



Sandal Lodge, Hanbury Wharf

Building Recording

Shona Robson-Glyde

March 2019

EH1812-1

WSM71324

Sandal Lodge, Hanbury Wharf

Building Recording

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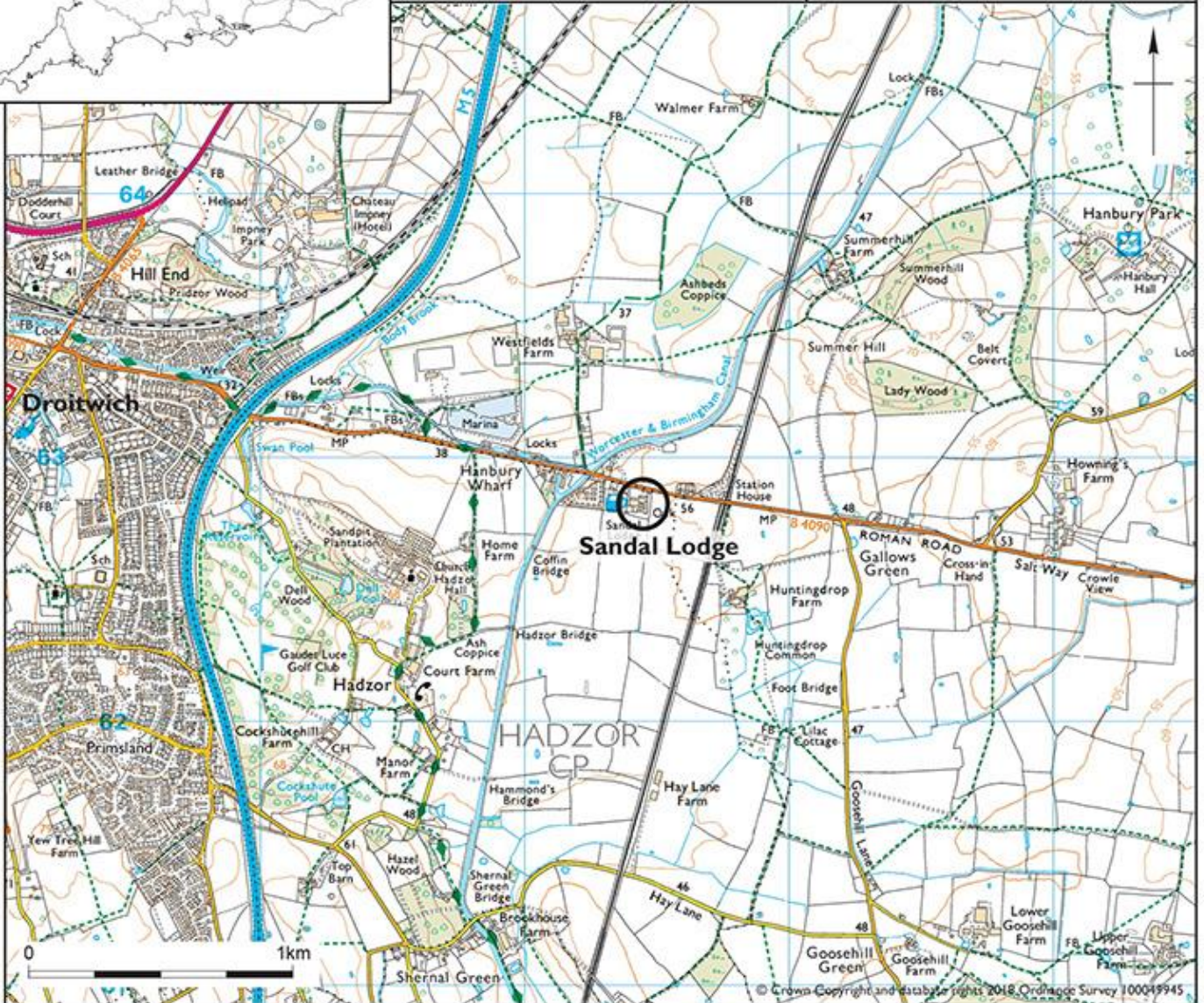


Figure 1 Location of Site

Scale at A4 - 1:25,000

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1. Reasons for this Report

This document has been produced by Elmwood Heritage, at the request of the clients, Mr Paul Hadley and Ms Anna Brian, for a programme of historic building at Sandal Lodge, Hanbury Wharf. This is required in order to fulfil Condition 4 of the approved planning application Wychavon 18/01913/FUL.

The work conforms to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014) and Historic England's (HE) *Understanding Historic Buildings* (HE 2016). The work also conforms to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Elmwood Heritage (EH 2019).

The report is also led by government guidance, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019).

1.1. Location

Historic building recording is required as a condition of an approved planning application (W/18019132/FUL) for the conversion and alteration of an existing stable and demolition of other structure at Sandal Lodge, Hanbury Road, Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, WR9 7DX. Sandal Lodge is located east of Droitwich and centred on NGR SO 92448 62830 (Fig 1). It lies close to the Worcester and Birmingham Canal close to Hanbury Wharf and on the south side of the B4090.

Whilst the site doesn't lie within a Conservation Area and there are no listed buildings or scheduled monuments within the boundary, it is located within Green Infrastructure Area 13 – Mid Worcestershire Corridor (WCC 2018a).

The site covers approximately 1.98 hectares and lies at a height of around 56m AOD. It is located in the north central area of Worcestershire and sits on bedrock of 'Branscombe Mudstone Formation – Mudstone' (BGS 2019). This is a sedimentary bedrock formed in the Triassic Period in an environment previously dominated by hot deserts. This is overlain by 'slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage' (UKSO 2019).

