

**Farm Buildings at
Retreat Farm,
Flixton, Suffolk
FLN 089**

Historic Building Record

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Farm Buildings at Retreat Farm, Abbey Road, Flixton (near Bungay), Suffolk

(TM 326 852)

Historic Building Record

This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a complex of historic farm buildings. It has been prepared to a specification written by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (ref. SpecHBR(EM)_retreatFm_Flixton_1728_07, dated 10th September 2010) and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for conversion (Waveney District Council DC/07/1728/FUL, condition 5).

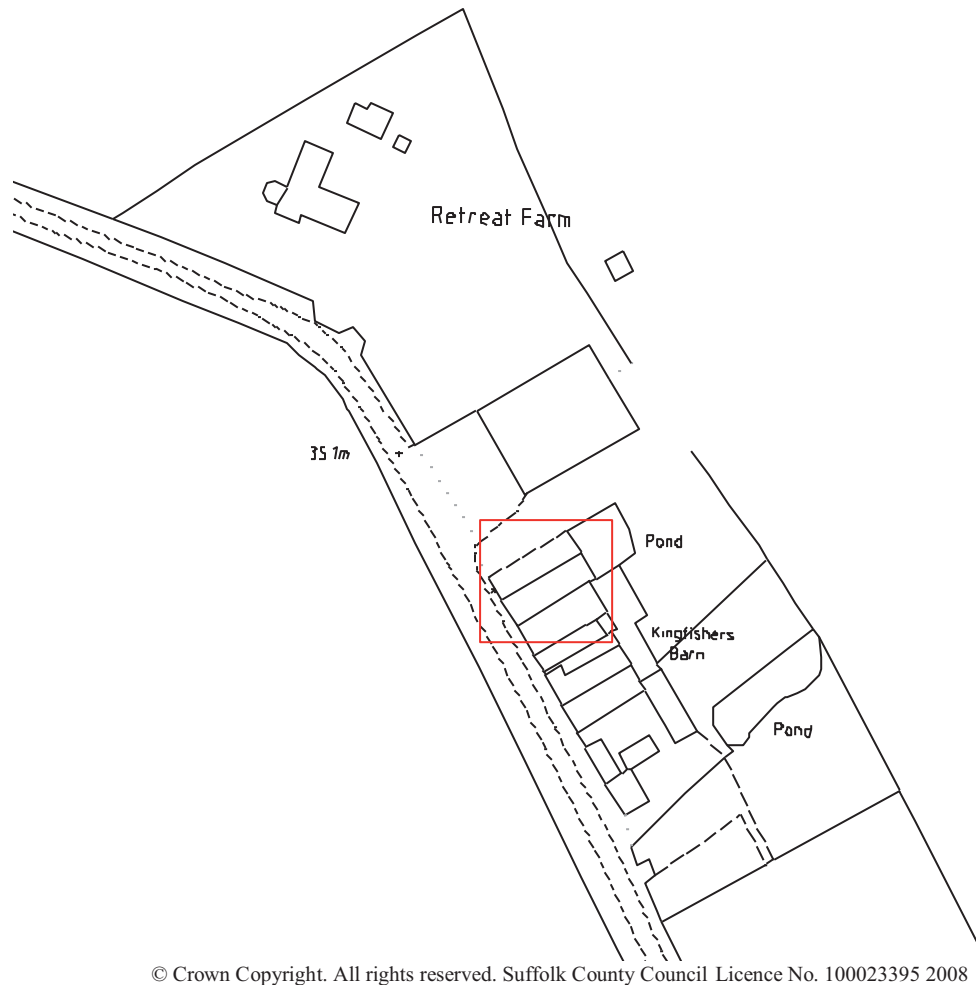
Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of 95 digital images of 21 megapixels (Appendix 1), but also includes 16 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 12th December 2010.

Summary

Retreat Farm lies in open, arable countryside in the south-eastern corner of Flixton parish approximately 150 m north of its boundary with South Elmham St Peter. The farm buildings form a mid-19th century red-brick and pantiled yard complex adjoining Abbey Road on the west and the farmhouse is a red-brick structure of similar date some 90 m to the north-west. The complex includes what appears to be an earlier thatched barn but this had been converted prior to inspection, along with the southern half of the site, and was unavailable for inspection.

At the time of the tithe survey in 1844 the farm was a substantial tenanted holding of at least 119 acres and was the only farm of any size in the parish not to belong to the Flixton Hall estate. Only the barn is clearly recognisable on the tithe map, which shows what may be a medieval farmhouse on what is now waste ground immediately to the rear of the unconverted sheds. This may have archaeological implications for the development of the site. The farm buildings formed a pair of animal yards accommodating horses to the north and cattle to the south, with a granary and probable bullock shed to the east and a series of small roadside storage sheds to the west. Of the eleven individual structures several have collapsed or suffered extensive mutilation, particularly to the south, but the buildings of the stable yard are exceptionally well preserved and of considerable historic interest. The single-storied stable retains many original fittings, including stalls, mangers and harness hooks, and the painted names of its original occupants are still legible above the entrance to each of the eight stalls: Ramper, Scott, Proctor, Duke, Bonny, Diamond, Darling and Brag. It is rare to find a full complement of working-horse names in this way, and a naive carved image of a horse alongside Ramper's stall is a fine piece of folk art in its own right. Despite their undoubted historic value, however, the buildings are not of sufficient age, completeness or rarity to meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing their own right.



