

NFHG/01



NEWARK FARM, HEMPSTED, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Historic Building Recording

*commissioned by CgMs Consulting
on behalf of Newland Homes Limited*

13/01203/FUL

March 2014

NEWARK FARM, HEMPSTED, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Historic Building Recording

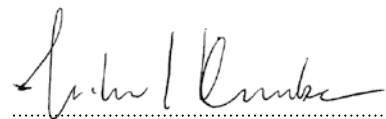
*commissioned by CgMs Consulting
on behalf of Newland Homes Limited*

13/01203/FUL

March 2014

HA Job no.: NFHG/01
HAS no.: 1028
NGR: SO 81593 17159
Local authority: City of Gloucester
OASIS ref.: headland3-171765

Project Manager	Mike Kimber
Author	Simon Mayes
Fieldwork	Simon Mayes
Graphics	Caroline Norrman
Documentary research	E Knight
Approved by	Mike Kimber – Project Manager



.....

© 2014 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

**Headland Archaeology
Midlands & West**

Unit 1, Premier Business Park, Faraday Road
Hereford HR4 9NZ

01432 364 901
midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com



CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Site location	2
2	OBJECTIVES	2
3	METHOD	2
	3.1 Historic building recording	2
4	DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH	3
	4.1 Historic map progression	4
	4.2 Newark Farm sales particulars	4
5	BUILDING SURVEY	5
	5.1 Building 1	5
	5.2 Building 2	5
	5.3 Building 3	6
	5.4 Building 4	13
	5.5 Building 5	14
	5.6 Building 6	14
6	DISCUSSION	16
	6.1 Phase 1 (pre 1839)	16
	6.2 Phase 2 (1839–84)	16
	6.3 Phase 3 (1884–1902)	16
	6.4 Phase 4 (post 1902)	16
7	CONCLUSION	17
8	BIBLIOGRAPHY	17
	8.1 County records office	17
	8.2 Online references	17
9	APPENDICES	28
	Appendix 1 Photographic register	28

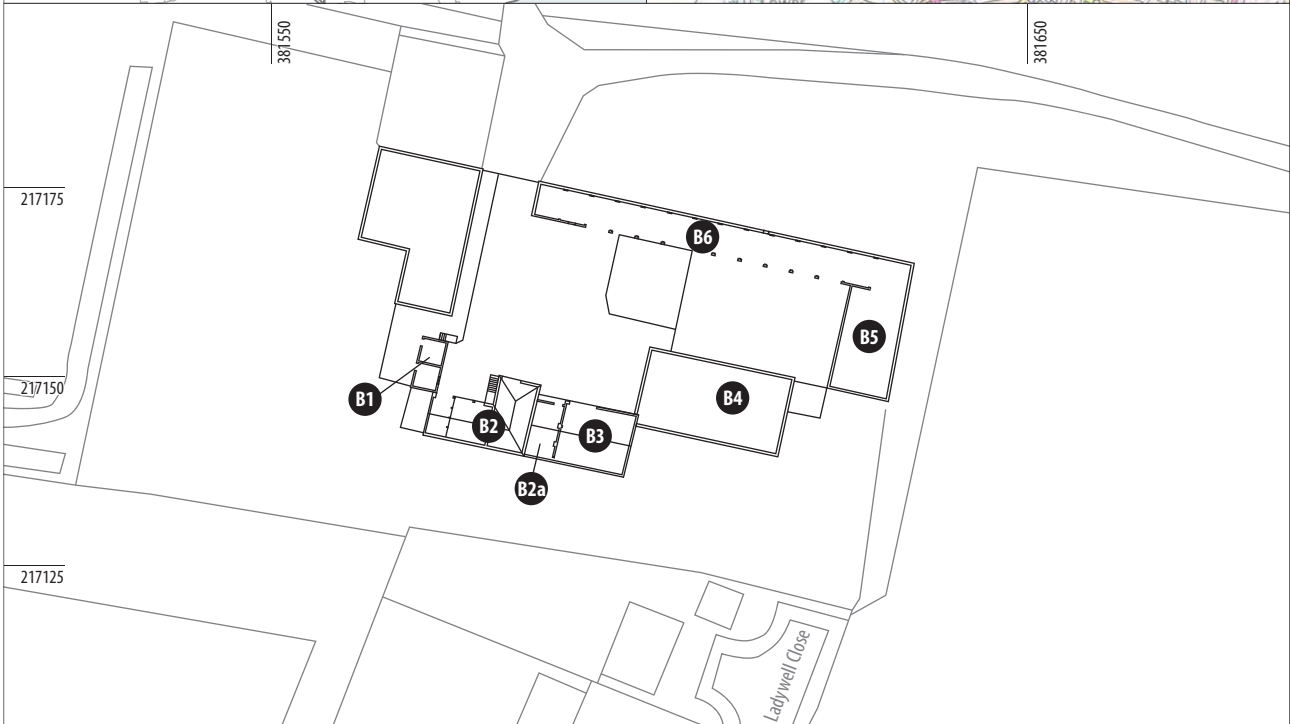
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Illus 1		viii
	<i>Site location</i>	
Illus 2		2
	<i>1839 Hempsted Tithe map</i>	
Illus 3		2
	<i>1884 Ordnance Survey map</i>	
Illus 4		2
	<i>1902 Ordnance Survey map</i>	
Illus 5		3
	<i>1936 Ordnance Survey map</i>	
Illus 6		3
	<i>1970 Ordnance Survey map</i>	
Illus 7		4
	<i>Details of the 1878 sales particulars for Newark Farm</i>	
Illus 8a		7
	<i>Ground and first floor phase plan of surveyed buildings</i>	
Illus 8b		9
	<i>Elevations of Buildings 1, 2, 2a and 3</i>	
Illus 8c		11
	<i>Elevations of Buildings 5 and 6</i>	
Illus 8d–e		13
	<i>Sections across Building 1</i>	
Illus 8f		14
	<i>Sections across Building 2</i>	
Illus 8g		15
	<i>Sections across Buildings 2a and 3</i>	
Illus 8h		16
	<i>Sections across Building 6</i>	
Illus 9		18
	<i>SW facing general view of farmyard</i>	
Illus 10		18
	<i>SE facing view of Building 1 showing western elevation</i>	
Illus 11		19
	<i>Saddle stones and mounting block associated with Building 1</i>	

Illus 12	19
<i>WSW view of eastern elevation of Building 1 showing change in masonry</i>	
Illus 13	20
<i>Original fireplace within Building 1</i>	
Illus 14	20
<i>SSW view of later west wing of Building 2 and tallet staircase</i>	
Illus 15b	21
<i>Internal view of Building 2 showing possible flue</i>	
Illus 15a	21
<i>Internal view of Building 2 roof structure taken by Integral Engineering Design</i>	
Illus 16	22
<i>Concrete floor in Building 2a</i>	
Illus 17	22
<i>S view of northern elevation of Buildings 2a/3 showing replacement roof</i>	
Illus 18	23
<i>WSW view of eastern elevation of Building 2 showing original wall height of Building 2a</i>	
Illus 19	23
<i>NNW view of Building 2a showing original extent</i>	
Illus 20	24
<i>Interior Building 3 showing supported tie beam and pierced opening from Building 2a</i>	
Illus 21	24
<i>E view of western elevation of Building 4</i>	
Illus 22	25
<i>W view of eastern elevation of Building 4 showing gable end of former building</i>	
Illus 23	25
<i>Wooden feed trough within Building 4</i>	
Illus 24	26
<i>ESE view of Building 5 showing location</i>	
Illus 25	26
<i>NNW view of Building 6 showing S exterior</i>	
Illus 26	27
<i>Roof detail of building 6</i>	
Illus 27	27
<i>Animal stalls in Building 6</i>	



land at
Newark Farm
Hempsted
Gloucester
Gloucestershire



Reproduced using 2009 OS 1:50,000 Landranger Series no. 162 and digital data.
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence no. AL
100013329

scale 1:1,000 @ A4



Illus 1

Site location

NEWARK FARM, HEMPSTED, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Historic Building Recording

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by CgMs Consulting acting as Agents to Newland Homes Limited to undertake a programme of historic building recording and documentary research at Newark Farm, Hempsted, Gloucestershire.

The current buildings at Newark Farm represent the remaining shells of a range of 19th century utilitarian buildings that once constituted part of a sizeable farmyard, originally laid out in a rectangular plan around two central yards. These agricultural buildings once provided animal stalls, cart storage, processing and implement sheds necessary for a farm to function as both an arable and livestock farm.

However the remaining buildings that are present on the site today form only a portion of the original farm and have been much altered and adapted from their original appearance, reflecting the economic decline of Newark arm.

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a programme of historic building recording and documentary research in response a planning application by Newland Homes Limited (13/01203/FUL), in relation to the redevelopment of land at Newark Farm involving the demolition and alteration of a complex of 19th and 20th century farm buildings (Illus 1).

The proposed re-development would include its change from agricultural to residential and the construction of eight new houses on the site. The buildings affected by the proposed redevelopment are considered heritage assets of local interest. In light of this the City Archaeologist has recommended that the following condition be attached to any planning application:

No development or demolition shall take place within the proposed development site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of historic environment work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Programme will provide for archaeological recoding of significant elements of the historic built environment that are likely to face an impact from the proposed development and any demolition, with the provision for appropriate archiving and public dissemination of the findings.

As part of the aforementioned condition in relation to the planning application 13/01203/FUL, the City Archaeologist recommended a

programme of historic building recording and documentary research relating to the requirement for a level 3 historic building recording in conjunction with 'Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice, English Heritage 2006', be undertaken.

'Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis. The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. If documentary sources are used they are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record will not normally discuss the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance at any length. It may, however, form part of a wider survey – thematic or regional, for example – of a group of buildings, in which additional source material contributes to an overall historical and architectural synthesis. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat but time or resources are insufficient for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited.'



