



***Historic Building Recording at  
Bank House Farm, Stanford  
Bridge, Worcestershire***

*A report for Iain and Milly Patton*

October 2008

Paul Williams

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**Project: PJ 224**

**WSM 40523**



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# 1. Project Background

## 1.1. Location of the Site

Stanford Bridge lies on the B4203 Great Witley to Bromyard road, some 15 kilometres to the north-west of Worcester and around 13 Kidderminster to the north-east of Bromyard. Bank House Farm is located above the floodplain on the western bank of the River Teme, which flows in a south-westerly direction to its confluence with the River Severn, near Worcester. The farmhouse overlooks the river valley and the bridge that crosses it, which gives its name to Stanford Bridge (NGR 371787, 265634; Figure 1). Stanford Bridge may be described as a hamlet, consisting of a few cottages, farmsteads and a public house.

## 1.2. Development Details

A planning application was presented to Malvern Hills District Council for the conversion of a traditional farm building with associated infrastructure (MH/07/1598). The farm building is curtilage listed, as it forms part of a site containing a statutory Grade II Listed Building (Bank House). The planning process determined that the proposed development was likely to affect a building locally listed on the Worcestershire County Historic Environment Record (WSM 37483), as a result, the Planning Archaeologist, Worcestershire County Council, placed a 'programme of building recording' planning condition on the application, in-line with national Planning Policy Guidance note 15 (PPG 15), Policy CTC16-18 of the Worcestershire County Structure Plan (June 2001) and QL10 & 14 of the Malvern Hills District Local Plan (Adopted Local Plan, August 2006). A brief of work was written for the scope of the historic building recording (WHEAS September 2008) and a written scheme of investigation (Mercian Archaeology 2008) for the work was subsequently approved.

## 1.3. Reasons for the Historic Building Recording

The data contained within the Sites and Monuments Record suggested that the building conversion work would affect an historically important building, which is locally listed and curtilage listed due to its association with a Grade II Listed Building (Bank House), as described below: -

[Images of England Number: 152386](#)

Location: THE BANK HOUSE, B 4203 (south side)

SHELSLEY KINGS, MALVERN HILLS, WORCESTERSHIRE

Date listed: 29 July 1959

Grade II

*Stanford Bridge (south side) 2/170 The Bank House 29.7.59 - II Small country house. Circa 1830-40. Red brick with freestone dressings; hipped slate roof of parallel ridges behind moulded cornice and parapet; brick end stacks. 3 storeys, on raised basement. Garden elevation of 3 bays, with tripartite glazing bar sash windows in*

*architraves to outer bays and segmental headed sash window to centre; 2 storey bow windows to outer bays. Central glazed door under an overlight and in a doorcase with engaged Tuscan columns; approached by a double flight of curved steps, balustraded parapet. Entrance elevation of 1:3:1 bays, the centre is advanced and surmounted by a pediment; glazing bar sash windows under advanced roussoirs and keystone; central 6-panel door under overlight and in architrave with sidelights (www.imagesofengland.co.uk)*

In such circumstances a programme of archaeological work is attached to planning conditions for any development. In this instance, an historic building recording was suggested to record the building prior to its conversion, so that a permanent record would be made of the building before any alteration takes place.

## 2. Methods and Process

### 2.1. Project Specification

- The project conforms to the Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (IFA 2001).
- The building was recorded to Level 3 as defined in Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (English Heritage 2006).
- The project conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Section, Worcestershire County Council (WHEAS 2008 and for which a project proposal and detailed specification was produced (Mercian Archaeology 2008).
- The project conforms to the service practice and health and safety policy as contained within the Mercian Archaeology Service Manual (Williams 2003)

### 2.2. Aims of the Project

The aims of the historic building recording were to compile an archive of the building within its topographical setting. This was to consist of written, drawn and photographic records. The results of the fieldwork were to be used to produce a report chronicling changes and development within the building(s) and where possible, to attach relative dates to individual phases of building. The documentary survey was to be used to assist the chronological phasing of the complex and also, to place the building into its socio-economic context.

### 2.3. Background Research

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork all known relevant and available documentary and cartographic sources were consulted.

Documentary research was carried out at Worcestershire Record Office (WRO) and the following sources were specifically consulted and were of use:

### Cartographic Sources

Source	Reference Number
Tithe Map and Apportionment of Shelsley Beauchamp (1843)	WRO BA 1572, AP r760/542 and f760/542a
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25". Worcestershire Sheet XX.10 (1884)	
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25". Worcestershire Sheet XX.10 (1903)	

### Other Primary Sources of Use

Source	Reference Number
Papers of Thomas Bury	WRO BA 4600/882
Land Tax Assessments for Doddingtree Hundred	WRO BA 823/various, b152 and 152
Census Returns for Shelsley Beauchamp for 1841 to 1901	

Secondary sources used are referenced within the report.

## 2.4. The Fieldwork Methodology

The building recording was undertaken during October 2008 prior to any development work being carried out at the site.

A full photographic survey was carried out using digital photography. Either a 2-metre or 1-metre scale was used where possible.

Proforma Building Record Forms were used to record the structure in tandem with site notes and reference to site photographs, to produce the final record contained within this report.

The methodology adopted and the favourable working conditions meant that the aims and objectives of the brief could be fully met and the fieldwork was successfully concluded.

## 3. The Documentary Research

### 3.1. Background

Bank House (also referred to as Bankhouse and The Bank, see below) lies on the eastern side of the River Teme, which formed the traditional parish boundary between Stanford (now Stanford with Orleton) to the west of the river and Shelsley Beauchamp on the eastern side; the site is sometimes included in documentation for Shelsley Kings. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Shelsley Beauchamp parish, in the Dodingtree Hundred extended to just over 1000 acres, of which around three-quarters were permanent and improved grassland, with the almost a quarter arable and only 66 acres of woodland and plantation. The geology of clay and red-marl over a subsoil of Old Red Sandstone made the land ideal for the production of wheat, beans and hops. The sandstone has also been exploited for building stone and there are many small quarries in the area (VCH IV, 331).

The place-name Stanford Bridge, recorded in the 11<sup>th</sup> century as *Stanfordesbrycg*, is interpreted as meaning ‘stony ford’ (Ekwall 1960, 437). The first recorded bridge across the Teme at this location was a mid-16<sup>th</sup> century timber construction; the present bridge dates from the early 1970’s (Brooks and Pevsner 1968, 601). According to Pevsner, Bank House was built around 1840 (*ibid*).

