

TYTHE HOUSE BARN, BROOME, BROOME LANE, WORCESTERSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD



On behalf of Mr. D Potter

CS Archaeology
June 2013

On behalf of: Mr D Potter
Tythe House
Broome Lane
Broome
Worcestershire

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0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This report is in response to a condition placed on planning consent by Wyre Forest Borough Council (App. No. WF/12/0599) associated with the proposed conversion of Tythe House Barn, a Listed Building, into residential accommodation.
- 0.2 This report records the remains of the barn, which on typological and constructional parallels, dates the 17th century. The barn has been extended and recently largely remodeled but still retains large sections of its original square frame construction.
- 0.3 The barn was constructed in at least 4 broad phases, The earliest phase is a two bayed construction with red sandstone lower walls and it is this phase which dates to the 17th century. During the 18th century the barn was extended by two bays to the south and the square framing in filled with brick. During the later 19th century (Phase 3) the barn was extensively remodeled into stables with a hayloft over and a large east-west extension built, this extension is now in separate ownership. With the change of ownership during the early 21st century accesses from the Rectory were blocked up, and doorways cut through the cross walls and west elevation (Phase 4).

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Tythe House Barn is situated close to the Old Rectory, at the western end of Broome village. Broome lies between the villages of Belbroughton (2.4kms to the southeast) and Blakedown (2kms to the west: **Figure 1**) in northern Worcestershire.
- 1.2 This archaeological record is in response to planning application (App. No. WF/12/0599), which allows for a record of the building prior to conversion.
- 1.3 The barn is a designated heritage asset and a Listed Building (Internet 1):
Barn and Stables. Late C17 with early C19 extension and some mid C19 alterations. Timber-frame with brick infill on sandstone plinth, extended in brick and tile roofs. L-plan, limb extending to south C17, that to the east C19. C17 range of four bays, blind on east front, garage entrance.
- 1.4 Tythe House barn also lies within the Broome's Conservation Area (Internet 2), which was designated in March 1991 (**Figure 2**). The Conservation Area notes that, the present Church was built circa 1780 but a church existed on its site before that. The oldest surviving buildings are the Old Well House, the Dower House and the Tythe Barn (next to the Old Rectory), all are 17th century timber framed buildings.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 To provide a descriptive, illustrative account and interpretation of the building including a discussion of its local, regional and national significance as noted in the project brief (Glyde 2013).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 This report follows the specification agreed with Worcestershire Archaeology and Archive Service (Appendix 1).
- 3.2 In addition a series of photographs taken during the roof restoration have been provided by the owner, Mr. D Potter. This has been invaluable in recording details of the original roof, which is now no longer extant.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Often during the 17th and 18th centuries, where barns are rare, old barns were described as tithe barns but in reality functioned as a crop processing centre rather than for the storage of the tithe alone. However the proximity and historical association to Broome's Rectory and the high survival of 17th and 18th century barns in Worcestershire, suggests that Tythe House barn probably did serve as a tithe barn. Tithe was a tax of one tenth of the annual profits and had been levied from the ninth century to support the parish priest. Such a priest was called a rector who collected the tithe. In practice many parishes had a rector who was not the parish priest. The rector duties could be deferred to a monastery or college who would collect the tithe and provide a vicar to carry out ecclesiastic duties within the parish (Brunskill 1999, 36-7)
- 4.2 Rectorial tithe barns as opposed to Monastic ones were much smaller having only to collect the tithe from the Glebe (Church) land worked by the rector, or others on his behalf, as well as the tithes of the parish. So functionally they were designed for the reception and storage of agricultural produce and only secondarily for the processing of grain crops (Brunskill 1999, 37).
- 4.3 Broome was noted to be *'in the centre of its parish, among some rather good timber (woodland), and formerly contained no large house of any importance except The Rectory and Broom House'* (VCH 1913, 33).
- 4.4 Noake, writing in 1868, describes the parish as having *'no manufactures or public works, no local squire, no mansion, no Dissenter's chapel, no churchrate disturbances, no Fenianism or agitation of any sort.'* (VCH 1913, 33).
- 4.4 The Victoria County History accounts in detail about The Rectory, which was *'granted in 1543 to William Whorwood. In 1617 it belonged to Thomas Whorwood. From that time it followed the same descent as the manor until 1627, when Gerard Whorwood granted the next two presentations to Margaret Jevons. William Hamerton presented in 1662 and John Dolman in 1681. Members of the Dolman family occur as patrons until 1709. Samuel Fletcher, who presented in 1745, and Richard Clive and John Tibbatts, who were patrons in 1770, probably held the advowson by grant of the Dolmans, for the trustees of Mr. Dolman were said to be patrons about 1786. Thomas Dolman, rector of Broom was said to be patron in 1808. Lord Dudley presented in 1810, probably for that turn only, since in 1849 Sir Edward Dolman Scott, son of Joseph Scott (afterwards Sir Joseph), was patron of Broom. The advowson was purchased from his trustees in 1859 by Mr. J. G. Bourne, who presented his son, the Rev. Joseph Green Bourne. The Rev. Joseph Handforth Bourne, son of the latter, is the present patron'* (c. 1913).
- 4.5 A national archive search (Internet 3) has revealed no information about the Rev. Thomas Dolan. However the Reverend Joseph Green Bourne is noted as living in Broome, and is recorded in the late 19th century censuses. The 1871 census records Joseph living at The Rectory with his cook, housekeeper, housemaid and under housemaid. In 1881 he is in residence with his servants, wife and son Joseph Handforth Bourne. Then in 1891, Joseph is recorded by the census as living at The Rectory as a widower with four servants including a cook and house keeper. In 1901 Joseph Handforth Bourne 'inherited' the Rectory and is recorded in the census returns as a 44 year old clergyman of the Church of England. Searches of adjacent

properties to The Rectory were made. In 1901 3 cottages with coachman, Gardener and Farmer are tantalisingly mentioned, but unfortunately these cannot conclusively be associated with Tythe House Barn or with the historic property to the northwest of Tythe House Barn (Figure 3: Blg B).

- 4.6 Farmhouses, cottages and barns throughout the Midlands feature panel framed walls, typically between 2'6" to 3' square and 3-4 panels high. Tythe House Barn panels vary from 2'7" to 3' 1". Invariably today the panels are filled in with brick but originally they would have been filled with wattle and daub or planks rebated into the panels. The use of square panels appeared first in the West Midlands during the 15th century (Harris 1993, 71).
- 4.7 This survey takes place during a programme of essential renovations which have been instigated to preserve the building, and ensure its long term survival.
- 4.8 Tythe House Barn represents the earliest barn in Broome. It can be broadly dated on typological and structural grounds to the 17th century. Within 500m of Tythe House Barn there are a handful of comparable buildings. These include Dower Cottage (WSM 15011¹), which consists of an L-shaped plan, three square panels high and with straight braces as with the Tythe House Barn. Another notable feature of Dower Cottage is its collar truss (evident in the gable wall), which is also similar those in Tythe House Barn, but this truss has 'V' struts to the apex. At Old Well House there are two barns which date to the 18th century. However the farmhouse itself (WSM 00816) dates to the 17th century and also features square oak framing. The evidence from the immediate area confirms that there was a tradition of timber framed building in Broome.
- 4.9 The use of brick walling quickly became ubiquitous across England, due to the wide availability of clay. The use of bricks in areas of timber framing was so complete during the 18th and 19th centuries (Brunskill 1999, 136-7) they are now synonymous with each other and led to the demise of timber framing. At Tythe House Barn we see the use of bricks employed probably during 18th/early 19th centuries but it is notable that the phase 2 barn extension appears to use bricks for the lower walls (below the sill beam) together with the brick infill nogging above in the oak framing.
- 4.10 Certainly by the 18th century in Worcestershire the vernacular style had in changed to brick construction. This is evident locally since the Old Coach House, adjacent to Broom House in the centre of the village, used brick with stone dressings (i.e. quoin stones and door/window surrounds).
- 4.11 The 19th century tithe map (**fig. 3**) closely corresponds to today's enclosure pattern, and significantly provides field names. Tythe House Barn is central to the rectangular enclosure and contains the enclosures of 'Barn Close', 'Orchard', and 'Lamber Croft', and provides place name evidence for Tythe House Barn and adjacent orchard. 'Lamber Croft' would suggest another farmstead in vicinity of the barn (see Blg B below). Southeast of the Tythe House Barn site are three unnamed closures that probably contained The Rectory and possibly further houses and associated buildings, which all abutt Broome Lane, which lies along the southeastern boundary.

¹ WSM – is the Worcestershire Sites and Monument No.

4.12 The first detailed depiction of the barn is in 1883 (**fig. 3**). Here we see that the predominant house is the Rectory, situated in the southeastern corner of the rectangular enclosure. The southwestern corner features a well laid out grid of trees indicating that the orchard continued into the later 19th century. Also depicted is a circumventional pleasure walk just inside the tree lined boundary to the rectangular enclosure. Furthermore details of the centrally situated buildings together with the Rectory's drive and gardens are evident. The central buildings comprise of the 'L' shaped Tythe House Barn to the southeast, a glass house (**fig 3**: blg. A) to the west and a further 'L' shaped building (**fig. 3**: blg. B) to the north, with a pump 'p' between the two buildings in association with a number of small encloses possibly gardens. The presence of three of these small enclosures abutting building B suggests the building could have divided into three cottages with associated gardens. The position of building B was out of sight of The Rectory, effectively screened off by the barn, which fits with the custom of polite society i.e. keeping the servants (gardeners, domestic and agricultural) out of sight of the principal family. To this end access to the Rectory's agricultural buildings was via a straight eastern driveway with wide verges. This driveway passed between two buildings and into a fold/farm yard in front of the Tythe House Barn. Access to Building B was around the eastern end of the barn's east-west range. NB The east west range is believed to post date the older north-south range (Internet Source 1). Tythe Barn's historic footprint closely correlates with today's, with the exception of a thin narrower building abutting to the northern gable. Even today sooted flue marks adhere to the brickwork and this would appear to evidence two flues to the ground and first floors, possibly a wash house or ancillary accommodation.

4.13 By 1902 (**fig. 3**) and 1924 & 1963 (**fig. 4**), little had changed around the Tythe House Barn. The orchard had been modified but the circumnavigation walk remained in situ certainly until 1902. The 'Cottages' (**fig 3**, blg. B) were apparently demolished between 1924 and 1963. Then during the later part of the 20th century Tythe House was constructed in the grounds of The Rectory on the site of the former glass houses (**fig. 3**, Blg. A).

5 RESULTS

5.1 The barn has recently benefited from a new roof has largely been rebuilt. Floors, lower walls and the square panel framing to the east elevation remain in situ. External photographs are recorded in **figure 5** and floor plans of the barn see **figure 6** with internal photographic positions recorded in **figure 7**.