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Figure 1 Current Ordnance Survey Site Plan.
Outlining the historic farm buildings to the east of Abbey Road in red and showing the unlisted farmhouse to the north. The southern half of the farm complex, including a thatched barn, has already been converted into a dwelling labelled Kingfishers Barn.

Historic Context: Documentary & Cartographic Record

Retreat Farm lies in open, arable countryside in the south-eastern corner of Flixton parish, 2.25 km from St Mary's church and approximately 150 m north of the boundary with South Elmham St Peter. The farm buildings adjoin Abbey Road on the west and the farmhouse is a red-brick mid-Victorian structure some 90 m to the north-west. The report concerns the northern half of the farm buildings as the thatched barn and sheds to the south have already been converted into a domestic dwelling known as Kingfishers Barn which was accordingly unavailable for inspection.

The unusually large distance between the house and farm buildings is explained by the Flixton tithe map of 1844, on which the present house is conspicuous by its absence and an earlier farmhouse is shown immediately north-east of the barn (i.e. on an overgrown plot to the rear of the granary and eastern sheds – buildings 1-3 as numbered in figure 6 below). The map shows the thatched barn as a detached structure with a western projection that probably represents a porch (building 4) and an L-shaped range on the approximate site of the existing stable and granary (buildings 1 and 5). It is difficult to determine from the tithe map alone whether the latter were present in 1844, but the nature of their fabric and the absence of the adjoining sheds (of ostensibly identical date) suggest they were not.



Figure 2. Retreat Farm on the Flixton title map of 1844 (Suffolk Record Office), which shows a dramatically different layout. The present thatched barn is shown to the south with a western porch and an earlier L-shaped range of buildings occupied the site of the stable and granary to the north (possibly including the granary), but the farmhouse lay immediately to the rear (no. 313) and has disappeared without trace. The site of the modern farmhouse on the bend in the road was empty.

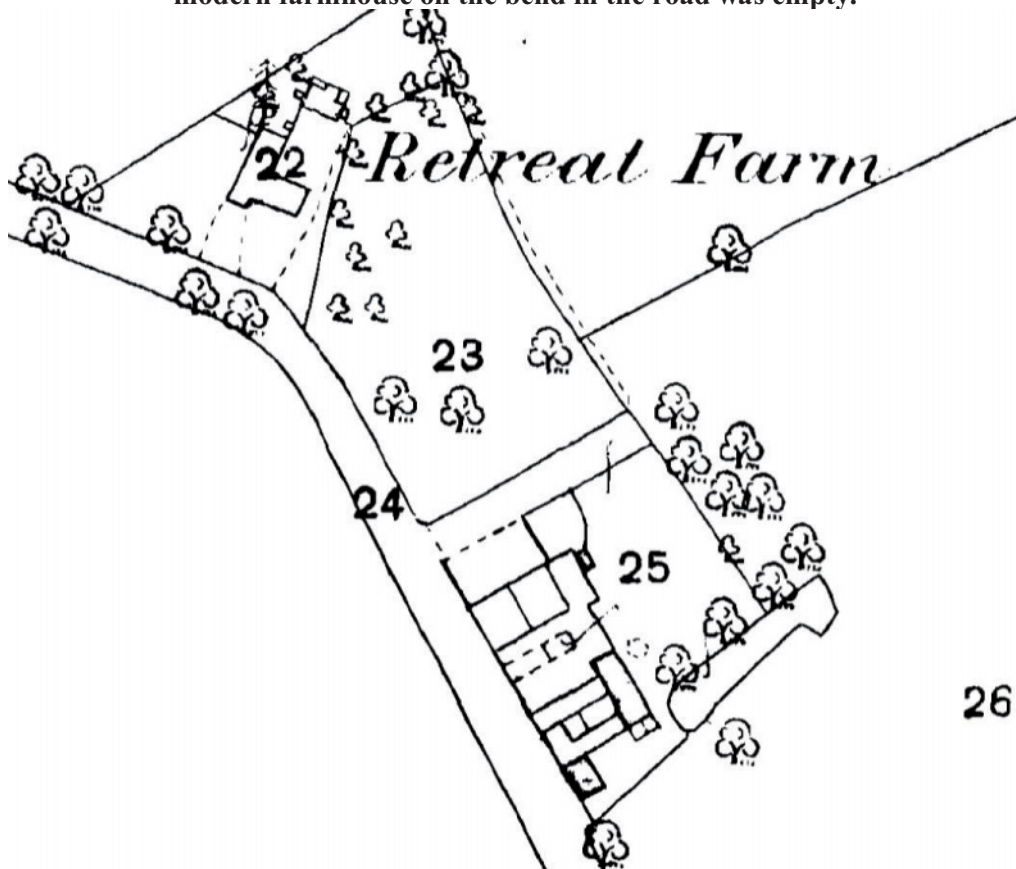


Figure 3. Retreat Farm on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1884. The present farmhouse to the north had replaced that of 1844 and the stable and shelter-sheds are shown for the first time. The division of the horse yard respects the two stables

