

Archaeological Standing Building Recording



**Furnace Farm
Shelsley Walsh
Worcester
WR6 6RP**

On behalf of

Firemitre Limited

February 2022

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REPORT REFERENCE

BA2151FUR/SBR

GRID REFERENCE

NGR SO 71657 63755

OS LICENCE NUMBER

100055758

DATE

February 2022

WSM EVENT NUMBER

WSM77539

Cover: View northwest showing the rear elevation of the farmhouse at Furnace Farm

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1 Executive Summary

Border Archaeology was instructed to undertake a programme of Level 1 Archaeological Standing Building Recording (ASBR) with regard to the unlisted post-medieval farmhouse at Furnace Farm, Shelsley Walsh, Worcester WR6 6RP, the results of which are briefly summarised below:

The farmhouse, which is situated slightly below and immediately east of the unclassified lane to Shelsley Walsh, is two-storeys high and roughly L-shaped in plan, of brick and timber-framed construction with a cross-pitched, tiled roof. The earliest portion of the building consists of a two-storey gabled crosswing (oriented east-west), of brick and timber-framed construction which appears probably to date to the late 17th or 18th century, based on the evidence of the exposed thick-scantled timber-framing in the east and west-facing gables and internally at first floor level.

This dwelling was substantially remodelled and rebuilt in brick, probably in the mid-19th century, followed shortly afterwards by the construction of the attached two storey brick range oriented north-south (housing the living room and first floor bedroom), as evidenced by the vertical construction break in the rear elevation and the insertion of a brick stairwell with dog-leg staircase to the north of the entrance lobby.

It appears that this substantial phase of building activity probably occurred at some time between 1839 and 1884 as the tithe map shows that the farmhouse originally extended much further to the N, with several ranges of buildings attached to the northern end of the house which were subsequently demolished.

The OS 1st edition 25-inch map of 1884 shows the farmhouse as largely resembling its present form, with a separate complex of outbuildings erected further to the north. The lean-to kitchen extension and outhouse attached to the southern end of the house also appear to be of late 19th century date, while the single-storey flat roofed extension attached to the northwest end of the building (housing a bathroom and storeroom) is probably of late 20th century date. The majority of the windows appear to have been either replaced or heavily remodelled in the mid-late 20th century, as evidenced by the glazed casements with thin glazing bars.

Few internal fixtures or fittings of note were observed within the interior of the farmhouse which appears to have been extensively refurbished in the mid-late 20th century. The most notable survivals were the exposed ceiling beams and joists in the entrance lobby and the dining room (some of which may be of late 17th or 18th century date) as well as the quarry tiled floors and the inglenook fireplace in the living room (which appear to be of 19th century date) and the exposed thick-scantled timber framing on the first floor.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) has been instructed by David Bailey of Firemitre Limited to undertake a programme of archaeological standing building recording (ASBR) to Historic England Level 1 at Furnace Farm Shelsley Walsh Worcester WR6 6RP (NGR: SO 71657 63755) in connection with the demolition of the current property and construction of a replacement dwelling with new vehicular access (Planning Refs. 19/00517/FUL & 21/01554/FUL; *fig. 1*).

The unlisted farmhouse (HER No.: WSM77230) proposed for demolition is also considered to be of historic interest as it lies within an historic farmstead shown on cartographic sources dating back to the early 19th century (HER No. WSM62201). A Level 1 programme of ASBR has therefore required in order to record the building's location, age and type prior to its demolition. The ASBR forms part of a larger programme of archaeological work including Archaeological Observation (AO) of development groundworks, which will be reported on separately.

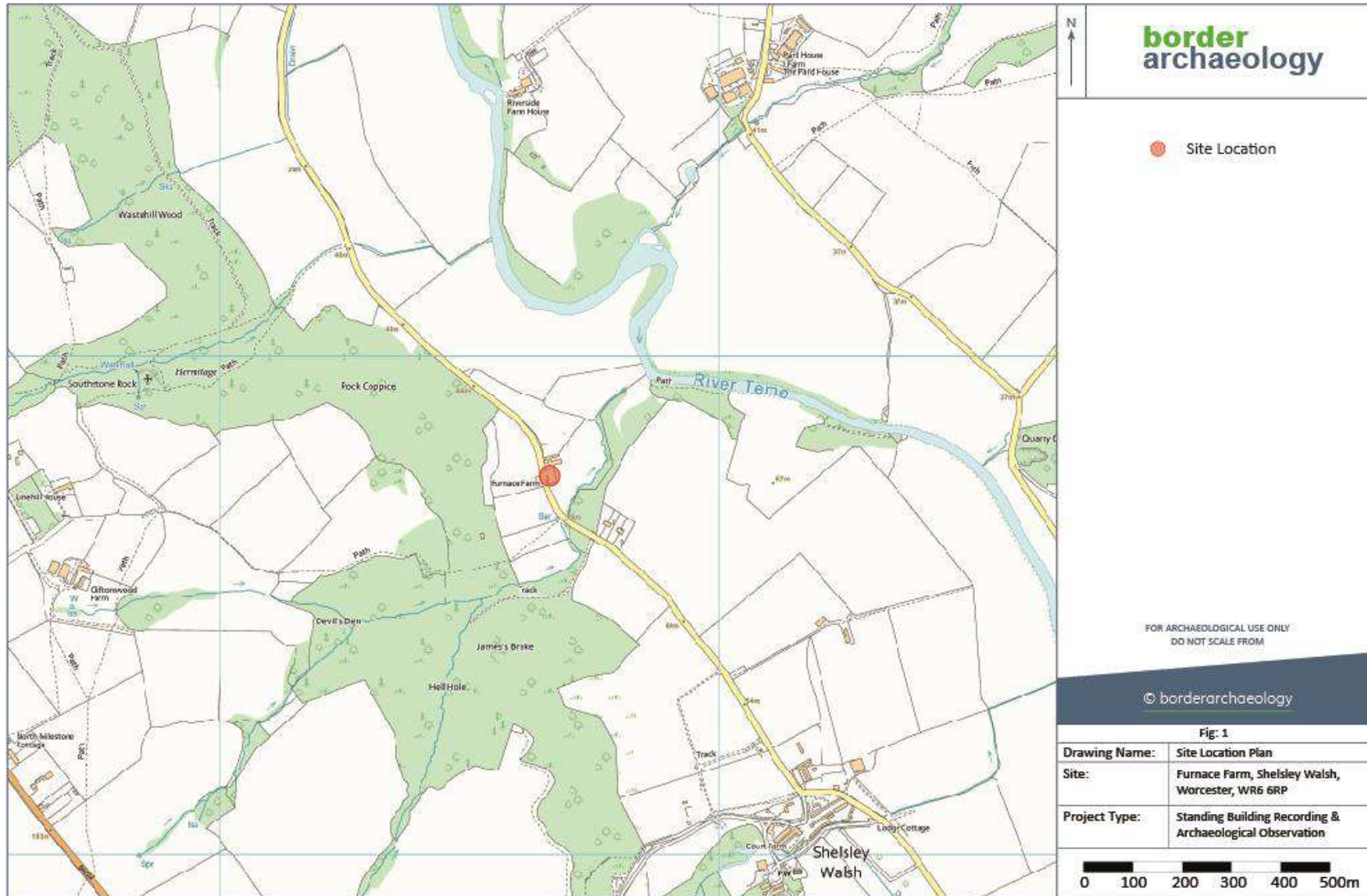
This programme of archaeological standing building recording has been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved by Mr. Aidan Smyth Archaeology & Planning Advisor Malvern Hills District Council in June 2021.