1.2. Aims

The Clients submitted a planning application for a '*Proposed barn conversion to create holiday let accommodation; demolition and replacement of an existing agricultural barn with a new floristry workshop space; demolition and replacement of an annex to the existing dwelling at Sandal Lodge*'. These works were also subject to pre-application advice from the Local Planning Authority (Wychavon 18/00992/PA) as a result of which a Desk-Based Assessment was produced (EH 2018).

Permission was granted for the scheme by Wychavon District Council, application number 18/01913/FUL, with a number of conditions. Condition 4 of the decision notice relates to the historic environment and requires that '*No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work, including a Written Scheme of Investigation, has been submitted to and approved by*

the local planning authority in writing'. This is in accordance with Policies SWDP6 and SWDP24 of the South Worcestershire Development Plan and the NPPF paragraph 199 (NPPF 2019).

Discussions with the Archaeology and Planning Advisor of Wychavon District Council determined that a Level 3 Building Recording Survey and a Watching Brief would need to be carried out. This report relates to the Building Recording and a Level 3 survey is defined on page 26 of the Historic England guidance *Understanding Historic Buildings: a Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE 2016). The Watching Brief will be carried out by Worcestershire Archaeology under the fieldwork number WSM71325.

The general aim of the building recording is to provide a descriptive and illustrative account of the building, including discussion of its local regional and national significance.

2. Methodology

2.1. Documentary Search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search of Worcestershire HER entries (WSM numbers) was obtained from Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and a search of grey literature reports of archaeological work was carried out with the Archaeology Data Service and the Worcestershire Online Archaeological Library. Information held on the National Heritage List for England (NHLE numbers) and on the Historic England website PastScape (NRHE numbers) was also accessed.

2.2. Fieldwork

Fieldwork was undertaken on 30th July 2018 and 13th March 2019 by Shona Robson-Glyde. A Worcestershire HER number has been assigned to the fieldwork, WSM71324. A Nikon D3200 digital SLR camera set at large fine (24.1 MP) was used and two 1m ranging rods were used for scale. A plan of the photographs reproduced in the report is included as Figure 10.

A number of professional organisations have produced standards and guidance which the project will adhere to. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) has produced the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014). Historic England (HE) has produced *Understanding Historic: a Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE 2016). A Level 3 survey is defined in the HE guidance as 'an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use'.

The building recording consisted of the following elements:

Drawings

- Annotated measured plans to scale (based on supplied architects' drawings)
- A site plan relating the building to other structures and to any related topographical and landscape features
- A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs
- Phased ground plans
- Copies of earlier drawings of the building (if they exist)

Photography

- A general view or views of the building in its wider setting or landscape

- The external appearance of the building as a series of oblique images and at right angles to the elevations
- Further views showing the design intentions
- Overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas
- External or internal detail, structural or decorative relative to the design of the building and its development or use
- Machinery, plant or evidence of its former existence
- Dates, inscriptions, signage, maker's plates or marks and graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building
- Building contents which have a bearing on the history of the building

2.3. Reporting

This report includes the following elements:

- Location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference
- The planning application reference number (W/18/01913/FUL)
- A note of any statutory designation (such as listing;) and non-statutory designation (such as local lists and HER)
- Date when the record was made and the name of the recorder
- A summary statement describing the building, its form, function, materials and date
- Introduction setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints
- Acknowledgements to all those who have made a significant contribution to the making of the record
- Discussion of the published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building
- Photographs of the building
- Account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and of its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis
- A location plan of the site and a photograph location plan
- Account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations
- Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building
- Copies of historic maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site (subject to copyright)
- Any further information from documentary sources, published or unpublished
- An outline of the significance of the building
- Full bibliographic and other references, or a list of the sources consulted

3. Site Information

3.1. General Descriptions

Sandal Lodge lies in Hanbury Wharf within an area of piecemeal enclosure, Parliamentary enclosure and field amalgamation with small irregular fields to the north. The settlement of Hanbury Wharf has

been characterised as an interrupted row settlement with areas of modern expansion (WCC 2018b, p6).

The buildings of Sandal Lodge consist of a house with timber extension, stables and workshops, corrugated metal animal sheds and hay barns. The house itself and the hay barns will not be altered within the scheme of development. There is also a large agricultural barn to the west outside the site boundary.



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Figure 2 Boundary of Site

Scale at A4 - 1:2,500

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The house lies at the south end of the site, it is constructed of brick, which is roughcast on the first floor, and has a ceramic tile roof. Attached to the west elevation, there is a single storey extension of timber boards with a corrugated metal roof.

To the north of the house lie the rest of the buildings. The stables and workshops occupy the same structure which is brick built with a ceramic tile roof and wooden vents set within the ridge. The east elevation has eight sets of stable doors and windows. The west elevation has rounded brick piers at each end with wooden posts, stable doors and brick infill along its length. This side of the building is used as workshops.

Facing the workshops are two open-fronted animal sheds of timber and corrugated metal with corrugated metal roofs. The northern most part of these structures has previously been used to house African goats whilst the rest of the buildings are used for storage.

3.2. Historic and Archaeological Background

The historic environment record (HER) for the area of Sandal Lodge contains a number of records. A table containing this information, and maps showing the locations of the sites, are included in Appendix I.

Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon

There has been no prehistoric or Saxon activity so far recorded in the area around the site.

