

**Brook House Farm,
Henley, Suffolk
HEN 013**

Heritage Asset Assessment

OASIS ID: Suffolkc1-96400



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Brook House Farm, Ashbocking Road, Henley, Suffolk

(TM 168 530)

Heritage Asset Assessment

This report provides a written and photographic analysis and record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a group of farm buildings. It has been prepared to a specification written by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (ref. BrookHouseFarm_Henley_1553_10, dated 22nd November 2010) and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for conversion (Mid Suffolk District Council application 1553/10).

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 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 1st March 2011.

Summary

Brook House Farm is one of two farmsteads which define the extent of a medieval green in the north-eastern corner of Henley parish, and until recently was known as Broadgreen Farm. For this reason alone it forms an historically important feature in the local landscape. The layout of the scattered group of farm buildings has changed little since the tithe survey of 1838, and represents a rare example of a traditional Suffolk farm complex. Most groups this kind were wholly or substantially rebuilt to achieve greater unity and efficiency during the agricultural revolution of the mid-19th century, but the only concession to the new fashion in this instance was the provision of uniform pantiled roofs.

The buildings include an 18th century timber-framed granary of unusual form (probably with a neathouse on its lower storey), a combined cart lodge and shelter-shed, and an early-19th century detached stable with a hay rack and loft. The oldest building on the site is a mid-17th century timber-framed barn which adjoins the horse pond and contains a small additional stable in a secondary lean-to. Originally extending to three bays with a central entrance its walls contain curved and exceptionally massive primary braces and it preserves a good threshing floor of gault brick. The barn was extended to the south by one bay and re-roofed in the 18th century, but remains an impressive survival nonetheless. A series of apotropaic (evil-averting) circular symbols on the internal plaster of its porch are also of historic value.

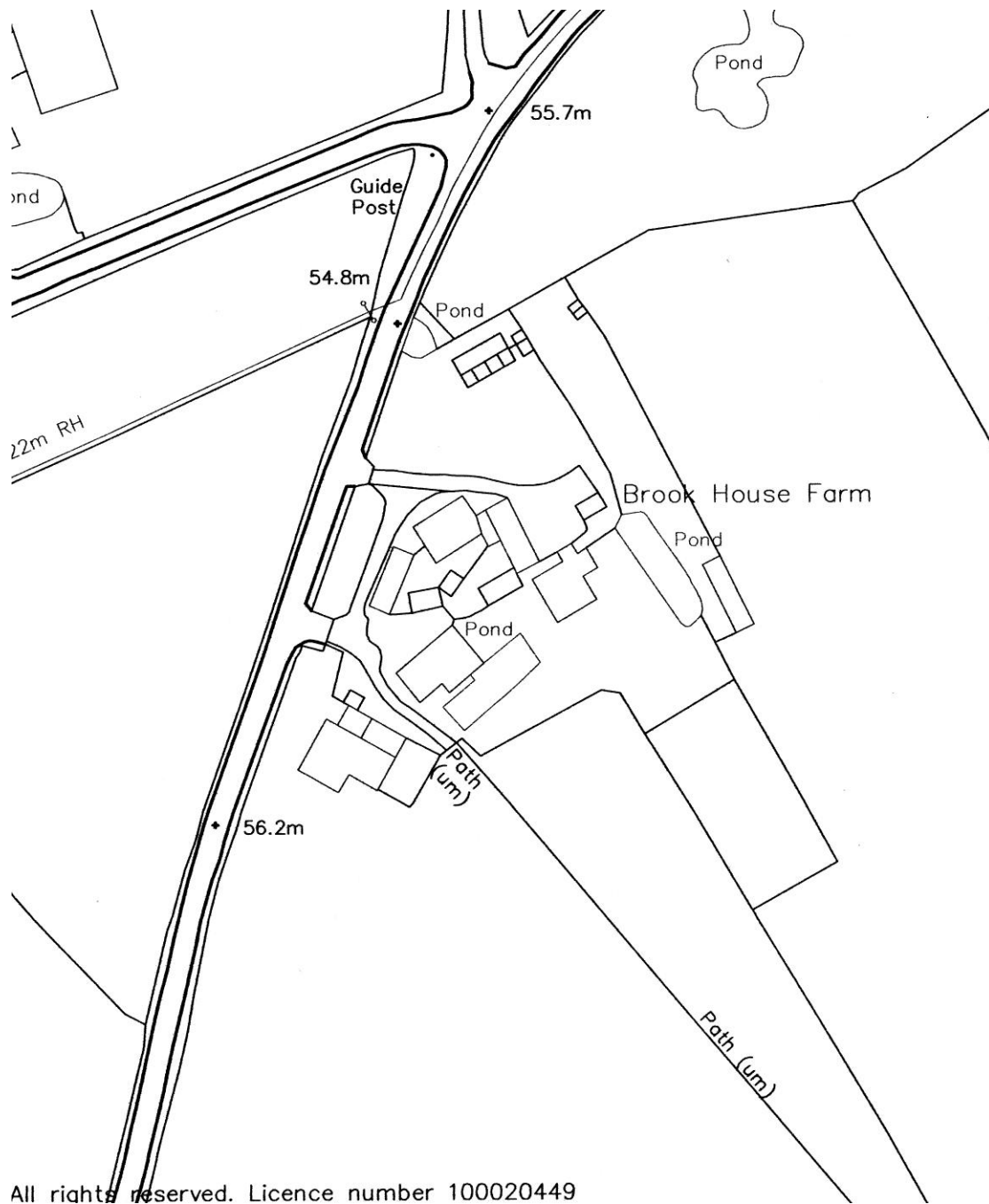


Figure 1
Modern Ordnance Survey
 Showing the landscape context of the historic buildings identified in figure 6. Coppings Farm on Clay Lane is visible to the north-west, and the triangular area of the medieval green known as Broad Green lay to the west of the Brook House Farm.

