

Mercian Archaeology

-taking the past into the future

*Historic Building Recording at New House Farm,
Bransford, Worcestershire*



*An Historic Building Recording
at New House Farm, Bransford,
Worcestershire*

A report for Mr W. Tooby

March 2005

© Mercian Archaeology

Project: PJ 132

WSM: 34259

***Mercian Archaeology** undertake archaeological projects across much of the West Midlands and the Welsh Marches. **We specialise in Historic Building Recording and Analysis.** We also undertake archaeological watching-briefs, evaluation and excavation, desk-based assessment, historic landscape assessment and osteological analysis. We now also carry out historic reconstruction and can produce illustrations for publication, website or interpretative panels.*

We work with clients to ensure that archaeological considerations are resolved in reasonable time and at competitive rates. Our services are aimed at:

- ❑ **Commercial Developers** who need archaeological provision under current planning legislation
- ❑ **Agricultural Managers and Farmers** who may require archaeological input under grant funded project designs
- ❑ **Architects and Architectural Practices** who seek to alter or demolish listed or locally important historic buildings
- ❑ **Public Utilities** who seek to lay new services in archaeologically sensitive areas
- ❑ **Government and Local Government Bodies** who may wish to subcontract our services
- ❑ **Individuals** who may wish to carry out small-scale development and require the services of an archaeologist according to their local planning department

Mercian Archaeology
Flat 1 Malvern House
7 Malvern Road
Worcester WR2 4LE

Martin Cook

Mobile: 07870 918755

E-mail: mjcook@globalnet.co.uk

Paul Williams

Tel: 01905 420087

E-mail: paulwilliams@mercianarchaeology.co.uk

Fax: 01905 420087

www.mercianarchaeology.co.uk

1. Project Background

1.1. Location of the Site

New House Farm is located adjacent to the northern side of the A4103 Worcester to Hereford road on the outskirts of the village of Bransford (NGR SO 7721 6592). The farm lies around 6 kilometres to the south-west of Worcester and around 5 kilometres to the north-east of Malvern (Figure 1). Bransford is a village of mixed period housing and light commercial premises laid out piecemeal along the road to the west of Bransford Bridge. The buildings range from timber-frame buildings of the post-medieval period to 20th century development.

1.2. Development Details

A planning application has been made to Malvern Hills District Council by Mr W.Tooby of Bransford Garden Plants, for conversion of an existing farm building(s) to provide exhibition space, workshops and associated infrastructure (reference MH/04/1128). The planning process determined that the proposed development was likely to affect a building which is of historic value and part of Worcestershire's agricultural heritage. As a result, the Planning Archaeologist, Worcestershire County Council, placed a 'Programme of Building Recording' planning condition on the application, for which a brief of work was written (WHEAS undated).

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, suggesting that:

'Buildings of this type form an integral and significant part of the counties agricultural heritage' (WHEAS 2004).

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.

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 1999).
- ❑ The buildings were recorded to at least Level 1 as defined by the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments of England (RCHME 1996).
- ❑ The project conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Section, Worcestershire County Council (WHEAS undated) and for which a project proposal and detailed specification was produced (Mercian Archaeology 2005).
- ❑ 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 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 and where possible, 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 all the relevant available 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 the Parish of Leigh with Bransford (1841)	WRO BA 1572, A f760/412 and P x760/413

Other sources used are referenced within the report.

2.4. The Fieldwork Methodology

The building recording was undertaken on 28th February 2005 prior to any development work being carried out at the site.

The photographic survey was carried out using digital photography. A 2-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

The present farm buildings at New House Farm are brick and mortar construction, with the exception of two of the buildings that form part of this study. At present, the buildings form part of the infrastructure of Bransford Garden Plants, which includes several small craft workshops and outlets within former farm buildings, alongside the horticultural elements of the site

The eminent architectural historian J.E.C Peters carried out a brief survey of the farm buildings in 1993 and this is referred to below.

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). Bransford came under the auspices of Leigh with Bransford Parish, for which a map and apportionment was produced in 1841 (Figure 2). The map shows the subject timber-framed buildings in their current position and an earlier building occupying the site of the present brick store / kiln-house, which forms the final element of the study. There are additional attached buildings to the north-eastern corner, although the map agglomerates them and does not indicate their function(s) or partition. There is a round pond shown in the yard to the south of the subject buildings and its position

suggests that it is a cart pond, where the cart wheels would be washed before they passed over the threshing floor of the barn (see below). The plot is listed on the tithe apportionment as ‘part of outbuildings and yard’ belonging to Earl J.V.Beauchamp, Rt Hon and occupied by John Hill (WRO BA 1572, f760/412 and x760/413).

