

## BUILDING RECORDING

**67 AND 68 HONEYBROOK LANE,  
FRANCHE, KIDDERMINSTER,  
WORCESTERSHIRE**

**Tim Cornah**





# Building recording at 67 and 68 Honeybrook Lane, Franche, Worcestershire



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## **Building recording at 67 and 68 Honeybrook Lane, Franche, Worcestershire**

Tim Cornah

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

### **Summary**

A historic building exercise was undertaken of nos. 67 and 68 Honeybrook Lane, Franche, Worcestershire. This was carried out at the request of the owners who requested that the buildings should be recorded to a Historic England specified standard. This required the creation of a photographic record of the exterior and interior of the building and the creation of ground plans which produced an archive of the buildings.

An element of historical research and synthesis was undertaken as part of this project. Digital historic maps of the buildings were studied at Worcestershire Archives along with digitised historic mapping available online. A previous historical report into the buildings was included within the synthesis.

Analysis of the buildings was based upon the recorded fabric and documentary research. The development of the buildings was reconstructed and illustrated on phased ground plans. These have been reproduced at the end of the report along with relevant photographs.

The two buildings currently comprise of two brick built, two storey cottages with tile clad roofs aligned broadly north-west to south-east with the north-west gable of number 68 in a raised position facing onto Honeybrook Lane. Number 67 is located to the rear of number 68. The buildings are located on the western side of the village of Franche, itself located on the northern side of Kidderminster.

Number 68 Honeybrook Lane was established in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and originally functioned as an inn called The Swan. The building is thought to have gone out of use as an inn by 1771, by which time the adjacent number 67 is likely to have been built. This building continued the same proportion as the previous building with single rooms on the ground and first floors, making up a dwelling.

A further building likely to have been a wash or brewhouse was added onto the southern end of the houses in the 19th century. This was subsequently largely removed and rebuilt as an extension of Number 67 in two phases in the middle and second half of the 20th century.





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## Report

### 1 Background

#### 1.1 Reasons for the project

Recording of a historic building was undertaken at nos. 67 and 68 Honeybrook Lane, Franche, Worcestershire (NGR SO 81770 78336). It was commissioned by Christine and Peter Doncaster, the current owners of the buildings, in order to understand the development of the buildings and to create an archive.

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 WSM42539).

No brief was prepared for this project but it conforms to the generality of briefs for such projects in Worcestershire.

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (ClfA 2014) and the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

The event reference for this project, given by the HER is WSM68330.

### 2 Aims

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines the aims of building recording as 'a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building' (*Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, ClfA 2014a).

The building recording was undertaken to Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Level III standard. A level III record is defined as follows:-

- '... An analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the buildings origins, development and use, The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analyses has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the buildings appearance and structure to support an historical analysis'. (*Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*. Historic England 2006 p. 14).

### 3 Methods

#### 3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Timothy Cornah (BA (hons.), MSc); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2006. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers (BA (hons.); MSc). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc (hons.); PG Cert; MCIfA).

#### 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*

- 1852 Tithe Map of Kidderminster, west of the Stour (Figure 4)

- 1884 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,6560 (Figure 5)
- 1903 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,6560
- 1925 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,6560
- 1938 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,6560

#### *Documentary sources*

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography.

### **3.4 Fieldwork strategy**

Fieldwork was undertaken between 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> September 2016. The site reference number and site code is WSM68330.

Building recording comprised a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the buildings, analysis of their development and measured survey. All photographs were taken with photographic scales visible in each shot where possible. The photographic survey was carried out with a Sony α350 digital SLR camera. All photographs were recorded on a pro-forma Photographic Record Sheet. Measured drawings completed on drawing film at 1:50 scale, and completion of pro-forma Building Record, complemented the photographic record.

The project conformed to the specification for a level 3 survey as defined in the Historic England document *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (HE 2016). 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’ (*ibid.*). This required the following elements of survey.

#### **Survey and drawings**

- Plans of all main floors as existing.
- Measured drawings showing the form of any architectural or functional detail not more readily captured by photography.

#### **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 measured drawings. It was also informed by the documentary sources listed above. This allowed plans to be drawn up showing the structural development of the buildings.

The buildings are recorded as depicted in Plates 1-38. Ground plans and phase plans have been reproduced as Figures 3-5.

### **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. As with all occupied houses, modern surfaces and finishes such as plaster, paint and carpets preclude many original elements of the buildings from being visible.

## **4 Context**

The underlying geology of the site is Kidderminster Formation comprising interbedded sandstone and conglomerate, with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2016). The topography of the area

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is rolling and located to the west of the River Stour valley. The land slopes down to the north of the site towards the Honey Brook.

The following information is summarised from the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER), unless stated otherwise. The HER record was searched within a 500m radius, centred on 67 and 68 Honeybrook Lane. Numbers 67 and 68 Honeybrook Lane themselves are listed within the HER (WSM42539).

The earliest archaeological record within the Study Area is the chance find of a Neolithic or Bronze Age mace head from the parish of Kidderminster Foreign (WSM64766). The former existence of prehistoric barrows in the area is also suggested by two place-names, The Lowe (WMS15005) which appears on a 1937 Ordnance Survey map and Barrow Hill (WSM34001) which is marked on the 1841 Tithe map of the parish.

