

**Barn at  
Page's Green Farm,  
Wetheringsett, Suffolk  
WCB 066**

**Historic Building Record**

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*on behalf of*  
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# **Barn at Page's Green Farm, Page's Green, Wetheringsett, Suffolk**

**(TM 146 658)**

## **Historic Building Record**

*This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a redundant barn and attached sheds adjoining a medieval green. It has been prepared to a specification written by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (ref. SpecHBR(EM)\_PagesGnFm\_Wetheringsett\_1172\_09, dated 17th February 2011) and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for conversion (Mid Suffolk District Council application consent 1172/09, condition 3).*

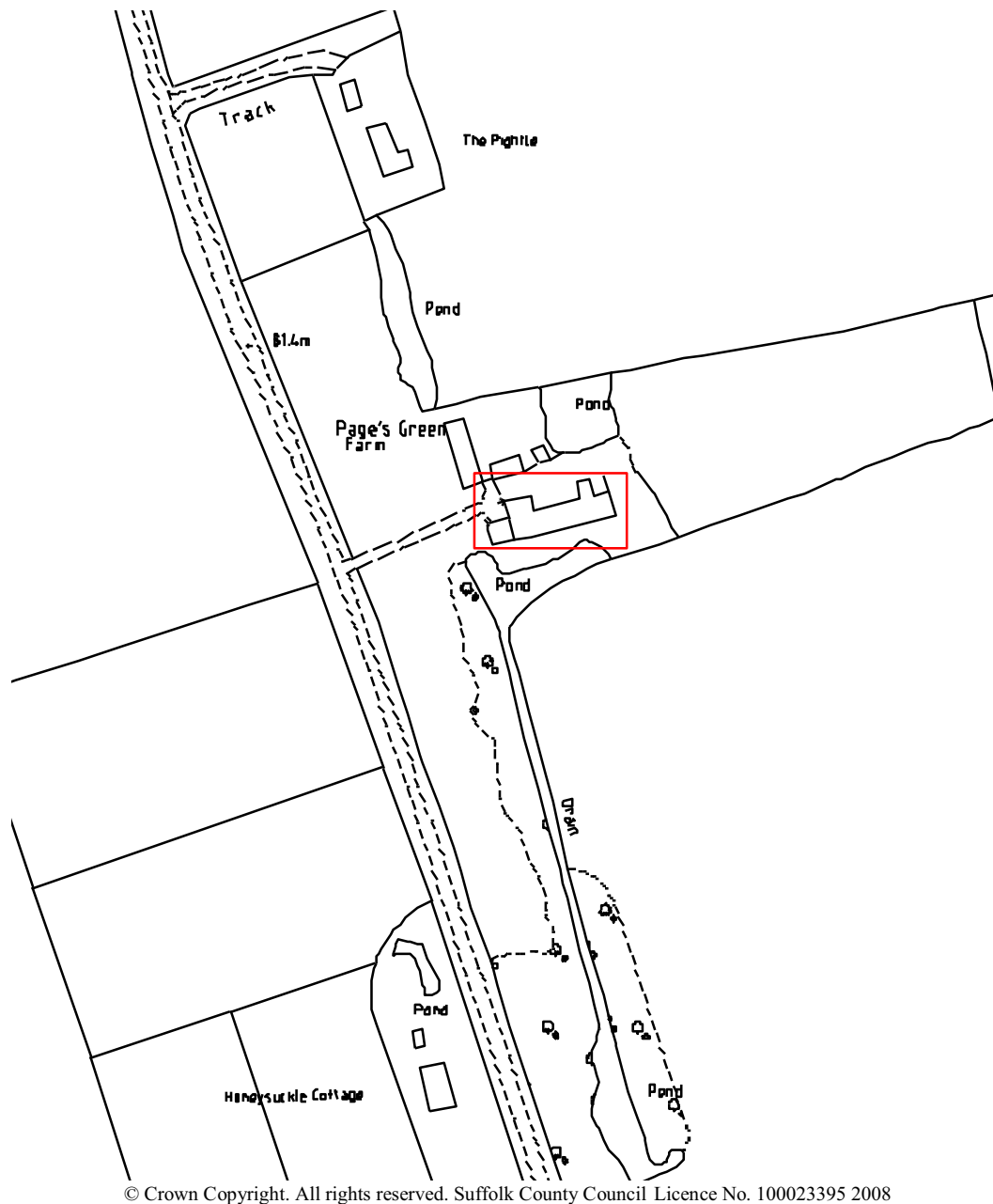
## **Introduction**

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 76 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 29<sup>th</sup> March 2011.

## **Summary**

Page's Green Farm lies in open countryside at the eastern edge of Wetheringsett parish and adjoins a remarkably unaltered section of linear common that was formerly known as Wetheringsett Green and extended to over 100 acres. The relatively small area which survived the enclosure of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century was re-named Page's Green after the tenant of the farm as recorded on the tithe survey of 1841: Thomas Page. At this date the farm was a modest tenanted holding of 39 acres with 1.75 'common rights' on the green. The farmhouse is a picturesque timber-framed structure containing an early-17<sup>th</sup> century parlour bay with ovolo-moulded windows adjoining a possibly older hall range, but appears to have been omitted in error from the Schedule of Listed Buildings.

