

BUILDING EVALUATION
AT
LOWER FARM, GRAFTON,
BECKFORD, WORCESTERSHIRE

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Illustrated by Carolyn Hunt

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Contents

Part 1 Project summary	1
Part 2 Detailed report	
1. Background	2
1.1 Reasons for the project	2
1.2 Project parameters.....	2
1.3 Aims.....	2
2. Methods	2
2.1 Documentary search	2
2.1.1 Cartographic sources.....	2
2.1.2 Aerial photographs.....	2
2.1.3 Documentary sources.....	3
2.2 Fieldwork	3
2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy	3
2.2.2 Structural analysis.....	3
2.3 Building recording	3
2.4 The methods in retrospect.....	3
3. Topographical, archaeological and historical context	4
4. Description	5
5. Discussion	6
5.1 Phase 1 - early 1500s	6
5.2 Phase 2 - late 1500s	7
5.3 Phase 3 - early-mid 1600s.....	7
5.4 Phase 4 - 1700s	8
5.5 Phase 5 – early 1800s	8
5.6 Phase 6 - mid 1900s.....	8
5.7 Research frameworks.....	8
6. Significance	9
7. Recommendations	9
8. Publication summary	9
9. The archive	10
10. Acknowledgements	10
11. Personnel	10
12. Bibliography	10
13. Abbreviations	11
14. Glossary	11
15. Appendix 1 - Figures	12
16. Appendix 2 - Plates	13

Building evaluation at Lower Farm, Grafton, Beckford, Worcestershire

Shona Robson-Glyde and Darren Miller

Part 1 Project summary

The evaluation of three historic buildings at Lower Farm, Grafton, Beckford in Worcestershire (NGR SO 9846 3714) was undertaken on behalf of Mr R Hughes. Mr Hughes intends to convert the buildings into residential and office accommodation, for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to determine if any significant structure was present and if so to indicate what its location, date and nature were.

The buildings at Lower Farm have proved to have a history more important than initially appears. The large L-shaped barn was originally a hall house dating the late medieval period and situated on the edge of the deserted medieval village of Grafton. The farm seemed to develop from this single vernacular house into a prosperous holding to include stables, cow shed, threshing barn and more domestic accommodation. The village of Grafton is now very small and the survival of this late medieval building is significant for the history of the village and the local area.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

Evaluation of three historic buildings at Lower Farm, Grafton, Beckford, Worcestershire (NGR SO 9846 3714) was undertaken on behalf of Mr R Hughes and in association with his agent Harrison Vallis and Gilbert. The client intends to convert the three historic buildings to four residential units and offices. A planning application has been submitted to Wychavon District Council (reference 04/00203), who consider that a site of archaeological interest may be affected (WSM 3615).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IFA 1999).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section of Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (HEAS 2004a) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2004b).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the building evaluation were to ‘provide a documented account of the buildings historical and architectural significance...(to) aid the conservation officer and planning committee as to whether the proposed scheme is acceptable on historic grounds’ (HEAS 2004b, 1).

More specifically the following aims were required:

- dendrochronological samples should be taken from the listed barn (Barn 1).

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). In addition the following sources were also consulted:

2.1.1 Cartographic sources

- J. Clark [18th century] A Plan of the Homesteads and inclosed land at Grafton in the parish of Beckford in the County of Worcester belonging to the Rt Hon^{ble} George Earl of Tyrconnel (WRO, BA 4190 ref r 899:388)
- Ordnance Survey 1884-85 [Digital map held under license by Worcestershire County Council]
- Ordnance Survey 2004 [Digital map held under license by Worcestershire County Council]

2.1.2 Aerial photographs

- Jim Pickering, 1984, SO 93NE, Film ref 54-18, Colour print derived from slide
- Jim Pickering, 1984, SO 93 NE, Film ref SF 2582-17, Black and white print

2.1.3 **Documentary sources**

Manuscript sources

- Rental of Grafton, 1455 (WRO BA 9967/3(i), ref 899:901)
- Terrier of Beckford, 1542 (WRO BA 9967/3(v), ref 899:901)
- Rent book, 1624 (WRO BA 9967/3(ii), ref 899:901)
- Rent book, 1631 (WRO BA 9967/3(iv), ref 899:901)

Printed sources

- 1901 census for Grafton [obtained from the National Archives website www.1901census.nationalarchives.gov.uk]

Secondary sources (see bibliography)

2.2 **Fieldwork**

2.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2004b).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 21st and 27th April 2004.

Building recording was carried out on the barns of Lower Farm. Analysis of the development of the buildings, annotation of existing survey plans and a photographic survey were carried out. Colour and black and white photographs were taken using Pentax P30 35mm cameras with 28-80 zoom lenses. Digital photographs were taken using a Fujifilm Finepix S602zoom camera set at 1M fine. The photographs can be seen in Appendix 2. The building was also assessed for suitability to take dendrochronological samples.

2.2.2 **Structural analysis**

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

2.3 **Building recording**

The project conformed to the specification for a level 3 survey as defined by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME 1996) but with the following exceptions.

- The north-east elevation of barn 1 was not photographed from the exterior.
- Dendrochronological samples were not taken.

2.4 **The methods in retrospect**

Having undertaken the project the following comments may be made with regard to the methods adopted. The north-east elevation of barn 1 was immediately adjacent to a stream. This stream had a private house on its opposite bank and therefore access to the barn elevation was not possible. Therefore the elevation was not photographed.

The inaccessibility of the elevation did mean that a full photographic survey could not be carried out. However should the elevation have been accessible it was greatly obscured by vegetation which had also encroached on the interior of the elevation. Part of this elevation has been rebuilt in modern brick and therefore not completing the survey has little implication on the understanding of the building because the relationship of that section has been lost already. However the rest of the elevation has not been recorded either and therefore the aims of the building recording have not been completely fulfilled. It may be possible to record this elevation at a later date during further works if the application receives permission.

