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Jobsgreen Farm, Oldbury-upon-Severn, South Gloucestershire

Historic Buildings Investigation and Recording

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Horizon Nuclear Power to undertake an archaeological investigation and recording of the standing buildings at the site of Jobsgreen Farm in Oldbury-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, prior to renovation of the property. The buildings include the large two-storey farmhouse with an attic level, adjoining barns, and several outbuildings arranged around a farmyard.

OA carried out a previous Historic Buildings Assessment of the farmhouse and farm buildings in 2009 (with the report being issued in 2010). This was prior to repairs undertaken principally to the roof structures to halt water ingress and decay of the buildings. The current report represents an updated and amended version of this in terms of building description, photographic record, and drawn record. The previous report is referred to in order to reflect changes to the site following the previous phase of repairs and renovation.

Jobsgreen Farm and its immediate curtilage (including the garden wall) is a Grade II Listed Building. Other structures on the site are not included in the list description and appear not to fall within the curtilage of the listed building. Documentary research was previously undertaken as part of the 2009 investigation to determine the recent history of property ownership and has been included in this report.

Examination of the farmhouse and attached barn shows that it was built in several phases, but mostly in the late 17th or early 18th-century. The house and kitchen were built around 1700, and the barn was added perhaps c 1750. The house has end stacks and a rear stair turret, and a roof with some interesting vernacular carpentry details. Other original fittings such as doors and some windows remain or have been replaced in the same design, but the fireplaces have been replaced. The later additions at the rear show variations in carpentry techniques of floors and roofing.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Horizon Nuclear Power to undertake an archaeological investigation and recording of the standing buildings at the site of Jobsgreen Farm in Oldbury-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, prior to the renovation of the property and to bring this in to a habitable state. This includes the large two-storey farmhouse with an attic level, adjoining barns, and several outbuildings arranged around the farmyard to the rear of the farmhouse. The farm, which has also been called Jobs Green, takes its name from Jobs Green, a nearby village green on the road junction. Both the current and historic Ordnance Survey (OS) spelling is 'Jobsgreen', as is the List entry, and that spelling is followed in this report.
- 1.1.2 OA carried out a previous Historic Buildings Assessment for the farmhouse and farm buildings in 2009 (with the report being issued in 2010) and this report represents an updated and amended version of this in terms of building description, photographic record, and drawn record. The previous report is referred to in order to reflect changes that have occurred as part of the emergency repairs.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 Jobsgreen Farm is a rural farmstead now located in the parish of Oldbury-upon-Severn in the Unitary Authority of South Gloucestershire. Historically, the location lies within the parish of Thornbury, Gloucestershire. The English bank of the River Severn is approximately 850m to the west and north-west of the farm, and the market town of Thornbury is approximately 6.5km to the south-east (Fig. 1). The farmhouse is centred on NGR ST 6140 9480.
- 1.2.2 The farm is set within a landscape characterised by small fields of rich pasture, extant ridge and furrow cultivation earthwork, and arable areas, enclosed by historic field boundaries. These are all set on the flat landscape of the Severn levels lying at approximately 6m aOD.
- 1.2.3 The bedrock geology of the area is the sedimentary mudstone of the Mercian Mudstone Group formed in the shallow seas of the Triassic Period. The site lies at just a few metres aOD on the flood plain of the River Severn and set upon a superficial deposit of the clay and silt Tidal Flat Deposits of the Quaternary Period.

1.3 Listed building summary

- 1.3.1 Jobsgreen Farmhouse and attached barn is listed (Grade II) under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest (list entry number 1136743).
- 1.3.2 The Historic England list entry summary record is reproduced as Appendix A.

1.4 Aims and objectives

1.4.1 The principal aims of the current investigation were:

- to record for posterity the buildings in their current state, prior to any alterations or removal of historic fabric during necessary repair and maintenance work;
- to enhance understanding of the structures, their construction, use over time, as well as any alterations, and how they relate to each other and their surroundings;
- to make the record publicly accessible through a report (a public document) and a project archive deposited with a public institution.

1.5 Methodology

1.5.1 The recording programme on the main historic structures was undertaken broadly to Level 3/4 standard. Historic England has set out the levels of archaeological building recording in their document *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016) and a level 3/4 record is a higher specification than average before and during repair work to listed buildings.

1.5.2 A Level 3 Record is described as... *an **analytical record**, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis 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 building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.*

The Level 4 description expands upon this specification as... *a **comprehensive analytical record** and is appropriate for buildings of special importance. Whereas the analysis and interpretation employed at Level 3 will clarify the building's history so far as it may be deduced from the structure itself, the record at Level 4 will draw on the full range of other sources of information about the building and discuss its significance in terms of architectural, social, regional or economic history. The range of drawings may also be greater than at other levels.*

1.5.3 The building recording consisted of three main elements: a drawn record, a descriptive, written record and a photographic record. Particular attention was given to the architecture, use, construction and evolution of the buildings and site.

1.5.4 For the drawn survey, the client made available the existing plans and elevations. Further drawings were created of features of historical building significance by measured hand survey where necessary. The digital photographic survey comprised general images with specific details recorded where appropriate using a 1m and 0.25m scale. The descriptive survey complemented the photographic records and added further analytical and descriptive detail.

2 BACKGROUND HISTORY

2.1 Map regression

- 2.1.1 The buildings around Jobs Green are possibly the remnants of a small hamlet of several properties of medieval origins, though the oldest building is now the 17th-century parts of Jobsgreen Farm.
- 2.1.2 The buildings are shown on the 1846 Tithe Map of Thornbury (Fig. 2) in a similar arrangement to their state prior to 2010, with a number of buildings at Stonehouse, Jobsgreen, and Worthy Farm (see Fig. 5 for the identification of these buildings, now demolished).
- 2.1.3 The first edition OS 6-inch and 25-inch map of 1881 (Fig. 3) shows a similar arrangement, with a close group of buildings around Jobsgreen Farm, more buildings in the area of Worthy Farm and a pump (annotated *P*) in the Worthy Farm farmyard.
- 2.1.4 The second edition OS 25-inch map of 1903 (Fig. 4) shows a similar arrangement to the first edition. The indication of landownership links between parcels clearly show that Jobsgreen and Worthy Farms were under one ownership (Parcel 276), and Stonehouses under another (Parcel 277). For further information from *c* 1910, see below.
- 2.1.5 Comparison of the OS maps of *c* 1900 and the present day situation shows that several minor buildings have disappeared, and many new structures have come into existence. These changes could be documented from later editions of OS maps, dated aerial photographs, and possibly from planning records; they would be of interest from an historical point of view, but not have much impact on the current considerations.
- 2.1.6 From the early maps it is clear that the area has been known as Jobsgreen since the early 19th century at the latest. It is however referred to as 'Jobe's Green' in the current OS data. This may indicate a spelling mistake over the years and in some modern documents it is still referred to as Jobe's Green.

2.2 History of ownership

- 2.2.1 The early history of the properties is not recorded in the sources that have been studied for this assessment and it is believed that there are no early estate maps showing this area. In recent times the farms have belonged to a local landowner until acquired by E.ON UK plc and now transferred to Horizon Nuclear Power. The modern ownership has been subject of a recent investigation by Fisher German Chartered Surveyors, who have supplied information on the ownership changes in the period 1942-2008.
- 2.2.2 Earlier land ownership has been traced through the Tithe Map and Award,¹ the 1910 Valuation maps and field books,² though the 1941-3 Farm Survey was not available.³

¹ Gloucestershire Record Office [GRO]

² Maps in the National Archives [PRO], IR 126; the Oldbury field books are not easily to be found, though draft copies exist in GRO.

³ The survey exists (PRO, MAF 73) but the maps for this part of Gloucestershire do not survive.

It has not been possible to trace back the ownership to an earlier period than the Tithe Map. The known facts established so far can be tabulated as follows:

Key dates	<i>Ownership of Farms</i>		
'Historic'	<i>Stonehouse</i>	<i>Jobs Green</i>	<i>Worthy</i>
1846 Tithe Map	R Cornock <i>Tenancy uncertain</i>	R Cornock <i>Tenancy uncertain</i>	J Cornock <i>Tenancy uncertain</i>
1903 OS map	Stonehouse	Jobsgreen + Worthy <i>Appear to be shown as single holding</i>	
1910 Finance Act	WJ Cornock <i>Separate tenancy</i>	WJ Cornock <i>Separate tenancy</i>	EM Cornock <i>Separate tenancy</i>
1942	W.J. Cornock leaves to T.J. Cornock		[Childs or predecessor]
1947 (Planning Act)	T.J. Cornock		[Childs or predecessor]
1962	T.J. Cornock		Childs sells to Power Station
1984 March	T.J.C. leaves to wife and she divides property between her sons to bypass ownership, at an uncertain date, but most likely before December 1984.		separate tenancy
1984 (Dec. Listing)	<i>John Cornock</i>	<i>Richard Corncock</i>	<i>separate tenancy</i>
2008 Dec.	John Cornock sells to E.ON	Richard Corncock sells to E.ON	separate tenancy with Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
2010	E.ON holds Stonehouse + Jobsgreen		separate tenancy with NDA

2.2.3 The historic ownership of members of the Cornock family suggests a single origin as part of a large estate or equally the amalgamation of smaller farms. The farm mapping in the 1910 Land Valuation for the Inland Revenue clearly indicates separate tenancies for the three properties, and shows that Worthy and Jobsgreen farms were separate enterprises, and have remained so through the 20th century. The division of Stonehouse from Jobsgreen shortly after acquisition in 1984 would make it highly probable that this had taken place by 5th December 1984 when Jobsgreen was listed.

