

BUILDING APPRAISAL
ADJACENT TO
THE MARCH,
SUCKLEY ROAD, BRANSFORD,
WORCESTERSHIRE

Shona Robson-Glyde

Illustrations by Shona Robson-Glyde

September 2011

© Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council



Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council,
Woodbury Building,
University of Worcester,
Henwick Grove,
Worcester WR2 6AJ

Project 3669
Report 1846
WSM 44961

Contents

Summary	1
Report	
1. Planning background	3
2. Aims	3
3. Methods	3
3.1 Documentary research	3
3.2 Building recording	4
3.3 Statement of confidence in the methods and results	4
4. Context	5
5. The building	5
5.1 Building description	5
5.2 Historical information	5
5.3 Building development	6
5.3.1 Phase 1: Late 17 th century	6
5.3.2 Phase 2: c1800	7
5.3.3 Phase 3: Mid to late 19 th century	7
5.3.4 Phase 4: 20 th century	7
6. Discussion	7
6.1 Research frameworks	8
7. Significance	8
7.1 Significance of a heritage asset with archaeological and architectural interest	8
7.2 Assessment of significance	8
7.3 Assessment of the impact of the proposal	9
8. Publication summary	9
9. Acknowledgements	9
10. Personnel	9
11. Bibliography	9

Building appraisal adjacent to The March, Suckley Road, Bransford, Worcestershire

Part 1 Project overview for Client

This section of the report is an overview of the building recording relating to the redevelopment of the barn adjacent to The March at Bransford.

The brief specified that the building should be recorded to English Heritage level 1 standard. This required photographing the exterior and interior of the building and annotating existing survey drawings. This produced an archive of the building before any changes were made to the building.

The brief also required an element of historical research and synthesis. Historic maps and trade directories were studied, online census records were accessed along with digitised historic mapping, aerial photographs and other online sources.

Analysis of the building was based upon the recorded fabric and documentary research. The development of the building was reconstructed and illustrated on phased ground plans and elevations. These have been reproduced at the end of the report along with relevant photographs.

The building adjacent to The March is a small three-bay timber-frame structure with a brick extension. It dates to the late 17th century with the brick extension of around 1800 in date. It was probably a cider mill that was then converted to residential use in the 19th century and then reverted to an outbuilding in the 20th century.



Building appraisal adjacent to The March, Suckley Road, Bransford, Worcestershire

Shona Robson-Glyde

Part 2 Building recording report

1. Planning background

This building recording project was commissioned by Mr Paul Nielsen. The project consisted of the appraisal of the barn adjacent to The March at Suckley Road, Bransford (Fig 1, NGR SO 7857 5258) which it is planned to refurbish to form ancillary accommodation to the main dwelling. A planning application has been submitted to Wychavon District Council (10/0426) who feel that the proposals will affect a heritage asset with archaeological interest (WSM 42379). A building appraisal was required prior to a decision being made as to whether to approve the application.

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA 2008) and *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (HEAS 2008).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section of Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (HEAS 2010) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2011).

2. Aims

The aims of this project are to:

- Assess the structure's character, extent and significance
- Provide an informed and coherent report that details the potential for further works
- Provide an adequate record of the structure if no further recording or mitigation is deemed necessary or appropriate

More specifically the following specific aims were also identified:

- Describe and assess the significance of the heritage asset with archaeological and architectural interest
- Establish the nature, importance and extent of the site
- Assess the impact of the application on the site

3. Methods

3.1 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search of the Historic Environment Record (HER) for 250m around the site was made. This identified only ten records in the vicinity of the site with only two that were of relevance to the building. All of the records are detailed in Table 1 of Appendix 1 with the relevant records shown on Figure 1.

In addition the following sources were also consulted along with those listed in the bibliography

Cartographic sources

- Ordnance Survey maps of 1832, 1885, 1904 and 1928
- Tithe map of 1838 (WRO BA 3841 f850)

Documentary sources

- County Records Office - Tithe map of 1838 (WRO BA 3841 f850)
- County histories (VCH (Spilman and Cheetham) 1924).

- Domesday (Thorn and Thorn 1983).
- Online census records of 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911
- Trade directories from 1855-1940 (online records)

3.2 **Building recording**

A detailed specification was prepared by the Service (HEAS 2011).

3.2.1 **Fieldwork**

Fieldwork was undertaken on 1st April 2011. The site reference number and site code is WSM 44691.

Building recording consisted of a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the buildings, analysis of their development and annotation of existing survey drawings. Photographs were taken with photographic scales visible in each shot. The photographic survey was carried out with a Sony • • digital SLR camera. All photographs were recorded on a pro-forma Photographic Record Sheet. Annotation of existing ground plans and elevations, and completion of pro-forma Building Record sheets, complemented the photographic record.

The project conformed to the specification for a level 1 survey as defined in the English Heritage document *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH 2006). This level of survey is described as 'a basic visual record supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type' (EH 2006, 14). This required the following elements of survey:

Survey and drawings

- Sketch plans of all main floors and elevations as existing (based on existing survey drawings if available).

Photography

- General view or views of the building in its wider setting or landscape
- External appearance of the building, using oblique and right angle shots

The brief also required the following supplemental elements of survey

- Inspection, description and photographs of all internal room spaces
- A general description of the buildings significance, form, principle phases, architectural features, date and condition
- A summary description of the building in its current form in the format of a typical listed building description

3.2.2 **Building analysis**

Analysis of the building was based on the study of the photographic record, building recording forms and annotated drawings. It was also informed by the documentary sources listed above. This allowed basic plans to be drawn up showing the structural development of the building.

The building as recorded is depicted in Plates 1 - 21. All photographs taken during the recording and those taken by the Client have been included on a CD with a digital copy of this report. Ground plans, elevations and sections have been reproduced as Figures 2-6. Plate locations are shown on Figure 2.

3.3 **Statement of confidence in the methods and results**

The recording of the building adjacent to The March was hindered by the existing survey drawings of the building being inaccurate. The survey drawing of the north elevation of the building was missing an upright post and this inaccuracy was present on each of the elevations of the building. As an example, Figure 6 shows a measured survey of the north elevation of the building overlain on the existing survey drawing.

The interior of the cottage had already had its floor surfaces removed along with the ladder access to the first floor prior to the recording. The first floor boarding had also been removed. The building was being used as a store for timber. Large beams were stored on the floor and there was timber stacked

around the walls. Whilst this impeded the movement around the building, it was still possible to produce a record that was satisfactory to meet the aims of the brief.

4. **Context**

The Marsh (Fig 1) lies on Suckley Road at the boundary of the parishes of Leigh and Bransford but within Bransford parish. The building is around 4 ½ miles from the centre of Worcester, south of Leigh village and at the west edge of Bransford.

Both Bransford and Leigh are mentioned in the Domesday survey. The survey shows that they were part of lands of Pershore Abbey and at the time were known as *Bradnesforde* and *Lege* (Thorn and Thorn 1982, 9, 5c and 9, 5a).

Historically the parish of Leigh included the chapelry of Bransford along with the settlements of Leigh Sinton, Brockamin, Brace's Leigh, Upper and Lower Howsell and Upper and Lower Sandlin (Spilman and Cheetham 1924, 101). The modern parish of Leigh encompasses, along with Leigh settlement, Leigh Sinton, Stichens Hill, Coles Green, Brockamin and Smith End Green. Bransford is now a separate civil parish although it still retains its ecclesiastical links with Leigh.

The Historic Environment Record search revealed very few records in the area surrounding The March (see Table 1 of Appendix 1). The majority of the records were for finds recorded in the fields around Leigh. They date mainly from the Roman and medieval periods. Although it is not known where a Roman settlement is located it shows the likelihood of one existing in the area. Medieval settlement was concentrated at Leigh and Bransford and has continued through to the present.

There were also two further records of buildings in the area of The March. The first of these, (WSM 42379), is the record for the barn recorded in this project and is adjacent to The March. The record described the building as a 'late 17th century timber-framed building with brick infill on stone foundation with pantile gable roof, previously a house'. Across Suckley Road opposite the site, WSM 45770 is the site of a workhouse marked on the Ordnance Survey First Series map of 1832. A building is marked on the 1838 tithe map on the site of the workhouse although it appears to be a replacement for a workhouse. It is described in the tithe apportionment as a cottage and garden owned by the trustees of John Gittens and tenanted to Mary Sheward. The field to its immediate west is called 'Workhouse Horlands'. The building had gone by the 1885 1st edition Ordnance Survey.

