

FARM BUILDINGS AT MOSELEY OLD HALL



National Trust

Featherstone, South Staffordshire
Historic Building Record, 2019



Prepared by:

RIC TYLER

MCIFA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

www.rictyler.com

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RIC TYLER
MCIfA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf)

4 Friars Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1NT

t: 01584 879990 m: 07929 023963

e: rictyler@btinternet.com www.rictyler.com



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FARM BUILDINGS AT MOSELEY OLD HALL

Featherstone, South Staffordshire

Historic Building Record, 2019

Summary

An historic building record (Vernacular Building Survey) was undertaken in January 2019 in respect of a series of traditional farm buildings associated with the Grade II Moseley Old Hall, Featherstone, South Staffordshire on behalf of the National Trust. The project was commissioned by the Trust to collate and supplement the existing information regarding the buildings, with a view to improve the understanding and interpretation of the buildings and the way they are presented to the public.*

Moseley Old Hall is located 1km south-west of Featherstone and 5.8km north-east of Wolverhampton in South Staffordshire. It comprises a timber-framed building, built in c.1600 for Henry Pitt of Bushbury, on a H-plan with central hall range flanked by parlour and service wings. The house, encased externally in brick in c.1870, was reduced to the status of a farmhouse during the 19th and early-20th century, and fell into a state of disrepair before being restored by one William Wiggin of Bloxwich and passed over to the Trust in 1963 under the terms of a restrictive covenant of 1945. The coach house was gifted separately to the Trust by the Wiggin Trustees in 1980, while the remaining farm buildings currently under consideration, together with c.4.5 acres of land, were purchased by the Trust in 1982, subject to the conditions of the original covenant.

The recorded outbuildings comprise a combined barn/stables/piggery, two ranges of cowhouses, a feed house, cartshed, shelter shed and former coach house, dating largely from the 18th and early/mid-19th centuries, though the barn in particular may retain earlier fabric. The buildings are laid out loosely to three sides of a rectangular, two-phase foldyard to the north of the Hall, with the discrete coach house to the south-west, straddling the boundary wall of the hall garden/orchard. None of the structures are statutorily listed, though they reasonably classify as 'curtilage buildings' of the main house. They represent solid, if unexceptional, examples of traditional, vernacular farm ranges and, while the complex is clearly subservient to the main house, the constituent ranges are, of their own account, of considerable merit as an attractive and representative group. Although having been subject to periodic programmes of adaptation and repair, with certain of the buildings having been remodelled in the later-20th century to such an extent as to effectively mask the details of their original functional arrangements, the complex as a whole remains visually indicative of the operation of the hall as the centre of a working farmstead. The buildings have been removed from their functional context for a considerable period of time, though they continue to make a significant contribution to both the physical context and special historical interest of the hall as part of a group. Since the construction of the M54 motorway immediately to the north of the site in the early-1980s, the farm ranges have also served effectively as a visual barrier between the Old Hall site and the new road.

The Historic Building Record was carried out to a level commensurate with a 'Level 2/3' survey as defined by Historic England; following a summary of the known historical background, both general and site specific, and a brief map regression exercise, each building is described in detail, cross-referenced to measured survey drawings and site record photographs.

The project has allowed for a detailed record of the buildings to be made, and a general understanding of their original form and later development to be ascertained, both individually and as part of a group, so far as possible from a non-intrusive survey and in accordance with the project objectives as laid out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

FARM BUILDINGS AT MOSELEY OLD HALL

Featherstone, South Staffordshire

Historic Building Record, 2019

1 INTRODUCTION

The current report outlines the results of a programme of historic building recording (Vernacular Building Survey) undertaken in January 2019 in respect of the series of traditional farm buildings associated with Moseley Old Hall, Featherstone, South Staffordshire at the request of and on behalf of the National Trust.

1.1 Background to the Project

- 1.1.1 Moseley Old Hall is located 1km south-west of Featherstone and 5.8km north-east of Wolverhampton City centre (as represented by the Collegiate Church of St Peter) in South Staffordshire (see Figure 1). It comprises an originally timber-framed residence, built in c.1600 for one Henry Pitt of Bushbury on an 'H'-plan with central hall range flanked by parlour and service wings in standard late Elizabethan fashion. Little structural alteration appears to have taken place until c.1870 when the exterior timber-frame was entirely encased in brick (Garnett, 1997). The house was reduced to the status of a farmhouse during the 19th and early-20th century and fell into a state of disrepair before being restored by Mr. William Wiggin of Bloxwich and passed over to the Trust in 1963. The main house at Moseley Old Hall was the subject of an archaeological record and assessment undertaken in November/December 2014 and has been previously reported (Tyler, 2015).
- 1.1.2 The current project relates to a series of traditional farm buildings laid out loosely to three sides of a rectangular, double-foldyard to the north of Moseley Old Hall, with an additional, multi-phase range to the north-west of the hall, originally a coach house, partly straddling the boundary wall of the garden/orchard (see inset below and Figure 2).



Farm Buildings currently under consideration

- 1.1.3 The project has been commissioned by the Trust to supplement the existing information regarding the buildings in order to improve the understanding and interpretation and the way it is presented to the public.

1.2 Statutory Designations

- 1.2.1 Moseley Old Hall itself is included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest as a Grade II* listed building (LB ref. 1039208),¹ where it is described as follows:

SJ90SW

FEATHERSTONE C.P.

BROOKHOUSE LANE
(north west side)

6/4

Moseley Old Hall and attached garden walls, gate piers and gate
(formerly 16.5.53 listed as Moseley Old Hall)

GV
II*

House and attached garden walls, gate piers and gate. Late C16 timber framed core encased in brown brick with blue brick dressings circa 1870; plain tile roof; brick stacks with star shaped shafts. H-plan; hall range aligned north- south facing east with projecting porch; parlour wing to the south, and service wing to the north; minor extension to the north-east corner of the north wing. 2 storeys and attic; irregular multi gabled 6 window front with 2 storey extension bay to the right. Casements with segmental heads and sill bands. Full height porch towards right hand end of the slightly recessed hall range, with 4-centred outer arch and inside, a 3-centred arch door. Brick walls enclose a front garden; in the centre of each of the 3 sides is a pair of square gate piers; those to the south and east have C17 stone caps. Interior. Large open fireplace in the south-east corner of the Entrance Hall, and open- well staircase of circa 1700 to the west with crossed string, panelled newels, turned balusters, ramped handrail and oak dado with bolection moulded panels. The Parlour occupied the ground floor of the south wing. It retains early C17 wall panelling with a simple patterned frieze, and a spine beam with wide chamfers. The King's Room. On the first floor of the service wing. Exposed timber framing, low oak wall panelling and bolection moulded wooden fireplace surround. In the north-east corner of the room a camouflaged and plaster door opens to an original oak door with ogee arch, behind which is a cupboard in the space between the chimney stack and the north wall. Beneath the floor boards of this cupboard is a hiding place believed to have been used by King Charles II after his defeat at Worcester in 1651. Whitgreave's Room. Above the hall range. Exposed square panel timber framing in one wall, 2 walls are covered in early C17 oak panelling which incorporates cupboard doors, one on each side of the fireplace. Intersecting cross and spine beams with wide chamfers. A door in the west wall opens to a small room within the porch, formerly used by Thomas Whitgreave as a study. Chapel. In the attic of the parlour wing. Plastered walls with trompe l'oeil decorative panelling. Vaulted and painted plaster ceiling. In the other attics there is a good deal of exposed C16 timber framing. Moseley Old Hall contains several C16/17 panelled doors. Henry Pitt purchased the estate in 1583; he was almost certainly the builder of Moseley Old Hall, for in 1600 the house was referred to as 'Mr Pitt's new Hall at Moseley'. His daughter Alice inherited the house on his death in 1602 and subsequently married Thomas Whitgreave. Alice and her son, also Thomas, gave sanctuary to King Charles II after his defeat at Worcester; he arrived from Boscobel House (q.v. Boscobel C.P., District of Bridgnorth, Shropshire) in the early morning of 8th September 1651 and left for France on the night of the 9th. Moseley Old Hall is owned by The National Trust. The National Trust, Moseley Old Hall (1986).

Moseley Old Hall: Statutory List Entry

- 1.2.2 None of the farm buildings currently under consideration are statutorily listed in their own right. However, coach house **F** clearly lies within the immediate physical curtilage of the Grade II* listed hall, while the main complex would also reasonably justify classification as 'curtilage buildings' of the main house (see HE 2018, 9-13).² In this respect, it is noted that both the conversion of the coach house **F** in 1980/2 and more recent works to feed house **C** (2005/6) and cowhouse **B** (2013) were all undertaken with Listed Building Consent,³ indicating that a precedent has been set for their designation status.

Non-Statutory Designations

- 1.2.3 Moseley Old Hall is included on the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), ref. **09126**,⁴ and, together with its attached garden walls, gatepiers and gate, upon the National Trust's internal Historic Building Sites and Monuments Record (NT HBSMR), ref. **MNA 183021**.⁵

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1039208>

² The curtilage of a building (the principal building) is defined, in general terms, as any area of land and other buildings that is around and associated with that principal building (HE 2018, 1). Factors influencing the determination of a curtilage include the physical layout of the principal building and its relation to a subsidiary structure, ownership (both historically and at date of listing, in this case 1953) and the use and function of relevant buildings (*ibid.*).

³ Planning refs. 80/00004/LBC, 05/01328/LBC and 13/00958/LBC respectively.

⁴ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MST10261&resourceID=1010

- 1.2.4 The site of Moseley Old Hall Farm is also separately included on the Staffordshire HER, ref. **58440**,⁵ where it is described as follows:

'An isolated farmstead associated with Moseley Old Hall. The farmstead is laid out around a loose, three-sided courtyard with detached farmhouse. The precise date of the farm buildings is unknown, but may have originated at a similar date Moseley Old Hall, which dates to the late 16th century.'

- 1.2.5 None of the farm outbuildings at Moseley are specifically included on the National Trust's HBSMR, though the mapped extent of Moseley Old Hall (as per §.1.2.3) includes all of the buildings currently under consideration.

1.3 Scope of the Report

- 1.3.1 The current study has been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by the current author, submitted to and approved by the Trust in advance of work; a copy of the WSI is included below as **Appendix A**).

- 1.3.2 The recording, research and report preparation have been undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2016), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2014), the National Trust's *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings* (NT, 1998) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).

- 1.3.3 Archival research and site survey were undertaken in January/February 2019 and the current report has thus been prepared based upon information current and available as of February 2019.

1.4 Acknowledgments

- 1.4.1 The project was commissioned by Ms. Viviana Culshaw (NT Assistant Regional Archaeological Consultant) to whom thanks are extended for assistance throughout; also to Ms. Nicole Turner (House and Visitor Services Manager) and Mr Alexander Muir at Moseley Old Hall, and to staff at the NT Attingham Hub.

- 1.4.2 Thanks also to staff at the Wolverhampton Archives, the Lichfield Record Office, Staffordshire County Record Office and William Salt Library, Stafford.

- 1.4.3 Documentary research, site recording and assessment were undertaken by Mr. Ric Tyler MCI(A) who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The general objective of the historic building record was to research the origin, history, construction and development of the farm outbuildings, as far as possible from a non-intrusive examination, and to assess their character, date and phasing with a view to furthering understanding of their significance.

- 2.2 Specific aims, as defined at section §.2.2 of the project WSI, were as follows:

- to define any particular significances of the buildings, either as a discrete individual structures or within their wider context.
- to bring together the findings of present and previous archaeological and historical work into an accessible narrative and analytical report explaining the buildings' history and uses.

⁵ <https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA183021>.

⁶ https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MST22308&resourceID=1010

- to provide a sound, evidenced and accessible basis for future interpretation, presentation and understanding.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 A search was made of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historic maps, early photographs, drawings, paintings and written descriptions, and primary and secondary sources related to the site held by the Staffordshire County Record Office (SCRO), William Salt Library, Stafford (WSL), the Lichfield Record Office (LRO), the Wolverhampton City Archives (WALS) and the National Trust's regional hub at Attingham Park, Shropshire, together with relevant archival materials retained at Moseley Old Hall itself.
- 3.1.2 Historical Vernacular Building Survey (VBS) notes (undated, though evidently c.1980-2) provide a useful description of the buildings under consideration prior to significant programmes of restoration undertaken on their acquisition by the Trust. A copy of these notes is included below as **Appendix B** for reference, and will be cited as appropriate within the individual building descriptions at section §.7 below.
- 3.1.3 Also of interest is an account book of 1698-c.1716, enhanced by a 'commentary' dating to 1844 by Francis Whitgreave,⁷ found and stored at Moseley, which makes reference to various improvements at the house, estate and associated outbuildings. While a number of references are general in terms, other entries can be reasonably associated with specific building events and is of considerable significance in giving precise dates. A number of references of the early 18th century (see §.6.3) refer to the construction of a barn, stables and coach house, though it is unfortunately not possible to definitively link these with any specific building on the site.
- 3.1.4 A full list of sources is included below at section §.10.

3.2 Structural Recording and Analysis

- 3.2.1 The study comprised an examination of all safely accessible areas of the farm buildings and the compilation of drawn, photographic and written records thereof. It was carried out to a level commensurate with a 'Level 2/3' survey, defined by Historic England in *'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'* (HE, 2016) as follows:
- 'Level 2 is a **descriptive record**... It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may 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 to the scope of a wider project'.
 - 'Level 3 is an **analytical record**, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis'.

⁷

Transcribed by NT volunteers.

Drawn Record

- 3.2.2 The drawn record comprised the preparation of plans, sections and accessible exterior elevations sufficient to illustrate the dimensions, features (including phase breaks, blocked features, former doorways etc.) and construction, phasing and development of the buildings, so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey. Plans were based upon historical survey data held by the Trust where available, otherwise additional site drawings were prepared at an appropriate scale (1:100/1:50) in pencil on archivally stable drafting film, measurements being obtained by a combination of taped measurement and hand-held laser (disto). A register of project drawings is included below as **Appendix C**.

Photographic Record

- 3.2.3 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record was made comprising high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera. The survey extended to include general and detailed shots, contextual views of the buildings within their wider site context, accessible external elevations, general and detail views of principal interior rooms and circulation spaces, together with visible structural and decorative details (both external and internal). Where practically feasible, photographs included graded photographic scales. A register of site photographs was maintained recording subject, orientation, date and photographer; a register of site photographs is included below as **Appendix D**.

Written Record

- 3.2.4 A written record was maintained in the form both of annotations to site drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records, which together form the basis for the building descriptions included below. This extended to cover a summary of each building's form and type, its function (historically, where evident, and at present), materials of construction, date and sequence of development so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 General Historical Context

- 4.1.1 Moseley is a former manor situated to the northern edge of the ancient parish of Bushbury, which may have formed a part of the original Wolverhampton parish and was founded perhaps a little before 1291 (Cockin 2000, 95); the two principal townships of the parish, Bushbury and Essington, lay in separate hundreds namely Seisdon and Cuttlestone.

- 4.1.2 Moseley is recorded in Domesday Book (where it appears as 'MOLESLEY'), listed under the lands of William fitz Ansculf, where it is described as follows:

'In Moseley 1 hide. Roger holds from him. Countess Godiva held it. Land for 2 ploughs. In lordship 1; 1 villager and 2 smallholders with 1 plough. Meadow, 1 acre; woodland 2 furlongs long and 1 wide. The value was and is 8s.' (DB Staffs. 12,21; Morris, 1976)

- 4.1.3 Etymologically, the place-name Moseley derives from 'Moll' or 'Molle', a common OE personal name, combined with 'leah' or pasture, hence 'Moll's Ley' (Duignan 1902, 304; Horovitz 2005, 398). Historically it has been rendered as 'Mollesley' (1227), 'Mollesle' (1242), 'Molesleye' (1255), 'Moleston' (1271) and 'Mollesley' in 1286 (Horovitz 2005, 398).

- 4.1.4 Seven manors evolved within the ancient parish of Bushbury, viz. Moseley, Bushbury itself, Oxley, Elston, Showell (earlier Sewell or Seawall), Wobaston (Wybaston) and Essington (Cockin 2000, 95); Bushbury was thus never a centralised parish with a principal, nucleated village, rather a collection of smaller settlements with each manor having a small community living around the principal house. Further isolated groups of

houses evolved at places including Northcote, Fordhouses, Old Fallings and Bushbury Hill (Chatwin, Mills and Rees 1993, 6). The manor of Moseley was centred on Moseley Hall,⁸ seat of the Moseley family and later the Hortons (lords of the manor), located 0.4km south of Moseley Old Hall, the present house being a rebuild of the early-18th century, erected by one Thomas Moseley.

- 4.1.5 Located to the north of the urban centre of Wolverhampton, the Moseley area retained an essentially rural aspect down to the early years of the 20th century, the lands being enclosed in a piecemeal fashion over a period of several hundred years, resulting in an irregular pattern of small fields; there is no Parliamentary Act or accompanying survey (Chatwin, Mills and Reece 1993, 6). By the end of the 18th century, small-scale industry was beginning to spread to Bushbury from nearby Wednesfield and Wolverhampton, but there was little large-scale industrial development. Located on the south-western edge of the South Staffordshire coal field, historical mining activity tended to be concentrated in neighbouring Essington, though small scale activity in the area of Moseley Old Hall itself is suggested by the field names of 'Pit Meadow' and 'Pit Leasow' to the north-west (see §.5.1.1, table 1; Figure 5), while commercial exploitation of the coal measures in the early-20th century is represented by the Hilton Main Colliery c.1km due east.⁹ The railways came to Bushbury in the 1840s, the LNWR Stafford to Birmingham line into Wolverhampton 'High Level' station running c.1km west of Moseley Old Hall, and in the later-19th century, the parish became something of a 'railway suburb' (Chatwin, Mills and Reece 1993, 8; see also Chatwin 1983, 21-8). Large scale industrial development of the 20th century tended to be concentrated to the south of the parish and along the main axial routes (the Goodyear Works, for example, on the Stafford Road, growing out of the enamelware works of MacFarlane and Robinson), with residential development dominating to the north, in particular the laying out of first the Low Hill and subsequently the Scotlands and Bushbury housing estates in the 1920s and 1930s. Moseley Old Hall remained relatively isolated from 20th-century development however (see Figure 1), although its setting was severely compromised with the construction of the M54 motorway immediately north of the property in the early-mid 1980s (see inset below).



M54 under construction to north of Moseley Old Hall (Attingham Archives, print ref. MOS/103).

⁸

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1298757>

⁹

The Hilton Main Colliery, c.1km due east of Moseley Old Hall (present Hilton Main Industrial Estate), was started in 1919 and came into production in 1924, being first mapped in the Ordnance Survey edition of that year. It expanded in the 1930s and remained in production until 1968 when local faulting within the 8 foot seam made continuing extraction uneconomic – the colliery was closed in 1969 (info. www.aditnow.co.uk; Black Country Bugle, March 9th 2009). See SCRO D1230/Box67/15 for documentation re. acquisition of Mr Whitgreave's mineral rights by the Holly Bank Colliery Co. (1918); the extent of mining and its proximity to the Hall are illustrated in an undated (?1930s) map held at SCRO (ref. D351/M/B/125; see Tyler 2014, fig. 9). James Lees-Milne, visiting in May 1944, remarked on the 'several fields of colliery pitheads and pylons in the near distance' ('Prophesying Peace', 1977, quoted in Gallagher 2011).

4.2 Moseley Old Hall

Origins

- 4.2.1 Moseley Old Hall was built around the turn of the 17th century by one Henry Pitt of Bushbury, who had acquired the estate in 1583 from a Codsall family (Garnett 1997, 6); the precise date of construction is not known though it was described as ‘Mr Pitt’s new Hall at Moseley’ in 1600 (*ibid.*).¹⁰ Documentary evidence suggests that the house may have been built on the site of an earlier precursor, destroyed by fire (Chatwin 1983, 55) the earliest title deeds regarding the property record ‘this is the bylle of knolyge of the lyvelode of John Pytt of Bushberie made because his house and his evydens were brande’.¹¹ On Pitt’s death in 1602,¹² the house and lands passed to his daughter Alice who subsequently married one Thomas Whitgreave of Bridgeford, Staffordshire in 1606,¹³ thus beginning a 300-year association between the house and the Whitgreave family.¹⁴

- 4.2.2 The house as built was of timber-framed construction throughout, save for the imposing, brick chimney stacks, arranged on a simple ‘H’-plan with central two-bay hall range flanked to north and south respectively by transverse service and parlour wings. The timber frame was encased in brick in the later-19th century though its former appearance is recorded in a number of early engravings and photographs (see, for example, Figure 10). The house was subject to a detailed programme of historic building survey and assessment, previously reported (Tyler 2015).

Association with Charles II

- 4.2.3 It was under Alice Whitgreave and her son, Thomas ‘the Preserver’, that Moseley attained its renowned place in national history, playing a brief but decisive part in the escape of the fugitive future king Charles II following his defeat at the Battle of Worcester on 3rd September 1651. Charles was secreted at the house over the course of two days, from the morning of the 8th to the evening of the 9th of September of that year, a ‘priest hole’ within a closet opening off what was to become known as ‘The King’s Room’ being a place of refuge during a search by Parliamentary forces. This chapter in the history of Moseley Old Hall has been addressed at length elsewhere (see Chatwin 1983, 58-60; Garnett 1997, 26-30 and guidebooks *passim.*).

Later History

- 4.2.4 Moseley Old Hall continued to descend with the direct Whitgreave line down to 1925, although the family removed in c.1820 to Moseley Court, newly-built in the Regency-style c.1km SSE of the Old Hall (see Figure 3),¹⁵ after which the hall was let out as a farmhouse. Historical census returns (see §.6.1, table 2 below) indicate that in 1841 the house was occupied by the Bickford family (see also Tithe Survey, §.5.1, table 1).¹⁶ The house is not identifiable in the 1851 records though from 1861 on, the house was continuously tenanted by members of the Wiggin family, firstly by James Wiggin from Upper Arley, nr. Kidderminster, Worcestershire and his wife Mary of Kings Norton, also in Worcestershire, together with their family and servants. Upon the death of James after 1891, the tenancy was taken over by his son, James W. Wiggin. A succession of tenants occupied the house in the early years of the 20th century viz. John Ho(u)ldcroft, Arthur George Heath, John Withington Wilson and Thomas Russell (see §.6.2.1, Table 3), while a guidebook to the house published in 1950 (*anon.*) records a certain Mrs. Welford (the sister of Thomas Russell, described at that stage as a ‘custodian’) in residence ‘whose family have lived in the house and farmed the land for the past 20 years’, (ie.

¹⁰ Chatwin (1983, 55) proposes c.1570 for an original construction date, though most sources cite c.1600.

¹¹ Original not seen, info: ‘A Brief Narrative of the Whitgreave family and Moseley Old Hall’; WALs ref. D-NWT/50.

¹² Buried at Bushbury Hill, November 7th 1602 (‘Bushbury’; Staffs Parish Register Soc. 1957, 14).

¹³ At the time of her father’s death, Alice was married to one Thomas Shaw (m. October 29th 1601) though her first husband was also to die shortly afterwards in 1603, being buried at Bushbury on Nov. 24th of that year (‘Bushbury’; Staffs Parish Register Soc. 1957, 14).

¹⁴ The Whitgreaves had been established at Burton near Stafford by 1300 and came to Moseley towards the end of the 16th century, Thomas’s sister Lucretia having earlier married William Moseley of Moseley Hall, lord of the manor, in the 1580s (Chatwin 1983, 55). The descent of the Whitgreave family is addressed in some detail by Chatwin (*ibid.*) and will not be repeated here.

¹⁵ Moseley Court was demolished in c.1960.

¹⁶ Three agricultural labourers are also listed at this date (see Table 1) which lends weight to the account that the house was sub-divided after the removal of the Whitgreaves to Moseley Court, albeit only temporarily.

since the 1930s). Chatwin, Mills and Ross (1993, 29) relate that the house was at some point subdivided into 'tenements' for occupation by multiple families, though this is not reflected by available documentary sources except possibly for a limited period in the mid-19th century. The evidence of the building fabric itself is somewhat ambiguous, but may be interpreted to indicate subdivision of the house, at least in the short-term, in the early-mid 19th century (see Tyler 2015, 25).

- 4.2.5 Moseley Old Hall was sold by John Whitgreave in 1925, reasonably to the Holly Bank Colliery together with the mineral rights, after which it continued to be let out as a farmhouse, but gradually falling into a state of disrepair and at danger of subsidence due to mining (*ibid.* 7, fn.15).

Restoration by William Wiggin and The National Trust

- 4.2.6 In 1940, the house was acquired by Mr William Wiggin of Bloxwich, industrialist and proprietor of the renowned 'Old Hall' stainless steel manufactory in Walsall, who undertook a programme of 'partial restoration' and consolidation works between 1944 and 1947 under the direction of Birmingham architect James A Swan, using the contractors J. and F. Wootton Ltd. of Bloxwich, a brief account of which survives at Wolverhampton Archives.¹⁷

- 4.2.7 The house, together with 11 acres of land, was put under restrictive Covenant with the National Trust by Mrs. Wiggin in 1945 and was originally open to the public on Thursday afternoons (*Anon.* 1950, 20; Hackwood 1946, 2). After protracted negotiations pertaining to an accompanying endowment,¹⁸ and discussions as to the possibility of the house being taken on by a local authority (Walsall/ Wolverhampton), Moseley Old Hall and one acre of land (including the 'garden barn') were eventually transferred in perpetuity to the Trust in 1962, the house being further restored and opened to the public by Alderman JF Amery, chairman of Staffordshire County Council, on April 10th 1963.¹⁹

The Farm Buildings

- 4.2.8 In respect of the farm outbuildings currently under consideration, the 'garden barn' (Coach House **F**;²⁰ Figure 13) was ultimately gifted to the Trust by the Wiggin Trustees on 7th February 1980 and declared inalienable by Minute 162/833/80 (see Figure 11). The remaining farm buildings, together with 4.68 acres of land were purchased by the Trust from NJ Evans and others on 27th September 1982,²¹ subject to conditions outlined in the original 1945 covenant. At the time of their acquisition by the Trust, the farm buildings were described as being in a 'poor state of repair',²² and a programme of conversion and restoration was instigated in the early-mid 1980s, specifically in respect of the Coach House (aka. 'Garden Barn') **F** (c.1982)²³ and the 'Roadside Barn' **A** (c.1986),²⁴ to the designs of Rodney Melville and Associates of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire while, more recently, former feed house **C** was converted to office/residential accommodation in 2005/6. Buildings are currently used variously for NT retail, visitor reception, office and storage purposes and commercially let residential accommodation.

¹⁷ See Tyler 2015, 7; fn.16.

¹⁸ See correspondence, 1950-1952; WSL ref.323/5/4/80.

¹⁹ 'Restoration work costing £10,000 has been carried out on Moseley old Hall during the past 12 months'; 'Old Hall handed over', *Express and Star*, 10.04.1963. Works were funded by the Wolverhampton branch of the National Trust, the Ministry of Works (Historic Buildings Fund) and the County Council.

²⁰ The building reference system used within the current report (see Figure 13 for overview) follows that established for historical Vernacular Building Survey (c.1980s; **Appendix B**, Figure 12).

²¹ The most recent NT property guidebook (Stubbs 2018, 39) gives 1987 as the date of purchase, though the inalienability plan would appear to be the definitive source in this respect and the later date most recently stated may arise from a misinterpretation of an earlier guidebook (Garrett 1997, 23) which records that 'other farm buildings were acquired more recently and restored in 1987'.

²² See condition survey drawings of coach house **F**, for example (Figure 40).

²³ Attingham Archives refs. MO/CI/A-20(a)/26(a)

²⁴ Attingham Archives refs. MO/CI/A-23(a)/24(a).

5 MAP REGRESSION AND OTHER GRAPHIC SOURCES

5.1 Early Maps and Depictions

The 1845 Tithe Survey

- 5.1.1 The first map to show the area of Moseley Old Hall in any degree of detail is the Bushbury tithe map of 1845 entitled 'Plan of the Township of Bushbury and the Hamlet of Moseley in the Parish of BUSHBURY in the County of Stafford' (Figure 3).²⁵ The buildings of Moseley Old Hall are annotated '771' and are described in the accompanying schedule as 'House and Outbuildings, garden, orchard and c.', recorded in the ownership of George Thomas Whitgreave Esq., and under the occupation of one Joseph Bickford. The farmlands associated with the Hall extended to 283a 1r 12p (see Figure 4), a sizeable holding for the time, supporting a mixed farming regime with pasture concentrated around the house itself (Figure 5) and arable fields further afield, including two detached areas to the south-east and south-west, interspersed with meadow. The associated lands are listed as follows:

No.	Owner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation	Area		
					a	r	p
689	George Thomas Whitgreave Esq.	Joseph Bickford	Farnells	Arable	6	3	33
690			Farnells	Arable	4	1	24
691			Pearsons Farnell	Arable	4	---	18
702			Barn Croft	Meadow	1	1	20
718			Washford Meadow	Meadow	2	3	12
719			Washford Piece	Arable	4	1	0
720			Mill Croft Field	Arable	7	2	12
724			New Piece	Arable	1-	---	28
725			Waterhead	Arable	2	2	37
762			Croft	Meadow	---	2	6
764			Little Field	Pasture	5	---	28
765			Great Field	Pasture	8	2	20
766			Lower Field	Arable	11	---	32
768			Coppice Leasow	Arable	9	2	11
769			Stable Croft	Pasture	11	---	4
771			House and Outbuildings, garden, orchard and c.		2	1	---
772			Part of Stable Croft	Pasture	1	---	6
773			Barn Croft	Meadow	5	2	6
774			Pit Meadow	Meadow	5	2	23
775			Pit Leasow	Arable	7	---	21
779			Moor Meadow	Meadow	4	2	4
780			Moor Leasow	Arable	8	2	16
785			Ley Croft	Arable	7	2	25
786			Big Meadow	Pasture	16	2	25
787			House, barn yard and garden		---	3	22
788			---	Pasture	4	3	36
790			Coney Croft	Pasture	5	1	8
791			Long Meadow		3	3	4
793			Big Rough	Arable	4	3	22
794			Little Rough	Arable	4	---	15
796			Wheat Field	Arable	5	2	34
797			Parsons Leasow	Arable	3	2	20
806			Big Wood	Arable	7	3	29
808			Little Wood	Arable	6	3	2
812			Moseley Heath	Arable	12	3	---
813			Bens Birch	Arable	9	---	4
815			---	Arable	4	3	11
816			---	Meadow	4	2	7
817			Wootton's Piece	Arable	3	1	8
818			Big Meadow	Meadow	6	3	11

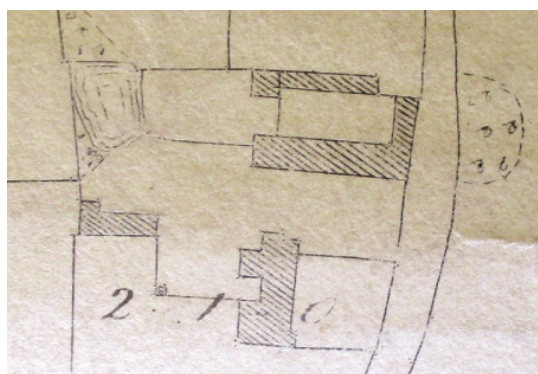
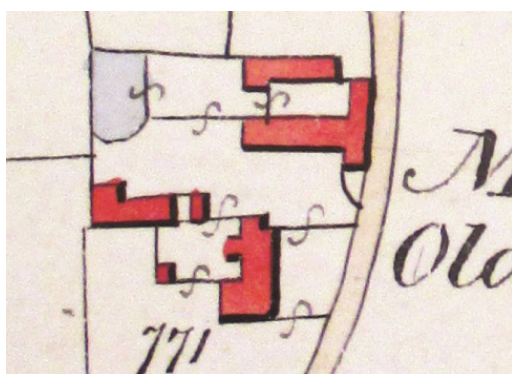
²⁵ LRO: r794ef. B/A/15/68, 426.

819		Middle Ridding	Pasture	3	1	11
822		Over Ridding	Arable	7	1	37
TOTAL				283	1	12

Table 1:

Relevant extracts (lands occupied by Joseph Bickford) from apportionment dated 31st July 1847 accompanying tithe map of 1845.

- 5.1.2 Moseley Old Hall and its associated outbuildings are depicted in somewhat simplified form (the projecting porch tower of the main house, for example, is not indicated) though the general arrangements are clear. The house is set back from the road with a garden or saddling yard to the front (east) flanked by perpendicular walls to north and south, a small enclosed garden to the rear (west) and a larger enclosed area, presumably the 'orchard' of the schedule entry, to the south-west.



Detail of buildings from 1845 tithe map (left) and broadly contemporary, undated plan (right).

- 5.1.3 To the north-east, the related farm buildings are shown at that time to have been arranged around three sides of a single, enclosed foldyard, rectangular in plan and aligned east-west, with a subsidiary yard to the west thereof, the latter including a large pond to the north-west angle (see inset, above left). The main yard was enclosed by parallel ranges to north and south, closed to the east by a range flanking the west side of the old Featherstone Road (Mosley Old Hall Lane), and partly open to the west. The range flanking the north side of the yard is clearly on a shorter plan to the surviving range (**B/C/D**: Figure 13), and reference to later depictions and to the extant buildings would appear to indicate that it corresponds to extant cowhouse **B** and feed house **C** only, with cowhouse / cartshed **D** yet to be introduced at this time. Interestingly, the plan shows the south elevation of feed house **C** projecting slightly proud of the adjacent cowhouse **B**, perhaps suggesting that the former was remodelled when cowhouse / cartshed **D** was added to the west in the mid-19th century (see §.7.3.7). The range defining the south side of the foldyard is shown as having been of similar length to the combined range **B/C** to the north, extending westwards from the eastern closing range which it abutted. This range is no longer extant and, though it is shown on a further undated, though broadly contemporary, mid-19th-century plan (Figure 6), and is depicted, albeit in silhouette only, on the view of the hall from Stebbing Shaw's *History and Antiquities of Staffordshire*, published in 1798 (Figure 10a), it was absent by the time of the first Ordnance Survey edition of 1884 (Figure 7a; see §.5.2 below).²⁶ The east side of the yard was closed by the extant 'Roadside Barn' range **A**, extending slightly to the south of the now-lost southern range, with a curving wall extending from the south-west angle forming a small enclosure, possibly reflecting the location of the extant pigsties **A3** (though see §.5.1.4 below). To the north end of the range, a bounding wall extended between the north-west angle of **A** and the east gable end cowhouse **B**, as survives today.²⁷ To the south-west, Coach House **F** is shown occupying an 'L'-shaped plan, forming the northern boundary of the rear garden/orchard. The range is aligned east-west, with a shallow, projection at the west end of the north

²⁶ No physical, archaeological evidence for this lost range has been exposed historically or, at least, none has been recorded in the archival sources examined as part of the current project.

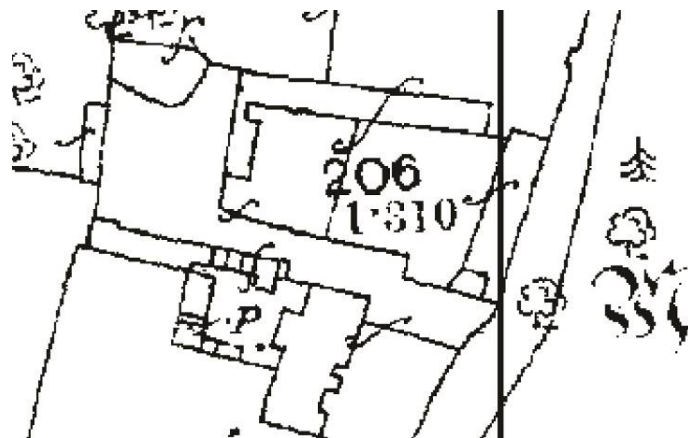
²⁷ The 1845 tithe map, and indeed, later OS maps, indicate the wall abutting the south-east angle of the cowhouse; the wall is in fact aligned slightly to the north, though this is assumed to reflect a cartographic discrepancy as opposed to reflecting a physical change.

elevation²⁸ while a small, discrete structure is shown to the east of the main range, separated therefrom by a small, enclosed yard, and backing onto the garden wall.

- 5.1.4 A broadly similar arrangement to the tithe survey is depicted in an undated, though evidently broadly contemporary, map of the Featherstone Estate and Brook House Farm (Figure 6; see inset, above right),²⁹ which may well be based upon the former map. The only significant variations in the latter map are the omission of the discrete structure to the east of coach house **F**, and the fact that roadside barn **A** terminates coincident with the south elevation of the range defining the south side of the foldyard, with no curving 'pigsty' wall.

5.2 Ordnance Survey Maps

- 5.2.1 A more detailed view is afforded by the first edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Figure 7a; see inset below) which depicts Moseley in the years following the 1870s 'restoration' works to the hall, specifically the encasing of the exterior timber-frame in brick. In respect of the farm buildings currently under consideration, the principal development since the mid-19th century is represented by the introduction of cowhouse / cartshed range **D**, an in-line extension of earlier range **B/C**, and of cowhouse / cartshed range **E**, defining the northern and western sides respectively of a second, enclosed foldyard. To the east of coach house **F**, a series of small, contiguous structures are shown backing onto the garden wall while, within the garden itself, a series of buildings are shown lining the southern and western boundary walls. As noted above, the long range formerly defining the southern side of the eastern foldyard, shown on earlier maps and depictions, had been removed by this date,³⁰ and a series of bounding walls introduced, essentially as survive today. The single major discrepancy of the foldyard walls as depicted in this and later OS editions (down to 1992) is to the west, where the north-south boundary wall is aligned on the west side of range **E** (see inset 1980s photo at §.4.1.5) as opposed to the current arrangement where the wall aligns on the east elevation (Figure 33; Plate 93).³¹



Detail of farm buildings from 1st edition OS map of 1884.

- 5.2.2 The farm building footprints remain essentially unaltered in Ordnance Survey editions of 1902, 1923 and 1957 (Figures 7b and 8 respectively), save for the piecemeal removal of the small structures to the east of coach house **F** in the mid-20th century (compare 1923 and 1957 editions, Figure 8). The edition of 1967 (Figure 9a) is the first to show the early-1960s 'Moseley Old Hall Farm' house to the north of cowhouse **B**, and also

²⁸ This feature is illustrated intermittently on later OS maps (see Figures 7-9), while a single-storey, lean-to block is shown in this location on historical record drawings dated to c.1982 (Figure 39), immediately prior to its removal.

²⁹ WALs ref. MAP/170.

³⁰ A view of the Hall pre-dating the 1870 brick-encasing of the timber-frame (Figure 10b) indicates that the barn had already been removed by that date.

³¹ The realignment of this wall relates to the conversion of range **E** to a garage (precise date unknown) with the associated introduction of a double door to the south gable end, affording access from without the foldyard. This had been undertaken by the time of a proposal drawing for improved car parking, dated 11.02.1997 (RJS Design and Management; Drg. No. 97006-4-1; Attingham Archives), and is visible on historical aerial photographic imagery dated January 1999 (available via Google Earth), though no documentation related to the conversion has been located during the current project.

illustrates a short-lived structure (absent by 1986) within the western foldyard adjacent to the south-east corner of range **E**.³² The last of the structures abutting the east gable end of Coach House **F** (annotated as pigsties on survey of 1982; Figure 40), together with the lean-to projection at the west end of the north wall of the same, were removed during the remodelling of the range and are absent by the time of the 1986 edition (Figure 9b).

5.2.3 In summary, the farm buildings as recorded during the current project were all essentially in place by the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey edition of 1884, with ranges **A**, **B**, **C** and **F** already present by 1845. Subsequent stages of alteration etc. evident within the fabric of the extant ranges are not evident from a review of cartographic sources.

6 OTHER HISTORICAL SOURCES

6.1 Historical Census Returns³³

6.1.1 A review of historical census returns reveals the occupation of the hall following the removal of the Whitgreave family to Moseley Court in the 1820s and can be summarised as follows:

Year	Property Name	Surname	Forename	Age	Occupation
1841	Moseley Old Hall	BICKFORD	Joseph	35	Farmer
		BICKFORD	Mary Anne	25	---
		BICKFORD	Mary Prudence	2	---
		BICKFORD	Harriet Sarah	4 mo.	---
		STOKES	Caroline	20	Servant
		ADAMS	Hannah	10	Servant
		HAINES	Elizabeth	10	Servant
		JONES	Henry	15	Agricultural labourer
		(?)HOUCKLEBRE	William	15	Agricultural labourer
		PITHAM	Thomas	10	Agricultural labourer
1851	Property not identifiable in records				
1861	Moseley Old Hall	WIGGIN	James	34	Farmer of 183a, employer of 4 men, 1 boy
		WIGGIN	Mary	31	---
		WIGGIN	Isaac Harry	1	---
		WIGGIN	James William	1½	---
		COOK	Jace	17	House servant
		NASH	Louisa	18	Dairy maid
		BIRD	Samuel	20	Servant
		BIRD	John	17	Servant
1871	Moseley Hall Farm	WIGGIN	James	44	Farmer of 275a, employer of 5 men, 2 boys
		WIGGIN	Mary	40	Wife
		SINCLAIR	Alice	59	Mother in law
		WHITMORE	Joseph	19	Servant
		SHELLEY	Elizabeth	22	Servant
		WEBB	William	18	Servant
		CHEADLE	Esther	15	Servant
1881	Moseley Old Hall	WIGGIN	James	54	Farmer of 280a, employer of 5 men, 2 boys
		WIGGIN	Mary	50	Farmer's wife
		WIGGIN	James W	21	Farmer's son
		WIGGIN	Mary E	17	Farmer's daughter
		EVANS	Joseph	18	Farm servant (indoor)
		BETTS	Thomas	17	Farm servant (indoor)
		STANIER	Lydia	19	Domestic servant
1891	Moseley Old Hall	WIGGIN	James	64	Farmer

³² A late-1970s drawing within the building files at Attingham annotates this building as an 'asbestos sheet barn' (Sir Owen Williams and Partners, Drg. No. 1251-3-146, September 1979; not reproduced here).

³³ Accessed via www.ancestry.co.uk.

		WIGGIN	Mary	60	Wife
		WIGGIN	James W	30	Farmer's son
		PADDOCK	Caroline	15	General servant
1901	Moseley Old Hall Farm	WIGGIN	James W	40	Farmer (employer)
		WIGGIN	Sarah A	29	Wife
		WIGGIN	James W	5	Son
		GOUGH	Harriet	22	Servant
1911	Old Hall Moseley	HOULDCROFT	John	43	Farmer (employer)
		HOULDCROFT	Martha Mayer	43	Wife
		HOULDCROFT	John	12	Son
		HOULDCROFT	William	11	Son
		HOULDCROFT	Samuel	7	Son
		CARTWRIGHT	Sarah Jane	45	General Domestic Servant

Table 2:
Summary of historical census returns

- 6.1.2 It is of note that the lands associated with Moseley Old Hall Farm in 1861 extended to only 183a, a contraction of 100a from those itemised in the tithe apportionment on 1847 (Table 1) while, by 1871, the lands had expanded again, amounting to 275a. The reason for these variations/discrepancies has not been established, though it may be related to a change of tenancy (Bickford/Wiggin), while the expansion implied between 1861 and 1871 may account, in part, for developments of the farmstead buildings, as will be discussed below.

6.2 Historical Trade Directories

- 6.2.1 White's directory of 1834 records that Moseley Old Hall, described as 'a venerable half-timbered building' was at that time occupied by a farmer; only one farmer is listed in Moseley, viz. one Henry Towers, though it is not certain that he was at the Old Hall. By 1850, the Post Office Directory of Staffordshire lists Joseph Bickford as tenant farmer, confirming the evidence of the tithe survey (Table 1) and earliest census returns (Table 2). Later directories fill out the picture of occupation, particularly for the years of the early-20th century, post-dating available census data up to the date of sale of the house to William Wiggin in 1940. These can be summarised as follows:

Date	Directory	Location	Listing
1912	Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire	Bushbury	John Holdcroft, farmer; Moseley Old Hall
1916	Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire	Bushbury	Arthur Heath, farmer (over 150a); Moseley Old Hall
1924	Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire	Bushbury	John Withington Wilson, farmer (over 150a): Moseley Old Hall
1928	Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire	Bushbury	John Withington Wilson, farmer (over 150a): Moseley Old Hall
1932	Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire	Bushbury	John Withington Wilson, farmer (over 150a): Moseley Old Hall
1936	Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire	Bushbury	Thomas Russell, farmer (over 150a); Moseley Old Hall
1940	Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire	Bushbury	Thomas Russell, farmer (over 150a); Moseley Old Hall

Table 3:
Summary of occupation from historical trade directories

6.3 Account Book

- 6.3.1 The account book of 1698-c.1716 (see §.3.1.3) makes a number of references to improvements to the outbuildings at Moseley, specifically a 'new stables', a 'new coach house' and a barn, though it is not feasible to directly associate entries with specific buildings. The following references are of particular interest:

- Entry 72: Oct 29th 1708: Paid Jervace for 6 days sawing for **y^e new stable**;
- Entry 74: Dec. 1708: Paid ye glazier for **stable** windows;
- Entry 101. Nov. 5th 1710: for 2 horse load of lime for Madame's **new coach-house** at 15d too dear per 2d per load; also For 6 hinges & 1 lock for **coach house door** and nail for ye hinges;
- Entry 107: May 7th 1711: To Mr R Battman towards building **ye new barn** in Perry Crofts [?];³⁴
- Entry 113: August 26th 1711; Pd Mr Battman to make up his sum £60 for **ye new barn** at Briery Croft [?];
- Entry 128: July 1712: John Green at 15d & his son Thomas at 14d about framing **ye new barn**;

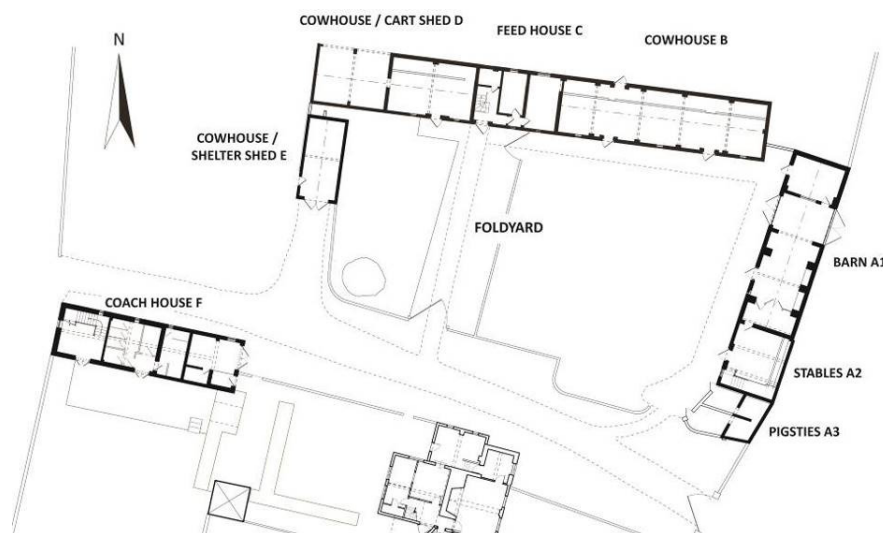
³⁴ Neither 'Perry Crofts' or 'Briery Croft' are listed in the 1847 tithe apportionment (§.5.1, Table 1 above).

