



**Hop Kilns and Barn at Upper Court, Lulsley, Worcestershire**

to include:

Desk-based Assessment & Standing Building Recording (level 2-3)

NGR SO 74615 55583

Report No. 2002/06/03

Acc. No. WSM 31656



# CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
2.	STANDING BUILDING RECORDING STRATEGY	4
3.	DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT	5
	MAP 1 TITHE MAP OF 1839	8
	MAP 2 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF 1890	9
	MAP 3 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF 1905	10
4.	BUILDING PHASING	11
4.1	PHASE I	11
4.2	PHASE II	12
	FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION & GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF BARN AND KILNS	14
	FIGURE 2 PLAN OF LITTLE COWARNE COURT KILN & BARN, HEREFORDSHIRE	15
5.0	SUMMARY	16
6.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY	17
7.0	COPYRIGHT	17
	APPENDIX I SMR INVENTORY - LULSLEY	18
	PLATE 1 EASTERN ELEVATION OF THE BARN LOOKING NW	19
	PLATE 2 NORTH-EASTERN HOP KILN LOOKING SOUTH-WEST	19
	PLATE 3 NORTHERN ELEVATION OF BARN AND HOP KILN	20
	PLATE 4 S. ELEVATION OF BARN AND DOOR LEADING TO 1st FLOOR	20
	PLATE 5 FIRST FLOOR PARTY WALL ROUGHLY TIED INTO EASTERN ELEVATION	21
	PLATE 6 POCKET HOPPER LOCATED CUT INTO THE 1st FLOOR OF THE BARN	21
	PLATE 7 A-FRAME - LOCATED IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE BARN	22
	PLATE 8 DOOR OPENING TO THE UPPER SECTION OF THE SOUTHERN KILN	22
	PLATE 9 DRYING UNIT IN THE NORTHERN KILN LOOKING NORTH-WEST	23
	PLATE 10 OVEN IN NORTHERN KILN	23
	FIGURE 3 ST GILES CHAPEL, LULSLEY - WATER COLOUR BY T. RICHARDS IN 1810	24
	FIGURE 4 CIDER PRESS IMPRINT WITHIN THE FLOOR OF THE EASTERN BAY	25

*Cover photograph: the hop kilns looking north-east*

## **Desk-based Assessment and Standing Building Recording for Hop Kilns and Barn at Upper Court, Lulsley, Worcestershire (Acc. No. WSM 31656).**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Border Archaeology was commissioned by Mr E.A. Sayres of Wards Coombe, Dagnall, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, HP4 1RE to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and building recording survey at RCHME<sup>1</sup> level 2/3 on a barn and adjoining hop kilns at Upper Court, Lulsley, Worcestershire (NGR SO 74615 55583). The survey included an audit of all architectural fixtures and fittings. The planning application reference number was MB/00/1105 & 1106 LBC.
- 1.2 On behalf of client, a method statement outlining a programme of work was prepared by Worcestershire County Council Archaeological Service. This documentation required the recording of all significant external and internal features belonging to the building as well as photographs of all elevations and internal features
- 1.3 This Standing Building Recording survey is incorporated into the planning proposal and is set within the non-statutory guidelines of Planning Policy Guidance 15 issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. This national legislation sets out guidance from the Secretary of State regarding development-prompted archaeological issues in relation to Local Planning Authority (LPA) procedure. The guidance given to the LPA provides recommendations of how archaeology can be incorporated into the planning procedure. Further guidance is set out within the Worcestershire County Structure Plan.
- 1.4 The purpose of this further programme of work was to assess the importance of the building. The proposed development of the building is include the conversion of the barn and kilns to a dwelling. This report is a record of the on-site methodology and procedures, results and summary.
- 1.5 The Standing Building survey required stringent on-site procedures that complied with present Health and Safety standards set by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). Any hazards regarding health and safety were outlined within a full risk assessment. Copies will be submitted and form part of the site archive.
- 1.6 A copy of this report will be submitted to Mr E. A. Sayres and Worcestershire County Council Archaeology Service for approval. Further copies will be deposited with the Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

<sup>1</sup> Royal Commission of Historical Monuments (England)

## 2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT STRATEGY

2.1 For this desk-based assessment, archaeological data bases, cartographic, secondary documentary and historical sources, and pictorial records were used in order to provide an historical framework and overview for the site.

2.2 Sources of cultural heritage information included:

- i) The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Woodbury Hall, University College Worcester, Henwick Drive, Worcester WR2 6AJ
- ii) Worcestershire County Records Office, County Hall, Spetchley, Worcester.
- iii) The National Monuments Record (NMR), Kemble Drive, Swindon, SN2 2GZ.

## 2.3 STANDING BUILDING RECORDING STRATEGY

2.4 The aim of the programme of standing building recording was to allow for the preservation by record of significant architectural remains, and any remains whose presence and/or nature could not be established in advance of development.

2.5 Primary and secondary documentary sources (where applicable) were used in order to properly assess the historic importance of the building(s) (see above). Prior to photographic recording of the building, it was important to initially establish the building phases. Up to two building phases were recognised which appear to date to the 19th century. Each phase is discussed in detail within this report.

2.6 Following guidelines set with Planning Policy Guidance 15 (PPG 15) and standards set by the Royal Commission [RCHME] - now English Heritage - Border Archaeology undertook a level 2/3 building survey programme. This level of recording included a detailed written description of each room where original features are present; a photographic survey of all significant internal and external features (including all door and window openings and external elevations).

2.7 A graphic, photographic and written record of various elements of the building was made. A ground floor plan was drawn to a scale of 1:50. Each plate (**Plates 1-10**) were given arrow directions on the plan (**Figure 1**).

2.8 Photographic records, using a 35mm format, included both monochrome, colour negative and colour transparency film. Individual features were photographed as a separate item as well as in detail. Each feature was also photographed and placed into a wider context (i.e. the surrounding elevation).