Illus 2

1839 Hempsted Tithe map

Illus 3

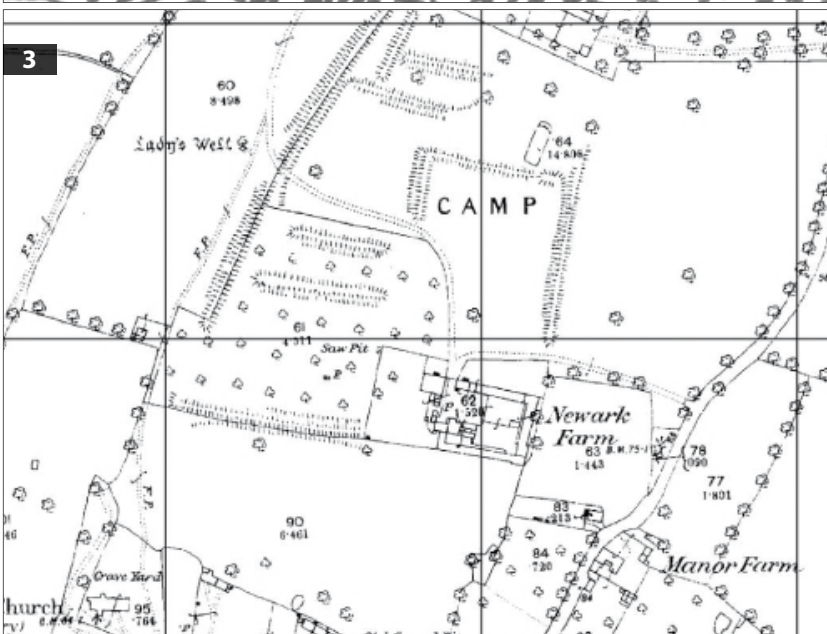
1884 Ordnance Survey map

Illus 4

1902 Ordnance Survey map

The written Scheme of Investigation (Kimber 2014) was submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning Authority's archaeological advisor Mr Andrew Armstrong.

Headland Archaeology (UK) Limited carried out the approved programme of a historic building recording works and documentary research at the end of January 2014.



1.1 Site location

The site is approximately centred at National Grid reference 381593, 217159 at an average height of 22m AOD, situated on a pronounced hill within the Severn Vale and located to the north of Hempsted village. The proposed development area is approximately 0.4ha in extent, and comprises Newark Farm house, its farmyard with associated agricultural buildings and open grassland. The site is bounded to the north, west and east by open fields and to the south by modern residential properties.

The solid geology of the site comprises mudstone of the Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formations. (www.bgs.ac.uk)



2 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the building survey was to produce annotated plans, a photographic record of the structure and gather primary and secondary historical information that would place the building in its architectural, social, and economic context.

3 METHOD

3.1 Historic building recording

An historic building survey commensurate with English Heritage level 3 was undertaken. A descriptive record with annotation of existing scaled plans and general internal and external photography combined with detailed

Illus 5

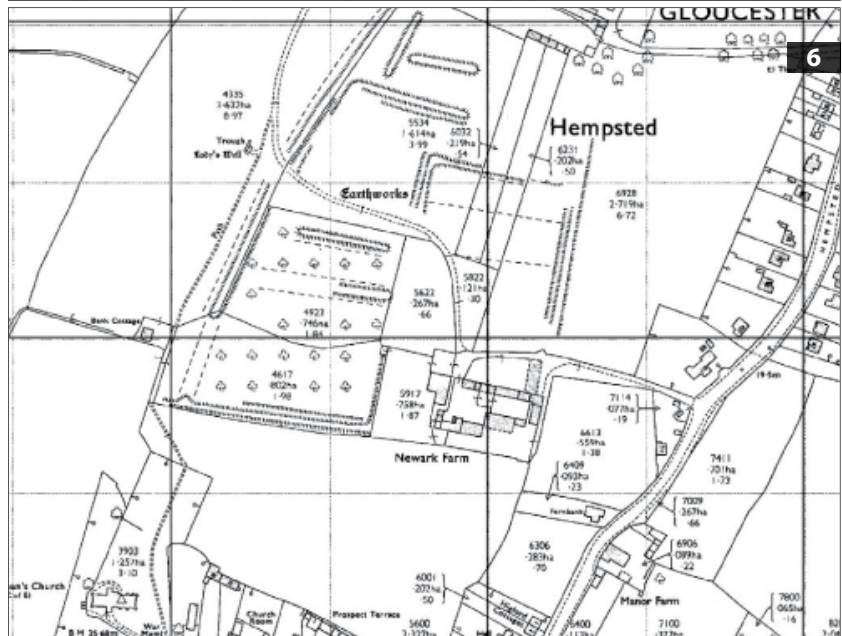
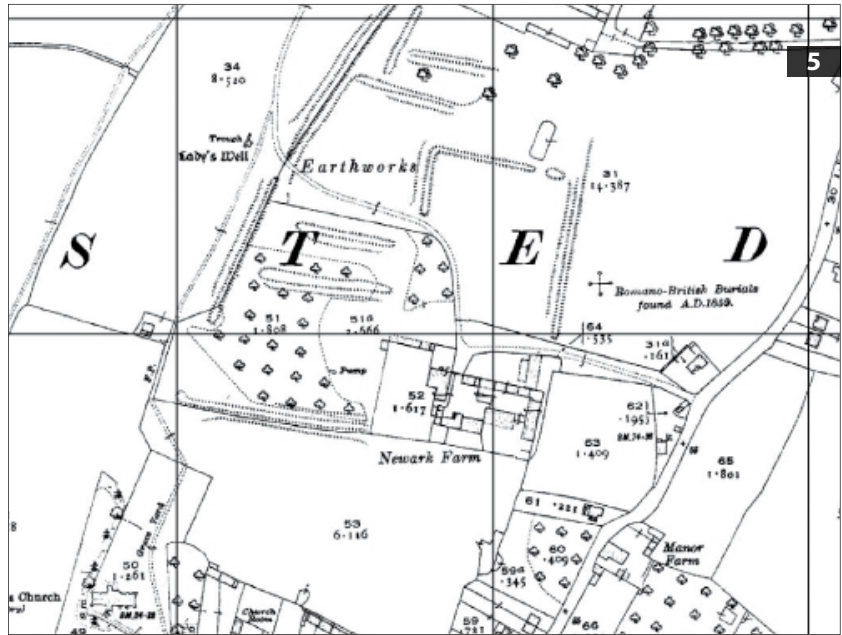
1936 Ordnance Survey map

Illus 6

1970 Ordnance Survey map

analytic records, where appropriate, including brick measurements and phasing relationships alongside the documentary assessment. The scope of the work is summarised in the following points:

- General external and internal photographs of the main building and outbuildings that were affected by the development;
- A descriptive written record of these structures;
- Annotated plans and elevations showing detail relevant to the interpretation of the main building and phasing;
- Photographic records of details within the standing historic building fabric that either assist in its interpretation or may be lost during development;
- Documentary research using readily available primary and secondary sources to assist in the interpretation of the history and phasing of the building.
- Drawn records produced by annotation of existing architects' plans and elevations based on measurements taken in the field.
- Existing drawings checked for accuracy while locations of photos were plotted on plans of each floor.
- Phasing was recorded and illustrated on the final plans where it occurred within the structure.



The derelict condition of the buildings within the complex meant that internal access to the ground and first floors of Building 2 was not possible due to health and safety considerations.

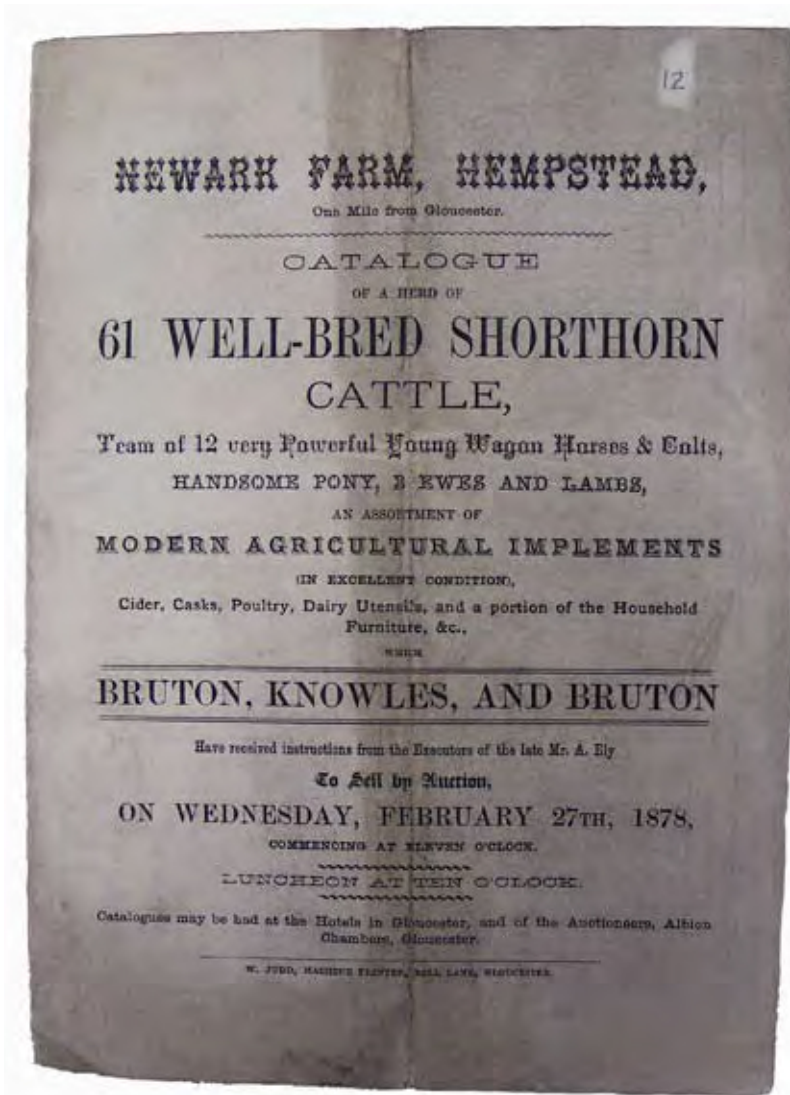
4 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

A full archaeological desk-based assessment which included the area occupied by Newark Farm was conducted by CgMs Consulting (Smalley 2012) the relevant results of which are briefly summarised below:

The study site was visited on 20th November 2012. It occupies an area of approximately 11ha, comprising predominantly an area of pasture, with Newark Farm situated in the south of the study site.