2.1 Site Description

The farmhouse at Furnace Farm is located to the E of an unclassified lane leading from Stanford-on-Teme towards the village of Shelsley Walsh, on the western side of the Teme valley approximately 15km NW of Worcester and 12km SW of Stourport-on-Severn. The proposed development site (including the farmhouse) covers an approximate area of c. 660 sq. m and lies at an approximate height of 50m AOD. To the N of the farmhouse is a range of 19th century brick outbuildings which lie outside the current application boundary (*fig. 2*).

2.2 Soils & Geology

The British Geological Survey (BGS) records the local geology as sedimentary bedrock of the Raglan Mudstone Formation, comprising siltstone and mudstone that formed approximately 419 to 424 million years ago in the Silurian Period in a local environment previously dominated by rivers. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2021).





3 Project Aim

The aim of the project is to undertake a programme of ASBR of the farmhouse at Furnace Farm, Shelsley Walsh to Historic England/RCHME Level 1, as detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (Lane 2016) to allow for the preservation by record of all standing building fabric, fixtures and fittings of historical interest that will be removed or substantially altered by the proposed development.

4 Summary Historical & Archaeological Background

The building forming the subject of this programme of building recording is Furnace Farm, an unlisted post-medieval farmhouse of brick and timber-framed construction recorded on the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (WSM77230). The exact date of the farmstead is unclear; it is assigned a 19th century date in the HER entry however a note appended to the entry suggests that some of the fabric could possibly be of 17th century origin.

The farmstead is located just within the southern boundary of the large parish of Stanford-on-Teme (Worcestershire), about 850m NW of the village of Shelsley Walsh, a small, scattered settlement of medieval origin first referred to as 'Caldeslei' in the Domesday Survey of 1086, when it was held by the Norman lord Osbern fitz Richard, lord of Richard's Castle (Mawer & Stenton 1927, 78). Prior to the Norman Conquest, it had formed part of the extensive landholdings of Worcester Cathedral Priory (Page & Willis-Bund 1924, 335-336).

The origins of the farmstead at Furnace Farm are unclear but it could possibly date back to the 17th or 18th centuries. An Ordnance Survey drawing of 1813 (*fig. 3*) depicts an unnamed cluster of buildings adjoining the lane to Shelsley Walsh which appear to represent the farmstead of Furnace Farm. To the E of the farmstead, the 1813 map depicts a separate group of buildings which may represent limekilns associated with two nearby quarries situated in woodland to the W and SW of Furnace Farm (Hwiccian Archaeology 2019). It is possible that the name of 'Furnace Farm' was derived from these kilns; however, it could also be associated with charcoal burning activity connected with an iron forge which is marked on the 1813 map about 300m SE of the farmstead on the opposite side of the River Teme (Mawer & Stenton 1927, 79).

The Stanford on Teme tithe map of 1839 (*fig. 4*) provides the earliest detailed depiction of the farmhouse, which formed part of the Stanford Court estate belonging to Sir Thomas Winnington and was occupied by Linia Bray, a farmer. The farmhouse (marked as Plot No. 213 on the map) is noticeably different from its present layout, comprising a T-shaped building with a projecting W wing, with several ranges of rectangular barns attached to the N end of the farmhouse. There is no indication of the cluster of possible limekiln structures to the E of the farmhouse which appear on the 1813 map.

At some time during the mid-19th century, there appears to have been a significant remodelling of the farmstead at Furnace Farm as shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1884 (*fig. 5*); the farmhouse appears to have been substantially rebuilt, resembling its present roughly L-shaped plan with lean to extensions added to the S and W. The rectangular barn structures attached to the N end of the farmhouse appear to have been demolished and a regular L-shaped complex of outbuildings erected further to the N. Later OS maps dated 1904 (*fig. 6*) and 1954

show little change to the farmhouse; however, the interior appears to have been heavily refurbished in the mid-late 20th century (including the replacement of most of the windows) while the single-storey flat roofed extension at the NW corner of the farmhouse appears to be a late 20th century addition.