- Entry 174: May 1715: Pd. Creswell & Theridge for felling 8 trees for **barn**;
- Entry 181: November 1716: Pd. ye glazier on account of **new stable** window;

7 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 Moseley Old Hall is located to the western side of the Moseley Old Hall Lane,³⁵ with a modestly sized garden / former saddling yard to the front (east), enclosed by stone-capped brick walls to north, south and east, with a restored knot-garden to the south, kitchen garden to the west and orchard to the south-west. The traditional farm buildings (**A-E**) currently under consideration are arranged principally to three sides of a large, rectangular foldyard (sub-divided by a transverse wall), laid out to the north of the main house and garden, from which they are separated by an east-west aligned entrance driveway (Figure 13; see inset below). Coach House **F** is discrete from the main complex, located to the north-west of the house, defining the north side of the orchard garden, flanking the south side of the main, east-west aligned entrance driveway.



Moseley Old Hall Farm Outbuildings: Site Layout

- 7.1.2 The combined foldyard is aligned broadly east-west and has overall dimensions of 132ft. (E/W) x maximum 82ft. (N/S), enclosing a total area of c.9,000 sq. ft. (c.0.2 acres). It is enclosed to the north, east and (partly) to the west by the farm buildings described in the following section, and to the south-west and south by boundary walls, brick-constructed, laid predominantly to Flemish stretcher bond,³⁶ standing c.4ft tall and capped by rounded, stone copings. The south-west bounding wall is laid to English garden wall bond,³⁷ representing a mid-1990s rebuild on a modified alignment (see §.5.2.1). Eastern and western foldyards, each with discrete gateway openings to the south, are divided by a north-south aligned brick-built wall, again c.4ft tall and stone-coped, in Flemish stretcher bond, stepping down in three sections from south to north (Plate 2) and terminating short of the northern foldyard range, thereby creating an inter-connecting opening against the south elevation of former feed house **C** (Plate 67); all access openings are furnished with timber, diamond-braced, five-bar field-gates. The western foldyard, which includes an approximately circular pond to the

³⁵ Formerly leading to Featherstone, truncated by the construction of the M54 motorway.

³⁶ Brick bond with 'Flemish' courses of alternating headers and stretchers being divided by three stretcher courses.

³⁷ Brick bond where header courses are divided by three courses of stretchers.

south-west corner,³⁸ has been sub-divided by a low, timber-paling fence, introduced in c.2006/7, running approximately north-south and forming, in combination with the main division wall, a wide, tapering access path aligned on former feed house **C**, c.21ft. wide to the south and c.18ft wide to the north.

7.2 Range A: Barn, Stables, Pigsties

- 7.2.1 'Roadside Barn' range **A** defines eastern side of the foldyard, flanking the western side of the old Featherstone Road (Moseley Old Hall Lane). It occupies a basic tri-partite plan, with threshing barn **A1** to the north, stables **A2** to the centre and pig sties **A3** attached at the southern end (Plate 4).

Barn A1

- 7.2.2 **Barn A1** (Figures 14-18; Plates 6-25) is located to the northern end of the range, rectangular in plan with overall measurements of 57½ft. long (north-south) x 18½ft. wide (east-west), enclosing a total internal floor area of c.900ft.², standing c.13ft. tall to eaves and 24ft. to ridge level, beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, gabled to north and south, abutted to the latter end by Stables **A2**. The barn is brick-built of four bays, here numbered 1 to 4 from south to north and includes a single threshing bay at Bay 3, offset towards the north end of the barn (Peters 'Type 3'; 1981, 22; fig. 15a). The range currently functions as NT shop and office / stores.

Exterior

- 7.2.3 The **west elevation** (Figure 15; Plate 6) is oriented towards and, in combination with stables **A2** and pigsties **A3**, defines the eastern side of the main foldyard (Plate 4); to the east it flanks Moseley Old Hall Lane (Plate 5). It is of a tall, single storey rising to a maximum c.13ft.³⁹ to a two-course, offset eaves band of headers over stretchers, beneath a clay-tile clad roof, gabled to the north and abutting stables **A2** to the south. The barn meets the stable block in a clear, vertical straight-joint, the upper angle of the latter block, which stands 2½ft. taller than the barn to eaves level, being built up from the former gable end of the barn. The elevation can be split into two broad sections, implying a basic, two-phase development. Bays 1/2 to the south are constructed in lightly-fired, pale orange/red brick (9½ x 2¼ x 4½ in.) laid to a mixed bond, pierced by a single, central doorway [d3] (Plate 7) with rebated jambs and segmental head of a single header course, evidently inserted. A number of former square openings have been blocked in brick, two with relic, vertical slit-vents (Plate 8). Two 'S'-profile iron plates for transverse building ties are located at high level (Plate 8), central to Bays 1 and 2 respectively, while a further, mid-height tie-plate is located to the south side of Bay 1. Bay 3 comprises a contemporary, full-height threshing bay opening (Plate 9), rising to wall plate level, with large, pin-hung ledged and braced double-doors [d2]; the opening was infilled in 1986 by a framed/glazed screen above a low, brick plinth.⁴⁰ Bay 4 (Plate 10) is constructed in wider, 2¾in. brick, laid to a more regular Flemish stretcher bond, with four horizontal rows of evenly-spaced header vents to the upper wall (separated by seven brick courses), reflecting a pattern more clearly visible to the east (Plate 12) and within the north gable end (Plate 13), though only the uppermost row here remain open, the lower three rows having been infilled in brick, and further disturbed by the insertion of door [d1]. The latter is furnished with plain jambs and segmental head of a single header course, housing a ledged and braced door, pin-hung to the north side on strap hinges. No evidence was recorded for the former abutting structure shown on historical maps (§.5.1.3).
- 7.2.4 The **east elevation** (Figure 16; Plate 11) flanks the western side of Moseley Old Hall Lane, reflecting the general arrangements of the west elevation described above, though lacking doorway openings save the large threshing bay doors at Bay 3, again infilled with a glazed screen of 1986, here incorporating a pedestrian door. Bays 1/2 rise through a tall, single storey rising to a two-course, offset eaves band of headers over stretchers, beneath a clay-tile clad roof, gabled to the north and abutting stables **A2** to the south. 'S'-profile end plates

³⁸ The pond, which measures approximately 8½ft. in diameter, is not illustrated on any historical Ordnance Survey editions and, given the former existence of an 'asbestos sheet barn' in this location in the mid-20th century (see §.5.2.2, fn.31; Figure 9a), evidently represents a recent introduction.

³⁹ The range stands somewhat higher to the north reflecting a drop away in natural ground level.

⁴⁰ See Rodney Melville and Partner drawing no. 1820/104 of February 1986 (Attingham Archives ref. MO/CI/H-24a).

accord with those of the west elevation, while the upper three courses and eaves band would appear to have been rebuilt. Bay 4 is again constructed in a distinct, wider brick, laid to a more regular Flemish stretcher bond, with four levels of header vents clearly evident, separated by seven brick courses (Plate 12).

- 7.2.5 The **north elevation** (Figure 17a; Plate 13) presents a tall, brick-built gable end, rising to plain verges, blind though including seven levels (separated by seven brick courses) of regularly-spaced header vents, four to the body of the wall beneath eaves level (according with those at Bay 4 of the east and west elevations), and three to the upper gable. The south end of the barn abuts stables **A2**; historical survey drawings⁴¹ indicate a gable opening between the two ranges, though no evidence for this remains visible (see Plate 20 for interior view).

Interior

- 7.2.6 Internally, the barn comprises a bi-partite plan, with Bays 1-3 to the south forming a single, unencumbered space (Plates 14/15) and Bay 4 to the north, closed off by a transverse brick partition, rising fully to ridge level (Plate 17). The evidence of the exterior fabric indicates that this subdivision reflects a two-stage plan development (Figure 14), with Bays 1-3 representing an original three-bay threshing barn, incorporating a primary threshing floor offset to the northernmost bay (Bay 3), and Bay 4 forming a secondary extension, reasonably introduced as a 'straw bay'.
- 7.2.7 Main access to the range is via door **[d3]** at Bay 1/2 of the west elevation, with a second door **[d1]** opening onto Bay 4 to the north, both evidently secondary insertions. Bays 1 and 2 to the south end of the range are regular, measuring 15ft. wide and open to the underside of the roof, with a raised gallery introduced to the southern half of Bay 1 in the mid-1980s, closed off beneath (to form a small store) by a transverse timber partition incorporating a wide, central double-door and a smaller access door to the west. Within the body of the range, a series of brick pier 'buttresses' (Plate 16) have been historically introduced to the long elevations at/intermediate to bay divisions (with the exception of Bay 1/2 (S), where the wall is pierced by door **[d3]**). Bays are floored in face-laid blue brick, introduced as part of the 1980s refurbishment; historical VBS notes do not record previous flooring materials. To the north of Bay 2, the former **threshing bay** is located at Bay 3, slightly narrower at 12½ft., and served by opposing, full-height doors to west and east (**[d2/4]** respectively, both infilled in 1986 with glazed screens; Plate 19). The threshing bay is flanked to the north by a full-height, transverse brick partition (see §.7.2.10) and to the south by short spur walls beneath the ends of Truss **T3** over. The bay is floored in east-west aligned timber boards, raised 9in. above an original brick floor.
- 7.2.8 The **roof** over Bays 1-3 is carried on two tiers of through side-purlins, in-line to Bays 1/2 though staggered at Bay 3, in one-bay sections (variously renewed) scarfed to the north side of roof trusses, with the upper tier of purlins being furnished with wind-braces rising from principal rafters (Plate 24).⁴² Purlins are supported on three timber trusses (**T1-T3** from south to north), details as follows:

T1: hard against brick gable to south side of Bay 1 (Plate 20), of queen-strut construction with x2 vertical QS rising from tie to collar; peg holes to ends of tie suggest former presence of knee-braces.

T2: at Bay 1/2; simple tie-beam truss (no collar), with raking queen-struts rising from tie to principal rafters at the level of the upper purlin; additional, short raking-struts to the lower purlins appear secondary; soffit mortices to ends of tie (Figure 18b; Plate 24) suggest former presence of knee-braces. Setting-out marks and chiselled numbering to south face 'C' - 'CCCC' from east-west (Plate 25).

T3: south side of threshing bay (Bay 3), of queen-strut construction with x2 vertical QS rising from tie to collar and a single, upper king-strut rising from collar to apex. The truss interstices are infilled with brick nogging, save the central section between queen-struts, which is open. Soffit mortices to ends of tie (Figure 18a; Plates 22/3) suggest former presence of knee-braces; further soffit mortices to centre-line and towards ends suggest a series of former vertical posts beneath (see below).

⁴¹ See, for example, NT Drg. No. MOH.S1 'Roadside Barn Plans' of September 1990 (Attingham Archives).

⁴² Surviving at Bay 1 (NW), Bay 2 (SW) and Bay 3 (NE), elsewhere evidenced by surviving mortices to principal rafters.

- 7.2.9 The presence of empty soffit-mortices towards the outer ends of the tie-beams of both trusses **T2** and **T3** (and peg holes to **T1**) would appear to suggest the former presence of knee-braces with the implication, either that the trusses are reused in their current locations, or that the barn was originally of timber-framed construction with storey-posts at bay divisions. The latter interpretation is further supported by physical location of truss **T1** to the south side of Bay 1, hard against the brick gable, though the lack of any obvious evidence for infill framing would appear somewhat contradictory.⁴³ Further redundant, double-pegged soffit mortices to the tie-beam of **T2**, one to the centre-line and one each towards either end (Figure 18a; Plate 22) relate to the former internal arrangements of the barn, indicative of former vertical framing beneath tie level defining the division between the barn's original threshing floor at Bay 3 and former 'corn bays' at Bays 1/2, and are unrelated to any external frame. As Brunskill notes (2007, 42-3), 'two or three structurally unnecessary posts were included between floor and tie beam to help keep in the sheaves' and given the location of **T2**, such an interpretation appears entirely reasonable in this case.
- 7.2.10 Evidence recorded externally clearly indicates that Bay 4 represents a secondary addition to the original three-bay barn, evidently appended as a straw storage bay. In its extant form, Bay 4 comprises a single room, accessed from the exterior via doorway [d1] in the west wall; it currently serves as office accommodation ceiled by an underdrawn ceiling with no physical or visual access to the roof over. The transverse partition onto Bay 4, flanking the north side of the threshing floor (Plate 17), is of brick construction, laid to English garden wall bond, and is contemporary with the northwards extension of the range. It includes a central opening (currently infilled in vertical matchboard planking), 6ft. wide and 9½ft. tall, rising above a 4ft. high wall⁴⁴ to a timber lintel set within the brickwork, and a single interconnecting door [d5] (Plate 18) to the east side of the range. The location of door [d5] suggests that it would originally have served a small cornhole/cornbin to the east side of Bay 4, for the temporary storage and accumulation of flail-threshed grain prior to winnowing. Peters (1960, 98) records that cornholes were a development of the mid-18th century and remained current until the development and spread of mechanised threshing (with provision for automated winnowing/corn dressing) in the later-18th/early-19th century,⁴⁵ with examples after c.1850 being somewhat outmoded (although flail-threshing did survive, in part to provide winter work for labourers).
- 7.2.11 Barn **A1** would thus appear to have originated as a three-bay barn (Bays 1-3), with the threshing bay located at one end of the ground plan (Peters 'Type 4'; 1981, 22).⁴⁶ Peters (1960, 79) records that barns of this plan-type were designed to house corn only, with no primary storage provision for threshed straw, which would be either consumed immediately, or housed within lofts/feeding passages of associated cowhouses. Recorded evidence suggests that the barn may have originated as a timber-framed range, subsequently encased/underbuilt in brick, though evidence for this is somewhat equivocal and any identification as such remains tentative. The exterior brick fabric of the range suggests an early-18th century date and thus any timber-framed precursor could conceivably date to the later-17th century. Bay 4 was evidently appended as a straw storage bay, reasonably in the later years of the 18th century, incorporating a small cornhole to the eastern side of the range.

Stable A2

- 7.2.12 **Stables A2** (Figures 14-16/17b/19; Plates 26-40) is appended at the south end of Barn **A1**, meeting the latter in clear straight-joints to east and west, oriented towards the foldyard to the west and backing onto Moseley Old Hall Lane to the east. The range is rectangular in plan with overall measurements 21ft. long (N/S) x 18ft. 10in. wide (E/W). It rises 14ft. through 1½ storeys to two-course, offset eaves bands beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof (23ft. to ridge), gabled to the south and abutting the south end of Barn **A1** to the north. The building currently functions as a second hand bookshop with associated storage over.

⁴³ The longitudinal wall plates of the range were not examined as part of the current project and have the potential, if not replaced, to retain evidence to support the implication of an original timber-framed form.

⁴⁴ Designed to keep the threshing floor clear of fall-back of threshed straw from Bay 4.

⁴⁵ The first reliable mechanical threshing machine had been developed by Andrew Meikle of East Lothian in 1786, greatly increasing the speed and efficiency of the threshing process

⁴⁶ An unusual plan form, first evident from the early-17th century, and never particularly common (Peters 1981, 23).

Exterior

- 7.2.13 The **west elevation** (Figure 15; Plate 27), facing onto and enclosing the eastern side of the foldyard, is brick-built in lightly-fired, pale orange/red brick (9½ x 4½ x 2½in.) laid to an irregular Flemish stretcher bond, rising through 1½ storeys to a two-course, stepped eaves band of projecting headers. The elevation meets the west façade of Barn **A1** to the north in a clear, vertical straight-joint, indicating that it represents a secondary addition to the latter structure; the eaves level of the stables stands c.3½ft. taller than the adjacent barn, with the upper section of the northern gable built up over the south wall of the barn. 'S'-profile tie-plates are located at internal first floor level at the north and south end of the elevation, with corresponding plates at eaves level, cut through the eaves band. A single, wide doorway [d7] with rebated jambs and segmental head of a single header course pierces the centre of the elevation at ground floor level, housing a ledged and braced door, pin-hung on strap hinges to the north side. Iron pintles are set into the brickwork of the rebated north jamb while, to the south, the iron latch fastener is supported on a projecting, chamfered blue-brick inserted into the jamb. To the south of door [d7], a simple square window opening [w1] houses a modern, two-light fixed casement. As per Barn **A1**, no clear evidence was recorded within the exterior brickwork for the former abutting range shown on historical maps (§.5.1.3), though a six-course horizontal band of darker brickwork is evident at around internal first floor level (not mirrored to the east), presumably arising from an historical phase of modification/refacing, and may possibly be related to the removal of an adjacent structure.
- 7.2.14 The **east elevation** (Figure 16; Plate 28) facing onto Moseley Old Hall Lane is again of brick construction, rising through 1½ storeys to a two-course, stepped eaves band of projecting headers. It meets barn **A1** to the north in a clear but joint, the stable wall being offset slightly, standing 5in. proud of the barn elevation while, to the south, the stable is abutted by the foldyard boundary wall, aligned at a slight angle and heightened to form the rear wall of pigsties **A3**. The upper, south-eastern angle has been historically rebuilt (1980s), together with a corresponding section of the south gable end (Figure 17b). Ground floor level is pierced by four evenly-spaced, vertical ventilation slits, 3ft. tall x 3in. wide, all blocked in brick, while first floor level includes two corresponding slits, widely-spaced to either side of a central, stoutly-framed pitching door [w2], formerly serving an internal hay-loft. Vertical steel straps rise to the northern and southern angles of the range, extending from internal first floor to eaves level, securing two levels of transverse tie-rods (as evidenced by the 'S'-profile plates to the west elevation).
- 7.2.15 The **south elevation** (Figure 17b; Plate 29) presents a tall, brick-built gable end in pale orange/red brick, rising to plain verges, partly obscured at ground floor level by the adjacent pigsties **A3** which abut the elevation to the east side. The eastern eaves have been subject to historical repair,⁴⁷ while the upper gable has been rebuilt. Otherwise, the elevation remains 'as built', essentially blind with a series of single-header vents and three-course vertical slits around interior hay-loft level and a decorative 'X' pattern arrangement of header vents to the upper gable (Plate 30).

Interior

- 7.2.16 Internally, the **ground floor** room, entered via doorway [d7] in the west wall, comprises a single open space (Figure 14; Plate 31), with a brick-built feeding trough (lipped in timber) raised on a series of low brick-arches, and an angled, timber hay rack (restored) extending to the full length of the east wall (Plates 32/3). A doorway [d6] at the east end of the north wall, communicates directly with adjacent barn **A1**. The room stands 8½ft. high to the underside of the overlying, hay-loft floor, supported on two substantial, stop-chamfered transverse girders at 7½ft. centres carrying longitudinal common joists at 18in. centres, unjointed and simply lodged over the upper face of the main beams. The beams are evidently re-used, and have been inverted from their primary context (Plate 34), evidenced by dovetailed joist sockets (numbered) to the lower face (Plate 35). The ceiling to the east of the easternmost joists was formerly open to form a feed drop, boxed in by horizontal boarding above the level of the angled feed rack (Plate 33), and originally fed directly from the hay-loft over (Figure 19b). The room is floored throughout in face-laid blue brick, dating to the 1980s refurbishment of the range; archived VBS notes of the farm buildings (**Appendix B**) record a 'concrete floor over cobbles' with a

⁴⁷

John Osborne Partnership 'Specification' of 1983 (Attingham Archives ref. MO/CI/H1-19) notes 'taking down area of brickwork to south-east corner of building where displacement has taken place; include for inserting through tie between east and west walls'.

'brick floor and drain towards the south'. VBS notes also record stabling for three horses surviving at that date, comprising two vertically-planked stall partitions aligned beneath the main ceiling beams; these divisions are shown on an attendant overall site plan (Figure 12) and are also illustrated in architects drawings pertaining to the conversion of the barn in the mid-1980s,⁴⁸ but have subsequently been removed. Three timber saddle hooks survive to the west side of the stables however, set into the brickwork of the exterior wall at high level (Plate 36).

- 7.2.17 The upper, **hay-loft** floor is accessed via an inserted (1980s), straight-flight stair with lower, ¼-turn winders rising against the south wall of the room (Plate 37). No evidence was recorded for a primary vertical access, though this would have reasonably comprised nothing more than a simple, wall mounted timber ladder, most probably located to the south-west corner, where the overlying floor structure has been lost. The upper room again comprises a single, unencumbered space (Figure 19a), open to the underside of the two-bay, pitched roof, carried on two tiers of in-line side purlins supported on a central queen-post truss (Figure 19b; Plate 38); the low side walls result in limited clearance (5½ft.) beneath the tie of the roof truss. Current storage use means little is exposed/accessible internally at this level, though external observation indicates that the room is served by a central pitching door [**w2**] to the east (Figure 15; Plate 28), while historical survey drawings indicate a former window opening to the north (ie. within the former south gable end of barn **A1**). The roof truss includes a number of re-used timbers, evidenced by redundant mortices (eg. Plate 39),⁴⁹ while a date of '1711' scratched into the west end of the tie beam (Plate 40) is of unknown origin/significance, though it does tie in broadly with a number of early-18th-century-references to building work at the farmstead (see §.6.3).
- 7.2.18 The plan of the stables, originally with three stalls aligned transversely across the range (Peters' 'Type 2a' plan; Peters 1969, 116 table 26; 1981, 60 fig.30), represents a standard developed plan, established from the mid-18th century on; the reconstructed stall of c.7ft wide x c.10ft long falling towards the upper end of recorded dimensions (Brunskill 2007, 76; Peters 1969, 124). The upper hayloft with (presumed) internal ladder access also represents a fairly standard arrangement; though opposed by some writers on the grounds of ventilation (Peters 1981, 57), the upper hayloft had the effect of both simplifying the feeding process (feed could be simply drawn down through feed drops to wall mounted racks below) and providing valuable insulation for the horses housed below. It is a matter of some regret that the primary stall partitions recorded in the archived VBS survey, and other primary/early features, have been removed with no apparent record having been made (or at least surviving within the sources examined during the current project).
- 7.2.19 That the stable block meets the south end of Barn **A1** in clear straight-joints to east and west, and the fact that the upper section of the north stables wall is built up from, and over, the south wall of the barn, indicates that, if the latter structure was indeed originally of timber-framed construction (see above), then the appending of the stables to the south must have post-dated the enclosing of the barn in brick.

Pigsties A3

- 7.2.20 **Pigsties A3** (Figure 20; Plates 41-5) are appended at a slight angle (c.15°) to the south gable end of stables **A2**, oriented towards the foldyard to the west and backing onto Moseley Old Hall Lane to the east. The piggery accords to a standard plan of small, single-storey loose boxes or 'inlets' (here numbered 1 and 2 to north and south; Figure 20a) each with a discrete yard (or 'outlet'), the latter enclosed by a low, brick wall standing 4½ft. tall, coped variously in stone (south) and brick (west). The inlets are brick-built,⁵⁰ of a single storey, with combined overall dimensions of 14ft. 3in. (N/S) x 8½ft. (E/W), covered by a mono-pitch, lean-to roof (Plates 41/2) clad in clay-tiles, standing 4ft. high to eaves to the west and 8ft. 2in. to ridge, where they back on to the (heightened) eastern foldyard boundary wall (Figure 20b; Plate 43). Each is furnished with a 2½ft. wide opening, rising to a flat head formed by the eaves level plate (Plate 44), doorless so as to allow original free movement of animals, at will, between inlet/outlet. Internally, the inlets are blind, separated by a transverse

⁴⁸ Rodney Melville and Associates, Drg. No. 1820/102, dated December 1985; Attingham Archives, building files.

⁴⁹ The queen-posts, for example, are bolted through cut off, pegged tenons (Plate 39) relating to an earlier use.

⁵⁰ The lower south wall is laid to Flemish stretcher bond, as per the adjacent foldyard boundary wall, though the upper part of the elevation is laid to a less regular, mixed bond in hard-fired brick, suggesting an historical phase of repair; the west elevation (onto the outlets) is constructed in English garden wall bond.

brick wall rising to eaves level only (Plate 45); this has been truncated to the east, terminating short of the rear wall such that the two pens are interconnected, though this is assumed to represent a secondary modification. The roof, which has been fully renewed, comprises a simple, mono-pitch structure with common rafters supported on a single purlin, lodged within the brickwork walls to the north (gable end of the stables) and south.

- 7.2.21 'Outlet' yards measure c.6½ft.-8ft. 2in. (N/S) x 9ft.10in.-11½ft. (E/W),⁵¹ and are separated by a 4ft. high brick wall, coped in engineering brick; each is floored in face-laid blue brick (9 x 4in.), outlet 1 in combination with larger (16 x 9in.) blue-clay pavers. Yards are accessed via matching openings within the angled west wall, with ledged and braced gates, pin-hung to the south on strap-hinges (Plate 41).⁵²
- 7.2.22 Long a part of the rural economy, pigs were valued both for their ability to fatten quickly and cheaply, and to eat foodstuffs that would otherwise be wasted - they were often associated with dairying, feeding on whey, the bi-product of milk and cheese production, otherwise they would feed on scraps, boiled rootcrops and grain. The standard form of piggery with small, roofed stall and adjacent yard, as here, had become established by the early-18th century (Peters 1981, 72-3; fig. 36); inlets were large enough to accommodate one or two fattening pigs, or for a sow with her litter, while outlet yards were of a similar or slightly larger size, furnished with feeding troughs (here absent). The siting of the sties at the nearest point to the hall (and its associated kitchen/dairy), allowed for ease of feeding.
- 7.2.23 The pigsties have evidently been subject to considerable historical repair with rebuilding evident within the southern wall (Figure 20b) and a fully renewed roof; the simple detailing of the range includes little of diagnostic significance and thus assignation of a date for its introduction is problematical. The range was certainly present by the time of the Ordnance Survey edition of 1884, while its presence is suggested, if not explicitly illustrated, on the tithe map of 1845; a late-18th- or early-19th-century date thus appears reasonable.

7.3 Cowhouse B

- 7.3.1 **Cowhouse B** (Figures 22-25; Plates 46-66) defines the northern side of the eastern foldyard, forming the eastern section of an elongated, tri-partite block combining single-storey cowhouses / cartshed to east and west of a central, two-storey former feed house (Figure 21), the latter converted to office/residential purposes in 2006. The cowhouse is aligned east-west and is oriented to the south, onto the foldyard. It is of five structural bays (here numbered 1-5 from east to west; Figure 22), with overall dimensions of 63ft. long (E/W) x 18½ft. wide (N/S), rising 7½ft. to a single storey beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof (16½ft. to ridge), gabled to the east and abutting Feed House **C** to the west. The range is subdivided internally by an ephemeral plywood partition at Bay 3/4 (beneath truss **T3**) and functions as a visitor activity/events area (Bays 1-3) and general storage space (Bays 4/5).⁵³

Exterior

- 7.3.2 The **south elevation** (Figure 23; Plate 46) is of brick construction,⁵⁴ in pale-mid orange/red brick (9 x 4 x 2¾in.) laid to a fairly regular Flemish stretcher bond, the upper 2½ft. (9 courses) having been rebuilt in (?late-C19th) 3in. brick (Plate 47), rising to a ¼-brick oversail eaves band of a single header-course (Plate 48) beneath the pitched, clay-tile clad roof. The elevation meets Feed House **C** to the west in a flush elevation though with a clear, vertical straight-joint between the two elements with implications for the development of the latter, discussed below; a series of horizontal and vertical 'straight joints' to Bay 5 (Plate 49), adjacent to Feed House **C**, indicate a phase of historical modification, the context/details of which are not readily apparent. The elevation is pierced by two, matching doorways at Bay 2 [**d1**] (Plates 50/51) and Bay 4 [**d2**], each furnished with rebated jambs and a segmental brick arch of a single header-course. Ledged and braced doors are pin-hung to the east on strap hinges and are closed by latches applied to a short, horizontal timber set into the brickwork of the western jamb (Plate 52). Three small, rectangular window openings (Plate 53) are located at

⁵¹ The southern outlet is somewhat larger on account of its curving, southern bounding wall (Figure 20a).

⁵² No evidence was recorded for former feed chutes passing through the depth of the outlet walls.

⁵³ Converted to current use in 2013/14; South Staffs. Planning refs. 13/00958/LBC, validated 3rd December 2013.

⁵⁴ Exterior wall are 9in. thick, widening to 14in thick at doorway openings.

Bays 1, 3 and 5 respectively, set within the upper, rebuilt section of brickwork, and rising to flat heads at eaves level; windows are modern insertions,⁵⁵ timber-framed of two pane fixed-lights beneath bottom-hinged, opening upper lights. The original fenestration of the range is thus unknown; as Peters notes (1981, 64), early cowhouses were often windowless, or furnished with simple ventilation slits only,⁵⁶ as it was felt that sufficient light for cleaning and inspection could be gained from the doorway/s, and the need for light only became more generally recognised from the mid-19th-century on.

7.3.3 The **north elevation** of the range (Figure 24; Plate 54) is again of brick construction, in 3in. brick laid to a regular English garden wall bond and evidently rebuilt to its full height, possibly contemporary with the upper section of the south elevation (see above), rising to a single, ¼-brick oversail eaves band, beneath the pitched, clay-tile clad roof. The elevation is blind save for a single, segmental-headed doorway [d3] at Bay 4 (Plate 55; details as per southern doors) opening onto an interior, longitudinal feedwalk.

7.3.4 The **eastern gable end** (Plate 56) is of brick construction, in pale red brick laid to a mixed bond, rising to plain verges with a single, central segmental-headed pitching opening at high level, set immediately above a shallowly projecting buttress with sloping, tiled cap. The elevation is abutted to the south side by the rebuilt boundary wall extending from the north-west angle of Barn A1. No visible evidence was noted (either externally or internally) for a former doorway to the north side of the gable end, marked on the historical VBS plan (Figure 12) and clearly visible in the 1980s 'bird's eye' photograph (see inset detail below), suggesting the gable end may have been significantly rebuilt/refaced in the late-20th century.⁵⁷



Detail of farm buildings from early 1980s bird's eye view (see inset at §.4.1.5).

Interior

7.3.5 Internally (Plates 57/8), the range originally comprised a single, unencumbered space of five uneven bays (11ft.-14½ft.), though an ephemeral, transverse plywood partition has been introduced at Bay 3/4 (Plate 65) to subdivide the interior for modern use.⁵⁸ It is accessed from the exterior via two doorways to the south (Bays 2

⁵⁵ Replacing similar; historical VBS notes (**Appendix B**) describe 'early 20th century, square two-light casements, top light base hinged'.

⁵⁶ Sometimes in combination with ventilating ridge tiles or, occasionally, louvres.

⁵⁷ See also, distinct variation on brickwork at north-east angle of range (visible on Plates 54/56).

⁵⁸ Historical VBS notes (**Appendix B**) record that the northern [*sic.*] bay had been converted to a feed room, divided by a boarded partition beneath the roof truss (?T4), though this has also been removed.

and 4) and a single door at Bay 4 to the north. Two blocked doors within the west wall formerly communicated with adjacent Feed House **C**,⁵⁹ while a further door within the east gable end has been historically removed (see above). Two small wall recesses at Bay 2 and Bay 5, close to the southern doorways, would have served as candle niches (Plate 63). The range is floored in face-laid brick, red to the former transverse 'stalling' area (laid transversely to the range) and blue (laid longitudinally) to the 4ft. 8in. wide access/manure passage against the south elevation (Plate 59). Offset towards the north side of the building, a 3ft. 4in. high, longitudinal brick wall, capped by a timber plate (Plate 61), defines the southern side of a 4ft. wide feedwalk, extending to the full length of the range (Plate 60),⁶⁰ the floor level of which is set 9in. above that of the main range. Opposing doors to each end of the feedwalk formerly communicated with Feed House **C** (Plate 62) and the exterior to west and east respectively, the latter no longer clearly evident. Archived VBS notes dating to the early-1980s (**Appendix B**) record two surviving heel posts and five late-19th-century semi-circular, tile troughs, though all trace of these features has subsequently been lost. The high-level pitching door to the east gable end (Plate 66) indicates that the cowhouse was historically furnished with a low hay loft, at least in part, a characteristic of early examples (Peters 1981, 63).⁶¹

- 7.3.6 The roof of the cowhouse is formed of four king-post trusses (here numbered **T1** to **T4** from east to west), with raking struts rising from the base of the KPs to the principals at the level of a single tier of longitudinal side-purlins, the latter machine-cut and formed in bay lengths, staggered at trusses where they are supported on timber cleats. Tie beams are supported to north and south by shallowly projecting piers of brick at the exterior walls, and are tied back to wall-plates by iron straps. Trusses **T2** and **T4** (Figure 25; Plate 64) are formed of neat, machine-cut timbers with bolted/strapped king-posts, and evidently represent secondary replacements, reasonably contemporary with the rebuilding of the north and upper south walls. Trusses **T1** and **T3** (Plate 65), by contrast, are more 'rustic' in nature and incorporate much re-used timber, evidenced by redundant mortices and pegging.
- 7.3.7 Cowhouse **B** reasonably dates to the mid-18th century, and would logically have been built broadly contemporary with the adjacent (and functionally related) Feed House **C** to the west, though the clear straight-joint between the two elements suggests two discrete phases/stages of construction. Both structures were in place by the time of the first cartographic depictions of the farm buildings, viz. the tithe map of 1845 (Figure 3) and the undated, broadly contemporary plan (Figure 6), though it may be pertinent that both depictions show the southern wall of Feed House **C** projecting forward of the adjacent Cowhouse range at that time. This discrepancy may result either from a cartographic error or from an historical, physical change in the building footprint and, while the first interpretation cannot be dismissed outright, it might be argued that the Feed House **C** may have been remodelled, and the southern wall rebuilt on a new alignment slightly to the north. This modification could reasonably have occurred when cowhouse / cartshed range **D** was appended to the west, at some point after 1845, and before the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Figure 7a) where the combined range is illustrated with a continuous, flush southern elevation. Such an interpretation would account both for the vertical straight joint between range **B/C** to the east and the lack of a corresponding clear building break between ranges **C/D** to the west.
- 7.3.8 The low, single-storey form and internal arrangements of Cowhouse **B**, with transverse stalling combined with a longitudinal feedwalk (Peters 'Type 1'; 1981, fig.33) represents a development of the first half of the 18th century and was to become the dominant plan for buildings of this type from the early-19th century on (Peters 1960, 150-51). While retaining its original plan form and functional arrangements, the range has clearly undergone at least one phase of major remodelling, with the whole of the north wall and upper part of the south wall (with window openings) evidently having been rebuilt in the late-19th century, together with a contemporary phase of re-roofing including the full replacement of two of its trusses and the whole of the roof superstructure (purlins/common rafters etc.). Recorded evidence also suggests that the east gable end has been subject to historical rebuilding/re-facing in the late-20th century.

⁵⁹ The northern door is furnished with semi-circular arched head of single course of headers on edge; the southern door is simpler in form, flat-headed with a timber lintel.

⁶⁰ Two openings have been historically formed within the feedwalk partition, at Bays 2 and 4, allowing through access; both are secondary.

⁶¹ Cowhouses, from the early 19th century on, were generally built open to the roof, without hay-lofts (Peters 1981, 63-64).

7.4 Feed House C

- 7.4.1 **Feed House C** (Figures 26-8; Plates 67-78) partly defines the northern side of the combined foldyard, forming the central section of an elongated, tri-partite block in combination with single-storey cowhouses / cartshed **B/D** to east and west respectively (Figure 21; Plates 1/2). The feed house is rectangular in plan (Figure 26), aligned east-west and oriented to the south onto the foldyard and is of 1½ storeys, the upper level representing a secondary, later-19th-century modification/addition. It has overall dimensions of 27ft. 8in. long (E/W) x 18½ft. wide (N/S), rising 13ft. to eaves level beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof (22ft. to ridge), gabled to the east and west. The range was converted in 2005/6 (Figure 28),⁶² when the interior was significantly modified to form ground-floor office and first-floor residential accommodation.

Exterior

- 7.4.2 The **south elevation** (Figure 27a; Plate 67) is of brick construction, the lower 8ft.⁶³ laid to an irregular mixed bond, above which the façade rises in (late-C19th) 3in. brick laid to a regular Flemish stretcher bond to an offset, dog-tooth eaves band (Plate 68) beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, gabled to east and west. The lower elevation to the east meets cowhouse **B** in a clear, vertical straight-joint (Plate 49), possibly related to a phase of historical modification (discussed at §.7.3.7 above), while to the west, brickwork is continuous with cowhouse / cartshed **D** (no clear straight joint is evident to the west as might be expected, cowhouse **D** being a demonstrably later addition). The elevation is pierced by a single ground-floor doorway [**d4**] to the west, beneath an arched head of a single header-course, with two simple, evenly spaced, two-light casement windows [**w4/5**] clearly inserted into the wall to the east thereof. Within the secondary upper brickwork, a single large (former) pitching-door, slightly offset west of centre and converted to window [**w6**] in 2005/6, is furnished with splayed blue-brick jambs and a chamfered blue-brick cill (Plate 69).
- 7.4.3 The full extent of the **north elevation** (Figure 27b; Plate 70) was rebuilt in unsympathetic hard-fired brick, laid to a regular Flemish stretcher bond and rising to a single-course, offset eaves band, at some point in the mid-20th century,⁶⁴ with related brickwork returning slightly onto the gable ends to both east and west. The ground floor incorporates a blocked door to the west (opposing [**d4**] of the south elevation) and two fixed-light windows [**w7/8**] to the west thereof, the latter set beneath exposed concrete lintels. A first-floor pitching door [**w11**], also set beneath a concrete lintel, was blocked internally in 2006. A utilitarian, open-sided, timber lean-to store, beneath a flat roof of corrugated sheeting, has been appended to the full width of the elevation in the recent past.⁶⁵
- 7.4.4 Eastern and western gable ends (Plates 71/2) rise above abutting ranges **B** and **D** respectively to plain verges. The **east elevation** includes two (blocked) doors at ground floor level, formerly communicating with the feedwalk and access/manure passage of cowhouse **B**, while the upper, raised gable includes two narrow, iron-framed casement windows [**w9/10**] beneath segmental brick arches.⁶⁶ The **west elevation** includes a single, blocked door to ground floor level, formerly communicating with the feedwalk of cowhouse **D1**, with the upper, raised gable being blind; late-20th-century brickwork of the rebuilt north elevation returns significantly at the north-west angle (Plate 72).

Interior

- 7.4.5 The interior of the range is accessed from the foldyard via doorway [**d4**] at the western end of the south elevation; an opposing door within the north elevation, blocked historically, formerly formed a through-access passage to the west side of the building, from the foldyard to an enclosed field/yard to the north (now occupied by the 1960s Moseley Old Hall Farm). Further blocked doorways within the east and west walls (all

⁶² South Staffs. Planning refs. 05/01327/COU; 05/011328/LBC, validated 15th December 2005. Work completed to designs of Peter Napier (RICS) of Pontesbury, Shrewsbury (Attingham Archives: MO/CI/D-16).

⁶³ Aligning approximately with the eaves level of the adjacent cowhouse ranges **B** and **D** to east and west.

⁶⁴ Described as such in early 1980s VBS notes (**Appendix B**) and thus pre-dating Trust ownership.

⁶⁵ Absent in 1980s 'bird's eye' view (inset at §.7.3.4) though present by time of first available aerial imagery on Google Earth (January 1999).

⁶⁶ The brickwork of the eastern gable apex, above the heads of windows [**w9/10**], suggests it was rebuilt contemporary with the north elevation.

blocked) formerly afforded access to the adjacent cowhouses **B** and **D1** respectively, the latter inserted when cowhouse **D** was appended in the later-19th century. The interior of feed house **C** was extensively modified during the 2005/6 conversion, with little of historical significance remaining exposed. The **ground floor** (Figure 26a) formerly occupied a simple, two-room plan, divided by a solid, brick-built transverse partition wall, aligned slightly off-centre towards the east side of the range with an interconnecting doorway (blocked) adjacent to the north exterior wall. Door [d4] opens onto a small lobby area [G1] formed to the west side of the original western room; an inserted, straight-flight stair with lower ¼-turn winders (Plate 73) rises against the west wall, with a small kitchen area housed beneath the rising soffit, while a series of studwork and plasterboard partitions enclose a lavatory [G1a] to the north and a small enclosed office [G3] to the north-east. Blocked doors off [G1a] formerly communicated with the exterior (north) and cowhouse **D1** (west). A new doorway formed to the southern end of the original transverse partition wall opens onto eastern room [G2] which survives intact, converted to office use in 2005/6 (Plate 74). The room is lit by windows [w4/7] to south and north respectively while blocked doors to the east formerly communicated with the feedwalk and access/manure passage of cowhouse **B**.

7.4.6 The **first floor** level (Figure 26b), an addition of the later-19th century introduced to enhance feed preparation and storage capacity, is currently accessed via the straight-flight stair rising from south to north against the western wall of the block (Plate 73); the under-drawing of all ground floor ceilings during the 2005/6 refurbishment negates the identification of the location and form of any original, internal vertical access. Within the inserted stairwell, a series of 'diamond' profile former vents (blocked) were noted in the west wall (Plate 75), confirming the cartographic evidence (see §5.1/2 above) that cowhouse/cartshed **D** represents a later addition to the main north foldyard range. First floor level is divided on the same bi-partite plan as at ground floor, with a principal transverse wall off-centre to the east side of the range, here with a wide, axial opening. The **roof** (Figure 28c; Plate 76) is carried by a single tier of narrow side-purlins supported on two simple, collar-beam trusses at c.6½ft. centres over the western section [F1], with iron king-bolts and angled tension-rods to prevent the spread of principal rafter feet (Plate 77).⁶⁷ Collar beams are half-dovetailed to principal rafters, both elements being numbered 'I' to the north and 'II' to the south (Plate 78). The 2005/6 conversion to residential use means little of historical significance is exposed; VBS notes of 1980/2 (**Appendix B**) record 'runners for a dismantled horizontal sliding shutter' to former pitching door [w6] within the south elevation, though these have been historically removed.

7.4.7 Range **C** was originally constructed as a single-storey feed preparation and storage house, annexed to cowhouse **B** with which it was reasonably contemporary and interconnected. The evidence of historical maps, supported in part (and not, it should be noted, entirely unambiguously) by the physical evidence of the building fabric itself, appears to indicate that, as built, the range occupied a slightly wider plan, standing proud of the adjacent cowhouse to the south. The original plan was modified, however, in the mid-19th century, reasonably when cowhouse / cartshed **D** was appended to the west at some point between 1845 and 1884, when the southern elevation was rebuilt slightly to the north to form a flush elevation to the combined range.⁶⁸ The upper level was added in later-19th century, in a distinct phase of modification, with a view to enhancing feed preparation and storage capacity. The north elevation of the range was fully rebuilt in the mid-20th century, while the interior of the building was converted to office/residential use in 2005/6. Sequential phases of modification have served to obscure, to a considerable extent, the details of earlier arrangements, such that the precise origins and development of the building, as outlined here, are not precisely definable.

7.5 Cowhouse / Cartshed D

7.5.1 **Cowhouse / Cartshed D** (Figures 29-32; Plates 79-92) defines the northern side of the western foldyard, forming the western section of an elongated, tri-partite block combining single-storey cowhouses / cartshed (**B/D**) to east and west of a central, two-storey former feed house **C** (Figure 21; Plates 1/2). The combined

⁶⁷ The spacing of trusses suggests a third original truss over room [F2] to the west end of the range though, if originally present, this has been historically removed.

⁶⁸ Any future ground disturbance to the south side of the range should be monitored archaeologically, as there is the potential for the survival of below ground deposits that may serve to confirm or discount this tentative interpretation.

cowhouse / cartshed is aligned east-west and is itself bi-partite in plan, the eastern half (cowhouse **D1**) being oriented to the south, onto the foldyard, and the western half (cartshed **D2**) open to the north. It is of four structural bays (here numbered 1-4 from east to west), with overall dimensions of 52ft. long (E/W) x 18½ft. wide (N/S), rising 7½ft. to a single storey beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof (16½ft. to ridge), gabled to the west and abutting earlier Feed House **C** to the east. Reference to historical cartographic sources indicates that the range was appended at some point between the tithe map of 1845 (Figure 3) and the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Figure 7a) when, it is here argued, Feed House **C** was remodelled on a slightly reduced plan. The range currently functions as a NT garden store (Bays 1/2) and a garage/store (Bays 3/4), the latter forming part of the (1960s) Moseley Old Hall Farm to the north.

Exterior

- 7.5.2 The **south elevation** (Figure 30; Plate 79) is of brick construction,⁶⁹ in lightly-fired, mid-orange/red brick (9¼ x 3 x 4¼in.) laid to an irregular, mixed bond, rising to a double-offset header-course eaves band (Plate 80) beneath the pitched, clay-tile clad roof. The elevation meets Feed House **C** to the east in a flush elevation and, though demonstrably later, displays no clear straight-joint at the junction of the two ranges, as might be expected. The east end of the elevation (Bays 1/2) is pierced by a single doorway [**d5**] to the west side of Bay 1 (Plate 81), with rebated jambs and a segmental brick arch comprising a single course of headers on edge, flanked to east and west by small, segmental-headed window openings [**w6/7**] (Plate 82) housing two-light, fixed timber-casements. The ledged and braced door is pin-hung to the west on strap hinges. The western section of the elevation (Bays 3/4) is blind, representing the rear wall of the cartshed which is oriented to the north; to the west, the range is abutted by a small, perpendicular brick-built structure, with an associated, enclosed yard, backing onto the western foldyard wall, reasonably a former dog-kennel (see Plate 99).
- 7.5.3 The arrangements of the **north elevation** (Figure 31; Plate 83) reflect the functional division of the range. The eastern section (Bays 1/2) is blind, representing the rear wall of cowhouse **D1** while, to the west, Bays 3/4 are open, with paired entranceways (c.10ft wide) spanned by a two-part, timber lintel (renewed) supported on a central brick pier (Plate 84). The entrances are not currently furnished with doors, and no evidence survives in the form of pintles etc. to jambs, though the 1980s aerial photograph reproduced at §.7.3.4 above appears to show doors to the eastern opening at least at that time.

