Building Recording at Allesborough Farm, Pershore, Worcestershire

Worcestershire Archaeology

for Clive Petch Architects

August 2019





Find out more online:
www.explorethepast.co.uk

REGISTERED CIfA ORGANISATION

worcestershire county council

ALLESBOROUGH FARM, PERSHORE, WORCESTERSHIRE

Building recording report

Worcestershire Archaeology
Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service
The Hive
Sawmill Walk
The Butts
Worcester
WR1 3PD

SITE INFORMATION

Site name:	Allesborough Farm, Pershore, Worcestershire
Site code:	WSM32476 and WSM52695
Local planning authority:	Wychavon District Council
Planning reference:	W/16/01966/PN
Central NGR:	SO 93867 46325
Commissioning client:	Clive Petch Architects
WA project number:	P5657
WA report number:	2729
HER reference:	WSM71826
Oasis reference:	fieldsec1-363907

DOCUMENT CONTROL PANEL				
Version	Date	Author	Details	Approved by
1	16/08/2019	Tim Cornah	Draft for comment	Tom Rogers

CONTENTS

SUMMARY 1

REPORT 2

1 INTRODUCTION 2
1.1 Background to the project 2

2 PROJECT AIMS 2

3 PROJECT METHODOLOGY 2
3.1 Documentary sources consulted 2
3.2 Fieldwork strategy 2
3.3 Building analysis 4

4 SITE CONTEXT 4
4.1 Site location, topography and geology 4
4.2 Historic and archaeological background 4

5 THE BUILDING 5
5.1 Building description 5
5.2 Historic information 5
5.3 Building development 5

6 DISCUSSION 8

7 PROJECT PERSONNEL 9

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 9

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY 10

FIGURES

PLATES

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF PROJECT ARCHIVE (WSM71826)

Building recording at Allesborough Farm, Pershore, Worcestershire

By Tim Cornah

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

Summary

Building recording was undertaken at Allesborough Farm, Pershore, Worcestershire (NGR SO 93867 46325). It was commissioned by Clive Petch Architects, in advance of the conversion of existing listed and curtilage listed ancillary farm buildings to provide four dwellings with associated car parking and car port. Planning permission has been granted subject to conditions including a programme of building recording.

A barn and stables were recorded which stand within Allesborough Farm, house of which is thought to date from the 15th century onwards and at its earliest phase may link to a deserted medieval settlement within the vicinity of the site.

The barn and stables date to the later 17th century onwards. The earliest phase was a five bay timber framed threshing barn with large double doors flanking a central threshing floor for crop processing, with bays either side for the storage of the crop stem. Little about the construction or use of the structure is untypical of threshing barns of the later 17th century, though its general size and scale suggest a significant arable economy at the farm.

The farm's capacity was increased in the 18th century with the addition of another three bay threshing barn. Whilst its outward appearance and function was broadly the same as the earlier building, it differed in its detail of construction. This was particularly the case in two likely construction and set out errors, as well as the high use of labour saving construction over traditional method.

The stable is thought to have been built in around 1800 based upon its construction style and method. It is depicted on a map of 1812, along with the early two barns. The function of this building is problematic, though a granary is a possibility. Its position close to the house is likely to be of importance, especially as the closest element of the house was rebuilt in brick in around 1800 also.

The changes of the 19th and much of the 20th century were relatively minimal though the later 20th century changes were more extensive with one barn being demolished to accommodate internal silos and machinery. The possible granary was also remodelled into a stable with seven doors added with internal divisions, obscuring much of the earlier detail.

Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

Building recording was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) in August 2019 at Allesborough Farm, Pershore, Worcestershire (NGR SO 93867 46325). The project was commissioned by Clive Petch Architects, in advance of the conversion of existing listed and curtilage listed ancillary farm buildings to provide four dwellings with associated car parking and car port. A planning application has been granted by Wychavon District Council subject to a programme of archaeological works (planning reference W/16/01966/PN).

The barn is a Grade II listed designated heritage asset (List Entry Number:1386897), within the terms used by the National Planning Policy Framework. The stable is also considered to be curtilage listed. The buildings are also registered with the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (The barn WSM32476 and the stable WSM52695). The buildings are associated with Allesborough Farmhouse which is thought to date from the 15th Century and is also Grade II listed (List Entry number1386896) but does not form part of the application.

No brief was provided but the project conforms to the generality of briefs. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (2019) and approved by Aidan Smyth of Wychavon District Council. The building recording conforms to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014a), as well as the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

2 Project 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' (CIfA 2014a).

3 Project methodology

3.1 Documentary sources consulted

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER) covering a search area of 500m around the building.

Cartographic sources

- 1812 A Map and Survey of the Estates Situate in the Parishes of Holy Cross and St Andrews Pershore (WRO BA14450/260 s705:73)
- 1884 1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1:10,560
- 1905 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,560
- 1948 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,560

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.2 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2019).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 31 July and 1 August 2019. The site reference number used by the Historic Environment Record to record archaeological "events", and site code used in the archive is WSM71826.

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 where possible. The photographic survey was carried out with a Canon EOS 200D 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, complemented the photographic record, along with measured drawings completed to scale on drawing film at 1:50 scale.

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’. This required the following elements of survey:

Survey and drawings

- Measured plans as existing
- Measured drawings recording the form or location of other significant detail (when required)
- Measured cross-sections, long sections or elevational sections illustrating the vertical relationships within the building (when required)
- Measured drawings showing the form of any architectural decoration (when required)
- Measured elevations (when required)
- Three-dimensional projections (when required)
- Reconstruction drawings and phased drawings (when required)
- Diagrams interpreting the movement of materials or people, or the segregation of people or activities (when required)

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
- Copies of maps, drawings, views or photographs present in the building that illustrate its development

Written account

- A summary of the building’s form, function, date and sequence of development, including builders, architects, owners or patrons names where known

- An account of the building's overall form and its successive phases of development
- An account of the past and present uses of the building, with evidence for the interpretation
- Any evidence for the existence of demolished structures or removed plant

3.3 Building analysis

Analysis of the building was based on the study of the photographic record, building recording forms, annotated drawings 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 building.

4 Site context

4.1 Site location, topography and geology

The site is located approximately 1km to the north-west of the medieval town of Pershore's centre on ground which slopes gently toward the east at a height of about 55m AOD. The site is bounded to the north by the road leading from Pershore to Worcester and the road from Besford to Pershore to its south. To its west remains farmland.

The underlying geology comprises bedrock of Charmouth Mudstone Formation overlain by superficial deposits of Pershore Sand and Gravel Member (BGS 2019).

4.2 Historic and archaeological background

The following background within this section is derived from the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record data, which was searched within a 500m radius of the site.

The earliest clear archaeological remains within the search area related to an area of Iron Age and Roman settlement to the north-east of Allesborough Farm as identified by field walking (WSM36155). More pertinent to the farm, 200m to the north of the farmyard is a suggested area of a deserted medieval settlement (WSM02672) that may have formed part of that manor of Pershore that belonged to the Abbey. Allesborough was first mentioned as a manor in mid-13th century, when Abbot Roger (1234-50) gave 10/- rent of demesnes there to monks at Pershore and was held by the Abbots until the dissolution in the 16th century. There is known to have been a chapel dedicated to St Giles on the site (WSM02674) though its location is speculative. The farm is surrounded by remnants of ridge and furrow (WSM29121, WSM29116, WSM02680, WSM29117 and WSM08463) which are the result of medieval agricultural practice.

