

**Historic building recording  
of a hop kiln at  
Hill Top Farm,  
Bromyard Road,  
Sutton,  
near Tenbury Wells,  
WR15 8RH**

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12th January 2021

WSM 73755

Oasis ref martinco1- 412206

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# **Historic building recording of a hop kiln at Hill Top Farm, Bromyard Road, Sutton, near Tenbury Wells, WR15 8RH**

## **Introduction**

Historic building recording of a hop kiln at Hill Top Farm, Bromyard Road, Sutton, near Tenbury Wells, WR15 8RH (SO 605 666, Fig 1), was undertaken at the request of Mr Simon Jeffries. This was done according to a written scheme of investigation provided by Martin Cook BA MCIFA, based upon a Heritage Consultation Response (dated 17 June 2020; ref 20/00339) from Aidan Smyth to Malvern Hills District Council.

The project was undertaken to level two standard, in advance of conversion and restoration of the property.

## **Summary**

Historic building recording was undertaken at a former hop kiln at Hill Top Farm, Bromyard Road, Sutton, near Tenbury Wells, WR15 8RH (SO 605 666). The recording found that the hop kiln originated as a multi-purpose farm building, erected between 1843 and 1885. This was converted to a hop kiln by the construction of the kiln itself between 1885 and 1903. In the early 1960s the small-scale growing and processing of hops became uneconomic and the kiln became disused. In the late 20th century, the existing floors and the upper part of the roof structure were inserted or replaced, removing most of the evidence for the hop processing activity.

## **The documentary material**

Documentary research at the Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service was limited by the Covid-19 pandemic. A search of the Historic Environment Record was received on the 14th December 2020.

## **Historic mapping**

The earliest available map is the Tenbury Foreign and Tenbury Sutton title map of 1843. This could not be reproduced for reasons of copyright but a transcription was made from it and superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Fig 2.1). This shows that the farmstead underwent considerable remodelling in between these dates, including construction of a multi-purpose building that was later to become part of the hop kiln. The Ordnance Survey map of 1885 shows the remodelled farmstead, including the multi-purpose building referred to above (Fig 2.2). The Ordnance Survey map of 1903 (Fig 2.3) shown minor changes around the farmstead and also the construction of the hop kiln attached to the south-east corner of the multi-purpose building. By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1938 (Fig 2.3) further minor changes had taken place around the farmstead, including a substantial open-sided building at its north-west extremity.

## **The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record**

### *General*

The search area sits within an intermediate to gently rolling landscape based on bedrock geology made up of mudstone and siltstone. Superficial geology is made up of alluvium which follows the course of the Kyre Brook. The landscape comprises mixed farming with relic ancient woodland and densely scattered hedgerow oaks. The settlement pattern is dispersed farmsteads and wayside dwellings, which is associated with a planned enclosure field pattern. Within the search area clustered settlement is surrounded by large areas of piecemeal enclosure, field amalgamation and rectilinear fields with smaller areas of recent and ancient semi-natural woodland and an isolated farmstead.

### *The site itself*

Historic buildings

WSM 25308

Hop kiln (19th century AD to 20th century AD - 1801 AD to 1950 AD). One square kiln. Last in area to use Worcester way of growing hops with posts rather than wire method (Griffiths 1997)

#### Landscape components

WSM 61970

Farmstead (17th century AD to 21st century - 1601 AD to 2050 AD). Hill Top Farm and Hill Top Cottage, Tenbury Town. Partially extant 17th century listed farmstead with unconverted buildings. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. Prominent L-plan (attached house) area in association. The farmhouse is attached to the agricultural range. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Hop kiln located within the farmstead. Large modern sheds are located on the site.

Farmhouse: 17th century. Timber framed with brick and wattle infill on rubble and brick base, partly rendered with some brick replacement walling, tile roof. Working building(s): 19th century (?) The 17th century, listed, Hill Top Cottage, may have been part of an earlier farmstead with LP character. Later farmhouse recorded to the south west of the yard

#### *Historic buildings adjacent to the site*

WSM 34030

Hill Top Cottage House. Circa 1600, restored late 20th century. Timber-framed with brick and wattle infill on rubble and brick base, partly rendered with some brick replacement walling and plain tiled roofs. Hall and cross-wing plan; hall part of three framed bays aligned north-east/south-west; cross-wing of two framed bays at north-east end. Also service wing of two framed bays to south-west with external brick chimney and bread oven at south-east gable end. Part single storey and attic with dormers, part two storeys. Framing: three panels from sill to wall-plate with short straight braces in some upper corners. North-east cross-wing has two rows of panels per storey. The north-east side is jettied with a moulded bressummer on shaped brackets. Collar and tie-beam truss with struts throughout. Main south-east elevation: mainly 20th century casements. Hall part has two 2-light windows and an 8-pane window on the ground floor, three gabled dormers with 2-light windows and a half-glazed door. Two ledged and battened doors, beneath a plank weathering, and, in the right angle, a glazed door beneath a lean-to porch with a catslide roof on a timber post. North-west wing gable end has a 20th century multi-paned bow window, and a 2-light first floor window. The south-west wing has a ledged and battened door in the angle with the hall range

WSM 54320

Hill Top Farm and Hill Top Cottage, Tenbury Town. Partially extant 17th century listed farmstead with unconverted buildings. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. Prominent L-plan (attached house) area in association. The farmhouse is attached to the agricultural range. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Hop kiln located within the farmstead. Large modern sheds are located on the site.

Farmhouse: 17th century. Timber framed with brick and wattle infill on rubble and brick base, partly rendered with some brick replacement walling, tile roof. Working building(s): 19th century (?) The 17th century, listed, Hilltop Cottage, may have been part of an earlier farmstead with LP character. Later farmhouse recorded to the south west of the yard

#### *Monuments adjacent to the site*

WSM 67719

Earthworks, unidentified mound and other earthworks recorded during LiDAR analysis for the HER Woodland LiDAR Project performed in 2015. Possible mound, circular, approximate 20m wide and situated beside a small watercourse. Not visible in aerial photography. No field validation has been performed within this project

#### *Archaeological events adjacent to the site*

WSM 71719

Finds retrieval, south of Hill Top Farm - a piece of Bronze Age gold 'ring-money', half-inch diameter in the form of an unclosed ring of round section purchased at Tenbury (SO 6066) in 1863, is in the Evans Collection in the Ashmolean Museum (Acc No 1927.2961). Rings, commonly called ring-money, may possibly be beads: Transactions of Worcestershire Archaeological Society 34 1957 20 (C N S Smith), ABI 1881 391 (J Evans). This record includes National Record of the Historic Environment Information provided by Historic England on 9th April 2019 licensed under the Open Government Licence: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>

#### *Landscape character – the site itself*

HWR 3132

Clustered settlement (post medieval to 18th century AD - 1540 AD to 1799 AD)

## Summary of the documentary material

The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record identifies the hop kiln as 19th century, which is supported by the historic mapping. The construction of the hop kiln appears to have been the culmination of a remodelling of an early post-medieval farmstead, begun after 1843 and substantially complete by 1885.

## The fieldwork

### General

Fieldwork took place on the 14th December 2020. The building recording comprised a walk-over survey of the building with 'as existing' architect's plans and elevations. The plans and elevations were annotated with historic information relating to the construction and sequence of development of the building with photographs taken as appropriate (Figs 3.1 to 33).