Interior

- 7.5.4 Internally, cowhouse **D1** comprises a single space of two bays (Bay 1/2, Figure 29; Plate 85), accessed from the south via door [**d5**] to the west side of Bay 1 and lit by windows [**w6/7**] at Bay 1/2 respectively; a door at the north side of the east wall (inserted) formerly communicated with feed house **C** (Plate 86), while a further door (secondary) within the brick wall to the west side of Bay 2 opens to cart house **D2**. The range is floored in face-laid brick, red to the former transverse 'stalling' area (laid transversely to the range) and blue (laid longitudinally) to the 4ft. 8in. wide access/manure passage against the south elevation.⁷⁰ As in cowhouse **B**, a brick wall offset towards the north side of the building, here 2½ft. high and capped by a timber plate, defines the southern side of a longitudinal feedwalk (3ft. 10in. wide), extending to the full length of the range (Plate 88),⁷¹ the floor level of which is set level to that of the main range. Archived VBS notes dating to the early 1980s (**Appendix B**) record parts of late-19th century, tiled feeding troughs surviving; all trace of these features has subsequently been lost, though a single, vertical tethering bar survives (Plate 89), attached to the east wall adjacent to the blocked doorway to feed house **C**.
- 7.5.5 The cowhouse is open to the underside of its pitched **roof**, the latter carried on two tiers of in-line side purlins, variously renewed, shallowly lapped over the principals of a single queen-strut truss **T1** (Figure 32a; Plate 90);⁷² redundant sockets within the outer face of the principals at collar level indicate the roof was formerly of a

⁶⁹ Exterior walls are 9in. thick, widening to 14in. thick at doorway opening.

⁷⁰ Much of the brick paving appears renewed, though a small area of 'old', weathered brickwork survives towards the eastern end of the stalling area (Plate 87).

⁷¹ A single access way has been cut through the wall towards the east end of the range.

⁷² Component timbers are numbered in chiselled numerals, I-III from south to north at princip./QS/QS/princip. Respectively.

single side-purlin form, as per to cartshed **D2** (Bays 3/4) to the west, and per cowhouse **B** to the east. The tie beam of **T1** is supported on brick piers to north and south, the former being of 'stepped', corbelled form (Plate 91). Pegging and soffit mortices to the ends and centre of the tie beam, inconsistent with the truss' context, suggest it may have been re-used from another location.

- 7.5.6 Cartshed **D2** to the west end of the range (Bays 3/4) is accessed from the exterior to the north via two c.10ft. wide entrances, allowing discrete access to each bay (Figure 31; Plate 83). It is of simple, open form with no evidence for an internal, transverse partition between bays. The cartshed is again open to the underside of its pitched **roof**, here carried on a single tier of in-line side purlins, scarfed to the west of central truss **T2**, the latter of queen-post form with joggled QPs braced by a horizontal straining beam and supporting the purlins directly (Figure 32b; Plate 92).
- 7.5.7 Cowhouse **D1**, though smaller, shares a number of characteristics with the larger, earlier cowhouse **B** to the east, including its transverse stalling and longitudinal feed walk (Peters 'Type 1', 1981, fig.33). The fenestration pattern here appears original and, as such, may reflect a chronological development evident at a wider, national scale (see §.7.3.2), while the lack of evidence for any form of loft over also reflects more general advances in cowhouse design in the 19th century (Peters 1981, 63). The open-fronted form of Range **D2** clearly indicates that it was designed for the storage of farm carts and other agricultural machinery such as wagons, ploughs, harrows etc.⁷³ The orientation of the range to the north, away from the main foldyard, was adopted to prevent livestock accessing the building and injuring themselves on the machinery (*ibid.*, 49), while the northern aspect is, of itself, diagnostic, designed to protect the stored machinery from the damaging effects of direct sunlight (*ibid.*).

7.6 Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E

- 7.6.1 **Range E** (Figure 33; Plates 93-98) is located to the south of Cartshed **D2** and partly defines the western side of the combined, enlarged foldyard. It comprises a simple, brick-built block on a rectangular ground plan (Figure 33a), aligned north-south with overall dimensions of 26ft. long (N/S) x 12ft. 8in. wide (E/W), rising 6½ft. through a single storey to a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, standing 12½ft. to ridge and gabled to north and south with plain verges. In its current form, the range functions as a garage / store, with principal access from the south, though this represents a relatively recent modification. Evidence recorded internally indicates a former bi-partite subdivision and this is supported by historical VBS notes (**Appendix B**), which describe a combined shelter shed and cowhouse (**E1/2** on Figure 33a), accessed from the foldyard to the east.

Exterior

- 7.6.2 The **east elevation** (Figure 33b; Plate 94) presents a blind brick wall to the foldyard, partly obscured by an ephemeral hen house of timber and mesh construction. Clear vertical joints to north and south (Plate 96) suggest that the majority of the brickwork represents secondary infill, and reference to archival sources (old photographs; VBS notes/plan) indicates that, originally, the elevation was furnished with two openings, a narrow doorway to the south and a wider, open frontage to the north, serving an enclosed cowhouse and shelter shed respectively. Prior to recent modifications, the latter opening had historically been partly infilled in the mid-20th century by a low brick wall beneath 'an assortment of various lights' (see VBS notes, **Appendix B**).⁷⁴ The **west elevation** (Plate 95) is again of brick construction, in pale orange/red brick (8½ x 4 x 3in.) laid to Flemish stretcher bond rising to a single, offset header-course eaves band (the two uppermost courses of brick appear to have been rebuilt; VBS notes record 'three projecting courses' to eaves level). A single, inserted pedestrian doorway [**d2**] opens to the south end of the range, with a narrowly projecting brick buttress (as per foldyard boundary walls elsewhere) immediately north thereof.

⁷³ Historically, shelter was necessary for even the simplest of farm implements for wooden items were susceptible to damage from sun and rain while more complex pieces of machinery incorporating moving parts of iron were liable to rust and seize up if left exposed to the elements for any length of time (Peters 1981, 31).

⁷⁴ Osborne's 'specification' of 1983 (see fn.47) states 'build up brickwork in former window opening to fully support wallplate in western store'

- 7.6.3 The **south gable end** (Figure 33d; Plate 95) has been extensively rebuilt and a wide, double garage-door [d1] inserted beneath a segmental brick arch of a single header-course (VBS notes record a vertical sliding-vent beneath a timber lintel, blocked). Contemporary with the introduction of door [d1], the western boundary wall of the foldyard was moved eastwards,⁷⁵ to afford access to the remodelled range from without the foldyard; reference to graphic sources indicates that this occurred at some point between the Ordnance Survey edition of 1992 and the first available Google Earth aerial photographic imagery of January 1999.⁷⁶ The **north elevation** is blind, forming the southern side of an enclosed yard area between range **E** and the rear wall of cart shed **D2** to the north, incorporating a small, lean-to structure, most probably representing a former dog-kennel (Plate 99).

Interior

- 7.6.4 The interior of the range is accessed via the double garage doors [d1] to the south gable end (Figure 33d), and via inserted pedestrian doorway [d2] to the south end of the west elevation (Plate 95). In its current form, it comprises a single, unencumbered space, open to the underside of the pitched roof (Plate 97), the latter supported on a single tier of through side-purlins and plank-section ridge-piece, carried by a single, central king-post truss (Figure 33c), with purlins scarfed to north thereof. The truss is roughly constructed and incorporates a number of reused timbers evidenced by redundant mortices and peg-holes; the eastern and western wall plates are tied by a series of four further, roughly-converted timber ties. The range is floored in face-laid blue brick; formerly comprising a bi-partite plan (Figure 12), a transverse band of concrete (Plate 98) indicates the location of the former partition wall between the original northern shelter shed (**E1**; 14ft. 8in., N/S) and southern cowhouse (**E2**; 8ft., N/S), the alignment of brick pavers varies to north and south of the partition line. Historical VBS notes (**Appendix B**) record 20th-century, oak-lipped feeding troughs against the west wall (*ie.* no feed walk), though these have subsequently been removed; it is unclear how far these troughs extended (not marked on VBS plan; Figure 12).
- 7.6.5 Reference to historical mapping evidence indicates that range **E** was introduced in the mid-late 19th century, at some point between the time of the 1845 tithe map (Figure 3) and the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Figure 7a), together with cowhouse / cartshed (**D**) to form and enclose two sides of a secondary, westerly fold yard. The removal of a large range formerly bounding the southern side of the original, eastern foldyard may possibly have formed part of the same phase of development. The range was evidently modified in the early-mid 20th century when the open 'shelter shed' section to the north was enclosed. A specification prepared by John Osborne Partnership in 1983⁷⁷ proposed the demolition of the range, described at that time as the 'Western Stores', save the western wall which was to be retained as the western foldyard boundary. This proposal was never realised, however, the building ultimately being retained and later repaired, though fairly radically altered, in the late 20th-century to form the garage/store surviving today.

7.7 **Coach House F**

- 7.7.1 **Coach House F** (aka. the 'Garden Barn', Figures 34-43; Plates 100-121) is discrete from the main complex of farm buildings, located to the north-west of the Hall, flanking the south side of the main east-west access track and forming the northern boundary of the orchard garden, from which it is separated by a sunken access path (Plate 104), formed in the early-1980s to serve newly inserted doors to the south elevation, approached from the east end of the range via the kitchen garden. It comprises an ostensibly simple, two-storey range, rectangular in plan aligned east-west (Figures 34/5), with overall dimensions of 62½ft. long (E/W) x 15ft. 8in. wide (N/S), rising 15ft. 3in. to eaves level beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, standing 23ft. 4in. to ridge, gabled to east and west. This simple volumetric form, however, belies a somewhat involved development,

⁷⁵ Formerly aligned with the west elevation of range **E** (see historical 'bird's eye' photograph, inset at §.7.3.4 above), which thus stood fully within the foldyard, the wall was relocated to align on the south-east angle of the remodelled building, thereby opening up the south gable end for vehicular access from the main, east-west aligned track.

⁷⁶ No historical planning information pertaining to these works is listed on the South Staffordshire planning portal, or survives within archived materials at the NT hub at Attingham.

⁷⁷ Attingham Archives ref. MO/CI/H1-19.

evident within the building's plan form and its exterior fabric, described below. The building had fallen into a state of considerable disrepair by the early-1980s, instigating an extensive programme of refurbishment and significant remodelling; today, it houses office, circulation space and visitor toilet facilities to ground floor level and a first-floor exhibition space/tea rooms, servery and kitchen.

- 7.7.2 The (largely reconstructed) roof structure over the range is of seven bays, here numbered 1-7 from west to east; this system of reference is illustrated in Figures 34-7 and, although not always clearly expressed externally, will be employed in the following description.

Exterior

- 7.7.3 The **north elevation** (Figure 36; Plate 101) is ostensibly relatively plain in aspect, of brick construction rising through two storeys to an offset, dentillated eaves band beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, gabled to east and west. The elevation is pierced by four window openings at ground floor level, viz. a square, fixed-light [w1] to Bay 7, and three, segmental headed openings [w2-4] to Bays 2, 3 and 5, the latter all representing 1980s insertions. Closer examination of the pattern of brickwork, however, indicates a somewhat more complex sequence of development. To the centre and west end of the elevation, early brickwork in a darker, purplish-red brick laid to English garden wall bond ('EGW': **A** on Figure 36; Plate 105), defines the extent of the original range (Phase I; Figure 43a), occupying Bays 1-4 and standing c.10ft. tall.⁷⁸ Two primary openings are evidenced within the early brickwork, at Bay 1/2 and Bay 3/4, measuring 8ft. 3in. and 7½ft. wide respectively, though both have been historically blocked. Clear, vertical 'straight joints', representing relic jambs, define precisely the width of the eastern opening (Plate 102), though that to the west is less clear, being defined by ragged joints. The form of the heads of both openings has been lost. The upper elevation to Bays 1-4 has been raised in a paler orange/red brick, laid to a regular Sussex bond (Plate 106), denoting the addition of an upper floor level to the original range (Phase II; Figure 43a), with a simple, square opening (?pitching door) at Bay 4 (blocked in 1980). That the Phase II brickwork extends into the width of the eastern original doorway at Bay 3/4, indicates that this opening was reduced contemporary with the heightening of the range, with a segmental-headed door being formed within the blocking material, the latter surviving down to 1980 (Figure 40), though ultimately blocked (blocking material incorporating window [w3]). Bays 5/6 were appended at Phase III (Figure 43b), again in Sussex bond brick, which survives to first floor level, though originally open at ground floor level as two coach doors,⁷⁹ again surviving to 1980 (Figure 40), though blocked in EGW brickwork as part of the extensive remodelling. Bay 7 to the west end of the range represents a further phase of extension (Phase IV), appended to form a small saddle/tack room with chamber over, accessed from the east; it is lit by a single window [w1] to ground floor level. The precise chronology of the building's development is unclear, though all of Phases I-IV were in place by the Bushbury tithe map of 1845.

- 7.7.4 The **south elevation** (Figure 37; Plate 103) is again of brick construction, rising through two full storeys, though the original two-course eaves band has here been rebuilt (flush) in the 1980s (Plate 108), beneath the reconstructed, pitched, clay-tile clad roof. Early (Phase I) EGW brickwork is again evident to ground level at Bays 1-4, rising to c.10ft., raised in paler orange/red Sussex bond brick to eaves level, as per the north elevation. The arrangements of the western bays vary from the northern aspect, however, with lower brickwork (to a height of c.9½ft.), laid to a regular Flemish bond, meeting the (Phase I) Bay 4 to the west in a clear, vertical straight-joint and extending uninterrupted to the full length of Bays 5-7; evidence recorded in the east gable end (§.7.7.6; Figure 38a) suggests this may represent a former, free-standing boundary wall, subsequently incorporated into the Phase III and Phase IV extensions (Bays 5/6 and 7 respectively; see Figure 43).⁸⁰ Bays 5-7 have again been raised, abutting Bay 4 in an irregular, staggered-joint, though the Phase III/IV boundary at Bay 6/7 within the upper level brickwork is less distinctly demarcated than to the north. Bays 5/6 are constructed in an irregular EGW brickwork; brick size and colouration at Bay 7 are similar, though the

⁷⁸ Primary brickwork stands slightly higher to the west gable end (Figure 38b) implying an original eaves level of c.10½ft.

⁷⁹ A sketch accompanying VBS notes (see inset at §.7.7.13) indicates flat-headed openings, though the notes themselves (Appendix B) describe segmental header-arches.

⁸⁰ The wall extended further to the east as late as the 1980s, and is clearly visible on the aerial photograph reproduced at §.7.3.4 above. The eastward extension formerly formed the northern elevation of an historical structure within the garden of the hall, shown on OS maps from 1884 down to 1967 (Bldg. J on inset plan at §.7.8.4 below).

header courses of Bays 5/6 clearly do not continue within the easternmost bay. Doorways [d1/2] (Plate 107) have been inserted to Bay 1/2 and 4, accessed via the sunken footpath flanking the elevation, with three small, first-floor window openings [w6-8] beneath flat-arches at Bays 2, 4 and 6 (Plate 108), all dating to the 1980s remodelling (Phase V); historical survey drawings (Figure 40) indicate a fully blind elevation.

- 7.7.5 The **west elevation** (Figure 38a; Plate 109) presents a tall, brick-built gable, the lower walling (to c.10½ft.) comprising early (Phase I) brick, laid to English garden wall bond (as par Bays 1-4 of the long elevations), raised in distinct orange/red brick laid to a regular Sussex bond, again reflecting the pattern of the north and south elevations. A single window opening [w5] has been inserted, slightly off-centre towards the north side of the ground floor, modified in the 1980s from a pre-existing larger, two-light opening (see Figure 40). The upper gable, rising to a plain verge, includes two, opposing sets of header vents, arranged in diamond formation; the central area of brickwork between the vents has been disturbed/rebuilt indicating a former opening, also evidenced internally.⁸¹
- 7.7.6 The **east elevation** (Figure 38b; Plate 110) presents an opposing gable end, in pale orange/red brick (Phase IV) laid to an irregular, mixed bond with a pedestrian doorway [d3] to the south and a wide double-door [d4] to the north, both beneath segmental arches of a single header course, the latter inserted during the 1980s remodelling to serve a garage at Bays 6/7, subsequently converted to a ticket office.⁸² A vertical straight-joint to the south of door [d3] (Plate 111), rising to a height of 7½ft. above external ground level, is suggestive that the lower section of the south elevation represents a relic boundary wall, later incorporated into the Phase III and Phase IV structures (see above). A single-light window [w9], central to the gable end below eaves level, lights the upper floor. The brickwork of the upper gable, rising to a plain verge, appears distinct, particularly in historical photographs (inset at §.7.3.4), and was presumably substantially rebuilt when the roof structure was renewed as part of the 1980s remodelling.⁸³

Interior

- 7.7.7 The coach house range was subject to extensive remodelling in the early-1980s, when a number of internal partitions were introduced at ground floor level, though the principal, early transverse walls survive largely intact. The **ground floor** (Figure 34) is accessed by doorways [d1] (lobby) and [d2] (lavatories), inserted to the west/centre of the south elevation in the 1980s (Bay 1/2 and Bay 4 respectively), and via doorways [d3/4] to the eastern gable end, [d4] comprising an adapted garage door (see §.7.7.9). Bays 1/2 to the west end of the range form an entrance lobby/circulation space [G1], floored in face-laid blue brick (new), lit by a single window [w5] to the west and by inserted window [w4] within the stairwell occupying the north side of the range (Plate 112). The ceiling structure to the south side of the range is exposed, with stop-chamfered joists jointed to a (renewed) axial beam with soffit tenons (Plate 113).⁸⁴ The transverse partition closing the east side of Bay 2 meets projecting brick piers to north and south in clear straight-joints (Plate 114), suggesting it may originally have been open internally to Bays 3/4.
- 7.7.8 Bays 3/4, accessed via door [d2] to the south, have been radically altered by the introduction of a series of brick partition walls enclosing female and disabled toilet facilities, [G2b/c] to west and north, opening off a small lobby [G2a]. Male toilet facilities [G3] are housed at Bay 5, accessed via a connecting door [d5] off [G2a] formed within the primary transverse partition (*viz.* gable end of Phase I structure). Little of historical significance is exposed, though straight-joints to the north wall of [G2b/c] define the extent of the original, eastern Phase I opening evident externally (Plate 102).

⁸¹ Pre-conversion survey drawing (Figure 41) shows rectangular outline, annotated 'existing opening bricked up in accordance with specification'.

⁸² The pre-conversion plan (Figure 40) appears to show an internal recess in the gable wall corresponding to the width of the extant door, though the former presence of pigsties to the east end of the range (Figure 40; historical OS editions) would seem to preclude a doorway in this location, while the 1980s pre-conversion elevation drawings (Figure 41) are clearly annotated 'form new opening'.

⁸³ Pre-conversion drawings annotated 'repair brickwork with old bricks to match existing in accordance with specification'.

⁸⁴ It is unclear whether these joists are in their original location; John P. Osborne's 'Specification' of January 1980 (Attingham Archives ref. MO/CI/A-1) details various changes to flooring and specifically notes 're-locate floor joists of saddle room in floor over exhibition room'.

- 7.7.9 Bays 6/7 [G4] to the east end of the range are accessed via pedestrian door [d3] and a modified double-door [d4] to the south and north respectively of the east gable wall. Formerly comprising two discrete spaces, the northern part of former transverse partition at Bay 6/7 was removed as part of the early 1980s remodelling to form a garage, accessed from the east via [d4] (Figure 42b). This arrangement was short-lived, with the combined space being refurbished to form ticket office accommodation in 1985/6 (Figure 42c/d). The room currently serves as office accommodation, lit by a single window [w1] to the north and via the part-glazed doors [d3/4] to the east, and retains little of historical significance.
- 7.7.10 The **first floor** level (Figure 35) of the range is accessed via an inserted (1980s) stair rising within to the north side of lobby [G1] at Bays 1/2 to the west end of the range (Plate 112); the horizontal interface of Phase I and Phase II brickwork is clearly exposed within the east wall of the stairwell (Plate 115). The upper level of the range forms a bi-partite plan, comprising a single unencumbered space [F1] to Bays 1-6 (Plates 116/7), with a discrete Bay 7 ([F2]; kitchen) to the east (Plate 118), partitioned off by a solid masonry wall rising at Bay 6/7 to ridge level,⁸⁵ with a single, pedestrian door [d6] to the south side of the range. Walls narrow to north and south at Bay 4/5 (Plate 119), reflecting the Phase III extension of the range (see below), the former gable wall having been removed at this level.
- 7.7.11 The **roof** over [F1] is formed of five machine-cut, queen-strut trusses (Figure 39; Plate 121; here numbered **T1-T5** from west to east),⁸⁶ evidently introduced during the 1980s refurbishment,⁸⁷ supporting a single tier of in-line side-purlins, supported by timber cleats to the outer faces of short principal rafters; purlins are formed in two-bay lengths, scarfed to the east of trusses **T2** and **T4**. Queen-struts are enhanced with vertical, steel tie-rods, set adjacent to the struts towards the centre-line of the range (Plate 120), while each bay is furnished with horizontal cross-bracing immediately above collar level.
- 7.7.12 The complex pattern of external fabric clearly indicates that Coach House **F** has historically undergone an extended and involved evolution. Successive phases of modification have served to obscure, to a degree, the precise details of the development of the range though, based upon an analysis of the extant fabric and archival sources, the following broad sequence of evolution seems reasonable:
- **PHASE I** (Figure 43a)
Short, single-storey range (Bays 1-4), English garden wall brickwork, with paired openings to north. Probable original carriage/coach house function. Bounding wall to orchard extended to east of range, abutting at south-east corner.
 - **PHASE II** (Figure 43a)
Vertical extension of Phase I building, raised in regular Sussex bond brick, retaining Phase I ground plan. Western, upper gable end rebuilt and eastern of original doors reduced in width (implying a change of function of Bays 3/4, probably from coach house to stabling).
 - **PHASE III** (Figure 43b)
Eastwards extension of range (Bays 5/6) to form two new transverse carriage bays at ground floor level, accessed from the north and incorporating former garden wall to south. Pre-1980 conversion drawings indicate 'bothy' accommodation over, suggesting the upper Phase I gable end was left *in-situ* at this stage.
 - **PHASE IV** (Figure 43c)
The final principal phase of development was the appending of a short, single-bay extension to the east end of the range (Bay 7), of two storeys and continuing the ridge-line of the Phase III building and again built over the former boundary wall to the south. All of Phases I-IV were in place by the time of the Bushbury tithe map of 1845 (Figure 3). The Bay 7 extension, recorded as a saddle/tack room with chamber

⁸⁵ Representing the former, Phase III gable end.

⁸⁶ ie. struts rise from tie to support collar/principals, and do not support purlins directly (Plate 120).

⁸⁷ Osborne's 'Specification' (see fn.84) makes no specific mention of replacement of trusses, though this may have been amended prior to/during work; VBS notes of c.1982 (**Appendix B**) notes that 'original trusses were Queen posts' suggesting renewal. Common rafters and southern wall-plate were also renewed.

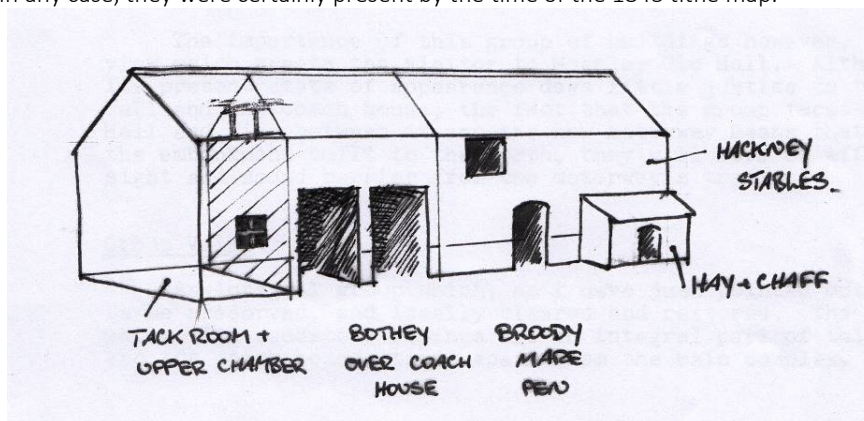
over on pre-1980s records, was accessed via a single pedestrian door in the east gable end and furnished with a small ground floor window to the north.

- **PHASE V** (Figure 43d)

The present arrangements of the building, both in terms of its internal plan and its external pattern of openings (both doorways and windows), derive principally from a major phase of restoration and conversion work undertaken in the early-1980s,⁸⁸ at which point the main orientation of the building was switched from the north to the south. Historical VBS notes (**Appendix B**) record that the buildings was then (c.1980-2) 'in the process of restoration' while slightly later type-written notes held within the building files at Attingham record that:

'Some three years ago, the local management committee imaginatively decided to restore a derelict barn at the corner of the garden in order to protect the garden from the noise and visual intrusion of the motorway (M54) and to provide a large room for school parties and other visitors to have an introduction to the property. Also better lavatories are being incorporated in the ground floor. Work on the building is nearing completion...'

7.7.13 'Before' and 'after' restoration drawings of the range (Figures 40/41) are illuminating, in particular the former, which illustrate the external and internal arrangements of the building obscured by the subsequent remodelling; a sketch of the range prior to conversion was included with the VBS notes and is reproduced below. These sources indicate that, prior to conversion, the range housed, at ground floor level, a loose box and Hackney stable within Bays 1/2 and 3/4 respectively of the Phase I section to the west, a two bay coach house with bothy over (Phase II; Bays 5/6) and a tack/saddle room to the east (Phase IV; Bay 7), the latter with a chamber over, accessed via a vertical, wall-mounted ladder to the south-west corner (see plan at Figure 40). It is unclear when the lean-to extensions to the north side of the Phase I range, annotated as a hay and chaff house on the sketch and removed as part of the 1980s remodelling,⁸⁹ were appended, though the dentillated eaves band indicated on Figure 40 may suggest they were introduced as early as the Phase II raising of the main range. In any case, they were certainly present by the time of the 1845 tithe map.



Sketch of Coach House F, north elevation prior to conversion (accompanying VBS notes of c.1980).

7.8 Lost Buildings

7.8.1 A review of historical views and maps (see §.5 above) indicates that a number of outbuildings associated with Moseley Old Hall have been lost during the course of the 19th and 20th centuries. Most significantly, as noted above, the view of Moseley Old Hall published in Stebbing Shaw's 1798 '*History and Antiquities of Staffordshire*' (Figure 10a) clearly shows a significant structure to the west of barn range A, flanking and enclosing the

⁸⁸ South Staffs. planning ref. 80/00372; 80/00004/LBC. Works completed to designs of Rodney Melville and Associates, architects, of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire (Attingham Archives M)/CI/A-26a).

⁸⁹ Osborne's 'Specification' of January 1980 (see fn.84) includes instructions to 'remove the lean-to structures to the east [pigsties] and north elevations'.

southern side of the eastern foldyard. Also depicted on the tithe map of 1845 (Figure 3) and a second undated, mid-19th century plan (Figure 6), this structure had been removed by the time of an early view of the house (Figure 10b), undated though pre-dating the 1870 encasing of the timber-framed hall in brick, and is not shown in any of the published Ordnance Survey editions. Its removal may have formed part of the phase of modification that witnessed the introduction of cowhouse/cart shed **D** and shelter shed **E**, enclosing the northern and western sides of the enlarged foldyard.

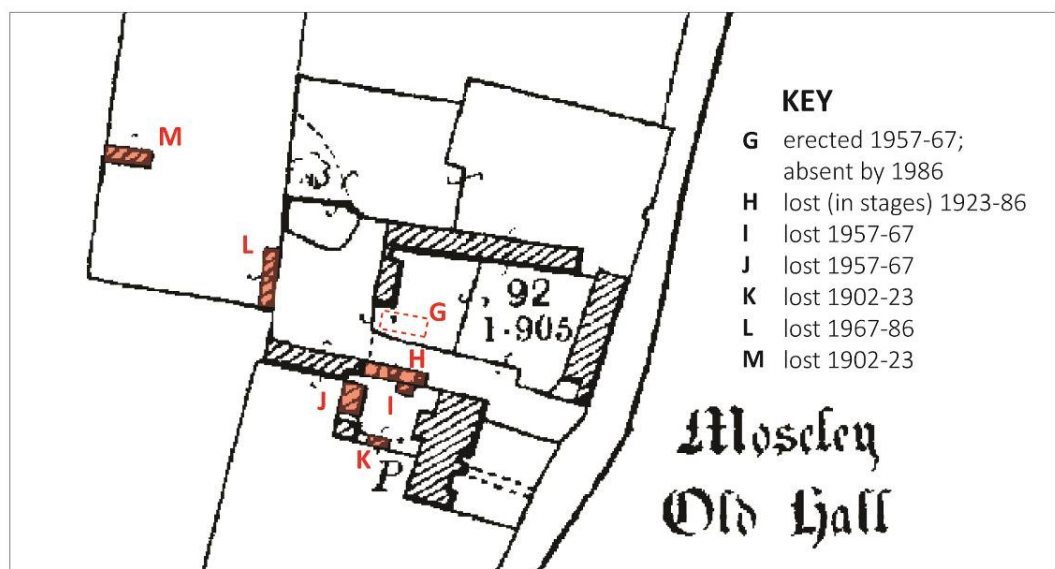
- 7.8.2 A repair schedule of January 1961, prepared for the Trust by J Brian Cooper FRIBA of Highfield Road, Edgbaston,⁹⁰ broadly contemporary with their acquisition of the property, includes an item for:

Outbuildings (within Curtilage of House)

Demolish two derelict outbuildings, grub up foundations, clear away debris and reinstate site with imported soil as required. (£80.0.0).

- 7.8.3 The precise nature of these buildings is not known, though an examination and comparison of Ordnance Survey maps of 1957 and 1967 (Figures 8b/9a respectively) may suggest the entry related to two structures, one against the western garden wall, north of the extant 'summer house', and a second backing on to the northern garden wall (**J** and **H** respectively on inset below).

- 7.8.4 Other lost outbuildings include an east west aligned range within 'Stable Croft' to the north-west (**M** on inset below), lost between the second edition map of 1902 and the 1923 edition; a north-south aligned range to the north of carriage house **F** (**L** on inset below), lost at some point between 1967 and 1986; a small structure backing onto the south garden wall adjacent to the pump (**K** on inset below), lost between 1902 and 1923; and a series of small structures/enclosures along the south side of the driveway (**H** on inset below)⁹¹ running up to the east gable end of Coach House **F**, lost in stages between 1923 and 1986. A short-lived rectangular range (**G** on inset below) is shown in the Ordnance Survey edition of 1967 within the western yard area, south-east of the extant garage building, though it was absent by the time of the 1987 edition.⁹²



Extract of 1902 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map showing buildings lost during course of 20th century

⁹⁰ Hard copy within Attingham archive files.

⁹¹ Historical record drawings of c.1982 (Attingham Archives ref MO/CI/A-20a; Figure 40) indicate that the section closest to Coach House **F** comprised a pair of pigsties; these were absent by 1986 (Figure 9b).

⁹² Annotated on archive drawing of 1979 as 'asbestos sheet barn' (Sir Owen Williams and Partners; Drg. No. 1251-3-146; Attingham Archives)

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Origins and Development (Figure 44)

- 8.1.1 Documentary sources indicate that Moseley Old Hall was built around the turn of the 17th century by one Henry Pitt, possibly replacing an earlier house on the same site; the precise date of construction is not known, though the house was described as 'new' in 1600 (see §.4.1). The earliest of the recorded outbuildings would appear to be the southern three bays of Barn **A1**, outwardly of early-18th-century (Phase I) date though possibly incorporating earlier fabric internally suggestive of a timber-framed precursor, possibly of the late-17th century.

18th and early-19th century

- 8.1.2 The development of the farmstead during the mid-late 18th century is difficult to define in absolute terms, due both to the relative lack of clear, diagnostic features and to the extent of subsequent modification of the constituent ranges, though a sequence of evolution is apparent within discrete buildings, as follows:

- **Barn Range A**

If originally timber-framed, the barn was initially encased/underbuilt in brick, reasonably in the early-18th century. This structure was subsequently extended to both north and south, by the appending of stables **A2** and pigsties **A3** to the south, and by the appending of an additional 'straw bay' to the north side of the probable three-bay original structure. Of these developments, the appending of stables **A2** would appear to be first, reasonably in the mid-18th century (Phase II), while the fabric of the additional straw bay to the north is clearly distinct, and possibly of the mid-late 18th century (here Phase III). Pigsties **A3** are of a standard, enduring design, and are thus difficult to date on stylistic grounds, but are clearly built up against the stables and may be broadly contemporary with the addition of the straw bay to the north end of the range and are thus included as Phase III/IV.

- **Cowhouse B / Feed Room C** (GF only)

These structures are functionally related and thus logically formed part of a single phase of development, here included with Phase III, though not necessarily associated with the modification to Barn range **A**. As noted above, cartographic sources suggest that feed house **C** was originally built on a slightly different plan though, if this was indeed the case, it had been modified to its current plan form by the time of the first edition OS map (1884).

- **Coach House F**

Range **F** encapsulates a somewhat involved development (see §.7.7.12; Figure 43), details of which have been significantly masked by later modification. The earliest section is to the west, originally forming as a single-storey, two-bay coach house, probably dating from the early 18th century (Phase I); the brick employed in the construction of this section is distinct from any other structure on the site and it is thus difficult to relate to evolution of the complex as a whole. The early range was raised by the addition of an upper floor, probably in the mid-18th century, retaining its original footprint, being subsequently extended eastwards in two distinct phases (Phase IIb/III) by the addition of two further coach bays and tack room accommodation.

All of the above structures were in place, in plan form at least, by the time of the 1845 tithe map (Figure 3).

Mid-late 19th century

- 8.1.3 Cartographic evidence clearly illustrates the extension of the foldyard to the west at some point between the time of the 1845 tithe map and first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884, with the related introduction of a new cowhouse/cartshed range (**D**), and cowhouse/shelter shed **E** (Phase IV). Although the precise date of this enlargement has not been established, the significant expansion of associated farm lands, recorded in historical census data (§.6.1), from 183a in 1861 to 275a in 1871, under the occupation of James Wiggin, may present a reasonable context for this extension of the farmstead complex. The addition of the upper floor to

Feed House **C** to enhance feed processing/storage would reasonably be related to an expansion of the farmstead as a whole, though the evidence of the fabric suggests that it formed a separate phase of development. All of the extant farm buildings covered by the current recording project were in place, in plan form at least, by the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Figure 7a).

20th century

- 8.1.4 As detailed in the individual building descriptions at §.7 above, a number of the constituent ranges have been subjected to fairly radical phases of modification during the course of the 20th century; this is particularly true in respect of Coach House **F**. A series of ephemeral, utilitarian ranges have been appended to the north side of **C/D** (stores) and the east elevation of Range **E** (hen house) in the recent past.

8.2 Assessment of Historical Character



Moseley Old Hall Farm: Summary Plan

- 8.2.1 The complex of outbuildings at Moseley Old Hall comprise two distinct elements; firstly the group of traditional 18th-/19th-century farm buildings (**A-E**) to the north-east, arranged around three sides of a broadly rectangular foldyard,⁹³ extended to the west in the mid-19th century, bounded by low brick walls to the south where it faces towards the north elevation of the Hall, and secondly a discrete, free-standing former coach house (**F**) to the north-west, the latter built astride the garden wall of the main house and encompassing a somewhat involved, multi-phase development. Both cartographic and structural evidence clearly indicate that the overall form of the farm building complex has developed and changed significantly over time, and has arisen from a piecemeal, accretive process of evolution, rather than as a single 'planned' act of unified design. The historical loss of a significant structure to the southern side of the eastern foldyard, in particular, has had the effect of radically altering the original aspect of the farmstead, as evident from historical mapping. The surviving buildings, together with access routes and field boundaries, reflect broadly the arrangements as extant since the later 19th century, however, with only minor losses evident in relation to the first edition

⁹³ A plan form noted as being characteristic of the southern part of Shropshire, Cheshire and the Staffordshire Plain (National Character Area 61 (HE, nd.1).

Ordnance Survey map of 1884 and the 'heritage potential' of the farmstead can thus be evaluated as high.⁹⁴ Principal views from the public realm are from the south, from the east-west aligned access track passing to the north of the house (see inset below), which forms part of the visitor route between house and shop (Barn A1).

8.2.2 The farmstead as survives can be split into four distinct 'character areas' (see summary plan above), which can be summarised as follows:

1. The central foldyard, enclosed on three sides by an interesting and attractive group of traditional farm buildings.
2. Main east-west aligned access track passing to north side of house, from which views of farm buildings and coach house **F** are available.
3. Grassed area to rear (west) of former shelter shed **E**.
4. Private garden to rear of main east-west aligned cowhouse/feed house range **B-D**; views of traditional farm buildings impacted by historical modifications (Feed House **C**) and by the appending of late 20th-century, utilitarian lean-to storage sheds, though outside of public realm.



View of farm buildings across foldyard from south-west, with access track to foreground (photographed in 2014).

8.3 Assessment of Significance

8.3.1 Moseley Old Hall is a building of major intrinsic significance, recognised statutorily since 1953 by its inclusion on the list of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Significance as a grade II* listed building, defined by Historic England as an 'important building of more than special interest' and constituting one of the top 5.8% of listed buildings in the country.⁹⁵ The outbuildings currently under consideration are not statutorily listed though, as noted above (§.1.2) they reasonably justify classification as 'curtilage buildings' of the main house, while their inclusion on the Staffordshire County HER and National Trust's internal HBSMR means that they constitute, as a minimum, non-listed heritage assets under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The constituent buildings are solid, if unexceptional, examples of traditional, vernacular farm ranges of the 18th and 19th centuries and, while the complex is clearly subservient to the main house, the constituent ranges are, of their own account, of considerable merit as an attractive and representative group. Although having been subject to periodic programmes of adaptation and repair, with certain of the buildings (in particular ranges **E** and **F**) having been remodelled to such an extent as to effectively mask the details of their original functional arrangements, the complex as a whole remains visually indicative of the operation of the hall as the centre of a working farmstead, particularly in its later years when the status of the main house was reduced. The buildings have been removed from their functional context for a considerable period of time, and the historical loss of interior fixtures and fittings reflective of historical use, recorded in the early

⁹⁴ Historic England record 71% of farmsteads from late-19th-century maps in Shropshire and Staffordshire (NCA61; HE, nd.1) retaining more than half of their historic footprint, although for Cannock Chase and Cank Wood (NCA67: HE, nd.2), the figure is significantly lower at 21% as a result of expanding towns and other settlements.

⁹⁵ See <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/has/listed-buildings/>

1980s, is a matter of some regret. The buildings do, however, make a significant contribution to both the physical context and special historical interest of the hall as part of a group.

- 8.3.2 The single most significant event impacting negatively upon the historical integrity of the farm group as a whole was the construction of the M54 motorway immediately to the north of the site in the early 1980s. Since that time, as has been previously noted, the farm ranges have served effectively as a visual 'bund' between the Old Hall site and the new road.

8.4 Historical Refurbishment and Future Proposals

- 8.4.1 Barn **A1**, Stables **A2**, Feed House **C**, Shelter Shed **E** and Coach House **F** have been subject to historical restoration and modification for contemporary use, while Cowhouse **B** has been subject to limited, internal refurbishment. It is understood that no plans are currently in place for conversion of any of the other buildings on the site, though cowhouses **B** and **D** would appear to be eminently suitable for alternative, adaptive re-use in the future, should the opportunity and/or need arise, thereby ensuring their continuing viable use and contributing towards their longer-term conservation.

9 CONCLUSION

- 9.1 The current project has allowed for a detailed record of the traditional farm and other outbuildings associated with Moseley Old Hall to be made within the parameters of the project WSI, so far as is possible from a non-intrusive survey. Though certain aspects and the precise chronology of the early evolution of the farmstead remain somewhat obscure, and the historical loss of associated structures makes interpretation of the functional arrangements of the early complex problematical, the project has nonetheless enhanced the general understanding of the origins and development of the extant buildings, both as individual structures and as a group.

Possible Future Research

- 9.2 As discussed above, the former arrangements of some elements of the farmstead layout remain uncertain, specifically in relation to a documented substantial range flanking the southern side of the eastern foldyard, illustrated in historical graphic sources, and the original extent of feed house **C**. In this respect, any future intrusive groundworks (eg. introduction/upgrading of services) in the vicinity of these buildings should be monitored archaeologically, while consideration might be given to the undertaking of targeted geophysical survey within the foldyard area, with a view to identifying the presence/absence and extent of any below ground remains. With respect to Barn **A1**, the evidence for a timber-framed precursor structure suggested by the current study is somewhat ambiguous; any high-level structural work within this range may provide the opportunity for the closer examination of wall plates and associated joinery which, if not renewed, may retain evidence to further elucidate this aspect of the building's origins and development.

Report prepared by:

Ric Tyler MCIfA
20th May 2019

10 SOURCES

a) Cartographic and other Graphic Sources (in chronological order)

- 1798 Drawing of Moseley Old Hall from Stebbing Shaw's '*History and Antiquities of Staffordshire*'
- 1841 Bushbury Tithe Map
- nd. WALS MAP/170 (mid-C19th, possibly based upon tithe map).
- 1884 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
- 1902 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
- 1923 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
- 1957 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
- 1967 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
- 1986 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
- 1992 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map

b) Primary Sources

National Trust Archives (Attingham Park)

- Moseley Old Hall pink 'buildings' files – assorted plans and schedule of works
- Moseley Old Hall correspondence files – misc.
- Moseley Old Hall Farm; Vernacular Building Survey notes (anon.; undated, though annotated as during restoration of Coach House F, ie. c.1982)

Staffordshire County Record Office

- **D351/M/B/125:** Plan of mine workings near Moseley Old Hall (undated, though c.1930s).
- **D1230/Box 67/15:** Mining rights, 1918.
- **D1230/Box 71/12:** Lease of mines under Moseley Hall.
- **D1230/Box 72/3:** Draft lease of mining rights re. Moseley Estate.

William Salt Library, Stafford

- **323/5/4/80:** Correspondence re. acquisition of MOH by NT.

Moseley Old Hall

- Original Account Book of 1698 – c.1716 with commentary by Francis Whitgreave, 1844. Transcribed by NT volunteers.

c) Trade Directories etc. (in chronological order)

- 1912 Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire
- 1916 Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire
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Historic England, nd. (2). 'Farmstead Character Statement: National Character Area 67: Cannock Chase and Cank Wood.'

