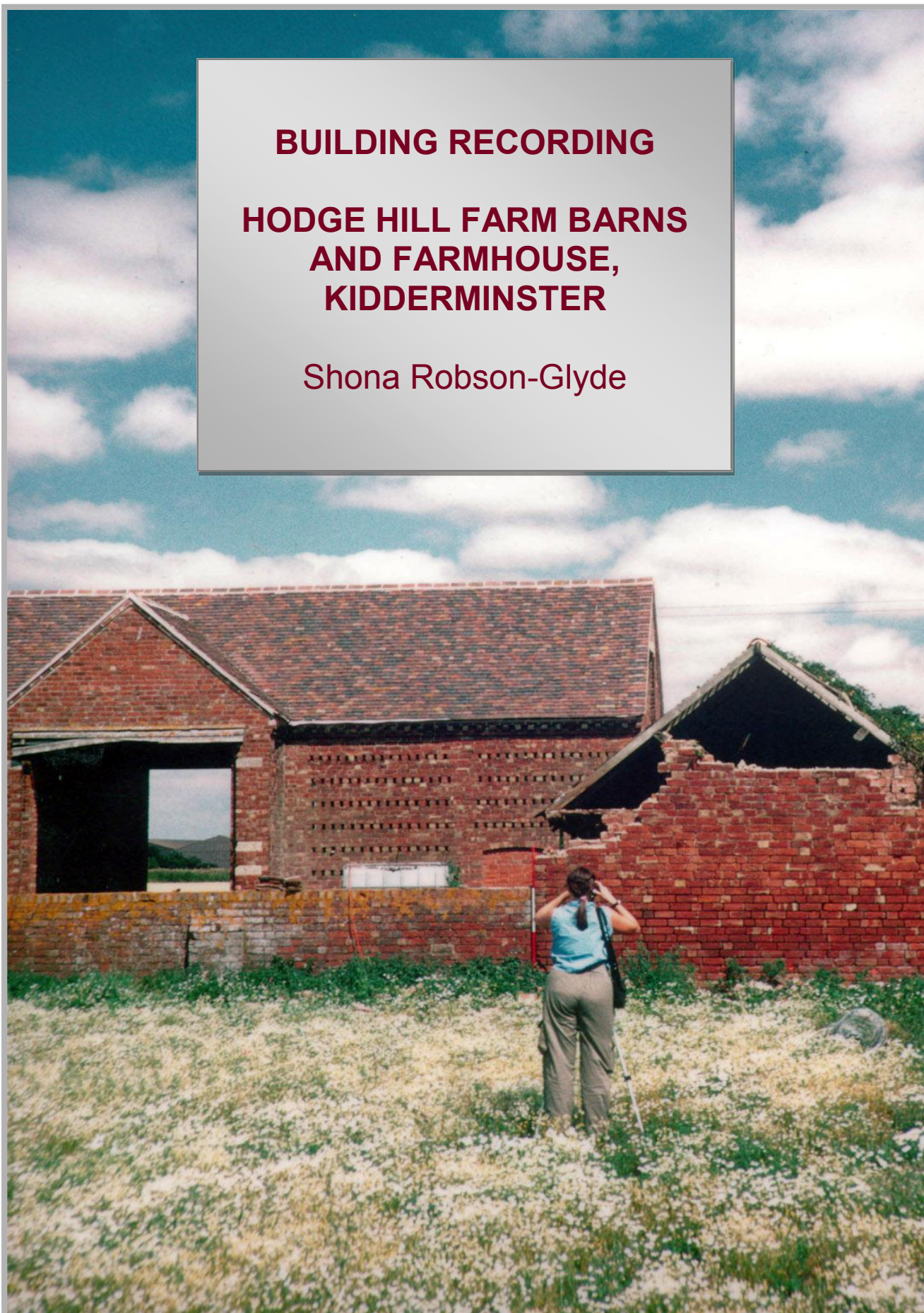


BUILDING RECORDING
HODGE HILL FARM BARNES
AND FARMHOUSE,
KIDDERMINSTER

Shona Robson-Glyde





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Worcestershire Archaeology
Archive and Archaeology Service
The Hive, Sawmill Walk,
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Building recording at Hodge Hill Far Barns and Farmhouse, Kidderminster, Worcestershire

Shona Robson-Glyde

Overview

Building recording was required to meet a planning condition relating to the redevelopment of the barns and farmhouse at Hodge Hill Farm.

The planning condition specified that Hodge Hill Farm barns and farmhouse should be recorded to English Heritage specified standards. This required photographing the exterior and interior of the building and annotating existing survey drawings. This produced an archive of Hodge Hill Farm before any changes were made to the building.

An element of historical research and synthesis was also a condition of planning permission. Original records relating to Hodge Hill Farm were studied at Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service along with historic maps and trade directories. 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.

Hodge Hill Farm consists of a farmhouse with two L-shaped ranges of farm buildings. The farmhouse and threshing barn were constructed around 1700 and may have been an out farm to a larger estate. In the 18th century, with the increase of agricultural developments, Hodge Hill was expanded with the construction of a large stable, a shelter shed, a cart shed with granary and a brewhouse. The farmhouse was also extended twice, creating a building three times as large as the original house. Little change occurred in the 19th century and the 20th century saw alterations to the buildings rather than new construction.



Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

Recording of historic buildings was undertaken at Hodge Hill Farm, Kidderminster (NGR SO 85244 7727). It was commissioned by Broughton Developments Ltd, who intended to 'form five residential dwellings with associated garaging and parking' from the barns and 'internal alterations of the farmhouse to convert it from six apartments into two houses'. Two planning applications were submitted to and approved by Wyre Forest District Council (references 11/0636 and 12/00344).

The buildings are undesignated heritage assets, within the terms used by the *National Planning Policy Framework*. The buildings are also registered with the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER; WSM 39623 and WSM 39624).

The project conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section of Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (WHEAS 2011a) for which two project proposals (including detailed specifications) were produced (WHEAS 2011b and WA 2012).

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 46078.

2 Aims

The aims of the building recording were to:

- Provide a detailed measured survey of the building or elements there of
- Provide a descriptive account and interpretation of the building, including discussion of its local, regional and national significance
- Feed the results into the Historic Farmsteads of Worcestershire Project

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. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers (BA, MSc). 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

- Ordnance Survey maps of 1831, 1885, 1902, 1924, 1939 and 1953
- Kidderminster Foreign tithe map of 1842

Aerial photographs

- 1940s photographs available to view on Google Earth

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography.

Historic sources

- National Archives (NA) census information
 - 1841 – HO 107/1197/13
 - 1851 – HO 107/2038
 - 1861 – RG 9/2080
 - 1871 – RG 10/3036
 - 1881 – RG 11/2903
 - 1891 – RG 12/2316
 - 1901 – RG 13/2768
 - 1911 – Kidderminster 17564
- Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (WAAS) archives
 - ref 705:1041 BA 9526/7, /10, /12, /17, /24 – valuation books of agricultural tenancies of Messrs Brooks Bros.
 - ref 705:1010 BA 9306/136/ii – documents relating to sale of part of farm from Brooks Bros to T and A Naylor

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

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

Fieldwork was undertaken in January and September 2012. The site reference number and site code is WSM 46078.

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 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 3 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 ‘an analytical record’ comprising of ‘an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the buildings origins, development and use’ (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 1-63. Ground plans, phase plans, elevations and sections have been reproduced as Figures 4-11.

3.6 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

4 Context

Hodge Hill Farm is located on the far eastern edge of Kidderminster (Fig 1) on the Birmingham Road. The parish boundary runs to its immediate west, along the farm track, and Hodge Hill Farm is situated just within the parish of Churchill and Blakedown. Currently, there is only one field separating the farm from the houses of the suburbs of Kidderminster to the west. Historically and even as late as the 1950s, this area on the outskirts of Kidderminster consisted of large swathes of fields. 1940s aerial photography shows that the fields around Hodge Hill Farm were arable which is still the case. The farm was called Hodge Hill probably after the small hill it lies to the north west of. Hodge is a derivation of '*Hob*' meaning '*Robin Goodfellow or Puck*' and alludes to 'former universal beliefs' (Duigan 1905,83).