5.2 The West Elevation (*l. c.* 19.24m x *ht.* 3.3m: **fig. 8**) has largely been rebuilt (**Plate 1, 8**), re-roofed and the structure has been stabilized ensuring its long term preservation. Sections of the sill beam remain in situ. The original square paneling to the northern end of the elevation remains in situ (bays 3-4) but was largely obscured by climbing plants. The infilling brick nogging was visible and features 18-19th century bricks. Bays 1-2 feature the modern oak framing onto of the original sandstone walling (**Plate 2, 7**), which is extant up to one and a half courses. The wall top is square-headed and flush with the sill beam, and was built with narrow joints and set in lime mortar. NB there is no evidence for a chamfer, compared to the east elevation. The wall extends across the 1st and 2nd bays, the 3rd bay features 18th century brick below the sill beam which continues in brick. Access to the barn is via a doorway to the centre of the 3rd bay (phase 2), which appears to have been inserted, as evidenced by the

truncated sill beam which is best seen internally. North of this doorway are two modern inserted windows set into the upper square frames.

- 5.3 The east elevation (*l.* c.19.24m x *ht.* 3.3m: **Fig. 8**) provides the best opportunity to analyse the barn. The arrangement of the original square framing and the walling beneath indicates that the barn was constructed in two phases (**Plate 3, 19**). Presumably the walling to Bay 1 has been historically removed to facilitate the insertion of the wide cart doorway [1]. This probably occurred during the late 19th century when a hayloft was inserted as evidenced by the internal brickwork. Bay 2 is marked by the sandstone walling which survives up to four courses and features a continual top chamfer (**Plate 4, 21**) below the sill beam. Bay 3 features an off centre doorway which has been blocked with modern bricks with 18th century brickwork below the sill beam. Bay 4, features a raised beam defining a wide ground floor opening which was then remodeled to facilitate a carriage/garage door.
- 5.4 The north elevation has almost entirely been rebuilt with late 19th century brick work using a variation of the English bond with the header row incorporating a half brick sized ventilator, these are now mostly blocked (**Plate 4, 1: fig. 9**).
- 5.5 The south elevation has been entirely reconstructed (**Plate 6, 10: fig. 9**) with herringbone brickwork to the upper gable wall.
- 5.6 Internally the Tythe Barn is divided into 4 rooms these correspond to the external bays. All the rooms (1-4) have now been linked by inserted doorways. This has re-organised the historic accesses to the building which were principally through the south elevation towards the adjacent house, The Rectory. Throughout the barn all the ceilings have been replaced with modern sawn timber joists and oak trusses (principal rafters and purlins). Where exposed the original oak timbers have been hacked or axed so that the lime plaster could key into the wall.
- 5.7 Room 1 (*l.* 5.28m, *w.* 5.08m & *ht.* 3.66m) is accessed via a knee-braced double cart doors (*w.* 2.45 x *ht.* 2.14m) to the centre of the north wall, and is a largely modified as a result of remodeling during the late 19th century (Phase 3: **Plate 7, 17**). The east wall is mainly of brick and features a blocked double cart doorway [1] (*w.* 3.42 x *ht.* 2.76m) with a characteristic knee-braced wooden surround. Above the blocked doorway is a blocked square pitching hole [2] (**Plate 8, 15**). Both these openings [1 & 2] are in association with late 19th century brickwork, and clearly post date the original barn. The west wall features replaced modern oak framing (covered with plastic) with corner braces, which were very similar to the original timbers and still rest on a sandstone wall. The south wall **Plate 9, 13**). features the sandstone lower wall which is extant up to 0.27m. The room's historic function is evidenced by the floor. The floor consists of a large area of 6" quarry tiles with brick pavers arranged longitudinally to the eastern half and to the southern side of the room, indicating that historically the room served as a storage/tack room. Saddle storage brackets were c. 2000 AD part of the room's fittings but have now been re-located (pers. comm. Mr. D Potter). A 1.62m section of the south wall has been removed, enlarging the historic doorway (towards the eastern end of the wall), now evidenced by the brick pavers. The south wall consists of late 19th century bricks (*l.* 0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m) which towards the upper wall feature blocked up joist holes evidencing a first floor that c. 2000 was filled with hay (pers. comm. Mr. D Potter) suggesting that during the 19th century a hayloft was probably inserted into the barn by the insertion of a brick cross wall to the tie-beam of the roof truss.

- 5.8 Room 2 (*l.* 5.23 m, *w.* 5.1m & *ht.* 3.8m) is accessed via the enlarged doorway to the south wall of room 1. Illumination is principally through the impromptu openings in the west wall, but there is an inserted window high in the centre of the east wall. Significantly the east wall retains its original oak box frame with its sill beam, posts, rails and diagonal straight braces (**Plate 10**, 25). To the west wall all the box framing has been replaced in modern oak using traditional and authentic construction techniques. The south wall has been centrally breached for an inserted doorway into Room 3 (**Plate 11**, 24). The evident brick nogging dates to the 18th century and is characterised by its thin profile. Significantly the wall still features evidence for its square framing and straight braces. The sandstone lower wall survives in situ and extends around the room and is full (1m) height to the east, west and south walls. NB the north sandstone wall is lower in height with a super structure of late 19th century bricks, indicative of remodeling during the Victorian period. This remodeling resulted in internal plastered walls with dado height rails that have now been removed.
- 5.9 The walls throughout the room have historically been lime plastered and white-washed, and both still generally adhere. All the lower walls feature sandstone walling up to 1m from the present floor level. To the east wall is a partially blocked opening [1]. This opening is evidenced by a slot with splayed reveals (**Plate 12**, 52) just under the sill beam and measures 0.43m wide x 0.1m high. The opening's purpose is unknown, but could represent the use of reclaimed walling or equally a unknown agricultural feature (feeder or later modification). East of this opening, also set in the sandstone walling are two vertical linear rebates, and could evidence historic posts perhaps associated with a feeder?. Above the sandstone walling the walls have been replaced in Victorian brick work which has been plastered and lime-washed up to the replaced. The floor features Victorian brick sets with divisions for 2 stalls denoted by central square drains and a corridor/walk way along the east wall.
- 5.10 Room 3 (*l.* 5.2m, *w.* 3.54m & *ht.* 4.06m) now features a concrete ramp up to an inserted doorway in the centre of the west wall (**Plate 13**, 31). Most recently this room has been used as a storeroom for Tythe House but historically the room was accessed from the east (The Rectory). This access shift is reflected in the walls. The north wall has historically been breached to allow access and the historic doorway to the east wall blocked up with modern bricks. This inserted doorway has a concrete ramp, which overlies the brick floor. The floor level lies 0.3m below rooms 1&2, and has brick pavers in a three stall design, with corresponding square and a circular drain (**Plate 14**, 39). The north wall is particularly notable because, in contrast with all the other internal oak timbers, it has been historically weathered as evidenced by its blackened surface (**Plate 15**, 32). The sill beam features a chamfer to the once 'external' sill beam. The east wall (**Plate 16**, 34) is largely 'original' featuring the wall timbers (sill, post and rails), but there are notable differences in the construction compared to rooms 1 & 2. These differences include the absence of wall braces and sandstone walling, and indicates that this room belongs to a later building phase. The south wall (**Plate 17**, 35) features rectangular wall framing and at the mortice and tenon joint between the sill beam and posts are a series of carpenter's marks [9] in roman numerals (**Plate 18**, 37). This is the only place that carpenter's marks were able to be discerned, no doubt protected by subsequent plasterwork.
- 5.11 Room 4 (*l.* 5.2m, *w.* 3.78m & *ht.* 4m) is positioned at the southern end of the building. Historically it served as the Rectory's Garage with a wide doorway [5], now blocked,

to the centre of the east wall. This wide doorway to the east wall, features a high beam or rail, just above head height (c.2m: **Plate 19, 41**), which could represent an opening for a store/cartshed, which was historically remodeled into a garage probably during the early 20th century. The walls are lime-washed and consist of box framed oak timbers with 18th/19th infill brickwork. There is an absence of braces to the external walls and the wall timbers, as with Room 3, sit above brick infill/nogging. The cross wall between rooms 3 & 4 features rectangular paneling using reused oak timbers as evidenced by the frequent dowel holes. However the south wall (**Plate 20, 48**), is entirely of Victorian brick (0.23m x 0.11m x 0.37m) and denotes an internal skin (confirmed on inspection of the upper wall in the attic). The floor consists of flagstones arranged in an imbricate pattern. Natural light has been inserted via two casement windows high in the west wall. Apart from the east wall, the walls feature rows of hand forged hooks consisting of 2 rows of five to the north and south walls, and 2 rows of two to the west wall. The purpose of these hooks was probably to store horse carriage harness. NB there are no sandstone lower walls.

- 5.12 Room 5, the attic, is a modern construction and has been inserted at the level of the top of the tie beams. However at the northern end of the barn was the Victorian, phase 3, hayloft. Still extant is the collared roof truss T1 (**fig. 10: Plate 21: 55**) to the east wall, above room 1. Truss (T1) features straight bracing from the tie-beams to the principal. The truss (T1) has been recently modified by the insertion of additional purlins and a collar half way up the truss to strengthen the adjacent roof. NB The adjacent roof, just visible through T1, features similar collar trusses to T1. Trusses T2-4 survive as tie-beams. Examination of these tie beams has allowed probable reconstructions (Figs. 10 & 11). Truss T2, featured two inclined mortice holes, consistent with bracing to the principal rafters. In contrast Trusses T3 and T4 feature two central posts and no bracing mortices. The two queen post trusses (T3&4) were fitted above the phase 2 extension, therefore there is no correlation between trusses and building phases.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The barn represents a three dimensional account of successive remodeling episodes. During the 18th century brick nogging was applied to the timber square framing and the barn was extended (phase 2) by two bays to the south. During the later 19th century the east-west range was built (phase 3) and the northern end of the barn converted into a stable with hayloft above. In room 1 the brick north gable and east walls were constructed with a large cart doorway leading into the northern end of the barn from the phase 3 extension. Insertion of brick cross walls also took place between rooms 1 & 2, and these were built on low sandstone footings, which may not have been original. The south wall of room 4 dates to the later 19th century, phase 3, period (fig. 12).
- 6.2 The 18th century, phase 2, extension (Rms. 3 & 4) contains construction differences; absence of red sandstone walling to the lower walls and use of more rectangular framing, compared to the original barn (Rms. 1 & 2). The only original access to the phase 2 extension was via an original doorway [4] to the east wall.
- 6.3 Because the northern end of the barn had been remodeled during later 19th century the exact end of the original barn couldn't be confirmed. This survey has found the southern end but the northern end was remodeled so it appears to have originally been a 2 bayed tithe barn but could have extended further north.
- 6.4 The evidence from the apparently inconsistent roof indicates that the barn would appear to have been re-roofed probably after the phases 2 extension, and possibly using re-used trusses. Because of the unreliability between the roof and the building phases, any dendro-chronological work would be unreliable.

