

BUILDING RECORDING AND
WATCHING BRIEF
AT
BARNSELY HALL FARM,
LICHEY END, BROMSGROVE,
WORCESTERSHIRE

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With contributions by Derek Hurst and Adam Lee

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Report 1793
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Building recording and watching brief at Barnsley Hall Farm, Lickey End, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire

Part 1 Project overview for Client

This section of the report is an overview of the building recording required to meet a planning condition relating to the redevelopment of Barnsley Hall Farm at Lickey End, Bromsgrove. The brief specified that the building should be recorded to Royal Commission on Historical Monuments level 3 standard. This required photographing the exterior and interior of the building and annotating existing survey drawings to produce an archive record of the farmhouse and its outbuildings before any subsequent development changes. Analysis of the buildings was based upon the recorded fabric and annotated survey drawings created during this project. The brief also required a watching brief on the construction works following the demolition of the buildings. This field project was undertaken over a long time span with the building recording taking place in 2001 and the watching brief in 2009-10.

Barnsley Hall Farm dates back to the late 18th century when the house was constructed as a rural residence by a wealthy family, but lies within a local area known historically as Barnsley - the earliest reference being *Barndesley* in the mid 13th century. Farm buildings were first constructed at Barnsley Hall in the early 19th century at a time of agricultural expansion due to an increased need for home produced food due to French blockading of ports in the Napoleonic Wars. Further farming development occurred in the mid 19th century with the construction of cow houses following a slump in grain prices.

The selling of the farm to the County Council around 1900 saw it develop into a supply farm for Barnsley Hall Hospital, a mental asylum constructed on some of the farm land in 1907. This link with the farm continued throughout the 20th century.



Barnsley Hall Farm buildings in 2001, from the north-east

Building recording and watching brief at Barnsley Hall Farm, Lickey End, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire

Shona Robson-Glyde

With contributions by Derek Hurst and Adam Lee

Part 2 Building recording report

1. Planning background

A planning application was originally submitted to Bromsgrove District Council (99/1017) that was adjudged to affect a heritage asset with archaeological interest (WSM 28874; Fig 1, NGR SO 9680 7318), and the overall archaeological project was carried out in mitigation of the development impact on the site and was completed on behalf of Benniman Limited.

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA 1999a and 2008a), *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 1999b and 2008b) 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 Archaeological Service (AS 1999) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (AS 2001).

2. Aims

The aims of this project were:

- to describe and assess the significance of heritage assets with archaeological and architectural interest
- to establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site

More specifically the following aims were identified:

- to record the techniques used in the construction of the buildings
- to identify phases of development (dated where possible)
- to record the function and historical use of the buildings
- to record the association of the buildings with their surroundings

3. Methods

3.1 Documentary research

A search was made of the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) for relevant information in the vicinity of the site. In addition to the sources listed in the bibliography the following were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- Tithe map of 1840
- Ordnance Survey maps of 1831, 1886, 1904, 1923, 1938, 1945

Aerial photographs

- Google Earth mapping of 1945, 1999, 2003, 2005, 2006 and 2007

Documentary sources

- County histories (VCH 1913).

3.2 **Fieldwork**

A detailed specification was prepared by the Service (AS 2001).

3.2.1 **Building recording (WSM 32863)**

Recording

Fieldwork was undertaken between 28 August and 4 September 2001. The site reference number and site code for this fieldwork is WSM 32863

Building recording consisted of a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the buildings, analysis of their development, annotation of existing survey drawings and measured survey. All photographs were taken with photographic scales visible in each shot. The photographic survey was carried out with SLR cameras using 35mm black and white, and colour print films. All photographs were recorded on a *pro forma* Photographic Record Sheet. Annotation of existing ground plans and elevations complemented the photographic record.

The project conformed to the specification for a level 3 survey as defined in *Recording historic buildings: a descriptive specification* (RCHME 1996). This required the following elements of survey:

Survey and drawings

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

Photography

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

Analysis

Analysis of the building was based on the study of the photographic record and annotated drawings. It was also informed by the documentary sources listed above. This allowed a plan to be drawn up showing the structural development of the buildings.

The buildings as recorded are depicted in Plates 1-17. A phase plan has been reproduced as Figure 4.

3.2.2 **Watching brief (WSM 41760)**

Fieldwork was undertaken between 19 November 2009 and 28 May 2010. The site reference number and site code for this stage of fieldwork is WSM 41760.

Unfortunately a large proportion of the site had been stripped without notification prior to instigating the archaeological watching brief monitoring. As a result of this four lesser areas of excavation on the site were specifically monitored and the location of these trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

The areas were excavated using a wheeled excavator and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation of possible features was undertaken by hand. Surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples to determine their nature, as appropriate. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995).

Analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, as appropriate, and allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.3 **Artefacts**

3.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; Appendix 2). Artefacts were evaluated on site and were deemed to be of insufficient significance for retrieval due to their late date.

