

Building recording at Wood Park Farm, Rochford, Worcestershire



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Site: Wood Park Farm, Rochford
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Building recording at Wood Park Farm, Rochford, Worcestershire

Shona Robson-Glyde

Summary

Building recording was required to meet a planning condition relating to the conversion of a redundant barn at Wood Park Farm, Rochford, Worcestershire.

The planning condition specified that the building should be recorded and a Brief was prepared which specified the standard of recording, based upon English Heritage guidance. This required photographing the exterior and interior of the building and annotating existing survey drawings. This produced an archive of the barn at Wood Park Farm before any changes were made to the building.

An element of historical research and synthesis was also a condition planning approval. Original records relating to the building 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.

The building recorded was a redundant barn situated at Wood Park Farm, Rochford. It was adjoining a timber-frame threshing barn and close to the farmhouse and hop kilns. The barn itself was constructed of brown and green sandstone and brick and had an open cart bay to the south. It was built in 1800 as a stable for draught animals, most probably oxen. It originally had a central feeding passage, with feeding troughs to each side, and two access openings. The building remained unaltered until the later 20th century when the internal fittings were removed and the floor was replaced with concrete.



Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

Recording of an historic building was undertaken at Wood Park Farm, Rochford, Worcestershire (NGR SO 62869 67558). It was commissioned by Mr Malcolm Keysell, who intends to convert the barn for which a planning application was submitted to, and approved by, Malvern Hills District Council (reference 13/1210).

The building is an undesignated heritage asset within the terms used by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). The building is also registered with the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER; WSM 54455).

The project conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section of Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (Glyde 2014) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WA 2014).

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 66263.

2 Aims

The aims of the building recording were to:

- Provide an illustrative and descriptive account with interpretation of the building, including discussion of its local, regional and national significance.

The Brief also identified a number of relevant research questions:

- What does the date, scale and alignment of buildings reveal about the development of villages before the late 19th century?
- What is the dating evidence for the development of barns, and what functions do multi-functional barns include?
- What dating evidence is there for the development of cattle housing and stables including ox houses? How much pre-dates the late 18th century?

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Shona Robson-Glyde (BA, Post-Grad Dip Arch) who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 1998 and has been practicing buildings archaeology since 1996. 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

- 1842 Tithe map of Rochford (see below)
- 1:25000 Ordnance Survey maps dating to 1832, 1884-5, 1903-4, 1945 and 1971 (NGR Grid square SO 62 67)

Aerial photographs

- Google Earth images dating to 1945, 1999, 2005 and 2006.

Documentary sources

- Archive and Archaeology Service
 - Tithe map of 1842, ref s705:178 BA 1199/6
- Census records (<http://home.ancestry.co.uk/>)
 - 1851, ref HO17/2040/226 pg 5
 - 1861, ref RG9/2084/60 pg 4
 - 1871, ref RG10/3040/62 pg 4
 - 1881, ref RG11/2907/60 pg 14
 - 1891, ref RG12/2319/162A pg 5
 - 1901, ref RG13/2773/71 pg 5
 - 1911, ref RG11/17591 schedule 15
- County histories (VCH 1924)
- Domesday (Thorn and Thorn 1983)
- Historical trade directories (see Table 2, Appendix 1)
- Land survey (Buchanan 1944)
- Place-names (Mawer and Stenton 1927)

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2014).

Fieldwork was undertaken on 4th September 2014. The site reference number and site code is WSM 66263.

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).
- Measured drawings showing the form of any architectural or functional detail not more readily captured by photography.

Photography

- General view or views of the building in its wider setting or landscape
- External appearance of the building, using oblique and right angle shots
- Views showing the original design intentions (where appropriate)
- Overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas

-
- External or internal detail relevant to the building's design, development or function
 - Machinery, or plant, or evidence of its former existence
 - Dates or other inscriptions, signage, maker's plates or graffiti relevant to an understanding of the building, its fixtures or machinery
 - Building contents or ephemera that have a bearing on the history of the building

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 1-30. Ground plans, phase plans, elevations and sections have been reproduced as Figures 4 and 5.

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

Rochford lies on the south bank of the River Teme about 2.5 miles to the east of Tenbury Wells in the far north west of Worcestershire. The main settlement of Rochford was formally focussed around the church at Lower Rochford but has since moved to the south and is now focussed at Upper Rochford. The parish of Rochford is today within Worcestershire, however it has only been part of Worcestershire since 1844. Prior to this it was an outlying part of Herefordshire (VCH 1924, 317).

Rochford was included in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it was called *Recesford* (Thorn and Thorn 1983, 22,5 and 23,1). The 'Hemingi Chartularium Ecclesiae Wigorniensis' of the 11th century records Rochford as *Raecessford* (Hearne 1723, 274) which can be translated as 'ford of the hunting dog' as *rache* is Old English for hunting dog (Mawer and Stenton 1927, 69). The Domesday survey shows that Rochford was held by two people, had two manors, and contained around 400 acres of arable land. Therefore it was an established pre-conquest settlement (Thorn and Thorn 1983, 22,5 and 23,1).

The underlying geology of the Teme valley area of north-west Worcestershire is formed of Old Red Sandstone (Buchanan 1944, 420). The Land Utilisation Survey of the 1930s and 1940s (Buchanan 1944) shows that the soils of the Teme Valley area were ideal for growing fruit and hops. This would account for the large swathes of orchards and hop fields in the area even today.

A search of Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) returned 22 records within a 500m radius of Wood Park Farm. These are shown on Figure 2 and in Table 1 of Appendix 1. There is only one activity recorded in the area of the farm. This is a rapid survey (WSM 32236) that was undertaken on sixteen sites around Tenbury Wells in 2002. Of these sixteen sites, only two were within the search area around Wood Park Farm. These monuments consisted of earthworks of ditches with raised platforms, a track and a holloway (WSM 31999) and a further holloway (WSM 32242) all of medieval date. It is likely that these earthworks form part of the earlier Rochford settlement.

Other monuments were also within the vicinity of Wood Park Farm. To the immediate south a number of now lost buildings at Rochford Court are recorded as WSM 46646. Across the fields to the south of this was the site of a pond (WSM 42583) which is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. Even further south are the surviving earthworks of a medieval moated building (WSM 6700) which may relate to one of the manors mentioned in Domesday (Thorn and Thorn 1983, 22,5 and 23,1) and which is mentioned in the Victoria County History (VCH 1924, 317). Attached to

the moat are the earthworks of a fishpond (WSM 6701) also of medieval date. To the north of Wood Park Farm is the site of a former outfarm (WSM 50724) which is recorded as a 'demolished 19th century (?) outfarm'. It is not known to which farm this building originally belonged. To the east of the outfarm is the possible site of the medieval Rochford Mill (WSM 9151). The mill was granted to Haughmond Abbey, near Shrewsbury, before 1190 and was last recorded in 1534-5 (VCH 1924, 318).