Fig. 3: Extract from the OS Surveyor's Drawing of 1813
(Reproduced by courtesy of the British Library)

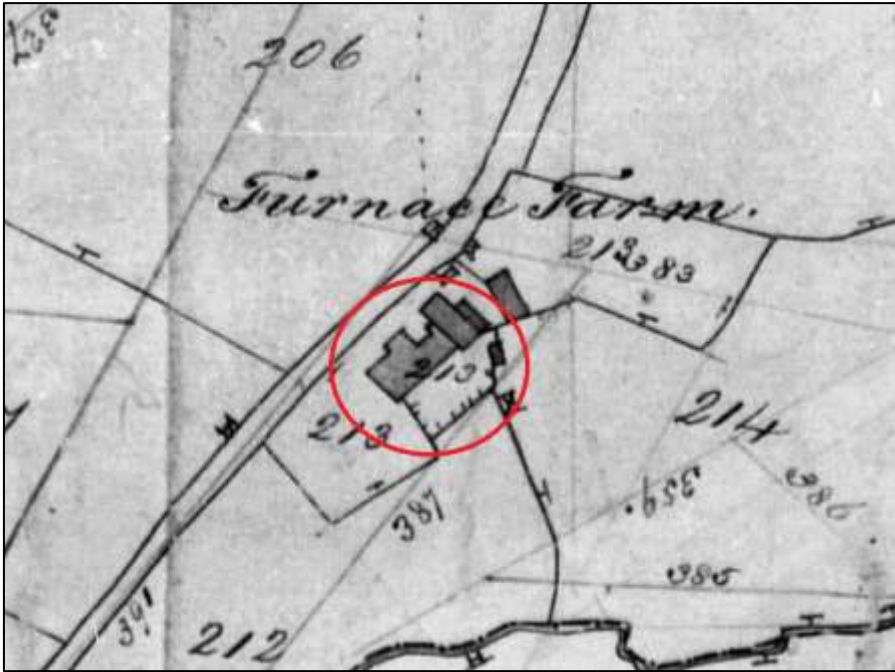


Fig. 4: Extract from the Stanford on Teme tithe map of 1839
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

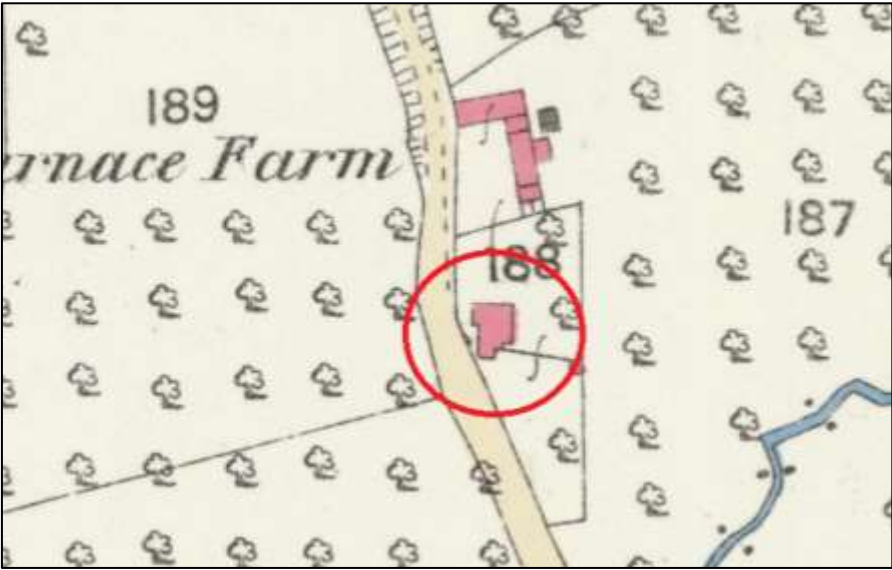


Fig.5: Extract from the OS 1st edition 25-inch map of 1884
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

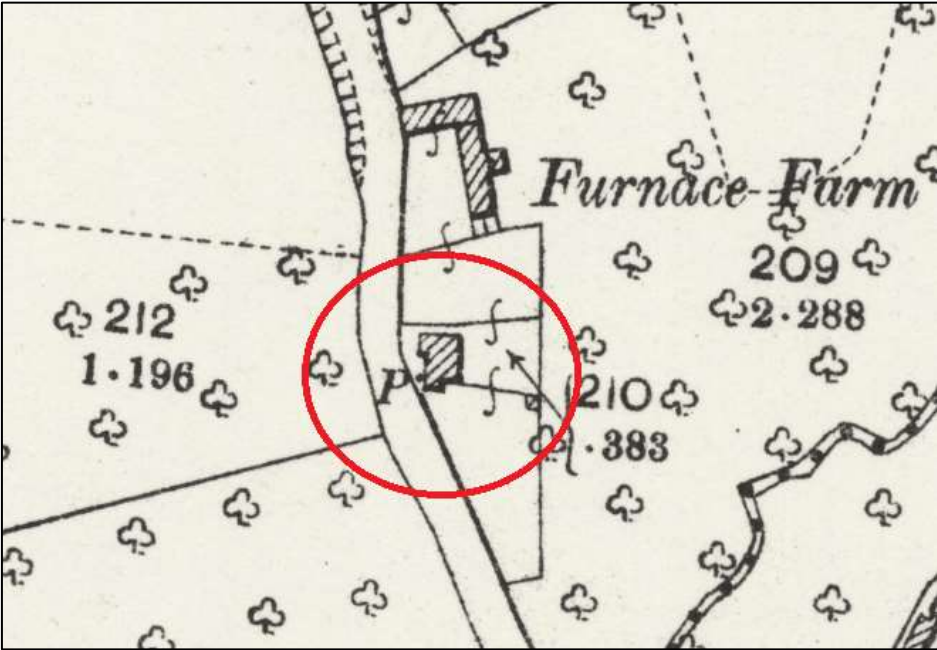


Fig.6: Extract from the OS 2nd edition 25-inch map of 1904
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

5 Methodology

Recording reflects Historic England/RCHME guidance and was undertaken in accordance with standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), namely, *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2020a), *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2020b) and Worcestershire Farmsteads Recording and Research Guidance (Lake, Hathaway & Robson-Glyde, 2014).

