

WP 029 D – Bucks Head Farm – Enabling Works North Contract Report for Historic Building and Setting Recording

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1 Non-technical Summary

- 1.1.1 COPA was commissioned by LM-JV to carry out historic building and setting recording prior to the partial demolition of a group of buildings at Bucks Head Farm, situated to the north of Watling Street/Rock Hill, in a central location between the settlements of Weeford and Hints and within the historic parish of Hints, District of Lichfield, Staffordshire. The farm is situated c.6km to the south-east of Lichfield. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LS-WSI) (Doc. No. 1EW04-LMJ-EV-MST-NS06_NL16-029008 and a Recording and Works Method Statement (Doc. No: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-MST-NS06_NL16-029004). COPA carried out an external and internal photographic survey of the buildings and their immediate setting. The building recording addresses a group of non-designated assets which date from the late-18th to early-19th century and are situated within an isolated position, accessed by a track leading northwards from the course of Watling Street/Rock Hill (centred on NGR: 414868, 303891).
- 1.1.2 The overall aim of the historic building recording was to create a historic record of the buildings, prior to commencement of their partial demolition. The objective of the investigation was to gain information about the historic resource in order to support an assessment of its character, extent, knowledge value, preservation and potential to contribute to Specific Objectives set out in the Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (Doc No: HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015). The historic building recording has assessed and recorded the character, extent and significance of the multi-period group of listed and curtilage listed buildings. The complex of buildings has origins in the mid to late-18th century and the buildings are largely of red brick or red/blue brick construction with tiled roofs supported by timber trusses.

2 Project Background

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 COPA was commissioned by LM-JV to carry out historic building and setting recording prior to the partial demolition of Bucks Head Farm as part of the enabling works programme for the HS2 project in the Community Forum Area CFA21 Drayton Bassett, Hints and Weeford. This work was undertaken in accordance with the Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (WP 029 D – Bucks Head Farm-Enabling Works North Contract Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording; Doc. No. 1EW04-LMJ-EV-MST-NS06_NL16-029008) and the Method Statement (WP 029 D Historic Environment Works – Bucks Head Farm – Enabling Works North Contract Recording and Works Method Statement; Doc. No: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-MST- NS06_NL16-029004). COPA carried out external and internal photographic surveys of the buildings and their setting between the 15th

and 17th of February 2021. The buildings comprise a multi-period group of non-designated, former agricultural structures dating from the late-18th to early-19th century. The farmhouse is situated on the south-east side of the Site and faces onto Watling Street/Rock Hill. The agricultural outbuildings are arranged in a loose manner around an extended courtyard on the west of the farmhouse.

2.2 Background

- 2.2.1 High Speed Two (HS2) is a new railway network proposed by Government to provide a new link between London, the West Midlands, the East Midlands, South Yorkshire, Leeds and Manchester. Phase One of HS2 will involve the construction of a new railway approximately 230km (143 miles) in length between London and the West Midlands. Powers for the construction, operation and maintenance of Phase One are conferred by the High Speed Rail (London – West Midlands) Act 2017.
- 2.2.2 The site at Bucks Head Farm has been identified within HS2 London – West Midlands Environmental Statement, Volume 5, Community Forum Area Report CFA21: Drayton Bassett, Hints and Weeford (Doc. Ref. No.ES.3.2.1.21), as needing to be partially demolished to accommodate the construction of Phase One of HS2.
- 2.2.3 The overall framework within which archaeological work was undertaken is set out in the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMR), in particular the Heritage Memorandum, the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) for HS2 Phase One and GWSI: HERDS. Accordingly, the nominated undertaker or the Archaeological Contractor are required to implement appropriate and reasonable measures to identify, avoid or where practicable reduce impacts to the significance of heritage assets prior to the start of construction.

2.3 Site Location

- 2.3.1 The Site comprises a complex of Grade II Listed agricultural buildings alongside a farmhouse and further agricultural structures which are deemed to be curtilage listed structures. The buildings are situated to the north of the course of Watling Street/Rock Hill and to the south of the course of the A5 Hints Bypass, in the historic Parish of Hints. The Site lies approximately 700m east of the hamlet of Weeford, 5.5km west of Tamworth, 8km north of Sutton Coldfield and 6km south-east of Lichfield. The Site comprises several agricultural buildings occupying a plot of land enclosed by the A5 to the north and Watling Street/Rock Hill to the south. The farmhouse is situated towards the east of the Site and faces onto Watling Street/Rock Hill. The agricultural outbuildings are arranged in a loose manner around an extended courtyard situated to the west of the farmhouse. The Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference for the location of the buildings is SK 14862 03891 (**Figure 1**). The Buildings of Bucks Head Farm (DHW057) were identified in the HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement

Volume 5 Technical Appendices CFA21 Drayton Bassett, Hints and Weeford Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-021) Cultural Heritage (Doc. Ref. No.: ES 3.5.2.21.5) as:

An 18th century farm complex, comprising a farmhouse and outbuildings. The farmhouse has been much altered in the 19th and 20th centuries and is not listed. The 18th century L-shaped range of outbuildings including a barn and former smithy is listed Grade II. There are a further four historic buildings within the complex predating 1888 and three predating 1902. The buildings together form a good group around a multi courtyard plan. Bucks Head Farm is situated on a west facing slope between Watling Street and the A5, with limited vegetation to both north and south. The setting of the farm, which would have been a rural 18th century fieldscape with far ranging views to the north, east and west until the 20th century, has been significantly altered in terms of its views, its connection to its farmland and with increased noise since the construction of the A5 road.

2.4 Geology

2.4.1 The bedrock geology surrounding the buildings comprises Chester Formation – sandstone and conglomerate. A sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 247 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period. There are no recorded superficial deposits overlying the bedrock geology.

2.5 Previous Archaeological Works

2.5.1 There is no record of previous historic building surveys or archaeological investigations with regard to the farm buildings at Bucks Head Farm. A Heritage, Design and Access Statement was produced by DJV in May 2020 (HS2 WP054 Buildings No.8 and 12, Bucks Head Farm, Watling Street, Lichfield, WS14 0PJ Heritage, Design and Access Statement, Doc. Ref. No. 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-STA-NS06_NL16-054001) to accompany a planning application and Listed Building Consent application for the creation of two artificial bat roosts within Building 8 and Building 12 within the Grade II Listed L-shaped range of farm outbuildings which occupies the western edge of the farmstead. Previously, in 2009, STRUCTA Consulting Engineers undertook a visual inspection and report on the condition of the existing buildings in relation to their suitability for refurbishment.

3 Methodology

3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The aims and objectives of the historic building recording as set out in the Method Statement and the Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation were to assess and record the

character, extent and significance of the buildings at Bucks Head Farm prior to their partial demolition and prior to the commencement of the works (Phase 1).

3.1.2 The objectives of the historic building recording as detailed within the Method Statement were to investigate and record the buildings, with consideration given to:

- Recording the extent and character of the historic buildings on site.
- Investigate what prompted the construction of the site, in connection with the ownership of the land.
- Explain the relationship between each of the buildings and any 'process flow' that existed within the working farmhouse.
- Record the use and function of each building and its component parts.
- Recognise whether changes in the buildings' functions reflected changes in the social status or lifestyle of the Site's occupiers and landowners, in connection with social changes in the local area.
- Record the significance of the assets and their setting.
- Identify and explain any elements of particular architectural or historic significance within the Site.
- Suggest provisions to be made during demolition, where applicable, for the salvage of material of architectural or historic significance which has the potential for reuse.
- Create a lasting record of the buildings and their setting; and
- Contribute to the delivery of GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives (see paragraph 3.2.1).

3.1.3 Phase 2 - an intrusive phase of demolition integrated recording is to follow (as detailed in Section 6.3 of the LS-WSI). The results of Phase 1 recording will further inform the scope of works required during the demolition.

3.2 Scope

3.2.1 The recording methodology was set out in the Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation and the Method Statement. Recording was undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidance for the recording of historic buildings in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England, 2016). HS2 technical standards were also adhered to during the recording exercise including the Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (Doc No: HS2-HS2-STD-000-000035). The LS-WSI (Doc. No. 1EW04-LMJ-EV-MST-NS06_NL16-029008) and the Method

Statement (Doc. no: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-MST-NS06_NL16-029004) also set out that the final report, alongside the collation of archive material, would include:

- A description and illustration of the buildings' location and their setting.
- An overview of previous works.
- The topography of the Site.
- Specific objectives and methodology.
- Results of historic building recording.
- Assessment and interpretation of results against original expectations.

3.3 Research and Recording Methodology

- 3.3.1 *Documentary Research* – Research has been undertaken to understand the historic development of the farmstead using available secondary sources and an analysis of available historic maps has been carried out. Primary and secondary sources were viewed at the Staffordshire Record Office and William Salt Library. The documents consulted related to the history and construction of the buildings at Bucks Head Farm, and their relationship with the surrounding landscape including the Hints Estate.
- 3.3.2 *Photographic Survey* – The photographic survey was undertaken between the 15th to the 17th February 2021. The buildings were inspected both internally and externally, with the exception of Buildings 8 and 10 where access was restricted. General overview photographs were taken of each room alongside more detailed photographs of structural and decorative features, fixtures and fittings. In addition to photographs of the exterior, photographs were taken of the immediate setting of the building. The photographic survey was carried out using high quality digital cameras and a 1m ranging pole was included within each photo when appropriate. A selection of photographs has been chosen to accompany the written description of the buildings, the locations of which are depicted on **Figures 14 to 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25 and 26**. Photographs depicting the setting of Bucks Head Farm are depicted on **Figure 13**.
- 3.3.3 *Drawn Record* – A measured survey of the buildings was undertaken to produce fully dimensioned plans of all floors, elevations and locations of structural or ornamental features of historic significance for Buildings 1 to 6 (**Figures 14 to 24**) which have been recorded to Level 3 standards. These measured survey plans have been annotated to show features of historic significance as well as being used to record the position of a selection of photographs (plate locations) to support the written description of the buildings. Annotated floor plans

were produced for Buildings 7 to 12, which have been recorded to Level 2 standards. These floor plans are presented as **Figures 25** and **26**.

4 Historic Background

- 4.1.1 The buildings at Bucks Head Farm fall within the historic parish of Hints in the Hundred of Offlow, Staffordshire. The settlement of Hints is situated on the slope between Watling Street/Rock Hill and the Black or Bourne Brook which is a tributary of the River Tame. The name Hints is usually held to be the English plural of Welsh *hynt* 'road, from British **sento-* (Horovitz 2003, 25).¹ The Domesday Book (1086) records the manor of Hints as one of a number which belonged to the Bishop of Chester's great 25½ hide manor of Lichfield in Offlow Hundred. The estate of Hints comprised an area falling between the river valleys of the River Trent and the River Tame, and at the time of Domesday survey Hints had 7 of the Bishop's 73 ploughs (Morris 1976, 2.16, 22). In the Middle Ages the manor was acquired by the Meynell family and eventually passed to the Bassetts of Drayton. By the 17th century, Hints was owned by the Floyer family, who lived at Hints Hall. The Hall was rebuilt in the 18th century as a large two-storey Georgian house said to be 'handsome'.
- 4.1.2 The parish is recorded in the Lewis's 1848 *Topographical Dictionary of England* as follows: 'a parish in the union of Tamworth, in the south division of the Hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, four miles from Tamworth, containing 213 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1831 acres, 3 roods and 12 perches, of which three-fourths are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of about 58 acres of woodland, meadow and pasture. Its surface is beautifully diversified with hills, some of which are finely wooded, and the lower grounds are watered by a clear rivulet, which flows through the centre of the parish, the soil is generally a rich loam, and the prevailing timber is oak and ash of luxuriant growth. The estate is the property of W.H. Cawley Floyer Esquire, the mansion of the family has been enlarged by the present proprietor' (Lewis, 1848).
- 4.1.3 By 1851 the Trade Directory for Hints describes the parish and village of Hints as follows: 'Hints is a small village, delightfully situated on the side of a lofty eminence, that rises on the north side of the River Bourn, five miles south south-east of Lichfield. Its parish contains 213 inhabitants and 1570 acres of land, of which 200 acres belong to Lord Wenlock, and the remainder to the lord of the Manor, William Humberstone Cawley Floyer Esquire, who is also lessee of the great tithes under the prebendary of Handsacre'. The directory also records that during 1851 there were five farmers within the village and parish of Hints. The farmers were Thomas Hanson, Thomas Johnson, John Glover, John Procter and John Shawe.

- 4.1.4 The Floyers were still residing at Hints Hall in 1871, when they appear in the Census, though John Floyer died at Hints on 1 January 1877 (worth 'under £180,000' according to the Probate Index), and the estate was sold. The Staffordshire Record Office [SRO] holds sale particulars for the Hints Hall Estate dating to 1877 which states that the Manor and Estate of Hints, Staffordshire was to be sold by auction on the order of the trustees and executors of the late John Floyer Esquire. The auction by Bindley & Son was held on the 25th July 1877, and at that time Bucks Head Farm was one of four farms that farmed the 1576 acres of arable, meadow, pasture and woodland within the estate (one of which was the Home Farm at Hints Hall). The description of Bucks Head Farm in the particulars is as follows:

Excellent House, outbuildings, unusually extensive and substantial barns, stables, shedding, granaries, tool and store houses, yards, fine fruit and kitchen gardens, completely walled round and well stocked with trees. There are also detached barns, stores and yards at the far end of the farm. The total area of which is 369 acres 2 roods and 29 perches.

- 4.1.5 The Hints Estate was bought by Edward Russell, 23rd Baron de Clifford, at the 1877 auction. However, he died only a few days after the auction on the 6th August and thus the estate passed to his son Edward Southwell Russell, 24th Lord de Clifford, alongside the Dalgan estate. The de Cliffords were largely absentee landlords of the estate and only occupied the estate for a short period of time before it was sold to James Chadwick (Shaw and Shaw, 2016).

- 4.1.6 In 1881/2 it became the residence of James Chadwick, a cotton manufacturer, and after his death in 1892 was occupied by his widow, who was living there in 1896. Hints Hall itself was pulled down after the Second World War following its sale². The Chadwick family had considerable wealth and invested money in the village of Hints as well as on the Hall and estate, which had a large well-wooded park. The late-19th century expansion of the farm including the extension/refacing of the eastern range of the farmhouse and the construction of Buildings 11 and 12 is associated with the investment of the Chadwick family. The investment of the Chadwick family can be followed in their estate records dating to 1881 to 1910 which document repairs to Bucks Head Farm (SRO: LD382).

- 4.1.7 In 1917 the Hints Estate was put up for sale following the death of Laura, the wife of James Chadwick who died in 1892, and the estate was purchased by Edward and Harriet Lycett. The 1917 sale particulars for the Hints Estate (SRO 109/10/2007, 109/11/2007 and 109/13/2007) record there being five farms within the estate, and it covered an area of 1572 acres. The description of Bucks Head Farm in the sale particulars is as follows:

Embraces an area of about 380.898 acres and is held by Mr. G. Green on a yearly Lady Day tenancy at the rent of £382 per annum. The homestead which is compact and well arranged, is

² Hints, Staffordshirepasttrack.org. uk

adjacent to the main road from Lichfield to Atherstone. The farm-house stands well back from the road and has the following accommodation: On the ground floor, entrance porch, three sitting rooms, kitchen with double over range, back kitchen with sink and range, and pantry with sink. On the first floor: five bedrooms, fitted bathroom with lavatory basin, W.C and store room, and two good attic rooms, lumber and store rooms. Outside are wash-house with coppers and bake oven.

The farm buildings are compact, brick built and tiled, and consist of the following: Two-bay open cart-shed and loft over, three-stall hackney stable and loft, harness room, loose-box and trap-house, poultry house, three-bay open cart-shed and store-shed, cow-house for ten, ditto for fourteen with feeding passage, barn, large yard with corrugated iron roof, loose box, eight-stall cart-horse stable with fodder store and loft over, two-bay open cattle-shed, three loose boxes, three pigsties, three-bay open cattle-shed, pigsty, and boiling house, turnip-house and loft over, store-shed, six bay implement hovel, shepherds lambing house and horse ring.

A pair of brick-built and slated cottages known as Bucks Head Cottages, stand on the upper part of the Farm, and contains five rooms and pantry each. At the rear are two coal-sheds and E.C's, and a bake-house with gardens. Close to is a set of buildings comprising four-bay open shed and yard, loose box, closed shed and yard, and barn. Between Enclosures Nos. 65 and 67 is a boarded two-division cattle-shed with corrugated iron roof.

4.1.8

The Lycett family occupied the Hints Estate until the mid-1930s. Subsequently it is believed that the house was occupied by the army during the war and then was leased to tenants such as the Shaw family in 1946. In 1949 the estate was again put up for sale at auction, following which Hints Hall and the estate was purchased by a building contractor and in 1952 the house was demolished. The Staffordshire Record Office holds a copy of the 1949 sale particulars for the Hints Hall Estate (SRO 109/12/2007 and 109/13/2007). The sale particulars relate to the sale of the whole Estate, which at this time encompassed an area of 1051 acres, described as comprising the following lots: 'Hints Hall; accommodation; Pasture Field; The Manor Farm, pasture and arable land; The Home Farm; Bucks Head Farm; Common Barn Farm; The Village Farm; Keepers Cottage; School Cottage; Reservoir Cottage; Corner Site; Pasture Field; Tamworth Lodge; Woodland; Fishing Rights; Jobs Hill; Snakes Hill; Fishers Clump, woodland; The Rookery and two small plantations'. Bucks Head Farm is recorded as Plot 7 within the particulars and is described as follows:

The valuable, arable and stock farm, Bucks Head Farm, Weeford situate on the main Lichfield to Atherstone Road, about 4 miles from Lichfield. Superior residence standing well back from the road, soundly erected of brick, contains porch, entrance hall, lounge, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, pantry etc, four bedrooms, bathroom and W.C. Outside: Dairy, man's living room and bedroom, flower and kitchen gardens, main water and electricity.

Ample range of farm buildings comprise: Two garages, oil store, meal house, all with lofts over, dairy, pigsty, boiler house, 10-tie cowhouse with calf box, large covered feeding yard, 14-tie cowhouse with feeding passage, mixing house, blacksmith's shop, three-division fodder barn, loose box, three pigsties, 6-bay implement shed, open feeding shed, three loose boxes, two loose boxes with feeding passage, 6-stall stable with loft over, two-stall stable, two tractor sheds, 3 bay implement shed, lean-to store, 3-stall stable and coach house (damaged by fire but convertible to cottage or other accommodation). There is an outlying building including fodder barn and two large cattle yards with water laid on.

This Lot, with other lands, is in the occupation of Mr. A. G. Heath under written agreement on an annual tenancy at an actual rent of £546 and is sold subject to the tenancy. The Woodlands, Ordnance Nos. 32 and 33 are in Hand and vacant possession will be given on completion. A right of access to the river bounding this Lot is reserved to the owners or tenants of Lot 20 for the enjoyment of the fishing therein.

- 4.1.9 The inclusion of Bucks Head within the sale particulars shows that the farm was still part of the Hints Hall Estate. The earliest components of the farmstead comprising the barns and the forge at the western extent of the complex and possibly the western range of the farmstead corresponds with the building of Hints Hall by the Floyers family in the 18th century. Thus the construction of the earliest components of Bucks Head Farm may correspond with a period of increased wealth associated with the Floyers family during the 18th century. Likewise the later 19th-century building activities will have been under the Chadwick's ownership.

4.2 Historic Map Regression (Development of Bucks Head Farm)

- 4.2.1 The earliest map to depict built form at Bucks Head Farm is Yates Map of 1798 (**Figure 3**).³ The map is not detailed but does depict an irregular shaped structure to the immediate north of Watling Street/Rock Hill and corresponding with the location of the extant complex of farm buildings at Bucks Head Farm. The structure is labelled as 'Bucks Head Ho', presumably referring to the farmhouse as Bucks Head House. The 1817 Ordnance Survey Drawing of Sutton Coldfield by Robert Dawson (OSD 257) (**Figure 4**) depicts two buildings on the site of Bucks Head Farm. The western of these buildings is L-shaped and may comprise Buildings 7, 8 and 10, the threshing barn and attached range/forge and a rectangular building to the east which may correspond with the earlier, western range of the farmhouse (Building 2).
- 4.2.2 The apportionment associated with the 1847 Tithes Map of Hints (**Figure 5**) records the structures at Bucks Head Farm being within plot 175. At this time the plot was owned by William Humberston Cawley Floyer Esq. and is occupied by John Greensill. This ownership and

³ Yates, W 1798 The County of Stafford from the Improved Map in Six Sheets by W: Yates, planned by a Scale of Two Miles to an inch, accessed through <https://brownhillsbob.com/2011/06/30/unfolding-the-map/>

occupancy also extends to the adjacent field plots. The map depicts an irregular shaped structure in a central position within the farmstead. This structure appears to comprise an inverted L-shaped building with a rectangular projection on an east to west alignment abutting the eastern extent of the northern elevation of the L-shaped building. The L-shaped structure may correspond with the western extent of the farmhouse (Building 2) which forms an earlier, late-18th century range with a barn abutting it to the west (corresponding with Building 2). The rectangular range depicted abutting the northern edge of the L-shaped structure may correspond with the extant L-shaped range to the north of the farmhouse (Buildings 3 and 4). To the west of these structures is a standalone square building. This is most likely the 18th-century smithy. At this stage there is no evidence of the adjacent barn, the L-shaped building depicted on Yates' map, although this may be as a result of the simplification of the map and its small scale. To the north is small rectangular structure, that likely represents what is now the current garage/workshop block (Building 5). Although this map is not very detailed, it does show that the site of Bucks Head Farm has been occupied since at least the early 19th century.

- 4.2.3 The earliest available cartographic source to depict the structures of Bucks Head Farm in their present recognisable form is the first edition OS 25-inch map of 1884 (**Figure 6**). This map depicts the overall layout of the farm complex in a recognisable form to the extant layout. To the west the U-shaped complex is complete, with Buildings 7-11 all present. Building 9, on the northern side of the U-shape courtyard, appears to be much shorter and wider than the present building. This likely represents an earlier building here, prior to the construction of Building 9. A line demarcating the eastern boundary of this courtyard likely represents a fence. In the south-western corner of the courtyard is a rectangular feature that is most probably an early covered area. This corresponds with a much smaller version of the metal roof which currently covers the courtyard. Extending to the south, from Building 7, is Building 11. This consists of a long range extending to the roadside that is open fronted on its eastern side. At this stage Building 12 has not been constructed.
- 4.2.4 The 1884 OS map reflects the form of the farmhouse prior to its rebuilding in the late 19th century. The map shows a large rectangular building to the east, attached to a narrower rectangular building to the west. In terms of mass, the western half of the farmhouse appears to reflect that of the current building, without the small covered courtyard to its north. Attached to the south western end of this is the long range that is Building 2, creating an overall L-shaped block. In the gap between Building 2 and the rest of the farmhouse is a small structure, that may be a lean-to. To the east of this is a footpath that extends along the length of the house, that forms a junction in the centre to extend to the roadside to the south. The eastern half of the farmhouse seems similar in size to the present building. Between the northern elevation of the western half of the house is a series of small enclosed areas, that continue along the western elevation of Building 3 and likely represent a series of pigsties.

- 4.2.5 The central block of buildings is largely the same in terms of form and orientation the current layout of the farmstead. However, the southern extent of the block contains a narrow extension. To the north is the same rectangular structure (Building 5) that was also visible on the 1847 tithe map. At this stage the building is rectangular and open fronted on its southern side. To the east the T-shaped Building 6 stands in its original form. Two smaller outbuildings are present to the south of this, both are adjoined and one is oriented north-south, and the other east-west. A small square shaped structure is depicted within the south-western corner of the Site, positioned against a field boundary which encloses an irregular shaped field to the west of Buildings 7 to 12.
- 4.2.6 By the 1902 1:2500 OS map (**Figure 7**) the complex has changed once again, although the overall form and character remains the same. The 1902 OS map also depicts the extended farmhouse block, complete with the porch added to the southern elevation and the insertion of the small covered courtyard and outhouse on its north western side. The full T-shaped footpath to the south of the house, that was visible on the 1884 map, is no longer present. At this stage it is only represented as a single footpath stretching from the road to the porch. The covered courtyard and outhouse to the north west is the same shape and size as the one currently standing in this position. To make space for this, the narrow southern extension of Building 3 has now been removed, and replaced with a boundary wall that wraps around the southern and western elevations of this building. A small structure is depicted abutting the southern elevation of the farmhouse (Building 1) and the western elevation of the adjacent barn (Building 2). This structure likely relates to a lean-to greenhouse structure which is visible on photographs of the farmhouse contained within the 1917 and 1949 sale particulars for the Hints Hall Estate (**Historic Plates 1 and 2**). This structure was later demolished and a scar relating to this lean-to structure is visible at the western extent of the southern elevation of Building 2 (**Plate 29**). By this time the long open fronted barn to the west of the Site had been constructed. The U-shaped complex on the western side of the farm had also been changed. Here Building 12 is now visible, and is adjacent to the road to the south. Building 9 also now exists in its current form, having been narrowed and extended to the east, resting flush with the eastern end of Building 7. No internal covered area exists within the courtyard now although it has been marked with a dashed line, suggesting the metal roof had been added by this time. At this time both the northern and eastern (Building 6) barns remain in the same form visible on the 1884 OS map. One exception to this is what appears to be a small pond visible immediately to the east of the northern rectangular barn (Building 5). The detached building within the south-western extent of the Site, depicted on the 1884 map as a small square shaped structure, had been extended to the north and west to form an inverted L-shaped structure. The southern elevation of the western extent of this structure appears to have been open fronted and suggests that the building was probably used as a cart shed, being in close proximity to the road and entrance to the farm, as well as the agricultural surrounds to the west of the farmstead.

- 4.2.7 The 1922-1923 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 8**) depicts minor changes to the overall form and character of the buildings on Site and appears to depict a pond to the east of the northernmost building within the farmstead (Building 5).
- 4.2.8 The next available cartographic source is the 1968 1:2500 OS map (**Figure 9**), that shows a variety of alterations to the buildings at Bucks Head Farm. To the west, the northern projection has been removed from the long open fronted cart shed within the south-western extent of the Site. A boundary extends from the south-eastern corner of the building and is attached to a complex of ponds labelled 'sheep dip'. All of the main buildings in the centre of the Site (Buildings 1-12) appear largely the same as they did in the 1902 map with the exception of a square shaped structure depicted against the northern elevation of Building 9. This extension likely corresponds with the extant breeze block structure abutting the northern elevation of Building 9. To the immediate north of this, another large rectangular building has been constructed, conforming with the extant structure (not forming part of this assessment). At this time the northern building (Building 5) has also been altered. It is now represented as two rectangular enclosed buildings with an open fronted range linking the two. It remains the same in size, however, to the depictions of it in earlier maps. This suggests that this change in depiction is likely the result of the re-organisation of the internal spaces. To the east, the eastern extension of Building 6 has been added at this time, as well as two additional rectangular buildings; one to the north, with two circular features within, and a large one to the south replacing the two small early outbuildings. The former is likely representative of some form of grain silo, or tank.
- 4.2.9 The Site remains largely unchanged by the time of the 1992-1993 1:2500 OS map (**Figure 10**). The only change to occur is the addition of the large L-shaped barn to the east of the Site, and another large rectangular building to the west, neither of which form part of this assessment. The eastern square bay of the cart shed at the south-western extent of the Site appears to have been removed by this time. The extant structure at the south-western extent of the Site appears to be the remains of the open fronted cart shed that seems to have been constructed between 1884 and 1902. An earlier square structure depicted in 1884, which formed the eastern bay of the cart shed following its extension by 1902, appears to have been demolished by the late-20th century. However, due to construction differences between the western and eastern gables (**Plates 313** and **314**), it is likely that the extant eastern gable and the stretch of red brick wall attached to the north-eastern corner are the remains of the late-19th century structure/former eastern bay.
- 4.2.10 Both the 2003 and 2010 aerial images (**Figures 11** & **12**) also show little change to the principal buildings on Site. The only visible change is the addition of the large metal framed barn to the north of the farm complex. The former aerial image also still shows the circular feature that was labelled 'sheep dip' in the earlier maps. This had been removed by the time of the 2010 image, however.

- 4.2.11 A search of the Staffordshire County Council planning portal revealed no planning applications or applications for listed building consent linked to the buildings on site at Bucks Head Farm. Only one application was found that related to the Site (Application no: L.02/09/805-808 MW D4), and this is concerned with a noise assessment that was undertaken in 2005 and is in relation to the opening of the Hints and Hopwas Quarry to the north east.

