

Barn at Church Farm Besford Worcestershire

Historic Building Recording



for

Mrs J. Cadbury

CA Project: 5452

CA Report: 15537

Event no: WSM 67366


July 2015



BARN AT CHURCH FARM BESFORD WORCESTERSHIRE

Historic Building Record

CA Project: 5452
CA Report: 15537
WSM 67366

prepared by	Peter Davenport, Senior Historic Buildings Consultant
date	July 2015
checked by	Duncan Coe, Principal Heritage Consultant
date	July 2015
approved by	Duncan Coe, Principal Heritage Consultant
signed	
date	July 2015
issue	01

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

<p>Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771022 f. 01285 771033</p>	<p>Milton Keynes 41 Burners Lane South Kiln Farm Milton Keynes MK11 3HA t. 01908 564660</p>	<p>Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover, Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347630</p>	<p>Exeter Unit 8 Basepoint Business Centre Yeoford Way Exeter, Devon EX2 8LB t. 01392 826185</p>
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk			

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	5
	<i>Outline.....</i>	<i>5</i>
	<i>Location and landscape context.....</i>	<i>5</i>
2.	METHODOLOGY.....	5
	<i>General.....</i>	<i>5</i>
	<i>Data acquisition.....</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>Site visit.....</i>	<i>6</i>
3.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SUMMARY.....	6
	<i>Physical background.....</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>Background.....</i>	<i>6</i>
4.	BUILDING DESCRIPTION.....	7
	<i>The timber frame.....</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>Brick infills.....</i>	<i>10</i>
	<i>The interior.....</i>	<i>12</i>
5.	CONCLUSION.....	14
6.	REFERENCES.....	16

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1 Site location plan (scale 1:25,000)
- Figure 2 Site plan (scale@A3 1:750)
- Figure 3 The 1904 Ordnance Survey 25" map of Worcestershire (County series, 2nd edition)
- Figure 4 East and west elevations of the barn (scale 1:50)
- Figure 5 North and south elevations of the barn (scale 1:50)
- Figure 6 Barn floor plans (1:50)
- Figure 7 The western elevation, looking north-east (scale 2m)
- Figure 8 The western elevation, looking south-east (scale 2m)
- Figure 9 The eastern elevation, much obscured by vegetation (scale 2m)
- Figure 10 The brick (type F) and stone plinth of the south gable end; note common pressed bricks upper right (type E) (scales 1m)
- Figure 11 The gunstock jowl of the eastern truss post showing the tiebeam and wallplate joint and the later alterations to the frame
- Figure 12 The south gable end, looking up and to the north-east (scale 2m)
- Figure 13 The upper part of the south gable end, looking to the north-west (scale 0.5m divisions)
- Figure 14 The inserted doorway at the south-east corner of the barn, looking north (scale 2m)
- Figure 15 The north elevation of the barn (scale 2m)
- Figure 16 The ground floor north room, looking south-east (scale 2m))
- Figure 17 The east side of the ground floor north room; stair enclosure and blocked doorway (scale 2m)
- Figure 18 The south ground floor room, looking north-west
- Figure 19 The south ground floor room, looking east
- Figure 20 Nailed-on bracket to support the western inserted ceiling beam in the south ground floor room (scale 0.5m division)
- Figure 21 The central truss at first floor level, looking north; note collapsed ceiling, replacement rafters and later raking struts (no scale due to access problems)
- Figure 22 The bins, raking struts, and inserted collar at the north end of the first floor, looking north-west (scale 2m)

SUMMARY

Project Name: Barn at Church Farm, Besford

Location: Besford, Worcestershire

NGR: SO 91102 44740

In April 2015 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Mrs J. Cadbury to carry out a programme of Historic Building Recording of the barn at Church Farm, Besford, in mitigation of proposals to refurbish the building and convert into a studio. The barn is Listed Grade II and is ancillary to a Grade II listed farmhouse and an associated crinkle-crinkle garden wall. A record to Historic England's Level 2 was required. Sketches by the architect of the conversion were not adequate for the record required and a new set of measured drawings were prepared. This provided, along with a photographic survey, a record of the building before conversion and the basis for the analysis of the building.

The analysis supported a 17th-century date for the barn's original construction and that the barn (in fact, very probably a stable when first built) was a typical example of the west midlands timber-framing tradition. It has undergone at least two major phases of alteration: the first perhaps in the 18th or 19th century, and the second in the 20th century. Many other minor alterations were also noted.

1. INTRODUCTION

Outline

- 1.1 In June 2015 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Neil Healey Building Design on behalf of Mrs J. Cadbury, to provide an Historic Building Record of a building at Church Farmhouse, St Peter's Lane, Besford, Worcestershire (centred at NGR: SO 91102 44740 –Fig. 1).
- 1.2 An application (ref: W/15/00257/LB) was made to Wychavon District Council for Listed Building Consent to make changes to a small Grade II Listed barn (grouped with Church Farm House) to allow conversion to use as a habitable accommodation ancillary to the use of Church Farm House. Consent has been granted conditional on a Programme of Historic Building Recording and Interpretation.

Location and landscape context

- 1.3 Church Farm is in the same enclosure as the Grade II* parish church of St Peter, itself a rare, medieval timber-framed church with important interior features. The farmhouse is Grade II listed and dated to c. 1800. The barn is Listed Grade II as a “small C17 timber-frame and brick barn”.
- 1.4 The early OS maps suggest that, while the entrance to Church Farmhouse was as it is today, the barn and the buildings south and west of it were part of a separate property comprising all the buildings south of the crinkle-crinkle garden wall that runs westwards from the house and belonging to the chapelry of St Peter's.
- 1.5 The farm sits just below the 40m contour where the rising ground west of the Avon starts its slow and varying descent to the Severn, 6km to the west. The land use around is predominantly arable (Fig. 1).

2. METHODOLOGY

General

- 2.1 Detailed conditions were recommended by Mr Mike Glyde, former Historic Environment Planning Officer to Worcestershire County Council, acting as archaeological advisor to Wychavon District Council. This was supplemented by the document *Requirements for Historic Building Recording as a Condition of Planning Consent in the County of Worcestershire* (WCC 2014). To ensure that these

conditions were properly carried out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (Cotswold Archaeology 2015) after discussions with Mr Glyde's successor, Ms Aisling Nash, who approved it as the basis for this report. The record was informed further by key professional guidance and publications including:

- *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008)
- *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006)

Data acquisition

- 2.2 The house was measured by hand using steel tape, Leica Disto and telescopic measuring staff, to provide floor plans, elevational data and cross-sectional data. Photographic coverage inside and out was achieved using high resolution digital photography.
- 2.3 Readily available historical background data was consulted, but detailed documentary work was not required by the brief.

Site visit

- 2.4 A site visit was undertaken on 9th June 2015 in order to record and analyse the barn as required by the Brief/WSI.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Physical background

Geology

- 3.1 The underlying geology of the study area is Charmouth Mudstone Formation, a limestone, sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 183 to 197 million years ago in the Jurassic Period, in a local environment previously dominated by shallow lime-mud seas.

Background

- 3.2 Worcestershire and Worcester City Historic Environment Record (WHER WSM 52565) records that the barn is part of "*Church Farm, Besford. Partially extant 17th-century listed farmstead with converted buildings. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan, including a smaller secondary yard. The*

farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group”.

- 3.3 Defford with Besford was enclosed in 1767 and Tithe Map of Defford dates to 1842 (WRO b267.24 BA 460/1-2). These were not consulted, as not part of the Level 2 requirements, but may be of interest. The Ordnance Survey mapping of 1885 and 1904 shows the barn as the north-eastern corner of a small farmyard (Fig. 3), much of which survives today converted to residential use.
- 3.4 The open yard now west of the barn is shown at this period as built over. The northern part of this footprint is evidently the eastern end of the brick shed on the barn’s north-west corner, which has been extended westwards recently. The rest of the structure is no longer extant and there is no sign of it on the barn wall. It was presumably a lightweight structure, spanning the present yard. The brick wall with doorway at the southern end of the yard was presumably its end wall (Fig. 8).

4. BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The timber frame

- 4.1 The barn is typical of the Worcestershire timber-frame tradition (Figs. 4-6). Its walls are three panels tall, the lowest panel being slightly shorter than the other more equal ones. The upper panels are separated by continuous rails, but the lowest run is marked off by discontinuous rails. All joints are pegged (usually two) mortise and tenon. The timber is oak.
- 4.2 There is much re-used timber in the frame, some moved within the building but some clearly recycled from other buildings. Mostly this is shown by unused and oddly placed joint housings or peg holes and these have been indicated on the drawings. The principals in the north gable are of interest as they seem to have formerly been principals in a tenoned-purlin, wind-braced roof.
- 4.3 The barn is of two bays separated by a central tie beam and collar truss, the full-height posts of which interrupt the upper rails of the side walls. On the west side the upper rail is higher on the south by around 3” (76.2mm). On this side the only other storey posts are the corner posts (Figs. 4, 7 and 8).

- 4.4 On the east side there are four more storey posts (Fig. 4). These are disposed symmetrically either side of the truss and seem to represent tall doorways. The southern one has a lintel slightly higher than the upper rail, which was interrupted here. The lintel of the northern one has been removed to make way for a window above the doorway. This doorway was then lowered, a new lintel inserted at the lower level and the frame chamfered (Fig. 4).
- 4.5 The panel south of the southern door seems to have had a small window inserted, with a new lintel and cill replacing the lower rail (Fig. 4).
- 4.6 All these openings have been subsequently filled with brick.
- 4.7 The posts were originally all set up on a sole plate which survives fragmentarily on the east and south, has been removed on the north, and largely survives, but is buried externally, on the east (Fig. 6 and Figs. 4, 5, 7-9). On the west it rests on a brick dwarf wall (Fig. 8) and on the south on a battered brick wall on a battered stone plinth (taking up the drop in the natural ground level to the south, Figs 5 and 10). These bricks are irregular in length, between 8¼" and 9¾" long and 2¼" thick. The stones are mostly very roughly shaped lias blocks approximately 6" thick and up to 2' long (150mm x 600mm) with some oolite blocks often somewhat thicker
- 4.8 The gunstock-jowled corner and truss posts all have the standard housed tenon joint to the wall plate and open tenon to the tiebeam (Fig. 11). The latter is presumed to have the standard dovetail lap to the wall plate. The ends of the other posts are all mortised into the wallplate and soleplate with a single peg. The wallplate each side is in two pieces jointed with a pegged bridled or tongued splayed scarf.
- 4.9 The corner posts were braced both ways with up-braces to the wallplate and tiebeams on the gable ends. All the braces are straight except for the convex one at the north end of the west elevation (Figs. 4 and 5).
- 4.10 The west elevation is different in detail. As it has no large built-in doorways, the storey posts are spaced more regularly. The north-west corner post has been replaced in brick. The post immediately north of the central truss has been removed below the upper rail and replaced a few inches northwards (Figs. 4 and 7). The replaced post, as with many other inserted timbers, is not pegged and properly jointed but a crude chamfered lap is contrived and the new timber nailed in place. The moving of this post seems to have been to create a door into the northern room,

as the soleplate is also missing here and the bricks in the plinth are arranged as if to provide a threshold (Figs. 4 and 7).

- 4.11 South of the central truss the next bay has lost both its rails. The lower section of the next bay is open from below half height and the timber between it and the previous bay has been replaced with a slightly over-sized timber jointed to the stub of the original with a face-halved scarf (Figs. 4 and 8).
- 4.12 The last two bays have been combined to provide a wide doorway. The northern jamb is a re-used timber which nonetheless seems to pre-date the doorway, as the open mortise for the rail which was removed for the doorway is evident. It is not quite clear why this mortise is open, although the post is obviously re-used. The peg holes and mortise for the post removed for the door are also visible. The soleplate has been sawn away, as it would otherwise block access, sitting as it does on a dwarf wall over a foot high here. The south-west corner post is hidden on this elevation by a later door jamb and a brick wall abutting its west side.
- 4.13 The south gable end is basically of similar construction (Figs. 5, 12 and 13). There are five storey posts roughly equally spaced, between the gunstock-jowled corner posts, the straight up-braces to the tiebeam fitting neatly under the angle of the jowl. The tiebeam thickens to its centre, giving a slightly cranked effect. Straight down-braces run from the centre of the underside of the tiebeam to the feet of the corner posts: or they did. The eastern side has rotted away at the base and the western side had been removed by the insertion of the door on this end of the elevation.
- 4.14 Below the upper rail, the centre post has been removed to allow the insertion of a large window and the bays below the window have been filled in with pressed brick reaching down to the stone plinth. The soleplate seems to continue behind it (Fig. 4).
- 4.15 The post has presumably been re-used to provide the west side of the window, but is obscured by vegetation so this could not be confirmed.
- 4.16 The next post to the east has also had its lower section replaced by this brick which is also the infill of the end two bays where the last storey post has been cut away to allow the insertion of a doorway (Figs. 4 and 14).
- 4.17 Above the tiebeam, the principals are truncated to the collar as the gable is hipped (Fig. 13). Four studs rise up from the tiebeam, two to the principals under the purlins and two to the collar. One has been removed to allow the fitting of the window. The purlin ends are visible, being halved over the back of the principals. The common

rafters, acting as barge boards here, are trenched over the back of the purlins. The rest of the common rafters are more recent replacements but the trenching in the purlins can still be seen. It was not possible to see if these joints were pegged.

- 4.18 The brick wall running south from the gable end is butted to the truncated storey post (para. 4.16) and pre-dates the brick infill below the window.
- 4.19 The north elevation has been much altered but the position of empty peg holes allows the earlier disposition of timbers to be understood, and it is clear that it was very similar to the south elevation when first built (Figs. 4 and 15).
- 4.20 Currently it has three studs between the tiebeam and collar and all the vertical timbers below the tiebeam have been replaced. There is a new upper rail and the area above it is entirely of brick except for one, off-centre stud. The two up-braces from the corner posts remain, but the north-west corner post has been replaced in brick, along with the foot of the brace. Below the beam are garage type doors, an open doorway and a door opening into the stair on the eastern side.
- 4.21 The roof is of a style typical of the west and west midlands in the late and post-medieval periods, a collar and tie beam truss design (with the gables being hipped above the collars) with the purlins trenched into the backs of the principals. Unusually, the common rafters at the gable ends are also trenched into the purlins. This is not the case with the rest of the common rafters, which are all replacements related to the addition of a plaster ceiling and an upper floor.
- 4.22 However, the central truss has been modified. The tiebeam has been cut through and two braced studs fitted below the collar and down to a transverse upper rail. This is further described below.

Brick infills

- 4.23 The timber frame panels are infilled or in places replaced by various brick types.(Figs. 4-5).
- 4.24 Apart from the bricks in the plinth at the south end, the oldest bricks appear to be those shown as (pale red) on Figs 4 and 5. These are variegated, hand-moulded, clamp-fired bricks approximately 2½” thick, laid in a pale cream lime mortar. These have been called type A.
- 4.25 Their distribution is now restricted to the west elevation, suggesting that they represent a programme of replacement on this face only.