It is possible that the farm house at Allesborough (WSM48878) was contemporary with the latter end of the deserted settlement as it has been suggested to have 15th century elements, though a brief interior inspection by the author suggested a likely 16th century date. It is however clear that it was successor to Abbot's demesne farm and part of abbey estates from 1620 survey. The building underwent various phases of significant change with the largest major addition in circa 1800.

The oldest surviving element of the farm buildings is considered to the barn itself, dating to the 17th century (WSM32476). This was surrounded by further no longer extant buildings to the south, north-west and north of the barn (WSM56854) as will be further discussed below. The farm also contained a number of out farm buildings to the east (WSM58624 and WSM58496) and south-west (WSM58630) though the evidence for these was cartographic only and their function unknown. The wider landscape of the area is dominated by piecemeal and parliamentary enclosure broadly typical of the post 1800 period.

5 The building

5.1 Building description

The general appearance of the buildings and their setting are shown on Plate 1 to Plate 5.

The barn is aligned north-west to south-east and located to the rear of the house. It is described with in the listing information is as below, though the description of the barn as being of ten bays is incorrect as it consists of only eight.

C17, altered. Square-panel timber-framing with passing braces; brick nogging; weather-boarded upper gable ends; stone plinth. Plain tile half-hipped roof. 10 bays. S side: opposing double-doors on right; plank double-door at left end, formerly with opposing door, but this now bricked-up. Loading door and weather-vane to west gable. INTERIOR: trusses have tie-beams, king posts and struts, some queen posts; 2 tiers of purlins.

The stable is aligned north-east to south-west and brick built with tile roof, half hipped at each end. The main element of the building is split into six bays and comprises of a ground and first floor. A small single storey brick single bay structure also exists on its north-east end

5.2 Historic information

All of the elements of the buildings up to the end of Phase 3 as outlined below are shown for the first time on a 1812 map of the holdings of the Earl of Coventry of Croome Estate with the parishes of Pershore Holy Cross and St Andrews, of which Allesborough farm was part (WRO BA14450/260 s705:73 Plate 6). A range of buildings is shown close to the middle of the barn to its south-west and running in that direction. A number of small buildings are shown within the farm yard south-west and north-west of the barn which no longer survive. The boundary between the Phases 1 and 2 elements of the barn as discussed below is clear on the map.

The Ordnance survey mapping of 1884 broadly shows the buildings as remaining. A wall is shown linking the south-east corner of the barn to the south-west corner of the stable. This then extends to the south-east of the stable, splitting to the house garden to the north and a pond to its south. The range of buildings shown to the south-west of the barn in 1812 remained. The buildings to the north-west of the barn as shown in 1812 appear to have been demolished and replaced by a U shaped range, which had been altered to an E shape by the time of the 1905 mapping, though it is probable that this range retained earlier elements. The same layout is also shown on the 1948 mapping. It is therefore clear that extensive demolition of the farm buildings to the south, west and north of the barn took place in the second half of the 20th century.

5.3 Building development

Four phases were identified during the investigation of the building, which are described as follows:

- Phase 1: later 17th century
- Phase 2: 18th century
- Phase 3: circa 1800
- Phase 4: 19th to 20th century

5.3.1 Phase 1: later 17th century

The earliest phase of the buildings consisted of a five bay timber framed barn 21m in length, 7.5m wide and the ridge apex 8.25m above the ground level. This made up over half of the south-eastern end of the remaining barn (Plate 7 to Plate 9).

The structure was built initially on a low plinth wall of lias limestone stonework. The timber wall framing building consisted of three high square panel framing with the posts running from full height from the sill beam to the wall plate, only interrupted where long straight passing braces ran from the

sill beam to the posts of the end gable frames and to the cross frames either side of the wide double doors in the position of the threshing floor (Plate 10 and Plate 11). The single remaining gable elevation on the south-east end of the barn (Plate 8) contained the same framing arrangement.

No clear indication of the original infill of the exterior wall panels is present, though holes visible in the former gable end truss indicate wattle infill. It is probable that much of the brick infill relates to the update of the barn in phase 2.

No exterior details such as carpenters marks were visible due to weathering though some discussion of the jointing method used is useful, particularly when compared to the Phase 2 structure below. For almost all of its joints, wooden pegs have been used to secure the joints into position. This indicates the presence of a mortice and tenon within the joint therefore using an entirely standard an routine method. An exception to this is within some of the horizontal wall timbers which were attached to the passing braces using hand-made square headed nails and apparently without mortice and tenons (Plate 12). This technique was used extensively in Phase 2.

The interior of the building was split into five bays by cross frame trusses 1 to 6. Trusses 1 and 6 above tie beam level consisted of two truncated principal rafters jointed together by a high collar which indicates that the building was originally half hipped at both ends. A single central post ran from the tie beam to the collar which interrupted a horizontal rail. This in turn had four further posts above and below, creating a square panel frame (Plate 13 and Plate 14). No wall framing remained below truss 6. This is likely to have been truncated in Phase 5.

Trusses 2 to 5 above tie beam level consisted of two queen posts with raking struts facing towards the roof, leaving a gap between the posts that would have allowed access through the trusses, despite no original floor evidence remaining (Plate 15). A high collar was present between the two posts, which in turn supported the principal rafters. This truss type with the raking strut jointed to a step at the base of the post is reminiscent of king post construction, which was first used in Worcestershire in the later 17th century.

No evidence for internal cross framing was present below tie beam level of trusses 2 and 5, suggesting that they were open. Trusses 3 and 4 had a low plinth wall with a sill beam jointed to the posts and long straight braces between the sill beam and posts. This remained largely intact on truss 3 (Figure 4) with the mortice evidence remaining for the same arrangement on truss 4. These cross frames delineated the space used as a threshing floor, along with double doors on either side of the building, though these were themselves later replacements. Partial elements of a blue lias slab floor is present that may have been the original threshing floor.

All of the cross frame trusses supported a double set of purlins and a central ridge board, which in turn supported rafters below the clay tile roof. The rafters were interrupted by a braces running from the principle rafter to the lower purlin. The joints between the braces and rafters were fixed with nails, in a method more typical in the 18th century.

In total this phase consists of a fairly typical barn which would have been used to process crop directly from the field with the threshing process taking place between the sets of double doors and the stems of the crop stored within the end bays until its eventual use as bedding within animal sheds and farm yard as part of the manuring process. Its date suggests the latter end of the 17th century, as suggested by its truss type, as well as the use of iron work such as nails instead of more traditional jointing as was used fairly extensively through the 18th century.

5.3.2 Phase 2: 18th century

A second barn of broadly the same function and style was constructed on the north-western end of the Phase 1 building (Plate 18 to Plate 20). This consisted of three bays, with only three cross frames, as the building reused the end frame of the Phase 1 structure. The building retained the same general wall plate and ridge height as the earlier structure. Its dimensions were 14m long by 7.25m wide, with its apex at the same height as the previous structure.