Dendrochronological samples from barn 1 were not taken. This was due to the nature of the wood used in the building. The building was mostly built of elm (*Ulmus* spp.), which is not suitable for dendrochronological analysis (pers comm. Dr Martin Bridge, Dendrochronologist), and one oak timber was not suitable for analysis and was probably a replacement.

The implication for completion of the project due to the lack of dendrochronology data is very low. The brief (HEAS 2004a) states that sample should be taken if primary timbers are suitable. Therefore the lack of suitable timbers has not affected the results required by the brief.

3. **Topographical, archaeological and historical context**

Lower Farm lies at the west end of the modern hamlet of Grafton (Fig 1). The hamlet occupies a site on the lower slopes of Beckford Hill, just above the floodplain of the Carrant Brook. The local landscape, based on lias clay and alluvium, is characterised by rectilinear field patterns and scattered trees along hedgerows and watercourses (WCC 1999, 187). In administrative terms, Grafton lies in the parish of Beckford, which was transferred from Gloucestershire to Worcestershire in 1935 (VCH VIII, 259).

The parish of Beckford is known to be rich in archaeological remains of various periods, and Grafton is no exception in this respect. Roman pottery has been found within the hamlet (WSM 26757) and the earthworks of medieval (or later) ploughing survive in surrounding fields (WSM 1230, 1362, 4113-8, 3120 and 4139). More importantly, in the field to the north-west of Lower Farm, foundations of at least a dozen buildings and more ephemeral traces of plots and tracks are clearly visible from the air (aerial photographs - Pickering). In addition, the houses of Grafton represent various periods of vernacular architecture (WSM 3615, 3616, 3619 and 3620), and one house near Upper Farm is a much-altered Norman church (WSM 4111). From this evidence alone, it can be safely assumed that Grafton is a settlement of considerable antiquity and longevity, although one that has decreased in size over time.

The early medieval history of Grafton is obscure: it has no Anglo-Saxon charter or Domesday Book entry, but it is likely to have formed part of a large estate centred on Beckford from at least the late Anglo-Saxon period, and so may not have been documented in its own right. At all events, the place-name Grafton is an Old English and most likely pre-Conquest coinage, and the 12th century church mentioned above suggests that a sizeable community existed by this time.

The later medieval history of Grafton is less obscure, though no local archives appear to survive for the period before the late 15th century. In 1327, 28 heads of households in Grafton paid varying amounts of tax in a Lay Subsidy (VCH VIII, 256), indicating a population in the region of 120 (assuming an average family size of 4.5 individuals, cf Dyer 1991). This size of population strongly suggests that the settlement was then a village rather than a hamlet, and that at least some of the buildings recorded from the air were occupied, in addition to many others. In 1381, poll tax returns show 57 taxpayers at Grafton, a figure that almost certainly indicates a substantial decline in population, as the poll tax was paid by individuals rather than by heads of households. Some such decline would be consistent with wider demographic and economic trends and with the aerial photographic evidence for deserted buildings.

Turning to the late 15th century, a rental of 1455 suggests that the village had by this time declined even further. Only eight customary tenants are recorded, indicating as many houses and standard

holdings with additional “pennylands” and portions of meadow (VCH VIII, 256-7; WRO BA 9967/3 (ii), ref 899:901). A further 16 smallholders are listed in the rental, although with one exception (where a cottage is mentioned) it cannot be assumed that these holdings were occupied, and a number are likely to have been enclosed fields held by tenants living elsewhere. Three more customary tenants and one more smallholder are recorded in another rental of 1471 (VCH VIII, 257), but the total population is still likely to have been below that of the late 14th century.

The history of Grafton in the early modern period is less well known, though sources are relatively abundant. A terrier of 1542 shows that most of the holdings were of arable land, which amounted to three times the acreage of pasture and meadow (WRO BA 9967/3(v), ref 899:901). Several early 17th century sources indicate arable land being enclosed and put down to pasture (VCH VIII, 258) in a process that may well have begun much earlier (VCH VIII, 257). With regard to the size of the village in this period, the most accessible sources are rent books made in 1624 and 1631 (WRO BA 9967/3(iii) and (iv), ref 899:901). Eight tenants are recorded in 1624, and nine in 1631. No smallholders are recorded, but if the larger holdings corresponded to those of the late 15th century, and the smallholdings remained largely unoccupied, then the population may have remained fairly stable during the 16th century. For the later 17th century, the most informative sources are the hearth tax returns for 1662, which record fifteen houses, all but one of them having less than four hearths (VCH VIII, 252). No comparable sources exist for the 18th century, but a detailed map made around 1774 shows Grafton as a hamlet, rather than a village, consisting of three clusters of buildings, including eight at what is now Lower Farm (WRO BA 4190, ref r899:388). The key to the map shows that the buildings and their adjoining fields were divided between five tenants, which appears to represent a further decline in population since the late 17th century.

Turning finally to the modern period, a combination of agricultural statistics and maps show that the three clusters of buildings formed three separate farms by 1863 (VCH VIII, 258), and had probably long been owned and managed separately. It is likely that the population of the hamlet increased substantially during this period, however, as more buildings are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey, and over 90 individuals are recorded at Grafton in the 1901 census returns. The causes of this reversal of long-term population decline lie in wider demographic and economic trends beyond the scope of this project, but it is interesting that despite this increase, Grafton remained thoroughly agricultural, without any of the services found in settlements of comparable size. In a return to form, the population of Grafton has declined in the course of the 20th century, though its building stock has remained substantially intact, and its agricultural character has been retained.

