

**BUILDING RECORDING
AT
DOWNEND FARM, LONG GREEN,
FORTHAMPTON, TEWKESBURY**



BUILDING RECORDING
AT
DOWNEND FARM, LONG GREEN
FORTHAMPTON, TEWKESBURY



© Worcestershire County Council

Worcestershire Archaeology
Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service
The Hive
Sawmill Walk
The Butts
Worcester
WR1 3PB

Status: Complete
Date: 28th January 2013
Author: Shona Robson-Glyde, srobson-glyde@worcestershire.gov.uk
Illustrator: Shona Robson-Glyde
Project reference: P4047
Report reference: 1978
HER reference: WSM 47462

Report

1	Background	3
1.1	Reasons for the project	3
2	Aims	3
3	Methods	3
3.1	Personnel	3
3.2	Documentary research	3
3.3	List of sources consulted	3
3.4	Fieldwork strategy	4
3.5	Building analysis	4
3.6	Statement of confidence in the methods and results	4
4	Context	4
5	The building	5
5.1	Building descriptions	5
5.2	Historical information	6
5.3	Building development	6
5.4	Phase 1 17 th century.....	6
5.5	Phase 2 Early to mid 18 th century	6
5.6	Phase 3 Late 18 th century.....	6
5.7	Phase 4 Early to mid 19 th century	7
5.8	Phase 5 Mid 19 th century	7
5.9	Phase 6 20 th century.....	7
6	Discussion	7
6.1	Research frameworks	8
7	Significance	8
7.1	Intrinsic interest of the buildings	8
7.2	Relative importance of the building	8
7.3	Physical extent of important elements of the building	8
8	The impact of the development	8
8.1	Impact assessment criteria	8
8.2	Impact assessment	9
8.3	Impacts on sustainability	10
9	Recommendations	10
10	Publication summary	10
11	Acknowledgements	10
12	Bibliography	10

Building recording at Downend Farm, Long Green, Forthampton, Tewkesbury

Shona Robson-Glyde

Summary

This section of the report is an overview of the building recording required to inform a planning application relating to the redevelopment of the farmhouse and barns at Downend Farm.

The brief specified that the buildings should be appraised and they were recorded to English Heritage level 2 standard. This required photographing the exterior and interior of the buildings, and annotating existing survey drawings. This produced an archive of the buildings before any changes were made.

Analysis of the buildings was based upon studying the recorded fabric onsite. The development of the buildings 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 buildings at Downend Farm date from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries and consist of a farmhouse, pigsty, shelter shed, threshing barn, granary, stables, cow house, milking parlour, coach house and timber frame out building. The farm is documented as existing in the 17th century and developed with a large three storey house in the 18th century. In the 19th century a large range of barns was constructed. Architecturally it had been planned and had elements of design throughout.



Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

Recording of historic buildings was undertaken at Downend Farm, Long Green, Forthampton, Tewkesbury (NGR SO 8308 3381). It was commissioned by the Forthampton Trust, who intends to sub-divide the farmhouse and convert the outbuildings, byre and barns to provide five residential units. A planning application has been submitted to Malvern Hills District Council (reference 12/01566) and this report will inform the determination process.

The buildings are an undesignated heritage asset within the terms used by the *National Planning Policy Framework*. The buildings are also registered with the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER; WSM 47960, 47961, 47962, 47963 and 47964).

The project conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section of Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (Glyde 2013) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WA 2013).

The project also 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* (WCC 2010).

The event reference for this project, given by the HER is WSM 47462.

2 Aims

The brief states that the aim of an historic building appraisal is to 'provide the local planning authority with sufficient information on the historic, architectural and archaeological significance' of the buildings (Glyde 2013, 4). The following aims were therefore followed:

- to describe and assess the significance of the historic building
- to establish the nature, importance and extent of the historic building
- to assess the impact of the application on the historic building.

The brief also stated that:

- the report must assess the architectural and historical significance of the buildings
- key architectural features and fixtures worthy of retention should be identified.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Shona Robson-Glyde (BA, PG Dip Arch); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 1998 and has been practicing buildings archaeology since 1996. Fieldwork was carried out by Shona Robson-Glyde and Tim Cornah (BA). The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Hal Dalwood (BA, MIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Shona Robson-Glyde.

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER).

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- Historic Ordnance Survey maps of 1884, 1902, 1923 and 1970

Documentary sources

Historic trade directories were accessed, these are listed in the bibliography where referenced along with other published and grey literature sources.

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2012a).

Fieldwork was undertaken on 16th January 2013. The site reference number and site code is WSM 47462.

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. All photographs were taken with photographic scales visible in each shot. The photographic survey was carried out with a Sony α350 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 2 survey as defined in the English Heritage document *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH 2006). This required the following elements of survey.

Survey and drawings

- Plans of all main floors and elevations as existing (provided by client).

Photography

- Overall appearance of rooms and circulation areas.
- Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance.
- Any detail, structural or decorative, relevant to the building's design, development and use, which does not show on general photographs.

3.5 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 plans to be drawn up showing the structural development of the building.

The building as recorded is depicted in Plates 1-15. Ground plans, phase plans, elevations and sections have been reproduced as Figures 3-7.

3.6 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The appraisal of the farm buildings has provided a basic record of the farmstead allowing this simple phasing and history to be drawn up. The recording was impeded by the large metal sheds in the yard and Dutch Barn to the north of barns. This meant that complete elevation shots of some of the buildings were not possible. Unit 5, the coach house, was also not accessible as it was locked by the tenant but it was possible to record the exterior of the building. Unit 6 had two of its elevations completely obscured by vegetation but were accessible from the interior. Further survey of the buildings would allow these areas to be better recording.

4 Context

Downend Farm (Fig 1) is located in the Worcestershire parish of Eldersfield but within the vicinity of Long Green and Forthampton in Gloucestershire. Historically Downend was within the parish of Forthampton and only became part of Worcestershire when the county boundaries were altered in the 1970s. As a result, the tithe maps of the Downend area are held in Gloucestershire and were not available as part of the HER search carried out.

The HER search was carried out on a 500m area centred on Downend Farm (NGR SO 8308 3381). This revealed a number of records relevant to the history of the site, the most pertinent of which are shown on Figure 2. To the north of the farm a number of cropmark enclosures have been recorded (WSM 15545 and 15548). WSM 15545, two large single ditched enclosures, has been interpreted as a Roman marching camp. WSM 15548, situated over the road from the farm, is a double square enclosure that has not been ascribed with a date. Also to the north of the farm lies a large area that suggests a prehistoric origin from the place names 'Berrows Field and Little Barrow Field' (WSM 30940). A Folland Fo 108 aeroplane, one of only 12 built, crashed in fields to the east of Downend during the Second World War (WSM 47179) and although it broke up into several parts, the fuel tanks and flying surfaces landed close to Downend.

500m and further north of Downend archaeological activity has taken place, with unstratified finds being discovered (WSM 30332, WSM 31664 and 31665). Large areas of fieldwalking and metal detecting (WSM 31809 and 31810) along with a walkover survey (WSM 31936) were completed in 2002. An auger and borehole survey was also carried out (WSM 35890).

The most relevant entries on the HER are those that refer to the buildings of Downend Farm. WSM 47960 is Downend Farmhouse, which is described as '19th century brick farmhouse represented on the 1st edition OS map'. WSM 47961 are the shelter shed, threshing barn, granary, stables and milking byre and are described in the same way as the farmhouse. WSM 47962 refers to the pigsty adjoining the shelter shed and WSM 47964 is the coach house to the east of the farmhouse. The timber frame structure to the south of the farmhouse is recorded as WSM 47963 and is also described as a 19th century brick building.

5 The building

5.1 Building descriptions

The buildings at Downend Farm consisted of the farmhouse, a U-shaped range of barns and two small outbuildings (Fig 1). All of the buildings are constructed of brick with the exception of one of the outbuildings that is predominantly timber-frame with some brickwork.

The buildings have been named by the Client, based upon the proposed plans for the site. Unit 1 (Plates 1-5) is formed from half of the U-shaped range of barns and consists of a pigsty, cart shed, threshing barn and granary. Unit 2 (Plates 6-7) is formed from the other half of the U-shaped range of barns and consists of stables and a milking byre. Units 3 and 4 (Plate 8-11) are the farmhouse with Unit 5 a small outbuilding (Plate 12), possibly a coach house, to its south east. The garage to the south west of the farmhouse has been named Unit 6 (Plate 13 and 14).