The area in which the buildings are situated is mapped as within the medieval settlement of Franche (WSM12999). No above-ground elements of this settlement remain, the earliest building within the area being the 16<sup>th</sup> century 84 Meadow Cottage (WSM35948). Franche Hall (WSM35007) established in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, stands with associated farm buildings on the opposite side of Lowe Lane. This placement is important in supporting the suggestion that the road from Kidderminster to Bridgnorth originally ran along Marpool Lane, Lowe Lane and then Honeybrook Lane.

The present route north to Bridgnorth along the A442 is suggested to have been established soon after the Turnpike Act for the roads into Kidderminster in 1760 (Gilbert 2010). This is further supported by the establishment of The Three Crowns and Sugar Loaf alongside the new road in around 1775 (WSM37240). Franche Court and its associated farm buildings were also established in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (WSM41525, WSM41524).

During the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the development of the village of Franche was influenced by the burgeoning carpet industry of Kidderminster. This is visible in the establishment of Honeybrook House in the 1820s, which was owned by the prominent carpet manufacturer George Talbot (WSM42530). Ten houses of 19<sup>th</sup> century date are listed in the area, along with St Barnabas Church (WSM12925) and its associated school (WSM39808) also of this date. Despite the increasing ties with Kidderminster, Franche remained largely rural with Lowe Farm established to the north (WSM53929).

The occupier of the plot of numbers 67 to 68 Honeybrook Lane, parcel number 169 (Figure 4), is listed in tithe apportionment of 1852 as Joseph Nickson. He is also listed as occupying six field parcels in the vicinity, numbered as 154, 157, 158, 160 and 163. None of these were in the immediate vicinity of the buildings. These parcels were both arable and pastoral. The 1852 map and the Ordnance Survey map in 1884 (Figure 5) show buildings to the east of the houses which are likely to have been agricultural.

Franche was increasingly tied to Kidderminster throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, though it was not incorporated into the outer suburbs until the second half of the century.

## **5 The building**

### **5.1 Historical information**

The historical background of these buildings has been researched extensively as part of a previous project (Gilbert 2010). This is repeated in summary below.

The earliest suggested reference to these buildings is thought to have been in 1752 when one Francis Hornblower paid £115 to Ann, John and Anne Martin for “all that messuage called the Swan together with the barns, stables, outhouses, foldyard, piece or parcel of ground and garden containing one acre situate in Franche now in the tenure or possession of William Wood.” The property was again sold in both 1765 and 1771, latterly to Samuel Crane for £140. There is no

mention of the property being called The Swan at this point, though it is described as three messuages or dwelling houses.

The link between these buildings and the name The Swan was established when in 1800 a deed documented the release of a piece of land by John Crane, son of Samuel Crane, to Ann Brecknell, widow of William Brecknell. This land was "part of a small garden taken out of another garden of the said John Crane belonging to a house called the Old Swan in Franche." This follows the request within the will of William Brecknell, who is known to have lived in Franche and presumably occupied these buildings, in 1799 to John Crane "that he permits my body to be privately buried in any one of the fields occupied by him" in return for the sum of £200. Numbers 67 and 68 were clearly owned by John Crane in 1828, as shown by a plan of this date.

Further links to the unusual private burial request was suggested from sales particulars of 1924 which outlined a small plot labelled as "Brecknells Grave" within the current garden. Further 1967 property deeds identified a small plot in the garden which was excluded from the sale, though no reason for this was given.

John Crane's will of 1832 bequeathed the property, thought to be single dwelling at this point, to the children of his uncle, though it was sold shortly after to the carpet manufacturer George Talbot of Honeybrook House. The buildings were at this time split into two cottages, and were occupied by tenants listed as gardeners and coachmen, likely to have been working at Honeybrook House. The Owen family occupied the buildings from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, purchased them in 1932 and continued living there until 1967, then in number 68 only until the current owners bought the property in 1979.

## 5.2 Building development

### 5.2.1 Building description

The two buildings currently comprise of brick built two storey cottages with tile clad roofs, aligned broadly north-west to south-east with the north-west gable of number 68 in a raised position facing onto Honeybrook Lane. Number 67 is located to the rear of number 68. The buildings are located on the western side of the village of Franche, itself located on the northern side of Kidderminster. Whilst the building retain much of their historic appearance, they have been significantly changed and extended throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries with the addition of dormers, new windows and doors as well as full new extensions to the south-east.

Five phases were identified during the investigation of the building as follows:-

- Phase 1: First half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century
- Phase 2: Second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century
- Phase 3: 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Phase 4: Mid-20<sup>th</sup> century
- Phase 5: Late 20<sup>th</sup> century

### 5.2.2 Phase 1: First half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century

The earliest building that made up these cottages was Number 68, situated closest to Honeybrook Lane. This and Number 67 are shown in a largely unaltered state in photographs taken in the 1930s (**Plate 2**) and again in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century (**Plate 3**).

The building consisted of a rectangular brick structure, the front of which was originally on its western side. This was shown by the doors and windows recorded in (**Plate 2**) and altered in Phase 5 (**Plate 4**). The window was a segmental arch-headed window, another of which was visible on the eastern side alongside a further doorway (**Plate 5**), though some evidence of alteration was visible around these, particularly the door. A further ground floor window previously

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existed on its gable, but was later blocked, along with another segmental arch-headed window at first floor level (**Plate 6**).