- 4.26 The brick infill on the south and north elevations is of a more evenly coloured and slightly thicker brick (2¾"). The bricks are more sharply moulded, probably in a metal mould. It is also almost ubiquitous on the east elevation. These are called type B (Fig. 4).
- 4.27 This brick is clearly associated with changes to the frame. It post-dates the alterations to the north elevation above the tie beam and the insertion of the window above the tie beam in the south elevation (Figs 5 and 13).
- 4.28 It is also used in infill of the bottom left panel in the south elevation, post-dating the removal of most of the diagonal brace. However, here the bricks appear to have been reset with modern pointing and the use of identifiably recycled brick.
- 4.29 In the east elevation a very similar brick is used in the infill of the large doorways but it is laid in much thinner mortar joints (type B1). The bricks filling the window above the northern door in this elevation are again similar in colour but are noticeably thicker, heading up to the later "midland" thickness of 3" and with thin jointing (B2, Fig. 4).
- 4.30 This suggests three to four programmes of alterations and fits pretty well with the story told by the framing.
- 4.31 Modern pressed commons, almost certainly of 20th-century date, are the latest brick types seen in the structure (type E). These appear in the areas under the lower window and around the inserted door in the south elevation and in the adjacent panel on the eastern side, in patching and repair in the plinth at the southern end (Figs 12 and 14).
- 4.32 More traditionally made bricks, but certainly used later than these pressed brick repairs, are the pale-coloured (including almost white) bricks that fill in the north elevation between tiebeam and upper rail (type C, Fig. 15). They also replace the corner post. They are very similar to those used in the adjacent shed (probably Victorian or Edwardian and with gable recently rebuilt, using the old bricks).
- 4.33 These are also the bricks used in infilling the tall panel in the west elevation south of the truss post and the upper part of the one next to it, which may have been a door (Figs 4 and 8).
- 4.34 Yet another type of brick (D) is used in the plinth along the west elevation and in the infill of some panels here (Figs 4 and 7). These are evenly coloured with a purplish

cast and while generally 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick include a small number of some thinner ones. These bricks are set in a grey lime mortar

- 4.35 This brick stratigraphically pre-dates type C, but is otherwise an insertion under the soleplate and in places replaces rotted sections.

The interior

- 4.36 This is of two floors and two rooms on each floor, divided at the central truss (Fig. 6).
- 4.37 The northern room is essentially now a double garage with modern wooden doors closing off part of it. A stair to the upper floor is contained in a wooden enclosure in the north-east corner.
- 4.38 The ceiling is supported on two north/south joists resting on the new upper rail on the north and a wooden beam atop the brick wall dividing the room from its southern counterpart. The ceiling west of the western of these beams is raised 0.76m above the rest of the ceiling (Fig. 16).
- 4.39 The wooden beam appears to be jointed into the truss posts and the brick wall has been underbuilt in B type brick (Fig. 16).
- 4.40 The timber frame is exposed internally. On the east, the large doorway (para 4.3) is seen to interrupt the soleplate (Fig. 17). Its inserted lintel can be seen to respect the ceiling.
- 4.41 Tree growth has pushed both brick infill and the soleplate north of the doorway out of position.
- 4.42 The southern room seems to have been a byre most recently, with feeding troughs in rendered brick against the brick dividing wall and a gutter to the south of a concrete floor to the stalls (Figs 6 and 18). The doors in the south and west walls seem to relate to this usage.
- 4.43 As in the northern room, the blocked tall door in the east side interrupted the soleplate and is now blocked up (Fig. 19).
- 4.44 The ceiling is carried on two joists that run from brackets nailed on to the south wall posts (Fig. 20) to blocks on the central cross beam (Fig. 18).
- 4.45 It is evident from this that these joists are inserted, lodged on the cross beam and the secondary brackets. The northern joists are carried on the new upper rail but this

appears to have picked up the pre-existing joists which were bolted on to it. Similar bolts occur on the south end and are probably of the same date as those on the north.

- 4.46 The beam may well be original to the timber frame as it would be difficult to set in place after completion of the frame. It is effectively the equivalent of the upper rail in the end elevations, and the tiebeam and collar above suggest this was first built as a cross wall similar to the end walls.
- 4.47 The two tall, blocked doorways on the east side (Figs. 5 and 6) strongly suggest that this central truss frame indeed separated two rooms either side of a timber-framed partition wall under the central truss.
- 4.48 However, although all is pegged in place, the timber work above this upper rail appears to be secondary. The two posts (Fig. 21), appear to be additions, as they cut the tiebeam in two, removing its structural sense (and do not quite line up with the mortises in the collar), and the new tenons cut into the truncated ends of the tiebeam are full depth and occupy through mortises in the uprights, an unusual feature. Again the fit is poor. The up-braces are rather rough and waney, are not pegged into the tie beam, and are jointed, not into the truss post, but into the upper rail.
- 4.49 There are no unused joints indicating the previous existence of other posts. So the upper part of the partition wall may have been open, apart perhaps from studs between the collar and tie beam where the inserted posts now are. It is, therefore, postulated that the cross wall (for which there is no direct evidence below the upper rail) extended only as far as the upper rail.
- 4.50 The upper floor is reached by the wooden stair in the north-east corner of the building. It leads to two rooms sharing a planked floor, and separated by a horizontally-boarded partition nailed to the central truss timbers and with a ledger door in the centre. The floor bears no relationship to the original framing, sitting, as it does, on the inserted beams above the upper rail.
- 4.51 The rooms are ceiled at collar/purlin level and down to the wallplate. The lath and plaster ceiling is attached to a relatively lightweight timber framework which has collapsed over most of the southern room and much of the northern (Fig. 21).
- 4.52 The southern room is one open space, but the northern one has a boarded bin next to the stair over the lower ceiling (para 4.38) and a planked floor over the raised

section. The southern end of this also has boarded sides to create another (but raised) bin (Figs 6 and 22).

- 4.53 Both the main rooms have sloping struts resting on the inserted ground floor ceiling beams and, roughly nailed into place, supporting the purlins (Figs. 21 and 22). The eastern purlin in the southern room has sagged or warped considerably and has a new timber on its back to provide a level seating for the (replaced) common rafters.
- 4.54 It is thought that these struts post-date the ceiling on the first floor as the northern ones are cut to fit around a collar (of re-used timber) that appears to have been fitted between the purlins to support the ceiling. The boarded bins also post-date the struts, strictly speaking, but may well be part of the same phase of works.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The barn is a typical example of a timber-framed agricultural building in Worcestershire. A date in the 17th century is very probable, based on the typology of the structure and the type of the earliest bricks (in the southern plinth).
- 5.2 The original structure appears to have been of two bays separated by a central truss and they may only have been actually closed off from each other at ground level. The original infill of the panels is not known, but there is no evidence for wattle and daub or lath and plaster. The earliest brick infill can be broadly dated to the later 17th or earlier 18th century given the thinness of the bricks (type A).
- 5.3 The two tall doorways either side of the central truss are taller than the present inserted first floor, supporting the clear evidence elsewhere in the structure that the floor is not original, but also that the structure was always divided into two cells, each with a door from the east.
- 5.4 The tall doors and the division into two suggest that this barn may have been a stable. At this date loose boxes would not be in use so three or four working horses could have been be stalled in each end. There is no sign of a hayloft at this date.
- 5.5 The northern of the two tall doorways was lowered and a window inserted above it, evidently at the time that the floor was inserted. The southern door was simply closed up. It would seem to make sense that the window in the south end was inserted at the same time to light the new floor, and this must have been

contemporary with the use of brick type B (para 4.26) for which a later 18th or 19th-century date would seem appropriate.

- 5.6 The brick cross wall would logically belong to this phase of work and the brick type fits this hypothesis. The sawn boards used in the bins and partition on the first floor and the stair enclosure, the ledger door and the style of its latch, all point to a late 18th to early 19th century date.
- 5.7 The insertion of the upper floor can, therefore, be dated to this late Georgian period, perhaps related to the rebuilding of the farmhouse c. 1800. The reorganisation of the north gable may also date from this period.
- 5.8 The replacement of the common rafters by standard sawn softwood timber seems likely to be of later 19th-century or early 20th-century date, and the ceiling in its present form must post-date them (or more likely be contemporary).
- 5.9 Other changes are merely regular repairs and alterations to meet changing farming practice, such as the creation of the byre in the south end, the replacement of rotten timber in brick or concrete, and the insertion or blocking of windows and doors.
- 5.10 The byre in its present form appears to be of the earlier 20th century and this is probably the date of the door in the south side.
- 5.11 The work at the north end to create the present large access to the ground floor is probably mid or later 20th century, but with some attention given to the appearance, unlike the practical changes due to farming requirements. The bricks over the new beam were probably recycled from the farm buildings that were removed in this period, as they match closely the late 19th-century sheds that still stand. This work presumably belongs to the period after the site ceased to be a working farm.

6. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer*, 1:50,000
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 25th June 2015

Cotswold Archaeology 2015 Church Farmhouse, St Peter's Lane, Besford, Worcestershire: *Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording*

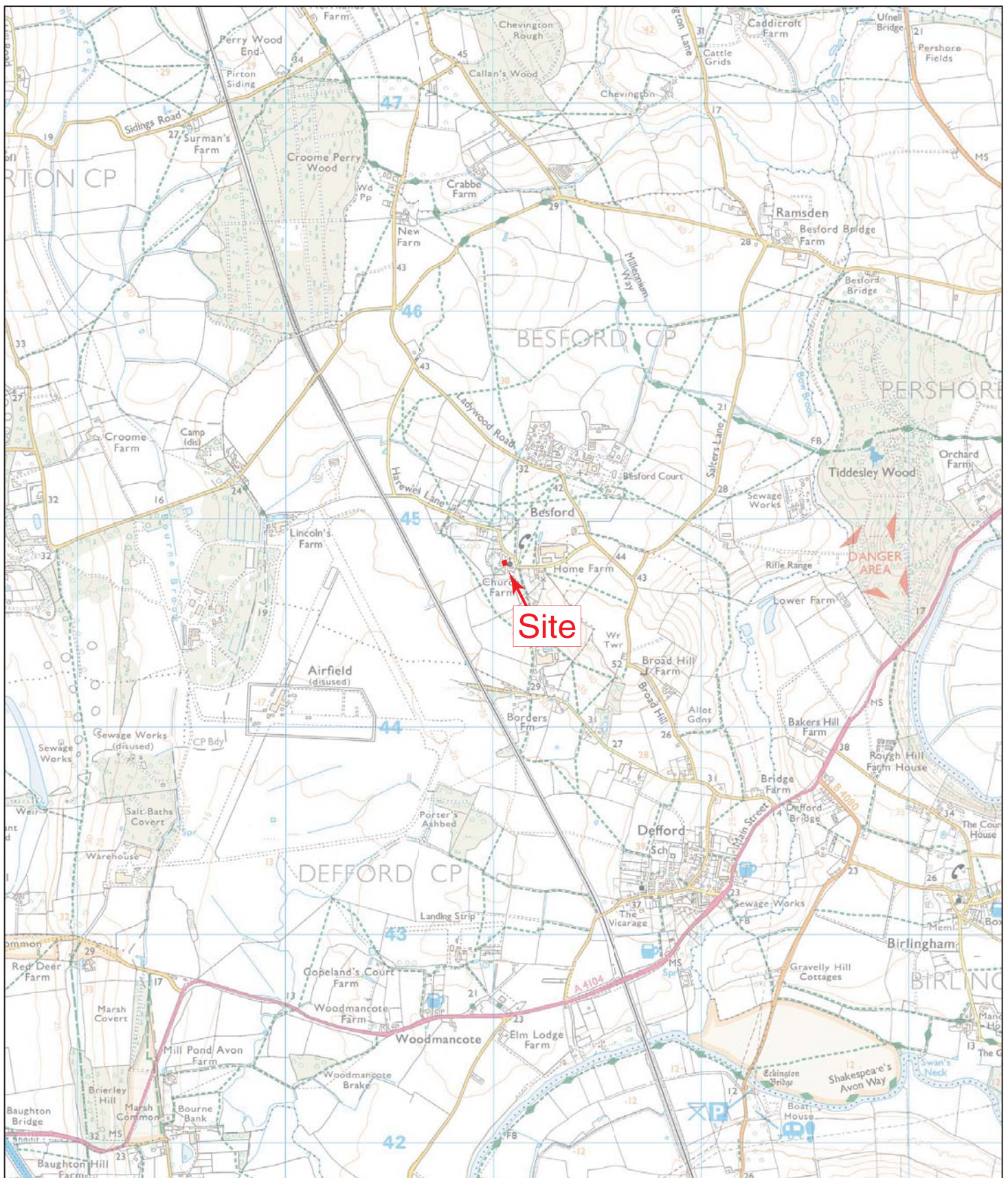
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Swindon)

English Heritage 2008 *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance* (Swindon)

Worcestershire County Council 2014 *Requirements for Historic Building Recording as a Condition of Planning Consent in the County of Worcestershire*

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Barn at Church Farm, Besford, Worcestershire	
Short description	In April 2015 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Mrs J. Cadbury to carry out a programme of Historic Building Recording of the barn at Church Farm, Besford, in mitigation of proposals to refurbish the building and convert into a studio. The barn is Listed Grade II and is ancillary to a Grade II listed farmhouse and an associated crinkle-crankle garden wall. A record to Historic England's Level 2 was required. Sketches by the architect of the conversion were not adequate for the record required and a new set of measured drawings were prepared. This provided, along with a photographic survey, a record of the building before conversion and the basis for the analysis of the building. The analysis supported a 17th-century date for the barn's original construction and that the barn (in fact, very probably a stable when first built) was a typical example of the west midlands timber-framing tradition. It has undergone at least two major phases of alteration: the first perhaps in the 18th or 19th century, and the second in the 20th century. Many other minor alterations were also noted.	
Project dates	July 2015	
Project type	Historic Building recording and Interpretation	
Previous work		
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Corn Street and Green Park Road, Bath	
Study area (M ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 91102 44740	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Worcestershire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Duncan Coe	
Project Supervisor	Peter Davenport	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	Listed Barn	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	n/a	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		N/A
Paper	Museums Worcestershire	Drawings,
Digital		N/A
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015. <i>Barn at Church Farm, Besford, Worcestershire: Historic Building Record</i> CA typescript report 15537		