The remains of the Medieval earthworks are present across the central region of the study site. Evidence of ridge and furrow are visible across the eastern, central and south western extents of the site, this agricultural activity may have removed, truncated or obscured earlier archaeological deposits within the study site.

Newark farmhouse, in the south of the study site, is surrounded by a garden and a tennis court to the west and a courtyard and farm buildings to the east. A number of the farm buildings were in a state of disrepair. A small orchard is situated to the west of Newark Farm where further earthworks are visible. The scheduled and listed Lady's Well is located in the west of the study site, although an adjacent trough is illustrated on the Ordnance Survey, this is no longer present. The Grade II listed Newark House is situated to the immediate north of the study site.



Illus 7

Details of the 1878 sales particulars for Newark Farm

Within the map progression an alteration to the general layout of Newark farm is the construction of the present metal clad and framed Dutch barn (Building 4). This appears sometime between 1902 and 1936, possibly on an earlier line of brick-built buildings.

4.2 Newark Farm sales particulars

The History of Newark Farm is recorded in two sales particulars. The livestock, tools and contents of the farm were recorded as being put up for sale by Messers Burton, Knowles, and Burton in 1878 on behalf of the estate of the late Mr A Ely (RO ref D2299/2/3/12; **Illus 7**). The particulars of sale list '61 well-bred shorthorn cattle' and a 'team of twelve powerful young wagon horses and colts'. The cattle recorded in the sale particulars are listed as dairy cattle with calves, suggesting that the northern and southern ranges of buildings may have functioned as breeding stalls and a milking parlour.

The 1878 sales particulars go on to break down and list a range of implements for sale that indicated that the farm was not solely associated with the dairy production; the range of horse drawn machinery suggests that diversity was ripe back in the late 1800s.

A variety of 'nearly new implements' such as; a turnip cutter, mowing machine, iron ploughs, chain harrows, a winnowing machine and cider casks all go to illustrate the diversity of activities that were undertaken at the farm.

The 1878 sales particulars demonstrate the daily life of the farm. It is not until the farm buildings were put up for auction in 1914 as part of the Newark Estate that the farm reappears in the records.

In 1914, Newark farm is listed as lot 18 of 27, the sale would see the Newark Estate being broken up for building land and grazing land. The estate was listed as having been in the estate of Daniel Higford Davall, at the time of his death in 1885. The sales particulars are comparatively detailed in relation to Newark farm and its buildings, and offer a glimpse as to how the farm functioned.

'The Farm Buildings are mostly substantial and comprise Shed, Harness Room, Nag Stables for 3; 2 Coach houses with Granary over, Cart-horse Stable for 6 with loft over, &c; 3 capital pigsties, Pounds and Wash-vaults; a range of shedding for 20 Cattle, Roothouse (partially timber built); a range of Feeding Stalls for 20 Beasts; a range of Buildings, comprising Pig and Poultry House, Cow house for 4 and mixed Room (timber built) French barn with Iron columns with corrugated roof; a block of open and closed Shedding in the centre of

4.1 Historic map progression

The farm is first identified on the 1839 Hempsted Tithe map, with the farmstead located in the corner of a previously much larger field. The structures are representative of the approximate locations of the existing farmhouse and show buildings around three sides of a central farmyard. The plan shows an entrance through the north side of the yard as in the present location and the general layout is sufficiently similar to the present layout to suggest the core of the existing buildings is the same as those developed before 1839 (**Illus 2**).

Changes to the original layout and structure of the farm can be followed through the progression of the Ordnance Survey maps from 1884 onwards (**Illus 3-6**). The layout of the farm has remained largely consistent throughout, with the exception of the demolition of the long south wing of the farmyard that formerly ran along the southern boundary. This southern range of buildings once formed a secondary yard complex within the farm layout and is shown on both the 1884 and 1902 Ordnance Survey maps before disappearing by the 1936 edition.

The north range, main barns, the farmhouse, and the east range are illustrated consistently through to the modern Ordnance Survey edition and represent the core of the surviving historic buildings associated with the foundation of Newark Farm.

Fold yards with corrugated iron roofs; Implement shed; Cider mill House; Shed adjoining Garden; a timber built and slated Shed adjoin Newark House buildings.'

The detail description of the farm taken from the 1914 sales particular shows that the farm had diminished in size from that of 1878, the range of southern buildings illustrated on the 1902 edition of the Ordnance Survey map would appear to have been removed.

It is possible from the 1914 sales particulars to suggest the original functions of the buildings examined in this report. Building 1 is possibly listed as the 'Shed adjoining Garden', while the western wing of Building 2 could be the 'Coach house with Granary over'.

Building 4, known as the Dutch barn is clearly referred to as the 'French barn with iron columns and corrugated roof', while the north range (Building 6) is listed as 'a range of shedding for 20 Cattle' or 'a range of Feeding Stalls for 20 Beasts', while Building 5 may have related to the building described as 'Cow House for 4 and Mixed room (timber built)'.

The buildings as illustrated by the map progression have been in constant use as a farm since their construction, the information identified in particulars of sale suggest that for the majority of their life they were used for cattle farming and horse rearing.

The farm seems never to have been accounted for as one of the large agricultural concerns in the area. By the 1980s there was only one working farm in the Hempsted area, and it was not Newark Farm (Herbert 1988: 426). Local information has noted that that the farm remained in use until the 1980s after which the farmland was let out and the farm buildings were left to become derelict.

5 BUILDING SURVEY

Newark farm consists of a regularly planned arrangement of agricultural and domestic buildings arraigned on an approximate east-west alignment (Illus 8a). The buildings are built around an elongated yard (Illus 9) that originally had a single point of access from the north off Hempsted Lane. The point of access to the farm yard divides the areas of domestic and agricultural activity, with domestic activity being focused towards the west end of the farmyard. For the purpose of this report only the six buildings within the complex that will be affected by the proposed development were examined.

5.1 Building 1

Located at the western end of the farmyard, it is a small single storey, two room, red brick outhouse aligned along the western boundary, on a north-south axis (Illus 8a, 8b, 10). A walled yard to its west and north separates it from the main farmhouse; it also features a raised and stepped loading platform or mounting block facing onto the main farmyard (Illus 11). It forms part of the domestic range associated with the farmhouse.

The outhouse is constructed in red brick with a Flemish garden wall bond with some slate pointing. The dimensions of the bricks used

within the construction of the building change from 2300 x 800 x 100mm at approximately 1.50m from present ground level to that of 230 x 600 x 700mm (Illus 12).

The building is accessed from its western facing elevation through two full height doorways, both doors are timber framed and were constructed with large ventilation gaps at the bottom.

The north facing elevation contains a single width glazed opening that provides illumination for the northern room; while in the east facing elevation a timbered shutter, opening on to the farmyard, provided both illumination and limited access to the southern room.

The building forms an extension to the domestic curtilage of the farmhouse, the staining on the walls indicates that southern room once provided coal storage, while the northern room was plastered on both wall and ceiling and once contained a fireplace.

The inclusion of a fireplace (Illus 13) may indicate that this building originally functioned as a wash house, however even though the fireplace is actually open, it would not function with the building in its present condition as the stack has been removed and concealed beneath the later slate roof (Illus 8a (inset), 8b). There is no clear evidence as to the date of this re-roofing but as it removed a functioning chimney it is assumed to date to the 20th century.

The change in the size and type of brick use in the construction may indicate that the height of the building has been increased which could suggest that the building was not original conceived for domestic use and may in fact reflect an open structure associated with animals. However the change in the brick work is constant within the building, including the construction of the chimney stack and therefore may only represent a change in supply of building materials used during the construction of the building.

Located on the north facing elevation of Building 1 there is a brick and stone built loading platform or equestrian mounting block, projecting into the main farmyard, a small section of iron handrail and railing are attached to the steps. The addition of the railing and handrail may represent a later addition to the loading platform, indicating that the original function as a cart loading platform had changed to that of a mounting block. Two limestone stones have been laid against the east face of the steps presumably to protect it from damage by cart wheels; examination of the limestone blocks reveals that they are in fact fragments of circular saddle stones. Saddle stones were originally used as supporting bases for wooden buildings such as granaries; the saddle stone lifted the building above the ground, the top stones preventing rodents from gaining entry into the building.

5.2 Building 2

The building forms the south-west corner of the farmyard and is connected to Building 1 at its northwest corner and Building 3 on the east facing elevation. It may have been the 'Coach House with granary over' referred to in the sales particulars. Constructed in red brick with the same dimensions as that of the lower courses of Building 1 (2300 x 800 x 100mm), Building 2 forms a two storey

truncated 'T' shaped structure with the core block projecting north into the farmyard. The core has a hipped roof to its north and south elevation, both ridge and eaves line match on the west and east wings, the west wing roof line however being finished with a gable end at its eastern extent.

The building is currently roofed in a mixture of slate and red clay tiles, reflecting both episodes of repair and re-roofing. Due to the derelict nature of the building no close internal examination of the roof structure was possible at the time of the survey (**Illus 14**). Photographs of the internal roof structure taken from a distance suggest a Queen post truss design similar to that in Building 6 (**Illus 15a**) (see below).

The elements of Building 2 are both constructed in the same type of brick but differ between each other with the pattern of bonding used, the core (**Illus 15b**) and eastern projecting wing is laid in the English bond while the west wing shares the same bonding pattern as Building 1, Flemish garden wall bond. The difference in bonding and reused materials indicates that the west wing of Building 2 is a later addition to the structure, possibly appearing between the dates of the 1839 tithe map and the 1884 OS first edition. It is possible that an inspection of the internal roof structure of this building could support this conclusion however it was not accessible due to its poor structural condition.