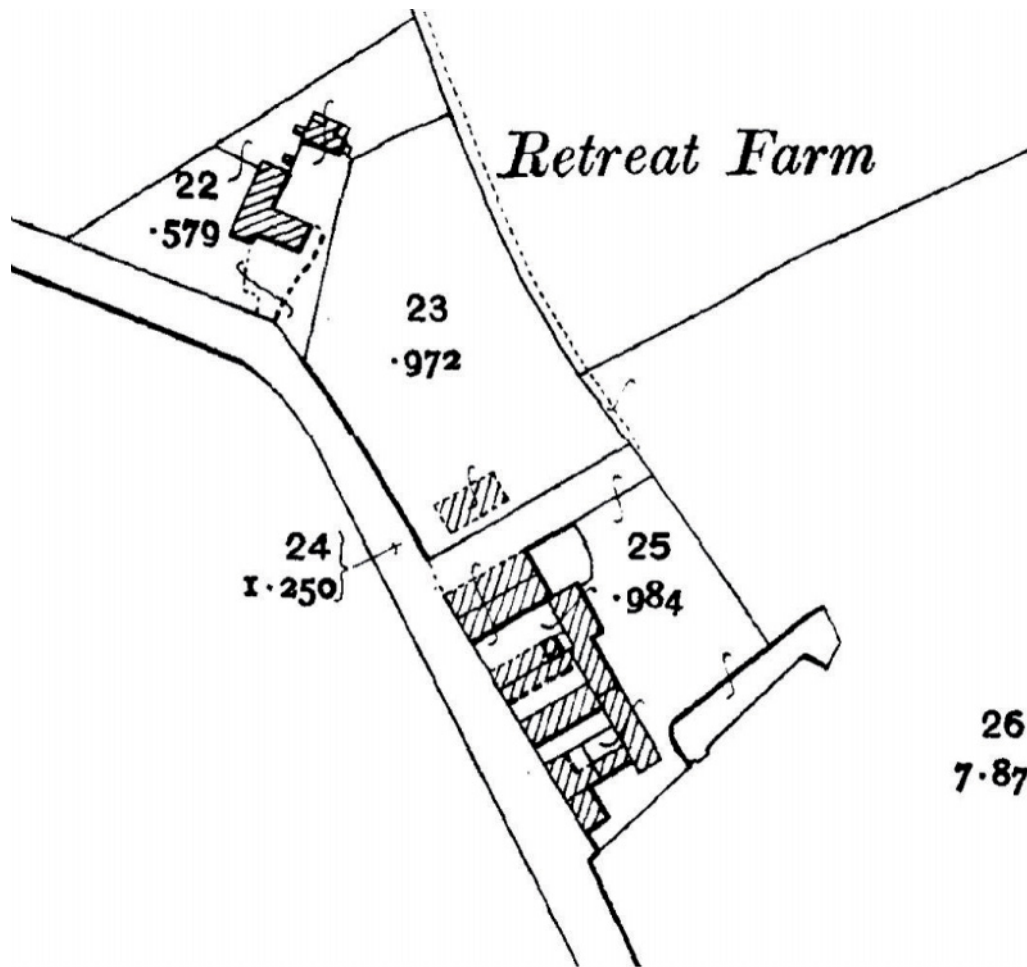


Figure 4

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1904, showing the existing stable and shelter-sheds in more detail. The division of the horse yard had been removed since 1884 but the layout of the buildings had probably remained unchanged, although the internal partitions are shown more accurately and open-sided structures are indicated by broken lines. The new open-sided detached building to the north was probably a cart lodge.

The title apportionment describes the farm as a substantial tenanted arable holding of 119 acres belonging to William Crawford Esquire and occupied by John Cooper. It was the only farm in Flixton that did not form part of the Flixton Hall estate, and may have included more land in South Elmham. The farmhouse was named as 'house' (plot 313 on the map shown in figure 1, which has been turned to show north in the usual position and is based on a photograph as the original is too fragile to be consulted), and the site of the farm buildings as 'yards' (314). The adjoining plots to the east were 'garden' (311) and 'orchard' (312), while the neighbouring field was 'Home Meadow' (310).

By the time of the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey in 1884 the site had undergone the usual mid-19th century transformation seen on most local farms, with a series of new yards and sheds added to the north and west of the barn (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. It probably coincided with the demolition of the old farmhouse (perhaps on a medieval site) and the construction of an imposing new residence at a discrete distance. The 1884 plan is a little confusing as it fails to show internal partitions, but it almost certainly depicts the present layout of the farm as detailed in figure 6. The open-sided elevations of the central shelter-

sheds (buildings 6 and 7) appear to be shown, along with the stable and adjoining cart lodge as a single block (5 and 11), while the two central rectangles must represent a subdivision of the horse yard corresponding with the two stables (5a and 5b). The same layout was shown more accurately in 1904 and 1927 (figure 4 and 5), albeit without the enclosed roadside sheds to the west (10), and remained largely unchanged at the time of inspection.