The buildings of Wood Park Farm, and the recorded building itself, are recorded on the HER as a 'partially extant 19th century (?) unlisted farmstead' (WSM 54455). The farmhouse and hopkiln are recorded separately as WSM 26294 and are described as 'hopkilns, converted (with part of existing house) to form separate dwelling'. A number of other historic buildings are recorded within the search area. To the north west of Wood Park Farm is Bank Farm (WSM 54454) which is also described as a 'partially extant 19th century (?) unlisted farmstead'. To the south east just across the road from Wood Park Farm is Rochford Court (WSM 54456) which is similarly described as a 'partially extant 19th century (?) unlisted farmstead'. There are six buildings recorded as part of the farmstead. All three farms were characterised as part of the Worcestershire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project (Gough 2010). Further to the east is Rochford House (WSM 31341), a 'mid-late 19th century house' that was used a German prisoner of war camp in World War I and as Searchlight Unit Headquarters in World War II.

Within the area of Wood Park Farm there were four landscape components and one park or garden recorded on the HER. Each of the landscape components are based on farmsteads or outfarms. Wood Park Farm itself is recorded as WSM 62105 with Rochford Court as WSM 62106 and Bank Farm as WSM 62104. The outfarm to the north is recorded as WSM 58374. The small park (WSM 28832) is associated with Rochford House. It probably dates to the construction of Rochford House in the mid to late 19th century and is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. It includes an icehouse and also the medieval moat (WSM 6700) and fishpond (WSM 6701) sites.

The information held in the Historic Environment Record shows that within the vicinity of Wood Park Farm there was medieval settlement. This backs up the historical evidence of the 'Hemingi Chartularium' (Hearne 1723) and the Domesday Survey (Thorn and Thorn 1983). However, the area of medieval occupation does not seem to have extended into the area of the farm itself. The records of the HER indicate that the landscape of the area around Wood Park Farm, and the settlement of Rochford, was predominantly agricultural in the 19th century. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1884-5 shows that all of the fields at Upper Rochford were planted as orchards.

5 The building

5.1 Building description

The building recorded (Plate 1) is part of Wood Park Farm in Upper Rochford (Fig 2). It is a traditional farm building located close to the road through Upper Rochford and adjoins a timber-frame barn whose south elevation actually sits on the roadside (Plate 2). The timber-frame barn was not being developed at this point and was therefore not subject to recording. The recorded building was rectangular in plan, constructed of brown and green sandstone and brick with a gabled, plain tiled roof. The ground level sloped sharply from south to north meaning that the north end of the building was considerably taller than the south.

The recorded building (Plate 3) was constructed of brown and green sandstone walls with brick window and door arches and dentilated eaves cornice. The bay adjoining the timber-frame barn was left open to its full height as an access way (Plate 4). The eastern elevation of the building (Plate 3) had two doors and four windows, two to each floor, all with brick segmental arches. The eaves cornice was dentilated brick work (Plate 5). The ground floor windows were closed with sliding wooden slats within pegged wooden frames (Plate 6). The doors also had pegged wooden frames (Plate 7) and were stable doors. The upper windows, also with pegged frames, had originally been shuttered but only one of these survived (Plate 8). Parts of this and the north

elevations were covered by vegetation. The north gable of the building (Plate 9) had previously been adjoined by another structure, the stub walls of which remained attached to the gable (Plates 10 and 11). The lower part of the wall had a breezeblock and brick blocked opening (Plate 12), above which were the holes for the floor joists of the former attached building (Plate 13). Below the apex the remains of the adjoining roof were also visible (Plate 14). The west elevation of the building (Plate 15) had only one opening, a doorway on the ground floor (Plate 16). This doorway had a brick segmental arch and also retained its pegged wooden frame. The remains of the stub wall for the former adjoining building were visible (Plate 17) to the left of this doorway and the same dentilated eaves cornice (Plate 18) was also used on this elevation. The south gable (Plate 19) of the building was within the covered access way. Much of the gable up to the apex was weather-boarded on timber-frame with an open area in the centre to allow access into the loft space (Plate 20). The interior of the building was open on both ground (Plate 21) and first floors (Plate 22). The 1st floor was open to the roof and the two king-post trusses were visible (Plate 23). The access way had an internal frame of raking struts (Plate 24) with external weather-boarding on each side (Plates 25 and 26).

5.2 Historical information

The building recorded at Wood Park Farm (Fig 1) is shown on the 1832 Ordnance Survey. The first documentary evidence for the building is the 1851 census (ref HO17/2040/226 pg 5). In this it is recorded that a Sarah Walker, widow, was the head of the household at Wood Park. Her son Charles was recorded as being the farmer, with 100 acres and employing 1 labourer. Another son and a daughter were also living at the farm. The 1861 census (ref RG9/2084/60 pg 4) shows two families resident at Wood Park. William Bishop was recorded as the farm bailiff and was living with his wife, Ann, and three children. Also recorded living at the farm was Edward Belton, agricultural labourer, and his wife Mary with two children and one servant.

In 1871 the census (ref RG10/3040/62 pg 4) shows Edward Jones and his family at Wood Park. He farmed 133 acres and employed four labourers and two boys. He was living with his wife, Eleanor, two children, a nursemaid and two servants. Edward Jones is also included trade directories of the time. The 1873 directory (Littlebury 1873, 606) lists Edward Jones as a farmer at Wood Park Farm. He also appears in the directories of 1876 (Kelly 1876, 1041) and 1880 (Owen 1880, 131). The 1881 census (ref RG11/2907/60 pg 14) shows that Wood Park was being farmed by George E A Fowler. It states that he was farming 100 acres and employing 2 labourers. Also living at the farm was his wife, Sarah, with two children and a gentleman's servant. The 1884 directory, however, shows that occupation of the farm had changed again with Thomas Cook listed as the farmer at Wood Park (Kelly 1884, 1172) and by 1888 it had changed once again. The 1888 directory (Kelly 1888, 173) records Joseph Watkins as the farmer at Wood Park Farm. He is still shown at the farm in the 1891 census (ref RG12/2319/162A pg 5) which lists him as a farmer and employer. His sister, Matilda, was also living at the farm along with one boarder and one servant. Joseph Watkins is still listed at Wood Park Farm in the 1892 (Kelly 1892, 182), and 1896 (Kelly 1896, 208) directories.

