



***Historic Building Recording at  
(Postal Address) Field Farm,  
Little Hereford, near Ludlow,  
Shropshire***

*A report for Mr V. Hamer*

December 2007

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**Project: PJ 197**

**WSM 37569**



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# 1. Project Background

## 1.1. Location of the Site

Field Farm is located around 1-kilometre to the south of Little Hereford, which lies in north-west Worcestershire, close to the county boundaries of Herefordshire and Shropshire, and some 3-kilometres to the west of Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire. The farm retains a Shropshire postal address, though it now lies within the modern county of Worcestershire, which demonstrates the past fluidity of the county boundaries in this often disputed location. The farm is approached via unadopted lanes off the west of the A4112 Tenbury to Leominster road.

The farmstead straddles the approach lane from Berrington and Berrington Green, with the farmhouse on the northern side of the road and the farm buildings, which are the subject of this report, to the south (Figure 1; NGR SO 5588 6704).

## 1.2. Development Details

A planning application was made to Malvern Hills District Council for the conversion of existing farm buildings to provide domestic accommodation (reference MH/06/0360). The planning process determined that the proposed development was likely to affect a building(s) locally listed on the Worcestershire County Historic Environment Record (WSM 34945), 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 (Second Deposit Draft Local Plan, January 2004). A brief of work was written for the scope of the historic building recording (WHEAS 2007) and a written scheme of investigation (Mercian Archaeology 2007) 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 a building contained on the local list of historically important buildings. The brief of works states that:

*‘The development will affect buildings of intrinsic archaeological interest’* (WHEAS 2007).

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, in order to inform any conservation and restoration strategy.

## 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 buildings were recorded to at least Level 3 as defined by English Heritage (English Heritage 2006).
- The project conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council (WHEAS 2007) and for which a project proposal and detailed specification was produced (Mercian Archaeology 2007).
- 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(s) within their topographical setting. This was to consist of both written 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 ascribe function and use to the building(s).

### 2.3. Background Research

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork a search of the Worcestershire Sites and Monuments record was commissioned and 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 Tenbury-Berrington (1843)	WRO, CD version Reference: HRO 281
Ordnance Survey 1st edition digital mapping	HER search results

### Other Primary Sources of Use

Source	Reference Number
Berrington Tithe Award	WRO: BA 2664, 971.1
Auction details of The Berrington Estate (1904)	WRO: BA 3855/8, 705:474
Sale Particulars of Berrington Lordship and Manor (1833)	WRO: BA 7406/3, 711.85
Abstract of the Title of the Berrington Court Estate	WRO: BA 3855/8, 705:474

### Other Primary Sources Consulted (of little use)

Source	Reference Number
Berrington Heath Inclosure Plan (1868)	WRO: BA 307/89, r143/89
Berrington Heath Plan (1726)	WRO: BA 917, s705:108
Berrington Estate Deeds	WRO: BA 3855
Land Tax Assessments (1832)	WRO: BA823/35(11), b152

Secondary sources used are referenced within the report.

## 3. The Documentary Research

### 3.1. General Background

Field Farm was historically in the Township of Berrington, in Tenbury Parish. Berrington is situated in the west of the parish along the Cadmore Brook. The seat of the estate was traditionally Berrington Court, located around 3 kilometres east of Tenbury. Those with an interest in the historical aspect of the parish should first consult the Victoria County History of Worcestershire Volume 4, pages 362-71.

### 3.2. Cartographic Evidence

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 to land taxation (Hoskins 1972, 37). The Tithe Apportionment Map for Berrington, Tenbury was produced in 1843 (Figure 2). The map shows the an ‘L’ shaped building range on the north-east of the site, with a rectangular building on the opposite south-western side of a central foldyard. The farmhouse is shown on the opposite side of the road and the site is labelled as ‘The Field’.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25” map of the area was not available at Worcester Records Office, but the 6” to 1 mile version of the map, which dates from 1885-87, which was supplied as part of the commissioned Historic Environment Record search (HER), shows the buildings on the site to now almost surround the central yard, with a gap only to the south-east corner. The map could not be reproduced in this report due to copyright issues, though a sketched-drawing of the relevant part of the map has been made and is included in Figure 3. Later Ordnance Survey maps of the area were also unavailable at Worcester Records Office.

### 3.3. Specific Background

Documents detailing the sale by auction of the Berrington Lordship and Manor in 1811 refer to Lot XI: - A messuage called Norris’s, with outbuildings, farm and lands in the holding of Mr Edward Steward (WRO: BA 7406/3, 711.85). Comparison of the parcels of land listed in this document and the later 1843 Tithe Apportionment for Field Farm, suggest that they are possibly the same holding. The table below lists them for easy comparison.

Listed on the 1811 Document	Listed on the 1843 Tithe Apportionment
House, buildings and garden	House, buildings, garden and rickyard
New Meadow	New Meadow
Lower Meadow	
The Rise	
Buckshill	
Upper Rise	
Ragnill Field	Ragnall Hopyard
Habbrook	Haybrook
Hadbrook Meadow	Hadbrook
Ragnell Orchard	Ragnall Orchard
Ragnell Field	Ragnall Leasow
Gravel Croft	
The Greets	
New Tynnings	
Short Brook Meadow	

Bank	
Upper Ragnell	Ragnalls
Lower Ragnell	Lower Ragnall
Ragnell Field	
Ragnell Field (2)	Far Ragnall
Show Orles	
	<b>NOT MATCHED</b>
	Pulpit Oak, Flinthill, Vicarage Croft, Heybrook Nursery

This theory is supported by the detail in a document for sale on the Internet, which briefly details an 1818 Sale Agreement between Edward Steward and George Meredith for properties in Berrington ([www.ancestordocs.co.uk/worcestershire.htm](http://www.ancestordocs.co.uk/worcestershire.htm)), unfortunately this document is in private ownership and could not be consulted. The link between Steward and Meredith and Field Farm derives from the Tithe Apportionment, which lists Mrs Ellen Georgina Meredith as the owner of Field Farm in 1843, which was occupied by Margaret Bradley at that time. Ellen Georgina Meredith was the daughter of George Meredith, who held Berrington Manor after purchasing it in the 1811 auction (WRO: BA 7406/3, 711.85).