5. **The building**

5.1 **Building description**

The building adjacent to The March is a small three-bay timber-frame structure. The roof is gabled and covered with pantiles except at the eaves. The framing has tall rectangular panels to the ground floor with square panels above. The infill is brick and the building is constructed on brick foundations. A lean-to brick extension has been added to the west end of the building with a pantile roof. The north elevation (Plate 1) has a rectangular window with a blocked door next to it and a rectangular three-light window in the brick extension. The south elevation (Plate 2) has two doors, two small rectangular windows and a larger elongated window. The brick extension also has a rectangular window. The upper panels have painted decoration on them. The east elevation (Plate 3) has two windows and tension braces. The v-struts at the apex of the gable have angled brick infill. The west elevation is partly covered by the brick extension (Plate 4) which is attached to the tie-beam of the truss. The framing above this (Plate 5) is similar to that of the east elevation. A window sits between the tie beam and the collar and the v-struts also have angled brick infill.

5.2 **Historical information**

Documentary evidence for the building adjacent to The March stretches back only as far as the 1838 tithe map apportionment. The map evidence precedes this by six years with the 1832 Ordnance Survey First Series map. This map shows the building standing to the immediate north west of an orchard. This is replicated in the name of the field as shown on the tithe map, 'orchard'. Interestingly the field to the west of the building, and The March, is called 'Old Barn Field' which may be reflecting the building and its former use prior to the construction of The March.

The place name 'The March' is often used to signify a boundary and the position of the house and barn on the boundary of the two parishes of Bransford and Leigh Sinton is reflecting this name. However

this name only seems to have been used for the building since the early 20th century when it is shown on the 1928 Ordnance Survey map with this name. Prior to this the 1885 and 1904 Ordnance Survey maps show the house with the name 'The Marsh'.

Historic mapping for the building recorded, shows a boundary and extensions to the property that change through time. The first map showing any detail, the 1838 tithe, depicts an extension against the north elevation with a boundary that divides the property in half, running south from the south elevation. The size of the building on this map shows that the brick extension against the west elevation of the timber-frame structure had already been constructed by this time. The Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1885, shows an extension extending about half way along the length of the north elevation of the timber-frame structure. It also shows a boundary running up to the south elevation of the building at the point where the brick extension adjoins the timber-frame building. By the 1904 map the extension against the north elevation had been extended along the full length of the timber-frame structure. The 1928 map shows that the north extension has gone but the brick extension to the west is still shown, as is the boundary off the south elevation. This situation has not changed through to the present day.

The 1838 tithe map apportionment records that The March, a building, garden and the orchard were owned by Francis Amilia Crump but were tenanted to a Mr John Weston. The Crump family still owned The March in 1851 when Mr John Crump is recorded on the census as living there. The 1855 trade directory (Billing 1855, 351-3) shows Mr John Crump as a private resident. He is also identified as this in the 1860 directory (Kelly 1860, 1216-7). The 1861 census records John Crump as a 'proprietor of houses' while the 1871 census records him as a 'retired farmer'. The trade directories for the 1870s all have John Crump as a private resident of 'The Marsh' although the 1879 Littlebury directory (Littlebury 1879, 544-5) records Mr Crump as a farmer. The 1881 and 1891 census still record John Crump living at 'The Marsh' but also has residents in an adjacent cottage. This can only be the building recorded for this project. In 1881 a Reginald W Potter, a London University undergraduate, was resident in the cottage. Whilst the resident in 1891 was Elizabeth Stedman Bedford who was 'living on own means'. The 1891 census also records how many rooms were lived in, if less than four, and shows that the cottage had only two rooms.

The 1884 and 1888 trade directories (Kelly 1884, 1127-8; Kelly 1888, 124-5) have John Crump listed as a 'private resident'. He is recorded as an 'assistant overseer and apartments' in Kelly's 1892 directory (Kelly 1892, 131-2). This is also how he is shown in 1896 (Kelly 1896, 147-8) but at this time there is also a 'private resident' shown as living in 'Marsh Cottage', J B Gill. The 1900 trade directory (Kelly 1900, 147-8) shows that Mrs Crump is the 'private resident' at 'The Marsh'. This is also recorded in the 1901 census which lists that Maria Crump, a widow, is a boarding house keeper. The Littlebury directory of 1908 (Littlebury 1908, 645-5), records Mrs H M Crump as the 'private resident' of The Marsh.

By the 1911 census, Mr G Veel is resident at 'The Marsh'. He is shown as a 'private resident' in the trade directories through to 1932 (Kelly 1932, 175-6) when Mrs Veel is recorded in his place. Mrs Veel is still listed as the 'private resident' of 'The Marsh' in the 1940 directory (Kelly 1940, 177-8), the last we have available.

5.3 Building development

5.3.1 Phase 1: Late 17th century

In the late 17th century a small three bay timber-framed structure was built (Fig 2). A construction notch on the north west post (Plate 6) shows where the building was propped-up whilst being built. The trusses of the building were of two different styles. Truss two (Fig 4 and Plate 7) has an interrupted tie-beam with queen posts truss and a collar. Truss three (Fig 5 and Plate 8) has raking struts and a collar.

The building appears to have had no windows originally but had a large opening on the north elevation (Plate 9). Two of the hinge hooks, pintles, for the door on the exterior of the building and two were internal (Plates 10 and 11). The south elevation also had a large opening (Plate 12) with pintles surviving on the exterior (Plate 13). Internally the building had a first floor between trusses two and three and the notches for the floor joists are visible on the floor beams of truss 2 (Plate 14) and truss three. The eastern bay of the building was also floored as shown by the floor beam mortice on the east side of the floor beam of truss 3 (Fig 5). The survey plans indicate that ladder access to this floor (Fig 2) existed immediately prior to its removal before the building was recorded.

As there is an existing cider mill outside the building (Plate 15) it may have been used as a cider mill with apple storage. This would tie-in with its location adjacent to orchards, as shown on the 1838 tithe map, and its non-domestic appearance.

5.3.2 **Phase 2: c1800**

Around 1800, a small brick extension (Plate 16) was constructed against the west elevation of the timber-frame building (Figs 2 and 4). The bricks of the extension were coursed in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. Their size, 9" x 4 ½" x 2 ¾", gives a date of around 1800 (WCC Reference Collection) for their manufacture which is backed-up by the style of construction of the extension. The size of the building as depicted on the tithe map shows that the brick extension was already in place by 1838 when the tithe map was produced.

The function of this structure is not clear because it is a very utilitarian building that could have been used for any number of non-domestic activities. The most likely use would be a store associated with the function of the adjoining timber-frame building.

The 1838 tithe map also shows that the building had an extension against its north elevation. The building itself shows no architectural evidence of a structure attached to the elevation. Therefore the extension may have been a lean-to created by extending the roof line of the main building. The extension is also shown, more clearly, on the 1885 Ordnance Survey First Edition map. This building may also have been a store associated with the function of the adjoining timber-frame structure.

5.3.3 **Phase 3: Mid to late 19th century**

The documentary evidence (see above) shows that by the mid to late 19th century, the structure had ceased being used as an outbuilding and was occupied as a house in its own right. It was probably at this time that the two large openings on the north and south elevations (Plates 9 and 12) were blocked and a doorway with a stone step was created in the north wall (Plate 17). Some of the window openings would have also been inserted at this time.

The 1891 census shows that the building only had two rooms for living in. The layout out of the structure is likely to have consisted of one room downstairs and one room upstairs. There is no surviving evidence of any other division of the space within the structure. It is possible that the residential use of the building was confined to the east end of the structure where ladder access was available to the first floor and door had been inserted into the frame (Plate 18).

5.3.4 **Phase 4: 20th century**

The use of the building appears to have changed in the early to mid 20th century, although the floor surfaces and other features had been removed prior to recording of the building so this date cannot be fully determined. At this time a hole was cut through the west wall at truss one (Plate 19) to create an entrance into the brick extension and a large door was added in the south elevation in the same position as the previous opening (Plate 20).

The building was used for storage of timber when it was recorded although it had a different function prior to this. The image of a horse on the large south door suggests it may have been used for stabling with a tack room in the brick extension.