## 3.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 General

- 3.2 The small hamlet of Lulsley (and within the parish of) is located within west Worcestershire, approximately 9km east of Bromyard (Herefordshire) and 14km west of the city of Worcester. The hamlet is situated in rolling countryside with the Malvern Hills lying some 5km to the east.
- 3.3 The solid geology around Lulsley consists of Permo-Triassic mudstones and siltstones. This parent material has heavily influenced the drift geology. According to the Soil Survey of England & Wales (1983), there are two soils around Lulsley; a WORCESTER 431 and a LUGWARDINE 561d, the latter soil is influenced by the nearby River Teme. The WORCESTER 431 consists of slowly permeable non-calcareous and calcareous reddish clayey soils which overlie mudstone. These soils are more shallow on steep slopes and are associated with similar non-calcareous fine loamy soil. In places, these soils are at risk to water erosion. The LUGWARDINE 561d, located north of the site consist of deep stoneless permeable reddish fine silty soils. There are similar coarse silty soils locally. Both types, located either side of the River Teme and on flat ground are affected by ground water and flooding.
- 3.4 According to the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the area around Lulsley has yielded a small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman artefacts including a Neolithic polished stone axe and a Roman quern (WSM31627). Also recovered was a small assemblage of Roman pottery at Lulsley (WSM30562).<sup>2</sup> Whether or not these are non-residual finds remains uncertain. Further west, and into Herefordshire are a number of Iron Age hillforts. This area though has a poor prehistoric and Roman presence which may be possibly due to one-time dense woodland.
- 3.5 Although no Saxon or Norman sites are found within the vicinity of Upper Court, Lulsley is supposedly listed in the Domesday Book of 1086 under the settlement of Knightwick (Thorn & Thorn 1982). The inventory under Knightwick states that...

*Robert the Bursar holds 1 of these 3 hides; it is called Knightwick. He has 1 plough and 7 smallholders with 2 ploughs; meadow, 6 acres; woodland 2 furlongs long and 1 wide. The value is 20s (£1). Before 1066 this hide paid full jurisdiction and every service of the King in the said manor. It is for the household supplies of the monks, but it was leased to a nun, Edith, to have service for as long as the brothers wished, and could do without it; but as their community grew after 1066, she gave it back. She is still alive and is herself the witness to this.*

- 3.6 Place-name evidence for Lulsley is indeed early. The earliest derivation dates to the 12th century when the village is referred to as *Lolleseie* (Mawer & Stenton 1969:59). The village is located within the ancient (Saxon) Doddingtree Hundred. Later spellings include *Lollesseye* (1316, 1364, 1369); *Lulsey* (1535, 1649, 1675, 1763) and *Lullesey* (1649). According to Mawer & Stenton, *Lull* is a 'well-established Old English (OE) name which used in this context means low-lying land and surrounded by the 'windings' of the River Teme. The *ley* element possibly refers to a clearance of woodland.

<sup>2</sup> Pottery from field-walking included 7 sherds of Roman pottery (including one possible Tesserae) and 21 sherds of Medieval pottery including glazed wares and a Malvernian ridge tile. Nearly all the pottery was abraded.

- 3.7 There are up to fifteen sites listed on the SMR which date to the Medieval period; some of these are multi-phased and also date to the Post-Medieval period. Of these sites, two are moats; one (WSM 03243) located immediately east of the barn and hop kilns.<sup>3</sup> The Upper Court moat, present on the 1839, 1890 and 1905 maps measures approximately 60m (NE-SW ) by 27m (NW-SE). The moat, Medieval in date possibly formed the outer *defences* of a small manor. The near by St Giles Church would have provided a place of worship to the [Upper Court] Lord-of-the-Manor. St Giles Church (WSM 03281), possibly 16th or 17th century in date was demolished in 1892. A water colour painting by Thomas Richards in 1810 shows the church with a small nave (with bell tower), chancel and timber framed porch. The roof of the nave and chancel is stone cladded, whilst the tower appears to constructed of wood (and weather boarded). A yew tree is also present at the southern side of the church. Other Medieval sites include a deserted Medieval settlement at Broadwas (WSM 24583), the church of St Mary Magdalan, Broadwas (WSM 03310), the 16th century Lulsley Court (WSM06718) and the corn mill, fulling mill and water mill in Broadwas (WSM 04897).
- 3.8 According to Pesvner (1968), Lulsley Court is timber framed, using a close studding design (similar to Upper Court). In plan, the building is arranged with two gables either side of a facade. The barge boards and finials are, according to Pesvner, Elizabethan or Jacobean in style (*ibid.* 217).
- 3.9 Possibly associated with the moat at Upper Court is a nearby deserted Medieval village (WSM 11243). This site, which, arguably is a shrunken village lies west of the church and appears as a crop mark in a field which is now turned to pasture but was orchard. The site consists of a single holloway which runs west of the church gate and a series of faint [house] platforms. According to field notes made by Buteux (20th July 1992), the site had been ploughed and, when the orchard was turned into pasture, the removal of tree roots would have added further damage to any earthworks.
- 3.10 Worcestershire Archaeological Service, has in the past conducted a standing building survey on a hop kiln and barn at Lulsley Court (Cook 2001). The hop kiln and barn, according to the SMR dates from the late 17th century. The older phasing of the building, one of five, belongs to the barn. The barn is constructed of stone and timber. The timber framing has infilled wattle and daub panelling. Some panels have been infilled with brick nogging. Cook suggests that the use of this building prior to the construction of the hop kilns is unknown. The shape and size of the hop kilns (phase IV) suggests a date between 1875 and 1890. The internal arrangement of features within the barn and hop kiln complex is similar to the building complex at Upper Court. It is true to say that barns were more than suitable companions for hop kilns in that they formed an integrated system whereby hops could be stored, dried, roasted, packaged and transported in one building.
- 3.11 The SMR lists up to 17 sites which date to the Post-Medieval period; the majority of which are agricultural buildings including associated dwellings. Notable sites within the vicinity of Upper Court include the farmhouse, stable and oasthouse at Lulsley Court (WSM 30610). The farmhouse dates to around 1675 whilst the stable and oasthouse date from the 19th century. Also Post-Medieval in date is a Grade II Listed timber framed building dating to the 17th century, located north of Upper Court and named Cold Place.

<sup>3</sup> It is interesting to note that hop kilns or oasthouses are very a late Post-Medieval concern. During the 16th century, hops were dried in the sun on any convenient floor of any shed (Woodridge 1983). Round kilns such as Lulsley were built from around 1810. The circular shape was meant to give a better circulation of heat (**Figure 2**).

