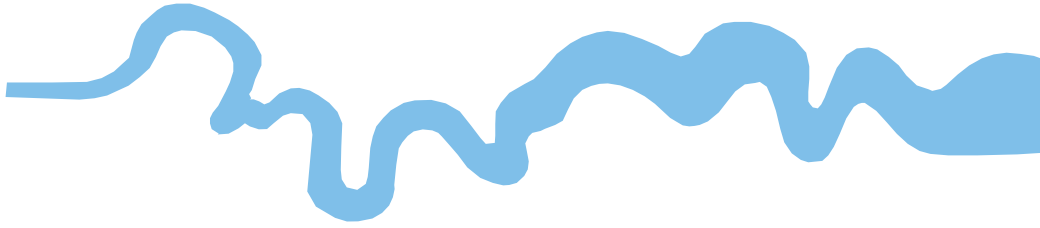


T V A S



NORTH MIDLANDS

**Dale Gap Farm, Barrow Hill,
Rocester, Staffordshire**

Building Recording

by Genni Elliott and Garreth Davey

Site Code: DGR18/78

(SK 1127 4080)

**Dale Gap Farm, Barrow Hill, Rocester,
Staffordshire**

Building Recording

For Mr G Cotterell

by Genni Elliott and Garreth Davey

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code DGR 18/78

May 2018

Summary

Site name: Dale Gap Farm, Barrow Hill, Rocester, Staffordshire

Grid reference: SK 1127 4080

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 26th April 2018

Project coordinator: Steve Ford

Site code: DGR 18/78

Accession Code: 2018.LH.48

Summary of results: The three barn buildings appear to have been built separately with each one butting the one before. Barn A appears to be the original building with barn C the latest. Mapping evidence would suggest that barn C has been extended though no physical evidence for this was observed. All three barns are present on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map and no earlier maps were found to illustrate the sequence of construction.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent but will be deposited with the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent in due course. In addition, copies will be deposited with Staffordshire HER and the National Monuments Record in due course.

This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website: www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford	✓ 25.05.18
	Steve Preston	✓ 25.05.18

Dale Gap Farm, Barrow Hill, Rocester, Staffordshire Building Recording

by Genni Elliott and Garreth Davey

Report 18/78

Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording at Dale Gap Farm, Barrowhill, Rocester, Staffordshire (SK 1127 4080) (Figs. 1 and 2). The work was commissioned Mr G Cotterell of Dale Gap Farm.

Planning consent (appln no. P/2016/00301) has been granted by East Staffordshire Borough Council for the conversion of the existing agricultural barns into two dwellings. The consent is subject to a condition (3) which requires a programme of archaeological work to be implemented. In this case that was to ensure that the barns be recorded prior to conversion.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough's policies on the historic environment. This report documents the results of the building survey. The fieldwork was undertaken by Garreth Davey on 26th April 2018. The site code is DGR 18/78, and the accession code is 2018.LH.48.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, North Midlands, but will be deposited with the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery. In addition, copies will be deposited with Staffordshire HER and the National Monuments Record in due course.

Location, topography and geology

Dale Gap Farm is located to the north of the village of Rocester, on Barrow Hill which forms a prominent spur between the river Churnet to the west and the River Dove to the east. It is located on the west side of the B5030 road in an area of farmland. To the south-west is Barrowhill Hall care home. The site lies at approximately 140m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is recorded as glacial sand and gravel above boulder clay (till) (BGS 1983).

Historical Background

A map of Ashbourne from 1836 mentions Dale Gap but does not appear to show the farm buildings, though this could be due to the small scale of the map. The Rocester Tithe map of 1850 (Fig. 3) once again does not show Dale Gap Farm. The farm, however, appears to be located within a detached part of the parish of Denstone in

Alton and is therefore not illustrated, along with its immediate surroundings. No title map for Denstone in Alton could be located in either the Staffordshire record office or the National Archives.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (Fig. 4) is the first map to show the farm. It shows the three barns as already present, arranged in a 'U' formation. The western and northern barn are depicted as a single 'L' shape with the eastern barn marked as a separate building. Opposite the barns is a further building forming the southern boundary of the farmyard. The next available map of 1900 shows no change to the barns, nor does the 1922 map (Fig. 5), though a new barn has been erected to the south of the farmyard. The smaller scale maps from the 1950s also appear to show no change. The next available large scale map from 1975 (Fig. 6) shows extensive additions to the northern side of the barns consisting of a long south-east-north-west aligned building with a smaller pair of buildings adjacent to it on the west side, as well as an extension to the eastern barn at the southern end. The barn on the southern side of the farmyard has been demolished by this time and a new large building constructed to the west. No further changes are recorded up to 1994. Between then and the present day the northernmost building constructed during the 1950s–1970s extensions has been demolished. Prior to the building recording the remaining extensions on the northern side of the buildings had also been demolished.

Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings* (HE 2016) for a level 2 record, along with Cifa Standards and Guidance (2014a), and supplemented where appropriate by *Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification* (RCHME 1996). The recording comprised a photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. The building has been recorded photographically using digital media which is catalogued (Appendix 1).

Description

The site consists of three barns, identified as A (west), B (north) and C (east). Each will be discussed separately below. These were arranged in a 'U-shape' around a concrete covered yard (Fig. 2).

Barn A

Barn A is located on the eastern side of the farmyard and is rectangular in shape, aligned north-west-south-east. The building consists of three, unequal sized rooms. It is brick built and two storeys in height with a gable end roof covered in red clay tiles and a set of relatively plain ridge tiles. The bricks were laid in a mix of bonding patterns, though predominantly stretcher bond, in lime mortar. The south-east gable end appears to consist of Flemish Garden wall bond, at least in the lower courses. The upper three courses of brickwork are corbelled with the middle row consisting of ventilated brickwork. The bricks measure 230mm x 110mm x 70mm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2 3/4").

External

The main, farmyard side entrance is located on the north-east side (Pl. 1, Fig. 9). This elevation consists of a pair of doorways on the ground floor with a window between, and a pair of unequal sized slits on the first floor with lattice brickwork in between, arranged in the shape of an hour-glass. The two door openings are each set beneath a curved arch in rowlock bond with a recessed second skin of brickwork to form a sealed door. Set within this recessed brickwork, on both sides are dressed stone blocks. The window is situated beneath a plain timber lintel containing three equally spaced peg-holes. The wall has been painted white.

The south-east facing gable end (Pl. 2, Fig. 9) has the former farmyard gate fitting attached to the north-east corner, above which is a pair of diamonds created using burnt headers. Between these is a small blocked-up ventilation slit. Above the diamonds are three further ventilation holes arranged in a cross shape. Immediately beneath the gable is a circular opening edged in bricks laid on edge, above which are a further two burnt header diamonds.

The south-west facing elevation (Pl. 3, Fig. 9) contains a central doorway and a larger arched opening at the north-west end. Each is set beneath a double curved brick arch, with the doorway having the same recessed brick and stone structure as on the north-east elevation. Once again no door is present, though the upper part of the large opening has been squared off with two timber planks, infilling the curve of the arch. To the south-east of the doorway are three square ventilation holes holding a ceramic vent. Above these are three small ventilation slits, above which are a further four cross-shaped ventilation slits, with the most easterly over the doorway. Above the large opening is a further opening beneath a single curved brick arch with a small crossed ventilation slit on either side.