6. **Discussion**

The timber-frame structure was built in the late 17th century. The March is an early 19th century house and therefore the timber-frame building was not originally associated with the house. The 1838 tithe map shows a number of small buildings to the east and south east of the timber-frame building. These are more visible on the 1885 map and on the 1904 map can be seen to be farm buildings, the southerly one is a pigsty. All of these buildings are unlikely to be of late 17th century and it may be that the timber-frame structure was isolated within fields when it was built. A function as a cider mill seems most likely for the building and would explain its isolated position among orchards. Tethering rings (Plate 21) attached to the exterior show that animals needed to be tied up outside the structure, most likely horses that were used to turn the mill to crush the apples.

The conversion of the building to residential use happened at a time of population expansion in Britain. Cities and towns were growing at a massive rate with the rural population also increasing especially around the town and cities. This had a large impact on the available housing and

overcrowding in cities became rife. This was carried through into rural areas with the construction of new buildings and the conversion and subdivision of others. The owner of The March and the timber-frame building at this time is recorded as being an apartment keeper, so it is likely he had a number of other properties in the area.

6.1 Research frameworks

The majority of buildings of the same date as recorded for this project have only survived to the present day because they have some form of designated protection. In particular the survival of utilitarian buildings of this type is generally rare especially in a relatively unaltered form as this building is. The recording of such buildings is therefore important although this is not reflected in the recently published archaeology frameworks.

The archaeology of the West Midlands: a framework for research (Watt 2011), the publication of the West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology, is decidedly lacking in the discussion of upstanding archaeology and the recording of historic buildings. The section regarding post-medieval archaeology recognises that the archaeology of buildings is a 'well-established component' of the discipline of archaeology. However, it also regards that the recording of above ground archaeology is worthless without the excavation of the surrounding remains (Belford 2011, 226). This is a very blinkered view of buildings archaeology and disregards the information that can be gained from investigating and analysing an upstanding structure. Mike Hodder discusses the need to record more historic buildings and to integrate above and below ground archaeology (Hodder 2011, 251). He states that the study of buildings 'not just the exceptional but also the typical, would be useful'.

7. Significance

7.1 Significance of a heritage asset with archaeological and architectural interest

The aim of the building appraisal is to provide the client and the planning authority (and its advisors) with sufficient information to assess the significance of the heritage asset with archaeological and architectural interest, in line with *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (DCLG 2010: Policy HE6). More detailed guidance on assessing the significance of the site with archaeological and architectural interest is set out in the associated *Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*, which advises that an 'on-site evaluation' should establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological interest in order to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the impact of the proposal (DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010: Section 5, Development Management).

7.2 Assessment of significance

The building appraisal has provided new evidence on a site with archaeological and architectural interest. As a result, an assessment of the significance of this site can be made in terms of the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological and architectural interest.

Nature of the archaeological and architectural interest in the site

The building dates from the late 17th century. It consists of a timber-frame structure with tall panels on the ground floor and rectangular panels on the first floor. There is no architectural evidence of central rails originally existing in the ground floor panels, despite them being painted in place and being proposed for replacement.

The building lies adjacent to an early 19th century house at present but was originally isolated within orchards. It functioned as a cider mill but was converted into residential use in the mid to late 19th century. It was a small structure for residential use as it contained only two rooms most probably a single room on the ground and first floors.

Relative importance of the archaeological and architectural interest in the site

Late 17th century timber-frame buildings are not uncommon in Worcestershire. The building has been little altered and a closer inspection of the fabric of the building may reveal more evidence of its construction, function and date of conversion. The potential for further evidence being revealed however is low and would only be helpful if this is believed to be necessary to complete an understanding of the building.

Physical extent of the archaeological and architectural interest in the site

As has been stated the building is not uncommon and many of the timber joints are rotten and have been covered with cement mortar. The wall plate is patchy and has rotten away in places. Despite this a large amount of the timber still survives and evidence for the original layout of the building is visible within the structure of the present building.

The floor surfaces within the building had been removed prior to the recording of the structure, therefore any possible below ground archaeological evidence of early surfaces or features has already been removed.

7.3 **Assessment of the impact of the proposal**

The building appraisal allowed an assessment to be made of the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological and architectural interest in the site.

The proposed conversion of the building into residential use will impact on the building and will involve the replacement of a large number of timbers. This will also include the replacing of painted lines with actual timber, even where there is no evidence of the timber originally existing.

In order to achieve this it is believed that the building will have to be stripped down to its bare frame. This would have an impact on evidence of earlier infill techniques and any evidence beneath layers of paint and other brickwork.

8. **Publication summary**

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, and unless directed otherwise, the Service intends to publish the following summary in an appropriate journal or journals.

A building appraisal was undertaken on behalf of Mr Paul Nielsen at The March, Suckley Road, Bransford, Worcestershire (NGR SO 7857 5258; HER ref WSM 44961). The building recorded was adjacent to The March in Bransford. It was a small timber-frame structure dating from the late 17th century. It had tall panels of framing on the ground floor with rectangular panels above. The building was most likely a cider mill when it was constructed in an isolated position among fields. Around 1800 it had a brick extension added and in the mid to late 19th century was converted for use as a house. It reverted to an outbuilding in the 20th century.

9. **Acknowledgements**

We thank Mr Paul Nielsen, the Client, and his father for arranging access to the site and their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project.

10. **Personnel**

The project leader was Shona Robson-Glyde. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Hal Dalwood. Fieldwork was undertaken by Shona Robson-Glyde and illustration by Shona Robson-Glyde.

11. **Bibliography**

Billing, M, 1855 *Directory and gazetteer of the County of Worcester*, Billing, Birmingham

DCLG 2010 *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the historic environment*, Department for Communities and Local Government

DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010 *PPS5 Planning for the historic environment: historic environment planning practice guide*, Department for Communities and Local Government/Department for Culture, Media and Sport/English Heritage

EH 2006 *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage

HEAS 2008 *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council unpublished document dated November 2009

HEAS 2010 *Requirements for a historic building appraisal at The March, Leigh, Worcestershire*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council unpublished document dated July 26th 2010

HEAS 2011 *Proposal for appraisal of an historic building at The March, Leigh, Worcestershire* Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 15th March 2011, **P3669**

IfA 2008 *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, Institute for Archaeologists

Kelly, 1860 *Post Office directory of Worcestershire*, Kelly and Co, London

Kelly, 1884, *Directory of Worcestershire*, Kelly and Co, London

Kelly, 1888, *Directory of Worcestershire*, Kelly and Co, London

Kelly, 1892, *Directory of Worcestershire*, Kelly and Co. Ltd, London

Kelly, 1896, *Directory of Worcestershire*, Kelly and Co. Ltd, London

Kelly, 1900, *Directory of Worcestershire*, Kelly's Directories Ltd, London

Kelly, 1932, *Directory of Worcestershire*, Kelly's Directories Ltd, London

Kelly, 1940, *Directory of Worcestershire*, Kelly's Directories Ltd, London

Littlebury, 1879, *Directory and gazetteer of the County of Worcester*, Littlebury, Worcester

