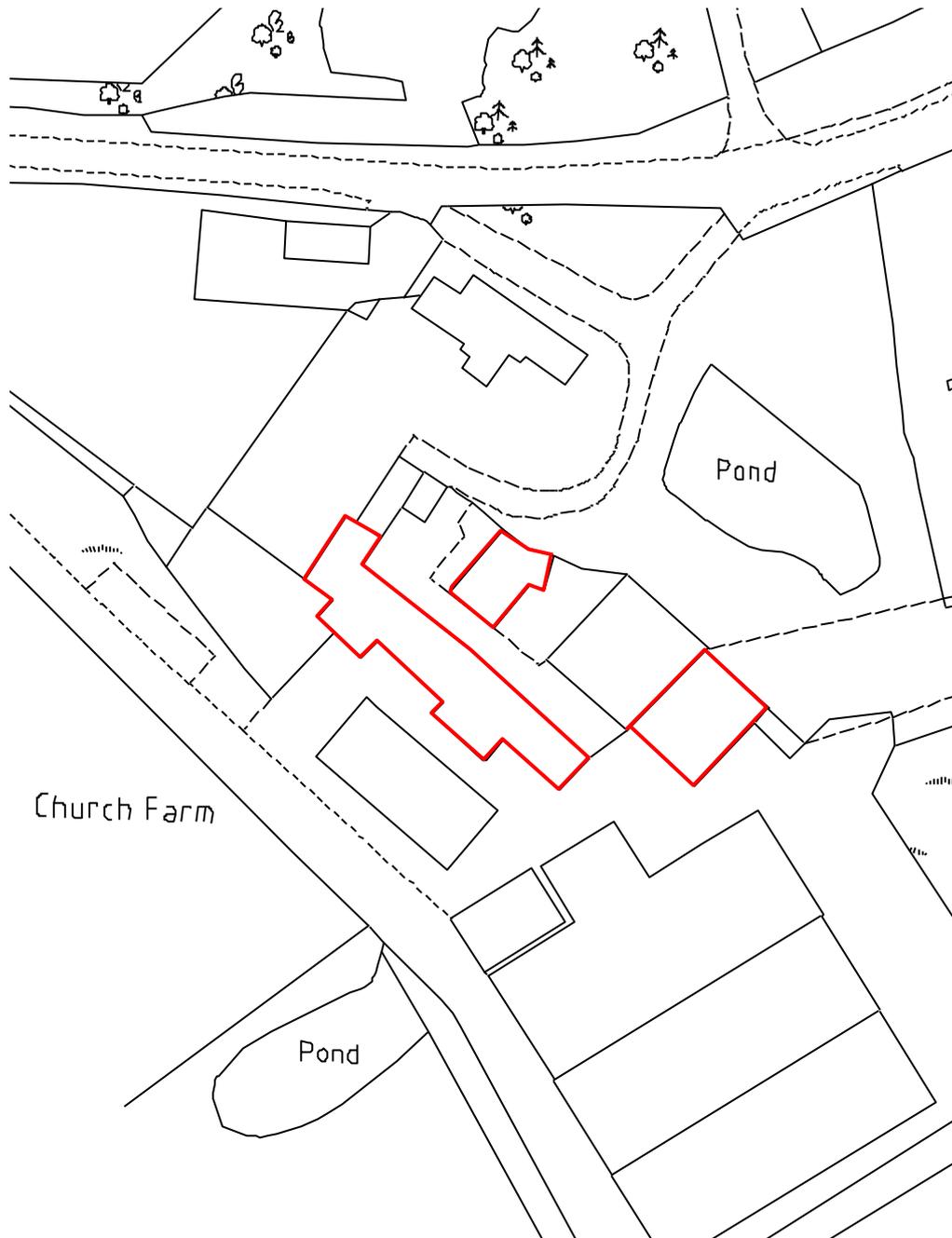
### **Introduction**

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of 109 digital images of 21 megapixels (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 in red and white. The site was inspected on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2010.

### **Summary**

Church Farm adjoins open countryside immediately west of St Mary's church, which now serves the combined modern parish of Brome and Oakley. Two overgrown earthworks to the east are believed to indicate the site of Brome Hall before it was rebuilt 1 km to the east as a Tudor palace in *circa* 1560 by the Cornwallis family. The present farmhouse is not listed but its proportions suggest it may date from the early-17<sup>th</sup> century or before. At the time of the tithe survey in 1839 the farm was a very substantial tenanted holding of 281 acres on the estate of General Sir Edward Kerrison of Oakley Park in Hoxne (successor to the Lords Cornwallis).

The farm buildings include a well-preserved timber-framed barn of the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century which after the demolition of Brome Hall in *circa* 1960 may represent the sole survivor of the Cornwallis's original programme of building. It retains a good clasped-purlin roof structure with wind-braces and arch-braced collars and has been omitted in error from the Schedule of Listed Buildings. The original building contained a three-bay threshing barn with an integral stable in a fourth bay to the north-west, but was extended by two bays in the 17<sup>th</sup> century to form a six-bay barn. The stable retains a blocked hay-loft window and the lintel of its original entrance. An 18<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed stable of four bays was shown as a detached building on the tithe map of 1839 but is now linked to the barn by a 20<sup>th</sup> century brick milking parlour and dairy. This stable has lost its hay loft and internal fixtures and fittings and no longer merits listing despite its historic interest. An extensive complex of new cattle yards and sheds was added to the north and east of the site in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century but the majority of this was demolished in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and only two red-brick and pantiled single-storied sheds still stand. Both retain original doors and windows but have been much altered and are of limited historic significance.