The broad wall framing style remained the same as in Phase 1, with 3 high square panel framing, though with the posts slightly closer together to be vertical set rectangles. The posts again ran from the sill beam to the wall plate, with the horizontal rails between these. The earlier bracing style was also retained, with long straight braces running from the sill beam to the bay frame posts and interrupting the posts and rails. These were visually different in that they were set slightly lower, below the upper horizontal rail, than in the Phase 1 structure. The gable end frame (Plate 19) was built in the same style but truncated by later double doors.

The wall framing of the northern side retained some evidence of the carpenters numbering system on the sill beam and base of posts in Roman numerals. This ran from III on the base of the north-eastern facing base of the northern corner of the building, through to XIV on its eastern corner (Plate 21 and Figure 7). The overall numbering system is consistent, though either side of the blocked double doors, both the numbers VIII and X were repeated on what may well have been a mistake.

As previously suggested, the most notable detail of the wall framing of this structure is its lack of pegging on the majority of joints. Some joints at the base of the posts are pegged to the sill beam, as is occasionally the case with the braces to both the sill beam and posts. The majority of joints were simply butted without mortice and tenon joints and nailed in place (Plate 22). To have this method used so extensively across the building is very unusual.

No evidence remains on the wall framing for wattle stave holes, suggesting the panels have always been brick filled. It is possible that that some of the remaining brick work is original , those being handmade and measuring 220 by 115 by 70mm. these were generally laid in a stretcher bond, occasional leaving ventilation gaps, many of which have since been blocked. The same features are also visible on the Phase 1 structure, suggesting that the wattle infill was replaced at this time in brick.

Internal cross frame trusses 7 and 8 were placed either side of a broadly central threshing floor, with double doors from both walls opening onto this. These trusses above tie beam level consisted of a central king post truss with raking struts either side with two varying arrangements on each truss that were attached to the principal rafters (Figure 5 and Plate 23). Two posts extended vertically from floor level to the base of the tie beams and in turn attached to the posts with a horizontal beam and raking struts. Above the tie beam of cross frame truss 9, (Plate 24) were four posts which supported the principal rafters and a collar onto which the half hipped roof was constructed.

Consideration of the roof structure also highlights a further idiosyncrasy in the construction of this building, in that it on its south-west side it contained a double wall plate (Figure 5). The first was in the usual positon jointed between the jowl post head and the tie beam, with the second on top of this butting the tie beam ends. A secondary timber was also added to the top side of the principle rafters at this point also to raise the height of the two sets of purlins. The purpose of these additions was to raise the common rafters to extend them slightly wider of the building on the south-west side as compared to the north-east. This allowed the Phase 1 roof line to be continued at its base, which would have otherwise have been set slightly back, due to the Phase 2 building being slightly thinner. It is probable the original error was in not making the buildings the same width and that the changes within the roof represent a solution to this.

The common rafters were supported by double purlins on each side and nailed to a ridge board at the apex. The rafters were braced by long straight braces between the wall plate and ridge board. These were interrupted by, and nailed to, the common rafters. As with the rest of the phase, the use of iron work was extensive, notably in strapping the tie beam ends to the wall plates and the base of the king posts to the tie beams. It is likely that most of the iron work hinges and straps reused on the Phase 4 doors (Plate 27 and Plate 28) are of both this phase and Phase 1.

This addition appears to represent a change in the capacity of the farm rather than a change of function from the Phase 1 building. Its features such as an unusually high use of metalwork and use of king post trusses, suggest a date at the end of the traditional timber framing tradition within the 18th century, though it is difficult to refine this further.

5.3.3 Phase 3: circa 1800

To the south east of the Phase 1 barn, a brick range (brick 220 by 110 by 70mm) with dentilled eaves, and half hipped ceramic tile roof aligned north-east to south-west was constructed (Plate 29 to Plate 32).

The ground floor appears to have been accessed through a later blocked door at its north-east end, closest to the house. Its arrangement of windows was far from clear, though its orientation towards the farmyard seems likely given up to three possible blocked windows along its north-western wall. Its ground floor (Plate 33 and Plate 34) was a single open space that was spanned by five joists which corresponded with five trusses visible on the floor above (Plate 35). The trusses consisted of tie beam and principal rafter truncated by vertical posts which jointed to the joists visible from the ground floor below. The two posts were jointed together at the top by a horizontal timber. The tie beams were jointed to the wall plate and further fixed using iron straps. The principal rafters supported single vertically set purlins, which in turn supported common rafters which attached to a ridge board at the apex. The first floor was accessed by small doors below each half hip at the gable ends.

Interpreting this building is difficult given its lack of clear evidence of original windows and doors at ground floor level, and lack of evidence as to how the ground floor was used or split up. Its orientation towards the farm yard suggests and agricultural use as opposed to domestic, though its position relatively close to the house may suggest uses such as loose boxing for young animals as these were often within easy access of the house. Its proximity to the house may potentially suggest a granary use for the first floor, but that would be unlikely to be the case with animal housing below as stored grain needed to be kept apart from the humid conditions brought on by animals within a confined space. However, its position close to the barn may support the use of the first floor as a granary.

A date prior to the middle of the 19th century for this building is made more likely by the fact that its timbers were hand converted as opposed to mechanically, and the timbers appear to have all been oak as opposed to imported softwood. Its stepped dentilled brick eaves details are also fairly typical of an early 19th century date.

5.3.4 Phase 4: 19 to 20th century

Few changes occurred initially to the building, these largely consisted of changing the double doors either side of the threshing floors with machine sawn softwood doors as well as cutting new sets of double doors into the north-west gable of the Phase 2 barn (Plate 19) and blocking of the doors on the south-west side of the Phase 2 building. A further small door was cut through truss 3 at ground floor level, though this may have been during an earlier phase. Truss 8 was also partially infilled to create a single room to its north and floor added above (Plate 36). A similar floor was also added in the Phase 1 building between trusses 1 and 2, though later largely removed. A window was inserted to light this space from its north-east side. The ground floor between trusses 1 and 3 was used as stabling with a hay rack added in the corner and a door inserted on the north-east side.

The most substantial changes to the Phase 1 and 2 barns occurred from the middle of the 20th century when the north-western gable of the Phase 1 building was largely removed and large silos added, along with associated machinery.

The change of the Phase 3 building to a stable also occurred in the second half of the 20th century as the internal ground floor divides were of breeze block, along with the small single cell extension on its north-east end

6 Discussion

The site of Allesborough Farm has the potential to reveal sub-surface archaeological evidence from the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods, though the earliest standing building is the house which is thought to date from the 15th century onwards and at its earliest phase may link to a deserted

medieval settlement within the vicinity of the site. The barn and stables significantly post-dates this, dating to the later 17th century onwards.

The five bay timber framed structure was built as a threshing barn with large double doors flanking a central threshing floor for crop processing, with bays either side for the storage of the crop stem. This would have formed an integral part of the process of the farm, as the stems would have been used for animal bedding within the farmyard and buildings to the north, which would then in turn have been used for manuring of the fields once broken down. Little about the construction or use of the structure is untypical of threshing barns of the later 17th century, though its general size and scale indicates a significant arable economy at the farm.