From 1900 a new stage of occupation at Wood Park Farm began with just two families being in occupation from that time to the present day. From the directory of 1900 (Kelly 1900, 211) a Mr Benjamin Middleton is shown at Wood Park Farm. He is recorded in this directory as a farmer and hop grower (*ibid*). The 1901 census (ref RG13/2773/71 pg 5) records him as a farmer on his own account, suggesting that he was in ownership of the farm, and that he was living at Wood Park with his wife, Annie, and two children. He is also recorded as a farmer and hop grower at Wood Park Farm in the trade directories of 1904 (Kelly 1904, 221), 1908 (Kelly 1908, 232) and 1912 (Kelly 1912, 233-4). The 1911 census (ref RG11/17591 schedule 15) simply shows Benjamin Middleton as a farmer who was living with his wife, Annie, one boarder and one servant. The trade directories continue to include Benjamin Middleton at Wood Park Farm until he last appears in 1921 (Kelly 1921, 235). From the 1924 directory, Herbert William Keysell is listed as the farmer of Wood Park (Kelly 1924, 246). The Keysell family are still in possession of the farm and Herbert William is recorded in the directories from 1924 (*ibid*) until his last entry in 1936 (Kelly 1936, 243-4). The

1940 directory (Kelly 1940, 243) shows that Edward Keysell had become the farmer at Wood Park and it is now farmed by Charles Keysell, the Client for this project.

5.3 Building development

5.4 c1800

Around 1800 a stone and brick farm building (Figs 4 and 5) was constructed to the immediate north of a pre-existing timber-frame barn (Plates 1 and 2). Historic maps show that the barn extended further north than the three bays that were recorded (Fig 3).

The southern bay of the building, where it adjoined the timber-frame barn, was an access way (Plates 3 and 4) which was roofed by the same roof structure as the rest of the stone building. The stone building was attached to the timber-frame barn by inserting the purlins of the roof into the existing timber-frame (Plate 27). Two small props had to be added above and below the tie-beam to give the two sets of purlins support (Plate 27). The style of construction of the building shows that it cannot be earlier than the late 18th century or early 19th century. The king-post truss (Plate 23) has raking struts that are of no structural use as they are not jointed into the king-post, the principal rafters are set back from the ends of the tie beam and the king-post has an iron tie-rod joining it to the ridge pole. As well as these structural elements, the bricks used for the door and window openings (Plates 6, 7 and 16) and the eaves cornices (Plates 5 and 18) measured 9 to 9 ¼" by 4 ⅜ to 4 ½" by 2 ¾ to 3". These bricks can be dated to the late 18th to early 19th century during the time the brick tax was in place (1784-1850). The use of segmental head openings and pegged wooden door and window frames, a technique common in Worcestershire in the late 18th century, also places the construction date at around 1800.

The building was used as stable and given the width of the doorways it may have been initially intended for the stabling of draught oxen. The original layout of the structure had two entrances, one at each end of the eastern elevation, flanked by windows (Plates 28 and 29) and internally had a central feeding passage, accessed from the doorway on the western elevation (Plate 16), with troughs on each side. The northern part of the building had a lower floor level than that of the southern part due to the sloping ground level (Fig 5). The upper floor was open (Plate 21) and was used as a hayloft.

5.5 Late 20th century

The building stayed relatively intact until the late 20th century. The 1971 Ordnance Survey shows that the full length of the barn was still in existence. Therefore it must be later than this that the rest of the building was demolished leaving the stub walls (Figs 4 and 5) as buttresses for the rest of the building (Plates 9, 10, 11, and 17).

Also in the late 20th century, the owners of the farm removed the feeding troughs and levelled the floor by inserting a new concrete surface and creating an open space (Plate 21, Fig 5). The height of the northern door was then too low for use and was blocked (Plates 29 and 30). The building, though altered, continued to be used for animal housing until becoming available for conversion in the early 21st century.

6 Discussion

The construction of the stable at Wood Park Farm took place at the height of the agrarian revolution in the United Kingdom. This period of development was partly driven by a large population boom but also by technological developments that were occurring throughout the different industries within the country. The large timber-frame threshing barn that existed on the site when the stable was constructed shows that the farm was already producing crops. There would have been housing for draught animals somewhere on the farm and it is possible that the timber-frame barn was a combination barn which housed the draught animals as well as the threshed grain. The building of separate ox stabling suggests that the farm was expanding to produce more crops and therefore more grain output. It is also possible that around the same time

as the stable was constructed, the hop kilns of the farm were also built. This time, around 1800, was the beginning of the peak hop growing period in Britain and Worcestershire was one of the only three main hop producing areas. With this expansion of the farm into hop as well as grain production there was also a further need for draught animals to pull the carts carrying the hops.

6.1 Research frameworks

A number of books have been written about farm buildings which discuss not only the individual building types but also farmsteads as a whole and within their landscape. The most easily accessible of these books are Brunskill's *Traditional Farm Buildings and Their Conservation* (Brunskill 2007) and *Discovering Traditional Farm Buildings* by J E C Peters (Peters 1981).

The farm buildings of Worcestershire have also been the subject of a number of projects funded by English Heritage and aimed at characterising the farmstead types and the landscapes within which they stand and provided guidance to assist with redevelopment of tradition farm buildings. A number of documents have been the result of these projects. Initially the farmsteads of the county were characterised (Hathaway *et al* 2012) as part of the West Midlands Farmsteads and Landscapes Project. This was followed by the *Worcestershire Farmsteads Assessment Guidance Toolkit* formed of five separate but inter-linked documents which aim to inform and achieve the sustainable development of historic farmsteads, including their conservation and enhancement. The first three of these documents (Lake, Hathaway and Robson-Glyde 2014a, 2014b and 2014c) are of most relevance and provide a sound framework for the farm buildings of Worcestershire.

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.

Archaeological building recording was undertaken on behalf of Mr Malcolm Keysell at Wood Park Farm, Rochford, Worcestershire (NGR ref SO 62869 67558; HER ref WSM 66263). The building recorded was a redundant barn situated at Wood Park Farm, Rochford. It was adjoined to a timber-frame threshing barn and close to the farmhouse and hop kilns. The barn itself was constructed of brown and green sandstone and brick and had an open cart bay to the south. It was built in 1800 as a stable for draught animals, most probably oxen. It originally had a central feeding passage, with feeding troughs to each side, and two access openings. The building remained unaltered until the later 20th century when the internal fittings were removed and the floor was replaced with concrete.

8 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank Mr Malcolm Keysell, the client, Mr Rod Owens, the agent and Mr Mike Glyde, the curator, for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project.