### 3.12 SITE SPECIFIC

- 3.13 The collation of information concerning the history of the barn and hop kilns is sparse. Little information was retrieved from the resource centres mentioned in section 2. The barn and hop kilns have been placed on the SMR (WSM29848). The Upper Court house is a Grade II Listed building and dates from the mid to late 17th/early 18th century. The house is constructed using vertical close studded timber framing with diagonal timber supports; an unusual construction design for this county. The barn and hop kilns are, as stated below present on three 19th century maps. The barn can be considered older than the hop kilns. There is evidence of the hop kilns being tied into the north-western barn elevation. However, both buildings appear as one entity on the maps.

### 3.14 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 3.15 For this desk-based assessment, three maps were used including the 1839 Tithe and Apportionment<sup>4</sup>, the (first edition) 1890 and (2nd edition) 1905 Ordnance Survey maps. On the latter two maps, the barn and hop kilns are clearly visible.
- 3.16 The Tithe and Apportionment of 1839 indicates that the land around Upper Court was used as orchard (**Map 1**). Immediately west and south of the farm is 'Harding Orchard', whilst to east and south is 'Wills Close Hopyard' and 'Old Cherry Orchard'. To the north and across the lane from the farm are the field names of 'Cold Furlong Hopyard' and 'Orchard'. The land use around Upper Court during the early 19th century is identical to land use during the early 20th century. The majority of these fields, have today changed from orchard to pasture.
- 3.17 The First Edition 1890 Ordnance Survey map shows land surrounding Upper Court is taken up by extensive [apple] orchards (**Map 2**). The presence of a cider press within the southern section of the barn indicates that apple growing and the production of cider was important. The barn and kilns, along with outbuildings and the house are clearly visible (PRN WSM 29848). Also clearly visible is a rectangular moat which dates to the Medieval period (PRN WSM 03281). Along the lane which links Cold Place and Hill Farm, and within the boundary of Upper Court are several farm buildings (PRN WSM 29704). These buildings, which at present are being developed, were once corn drying and apple and hop collecting barn units. To the east of Upper Court is St Giles Church (PRN WSM 11243). To the south of Upper Court is the line of the Worcester & Bromyard Railway (closed in 1956).
- 3.18 The Second Edition 1905 Ordnance Survey shows little change to the farm and the surrounding area (**Map 3**). The only noticeable additions to this map is the presence of a Sunday School which was located between Upper Court and St Giles Church (HWCM 3281) and a small footbridge which appears to extend across the western section of the moat. Interestingly, St Giles Church (also referred to as Lulsley Chapel) was demolished in 1892 (**Figure 3**).
- 3.19 According to Cook (2001) most of the land with the 'orchard' symbol on both Ordnance Survey maps is allocated to hop growing. However, according to the 1839 Tithe map and Apportionment, the use of 'orchard' is specific (i.e. cherry orchards).

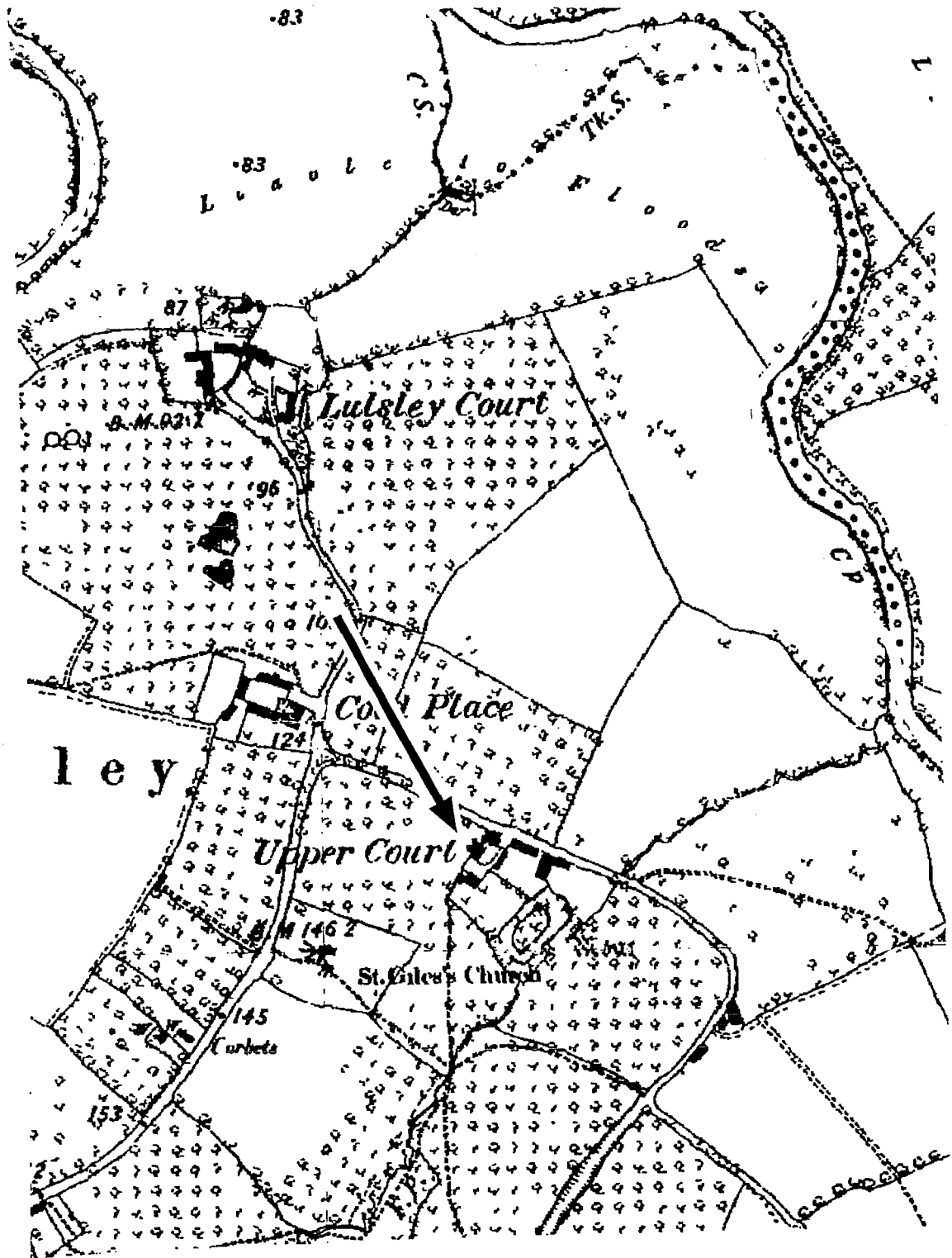
<sup>4</sup> WCRO BA 1572: ref: s760/430; 1839