The revised 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25” map of 1928, which was the only large scale map available at the Worcestershire Records Office showing the site, indicates that there had been much alteration to the buildings to the north-east corner of the yard by this time. The possible cart pond had gone, as had a second pond, which is shown to the east of the buildings on the tithe map. (Figure 3).

3.3. The Historic Background

At the Dissolution of the monasteries in the mid 16th century, the portion of the parish, which had belonged to Pershore Abbey, fell into secular hands. By the late 19th century the estates of the parish were owned mainly by Earl Somers and Earl Beauchamp, with other large land owners such as Fetherstonhaugh and Major Norbury taking up the rest. New House Farms belonged to Lord Beauchamp by this time.

The area is known for its rich meadow and pasture land (known locally as Hams) with grain, root crops, green crops, hops and apples and pears forming the basis of the economy of the area into the 20th century. There is also recorded cottage industry and small scale manufacturing with glove-sewing and manufacture of agricultural implements employing many, especially women. There was a snuff mill, and cloth factory alongside the River Teme, but by the late 19th century only a flour mill remained (based on Noake 1868 and VCH IV).

3. The Results

The Fabric Survey

The subject buildings could be easily divided into three separate units for ease of recording. They are a timber-framed former threshing barn, which is aligned approximately north-west to south-east, a further timber-framed building attached to the western side of the barn and a brick built store and kiln-house (modern) projecting northwards from the eastern end of the barn. The trusses of the former barn are numbered T1-T4 from east to west, with bays numbered B1-B3, again from the east (Figure 4). For a summary of technical terms used below, see the glossary at the end of the report.

The Barn

The timber-frame former threshing barn retains its original form as a three bay construction, which has been much modified and altered with later brickwork sections and displays extensive re-use of timbers within the early structure. The barn sits on a hand made brick plinth. The roof cover is of handmade clay tiles and has a relatively shallow pitch, suggesting that the cover was not originally thatch, but rather tile or oak shingle. Two tiers of trenched purlins, which are not original, now support the roof structure. The purlins are rather rough, with waney edges, a trait noted in the carpentry of the frame as a whole. The principal rafters (principals) indicate that originally the roof structure had a single tier of clasped purlins to

each side of the ridge (Plate 3), and empty mortises in the lower ends of the principals indicate that they were supported by wind-braces (Plate 4). The principals were not diminished above the purlins and empty mortises at the apex suggest that the trusses were further strengthened with a block, which is unusual in a post and truss construction and usually reserved for cruck frames (Plate 5). The rafters are mainly re-used and it is difficult to say that any date from the time of construction.

Truss T1

The eastern end truss is of collar supported by a pair of vertical queen struts over a straight tie-beam. There has been additional strengthening at some stage, with inserted studs between the struts (Plate 6). The framing is typical of western-midlands square framing with four rows of panels, the lower three infilled (generally) with 2 ¼ x 9-inch handmade bricks, of the same size as those incorporated in the plinth. The top row is weather boarded at the gable end and a lack of evidence to suggest otherwise probably indicates that the entire upper frame was originally weather boarded. The panel infill type is further discussed below. Only the northern post survives to its full length at this end, the southernmost having been cut off at a later date and the southern wall (of bays B1 and B3) rebuilt entirely in brick. The framing has long slender tension braces, which tie the posts to the sole plate (Plate 6). These are nailed to the frame rather than lap jointed and pegged as would be the case if they were original. The sole plate has a mortise on the external face with a cut off tenon still in place (Plate 7). This has been pegged in from above demonstrating that this was done before the panels were infilled and may represent part of a building at this end as depicted on the tithe map; although there is no further evidence for this. Many of the timbers in truss T1 show evidence of re-use (Plate 8), as is typical of the rest of the timbers within the barn.

Truss T2

In truss T2 the principals are pegged to the tiebeam by a pair of raking queen struts that originally were tied below the rebate for the clasped purlins (Plate 3); there is no collar to the truss. Removal of the original purlins has clearly weakened the structure and the principals have cracked and are now supported by later wedged and nailed struts (Plate 9). The tiebeam now sits on the breezeblock wall of infrastructure associated with grain drying, which was inserted into the barn, including excavated pits in the concrete floor, over the last 40 years or so. The remaining post on the northern side has a gunstock jowelled head and just below there is a scotch (Plate 10).