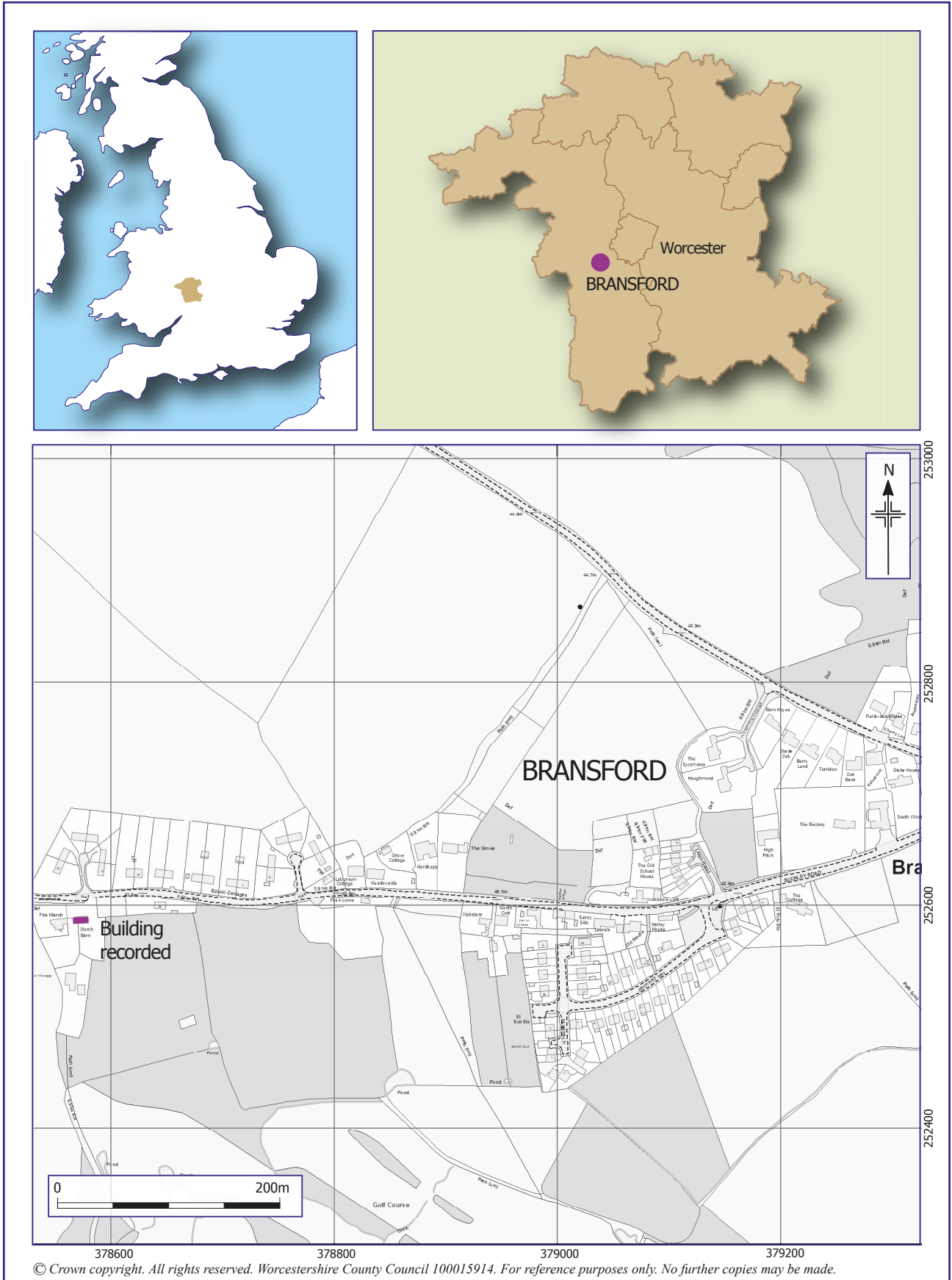
Littlebury, 1908 *Directory of Worcester, Malvern, Droitwich, and Pershore*, Littlebury and Co, Worcester

Thorn, F, and Thorn, C, 1982 *Domesday Book - Worcestershire*, Chichester

Spilman, A, and Cheetham, F H, 1924 'Leigh and Bransford' in Willis-Bund, J W (ed) *Victoria History of the County of Worcestershire*, Vol **IV**

Watt, S (ed), 2011 *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: a framework for research*, Oxbow Books