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

On first visiting the site, access to the buildings was impossible due to the vast amounts of vegetation around the site. The amount of vegetation also stopped the building recording for being carried out as the buildings could not be seen either. The structures themselves were dangerous as many of the roofs had collapsed as had a number of walls. On discussion with project managers and the Planning Archaeologist, it was decided to clear the vegetation with a JCB and photograph the exterior of the buildings only. This photographic survey took place at the same time as the vegetation was being removed.

The brief had originally specified rectified photography of the buildings. However, due to the difficult circumstances of the site, the Planning Archaeologist agreed that general photographic survey was sufficient.

4. **Site context** (by Derek Hurst)

Prior to fieldwork commencing a 0.5km search centred on the Barnsley Hall Farm was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER), and any sites recorded listed there are prefixed with WSM below.

Geology

The site is situated on Wildmoor Sandstone (fine-grained sandstone) with isolated areas of alluvial fan and periglacial flood gravels overlying in the vicinity (British geological Society mapping 1:50,000 sheet 183), with Bromsgrove soils (541b; Soil Survey of England and Wales 1:250,000 map dated 1983) classed as well drained and loamy, and mainly used as grassland.

Historical and archaeological context

Only very general information is available for the Barnsley Hall area in earlier times, as it is situated in an area where relatively little field investigation has occurred. For instance, recent logging of metal detecting finds by the Portable Antiquities Scheme suggests that a thin scatter of Roman material (WSM 38486) is present. This minimal level of information continues to the medieval period when, administratively, Barnsley Hall Farm lay within the manor of Bromsgrove which was originally held directly by the Crown in 1086, and which was a very large parish. That the area was heavily wooded is demonstrated by the large holding of salt rights in Droitwich attached to the manor recorded in Domesday Book (Thorn and Thorn 1982) and based on the presumption that salt rights were originally closely aligned with access to firewood. This wooded area was known as Feckenham Forest (WSM 42160) in the medieval period.

The earliest form of the Barnsley place-name was *Barndesley* (1255; Mawer and Stenton 1927, 338), meaning the 'leah of Beornmod/Beornodd' and so is one of many 'leah' (ie -ley) names that are to be found across this region. The widespread distribution of such 'leah' (-ley) names has been taken to indicate the presence of woodland during settlement in the Anglo-Saxon period (Gelling 1988; 1992) providing another hint of the landscape that characterised this part of north Worcestershire before records become more widely available.

Medieval settlement (WSM 2088) has been postulated for the Barnsley Hall site itself but the fieldwork reported here seems to discount this possibility at least on the immediate site of the later farm. It is possible, therefore, that this should still be sought elsewhere in the general area (see Discussion below), and this seems quite to chime with the account in VCH which records that a house known as Barnsley Hall existed in the 17th century and was occupied by the eminent Barnsley family who were living in the area in the 15th-16th century. However this hall was sold to the Lowes and bought by the Knight family with the old hall being demolished in 1771 and a large farm erected near its site. This farm must be that forming the subject of this report, and the

archaeological evidence certainly supported the conclusion that it had been built on a previously unoccupied and, therefore, new site.

The house called Barnsley Hall (WSM 28874) was, therefore, established on a fresh new site where it enjoyed the advantage of good access to the adjacent main road, but was also in a desirable rural setting with the farm outbuildings some distance away to the west and the house itself enjoying a good outlook to the south, all of which would have endowed it with the sort of qualities that a gentleman farmer would have appreciated.

In the later 19th century the OS 1st edition map shows it shielded by a stand of trees to the east that will have sheltered the house from view from the road. In *c* 1900 (VCH 27) the farm was purchased by the local authority and a hospital (WSM 12154) was created – for further information about the link with the hospital see the Discussion below. From then on the fate of the house was inevitably closely linked to that of the hospital.

5. The buildings (by Shona Robson-Glyde)

The buildings recorded at Barnsley Hall Farm were a large set of farm buildings consisting of a farmhouse, dairy and six other buildings (buildings 1–6) where there is either multiple use or some uncertainty about function (Table 1; Figs 2 and 4). The dairy and farmhouse were set to the north-east of a multi-yard complex which contained the numerous other farm buildings.

5.1 Building descriptions and functions

Building	Description	Function	Date
Building 1 – east side, east	Brick-built structure, lean-to roof, 6 bays, stable doors and wood-frame square windows	Cow houses	Mid 19 th C
Building 1 – east side, west	Brick structures, gable roofs, large double doors, wood-frame windows and doors	Smithy, cart sheds and tack room	Mid 19 th C
Building 1 – north side, north	Brick structures, gable roofs, 7 bays, wood-frame doors and windows, round pitching eye/owl hole at top of gables, arched feeding troughs	Stables, cart shed, calf house,	Mid 19 th C
Building 1 – north side, south	Brick structure, gable roofs, 5 bays, large double doors, large opening, arched feeding troughs	Stables, granary on 1 st floor, threshing floor	Early 19 th C
Building 1 – centre part, centre	Brick structures, gabled roofs, 11 bays, wood-frame square windows, large double doors and stable doors	Cart shed, possibly stables	Early 19 th C
Building 1 – centre part, west and east	Brick structures, gabled roofs, wood-frame square windows, large double doors and stable doors	Cow house, cart shed, feed/turnip stores, possibly stables	Mid 19 th C
Building 2	Brick structures with gabled roofs, stable doors, wood-frame square windows	Stables, hayloft above, stores, kiln	Early 19 th C
Building 3 – east end	Brick-built, gabled roof, 4 bays, piercings at top of gables, large doors on north east elevation (which have been enlarged)	Hay storage	Early 19 th C
Building 3 – west end	Brick-built, gabled roof, 8 bays, stable doors and wood-frame square windows	Stables in west section and stables or shelter shed in east section	Mid 19 th C
Building 4 – centre part	Brick-built, gable roof, 6 bays, square wood-frame windows, wood frame doors, brick piercings at top of gables	Milking byre, (feeding passage and troughs down centre)	Early 20 th C