The details of the building shown on the photograph of the 1930s suggest a building consistent with an 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The dentilled eaves details are of a type common from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards and became common after timber eaves were banned following London fire regulation acts of 1707 and 1709. The northern gable raised over the height of the roof tiles with a step at its base is also a common feature of 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings in Worcestershire. This detail was presumably removed from the southern end of the structure during Phase 2. The historic photographs also show a chimney stack rising centrally from the gable. No evidence for this remained internally, apart from a shortened ridge purlin (**Plate 19**).

Internally, the ground floor room (**Plate 7** and **Plate 8**) is likely to have been a single living room as no mortices for internal partitions were observed in the base of the central beam for timber partitions (**Plate 9**). It is possible that such evidence remains obscured by the Phase 5 partition but this seems unlikely given that the northern end of this would run across the former fireplace position. A building of this period is likely to have had a wide fireplace such as an inglenook suitable for cooking.

Below the western half of the building was a cellar, originally accessed from its south-east corner, evident from the survival of a flight of blocked steps (**Plate 10**). The cellar (**Plate 11** and **Plate 12**) was sandstone-built on all external walls, but brick-built on its eastern wall and covered by a brick arch. It had a coal chute at its northern end, though a brick rebuild may suggest this was a later addition. The brick floor contained a channel running around its centre (Figure 2 and **Plate 13**) and draining under the eastern wall. Whilst this may have been purely to allow ground water out of the cellar, it is more likely to relate to the function of drainage for spillage within a beer cellar, with gaps left next to the walls for a raised platform on which barrels would be located.

It is likely that the original staircase from the ground floor to the first floor would have been directly above those to the cellar and accessed from the front door. Whether the first floor (**Plate 14** to **Plate 16**) was originally partitioned into smaller rooms is again unclear as no evidence for this remained.

A side purlin of the roof structure is visible on the first floor, with a second set of side purlins, the ridge purlin and the rafters visible in the roof space (**Plate 17**). A central collar with a king strut above was placed in the centre of the roof and fixed to the side purlins using wooden pegs. The common rafters (**Plate 18**) were square and fixed together with square-headed nails. On the western side of the roof was a long brace that presumably ran from wall plate level to the ridge purlin. This common rafter arrangement is remarkably similar to Weavers Cottages at the Horsefair in Kidderminster, which can be dated by map evidence to the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A combination of both wooden and metal fixings is also typical of many 18<sup>th</sup> century roofs. The top end of this brace was attached to the end of the ridge purlin, which was noticeably short from the northern gable wall. This discrepancy is likely to have been caused by the removal of the chimney breast from this position (**Plate 19**).

All of the timbers visible of this phase were converted by pit sawing, a technique which broadly remained in use until around the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, along with some axe conversion by hand. The bricks used throughout this phase were not particularly diagnostic in terms of date, though having brickwork on stone footings is common through the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The brickwork style is certainly unusual with Flemish bond for least the base eight courses, followed by a three course deep English bond, though with alternative header and stretcher bricks for what would usually only be the header only course. This is followed by a four course, deep English bond with the same style and then above these a more normal English bond consisting of a header-only course (**Plate 6**).

It is probable that this is the building mentioned in 1752 as The Swan. This along, with the drain in its cellar, suggests an early use as an inn.

### 5.2.3 Phase 2: 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century

Number 67 was added onto the southern side of the Phase 1 structure. This was another brick built structure that continued the dentilled eaves detail of the previous building (**Plate 20**). Its front was also on the western side, as seen on the 1930s photograph. Its door on its western side has been blocked and the window changed in Phase 5, though the details of its rubbed brick window arch were visible (**Plate 21**). Any windows on the eastern (**Plate 22**) side have been removed through later alterations though the apex of a former is visible on the brickwork at the northern end of the extant window.

The ground floor room of this phase (**Plate 23** and **Plate 24**) is again likely to have been one room, though it could have been divided below the now boxed-in or replaced central beam. This room is noticeably missing a large fireplace. That in the south-west corner dates to Phase 5, though clearly using an earlier position. A building such as this would again have had a wider fireplace suitable for cooking.

The first floor was accessed from its current position, as shown by the position of the floor joists (**Plate 25**), though many of the common floor joists appear to be later replacements. As with the Phase 1 structure, there was no remaining evidence of the first floor room having been divided (**Plate 26** to **Plate 28**). The ceiling was higher than that remaining, as seen by a lath and plaster ceiling within the roof space (**Plate 29**).

Little clear dating for this phase remains, though the stepped brick gable details visible on the photograph of the building in the 1970s is not untypical of building of the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that this structure dates to shortly before 1771 when the buildings were described as three messuages or dwellings. The location of the third messuage remains unknown.

### 5.2.4 Phase 3: 19<sup>th</sup> century

A door between the Phase 1 and 2 structures is likely to have been added in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, probably before the time of John Crane's will in 1832 when the buildings are thought to have been one dwelling, as outlined above. No evidence for this remained visible but the owners recall evidence for a ground floor doorway and two first floor doorways between the properties. The current door position was added in Phase 5.