Documentary and Cartographic Evidence

Brook House Farm lies in open countryside at the north-eastern edge of Henley parish, approximately 2 km from the village centre. Until recently it was known as Broadgreen Farm (it is marked as such on Ordnance Surveys of the 1970s and before), and borders the former site of Broad Green on the north-west. Broad Green was a triangular feature of typical medieval outline in the angle of Ashbocking Road and Clay Lane, and was adjoined on the north by Coppings Farm. The sites of both farms are therefore likely to be of medieval origin.



Figure 2

Brook House Farm (then Broadgreen Farm) on the 1838 Henley Tithe Map, with detail below (Suffolk Record Office). The house is coloured pink and the outbuildings grey. Most of the present farm buildings are shown, along with the yard adjoining the stable (no. 4 in fig.6) but the existing south-eastern yard is absent. The cartlodge had not yet been added to the back of the stable-yard's shelter shed (1). The granary (2) is shown without its lean-to and adjacent shed, and the two sheds to the south of the site were later replaced by the present cow shed. The barn lacks its north-eastern lean-to, and the pond is less regular in outline. The field in the angle of the two roads to the west (no. 19 on the map) is named in the accompanying apportionment as 'part of green piece', and no. 17 as 'part of the broad green field'. No. 18 is 'Pear Tree Field' and no. 21 south of the farmhouse 'Home Meadow', with 'Rook yard Meadow' to the east (no.22).

The green is bisected by the ancient boundary between Henley and Hemingstone parishes, with Coppings Farm lying in the latter. The countryside of early medieval Suffolk was characterised by scattered hamlets grouped around the margins of small greens in this way, but most disappeared during the 15th century; the continuing relationship between the two remaining farms at Broad Green is an important feature of the historic landscape.

The layout of the farm buildings in 1838, as shown on the Henley tithe map, was remarkably similar to that of today. Most local farmyards were transformed beyond recognition during the agricultural revolution of the mid-19th century, and it is highly unusual to find an example which has altered so little since the tithe surveys. The property was owned, along with much of the parish, by Sir Charles Vere, baronet, of Henley Hall, and occupied as a tenant farm by John Garnham. A total of 95.5 acres of land lay in Henley parish, but the farm probably extended across the border into Hemingstone and Ashbocking (the boundary of the latter lying just 250 metres south-east of the house). The land was primarily arable, but approximately a quarter (24 acres) was laid to pasture, including 'part of the broad green field' and 'part of green piece'. Given the high price of grain in the wake of the Napoleonic

wars, most local farms concentrated on cereal production in the early-19th century, requiring only a barn and stable for the purpose, and the proximity of Broad Green explains the number of buildings in 1838: John Garnham evidently required livestock sheds long before his neighbours were forced by the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 to diversify into mixed animal husbandry. The relatively subtle later modifications to the buildings are shown on the Ordnance Surveys below.

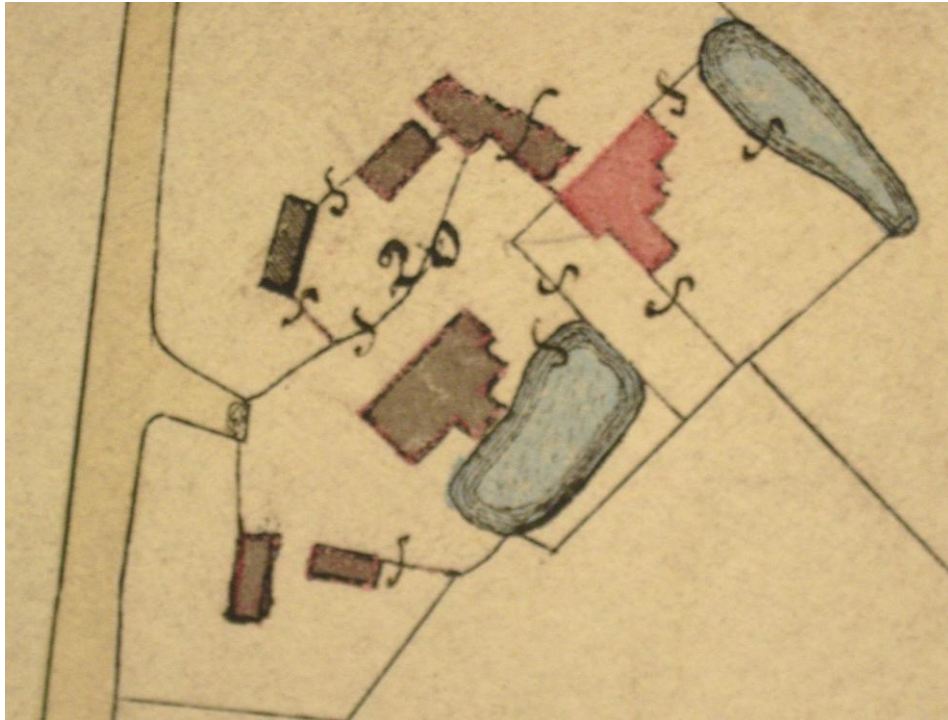


Figure 2a
Detail of Henley Tithe Map as shown in figure 2. The apportionment names the farm (no. 20) only as: 'House, outbuildings, yards and garden'.