It is clear that this capacity was increased significantly in the 18th century with the addition of a further three bay threshing barn. The function of this is not likely to have been significantly different from the earlier structure, and whilst its outward appearance was the same as the earlier building, it differed in its detail of construction. It is likely that it was constructed with an initial mistake of not making it quite the same width as the earlier building, this error having to be corrected within the roof structure. A further probable error was visible within the numbering system on the north side, and few of its wall joints were secured by mortice and tenon with pegs in the traditional method. Instead, the less labour intensive method of simply nailing the joints together was used. Such a widespread use of nails in this way in what appeared to be an otherwise traditional structure is highly unusual. Despite this, a concerted effort to make both barns visually the same was made by infill the wall panels with brick.

The stable is likely to have been built in around 1800 based upon its construction style and method. It is depicted on a map of 1812, along with the early two barns. The original function of this building is problematic, given its lack of original features clearly visible at ground floor level. Its first floor had open trusses which would have allowed access throughout, suggesting a likely crop storage capacity. A function as a granary is a possibility, though this would depend on how the ground floor was used. Its position close to the house is likely to be of importance, especially as the closest element of the house was rebuilt in brick in around 1800.

The changes of the 19th and much of the 20th century were relatively minimal with changes to the threshing floor doors and insertion of further doors and a window in the barns, along with some flooring over within the barns. The later 20th century changes were more extensive with the gable of the Phase 1 barn being demolished to accommodate internal silos and machinery. The possible granary was also remodelled into a stable with seven doors added with internal divisions, obscuring much of the earlier detail.

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved, though some visibility of the structures was reduced by the silos and machinery within the barns and vegetation around the stables. Further to this, the first floor of the stable was not access entirely due to structural instability.

7 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Tim Cornah (ACIfA). The project was managed by Tom Rogers (MCIfA). The report was produced and collated by Tim Cornah and the illustration prepared by Carolyn Hunt (MCIfA).

8 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following: Clive Petch for commissioning the project, as well as Declan Vaughan for his assistance throughout. The project was monitored by Aidan Smyth of Wychavon District Council and Worcestershire Archaeology would also like to thank him for his advice.

9 Bibliography.

BGS, 2019 Geology of Britain viewer. Available: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html Accessed: 15 August 2019

CIfA 2014a *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Historic England 2016 *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. Historic England

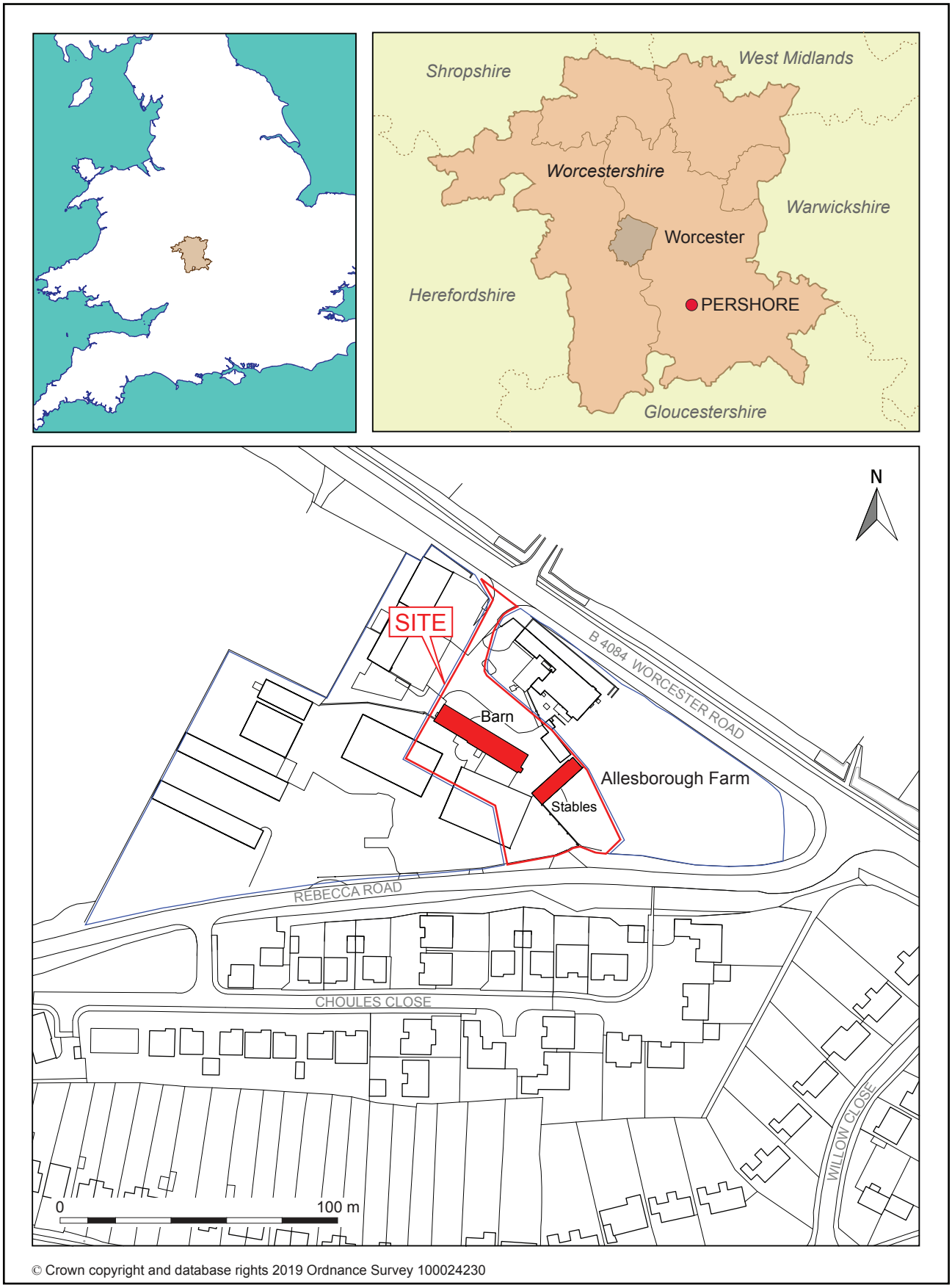
MHCLG 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

WA, 2012 Manual of service practice, recording manual, Worcestershire Archaeology Unpubl report **1842**. Worcestershire County Council

WA, 2019 Written Scheme of Investigation for recording of historic buildings at Allesborough Farm, Pershore, Worcestershire, Worcestershire Archaeology Unpubl document dated 30 July 2019. Worcestershire County Council