BA adheres to the *CIfA Code of conduct* (CIfA 2019) and to project management advice set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015).

The specific recording methodology is based on a Historic England/RCHME Level 1 record as detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (Lane 2016), which sets out guidance on the recording of historic buildings for the purposes of historical understanding and is a revised and expanded version of *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* (RCHME 1996).

Level 1 is defined as follows:

'a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, and it will not normally be an end in itself, but will be contributory to a wider study. Typically, it will be undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area assessments to identify buildings for planning purposes, and whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date (Lane 2016)'.

The Level 1 record comprises the following specifics:

5.1 Drawn Record

The drawn record consists of the following:

An annotated sketch plan with photo locations indicated (figs. 7 & 8).

5.2 Photographic Record

The photographic survey consists of the following:

High-resolution colour digital photographs, with suitable scales, of the following:

- All external elevations;
-

- All internal room spaces (where accessible);
- Details of any architectural or functional fixtures, fittings and features relating to either the function or development of the building;
- General photographs illustrating the building's relationship to the surrounding buildings and setting.

5.3 Written Account

The written record comprises the following:

- The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference.
- A note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area). Information on statutory designations can be found on the Historic England website. Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added.
- The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.
- A summary statement describing the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s) so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.

5.4 Recording Methodology

The photographic record was undertaken using a Sony RX100 Mk. II digital camera with 20mpx resolution. Photographs were taken of all the external elevations where possible with an appropriate scale.

Additional photographs of relevant architectural details were also taken, with all internal room spaces photographed as obliques, with additional photographs of fixtures and fittings as appropriate. Each interior photograph contains an appropriate scale and all photographic images will be indexed and cross-referenced to a written photographic register, with details concerning subject and direction of view maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.