The north-west gable end (Pl. 4, Fig. 10) has been predominantly rendered over where there was a former extension. At the top of the render can be seen the remains of three cross-shaped ventilation slits, above which is lattice brickwork ventilation located in the apex of the gable in the shape of a triangle with diamond above.

Internal

Ground Floor (Fig. 7)

The ground floor is divided into three, unequal rooms numbered 1-3 from south to north. Room 1 is a self-contained room, accessed from the farmyard on the eastern side via a door at the southern end. At the time of the survey the door was no longer present, but earlier photographs show it to have been a stable door of plank construction on the lower half and a single sheet of plywood for the upper part. A window is also present, adjacent to the door though nothing survives of the fenestration. Within the room itself (Pl. 5) the floor is of concrete and the lower part of the walls rendered whilst the upper part is of white-washed brick. The first floor is supported on steel I-beams.

Room 2 (Pl. 6) is the central and smallest of the rooms. It has opposing doorways on both the east and west sides, though neither of the doors were present on the day of the survey and earlier photographs show only a temporary plywood door. The floor is of concrete and the dividing walls are of brick not bonded in to the external walls, once again predominantly laid in stretcher bond but with some headers present. The bricks are also markedly fresher than those of the external walls. An opening beneath a flat arch in the north wall at the east end gives access to room 3. The first floor is supported on steel I-beams.

Room 3 (Pl. 7) is at the north end of the barn and is accessed from the west side via a large opening. The floor is concrete and the walls exposed brickwork. In the south wall, at the east end is an opening into room 2. Approximately centrally within the east wall, is a scar indicating the presence of a former wall, shown on earlier drawings to create a cupboard off Room 2. The scar is also present within the floor. The first floor is supported on steel I-beams.

First Floor (Fig. 8)

The first floor is similarly divided into three rooms with the same arrangement as on the ground floor. These are numbered 4-6 from south to north. Access to the first floor is via a ladder located within room 3.

Room 4 is accessed via a central opening from room 5. The floor is boarded in plywood, with some areas missing. Just above floor level are the air vents (described externally). Within the south wall is the circular 'pitching eye' window; no fenestration is present (Pl. 8).

Room 5 has no distinctive features with the exception of the ventilation slits identified externally. The internal walls are a continuation of those below and are brick built. Centrally within each wall is an opening giving access to rooms 4 and 6. The opening between rooms 4 and 5 has a flat brick arch above and a wooden door frame but no door, whilst that between rooms 5 and 6 has a timber lintel with a steel lintel some six brick courses beneath. Within the wall are two pieces of timber plank on either side of the opening just above the level of the steel lintel. The wooden lintel appears to be of oak and has been reused from elsewhere. Within the underside are a number of empty mortices (Pl. 9).

Room 6 (Pl. 10) has a similar plywood floor as the rest of the first floor, though the western half of the room was not floored. Within the west wall is a window opening containing no fenestration. Within both the western and northern walls are ventilation slits and lattice brickwork.

Roof

The roof structure predominantly consists of common rafters meeting at a ridge plank, supported on a pair of purlins which are built into the brick dividing walls. The rafters rest on a wooden wall plate (Pl. 11). Within room 6 is a single wooden tie-beam. Above the tie-beam, on the underside of the purlin is a set of scratched carpenters marks, possibly a II, VI and V (Pl. 12).

Barn B

Barn B forms the northern side of the farmyard and links with barns A and C. It is five bays long, brick-built in a single storey with a gable end roof covered in red clay tiles and relatively plain ridge tiles. The brickwork varied on each of the walls and will be discussed below. The uppermost course of brickwork is stepped out and laid in header bond. Barn B appears to be later than barn A, with the party wall belonging to barn A.

External

The main front (south-east) elevation faces onto the farm yard (Pl. 13, Fig. 9). It consists of three doorways located beneath concrete lintels at the western end, a slightly off-centre brick buttress, lattice brickwork in the shape of a diamond and a blocked window beneath a curved arch of headers standing proud of the main wall at

the eastern end, before barn C. The brickwork to the west of the buttress has been entirely rebuilt in stretcher bond with bricks measuring 210mm x 100mm x 70mm (8 ¼" x 4" x 2¾") and bonded in cement mortar. Internally the wall is of concrete blockwork. It is not clear when the buttress was added; the brickwork is less orange than the rest of the wall and is laid in English garden wall bond, bonded in cement mortar. To the east of the buttress the wall is partially white-washed. The bricks are predominantly laid in stretcher bond, though headers are present throughout. The bricks measure 220mm x 110mm x 70mm (8 ¾" x 4 ¼" x 2 ¾") and are bonded in lime mortar.

The south-west elevation is entirely obscured by barn A. Internally the wall has been white-washed and is the original barn A wall which is butted by barn B.

The rear (north-west) elevation is partially obscured by render where later buildings have subsequently been demolished (Pl. 4, Fig. 10). Where brickwork is exposed, predominantly at the eastern end of the building there is an hour-glass shaped air vent of lattice brickwork (Pl. 14). The bricks and brick bonding pattern are the same as that at the eastern end of the front (south-east) elevation. Internally it is possible to see what appears to be a blocked window within bay 3 (Pl. 15), though it is partially covered in render. Externally it is entirely rendered over. The window is located beneath a curved brick arch and there are two worked stone blocks immediately to the east; one at window height, the other just above the floor.

The north-east gable end is brick built with the same bricks and bonding pattern seen in the older part of the front elevation and the rear elevation (Pl. 16, Fig. 10). Within the brickwork are two diamonds formed of burnt headers. Centrally, and above these is a triangular vent formed from lattice brickwork above which is a central window within the apex of the building. The window is boarded over, but located beneath a curved brick arch. No further detail is visible internally.

Internal (Fig. 7)

Internally there is a single room (7) consisting of five bays (Pl. 17). Bays 1-4 are approximately of equal size whilst bay 5 at the eastern end is slightly smaller. The lower parts of the walls are predominantly rendered, with the exception of the south wall which consists of modern concrete blocks. Within the south wall a doorway at the east end gives access to barn C (Pl. 18). It is immediately adjacent to the blocked window and finishes at the same height. The opening is set beneath a curved arch of bricks. Further to the east is a triangular vent formed of lattice brickwork. On the east side of the doorway within bay 3 are worked stone blocks forming the door jamb. Beneath truss 2, within the wall is evidence for a former wall, also of concrete block construction. The floor is of

concrete.

Roof

The roof trusses are predominantly of queen-strut type with clasped purlins supported on a raking strut tenoned into the vertical post (Pl. 19). The exception to this is the truss between bays 4 and 5 which is of king-post type with principal rafters supporting the purlin (Pl. 20). There is some evidence for reuse of wood: the northern post on truss 2 has a number of peg holes and an empty mortice, as does the collar tie in the same truss (Pl. 19). The rafters on the northern side of the roof have been entirely replaced in modern softwood, as have those at the western end of the building on the south side.