### Description

#### *Phase 1: between 1843 and 1885*

A 'multi-purpose' building was constructed on the north-eastern side of the farmstead of squared, semi-coursed stone, believed to have come from the Raglan Mudstone Formation, with brick detailing on the corners and the edges of the openings (Fig 3.3). This was rectangular, approximately 10.7m long and 5.9m wide, with a ground and first floor level. A double door was provided near the middle of the north-east elevation (Figs 3.1, 13 and 15) with a single door, offset to the south, in the south-west elevation (Figs 3.1, 4 and 5). Three windows were provided in each long elevation, one at ground floor level and two at first floor level (Figs 3.1, 5, 13 and 15). The windows at ground floor level had splayed openings whereas the ones at first floor level did not (Fig 3.3). Brick segmental arches were provided to the ground floor openings (Figs 3.1, 3.2, 5, 13 and 15). Other openings comprised two small, rectangular openings, directly opposite each other, at the southern end of the north-east and south-west elevations (Figs 3.1, 6, 13 and 14). The evidence is inconclusive but they appear to have had a simple lintel, possibly of wood, across their tops. The north-west and south-east elevations of this phase have been obscured or extensively damaged by later alterations and little can be said about them. The north-west elevation is partially visible and is constructed in English garden wall bond (Fig 3.2).

In the interior, the ground floor was of brick setts, a section of which survives (Fig 3.3). At ground floor level nothing else survives of the interior arrangement or fittings. The means of access to the first floor is uncertain but may have been a simple ladder, possibly secured directly to one of the walls. At first floor level nothing survives of the interior arrangement or fittings. The only elements of the roof structure that may belong to this period are the king-post roof trusses (Figs 25 and 27). The tie-beams of these are slightly curved to provide some additional headroom on the first floor and straight saw-cuts suggest that the timbers were pit-sawn (Fig 33). Some re-use of timber is indicated by the south-west purlin which has redundant mortices at regular intervals (Fig 28).

#### *Phase 2.1: between 1885 and 1903*

A hop kiln was constructed on the south-eastern end of the phase 1 building (Fig 3.3). This was built of brick, approximately 5.1m square with a ground and an upper first floor level. Curiously, Flemish garden wall bond was employed on the north-east and south-west elevations with English garden wall bond being used on the south-east (Figs 3.1, 3.2, 8, 9 and 11). The hop kiln had three small, rectangular openings at ground level in the north-east, south-west and south-east elevations (Figs 3.1, 3.2, 7, 10 and 12). Two of these, the north-east and the south-east, had brick segmental arches and it is likely that the south west opening had one too. At first-floor level the south-west and south-east elevations had windows and the same elevations had windows at upper first floor level (immediately underneath the eaves; Figs 3.1, 3.2, 8 and 9). At upper first floor level the hop kiln drying floor had been removed but joist sockets remained to indicate its previous position (Figs 20 and 21). The roof structure was hidden behind close boarding which showed signs of singeing (Fig 22).

Changes were also made to the multi-purpose building. The pair of small, rectangular openings at its south-eastern end were blocked and a stair was built across the one in the north-east elevation to provide better access to the first floor (Figs 3.3, 6, 13 and 18). An opening was provided in the south-east elevation to provide ground floor access to the phase 2 building. At first floor level a stair was

provided to the upper first floor, *via* a platform across the south-eastern end of the floor (Figs 3.3 and 23). The first floor window at the north-western end of the north-east elevation was converted to a door (Figs 3.1, 3.3, 13 and 15).

*Phase 2.2: between 1944 and 1961*

Between 1944 and 1961 an informal record of the output of the hop kiln in terms of numbers of ‘hop pockets’ was kept by stencilling on the wall of the first floor (Fig 31). The format of the record changed in 1953 when the farm changed hands (pers comm Mr Jeffries’ father-in-law). It is uncertain to what the figures 19.1 and 19 refer.

1944	27	1953	30	
	35	54	21	
	29	55	28	
	35	56	21	
	32	57	32	
	24	58	41	19.1
	40	59	31	19
	20	60	36	
	45	61	32	

An isolated figure ‘4’ was stencilled on one of the posts adjacent to the record of hop pocket output (Fig 30). This may have been a practice attempt. The stencils for this activity were kept on a nail in the first floor window in the south-west elevation (Fig 32).

*Phase 3: after 1961*

Two of the small rectangular openings on the ground floor of the phase 2.1 building, those in the north-east and south-east elevations, were bricked-up (Figs 3.1, 3.2, 10 and 12). It is thought that the drainage channel in the floor of the phase 2.1 building (Figs 3.3 and 13) and the modifications to the door between the phase 1 and 2.1 buildings (Fig 19) were made at this time.

*Phase 4: late 20th century*

The two first floor windows in the phase 2.1 building, those in the south-east and south-west elevations, were partially bricked-up (Figs 3.1, 3.2, 5, 8 and 9). This was to facilitate the insertion of a floor at the same level as that in the phase 1 building (Figs 3.1 and 3.2), whose floor was also replaced at this time. An opening in the south-east wall of the phase 1 building was made at the same time to provide through access (Fig 3.3 and 23). It is possible that the existing roof structure above the purlins was replaced at this time as well.

## Interpretation

### The multi-purpose building

#### General

Farmsteads have the need for a variety of buildings in order to facilitate their various activities. An individual building is usually intended for a single purpose such as stables, cow sheds and shelter sheds although they could be pressed into use for other purposes if the need arose or *in extremis*. Barns were a little different. Depending upon the time of year, they were used to house the unthreshed crop, to accommodate the activity of threshing itself, the threshed crop and straw. The addition of two small openings at ground level in one of the bays, one facing the farmyard and the other the fields, enabled them to be used to facilitate the shearing of sheep. The animals were corralled in the farm yard, through one opening they entered the barn, where they could be easily controlled and the shearing could be done under cover, and then they returned to the field *via* the opposite opening. On smaller farms the provision of specific buildings for each activity may have been beyond the available resources and multi-purpose buildings were the solution.

*Phase 1: between 1843 and 1885*

As described above (**Historic mapping**) Hill Top Farm underwent considerable remodelling during this period. The multi-purpose building was constructed adjacent to what would then have been the farmhouse (WSM 34030) and an entrance was provided in the elevation facing the farmhouse (the

south-west. This would have enabled convenient access from this direction and also access without having to open the double doors on the opposite elevation (the north-east). In addition, the interior corners of the reveals for the double doors were constructed with bull nose bricks, which are generally provided to prevent animals injuring themselves or damaging their harness on sharp corners. These three factors suggest that one of the functions of this building was as a stable. Unfortunately, no fixtures or fittings relating to a stable have survived and its former existence can only be inferred from secondary evidence. On a small farm such as this there may only have been two horses: a work horse and a 'hack' horse, the latter being either ridden by the farmer or employed in pulling a gig or trap. It is thought that the stable would have been provided in the north-west end of the building. The internal width is about 4.9m or 16 feet which would have provided comfortable accommodation for two animals facing along the building (Stephens and Burn 1861) and each would have had access to a window for fresh air. In this connection, it may be significant that the relevant windows had splayed openings which were provided nowhere else in the building. In this circumstance it is likely that the first floor was used for the storage of hay. This arrangement does not fit comfortably into Peters' classification (1969) although it has most in common with his Type 1 category, examples of which survived from before the 19th century and continued to be built until 1880 in his study area.

The space in the middle of the building at Hill Top Farm, behind the double doors of the north-east elevation, is reminiscent of a threshing floor and may, on a small scale, have been used for this purpose. The lack of opposing double doors in the south-west elevation does not disqualify this interpretation. Peters (1969) identified a type of barn in Staffordshire (Type vi) in which the high double doors on one side of the barn had only a small one opposite, usually not much bigger than a stable door, the function of which was to provide a winnowing draught. Owing to the small size of the door it was not possible to drive a cart across the threshing floor as the latter was too short to take both horse and cart. It was necessary to back them onto the floor to unload. Peters' examples were all on small farms but after 1830 he found them on large examples as well. Another use of this area, when it was not being used for any other purpose, could have been for the storage of the farmer's gig or trap.

The final use of this building employed the two small, opposed openings at its south-eastern end. During the summer this end of the building could have been converted, with use of some hurdles, to assist in the shearing of sheep. The animals could have been corralled in the area between the farmhouse and the multi-purpose building, passed one at a time through the opening in the south-west elevation, sheared inside and then returned to the fields through the opening in the north-east elevation.