The timber-framed barn of four bays to the south of the farmhouse lies within what may be the remains of a medieval moat adjoining the green, and also dates from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. It consists of a three-bay threshing barn with a central entrance to the north (facing a yard behind the house – which may have been oriented in the same direction) and an integral single-bay stable with a hay loft to the east. The pantiled roof structure is a replacement of the late-19<sup>th</sup> century but in other respects the fabric is unusually well preserved, with several features that rarely survive such as the original internal partition and a particularly good gault-brick threshing floor. Although now weatherboarded the walls were initially rendered externally and substantial areas of wattle-and-daub and whitewashed clay render remain *in situ*. The barn is accordingly of considerable historic interest, representing a fine example of a typical Suffolk multi-function form in its original landscape context and merits listing at grade II despite the loss of its roof. The western bay appears to have been converted into an additional stable before the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and was lit by a secondary window which retains a 'diamond' mullion of similar form to those exposed on the upper storey of the farmhouse. A further timber-framed stable with a chaff box and hay loft was added to the western gable in the early-19<sup>th</sup> century (perhaps reflecting the proximity of the extensive green), and several red-brick yards and sheds followed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.



**Figure 1**

**Current Ordnance Survey Site Plan**

Enclosing the barn and attached sheds in red and showing the former farmhouse on an approximately north-south axis to the north-west. The remains of Wetheringsett Green (later Page's Green) are represented by the linear tract of pasture between the modern road to the west and the buildings and ponds to the east.

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

Page's Green Farm lies in open countryside approximately 2 km south-east of All Saints church and 200 m west of the boundary with Thorndon parish. The site adjoins a narrow strip of pasture defined by a metalled lane to the west and a broad ditch on the east which represents a remarkably well-preserved section of a large rectilinear common marked on Hodkinson's county map of 1783 as Wetheringsett Green. This common extended to 101 acres (according to the tithe apportionment of 1841, which also names it as Wetheringsett Green) and consisted of a broad triangle to the south and a narrow strip to the north which

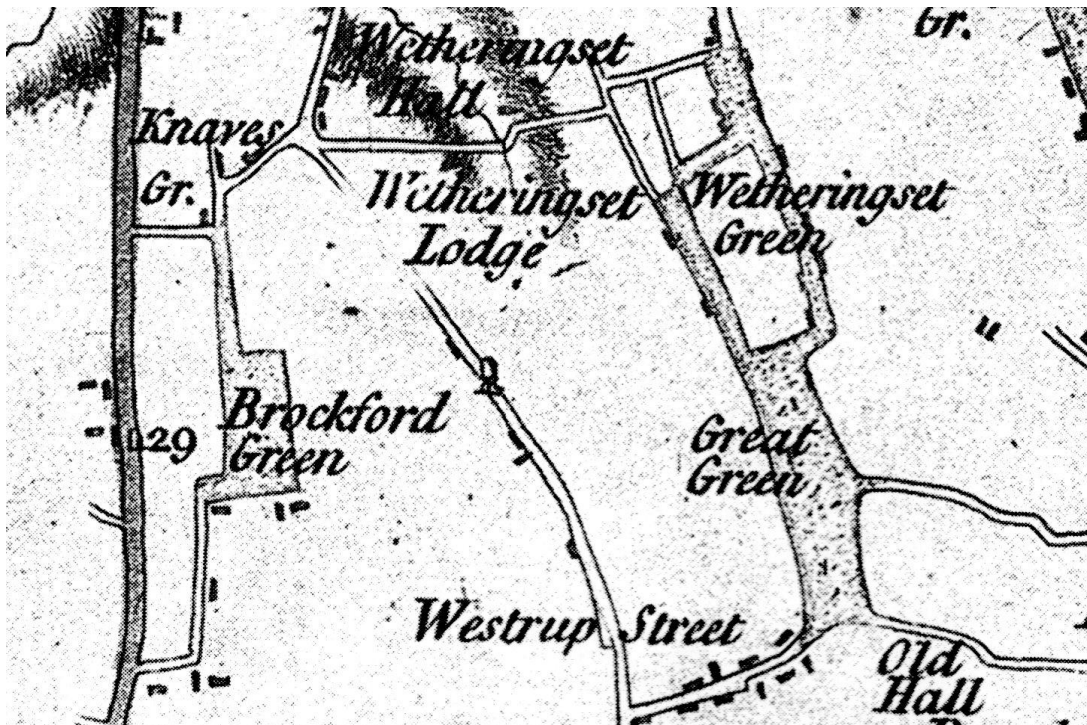


Figure 2. The unusual rectilinear outline of Wetheringsett Green as depicted on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk in 1783: Page's Green Farm is not shown in any detail but lay in the approximate position of the second 'e' of Wetheringsett.