The Berrington estate was auctioned in 1904 and the auction details list Field Farm as Lot 9. The holding at this time extended to just over 162 acres and said to be 'situated on the south-east side of the estate and was bisected by the main road'. The auction prospectus (WRO BA3855/8, 705:474) lists the following useful information: -

#### **The Homestead**

2 attics approached by a separate staircase, 3 bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen, back kitchen, cellar, large dairy, pump and well.

#### **The Farmbuildings**

Potato House, coach house and hoppers room over, two piggeries, 2-stall stable, two fowl houses, boiling house, *and on the opposite side of the road* – yard, 6-bay cart shed with mangers, barn with dressing floor, hay barn, two 5-tie cow houses with bosey way between and two calf cots.

The tenant is Mr J. Muncaster.

The census returns for England were consulted in order to produce a pattern of occupancy of the farm during the middle decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century; the details are shown in the table below: -

<b>Name</b>	<b>Association</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
<b>1841 census</b>			
Margaret Bradley	Head	45	Agriculturist
John Bradley	Son	14	
Edward Mandle		25	Farm worker
Thomas Sheldon		20	Farm worker
Thomas Yapp		10	Farm worker
Mary Bowen		25	Farm worker
Hannah Bowen		17	Farm worker
Mary Evans		25	Farm worker
Samuel Evans		5	Farm worker
Elizabeth Edwards		75	Farm worker

<b>1851 census</b>			
John Bradley	Head	28	
Mary Bradley	Sister	24	
Jane Acton		17	Servant
Sazlerve Sayce		16	Servant
George Birch		18	Servant
Peter Nutt		15	Servant

<b>1861 census</b>			
John Bradley	Head	32	Farmer of 287 acres
Catherine Bradley	Wife	30	
John Bradley	Son	6	
Anne Bradley	Daughter	5	
Benjamin Bradley	Son	3	



Thomas Bradley	Son	2	
Samuel Bradley	Son	7 months	
Anne Bowdler	Wife's Mother	64	
Louisa Hill	Visitor	15	
Sarah Owen		13	Servant
Jane Bromley		18	Servant
John Phillips		21	Servant
John Hotchkiss		13	Servant
George Hotchkiss		10	Servant

<b>1871 Census</b>			
William Grosvenor	Head	48	Farmer
Jane Grosvenor	Wife	31	
Elizabeth Davis	Housekeeper	25	
Elizabeth Grosvenor	Daughter	16	
James Grosvenor	Son		
Thomas Maund		30	Servant / Waggoner
William Powell		15	Servant
Thomas Cheese		25	Visitor
Jane Cheese		30	Visitor

<b>1881 census</b>			
William Morris	Head	36	Farmer of 159 acres
Mary Morris	Wife	30	
Sarah Morris	Daughter	7	
Mary Morris	Daughter	5	
Lydia Morris	Daughter	3	
Elizabeth Morris	Daughter	2	

<b>1891 census</b>			
John Ford	Head	70	Farmer
Jane Ford	Wife	55	Farmers Wife

George Ford	Son	22	
Albert Yelland		20	Farm Servant
Martha Green		20	Domestic Servant

<b>1901 census</b>			
John Muncaster	Head	35	Farmer
Anne Muncaster	Wife	28	
Barbara Muncaster	Daughter	11	Scholar
Annie Muncaster	Daughter	10	Scholar
Mary Muncaster	Daughter	8	Scholar
Jane Muncaster	Daughter	6	Scholar
Thomas Muncaster	Son	4	

## 4. The Historic Building Recording

### 4.1. Identification of Buildings

The subject farm buildings comprise three ranges; the first runs parallel with the road on a south-west to north-east axis, this is referred to hereafter as the northern range; a second range returns at 90 degrees from the south-west corner, running off to the south-east (the west range) and the remaining range lies parallel with this, on the opposite side of a central yard; this is referred to in the text as the east range. The subject buildings are identified in Figure 4. The farmstead is shown in Plates 1 and 2.

### 4.2. Fieldwork Methodology

The building recording was undertaken during September 2007 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.

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

## **The West Range**

The west range is of two main phases, with a three-bay structure later extended to the south by a further three-bays, one providing a cart access through the range into the central yard; this also provided a dressing floor (see Figure 5).

The original first phase structure is a brick and mortar construction with a pitched roof cover of plain handmade clay tiles, sitting on a low plinth of rough coursed local stone. The bricks used are hand made items measuring 9" by 2 3/4", bonded in a whitish lime mortar and coursed in a common bond (often referred to as English garden wall bond), with a row of headers between each 3 rows of stretchers. The brickwork to Bay 1 and Bay 3 is pierced, which would have provided ventilation to the internal spaces (Plates 3 and 4).

There is a central split stable type door to the western elevation, with similar door in the opposite elevation, both doorways below rough brick segmental arched heads; dentilated brickwork at the eaves offers the only embellishment to the structure.