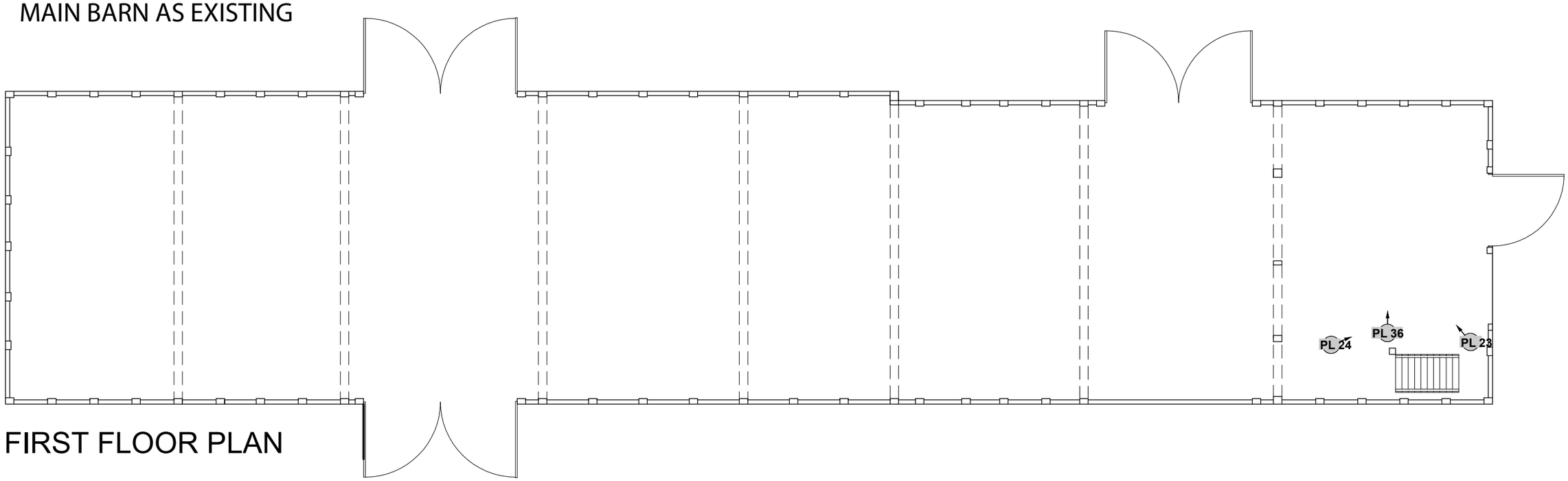
WCC 2010 (amended March 2016) Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire, Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service Unpubl report **604**. Worcestershire County Council

Figures



Location of the site (based upon Clive Petch Architects Dwg No.27) *Figure 1*

MAIN BARN AS EXISTING



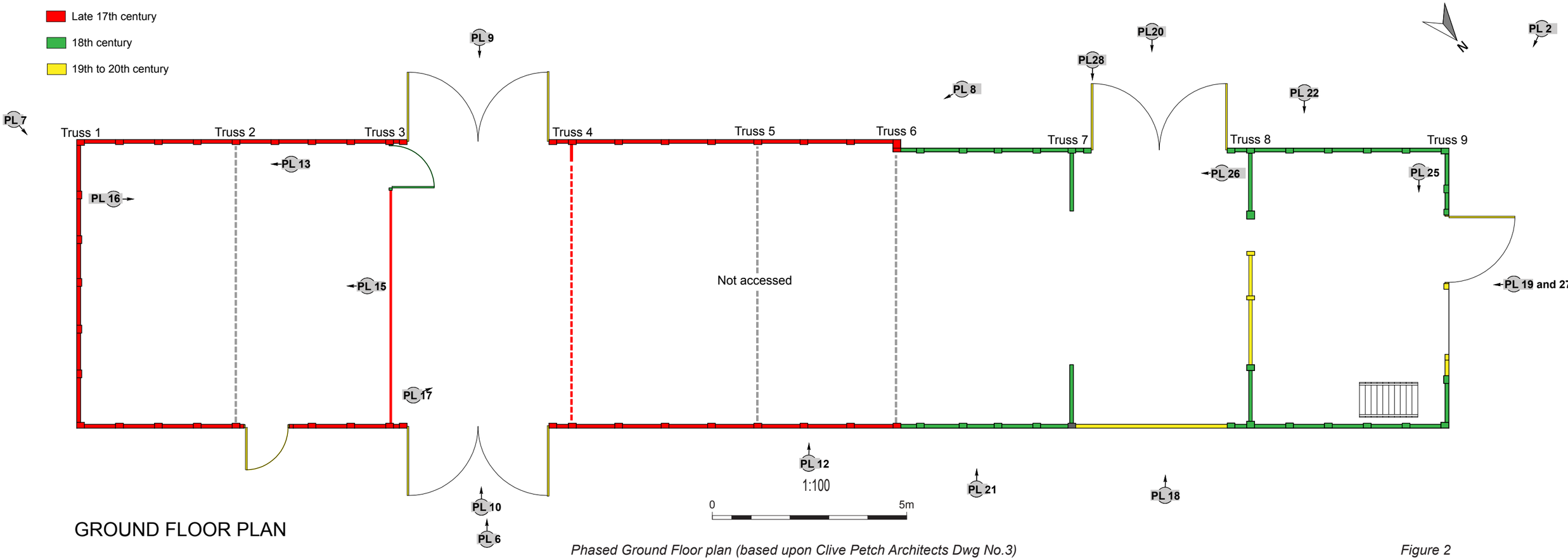
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Key