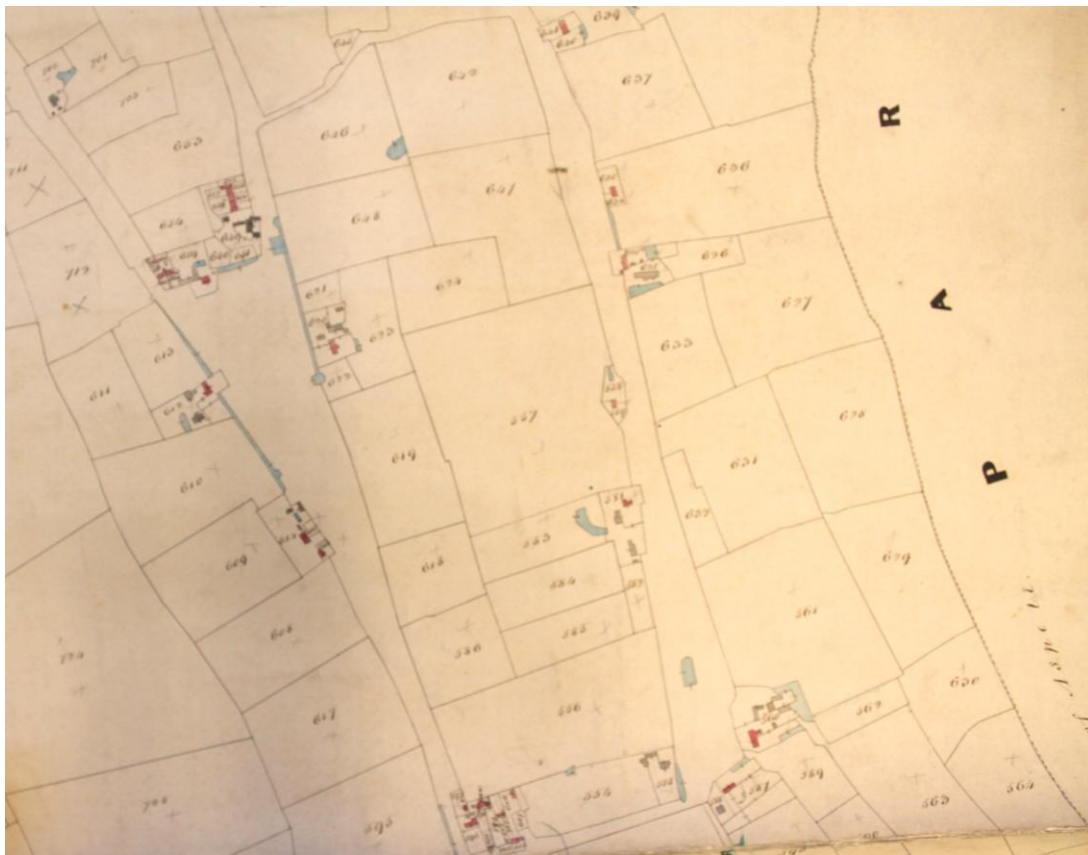


Figure 3. Wetheringsett Green on the Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford tithe map of 1841 (Suffolk Record Office), showing Page's Green Farm to the north-east, close to the boundary with Thorndon parish.





**Figure 3a. Detail of the 1841 tithe map showing the farmhouse in red and the barn in grey. The latter is shown with two projections from its southern elevation but does not extend as far to the west as today.**

enclosed a rectangular area of farmland. Many local greens were formed by clearing common woodland in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, and at one time the strip may have formed a wide early-medieval hedge of a type described by Rackham. Wetheringsett Green remained intact in 1841 (figure 3) but had been largely enclosed by the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey of 1886 (figure 4) leaving only small pockets bearing the names of the adjoining farms. Page's Green took its name from the 1841 tenant of the barn which forms the subject of this report: Thomas Page. The section to the south of the modern gravel drive linking the barn to the metalled road has altered little since the Middle Ages, and represents a rare survival, while that to the north (opposite the farmhouse) has been planted as a garden in recent years and has therefore lost much of its ancient character.

The site consists of a barn on an east-west axis at right-angles to the green and a former farmhouse to the north which lies parallel to the green. The timber-framed and rendered farmhouse was not inspected internally but evidently contains a late-16<sup>th</sup> or early-17<sup>th</sup> century parlour to the north, with exposed ovolo-moulded mullions and diamond-mullions to the rear (the former to the ground storey and the latter to the upper). The hall range in the centre was re-roofed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and may have been rebuilt, but retains a front door in the expected position of a medieval cross-passage and probably preserves an early frame, although the service range to the south appears to be a recent reconstruction. A building with such obvious historic features on a medieval green would normally be listed but the house seems to have been omitted in error from the Schedule. The barn adjoins a broad L-shaped pond on the south which may well represent a fragment of a medieval moat.

The 1841 tithe map (figure 3) shows the farmhouse with a simple rectangular outline, much as it remains today, but the barn differed significantly in outline with two porch-like projections to the south. The larger of these to the west probably formed a lean-to porch adjoining the rear door of the threshing floor (which it would have been designed to extend). The farm was not named on the apportionment but was a modest tenanted holding of 39 acres owned by Edmund Hayward and occupied by the eponymous Thomas Page. The farmhouse (plot 625a) was divided into cottages and described as a house and garden occupied by 'Smith and others', Thomas Page evidently living elsewhere (perhaps in a neighbouring parish as the apportionment makes no other reference to him). The barn (625) was named as 'barn, yards, etc.' and the enclosure to the east (626) as 'orchard' with 'Home Meadow' (633) on the south.

The farm also possessed 1.75 'common rights' to graze animals on Wetheringsett Green. A second large green in the parish known as Brockford Green lay to the west and contained 59 acres but no others were listed.

By 1886 the barn had acquired additional brick sheds to its northern elevation and to both gables, but its two southern projections were still present (figure 4). A rectangular pantiled clay-lump building had appeared to the south-east, of which a small fragment still remains (unfortunately much decayed and heavily disguised as a bush, rendering its original form and function indecipherable). The situation had altered little by 1904 (figure 5), but the southern projections had been removed by the time of inspection (with any evidence lost to a new cladding of horizontal boards) and a further shed at the eastern end of the range had also been demolished. It is understood the house was separated from the farmland and sold separately from the barn some years ago.