The northern gable end has a pitching door, which has been elongated from the original pitching eye at the upper level of the elevation (Plate 5). Above the door, there is an owl hole; owls were encouraged into farm buildings to help keep down the vermin inside. There is a similar pitching door / eye configuration in the opposite southern gable and a further eye at a lower level.

Internally, the roof structure comprises a pair of king-post trusses, which divide the building into 3-bays, with a ridge piece and single purlins to either side. The trusses consist of a central king-post attached to the tiebeam with iron stirrup straps, with a pair of principal rafters double pegged to the tiebeam and at the shoulder of the post (Plate 6). There is a pair of struts to the northern truss, but one is missing from the other unit; the struts are connected with stump tenon joints.

Bay 3 has a loft at first floor level; this appears to be a later insertion, supported on posts and ledges rather than built into the brickwork, though it cannot be ascertained if this is a replacement for an earlier loft (Plate 7). The opposite end is without an upper platform, which suggests that, the pitching eye / door arrangement could only be used when the bay was full to this level. The central bay has a stone flagged floor, but bays 1 and 3 have concrete floors.

## **The West Range Extension**

The three-bay west range was later extended, with the roof carried over an open access / cart bay from the west into the central yard, and two further bays within a timber clad unit at the southern end (Plate 8). The structure sits on a stone plinth and is timber framed, with timber weatherboard cladding. The frame is of machine sawn timber studding from wallplate to sole plate with a mid-rail, which supports the floor of a hayloft over the whole area. Corrugated iron cladding is used at the southern end.

The king-post trusses differ from those used in the original build, with the post bolted to the tiebeam from below and slender raking queen posts from the tiebeam to the principals at the juncture below each purlin; small single pegs are used to fix the frame and there is bracing from a pair of straight knee-braces at either end (Plate 9).

## **The East Range**

The east range comprises a single storey four-bay unit, with a two-storey two bay structure, which is a later addition at the southern end (Plates 10-18).

The single-storey unit is constructed in 9" by 2 ¾" handmade brick and whitish lime mortar (Plate 11). The brickwork utilises a common bond with a single Flemish header at every fourth course. The roof is pitched, with a hipped gable at the north end, covered in plain handmade clay tiles. The structure sits on a low plinth of rough coursed local stone. There are access doorways to the north, south and eastern elevations, with windows to the northern gable and eastern side, it could not be determined if these are all original units. The corrugated iron wall of a modern agricultural building, which now covers the extent of the former open central foldyard, obscures the western elevation.

There are three king-post trusses dividing the space into 4-bays, with a hipped gable to the north end. The trusses are slightly different in construction to those in the original part of the western range, and those in the western range extension (see above). The crucial differences are that both the struts spring from a straining sill (shoulder) towards the base of the post and single pegs are used to secure the frame (Plate 14).

## **The East Range Extension**

A two storey brick built extension has been added to the southern end of the eastern range; this is now in a dilapidated condition, with the roof cover missing and spored and damaged brickwork (Plate 12). The construction joint with the single-storied element (eastern elevation) of the range can be seen at plinth level, where a straight butt joint is used, and in the brickwork above, where the courses have been tied in, but the joint is 'slightly noticeable (Plate 13). There is a double door sized opening to the eastern elevation with a pitching eye and door above, at first floor level, and there is a similar double opening to the western elevation, with an access door into the single storey element of the range. There is evidence to suggest that the structure, at least to single storey height, extended to the west; there are the stub remains of the demolished outer walls from the western elevation (Plate 16); the evidence for this southern range is confirmed on the early mapping.

The upper floor is derelict and not accessible, but the central truss could be seen from the ground floor (Plate 15). The king-post truss is similar to those used in the single-storey unit, but the post is simply stub tenoned into the tiebeam, without any iron bracketing; though there are iron straps at the tiebeam to principal joints. Some of the timbers used in the upper floor construction are re-used; Plate 17 shows part of a former hayrack within the build.

The floor of the unit is cut through by a later concrete ramp into the central covered yard area, though areas of the original cobbled floor remain beneath the modern extraction units within the space (Plate 18).

## **The North Range**

The northern range butts the western and eastern ranges, adjacent to the road (Figure 4). The structure is random coursed local stone to the northern elevation and open into the yard to the south. There was once a central entranceway from the road, but this has been bricked up (Plate 19).

The pitched roof cover of hand-made clay tile is supported on a series of king-post trusses, which are similar to those used in the western range extension (Plate 20). The roof is supported along the front on a series of posts from the wallplate; one original post survives,

this sits on a stone pad and its upper end is located in a carved bracket below the wallplate (Plate 21); a former pad now lies redundant against the outer wall of the eastern range (Plate 22).

The floor of the range extends out into the yard and is comprised off large random stones, of a similar type to those used in the front wall of the northern range. There are mangers remaining on the inner rear wall of the sheltered area, suggesting that animals were housed in the building (see discussion below).

## 5. 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 in 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 based on architectural style 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 or cartographic 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. However, this typology cannot be relied upon in agricultural buildings, as materials were frequently re-used; for example, at Fairoaks Farm, Hollybush, Worcestershire, the bricks used were 2 ¾” items, though the cartography indicates a definite post-1838 date of construction for the farm complex. The cartographic sources for Field Farm, however, indicate that the subject brick buildings (west and east ranges) pre-date 1843. The northern range can be dated from the map evidence to between 1844 and 1886; the extension to the western range also dates from this period. Based on this evidence, and the documentary sources, the following phase plan for the subject buildings is suggested: -

#### **Late-18<sup>th</sup> century**

The western range and eastern range single-storey element were built sometime towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, possibly as early as 1770. There may have been further buildings along the southern side that were later replaced, these may have been timber structures.