0 1km

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109

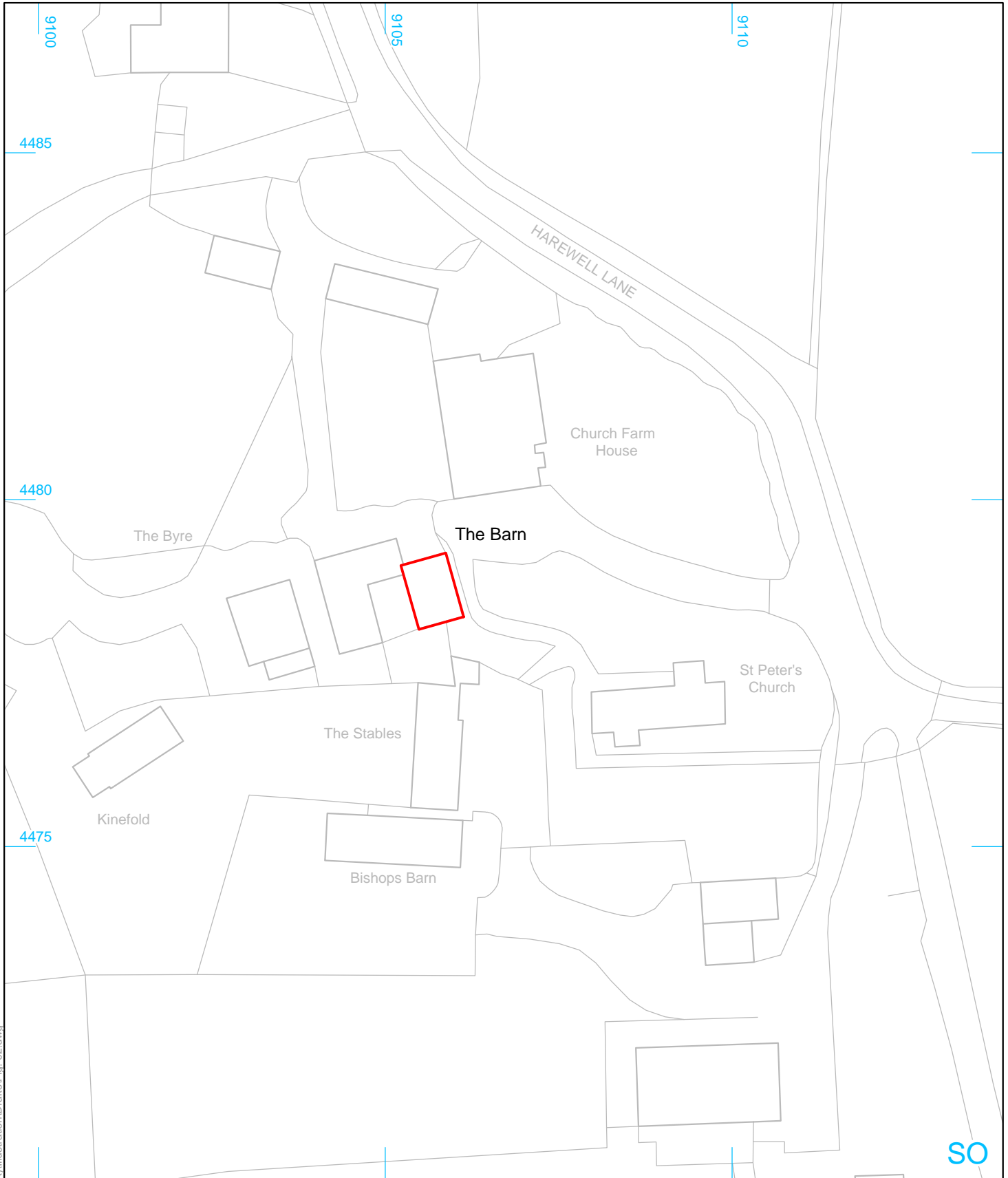


Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Barn at Church Farm, Besford
 Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	5452	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	17/07/2015	
APPROVED BY	PD/DC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1



 site



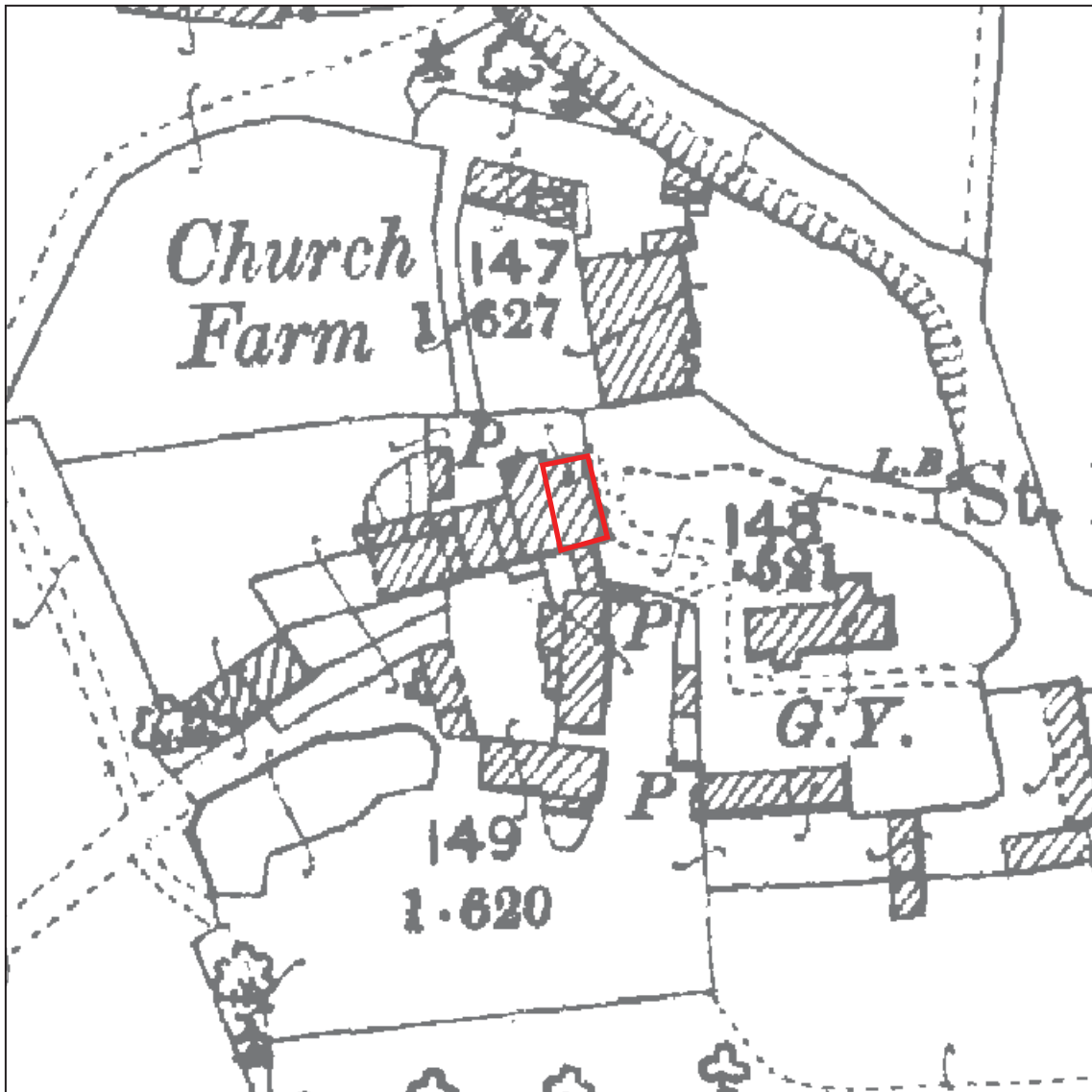
Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Barn at Church Farm, Besford
 Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site plan



DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	5452	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	17/07/2015	2
APPROVED BY	PD/DC	SCALE@A3	1:750	