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e) On-line Sources

- www.a2a.org.uk
- www.ancestry.com
- www.british-history.ac.uk
- <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk>
- <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>
- <https://www.gov.uk>
- <http://www.legislation.gov.uk>



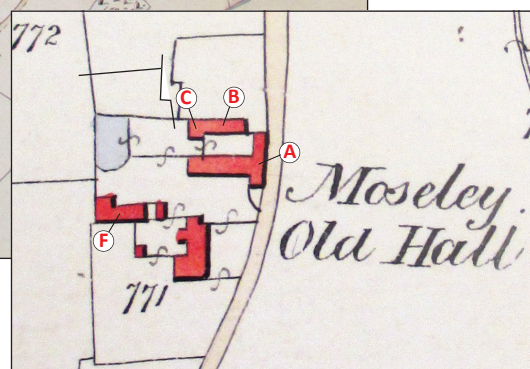
Based upon Explorer 1:25,000 map (Sheet 219)
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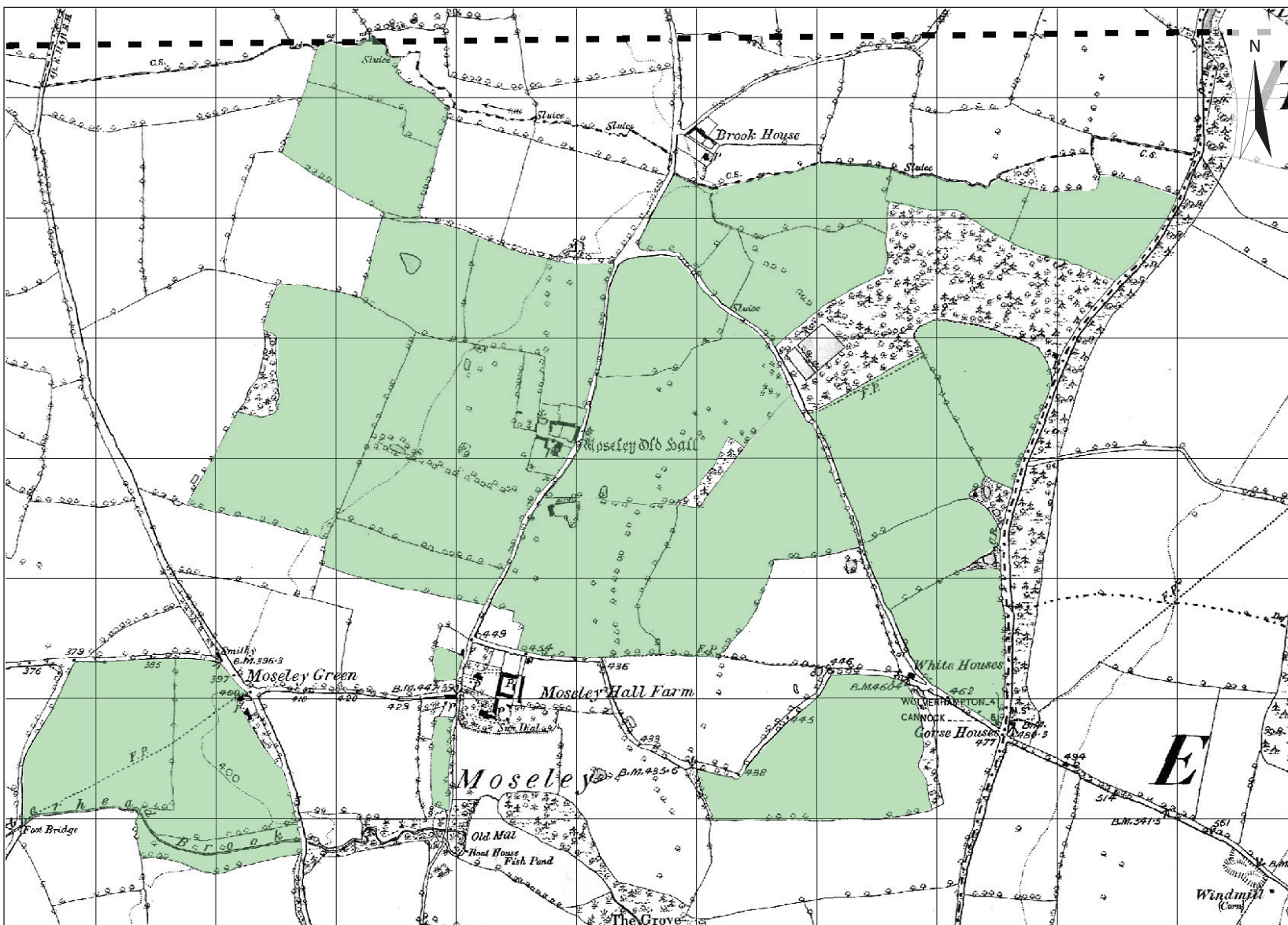
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Lichfield Record Office ref. B/A/15/68 (reproduced by permission)









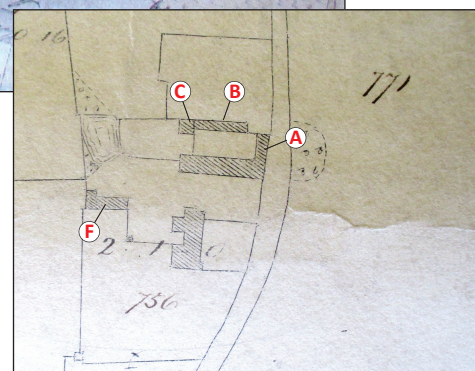
Farm Buildings at Moseley Old Hall
Featherstone, South Staffordshire

Figure 4: Tithe holdings (1845) of Joseph Bickford from Thomas Whitgreave
 (overlaid onto First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884)

LAND USE KEY

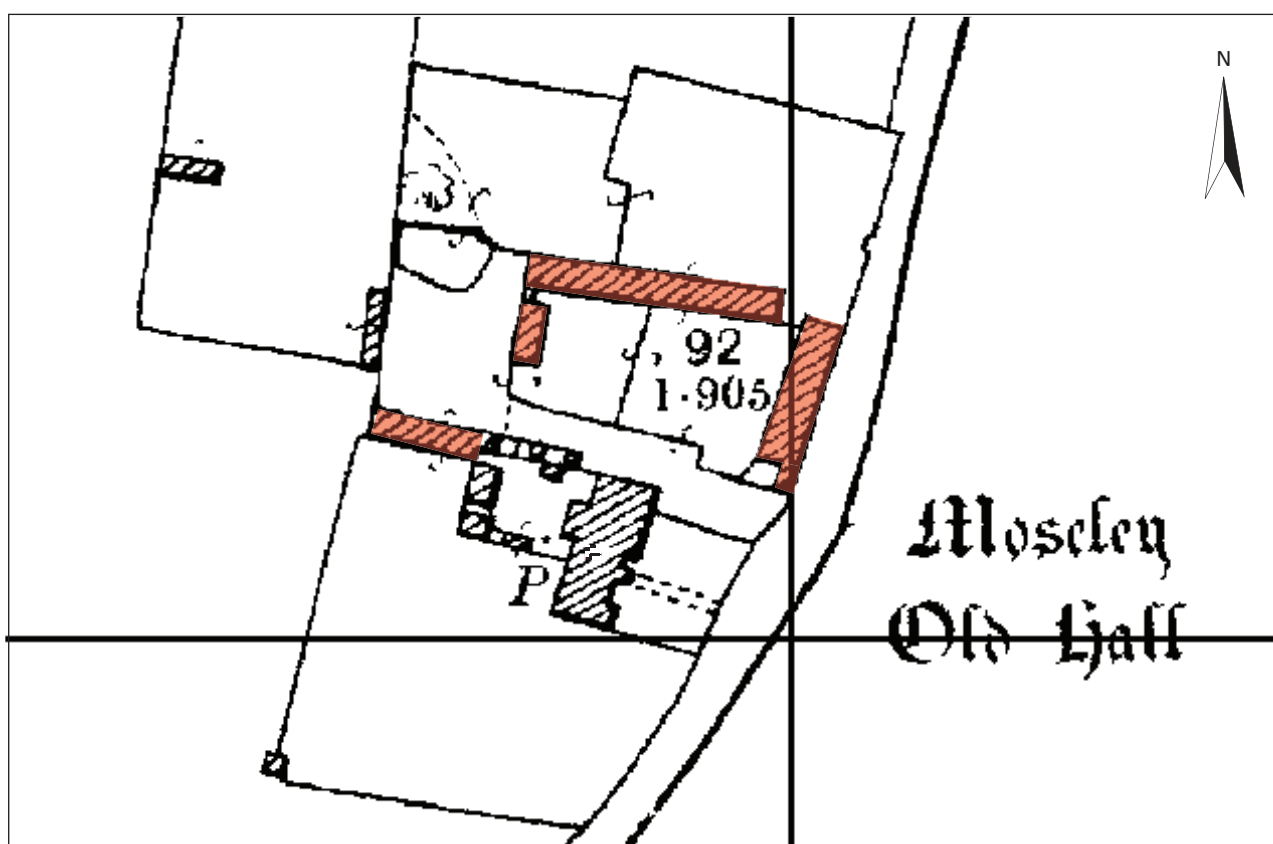
-  house, outbuildings
garden, yards etc.
-  arable
-  pasture
-  meadow







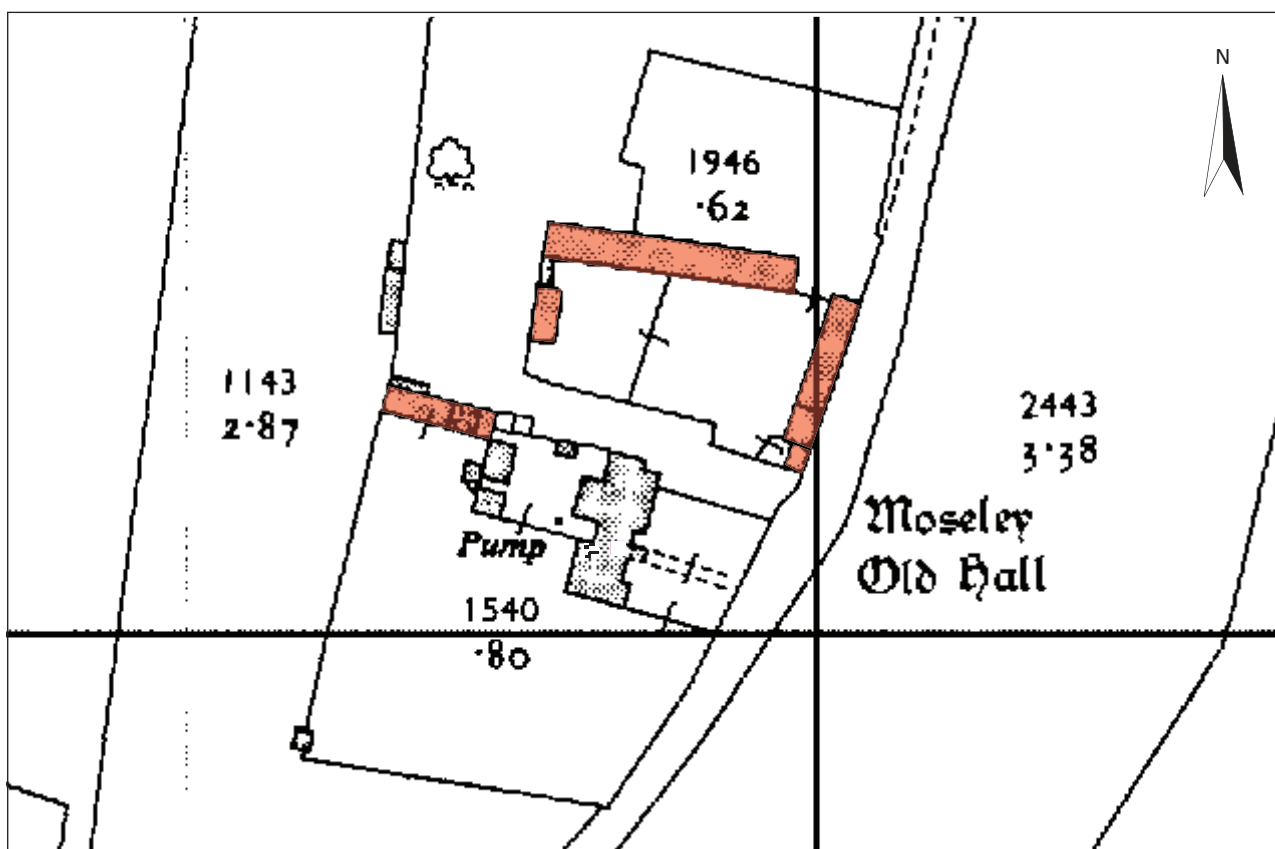
a Ordnance Survey County Series First Edition 1:2500 map of 1884



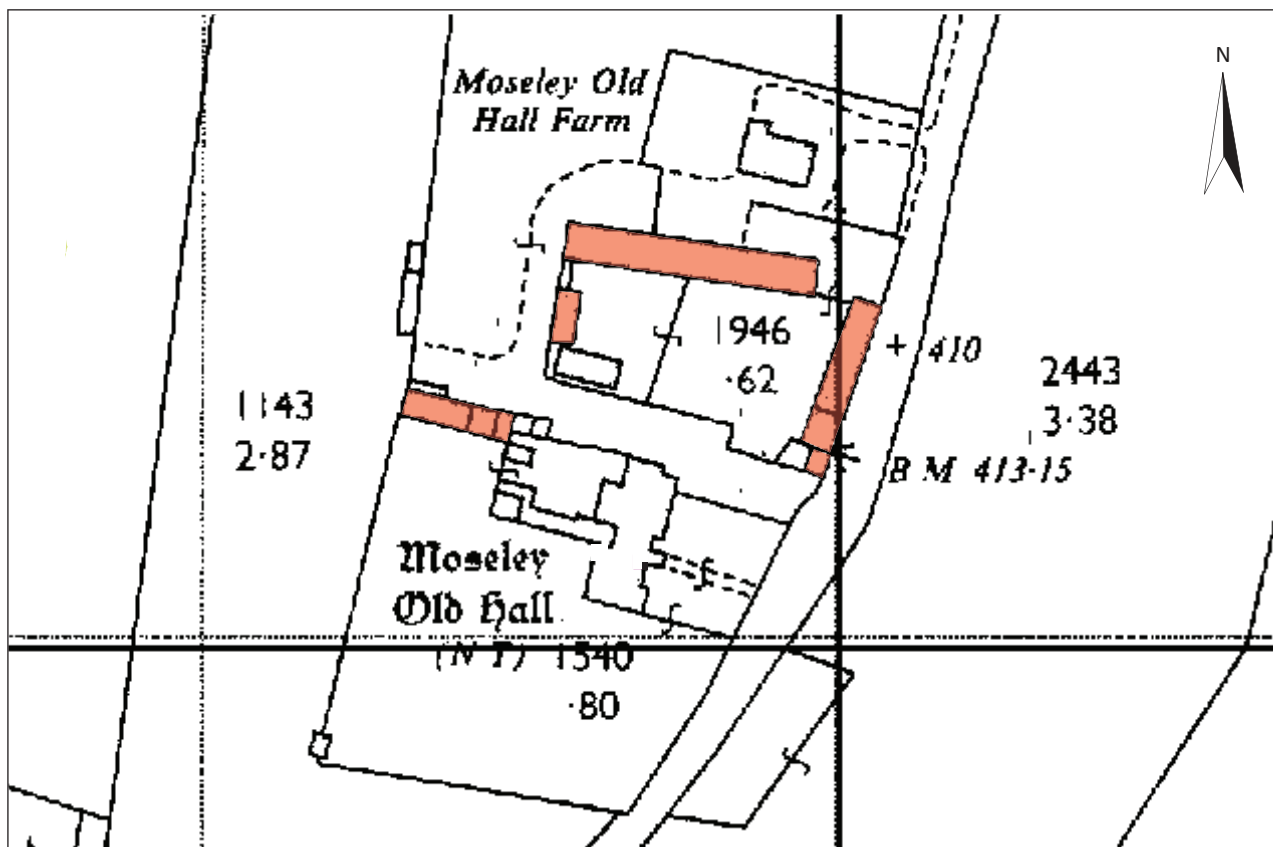
b Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 1:2500 map of 1902



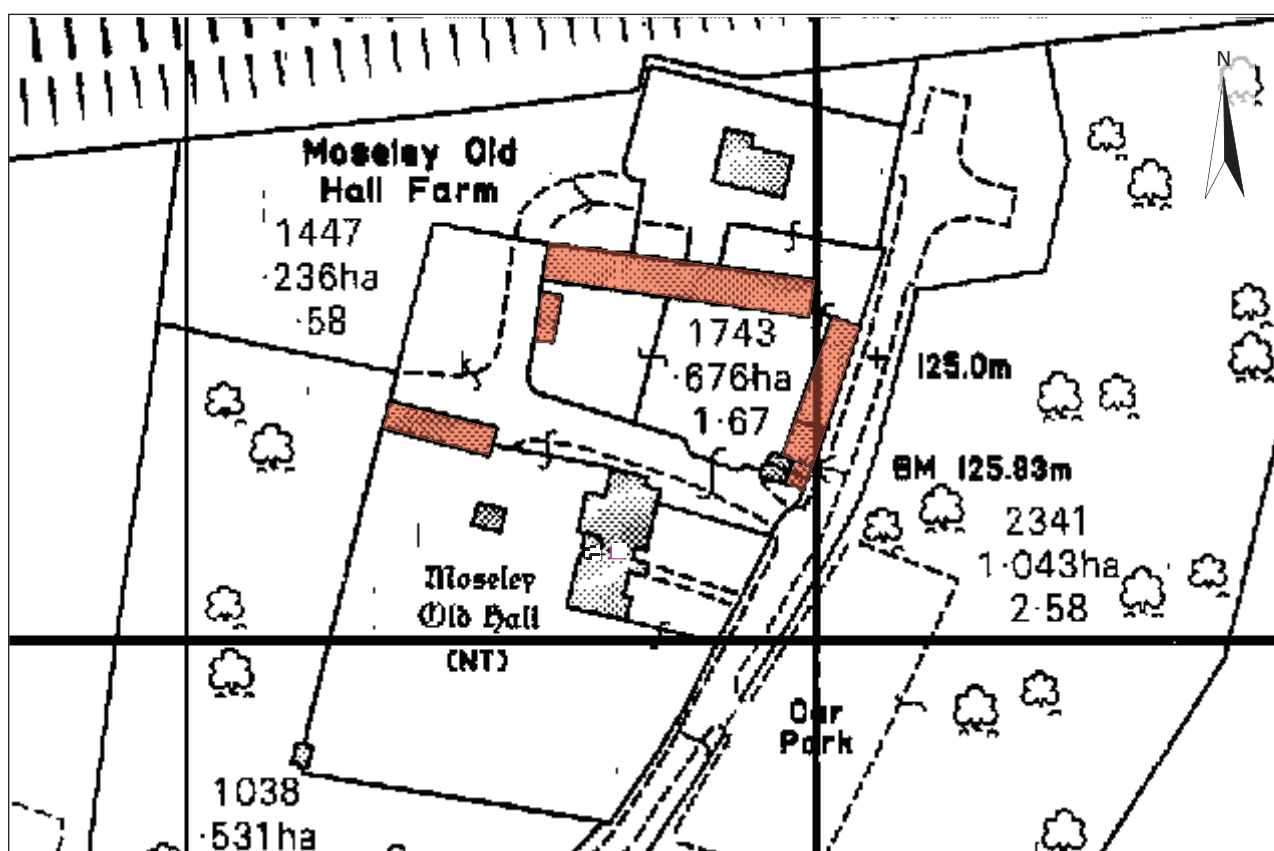
a Ordnance Survey County Series First Edition 1:2500 map of 1923



b Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 map of 1957



a Ordnance Survey County Series First Edition 1:2500 map of 1967



b Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 map of 1986



a Illustration of Moseley Old Hall from Stebbing Shaw's *History and Antiquities of Staffordshire*, 1798; **NB.** barn to right.



b Similar view; undated though pre-1870; **NB.** barn absent by this date.
WALS ref.; DX894/4/1/29.

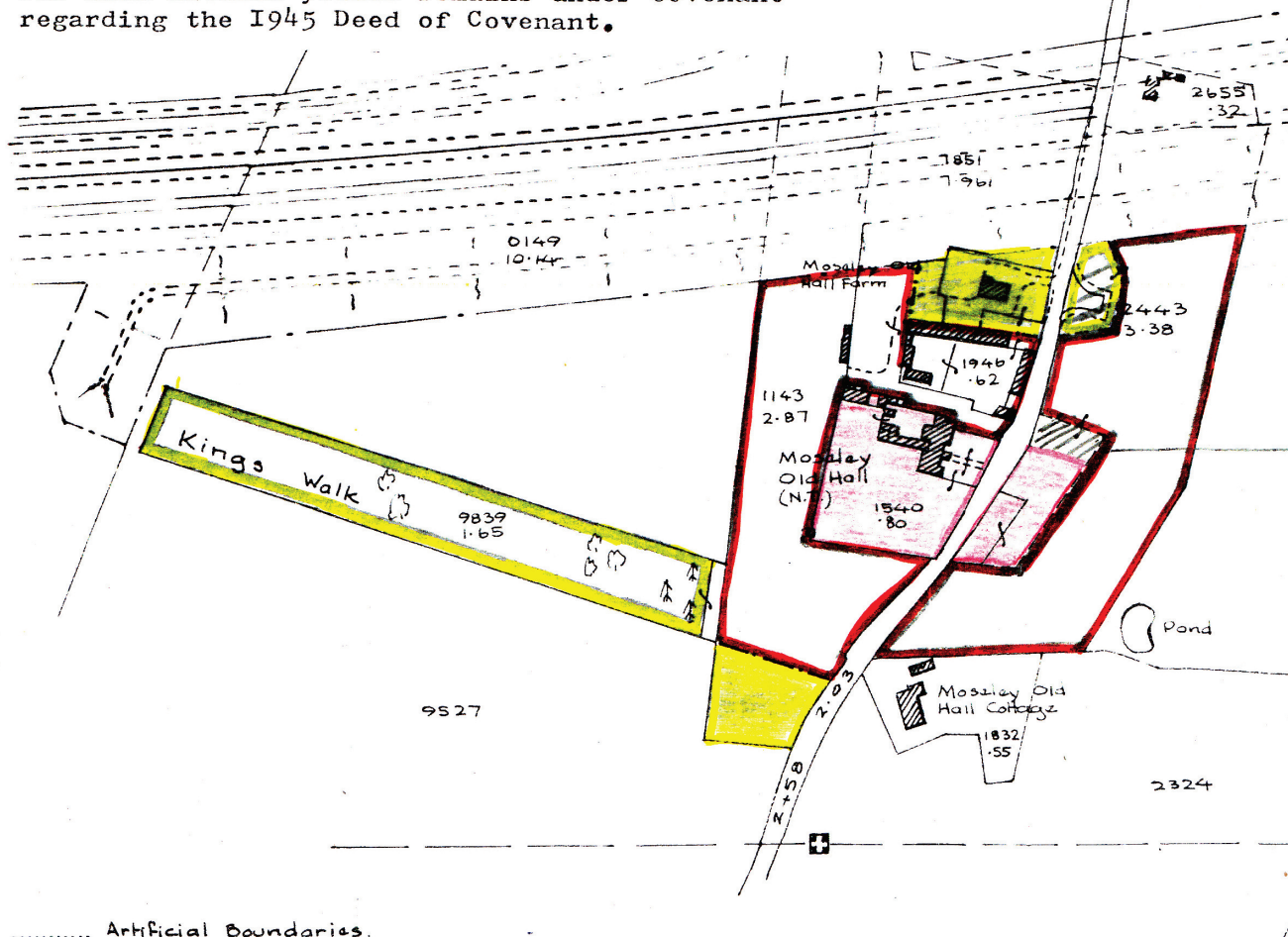
INALIENABILITY PLAN No.2.

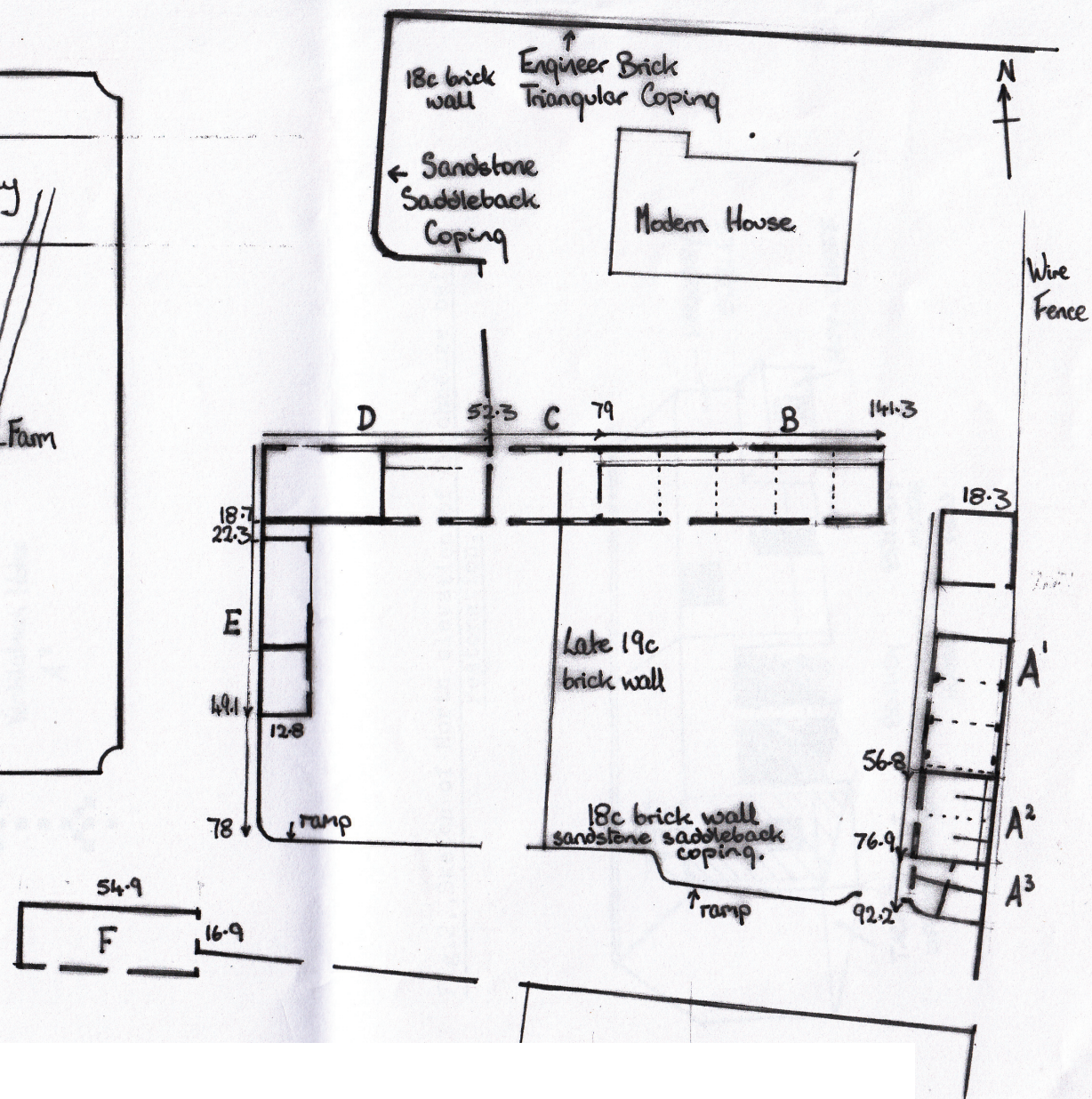
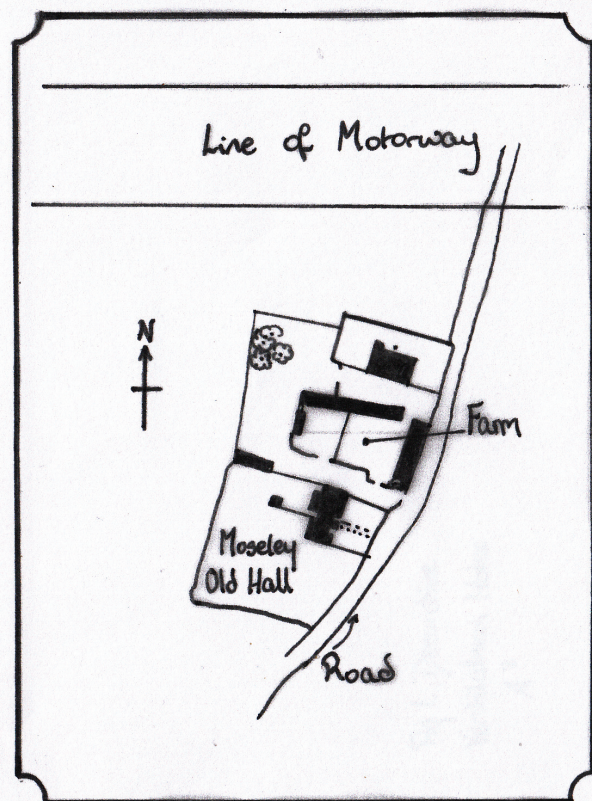
4.68 acres, edged red, purchased on 27th September, 1982, from N.J.Evans and others, (the original acreage was 5.38 acres, but the 2 areas coloured yellow were sold subject to conditions contained in a Deed of Covenant dated 16th June, 1945 - Mrs. N. Wiggin and N.T.).

Existing N.T. land is coloured pink and comprises 1.102 acres declared inalienable by Minute No.142 of Executive Committee Meeting No.636/62 (Deed of Gift Mrs.N.Wiggin to N.T. dated 14th February, 1962) and The Barn given by The Wiggin Trustees on 7th February, 1980, and declared inalienable by Minute 162/833/80. see Inalienability Plan No.1.

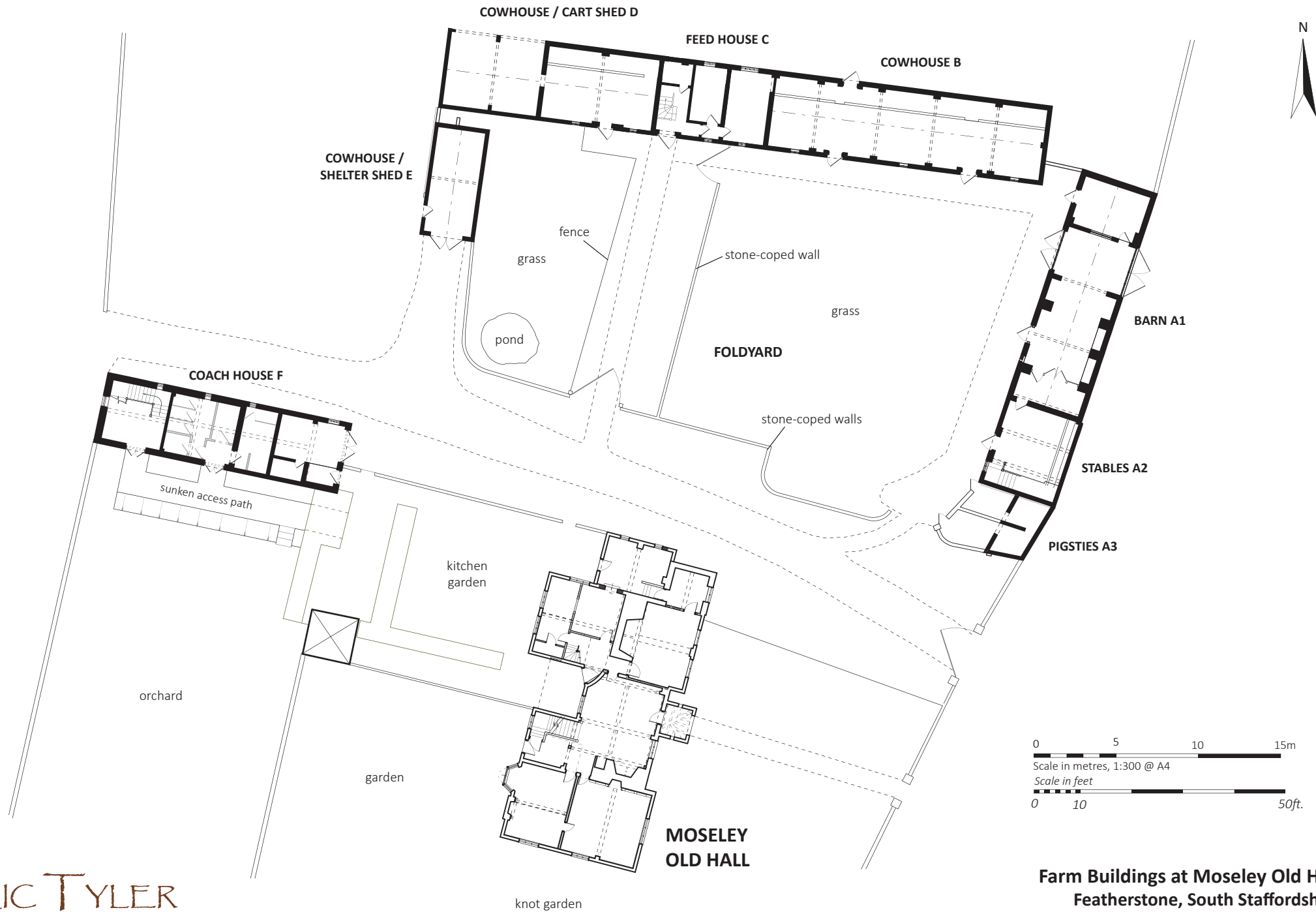
Covenants over the land edged yellow 4.87 acres- were given by the purchaser of the 2 yellow areas.

The land hatched yellow remains under covenant regarding the 1945 Deed of Covenant.

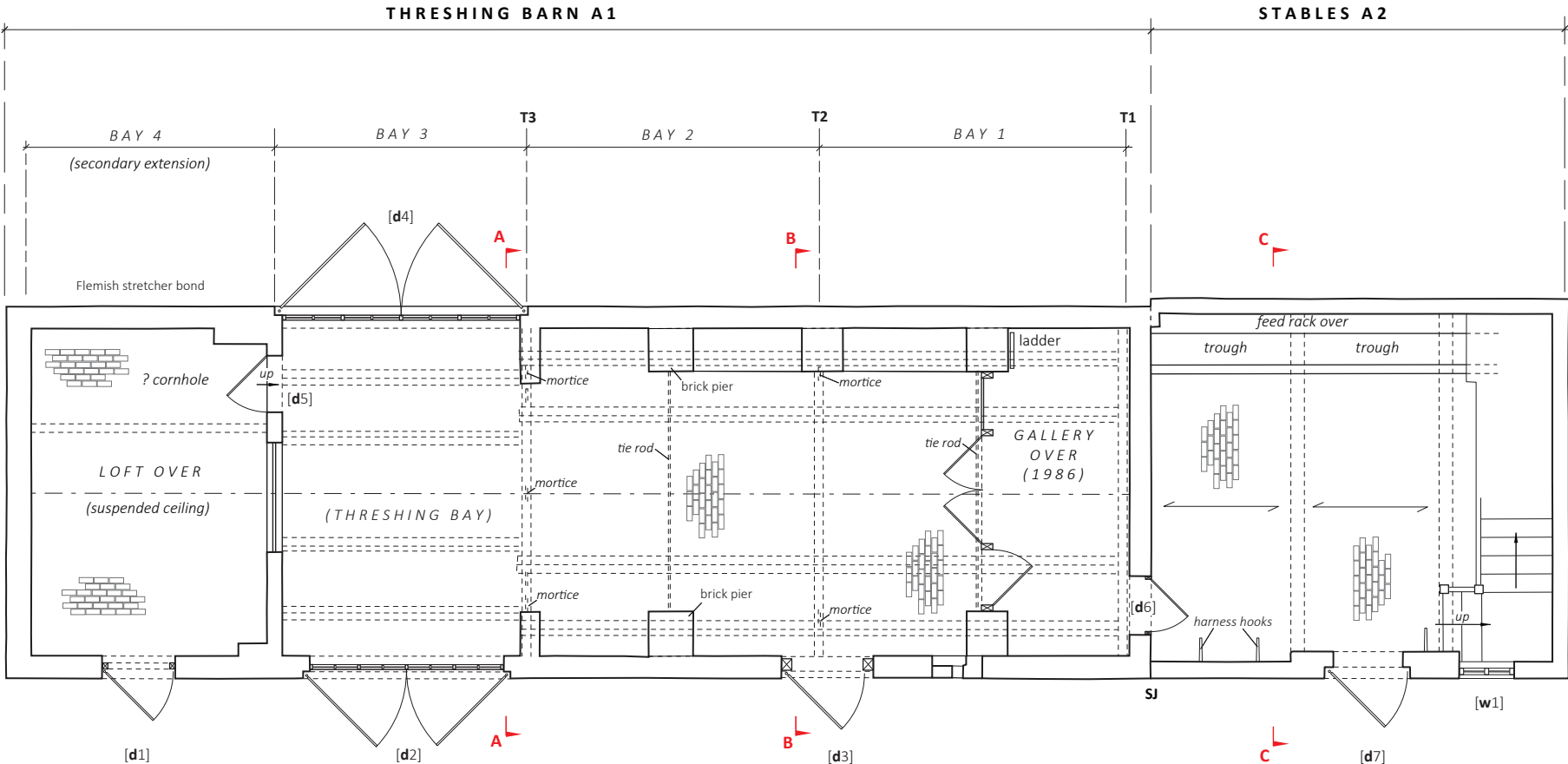




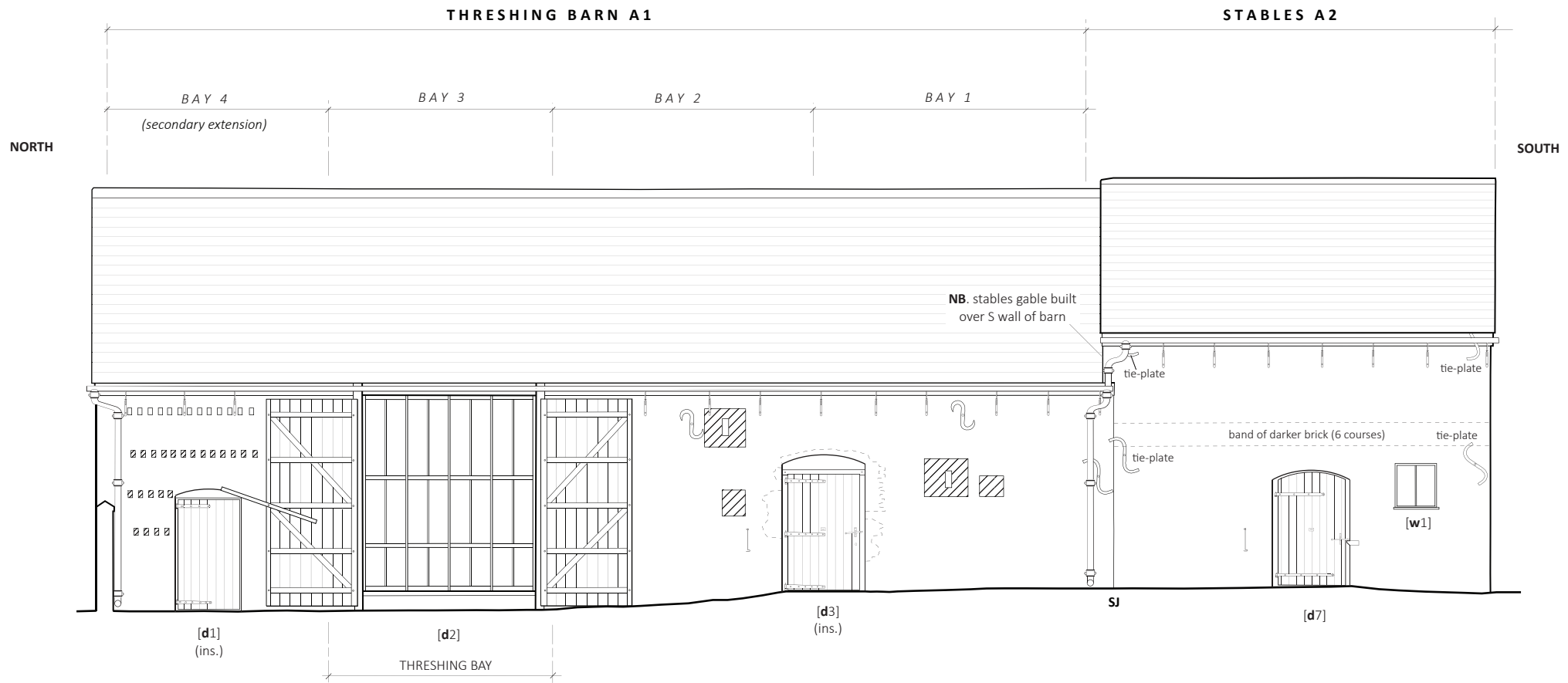
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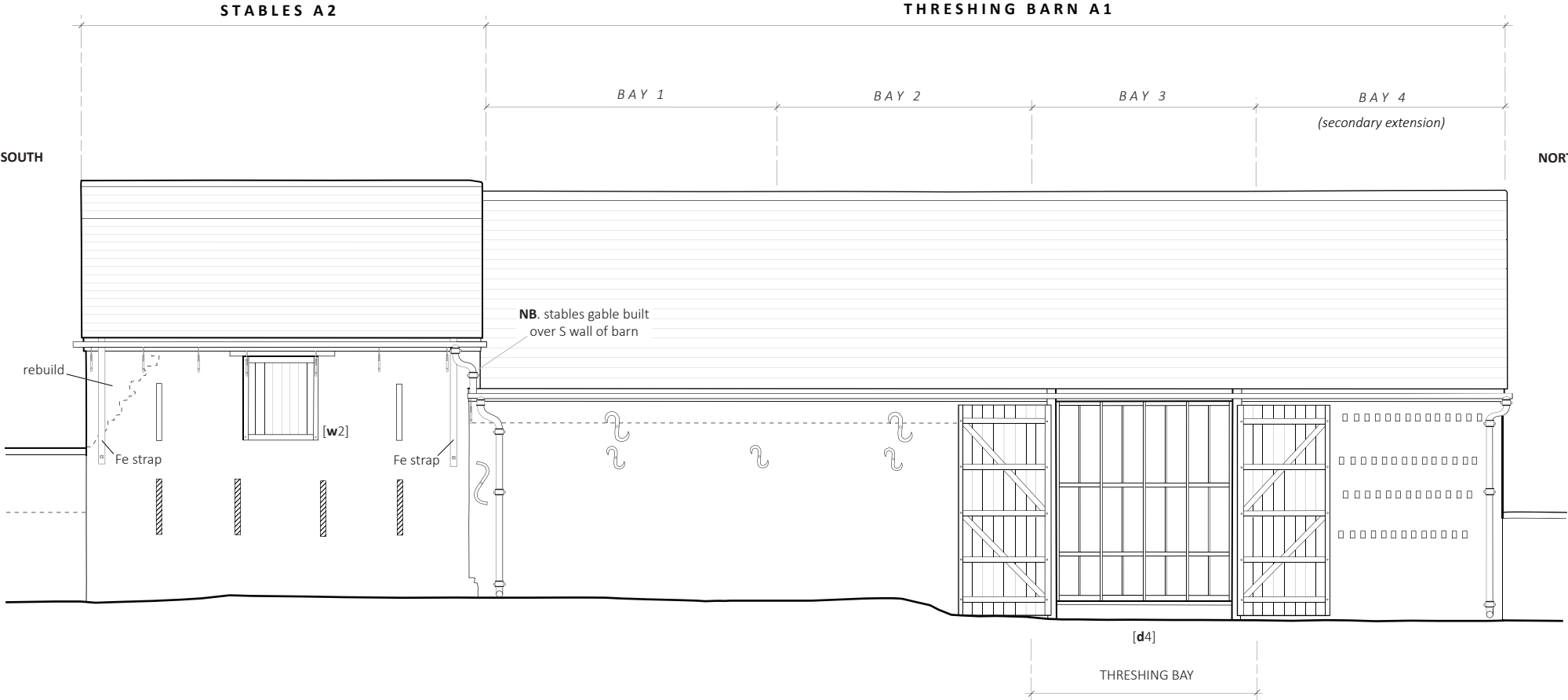
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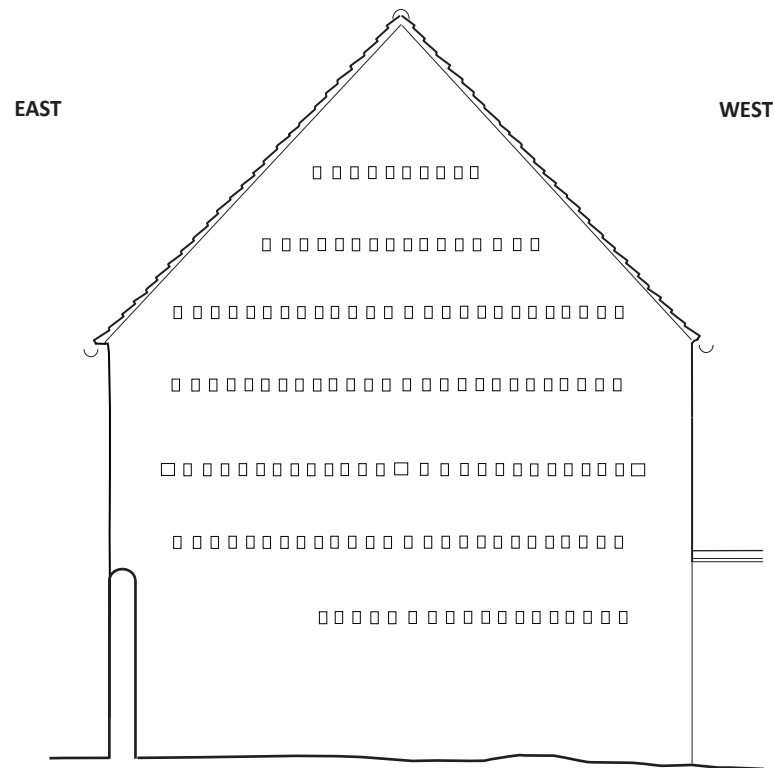
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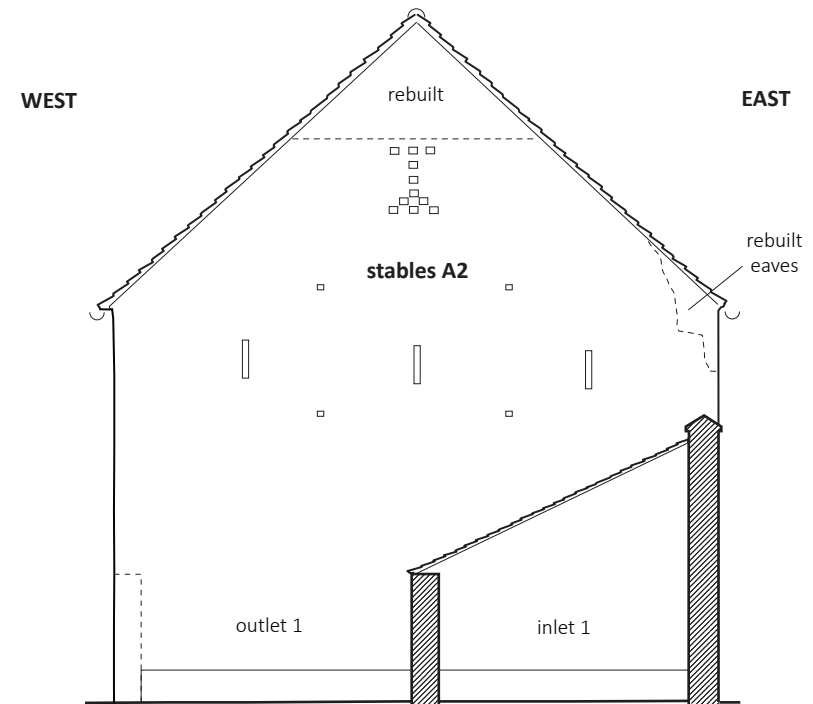
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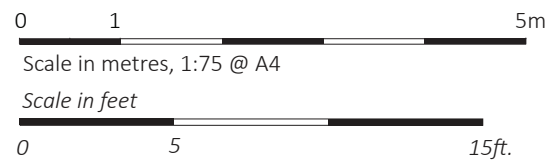
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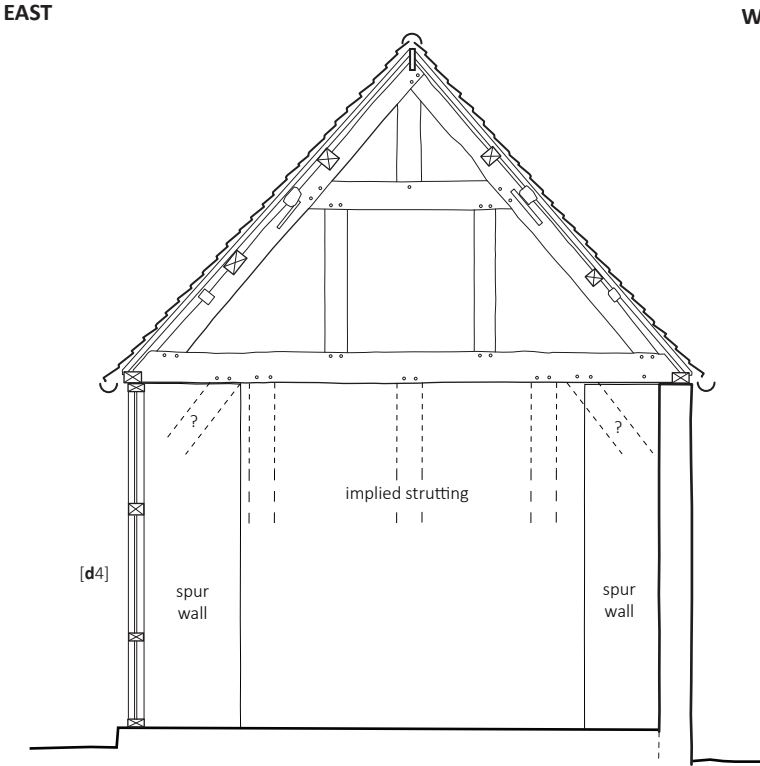
a north elevation