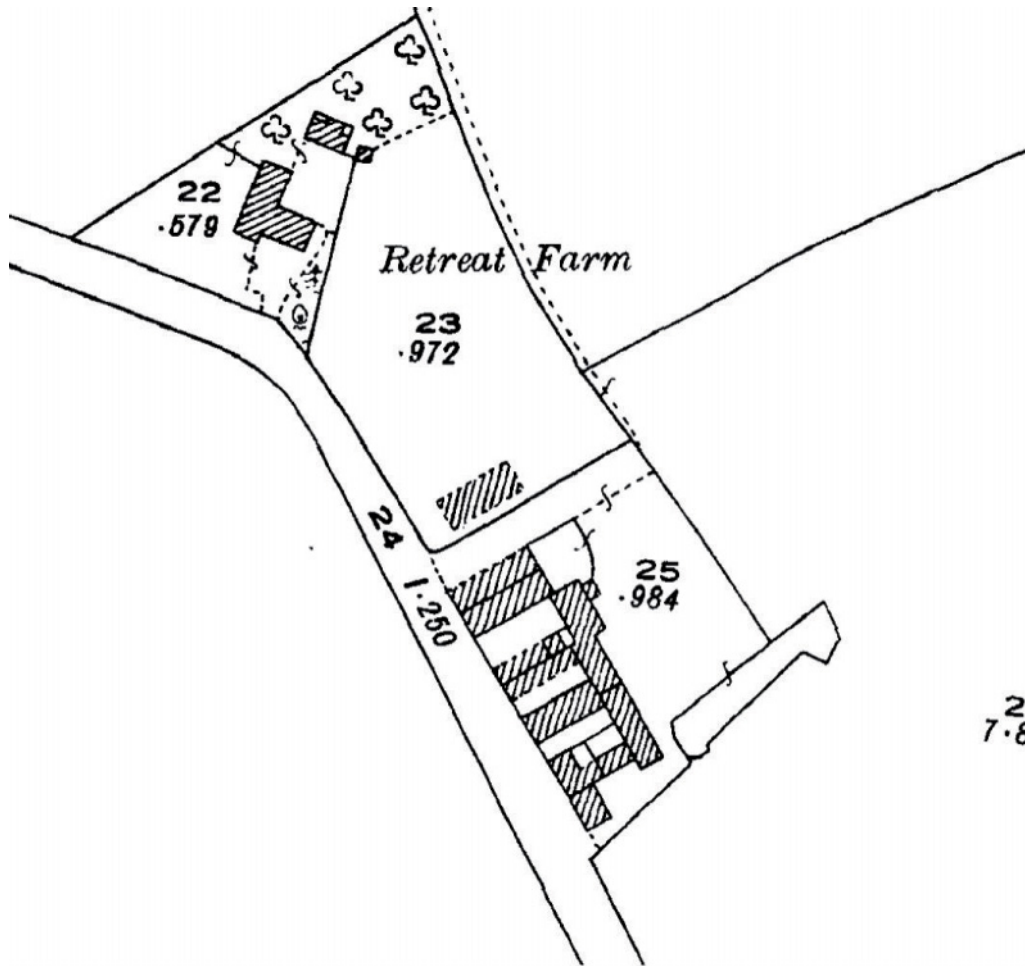


Figure 5
Third Edition Ordnance Survey of 1927. With the exception of a small projection from the eastern elevation of the granary adjoining the pond (of which no trace remains) the layout had not altered since 1904.

Building Analysis

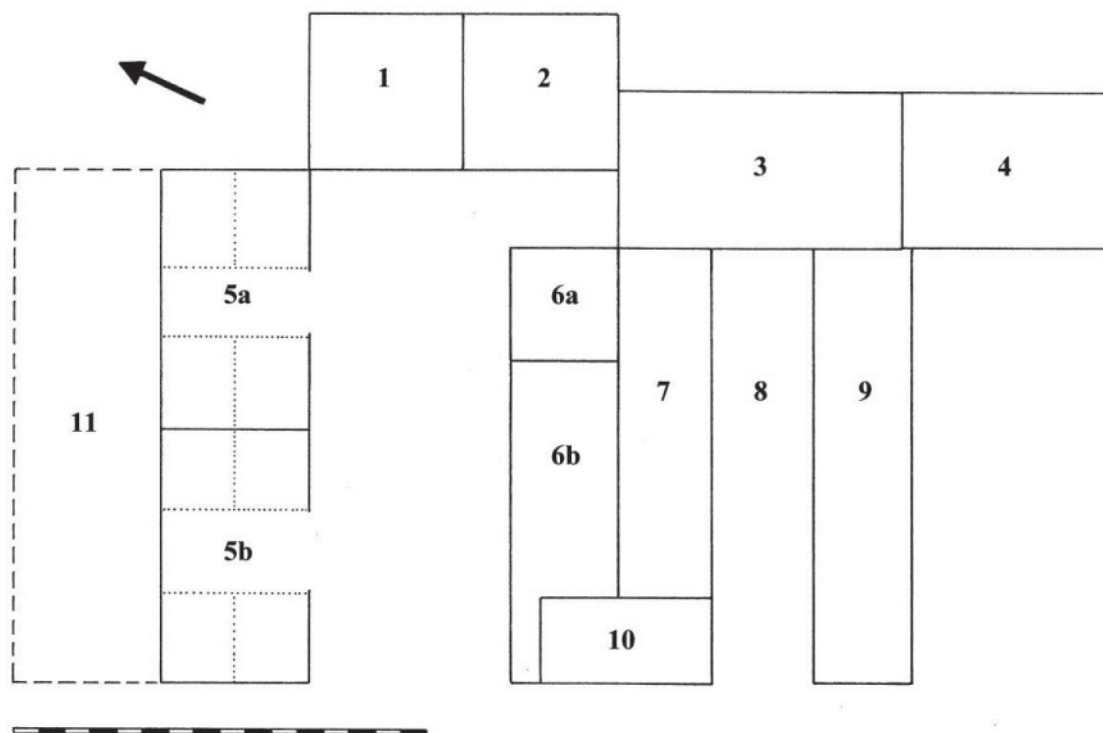


Figure 6
Block plan of the site identifying each historic building with a number for ease of reference in the text and photographic record.
Scale in metres.