There is one small linear opening on the southern elevation of Building 2 at ground level, this may not be an original feature and possibly relates to a change of use of the building (**Illus 8a/b**). A small glazed opening on the west-facing elevation at first floor level provides the only light to the upper floors of the west wing.

The central core of Building 2 has a wide cart opening in its northern face at ground level, the original wooden lintel having been replaced with a later reinforced steel girder (**Illus 8b**); a loft door above the main cart opening presumably provided hoist access to the first floor. In contrast the west wing is open to the farmyard at ground level; a timber lintel with supporting posts mounted on stone blocks carries the first floor elevation and also helps to support the first floor.

The internal space of the west wing is divided by a central panel of reused timber, the supporting posts again mounted on stone blocks that would prevent the timber supports from rotting prematurely.

Examination of the timbers used in the construction of the west wing first floor reveals a number of redundant sockets and a series of angled brace scars that do not correspond to the adjacent floor joists, the reused materials within the construction of the west wing may reflect a cost-saving exercise and suggests that a readily available source of materials was easily obtainable, perhaps from the demolished southern range.

Access to the upper floors of both the west wing and the central block is provided by a tallet staircase, located in the angle between the two wings, constructed in red brick (2300 x 800 x 100mm) with solid stone treads. The upper steps of the stair case are unusually supported only at the outer edge of the treads giving the impression of an open tread staircase, within the staircase construction a small alcove with a large stone lintel has been left, presumably to provide

storage or possibly to reduce the mass of the staircase and spread the load (**Illus 14**).

The tallet stair case is a later addition to the building, relating directly to the construction of the west wing for its structure conceals a blocked doorway that once allowed access into the projecting east wing, now only visible from within the building.

Located on the east facing elevation of the core of Building 2, a large vertical scar and a line of projecting bricks on the south-east corner indicate that a two storey building once butted up to it (**Illus 8b, Illus 18 & 19**). The remainder of this building (Building 2a) is now incorporated into Building 3. Within the fabric of the south elevation of Building 3 the original walling of Building 2a still remains. A construction break at ground level (**Illus 17**), approximately 3.50m to the east of the east wing of Building 2 marks the location of the return wall of the original east wing and would have meant that Buildings 2/2a, in its original form would have had a reversed 'L' shaped ground plan (as possibly shown on the 1839 tithe map) when compared to that of its present form (i.e. before the construction of the west wing).

Internal inspection of much of Building 2 was limited to external views, due to the present condition of the building. Within the core a secondary floor of brick and concrete has been inserted (**Illus 16**) and raised to a height of approximately 0.60m. The floor is pierced with large mesh covered rectangular openings and forms a hollow structure within the ground plan of the building, the use of concrete in its construction would indicate that it was a relatively recent addition to the building. A possible blocked flue is visible leading from floor level into Building 2a (**Illus 15b**). The first floor of the building is timber.

Building 2a is accessed from the farmyard and contains two rooms, the north room contains a low level opening that relates to the later raised floor inserted into Building 2, within the rear room a single opening provides illumination while the east facing wall has been crudely pierced to provide access to and from Building 3 (**Illus 20**).

The hipped form of the existing roof of Building 2 suggests that the roof of Building 2a would have joined on in a 'lean-to' arrangement, and therefore that the original height of Building 2 was not a full two stories. However, without inspection of the internal roof structure of Building 2 this is presently conjecture.

5.3 Building 3

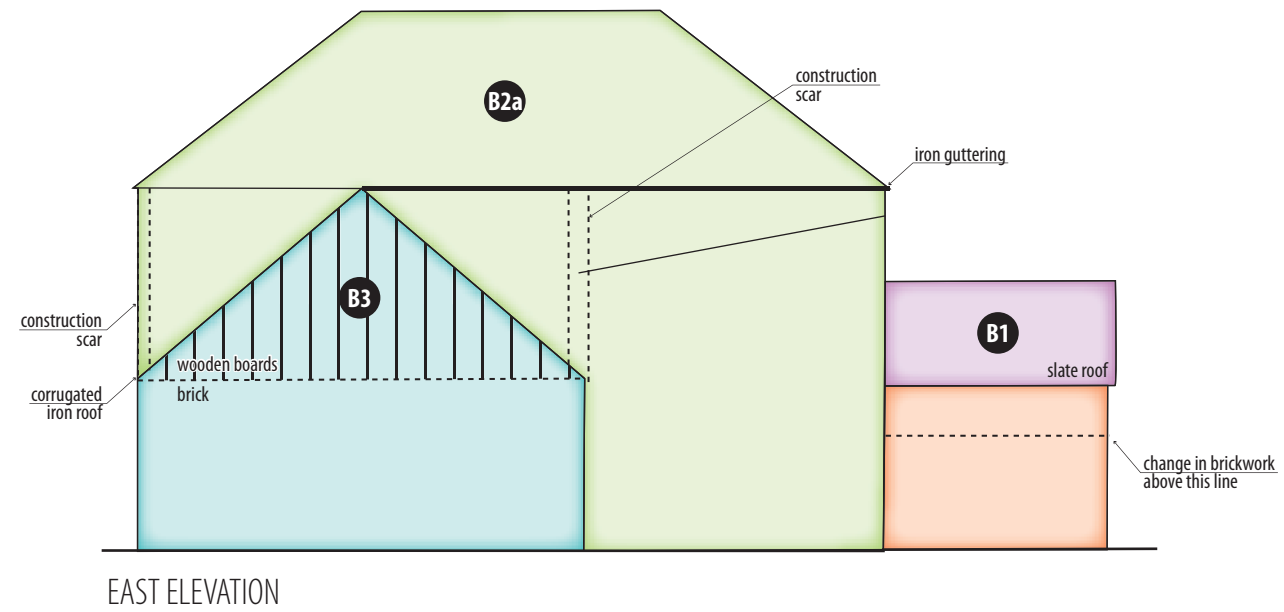
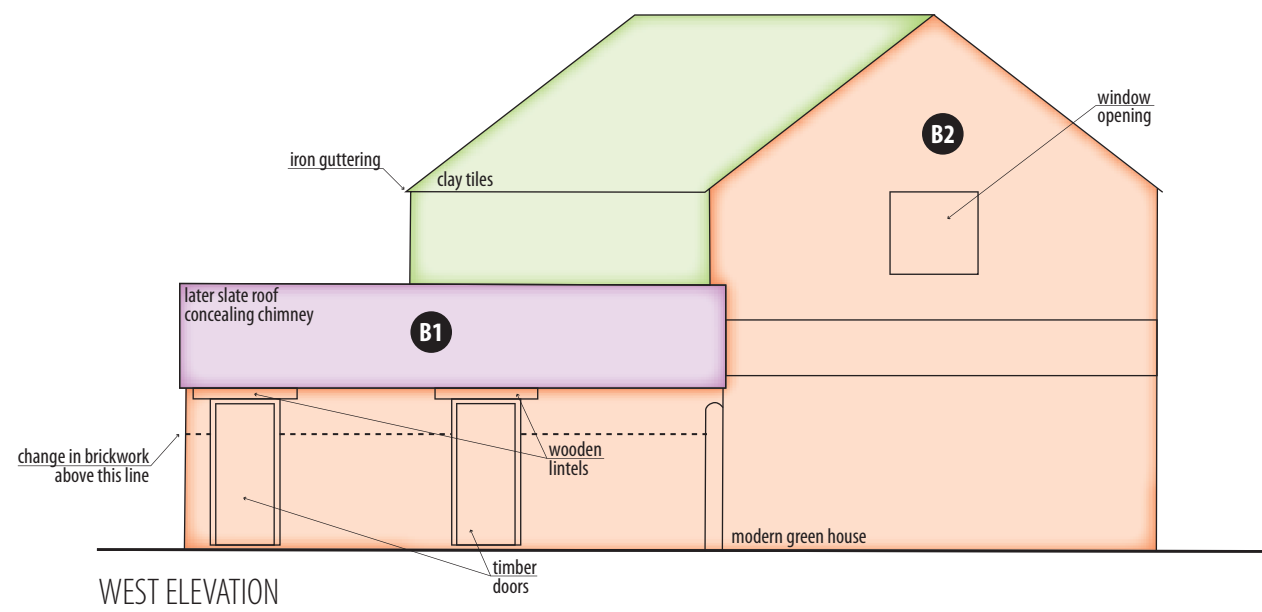
Building 3 comprises two buildings, the original end of the east wing of Building 2 (Building 2a) and a later single story barn that extends the range of the farm buildings eastward while forming the current southern boundary to the farmyard (**Illus 17**). It is likely to represent the 'range of shedding with tin roofs' referred to in the 1914 sales particulars.

The building has access provided by a large buttressed opening facing into the farmyard on the north elevation.