Barn C

Barn C forms the eastern side of the farmyard and appears to butt barn B on its southern face. It is three bays long, brick-built in a single storey with a gable end roof covered in red clay tiles and relatively plain ridge tiles. The bricks are predominantly laid in stretcher bond with occasional headers throughout and measure 230mm x 110mm x 70mm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2 3/4"). They are bonded in lime mortar. Like barn B the uppermost course of brickwork is stepped out and laid in header bond.

External

The main front (south-west) facing elevation is onto the farmyard (Pl. 21, Fig. 10). The elevation contains a blocked doorway at the northern end to the height of the topmost header course. Immediately to the south are three worked stone blocks. To the south of these is a narrow side hung casement window, three panes wide by one pane high in a wooden frame beneath a wooden lintel. The brickwork beneath the window is less white than the rest of the wall and the bricks are bonded with cement mortar, possibly indicating the former presence of a larger window. Approximately centrally within the wall is a doorway set beneath a concrete lintel. To the north of the opening is a single worked stone located just above the centre point, whilst to the south are a pair of worked stones, one at the top, and the other at the bottom, presumably the former locations of the hinges whilst the northern one represents the location of the latch. At the southern end of the wall is a larger opening located beneath a timber lintel. On the north side, supporting the lintel is a brick corbel in the shape of a jowl. On the southern side are two worked stone blocks embedded within the brickwork. Two modern vents and a square opening, possibly for another modern vent are also present.

The north-west elevation is largely obscured by barn B, but the eastern end is visible and contains no features. The brickwork butts up against that of barn B (Pl. 22, Fig. 10).

The rear (north-east) facing elevation faces onto the road and is partially obscured by ivy and trees. At the north end is a ceramic vent (Pls. 16, 22 and 23, Fig. 10).

The south-east gable end (Pl. 23, Fig. 9) contains a central window beneath a concrete lintel. The fenestration consists of a wooden window frame; the upper third containing three panes of glass whilst the lower two thirds of the window is missing. At the eastern end of the wall is a timber post, presumably for a former gate, whilst at the western end of the wall is a large steel post (the same as that present on the gable end of barn A) with a farmyard gate still attached.

Internal (Fig. 7)

Internally there is a single room of three bays (8) (Pls. 24 and 25), accessed both from the farmyard and from barn B. The floor levels are significantly different between the two buildings, with barn C being approximately six courses of brick lower (the rendered walls within barn C make it hard to be precise). The floor slopes down again beneath the first roof truss by another four courses of brickwork. The floor itself is of concrete.

Within the north wall, the junction between barns B and C can be more clearly seen above the height of the render. The brickwork of barn C has been butted up against that of barn B with the exception of two planks of wood which have been bonded into the barn B brickwork via the removal of a stretcher-laid brick and a header laid brick (Pl. 26). Within the west wall it is possible to see that the doorway at the north end has been blocked using concrete blocks. Within the east wall, beneath truss 3 the remains of concrete blocks project out from the wall, indicating the location of a former wall. To the south of this former wall and immediately below the timber wall plate are the remains of three wooden joists that have been removed, with a fourth entirely removed leaving only the shape in the render. Presumably there was small raised platform in this location at one point (Pl. 27)

Roof

The roof is supported by three trusses of king-post type. A clasped purlin supports the common rafters which meet at a ridge plank. Some of the common rafters have been replaced, particularly at the north end on the west side (Pl. 28).

Interpretation

The buildings appear to have been constructed with barn A as the earliest and barn C as the latest, with each one butting the earlier building. They all have the same roof coverings including modern felting internally and it is likely this was carried out at the same time replacing any variation in the tiling that was previously there. These buildings first appear on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4), where all three are already present, suggesting that they date to somewhat earlier to allow time for each extension.

Earlier mapping would suggest that barn C has been extended to the south but there is no evidence of this within the brickwork or roof structure. It is possible that the extension falls within bay 3 and is obscured by render on the rear wall internally and ivy/trees externally. Within the front wall it could fall within the location of the large opening.

Conclusion

All three buildings are first present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881. That they do not appear on the 1850 tithe map is due to the area belonging to a different parish and therefore not mapped, rather than at least some of them not being present. Structurally the buildings appear to butt one another with building A the earliest and building C the latest.