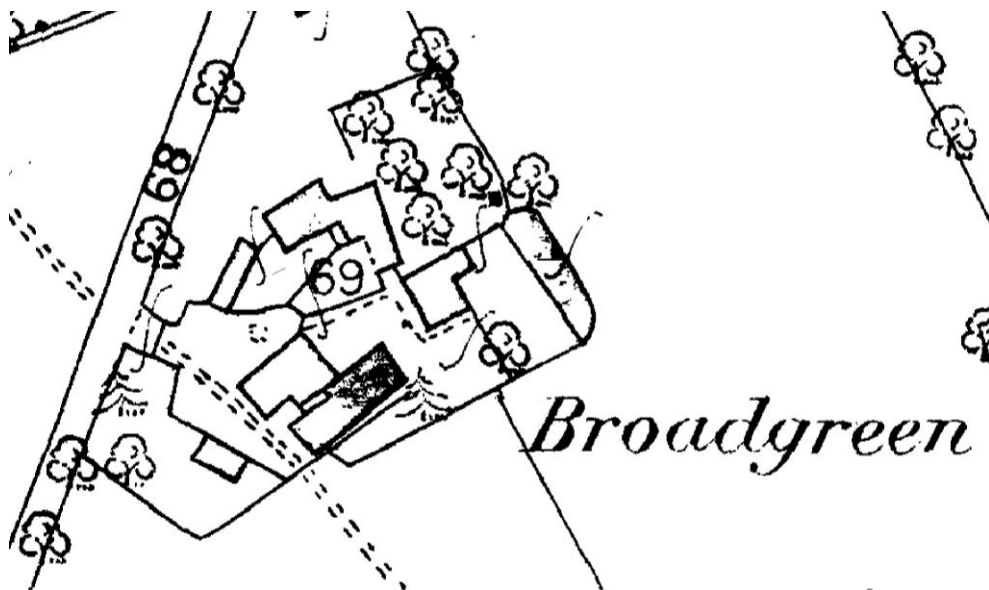


Figure 3
The first edition Ordnance Survey of 1884 showing little change since 1838, although an outbuilding to the south-west had been demolished

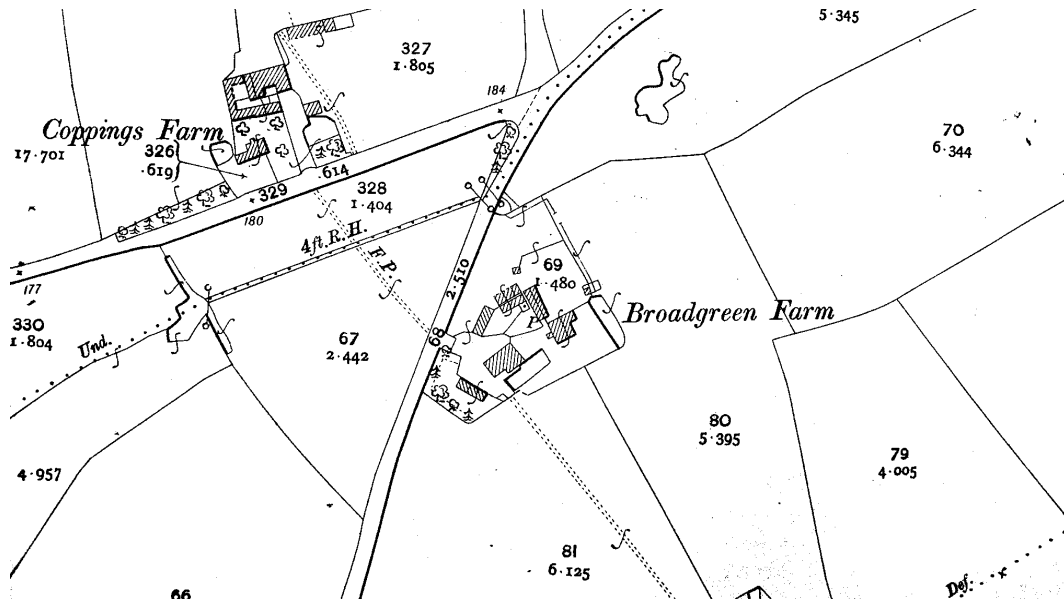


Figure 4

The area as shown on the second edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1902, showing the triangular green between Coppings and Broadgreen Farms (the latter now Brook House Farm). The Ashbocking boundary is visible in the bottom right-hand corner.

