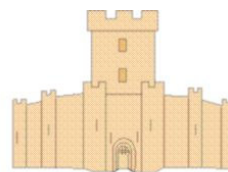


Archaeological Investigations Ltd



Bartestree Convent **HEREFORDSHIRE**

Archaeological watching brief and photographic survey



October 2008

Hereford Archaeology Series 803

This report is produced by

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Cover picture:

Bartestree convent, north elevation prior to redevelopment

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Bartestree Convent Bartestree Herefordshire (NGR SO 5683 4068)

Monitoring of ground works and photographic survey

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Bartestree Convent

Bartestree

Herefordshire

(NGR SO 5683 4068)

Monitoring of ground works and photographic survey

1. Summary

The project was initiated in response to a Planning Application (CE2002/1750/F) submitted by Hotchin Partnership and Peter Tuffnell Architect on behalf of Mill Strand Properties Ltd., Rudford, Gloucestershire to convert the former Bartestree Convent into luxury flats and to include new build.

Herefordshire Archaeology advised that the development proposal had significant archaeological implications. Accordingly a standard archaeological "programme of works" condition was attached to planning permission when granted. The condition followed national government guidance (PPG 15 and 16) and is in accordance with local government (Herefordshire) plans. This included a condition requiring a photographic survey.

The first stage of the work was to dig 8 test pits to assess the suitability of the soil for construction purposes. No archaeological features or finds were present in any of the test pits.

This report deals with the photographic survey and observations of ground works made on subsequent monitoring visits during the course of the development.

The aims of the archaeological programme were to identify and record any archaeological evidence revealed by excavation on the site, and to make a satisfactory photographic record of the historic buildings to R.C.H.M.E level 2 standard.

The findings were that no archaeological finds or features were present in any of the areas excavated during the course of the development.

2. Introduction

Mill Strand Properties Limited proposed to convert the former Bartestree Convent into flats and build new housing around the present building.

The convent is located in a rural setting on the outskirts of the village of Bartestree in Herefordshire (Fig.1). On commencement the site was made up of the main Victorian Convent (disused) and comprised associated chapels, various outbuildings and three small burial grounds. It is on hilly ground, bordered to the east and west by open fields; to the south by St Michael's Hospice and to the north by a recent housing development and the main A438 Hereford to Ledbury road.

Herefordshire Archaeology advised that the development proposal may have archaeological implications. Under Planning Policy Guidelines Notes 15 and 16 the Planning Authority were advised that a program of archaeological work was required, taking the form of a watching brief and building recording in the form of a photographic record to RCHME level 2 standard.

The underlying geology consists mainly of gravel overlying Raglan Mudstone and drift. The site is located at NGR SO 5683 4068 and the nearest benchmark is located on the lodge at the east end of the road to the convent and hospice at the A438 roadside and has a value of 60.16m O.D.

The fieldwork was undertaken between the 30/07/03 and [30/01/06](#).

3. Historical Background

- *Figure 2 SMR map*
- *Figures 5 -9 Historic maps*

The name Bartestree comes from the Saxon "*Beortwealds tree*" which probably represents the martyring place of Beorthweald, the tree part implies death by crucifixion (ie on the tree). In later Saxon times Bartestree was a hamlet held by Leofled. After the Norman Conquest in 1066, Bartestree became the possession of Walter de Lacy who added it to the lands of St Guthlac's Priory in Hereford.

Bartestree is mentioned in the Domesday Book, which was compiled for King William I (William the Conqueror) in 1086, the entry reads as follows: -

“Nigel the Doctor holds Bartestree from the land of St. Guthlac's.

Leofled held it. 2 hides; 1 of them pays tax according to the testimony of the county (Court). In Lordship 3 ploughs; 3 slaves; 1 reeve with 1 plough. Meadow there.

Land for 3 ploughs. The value was 60s; now 50s.

An outlier is attached to this manor. Leofled held it. 2 hides; One of them pays tax according to the testimony of the county (Court).

Nigel has 2 ploughs in lordship and 2 slaves and one smallholder and one rider with land without a plough.

The value is and was 40s.”

The present church of St James is the third to have been built in Bartestree, the earliest known was a modestly proportioned Norman church with nave and chancel. The Norman church was

replaced in 1841 with a new building of similar size and proportions, in mock early English style with triple lancet windows and a small bell-cote. This building was itself replaced in 1887 by the present church as the existing one was considered too small and poorly built.

Building materials from the second church were re-used in the construction of the present church building and the newly enlarged chapel was re-consecrated by the Bishop of Hereford on the 9th of August 1888.

During the Medieval period, the village lay to the east of the chapel and covered both sides of the old road. At an unspecified time the village was abandoned and is now only visible as earthworks.

The Convent of Our Lady of Charity and Refuge (SMR 15272) at Bartestree was built by E. Welby Pugin, founded in 1863 with additions in 1881, 1889 and 1895 by Chick. It is built of red brick and the older parts are Neo Gothic and asymmetrical with gables and gabled dormers, culminating in a thin tower with the doorway across a corner so that the corner has to be elaborately corbelled above it.

Incorporated within the Convent is the Chapel of St. James (SMR 15273), which is built of stone. It was previously the chapel of Old Longworth, Lugwardine, to the south of the Convent, which had been restored and was re-converted in 1860 and re-erected on the present site in 1869 – 70.

It was probably first built in the latter part of the 14th Century and had latterly been used as a barn. It has perpendicular North / East windows and the roof has collar-beams on arched braces and cusped wind-braces. The door is 15th Century with tracery in the porch (Pevsner 1963).

The Ordnance Survey map of 1886 shows a disused quarry (Loosehill quarry) immediately to the south west of the Convent.

Previous archaeological work had been carried out at the site on the 06/03/03, which involved monitoring of 8 engineering test pits (S.M.R 33730, Hereford Archaeology Series 573). No archaeological work had been carried out on the site prior to this.

4. Aims and Objectives

The main aim of the archaeological work was to:

- a) Record elements of the standing structures by photography to RCHME level 2.
- b) Identify the date and nature of features exposed by groundworks.
- c) Assess survival, quality, condition and relative significance of any archaeological features, deposits and structures within the study area.
- d) Produce a record of the features selected.

5. Method

A photographic survey was carried out to record elements of the historic building during alterations and demolition. The survey was carried out to RCHME level 2 standard.

Trenches were excavated for new essential services as well as ground reduction for additional car parking. Trenches were dug by mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket (where practical) and monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist.

After cleaning the sections, photographs were taken using colour and black and white 35mm film, to record the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, registers were kept for photographs.

As no archaeological features were present within any of the excavated areas, trench plans were annotated onto the Architects plans of the site at 1:100 scale. Selected sections were drawn at 1:20 scale to demonstrate the sequence of naturally occurring deposits encountered during excavation.

Recording was carried out in accordance with Archaeological Investigations Ltd site manual and the code of conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists was adhered to.

6. Results

6.1 Photographic survey

Prior to the excavation a full photographic survey was undertaken on the building paying special attention to the parts of the building that were to be demolished. The photographic record was produced by Ken Hoverd of Archive and made to RCHME level 2 standard. The photographic record was keyed to plans of the buildings. Registers were produced to aid identification of the photographs and are included in the photographic survey report.

The full photographic survey report **is not** included as part of this document but selected photographs have been used to support the discussion. Photographic registers and location plans are included as appendix 2 at the back of this report.

The photographic survey archive including all negatives, prints and photograph location plans will be held (along with the monitoring of ground works archive) at Hereford Museum under the accession number HFD-MU-2003-34.

6.2 Monitoring of ground works

- *Figure 3 Plan of Site with locations of observations*

Service trenches for gas, water, drainage and electricity were excavated and monitored all around the buildings both inside and out. Excavation was also required for the creation of additional parking space outside. Inside the building there were also wall foundations and a lift pit that required excavation.

The soil descriptions used below are global for the site and are common for all the areas excavated unless otherwise stated.

The topsoil was dark brown sandy silt containing stones and some modern rubbish including debris from the building of the convent. The depth of the topsoil deposit did not exceed 0.25m. No finds or features of archaeological interest were present within the topsoil.

In parts of the site a layer of brown clay was present below the topsoil and varied in depth between 0.4m to over 1m.

The subsoil layers also consisted of red brown clay and in some areas of the site, specifically the south-east corner of the building where deep trenches (2m plus) were excavated for drainage, silvery grey banding was visible (which was geological rather than archaeological in nature).

6.2.1 Excavation on the east side of the building

The first archaeological observations made on the site as part of the development work were on a multiple service trench excavated along the east side of the building from the chapel to connect to the existing services at the front, north side of the building. A tarmac path adjacent and parallel to the trench led along the side of the building from the tower to the north front of the building.

The stripping of topsoil near to the junction of the Longworth chapel and Pugins' chapel unearthed two very worn moulded stones, both of which were made from a fine grained white stone.

The mouldings appeared to be a broken corbel and a pillar base. The profile of the corbel does not match any of the corbel types present on the existing building. The "base" appears similar to decoration on the tracery of the tower openings, and even the stone decoration on several of the chimneys.

Near to as well as within the chapel, any excavation did not exceed 1m in depth. The top 0.70m of soil in this area was made ground consisting of mixed soils with rubble and mortar associated with the construction of the convent. The original ground level was visible below as a grey band of former topsoil above the red brown clay.

Along the trench between the chapel and the tower on this side of the building, pipes and existing services, including the feed for the central heating system, were exposed crossing the trench from east to west.

As the trench approached the front (north side) of the building, two earlier tarmac surfaces were exposed below the existing tarmac path along the east side of the building. These surfaces were the earlier equivalents of the present path from the tower to the north front of the building.

Near the north-east corner of the building the trench cut through test pit 6 which was one of the engineering pits excavated in the first stage of the development. From here the trench branched to the roadside where the total depth excavated was around 2.30m.

No archaeological finds or features of archaeological interest were present within the trench.

Also excavated along the eastern side of the building were two parking bays. One was located between the road to St Michael's Hospice and the east side of the building (Bay 1), the other (Bay 2) was located on the other side of the road and was cut into the existing bank.

The excavation of Bay 1 took the ground level down by 1m to the level of the existing road between the convent and hospice. The total length of the excavated area was close to 37m long by 4.5m wide to the road edge.

The east facing section was cleaned and showed former topsoil horizons along it that indicated that the ground level had previously been made up, probably twice. At the interface of both former soil horizons were deposits of slate and rubble most likely from construction work on the convent. No finds or features of archaeological interest were present.

The second parking area (Bay 2) was created on the opposite side of the road, this area was already below the level of the road and sloped down from the roadside to the east, the bay therefore needed to be cut into the bank.