### 3.2. Cartographic Evidence

The earliest available map located during the background research, which shows Bank House Farm, was the 1843 Tithe Apportionment Map (WRO BA 1572, r760/542). In 1836 the Tithe Commutation Act was passed by Parliament, resulting in an extensive survey of land across England in order to produce a series of Tithe Apportionment Maps that relayed information about land ownership and use, aimed at converting the commutation of tithe in kind (generally a tenth of produce) to monetary land taxation (Hoskins 1972, 37). The Tithe Apportionment Map for Shelsley Beauchamp parish was produced in 1843 (Figure 2). The map shows the subject building in similar plan form as today, though Bank House, adjacent to the north-west, is depicted with a range of attached buildings; hop grounds are shown to the south towards the river and a series of pools are depicted to the south-east of the subject building.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25” map of the area dating from 1884 (Figure 3) shows the plan form as more or less identical. This map identifies a ‘pool like feature’ shown on the tithe plan to be a quarry and it is possible that the pools shown on the plan are also disused quarries that have become water filled.

The slightly later edition Ordnance Survey map of 1903 shows the subject building in much the same configuration as the earlier maps, except that a narrow range is shown extending from the southern elevation of the subject building. The dotted line on one side and solid to the other indicates that the building was an open fronted shed (Figure 4).

### 3.3. Specific Background

The Tithe Apportionment for Shelsley Beauchamp (WRO BA 1572, f760/542a) lists ‘The Bankhouse Farm, outbuildings, gardens, rickyard and orchard (No 192)’ as owned and occupied by Thomas Bury. A series of letters and papers concerning Thomas Bury were consulted (WRO BA 4600/882). A list of documents relating to the Bank Estate, which must have been compiled no earlier than 1884, refers to a certificate of redemption of land-tax dating from 1799 and an estate map of 1803; unfortunately, neither of these documents appear to have survived. There is also a reference in the list to a lease and release between Elizabeth Hawkins and Martin Hall and his wife on the first part, and Thomas Bury on the second part; the leased property is not made clear, but this and other documents listed most likely refer to other estate of Thomas Bury and not Bank House farm. One document within the collection lists the fields and plots of the Bank House estate. Two separate parcels are listed; one in Shelsley Beauchamp including the subject property and the other lists fields in Stockton parish. The Shelsley estate extended to 100 acres, 3 roods and 6 poles. There was no date for this document, but it is most likely late-19<sup>th</sup> century. From these documents it is known that Thomas Bury died on 17<sup>th</sup> January 1882 and the following year his cousin took out a £4000 mortgage from Alfred Hancocks to pay certain debts and retain the Bankhouse estate.

The 1841 Census returns for Shelsley Beauchamp show that Thomas Bury (aged 65) was then at Bank House (referred to as The Bank), with his wife Seabright, son Thomas and daughter Helen. They had two servants, Hannah Sanders and Sarah Pullen. It appears that sometime over the following ten years Seabright had died and Thomas lived at The Bank with three servants, Prudence Perks, Francis Griffin and Mary Griffin. In 1861, Thomas’s son, also Thomas, was head of the household (Thomas I had seemingly died). Thomas is listed as farmer of 180 acres and he employed 3 servants, Mary Griffin, Elizabeth Haines and Thomas Bird, who was a groom. In 1871 Thomas was aged 63. He still employed Mary Griffin as housekeeper and also employed servant Sophia Phillips and groom Thomas Davis. Ten years later in 1881, Thomas is listed as farmer of 150 acres, indicating shrinkage of the holding. Amelia Hancock, Louisa Bennett and Edward Everill are listed as servants. As outlined above, Thomas died in 1882 and the 1891 census lists Samuel Philpott as head of household, living at The Bank with his wife Mary; Samuel is referred to as ‘farm bailiff’. In 1901, William Cartwright was farm bailiff living at Bank House with his wife Annie, son George, Daughters Anna and Elsie and servants Thomas Thompson and Samuel Thompson.

It is sometimes possible to trace the tenants of a property back into the 18<sup>th</sup> century through the Land-Tax assessments, however, in this case the evidence was inconclusive. The 1831 assessments for Dodingtree Hundred list a Mr Bury occupying a property in Shelsley Beauchamp parish (WRO BA 823/35, b152); a Mr Bury also paid tax for a property in Shelsley in 1805 (WRO BA 823/10, 152) and in the earliest record of 1789 (WRO BA 823/1, 152). It cannot be determined if these figures refer to Bank House. Thomas Bury is listed in the Shelsley Beauchamp section of the Lewis Worcestershire Directory for 1820.

Unfortunately, there were no records located at Worcestershire Records Office that referred to the farm buildings at Bank House Farm.



### 3. The Historic Building Recording

The subject building is a brick and tile combination barn of three main phases, with further small-scale alteration and modification over its lifespan (Plates 1-5). The structure is in generally good condition, which allowed a complete record to be made. The following paragraphs are a descriptive comment on the fabric of the structure at the time of the survey, with further comment in the following section. Plans and elevations are reproduced in Figures 5 to 8 and illustrative photographs are also included below.

#### Internal Space Division

Interpretation of the division of internal space (ground floor) is demonstrated in Figure 5 and comprises the following separate areas: -

- A. The main focus of the barn is the 5 bay central section, which originally incorporated a central cart bay (A3) with stone threshing floor (Plate 6) and two storage bays to either side (A1, A2, A4 & A5). This area has been modified, with the southern cart doors removed and the opening blocked up and A1 and A2 converted to loose boxes (Plate 7). Brick partitions have been inserted at each bay division and doorways formed between, some of which were later blocked (Plate 12). Bay A4 has been converted to form a further loose box (Plate 8) and bay A5 has been opened out on the northern side, creating a cart bay (Plate 10); this is further described below. Originally, this area would have been open to the rafters and an upper floor has since been inserted to provide a hay / feed loft above the animal pens; the inserted brick partition walls can also be seen at upper floor level.
- B. A cross passage gives access from both south and north into space C at the eastern end of the structure.
- C. Space C is distinctly separate from space A, with an original dividing wall at ground floor level and a doorway cut through at upper level to give access to the loft above. It was originally thought that the cross passage (B) may have been a phase division, with space C and the formed cross passage between A and C later than the original barn (A). The evidence is somewhat confused by brickwork repairs to the structure and there is a distinct 'floor to eaves brick infill' to the northern elevation at the juncture of B and C, though this does not appear on the southern elevation. The balance of evidence suggests that A, B and C are all of the same phase. Space C has a part brick and part cobbled floor within a loosebox area and was probably a calf house (Plate 13). The entrance to the upper floor, which would originally have been a hayloft, is via a door in the eastern gable end of the range.
- D. Space D appears to originally have been a stable and cartshed, probably housing the carthorses, which would also have incorporated space E. This end of the range has been much modified and the upper levels of the walls rebuilt. At some stage, D3 was converted from its original use as a stable to form either a groom's accommodation, or perhaps an overseers office (Plate 9); a chimneystack and ground floor fireplace were incorporated into the space. The evidence to indicate that the chimneystack is a later



insertion is that it is built behind a former upper floor window, which has been bricked up (Plate 11). The space was converted again, probably sometime during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when a pair of cart doors were inserted in the northern wall rendering the fireplace obsolete. The space appears to have been lately used as a garage workshop, with an inspection pit sunk into the floor (Plate 14).