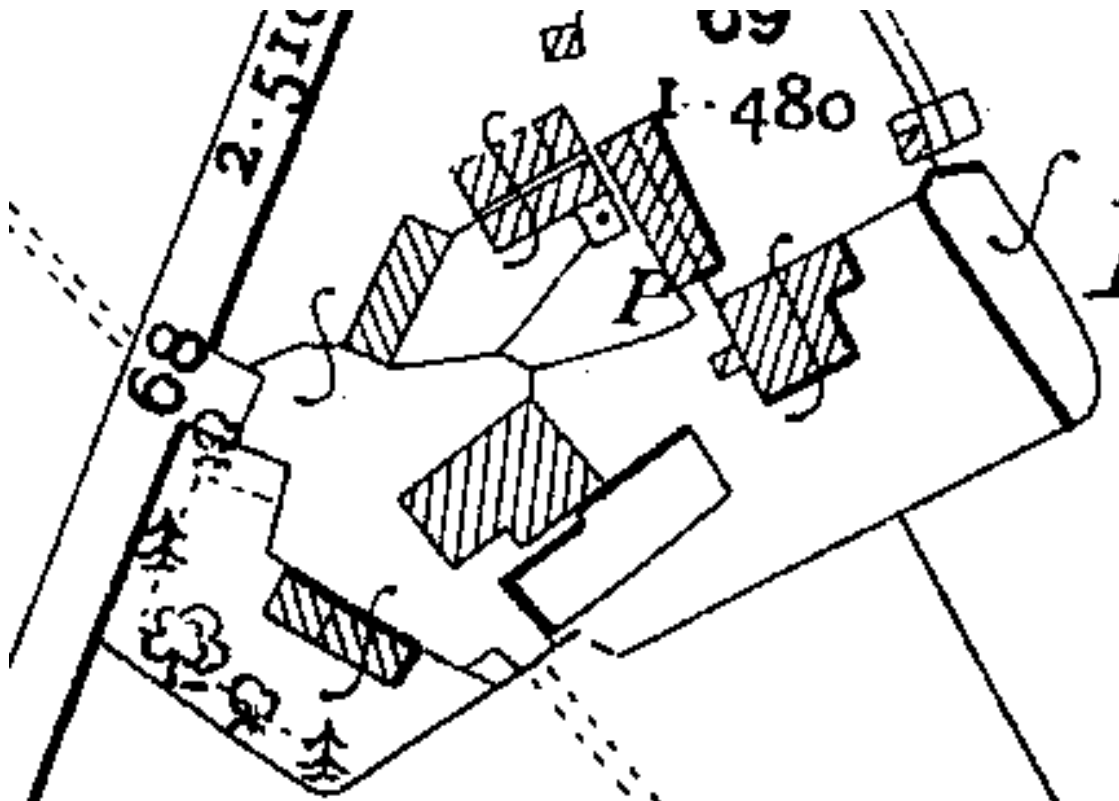


Figure 4a

Detail of the 1902 Ordnance Survey as in figure 4. The existing buildings and enclosed yards are shown, but the junction between the granary and its attached sheds appears to have been inaccurately surveyed. The open-sided northern cartlodge is an addition since 1838, as is the cattle yard to the east of the stable yard, and the cow shed to the south (6). 'P' indicates the pump that watered the two animal yards.

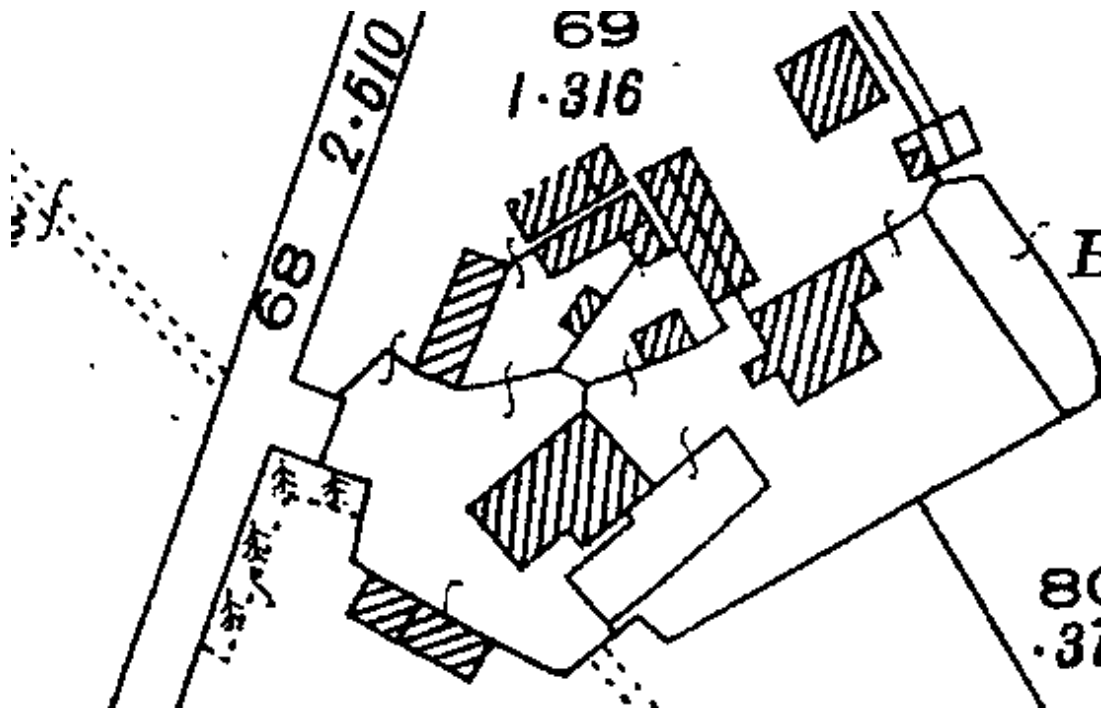


Figure 5

Third Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1925, showing the layout of yards and buildings much as it remains today, with two shelter sheds added since 1902.