4. **Description**

The results of the structural analysis are presented below in Table 1 and on Figures 2-4, which also include the phasing of the buildings.

The buildings recorded at Lower Farm include barn 1, a grade II listed building that is described as ‘possibly a former dwelling. Circa 1600 with mid 19th century alterations’ (DoE 1986).

Building	Original Function	Current Function	Construction materials	Date	Notes
1 (Plate 1)	Houses Stable	Cow shed	Cotswold Oolitic limestone and timber (elm), some brick	1500s Early 1600s	Constructed close to the southern edge of the deserted village of Grafton. Consisted of two houses and large stable. Square timber panels, with wattle infill, on stone plinth (Plate 2) and stonewalls on south (Plate 3). Two possible inglenook fireplaces now blocked (Plate 4). Lias flagstone floor in south parts and brick in main part. Subdivisions built in breezeblock (Plate 5) for stable and cowshed.
2 (Plate 6)	Threshing barn	Garage/ store	Timber (elm) and Cotswold Oolitic limestone.	Early 1600s	Constructed to the south of barn 1 adjacent to the access road. At south end exterior is a working water pump (Plate 7). Originally a threshing barn but has been used as an animal shelter. Square timber panels with weatherboard on stone plinth (Plinth 8). Roof blew off in a storm. Replacement single pitch roof of corrugated iron.
3 (Plate 9)	?Cowshed	Store	Cotswold Oolitic limestone	1800s	Originally many bays longer to the east. Open at both ends. Small opening on interior of south wall. Large king post trusses (Plate 10). Unknown whether open at both ends originally.

Table 1

5. Discussion

5.1 Phase 1 - early 1500s

Barn 1 (Fig 2)

In the early 1500s a small hall house was constructed close to the southern edge of the deserted village of Grafton. A hall house incorporated an open hall, which was the largest room in the house, and was the focus for life in a large household. At Lower Farm the late medieval building was constructed on the same alignment as the buildings of the deserted village and whilst it hadn't been built before the village was deserted it may have been a reconstruction of an earlier building on the same site.

The building was L-shaped with the hall to the north of a small south wing. The hall was originally open to the roof and incorporated a single cruck truss that has possible evidence of smoke blackening at its apex (Plate 11). The small wing was probably originally of two storeys incorporating a parlour or serving wing on the ground floor and a sleeping chamber on the first floor. The walls of the building were of post and square panel infilled with wattle and daub.

There are many features that show that this building was used for domestic accommodation. Many of the infill panels are still intact and have lime plaster and many layers of paint on the interior faces (Plate 12). The interiors of barn walls are not treated with this amount of detail. The ceiling beams and joists of the wing are all shaped (Plate 13) and the doorway into the hall has a shaped bressumer (Plate 14). This decoration is original to the construction of the building and would not have been used in a barn. The smoke blackening at the apex of the cruck shows that the north part of barn 1 was an open hall. In or near the centre of an open hall was the open hearth, the smoke from which escaped through the gaps in the roof covering. This smoking caused black deposits to be build-up on the roof timbers.

5.2 **Phase 2 - late 1500s**

Barn 1 (Fig 2)

In the late 1500s a building was attached to the south of the wing of the original hall house (Plate 15). This was constructed in a similar form with post and square panel walls and had two bays with an internal partition. There was no access from this building into the original hall house. It is possible that this building was another house. However it was built in a different form and it is difficult to discern whether this was an open hall without an attached wing because the roof has been replaced. It is also possible that the building was an extension of the original building and housed the buttery or servants quarters. There would be no access into the main house as, on the ground floor, the wing was being used as a parlour and the first floor was a chamber.

5.3 **Phase 3 - early-mid 1600s**

Barn 1 (Fig 2)

In the early to mid 1600s a large stable was constructed to the west of the original building (Plate 16). This was again constructed with post and square panel walls and had large trusses. The south wall of the stable was constructed in stone (Plate 17) and caused the replacement of the southern wall of the hall of the original building. This building, which was possibly open to the roof, was constructed as a stable but judging by the size of the doors (Plate 18) it may originally have been used for oxen, as it was only in the later 19th century that the use of horses for ploughing finally replaced using oxen.

Also at this time fireplaces (Plate 19) replaced hearths in the two houses. The addition of these fireplaces caused the creation of first floors through out the original buildings. The west wall of the late 1500s house was replaced in stone when the fireplace was added (Plate 20). These fireplaces were constructed of large blocks of limestone and were probably inglenooks containing seating.

Barn 2 (Fig 3)

In the early to mid 1600s this building (Plate 21) was constructed as a threshing barn. Barns were the largest and best constructed of agricultural buildings. Their principal use was to provide a covered area for threshing and a dry area for the storage of hay and straw. Threshing took place on a central floor, which was either stone or wood. A hand flail was used to thresh the corn. In order for this to be carried out a space twice the height of a man needed to be free above the floor to allow for the swing of the hand-flail. This was made of a yard of heavy wood attached to a long wooden handle. It was flung into the air above the thresher and brought down onto the sheaves lying on the threshing floor, beating the corn from the stalks. The chaff (cornhusks) had to be separated from the seeds and straw after threshing. This process, called winnowing, took place by opening one set of double doors and a small door in the other set to create a through draught. The straw was thrown into the air, using a winnowing spade, allowing the chaff to be blown away in the draught, the corn to fall to the floor and the lighter straw to fall on top.

The addition of the stable and threshing barn shows that the owner of the buildings was farming a large amount of land to afford the building and usage of such structures. The enclosure movement was at its height in the 18th century, however some enclosure took place much earlier than this, as the historical evidence from Grafton demonstrates.