The majority of Units 1 and 2 and Unit 5, the threshing barn, granary, stables, milking byre and coach house all have the same style of brickwork with bullnose brick eaves cornices and bullnose brick jambs to the openings (Plates 3 and 12). The granary (Plate 4) has steps leading to its first floor with an unusually shaped kennel beneath them. The threshing barn has diamond shaped brick piercings in blind semi-circular headed openings (Plate 3). These blind semi-circular openings are repeated on the granary, milking byre and coach house. The roofs of the buildings are gabled and tiled.

The farmhouse, Units 3 and 4, is a tall, three storey, building with a cellar (Plate 8). It is constructed of brick and has semi-circular headed openings to windows and doors. The frontage elevation, looking towards the U-shaped range of barns (Units 1 and 2), has four windows to the ground and first floor floors and three for the second floor. The rear elevation has two brick extensions (Plate 9) and a lean-to conservatory. The cellar access is from steps and a door in the south east gable.

To the rear (south west) of the farmhouse is a small building being used as a garage (Unit 6). This structure is predominantly timber-frame (Plate 13) with timber posts, studs and rails and the infill panels are of brick. The frontage (north east elevation) has had part of its timber work removed

and is now open to allow cars to drive in. To the west and north the building was enlarged with brick extensions (Plate 14).

5.2 Historical information

This building appraisal was not required to access any primary historic information relating to the site, however trade directories, census information and limited historic mapping was freely available online.

The earliest reference was the 1841 census which lists Edward Knight and John Knight as farmers in Forthampton. Whilst this does not give the name of the farm, the 1851 census does and they are both shown as farming and living at Downend Farm with Edward as the head of the household and John his son. Edward and John are also shown in the 1856 Post Office Directory (Kelly 1856, 287). By the 1861 census, John is shown as the head of the household at Downend and is farming 641 acres, employing 29 men and five boys. John Knight is shown as the farmer at Downend on the 1871 and 1881 censuses also, but with fluctuating acreage. He is also shown in the trade directories through this time. The 1891 census has an agricultural labourer, William Limms, and his family living at Downend. The 1901 census shows that Edward Lyne is the farmer at Downend and in 1902 Downend is again included within the trade directory for Forthampton (Kelly 1902, 162). The 1911 census still shows Edward Lyne and his family as the occupier and farmer of Downend Farm and he is still there in the 1914 trade directory (Kelly 1914, 170) in which he described as farmer and assistant overseer. The 1923 trade directory shows that Downend was being farmed by a William Ernest Bellamy and that he was farming over 150 acres (Kelly 1923, 171). He was also included in the 1927 directory (Kelly 1927, 178).

5.3 Building development

The following phasing is based upon the appraisal of the buildings. This would be refined following more detailed recording and historical research.

5.4 Phase 1 17th century

In the late 17th century (Figs 6 and 7), it is documented that there was a house at Downend (VCH 1968, 196-208). The only surviving building from that period is Unit 6 (Plates 13 and 14). This small two bay timber-framed structure has framing techniques that only began to be used in the 17th century, such as principal rafters jointed to tie beams inset from their ends. Much of the framing has now been removed, but there is evidence that it was formed of posts and studs above and below mid height rails. It may have been a domestic building in origin but appears to have been altered for use as a cart shed.

5.5 Phase 2 Early to mid 18th century

The farmhouse (Units 3 & 4; Plate 8; Figs 5 and 7) at Downend was constructed in the early 18th to mid 18th century. The bricks of the farmhouse measure 8 ½" to 9" by 4 to 4 ½" by 2 ¾" to 2 ½", which are consistent with this date of construction. Architecturally the building can be dated to this period also, with its semi-circular headed openings and external chimney stacks. It is likely that the house was built to replace an earlier farmhouse on the site, one constructed in a style that had gone out of fashion at this period, probably a timber-framed building.

5.6 Phase 3 Late 18th century

In the late 18th century (Figs 5 and 7), an extension was added to the farmhouse (Plate 9) which was constructed of bricks measuring 9 ¼" by 4 ½" by 2 ¾". This extension may have been used as kitchen as it had a large fireplace.

Also in this phase, a brick extension was added to the west side of the timber frame building (Plate 14; Figs 6 and 7), Unit 6. Its current appearance suggests that it was used as a stable and may have originally been planned for that use. It is possible that a further extension to the structure was also built at this time (Plate 14). The western wall appears to be a 17th century structure, possibly a

boundary wall, that was utilised as an extension by the construction of two further walls re-using other 17th century bricks.

5.7 Phase 4 Early to mid 19th century

In the early to mid 19th century (Figs 3, 4, 6 and 7), the farm at Downend was completely redeveloped. A large range of barns was constructed, the threshing barn (Plate 3) and granary (Plate 4) of Unit 1 and all of Unit 2, along with a possible coach house (Unit 5; Plate 12) to the east of the farmhouse. Unit 1 at this time consisted partly of a shelter shed, as can be seen on historic maps.

These buildings replaced the 17th and 18th century, or earlier, farm buildings that had previously existed on the site, except for Unit 6. All of these buildings were constructed with the same bricks and in the same style with bullnose eaves cornices and semi-circular headed blind openings. Given these similarities and style and construction, it is likely that this was a planned farm.

Also at this time a hen house (Figs 5 and 7) was constructed against the southern gable of the farmhouse extension. Four small openings (Plate 10), now blocked, show that the hens were able to roam in the yard to the rear of the farmhouse. The Ordnance Survey first edition map of the area, dated 1884, shows that a pigsty had also been built to the west of the hen house, the scar of which is still visible against the kitchen extension (Plate 11), and may also have been built at this time.

5.8 Phase 5 Mid 19th century

In the mid 19th century the large range of barns was extended to the south west, with the construction of a shelter shed (Plate 2; Figs 3 and 7) and pigsty (Plate 1), part of Unit 1. The shelter shed was constructed of brick and was open to the south east with the roof being held by wooden posts on stone bases. Internally it had a brick trough, now removed, and a brick floor with a lias edge. The shelter shed was constructed against the south west gable of threshing barn and formed a yard between this range and the milking byre range of Unit 2. Against the rear, north west elevation of the shelter shed, a pigsty was also constructed. This low building had three stalls and runs for pigs.

5.9 Phase 6 20th century

Little construction occurred on the farm in the 20th century and appears to have been restricted to alterations to the buildings. The milking byre was created from part of Unit 2 along with the range of modern breeze block stables or cow house (Plate 6; Figs 4 and 7).

Modern alterations were made in the farmhouse including the insertion of wooden partitions and bathrooms fittings. In one of the cupboards 1920s wallpaper still exists, although it is of a subject that would not be allowed in current times (Plate 15).

6 Discussion

Despite documentation to the contrary, Downend was already in existence in the 17th century and was said to be a hamlet, although it appears to have never been administratively distinct from Forthampton itself (VCH 1968, 196-208). The current farmstead has only one surviving building from this period, with the farmstead being developed and enlarged in the 18th and 19th centuries.

It is the development of the farm in the 19th century which seems to have been most important, when a large range of buildings was constructed in the same style. This suggests that it may have been a planned farm, where the farm buildings were constructed in the same style over a short period of time.

This farmstead includes a pigsty and a hen house. These structures were economically important to the farm and were the domain of the farmer's wife. This explains the location of both of the

structures – close to the farmhouse. The pigs and hens were fed on kitchen scraps daily, the eggs were sold by the farmer's wife and the pigs provided meat for the winter.

6.1 Research frameworks

Farmsteads have been the subject of extensive study with general information and assessments including *Traditional farm buildings of Britain and their conservation* (Brunskill 2007) and *The English Model Farm* (Wade Martins 2002). More detailed studies of particular areas have also been carried out including *The development of farm buildings in Western Lowland Staffordshire up to 1880* (Peters 1969). Whilst these books can give us a reference for comparison they are not specific to the Worcestershire area.

The Worcestershire Historic Farmsteads Project, part of a country-wide English Heritage project, has recently been completed and has allowed farmstead sizes and designs to be tied to the landscapes within which they sit. A full report on the findings of this project will be available shortly along with a guidance document designed to assist owners and planners when considering plans for historic farmsteads. These documents will allow comparisons between farms in Worcestershire to take place and to identify areas where further research is needed.