7 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 7.1 The barn is a designated heritage asset and therefore enjoys statutory legal protection and is of Regional significance. Recent rebuilding work has directly affected the historic fabric, but has ensured the building's future survival with the east elevation and the cross wall between rooms 2-3 and 3-4 surviving relatively unaltered.
- 7.2 The potential for dendro-chronological work is low since, after a close examination of all exposed timbers internally most, if not all, show evidence of re-use. In room 2 the east wall has revealed some exposed oak framing (**Plate 21/65**). Here the straight brace has a long mortice hole which probably derives from an earlier building. To the east wall the internal sill beam reveals two similar mortices that appear to be re-used beams from a closely studded wall (**Plate 22/66**). Generally closely studded walls were built for higher status houses. There is a further example of reused timbers to the rails of the square frames also in the south wall of room 2. There may be some potential for dendro in the remaining tie-beams, all of which survive in situ. The upper tie-beams of T4 showed vertical 3 dowel holes which could either be from a re-used timber or could evidence screening in the attic.

- 7.3 A summary of the information has been collated into Table 1 (below). Building significance has been based upon date, surviving extent and architectural/archaeological detail.

Table 1: Tythe House Barn building chronology and significance

Building	Building Type	Date of construction	Significance
	Originally a smaller two bay structure extended to form a 4 bay barn. Historically used as stables with a hayloft over and a carriage/garage. Original use probably as a tithe barn for the Rectory but no original (phase 1) accesses evident today.	C17th with C18th extension remodeled during the 19 th century and extended to the east prior to 1883 (fig.3)	Regional

8 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 8.1 Because of the unreliable nature of the surviving timbers no further archaeological mitigation in the form of dendro-chronological work or archaeological recording is recommended.
- 8.2 Future renovation work could allow the sides and undersides of the roofs tie-beams to be further assessed.

9 REFERENCES

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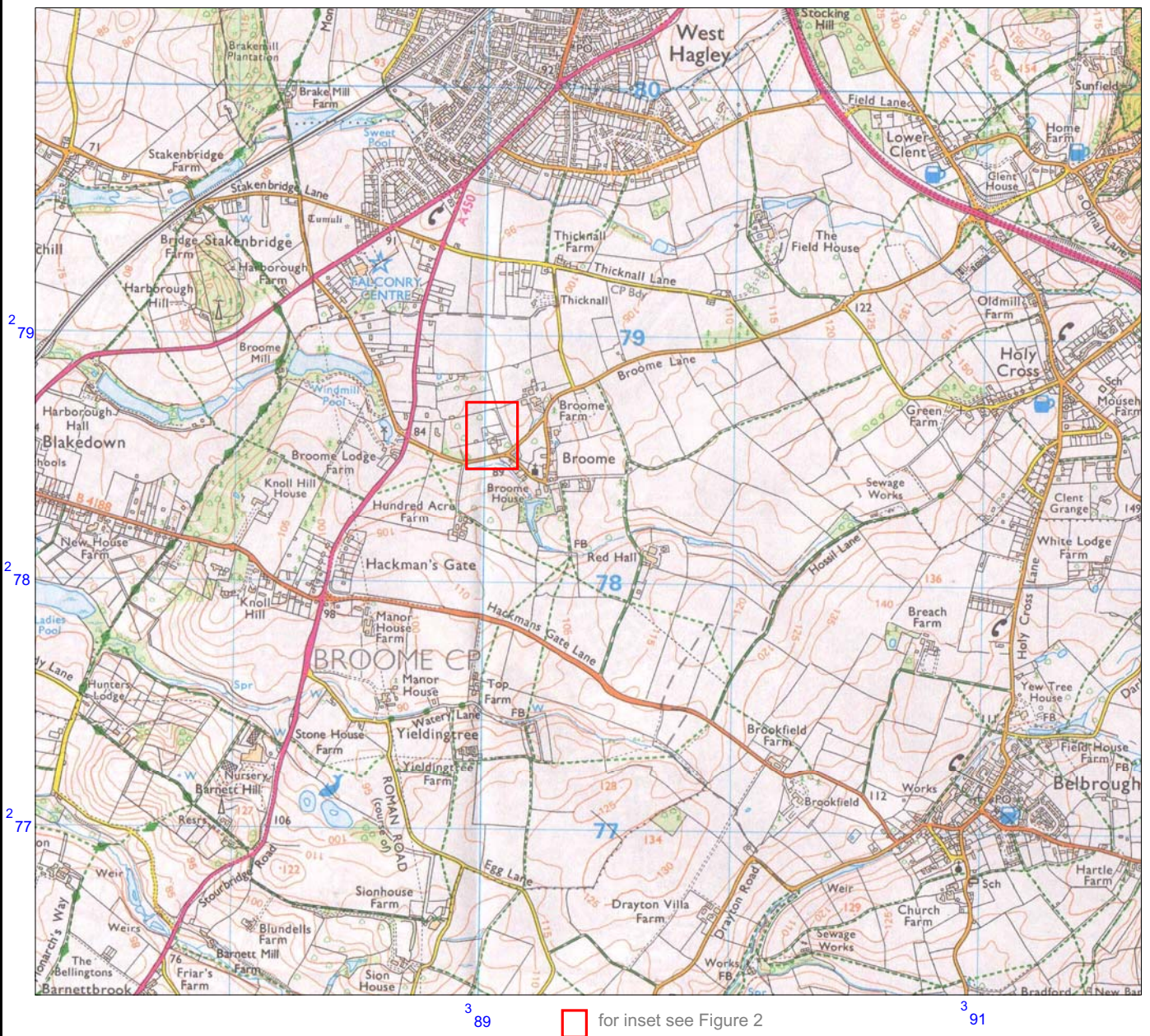
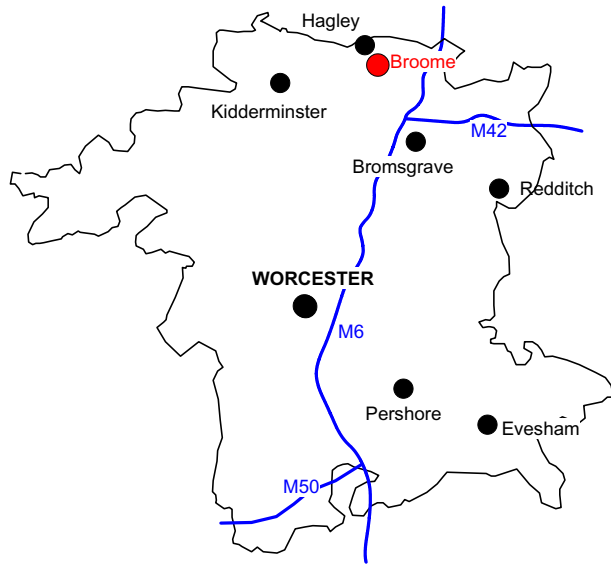
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10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

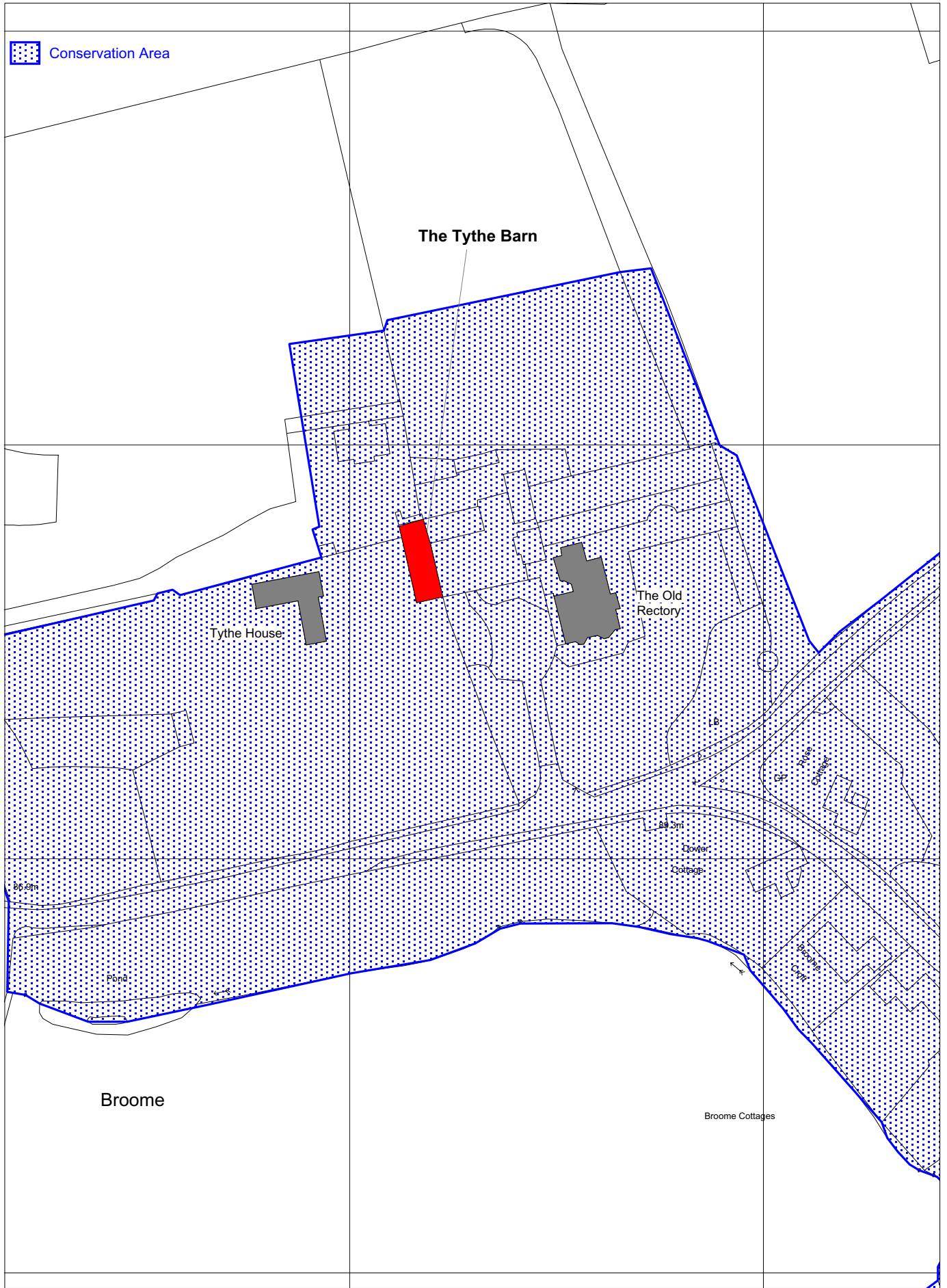
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FIGURES



for inset see Figure 2

 Conservation Area

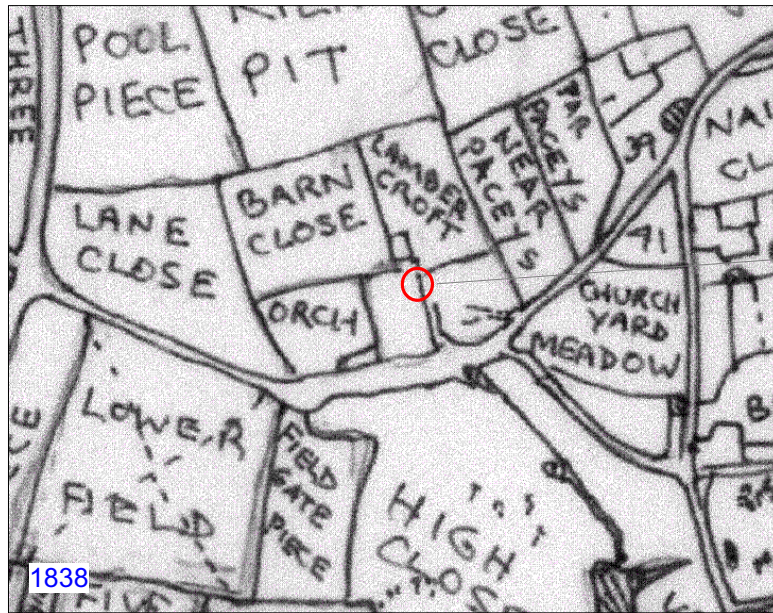


Tythe House Barn, Broome Lane, Broome, Worcestershire:
An Archaeological Building Record