### **The oast house or hop-drying kiln**

#### *Phase 2.1: between 1885 and 1903*

The construction of a hop-drying kiln and the conversion, possibly partial, of the multi-purpose building took place at this time.

Hops were introduced to this country possibly as early as the late 14th or the 15th century and their cultivation developed during the 16th century, first in Kent and Sussex and then in the west midlands including Herefordshire and Worcestershire (Brunskill 1982). Natural drying proved unsatisfactory for large quantities of hops and artificial drying in a hop kiln was recommended as early as 1574. A complete oast house consists of space for the storage of green hops, a kiln and a place for the storage for about ten days of dried hops before they are packed tightly into long sacks called 'pockets'. The oast house at Hill Top Farm is small by local standards (eg Cook and Bretherton 1998, Robson-Glyde 2009) and may have not have had such extensive storage. The storage space is located on an upper level in a small rectangular building while the kiln is a tall building on a square or circular plan. The kiln itself consists of three parts:

- 1) the combustion chamber at ground level
- 2) the drying floor above
- 3) and the working area and cowl on top.

Early combustion chambers consisted of a brick fireplace or furnace with a lath and plaster flue widening out like an inverted pyramid to meet the underside of the drying floor. From about 1780 onwards the lath and plaster flue was superseded by a brick continuously covered flue again widening from furnace to drying floor. The fuel was charcoal or anthracite. Alternatively, the flue gasses were led through brick or metal flues to a chimney, heating the hop-drying floor on the way. At Hill Top Farm the heating arrangement must have employed the three small openings at ground floor level in



the walls of the kiln but no evidence remained for what this might have been. The drying floor consisted of a horse-hair cloth stretched on slats or joists. Hops were spread on the cloth to a depth of around 300mm and were regularly turned by a labourer using a specially shaped shovel. A full-height working area was needed. Above there was in earlier hop houses a roof with a saddle type louvre to let out the moist air, but later the roof was converted into a tapered flue which met a cowl, an invention of the 1790s. The hop-drying kiln may be incorporated into a building or may be a separate part of the farmstead complex and may have either a square or circular base. The oldest and smallest kilns are incorporated in buildings; older separate kilns tend to be square on plan; from about 1835 round kilns were introduced because it was thought that they were more economical to construct and produced the best draught. From about 1875 there was a return to square kiln shapes as it was realised that the round shape made little difference.

Most hop kilns are found in Kent and Sussex. The building type is also found in Herefordshire and Worcestershire, since the counties had, by 1880, come to supply a quarter of the hop harvest. There the structures are often combined, rather incongruously, with provision for cider making, the kiln being at the end of a building whose upper level stored green hops and whose lower level housed the cider mill. At Hill Top Farm the oast house was added to the end of a multi-purpose building. A schematic process flow diagram has been included as Fig 35.

#### *Phase 2.2: between 1944 and 1961*

An informal record of the hop kiln's output was kept by stencilling the number of hop pockets produced in the current year on one of the walls of the first floor (Fig 33). The change in format between 1952 and 1953 indicates a change in the ownership of the farm (pers comm Mr Jeffries' father-in-law). The final entry in 1961 marks when the farm abandoned hop growing. It is clear from the figures that output fluctuated considerably but the output during the final years of production was in the upper part of the range. The explanation for this was that harvesting the crop became increasingly difficult in the two decades after the Second World War (pers comm Mr Jeffries' father-in-law) due to the difficulty of recruiting casual labour.

This is borne out by information from the Office of National Statistics. The labour market had been changing throughout the 20th century but changed significantly after the Second World War, driven by changes in social norms and employment and equality legislation, and structural change in the economy. Broadly speaking the economy can be divided into:

- primary (mainly agriculture and mining)
- secondary (mainly manufacturing and construction)
- tertiary (services)

The primary sector share of employment, which included agriculture, decreased consistently over the century (Fig 34), with secondary and tertiary sector employment consistently rising. With respect to the hop harvest, the only way to counter this was to mechanise the picking. To make the investment in machinery economic, Hill Top Farm would have had to substantially increase the area under hops. Since hop production had only ever been a small element of its activity, this route was not considered viable.

#### *Phase 3: after 1961*

The hop kiln was converted to another use. Two of the three openings at ground floor level, the ones in the north-east and south-east elevations, were blocked-up. A brick floor was laid in the kiln with a drainage channel running north-east to south-west and a sliding hatch was provided in the door giving access to the ground floor of phase 1 building.

#### *Phase 4: late 20th century*

The two first floor windows in the phase 2.1 building, those in the south-east and south-west elevations, were partially bricked-up in order to enable the insertion of a floor at the same level as that in the phase 1 building, whose floor was also replaced at this time. This removed any evidence of former use relating to the phase 1 and phase 2 buildings such as access to the first floor, feeding arrangements for the stable and hop pocket holes. An opening in the south-east wall of the phase 1

building was made at the same time to provide through access. The roof structure above the purlins, comprising common rafters and ridge board, was replaced at this time as well. This may have removed any evidence, such as a timber for a block-and-tackle, for the means of lifting the hops to first floor level.

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## **Acknowledgements**

The author would particularly like to thank Mr Simon Jeffries, his father-in-law and Aidan Smyth of Malvern Hills District Council for their kind co-operation.

## **Archive**

The physical archive consists of:

10 x A4 pages

24 x illustrations of various sizes

The text of the report

Illustrations for the report

It has been deposited at Worcestershire County Museum, Hartlebury.

The digital archive consists of:

10x A4 pages

24 x illustrations of various sizes

1 x copy of the combined report

The text of the report (.docx format)

Illustrations for the report (.bmp format)

(.pdf format)

This has been deposited with OASIS.