7 Significance

7.1 Intrinsic interest of the buildings

The buildings at Downend Farm hold an interest because they form a relatively intact complete farmstead with elements dating back to the 17th and 18th centuries. Along with this, the large range of barns has an element of architectural design despite the utilitarian function.

7.2 Relative importance of the building

Historic farmsteads have long been thought to be important and they form an integral part of the Worcestershire landscape. Whilst they are not rare, an unconverted farmstead is gradually becoming a rare commodity. The opportunity to record a complete farmstead is also rare and has the potential provide information relevant to the current research into Worcestershire's farmsteads.

7.3 Physical extent of important elements of the building

The entire farmstead is proposed for conversion including the subdivision of the farmhouse. This leaves the historic fabric of the buildings in a vulnerable position. However, the conversion of the buildings, if carried out carefully and with respect to the fabric, could leave the vast majority of the historic fabric intact. Surviving features, such as brick floors or hayracks, are likely to be lost as they are not suitable for retention in a modern building.

8 The impact of the development

8.1 Impact assessment criteria

The criteria cited in the table below have been used.

<p>Major Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting). Designated assets will include grade I/II* listed buildings. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation. It may also be in better revealing a Conservation Area's significance.</p>
--

<p>Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation.</p>
--

<p>Not Significant: Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.</p>
<p>Minor Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas.</p>
<p>Moderate Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance. For instance grade I/II* listed buildings.</p> <p>Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas.</p>
<p>Major Adverse: Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance. For instance grade I/II* listed buildings or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p> <p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas.</p>
<p>Severe Adverse: Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance. For instance grade I/II* listed buildings or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p>

8.2 Impact assessment

The buildings of Downend Farm are not a designated heritage asset. They are historic buildings of 17th, 18th and 19th century date and are recorded on the HER. This gives them an architectural importance. The proposals will have an impact upon the original fabric of the buildings.

Architecturally, the range of barns and the coach house (Units 1 and 2) were designed and built to appear the same with their identical openings and decoration. The proposals plan to insert windows and block openings within these structures and will have an effect on the integrity of the architect's original designs. This would be a **Minor Adverse** impact.

It is planned for the farmhouse to be subdivided into two dwellings. The changes needed to the fabric of the building to achieve this are very minimal and would therefore have very little impact. There would be an impact on the setting of the building however, with different ownerships creating differing appearances across the exterior of the structure and its grounds. This would be a **Minor Adverse** impact.

It is also proposed that an extension be added to the house to form the kitchen of Unit 4. Architecturally this would obscure parts of the original fabric. Archaeological this could have an impact on buried evidence of the 17th century or earlier buildings on the site. This would be a **Moderate Adverse** impact.

The proposals plan for the almost complete removal of the pigsty. This building is a small, simple structure but is also a rare survival in Worcestershire in comparison to the numbers that are visible on historic mapping. They were also integral to the economy of the farm. This would be a **Major Adverse** impact.

The plans for the farmstead will have an impact on the fabric and setting of the buildings with alterations and removal of historic structures and parts of them. As well as the proposals discussed above, the original yard is designed to be used for parking and the yard to rear of the farmhouse is

designed to be divided. The farmhouse is to be separated from its coach house (Unit 5) by fencing. The shelter shed is to be boarded between its roof supporting posts creating a wall facing the yard. The coach house, currently a single storey building, is to be converted to two storey structure resulting in the removal of some of the original walls. The proposals do not show what is to be done to repair the timber work of the 17th century building. Overall the plans will have a **Moderate Adverse** impact on the farmstead.

8.3 Impacts on sustainability

The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and therefore cannot be directly replaced. However mitigation through recording and investigation also produces an important research dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the area's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas (cf NPPF, DCLG 2012, section 141).

9 Recommendations

In order to mitigate the impacts identified above, the following actions are recommended.

- Building recording of the farmstead to Level 3, as defined by English Heritage in *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH 2006). To be completed following demolition of all extraneous sheds and removal of all materials still stored in the buildings. This will allow an unimpeded record of the buildings to be made.
- Historical research using primary documents and maps held in Worcestershire and/or Gloucestershire Record Offices.
- Watching Brief on the foundations of the farmhouse extension.

The scope and specification of mitigation works will be agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Officer of Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service.

Any site investigation works would be concluded by production of a report (and appropriate publication) to be deposited for public consultation with the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record and a project archive to be deposited in an appropriate repository.

10 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An historic building appraisal was undertaken on behalf of the Forthampton Trust at Downend Farm, Long Green, Forthampton, Tewkesbury (NGR ref SO 8308 3381; HER ref WSM 47462). The buildings at Downend Farm date from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries and consist of a farmhouse, pigsty, shelter shed, threshing barn, granary, stables, cow house, milking parlour, coach house and timber frame out building. The farm is documented as existing in the 17th century and developed with a large three storey house in the 18th century. In the 19th century a large range of barns was constructed. Architecturally it had been planned and had elements of design throughout.

11 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the Forthampton Trust, Thomas Price of Bruton Knowles and Mike Glyde the Historic Environment Planning Officer for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project.

12 Bibliography

Brunskill, R W, 2007 *Traditional farm buildings of Britain and their conservation*, Yale University Press

DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, 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

English Heritage 2011 *The setting of heritage assets*, English Heritage

Glyde, M, 2013 *Requirements for historic building appraisal at Downend Farm, Long Green, Forthampton, Worcestershire*, Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council

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

Kelly 1856, *Post Office directory of Gloucestershire*, Kelly and Co.

Kelly 1902, *Directory of the County of Gloucester*, Kelly's Directories Ltd

Kelly 1914, *Directory of the County of Gloucester*, Kelly's Directories Ltd

Kelly 1923, *Directory of the County of Gloucester*, Kelly's Directories Ltd

Kelly, A L, 1927, *Directory of the County of Gloucester*, Kelly's Directories Ltd

Peters, J E C, 1969, *The development of farm buildings in Western Lowland Staffordshire up to 1880*, Manchester University Press

VCH, Elrington, C R(ed), 1968 *Victoria History of the County of Gloucester*, 8 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66403> Date accessed: 15 January 2013

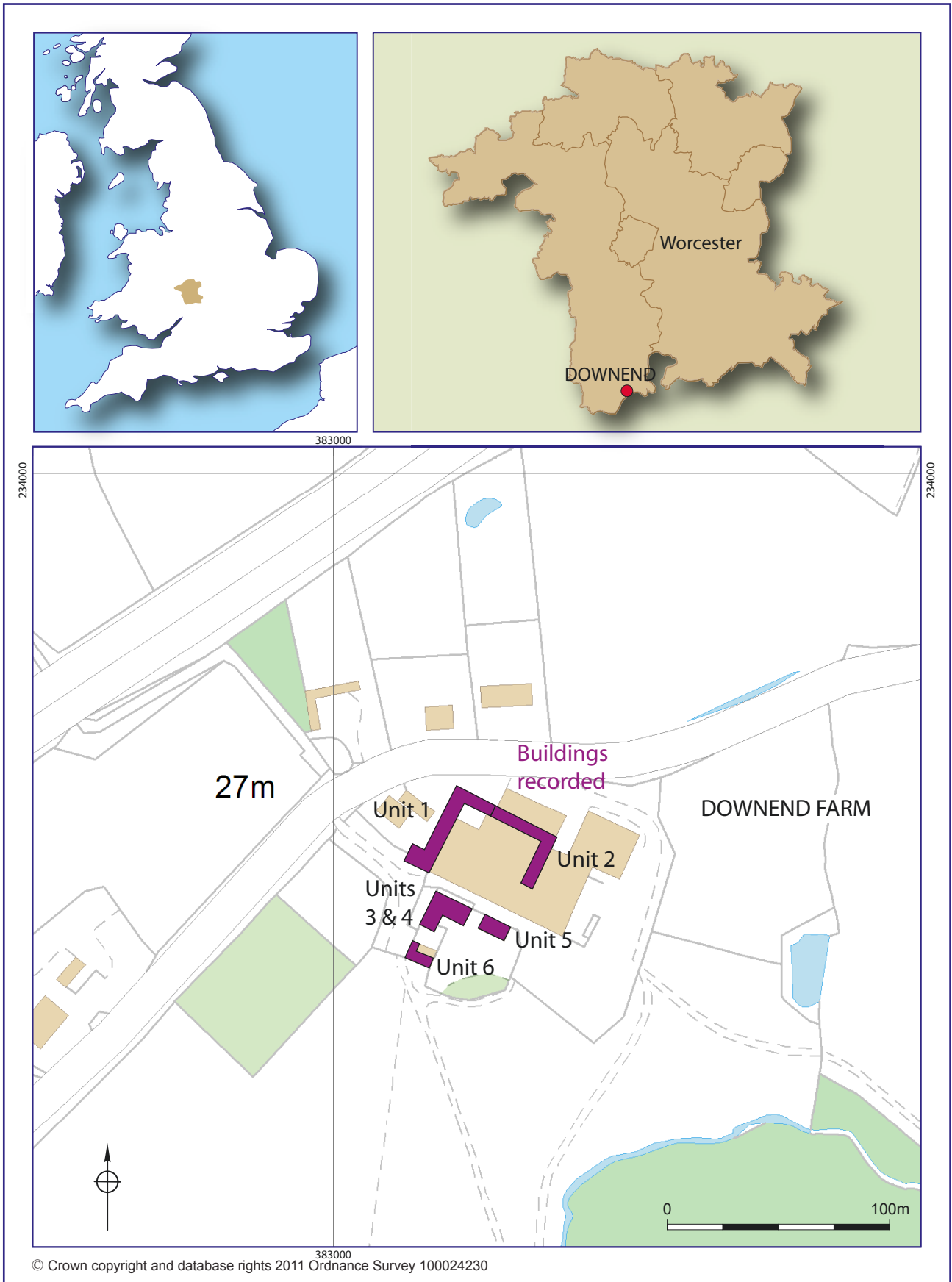
WA 2012a *Manual of service practice, recording manual*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, report **1842**