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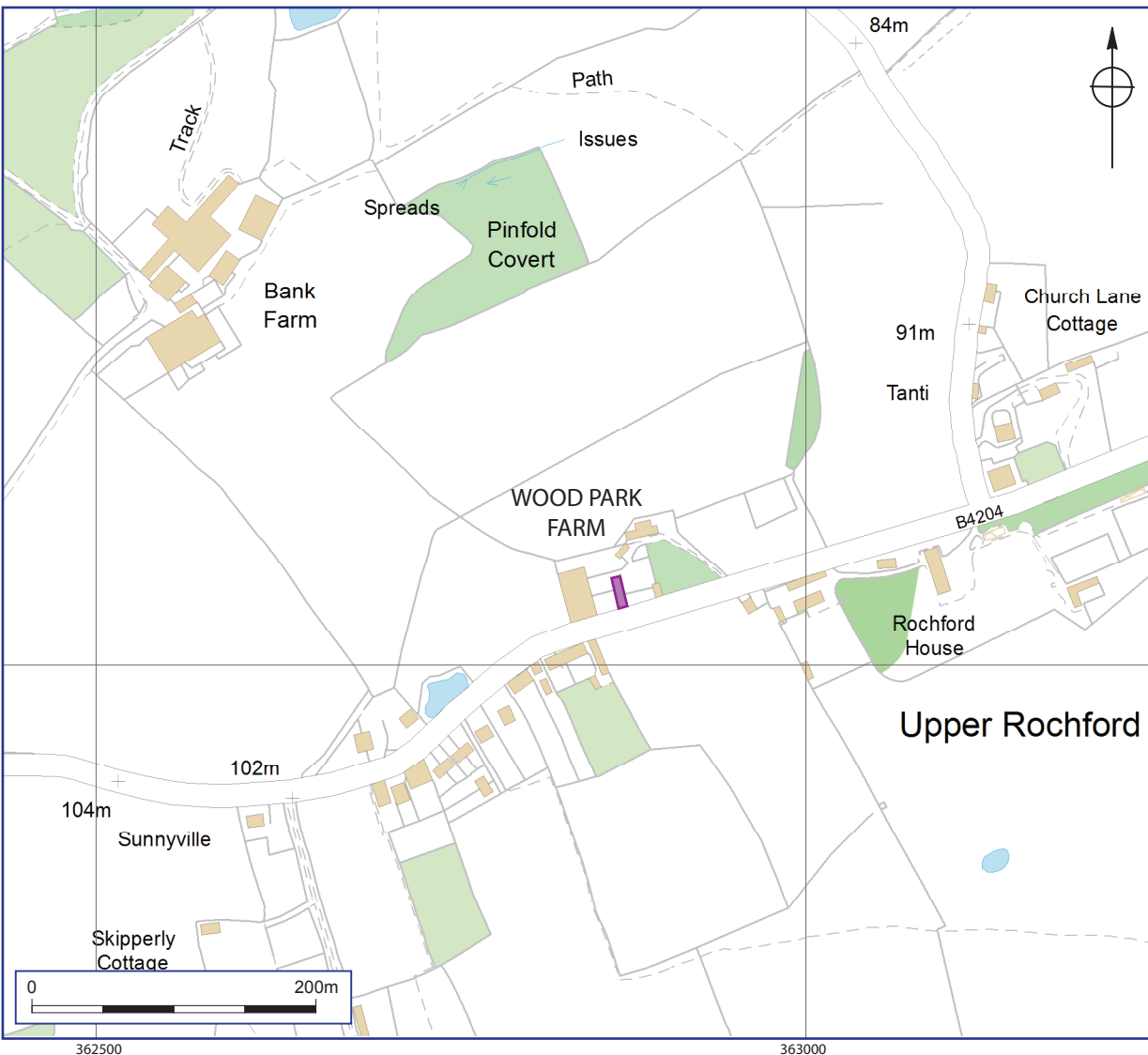
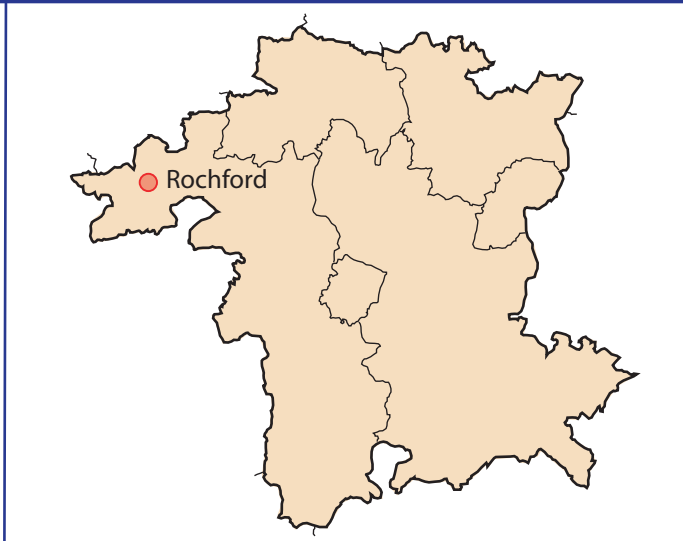
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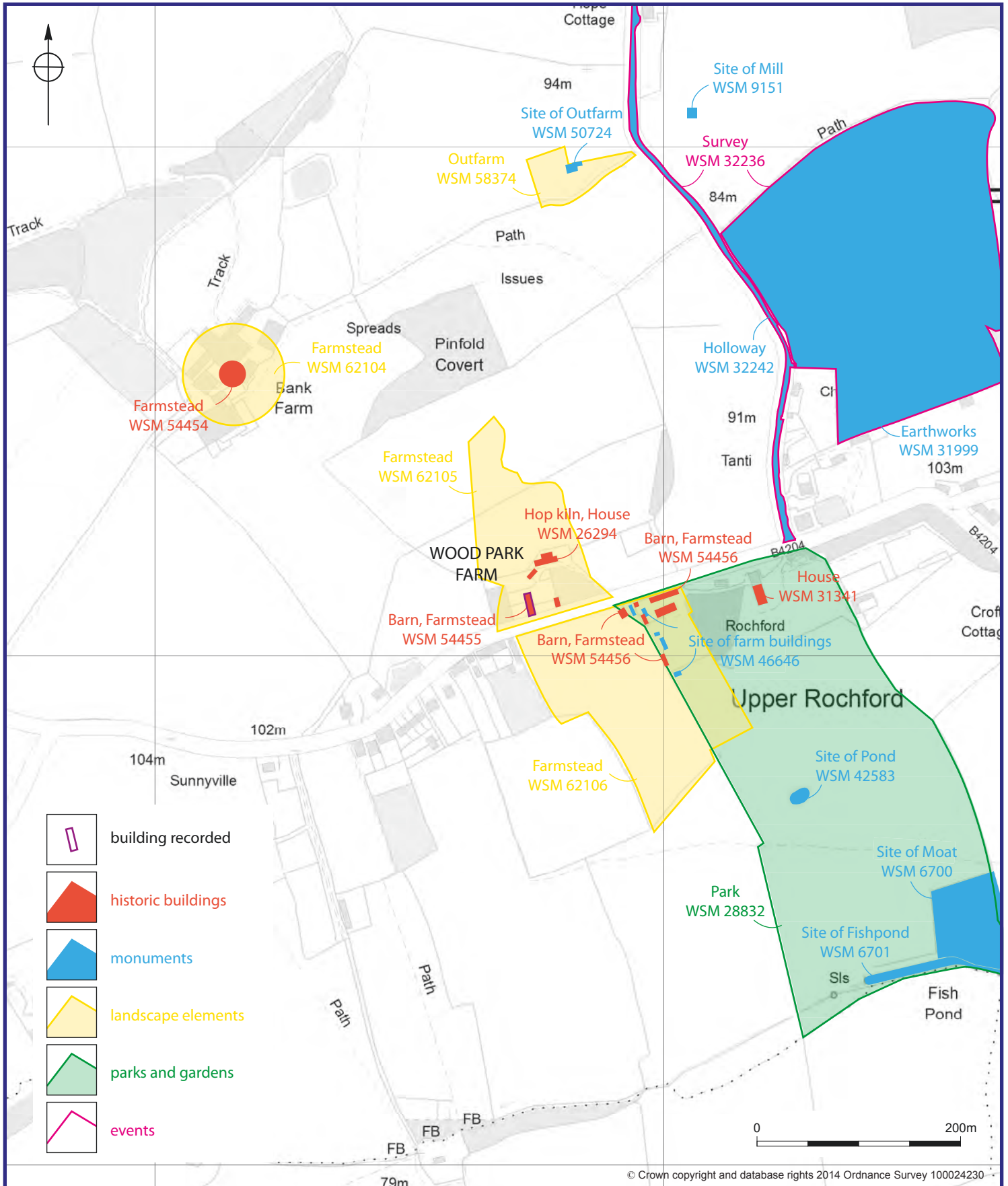
Figures