#### **Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century**

The western range was extended to the south and the eastern range had a two-storey structure added at the southern end, with a single storey range attached on the southern side (aligned south-west to north-east, this element has now been demolished).

### **Slightly later (circa 1860-1880)**

The northern range was added linking the western and eastern ranges, resulting in the central foldyard almost being encircled by buildings with a gap only at the southern corner.

### **Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century**

The southern range was demolished sometime during the 20<sup>th</sup> century; the central pre-fabricated corrugated iron structure probably also date from around this time, as probably does the blocking of the access from the road in the northern range.

## **6. General Discussion**

Much has been written regarding the ‘progression’ of farming, although the majority relates to the agricultural revolution of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, when there was large scale parliamentary enclosure resulting in the change of use of vast tracts of land, although inclosure (enclosure) was well under way during the previous two-centuries (English Heritage 1997, 3). The focus of such studies has been to suggest links between the use of space on a farm and the improvements that resulted from planning, which could then be directly equated with elaboration of architecture – not being a functional requirement of a farm. This has resulted in a wealth of papers focusing on ‘model farms’ of the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, where the elaboration of architecture can be shown to equate to the economics of the farm, which was directly linked to efficient, production line farming practice. A similar glut of papers dealing with ‘high farming’ of the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century also dominates the record. High farming came after a period of agricultural depression at the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, when the monetary impact of imported corn had brought down the price of grain resulting in lower profits and therefore, lower rents from tenanted farms (Wade-Martins 1991, 60). A growing population over the following 30 years meant that a new market was created and agriculture began to get back on its feet. It was during this time that owners of large farms and smaller estate owners realised that they needed to invest in farming in order that the decline would not be repeated. Progressive farming saw changes and improvements in crop rotation, fertilisation, use of space, use of machinery, soil science and produce processing (Wade Martins 1991, 62). In actuality, farming became industrialised, with a developed high input / high output strategy. However, it is the case that farms that were not improved, were left behind and often split, sold to tenants, or merged with other smaller holdings and purchased by larger estates.

We must look at Field Farm in this light as it spans this period of innovation and agricultural development. The subject buildings, however, display nothing to suggest that such innovation was practiced at Field Farm; there are no traces of machinery having been used within buildings (engine house, chimney, remaining drive trains, holes in walls for belts and pulleys etc), though this does not rule out the use of portable machinery for farming processes. There is also no evidence that horsepower was used to any great extent, the buildings lack permanent stabling, though mangers in the northern range cartshed suggest that horses were accommodated here.

Farmstead layouts have also been variously discussed in an attempt to categorise. Whilst there are generally recognisable patterns in use of space, i.e. enclosed central foldyard sheltered on the north by the barn, east facing stables to catch the morning sun and sheltered from the elements etc (Peters 1969), sweeping assumptions that farms all follow these ideals may be questioned as the use of space on individual farmsteads is likely to have evolved in response to local situations. The layout of the complex at Field Farm was undoubtedly thought out with the contemporary agricultural requirements of the tenant farmer in mind, though the farm deviates slightly from accepted textbook models, in that it is bisected by a road, which must have resulted in adaption of practice at a local level. The evidence (non elaboration, lack of mechanisation etc) suggests that the Berrington Estate had little input into the tenanted Field Farm, other than taking the rents, thus there is not a recognisable phased development that clearly follows periods of economic growth and decline.

Though there is no supporting documentary evidence, it is likely that the farmstead was a mixed farm, which had to diversify during economic downturns and relied to a certain extent on hop and fruit production; the Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3) shows areas of orchard surrounding the subject buildings and the 1904 auction details refer to a ‘hoppers room’ within the buildings on the opposite side of the road (WRO BA3855/8, 705:474). Matching the details from this inventory and the upstanding buildings is not straightforward, as we cannot determine the configuration of the buildings that have been demolished (the southern range), however, from the cumulative evidence we are able to suggest the following: -

***Original west range plus west range extension*** – Barn with dressing floor

***Building shown on the map (Figure 3) in the field to the west*** – Hay barn

***Northern range*** – 6-bay cart shed with mangers

***West range*** - ? 5-tie cow house

***South range*** – Second 5-tie cow house

***Two-storey unit at west range / south range corner*** – Hay loft over bothy way (cart entrance)

The barn is clearly referenced as such in the 1904 inventory, rather than specifically referred to as a ‘threshing barn’ (WRO BA3855/8, 705:474). The term ‘threshing barn’ is often used in preference to the simplified term ‘barn’, though there may be distinct differences and the application of this term may be confusing. The threshing barn is where the threshing process would take place to separate the wheat from the chaff, or the grain from the stalks of the crop, but with the introduction of mechanical threshing during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the and acceptance of the ‘improvements’ by farm workers, threshing floors became redundant by the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century and barns reverted to a versatile space for storage and ‘portable’ farm processes; the barn at Field Farm was most likely used for storage of fruit as well as cereal crops, with root crops also being catered for, though the 1904 document states that the barn has a ‘dressing floor’.