Building 4 – east and west parts	Brick-built structures, gabled roofs, 6 bays, square wood frame windows, stable doors	Cow houses	Early 20 th C
Building 5	Brick-built structure, gabled roof, small openings on south elevation, enclosed areas against south elevation	Pigsty with runs to south (inserted feeding passage to north)	Early 20 th C
Building 6	Brick structure, small wood-frame windows, wood-frame doors with flat arches, chimney and vents, two rooms on ground and 1 st floors	Possibly smithy	Early 19 th C
Building 7	Brick structure, double fronted, recessed and covered porch, jettied gables, flat pointed arches for windows and doors.	Dairy	Early 20 th C
Farmhouse	Brick structure, collapsed west elevation, no roof, flat topped arches for windows and doors, decorated front door surround.	Ruin, formerly flats (converted from farmhouse) for use by less secure patients of the near by psychiatric hospital	Late 18 th C

Table 1 Brief description of structures with construction dating

5.2 Sequence of building development

5.2.1 Phase 1 Late 18th century (Plates 1–2)

The farmhouse at Barnsley Hall Farm was constructed in the late 18th century. Although the building had been considerably damaged by fire in the late 20th century, a number of external features were still visible that could identify its construction date, for example the decoration around the front door.

It is possible that the house was constructed as part of a farm at this time; however there appears to be no evidence suggesting this. Therefore it is possible that, given the size of the house, it was constructed as a rural dwelling for a wealthy family.

5.2.2 Phase 2 Early 19th century (Plates 3–8)

In the early 19th century, a large barn with a threshing floor, granary and stables was constructed with an adjoining cow house and cartshed (building 1). A large hay or straw storage barn was also constructed at this time (building 3) to the west of building 1. Also constructed at this time was a kiln with attached stables and stores (building 2). The window and door arches used in the construction of the buildings give a date of the early 19th century. The kiln may have been used for the drying of hay or straw rather than for hops but its use can be seen by the louvered vents on the roof. Building 6 was also constructed at this time and appears to have functioned as a smithy. The construction of the buildings formed a farm on the site that seems to have been for mixed pasture and arable farming.

5.2.3 Phase 3 Mid 19th century (Plates 9–12)

A number of extensions consisting of cow houses, stables, cart sheds and feed stores were added to building 1 surrounding the existing phase two structures. A range of stables and shelter sheds were also added to the west of building 3.

5.2.4 Phase 4 Early 20th century (Plates 13–17)

At this time Barnsley Hall Farm was owned by the County Council and was being run as the farm providing food for Barnsley Hall Hospital, constructed on Barnsley Hall land in 1907. This phase consists of the cow byre (building 4) and pig sty (building 5) and also the dairy. The dairy was constructed in place of an earlier building that was shown on the historic maps of the 19th century.

5.3 **Watching brief** (by Adam Lee)

Four areas of excavation on the site were monitored. A large proportion of the site was stripped prior to archaeological monitoring (see Fig 2) including the area of the main house. Trench 1 involved stripping an area for a new balancing pond, Trench 2 saw the stripping for a new access road onto the site and parking, Trench 3 involved the excavation of a service trench and Trench 4 was a drainage trench to the balancing pond (Fig 2).

5.3.1 **Trench 1**

Trench 1 consisted of a stripped area to the southwest of the development site for a new balancing pond. Topsoil (100) was observed overlying a subsoil (101), the latter overlying the natural sand (102).

5.3.2 **Trench 2**

Trench 2 involved the stripping of a new access road from the A38 onto the development site. Off this access road areas of new parking were also formed. The majority of this area revealed topsoil (200) overlying subsoil (201), which in turn sealed the natural deposit (202). A spur off the access road for service vehicles (to the south of the main access road) revealed a mixed makeup deposit below the topsoil (200). This make-up deposit (203) locally overlay the subsoil (201).

5.3.3 **Trench 3**

Trench 3 saw the excavation of a service trench in the south-east part of the site. The same sequence of deposits was observed as elsewhere, with topsoil (300) overlying a subsoil (301) sealing natural sand (302). The trench crossed an old public foot path and at this point a dark clinker deposit 303 was observed below the topsoil and overlying the subsoil. It would appear that this deposit (303) represents make-up for the footpath.