A search of the Historic Environment Record was made for the area of 250m around the site of Hodge Hill Farm. This returned 21 records which can be seen as Appendix 1. A total of 10 of these records were relevant to the site and are shown on Fig 2. The HER has three historic buildings within the search area. Hodge Hill farmhouse (WSM 39623) is recorded as an 'unlisted 18th century brick farmhouse ... two storeys with side extension'. The barns (WSM 39624) at Hodge Hill Farm are recorded as 'probably later 18th century and early 19th century in origin'. They are described as 'two L-shaped ranges of brick farm buildings'. To the south of the farm runs the Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway (WSM 31664 and WSM 31666) which was built between 1845 and 1854. Beyond the railway line is the site (WSM 16506) of part of Lord Foley's Irrigation Scheme. This scheme was constructed around 1680 to convey water from the Clent Hills to the sandy arable areas of Blakedown and Kidderminster. This was subject to an assessment (WSM 34559) in 2002. An assessment along the line of the Birmingham Road before it was widened (WSM 29782) was carried out in the 1990s. North of the farm across the Birmingham Road, is a large field, formed from three smaller fields that is possibly the site of a battle and is named 'Battlefield' (WSM 33860). This field also contains cropmark evidence of ditches (WSM 6739) that may be part of Lord Foley's Irrigation Scheme. To the north west of the farm was the site of a World War II strongpoint of 1940 (WSM 28622) that protected the eastern approach to Kidderminster.

5 The building

5.1 Building descriptions

Hodge Hill Farm (Plate 1; Fig 3) consists of a farmhouse and two L-shaped ranges of farm buildings and a Dutch barn (Plate 2). The farmhouse (Plate 3) is constructed of red brick with dentilated eaves cornices (Plate 4), segmental arched window openings and steeply pitched gabled roofs. It is in two sections with the smaller section to the west (Plate 5) having a string band (Plate 6) between the ground and first floors. This section also has sash windows, of six-and-six lights, with the sash boxes visible (Plate 7). The larger section to the east (Plate 8) has partly hidden sash boxes and sash windows of six-and-six and eight-and-eight lights (Plate 9). A chimney stack is attached to the end gable of the western section of the house, with all other stacks being incorporated within the walls.

To the north of the farmhouse is the first of the L-shaped range of farm buildings (Fig 3). This consists of a nine bay shelter shed, Unit 1; a large threshing barn, Unit 2; and a stable range, Unit 3. All of these structures are built of red brick. Unit 1 (Plate 10) has round cornered piers (Plate 11) on its south elevation with blocking between them. Externally it has low-level brick walls adjoining the south elevation, forming eight individual bays. Unit 2, the threshing barn (Plate 12), has large double doors with segmental arched openings. Its long elevations are covered with brick piercings. The roof is gabled with north gable having a parapet and the south having a circular, 'owl-hole', opening at the top (Plate 13). The west elevation contains a number of inserted openings. The

stable (Plate 14), Unit 3, also constructed of brick, has two segmental arched doorways and two segmental arched windows to its west elevation. The roof is gabled and attached to the south gable are the remains of a calf shed and also a pigsty (Plate 15).

To the south of the farmhouse is the smaller L-shaped range of buildings (Fig 3) all constructed of red brick. The buildings consist of a cart shed (Plate 16), Unit 4, and two outbuildings of a stable and a brewhouse, Unit 5. The north elevation of Unit 4 (Plate 17) has a large opening with a window and a door all beneath a large wooden lintel. This elevation has been rebuilt. Unit 5 consists of two smaller structures the first of which has a door and a set of double doors on its north elevation (Plate 18) and a number of blocked openings on the south (Plate 19). The adjoining brewhouse has a segmental door opening on the south elevation (Plate 20) with two windows and a door on its north elevation. Internally it contains a copper and range (Plate 21); the copper within a semi-circular headed recess and the range within a partially blocked basket-arched recess.

5.2 Historical information

The first reference to Hodge Hill Farm we have found is in the 1841 census. This records that the farm was being worked by George Wilson, who was 40 years old, with two female and four male servants. The 1842 tithe map of Kidderminster Foreign shows that George Wilson was a tenant of the land and that the Trustees of the late Earl of Dudley (who died in 1833) were the owners. The tithe map also shows that George Wilson was the tenant of a large amount of land in the area surrounding Hodge Hill. This is confirmed in the 1851 census when George Wilson is recorded as a 'farmer of 260 acres employing five labourers'. By this time George Wilson is married to Mary and they have two daughters. Also living in the house were four 'house servants'. The trade directories of the period also record George Wilson at Hodge Hill. Billing includes him in 1855 (Billing 1855, 160) and the Post Office Directory includes him in 1860 (Kelly 1860, 1213). In both directories he is recorded as a farmer at Hodge Hill. The 1851 census still has George farming Hodge Hill with 260 acres and employing five men and two boys. His family has increased with the addition of three more daughters. There is only one servant now living with them, a cow boy, and no house servants, presumably George Wilson's older daughters would be performing this function.

The trade directories of between the 1861 and 1871 censuses record no change at Hodge Hill and this is confirmed by the 1871 census. The trade directory of 1873 (Littlebury 1873, 394) records George Wilson as the farmer of Hodge Hill but the directory of 1876 has Mary Wilson as the farmer (Kelly 1876, 999). This is also the case in the 1879 directory (Littlebury 1879, 232). The 1881 census confirms Mary Wilson, widow, as the head of household, farming 250 acres and employing three men and two boys. Four of her daughters are still at home along with an indoor servant. The 1880s trade directories again show no change in the circumstances at the farm. However, 1891 census show the farm being run by Julia Wilson, as the head of the house, and four of her sisters. All of the sisters are recorded as farmers along with Julia. The 1892 trade directory (Kelly 1892, 127) confirms this information and records Miss Julia Wilson as the farmer of Hodge Hill. The next change in the records is in 1900 when the directory records a Henry Nickless at Hodge Hill (Kelly 1900, 146). The 1901 census also has Henry Nickless farming Hodge Hill along with his wife, Jane. Their two daughters are recorded as a dairy maid and house maid while the oldest son is a stockman. Also living in the house are two cowmen. The 1908 trade directory records Henry Nickless still farming Hodge Hill (Kelly 1908, 159).

By 1911 Henry Nickless has died and the 1911 census records Mrs Jane Keziah Nickless as head of the household at Hodge Hill Farm. She is detailed as the farmer and an employer. Her son and daughter are recorded as farm assistant and a cowman and waggoner are also recorded as living in the house. Jane Nickless is last recorded in the 1921 trade directory (Kelly 1921, 160). After this there is a gap in the directory entries and Hodge Hill does not re-appear until the 1936 directory (Kelly 1936, 160). The entry records that James Brooks is farm bailiff at Hodge Hill Farm for the Brooks Bros, who were Kidderminster fruiterers and wholesale fruiterers. This suggests that the farm had been sold to the Brooks Bros. and was being used to supply their greengrocer business.

The 1940 trade directory (Kelly 1940, 168) shows that the farm bailiff had changed to Irvine Mole. Brooks Bros. held valuation books of their agricultural tenancies (WAAS ref 705:1041 BA 9526) which show that the farm did not change hands until the 1970s. In 1971, part of Hodge Hill was sold to T and A Naylor (WAAS ref 705:1010 BA 9306/136/ii) the well-known carpet firm. In the 1980s the farmhouse was converted to individual apartments.

5.3 Building development

5.4 c1700 (Figs 4-11)

Around 1700 a small farmhouse, a threshing barn and an outbuilding were built below a slight hill. This would have been a small farm consisting of only these two buildings. There is no other evidence suggesting that there were other structures of this date at the farm.