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**Figure 1 Current Ordnance Survey Site Plan.**

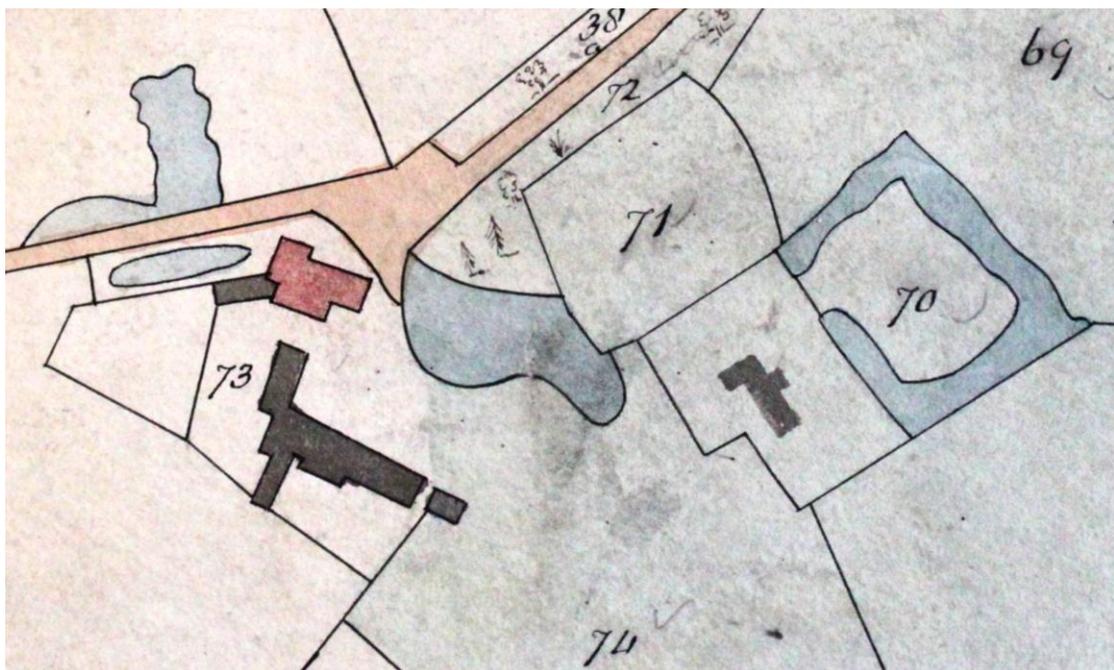
**Outlining the historic farm buildings in red and showing the unlisted farmhouse immediately to the north. The churchyard lies to the east of the pond in the top right-hand corner. The house and church adjoin Rectory Road to the north but the farm complex is reached by Nick's Lane to the south-west. The large buildings to the south-east are 20<sup>th</sup> century steel-framed cattle sheds.**

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

Church Farm adjoins open countryside immediately west of St Mary's church, which now serves the combined modern parish of Brome and Oakley. Two overgrown earthworks to the east are believed to indicate the site of Brome Hall before it was rebuilt 1 km to the east as a Tudor palace in *circa* 1560 by the Cornwallis family. A 12<sup>th</sup> century aisled hall was excavated in the eastern earthwork in 1967 and the church retains a 12<sup>th</sup> century round tower along with



**Figure 2. The area of Church Farm on the Brome tithe map of 1839 (Suffolk Record Office), showing the 16<sup>th</sup> century mansion known as Brome Hall to the right and the church with the possible site of its medieval predecessor to the left. Brome Street (the focus of population in the parish) is shown in the top-right-hand corner and the area shaded green probably indicates an enclosed park.**



**Figure 2a. Detail of the 1839 tithe map showing the Church Farmhouse in red and the medieval moat to the right. The church is not shown but the churchyard is plot 71. The farm buildings are depicted much as they remain, with the detached stable to the right, but the southern projection no longer survives and the brick sheds to the north had yet to be built.**

several Cornwallis effigies, despite a major restoration by their successor, Sir Edward Kerrison, in 1863 (but the remains of the Tudor hall were sadly demolished in *circa* 1960). Church Farmhouse is a rendered structure which is not listed, and was not inspected for the purpose of this survey, but its tall, narrow proportions and two-storied porch suggest an origin in the early-17th century or before. The house, or possibly the well-preserved western earthwork (shown as a water-filled moat on the tithe map of 1839), may relate to the rectory that is likely to have formed part of the medieval complex, and the site is of considerable historic interest.