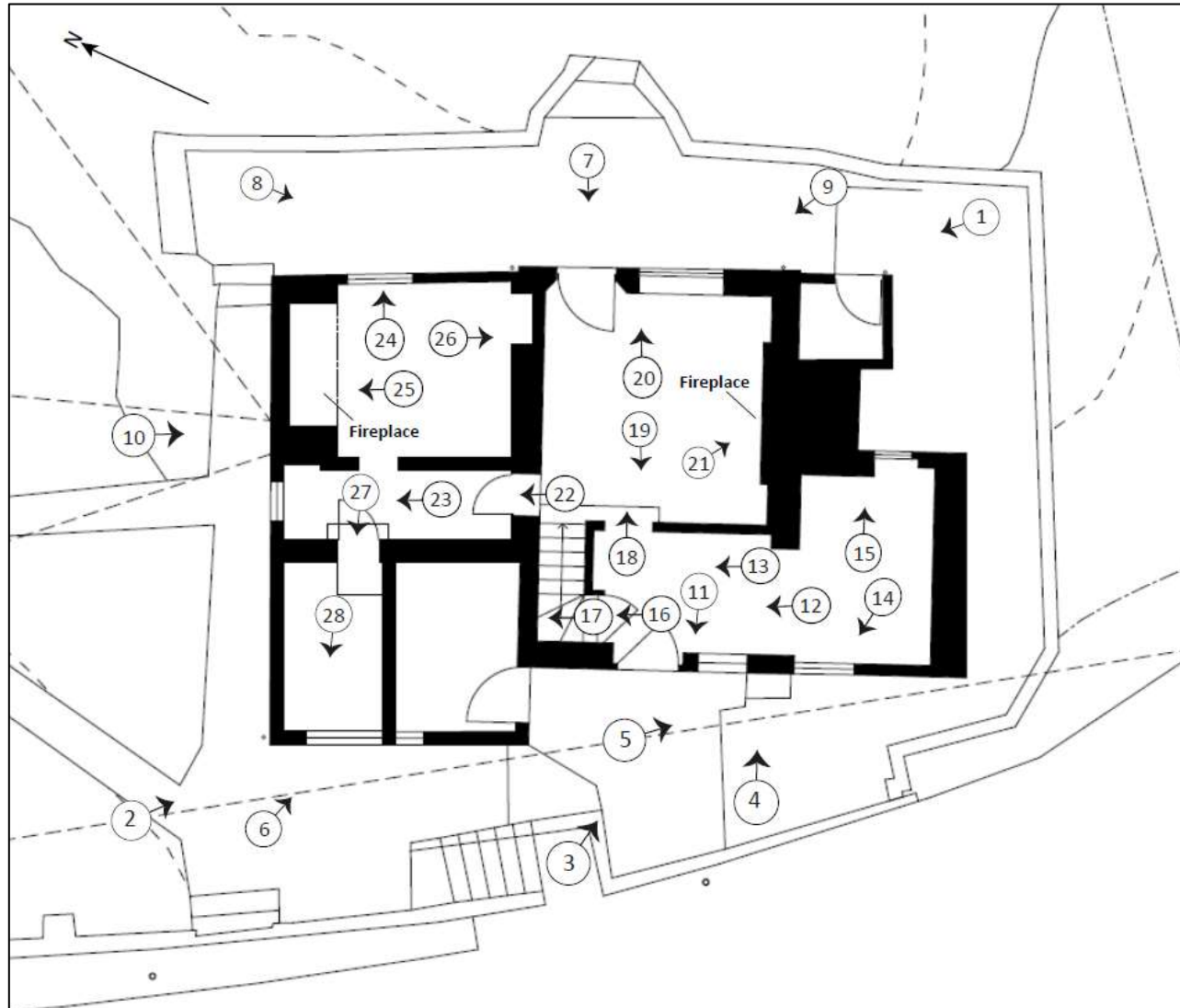


Fig. 7: Annotated Sketch Plan – Ground Floor

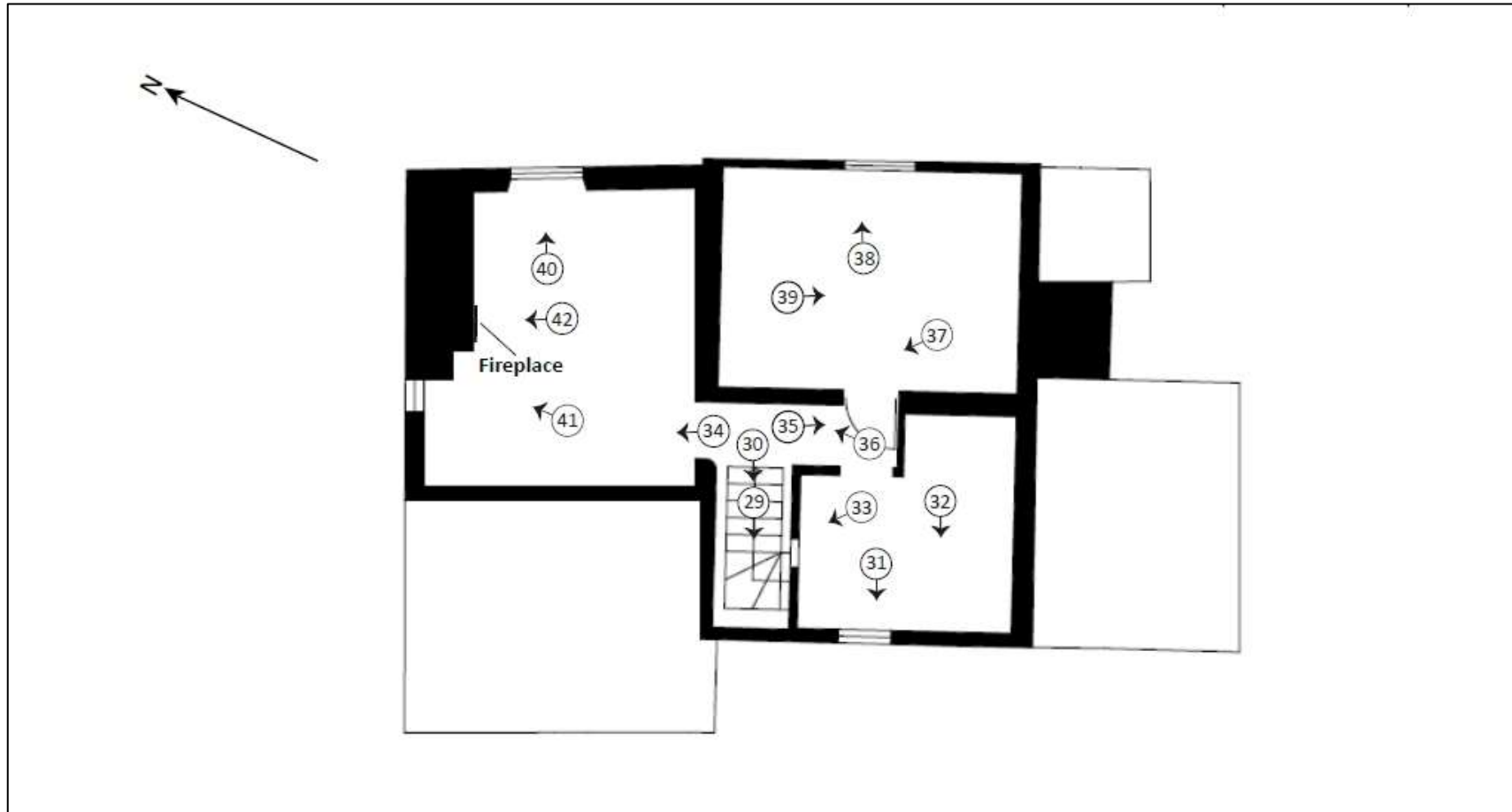


Fig. 8: Annotated Sketch Plan - First Floor

6 Results

6.1 Exterior

The farmhouse at Furnace Farm is a detached dwelling occupying a slightly low-lying location on the E side of an unclassified lane running S from Stanford on Teme towards the village of Shelsley Walsh (*Plate 1*). A complex of traditional brick outbuildings of mid-late 19th century date is located to the N of the farmhouse.

The farmhouse, which is set within a sloping bank noticeably beneath the existing level of the adjacent road, is two storeys in height and roughly L-shaped in plan, comprising a two storey block and gabled cross-wing at the S end (aligned E-W). The building is predominantly of red brick construction, mostly laid in English Garden Wall Bond (with some timber-framed elements, in particular the exposed timber-framing in the E and W gables) and externally whitewashed, with a cross-pitched clay tiled roof with tall red brick chimneystacks at the N and S ends. The upper portion of the southern chimney flue appears to have been rebuilt quite recently.



Plate 1: General view NNW showing the rear of the farmhouse with range of brick outbuildings to the N

The W-facing elevation fronting onto the lane has a two-storey gabled wing at the S end (*Plate 2*), the upper portion of which has a bargeboarded gable with exposed thick-scantled timber framing with brick nogging and diagonal braces at the apex of the gable (*Plate 3*). A modern 6-paned casement window with thin glazing bars has been inserted in the timber-framed upper portion of the gable (*Plate 4*). The main entrance at ground floor level is placed within the gabled wing and consists of a broad plank and batten door set within a segmental arched opening, a rectangular single-light window with a wooden sill to the immediate right of the doorway appears to be a 20th century insertion (*Plate 5*).