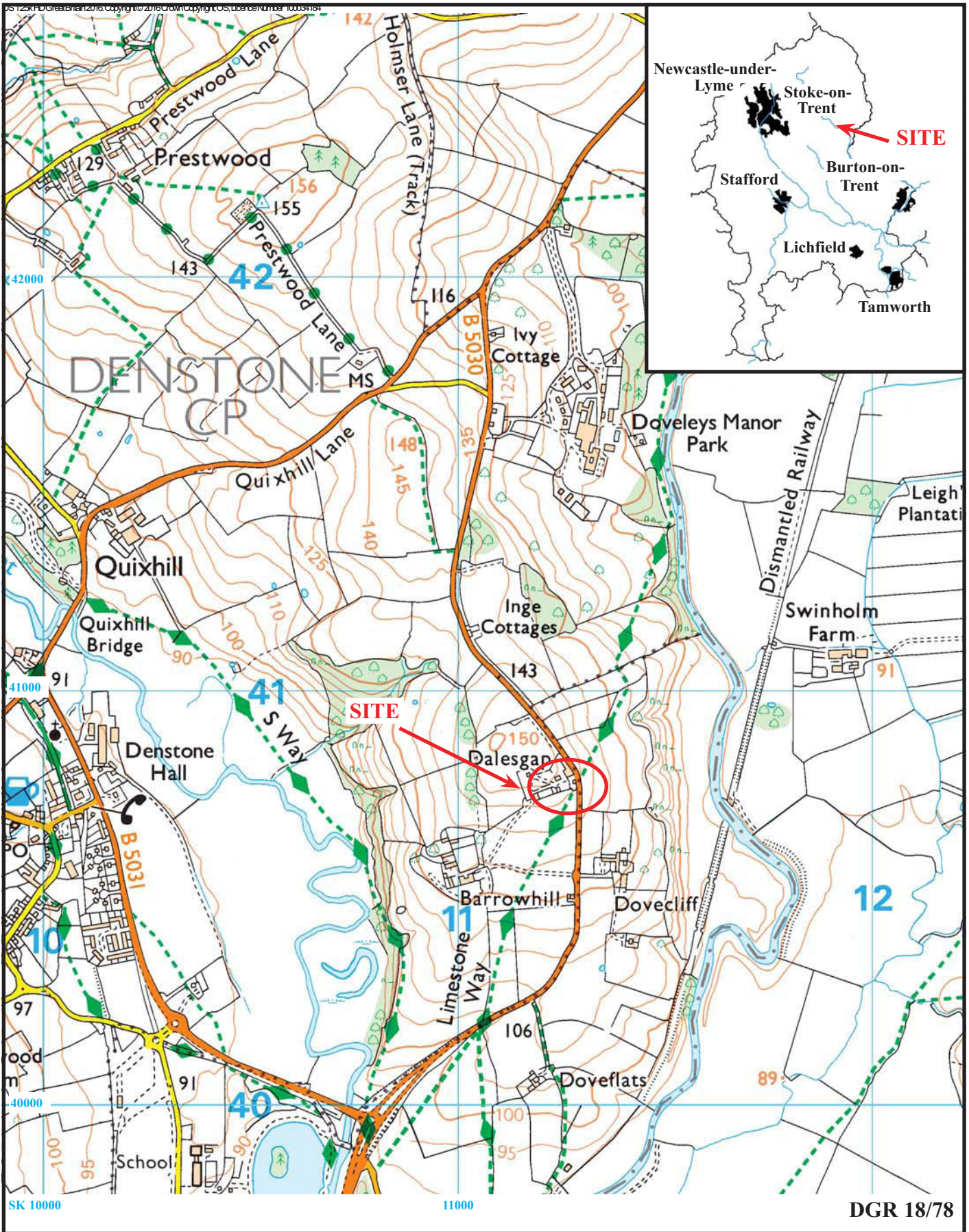
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APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn C	NE	Bay 3, cut joists
2	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn C	NE	Bay 3, cut joists [Pl. 27]
3	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn C	SE	Along length of barn
4	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn C	SE	Along length of barn [Pl. 24]
5	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn C	SE	Along length of barn
6	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn C	NW	To party wall with barn B [Pl. 25]
7	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn C	NW	To party wall with barn B
8	-	Barn C	NW	Roof truss detail
9	-	Barn C	SE	Roof truss detail
10	-	Barn C	SE	Roof truss detail
11	-	Barn C	SE	Roof truss detail
12	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn C	NW	Butt joint between barns B and C
13	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn C	NW	Butt joint between barns B and C
14	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn C	NW	Party wall with barn B
15	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn C	NW	Party wall with barn B [Pl. 26]
16	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn C	NW	Butt joint between barns B and C
17	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn C	NW	Butt joint between barns B and C
18	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn B	NE	East gable end
19	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn B	NE	East gable end
20	1x2m	Barn B	E	Door to barn C and blocked window
21	1x2m	Barn B	E	Door to barn C and blocked window [Pl. 18]
22	1x2m	Barn B	E	Door to barn C and blocked window
23	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn B	SW	Along length of barn [Pl. 17]
24	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn B	SW	Along length of barn
25	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn B	SW	Along length of barn
26	1x2m	Barn B	NW	Blocked window [Pl. 15]
27	1x2m	Barn B	NW	Blocked window
28	1x2m	Barn B	E	Stone door jamb detail
29	1x2m	Barn B	E	Stone door jamb detail
30	-	Barn B	NE	Roof truss detail [Pl. 20]
31	-	Barn B	SW	Roof truss detail
32	-	Barn B	NE	Roof truss detail
33	-	Barn B	SW	Roof truss detail [Pl. 19]
34	-	Barn B	NE	Roof truss detail
35	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn A, Rm 3	NE	General view
36	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn A, Rm 3	NE	General view [Pl. 7]
37	-	Barn A	NW	Roof detail
38	-	Barn A	NW	Roof detail [Pl. 11]
39	-	Barn A	SE	Roof detail
40	-	Barn A	SE	First floor doorways [Pl. 9]
41	-	Barn A	SE	First floor doorways
42	-	Barn A, Rm 6	S	First floor window detail
43	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn A, Rm 2	NE	View through door
44	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn A, Rm 2	NE	View through door [Pl. 6]
45	1x1m, 1x2m	Barn A, Rm 1	W	General view [Pl. 5]
46	-	Barn A, Rm 6	NW	Air vent detail [Pl. 10]
47	-	Barn A, Rm 4	SE	Ocular window
48	-	Barn A, Rm 4	SE	Ocular window [Pl. 8]
49	-	Barn A, Rm 4	E	Air vent detail
50	-	Barn A, Rm 4	W	Air vent detail
51	-	Barn A	N	West elevation
52	-	Barn A	N	West elevation
53	-	Barn A	N	Oblique of west and south elevation [Pl. 2]
54	-	Barn A	N	Oblique of west and south elevation
55	-	Barns B and C	N	Oblique of south and west elevation (farmyard)
56	-	Barns A and B	W	Oblique of east and south elevation (farmyard)
57	-	Barn B	NW	South elevation [Pl. 13]
58	-	Barns B and C	N	Blocked window and door
59	-	Barns A and B	W	Butt joint between the two barns
60	-	Barn C	NE	West elevation [Pl. 21]
61	-	Barn B	NW	South elevation
62	-	Barn A	SW	East elevation [Pl. 1]
63	-	Barns A and C	W	Oblique across the farmyard [Pl. 23]
64	-	Barns B and C	SW	East elevations [Pl. 16]
65	-	Barns B and C	S	Oblique of north and east elevations
66	-	Barns B and C	S	Oblique of north and east elevations [Pl. 22]
67	-	Barn B	SE	North elevation [Pl. 14]
68	-	Barns A and B	SE	North elevation [Pl. 4]

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
69	-	Barns A and B	E	Oblique of north and west elevations
70	-	Barns A and B	E	Oblique of north and west elevations
71	-	Barn A	NE	West elevation
72	-	Barn A	NE	West elevation [Pl. 3]
73	-	-	N	Land to north of the barns
74	-	Barn C	NW	Roof truss detail
75	-	Barn C	NW	Roof truss detail [Pl. 28]
76	-	Barn C	NW	Roof truss detail
77	-	Barn C	NW	Roof truss detail
78	-	Barn B	SW	Roof truss detail
79	-	Barn B	SW	Roof truss detail
80	-	Barn B	NE	Roof truss detail
81	-	Barn B	SW	Roof truss detail
82	-	Barn B	SW	Roof truss detail
83	-	Barn B	SW	Roof truss detail
84	-	Barn B	SW	Roof truss detail
85	-	Barn A	SE	Roof detail
86	-	Barn A, Rm 5	SE	View through doorways
87	-	Barn A, Rm 5	SE	Door lintel detail
88	-	Barn A, Rm 6	NE	Carpenters mark [Pl. 12]



**Dale Gap Farm, Barrow Hill, Rocester,
Staffordshire, 2018
Building Recording**

Figure 1. Location of site within Barrow Hill and Staffordshire.

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Figure 2. Detailed site location.