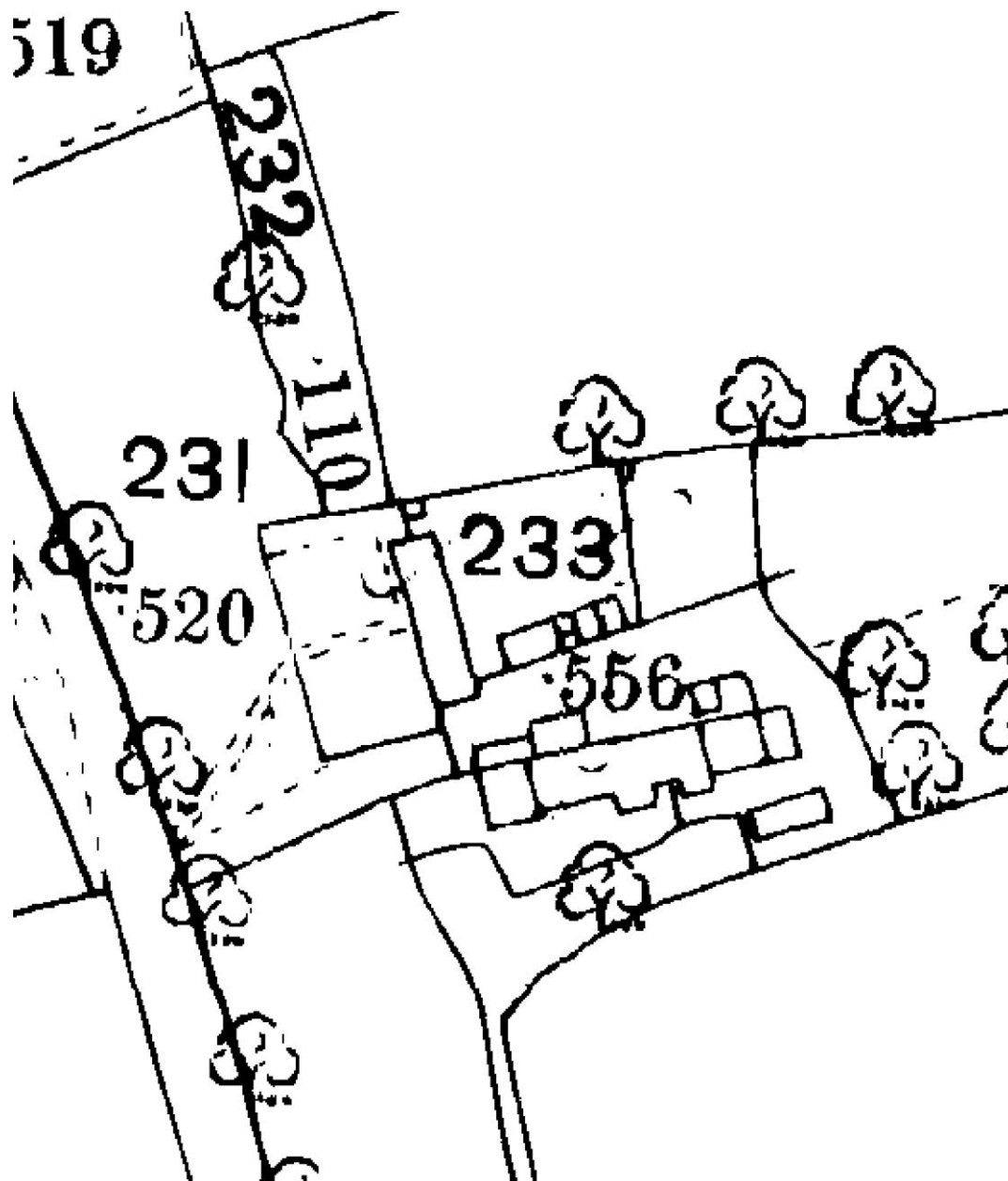


Figure 4

Page's Green Farm as shown on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1886, by which time the surviving red-brick sheds to the north, east and west had been added.