# MAP 1 TITHE MAP OF 1839

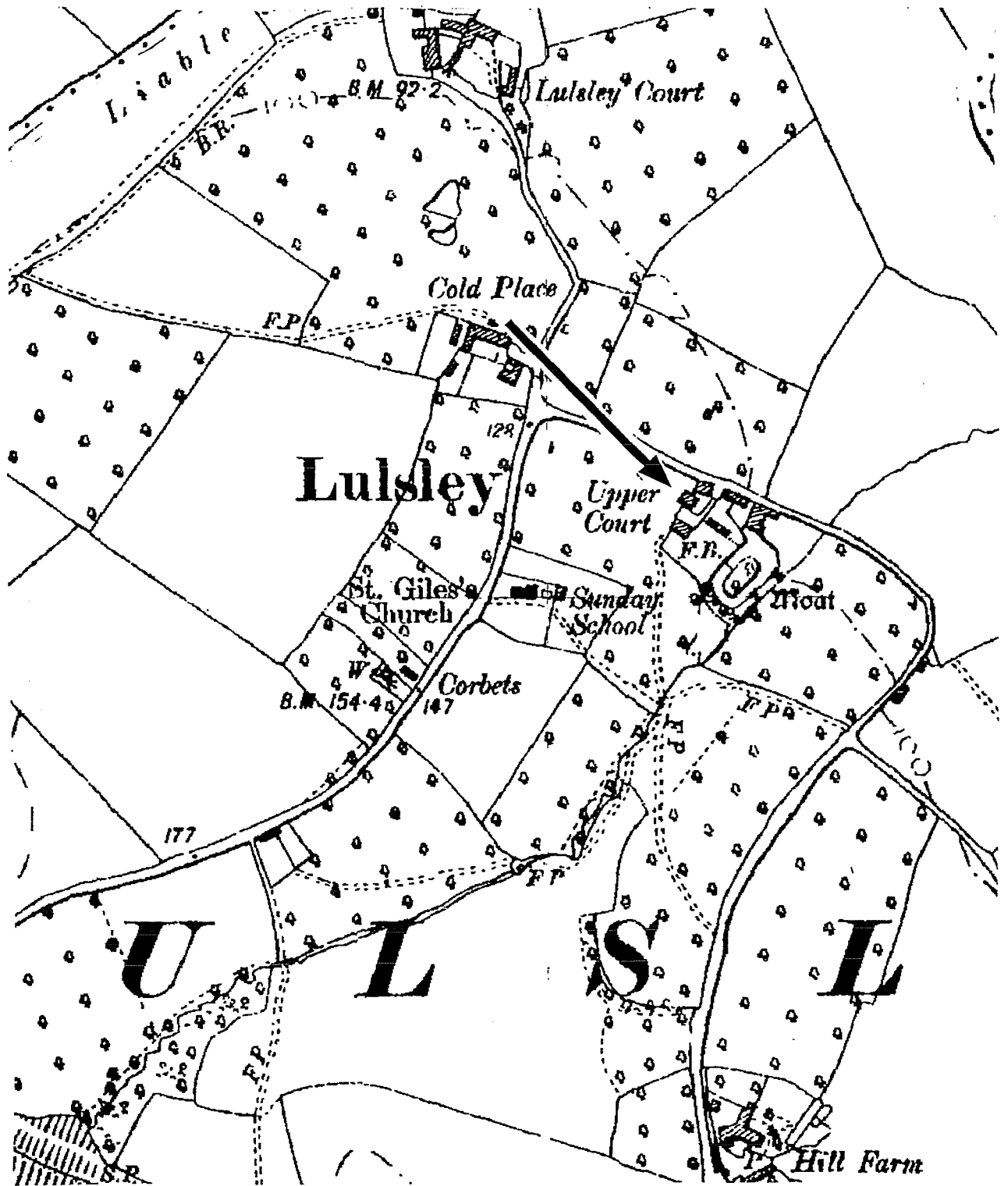




MAP 2 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF 1890



MAP 3 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF 1905



## 4.0 BUILDING PHASING<sup>5</sup>

4.1 This standing building recording survey was a Level 2/3 and was based on the criteria set by the RCHAM[E]. The brief issued by Worcestershire County Council Archaeological Service, the requirements for this building recording project include a full photographic survey, annotated plans and a full building phasing. The field work was undertaken between June and July 2002.

4.2 The barn (Phase 1a and 1b) and hop kilns (Phase 2) form two main phases of construction. Within the barn are two bays which are separated by a later party wall (Phase 1b).

### 4.3 Phase 1a

4.4 The earliest building phase is the double gabled barn. Constructed of Old Red sandstone blocking, this structure retains many features which date from the 19th century when hop production was at its height. This two storey building, partially cutting into the sandstone geology at its north-west end has three entrances. Two entrances are incorporated into the south-eastern elevation (**Plate 1**). Although the double doors are longer present, much of the wrought iron door furniture is in place. Above the south-eastern bay door is a much eroded [date?] plaque. Above both doors are two door and/or window openings. It is probable that these openings were used for easy access to storage place on the first floor. Both the window openings and the double bay doors are arranged in bi-lateral symmetry and complement the aesthetic value of this part of the farmyard. The stone work on this elevation is regularly coursed. Cast-iron drainage flanks the central and western areas of the elevation. Running along the eaves and along the apex of the double gable are a series of equally spaced protruding header bricks. The double gable roof is laid with ceramic tiles. The design of the south-eastern elevation is typical of the 18th/19th century rural vernacular.

4.5 The third door is located along the south-eastern elevation. This door opens into a first floor room. The baton and plank door along with the door surround appears to be contemporary with Phase I. The door opening leads from the barn to Upper Court house. Either side of the door is evidence of re-pointing; probably with a soft creamy white mortar. To the south of the door and abutting the south-eastern elevation are a series of brick-lined steps which leads to the farmyard and the barn frontage. Half way along this wall is a small window opening (**Plate 4**). The opening has a small plank and baton door with timber surround. The function of this opening is unknown but it was probably used as a ventilation opening.