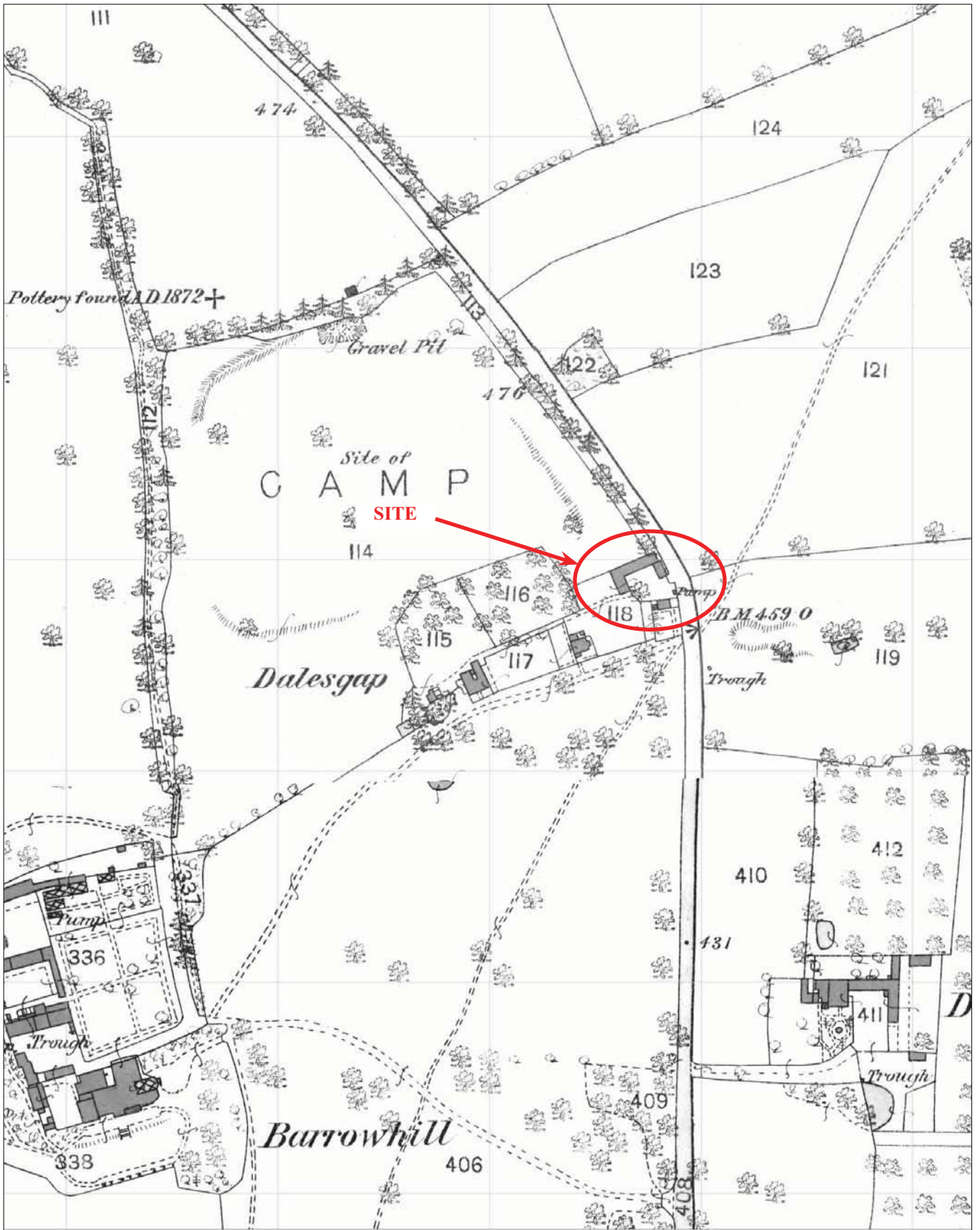
DGR 18/78



**Dale Gap Farm, Barrow Hill, Rocester,
Staffordshire, 2018
Building Recording**

Figure 3. Rocester tithe map 1850.



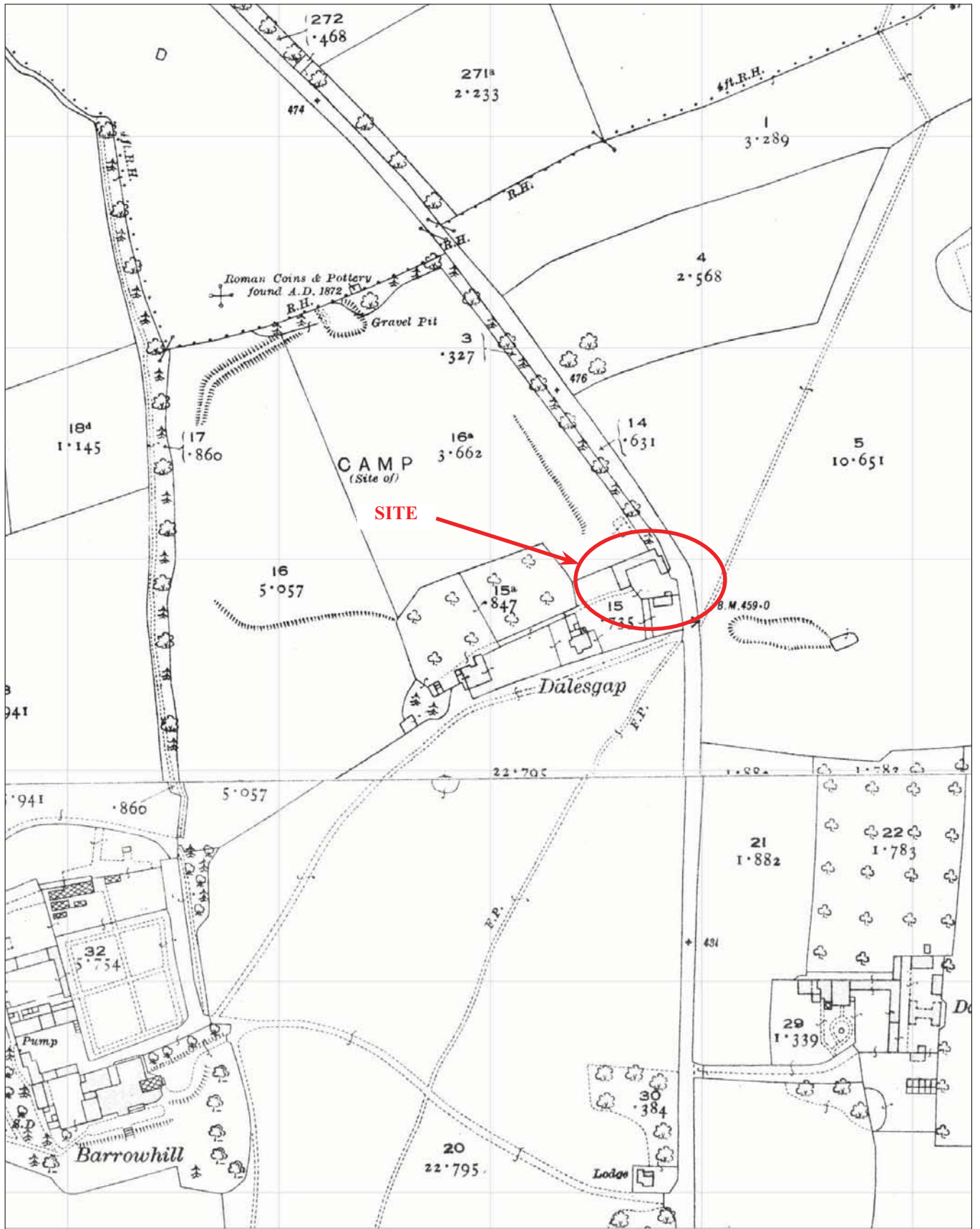


DGR 18/78



Dale Gap Farm, Barrow Hill, Rocester,
Staffordshire, 2018
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Figure 4. First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1881.