At least one further building was added to the south of the Phase 2 structure, with two doors added through its southern gable at ground floor level. This building is shown as single storey on the photographs of the 1930s and 1970s, though little remained. A single wall is likely to remain, though this was covered by modern surfaces. The current owners suggest these were used as a washhouse. A chimney position, as would be required for a boiler or copper, is also visible on the western side in the 1930s. This building is depicted on the OS map of 1884.

The curved ground floor window on the east side of the Phase 2 structure is likely to be of 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date, along with the small dormer window visible on the 1970s photo. This window was removed in Phase 5.

### 5.2.5 Phase 4: Mid-20<sup>th</sup> century

At least part of the Phase 3 structure on the southern end of the Phase 2 structure was demolished and rebuilt using machine-made bricks (**Plate 30**). This was itself largely demolished and rebuilt in Phase 5.

A box dormer typical of a 1960s style was added on the eastern side of the building, as shown in the photograph of the 1970s.

### 5.2.6 Phase 5: Late 20<sup>th</sup> century

These buildings were significantly remodelled in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with further box dormers added on the western side of the Phase 2 structure and on the east side of the Phase 1 structure. These were re-roofed at this time with the Phase 1 chimney and brickwork raised above the gable being removed. A number of internal divisions were added throughout both of these

properties, with number 68 being retained as a separate property, accessed from the eastern side. The stairs in both properties also date to this time along with the fireplace in the Phase 2 structure. The remaining windows and doors of these buildings are also of this date.

The Phase 3 and 4 buildings were largely removed at this point and an extension added, creating five further rooms on the ground floor consisting of a kitchen, a dining room, a living room, a utility room and a toilet (**Plate 31 to Plate 34**). Two further bedrooms were also added on the first floor which required a door to be knocked through at this point (**Plate 35 and Plate 36**). These extensions are visible externally on (Plate 37 and Plate 38).

## 6 Discussion

The sequence of building on this site began in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century with the establishment of Phase 1 of number 68, next to the road. This consisted of a brick structure with single rooms on its ground and first floors and a cellar. The details of the building are consistent with an 18<sup>th</sup> century date; the roof structure is similar to one in Kidderminster dated to the first half of the century. The physical evidence therefore fits with the documentary evidence that it was built by 1752. The further suggestion in the documents that the building was used as an inn known as The Swan was supported by a drainage channel in the basement and its position next to the former route from Kidderminster to Bridgnorth.

There is no mention of Number 68 being still being called The Swan in 1771. The current road from Kidderminster to Bridgnorth is thought to have been established after 1760, which would have removed much of the passing trade for the Swan and it is likely to have stopped functioning as an inn by this time.

The buildings are recorded as three messuages or dwellings in 1771, which is likely to coincide with the Phase 2 construction of number 67, to the south of number 68. Whilst little clear dating was present on the remaining building, some of its detailing was suggestive of the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was similar in proportion to the previous structure two rooms split over the ground and first floor. The location of the third messuage of this date remains unknown.

The buildings are likely to have been part of a small farm, as suggested by the tithe apportionments of 1852, as well as historic mapping which shows likely agricultural buildings to the east of the houses. One of these buildings is thought to have been a forge (Chris Doncaster *pers comm*). Depicted on the 1884 map was the Phase 3 wash or brewhouse, also visible later in 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs.

The buildings were altered significantly throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most notably with the demolition of the Phase 3 brewhouse and the extension to the south of number 67. A number of alterations were also made to the Phase 1 and 2 buildings such as the addition of internal divisions and the addition of box dormers to the roof.

### 6.1 Research frameworks

The record of this building does not fit into any of the research frameworks as outlined within *The archaeology of the West Midlands: a framework for research* (Watt (ed) 2011).

## 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.

*A historic building exercise was undertaken of nos. 67 and 68 Honeybrook Lane, Franche, Worcestershire. (NGR SO 81770 78336) on behalf of the owners.*

*The two buildings currently comprise of two brick built, two storey cottages with tile clad roofs aligned broadly north-west to south-east with the north-west gable of number 68 in a raised*

*position facing onto Honeybrook Lane. Number 67 is located to the rear of number 68. The buildings are located on the western side of the village of Franche, itself located on the northern side of Kidderminster.*

*Number 68 Honeybrook Lane was established in the first half of the 18th century and was suggested by both physical and documentary evidence to have functioned as an inn. This is recorded as *The Swan*. The building is thought to have gone out of use as an inn by 1771, by which time number 67 is likely to have been built. Number 67 continued the same proportions as the previous buildings with single rooms on the ground and first floors, making up a dwelling.*

*A further building likely to have been a wash or brewhouse was added on the southern end of the houses in the 19th century. These were subsequently largely removed and rebuilt as an extension of the number 67 in two phases in the middle and second half of the 20th century.*

## **8 Acknowledgements**

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank Christine and Peter Doncaster, the owners, for their commissioning of this project and their kind assistance in its successful completion.