Roman activity within the area is limited to the alignment of a Roman Road and a possible occupation site. The Salt Way, which runs to the immediate north of the site, follows the alignment of a Roman road running between Alcester and Droitwich (WSM30583). This was used to transport salt and gave the current road its name. To the north west of the site, east of Brickyard Cottages, is an area of possible Roman occupation (WSM30846). The field name of Blackmore Meadow suggests this occupation site with the 'black' meaning that the soil is dark. This is often a signifier of Roman occupation.

Medieval

Evidence around the site suggests that, at least in part, the area was farmed in the medieval period as ridge and furrow (WSM11665, WSM11669, WSM35887 and WSM45294) has been recorded to both the north and the east of Sandal Lodge. The whole area was also included within the boundary of Feckenham Forest (WSM42160) in the 13th century. Feckenham Forest was expanded greatly in the 12th century and contracted again in the 14th century. It is likely that the farming that produced the ridge and furrow took place during these times of contraction of the forest.

The only medieval artefacts that have been recovered in the area have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme and their exact location is withheld. The copper alloy mount or bindings of a casket (PAS WAW-C22AB8) dating to the 13th century have been recovered. A copper alloy beehive thimble (PAS WMID-7F2A32) dating to the 15th or early 16th century has also been found. Both of these items were recovered somewhere within the SO 9262 grid square.

Just outside the search area, a scheduled moat is situated to the south of Huntingdrop Farm (WSM02170, SM NHLE1017311). This sub-rectangular island, measuring 50m by 48m, is defined by the moat ditch which still retains water. It is likely to be late 13th or early 14th century in date.

Post-medieval

Prior to the 18th century development of the canal, there is only the 17th century farmstead at Huntingdrop Farm (WSM60428). Historic maps show that it was called Huntingtrap Farm and it may have been a successor to the moated site to the south. The granary is the only surviving 17th century building. This grade II listed building (WSM45926, LB NHLE1301897) is timber-frame with brick infill and a brick plinth.

In 1791, a Parliamentary Bill was passed allowing the construction of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal (WSM12000). Construction began in 1792 and the canal was opened in 1815 running from Birmingham through Bournville, Tardebigge, Stoke Prior and Fernhill Heath to Worcester. The wharf at Hanbury Wharf was included within the building of the canal. Associated with the canal construction was the construction of bridges. Coffin Bridge (WSM15587; LB NHLE1081249) is a grade II listed accommodation bridge of red brick with a blue brick parapet. It was built over the canal allowing access to land on both side of the canal under a single farmer's ownership. Hanbury Wharf Bridge (WSM33882) is also from the time of the canal development. This bridge allows the Salt Way road to cross the canal and is also built of red brick.

With the construction of the canal, the canal company also built a number of canal workers cottages with 1 and 2 Canal Cottages (WSM37377 and WSM37378) being the first built as semi-detached houses and had stables beneath them. 3 Canal Cottages (WSM37379) was built soon after the numbers 1 and 2. Also built by the canal company was the house now known as Weighbridge House (WSM37381). This was built as number 4 Canal Cottages but was known as the Round House for many years due to the semi-circular shape of the rear of the cottage to allow carts to get around to the weighbridge. Close to Hanbury Wharf bridge, a stable block with hayloft (WSM37382) was built beside the road although this has now been demolished.

Soon after the canal was completed businesses and individuals were given permission to build adjacent to the canal. The first was William Tredwell who had been one of the contractors for cutting the canal. He was permitted to build a house on the wharf in 1816, Wharf House (WSM37380), and in 1822 he was allowed to open it as a 'common alehouse'.

Adjacent to Hanbury Wharf bridge, the Eagle and Sun Public House (WSM33883) was built in the 1830s. This canal side pub was called The Railway Tavern on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition of 1883 before becoming the Eagle and Sun Inn by the 1902 Ordnance Survey. The railway line to the east of the site (WSM31660), part of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, was opened in 1840.

To the south east of Sandal Lodge is Huntingdrop Farm, known as Huntingtrap Farm until the later 20th century. The majority of the buildings surviving on the farm (WSM45300) date from the 19th century and can be seen on the 1842 tithe map and the Ordnance Survey 1883 map.

In 1852, the Droitwich Junction Canal (WSM21392) was built to link the Droitwich Canal and the Worcester and Birmingham (WSM12000). It was abandoned in 1939 with remains of the canal being discovered during archaeological work in 1994 and 2012. It was cleared and re-opened in 2011. Included as part of the Droitwich Junction Canal were a number of canal structures. Hanbury Lock Number 1 (WSM32195) and Number 2 (WSM32198) both include a by-weir and a side pond. Lock Number 1 has brick walls with sandstone copings and a sandstone and glazed brick floor. It is a very

deep lock with side ponds that were designed to conserve water by retaining half of the water lost by opening the lock. Lock number 2 is also very deep and has a matching side pond. The lock has lost some original fabric with concrete replacing much of the sandstone coping. An accommodation bridge (WSM32235) for Westfield Farm crosses the canal close to its junction with the Worcester and Birmingham Canal. This bridge has been much altered with the parapet being completely rebuilt. To the east of Sandal Lodge, and west of Summerhill Farm, was a butts and rifle range (WSM45292). It is shown on the Ordnance Survey of the 1880s and earthworks of the firing range and targets still existed in 2005.

To the north of the site, a brick works and claypit (WSM24992) were built at the end of the 19th century. They are shown as disused on the Ordnance Survey of the 1880s but by the later 20th century maps the buildings have been extended and the claypit has grown in size.