Figure 2: Site Map

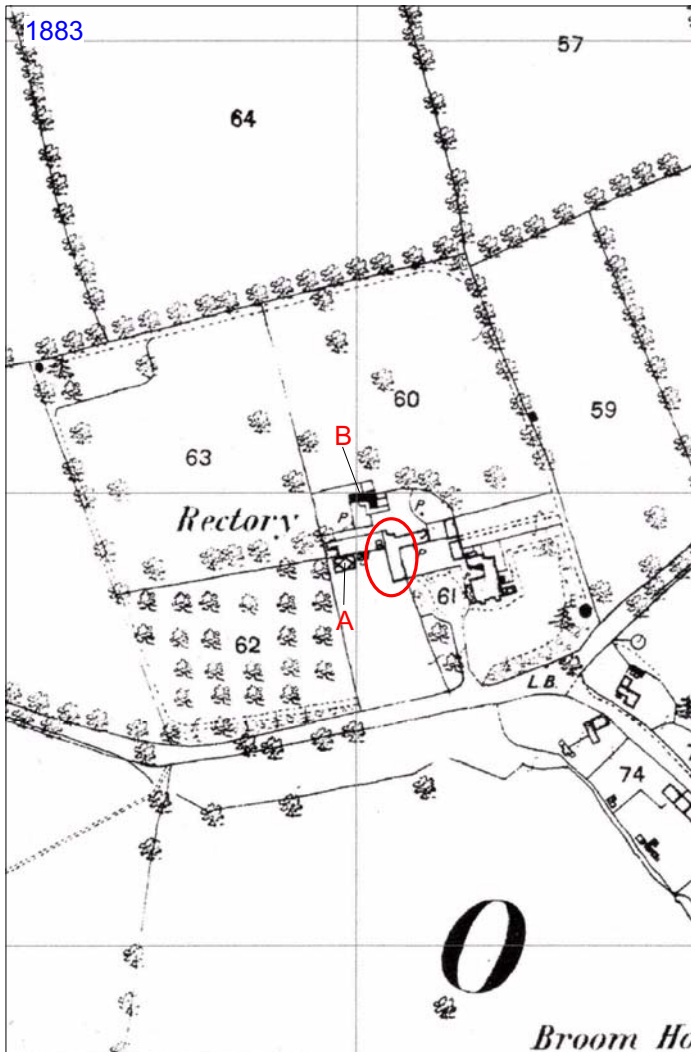
scale 1:1250

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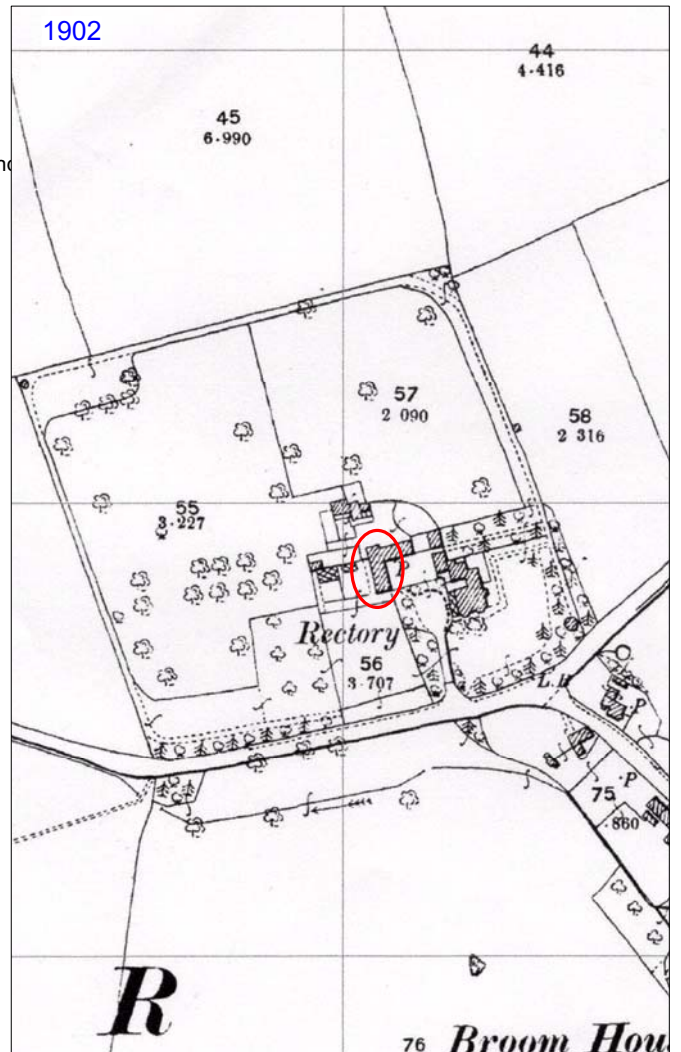


Approximate site of Tythe House Barn

1838



1883

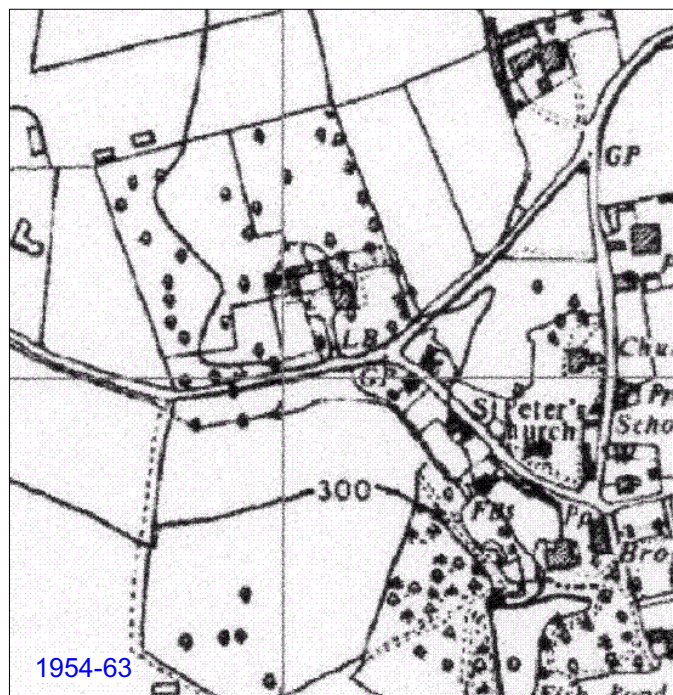
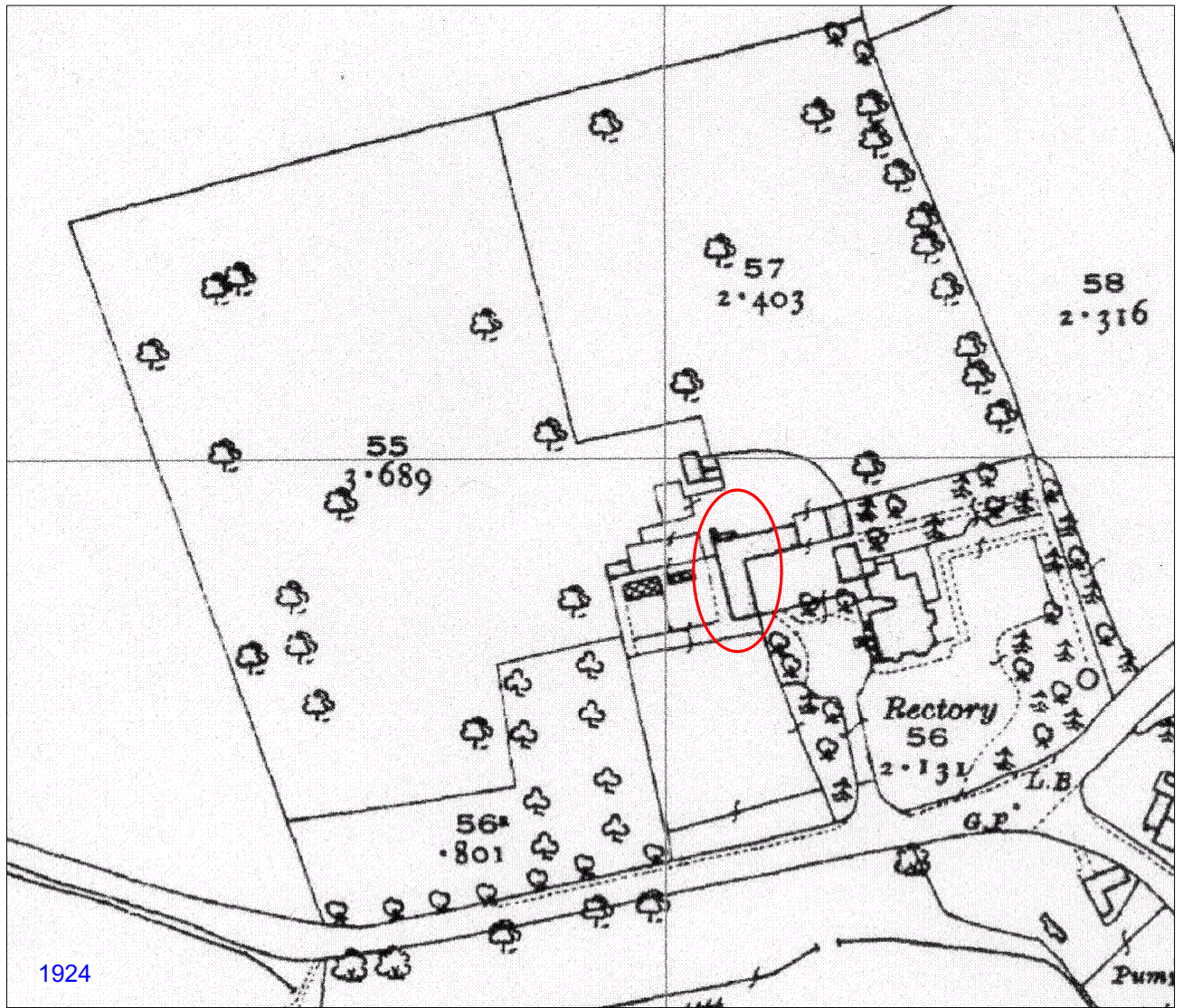