5 Building Description

5.1 Introduction and Background

- 5.1.1 The buildings at Bucks Head Farm comprise a multi-period group of former agricultural structures dating from the late-18th to late-19th century. The group includes the Grade II Listed L-shaped range of farm outbuildings to the north-west of Bucks Head Farmhouse (Buildings 7, 8 and 10, **Figure 2**). The buildings are predominantly laid out in a C-shape range around a central yard with the farmhouse (Building 1, **Figure 2**) situated within the south-eastern corner of the farmstead. The buildings are situated to the immediate north of Watling Street/Rock Hill with two access tracks leading directly northwards off the course of the road and providing access at the south-western and south-eastern extents of the farmstead. The component buildings of the farmstead have been numbered 1 to 12 (**Figure 2**). **Figures 14 to 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25 and 26** comprise phased floor plans of the buildings and **Figures 17, 19, 21 and 24** depict the measured elevations of Buildings 1 to 6. The rooms within the farmhouse (Building 1) and attached Building 2 along with Buildings 3 to 5, have been numbered on **Figures 14 to 16, 18 and 20**. The numbered buildings are discussed individually in the following sections, with exterior descriptions followed by descriptions of their interiors.

5.2 Setting

- 5.2.1 The components which contribute to the setting of Bucks Head Farm are illustrated, along with plate locations, on **Figure 13**. The buildings at Bucks Head Farm are next to the A5, the Roman road known as 'Watling Street' or Rock Hill, that bounds the southern extent of the Site (**Plates 1-3**). The closest building (Building 12) is directly adjacent to the road (**Plate 4**). This section of Watling Street, within which the Site is located, is between Hints, c. 1.35km to the south east, and Weeford, c. 1km to the west. Approximately 1.7km to the north-west, Watling Street meets a large roundabout, that provides links to Shenstone, c. 4km to the north-west of the Site, as well as the A38, c. 1.4km to the west. The Site is located in a parcel of land between Watling Street/Rock Hill, and the main course of the A5, the closest point of which is c.170m to the north east of the centre of the Site. Despite being in very close proximity to some very major roads, the Site is still located in a somewhat isolated, rural location, that is surrounded by agricultural land (**Plate 5**). The farm is accessed via a principal driveway that is located on the western side of the Site (**Plates 6 & 7**). Access is granted to this

track directly off of Roman road to the south, and the track skirts around the western extent of the complex of farm buildings and continues past the northern extent of the Site to a bridge over the A5. To the east is another driveway (**Plate 8**), that again is accessed from the main road to the south-west. Both the farmhouse and the garden wall (**Plate 9**) are prominent features that enclose the latter driveway. This drive continues north from the road (**Plates 10 & 11**), and is adjacent to the farmhouse, the farmhouse garden (**Plate 12 & 13**), and the walled garden/field to the east. This track is a public right of way, that links to the same course, at the northern end of the Site, as the western driveway.

- 5.2.2 Although the Site is bounded on its northern and southern sides by main roads, it still retains much of its 18th and 19th century character, that is defined by the planned post-medieval field systems surrounding the Site, as well as the farmstead itself. These field systems are regularly shaped and were formed in the post-medieval period probably as a result of informal enclosure. To the west, on the other side of the driveway, is a large field (**Plate 14**). The field is enclosed along its southern boundary by a red brick and blue brick wall which is capped with rounded blue bricks. The wall steps down in sections as it extends to the west and following the topography of Rock Hill which descends from Bucks Head Farm to the west (**Plates 1 and 2, 14, 315 and 317**).
- 5.2.3 An agricultural building is situated against the northern boundary of the field and appears to form the historic and current south-western extent of the farmstead. It is of red brick construction and comprises a single-storey gable ended building (**Plate 313 and 314**). The southern elevation of the building is open and is supported by five cast iron columns which divide the elevation into six bays.⁴ The building is first depicted on maps dating to the early-20th century and appears to have evolved from a smaller, square shaped structure depicted on maps dating to the late-19th century. Subsequent maps show that there was an additional, fully enclosed bay against the eastern gable but this has since been removed.
- 5.2.4 The eastern gable of the building is of redbrick construction and the ridge of the eastern gable is tiled with larger, rectangular slates than the rest of the southern roof slope (**Plates 313 and 314**). A section of red brick wall extends eastwards from the north-eastern corner of this building. Historic maps indicate that in the late-19th century a small square shaped structure occupied the south-western extent of the Site and by the early-20th century this had been extended to the west with the construction of an open fronted building, probably utilised as a cart shed. The extant structure relates to this early-20th century construction and it is thus possible that the eastern gable of the structure, along with the section of red brick wall, relates to the earlier, late-19th century square shaped structure which appears to have been demolished by the late-20th century. This is also confirmed by the construction differences in

⁴ View of the building at the south-western extent of the Site from Rock Hill <https://goo.gl/maps/4VCM3JyakUXB6hpK9>

the eastern and western gable ends with the eastern gable being defined by the larger slates occupying the ridge of the gable. These are not present to the western gable and the western gable contains red brickwork with blue brick decorative 'quoins' to the brickwork pillar at the western extent of the structure.

5.2.5 To the east is another large space also associated with the farmstead. This is a large enclosed field (**Plates 15 & 16**), demarcated by a brick buttresses wall, that is possibly a former walled garden. The Site itself (**Plates 17-20**) also reflects the landscape within which it rests. Although the areas around the principal buildings of the farmstead have been lain with hardstanding, the Site is recognisable as a historic farmstead.

5.2.6 It is to the north of the Site where the principal changes to this area have occurred, and where modern intervention has cut through this historic rural landscape. As previously mentioned, the A5 (**Plate 21**) is extremely close to the Site, and is a feature that is now very prominent in this landscape, while in addition the busy link road, constructed between 2003 and 2010, has greatly affected the historic character of this landscape. Despite being sunk into the hill that the Site rests on, which obscures the road from direct view when looking to the north and south (**Plate 22**), the extent of the road is still clearly visible when looking towards the east (**Plate 21**). The construction of the road has led to the building of a modern steel bridge (**Plates 23 & 24**), that links to the main western driveway of the farmhouse, and the public right of way on the eastern side of the Site. More modern intervention of this landscape has occurred somewhat further afield to the north east. This includes the creation of the modern Hints quarry, and the insertion of a large radio transmitter (**Plate 25**).

5.3 Building 1

5.3.1 Building 1 (**Figures 14 to 17**) is situated to the east of the farm complex and comprises the farmhouse which is likely to have mid to late-18th century origins and was subsequently extended or remodelled in the late-19th century. The earliest depiction of the farmstead, the 1817 OS plan by Robert Dawson depicts the farmhouse as a single, rectangular structure. The farmhouse is formed of a two-storey western range which may comprise the earlier 18th-century core of the building. A two-storey eastern range comprises a late-19th century alteration which may be an alteration or possibly the refacing of the earlier mid to late-18th century building and undertaken by James Chadwick in 1886 as part of his investment into the wider Hints Hall estate. The building is abutted to the west by a barn which may also have 18th-century origins, which together with the western range of the farmhouse may have comprised the irregular shaped structure depicted on the 1847 Tithe Map of Hints. The principal southern elevation of the farmhouse overlooks a small grassed garden which is bound to the south, along Rock Hill, and to the east by a low red brick wall and hedgerow. The access track/drive and the wider agricultural hinterland lie to the south. An entrance drive runs to the east of the farmhouse between the walled front garden and the walled garden/former

orchard and provides access to the southern elevation of the farmhouse via a small gateway set within the north-eastern corner of the garden. The drive continues northwards to reach a gravel area to the north-east of the farmhouse from where access is gained to the northern elevation of the farmhouse and the farm buildings within the northern extent of the farm complex.

Exterior

Southern elevation

- 5.3.2 The southern (principal) elevation of the farmhouse (**Figure 17, Plates 26 to 30**) is formed of two ranges, a two-storey western range which may comprise the earlier 18th century core of the building. A two-storey eastern range abuts the western range and comprises a late-19th century alteration and extension.
- 5.3.3 The western range of the southern elevation is of three bays. It is of dark red brick construction which is laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond with a course of alternating headers and stretchers to every three courses of stretchers. The pitched roof is of slate construction and contains a red brick chimney stack in a central position. This range is split broadly into two bays. The eastern most bay contains a window opening to each floor. The second-floor opening is positioned immediately beneath the eaves of the roof. The ground and first-floor window openings are situated beneath segmental brick openings. The bricks forming the segmental brick opening to the ground floor have been cut through for the insertion of damp proofing, probably following the insertion of a uPVC bay window into the former casement window opening. The first and second floor windows have also been replaced with three-light uPVC casements. The first and second floor window openings are defined by queen closers suggesting that they form original window openings within the elevation. The ground floor opening may have been widened to allow for the insertion of a bay window, as the queen closers do not survive.
- 5.3.4 The westernmost bay also contains a window opening to each floor, that to the first floor being situated beneath a segmental brick arch. The ground-floor window opening is situated slightly further west than those to the upper floors, so they do not align as they do in the eastern bay, and this window opening appears to be a later insertion. To the immediate east of the ground floor opening is an area of brick infill representing a blocked former opening (**Plates 29 and 30**). In front of this are three stone slabs and these features likely represent an infilled door opening and flight of steps which formerly provided direct access into the western range of the farmhouse. There is a joint in the brick work towards the western extent of the elevation along with a scar or ghost mark of a former lean-to structure (Plate 29). The western extent of the elevation may have been rebuilt/reconstructed following the demolition of the lean-to structure against the southern elevation of the western range of Building 1 and

the eastern elevation of Building 2 and possibly in connection with the re-building and repair of Building 2.

- 5.3.5 The southern elevation of the eastern range of the farmhouse is of red brick construction laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond (**Plate 26**). The elevation is constructed in a 'polite' symmetrical style and is divided into three bays. The outer bays contain a window opening at ground and first floor level which are situated under splayed voussoirs of rubbed bricks with stone keystones. The windows are uPVC faux-sash replacements and the ground floor opening within the western bay has been extended to allow for the insertion of a set of French doors. The central bay contains a red brick projecting porch, with a flat roof and decorative stone finials. The southern wall of the porch contains a window opening situated beneath rubbed brick voussoirs with a stone keystone inscribed with the date '1886'. The current entrance into the eastern range is through a door set within the eastern wall of the porch which is also set beneath a brick soldier arch of rubbed brick voussoirs. It is possible that the window within the southern elevation of the porch was inserted within a former door opening although vegetation obscured any visible evidence to suggest that the brickwork beneath the brickwork was infill. The position of the extant door within the eastern wall does not correspond with the classical symmetry of the southern elevation and a more typical position would have been within the southern wall where it would be accessed via the path within the front garden as depicted on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 6**). A narrower, 12-light window opening is situated at first floor level within the central bay. The roof of the eastern range is of slate construction and the ridge is set at a higher level than the western range. The roof of the western range has been altered with the pitch being raised to incorporate the central north to south oriented projecting extension between 1884 and 1902 (**Plate 26**). There are two red-brick chimney stacks situated at the eastern and western ends of the eastern range and two brick-built dormer windows with timber casements situated beneath segmental brick arches are positioned in line with the outer bays and are contemporary with the late-19th century eastern extension.

Northern Elevation

- 5.3.6 The northern elevation of the farmhouse (**Figure 17**) at the rear consists of two gabled projections, and a single-storey lean-to store at the east end (**Plates 31 and 34**). The western projection is of red brick laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond with a plinth of eight courses of blue brick, and the eastern one is of similar construction but lacking the blue brick plinth. The western of the two gable ended projections contains a timber door opening beneath a segmental brick arch to the eastern corner of the ground floor. A large eight light sash window is situated beneath a segmental brick arch to the ground floor above which is situated a date stone inscribed '1886'. In a central position, to the first floor is a four light timber sliding sash window beneath a segmental brick arch. Similar windows beneath segmental brick arches are situated within the eastern return of the western projection at ground and first floor level as

well as within the connection between the two gable ended projections and flanking the chimney stack to the ground floor of the eastern gable ended projection (**Plates 31, 34 and 35**). A single 12-light timber sash window is situated beneath the eaves at first floor level of the eastern return of the eastern projection (**Plate 31**). These projecting ranges coincide with two, late-19th century phases of extension of the farmhouse with the western projection contemporary with the eastern expansion of the farmhouse to the southern elevation in 1886, since both extensions contain date stones of 1886. The similarity in the construction of the eastern and western projecting ranges on the north elevation suggests that the two ranges were constructed as two phases of extension but likely within a short period of time of each other.

- 5.3.7 The ground floor of the northern elevation of the possible 18th-century range of the farmhouse has been obscured by the construction of a wash house or brew house in the late-19th century which has subsequently been incorporated into the built form of the farmhouse with the construction of a covered entrance/yard, likely during the 20th century (**Plates 36 to 40**). The two westernmost bays of the first floor of the western range of the farmhouse are visible extending above the single storey brew house/ bake house at the north-western corner of the farmhouse (**Plates 39 and 40**). The eastern bay contains a timber 12-light casement window situated beneath a segmental brick arch whilst the window within the western bay comprises a 12-light timber casement situated beneath a concrete lintel (**Plate 40**) which may be a later insertion or repair to a former segmental brick arch. A timber hatch is situated in a central position within the first floor elevation, and may have served as ventilation for the first floor.

Eastern Elevation

- 5.3.8 The eastern elevation of Building 1 is L-shaped in plan. It is formed by the eastern gable end of the late-19th century eastern range, the eastern wall of the late-19th century northern projecting range and the late-19th/20th century lean-to to the ground floor (**Figure 17 south-east elevation, Plate 31**). The eastern gable end of the eastern range is blind to the ground and first floors as a result of the chimney stack and fireplaces situated against this wall internally. There are two openings situated beneath segmental brick arches at ground level to the eastern gable of the eastern range which provide ventilation and access to the cellar. The eastern gable end of the farmhouse along with the gable ended late 19th/20th century projecting range are decorated with black painted timber fascias, conforming with the brick-built dormer windows to the southern elevation and the shallow apex of the western gable end of the eastern farmhouse range.

Western elevation

- 5.3.9 The western elevation of the earlier western range of the farmhouse is largely obscured by the probable 19th century barn which abuts the farmhouse although part of the brick-built gable

end of the farmhouse can be glimpsed above the northern gable of the barn (**Plates 39 and 40**). The apex of the 19th century eastern range of the farmhouse along with the western brick chimney stack can be glimpsed, extending above the lower ridge height of the western range and is decorated with a plain, black painted timber fascia (**Plate 40**). The western elevation of the 19th-century projecting range contains a single window opening set immediately adjacent to the northern elevation of the western range (**Plate 40**) and has decorative brick banding as a cornice beneath the eaves; a brick chimney stack is also set within the western pitch of the roof.

Interior

Possible earlier core of the farmhouse (the western range)

Ground Floor

- 5.3.10 The ground floor of the western range of the farmhouse (**Figure 14**) comprises two large rooms (Rooms 2 and 3) which are situated either side of a central stairwell and chimney breast (Room 1). The ground floor access to these rooms is via the two doorways set within the northern wall of each room which lead into the 20th century covered area and the late 19th-century wash room (**Figure 14, Plates 41 and 44**). The blocked door opening and covered flight of steps within the southern elevation of the western range (**Plate 30**), indicates that prior to the construction of the 19th century eastern extension the farmhouse was accessed from the south with direct access into a small central lobby (Room 1) via the flight of steps. This access has subsequently been infilled with access between the eastern and western ranges to the first and second floors. The late-18th century farmhouse probably consisted of two rooms to each floor which were heated by fireplaces associated with the central chimney stack. There is no fireplace present within Room 2 (**Plates 41 and 42**) and it is likely that the extant staircase and eastern wall of Room 2 are later insertions and previously the space would have been heated with a fireplace within the western wall of the chimney stack and mirroring the position of the fireplace within Room 3. The extant fireplace within the eastern wall of Room 3 likely comprises a 20th century replacement of an earlier fireplace setting (**Plate 43**). The position of the former stair is unknown, however within the north-western corner of Room 3 is an inset where there is an exposed cross-beam and two joists with a curved ceiling and this change in ceiling height may suggest that there was a stairwell within this position which has been infilled.

First Floor

- 5.3.11 The first floor of the western range (**Figure 15**) comprises of two large rooms (Rooms 20 and 21) set against the southern elevation which are accessed from the ground floor of the western range from the central stairwell. The rooms are accessed from Room 18, a linear hallway set against the northern wall of the first floor which is lit by two 12-pane casement windows within the northern wall and also leads eastwards into the hallway of the eastern

range (Room 22) (**Plate 70**). Room 18 also provides access to a small bathroom (Room 19) at the north-western corner. Room 20 comprises a square shaped room which is lit by a single casement window in the south-east corner (**Plate 71**); this window is cut by the eastern wall of Room 20 so that the eastern light of the casement provides light to the stairwell. A ceiling with cross beam and joists is visible within Room 20 (**Plates 72 and 73**), and the joists are of square section but are of modern appearance and likely later, possibly decorative insertions. The cross beam, which runs on an east to west axis is positioned in an off-centre location within the room, close to the northern wall. The joists within Room 20 align with exposed joists in Room 19 (**Plate 74**) and the off-centre position of the cross beam indicates that Rooms 20 and 19 have been created, with the insertion of a stud wall, from a single open space. No fireplace is present within Room 20 and it is likely that historically the first floor was comprised of two large open rooms which were heated by a single central fireplace. The staircase and eastern wall of Room 20 have been inserted against the chimneybreast at a later date and the position of the former stair between the first and second floor is currently unknown.

- 5.3.12 Room 21 comprises the eastern room to the first floor and is irregular in shape as a result of the western extent of the northern wall being inset against the northern extent of the chimney breast to account for the position of the stair between the first and second floors which abuts the northern wall of Room 18 (**Plate 70**). The room is lit by a single casement window within the southern wall and contains a fireplace within the western wall which corresponds with the central chimney stack visible externally. A wooden inbuilt cupboard is set within the south-western corner of the room (**Plate 75**). A boxed beam runs on a north to south axis, in a central position within the room. The beam appears to cut through the window and is on a differing orientation to the modern cross beam within Room 20 (**Plate 75 and 76**). It is thus possible that this boxed beam corresponds with the historic orientation of the ceiling structure and that the window opening is possibly a later insertion.

Second Floor

- 5.3.13 The second floor of the western range (**Figure 16**) comprises two large rooms (Rooms 31 and 32) with a cupboard set within the north-eastern corner of Room 31 (**Plate 89**) which makes use of the loft space created as a result of the construction of the late-19th century projecting extension to the north (**Plate 40**), and a lobby with door to the staircase is set within the north-western corner of Room 31 (**Plate 90**). The rooms are set within the roof space of the western range and the purlins of the roof structure are exposed within both rooms (**Plates 87 and 88, 91 and 92**), those within Room 32 being supported by metal straps and bracing (**Plate 92**). The roof structure in both rooms has been enclosed in lath and plaster to form a ceiling, as visible in decayed areas within Room 32 (**Plate 91**). A doorway is set to the immediate south of the central chimney breast to providing access between the two second floor rooms.

Interior of the late-19th century eastern range

Ground Floor

- 5.3.14 The ground floor of the late-19th century eastern range (**Figure 14**) is comprised of two large rooms (Rooms 5 and 6) situated either side of the central hall and stair (Room 4) which runs northwards from the entrance porch of the southern elevation (Room 8) to the northern wall of the eastern range before returning westwards along the north wall to connect the eastern range with the northern projection (Room 7) (**Plates 46 to 48**). The hall passage (Room 4) steps down at its eastern end where it enters the 18th century west range. In this location a small partition has been inserted in the north-east corner of Room 3 (most likely in the late 19th century) to close access between the eastern and western ranges at ground floor level and provide access into the late-19th century rear extension, through an opening inserted into the former northern elevation of the western range (**Plates 46 and 47**).
- 5.3.15 Room 5 and Room 6 both comprise regularly shaped rooms and each contains a fireplace (**Plates 49 and 50**) which correspond with the two chimney stacks situated at the eastern and western ends of the late-19th century eastern range. A cross beam runs on an east to west axis across the centre of each room (**Plates 49 to 51**), that within Room 5 has been boxed in.
- 5.3.16 Room 7 forms the ground floor of the late-19th century projection to the north-east of the late-18th century farmhouse. The room is accessed internally within the eastern range of the farmhouse through a doorway set within the former north wall of the 18th-century farmhouse. The room can also be accessed via a doorway within the northern wall which provides direct access out into the north-east end of the farmyard/farmstead (**Plate 56**). The room has most recently been used as a kitchen with a modern kitchen fitted against the eastern wall. A substantial tiled fireplace is set in a central position within the western wall which is flanked on each side by in-built wooden cupboards (**Plate 57**). The fireplace corresponds with an external brick-built chimney stack and the position of this room in a utilitarian location at the rear of the farmhouse combined with the large scale of the fireplace suggests that the room was intended to serve as the farmhouse kitchen since the construction of the extension in the late-19th century.
- 5.3.17 Rooms 9 and 10 are situated to the rear (north) of the eastern farmhouse range and may form part of an additional phase of extension to the farmhouse. Room 9 occupies a narrow space between the projecting range of the late-19th century northern extension and the projecting range of the late-19th/early 20th century extension. The room is lit by a four-pane sash window which occupies the northern wall of the room. A series of three timber shelves supported on decorative metalwork brackets run the length of the western wall of the room (**Plate 55**). The narrow size of this room and its position at the rear of the farmhouse adjacent to the kitchen suggests it was used for a utilitarian purpose, possibly as a larder or a laundry, as it has been used for most recently. A hanging timber pin/roller situated at the northern

extent of the room is indicative of items being hung to dry as are the series of metal hooks lining the eastern edge of the ceiling. Room 10 (**Plates 53 and 54**) comprises a large open room set to the rear of the eastern range of the farmhouse. The gable ended range in which it is situated contains a chimney stack which forms part of the northern gable (**Plate 34**). A fireplace is set against the northern wall of Room 10, corresponding with the external chimney stack and is of mid-20th century appearance. The presence of the chimney stack and fireplace suggests that this room was constructed to form part of the domestic/residential use of the farmhouse rather than forming part of internal spaces used for utilitarian functions such as a dairy. The extension of the farmhouse in the late-19th and early 20th century with additional domestic space likely reflected the growing wealth of the occupiers and owners of Bucks Head Farm over the course of these periods.

- 5.3.18 To the immediate north-west of the farmhouse is a single storey gable ended structure that probably formed a detached building, and is predominantly constructed in red brick laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond. The eastern and northern elevations have a plinth of approximately five courses of blue brick (**Plates 37 to 39**) which mirrors the construction and style of the late-19th century northern gable ended projection and thus these structures are likely contemporary, dating to the late-19th century expansion of the farmhouse. The detached structure has subsequently been attached to the northern elevation of the eastern range of the farmhouse, most likely in the 20th century, through the construction of a brick-built lean-to western wall, and the rebuilding of the southern end of the western gable (**Plates 39 and 40**), and to the north-western end of the late-19th century northern projection through the insertion of a timber stable door and 12-light timber window above (**Plates 36 and 37**).
- 5.3.19 The former open yard space between the farmhouse and this detached structure has been covered over with a catslide roof which is supported by a half-timber truss and a beam on steel posts (**Plates 58 to 60**). The south-eastern corner of this structure is set on an angle and contains a door opening into the structure which is set beneath a segmental brick arch (**Plates 60 and 61**). This likely formed the original opening into building when it was a detached structure, prior to the construction of the covered yard in the 20th century. A window and second door opening are situated within the western elevation, and are 20th century insertions (**Plate 39**). The ground floor of the structure is largely open with the exception of a floored storage area within the eastern half of the room which is lit by a 20th-century dormer window inserted within the northern pitch of the roof. In the north-east corner of the room is a WC which has been enclosed by a brick wall and six-light casement window and accessed via a door in its eastern wall (**Plate 62**). To the east of the WC is a narrow brick-built projection containing a fireplace/ hearth situated beneath a segmental brick hearth (**Plates 62 and 63**). The fireplace corresponds with the substantial brick chimney stack (**Plate 39**). The presence of the hearth and chimney stack combined with the former detached position of the building but close to the farmhouse suggests that this building was constructed as a brew house or bake

house. These buildings are typically single storey with a single entrance and always have a chimney stack. In this instance the oven and copper for brewing and washing appear to have been removed but were likely situated against the northern wall, adjacent to the hearth.

Basement/Cellar

- 5.3.20 The basement (**Figure 14**) is situated at the eastern extent of the eastern range of the farmhouse, underneath Room 5, and forms part of the extension/expansion of the farmhouse during the late-19th century. The cellar is accessed from a door set beneath the stairs, within the north-eastern corner of the hallway (Room 4). The lobby space at the top of the stairs contains an encaustic tiled floor of a style typical of the late Victorian/Edwardian periods (**Plate 52**), which probably originated as part of the construction of the eastern range of the farmhouse as an extension during the late-19th century. The decorative nature of this flooring suggests that there was an intention for it to be visible and it is possible that the tiled flooring continued into the central hallway Room 4 and may survive beneath the current carpet.
- 5.3.21 The cellar is divided into two spaces (Rooms 16 and 17) with access from the stairwell within the north-western corner of Room 16 (**Plate 64**). A coal chute situated beneath a window is situated within the east wall of Room 16 (**Plate 65**). Room 17 is supported by timber posts and a cross beam (**Plates 67 to 68**) and contains brick-built benches against the northern and eastern walls to enable goods to be stored raised off the ground (**Plates 67 and 68**). A vent feature is present within the south-eastern corner of Room 17 (**Plate 69**) and may have been used as an ash box or simply to provide ventilation for the cellar.

First Floor

- 5.3.22 The first floor of the eastern range of the farmhouse (**Figure 15**) mirrors the form of the ground floor with two large rooms occupying the southern elevation (Rooms 24 and 25) and set either side of the central landing and stairwell (Room 22, **Plates 77 to 79**). The hallway returns in an easterly direction against the northern wall and provides access into the western range of the farmhouse. A landing (Room 23, **Plate 83**) provides access between Room 22 and the late-19th century northern extension (Room 24, **Plate 84**). The eastern part of the hallway (Room 18) within the western range has a flight of steps up to Room 23 to accommodate the differences in floor level and roof height between the 18th-century range and the late-19th century extension. Room 25 follows the same plan as Room 6 to the ground floor, with a fireplace and inbuilt cupboard against the western wall (**Plate 80**). Room 26 also mirrors the ground floor room with a fireplace set in a central position against the eastern wall (**Plate 81**). Both of the southern principal rooms are lit by a large window within their southern wall, the current windows are modern uPVC replacements. A boxed beam runs in a central position on an east to west axis in Rooms 24 and 25, mirroring the form of the rooms to the ground floor and implying a beam and joist ceiling construction (**Plates 80 and 81**).

- 5.3.23 Rooms 26 to 28 are situated to the rear of the first floor. Room 26 is accessed via a door opening and two steps (**Plate 79**) at the northern end of the hallway (Room 22). The steps into this room indicate a difference in floor level which may indicate that these rooms form part of a later extension to the late-19th century eastern range. The room is lit by a single wooden 16-pane sash window set within the eastern wall (**Plate 82**). No exposed fireplace survives within the room but a fireplace would likely have been positioned against the northern wall, corresponding with the position of the chimney stack externally and the fireplace within Room 10 to the ground floor. A stud wall has been inserted to allow for an en-suite bathroom (Room 27) within this formerly open, large room.
- 5.3.24 Room 28 occupies the narrow space between the late-19th century northern extension and the late-19th/early 20th century extension. The room has been used most recently as a bathroom. The space is lit by a four-pane wooden sash window in the northern wall. A projection situated towards the northern extent of the eastern wall (**Figure 15**) may represent a former fireplace although there is no evidence of an external chimney stack in this location. A recess in the south-west corner of the room (**Figure 15**) may represent a blocked door opening which would have led into the single large room to the east (now Rooms 26 and 27).

Second Floor

- 5.3.25 The second floor of the eastern range comprises of two principal rooms situated within the roofspace (**Figure 16**, Rooms 34 and 35) which are situated either side of a central landing and stairwell (Room 33, **Plates 93 and 94**). Room 34 comprises a large open room within the roof space and is lit by a dormer window within the southern wall (**Plates 100 and 101**). The roof construction has been enclosed with the insertion of a lath and plaster ceiling (**Plate 102**) with the exception of two black painted purlins running along the northern and southern walls (**Plates 102 and 103**). The purlins are joined by smaller square-section straight braces to an upper purlin, and these would prevent longitudinal movement and support some of the rafters. The beams are not in character with a late-19th-century roof and are either imported or suggest that the structure is older than is otherwise suggested, but this can only be determined by investigation of the floor and roof structure in the building. The southern purlin runs across and in front of the dormer window suggesting that the window is a later insertion rather than forming part of the late-19th century roof construction. The same construction of a lath and plaster ceiling and painted purlins extends within the eastern room (Room 35, **Plates 104 to 107**). Both rooms contain a substantial fireplace to the outer (eastern and western) walls (**Plates 100 and 105**) which contain a decorative iron surround and basket grate of a late-19th century style.

5.4 Building 2

5.4.1 Building 2 comprises a barn and adjoining stables and abuts Building 1 at its north-eastern end (**Figure 14, Plates 108 and 109**). The building is constructed of red and blue bricks, including Staffordshire Blue bricks, laid in English Garden Wall bond. The inclusion of Staffordshire Blue bricks suggest that the building dates from the mid-19th century onwards but possibly represents the re-building of an earlier barn structure attached to the western elevation of the mid to late-18th century farmhouse.