Twentieth Century

Except for the construction of Sandal Lodge between 1902 and 1925, 20th century activity in the area is limited to World War II defences. A road block (WSM27433) was situated at the Droitwich end of the Hanbury Wharf bridge. It consisted of concrete pillars, one on each side of the road, with seven sockets in the road for vertical rails. The pillars, 3' by 3' in section by 8' high, were supplemented by railway sleepers and concertina wires. Two concrete anti-tank cylinders (WSM17078), currently located at the entrance to the reclamation centre, were used as a road block outside the Eagle and Sun Public House. The road blocks were manned by Hanbury Platoon of the 2nd Worcestershire (Bromsgrove) Battalion Home Guard with their headquarters in the Eagle and Sun (WSM33883).

On 11th December 1940, during a night raid on Birmingham, bombs were also dropped in the Hanbury area (WSM37211). The exact location is not known but the raid also included bombs dropped at Wythall, Alvechurch, Blackwell and Stoke Works.

Archaeological Activity

A number of archaeological assessments have been carried out in the area around Sandal Lodge including a desk-based assessment of Sandal Lodge itself (WSM70525; EH 2018). In 1994, Hadzor Parish Landscape Appraisal (WSM30112) was carried out. This is only just included within the south part of the search area for Sandal Lodge. A heritage survey of Droitwich Canals (WSM32234) was produced in 1999. The survey assessed the heritage value of the Droitwich Barge and Junction Canals and included a description, brief history and photographs of various structures in the report. A photographic survey of part of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal was carried out in 2004 (WSM33880).

The Droitwich Urban Waterlogged Deposits: Collation and Synthesis (WSM36702) report, part of the National Heritage Protection Plan, has allowed archaeological and geotechnical information collected during fieldwork to be used with LiDAR data to produce digital terrain models and 3-dimensional surface and cross-section plots.



1813 Dawson map



1831 Ordnance Survey



1883 Ordnance Survey



1902 Ordnance Survey



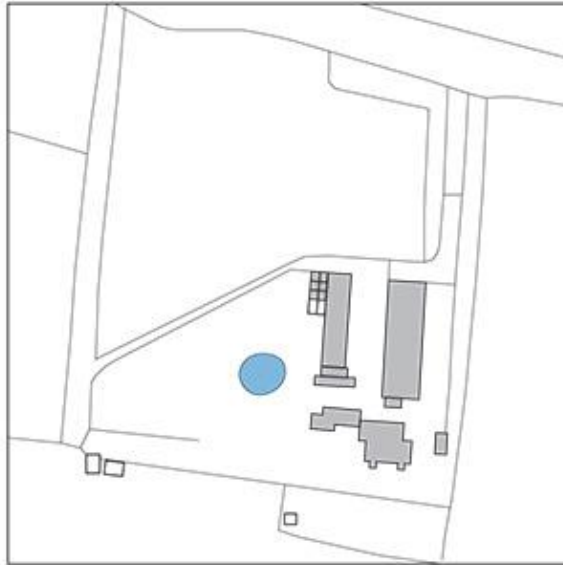
1925 Ordnance Survey



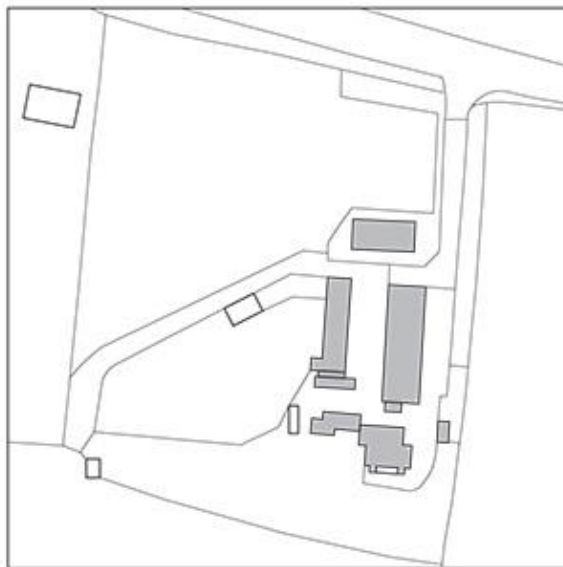
1951 Ordnance Survey

Figure 3 Historic mapping
Location of Sandal Lodge circled

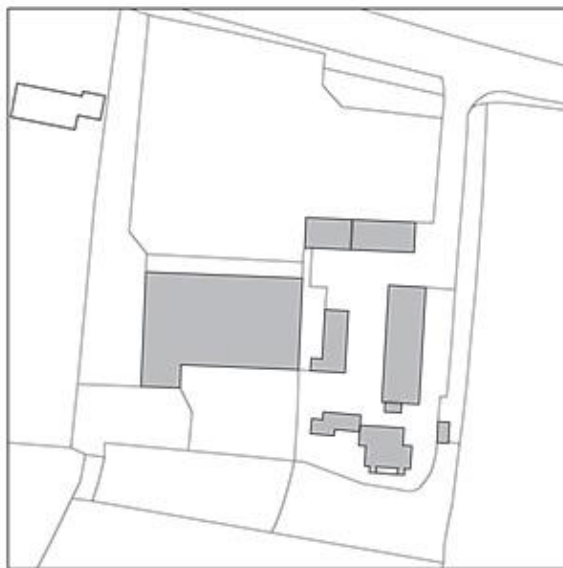
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1927 Ordnance Survey



1964 Ordnance Survey



2018 modern mapping

Figure 4 Transcriptions of historic mapping for Sandal Lodge

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3.3. Map Regression

Historic mapping of the area around the site can be traced back to the 17th century, however these maps show little detail. The first map that shows any detail of the area of Sandal Lodge is the 1813 Dawson map (Fig 3). This map was part of the original survey that became the 1830s Ordnance Survey. The Dawson map shows the rough alignment of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, which was not complete at this time, with the Salt Way crossing it. Huntingdrop Farm, shown as Huntingtrap Farm, can be seen in the lower central part of the map with Lower Westfield in the upper part. The location of Sandal Lodge is marked to the north west of Huntingdrop Farm. At this time, 1813, the area was open fields.

