

Historic building recording of a barn north of Cooper's Farm House, Whatfield Road, Nedging- with-Naughton, IP7 7BS

November 2021



report prepared by
Sarah Veasey

With contributions from Dr Pip Parmenter and Chris Lister

fieldwork by
Chris Lister and Sarah Veasey

commissioned by
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Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
email: sv@catuk.org

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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on a brick-built threshing-barn north of Cooper's Farm, Nedging-with-Naughton in November 2021.

The threshing barn is located within a conservation area to the north of Cooper's Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed building that can be dated to at least the 17th century. The barn is 19th-century and brick-built with several later outbuildings attached. An original clay yard wall was surviving and had been incorporated into these outbuildings.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of a historic building recording carried out on a barn north of Cooper's Farmhouse, Nedging-with-Naughton, Suffolk. The recording work was commissioned by the land owner and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in November 2021. The site is located at NGR TM 02462 49237 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. DC/21/03999/FUL) was submitted to Babergh District Council in July 2021 proposing the *conversion of agricultural barn to 1no dwelling*.

In response to this application, the local planning authority (Babergh District Council) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) that a Historic England building recording be made of the barn and outbuildings prior to their conversion. This recommendation was given based on the barn's location within a conservation area. The recommendation was based on the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2021) and agreed with the SCCAS. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014b), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (Historic England 2015), *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) were followed.

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the structures prior to their conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:

“...a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may be serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored the scope of a wider project.”

In particular the record considered the:

- Plan form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structures.
- Original function and layout.
- Original and later fixtures and fittings.
- Significance of the site in its immediate local context.

4 Methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased floor-plan of the building at a scale of 1:100.
- A description of the building. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1) and a full photographic contact sheet (Appendix 2).

5 Historical background (Fig 1)

By Dr Pip Parmenter

The following background includes extracts from the SCCAS brief and Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

The structure on which this report focusses is a threshing barn which lies within the curtilage of Cooper's Farmhouse – a 17th-century, Grade II listed timber framed farmhouse just to the north of the village of Naughton. There are very few historic environment records pertaining to the immediate vicinity of the threshing barn – with just 8 within a 250m radius. All but three of these relate to listed buildings within the village of Naughton. The other two are potential medieval moated sites, also within the village. Naughton was not mentioned in Domesday, but the adjacent village of Nedging was recorded as belonging to St Etheldreda's before 1066, and Roger Bigot at the time. The holding included a meadow of 8 acres and woodland for 6 pigs as well as a church with 7 acres of land.

Naughton is visible on John Speed's 1611 map of Suffolk, along with Nedging to the south-west and Whatfield to the south-east (Map 1).



Map 1 Extract of the 1611 John Speed map.

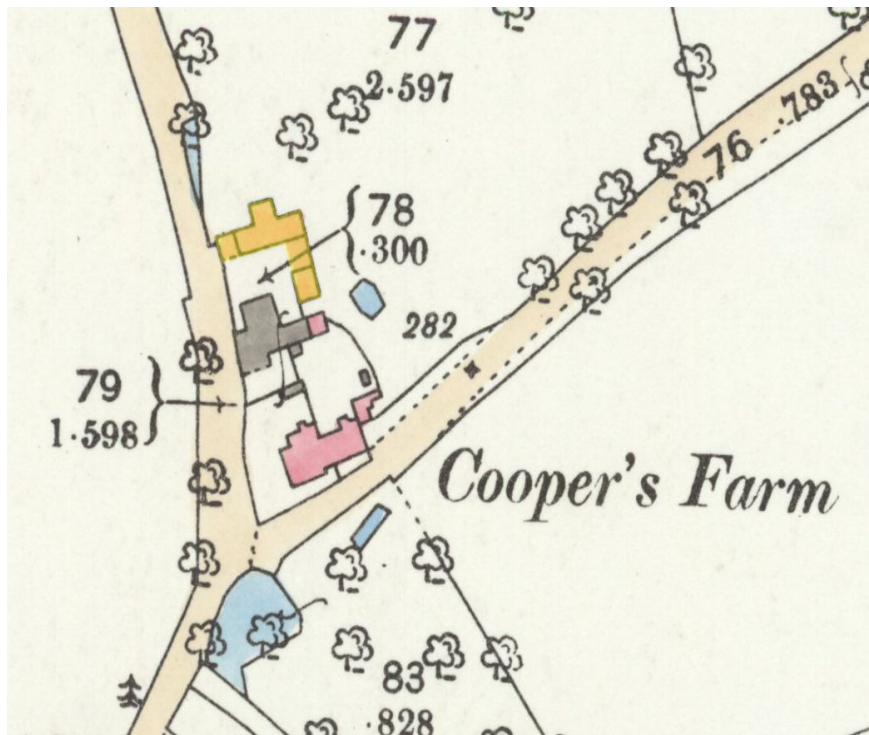
It is impossible to tell from the earliest maps of the area whether any buildings existed on the site of Cooper's Farmhouse, prior to the 17th century construction of the existing building. The 1785 Hodkinson Map of Suffolk (Map 2) shows the location of the Cooper's Farmhouse, between Naughton and Nedging Tye, but no building is marked despite it presumably existing by this point.

A barn is visible on the c 1840 tithe map north of Cooper's Farmhouse. However, it was not possible to access a copy of the map to compare it to the current structure.