Exterior

5.4.2 The western elevation of Building 2 (**Figure 17**) fronts into the south-western yard within the farm complex (**Plates 108 and 109**). The western elevation is of red and blue brick construction laid in English Garden Wall bond. A single small window opening situated beneath a segmental brick arch, now blocked, is situated towards the northern end of the western elevation (**Plates 108 and 109**). A door opening situated beneath a segmental brick arch is positioned towards the southern end of the elevation. The door is flanked by two window openings also situated beneath segmental brick arches. All of these openings are now blocked. To the immediate south of the door opening are three stone quoins, the upper two each with a pintel from a former door hinge (**Plates 110 and 111**). The two quoins are situated within close proximity suggesting that they have been re-used in the reconstruction of the brickwork to the immediate south of the door opening. With the exception of the southern edge of the door opening, each of the openings within the western elevation are flanked by brickwork containing queen closers and indicating that they are original openings. The southern end of the western elevation is formed of the western wall of the attached stables and is also of red and blue brick construction in English Garden Wall bond. There is a clear joint between the barn and the stables, suggesting that the stables were constructed as a later addition.

5.4.3 The northern elevation of Building 2 is of red and blue brick construction and comprises the northern gable end of the barn. The majority of the elevation is constructed in English Garden Wall bond, following the western elevation although the apex of the gable appears to have been laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond, suggesting that it has been rebuilt (**Plate 112**). A large square opening has been inserted beneath a steel joist, probably to accommodate the later use of this structure for the storage of large agricultural equipment and vehicles.

5.4.4 The eastern elevation of Building 2 fronts into the front garden of the farmhouse (**Figures 14 and 17**). The elevation is predominantly of red brick construction with scattered blue brick inclusions and appears to be laid in a variety of bonds (**Plate 113**). There is a single door opening situated in a central position within the elevation which appears as an opposing

opening to the now blocked door opening within the western elevation. The opening is situated beneath a red brick arch and its southern jamb has blue brick quoins.

- 5.4.5 The southern elevation of Building 2 (**Figure 17**) comprises the gable end of the barn (**Plate 114**) which is abutted by a single-storey lean to comprising two stables (**Plate 115**). The gable end of the barn is of red and blue brick construction laid in Flemish Garden wall bond. A circular ventilation or owl door is situated towards the apex of the gable and a blocked window or ventilation opening situated beneath a segmental brick arch is visible extending above the roof of the lean-to stable (**Plate 114**). The southern elevation of the two stables each contain a door opening situated beneath a segmental blue brick arch. These doors are flanked on the outer sides of the elevation by a ventilation/window opening also situated beneath a segmental blue brick arch of soldier courses (**Plates 115 and 116**).

Interior

- 5.4.6 The barn consists of a single open space divided into four bays by three trusses supported on brick pilasters added inside the wall that is of reduced width (**Figure 14, Plates 120 to 124**). The northernmost bay is defined by a queen-post truss whilst the southern half of the barn are defined by two braced king-post trusses (**Plate 124**). The rafters are supported by a single purlin and ridge piece, with additional support provided by longitudinal braces. At the southern end of the barn the brick pilasters supporting the trusses only rise from first floor height (**Plates 120 to 122**) possibly suggesting that there was an inserted floor within the barn and also evident by empty mortices for joists within the brickwork of the western wall (**Plate 121**). The presence of full height brick pillars supporting the northernmost truss may indicate that the northern bay was separated from the two-storey southern extent of the barn. The door opening flanked by two window openings which are present within the southern extent of the western wall are indicative of a stable and the proximity of Building 2 to Building 1 (the farmhouse) suggests that it was constructed as a stable and coach house to serve the farmhouse. No stalls survive within the building, but are likely to have been situated within the southern half of the barn with horse tack and possibly a coach or cart housed within the northern half. There was likely a hayloft above the stables within the southern half of the barn which was ventilated by the openings within the southern gable. The building ceased to be used as a stable, with the openings in the western wall being infilled. It is possible that this occurred following the construction of Building 3 and Building 4 as a cart shed and stable during the 19th century.
- 5.4.7 There is no internal access between the barn and the stables that abut the southern elevation. The western stable (Room 14) can be accessed via a doorway situated beneath a segmental brick arch and set immediately abutting the southern elevation of the barn, within the north-western corner of Room 14 (**Figure 14, Plate 115**). A second access into this stable is set within the southern elevation (**Plate 118**). The eastern stable (**Plates 116 and 117**) is accessed

via a single door opening within the southern elevation and formerly may have been accessed by a service corridor running along the northern wall of the stables. The door surrounds are constructed in blue bull nose bricks to create a smooth surface, used to minimise harm to the livestock when entering and exiting the stables. The two stables are both ventilated by windows set within the southern wall as well as diamond patterned ventilation openings incorporated into the brickwork of the western and eastern walls.

- 5.4.8 There is a clear straight joint in the north-east corner of Room 15 (**Plate 117**) which further indicates that the stables have been constructed at a later date, abutting the southern elevation of the barn. The stylistic similarities between the barn and the stables suggests that they may have been constructed in the late -18th/19th century and not long after the initial construction of the barn, though the extensive use of blue engineering brick may suggest a later date, with such bricks being widely used from the mid-19th century.
- 5.4.9 The stables are derelict and the roof has collapsed, however a timber hay trough and brick built manger survive within the western stable situated towards the northern end of the stable (**Plate 119**). The door within the western elevation appears to provide access to a service corridor running along the northern side of the stables and from where the manger could be replenished. No fixtures or fittings survive within the eastern stable.

5.5 Building 3

- 5.5.1 Building 3 (**Figures 18 and 19**) is situated to the immediate north of the farmhouse (Building 1) and likely forms a mid to late-19th century coach house with a probable granary at first floor level. The building is of burnt red brick and blue brick construction laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond. The building is abutted to the west by a mid to late-19th century cow shed or stable.

Exterior

- 5.5.2 The eastern elevation of Building 3 is of burnt red and blue brick construction laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond (**Plate 125**). There are three former segmental brick arched openings towards the southern end of the ground floor of the elevation (**Plates 125 and 126**). These openings have been infilled with the southernmost opening infilled with blue and red bricks and containing a timber casement and the southern two openings containing modern roller garage doors. At the northern end of the eastern elevation are three further openings situated beneath segmental brick arches. These comprise a door flanked by a window and wide opening leading into an open space at the northern end (**Plates 127 and 128**). The segmental brick arches at the north end are situated at a lower level than those at the south. A single window opening is situated to the first floor above the third arched opening from the south. This window comprise a 12 light timber casement situated beneath a further segmental brick arch (**Plate 127**). The presence of the three large arched openings suggests that Building 3 was initially constructed as a cart shed which typically are open fronted and divided into bays

for storing carts, waggons and farm implements. The position of the building to the immediate north of the farmhouse and within proximity of the eastern access and drive into the farmstead also is indicative of its function as a cart shed. The smaller openings towards the northern end of the eastern elevation may have been used for the storage of smaller farm implements.

- 5.5.3 The southern elevation of Building 3 has a red-brick gable. The elevation is constructed crudely in a variety of bricks with predominantly red brick to the ground floor and burnt red/blue brick to the first floor (**Plates 129 and 130**). The differences in the brickwork used within this gable suggests that the upper half of the gable has been rebuilt and thus the similarity in the fabric of the upper part of the southern gable with that of the eastern and northern elevations may suggest an earlier structure was rebuilt or repaired. There is a single door opening, situated in an off-centre position to the ground floor. The door opening is flanked to each side by two enclosures bound by low blue brick walls, possibly used for storage (e.g. of stable muck) rather than housing livestock. The door is likely to be a later insertion, following the infill of the arched opening in the eastern elevation in red and blue brick (**Plates 125 and 126**). This infill would have allowed for the conversion of the southernmost bay of Building 3 into a probable dairy. A six-light timber casement window is situated beneath a segmental brick arch to the upper floor.
- 5.5.4 The northern elevation is partially obscured by vegetation and comprises the northern gable end of burnt red and blue brick, laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond (**Plate 131**). The brickwork at the north-western corner of the elevation has been constructed in bull nose shaped bricks forming a chamfer decoration (**Plate 132**). The vegetation obscures a window opening at first floor level which mirrors the position of a window opening in the southern elevation.
- 5.5.5 The western elevation of the cart shed has largely been obscured by the construction of a 20th century lean-to (**Plates 138 and 141**). The lean-to is of red and buff brick construction with a corrugated roof. The western elevation contains a timber door situated at its most northern extent, where the structure abuts Building 4 and a four-pane window situated beneath a timber lintel. A wide garage door opening is situated at the southern extent of the western elevation.

Interior

- 5.5.6 The ground floor of Building 3 is divided into five rooms (Rooms 1 to 5, **Figure 18**). The main, central room comprises of a double bay room which corresponds with two of the larger segmental brick arched openings within the eastern elevation (**Plates 142 to 145**). The room has most recently been used as a garage with roller garage doors inserted into the former cart shed openings and the associated mechanisms has been attached to the ceiling (**Plates 144 and 145**). A door, situated beneath a segmental brick arch is situated within the north-west corner of the room (**Plates 142 and 143**). This opening likely formed an external opening from

the yard to the west prior to the construction of the lean-to against the western wall of Building 3 during the 20th century. The presence of a brick wall nib and beam situated in a central position within the room, aligns with the pillar between the two former arched cart openings and indicates that there may have been a former wall dividing this single space into two narrower rooms of similar form to Room 2, to the south.

- 5.5.7 Room 2 occupies the southern extent of the ground floor. The room can only be accessed via the door within the southern elevation and is lit by a single window which has been inserted into the former cart shed opening within the southern wall (**Plate 146**). Along the northern and eastern walls of the room are low brick and slate built benches (**Plate 147**). The presence of these features suggests that the room has recently been used for storage and the proximity of this part of Building 3 to the farmhouse would indicate that the room was used as a dairy and was converted from a former cart shed bay. The partial conversion of the cart shed to a dairy suggests that there was a shift in agricultural practices within the farmstead with a decrease in arable activities and an increase in dairying.
- 5.5.8 The north end of the ground floor of Building 3, comprises three smaller rooms. Room 3 comprises a small, regular shaped room which is accessed through the door opening beneath a segmental brick arch situated towards the northern end of the eastern elevation and is lit by a single window opening adjacent to the door opening (**Plate 148**). A further door opening situated beneath a segmental brick arch is situated within the south-western corner of the room and leads into Room 4 (**Plate 151**). The bottom of the staircase which provides access to the first floor is situated within the north-west corner of Room 4 adjacent to which is a timber door hatch which provides access into Room 5 (**Plate 149**). A window opening and further door opening beneath a segmental brick arch are situated within the western wall of Room 4 and provide access into the eastern end of Building 4 (**Plate 150**). The remains of a lath and plaster ceiling are visible within the south-eastern corner of Room 4 and suggest that the building has always had a first floor. Room 5 comprises the only space to retain its opening beneath a segmental brick arch within the eastern elevation although the opening has been partially infilled to form a squared opening (**Plates 152 to 154**). The room also has a lath and plaster ceiling indicating that there has always been a first floor. A hatch within the south-western corner of the room corresponds with a hatch in Room 4 and suggests that there was a need to ventilate these spaces or to pass equipment between these spaces.
- 5.5.9 The first floor of Building 3 is accessed via a door and flight of stairs situated within the north-western corner of the building (**Figure 18, Plate 155**). The first floor is divided into two rooms. The northern room (Room 6) appears to correspond with the two northern bays visible to the ground floor, whilst the southern room (Room 7) appears to correspond with the three bays/ cart shed openings at the southern extent of the ground floor. The two rooms are divided by a brick wall laid in Flemish bond and contains a door opening with steps up into Room 7 (**Plate 156**). Above the timber lintel of the extant door opening is a small segmental brick arch, the

size of which may suggest that there was formerly only a window opening and that the northern and southern rooms to the first floor were accessed separately. However, there is no evidence externally of a joint between the two structures and there is no surviving evidence of a second stair within the southern half of the building. Additionally the brick arch above the door opening within Room 7 fits with the size of the door opening, rather than according with a former window opening. A single braced king-bolt truss supports the roof structure within Room 6 (**Plate 157**). The roof structure of Room 7 comprises two angular trusses which are braced and connected to the wall plate, with a truncated tie in two parts is bolted to the rafters and either side of the raking struts that rise to the collar beam (**Plates 159 to 161**). Although an unusual form, perhaps very late 19th or early 20th century, the intention is clear enough to provide an accessible working space for the storage bins against the walls.

- 5.5.10 The differing forms of roof truss between these two spaces may indicate that the northern end of the barn forms an addition, likely dating to the later 19th century. The brick work to the upper half of the wall dividing the two rooms is of lighter red brick, in Flemish Garden Wall bond whilst the lower half is in red and blue brick in Flemish Garden Wall bond. There are queen closers visible to either side of the door opening which suggests that the door opening is contemporary with the wall and thus the presence of a smaller arch associated with a window suggests that the wall has been re-built to accommodate a door opening between the rooms and thus may also suggest that this wall once formed the northern extent of the building which was subsequently extended with an additional two bays to the north.
- 5.5.11 A timber hatch/trap door is situated in a central position within Room 7 above the central cart shed opening to the ground floor. The building was likely constructed in the mid-19th century as a cart shed with a granary or hayloft above from where grain or hay could be unloaded into the carts waiting below and distributed around the farmstead and its surroundings. It is possible that the building was extended in the later-19th century, along with the construction of Building 4, to provide additional storage of grain/hay as well as carts and agricultural implements within the northern two bays.

5.6 Building 4

- 5.6.1 Building 4 (**Figures 18 and 19**) abuts the north-west side of Building 3 and is likely contemporary with the construction of Building 3 as a stable, constructed during the mid to late-19th century along with a cart shed and granary contained within Building 3.

Exterior

- 5.6.2 The southern elevation of the building comprises the principal elevation of the range and is of red brick construction in Flemish Garden Wall bond with a blue-brick plinth (**Plates 138 to 140**). There are three openings within the southern elevation which comprise a central stable door situated beneath a blue brick segmental arch and is flanked to the west and east by

shuttered and ventilated window openings also situated beneath blue brick segmental arches and with blue brick sills. The western elevation comprises a gable end, also of red brick construction with a blue brick plinth and laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond (**Plates 133 and 134**). A door opening, with a step up to the interior floor level, is positioned within the southern corner of the elevation. The door opening is situated beneath a stone lintel and has chamfered brick jambs (**Plate 137**). The northern elevation of the building is largely blind with the exception of a single window/ventilation opening situated at the eastern end of the elevation (**Plates 133 to 136**). The elevation is of red brick construction, with a blue brick plinth and constructed in Flemish Garden Wall bond. An area of concrete blockwork has been constructed in a central position within the elevation, likely to provide the wall with additional support.

Interior

- 5.6.3 The interior of Building 3 comprises a large open room, divided into three bays (Room 8) with a further narrow room at its eastern extent (Room 9). The roof is supported by two braced king-bolt roof trusses, indicative of a late-19th century date. The trusses are supported on brick pilasters situated either side of the central door opening within the southern elevation (**Plates 162, 163 and 165**). The floor is constructed of brick cobbles and there is a drainage channel situated towards the southern extent of the room and aligning with the northern edge of the door opening in the western wall and the northern edge of the door opening in the eastern wall dividing Rooms 8 and 9 (**Plate 163**). Cobbled floors with a drainage channel are indicative of stables from the 19th century and the proximity of the structure to the cart shed/coach house (Building 3) as well as the farmhouse would suggest that this building was constructed as a stable in the late-19th century. The window openings within the southern elevation of Room 8 display evidence of once having sliding shutters (**Plates 163 and 164**) which indicate that they were constructed to provide ventilation.
- 5.6.4 Room 9 forms a separate bay at the eastern extent of the stable and is accessed from Room 8 via a door opening situated beneath a segmental brick arch in the south-western corner. A further door opening situated beneath a segmental brick arch is situated within the southern wall of the room and leads into Room 10, a 20th century lean-to extension (**Plate 167**). This opening likely formed a stable door opening, providing access into this stable stall from the yard to the south. A window with louvred ventilation (**Plate 166**) is situated within the northern wall of Room 9 and suggests that the room was used as a separate, individual stable stall. A door opening and hatch within the eastern wall provided access between the stall and Room 4 within the cart shed/coach house (Building 3) which may have been used for the storage of tack or equipment associated with the carts.
- 5.6.5 Room 10 comprises a 20th-century lean-to constructed against the western elevation of Building 3 and the eastern extent of the southern elevation of Building 4 (**Plates 168 to 170**).

The building appears to have been used most recently as a workshop possibly associated with the conversion of the cart shed (Building 3) into garages. The door opening within the northern wall of Room 10 is situated beneath a segmental brick arch and would have formed a stable door between the yard and the stable at the eastern extent of Building 4. A further door opening beneath a segmental brick arch provides access between Room 10 and the two former cart shed bays (Room 1) within Building 3. This door opening likely formed an external door opening lead out into the yard to the west of the cart shed.

5.7 Building 5

- 5.7.1 Building 5 comprises a detached single-storey structure situated at the northern extent of the farmyard (**Figures 20 and 21**). It is aligned on an east to west axis and fronts into the yard to the south and towards the blind northern elevation of Building 4. The building is of red and blue brick construction laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond and has a slate pitched roof. The southern elevation is divided into five bays by four brick columns which have curved corners formed of bull nose bricks (**Plate 171**). The two eastern bays and the western bay have 20th-century timber doors. The central bays have been left open and form a single open space. The western gable end of the building is blind, whilst the eastern gable (**Plate 174**) contains a window/ventilation opening, which is visible internally within the eastern most room situated underneath a timber lintel (**Plate 178**). The northern elevation is blind with the exception of a 20th-century timber casement window at its western extent (**Plate 173**).
- 5.7.2 The interior of Building 5 is divided into four rooms although the arrangement of trusses and bays suggests that the building was constructed with five bays which all were open fronted to the south. The eastern most room (Room 1) contains a king-post truss beneath which is a red brick wall partition laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond (**Plates 175 and 176**). The wall is of similar construction to the exterior of the building and may suggest that the easternmost bay was separated from those to the west. The room is ventilated by a window opening set close to the apex of the eastern gable end (**Plate 178**). A timber door hatch is situated at ground level at the northern extent of the western wall suggesting that material (possibly manure) was passed between Rooms 1 and Room 2 to the west.
- 5.7.3 The central bays of Building 5 are open fronted (**Plate 171**) but are separated from the eastern bays by a timber partition beneath the eastern most truss. The western wall of Room 3 is of red brick construction laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond. The arrangement of brick-built wall partitions and trusses within the interior suggests that the central three bays were open and the outer eastern and western bays formed separate spaces. The modern timber partition has been inserted to form an additional separate room (Room 2). The two trusses within Room 3 are of king-bolt construction with braces and support two levels of purlins (**Plate 182**). This truss construction is indicative of a late-19th century date. The tie beams of both trusses have prominent angular markings typical of 'Baltic timber marks' found on imported softwood

timbers of the 18th and early 19th century.⁵ (**Plates 182 and 183**). The style of these marks, incorporating cross and triangle shapes are suggestive of the Baltic Timber Marks employed by the timber market of Riga, Latvia. The marks also include inscribed lines, typical of the timber market of Memel, Lithuania, however the position of the marks, within the centre of the beam is again more typical of timber from Danzig and Riga where the marks were scribed in the middle of a balk. The presence of these markings would suggest that the tie beams are of an earlier date and have been re-used and incorporated into the construction of this late-19th century building. A door is situated beneath a timber lintel at the northern extent of the brick gable wall between Rooms 3 and 4 (**Plates 180 and 185**). Room 4 forms a separate room at the western extent of Building 5 but appears to have intentional access with the three central bays via a door within the north-eastern corner of the room. The building probably dates from the mid-late 19th century and may have been constructed as an open fronted cart shed or cow house. It is depicted on the 1884 1:2500 OS map as entirely open to the south. The building may have been remodelled in the 20th century with enclosed storage rooms occupying the outer bays and open central bays for the storage of the carts. The 1968 Ordnance Survey map depicts Building 5 with an open fronted central area flanked by two outer rooms.

5.8 Building 6

Exterior

- 5.8.1 To the east, across a farm track and public footpath, is another shed (**Plate 186**) that is somewhat separate from the rest of the farm complex (**Figures 22-24**). The barn first appears on the 1884 OS map in its complete form, meaning it likely dates to the mid-late 19th century. This barn is substantial, and made of a combination of red and blue brick in a Sussex bond. Above this is a large pitched roof, with Staffordshire blue clay tiles, within which three skylights have been inserted, as well as a metal flue. On the eastern side of this building is a slightly lower projecting range, that seems to be contemporary with the original large barn block. This projection has had its eastern elevation opened out, and the building itself has been extended with a breezeblock building covered with corrugated iron. The large openings in the northern and southern elevations of the barn suggest that it was formerly used a space for storage.
- 5.8.2 The southern elevation of Building 6 (**Plate 187**) contains a large central opening at ground floor level. This is a large doorway covered with a segmented brick arch, with recessed brick jambs. Within these jambs large blocks of sandstone have been inserted to hold pintels, that

⁵ Vandenaabeele, L., Bertels, I., & Wouters, I. (2016). 'Baltic shipping marks on nineteenth-century timber: their deciphering and a proposal for an innovative characterization of old timber'. *Construction History*, 31(2), 157-175. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/311433929_Baltic_shipping_marks_on_nineteenth-century_timber_Their_deciphering_and_a_proposal_for_classifying_old_timber [accessed Mar 31 2021]

would have carried the weight of former hinged doorways. These have been replaced with a 20th/21st century garage door. Flanking this are two small narrow windows (**Plate 188**), also covered with segmented brick arches, and with chamfered brick sills. In the gable another is a slightly larger square window (**Plate 189**), again covered with a brick arch. A 20th or 21st-century uPVC window has been inserted here, most likely replacing an earlier pitching window. To the east is the north facing elevation of the eastern projection. This contains a doorway with a segmented brick arch.

5.8.3 The western elevation (**Plate 190**) is relatively plain. On the southern side of this elevation is a slight projection at ground floor level creating a low boundary wall, to which a gate has been attached. On the northern side of the elevation is what appears to be a former window (**Plate 191**), defined by the extant segmented arch, as well as the clear breaks in brick coursing that define its shape and size. A timber gatepost has been attached to the north western corner of the building.

5.8.4 The northern elevation of the building (**Plate 192**) contains another large opening. This is much wider than the one on the southern elevation and does not appear to be original. The breaks in the coursing around the jambs, and the exposed iron lintel suggest this has been inserted at a later date, thus not being contemporary with the rest of the building. Above this is a course of upturned bricks, in a soldier bond. At first floor level is a tall window, similar in style to the rest of the windows in this building. This one, however, has chamfered brick jambs and a sandstone sill.

5.8.5 The eastern elevation has largely been obscured by the addition of the breezeblock extension. The northern part of it is still exposed (**Plate 193**), however, and contains another blocked window, opposite the one situated on the western elevation. The rest of the eastern elevation is visible from within the eastern extension (**Plate 194**), however, it is featureless. There are some signs of rebuilding, however, as two courses of brickwork approximately halfway up the wall seem to be somewhat irregular. This may also be the sign of former first floor here.

Interior

5.8.6 The interior of Building 6 has been heavily adapted for modern use, with the insertion of a raised office area on a 20th/21st-century mezzanine level, on the southern side of the building. Dividing the northern and southern areas are two substantial stub walls that rise up to the rafters. The floor in both halves of the building is of concrete.

5.8.7 The northern section of the barn is open, with modern suspended lighting hanging from the exposed timber roof (**Plate 195**). There is a single truss in this roof, with lateral braces and posts supporting the purlins. In the northern wall (**Plate 196**) is a blocked feature to the west of the large doorway, that likely relates to a former internal feature. Evidence of a former sandstone sill is visible just above the large doorway (**Plate 197**). In the eastern wall (**Plate**

198) are two blocked features. The northern one being the window visible on the external elevation, and the southern being a former window with a timber lintel (**Plate 199**). This window's timber frame remains intact, and is a six-light window. On the southern wall (**Plate 200**) are a series of joist holes in each of the stub walls, from the mezzanine that has been inserted in the southern end of this building. On the western wall (**Plate 201**) are the internal remains of the infilled window, and a long brick corbel above (**Plate 202**) carrying the weight of the roof truss.

- 5.8.8 The southern section of the barn consists of an empty ground floor level, with no features of note, and an upper mezzanine level. This mezzanine has been constructed with modern timbers (**Plate 203**), most likely dating to the 20th or 21st century, and has a small office built at first floor level, on its eastern side (**Plate 204**).

5.9 Buildings 7 to 12

- 5.9.1 The complex of farm buildings on the western side of the Site (Buildings 7-12) consists of two distinct blocks: to the north is a U-shaped courtyard complex surrounded by barns (Buildings 7-9), with a former forge in the north western corner (Building 10), and to the south is an L-shaped stable block (Buildings 11 and 12).
- 5.9.2 All of the buildings are of red brick of varying dates, and are covered with pitched roofs of Staffordshire blue clay tiles. The long barn range on the western side of the blocks (Building 8) has recently been partially demolished as a result of its poor condition, leading to the removal of the roof and some of the external walls. These blocks of farm buildings show clear signs of phasing. Both the large threshing barn (Building 7) and the workshop (Building 10) appear to be the earliest surviving buildings on the Site, and have subsequently been extended to create the extant U-shaped layout with the addition of Buildings 8 and 9. The courtyard in the centre of this block has been covered with a curved corrugate iron roof, supported by iron posts on its northern side. The iron plate on the southern side of this roof rests on brackets, attached to the northern elevation of the threshing barn. To the south of the threshing barn the L-shaped stable block (Buildings 11 and 12) was added, in the late 19th century. This is the latest addition to this western complex of farm buildings.

Building 7 (exterior)

- 5.9.3 Building 7 (**Figures 25** and **26**) is the large threshing barn on the southern side of the U-shaped courtyard. This building is of a combination of weathered red and blue brick in a Flemish bond, the mortar between which has degraded in some areas, and has been re-pointed in others. The roof of this building is steeply pitched, and covered in Staffordshire blue clay tiles. Abutting the barn are Buildings 11 and 8, on its southern and western elevations respectively.

- 5.9.4 The eastern elevation of the barn (**Plate 205**) contains three apertures, two at ground floor level and one at first floor level. At ground floor level is a window on the southern side, this is a timber framed window, with louvres below and three lights of glazing above, separated by wooden glazing bars. Below this is a sandstone sill. To the north is a timber panelled stable doorway (**Plate 207**), hung on iron strap hinges. Above is a central pitching window (**Plate 206**), in a timber frame with what appears to be a replacement timber doorway, hung on iron strap hinges with an iron latch and fastener. At the base of the first-floor level, just below the pitching window, are four ventilation slits. All three apertures are covered with segmental brick arches.
- 5.9.5 The southern elevation of the threshing barn (**Plate 208**) contains a large central threshing door (**Plate 210**). This is made of timber planks and hung on large iron strap hinges. The hinges above are much larger than the lower ones, and all of these are resting on iron pintels (**Plate 211**), that are being supported by large sandstone blocks. A smaller wooden plank doorway has been inserted in the threshing door's northern side, this is also hung on strap hinges. The threshing door has been topped with a large timber lintel, above which is a course of brick headers. Flanking the threshing door are two sets of four ventilation slits at first floor level (**Plate 209**). These are mirrored at ground floor level, however, the set of four slits on the northern side have been infilled with brick. To replace these two square ventilation holes have been inserted at the top of the ground floor level, internally these have small sliding windows (see Paragraph 1.1.18). There also appears to be more additional vents inserted at the top of the first-floor level, these have been created by removing a single stretcher brick.
- 5.9.6 The western elevation of the threshing barn has been entirely lost as a result of the construction of Building 8. This elevation has been knocked through, creating a large opening leading into the adjoining barn. The gable is being supported by two substantial brick stub walls that rise up to the rafters.
- 5.9.7 The northern elevation (**Plate 212**) mirrors that of the southern, and contains a large central threshing door flanked by two sets of ventilation apertures (**Plates 213 & 214**), eight in total. Some of the ground floor vents have also been blocked on the eastern side, and square ventilation holes have been inserted above. Attached to the summit of this elevation is the iron wallplate, to which the curved corrugated iron roof is attached. A brick wall extends outwards to the north, from the north-eastern corner of this building, and divides the enclosed courtyard from the rest of the farmyard.
- Building 7 (interior)**
- 5.9.8 The interior of the threshing barn is divided into three distinct bays, with the central threshing floor of plain blue brick, that is being flanked by a mezzanine and ground floor room to the east, and an open area to the west. At the time of this assessment the interior of the barn had been filled with scaffolding, providing additional support to the walls. The roof structure of

the barn is visible from the threshing floor (**Plate 215**). This consists of large king post roof trusses with braces, and its tie beam resting on stub walls, placed to either side of the large threshing door (**Plate 216 & 217**), and support two purlins on each side. The purlins are held together with square longitudinal braces (like those in the 'late-19th century' farmhouse roof).