WA 2013 *Proposal for the appraisal of historic buildings at Downend Farm, Long Green, Forthampton, Tewkesbury*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 9th January 2013, P4047

WCC 2010 *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire*, Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council unpublished report **604**, amended July 2012

Wade Martins, S, 2002 *The English Model Farm: Building the agricultural ideal, 1700-1914*, Windgather Press

Figures



Location of the site

Figure 1

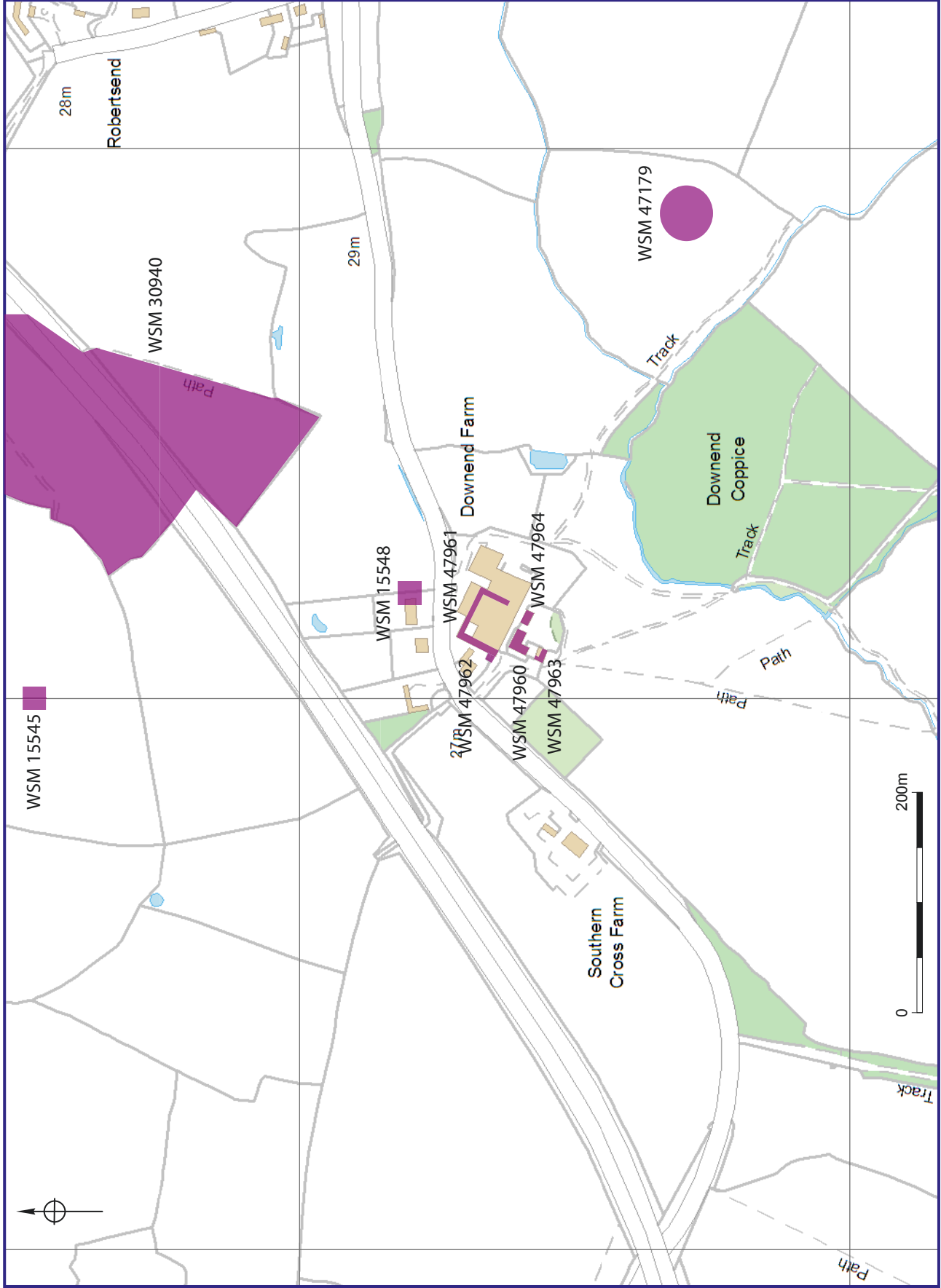
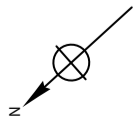
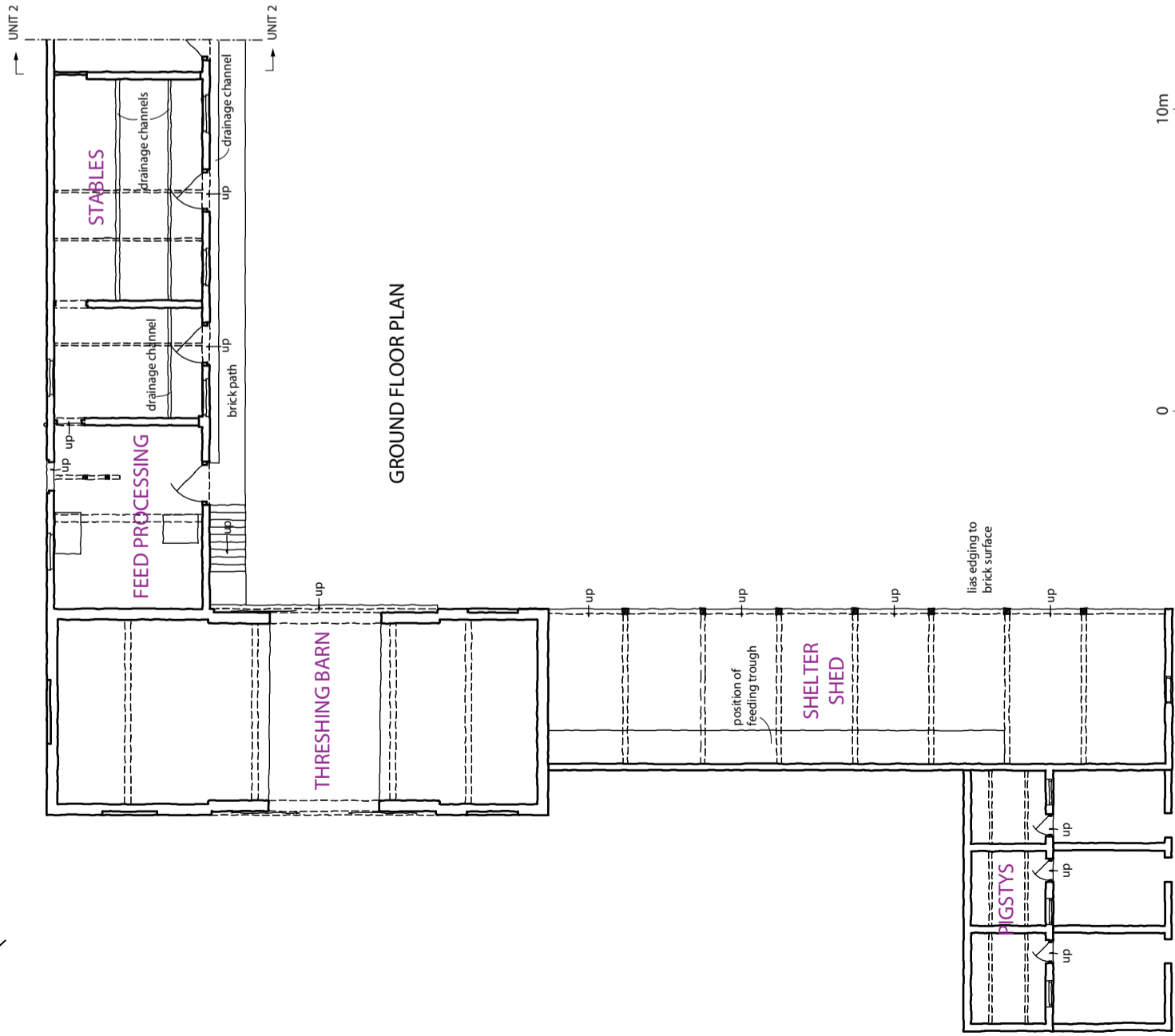
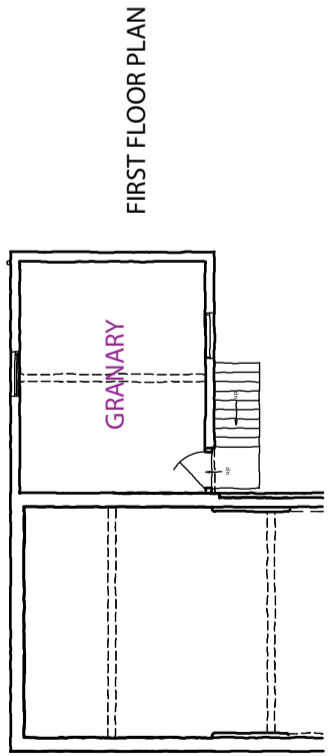