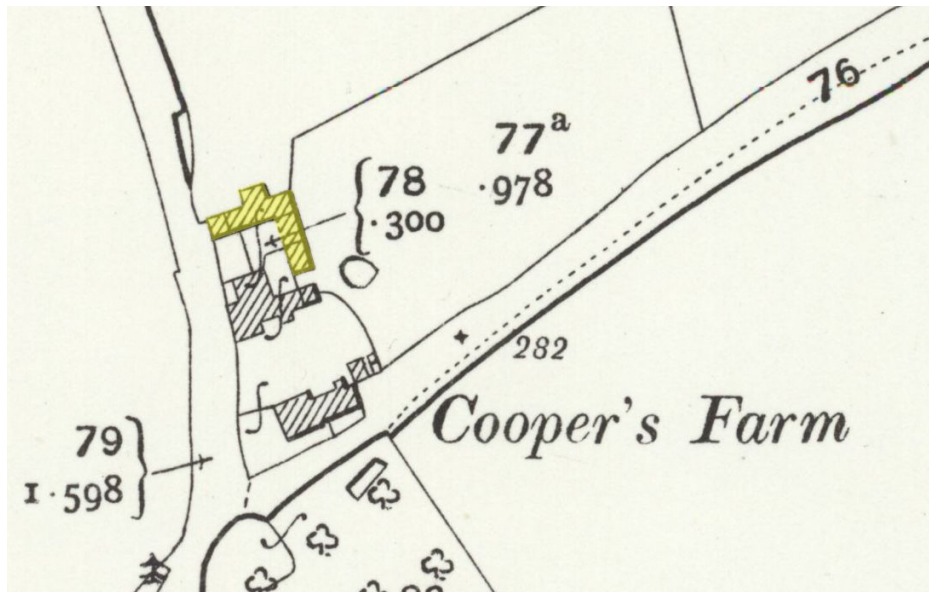
On the 1885 OS map (Map 3), Cooper's Farm (NHLE 1182196) appears as a farmstead comprising Cooper's Farmhouse and various farm buildings. On the 1904 OS map (Map 4), the layout of the site and buildings is almost identical to that of the 1885 OS map with no visible additions though with the apparent removal of a small outbuilding between the threshing barn and Cooper's Farmhouse to the south. There also seems to be a new field boundary extending north-east from the corner of the threshing barn.



Map 2 Extract of the 1785 Hodgkinson map showing the location of Cooper's Farmhouse, highlighted in yellow.

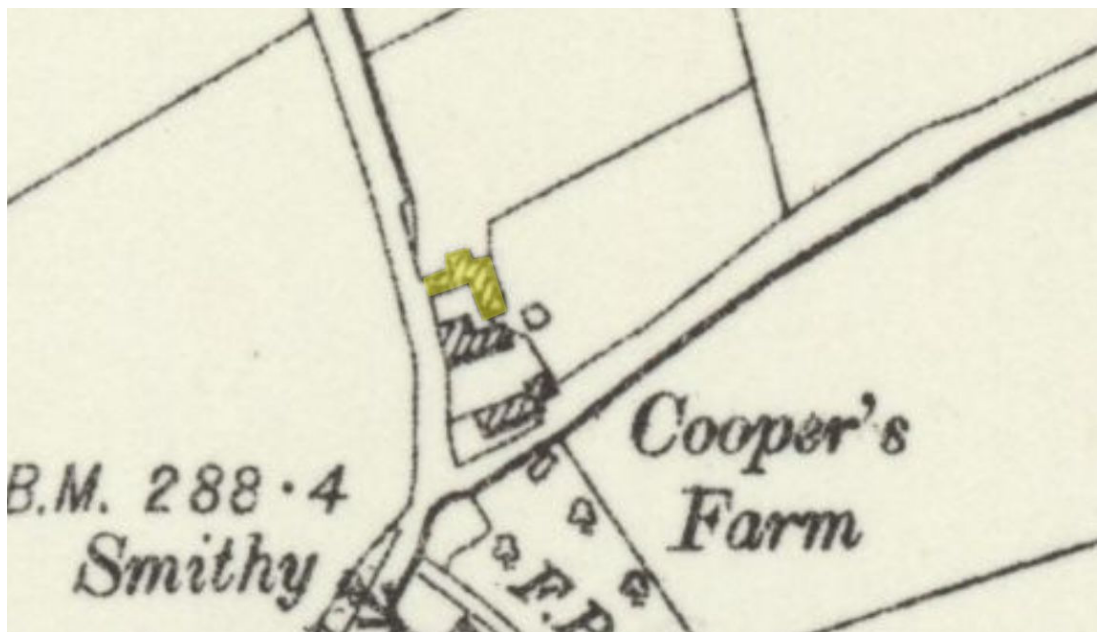


Map 3 Extract of the 1885 OS Map showing Cooper's Farmhouse and the location of the threshing barn (highlighted yellow).



Map 4 Extract of the 1904 OS map showing Cooper's Farmhouse and the threshing barn (highlighted yellow).

The 1933 OS map of almost thirty years later, and the 1958 OS map of over fifty years later show the same three buildings with no notable changes. The general layout of the farm appears much the same since the mid-19th century to the present day with the addition of a corrugated barn to the east of Cooper's Farm in relatively recent years.



Map 5 Extract of the 1933 OS map showing Cooper's Farmhouse and the threshing barn (highlighted yellow).



Map 6 Extract of 1958 OS map showing Cooper's Farmhouse and the threshing barn (highlighted yellow).

6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-6)

The buildings surveyed included a threshing barn and five outbuildings, labelled OB1-5 on Fig 2.

Exterior

Threshing Barn

The threshing barn is aligned north-east/south-west with a midstrey projecting from the north-west elevation. The barn measures 14.54m by 8.34m and covers an area of approximately 82.72 m². (Fig 2).

The main structure of the barn is constructed of unfrosted red-brick laid in Flemish-bond (brick dimensions: 235mm x 118mm x 62mm) and set in lime mortar with a timber-framed roof structure. The roof is covered in slate and gabled at both ends. The midstrey roof is also gabled but is clad in corrugated metal. The barn has five bays.

The north-west elevation of the barn contains the centrally-located midstrey. The north-west elevation of the midstrey is dominated by a full-height double doorway. The original cart doors have been replaced with a modern replacement constructed from timber and corrugated metal. Above these the gable-end is clad in timber boarding.



Photograph 1 North-western elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.

In the centre of the south-east elevation is a full-height opening with a single original vertically-planked cart door and a lower threshold leap door. This door has an original iron latch, iron strap hinges and pintles. The other-half of the door way is boarded up with metal sheets and corrugated plastic. Below the door is a large concrete step. This was likely once a ramp that has since been removed. To the south-west of the opening are six recesses in the brickwork indicating a small structure may have once been attached to the barn here. The rest of the barn's elevations are plain brickwork.



Photograph 2 North-western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.



Photograph 3 South-eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 4 Detail of original hinge and pintles. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 5 North-eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing west.

The barn has five outbuildings attached to it.

Outbuilding 1

Outbuilding 1 is located on the south-west elevation of the threshing barn. This outbuilding is a later addition to the farmstead which incorporates two original clay yard walls into its construction. Both clay walls are in poor condition, with the south-west elevation having large areas repaired with brick and concrete. The walls were originally plastered with lime horse-hair plaster, which is still visible in places, but has more recently been skimmed with concrete. Laid on top of the south-west clay wall is a row of triangular terracotta coping tiles.