1902

Tythe House Barn, Broome Lane, Broome, Worcestershire:
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Figure 3: Historic Maps

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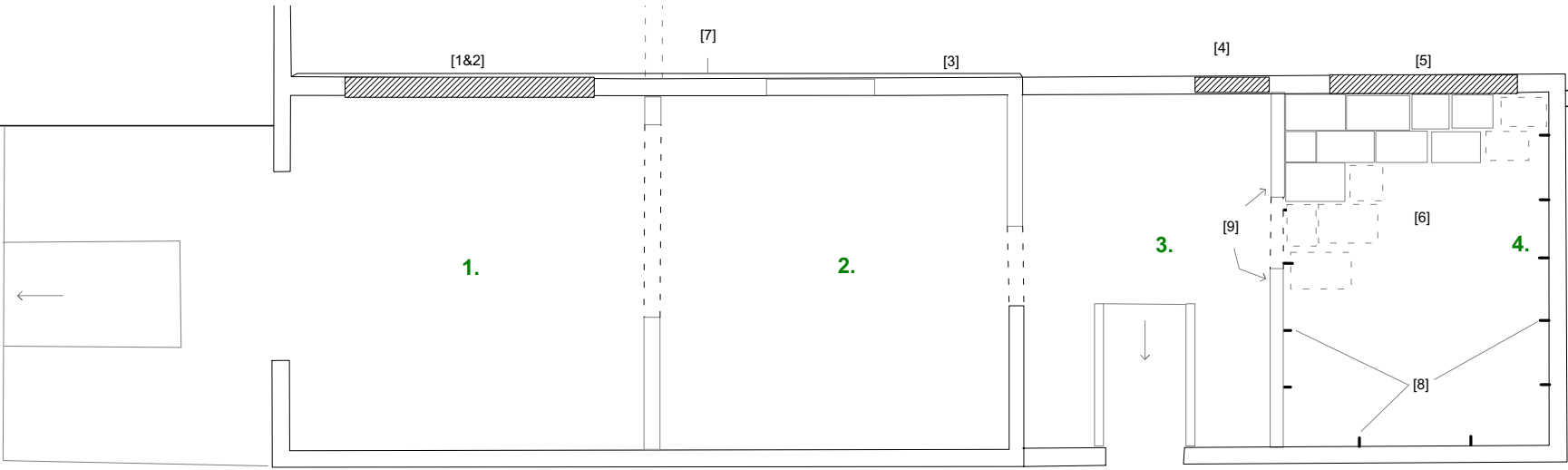


Tythe House Barn, Broome
 Lane, Broome, Worcestershire:
 An Archaeological Building Record

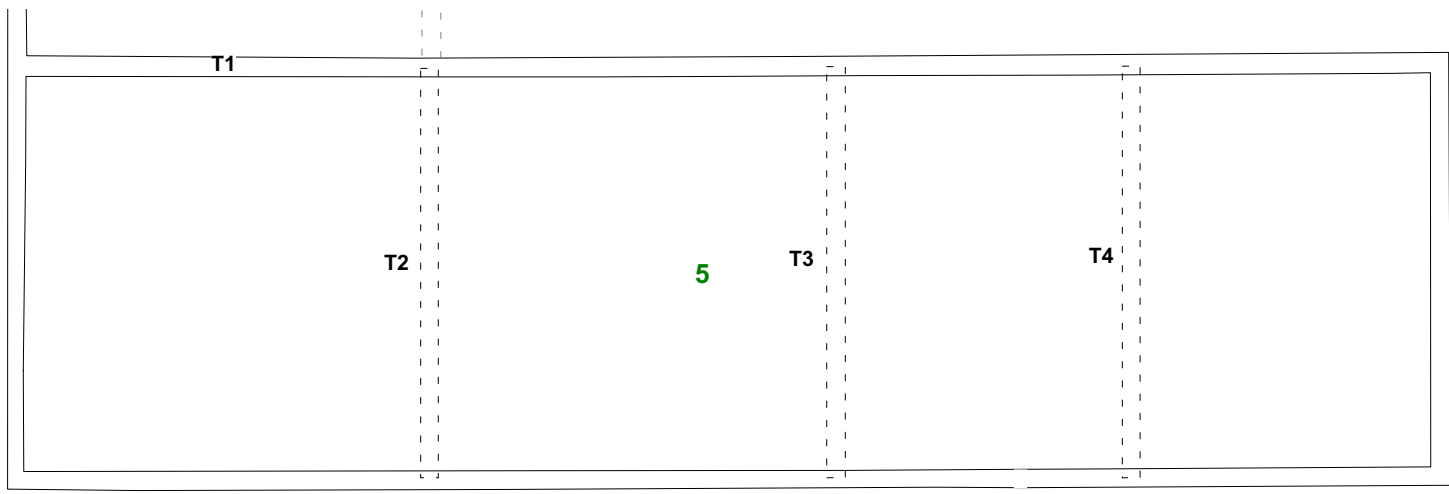
Figure 5: Site Plan with External
 Photographic Survey Locations
not to scale

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Tythe House Barn, Broome Lane, Broome, Worcestershire:
An Archaeological Building Record



Ground Floor



Attic

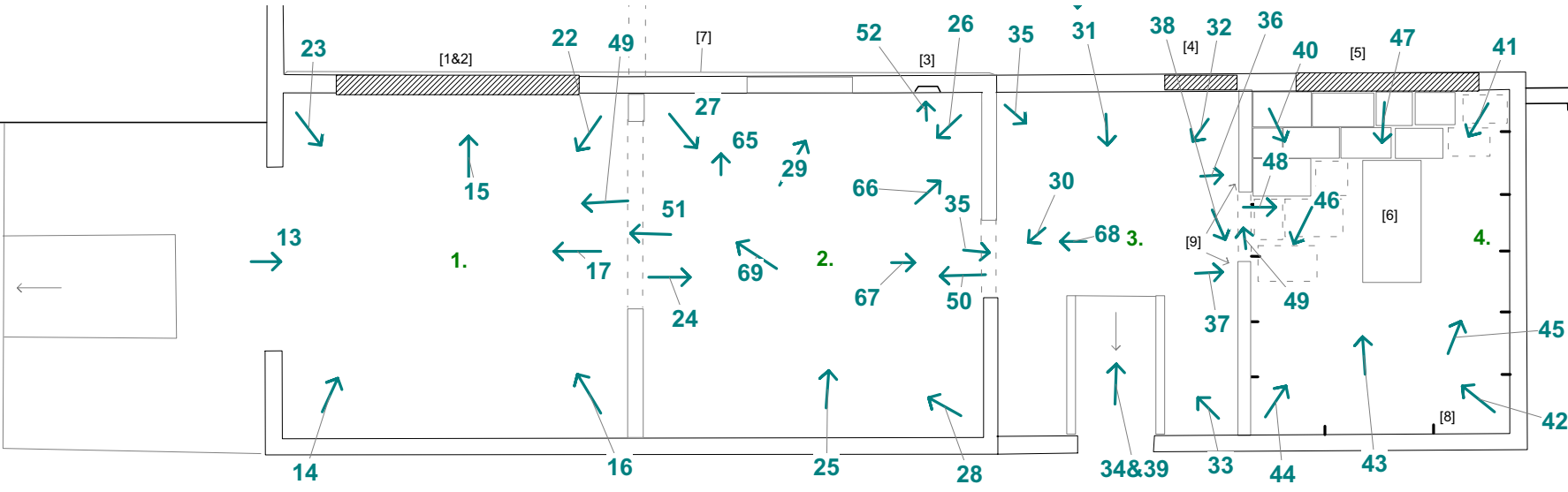
- 1-5.** room nos.
- FEATURES**
- [1] blocked opening
 - [2] blocked pitching hole above [1]
 - [3] blocked opening, in the sandstone walling
 - [4] blocked doorway top the east elevation
 - [5] blocked cart/garage doorway, east elevation
 - [6] garage inspection pit
 - [7] chamfered wall

Figure 6: Site Plans

scale 1:100

CS Archaeology
June 2013

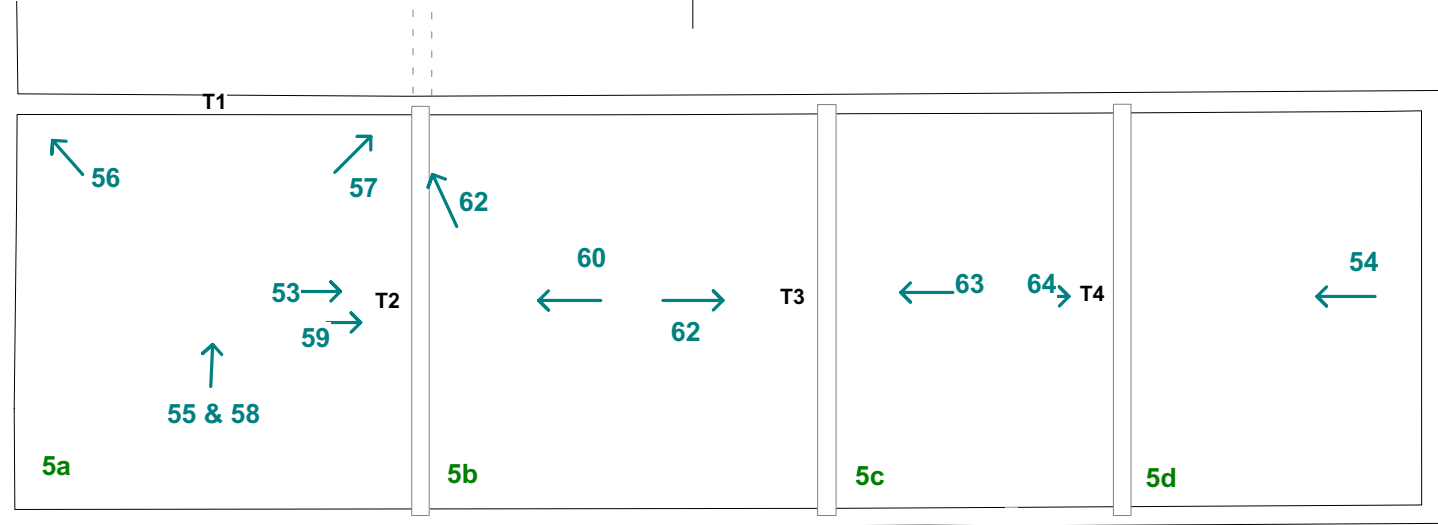
Tythe House Barn, Broome Lane, Broome, Worcestershire:
An Archaeological Building Record



Ground Floor

← 1 photographic direction and no.
1-5. room nos.