4.6 Located within the eastern bay, near the entrance to the kiln were the remnants of a cider press (**Figure 4**). The press, usually consisting of two circular stone blocks would have, in this case, sat on a cobblestone surface.<sup>6</sup> The press that once stood was clearly visible. Outside the line of the press was evidence of a worn cobblestone pavement. It is more than probable that the cider press

<sup>5</sup>According to the terminology, hop kilns are also referred to as oast houses. Definition according to R. Walton (1985) consist of a tall, usually circular but sometimes square building, topped by a conical cowl or cap, known as a granny, which has an outlet or ventilation slot through which the hot air can escape. The cowl can rotate under the action of the wind on a projecting vane so that the vent is always on the leeward side and the escape of hot air is not hindered. The hops are spread out on an upper floor in the kiln, covered by a fine netting, and dried by the heat rising from a fire maintained on the ground floor. To avoid contamination of the hops by smoke, charcoal or anthracite is used since these are virtually smokeless fuels. Attached to the kiln is rectangular building, in which the hops awaiting drying and fuel are stored, and the warm, dried hops allowed to cool before being compressed by a simple press into sacks called pockets.

<sup>6</sup> the floor in the western bay is dirt-trodden. It is probable that there was once a cobblestone surface.

predates the two hop kilns and was possibly removed when the hop production became the main use of the barn complex. The presence of the cider press along with the hop kilns assists in the phasing of the building.

- 4.7 Exposed in the timber-floor of the western bay are two circular openings (**Plate 6**); both measure approximately 0.20m in diameter. These openings, with their wooden shutters would have been used to transport roasted hops from the kiln to hessian 'pockets' (**Plate 6**).

#### 4.8 Phase Ib

- 4.9 Dividing the two bays is a double-coursed brick party wall (**Plate 5**). The brick work is 19th century in date and is not tied-in the internal (sandstone) elevations suggesting the party wall, which divides the two bays may be a later addition. The wall does partially support the wall frame timbers of a double gabled roof. The roof timbers, constructed of pine are arranged into a simple A-frame (**Figure 5**). A single king post with diagonal collars which link the queen post to the roof line (**Plate 7**).<sup>7</sup>

#### 4.10 Phases 2a and 2b

- 4.11 The two circular-shaped hop kilns, located to the rear elevation of the barn are partially cut into the natural geology (**Plate 2**). The floor of both kilns stand at the same level as the ground floor of the barn. Likewise, a similar arrangement is recognised for the first floor of the barn and the drying floor (or racks) of the hop kilns.
- 4.12 It would appear that the hop kilns was deliberately designed to complement the [earlier] barn. Both kilns, constructed of red unfrosted brick and erected over a substantial sandstone plinth are symmetrically laid along the rear elevation of the barn. On the ground floor of both kilns (and within an extensive ash deposit) were the remains of two cast-iron ovens. The one oven, located in the western kiln is in a good state of preservation. The drying racks, present in both kilns, are constructed of pine and arranged in a series of 1" slats which extend across the first floor (**Plates 8 and 9**). Above the slatted floor is a conical roof which has a lathe and plaster wall. Outside, the roof is [ceramic] tiled. Both roof spaces are in a poor state of preservation, a large number of tiles are missing. On the eastern kiln, a large section of the roof has collapsed. However, the damping system on both kilns are in place. Between the barn and the kilns are two openings which give access between the first floor of the barn and the drying rooms in both kilns. The openings, constructed from 19th century brick appear to be set into the rear barn elevation; constructed from sandstone blocking. On the ground floor, there are a further two openings which lead to hop ovens. The openings form part of the original barn phase. At one point in time a curved brick lintel has been replaced by a large [oak] timber. Both openings stand around 1.80m in height. The sandstone opening forms a lip into the kiln which measures around 1.05m in width.
- 4.13 The two ovens, constructed from 19th century fire brick measure (in plan) around 1.6m square (**Plate 10**).<sup>8</sup> A small brick segmental arched opening leads to a grated oven. Most of the oven furniture such as the cast-iron doors, grate and sheet metal flues. Between the lipped entrance to the kiln and the oven are [recently constructed] metal corrugated sheeted walls. This walling would

<sup>7</sup> similar to the Medieval and early Post-Medieval king-post frames (Harris 1978).

<sup>8</sup> located in front of the oven in the western kiln was a wooden barrel.