The farm buildings form a red-brick yard complex of *circa* 1860 with uniform pantiled roofs and English-bond brickwork to the north-east of what appears to be an earlier timber-framed and weatherboarded barn with a thatched roof (now a private dwelling and not inspected internally). Although the various structures are of broadly similar date, a straight joint between the original granary (1) and the adjoining shed to the south (2) suggests the latter is a slightly later addition. Close inspection and full photographic recording of certain areas such as the western sheds entered from the road (10) was hampered by an extensive growth of brambles. The various units of the complex are individually described below. Except where indicated the internal floors are of modern concrete.

1. Two-storied shed with first-floor granary and open-fronted lower storey.

The building in the north-eastern corner of the site adjoins a large pond to the north and extends to 5.8 m in length by 5.9 m in overall width (19 ft by 19.5 ft). It rises to 3 m in height at its eaves (10 ft) and contains a grain loft above a ceiling of tall-sectioned softwood joists. The lower storey of 2.1 m (7 ft) is entirely open to the west (facing the enclosed horse yard) where the upper wall consists of weatherboarded studwork but is otherwise featureless, while the grain loft is reached by a short ladder via a first-floor door flanked by two windows in the southern gable (originally external but now enclosed by the adjoining shed, 2). The northern gable also contains a window overlooking the pond. The pine roof structure of staggered butt-purlins contains pegged collars and a ridge board in a manner more often associated with the second quarter of the 19th century than the third, and it is possible this building pre-dates its neighbours by a decade or two. It appears to have been designed as a granary with a cart

lodge on its lower storey in the typical form of the period, and seems out of place at the end of a horse yard. There is no evidence of bins and the grain would have been stored in sacks.

2. Granary shed

The shed adjoining the southern gable of the granary is now open to its clasped-purlin roof structure but originally contained a grain floor supported on an internal shelf in its brick walls. The area beneath this floor, of which no trace survives (apart from the shelf and cement-filled joist apertures in the earlier granary, 1), appears to have been inaccessible and served only to raise the grain above the ground. The shed is entered by double doors from the east and was built as an early extension to the northern granary which is now accessible only from its interior. The present metal-framed window in the northern gable is secondary and probably replaced a wider external loading door.

3. Eastern shed

The brick shed to the east of the southern yard (8) adjoins the northern gable of the earlier barn and is linked by an original doorway to the eastern gable of the southern yard shed (9). It is open to its roof of through-purlins supported on internal trusses with raking queen-struts and central iron bars (typical of the 1860s and 1870s). It now contains a central thoroughfare by which cattle would have entered the covered yard and milking parlour in the 20th century, but the yard door is a secondary insertion and the building was probably designed as a neat-house (bullock shed). A boarded partition forms a screened passage to a door in its northern gable which opens onto the horse yard.

4. Barn

The barn was not inspected internally as it forms a separate domestic dwelling and is included in figure 6 for context only. Its timber-framed walls are weatherboarded beneath a steeply pitched thatched roof which contrasts with the adjoining pantiled sheds and suggests an origin in the early-19th century or before. (Thatch was rarely used after the first quarter of the 19th century, particularly on substantial and therefore relatively farms such as this.) The gable which abuts the eastern bullock shed (3) is cement rendered but the southern yard shed (9) overlaps its weatherboarded western elevation by 1 m.

5. Stable

The northernmost brick shed (excepting only the demolished cart lodge (11) described below) is a single-storied stable of unusual form. It extends to 20.5 m in length by 6.1 m in overall width and rises to 2.3 m at its roof-plates (68 ft by 20 ft by 7.5 ft) and is divided into two equal sections by a lateral brick partition. The softwood roof structure is identical to that of the eastern shed (3) with through-purlins supported on internal trusses with raking queen-struts and central iron bars. Each section is entered from the southern yard by a wide arched opening onto a boarded passage flanked by pairs of stalls on both sides. The boarded partitions of these stalls remain unusually intact, particularly to the west (5b), and still bear what appear to be the names of their original occupants on their door lintels. Each name is professionally painted in red on a white background with curved ends (imitating a metal name-plate) and was later over-painted in white but is now clearly visible where the over-painting has decayed. The eight horses were named (clockwise from each entrance): Ramper, Scott, Proctor, Duke (5b to the west) and Bonny, Diamond, Darling & Brag (5a to the east). A naive image of a horse has been incised into the boarded partition to the left of Ramper's stall, and a series of tally marks appear alongside the initials 'CB' to the west of the arched eastern entrance. The names presumably belonged to large Suffolk Punch or Shire horses that were difficult to accommodate beneath a hay loft in the traditional manner, and it is rare to find a

complete set of eight names. These features could be incorporated into the converted dwelling, to which they would add considerable character.