- E. Space E was originally part of the Space D stable block; the space has been opened out, with any stalling removed and has lately been used as a storage area (Plate 15).
- F. Space F is a second phase build, which butts against the main range and projects off at an obtuse angle. The evidence that indicates that space F is later than A-E is that the dentil course at the eaves of the southern elevation of the main range, and the vent piecings, carry through to the gable end and are now hidden by the fabric of the second phase build (Plate 16). The outer skin of the south-eastern gable end has been rebuilt at some stage and is not of the same quality as the remainder of the construction. This space originally comprised animal stalls, though a cart door has been inserted at a later date.
- G. Space G butts the rear (south-western) wall of space F. This is of a third phase and the evidence for this is that a butt joint can be seen against the brickwork of space F. Space G has also been modified and a scar of a former roofline and lowering of the original front wall profile suggests that the structure was originally a series of piggeries (Plate 17), possibly below a fowl house, with open pens to the front. The later build springs off the wall for the pens with a slightly raised roofline above. The renewed use was as a stable block.
- H. Space H is located at the western end below the floor of the main range; this comprises a pair of former dog kennels, which are accessed via the southern elevation, where the wall slopes down into the bank upon which the structure is set (Plate 18).

### **Construction Detail (External)**

The subject building is a two-storied combination barn (multi-function), with a part basement at the western end (space H). The first phase build is the long east-west range (space A-E), with a projection added at the eastern end at a later date (space F), with a further extension to the inner (south-western) side of the projection soon after (space G). The main range is constructed of 13" thick brick walls of 3" x 9 ¼" orange-red bricks in a facing bond with a whitish sandy lime mortar. There is a steep pitch to the roof and the gable ends have parapets with stone copings supported on stone gable shoulders, with dentilated brickwork cornice to the side elevations; the dentil cornice provides evidence that the range is an earlier phase than the angled eastern projection, as it can be seen carrying through along the range wall, which is hidden inside the projection (Plate 16). The roof cover is of handmade clay tiles with plain ridge tiles at the apex. Original windows and doors are headed with double-coursed brick rough segmental arches, with later inserted units headed with single coursed arches, and a double door insertion to the western end of the northern elevation with a stone lintel. At sometime, probably within 20 years after the barn was built, a cart bay was added with access provided via a doorway formed by a semicircular arch springing from the impost band of a purely ornamental porch, which protrudes from the northern elevation of the barn by only 9" (Plate 10). The evidence to indicate that the 'porch' is added can be seen from inside the cart bay, where the brickwork is disturbed, coupled with the distinctly differing style of the build.

Ventilation is provided to the upper floor level by rows of piercings, some of which have been infilled with a single brick. Window/vent styles are varied in style, with the type of window seemingly specific to each space to which they are installed; the ground floor windows to the northern elevation all appear to be original. A pair at the southern end are traditional peg-framed slat vented units, which were common in animal houses / stables during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 19). Three units to the central area of the northern elevation (the threshing / crop storage area) are two light iron-framed items set behind pegged timber-frames, which are carpented with chamfers and run-out stops to the inner edges (Plate 20). A single six-light sliding sash window has been inserted in the north wall above space D (Plate 21), this relates to the period when either a groom or a farm overseer had accommodation within the barn; this is further evidenced by the inserted chimney and fireplace (Plate 22), with the walls boarded out and plastered at first floor level. A series of four 8-light iron window units have been set into the southern wall within the upper level of space E. These were seemingly incorporated into the build when the walls at this end were extensively rebuilt; a slightly darker coloured brick has been used. The windows are clearly designed to allow maximum light into this space, rather than ventilation, as is often seen in mill buildings, allowing a light working area for the use of machinery; there was no evidence for the use of machinery or drive shafts noted within the fabric of the building. Further light is provided at upper level by a series of roof-lights, it is not thought that these are original. Other casement style windows have clearly been inserted (Figures 7 and 8).

The roof structure comprises a series of king-post trusses carrying two tiers of trenched purlins and a ridgepiece. The trusses are identical in both the phase 1 and phase 2 elements of the build, indicating that the phase 2 build was added fairly soon after construction of phase 1. The trusses comprise a king post pegged into a tiebeam with either 3 or 5 pegs, a pair of principal rafters pegged to the tie and into a sloping joggle at the upper king-post, with a pair of braces pegged from sloping joggles at the foot of the post to the principal (Plates 23 and 24). One truss (T8) has been repaired and little remains of the original. Where original rafters remain, they are pegged to the purlins.

Other features of note within the construction include a series of three holes through the apex brickwork of the western gable end, which would have provided access to inside the building for pigeons, for which a loft would have been provided on the inside; there was no evidence for the loft however. It is also possible that the holes were to allow owls to roost in the building, as this would provide a reliable method of keeping vermin down inside the barn; however, usually only a single and larger hole would be provided. Within the roof structure above space E, there are a series of three timbers; two set into the dividing wall between spaces D and E, which rest on the tiebeam of truss T11, and the other nailed across the lower purlins (Plate 25). The purpose of these is unclear as there is no sign of surviving machinery in the space, but it is possible that this once housed a sack hoist. There are a pair of small barrel vaulted voids set into the southern end of the southern elevation. These appear to represent a pair of former dog kennels. Dogs would have provided security to the site, or might alternatively been used for hunting.

## 4. Phasing of the Buildings and Dating

### *Discussion of the Fabric and Dating Evidence*

Accurate dating of farm buildings is often problematic as dateable architectural features are often changed, modified or re-used. This is usually more pronounced within commercial or agricultural buildings than in domestic architecture. It may also be that architectural fashion takes longer to manifest itself within the fabric of buildings reserved for animals or produce. Consequently, any evidence for close dating is problematic without substantiating documentary evidence. In such instance, the dating and phasing of the buildings has to be subjective. Where brick farm buildings are dated to within a quarter of a century without substantiating documentary evidence, a certain amount of conjecture will almost certainly have been used. It is sometimes possible to date domestic architecture (approximately) using brick typology. Generally, bricks got gradually larger between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and in 1784 a brick tax was introduced, resulting in standardised 3” bricks until 1850 when the tax was repealed. However, this typology cannot be relied upon in agricultural buildings, as materials were frequently re-used. The bricks used in the earliest phase of the subject building are 3” items.

