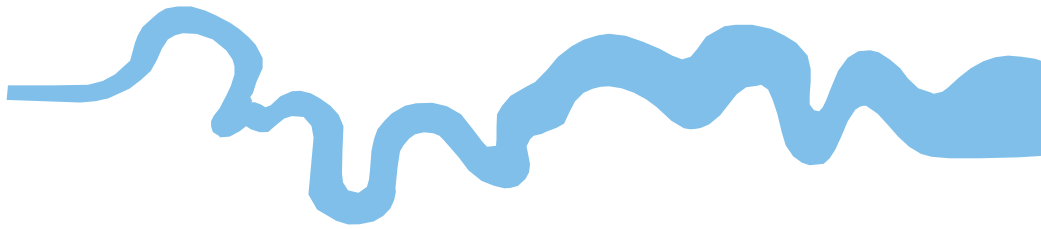


T V A S



EAST MIDLANDS

**Hospital Farm Barn, Rushton Road, Rothwell,
Northamptonshire**

Building Recording

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: HFB20/170

(SP 8220 8190)

**Hospital Farm Barn, Rushton Road,
Rothwell, Northamptonshire**

**Building Recording
For Mr and Mrs Howes**

by Sean Wallis
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HFB20/170

February 2021

Summary

Site name: Hospital Farm Barn, Rushton Road, Rothwell, Northamptonshire

Grid reference: SP 8220 8190

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 15th December 2020

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site code: HFB 20/170

HER Event Number: ENN110058

Summary of results: The project successfully recorded the farm complex at Hospital Farm prior to its planned conversion into a dwelling. Based on the survey and analysis of the available historic maps, it seems likely that the earliest buildings on the site may date from the 18th century, and have not been altered dramatically since then, apart from the demolition of a small extension or porch sometime after 1926. It is proposed to convert the former farm complex into a single dwelling which will involve demolition in certain areas, and alterations and major refurbishment elsewhere. Although the proposed development will affect the historic fabric of some of the former farm buildings, this is deemed necessary to enable the building's sustainable use, and to ensure its survival for many years to come.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS East Midlands, Wellingborough, and will be deposited at Northants Archaeological Resource Centre at Chester Farm in due course.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 09.02.21
	Steve Preston ✓ 09.02.21

Hospital Farm Barn, Rushton Road, Rothwell, Northamptonshire Building Recording

by Sean Wallis

Report 20/170

Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording in respect of Hospital Farm Barn, Rushton Road, Rothwell, Northamptonshire (SP 8220 8190) (Figs 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Howes, 20 Hatton Avenue, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 5AP.

Planning permission (KET/2020/0403) had been granted by Kettering Borough Council for the change of use of the existing agricultural buildings to a residential dwelling. The consent is subject to a standard planning condition (11) relating to archaeology and the historic environment. In order to satisfy this condition it was proposed to carry out a RCHME Level 2 building recording of the existing buildings before the commencement of any groundworks on the site. A project specification for the building recording was approved by Ms Liz Mordue, Assistant Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council, the archaeological adviser to the Borough.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the Borough Council's policies on the historic environment. The fieldwork was undertaken by Sean Wallis on 15th December 2020, and the site code is HFB 20/170.

The archive is presently held at TVS, East Midlands, Wellingborough, and will be deposited at the Northants Archaeological Resource Centre at Chester Farm and a copy sent to the Historic England Archive in due course. An event number, ENN110058, has been issued by the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record, and this will also serve as the accession number for the project.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the north of Rushton Road, about 1km north-east of the historic core of Rothwell (Figs 1 and 2). It consists of a small complex of former agricultural buildings, arranged around a central courtyard. For the purposes of this report, the complex is comprised of four distinct separate buildings (A-D), one of which (D) is deemed to have three rooms (D1, D2 and D3) (Figs 3 and 4). At the time of the survey the buildings had clearly been redundant for a fairly long time, and Building D was in a particularly bad state of repair. A large section of its roof had collapsed which had enabled vegetation to take hold in two of the rooms (D2 and D3).

Although the ground rises to the north and south of the site, the area where the buildings are located is relatively flat and lies at a height of approximately 110m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Upper Lias Clay (BGS 1997).

Historical Background

The town of Rothwell stands on a ridge overlooking the River Isle Valley, and is known locally as Rowell. The settlement is first mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) as *Rodewelle*, and the name has traditionally been interpreted as 'the place of the red well' in reference to the many freshwater springs in the area which are coloured red by iron and other minerals. However, an alternative meaning may be 'spring or stream by the clearing' (Mills 1993). The town was relatively important by the early 13th century, when King John granted a charter permitting a weekly market and annual fair in 1204. The market is still held every Monday, whilst 'Rowell Fair' takes place on Market Hill during the week following Trinity Sunday. The parish church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has elements dating from the 11th century, and is the longest church in Northamptonshire.

Rothwell once rivalled the nearby towns of Kettering and Market Harborough, but its importance began to decline in the second half of the 19th century, possibly due to the fact that it was never served by a railway line. The surrounding area was exploited in the past for its rich deposits of iron, and there are many former ironstone quarries close to Rothwell. Perhaps unsurprisingly, many of the older buildings in the town are largely constructed from ironstone.

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site's later history. John Blaeu's map of Northamptonshire from 1646 (Fig. 5) clearly depicts Rothwell along with the River Isle to the north and another watercourse, known as The Slade, to the south. Nothing is shown in the area of the present site, and the same is true of Bowen and Hinton's map from 1752 (Fig. 6). The earliest map depicting a building on the site is the First Series Ordnance Survey from 1800 (Fig. 7). This shows Rushton Road and the track leading to the site, which is simply labelled as 'Barn'. Although the scale of the map makes it difficult to make out any detail, the farm complex appears to consist of a L-shaped building, which could correspond to the present Buildings B, C and D.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey from 1884 shows the farm complex in far more detail, situated immediately to the east of a field boundary and trackway (Fig. 8). It is possible to identify the present buildings on the site (A-D), and the separate 'rooms' within Building D are also shown. A long rectangular building is shown on the southern side of the courtyard, and the courtyard itself appears to be divided into two sections by a

north-south wall or fence. The 'P' on the map may refer to either a pillar, post or pole, but more probably a pump, close to the southern building. The northern (back) wall of Building B lines up perfectly with the northern wall of the main barn (Building C). This is likely to reflect an inaccuracy in the mapping, as the north wall of Building B is actually set back a bit from Building C, and all subsequent maps show this. There also appears to be a small extension to the south-west corner of Building B, which may relate to the blocked up doorway noted during the building survey. As a result, it is possible that this extension could represent a porch.

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey from 1900 is the first map where the site is labelled as 'Hospital Farm' (Fig. 9). The long building shown to the south of the courtyard on the 1884 map appears to have been demolished by 1900. A new field boundary is shown running south from the south-east corner of the courtyard. Another wall or fence is shown immediately to the west of Building B, which appears to block access to the area to the north, as the trackway from Rushton Road appears to stop at this point. The northern wall of Building B is shown correctly on this map, set back slightly from Building C. Buildings B and C are incorrectly shown as one structure, which is probably just a result of the mapping style used when the Second Edition Ordnance Survey was produced. The southern part of Building D (Room D3) appears to be split into two sections by an internal wall, which is not shown on the 1884 map.

By the time the 1926 revision of the Ordnance Survey was published (Fig. 10) the field boundary running from the south-east corner of the farmyard has disappeared, and a new building is shown to the south of the courtyard. Another small building is shown immediately to the east of Building D, along with a small enclosure. A further field boundary is shown running eastwards from the corner of this small building. Once again, Buildings B and C are shown as one structure.

The two new buildings shown on the 1926 map were clearly demolished later in the 20th century, and are not depicted on the modern Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2). Small enclosures are shown to the east and south of Building D, and a new field boundary runs south from the south-east corner of the farmyard. The trackway to the west of the farm complex appears to have been reinstated by the removal of the short wall or fence, and a new track or access road is shown to the north, leading to Building C. Although Buildings B and C are shown as separate structures, the modern map shows Buildings C and D as linked for some reason. The modern map obviously shows the site much as it was when the building survey took place, although some features had been obscured or removed.

Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (RCHM(E) 1996; HE 2016) for a level 2 record. The survey comprised a comprehensive photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. Drawings of the building had previously been drawn up, and these are included as Figures 3 (plans) and 4 (elevations). The building has been recorded photographically using digital media which is catalogued (Appendix 1). The location of the various photographs taken is shown on Figures 12 (external) and 13 (internal). A selection of photographs is included in the plates accompanying this report, and the full collection of shots taken will be submitted to the Northants Archaeological Resource Centre at Chester Farm in due course.

Description

The site is accessed via a farm track which runs northwards from Rushton Road. The track runs past the western side of the farm complex before stopping at the gate to the field beyond. The farm complex consists of a series of buildings (A-D) arranged around a central courtyard (Fig. 2; Pls 1–4, 6, 12). The courtyard area was quite overgrown at the time of the survey, as were the areas to the east and south of the farm complex.

Courtyard Wall

The historic maps indicate that the courtyard was fully enclosed by buildings and walls in the past, but much of the southern wall had clearly been demolished and replaced by a wooden fence, which had also partially collapsed (Pl. 2). Traces of the former southern wall could be seen immediately south-east of Building A (constructed from red bricks), and in the south-east corner of the courtyard area (largely constructed from ironstone). A fallen gate post close to Building A, constructed from red brick, indicates that there was once an entranceway into the courtyard here. Another steel gate was observed immediately south of Building D, which would have provided access into the courtyard from the east. The short section of wall between Buildings A and B has clearly been altered in the past. The northern part of the wall appears to have been built at the same time as Building B, and probably represents the remains of the small extension or porch depicted on historic maps. The lower part is constructed from ironstone blockwork which matches that of Building B, whereas the top section is built from red brick, and was probably added after the small extension was demolished in the 20th century. This part of the wall is supported by a red brick buttress within the courtyard. The middle part of the wall is

constructed wholly from red bricks, and abuts a wooden gate which in turn abuts the north-west corner of Building A.