The 1831 Ordnance Survey (Fig 3) shows a similar situation to that of the 1813 map. The canal and wharf are visible running up the centre of the map with a few buildings clustered at the wharf. The Salt Way crosses the map with Westfield to the north and Huntingtrap Farm to the south. The location of Sandal Lodge is marked but the still the area is open fields.

The next map is the 1883 Ordnance Survey (Fig 3). This has more detail than the previous maps, including individual fields and footpaths, but still shows the relevant features of the canal, Hanbury Wharf, Salt Way and Huntingtrap Farm. The 1840 Droitwich Junction Canal can also be seen running from Hanbury Wharf Bridge to the west. An old clay pit can be seen to the east of the Railway Tavern (now Eagle and Sun) and the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway line, opened in 1840, is shown in the east with a station and yard close to the Salt Way. The site of Sandal Lodge can be seen within fields in the centre of the map extract. To the west is the old clay pit and to the south is a footpath. The field boundary is marked with deciduous trees.

The 1902 Ordnance Survey (Fig 3) is virtually identical. The only changes are to the name of the pub, from the Railway Tavern on the 1883 map to Eagle and Sun Inn on this map, and the construction of a Brick Works to the north of the Salt Way, against the canal. This is marked as 'disused' but only has a small clay pit attached. The site of Sandal Lodge is still shown as fields, with no change in the boundaries.

Sandal Lodge is first shown on the 1925 Ordnance Survey (Fig 4) and therefore must have been built between 1902 and the early 1920s. The map shows the house with its timber extension, the stables and some of the outbuildings. The Dutch barn is not shown and therefore must post-date the construction of Sandal Lodge. This 1925 map also shows two properties constructed on the other side of the Salt Way to the south of the Brick Works. The Brick Works themselves have also been extended and a much larger clay pit is visible to the immediate south of the Works. The detailed 1927 map shows more detail of the individual buildings at Sandal Lodge.

By the time of the 1951 Ordnance Survey (Fig 3), the Dutch barn has been added to the north of the rest of the Sandal Lodge buildings. The only real difference visible on this map is the size of the clay pit associated with the Brick Works, which has more than doubled in size. The more detailed 1960s mapping (Fig 4) shows little change from the earlier 1927 map except for the Dutch barn. By the time of the latest mapping (Fig 4), the Dutch barn has increased in size and the western outbuildings have been reduced in length.