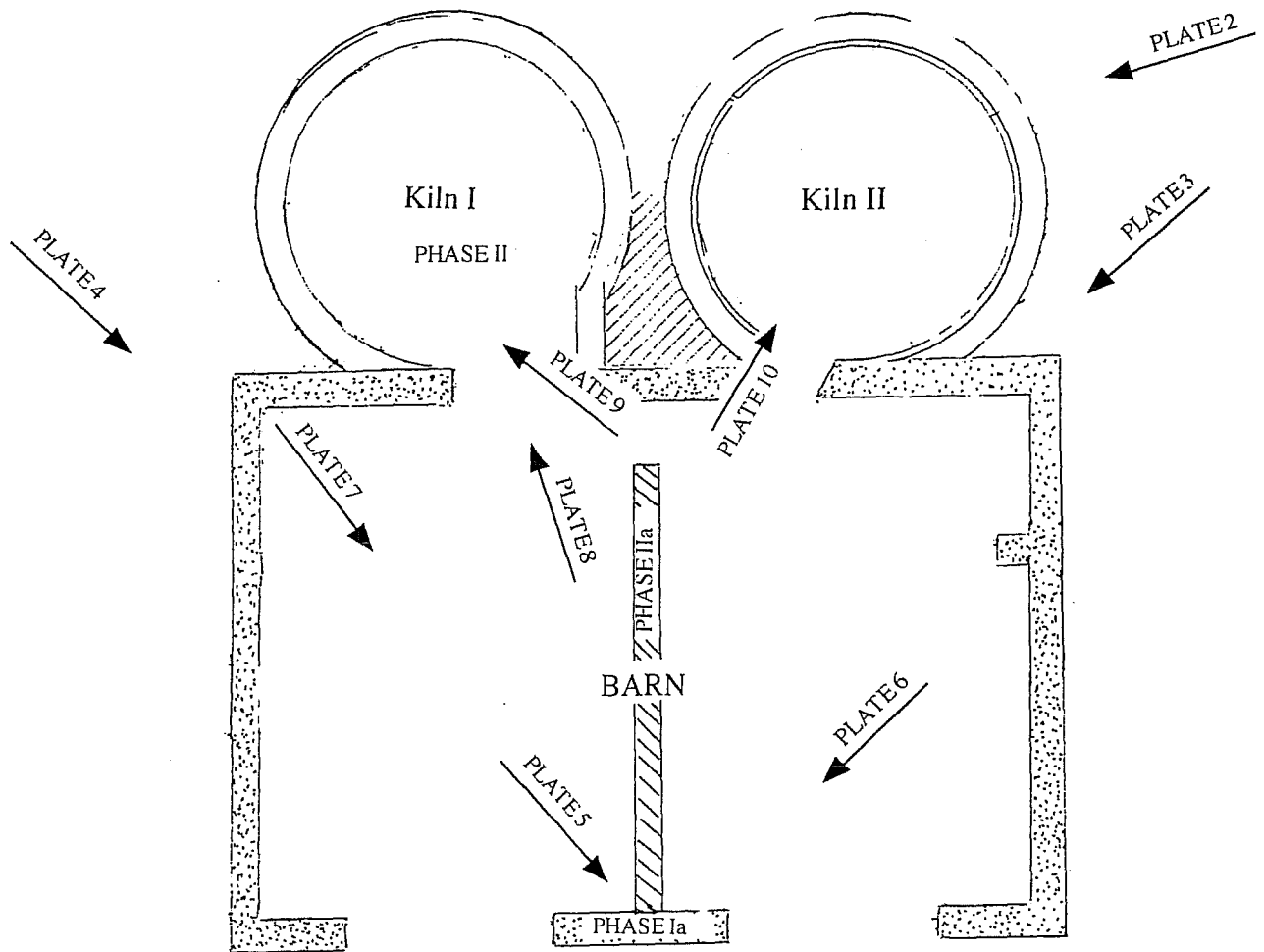
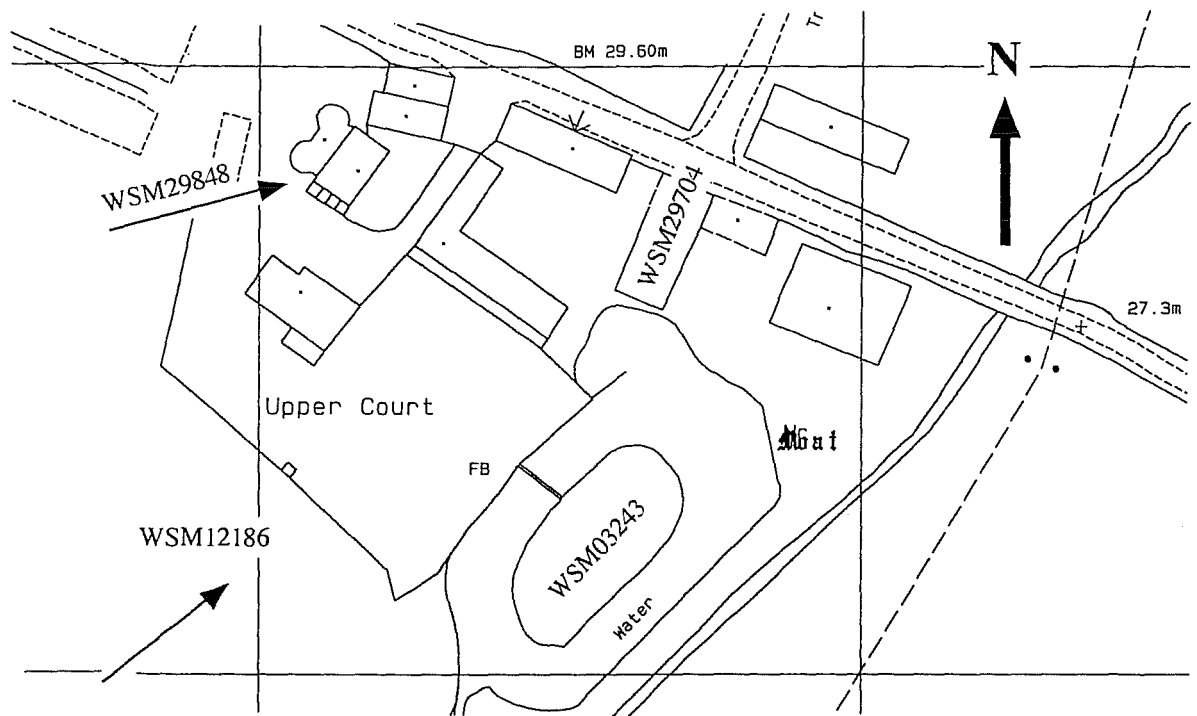
have prevented any through draft rushing into the kiln area; and thus drying the hops too quickly.

- 4.14 The circular brick wall for both kilns once extended below a recent garden. There was evidence (in section) that a trench was excavated into natural soils<sup>9</sup> in order to construct the foundations of the upper sections of both kilns. The foundations consist of a single course of sandstone blocking. The brickwork is laid in the English garden Wall tradition (successive rows of stretcher and headers).
- 4.15 Between both kilns is a small room which is entered through a small baton and plank door opening. The door is in a poor state of preservation. The small room supports a ceramic tiled pitched roof which appears to abut against both kiln roofs. The use for this room is unknown. Further infill brick and stone work occurs between the north-western rear elevation corners of the barn and the hop kilns. This infilling appears to be a deliberate act to 'tidy' the joins between the two buildings (**Plate 3**).<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> sandstone derivative soils.

