

**A FARM SURVEY FOR
PRESENTATION PURPOSES
AT CLOTHIERS FARM,
MICHAELCHURCH ESCLEY**

REPORT 31

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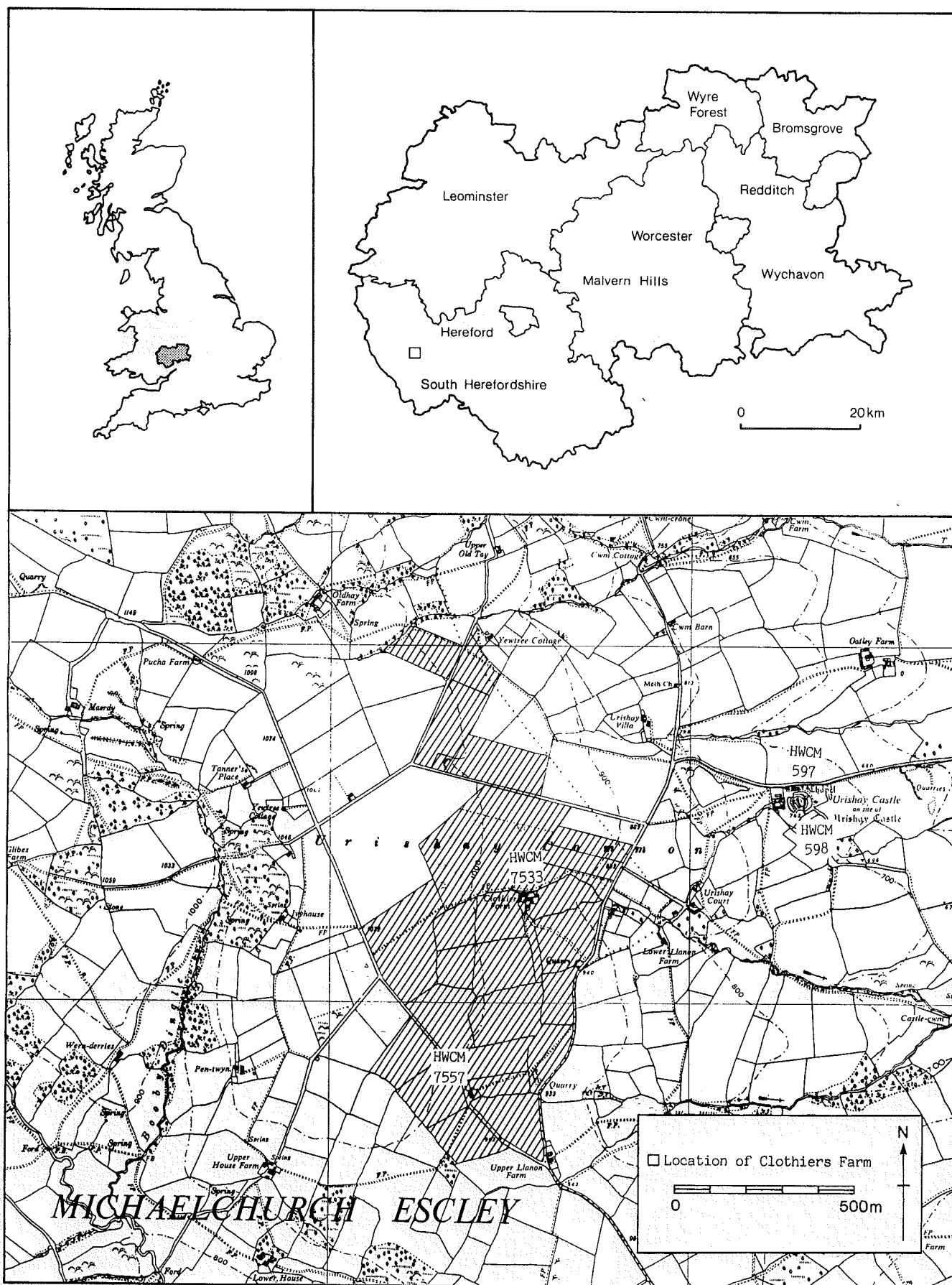
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A FARM SURVEY FOR PRESENTATION PURPOSES AT CLOTHIERS FARM, MICHAELCHURCH ESCLEY

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1) Summary

Set amongst the one of the most unchanged of rural landscapes Clothiers Farm offers considerable attractions for visitors in terms of its visual surroundings, historic sites and farming interest. The owners Mr and Mrs Pritchard, have a great interest in the history of their farm and wish to build upon the presentation initiatives they have already started (display of farm machinery and tea room). A farm survey for presentation purposes was undertaken for the farm which lies in the parish of Michaelchurch Escley near Hereford. Standing buildings, earthworks and fields were surveyed and recorded, and maps and documents relating to the area were consulted. Recommendations are made for the presentation of the farm's history and heritage to the public and the drafting of a publicity leaflet. The work was carried out with the assistance of a Survey Grant for Presentation Purposes from English Heritage.

2) Introduction

Clothiers Farm is situated 21km west of Hereford (Fig 1) on top of a ridge of high ground between the Golden Valley of the River Dore and the Escley Brook. The Welsh border lies 6km to the west and the Black Mountains, 7km west and south-west, can be seen from the higher parts of the farm's land.

The solid geology of the area consists of Devonian reddish silty shale, siltstone and sandstone (Ragg *et al* 1984, 6 and fig 2). Bedrock is very near the surface, visible in the yard outside Clothiers Farm and in the shallow roadside quarries (between 1 and 3m deep; Fig 14). Drift deposits in the area are thin or absent (Ragg *et al* 1984, 10-11 and fig 6). There is no evidence on the farm for such deposits, which in this area would consist of gravel till from the Wye glacier.

Topographically the farm lies on a west-facing hillside, the highest part of which is marked by a triangulation point at 328m OD. The area provides the source of a number of streams running towards the east, which have formed small tributary valleys, known locally as "dingles", which are sometimes little more than large, deep ditches. These widen to the east (Fig 4), leading down to the valley of the Trenant Brook, itself a tributary of the River Dore which runs along the bottom of the Golden Valley.

Extensive fieldwalking in the 1930s and 1950s identified a significant number of concentrations of

prehistoric flint artefacts in the vicinity of Urishay Common, in some cases bordering on the farm (Brown 1961 and Robinson 1934), but no fieldwalking is known to have been undertaken on the farm itself.

Clothiers Farm lies just within the parish of Michaelchurch Escley, the boundary of which follows the road which also delimits the farm property to the east at its southern corner (Fig 1). Some documentary references to Clothiers are, however, found in records relating to the parish of Peterchurch, since the farm used to be part of the Urishay Estate, the major part of which is situated in that parish.

The Urishay Estate was for centuries under the ownership of the Delahay family. Urishay Castle (HWCM 598) is a 17th century manor house, now derelict and ruinous. This is built on the mound of "motte and bailey" castle, which is a particularly characteristic monument of the Marches, reflecting a troubled past. The chapel adjacent to the castle (HWCM 597) is of 12th century date, with later additions and alterations. This is a site of national importance (scheduled as an ancient monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979) which has recently been repaired and made accessible to the public. Although without either any great wealth or more than local power and influence, the Delahay family can be traced back at least as far as the 14th century, when a document refers to one Urry de la Haye, suggesting also a possible origin for the name Urishay - Urry's Hay, "hay" being a term used to refer to a game enclosure (Robinson nd, 60).

Until the beginning of this century the farm was in fact two; one consisting of Clothiers farmhouse (HWCM 7533), farm buildings and the land around, the other being King's Arms (HWCM 7557), then a farmhouse with associated smallholding. The tithe map of 1844 (Fig 5) shows the boundary between the two properties and the lands belonging to each at the time. Clothiers Farm is first mentioned in a document dated 1528 (discussed below) where it is referred to as a manor. King's Arms, however, is not mentioned until 1781, when it appears in a Land Tax Assessment list.

Today Clothiers Farm is principally a sheep farm and there are also hens and ducks. Being in a marginal area, every attempt is being made to diversify, and a display of early farm equipment has been established, a tea shop opened, and spring water is bottled for sale to both retailers and catering establishments. The farm has in the past offered bed and breakfast accommodation.

3) Aims

The aim of the survey was to identify the historic features of Clothiers Farm and to make recommendations for their presentation including the production of a draft publicity leaflet.

4) Discussion

A detailed summary on the evidence on which the following discussion is based is given in Appendix 3.

Archaeological significance

The main evidence of past occupation at Clothiers dates to the post-medieval period. There are, however, tantalising indications of medieval buildings and even into the prehistoric period, with the flint artefacts from the area. These concentrations of artefacts probably indicate the sites of settlements dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age, occupied 4,500 to 2,500 years ago. The artefacts include flint axes and arrowheads. The archaeological evidence for this period was collected in the 1930s and 1960s and has not since been the subject of research using more modern sampling techniques and ideas. The presence of the Wern Derries standing stone (HWCM 1101) is especially interesting. The function of standing stones is not understood though it is generally accepted that they played some part in religion, possibly assisting in determining significant dates in the farming year.

The medieval evidence for Clothiers Farm is more substantial. Documents testify to the existence of a manor called "Clothye Hopkyne" in 1528 and ridge and furrow earthworks are an indication of medieval or post-medieval cultivation. The size and location of the isolated patch of ridge and furrow is unexpected. If medieval the ridge and furrow would usually represent the survival of part of an extensive open field system. In this case, however, there is no indication that it continued into the adjacent fields. Furthermore, this area was part of the common land enclosed in 1856. It is therefore probable that the ridge and furrow is of post-medieval date.

The presence of cruck frames at both Clothiers and King's Arms should not alone be considered to be a reliable indication that the buildings are of medieval date. Although cruck frame construction was once believed to be confined to the medieval period, it is now known to have had a continuous development, in raised crucks and upper crucks until well into the 19th century (Brunskill 1971, 52-3). The sequence of construction of the farmhouse at Clothiers, however, does indicate that the cruck framed building there is likely to date to the medieval period. Dendrochronological analysis (tree ring dating) of the timbers could be used to give a more accurate date.

The document mentioned above indicates that the name of the farm dates back at least to the early 16th century, and also suggests that it used to have some connection with the wool trade, although there is no further evidence to confirm this. "Hopkyne" presumably refers to someone of that name who once held the land, but again nothing more is known of them.

Although the general status of Clothiers Farm in the post-medieval period was already understood, the

survey has revealed some details which were previously unknown. The documentary evidence of the Land Tax and Poor Rate assessments reveals the relative prosperities of King's Arms and Clothiers. The enclosure award of 1856 explains not only the differing field boundaries in the northern part of the farm, but also the origin of the earthworks in the field called "Cwm Corse" as a quarry to provide stone for the repair of the new public roads. The types of building indicate that a greater diversity of farming activities was formerly carried out than at present. Cows were kept at both farms and threshing floors indicate arable cultivation, probably in addition to sheep. Horses were kept at Clothiers, and would probably have been used for traction and transport.

Despite its name and the tradition of King's Arms having been a public house, no direct evidence confirming this was forthcoming. The fabric of the barn gives no indication of this origin, nor was it described as such in any of the documents consulted. Post-medieval bottle glass was, however, recovered during the excavation of foundations for the modern barn (Mrs Pritchard pers comm).

Presentation potential

The mainly post-medieval date of the surviving archaeological evidence (the buildings) is complemented by these being the most visible and interesting features with the greatest potential for presentation. Several classic types of farm buildings of this date are represented. At Clothiers there is a granary/cart shed, a cow house, a threshing floor, a pig sty, and of course the farmhouse itself with the surviving portion of cruck frame visible in the tea shop. A greater proportion of the cruck frame building at the King's Arms survives, and the rest of the building is also attractive, particularly the wooden framing of the partition on the northern side of the threshing floor.

The farm is also situated in a very attractive landscape rich in historical and archaeological interest, which is a significant factor in the farm's presentation. Its proximity to the Norman chapel at Urishay is a local monument of considerable importance and interest. Other attractions in the area include the Offa's Dyke path (along the Dark Age border), Longtown Castle (with its spectacular views) and the Black Mountains to the south-west, Kilpeck church and castle (12th century sculpture of international significance) to the south, Abbey Dore (the most completely surviving Cistercian abbey church in the country), and the Golden Valley to the east, St Margarets church (fine medieval carved screen) to the south-east and Arthur's Stone (a Neolithic chambered tomb) to the north.

The collection of farm equipment and implements at Clothiers is another feature with potential for presentation. The collection includes a wide range of machinery which has actually been used on this farm. It is therefore potentially useful in demonstrating the particular mechanical needs of this farm with its own particular requirements (soil conditions, motive power, produce). Furthermore, unlike this collection, much early agricultural equipment has been removed either to private collections or to museums away from the context in which it was actually used.

5) Recommendations

- a) The production of a leaflet detailing presentation and historical and archaeological context of the farm. A draft example is reproduced as Figure 29.
- b) Alternatives to the display of the farm equipment may be pursued. For instance various items may be located in places in which it was most used, perhaps forming part of a farm trail. Naturally the conservation of exhibits in exposed places would have to be carefully considered. The production of an explanatory booklet would aid the understanding of the lay person. The addresses of two organisations from which further information, relating both to the presentation of buildings and the display of farm equipment, may be obtained are given in Appendix 9.
- c) The potential for encouraging school parties may be investigated. There are two main themes which may be presented to them:

The development of agricultural technology using the collection. This is potentially of great interest in view of the current emphasis on technology in education and the importance of agriculture to the county.

Building development King's Arms barn is a straightforward example of how a building can change with well defined phases.

The most effective approach may be to contact local schools, including those in Hereford and generate the interest of specific teachers. The Section's Archaeology in Schools Project may also be able to give advice on this aspect (contact Justin Hughes or Hilary White).

6) Acknowledgments

Thanks are due to the landowners, Mr and Mrs Pritchard who have been very helpful and cooperative throughout. Simon Woodiwiss coordinated the survey and edited the report. Ruth Bruniges and Rodney Cottrill provided invaluable assistance with the fieldwork. Thanks are also due to Duncan Brown, Malcolm Cooper, Sam Whitby, Hilary White, the staff of the County Record Office (Hereford), and the staff of Hereford Public Library. The Survey was produced with the aid of a grant from English Heritage.

7) Bibliography

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8) Abbreviations

Numbers prefixed with "HWCM" are the primary reference numbers used by the Hereford and Worcester county sites and monuments record.

CRO County Record Office

HWCC Hereford and Worcester County Council

SMR County Sites and Monuments Record

Appendix 1 Method

The survey was carried out in accordance with the guidelines drawn up by English Heritage (English Heritage, nd).

The following were investigated:

a) County Sites and Monuments Record

The existing records relating to the farm in the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) were consulted.

b) Aerial photographs

There were no aerial photographs of the area, either held by the National Monuments Record or in the SMR.

c) Maps

Maps of the area were consulted in the Hereford Record Office and Hereford Library (Figs 2-9). No prints or drawings showing the farm are known to exist.

d) Earthworks, hedgerows and fieldwalking

A field by field survey was carried out to identify and locate earthworks, and to investigate the hedgerows and field boundaries.

e) Buildings

The older buildings on the farm were recorded by measured drawings, exterior and interior (Figs 18-28), monochrome photographs (stored with the archive) of the elevations and interiors, and brief descriptions.

f) Woodland

There is no woodland on the farm.

g) Other sources

In addition to the requirements of English Heritage, documents relating to the farm were consulted in the County Records Office (CRO), with significant results. The owners of Clothiers Farm, Mr and Mrs Pritchard also provided a considerable amount of information of relevance to the survey.