- FEATURES
- [1] blocked opening
 - [2] blocked pitching hole above [1]
 - [3] blocked opening, in the sandstone walling
 - [4] blocked doorway top the east elevation
 - [5] blocked cart/garage doorway, east elevation
 - [6] garage inspection pit
 - [7] chamfered walli






Attic

Figure 7: Site Plans

scale 1:100

Tythe House Barn, Broome Lane, Broome, Worcestershire:
An Archaeological Building Record

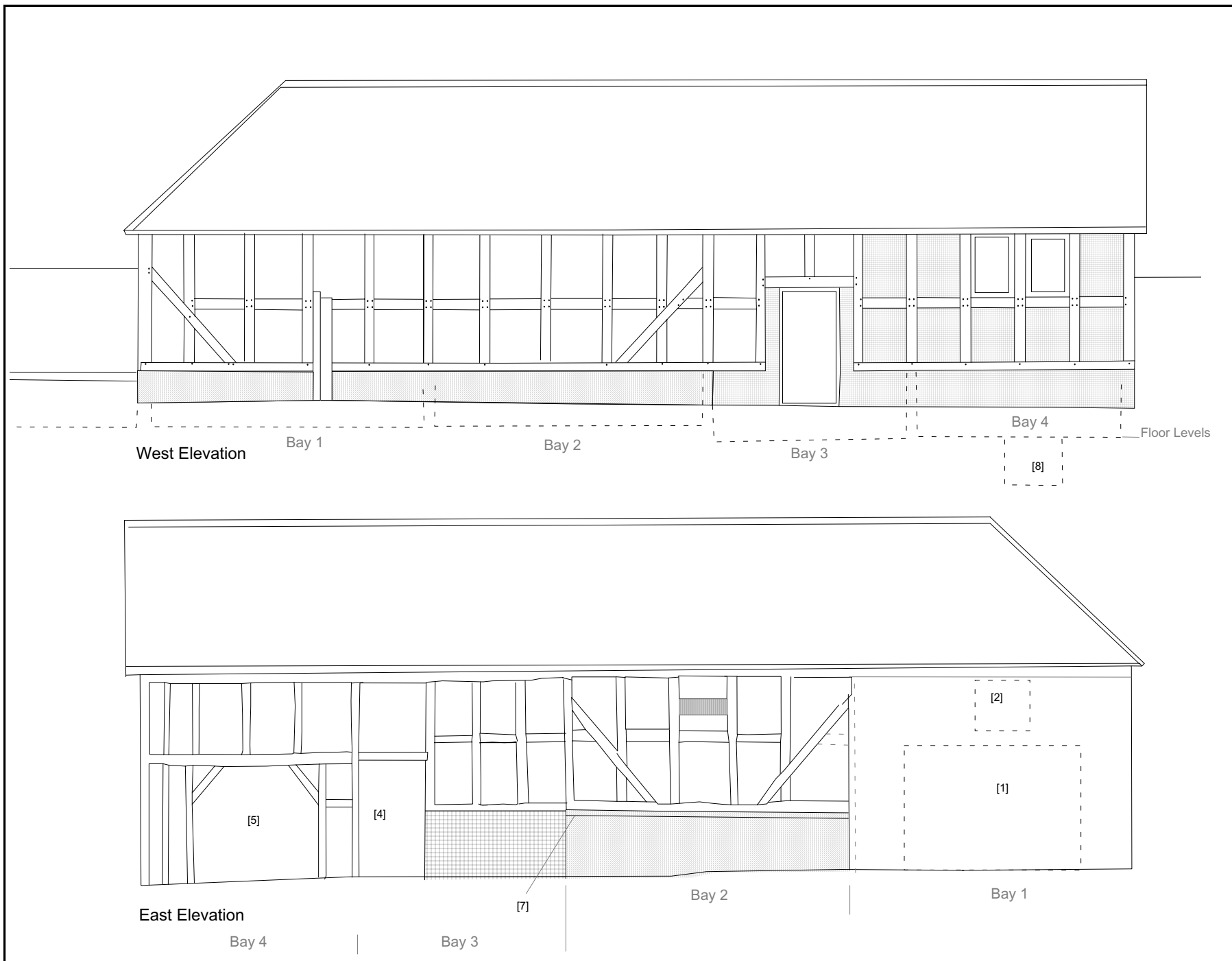
-  stone wall
-  brick infill/nogging C18th
-  open shut ventilator (inserted)

NB The East Elevation contains brick nogging throughout recently rebuilt

scale 1:100

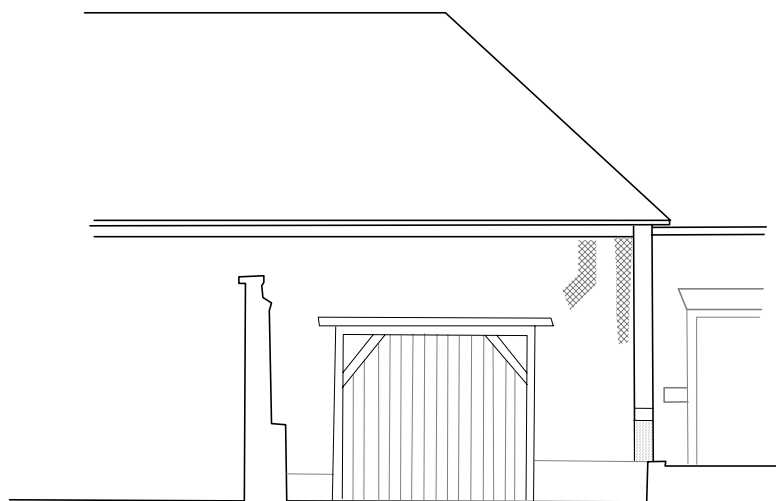
Figure 8: Side Elevations

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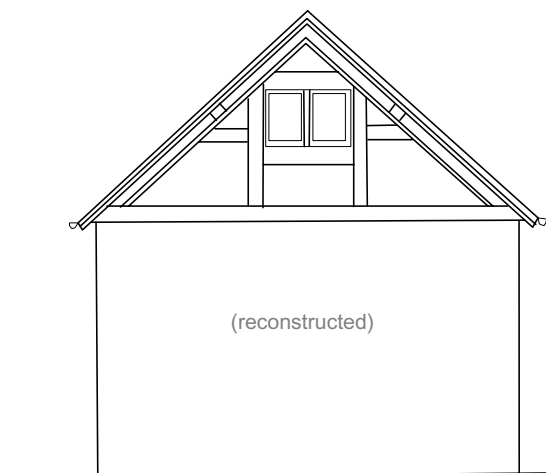


Tythe House Barn, Broome Lane, Broome, Worcestershire:
An Archaeological Building Record

- stone wall
- brick infill/nogging
- soot marks



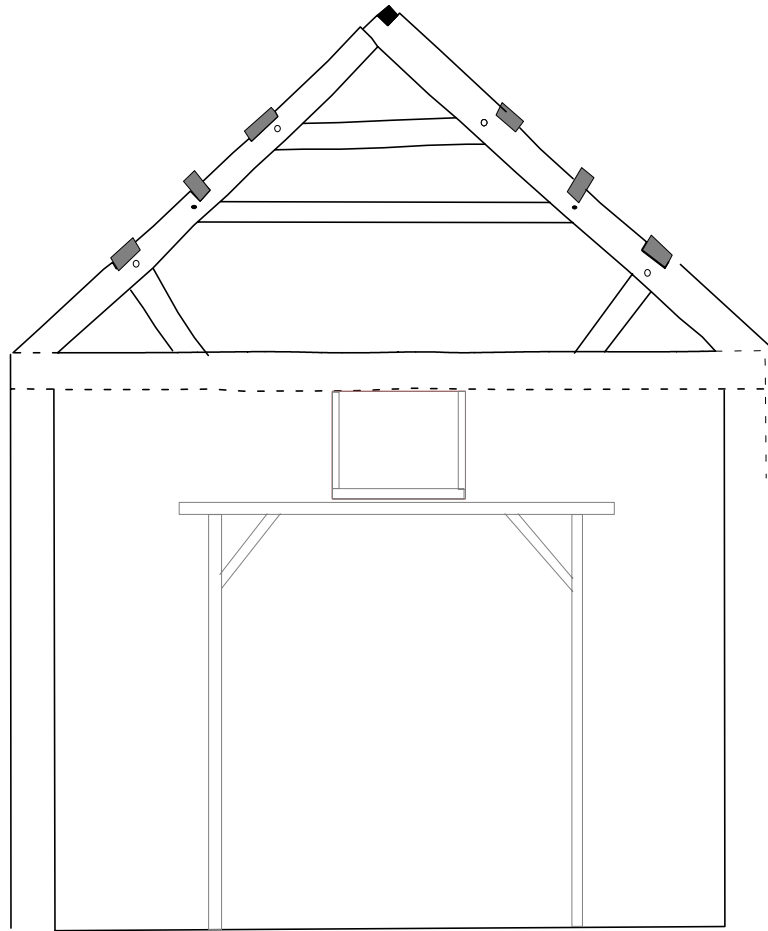
North Elevation



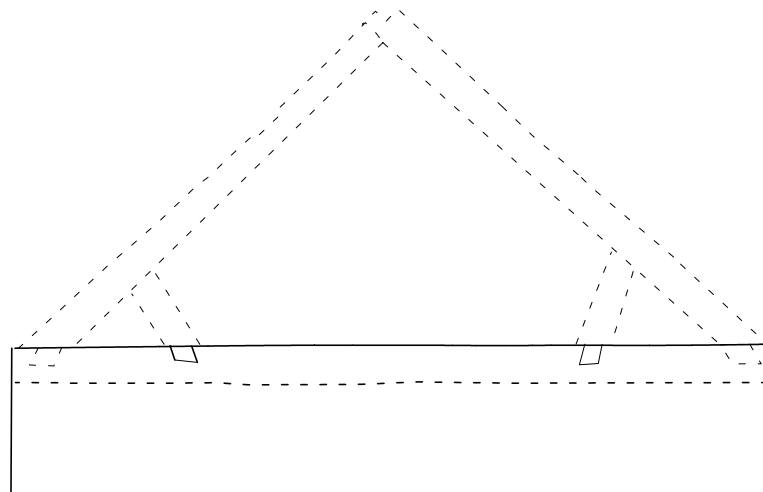
Elevation

scale 1:100

Figure 8: End Elevations

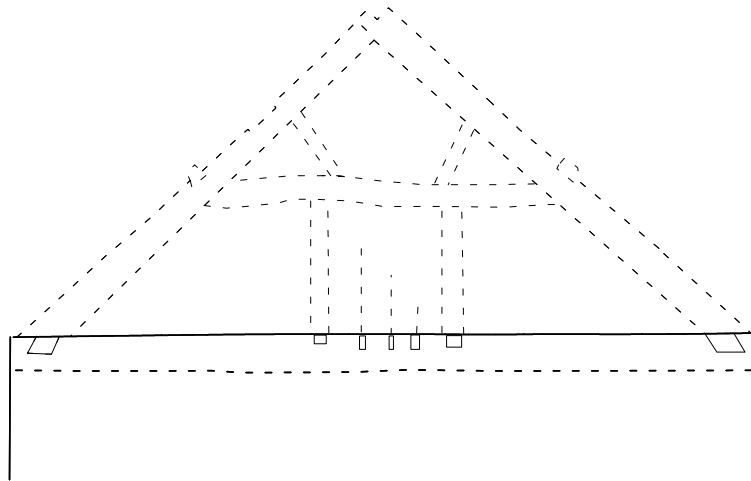


Truss 1, west facing elevation
(east wall)