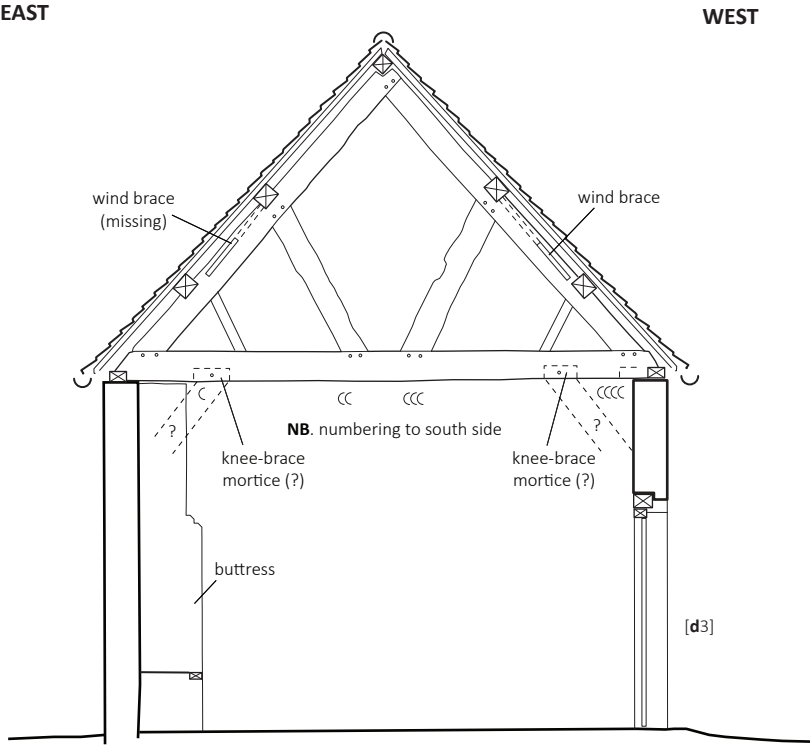
b south elevation



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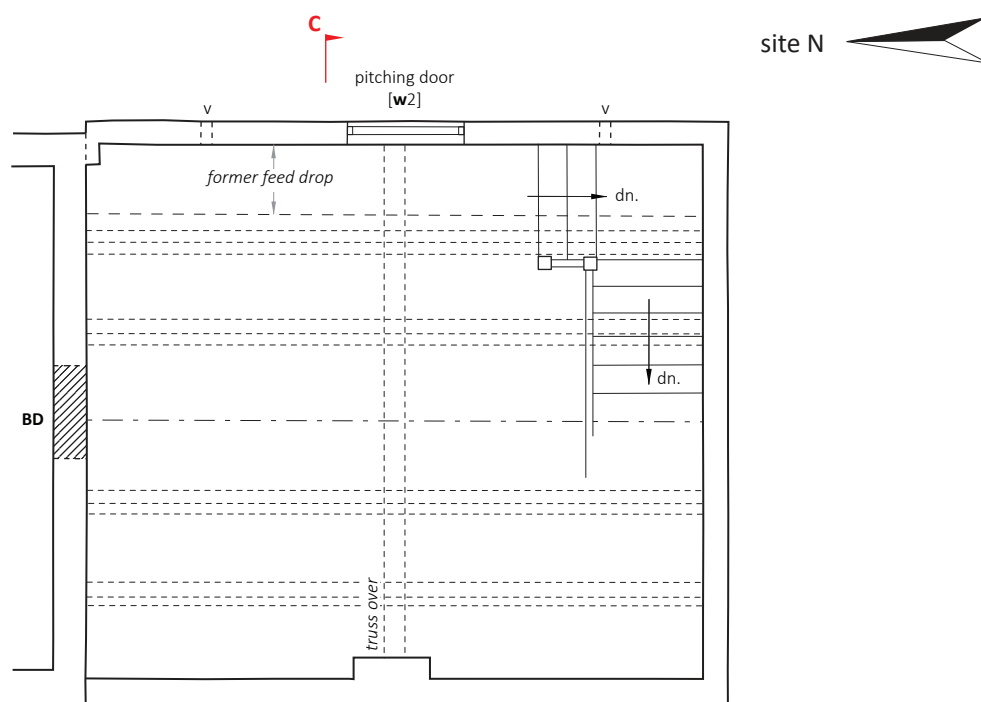
a transverse cross-section at A-A (truss T3)



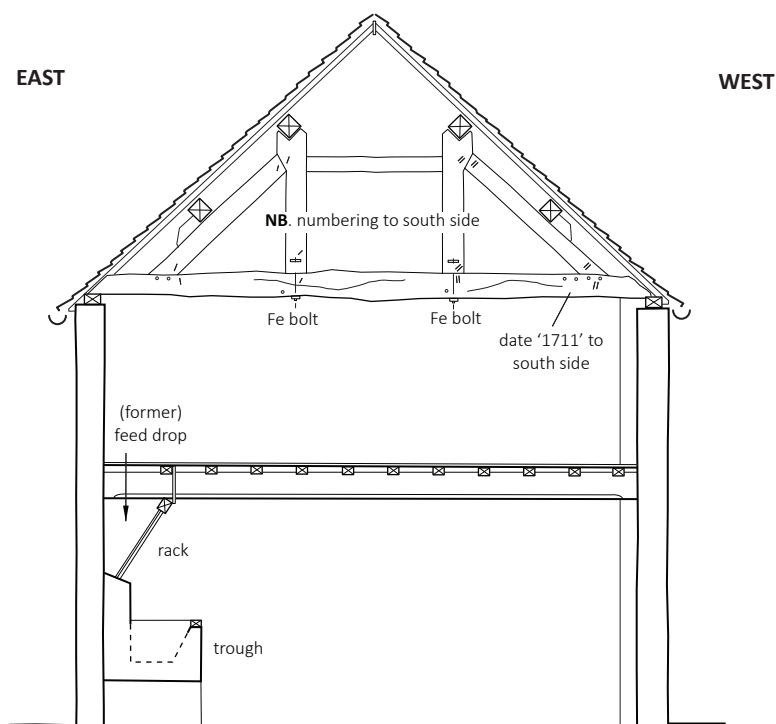
b transverse cross-section at B-B (truss T2)



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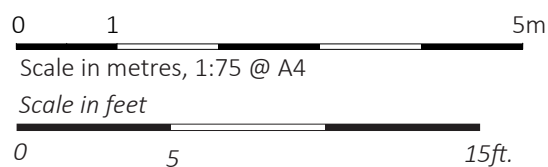
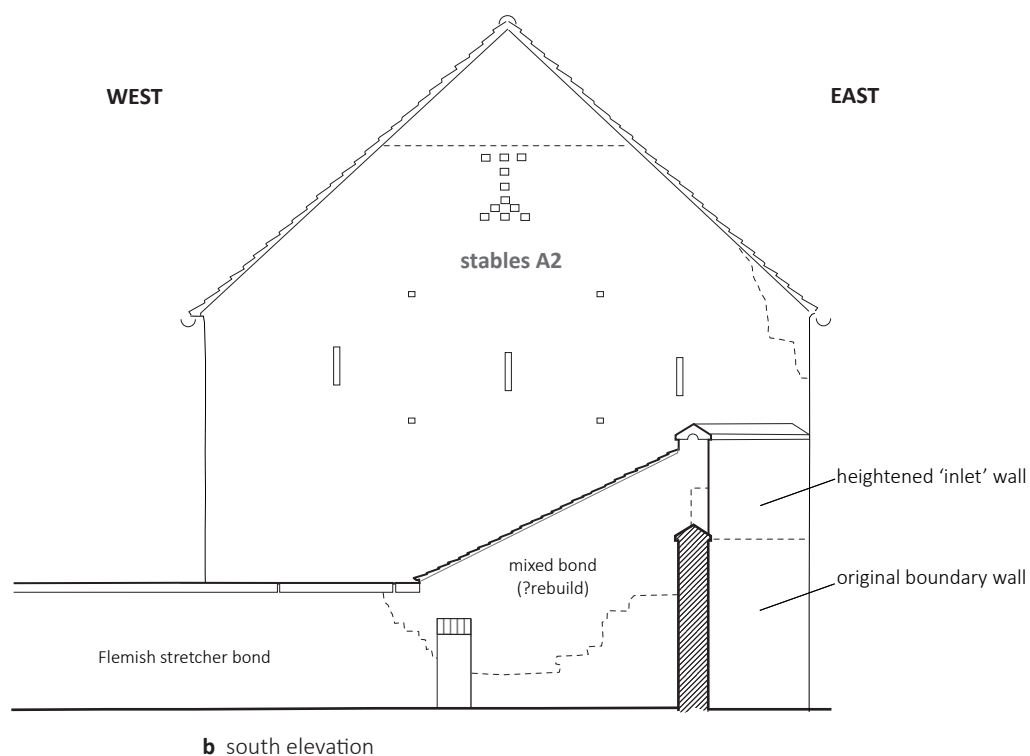
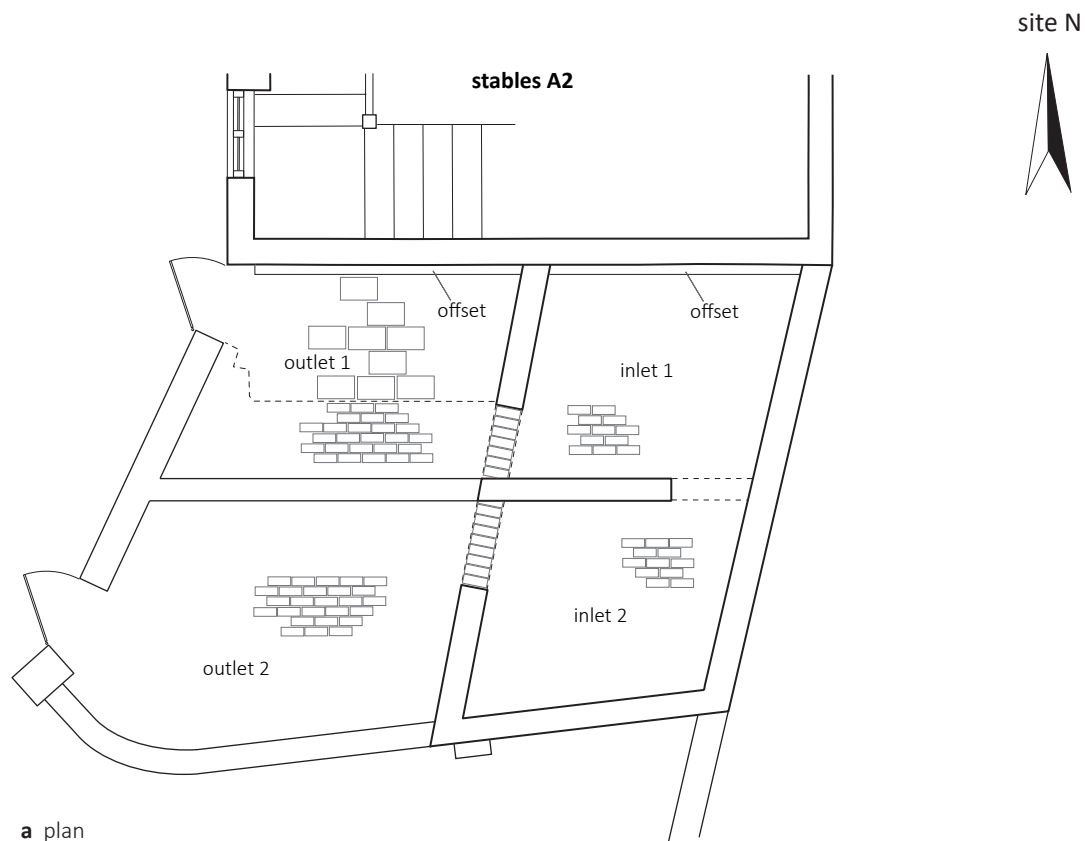


a first floor (hay loft) plan

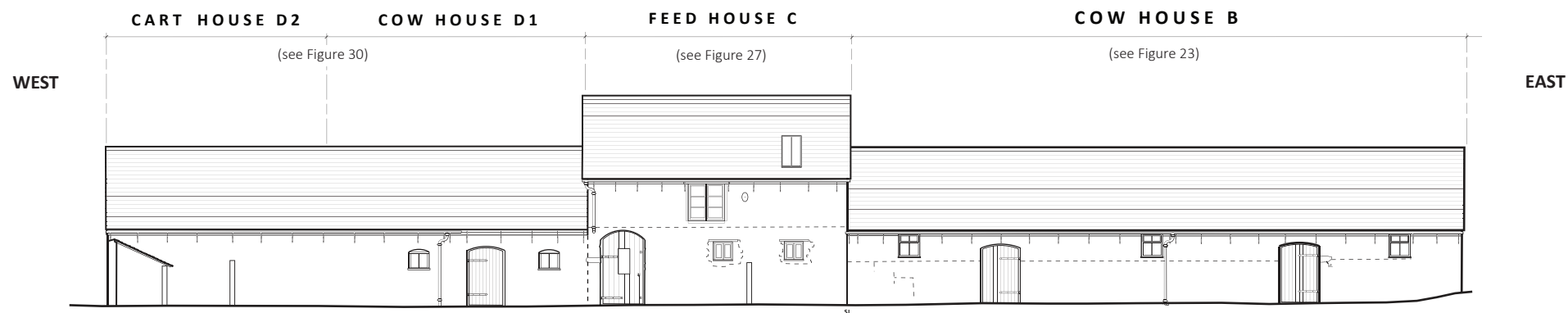


b transverse cross-section at C-C

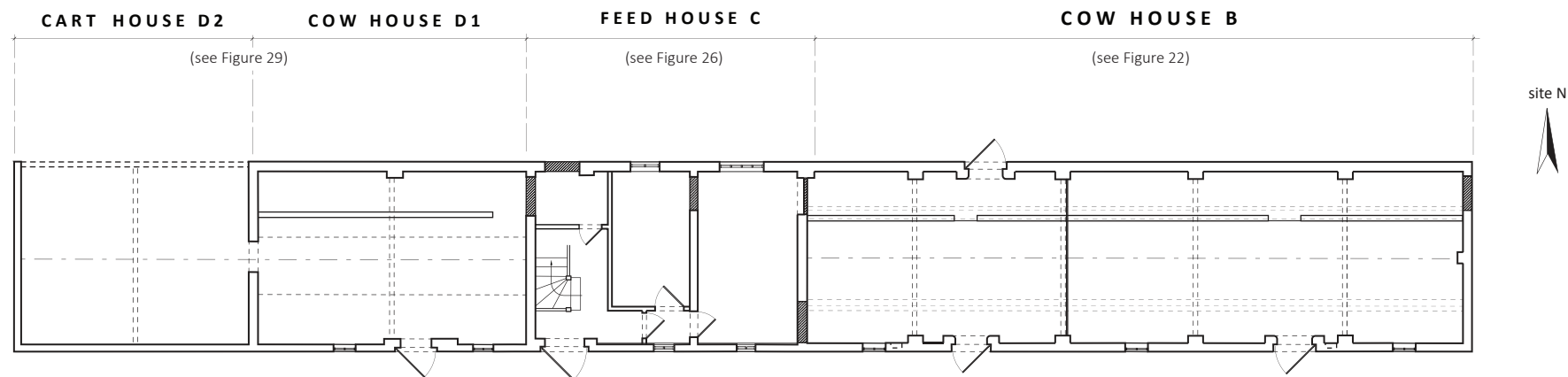




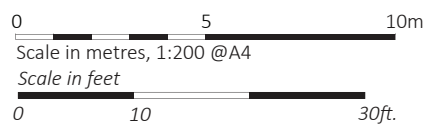
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a south elevation to foldyard

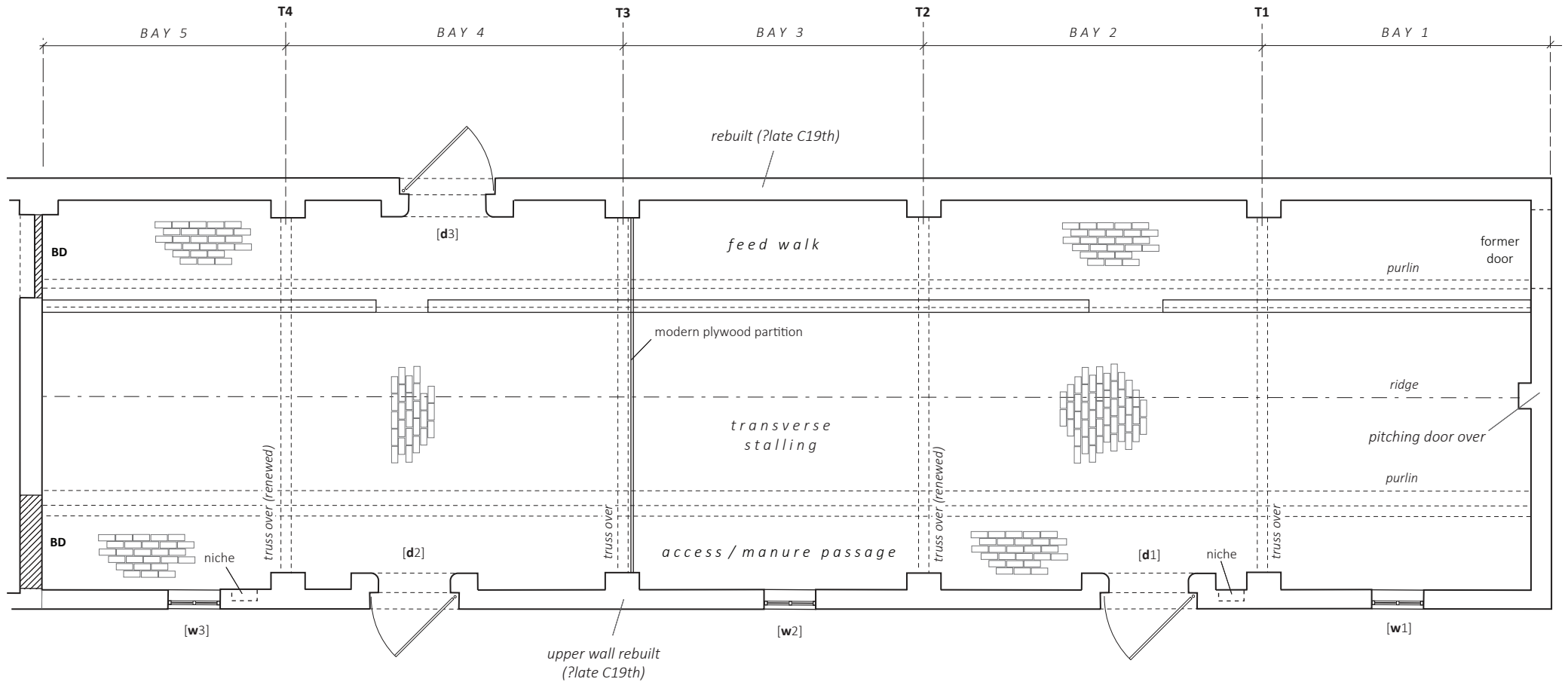


b plan

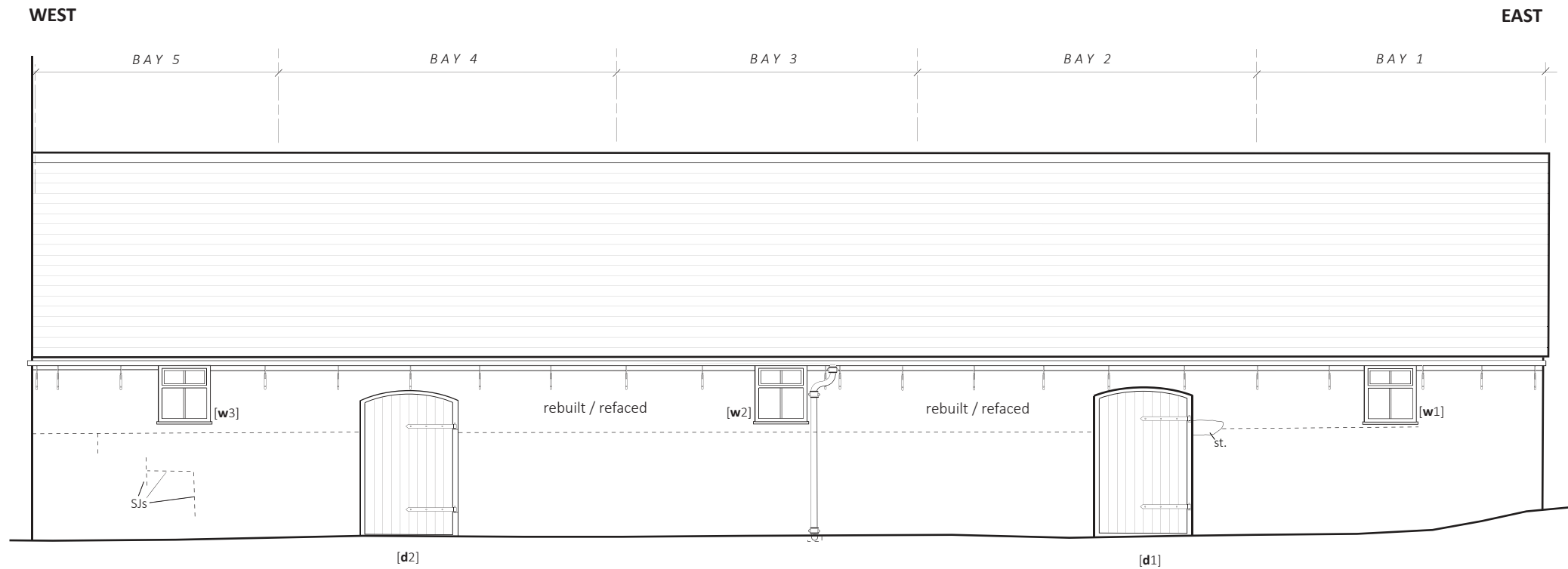


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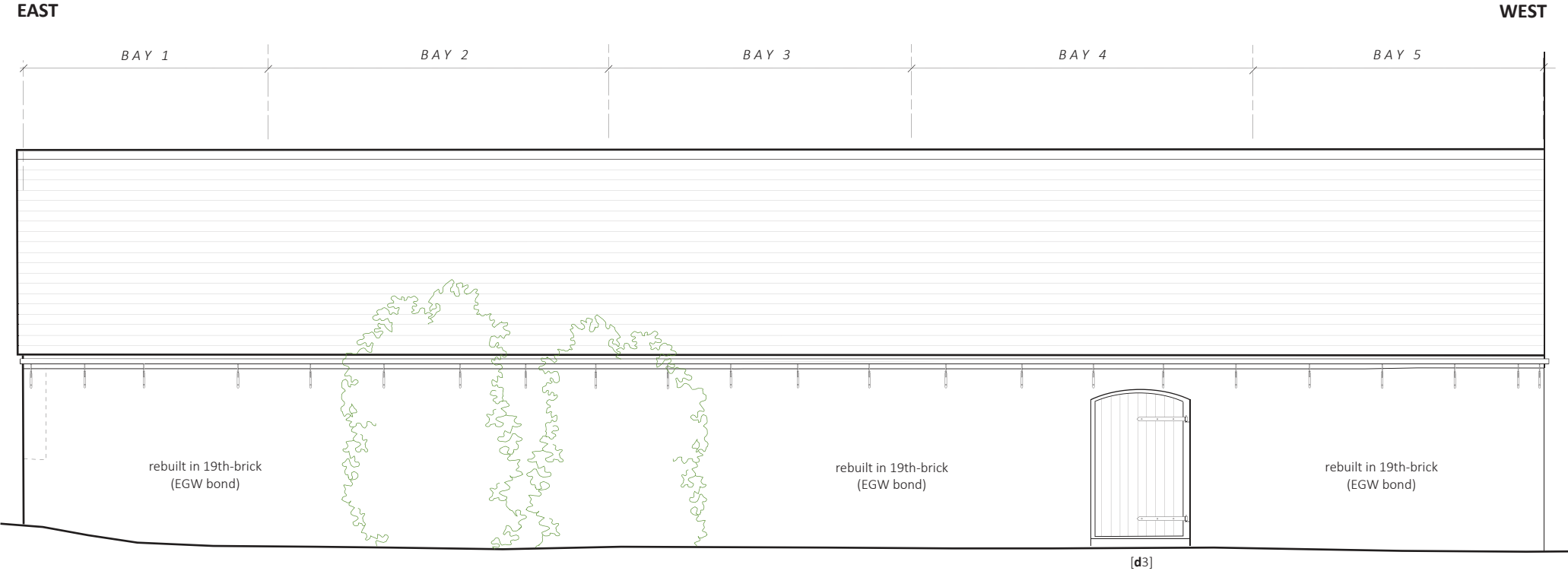
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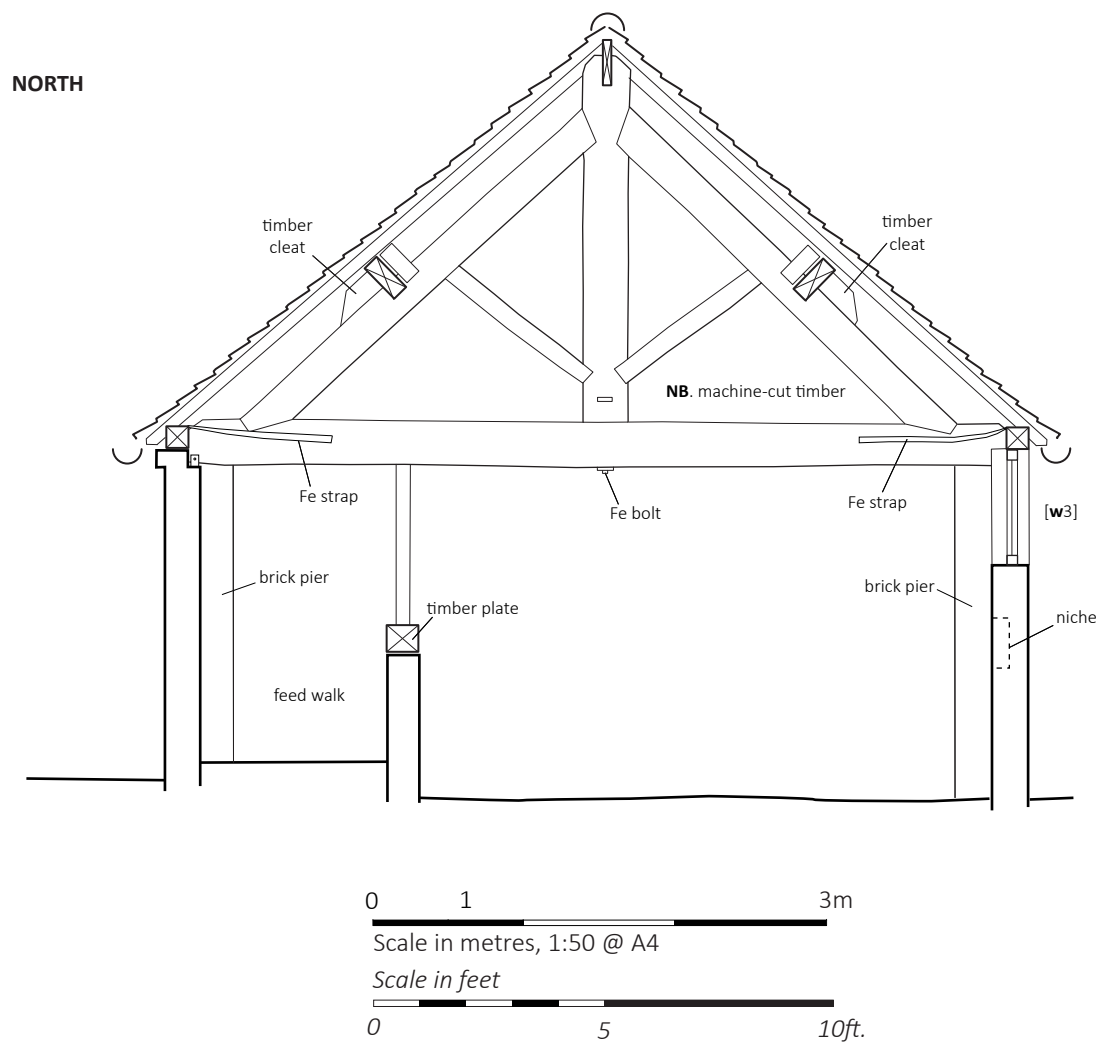
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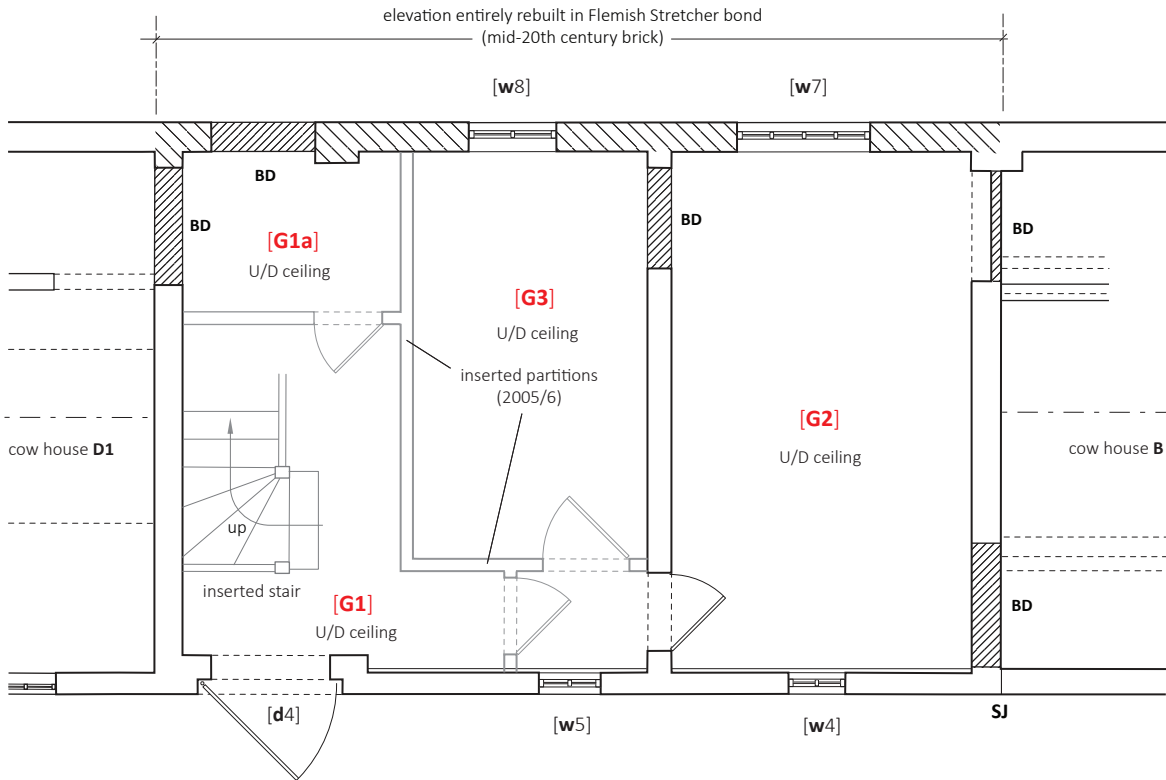


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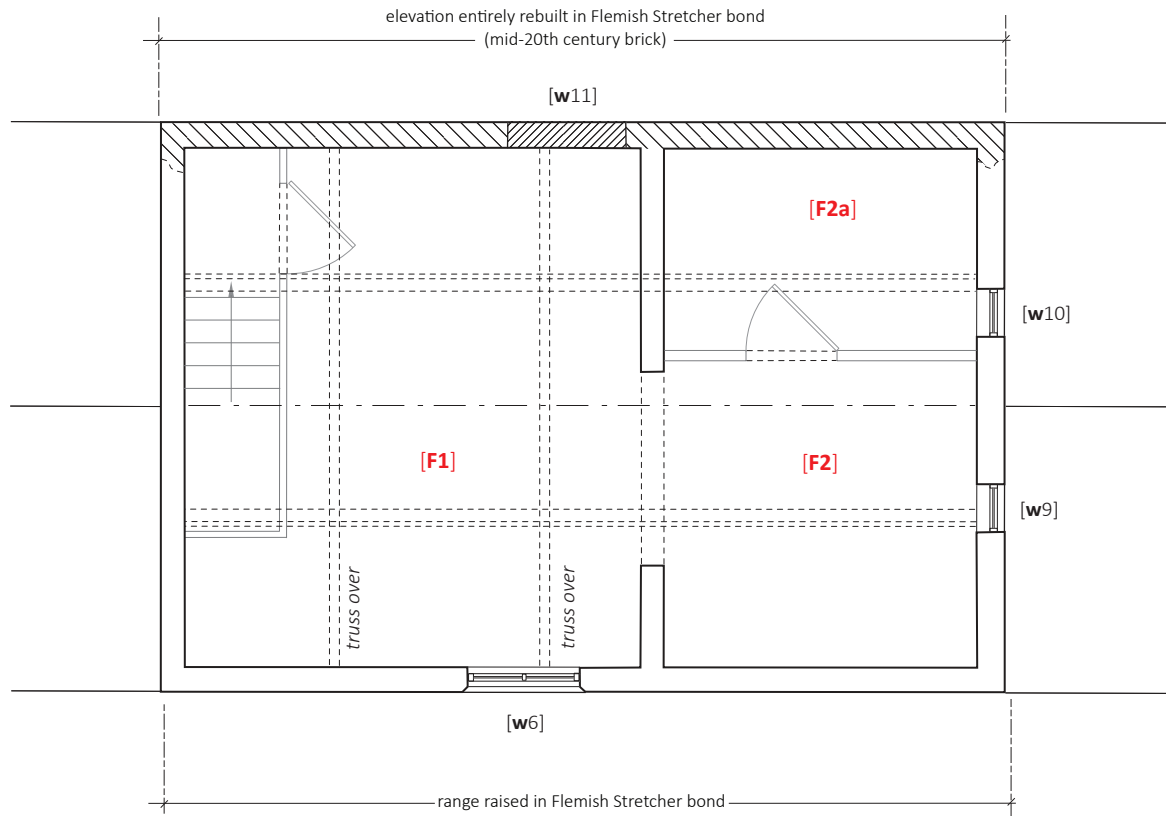


Farm Buildings at Moseley Old Hall
Featherstone, South Staffordshire

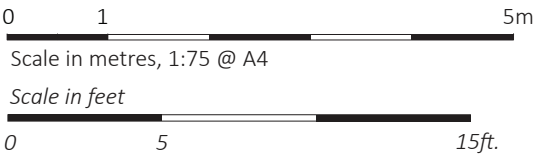
Figure 25: Cowhouse Range B; cross-section at truss T4



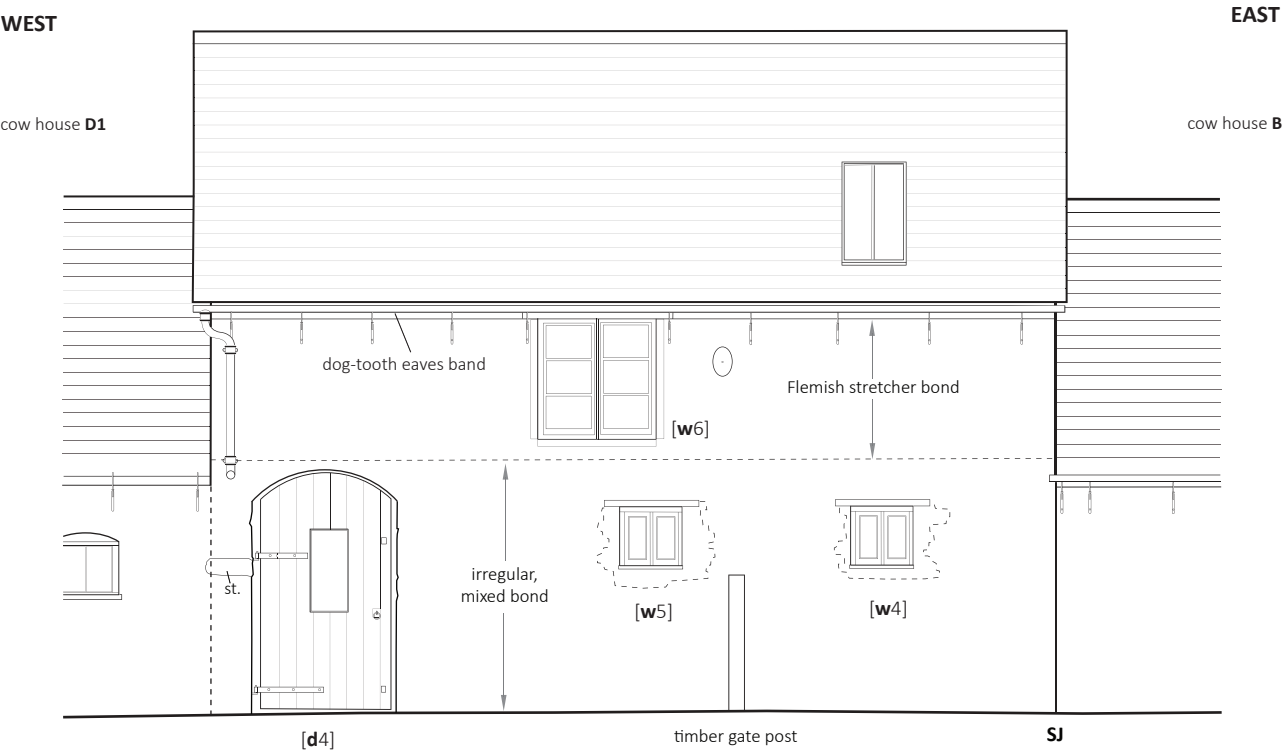
a ground floor plan



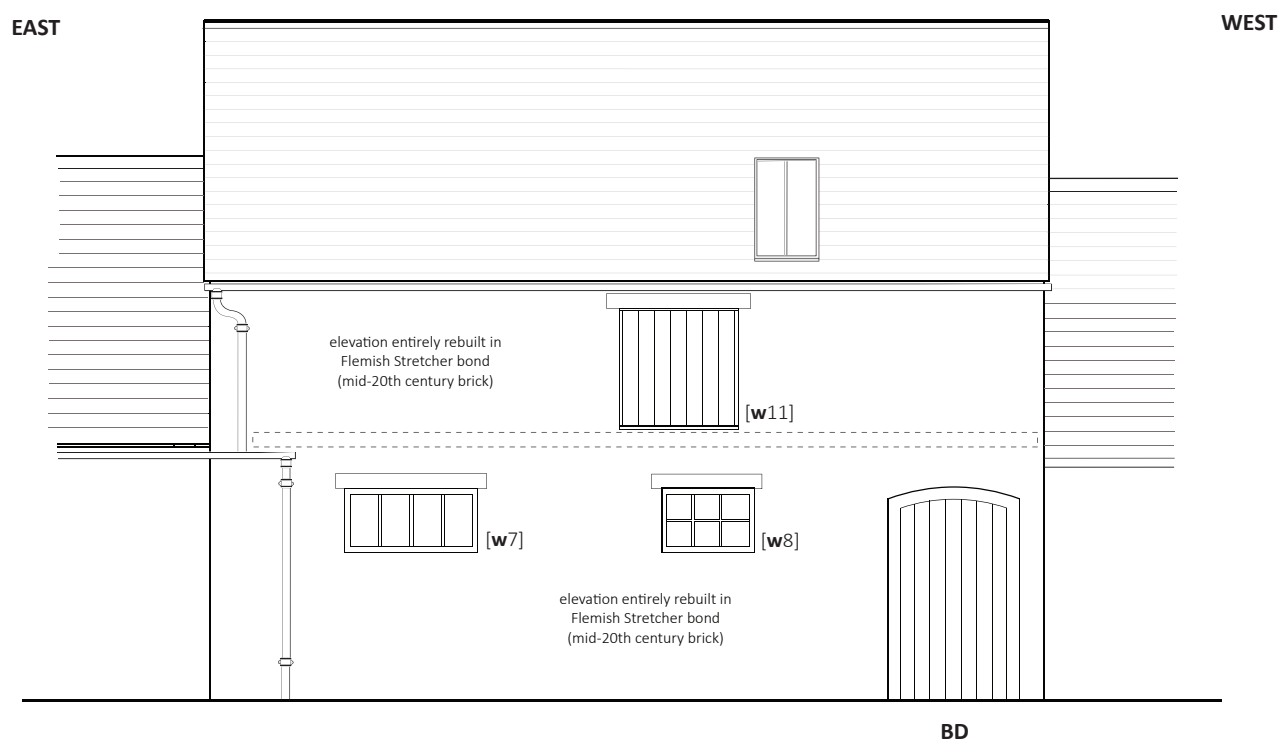
b first floor plan



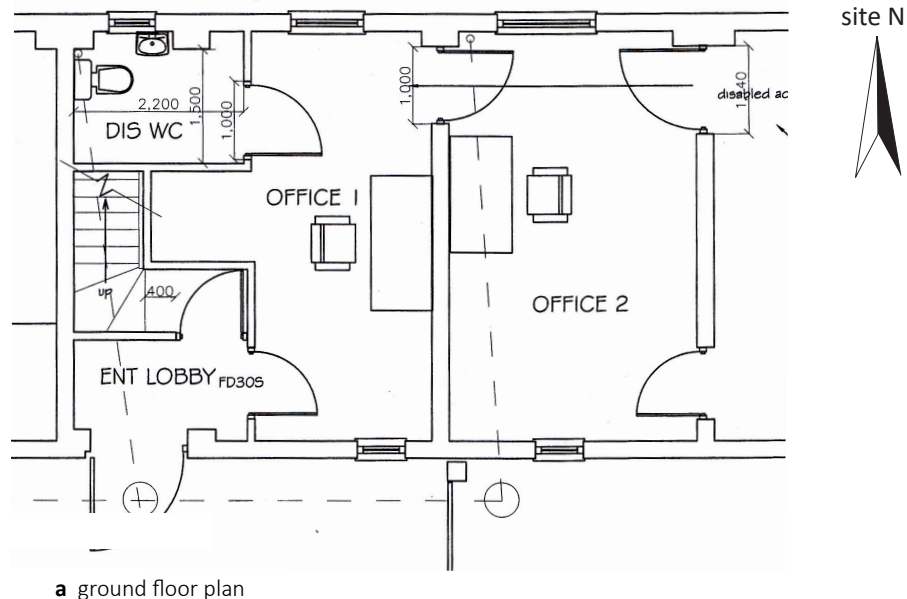
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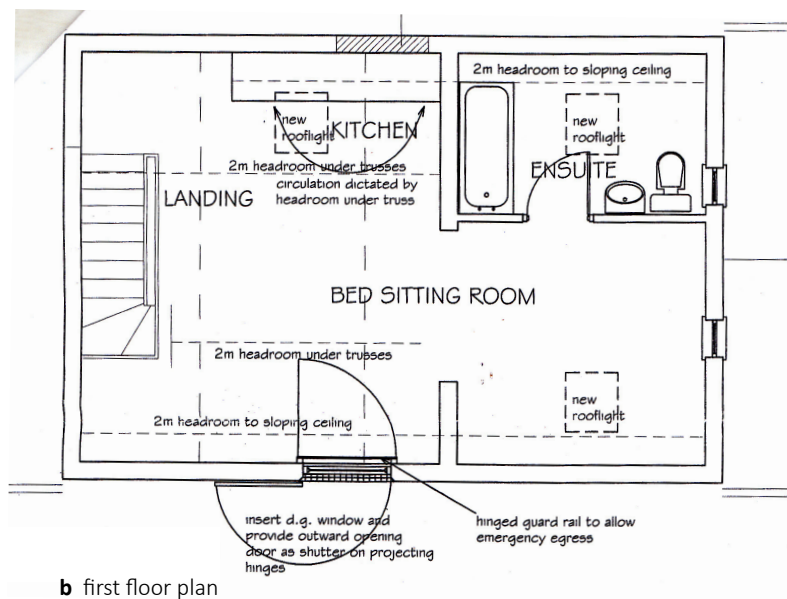
a south elevation to foldyard



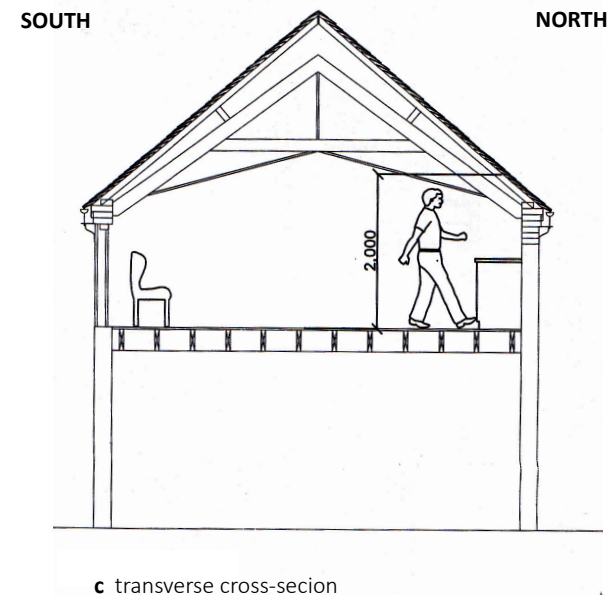
NB. for illustrative purposes only, **do not** scale from this drawing



