



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT**

**ON**

**BOTLEY HILL BARNS**

**HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, WARWICKSHIRE**

**NGR SP 14038 68426**

*On behalf of*

*AM Architectural Design Ltd.*

**MAY 2015**

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# Botley Hill Barns

## *Building Assessment*

### **SUMMARY**

*This document represents the recording and building assessment of the barns at Botley Hill Farm, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire (NGR SP 14038 68426). The barns consist of three buildings within a U-shaped layout with the opening on the southwest side. The barns are located to the northeast side of Botley Hill Farmhouse (EHBID 482887) with additional modern farm buildings located to the northeast and northwest. The research into the barns consisted of a search of the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record, a cartographic search and a site visit in order to establish the development of the surrounding area.*

*The initial construction of the barns is probably dated to c.1880 and is identified by the presence of segmental headed doorways and windows throughout the buildings. Later re-working is indicated by the blocked segmental arches and presence of square-headed doors and windows. The date of c.1880 is suggested due to the barns use as accommodation for cattle which was not common practice until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. However, it is possible that the building is of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date.*

*The Cart Shed, Cow Shed and Dairy are within one building and located on the northeast side of the barns. On the northeast and southwest elevations are several bays containing segmental headed and square-headed doors and windows. The internal of the room is divided into five rooms on the ground floor and two loft spaces. The dairy is a later addition, most likely of 20<sup>th</sup> century date as indicated by the bricks used for its construction.*

*The Stable Block is located on the southeast side of the barns. The building is divided into two groups of three stables with a narrow room locate in the middle of the building. The walls dividing the stables appear to be later additions, as evidence by the internal walls abutting the external walls and consisting of square-headed doors.*

*The Old Forge and Bull Pens are on the northwest side of the barns. The map regression suggests that the north wall of the Old Forge was initially in line with the north east elevation of the Cow Shed. This is supported by the joints visible in the northeast elevation of the Dairy and the north area of the Old Forge.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Location**

Botley Hill Barns, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire (NGR SP 14038 68426) is in the historic parish of Wotton Wawen. Historically the parish of Wotton Wawen was based within the Hundred of Barlichway, within the historic county of Warwick. In 1861, several additional parishes were created from the Wotton Wawen parish, including Henley-in-Arden and Ullenhall. Botley Hill Farm is recorded as being within the parish of Ullenhall after 1861. The site is now located within the parish of Ullenhall, in the District of Stratford-upon-Avon and the modern County of Warwickshire.

The site consists of three barns set in a U-shape with the opening on the southwest side. A modern barn has been built within the centre of the barns. Access roads run along the southeast, southwest and northeast sides of the barns leading to additional buildings adjacent to the site. The neighbouring buildings include a farmhouse, located on the opposite side of access road on the southwest of the barns. There are two additional farm buildings; one is located on the northwest and the other on the northeast. To the west of the barns and behind the farmhouse there is a moat. To the southeast and outside the area of the additional buildings are post-medieval fields.

Topographically the barns are located on a north facing slope on a northern spur of Botley Hill. The barns are set at a height between 87m and 96m Ordnance Datum.

The underlying geology ([mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/hml](http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/hml)) is a Mercia Mudstone Group; a mudstone sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200-251 million years ago during the Triassic period.

### **1.2 Commission**

This report was commissioned by Samantha Stevens of AM Architectural Design Ltd, as part of a programme of archaeological work required as a condition of the planning programme.

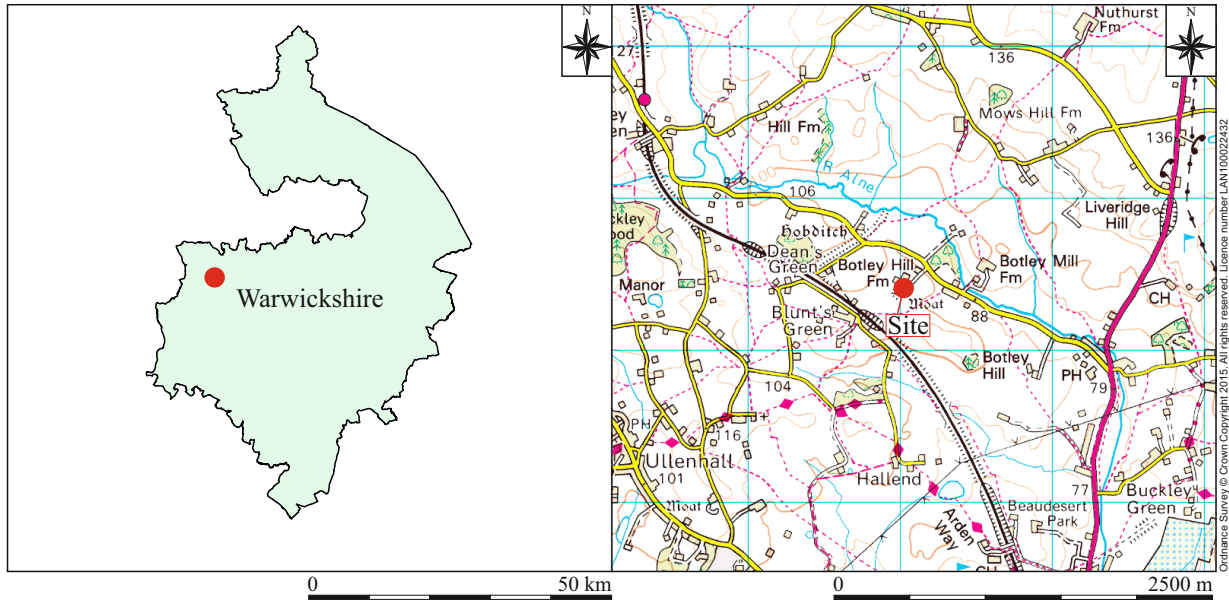
### **1.3 Aims of Investigation**

The aim of this report is to record the historic barns at Botley Hill Farm prior to any development work.