Appendix 2 Archive

The archive consists of:

- 12 Photographic records AS3
- 23 Survey recording forms
- 20 Pages of measured sketches
- 22 Sheets of measured drawings (pencil)
- 9 Sheets of measured drawings (ink)
- Miscellaneous maps, notes and photocopied documents

All primary records are kept at:

Archaeology Section
Hereford and Worcester County Council
Tetbury Drive
Warndon
Worcester WR4 9LS

Tel Worcester (0905) 58608

A security copy of the archive has been placed at:

Hereford and Worcester County Museum
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ

Tel Hartlebury (0299) 250416

Appendix 3 Archaeological sources

a) SMR and other secondary sources

The SMR contains information relating to two of the buildings on the farm: Clothiers farmhouse itself (HWCM 7533) and the King's Arms barn (HWCM 7557). The data is primarily derived from a recent site visit, with additional information on the farmhouse from the RCHM volume on Herefordshire (RCHM 1931, 202). The farmhouse was:

remodelled and extended at the west end to form a stable in the 17th or early 18th century; at the same time, or slightly later, a south wing was added at the south end of the house. Some of the windows have original wood frames, but only one retains its old mullions.

b) Cartographic evidence

The earliest map showing the area of Clothiers Farm is Bryant's 1835 map of Herefordshire, entitled *Map of the county of Hereford from an actual survey by A Bryant in the years 1832, 33 and 34*, and dated 31st October 1835 (Fig 2; copy in CRO, copy property of Mr and Mrs Pritchard). An interesting feature on the map is the "pillar" indicated just outside the area of the farm.

The 1844 tithe map (Fig 5) indicates the area of Urishay Common before it was enclosed. It also shows the extent of the properties of Clothiers and King's Arms. The accompanying text provides some interesting field names, although others are evidently merely descriptive titles. Figure 6 shows the field names superimposed on the map, which can be compared with the names (Fig 16) currently in use (Mr Pritchard pers comm). The text also states that Clothiers was at the time rented by one George Probert from Thomas Delahay, and King's Arms rented by Daniel Watkins, also from Thomas Delahay.

The map (Figs 7-9) and accompanying text relating to the 1856 enclosure of Urishay Common provide a considerable amount of information about the history of the farm. The different field pattern in the northern part of the present farm, all the fields in this area have straight boundaries, is shown to be a result of the enclosure. The lines of the straight roads across the former common were also established as a result of the enclosure. The text accompanying the map describes the boundaries of the common to be enclosed and the lines the roads are to take, together with their status, widths and the persons responsible for their upkeep, summarised in Appendix 1.

Two small areas of land were allotted as quarries to supply stone and gravel for the maintenance of the roads, the first of which is that marked 26 on the map (Fig 8), and the second 19, are now part of Clothiers Farm. The text from the enclosure award relating to the latter is given in Appendix 2.

The First Series 1" Ordnance Survey map of the area was not available in either the CRO or the Public Library in Hereford. The 6" map, dated 1891, was located, however (Fig 3). Two interesting features are shown on this map. Firstly, the "pillar" marked on Bryant's map is shown to be a triangulation point, and secondly, an "Old clay pit" is marked to the north of the Clothiers Farm buildings.

The current 1:10,000 map (Fig 4) gives a good indication of the topography of the area, with detailed contour information. It also shows the new position of the triangulation point, which has been moved to the side of the road from a field further west.

The current 1:2500 maps (not illustrated) were consulted. In particular the courses and sources of minor and seasonal streams are indicated.

c) Documents and other sources

No mention of the Urishay Estate or Clothiers Farm was found in the Domesday Book.

A number of the documents relating to the Urishay Estate and the Delahay family make reference to Clothiers Farm. The earliest mention is in a deed of gift dated 1528, followed by a succession of wills and marriage settlements of which the latest held by the CRO dates from 1829 (see Appendix 3 for summaries). The property was mortgaged in 1856 to help pay for the enclosure of Urishay Common (CRO W85/23).

Copies of the Land Tax assessments for the parish of Michaelchurch Escley in the years 1781-1838 are also held in the CRO (Figs 10-12, Appendix 4 CRO Q/Rel). An entry is to be found for Clothiers almost every year, although the name of the property is not always included. King's Arms is somewhat more elusive, appearing in the record for 1781, then disappearing until 1829 and remaining in the records until 1838. The Poor Rate assessment for 1845 for Clothiers and King's Arms also survives (Appendix 5).

Of more recent date are the sale particulars from auctions in 1913, 1914 and 1919 when the Urishay Estate was sold. It proved difficult to sell the two farms, Clothiers and King's Arms, which were originally offered as one lot (Fig 13), split into two for the 1914 sale, and finally sold together as a single lot in 1919. The extent of Clothiers' land has since been increased, as can be seen from a comparison of Figures 1 and 13.

References to Clothiers were found in Kelly's Directory of the county of Herefordshire for the years 1913 when "Lane, Francis, farmer, Clothiers" is listed among the commercial residents of Michaelchurch Escley, and 1917, when "Jones, Cecil J, farmer" is listed, also for Clothiers. No entries were found for King's Arms, nor were there any references in the directories for 1891 and 1905.

d) Earthworks

There are a few earthworks at the farm. One field (HWCM 9120, Fig 14) contains ridge and furrow indicative of medieval or early post-medieval cultivation, but this is confined to a very small area and does not extend into either of the adjacent fields.

There are three former stone quarries on the farm (Fig 14); one relatively near the buildings at Clothiers, another near to the King's Arms, the third being in the area set aside in the 1856 enclosure award as a quarry for the maintenance of the new public roads.

The hollow marked as a "clay pit" on the First Series Ordnance Survey map was identified by Mr Pritchard as the area from which a "mineral" was extracted by one of the Delahay family, therefore presumably at some time in the 19th century or early in the 20th (Mr Pritchard pers comm).

e) Hedgerows

Examination of the hedgerows and field boundaries failed to produce any significant results. With the exception of the three dry stone walls (Fig 15), all the boundaries are hedges showing no significant variation in species present between those boundaries known to predate the enclosure and those resulting from it. The stone walls are all post-enclosure boundaries.

f) Fieldwalking

One small field was under arable cultivation and in a suitable condition for fieldwalking, having recently been ploughed and rolled (Fig 15). The material recovered was unremarkable, consisting primarily of sherds of post-medieval pottery, together with one sherd of Roman Severn Valley ware (HWCM 9118, Hereford and Worcester fabric 12) and one piece of burnt flint (HWCM 9119).

g) Field names

Figure 16 shows the field names currently in use at Clothiers farm, some of which can be seen from the terrier, or text accompanying the tithe map (Fig 6), to have remained the same for over a century. Names of interest on the tithe map are "Popatoe Field", probably a corruption of potato and "The Arles", alder trees (Field 1972, 6). The former presence of cattle on the farm is also indicated by the "Cow Pasture" names on the tithe map (Field 1972, 54)

h) Buildings

Identification of the various buildings is made following the descriptions of building types used by Brunskill (1971, 132-153). Thus, although there are now no cows on the farm, a number of the buildings have been described as cow houses, since they correspond with the formal definition of that type of farm building.

King's Arms

King's Arms (Figs 17-20) currently consists of a rectangular building with its long axis aligned north to south; a small cow house attached to the east wall at the south end, and a shelter shed extending eastwards from the north-east corner of the main building. The north end is set up as a cow house with the manger along the southern side, cobbled for the southern two thirds and paved with stone flags across the northern part, sloping down to the door at the east for drainage. This northern part has a storage area above the cow house with a floor composed of straw and twigs on rafters, probably for the storage of hay. The middle section of the building has a large double door to the east, and a small door to the west, and a flagged stone threshing floor. The southern section of the building was probably used for storing hay bales, since the corrugated iron southern wall is constructed with a door high up for ease of access. The shelter shed has a manger along its north side, and has been reroofed with corrugated iron. The cow house attached to the barn (extension B) has had a manger along the west wall, now surviving only as a stone base. The cow houses and shelter are now used for sheep.

Although now a barn, the southern part of the building was once part of a farmhouse, and retains two pairs of the original cruck beams. The southern part of the original house has been demolished, leaving a fireplace on the outside at the south-western corner. The modern south wall of corrugated iron replaces what was evidently a partition wall composed of vertical panels slotted into horizontal beams (Fig 19).

Five phases of construction can be identified (Fig 21):

Phase I	Cruck framed farmhouse
Phase II	Extension A
Phase III	Threshing floor and cow house built on to north end of house
Phase IV	Extension B, extension C and shelter shed
Phase V	Demolition of south part of farmhouse; reroofing of parts of the building in corrugated iron

The cruck framed farmhouse probably consisted of two or three bays, of which only one now survives. The building shown in the tithe map (Fig 5) had extensions built onto both the eastern and western sides, and itself is shown extending to the south of these. This is also shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 3).

The former existence of extension A is indicated both by the window in the southern wall of extension B, which faces the wrong way for it to be an original feature of the latter, and by the thickness of the same wall, which is considerably greater than that of the other walls of extension B.

The construction of the threshing floor and cow house to the north has been designated as Phase III, with

the shelter shed, extension C and extension B following as Phase IV. Extension B must post-date the threshing floor building, since its north wall butts on to the east wall of the latter. Since extension C has been demolished it is impossible to establish for certain to which phase it belongs.

Clothiers farmhouse and associated buildings

The buildings at Clothiers Farm comprise two groups, the farmhouse itself and adjoining buildings (Fig 26), and the stone barn and its adjoining buildings (Fig 22) which consist of a granary/cart shed linked by a modern corrugated metal barn to the stone barn which has had extensions added on to it to the north and east.

The granary/cart shed (Figs 22 and 23) has the usual layout for a building of its type. Almost square in plan, the cart shed on the ground floor has a two bay entrance divided by a square stone pillar and there is an external staircase to the granary on the first floor. The latter has plastered walls, again a typical feature of this type of building (Brunskill 1971, 148). Since grain, although sometimes stored in chests, was more commonly kept in heaps on the floor, the plastering of the walls would prevent pests from lodging in crevices in the stone walls.

A roof scar on the northern face of the granary/cart shed indicates that in a secondary phase there was a building attached to the north, now replaced by the modern corrugated barn.

The eastern end of the stone barn to the north together with the former pigsty are currently used for storage of hay and miscellaneous equipment. Rams are now housed in the area marked "cow house" (Figs 22 and 24).

Four main phases of construction can be identified in the stone barn (Fig 25). The first consists of the cow house part at the east, whose walls are somewhat thicker (0.61m) than those at the western end (0.48m). The eastern part of the main barn belongs to the second phase of construction, divided from the cow house end by the stone flagged threshing floor with opposing large doors for winnowing. The pigsty and extension at the northern end of the cow house are grouped as the third phase. The pigsty formerly had stone walled pens to the east with feeding troughs against the sty walls (Mr Pritchard pers comm). The modern breezeblock extension and corrugated iron shed attached to the barn comprise the fourth phase.

The construction of Clothiers farmhouse and its adjoining buildings can be divided into seven phases (Fig 27). The survival of the base of a cruck beam *in situ* at the south-east corner of the tea shop (former stables) indicates that in addition to the phases evident in the surviving buildings at least one more phase should be hypothesised, since neither the house nor the stables/tea shop is of cruck frame construction.

The seven phases consist of:

Phase I	Cruck framed building (hypothesised)
Phase II	Stone extension forming the current farmhouse
Phase III	Cruck building demolished and stables built, 17th/18th century
Phase IV	Cow house to south-west of stables and extension to south of farmhouse
Phase V	Two storey brick extension to east of farmhouse
Phase VI	Porch at south-east of farmhouse
Phase VII	Tea shop kitchen north of farmhouse and stables/tea shop

The first phase would have been the cruck building, which is suggested to have stood in the approximate position of the present stables/tea shop. This was then extended to the east by the construction of the present stone farmhouse building. The original cruck frame building was then demolished to make way for the present stables/tea shop, although the easternmost cruck was left in position, since it was structurally integrated with the farmhouse. The stables building is suggested to be of 17th or 18th century date (RCHM 1931, 202), which implies that the farmhouse may be 16th century or earlier, and that the original cruck frame building in turn predates this. A number of extensions were then added. Phase IV consists of the cow house to the south-west of the stables/tea shop, together with the extension, now the kitchen, to the south of the farmhouse. The two storey brick extension of the farmhouse to the east forms Phase V, and the porch linking this to the Phase IV extension is Phase VI. Finally, the tea shop kitchen to the north of both parts of the building and linking them is Phase VII.

Appendix 4 Details of roads established under the 1856 enclosure award

Road line	Status	Width
A-B	Public carriage road.	20'
C-D-E	Public carriage road.	20'
I-K	Private carriage and occupation road.	12'
D-F	Private carriage and occupation road also a public bridleway and driftway, and a carriage road for the holders of allotments 10-15. Maintenance established as the responsibility of the owners of the allotments, in the proportions at which they were rated for poor relief.	18'
G-H	Private carriage and occupation road also a public bridleway and driftway and a carriage road for the holders of allotments 27-31. Maintenance established as the responsibility of the owners of the allotments, in the proportions at which they were rated for poor relief.	18'

Appendix 5 Extract from 1856 enclosure award

And I declare that I have set out and do hereby set out and allot and award to the surveyors of the Highways of the said parishes of Michaelchurch Escley and Peterchurch and their successors for ever all that piece or parcel of ground numbered 19 on the said map [Fig 8] and containing by admeasurement two roods and I direct that such allotment piece or parcel of ground shall be appropriated and used as a Public Quarry for supplying Stone and Gravel for the repairs of the Roads and Ways within the Boundaries of the Lands hereby Inclosed. And I direct that the fence on the south west side of such allotment shall from time to time be repaired and maintained by and at the expense of the said Surveyor of Highways. (Extract from Inclosure Award, CRO Q/RI/32)

Appendix 6 Delahay family and Urishay Estate documents referring to Clothiers Farm

- 1 Deed of gift, dated 6 November 1528 in which Thomas Delahay, described as "lord of the manors of Worryshaye [Urishay] and Clothye Hopkyne of Ewias Lacy in the county of Herefordshire" grants the manors of Urishay and Clothiers to three others (CRO W85/2).
- 2 Deed of gift dated 12 May 1570, in which Thomas Urry Delahay and Richard Delahay grant to William Harry Lloid land including "one messuage or tenement and lands belonging in Clothyparkin in the county of Herefordshire and common of pasture in the common of Urrieshaye" (CRO W85/13).
- 3 Marriage settlement dated 8 September 1592 between Walter Delahay and five others includes the "manor of Clothyparkin". There are two copies of this, the second including minor changes (CRO W85/8 and W85/9).
- 4 Will, proved 2 August 1643, "Paul Delahaye of Urishay *a/* Hay Urry" makes disposition for his property, including "the manor of Clothyparkin and all belonging thereto" (CRO W85/14).
- 5 Marriage settlement dated 30/31 July 1694, drawn up by "Thomas Delahay of Urishay *a/* Hay Urrie, esq" grants "the manors of Trilleshope *a/* Tenant, Willbrook and Clothyparkin" together with other property to his son and heir, John Delahay (CRO W85/15-16).
- 6 Will and probate dated 15 May 1725 of John Delahay of Peterchurch in the county of Herefordshire esq grants "all chief rents and profits of the manors of Urishay, Clothyparkin, Trilleshope and Willbroke to his cousin, Thomas Delahay, of Willbroke and heirs" (CRO W85/18).
- 7 Although not mentioning Clothiers directly, the Land Tax assessments (see below) indicate that a document entitled "Assignment by lease and release", and dated 1/2 December 1829, should be considered to include the farm. Earlier documents relevant to the agreement are recited, namely, a collection of deeds dating 1796-1811; the will of Hannah Powell, in which real estate is granted to Magdalen Delahay of Peterchurch, sp; and the will of Magdalen Delahay, dated 1812, bequeathing real estates to George Rees for life, then to his son Thomas, now Thomas Delahay. According to the agreement, George Rees of Chapel House, Penhow, co Monmouth esq and Thomas Delahay esq of the same address assign their property to William Havard Apperley of Church Withington co Herefs, gent, and Henry Jones Palmer of Liverpool, surgeon.
- 8 Mortgage dated 12 August 1856 of property belonging to "Thomas Delahay of Urishay Castle, co Herefs esq" recites the previous mortgage and assignments of the manors of Urishay and Clothier Hopkin

for the years 1849-54, together with the enclosure of Urishay Common in 1856, and the allotment to Delahay and his mortgagees of certain parcels of land, with the enclosure fees being agreed to be paid by the mortgage of the said land (CRO W85/23). The enclosure award itself and attached maps are discussed above.