5.9.9 It is clear that the wall dividing the threshing floor and the room to the east (**Plate 215**) is a later addition to the barn, as the bricks are larger in size when compared to the bricks elsewhere in the barn. In this wall, approximately one metre from the ground, is a single course of brick headers that may suggest that this was originally a low wall, much like the wall on the western side of the threshing floor. There are also signs of a building break on the northern and southern sides of this wall (**Plate 221**), where it meets the door surround and a stub wall respectively. The doorway leading into the eastern room is open, with a timber lintel. It is likely that the mezzanine here is in its original position. To the west is a low brick wall (**Plate 218**) with an opening in its northern side, that steps down into the western bay of the barn. This western bay contains no notable features, and has an exposed earth floor.

5.9.10 The eastern room contains very few features of note. In the eastern wall (**Plate 219**) it is possible to see, in more detail, the timber louvred window and the details of the timber braced and ledged stable doorway. Two more ventilation slits, much smaller in size to those found on the northern and southern elevations, can be seen below the window. These have been obscured by vegetation externally, and have been infilled with brick. It is possible to see the full extent of the infilled vents in the southern elevation (**Plate 220**) here. Above are the two square vents, with timber framed surrounds and remnants of former sliding shutters (**Plate 223**). In the centre of the elevation is another square feature that has been infilled with brick. This is not visible on the external elevation but may be another former vent. These square features are mirrored on the northern wall (**Plate 222**). The timber floor of the mezzanine above is visible from this space and is supported on three timber joists. In the south eastern corner of the mezzanine a circular hole has been cut (**Plate 224**). This is likely evidence of a former grain hopper, or was simply for the movement of goods between these floors.

Building 8 (exterior)

5.9.11 Building 8 (**Figures 25 and 26**) is the large barn occupying the western side of the U-shaped courtyard (**Plate 225**). This building is abutting Buildings 7 and 10, both of which appear to pre-date this barn. Prior to this assessment the roof, and the upper sections of the southern and western walls, had been removed due to their unsafe nature. Some photographs were taken as part of the preliminary works, and are included in the Method Statement (1EW04-LMJ-DJV-EV-MST-NS06_NL16-029004, 2020). This building is of a combination of red and blue brick in an English garden wall bond, and was formerly covered with a pitched roof, with Staffordshire blue clay tiles.

- 5.9.12 The southern elevation of the barn (**Plate 226**) has been partially obscured, on its eastern side, by the later addition of Building 11. At first floor level are three diamond shaped panels of ventilator brickwork (**Plate 227**). Another one is also situated at ground floor level; this is larger and in the centre of the elevation. At first floor level the brickwork has been repointed. On the western side of the elevation is a doorway opening with a timber lintel, that has now been blocked with what appears to be a wooden fence panel.
- 5.9.13 The long western elevation of the barn consists of three bays. The elevation is also of a combination of red and blue brick, and is topped with a brick cornice. In the central bay (**Plate 228**) is a large doorway that is covered with a brick segmental arch (**Plate 229**), now supported by modern timbers, likely inserted after the building was partially demolished. Formerly, this doorway was obscured by a sliding timber doorway. In the doorway jambs are three sets of sandstone blocks, where pintels have been set to support a former hinged doorway. Due to the positioning of this door, it is likely that it was formerly used a cart entrance. The southern bay (**Plate 230**) contains a small, four paned, fixed light windows, with timber glazing bars (**Plate 231**). Above this is a large pitching hole, or first floor goods entrance, that is timber framed. The northern bay (**Plate 232**) contains two more diamond shaped panels of ventilator brickwork. To the north of this is a clear building break, dividing this elevation with the western elevation of Building 10.
- 5.9.14 The eastern elevation (**Plate 233**) of the barn contains another large doorway mirroring the one found on the western elevation (**Plate 235**). To the north of this are two apertures, a doorway at ground floor level and a pitching hole above. The doorway is timber panelled, hung on iron strap hinges with pintels set in sandstone brick, and a brick segmental arch above. The pitching hole (**Plate 234**) contains a doorway not unlike the ground floor doorway; it is also timber panelled, with strap hinges and a brick segmental arch above. Between the northern doorway and the large door to the south is a diamond panel of ventilator bricks.

Building 8 (interior)

- 5.9.15 The interior of Building 8 (**Plates 236-239**) was deemed unsafe to access at the time of this assessment. Despite this, some observation of the interior was possible from the western gable end of Building 7, that adjoins Building 8 in its south eastern corner. Internally the floor surface is of brick, with two brick stub walls on both the eastern and western walls that define the three bays. Between the central and southern bays is a small brick shed (**Plate 237**), with a timber roof. This was likely incorporated into the building as a storage space. On the southern wall (**Plate 238**) the timber framed doorway is fully visible. This is a wooden plank door and set within a wooden frame. To the east of this is a small alcove. This may have been a former window that has now been blocked by the addition of Building 11.
- 5.9.16 Photographs taken prior to the demolition reveal the links this building had with Building 10 to the north (**Plate 236**). The northern wall contained a raised pitching hole, that was timber

framed and covered with a segmental brick arch. The western corner of this elevation is a low doorway with a timber lintel, that steps down into Building 10. The roof structure is also visible in these photos. This consists of large principal collar trusses consisting of two ties beams attached together with straight lateral braces. These trusses carry a single purlin on each side.

Building 9 (exterior)

- 5.9.17 Building 9 (**Figures 25** and **26**) is a single-storey barn occupying the northern extent of the U-shaped courtyard, and is abutting Building 10 on its western side. This building is of red brick in a Sussex bond, with the bottom six courses of blue brick that resembles a plinth. Covering this is a pitched roof, with Staffordshire blue clay tiles and ridge tiles. Two holes have been inserted in the ridge, possibly as skylights to allow extra light into this building, or as ventilation. Just below the eaves, on the northern and southern elevations, are brick cornices. Attached to the northern elevation is a square, shallowly pitched lean-to extension. This is made of breezeblock, with a corrugated iron roof.
- 5.9.18 The southern elevation of this building (**Plate 240**) is of five bays, and faces into the covered courtyard area. The bays here are defined by alternating windows and stable doorways. There are three windows in total, all of which are timber louvred windows (**Plate 242**) with three light panes above, and chamfered blue brick sills. The doorways (**Plate 241**) are wooden plank construction that are braced and ledged. These hang on large iron strap hinges, with iron pintels and iron latches and fasteners. All of this doorway furniture is attached to sandstone blocks set within the brickwork.
- 5.9.19 The eastern elevation (**Plate 243**) of the building contains a doorway at ground floor level, with a pitching hole above. The doorway has a large sandstone lintel with chamfered brick jambs within which sandstone blocks have been inserted, that likely held former pintels. In the centre of the elevation is the pitching hole (**Plate 244**). This has a segmental brick arch, a chamfered blue brick sill, and has been blocked with a timber panel. Above this, in the apex of the gable, is a recessed feature now obscured by a security camera. This may have been a date stone, as it is similar in size to the date stones found on Buildings 1 and 12.
- 5.9.20 The northern elevation (**Plate 245**) of Building 9 is plain. The only notable feature here is the breezeblock extension on the elevations eastern side (**Plate 246**).

Building 9 (interior)

- 5.9.21 The interior of Building 9 (**Plates 247-252**) consists of a single open rectangular room, with whitewashed brick walls and a blue brick floor. Along both the northern (**Plate 248**) and southern (**Plate 251**) walls is a series of internal brick pilaster buttresses. These have been broken on the northern wall by a long strip on timber, that has been boarded below. It is possible that this relates to a former fixture along this wall, such as a feeding trough. The floor

surface (**Plate 249**) in this space has two drainage channels that run the length of the building, one on the northern side and one on the southern. In the western wall (**Plate 250**) is a timber panelled doorway, resting on iron strap hinges, with a timber lintel. To the south of this are what appear to be two more former apertures, possibly a window a doorway that have been infilled with brick, the lintels of which are still visible. This likely relates to a former opening on the once exposed eastern elevation of Building 10. The roof structure of this building was not easily visible at the time of this assessment. The restricted views of it did reveal that it consisted of single purlins on each side, supported on king post trusses (**Plate 252**).

Building 10 (exterior)

- 5.9.22 Building 10 (**Figures 25** and **26**) is situated in the north western corner of the farm, on the north western corner of the U-shaped complex. The building is in fact two distinct buildings, that are clearly of separate phases. This includes the small smithy building to the west (Building 10a), that has had a later barn added to its eastern side (Building 10b). The original smithy building is what appears to be depicted on the maps of the Site dating to the early 19th century. These maps are not particularly clear, and do not show any detail, meaning it is likely that the attached barn was also present at this time. Both of the buildings are of red brick laid primarily in a stretcher bond with occasional courses containing alternating three headers. Both buildings have pitched roofs of Staffordshire blue clay tiles. Below the eaves of both of these buildings is a course of blue header bricks, resembling a cornice. Although the buildings are clearly of separate dates, the apertures are all in a uniform style, possibly suggesting that the barn was added at a relatively early date. Unfortunately, some of the southern side of the barn was removed with the demolition of Building 8. Abutting the southern elevation of Building 10b is Building 8, and to the east is Building 9.
- 5.9.23 The western elevation of Building 10b (**Plate 253**) contains two windows on its southern side, one each at ground and first floor level. These have both been boarded up and are covered with segmental brick arches. A single course of brick headers are situated roughly halfway up this elevation, most likely marking the position of the first floor level. To the north of this the elevation meets Building 10a's eastern side. It appears that the barn has been constructed around Building 10a's external stack. This stack (**Plate 254**) is of red brick, with a band of sloping tile approximately half way up. Above this band the stack has been extended with brick, and has a stepped tile cornice at the top. It is possible that this extension of the chimney was undertaken when the barn was added, to avoid damaging its roof.
- 5.9.24 The southern elevation of Building 10a (**Plate 255**) contains the stack on its eastern side. To the west of this is a window and a doorway. The former (**Plate 256**) is a timber double hinged window, again hung on iron strap hinges. Above this is a segmental brick arch. The upper three course of brick to the southern elevation are of a grey brick which is distinct from the rest of the elevation and may suggest that the upper course of the wall has been repaired or

possibly heightened. The position of the brick arch within these courses of brickwork suggests that it has also been repaired or possibly a later insertion. To the west of this is a wooden braced and ledged plank door (**Plate 257**) hung on iron strap hinges, with a latch and fastener. Above this is a timber lintel. Both of these features are in pegged timber frames (**Plate 258**) that appear to be original.

- 5.9.25 The western gable end (**Plate 259**) of Building 10a seems to show a band of blue bricks at the base of the gable. On the southern side of this elevation is a boarded timber window (**Plate 260**), above which is a segmental brick arch.
- 5.9.26 The northern elevation (**Plate 261**) of Building 10a contains another window, identical to the one on the southern elevation, however, this one has been boarded up. To the west of this is a large timber framed opening. On the western jamb of this is a large sandstone block that may have held an early pintel. This doorway would have been used to provide ventilation to this building, as well as to potentially provide a workspace for shoeing horses in poor weather conditions. To the east of this elevation, within the northern side of Buildings 10b's western elevation (**Plate 262**), is another window. This is identical in size and form to the ones situated on the northern and southern elevations of Building 10a.
- 5.9.27 The northern gable end (**Plate 263**) of Building 10b contains a large central doorway at ground floor level (**Plate 264**). This is the size of a cart entry and consists of a timber double doorway that is hung on iron strap hinges, with a segmental brick arch above. A central window (**Plate 265**) is situated above this at loft level, this has been boarded up and covered with a segmental brick arch. Timber shoring braces have been bolted to this elevation, most likely at the same time Building 8 was partially demolished, in order to provide extra support.
- 5.9.28 The eastern elevation of the barn has been most obscured by the addition of Building 9. The northern side of this elevation (**Plate 266**) is still open, however, and contains a small window. This is a double hinged timber window (**Plate 267**), very similar to the one situated in the southern elevation of Building 10a; this one is much smaller, however.

Building 10a (interior)

- 5.9.29 The interior of Building 10a has been split into two rooms that are separated by a brick wall, with a doorway opening connecting the two (**Plate 273**). The timber roof structure is exposed here and contain no trusses. Instead, the roof is being supported on the central brick wall.
- 5.9.30 In the eastern room (**Plates 268-273**) is the remains of a large brick furnace (**Plates 268 & 269**), with a fire pit below and covered with a segmental arch opening. This is attached to the south eastern corner of the room, where the external stack is. To the north of this is a narrow doorway (**Plate 268**) that leads up into the barn. This contains a pegged timber frame and a ledged doorway. The doorway seems to be a later addition to this wall of the smithy,

evidenced by clear breaks in the brick coursing around its southern side. Between the door and the furnace to the south is a small square aperture at ground level (**Plate 270**), this is most likely a vent. The brickwork on this western wall shows some other signs of phasing. Below the gable the wall appears to contain an extra skin of brickwork (**Plate 271**), most likely as extra strength to this wall that carries the weight of the chimney. Within this upper gable is the remains of another former aperture that has been infilled (**Plate 271**). This was also probably a vent. The doorway in the western wall of this room has a timber lintel, and an iron pintel on its northern side. The floor surface in this room is of exposed earth.

- 5.9.31 The large opening on the northern elevation of Building 10a leads into the western room (**Plate 274**). From within this room the timber doorway and window (**Plate 275**), in the southern and western walls respectively, are visible. The floor surface here has been laid with brick.

Building 10b (interior)

- 5.9.32 Access to the interior of Building 10b was not possible at the time of this assessment, as the building was deemed unsafe. It was possible, however, to view some of the interior through the window in the eastern elevation of the barn. The barn itself is spread across two floors, and the ground floor has been divided with an east-west brick wall (**Plate 277**). Within this brick wall is a doorway opening, with a timber lintel and relieving arch above. On the western side of this doorway are two iron pintels. On the western wall of the barn (**Plate 276**) is the doorway leading down into the smithy. On the northern side of this doorway a clear building break is visible as a vertical straight joint, where the barn has extended further to the north. This shows that the barn was built up against the eastern elevation of the smithy building, and has incorporated its gable end. The window in this northern projecting is visible here. Behind the boarding is a central timber mullion, however, the other fixtures of this window have been lost. The floor surface of the barn has been laid with brick.

Buildings 11 & 12 (exterior)

- 5.9.33 Buildings 11 and 12 (**Figures 25** and **26**) are the later additions to the western complex of agricultural buildings (**Plate 278**). Building 11 is abutting Building 7 on its southern side, and was likely originally used as an open cow shed. This building pre-dates Building 12, that becomes visible on historic mapping between 1884 and 1902, corresponding to the date inscribed on the datestone. All of these date to the 19th century. These buildings are L-shaped in form and are constructed of red and blue brick in a Sussex bond, with pitched clay tile roofs and ridge tiles. On the northern side of the roof there have been three skylights inserted. The western range consists of an open fronted cow shed or stable, and the southern range consists of three enclosed stables. On the elevations facing inwards, towards the farmyard, the bottom four or five courses of brick are entirely blue and resemble a plinth. At the top of the elevations, below the eaves, are courses of a protruding brick cornice.

- 5.9.34 The southern elevation (**Plate 279**) of Building 12 faces onto the main road (Watling Street/Rock Hill) and is featureless, apart from a single raised window at the western end. This is a small window (**Plate 280**) that has been boarded, with a segmented brick arch above and a chamfered sill.
- 5.9.35 The eastern gable end (**Plate 281**) of Building 12 is relatively plain. The only feature of note here is the datestone in the centre of the gable (**Plate 282**). This contains an initial 'JC' (for James Chadwick) and the date '1885'. On the southern end of this elevation is a blue brick buttress, to which a timber gatepost has been affixed (**Plate 283**). The brick on the north eastern corner of the building has been chamfered.
- 5.9.36 The north facing elevation (**Plate 284**) Building 12 is of six bays, defined by alternating doorways and windows. There are three doorways in total. All of these are timber panelled stable doors (**Plate 286**) on iron strap hinges, with iron pintels, latches and fasteners. Like the rest of the doorways in this barn complex, the pintels and latches are set within large blocks of sandstone. Between these doorways are louvred windows (**Plate 285**), with three light panes above, and chamfered sandstone sills. All of the apertures have been covered with segmented arches of brick.
- 5.9.37 The east facing elevation (**Plates 287 & 288**) of Building 11 is of six bays and is open-fronted. This building is slightly smaller in size when compared to Building 12. Each of these six bays are defined by a large opening supported by timber lintels decorated with a simple stop chamfer and separated by brick pillars, with rounded edges. The southern three of these pillars are of blue brick, and the northern two are of red brick. The red brick pillars do not have rounded/chamfered corners and do not align with the position of the openings, marked by the end of the decorative chamfer, and the southernmost red brick pillar cuts the alignment of the path leading to the door in the western elevation. The red brick pillars are therefore most likely later replacements, probably of former iron columns similar to those that have been used to support the open, southern elevation of the late-19th/early-20th century cart shed situated within the south-western extent of the Site (**Plates 313 and 314**).
- 5.9.38 The western elevation (**Plates 289-294**) of the buildings consists of the western gable end of Building 12 to the south, and the long western wall of Building 11. These face onto the access road leading into the farmstead. Building 12's gable end (**Plate 289**) does not contain any features of note, apart from a single brick buttress on its southern side. This elevation is made entirely of blue brick. The long elevation on Building 11 contains two buttresses on its southern side (**Plate 290**), with a timber doorway on the north side, flanked by another two buttresses. Along this elevation is a plain plinth of brick (**Plate 291**), laid in an English garden wall bond. Set within this plinth is an infilled drain (**Plate 292**), with a small segmented arch. The doorway here contains a timber braced and ledges door, with a timber lintel. The bay that

contains the doorway (**Plates 293 & 294**) is made entirely of blue brick, and seems to have been rebuilt.

Building 11 (interior)

5.9.39 The interior of Building 11 is open and split into two sections, one to the north and one to the south. The southern half of this building (**Plate 300**) contains a low blue brick trough on the western wall (**Plate 295**), above which is a long timber hay feeder attached to the wall (**Plate 296**). The floor surface here is of brick, with a slight step up to the western side. On the southern wall (**Plate 297**), and the southern section of the eastern wall (**Plate 298**), is a plinth. This plinth is of brick, and is much higher on the latter wall, possibly suggesting that this internal division is a later addition to the building. Above this high plinth (**Plate 299**) is an exposed queen post truss (oriented north-south), that is set within the wall itself, on a ledge. Another one of these queen post trusses is visible perpendicular to this one (oriented east-west), carrying this southern end of the north-south roof. The other trusses here are open, with straight posts supporting the purlins. The two tie beams at the northern end of this building have square mortice holes cut into them and a chamfer along the bottom edge, one of the tie beams has a carved stop but only at one end of the beam. One of the tie beams has mortice holes which appear to have been associated with floor and ceiling joists (**Plates 300 and 301**). The second tie beam has a single set of mortice holes for joists and a single mortice for an upright attached to the underside of the beam. The form of these empty mortices and the joists that they represent does not correspond with the form of this structure. This, combined with the presence of peg holes and sawn off pegs, suggest that the timbers have been modified and reused within this building. The chamfered timbers are unnecessarily decorative for this type of structure and suggest that they may have been reused from a building of higher status, possibly an earlier farmhouse.

5.9.40 Dividing the northern and southern rooms in Building 11 is a red brick wall (**Plate 301**). This wall has been constructed around the tie beam of the truss (**Plate 302**), with a clear break in coursing between it and the blue brick pillar to the east, suggesting it is a later addition. The northern half of this building was not accessible. However, it was possible to see that the floor surface of this is also of brick, with a brick lined ramp in the centre leading down to the central doorway.

Building 12 (interior)

5.9.41 The interior of Building 12 is split into three separate stables, divided by open topped brick walls. Upon these walls king posts have been added to support the roof structure (**Plate 305**). These posts are not conventionally oriented, and are directly attached to the purlins. The floor surface in all of these spaces has been laid with brick (**Plate 312**).

- 5.9.42 The easternmost stable contains a timber hay feeder on the southern wall (**Plate 303**), below which is a low brick plinth. Also within this wall is a number of metal fixtures, including a water feeder and a halter bar. The entrance to this space has been made into a corridor with a timber stall inserted on the western side of the doorway (**Plate 304**), creating an enclosed semi enclosed stall.
- 5.9.43 The central stable (**Plates 306 & 307**) does not contain any fixtures worthy of note. Oddly, there is no evidence here of an affixed hay feeder, or of any kind of stalls. A metal pipe is situated on the southern wall, however, that continues into the eastern stall. It is possible that this was used instead as a tack room. The westernmost stable (**Plates 308-11**) is similar to the central one, in that it does not contain any visible historic fixtures and fittings. This space has been converted into an office/workshop, and has been partially rendered on the northern, western and eastern walls, with timber boards attached to the southern wall.

6 Conclusions

- 6.1.1 The historic building recording was required to investigate and record the history, character and significance of Bucks Head Farm. The project has been successful in obtaining an accurate drawn and photographic record of Bucks Head Farm and has resulted in the compilation of a record equating to a part Level 2 and part Level 3 record as defined by Historic England for the curtilage listed structures to be demolished and a Level 2 record for the Listed Buildings which will be retained. The recording has been informed by secondary sources consulted at the Staffordshire Record Office.
- 6.1.2 Further investigation of less accessible features will be possible before or during demolition and the recording and investigation of these features at this time will further contribute to an understanding of post-medieval vernacular architecture within the region.

6.2 Discussion of Results and Observations

- 6.2.1 The buildings investigated within this current project comprise a total of twelve structures which form the complex of Bucks Head Farm. The farmstead is set out in a loose courtyard arrangement which is typical of the expansion of farmsteads during the 19th century which occurred in a piecemeal fashion with a lack of formal planning. The earliest buildings within the farmstead comprise the threshing barn (Building 7), the smithy (Building 10) and the western range of the farmhouse (Building 1) which date to the late-18th century. The threshing barn and smithy were formerly detached structures, situated to the west of the farmhouse. These buildings were incorporated into a C-shaped range of buildings, with the addition of a cow house to the east of the smithy, and a barn (Building 8) to the south, during the expansion of the farmstead over the course of the 19th century. The overall appearance of the farm buildings is typical of farmsteads within the non-upland areas of Staffordshire where

red brick and plain clay tiles were dominant in the farm buildings of the 18th and 19th century. The inclusion of Staffordshire Blue bricks within a number of the farm buildings of Bucks Head Farm deviates from this typical character but suggests that from the mid-19th century there was expansion, rebuilding and reconstruction of buildings such as Building 2, a possible stables and cart shed and Building 3, a possible dairy, cart-shed and hay loft. This would accord with the general trends in the Staffordshire agricultural economy over the course of the 19th century, when there was widespread rebuilding as a result in the shift from arable to pastoral farming, in particular dairy farming.

- 6.2.2 The farmstead lies within the Parish of Hints and the associated estate of Hints Hall. The Hints Hall estate was occupied by the Floyer family based at the now demolished Hints Hall. The Floyer family re-built Hints Hall in the 18th century. Mid-20th century sale particulars indicate that by the time of the sale of the Hints Hall Estate, Bucks Farm formed one of five farmsteads belonging to the estate. The earliest buildings at Bucks Head Farm, including the Barn and likely parts of the farmhouse, date to the late-18th century and therefore can be associated with the Floyer family. The establishment of Bucks Head Farm in the 18th century alongside the rebuilding of Hints Hall suggests that the wealth of the Floyer family was increasing during this period. The farm, as depicted on late-18th and early 19th century cartographic sources likely formed an arable farm associated with the Hints Estate as evident by the presence of the threshing barn. During the ownership of the Floyer family and subsequently the Chadwick family the farm grew and was converted into a pastoral farm. The farmstead continued to prosper over the course of the 19th century with the construction of additional barns, cart sheds, stables and cow houses to form a large farmstead, in a loose yard arrangement. A subsequent period of growth occurred in the late-19th century following the Chadwick family taking ownership of the Hints Estate. This period saw the construction of a substantial extension to the farmhouse (the eastern range), as well as the stables, loose-boxes, cattle housing and shelters occupying the south-west corner of the farmstead and forming an L-shaped range to the south of the 18th century threshing barn.
- 6.2.3 The growth of Bucks Head Farm follows wider trends within the agricultural economy of Staffordshire whereby over the course of the 19th century the agricultural economy became more pastoral with an emphasis placed on dairy farming. This can be understood in the fabric of historic farmsteads where former barns and farm buildings were converted to be used for other agricultural practices, especially for housing cattle. This may explain why the extant structures at Bucks Head Farm do not fully equate with the records of buildings within the 1917 and 1949 sale particulars for the farmstead, as part of the Hints Estate, as it is likely that multiple uses were being undertaken within the buildings across the farm, particularly the larger barns (Buildings 7 and 8) and the fixtures and fittings relating to these uses no longer survive. The farmstead appears to largely maintain its form as depicted by the late-19th century and there are very few buildings of 20th century date and later associated with the

farm. This may suggest that following the sale of the Hints Estate in the mid-20th century, the need for the farm had diminished and therefore did not need to expand any further to meet the needs of the 20th and 21st century agricultural economy.

- 6.2.4 The historic development of the farmstead and the functions of each building will be better revealed through further recording of exposed fabric during the demolition of the structures. The recording of any currently obscured fabric of the farm house may provide further information on its 18th century origins and further investigation of the farm buildings may reveal fabric which will provide a better understanding of the farm structures, their original functions and how these changed as a result of the growth and expansion of the farm as a pastoral, dairy farm.
- 6.2.5 The setting of the buildings has remained largely agricultural despite the construction of the course of the A5 to the immediate north. The surrounding landscape retains much of its historic agricultural character and the relatively isolated position of the farmstead on the course of Watling Street /Rock Hill contributes to an understanding of the historic isolated position of the farmstead and its role within the estate of Hints Hall and the wider parish.
- 6.2.6 No features or fittings of special interest have been identified during the Phase 1 recording. During further works and the demolition of the structure it is recommended where possible that historic building fabric, including bricks, timbers and roof tiles, are salvaged in order to avoid wastage. It is recommended that during the watching brief undertaken during demolition (Phase 2), particular attention is paid to recording the timber roof structure with the timbers salvaged and inspected for any carpenters' marks, shipping marks or graffiti. Such information will provide a clearer indication of the date and construction of the individual buildings.

6.3 Evaluation of Methodology Employed and Results Obtained

- 6.3.1 The methodology for recoding the buildings, as set out within the LS-WSI and Method Statement was followed. The majority of the buildings and their surroundings were fully accessible with the only areas not being fully inspected being the interior of Buildings 8 and 10 which have been deemed unsafe to enter. However, the interior of the buildings were inspected where possible from the outside through window and door openings. The roofspace of the farmhouse was inspected from available loft hatches. The roof spaces would need to be examined further i.e. as part of recording works during demolition (Phase 2).

6.4 Publication and dissemination of results and Archive Deposition

- 6.4.1 This report represents the historic building and setting recording report for Bucks Head Farm and it will be publicly available in the relevant archive and Historic Environment Record (HER).

Digital and hard copies of the report will be submitted to the HER in accordance with their requirements. An Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) record will be completed and submitted to the HER and the Archaeological Data Service. The deposition will be undertaken in accordance with the HS2 Digital Archive Policy (Doc. No HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000040).

7 Bibliography

7.1 Primary and unpublished sources

1798 The County of Stafford from the Improved Map in Six Sheets, by W Yates, planned by a scale of Two miles to an inch

1817 Ordnance Survey Drawing of Sutton Coldfield by Robert Dawson (OSD 257)

1847 Tithe Map of the Parish of Hints

1884 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map

1902 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map

1922 to 1923 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map

1968 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map

1992 to 1993 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map

7.2 Secondary and published sources

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HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement and Supplementary Environmental

Statements – HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000036

HS2 Technical Standard for Recording of the Setting of Heritage Assets

HS2 Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Bucks Head Farm Historic Building Recording – Doc No. 1EW04-LMJ-EV-MST-NS05_NL14-029002

HS2 Method Statement for Bucks Head Farm Historic Building Recording and Setting Recording - Doc No. 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-MST-NS06_NL16-029004

HS2 Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations HS2-HS2-EV-STD 000-000035

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8 Acknowledgements

- 8.1.1 This project was undertaken on behalf of HS2. COPA was instructed by LM-JV and we would like to thank LM-JV for the commission and all assistance throughout the project, including with regard to access arrangements (particularly to Nick Slack, Paul Hunt and Adam Bee). We would also like to thank the DJV team, particularly to Glenn Rose, David Turner and Reider Payne, for their assistance, comments, and reviews of the report
- 8.1.2 The project was managed for COPA by Julia Sulikowska. The historic building recording and documentary research was carried out by George Nuth and Hannah Shaw. The measured survey was undertaken by Thomas Weavill and Anthony Beechey. This report was written by Hannah Shaw, edited by Julia Sulikowska, and checked by Julian Munby. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price.

