

Building recording at Lamb's Farm Stables, Leigh Sinton, Malvern, Worcestershire

Worcestershire Archaeology
for Tony Edwards and Judi Reeve

July 2020



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LAMB'S FARM STABLES, LEIGH SINTON, MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE

Building recording report



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SITE INFORMATION

Site name: Lamb's Farm Stables, Leigh Sinton, Malvern, Worcestershire
Local planning authority: Malvern Hills District Council
Planning reference: 19/01727/HP
Central NGR: SO 76908 51939
Site number: WSM 32171
Commissioning client: Tony Edwards and Judi Reeve
WA project number: P5858
WA report number: 2816
HER reference: WSM 73029
Oasis reference: fieldsec1-396085

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1	09/07/2020	T Cornah	Final	R Jackson

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Building recording at Lamb's Farm Stables, Leigh Sinton, Malvern, Worcestershire

By Tim Cornah

Illustrations by Tim Cornah and Jamie Wilkins

Summary

Building recording was undertaken at Lambs Farm Stables, Leigh Sinton, Malvern, Worcestershire (NGR SO 76908 51939). It was commissioned by Tony Edwards and Judi Reeve, in advance of proposed removal of an existing single storey side extension and garage and replacement with a two-storey side extension. Planning permission has been granted subject to a programme of building recording.

The structure was of two bays originally, and likely to have been agricultural in function. It was extended to the south, most likely in the 18th century, with evidence of a further timber frame structure having existed to its north. The building was heavily altered and modified in the late 20th century.

Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

Building recording was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) in June 2020 at Lambs Farm Stables, Leigh Sinton, Malvern, Worcestershire (NGR SO 76908 51939; Fig 1). The project was commissioned by Tony Edwards and Judi Reeve, in advance of proposed removal of an existing single storey side extension and garage and replacement with a two-storey side extension. Planning permission has been granted subject to a programme of building recording (planning reference 19/01727/HP).

The building is an undesignated heritage asset, within the terms used by the National Planning Policy Framework. The building is also registered with the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER WSM32171).

No brief was provided but discussions with the Curator established that a Level I Building Record was required as defined in Historic England guidance (HE 2016 Understanding historic buildings: A guide to good recording practice). This was in order to preserve the building by record in its current state (Curator correspondence dated 23-04-2020).

A WSI was prepared by WA (2020) and approved by the curator. The building recording also 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 (ClfA 2014a)*, as well as *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire (WCC 2010)*.

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' (Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures, ClfA 2014a).

The aims and scope of the project are to preserve the building by record in its current state.

2 Project methodology

2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2020).

Fieldwork was undertaken on 3rd June 2020. The site reference number used by the Historic Environment Record to record archaeological "events", and site code used in the archive is WSM 73029.

Building recording consisted of a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the buildings. 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. Photogrammetric survey was undertaken on the front elevation of the building.

The project was a Level 1 record which is essentially a basic visual record supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type.

The record will include the following elements of survey:

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

Drawings

- Roughly dimensioned sketched plan, section, or elevation

Written account

- A summary of the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and date (where possible)

3 Building development summary

3.1.1 Phase 1: Mid 16th to mid 17th centuries

The building (Plate 1 to Plate 9; Figure 3) was originally of 2 bays spanning from bay frame trusses 1 to 3 (Figure 2), as suggested by the single clear carpenters mark with is an inverted Y followed by an inverted V and IIII, all cut with a race knife. This is on the fourth stud running north from bay frame 1. Only the long wall frames of this structure remained, both of which consisted of oak pegged three high square panel framing, a style which spanned the above suggested time frame. Its oak timbers were pit sawn, broadly suggesting a post circa 1540 date. The function of this building was unclear, though likely agricultural.

3.1.2 Phase 2: 18th to 19th centuries

A third bay (Plate 10 to Plate 12) was added to the southern end of the building up to bay frame 4 using a large amount of reused timber including a floor joist and a tie beam. It continued the three high square panel framing though the use of nails to fix joints predominated over pegging.

Bay frame 5 (Plate 13) was built nearly abutting bay frame 3. This is the only remnant of a now largely demolished structure on the northern side of the Phase 1 building, but the frame's original timbers survived only partially on its eastern side, so little can be suggested of this structure

3.1.3 Phase 3: Late 20th century

The building was extensively remodelled (Plate 14 to Plate 17) with all visible elements of bay frames 1 to 3 excepting their jowl posts removed. The roof structures were also entirely removed, the building widened and the new central roof ridge heightened. Much of the interior timber visible on the first floor was reused material inserted at this time. A further single storey flat roofed structure was added on the northern end.

4 Conclusion

The structure was of two bays originally, and likely to have been agricultural in function. It was extended to the south, most likely in the 18th century, with evidence of a further timber frame structure having existed to its north. The building was heavily altered and modified in the late 20th century.