## **9 Bibliography**

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VCH I, Page, W (ed), 1913 *Victoria History of the County of Worcestershire*, I

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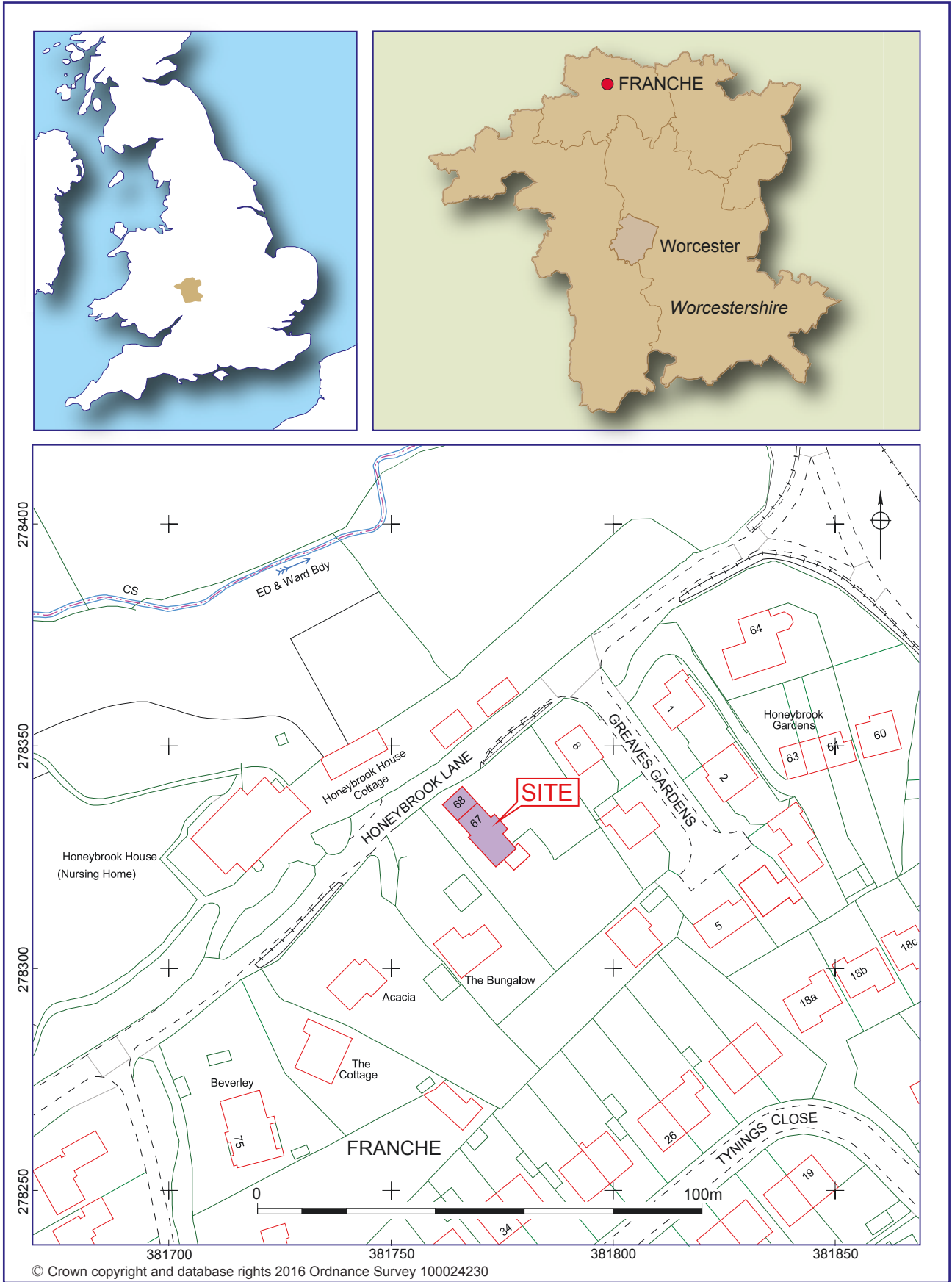
Watt, S, (ed) 2011 *The archaeology of the West Midlands: a framework for research*, Oxbow Books, Oxford