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9 OASIS Form

OASIS ID: hs2copa1-418810

Project details

Project name	HS2 Bucks Head Farm - Enabling Works North Contract
Short description of the project	COPA was commissioned by LM-JV to carry out historic building and setting recording prior to the partial demolition of a group of buildings at Bucks Head Farm, situated to the north of Rock Hill/Watling Street, in a central location between the settlements of Weeford and Hints and within the historic parish of Hints, District of Lichfield, Staffordshire. The farm is situated c.6km to the south-east of Lichfield. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LS-WSI) (Doc. No.1EW04-LMJ-EV-MSTNS06_NL16-029008 and a Recording and Works Method Statement (Doc. no: 1EW04- LMJ_DJV-EV-MST-NS06_NL16-029004). COPA carried out an external and internal photographic survey of the buildings and their immediate setting. The building recording addresses a group of non-designated assets which date from the late 18th to early 19th century and are situated within an isolated position, accessed by a track leading eastwards from the course of Tamworth Road (centred on NGR: 418984, 296293).
Project dates	Start: 15-02-2021 End: 17-02-2021
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WP 029 D - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	CR0569 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Monument type	AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey"

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Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location WARWICKSHIRE NORTH WARWICKSHIRE WISHAW Bucks Head Farm

Study area 0 Square metres

Site coordinates 418984 296293 418984 00 00 N 296293 00 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation COPA

Project brief originator HS2 Ltd

Project design originator COPA

Project director/manager Julia Sulikowska

Project supervisor Hannah Shaw

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Contents "none"

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Document no.: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS06_NL16-029018

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Paper Media available "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title WP 029 D - Bucks Head Farm - Enabling Works North Contract: Report for Historic Building and Setting Recording

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Other bibliographic details 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS06_NL16-029018

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APPENDIX A: PLATES

Historic Plates



Historic Plate 1: Photo depicting Bucks Head Farm from the agricultural field to the south of Rock Hill. The photo was included in the 1949 Hints Hall Estate sale particulars (Staffordshire Record Office).

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Historic Plate 2: Photo of Bucks Head Farm from the south-east depicting the glass house/lean-to against the southern elevation of the farmhouse. The photo was included in the 1949 Hints Hall Estate sale particulars (Staffordshire Record Office).

Setting of Bucks Head Farm



Plate 1: View east towards Bucks Head Farm along Watling Street/Rock Hill.

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Plate 2: View of Bucks Head Farm from the immediate south-west on Rock Hill.



Plate 3: View north-west of Bucks Head Farm from Rock Hill.

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Plate 4: View of the southern elevation of Building 12 facing blind onto Rock Hill.



Plate 5: View east of the topography of Watling Street/ Rock Hill.

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Plate 6: View south of the western most access drive into the farm complex.



Plate 7: View north of the westernmost access drive into the farm complex.

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Plate 8: View north along the easternmost access drive and footpath.



Plate 9: The southern boundary of the farmhouse garden on the northern frontage of Rock Hill.

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Plate 10: View south of the gravel area and footpath to the east of the footpath.



Plate 11: View along the footpath to the east of the farmhouse.

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Plate 12: View west of the garden to the south of the farmhouse.



Plate 13: View south-east across the front garden of the farmhouse.

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Plate 14: View east across the enclosed grassed field to the immediate west of the farm complex.



Plate 15: View north-west across the walled garden to the east of the farmhouse.

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Plate 16: View east across the walled garden to the east of the farmhouse.



Plate 17: View west through the southern half of the farm complex.

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Plate 18: View west across the northern half of the farm complex.



Plate 19: View east across the northern half of the farm complex.

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Plate 20: View east across the northern half of the farm complex.



Plate 21: View of the A5 Hints Bypass to the immediate north of Bucks Head Farm.

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Plate 22: View south across the farm complex towards the course of Watling Street/Rock Hill.



Plate 23: View south from the footbridge over the course of the A5.



Plate 24: View south across the footbridge over the course of the A5.



Plate 25: View north-east towards the CEMEX Hints Quarry and the transmission tower.

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Building 1



Plate 26: The eastern extent of the southern elevation of Building 1.



Plate 27: Detail of date stone to the projecting porch on the southern elevation.

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Plate 28: Joint between the eastern and western ranges of Building 1.



Plate 29: The western extent of the southern elevation.

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Plate 30: Blocked opening and covered steps to the southern elevation of the western range.



Plate 31: The northern and eastern elevations of Building 1.

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Plate 32: Cellar window set at ground level within the eastern elevation.



Plate 33: Vent to cellar situated beneath a segmental brick arch within the eastern elevation.

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Plate 34: The northern elevation of Building 1.



Plate 35: The western projecting gable of the northern elevation.

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Plate 36: The joint between the northern elevation of Building 1 and the single storey wash house.



Plate 37: The eastern elevation of the wash house.

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Plate 38: Chamfered brickwork detail to the north-eastern corner of the wash house.



Plate 39: Building 1 and the wash house, viewed from the north-west.

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Plate 40: Building 1 and the wash house, viewed from the west.



Plate 41: The northern wall of Room 2, Building 1.

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Plate 42: Cross beam and joist ceiling construction within Room 2, Building 1.



Plate 43: Fireplace set within the western wall of Room 3, Building 1.

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Plate 44: Door opening within the northern wall of Room 3, Building 1.



Plate 45: Detail of timber ceiling construction within the north-western corner of Room 3.

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Plate 46: Overview of Room 4 from the west.



Plate 47: Overview of Room 4 from the east.

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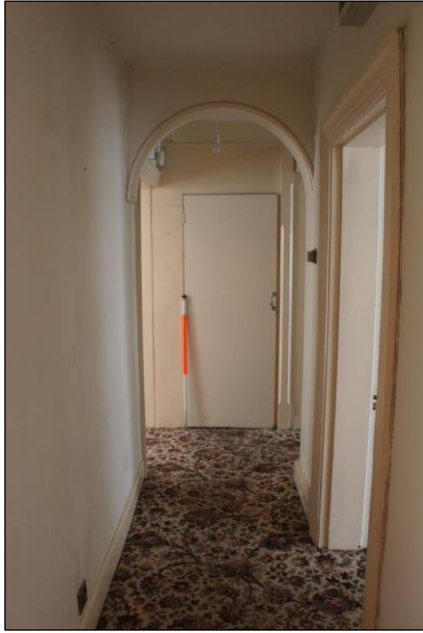


Plate 48: Overview of Room 4 from the west.



Plate 49: The western wall of Room 6, Building 1.

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Plate 50: The southern wall of Room 5, Building 1.



Plate 51: Boxed beams within Room 5, Building 1.

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Plate 52: Tiled lobby at the top of the stairs between the north-eastern extent of Room 4 and the cellar, Building 1.



Plate 53: The southern wall of Room 10.

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Plate 54: Fireplace set within the northern wall of Room 10, Building 1.



Plate 55: Overview of Room 9, Building 1 from the south.

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Plate 56: The northern wall of Room 7, Building 1.



Plate 57: Fireplace and timber cupboard within the western wall of Room 7, Building 1.



Plate 58: The northern elevation of the western range of Building 1, viewed from within the covered courtyard.



Plate 59: The external, western wall of Room 7, Building 1, viewed from within the covered courtyard.

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Plate 60: The southern wall of the wash room, Building 1.



Plate 61: The door to the wash house, Building 1, set within the south-eastern wall.

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Plate 62: The north-western extent of the wash house.



Plate 63: The fireplace set within the north-western extent of the wash house.

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Plate 64: The north-western extent of Room 16, Building 1.



Plate 65: Coal chute and window within the eastern wall of Room 16, Building 1.

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Plate 66: The southern and western walls of Room 17, Building 1.



Plate 67: The north-western extent of Room 17, Building 1.

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Plate 68: The north-eastern extent of Room 17, Building 1.



Plate 69: Vent and ash box within the western wall of Room 17, Building 1.

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Plate 70: Staircase set against the northern wall of Room 18 to the first floor of Building 1.



Plate 71: The south-eastern extent of Room 20, Building 1.

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Plate 72: The north-western extent of Room 20, Building 1.



Plate 73: Detail of beam and joist ceiling construction within Room 20, Building 1.

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Plate 74: Overview of Room 19, Building 1 from the west.



Plate 75: The western wall of Room 21, Building 1.

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Plate 76: The eastern wall of Room 21, Building 1.



Plate 77: Room 22, Building 1, viewed from the south-west.

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Plate 78: Detail of chamfered corner at the north-western corner of Room 22, Building 1.



Plate 79: Steps and doorway between Room 22 and Room 26, Building 1.

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Plate 80: The southern and western wall of Room 25, Building 1.



Plate 81: Detail of fireplace within the eastern wall of Room 24.

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Plate 82: Sash window within the eastern wall of Room 26, Building 1.



Plate 83: The south-eastern extent of Room 23, Building 1.

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Plate 84: Four panel door between Room 23 and Room 29, Building 1.



Plate 85: The northern and eastern walls of Room 29, Building 1.

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Plate 86: The eastern and southern walls of Room 29, Building 1.



Plate 87: The eastern wall of Room 31, Building 1.



Plate 88: The western wall of Room 31, Building 1.



Plate 89: The northern wall of Room 31, Building 1.

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Plate 90: Timber plank door within the north-western corner of Room 31, Building 1.



Plate 91: The eastern wall of Room 32, Building 1.

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Plate 92: The western wall of Room 32, Building 1.



Plate 93: The northern wall of Room 33, Building 1.

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Plate 94: The southern wall of Room 33, Building 1.



Plate 95: Loft hatch and safe set within the northern wall of Room 33, Building 1.

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Plate 96: The roof construction above Rooms 26 and 27, viewed from the loft hatch within the northern wall of Room 33, Building 1.



Plate 97: The roof construction above Rooms 26 and 27, viewed from the loft hatch within the northern wall of Room 33.

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Plate 98: The roof construction above Rooms 26 and 27, viewed from the loft hatch within the northern wall of Room 33.



Plate 99: Six panel door between Room 33 and Room 34, Building 1.

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Plate 100: The western wall of Room 34.



Plate 101: The eastern wall of Room 34.

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Plate 102: Overview of ceiling construction within Room 34.



Plate 103: The northern wall of Room 34.

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Plate 104: The southern and western walls of Room 35, Building 1.



Plate 105: The fireplace within the eastern wall of Room 35, Building 1.

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Plate 106: The southern wall of Room 35, Building 1.



Plate 107: Timber sash window set within the dormer in the southern wall of Room 35, Building 1.

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Building 2



Plate 108: An overview of Building 2 from the west.



Plate 109: The western elevation of Building 2.

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Plate 110: Detail of blocked window and door openings situated beneath segmental brick arches within the western elevation of Building 2.



Plate 111: Detail of quoin stones with former door pintel adjacent to the blocked door opening within the western elevation of Building 2.



Plate 112: The northern gable of Building 2, viewed from the north.



Plate 113: The eastern elevation of Building 2.

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Plate 114: The southern gable of Building 2.



Plate 115: Lean to stables against the southern gable of Building 2, viewed from the south-west.

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Plate 116: Detail of stable door opening within the southern elevation of the lean-to stable against Building 2.



Plate 117: The south-eastern corner of the eastern stable (Room 15).

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Plate 118: The southern wall of the western stable (Room 14) of Building 2.



Plate 119: The northern wall of Room 14, Building 2 and the brick and timber built feeding trough.

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Plate 120: The interior of Building 2 (Room 13) from the north.



Plate 121: The western wall of Room 13, Building 2 from the north-west.

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Plate 122: The eastern wall of Room 13, Building 2 from the north-west.



Plate 123: The northern extent of the eastern wall of Building 2, viewed from the west.

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Plate 124: Overview of the roof structure of Building 2, viewed from the north-west.

Building 3 and 4



Plate 125: An overview of Building 3 from the south-east.

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Plate 126: The southern extent of the eastern elevation of Building 3.



Plate 127: The northern extent of the eastern elevation of Building 3.

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Plate 128: The northern extent of the eastern elevation of Building 3, viewed from the north-east.



Plate 129: The southern gable of Building 3, viewed from the south-east.

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Plate 130: Detail of door opening within the southern gable of Building 3.

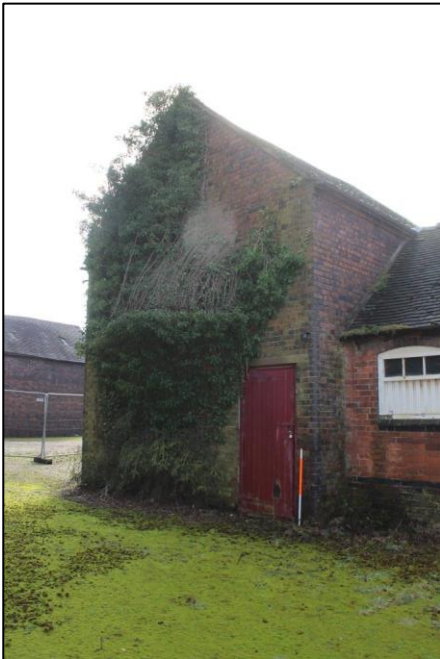


Plate 131: The northern gable of Building 3 and the eastern extent of the northern elevation of Building 4.

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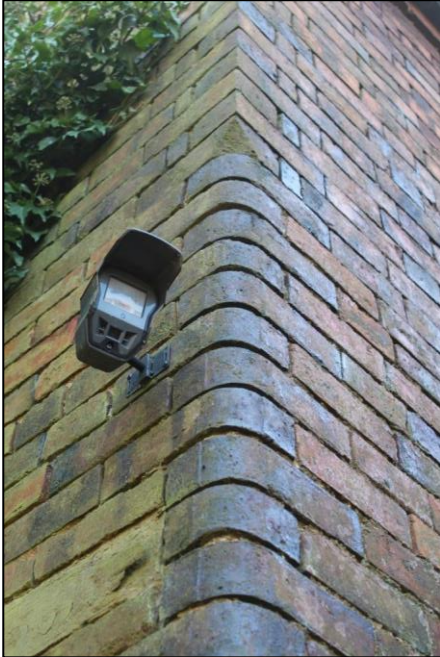


Plate 132: Bull nose and chamfered brick detail on the north-western corner of Building 3.



Plate 133: Overview of the northern elevations of Building 3 and 4 from the north-west.

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Plate 134: Overview of the northern and western elevations of Building 4 from the north-west.



Plate 135: The eastern extent of the northern elevation of Building 4.

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Plate 136: The western extent of the northern elevation of Building 4.



Plate 137: Detail of door opening with chamfered surrounds within the western gable of Building 4.

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Plate 138: The southern elevation of Building 3 and the western elevation of Building 4, viewed from the south-west.



Plate 139: The western extent of the southern elevation of Building 4.

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Plate 140: The eastern extent of the southern elevation of Building 4.



Plate 141: The lean-to against the western elevation of Building 3, viewed from the south-west.

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Plate 142: The western wall of Room 1, Building 3, viewed from the south-east.



Plate 143: The western and northern walls of Room 1, Building 3, viewed from the south-east.

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Plate 144: The southern wall of Room 1, Building 3, viewed from the north.



Plate 145: Detail of exposed ceiling construction in Room 1, Building 3, viewed from the north-west.

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Plate 146: The eastern wall of Room 2, Building 3 from the west.



Plate 147: The western wall of Room 2, Building 3, viewed from the east.



Plate 148: The eastern wall of Room 3, Building 3, viewed from the west.



Plate 149: The northern wall of Room 4, Building 3, viewed from the south.

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Plate 150: Door opening within the western wall of Room 4, Building 3.



Plate 151: Exposed lath and plaster ceiling within the south-eastern corner of Room 4, Building 3.

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Plate 152: Overview of Room 5, Building 3 from the east.



Plate 153: Detail of hatch opening within the southern wall of Room 5, Building 3.

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Plate 154: Detail of segmental brick lintel and exposed lath and plaster ceiling at the eastern extent of Room 5, Building 3.



Plate 155: Staircase within the north-western corner of Room 6, Building 3.

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Plate 156: The southern wall of Room 6, Building 3, viewed from the north-east.



Plate 157: Detail of King-bolt roof construction within Room 6, Building 3.

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Plate 158: An overview of Room 7, Building 3 from the north-west.



Plate 159: An overview of Room 7, Building 3 from the south.

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Plate 160: The eastern wall of Room 7, Building 3, viewed from the west.



Plate 161: The western wall of Room 7, Building 3, viewed from the north-east.

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Plate 162: The southern wall of Room 8, Building 4, viewed from the north-east.



Plate 163: The eastern and southern walls of Room 8, Building 4, viewed from the north-west.



Plate 164: Detail of the remains of a sliding shutter to the southern wall of Room 8, Building 4.



Plate 165: Detail of King-bolt roof construction within Room 8, Building 4, viewed from the east.

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Plate 166: The northern wall of Room 9, Building 4, viewed from the south.



Plate 167: The southern and eastern walls of Room 9, Building 4.

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Plate 168: Overview of the northern extent of Room 10, Building 4, viewed from the south.



Plate 169: The eastern wall of Room 10, Building 4, viewed from the south-west.

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Plate 170: The southern extent of Room 10, Building 4, viewed from the north.

Building 5



Plate 171: The western and southern elevation of Building 5.

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Plate 172: The western gable of Building 5.



Plate 173: The northern elevation of Building 5, viewed from the north-west.

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Plate 174: The eastern gable of Building 5.



Plate 175: Overview of Room 1, Building 5 from the south.

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Plate 176: The western wall of Room 1, Building 5, viewed from the north-east.



Plate 177: Timber door and hatch at ground level within the north-western corner of Room 1, Building 5.



Plate 178: Blocked window/ventilation opening within the eastern wall of Room 1, Building 5.



Plate 179: Overview of Room 3, Building 5 from the south-west.

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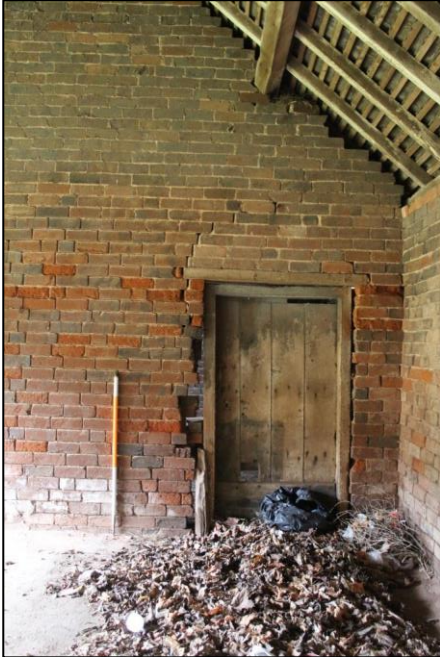


Plate 180: Door opening set within the western wall of Room 3, Building 5.



Plate 181: Overview of the King-bolt roof construction within Room 3, Building 5, viewed from the south-west.

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Plate 182: Detail of Baltic timber marks on the tie beam of the western truss within Room 3, Building 5.



Plate 183: Detail of carvings and Baltic timber marks on the tie beam of the eastern truss between Room 3 and Room 2, Building 5.

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Plate 184: The southern wall of Room 4, Building 5.



Plate 185: The northern and eastern walls of Room 4, Building 5.

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Building 6



Plate 186: View of Building 6.



Plate 187: The southern elevation of Building 6.

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Plate 188: One of the ground-floor windows on the southern elevation of Building 6.



Plate 189: The first-floor window in the southern elevation of Building 6.

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Plate 190: The western elevation of Building 6.



Plate 191: The blocked feature in the western elevation of Building 6.

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Plate 192: The northern elevation of Building 6.



Plate 193: The northern side of the eastern elevation of Building 6.

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Plate 194: The section of the eastern elevation of Building 6, visible within the eastern extension.



Plate 195: The roof structure of Building 6.

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Plate 196: The northern wall in the northern half of Building 6.



Plate 197: The first-floor window in the northern wall of Building 6.

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Plate 198: The eastern wall in the northern half of Building 6.



Plate 199: Detail of the two blocked windows in the eastern wall of Building 6.

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Plate 200: The dividing wall in the centre of Building 6, viewed from the northern half of the building.



Plate 201: The western wall in the northern half of Building 6.

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Plate 202: The brick corbel in the western wall of Building 6.



Plate 203: The floor of the inserted mezzanine in the southern half of Building 6.

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Plate 204: The office inserted on the mezzanine in the southern half of Building 6.

Building 7



Plate 205: The eastern elevation of Building 7.

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Plate 206: The pitching hole in the eastern elevation of Building 7.



Plate 207: The ground floor doorway in the eastern elevation of Building 7.

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Plate 208: The southern elevation of Building 7.



Plate 209: The ventilation slits and holes in the southern elevation of Building 7.



Plate 210: The central threshing door in the southern elevation of Building 7.



Plate 211: The sandstone blocks holding the pintels of the large threshing door in the southern elevation of Building 7.

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Plate 212: The northern elevation of Building 7, viewed from within the courtyard.



Plate 213: The eastern side of the northern elevation of Building 7, showing the ventilation holes and slits.



Plate 214: The western side of the northern elevation of Building 7.



Plate 215: View looking east within Building 7, showing the brick dividing wall, the mezzanine, and roof structure.

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Plate 216: The internal section of the southern threshing door in Building 7.



Plate 217: The northern wall within Building 7, taken from the western side of the barn.

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Plate 218: View looking east in Building 7, note the low brick wall dividing the central and western sections of the barn.



Plate 219: The eastern wall in the eastern room of Building 7.

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Plate 220: The southern wall in the eastern room of Building 7.



Plate 221: The western wall in the eastern room of Building 7.

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Plate 222: The northern wall in the eastern room of Building 7.



Plate 223: One of the wooden sliding vents visible within the eastern room of Building 7.

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Plate 224: The hole cut in the ceiling of the eastern room of Building 7, providing access to the mezzanine above.

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Building 8



Plate 225: Building 8 prior to its partial demolition. Photograph taken by DJV before partial demolition.

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Plate 226: The southern elevation of Building 8.



Plate 227: The diamond shaped ventilator brickwork in the southern elevation of Building 8.

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Plate 228: The western elevation of Building 8.



Plate 229: The arch above the central doorway in the western elevation of Building 8.

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Plate 230: The southern section of the western elevation of Building 8.



Plate 231: The small timber window in the southern section of the western elevation of Building 8.

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Plate 232: The northern section of the western elevation of Building 8.



Plate 233: The northern section of the eastern elevation of Building 8.

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Plate 234: The first-floor pitching window in the eastern elevation of Building 8.



Plate 235: The large sandstone blocks and pincels attached to the large doorway in the eastern elevation of Building 8.

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Plate 236: The interior of Building 8 prior to demolition, facing north towards Building 10. Photograph taken by DJV.



Plate 237: The interior of Building 8 prior to demolition, facing south. Photograph taken by DJV.

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Plate 238: The southern wall inside Building 8.



Plate 239: Facing north from the southern end of Building 8.

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Building 9



Plate 240: The southern elevation of Building 9.



Plate 241: One of the timber doorways in the southern elevation of Building 9.

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Plate 242: One of the louvred windows in the southern elevation of Building 9.

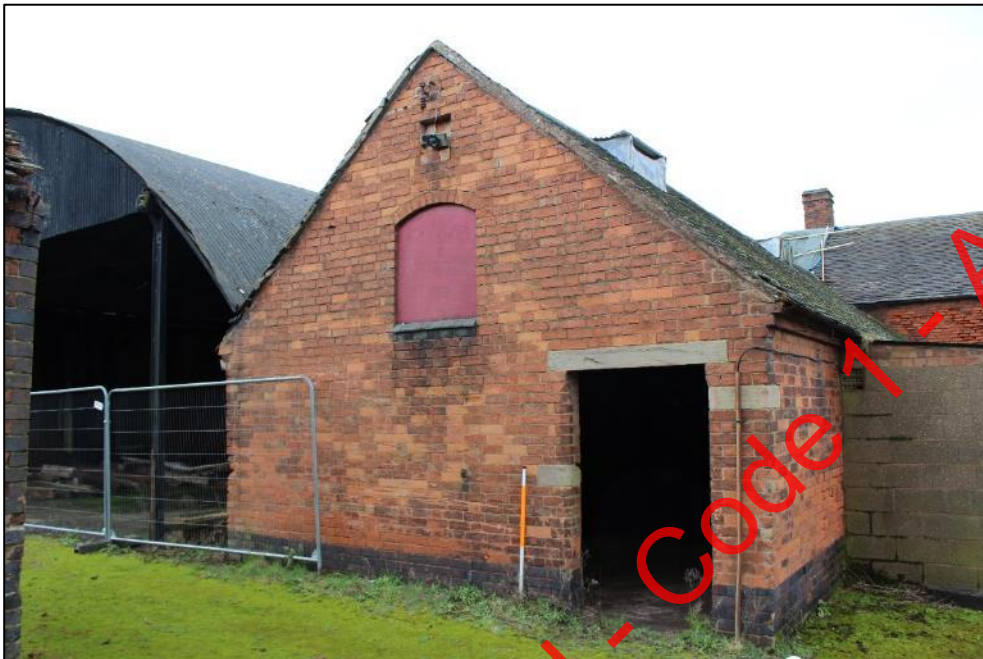


Plate 243: The eastern gable end of Building 9.

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Plate 244: The pitching window in the eastern gable end of Building 9.



Plate 245: The western end of the northern elevation of Building 9.

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Plate 246: The breezeblock lean-to at the eastern end of the northern elevation of Building 9.



Plate 247: The interior of Building 9, facing north-east.

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Plate 248: The northern wall in Building 9.



Plate 249: Facing west in Building 9.

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Plate 250: The western wall in Building 9.



Plate 251: A section of the southern wall inside Building 9.

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Plate 252: View of the roof structure of Building 9.

Building 10



Plate 253: The southern side of the western elevation of Building 10b.

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Plate 254: The relationship between Buildings 10a and 10b, also showing the chimney attached to the south-eastern corner of Building 10a.



Plate 255: The southern elevation of Building 10a.

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Plate 256: The hinged window in the southern elevation of Building 10a.



Plate 257: The doorway in the southern elevation of Building 10a.

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Plate 258: Detail of the pegged timber door frame on the southern elevation of Building 10a.

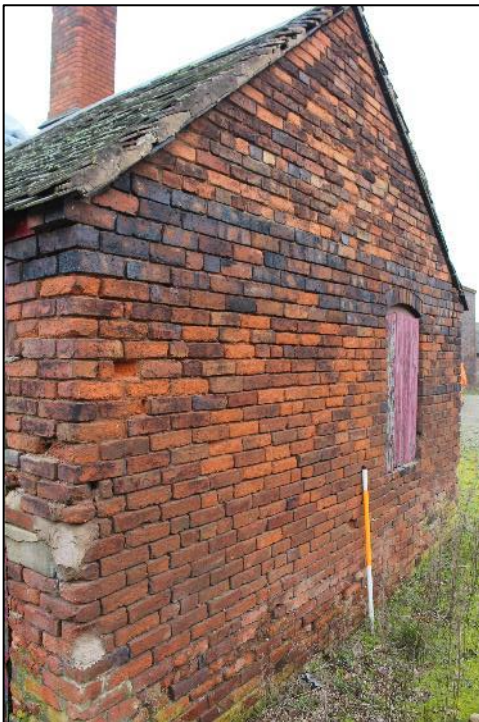


Plate 259: The western gable end of Building 10a.

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Plate 260: The window in the eastern gable end of Building 10a.



Plate 261: The northern elevation of Building 10a.

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Plate 262: The northern end of the western elevation of Building 10b, and its relationship to Building 10a.

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Plate 263: The northern gable end of Building 10b.



Plate 264: The large doorway in the northern gable end of Building 10b.

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Plate 265: The pitching window in the northern gable end of Building 10b.



Plate 266: The northern end of the eastern elevation of Building 10b.

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Plate 267: The window in the northern end of the eastern elevation of Building 10b.



Plate 268: The eastern wall in the eastern room of Building 10a.

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Plate 26g: The remains of the furnace in the south-eastern corner of Building 10a.



Plate 270: The low vent in the eastern wall of the eastern room of Building 10a.



Plate 271: The gable of the eastern wall in the eastern room of Building 10a.



Plate 272: The southern wall in the eastern room of Building 10a.

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Plate 273: The western wall in the eastern room of Building 10a.



Plate 274: View south of the western room of Building 10a.

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Plate 275: The western wall in the western room of Building 10a.



Plate 276: The northern end of the western wall of Building 10b. The break in brick coursing is visible to the right of the doorway.

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Plate 277: The brick dividing wall in the centre of Building 10b.

Buildings 11 & 12



Plate 278: View of Buildings 11 (to the right) and 12 (to the left).

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Plate 279: The southern elevation of Building 12, facing onto the main road.



Plate 280: The window in the southern elevation of Building 12.

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Plate 281: The eastern gable end of Building 12.



Plate 282: The date stone in the eastern gable end of Building 12.



Plate 283: The gatepost attached to the eastern gable end of Building 12.



Plate 284: The northern elevation of Building 12.

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Plate 285: One of the louvred windows in the northern elevation of Building 12.



Plate 286: One of the stable doors in the northern elevation of Building 12.

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Plate 287: The southern side of the eastern elevation of Building 11.



Plate 288: The northern side of the eastern elevation of Building 11.

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Plate 289: The western gable end of Building 12.