Photograph 6 Detail of surviving keyed horsehair plaster on clay wall of western elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The roof of outbuilding 1 is gabled and clad in corrugated asbestos sheets. The south-west gable-end is clad in green metal sheets and has been constructed on top of the triangular coping tiles of the clay wall.

The south-east elevation of outbuilding 1 has a small concrete plinth and is clad in corrugated metal sheeting and vertical timber planks. There is a single door made of vertical timber-planks.

The south-west clay wall of outbuilding 1 also forms part of the boundary wall. The interior southern end of the wall appears to be clad in a hodgepodge of early shallow-frogged red bricks in an attempt to repair the wall. At the southern end of the wall, the outer side has been completely rebuilt in red brick. A gate-post has been formed from a tree-trunk to the south-east of the wall.



Photograph 7 Detail of boundary wall. Photograph taken facing south-west.

Outbuildings 2 and 3

Outbuildings 2 and 3 flank the midstrey on the north-west elevation of the barn. They both have a mono-pitch roof clad in corrugated metal sheets.

Both outbuildings are open on the north-west elevation. Outbuilding 2 has an outer wall clad in corrugated metal sheets while outbuilding 3 is clad in horizontal timber planks.



Photograph 8 Outbuilding 2 on north-western elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Outbuilding 4

The rear wall of outbuilding 4 is of clay construction. Similarly to outbuilding 1, the clay has a lime horse-hair plaster render covered by a modern concrete skim and areas repaired with red-brick. This clay wall was also likely an original yard wall that has later been incorporated in the outbuilding. The south-east elevation has a gable-end clad in black weather-boarding while the rest of this elevation is clad in black horizontal timber-planks. The south-west elevation has two single vertically-planked timber doors with modern strap hinges. This elevation is clad in a combination of horizontal black timber-planks and corrugated metal. A poured-concrete plinth is also present on the south-west elevation, although is not the full length of the building. The roof of outbuilding 4 is covered in corrugated asbestos panels with metal ridge coping tiles and a metal sheet overhang.



Photograph 9 Detail of clay wall on north-eastern and south-eastern elevations. Photograph taken facing north-west.

Outbuilding 5

All four walls of outbuilding 5 are of clay construction, indicating that it is probably an original outbuilding. Again, the clay walls have an original lime horse-hair plaster render covered by a modern concrete skim. The clay walls are in poor condition and have small areas that have been repaired with red brick. On the south-west elevation is a small wooden door that has metal sheeting nailed to it. The roof is gabled and covered in clay pantiles. The south-east gable-end is clad in metal sheets painted green.



Photograph 10 South-western elevation of outbuilding 5. Photograph taken facing north.

Interior

Threshing Barn

The building consists of five bays which have been labelled 1-5, from south-west to north-east (Fig 2).

The roof of the barn is gabled at both ends as is the midstrey. The roof consists of pairs of rafters that rise from the wall-plate and meet at a ridge-board. The rafters have two collars, the lower of which supports one through purlin on each roof pitch. The rafters are covered by sarking-boards, some of which are missing. The collars and purlins are mainly hand-sawn or re-used timbers while the rafters are machine-cut. Each bay is separated by a hand-sawn tie-beam which is supported by the wall-plate. The existing roof has been constructed without trusses, suggesting the roof timbers may have been replaced at some point.



Photograph 11 Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 12 Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.

The walls of the barn are largely featureless. In Bay 1 a small rectangular opening is present in the north-west wall and in bay 3 the south-east wall is dominated by an opening for a large set of double doors, only one of which is surviving. The floor of the barn is concrete, which is presumably laid on top of the original threshing floor.

Bay 3 is the central and largest of the bays. The midstrey projects from the north-west of this bay. The north-west wall is dominated by a pair of replacement timber doors. A small amount of the original brick threshing floor is still visible in the doorway.



Photograph 13 Detail of original brick flooring covered with concrete. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Graffiti is present on the north-east and south-west walls of the midstrey. On the north-east wall a series of names and initials have been carved into the brickwork and on the south-west wall are a series of tally-marks, possibly relating to the barns use for grain processing.



Photograph 14 Detail of tally-mark graffiti. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 15 Detail of carved name graffiti. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Outbuilding 1

The roof of the outbuilding is gabled and is constructed from pairs of rafters that rise from the wall-plate and meet at a ridge-board. These are supported by two collars, the lower of which supports one through purlin on each roof pitch. The roof has been constructed using a mixture of machine-cut and unprocessed timber. The floor is concrete.



Photograph 16 Interior of outbuilding 1 showing detail of timber structure. Photograph taken facing south-west.

Outbuildings 2 and 3

Outbuildings 2 and 3 are of a simple construction. The roofs are constructed of a series of rafters supported on tie-beams and posts. Outbuilding 2 has two lines of posts while outbuilding 3 has three. A mixture of telegraph poles, re-used beams and modern timbers have been used. The floor of both outbuildings is concrete.

Outbuilding 4

The roof of outbuilding 4 consists of pairs of rafters rising from the wall-plate and meeting at a ridge board. These are supported by a single collar, which also supports a single through purlin on each roof pitch. The timber used in the roof of outbuilding 4 is all machine-cut.



Photograph 17 Interior of outbuilding 4. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Outbuilding 4 has been subdivided into two areas. The division has been created below a tie-beam (which is supported on the wall plate) using posts and later had a poured-concrete wall added to the bottom half, encasing the posts. The concrete component of the division appears to be contemporary with the concrete plinth seen on the south-west elevation. The floor of the outbuilding is concrete.

Outbuilding 5

The roof of outbuilding 5 has pairs of rafters rising from the wall-plate supported by a single purlin on each pitch. A single collar joins the purlins at the south-east wall. Below this collar is the opening for a window which has been boarded-up from the outside. The timber used in the roof is a combination of hand-sawn and machine-cut. The floor is concrete.



Photograph 18 Interior of outbuilding 5. Photograph taken facing south-east.

7 Discussion

(With contributions by C Lister)

The structures recorded in this report are indicative of a small but thriving farmstead. The threshing-barn is relatively small yet built in an expensive material for an agricultural building of the time. The clay walls form a rear courtyard, again relatively small in size. Outbuilding 5, the only original outbuilding, was probably used for storage, while the area which is now outbuilding 4 was probably an open-fronted but covered stable or work area. Where outbuilding 1 is was probably another open-fronted covered area.