Appendix 7 Land Tax assessments

Year	Landlord	Tenant	Rent (£ s d)
1781	John Delahay esq	Samuel Hugh	0 19 4 [Fig 10]
1788	"	"	"
1789	Thomas Delahay esq	Samuel Hughes	"
1790	"	"	"
1791	"	Samuel Hughs	"
1795	"	Samuel Hughes	"
1798	"	Samuell Hughes	"
1802	"	Samuel Hughs	"
1804	"	Samuel Hughes	"
1809	"	Samuell Hughes	"
1810	"	Samuel Hughes	"
1811	Miss Delahay	Samuel Hughes	0 9 4 [?error]
1812	"	"	0 19 4
1813	"	"	"
1814	"	"	"
1816	No entry for this year		
1817	Miss Delahay	Samuel Hughes	"
1818	George Reece esq	"	"
1819	"	John Mapp	"
1820	"	"	"
1821	"	"	"
1822	"	"	"
1823	"	"	"
1824	"	Samuel Price	"
1825	"	"	"
Format changes - printed form used with space for property name			
1826	"	"	Clothy 0 4 0
1827	"	"	Clothie 0 4 0
1828	George Reece Delahay	"	"
1829	Thomas Delahay esq	"	Clothie Hopkin 0 4 0
	[Figs 11 and 12]		
	"	Henry Lewis	King's Arms 0 4 0
1830	Delahay Thomas	Samuel Price	Clothier Farm 0 19 4
	"	Henry Lewis	King's Arms 0 4 0

1831	As last entry			
1832	Delahay Thomas	Mrs Price	Clothier Hopkin	0 19 4
	"	Henry Lewis	King's Arms	0 4 0
1833	"	Mary Price	Clothier Hopkins	0 19 4
	"	Daniel Watkins	King's Arms	0 4 0
1834	As last entry			
1836	"			
1838	"			

Appendix 9 Addresses for further information

Acton Scott Working Farm Museum

(Shropshire County Council)

Wenlock Lodge

Near Church Stretton

Shropshire

06946 306/7

Avoncroft Museum of Buildings

Stoke Heath

Bromsgrove

Worcestershire B60 4JR

0527 31886/31363

County Records Office

Hereford and Worcester County Council

The Old Barracks

Harold Street

Hereford HR1 2QX

0432 265441

Appendix 8 Poor Rate assessment

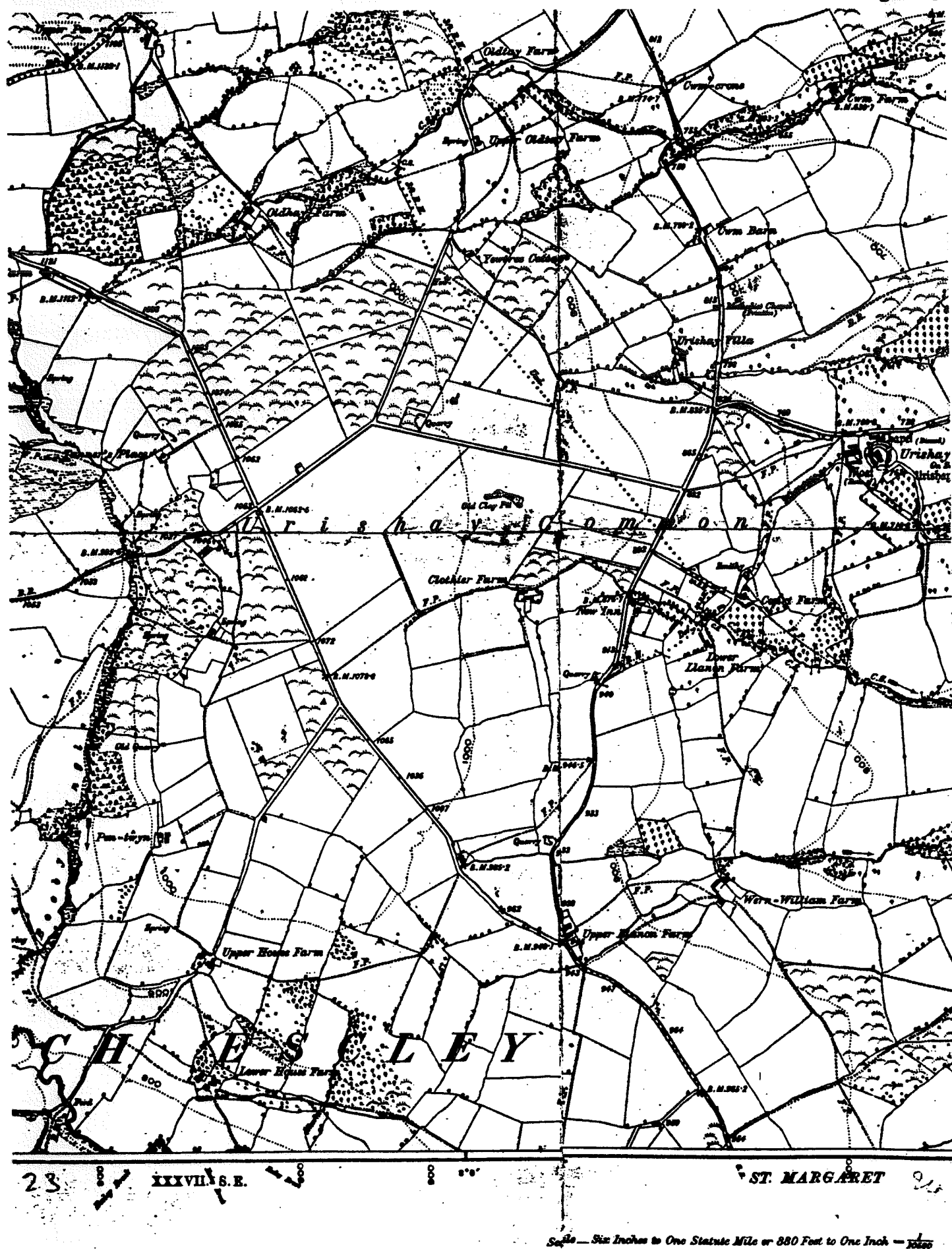
A notebook held in the Record Office (CRO F/37/190) containing miscellaneous references and newspaper clippings also includes a copy of the 1845 Poor Rate assessments for the parishes of Michaelchurch Escley, St Margaret's, Turnastone, and the 1846 assessment for St Margaret's. Both Clothiers and King's Arms are listed: Daniel Watkins rented King's Arms from W Delahay for a gross rental of L9 10s 0d and George Probert rented "Clothy" also from W Delahay, for a gross rental of L19 0s 0d, the Poor Rate being assessed at 6d in the pound.

Figure 2



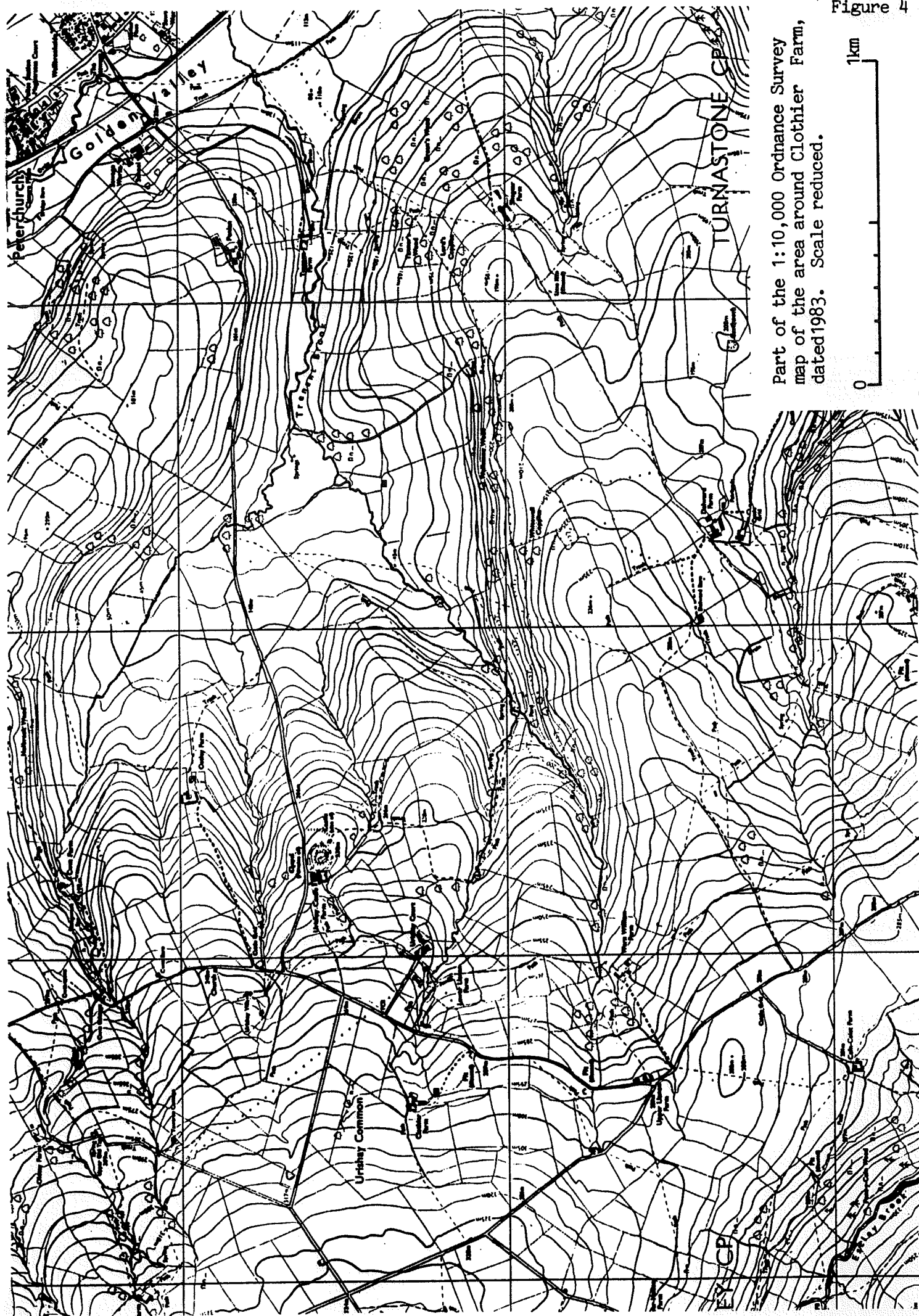
Part of Bryant's Map of the County of Hereford 1835

Figure 3



First series 6" Ordnance Survey map, dated 1891, surveyed in 1886

Figure 4



Part of the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map of the area around Clothier Farm, dated 1983. Scale reduced.