Each stable now contains a floor of 20th century cement tiles, but original brick floors survive in the central passages together with a series of wooden harness hooks to the rear (north). Several stalls contain the remains of boarded mangers but there is no evidence of hay racks as might be expected. Two stalls contain original windows that would have been obstructed by any such racks (a louvered window with chamfered mullions and red paintwork to the south-east of the western stable (Duke) and a hinged hatch opening onto the demolished cart lodge to the north-west of the eastern stable (Diamond)). Instead, each stall was provided with hanging hay baskets, as indicated by distinctively curved abrasion marks on the brickwork of Duke's stall.

6. Shelter-shed

The brick and pantiled shed to the south of the stable yard forms an open-sided shelter-shed which retains a 19th century wooden hay rack to the entire length of its southern interior and is of identical construction to the stable. Its arcade posts rest on stone piers and it contains a separate loose box of 4.25 m in length (14 ft) at its eastern end (entered by a central door from the yard and also retaining both a hay rack and boarded manger).

7-9. Shelter-sheds and yard

Unlike the stable yard to the north, the sheds of the adjoining southern yard have been extensively altered – reflecting their continued use for cattle into the latter part of the 20th century. The northern shed (7) is shown as an open-sided shelter on the historic Ordnance Surveys above, but with the exception of its western gable has collapsed and largely disappeared. A series of secondary Fletton brick piers supports the northern plate of the 20th century corrugated iron roof which now covers the formerly open central yard (8), with a brick gable to the road, and a similar series of concrete piers has replaced the northern elevation of the southern shed (9). The latter is shown enclosed on the Ordnance Surveys and probably formed a cow-shed but was converted into a milking parlour and now contains a series of galvanised metal stalls. Its roof remains intact, however, and is of identical form to those of the stable yard.

10. Roadside sheds

The western ends of the two central shelter-sheds (6 and 7) incorporate a series of small original sheds with doors and windows against the road. Their outline is indicated in figure 6 but not the internal partitions as access was prevented by impenetrable undergrowth. Sheds of this kind were normally used for storing animal feed but it is unusual for an example to extend only partly into the width of the adjoining shelter shed as occurs here to the north.

11. Collapsed cart lodge

An additional shed adjoined the northern elevation of the stable (5), as shown on the Ordnance Surveys. This was open-sided to the farm track on the north and presumably formed a cart and implement lodge, but had collapsed almost without trace by the time of inspection.

Historic Significance

Despite their relatively late origin in the mid-19th century, and the collapse or mutilation of several individual structures, the farm buildings remain of considerable historic interest. Their unified layout and appearance reflects the agricultural revolution of the 1850s and 1860s

(known today as Victorian High Farming), which saw efficient, factory-like structures replace the scattered outbuildings of the previous generation, and they preserve a number of rare features. The granary in the north-eastern corner of the complex (1) is a good example of typical East Anglian form, and the stable (5) is an impressive survival with many original fittings and a full complement of 19th century painted name-plates that is unique in my experience. The image of a horse carved alongside the door of Ramper's stall is a fine piece of naive folk-art in its own right. The location of the former farmhouse immediately to the rear of the granary may also have archaeological implications on what may well be a medieval site (i.e. early remains may be uncovered in any service trenches or pits dug in this area). Despite their undoubted historic value, however, the buildings are not of sufficient age, completeness or rarity to meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing 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 Abbey Road to north showing entrance to farmhouse to left and farm complex in rear.
2. Exterior of farmhouse from south-west. Included for site context.
3. General view of site from Abbey Road to north-west showing 20th century shed to left and farm complex to right.
4. General view of site from Abbey Road to south showing converted sheds to right and unconverted sheds in rear.
5. General view of site from Abbey Road to south-west showing converted thatched barn (4) & sheds to right and unconverted sheds to left.
6. Exterior of roadside western gables showing stable (5b) to left with converted thatched barn (4) in rear to right.
7. Exterior of complex from north showing site of demolished cart lodge (11) & pantiled roof of stable (5) in foreground & converted barn (4) in rear.
8. Northern exterior of stable (5) showing window in northern gable of granary (1) to left & loading hatch to right.
9. Northern exterior of stable (5) showing loading hatch of northern stable (5a).
10. Exterior of complex from north-west showing previously converted sheds to right.
11. Overgrown doors & windows of enclosed sheds (10) in western roadside gables of shelter-sheds (6 & 7) with gable of later covered yard (8) to right.
12. Detail of overgrown windows and doors to enclosed sheds (10) in gable of shelter shed (7) showing later shed (8) to right.
13. Interior from east of covered yard (8) showing southern shed (9) to left and shelter-shed (7) to right.
14. Interior from west of covered yard (8) showing 20th century milking parlour stalls in southern shed (9) to right.
15. Interior from west of covered yard (8) showing 20th century Fletton-brick piers of shelter-shed (7) to left.
16. Western end of covered yard (8) showing corner of brick sheds (10) in centre.
17. Interior from east of southern shed (9) showing 20th century milking parlour stalls with covered yard (8) to right.