The threshing barn would have originally been constructed for the processing and storage of a grain crop. A grain crop, whether wheat, oats, barley or rye, is generally referred to as corn and requires processing to be of use. The grains need to be separated from the stalks and chaff needs to be removed from the grains. This process, called threshing, was traditionally carried out by hand-flail. The two large sets of barn doors opposite each other in the midstrey and bay 3, when open, would have allowed a cross draught to winnow the chaff from the grain on the threshing floor. The threshold leap door at the base of these larger doors would have prevented farm animals walking into the barn during this process.

The grain would be taken out of the barn to be stored in a granary while the by-product of the threshing, the straw, would be piled high on either side of the threshing floor in

bays 1, 2, 4 and 5. It would be stored in the barn until such time it was needed for fodder or bedding.

Reputedly in c 1841 an earlier barn was burnt to the ground, likely a timber-framed structure, and the brick barn built on the same footprint. An 11 year old boy pleaded guilty to the charge of arson and was sentenced to 14 years transportation (current landowner, *pers comm*). During this period, brick was becoming more readily available and timber less so. Baltic imports were on the rise as Britain's own timber trade was dwindling. Despite this, constructing with brick would still have been an expensive investment, especially for a small farm, which makes its use for the barn a peculiar choice. This could, though, be an indication that, even though the farm was small, it was successful and making a good profit.

The bricks themselves do actually present a slight problem with dating the barn. At 9¹/₄ inches long the bricks are an inch larger than the size specified in the 1769 Act of Parliament and this, combined with the absence of frogs could suggest an earlier date than the mapping and oral history indicate. However, the Brick Tax of 1784 (not repealed until 1850) imposed a duty of 2s 6d per thousand and this encouraged brick-makers to produce larger bricks. Although frogs start to appear in the early 19th century they were not common place until 1850 and their absence, plus the deviation from standard size, is probably a greater indicator of regional/provincial brick production than it is of a questionable date for the barn.

The use of brick is even more questionable when the clay walls of the yard and the outbuildings are taken into consideration. Significantly cheaper than brick, but arguably just as labour-intensive and still requiring a degree of skill to construct, buildings of unfired earth were constructed throughout the British Isles in four distinct styles: cob, clay lump, shuttered earth and *pisé* (McCann 1995).

- Cob as a construction technique is generally associated with the West Country and is predominantly clay mixed with a small percentage of chalk or aggregates, often with straw or other fibrous material to provide reinforcement and minimise cracking from shrinking. This clay mix is built up in layers to form walls and then the exterior rendered smooth with a further clay layer.
- Clay lump is a technique associated with clay-rich East Anglia, particularly south Norfolk and north-west Suffolk. Clay sub-soil, without added aggregates was trodden with water and straw. The resulting material was then formed into rectangular blocks with a wooden mould. The mould was lifted off leaving the blocks on hard ground. After a few days, they were firm enough to move, and were then tipped on one side to continue drying. Subsequently they were tipped into other positions so that they would dry evenly, without distortion. They were then stacked in an open pattern under cover (what a brick-maker would call a 'hack'), and left for some weeks to complete the drying (McCann, 1987). The blocks were then laid with a clay mortar in much the same way as brickwork and the exposed surfaces rendered.
- Shuttered earth or puddled clay is a variation on cob construction and, as the name implies, was a clay mix packed into wooden shuttering which was left in position until the material was dry enough to support its own weight. This was a very common construction technique in Norfolk and Suffolk in the 19th century.
- *Pisé* is a technique where the clay was used almost dry and without any straw or fibre. This was heavily rammed between shuttering which would be moved as the wall was built in sections. A traditional form of construction in the Rhône Valley of France and parts of Spain it was introduced to England by the fifth Duke of Bedford and his architect

Henry Holland in 1795. Although utilised for gentry houses in Hampshire and Wiltshire it never became a vernacular tradition in Britain.

The technique employed for the yard walls and outbuildings at Cooper's Farm is clearly unlikely to be *pisé* and the exposed walls lack the brick-like pattern of clay lump which leaves only cob or shuttered earth. Cob is, as previously stated, a technique common to the West Country but the same technique is known by other names in different parts of Britain (*clob* in Berkshire, *witchert* in Buckinghamshire, *clom* in Wales) – in the rest of Britain this technique is generally just simply described as *clay* or *mud*. So widespread was this technique that the Suffolk Reverend Copinger Hill described the 'slow process' completely in 1843 for his paper to the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society. As there is little indication of shuttering on the clay walls of the yard and outbuildings it seems logical to suggest that the technique employed in their construction was cob, although more regionally appropriate to refer to it as clay.

Insurance of farm buildings and stock was on the rise in 19th century. In the 1820s, only a 'low' proportion of properties in East Anglia were insured against fire. Subsequent arson by labourers stirred tenant farmers in the region to attempt to take out insurance, and by the mid-1830s 'the majority' appear to have covered their stock (Stead, 2003). It is possible that the threshing-barn was insured and the landowner could claim for the loss of the barn which may have allowed for an indulgence in materials.

It may have been that the farm was thriving in the lead up to the 'High Farming' years, allowing for the extra expense of building with brick. This was a time of increased output and prosperity constituted by affordable imported artificial fertilisers, manure and feeds. These, combined with an Act of Parliament in 1849 that provided loans for the construction of new farm buildings, led to a boom in agriculture in Britain.

The 'High Farming' years came to an end in the 1870's after several seasons of poor weather and failed harvests, and the collapse of grain prices in the face of cheap foreign imports. This brought about a depression in British farming. Many farmers turned to livestock farming, using their valueless arable fields for pasture and exploiting the cheap foreign grain as feed (Harvey 1984). This does not seem to have been the case at Cooper's Farm, however, as there is no sign of the conversion or construction of buildings for the farming of livestock. This lack of conversion to pastoral farming does not mean that Cooper's Farm was not affected by the slump in British farming. It is possible the addition of the clay walls was brought about at this time. Using clay would have been a way of altering the farmyard without having to spend money on expensive building materials.

One plausible explanation to explain the barn is that a local brickworks could have made using brick a cheaper option, especially if it meant saving money on transportation costs. Although there is no cartographic evidence of a brickworks in the vicinity of the barn, it is not out of the question that a small, short-lived kiln was located on a nearby farm that was never recorded.

The landowner may also have been worried about losing another barn and therefore decided brick would be a better choice of building material than timber, as it would have been harder to burn down. In using brick to build the barn a cheaper alternative for 'finishing touches' may have been needed, hence the difference in quality of the building materials between the barn and the yard walls.