2.2.4 With regard to the listed status of the various buildings on the site, the history outlined above would strongly suggest that Jobsgreen Farm, at the time of listing in December 1984, did not include either of the other historic farm buildings in its curtilage. At this date, had it been the intention to list either of the other buildings, they would have been separately described.

3 DESCRIPTION OF JOBSGREEN FARM

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Jobsgreen Farm faces the road junction and the former green (Fig. 5, Plate 1), and now consists of a house with a walled front garden, a compact block of attached buildings at the rear and a side wing. Beyond this lies a farmyard with modern concrete and iron-frame buildings that are not further considered here. At the time of investigation, the farmhouse and the side and rear buildings were completely accessible, with the exception of the west bay of the attic and a small shed built against the east gable, both now used as bat roosts.
- 3.1.2 The farm was situated within a group of farm buildings, now mostly demolished, with a lane passing on one side and an entrance to the farmyard on the other with another lane heading away from the house to the north and to Worthy Farm. In front of the farm is a triangular shaped garden with a stone wall surmounted by capstones of slightly iridescent black copper slag moulded into triangles. The house faces south-east, but for the purposes of this description it is taken to face south.
- 3.1.3 The buildings are as described in the list entry (see Appendix A), and date mostly from the 17th-18th century. The house has a back wing, a kitchen/workshop wing off to one side, a large storeyed barn added at the rear, and a later extension to the north-east with a cow house. Two buildings shown on historic mapping have been lost, though the rear wall of one of them survives in a modern barn.
- 3.1.4 The farmhouse is orientated east to west with a south façade and has end stacks in the east and west gable walls, a stair in a central north turret and two early back wings, one domestic, extending from the west end, and one a barn, extending from the east end (See Figs 6-9). A later lean-to structure fills the void between these two wings. The ground floor of the original house consists of two principal rooms with a small storeroom, or pantry, in between and front and rear halls to its north and south. On the first floor are two principal bedrooms with the same footprint as the principal rooms on the ground floor, and a small central room to the south front. There is a small single storey dairy range built onto the west domestic wing (kitchen annexe) orientated east west and a lean-to barn on the east side of the barn wing. The east gable of the house has a small single storey out-house built against it.
- 3.1.5 The farmhouse is built in coursed rubble with a distinctive pink gravelly mortar. The house has been re-rendered in recent years, but during OA'S previous survey in 2010, it was observed that the walls seem always to have been rendered, with bands of smoothed render at the margins of windows and the corners of the house and stair turret. There were distinct layers of render, and at the front it was replaced once with a grey sooty mortar with black inclusions and then with a thinner brown layer. A pale render can still be seen on the wall of the house inside the main barn and central lean-to where this was once an exterior wall.

3.2 Jobsgreen Farmhouse

Exterior

- 3.2.1 *The South Elevation* The front (south face) is simple and symmetrical in design (Fig. 6, Plate 2). It has a central doorway with a plain boarded door with an iron latch and keyhole surround on the ground floor, and two window openings to either side. A raised semi-circular stone step provides access to the farmhouse floor level. Two short stubs of timber protrude from above and to either side of the door entrance indicating the former presence of a simple entrance canopy.
- 3.2.2 The second storey has three window openings evenly spaced from one another. All of the openings except for the door are now boarded over. The five vertical iron straps at first floor level are a new addition and are likely to be in place to support the masonry under the modern render. The tiled roof has been subject to repair and the chimneys have been repointed
- 3.2.3 *The North Elevation* The north face is largely obscured by the later kitchen and barn additions but a later doorway is visible between ground floor and first floor level leading from the interior stairway to a now collapsed floor within the rear lean-to. There is a window above this at attic level casting light on the stairs.
- 3.2.4 *The East and West Elevations* There is one window in the attic storey of the west gable which has been blocked and recently rendered over (Fig. 6, Plate 3). The red brick chimney with red brick crown is un-rendered. The east gable has one window at attic level which is also rendered over (Fig. 6, Plate 4), but during the previous survey in 2009, this could be seen to be a small two-light casement. The red brick chimney with red brick crown is un-rendered

Front garden

- 3.2.5 The enclosed front garden accentuates the symmetry of the façade to the farmhouse with a paved path on the central axis leading directly to the front door. An ornate double iron gate provides access to the garden and has been conserved and painted since the 2009 survey and is currently stored inside the building.
- 3.2.6 The garden wall is of interest with coping stones made of triangular blocks of copper slag with rounded angles topping the robust stone-constructed wall (Plate 5). The moulded copper slag blocks are a by-product of the copper industry of the late 18th and 19th centuries and are most likely to have derived from the industry in Bristol given its proximity, although another nearby source is Swansea. The slag was commonly cast into different shapes as building blocks and can be seen in historic buildings in Bristol and Swansea. The run of coping blocks is complete and the loose blocks recorded in 2009 have been reinstated.
- 3.2.7 On the west side of the garden, there are some stone slabs where milk churns might once have been kept before transport, considering their close proximity to the kitchen and possible dairy as well as to stone steps onto the road in the adjacent wall. The stone steps with slab surfaces are likely to have had a primary role for mounting horse transport (Plate 3).

Interior ground floor

- 3.2.8 The two principal rooms on the ground floor are divided by the central hall (Fig. 7). This is made up of the entrance hall in the south side of the ground floor where the front door is located, a central store room behind this, and at the rear the staircase which extends into a small stair turret at the back.
- 3.2.9 *The Front Hall* The front hall is largely featureless except for the front door itself. This is a large 19th century double folding door with herring-bone boards and original s iron hinges (Plate 6). The room has a beaded skirting board and a modern central light fitting.
- 3.2.10 *The Store Room* Between the front hall and the back hall, where the staircase is located, is a storage room with a simple late 18th-19th-century painted wooden fitted dresser (Plate 7). Access to the store room is gained through a doorway from the west principal room (Plate 9 central door). The door is a simple plank and batten door with original iron hinges and latch. The small room is fitted with a range of double and single cupboards at floor level along the north and east walls with five drawers over these and a wooden work surface. The cupboard doors have simple recessed panels and the drawers have plain fronts. Two fitted wall shelves are over the work surface with shaped brackets supporting the centre of the shelves on the north wall. The shelves have a simple double bead moulding along the facing edge with cup hooks attached at intervals. In the north and south walls are contemporary slatted ventilators. The floor retains its original flagstones and there is a central modern light fitting.
- 3.2.11 *The Back Hall* The back hall is situated at the centre of the north side of the building and it is accessed from the west principal room on the ground floor (Plate 9 left-hand side door). Underneath the staircase in the back hall is a small storage area separated by a thin wooden partition and a boarded door facing west. The staircase is wooden and is a simple Georgian design with slim squared balusters, larger turned corner posts and a round sinuous handrail (Plate 8). The wooden steps are curtailed and the staircase continues up through the building to attic level. The stair extends from this area northwards into a rear turret.
- 3.2.12 *The West Principal Room* The west principal room is a large rectangular room entered from the west side of the front hall. The stairs to upper floors are accessed through a doorway to the back hall in the east wall and access to the kitchen annexe from the ground floor of the main house is gained through a doorway in the north wall. The store room is entered through a doorway in the centre of the east wall. Each of the three doorways in the east wall and the doorway in the north wall are framed with a beaded wooden architrave and a feature a plain boarded door hung on strap hinges (Plate 9). There is a large 9-paned window with an iron casement in the centre in the south wall. It has a wooden frame with rounded mouldings and original fielded shutters with H-hinges and a notched iron shutter bar for securing them in the closed position (Plate 10). Secondary supporting hinges have been fitted to the right-hand shutters and one of the left-hand shutters has a reduced height to accommodate the overhead floor beam when in an open position. This seems to be an original 'mistake' to the shutter arrangement rather than a later alteration. The window frame, which appears to have been replaced in the same style as the originals recorded in 2009, is

made on the proportions of a 17th-century cross-frame window, with three smaller square lights above, and three larger casement-size openings below. The upper and side lights do not open. The side lights of the lower arrangement also have a central horizontal glazing bar. The central light has an iron-framed opening casement (not fitted). The opening is larger than the frame to accommodate a plain wooden window seat.

3.2.13 On the right hand side of the fireplace is a shelved storage cupboard with a beaded architrave and plain boarded door with original long iron hinges. Inside is a tiled floor. There is a fireplace in the west wall with a modern tiled fire surround. The floor retains its original wooden boards laid north to south. There is one chamfered joist in the ceiling running from north to south that features chamfer stops (Plate 11). The room also features a beaded skirting board. There is a central modern light fitting in the ceiling.

3.2.14 *The East Principal Room* The east principal room is a large rectangular room entered from the front hall through a doorway in the left hand side of the west wall. The doorway features a beaded architrave and fielded 6-panel door fitted on rising butt hinges and with a bun-shaped door knob. It is the only doorway in the room. The south wall features a large 9-paned window with an iron casement and a moulded wooden frame with window seat (Plate 12). It has panelled reveals but, unlike the window surround in the west room, it does not have any functioning shutters. It is possible that the outer panels of the folding shutters have been removed historically with the panelled reveals being the remaining shutters closed and painted in. The window frame matches that in the western principal room being a modern replacement in the same design as the original recorded in 2009. Below the opening is a wooden window seat with a back rest comprising three recessed and beaded panels and matching panels to either end of the seat. A narrow bull-nosed sill junction between the frame and the back rest recorded in 2009 is now absent. Three matching panels complete the arrangement below the seat to floor level.