5 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Tim Cornah (ACIfA) and managed by Robin Jackson (ACIfA). The report was produced and collated by Tim Cornah.

6 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following: Tony Edwards and Judi Reeve for commissioning the project. The project was monitored by Aidan Smyth the Archaeological planning officer and Worcestershire Archaeology would also like to thank him for his advice.

7 Bibliography

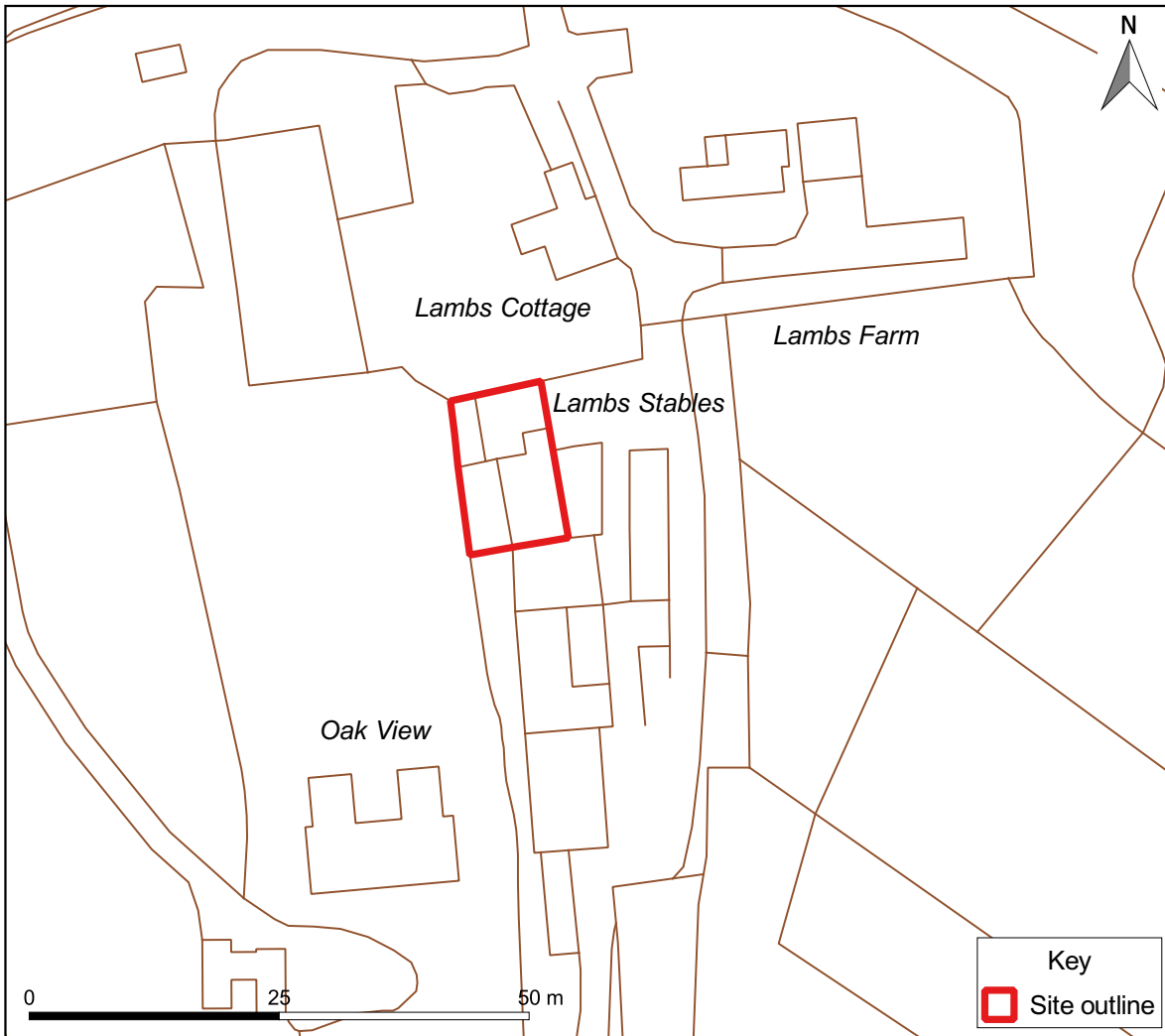
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Figures