The cut was set back 1.90m from the road edge. The area excavated was 7.5m long by 5m wide by 1.5m deep. A trench was dug around the inside of the excavation to take a retaining wall, its width was 0.90m x 0.40m deep. No finds or features of archaeological interest were present.

6.2.2 Excavation on the north side of the building

Excavation was carried out on the northern side of the building after parts of the front of the building were demolished. A new road, aligned east-west was needed along the north face and services needed to be put in before the road was completed. During the course of the excavation wall bases and a basement from the recent demolition of the north front were exposed.

An un-bonded, brick-lined well containing an iron water pipe was located towards the northwest end of the building. The well, which was bell shaped, was built for the convent by 1886 and had once had a pump at the top connected to the iron pipe. The well had evidently been out of use for some time and had been closed off with a stone slab, the map evidence suggests that this happened by 1971 when it no longer appears on the maps.

The excavations for the services and the road did not exceed 0.60m in depth along the north front and nothing further of archaeological interest was present in the areas excavated.

6.2.3 Excavation for roof water services in the cloister garden

Drain runs and traps were excavated around the walls facing into the cloister garden to take roof water away. The drains observed were not deep, they did not exceed 0.60m. No finds or features were present.

6.2.4 Excavations within the buildings

In the former Madonna hall a lift shaft base was excavated, this required a pit 3m square x nearly 2m deep, trenches were also excavated for services and wall foundations in this area. The wall foundations were around 1m deep x 0.60m wide while the service runs tended to be less deep. No finds or features were present within the excavated areas.

6.2.5 Excavations along the west side of the building

Services including gas and water were carried around to the west side of the building at a distance of approximately 2m from and parallel to the building. Though the trenches were in excess of 1m deep nothing of archaeological interest was present within the excavated area. The service run terminated at the south-west angle where they entered the building.

6.2.6 Reduction of the western basement floor and the earth-filled room

A mini digger was brought into the basement on the west side of the building to strip out the existing concrete floor to allow for extra head height and a new basement floor. The floor make up consisted of concrete on a brick rubble base, a blinding layer of mortar lay below.

The depth of the excavation did not exceed 0.25m and exposed a layer of reddish-brown clay and shale, nothing of archaeological interest was exposed by the excavation.

Part of the works in the basement included the removal of two walls in the south-west corner. When the work started on knocking through the south-west wall, it was discovered that the wall was thicker than expected (other internal basement walls averaged 0.21m thick, this one was 0.35m thick). On opening a hole through, a room was discovered that had been filled almost to the underside of the floor above with earth and brick rubble.

The north wall of the room was then completely removed to gain access, exposing the earth fill. When the fill was excavated, concrete foundations were visible under the outer walls and a brick pier, 0.46m square was exposed on the east face of the remaining internal wall. No other finds were present within the fill of the room.

6.2.7 Alterations outside the basements on the west side of the building

Alterations were made to the outside of the basement, a sloping concrete ramp was removed, along with a retaining wall and a concrete base at basement entrance level. The access to the basement was made wider (4.50m wide) and lowered by around 1m during this operation exposing red-brown clay behind the revetment and below the concrete floor, no archaeological evidence was present.

6.2.8 The well located on the west side of the building

A second well was encountered during ground works on the western side of the buildings. Archaeologists were invited to inspect the feature but unfortunately the well had already been filled for health and safety reasons on the day before the call was made. Descriptions were taken from those who had seen the feature prior to it being filled and it sounded very similar to the well already described on the north side, except this one appeared to have had a small domed top. Iron pipes probably relating to a pump were also mentioned as having been seen close by the feature. Both the well and a nearby pump appear on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 7), the well does not appear on the 1929 map (Fig 8) but the pump is still shown, both items have gone from the maps by 1971.

6.3 Survey of the graveyard

The clients were interested in the possibility of building on the graveyard in the north-west corner of the convent site. The graveyard was surveyed archaeologically to determine how any building work might have affected the burials and when the last burials took place. The information from the survey was to be used to assess the possibility of any building program in the graveyard.

The survey showed that it was possible to distinguish as many as 27 graves and potentially, more were present that could be affected by building work. Two of the graves still had in-situ grave markers, one of which was a simple wooden cross with no name plate. The other was a similar wooden cross with a name and date marked on it, the date being September 1980. Four other grave markers were present but did not appear to be in situ.

It was later decided that in view of the recent nature of the graveyard, it would be better to protect it under a car park rather than build on it.

7 Discussion

7.1 Photographic survey

- *Figure 4a Annotated floor plan of Convent*
- *Figure 4b Construction phases of Convent and photograph location*
- *Plates*

Used in conjunction with historic maps and research alongside a site visit, the photographic survey has helped to establish the different phases of construction of the Convent.

The Catholic Convent of Our Lady of Charity and Refuge was founded in 1863 by Robert Biddulph Phillipps of Longworth. The original convent was built from the designs of Edward Welby Pugin (1834-1875).

Pugin's original designs were quite simple (cottages with large porches) but were rejected by the mother superior of the convent in favour of something more grand.

Additions and alterations to the original structure were carried out by the Hereford architect William Chick in 1881, 1889 and 1895. Unfortunately it has not been possible to determine which phases of the building relate to these specific dates.

7.1.1 Phase 1 - 1863

The north range and east range were constructed by Pugin in a Gothic style (Plates 4 & 5). An Italianesque tower stands at the southwest corner of the structure with an entrance porch below. The porch and tower are set at a 45° angle to the rest of the building and face northeast. The buildings were constructed from red brick. The window lintels are stone and a continuous stone band links the lintels.

7.1.2 Phase 2 – 1870

The Chapel of St. James (SMR15273) was re-erected on the site in 1869-70. It was previously the chapel of Old Longworth, Lugwardine and was restored and re-converted in 1860 prior to being re-erected on the present site. The chapel was probably first built in the latter part of the 14th century.

At this point the convent and chapel were not connected.

7.1.3 Phase 3a – 1881-1886

An apsidal ended chapel has been added to the Phase 1 structure on the eastern range. The building is offset from the Phase 1 structure to enable the western corridor of the earlier building to align with the centre of the new structure. This building joins up both Phase 1 and Phase 2 structures. A southern range (Madonna Hall) and a western range rejoin the new structures to the Phase 1 building, creating an internal courtyard. A construction break at first floor level (Plate 3; 922) on the western range suggests that it was built in stages. It appears that it was originally constructed as a narrow, single story covered walkway linking the Madonna Hall to the Phase 1 building.

7.1.4 Phase 3b – 1881-1886

The covered walkway of the western range is extended with rooms added to the west of the corridor and a second storey added. The second storey itself is apparently built in two stages. A construction break is visible on the upper storey approximately half way along its length (Plate 3; 922). Chick's plans for this phase of alterations and additions (Plate 6) are unfortunately undated.

7.1.5 Phase 3c – 1881-1886

A single storey room at the southernmost point of the convent does not appear on any historic maps of the site until 1971 (Fig. 9). No construction break could be found between this structure and the Phase 3a structure, however, and it is the authors belief that this structure belongs to Phase 3 (Plate 1; 810).

7.1.6 Phase 3d – 1881-1886

A single storey building is constructed adjacent to the southern wall of the Madonna Hall. This does not appear on any historic maps of the site, but the construction style places it within Phase 3.

7.1.7 Phase 3e – 1881-1886

The Phase 1 structure is extended to the west. The roof line and proportions of the Phase 1 structure are copied, but the window layout is altered.

7.1.8 Phase 3f – 1881-1886

A single storey building is added to the south of the Phase 3e extension. The form of the building is less austere than the Phase 3e building and apparently much later.

7.1.9 Phase 4 – 1886-1904

A large refectory building is constructed in the southwest of the convent.

7.1.10 Phase 5a – 1904-1929

A single storey building was constructed adjacent to the northern elevation of the Phase 1 structure (Plate 2; 830). As a result of this, modification of the Phase 1 northern elevation has taken place with the insertion of large, arched openings to provide a thoroughfare between the Phase 1 building and the Phase 5a extension.

7.1.11 Phase 5b – 1904-1929

The Phase 3e building has been extended to the north. The roof line and proportions of the Phase 3e building were copied, but the alteration to the line of the stone course at first floor level (Plate 3; 831) indicates the break in construction.

7.2 Monitoring of ground works

No features or finds of archaeological interest were present in the excavated areas of the site.

The remaining potential for archaeological discoveries in the area of the convent seems small considering the amount of excavation that has now been undertaken on the site.

8. Conclusions

In conclusion the aims of the project have been satisfied and the methods used were appropriate in this case.

9. Bibliography

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Appendix 1 The Site Archive (Accession No HFD MU 2003-34)

The site archive will be held by Hereford City museum.

1. Site notebook pages including scale drawings (17 pages [so far])
2. 6 sheets of architects plans with annotated drawings
3. 11 photographic registers (ground works)
4. 11 sets of colour 35mm, 36 exposure films and negatives.
5. Correspondence file
6. Copy sets of architects plans proposed and as existing.
7. 1 copy of this report
8. Copy of the project design
9. The photographic survey photographs and negatives
10. 13 photographic registers (building survey)
11. 6 sets of plans locating the photographic survey
12. 9 contact sheets (colour) of the photographic survey