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Location of the site.

Figure 1

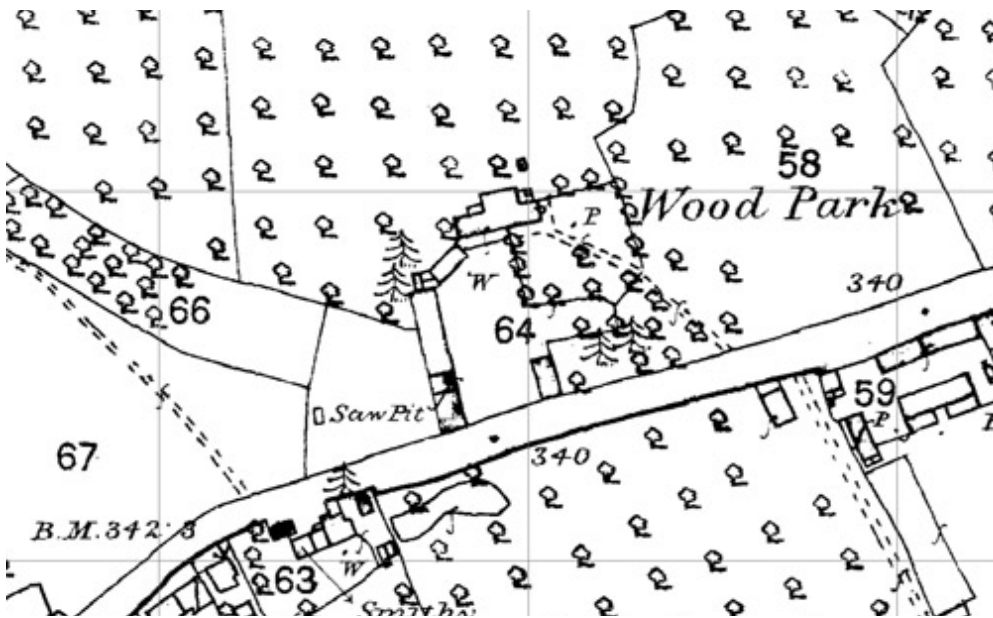


HER records around Wood Park Farm

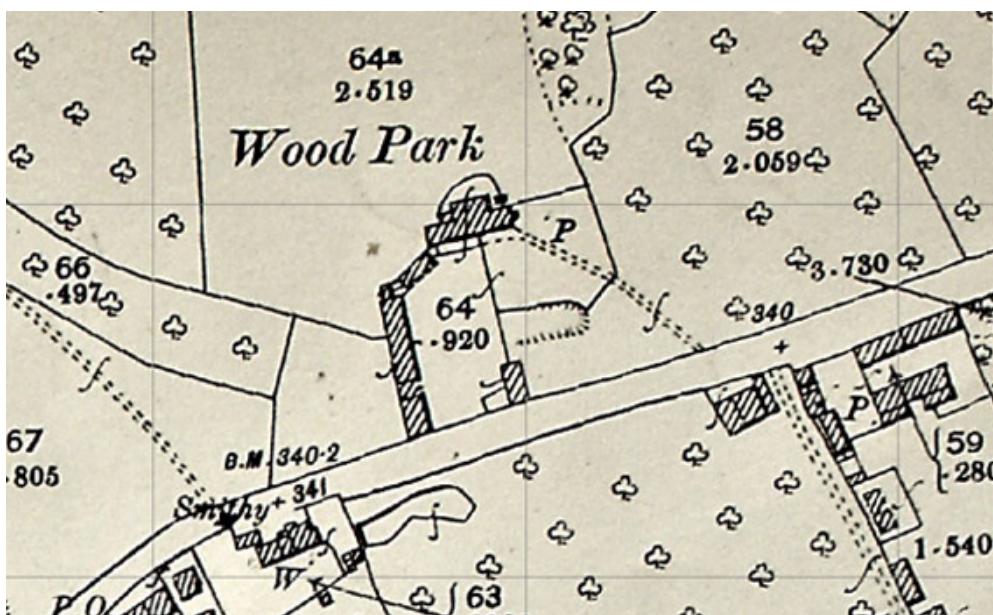
Figure 2



1832 Ordnance Survey