Building A (Pls 4, 5, 10)

This rectangular building appears to represent the structure shown in this position on historic maps from 1884 onwards. However, it is clear that the building has been subject to numerous alterations. The southern wall of the building is constructed from ironstone blocks, laid in clearly defined courses of varying size, and probably represents the only original part of the structure which has largely been rebuilt in red brick. The south-west quoin of the building is constructed from red brick, as is the whole of the western wall (Pl. 4). This western wall has one doorway, two windows and four small air vents. The middle section of this elevation looks slightly different, although this may merely reflect the fact that it has been re-pointed relatively recently (Pl. 5). Most of the northern wall of Building A appears to have been completely rebuilt in red brick, whilst the gable itself consists of the timber roof structure partially covered in weatherboards. The north-east corner of the building was built as a red brick pillar with rounded-off corners, and there are two similar pillars along the eastern side. These pillars appear to be older than the red brickwork walls connecting them, and suggest that the eastern side of Building A may once have been open to the courtyard. The rounded off brickwork on the pillars would have protected them slightly from livestock moving in and out of the building, and vice versa. The eastern wall has two doorways and two small windows. The simple gabled roof of the building is wholly covered with corrugated asbestos sheets, topped with ceramic ridge tiles.

The building is split into two unequal sized sections (A1 and A2) by an internal brick wall, which has been rendered. Room A1 measures 3.65m by 3.07m, with some redundant fittings on the wall indicating that it was previously used for milking cows. The walls are fully rendered, and the roof structure is largely obscured by boards, although the purlins are visible. The western wall has a small air vent, along with a large doorway whose wooden doors in a poor state of repair (Pl. 13). The eastern wall had a smaller doorway, and the wooden door had partially fallen from its hinges. This wall also had a small window with much of the glass missing. The room has a concrete floor.

Room A2 measures 6.02m by 3.70m. The lower sections of its brick walls have been rendered, whereas the upper portions have just been whitewashed. The former function of the room can be ascertained by the brick-built feeding trough along with western wall, and one surviving steel frame for tethering animals (Pls 14, 15). The floor is mostly concrete, although the former channel which would have been used for collecting manure from the animals appears to have been filled in with stock bricks. There are two windows in the west wall, along

with three small air vents. The east wall has one window and a doorway which has lost its door. The roof structure is clearly visible in Room A1. The principal rafters are supported by the tie beam and a king post, and in turn support the purlins.

Building B (Pl. 8)

This building is situated in the north-west corner of the farm complex, and abuts Building C to the east. The southern wall is constructed from regular courses of ironstone blocks, although the individual courses vary in height due to the size of the stones used. The stonework in this wall suggests that Buildings B and C were constructed at the same time. The wall currently has one doorway with a wooden stable-type door, but there is also a blocked doorway in the western part of the wall. Some scarring around this blocked doorway, along with the adjacent section of the farmyard wall, suggests that there was previously an extension or porch on this side of the building. This feature is clearly depicted on many of the historic maps, but must have been demolished some time after 1926. The western wall is also constructed from regular courses of ironstone, and these extend right up to the apex of the gable end. The stonework along the top of the gable is protected from the elements by a course of stock bricks. There is one central window with a wooden frame. The northern wall of the building is also constructed wholly from regular courses of ironstone, and clearly abuts Building C. It appears that large parts of this wall have been re-pointed in the recent past, particularly the lower courses. The building has a simple gabled roof, but is unusual as the northern pitch of the roof is covered with corrugated asbestos sheets whilst the southern pitch is covered with ceramic tiles. The apex of the roof is covered with ceramic ridge tiles.

Building B is accessed via the door in its southern wall, and measures 4.40m by 4.26m internally. The walls of the room are wholly constructed from ironstone, apart from the bricked up doorway in the south-west corner and a small area around it. There is also a small brick-built recess between the existing and blocked up doorways (Pls 16, 18). The lower portions of the walls are all whitewashed. The building was presumably used as an animal shelter as there is a brick- and stone-built feeder along the entire length of the north wall. The floor appears to be largely comprised of stock bricks, although it was difficult to see during the survey as it was largely covered in a thick layer of bird droppings. The roof structure is largely supported by the east and west walls of the building, although there is a central truss dividing the room into two bays (Pl. 17). The truss is quite unusual as it is of hammer-beam type design, with no wall braces present. Instead there are two hammer beams and hammer posts which are secured in position by two collars. This frame supports the principal rafters, which in turn support the purlins.

Building C (Pl. 8)

Building C is the largest and most prominent structure in the farm complex, and is the only actual barn in the true sense of the word. The outer walls of the building are constructed wholly from Ironstone blocks, although some red brick has been used in the lintel for the southern doorway. Its southern wall was clearly built at the same time as Building B, and has one central doorway and two narrow air vents. It also appears that the southern wall of Building D (Room D1) is contemporary with Building C as they share the same irregular courses of stonework of varying size. The western wall is largely obscured by Building B, although the gable end is visible with a narrow central air vent. The stonework along the top of the gable is protected from the elements by a course of brickwork. The northern wall has a large central doorway, typical of a barn used for threshing, and two narrow air vents. The doors are unlikely to be original as they do not cover the entire door opening and there is no threshold present. The eastern wall is partially obscured by Building D, although the gable end is visible with its narrow central air vent. As with the western end, the stonework at the top of the gable is protected from the elements by a course of bricks. The whole roof is covered with ceramic tiles and ridge tiles.

The building measures 10.77m by 5.28m internally. The internal walls of the building are largely of unpainted ironstone blocks, although a small number of timbers have been incorporated into the structure, which were used for attaching hooks and other fittings. There are three wooden fittings on the western wall, whose function is unclear (Pl. 19). There is a small brick-built recess next to the southern doorway. The floor of the central area, between the two opposing doors, consists of uniform stock bricks, but a mixture of different bricks was utilized through the rest of the room (Pl. 20). The roof structure is supported by the western and eastern walls and two timber trusses. Both timber trusses have queen posts linked by a single collar. These queen posts support the principal rafters, which are also supported by struts. The purlins are supported by the principal rafters (Pl. 21).

Building D (Pls 9, 11)

This L-shaped building occupies the north-east corner of the farm complex, and actually consists of three separate 'rooms' (D1, D2 and D3). The building is wholly constructed from ironstone blocks, laid in irregular courses of varying size, as recorded in Buildings B and C. The southern wall of D1 seems to have been constructed at the same time as Building B, as there is no clear evidence of it being keyed in at a later date. Room D1 measures 5.60m by 4.40m internally, and was probably a cart shed as it is open on its northern side. It shares its western wall with Building C and its eastern wall with Room D2. A couple of timbers have been incorporated into the inside wall of Room D1, presumably to allow things to be hung on the walls. The floor of

the room was largely obscured, but appears to be concrete. It appears that the tiled roofs for Rooms D1, D2 and D3 were originally constructed at the same time. As a result, the roof of Room D1 is largely supported by the eastern and western walls, although there is a central timber truss dividing the room into two bays (Pl. 22). The principal rafters of this truss are supported by the tie beam, king post and two struts. The purlins are supported by the principal rafters.

The entrance to Room D2 was via a doorway in its north wall. This doorway was in a very bad state of repair, and the entrance was quite overgrown (Pl. 23). The room had two small windows in its eastern wall. Internally, Room D2 measured 5.09m by 2.45m. The lower portions of the walls appear to have been whitewashed in the past. There is a doorway through to Room D3 in the southern wall of the room, but this had been blocked up with timbers and a metal mesh. The floor of the room was constructed from red bricks, and parts of the tiled roof had collapsed. It was difficult to determine the original function of this room.

The tiled roof of Room D3 had largely collapsed and vegetation had started growing within the room. As a result, access to the room was severely restricted, although some photographs were taken from just inside the eastern door (Pl. 24). There was also a lot of vegetation immediately to the east of the room, which obscured the eastern wall to some degree. The eastern wall had a narrow doorway, but no windows. Although much of the roof had collapsed, the southern gable end of the building was still standing. This wall had one small window or air vent, and the top of the gable was covered with a course of bricks to protect the stonework from the elements. It appears that the room was originally open to the farmyard on its western side as there was no trace of a wall there. However, this side of Room D3 had been blocked up with steel sheeting and wooden panels, presumably to keep people out of the unsafe structure. Internally, the room measured 9.19m by 4.00m. Given the open western side of the building, it is possible that it may have originally been used as a cart shed or animal shelter.

Conclusion

The project successfully recorded the farm complex at Hospital Farm prior to its planned conversion into a residential dwelling. Based on the survey and analysis of the available historic maps, it seems likely that the earliest buildings on the site (B, C and D) may date from the 18th century. These buildings do not appear to have been altered dramatically since then, although a former extension or porch to Building B seems to have been demolished in the 20th century. Some re-pointing of the ironstone walls was evident. The southern wall of Building A, constructed from ironstone blocks, could date from the early to mid-19th century, although this building appears to have been largely rebuilt in brick at some point.

Conversion of the former farm complex into a single residential dwelling will involve demolition in certain areas, most notably Building A, and alterations and major refurbishment elsewhere (Figs 13, 14 and 15). Building A will be demolished and replaced by a larger building which will be keyed into the southern wall of Building B. This will impact upon the southern wall of Building B although, as mentioned above, this part of the structure originally had a small extension or porch area which was demolished some time after 1926. It is planned to add an additional floor within Building B, along with a new window in the north wall and a new doorway through to Building C in the east wall. Two new windows will be inserted in the southern wall of Building C, and a new porch will be built in front of the southern doorway. Another new doorway will be created in the eastern wall of Building C to link it to Room D1 of Building D. Some demolition and rebuilding of walls will take place in respect of Building D, although much of the original outer walls will be retained, albeit with new windows. Therefore, although the proposed development will affect the historic fabric of some of the former farm buildings, this is deemed necessary to enable the site to be utilised as a residential dwelling to meet 21st-century standards, and to ensure its optimum viable sustainable use for many years to come.