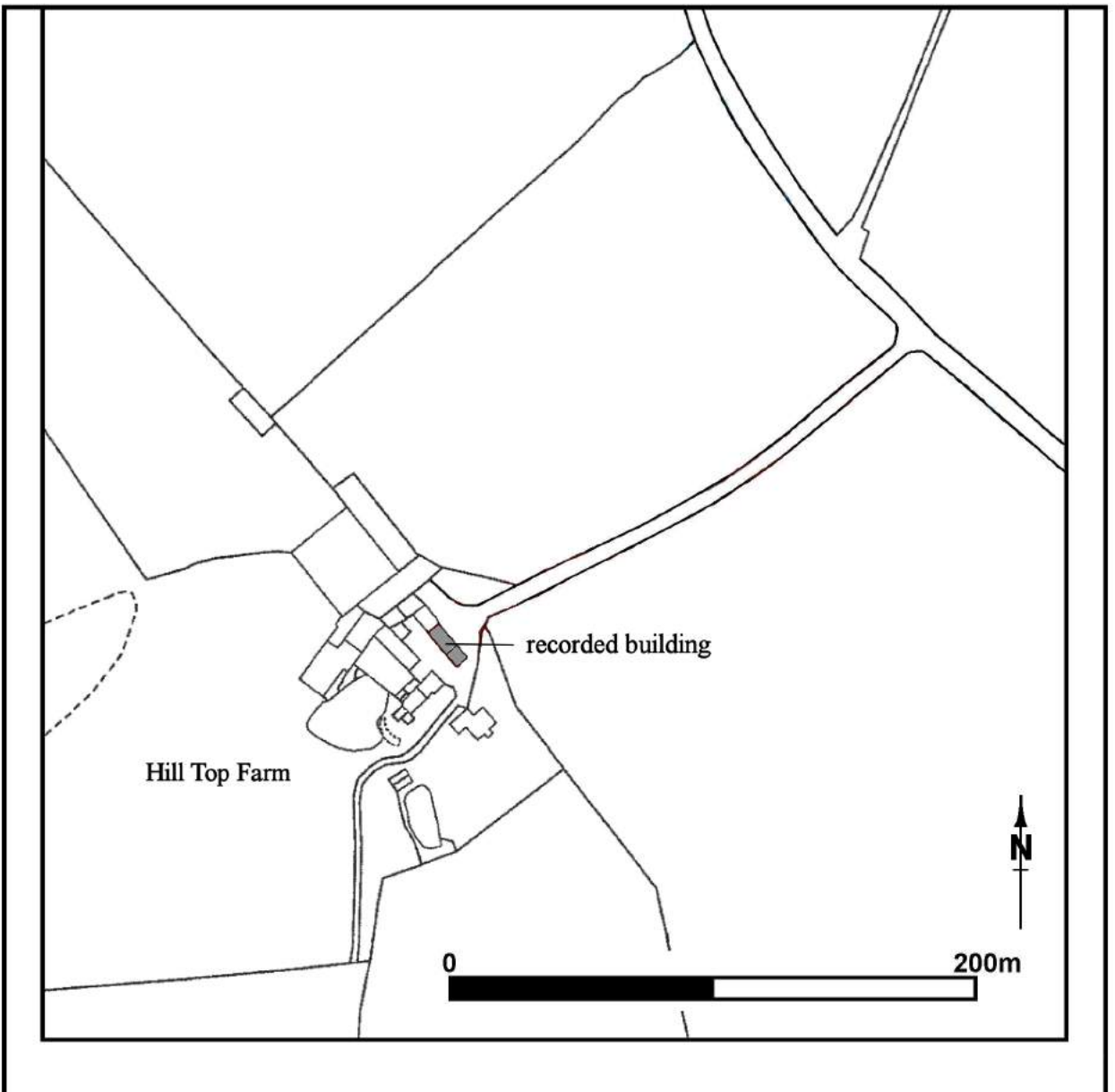
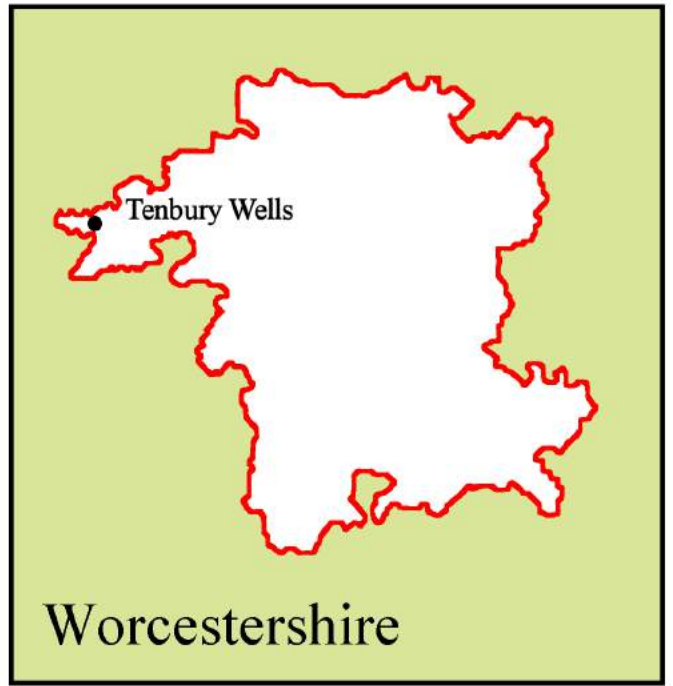
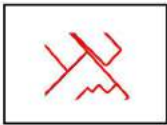
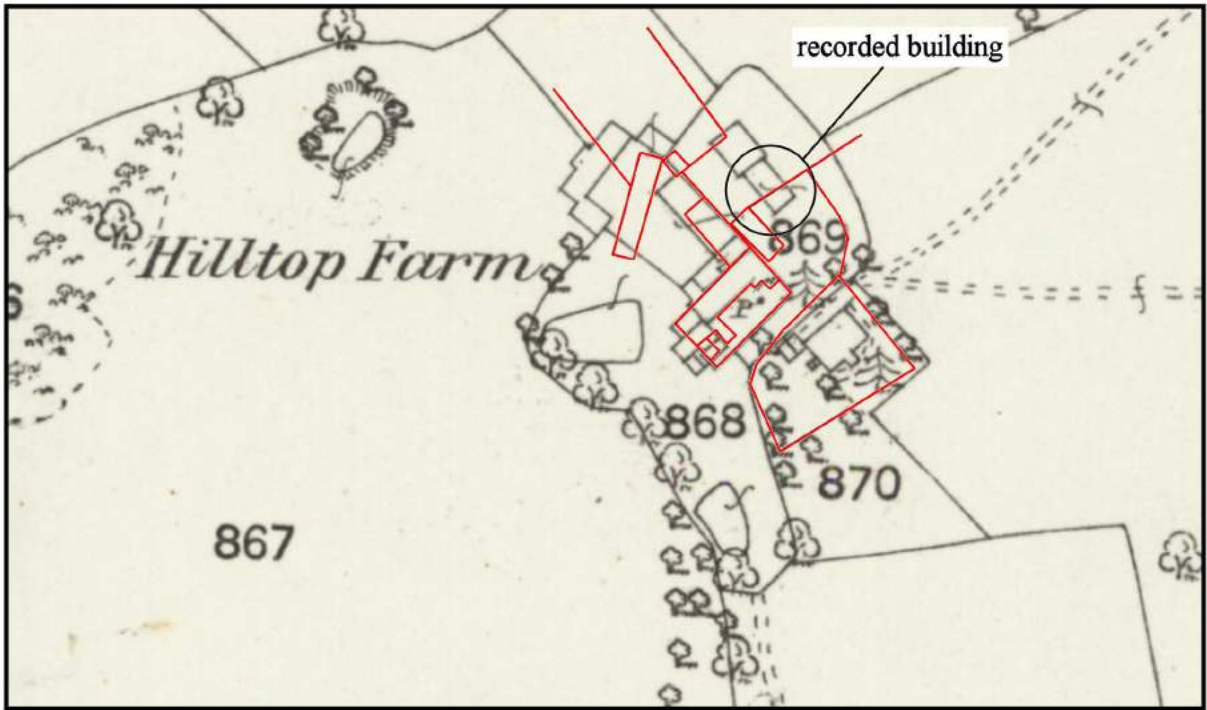