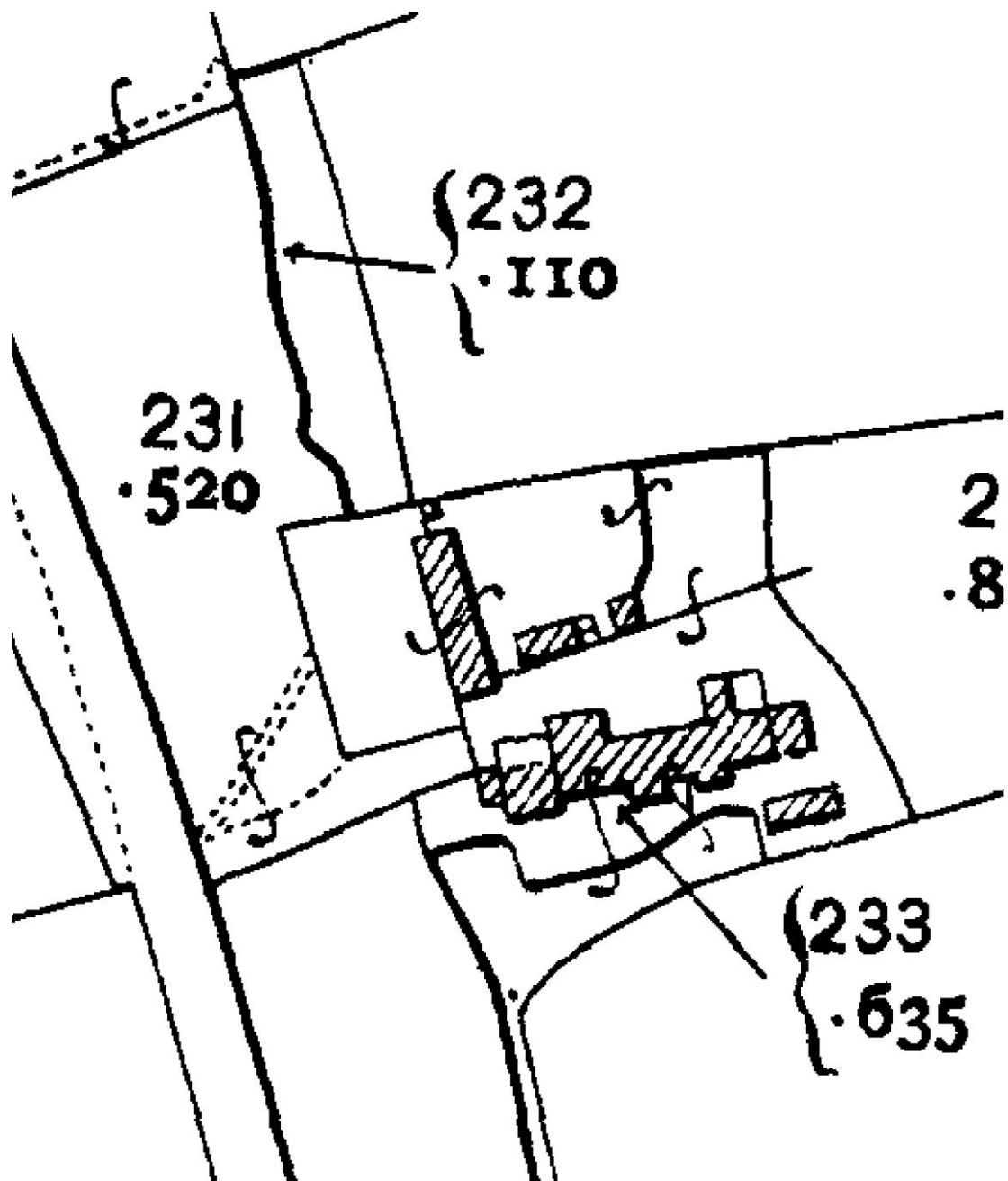


Figure 5

The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1904, showing the buildings in more detail. Broken lines indicate the open-sided northern elevation of the western shelter-shed (building 3 in figure 6) and the southern elevation of a structure at the eastern end of the range which no longer survives. The L-shaped pond to the south appears to have continued further north in front of the farmhouse to connect with a broad linear pond that defined the eastern edge of the medieval green and perhaps (in conjunction with a third pond in the site's north-eastern corner) formed a moat around the farmstead.



## Building Analysis

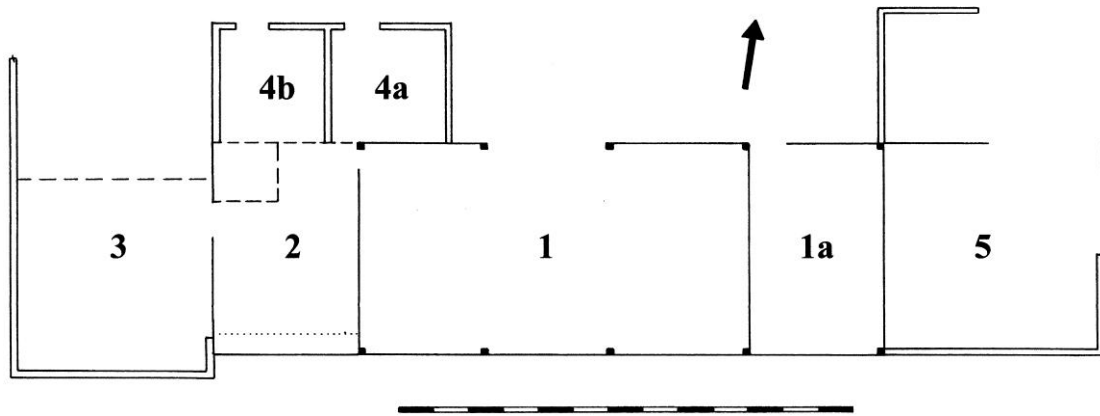


Figure 6

Block plan of the barn and attached sheds identifying each area with a number for ease of reference in the text and photographic record. Scale in metres.

### Key

1. An early-17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed barn of four bays with a three-bay threshing barn to the west and a single-bay integral stable and hay loft (1a) to the east. Originally rendered externally but now weatherboarded (retaining some 17<sup>th</sup> century roughcast render and wattle-and-daub). Entered from the direction of the farmhouse to the north. The timber-frame largely intact, including the partition between the barn and stable, but the pantiled roof replaced in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century. A good gault-brick threshing floor in the central bay of the barn, with floors of beaten earth elsewhere, and a secondary 17<sup>th</sup> century diamond-mullion window in the northern elevation of the western bay.
2. An early-19<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed and weatherboarded extension of one bay forming a stable with a hay loft. Retaining an early-20<sup>th</sup> century boarded manger to the south and a partly demolished chaff box in its north-western corner (indicated by broken lines). The roof still steeply pitched for thatch but rebuilt in the late-20<sup>th</sup> century and clad in green-painted corrugated iron.
3. A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century open-sided pantiled red-brick shelter-shed adjoining a walled yard to the north (the yard walls partly demolished).
4. A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century red-brick and pantiled lean-to divided into a pair of sheds entered from the north. Probably a pair of small stables but stripped of fixtures and fittings. A small mucking-out hatch linking the western stable (4b) to the adjoining yard.
5. A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century red-brick and boarded shed with a 20<sup>th</sup> century corrugated iron single-slope roof. Possibly built as the shelter-shed of a small cattle yard to the north (of which part of the red-brick wall survives) but much altered.

### The 17<sup>th</sup> Century Barn (1 and 1a)

The barn at Page's Green Farm is a timber-framed structure of four bays on an approximately east-west axis at right-angles to the adjacent (and possibly contemporary) farmhouse. It extends to 15 m in length by 6 m in width overall (49.5 ft by 19.75 ft), and its walls rise to 3.3 m (11 ft) at their roof-plates above the internal floor of beaten earth. The framing is typical of

the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with face-halved and bladed scarf joints, arch-braced tie-beams (the arch-braces replaced with bolted knee-braces in the 19<sup>th</sup> century) and externally trenched wall braces. Although now clad in weatherboarding (most of which appears very recent) the frame was initially infilled with wattle-and-daub and rendered externally, and the roof was probably thatched and steeply pitched (reflecting the pitch of the secondary stable (2) adjoining the western gable). The present roof is a late-19<sup>th</sup> century pantiled softwood replacement with a shallow pitch and clasped-purlins with nailed collars and a ridge-board. Unlike the roof, most of the wall framing remains intact, and areas of the original lime-washed external clay render still survive where they have been protected by later extensions (i.e. within the lean-to shed (4a) and the western stable (2)). This render is secured to the vertical coppice poles between the studs by horizontal poles nailed to the frame.