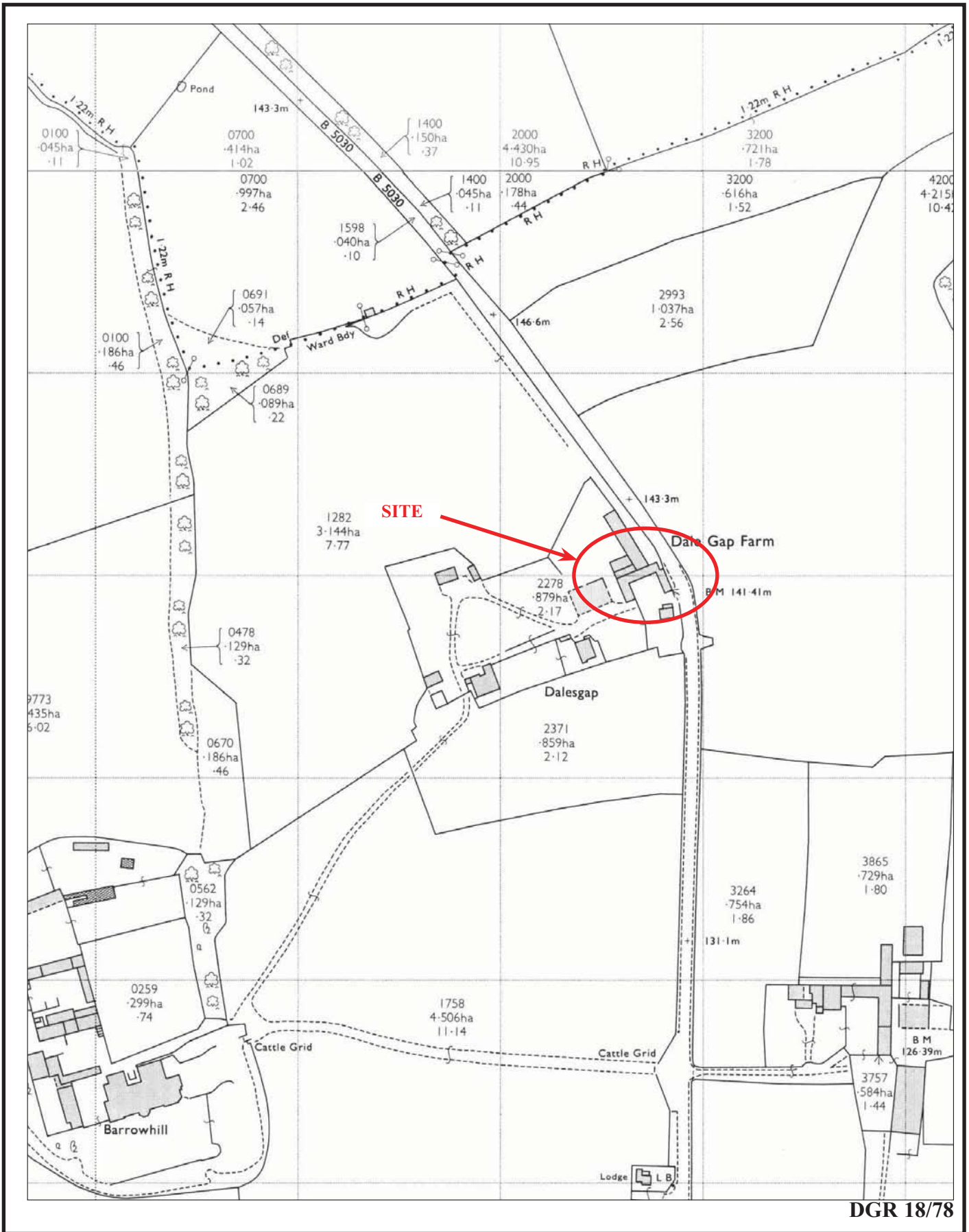
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Dale Gap Farm, Barrow Hill, Rocester,
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Building Recording
Figure 5. Ordnance Survey, 1922.

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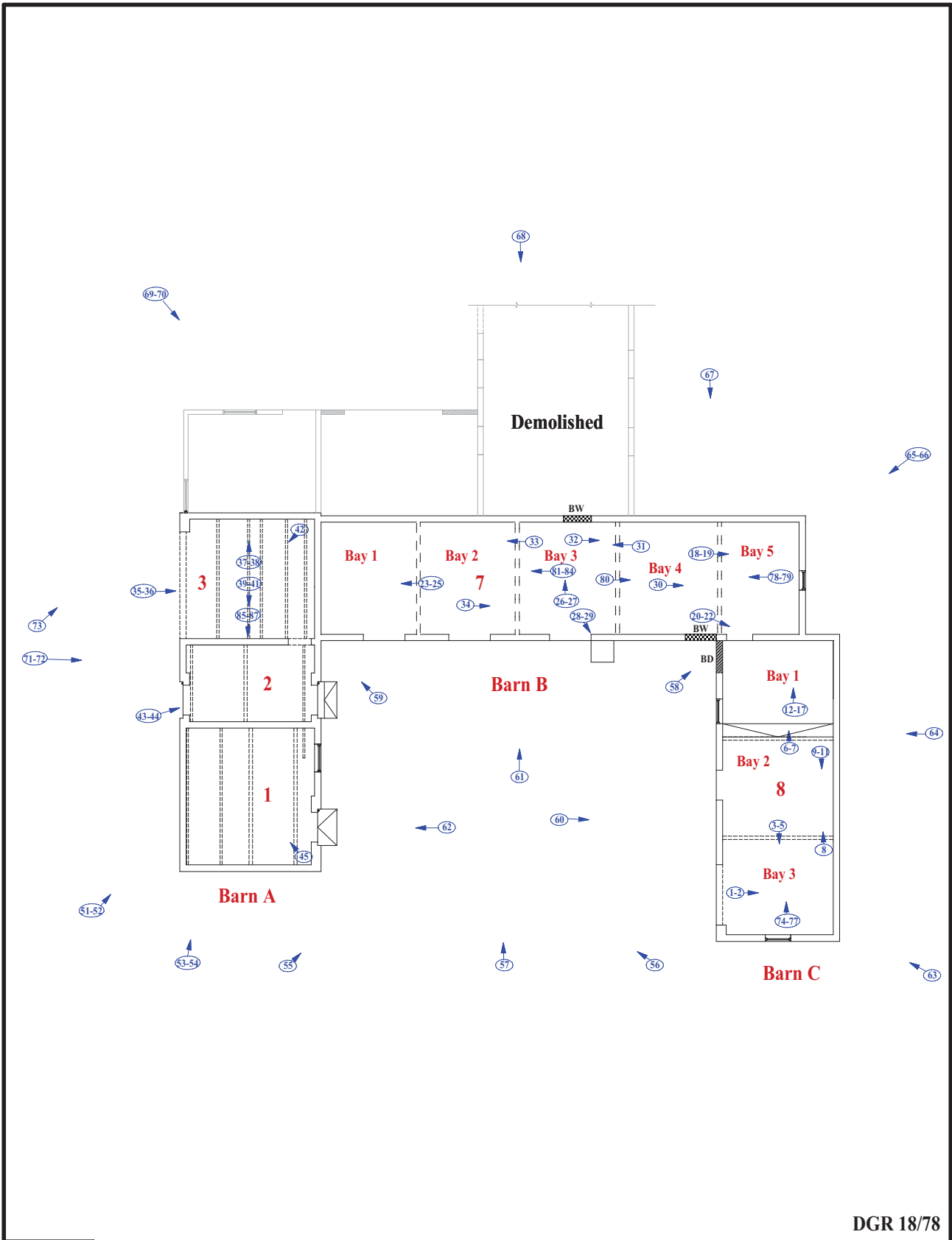
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Figure 6. Ordnance Survey, 1975.