Fig 1: Location of site

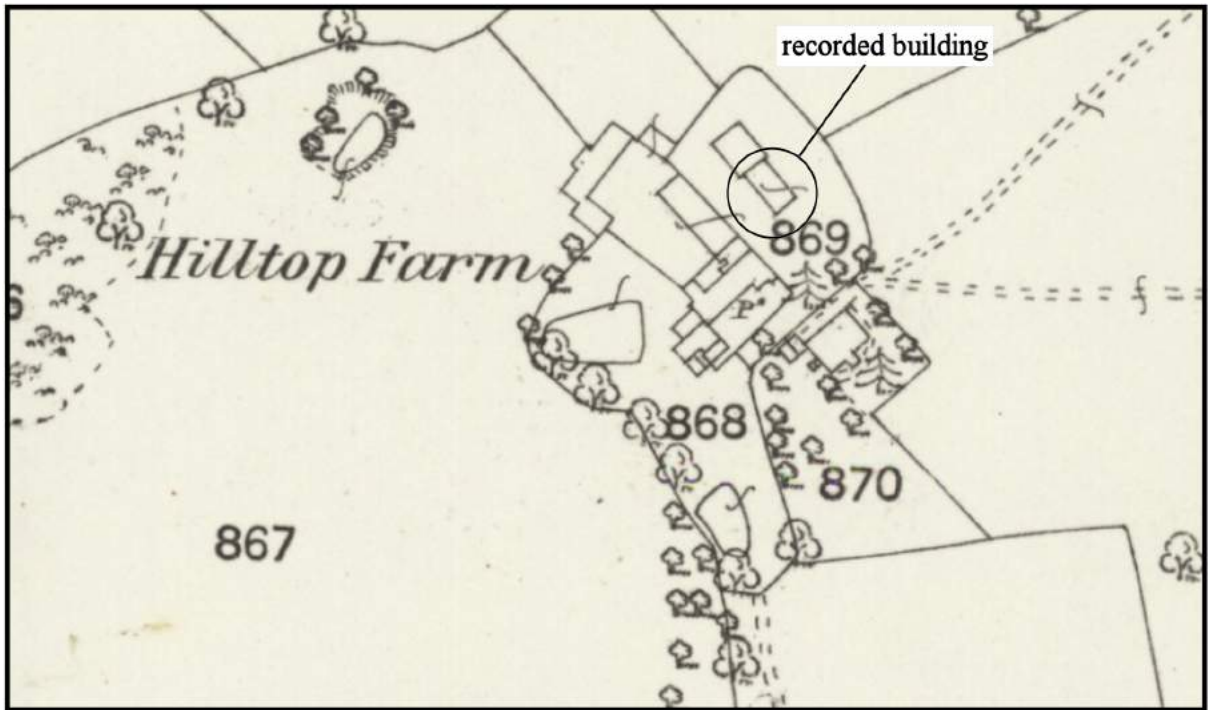


Hilltop Farm 1843



Fig 2.1: Transcription of Tenbury Foreign and Tenbury Sutton tithe map of 1843, superimposed upon Ordnance Survey map of 1885

1885



1903

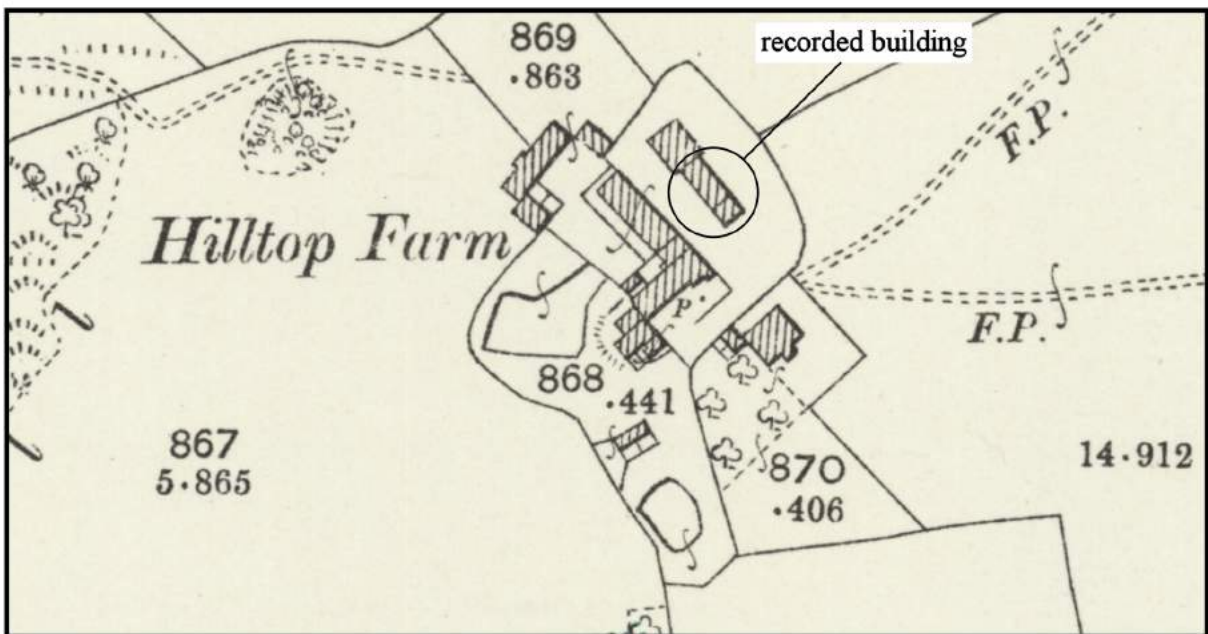


Fig 2.2: Historic mapping

1938

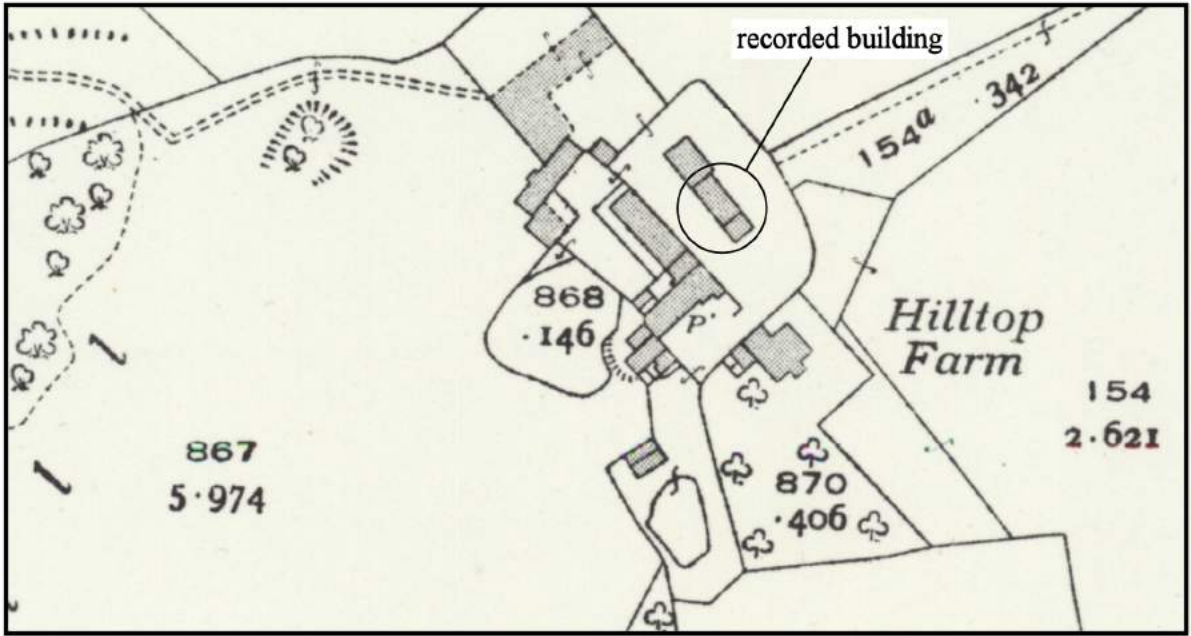
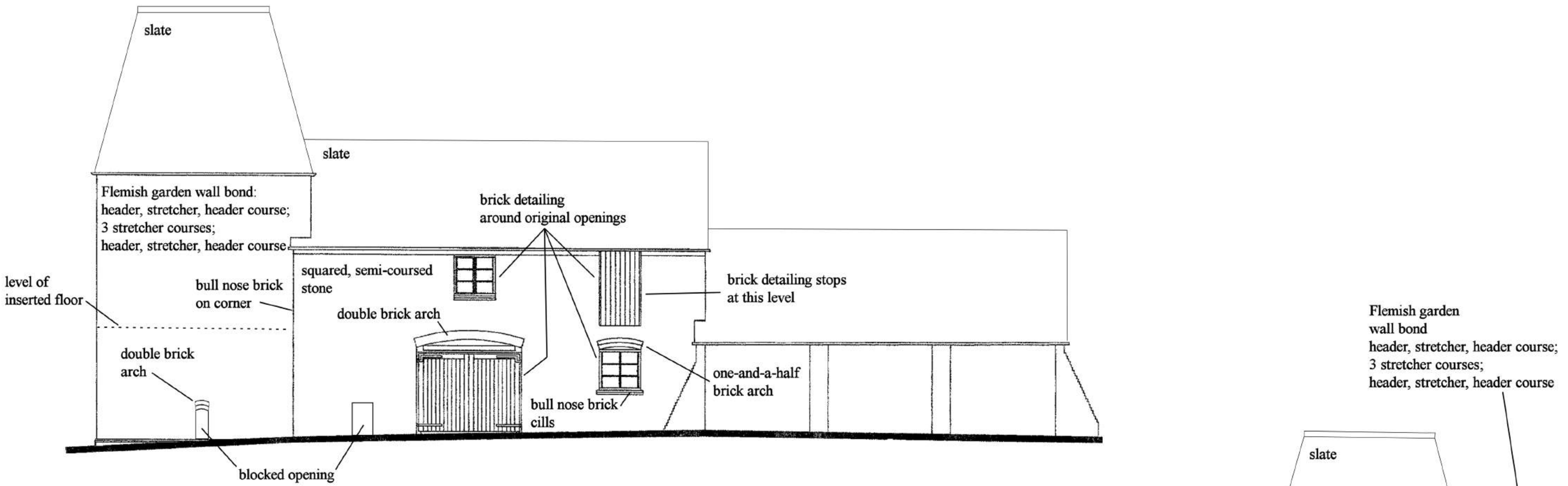