The farm buildings recorded north of Cooper's Farmhouse present a dichotomy – the barn would have been expensive to rebuild in brick, which seems a large, unnecessary expense for a farm which seems to be on the smaller side, especially when paired with cheaper clay walls. While the use of brick indicates the landowner must have had a certain level of resources, the clay walls are more indicative of someone trying to spend

conservatively. Alternatively it may just represent the belief that a barn was considered more important than a wall.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank landowner for commissioning and funding the historic building recording. The recording was carried out by Chris Lister and Sarah Veasey. Figures are by Sarah Veasey, based on original architects drawings by KLH Architects Ltd. The project was monitored by Teresa O'Connor (Place Services) for Suffolk County Council. The text was reviewed by Philip Crummy, director of CAT.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building recording of a barn to the north of Cooper's Farmhouse, Whatfield Road, Nedging-with-Naughton, Suffolk, IP7 7BS</i> by E Holloway
ClfA	2014a (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
ClfA	2014b (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
Hill, C	1843	'On the Construction of Cottages' in <i>Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society</i>
McCann, J	1987	'Is clay-lump a Traditional Building Material?' in <i>Vernacular Architecture Vol 18</i>
McCann, J	1995	<i>Clay and Cob Buildings</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by D. Gurney
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by M Medlycott
Harvey, N	1984	<i>A History of Farm Buildings in England and Wales</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>
SCCAS	2021	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording at Cooper's Farmhouse, Whatfield Road, Nedging with Naughton</i> By T O'Connor Place Services
Stead, D.R	2003	'Risk and Risk Management in English Agriculture, c.1750-1850' in <i>Discussion Papers in Economic and Social History Number 51</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	a horizontal timber in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined timbers (such as rafters)
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record

Flemish-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternating headers and stretchers within a single course
HE	Historic Environment
header	a brick laid at right-angles to the face of the wall, i.e widthways
joist	a horizontal timber that supports floorboards above. Will sometimes carry boarded or plastered ceilings
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post	in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either principal posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
purlin	a longitudinal timber giving support to the common rafters of a roof and normally set at right-angles to the slope of the rafters
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
ridge-board	a plank-like timber running below the apex of the roof and receiving the ends of the rafters
stretcher	a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways
tie-beam	beam tying together the post-heads of a timber-framed wall or the upper surfaces of a solid wall
truss	a frame consisting of several pieces of timber, jointed and triangulated in order to retain its shape under load
wall-plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under Parish Number BLG 055. The archive will be deposited in line with SCCAS guidance (SCCAS 2019).

12 Contents of archive

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1744)
Original site record (plans and notes)
Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The CAT WSI
The report (CAT Report 1744)
Digital plans
Site digital photos and log

Distribution list

Landowner

Teresa O'Connor (Place Services), SCCAS
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House
Circular Road North,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

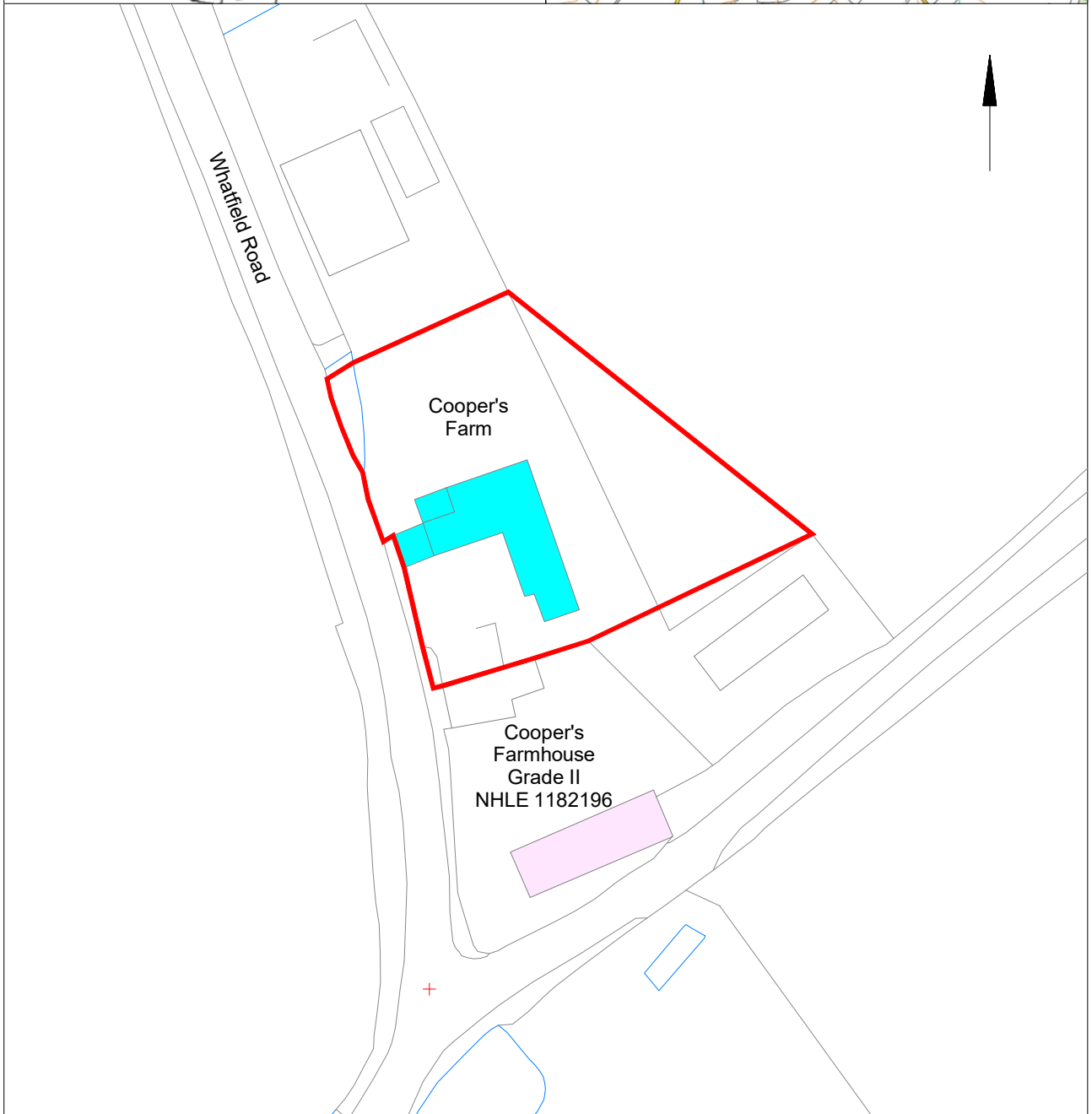
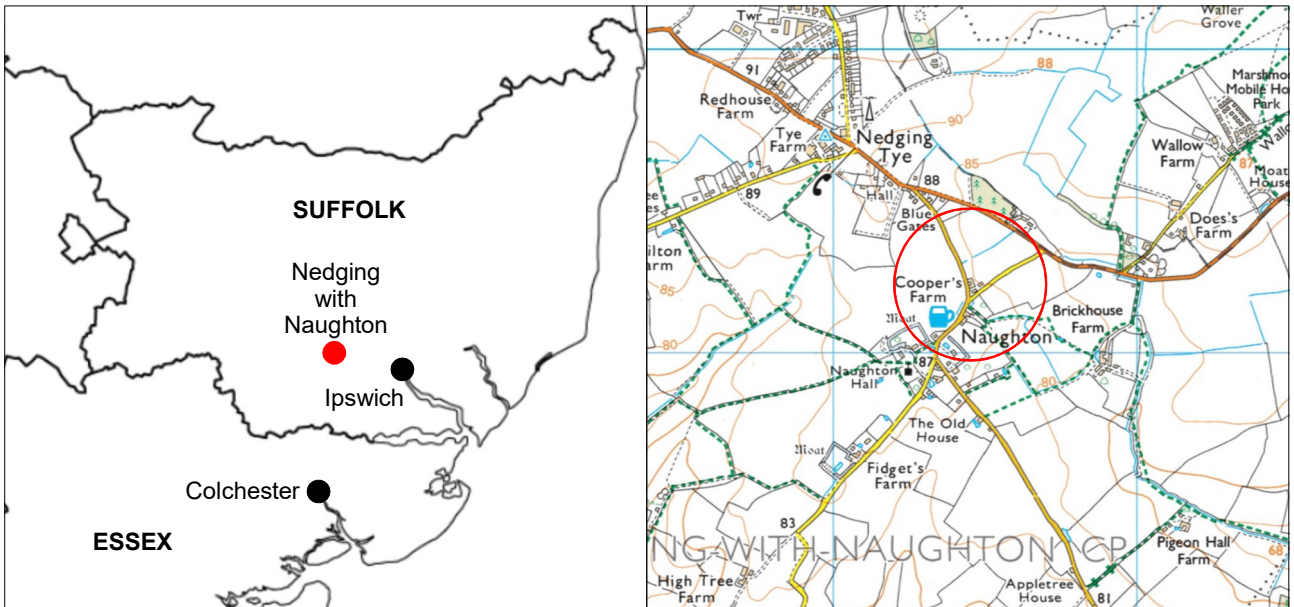
email: sv@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 01/02/2022