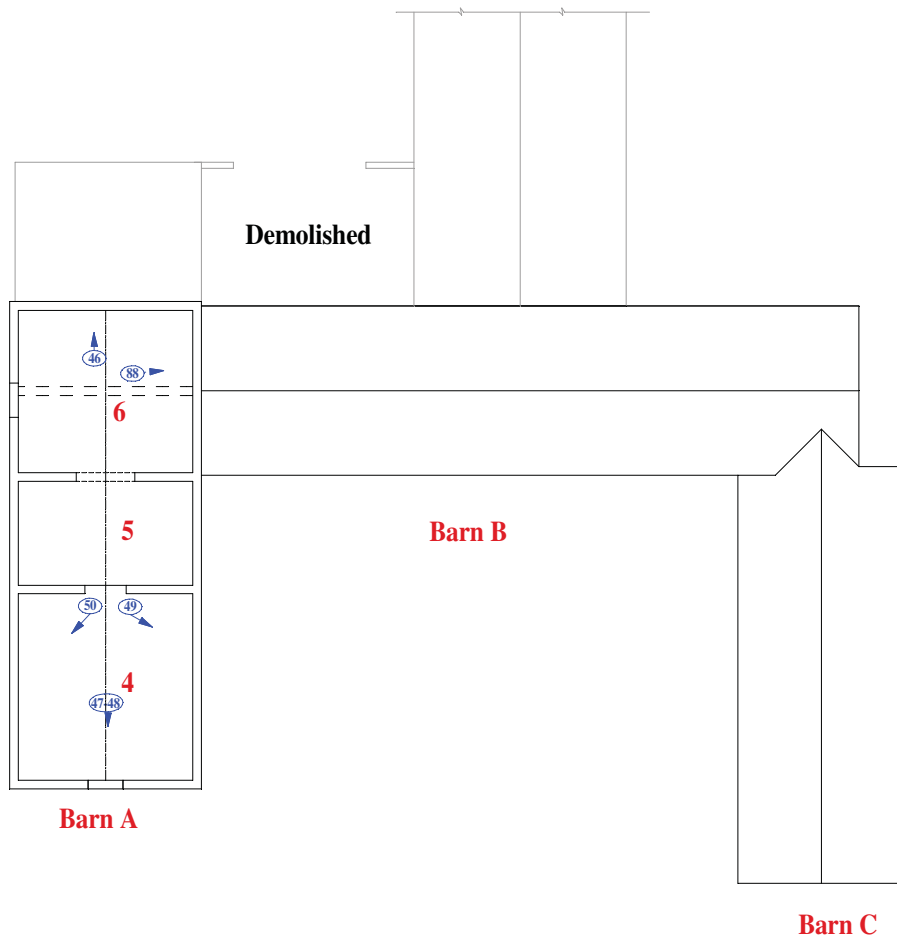


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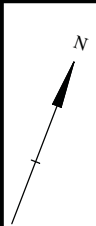
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Figure 7. Ground Floor Plan.



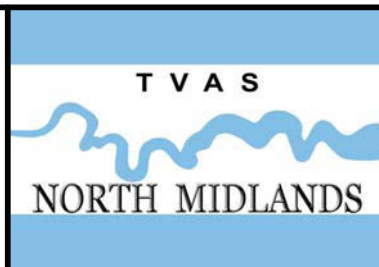


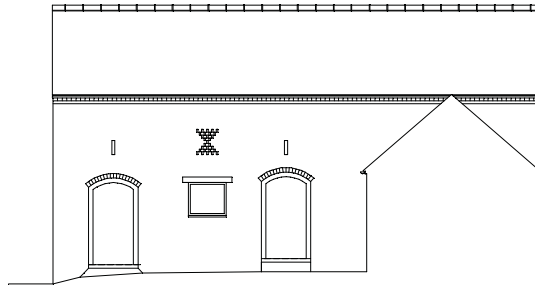
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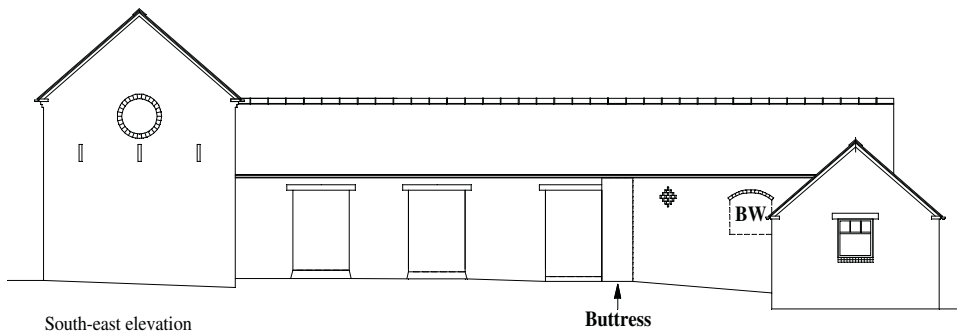
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Figure 8. First Floor Plan



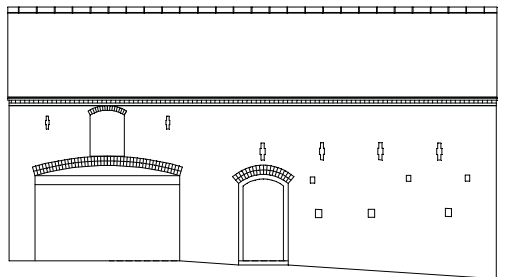


North-east elevation (courtyard)