Figure 2

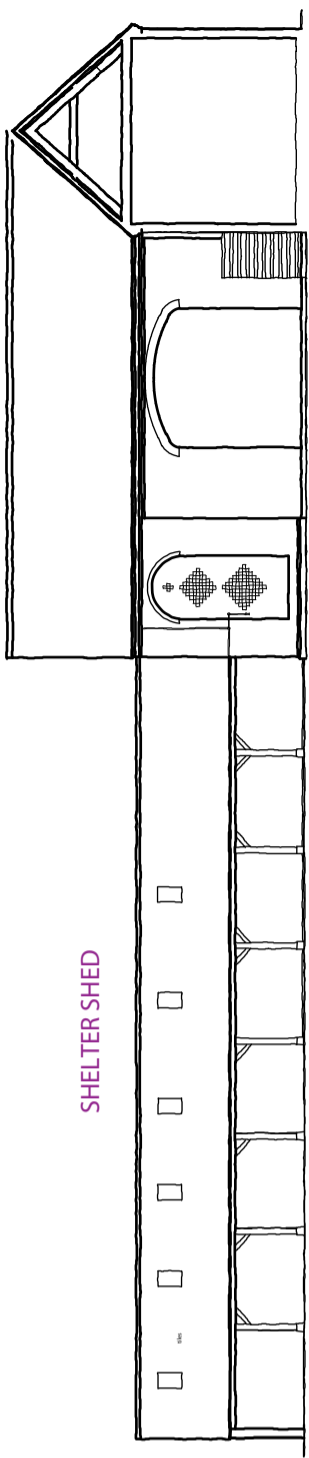
HER information



THRESHING BARN

SHELTER SHED

SOUTH EAST ELEVATION



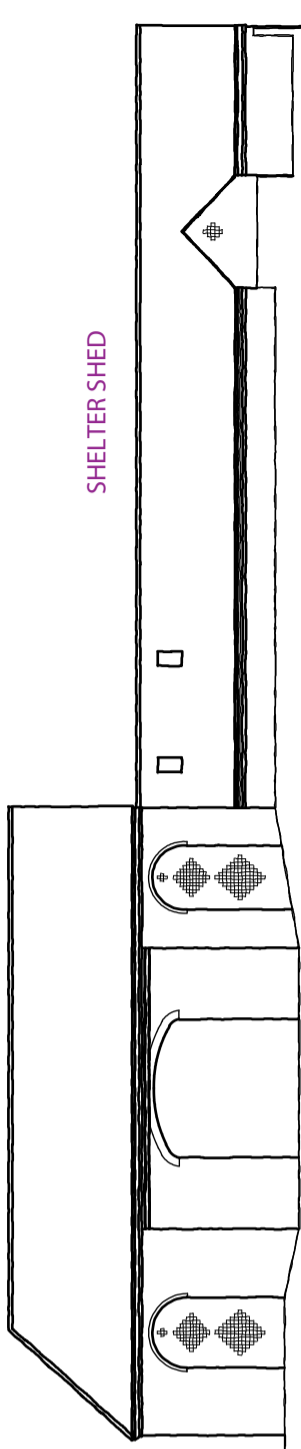
THRESHING BARN

SHELTER SHED

NORTH WEST ELEVATION

PIGSTYS

THRESHING BARN



STABLES

GRANARY

FEED PROCESSING

NORTH EAST ELEVATION

THRESHING BARN

GRANARY

STABLES

PIGSTYS

SHELTER SHED

FEED PROCESSING

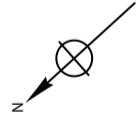
SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