## 7. Conclusion

*The results of the historic building recording at Field Farm determined that the present farm-buildings complex primarily dates from around 1780, with extension during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and no evidence for earlier structures on the site. The farm was tenanted and was part of the Berrington Estate, though the evidence suggests that there was never any great investment by the owners into the farm. The complex is laid out around a central foldyard, though the situation of the farm is a little unusual in that a public road bisects it. The remaining buildings suggest that the farm was a mixed farm, with some agriculture, animal husbandry and also fruit and hop production.*

*The documentary evidence for the development and usage of the site was scant, though it was possible to build up a picture of tenancy from the 1840's into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

## 8. Acknowledgements

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Plate 1: View of the farm buildings complex, looking south-west



Plate 2: View to the south-west showing the road bisecting the farm



Plate 3: The western range looking south-east (scale 2-metres)



Plate 4: Western range looking north, showing modern units covering the central foldyard (scale 2-metres)



Plate 5: Western range, northern elevation (scale 2-metres)



Plate 6: King-post truss in the western range (scale 2-metres)



Plate 7: Inside the western range, looking south



Plate 8: Timber clad extension at the southern end of the western range (scale 2-metres)



Plate 9: Truss in the timber clad extension



Plate 10: The eastern range from the central yard, looking north (scale 2-metres)



Plate 11: Single storey element of the eastern range (scale 2-metres)



Plate 12: The two-storey element of the eastern range (scale 2-metres)



Plate 13: The joint between the original single-storey build of the eastern range and the later two-storey extension (scale 2-metres)



Plate 14: King-post truss in the single storied eastern range





Plate 15: Truss of the two-story eastern extension



Plate 16: Stub walls of former south range (now demolished) at their juncture with the eastern range



Plate 17: Part of a former hayrack used in the upper floor of the eastern range extension



Plate 18: Former cobbled floor can be seen above the later concrete ramp



Plate 19: The northern range from the road, looking north-east



Plate 20: Truss of the northern range

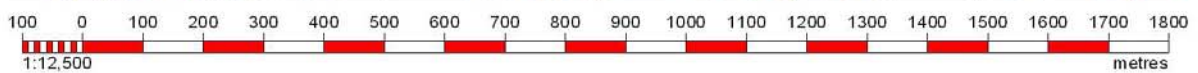
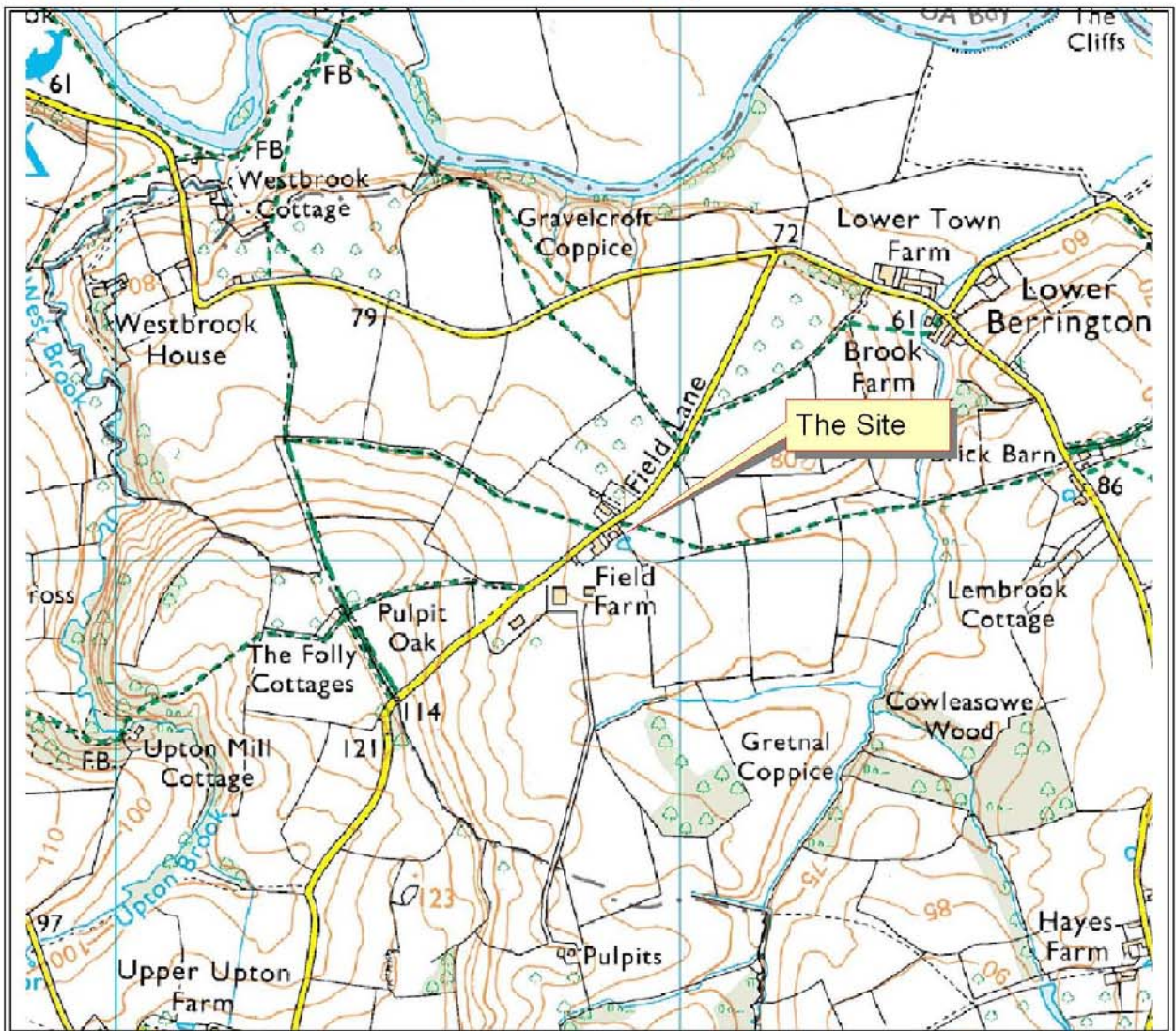
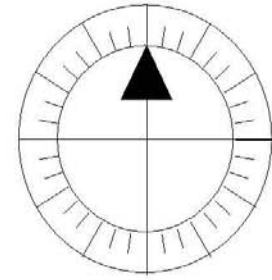