Pevsner opts for a date of around 1840 for the building of Bank House and presumably the farm buildings would have been built at approximately the same time. The earliest available map (the 1843 tithe map) shows the subject building in much the same form as today and as it is suggested above that the angled projection post-dates the original build, this would suggest a pre-1840 date for the initial build. The documentary research located a series of documents including reference to an estate plan of 1803 and a land-tax redemption document of 1799 and it is suggested here that these probably relate to development of the site at this time, thus dating the building to before 1803. It has also been suggested that king-post trusses in agricultural buildings began to utilise iron bolts to tie the components around 1820 (Peters 1988), suggesting that the pegged trusses in the subject building pre-date 1820 (though this is by no means definitive). From the cumulative documentary evidence and assessment of the fabric, we can suggest a date of primary construction of between 1780 and 1790.

Based on the evidence collected we are also able to suggest the phases and dates for the subject building as shown in Figure 5.

## 5. General Comment

For centuries the threshing barn was the most important and most focal building on any farmstead. Usually, these were three-bay structures with a central threshing bay, although this configuration was not unique and sometimes barns may have had offset threshing bays or sometimes two threshing bays. The threshing or ‘thrashing’ bay is where the threshing process would take place to separate the wheat from the chaff, or the grain from the stalks of the crop.

This process involved thrashing the crop on the floor with hand flails. Whilst the subject barn has a central threshing floor, it is clearly a combination barn with multi-functioning spaces, which were probably modified as required over time, sometimes perhaps masking evidence of original intended function. Cattle, horses, pigs and fowl all appear to have been housed in the barn, along with the above mentioned threshing bay and crop storage areas. The modification and rebuilding to the western end of the structure was clearly carried out with light being important at upper floor level. A series of 4 windows were included in the build above space E and even though the windows were inserted barely above the upper floor level, the importance of light within this part of the building cannot be denied. Whilst there is no obvious evidence of former static machinery in the space, it cannot be ruled out that this area was used for crop processing, possibly for animal feed production. This would have necessitated a power train to enter the space to rotate, for example, root cutters, chaff cutters and grinding mills. A similar barn at Himbleton Manor was recently recorded. In this instance the storage and processing of fruit was part of the combination of the farming practices associated with the barn. Again, windows had been added at upper floor level and it was thought that this had become an area for storage and drying fruit. The site also had accommodation for an overseer, complete with fireplace and boarded out rooms (Mercian Archaeology 2007a). A second combination barn at Hollybush, Worcestershire, was also recently recorded; this also contained spaces for threshing, crop storage, foaling, stabling, and fodder processing, which was powered by an adjacent waterwheel (Mercian Archaeology 2007b). It is known from the documentary evidence that fruit growing and hop growing was carried out at Bank House Farm and it maybe that part of the upper floor was given over to processing of hops and fruit; the function of buildings on the opposite side of the site, adjacent to the north-eastern corner of the house as shown on the early mapping, is unknown, but it maybe that part was turned over to a hop kiln? These buildings have gone without record.

## 6. Conclusion

*The results of the historic building recording at Bank House Farm determined that the subject building is a combination barn dating from around 1780, with extension to the first phase within 20 years of the original build, with further extension prior to 1840 and piecemeal alteration and modification over the following half-century or so. Typical of combination barns, the building had separate areas to house animals and store and process crops under the same roof. Specific areas were identified that housed cattle, horses, pigs and fowl, with crop storage, a threshing bay, cart bays and possible areas where fodder was processed, though there was no direct evidence for the former presence of machinery within the build.*

*The background research identified that the farm was occupied by the Bury family until the mid-1880's and it is likely that the farm was built for the same family.*

## 7. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Iain and Milly Patton of Bank House for their help and enthusiasm for the project. Thanks are also due to Mike Glyde, Planning Archaeologist, Worcestershire County Council, and the staff of Worcestershire Records Office.

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Worcestershire

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Plate 1: Bank House Farm looking north



Plate 2: The main range looking south-east





Plate 3: Eastern gable end (scale 2 metres)



Plate 4: View to the north-west (scale 2 metres)





Plate 5: Western gable end



Plate 6: Threshing bay (A3) scale 2 metres





Plate 7: View to the west from cross passage (B), showing bay division for loose boxes



Plate 8: Space A4 looking north-west





Plate 9: Space A5, the grooms room (scale 2 metres)



Plate 10: Added embellished doorway to the southern elevation of A5





Plate 11: Blocked window with inserted chimney behind, northern side of D3



Plate 12: Blocked doorway in inserted bay partition (A3)





Plate 13: Space C looking north-east



Plate 14: Garage pit in space D2





Plate 15: Space E looking west



Plate 16: Dentil cornice and pierced vents carried through inside phase 2. View from upper C, looking south-west