Appendix 2 Photographic Survey registers and plans

Photographic catalogue by				ARCHIVE
Date:	Feb. 2003	SMR :		
Site :	Bartestree Convent Buildings			
Frame	Room Code	Looking to	Description	Notes
Monochrome Negative Catalogue				
601	Exterior	SW	Main North elevation	
602	Exterior	S	North elevation, ground floor range to be demolished	
603	Exterior	SE	North elevation, ground floor range to be demolished	
604	Exterior	SW	North end of East elevation, and tower	
605	Exterior	SW	South end of East elevation, showing chapel	
606	Exterior	NW	East end of South elevation, South end of main chapel	
607	Exterior	NW	West part of South elevation	
608	Exterior R47/ R48	NE	Rooms R47 to R48 (to be demolished)	
609	Exterior	NW	View of building complex showing courtyard to West	
610	Exterior	NW	Detail of West end of South range, (fire escape)	
611	Exterior	SW	Entire North elevation	
612	Exterior	NW	Detail of bell tower	
613	Exterior	SE	Courtyard and former position of extension building	
614	Exterior	NE	Courtyard and former position of extension building	
615	Exterior	N	Courtyard showing Old Boiler House and R35	
616	Exterior	NE	Cloister courtyard	
617	Exterior	SW	Cloister courtyard	
618	Exterior	SW	Cloister courtyard	
619	Exterior	S	Cloister courtyard	
620	Exterior	E	Cloister courtyard	
621	Exterior	SE	West Courtyard and block R43	
622	Exterior	NE	Old Boiler House and garage block	
623	Exterior	NE	South elevation of Laundry	
624	Exterior	NW	South and East elevations of Laundry	
625	Exterior	SW	East and South elevations of garage block	
626	Exterior R15/R23	SE	Detail of extension R15/R23 (to be demolished)	
627	Exterior	S	Centre and East part of North elevation	
628	R24	NE	Showing inserted partition and original fireplace	
629	R24	NE	Partition detail and through door to East part of room	
630	R23	S	East half of R24 showing continuation of arched opening	
631	R20	NE	Showing form of entire arch, and 'sear' form of R18	
632	R18	SE	Showing niches and chamferings in room R20	
633	R20	E	Detail of East elevation and door to passage R10	
634	R18	N	Showing staircase and access to room R17	
635	R14	NW	Complete arch and room R13 beyond, showing glazing	
636	R10	W	View along passage to West staircase and R34	
637	N	N	Passage leading to R4	
638	NE	Access stairs down to lateral cellar passage at East end	see 640	
639	W	Lateral cellar passage showing windows and roof angle		
640	W	Detail of cellar passage stairs off room R17	see 638	
641	R26	NW	Showing windows (at ground level on exterior)	
642	R26	SE	Showing doorway access from stairs to ground floor	
643	R31	NW	Detail of wooden staircase balustrading to first floor	cf. 647
644	R30	NW	Basement room with access door in West elevation	
645	R31	S	Corridor to stairs adjacent to R34	
646	R25	NW	Stairs from cellar level and window to lightwell to South	
647	R10	NW	Detail of staircase to first floor	cf. 643
648	R35	NW	Main doors to passage R10 and cellar door to R62	
649	R35	SE	Exterior doors and cellar light well structure, lit from over	
650	R40	SW	Detail of windows, stone floor, & fireplace in kitchen area	

Photographic catalogue by				ARCHIVE
Date:	Feb. 2003			
Site :	Bartestree Convent Buildings			SMR :
Frame	Room Code	Looking to	Description	Notes
Colour Negatives				
601	Exterior	SW	Main North elevation	
602	Exterior	W	North end of East elevation	
603	Exterior	SW	Entrance door at base of tower	
604	Exterior	SW	North and East elevations of stone chapel	
605	Exterior	NW	South and East elevations of stone chapel	
606	Exterior R51	NW	Detail of chimney to room R51 at South end of main chapel	
607	Exterior	NW	Showing South windows of main chapel	
608	Exterior R48	NW	South elevation of room R48 showing window treatment	
609	Exterior R51	N	Detail of rising to roof over R51	
610	Exterior R48/R49	NE	Range R48 to R49, West elevation showing windows	
611	Exterior R47	NW	Range R47 showing windows and doorway	
612	Exterior R47	NW	Range R47, detail of window treatment	
613	Exterior R47	NW	Iron hopper head, detail of buttress and window surround	
614	Exterior R47	NW	Detail of overcoat window and decoration	
615	Exterior R45	N	Gable detail in South elevation of R45	
616	Exterior R45	NE	Detail of fire escape at SW corner of room R45	
617	Exterior R43	SE	Detail of fire escape at SW corner of room R43	
618	Exterior R36/R42	NE	Elevation of range R36 to R42 in courtyard area	
619	Exterior R35	NW	Added room R35 and detached Old Boiler House	
620	Exterior	NW	Old Boiler House showing rear of demolished extension	
621	Exterior	NW	Old Boiler House South elevation	
622	Exterior	NE	West elevation showing plaster and cornice brickwork	
623	Exterior	NE	Showing window pattern and blocked doorway	
624	Exterior	NW	Garage block showing 'taper plain' brickwork	
625	Exterior	NE	West elevation of garage block	
626	Exterior	SW	North end of garage block	
627	Exterior	NE	South face of laundry building, showing coursed masonry	
628	Exterior	NW	Showing rendered East face with chimney abutting	
629	Exterior	SW	North elevation of laundry building	
630	Exterior	SW	Main North elevation	
631	Exterior	SW	Detail of projecting NW wing on four levels	
632	Exterior R13/R23	SE	Added range R13 to R23 on North elevation	
633	Exterior R13/R23	SE	Detail of roof and brickwork on R13 to R23	
634	Exterior R23	SW	R23, blocked doorway to lateral cellar passage	
635	Exterior	SE	Laundry, interior corner with blocked openings	See 645
636	Exterior	NW	Laundry, North elevation internal	
637	Exterior	SW	Laundry, internal openings for roller doors	
638	Exterior	N	Laundry, showing beams and varied floor surfaces	
639	Exterior	NE	Laundry, West room, interior of South elevation	
640	Exterior	NW	Laundry, West room, showing vertical window pattern	
641	Exterior	NE	Laundry, West room, rear of chimney and door to East m.	
642	Exterior	N	Laundry, detail of gabled South elevation	
643	Exterior	N	Laundry, detail of inserted roller door opening	
644	Exterior	NW	Laundry, detail of chimney and air vent	
645	Exterior	N	Laundry, blocked opening in S. elevation at East end	See 635
646	Exterior	SE	Passage window detail	
647	Cellar passage	SW	Down steps to cellar door to passage R51	
648	Cellar passage	SW	Plaster running moulding on stairs and plinths	
649	Exterior	R20	Borrowed light window in inserted partition	
650	Exterior	R25	Niche and site of chimneypiece	

			Photographic catalogue by	ARCHIVE
Date:	Feb. 2003		SMR :	
Site :	Bartestree Convent Buildings			
Frame	Room Code	Looking to	Description	Notes
Monochrome Negative Catalogue				
651	R41	NW	Showing blockages, and window to West	
652	R41	NE	Door to R40, fireplace and blocked window to cloister	
653	R41	SE	Doorway in South wall, to R42	
654	R51	SE	Fireplace and twin window arrangement	
655	R50	NW	Window in South, and doorway to passage R48	
656	R50	SE	Door through to R51	
657	R48	S	Looking toward R49	
658	R48	SW	Showing window in West elevation	
659	R49	NE	Fireplace in corner, and heavy ceiling timbering	
660	R49	SW	Showing two windows in West elevation	
661	R47	SE	Arch to R48 and Tudor-style glazed window in South wall	
662	R47	W	Looking along passage to R44 through double doors	
663	R46	SW	Showing blocked arch to Chapel R53, and high windows	
664	R46	W	Gallery and barrel vaulted ceiling	
665	R53	NW	Chapel gallery at North end	
666	R53	SE	Intermediate screen arch before crossing area	
667	R53	S	Altar and apse to South end	
668	R54	SE	Stone-built chapel showing windows to East elevation	
669	R10	SW	Passage to Chapel looking onto cloister courtyard to West	
670	R6	SE	Shuttered windows in East elevation	
671	R5	NW	Fireplace and door to R2 entrance hall	
672	R65	N	Star passage adjacent to R14	
673	R36	W	Windows with rising sash shutters in West wall	
674	R38	SW	Blocked fireplace in South wall and exterior door to West	
675	R44	SW	Main staircase, most of railing removed, see details	
676	R43	SW	Showing paired windows on South and West sides	
677	R43	SE	Entrance door in NE corner	
678	R42	W	Stairs down to cellars R56, R57, R58	
679	R37	N	Cloister passage looking to R10	
680	Garage block	N	Showing construction and trusses	
681	Garage Block	S	Openings in East wall and sliding doors	
682	Laundry	NW	Showing trusses and window pattern	

Photographic catalogue by				ARCHIVE
Date:	Feb. 2003			
Site :	Bartestree Convent Buildings			SMR :
Frame	Room Code	Looking to	Description	Notes
Colour Negatives				
651	R24	SW	Detail of door architrave and wainscot matchboarding	
652	R21	NE	Kitchen inserted in passage	
653	R20	N	External detail of door to R22	
654	R20	W	Internal detail of door to R22	
655	R20	SW	Architrave detail of doorway to passage R10	
656	R20	E	Detail of Pugin mantelpiece	
657	R19	NE	Detail of staircase construction	
658	R19	N	Window over doorway	
659	R17	SE	Detail of stair to cellar lateral passage, head post	
660	R17	S	Narrow doorway adjacent to staircase	
661	R10	N	Detail of door head into R14	
662	Cellar Passage	NE	Stair window with painted and working casement	
663	R16	SW	Pugin stone chimneypiece and twin doorways, one false	
664	R16	W	Detail of stone Pugin chimneypiece	
665	R16	SW	Detail of cupboard doors in South niche backing onto R19	
666	Cellar Passage	NE	Sash window detail	
667	R21	SW	Star balustrade detail	
668	R31	N	Design of running stair balustrade	
669	Cellar passage	S	Door to passage R21	
670	R31	SE	Window to light well	
671	R63	NE	Layout of water pump and valves	
672	R63	SE	Detail of water pump unit	
673	R63	SE	Layout of pump unit, and doorway to R62	
674	R63	S	Detail 'Gedwin, Quernington, Glax' maker of pump	
675	R64	W	Original roof chute in present boiler room	
676	R64	NW	Modern oil-fired boilers	
677	Off R63/R64	W	Entrance to basement area from West	
678	R63	W	Thumb catch on original door	
679	R63	SE	Detail of safety valve mechanism on water pump	
680	R40	SW	Windows to West courtyard, shutter mechanism stripped	
681	R40	SW	Detail of double sash mechanism	
682	R41	NW	Narrow window in return of elevation, adjacent to doorway	
683	R41	NW	Fireplace with adjacent fuel, and modern boiler unit	
684	R42	W	Double door to cellar R56/R57 and pillar in R43	
685	R42	W	Detail of window over door to cellar	see 684
686	R43	NW	Double sash window with rising shutters, lid open	
687	R43	NW	Double sash window with rising shutters, lid closed	
688	R43	NW	Double sash window with rising shutters, shutter rising	
689	R41	NW	Wide easement, centred on running building scar to West	
690	Exterior R41	E	Exterior view of blocked apertures and easement window	
691	Exterior R51	NW	Showing skylight and shutter door entrance	
692	Old Boiler House	NW	Interior showing wooden stair and gable and window	
693	Old Boiler House	SW	Interior showing entrance door to West elevation	
694	Exterior R3/R4	SW	Showing access ramp to be demolished	
695	Exterior R3/R4	S	Ramp and entrance to R4	
696	R52	NW	Confessional off apex of chapel	
697	R51	W	Access aperture with door	
698	R51	SE	Fireplace with original iron grate	
699	R51	SE	Central heating radiator on South wall below window	
700	R51	N	Aperture with grille for confessional	