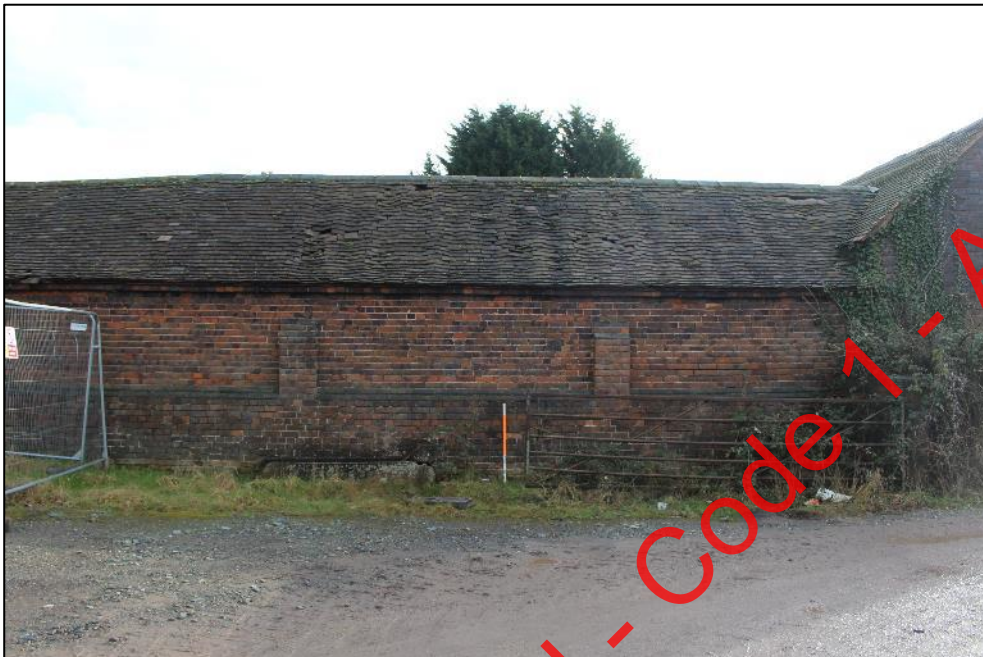


Plate 290: The southern side of the western elevation of Building 11.

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Plate 291: The plinth on the western elevation of Building 11.



Plate 292: A blocked drainage chute in the western elevation of Building 11.



Plate 293: The northern side of the western elevation of Building 11.



Plate 294: The change at eaves level on the northern side of the western elevation of Building 11, indicative of the blocking of an opening.

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Plate 295: The western wall in the southern room of Building 11.



Plate 296: The hay feeder and trough on the eastern wall of the southern room of Building 11.

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Plate 297: The southern wall in the southern room of Building 11.



Plate 298: The eastern wall in the southern room of Building 11, this is the division between this space and the western stable room.

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Plate 299: The eastern wall in the southern room of Building 11.



Plate 300: The southern room in Building 11, showing the detail of the northernmost truss.

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Plate 301: The dividing wall between the northern and southern rooms of Building 11, taken from within the southern room.



Plate 302: Detail of the truss set within the dividing wall in Building 11.

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Plate 303: The southern wall in the eastern stable of Building 12, showing the wooden hay feeder.



Plate 304: The northern wall in the eastern stable of Building 12, showing the timber stall divider.

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Plate 305: The roof structure of Building 12, taken from within the eastern stable.



Plate 306: The southern wall in the central stable of Building 12.

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Plate 307: The western wall in the central stable of Building 12.



Plate 308: The eastern wall in the western stable of Building 12.

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Plate 309: The southern wall in the western stable of Building 12.



Plate 310: The western wall in the western stable of Building 12.

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Plate 311: The northern wall in the western stable of Building 12.



Plate 312: The floor surface of the western stable of Building 12. The floors are identical in all three of the stables.

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Additional Photos



Plate 313: The open-fronted cart shed within the south-western extent of the Site, viewed from the south-east.

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Plate 314: The open-fronted cart shed within the south-western extent of the Site, viewed from the south-east. Photograph taken by DJV.



Plate 315: View of the south-western extent of the Site including the cart shed building and boundary wall.

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Plate 316: View north-east across the field at the south-western extent of the Site



Plate 317: View north-east of the south-western extent of the Site from Rock Hill.

APPENDIX B: Summary of Completed Works

The following table presents summary of works completed to date to inform this report. This lays out the information on the tasks and activities that have been undertaken, including information on the record obtained, as well as providing details of works which were not achievable at this stage and recommendations for any further works.

Task	Completed	Issues	Outstanding
Site walkover survey	Completed in February 2021 – general views of buildings taken, detailed shots of interior and exterior including of fixtures and fittings of interest and photographs showing the immediate setting of Bucks Head Farm	A limited part of the roof space was visible through the loft hatch present within the first floor landing.	Further works (Phase 2) including recording during demolition works to photograph currently obscured areas including the roofspace
Drawn record	Plans for all buildings and elevation drawings for level 3 survey were produced	Limited access to the roofspace	Further works (Phase 2) including recording during demolition works to record currently obscured areas including the roofspace (if deemed necessary)
Assessment of existing secondary sources compiled as part of HS2	Review of online secondary sources completed.	N/A	N/A
Archival research	Staffordshire Record Office research was undertaken.	N/A	N/A
Historic map regression	Completed using Ordnance Survey maps and other maps available online and from Record Office.	N/A	N/A
Written description	Completed for Phase 1	Phase 2 demolition recording to follow	To be completed following the recording works during demolition (Phase 2)
Photographic record	Completed in February 2021 for Phase 1.	Phase 2 demolition recording to follow	Further photographs to be taken during the watching brief undertaken during the demolition.

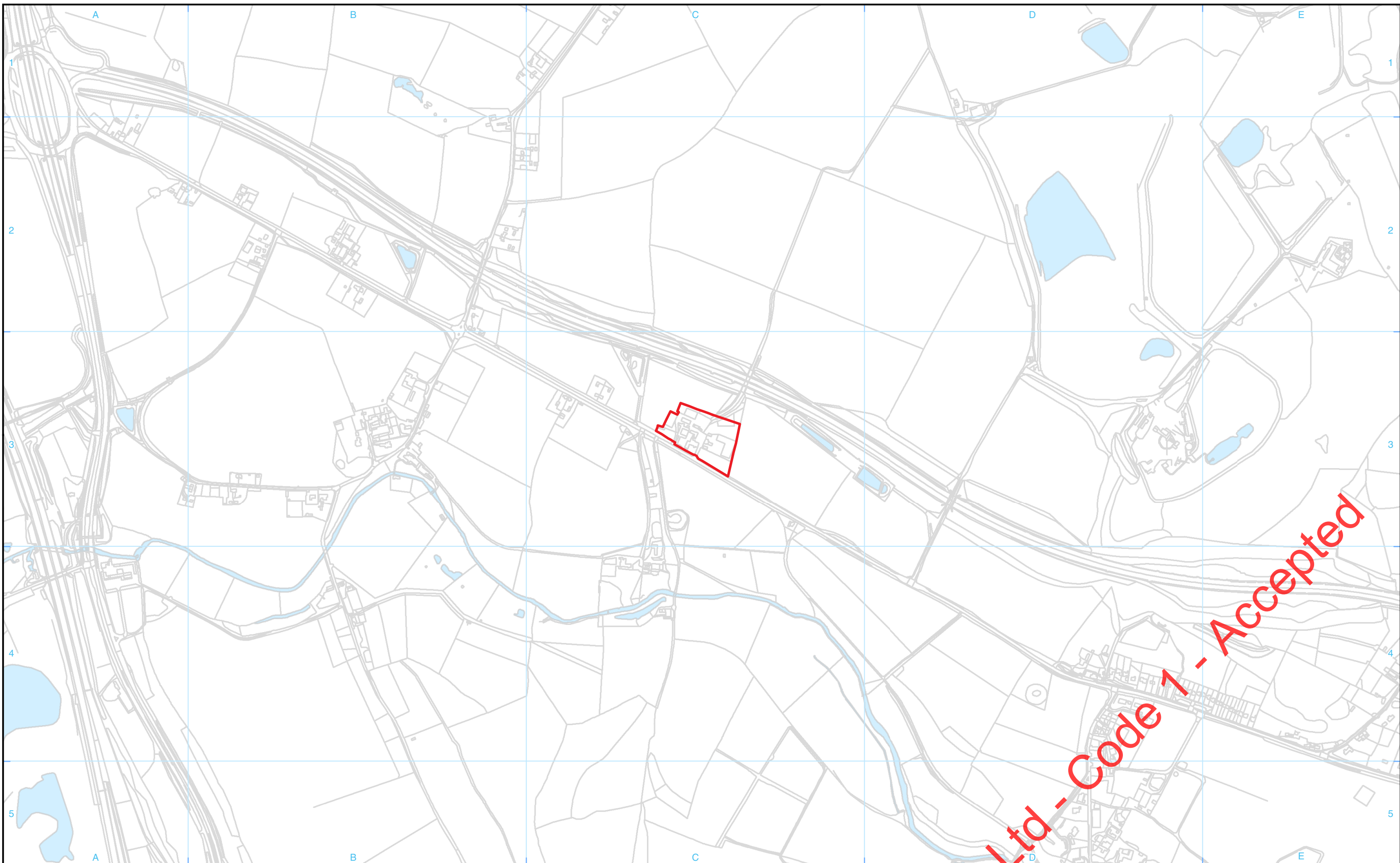
Document no.: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS06_NL16-029018

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Further Works	Phase 1 completed, Phase 2 to follow	Phase 2	Phase 2 recording during demolition to follow
Setting	Completed –photographs taken of the immediate setting and initial written account included within the interim report.	N/A	It is considered that setting record will be enhanced by a more detailed understanding of the development of the surrounding landscape which will be informed by a review of archival sources at Staffordshire Record Office – to follow with Phase 2 reporting.

Recommendations: Further works are required in order to meet the objectives as specified in the MS and LS-WSI relating to the requirements of Phase 2: recording during demolition works (detailed in Section 6.3 of the LS-WSI).

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 Site boundary

High Speed Two
FIG 1
 Site location plan
 Bucks Head Farm
 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints
 and Weeford

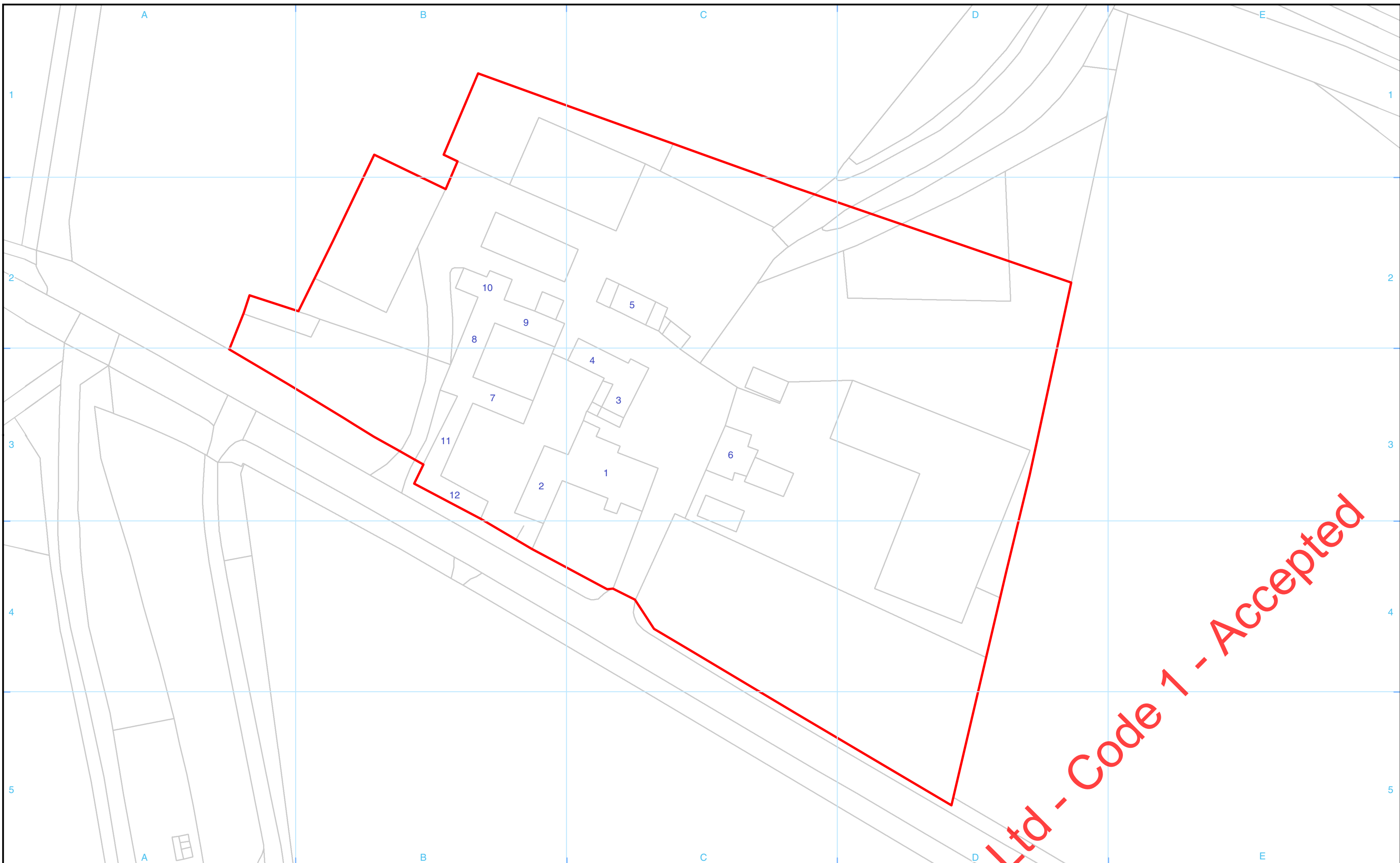
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-  Site boundary
-  Building number

High Speed Two
FIG 2
 Site plan

Bucks Head Farm
 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints
 and Weeford

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 Site boundary

High Speed Two
FIG 3
An extract of the 1799 Map of Staffordshire
by W Yates
Bucks Head Farm
Community Forum Area 21
Drayton Bassett, Hints
and Weeford

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0 500m



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 Site boundary

High Speed Two
FIG 4
 An extract of the 1817 drawing of Sutton Coldfield
 by Robert Dawson (OSD 257)


Bucks Head Farm
 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints
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0 40m



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 Site boundary

High Speed Two

FIG 5

An extract of the 1847 Tithe Map of the Parish of Hints

Bucks Head Farm
Community Forum Area 21
Drayton Bassett, Hints
and Weeford



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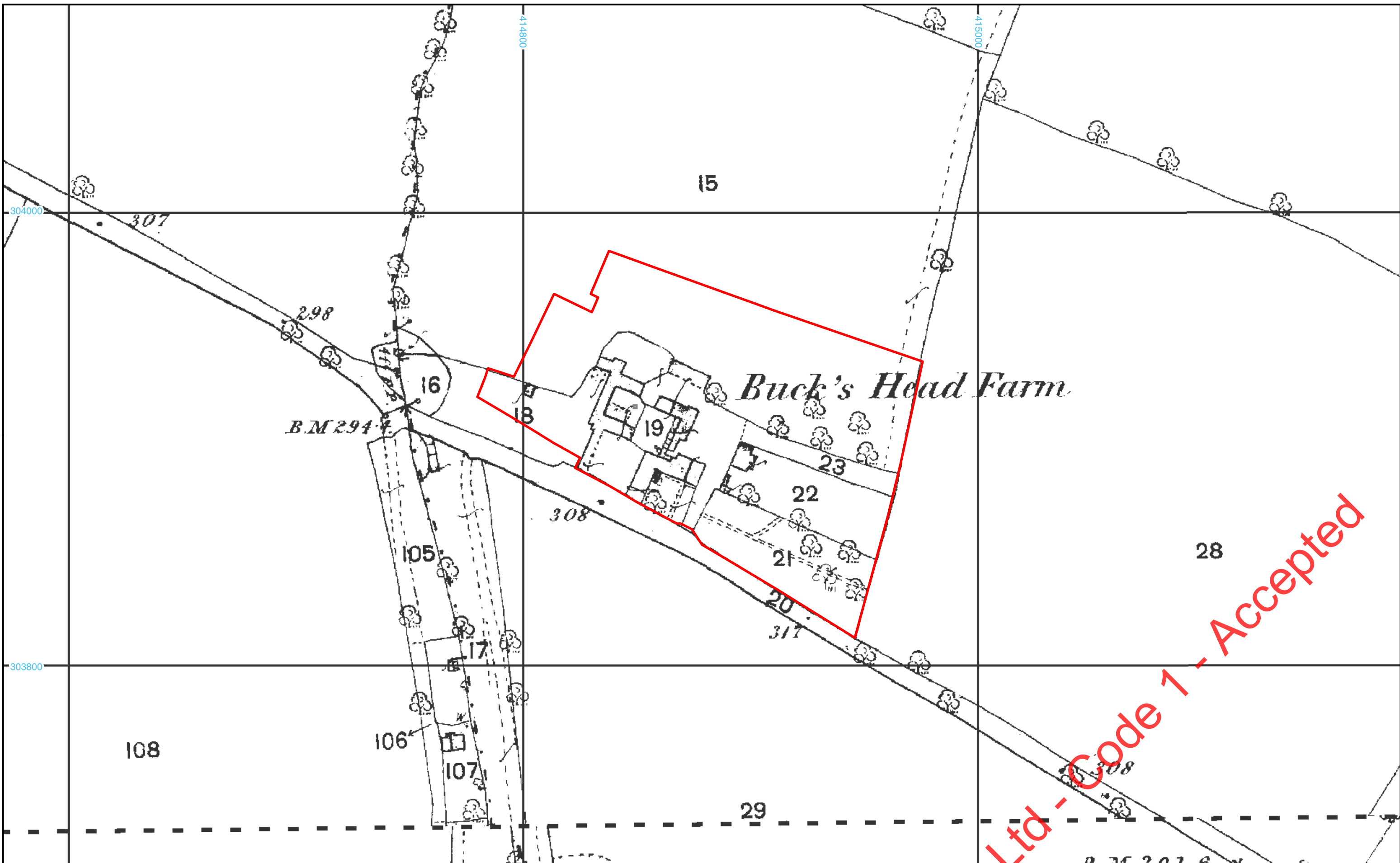
Scale at A3: 1:1500
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 Site boundary

High Speed Two
FIG 6
 An extract of the 1894 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map
 Bucks Head Farm
 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints and Weeford

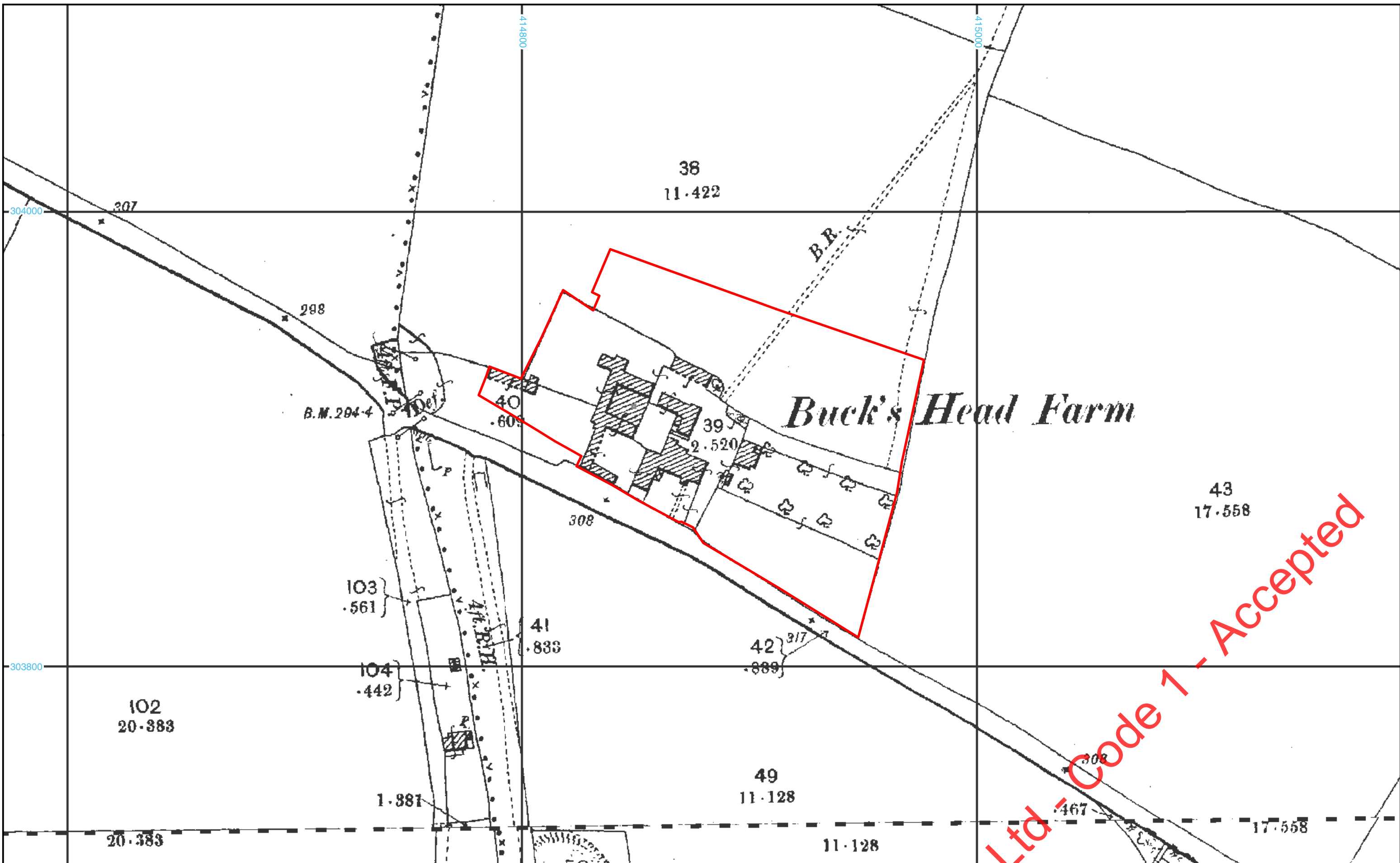
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High Speed Two
FIG 7
 An extract of the 1992 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map


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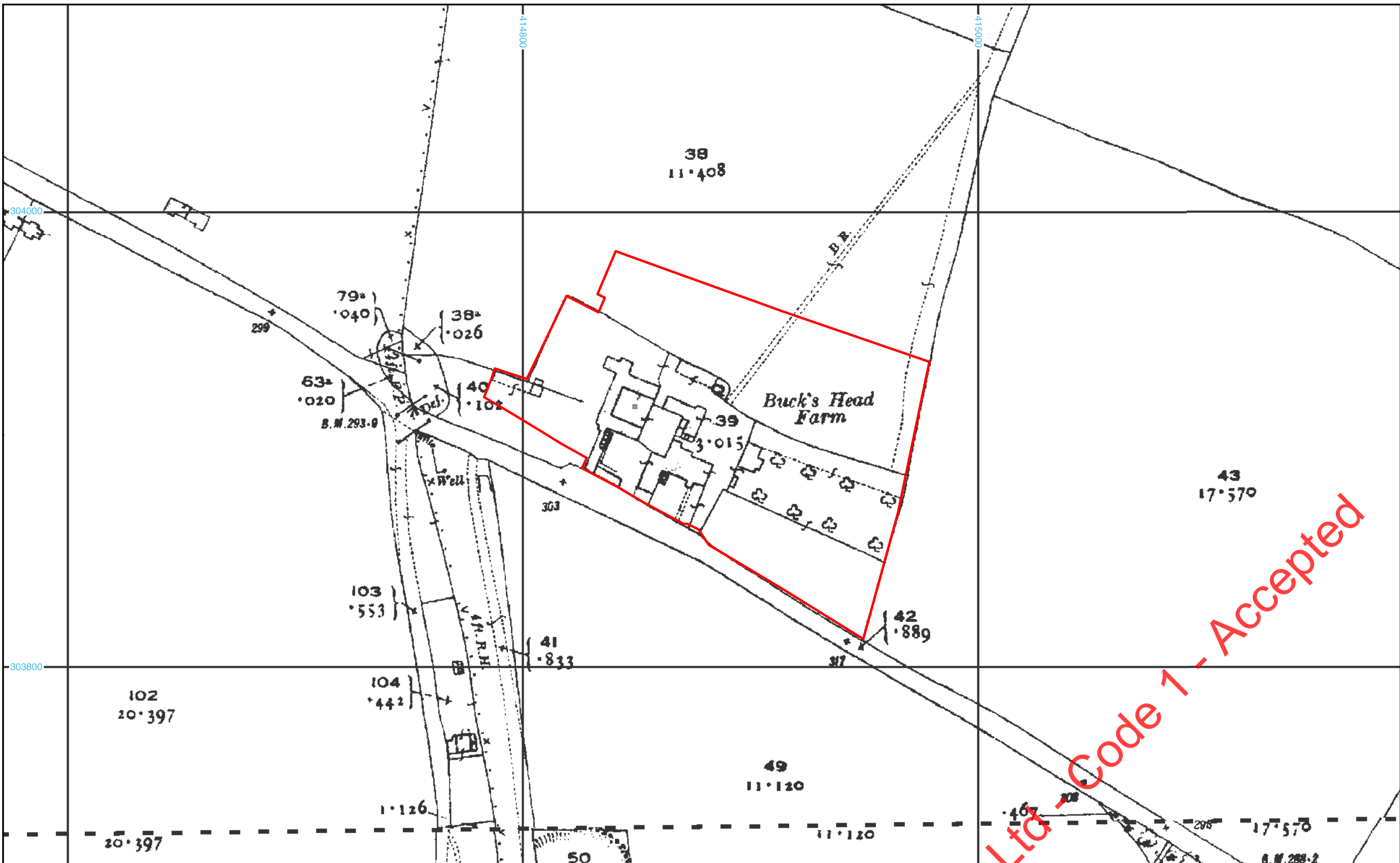
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High Speed Two
FIG 8
 An extract of the 1922 - 1923 1:2500
 Ordnance Survey map


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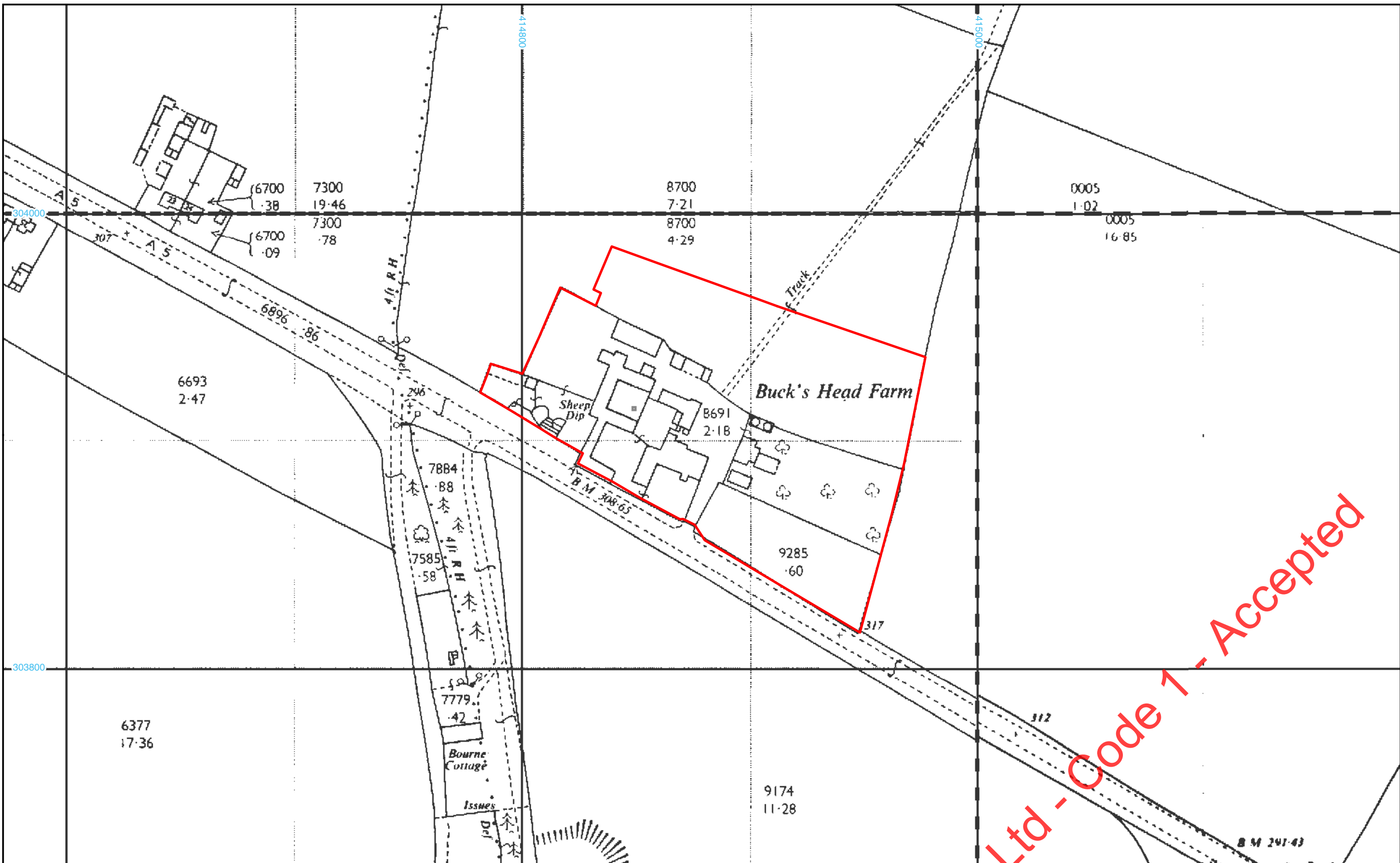
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 Site boundary