3.2.15 There is a fireplace with a modern stone fire surround in the east wall. Beside the fireplace is a recess with three wooden shelves (Plate 13). The room also features a beaded skirting board. The floor retains its original boards which run east to west. Visible in the ceiling is a chamfered and stopped beam running from north to south. There is a central modern light fitting in the ceiling.

Interior first floor

3.2.16 The stairs to the first floor feature a small window in the north wall of the turret (Plate 8). It has rounded mouldings like those of the windows on the ground floor suggesting that it is original. The stairs turn at a half landing and rise north to south to the first floor landing. The first floor has two principal bedrooms, east and west, and a smaller central bedroom, all entered from this small landing (Fig. 8).

3.2.17 *The West Bedroom* The west bedroom is entered through a doorway in the west wall of the first floor landing. The doorway has a beaded architrave and a simple boarded door hung on strap hinges. There is a large 9-paned window with a moulded wooden frame in the south wall which is a replacement as recorded downstairs. A narrow sill between the frame and back rest of the window seat is now absent, although the

wooden window seat remains (Plate 14). The window reveal area has been stripped of plaster, presumably as part of the window replacement, and expanding foam is visible around the edges of the frame securing this into the wall.

- 3.2.18 The west wall features two full-length narrow built-in wardrobes, which flank the chimney breast (Plate 15). They have beaded architraves and narrow plank and batten doors hung on strap hinges. In their interior are contemporary hanging fittings of 18th or 19th century origin comprising timber rails with wooden coat knobs running around the south, west and north sides (Plate 16). There is a beaded skirting board and the original floorboards are laid east to west. There are two modern light fittings and a chamfered and stopped beam in the ceiling. This room features no fireplace.
- 3.2.19 *The East Bedroom* The east bedroom has the same footprint as the east principal room on the ground floor. It is entered from the first floor landing through a doorway in the right hand side of the west wall. The doorway has a beaded architrave and a heavy boarded door with a box lock. The south wall features a large 9-paned window with moulded wooden frame which is a replacement as recorded elsewhere. Mouldings are the same as those on the ground floor. The reveals and window seat area down to floor level have been stripped back to the stone fabric of the wall (Plate 17). This has removed the wooden window seat and narrow sill between the back rest and frame that was recorded in 2009.
- 3.2.20 In the east wall is a covered over fireplace with an ornate cast iron chimney piece featuring a moulded mantel that may be 19th century in date (Plate 18). Part of the board covering the aperture has been removed and a large open fireplace was revealed. To the left of the fireplace is a full length storage cupboard or wardrobe with a beaded architrave and a simple boarded door hung on strap hinges. Inside is a cupboard with four shelves. To the right of the fireplace is a narrower floor length cupboard door with a beaded architrave and a boarded door with strap hinges. Inside this, the floor has been removed and the blocked void to the south of the chimney breast in the ground floor east room is exposed. The void is blocked with modern breeze blocks.
- 3.2.21 The roof features a chamfered and stopped beam in the ceiling running north to south. There is no skirting board in the room and the original floor boards run north to south. An area of floorboarding was raised to inspect the floor, construction, above one of the main joists. The principal joist, running from front to rear wall measures at least 12 x 22 cm and has common joists (6.5 x 11 cm) at a one-foot spacing (29 cm). The joists do not appear to be tenoned or pegged, and are simply housed in the principal to a depth of 3 cm. The material all appears to be elm.
- 3.2.22 *The Central Bedroom* The central bedroom is situated between the two principal bedrooms at the south side of the buildings and is accessed from the landing through a doorway in the right hand side of the north wall. The doorway has a beaded architrave and a simple boarded door with a knob. In the south wall is a large 9-paned window with moulded wooden frame. As with the other windows, this is a replacement in the same design as the original with matching mouldings and pane arrangements. The reveal around the window has been stripped back to stone and

expanding foam is visible around the frame edge. The narrow sill between the frame and back rest is now absent, although the wooden window seat remains (Plate 19).

- 3.2.23 The room features a plain narrow skirting board and a modern central light fitting. There is a chamfered and stopped beam in the ceiling that has iron strapping and large original bolts at the south end (Plate 20). The original floor boards run east to west.

Interior attic

- 3.2.24 The Georgian staircase continues from the landing, rising south to north, and then turns to rise north to south to attic level. An 8-paned casement window sheds light on it from the north wall (Plate 21). Since the previous survey in 2009, the masonry below the sill has been subject to repair where dampness had been an issue, and the lower right-hand pane has been built over and blocked.
- 3.2.25 *The Attic Space* The attic comprises three large bays, with two smaller bays at the east and west gable ends, divided by four trusses (Fig. 9). During the previous survey, the whole space was accessible but the two western bays have now been sectioned off as a bat roost, which is inaccessible. It was observed in 2009 that both gables feature a chimney breast and the window to the right of that in the west gable was at the time blocked with breeze blocks. There is a small 4-pane wooden framed window in the left side of the east gable, which has been blocked on the exterior since the previous survey (Plate 22). The windows and the boarded floor are all indicative that this roof space was used as storage or possibly accommodation.
- 3.2.26 *The Roof Structure* The roof structure, which is probably original, is covered with red tiles which are nailed to laths. Since the previous survey in 2009, the roof structure has been lined with modern water-proof sheeting between the laths and the common rafters. The form of the roof, which is of elm, is a simple A-frame with a collar and no tie-beam, allowing the attic to be used (since the floor is some 60 cm below the level of the wall head). The roof is of five bays, and the trusses are numbered from east to west (plain chiselled II and III are visible on the east side of the rafters, Plate 23). Rather more unusual is the side numbering on the rafter feet, with a large **E** on the front (SE) and **W** to the rear (NW) (Fig. 10, Plate 24). While it was common to distinguish the sides of a building with mark it was less usual to employ the cardinal points.
- 3.2.27 The principal trusses have rafters (27 x 12 cm) resting on timber pads, with a large birds-mouth over the single wallplate (which also carries the common rafters), and the rafter foot buried in the plaster finish across the top of the wall. The rafter couples have a thin collar (21 x 9 cm), which has a bold dovetailed end lapped onto a shallow trench in the collar. This is fixed with two wooden pegs and a single forelocked bolt (Plate 23 & 25). These bolts, which seem all to be original, are 15 mm in diameter, with round heads of 40 mm. On the far side of the beam they pass through a 50 mm washer and have a tongue of sheet iron passed like a wedge through a slit in the bolt and twisted round. This is the 'forelock', and this was the common form of bolting before the invention of the screwed nut and bolt (used from the late 17th century).
- 3.2.28 There are two tiers of butt purlins (15 x 12 cm), tenoned into the principals with an upper tenon and a housed spur beneath (Plate 18). There is a small (9 x 9 cm) ridge piece, pegged to the rear rafters, and held to the principals with a small notched yoke

piece (Plate 26). The common rafters are fairly regular size (8 x 10 cm) and there are seven of them in the three main bays and five at each end. In the end bays on each side there are single longitudinal braces (the same size as the rafters) rising from the wall plates to the principals, and the rafters in these bays are all in two parts joined to the brace. This is not an unusual measure for stabilising the roofs of fully timber-framed buildings against 'racking', but is perhaps of less use in a stone house.

- 3.2.29 Repair work has been carried out to the roof since the previous survey and the foot of the second principal rafter from the east, on the north side (that on the east side of the stair turret), has been replaced with a modern timber, joined with a scarf joint (Plate 27). Large iron straps have also been bolted between matching pairs of principal rafters to prevent lateral spreading of the trusses (Plate 22). Some of the common rafters have also been replaced with new timber (Plates 22, 23 and 26).
- 3.2.30 The roof of the stair turret seems to be contemporary, with the same type of pegged ridge piece, and its valley rafters properly attached to one of the rafters of the main roof and carrying the adjacent rafters (Plate 28). Where the roof of the house meets the roof of the barn at the east side of the north face, short braces are nailed between the ends of the rafters of both roofs where they meet the wall plate that both structures share. This would suggest that the barn roof was designed to match the spacing of the house rafters.

3.3 The kitchen annexe and barns

The kitchen annexe

- 3.3.1 The kitchen annexe built onto the north face of the building at the west end is a two-storied structure orientated north-south with a large kitchen and store room on the ground floor (Fig. 7, Plate 3). It has a bathroom and large northern room on the first floor. Judging from the crack on the stairs (see below) it is possible that the annexe was built relatively soon after the construction of the main house as it appears to be late 17th or early 18th-century in date. If the annexe is contemporary with the house, it is likely that the first floor was accessed by a ladder before the stairs were built.
- 3.3.2 *Ground Floor Kitchen* Access to the kitchen is gained from the exterior through a door in the west and from the rest of the farmhouse through a doorway from principal west ground floor room on the south side. A doorway in the east wall leads to a lean-to that fills the void between the kitchen annexe and the large central barn. There is a small pantry through a cork board door in the east wall under the annexe stairs. This is entirely panelled in wood on the inside with wooden shelves. Doors are simple modern cork-board doors with knobs except for that which leads into the lean-to to the east, which is a modern boarded door (Plate 29). The west wall features a two-light casement window with four panes on the south side, now missing one of its lights, and on the north side of this is a three-light casement with six panes, now missing its side lights (Plate 30). There is no fireplace in the kitchen but there is a modern stove against the east wall. On the north wall is a hook rail for coats and the lower part of the wall is boarded over. The floor is tiled with modern red, terracotta quarry tiles and there is a modern, central, electric light in the ceiling.