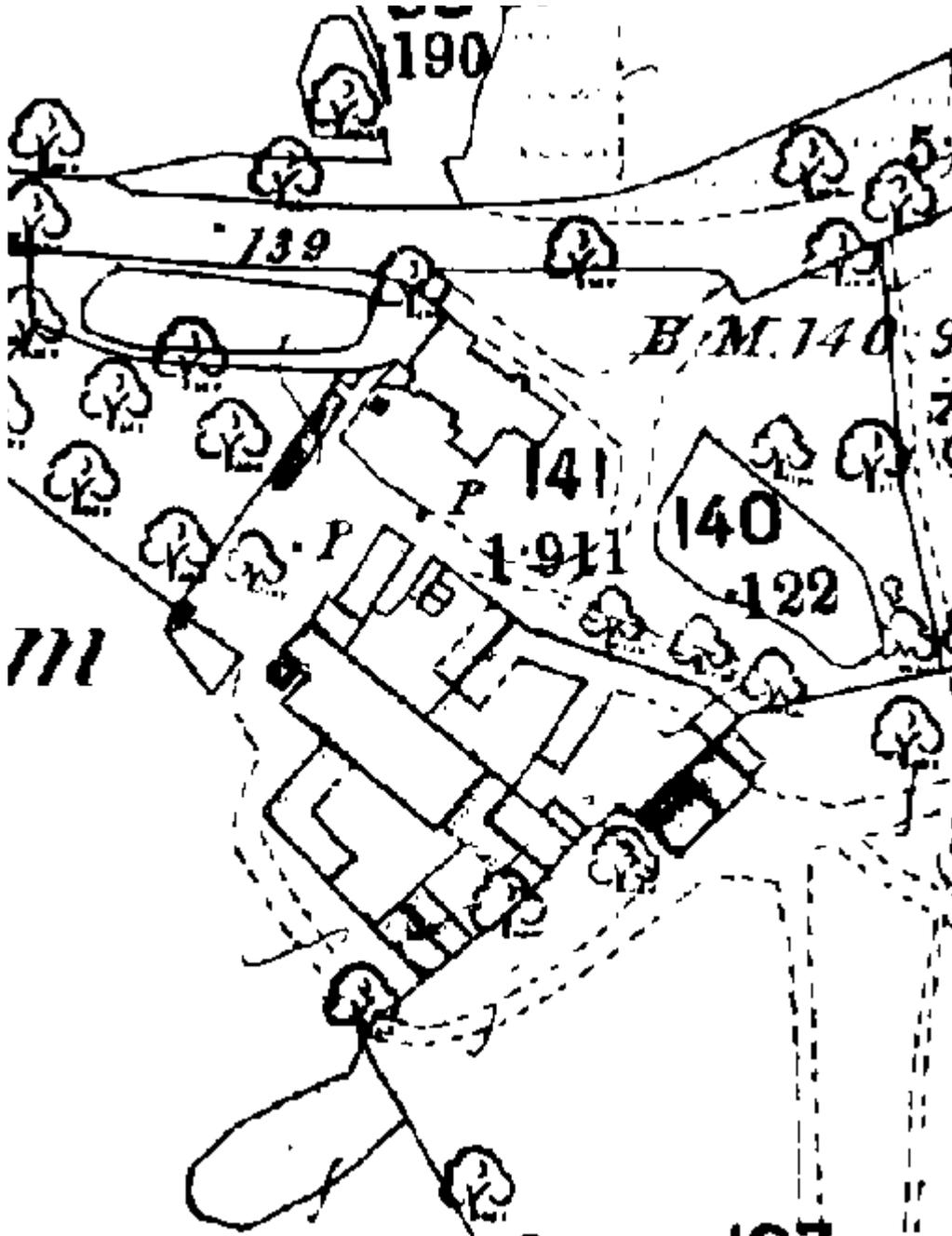


Figure 3

Church Farm on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1886. The red-brick cowsheds to the north and east of the barn are shown for the first time, together with a series of new buildings and yards to the south. The irregular alignment of the central shed, of which only a fragment now remains, probably reflects the edge of the large pond shown in figure 2.

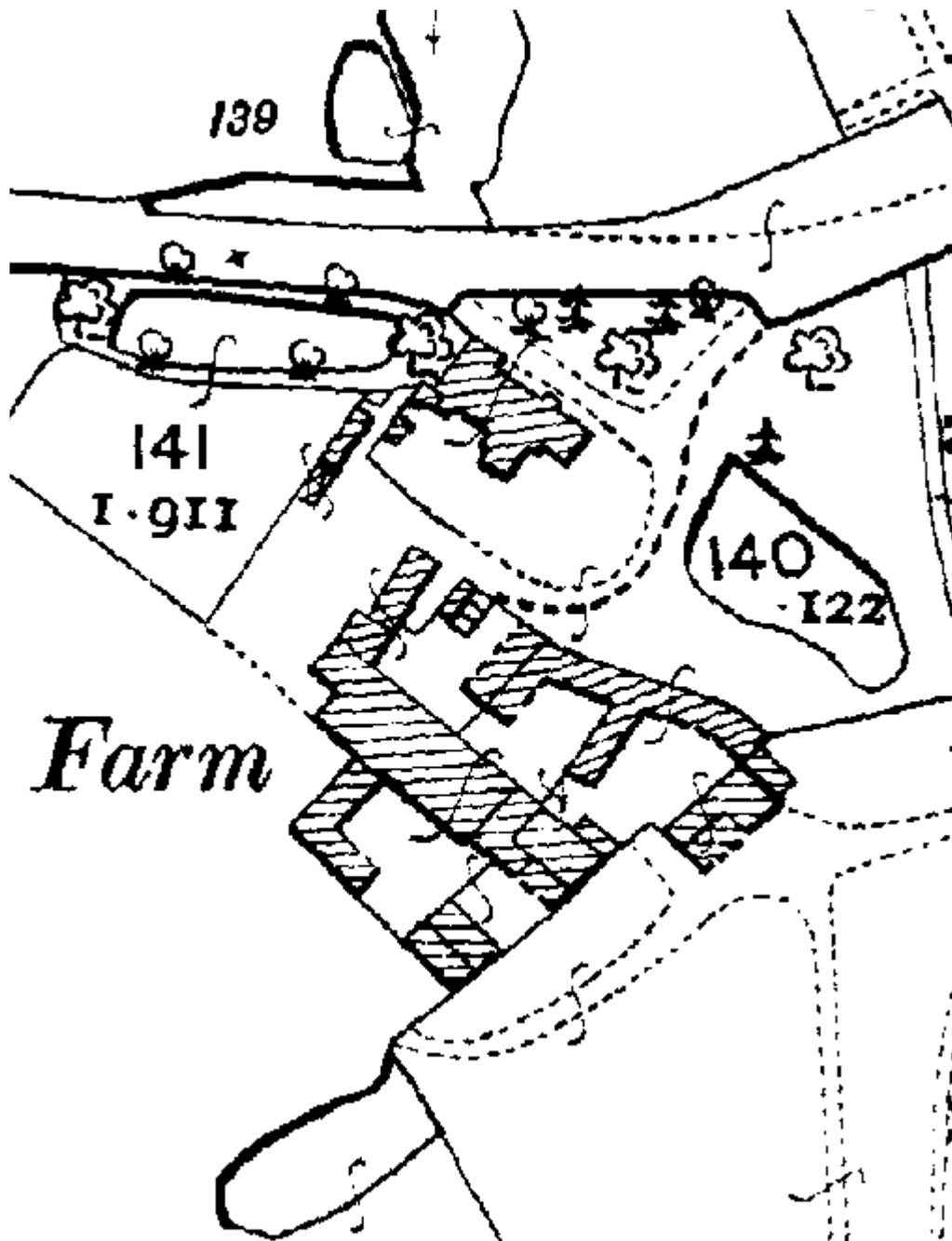


Figure 4

The second edition Ordnance Survey of 1904, showing the buildings in more detail. The broken line which depicts the western elevation of the northern cattle shed (building 5 in figure 6) suggests it was an open-sided structure such as a shelter shed, but there is no evidence of this and the map appears to be in error.