3

3 The 1904 Ordnance Survey 25" map of Worcestershire



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

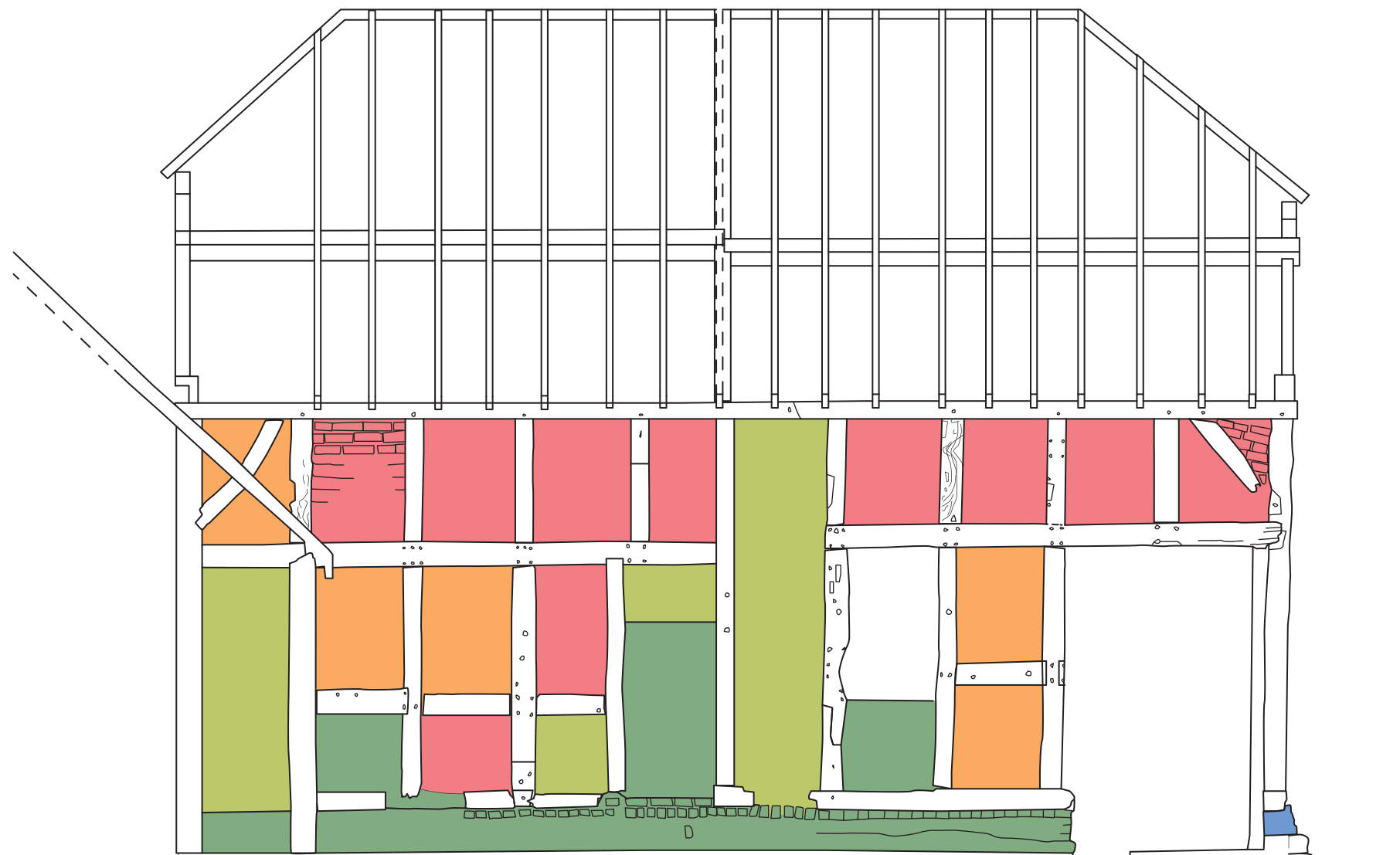
PROJECT TITLE

**Barn at Church Farm, Besford
 Worcestershire**

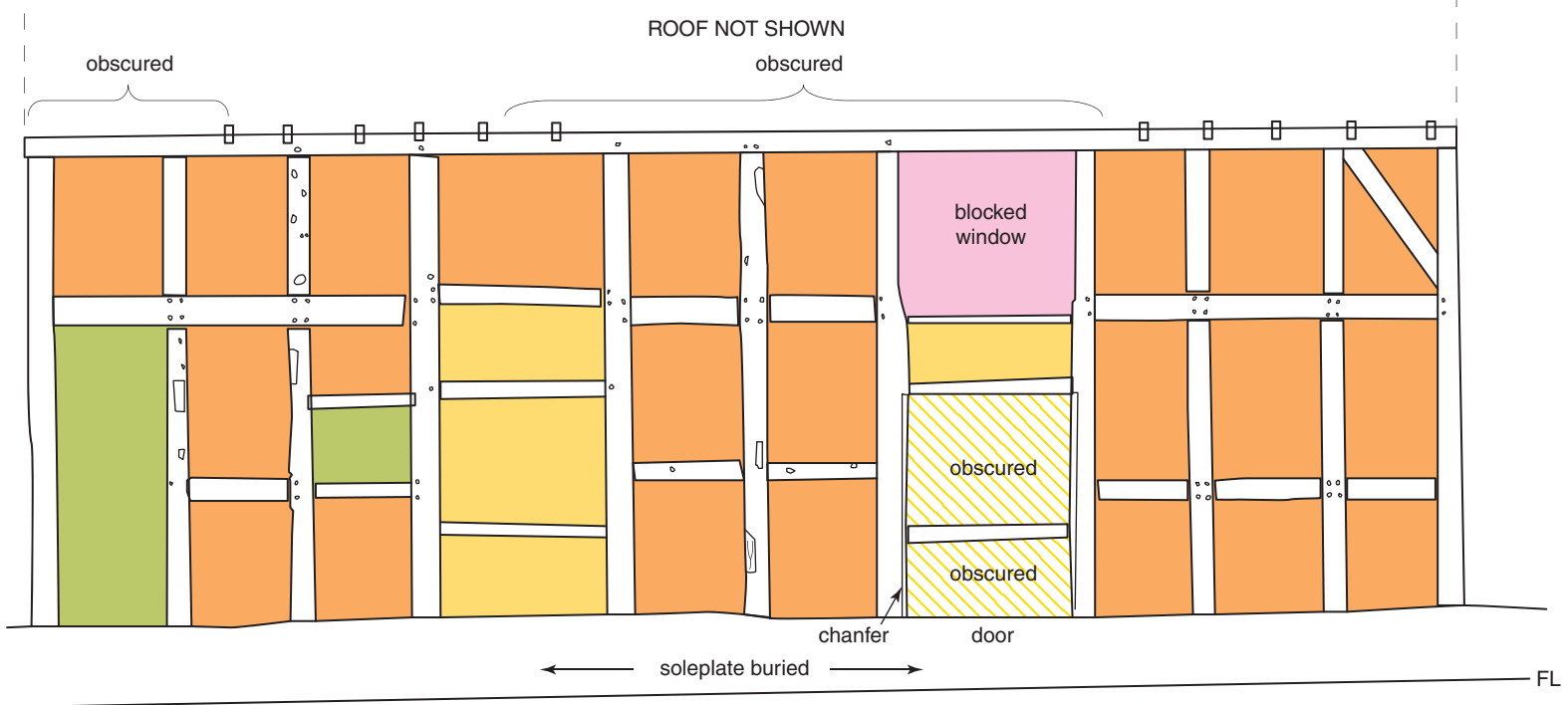
FIGURE TITLE

Historic map

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	5452	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	18/07/2015	
APPROVED BY	PD/DC	SCALE@A4	Approx. 1:1000	3



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

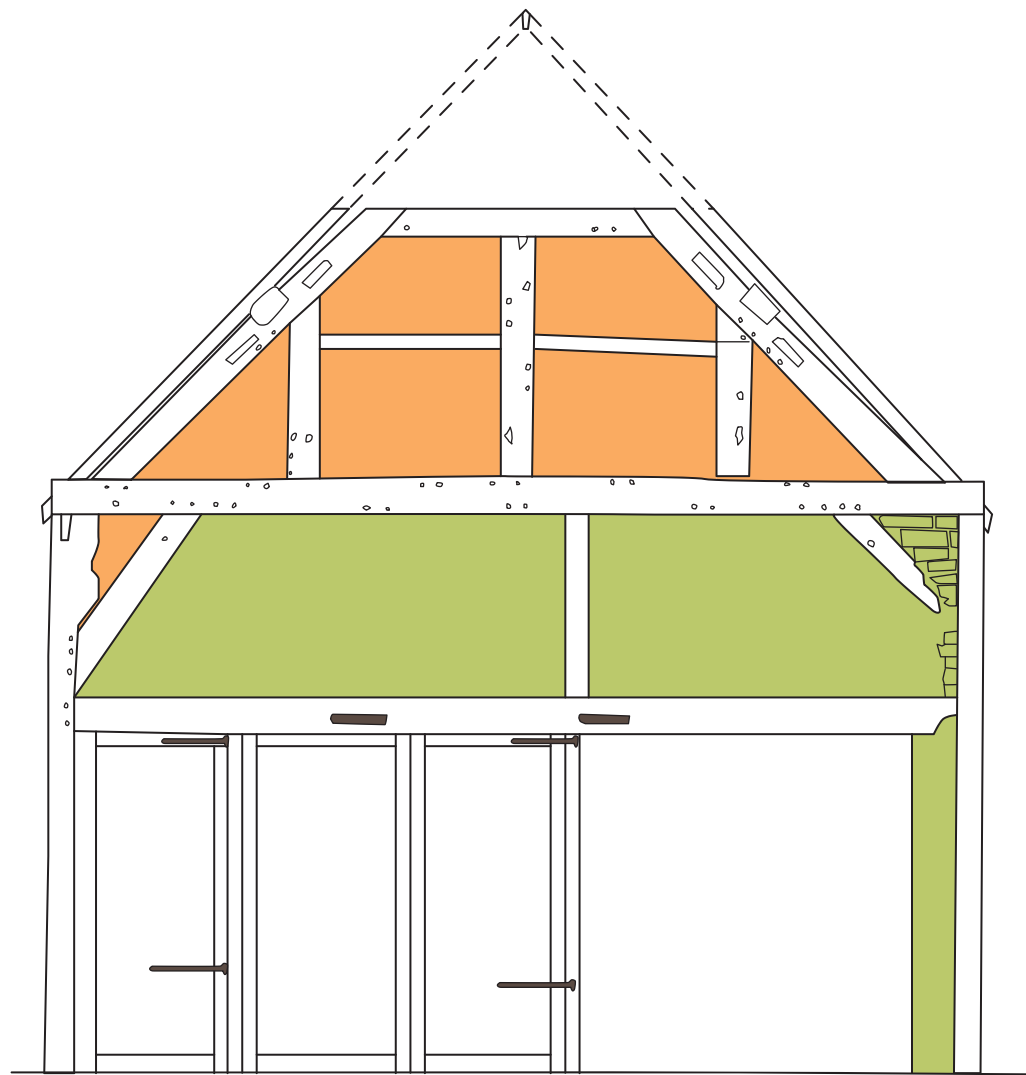
- A
- B
- B1
- possibly B1
- B2
- C
- D
- F