Part of the Tithe Map for the parish of Michaelchurch Escley, 1844

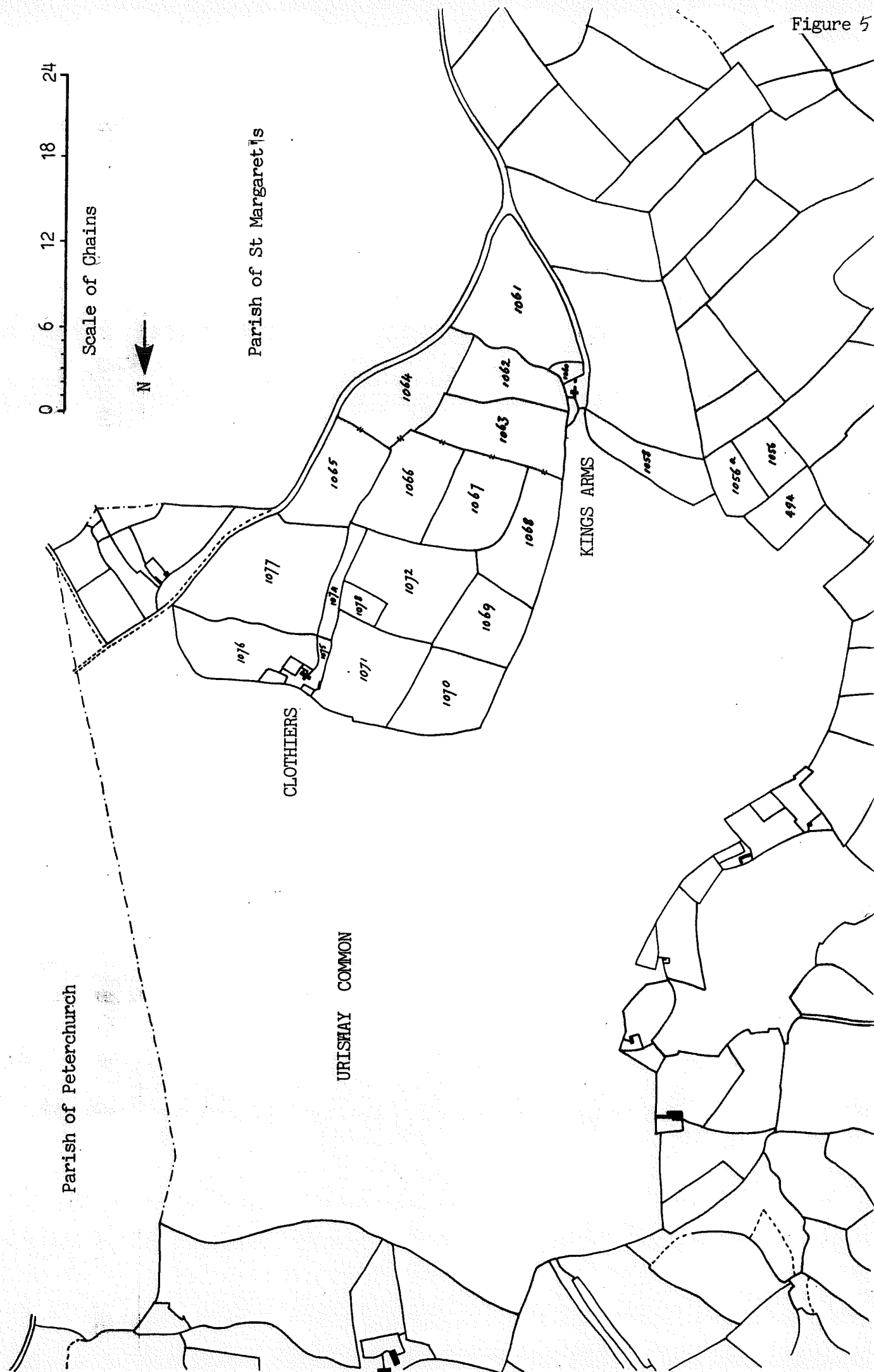
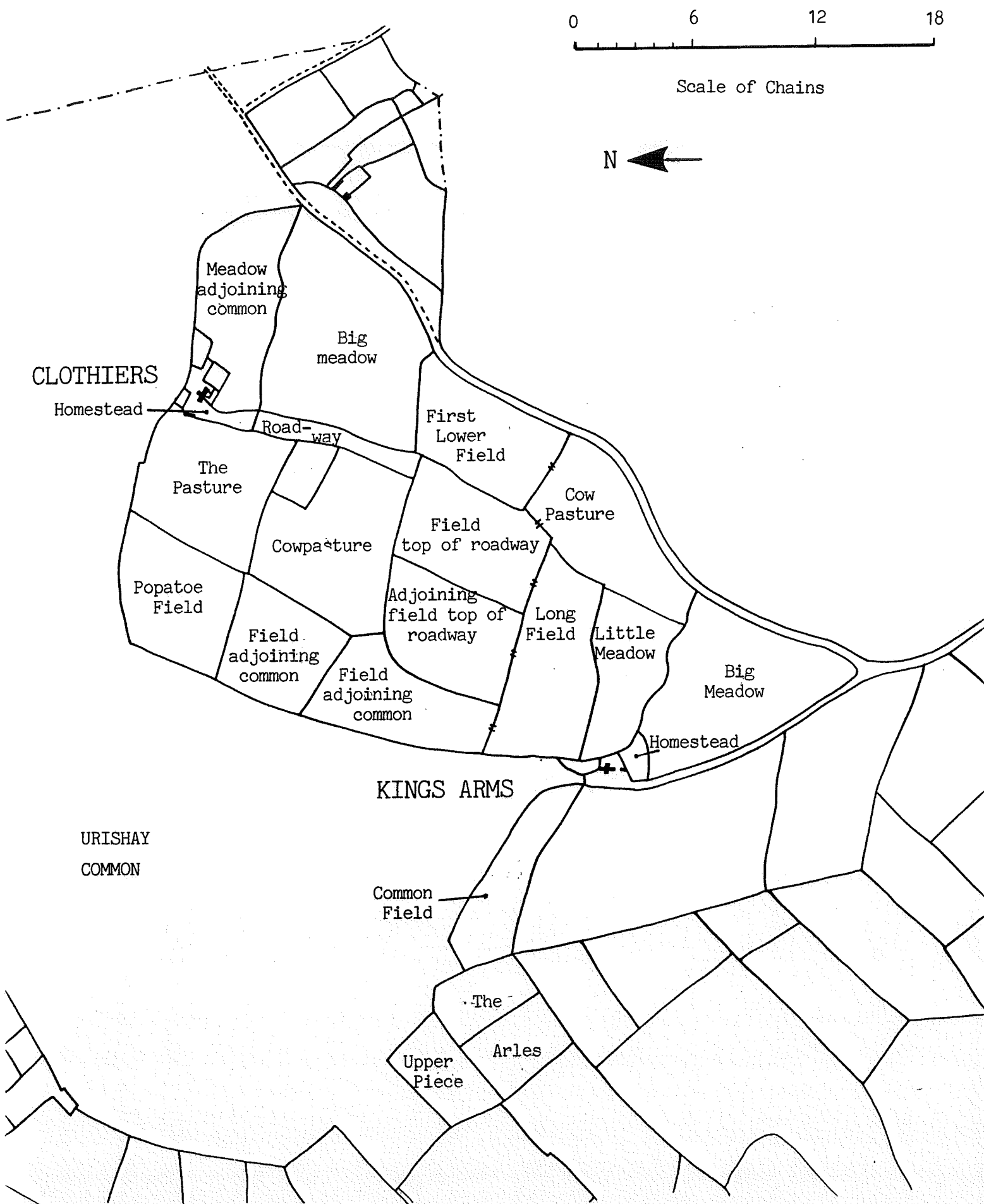
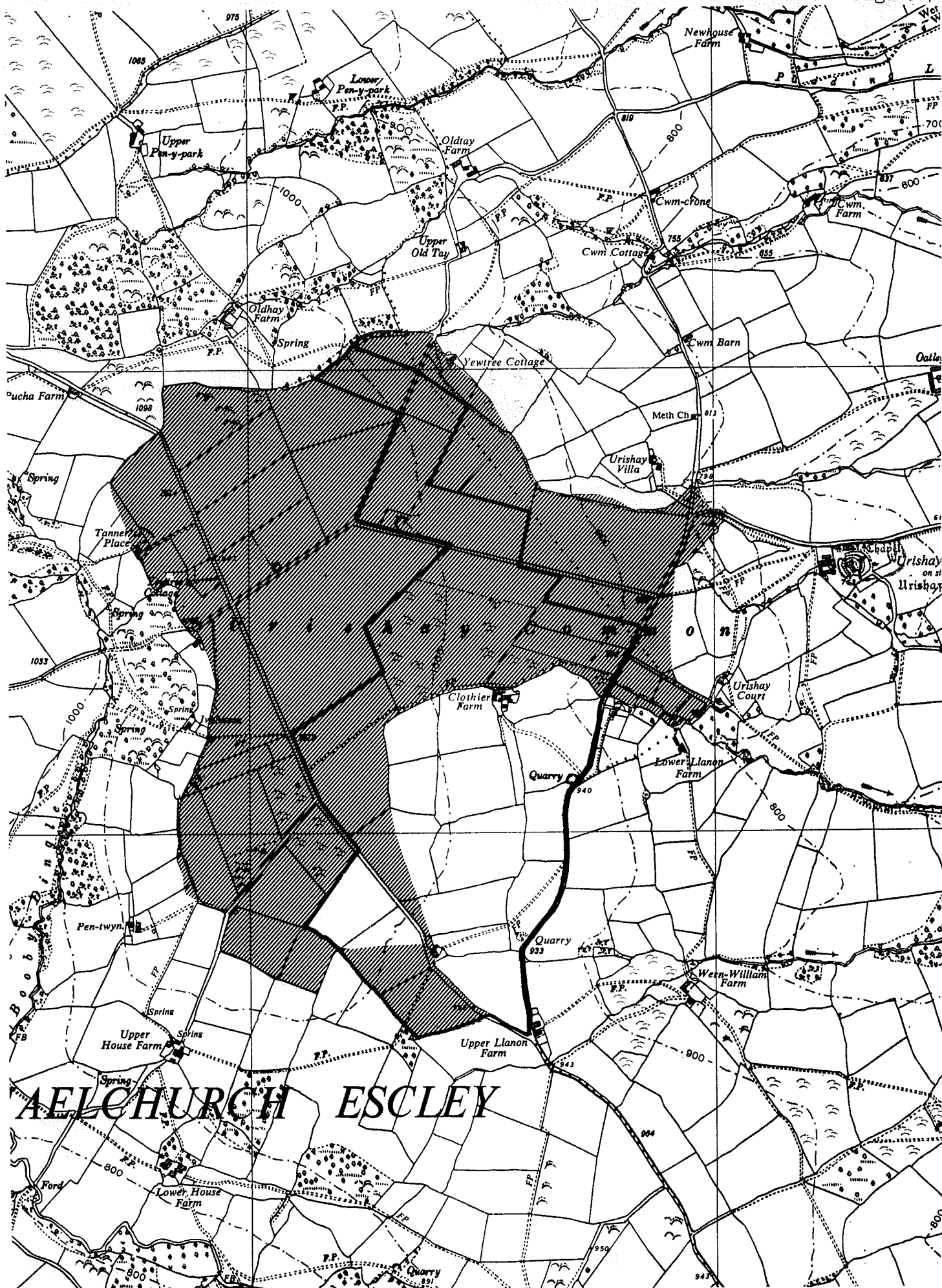


Figure 5

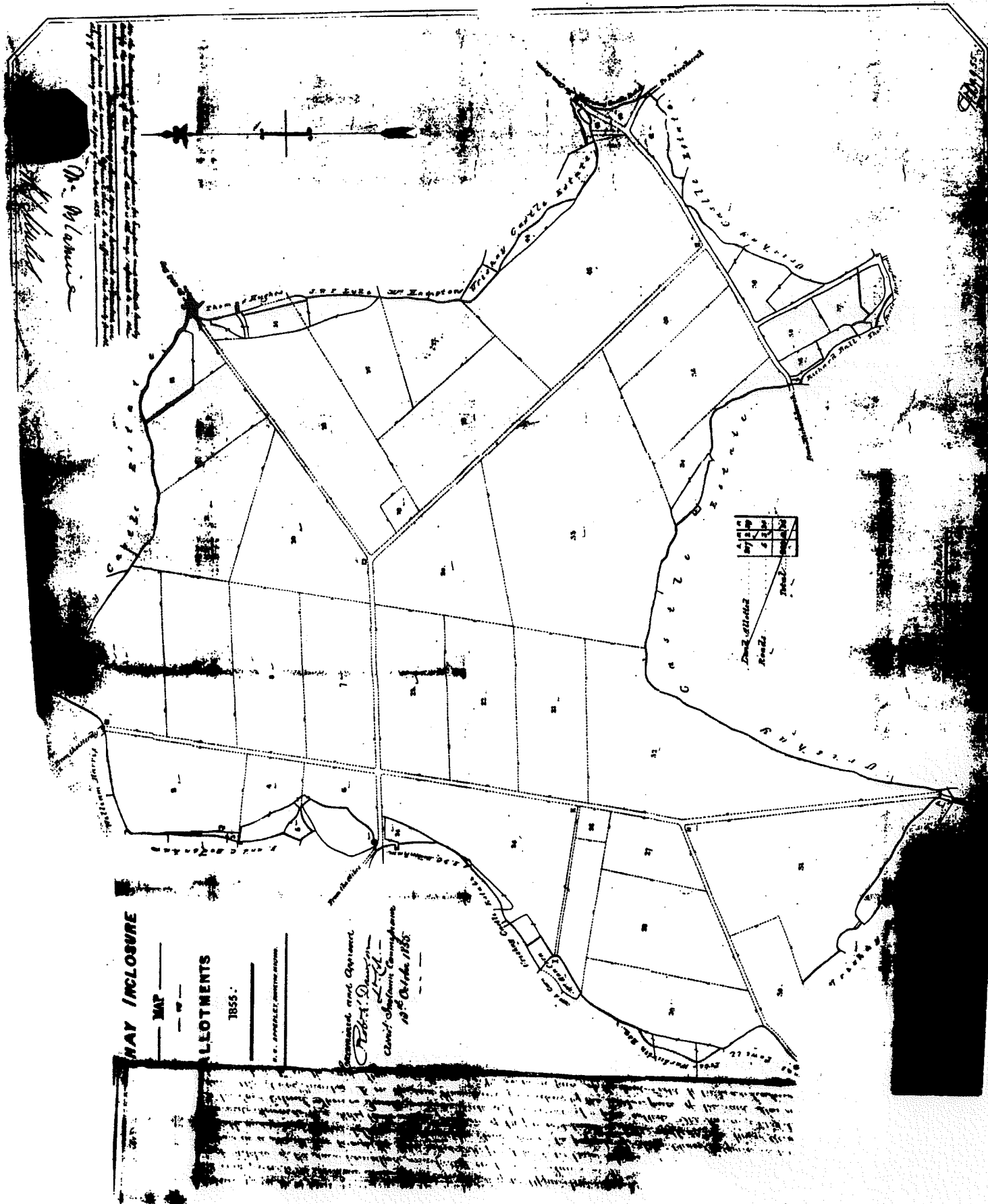
Figure 6

1844 Tithe map showing field names used in the accompanying text

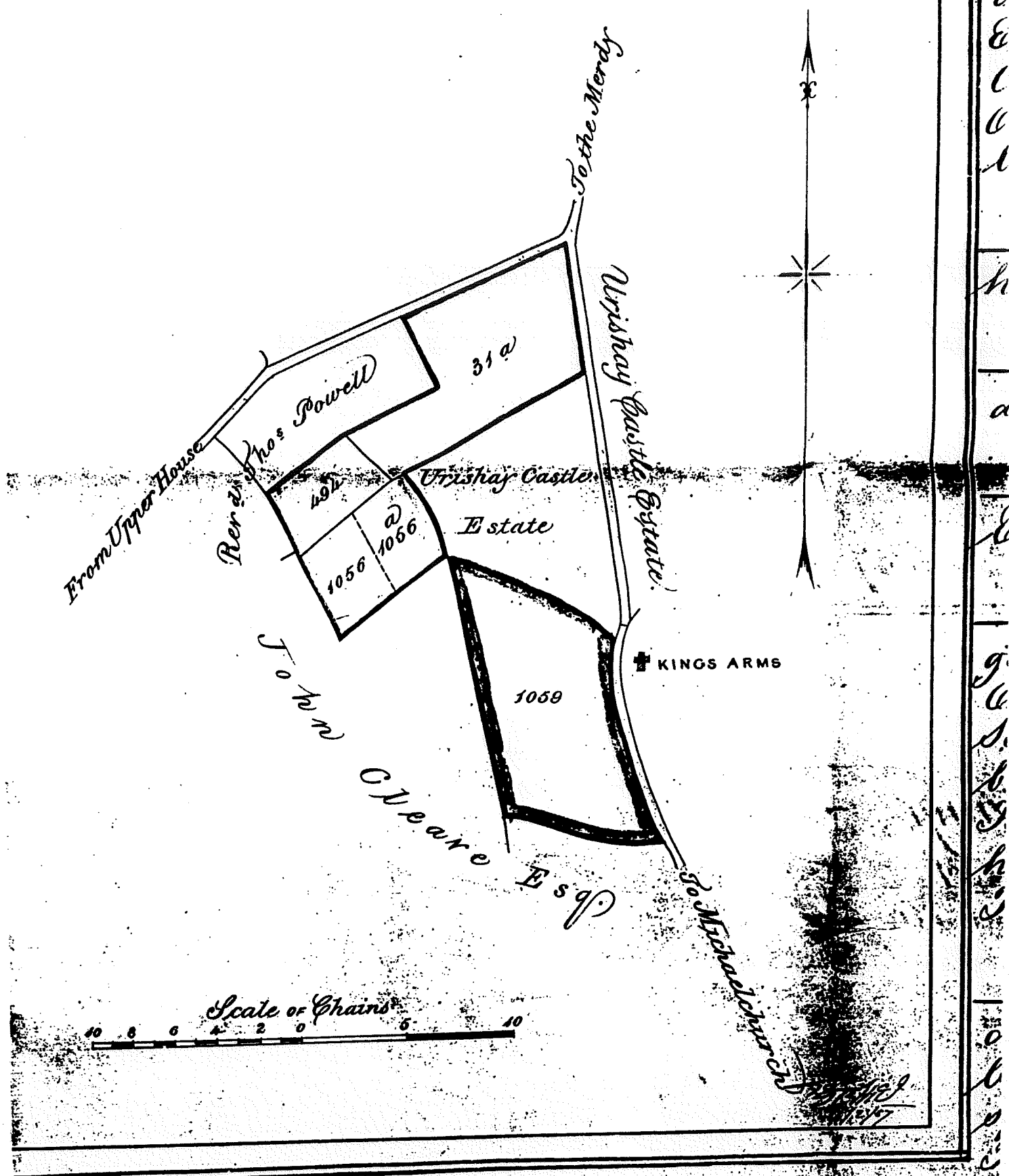




Area enclosed in 1855



Copy of 1855 Inclosure Award map (reduced; not to scale)



Louis Jenkins } Officers
Nicholas Johnson }

Louis Jenkins } Colours
Nicholas Johnson }

28th of April 1781
and allowed by unan.

M. M. Jones

707/10116

Mr James for Mr James D	1	5	4
Mr John Eaton for Mr James D	1	5	4
Thomas Davies for Thomas Smyth D	0	11	8
Daniel Jenkins for Mr Lewis D	0	11	8
Samuel Hughes for Edge Goldhays Clothier	0	19	4
William Brown for Mr Rogers D	0	19	10
John Lewis Edge formerly James Price D	1	1	4
James Propter for Mr May D	2	5	0
So for Propter Coffin	0	19	4
John Lewis for Mr Maber D	0	15	8
Thomas Hains for Mr Gilbert D	0	15	8
Thomas Propter for Mr Allen D	0	15	8
So for Colloin bathys	0	6	0
Thomas Williams for David Pritchards D	0	15	8
James Harris for Coffey D	0	9	10
James Jenkins for his own D	0	15	8
So for Coffey D	0	4	0
John for Mr Eatons D	0	15	8
Erasmus Propter for Mr Higgins D	0	11	8
William Propter for Mr David Lewis D	0	7	10
James Propter for Mr Rogers D	0	15	8
Mr John Eaton for Mr Maber D	0	3	9 1/2
Samuel Jones for Mr Francis D	0	15	8
Nicholas Taylor for Augustus Guilbert	0	15	8
James Propter for Mr Brown & Guilbert	0	19	4
Nicholas Johnson for Mr Rogers D	1	19	10
So for Abel and Lamb	0	11	9 1/2
So for Thomas D	0	8	9 1/2
Thomas Edwards for Edge Goldhays Clothier	0	15	8
James Propter for Mr Allen D	0	15	8
Thomas Williams for Mr Allen D	0	15	8

An Apportionment made in the Parish of the Parish of Michaelchurch Eshley according to Act of Parliament for Granting his Majesty an Aid by Landtax at the rate of four shillings in the Pound for the year 1781

John Lewis Edge for the Parish	5	4
John Morgan for Edge Lewis D	0	12
So for Goods D	0	8
John Lewis for Mr Eatons D	3	17
So for the New Barn	0	15
John Matthews for Edge Lewis Mills	0	19
John Elliott for Mr Eatons D	3	17
Mr Green for his own Land	3	17
John Goldhays Edge for the Mordun	2	10
Mr Walter Harris for his own D	1	15
So for Beaby D	0	5
William Propter for Gundys D	2	3
William Propter for Mr Jenkins D	1	11
Benjamin Gilbert for Fishers Land	0	7
Francis Johnson for Edge Bridge D	1	13
John Price for Mr Rogers D	0	3
Nicholas Johnson for his D	1	15
John Griffiths for Mr Jenkins D	1	9
Daniel Jenkins for Mr Jenkins D	1	11
Mr Price for Carrison	1	14
Benjamin Propter for James & Harris D	1	7
Benjamin Price for Mr Harris D	1	5
John Maddocks for Edge Lewis D	2	1
Walter Jones for Edge Lewis D	1	5
Mr Thomas Brown D	0	15
James D for Mr Rogers D	0	5

Mr Brown for his Land (all) D	0	15
James Pritchard for Mr Morgan D	0	11
Widow Smyth for Mr Davies D	0	11
David Pritchard for Mr Rogers D	0	11
John Hugh for Mr Rogers D	0	8
Mr Henry Morgan	0	8
James Pritchard for Mr Allen & Mansel D	0	19
James Propter for Henry Higgins D	0	3
Thomas Morgan for Mr Miles Kings arms	0	4
Mr Price for his D	0	3
So for David Price D	0	8
Mr Price for James Thomas D	0	2
Robert Francis	0	2
David Jones for Mr Rogers D	2	10
James Jones for So D	0	15
Daniel Jenkins for Mr Harris D	0	15
Mr James Jenkins	0	8
Mr Price for Mr Rogers D	0	9
William Parry Ditcher	1	3
John Tanner for Mr Price D	0	3
Nicholas Johnson for Mr Price D	0	2
James Jones for John Price D	0	8
	81	17

Copy of the 1781 Land Tax assessment showing entries for Clothiers and King's Arms (HRO Q/Rel)

THE URISHAY CASTLE ESTATE,

PETERCHURCH, N^o HEREFORD.