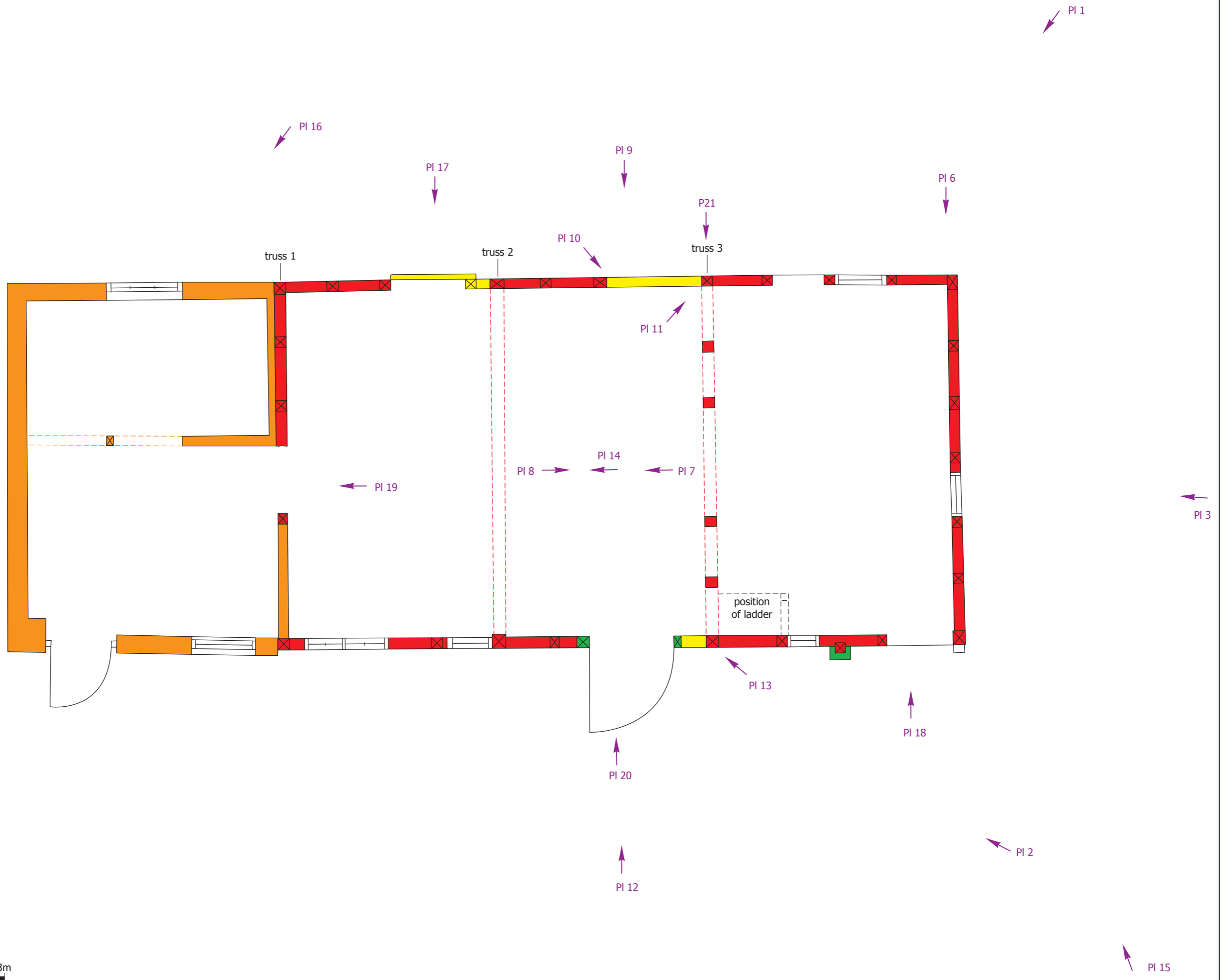
Figures



Location of the site

Figure 1

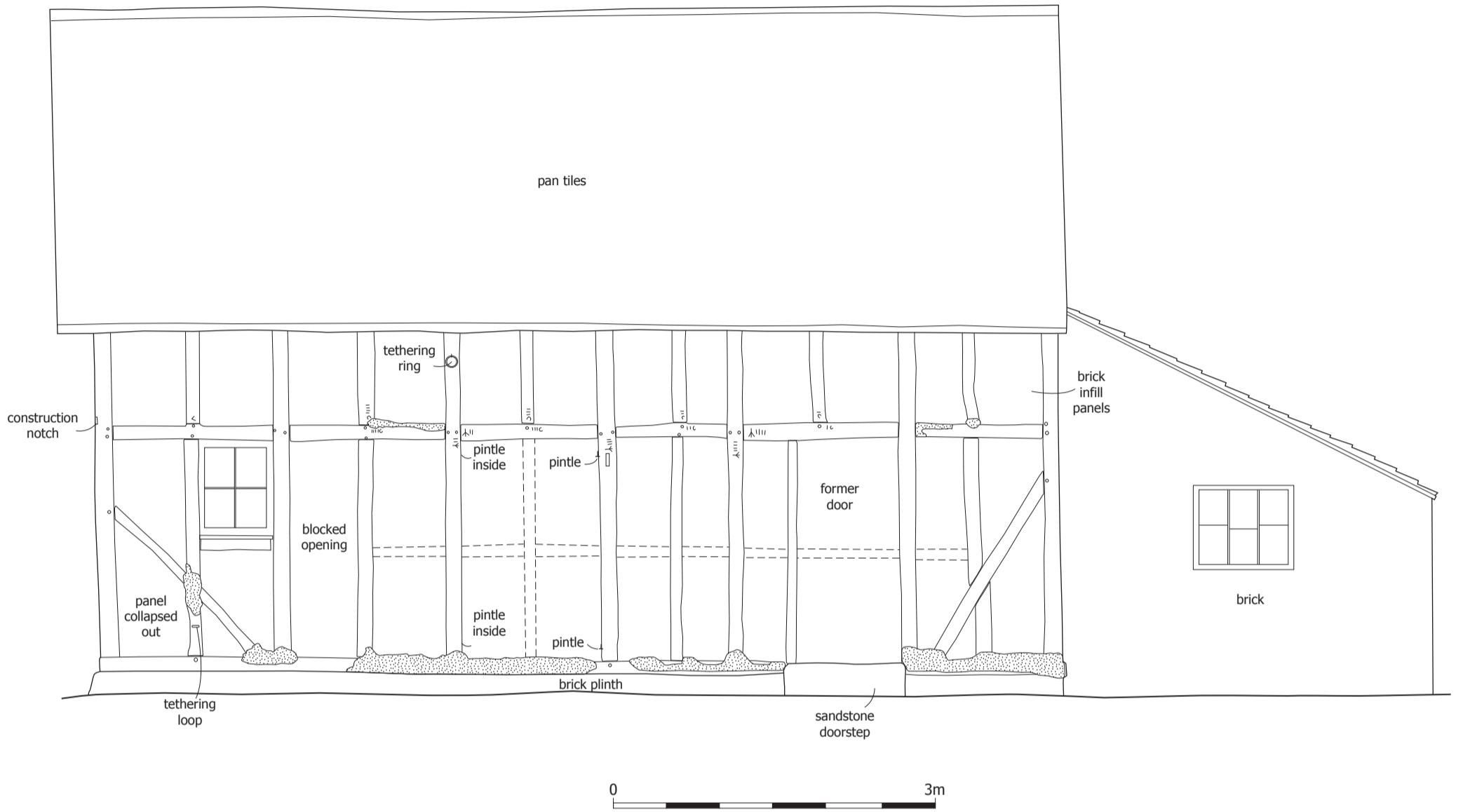
- late 17th century
- c1800
- mid to late 19th century
- 20th century



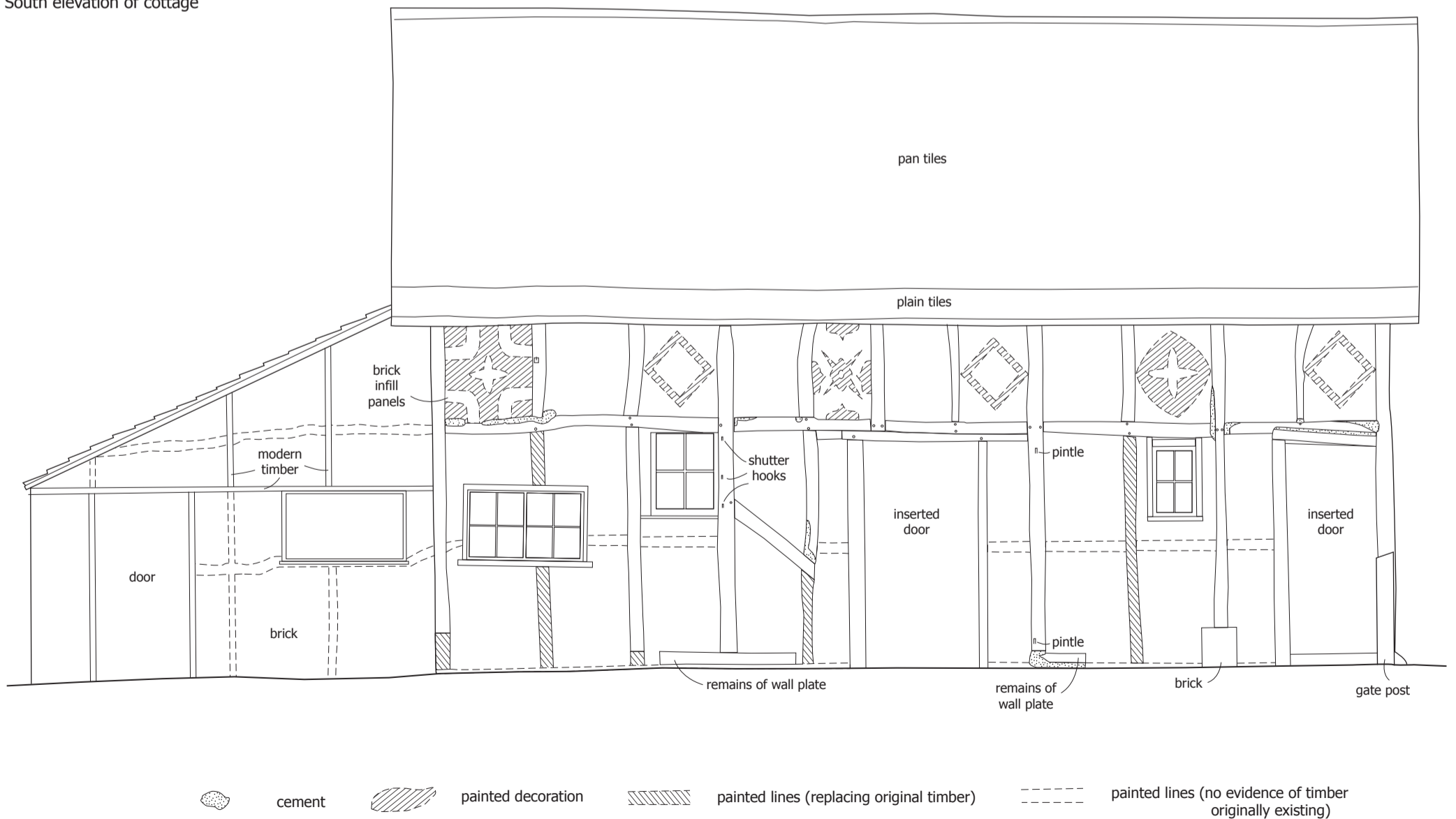
Phased ground plan of cottage with plate locations

Figure 2

North elevation of cottage (measured survey)