Building Analysis

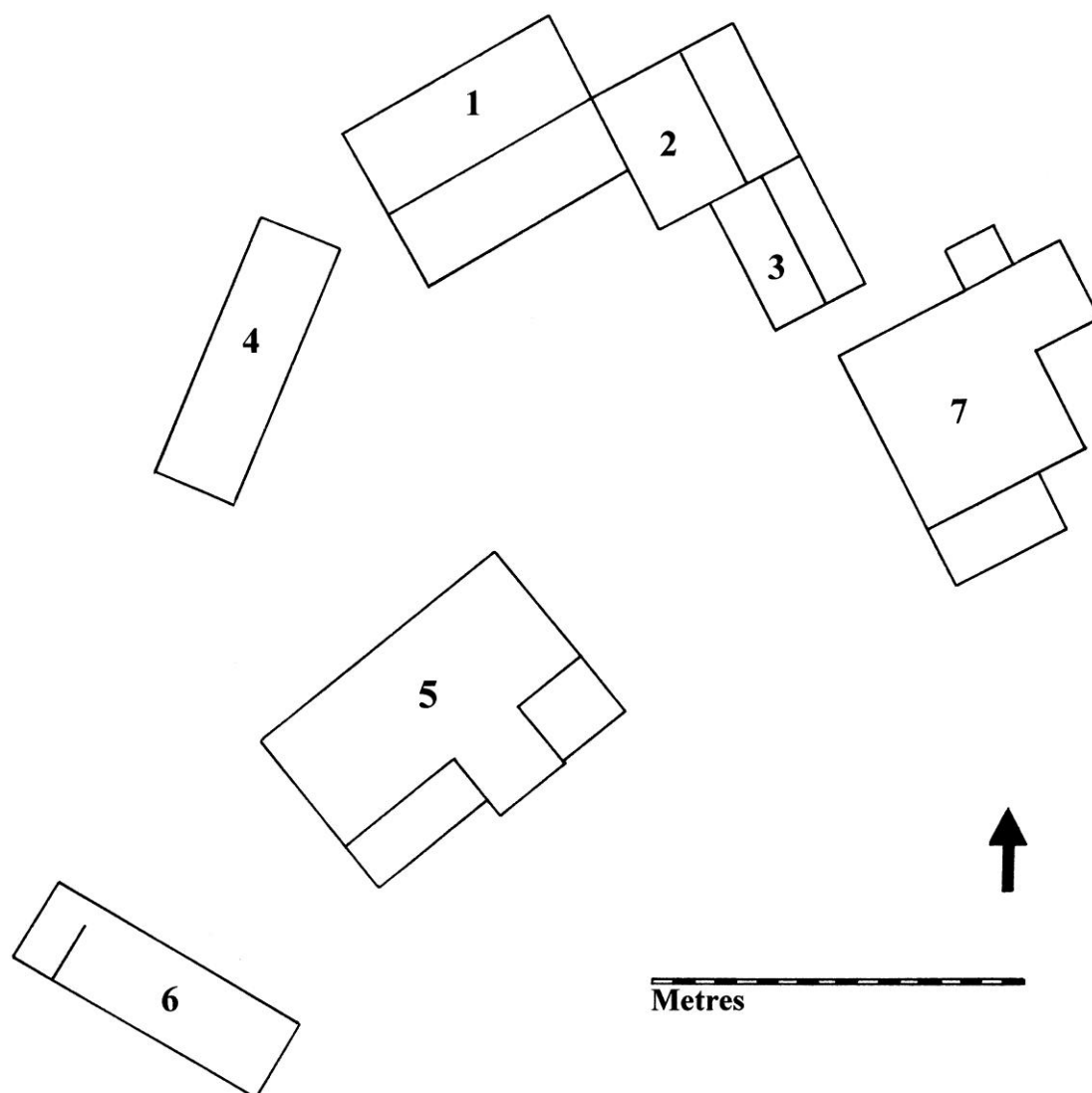


Figure 6

Schematic layout of the historic farm buildings, numbering the key elements for ease of reference in the text and photographs

Key

1. Open-sided shelter shed and cartlodge to the south and north respectively of a brick axial wall. The brick wall probably survives from an early-19th century shelter shed shown on the tithe map, but the structure was raised and re-roofed to incorporate the cartlodge in the mid-19th century.
2. Mid- to late-18th century timber-framed and weatherboarded enclosed shed with first-floor granary. Probably designed as a neathouse. 19th century brick lean-to extension with partial hay loft to east.
3. Mid-19th century brick extension to granary (2) incorporating two enclosed sheds to east and an open-sided shelter shed serving the cattle yard to west.
4. Early-19th century timber-framed and weatherboarded stable and hay loft.
5. Mid-17th century timber-framed and weatherboarded barn of three-bays with unusually massive curved primary wall braces. Extended by one bay to west and re-roofed in 18th century.

6. Late-19th century single-storied brick cow shed with heated dairyman's room to west.
7. Farmhouse. 19th century brick with fragments of a 17th century core.

N.B. Although of differing origins, as described below, the various buildings were re-roofed with unglazed pantiles in the mid- to late-19th century to give the appearance of a uniform complex resembling the single-phase 'model' farms that were fashionable at the time. The Mock-Gothic shaped barge-boards to the gables of the barn and stable probably date from this period (but have been largely renewed). This aspect of the farm buildings represents a significant part of their visual and historic integrity.

1. Cartlodge and Shelter

Building 1 consists of a brick and timber axial wall with pantiled lean-to structures to north and south. The northern lean-to is 16 feet in depth and forms a cartlodge at the entrance to the farm, while the southern lean-to is narrower, at 13 feet, and originally operated as a shelter-shed in a horse yard. The yard was later converted into a cattle yard and adjustable cattle troughs now hang from the southern wall, while the remains of original hay racks lie across the tie-beams on both sides. An enclosed vehicle shed lies at the eastern end of the cartlodge, as shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1902, and at 43 feet its eaves are 2 feet longer than those of the shelter shed as the structure adjoins the earlier granary (2) at an irregular angle. The brickwork of the axial wall is of early-19th century appearance and rises to 8 feet in height; it probably survives from the single shelter shed shown on the tithe map of 1838, but was raised by a further 6 feet with boarded studwork in the mid-19th century when the cartlodge was added to its rear. The arcade posts and much of the boarding to the sides of the structure have been renewed. 19th century sheds and shelters with axial partitions in this ingenious manner are often found on East Anglian farms.

2. Granary

Building 2 in the north-eastern corner of the complex consists of a timber-framed and weatherboarded structure in three bays which extends to 15 feet in overall width by 26 feet in length. Its walls rise to only 7 feet at their eaves, but it contains a ceiling of tall-sectioned joists lodged on binding joists which are tenoned to the storey posts 6 inches below the roof-plates. These binding joists are supported by bolted knee-braces and the loft is provided with vertical side walls 2 feet inside the roof-plates (rising from the binding joists to the rafters). The external walls are of boarded studwork interrupted by diagonal primary braces, with an original entrance door on the eastern side of the northern gable; a doorway still exists in this position, which is respected by the wall bracing, while the existing doors in the side elevations are later insertions. An unusually narrow 19th century door of just 20 inches in width in the eastern elevation probably opened onto an earlier extension. The southern gable has been rebuilt in 20th century brickwork and no evidence of its original arrangement survives.

The loft is served by loading doors in both gables, and was evidently designed as a granary for the storage of grain in sacks. The space is rendered and divided into two compartments (of one bay to the east and two bays to the west) linked by a doorway, but lacks grain bins. The initial purpose of the ground storey is less clear. Granary lofts of this type usually lay above open-sided cart lodges or stables, but the low height of the ceiling (and the absence of any evidence of a hay rack or loading vent) precludes such a function. It probably operated as a neathouse (cow shed) when first built in the mid- to late-18th century. The loft was rendered during the 19th century, concealing the timbers of the clasped-purlin roof structure, and the plaster retains its original red-ochre pigment. The floor of the lower storey consists largely of 19th century brick. Despite extensive alterations this building retains much of its character,

both internally and externally, and is of some historic interest given its unusual form. It is not sufficiently well preserved or early in date to merit separate listing, however.