Plate 2: Oblique view SSE showing front elevation farmhouse with gabled crosswing and modern flat-roofed extension



Plate 3: View looking ESE showing W gable of crosswing with segmental arched door and exposed timber framing in the apex of the gable



Plate 4: View looking E showing detail of exposed timber framing with brick nogging in W gable of crossing



Plate 5: Oblique view ESE showing W-elevation with doorway at ground floor level with lean-to kitchen extension to right of picture

To the right of the gabled wing is a brick lean to extension with catslide roof housing the kitchen, which appears to be late 19th century in date; it is lit by a 6-pane casement window which appears to be a later insertion (*Plate 5*). Attached to the N of the gabled wing is a two-storey gabled block aligned N-S with a lean-to extension with catslide roof, projecting westwards of which is a single-storey flat roofed brick extension lit by a six paned casement window housing a bathroom and storeroom (*Plate 6*), which in its present form is a modern rebuilding as evidenced

by the clear difference in brickwork (laid in Stretcher Bond). A flat-arched side door provided access to the storeroom; however this room could not be entered at the time of recording for health and safety reasons.



Plate 6: Oblique view looking SE showing modern single storey flat-roofed extension

The rear (E-facing) elevation of the farmhouse comprises two distinct elements, consisting of the gabled two-storey crosswing oriented E-W with exposed square timber-framing with diagonal braces in the apex of the gable (*Plate 7*) and the attached rectangular two storey gabled range aligned N-S. A flat-arched plank and batten door is set off-centre at ground level within the gabled crosswing, to the left of which is a broad flat-arched window with a modern 12-pane casement. Above the window are two S-shaped cast-iron ties set into the thickness of the wall, while at first floor level is a four-paned casement window inserted into the timber-framing of the gable.

A vertical construction break was noted between the gabled crosswing and the adjacent two-storey range and this is evidenced by a distinct change in the bonding of the brickwork, suggesting that the gabled crosswing is probably of an earlier date (*Plate 8*). The adjacent two-storey gabled range has a dentilled eaves cornice, with a segmental arched two-light casement window on the ground floor and a four-paned casement window extending to eaves level.

Attached to the S end of the rear elevation is a lean-to outhouse of brick construction with a catslide roof which appears to be of late 19th century date (*Plate 9*). Attached to the S end of the building is a projecting square brick chimneystack, the lower portion of which appears to be original while the upper portion has been rebuilt in the late 20th century.



Plate 7: View looking W showing rear (E-facing) elevation with exposed timber-framing in the apex of the gable



Plate 8: View looking SW of the rear elevation of the farmhouse, showing the two-storey range with dentilled eaves cornice attached to the gabled crosswing



Plate 9: Oblique view looking NW showing the chimney at the S end of the farmhouse flanked by lean-to outhouse and kitchen extensions

The N-facing elevation of the two-storey range has a bargeboarded gable surmounted by a tall brick chimneystack. The fenestration consists of a two-light casement at ground floor level with a narrow three-light casement on the first floor, both set to right of centre within the elevation. The construction breaks for the lean-to structure to the W (probably of late 19th century date) and the modern flat-roofed extension are clearly discernible.



Plate 10: View looking S showing the N-facing gable elevation of the farmhouse

6.2 Interior – Ground Floor

The principal entrance to the farmhouse, accessed via a plank and batten door in the W elevation of the building (*Plates 11 & 12*), leads into a narrow rectangular entrance lobby with tiled floor aligned N-S. At the N end of the entrance lobby is a brick partition wall with a narrow, planked doorway providing access to a dog-leg staircase leading up to the first floor (*Plates 16 & 17*). The ceiling joists in the entrance lobby are roughly hewn and chamfered, with evidence for a square hatch located in the centre of the ceiling with hooks inserted in the joists (*Plate 13*)

The truncated remains of a low brick wall stub mark the former position of a partition wall separating the entrance lobby from the kitchen extension to the S, the walls of which are lined with tiles and pine panelling (*Plate 14*). The kitchen is lit by casement windows in the E and W walls; the rear (E) wall appears to have been substantially rebuilt to accommodate a modern stove (*Plate 15*).

A brick partition wall separates the entrance lobby from the dining room to the E which is accessed via a flat arched doorway with a wooden lintel (*Plates 18 & 19*). This room has exposed ceiling joists and a chamfered ceiling beam aligned N-S and a red quarry tiled floor; it is lit by a modern casement window set within a large, splayed opening. To the left of the window is a plank-and-batten door which appears to be 19th century in date (*Plate 20*). Set within the S wall of the dining room is a fireplace with a stone and brick surround which appears to be 20th century in date although the position of the fireplace appears to be original (*Plate 21*). A narrow corridor leads N from the dining room and provides access to the living room and bathroom (*Plates 22 & 23*).



Plate 11: Internal view looking W showing ground floor lobby and main entrance



Plate 12: Internal view looking N towards staircase in ground floor lobby with exposed ceiling joists and blocked hatch in ceiling



Plate 13: Internal view looking N showing detail of exposed ceiling joists and hatch in ceiling of entrance lobby



Plate 14: Internal view looking W showing W wall of kitchen extension with wooden panelling



Plate 15: Internal view of kitchen looking E showing renewed brickwork in E wall to left of window



Plate 16: View looking N showing detail of narrow planked door at N end of lobby leading to stairs to first floor



Plate 17: Internal view showing detail of wooden dog-leg staircase leading up to first floor with brickwork concealed by stone-patterned wallpaper

Plate 18: Internal view looking ENE showing doorway leading from lobby to dining room



Plate 19: View looking W showing interior of dining room with exposed ceiling joists



Plate 20: View looking E showing interior of dining room with 19th century quarry tiled floor and plank and batten door to left of splayed window with modern glazed casement



Plate 21: Internal view looking S showing fireplace in S wall of dining room with modern stone surround and exposed chamfered ceiling beam



*Plate 22: Internal view looking N showing corridor leading from dining room to living room and bathroom
Plate 23: View looking N showing N end of corridor to living room and bathroom, lit by a blocked window*

The living room is located to the right (E) of the corridor and has a red quarry tiled floor and is lit by a 4-paned casement window (*Plate 24*). The most notable feature in this room is a deep inglenook fireplace with a stone flue and brick jambs supporting a broad, substantial timber lintel (*Plate 25*). A cupboard is located within a shallow recess in the SE corner of the room (*Plate 26*).