The farmhouse (Plate 22) consisted of two bays and had a single room, with a stairwell, on each of the three floors and a cellar (Plate 23). The house is constructed of red-brown brick which measured 9 - 9 ½" by 4 ¼ - 4 ⅜" by 2 ½". They were coursed on Flemish Bond on the front (north elevation) and English Garden Wall Bond on the side and rear (west and south) elevations. Bricks of this time are dated to the late 17th to early 18th centuries. The frontage bricks are better quality than those of the side and rear walls and also coursed in the new style brick bond of the period. It is likely that this elevation was meant to be seen and therefore needed to appear to better advantage. This would explain why there is a straight join down the side elevation (west) where the two brick bonds meet (Plate 24). A number of internal features can also be dated to the early 18th century including the closed string, open well, staircase that has turned balusters with tapered columns (Plate 25). During excavation of a drainage hole within the footprint of the foundations of the house, a single clay pipe bowl was recovered (Plate 26). This pipe can be closely dated to 1680-1730 (Oswald 1975, 50) and must therefore be contemporary with the house construction.

To the east of the house a large threshing barn (Plate 27) was constructed. The barn is constructed of brick which has been vitrified and is now a dark red-blue colour coursed in English Garden Wall Bond. The bricks measured 8 ½ - 10" by 4 ¼" by 2 ½" which date to the late 17th to early 18th century. The barn is tall to allow for the threshing of grain and had a pair of full height double doors that faced each other. The threshing floor was constructed of lias (Plate 28).

5.5 Mid 18th century (Figs 4-11)

In the mid 18th century, the farmhouse was extended to the east (Plate 29). The extension consisted of three storeys each containing a single room. The building was constructed of dark orange-brown brick measuring 9" by 4 ¼" by 2 ¾" and coursed in Flemish Stretcher Bond. The ground floor room has a large inglenook fireplace (Plate 30). Features within this part of the house can be dated to the mid 18th century. The beaded plank and batten doors (Plate 31), with wide and narrow planks, are typical of this period as are the L-hinges and round-ended upright door handles (Plate 33). The upper floors of the extension were accessed from the stairwell of the original house which would have continued to the third storey. Openings were inserted (Plate 34) in the original east wall to allow this access into the new part of the house.

The stable was built at this period, against the south gable of the threshing barn (Plate 35). The building, with its typical arrangement of door and stable window, was built of dark red bricks, some vitrified to red-blue, measuring 9" by 4 - 4 ¼" by 2 ¾" and coursed in English Garden Wall Bond. These bricks date to the mid 18th century. The building had a brick floor with a brick drain (Plate 36) and on the interior of the east wall was an arch based feeding trough (Plate 37) with a wooden hay rack above. Part of the brick feeding trough still survives with the hayrack above it (Plate 38). The southern section was separate and may have been used as a loose box or foaling pen.

Also at this time, a small brewhouse (Plate 39) and a cart shed with granary (Plate 39) were built to the rear of the farmhouse on either side of the existing outbuilding. The brewhouse was constructed in vitrified brick, dark red-blue in colour, measuring 9 ½ - 10" by 4 ½" by 2 ½ - 2 ⅝" and coursed in English Garden Wall Bond. The interior of the brewhouse has a copper (Plate 40)

and may have been used as a wash house as well. There must have been a fire within the basket headed opening, (Plate 41) where there is now a range, and possibly another copper in the adjoining recess (Plate 42), now blocked. The floor surfaces within this building were hard wearing (Plate 43) for intensive use. The internal division (Plate 44) shows that the structure had a dual function which needed separation.

The cart shed with granary (Plate 45) was constructed of dark red brick measuring $8\frac{3}{4}$ - 9" by $4\frac{1}{4}$ " by $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and coursed in Flemish Stretcher Bond. When the cart shed with granary was built, the north elevation of the existing outbuilding was also rebuilt in the same bricks (Plate 46) and incorporated two doorways. It is probable that this structure became a stable at this time.

5.6 Mid to late 18th century (Figs 4-11)

In the mid to late 18th century, a further extension was added to the farmhouse against the rear (south) of the mid 18th century extension. The extension consisted of two rooms on each of the three floors and a small ground floor room to the east of the earlier extension (Plate 47). This new extension was built of dark orange-brown bricks coursed in Flemish Stretcher Bond and measuring 9" by $4\frac{1}{4}$ " by $2\frac{3}{4}$ ".

5.7 Late 18th century (Figs 4-11)

In the late 18th century a long shelter shed (Plate 48) was constructed adjoining the west elevation of the threshing barn and continuing along its north gable. The building was constructed with round cornered piers (Plate 49) for much of the south elevation but the western end has solid walls (Plate 50). The bricks were dark red coursed in English Garden Wall Bond for the north elevation and Flemish Stretcher Bond for the piers and south and east elevations and measured $9\frac{1}{2}$ " by 4" by $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ ". The interior of the shelter shed has been remodelled but it originally had a feeding trough and feeding passage running from west to east through the building (Plate 51). The west section was separate and may have been used as a calf pen.

5.8 Early 19th century (Figs 4-11)

At this time, a small extension (Plate 52) was constructed against the rear (south) elevation of the original farmhouse. The building consisted of a single ground floor room and was constructed of red-brown brick measuring $8\frac{3}{4}$ - 9" by $4\frac{1}{4}$ " by $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{7}{8}$ " and coursed in Flemish Stretcher Bond. The function of this building was probably domestic, such as a kitchen or wash house as it contained a fireplace (Plate 53).

5.9 Late 19th century (Figs 4-11)

Two small extensions were added to the farmhouse in the late 19th century. Initially the early 19th century extension had a second storey added to it (Plate 54). No evidence survives for the original function of this structure. The ground floor of the early 19th century extension was also increased by the removal of the west wall, the enlargement of the floor space and the addition of a small extension (Plate 55). If the room was used as a kitchen then the increased floor space allowed a larger kitchen to be created along with a larder or pantry in the extension. In this period the census shows that a large family was living at the farmhouse.

It is probably at this time that the threshing barn was altered with the addition of belt and drive machinery to run a threshing machine (Plate 56). This machinery reduced the need for hand threshing.

5.10 20th century (Figs 4-11)

The 20th century saw a large number of alterations to the buildings of Hodge Hill Farm but most were superficial. The shelter shed was remodelled in order to accommodate a large number of pigs. The original feeding trough was removed, walling was added between the piers, modern brick walls and metal feeding troughs were added creating individual pens (Plate 57). This was added

to with external walls being built to create pig runs (Plate 58). Small openings within the south walls (Plate 59) were added to allow access for the pigs between the pens and the runs.

The stable was also altered with the removal of the feeding troughs and hay racks and the addition of new brick walls (Plate 60) and a communal feeding trough (Plate 61). It is possible that the building was used for cows at this time but may also have remained as a stable.

The alterations in the farmhouse were to change the structure into five individual apartments, so doors were blocked, internal divisions were built and fixtures and fittings were changed. A small extension was the south elevation to create a toilet (Plate 62) and a porch was added to the frontage (north elevation) (Plate 63).

6 Discussion

Hodge Hill Farm was established around 1700 with the construction of a threshing barn and a farmhouse with associated out building. This period was the start of the agricultural revolution with new ideas and crops being investigated. Grain prices were very low so it is almost surprising that such a large threshing barn should have been built at this time. However, some small scale farmers were beginning to exploit the export market and were sending their grain to the Low Countries where the prices were higher (Wade Martins 1991, 31-37). The original size of the farm at Hodge Hill suggests, however, that this may have been an out farm, to one of the more established estates in the area, consisting of a worker's house with the threshing barn close to the fields.

The development of the farm throughout the 18th century was most probably as a result of the increased demand for food required by the growing population in towns and cities. Before the large scale importation of food, the supply was provided by the rural areas of the country.

Worcestershire was important for this due to its close proximity to the large industrial areas of the Black Country. Improvements of farming processes, crop varieties and animal feeds allowed this demand to be successfully met (Brunskill 1999, 17-35). The development of the farm during this time saw the stable and shelter shed being constructed along with the cart shed with granary and the brewhouse.

This development of agriculture continued through the 19th century but by the late 1870s the country was in the grip of an agricultural depression. The opening of the American prairies allowed large scale importation of cheaply produced grain and later meat thereby driving the demand for British produce down. The industry survived by relying on the production of milk and dairy products with the railways allowing the transport of milk to the cities (Brunskill 1999, 17-35). Very little was changed at Hodge Hill at this time because the capital wasn't available to build new structures.