3. Brick Sheds

The brick lean-to adjoining the eastern elevation of the granary (2) is integral with the two storage sheds which extend from its south-eastern corner towards the farmhouse, and represents a mid-19th century reconstruction of an earlier building shown on the tithe map. A shelter shed extends from the rear (western) elevation of the storage sheds to serve the narrow mid-19th century cattle yard shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1902 (but not the tithe map). The relationship between these additions and the earlier granary does not appear to be shown accurately on the Ordnance Surveys. These buildings are not of particular historic value in themselves, but make a major contribution to the group.

4. Stable

Building 4 is a timber-framed and weatherboarded structure which adjoins the former horse yard and extends to 15.5 feet in overall width and 48 feet in length. Its walls rise to 11 feet at the eaves, including a brick plinth of 2 feet. The studwork (with primary braces and much re-used timber) and clasped-purlin roof (with a ridge-board and nailed collars) are typical of the early-19th century, and the building would have stood for no more than a decade or two when depicted on the tithe map. It forms a normal stable of the period, with internal headroom of 8 feet beneath the floor of the hay loft, and a loading vent above the hay rack along the rear (western) elevation. The interior is divided by an original partition into two unequal areas with separate entrances to the yard: the larger, northern space retains a 19th century hay rack 5.5 feet above the concrete floor and extends to 26 feet in length, while the smaller to the south preserves bentwood harness hooks to both its front and rear boarded walls and seems to have operated latterly as a tack room. This smaller room contains an early brick floor and is lit by a 19th century slatted window in its yard elevation, the slats of which can be raised or lower by the projecting pegs of a revolving central mullion or spindle. Although a good example of its kind, the stable is not of sufficient age, rarity or architectural quality to merit listing.

5. Barn

The timber-framed and weatherboarded barn lies in unusually close proximity to the western bank of a horse pond which was defined by revetments of flint and brick as part of the mid-19th century refurbishment of the site. The building contains four bays and now extends to 52 feet in length by 20.5 feet in overall width (excluding its eastern porch), but originally possessed only three equal bays, each approximately 12 feet in length, and extended to 39 feet overall. The southern bay is a later addition.

The original walls, which rise to 12 feet at the eaves (with 11 feet between the roof-plates and sill beams) date from the mid-17th century and contain exceptionally massive, curved primary braces which interrupt the studs. These braces rose from all four corner-posts to both the tie-beams and roof-plates, but with one exception have been lost from the southern bay. They represent a rare transitional form between the trenched plank-sectioned curved braces of the early-17th century and before, and the straight primary bracing of later framing. The jowls of the open-trusses flanking the central bay are finely shaped in the 17th century manner, and two of their four tie-beam arch-braces remain *in situ*. The jambs of the original western entrance also survive in the central bay, but the eastern roof-plate of the same bay lacks stud mortises of any kind and was probably always open to the porch (as it still remains). A good brick threshing floor of gault brick also survives here (with modern concrete elsewhere).

The southern bay of the 17th century structure was much rebuilt when the barn was extended in the 18th century, and the present double butt-purlin roof replaced the original. Only the rear, eastern elevation was left intact, and many timbers from the gable and western elevation were re-used in the new southern bay. A pair of re-used posts may have originated in a contemporary stable and hay loft attached to the 17th century barn.

A granary and milling floor was inserted into the northern bay and the porch during the early part of the 20th century (when barns were often used primarily as animal feed mills), and much of the 17th century fabric here is concealed behind boarding and corrugated shuttering. Lean-to sheds were built into the angles of the porch during the 18th and 19th centuries (the northern shed, lately used as a workshop, is not shown on the tithe map). The northern internal elevation of the porch is sealed with 18th or 19th century lime render which bears historically interesting circular evil-averting symbols (often termed 'daisy-wheels') designed to protect the barn's contents from harm. The relatively steep of the barn's roof, at approximately 55 degrees, suggests that its present pantiles replaced thatch during the mid-19th century. The 'porch' abuts the farm pond and is unlikely to have formed a principal entrance, serving only to extend the length of the threshing floor. The lean-to workshop and storage sheds on each side include a small stable with an intact hay rack to the south.

Despite its southern extension and the replacement of its roof structure in the 18th century, the barn retains much of its unusual and impressive 17th century timber frame, and in my view merits listing at grade II.

6. Cow Shed

The southernmost building of the complex is a long, narrow brick cow shed with the boarded stalls of a milking parlour against its southern elevation. It extends to 48 feet in length by 15.5 feet in width, and rises to just 6.5 feet at its eaves. A narrow shed at its western end contains a boarded ceiling and walls along with a gable chimney and fireplace, having evidently served as a dairyman's office. Much of the northern elevation now consists of 20th century concrete blocks, and was presumably boarded originally. The structure is likely to date from the final quarter of the 19th century, replacing an earlier building on the same site (shown on the tithe map) which may have formed the shelter-shed of a horse yard adjoining the pond.

Historic Significance

The farm buildings form an historically important group, the layout of which has remained almost unchanged since the tithe survey of 1838. It is highly unusual for traditional, scattered early-19th century farm complexes to have escaped major reconstruction during the latter part of the 19th century. The buildings also form a major component of an historically important landscape on the edge of a medieval green. While the stable and granary are good examples of their kind, however, only the barn is of sufficient age and rarity to possibly meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing in its own right.