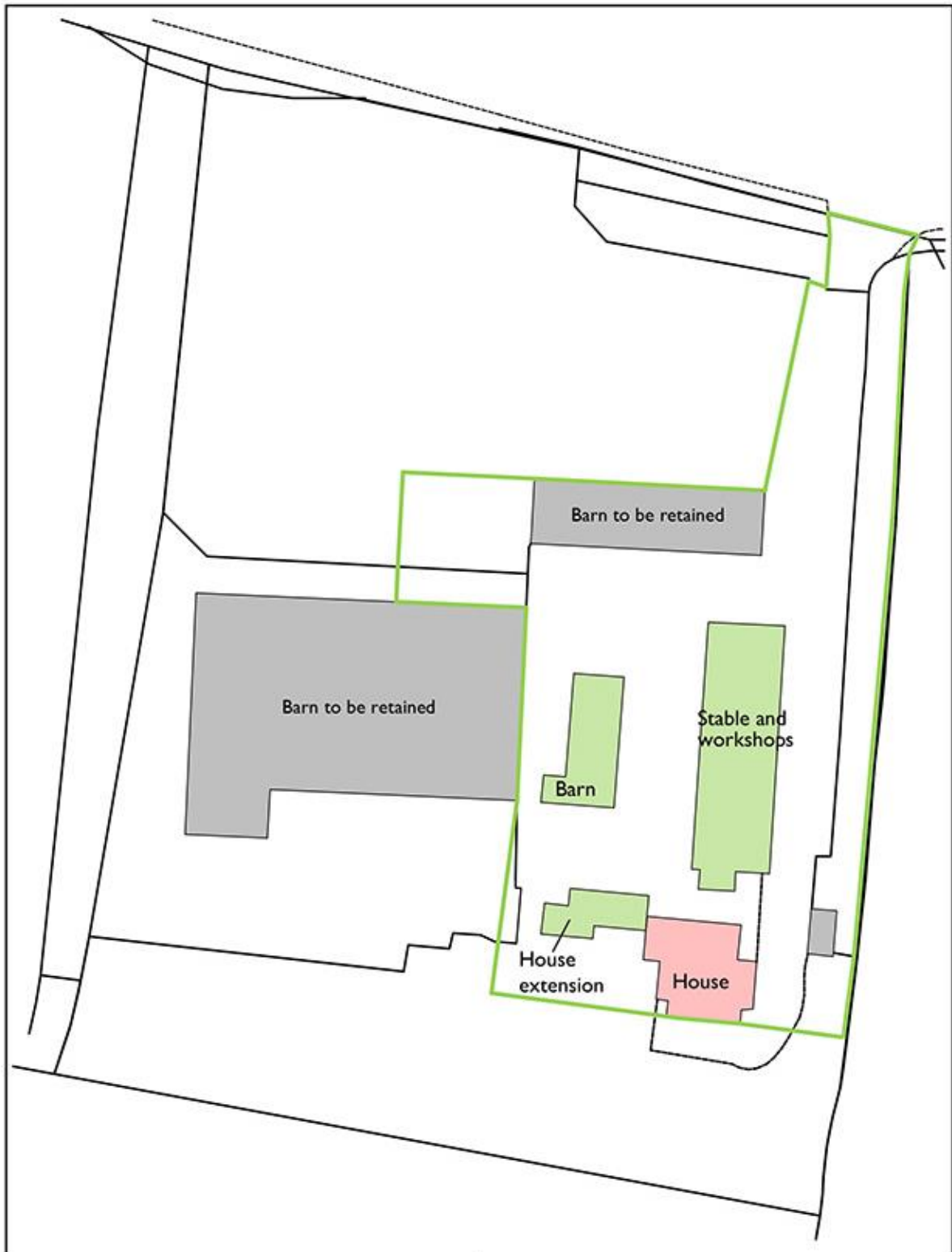


Figure 5 Buildings of the site
(extract from, and based upon,
Drg No AL-0-01 by HerligMarles)

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Figure 6 Ground plans of Sandal Lodge buildings

Based on dwg no. AL-0-02 by Herlig Marles



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3.4. Documentary Evidence

For the desk-based assessment, a search of records held in Worcestershire Archives was carried out which revealed no information relating to Sandal Lodge. A search of historic trade directories from the 1920s onwards also revealed no evidence of Sandal Lodge. It is likely that Sandal Lodge was built as an outlying farm or stables for one of the larger estates in the area such as Hanbury Hall or Hadzor House. Further research has revealed no other information relating to Sandal Lodge.

4. Building Recording

Historic mapping (Figs 3 and 4) shows that Sandal Lodge was built during the early 20th century between 1902 and 1925. All the buildings (Fig 5), with the exception of the Dutch barn and the large modern shed to the west, were built at the same time, including the house extension. Detail of the footprint of these buildings is not particularly evident on the historic maps of Figures 3 and 4 but can be seen in more detail on Figure 5.

The building recording concentrated on the outbuildings to the north and east of the house. The house was not included as general external photography had already been completed for the desk-based assessment. The description of the house and the photographs used in the desk-based assessment have been included below with more detailed building recording of the other structures following.

4.1. Descriptions

House

The house (Plate 1) was built in a style typical of the early part of the 20th century. The main fabric is brick coursed in Flemish Stretcher Bond. The ground floor brick is visible whilst the first floor has been pebble-dashed and painted white.



Plate 1 Sandal Lodge house from the south

The house faces south onto a garden and fields. This elevation originally had square bay windows with a central door on the ground floor, but this has now been covered by a glazed extension.

The windows have all been replaced at varying times with only three original windows surviving, all on the first floor. The first is the central first floor window on the south elevation (see Plate 1 above). The second and third are the first-floor windows on the north elevation (Plate 2). The north elevation (Plate 2) also shows evidence of a blocked doorway.



Plate 2 North elevation of Sandal Lodge house

House Extension

The single storey extension to the house is shown on all historic mapping suggesting that it was either built at the same time as the house or soon after it. It is constructed of timber boarding with a corrugated metal roof and likely has been subject to a large amount of patching and repair. Local anecdotal evidence suggests that this building was a scout hut that had been relocated to the site sometime after the construction of the house, however, the more detailed historic mapping (Fig 4) shows the extension unchanged from the 1920s to the present day.

The south elevation (Plate 3) has been covered with roofing felt, presumably to make it more weatherproof. This elevation also has a gable topped with a decorative pediment. The windows of the southern elevation are replacements. The western elevation has a large original window in one of its gables (Plate 4). The other gable looks as though it may have a blocked window on it. The northern elevation also contains an original window and a large opening creating a porch-type entry into the main house (Plate 5).



Plate 3 South elevation of house extension



Plate 4 West and north elevations of house extension



Plate 5 North elevation of house extension with porch-type entry

Barns

A range of barns lies at the western edge of the Sandal Lodge site. This range consists of a corrugated metal walled structure with a corrugated metal roof. It is divided into two sections (Plate 6) with a long narrow section to the north and a smaller, wider section in the south.



Plate 6 Barns from the north east

The northern part has previously been used partly for housing goats and partly for the storage of wood and other items. The north elevation of the range shows that the corrugated metal is attached to a wooden frame which, in part, is formed from staves creating a form of timber-frame (Plate 7). Historic mapping (Fig 4) shows that the barn formerly ran further northwards. The stave timber-

framing would have been an internal division between the existing part of the building and its now demolished part.



Plate 7 North gable of barns showing stave framing



Plate 8 Southern section of barns from the west

The southern part of the barn range may have been used as a cart or implement shed but is now used for storage (Plate 8). It is taller than the northern section and is open-fronted. Its construction seems to be identical to the northern part.

Both sections of the barns are in incredibly poor condition and have been subject to numerous repairs and replacements of the original fabric. The corrugated metal cladding is rusting and the remains of the original timber-frame is rotting at ground level.

Stable and Workshops

The stables and workshops both occupy the same structure. The stables run down the eastern side with the workshops on the western side. The building is constructed of brick coursed in Flemish Stretcher Bond in bricks that are the same as those used to construct the house.

The eastern elevation (Plate 9) has eight stables all with the usual paired stable doors and windows. The northern elevation (Plate 10) has a mounting block against its base, a louvred opening at the top of the gable and is surmounted by a weathervane.



Plate 9 East elevation of stables and workshops



Plate 10 Northern elevation of the stables and workshops building

The western elevation (Plate 11) has a number of varying openings and brickwork for the walling between timber posts. This evidence suggests that this side of the building was originally an open-fronted shelter shed. The infilling of the space between the posts has occurred through time and therefore the brickwork and openings do not match each other.