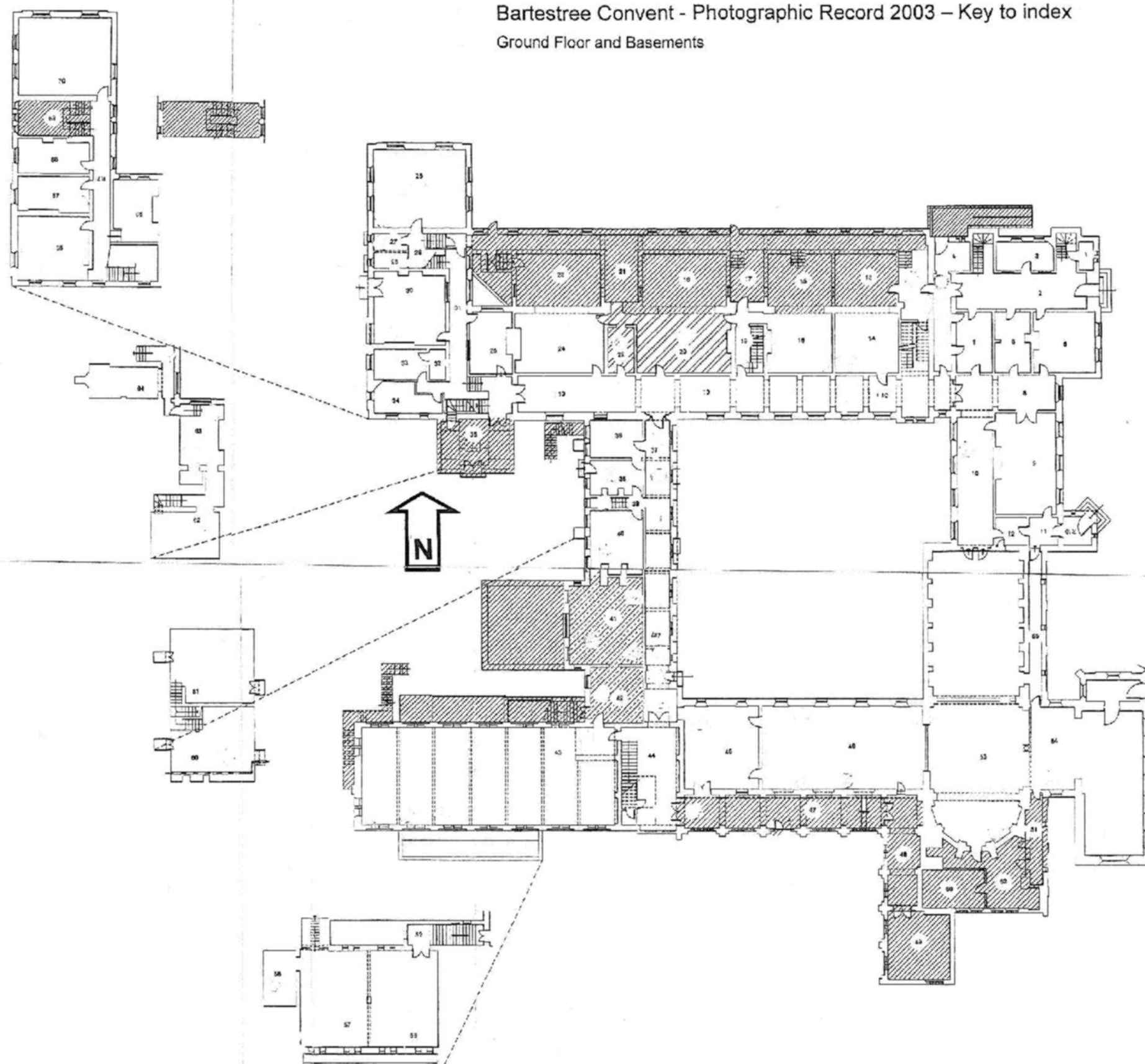
Date:	Feb. 2003	Photographic catalogue by	ARCHIVE	
Site :		SMR :		
Frame	Room Code	Looking to	Description	Notes
			Colour Negatives	
901	R51	W	Blocked-off confessionals to West of apsidal chapel wall	
902	R51	W	Blocked door to R48 from confessional	
903	R51	SW	Details of grille and wood mouldings	
904	R51	SW	Details of grille and wood mouldings	
905	R50	SW	Cast iron fireplace in South wall	
906	R47	SE	Opening in leaded paired window to South elevation	
907	R48	SW	Leaded Tudor-style window and arch to R48	
908	R49	NE	Fireplace later used for gas heater, bracketed shelf	
909	R136	N	Window to staircase	
910	R136	NW	Partition with two small apertures	
911	R136	NW	Partition with two small apertures	
912	R136	SW	Detail of casement window	
913	R135	SE	Lower part of truss and partition wall	
914	R134	N	Stair window and balustrade	
915	R132	SW	Lower part of truss and partition	
916	R132	NW	Truss showing full lower structure, and partition	
917	R132*	NW	Detail of sash window and oil	
918	R130	N	Gothic arch to North wing rooms	
919	R128	NW	Lower part of braced truss showing ornament	
920	R132	N	Divided room with single width sash window	
921	R85	SE	Stair balustrading and R136 above	
922	Exterior	SW	Cloister courtyard and window details to West range	
923	R82	SE	Crossing of passage looking to R85	
924	R82	W	Looking through R85 to R82 passage with obstructed arch	
925	R85	SE	Crossing showing large built-in cupboard	
926	R84	NE	Sash window and roof construction	
927	R85	NW	Showing mansard trusses and supporting upright	
928	R96	SE	Window, springer bracket under truss, and tiled mantel	
929	R102	N	Blocked arch with small doorway to Northern rooms	
930	R82	NW	Typical door architrave moulding to corridor doorway	
931	R89	NW	Corbel and ceiling timbers	
932	R82	W	Divided arch at R81 crossing	
933	R82	SE	Reverse side of divided arch at R81 crossing	
934	R81	NE	Detail of staircase and landing window to North	
935	R80	N	Partitioning to divide kitchen from corridor	
936	R80	SE	Detail of fireplace converted to cupboard	
937	R80	NE	Kitchen unit inserted in blank arch backing onto stair R81	
938	R83/R84	SW	Detail of corbel and ceiling timbers	
939	R81 West	SW	Sash window	
940	R81 West	NW	Stair up to mansard range R77/R78	
941	R77/R78	E	Passage to R79	
942	R77/R78	NW	Showing ex-partitioning of large room	
943	R77/R78	SW	Fireplace converted to shelving in West wall	
944	R77/R78	SW	Detail of ceiling main part	
945	R77/R78	NW	Detail of door architrave	
946	R76	N	Gothic arch to room R73 and staircase	
947	R73	NE	Detail of plaster wainscot moulding treatment at foot of stair	
948	R129	SE	Staircase to third floor	
949	R127	SW	Doorway with glazed overdoor leading to R73	
950	R129	SW	Staircase to third floor rooms	

Date:	Feb. 2003		Photographic catalogue by	ARCHIVE
Site :			SMR :	
Room :			Banister/tee Convent Buildings	
Frame	Room Code	Looking to	Description	Notes
			Colour Negatives	
999	Cloister Courtyard	NE	Showing details of elevation	
1000	Cloister Courtyard	S	Showing details of elevation	
1001	Cloister Courtyard	W	Showing details of elevation	
1002	Cloister Courtyard	N	Showing details of elevation	
1003	Cloister Courtyard	N	Showing details of elevation	
1004	R10	W	Doorway to stair and blocked door to South	
1005	R36	W	Twin windows, Left one ex-doorway	
1006	R118	NE	Small stair exposed by demolition	
1007	R122/126	SW	Twin windows exposed by demolition	
1008	R117/121	W	Partitions removed	
1009	R117/121	E	View to doors at East end	
1010	R140	W	All partitions removed	
1011	R140	W	All partitions removed	
1012	R140	E	Showing doorway to stairwell	
1013	R102/108	NW	Partitions removed	
1014	R102/108	NE	Partitions removed	
1015	R102/108	SW	Partitions removed	
1016	R82	E	Passage cleared	
1017	R77	NW	All partitions removed	
1018	R77	NE	All partitions removed	
1019	R77	SE	All partitions removed	
1020	R77	SW	All partitions removed	
1021	R71/73	NW	Partitions removed	
1022	R71/73	NE	Partitions removed	
1023	R71/73	SE	Partitions removed	
1024	R71/73	SW	Partitions removed	
1025	R127/132	NE	Partitions removed	
1026	R127/132	SW	Partitions removed	
1027	R127/132	SE	Partitions removed	
1028	R127/132	N	Showing truss detail	
1029	R130	NE	Tip of stair and Gothic arch opening	
1030	R132	NW	Partitions removed	
1031	R132	NE	Chimney breast and door to passage	
1032	R132	SE	Showing mansard windows and door to passage	
1033	R132	SW	Truss pattern and spacing within mansard windows	
1034	R132 East	NE	Showing fire escape door and truss bays	
1035	R132 East	E	Chimney breast in East partition wall	
1036	R132 East	SE	Partition bracing in vaulted truss pattern	
1037	R132 East	SW	Doorway from West part of R132	
1038	R132 East	W	Geometry of truss structure	
1039	R132 East	NW	Timber framing for partitioning into cubicles	
1040	R134	N	Staircase to first floor	
1041	R135	NE	Windows to North and door to stair landing R136	
1042	R135	SE	South elevation windows	
1043	R135	SW	Door through to stair landing R134	
1044	R135	NW	Framing for partitioning into cubicles	
1045	R136	N	Stair down to first floor	
1046	R85/84	NE	Window pattern, corbels and timber ceiling	
1047	R85/84	SE	Two doorways to passage R82	
1048	R85/84	SW	Showing two niches in West elevation	