## **2 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Designation**

The Botley Hill Barns are not listed or located within any conservation area, area of outstanding natural beauty (ANOB) or World Heritage site. The Farmhouse located on the southwest side of the barns is a listed building (EHBID 482887: NGR SP 13998 68382) with the following designation.



Key  Site boundary  Study buildings

Figure 1: Site location

*Moated farmhouse. Early C16 with C20 rebuilding and renovations with additions to rear. Close-studded timber-framing with arched braces, jettied to right, with painted brick infill and renewed plain-tile roof. L-shaped on plan. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 7-window range. Gabled 2-storey entrance porch projects and has arched doorway with plank door within. 2- and 3-light casement windows throughout. To right gable end: first-floor tie beam surmounted by original close studding (renewed to ground floor), with arched braces and ornamental panelling to gable end. End and ridge stacks.*

## **2.2 History of Development**

A search of the surrounding Historic Environment Record revealed a number of earlier sites in the area. To the northwest of Botley Hill Farm is the Early Iron Age Hobditch Causeway (EWA9047, EWA9048, EWA2872, EWA6117, EWA6416, EWA9962, MWA1202, SP 1385 6883). The site is a series of visible triple earthworks that have undergone partial excavations, evaluation trenches, field walking, field survey and geophysical surveys. Additional ditches have been recorded as part of the Hobditch Causeway. The first is located northwest of Botley Hill Farm and was identified during field observation and partial excavation (EWA1294, EWA6118, MWA1213, SP 1449 6914). It is a linear feature consisting of a bank and at least one ditch. The second of these other sites recorded as an addition to the Hobditch Causeway is a linear embankment also located northwest of the proposal site (MWA4792, SP 1327 6889). The site has been invariably associated with an Iron Age oppidum, however, no large area of settlement has been identified and it is more likely that the site developed as a nemeton, an enclosed sacred grove (Yeates 2008, 107-116). This data implies that the Arden Forest was in prehistoric times part of a wooded landscape.

There was continued use of the area to the northwest of the proposal site into the Roman period. A Roman Settlement was recorded at Hobditch Causeway due to a series of partial excavations (EWA3033, EWA6136, EWA6423, EWA6487, MWA4791, SP 1378 6873). The settlement is centred northwest of Botley Hill Farm. This settlement appears to have a timber polygonal building constructed on a platform cut into one of the ditches and would seem to fit into a cult associated with a Dobunnic hunter god called Cunomaglos, whose cult is elsewhere associated with nemetons (Yeates 2008, 107-116). A second Roman settlement has been identified during partial excavation and is located c.400m North of Botley Hill Farm (EWA3034, MWA4795, SP 1400 6884). During field observations a possible Roman tile kiln was identified north-northwest of Botley Hill Farm (EWA1975, MWA4793, SP 1417 6893).

Ullenhall is first recorded in 1086 as *Holehale* (Gover, Mawer et al. 1936, 245). The name would appear to be related to neighbouring Oldberrow that is first documented as *Ulenbeorge* in a pre-Conquest charter and also *ulanwyllan* that occurs in the same charter. It is suggested that the etymology of the place is difficult in that it could be derived from Old English *ūle*, owl, or that it could be derived from a personal name. As the name occurs as a river-name an animal or divine name is possible. Ull or Ullr is the name of a major Germanic god with a Norwegian divine name interpreted as glory. The name may ultimately be connected to the English word owl.



The manor of Ullenhall is recorded as being located in Ferncombe Hundred in 1086 and in 1066 was a manor held by Waga (Morris 1976, 22.6). The manor in 1086 was held by Robert de Stafford, which contained 1 hide, but had 17 villagers along with 11 smallholders. Perhaps more significantly is the area of woodland that is classed as being ½ league long and 1 furlong wide. The manor appears at this time to be part of a larger holding centred on Wootton Wawen.

Ullenhall Manor (VCH 1945, 212-215) was given by Robert de Stafford or his son to Roger, Earl of Warwickshire, who then enfeoffed it to a further Roger who took on the name of *Ulehale*. The manor was subsequently passed to the de Montfort family of Beudesert in 1316. In 1316 Ullenhall is described as being a hamlet of Whitney (east of Henley) and then part of *Honiley* (Henley) in 1326.

In 1496 Ullenhall Manor is granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare (VCH 1945, 212-215), before being returned to the Crown and granted to Michael Thrognorton of Coughton by Queen Mary in 1553. It is during this time that the Botley Hill Farmhouse was probably built. The manor is then conveyed to William Bolton of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch in 1630, who passes it to his son, William. In 1663 the manor is divided between Williams's three daughters following his death. A third of the manor is then transferred to W M Parker and John Hopkins in 1696, who then lease it in 1712.

In 1724 the manor is taken over by Charles Smith, who inherits Wootton Wawen Manor in 1749 (VCH 1945, 212-215). Ullenhall Manor then descends with Wootton Wawen Manor until 1837, when Robert Knight of Barrells buys Ullenhall Manor. In 1856 the manor is then sold to William Newton of Whately Hall, Castle Bromwich and is kept within the family until 1907 when it is sold to the Martyrs Memorial Trust. On June 27<sup>th</sup> 1861, when the Newton family owned Ullenhall Manor, Ullenhall became a separate Ecclesiastical Parish.

The original church of St. Mary is dated to the Late 13<sup>th</sup> century with later additions dated up to the Modern period, including the roof (VCH 1945, 212-215). The registers at the church start from 1855. In 1875 a new church was built to the south-south-west.

The place-name Botley has first been recognised in a document dated 1199 where it is recorded as *Butteleia* (Gover, Mawer et al. 1936, 243). The name has been interpreted with an etymology of *Botta's-leah*, Botta's clearing or wood.

A possible medieval settlement was identified through aerial survey and is located north of the Botley Hill Farm (EWA3123, MWA5649, SP 1402 6883). The site is recorded as a possible medieval house platform and crop marks. Another medieval settlement is located northwest of Botley Hill Farm and was identified during a partial excavation (EWA3035, MWA4797, SP 1368 6861). A date of 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century was given due to the pottery recovered during the excavation. There are additional medieval sites recorded within the surrounding area, including Botley Mill Farm (EWA1290, MWA1206, SP 1444 6865) and an associated wind mill (MWA1089, SP 1444 6865), which is located to the east of Botley Hill. To the north-west c.299m by 235m is Hobditch Coppice, an area of managed woodland dated from the medieval period (MWA8772, SP 13330 68674).