5.4 **Phase 4 - 1700s**

Barn 1 (Fig 2)

In this phase the west wall of the wing of the original building was replaced with brick (Plate 22). It is probable that the timber framing of this wall had become rotten and was therefore replaced with the newest and most durable building material in the area, brick.

Barn 3 (Fig 4)

In the 18th century barn 3 (Plate 23) was constructed of limestone to the south of barn 1. It was originally a long building consisting of a large number of bays stretching to the east (Fig 5). It is possible that this building was used as a cow byre but as the rest of the building has been demolished it is now impossible to discern an accurate function.

5.5 **Phase 5 – early 1800s**

Barn 1 (Fig 2)

In the early 1800s the west end of the stable building was rebuilt in stone (Plate 24). This is likely to be a repair to the structure but may be associated with the insertion of a floor to create a hayloft (Plate 25). The rebuilt gable actually incorporates a pitching opening. Many stables and animal sheds incorporate hayloft for easier and more economical use of the space of the farmstead. By storing fodder closer to the animals, it became a simple process to feed them.

5.6 **Phase 6 - mid 1900s**

Barn 1 (Fig 2)

In the mid 1900s part of the east wall of the building was replaced with modern brick. This process caused part of the fireplace pier (Plate 26) to be cut away to allow a keying surface for the brickwork. Again it is likely that this replacement was due to the failure of the timber frame structure.

Also, at some point in the mid 1900s, the buildings changed their function from domestic accommodation into animal sheds by inserting a number of breezeblock divisions (Plate 27). This change of use is suggestive of a change of ownership of the farm or the acquisition of a larger and more notable house.

Barn 2 (Fig 3)

By this time barn 2 was being used as an animal shed and a wooden trough (Plate 28) had been inserted into the building for feeding purposes.

Barn 3 (Fig 4)

By this time, barn 3 had been reduced in length to its single bay and a modern Dutch barn had been constructed in its place.

The two changes to the farm in the 20th century show that it has grown and expanded and has needed to adapt its buildings to cope with modern farming techniques.

5.7 **Research frameworks**

The evaluation and recording of Lower Farm has added to the study of the vernacular buildings of Worcestershire. This is further enabling an understanding of the development of farm buildings in the county and the economic and social conditions that enable this development. Studies of farm buildings have already been carried out in Staffordshire (Peters 1969) and Wales (William 1982) that begin to provide a context for the buildings of Worcestershire (no similar study is available for

Worcestershire itself). The recording has also enabled further understanding of late medieval vernacular houses in Worcestershire. Studies have already been completed on English vernacular housing (Mercer 1975) that allow Lower Farm to be placed within a national context.

6. **Significance**

The most significant building at Lower Farm is barn 1. Its significance is already confirmed by its listing status. This building dates to the just after 1500 and is therefore rare in Worcestershire as a surviving late medieval house. Medieval buildings in Worcestershire do not survive mainly due to their building material. The building material common at this time was timber. It was easier to demolish timber and reuse the timbers in new buildings than to repair existing buildings. Timber became an outdated mode of construction in the 18th and 19th centuries and buildings were therefore demolished to make way for brick structures or were extensively remodelled to incorporate the newest fashion.

Barn 1 has gone through considerable changes and has been humbled by its use as a cowshed in recent years. The plans to convert it back to its original domestic use would be of benefit to the building as it is currently redundant and further time left empty would result in the building deteriorating considerably.

Barns 2 and 3, whilst they do not have the significance of the larger and more impressive neighbour have reflected status due to their association with barn 1. These 2 buildings are in a very poor state but are good examples of the later farm buildings that are would have been seen across parts of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire. The plans to convert these buildings are not detrimental but would ensure their continuing use for the future.

Further recording of the buildings whilst conversion and restoration is taking place would allow a better picture of the development of the buildings to take place.

7. **Recommendations**

The work carried out at Lower Farm has been limited due to the nature and condition of the structures recorded. To complete the record and to further understand the story of the buildings further work on the site would be necessary.

A large amount of vegetation and is obscuring the timbers of barn 1. The removal of this vegetation should be carried out with an archaeological watching brief. Parts of barn 1 are also obscured by weatherboarding. Removal of this covering should also be carried out with an archaeological watching brief. Alterations to the building are planned as part of the application to convert the buildings. Any alterations to the buildings as part of the conversion process should be carried out with an archaeological watching brief, to record any aspects of the fabric and development of the buildings that may become visible. For example the inglenook fireplaces in barn 1 are blocked with breezeblock are to be opened as part of the conversion. Evidence of their date and form may be visible during this process and should be recorded as it becomes visible.

As part of the development, floor levels would be altered and drainage trenches would be excavated in some parts of buildings 1 and 2. This would mean the removal of flagstone floors, which may reveal evidence of earlier fabric relating to the primary phase of the buildings or evidence of earlier buildings on the site. A large amount earth moving would be required to the north of barn 1, close to the deserted village remains. This work should also be undertaken with an archaeological watching brief.

8. **Publication summary**

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service 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.

A building evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Mr R Hughes at Lower Farm, Grafton, Beckford, Worcestershire (NGR ref SO 9846 3714; SMR ref WSM 3615). The buildings at Lower Farm have proved to have a history more important than initially appears. The large L-shaped barn was originally a hall house dating the late medieval period and situated on the edge of the deserted medieval village of Grafton. The farm seemed to develop from this single vernacular house into a prosperous holding to include stables, cow shed, threshing barn and more domestic accommodation. The village of Grafton is now very small and the survival of this late medieval building is significant for the history of the village and the local area.