Plate 21: Original support post and cobbled floor of the northern range



Plate 22: Former post pad, most likely from the northern range southern elevation

# Figure 1: Location of the Site



Location of the development site at Field Farm

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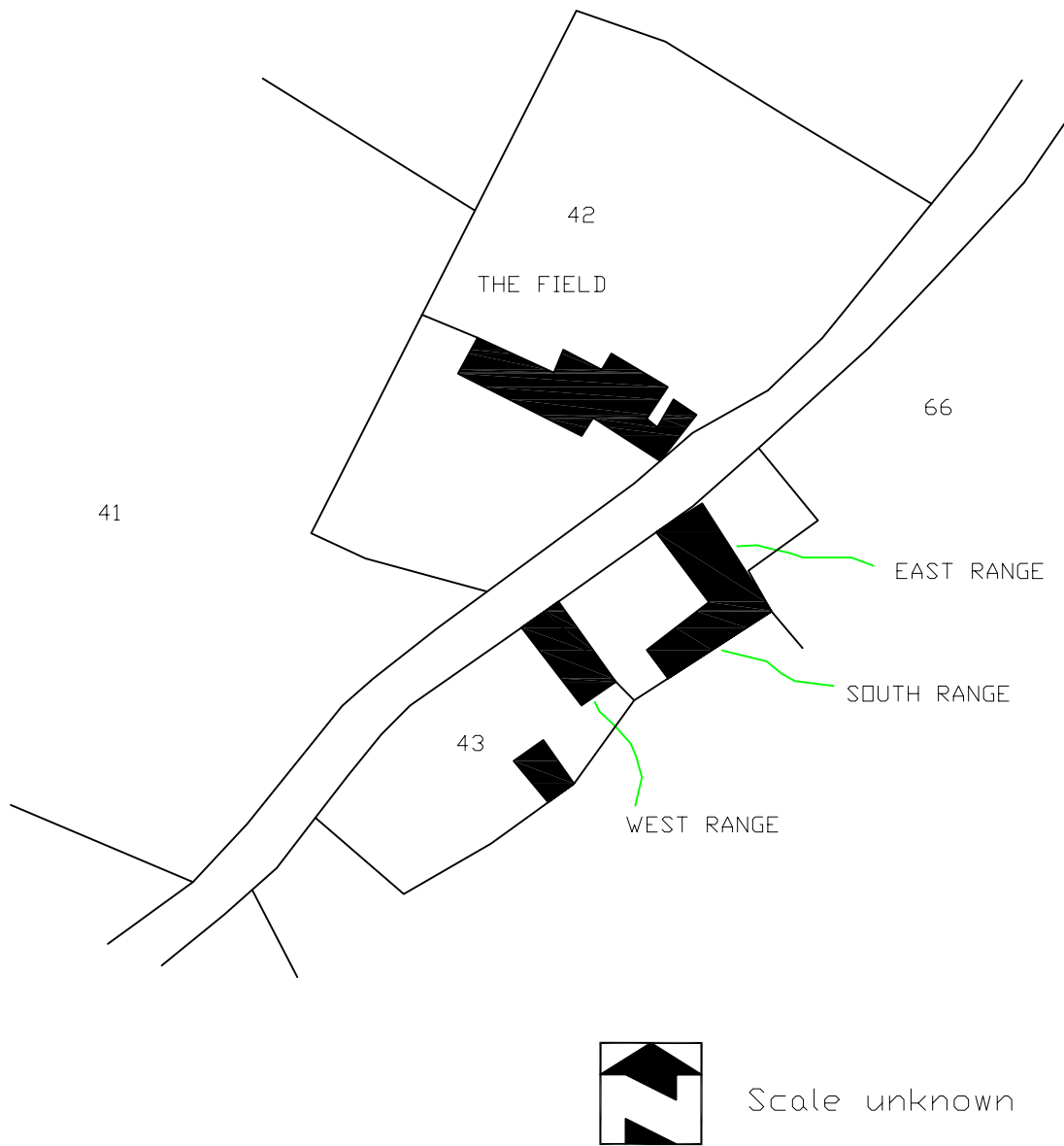
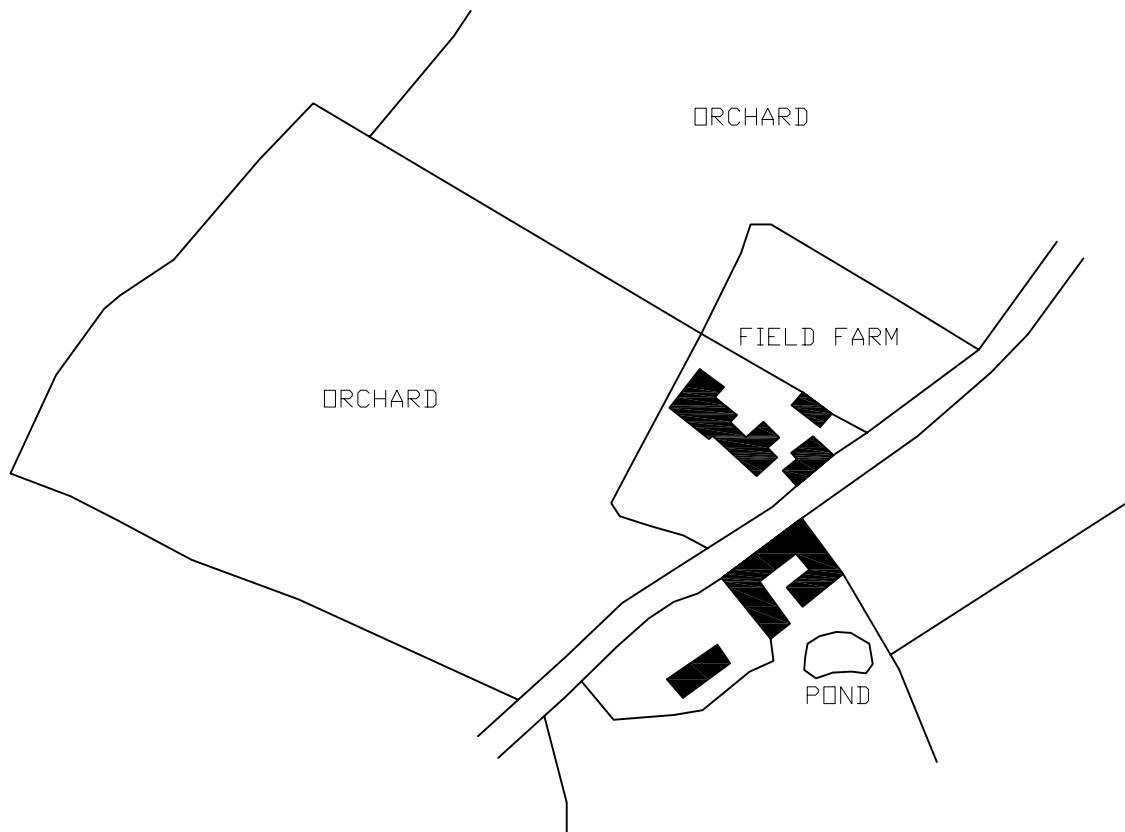
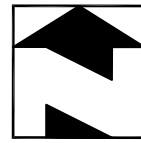