The western section of the structure forms a threshing barn of three bays with evidence of original full-height doors in the central bay of the northern elevation (facing the yard behind the farmhouse – which may itself have been designed to face east, away from the green, as its parlour preserves an ovolo-moulded window with glazing bars in this elevation). Farm yards normally lay to the front rather than the rear of their respective houses in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The present low northern doors are 20<sup>th</sup> century replacements but the roof-plate lacks stud mortises and contains instead the empty mortises of original door jambs against the jowled storey posts with a central housing for a bar to which the doors would have been secured. The rear, southern roof-plate, in contrast, contains an uninterrupted series of stud mortises and evidence of a missing wall brace rising from the eastern storey post: the present small doorway adjoins the western post but is a modern feature and the studs of the entire bay are re-used timbers that were probably inserted in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The original barn probably possessed a small central doorway opposite the northern entrance in the usual manner of the period (sufficient to create a through-draught for threshing and winnowing but not to admit vehicles). The 19<sup>th</sup> century tithe map and Ordnance Surveys show a projection in the same position that probably represents a secondary lean-to porch designed to lengthen the threshing floor, but no trace of this remains. The central bay does, however, possess an exceptionally well preserved 19<sup>th</sup> century gault-brick threshing floor, complete with raised borders dividing it from the floors of beaten earth in the outer bays. This threshing floor is among the best of its kind in the region and is well worth retaining *in situ* during any future conversion work.

The eastern bay of the barn (1a) contains 3.6 m between its storey posts (12 ft) and forms a stable with a hay loft and the remains of an 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century brick floor. Many 17<sup>th</sup> century barns in Suffolk contained integral stables in this manner, but they are rare elsewhere in the country. The loft now consists of secondary round-wood joists lacking boards and lodged on the mid-rails of the gable (which has been rebuilt in 20<sup>th</sup> century softwood beneath the rail) and the internal partition (which originally rose to the tie-beam but has been removed above the rail but retains three of its seven original studs beneath). The northern and southern elevations of the stable bay also contain mid-rails, unlike the walls of the barn which were not designed to accommodate a ceiling. There is no evidence of original windows in the ground-floor stable (although a window was inserted by moving a stud to the east of the entrance and subsequently blocked) but the loft was lit by a large window with a pegged and tenoned lintel above the tie-beam. This window has since been blocked and it is not clear whether it contained mullions. The gable mid-rail contains mortises for eight studs but the northernmost is not pegged and it is possible (although unlikely) that a window lay alongside the hay rack. A single entrance door lay in the position of the modern entrance in the north-western corner (as shown in figure 6) and there is no evidence of a second door in the opposite wall. The horses would have been stalled against the gable. The proportions of the original entrance, at 0.9 m in width by 1.3 m in height between the sill and lintel (i.e. the mid-rail), or 3 ft by 4.5 ft, reflects the relatively small size of working animals in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

There is evidence that the western bay of the threshing barn was converted into a stable or granary during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. A clamp (rail) has been pegged to the studs of the internal

gable to support the ends of ceiling joists (their opposite, eastern ends presumably resting on the rail of a secondary partition that no longer survives) and a window has been inserted into the northern elevation (now exposed within the adjoining brick shed (4a)). This window retains a narrow 'diamond' mullion in the style of the mid- to late-17<sup>th</sup> century. Pegs for a similar clamp can be seen in the southern elevation of the eastern bay and may relate to a milling platform or possibly to a rail intended to retain the wattle-and-daub in the manner of several softwood rails nailed to the studs in the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **The 19th Century Additions (2-5)**

The timber-framed and weatherboarded stable (2) adjoining the western gable of the barn is an addition of the early-19<sup>th</sup> century with narrow studs interrupted by diagonal primary braces. Its steeply pitched roof of green-painted corrugated iron presumably reflects the original (and that of the earlier barn) but is a recent reconstruction. The building extends to 4.1 m in length (13.5 ft) and contains a boarded hay loft with a hay drop above a 20<sup>th</sup> century boarded manger to the south. Entered from its western gable it is linked internally to the barn as shown in figure 6 and preserves the remains of a boarded chaff box (i.e. a feed store) in its north-western corner. Fragments of a brick floor also survive, and the hay loft is served by a gable hatch that now opens onto a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century shelter-shed (3) shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1886 but not the tithe map. The north-western corner post of the 17<sup>th</sup> century barn contains the pegged mortises of an earlier building on the same site – or possibly the timber wall of an animal yard. A lean-to red-brick shed with a pantiled roof projects to the north and appears to have operated as a pair of stables with a small mucking out hatch of 0.6 m square (2 ft) immediately above the ground of the western elevation (opening onto an enclosed yard that was integral to the shelter-shed but has since been largely demolished). A small bentwood hook against the northern elevation of the same shed also suggests it was intended for horses but at some stage the buildings probably housed cattle. A similar yard and brick shelter-shed to the east of the barn is more likely to have accommodated cattle from the outset, although this has been re-roofed with corrugated iron and much altered in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The purpose of a small, detached mid-19<sup>th</sup> century clay-lump structure to the south-east is uncertain: it formerly extended further to the east, as shown on the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Surveys, but is now scarcely recognisable as a building.