9. **The archive**

The archive consists of:

- 5 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 2 Photographic records AS3
- 4 Colour photographic films
- 4 Black and white photographic films
- 162 Digital photographs
- 3 Scale drawings
- 1 Computer disk

10. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project; Mr R Hughes, Mr Roy Vallis and Mike Glyde.

11. **Personnel**

Shona Robson-Glyde undertook and led the fieldwork and report preparation. Darren Miller completed the historical research and wrote the historical background section of the report. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss. Carolyn Hunt completed the illustrations and Shona Robson-Glyde prepared the photographs.

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13. **Abbreviations**

WSM	Numbers prefixed with 'WSM' are the primary reference numbers used by the Worcestershire County Sites and Monuments Record.
WCRO	Worcestershire County Records Office.
NMR	National Monuments Record.
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record.

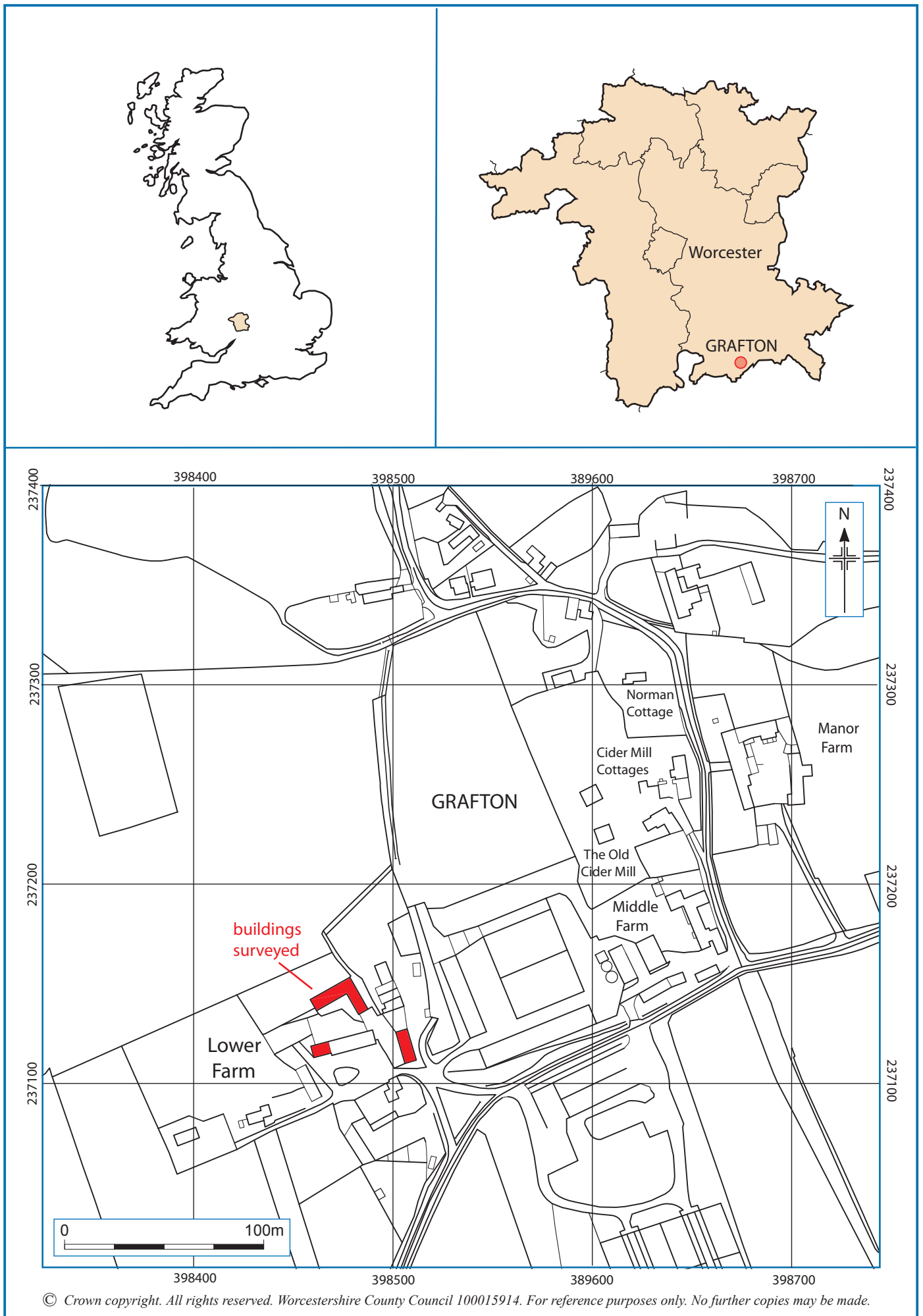
14. **Glossary**

Bressumer – lintel

Cruck – pairs of long heavy timbers formed by splinting curved trees down the middle and setting them opposite each other to form an arch

Pennylands – small holdings of a few acres

15. **Appendix 1 - Figures**



Location of the site.