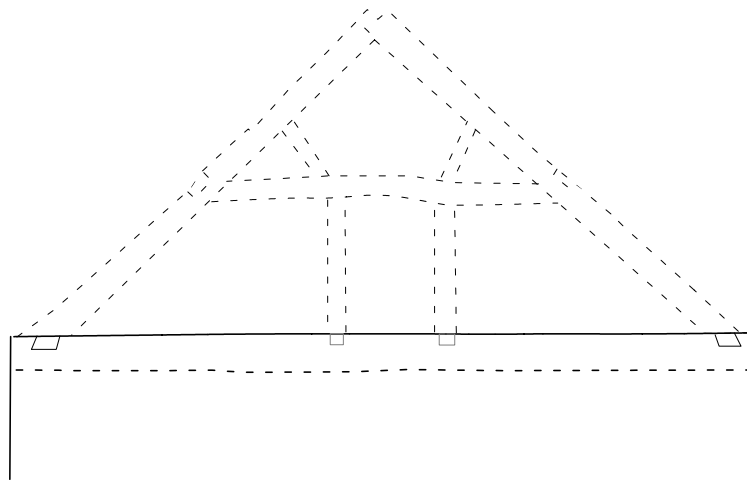


Truss 2

scale 1:50

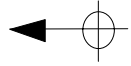


Truss 4 (reconstructed)







Truss 3 (reconstructed)

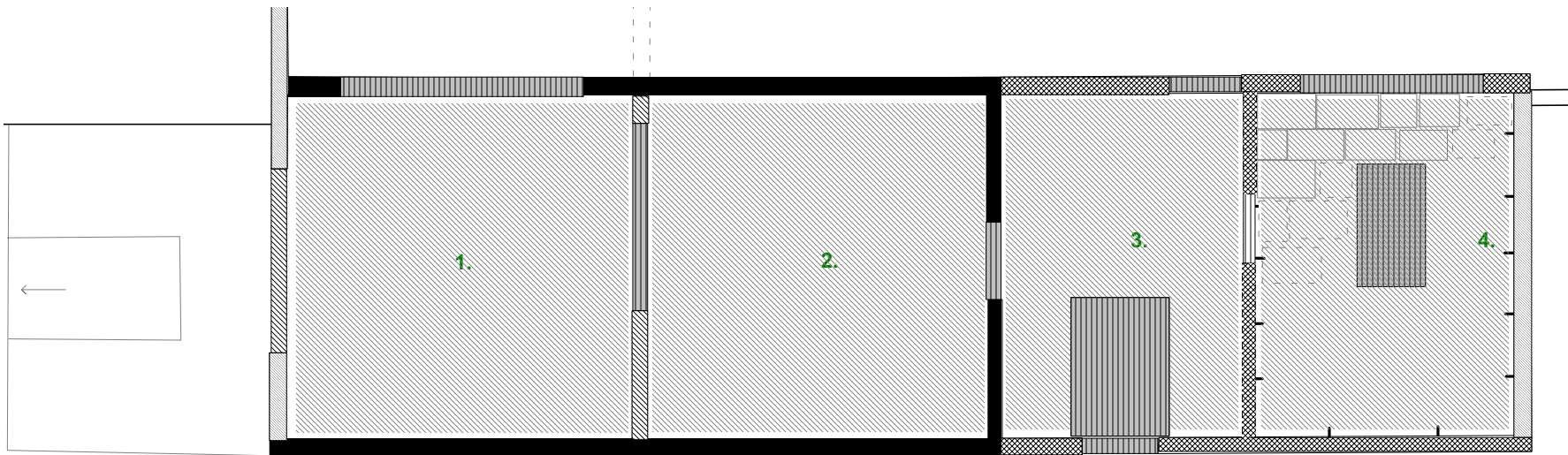
scale 1:50



Tythe House Barn, Broome Lane, Broome, Worcestershire:
An Archaeological Building Record

key

-  Phase 1 - 17th century
-  Phase 2 - 18th century
-  Phase 3 - 19th century
-  Phase 4 - 20/21st century



scale 1:100

Figure 11: Phase Plan

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PLATES



Plate 1, 8: view of the west wall with partially rebuilt oak framing, from the southwest



Plate 2, 7: detail of the red sandstone walling, from the west



Plate 3, 19: view of the east elevation, from the east



Plate 4, 21: detail of the east elevation (bays 2-3, phases 1-2), from the east



Plate 5, 1: view of the north elevation with inserted doorway and flue scars beneath the eaves, from the north



Plate 6, 10: view of the rebuilt gable wall, from the southwest



Plate 7, 17: Room 1, general view of the north wall with line of joist holes above the inserted doorway, from the south



Plate 8, 15: view of the blocked opening [1] with pitching hole [2] above, from the west



Plate 9, 13: room 1, general view of the south wall, from the north



Plate 10, 25: view of the east wall with original oak walling with brick infill/noggin, from the west



Plate 11, 24: View of the south wall with the straight braces of the framing visible below the plaster, from the north



Plate 12, 52: Detail of the recess [3] to the east wall below the sill beam, from the west



Plate 13, 31: view of the inserted doorway and the NW corner, from the southeast



Plate 14, 39: view of the brick set floor with stall drains, from the west



Plate 15, 32: view of the inserted doorway and the NW corner, from the southeast



Plate 16, 34: room 3, view of the east wall with blocked doorway [4], from the west



Plate 17, 35: room 3, View of the south wall with exposed timber and brick noggin, from the north



Plate 18, 37: room 3, detail of carpenter's marks to the north facing wall, from the north



Plate 19, 42: room 4, view of the west wall with high beam/rail, from the east



Plate 20, 48: view of the inserted brick south wall with two rows of bracket hooks [8], from the north



Plate 21/55: View of the surviving roof truss T1, from the west looking into the phase 4 extension (in separate ownership)



Plate 22/65: detail of the east wall (re-used straight brace), from the west



Plate 23/66: detail of the south wall (re-used sill beam), from the northwest



Plate 24/67: detail of the frame rail to the south wall

APPENDICES

**A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD OF:**

**THE TYTHE HOUSE BARN,
BROOME,
WORCESTERSHIRE**

CS Archaeology
May 2013

0 SUMMARY

0.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is in response to a condition placed on planning consent by Wyre Forest District Council (App. No. WF/12/0599, Conds. 6, 7 & 8) associated with the proposed renovation of the historic barn (a designated heritage asset) at The Tythe House Barn, Broome, Worcestershire.

0.2 This design involves a detailed examination, a drawn record and a photographic record. The results will provide a permanent archaeological record/archive of this historic building.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

1.1.1 *Site name:* The Tythe House Barn, Broome

1.1.2 *Location:* Broome, Worcestershire

1.1.3 *Grid reference:* SO 90017 78573

1.1.4 *Worcestershire HER Ref:* WSM32523

1.2 Archaeological Background

1.2.1 First recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 the parish of Broom formed part of the manor of Clent, and was not separated from it until 1154, when Henry II granted it to Maurice de Ombersley at a fee-farm rent of £1 13s. 4d. to be paid to the Sheriff of Staffordshire. This rent occurs on the Pipe Rolls of Staffordshire until 1200. In 1193 Richard I granted the rent with that of other manors to his aunt Emma, wife of David, King of North Wales. Maurice de Ombersley was followed by his son Richard, who, however, must have died without issue or forfeited this property before 1200, when it was in the king's hands. In that year King John granted land there worth 2½ marks to the nuns of Brewood in Staffordshire, to whom it belonged until the Dissolution (VCH 1913).

1.2.2 In the 13th and 14th centuries the Dunclents and Staffords held lands in Broom of the prioress and convent, the Dunclent property including certain fish-ponds there. A water-mill belonged to the lords of the manor in the 18th century, but is no longer used (*ibid*).

1.2.3 Broom was granted to Charles Duke of Suffolk in 1538. He sold it a few days later to William Whorwood, the solicitor-general, who left all his property, after the death of Maud his wife, to his two daughters Anne and Margaret. Neither of them seems to have left children, and on the death of Anne, then the widow of Ambrose Dudley, about 1554–5, Broom passed to her cousin Thomas Whorwood, in whose family it remained until 1672, when Wortley Whorwood, his great great-grandson, conveyed it to Philip Foley. Eventually passing to the Earl of Dudley, in the early 20th century (*ibid*).

1.2.4 The barn's Listing Description dates the barn to the late 17th century with early 19th century extensions and some mid-19th century alterations. It has a timber frame with brick infill on a sandstone plinth, extended in brick and with tiled roofs. The 'L shaped plan incorporates the original 4 bays in a north-south alignment which was extended during the 19th century to the east. There is a full height cart doorway to the front south elevation. The stable has two windows with a doorway between (*English Heritage 2013*).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 This WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to mitigate the impact of the renovation works according to local plan policies and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

- 1.3.2 Tythe House Barn is a designated heritage asset (grade II Listed Building) and is therefore protected by statute.
- 1.3.3 Wyre Forest District Council is the Local Planning Authority, and is advised by the Planning Advisory Section of the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service at Worcester.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 To provide a descriptive as illustrative account and interpretation of the building including discussion of its local, regional and national significance as noted in the project brief (Glyde 2013).
- 2.2 In addition to this WSI the project brief will be fully adhered to.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 **Documentary research**

- 3.1.1 A review of readily available sources will provide background information for the building record.
- 3.1.2 This assessment will be based on the following information:
- site visit with an examination of the building;
 - Undertake an HER Assessment;
 - published documentary and cartographic sources.

3.2 **Written Record**

- 3.2.1 CS Archaeology will carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use and to obtain an overview of the development of the building and of the site as a whole. As part of this exercise, CS Archaeology will produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. This process will include the completion of a Room Data Sheet or similar structured recording pro-forma for each room or discrete internal space within the volume of the structure. The crucial requirement is that each room will be examined individually, that the results of that examination will be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations will be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the farm.