Botley Hill Farmhouse was built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and the land was originally part of the Wootton Wawen Parish (VCH 1945, 212-215). A moat *c.*72m by 59m is located on the west side of Botley Hill Barns, within the farm (MWA984, SP 1396 6840). The date of the moat is unknown, with only the west side remaining.

The earliest map showing Botley is Beighton's map of Warwick dated 1728 (CR1316 Beighton). Botley is also shown on Yates's map of Warwickshire of 1789 (MA1793). A single square building is shown on this map in the location of Botley Hill Farm. This would imply that the barns have not been constructed by this date.

The Tithe Map of 1843 (CR0569-278.P2) shows the moat and listed farm house. The barns are probably a construction of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

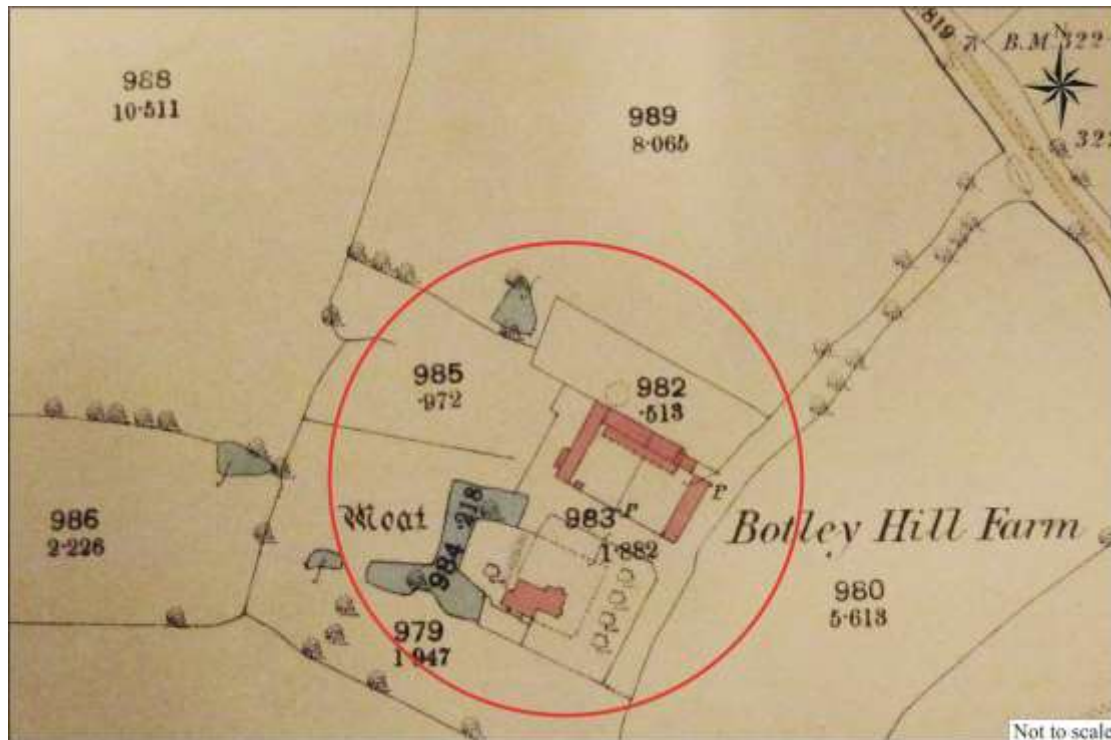


Figure 2: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1886

The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1886 (Warks 31.4) depicts the barns and identifies the site as Botley Hill Farm (Fig. 2). The map shows all three barns and their original layout. It is apparent that there was formerly a lean-to structure on the southwest side of the longer northeast building. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1905 (Warks 31.4) shows the same layout as the first (Fig. 3).