Figure 1

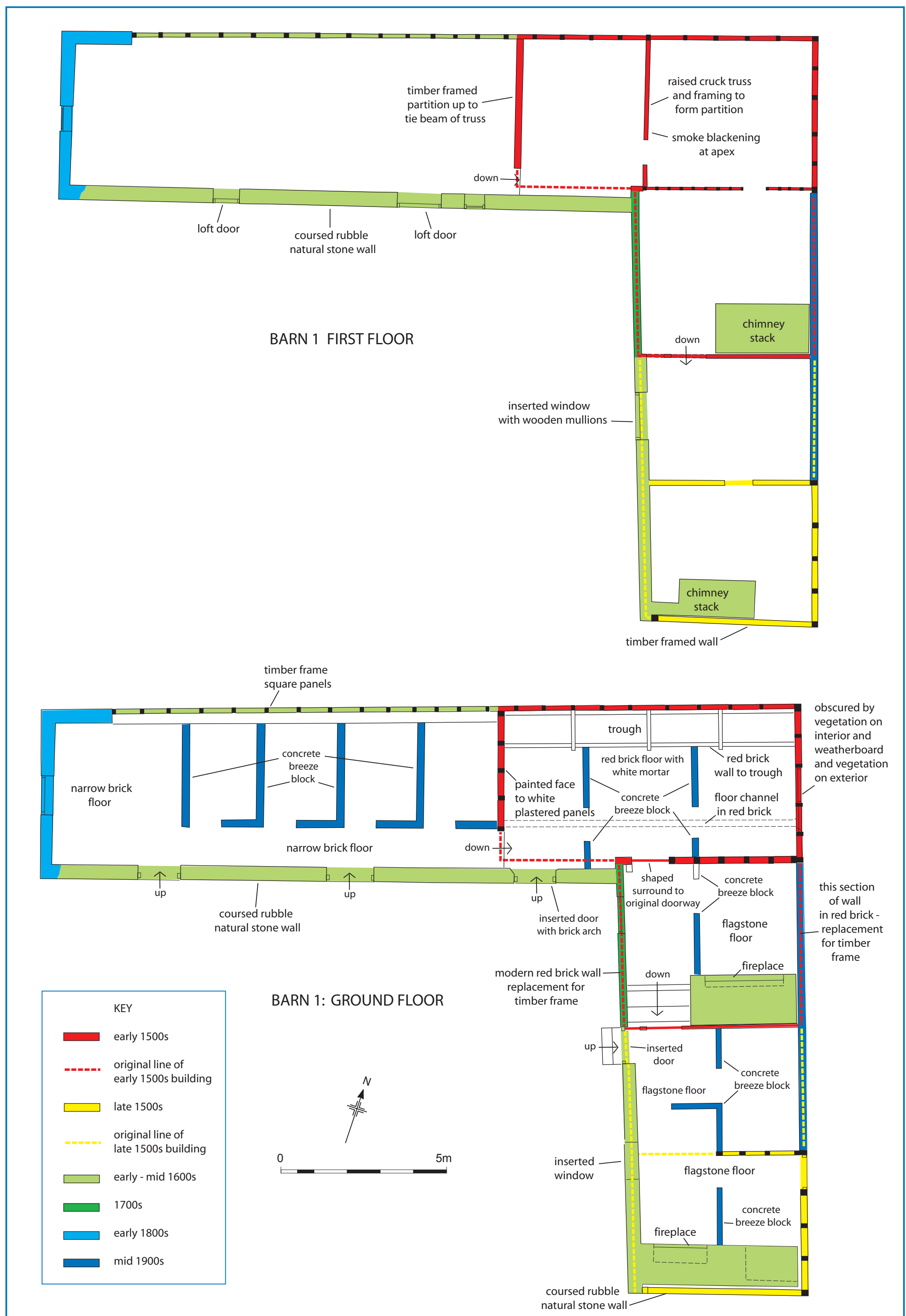
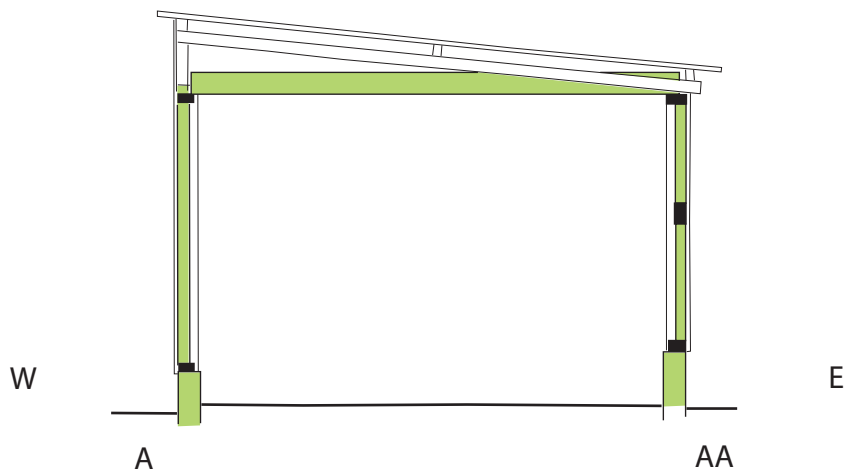