With the First and Second World Wars and the lack of imports, agriculture was again required to provide for the people. Large scale ploughing campaigns restored the industry and during the Second World War this was as high as the mid 19th century level of output (Brunskill 1999, 17-35). Alterations to Hodge Hill at this time saw the creation of pig sties out of the shelter shed.

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 1999) 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 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.

Historic building recording was undertaken on behalf of Broughton Developments at Hodge Hill Farm, Kidderminster, Worcestershire (NGR ref SO 85244 7727; HER ref WSM 46078). Hodge Hill Farm consists of a farmhouse with two L-shaped ranges of farm buildings. The farmhouse and threshing were constructed around 1700 and may have been an out farm to a larger estate. In the 18th century, with the increase of agricultural developments, Hodge Hill was expanded with the construction of a large stable, a shelter shed, a cart shed with granary and a brewhouse. The farmhouse was also extended twice creating a building three times as large as the original house. Little change occurred in the 19th century and the 20th century saw alterations to the buildings rather than new construction.

8 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the staff of Broughton Developments Ltd (the client), particularly Richard Hill and Bill Stanley, Roy Smith (the agent) and Mike Glyde (the curator) for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project.

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WHEAS 2011a *Requirements for historic building recording work at Hodge Hill Farm Barns, Birmingham Road, Kidderminster*, Planning Advisory Section, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council unpublished document dated 15th December 2011

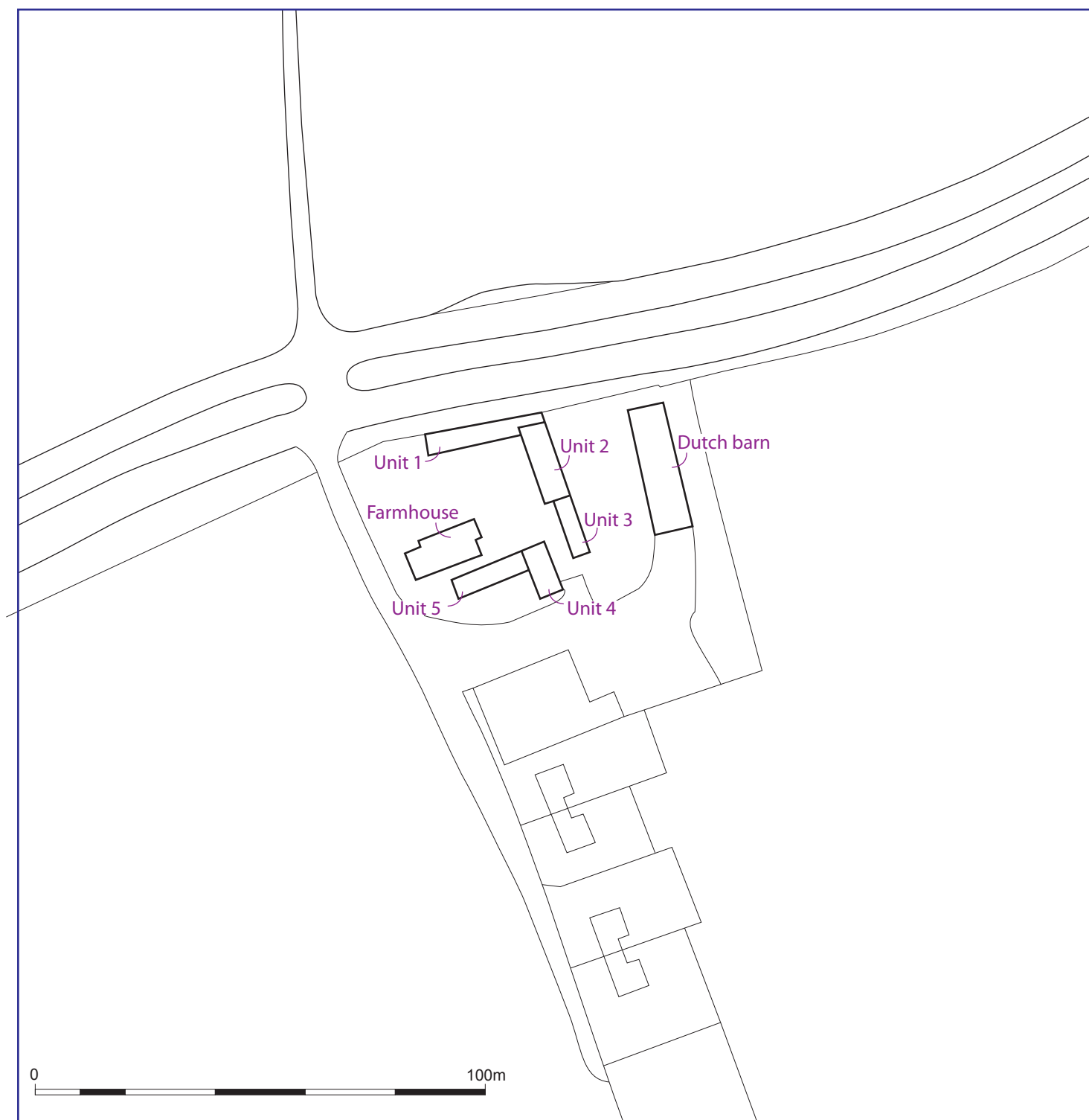
WHEAS 2011b *Proposal for recording of historic buildings at Hodge Hill Farm, Kidderminster, Worcestershire*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 21st December 2011, P3823