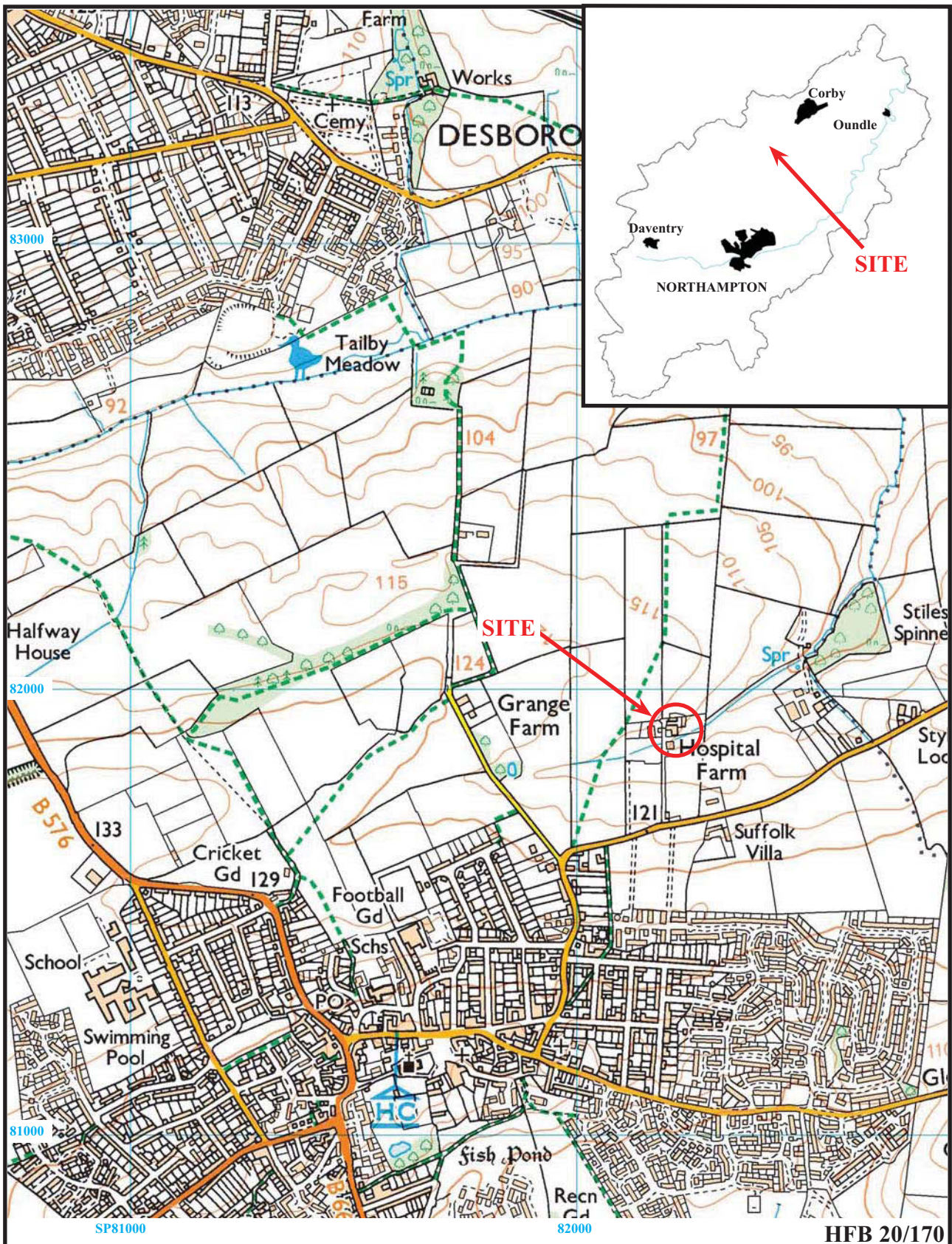
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APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Cat. No.	Location	Direction	Description
1	External	N	General view of site.
2	External	NNW	General view of site.
3	External	NNW	General view of site. [PI. 1]
4	External	NNW	South-east corner of farmyard wall.
5	External	N	Corner of farmyard wall and Building D. [PI. 2]
6	External	NW	General view of site.
7	External	N	General view of site.
8	External	NNE	General view of site. [PI. 3]
9	External	NNE	Building A. [PI. 4]
10	External	NNE	Buildings B, C and A.
11	External	SE	Building A. [PI. 5]
12	External	SE	Buildings C, B and A.
13	External	SE	Buildings C and B.
14	External	SSE	General view of site. [PI. 6]
15	External	S	Buildings C and B.
16	External	S	Building C.
17	External	SSE	Buildings D and C.
18	External	SSW	General view of site. [PI. 7]
19	External	SW	General view of site.
20	External	SW	General view of site.
21	External	WSW	Buildings D and C.
22	External	SW	Building D.
23	External	S	Northern doorway of Room D2 in Building D.
24	External	SSW	Room D1 in Building D.
25	External	SE	Building D.
26	External	S	Room D1 in Building D.
27	External	NW	Building A.
28	External	N	Buildings B and C. [PI. 8]
29	External	NE	Building D. [PI. 9]
30	External	W	Building A. [PI. 10]
31	External	NW	Buildings A, B and C.
32	External	W	Farmyard wall between Buildings A and B.
33	External	E	Building D.
34	External	E	Building D and farmyard gate.
35	External	NW	Building B.
36	External	NNE	Southern doorway of Building C.
37	External	SSW	Building A.
38	External	SSW	Building A and farmyard gate.
39	External	S	General view of site.
40	External	SSW	General view of site.
41	External	E	Buildings C and D.
42	External	NNE	Buildings B and C.
43	External	SSW	Building D.
44	External	NNW	Building D. [PI. 11]
45	External	W	Building D.
46	External	W	Farmyard wall and gate.
47	External	NW	Southern end of Building D.
48	External	W	Eastern doorway of Room D3 in Building D.
49	External	N	General view of site. [PI. 12]
50	Internal	W	Room A1. [PI. 13]
51	Internal	WSW	Room A1.
52	Internal	E	Room A1.
53	Internal	ESE	Room A1.
54	Internal	S	Room A2. [PI. 14]
55	Internal	NNW	Room A2. [PI. 15]
56	Internal	N	Room A2 showing roof structure.
57	Internal	NNE	Room A2.
58	Internal	NNW	Building B.
59	Internal	N	Building B.
60	Internal	N	Building B. [PI. 16]
61	Internal	NW	Building B showing roof structure. [PI. 17]
62	Internal	SE	Building B showing roof structure.
63	Internal	SW	Building B showing roof structure.
64	Internal	NE	Building B.
65	Internal	S	Building B.
66	Internal	SW	Building B showing blocked doorway. [PI. 18]
67	Internal	W	Building C. [PI. 19]
68	Internal	WSW	Building C.

Cat. No.	Location	Direction	Description
69	Internal	E	Building C. [Pl. 20]
70	Internal	SE	Building C.
71	Internal	WSW	Building C.
72	Internal	WNW	Building C.
73	Internal	ESE	Building C showing roof structure. [Pl. 21]
74	Internal	S	Building C.
75	Internal	SSE	Room D1. [Pl. 22]
76	Internal	N	Room D1.
77	Internal	SE	Room D1 showing roof structure.
78	Internal	S	Room D2. [Pl. 23]
79	Internal	S	Room D3. [Pl. 24]
80	Internal	W	Room D3.