1884 Ordnance Survey



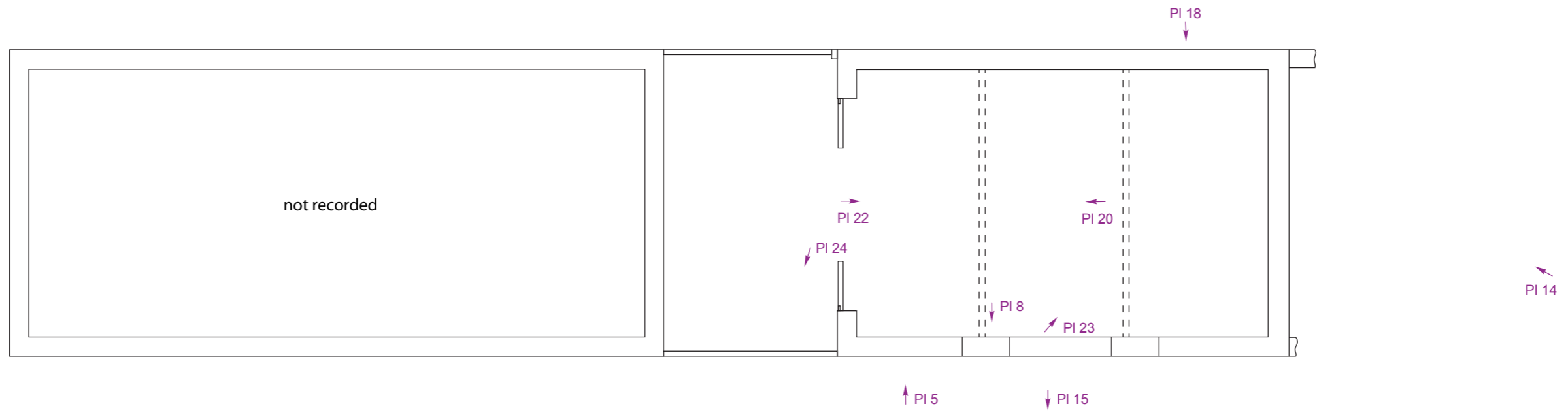
1903 Ordnance Survey

do not scale from this drawing

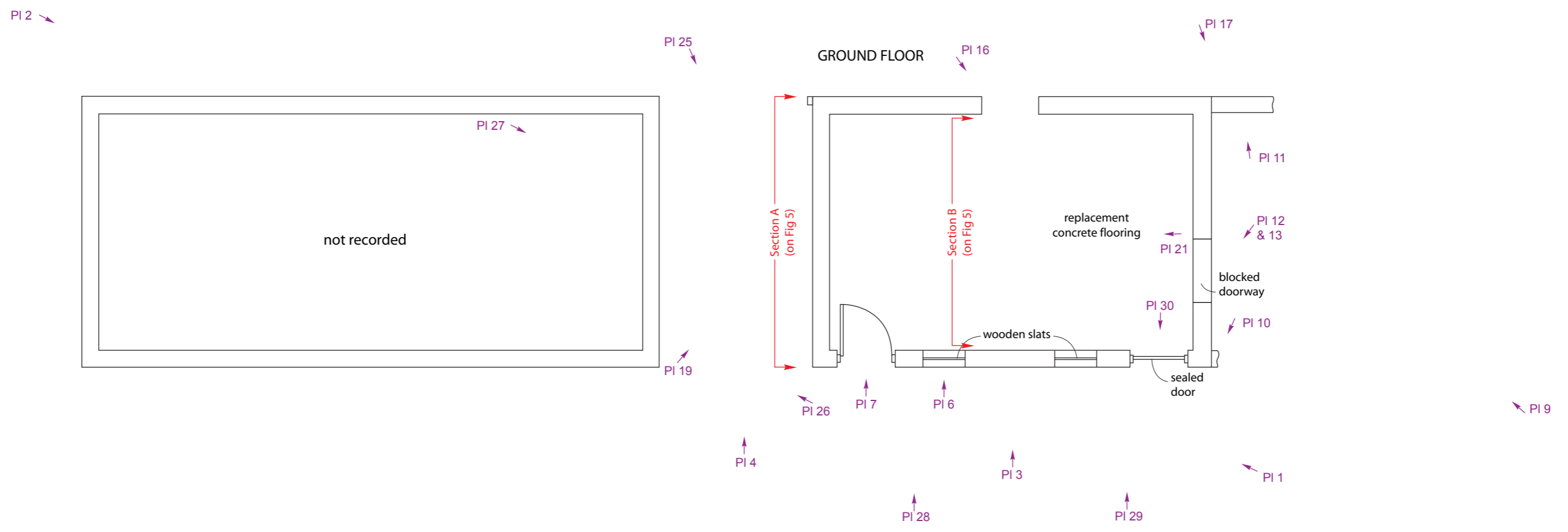
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FIRST FLOOR