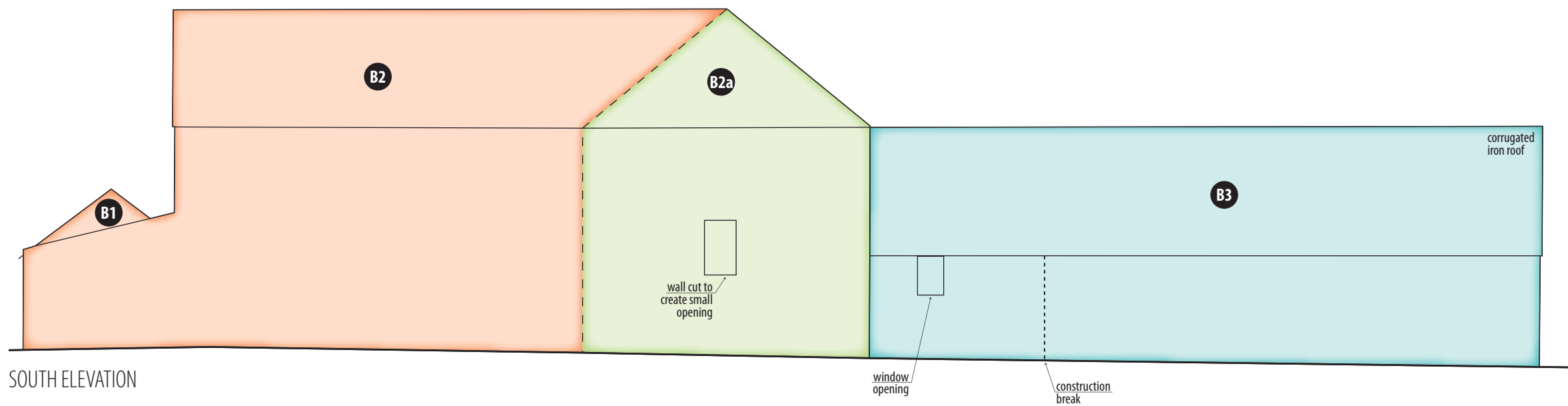
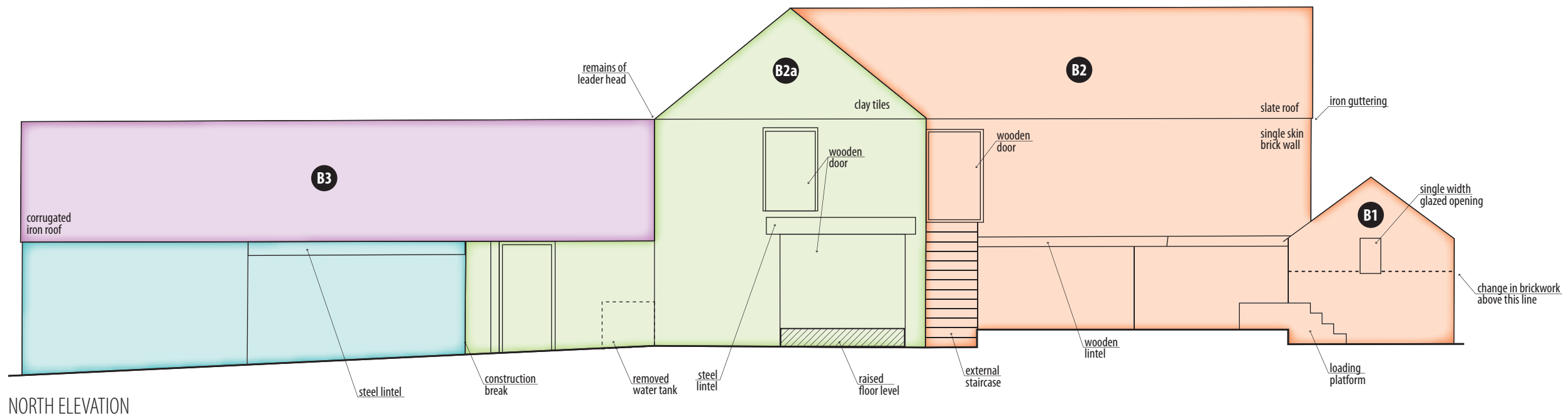
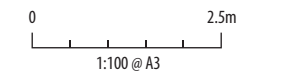
The construction and bonding used in the building is of English bond, the bricks again sharing dimensions with those seen in previous buildings (2300 x 800 x 100mm); however patches of the



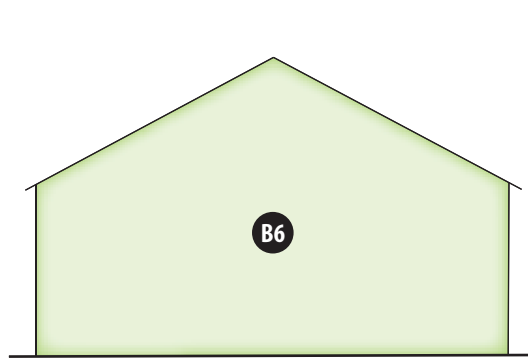
Illus 8a
 Ground and first floor phase plan of surveyed buildings



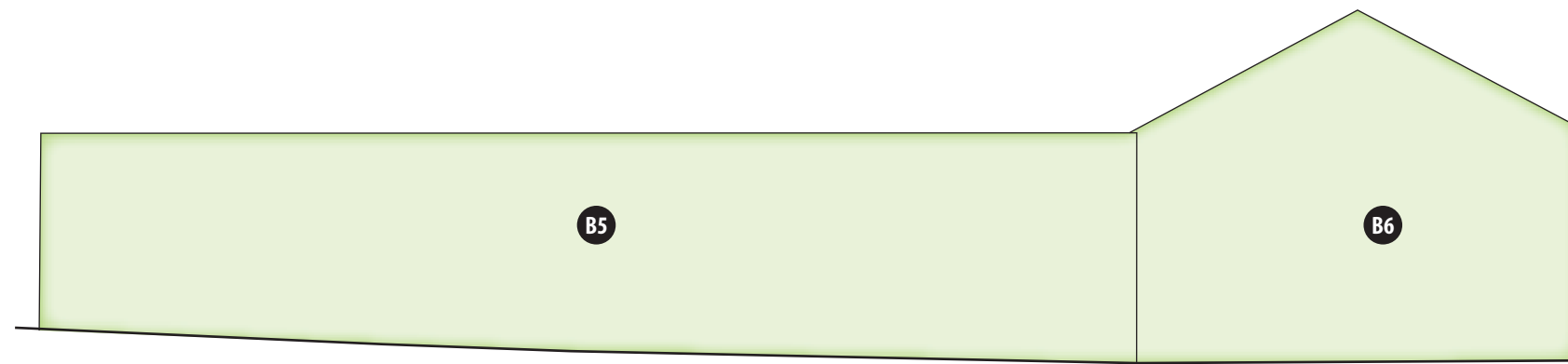
- phase 1 (pre 1839)
- phase 2 (1839–84)
- phase 3 (1884–1902)
- phase 4 (post 1902)



Illus 8b
Elevations of Buildings 1, 2, 2a and 3

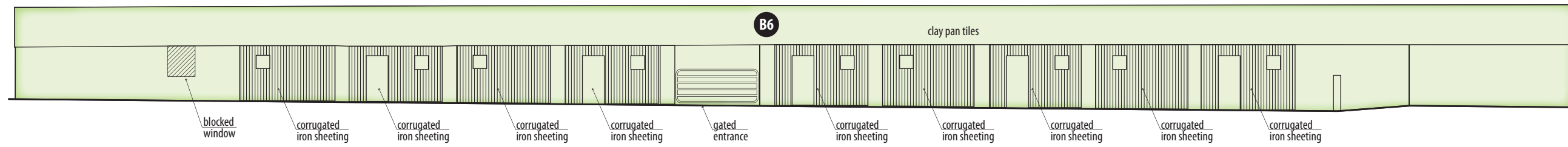
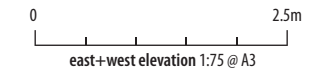


WEST ELEVATION

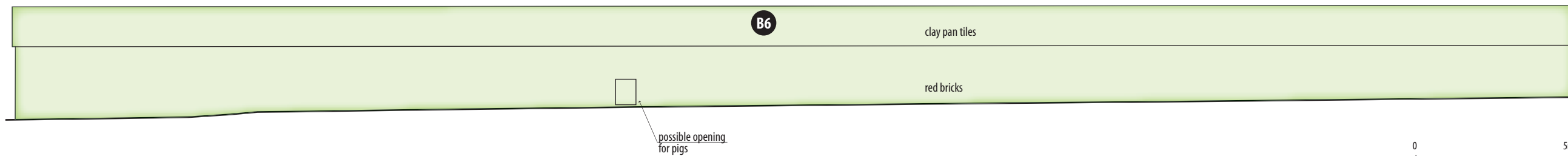


EAST ELEVATION

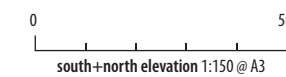
- phase 1 (pre 1839)
- phase 2 (1839–84)
- phase 3 (1884–1902)
- phase 4 (post 1902)