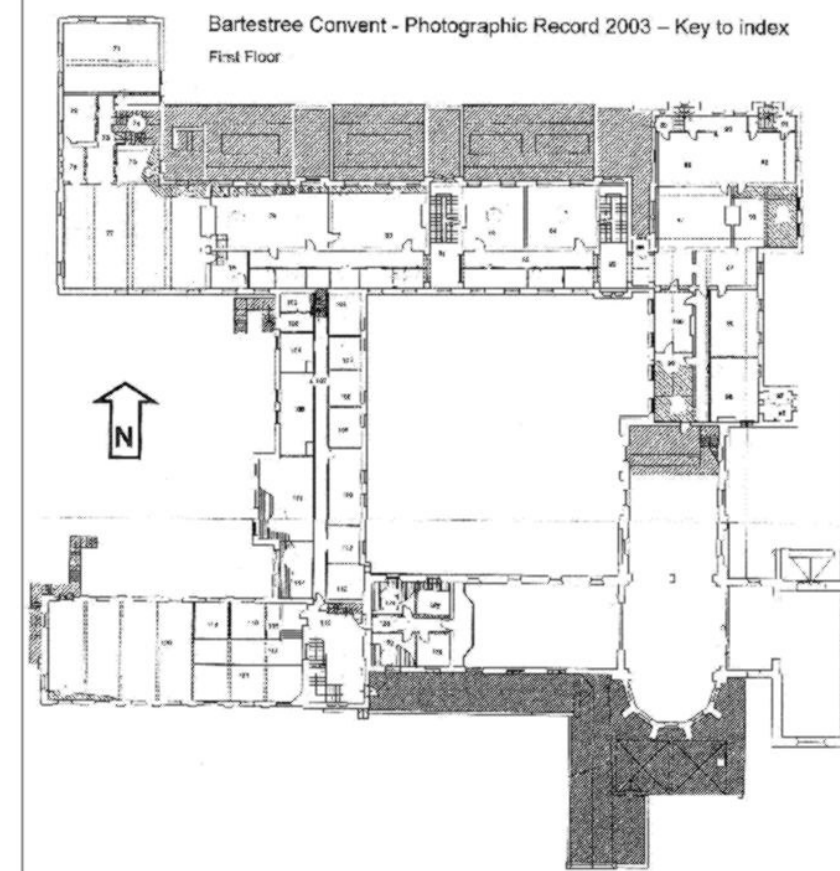
Date:	Feb. 2003		Photographic catalogue by	ARCHIVE
Site :			SMR :	
Frame	Room Code	Looking to	Description	Notes
			Colour Negatives	
951	R132	SW	Upper portion of truss, showing inserted ceiling	
952	R128	NW	Lower portion of truss showing braces and ornament	
953	R127	NW	Detail of brace fixing on truss	
954	R127	W	High level dormer window	
955	R133	NE	Pattern of truss half in open loft area	
956	R107	SE	Pattern of door architrave in corridor	
957	R109	SE	Window and corner devotional shelf in typical nun's cell	
958	R115	NE	Main staircase with metal balustrading and wooden handrail	
959	R115	NW	Part glazed door to passage R107	
960	R139	NW	Bottom part of minor stair to third floor	
961	R132	SW	Showing double doors to fire escape at West end	
962	R132	SE	Timbers for partitioning room into units, partitions removed	
963	R132	E	Axial view showing fireplace in SE corner	
964	R132	SW	Window detail	
965	R132	E	Detail of fireplace with Edwardian iron grate	
966	R131	NE	Arch through to R128 and stairwell R129	
967	R128	SE	Detail of skirting and chamfered corner treatment	
968	R140	E	Top of stair to third floor and detail of window	
969	R140	SW	Bell turret timbers and window in East gable end	
970	R140	E	View of central bell turret support timbers and door	
971	R140	SW	Detail of typical skylight window	
972	R140	up	Timbers in bell turret	
973	Exterior R48/R49	SE	Roof detail of North-South passage range	
974	R115	SE	First floor landing with window to R116 and stairs up	
975	R115	SE	First floor landing door to passage R117	
976	R116	E	Detail of window to stairwell (R115)	
977	R116	NE	Detail of architrave to rooms R117, 118, 119, 121	
978	R120	E	Detail of double doors to R115	
979	R120	SW	Sash shutter in open position, sash window above	
980	R120	SE	Showing sash shutter in housing forming wainscot panel	
981	R120	SE	Sash shutter partly raised	
982	R46	E	Gallery balustrade detail	
983	R126	SW	Detail of picture rail moulding	
984	R126	SE	Detail of window fastening	
985	Exterior R45/R46	SE	Detail of roof railing	
986	Exterior R45/R46	SE	Railing along roof of block on South edge	
			Second Stage of demolition	
987	Exterior R14/R25	SW	Newly exposed face to North of range	
988	Exterior R14/R25	SE	Newly exposed face to North of range	
989	R22/R24	SE	Showing 3 doors in W. wall	
990	R20	SW	Door to R22 on right	
991	R20	SE	Alcoves and fireplace in E. wall	
992	R20	SE	Details of decoration	
993	R24	SW	Blocked off arch with cupboard	
994	R16	SW	Cupboard arch and fireplace	
995	R14	SE	Showing door to passage R10	
996	R15	E	East wall at North of alcove	
997	R13	SE	Doorway to North of staircase	
998	Cloister Courtyard	E	Exterior of Chapel range	

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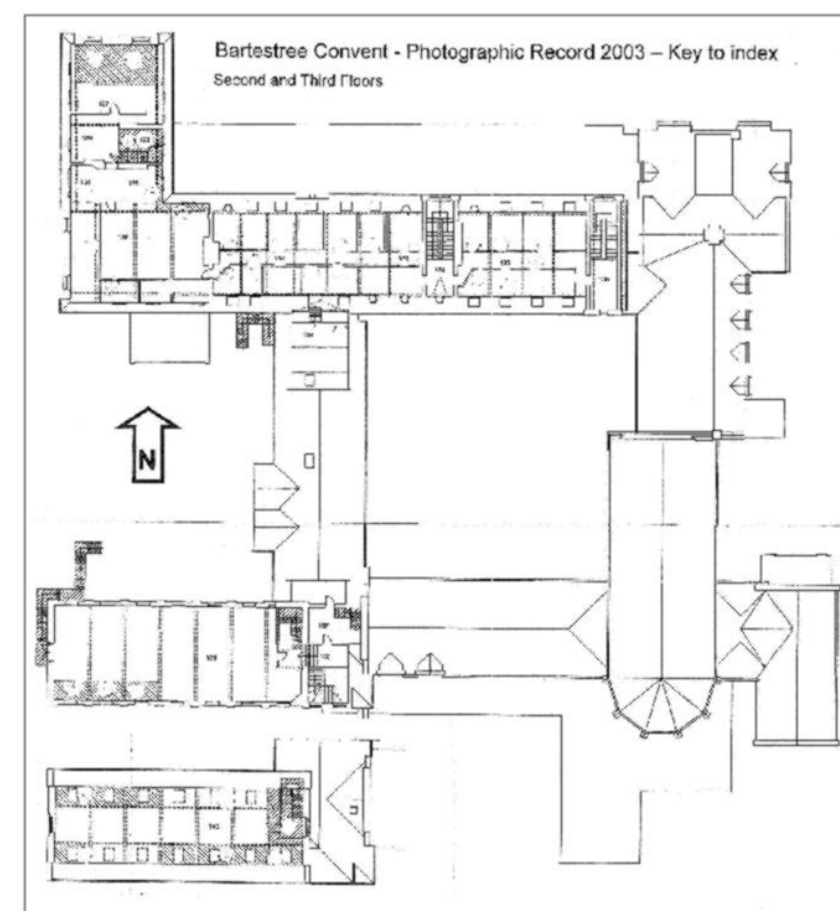
Bartestree Convent - Photographic Record 2003 – Key to index
Ground Floor and Basements



Bartestree Convent - Photographic Record 2003 – Key to index
First Floor



Bartestree Convent - Photographic Record 2003 – Key to index
Second and Third Floors