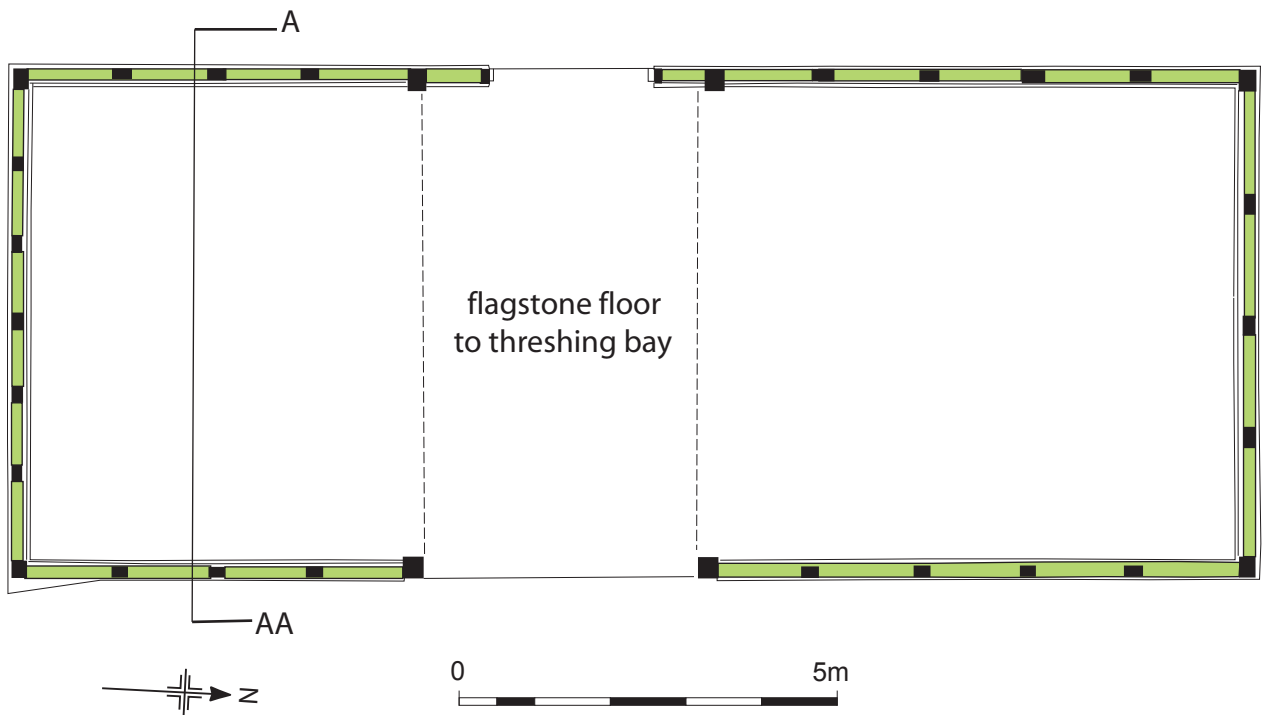
Figure 2

BARN 2

SECTION



PLAN



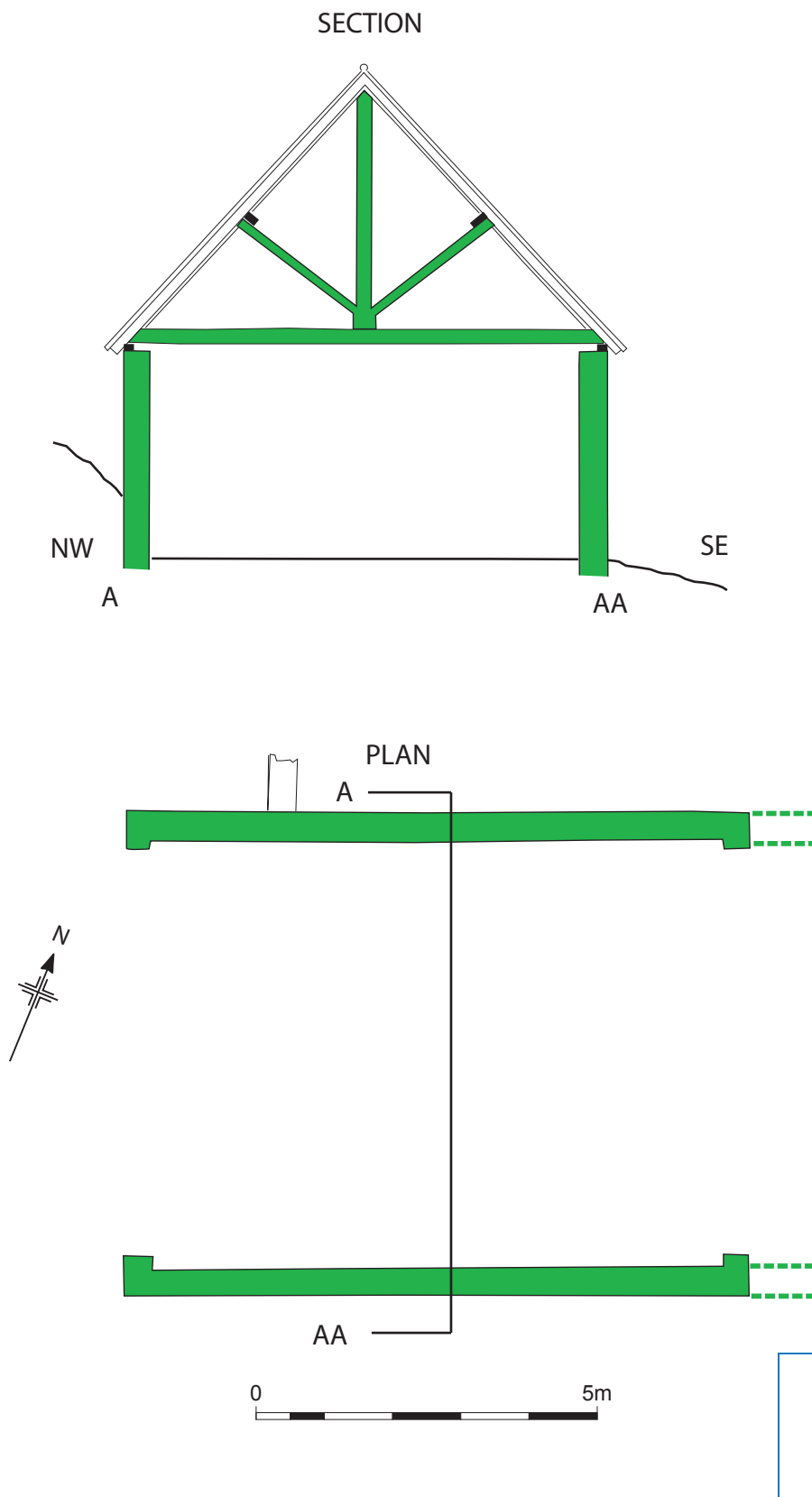
KEY

early - mid 1600s

Phased plan and section of Barn 2 (based upon Harrison Vallis Gilbert drawing 02/002/11).