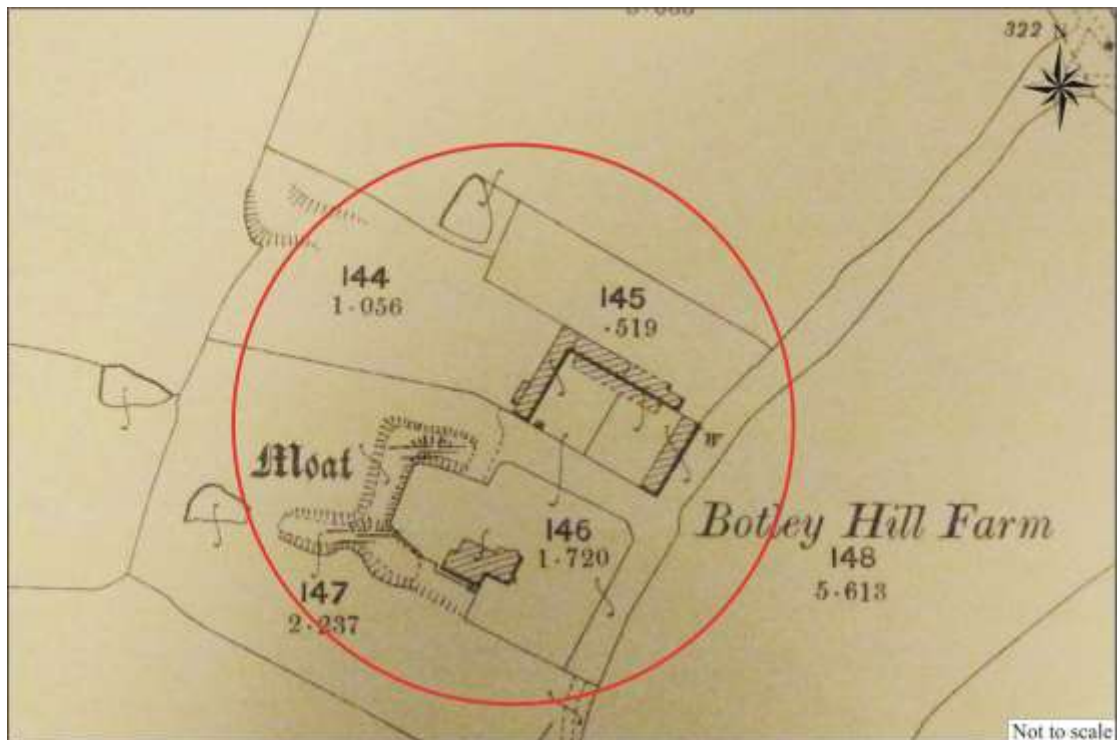


Figure 3: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1905

The Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1938 (Warks 31.4) also shows the same layout of the barns, suggesting that the changes to the layout, which includes the instalment of the Dairy happened after 1938 (Fig. 4).