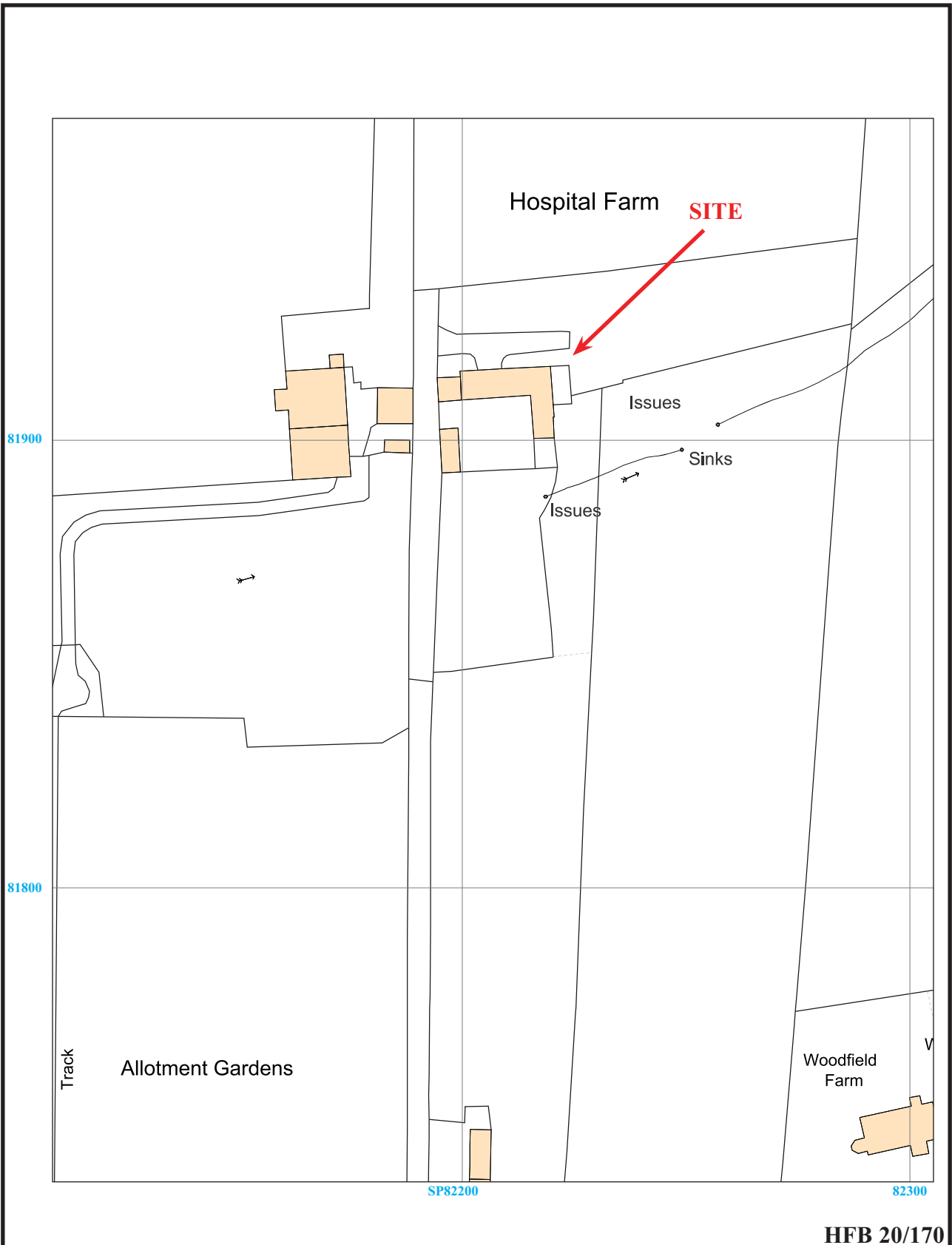


**Hospital Farm Barn, Rushton Road, Rothwell,
Northamptonshire, 2021
Building Recording**

Figure 1. Location of site within Rothwell and Northamptonshire.

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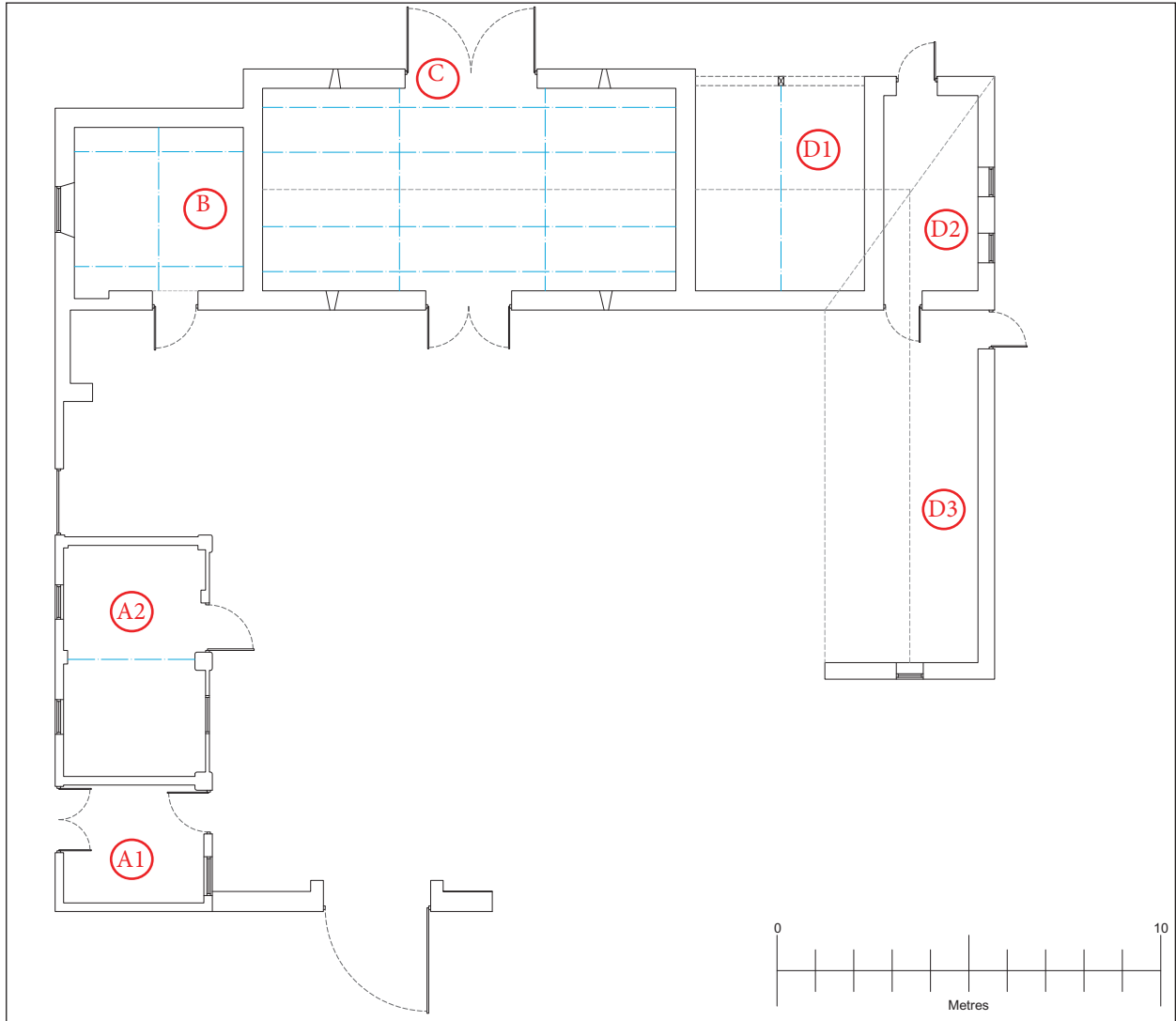
**Hospital Farm Barn, Rushton Road, Rothwell,
Northamptonshire, 2021
Building Recording**

Figure 2. Detailed site location.

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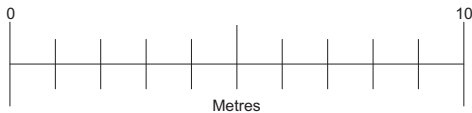
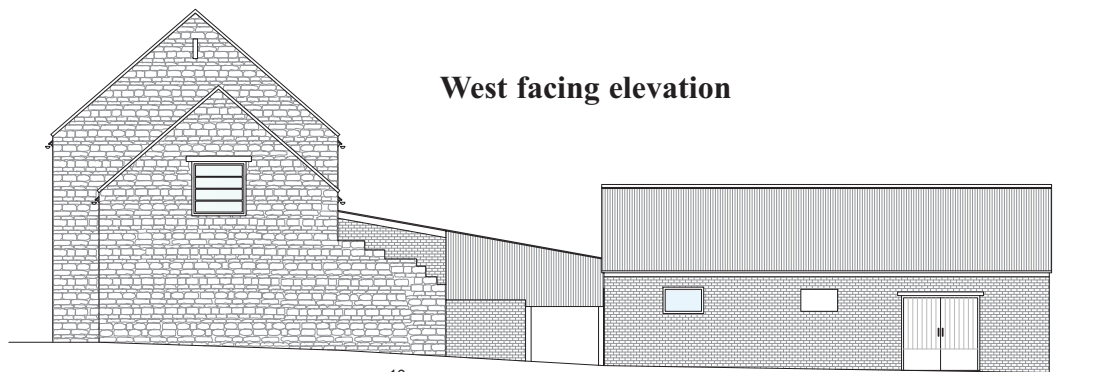
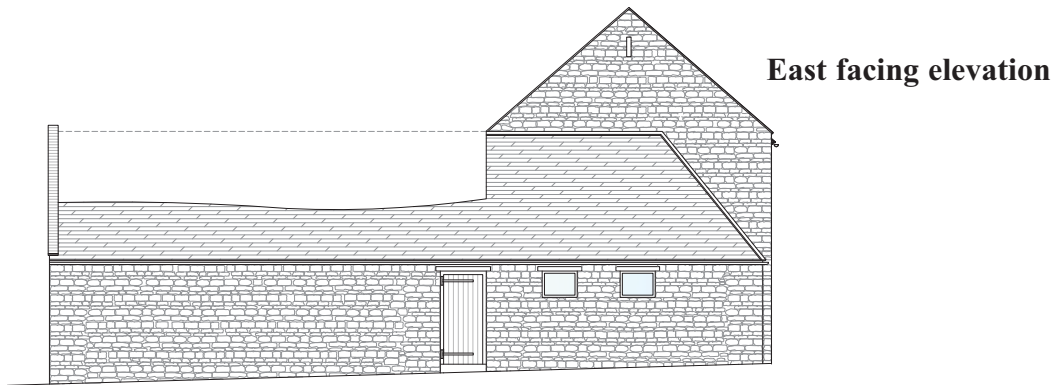
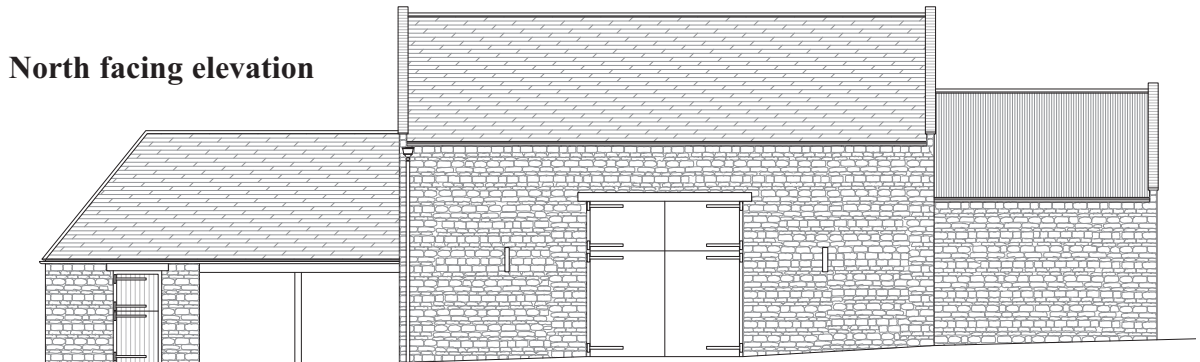
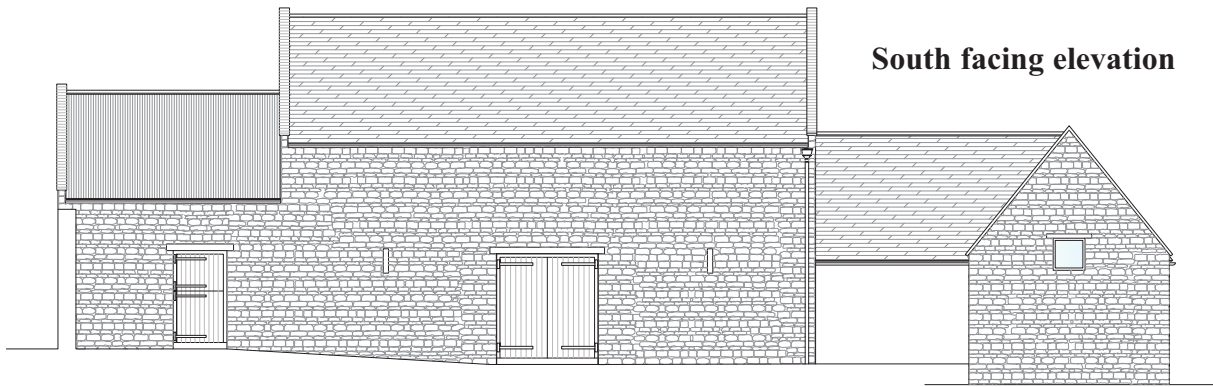
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**Hospital Farm Barn, Rushton Road, Rothwell,
Northamptonshire, 2021
Building Recording**