Truss T3

Truss T3 displays the same construction style as Truss T2 and the removal of the purlins has resulted in similar cracking of the structural timbers.

Bay B2 (between T2 and T3) was originally the threshing bay to the barn. There would have been two pairs of opposing floor to wall plate timber doors standing either side of the former threshing bay in the north and south elevations (although the doors may have been split horizontally about 1 metre from the base). 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, probably of stone or oak planks, with hand flails. After the separation had taken place, the threshed crop would be thrown into the air in order to separate out the 'wheat from the chaff'. This was known as winnowing and during this process the bay doors would be opened to allow a through draught, which would aid the process as the heavier grain would fall to the floor and the waste would

be blown away. It has been logically suggested, that for this reason the barn, which was the most important building on the early farmstead, would be aligned to take advantage of the locally prevalent wind (Wade-Martins 1991, 167). However, little research has been carried out with respect to this suggestion. Winnowing was a lengthy process and may have taken several weeks a year to complete. Empty mortises in frames T2 and T3 indicate that there were braces and posts across the sides of the threshing bay. Similar frames are common in other Worcestershire barns (Plate 11).

Truss T4

Truss T4 takes the same form as Truss T1, with twin raking queen struts, collar and tiebeam. There are staves nailed onto what would have originally been the outer face (Plate 12). The truss was easily inspected as an upper floor had been inserted over Bay B3, possibly at the same time that the southern wall was rebuilt (? Early 20th century). The remaining post (northern side) has a gunstock jowelled head, but is unusual in that the wall plate has been fixed to the post by a slip tenon (Plate 13), rather than the usual carpented tenon within the top of the post. This design seems to suggest that the original tenon was sawn off and a mortise slot cut in its place. This would allow a new section of wall plate to be slotted in without dismantling the truss and it would also allow a new post to be inserted into the frame if the sole plate could also be cut away; the sole plate is missing in this area. As noted by J.E.C.Peters, this post is chamfered on both sides, suggesting that it was designed to be an internal post rather than in its current location on the corner of the frame. The end frame below the tiebeam has been removed to allow access into the attached timber-framed, indicating that this was added later. At lower level, a modern RSJ and block-supporting wall has been inserted to support the upper floor.

Bay B3 is modernised at lower level, with a plasterboard skin masking interior detail. The external and upper-floor evidence shows that the square panelling only survives on the northern side.

The Fodder Processing House

The building attached to the barn on the western side has been identified as a former fodder-processing house or 'chop house' (Peters 1994). It is of square panelled timber frame construction, with three tiers of panels beneath a hand made clay tile roof. It is attached to the remnant framing of the western gable of the barn (Plate **). The panels have brick infills and the doorways in the southern elevation, the western gable, a window to the north and the upper floor are all later (than the external frame) additions. The lack of doorways in the original frame suggests that it was rebuilt / moved from elsewhere and that doorways were added at the time. Unfortunately, much of the evidence for the association between the barn and this building is hidden behind modern alterations. The building is narrower than the barn and is set in on both sides. The studs on the northern elevation have carpenters marks I, II and III (Plate 14), but the north-western corner post is not marked.

The central truss (T5) is of twin queen posts and collar supporting the purlins, with tie beam between the posts. The tie beam has suffered some damage and has been strengthened by a timber bolted along its length (Plate 15). The western gable end truss is similar with the addition of 'V' struts from collar to principals. The brick infill panels at the apex are laid in a herringbone style (Plate 16). The upper floor has been inserted into the building and is approached via stairs in Bay B3 of the barn

The original function of the building (in its present location) is unknown. It seems likely that it was an extension to the barn to store produce as required. It is hypothesised that it was only later, possibly in the late 18th century, that the space was converted to the fodder processing area, with access added from outside and light provided by an inserted window. It is likely that the frame was moved from elsewhere on the farm, but it is also possible that it was transported from further afield. It is known that the space was used as a 'chop house' (fodder-processing) in the early 20th century (Peters 1994) and it seems likely it had the same function in the previous century.

The fodder-processing house is where the feed for livestock was prepared, especially with the advent of root crops being used for fodder. Generally chop houses became common from the late 18th century, when chaff began to be cut by machine and cow cake was made by combinations of chopping, pulping and pressing. By this time the barn had become less important as threshing was carried out by machine and the barn reverted to a purely storage space, probably resulting in less care and attention being paid to the state of repair of the fabric.