At the time of the 1839 tithe survey Church Farm was a substantial tenanted farm on the extensive estate of General Sir Edward Kerrison, baronet, who owned much of the neighbouring parishes of Oakley and Hoxne in addition to Brome and lived at Hoxne Hall (which he renamed Oakley Park) leaving Brome Hall unoccupied – according to White’s Suffolk Directory for 1844. Church Farm contained 235 acres of predominantly arable land and was tenanted by Thomas Utton Esquire, whom White describes as agent to both Sir Edward and Lord Henniker of Thornham Hall. In addition, Utton held approximately 46 acres that were entered separately in the apportionment and coloured green on the map, having apparently formed part of Brome Hall’s park. The latter included the moat to the east of the

house, and while the field names of the main farm were listed, those of the former parkland were not. The adjoining land on the west (plot 86 in figure 2) was known as ‘garden ten acres’ but the site of the house and barn was described only as ‘premises’. The road adjoining the churchyard was flanked by two strips of ‘fir plantation’ that remained in Sir Edward’s own hands (plots 38a and 72).

The tithe map shows the present timber-framed barn (building 1 in figure 6) with a southern projection that no longer survives and a similar projection to the north that must represent a two-storied pantiled shed that lay outside the area of inspection (but appears to have been built as a stable and hay loft in the early-19<sup>th</sup> century). A detached shed to the east probably represents the 18<sup>th</sup> century stable (building 3) but an additional structure occupies the site of the brick milking parlour (building 2) and the precise outline of the barn is unclear.

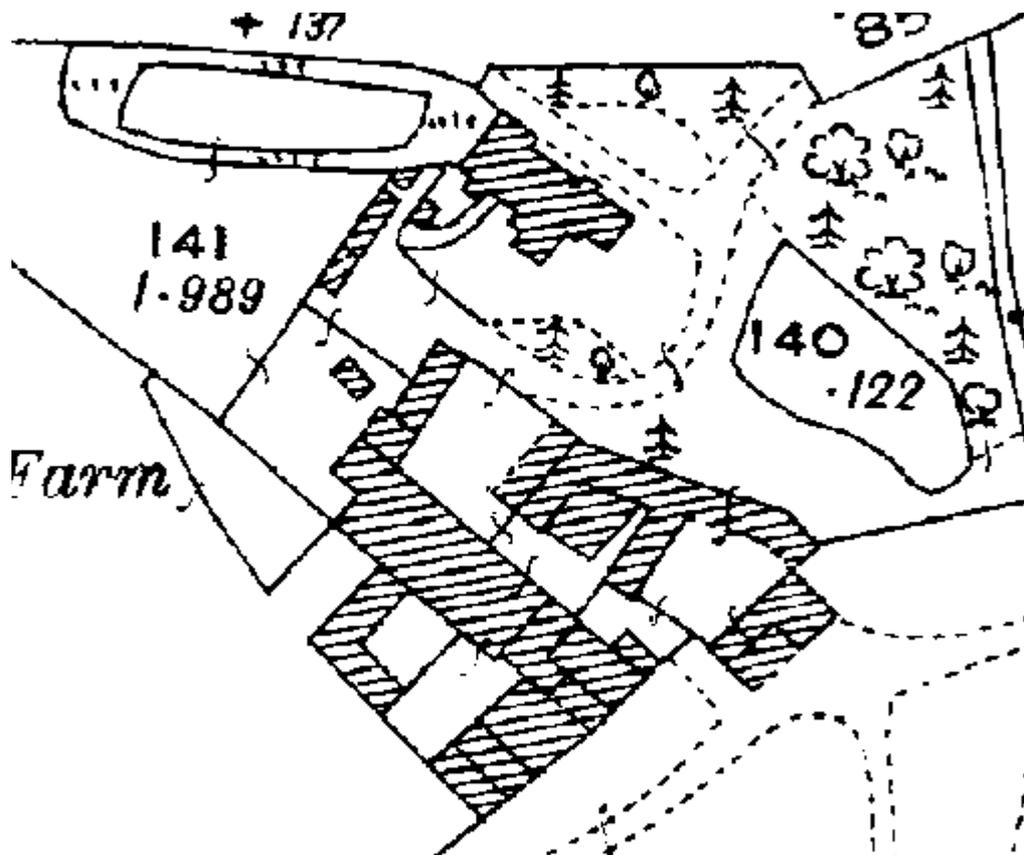
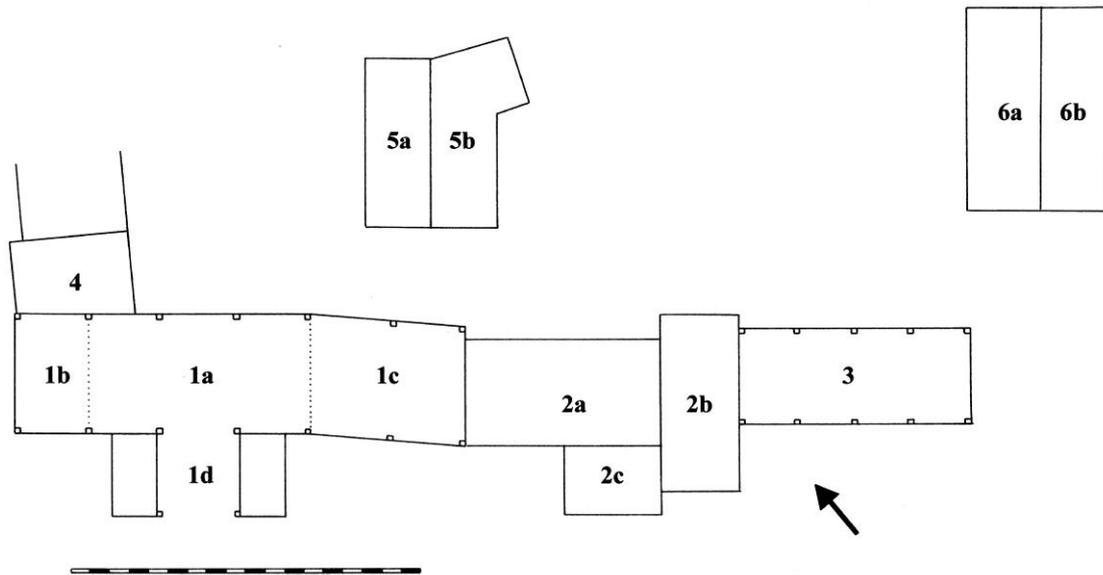


Figure 5  
Third Edition Ordnance Survey of 1927.