Figure 3. Detailed plan of site at the time of the survey.



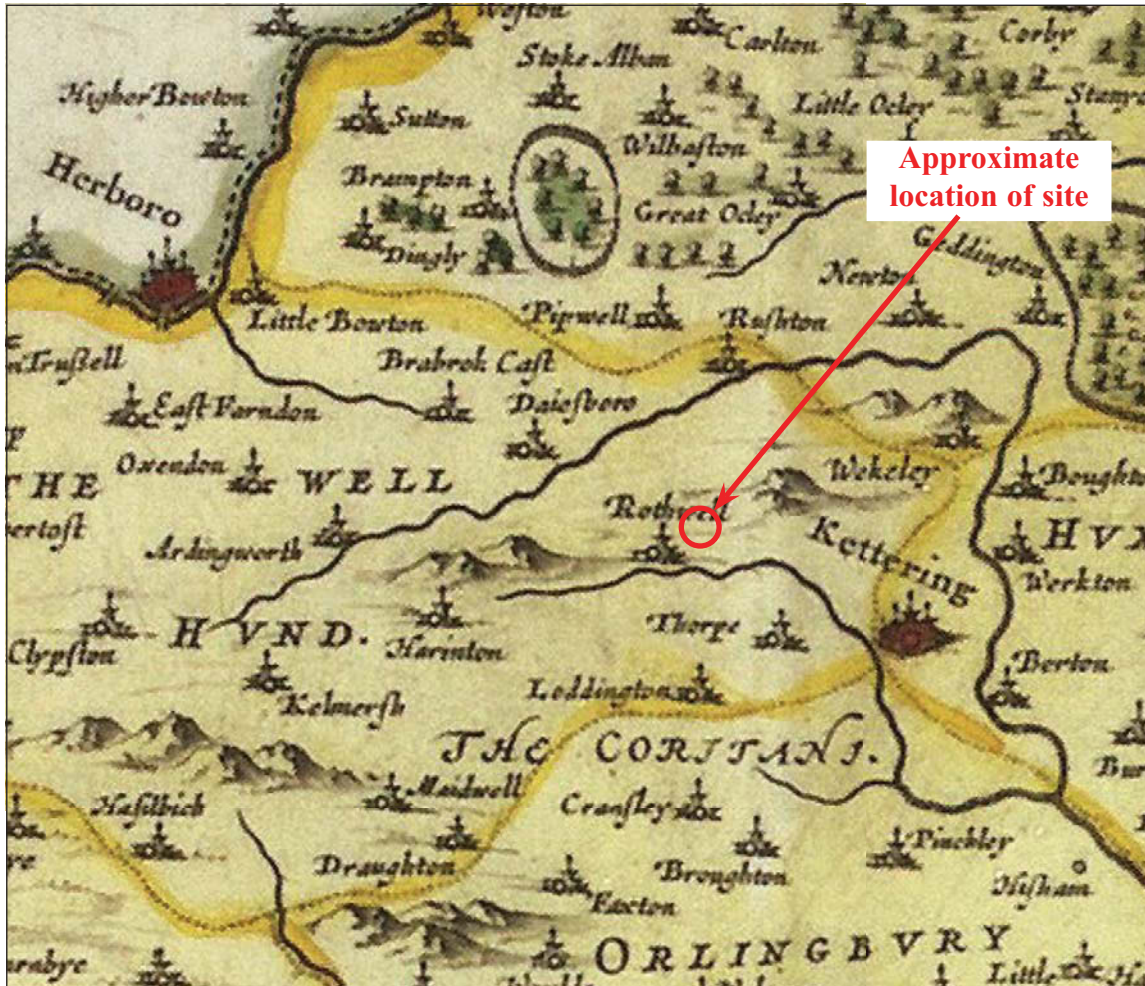


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**Hospital Farm Barn, Rushton Road, Rothwell,
Northamptonshire, 2021
Building Recording**

Figure 4. Existing elevations.





Approximate location of site

HFB 20/170



Hospital Farm Barn, Rushton Road, Rothwell,
Northamptonshire, 2021
Building Recording

Figure 5. John Blaeu's map of Northamptonshire, 1646.





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Figure 6. Bowen & Hinton's map of Northamptonshire, 1752.





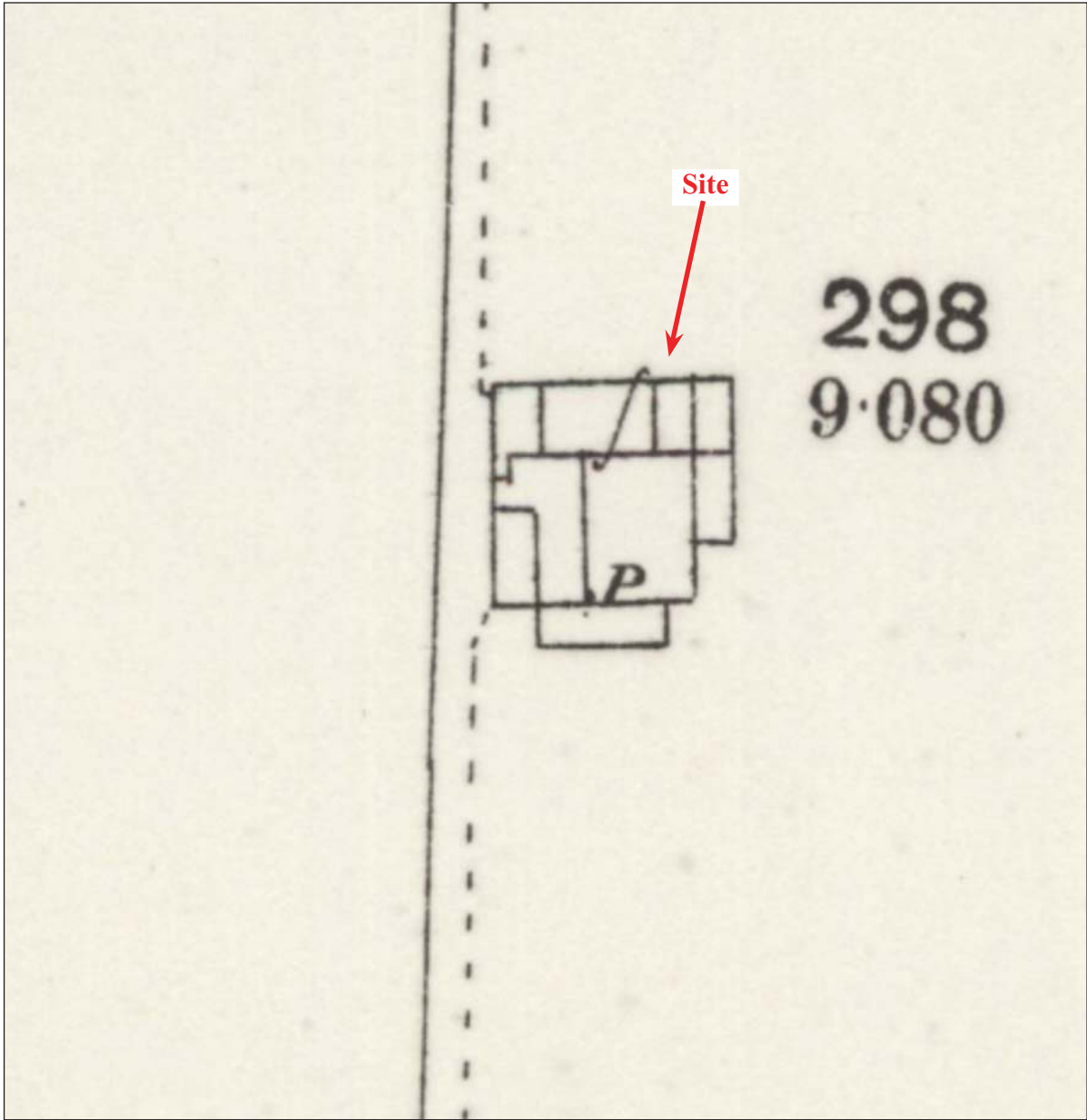
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Figure 7. Ordnance Survey First Series, 1800.