The Store

The final building in the recording lies at the eastern end of the barn projecting northwards. It is of brick and mortar construction below a corrugated iron roof covering. The building appears to have once been open fronted to the east, but has been enclosed by corrugated iron and timber doors. The structure has lately been used as a kiln house for one of the attached craft centres. The kiln is still in situ in the open section of the building (Plate 17). The building is a modern structure, although the roof-trusses are 19th century, made from machine-sawn timber with a central kingpost and utilising a combination of small pegs and unpegged joints (Plate 18).

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 the scientific use of dendrochronology (tree ring dating), which can only date individual timbers and not a construction date.

The overall evidence suggests that the three bay threshing barn dates from sometime during the 17th century. Recent dendrochronology projects have indicated that clasped purlins became less popular with carpenters from around 1550 in the western-midlands region (Moran 2003, 114). There were undoubtedly clasped purlins used after this time, usually with more slender timbers and with raking queen struts rather than upright, as is the case in the barn. The square panelling used within the framework was generally used (with scantling similar to the barn) during the 16th and 17th century, with more slender timbers into the 18th century. Another feature that guides the date of construction of the barn towards the 17th century is the brick

panel infills. The bricks within the infills are handmade 2 ¼ x 9 inch items, the size indicative of a 17th century date, although this is of course assuming that the bricks are not re-used as are many timbers within the structure; the plinth below the frame is constructed of the same sized bricks. In many instances, timber-framed buildings have been demonstrably ‘under-built’ with later brick, although the projected 17th century date for the barn construction and the brick style used, seems to suggest that the plinth is (mainly) original and can date the structure above. If the panel infills are original then the mortise with sawn tenon and pegs in the eastern sole plate (Plate 7) must also have been original (unless the sole plate is of re-used timber) and it may be that this is where a timber-framed structure at the eastern end of the barn was tied in. This may be a building depicted on the tithe map at this end of the barn, although this is inconclusive. The upper skin of the barn must originally have been of weatherboard, similar to the existing. Evidence for this is noticeable in, for example, the collar of T4 where stave holes have been cut into the timber for the insertion of staves as part of a wattle and daub panel, although there is not a corresponding groove on the top of the tie-beam to take the bottom end of any staves and so wattle and daub infill could not have been used. This also indicates that the collar is either carpentered from a re-used timber or possibly that this represents a mistake by the carpenter.

The remaining visible carpenters marks do not give any clues as to the construction of the barn. There is evidence, as stressed above, for much re-use of timbers, even within the original construction. Noticeably and already commented upon by J.E.C.Peters (Peters 1994), the north-western corner post appears not to be original. The evidence, referred to above, is the double chamfer on the post indicating an original position with a bay to either side, empty mortises and peg-holes that do not correspond with the construction (Plate 19) and the use of a slip tenon between the wall plate and tie-beam. This suggests that the post may have been inserted into the frame, rather than the frame having been totally rebuilt.

The abutting timber frame building (chop house) is later in its position than the barn, as the framework of the western gable of the barn has been removed to allow access into the building, obviously at the time of its attachment (as there are no original doors on any of the other three sides). However, it is apparent that the building is likely to have been moved from elsewhere and stylistically the frame is also probably 17th century and the vertical queen posts suggest it is probably earlier than the barn. The evidence for the movement hypothesis (rather than built in-situ) is based on the lack of external doors in the original structure, the carpenters marks do not follow a recognised pattern although the timbers appear contemporary and it would have been easier to build the new building with the same dimensions as the barn, which is clearly not the case.

The store building at the eastern end is a 20th century construction, although it has re-used 19th century roof timbers.

PHASE	FABRIC of BUILDING	DATE
I	The barn	17 th century
II	The attached timber-framed building	A 17 th century structure added later than the original build of the barn
III	The brick and corrugated iron store	20 th century

5. Conclusion

The results of the historic building recording determined that the former timber-framed three bay threshing barn at New House Farm is likely to date from sometime during the 17th century, with a re-built timber-framed building of similar date added to the western side possibly in the 18th century, although this dating is conjectural. The barn has been subject to much repair and alteration re-using timbers from other structures, which was a common form of post-medieval recycling on farms. Both the barn and the added timber-frame structure have undergone later modification, with floors inserted at the western end of the barn and to the attachment. The attached building has been given doors and a window as later uses required and the barn was converted to a granary after the middle of the 20th century, with sunken grain pits and hoppers and other infrastructure at first floor level. The grain processing machinery has now gone and the barn is ready for a further use in its long history.

6. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mr Will Tooby and the staff at Bransford Garden Centre, Heath Farm. The excellent plans and elevations were kindly provided by the architect, Adrian Llewellyn of Hereford. Thanks are also due to Mike Glyde, Planning Archaeologist, Worcestershire County Council, and the staff of Worcestershire Records Office.

REFERENCES

Hoskins, W.G (1972) *Local History in England*, Longman

Institute of field Archaeologists (1999) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

Mercian Archaeology (2004) *Proposal and Specification for an Archaeological Building Recording at New House Farm, Bransford, Worcestershire.*

Moran, M (2003) *Vernacular Buildings of Shropshire*, Longaston Press

Noake, J (1868) *Noake's Guide to Worcestershire*, Longman and Company, London

Page, W (ed) (1924) *Victoria County History: Worcestershire, Volume IV*

RCHME (1996) *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification 3rd Edition*

Wade Martins, S (1991) *Historic Farm Buildings*, Batsford, London

Williams P (2003) *Mercian Archaeology Service Manual*
Worcestershire

Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Section (WHEAS 2005) Brief for an Historic Building Recording at New House Farm, Bransford, Worcestershire

COPYRIGHT

This report is copyright to Mercian Archaeology. The client will be granted full licence to use the information contained within the report on full settlement of the account

© Mercian Archaeology March 2005

GLOSSARY

Carpenters mark	Chiseled or scribed marks that match timbers that attach at a common joint together. These are an aid to assembling the pre-fabricated framework on site
Collar	The transverse timber (above the tie-beam) that ties the principals
Downward brace	A diagonal timber brace that runs from a vertical to a lower horizontal timber
Frame	One complete section of paneling, which is jointed together between posts
Gable	The part of an end wall above the level of the eaves and below the roof
Gunstock	A pronounced and angled step at the top of a post.
Jowel	
Jowled Post	A main structural upright post that steps out on the inner face at the top
Lap-dovetail joint	The common joint used to tie the post, wall plate and principal together.
Lattice-work	Inter-woven cleft oak (or similar material)
Mortise	The female part of a mortise and tenon joint; a slot into which a tenon slides
Plinth	A stone or brick foundation wall or course on which the sill beams sit
Principal	More correctly a principal rafter. A timber that rises from the juncture of tiebeam, post and wall plate to the ridge piece
Purlin	A timber that runs longitudinally within the roof structure and supports the rafters
Queen post	A post that rises from tie beam to principal. They may be vertical or raking (angled outwards).
Queen Strut	A timber that rises from tie-beam to collar, again may be raking or vertical
Rafters	Inclined timbers of the roof structure that meet at the apex, their function is to hold the laths that support the tiles
Rail	Any horizontal timber that runs between posts or rails
Ridge Purlin or ridge piece	A timber that runs longitudinally at the apex of the roof structure and supports the rafters. It is clasped into a right angle in the join of the principals.
Scarf joint	A range of joints that allows a timber to be extended in length
Scotch	A socket chiselled into the upper end of a timber so that it may be wedged up during the construction process
Sill beam or sole plate	Timbers, either longitudinal or transverse, that sit on the foundation of the building and the posts and studs are tenoned into
Square panelling	Timber-framing consisting of square panels between around 0.75m and 0.90m square
Stud	Vertical timbers that tie into rails, sill or wall plates but do not support principal rafters
Tenon	The male part of a mortise and tenon joint. A slip tenon is separate from the timbers it intends to join and is slot in separately
Tie beam	The transverse timber that holds the bottoms of the principals in position above a pair of posts
Truss	A complete roof frame, usually comprising a pair of principals and all the members between and including the tie-beam and the apex of the roof
V struts	Appears as a V above the collar. The timbers are pegged to collar and splay out to join the principals.
Waney	Timbers of poor quality are described as waney edged. They are often roughly cut and still retain bark

Plates

Plate 1



View of the farm complex looking north

Plate 2



View to the south

Plates

Plate 3



Original position of the clasped purlin at the collar, note the crack in the principal above

Plate 4



Empty mortise for wind-brace

Plates

Plate 5



Empty mortises at top of truss showing position of a block, which was probably removed when the new trenched purlins were added

Plate 6



Truss T1 and tension braces (scale 2 metres)

Plates

Plate 7



The sawn off tenon in the mortise in the eastern sole plate

Plate 8



Empty mortises and peg holes in the eastern gable framework

Plates

Plate 9



Top end of principal shown wedged up, as removal of the clasped purlin has caused it to crack

Plate 10



Gunstock jowel on post, with scotch (ringed)

Plates

Plate 11



Frames across the threshing bay of a barn at Eastham, Worcestershire, indicating how the frame would have been in the subject barn (scale 2 metres)

Plate 12



Truss T4 looking into the attached building (scale 2 metres)

Plates

Plate 13



Unusual slip tenon at top of post indicating modification to the original

Plate 14



Northern elevation frame of the attached (chop house) building. The end post (right) has no visible carpenter's mark, but the next 3 (right to left) are marked I, II and III

Plates

Plate 15



Central truss in chop house. Note the empty mortise on the base of T4 tie-beam, where the end frame has been removed (ringed).