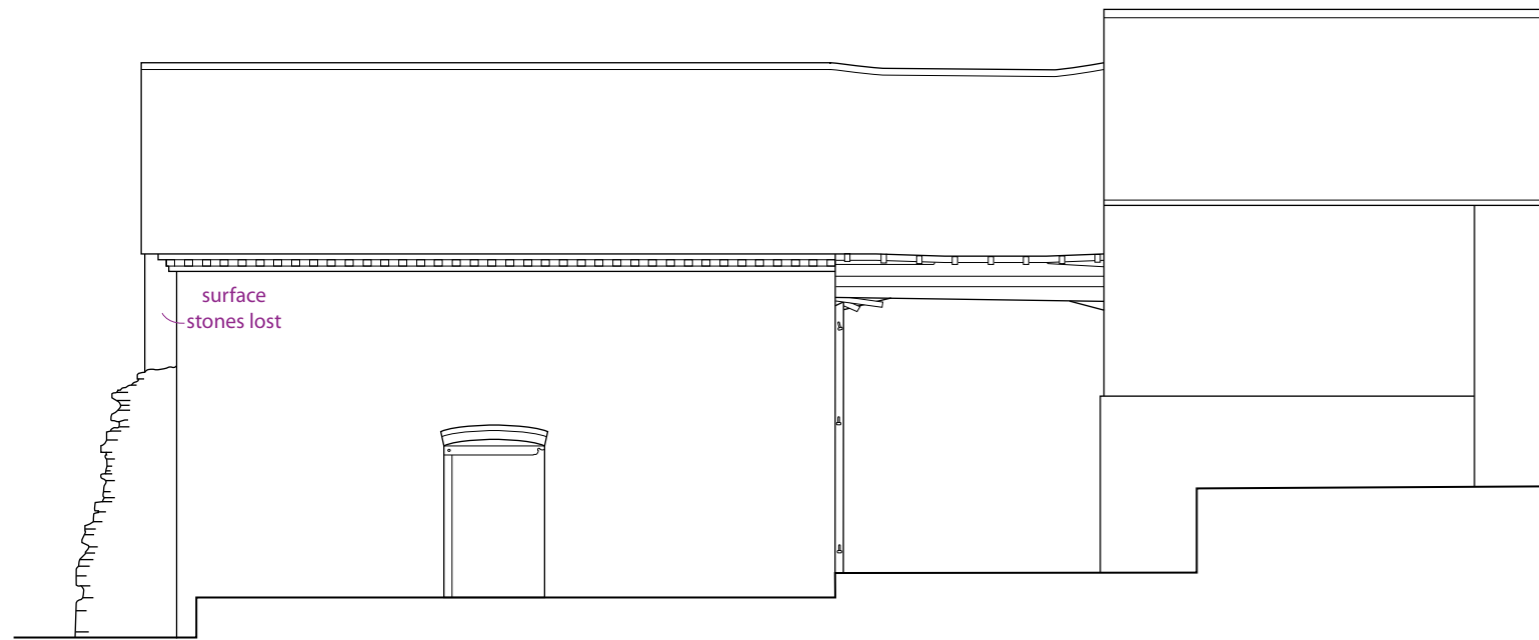
GROUND FLOOR



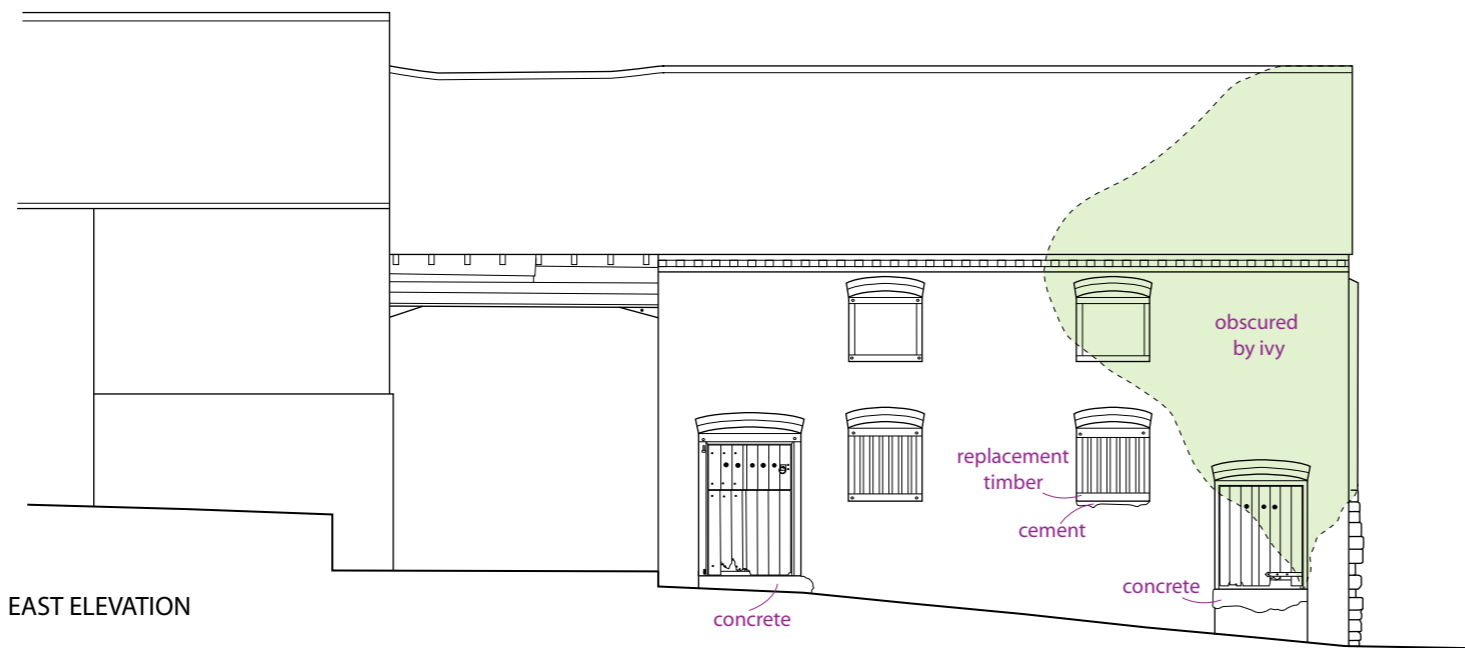
Plans of barn at Wood Park Farm

Figure 4

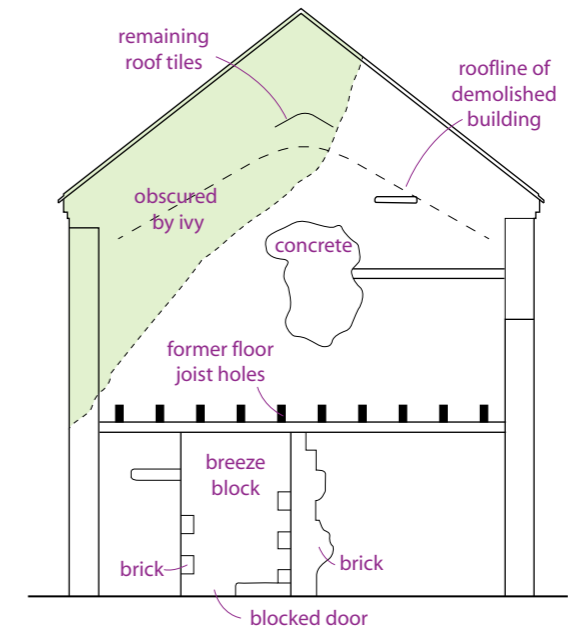
do not scale from this drawing
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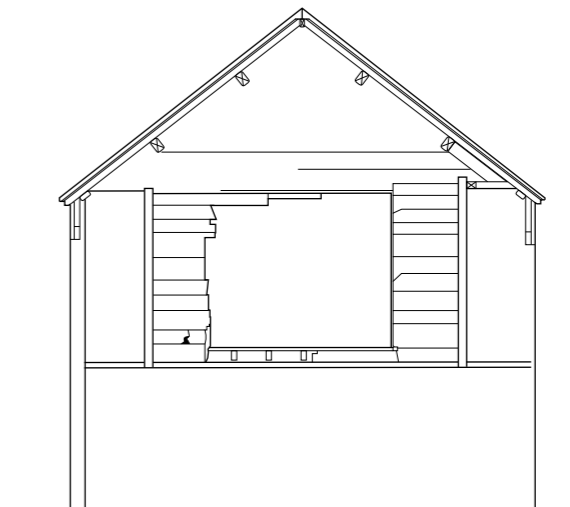
WEST ELEVATION