Figures



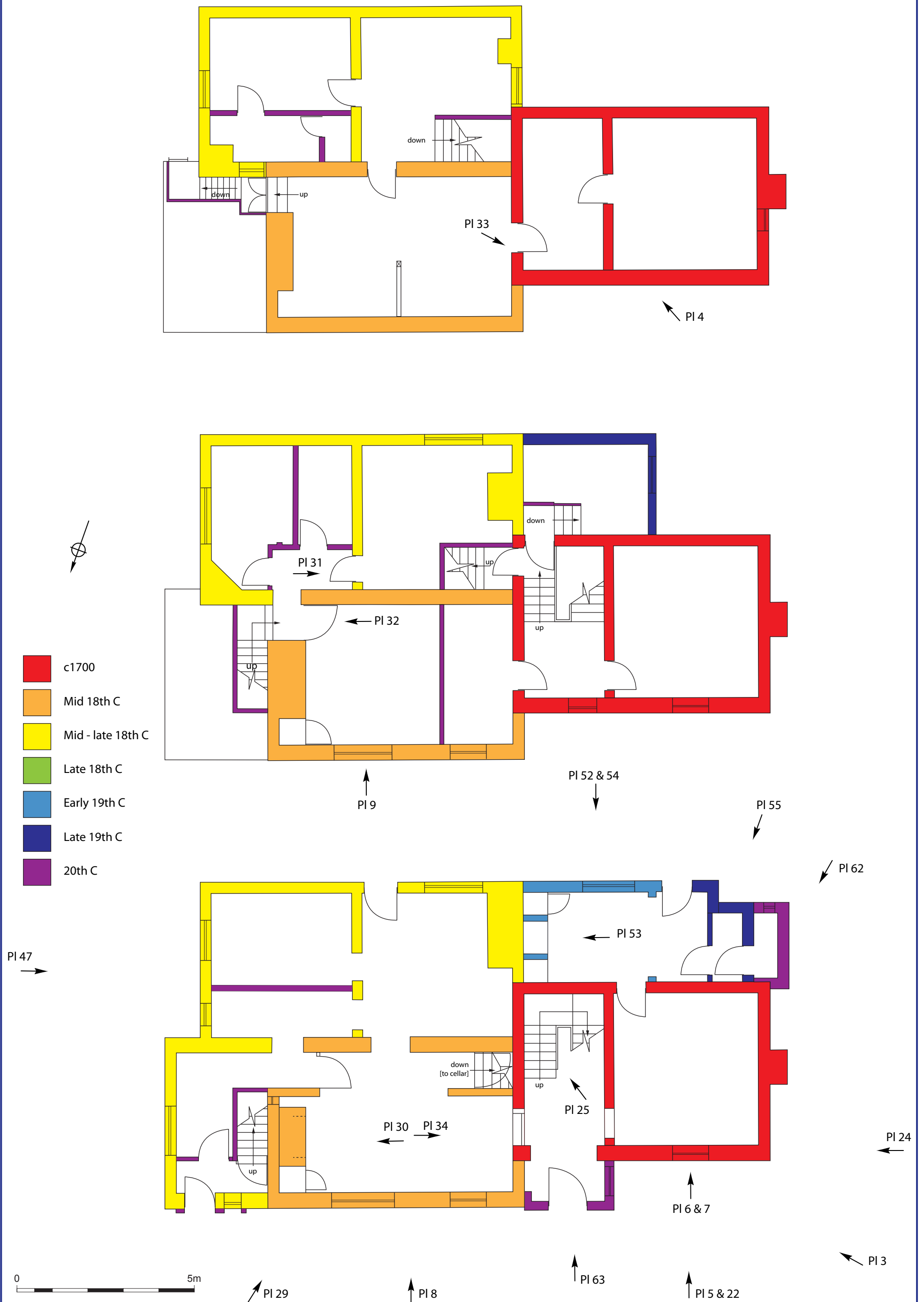
HER records

Figure 2



Building locations

Figure 3



Farmhouse ground and phase plans

Figure 4

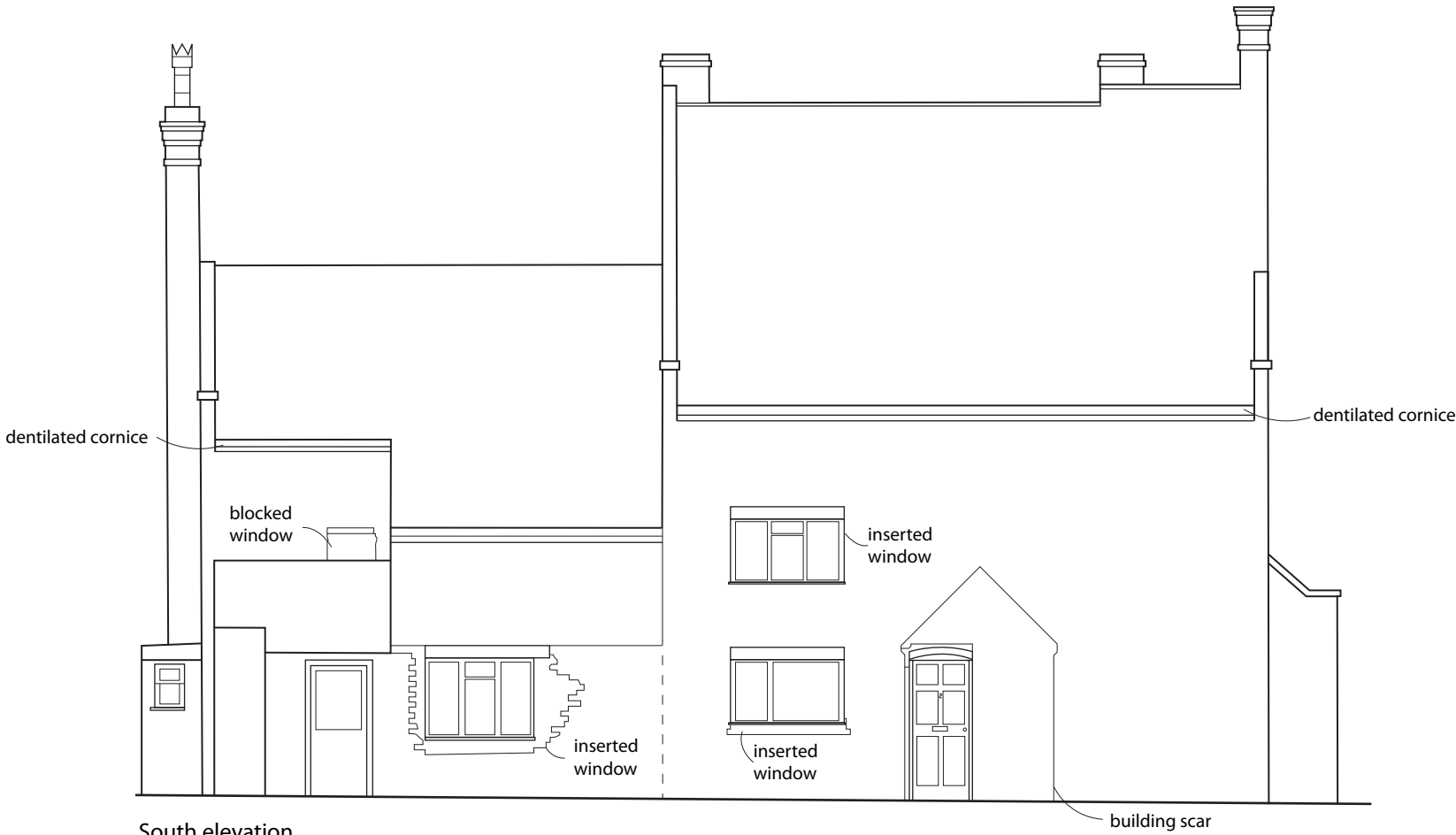
North elevation



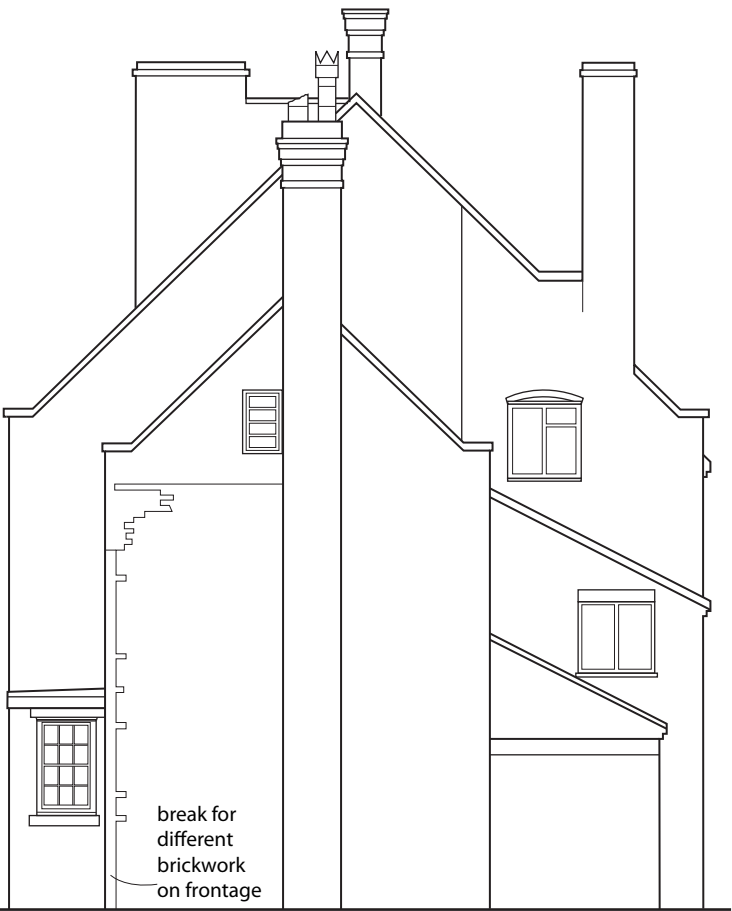
East elevation



South elevation

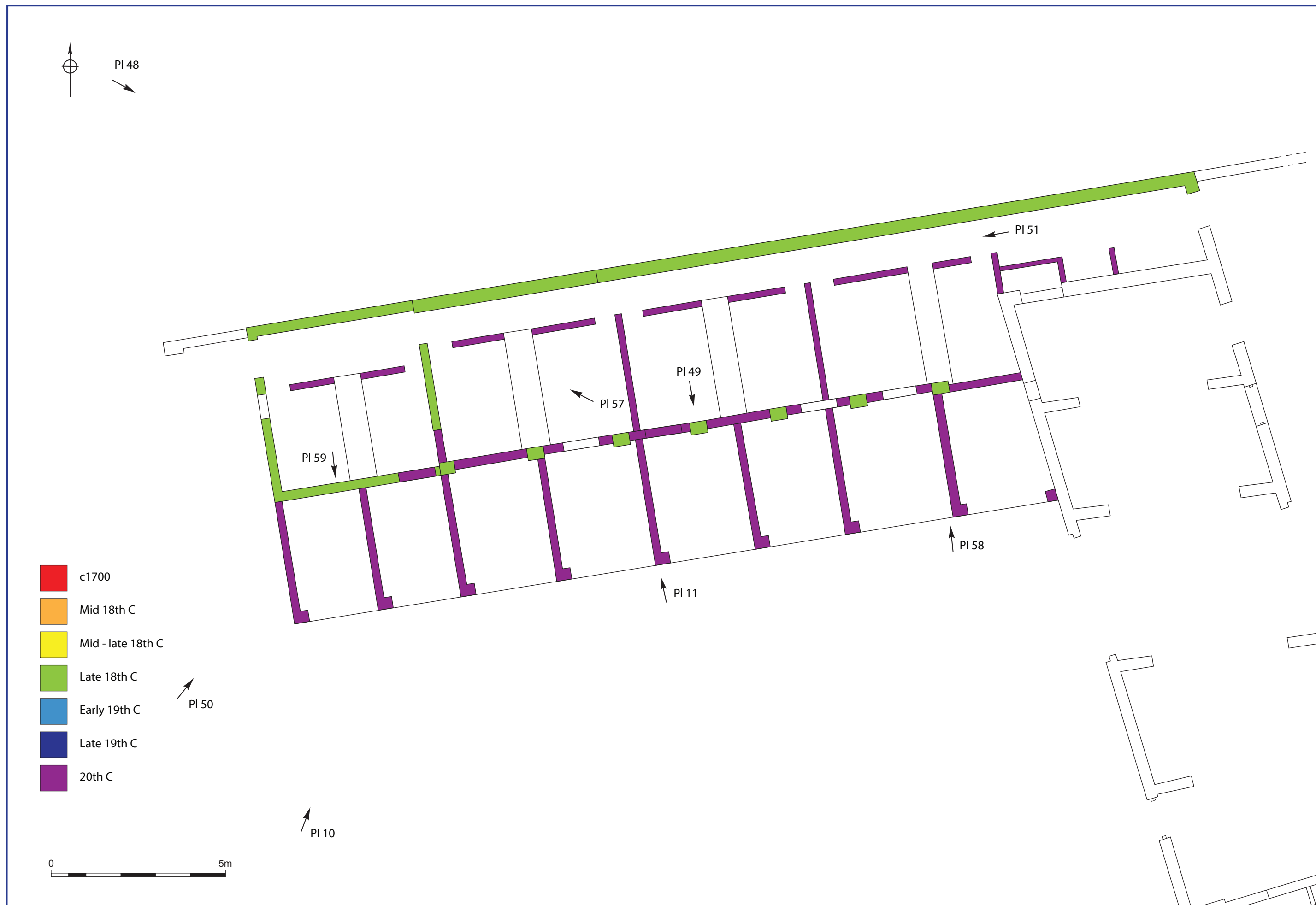


West elevation



Farmhouse elevations

Figure 5



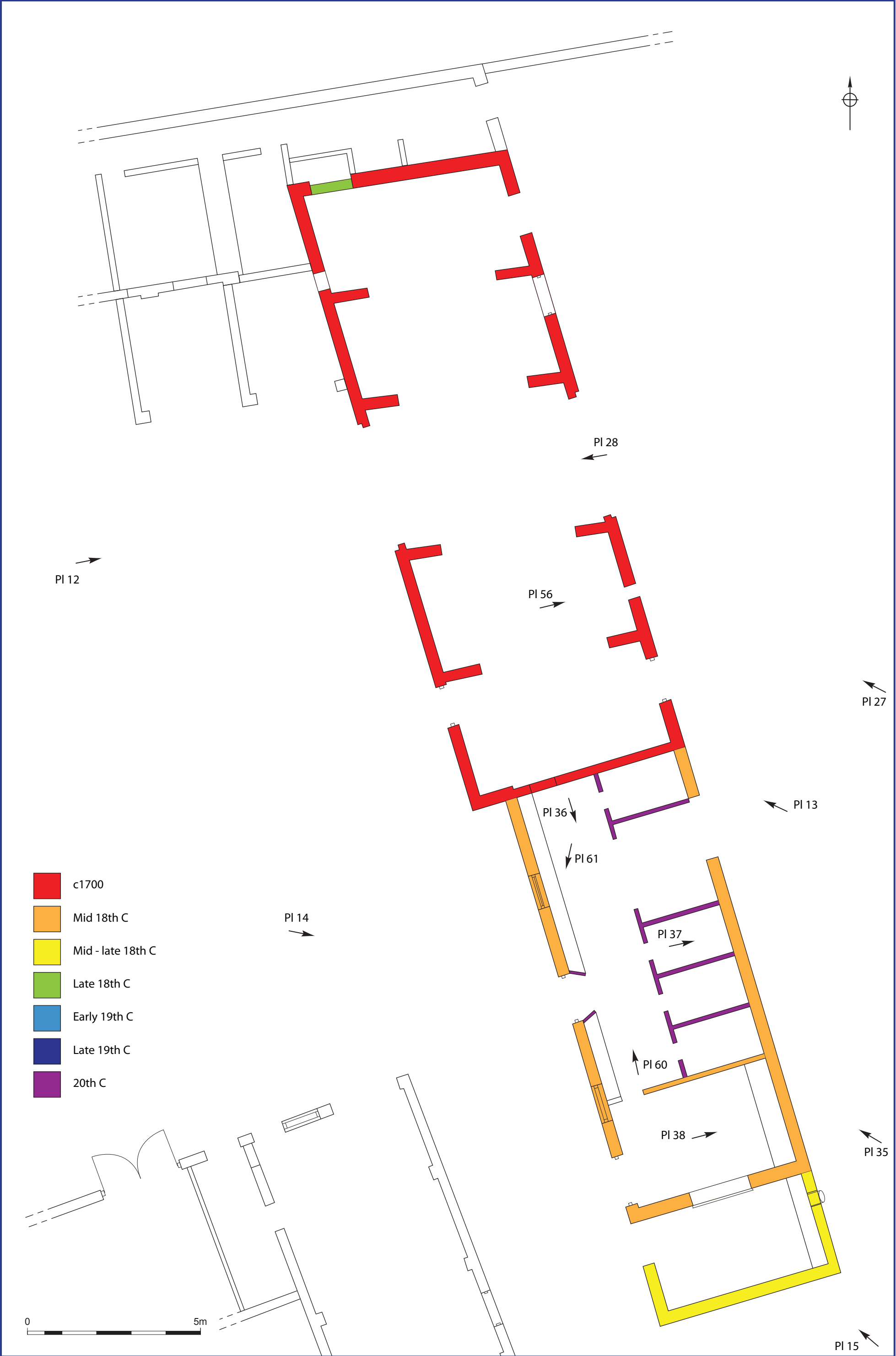
Unit 1 ground and phase plans

Figure 6



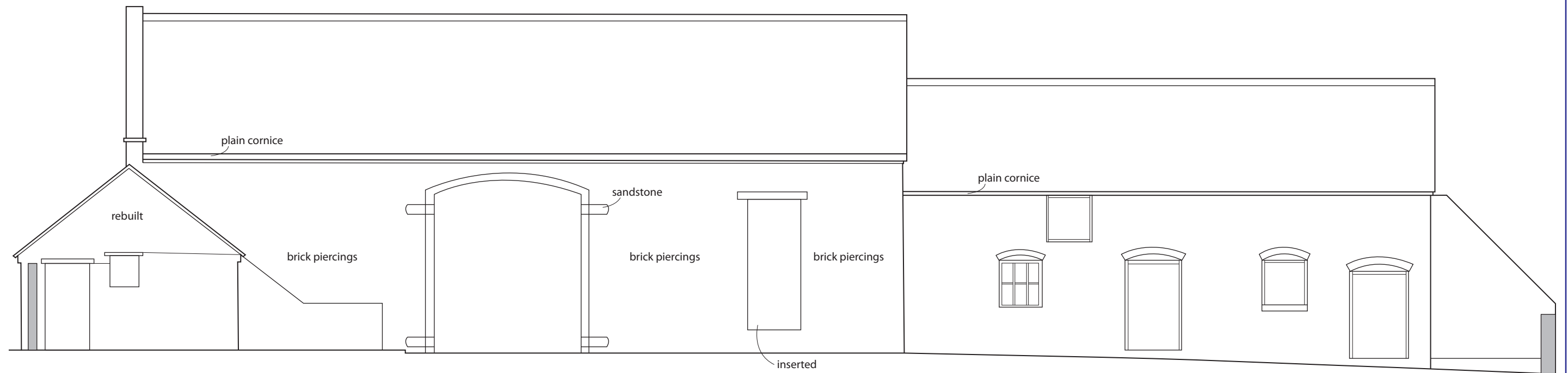
Unit 1 elevations

Figure 7