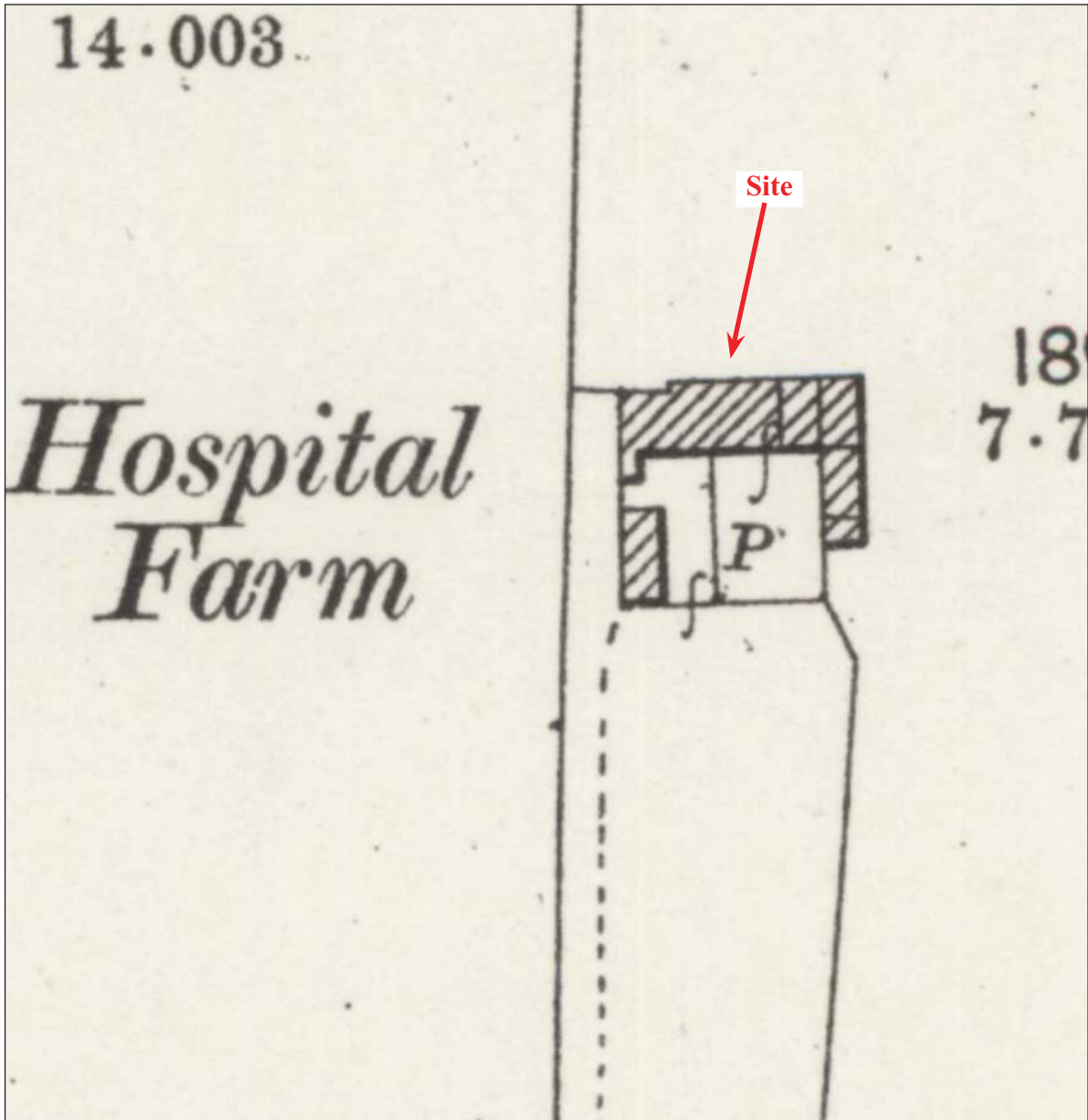
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Figure 8. First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1884.





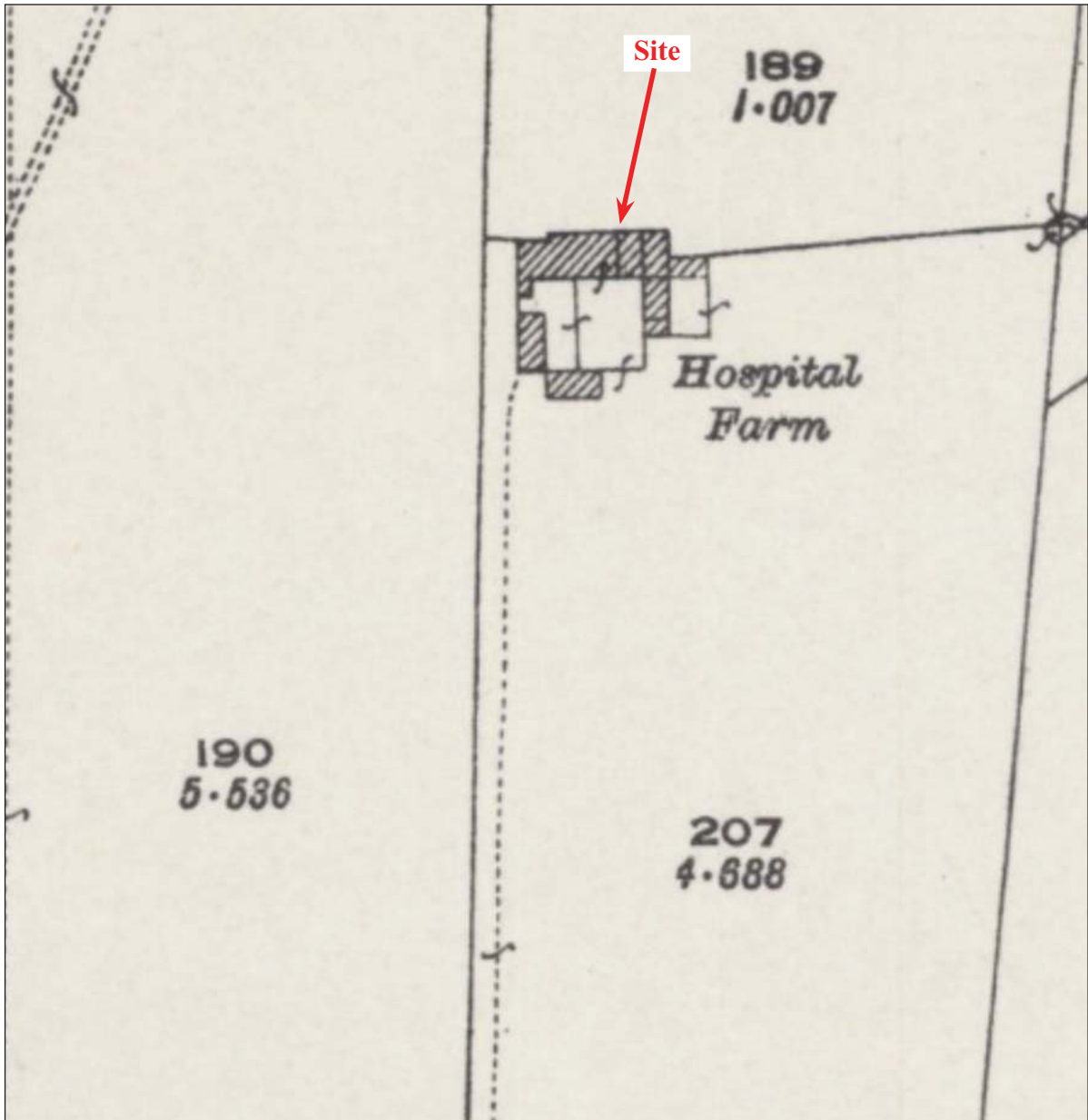
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Figure 9. Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1900.





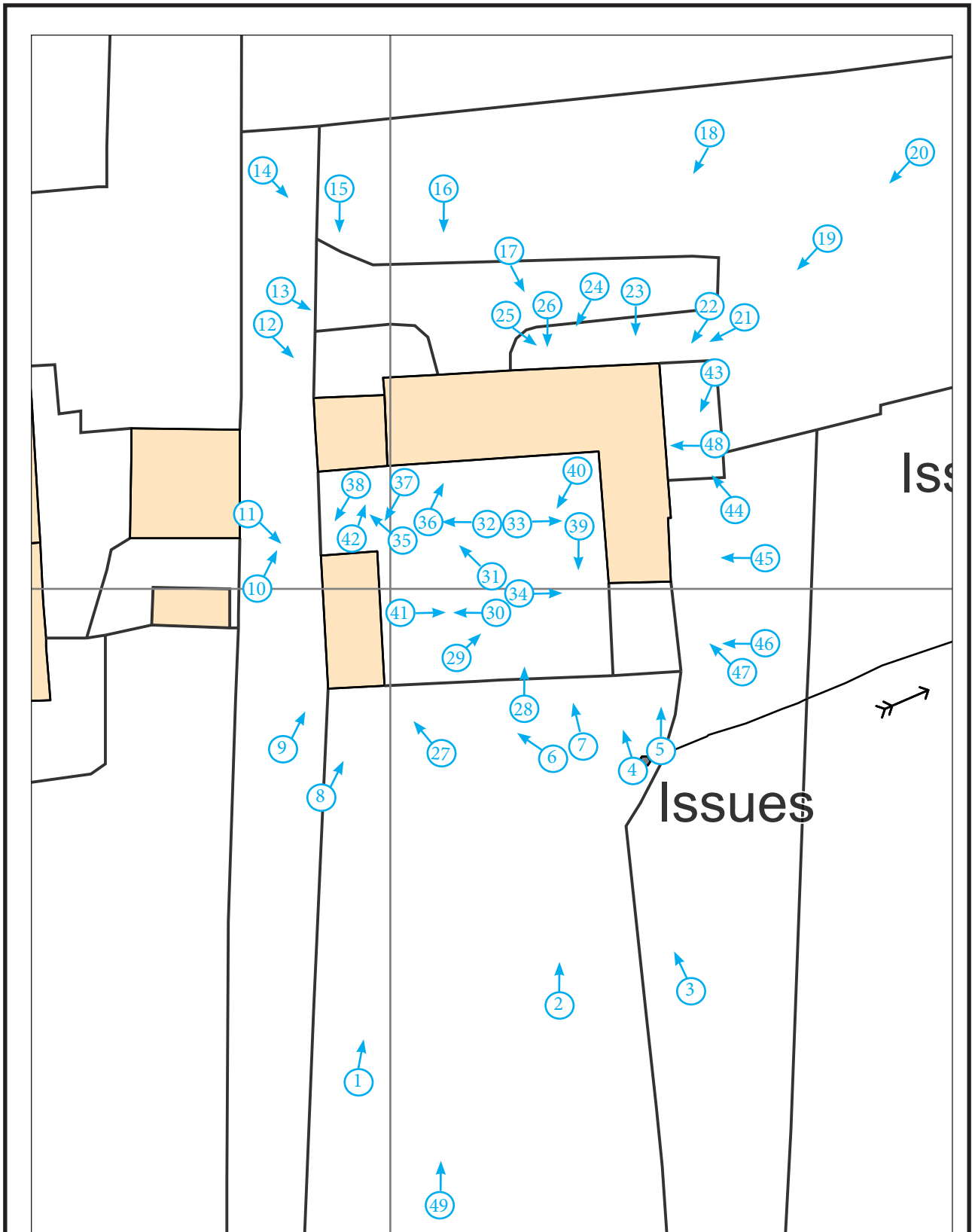
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Figure 10. Ordnance Survey, 1926.