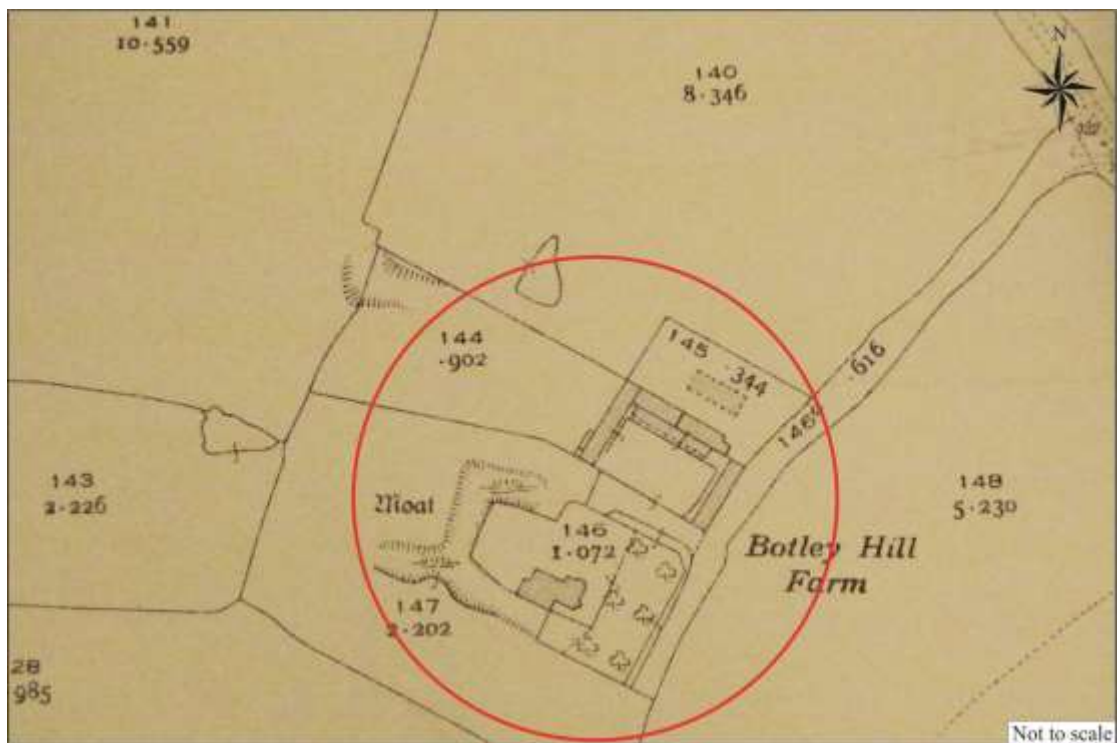


Figure 4: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1938

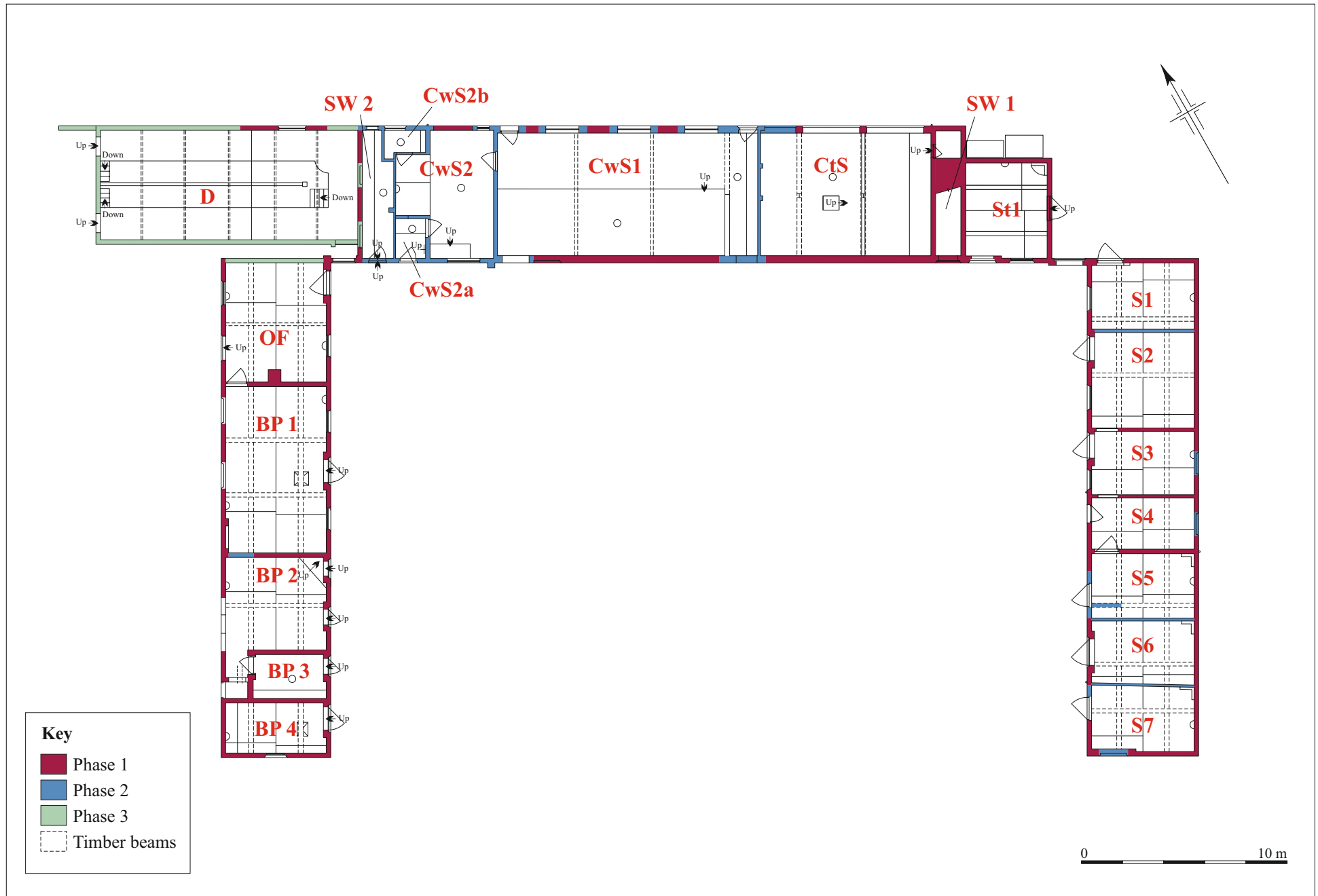


Figure 5: Ground floor plan with phases

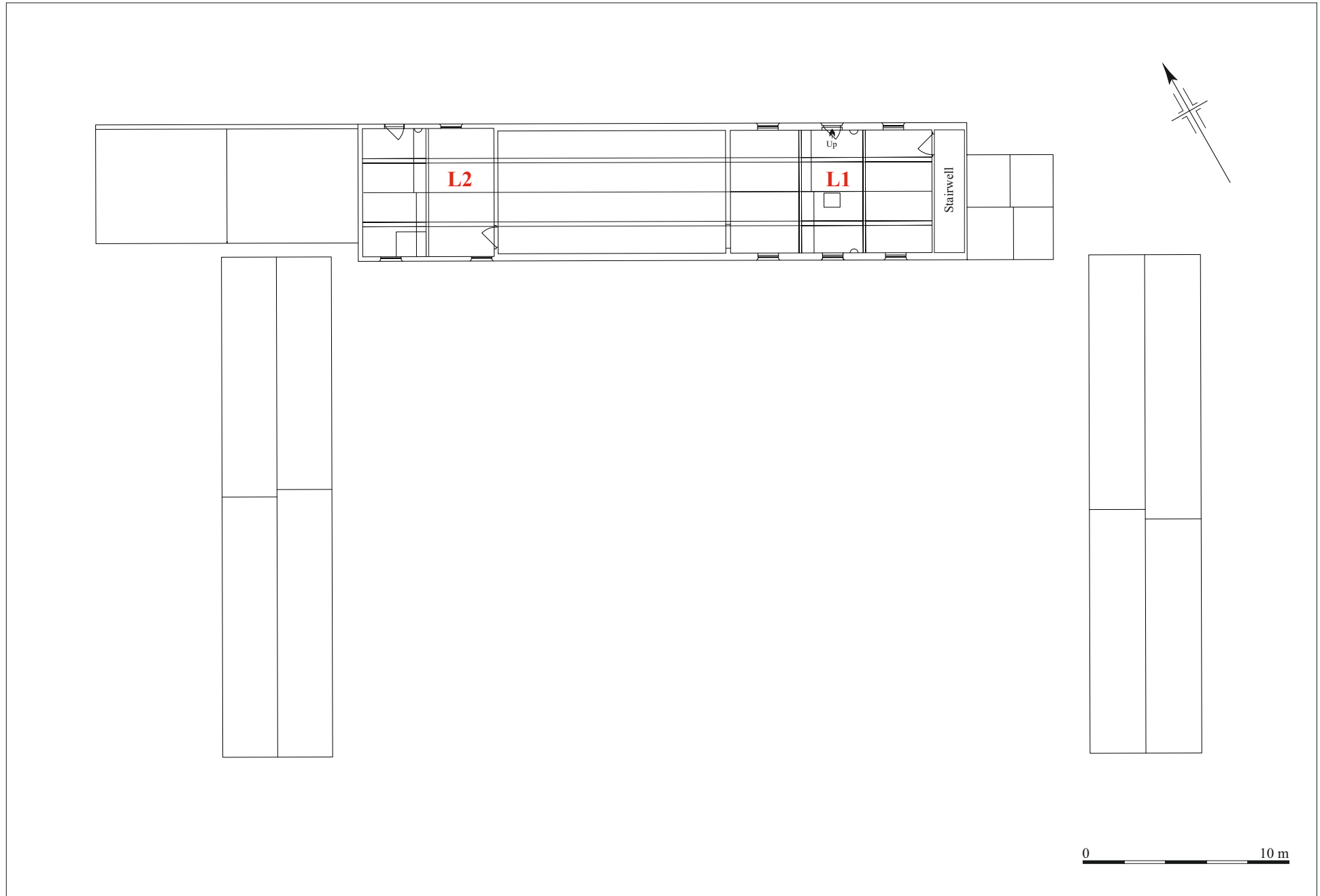


Figure 6: First floor plan

### **3 DESCRIPTION OF BOTLEY HILL BARNs**

#### **3.1 Introduction and General Description**

The plan shows the barns as three rectangular buildings set out in a U-shape with an opening on the southwest side (Figs. 5-6). The buildings are brick with tile roofs. The brick is a mixture of red clay brick and blue vitrified brick, which indicates a pre-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

The Cart Shed, Cow Shed and Dairy are all located within the northeast building range. The Cart Shed is located in the southeast part of this structure and the Cow Shed in the middle. On the northwest end is the Dairy, a later addition which extends past The Old Forge and Bull Pens. There is an addition on the southeast end which appears to be contemporary with the building.