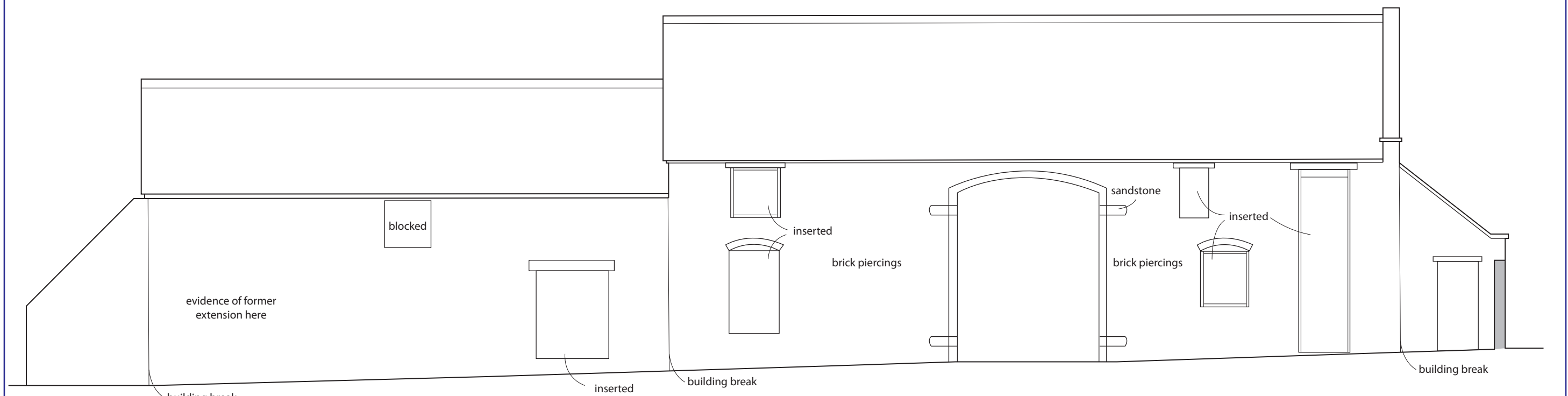


Units 2 and 3 ground and phase plans

Figure 8



West elevation



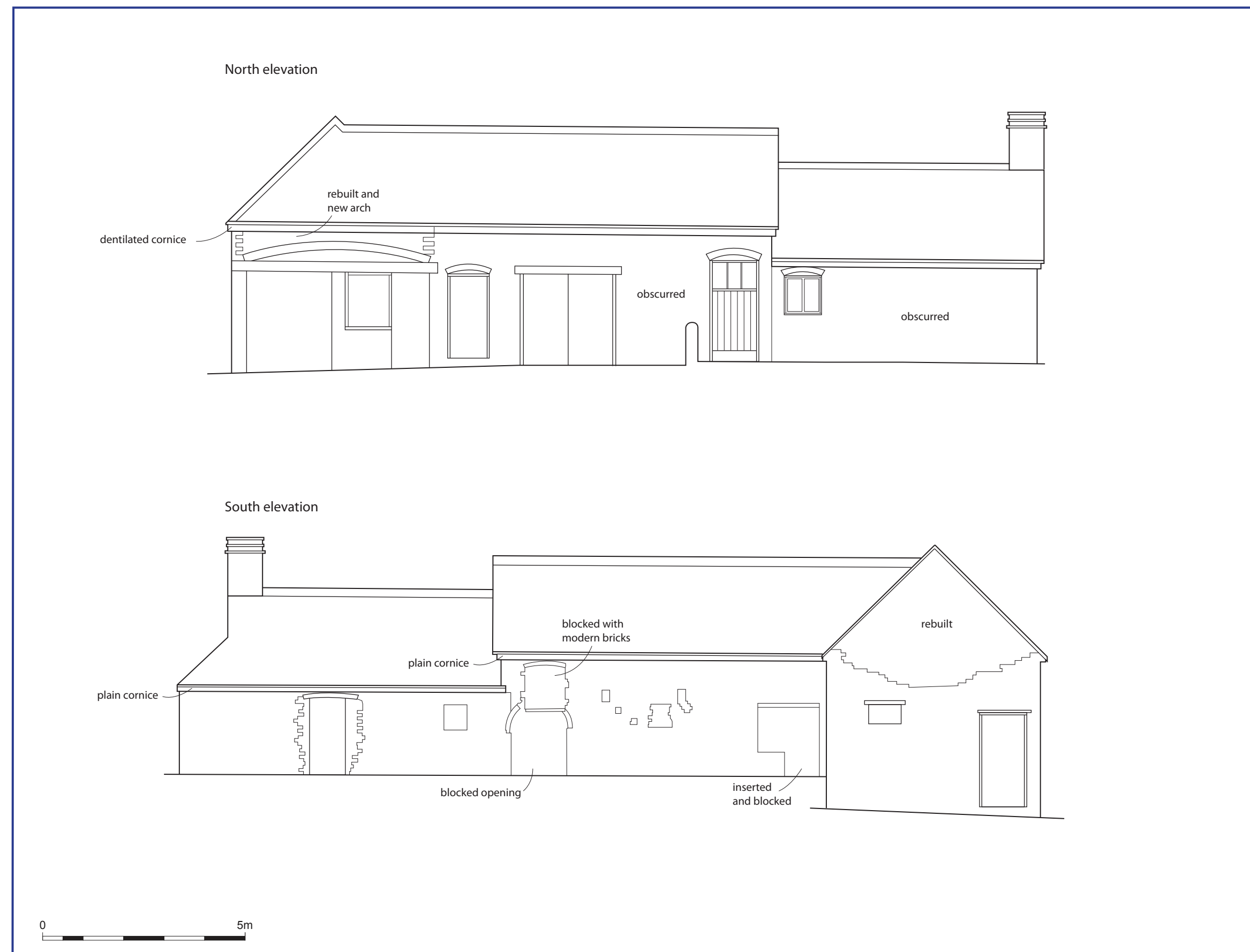
East elevation





Units 4 and 5 ground and phase plans

Figure 10



Units 4 and 5 elevations

Figure 11

Plates



Plate 1 1980s aerial photograph of Hodge Hill from the north west



Plate 2 The Dutch Barn from the south west



Plate 3 The farmhouse from the north west



Plate 4 The dentilated eaves cornice



Plate 5 West part of farmhouse from the north



Plate 6 String band on the west part of the farmhouse, from the north



Plate 7 Six-and-six sash window on west part of farmhouse



Plate 8 East part of farmhouse, from the north



Plate 9 Eight-and-eight sash window on east part of farmhouse



Plate 10 Shelter shed from the south west



Plate 11 Shelter shed curved piers



Plate 12 Threshing barn from the west



Plate 13 Owl hole on threshing barn south gable from the south east



Plate 14 Stable from the west



Plate 15 South gable of stable with calf shed and former pig sty from the south east