By 1886 the site had undergone the usual mid-19<sup>th</sup> century transformation seen on most local farms, with a series of new yards and sheds added to the north and south (figure 3). This change reflects the introduction of more cattle to compensate for the lower price of grain and the Victorian fashion for keeping animals in efficient, factory-like yard complexes to maximise the production of valuable manure rather than abroad in open fields as hitherto. Well-endowed large landholders such as the Kerrison estate often pioneered this movement. The two red-brick and pantiled buildings of *circa* 1870 to the north of the barn (buildings 5 and 6 in figure 6) are all that survive of this mid-19<sup>th</sup> century refurbishment of the site, with the rest demolished in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The barn is shown with a rectangular outline that must include a series of lean-to sheds adjoining its southern elevation, and its original proportions and gabled porch are disguised accordingly. The present access road to the west known as Nick’s Lane was not present in 1927 and the farm buildings were reached from the east.

## Building Analysis



**Figure 6**  
**Block plan of the site identifying each historic building with a number for ease of reference in the text and photographic record.**  
**Scale in metres.**

### Key

*N.B. The timber-framed barn and stable is discussed further below.*

#### 1. 16<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed barn

A timber-framed and rendered barn in six bays. Originally a mid-16<sup>th</sup> century three-bay threshing barn with a central entrance (1a) and an integral stable bay to the north-west (1b). Extended by two bays to the south-east in the early-17<sup>th</sup> century (1c) and the stable probably absorbed into the barn at the same time. The present gabled porch to the south-west of the threshing bay is an addition of the early-19<sup>th</sup> century (1d). The 16<sup>th</sup> century clasped-purlin roof structure has racked to the north-west but remains largely intact with original arch-braces to its collars, and a blocked original loft window and door survive in the stable bay. Two tie-beam braces have been removed but the remaining two are *in situ*. Modern concrete floors throughout. Formerly thatched but now covered with corrugated asbestos. Not currently listed but worthy of listing at grade II as a largely complete Tudor barn and stable with its original roof. Discussed further below.

#### 2. 20<sup>th</sup> century brick milking parlour and dairy

A Fletton-brick range of sheds apparently built as a milking parlour (2a) and dairy (2b) in the 1930s with a single-pitch roof of corrugated asbestos and a mixture of wooden louvers and metal-framed glazed windows. The milking parlour projects by 2.5 m into the end-bay of the adjoining barn, and an additional lean-to shed projects to the south-west (2c). Stripped of any relevant fixtures and fittings and now containing cement-block stalls of the late-20<sup>th</sup> century. The lean-to shed (2c) partly collapsed. Evidence of additional contemporary sheds to the south-west which have since been demolished. Given their late date and poor condition these buildings are not of historic significance.

### **3. 18<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed stable and hay loft**

A timber-framed stable in four bays extending to 11.8 m in length by 5 m in overall width (38.5 ft by 16.5 ft) and rising to 3 m at its roof-plates (10 ft). Formerly with a hay loft 0.6 m beneath its roof-plates (2 ft) but now open to its clasped-purlin roof structure. Evidence of two original doors in the north-eastern elevation facing the farmhouse (one of which is now blocked), and of a hay rack to the interior of the opposite south-western elevation. The building clearly contained two stables, each of two bays, with hay racks and mangers against the rear wall. The walls contain re-used timber with diagonal primary braces and are consistent with a date in the late-18<sup>th</sup> century. Rendered externally with remains of original wattle-and-daub to north-western gable and horizontal boarding beneath (now abutting the brickwork of the dairy, 2b). Formerly thatched but now covered with corrugated asbestos. Concrete floors throughout. Stripped of historic fixtures and fittings and now with a large modern entrance door to the south-west. This building is of considerable historic interest as an example of a relatively early detached stable but has been too extensively altered to merit listing.

### **4. Open shed**

The shed at the northern end of the barn's north-eastern elevation is formed by a corrugated asbestos roof in the irregular angle between the barn and the gable of a pantiled, timber-framed structure to the north which appears to be an early-19<sup>th</sup> century stable and hay loft but lies outside the survey area. The western elevation consists of red-brick and rendered studwork of 19<sup>th</sup> century appearance with a door to the north, while the eastern elevation is partly enclosed by cement-blocks but is largely open to the yard. The building is currently used as a vehicle shed and general-purpose domestic store, and there is no evidence of its original purpose. This structure protects an area of external roughcast daub to the barn (albeit much repaired with modern mortar) but is otherwise of no historic significance.

### **5. 19<sup>th</sup> century red-brick cow-shed**

The two single-storied red-brick and pantiled cow sheds to the north-east of the barn are all that survive of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century yard complex shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey of 1886 but not the tithe map of 1839. They date from *circa* 1870. The western shed (5) lies beneath a single hipped roof but is divided into two sections by a boarded axial partition and includes substantial areas of flint rubble in all but its uniform western facade. The latter is of red brick laid in Flemish bond and includes a doorway and two original cast iron windows with pivoting louvers which bear the registration mark of the Thomlinson-Walker iron-works in York and the name 'Simplex Valvular Stable Window'. A wide window to the south-west contains wooden casements, and all three windows retain sills of shaped, blue-glazed brick. The opposite section contains the remains of a timber open arcade (the posts replaced in cement block-work) and evidently served as a shelter-shed with an enclosed area to the north that adjoined a now-demolished northern range on a different alignment (as shown in figures 3-5). The building may have been designed as a stable but now contains low concrete mangers and iron hay racks for cattle.

### **6. 19<sup>th</sup> century red-brick cow-shed**

Like its counterpart to the west, the eastern cow shed is a pantiled red-brick structure but consists of two pitched parallel roofs with a central brick partition. The western shed now forms a single space with a 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete cattle trough to the northern gable, but was original divided into three stalls – each with an entrance door and louvered window in the north-western facade. These stalls may have formed stables but were probably loose boxes for cattle. The eastern range contained an open-sided cart lodge to the south (adjoining the farm track as shown in figures 3-5) with a further loose box to the north which is understood to

have operated as a bull box in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The interior is now much altered and contains a series of concrete cattle troughs and iron hay racks. The two north-western elevations retain something of their original character but these sheds are not of sufficient age and are too heavily altered to merit listing.