Figure 2: Sketch Drawing of an Extract of the 1843 Tithe Apportionment Map of Berrington in Tenbury



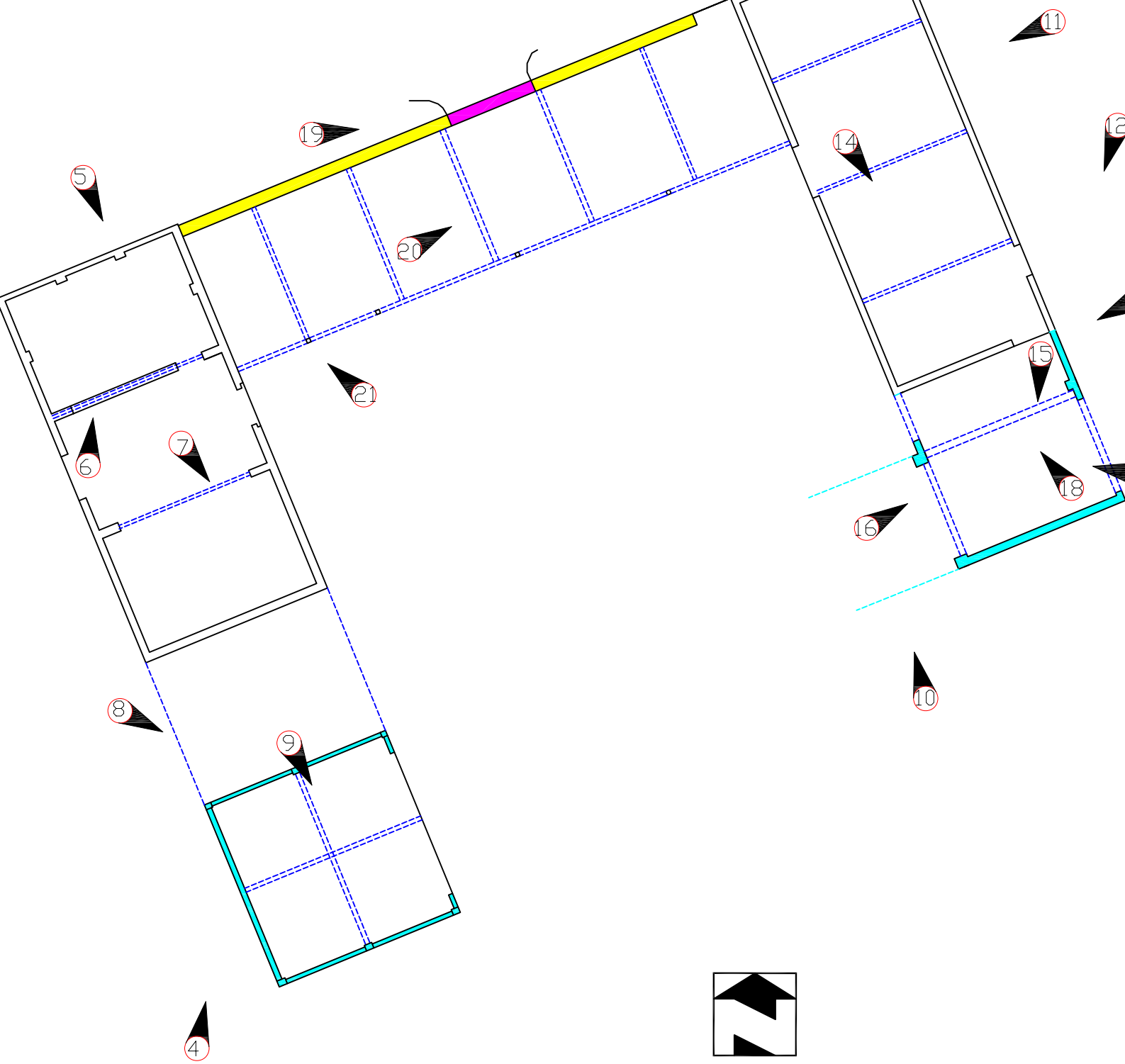
Scale unknown

Figure 3: Sketch Drawing of the 1885-87 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map  
(Based on Landmark Mapping 15 SO5566-15 SO5567)