- 3.3.3 *Ground Floor Back Kitchen* The small back kitchen or bakehouse on the north side of the ground floor is entered from a doorway in the west exterior wall (Fig. 7). It features a large original red-brick open fireplace (Plate 31) and a small original oven with segmental red brick front built into the north wall. It also features a 20th-century water pump in a recess in the left side of the north wall. The floor is flagstones and the ceiling is modern timbers with east to west running joists and scissor braces, supporting modern north to south boards.
- 3.3.4 *First Floor of Kitchen Annexe* Access to the first floor is gained from stairs ascending east to west leading from the original staircase and onto a small landing in the south east corner of the annexe (Fig. 8). These stairs, as well as the small pantry below it, were built into the void created between the original staircase turret and the annexe. A large crack is visible through the plaster on the north wall where the annexe stairs meet the wall encasing the original stairs, indicating the break in construction.
- 3.3.5 *First Floor Bathroom* The south room is accessed from the landing through a door in the east wall. The door is a four-panelled, half-glazed door with a wooden knob. It is now a modern bathroom with modern plumbing and fittings, albeit very dilapidated. It has a modern two-light dormer casement window with four panes in the west wall, the right light of which is now gone (Plate 32). No other original fixtures or fittings survive and the bathroom suite is entirely modern. Around the lower parts of the walls are modern green tiles. Where modern ceiling tiles have been removed it is clear that the roof timbers over the dormer and to either side are modern and were installed as part of the renovation work following the 2009 survey.
- 3.3.6 *First Floor North Room* The north room has two beams fitted between the collar of the roof structure and the chimney breast on the north wall, which has been truncated at collar level and has four courses of modern brick on top (Plate 33). During the previous survey in 2009, these beams supported a large water tank, which is now gone. There is a window opening at floor level on the west side with a three-light casement of six panes. This has been covered over on the exterior (Plate 34). During the previous survey, this opening had no window and overlooked the interior of the east room of the dairy. The roof on the east side features two small velux style windows.
- 3.3.7 The roof structure (on the west side) is identical with that of the main house. It is a simple A-frame timber structure with lapped dove-tail joints where the collar meets the principal rafters, having wooden pegs and iron forelock bolts. Two purlins are tenoned onto the principal rafters with spurred tenons and the rafters sit on the wall plate with a simple scotched rafter foot. The common rafters (7, 8, and 7 in each bay) also have longitudinal braces in the end bays. The east side of the roof has been reconstructed, possibly following a fire, in the later 18th century. The rafters are small and regular (22 x 7.5 cm), with two tiers of staggered purlins (7 x 15 cm) that have protruding through tenons with face pegs (the tenon in the top of the purlin extends through to the other side of the rafter, protruding some 8 cm, and is held by a flat sided peg close to the rafter). The common rafters on the east side have been boarded over. Those on the west side seem to have been largely replaced with modern timbers, particularly towards the out end (Plate 34). The floor is covered with plywood panelling but it was observed from the back kitchen below that the boards underneath are modern and run north to south.

The shed

- 3.3.8 On the east face of the main house is a small shed (Figs 6 and 7, Plate 35). It is of similar construction and materials to the kitchen annexe but is of a much rougher build. At the time of the most recent survey, it was not accessible due to its use as a bat roost, but at the time of the survey in 2009, it was fully accessible. It consists of one room with a doorway in the north and south walls and a window in the east wall. The three-light, timber, casement window frame in the east wall is probably a later insertion as much of this end appears to have been rebuilt at some point. The window has what appears to be ovolo moulding but a little less defined and is likely to be early 18th century. This is now blocked on the exterior and a bat box has been inserted above it (Plate 4).
- 3.3.9 From the interior, the roof was observed to be a simple structure but it appeared to be modern. It consists of two tie-beams on which the principal rafters sit and meet at the ridge-piece with halved-lap joints. One purlin on each side is fixed to the principal rafters with a halved-lap joint. Like the roofs of the rest of the complex, it is covered with red tiles fixed to laths nailed to the common rafters. The shed roof structure was refurbished prior to the 2009 survey.

The central barn

- 3.3.10 The large central barn appears to be the oldest of the complex of out-houses to the rear of the main house (Figs 6 and 7, right-hand structure in Plate 36). It exists as a large three storied rectangular stone shell (mostly built of grey Lias) with a timber roof and two partially collapsed and removed timber floors. The barn was certainly built after the main house, and has slightly more developed features in the roof and flooring that may belong to c 1750 or later. It is abutted on the west side by the central lean-to, and on the east side by the east lean-to, the north face of which is flush with the north face of the central barn. The break in masonry between the two structures is obvious and the central barn has the appearance of once having been a symmetrical gabled structure (Plate 36).
- 3.3.11 *Exterior* The central barn has a wide entrance with a timber lintel and boarded double doors in the ground floor of the north face. Above this is a doorway with a boarded door at first floor level and a window opening that has been boarded over at second floor level, both with timber lintels. The doors in the ground floor are new additions since the survey in 2009, and the roof and pointing to the masonry have been subject to repair. The west face of the central barn, where it extends beyond the central lean-to, has two window openings at first and second floor level, that are now boarded over.
- 3.3.12 *Interior* Where the central lean-to abuts the barn, there is a window and doorway at ground floor level and another doorway at first floor level, all with timber lintels (Plate 37). The east face of the barn, which is interior and forms the west wall of the east lean-to, features two windows with wooden shutters and a wide doorway at ground floor level and a window at second floor level, all with timber lintels (Plate 38). The north wall of the main house makes up the south wall of the barn and here the evidence of timber floors slotted into the masonry can be seen as well as the impression of the stairway between the first and second levels (Plates 37 and 39). This

impression carries onto the east side of the wall encasing the staircase of the farmhouse, which the west wall of the barn abuts.

- 3.3.13 When first inspected in August 2009 the floors were mostly present but in a collapsed state but what remains now has been propped with scaffolding poles (Plate 40). There were originally two floors arranged in four bays, that is, supported by three principal joists (approx. 25 x 30 cm and chamfered) running from east to west walls, and some 15 common joists (approx. 10 x 15 cm) running between them and into the north and south walls. The joints used by the common joists to the principals are housed upper tenons, with an upper dovetailed tenon and the plain end of the tenon in a housing in the face of the beam, that will not fail until withdrawn beyond the depth of the housing (Plate 41). The boards were then laid over the top of the common joists and running from side wall to side wall. The consistency of this floor structure throughout the building suggests that it was all contemporary, and most likely original.
- 3.3.14 On the second floor the two southern bays (i.e. one principal beam and its adjacent joists) had collapsed, the next bay was intact and the north bay partly fallen in the centre and on the west side. On the first floor the near (north) bay was partly collapsed (Plate 30), the next bay intact (but with a broken principal) and the two southern bays part collapsed under the material fallen from above. The cause of this collapse would seem largely to be the failure through damp of beam ends inserted in masonry, and in one instance a cracked principal joist.
- 3.3.15 Since the first inspection in 2009 the collapsed parts were removed from the building and retained on site, where they were inspected and recorded, showing that the flooring was of a single type and period.
- 3.3.16 The roof of the barn is gabled at the north end and hipped at the south end with jack rafters where it meets the roof of the house. There are three trusses, numbered I to III (north to south) and two tiers of purlins (Plate 42). The construction is similar to that of the main house and kitchen, but with significant differences. Again, it has a simple A-frame truss based on the wall head (lacking tie-beams) with lapped joints where the collar meets the principal rafters. These are not dovetailed on the face (though they may be internally) and are fixed with two bolts that have square screwed nuts rather than forelocks. Two rows of purlins are tenoned onto the principal rafters on each side, with through tenons wedged with face pegs. Where the hipped roof of the barn meets the roof of the main house, short braces are nailed between the ends of the rafters of both structures where they meet the wall plate that both structures share. The roof is of a neater build than that of the main house and kitchen annexe using slightly different techniques and joints from a more advanced carpentry. The barn appears to be 40-50 years later than the main house and kitchen annexe. Since the survey in 2009, the roof has been subject to extensive repair and many of the timbers have been replaced with new material. There is now modern waterproof lining between the laths and the rafters. The ground within the barn is of flagstones, rather than beaten earth, perhaps showing the necessity for a drier more stable surface for its original use.