Late 17th century

18th century

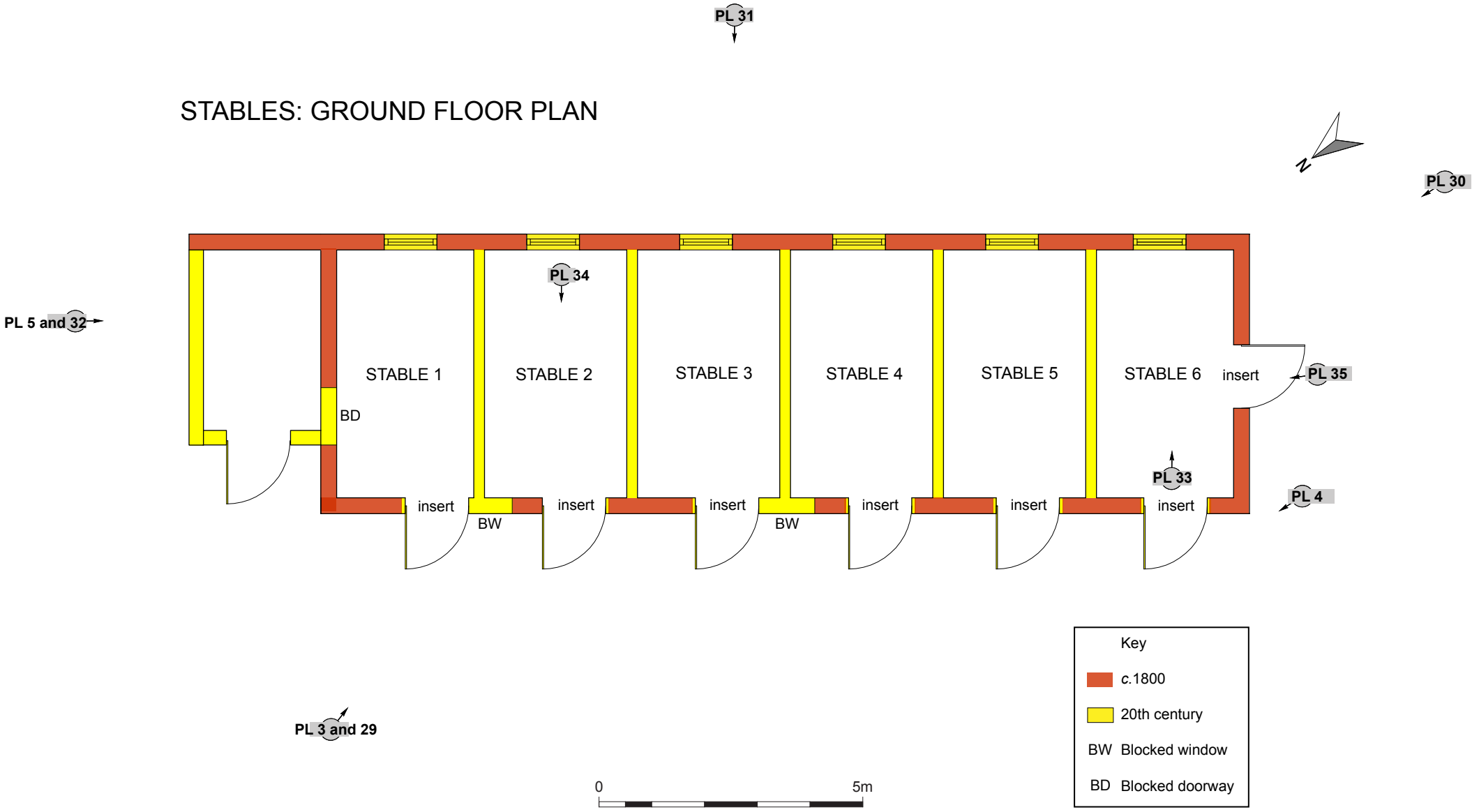
19th to 20th century



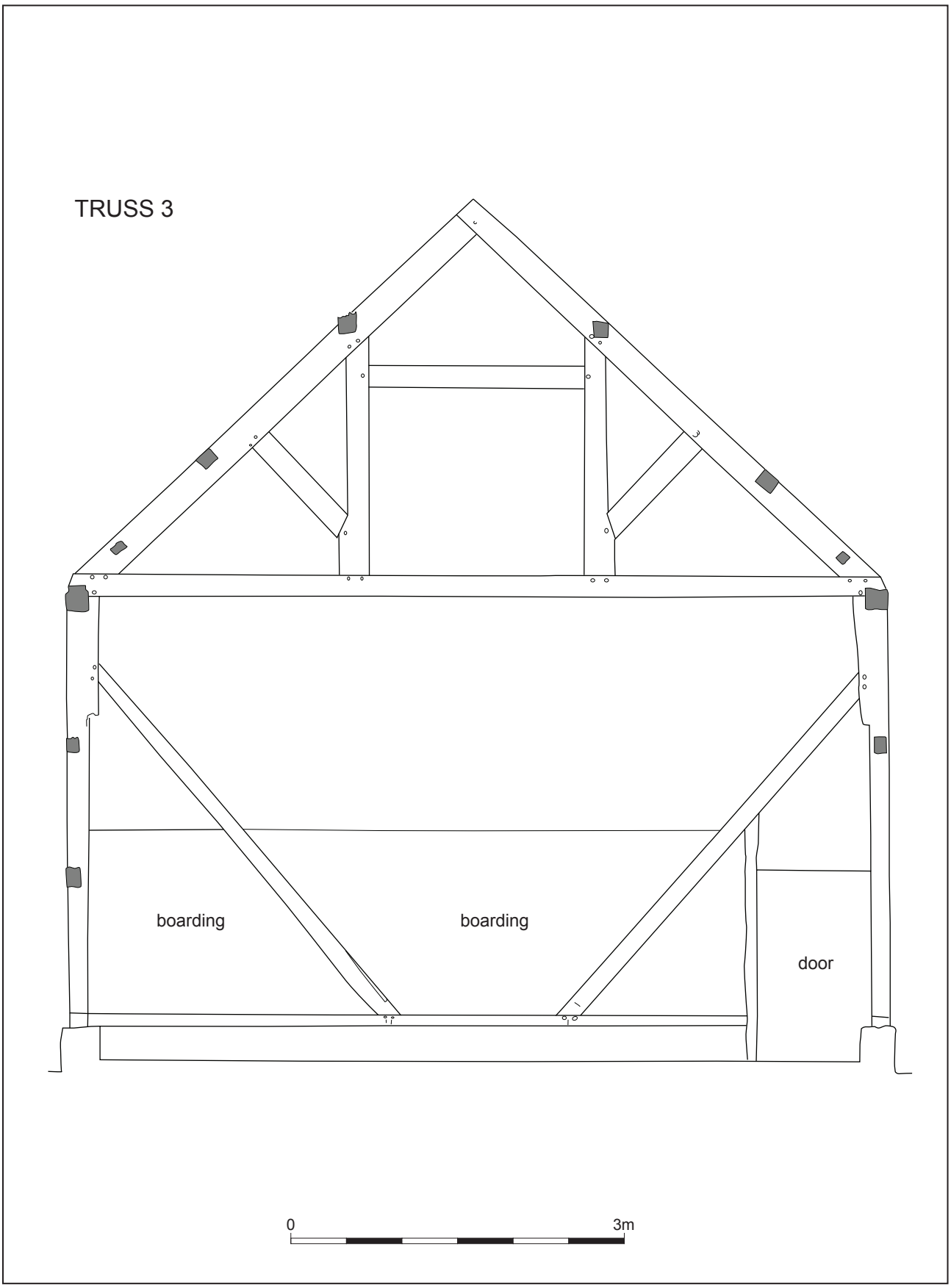
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Phased Ground Floor plan (based upon Clive Petch Architects Dwg No.3)