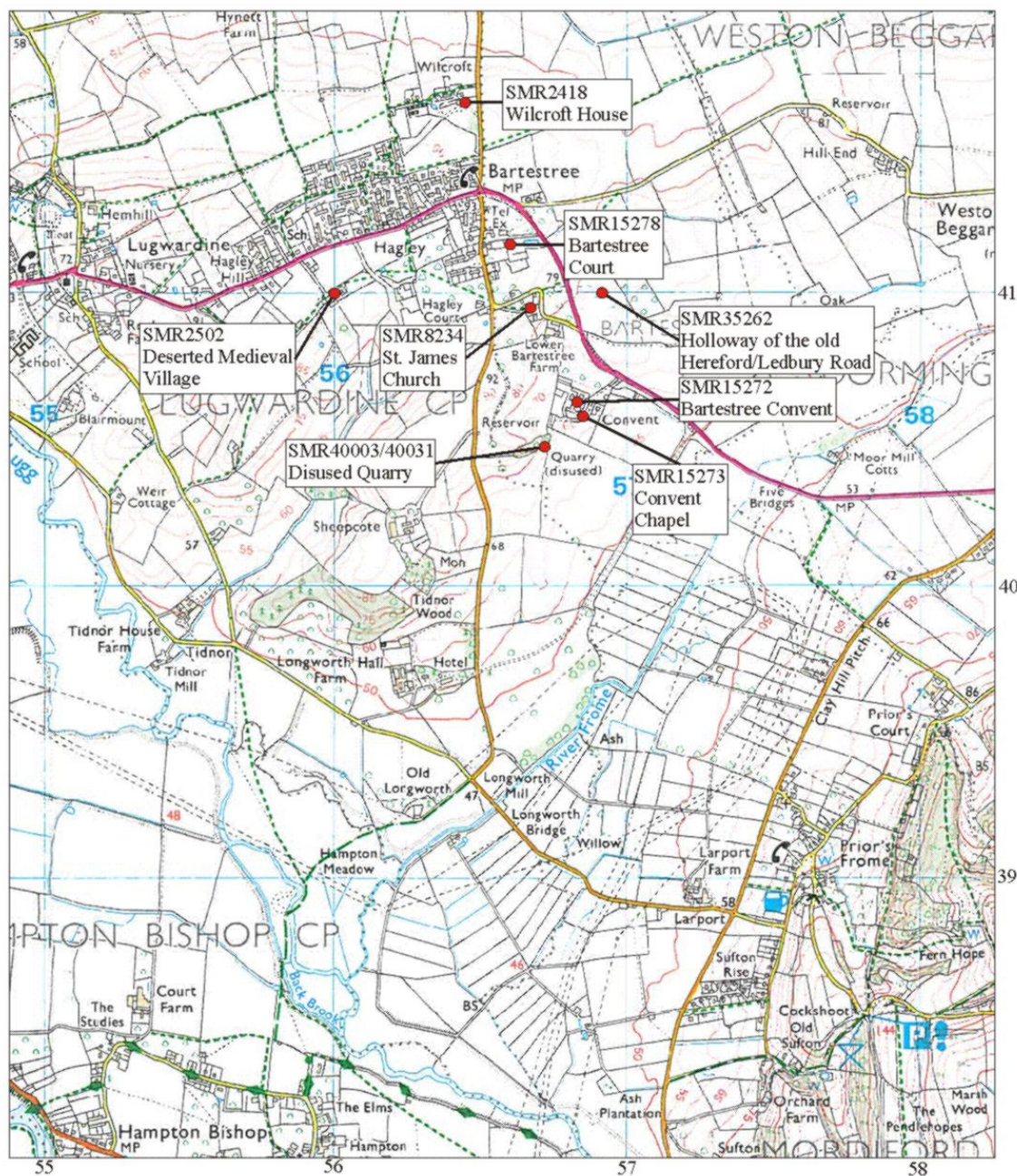
Figures & Plates



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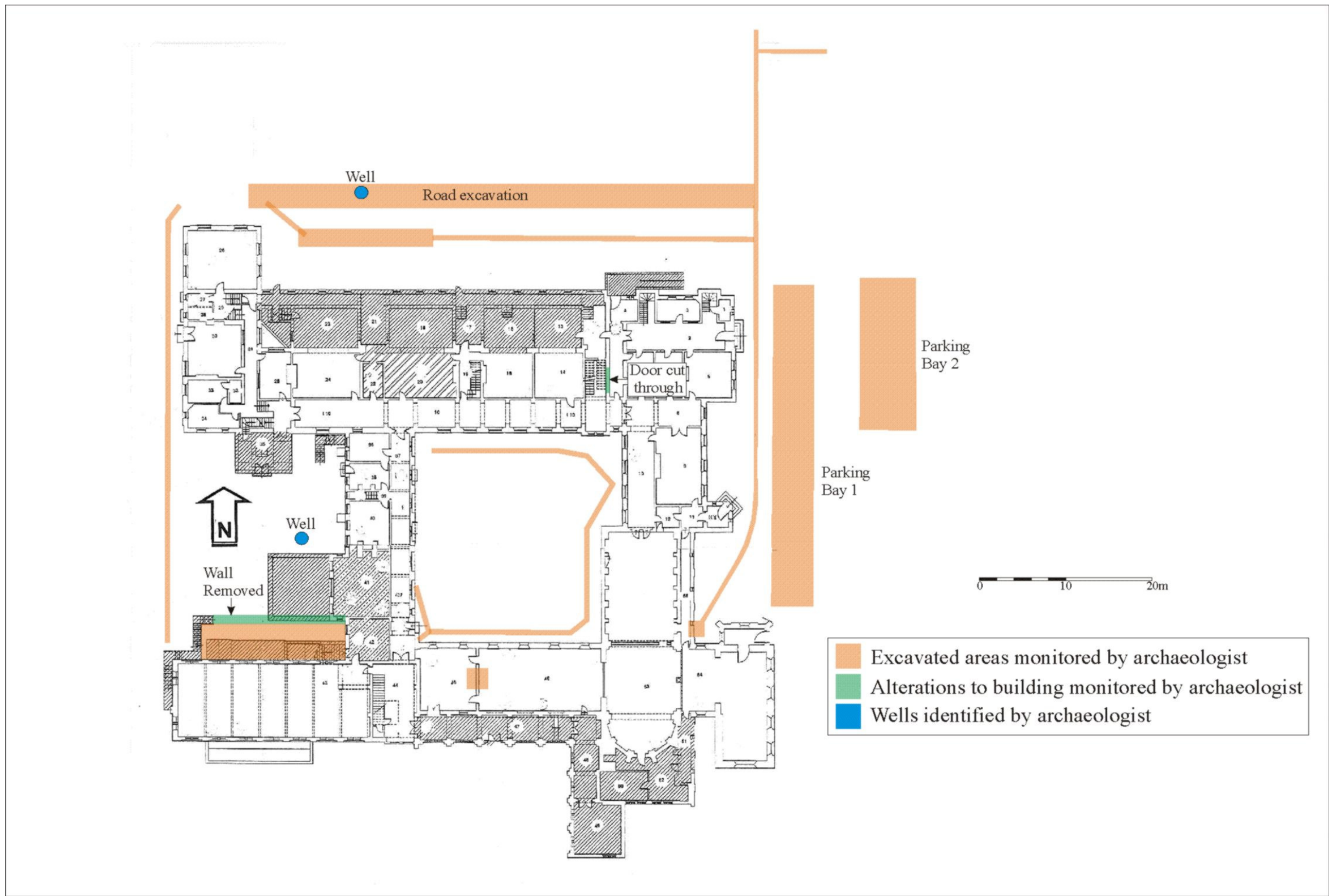
Site location map

Figure 1



SMR site location map

Figure 2



Plan of Site with locations of observations

Figure 3

**Bartestree Convent
Ground Floor**

Annotated floor plan

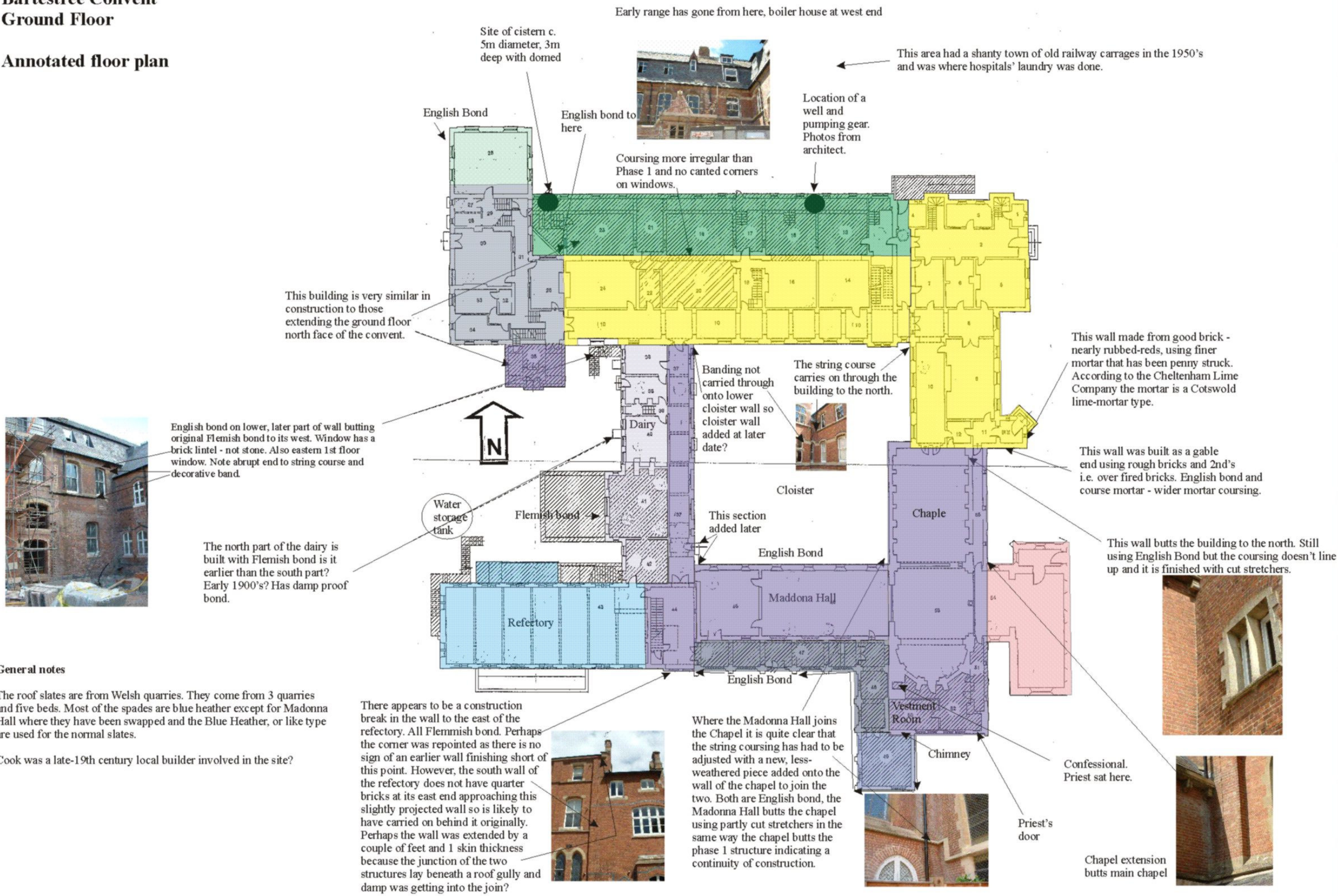


Figure 4a



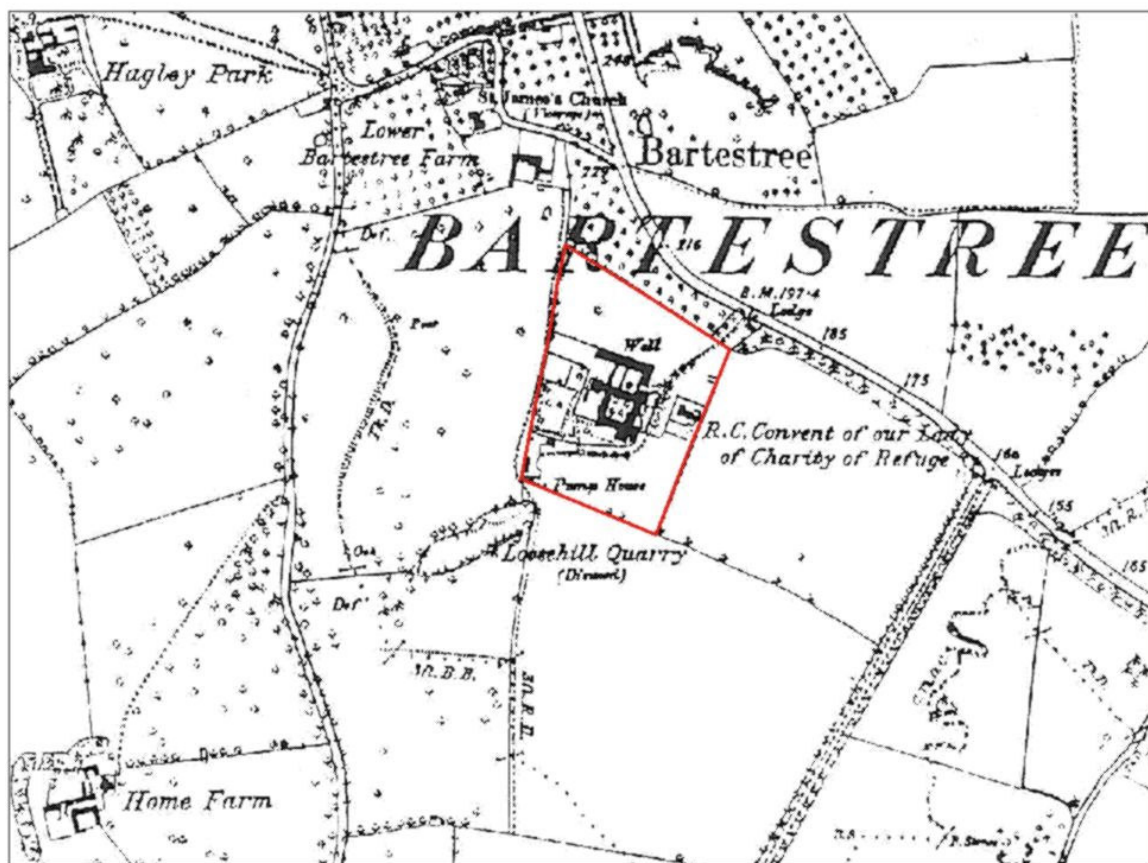
Construction phases of Convent and photograph location