Appendix 1:

Full digital photographic record

NDG050_PhotoGraph_001.jpg	Detail shot of barn and outbuildings. Photograph taken facing north-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_002.jpg	Western elevation and boundary wall. Photograph taken facing north-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_003.jpg	Detail of clay wall on western elevation with areas of brick repair and areas of modern render. Photograph taken facing north-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_004.jpg	Detail of clay wall on western elevation with areas of brick repair and areas of modern render. Photograph taken facing north-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_005.jpg	Detail of surviving keyed horsehair plaster on clay wall of western elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_006.jpg	North-western elevation of outbuilding 1. Photograph taken facing south-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_007.jpg	North-western elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_008.jpg	North-western elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_009.jpg	Outbuilding 2 on north-western elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_010.jpg	Outbuilding 3 on north-western elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_011.jpg	North-eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_012.jpg	North-eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_014.jpg	Detail of clay-lump wall on north-eastern and south-eastern elevations. Photograph taken facing north-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_015.jpg	South-western elevation of outbuilding 5. Photograph taken facing north.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_016.jpg	South-western elevation of outbuilding 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_017.jpg	South-eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_018.jpg	Detail of original hinge and pintles. Photograph taken facing north-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_019.jpg	Detail of boundary wall. Photograph taken facing south-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_021.jpg	Interior of outbuilding 1 showing detail of timber structure. Photograph taken facing south-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_022.jpg	Interior of outbuilding 4. Photograph taken facing south-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_023.jpg	Interior of outbuilding 4. Photograph taken facing north-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_030.jpg	Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_031.jpg	Detail of timber roof structure of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_032.jpg	Detail of timber roof structure of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_033.jpg	Detail of timber roof structure of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing
NDG050_PhotoGraph_036.jpg	Detail of original brick flooring covered with concrete. Photograph taken facing south-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_013.jpg	South-eastern elevation. Photograph taken south-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_020.jpg	Interior of outbuilding 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_024.jpg	Interior of outbuilding 5. Photograph taken facing north-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_025.jpg	Interior of outbuilding 5. Photograph taken facing south-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_026.jpg	Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_027.jpg	Interior of threshing barn showing detail of timber roof structure. Photograph taken facing north.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_028.jpg	Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_029.jpg	Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_034.jpg	Detail of tally-mark graffiti. Photograph taken facing south-west.
NDG050_PhotoGraph_035.jpg	Detail of carved name graffiti. Photograph taken facing north-east.



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Fig 1 Site location.





Fig 2 Floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in the text shown.