The Stable Block is located to the south-east and is perpendicular to the Cart and Cow Shed. The buildings are connected with an archway at the north corner of the Stable Block and the south corner of the addition on the Cart Shed.

The Old Forge and Bull Pens are located to the northwest and run parallel to the Stable Block. The Old Forge and Bull Pens are connected to the Cow Shed in its east corner.

#### **3.2 Cart Shed, Cow Shed and the Dairy external elevations**

The northeast elevation consists of eight bays (grouped windows and doors) (Fig. 7 E1, plate 1); the first two bays on the southeast side consist of large open segmental arches, which are the entrances into the Cart Shed. The next bay was originally a large segmental arch, but has now been partially blocked up on the northwest side and now contains a new square-headed door. Above these three bays there are two segmental arched windows flanking a segmental headed loft door. The next three bays are large windows, with the last window being set within a large blocked segmental arch. On the right hand side of the large blocked segmental arch a further small square-headed door has been inserted, alongside which is a small window. The last two bays on the right of the building consist of a modern sliding door with a segmental arched window above and a segmental arch window on the ground floor with a square-headed loft door above. There is a small rectangular opening adjacent to the ground floor window. The roof is covered in clay tile.

The original layout of the barns consisted of the Bull Pen and Old Forge being connected with the northeast elevation of the Cow Shed (Fig. 7 E1). The evidence of this arrangement is on the northeast elevation of the Dairy room, where the original outline of the wall is visible and contains a segmental arch window (plate 4). For the construction of the Dairy the wall was raised by several courses of brick and extended northwest. The roof is flat with a parapet. There is an additional single storey structure on the southeast end of the building, with the northeast elevation set back from the main elevation. There are a number of timber settings, which would imply that a structure was previously located against this wall. The roof is of corrugated sheet.

The southeast elevation has a single storey gable with a single door which leads into the additional room on the southeast end of the Cow Shed. Behind this there is a larger two storey gable, which has indications of a blocked opening adjacent to the single storey addition (Fig. 8 E3, plate 2).

The southwest evaluation shows seven irregular bays (Fig. 7 E2). There is one open segmental arch door, which is located at the southeast end and provides access to stairs for the loft above the Cart Shed (L1). The next three bays occur in the loft as segmental arched windows, of which the middle one is blocked. The fourth bay contains an off-set square-headed door. There were probably three original bays in the Cow Shed at the northwest part of the main elevation. The first bay contained a segmental arched doorway on the ground floor. A square-headed doorway has been inserted on the left hand side. The next bay contains a segmental headed window in the loft, below which there is an offset square-headed window. The final bay of the Cow Shed contained a segmental-headed arch in the loft space and a blocked segmental headed arched door below. The door below has been replaced with two square-headed doorways. The roof is of clay tile. On the south side there are indications of post settings in the wall and a setting for a pitched roof. On the southeast end there is a single storey extension with a segmental headed door and a small segmental headed window. There are two segmental headed brick arches at the end of this façade, which provide links to the Stables and the Bull Pens. On the northwest side it is possible to see the Dairy as a flat roof building extend.

The northwest elevation shows the Dairy as narrower extension to the main part of the building, with two metal sliding doors (Fig. 8 E4, plate 3). Behind this there is a gable end of the two storey part of the Cow Shed.



Plate 1: Northeast elevation



Plate 2: Southeast elevation



Plate 3: Northwest elevation





Plate 4: Joint in northeast elevation of Dairy

### 3.3 Cart Shed, Cow Shed and the Dairy internal features

The Cart Shed, Cow Shed and Dairy are split into five major rooms on the ground floor; with a stairwell and a probable stairwell. There are two loft spaces above.

The original location of the Cart Shed (CtS) contains two complete open segmental arches and half of a segmental arch that has been partially unfilled on the northeast side. The southeast elevation has one narrow door that leads into a space below the surviving stairwell. The floor contains cobbles. The ceiling beams and joists are exposed. The ceiling beams are aligned with the posts of the segmental arches and two have modern iron girder supports (plate 5). The joists run along the length and pass through the transverse beams and continue into the Cow Shed (CwS1). It is apparent with from there being half of a large segmental arch that the original wall between the Cart Shed and the Cow Shed has been taken down on the ground floor and rebuilt in a different location. There is a stairwell (SW1) to the southeast of this room with a timber tread ladder stairs, which is entered from the southwest via a segmental arch.

The Cow Shed (CwS1) has four external entrances, none of which are segmental arched, which are located at either end of the northeast and southwest wall. There is a blocked up segmental arched doorway in the southwest wall. In the northeast wall there are three large square-headed windows, the left hand one of which is located in a large blocked segmental arched opening. The floor is set at two different levels, and is of concrete. The room continues into the roof space. The roof trusses consist of a tiebeam with a king post in the centre (plate 6). There are downward braces that run

parallel to the roof, from the king post to the tiebeam. There are also upward braces that run perpendicular to the downward braces from the king post to the downward braces. Back purlins with cleat supports run in the spaces between the downward braces and the roof, along the length of the room. Doorways leading from loft 1 (L1) and Loft 2 (L2) are still in place and visible at the top of the southeast and the northwest elevation.

To the northwest of the main Cow Shed (CwS1) there is a further room that must either form part of the Cow Shed or part of the original Dairy (CwS2). This room is located below Loft 2. In the southeast elevation there is a door leading into the main part of the Cow Shed (CwS1). There is a sliding door in the northeast wall, and a square-headed window in the south wall. There is also a small alcove in the northwest wall. This room has two small rooms to the northeast and southwest of the alcove. A door in the north side of the alcove leads into a small L-shaped room with a window in the northeast wall (CwS2b). A door in the northwest wall leads into a further small room (CwS2a), which has an outside door in the southwest wall and a vertical ladder up to Loft 2. At northwest end of the Cattle Shed is a long narrow room with a door at the southwest end and a window at the north end. There are two blocked apertures in the northwest wall.

The internal layout of the Dairy (D) consists of a brick floor with a lowered area in the centre of the room. There is a segmental arch window in the northeast elevation.