Plate 16



Western elevation frame of the attached (chop house) building (scale 2 metres)

Plates

Plate 17



The modern kiln in the store building

Plate 18



Re-used 19th century roof truss in the store building

Plates

Plate 19



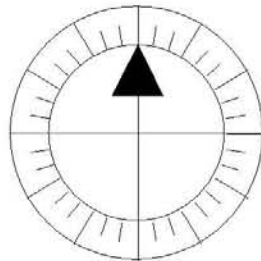
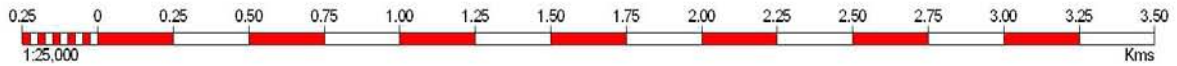
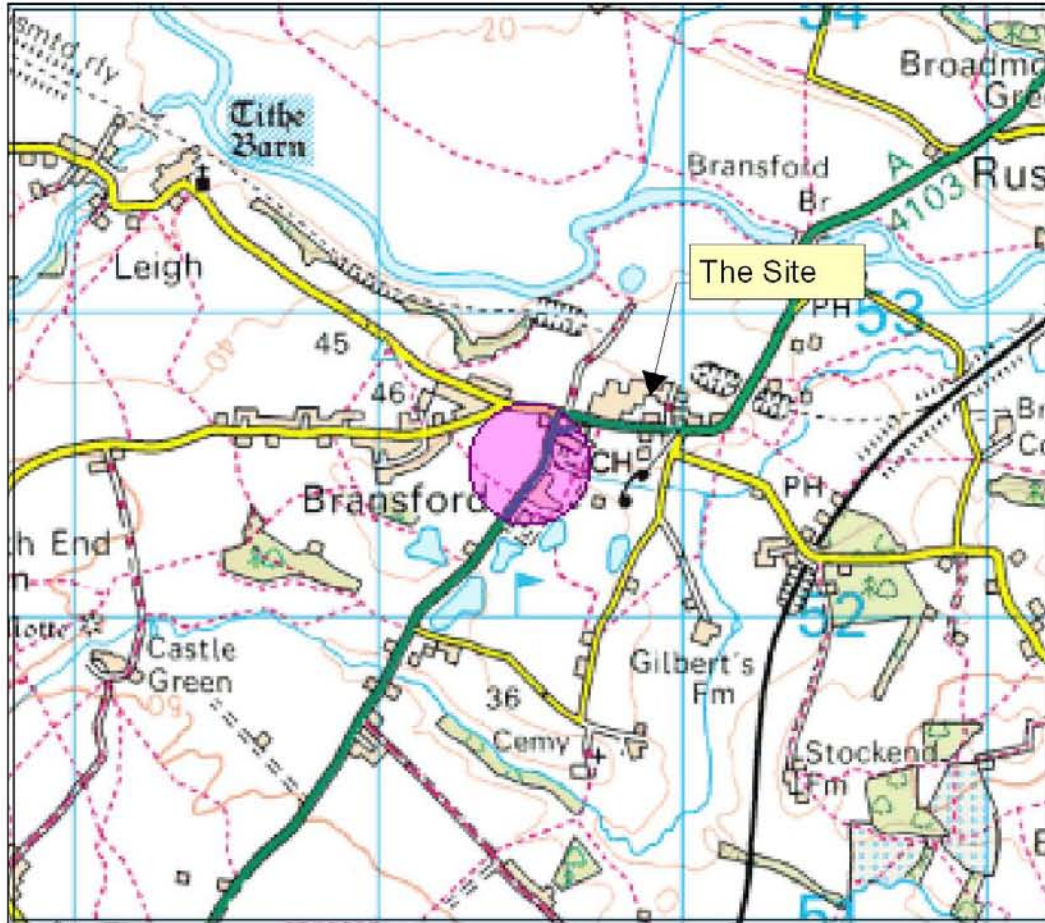
NW corner post of the barn (truss T4) showing the chamfer on the outside (arrowed)