Fig 2.3: Historic mapping



North-east elevation



South-west elevation

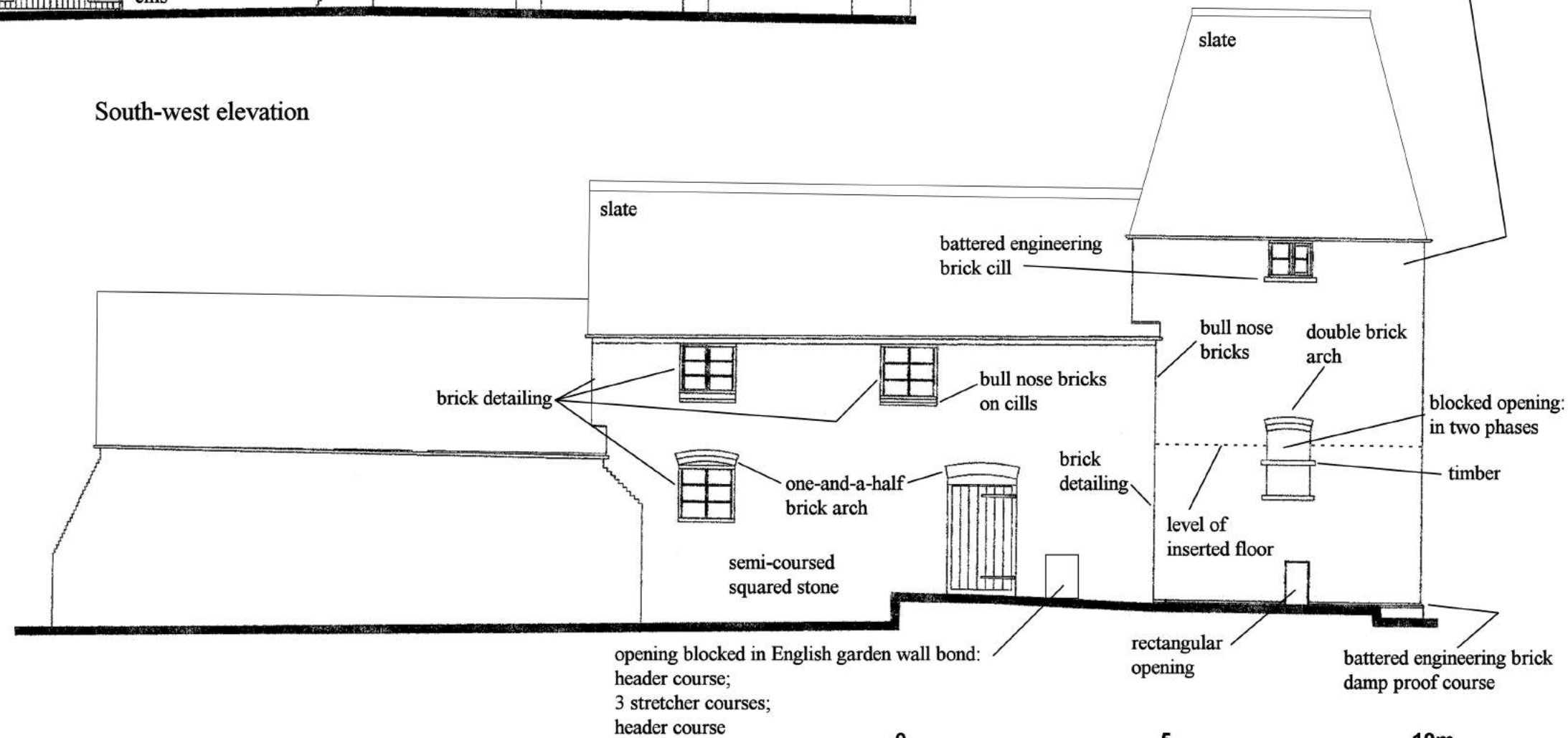
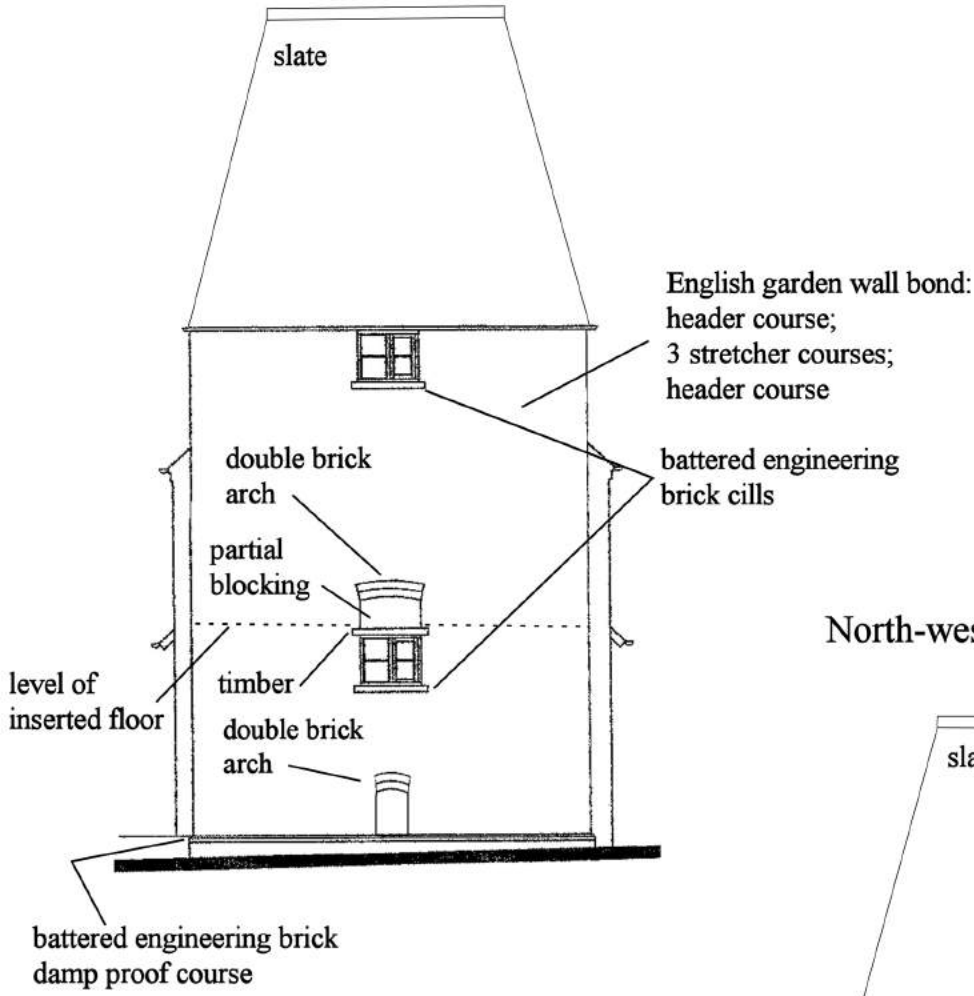