The east lean-to

- 3.3.17 The small dairy building on the west range (See 3.3.22) and the east lean-to barn appear to be of the same phase. Both feature the same rough stone masonry with areas of later red-brick quoining on windows and doors. The east barn is built as a simple lean-to structure onto the east side of the main central barn (Figs 6 and 7), and there is a clear break in masonry between the two builds (Plate 36).
- 3.3.18 *Exterior* The east lean-to has a wide doorway at ground floor level and original timber frame doorway and window at loft level, all with timber lintels, on the north elevation. The north elevation also features a modern window with a concrete lintel and modern red brick quoining at ground floor level. The boarded doors in the doorways are new additions since the 2009 survey and the windows are now boarded over with plywood. The roof has also been subject to extensive repair work, and where the break between the roof of the east lean-to and central barn was once broken and jagged, it is now continuous and flush. The masonry has also been subject to repointing.
- 3.3.19 In the east elevation, there are three original timber-frame windows with red brick sills, that may be later insertions (Plate 43). These are now boarded over with plywood. Between the central and north window is a large opening which is likely to be later as it features an RSJ (Rolled Steel Joist) as a lintel. This has red brick quoining to its jambs and has a boarded door. Since the survey in 2009, mature vegetation growth has been removed from this elevation and the door to the wide opening has been inserted. It was also observed from this side that where the roof had fallen away towards the south end, it has been reinstated and two rows of skylights added.
- 3.3.20 *Interior* The interior of this barn features a simple timber loft across the northern three of its five bays. The floor is of concrete and a cement wall along the west side divides a walkway from an area of 20th-century agricultural fixtures that are for the purposes of feeding large animals such as cattle (Plate 44). A blocked doorway in the wall at the south end of the walkway would once have led through to the doorway in the north wall of the small shed attached to the east wall of the main house.
- 3.3.21 The construction of the loft is similar to the timber floors of the central barn with tie-beams inserted into the masonry of the east and west walls. Joists are tenoned into these tie-beams with housed tenon joints and boarded over. The five bayed roof of the lean-to features principal rafters running down from the east wall of the barn to the wall plate of the lean-to. The first rafter at the south end is lost, the second is numbered 'II', the third was unseen, and the fourth is numbered '4'. Collar beams are bolted to the principal rafters at mid height (iron bolts with square nuts and round washers) and fixed to the east wall of the barn. There is also a pendant post and brace nailed to the collar and rafter. A series of four purlins, off-set to one another, are tenoned into the principal rafters with through tenons wedged with face pegs. Roof tiles are fixed to laths which are nailed to the common rafters (Plate 45). This roof structure has also been repaired following the 2009 survey and now includes replacement timbers and a waterproof lining.

The dairy

- 3.3.22 The small dairy built onto the west side of the kitchen annexe (Figs 6 and 7) is a more domestic structure than the barn and the lean-to buildings to the rear of the farmhouse. It is divided into a main west room and an east room which abuts the kitchen annexe, open on the south side and featuring one red-brick column (Plate 46). The corners of the wall as well as the windows have red brick quoining and the exterior of the chimney breast in the west gable is filled with red-brick suggesting that it is a later addition (Plate 3).
- 3.3.23 *The West Room* The west room is accessed from the open east room through a doorway in its east wall. In recent times this had been used as a workshop and store. The doorway has a wooden frame and a boarded door with a timber lintel and iron latch. There are two original 12-paned iron casement windows in the north and south walls, both of which have lost one of their lights and are boarded over on the exterior (Plate 47). In the west wall is a 19th century cast iron stove with a wooden fire surround (Plate 48). The stove is fixed into the aperture of the chimney and has two compartments which have retained their doors on the left-hand side. The right-hand side is open and there is a broken grate present.
- 3.3.24 The room is plastered with a ceiling but where plaster has fallen away the laths can be seen. The floor is paved with flagstones.
- 3.3.25 *The East Room* The east room of the dairy is in reality a roof-covered passage from the house, or the kitchen annexe, to the west room of the dairy (Plate 49). It was clearly used historically as a washhouse, and walled off from the farmyard to the north (in the wall is a doorway leading into the farmyard). The space contains a large red-brick stove with three graduated basins, which may be of different phases and possibly dating to the late 18th or early 19th-centuries (Plate 50). Heated wash basins such as these were common in areas of food production and processing for general washing and hygiene purposes and it is likely that the second and third basins were added as production increased or diversified over the years.
- 3.3.26 The roof of the east room is a similar structure to the main house and annexe however it has a slightly cruder build. A collar has half lapped, dovetails, pegged to the principal rafters of the one central truss and the apex has a tenoned, scarf joint. The apex of the original truss is held in place by a pendant post hanging from the modern ridge plate. It features one large modern purlin with steel plates bolted to it, supporting modern common rafters nailed to the ridge piece. Modern water-proof sheeting has been applied between the common rafters and the laths and tiles.
- 3.3.27 Since the survey in 2009, the original common rafters, purlins and ridge piece have been replaced. During the previous survey, these timbers were recorded as having signs of reuse and they were more crudely worked than those in other areas of the farm.

Central lean-to

- 3.3.28 *Exterior* The central lean-to which is located between the central barn and the kitchen annexe (Fig. 7) may be contemporary with the east lean-to and the dairy but could also be a later insertion to the complex. It appears to have once been a flagstone courtyard between the two flanking structures, the central barn and the kitchen annexe, before a stone wall, which is flush with the north face of the kitchen annexe, was inserted to enclose it (Plate 51). This has been re-rendered along with the farmhouse and the kitchen annexe, and a small window in the ground floor and a larger casement in the first floor have been boarded over. The roof, which slopes east to west, has recently been re-roofed.
- 3.3.29 *Interior* The interior has two levels but the first floor at the south end has fallen away (Plate 52). Exterior render is still present in large patches on the north turret of the main house, which largely makes up the north wall of the central lean-to. The ground floor of this structure appears to have been used as an outhouse or store room (Plate 53). The flagstones are still exposed on the floor. The stone walls have been white-washed and there are two sets of chamfered brackets with rounded terminals for three levels of shelves on the east wall to either side of an opening. Four sets of brackets were recorded in 2009 with single board shelves extending up to the stair turret exterior wall of the principal house, although these have since been removed.
- 3.3.30 There is a small modern window in the north wall. Steps up to a doorway in the west wall lead into the ground floor of the kitchen annexe and a doorway in the east wall leads through a boarded door into the central barn. On the south side of this room, there are breaks in construction where the pantry and stairs were built. This occurs between the wall encasing the staircase of the farmhouse and the kitchen annexe creating a flush wall.
- 3.3.31 There is a timber floor inserted between the north wall of the main house and the exterior north wall of the lean-to which simply consists of joists slotted into the masonry of the east and west walls and a board covering. Joists are thinner than those of the barns (c 5 x 20 cm). There is a simple wooden boarded division to divide two rooms on the first floor (Plate 54). Access to these rooms is gained through a doorway in the north wall of the staircase in the farmhouse, between ground floor and first floor levels. It is a simple panelled door with a box lock. Adjacent to this doorway, in the west wall of the barn, is the first floor doorway. This means that there was access into the barn from the stairs in the main house through the first floor of the lean-to.
- 3.3.32 Access could not be gained to the north first floor room of the lean-to but from the outside, the 2-paned casement window with timber lintel could be seen during the survey in 2009. The roof is similar to that in the east lean-to, with a rafter bolted to a collar at mid height, and purlins with through tenons and face pegs. This has been subject to extensive repairs since 2009.

4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 The buildings are part of an historic farm dating back some 300 years, with interesting plan features such as the stair turret, detached dairy/workshop and the attached storeyed barn at the back of the house. Aspects of the structural carpentry, such as the use of iron bolts and the numbering systems are also of interest, and make for interesting regional comparisons.⁴
- 4.1.2 All the buildings in the farm complex appear to have been built relatively close to one another in a short period of time. All seem to be 17th century or 18th-century structures, with alterations in the 19th and 20th-centuries, which are significant to the construction history of the complex as a whole. The roof structures throughout the complex are very similar with half-lapped dove-tail joints bolted where the collars meet the principal rafters. However, the change from the use of forelocked bolts to screwed nut-and-bolts suggests a date range from c 1700 to c 1750, with the lean-to elements perhaps added later still in the late 18th-century. It is possible that some roofs were replaced when others were added.
- 4.1.3 Floors within the main building use similar housed tenon joints as the later barns, though again there are changes with the use of dovetails in the barns and thinner joists in the lean-tos indicating a longer time sequence of development. The kitchen annexe, along with the shed and the central barn feature a similar style of masonry with a rough pinkish lime mortar. Similarly, the lean-to barn, the dairy and the central lean-to feature the same masonry style and a greyer rough lime-mortar indicating that they are later and are contemporary with each other/ built within a relatively short period of time from each other.
- 4.1.4 The main block of buildings is properly listed at Grade II as a building of special architectural and historic interest. The unlisted curtilage buildings are all modern farm buildings. Despite experiencing some neglect prior to the purchase by the current owners, the structures retain many original features and surviving carpentry. Many of the interior fittings are original or of pre 20th-century origin such as the doors, architraves, strap hinges, window shutters and accompanying iron work. This also includes the rare survival of the hanging rails within a wardrobe and the fitted dresser and slatted ventilators in the pantry.
- 4.1.5 Jobsgreen Farm is a good example of a South Gloucestershire vernacular farmstead, with extensive accommodation for farm uses included in the main block of buildings. It is uncertain at present whether the building relates to any particular demands of the agricultural life (e.g. dairy and cheese production, or apple/cider processing) or is an individual peculiarity of this site. It certainly seems to be rather unusual, and in this respect is of greater interest.

⁴ Linda Hall, *The Rural Houses of North Avon and South Gloucestershire 1400-1720* (1983) remains the key study.

APPENDIX A LIST ENTRY SUMMARY FOR JOBSGREEN FARM

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: JOBSGREEN FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED BARN

List entry Number: 1136743

Location

JOBSGREEN FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED BARN

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: South Gloucestershire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Oldbury-upon-Severn

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 05-Dec-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 35268

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

ST 69 SW OLDBURY-UPON-SEVERN PULLEN'S GREEN

4/163 Jobsgreen Farmhouse and attached barn

Farmhouse and attached barn. C17 with early C19 additions and later alterations. Rubble, partly rendered to front, brick, plain tiled front with brick gable stacks, pantiled and double Roman tiled to rear. L-plan with early Clg barn in angle, symmetrical front. 2 storeys and 3

windows, all of 6 lights with flat mullions and transom, central casement in each lower section with 2 panes and loop catches, central plank door with moulded frame, flat hood on brackets, single storey wing to right has door frame only remaining. Left return has 2-light attic window of 4 panes each light; 1½ storey wing has 2 windows at ground floor, door and dormer, all C20, to rear a former bakehouse with plank and batten door, frame remaining of upper window, probable former kitchen block attached by covered way on brick piers with copper and pump in open part, attached single storey block has 2-light casement to each side and brick gable stack. Right return has single storey wing with 3-light unglazed casement with chamfered mullions and frame. Rear has small gable with hipped roof and 2-light casement, addition to left of 1½ storeys has 1st floor 2-light casement with iron stanchions and timber lintel. Early C19 barn has cart entry, door and window, 2 large loading doors at 1st floor, small loading door in gable, all with timber lintel; barn has catslide roof from main ridge to right return, where there are 3 windows and cart entry. Interior: not inspected.