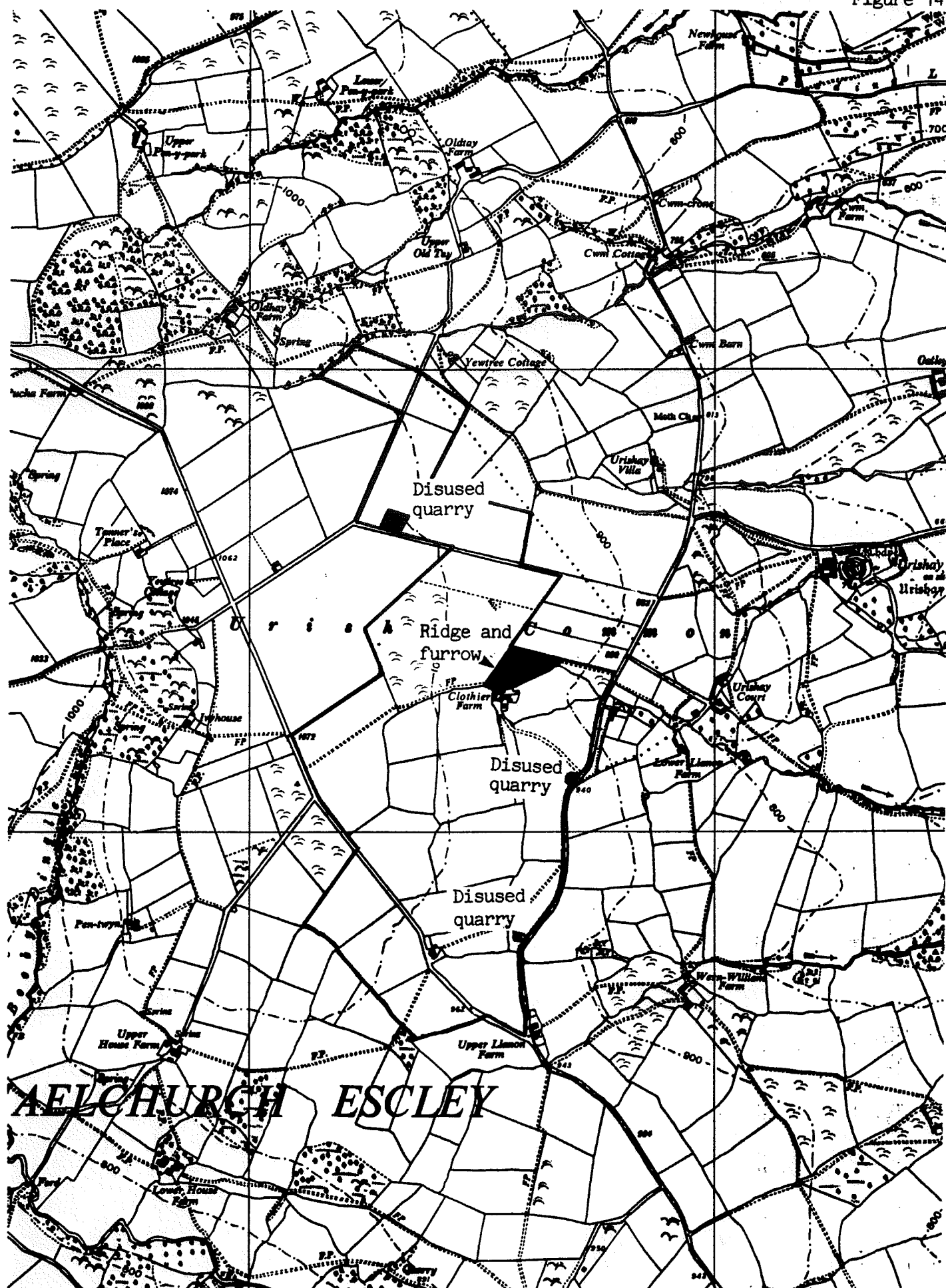
For Sale by
MESS^{rs} MILLAR, SON & CO

Figure 13

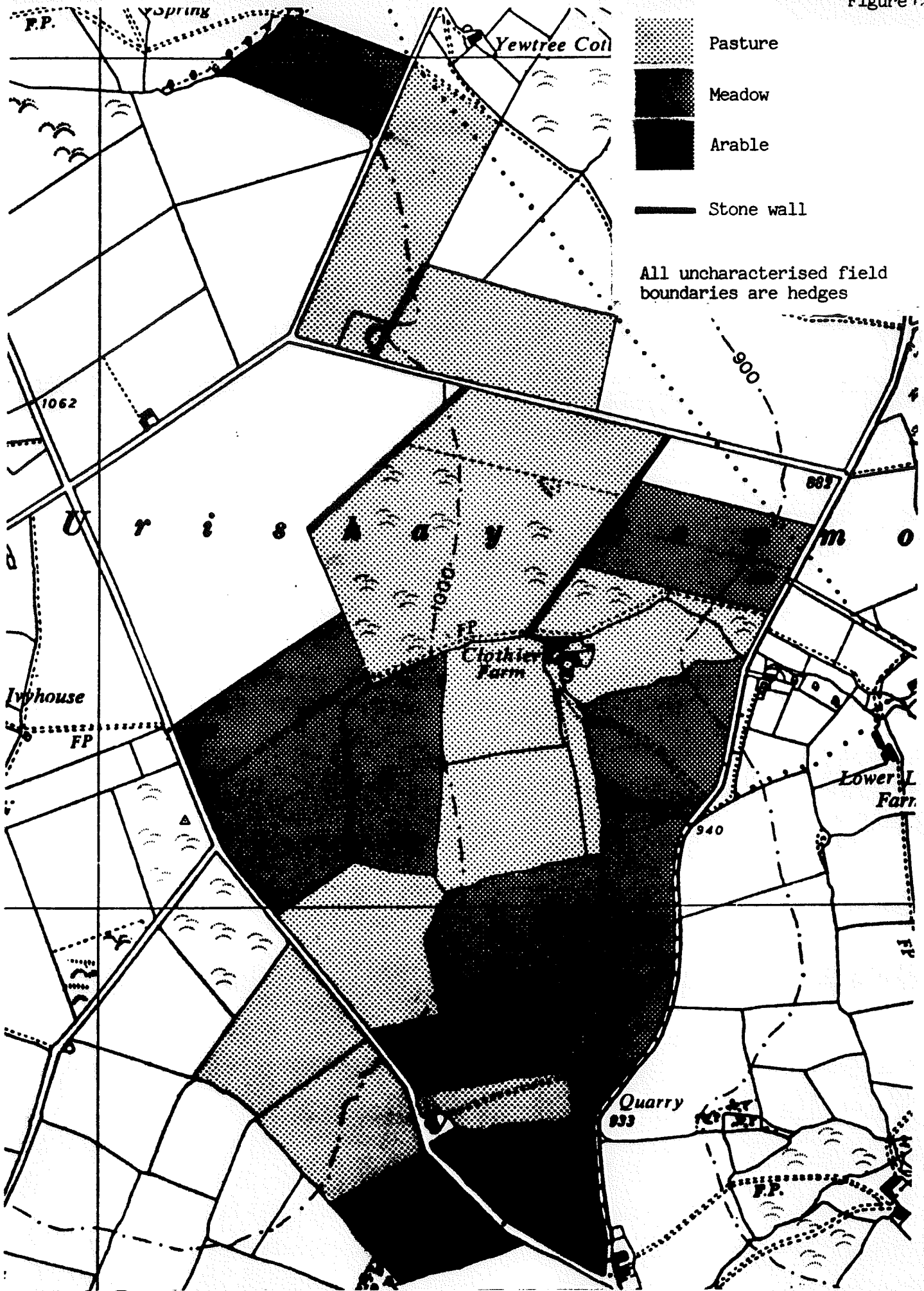


NOTE. This plan is prepared from the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, & although believed to be correct its accuracy is not guaranteed.