UNIT 2

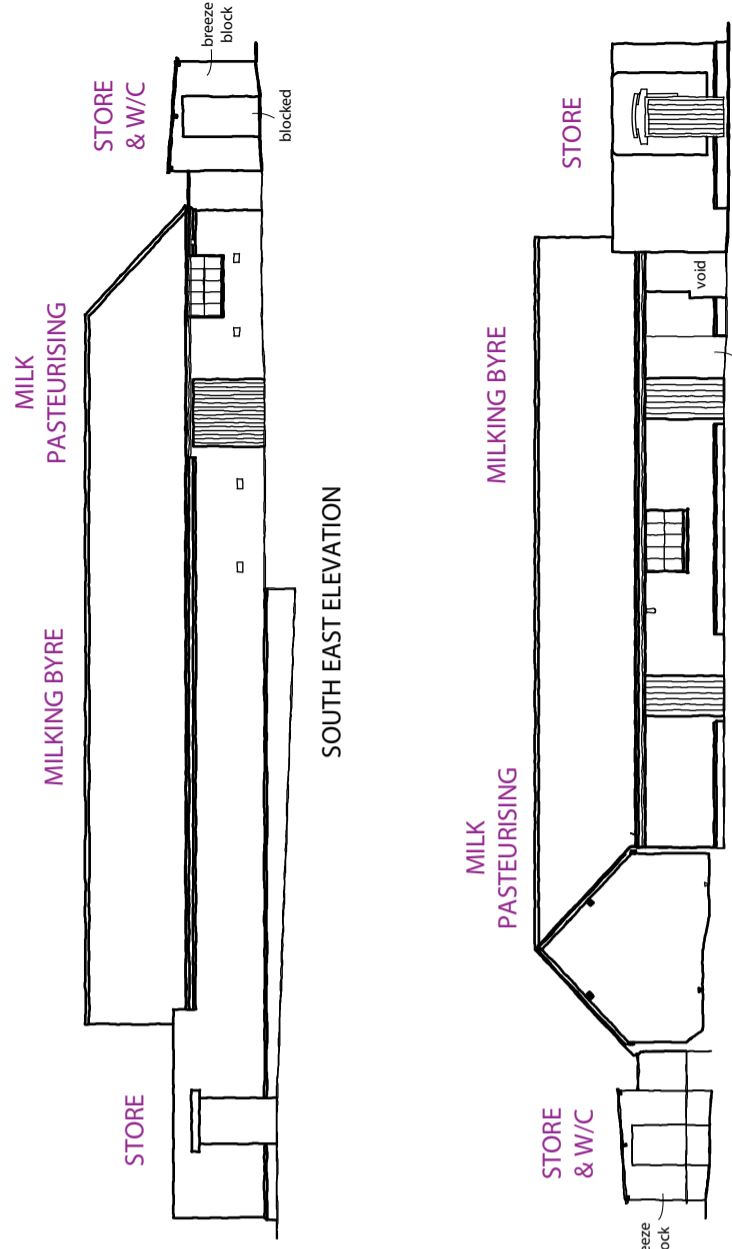
UNIT 2

UNIT 2

UNIT 2

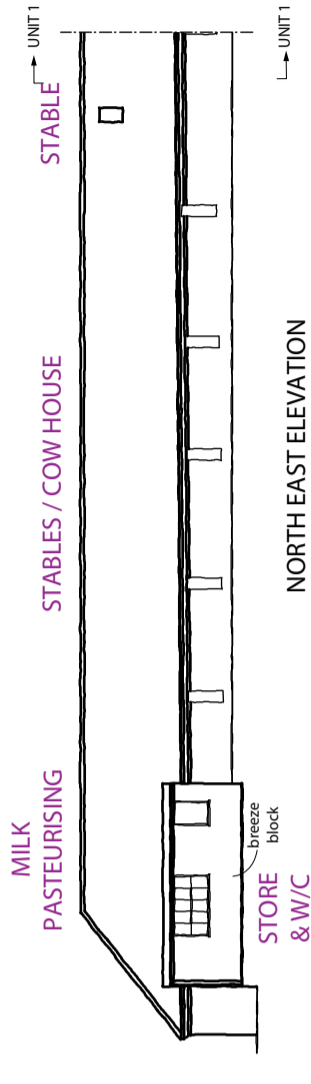


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



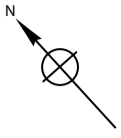
SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

NORTH WEST ELEVATION

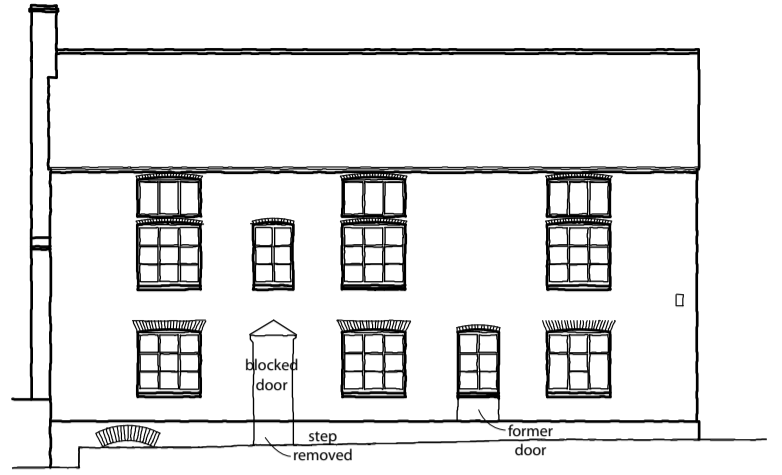
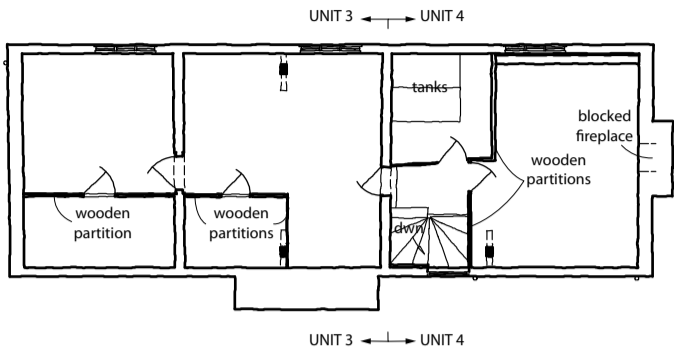


NORTH EAST ELEVATION

SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

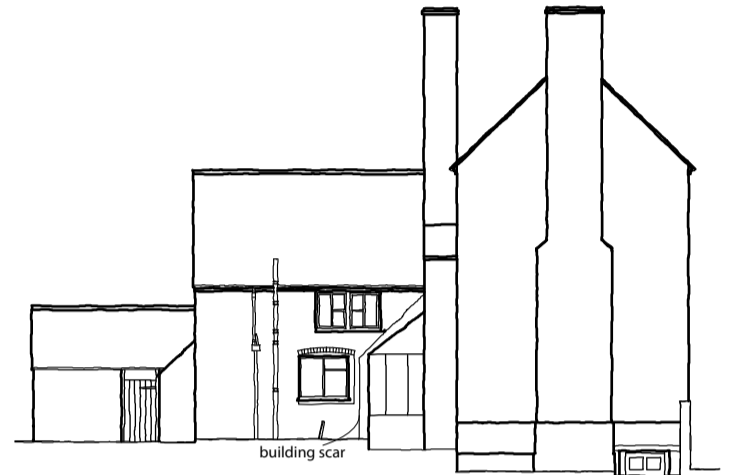
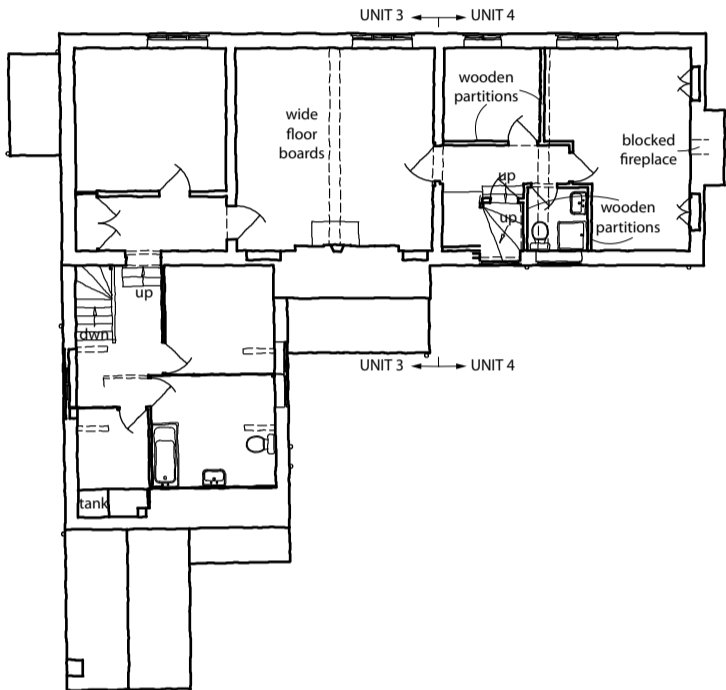


SECOND FLOOR PLAN



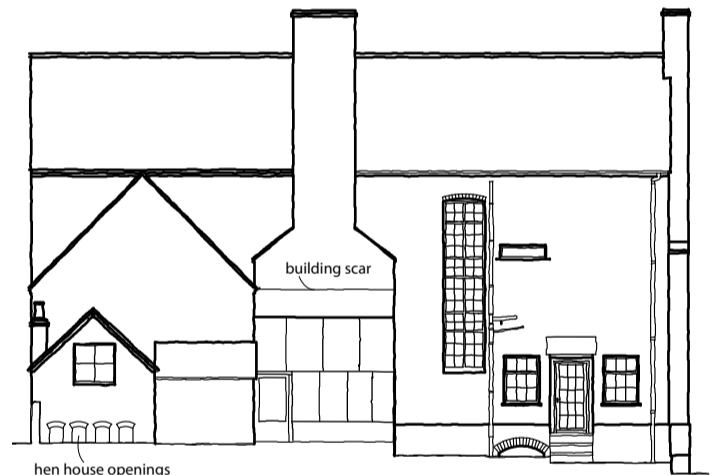
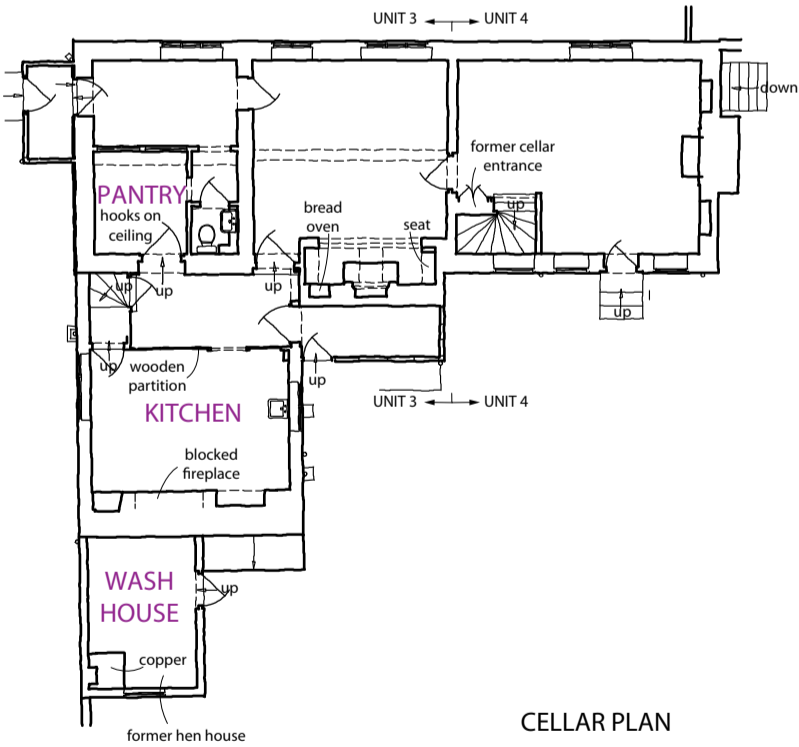
NORTH EAST ELEVATION