Listing NGR: ST6140194801

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: ST 61401 94801



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Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: 1846 Tithe map showing Jobsgreen Farm and surrounding buildings

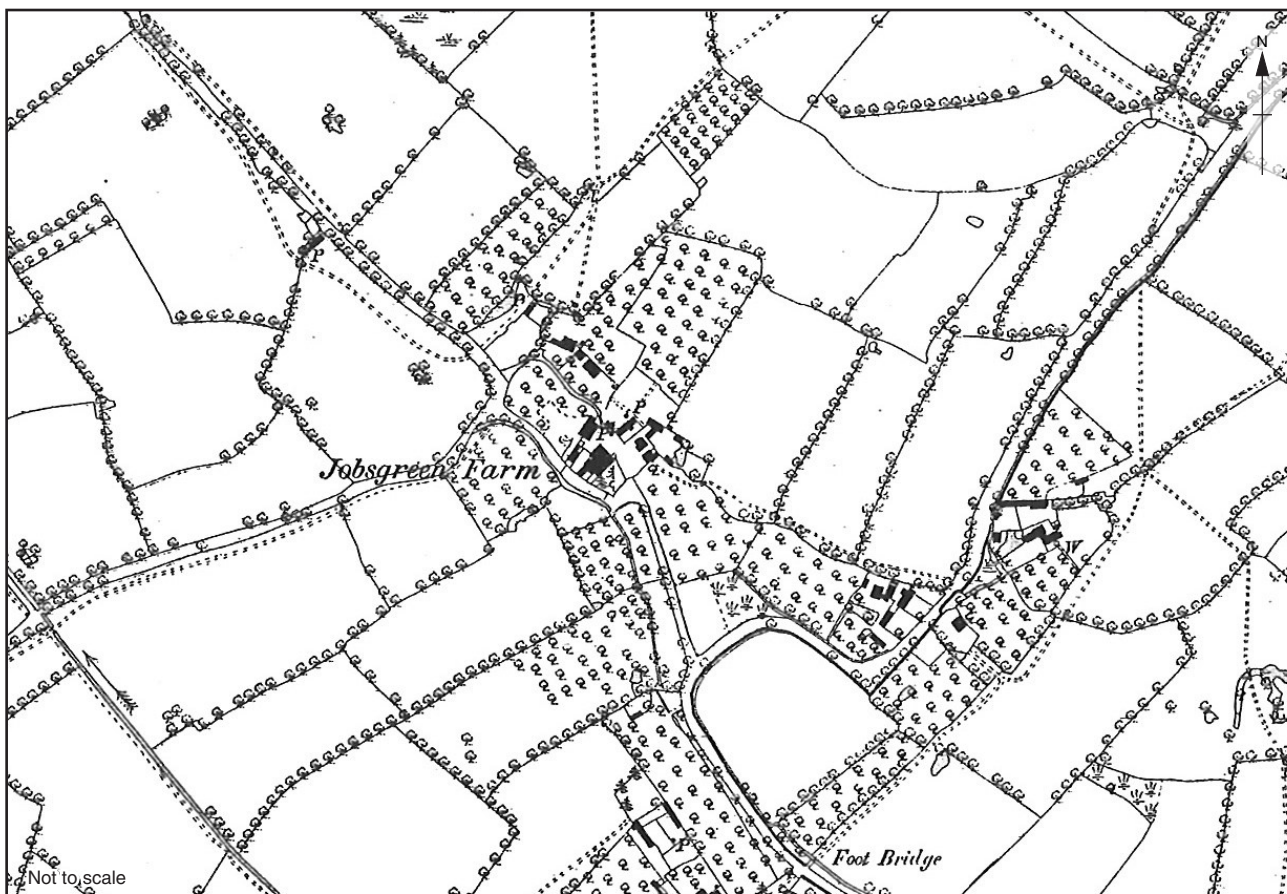


Figure 3: 1881 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map showing Jobsgreen Farm and surrounding buildings

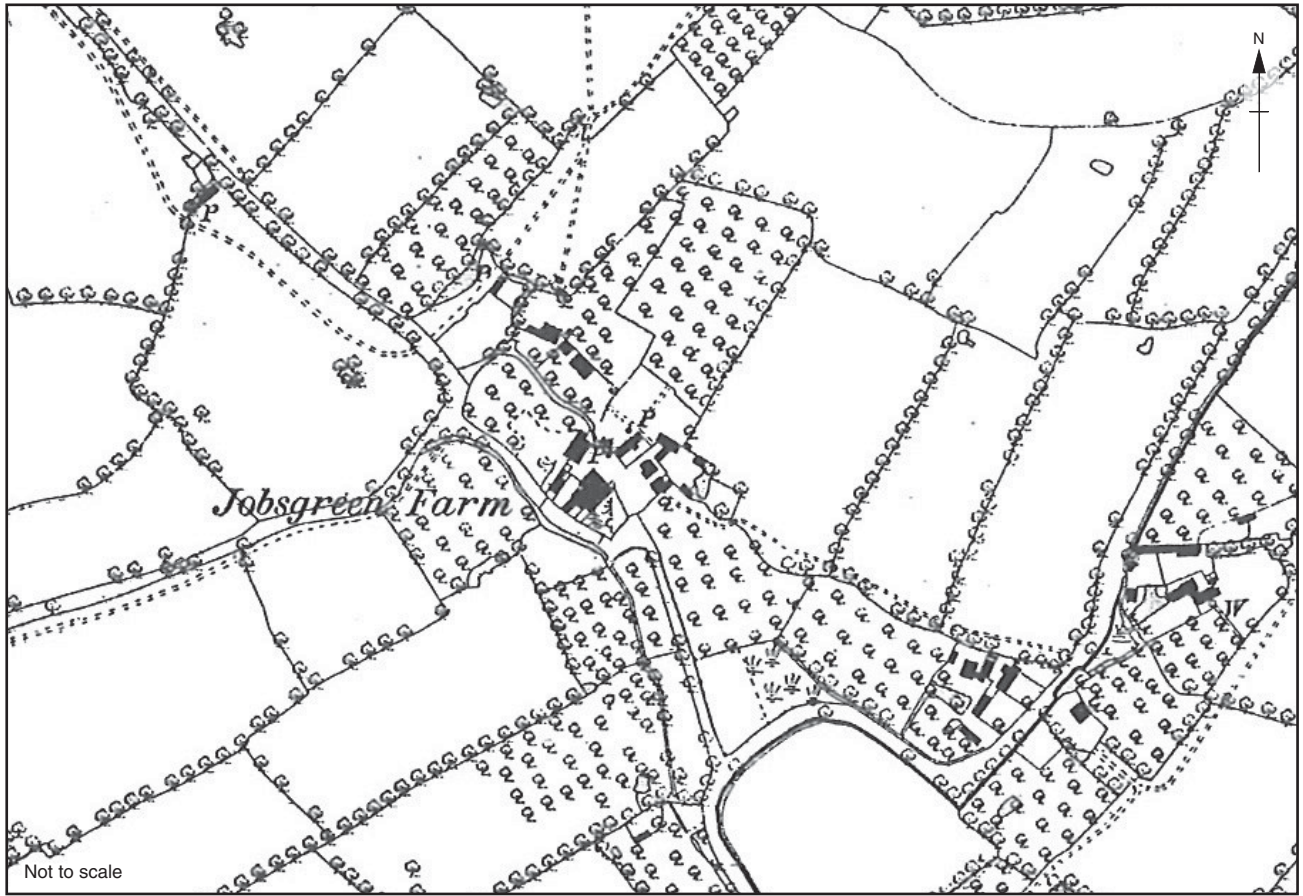


Figure 4: 1903 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map showing Jobsgreen Farm and surrounding buildings