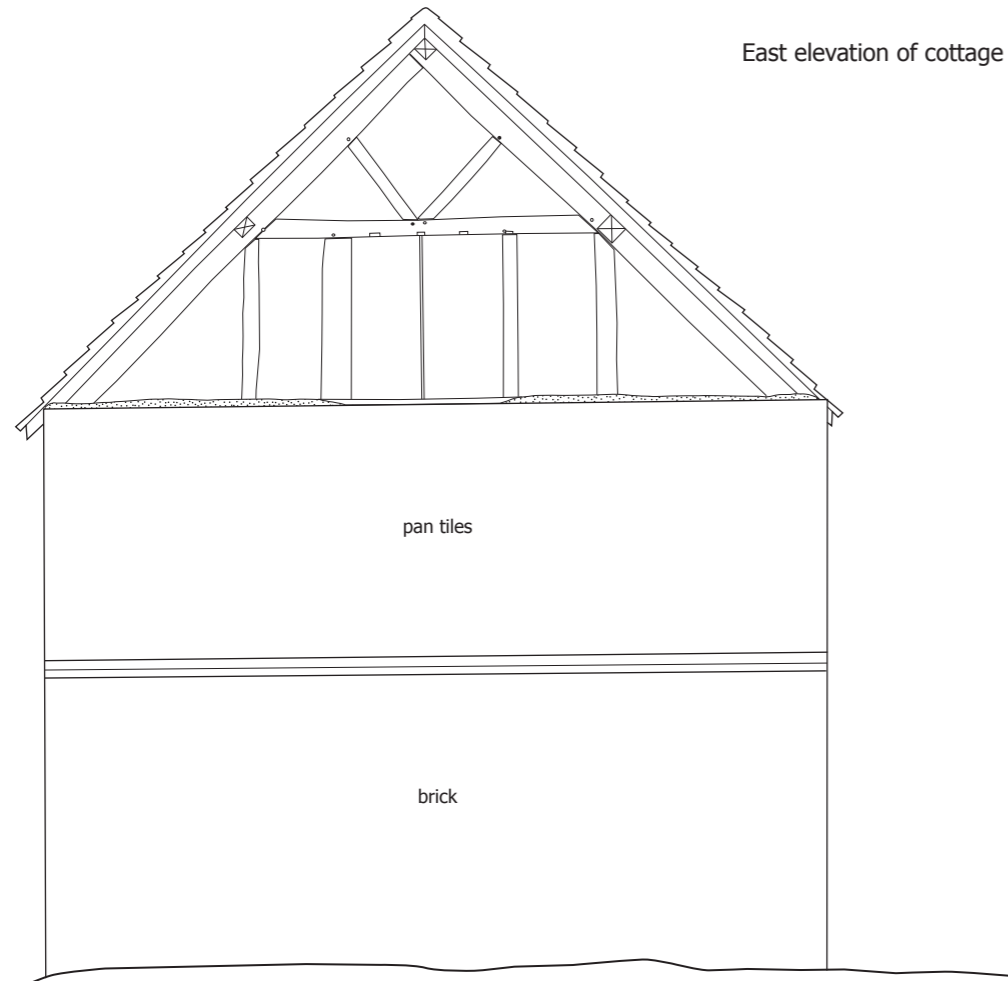
South elevation of cottage



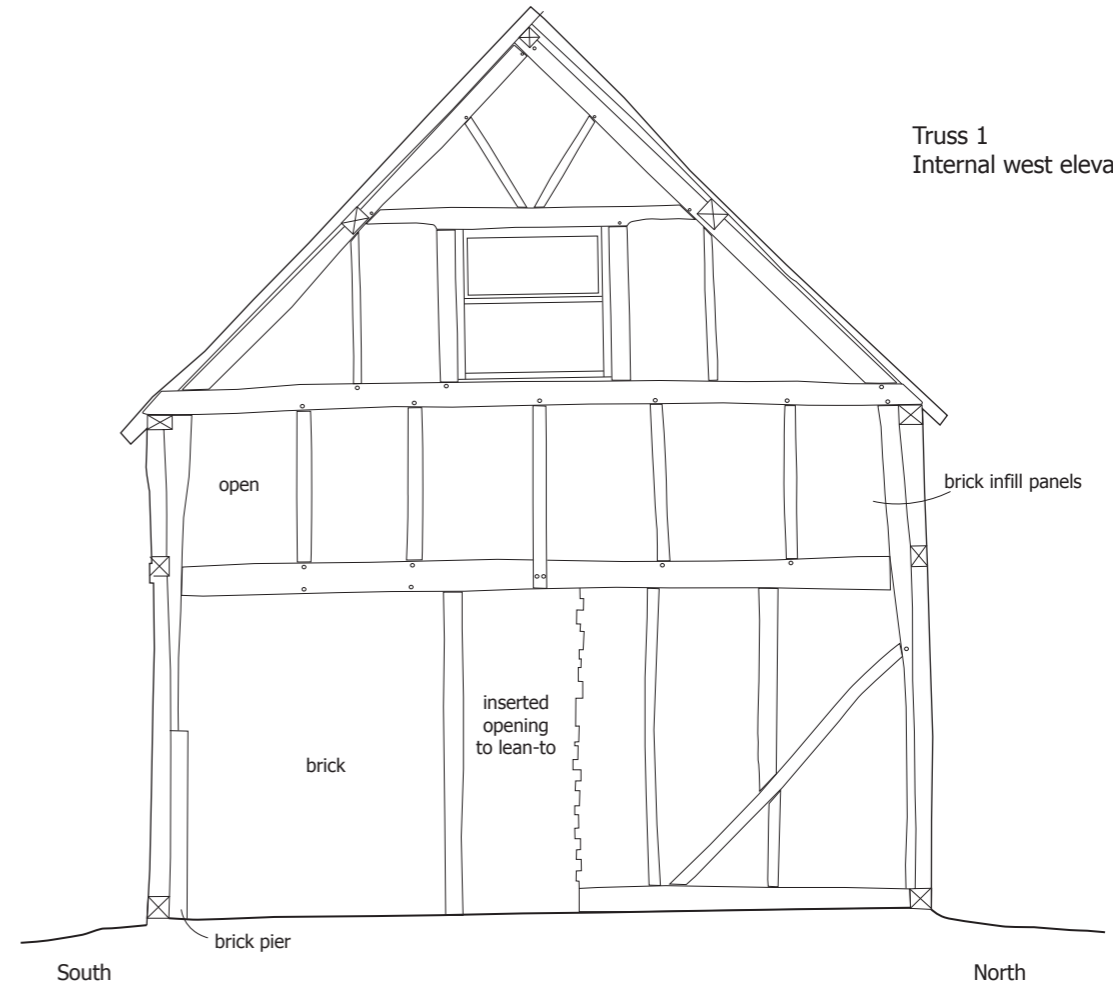
North and south elevations of cottage

Figure 3

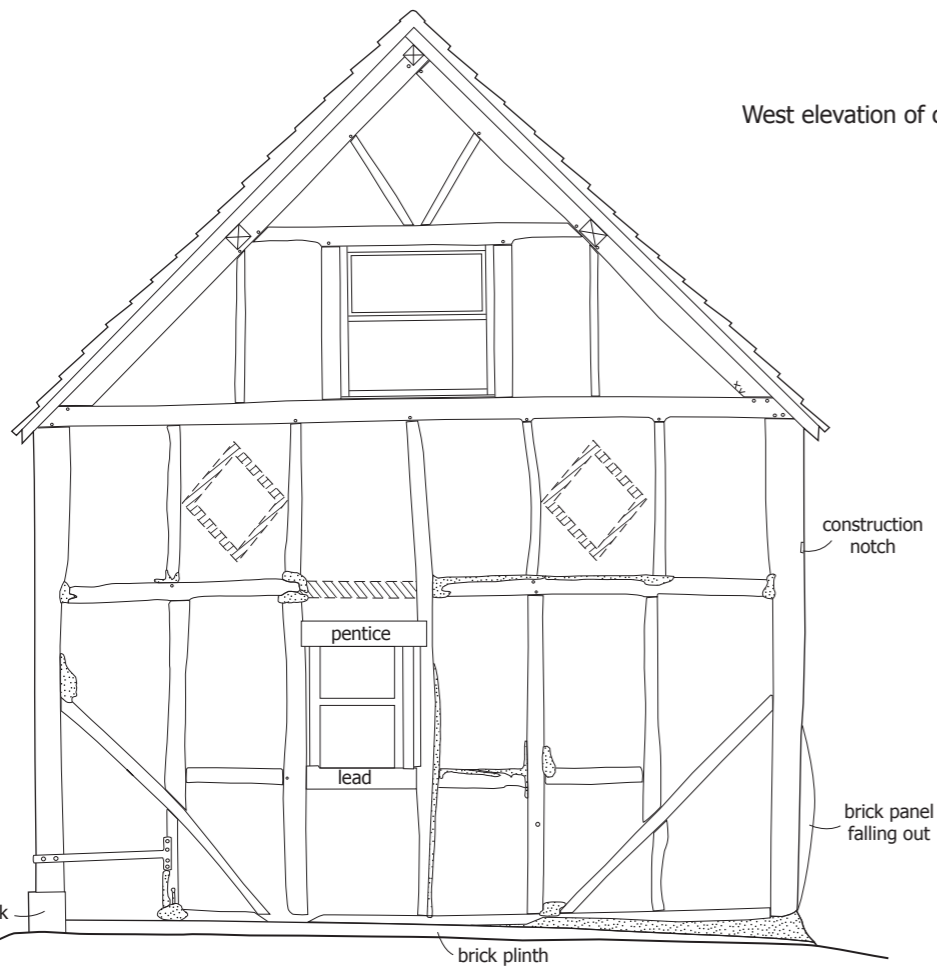
East elevation of cottage



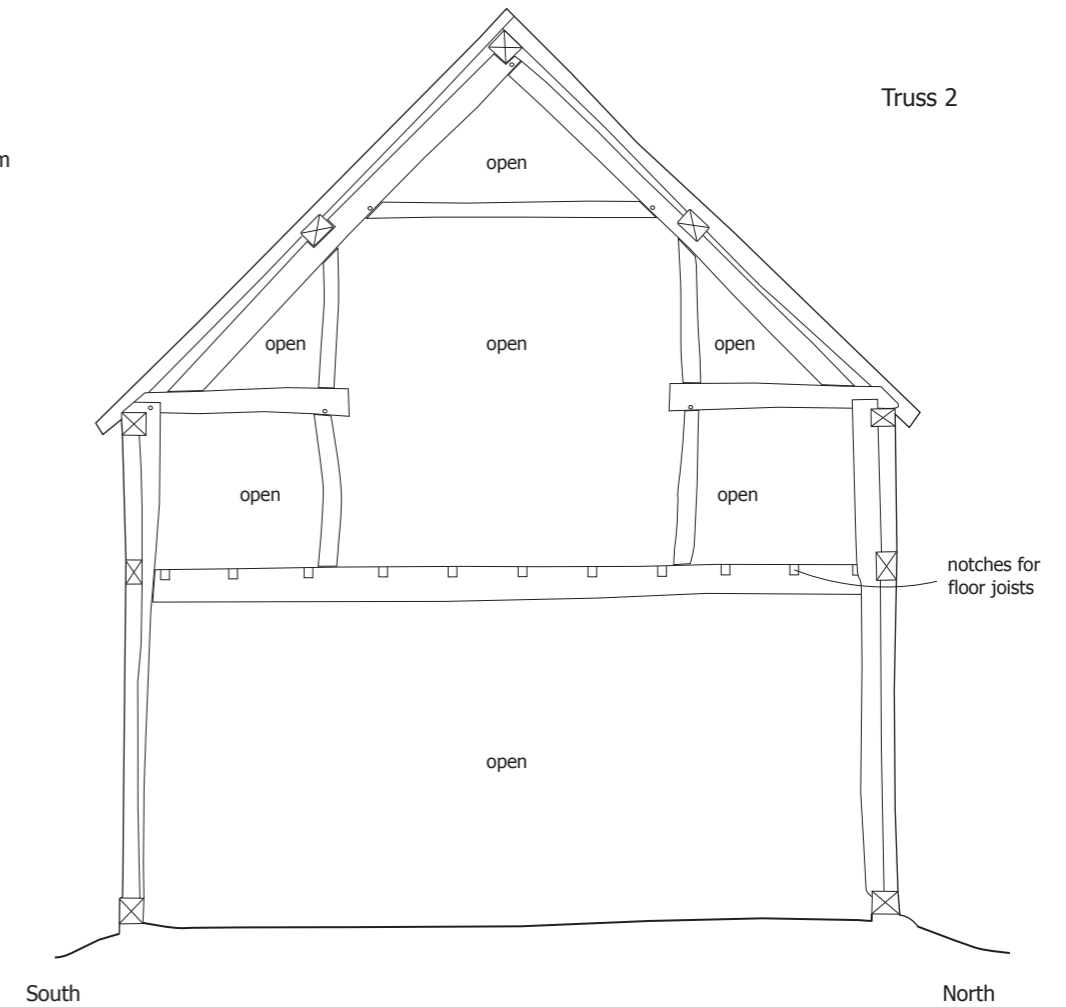