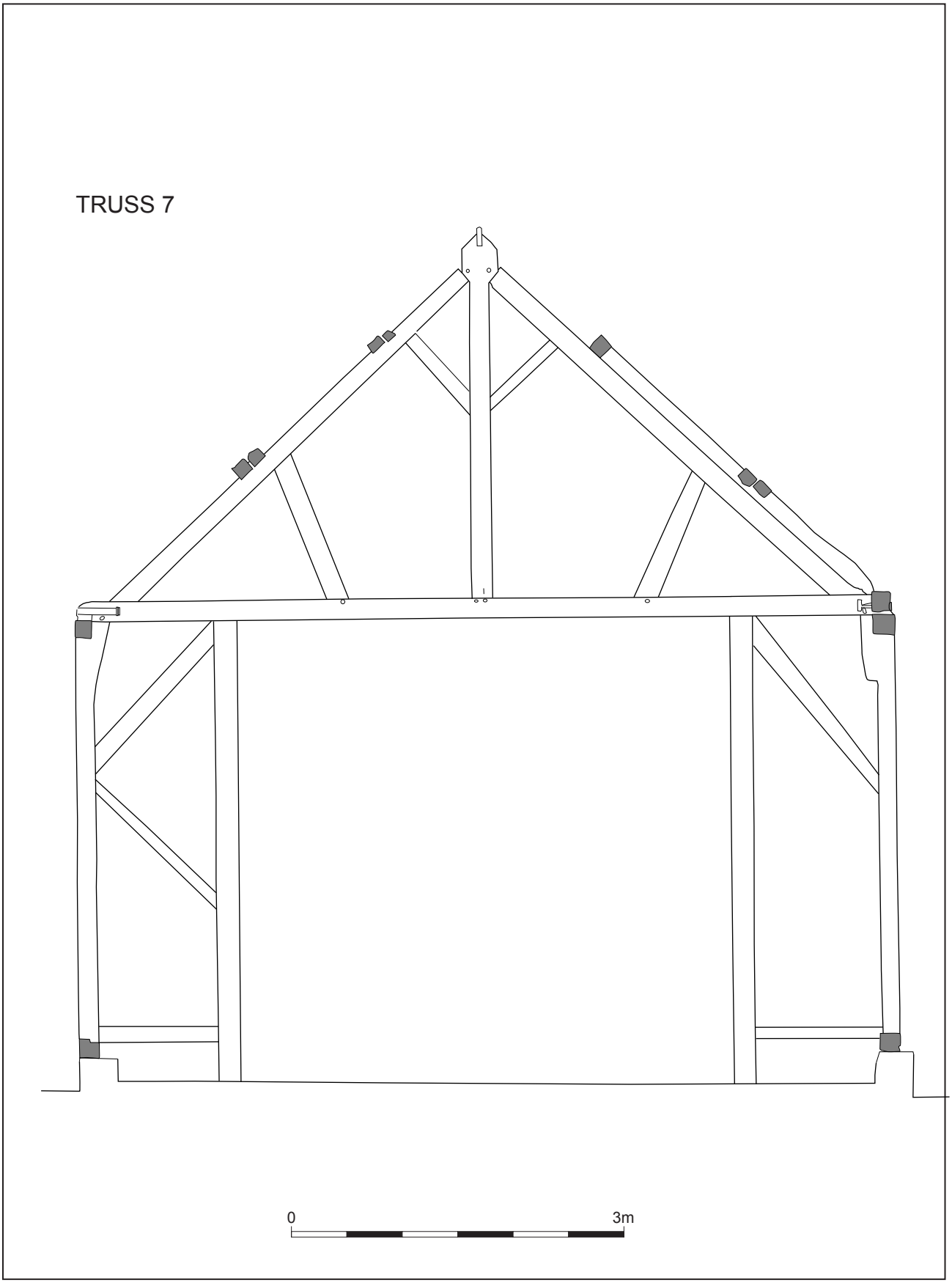
Figure 2



Phased Ground Floor plan of stables (based upon Clive Petch Architects Dwg No.3) *Figure 3*

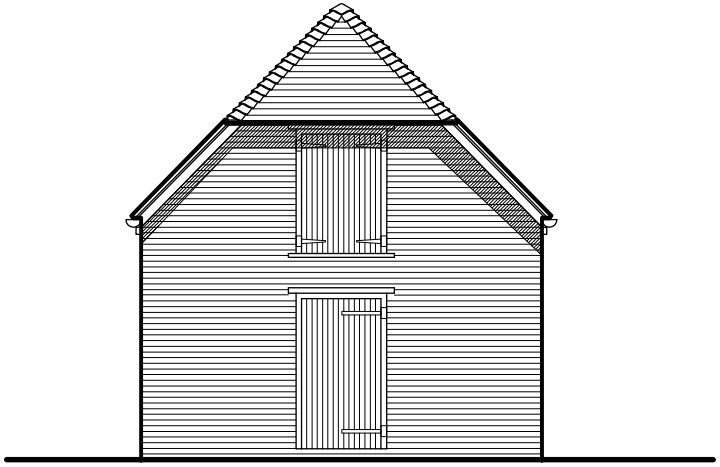


Stable: Truss 3 *Figure 4*



Stable: Truss 7 *Figure 5*

STABLE BLOCK: ELEVATIONS



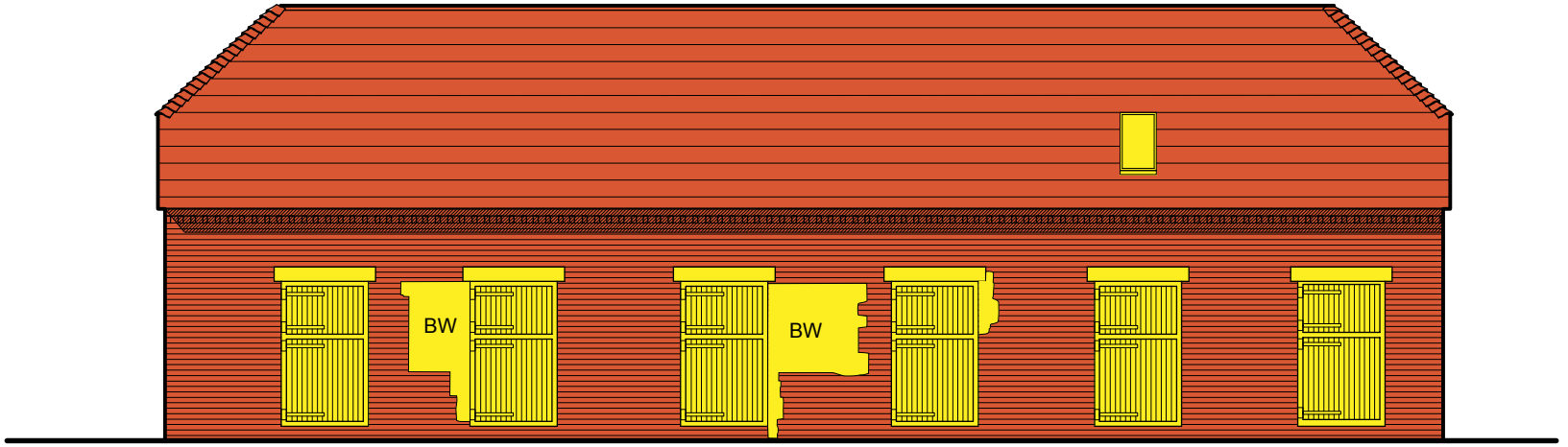
SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

Key

*c.*1800

c. 20th century

BW Blocked window



NORTH WEST ELEVATION

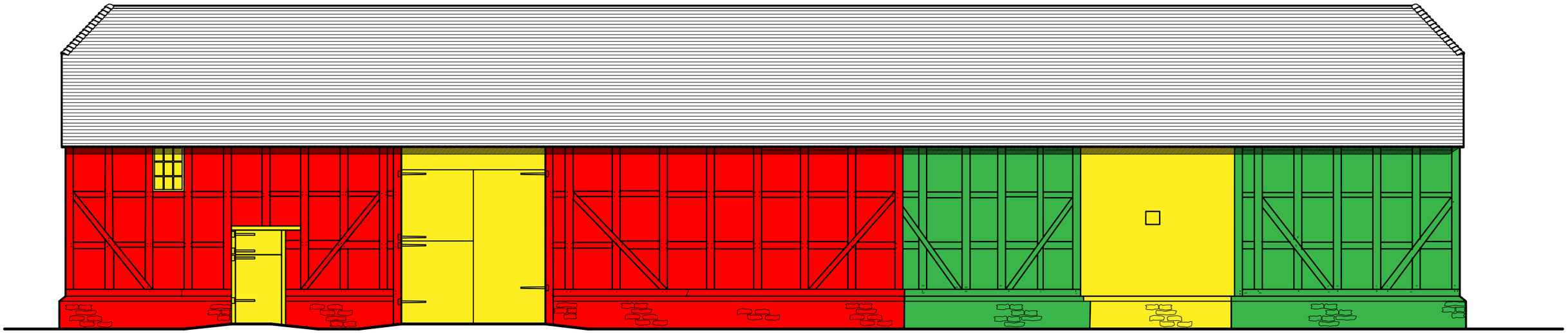
0 5m

Stables: phased North West Elevation and South West elvetions (based upon Clive Petch Architects Dwg No.3) *Figure 6*