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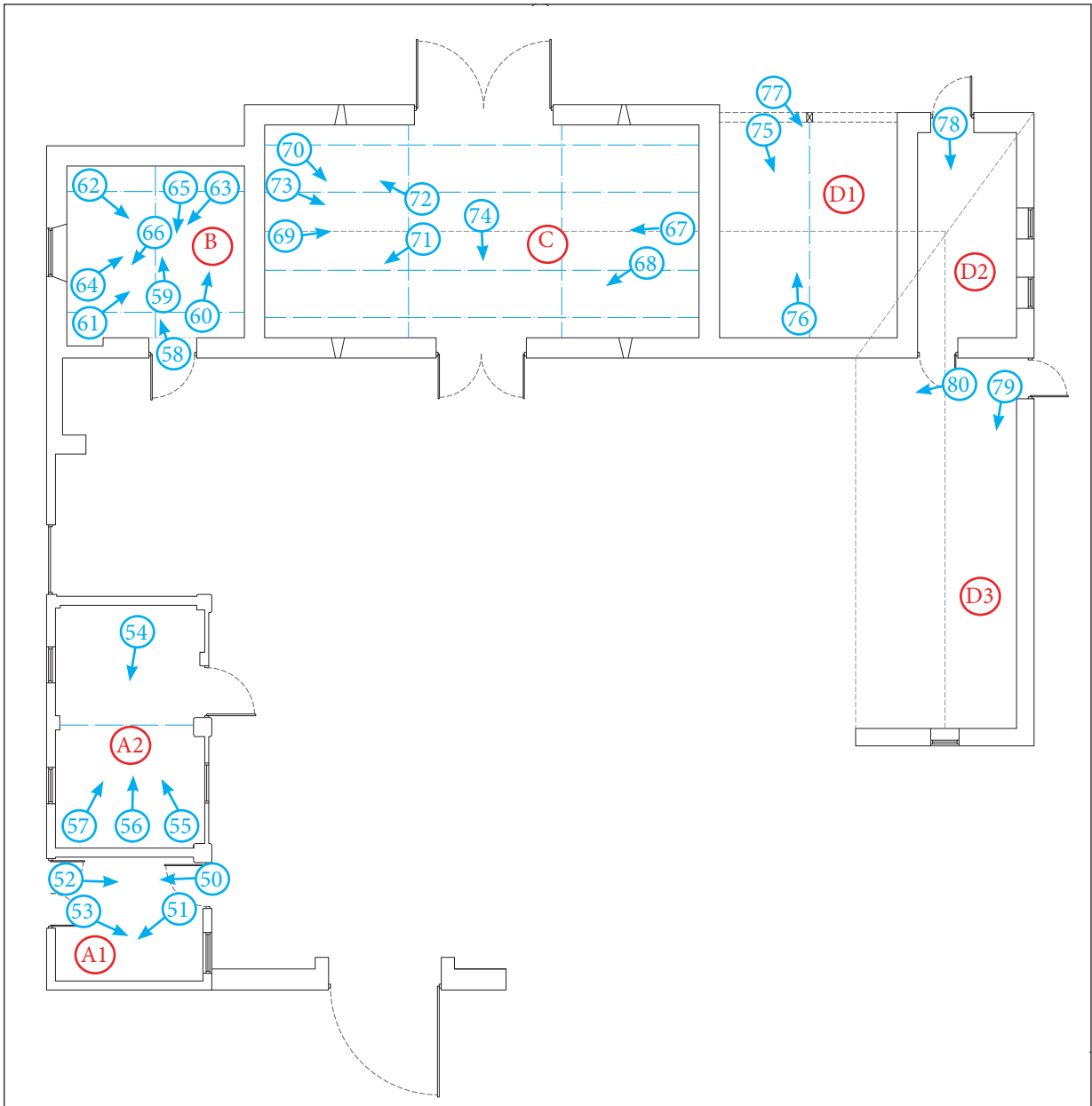


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Figure 11. Location of external photographs.

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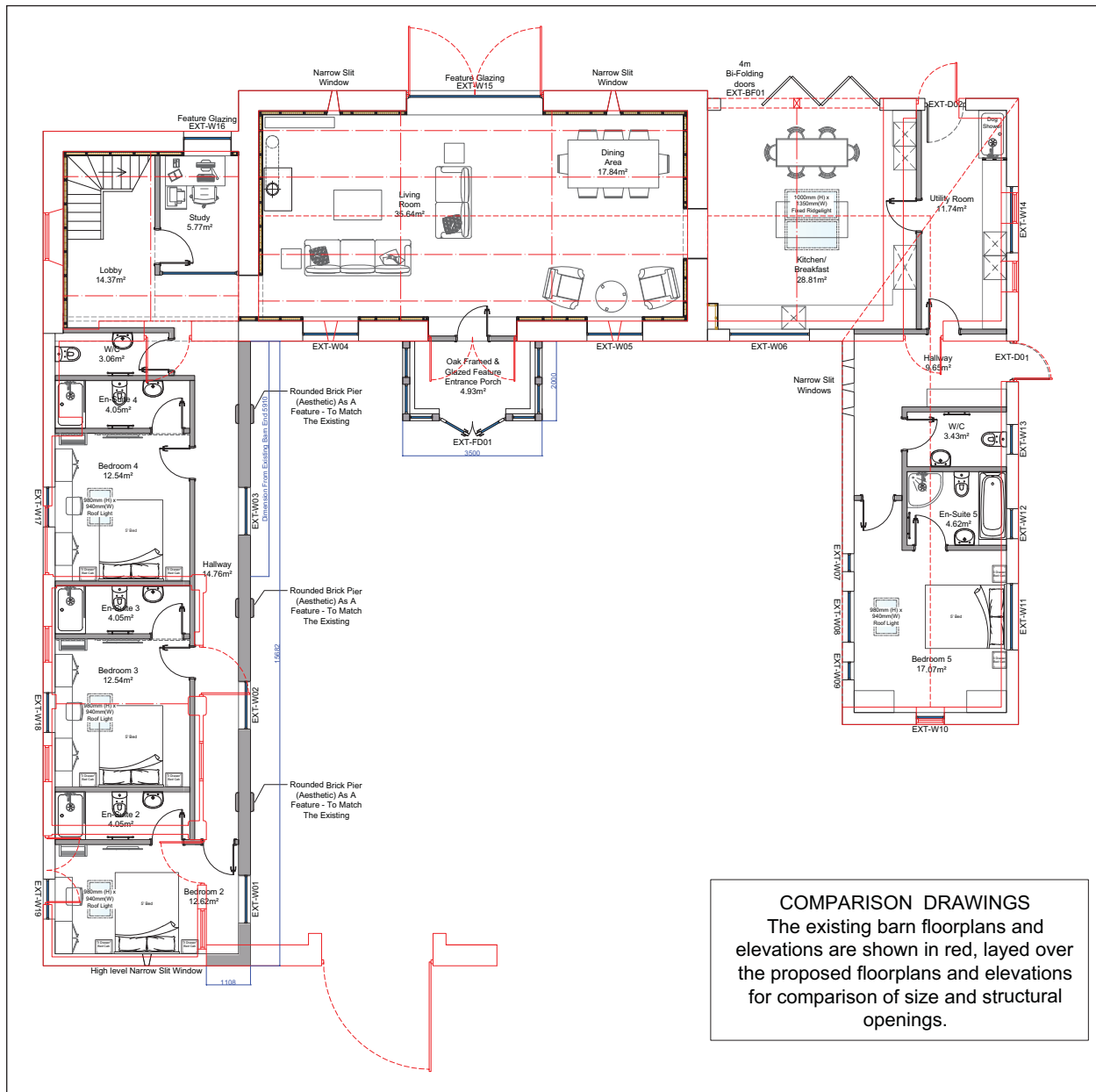
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Figure 12. Plan showing the location of internal photographs.