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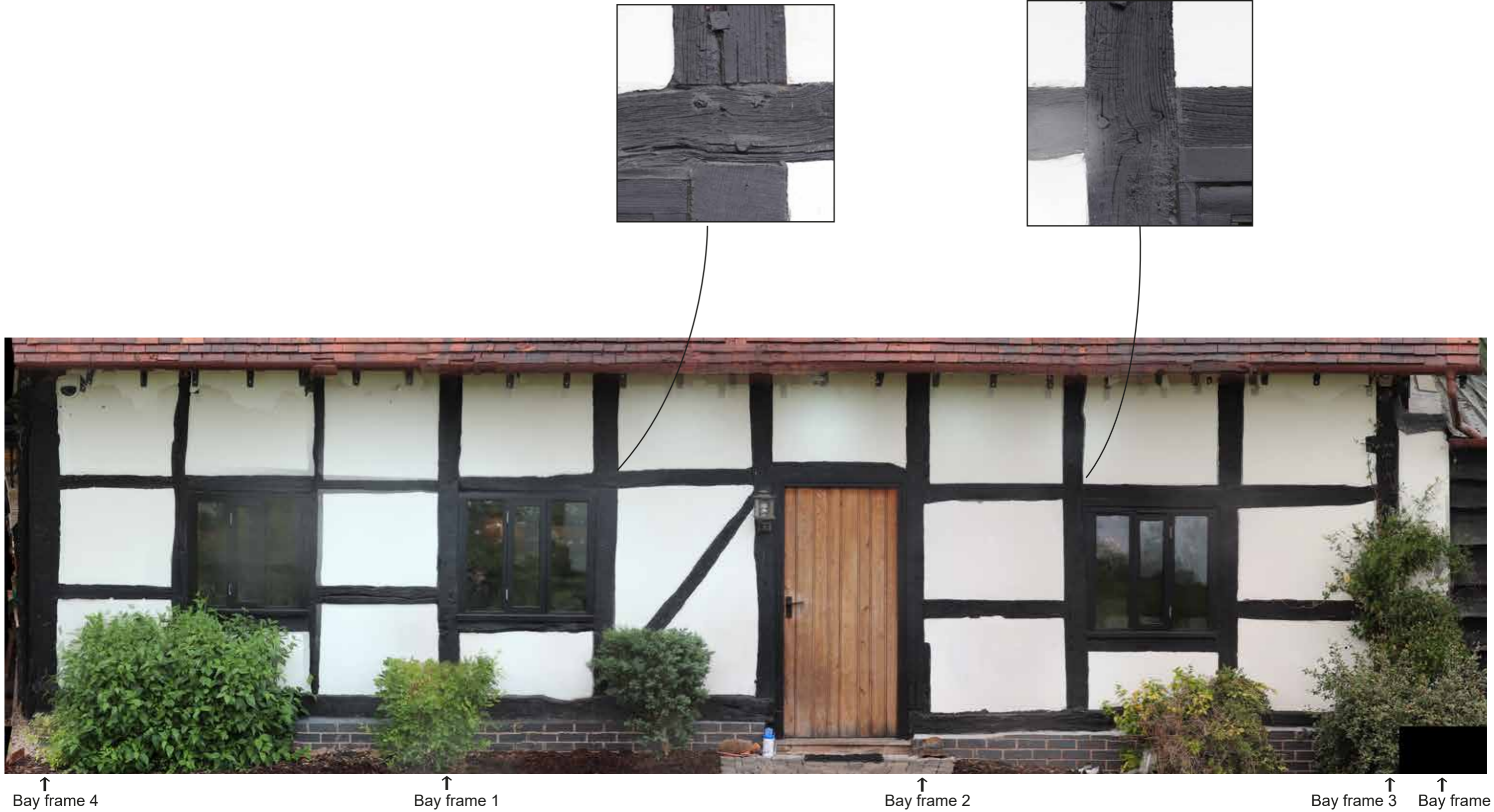
Location of the site

Figure 1



Ground and first floor plans with plate locations (based on Ben James Architectural design drawings LS-DWG-000 and LS-DWG-001)

Figure 2



Front eastern facing wall frame elevation with the positions of the bay frames marked and inset of carpenters mark

Figure 3

Plates



Plate 1 The building looking north-west



Plate 2 The building looking south-east



Plate 3 Phase 1 former exterior wall, looking north-east



Plate 4 Phase 1 former exterior wall, looking south-west, 1m scale



Plate 5 Phase 1 southern bay, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 6 Phase 1 northern bay, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 7 Phase 1 northern bay, looking north, east, 1m scale



Plate 8 Phase 1 former bay frame jowl post, looking east



Plate 9 Phase 1 head of jowl post with tenon visible that would have jointed to the wall plate and tie beam, looking north-east, scale 1m



Plate 10 Phase 2 additional southern bay, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 11 Re-used former floor joist within the Phase 2 additional southern bay, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 12 Re-used former tie within the Phase 2 additional southern bay, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 13 Phase 2 additional northern structure, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 14 Phase 3 northern single storey addition, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 15 Phase 3 kitchen, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 16 Phase 3 first floor room and inserted timbers, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 17 Phase 3 first floor room and inserted timbers, looking north, 1m scale