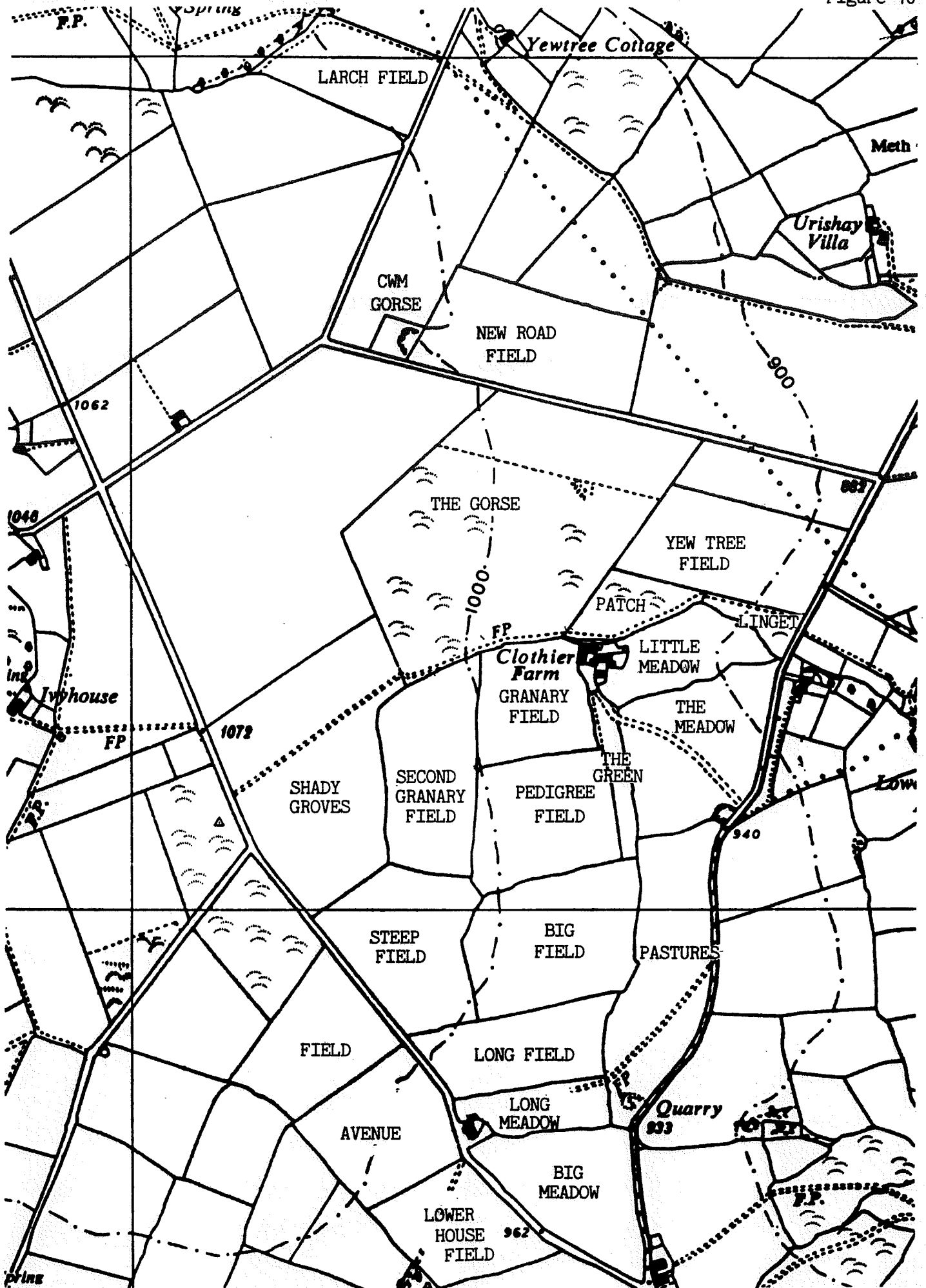
Figure 14



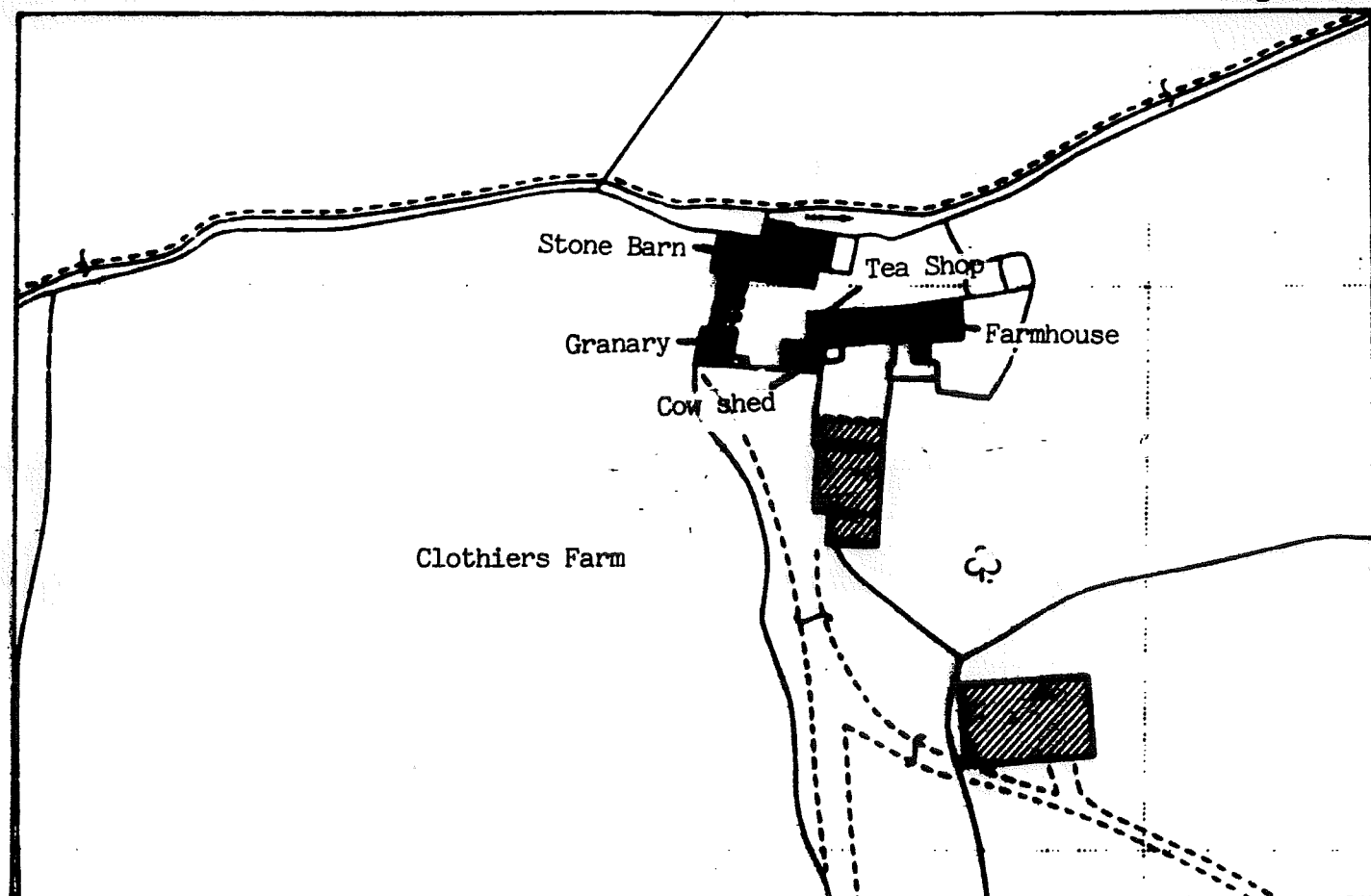
Map showing location of earthworks



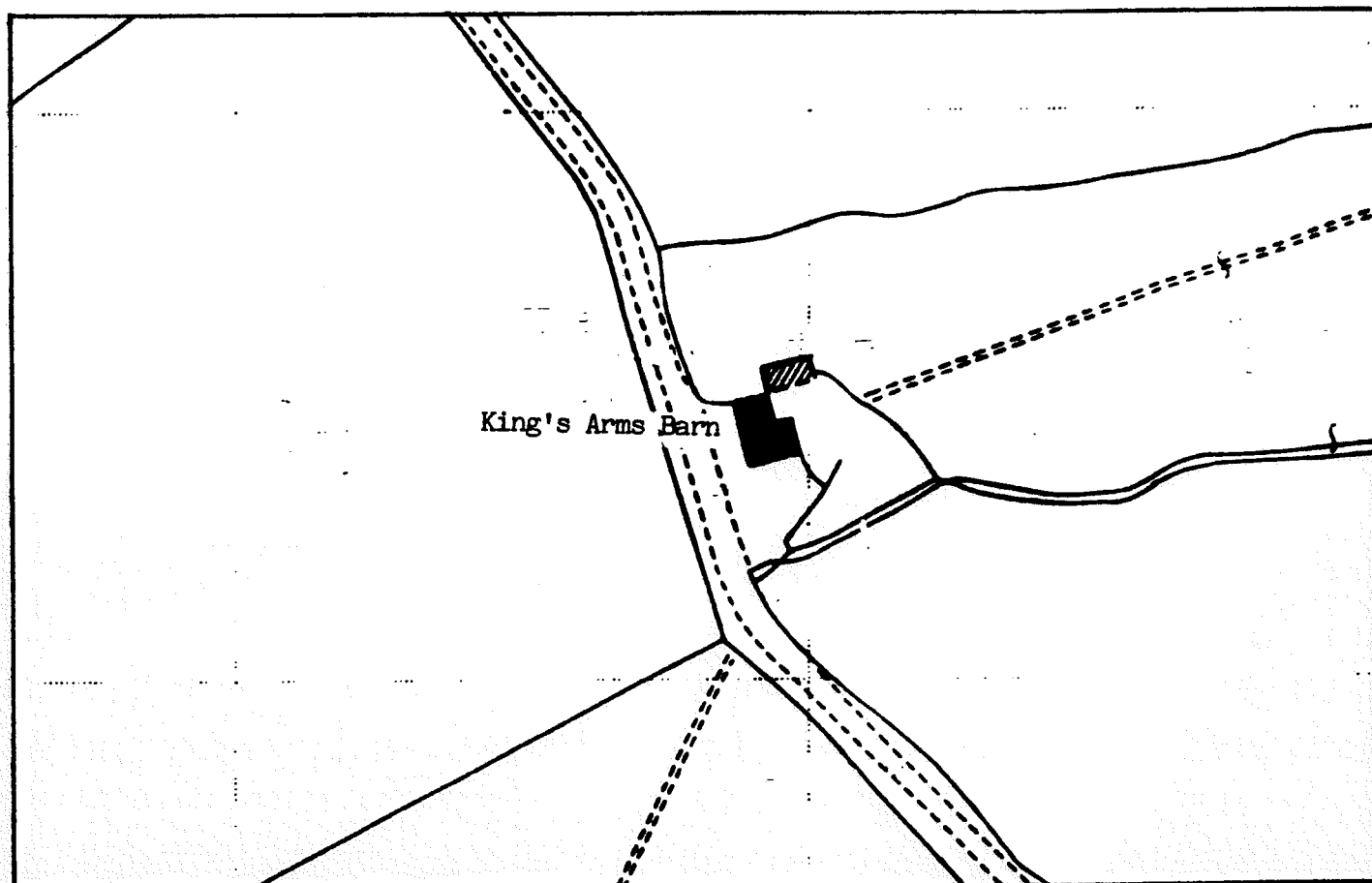
Map showing current land use and nature of field boundaries



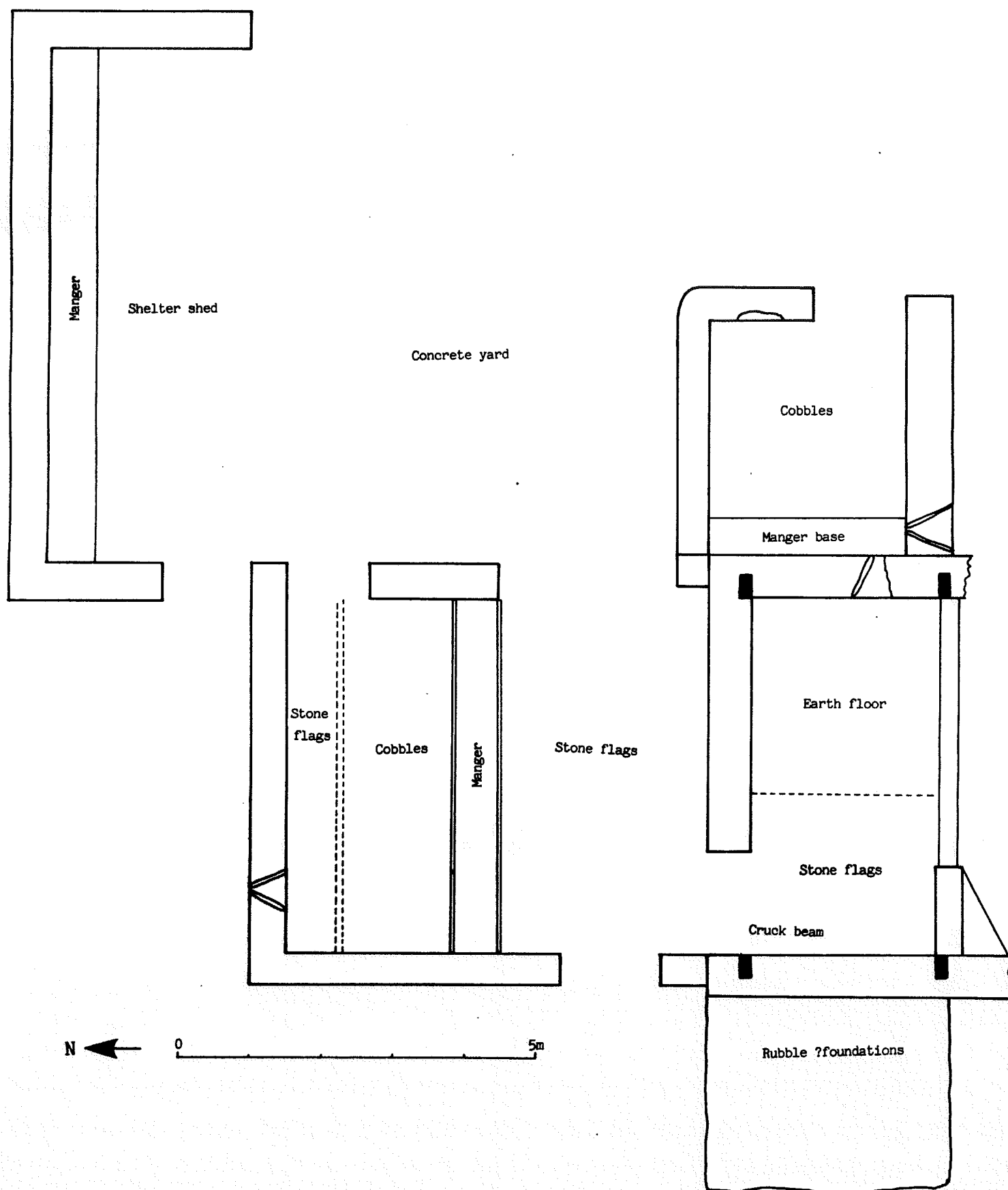
Map showing field names

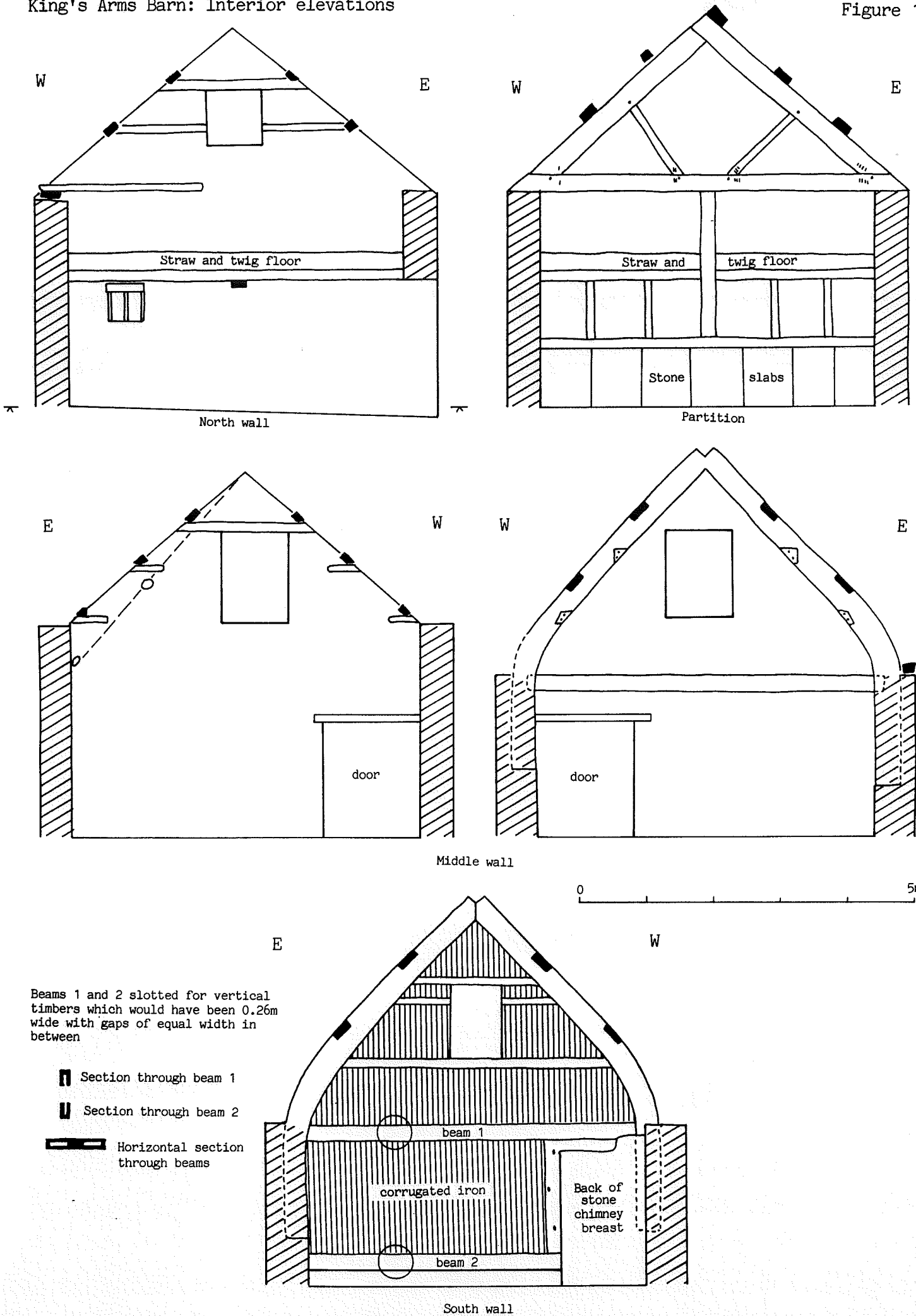


Locations of buildings surveyed

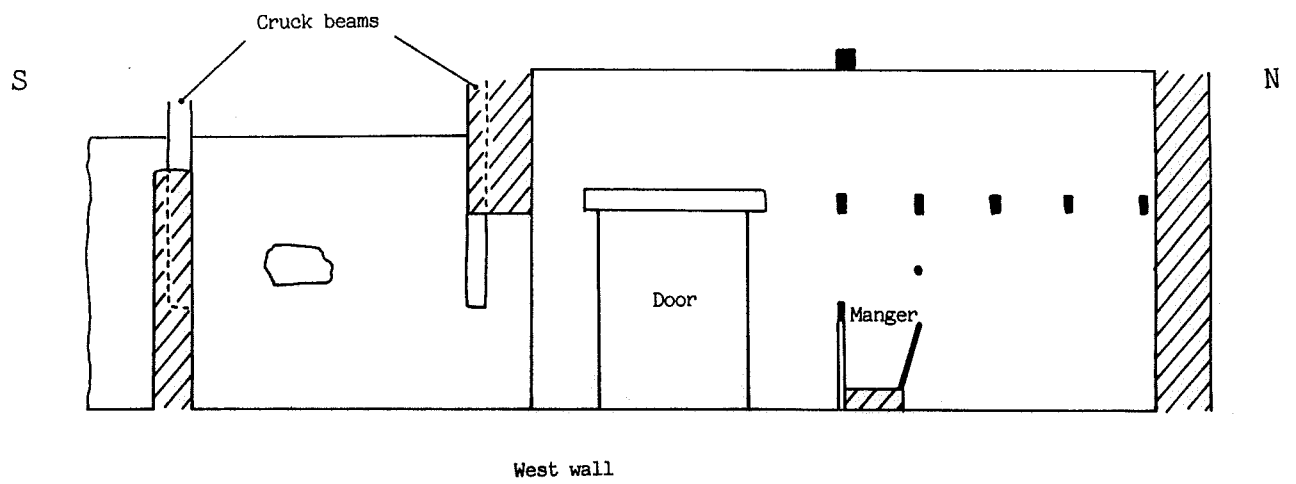
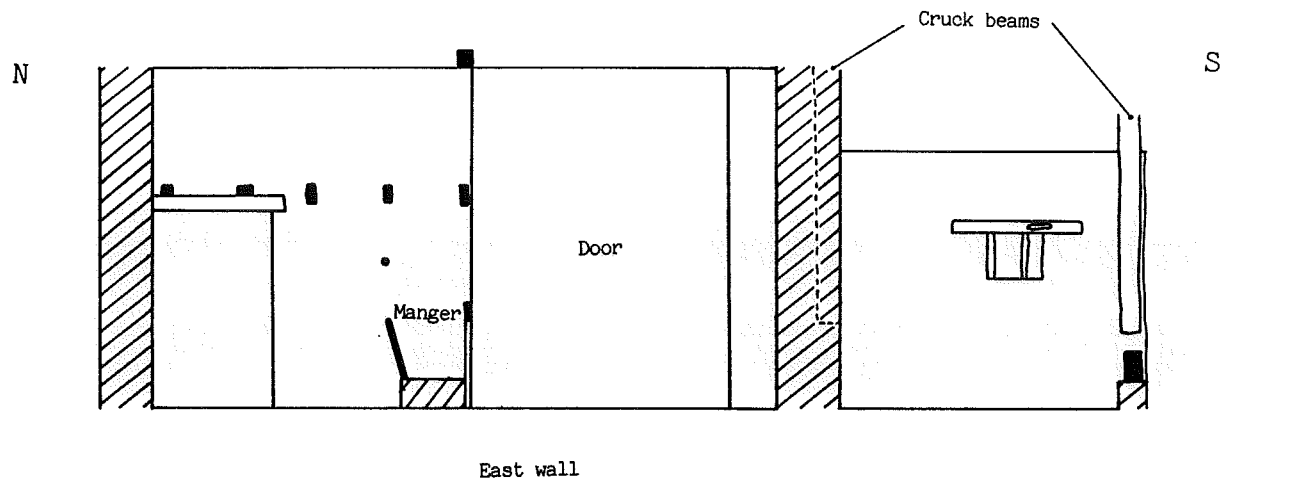