The single storey on the southeast end of the Cart Shed (St1) contains a door and window in the southwest wall and a door in the southeast wall. The roof is a common rafter roof and is covered with corrugated sheeting, suggesting it was later re-covered. There is a trough located in the east corner.

The building contains two lofts (Fig. 6). Above the Cart Shed is Loft 1 (L1). The stairs are accessed on the southwest side of the building and run between the Cart Shed and room St1. The room is divided into four with partial timber dividers (plate 7). There are a series of square holes within the floor. The roof truss is the same as in the Cow Shed. There is a door in the northwest elevation which opens up into the Cow Shed. The northeast wall has one segmental arch door and two segmental arch windows. There were also two segmental arch windows in the southwest wall.

Loft 2 the second loft space is located over Room CwS2. There is a doorway in the southeast wall leading into the Cow Shed (CwS1) with two segmental arched windows in the southwest wall and a segmental headed window in the northeast wall and a square-headed door.



Plate 5: Timber ceiling in Cart Shed



Plate 6: Roof truss in Cow Shed



Plate 7: Divisions in Loft 1 (L1)

### 3.4 Stable Block external elevations

The northeast elevation has a segmental arch doorway with chamfer (Fig. 7 E1). On the north corner is the segmental doorway with chamfer connecting the Stable Block and Cart Shed. The southeast elevation shows two blocked up windows in the middle (Fig. 8 E3). The southwest elevation shows a solid brick wall with a blocked up segmental door with chamfer that is set back into the wall (Fig. 7 E2). The northwest elevation has three doorways at the southwest end of which the middle one is an original segmental arch (Fig. 8 E5, plate 8). There is a narrow segmental arch door in the centre of the elevation. There are then three segmental arch windows interspaced with two segmental doors between the windows.



Plate 8: Northwest elevation of Stable Block

### 3.5 Stable Block internal features

The Stable Block consists of six stables, three at either end of the building and one narrow central room (Fig. 5). The roof truss consists of diminished principles with a pair of clasped purlins with a collar which continue for the length of the building (plate 9).

The group of three stables at the northeast end (S1-3) of the building each have a segmental arched doorway and small segmental arch window. The first stable (S1) is located at the northeast end of the Stable Block, with the entrance in the northeast wall and a window in the northwest wall. The other two stables (S2-3) both have a door and window with segmental arches in the northwest wall.

The central room (S4) is entered by a segmental arched doorway in the northwest wall and has internal walls that go up to the apex of the roof. There is a blocked window in the southeast wall. There is a segmental arch doorway in the southwest wall leading to the southwest stable room (S5).

The southwest group of stables include three rooms (S5-S7). All of the internal walls would appear to be later insertions (plate 10). Stable (S5) has an internal segmental arch in the northwest wall and a later square-headed door in the northwest wall. Stable S6 has a segmental headed arch in the northwest wall, while stable S7 has a square-headed door in the northwest wall and a blocked doorway in the southwest wall.



Plate 9: Roof truss in Stable Block



Plate 10: Abutting wall in Stable Block

### **3.6 The Old Forge and Bull Pens external elevations**

The southeast elevation consists of segmental arched doors and windows forming nine bays (Fig. 8 E6). The roof is of clay tile. From the northeast end there is a door, then two windows which have been blocked up on the lower halves. There is a chimney located on the ridge between these windows. There is a further door then another partially blocked window. Then there is a series of four doors on the southwest end, with one of the doors being converted into a location for feeding pen (plate 11).

The southwest elevation shows a small arched window within the middle of the elevation (Fig. 7 E2). There is a chimneystack above the ridge.

The northwest elevation contains five recognisable original bays. The first bay on the northeast end of the elevation is a segmental arched window; the second is a segmental arched doorway. The two middle bays contain blocked segmental arched windows. The subsequent bay appears to be a more recent hole knocked through the wall with a large metal sliding doorway inserted (plate 12). The last bay is a narrow segmental arched doorway which leads into a passageway.



Plate 11: Converted doorway for feeding pen



Plate 12: Sliding door for Bull Pen

### 3.7 The Old Forge and Bull Pens internal features

The Old Forge and Bull Pen are divided into five rooms. The same roof trusses continue for the length of the building and contain a diminished principle with a pair of clasped purlins with a collar (plate 13).

The room at the northeast end of the building is the Old Forge (OF), where the northeast gable end is a rebuild where the building was shortened (plate 14). In the southeast wall there is a segmental arched doorway and partially blocked window. In the northwest wall there is a further segmental doorway and a segmental arched window. There is a flue on the southwest elevation (plate 15) and a door on the right side of the flue. The floor consists of large squared flagstones.

The most northern Bull Pen (BP1) has two segmental arched windows in the southeast wall that have the lower half blocked up, which flank a segmental arched door. There are three blocked segmental arched features in the northwest wall including two windows and a door. There is a door to the Old Forge in the northeast wall, and a blocked door in the southwest wall. The floor is of brick cobbling.

The entrance into the main Bull Pen (BP2) was in the northwest wall as a large hole in which it contains an iron sliding door. There is a further entrance on the northwest side via a small passage way from a narrow door. The passageway has a metal grate over the entrance and has an additional door in the southeast wall which leads to another pen. There are two doorways in the southeast wall, and a feeding trough in the east corner.

There are two further Bull Pens to the southwest of room BP2, the first a small room BP3 which has a narrow segmental headed door on the southeast side and a door in the northwest side that leads into the side passage of BP2.

The southwest room in the building (BP4) has an entrance in the southeast wall. There is a small segmental arch window located in the southwest wall.