Figure 4b



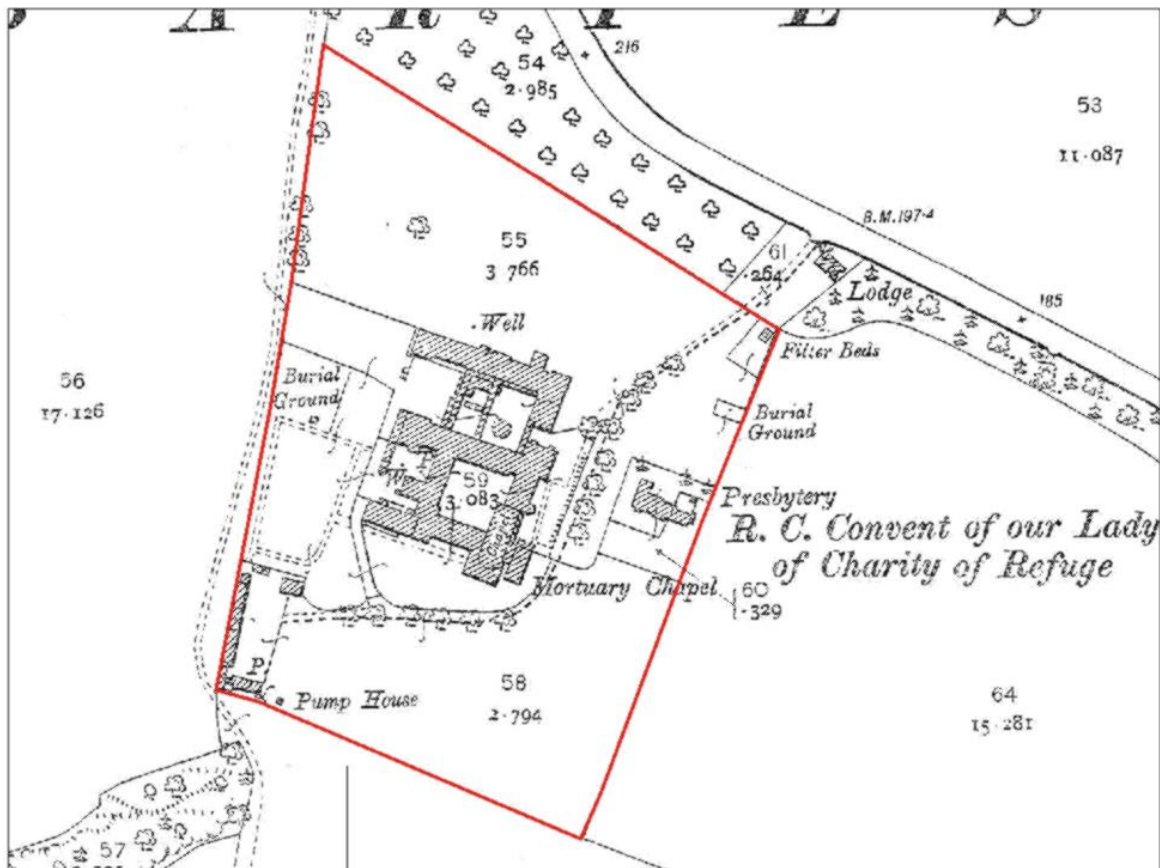
1839 Tithe map

Figure 5



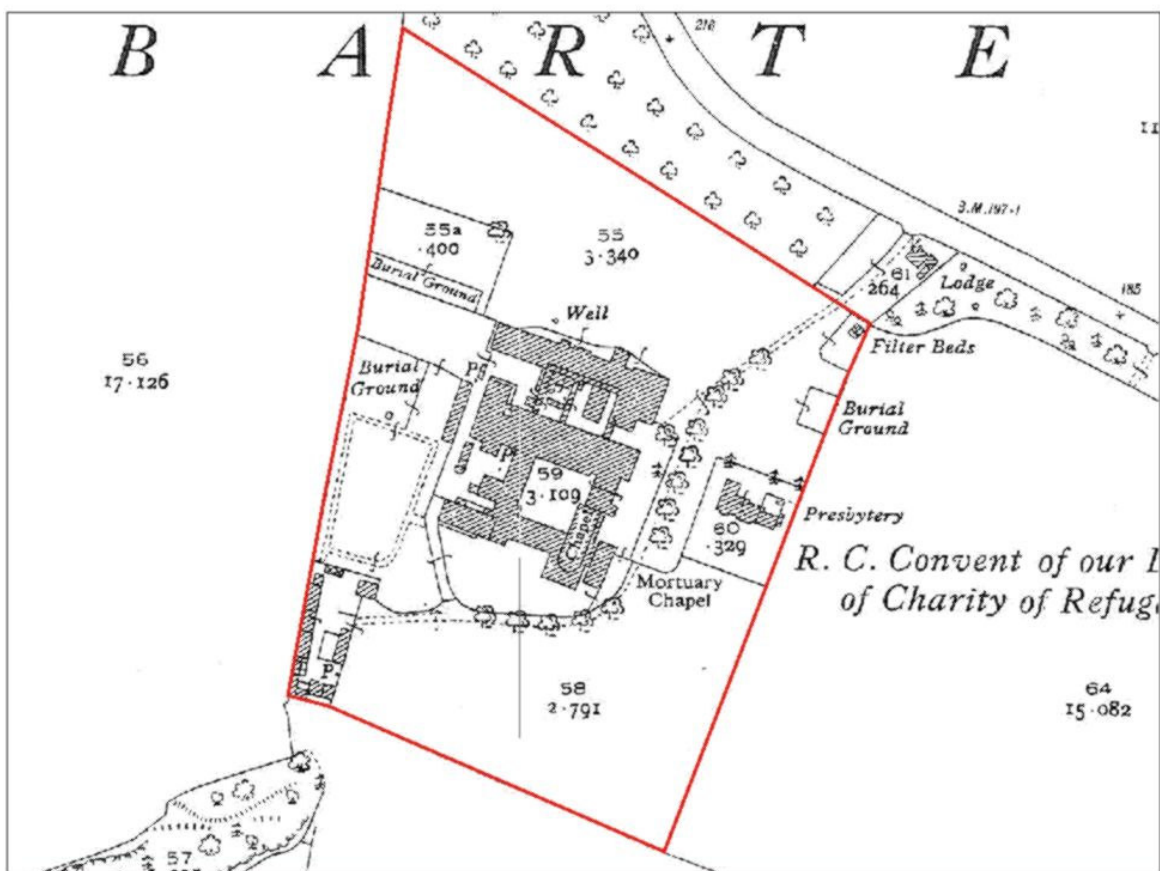
1886 Ordnance Survey 6" map

Figure 6



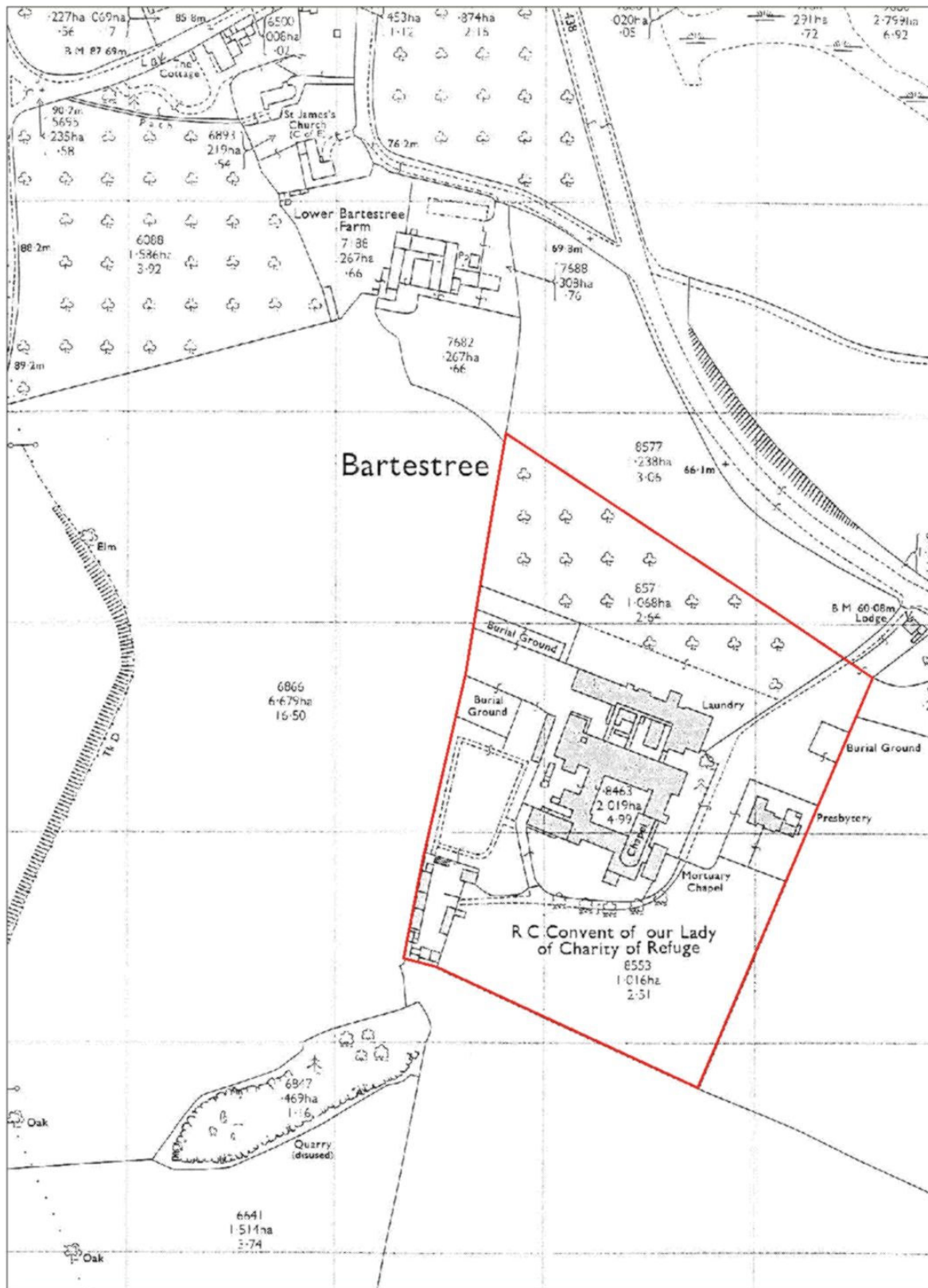
1904 Ordnance Survey 25" map

Figure 7



1929 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 8



1971 Ordnance Survey map



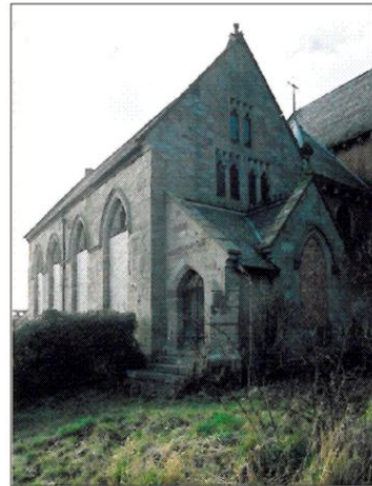
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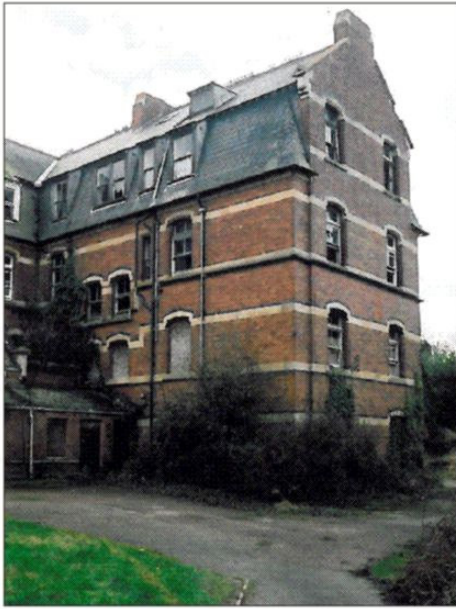
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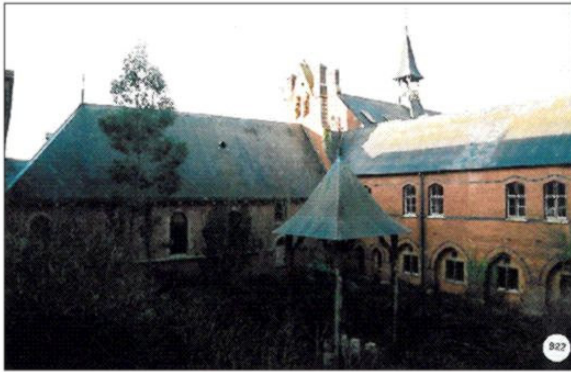
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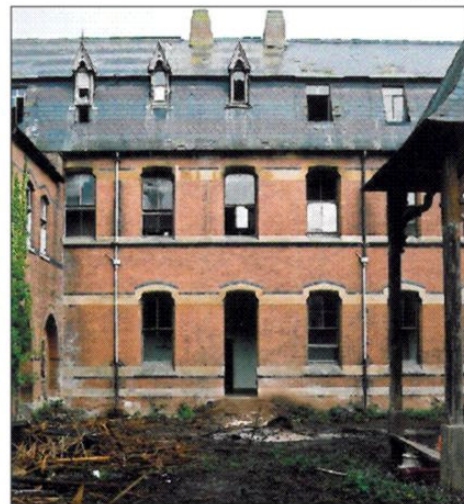