Plate 24: View looking E showing interior of living room lit by 4-pane casement window



Plate 25: Internal view looking N showing inglenook fireplace in living room with stone flue flanked by brick jambs with a broad wooden overmantel

The wall to the W of the corridor appears originally to have been an external wall, suggested by the tall whitewashed plank and batten door with strap-hinges which provides access to the flat-roofed bathroom extension (*Plate 27*). No features of architectural interest were noted within this modern extension (*Plate 28*).



Plate 26: Internal view S showing S wall of living room with cupboard situated in recess to left of picture



Plate 27: View looking W showing plank and batten door leading to bathroom extension
Plate 28: View looking W showing interior of bathroom lit by casement window

7.3 Interior – First Floor

The first floor is accessed from a dog-leg staircase at the N end of the entrance lobby to the left of the main entrance (*Plate 29*). This staircase appears to be a later addition indicated by the presence of exposed timber-framing in the W wall (comprising a wallplate, square panels and principal rafters) which has been truncated by the insertion of a partition wall to create the stairwell and a separate room overlooking the staircase (*Plate 30*). The room adjoining the staircase (which probably served as an unheated bedroom or storeroom) is lit by a casement window inserted in the central timber-framed panel (*Plates 31 & 32*) and has a separate hatch in the partition wall overlooking the stairs (*Plate 33*).



Plate 29: Internal view looking W showing detail of staircase viewed from first floor landing

Plate 30: View looking W showing exposed timber-framing in W wall above staircase

Further evidence of exposed, thick-scantled timber-framing (most likely with lath and plaster infill) was observed within the N, S and E walls of the first-floor landing, suggesting that this represents the core of the original structure, probably of late 17th or 18th century date, prior to the remodelling of the farmhouse and addition of the two-storey (N-S) range in the mid-19th century (*Plates 34-36*). This interpretation appears to be confirmed by the fact that the insertion of the doorway leading to the NE bedroom has truncated the original timber-framing (*Plate 34*).



Plate 31: Internal view showing exposed timber framing and casement window in W wall of first floor room overlooking the staircase



Plate 32: Internal view showing detail of timber-framing in W wall of first floor room
Plate 33: Internal view looking S showing hatch in partition wall of first floor room overlooking staircase



Plate 34: Internal view looking N showing first floor landing with exposed timber framing and doorway leading to master bedroom



Plate 35: Internal view looking S showing first floor landing with exposed timber framing



Plate 36: Internal view looking NNE showing detail of timber-framing in E wall of first floor landing

The smaller, SE bedroom is accessed from a low-arched opening with plank-and-batten door, set centrally within a timber-framed partition with exposed thick-scantled square panels and rails (*Plate 37*). The room is lit by a four-paned casement window and has a planked floor (*Plate 38*). No evidence for a fireplace was observed in the S wall of this room and no other fixtures and fittings of interest were noted (*Plate 39*).



Plate 37: Internal view looking NW showing W wall of first floor SE bedroom with exposed timber framing and central low-arched plank and batten door



Plate 38: View E showing E wall of first floor SE bedroom with casement window inserted in exposed timber framing



Plate 39: View S showing interior of first floor SE bedroom with planked floor and modern boiler in SW corner of room

The NE bedroom on the first floor appears to be a later addition, probably of mid-19th century date, it has a coved ceiling and planked floor and is lit by a four-paned casement window in the E wall and a narrow modern casement in the N-gable wall (*Plate 40*). It appears to have been intended to be the principal bedroom as evidenced by the presence of a fireplace in the N wall; the surround has survived although the iron grate has been removed (*Plates 41 & 42*).



Plate 40: View E showing interior of master (NE) bedroom on first floor, lit by casement window in E wall



Plate 41: View looking N showing interior of master (NE) bedroom on first floor, with central fireplace flanked by cupboard to right and modern casement window to left



Plate 42: View looking N showing detail of fireplace in master (NE) bedroom

7 Conclusions

The programme of Level 1 Archaeological Standing Building Recording undertaken by Border Archaeology with regard to the unlisted post-medieval farmhouse at Furnace Farm, Shelsley Walsh, has produced the following results, which are summarised below:

The farmhouse, which is set into a sloping bank below and to the E of the unclassified lane to Shelsley Walsh, is two-storeys high and roughly L-shaped in plan, of brick and timber-framed construction with a cross-pitched, tiled roof. The earliest portion of the building consists of a two-storey gabled crosswing (oriented E-W), of brick and timber-framed construction which appears probably to date to the late 17th or 18th century, based on the evidence of the exposed thick-scantled timber-framing in the E and W-facing gables and internally at first floor level.

It is possible that this dwelling was originally associated with a nearby limekiln or forge site shown on early 19th century mapping; however, by c.1839 it was occupied by a farmer who was a tenant of the Stanford Court estate belonging to the Winnington family and thereafter appears to have remained an agricultural dwelling throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

This dwelling was substantially remodelled and rebuilt in brick, probably in the mid-19th century, followed shortly afterwards by the construction of the attached two storey brick range (housing the living room and first floor bedroom), as evidenced by the vertical construction break in the rear (E-facing) elevation and the insertion of a brick stairwell with dog-leg staircase, truncating the timber-framed structure. It appears that this substantial phase of building activity probably occurred at some time between 1839 and 1884 as the tithe map shows that the farmhouse originally extended much further to the N, with several ranges of buildings attached to the N end of the house which were demolished subsequently.

The OS 1st edition 25-inch map of 1884 shows the farmhouse as largely resembling its present form, with a separate complex of outbuildings erected further to the N. The lean-to kitchen extension and outhouse attached to the S end of the house also appear to be of late 19th century date, while the single-storey flat roofed extension attached to the NW end of the building (housing a bathroom and storeroom) is probably of late 20th century date. Most of the windows appear to have been either replaced or heavily remodelled in the mid-late 20th century, as evidenced by the glazed casements with thin metal glazing bars.