Plate 13: Roof truss in Bull Pen





Plate 14: Joint of later northeast elevation of Old Forge



Plate 15: Chimney breast in Old Forge

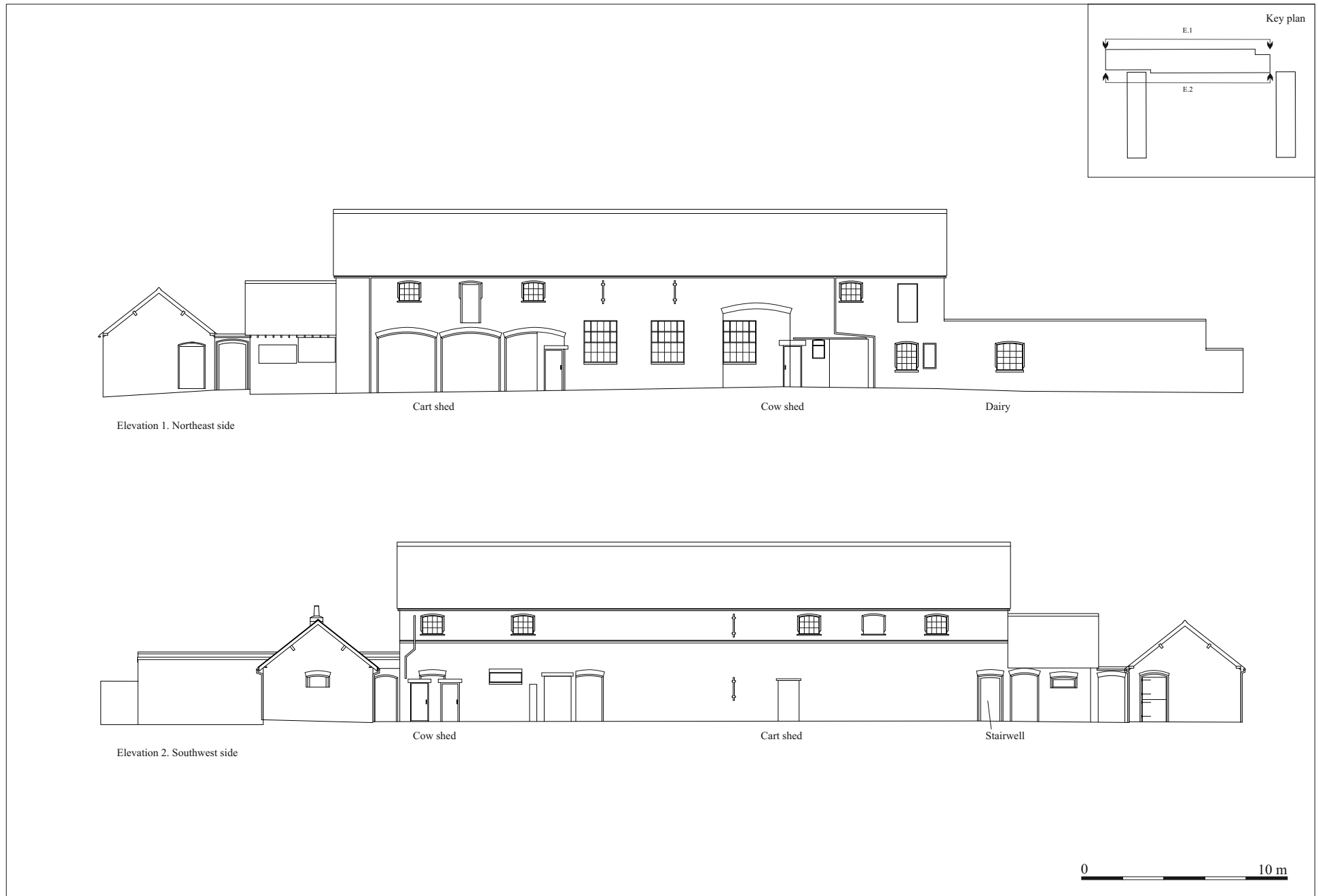


Figure 7: northeast and southwest elevations



Figure 8: southeast and northwest external elevations

## **4 ASSESSMENT**

### **4.1 Phases**

The building was probably constructed in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, but it is not impossible that a very late 18<sup>th</sup> century date is possible. What would count against this early date is the significant use of cattle accommodation in this group of farmyard buildings (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 57). This phase is classed as phase 1 and contains the majority of the structure and is categorised by segmental headed doorways and windows.

Phase 2 saw a reworking of the building with the insertion of a number of square-headed doors and windows.

It is possible, due to the bricks used, that the construction of the Dairy, and reconstruction of the north wall of the Old Forge is a 20<sup>th</sup> century development.

### **4.2 Listed Status**

The three ranges of buildings are not a listed structure, although they lie adjacent to a designated listed building.

### **4.3 Historic and Architectural Assessment**

The building is probably a product of the trend to construct model farms in the later part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century or the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Similarities of design of the Cow Shed and Cart Shed can be made with a structure at Grange Farm at Little Hale in South Lincolnshire (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 52), where a four bay Cart Shed is located alongside a shed with large double doors. The loft areas were associated with the storage of grain. Similarities can also be made to the cart shed at Tattenhall Farm, which was constructed *c.* 1860 (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 152).

Cattle accommodation (bull pens and cow sheds) in regional studies do not generally occur until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Such an example is South Lincolnshire (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 57). This structure was in place by the 1880s.

## **5 THE CURRENT PROPOSAL**

The current proposal is to convert the three buildings into four dwellings.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

Building recording was carried out on three ranges of building at Botley Hill Farm by John Moore Heritage Services. This was part of a programme of archaeological work required as a condition of planning permission.

The three ranges of building form a U-shaped structure, which surround a yard that is open on the southwest side. The main range is the northwest range which is a two

storey Cart Shed and Cow Shed with single storey additions at either end. On the southeast side of the yard is a single storey stable. The building on the northwest side is also single storey and contains the remains of an Old Forge and Bull Pens.

It is evident from the survey that there are probably three phases to this building. The earliest phase saw the structure constructed with segmental headed doors and windows. Phase 2 probably saw the reworking of the buildings with the insertion of a number of square-headed windows and doors. Phase 3 saw the demolition of the structure to the north of the Old Forge and the construction of a Dairy, at some time in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century or after.

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## **8 HISTORIC MAPS**

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*John Moore Heritage Services*

7<sup>th</sup> May 2015