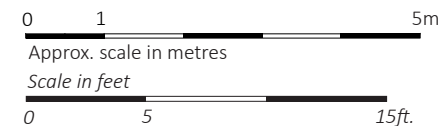
a ground floor plan



b first floor plan

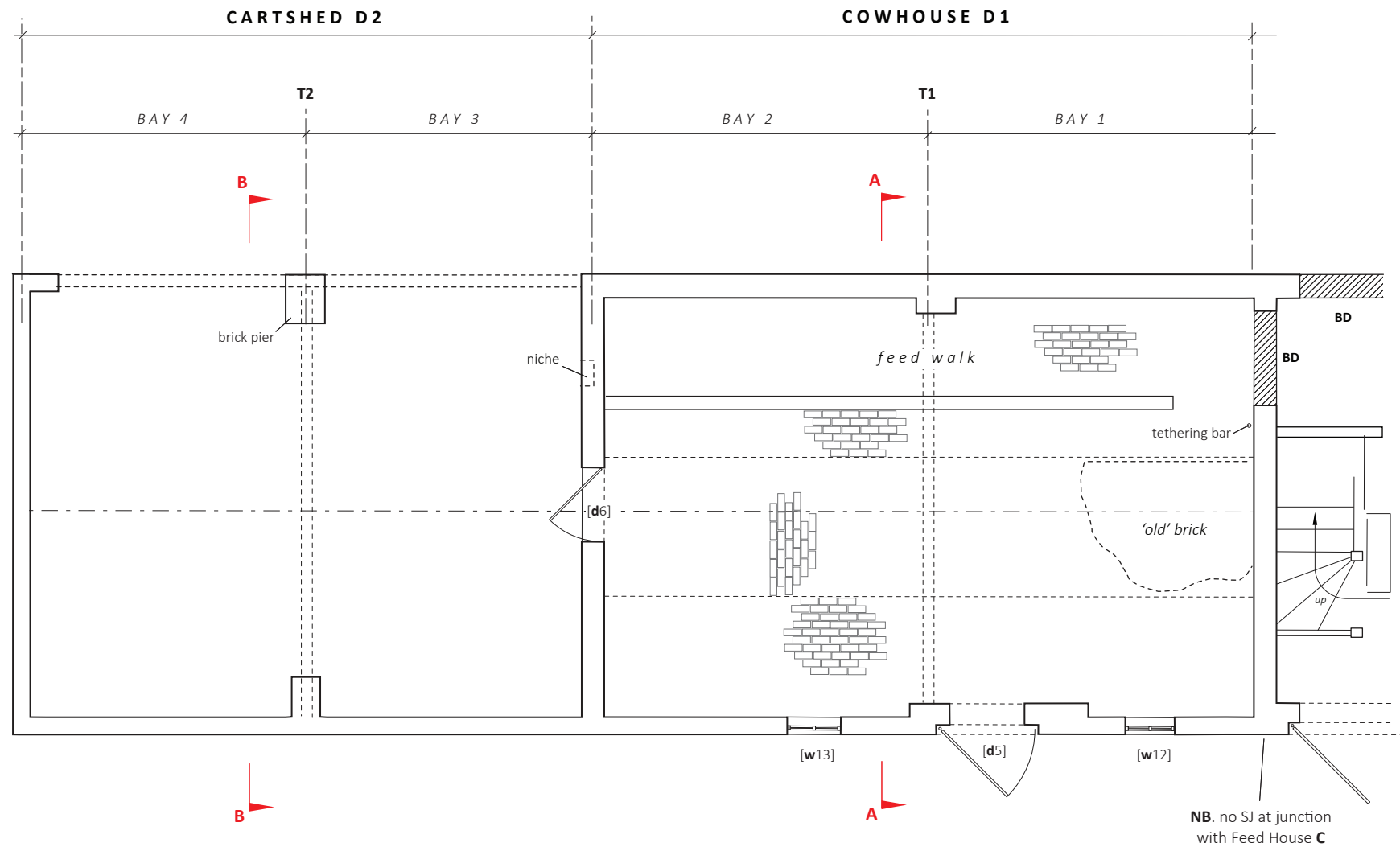


c transverse cross-section

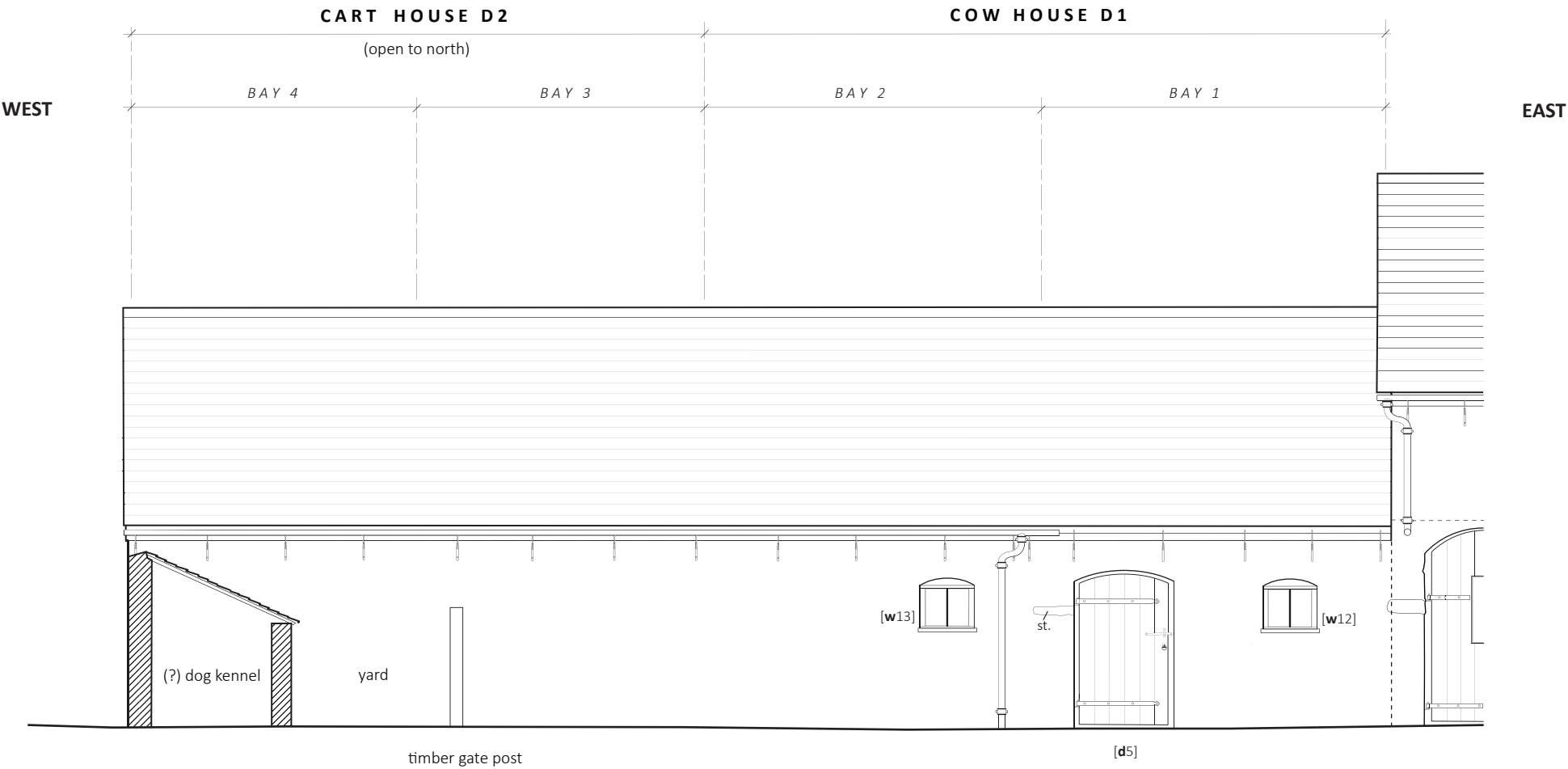


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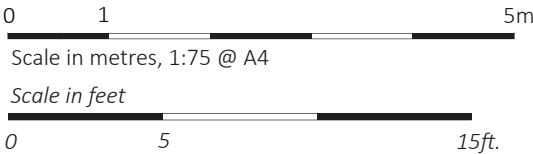
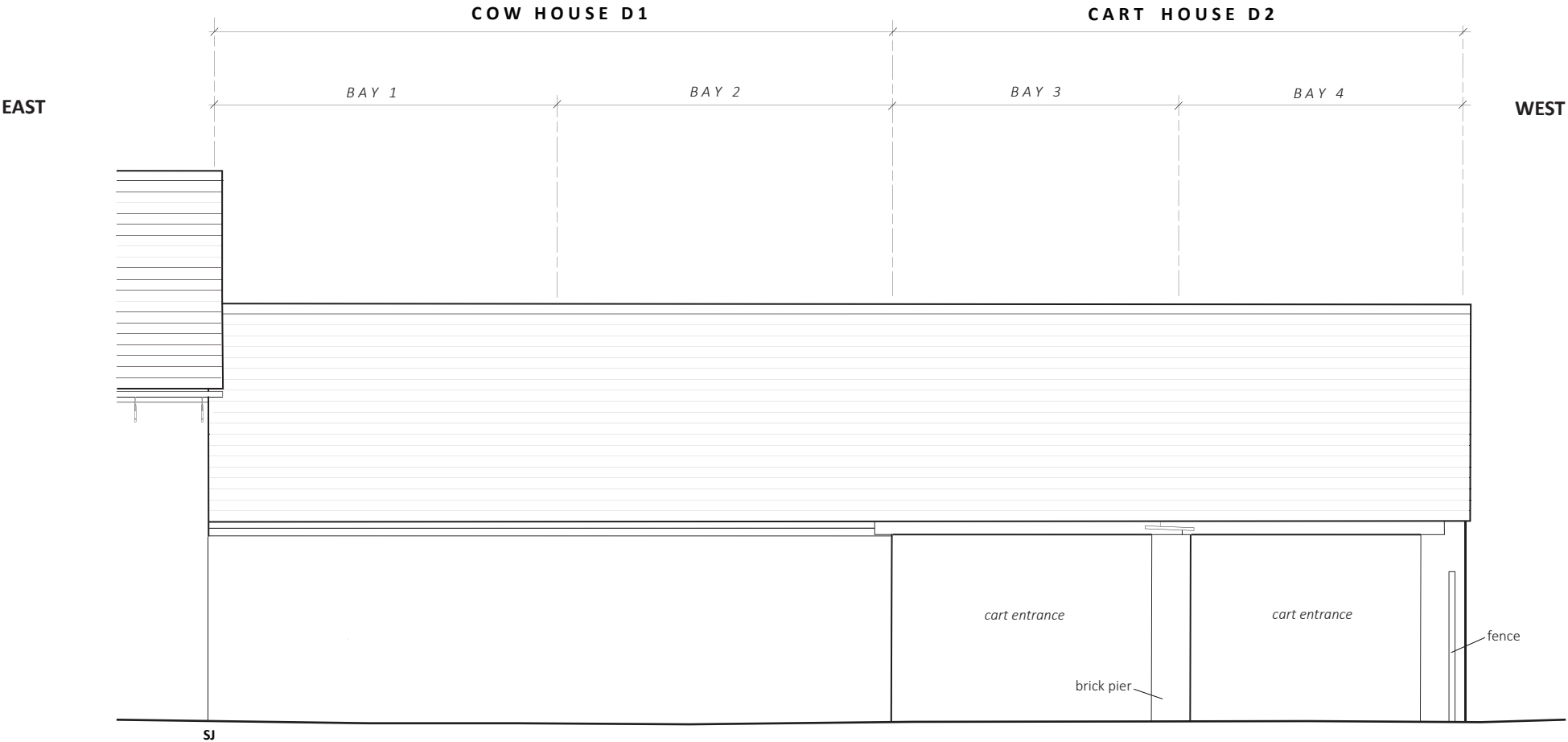
site N



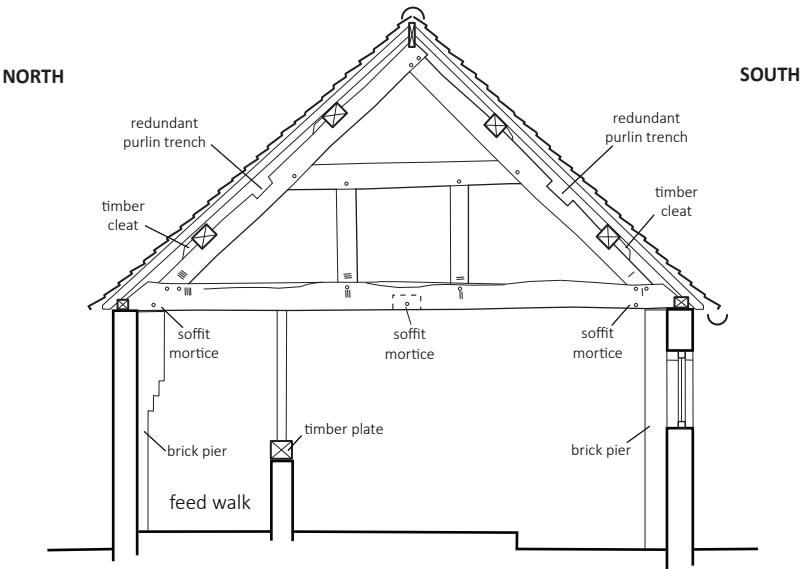
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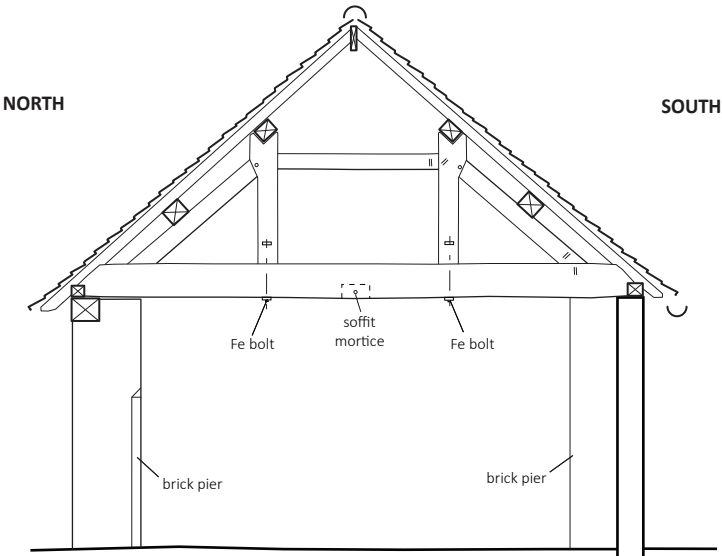
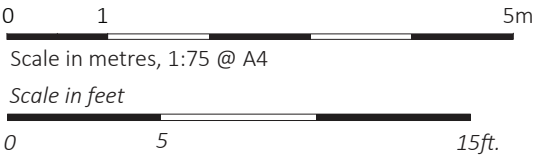
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NB. for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

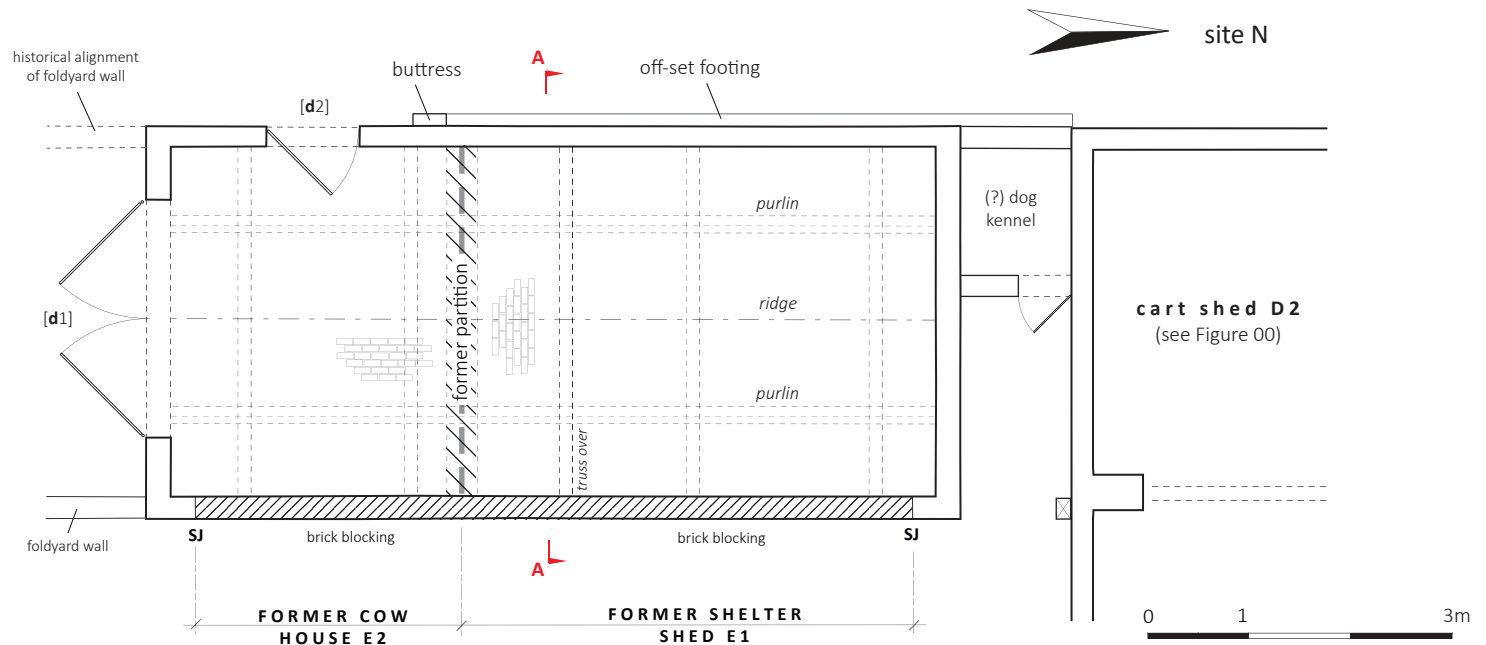


a transverse cross-section of Cowhouse **D1** at truss **T1** (A-A on Figure 29)

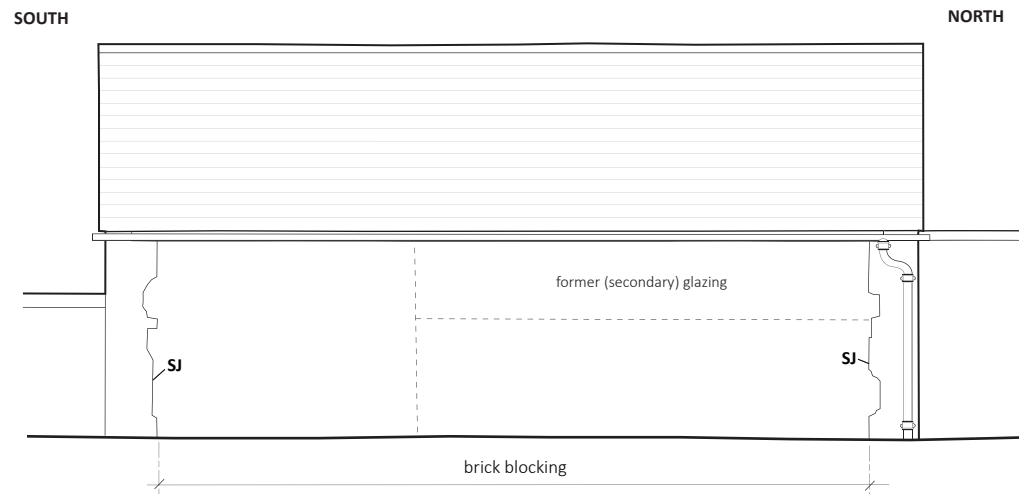


b transverse cross-section of Cart House **D2** at truss **T2** (B-B on Figure 29)

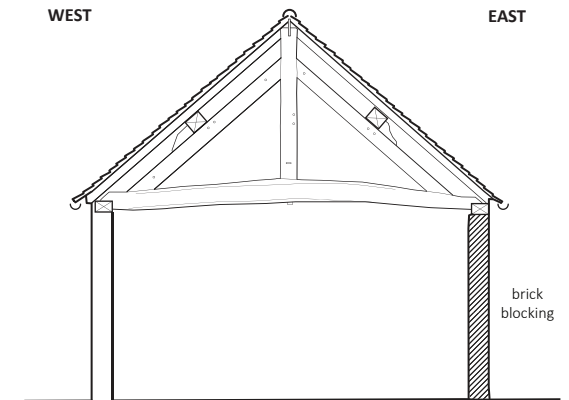
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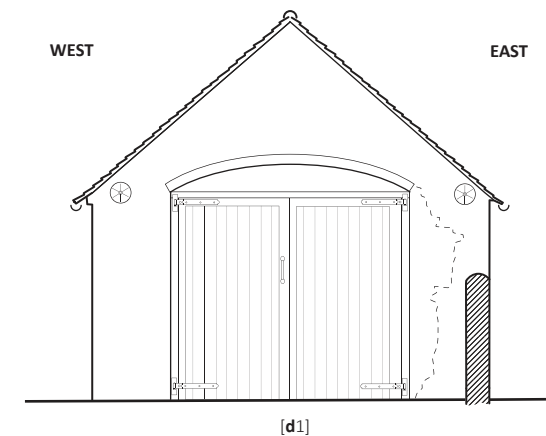
a plan



b east elevation



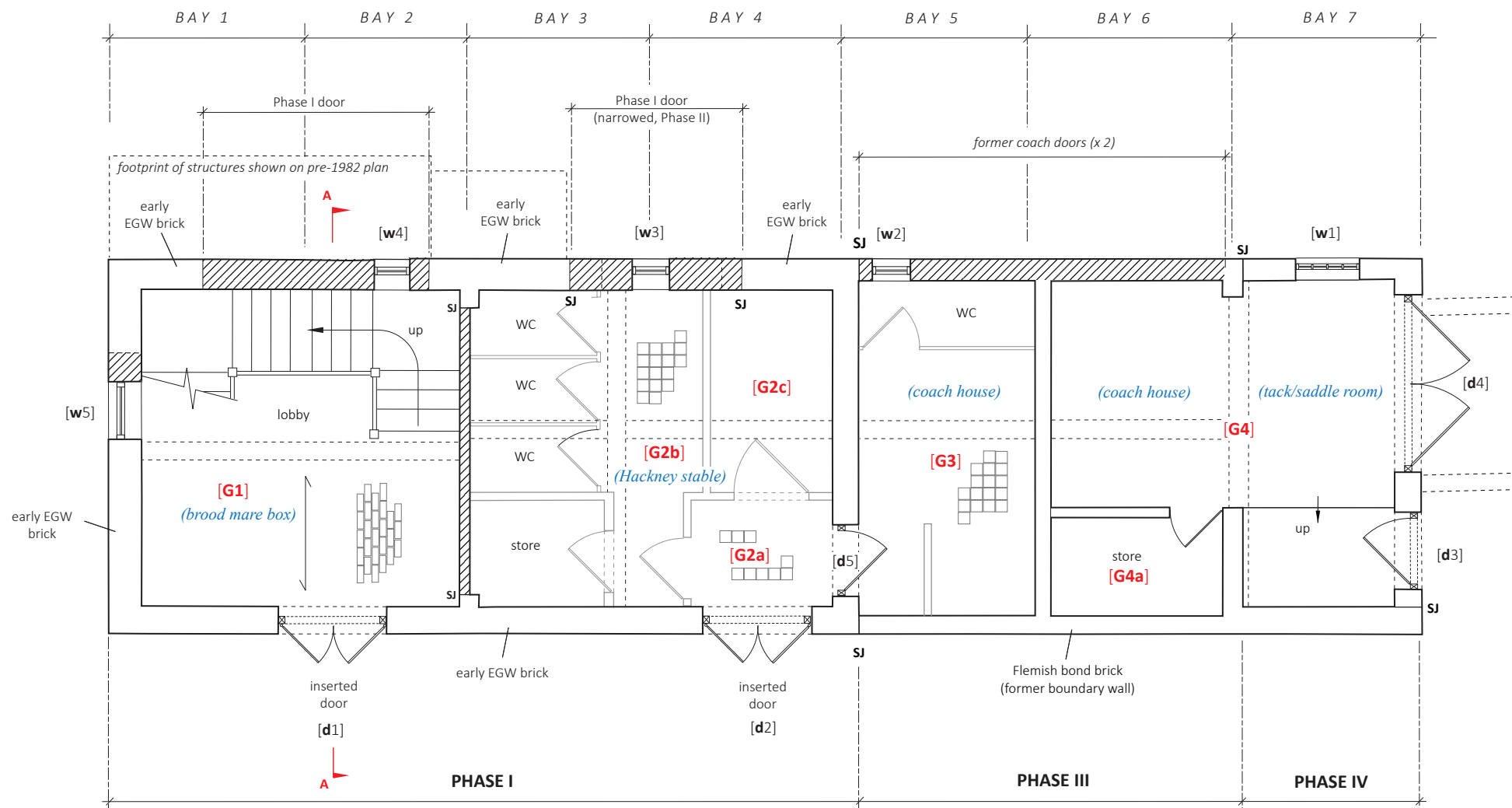
c cross-section at A-A



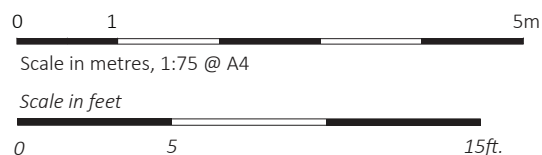
d south elevation

0 1 3m
Scale in metres, 1:75 @ A4
Scale in feet
0 5 10ft.

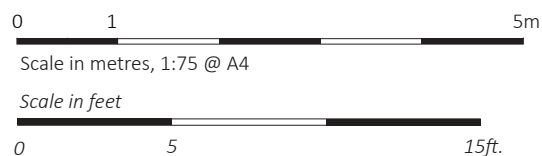
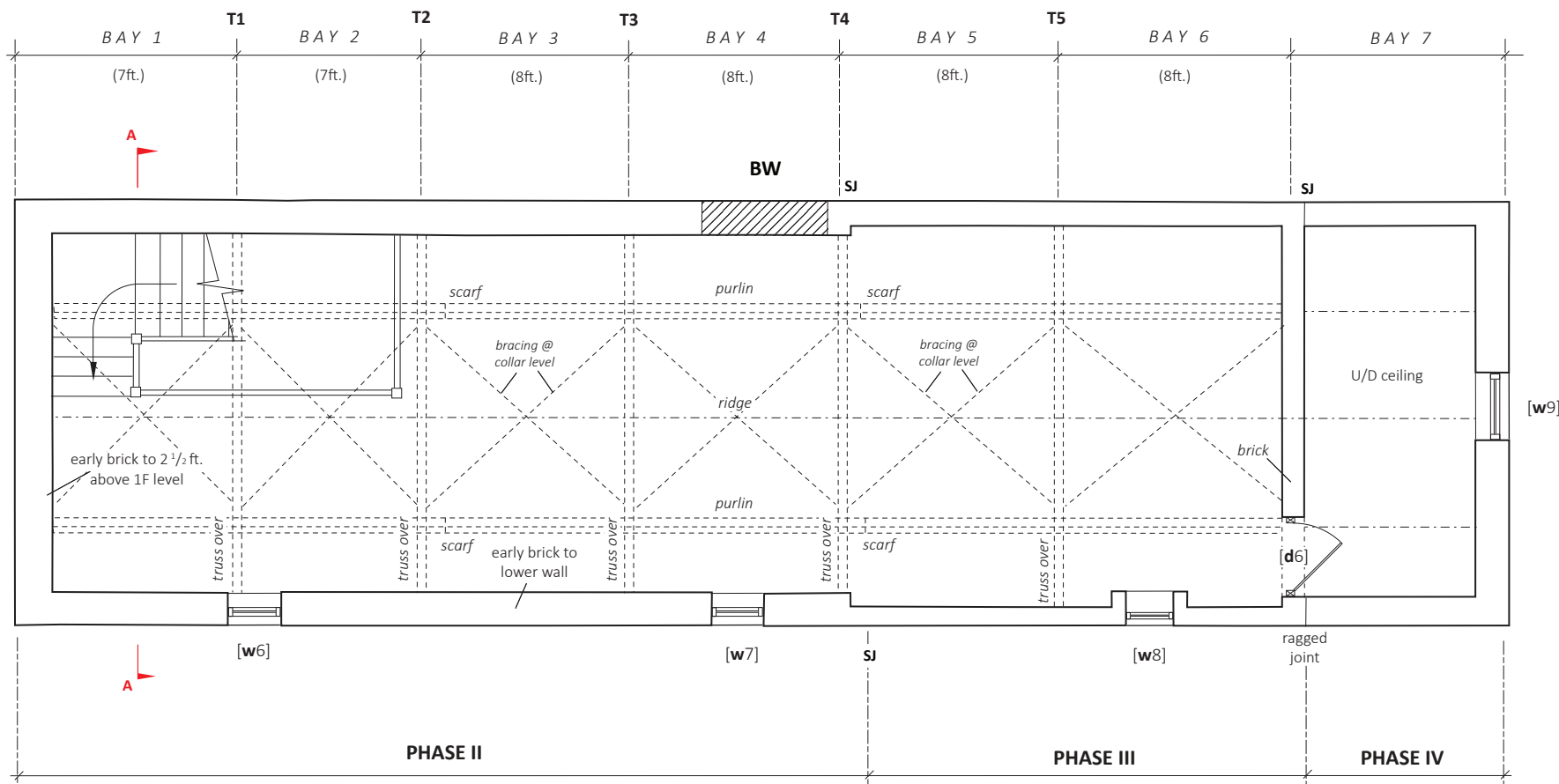
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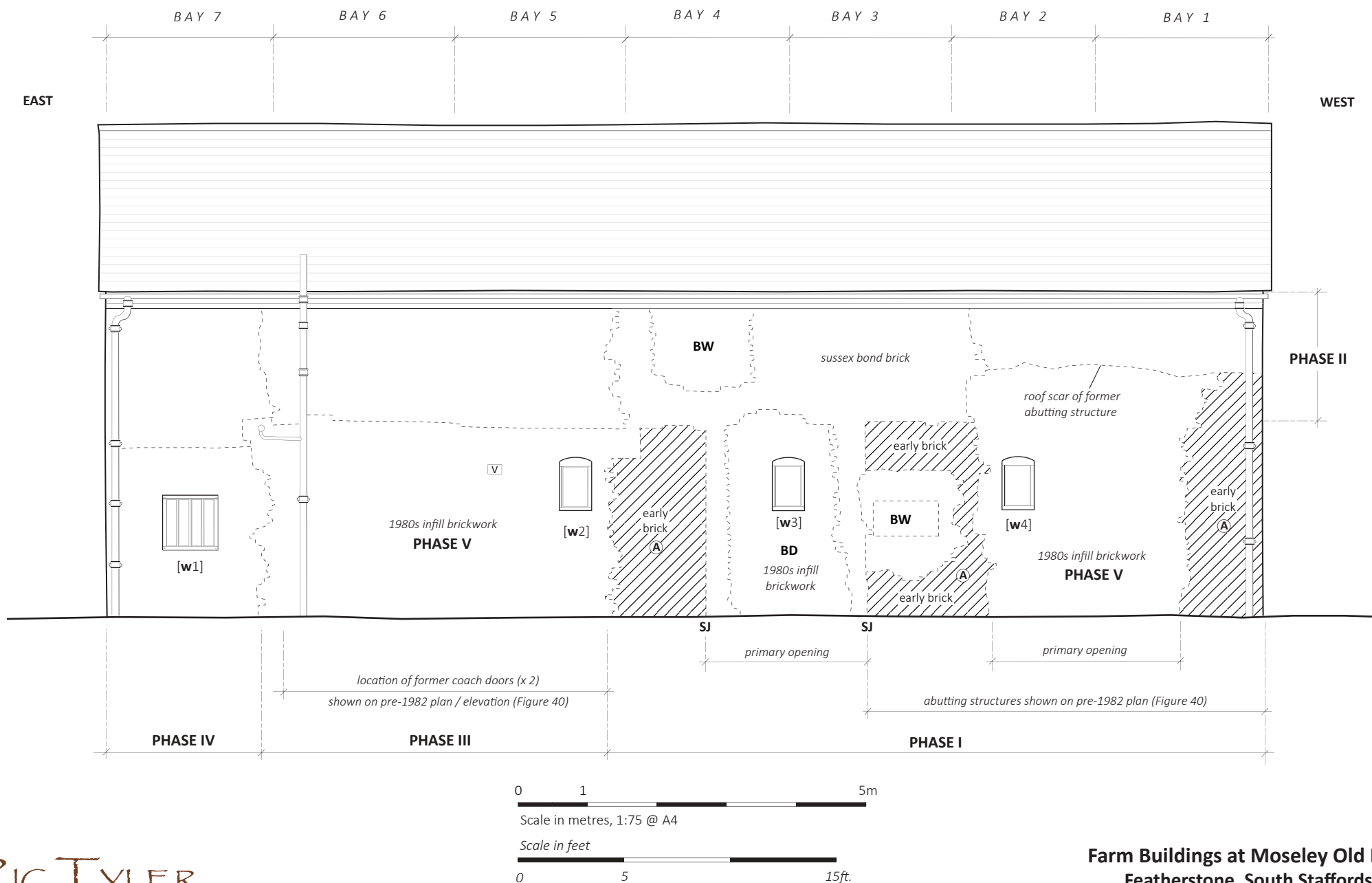
(coach house) pre-1980 restoration uses shown on VBS plan



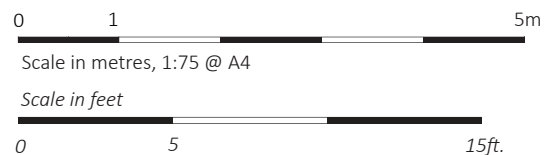
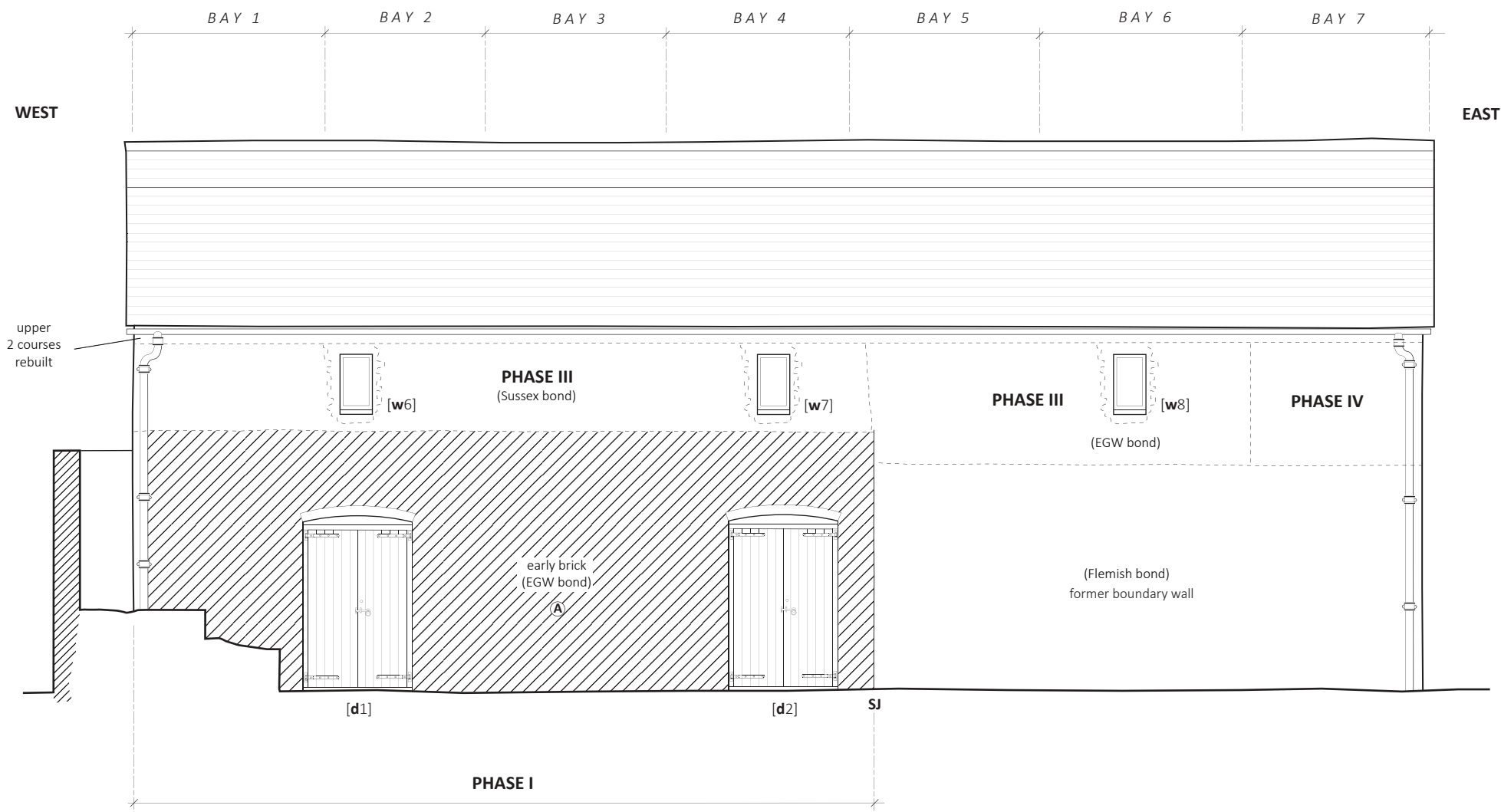
NB. for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



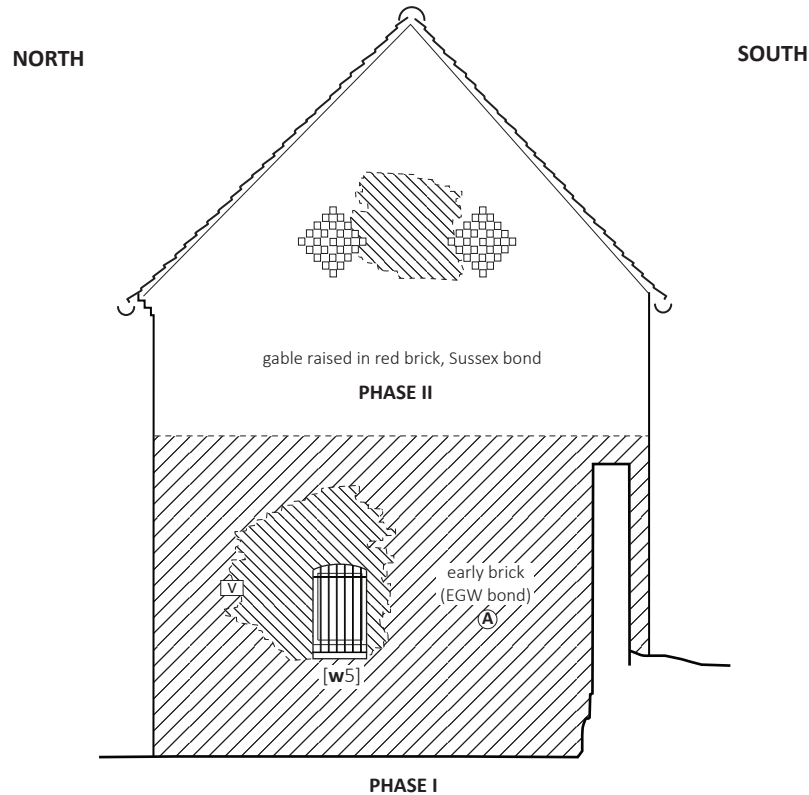
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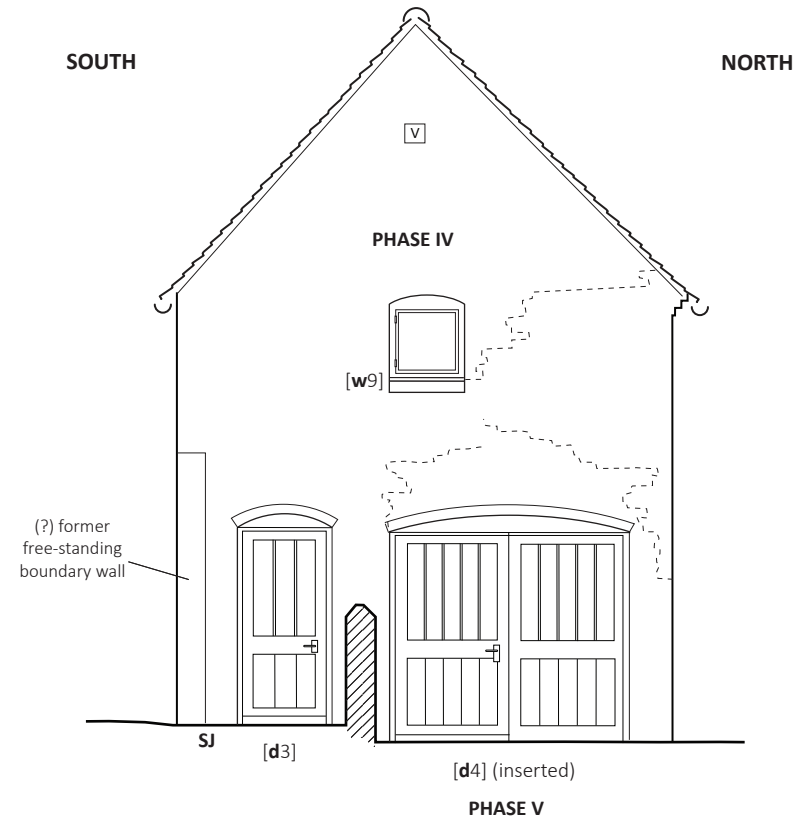
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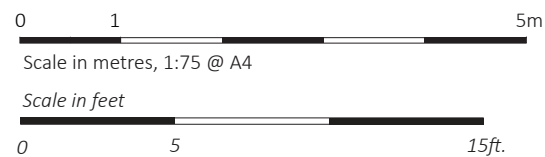
NB. for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



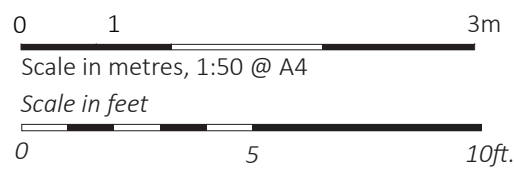
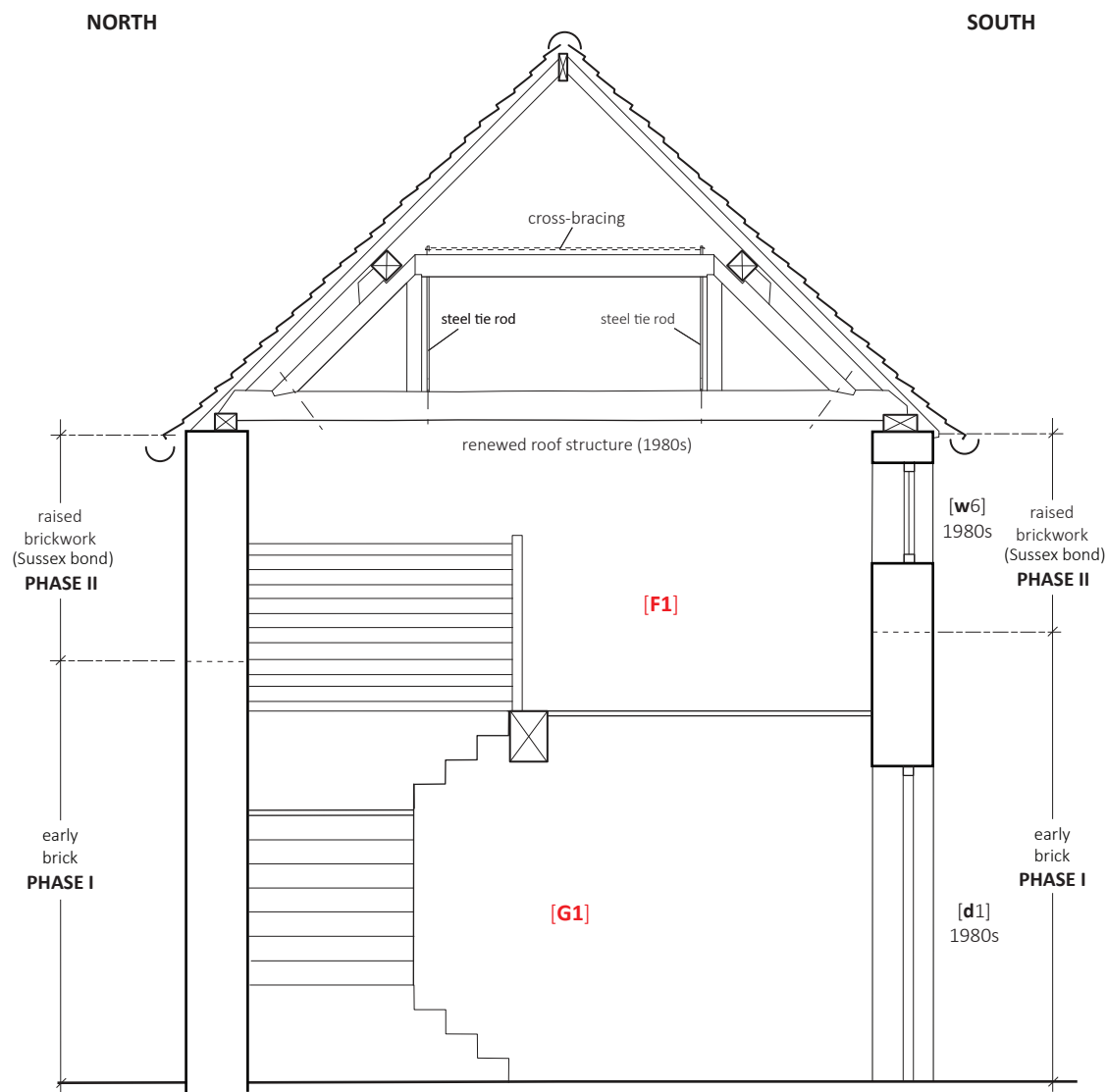
a West elevation



b East elevation

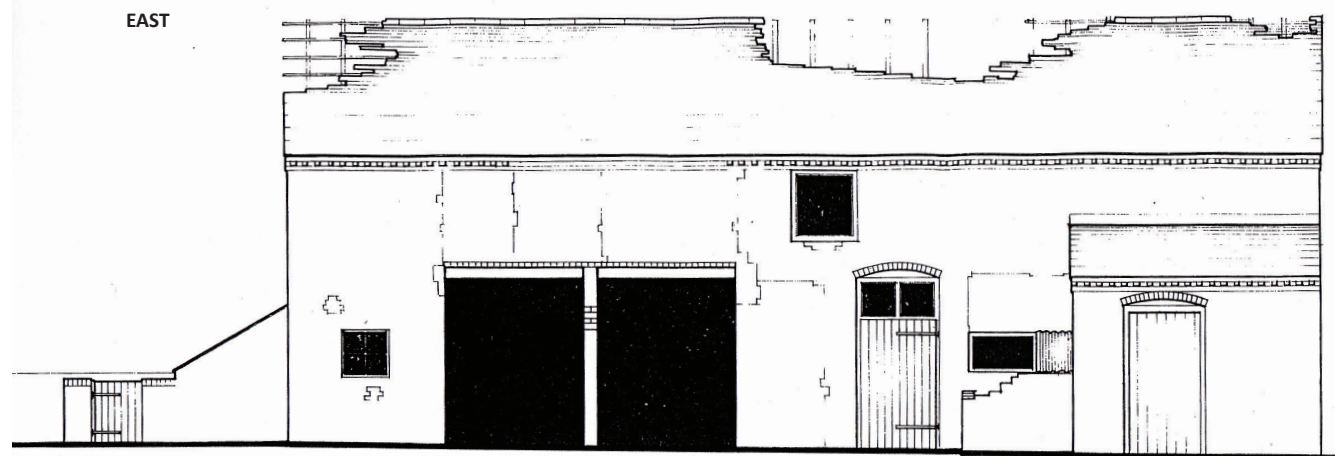


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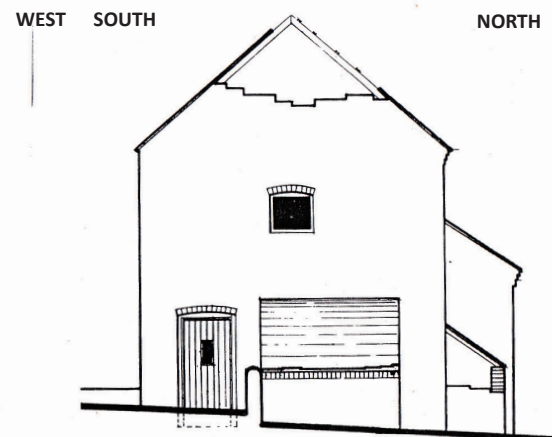