High Speed Two

FIG 9

An extract of the 1998 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map

Bucks Head Farm
Community Forum Area 21
Drayton Bassett, Hints
and Weeford



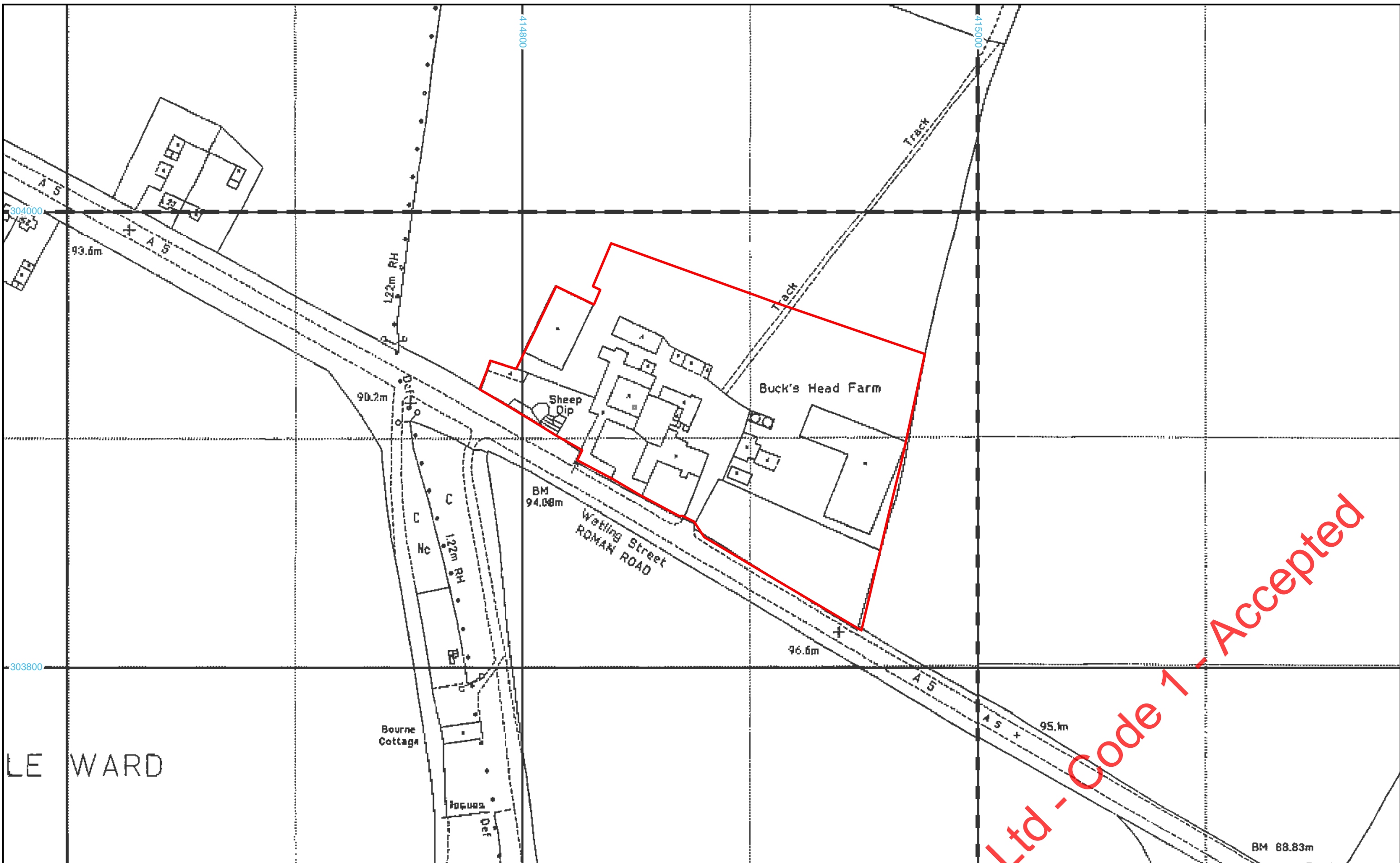
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Scale at A3: 1:1500
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 Site boundary


High Speed Two
FIG. 10
 An extract of the 1992 - 1993 1:2500
 Ordnance Survey map


Bucks Head Farm
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304000

414800

415000

303800

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 Site boundary

High Speed Two
FIG. 11

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 Site boundary

High Speed Two
FIG. 12

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Bucks Head Farm
Community Forum Area 21
Drayton Bassett, Hints
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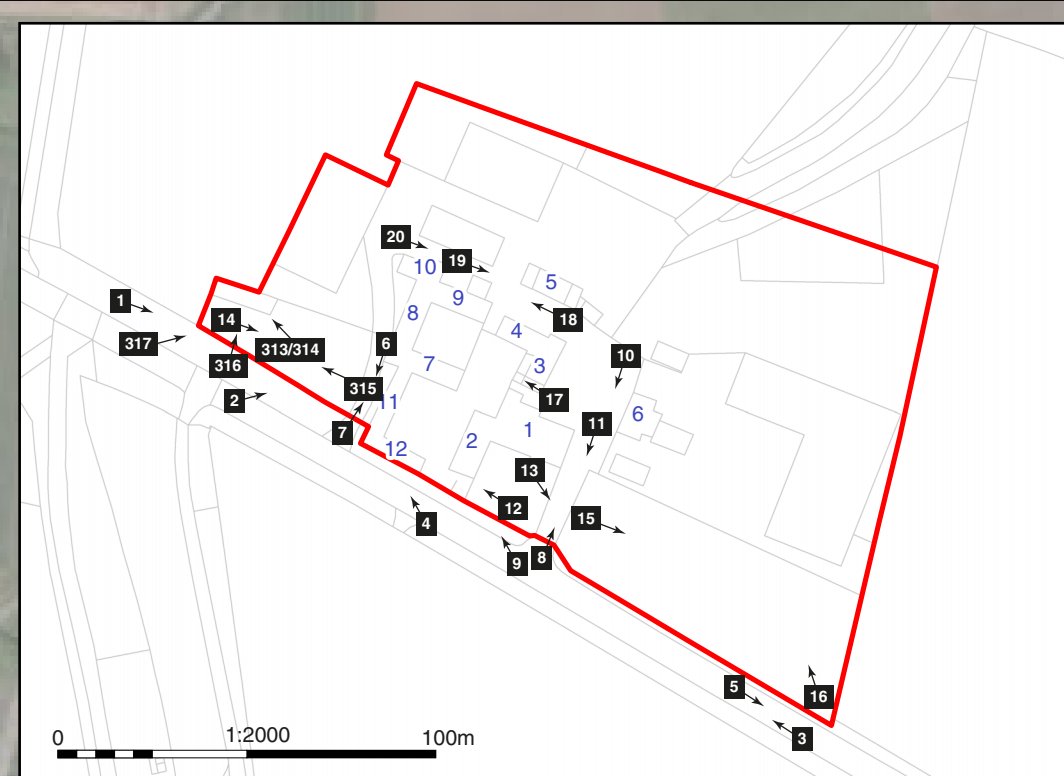


Scale at A3: 1:1500




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304000

Watling Street/Rock Hill

A5 Hints Bypass

Cemex Hints Quarry

see inset

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- Site boundary
- Public footpath
- Building number
- Photograph location

High Speed Two
FIG. 15
The setting of Bucks Head Farm
Bucks Head Farm
Community Forum Area 21
Drayton Bassett, Hints
and Weeford

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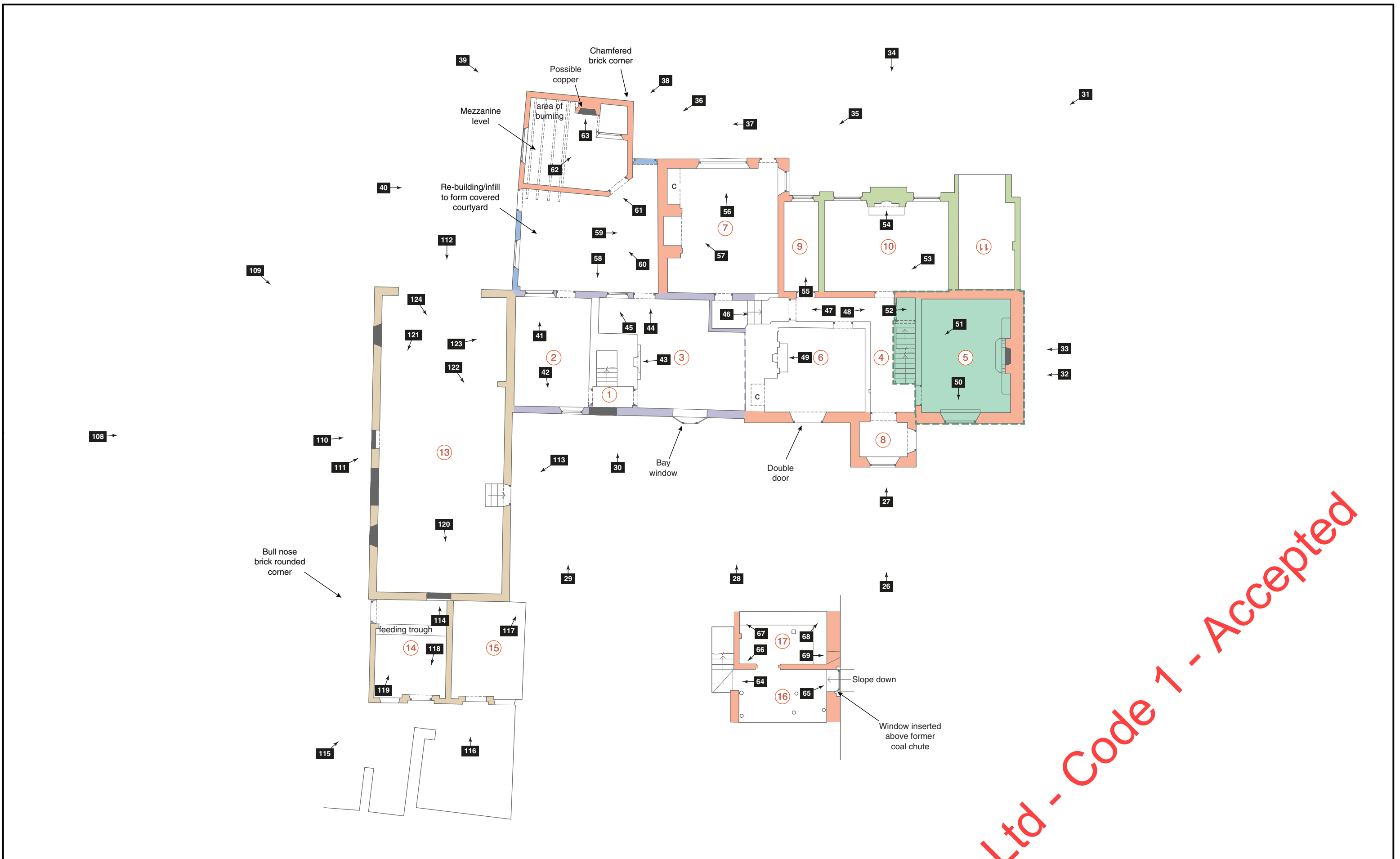
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- Phase 1: Late 18th Century
- Phase 2: Late 19th Century (1886)
- Phase 3: Late 19th/early 20th Century
- 20th Century infill
- Barn possibly associated with Phase 1
- Position of cellar beneath ground floor
- 1 Room number
- 7 Photograph location


High Speed Two
FIG. 14
 Ground Floor and Cellar Plan of Buildings 1 and 2


Bucks Head Farm
 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints
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- Phase 1: Late 18th Century
- Phase 2: Late 19th Century (1886)
- Phase 3: Late 19th/early 20th Century
- Modern interventions

- 1 Room number
- Photograph location

High Speed Two
FIG. 15
 First Floor plan of Buildings 1 and 2
 Bucks Head Farm
 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints
 and Weeford

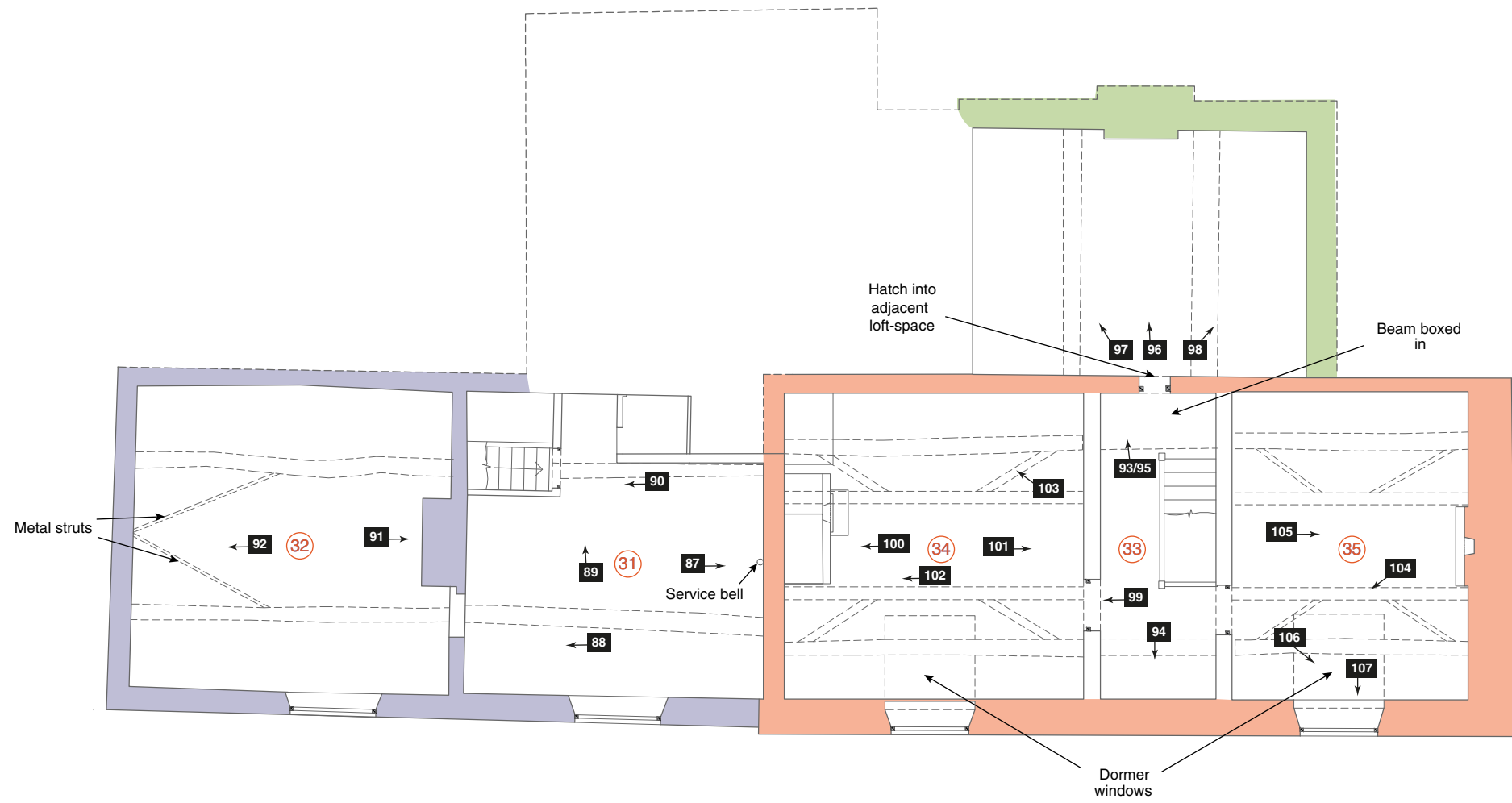
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- Phase 1: Late 18th Century
- Phase 2: Late 19th Century (1886)
- Phase 3: Late 19th/early 20th Century

- 1 Room number
- 7 Photograph location

High Speed Two
FIG. 16
 Second Floor plan of Buildings 1 and 2 including
 roof-space above Room 26
 Bucks Head Farm
 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints
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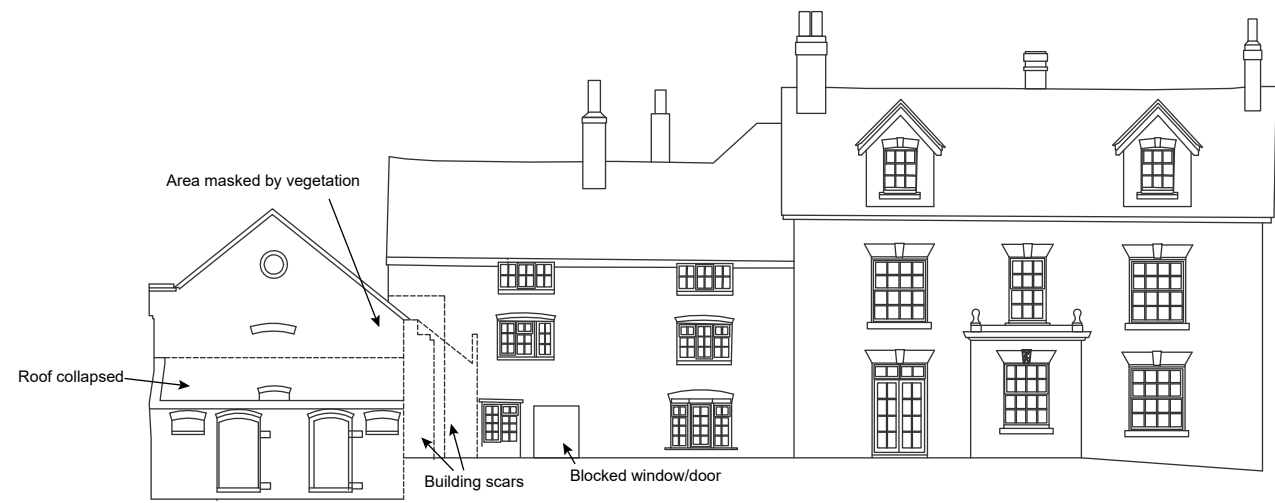
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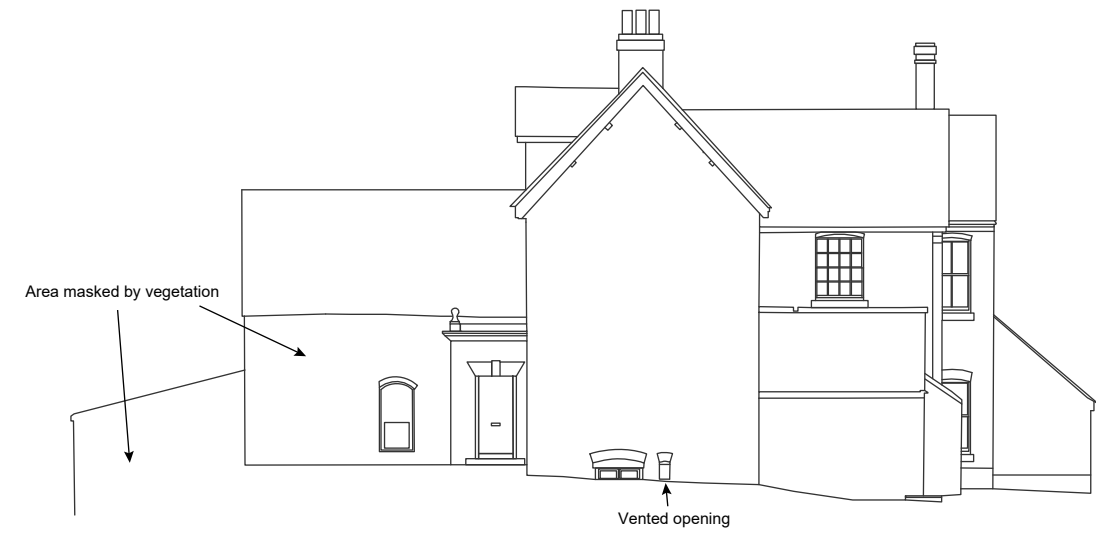
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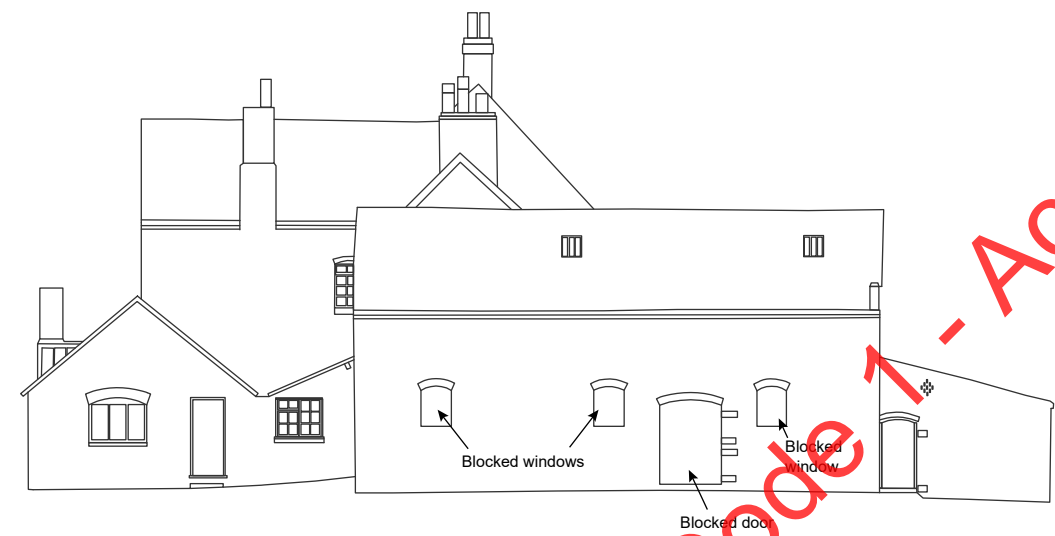
Building 1-2 SW elevation



Building 1-2 SE elevation



Building 1-2 NE elevation



Building 1-2 NW elevation

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High Speed Two
FIG. 1
 Buildings 1 and 2 Elevations
 Bucks Head Farm
 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints
 and Weeford

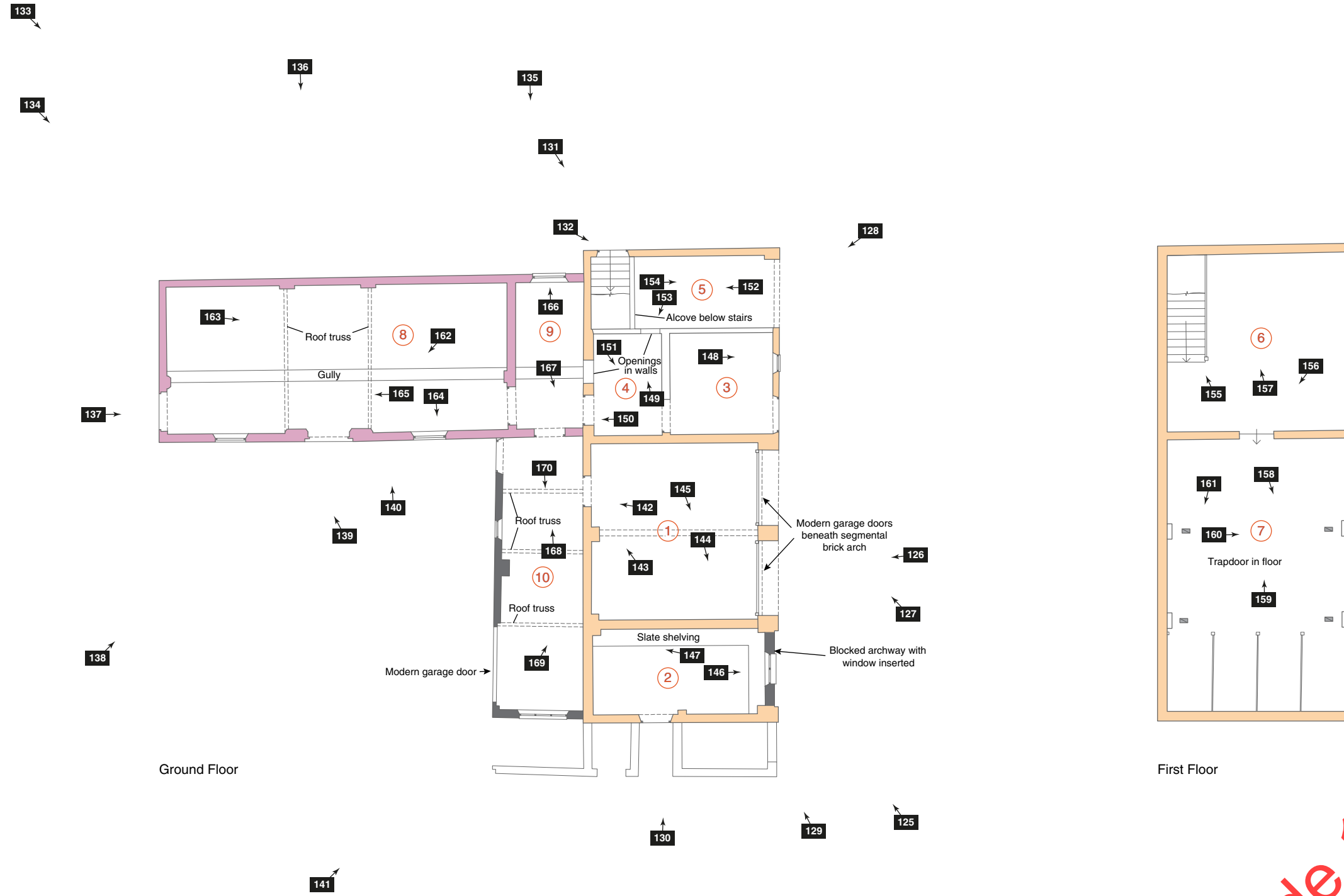
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- Mid to late-19th century cow house or stable
- Mid to late-19th century cart shed
- 20th century lean-to extension
- 1 Room number
- Photograph location


High Speed Two
FIG. 16
 Ground floor and first floor plans of Buildings 3 and 4
 Bucks Head Farm
 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints and Weeford



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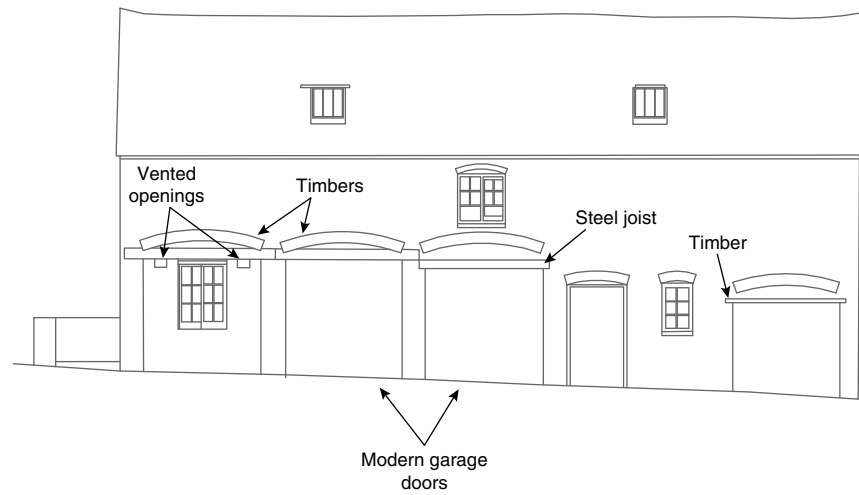
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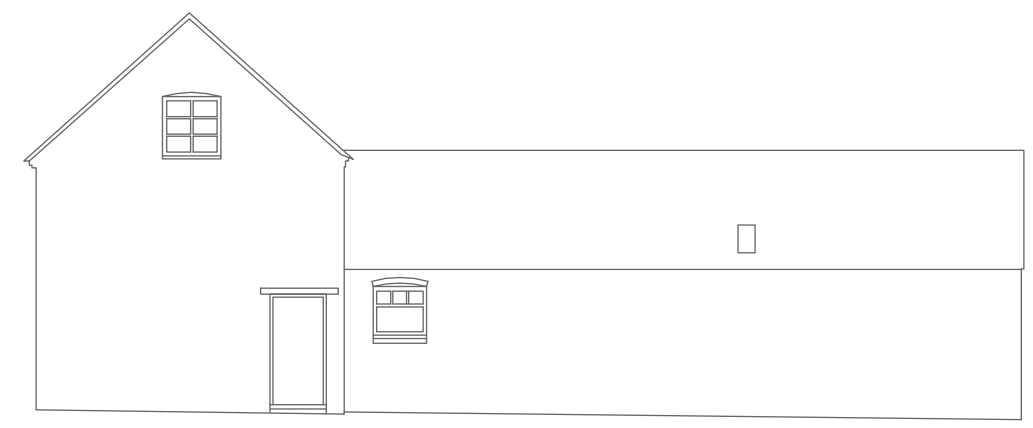