The building had a complicated ventilation system to draw the stale air away from the animals. Within the central spine wall are vents that lead to the cupola-style ridge vents (Plate 12) that can be seen along the length of the building. The louvred vent on the north elevation is also part of this ventilation system.



Plate 11 Western elevation of stables and workshops



Plate 12 Cupola style ridge vent on stables and workshops building

Dutch Barns

At the northern end of the site lie two Dutch barns, used for hay or straw storage, that are going to remain unaltered during the proposed changes to the site. The earliest of the structures (Plate 13) is shown on historic mapping from the 1950s onwards. It is built on a frame of cast iron stanchions and has a semi-circular roof.



Plate 13 Mid-20th century Dutch barn from the south east



Plate 14 Late 20th century Dutch barn from the south east

Along the north and south elevations are bracing structures between each of the stanchion uprights. It currently has corrugated metal walling to the north and west walls which are of a later date as the structure would originally have been open on all sides. The later Dutch barn (Plate 14) is fairly

modern with it being first shown on maps in the late 20th century. It is also constructed of corrugated metal on a frame of metal stanchions.

4.2. House Extension

Between 1903 and 1927, the buildings of Sandal Lodge were constructed (Figs 5 and 6). The house extension (Fig 7) was built at this time, although local belief is that it was a scout hut that was moved to the site after the house was built, there is no evidence to suggest this. The building consists of an external store, three rooms used for storage and an open porch (Fig 7).



Plate 15 Exterior of external store from the north west



Plate 16 Interior of external store showing wooden panelling and division for stalls



Figure 7 Ground plan of House Extension

Based on dwg no. AL-0-02 by Herlig Marles



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The external store (Plate 15) was accessed from a door on the north elevation. It's internal walling was wood panelled, and it had an unsurfaced floor. It had been converted at some point for use as a stable and had a concrete block divider added to create two stalls (Plate 16). The window had also been replaced, probably in the 1970s.

Room 1 (Fig 7) was entered via a door on the north elevation (Plate 17). It was the largest room within the house extension, except for the open porch. The room had a wooden floor and wooden walls (Plate 18) with two original windows.



Plate 17 Exterior of Room 1 of house extension from the north west



Plate 18 Interior of Room 1 from the north

The largest window was in the western wall and was mullioned (Plate 19). It had eighteen panes, six to each section with the outer two sections being casements. These had spiral-ended turnbuckle catches (Plate 20). A smaller window was in the northern wall and also had a spiral-ended turnbuckle catch. The floor was not very secure and had rotted in places.



Plate 19 Large window of Room 1 from the west



Plate 20 Spiral-ended turnbuckle catch on window of Room 1

Access into Room 2 (Fig 7) was through a door in the south wall of Room 1. This was a small room with wooden walls (Plate 21) and the floor had been replaced by pallets (Plate 22). The only window in this room was large and had been replaced, probably in the 1970s.



Plate 21 Interior of Room 2 from the north



Plate 22 Part of pallet floor of Room 2

There was access into Room 3 through the east wall of Room 1 (Fig 7) and also from within the open porch. Room 3 had wood walls and floor (Plate 23) although the floor in the room was rotten in most places and it was not possible to fully access the room (Plate 24). There was a radiator and a large window on the south wall. The window had been replaced, probably in the 1970s.

The open porch (Fig 7) had a large opening on the north elevation (Plate 25) that was as wide as the room itself. It had wooden walls and a stone floor (Plate 26). There was a large window on the south wall that had also been replaced, probably in the 1970s. The room was used for storage and there was access into Room 3 through a door in the west wall, into a cloak room (Plate 27) through

a door in the south wall and into the main house through a door in the east wall. There are small single steps up into the house and the cloak room.