Plate 16 Cart shed with granary from the south east



Plate 17 Cart shed from the north



Plate 18 Outbuilding from the north east



Plate 19 Outbuilding from the south



Plate 20 Brewhouse from the south



Plate 21 Brewhouse interior showing range and copper



Plate 22 West part of farmhouse from the north



Plate 23 Farmhouse cellar from the east



Plate 24 West part of farmhouse from the west showing building break



Plate 25 Farmhouse interior, closed string, open well staircase



Plate 26 1680-1730 clay pipe



Plate 27 Threshing barn from the south east



Plate 28 Threshing barn interior showing threshing floor



Plate 29 East extension of the farmhouse



Plate 30 Fireplace in east extension of farmhouse from the west



Plate 31 Beaded plank and batten door



Plate 32 Panelled door with L-hinges



Plate 33 Round ended upright door handle



Plate 34 Opening from original part of farmhouse, showing building break of original wall beside ranging pole



Plate 35 The stable from the south east



Plate 36 Stable floor from the north



Plate 37 Evidence of the brick arched feeding trough in stable



Plate 38 Remains of brick arched feeding trough and hayrack



Plate 39 Brewhouse, outbuilding and cart shed with granary from the south west



Plate 40 Brewhouse copper



Plate 41 Basket headed arch in brewhouse



Plate 42 Round headed arch in brewhouse



Plate 43 Floor in brewhouse from the south



Plate 44 Internal division in brewhouse from the south west



Plate 45 Granary above cart shed from the south



Plate 46 Cart shed/granary and outbuildings from the north east



Plate 47 Rear extension to the farmhouse from the east



Plate 48 Shelter shed from the north west



Plate 49 Round arched pier in the shelter shed from the north



Plate 50 West end of shelter shed from the south west



Plate 51 Feeding passage in shelter shed from the east



Plate 52 Small extension to farmhouse rear from the south (orange bricks)



Plate 53 Fireplace in farmhouse extension from the west



Plate 54 New upper floor to extension



Plate 55 20th century extension to farmhouse from south west



Plate 56 Machinery in threshing barn



Plate 57 Example of feeding troughs and walls in shelter shed



Plate 58 Pig runs against south elevation of shelter shed



Plate 59 Access hole for pigs to get to external runs



Plate 60 Brick divisions within stable from the south



Plate 61 New feeding troughs in stable from the north east



Plate 62 Toilet extension to rear of farmhouse from the south west



Plate 63 Porch attached to farmhouse from the north

Appendix 1 HER information

Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service

Monument List Report

Hodge Hill Farm Barns, Birmingham Road, Kidderminster

30/01/2012

Number of records: 18



Report prepared by Worcestershire HER, tel: 01905 855494 or email archaeology@worcestershire.gov.uk. Information is valid for three months from date of production.

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
Building				
WSM31664	Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway	Railway (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1854 AD to 2050 AD)	Aldington, Bretforton, Charlton, Churchill and Blakedown, Clent, Crophorne, Drakes Broughton and Wadborough, Droitwich, Elmbridge, Elmley Lovett, Evesham, Fladbury, Hagley, Hampton Lovett, Hartlebury, Hill and Moor, Honeybourne, Kidderminster, Martin, Husingtree, North Claines, Norton juxta Kempsey, Offenham, Pershore, Pinvin, Salwarpe, South Littleton, St Peter the Great, Stoulton, Whittington, Worcester, Wyre Piddle	SO 9264 6123
WSM39623	Hodge Hill Farmhouse, Hodge Hill Farm, Kidderminster	Farmhouse (18TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1750 AD to 2050 AD)	Churchill and Blakedown, Kidderminster	SO 8522 7727

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM39624	Farm buildings associated with Hodge Hill Farm, Kidderminster	Combination Barn (18TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1750 AD to 2050 AD)	Churchill and Blakedown	SO 8523 7728
Monument				
WSM06739	Field named Battlefield and cropmark evidence of ditches, Churchill and Blak	Battlefield (17TH CENTURY AD - 1642 AD to 1651 AD) Drainage System (18TH CENTURY AD - 1701 AD to 1800 AD)	Churchill	SO 8533 7752
WSM16506	Lord Foley's Irrigation Scheme, Chaddesley Corbett, Stone	Watercourse (17TH CENTURY AD to 19TH CENTURY AD - 1680 AD to 1900 AD)	Chaddesley Corbett, Churchill and Blakedown, Kidderminster, Stone	SO 8624 7638
WSM28622	Site (Approximate), Strongpoint, Birmingham Road, Kidderminster	Weapons Pit (World War Two - 1940 AD to 1945 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8506 7734
WSM31666	Railway - Droitwich Spa to Stourbridge Junction - Section OWW/4	Railway (19TH CENTURY AD - 1840 AD to 1900 AD)	Churchill and Blakedown, Clent, Droitwich, Elmbridge, Elmley Lovett, Hagley, Hampton Lovett, Hartlebury, Kidderminster	SO 8656 7285
General Parish Info				
WSM04042	Unstratified Finds, Parish of Kidderminster	Event (BRONZE AGE - 2350 BC to 801 BC) Event (IRON AGE - 800 BC to 42 AD) Event (PRE CONQUEST to LATE 11TH CENTURY AD - 851 AD to 1100 AD) Event (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD) Event (18TH CENTURY AD - 1701 AD to 1800 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8306 7605
WSM20702	Unlocated Monuments, Parish of Kidderminster	Corn Mill (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8306 7605
WSM35753	General Information for the Parish of Kidderminster	Event (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) Event (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8306 7605
WSM37173	World War 2 Bombing Raids in Worcestershire; Parish of Kidderminster	Bomb Site (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8306 7605

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM38453	Parish of Kidderminster; Portable Antiquities Scheme.	Event (Unknown date) Event (LOWER PALAEOLITHIC to ROMAN 1ST CENTURY AD - 500000 BC to 43 AD) Event (IRON AGE - 800 BC to 42 AD) Event (ROMAN - 43 AD to 410 AD) Event (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) Event (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8306 7605
WSM39497	Parish of Churchill and Blakedown, Portable Antiquities Scheme	Event (EARLY BRONZE AGE to LATE IRON AGE - 2350 BC to 42 AD) Event (ROMAN - 43 AD to 410 AD) Event (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) Event (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Churchill and Blakedown	SO 8729 7887
WSM39584	Parish of Stone, Portable Antiquities Scheme	Event (ROMAN - 43 AD to 410 AD) Event (EARLY MEDIEVAL - 411 AD to 1065 AD) Event (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	Stone	SO 8608 7471
WSM41681	General Information for the Parish of Churchill and Blakedown	Event (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) Event (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Churchill and Blakedown	SO 8729 7887
WSM44887	Oblique Aerial Photographs, Parish of Kidderminster		Kidderminster	SO 8306 7605
WSM45975	General information for the parish of Stone		Stone	SO 8607 7471
Place Name				
WSM33860	Field Named Battle Field Near Hodge Hill Farm, Kidderminster	Battlefield (POST MEDIEVAL to 19TH CENTURY AD - 1540 AD to 1841 AD)	Churchill and Blakedown, Kidderminster	SO 8528 7741

Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service

Event Short Report

Hodge Hill Farm Barns, Birmingham Road, Kidderminster



Report prepared by Worcestershire HER. Tel
01905 855494 or email
archaeology@worcestershire.gov.uk.
Information valid for three months from date of
production.

30/01/2012

Number of records: 3

Event no.	Event Name	Event Type	Organisation	Date of work	Grid Reference
WSM29782	Assessment of Kidderminster, Hagley and Blakedown Bypass	Desk Based Assessment		1990	SO 8777 7843
WSM33413	Countryside Stewardship Visit in 2002, Heathy Mill Farm, Kidderminster	Event - Survey		2002	SO 8526 7570
WSM34559	Archaeological Assessment of Lord Foley's Irrigation System, Stone	Event - Interpretation		2002	SO 8624 7638

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WSM 46078)

The archive consists of:

- 7 Field progress reports AS2
- 18 Photographic records AS3
- 689 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 12 Scale drawings
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 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