Few internal fixtures or fittings of note were observed within the interior of the farmhouse which appears to have been extensively refurbished in the mid-late 20th century. The most notable survivals were some of the exposed ceiling beams and joists in the entrance lobby and dining room as well as the quarry tiled floors and the inglenook fireplace in the living room (which appear to be of 19th century date) and the exposed thick-scantled timber framing on the first floor.

Plate No.	Description
1	General view NNW showing the rear of the farmhouse with range of brick outbuildings to the N
2	Oblique view SSE showing front elevation farmhouse with gabled crosswing and modern flat-roofed extension
3	View looking ESE showing W gable of crosswing with segmental arched door and exposed timber framing in the apex of the gable
4	View looking E showing detail of exposed timber framing with brick nogging in W gable of crosswing

Plate No.	Description
5	Oblique view ESE showing W-elevation with doorway at ground floor level with lean-to kitchen extension to right of picture
6	Oblique view looking SE showing modern single storey flat-roofed extension
7	View looking W showing rear (E-facing) elevation with exposed timber-framing in the apex of the gable
8	View looking SW of the rear elevation of the farmhouse, showing the two-storey range with dentilled eaves cornice attached to the gabled crosswing
9	Oblique view looking W showing the chimney at the S end of the farmhouse flanked by lean-to outhouse and kitchen extensions
10	View looking S showing the N-facing gable elevation of the farmhouse
11	Internal view looking W showing ground floor lobby and main entrance
12	Internal view N towards staircase in ground floor lobby with exposed ceiling joists and blocked hatch in ceiling
13	Internal view looking N showing detail of exposed ceiling joists and hatch in ceiling of entrance lobby
14	Internal view looking W showing W wall of kitchen extension with wooden panelling
15	Internal view of kitchen looking E showing renewed brickwork in E wall to left of window
16	View looking N showing detail of narrow planked door at N end of lobby leading to stairs to first floor
17	Internal view showing detail of wooden dog-leg staircase leading up to first floor with brickwork concealed by stone-patterned wallpaper
18	Internal view looking ENE showing doorway leading from lobby to dining room
19	View looking W showing interior of dining room with exposed ceiling joists
20	View looking E showing interior of dining room with 19th century quarry tiled floor and plank and batten door to left of splayed window with modern glazed casement
21	Internal view looking S showing fireplace in S wall of dining room with modern stone surround and exposed chamfered ceiling beam
22	Internal view looking N showing corridor leading from dining room to living room and bathroom
23	View looking N showing N end of corridor to living room and bathroom, lit by a blocked window
24	View looking E showing interior of living room lit by 4-pane casement window
25	Internal view looking N showing inglenook fireplace in living room with stone flue flanked by brick jambs with a broad wooden overmantel
26	Internal view S showing S wall of living room with cupboard situated in recess to left of picture
27	View looking W showing plank and batten door leading to bathroom extension
28	View looking W showing interior of bathroom lit by casement window
29	Internal view looking W showing detail of staircase viewed from first floor landing
30	View looking W showing exposed timber-framing in W wall above staircase
31	Internal view of exposed timber framing & casement window in W wall of first floor room overlooking the staircase
32	Internal view showing detail of timber-framing in W wall of first floor room
33	Internal view looking S showing hatch in partition wall of first floor room overlooking staircase
34	Internal view looking N showing first floor landing with exposed timber framing and doorway leading to master bedroom
35	Internal view looking S showing first floor landing with exposed timber framing
36	Internal view looking NNE showing detail of timber-framing in E wall of first floor landing
37	Internal view looking NW showing W wall of first floor SE bedroom with exposed timber framing and central low-arched plank and batten door
38	View E showing E wall of first floor SE bedroom with casement window inserted in exposed timber framing
39	View S showing interior of first floor SE bedroom with planked floor and modern boiler in SW corner of room
40	View looking E showing interior of master (NE) bedroom on first floor, lit by casement window in E wall
41	View looking N showing interior of master (NE) bedroom on first floor, with central fireplace flanked by cupboard to right and modern casement window to left
42	View looking N showing detail of fireplace in master (NE) bedroom

Table 1: List of plates

8 Archive

Both paper records and digital files will be deposited with the Worcestershire Museum and archive compilation will be consistent with specific deposition guidelines set out in Appendix 2 of *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2016, 35-6), *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2020d), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1992), *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011a), *Safeguarding Archaeological Information: Procedures for minimizing risk to undeposited archaeological archives* (Brown 2011b) and *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2019b).

Digital copies of the Report in .pdf format will be sent to the Archaeology and Planning Advisor for approval, whereupon one bound copy and one digital copy in .pdf format will be formally submitted to the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record. Once the final report has been accepted by the County Archaeological Service, a digital .pdf copy will be deposited with OASIS (<http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>) the Archaeology Data Service Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations website

9 Copyright

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10.1 Cartography

(All maps were obtained from the National Archives unless otherwise stated)

OS Surveyor's Drawing of Worcester and District – 1813 (British Library)

Stanford-on-Teme tithe map - 1839

OS 1st edition 25-inch map – 1884

OS 2nd edition 25-inch map – 1904

OS provisional edition 6-inch map – 1954

OS 1:10000 National Survey – 1971

Document Title		Document Reference	
Archaeological Standing Building Recording: Furnace Farm Shelsley Walsh Worcester WR6 6RP		BA2151FUR/SBR	
Compilation	Stephen Priestley MA MCI fA		
Editing	George Children MA MCI fA		
Artwork	Holly Litherland BA (Hons.) & Stephen Priestley MA MCI fA		
Issue No.	Status	Date	Approved for issue
1	Final	February 2022	George Children MA MCI fA