5.3.4 **Trench 4**

Trench 4 was excavated to produce a drainage trench from the new buildings to the balancing pond. This trench again revealed topsoil (400) overlying subsoil (401) sealing natural sand (402).

6. **Discussion**

The watching brief revealed no features that could be associated with a possible medieval origin as suggested by the place-name evidence for Barnsley (Mawer and Stenton 1927, 338). The documentary history associated with Barnsley Hall stretches back at least into the 17th century when a house of this name was owned by the Barnsley family (VCH 1913, 27). The hall was demolished in 1771 (*ibid*) and near to its location a new house was built. This new house was constructed as a residence of the Knight family who still owned the land in the early 19th century when they are recorded on the tithe apportionment. It was not until the early 19th century that the farm was developed on land near to the site of the former hall. It is, therefore, unsurprising that there was no earlier archaeological evidence within the excavated trenches, as the site of the later 18th century house and its farm buildings may have been separated from the original medieval settlement suggested by this identical name (ie the site has shifted location).

The construction of the farm buildings at Barnsley Hall Farm in the early 19th century ties in with the need to construct new farms to feed the masses of Britain during the Napoleonic Wars. At this time the French ports were blockaded to English ships. Therefore the supply of food to Britain was cut off and the government called for an increased quantity of wheat and cattle to be produced in order to feed the population. Farms expanded, often building extra threshing barns and expanding into cattle production. As a result the early 19th century saw a time of prosperity in agriculture and a widespread dissemination in techniques of arable farming and animal husbandry (Gaut 1939, 212). The building of a farm at this time is not unusual and would most likely have taken place prior to 1815 when a time of agricultural depression hit the country.

The mid 19th century expansion of the farm buildings is not surprising given the majority of the buildings dating to the mid 19th century on the farm were for stock use. After the repeal of the Corn Laws, the price of wheat dropped drastically. The industrial nation Britain had become

demanding cheaper and cheaper food, therefore more wheat was being imported than ever. The number of acres given over to crops dropped significantly and more farm land was being turned over to pasture (Gaut 1939, 267-269). More cattle were being farmed and it is for this reason that the expansion of the buildings at Barnsley Hall Farm consisted primarily of cow houses.

Around 1900, Worcestershire County Council bought Barnsley Hall Farm. It then consisted of around 320 acres. The Council used part of the farm to construct Barnsley Hall Hospital, situated to the south-west of Barnsley Hall Farm. The hospital was to be a mental asylum intended to relieve pressure on the County Asylum at Powick. The hospital was designed by George Thomas Hine, an architect who specialised in asylum architecture, and was built by 1907. The farm was left intact and was used to provide food for the hospital. This use can be seen by the construction of the early 20th century buildings on the site - the cow byre, for providing milk; the dairy for making cheese and preserving meat and the pigsty for providing meat. The architecture of these buildings is typical of the period especially the dairy which has the appearance of a domestic property. Internally the walls were constructed of glazed brick, a rare and expensive material, which provide clean working surface easy to sanitise. Some of the patients of the hospital requiring less supervision would have worked on the land. By the 1960s, the hospital had also taken over the farmhouse by converting it into flats for the less secure patients to live in.

6.1 Research frameworks

Farms and farm buildings are increasingly being recorded and analysed. As a result studies of their types and forms have been produced which provide a comparison for the buildings at Barnsley Hall Farm. These include *Historic Farm Buildings* (Wade Martins 1991) and *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their conservation* (Brunskill 1999). Other studies of farm buildings have provided regional analyses such as *Farm Buildings of the Weald: 1450–1750* (Martin and Martin 2006) and *The Development of Farm Buildings in Western Lowland Staffordshire up to 1880* (Peters 1969).

The West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology seminars for the early and late post-medieval periods in Worcestershire are decidedly lacking in their discussion of the recording of historic buildings. Atkin acknowledges that 'there has been increasing building recording on farms and barns' but also recognises that 'we are not yet at a stage at which synthesis has been undertaken' (Atkin 2003). For Worcestershire this is something that may be an end product of the Historic Farmstead Characterisation project that has looked at each farm shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and recorded its attributes.

A large amount of documentation and books are available about the asylums and hospitals and their architecture that may shed some light on the use of associated structures such as farms. Many of the documents relating to Barnsley Hall Hospital are now held in Worcestershire Record Office and it is probable that some of those documents would relate to the history of the farm.

7. 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.

Building recording and a watching were undertaken on behalf of Benniman Ltd at Barnsley Hall Farm, Lickey End, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire (NGR SO 9680 7318; HER ref WSM 32863 and WSM 41760). The archaeological work at Barnsley Hall Farm was separated across a number of years with the building recording taking place in 2001 and the watching brief in 2009 and 2010. Barnsley Hall Farm dates back to the late 18th century when the house was constructed as a rural residence by a wealthy family. Farm buildings were first constructed in the early 19th century. This was a time of agricultural expansion due to an increased need for food as imports were blocked by the French in the Napoleonic Wars. Further farm development occurred in the mid 19th century with the construction of cow houses following a slump in grain prices. The selling of the farm to the County Council around 1900 saw it develop into a supply farm for the mental asylum that was constructed on some of the farm land in 1907. This link between the hospital and the farm continued throughout the 20th century.

8. Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Max Holdsworth and Steven Smith (Benniman Ltd) for their kind assistance with undertaking this project.

9. Personnel

The project leader was Shona Robson-Glyde. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Derek Hurst. Fieldwork was undertaken by Shona Robson-Glyde, Adam Lee, Tom Rogers, and Elizabeth Curran, and report illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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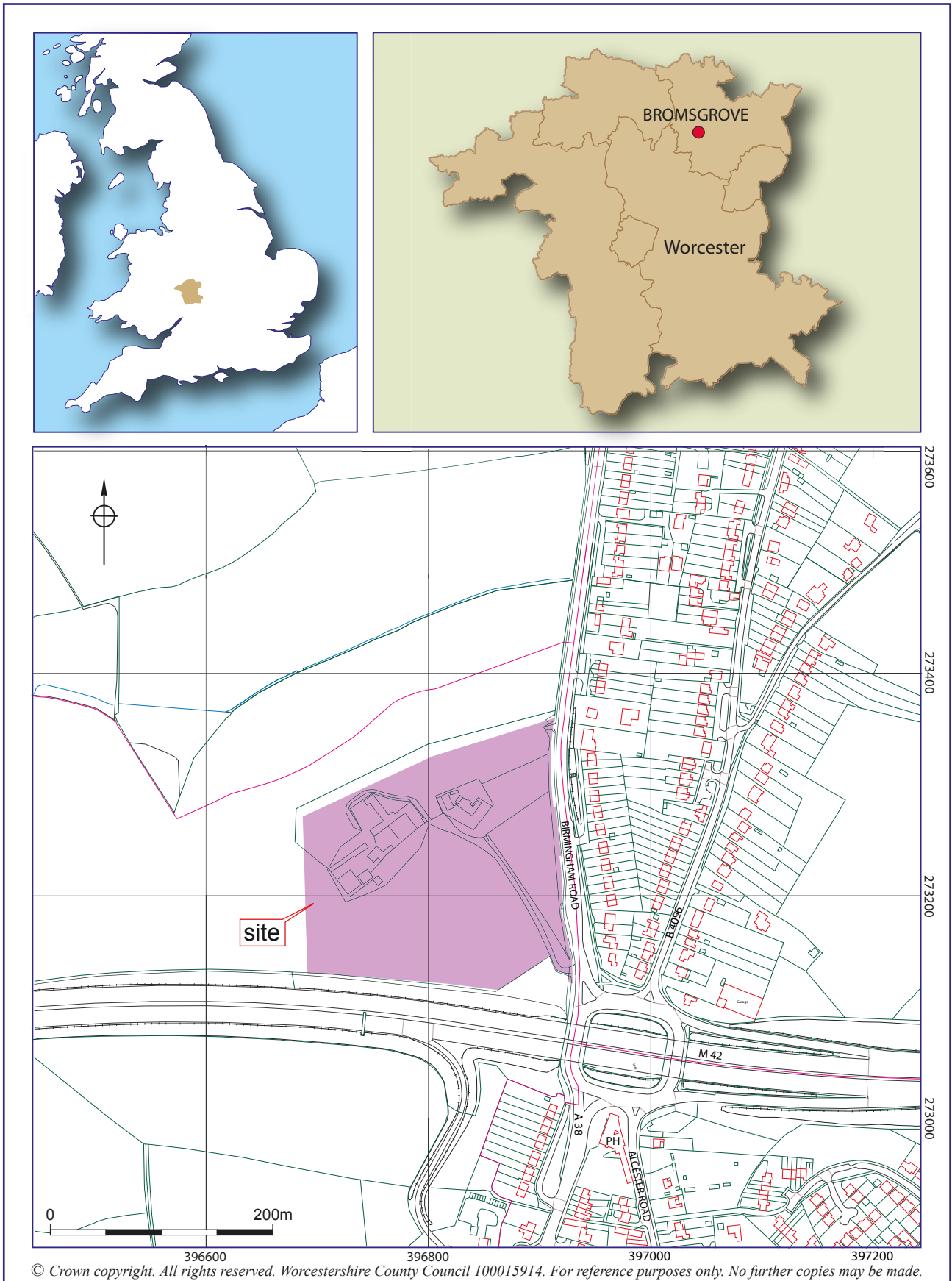
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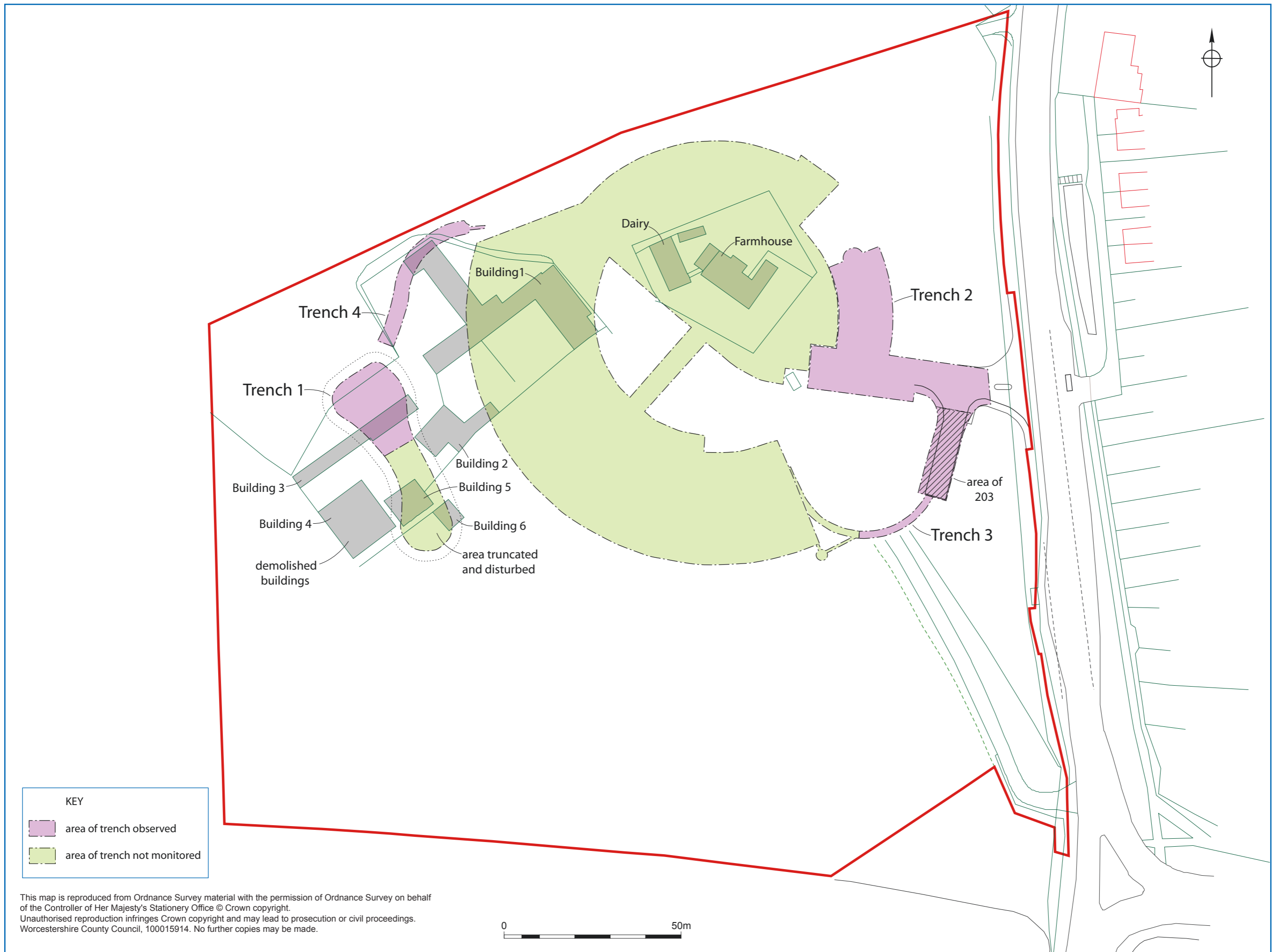
Figures