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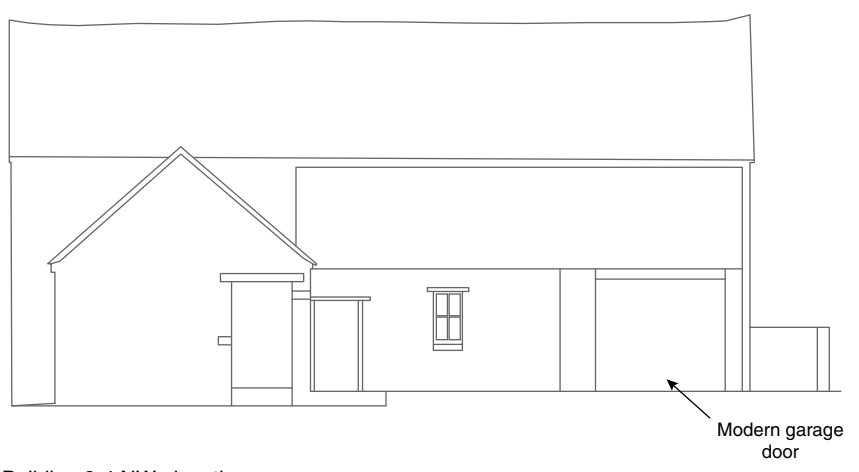
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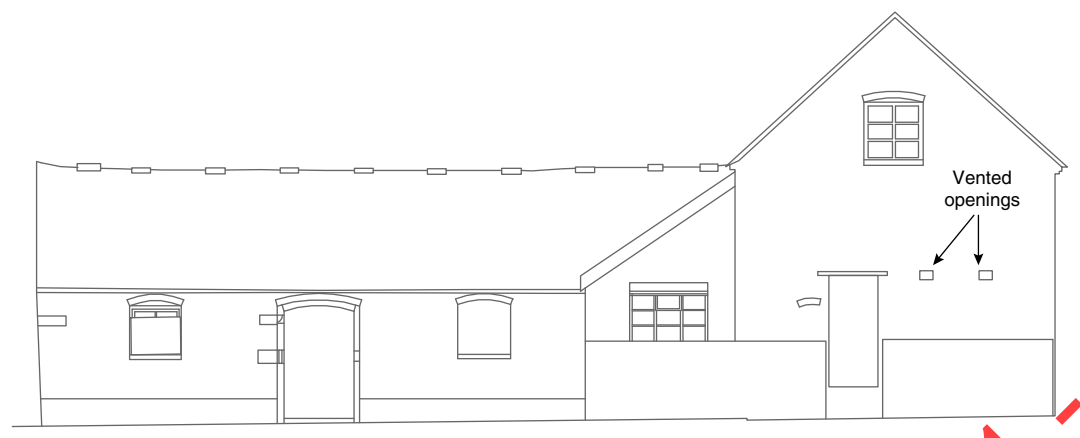
Building 3 SE elevation



Building 3-4 NE elevation



Building 3-4 NW elevation



Building 3-4 SW elevation

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High Speed Two
FIG. 15
 Buildings 3 and 4 Elevations
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 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints
 and Weeford

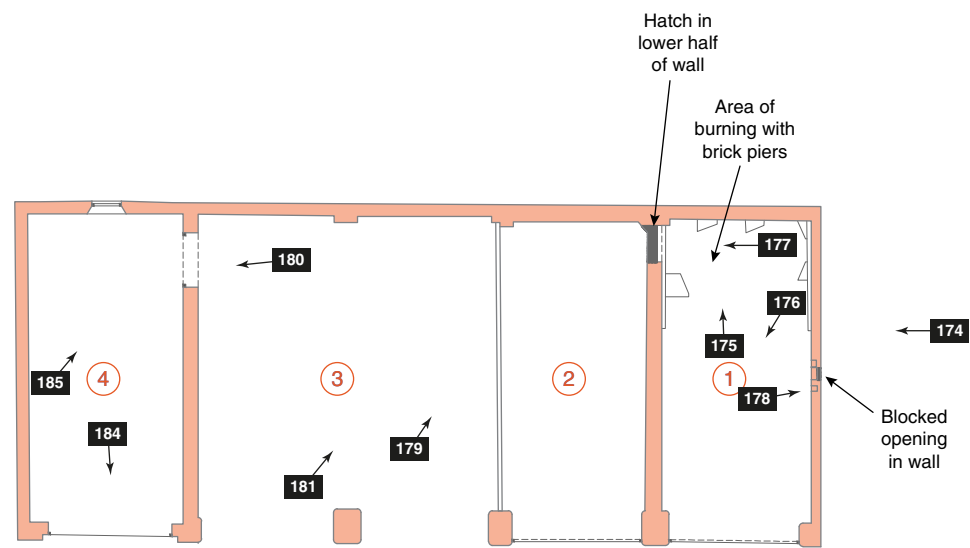
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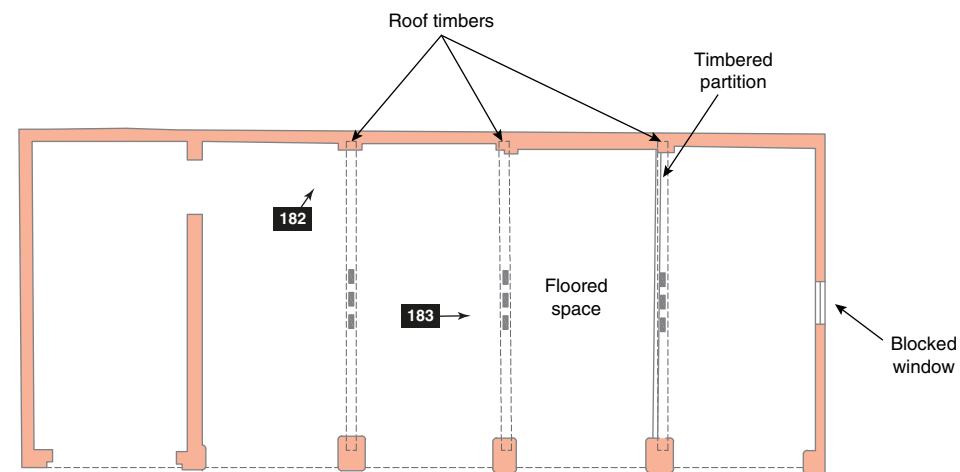
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173



Ground floor



Roof

172

171

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- Phase 2: Late 19th Century (1886)
- 1 Room number
- 7 Photograph location

High Speed Two

FIG. 20

Ground floor and roof plan of Building 5

Bucks Head Farm
Community Forum Area 21
Drayton Bassett, Hints
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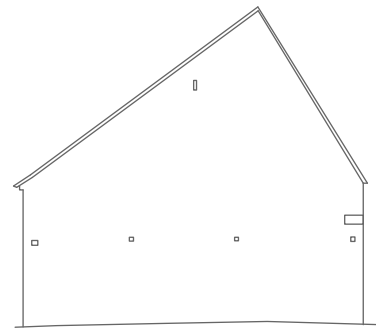
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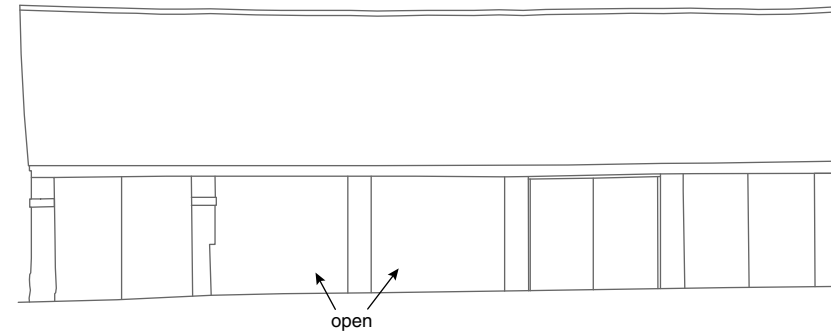
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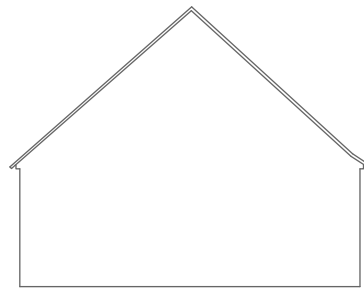
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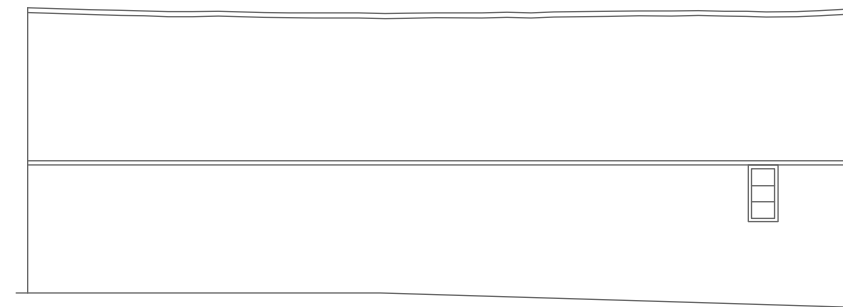
Building 5 NW elevation



Building 5 SW elevation



Building 5 SE elevation



Building 5 NE elevation

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High Speed Two
FIG. 21
Building 5 elevations

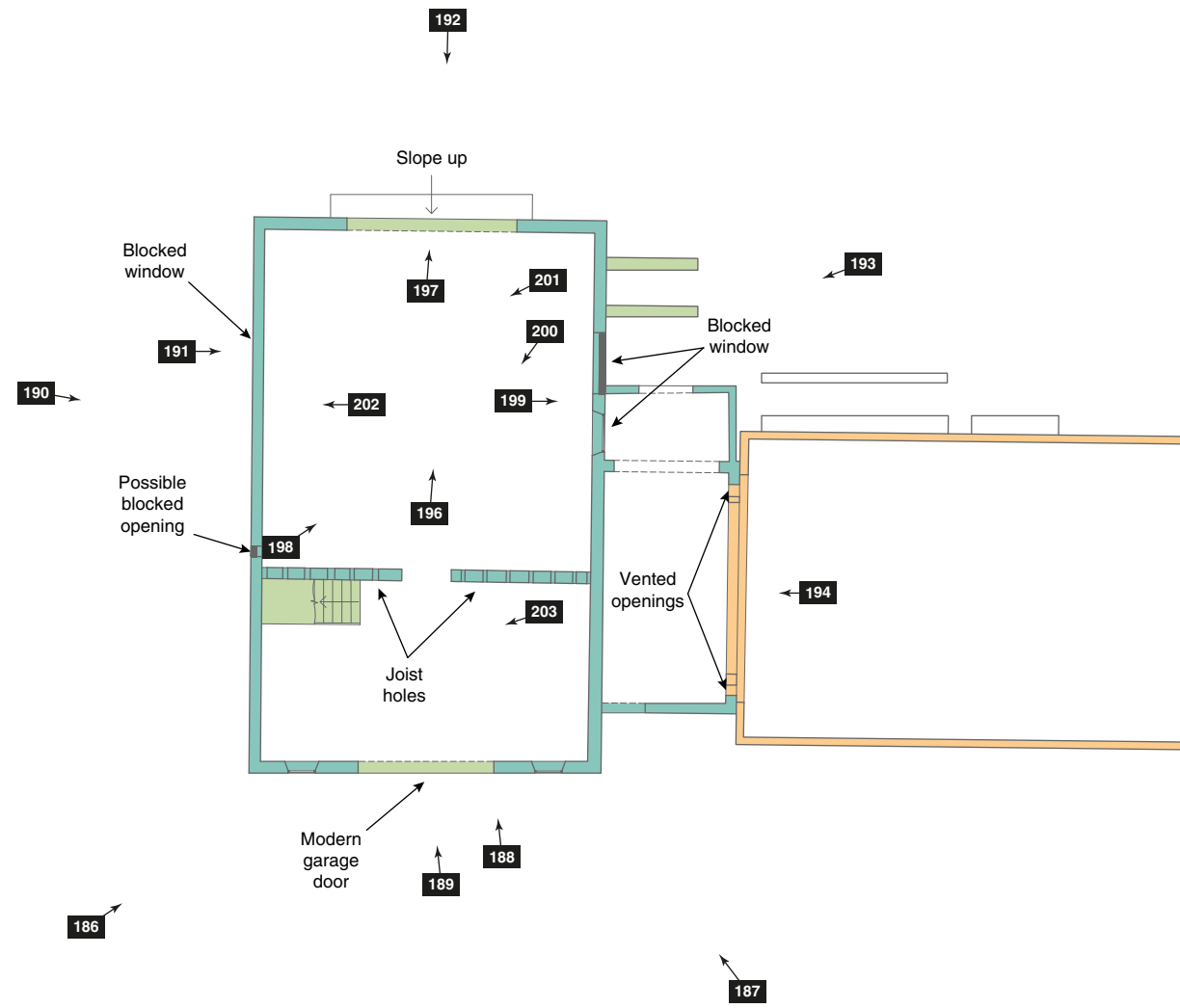
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- Constructed by 1884
- Constructed by 1968
- Phase 3: Late 19th/early 20th Century
- 7 Photograph location

High Speed Two
FIG. 22
 Ground floor plan of Building 6
 Bucks Head Farm
 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints
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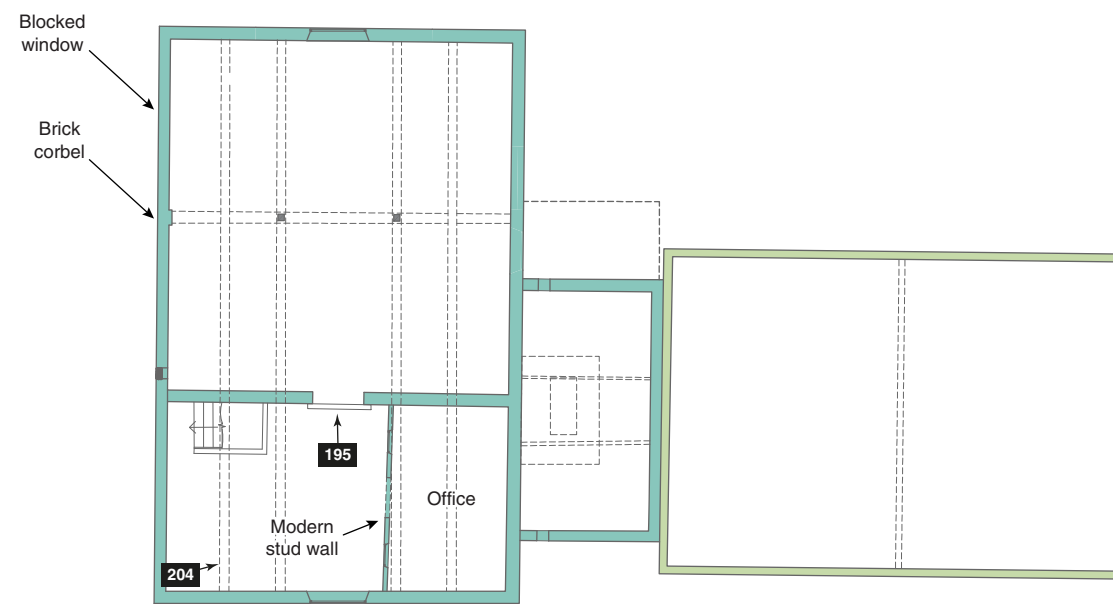
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- Constructed by 1884
- Phase 3: Late 19th/early 20th Century
- 7 ← Photograph location

High Speed Two
FIG. 23
 First floor plan of Building 6
 Bucks Head Farm
 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints
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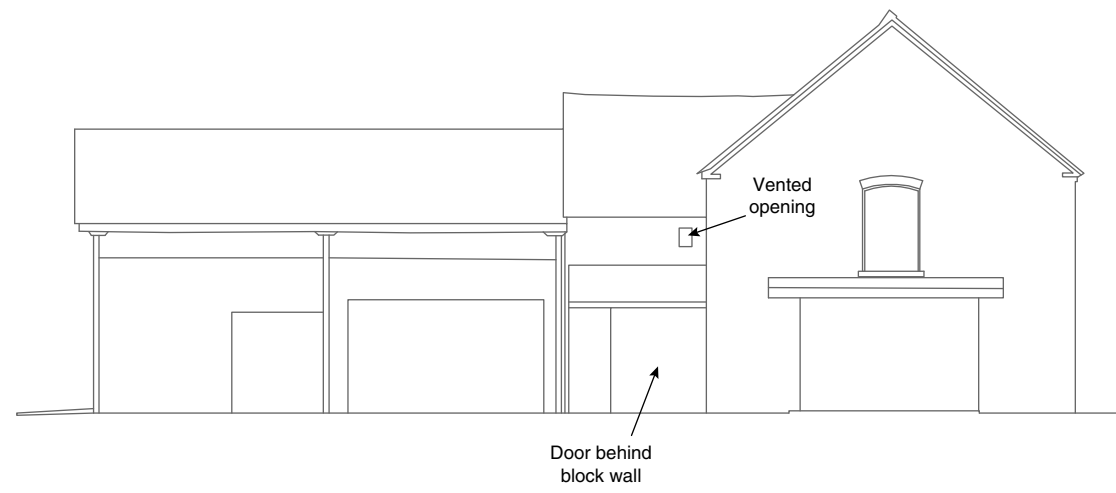
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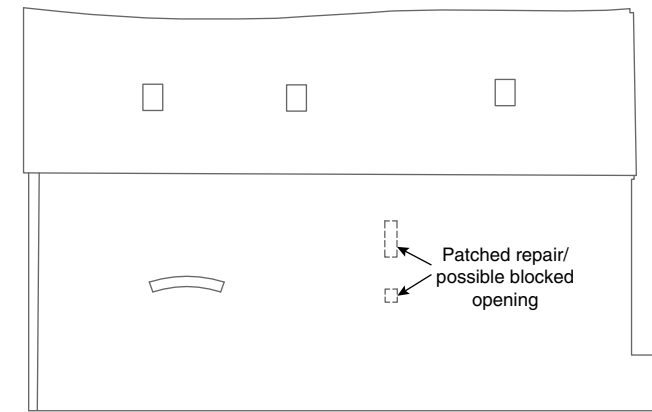
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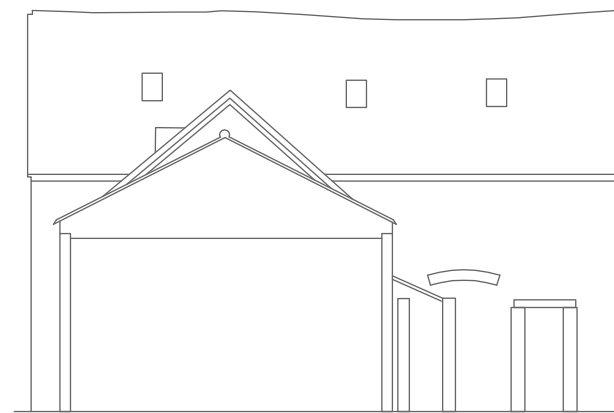
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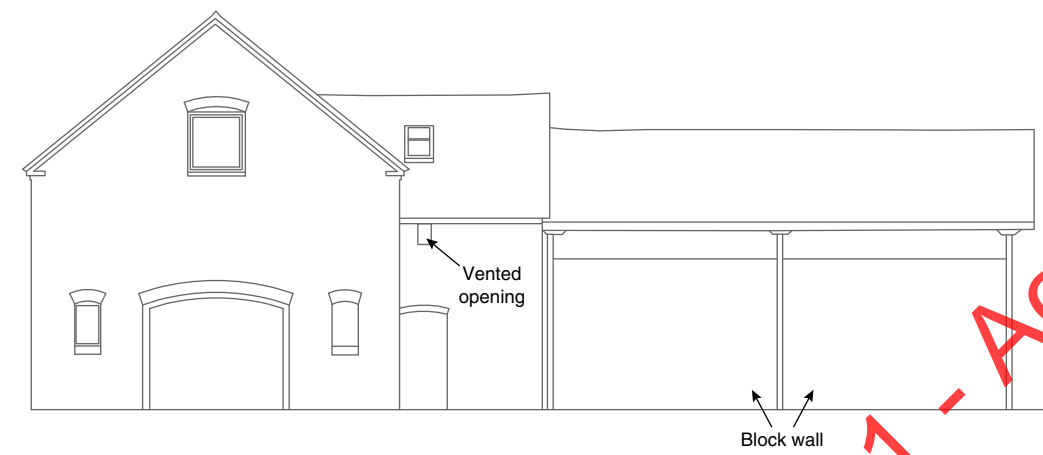
Building 6 NE elevation



Building 6 NW elevation



Building 6 SE elevation



Building 6 SW elevation


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High Speed Two
FIG. 24
Elevation drawings of Building 6

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Community Forum Area 21
Drayton Bassett, Hints
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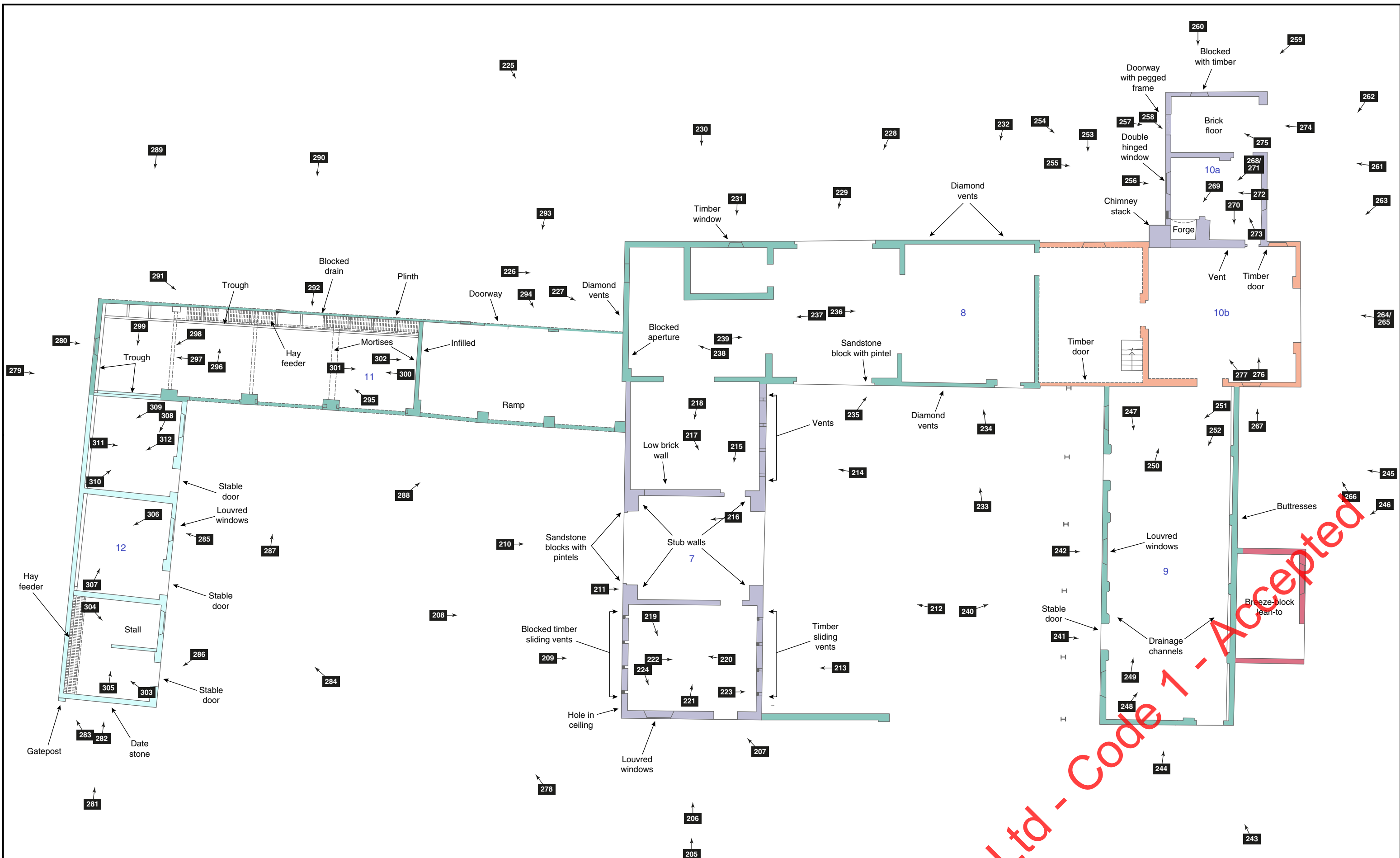
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
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	Phase 1: Late 18th/early 19th Century		Mid 20th to early 21st Century
	Phase 2: Late 18th/early 19th Century		Building number
	Constructed by 1884		Photograph location
	Constructed by 1902		

High Speed Two
FIG. 25
 Ground floor plan of Buildings 7 to 12

Bucks Head Farm
 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints
 and Weeford

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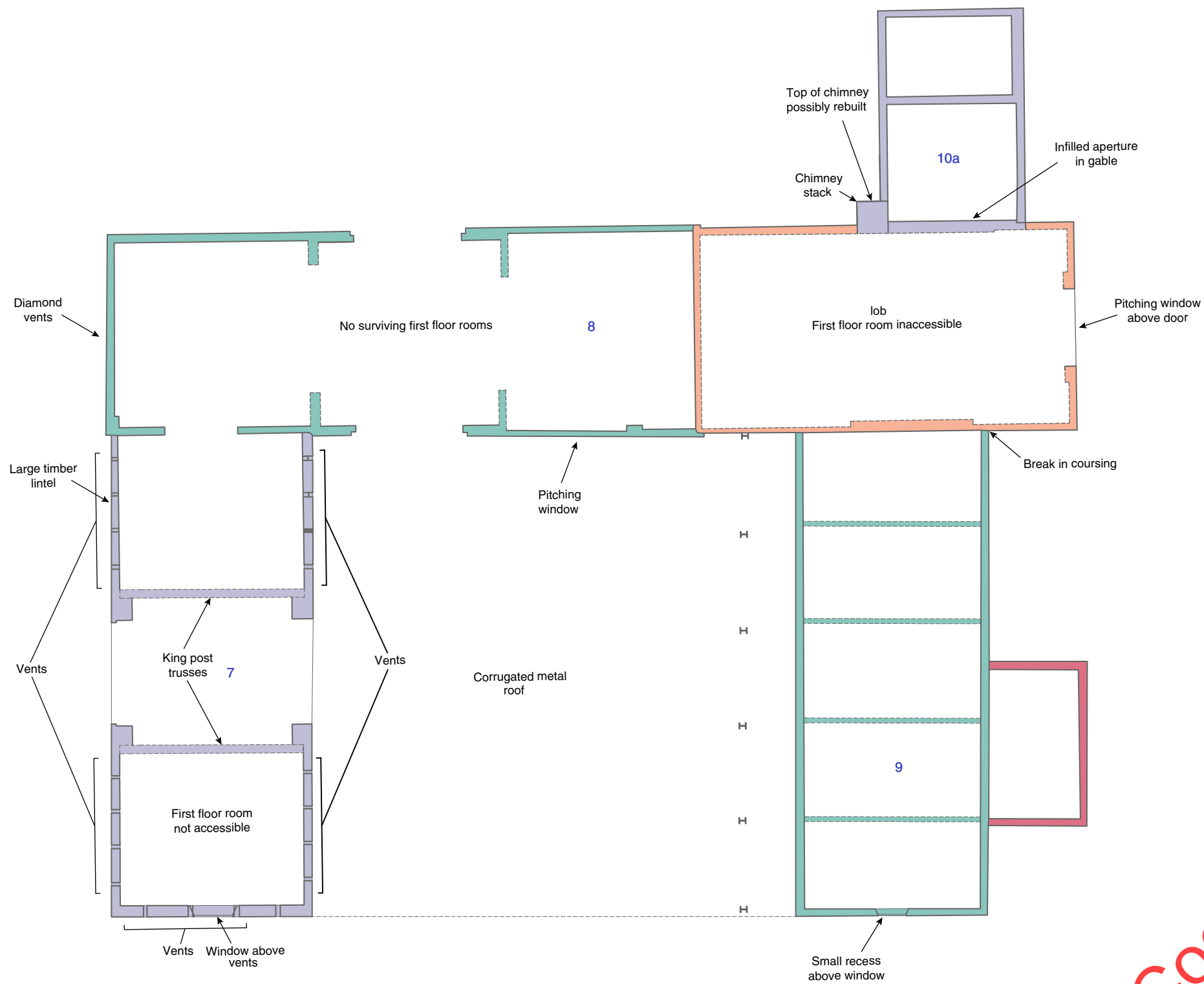
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- Phase 1: Late 18th/early 19th Century
- Phase 2: Late 18th/early 19th Century
- Constructed by 1884
- Mid 20th to early 21st Century

- 1 Building number
- 7 Photograph location

High Speed Two
FIG. 26
 First floor/roof plan of Buildings 7 to 12
 Bucks Head Farm
 Community Forum Area 21
 Drayton Bassett, Hints
 and Weeford

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