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. 1970s aerial photograph of site from south-west showing cattle yards to left and barn (5) to right.
2. Early-20th century photograph showing southern gable of barn (5) with decorative barge board and granary (2) in rear to left.
3. General view of site from Ashbocking Road to south-west showing Brook Farm to right with Coppings Farm and site of Broad Green to left.
4. General view of entrance to site from Ashbocking Road to south-west showing barn (5) to right and stable (4) to left.
5. General view of site from south-east showing barn (5) to right and 20th century covered yard adjoining cow-shed (6) to left.
6. General view of site from north-west showing farmhouse (7) to left and cart lodge (1) to right.
7. Eastern exterior of enclosed storage sheds adjoining shelter shed (3) showing granary (2) to right.
8. Eastern exterior of granary (2) showing secondary lean-to brick shed in foreground.
9. General view of site from south-west showing stable (4) to left and barn (5) right, both with decorative barge boards.
10. Western facade of farmhouse (7). Included for site context.
11. General view of site from south-east showing gable of granary (2) to right and barn (5) to left.
12. Northern external gable of granary (2) showing first-floor loading door with lean-to shed to left.
13. Open-sided shelter-shed (3) from east showing southern gable of granary (2) with blocked first-floor loading door to left.
14. Southern exterior of granary (2) from shelter-shed (3) showing Fletton brick to left and doors to eastern lean-to shed to right.
15. Exterior of granary (2) from yard to east showing shelter shed (1) to left.
16. Exterior of granary (2) from shelter-shed (1) to east showing connecting door to left.
17. Interior of granary (2) from south showing boarded hay-loft and entrance door in northern gable.

18. Eastern interior of granary (2) showing boarded partition and doors to eastern lean-to.
19. Interior of granary (2) from northern gable showing bolted knee-braces supporting granary floor & rebuilt southern gable of Fletton brick.
20. Eastern interior of granary (2) showing southern gable to right and detail of narrow door to lean-to.
21. Western interior of granary (2) showing southern gable to left.
22. Detail of brick floor in south-eastern corner of granary (2).
23. Detail of studwork of eastern side of first-floor granary (2) seen from south.
24. Interior of first-floor granary (2) from south showing red-ochre pigment to plaster and loading door in gable.
25. Rear (southern) compartment of first-floor granary (2) showing southern gable to right and door to front compartment to left.
26. Internal southern gable of first-floor granary (2) showing blocked loading door.
27. Doorway linking front (northern) compartment of first-floor granary (2) to rear compartment, seen from south.
28. Doorway linking front (northern) compartment of first-floor granary (2) to rear compartment, seen from north.
29. Interior of lean-to shed adjoining granary (2) showing northern entrance door to right and entrance to granary adjacent.
30. Eastern exterior of granary (2) from adjoining lean-to showing narrow connecting door.
31. Internal southern gable of lean-to shed adjoining granary (2) showing louvered side of partial loft to right.
32. Interior of lean-to shed adjoining granary (2) from north, showing partial loft and external door in southern gable to shelter-shed (3).
33. Interior from north of shelter-shed (3) showing barn (5) and 20th century corrugated iron shelter to right.
34. Interior of corrugated iron shelter adjoining shelter-shed (3) showing suspended cattle trough.
35. Interior of cart lodge (1) from east showing axial brick partition to southern shelter-shed to left.
36. Interior of cart lodge (1) from west showing axial brick partition to southern shelter-shed to right.

37. Interior of shelter-shed (1) from east showing suspended cattle mangers and axial partition to cart lodge to right.
38. Interior of shelter-shed (1) from west showing suspended cattle mangers and axial partition to cart lodge to left.
39. Western entrance to northern cattle yard seen from east, showing shelter-shed (1) to right and stable (4) in rear.
40. Stable yard from south-west showing stable (4) to left and shelter-shed of northern cattle yard (1) in rear.
41. Stable yard from north showing shelter-shed (1) to left and stable (4) to right with barn (5) in rear.
42. Exterior of stable (4) from north-west showing hay loft loading door in northern gable to left.
43. Eastern exterior of stable (4) showing doors to two stable compartments.
44. Detail of heavily tarred external boarding of stable (4).
45. Exterior of stable (4) from south showing attached walled yard to right.
46. Southern external gable of stable (4) showing decorative barge board and loading door to hay loft.
47. Eastern exterior of stable (4) showing original louvered window to left.
48. External detail of original louvered window at southern end of eastern elevation of stable (4).
49. Internal detail of original louvered window with central pegged spindle at southern end of eastern elevation of stable (4).
50. Internal southern gable of stable (4) showing original brick floor and ceiling joists.
51. Western interior of southern unit of stable (4) with no obvious evidence of a hay rack or hay drop.
52. Southern unit of stable (4) from south, showing eastern entrance to right and partition to northern unit in rear.
53. Eastern interior of stable (4) showing original louvered window to right of entrance door.
54. Detail of original brick floor of southern unit of stable (4) seen from north.
55. Detail of original whitewashed ceiling of southern unit of stable (4) seen from south. Some joists with evidence of re-use.
56. Northern unit of stable (4) from south showing hay rack and hay drop to left and harness hooks and door to right.

57. Northern unit of stable (4) from north showing hay rack and hay drop to right and harness hooks and door to left.
58. Western interior of northern unit of stable (4) showing attached wooden hay rack beneath hay drop.
59. Detail of hay rack attached to western interior of northern unit of stable (4).
60. Eastern interior of northern unit of stable (4) showing harness hooks and entrance door from yard.
61. Detail of bentwood harness hooks attached to eastern interior of northern unit of stable (4).
62. Interior of hay loft above stable from north showing secondary access to loft above southern unit.
63. Interior of hay loft above stable (4) from north showing clasped-purlin roof with re-used timber.
64. Eastern external gable of brick cow-shed (6) showing barn (5) to right.
65. Northern exterior of cow-shed (6) showing cement-block wall to left.
66. Western external gable of cow-shed (6) showing arched windows to cowman's shed and decorative barge board.
67. Interior of cow-shed (6) from east showing milking stalls to left and cement block-work to right.
68. Interior of cow-shed from west showing milking stalls to right.
69. Interior from north of boarded dairyman's shed at western end of cow-shed (6) showing fireplace to right.
70. Detail of enamel sign for 'Simplex Dairy Milker' attached to southern interior of dairyman's shed at western end of cow-shed (6).
71. Interior from south of boarded dairyman's shed at western end of cow-shed (6) showing fireplace to left.
72. Interior from north of 20th century dairy extension at western end of cow-shed (6), showing door to dairyman's shed.
73. Eastern exterior of barn (5) from opposite bank of pond to north-east showing gabled 'porch' and lean-to sheds.
74. Exterior of barn (5) from north showing steep roof pitch and central entrance doors in western elevation.
75. Exterior of barn (5) from north-east showing cow-shed (6) in rear to left.
76. Southern external gable of barn (5) showing decorative barge board and door to lean-to stable to right.