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Location of the site

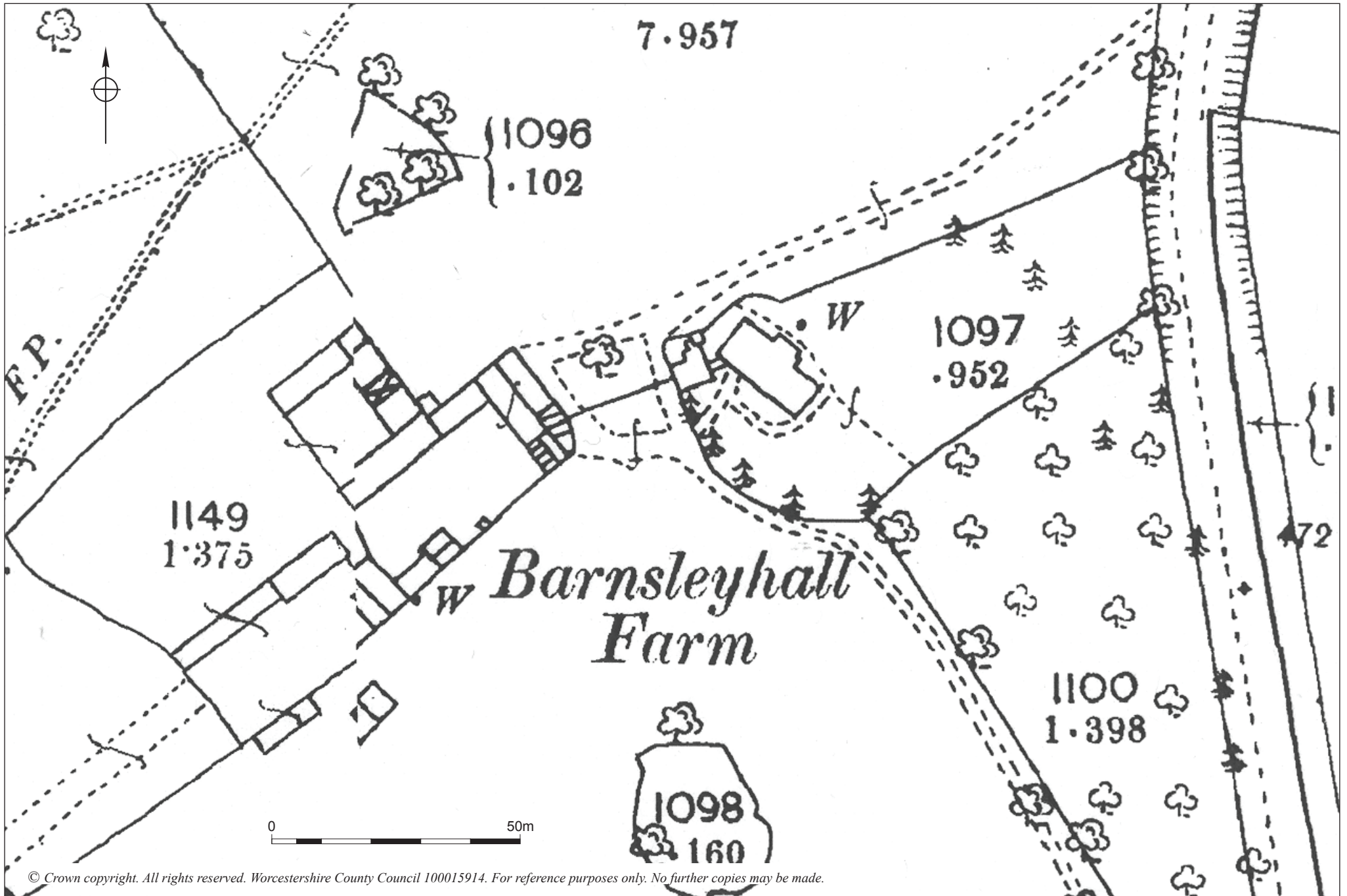
Figure 1



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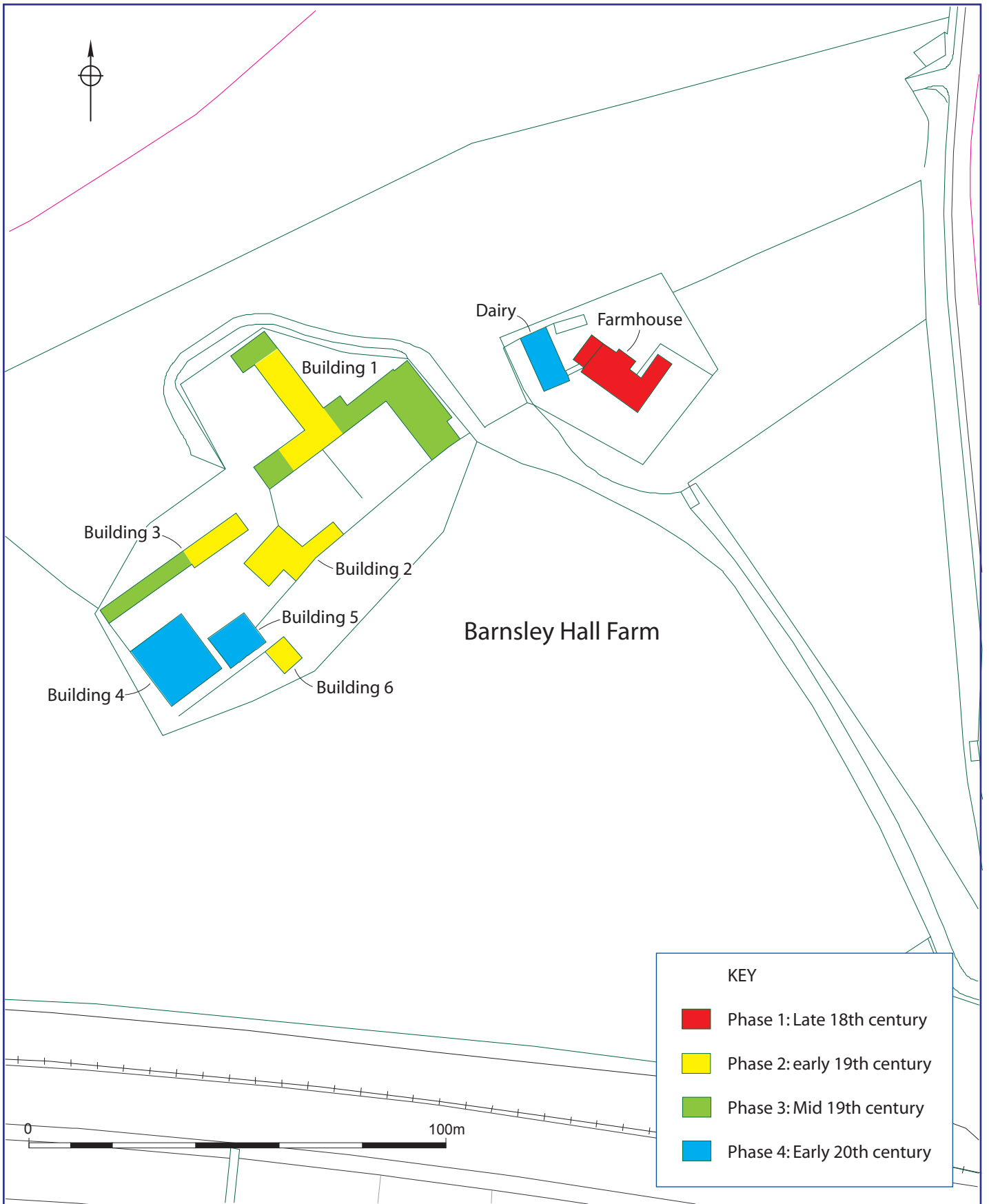
Trench location plan. Within development area former buildings as recorded prior to development are indicated