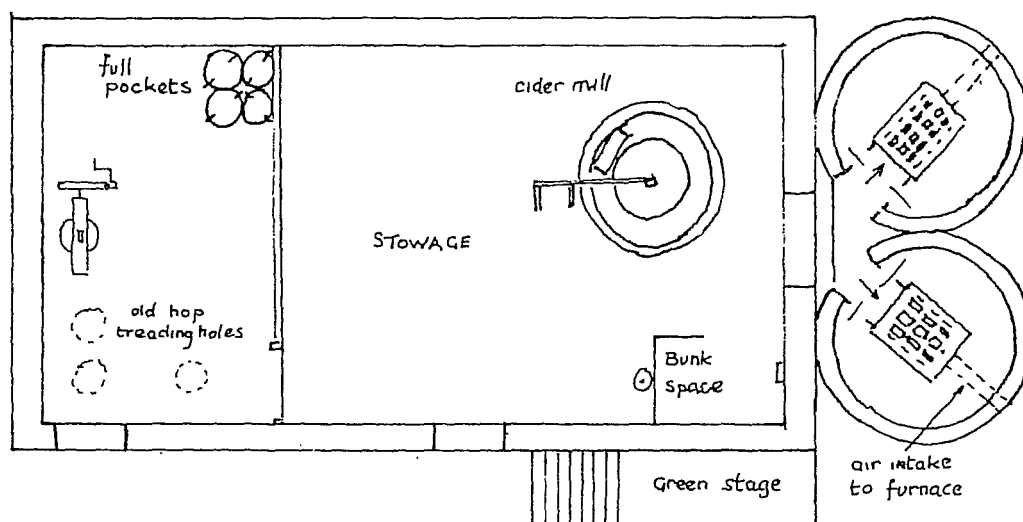
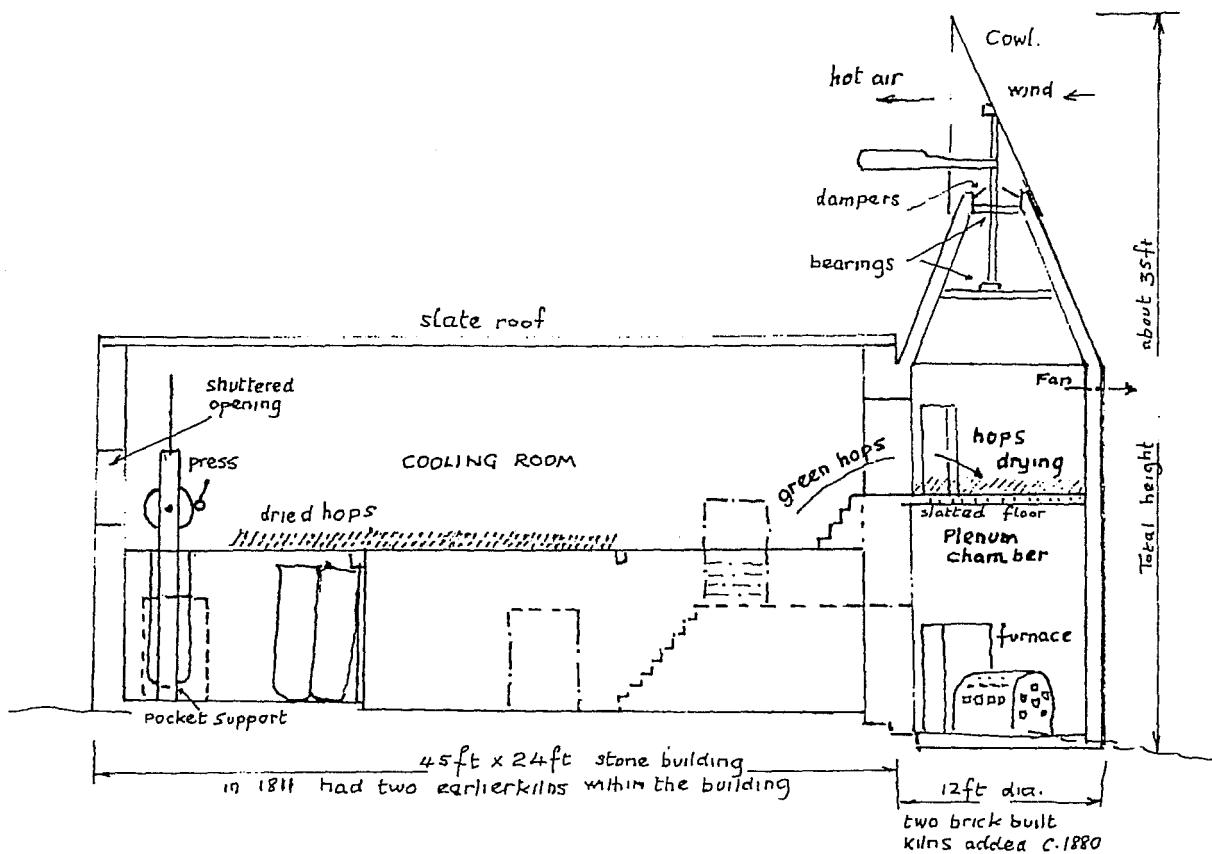
<sup>10</sup> a further infill, constructed of irregular cut sandstone blocks is located between the barn and a dairy to the north.

**FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION & GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF THE UPPER COURT BARN AND KILNS**



Ground floor plan based on existing architect's plans

**FIGURE 2 PLAN OF LITTLE COWARNE COURT KILN & BARN,  
HEREFORDSHIRE (after Bromyard & District Local History Society 1988)**



A small hop-drying unit at Little Cowarne Court in use until 1959.

## 5.0 SUMMARY

- 5.1 The building recording and desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the development of the barn and hop kilns. The barn, constructed of cut and dressed sandstone blocking and the abutted brick-lined kilns forms a multi-phased farm building complex which dates to the early 19th century. The original external and internal fabric of the building is in good condition and is typical of the 19th century vernacular style of farm buildings from this corner of Worcestershire.
- 5.2 Based on the photographic reconnaissance, the first phase of construction comprises of the barn which is divided into sections (Phase I). Present is an imprint of a cider press. The barn, constructed prior to the hop kilns was used for cider production and apple storage. Sometime during the mid to late 19th century, two kilns were constructed to the rear of the barn complex (Phase II). It is probable that the cider press was removed at this point. Within the western section of the barn is a pocket hopper (**Plate 6**) - an opening used for filling roasted hops from the oven (on the first floor) to cession pockets (on the ground floor).
- 5.3 The two hop kilns (or oasthouses), constructed on 19th century red brick are in a reasonable state of preservation. Both kilns still retain their ovens (**Plate 10**), the wooden drying floors (slated floor) and the oasthouse hot air venting (and surrounding roofing).
- 5.4 In summary, this barn and kiln complex is a good example of a 19th century cider production and later oasthouse unit. Many original external and internal features are present. The architectural plans submitted by the client will retain the building line of the two kilns and the barn. The client should also retain the pocket hopper and, if possible, any kiln furniture within either of the two hop kilns.