### **Historic Significance**

The barn at Page's Green Farm is a particularly good example of the early-17<sup>th</sup> century which illustrates a distinctive Suffolk type with a rendered exterior and an integral stable. The framing remains largely intact, with original external render and full evidence of the internal partition and the single stable door (features normally destroyed when both stables and barns were enlarged in the 19<sup>th</sup> century), and it is accordingly of considerable historic interest. The diamond-mullion in the northern elevation of the western bay is also a rare survival, albeit secondary, and the brick threshing floor is among the best preserved in the region. The nature of the barn's location on the margin of a remarkably unaltered medieval green and within a possible moat lends additional historic context, as does its relationship to an ostensibly contemporary farmhouse. Consequently, in my view, the loss of the original roof structure is outweighed by the building's historic significance and the structure merits listing at grade II. It is unclear why the neighbouring farmhouse, which clearly dates from the early-17<sup>th</sup> century or before, and forms a picturesque and remarkably unspoilt group with its farm buildings, has also been omitted from the Schedule.

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

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

#### **Photograph no.**

1. General view of site from modern road to south-west showing site entrance and barn complex to right.
2. Remnant of linear green seen from site entrance to north, showing barn complex to left and hedge of modern road to right.
3. Remnant of linear green seen from site entrance to south, showing farmhouse to right and hedge of modern road to left.
4. Facade of farmhouse from remnant of green to west, showing early-17th century parlour to left. Included for site context.
5. Rear of farmhouse from west showing ovolo-moulded ground-floor window of early-17th century parlour to right & barn to left.
6. General view of site from remnant of green to west showing farmhouse to left with barn complex and L-shaped pond to right.
7. Exterior from south showing the L-shaped pond in the foreground with from left to right the brick shelter-shed (3), later stable (2), barn (1) & brick shed (5).
8. Exterior from north-west showing brick sheds (3 & 4) with barn (1) and steeply pitched later stable (2) in rear.
9. Exterior from remnant of green to west showing truncated yard wall in foreground with brick shelter-shed (3) to right.
10. Exterior from west showing later stable (2) to left and detached overgrown clay-lump fragment in centre.
11. Exterior from west of overgrown, collapsed clay-lump and pantiled shed to south-east of barn.
12. Exterior from east showing brick yard shed (5) in foreground.
13. Exterior from east showing farmhouse and outbuildings to right with lean-to shed (4) to left.
14. Southern exterior of later stable (2) showing 20th century weatherboarding with barn (1) right & brick shelter-shed (3) left.
15. Southern exterior of brick yard shed (5) showing barn (1) to left.
16. General view of site from east showing barn complex to left.
17. Exterior from west showing shelter-shed (3) to right, stable (2) in centre & brick lean-to (4) to left.

18. Western exterior of lean-to brick stable (4b) showing square mucking-out vent to left.
19. Interior of brick shelter-shed (3) from west showing door to adjoining stable (2) with loft loading door above.
20. Interior of brick shelter-shed (3) from north-east showing 19th century fabric and door to stable (2) to left.
21. Interior of shelter-shed (3) from south showing apparent modern addition to farmhouse.
22. Exterior of lean-to brick stables (4) from north showing two original doors (4a left & 4b right).
23. Northern exterior of barn (1) showing position of original entrance (reduced) to right and door to stable (1a) to left.
24. Exterior of eastern walled yard and shed (5) from north-east showing barn (1) to right.
25. Eastern external gable of stable (1a) from adjoining brick shed (5) showing tall 19th century brick plinth under the ground sill.
26. Internal eastern gable of eastern yard shed (5) showing original extent of brickwork to right.
27. Interior of stable extension (2) from west showing hay loft with manger to right and boarding to gable of barn (1).
28. Remains of red brick floor of stable (2) seen from its south-western corner.
29. Interior of stable (2) from east showing remains of chaff-box in north-western corner to right and manger to left.
30. Southern interior of stable (2) showing boarded early-20th century manger.
31. Detail from east of ceiling in stable (2) showing blocked hay drop above manger to left.
32. 20th century softwood roof structure of stable (2) from north-east showing remains of chaff-box to right.
33. Northern interior of stable (2) showing remains of boarded chaff box to left & interiors of brick lean-to sheds (4) beyond.
34. Western external gable of barn (1) from stable (2) showing connecting door, wattle-and-daub and secondary boarding.
35. Detail of western external gable of barn (1) from later stable (2) showing ostensibly secondary loft aperture in roof.
36. Detail of western external gable of barn (1) from later stable (2) showing original wattle-and-daub and roughcast render.

37. Detail of western external gable of barn (1) from stable (2) showing initials WB to south of connecting door.
38. Detail from east of mutilated chaff box in north-western corner of stable.
39. Interior of lean-to brick stable (4b) from north showing missing partition to stable (2) and chaff box.
40. Interior of lean-to brick stable (4b) from south showing original northern entrance door with bentwood hook to right.
41. Western interior of lean-to brick stable (4b) showing mucking-out aperture above floor in centre.
42. Interior of lean-to brick stable (4a) from south showing original northern entrance door to left.
43. Eastern interior of lean-to stable (4a) showing corner of barn (1) with secondary diamond-mullion window to right.
44. Interior of lean-to brick stable (4a) from north showing corner of barn (1) with original wattle-and-daub and later window.
45. Detail of original external roughcast plaster and wattle-and daub to barn (1) from lean-to stable (4a) showing later window.
46. Detail of secondary diamond-mullion window to northern exterior of western bay of barn (1) from lean-to stable (4a).
47. General internal view of barn (1) from east showing threshing floor with partly blocked original northern entrance right.
48. General internal view of barn (1) from west showing secondary bolted knee-braces to tie-beams (replacing arch-braces).
49. Interior of barn (1) from west showing threshing floor in foreground and single-storied partition to stable (1a) in rear.
50. Detail of unusually well preserved gault-brick threshing floor of barn (1) seen from north-west.
51. Detail of south-eastern corner of barn (1) showing externally trenched wall braces with face-halved and splayed scarf joint.
52. Detail of north-eastern corner of barn (1) showing boarded partition to original stable bay (1a) to right.
53. Internal eastern gable of barn from hay loft above stable bay (1a) showing externally trenched corner braces.
54. Internal eastern gable of barn from hay loft (1a) showing pegged lintel of blocked original loft window above tie-beam.
55. Northern interior of hay loft (1a) showing face-halved scarf joint to left and corner braces to right.