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



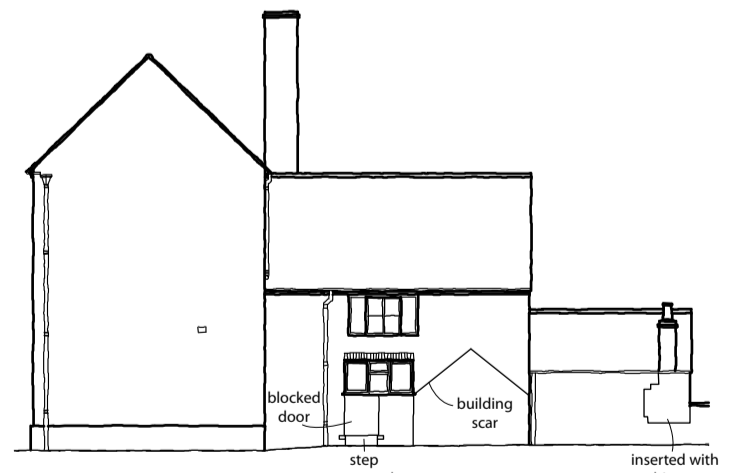
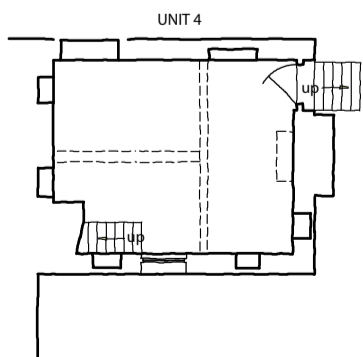
SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

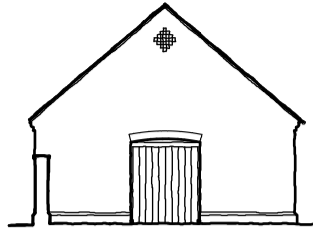
CELLAR PLAN



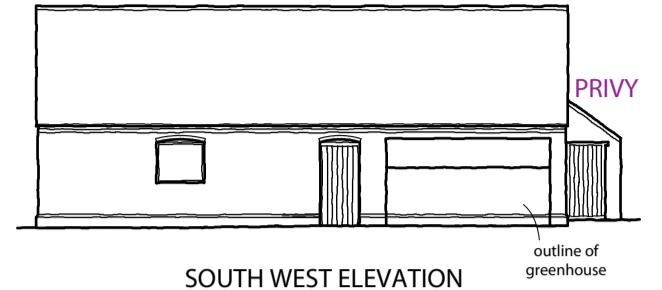
NORTH WEST ELEVATION



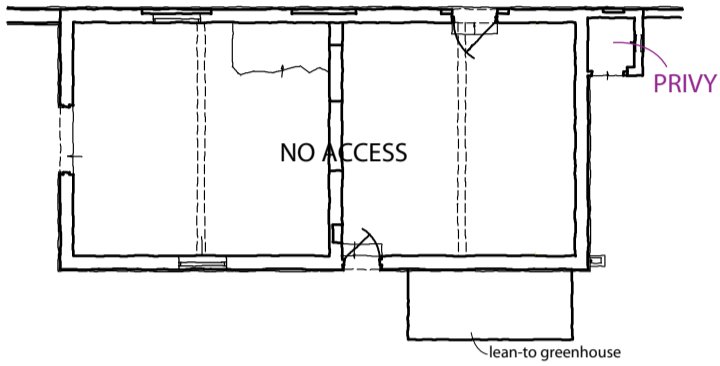
UNIT 5



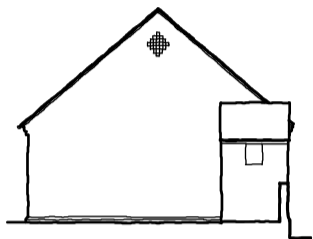
NORTH WEST ELEVATION



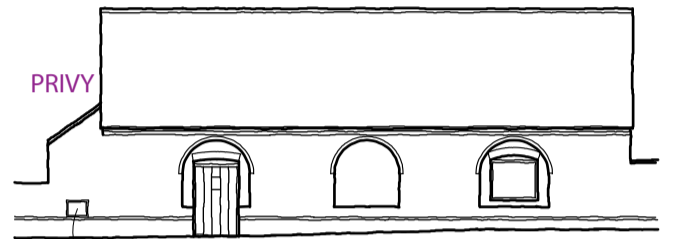
SOUTH WEST ELEVATION



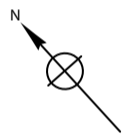
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



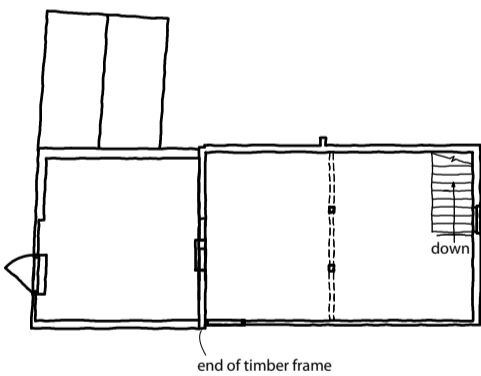
SOUTH EAST ELEVATION



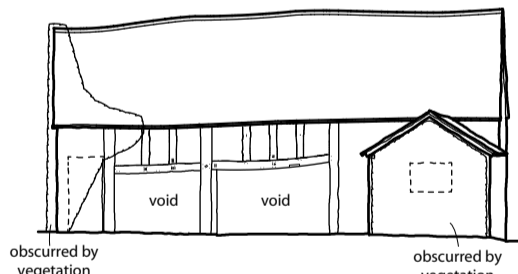
NORTH EAST ELEVATION



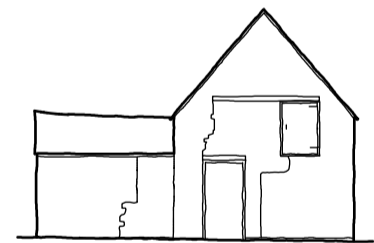
UNIT 6



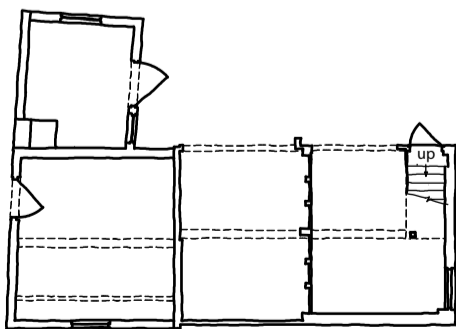
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