## 6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Bromyard & District Local History Society 1988. *A Pocketful of hops*. Bromyard. Herefordshire.

Cook, M. 2001. Building Recording at Lulsley Court, *Worcestershire*. *Worcestershire County Council Archaeological Service*. Report Number **WR 9258**.

Harris, R. 1978. *Discovering Timber-Framed Buildings*. Shire.

Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. 1969. *The Place-Names of Worcestershire*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

Pesvner, N. 1968. *The Buildings of England - Worcestershire*. Penguin

Sites and Monuments Record - LULSLEY

Thorn, F. & Thorn, C 1982. *The Domesday Book for Worcestershire*. Phillimore.

Walton, R.A.E. 1985. *Oasts of Kent - 16th - 20th century: Their Construction and Equipment*. Christine Swift.

Woodford, J. 1983. *Farm Buildings*. London. Routledge, Kegan & Paul.

## 7.0 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES CONSULTED

1839 Tithe Map & Apportionment

1890 Ordnance Survey (1st Edition)

1905 Ordnance Survey (2nd Edition)

## 8.0 COPYRIGHT

- 8.1 Border Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

## APPENDIX I SMR INVENTORY - LULSLEY<sup>11</sup>

GRID REF.	PRN No.	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	PERIOD
SO 7545 5515	WSM 24583	Broadway-on-Teme	settlement	Medieval
SO 7439 5596	WSM30610	Hop Kiln, Lulsley Court	Oasthouse	Post-Medieval
SO 7446 5593	WSM30614	Lulsley Court	house	Post-Medieval
SO 7448 5551	WSM03281	St Giles Church	church	Medieval
SO 7549 5512	WSM03310	St Mary Magdalen, Broadwas	church	Medieval
SO 7545 5516	WSM31629	Broadwas Court	house	Post-Medieval
SO 7553 5534	WSM31631	Threshing barn, Broadwas	barn	Post-Medieval
SO 7556 5536	WSM31632	stone barn, Broadwas	stable	Post-Medieval
SO 7450 5550	WSM12186	finds from Upper Court moat	find spot	Post-Medieval
SO 7486 5539	WSM30562	Roman pottery found at Lulsley	find spot	Roman
SO 7571 5518	WSM31080	Musket balls at Broadwas Church	find spot	Post-Medieval
SO 7541 5518	WSM31627	Neolithic axe & Roman quern	find spot	Prehistoric & Roman
SO 7460 5550	WSM03243	Moat at Upper Court, Lulsley	moat	Medieval
SO 7555 5535	WSM04607	Stone Farm & hop kiln, Broadwas	house	Medieval & Post-Med
SO 7456 5593	WSM06718	Lulsley Court (timber framed)	manor house	Medieval & Post-Med
SO 7445 5575	WSM08800	Cold Place, Lulsley	house	Post-Medieval
SO 7585 5543	WSM27894	barn at Stone Lea Farm, Broadwas	barn	Post-Medieval
SO 7466 5557	WSM29704	timber framed barn, Lulsley Court	barn	Medieval
SO 7479 5542	WSM29846	Slad Green Barn, Lulsley Court	barn	Post-Medieval
SO 7461 5558	WSM29848	Hop kiln, Upper Court, Lulsley	barn & hop kiln	Post-Medieval
SO 7439 5596	WSM29894	barn & hop kiln, Lulsley Court	barn & hop kiln	Post-Medieval
SO 7446 5592	WSM30944	stable block, Lulsley Court	stables	Post-Medieval
SO 7540 5520	WSM03309	possible moat, Broadwas Court	moat	Medieval
SO 7550 5512	WSM03311	Churchyard cross, Broadwas	cross	Medieval
SO 7590 5572	WSM04606	Holloway, Broadwas	holloway	Medieval & Post-Med
SO 7526 5620	WSM04756	Doddenham Hall	house	Post-Medieval
SO 7548 5531	WSM04896	site of Stone Farm, Broadwas	house	Medieval to Post-Med
SO 7500 5500	WSM04897	corn mill, fulling mill, water mill	mills	Medieval to Post-Med
SO 7440 5550	WSM11234	DMV, Lulsley	DMV	Medieval
SO 7576 5531	WSM22156	Ivy House Farm	farm	-
SO 7520 5620	WSM24377	Shrunken village, Doddenham	village	Medieval
SO 7550 5507	WSM31081	BA and Roman crop marks	crop marks	Prehistoric & Roman
SO 7542 5504	WSM31082	possible fish trap, Broadwas	fish trap	Medieval to Post-Med
SO 7543 5527	WSM31630	possible building foundations	earthworks	-

<sup>11</sup> Border Archaeology is indebted to the Sites and Monuments Record, Worcestershire Archaeological Service for providing this information.

**PLATE 1 EASTERN ELEVATION OF THE BARN LOOKING NORTH-WEST**



**PLATE 2 NORTH-EASTERN HOP KILN LOOKING SOUTH-WEST**



**PLATE 3 NORTHERN ELEVATION OF BARN AND HOP KILN**



**PLATE 4 S. ELEVATION OF BARN AND DOOR LEADING TO 1st FLOOR**



**PLATE 5 FIRST FLOOR PARTY WALL ROUGHLY TIED INTO EAST ELEVATION**



**PLATE 6 POCKET HOPPER LOCATED CUT INTO 1st FLOOR OF THE BARN**



**PLATE 7 A-FRAME - LOCATED IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE BARN**



**PLATE 8 DOOR OPENING TO UPPER SECTION OF THE SOUTHERN KILN**



**PLATE 9 DRYING UNIT IN THE NORTHERN KILN LOOKING NORTH-WEST**



**PLATE 10 OVEN IN NORTHERN KILN**



FIGURE 4 CIDER PRESS IMPRINT WITHIN THE FLOOR OF THE EASTERN BAY