King's Arms Barn: Plan with associated buildings

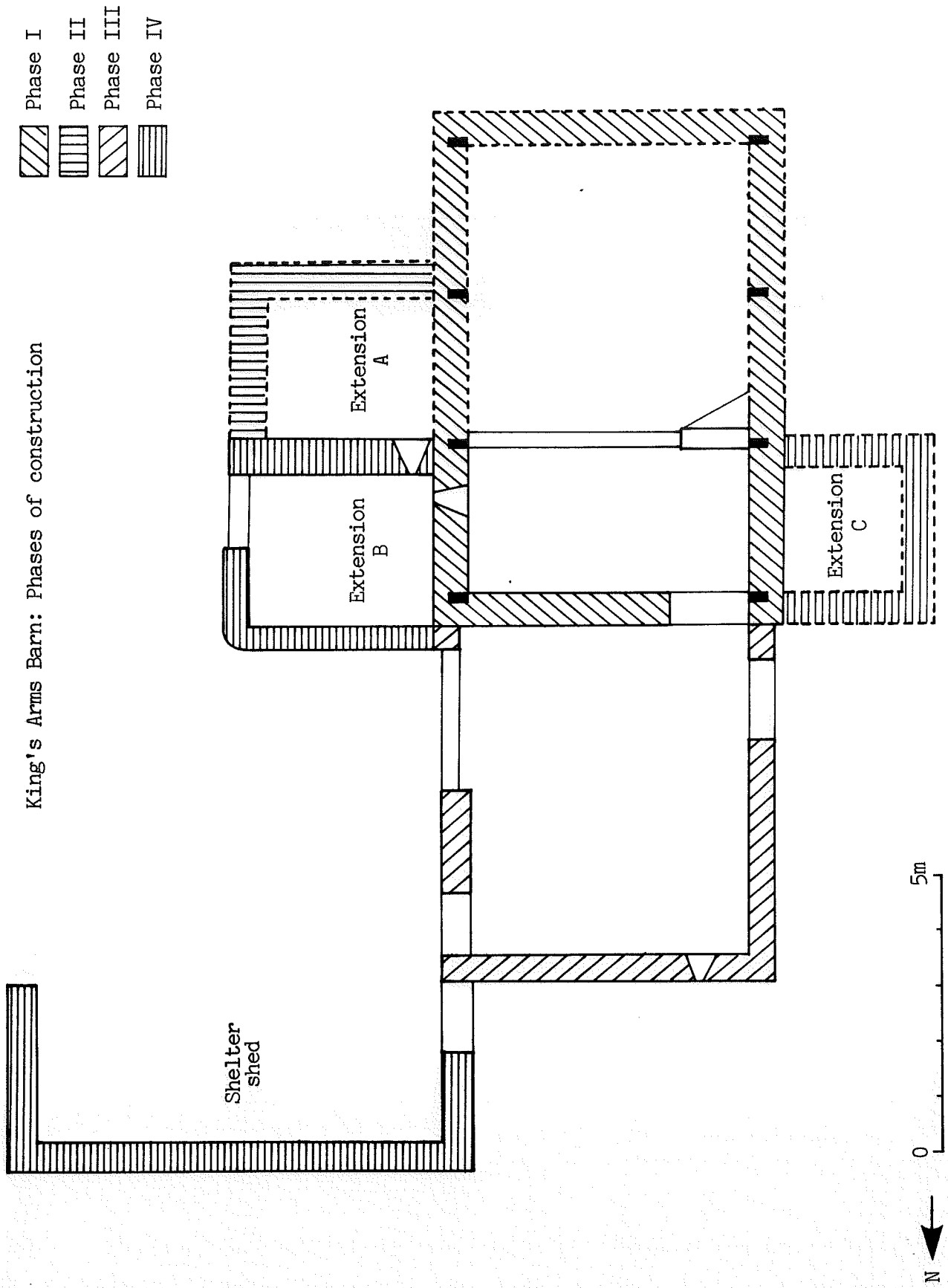




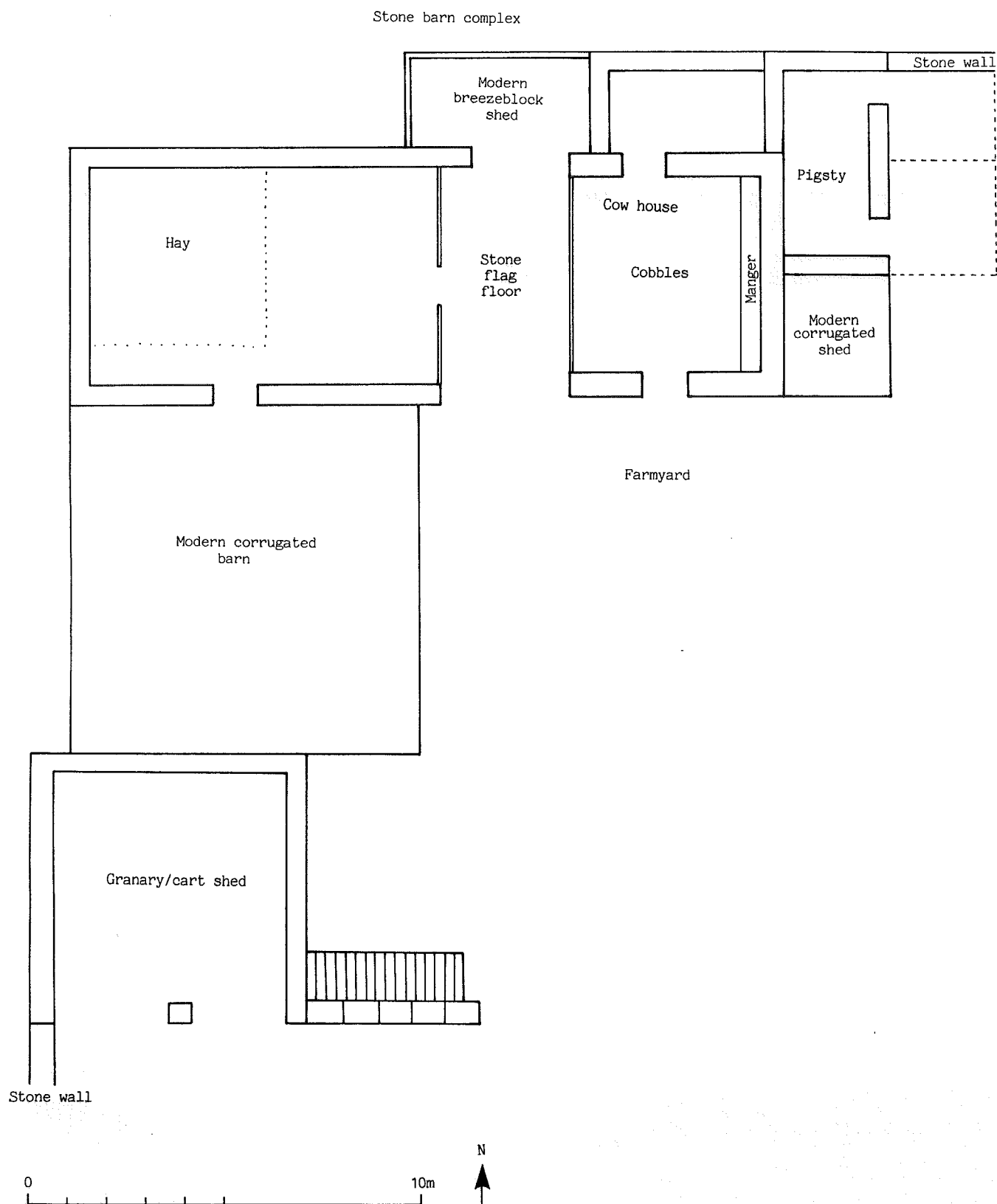
King's Arms Barn: Interior elevations



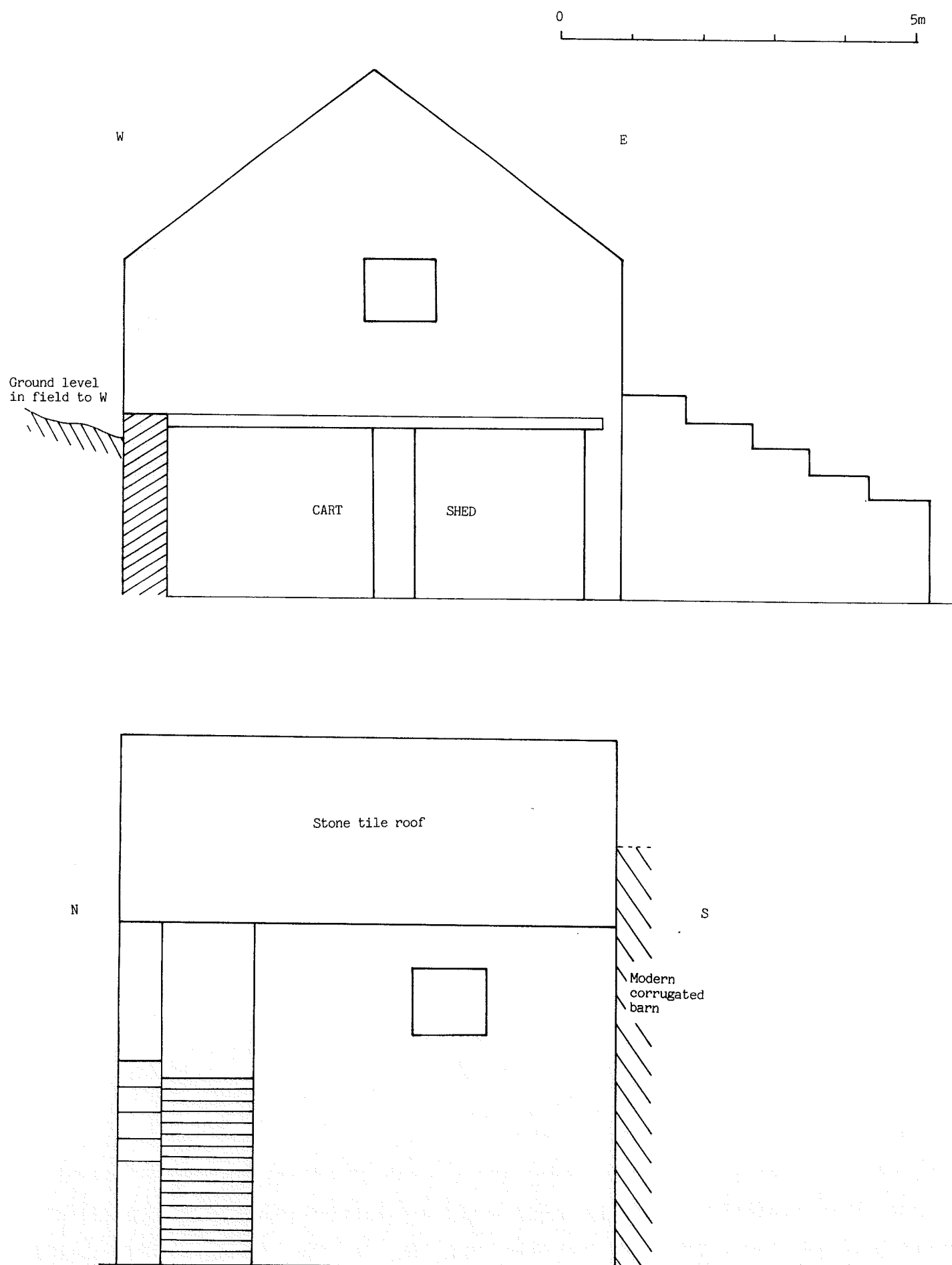
0 5m



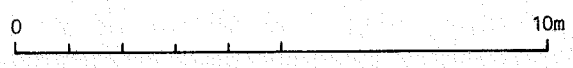
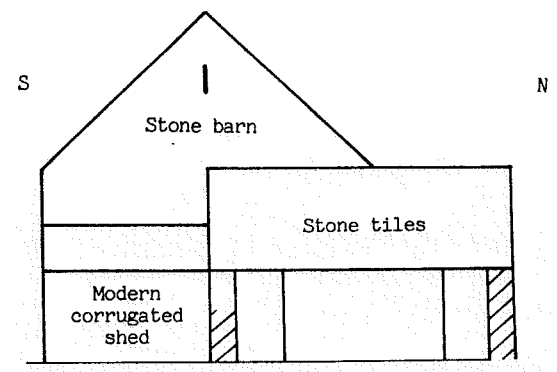
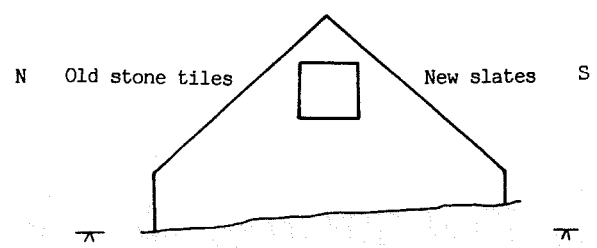
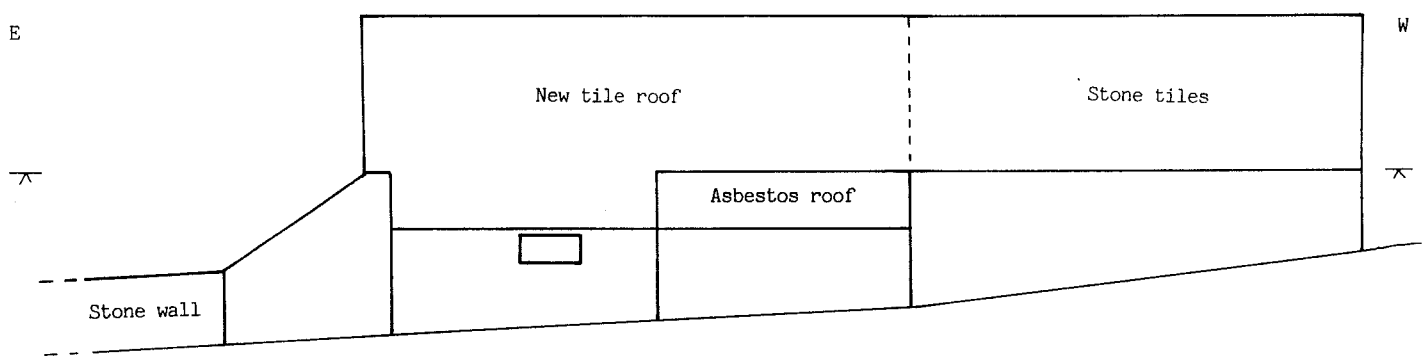
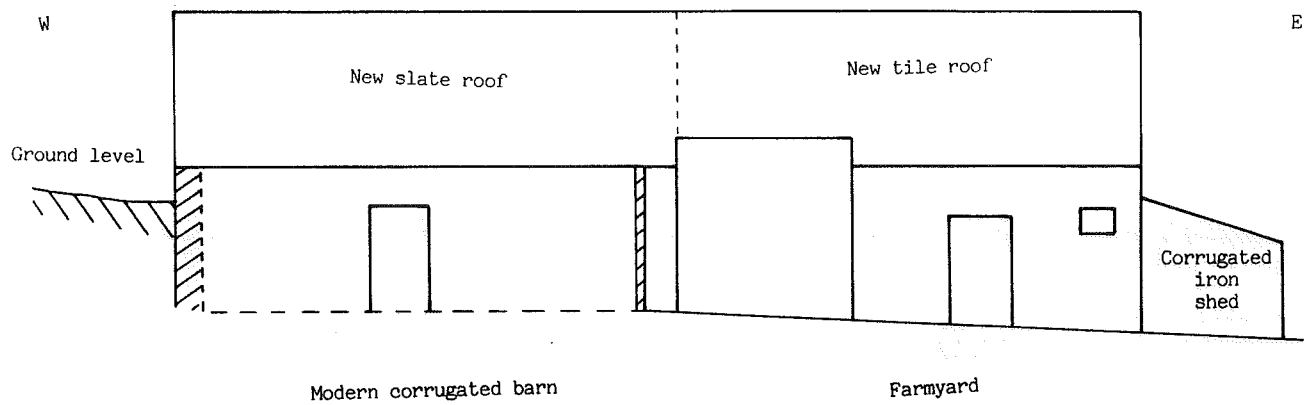
Clothiers Farm: Plan of farm buildings