Truss 1
Internal west elevation of cottage







West elevation of cottage



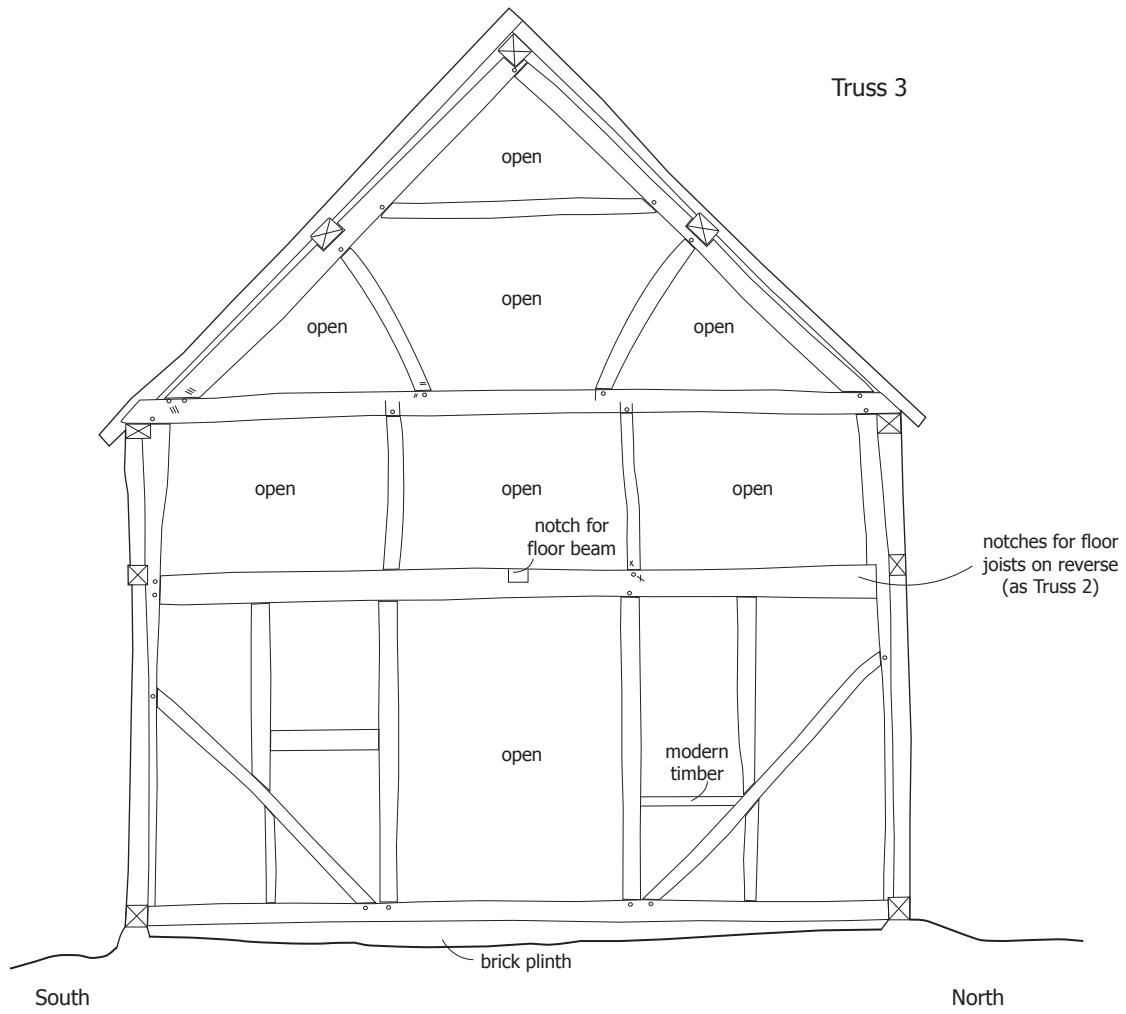
Truss 2



-  cement
-  painted decoration
-  painted lines (replacing original timber)
-  painted lines (no evidence of timber originally existing)