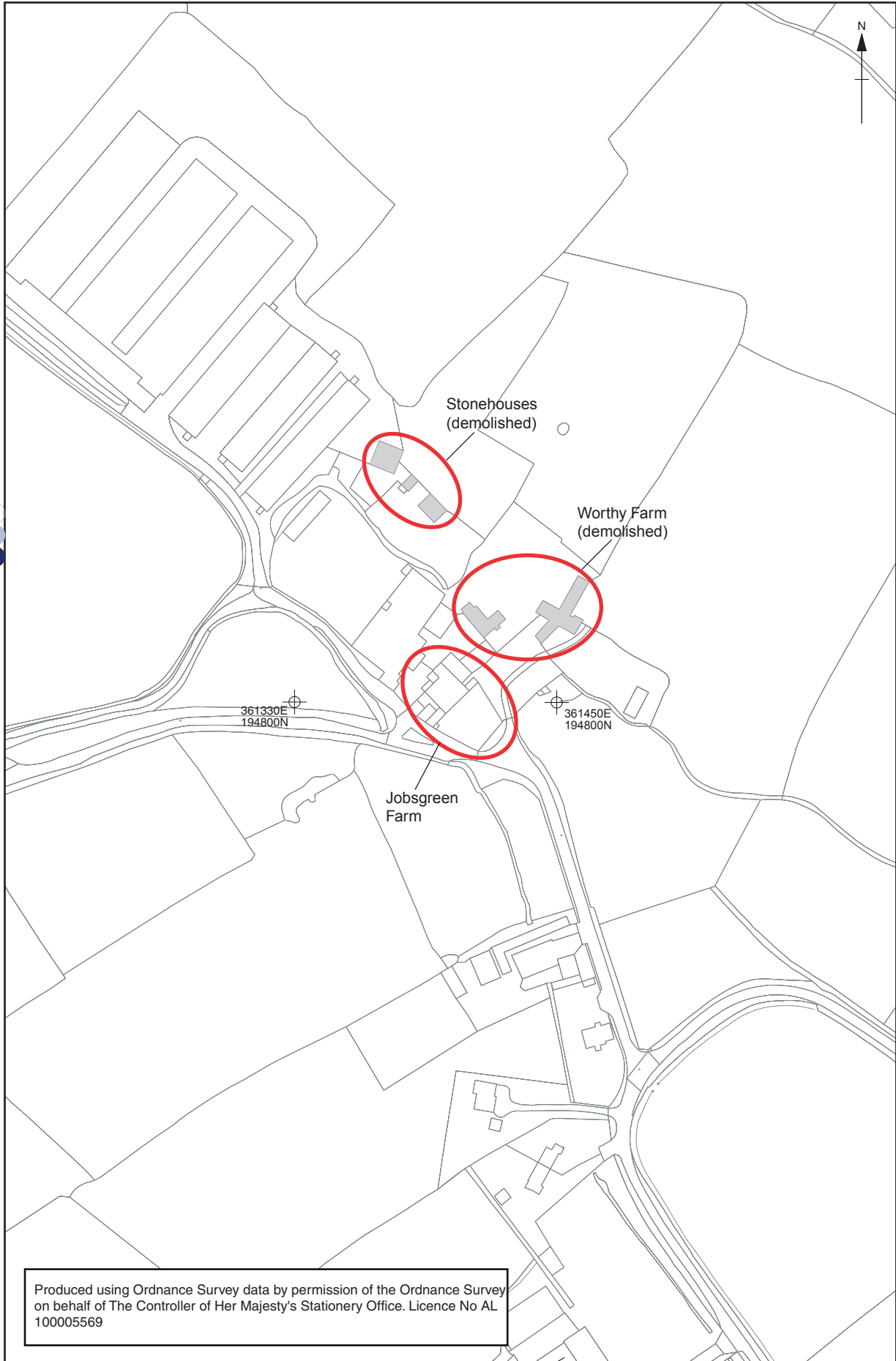
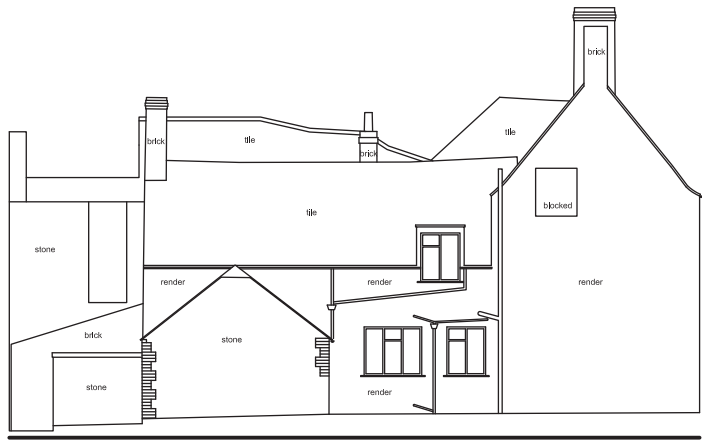


Figure 5: Jobsgreen Farm layout showing Stonehouses and Worthy Farm (now demolished)



WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



Figure 6: Principal elevations

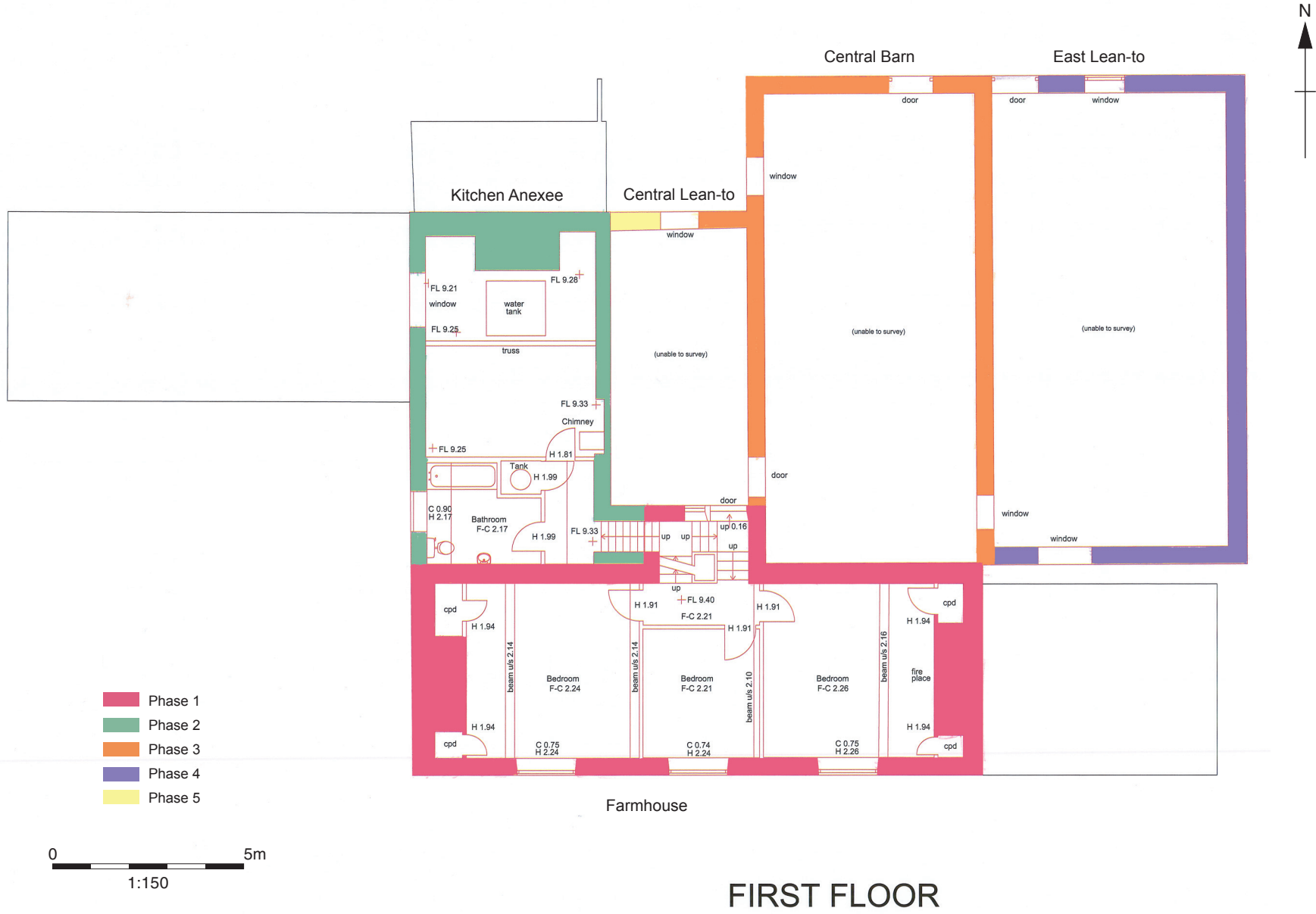
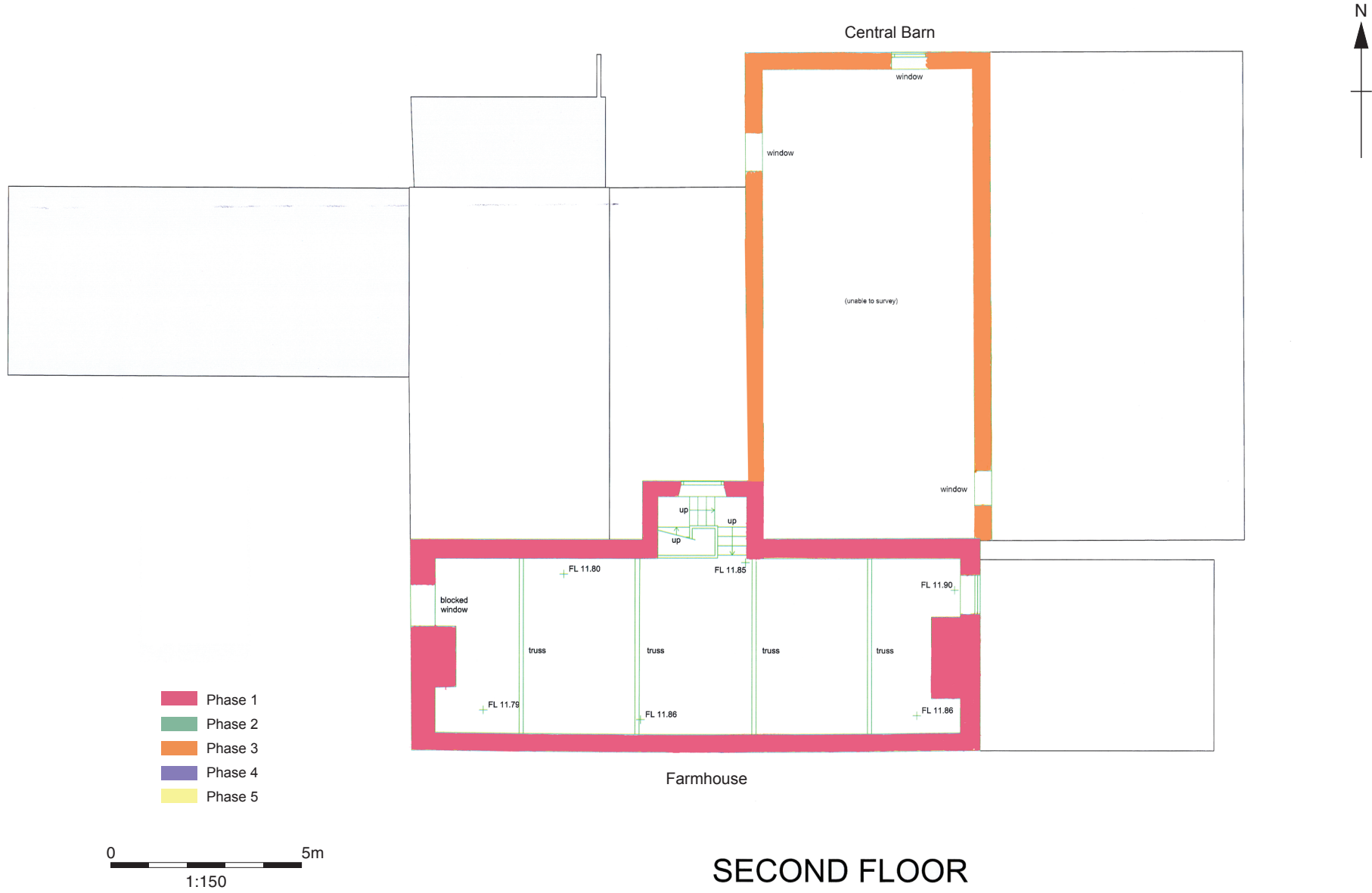