Plate 20



Aerial view of the site probably taken in the 1970's. The subject buildings are arrowed

Figure 1: Location of the Site



Location of the Site at Bransford

©Crown Copyright All Rights Reserved

Licence number 100040597

Figure 2: Extract of the Tithe Apportionment Map of Leigh with Bransford (1841)

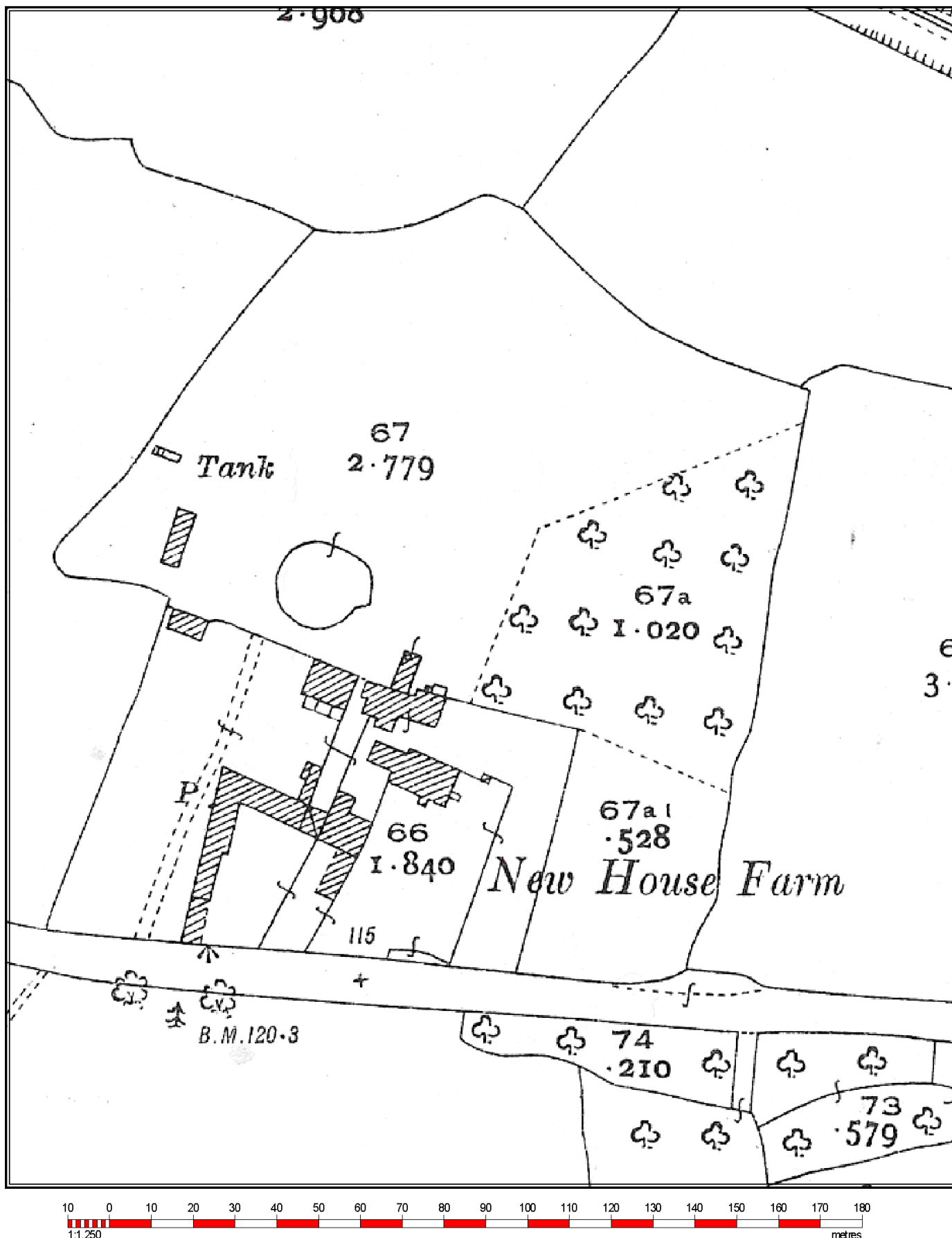


The tithe map shows the site with attached buildings at the north-eastern end of the barn.