18. Eastern internal gable of southern shed (9) showing boarding of barn (4) to right and original door to corner of western shed (3).
19. Interior of eastern shed (3) showing gable of barn (4) in rear with original door to shed (9) and later door to shed (8) to right.
20. Interior of eastern shed (3) from south showing original external doors to right and later door to covered yard (8) to left.
21. Interior of eastern shed from south showing door to horse yard in centre and covered yard (8) to left.
22. Exterior of complex from east showing converted barn (4) to left and overgrown eastern shed (3) to right.
23. Exterior of complex from east showing barn (4) to left, overgrown eastern shed (3) in centre and granary (1 & 2) right.
24. Eastern exterior of granary showing original two-storied structure (1) to right and doors to later shed (2) to left.
25. Interior of granary shed (2) from south showing original external gable of granary (1) with first-floor loading door and windows.
26. Eastern interior of granary shed (2) showing external doors and southern gable of granary (1) to left.
27. Clapped-purlin roof structure of granary shed (2) showing earlier southern gable of granary (1) to left.
28. Interior of granary shed (2) from north showing window in southern gable and wall step for missing grain floor.
29. Western interior of granary shed (1) showing loading door in southern gable of granary (1) to right.
30. Southern external gable of granary (1) from granary shed (2) showing ladder to first-floor grain floor and windows flanking door.
31. Internal southern gable of granary (1) showing rendered brickwork, red pigment to door frame and butt-purlin roof.
32. Northern interior of first-floor granary showing gable window and butt-purlin roof.
33. Western interior of first-floor granary (1) showing boarded studwork and butt-purlin roof structure.
34. Corner of stable yard from north showing door in eastern shed (3) with loose box (6a) to right and granary shed (2) to left.
35. Entrance to horse yard from eastern shed (3) showing granary (1) to right and loose box (6a) to left.

36. Western exterior of straight joint between original granary (1) to left and later granary shed (2) to right.
37. Overgrown western exterior of granary (1) showing timber post of open-fronted lower storey and boarded grain floor above.
38. Interior from west of southern section of shed beneath granary (1) showing central partition to left.
39. Interior from east of southern section of shed beneath granary (1) showing central partition to right.
40. Interior from east of northern section of shed beneath granary (1) showing central partition to left.
41. Boarded manger in northern section of shed beneath granary (1) showing horse yard to right.
42. Horse yard from east showing shelter-shed (6) to left and stable (5) to right.
43. Horse yard from west showing granary (1) in rear, stable (5) to left and shelter-shed (6) to right.
44. Shelter-shed (6) from north showing loose box (6a) to left and open arcade (6b) to right.
45. Western end of horse yard showing open arcade and loose box to right (6b & 6a) with granary (1) in rear and stable (5) to left.
46. Exterior from north-west of loose box (6a) showing ventilation tiles on roof ridge and shelter-shed (6b) to right.
47. Southern interior of loose box (6a) showing boarded manger and hay rack.
48. Internal western gable of loose box (6a) showing rack and manger to left and external yard door to right.
49. Internal eastern gable of loose box (6a) showing rack and manger to right and external yard door to left.
50. Hay rack and manger to southern interior of loose box (6a).
51. Interior of shelter-shed (6b) from east showing hay rack to left and arcade posts on stone plinths to right.
52. Remains of hay rack to southern interior of shelter-shed (6b).
53. Prefabricated A-frame roof trusses of shelter-shed (6b) seen from east.
54. Interior of shelter-shed (6b) from west showing hay rack to right and horse yard to left.
55. Western interior of shelter-shed (6b) showing corner of enclosed brick sheds (10) to left.

56. Southern exterior of single-storied stable (5) showing arched entrance to eastern stable (5a) to right and western section (5b) left.
57. Detail of arched southern entrance to eastern stable (5a).
58. Detail of external brickwork to west of arched entrance to eastern stable (5a) showing tally marks and initials CJ.
59. Interior of eastern stable (5a) showing central passage with stalls to left and right.
60. Wooden harness hooks to northern interior of central passage of eastern stable (5a) showing Diamond stall to left.
61. Detail of wooden harness hooks to northern interior of central passage of eastern stable (5a).
62. Doors to named eastern stalls of eastern stable (5a) showing Darling to left and Brag to right.
63. Detail of painted name Brag on door lintel of south-eastern stall of eastern stable (5a).
64. Detail of painted name Darling on door lintel of north-eastern stall of eastern stable (5a).
65. Doors to named western stalls of eastern stable (5a) showing Bonny to left and Diamond to right.
66. Detail of painted name Diamond on door lintel of north-western stall of eastern stable (5a).
67. Detail of painted name Bonny on door lintel of south-western stall of eastern stable (5a).
68. Interior of eastern stalls of eastern stable (5a) showing remains of axial partition and boarded manger to left.
69. Detail from south-west of boarded manger with iron tethering ring in north-eastern stall of eastern stable (5a).
70. Central passage of eastern stable (5a) seen from eastern stalls and showing arched yard entrance to left.
71. Interior of central passage of eastern stable (5a) from north showing arched entrance to southern yard.
72. Interior of western stalls of eastern stable (5a) showing external hatch to demolished cart lodge (11) to right and manger to left.
73. Northern interior of western stalls of eastern stable (5a) showing original hatch to demolished cart lodge (11) to left & central passage to right.
74. Detail of original hatch respected by brickwork in northern interior of western stalls of eastern stable (5a).