Plate 17: Scar of former roofline and front wall of second phase piggery



Plate 18: Dog kennels at west end of south elevation





Plate 19: Slatted vent windows



Plate 20: Iron 2-light windows





Plate 21: 6-light sash window



Plate 21a: 8-light iron window unit of upper floor at west end, south elevation





Plate 22: Grooms fireplace, space D3



Plate 23: Typical truss





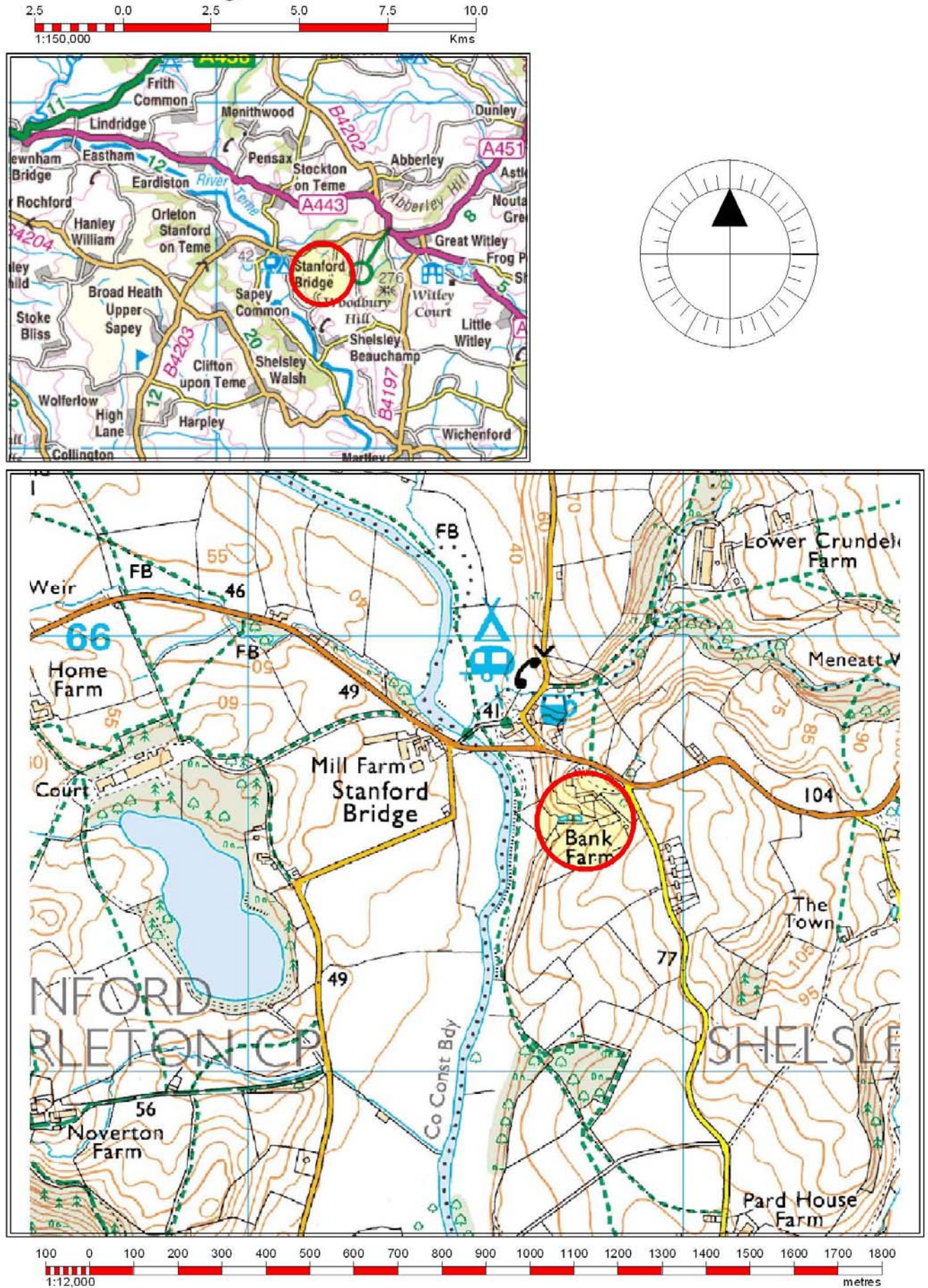
Plate 24: Truss detail



Plate 25: Timbers above space E



# Figure 1: Location of the Site

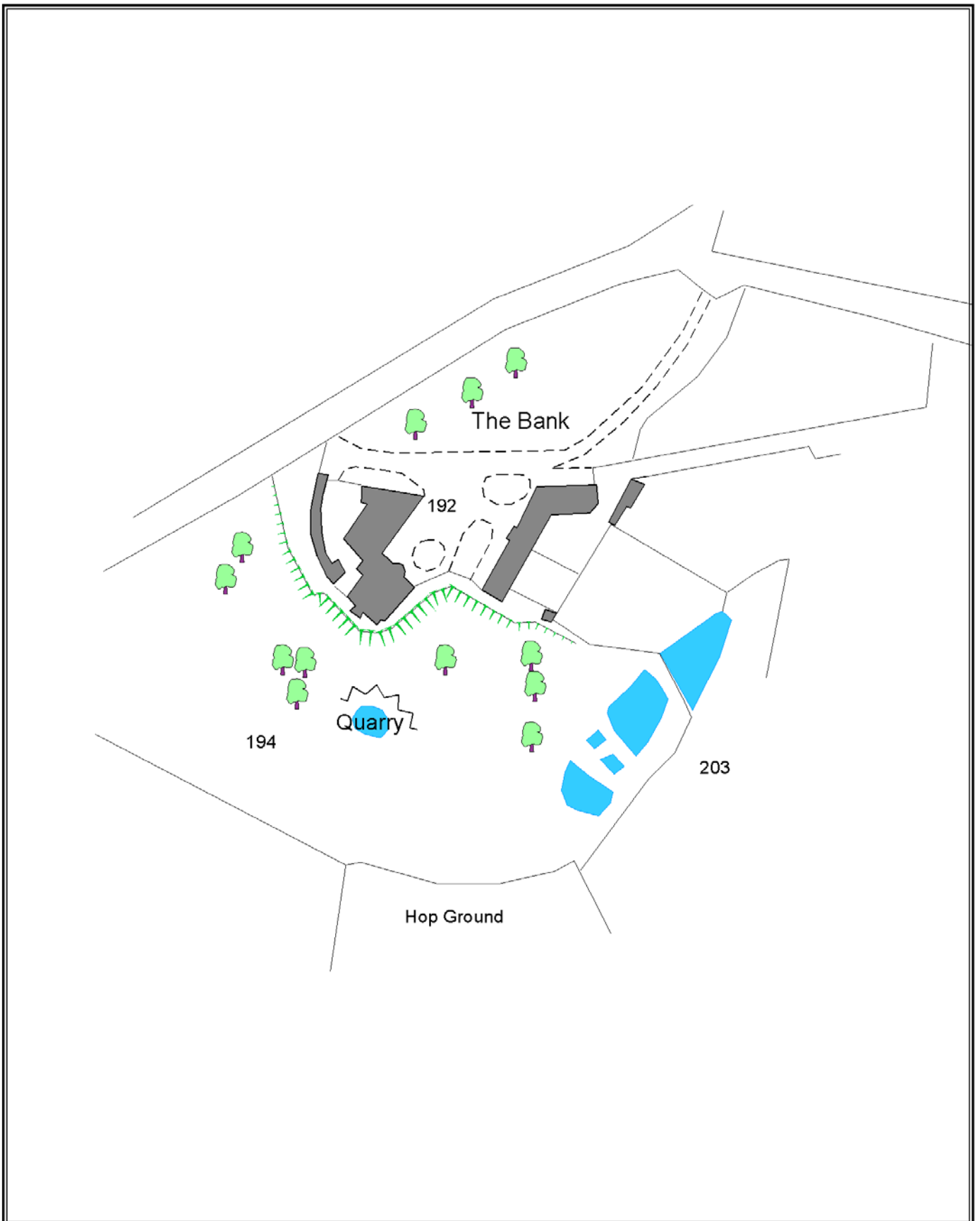


Location of the site at Stanford Bridge,  
Worcestershire

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Figure 2: Sketch Extract from the 1843 Shelsley Beauchamp Tithe Map