77. Exterior of barn (5) from south-east showing door to lean-to stable in foreground.
78. Interior from south of lean-to stable in south-eastern corner of barn (5) showing hay rack to right and galvanised tank to left.
79. Southern end of eastern exterior of barn (5) from lean-to stable showing hay rack to right.
80. Interior from west of lean-to stable adjoining barn (1) showing entrance to right and hay rack to left.
81. Detail from west of hay rack in lean-to stable attached to south-eastern corner of barn (5).
82. Interior of barn (5) from south showing empty mortises of original southern gable in tie-beam in foreground.
83. Brick threshing floor of barn (5) from south showing early-20th century grain and milling floor inserted in northern bay.
84. Detail of gault brick threshing floor of barn (5) from east.
85. Interior of barn (5) from north showing arch-brace of tie-beam flanking threshing bay to right and 'porch' to left.
86. Butt-purlin roof structure of barn (5) seen from entrance to west.
87. Western interior of barn (5) showing unusually large, curved primary brace in southern extension bay to left.
88. Detail of face-halved and bladed scarf joint in western roof plate of barn (5).
89. Eastern interior of barn (5) showing southern gable to right and massive curved primary brace to left.
90. Southern internal gable of barn (5) showing replaced narrow studs with straight primary bracing.
91. North-western internal corner of barn (5) beneath inserted grain floor showing massive primary braces rising from the corner post.
92. North-eastern internal corner of barn (5) beneath inserted grain floor showing massive primary braces rising from the corner post.
93. North-eastern internal corner of barn (5) showing grain bins and corrugated iron cladding of grain floor.
94. Grain floor in northern bay of barn (5) seen from south, showing intact boarded grain bins with corrugated iron cladding.
95. Threshing floor of barn (5) from west showing junction of eastern 'porch' and milling equipment.
96. Internal entrance doors in western elevation of barn (5) showing inserted grain floor to right.

97. Interior of eastern 'porch' of barn (5) showing inserted milling floor and belt-drive pulleys.
98. Northern interior of 'porch' of barn (5) showing door to lean-to workshop with apotropaic circles to left.
99. Detail of apotropaic circles incised in plaster of northern interior of 'porch' of barn (5).
100. Detail of 'daisy wheel' apotropaic symbol in plaster of northern interior of 'porch' of barn (5).
101. Detail of apotropaic symbol of overlapping circles in plaster of northern interior of 'porch' of barn (5).
102. Interior of lean-to workshop from north showing entrance to 'porch' of barn (5).
103. Eastern exterior of barn (5) from lean-to workshop showing 'porch' to left.
104. Interior of lean-to workshop from south showing eastern exterior of barn (5) to left.
105. Southern interior of 'porch' of barn (5) showing grain hopper and door to lean-to shed.
106. Eastern interior of 'porch' of barn (5) showing window in position of ostensible original narrow door to pond.
107. Interior of lean-shed from south showing eastern exterior of barn (5) to left and door to 'porch'.
108. Door between lean-to shed and southern elevation of 'porch' of barn (5) labelled in chalk 'Store Shed Only'.
109. Interior of lean-to shed from north showing eastern exterior of barn (5) and galvanised tank to right.

(Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp.17-24)

Appendix 2 (pp. 17-24): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1 The 17th century barn (5) from the south-east, showing the 19th century pantiled roof



Illus. 2 The farm complex from the north, showing the house (7) to the left and stable (4) to the right, with the granary gable (2) and cartlodge (1) in the centre



Illus. 3 The site from the south-west, showing the stable (4) to left and the barn (5) right with the granary (2) and house (7) in the rear



Illus. 4 The eastern end of the original horse yard, showing the shelter shed (1) to the left and the granary (2) in the centre



Illus. 5 Southern gable of the barn (5) in an early-20th century photograph, showing its distinctive Victorian Mock-Gothic barge-boards with the granary (2) visible to left



Illus. 6 The site from the west (taken from an aerial photograph of the 1970s, showing the scattered layout much as it was depicted on the tithe map of 1838



Illus. 7 Interior of the granary (2) from north, showing the loft supported by knee-braces (including a metre scale rod in centre)



Illus. 8 Detail of granary (2) from north, showing the triangular aperture between the loft wall to right and the eastern elevation to left



Illus. 9 Detail of granary (2) from north, showing the triangular aperture between the loft wall to left and the western elevation to right



Illus. 10 Detail of stable ceiling (4) from south, showing the hay rack and loft vent against the western elevation to the left



Illus. 11 Detail of the 19th century shuttered window in the stable (4), the shutters of which could be opened or closed by revolving the central mullions (centimetre scale)



Illus. 12 Interior of barn (5) from south, showing the 20th century granary and milling floor in the northern bay, with an original arch brace to the right



Illus. 13 Detail of barn (5) showing the unusual curved primary brace in the southern bay (re-used in the 18th century extension and possibly taken from a contemporary stable)



Illus. 14 Detail of the barn (5) showing the curved primary braces in its north-eastern corner – largely hidden by the later granary ceiling and shuttering. Far more of the original structure would be revealed if these later insertions were removed



Illus. 15 Interior of the first-floor granary (2) seen from the south, showing the loading door in the northern gable and its 19th century lath-and-plaster with unusual red ochre pigment. Most interiors of this kind were whitewashed.



Illus. 16 Detail of the circular 'daisy-wheel' apotropaic mark incised into the clay daub of the northern interior of the porch in the barn (5). Such symbols were believed to avert evil and protect both animals and crops.