Fig 3.1: North-east and south-west elevations



### South-east elevation



### North-west elevation

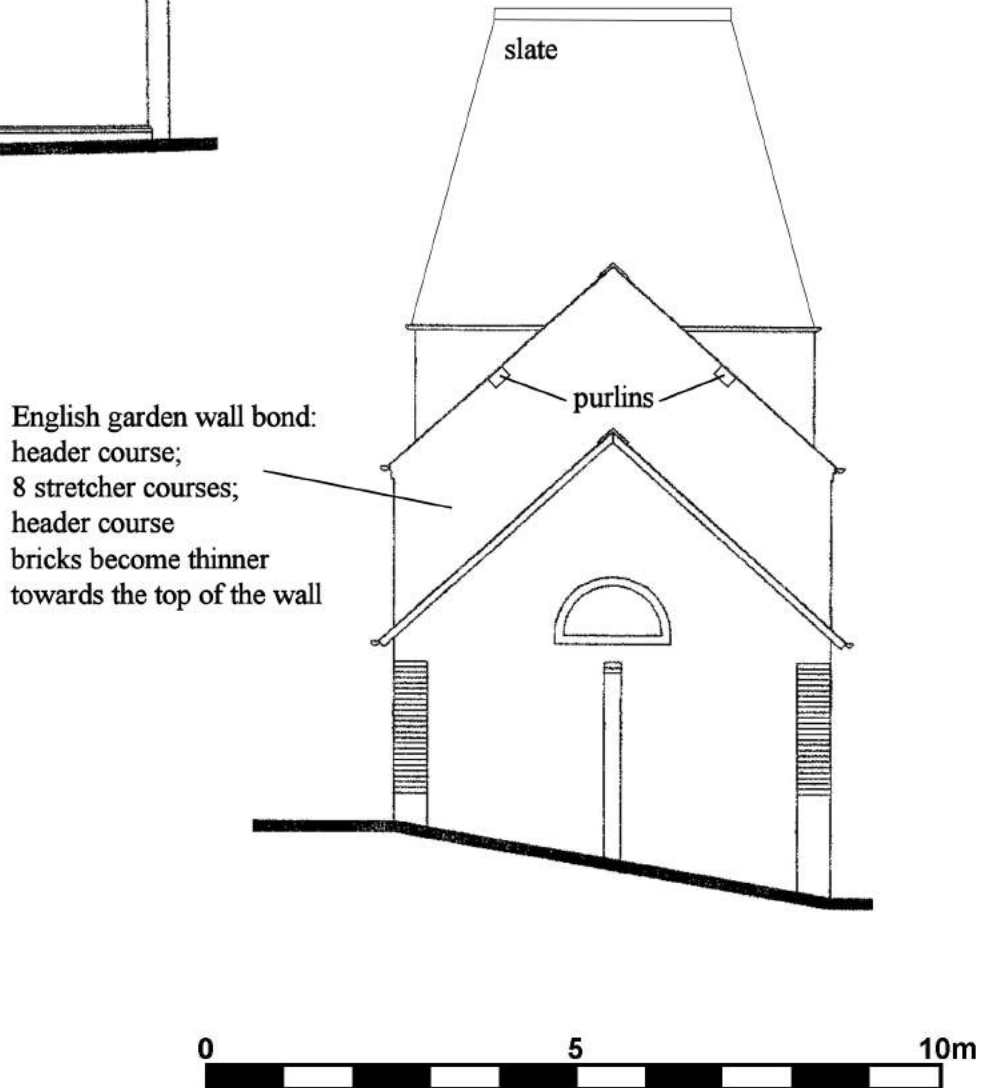


Fig 3.2: South-east and north-west elevations







Fig 4: South-west elevation



Fig 5: South-west elevation





Fig 6: South-west elevation; detail of blocked opening



Fig 7: South-west elevation; detail of opening





Fig 8: South-west and south-east elevations



Fig 9: South-east elevation





Fig 10: South-east elevation; detail of blocked opening



Fig 11: North-east elevation





Fig 12: North-east elevation; detail of blocked opening





Fig 13: North-east elevation

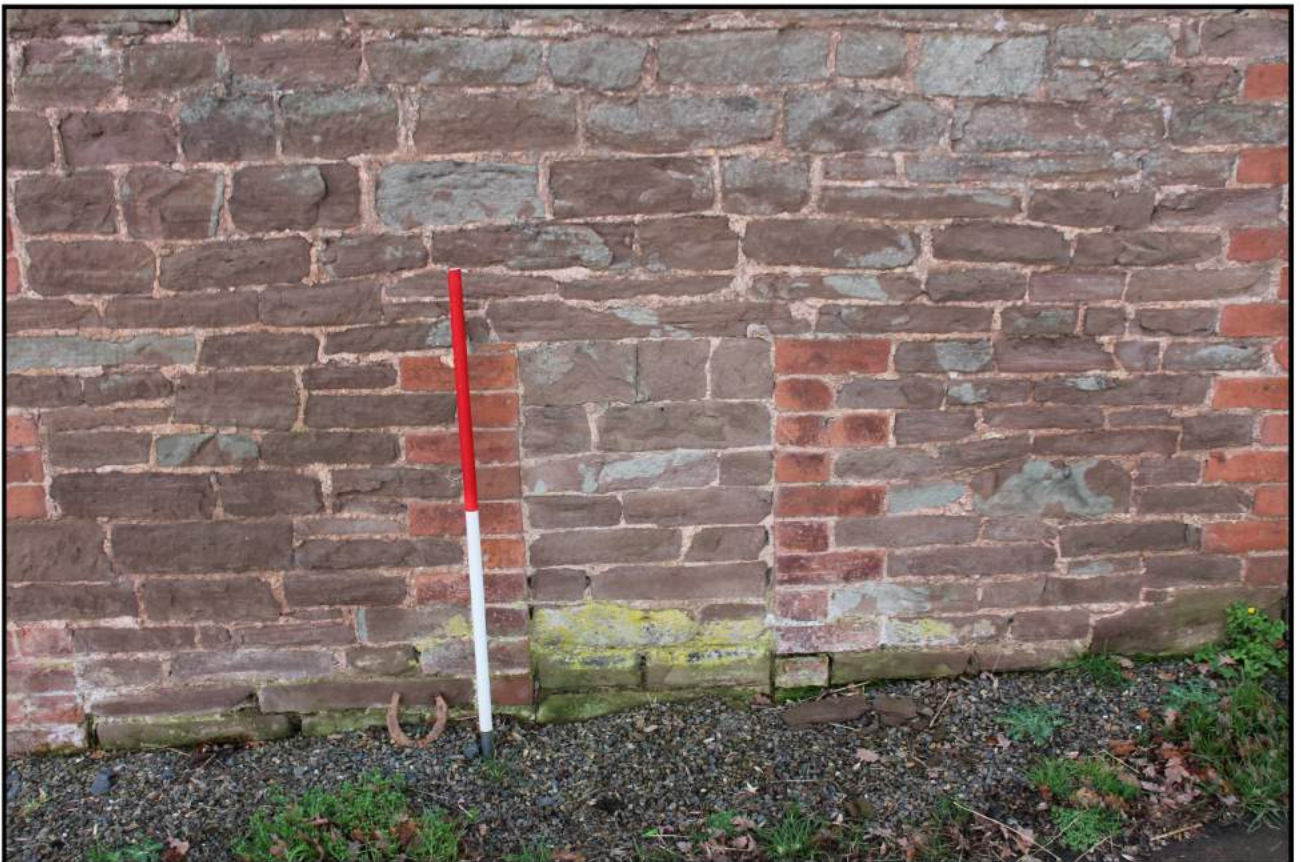


Fig 14: North-east elevation; detail of blocked opening





Fig 15: North-east elevation



Fig 16: Ground floor, interior





Fig 17: Ground floor, interior; showing brick floor and drainage channel



Fig 18: Ground floor, interior; showing stair to first floor



Fig 19: Ground floor, interior; showing door with sliding panel





Fig 20: First floor, interior; showing sockets for floor joists that supported hop drying floor