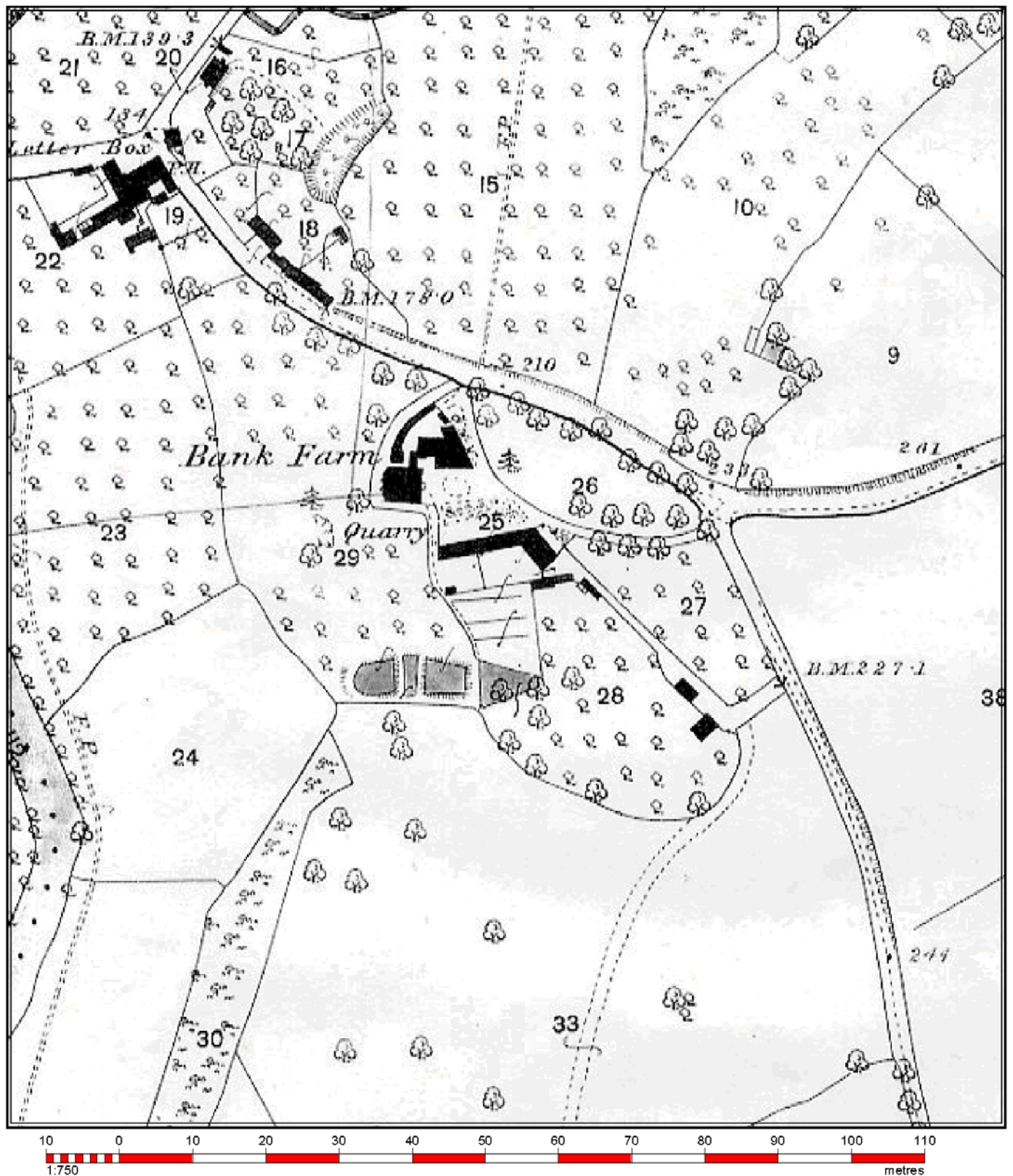


Scale unknown

North is towards the top left hand corner  
of the page



Figure 3: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1884)



The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map showing the site

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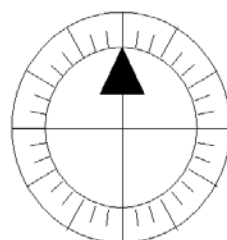
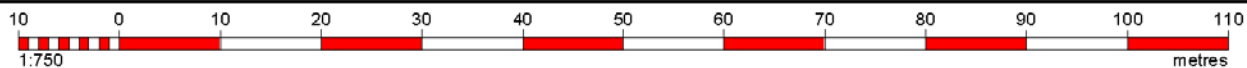
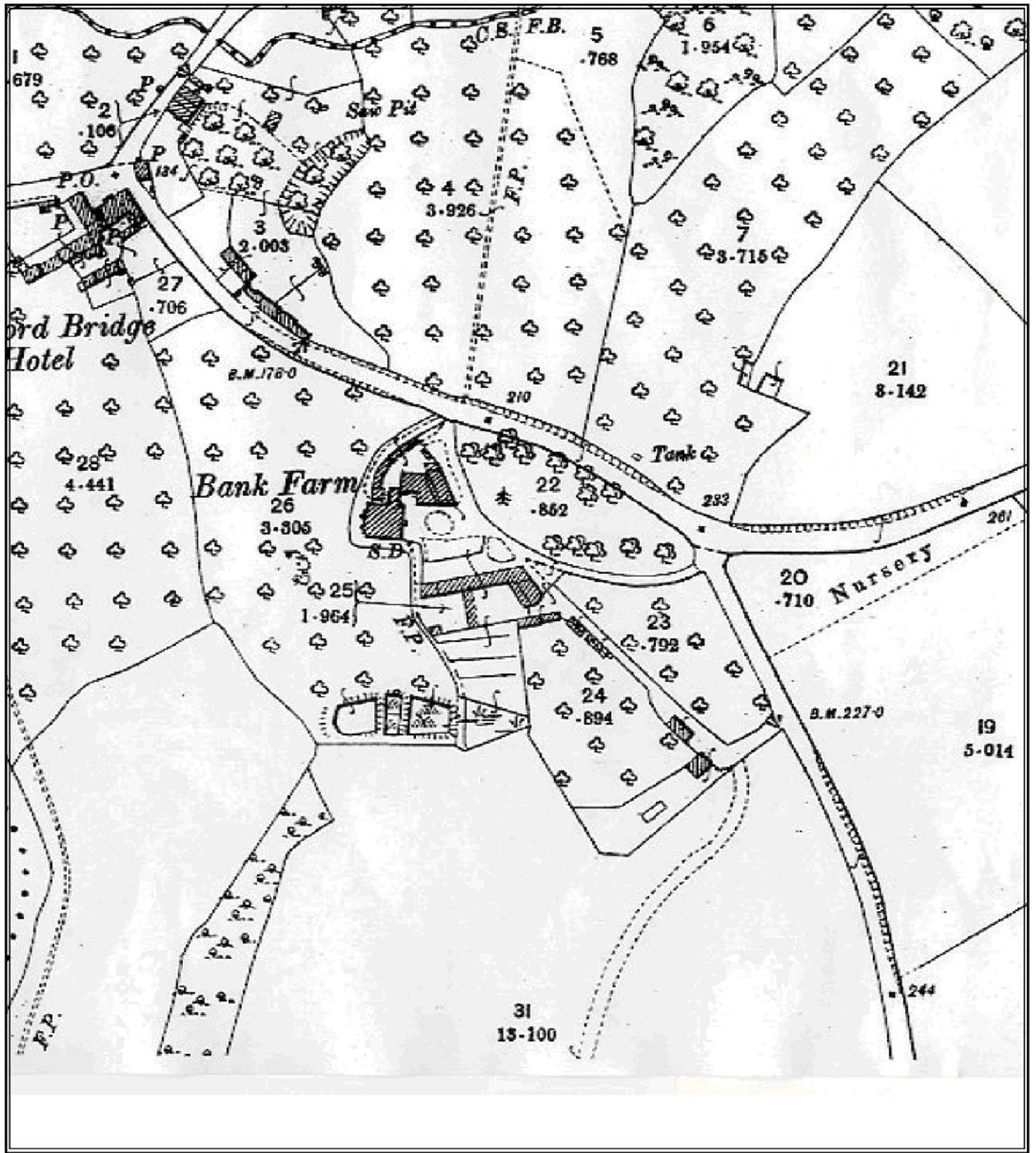
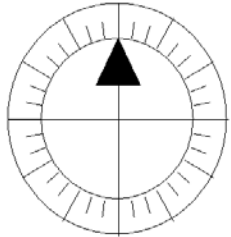