3.3 **Drawn Record**

- 3.3.1 The drawn record will be based upon existing survey plans and elevations which will be adapted and annotated and will comprise of:
- floor plan;
 - elevation drawings;
 - cross-section with particular reference to the roof truss or roof trusses (if different).

- 3.3.2 Drawings will be made at either an appropriate or floating scale, which maximises the drawing size for clarity. The structures will be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction will be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and any material introduced during the late 20th-century.
- 3.3.3 *Scope of the Record.* All features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal will be incorporated into, and clearly identified in, the final drawn record. Typically, items of interest would include:
- roof trusses;
 - roof line scars;
 - joist holes;
 - mason's and/or carpenter's marks, apotropaic marks and graffiti.

This list will not be treated as exhaustive. CS Archaeology will also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone type and size;
 - any blocked, altered or introduced openings;
 - evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.
- 3.3.3 *Dimensional accuracy* will accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements will be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm). Major features such as changes in structural material may be indicated in outline. The recording of individual stones or stone courses is not required unless greater detail is needed in order to adequately represent a particular feature of interest.
- 3.3.4 *Drawing method.* The survey will be use recently prepared plans, cross sections and elevations. Additional architectural and detail will be appended, in accordance with national guidelines¹, drawings executed on site will be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, CS Archaeology will ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature will then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. This will enable a well-modelled and clear drawing to be produced; ambiguous flat-line drawings will be avoided. Drawing conventions will conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*.

3.4 Photographic Record

- 3.4.1 The Photographic record will be primarily by black and white photography with digital back up of each shot and viewpoint. Colour Slide will be used where colour forms an important aspect of the view point.
- 3.4.2 *External photographs* will be made of all elevations of each historic building, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. CS Archaeology will ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a

number of vantage points without the constraints of scaffolding or appending structures. A general external photographic record will also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the buildings from all sides, showing them and the barn within its setting.

- 3.4.2 *Internal photographs* will be made, general views will be taken of each room or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.
- 3.4.3 *Detailed photographs*, In addition, detailed record shots will be made of all individual elements. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration.
- 3.4.4 *Equipment*. General and detailed photographs will be taken with a 35mm camera using a tripod. All photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions.
- 3.4.5 *Film stock*. All record photographs will be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, Ilford Delta 400 Pro for colour slide Sensia 400 will be used.
- 3.4.6 *Printing*, Record photographs will be printed at 6" x 4" on to proven archivally stable paper. Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints will be reproduced.
- 3.4.7 *Documentation*, a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot will accompany the photographic record. The positions and direction of each photograph will be noted on a copy of the building plan, which will also be marked with a north pointer.

3.5 Site Monitoring

- 3.5.1 WAAS will be offered the opportunity to monitor the building record. A minimum of 5 day's notice of the start of the field work will be given by CS Archaeology so that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

3.6 Health and Safety

- 3.6.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be prepared in advance.

3.7 Post –Recording Work and Report Preparation

- 3.7.1 The preparation of the report will follow the guidelines published by the institute of Field Archaeology.
- 3.7.2 The report will include as a minimum:
- non-technical summary;

- introductory statement;
- aims and purpose of the project;
- methodology;
- conclusion;
- supporting illustrations at appropriate scales tied into the Ordnance Datum;
- illustrative plates of key/representative features;
- supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including photographic registers;
- index to the archive with confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements;
- references;
- a copy of the Oasis form;
- a copy of this report (WSI) as an appendix to the final report.

3.7.3 *Drawings*, the report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500; photographs used to illustrate all key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. All historic maps copied during the map analysis stage (section 5.0) should also be included within the report with the building of interest clearly visible. The photographic record plan must also be included. In addition to those photographs used as illustrations, a complete set of all photographs, excluding duplications, are to be included in the digital copy of the report and referenced as necessary.

3.7.4 *Archive Deposition*, arrangements will be made with Worcester are being made with Worcestershire's County Museum. The archive will be deposited in accordance with their deposition and archiving standards. Proof of deposition will be provided to WAAS in order that the condition will be discharged.

3.7.5 At the start of the project an Oasis online record will be initiated and key fields completed on details, location and creators forms. All parts of the Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded.pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

3.8 Report Submission

3.8.1 Upon completion of the field work a full report will be produced and copies with CD/DVD containing the report and illustrations (including all photos and slides), scanned at 300 dpi, will be provided with each copy of the printed report submitted to the client, Mr & Mrs D Potter and Mr M Glyde (WAAS) within 3 months.

3.9 Publicity

3.9.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.

3.9.2 CS Archaeology will either arrange for copyright on the deposited material to be assigned to the Worcestershire Museum in perpetuity; this licence will allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

3.9.3 CS Archaeology is aware that this work may lead to further archaeological dissemination.

3.10 Resource Allocation

- 3.10.1 The survey will be undertaken by Chris Scurfield who has extensive experience of building recording work. A single recording day has been allocated with a further days contingency if light conditions become unfavourable.
- 3.10.2 Potential dendro-chronology assessment will be carried out by Oxford Dendro Chronology Laboratory (Dr D Miles).

3.11 References

Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*

English Heritage 2013, Listed Building Data Sheets

Glyde, M., 2013, *Requirements for Historic Building Recording Work at The Thyhe House, Broome, Worcestershire*, Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council.

Victorian County History 1913, *A History of the County of Worcester: volume 3*

English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

CS Archaeology

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Appendix 2: ARCHIVE

1. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER, Monochrome (Delta 400 professional) and Digital (12 MP)

Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	Looking
1	1/15	5	External.	View of the north elevation with inserted doorway and flue scars beneath the eaves	S
2	1/14		Ext.	View of the NW corner under the replacement tiled roof with tiled ridges.	SSE
3	1/13		Ext.	Obscured view of the rebuilt west wall (bay 1)	SE
4	1/12		Ext.	Obscured view of the rebuilt west wall (bay 2)	ESE
5	1/11		Ext.	Obscured view of the rebuilt west wall (bay 2)	NNW
6	1/10		Ext.	Oblique view of the west wall (bay 2)	NW
7	1/9	2	Ext.	Detail of the red sandstone walling	E
8	1/8	1	Ext.	View of the west wall with partially rebuilt oak framing	NE
9	1/7		Ext.	Oblique view of the west wall (bays 3-4)	SE
10	1/6	6	Ext.	View of the rebuilt gable wall	NE
11	1/5		Ext.	View of the arched doorway now blocked from the Rectory side of the wall	E
12	1/4		Ext.	View of the doorway [E
13	1/3-1	9	Room 1	General view of the south wall	S
14	2/36		Rm. 1	View of the east wall with blocked opening [1] and pitching hole above	SE
15	2/35	8	Rm. 1	View of the blocked opening [1] with pitching hole [2] above	E
16	2/34-3		Rm. 1	View of the east wall	NE
17	2/32	7	Rm.1	General view of the north wall with line of joist holes above the inserted doorway	N
18	2/31		Ext.	View of the east elevation	WNW
19	1/30	3	Ext.	View of the east elevation	W
20	1/29		Ext.	Oblique view of the blocked opening [1]	NW
21	1/28	4	Ext.	Detail of the east elevation (bays 2-3, phases 1-2)	W
22	1/27		Rm. 2	View of the east wall	NW
23	1/26		Rm. 2	View of the east wall	SW
24	1/25	11	Rm. 2	View of the south wall with the straight braces of the framing visible below the plaster	S
25	1/24	10	Rm. 2	View of the east wall with original oak walling with brick infill/nogging	E
26	1/23-2		Rm. 2	View of the west wall	NW
27	1/21		Rm. 2	View of the west wall	SW
28	1/20-19		Rm. 2	View of the east wall	NE
29	1/18		Rm. 2	Detail of the centre of east wall	SE
30	1/17-6		Rm. 3	View of the breached north wall with weathered 'external' timbers and chamber sill beam	NW
31	1/15-4	13	Rm. 3	View of the west wall with inserted doorway	W

Tythe House Barn, Broome Lane, Broome, Worcestershire: An Archaeological Building Record

32	1/	15	Rm. 3	View of the inserted doorway and the NW corner	NW
33	1/00		Rm. 3	View of the east wall with blocked doorway [4]	ENE
34	1/10	16	Rm. 3	View of the east wall with blocked doorway [4]	E
35	2/9-8	17	Rm. 3	View of the south wall with exposed timber and brick nogging	S
36	2/7		Rm. 3	Detail of carpenter's marks to the north facing wall	S
37	2/6	18	Rm. 3	Detail of carpenter's marks to the north facing wall	S
38	2/5		Rm. 3/4	View of the inserted opening jamb	ENE
39	2/4-3	14	Rm. 3	View of the brick set floor with stall drains	E
40	2/2		Rm. 4	View of the west wall	WSW
41	2/1, 3/36		Rm. 4	View of the west wall with high beam/rail	WNW
42	3/35	19	Rm. 4	View into the NE corner	NE
43	3/34		Rm. 4	View of the west wall with blocked doorway	E
44	3/33		Rm. 4	View into the SE corner	SE
45	3/32		Rm. 4	Oblique view of the south wall with the hand forged bracket hooks [7c]	ESE
46	3/31		Rm. 4	Oblique view of the north wall with the hand forged bracket hooks [7a]	WNW
47	3/30		Rm. 4	View of the floor with inspection pit [6]	W
48	3/29-8	20	Rm. 4	View of the inserted brick south wall with two rows of bracket hooks [7]	S
49	3/27-5		Rm. ¾	Detail of the truncated timbers to the north wall	E
50	3/26		Rm. 2	View of the floor	N
51	3/22		Rm. 1	View of the floor	N
52	3/21	12	Rm. 2	Detail of the recess [3] to the east wall below the sill beam	E
53	3/20-18		Rm. 5	View of the modern roof	S
54	3/17		Rm. 5	View of the modern roof	N
55	3/16-13	21	Rm. 5	View of the surviving roof truss T1	E
56	3/12-11		Rm. 5	Detail of the tie-beam (T1)	NE
57	3/10		Rm. 5	Detail of T1	SE
58	3/9		Rm. 5	Detail of T1	E
59	3/8		Rm. 5	Detail of T2	N
60	3/7, 4/32		Rm. 5	View of T2 (top of tie-beam)	S
61	3/6-5, 4/36		Rm. 5	View of T2 (top of tie-beam)	S
62	4/35		Rm. 5	Detail of T2	
63	4/34		Rm. 5	Detail of T4	
64	4/33		Rm. 5	Detail of T4	
65	4/31	22	Rm. 2	Detail of the east wall (re-used straight brace)	E
66	4/30	23	Rm. 2	Detail of the south wall (re-used sill beam)	S
67	4/29	24	Rm. 2	Detail of the frame rail to the south wall	S