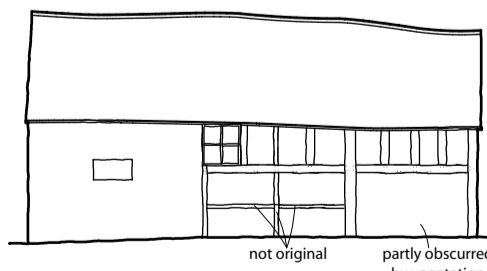
NORTH EAST ELEVATION



NORTH WEST ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

Based upon original architect's drawings by Hawkes Edwards & Cave

Based upon original architect's drawings
by Hawkes Edwards & Cave

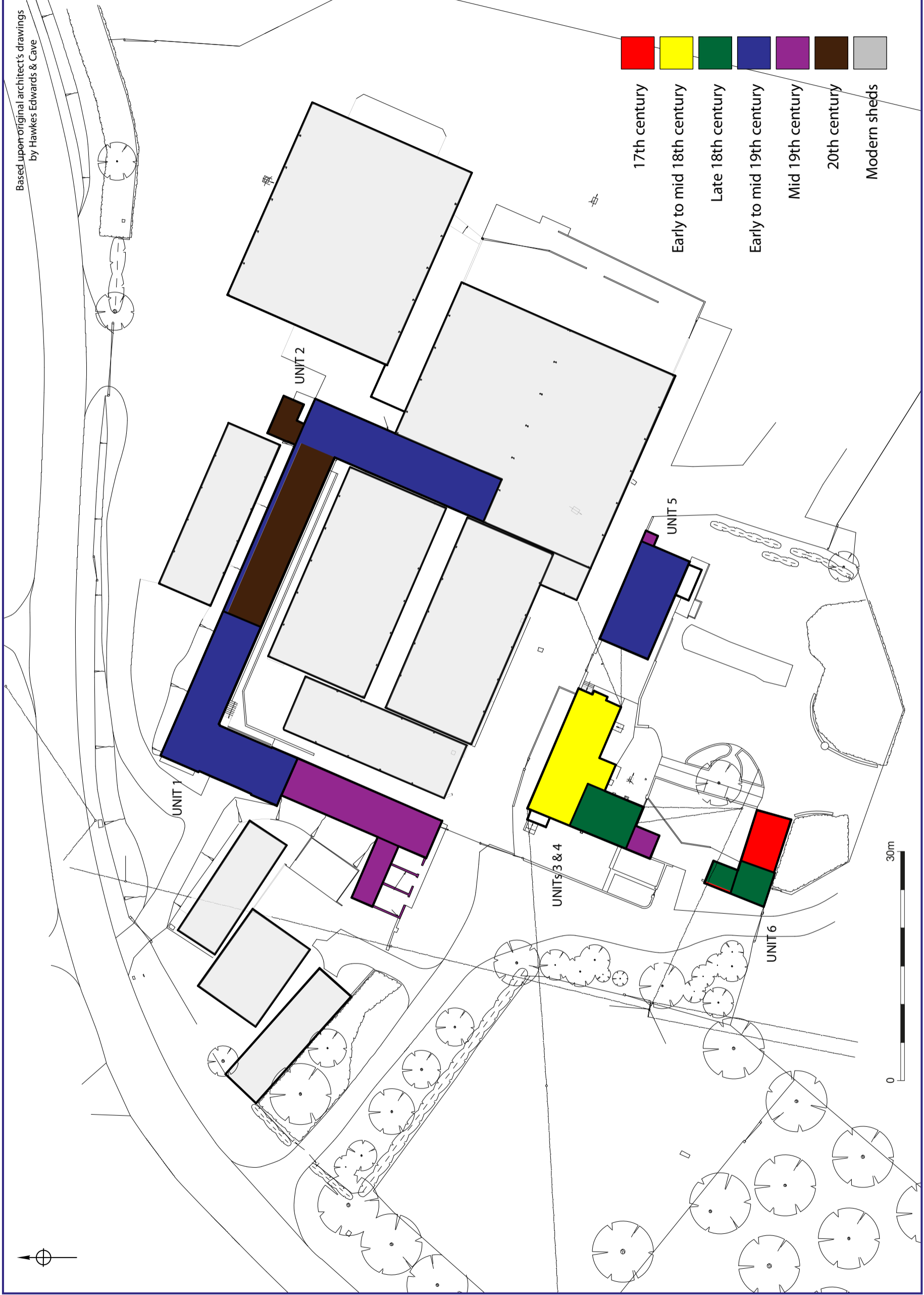


Figure 7

Phasing of buildings

Plates



Plate 1: Unit 1 pigsty from the south west



Plate 2: Unit 1 shelter shed from the south east



Plate 3: Unit 1 threshing barn from the north west



Plate 4: Unit 1 granary from the south west



Plate 5: Unit 1 stables from the west



Plate 6: Unit 2 modern stables or cowhouse from the west



Plate 7: Unit 2 milking byre from the north west



Plate 8: Units 3 and 4 farmhouse from the east



Plate 9: Units 3 and 4 farmhouse rear showing kitchen extension (centre left)



Plate 10: Units 3 and 4 farmhouse hen house extension



Plate 11: Units 3 and 4 farmhouse kitchen extension showing pigsty scar



Plate 12: Unit 5 possible coach house from the north west



Plate 13: Unit 6 timber frame structure from the north east



Plate 14: Unit 6 timber frame structure showing brick extensions and possible 17th century brick wall on the left

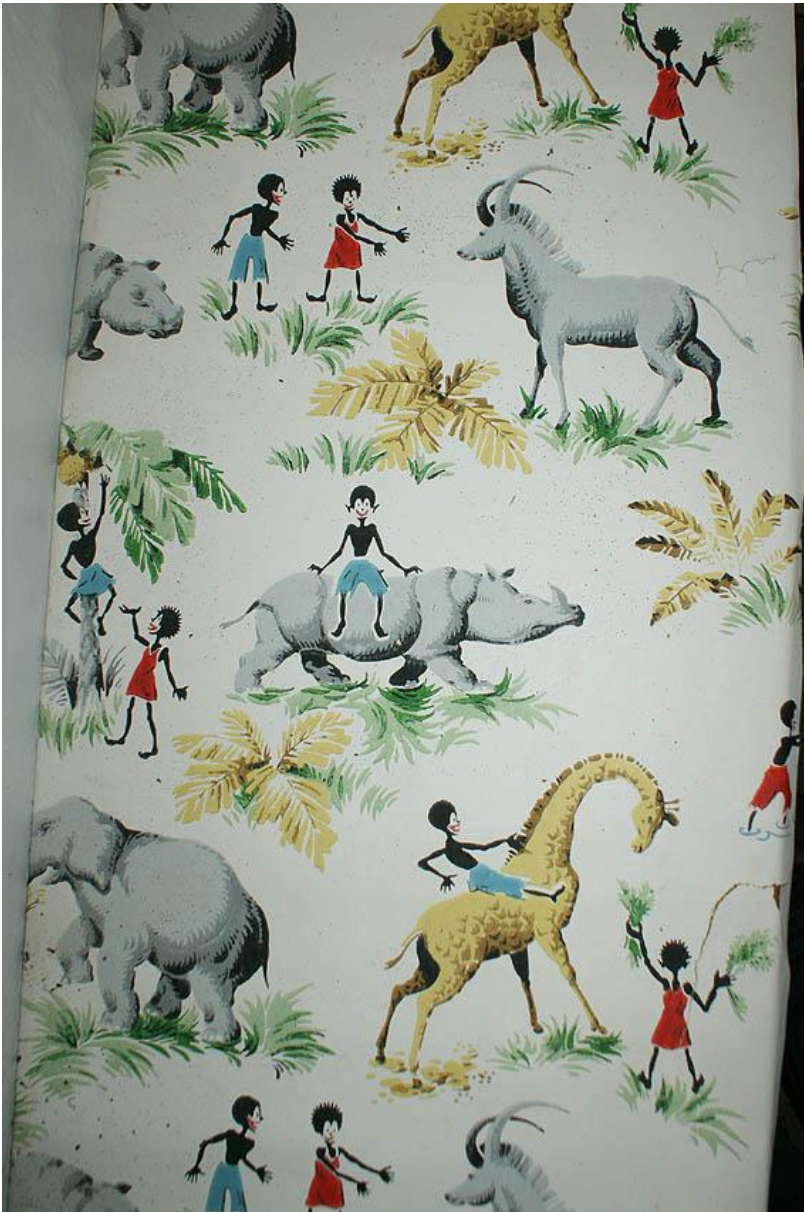


Plate 15: Units 3 and 4 farmhouse, 1920s wallpaper

Appendix 1 Technical information

The archive (site code: WSM 47492)

The archive consists of:

- 1 Field progress reports AS2
- 9 Photographic records AS3
- 363 Digital photographs
- 19 Scale drawings
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

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