## **The Timber-Framed Barn (1)**

### **Proportions**

The barn is a timber-framed structure in six bays on a north-west/south-east axis which extends to 20.5 m in length by 6.1 m in overall width and rises to 3.6 m at its roof-plates (67.5 ft by 20 ft by 12 ft). A gabled porch with secondary lean-to sheds projects by a further 4.25 m (14 ft) from the south-western elevation. Its roof is steeply pitched at approximately 55 degrees for thatch but is now covered with corrugated asbestos and its external walls are rendered in a mixture of modern cement and original roughcast clay daub (the latter best preserved in the adjoining shed to the north, i.e. building 4).

### **Original Layout**

Although now containing an undivided interior with a 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete floor, the building contains two phases of construction and evidence of an original partition. The original Tudor structure extended to four bays and consisted of a three-bay threshing barn with a central entrance and a single-bay stable with a hay loft to the north-west. The threshing barn was a modest 11 m long (36.5 ft) and the stable 3.4 m (11 ft), suggesting either that the farm was very much smaller in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (than its 281 acres in 1839) or that at least one additional barn existed on the site. The porch is an early-19<sup>th</sup> century addition to the central bay, with a clasped-purlin roof and diagonal primary braces interrupting its studs. The roof-plate of the main barn has been cut where it adjoins this porch, and replaced with a re-used timber above the position of the north-western door in the opposite elevation, which is blocked with 20<sup>th</sup> century cement block-work: it is accordingly impossible to determine the barn's original orientation although it probably faced north-west towards the farmhouse. The absence of jamb mortises from the short remaining section of roof-plate to the south-west supports such an interpretation.

### **Date**

The high-quality framing is typical of the mid- to late-16<sup>th</sup> century, with edge-halved and bridled scarf joints in the roof-plates and an impressive clasped-purlin roof in the latest fashion with wind-braces to the purlins and arch-braces to the tie-beams and collars (the latter uniting in the centre to form an arch as shown in illus. 6 below). It may well be contemporary with the rebuilding of Brome Hall by the Cornwallis family. All but one wind-brace and the stub of another have been removed, and the roof has racked severely to the north-west, but it remains otherwise intact and two of the four tie-beam braces also survive *in situ*. The wall studs of the barn remain largely intact, with internally trenched braced rising from all four corner posts, although the south-eastern gable was lost when the barn was extended in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the south-western wall of the north-western bay has been partly rebuilt (with a brace rising in the wrong direction). The studs are externally waney and unweathered (where exposed in the north-western lean-to of the porch) and were clearly designed for external render from the outset.

### **Integral Stable**

The integral stable was divided from the barn both above and below its missing hay loft, as indicated by empty mortises for mid-rails and wall braces in the storey posts and by stud mortises in a short section of original tie-beam (to the north-east). The fabric of the stable is

less well preserved than that of the barn, with its gable and south-western elevations entirely rebuilt (in the 18<sup>th</sup> or early-19<sup>th</sup> century and the 20<sup>th</sup> century respectively – the former in timber and the latter in cement block-work). The lower storey of the north-eastern elevation has also been rebuilt in brick but the tenoned lintel of an original door survives against the internal storey post (suggesting the horses were stalled against the gable) and the sill of a blocked hay loft window remains above – complete with a shutter rebate in the roof-plate. This window may retain original mullions in the plaster with which it is blocked – or at least their empty mortises. A new arch-braced tie-beam was inserted alongside the original when the partition against the barn was removed (the tie-beam extant but the arch-braces lacking).

### **17<sup>th</sup> century Extension**

In contrast to the 16<sup>th</sup> century framing, the two-bay extension to the south-east combines horizontal mid-rails with externally trenched wall bracing and can be dated to the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The lower part of its gable has been lost to an intrusion of the 20<sup>th</sup> century milking parlour and its staggered butt-purlin roof is probably a replacement of the 18<sup>th</sup> or early-19<sup>th</sup> century. The later porch preserves a number of incised circular apotropaic (evil-averting) symbols intended to protect the crop in the internal render of its south-eastern elevation.

### **Historic Significance**

The timber-framed barn at Church Farm is a well-preserved 16<sup>th</sup> century structure with evidence of an integral stable which retains its original roof and has been omitted in error from the Schedule of Listed Buildings. Barns of this period are not common in anything approaching original condition, and the arch-braced collars of this example indicate an unusual degree of quality which links the structure to the Cornwallis family, who rebuilt Brome Hall as one of the finest mansions in Elizabethan England in *circa* 1560. After the demolition of the hall in *circa* 1960 this may be the only survivor of their building programme: certainly no other agricultural structures of this early period are currently listed in the joint parish of Brome and Oakley. The adjoining farm buildings are much later structures which appear to indicate an expansion in the size of the holding during the late-18<sup>th</sup> and early-19<sup>th</sup> centuries (perhaps reflecting the enclosure of parkland in response to the high price of grain during the Napoleonic wars) and illustrate the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century agricultural revolution known today as Victorian High Farming, but have been too heavily altered to merit listing in their own right.

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

### **Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1**

#### **Photograph no.**

1. General view of site from Rectory Road to west showing farm entrance (Nick's Lane) to right & farm buildings in rear.
2. General view of site from field to south-west showing roof of barn (1) to left with church tower in rear.
3. General view of site from Rectory Road to east showing parish church with farmhouse (in trees) to left.
4. General view of site from south-east showing farmhouse garden to right and eastern cow-shed (6) to left.
5. General view of site from Nick's Lane to north-west showing barn (1) to left and 20th century farm complex to right.
6. Church Farmhouse from the east showing its narrow porch and 17th century proportions. Unlisted. Included for site context.
7. Rear of Church Farmhouse from the barn (1) to the south-west. Included for site context.
8. Exterior of barn (1) from south-west showing roof profile with 20th century shed & tower of parish church to right.
9. South western exterior of barn (1) showing porch (1d) flanked by lean-to sheds.
10. Exterior of barn (1) from west showing north-western gable to left and porch (1d) to right.
11. North-western gable of barn (1) from north showing open shed (4) to left.
12. Exterior of barn (1) from south showing junction with brick shed (2a) to right.
13. Exterior of barn (1) from north-east showing blocked rear door in centre and open shed (4) to right.
14. Detail of north-eastern exterior of barn (1) showing ostensibly replaced roof-plate of original entrance bay.
15. Detail of north-eastern exterior of barn (1) showing original edge-halved and bridled 16th century type scarf joint.
16. Northern yard from south-east showing open shed (4) with barn (1) left & 19th century stable & hay loft to right.
17. Interior of open shed (4) from south-east showing barn (1) to left.
18. Interior of open shed (4) from north-west showing barn (1) to right.