SOUTH ELEVATION

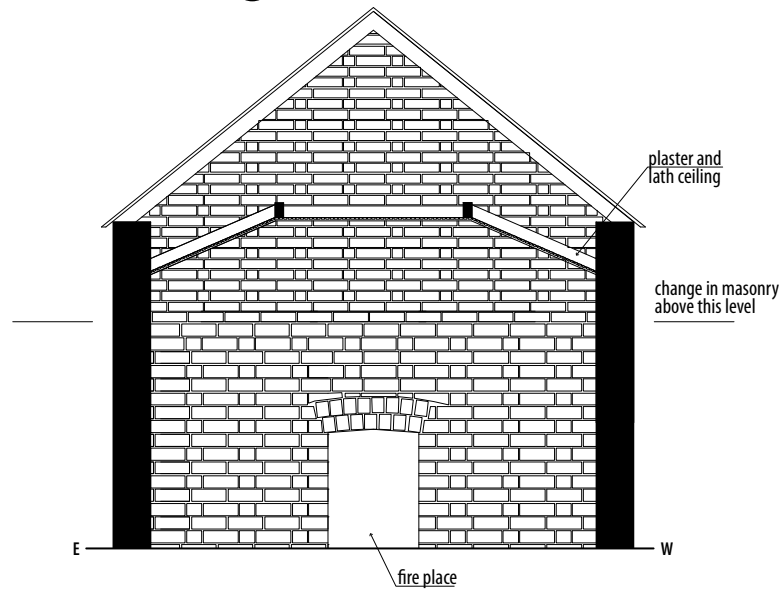


NORTH ELEVATION

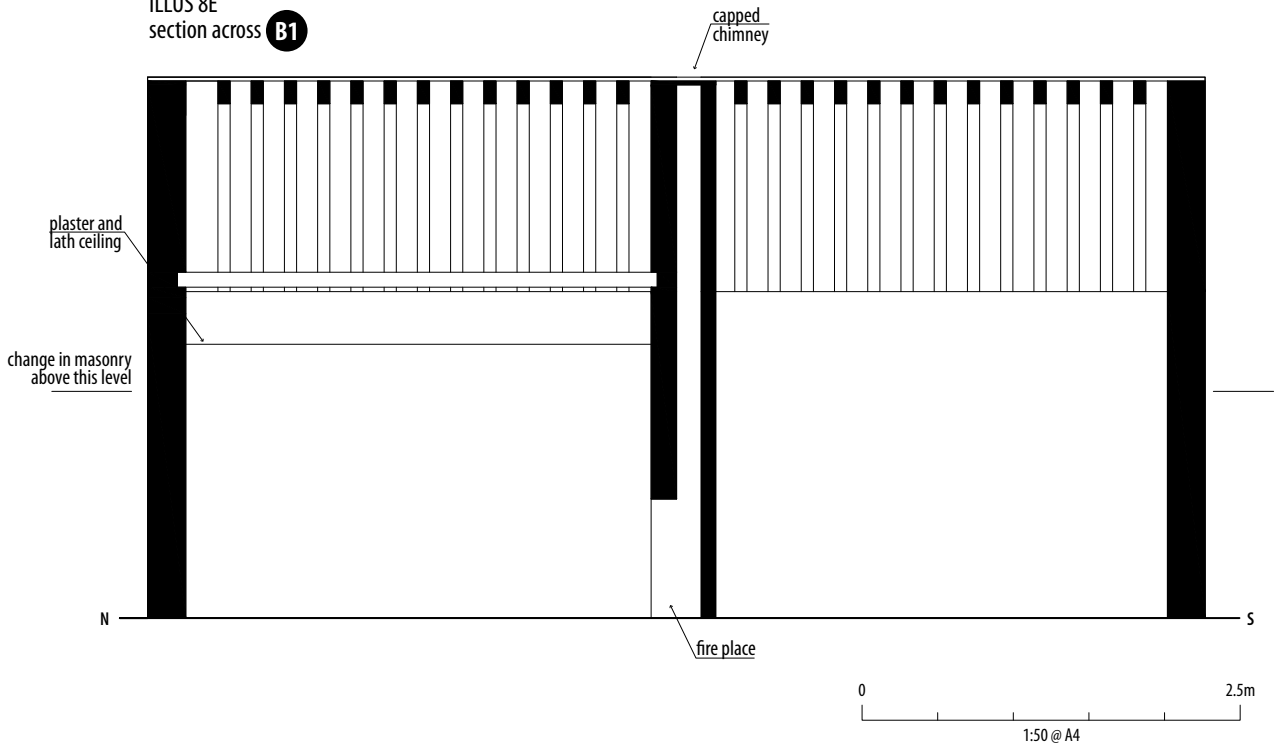


ILLUS 8D
section across **B1**

Illus 8d-e
Sections across Building 1



ILLUS 8E
section across **B1**



different bonding within the wall fabric reveal evidence of repairs to areas that have either failed or were damaged at some time.

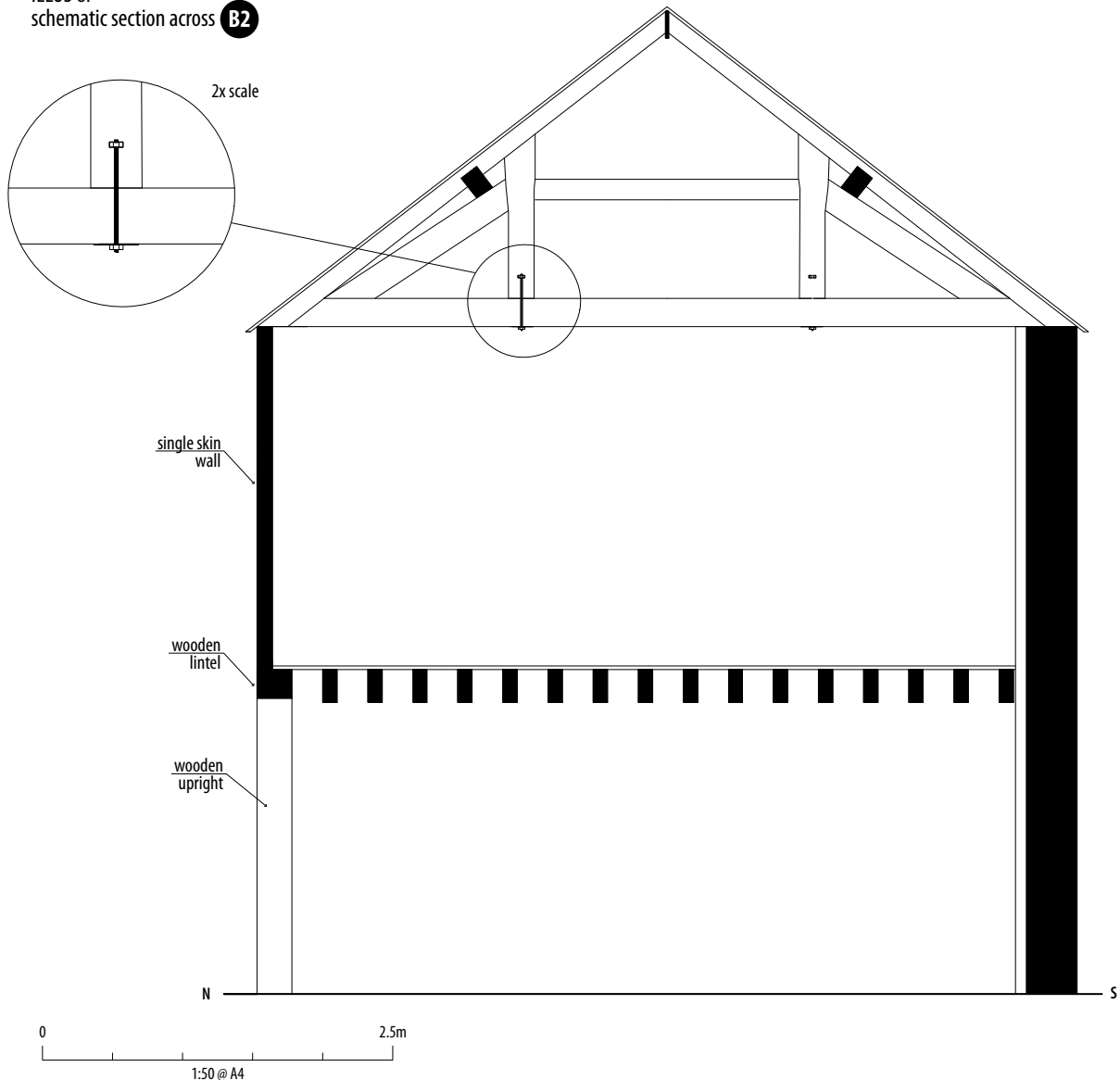
The building is currently roofed with corrugated iron sheets, presumably not a contemporary material used during the construction, the roof trusses are formed from machine cut timbers, the large span of the building resulting in the tie beam being lap jointed and a central support post being used to maintain the beam integrity, an unusual method of roof construction, that would have limited access to the ground floor for large machinery (Illus 20). The indications are that the current roof on Buildings 2a and 3 was put in place after Building 2a had been reduced in height.

5.4 Building 4

Building 4 is known as the Dutch barn and represents a later addition to the farm, the building consists of a iron framed structure of four bays capped with a curved trussed roof formed from drawn iron rods and bolted angle iron, the in-filled panels of corrugated iron sheet are supported by wooden horizontal timbers (Illus 21).

The main structural uprights of the building are set directly into concrete filled footings. The building is largely open at ground level to the farmyard on the west and north, while the southern wall is enclosed.

ILLUS 8F
schematic section across **B2**



Illus 8f

Sections across Building 2

The eastern wall of the building contains the remains of a single storey gable end of a previously demolished building, constructed in red brick; again sharing dimensions seen elsewhere within the farm complex (2300 x 800 x 100mm) (Illus 22).

Within the building an internal wooden planked wall aligned east-west once formed an internal division within the building, the remains of a wooden feeding trough indicating that the barn was used to house animals at some time rather than storage of fodder or machinery (Illus 23).

5.5 Building 5

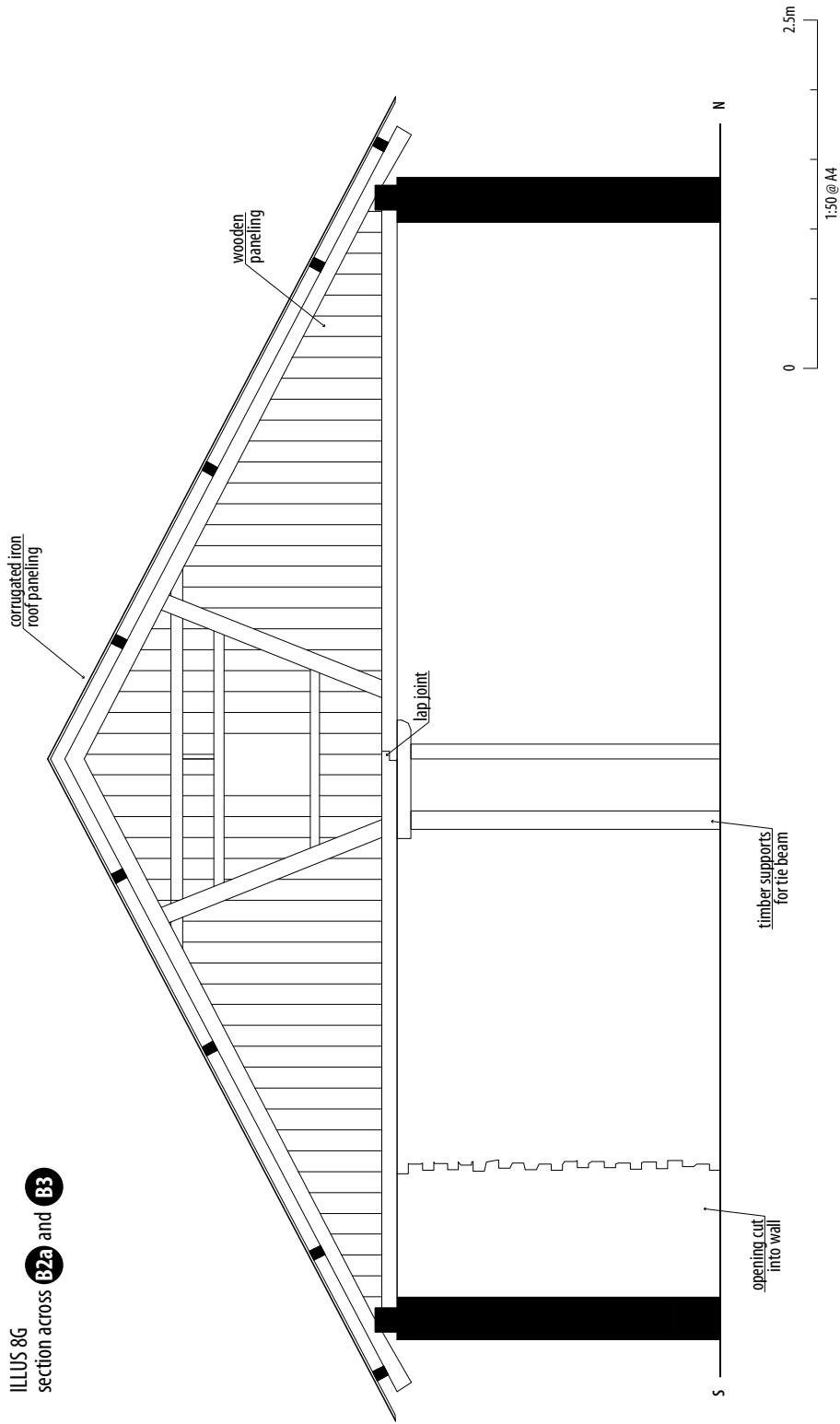
Building 5 forms the eastern boundary of the farmyard, however the fabric of the building has completely collapsed and the remains are heavily overgrown (Illus 24). The general layout would indicate that the building once functioned as a range of animal stalls. The building was constructed from machine cut timbers and a yellow brick.