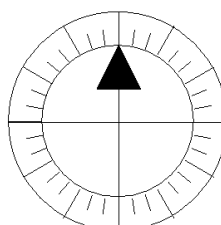
Scale unknown

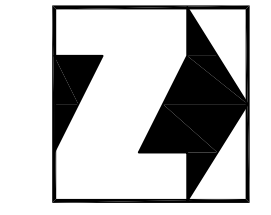
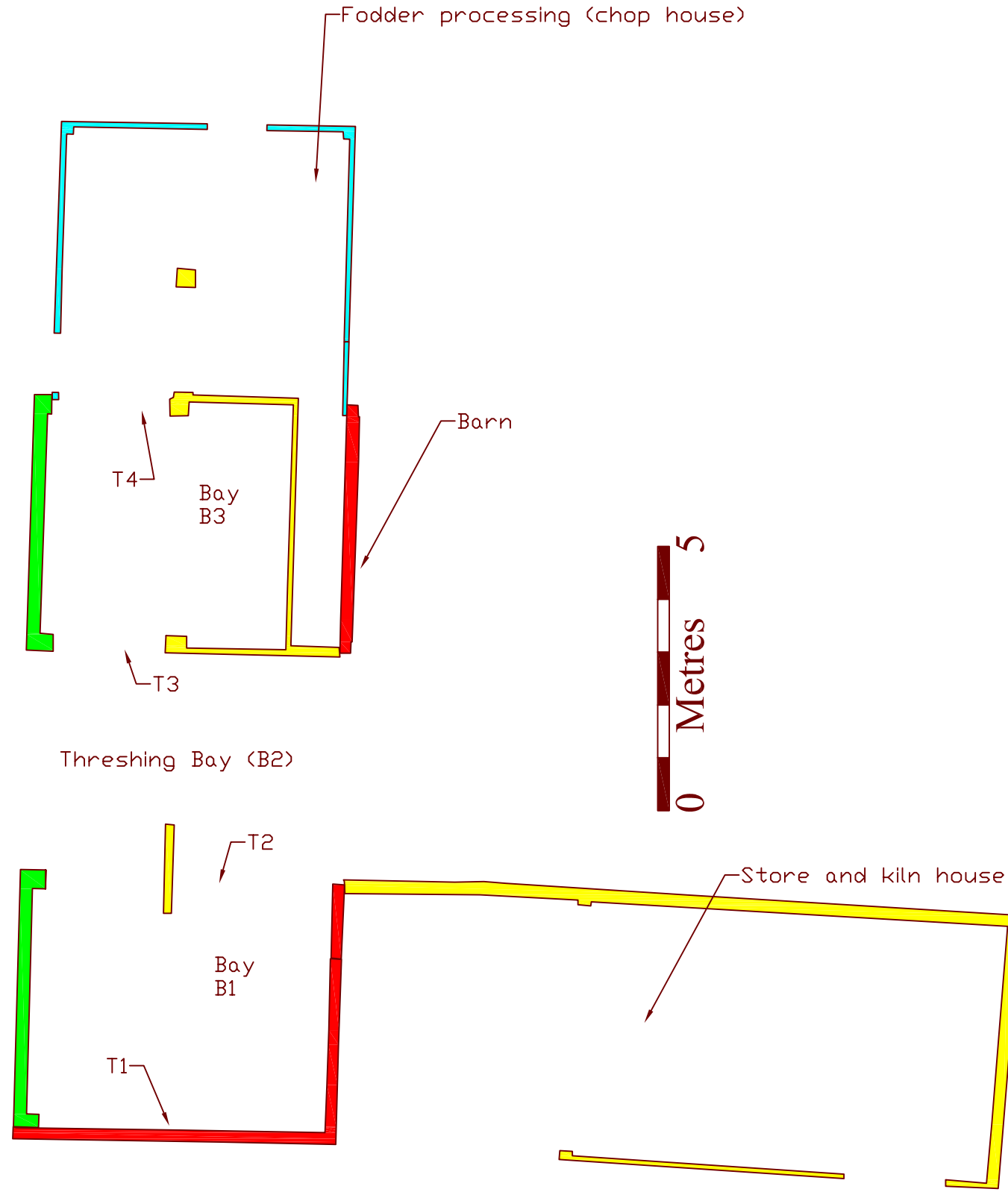
Reproduced with kind permission from Worcester Records Office

Figure 3: Revised Edition Ordnance Survey (1928)



The revised 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows the configuration of buildings at this time.





- Earliest in-situ fabric (17th century)
- 17th century fabric, relocated probably in the 18th century
- Early 20th century
- Mid to late 20th century

Figure 4: Phased Ground Plan of Recorded Buildings