Figure 8: First floor plan



SECOND FLOOR

Figure 9: Second floor plan



Figure 10: Carpenter's mark on East and West rafter feet (height of 'E': 107mm)



Plate 1: Jobsgreen Farm from the south



Plate 2: The south façade of Jobsgreen Farmhouse



Plate 3: Jobsgreen Farm from the west



Plate 4: Jobsgreen Farmhouse from the east



Plate 5: The garden wall of Jobsgreen, looking north-west



Plate 6: The interior of the front door of Jobsgreen Farmhouse, looking south



Plate 7: The store room on the ground floor of Jobsgreen Farmhouse, looking north-east



Plate 8: The staircase from the ground floor of Jobsgreen Farmhouse, looking north



Plate 9: The west principal room of Jobsgreen Farmhouse, looking east



Plate 10: The west principal room of Jobsgreen Farmhouse, looking south

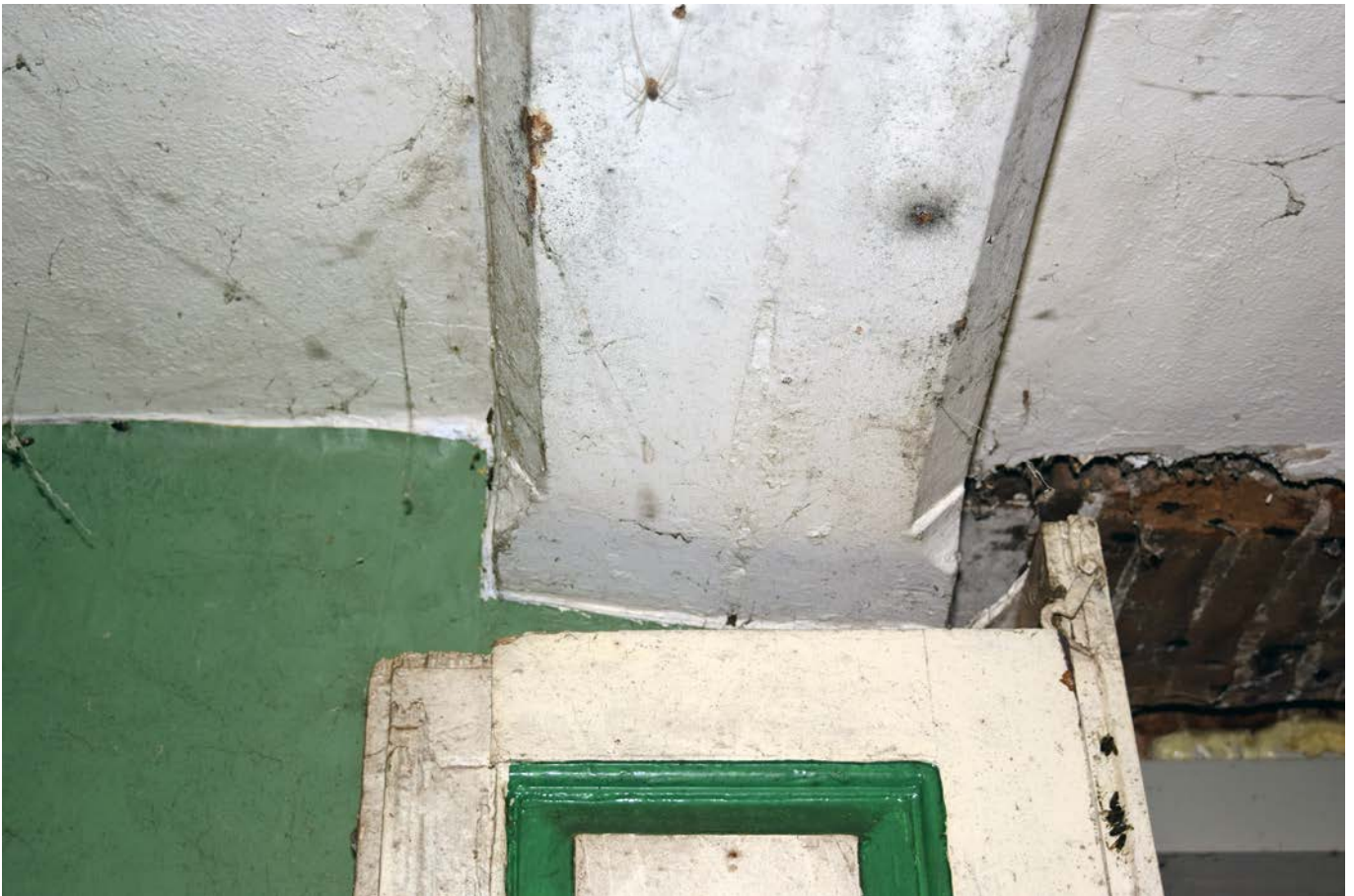


Plate 11: The chamfered beam in the ceiling of the west principal room of Jobsgreen Farmhouse, looking south



Plate 12: The east principal room of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking south



Plate 13: The east principal room of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking east



Plate 14: The west bedroom of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking south



Plate 15: The west bedroom of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking west



Plate 16: Coat hooks in the wardrobe of the west bedroom of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking west



Plate 17: The east bedroom of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking south



Plate 18: The east bedroom of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking east



Plate 19: The central bedroom of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking south



Plate 20: The chamfered beam in the ceiling of the central bedroom in Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking south-east



Plate 21: The staircase of the first floor of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking north-east



Plate 22: The attic space of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking east



Plate 23: The east face of the third truss from the west in the attic space of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking west



Plate 24: Foot of a south principal rafter in the attic space of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking west



Plate 25: Detail of truss in the attic space of Jobsgreen farmhouse, showing forelock, looking west



Plate 26: Detail of truss in the attic space of Jobsgreen farmhouse, showing apex and ridge piece, looking west



Plate 27: Modern timber repair in north principal rafter in the attic space of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking east



Plate 28: The north stair turret from the attic space of Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking north-west



Plate 29: The ground floor of the kitchen annexe, looking east



Plate 30: The ground floor of the kitchen annexe, looking west



Plate 31: The back kitchen of the kitchen annexe, looking north



Plate 32: The first floor bathroom in the kitchen annex, looking west



Plate 33: The first floor north room in the kitchen annex, looking north



Plate 34: The first floor north room in the kitchen annexe, looking west



Plate 35: The shed abutting the east gable of the Jobsgreen farmhouse, looking north



Plate 36: The north elevations of the central barn (right) and the east lean-to (left), looking south



Plate 37: The interior of the central barn, looking west



Plate 38: The interior of the central barn, looking east



Plate 39: The interior of the central barn, looking south



Plate 40: The interior of the central barn, looking north



Plate 41: Detail of joinery in the floor structure of the central barn, looking north-east



Plate 42: The roof structure of the central barn



Plate 43: The east elevation of the east lean-to, looking west



Plate 44: The interior of the east lean-to, looking north



Plate 45: The interior loft space of the east lean-to, looking north



Plate 46: The dairy, looking north



Plate 47: The interior of the west room of the dairy, looking north



Plate 48: The interior of the west room of the dairy, looking west



Plate 49: The exterior of the east room of the dairy, looking north



Plate 50: The interior of the east room of the dairy, looking west



Plate 51: The north elevation of the central lean-to, looking south



Plate 52: Interior of the central lean-to, looking south



Plate 53: The interior of the central lean-to, looking north



Plate 54: The interior of the central lean-to, looking north



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