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





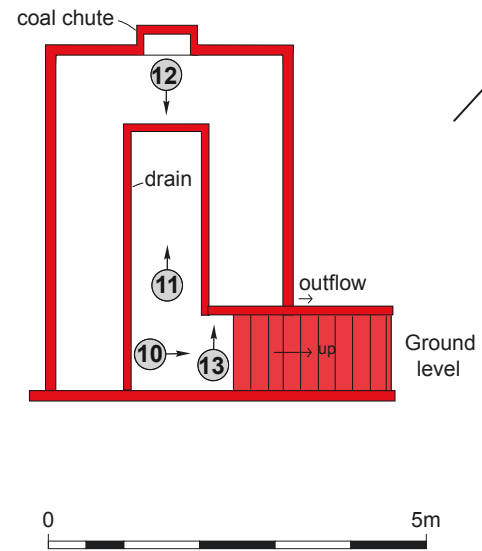
## Figures



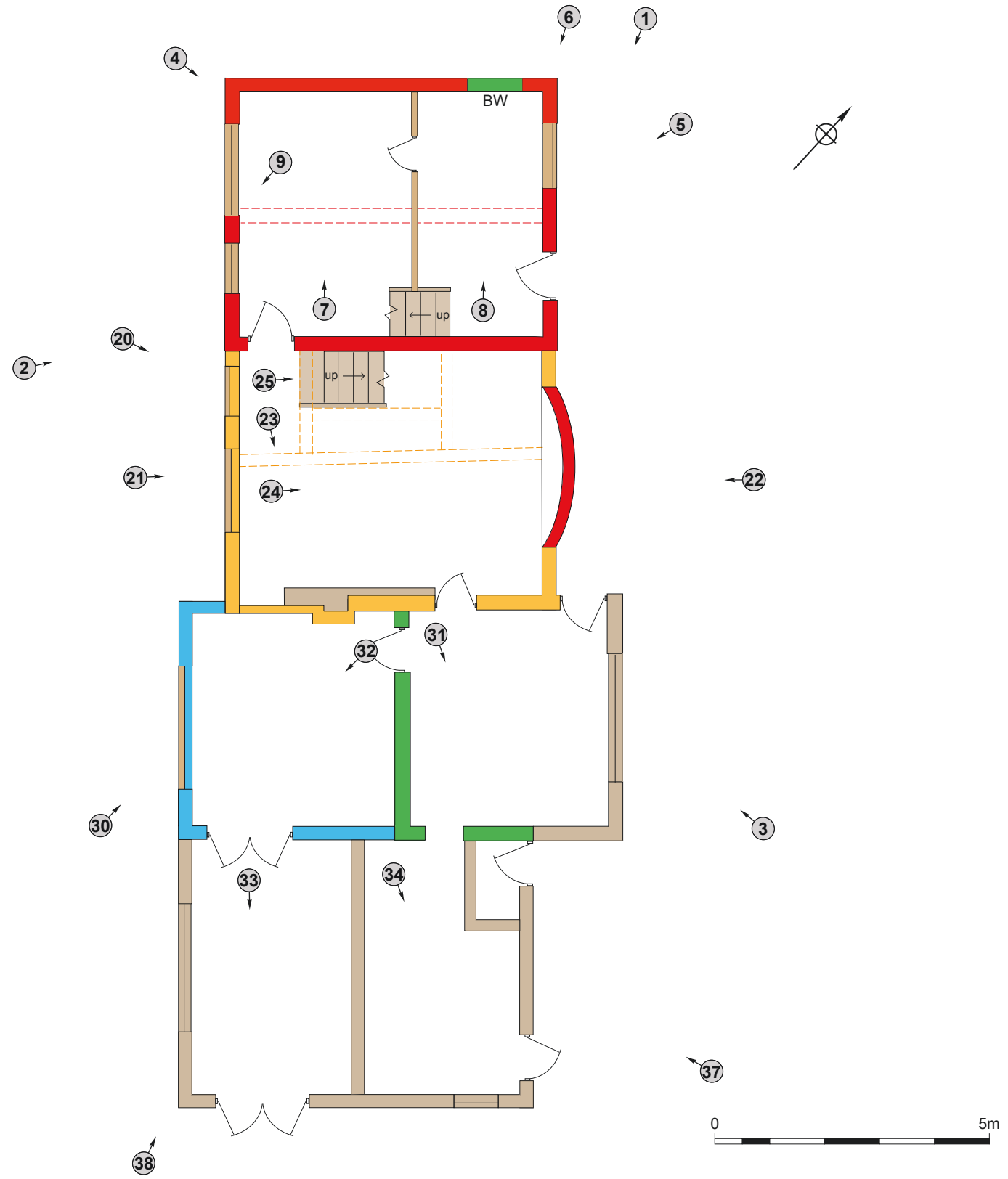
Location of the site

Figure 1

CELLAR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



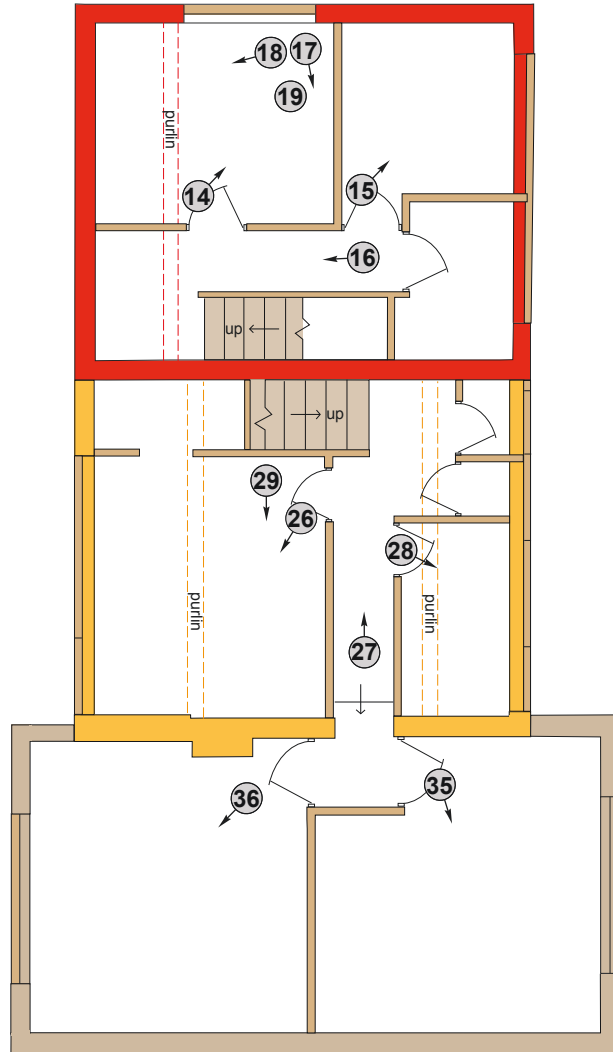
KEY

- █ Phase 1: first half of 18th century
- █ Phase 2: second half of 18th century
- █ Phase 3: 19th century
- █ Phase 4: mid 20th century
- █ Phase 5: second half of 20th century