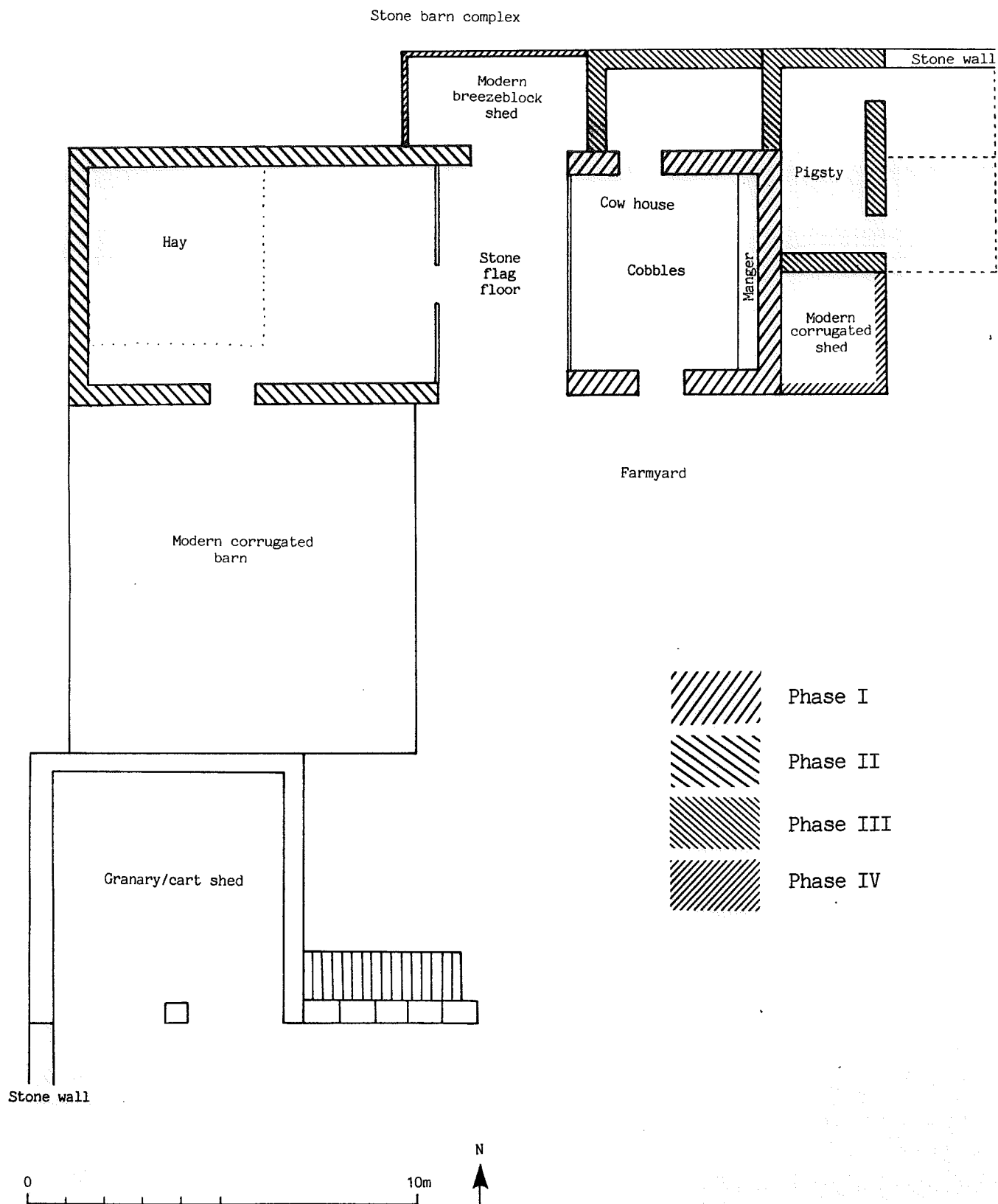
Clothiers Farm: Exterior elevations of garnary/cart shed

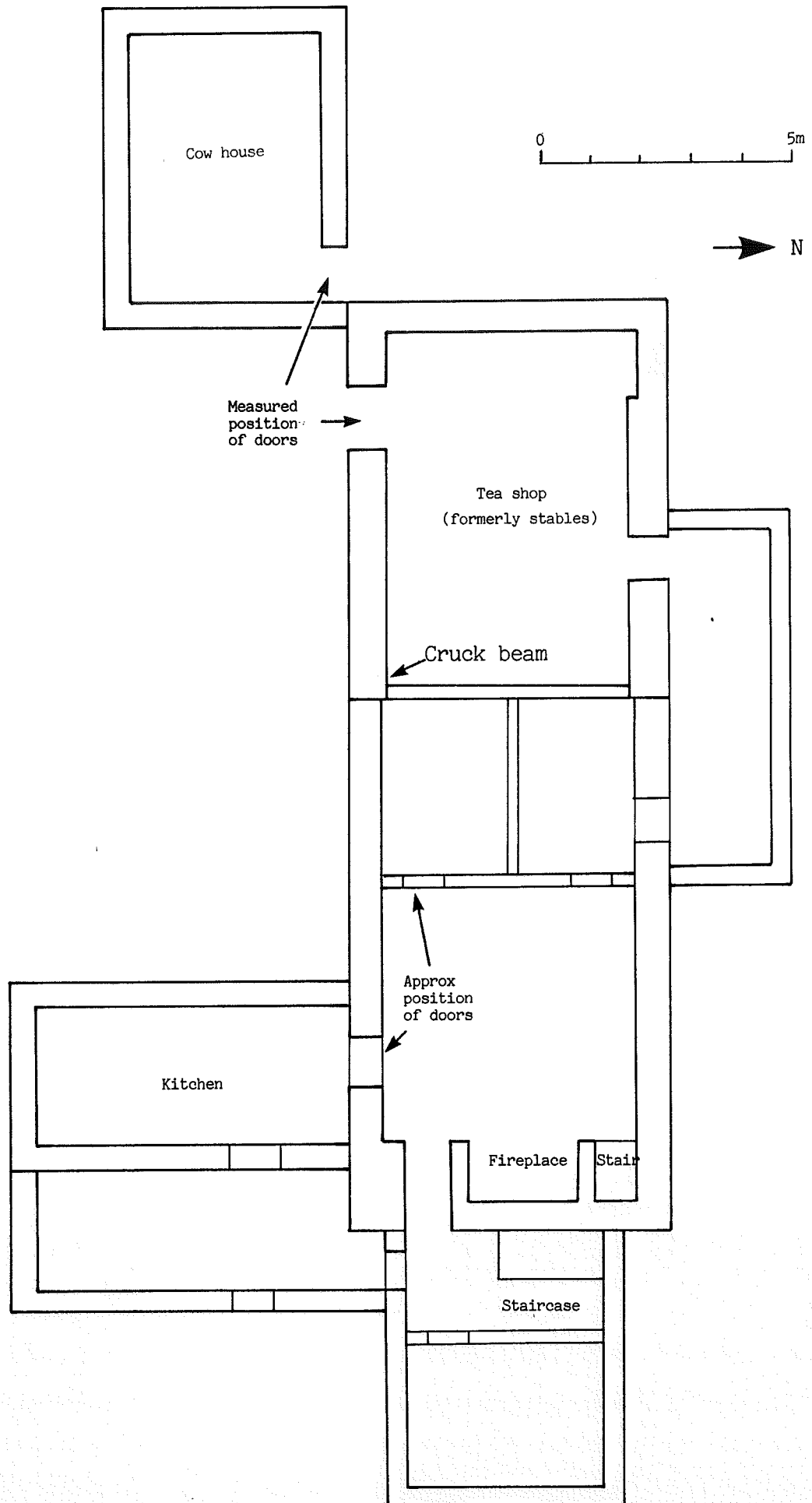


Clothiers Farm: Exterior elevations of stone barn



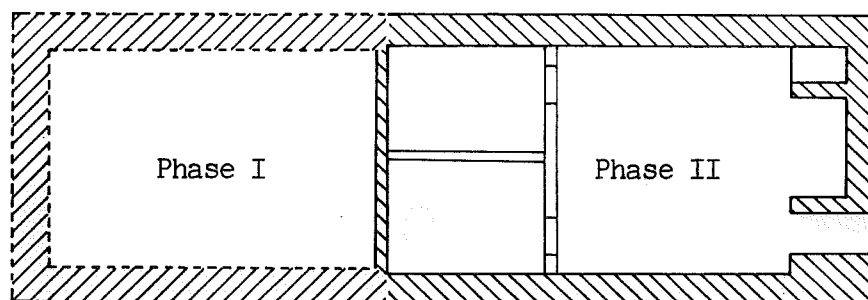
Clothiers Farm: Construction phases of stone barn



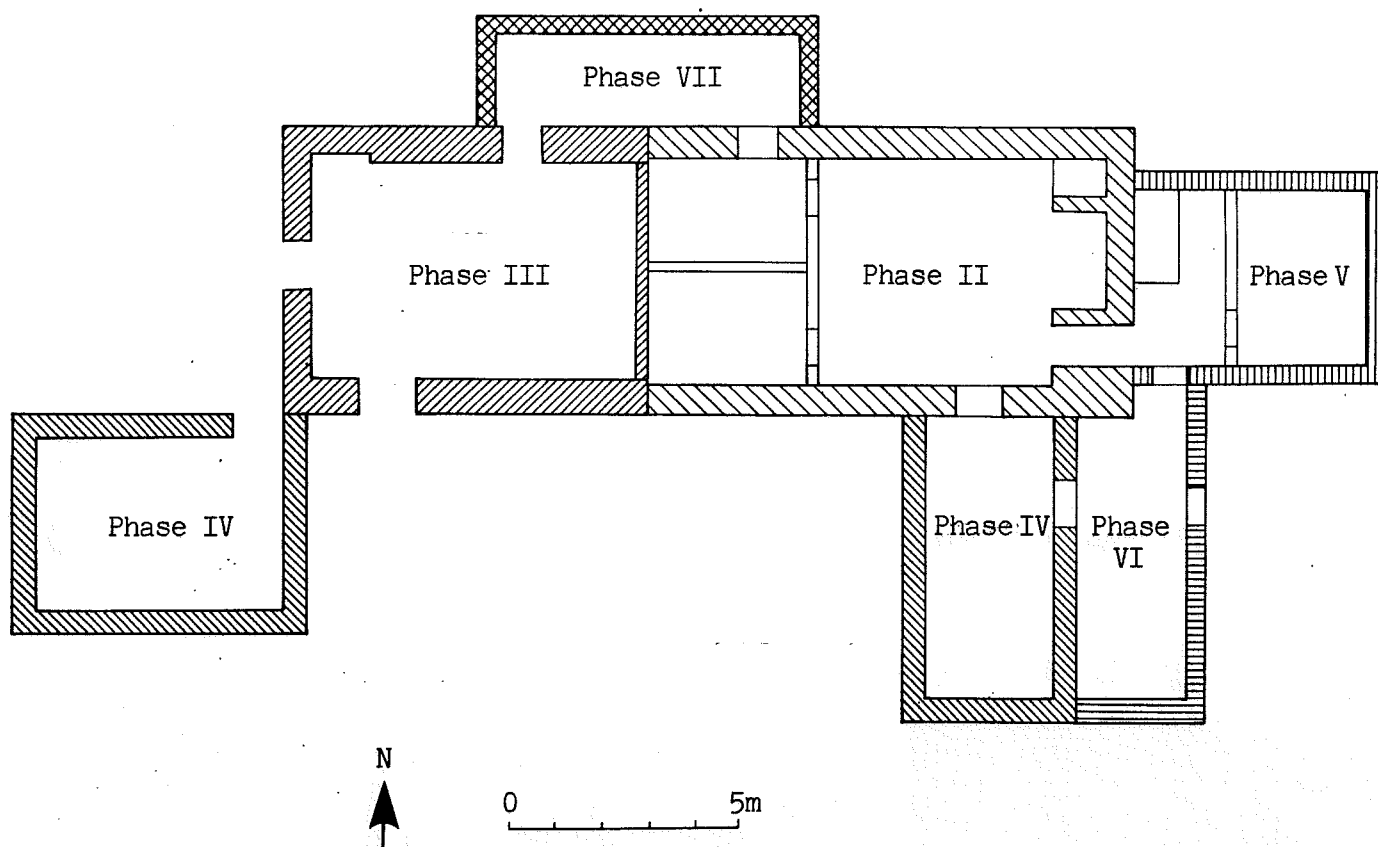


Clothiers farmhouse: Phase plans

Phases I and II



Phases II-VII



Other places to visit nearby

Hay-on-Wye is an old medieval town now famous for the largest collection of second-hand bookshops in the world. It also has a castle and a market is held there on Thursdays.

The Offa's Dyke path runs the whole length of the Welsh border passing through Hay and on to the Black Mountains.

Longtown village dates from the Norman period when it was founded like a modern "new town". The castle has a well preserved keep with splendid views of the Black Mountains a few miles to the west.

Abbey Dore has an impressive parish church which was once part of a monastery, remains of which can still be seen.

Kilpeck is the site of an important Norman church, a fine example of the work of the Herefordshire school of architecture with spectacular and very well preserved stone carving both inside and out.

Urishay Chapel is the nearest monument to Clothiers which is open to visitors. It is a simple chapel, probably of Norman date, which lies immediately north of Urishay Castle (private property).

Location of Clothiers Farm

CLOTHIERS FARM

Farm Museum and Tea Shop

Clothiers Farm museum and tea shop are open from 2pm to 6pm, Wednesday to Sunday from May to October.

Leaflet designed by:

Archaeology Section
Hereford and Worcester County Council

5,000 years of history

Clothiers Farm lies amidst the gently rolling hills which stand between the Golden Valley and the Black Mountains. The countryside around is unspoilt, traditional farming land, largely untouched by time.

The area has a rich history. In prehistoric times Neolithic people lived in these hills. They left their flint tools as clues indicating the sites of their villages. They also set up ritual standing stones and the burial chamber of Arthur's Stone near Dorstone.

Later on, in the 12th century, the Normans built a motte and bailey castle at Urishay, one of many in the Welsh borderlands meant to help establish Norman control of the Marches.

Throughout the medieval period the area thrived. At that time Clothiers Farm was a manor, called "Clothy Hopkyne". The name suggests that it was connected with the wool trade. The present farm was then two, one based at the farmhouse of Clothiers, and the other a smallholding around what is now a barn, and called the King's Arms. This is said to imply that it once was a pub. Both Clothiers and the King's Arms are attractive and interesting buildings, parts of which are probably medieval in date.

Clothiers farm today

Clothiers is now a working sheep farm, although in the past there would also have been cattle and pigs as well as crops. Nowadays bottled spring water is produced, and a museum of farm equipment and a tea shop are open to visitors.

The fresh spring water issues from a natural source 1,000 feet above sea-level on the windswept hillside above Clothiers farmhouse. Low in nitrates and sodium, it is bottled and marketed under the name "Manor Hopkin" and distributed on both a retail and a wholesale basis.

The farm museum contains a large collection of historic farm machinery, vintage tractors and rural bygones.

The museum illustrates the development of farm transport, from the horse drawn cart through the early tractor to those of more recent years.

There are examples of crop processing machines including an early threshing machine, and also a selection of domestic and dairy equipment.