19. Detail of whitewashed roughcast clay daub to north-eastern exterior of barn (1) within open shed (4).
20. Interior of barn (1) from north-west showing porch (1d) to right.
21. Interior of barn (1) from south-east showing original tie-beam arch-braces flanking blocked door to right.
22. Interior of barn (1) from north-west showing south-eastern interior of porch (1d) to right with incised apotropaic (evil-averting) circles.
23. Detail of apotropaic (evil averting) circles incised in internal plaster of south-eastern interior of porch (1d).
24. Interior of barn (1) from south-east showing north-western interior of porch (1d) to left.
25. Exterior of barn from lean-to shed adjoining north-western elevation of porch (1d) showing unweathered waney studs.
26. Internal north-western gable of barn (1b) showing 18th or early-19th century studwork with cement block-work left.
27. North-eastern interior showing stable bay (1b) to left with window & door & end-bay of threshing barn (1a) to right.
28. North-eastern interior of stable bay (1b) showing blocked hay loft window and lintel of blocked door to right.
29. Original tenoned lintel of stable door in north-eastern interior of barn (1b) & arch-brace mortises in post to right.
30. Detail of blocked hay loft window in north-eastern interior of barn (1b) showing shutter rebate in roof-plate.
31. Detail of 16th century edge-halved and bridled scarf joint to interior of north-eastern roof-plate.
32. North-eastern interior of blocked central entrance of three-bay threshing barn (1a) showing stable bay (1b) left.
33. North-eastern interior showing end-bay of threshing barn (1a) left and two-bay extension with mid-rails (1c) right.
34. Internal south-eastern gable of barn (1c) showing external corner brace to left.
35. Internal south-eastern corner of barn (1c) showing externally trenched corner braces and wattle & daub infill.
36. Interior of 17th century south-eastern bays of barn (1c) showing mid-rail and original gable to right.
37. Interior of south-eastern end-bay of 16th century barn (1a) showing internally trenched corner brace.

38. Detail of internally trenched brace & daub to south-western interior of south-eastern end-bay of original barn (1a).
39. Interior of barn (1) from north showing south-eastern interior of porch (1d) to right.
40. Clasped-purlin roof of later porch (1d) seen from main barn to north-east.
41. South-western interior showing rebuilt stable bay (1b) to right and later brace to threshing barn (1a) to left.
42. South-western interior of stable bay (1b) showing reconstruction in modern block-work.
43. Empty stud mortises in cur tie-beam between stable bay (1b) & barn (1a) from north-west, with later tie in rear.
44. Interior of barn (1) from north-west showing original clasped-purlin roof structure with collar and wind- braces.
45. Intact 16th century roof truss of barn (1a) from north-west showing empty wind-brace mortises.
46. Detail of north-western 16th century roof truss of barn (1a) seen from north-west, showing tenoned collar braces.
47. Detail of south-eastern 16th century roof truss from north-west showing wind-brace mortises & extension (1b) in rear.
48. South-eastern open truss of barn (1a) from north-west showing waney tie-beam with original brace to left.
49. North-eastern roof structure of north-west bay of barn (1a) showing racking & intact wind-brace to right.
50. North-eastern roof structure of central threshing bay of barn (1a) showing racking & intact wind-brace to left.
51. 16th century roof structure of barn (1a) from south-east showing intact trusses with original tie-beam braces right.
52. North-eastern roof structure of stable bay (1b) showing extension to purlins suggesting original gable was hipped.
53. Detail of intact wind-brace to north-eastern interior of north-western truss of threshing bay of barn (1a).
54. Staggered butt-purlin roof structure of north-eastern interior of extension (1c) to barn.
55. Junction of 16th and 17th century framing (1a and 1c) in north-eastern interior of barn.

56. South-western exterior of brick milking parlour (2) showing barn (1) to left & lean-to shed (2c) to right.
57. North-eastern exterior of brick milking parlour (2) showing dairy shed (2b) to left.
58. Interior of 20th century brick milking parlour (2a) from north-west showing single-pitch corrugated asbestos roof.
59. Interior of milking parlour (2a) from south-east showing recessed section intruding into barn (2c) in rear.
60. Recessed north-western interior of milking parlour (2a) introducing into ground-floor of barn (2).
61. Interior from north-east of dairy shed (2b) adjoining milking parlour (2a) to right.
62. Interior from south-west of dairy shed (2b) adjoining milking parlour (2a) to left.
63. Interior from south-east of lean-to shed (2c) adjoining milking parlour (2a) to right.
64. Linear farm range from south showing barn (1) to left, brick milking parlour in centre and stable (3) to right.
65. South-eastern external gable of stable (3) showing barn (1) in centre rear and eastern brick shed (6) to right.
66. North-eastern exterior of stable (3) showing barn (1) in rear to right.
67. Interior from north-west of 18th century stable from which the hay loft has been removed.
68. Interior from south-east of stable (3) showing modern inserted entrance in rear to left.
69. Clasped-purlin roof structure with pegged collars of stable (3).
70. North-eastern interior of stable (3) showing two original doors (blocked to right).
71. Blocked door with original re-used lintel in penultimate south-eastern bay of north-eastern interior of stable (3).
72. Detail of original tenoned door lintel in north-eastern interior of stable (3) showing empty jamb mortise to left.
73. Internal south-eastern gable of stable (3) showing re-used sooted timbers and original wattle-and-daub.
74. Internal north-western gable of stable (3) showing re-used timber and clamp of removed loft ceiling.
75. Detail of internal north-western gable of stable (3) showing original wattle-and-daub with external lath-and-plaster.