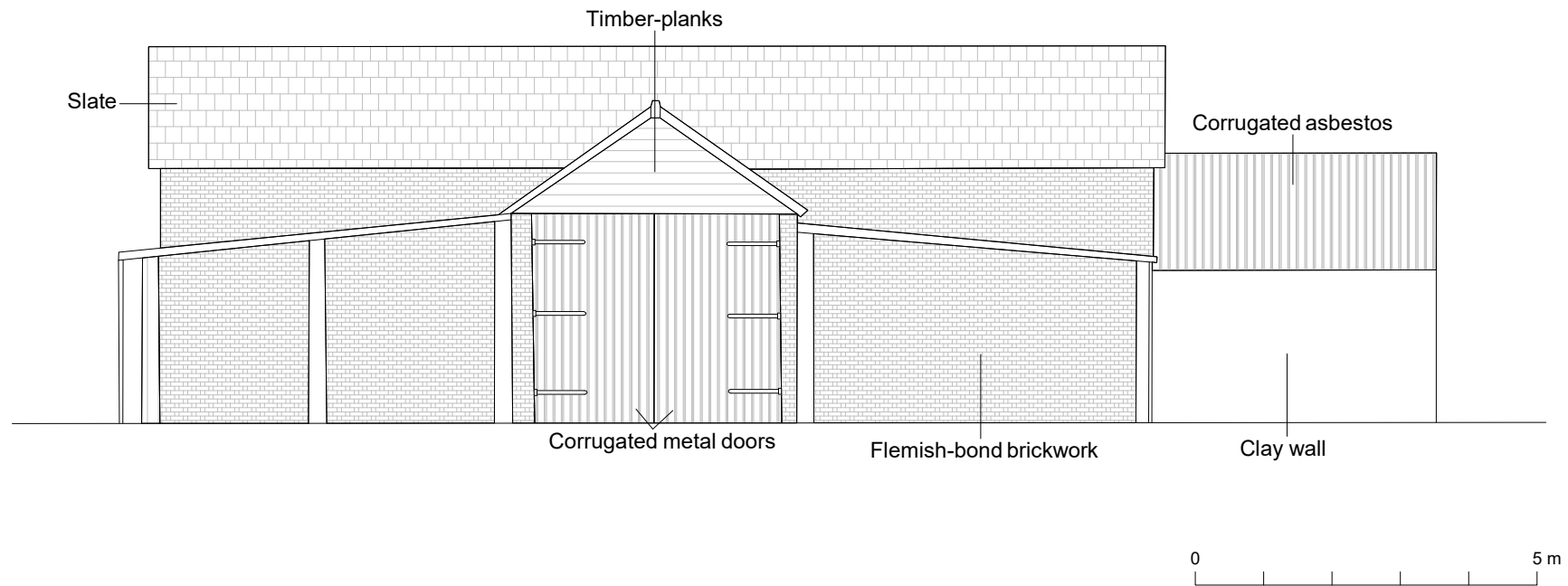


Fig 3 North-west elevation.

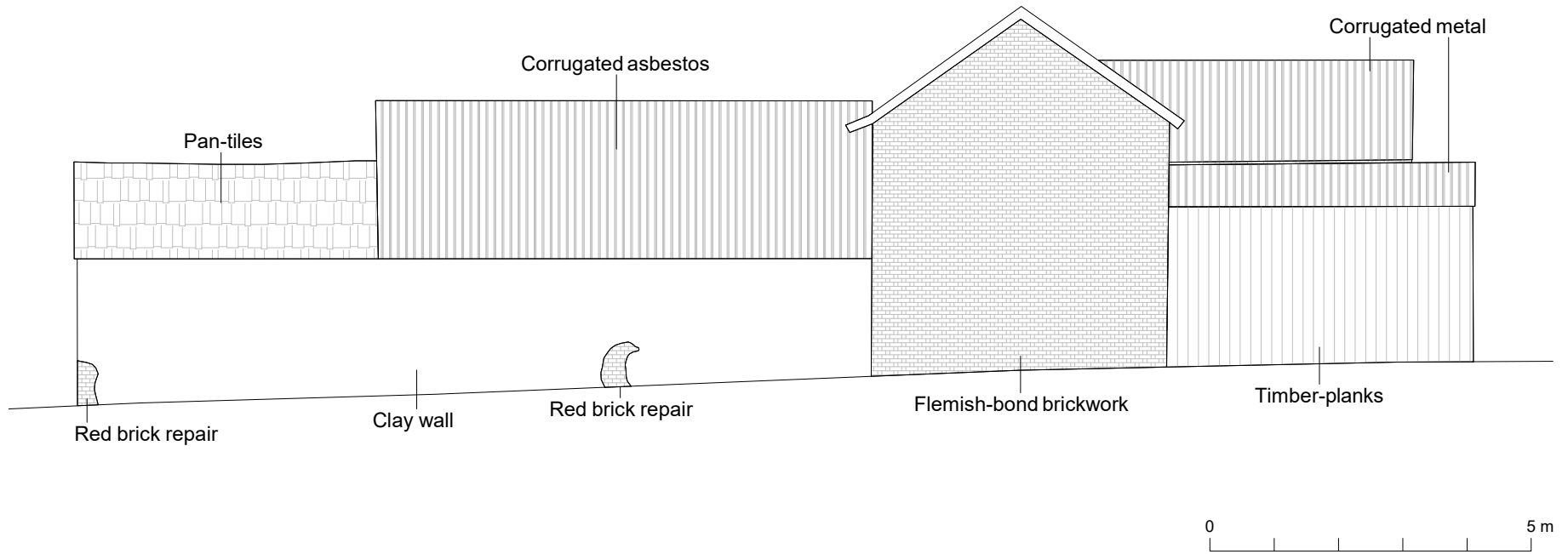


Fig 4 North-east elevation.