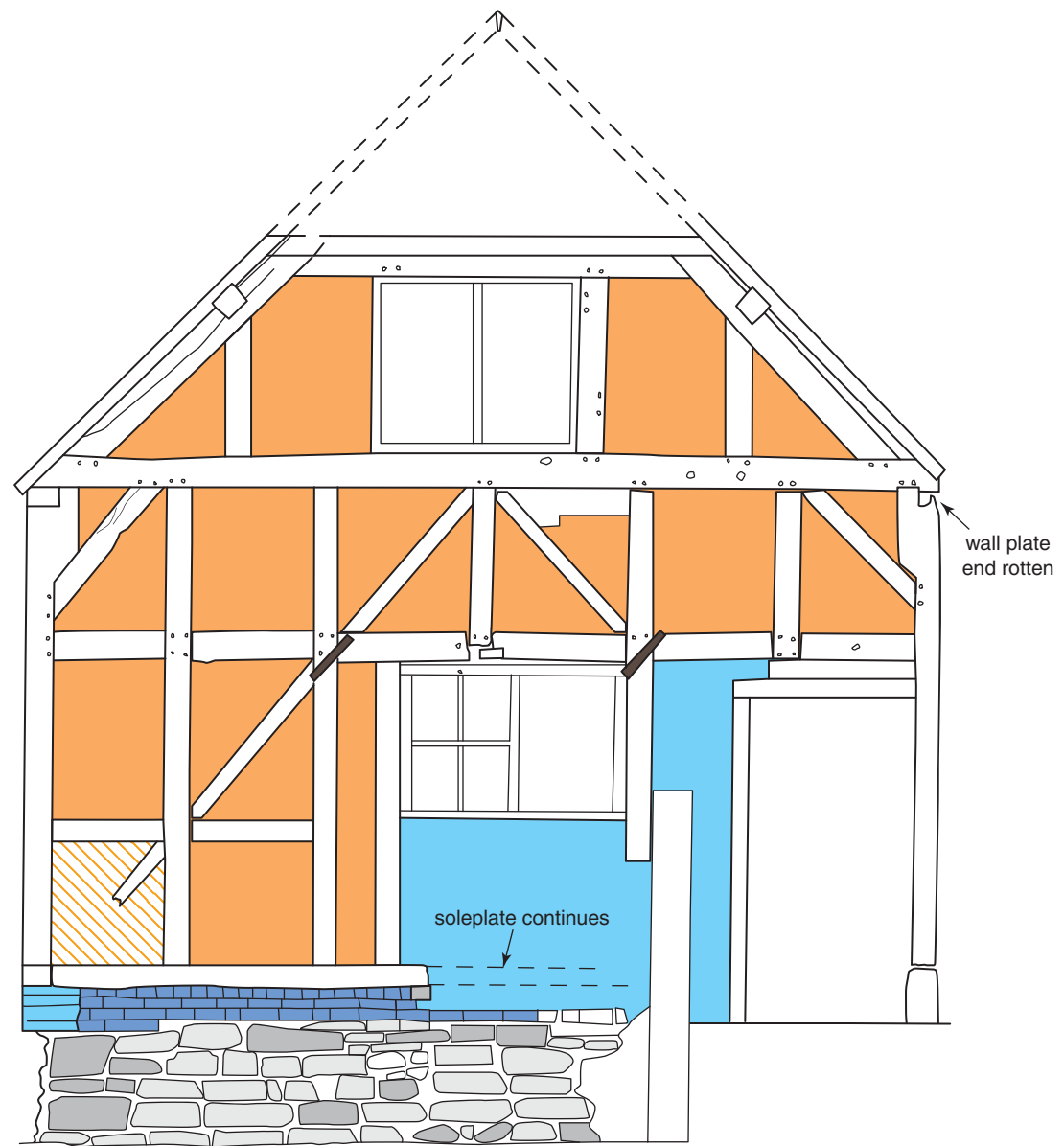
Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Barn at Church Farm, Besford
 Worcestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
East and west elevations of the barn