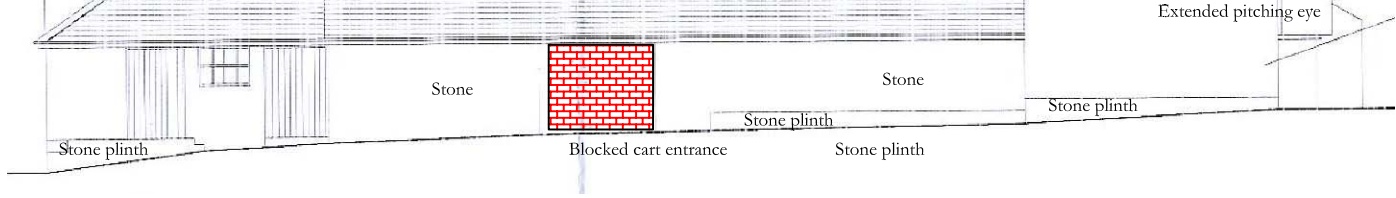
0 Metres 10



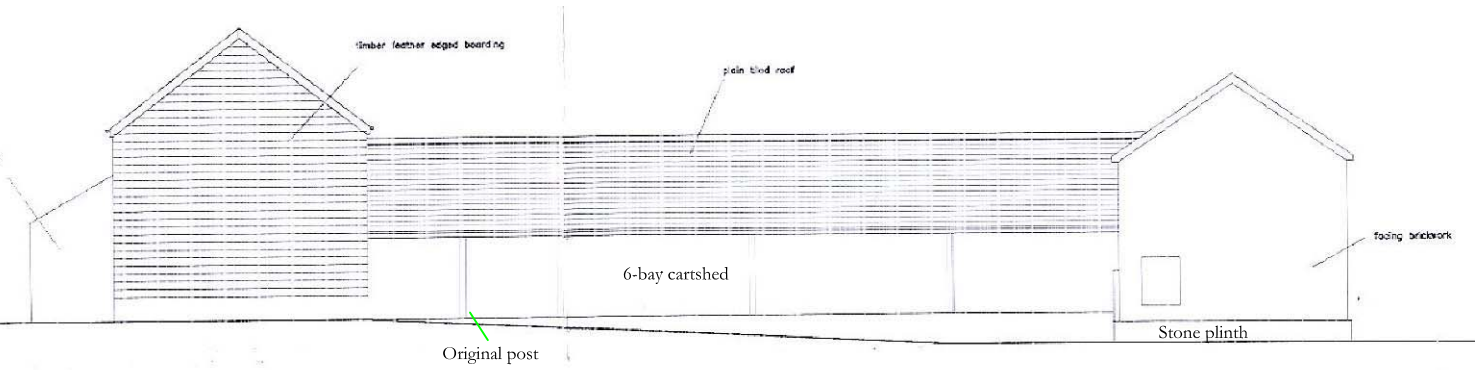


0 Metres 10

-  Late-18th century
-  Mid-19th century
-  circa 1860-1880
-  Blocked opening, circa mid-20th century

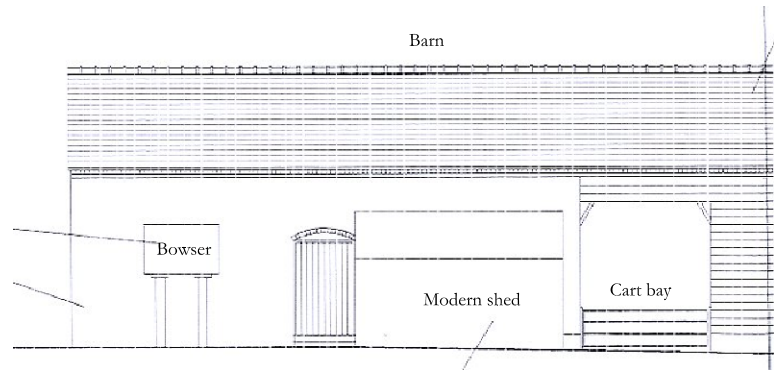
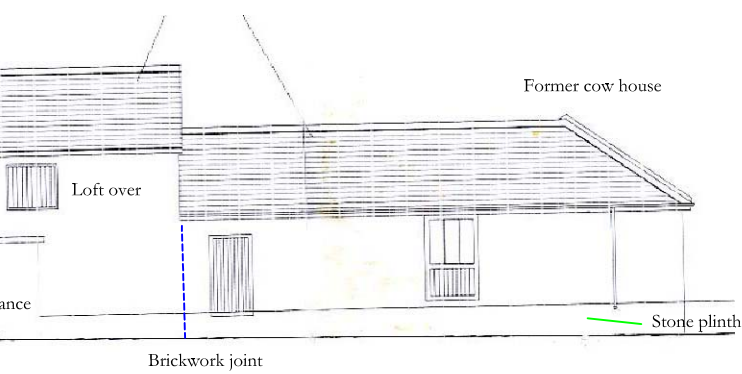


North Range, Southern Elevation



Eastern Range, Eastern Elevation

Western Range, West Elevation



East Range, Western Elevation

Western Range, East Elevation