Ground floor and cellar plans with phasing and photolocations

Figure 2

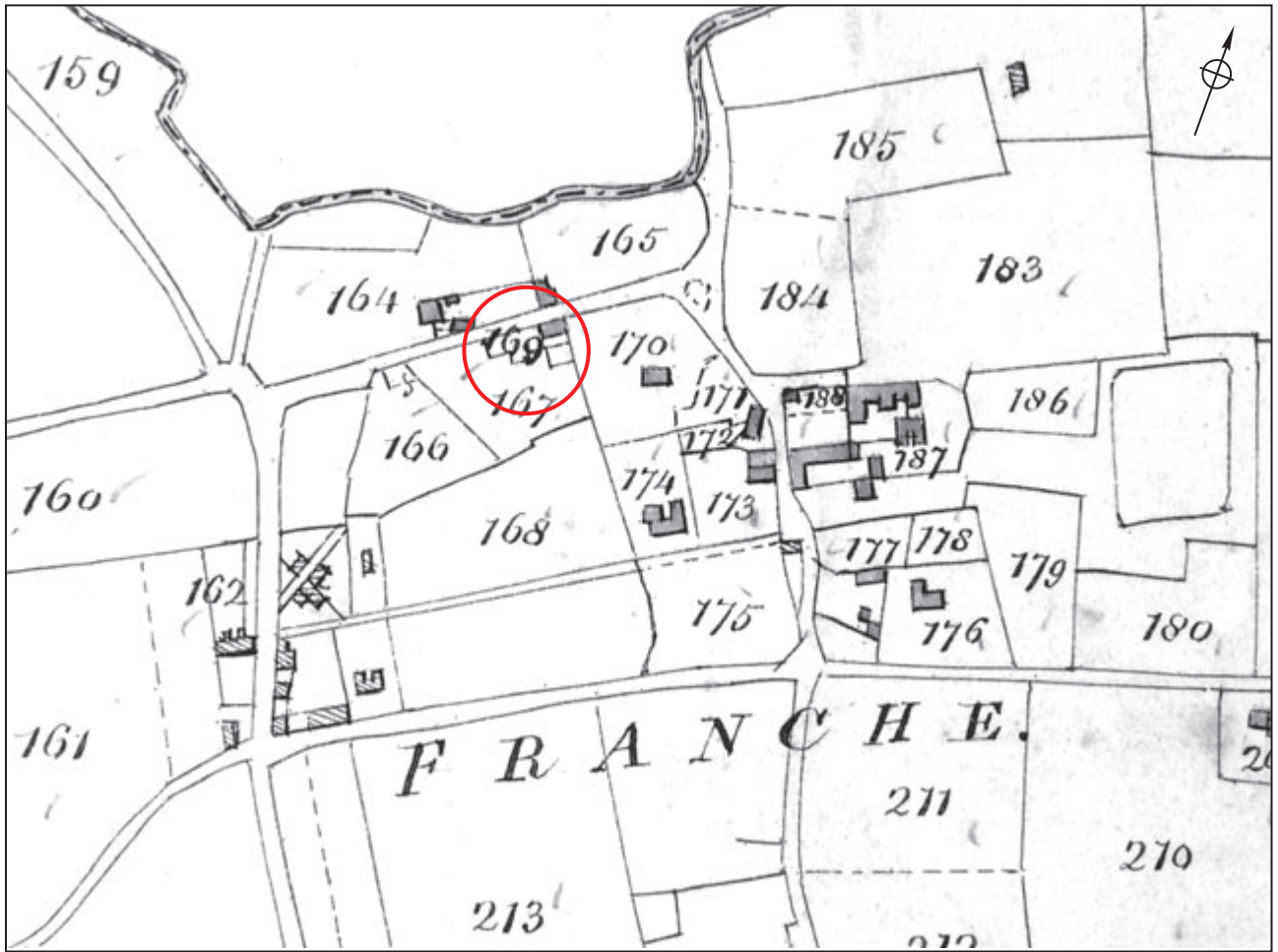
# FIRST FLOOR PLAN



KEY	
<span style="color: red;">█</span>	Phase 1: first half of 18th century
<span style="color: orange;">█</span>	Phase 2: second half of 18th century
<span style="color: tan;">█</span>	Phase 5: second half of 20th century

First floor plan with phasing and photolocations

Figure 3



Extract of 1852 tithe map

Figure 4



Extract of 1st edition OS, 1884

Figure 5



## Plates



*Plate 1 67 and 68 Honeybrook Lane, looking south-west*



*Plate 2 The cottages pictured c1930, looking east (Courtesy of Peter and Christine Doncaster)*

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*Plate 3 The cottages pictured c1970s, looking north-west (Courtesy of Peter and Christine Doncaster)*