56. Southern interior of hay loft (1a) showing face-halved scarf joint to right and corner braces to left.
57. Southern interior of barn (1) showing position of blocked rear doorway in threshing bay.
58. Northern interior of barn (1) showing position of partly blocked entrance doors in threshing bay.
59. Detail of northern roof-plate of threshing bay showing empty outer mortises of original jambs & central door bar mortise.
60. 20th century softwood roof structure of barn (1) from west showing mortises of missing arch-braces in tie-beams.
61. Northern interior of western bay of barn (1) showing original wattle-and-daub infill & blocked later door to right.
62. Detail of original wattle-and-daub infill to northern interior of western bay of barn (1).
63. Internal western gable of barn (1) showing original infill & remains of pegged ceiling clamp to left.
64. Internal south-western corner of barn (1) showing remaining section of pegged ceiling clamp to right.
65. Southern interior of barn (1) showing corner braces and re-used secondary studs in threshing bay.
66. Detail of southern roof plate of threshing bay showing stud mortises & later studs (with mortise of missing wall brace).
67. Southern interior of western bay of barn (1) showing missing stud to left & secondary nailed rail to secure missing infill.
68. Internal south-eastern corner of barn (1) showing partition to original stable bay (1a) to left.
69. Interior of original stable bay (1a) from north showing later lodged round-wood joists of hay loft.
70. Southern interior of stable (1a) with original studs but no doorway (and free-tenon linking mid-rail to right-hand post).
71. Eastern internal gable of stable (1a) showing replaced 20th century softwood stud beneath original mid-rail.
72. Interior of stable bay (1a) from east showing partition to barn (1) with original mid-rail but replacement studs to left.
73. Detail of original mid-rail of partition between stable (1a) and barn (1) showing empty pegged stud mortises above & below.

74. Detail from east of original studs of partition between stable (1a) and barn (1) showing cut in mid rail.
75. Northern interior of stable bay (1a) showing original entrance door to left and slightly rearranged studs to its right.
76. Detail of northern mid-rail of stable bay (1a) showing original door jamb mortise against storey post to left.

*Photographic Appendix follows on pp. 15-21*

## Appendix 2 (pp. 15-21): Selected Printed Photographs



**Illus. 1. General view of site from remnant of Wetheringsett Green (later Page's Green) to west showing L-shaped pond to right, farmhouse to left and barn in centre.**



**Illus. 2. Rare remnant of linear medieval green seen from the site entrance track to the north, showing the L-shaped pond and barn complex to the left and the hedge of modern road at the western edge of the green to the right.**





**Illus. 3. Exterior of barn complex from south showing L-shaped pond in foreground with, from left to right, the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century brick shelter-shed (3), the early-19<sup>th</sup> century stable with rebuilt steeply-pitched roof (2), the early-17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed barn with integral stable (1) and the second mid-19<sup>th</sup> century brick shed (5). The present weatherboarding dates only from the 20<sup>th</sup> century.**



**Illus. 4. Exterior from north-west showing the two lean-to brick stables (4a & 4b) to left) with the open shelter shed (3) to the right and the timber-framed barn (1) and steeply pitched later stable (2) in the rear.**





**Illus. 5. Northern exterior of barn (1) showing the position of the original entrance doors to the right (now reduced in height) and the original door to the stable (1a) to the left.**



**Illus. 6. The interior of the stable extension (2) from the west showing its hay loft with 20<sup>th</sup> century boarded manger to the right and the secondary horizontal boarding to the external gable of the barn (1).**





**Illus. 7.** Detail of the original external roughcast plaster and wattle-and daub to the northern exterior of the western bay of the barn (1) seen from the 19<sup>th</sup> century brick lean-to stable (4a) and showing the secondary late-17<sup>th</sup> century window with an original diamond mullion.



**Illus. 8.** Detail of the unusually well preserved gault-brick threshing floor of the barn (1) seen from north-west.





**Illus. 9. The southern interior of the barn (1) showing the position of the rear doorway in the central threshing bay (now blocked with re-used studs). Note the externally trenched wall braces and the partition to the stable (1a) to the left.**



**Illus. 10. The northern interior of the barn (1) showing the position of the original full-height entrance doors in the central threshing bay. The arch-braces to the tie-beams were replaced by bolted knee-braces in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Note the different pattern of externally trenched wall braces to that of the southern elevation above.**





**Illus. 11. The internal south-eastern corner of the barn (1) showing the partition to the original stable bay (1a) to the left. This partition formerly rose to the tie-beam but has been removed above the mid-rail to afford internal access to the hay loft.**



**Illus. 12. The internal eastern gable of the barn from the hay loft above the stable bay (1a) showing externally trenched corner braces and a blocked original window with tenoned and pegged lintel above the tie-beam.**





**Illus. 13. The interior of the original stable bay (1a) from the north showing the later lodged round-wood joists of the hay loft with the partly original internal partition to the barn (1) right and rebuilt eastern gable (with original mid-rail) to the left. There is no evidence of an original rear door in the southern elevation, or of any original windows at this level.**



**Illus. 14. The northern interior of the stable bay (1a) showing the original entrance doorway to the left (with a jamb mortise against the storey post) and the slightly rearranged studs to its right.**