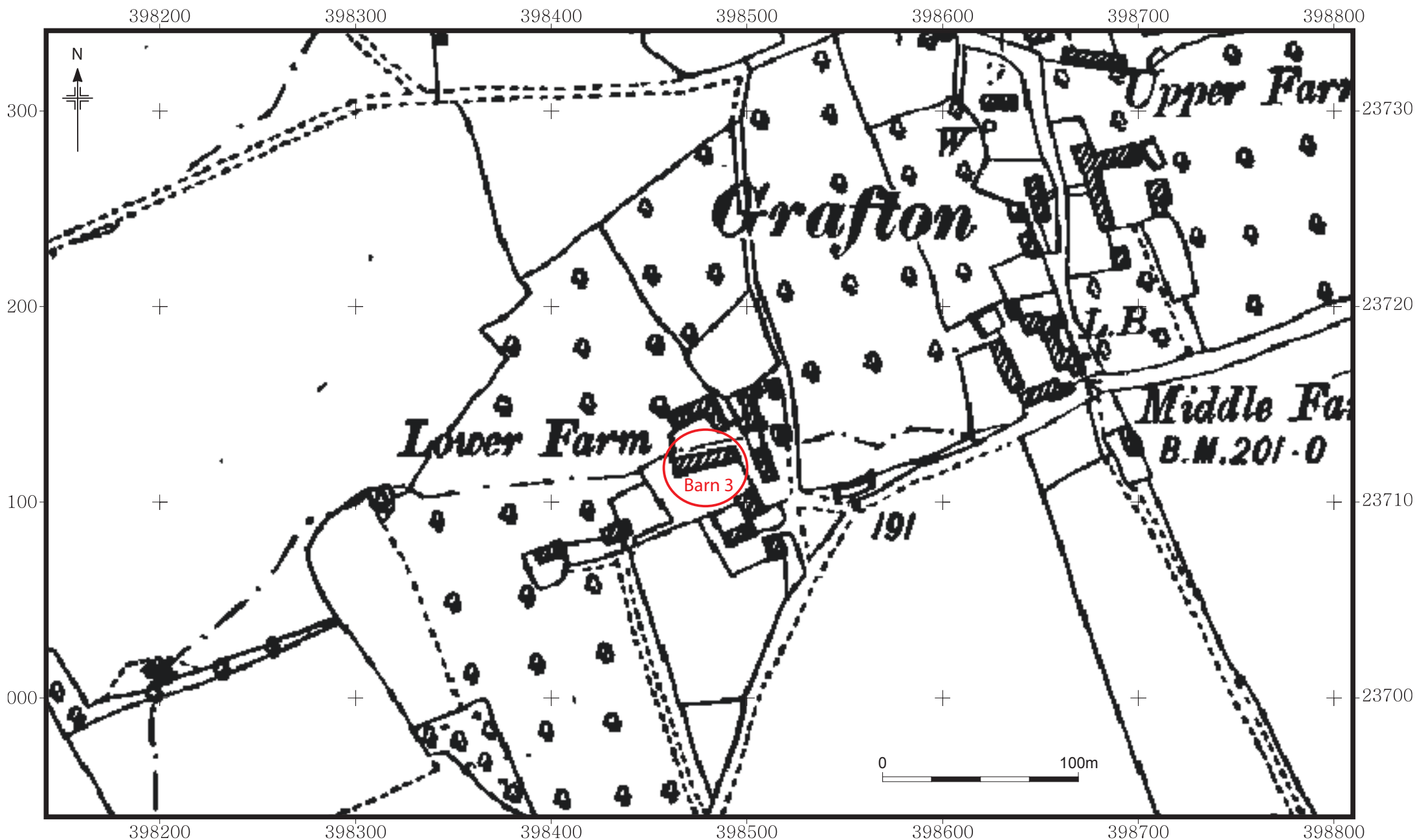
Figure 3

BARN 3



Phased plan and section of Barn 3 (based upon Harrison Vallis Gilbert drawing 02/002/10).

Figure 4



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Extract from 1902 Ordnance Survey map showing barn 3.

Figure 5

16. **Appendix 2 - Plates**



Plate 1: Barn 1 from the north west



Plate 2: Construction fabric of north wall of barn 1



Plate 3: Construction fabric of south wall of barn 1



Plate 4: Blocked fireplace in barn 1



Plate 5: Interior of barn 1 showing breezeblock stable divisions



Plate 6: Barn 2 from north west



Plate 7: South gable of barn 1 showing water pump



Plate 8: Construction fabric of barn 2



Plate 9: Barn 3 from the south



Plate 10: Barn 3 interior showing large king post trusses



Plate 11: Interior of barn 3 showing cruck truss



Plate 12: Plastered and painted panel



Plate13: Interior of barn 1 wing, shaped ceiling beams and joists



Plate 14: Barn 1 shaped bressumer and door opening



Plate 15: Barn 1 south gable of attached building



Plate 16: Barn 1 stable extension (right) from the north west



Plate 17: Stable extension from the south west



Plate 18: One of the large door openings for the stable



Plate 19: Fireplace in barn 1



Plate 20: South extension to barn 1 rebuilt in stone



Plate 21: Barn 2 from the north east



Plate 22: West elevation of barn wing, rebuilt in brick



Plate 23: Barn 3 from west



Plate 24: Barn 1 west gable, with pitching opening



Plate 25: First floor interior of barn 1, hayloft



Plate 26: Barn 1 fireplace with break from addition of modern brick wall



Plate 27: Stable breezeblock divisions in barn 1



Plate 28: Feeding trough within barn 2