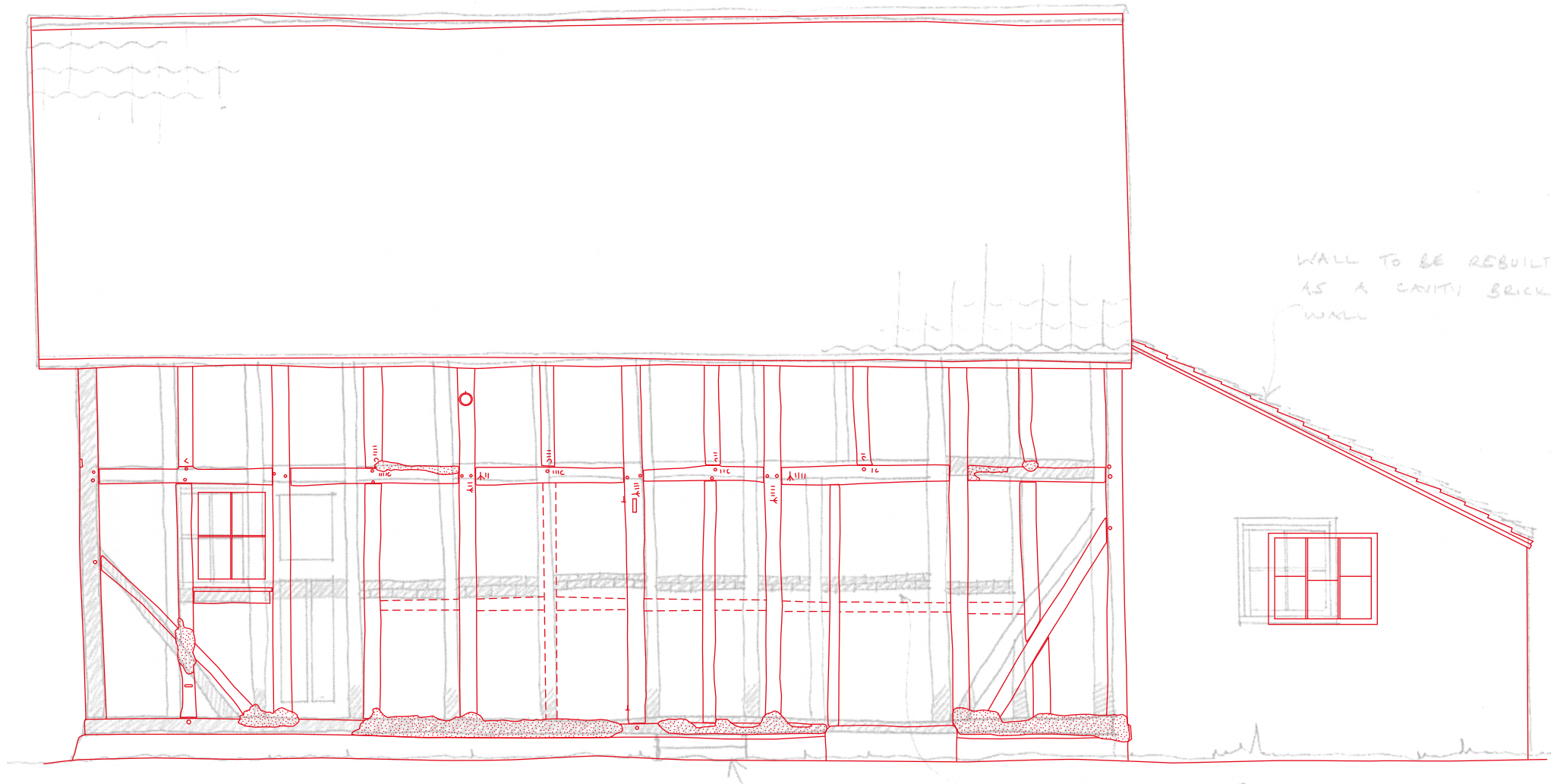
Elevations and sections of cottage

Figure 4



Truss 3 section

Figure 5



WALL TO BE REBUILT
AS A CAVITY BRICK
WALL

0 3m

● cement
- - - painted lines (no evidence of timber originally existing)

North elevation of cottage (in red) overlain on survey (drawing no 2053-2TA)

Figure 6

Plates



Plate 1: Barn adjacent to The March from the north



Plate 2: Barn adjacent to The March from the south



Plate 3: Barn adjacent to The March from the east



Plate 4: Barn adjacent to The March from the west



Plate 5: Barn adjacent to The March from the west



Plate 6: Construction notch on north east corner of building



Plate 7: Truss 2 of the building from the east



Plate 8: Truss3 of the building from the west



Plate 9: North elevation, blocked opening



Plate 10: North elevation pintles



Plate 11: North elevation internal pintles (on post in centre)



Plate 12: South elevation large opening



Plate 13: South elevation pintles



Plate 14: Truss 2, floor joist notches



Plate 15: Cider mill and building from the south east



Plate 16: Brick extension from the north east



Plate 17: Doorway and step on north side of the building, from the north



Plate 18: Former doorway into the building, from the south



Plate 19: Inserted opening into brick extension, from the east



Plate 20: Large door on south elevation of building, from the south



Plate 21: Tethering ring on north wall of building, from the north

Appendix 1 HER and historical information

Table 1: Historic Environment Records (Bold indicates the building recorded, italics indicate relevant records)

HER no (WSM)	Name	NGR	Type	Date	Description
Buildings					
42379	<i>The March, Suckley Road, Leigh</i>	<i>SO 7857 5258</i>	<i>Barn</i>	<i>17th C</i>	<i>Timber-frame, three-bay barn with tile roof. Blocked doorways and inserted windows.</i>
Monuments					
45770	<i>Suckley Road, Leigh</i>	<i>SO 7848 5262</i>	<i>Workhouse</i>	<i>18th or 19th C</i>	<i>Site of Workhouse marked on map of 1832, gone by 1st edition of 1886</i>
Parish Records					
32184	Leigh parish	-	Finds	Roman Medieval	Public reported pottery from fields around Leigh
32762	Leigh parish	-	Finds	1 st -3 rd C	Sherd of unabraded Severn Valley Ware
32763	Leigh parish	-	Finds	1 st -4 th C 13 th -14 th C	Pottery sherds of Severn Valley Ware and Malvernian cooking pot
34207	Leigh parish	-	Finds	14 th C	Early 14 th C Flandrian coin found by metal detecting
34841	Leigh parish	-	Finds	Roman	Copper Alloy coin. Recorded through Portable Antiquities Scheme
39546	Leigh parish	-	Finds	Various	251 finds recorded through Portable Antiquities Scheme
41595	Leigh parish	-	Documents	Post medieval	Various documents containing information about the parish
41793	Leigh parish	-	Documents	Medieval Post medieval	Various documents containing information about the parish

Table 2: Historical trade directories

Directory	Date	Publisher	Page	Place	Person	Information
Directory and Gazetteer of the County of Worcester	1855	Billing	351-3	Bransford	John Crump	Private Resident
Post Office Directory of Worcestershire	1860	Kelly	1216-7	Bransford	John Crump, esq	Private Resident
Post Office Directory of Worcestershire	1870	Kelly	1322	Bransford	John Crump, esq	Private Resident
Post Office Directory of Worcestershire	1872	Kelly	1463-4	The Marsh, Bransford	John Crump	Private Resident
Directory and Gazetteer of the County of Worcester	1873	Littlebury	90-91	The Marsh, Bransford	John Crump, esq	Private Resident
Post Office Directory of Worcestershire	1876	Kelly	1004	The Marsh, Bransford	John Crump	Private Resident
Directory and Gazetteer of Worcester and District	1879	Littlebury	544-5	Suckey Road, Bransford	John Crump	Farmer
Directory of Worcestershire	1884	Kelly	1127-8	The Marsh, Bransford	John Crump	Private Resident
Directory of Worcestershire	1888	Kelly	124-5	The Marsh, Bransford	John Crump	Private Resident
Directory of Worcestershire	1892	Kelly	131-2	The Marsh, Bransford	John Crump	Assistant overseer and apartments

Directory of Worcestershire	1896	Kelly	147-8	The Marsh, Bransford	John Crump	Assistant overseer and apartments
				Marsh Cottage, Bransford	J B Gill	Private Resident
Directory of Worcestershire	1900	Kelly	151-2	The Marsh, Bransford	Mrs H M Crump	Private Resident
Directory of Worcester, Malvern, Droitwich and Pershore	1908	Littlebury	654-5	The Marsh, Leigh	Mrs H M Crump	Private Resident
Directory of Worcestershire	1912	Kelly	168-9	The Marsh, Bransford	George Veal	Private Resident
Directory of Worcestershire	1924	Kelly	175-6	The Marsh, Leigh	George Weal	Private Resident
Directory of Worcester	1928	Kelly	174-5	The Marsh, Leigh	George Veel	Private Resident
Directory of Worcestershire	1932	Kelly	175-6	The Marsh, Bransford	Mrs Veel	Private Resident
Directory of Worcestershire	1940	Kelly	177-8	The Marsh, Bransford	Mrs Veel	Private Resident

Appendix 2 The archive

The archive consists of:

- 1 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 3 Photographic records AS3
- 101 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 6 Scale drawings
- 1 Building record AS43
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ
Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416