MAIN BARN AS EXISTING WITH EXPANDED DRAWINGS TO SHOW PHASE 2 CARPENTERS MARKS

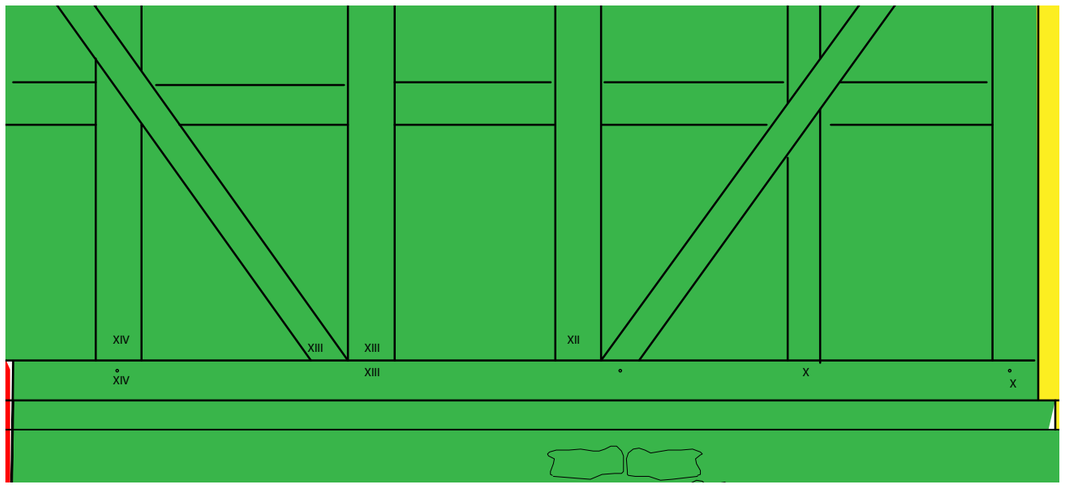
Key

- Late 17th century
- 18th century
- 19th to 20th century

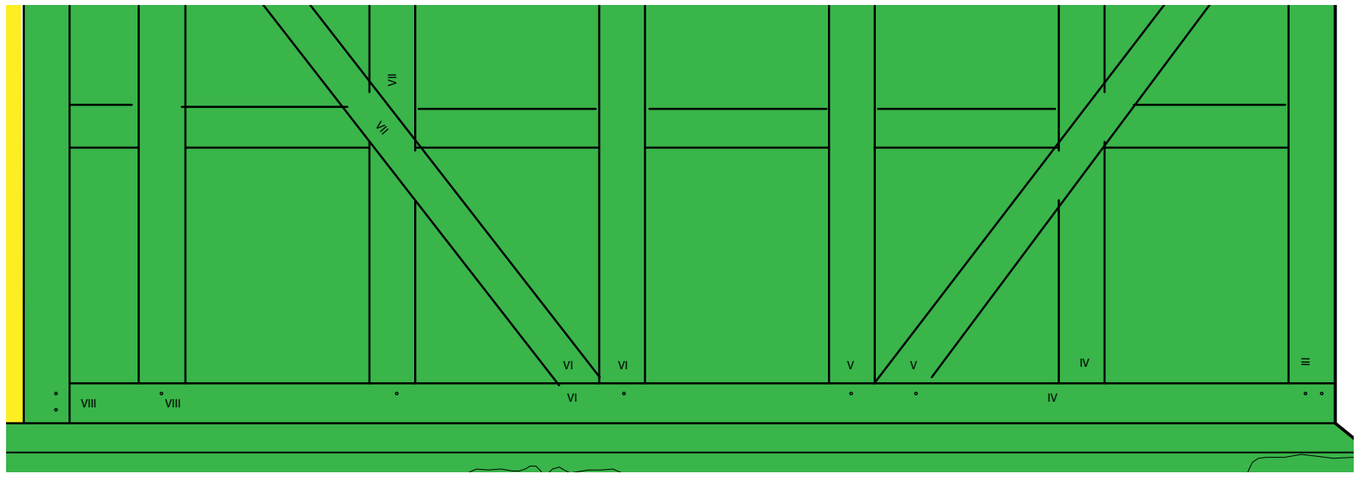


NORTH ELEVATION

A



B



based upon Clive Petch Architects DWg No.3

Plates

Plate 1 General view of the barn within its setting, looking east

Plate 2 General view of the barn within its setting, looking south-east

Plate 3 General view of the stable within its setting, looking south-east

Plate 4 General view of the barn and stable within its setting, looking north

Plate 5 General view of the stable within its setting, looking west

Plate 6 1812 "Map and Survey of the Estates Situate in the Parishes of Holy Cross and St Andrews Pershore" (WRO BA14450/260 s705:73), showing Allesborough Farm. All of the buildings up to the end of Phase 3 are present, with the definition between Phases 1 and 2 also clear.

Plate 7 Phase 1 Barn, looking south-west, scale 2m

Plate 8 Phase 1 Barn, looking north, scale 2m

Plate 9 Phase 1 Barn, looking south-east, scale 2m

Plate 10 Phase 1 Barn, looking north-east, scale 2m

Plate 11 Phase 1 Barn, looking south-west, scale 2m

Plate 12 Phase 1 partial use mortice and tenon with peg jointing, and fixing of joints with nails. This method was used exclusively when jointing the rail to the brace.

Plate 13 Phase 1 Truss 1, no scale, looking east

Plate 14 Phase 1 Truss 6 former gable end, no scale, looking east

Plate 15 Phase 1 truss 2, no scale, looking east

Plate 16 Phase 1 barn, scale 2m, looking south-west

Plate 17 Phase 1 barn with 2othcentury silos obscuring the structure, scale 2m, looking west

Plate 18 Phase 2 barn, scale 2m, looking south-west

Plate 19 Phase 2 barn, scale 2m, looking south-east

Plate 20 Phase 2 barn, scale 2m, looking north-east

Plate 21 Phase 2 carpenters marks on the northern side of the barn, scale 0.5m, looking south-west

Plate 22 Phase 2, example of nailed together joints without internal mortice and tenons, no scale

Plate 23 Phase 2 truss 8, scale 1m, looking south

Plate 24 Phase 2 truss 9, no scale, looking west

Plate 25 Phase 2 barn, scale 2m, looking north-east

Plate 26 Phase 2 barn, scale 2m, looking east

Plate 27 Latch reused on the Phase 2 barn, no scale, looking south-east

Plate 28 Strap hinge reused on the Phase 2 building, no scale, looking north east

Plate 29 Phase 3 building, 2m scale, looking south-east

Plate 30 Phase 3 building, 2m scale, looking north-east

Plate 31 Phase 3 building, 2m scale, looking north-west

Plate 32 Phase 3 building, 2m scale, looking south-west

Plate 33 Phase 3 building, 2m scale, looking south-east

Plate 34 Phase 3 building, 2m scale, looking north-west

Plate 35 Phase 3 building, no scale, looking north-east

Plate 36 First floor room added into the Phase 2 barn, looking south-west

Appendix 1: Summary of project archive (WSM71826)

TYPE	DETAILS*
Paper	Drawing, Plan, Survey
Digital	Images raster/digital photography, Survey, Text

**OASIS terminology*