5.6 Building 6

Building 6 defines the northern extent of the farmyard (Illus 25). The building lies on an east-west axis and is a continuous single storey structure, built of red brick, laid in an English garden bond and roofed in red clay pan tiles throughout. The building functioned as a run of animal stalls divided into bays by brick pillars corresponding with the roof truss locations with a utility or storage room at the eastern end.

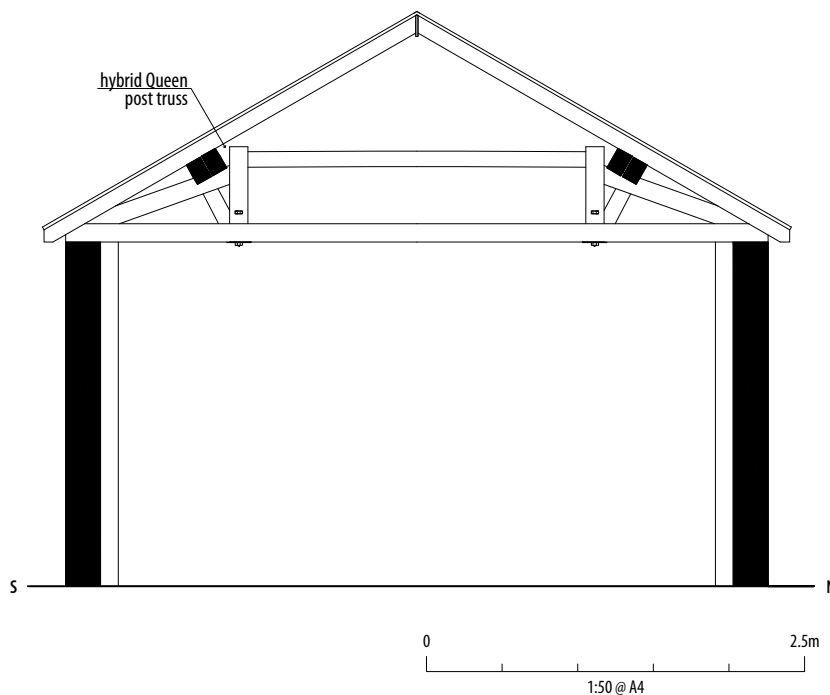
The truss is constructed from a strutting beam or tie beam spanning the width of the building with two short Queen post strut beams braced by a straining beam. The two Queen posts are attached to the tie beam through the use of a captive nut and bolt within the tie beam. Two small angled braces run from the strutting beam and attached to the principal rafter upon which the purlins are cut, the purlins then support the common rafters and the common rafters meet at the pitch of the roof in a running ridge board, leaving the roof open between the trusses (Illus 26). The construction of the roof trusses is an unusual design and possibly reflects a local vernacular adaptation unique to the building at Newark Farm. In particular its

ILLUS 8g
section across **B2a** and **B3**



Illus 8g
Sections across Buildings 2a and 3

ILLUS 8H
section across **B6**



Illus 8h

Sections across Building 6

in the Severn, and east across Hempsted Lane. Attempts were made in the 1914 sale to divide up some of this land (particularly that to the east of the farm) for building plots. Although this sale appears to have been unsuccessful at that time it was an indication that farming in the area was no longer producing the desired returns, and that the supply of land for housing was becoming more rewarding.

6.1 Phase 1 (pre 1839)

Apart from the farmhouse, Buildings 2/2a, and 6 most likely represent the earliest of the surviving structures; the outline of Building 2 is tentatively suggested on the 1839 tithe map, although it has undergone much alteration and adaption during its existence. Both the vertical scar and the projecting brick work on the east face of Building 2 demonstrate that Building 2a once stood to a height of two storeys.

reliance on only one set of purlins supporting the main rafters and the unusually short braces between the Queen post and principal rafter may reflect a desire to achieve the low pitch seen on the roof.

The original design of Building 6 appears to have functioned as a range of animal stalls or a rearing shed (Illus 27), the building appears to have been constructed in one phase, although it has undergone alterations that may reflect later changes of use. Within the northern wall a small low level opening (Illus 8a/b) has been inserted, the opening may have provided access for pigs to forage within an open area north of the building. The western room of the range has also been modified through the blocking up of an external window on the south facing elevation.

6 DISCUSSION

The sequence of construction and alterations at Newark Farm shows that the farm in its heyday was briefly a thriving establishment, the general set up and layout of the farm as it is today is representative of the 1936 Ordnance Survey map although the layout of the brick-built buildings examined in this report are first represented on both the 1884 Ordnance survey map and suggested on 1839 tithe map. The overall nature of the buildings as mainly animal housing reflects the general bias towards pasture farming in this location – the parish as a whole returning 188 acres of arable land and 1,016 acres as pasture in 1839 (Herbert 1988: 425).

The farm complex is somewhat 'squashed in' against modern Hempsted. As originally formed out of land belonging to Newark House in the early 19th century (which itself had previously owned by Llanthony priory), it lay surrounded by fields and appears to have benefited from land extending north and west to the bend

6.2 Phase 2 (1839–84)

The original Building 2 consisted of a two storey 'L' shaped structure formed from Buildings 2 and 2a; a later two storey extension was added to form a west flanking wing, providing an open cart bay with storage above. The external stair case was probably added when this wing was constructed blocking a doorway that once provided another method of entry. This layout appears visible on the 1884 map. The inclusion of a brick gable end within Building 4 indicates that a small brick built structure, now demolished, once stood on the site, and this may be one of the buildings also seen on the 1884 map. It is not really clear when Building 1 was added to the complex but it is likely to be one of the small structures shown on the 1884 map, it is certainly visible on that from 1902.

6.3 Phase 3 (1884–1902)

Building 3 was built butting onto the eastern side of Building 2. It is of far shoddier construction, but appears from the 1902 map to have initially been a separate structure.

6.4 Phase 4 (post 1902)

At some point, possibly during re-roofing of Building 3, the original east wing of Building 2 (Building 2a) was lowered and covered with the same tin roof. On the 1936 map there appears to be one building shown where previously Building 2a and its eastern neighbour stood separately.

Building 3 possibly provided an area of storage at this time, the method of replacement roof construction involving central support posts along the tie beam would hamper the movement of large machinery within the building.

Attached to Building 3 the Dutch barn (Building 4) appears on the map progression sometime between 1902 and 1936, the later date a more favourable choice due to the method of construction using iron beams.

The map progression indicates that this building was recorded as standing on the 1936 Ordnance Survey map and in fact butted up to Building 5. Building 5, now demolished, is shown on the 1902 map as extending further south than the current footprint would suggest. This extension once connected with a further range of buildings that formed an extended southern boundary to the farm complex, as illustrated on the 1884 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.

Investigation of the demolition debris within the area of Building 5 suggests that although a building in this location is identified on the earlier Ordnance Survey maps, the source material differs to that seen throughout the other buildings examined, the brick is much yellower in colour and the timbers have a more modern appearance. The change in construction material may indicate that Building 5 may have been a replacement construction when the original east wing of the farmyard was shortened.

The map progression shows that a further range of buildings once defined a second southern boundary to the farmyard, creating a secondary yard area to the south of the existing southern range, no indication survives on the surface to illustrate these buildings. However, the demolished southern range of buildings is recorded as standing up until the 1936 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.

7 CONCLUSION

The farm buildings that survive at Newark Farm are now at the end of their lives, having undergone many alterations since first built. Even originally they were very utilitarian structures without notable architectural qualities. However, within their fabric, they do exhibit unique features such as the construction of the roof in Building 6 or the peculiar construction of the tallet staircase of Building 2.