Figure 2



Extract from 1st edition OS map showing Barnsley Hall Farm

Figure 3



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Phase plan

Figure 4

Plates



Plate 1. Phase 1, late 18th century farmhouse from the south-west



Plate 2. Phase 1, late 18th century door surround on farmhouse



Plate 3. Phase 2, building 1; threshing barn, granary and stables from the south



Plate 4. Phase 2, building 1; stable interior from the south west



Plate 5. Phase 2, building 3 from the west



Plate 6. Phase 2, building 2 from the south



Plate 7. Phase 2, building 2; stable interior from the north-east



Plate 8. Phase 2, building 2; kiln from the south-west showing louvers on ridge line



Plate 9. Phase 3, building 1; stable from the south-east



Plate 10. Phase 3, building 1; cow houses from the south



Plate 11. Phase 3, building 1; cart sheds from the west



Plate 12. Phase 3, building 3; stables from the east



Plate 13. Phase 3, building 4; cow byre from the north



Plate 14. Phase 4, building 5; detail of one of pigsties



Plate 15. Phase 4, building 5; pigsties from the east



Plate 16. Phase 4, dairy, building 7 from the west



Plate 17. Phase 4, building 7; interior of the dairy, showing glazed bricks

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions (watching brief)

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25m Width: 20m Depth: 0.40/0.45m

Orientation: not applicable

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with frequent small and larger stones and moderate pieces of ceramic building material.	0.00-0.10/0.15m
101	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid brown orange sandy silt with frequent small and larger rounded stones.	0.10/0.15-0.40/0.45m
102	Natural	Moderately compact mid orange red silty sand with patches of gravelly sand and frequent small and larger rounded stones.	0.40/0.45m

Features/Other deposits.

Contexts - none.

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 15m Depth: 0.50-0.80m

Orientation: not applicable

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt with frequent small and larger rounded stones and occasional pieces of modern ceramic building material – high humic content.	0.00 to 0.20-0.40m
201	Subsoil	Compact mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent small and larger rounded stones.	0.20/0.40m to 0.50-0.80m
202	Natural	Moderately compact mid yellow orange sand with stones and silty clay, patches of gravel and small and larger rounded stones.	0.50-0.80m

Features/Other deposits.

Context 203: Moderately compact mid brown sandy silt with frequent small and larger rounded stones and frequent large fragments of modern ceramic building material, tile, slate, brick, and moderate amounts of coal and fuel ash. A large area of dumping.

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25m Width: 2m Depth: 0.64-0.80m

Orientation: not applicable

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-dark brown sandy silt with very frequent small and larger sub-angular and rounded stones.	0.00-0.30m max
301	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand with very frequent small and larger rounded stones.	0.25/0.30-0.80m max
302	Natural	moderately compact mid orange red silty sand with patches of gravelly sand and frequent small and larger rounded stones.	0.64-0.80m

Features/Other deposits.

Contexts 303: Black angular stone and clinker 0.40m thick. Make-up for pathway

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 36m Width: 1.55m Depth: 0.61m

Orientation: not applicable

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
400	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional angular-rounded stones and occasional pieces of modern ceramic building material.	0.00-0.23m
401	Subsoil	Mid orange brown fine sand with occasional sub-angular-rounded stones and occasional pieces of modern ceramic building material.	0.23-0.50m
402	Natural	Light mid orange red fine sand with rare sub-rounded and rounded stones.	0.50-0.61m

Features/Other deposits.

Contexts. 401 was truncated by disturbances associated with deposits featuring ceramic building materials – these disturbances were derived from the demolition of the farm buildings, and, though noted, they were not assigned individual context numbering.

Appendix 2

The archive

The archive consists of:

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| 10 | Fieldwork progress records AS2 |
| 1 | Photographic records AS3 |
| 74 | colour prints and negatives |
| 78 | black and white prints and negatives |
| 4 | Trench record sheets AS4 |

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

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