*Plate 4 Former front of the Phases 1 and 2 buildings, looking south-east*

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*Plate 5 Phase 1 building, looking south-west*



*Plate 6 Phase 1 building, looking south*

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*Plate 7 Phase 1 ground floor room, looking north*



*Plate 8 Phase 1 ground floor room, looking north*



*Plate 9 Phase 1 ground floor room with simple chamfer on the central beam, looking south-west*

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*Plate 10 Phase 1 blocked cellar stairs, looking east*

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*Plate 11 Phase 1 cellar, looking north*



*Plate 12 Phase 1 cellar, looking south*

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*Plate 13 Phase 1 cellar floor channel, looking north*

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*Plate 14 Phase 1 first floor room, looking north*

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*Plate 15 Phase 1 first floor room, looking north-east*



*Plate 16 Phase 1 first floor room, looking west*



*Plate 17 Phase 1 roof structure, looking south*

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*Plate 18 Phase 1 roof structure, looking south-west*

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*Plate 19 Phase 1 roof structure, looking upwards*

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*Plate 20 Phase 2 building, looking south-east*

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*Plate 21 Phase 2 rubbed brick details of former window, looking east*

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*Plate 22 Phase 2 building, looking west*



*Plate 23 Phase 2 ground floor room, looking south*

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*Plate 24 Phase 2 ground floor room, looking west*



*Plate 25 Phase 2 floor joists, looking east*

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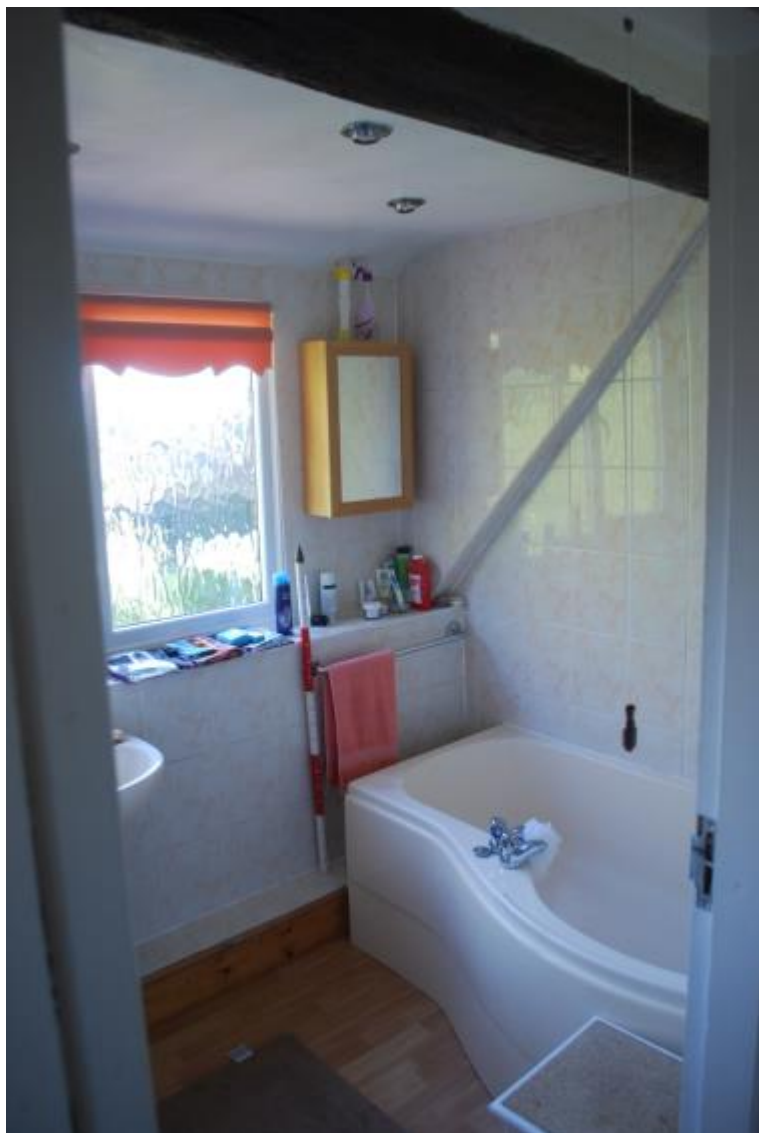
*Plate 26 Phase 2 first floor room, looking south-west*

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*Plate 27 Phase 2 first floor room, looking north*

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*Plate 28 Phase 2 first floor room, looking south-east*

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*Plate 29 Phase 2 first floor room, looking south*



*Plate 30 Phase 4 structure, looking north-east*

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*Plate 31 Phase 5 kitchen, looking south*



*Plate 32 Phase 5 dining room, looking south-west*





*Plate 33 Phase 5 living room, looking south*



*Plate 34 Phase 5 utility room, looking south*

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Plate 35 Phase 5 bedroom, looking south



Plate 36 Phase 5 bedroom, looking south





*Plate 37 Phase 5 extension, looking north-west*



*Plate 38 Phase 5 extension, looking north-east*

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## **Appendix 1 Technical information**

### **The archive (site code: WSM 68330)**

The archive consists of:

- 1 Field progress reports AS2
- 3 Photographic records AS3
- 213 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 5 Scale drawings
- 6 Building Record AS43
- 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

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