The buildings are basically shells, with few original fixtures and fittings. This, plus the later modifications, makes it difficult to definitively assign them to particular uses or functions. Building 1 was almost certainly a wash-house; Building 2 was probably the coach-house with granary over at the time of the 1914 sale. The later concrete and mesh floor is slightly mysterious. It seems possible that in connection with the floor-level flue it was used for drying, but the mesh size in the floor is too large for anything to have been placed directly upon it. Building 3 was probably used for storage only. Building 6 was certainly some form of animal stabling and may have been the pig house referred to. Questions about the nature of their development still remain, in particular the exact relationship between the different elements of Building 2/2a. Unfortunately the structural condition of this building made a definitive answer to this unachievable, however the most probable development history is that discussed above.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice.*

CgMs Consulting 2012 *Newark Farm, Hempsted, Gloucester; Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.*

Cotswold Archaeology 2013 *Newark Farm, Hempsted, Gloucester; Archaeological Evaluation.*

Herbert, NM 1988 *Victoria History of the County of Gloucestershire.* Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Kelly's Directory of Gloucester 1863 *Kelly and Co Ltd*

Kelly's Directory of Gloucester 1885 *Kelly and Co Ltd*

Smalley, H 2012 *Newark Farm, Hempsted, Gloucester; Desk-based Assessment.* CgMs Ltd.

8.1 County records office

D2299/2/3/12 – Hempsted, Newark Farm (late A Ely) – Livestock, farm implements, Effects, Cider

D2299-1685 – Newark, Hempsted, Sales Particulars 1919

8.2 Online references

BGS 2012 'Geological map of Great Britain' in the British Geological Survey [online] Available from <<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>>

Illus 9

SW facing general view of farmyard



Illus 10

SE facing view of Building 1 showing western elevation





Illus 11

Saddle stones and mounting block associated with Building 1



Illus 12

*WSW view of eastern elevation of Building 1
showing change in masonry*



Illus 13
Original fireplace within Building 1

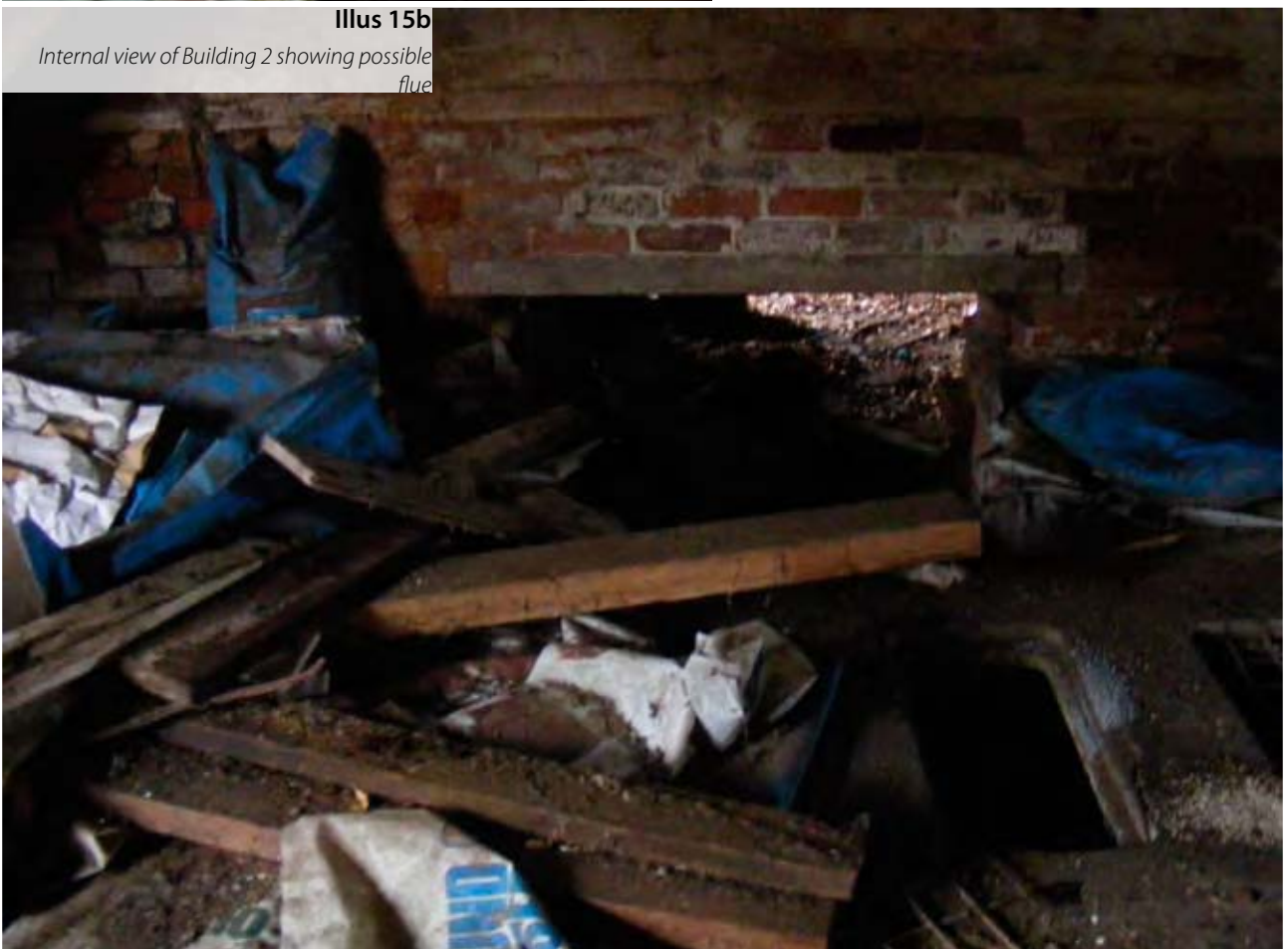


Illus 14
SSW view of later west wing of Building 2 and tallet staircase



Illus 15a

Internal view of Building 2 roof structure taken by Integral Engineering Design



Illus 15b

Internal view of Building 2 showing possible flue

Illus 16

Concrete floor in Building 2a



Illus 17

S view of northern elevation of Buildings 2a/3 showing replacement roof



Illus 18

WSW view of eastern elevation of Building 2 showing original wall height of Building 2a



Illus 19

NNW view of Building 2a showing original extent





Illus 20
*Interior Building 3 showing supported tie beam
and pierced opening from Building 2a*

Illus 21
View of western elevation of Building 4



Illus 22

*W view of eastern elevation of Building 4
showing gable end of former building*



Illus 23

Wooden feed trough within Building 4



Illus 24

ESE view of Building 5 showing location



Illus 25

NNW view of Building 6 showing S exterior





Illus 26

Roof detail of building 6



Illus 27

Animal stalls in Building 6

9 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Photographic register

Photo	BI/W	C/S	Digital	Facing	Description
01	yes	yes	DSCF0001	—	Film ID
02	yes	yes	DSCF0002	E	External detail showing Building 4 , west face
03	yes	yes	DSCF0003	S	External detail showing Building 3, north face
04	yes	yes	DSCF0004	SW	External details of Buildings 2,3, construction scar
05	yes	yes	DSCF0005	S	External details showing Buildings 3, 2a, and 2, north face
06	yes	yes	DSCF0006	S	External detail showing west extension to Building 2 and tallet staircase , north face
07	yes	yes	DSCF0007	E	External detail showing west extension to Building 2 and tallet staircase , north face
08	yes	yes	DSCF0008	W	External detail of Building 1 , showing change in construction, east face
09	yes	yes	DSCF0009	SW	External detail of Building 1 , showing gable end and mounting step, north face
10	yes	yes	DSCF0010	S	External detail of Building 1 showing west face and gable of extension to Building 2
11	yes	yes	DSCF0011	S	Internal detail, of Building 1
12	yes	yes	DSCF0012	S	Internal detail , showing roof details , Building 1
13	yes	yes	DSCF0013	E	Internal detail, showing shuttered hatch, Building 1
14	yes	yes	DSCF0014	S	Internal detail, showing fire place, Building 1, northern room
15	yes	yes	DSCF0015	S	Internal detail, showing ground floor division Building 2 , extension
16	yes	yes	DSCF0016	E	Internal detail, showing stone mounted support posts , Building 2 extension
17	yes	yes	DSCF0017	S	Internal detail ,showing modern shelving within eves of second floor level
18	yes	yes	DSCF0018	S	Internal detail , showing raised floor within Building 2
19	yes	yes	DSCF0019	E	External detail , Building 2a , showing water tank base
20	yes	yes	DSCF0020	E	External detail showing construction scar on Building 2
21	yes	yes	DSCF0021	E	Internal detail, Building 2a showing possible flue hole into raised floor within Building 2
22	yes	yes	DSCF0022	W	Internal detail, showing roof of Building 3
23	yes	yes	DSCF0023	W	Internal detail, showing remains of wooden feeding trough within Building 4

Photo	BI/W	C/S	Digital	Facing	Description
24	yes	yes	DSCF0024	W	Internal detail ,showing roof structure in Building 4
25	yes	yes	DSCF0025	W	External detail showing brick gable within the east wall of Building 4
26	yes	yes	DSCF0026	W	External detail showing the east facing gable of Building 3 and the hipped roof of Building 2
27	yes	yes	DSCF0027	N	External detail showing the northern range Building 6
28	yes	yes	DSCF0028	W	Internal details of roof structure within Building 6
29	yes	yes	DSCF0029	W	Internal details of roof structure within Building 6
30	yes	yes	DSCF0030	N	External detail showing brick piers dividing stall in Building 6
31	yes	yes	DSCF0031	N	External detail showing blocked window within storage room of Building 6, south face
32	yes	yes	DSCF0032	E	Internal details of roof structure within Building 6
33	yes	yes	DSCF0033	E	Internal details of roof structure within Building 6
34	yes	yes	DSCF0034	E	Internal details of roof structure within Building 6
35	yes	yes	DSCF0035	E	Internal details of roof structure within Building 6
36	yes	yes	DSCF0036	E	Internal details of roof structure within Building 6
37	yes	yes	DSCF0037	E	Internal details of roof structure within Building 6



© 2014 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

**Headland Archaeology
North East**

13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE

0131 467 7705
northeast@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
North West**

10 Payne Street
Glasgow G4 0LF

0141 354 8100
northwest@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
Midlands & West**

Unit 1, Premier Business Park, Faraday Road
Hereford HR4 9NZ

01432 364 901
midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
South & East**

Building 68A, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS

01525 861 578
southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com