75. Interior of western stalls of eastern stable (5a) from north-west showing central passage to left.
76. Southern exterior of western stable (5b) showing arched entrance to left and louvered window to right.
77. Interior of western stable (5b) from south showing central passage with harness hooks flanked by doors to stalls.
78. Interior of western stable (5b) from north showing central passage with arched entrance to yard flanked by doors to stalls.
79. Doors to named western stalls of western stable showing Ramper & image of horse incised in boarding to left & Scott to right.
80. Detail of image of horse incised to boarding to left of door to south-western stall of western stable (5b).
81. Detail of painted name Ramper on door lintel of south-western stall of western stable (5b).
82. Detail of painted name Scott on door lintel of north-western stall of western stable (5b).
83. Doors to named eastern stalls of western stable (5b) showing Proctor to left and Duke to right.
84. Detail of painted name Proctor on door lintel of north-eastern stall of western stable (5b).
85. Detail of painted name Duke on door lintel of south-eastern stall of western stable (5b).
86. Interior from west of south-eastern stall (Duke) of western stable (5b) showing original window to southern yard to right.
87. Detail of original window to southern yard of south-eastern stall (Duke) of western stable showing chamfered mullions and red pigment beneath later whitewash
88. Interior from east of south-eastern stall (Duke) of western stable (5b) showing door to central passage.
89. Interior from west of north-eastern stall (Proctor) of western stable (5b) showing boarded axial partition to right.
90. Interior from east of north-eastern stall (Proctor) of western stable (5b) showing door to central passage.
91. Interior from east of south-western stall (Ramper) of western stable (5b) showing boarded axial partition to right.
92. Interior from west of south-western stall of western stable (5b) showing door to central passage.

93. Interior from east of north-western stall (Scott) of western stable (5b) showing boarded axial partition to left.
94. Interior from west of north-western stall (Scott) of western stable (5b) showing door to central passage.
95. Boarded axial partition between western stalls of western stable (5b) seen from south.

Photographic Appendix follows on pp. 16-23

Appendix 2 (pp. 16-23): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1. Exterior of complex from north showing the site of the demolished cart lodge (11) with the pantiled roof of the stable (5) in the foreground and the steeply pitched thatched gable of the previously converted barn (4) in the rear.



Illus. 2. Exterior of roadside western gables showing the stable (5b) to the left with the converted thatched barn (4) in the rear to right. The doors and windows of the enclosed feed sheds in the ends of the shelter-sheds (6 & 7) are visible behind brambles in the centre, with the shallow-pitched gable of the later covered yard (8) to the extreme right.



Illus. 3. Interior from west of the 20th century covered yard (8) showing the 20th century milking parlour stalls in the southern shed (9) to the right and the 20th century Fletton-brick piers of the largely collapsed shelter-shed (7) to the left.



Illus. 4. Interior of the eastern shed (3) seen from the south, showing its softwood roof structure with original external double-doors to the right and inserted double doors to the southern yard (8) to the left. The narrow boarded passageway in the rear leads to a door which opens onto the horse yard.



Illus. 5. Southern external gable of the granary (1) seen from the slightly later granary shed (2) and showing the ladder to the first-floor grain floor and the windows flanking the door. This gable was open to the elements before the granary shed was constructed.



Illus. 6. Internal southern gable of the first-floor granary (1) showing the rendered brickwork with red pigment to the door and window frames (beneath later whitewash) and the roof structure of staggered butt-purlins.



Illus. 7. Western end of the horse yard showing the open arcade (6b) and enclosed loose box (6a) to the right with the granary (1) in the rear and the stable (5) to the left. The boarded upper storey and open lower storey of the granary is visible between the brambles.



Illus. 8. Interior of the shelter-shed (6b) from the west showing the long hay rack to the right and timber posts on stone blocks adjoining the horse yard to the left.



Illus. 9. Western interior of the shelter-shed (6b) showing the hay rack to the left and the enclosed brick shed (10) in its south-west corner which unusually extends across only half the shelter-shed's width. This is an entirely original arrangement.



Illus. 10. Southern exterior of the single-storied stable (5) showing the arched entrance of the eastern stable (5a) to the right and the western stable (5b) to the left. The louvered window in the centre lights the south-eastern stall of the western stable (Duke).



Illus. 11. Interior of the eastern stable (5a) showing its central passage with mutilated stall divisions to left and right. The remains of a boarded manger are visible to the right (in the stall marked Darling) and a window hatch to the left (Diamond), with two tiers of wooden harness hooks in the centre. The stalls in the foreground are named Bonny (left and Brag.



Illus. 12. Interior of the well-preserved western stable (5b) from its southern entrance showing the central passage with original harness hooks flanked by the doors to the four stalls named from left to right Ramper, Scott, Proctor and Duke. The boarding to the extreme left is incised with an image of a horse (illus. 16).



Illus. 13. The doors of the named eastern stalls of the western stable (5b) showing Proctor to left and Duke to right, with the arched entrance from the horse yard to the right.



Illus. 14. Interior from the west of the south-eastern stall (Duke) of the western stable (5b) showing the original window to the southern yard to the right. The horizontal band of unpainted brick indicates the position of a missing manger but there is no evidence of a hay rack, which would have obstructed the window. Instead, a pair of curved abrasion marks to the left of the scale rod indicates the position of a hanging hay basket.



Illus. 15. Detail of the original painted name 'Proctor' on the door lintel of the north-eastern stall of the western stable (5b). The name is picked out in red on a white cartouche with curved ends, but was subsequently covered with whitewash.



Illus. 16. Detail of the head and neck of a horse incised to the boarding to the left of the door to the south-western stall of the western stable (5b) bearing the name 'Ramper'. This image has been cropped but is shown with a scale in Appendix 1: it is approximately 20 cm in height.