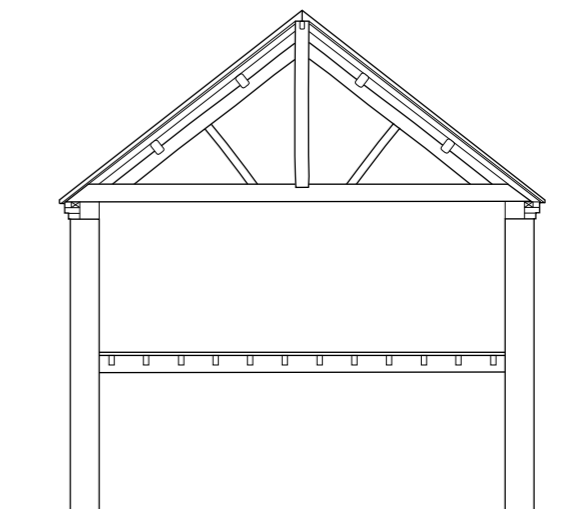
EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION A



SECTION B



Elevations of barn at Wood Park Farm

Figure 5

Plates



Plate 1 The barn from the north east



Plate 2 The barn from south west



Plate 3 The barn from the east



Plate 4 The access way



Plate 5 The dentilated brick eaves cornice on the east elevation



Plate 6 East elevation ground floor windows



Plate 7 East elevation doorway



Plate 8 Upper floor window with shutter



Plate 9 North elevation



Plate 10 North elevation, east stub wall



Plate 11 North elevation, west stub wall



Plate 12 North elevation blocked door



Plate 13 North elevation, holes from former floor joists



Plate 14 Remains of adjoining roof on north elevation



Plate 15 West elevation



Plate 16 West elevation doorway



Plate 17 Remains of stub wall



Plate 18 Dentilated cornice on west elevation



Plate 19 South gable from the south east



Plate 20 Interior of the south gable from the north



Plate 21 Ground floor interior from the north



Plate 22 First floor interior



Plate 23 King-post roof truss



Plate 24 Internal frame of access way



Plate 25 External weather-boarding of access way, west side



Plate 26 External weather-boarding of access way, east side



Plate 27 Interior of timber-frame barn where recorded building was attached



Plate 28 Southern stable door and window on east elevation



Plate 29 Blocked northern stable door and window on east elevation



Plate 30 Blocked door interior

Appendix 1 HER and historical information

Table 1: Historic Environment Records (Italics indicate the records associated with the site)

HER no	Name	NGR	Type	Date	Description
Events					
WSM 32236	Rapid survey of sites in Tenbury Area	SO 6292 6855	Activity	Prehistoric, Medieval, Post-medieval	Rapid survey of 16 sites in the Tenbury Area. Carried out in 2002 consisting of photos and sketch plans
Monuments					
WSM 6700	South of Rochford House	SO 6330 3723	Moat	Medieval	Homestead moat. 2.3m deep on west, north and east sides. South side much silted up.
WSM 6701	South of Rochford House	SO 6325 6719	Fishpond	Medieval	Fishpond attached to moat. Much silted up
WSM 9151	North of Rochford House	SO 6302 6803	Mill	Medieval	Possible site of Rochford Mill documented from 12 th century. Granted to Haughmond Abbey before 1190, last recorded in 1534-5
WSM 31999	North east of Church Lane Cottage	SO 6321 6788	House Platform Trackway Holloway	Medieval	Rectangular formation of slight ditches with slightly raised platforms. Banked material probably an access to holloway which continues towards church and court. Further depressions to the south appear to be trackway down to the river.
WSM 32242	South of Court House	SO 6301 6799	Holloway	Medieval	A 5m deep holloway used as a lane between Rochford church and the modern main road.
WSM 42583	South of Rochford House	SO 6313 6736	Pond	19 th C	Pond recorded on 1 st edition OS. Modern pond is larger and oval in shape.
WSM 46646	Rochford Court	SO 6299 6752	Barn	19 th C	Site of farm buildings associated with farmstead, now demolished
WSM 50724	North east of Bank Farm	SO 6291 6798	Outfarm	19 th C	Site of outfarm of regular courtyard and L-shaped building. Shown on OS 1 st edition
Buildings					
WSM 26294	<i>Summer Hops, Wood Park Farm</i>	<i>SO 6288 6759</i>	<i>Hop kiln House</i>	<i>19th C</i>	<i>Hop kilns and part of farmhouse converted to form separate dwelling.</i>
WSM 31341	Rochford House	SO 6309 6756	Detached House Prisoner of War Camp (WWI) Searchlight Battery (WWII)	19 th C 1914-18 1939-45	Mid to late 19 th century house. Not on title map of 1842 but on 1 st edition OS. Used as German Prisoner of War camp in WWI and as Searchlight Unit Headquarters in WWII.
WSM 54454	Bank Farm	SO 6256 6779	Farmstead	19 th C	Farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple yards. Farmhouse attached to agricultural range.
WSM 54455	<i>Wood Park Farm</i>	<i>SO 6287 6755</i>	<i>Farmstead Barn</i>	<i>19th C</i>	<i>Farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides formed by working agricultural buildings. Farmhouse is detached with side on to the yard.</i>
WSM 54456	Rochford Court	SO 6299 6754	Farmstead Barn	19 th C	Farmstead. Loose courtyard. Additional detached elements to the main plan, including smaller secondary yard. Farmhouse is detached with side on to the yard.

Landscape Component					
WSM 58374	North east of Bank Farm	SO 6290 6797	Outfarm	19 th C	19 th century outfarm, now demolished. See also WSM 50724
WSM 62104	Bank Farm	SO 6256 6779	Farmstead	19 th C	Extant 19 th century farmstead. See also WSM 54454
WSM 62105	Wood Park Farm	SO 6286 6761	Farmstead	19 th C	Extant 19 th century farmstead. See also WSM 54455
WSM 62106	Rochford Court	SO 6297 6746	Farmstead	19 th C	Extant 19 th century farmstead. See also WSM 54456
Historic Park or Garden					
WSM 28832	Rochford House	SO 6316 6737	Park Garden building	19 th C	Small park shown on OS 1 st edition with an icehouse. Includes moat and fishpond (WSM 6700 and 6701)

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WSM 66263)

The archive consists of:

- 1 Field progress reports AS2
- 2 Photographic records AS3
- 88 Digital photographs
- 3 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