Farm Buildings at Moseley Old Hall
 Featherstone, South Staffordshire
 Figure 39: Coach House E; cross-section at A-A

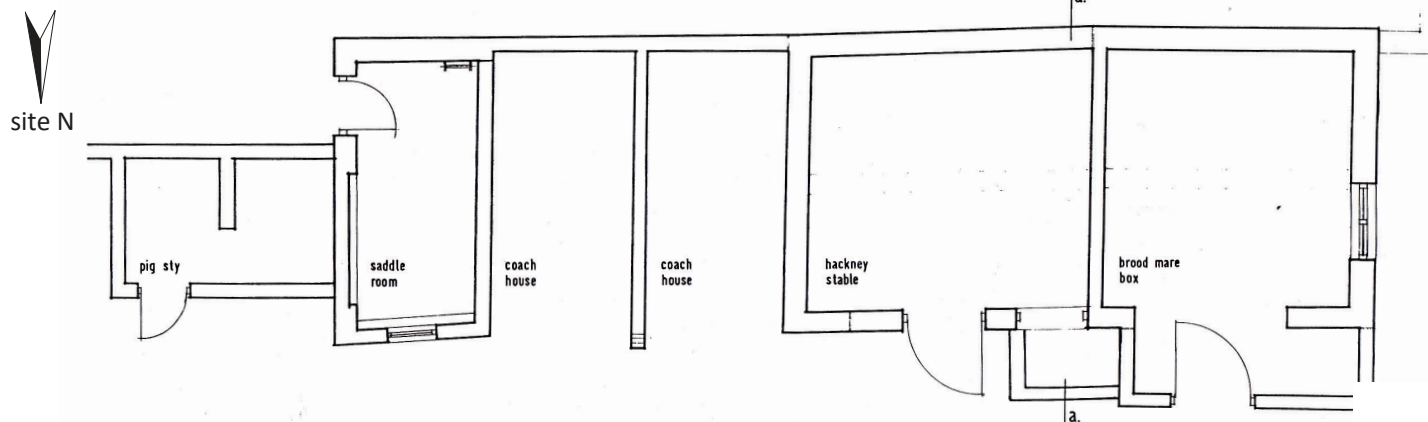
NB. for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



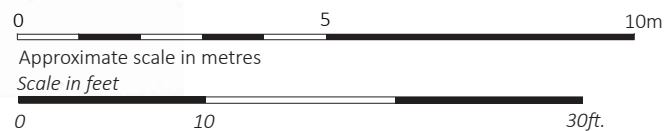
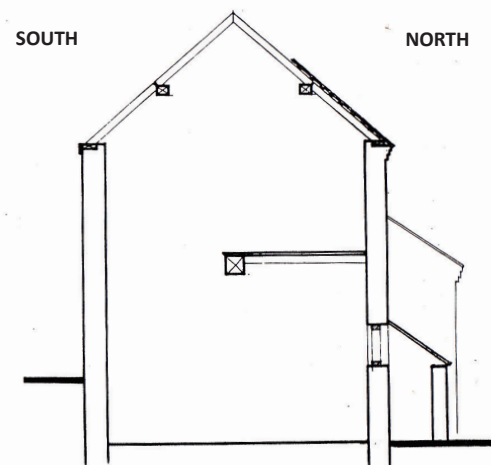
North elevation



East elevation



Ground floor plan



EAST

WEST

NORTH

SOUTH

NORTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

WEST

EAST

SOUTH ELEVATION

SOUTH

EAST ELEVATION

0 5 10m

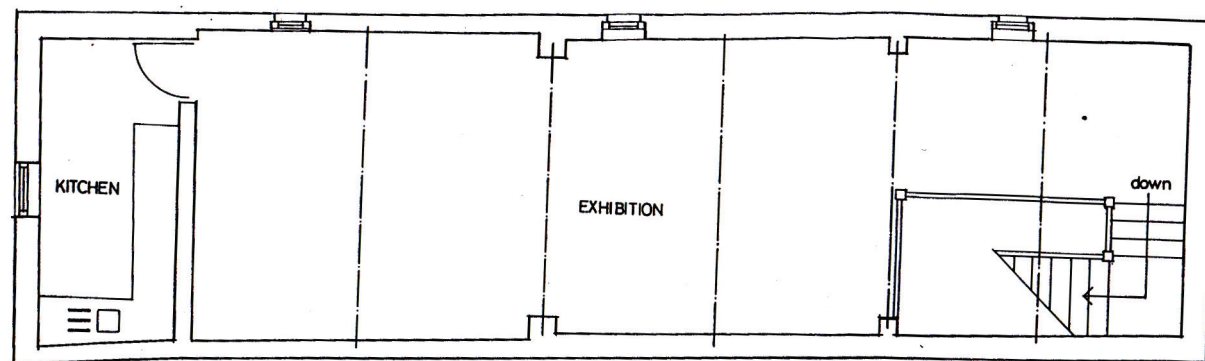
Approximate scale in metres

Scale in feet

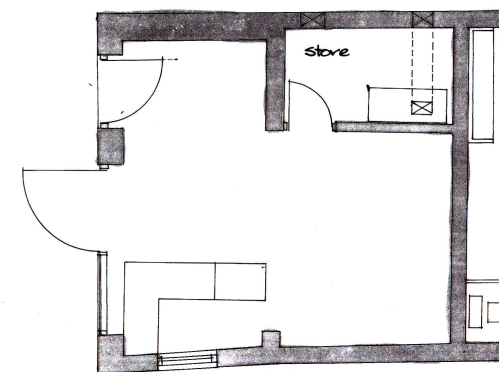
0 10 30ft.

Farm Buildings at M.

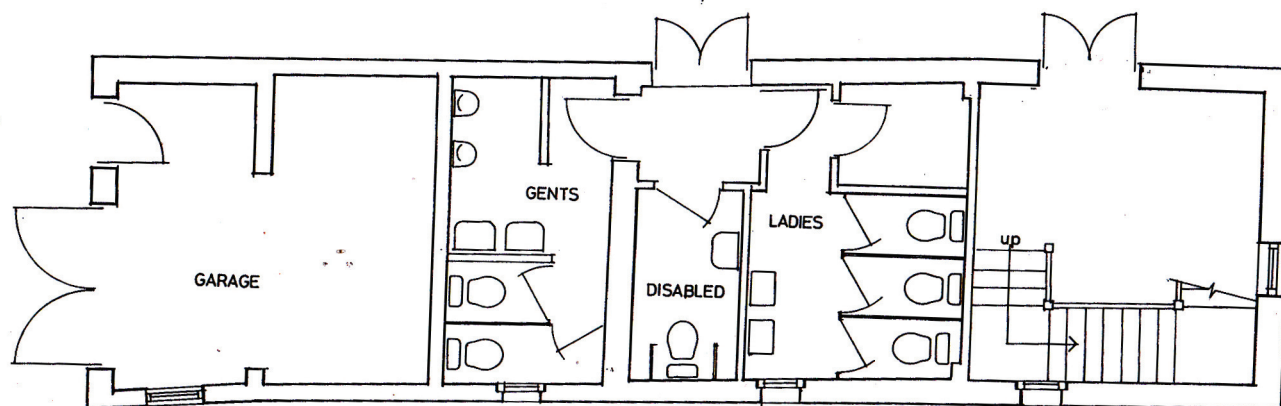
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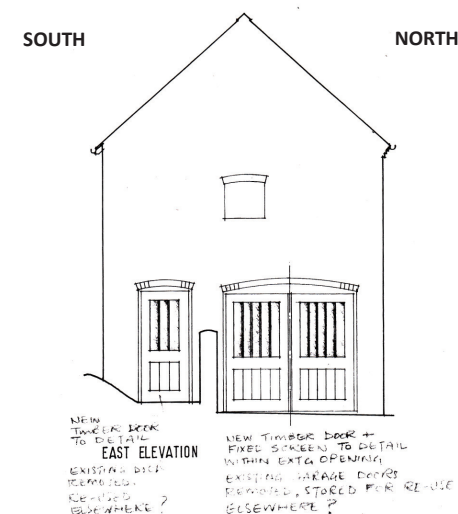
a 1980/82 conversion plan, first floor



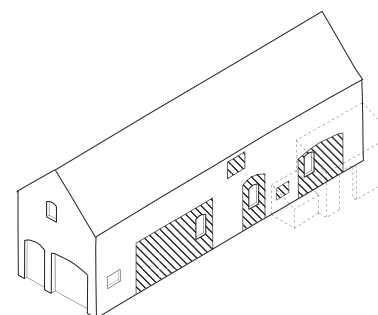
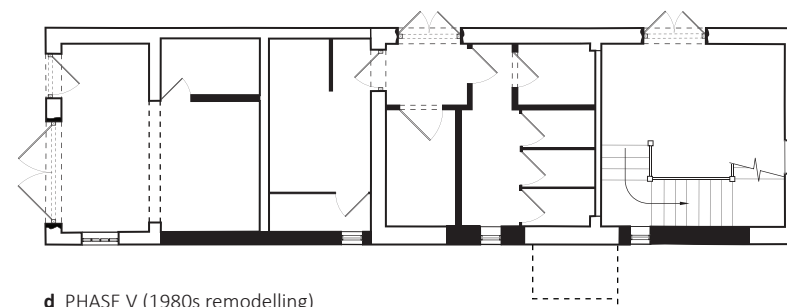
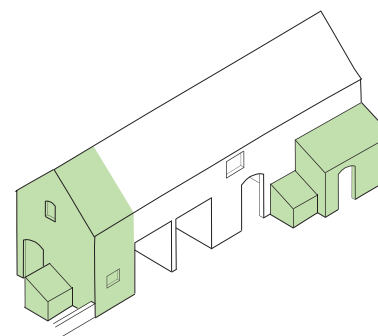
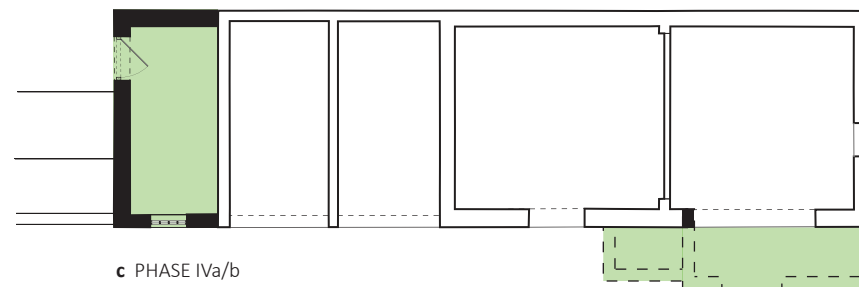
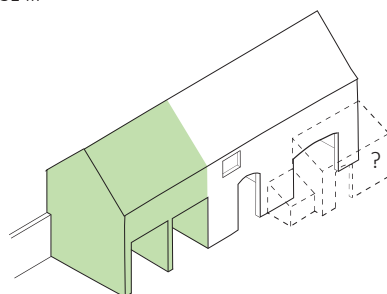
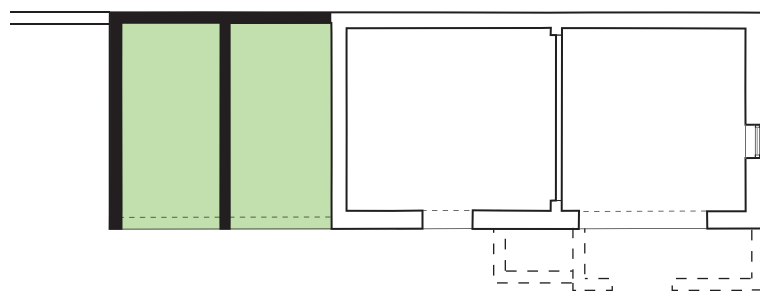
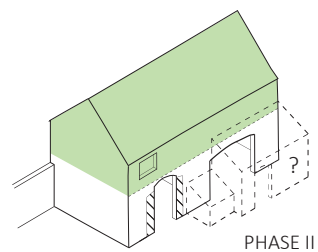
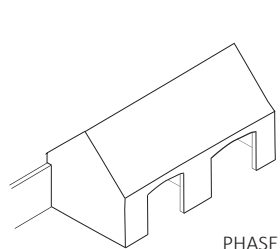
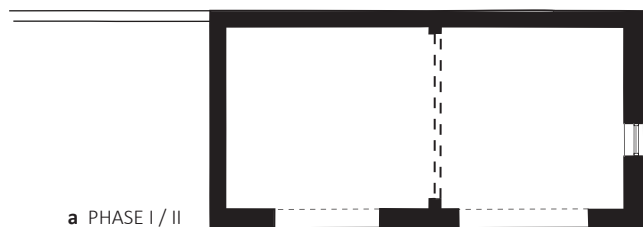
c 1985/86 conversion plan, ground floor (garage)



b 1980/82 conversion plan, ground floor



d 1985/86 conversion, east elevation



Farm Buildings at Moseley Old Hall
Featherstone, South Staffordshire
Figure 43: Coach House F; putative development

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

KEY TO PHASING

- PHASE I:** early-18th century
(possibly incorporating earlier fabric to Barn A1)
- PHASE II:** mid-18th century
- PHASE III:** mid-late-18th century
- PHASE IV:** mid/late-19th century
- PHASE V:** late-20th/early-21st century

NB. Phase I-III all present by 1884





Plate 1: Main complex of farm buildings looking north-west from site entrance adjacent to pigsties **A3**.



Plate 2: Main complex of farm buildings looking north-east with feed house **C** / cowhouse **B** to centre/left and threshing barn **A1** to right .



Plate 3: Cowhouse / Feed House ranges **B** (left), **C** (centre) and **D** (right); rear view from north-east.



Plate 4: Western (roadside) barn range **A** comprising Threshing Barn **A1** (left) and Stables **A2** (right).



Plate 5: Stables **A2** / Barn **A1** with Pigsties **A3** to foreground; east elevation to road, oblique view looking north-west.



Plate 6: Threshing Barn (**A1**), west elevation with threshing bay at Bay 3.

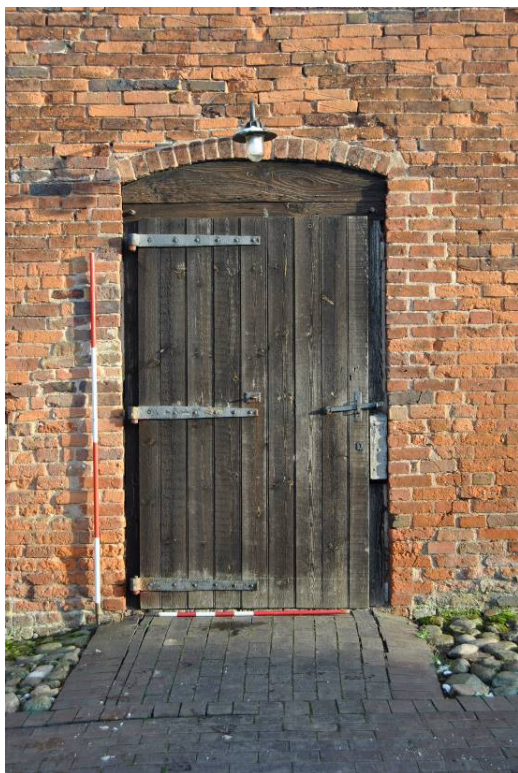


Plate 7: Door [d3] with evidence for insertion.

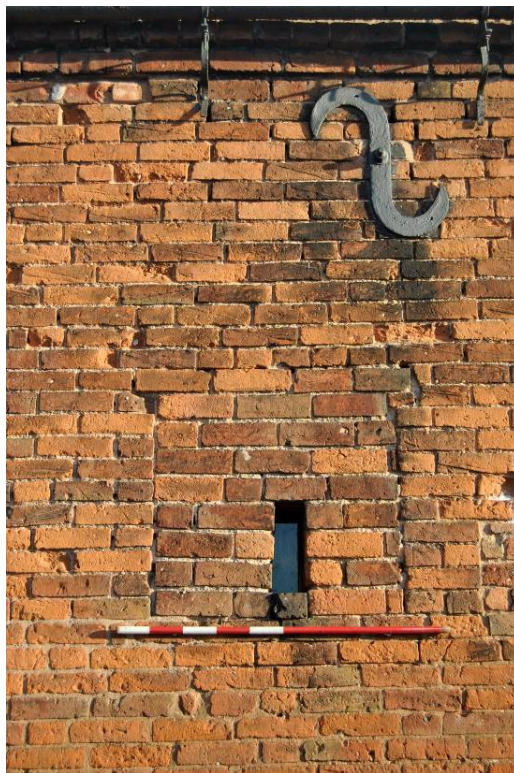


Plate 8: Blocked opening and 'S' profile tie plate (Bay 1).



Plate 9: Double doors to threshing bay (Bay 3; W).
with glazed screen of 1986.



Plate 10: Bay 4 (W); door [d1] and vent holes.



Plate 11: Barn A1, east elevation, oblique.



Plate 12: Barn A1, east elevation, Bay 4 in distinct brick with vent holes.



Plate 13: Barn A1, north gable end.



Plate 14: Barn A1 looking south-west from Bay 3.



Plate 15: Barn A1 looking north from Bay 1.



Plate 16: Brick piers to east wall.

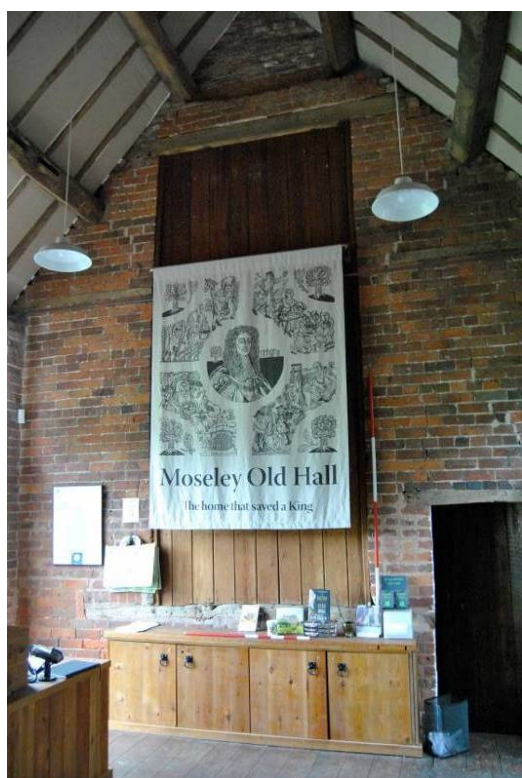


Plate 17: Brick partition to north side of threshing bay



Plate 18: Door to (?)former cornhole at Bay 4(E).



Plate 19: Glazed screen inserted into eastern threshing bay door [d5].



Plate 20: QS Truss T1 at south end of A1.



Plate 21: Truss T2 looking south.

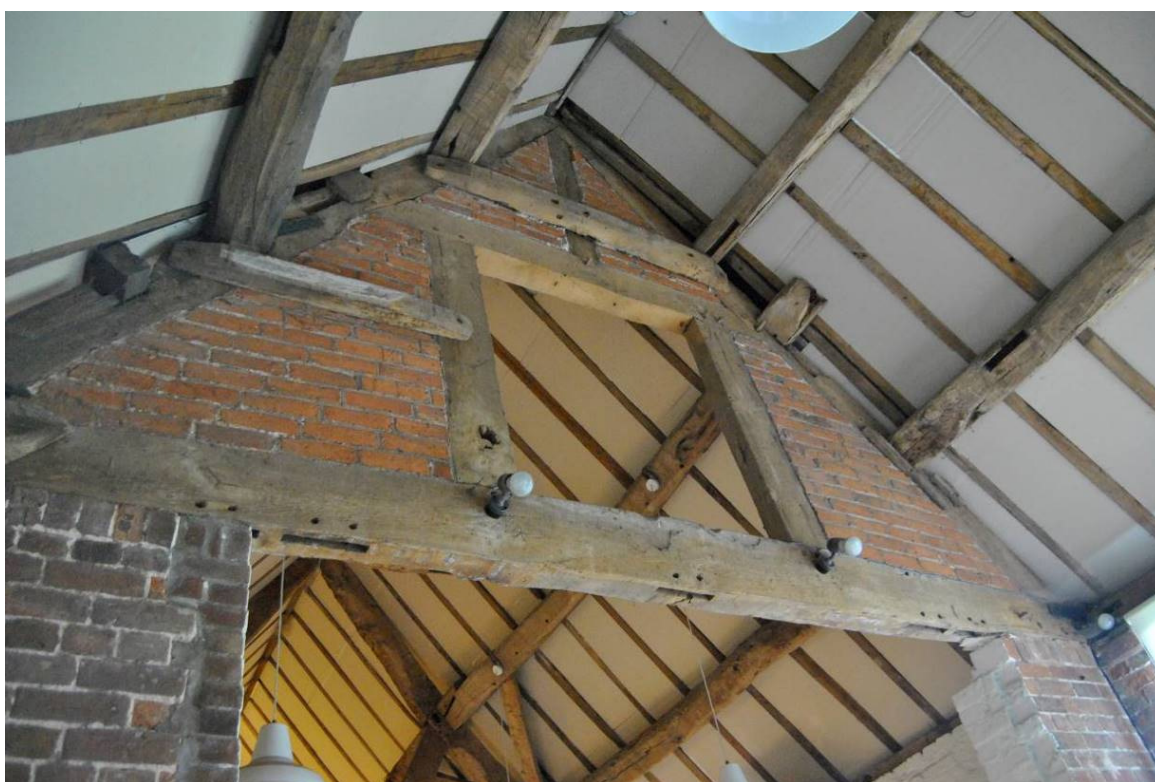


Plate 22: Truss T3 to south side of threshing bay (NB. pegging and empty mortices to soffit).



Plate 23: Detail of redundant mortices to soffit of T3.



Plate 24: Wind-bracing to upper tier of purlins only at Bay 3/4 (E). **NB.** soffit mortice.



Plate 25: Detail of chiselled numbering and setting-out lines, truss T2, S face.



Plate 26: Stable A2, oblique view looking north-east.



Plate 27: Stables A2, west elevation.



Plate 28: Stables A2, east elevation (with Barn A1 to right and pigsties A3 to left).



Plate 29: Stables A2, north gable end.



Plate 30: Detail of vent holes to upper gable.



Plate 31: Stables A2, interior looking south-east.



Plate 32: Stables A2, feed trough and hay rack.



Plate 33: Stables A2, detail of timber hay rack.



Plate 34: Inverted first floor girder.



Plate 35: Numbering to empty mortices.



Plate 36: Saddle hook (1 of 3) to west wall of stables.

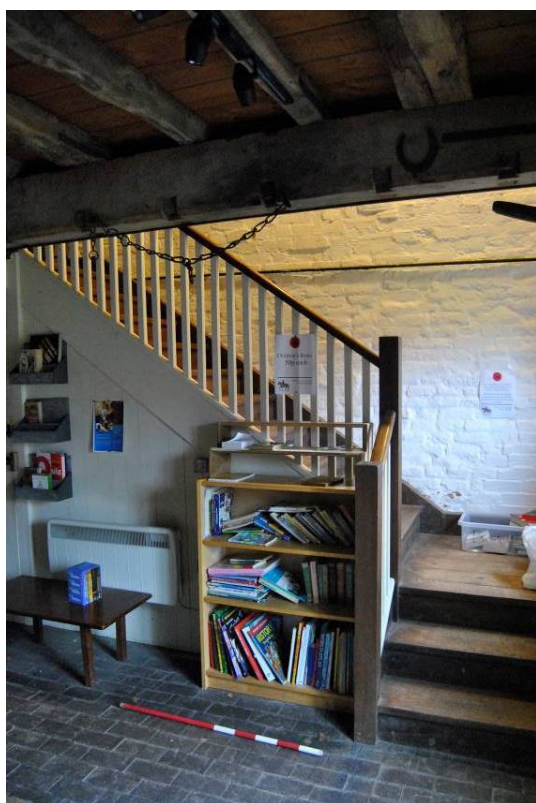


Plate 37: Stair rising against south gable end.



Plate 38: Stables A2, upper level looking south-east with queen-post truss.



Plate 39: QP bolted at redundant mortice.



Plate 40: Date '1711' marked to west end of tie-beam.



Plate 41: Pigsties A3 at south end of roadside barn range.



Plate 42: Pigsties A3 and southern outlet boundary wall, looking north-east.



Plate 43: Pigsties A3, east wall to road (heightened boundary wall), abutting Stables A2 to north (right).



Plate 44: Pigsties A3, outlet 1.



Plate 45: Pigsties A3, interior.



Plate 46: Cowhouse B, south elevation.



Plate 47: Detail of upper wall, rebuilt in 3in. brick (Flemish stretcher bond).



Plate 48: Eaves detail to rebuilt wall.



Plate 49: Cowhouse B meeting Feed House C (left) in clear, vertical straight joint; significance of series of other vertical/horizontal straight joints/building breaks (to right thereof) unclear.



Plate 50: Door [d1].



Plate 51: Door [d1] with rebated jambs and (rebuilt) head.



Plate 52: Detail of timber to western door jamb.



Plate 53: Detail of window [w3].



Plate 54: North elevation of cowhouse B, entirely rebuilt in C19th-EGW brick.



Plate 55: Cowhouse B, north elevation, door [d3].



Plate 56: Cowhouse B, east gable end.



Plate 57: Interior, Bays 4/5 looking west.



Plate 58: Interior, Bays 1-3 looking east.



Plate 59: Detail of brick flooring (stalls to right, walkway to left).

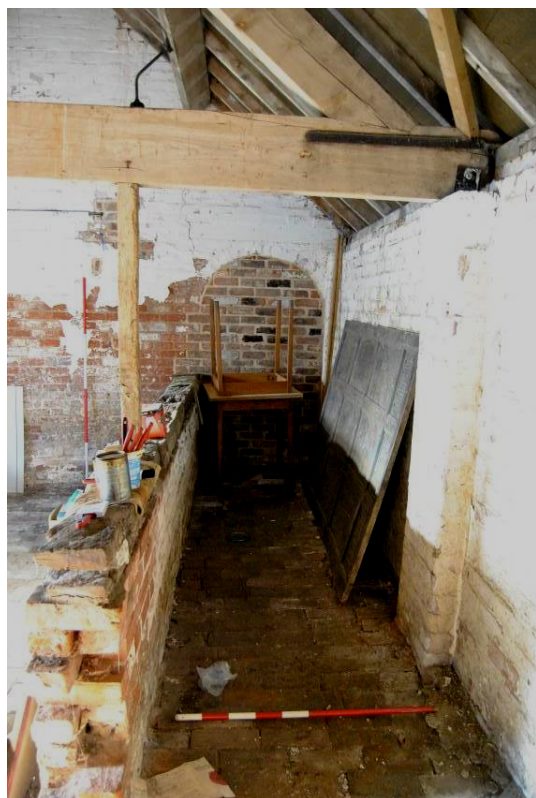


Plate 60: Looking west long feed walk at Bay 4/5.



Plate 61: Opening formed within feedwalk partition.



Plate 62: Blocked door to Feed House C, Bay 5.



Plate 63: Candle niche to west of door [d1].



Plate 64: Truss T4; C19th-machine cut timbers.



Plate 65: Truss T3; reused timbers, with ephemeral plywood partition beneath.



Plate 66: Pitching door to east gable end.



Plate 67: Feed House C, south elevation. NB. variation in brickwork to raised first floor.



Plate 68: Dog-tooth eaves detail to raised elevation.



Plate 69: First floor pitching door [w6].



Plate 70: Feed House C, north elevation, entirely rebuilt in mid-C20th brick.



Plate 71: Feed House C, east gable end.



Plate 72: Feed House C, west gable end.



Plate 73: Feed House C; inserted stair within [G1].



Plate 74: Remodelled interior of room [G2], looking north.



Plate 75: Blocked vent in west gable, seen in stairwell.



Plate 76: Feed House 1F level [F1], looking north-east.

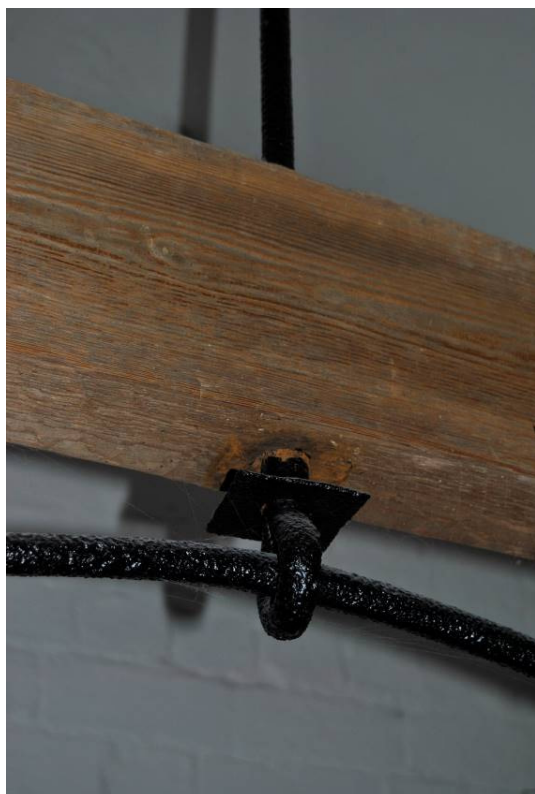


Plate 77: Detail of king-bolt / tension-rod at collar soffit.



Plate 78: Numbered half-dovetail joint at collar-beam.



Plate 79: Cowhouse / Cartshed range D, south elevation.

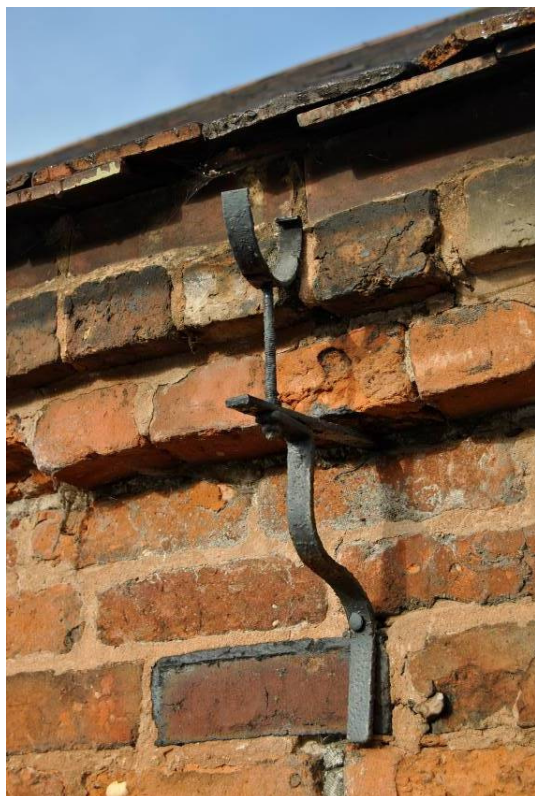


Plate 80: Cowhouse D1, eaves band.



Plate 81: Cowhouse D1, door [d5].

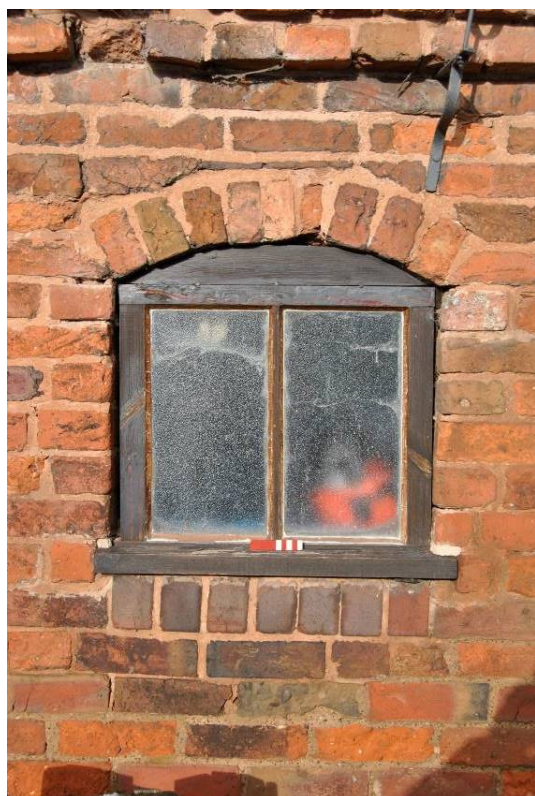


Plate 82: Detail of window [w6] to cowhouse D1.



Plate 83: Cowhouse / Cartshed D, with two bay (open) cartshed D2 to right.



Plate 84: Brick pier supporting lintel to cart entrances.



Plate 85: Cowhouse D1 looking north-east.



Plate 86: Blocked door at east end of feed walk, formerly communicating with feed house C.



Plate 87: Area of 'old' brick flooring

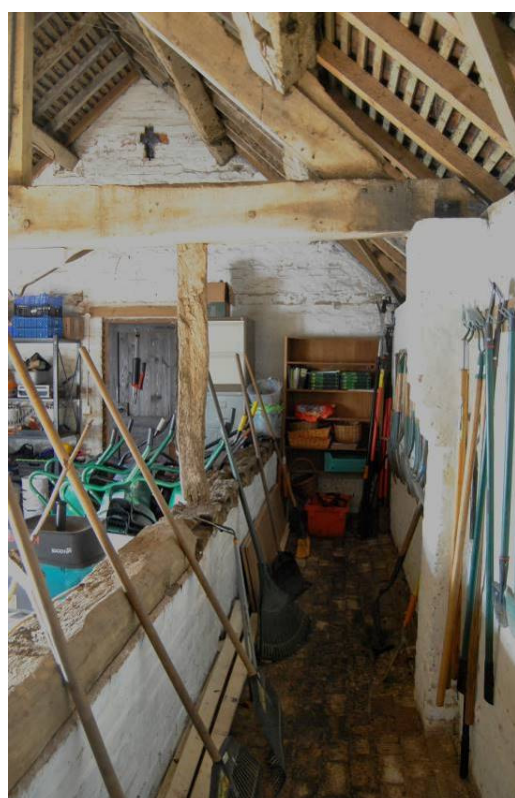


Plate 88: Cowhouse D1, looking west along feedwalk.



Plate 89: Tethering bar at east wall.



Plate 90: Cowhouse D1; QS roof truss T1 (NB. empty trench for former, single side-purlin).



Plate 91: 'Corbelled' brick pier to north end of T1.



Plate 92: Cart House D2; QP truss T2 with single purlins.



Plate 93: Former shelter shed / cowhouse **E** and re-aligned bounding wall to west side of enlarge foldyard.



Plate 94: Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed **E** looking west with secondary, infill brickwork.



Plate 95: Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E looking north-east, with west gable end of Range D to left.



Plate 96: Range E; SJ to south end of east elevation.



Plate 97: Range E interior looking north.



Plate 98: Change in brick flooring to either side of concrete patch indicating line of former transverse partition.



Plate 99: (?) Dog Kennel between Ranges D and E.



Plate 100: Coach House F, oblique view looking south-west.



Plate 101: Coach House F; north elevation.



Plate 102: Coach House **F**; areas of early (darker) brickwork to north elevation, to either side of blocked door at Bay 3/4, (relic jambs marked with arrows).



Plate 103: Coach House **F**, south elevation; note early EGW brickwork, GF west (left), raised in Sussex bond, with straight-staggered joints to GF/1F to right of door [d2] (marked with arrows).



Plate 104: New 'sunken' access paths to doors [d1/2], terraced into north end of orchard garden, formed early-1980s.



Plate 105: Detail of lower (Phase I) EGW brickwork.



Plate 106: Detail of upper (Phase II) Sussex Bond brickwork.



Plate 107: Door [d2] inserted within primary wall in early-1980s remodelling.



Plate 108: First floor window introduced as part of 1980s remodelling **NB.** rebuilt eaves.



Plate 109: Coach House F; west elevation.



Plate 110: Coach House F; east elevation.



Plate 111: SJ to south of door [d3] (arrow) suggesting relic boundary wall.

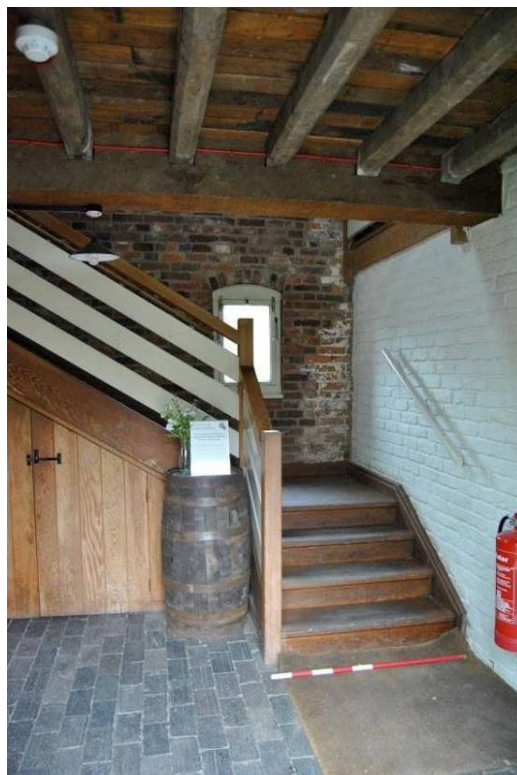


Plate 112: Stair rising to north side of Bay 1/2 ([G1]).



Plate 113: Stop-chamfered ceiling joists over [G1].



Plate 114: SJ at south end of transverse partition (Bay 2/3).

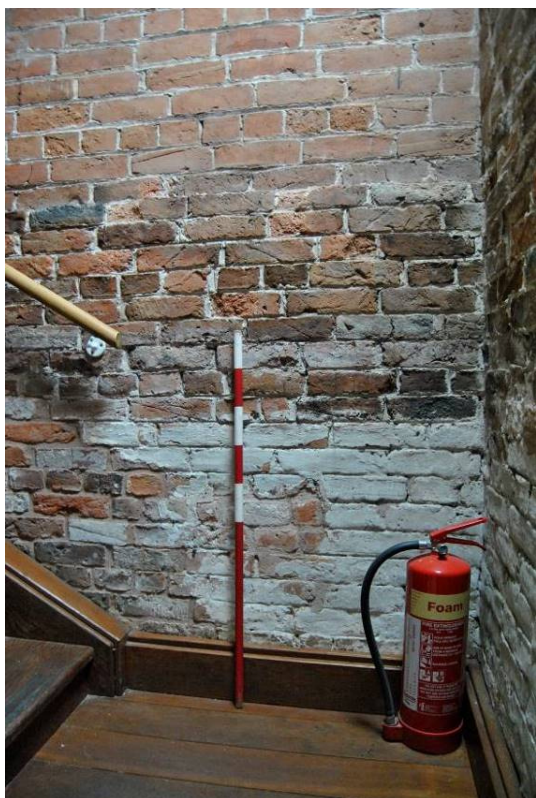


Plate 115: Early brickwork exposed in stairwell.



Plate 116: First floor [F1] looking east.



Plate 117: [F1] looking west with renewed, QS roof.



Plate 118: Modern kitchen at Bay 7 [F2] (Phase IV).



Plate 119: Narrowing of north wall at Bay 4/5 reflecting historical (Phase III) extension of range.

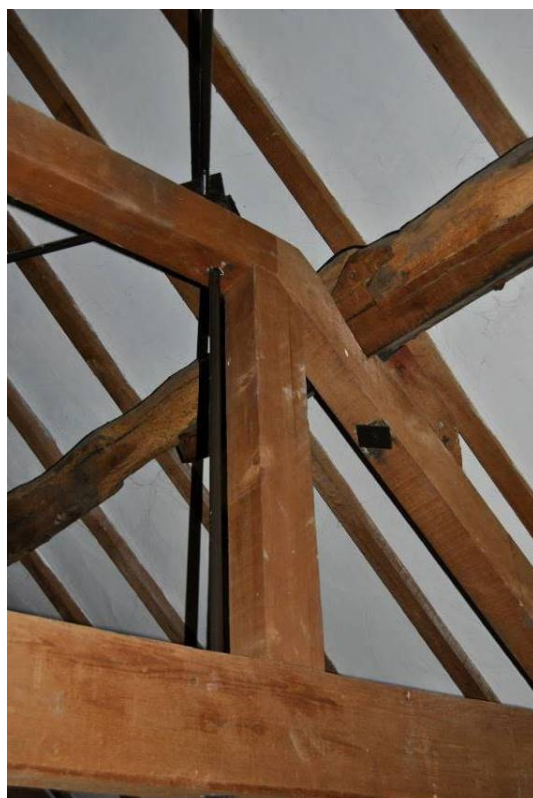


Plate 120: Vertical tie-rod adjacent to queen strut.



Plate 121: Replacement queen-strut roof truss (T2); NB. Fe tie rods and cross-bracing.

APPENDIX A: Written Scheme of Investigation

Moseley Old Hall Farm Outbuildings

Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Record

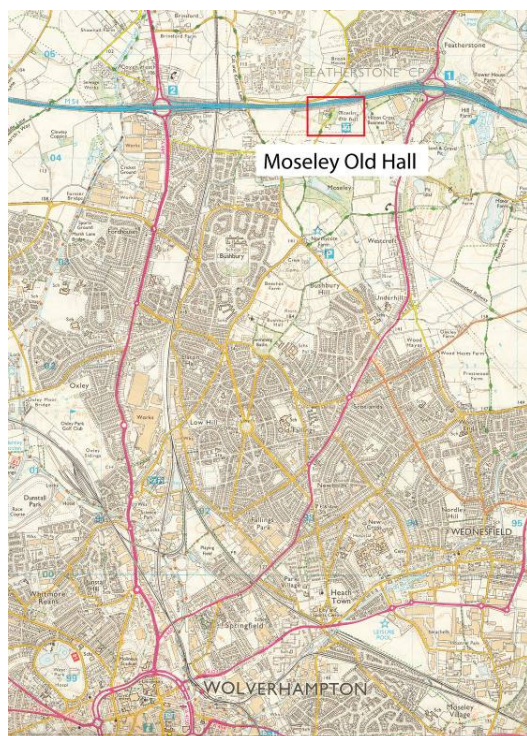
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to Project

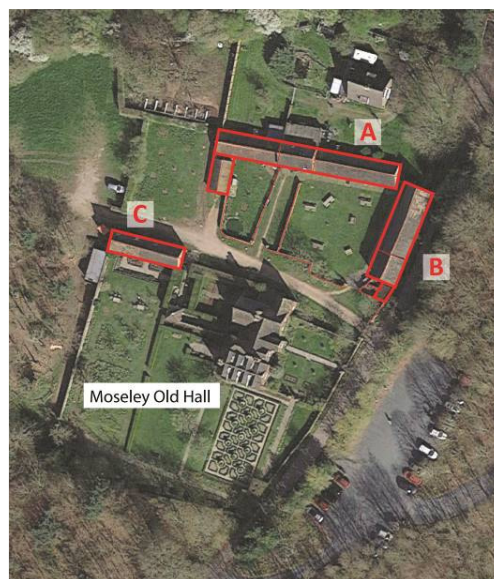
- 1.1.1 The following document represents a **Written Scheme of Investigation** (WSI) for a programme of Historic Building Recording and Assessment to be undertaken in respect of a series of farm buildings associated with Moseley Old Hall, Featherstone, South Staffordshire (centred on NGR SJ 93177 04459) and has been prepared in response to a request from Ms. Viviana Culshaw (NT Assistant Archaeologist, W Midlands Region). No project brief has been issued in respect of the recording work, the parameters of which have been based upon recent work completed for the Trust at Benthall Hall Farm, Shropshire.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 Moseley Old Hall is located 1km south-west of Featherstone and 5.8km north-east of Wolverhampton City centre (as represented by the Collegiate Church of St Peter) in South Staffordshire (see below left). It comprises a timber-framed building, built in c.1600 for Henry Pitt of Bushbury on a H-plan with central hall range flanked by parlour and service wings in standard late Elizabethan fashion. Little structural alteration appears to have taken place until c.1870 when the exterior timber-frame was entirely encased in brick (NT, 1997).