South-east elevation

Butters



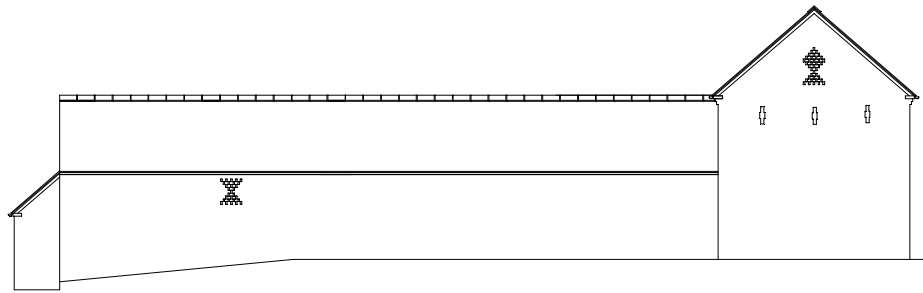
South-west elevation

DGR 18/78

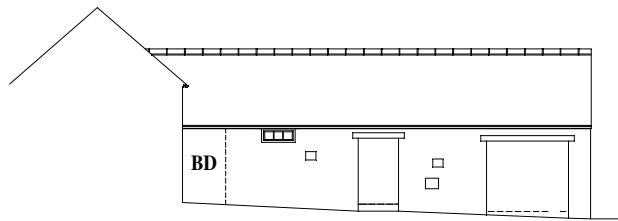
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Figure 9. Elevations

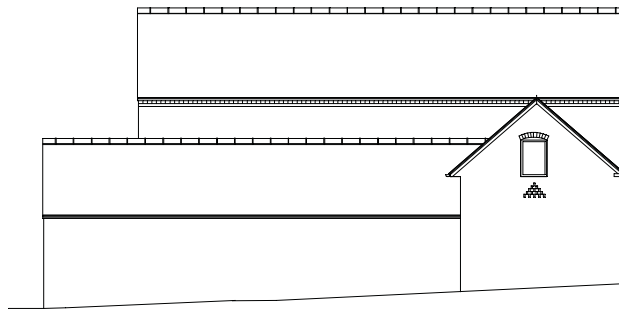




North-west elevation



South-west elevation (courtyard)



North-east elevation

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Figure 10. Elevations (2)





Plate 1. Barn A, exterior, looking east from courtyard.



Plate 2. Barn A, exterior, south and west elevations, looking north.



Plate 3. Barn A, exterior, west elevation looking north-east.



Plate 4. Barns A and B, exterior, north elevation, looking south-east.



Plate 5. Barn A, interior, room 1, looking west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 6. Barn A, interior, looking north-east through doorway to courtyard. Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Staffordshire, 2018
Building Recording
Plates 1 - 6

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Plate 19. Barn B, interior, roof truss detail, looking south-west.



Plate 20. Barn B, interior, roof detail, looking south-east.



Plate 21. Barn C, exterior, west elevation, looking north-east from courtyard.



Plate 22. Barns B and C, exterior, north and east elevations, looking south.



Plate 23. General view, into courtyard from outside, looking west.



Plate 24. Barn C, interior, general view, looking south-east. Scales: 2m, 1m.

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Staffordshire, 2018
Building Recording
Plates 19 - 24





Plate 25. Barn C, interior, looking north-west to party wall with Barn B. Scales: 2m, 1m.



Plate 26. Barn C, interior, detail of party wall with Barn B, looking north-west. Scales: 2m, 1m.



Plate 27. Barn C, interior, details of cut joists, looking north-east. Scales 2m, 1m.



Plate 28. Barn C, interior, roof truss detail, looking north-west.

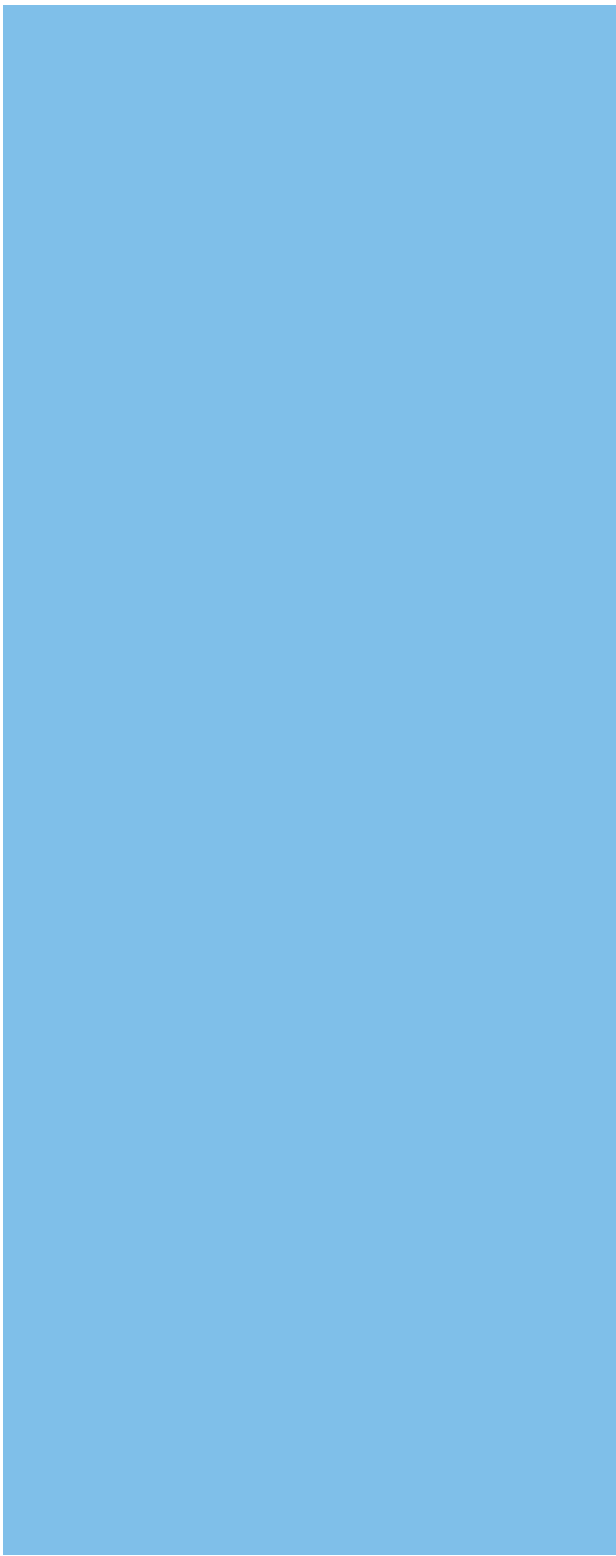
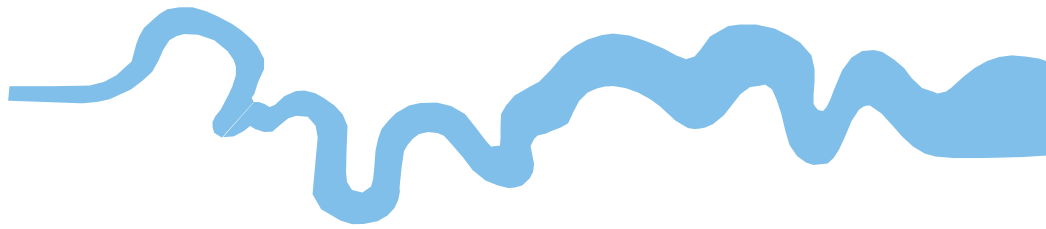
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Building Recording
Plates 25 - 28

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓



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