Figure 4: 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1903)



The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map showing the site

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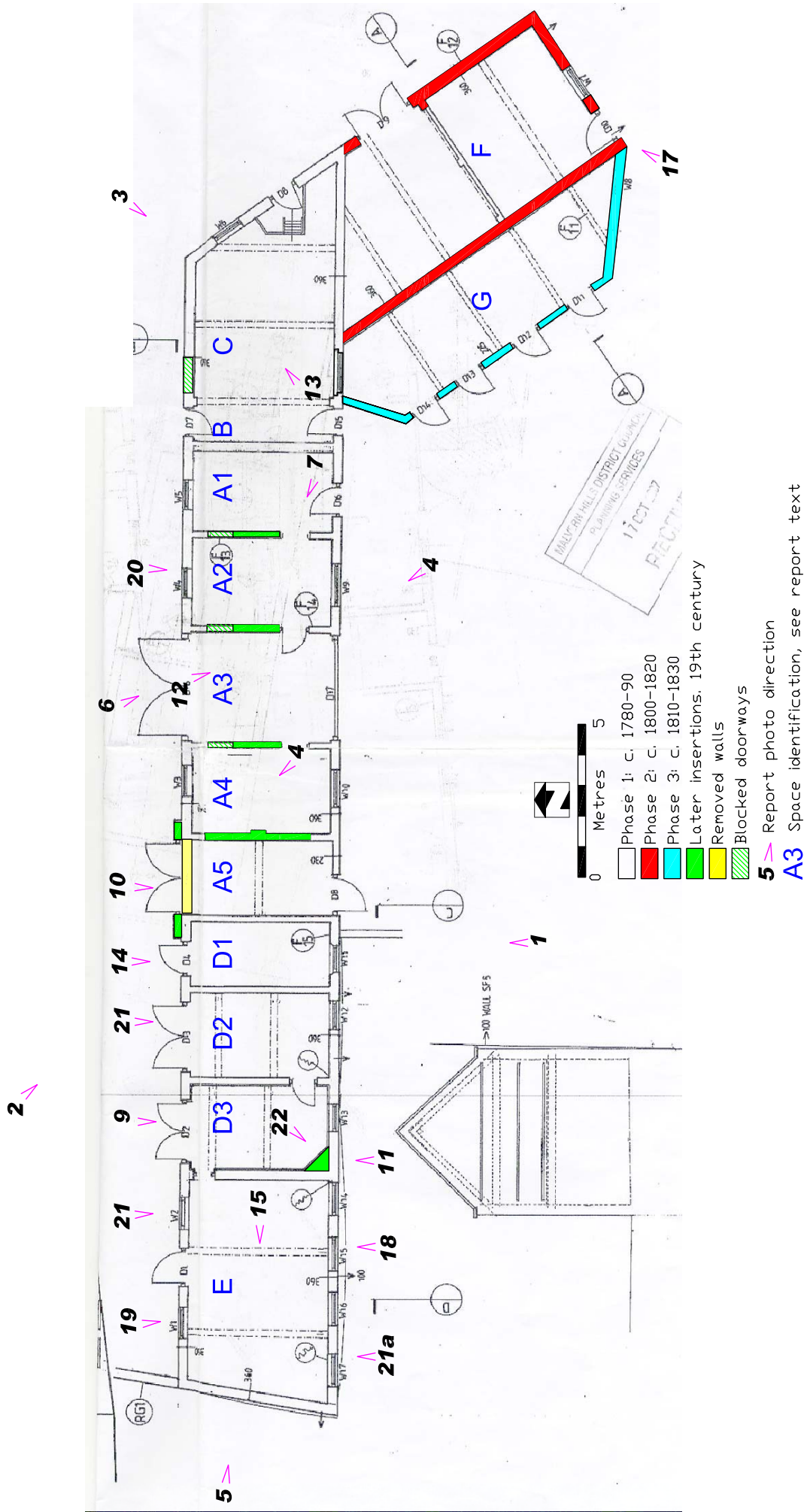
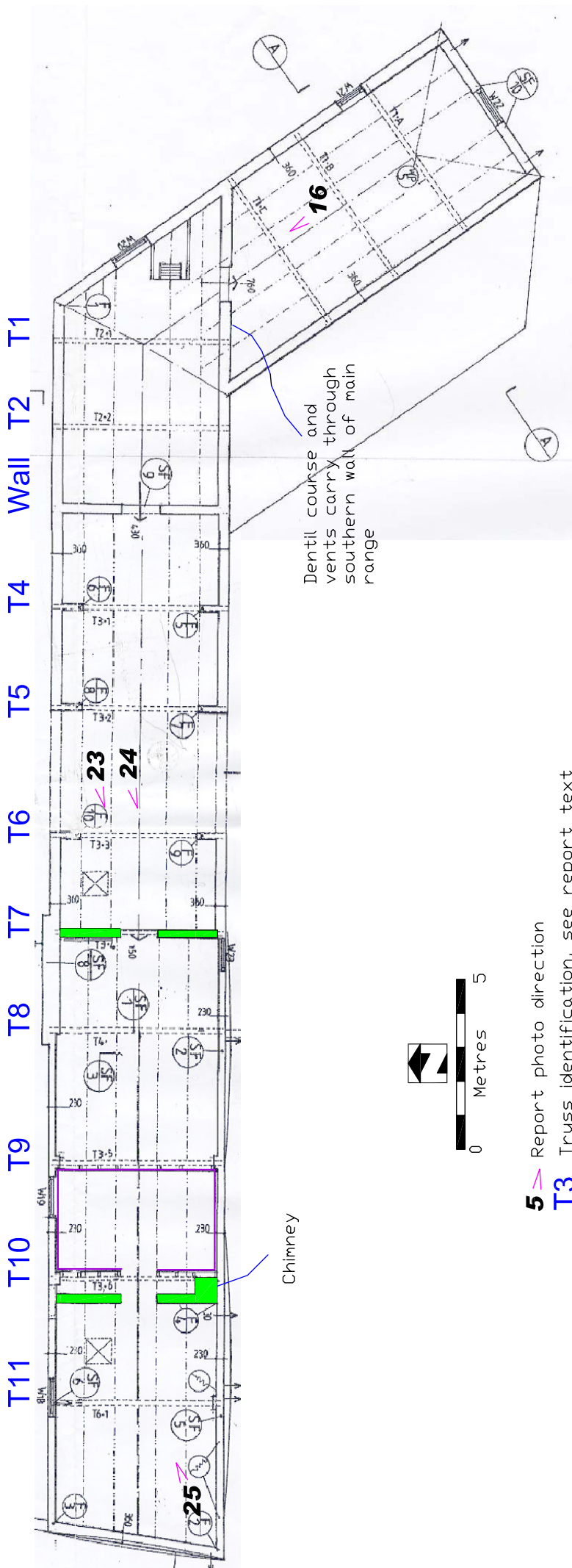
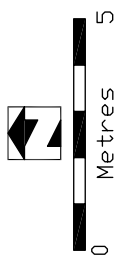