76. North-western internal gable of stable (3) showing re-used primary braces, external boarding & brick dairy (2b).
77. South-western interior of stable (3) showing mid-rail to right but no evidence of original doors.
78. South-western interior of stable (3) showing inserted modern entrance to right.
79. Detail of south-western interior of stable (3) showing tenoned mid-rail with stud peg in soffit & scarf joint above.
80. Detail of shaped story post for hay rack and mortise for loft joist in south-western interior of stable (3).
81. Northern yard from south-east showing gable of stable (3) to left and cattle sheds (5 & 6) to right.
82. Exterior of western shed (5) from west showing original cast iron windows.
83. North-western exterior of western shed (5a) showing secondary yard hatch to right.
84. Original cast iron window to north-western exterior of western shed (5a).
85. Detail of stamped cast iron 'Simplex Valvular Stable Window' to north-western exterior of western shed (5a).
86. Northernmost cast iron window in north-western exterior of western shed (5a).
87. Interior of north-western shed (5a) from north-east showing low cattle manger & hay rack to axial partition to left.
88. Interior of brick shed (5a) from north-east showing low 20th century hay rack and manger for cattle to left.
89. Interior of brick shed (5a) from south-west showing 20th century iron hay rack and cement-block manger to right.
90. Exterior of western shed (5) from south showing open arcade with angled projection to right.
91. Interior from north-east of cattle shed (5b) showing 20th century hay racks and mangers to axial partition to right.
92. Internal axial partition of western cow shed (5b) from south-east showing gate to western section (5a) to right.
93. Internal open arcade of western shed (5b) from north showing recent block-work piers beneath original post lintels.
94. Interior of western shed (5b) from south-west showing junction with angled shed in rear.
95. Interior of northern end of western shed (5b) from west showing junction with truncated angled range.

96. North-western exterior of eastern shed (6a) from covered yard showing original doors and louvered windows.
97. Entrance door and louvered windows at northern end of north-western exterior of eastern shed (6a).
98. Interior from south-west of eastern cow-shed (6a) showing 20th century manger in rear.
99. 20th century concrete cattle manger to northern interior of eastern cow-shed (6a) with door to adjoining shed (6b).
100. Interior from south-west of eastern cow-shed (6a) showing door to adjoining range (6b) to left.
101. Interior from north-east of eastern cow-shed (6b) showing low 20th century manger to right.
102. Interior from south-west of eastern cow-shed (6b) showing northern stall and with cow crush to left.
103. Interior from south-east of narrow stall at northern end of eastern shed (6b) showing crush at entrance.
104. Interior from north of narrow stall at northern end of eastern shed (6b).
105. South-eastern interior of eastern cow-shed showing enclosed former open arcade.
106. Exterior from south-east of eastern cow-shed (6b) showing modern calf crate in foreground.
107. Eastern cow-shed (6b) from south-west showing wooded moat beyond 20th Dutch barn in rear to right.
108. Exterior from south-west of modern covered cattle yards to east of historic farm complex.
109. Exterior from north-east of 20th century brick shed to south of historic complex showing stable (3) to right.

*Photographic Appendix follows on pp. 17-23*

**Appendix 2 (pp. 17-23): Selected Printed Photographs**



**Illus. 1. Exterior of barn (1) from south-west showing profile of corrugated roof and gabled porch with 20th century brick shed & the 12<sup>th</sup> century round tower with 19<sup>th</sup> century octagonal top of St Mary's parish church to right.**



**Illus. 2. South western exterior of barn (1) showing 19<sup>th</sup> century porch (1d) flanked by lean-to sheds.**



**Illus. 3. Interior of barn (1) from north-west showing the two original arch-braces flanking the blocked north-eastern door to the left. The tie-beam in the foreground was inserted to replace the tie-beam of the original partition between the stable (1b) and three-bay barn (1a), of which a small section survives to the left.**



**Illus. 4. The north-eastern interior of the stable bay (1b) at the north-western end of the barn showing the blocked window of its removed hay loft and the lintel of its blocked door adjoining the central storey post. The internally trenched brace to the right rose from the corner of the three-bay threshing barn (1a). The rafters have racked to the left.**



**Illus. 5. The southern end of the barn's north-eastern interior showing the junction between the original 16<sup>th</sup> century structure without mid-rails to the left and the two-bay 17<sup>th</sup> century extension with smaller studs and mid-rails to the right. The ground-floor partition to the right is an intrusion from the adjoining brick milking parlour (2a).**



**Illus. 6. Detail of the intact 16<sup>th</sup> century roof truss to the north-west of the threshing bay of the barn (1a), seen from the north-west, showing its tenoned collar braces and empty mortises for missing wind-braces beneath. An original wind brace is visible at bottom-left (now nailed to the rafters).**



**Illus. 7.** Detail of the apotropaic (evil-averting) circles incised into the plaster of the south-eastern interior of the 19<sup>th</sup> century porch (1d).



**Illus. 8.** South-western exterior of the brick milking parlour (2) showing the barn (1) to left & the lean-to shed (2c) to the right with the 18<sup>th</sup> century stable (3) to the far right.



**Illus. 9. North-eastern exterior of the 18<sup>th</sup> century stable (3) showing the barn (1) in the rear to the right.**



**Illus. 10. The north-eastern interior of the 18<sup>th</sup> century stable (3) showing its two original doors to right and left (the former blocked but retaining its lintel) with the clamp of its missing hay loft joists visible on the north-western gable to the left.**



**Illus. 11. The north-western exterior of the western 19<sup>th</sup> century cow-shed shed (5a) showing its original cast iron windows to the left and a secondary hatch to the right.**



**Illus. 12. Detail of a pivoting lower section of the cast iron windows of the western cowshed (5a) bearing a registration number and founder's badge (Thomlinson and Walker Ironworks, York) with the name 'The Simplex Valvular Stable Window'.**



**Illus. 13. The north-western exterior of the eastern cow-shed (6a) seen from the adjoining 20<sup>th</sup> century covered yard showing its original doors and louvered windows (the central door blocked).**



**Illus. 14. The interior of the eastern cow-shed (6a) from the south-west its missing internal partitions and a low, 20th century concrete manger in the rear.**