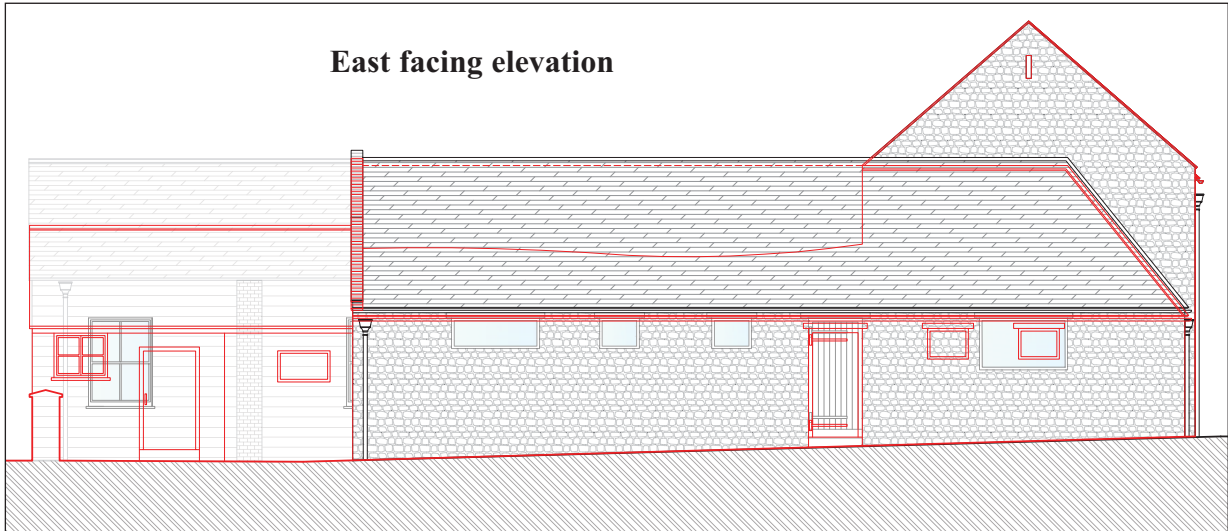


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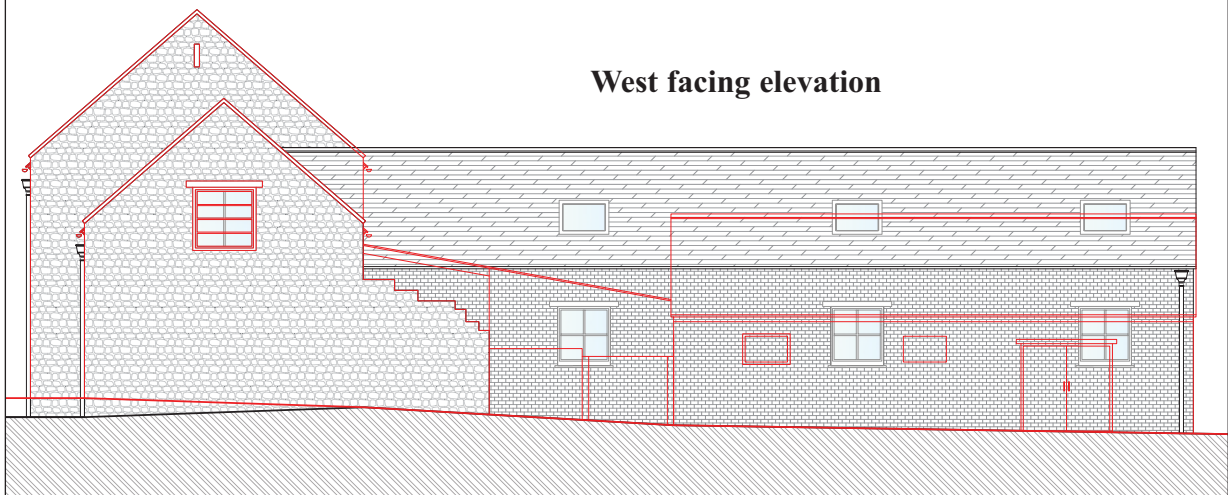
Figure 13. Proposed floor plan of site.



East facing elevation



West facing elevation



COMPARISON DRAWINGS
The existing barn floorplans and elevations are shown in red, layed over the proposed floorplans and elevations for comparison of size and structural openings.

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Figure 14. Proposed elevations (East and West facing).





COMPARISON DRAWINGS
 The existing barn floorplans and elevations are shown in red, layed over the proposed floorplans and elevations for comparison of size and structural openings.

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Figure 15. Proposed elevations (North and South facing).





Plate 1. General View of Site, Looking North North West.



Plate 2. Corner of Farmyard Wall and Building D, Looking North.



Plate 3. General View of Site, Looking North North East.



Plate 4. Building A, Looking North North East.

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Building Recording
Plates 1 to 4.





Plate 5. Building A, Looking South East.



Plate 6. General view of site, Looking South South East.



Plate 7. General view of site, Looking South South West.



Plate 8. Buildings B and C, Looking North.

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Plates 5-8.





Plate 9. Building D, Looking North East.



Plate 10. Building A, Looking West.



Plate 11. Building D, Looking North North West.



Plate 12. General View of Site, Looking North.

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Plates 9-12.





Plate 13. Room A1, Looking West



Plate 14. Room A2, Looking South.

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Plates 13 and 14.

T V A S
EAST MIDLANDS



Plate 15. Room A2, Looking North North West.



Plate 16. Building B, Looking North.

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Plates 15 and 16.

T V A S
EAST MIDLANDS



Plate 17. Building B Showing Roof Structure, Looking North West.



Plate 18. Building B Showing Blocked Doorway, Looking South West.

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Plates 17 and 18.





Plate 19. Building C, Looking West.



Plate 20. Building C, Looking East.

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Building Recording
Plates 19 and 20.





Plate 21. Building C Showing Roof Structure, Looking East South East.



Plate 22. Room D1, Looking South South East.

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Building Recording
Plates 21 and 22.





Plate 23. Room D2, Looking South.



Plate 24. Room D3, Looking South.

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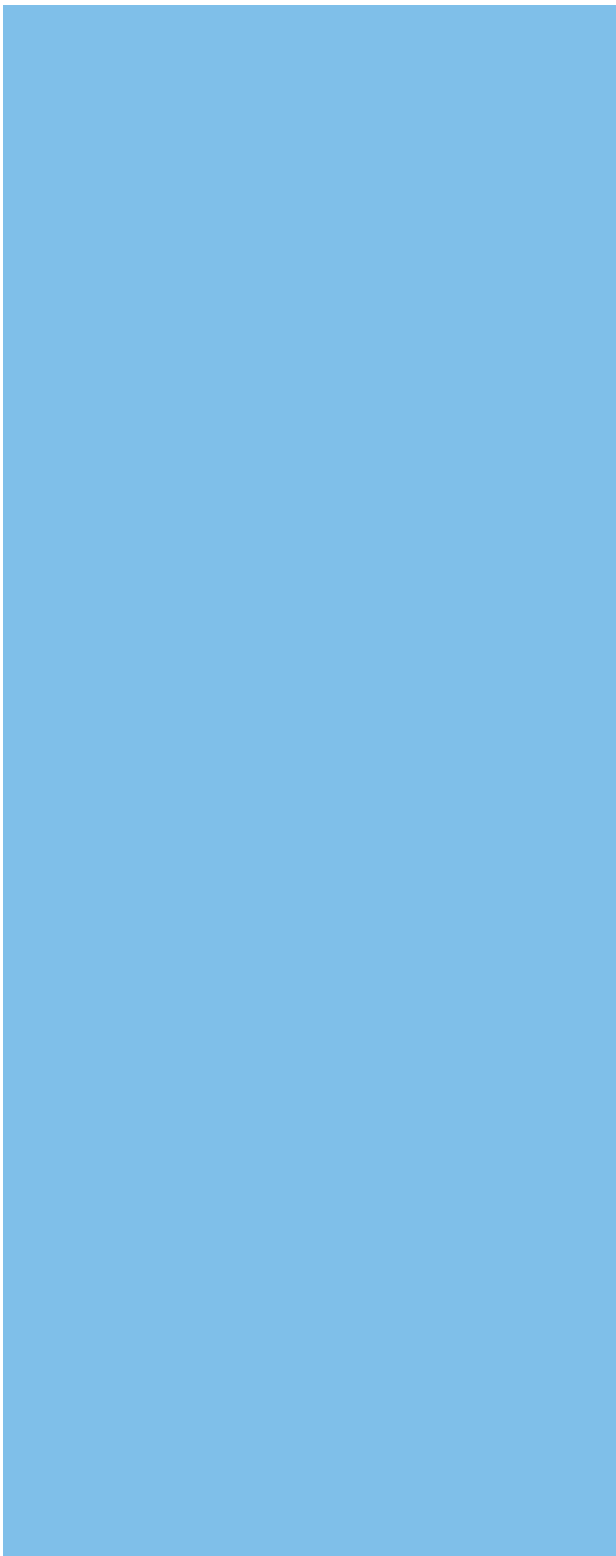
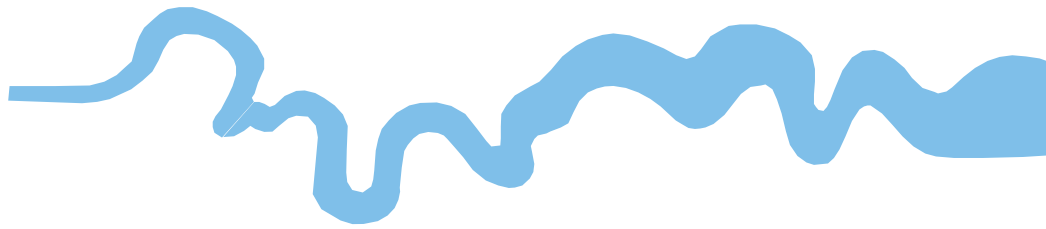
Hospital Farm Barn, Rushton Road,
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Building Recording
Plates 23 and 24.



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	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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