Figure 5: Ground Floor Plan, Phasing and Photo Directions  
(based on survey plans supplied by the client)



Dentil course and vents carry through southern wall of main range

Chimney



- 5** Report photo direction
- T3** Truss identification, see report text
- Later insertions. 19th century
- Plastered walls

Figure 6: Upper Floor Plan and Photo Directions  
(based on survey plans supplied by the client)

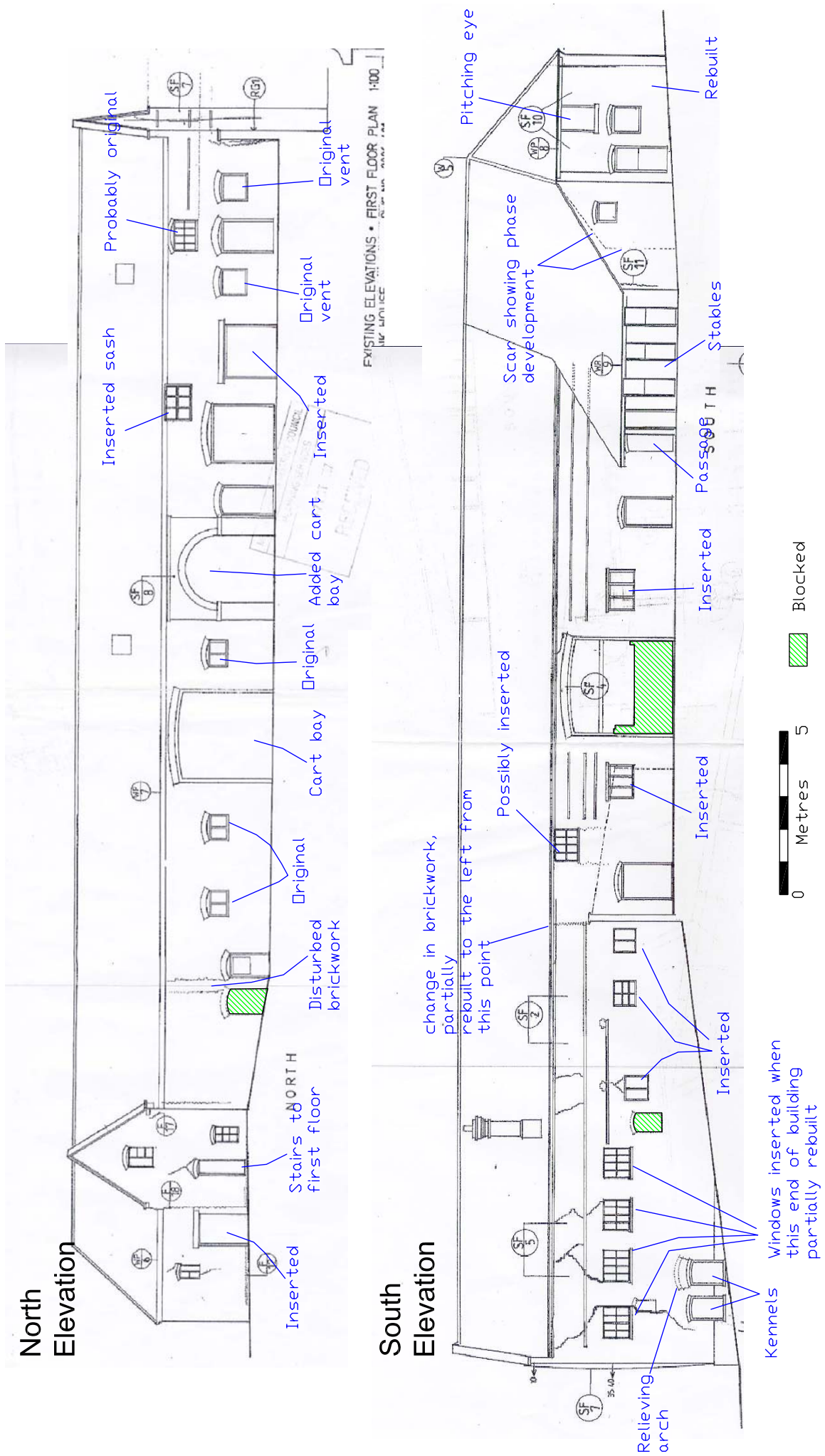


Figure 7: North and South Elevations  
(based on survey plans supplied by the client)