Fig 21: First floor, interior; showing sockets for floor joists and entrance to hop drying floor





Fig 22: Interior of oast roof showing singed boards



Fig 23: Platform providing access to drying floor door



Fig 24: First floor, showing stairs to hop drying floor





Fig 25: First floor looking towards hop drying area



Fig 26: King post roof truss and purlin, showing modern common rafters





Fig 27: King post roof truss and purlin showing modern common rafters



Fig 28: Detail of purlin; showing redundant mortices, indicative of former use as a floor beam



Fig 29: Pecking on lower part of post



Fig 30: Stencilling on upper part of post





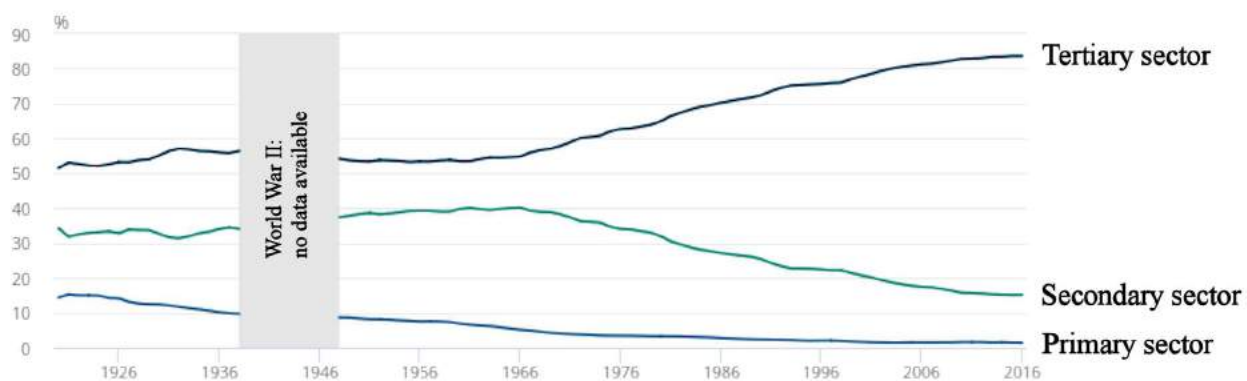
Fig 31: Stencilling on wall indicating yearly output of hops



Fig 32: Stencils hanging in window reveal



Fig 33: Straight saw marks on tie beam indicating that timber was 'pit sawn'



source: Office for National Statistics

Fig 34: Sectoral shares of employment - 1920 to 2016



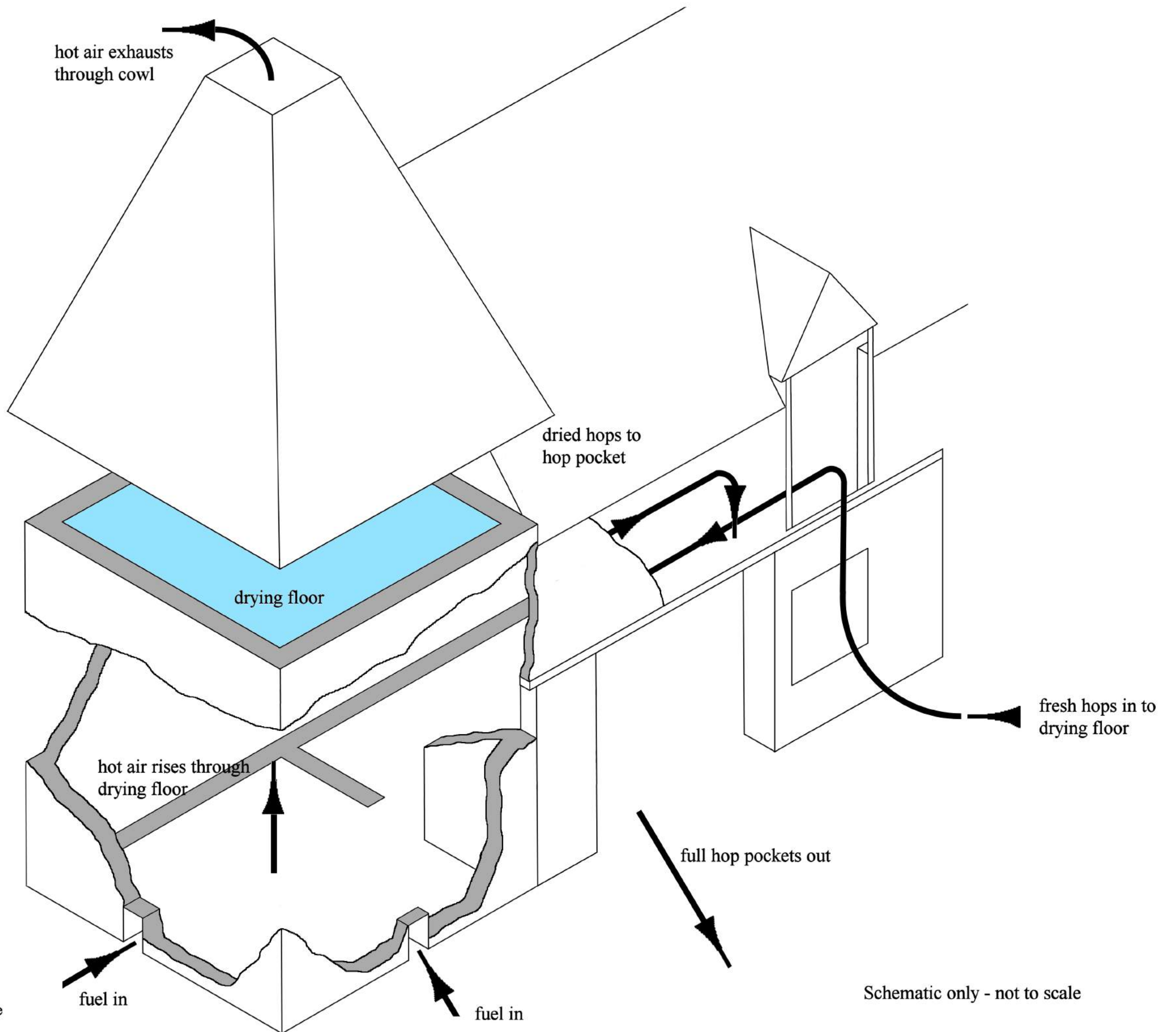


Fig 35: Process flow in the oast house

## **Appendix 1: OASIS form**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: martinco1-412206**

### Project details

Project name	Hill Top Farm Tenbury Wells
Short description of the project	Historic building recording of a hop kiln at Hill Top Farm, Bromyard Road, Sutton, near Tenbury Wells, WR15 8RH
Project dates	Start: 14-12-2020 End: 15-01-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WSM 73755 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	20/00339 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	HOP KILN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure","Photographic Survey"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE MALVERN HILLS TENBURY Hill Top Farm, Bromyard Road, Sutton, near Tenbury Wells, WR15 8RH
Postcode	WR15 8RH
Study area	65 Square metres
Site coordinates	SO 605 666 52.295715396215 -2.579260258345 52 17 44 N 002 34 45 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Project director/manager	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Project supervisor	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

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### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	ADS
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Worcestershire County Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic building recording of a hop kiln at Hill Top Farm, Bromyard Road, Sutton, near Tenbury Wells, WR15 8RH
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cook, M.
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Martin Cook MCIfA
Place of issue or publication	Walton-on-the-Naze
Description	A4 blue card cover with transparent front cover

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