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

- A
- B
- B reset
- C
- E
- F
- Oolitic limestone
- Lias limestone
- iron work

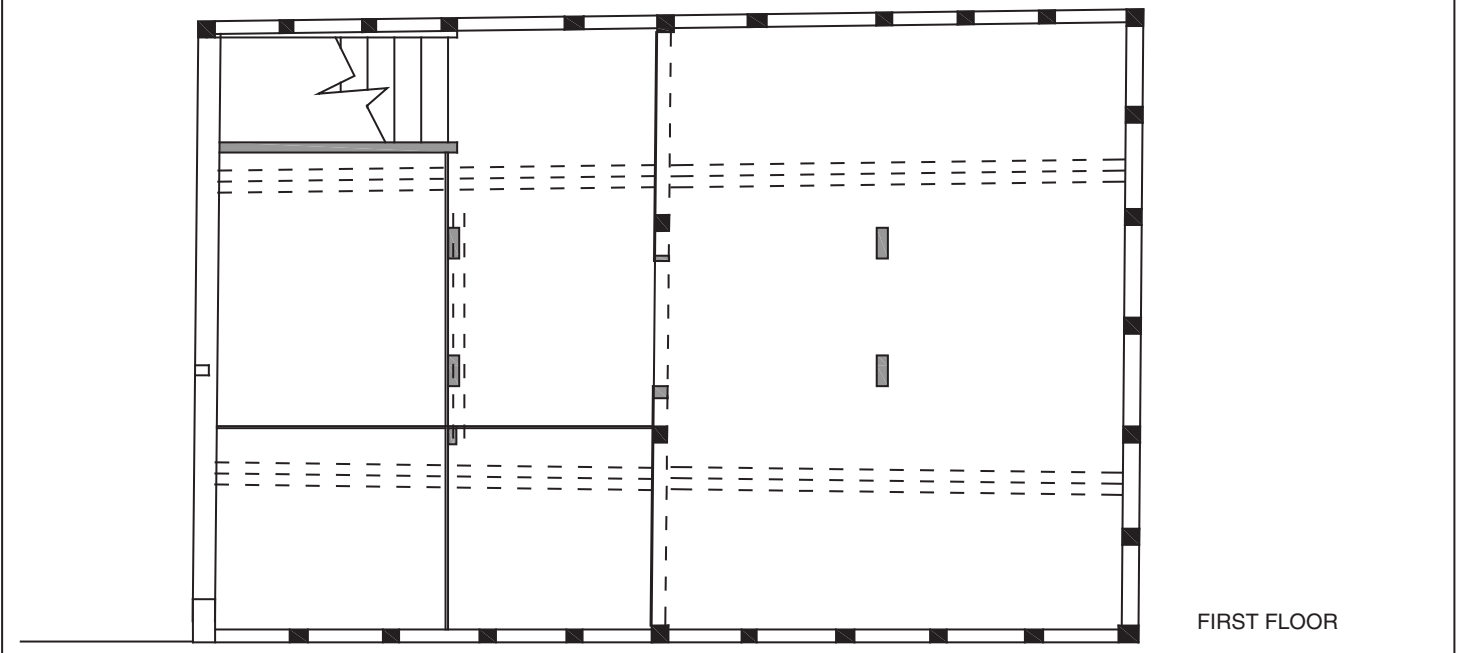
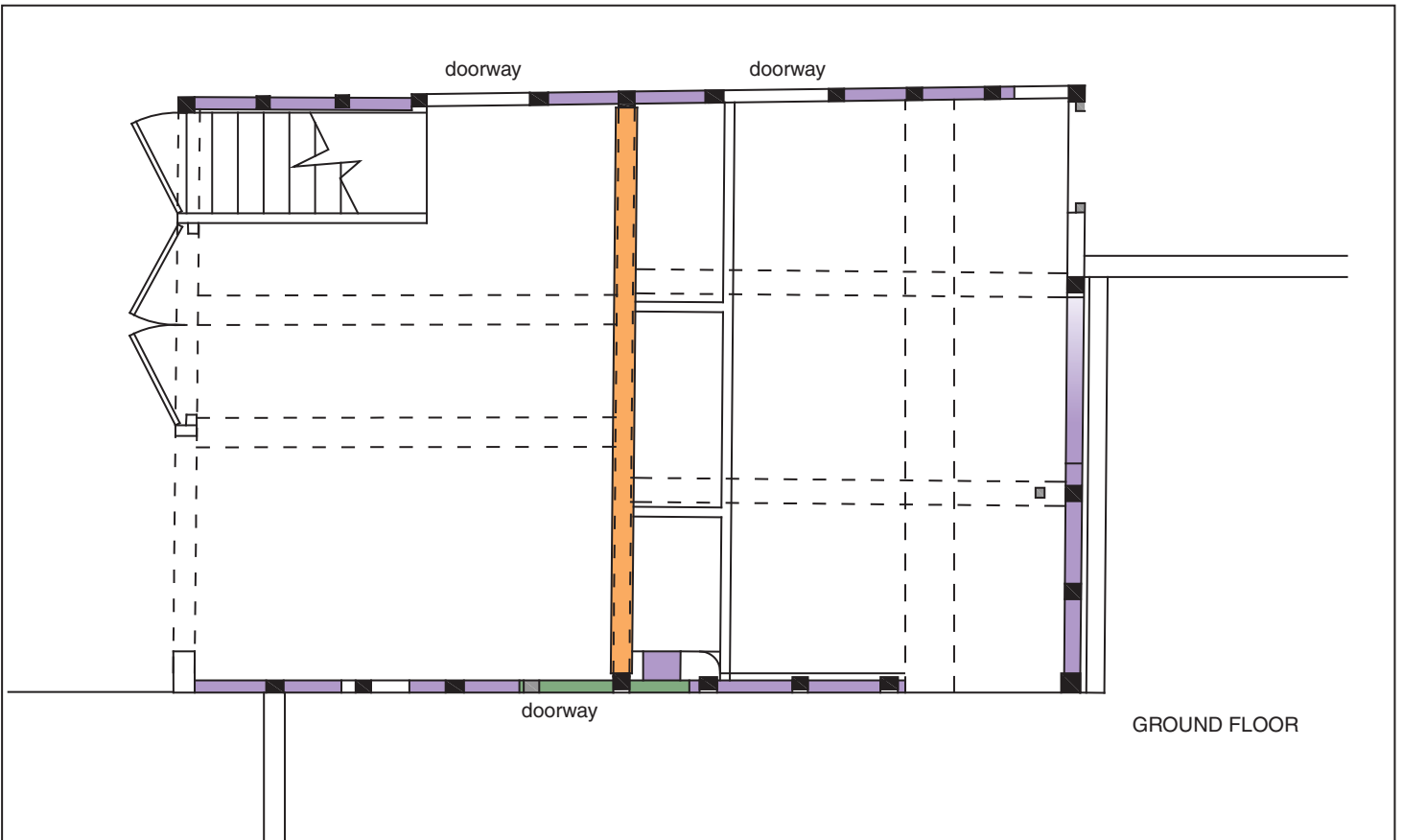
0 3m


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Barn at Church Farm, Besford
 Worcestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
North and South elevations of the barn

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	5452	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	17/07/2015	5
APPROVED BY	PD/DC	SCALE@A3	1:50	



- B
- D
- the survival/existence of the soleplat




Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Barn at Church Farm, Besford
 Worcestershire**
 FIGURE TITLE
**The ground and first floor plans of the
 barn**

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	5452	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	17/07/2015	6
APPROVED BY	PD/DC	SCALE@A4	1:75	



7



8

7 The western elevation, looking north-east (scale 2m)

8 The western elevation, looking south-east (scale 2m)



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Barn at Church Farm, Besford
Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5452
CHECKED BY LM DATE 14/07/2015
APPROVED BY PD/DC SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

7 & 8



9 The eastern elevation, much obscured by vegetation (scale 2m)

10 The brick (type F) and stone plinth of the south gable end; note common pressed bricks upper right (type E) (scales 1m)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Barn at Church Farm, Besford
 Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5452
 CHECKED BY LM DATE 14/07/2015
 APPROVED BY PD/DC SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.
9 & 10



11

11 The gunstock jowl of the eastern truss post showing the tiebeam and wallplate joint and the later alterations to the frame



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Barn at Church Farm, Besford
Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5452
CHECKED BY LM DATE 14/07/2015
APPROVED BY PD/DC SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

11



12

12 The south gable end, looking up and to the north-east (scale 2m)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Barn at Church Farm, Besford
 Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5452
 CHECKED BY LM DATE 14/07/2015
 APPROVED BY PD/DC SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

12



13

13 The upper part of the south gable end, looking to the north-west (scale 0.5m divisions)



Cotswold
Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Barn at Church Farm, Besford
Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5452
CHECKED BY LM DATE 14/07/2015
APPROVED BY PD/DC SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

13



14

14 The inserted doorway at the south-east corner of the barn, looking north (scale 2m)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Barn at Church Farm, Besford
 Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5452
 CHECKED BY LM DATE 14/07/2015
 APPROVED BY PD/DC SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

14



15



16

15 The north elevation of the barn (scale 2m)

16 The ground floor north room, looking south-east (scale 2m)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Barn at Church Farm, Besford
 Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5452
 CHECKED BY LM DATE 14/07/2015
 APPROVED BY PD/DC SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.
15 & 16



17



18

17 The east side of the ground floor north room; stair enclosure and blocked doorway (scale 2m)

18 The south ground floor room, looking north-west



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Barn at Church Farm, Besford
 Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5452
 CHECKED BY LM DATE 14/07/2015
 APPROVED BY PD/DC SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.
17 & 18



19

19 The south ground floor room, looking east



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Barn at Church Farm, Besford
Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5452
CHECKED BY LM DATE 14/07/2015
APPROVED BY PD/DC SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

19



20 Nailed-on bracket to support the western inserted ceiling beam in the south ground floor room (scale 0.5m division)



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Barn at Church Farm, Besford
Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5452
CHECKED BY LM DATE 14/07/2015
APPROVED BY PD/DC SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

20



21 The central truss at first floor level, looking north; note collapsed ceiling, replacement rafters and later raking struts (no scale due to access problems)



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Barn at Church Farm, Besford
Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5452
CHECKED BY LM DATE 14/07/2015
APPROVED BY PD/DC SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

21



22

22 The bins, raking struts, and inserted collar at the north end of the first floor, looking north-west (scale 2m)



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Barn at Church Farm, Besford
 Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5452
 CHECKED BY LM DATE 14/07/2015
 APPROVED BY PD/DC SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

22

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 8
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South
Kiln Farm
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660