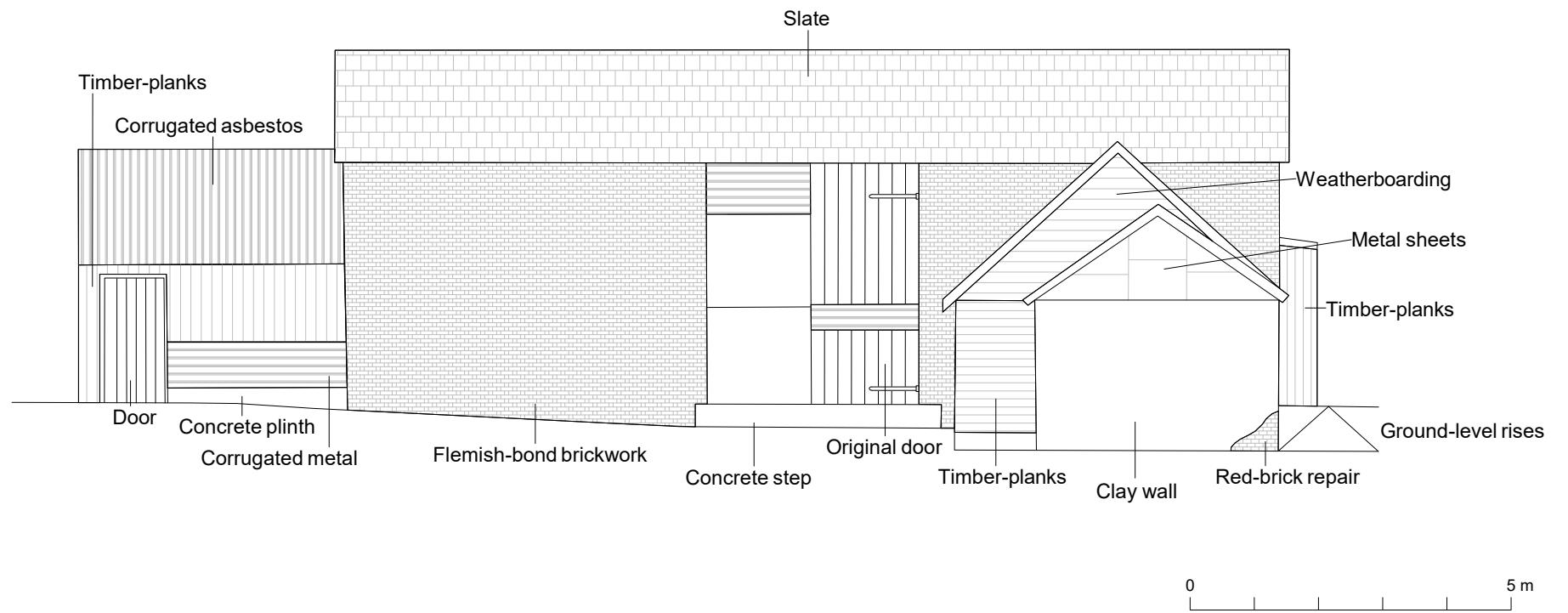


Fig 5 South-east elevation.

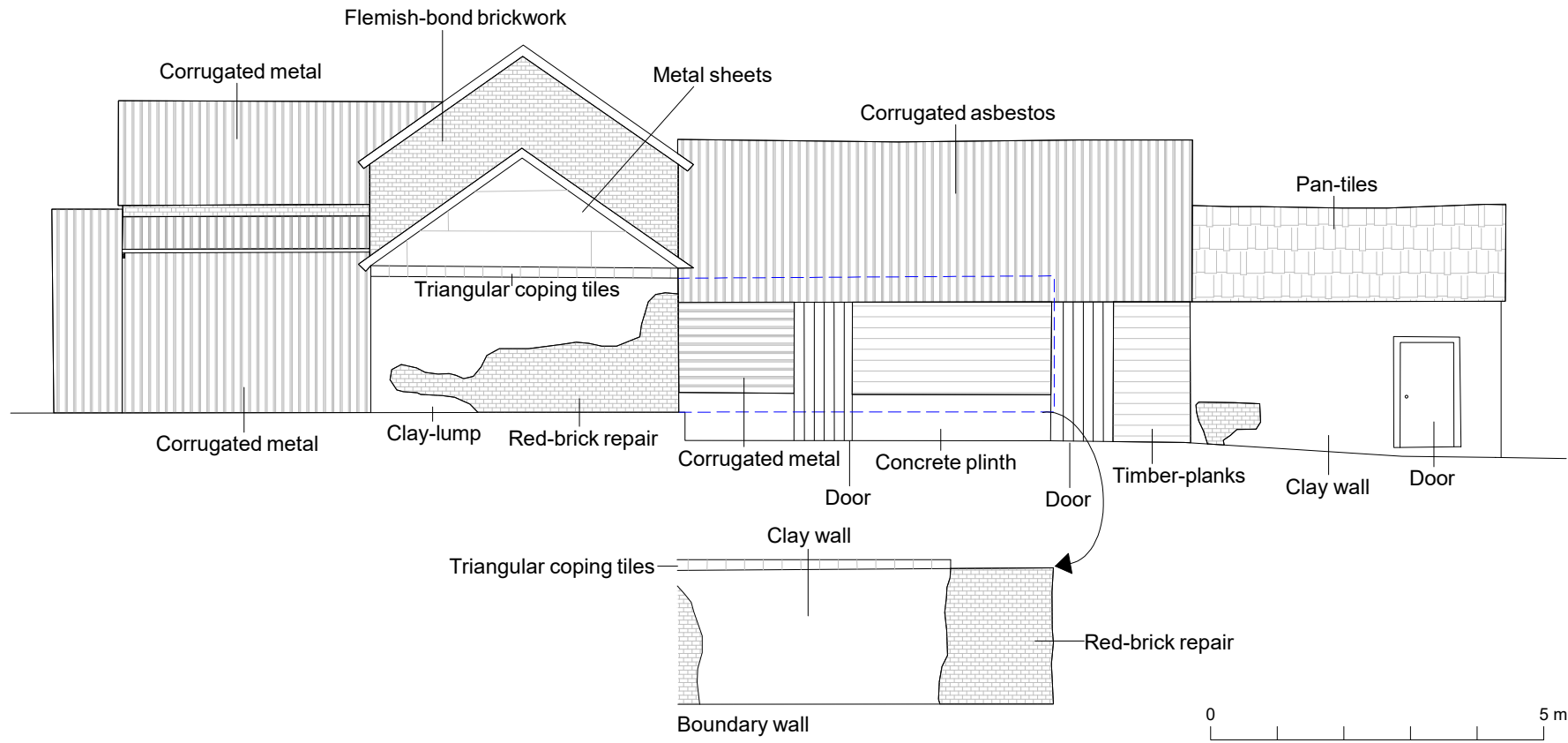


Fig 6 South-west elevation.

Summary for colchest3-432844

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-432844
Project Name	Historic building recording on a barn to the north of Coopers Farmhouse, Whatfield Road, Nedging-with-Naughton, Suffolk, IP7 7BS
Sitename	
Activity type	BUILDING SURVEY
Project Identifier(s)	2021/10j
Planning Id	DC.21.03999.FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	25-Nov-2021 - 25-Nov-2021
Location	Barn north of Coopers Farmhouse, Whatfield Road, Nedging with Naughton,Suffolk NGR : TM 02462 49237 LL : 52.1043975067518, 0.954868697905659 12 Fig : 602462,249237
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Babergh Parish : Nedging-with-Naughton
Project Methodology	<p>The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:</p> <p>“...a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may be serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored the scope of a wider project.”</p> <p>In particular the record considered the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan form of the site. • Materials and method of construction. • Date(s) of the structures. • Original function and layout. • Original and later fixtures and fittings. • Significance of the site in its immediate local context.
Project Results	<p>A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on a brick-built threshing-barn north of Cooper's Farm, Nedging-with-Naughton in November 2021.</p> <p>The threshing barn is located within a conservation area to the north of Cooper's Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed building that can be dated to at least the 17th century. The barn is 19th-century and brick-built with several later outbuildings attached. An original clay yard wall was surviving and had been incorporated into these outbuildings.</p>

Keywords	Threshing Barn - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Boundary Wall - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	S, Veasey
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - NDG 040
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Suffolk Archaeological Service