Moseley Old Hall; location plan (based on OS Explorer map (Sheet 219) © Crown Copyright, 2008. Licence No. 100050391.



Farm Buildings currently under consideration

- 1.2.2 The main house at Moseley Old Hall was the subject of an archaeological record and assessment in November/December 2014 (Tyler, 2015). The current project relates to a series of traditional farm buildings laid out loosely to three sides of a rectangular foldyard to the north of Moseley Old Hall, with an additional range to

the north-west of the hall, straddling the boundary wall of the enclosed garden (see aerial photograph, above right, and general exterior photos below).



Ranges [A] bounding north side of yard



Barn etc. [B] flanking east side of yard



Coach House [C] etc. at NW corner of MOH garden

1.3 Designations

Statutory Designations

- 1.3.1 None of the farm buildings currently under consideration are included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest. Moseley Old Hall itself, however, represents a Grade II* listed building (LB ref. 1039208),¹ where it is described as follows:

SJ90SW
BROOKHOUSE LANE

FEATHERSTONE C.P.

(North west side)

6/4

Moseley Old Hall and attached garden walls, gate piers and gate
(formerly 16.5.53 listed as Moseley Old Hall)

GV
II*

House and attached garden walls, gate piers and gate. Late C16 timber framed core encased in brown brick with blue brick dressings circa 1870; plain tile roof; brick stacks with star shaped shafts. H-plan; hall range aligned north- south facing east with projecting porch; parlour wing to the south, and service wing to the north; minor extension to the north-east corner of the north wing. 2 storeys and attic; irregular multi gabled 6 window front with 2 storey extension bay to the right. Casements with segmental heads and sill bands. Full height porch towards right hand end of the slightly recessed hall range, with 4-centred outer arch and inside, a 3-centred arch door. Brick walls enclose a front garden; in the centre of each of the 3 sides is a pair of square gate piers; those to the south and east have C17 stone caps. Interior. Large open fireplace in the south-east corner of the Entrance Hall, and open- well staircase of circa 1700 to the west with crossed string, panelled newels, turned balusters, ramped handrail and oak dado with bolection moulded panels. The Parlour occupied

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1039208>

the ground floor of the south wing. It retains early C17 wall panelling with a simple patterned frieze, and a spine beam with wide chamfers. The King's Room. On the first floor of the service wing. Exposed timber framing, low oak wall panelling and bolelection moulded wooden fireplace surround. In the north-east corner of the room a camouflaged and plaster door opens to an original oak door with ogee arch, behind which is a cupboard in the space between the chimney stack and the north wall. Beneath the floor boards of this cupboard is a hiding place believed to have been used by King Charles II after his defeat at Worcester in 1651. Whitgreave's Room. Above the hall range. Exposed square panel timber framing in one wall, 2 walls are covered in early C17 oak panelling which incorporates cupboard doors, one on each side of the fireplace. Intersecting cross and spine beams with wide chamfers. A door in the west wall opens to a small room within the porch, formerly used by Thomas Whitgreave as a study. Chapel. In the attic of the parlour wing. Plastered walls with trompe l'oeil decorative panelling. Vaulted and painted plaster ceiling. In the other attics there is a good deal of exposed C16 timber framing. Moseley Old Hall contains several C16/17 panelled doors. Henry Pitt purchased the estate in 1583; he was almost certainly the builder of Moseley Old Hall, for in 1600 the house was referred to as 'Mr Pitt's new Hall at Moseley'. His daughter Alice inherited the house on his death in 1602 and subsequently married Thomas Whitgreave. Alice and her son, also Thomas, gave sanctuary to King Charles II after his defeat at Worcester; he arrived from Boscobel House (q.v. Boscobel C.P., District of Bridgnorth, Shropshire) in the early morning of 8th September 1651 and left for France on the night of the 9th. Moseley Old Hall is owned by The National Trust. The National Trust, Moseley Old Hall (1986).

Moseley Old Hall: Statutory List Entry

Non-Statutory Designations

- 1.3.2 The site of Moseley Old Hall Farm is included on the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), ref. 58440,² where it is described as follows:

'An isolated farmstead associated with Moseley Old Hall. The farmstead is laid out around a loose, three-sided courtyard with detached farmhouse. The precise date of the farm buildings is unknown, but may have originated at a similar date Moseley Old Hall, which dates to the late 16th century.'

- 1.3.3 None of the buildings currently under consideration are included on the National Trust's internal Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (NT HBSMR).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The project has been commissioned to supplement the existing information regarding the farm buildings in order to improve their understanding and interpretation, and to inform proposals for the upgrading of catering provision at the property. The general aim of the historic building assessment is thus to research the origin, history, construction and development of the farm buildings and to assess their character date and phasing, to create a primary archaeological record of the buildings, their structural and constructional features and their developmental history so far as can be established from a non-intrusive survey

- 2.2 Specific objectives include:

- to define any particular significances of the buildings, either as a discrete individual structures or within their wider context.
- to bring together the findings of present and previous archaeological and historical work into an accessible narrative and analytical report explaining the buildings history and uses.
- to provide a sound, evidenced and accessible basis for future interpretation, presentation and understanding.

² https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MST22308&resourceID=1010

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 A search will be made of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historic maps, early photographs, drawings, paintings and written descriptions, and primary and secondary sources related to the site held by the National Monuments Record (NMR), by the Wolverhampton City Archives (WALS), The Staffordshire County Record Office (SCRO) and William Salt Library (WSL), the Lichfield Record Office (LRO), the National Trust's regional hub at Attingham Park, together with any relevant archival materials stored at Moseley Old Hall itself. Standard on-line sources including The National Archives www.a2a.org will also be consulted

3.2 Structural Recording and Analysis

- 3.2.1 The study will comprise an examination of all safely accessible areas of the farm buildings and the compilation of drawn, photographic and written records thereof. It will be carried out to a level commensurate with a 'Level 2/3' survey, defined by Historic England in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (HE, 2016) as follows:

- 'Level 2 is a **descriptive record**... It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may 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 to the scope of a wider project'.
- 'Level 3 is an **analytical record**, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis'.

Drawn Record

- 3.2.2 The drawn record will comprise the preparation of plans, cross-sections and principal exterior elevations sufficient to illustrate the dimensions, features (including phase breaks, blocked features, former doorways etc.) and construction, phasing and development of the complex so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey. Plans will be based upon pre-existing survey data if available, otherwise site drawings will be prepared at an appropriate scale (1:50/1:100) in pencil on archivally stable drafting film, measurements being obtained by a combination of taped measurement and hand-held laser (disto).

Photographic Record

- 3.2.3 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record will be made comprising high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera (10MP), commensurate with a Level 2/3 record. Where practically feasible, photographs will include graded photographic scales. A register of site photographs will be made recording subject, orientation, date and photographer and will be presented with photo location plans.

Written Record

- 3.2.4 A written record will be maintained by way of annotations to site drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records, and will form the basis for the building descriptions in the final report (see

below). This will extend to cover a summary of the buildings form and type, their function (historically and at present), materials of construction, date and sequence of development so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey.

3.3 Fieldwork Timetable

- 3.3.1 Documentary research and field survey will be undertaken at a time and to a timetable to be agreed, beginning most probably in late-October / early-November 2018.

4 REPORTING

4.1 Report Format

- 4.1.1 Upon completion of the documentary research and fieldwork, the results of the historic building record and assessment will be combined and presented in a fully illustrated, interpretive report, conforming to Annex 2 of the IFAs *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* and containing the following information:

Text

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction and site location
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Summary of documentary history
- Systematic description of the farmstead buildings and their surviving/evidenced features
- Discussion
- Statement of significance
- Detailed list of sources consulted

Illustrations

- Appropriate illustrations including location plan and a selection of historic maps
- Plans, elevations and cross-sections of constituent buildings as appropriate to illustrate the appearance and development of the farmstead as apparent from historical sources and a non-intrusive examination of the built fabric
- A selection of colour plates

Appendices

- Copy of this WSI
- Register of project drawings
- Register of project photographs

- 4.1.2 If deemed necessary/ appropriate, a summary report of the project (approved in advance by the Trust) will be submitted for inclusion within the relevant Council for British Archaeology (CBA) journal, viz. South Midlands Archaeology.

4.2 Reporting Timetable

- 4.2.1 A formal report will be prepared, normally within four weeks of the completion of site work. A draft copy of the report will be submitted in digital format to the Trust's Archaeological Consultant for approval/review prior to final submission.

- 4.2.2 Further to approval, wire-bound copies (x 2) of the final report will be forwarded to the Trust's regional hub at Attingham Park, together with digital copies in *.pdf format on CD. A digital copy of the report will be uploaded to OASIS, the on-line, grey-literature library of the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

5 STAFFING

- 5.1 Documentary research, site recording and report preparation will be undertaken by Mr. Ric Tyler MCI^{FA}.

6 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 6.1 The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CI^{FA}, 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CI^{FA} 2014b). Recording work will conform to guidelines set down by Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (HE, 2016), the National Trust's *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings* (NT, 1998) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*, (ALGAO, 1997).
- 6.2 The *Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists* (CI^{FA}, 2014c) will be adhered to at all times.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 7.1 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with during the course of the project.

8 REFERENCES

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), 1997. *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*.

Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

CI^{FA}, 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. University of Reading, IFA.

CI^{FA}, 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. University of Reading, IFA.

CI^{FA} 2014c. *Code of Conduct*. University of Reading, IFA.

National Trust, 1998. *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings*.

Tyler R, 2015. 'Moseley Old Hall, Featherstone, South Staffordshire: Historic Building Record and Assessment'. Unpublished grey-literature report prepared for National Trust. Report No. **2014.015** (OASIS ID rictyler1-223789).

APPENDIX B: Historical Vernacular Building Survey notes (c.1980-82); see also plan at Figure 12.

MOSELEY OLD HALL

THE FARM

A mainly eighteenth century steading, very probably dating from the early or middle part of that century and built around three sides of two cobbled foldyards facing south.

The stables have an oak planked loft and attractively arranged ventilation holes in the south gable and vertical ventilation slits, now blocked, in the side walls, only one simple window opening and a pitching hole to the hay loft. The cowhouse, with its original feeding passage well, is low with a hole in its east gable end, probably designed for pitching hay into a small half-loft: low, dimly lit and typical of its period. The central two bays, C, were probably used as a feed room from the outset, being given an extra storey in the late nineteenth century to provide more space for feed preparation and storage.

The coach house is an uncommon form of building and a sketch of its north elevation and various rooms is given in Fig.2.

Grading

Importance in the Landscape B

Looking west from the motorway towards Moseley Old Hall trees and shrubs obscure the view of the buildings, but from the east Moseley Old Hall, the coach house and modern dwelling house, stand out clearly: from this angle, the buildings surrounding the two foldyards are mainly hidden from view by a small clump of sycamore and

The importance of this group of buildings however, is the view which greets the visitor to Moseley Old Hall. Although its present state of appearance does little justice to the Hall and the coach house, the fact that the group faces the Hall and lies between it and the new motorway means that, with the embankment built to the north, they will form an effective sight and sound barrier from the motorway's traffic.

Group Value B

An integral group which, as I have just pointed out, needs to be preserved, and ideally cleared and restored. The brick walls with sandstone copings are an integral part of this group, and the coach house stands apart from the main complex.

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A1. Barn	C	early-mid 18
A2. Stables	B	" " "
A3. Pigsties	C	18th & 19th
B. Cowhouse	B	early-mid 18
C. Feed room converted into Pulphouse	C	late 19th c
D. Cowhouse and Cartshed	B	early-mid 18
E. Shelter Shed and Cowhouse	B	" " "
F. Coach house	A	" " "

State of Buildings - excluding restored Coach house, F

The foldyards are overgrown and all of the buildings need some attention, a problem common to all being the slippage of tiles*.

- A1 North jamb, west side, is crumbling at base. Recent internal buttresses held together by horizontal iron bars.
- A2 Structural cracks, south gable.
- C Missing and cracked brickwork at ground level, south wall. Centre cross wall pulling apart from south wall. Eaves.
- D Eaves being pushed outwards by thrust.
- E Structural cracks south gable.

*The foldyards would, of course, be ideal for conversion into a car park. The cowhouse, B, and associated buildings C and D would be of some use to Mr. Harper (for example, he felt that building B would serve as a henhouse).

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All doors are late nineteenth century, early twentieth century, ledged and braced, except where mid twentieth century alterations are mentioned.

A1 Five Bay Barn

Early-mid 18th c
late 18th c to
east bay

- Gabled
- Tiled roof and ridge, stretcher then header course beneath eaves, plain close verge, no guttering.
- Roof construction, from south to north
- Queen post against north wall of A2
- Queen strut
- Queen post with King post from collar to apex, with late eighteenth century spur wall built underneath. All trusses have butt purlins
- Brick built, irregular bond, two to four stretchers between each header, and S bracing
- Flemish stretcher bond to late eighteenth century bay, with header size ventilation holes every eighth course
- Spur wall rises to collar. Through purlins passed over collar to gable wall

early-mid 18th c

" " "

" " "

" " "

late 18th c.

late 18th c

Interior

- Square pitch holt to spur wall under tie beam of truss
- Timber lintel over door in wall to truss
- Floor is probably brick: inaccessible at present.

late 18th c

A2 Stables

Early to mid 18th

- Gabled, one and a half storey
- Tiled roof, stretcher, then header course to east eaves, two projecting header courses to west eaves.
- Plain close verge. No guttering.
- Queen post truss, trenched purlins. - date 1711 to 3 face (E).
- Brick built, random bond. Vertical ventilation slits and one decorative set of ventilation
- * holes to south gable (Fig.1)
- Windows. West wall timber lintel over loft door, heavy pegged frame to square opening.
- Doors. West wall. Rebated outer jambs, heavy pegged frame.

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Interior

- * - Concrete floor over cobbles around stalls, to brick floor and drain towards south.
- Stabling for three horses with two vertically planked stalls. "Shin" arches under oak lipped and brick feeding troughs, sloping rack with access to loft. Harness pegs built into walls.
- * - Two bridging joists have been turned 180° with their butt coggings facing the floor, and joists now passing over them with no jointing

A3 Pigsties

18th to late 19th

- Catslide, single storey
- Tiled roof and ridge, plain eaves and verge, no guttering.
- Lean to construction, single purlin
- Brick built, east wall butts against wall extending from A2, random bond with late nineteenth century triangular section engineer brick coping. South wall is mid to late eighteenth century, irregular bond. Centre capped by course of Engineer bricks placed on end.
- Quarry tile and bricks floor

mid to late 19th

B Cowhouse

early to mid 18th
rebuilding late
19th c.

- Gabled, one storey
- Tiled roof and ridge with skylights
- Two projecting header courses beneath east eaves, single beneath west eaves, plain close verge.
- King post trusses, iron ties to wall plates and straps passing under tie beam soffits connecting them to king posts. Side struts from double jewelled base to principal rafters staggered purlins being secured to them by side blocks.
- reroofed mid to late nineteenth century, two west trussed being underbutted late nineteenth century king posts.
- Brick built, irregular bond, rebuilt from just below window sills to eaves line in machine brick, irregular bond
- Windows. Segmental header arches over loft opening, east gable. Square two light casements top light base hinged (all early twentieth century) rise to wall plate south wall.

early to mid 18th

late 19th c

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- Doors. Timber lintel over eighteenth century, machine brick down one side north wall.

Interior

- Brick floor. Feeding passage against north wall with oak lip to head by bridled scarf to top of original brick passage wall
 - * - two heel posts survive. Also five late nineteenth century semi-circular tile troughs
 - Recess for grease candle under north truss.
 - North bay converted into feed room, probably late nineteenth century, with boarded partition beneath truss.
 - Semi-circular header arch to C, with timber lintel over adjoining south door to C.
- early-mid 18th c

C Feed Room, converted into Pulphouse

Early-mid 18th
conversion late 1

- Gabled, one and a half storey
- Tiled roof and ridge, two projecting header courses beneath north eaves (mid twentieth century) and late nineteenth century dog tooth south eaves. Plain verge.
- Roof construction. Collar truss roof, iron stanchions connect middle of collar to base of principal rafters.
- Walling, doors and windows: each wall with its doors and windows is treated separately below.
- North. mid twentieth century, machine brick wall, concrete lintels over loft opening, four fixed light casement and door with eighteenth century rebated west jamb surviving.

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- South. Eighteenth century irregular bond to eaves line of B and D, then late nineteenth century Flemish Stretcher bond. Engineer brick splayed outer jambs and chamfered sill to loft door, runners for dismantled horizontal sliding shutter to inner face of wall. Timber lintel over fixed two light casement (probably late nineteenth century windows) and window opening under wooden lintel just to east. Eighteenth century door with rebated jambs, sandstone hinge block at top with original iron strap, semi-circular header arch, late nineteenth century ledged and braced door.
- East and West. Brick built, Flemish Stretcher bond, later nineteenth century, segmental header arches over fixed six light windows with Engineer brick chamfered sills

Interior

- Brick floor, eighteenth century middle cross wall with oak lintel over through door.
- Oak planked loft.

D Cowhouse and Cartshed

early-mid 18th c

- Tiled roof and ridge, two projecting header courses beneath eaves, plain verge, no gutter.
- Queen post construction, trenched through purlins over wall plates and butt cogg bridging joists, blades halved at ridge being carried separately by common rafters. Posts bolted to soffits of tie beams, and buttresses in cartshed carry tie beams
- Open to west side of north wall for cartshed.
- Brick built, irregular bond (original)
- Windows. South wall, segmental header arches over two fixed light casements (probably late nineteenth century)
North. mid twentieth century assortment of various lights over low mid twentieth century wall has blocked east door of cartshed opening.
- Doors. South, twentieth century segmental header arch over rebated eighteenth century jambs.

Interior

- Cowhouse, two bay accommodation for eight cows, feeding passage well part demolished, parts of tiled (late nineteenth century)

(Page 6 of 7)

- 7 -

- feeding troughs survive.
- Two bay cartshed, concrete floor.

E Shelter Shed and Cowhouse

Early-mid 18th c

- Tiled roof and ridge, three projecting courses to eaves, plain verge. No guttering.
- One king post truss, trenched purlins and no side struts, three squared logs connect east to west wall plates.
- Windows. South, square wood lintel over ventilation opening with vertically sliding shutter, now blocked.
- East, shelter shed open front blocked with twentieth century low brick wall and mid twentieth century assortment of various lights. Butt nosed arris to south side.
- Door. Unusual old latch used on door, mid-twentieth century blocked in section of shelter shed: star shaped pin.
- Earth floor, twentieth century oak lipped feeding troughs against west wall.
- To the north of E is an eighteenth century brick built privy with tiled lean-to roof, quarry tile floor and later gate suggesting that it ~~was~~ converted for use as a farrowing pen or even dog kennel.

F Coach House

early-mid 18th c

- Gabled, two storey
- In process of undergoing restoration, see Fig.2, for north elevation of coach house before alterations started. Original surviving features are:
- Tiled roof and ridge, dentillated eaves, plain verge.
- Original trusses were Queen Posts.
- Brick built, English Garden Wall bond.
- Ventilation holes arranged in diamond shape.
- Doors and windows as shown on plan have segmental header arches over.

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APPENDIX C: Register of Project Drawings

Drawing No.	Subject	Scale	Format	Date	Recorder
2018_005/01	Roadside Barn A1 ; GF plan	1:50	A3; pencil on drafting film	Feb. 2019	R Tyler
2018_005/02	Roadside Barn A1 ; west elevation	1:50	A3; pencil on drafting film	Feb. 2019	R Tyler
2018_005/03	Stable A2 ; west elevation	1:50	A3; pencil on drafting film	Feb. 2019	R Tyler
2018_005/04	Roadside Barn Range A; east elevation	1:100	A3; pencil on drafting film	Feb. 2019	R Tyler
2018_005/05	Roadside Barn A1 ; cross-sections	1:50	A3; pencil on drafting film	Feb. 2019	R Tyler
2018_005/06	Stable A2 ; GF plan and cross sections	1:50	A3; pencil on drafting film	Feb. 2019	R Tyler
2018_005/07	Pigsties A3 ; plan and elevation	1:50	A3; pencil on drafting film	Feb. 2019	R Tyler
2018_005/08	Cowhouse B ; plan and south elevation	1:100	A3; pencil on drafting film	Feb. 2019	R Tyler
2018_005/09	Cowhouse B ; transverse cross section	1:50	A3; pencil on drafting film	Feb. 2019	R Tyler
2018_005/10	Feed House C ; GF plan	1:50	A3; pencil on drafting film	Feb. 2019	R Tyler
2018_005/11	Cowhouse / Cartshed D ; plan, elevation and cross-section	1:100	A3; pencil on drafting film	Feb. 2019	R Tyler
2018_005/12	Former Shelter Shed / Cow House E ; plan elevation and cross-section	1:50	A3; pencil on drafting film	Feb. 2019	R Tyler
2018_005/13	Coach House F ; elevations	1:100	A3; pencil on drafting film	Feb. 2019	R Tyler

APPENDIX D: Register of Project Photographs

NB: All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Photos highlighted in **BOLD** are reproduced as plates within the current document (as listed at column 2).

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC0001	2	General view across foldyard looking north-east	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0002		General view across foldyard looking north	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0003		General view across foldyard looking north	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0004	93	Cowhouse / shelter shed E looking north-west	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0005		Cowhouse / shelter shed E and cowhouse D looking north	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0006		General view across foldyard looking north-east	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0007		General view along access drive, looking east	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0008		Barn A , looking north-east	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0009	26	Barn / Stables A1/A2 , oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0010		General view across foldyard looking north-west	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0011	1	General view across foldyard looking north-west	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0012		General view across foldyard looking north-west	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0013		General view across foldyard looking north	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0014		Coach House F , east gable end	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0015	46	Cowhouse B , south elevation	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0016		Cowhouse B ; south elevation, west end	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0017		Cowhouse B ; south elevation, central section 1	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0018		Cowhouse B ; south elevation, central section 2	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0019		Cowhouse B ; south elevation, east end	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0020		Cowhouse B , south elevation, oblique view	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0021		Cowhouse B , south elevation; detail of door [d2] (closed)	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0022		Cowhouse B , south elevation; detail of door [d2] (open)	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0023	51	Cowhouse B , south elevation; detail of door [d2] (open, oblique)	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0024	49 (crop)	Cowhouse B , south elevation; detail of brickwork	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0025	53	Cowhouse B , south elevation; detail of window [w3]	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0026	50	Cowhouse B , south elevation; detail of door [d1] (closed)	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0027		Cowhouse B , south elevation; detail of door [d1] (open)	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0028		Cowhouse B , south elevation; detail of door [d1] (open, oblique)	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0029		Cowhouse B , east gable elevation (oblique)	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0030		Cowhouse B , south elevation, oblique view	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0031		Feed House C , east gable end above Cowhouse B	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0032	47	Cowhouse B , south elevation; detail of rebuilt, upper brickwork	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0033		Cowhouse B , south elevation; detail of eaves	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0034	48	Cowhouse B , south elevation; detail of eaves	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0035	57	Cowhouse B , interior; Bay 4/5 looking west	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0036		Cowhouse B , interior; Bay 4/5 looking west	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0037		Cowhouse B , interior; door [d2] , Bay 4	→ S	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0038		Cowhouse B , interior; door [d2] , Bay 4	→ S	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0039		Cowhouse B , interior; window [w3] and niche, Bay 5	→ S	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0040		Cowhouse B , interior; detail of niche, Bay 5	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0041	63	Cowhouse B , interior; detail of niche, Bay 5	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0042		Cowhouse B , interior; detail of brick paver flooring	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0043	59	Cowhouse B , interior; detail of brick paver flooring	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0044		Cowhouse B , interior; detail of feedwalk wall	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0045		Cowhouse B , interior; feedwalk wall at Bay 4/5	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0046		Cowhouse B , interior; breach in feedwalk wall at Bay 4	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0047	60	Cowhouse B , interior; looking west along feedwalk wall at Bay 4/5	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0048		Cowhouse B , interior; looking east along feedwalk wall at Bay 4	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0049		Cowhouse B , interior; looking east along feedwalk wall at Bay 4	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0050	61	Cowhouse B , interior; breach in feedwalk wall at Bay 4	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0051		Cowhouse B , interior; timber plate atop feedwalk wall	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0052	62	Cowhouse B , interior; arch-topped door to Feed House C at west end of feedwalk (Bay 5)	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0053		Cowhouse B , interior; looking west along feedwalk wall at Bay 5	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0054		Cowhouse B , interior; KP roof truss T4	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0055	64	Cowhouse B , interior; KP roof truss T4	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0056	65	Cowhouse B , interior; KP roof truss T3	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler

_DSC0057		Cowhouse B , interior; KP roof truss T3	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0058		Cowhouse B , interior; KP roof truss T4 – redundant soffit mortice	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0059		Cowhouse B , interior; renewed roof structure, Bay 4 (S slope)	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0060		Cowhouse B , interior; side purlins at truss T3	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0061		Cowhouse B , interior; brick pier supporting end of tiebeam (T4)	→ S	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0062		Cowhouse B , interior; blocked door to south side of west wall	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0063		Cowhouse B , interior; Bays 4/5 looking north-west	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0064		Cowhouse B , interior; Bay 5 looking north-east	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0065		Cowhouse B , interior; Bays 2/3 looking north-west	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0066		Cowhouse B , interior; Bays 1-3 looking south-east	→ SE	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0067	58	Cowhouse B , interior; Bays 1-3 looking north-east	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0068		Cowhouse B , interior; breach in feedwalk wall at Bay 2	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0069		Cowhouse B , interior; detail of door [d1] (Bay 2)	→ S	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0070		Cowhouse B , interior; brick pier supporting end of tiebeam (T1)	→ S	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0071		Cowhouse B , interior; detail of niche, Bay 2 (S)	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0072		Cowhouse B , interior; KP roof truss T2	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0073		Cowhouse B , interior; detail of tiebeam, truss T2	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0074		Cowhouse B , interior; side purlins at truss T2	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0075		Cowhouse B , interior; KP roof truss T1	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0076		Cowhouse B , interior; KP roof truss T1	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0077		Cowhouse B , interior; KP roof truss T1	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0078		Cowhouse B , interior; KP roof truss T1	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0079		Cowhouse B , interior; pitching door to east gable	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0080	66	Cowhouse B , interior; pitching door to east gable	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0081		Cowhouse B , interior; KP roof truss T2	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0082		Cowhouse B , interior; detail of brick paver floor	↓	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0083		Feed House C , south elevation	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0084		SJ at junction of Cowhouse B and Feed House C (south elevation)	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0085	67	Feed House C , south elevation	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0086		Feed House C , south elevation	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0087		Feed House C , south elevation; door [d4]	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0088	69	Feed House C , south elevation; window [w8]	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0089		Feed House C , south elevation; detail of dog-tooth eaves band	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0090	68 (crop)	Feed House C , south elevation; detail of dog-tooth eaves band	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0091		Feed House C , south elevation; window [w4]	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0094		Feed House C , south elevation (oblique) looking east	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0095		Feed House C , south elevation; detail of tie end plate	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0096		Cow House / Cart Shed D1/2 , south elevation looking north-west	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0097	70	Cow House / Cart Shed D1/2 , south elevation looking north	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0098		Cow House D1 , south elevation looking north	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0099		Feed House C , oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0100		Cow House D1 , south elevation, door [d5] (closed)	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0101	82	Cow House D1 , south elevation, window [w6]	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0102	80	Cow House D1 , south elevation, eaves detail	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0103	81	Cow House D1 , south elevation, door [d5] (open)	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0104	85	Cow House D1 , interior looking north-east	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0105		Cow House D1 , interior looking west	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0106		Cow House D1 , QS roof truss T1	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0107		Cow House D1 , QS roof truss T1 with redundant purlin trench (N slope)	↑	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0108		Cow House D1 , QS roof truss T1 ; numbering	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0109		Cow House D1 , QS roof truss T1 ; numbering	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0110	86	Cow House D1 , interior; blocked door to north side, east wall (formerly opening on to Feed House C)	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0111	88	Cow House D1 , interior; looking west along feed walk	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0112	91	Cow House D1 , interior; brick pier beneath truss T1	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0113		Cow House D1 , QS roof truss T1	→ SW	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0114	90	Cow House D1 , QS roof truss T1	→ SW	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0115	89	Cow House D1 , interior; tethering bar	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0116	87	Cow House D1 , interior; early brick flooring	↓	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0117		Cow House D1 , interior; early brick flooring	↓	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0118		Cow House D1 , interior looking west	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0119		Cow House D1 , interior looking west	→ W	23.01.19	R Tyler

_DSC0120		Barn A1 , west elevation (oblique), looking north-east	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0121	6	Barn A1 , west elevation	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0122	4	Barn A1 / Stables A2 , west elevation	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0123		Barn A1 , west elevation	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0124		Barn A1 , west elevation; threshing bay doors [d2] (Bay 2)	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0125		Barn A1 , west elevation; door [d1] (inserted), Bay 4	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0126	10	Barn A1 , west elevation; door [d1], Bay 4, with vents over	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0127		Barn A1 , west elevation; threshing bay doors [d2] (Bay 2)	→ SE	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0128		Barn A1 , west elevation, Bays 1/2, door [d3]	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0129		Barn A1 , west elevation, Bays 1/2, door [d3]	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0130	9	Barn A1 , west elevation; threshing bay doors [d2] (Bay 2)	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0131	7	Barn A1 , west elevation; door [d3] (Bay 1/2)	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0132		Barn A1 , west elevation; partially blocked high-level opening (Bay 2)	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0133		Barn A1 , west elevation; partially blocked opening (Bay 1)	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0134	8	Barn A1 , west elevation; partially blocked opening (Bay 1)	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0135		Barn A1 , west elevation, Bays 1/2, door [d3]	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0136		Stables A2 , west elevation looking south-east (landscape)	→ SE	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0137		Stables A2 , west elevation looking south-east (portrait)	→ SE	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0138	27	Stables A2 , west elevation	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0139		Stables A2 , west elevation; 'S' pattern tie plates (modern) at SJ	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0140		Stables A2 , west elevation, door [d3]	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0141		Stables A2 , west elevation looking north-east	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0142		Barn A1 / Stables A2 , oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0143	29	Stables A2 , south gable elevation	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0144	30 (crop)	Stables A2 , detail of vents in south gable elevation	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0145		Pigsties A3 looking south-east	→ SE	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0146	41	Pigsties A3 looking east	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0147		Gate to Pigsty A3 , outlet 1	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0148		Pigsties A3 , outlet 1 looking east	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0149	44	Pigsties A3 , outlet 1 looking east	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0151	45	Pigsties A3 , interior looking south	→ S	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0152		Gate to Pigsty A3 , outlet 2	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0153		Pigsties A3 , outlet 2 looking east	→ E	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0154	42	Pigsties A3 looking north-east	→ NE	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0155		Pigsties A3 , south elevation of inlets	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0156		General view across foldyard looking north-west from pigsties A3	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0157		General view across foldyard looking north-west from pigsties A3	→ NW	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0158		Cowhouse B , south elevation; door [d2]	→ N	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0159		Cowhouse B , door [d2]; wooden catch block	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0160		Cowhouse B , door [d2]; wooden catch block (interior)	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0161		Cowhouse B , door [d2]; wooden catch block	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0162	52	Cowhouse B , door [d2]; wooden catch block	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0163		Cowhouse B , door [d2]; wooden catch block	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0164		Cowhouse B , door [d2]; wooden catch block	detail	23.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0165		Barn A1 ; interior looking south from threshing bay (Bay 2)	→ S	24.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0166	14	Barn A1 ; interior looking south from threshing bay (Bay 2)	→ S	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0167		Barn A1 ; interior looking south from threshing bay (Bay 2)	→ S	24.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0168	19	Barn A1 ; threshing bay doors (Bay 2, east)	→ E	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0169		Barn A1 ; threshing bay doors (Bay 2, west)	→ W	24.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0171	17	Barn A1 ; partition to north side of threshing bay (Bay 2)	→ N	24.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0172	18	Barn A1 ; door to former corn hole (?)	→ N	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0173		Barn A1 ; interior, Bay 4 looking south	→ S	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0174		Barn A1 ; door to former corn hole (?); seen from Bay 4	→ S	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0175		Barn A1 ; QS truss T3	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0176	22	Barn A1 ; QS truss T3	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0177		Barn A1 ; QS truss T3 (redundant mortices – evidence for former knee-brace implying original timber frame?)	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0178		Barn A1 ; QS truss T3 central mortice to tie beam	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0179	23	Barn A1 ; QS truss T3 (redundant mortices – evidence for former knee-brace implying original timber frame?)	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0180	16	Barn A1 ; east wall looking south-east	→ SE	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0181		Barn A1 ; truss T2 with raking struts	→ S	24.01.19	R Tyler
DSC0182	21	Barn A1 ; truss T2 with raking struts	→ S	24.01.19	R Tyler

_DSC0183		Barn A1 ; truss T2 with raking struts	→ SE	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0184		Barn A1 ; QS truss T3	→ N	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0187	15	Barn A1 ; interior looking north	→ N	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0188		Barn A1 ; truss T2 (redundant mortices – evidence for former knee-brace implying original timber frame?)	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0189		Barn A1 ; truss T2 with raking struts	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0190	24	Barn A1 ; truss T2 with raking struts	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0191		Barn A1 ; truss T2 with raking struts	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0193		Barn A1 ; QS truss T3 and longitudinal wind-brace to upper purlin	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0194		Barn A1 ; truss T2 (redundant mortice – evidence for former knee-brace implying original timber frame?)	→ E	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0195	20	Barn A1 ; QS truss T1 to south gable	→ SW	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0196		Barn A1 ; QS truss T1 to south gable	→ SW	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0197		Barn A1 ; QS truss T1 to south gable	→ SE	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0198		Barn A1 ; interior looking north from Bay 1 gallery	→ N	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0199		Barn A1 ; interior looking north from Bay 1 gallery	→ N	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0200		Barn A1 ; truss T2 from Bay 1 gallery	→ NE	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0201		Barn A1 ; numbering to timbers of truss T2	→ N	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0202		Barn A1 ; numbering to timbers of truss T2	→ N	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0203	25	Barn A1 ; numbering to timbers of truss T2	→ N	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0204		Barn A1 ; numbering to timbers of truss T2	→ N	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0205		Barn A1 ; numbering and setting out marks to timbers of truss T2	→ N	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0206		Barn A1 ; numbering to timbers of truss T2	→ N	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0209	32	Stables A2 ; interior looking east	→ E	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0210		Stables A2 ; interior looking east	→ E	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0212		Stables A2 ; interior looking east – trough and feed rack	→ E	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0213		Stables A2 ; interior looking east – trough and feed rack	→ E	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0214	33	Stables A2 ; interior – detail of timber feed rack	→ SE	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0215		Stables A2 ; interior – detail of timber feed rack	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0216		Stables A2 ; interior – detail of timber feed rack	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0217	34	Stables A2 ; interior – inverted ceiling beam	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0218		Stables A2 ; interior – inverted ceiling beam	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0220		Stables A2 ; interior – detail of numbered mortices to inverted ceiling beam	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0221		Stables A2 ; interior – detail of numbered mortices to inverted ceiling beam	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0222		Stables A2 ; interior – detail of numbered mortices to inverted ceiling beam	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0223	35	Stables A2 ; interior – detail of numbered mortices to inverted ceiling beam	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0224		Stables A2 ; interior – saddle hook, west wall	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0226		Stables A2 ; interior – detail of timber feed rack	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0227		Stables A2 ; interior – detail of timber feed rack	→ NE	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0228		Stables A2 ; interior – detail of timber feed rack	→ NE	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0229	36 (crop)	Stables A2 ; interior – saddle hook, west wall	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0230		Stables A2 ; interior – saddle hooks, west wall	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0231	37	Stables A2 ; interior – inserted stair to south wall	→ S	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0232	31	Stables A2 ; interior looking south	→ S	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0234		Stables A2 ; looking west down stairwell	→ W	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0235		Stables A2 ; loft looking south-west	→ SW	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0237	38	Stables A2 ; loft looking south-east	→ SE	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0238		Stables A2 ; loft looking south-east	→ SE	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0239		Stables A2 ; detail of QP truss	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0240		Stables A2 ; detail of QP truss (numbering)	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0241		Stables A2 ; detail of QP truss	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0242		Stables A2 ; detail of QP truss (soffit mortice)	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0243		Stables A2 ; detail of QP truss	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0244		Stables A2 ; detail of QP truss (soffit mortice)	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0245	39	Stables A2 ; detail of QP truss (soffit mortice, with secondary bolt)	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0246		Stables A2 ; detail of QP truss (soffit mortice, with secondary bolt)	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0247	40	Stables A2 ; detail of QP truss (with date '1711')	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0248		Stables A2 ; detail of date '1711'	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0249		Stables A2 ; detail of QP truss (with date '1711')	detail	24.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0250		Stables A2 ; detail of side purlin	↑	24.01.19	R Tyler

_DSC0251		Coach House F; oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0252		Coach House F; north elevation, east end	→ S	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0253		Coach House F; north elevation, centre (1)	→ S	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0254	102	Coach House F; north elevation, centre (2)	→ S	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0255		Coach House F; north elevation, west end	→ S	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0256	100	Coach House F; oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0257	110	Coach House F; east gable end	→ W	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0258	101	Coach House F; north elevation	→ S	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0259		Coach House F; north elevation	→ S	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0260		Coach House F; north elevation – early brickwork	→ S	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0261		Coach House F; north elevation – early brickwork	→ S	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0262		Coach House F; north elevation – early brickwork	→ S	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0263		Coach House F; west gable end	→ E	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0264		Coach House F; west gable end, oblique view	→ SE	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0265	109	Coach House F; west gable end	→ E	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0266		Coach House F; upper vents to west gable end	↑	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0267		Boundary wall at SW angle of Coach House F	→ SE	29.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0268		Coach House F; east gable end, pedestrian doorway [d3]	→ W	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0269	111	Coach House F; east gable end, doorway [d3] and adjacent SJ	→ SW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0270	103	Coach House F; south elevation	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0271	104	Coach House F; south elevation, oblique	→ NW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0272		Coach House F; south elevation; SJ at Bay 4/5	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0273		Coach House F; south elevation; SJ at Bay 4/5	→ NE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0274		Coach House F; south elevation; SJ at Bay 4/5	→ NW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0275		Coach House F; south elevation, east end	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0276		Coach House F; south elevation, west end	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0277	108	Coach House F; south elevation, detail of inserted 1F window	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0278	107	Coach House F; south elevation, door [d1]	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0279	105	Coach House F; south elevation, early, EGW brickwork	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0280	106	Coach House F; south elevation, secondary, Flemish bond brickwork	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0281	112	Coach House F; stair inserted within lobby [G1]	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0282		Coach House F; stair inserted within lobby [G1]	→ NW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0283		Coach House F; ceiling over lobby [G1]	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0284	114	Coach House F; Vertical SJ in east wall of lobby [G1]	→ E	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0285	116	Coach House F; [F1] looking east	→ E	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0286		Coach House F; head of stair at NW angle of [F1]	→ NW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0287		Coach House F; early brickwork within west gable end	→ W	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0288	115	Coach House F; early brickwork within west gable end (stairwell)	→ W	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0289		Coach House F; blocked opening within west gable end	→ W	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0290	121	Coach House F; detail of renewed QS roof truss T2	→ W	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0291	120	Coach House F; detail of renewed QS roof truss	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0292		Coach House F; detail of renewed QS roof truss	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0293		Coach House F; detail of renewed QS roof truss	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0295	119	Coach House F; offset in north wall at Bay 4/5	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0296	117	Coach House F; [F1] looking west	→ W	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0297	118	Coach House F; [F1], Bay 7 looking north	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0298		Coach House F; [F1], servery at Bay 6	→ NE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0300		Coach House F; [F1], servery at Bay 6	→ NE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0301		Coach House F; detail of renewed QS roof truss	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0302		Coach House F; detail of cross-bracing to renewed roof	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0303		Coach House F; [F1] looking east	→ E	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0304		Coach House F; ceiling over lobby [G1]	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0305		Coach House F; ceiling over lobby [G1]	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0306		Coach House F; ceiling over lobby [G1]	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0307	113	Coach House F; ceiling over lobby [G1]	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0308	83	Cowhouse / Cart Shed D; north elevation	→ SE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0309		Cart Shed D2; north elevation	→ S	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0310		Cart Shed D2; north elevation	→ SW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0311		Cart Shed D2; interior looking east	→ E	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0312	92	Cart Shed D2; QP truss T2	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0313		Cart Shed D2; QP truss T2	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0314	84	Cart Shed D2; north elevation – brick pier between cart entrances	→ SE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0315		Cart Shed D2, roof – purlin scarf	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler

_DSC0316		Cart Shed D2 , detail of QP	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0317		Cart Shed D2 , interior – niche in party wall with D1	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0318		Cowhouse D1 , north elevation	→ SE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0319		Cowhouse D1 , north elevation	→ S	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0320	72	Feed House C , west gable end	→ SE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0321		Feed House C , east gable end	→ SW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0322	71	Feed House C , east gable end	→ SW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0323	70	Feed House C , north elevation	→ S	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0324		Feed House C , window [w9] within rebuilt north wall	→ S	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0325		Feed House C , rebuilt north wall	→ SE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0326		Feed House C / Cowhouse B ; oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0327	55	Cowhouse B ; north elevation, door [d3]	→ S	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0328	54	Cowhouse B ; north elevation, oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0329	56	Cowhouse B ; east gable end (oblique)	→ SW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0330		Cowhouse B ; north-east angle	→ SW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0331		Cowhouse B ; east gable end	→ W	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0332		Cowhouse B ; east gable end	→ W	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0333	13	Barn A1 ; north gable elevation	→ S	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0334		Barn A1 ; north gable elevation	→ S	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0335		Barn A1 ; north gable elevation	→ SE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0336		Barn A1 ; north gable elevation, eaves detail	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0337		Barn A1 ; north gable elevation, eaves detail	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0338		New (1960s) Farm House	→ NW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0339	3	Outbuildings Range B/C/D ; north elevation, oblique view	→ SW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0340		Outbuildings Range B/C/D ; north elevation, oblique view	→ SW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0341		Outbuildings Range B/C/D ; north elevation, oblique view	→ SW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0342		Cowhouse B and Barn Range A looking south	→ S	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0343		Lean-to shed to north side of Feed House C	→ SW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0344		Feed House C , oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0345		Lean-to shed to north side of Cowhouse D1	→ SE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0346		Cowhouse / Cartshed Range D ; west gable end	→ E	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0347		Cowhouse / Cartshed Range D ; west gable end	→ E	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0348		Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E looking north-east	→ NE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0349		Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E looking north-east	→ NE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0350		Wall between Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E and Cartshed D2	→ E	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0351	95	Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E looking north-east	→ NE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0352		Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E ; west elevation	→ E	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0353		Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E ; west elevation with buttress	→ NE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0354		Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E ; south gable end	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0355		Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E ; south gable end	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0356		Buttress to foldyard bounding wall	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0357		Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E ; oblique view looking north-west	→ NW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0358	96	Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E ; SJ at SE angle	→ W	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0359	54	Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E ; east elevation	→ W	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0361	99	Former (?) dog kennel between ranges D and E	→ W	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0362		Feed House C , east gable end	→ NW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0363		Feed House C , iron windows in east gable	→ NW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0364		Feed House C ; interior – office [G2] looking north	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0365		Feed House C ; interior – office [G3] looking north	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0366		Feed House C ; interior – office [G3] looking north	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0367		Feed House C ; interior – offset plinth within lobby [G1]	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0368	74	Feed House C ; interior – stair within lobby [G1]	→ NW	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0369		Feed House C ; interior – 1F looking south-east	→ SE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0370	76	Feed House C ; interior – 1F looking north-east	→ NE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0371		Feed House C ; interior – iron-framed windows win east gable	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0372		Feed House C ; interior – iron-framed windows win east gable	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0373		Feed House C ; interior – roof truss	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0374		Feed House C ; interior – roof truss	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0375	75	Feed House C ; interior – roof truss	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0376		Feed House C ; interior – roof truss (joint/numbering)	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0377		Feed House C ; interior – roof truss (joint/numbering)	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0378	78	Feed House C ; interior – roof truss detail (joint/numbering)	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0379		Feed House C ; interior – blocked vent within stairwell	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler

_DSC0380		Feed House C ; interior – blocked vent within stairwell	→ W	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0381		Feed House C ; interior – blocked vent within stairwell	→ W	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0382	77	Feed House C ; interior – roof truss, king-bolt detail	detail	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0383		Feed House C ; interior – roof truss	→ SE	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0384		Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E , interior looking north	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0385	97	Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E , interior looking north	→ N	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0386		Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E , KP truss detail	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0387		Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E , KP truss detail	↑	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0388		Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E , change in floor pavers	↓	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0389		Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E , change in floor pavers	↓	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0390	98	Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E , change in floor pavers	↓	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0391		Former Cowhouse / Shelter Shed E , blocking in east wall	→ E	05.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0392	5	‘Roadside Barn’ Range A , east elevation looking north	→ N	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0393		‘Roadside Barn’ Range A , east elevation looking north	→ N	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0394		Pigsties A3 , east (rear) wall oblique	→ NW	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0395	43	Pigsties A3 , east (rear) wall oblique	→ NW	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0396		Pigsties A3 , east (rear) wall	→ W	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0397		Stable A2 , east wall (oblique)	→ NW	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0398	28	Stable A2 , east wall	→ W	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0399		Stable A2 , east wall – 1F pitching door	→ W	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0400		Stable A2 , east wall – 1F pitching door	→ W	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0401		Stable A2 , east wall (oblique)	→ SW	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0402		Stable A2 , east wall (oblique)	→ SW	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0403		Stable A2 , east wall (oblique)	→ SW	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0404	11	Barn A1 , east wall (oblique)	→ NW	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0405		Barn A1 , east wall (south end; Bays 3/4)	→ W	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0406		Barn A1 , east wall (centre; Bay 3)	→ W	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0407		Barn A1 , east wall (Threshing Bay doors; Bay 2)	→ W	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0408	12	Barn A1 , east wall (north end; Bay 1)	→ W	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0409		Barn A1 , oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0410		Farmstead buildings; oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0411		Farmstead buildings; oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	06.02.19	R Tyler
_DSC0412		Barn A1 , north gale end (oblique)	→ SW	06.02.19	R Tyler