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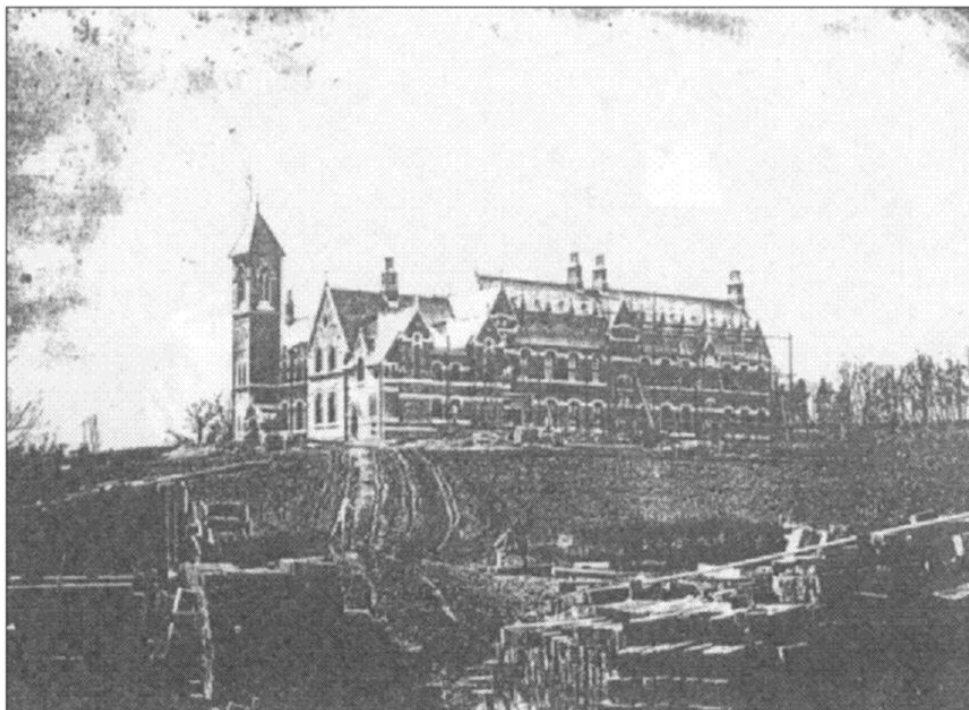


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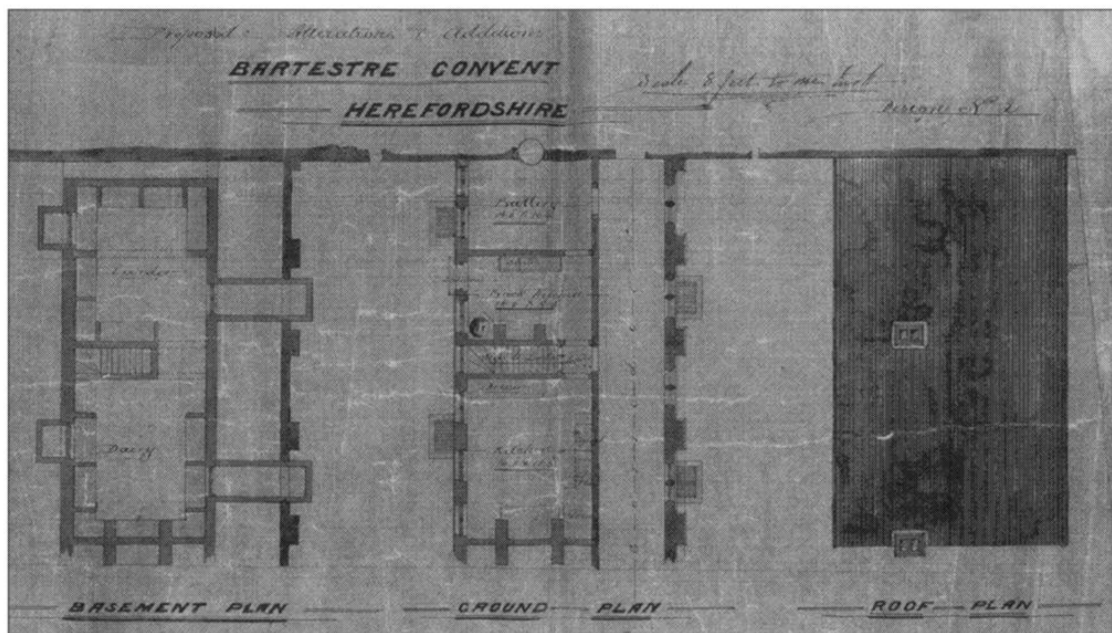
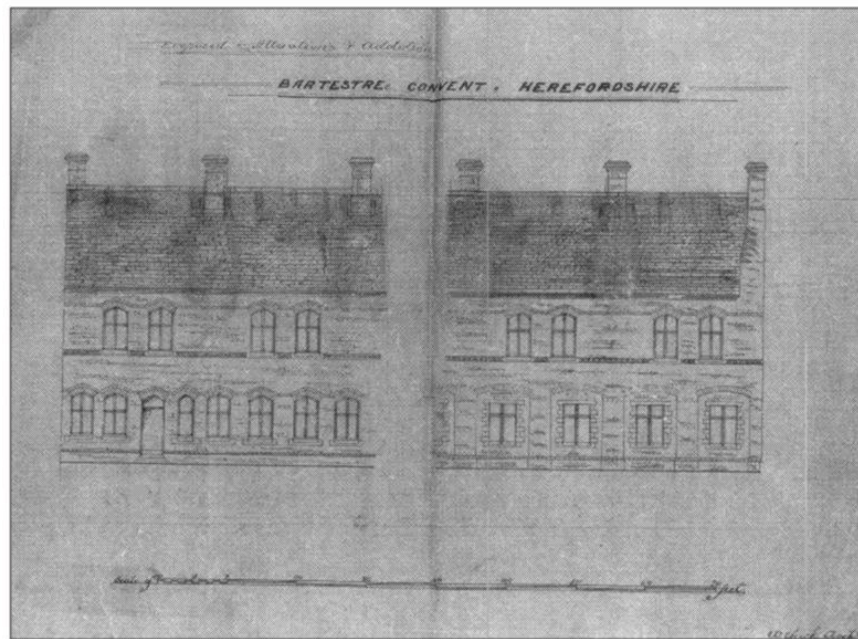
Phase 1 convent c.1863. View looking northwest. Reproduced courtesy of Herefordshire records office. BE/14/27/1-14

Plate 4



Convent under construction, March 1863. View looking southwest. Reproduced courtesy of Herefordshire Records Office. BE14/27/12

Plate 5



Proposed alterations and additions to kitchen and butlery by William Chick. Courtesy of Herefordshire Records Office, BE14/29