Plate 23 Room 3 from the east



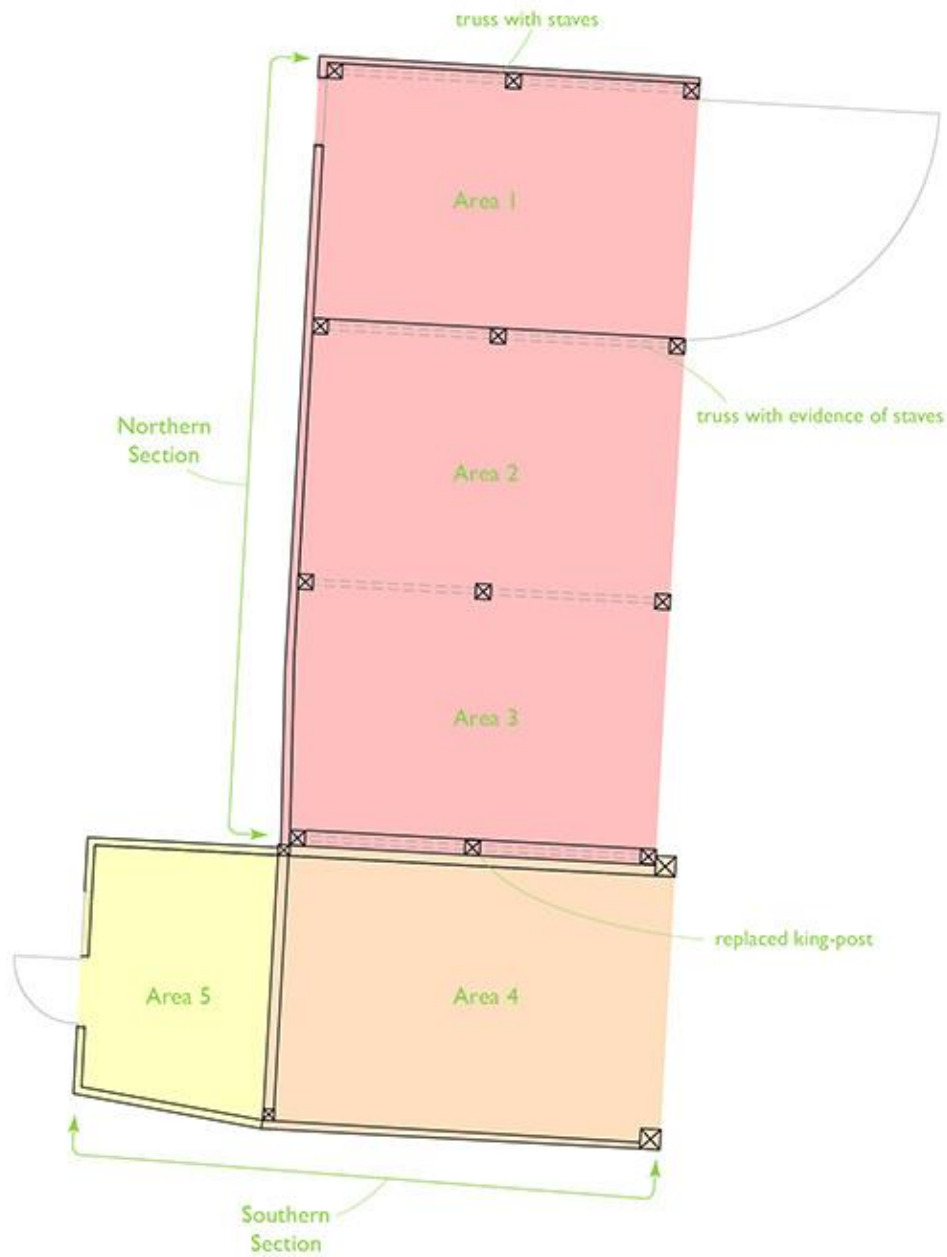
Plate 24 Part of floor of Room 3



Plate 25 Exterior of Open Porch from the north east



Plate 26 Interior of Open Porch showing doors to house (left) and cloak room



Phase I
early 20th C

Phase 2
by 1927

Phase 3
mid 20th C

Figure 8 Ground plans of
Barns

Based on dwg no. AL-0-02 by Herlig Marles



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Plate 27 Exterior of cloak room against gable of house

4.3. Barns

As previously discussed, between 1903 and 1927 the buildings of Sandal Lodge were constructed (Figs 3 and 4). The barns are located on the west side of the courtyard to the north of the house (Figs 5 and 6). The barns consist of northern and southern sections with Areas 1, 2 and 3 in the northern section and Areas 4 and 5 in the southern section (Fig 8).

The northern section (Plate 28), Areas 1, 2 and 3, was constructed in the original phase of development at Sandal Lodge, between 1903 and 1927. This section of the barn was originally longer with a further two bays to the north as can be seen on the historic mapping (Fig 4). The building originally had a pigsty attached to its western elevation in the position of the missing two bays. The barn is timber-frame in construction with a simple king-post truss roof (Plate 29). The most northerly of the trusses includes two panels of woven staves (Plate 7 and Plate 30). This truss would originally have been within the building prior to the bay removed from the north of the existing structure. There is also evidence of the next truss to the south having similar stave panels.

The timber-frame has been covered, on the western elevation and the roof, with corrugated metal panels which are likely to have been replaced since the building was first constructed. The east elevation of the building is open and appears to have been open since it was constructed. The

function of the building was possibly a shelter shed or more likely it was used as a cart shed or implement store. This may be backed up by the use of divisions between the individual bays, partly formed by the stave panels. More recently the building has been used for storage and the floor surfaces have been replaced with broken concrete also one of the panels of Area I has been removed to create a doorway. Area I was last used to house goats.



Plate 28 Exterior of north section of barns from the north east



Plate 29 King-post truss within northern section of barns (Area 3)

The southern section of the barn (Plate 31), Areas 4 and 5, was constructed later than the northern section and in two phases. Area 4 (Plate 32) was the first to be constructed not long after the northern section of the barn and before 1927, when it is shown on the historic mapping (Fig 4). The

construction style is similar to that of the northern part – a timber-frame with a king-post truss roof – but has a taller profile than the earlier structure. The 1927 map (Fig 4) shows that there were also a further two structures to the south. This part of the barns, Area 4, can be seen to be later than the northern section, Areas 1 to 3, by the construction of the roof line. The truss for the roof of Area 4 has been added above the truss of Area 3 (Plate 33) with the Area 3 king-post being replaced. This has caused the posts for the east elevation of Area 4 to stand further forward than those of the northern section of the barns. Area 4 was last used for storage but may have originally been used to hold the larger implements or carts.



Plate 30 Staves within truss of north elevation of barns (Area 1)



Plate 31 Southern section of barns from the south west



Plate 32 Area 4 of southern section of barns, showing difference of roof heights



Plate 33 Trusses of Areas 3 (below) and 4 (above), note replaced king-post

Area 5 (Plate 34) was added in the mid 20th century and is first shown on historic maps in 1964 (Fig 4). It is a small, simple timber structure with a catslide roof attached to the west elevation of Area 4. Both Areas 4 and 5 have corrugated metal walling and roofing which matches that of the northern section of the barn (Areas 1 to 3). It is probable that this is a replacement from the original walling material, which could also have been metal. Area 5 was last used as a hen house and a store and was

most likely originally used as a store area and later used as a loose-box stable with the window being added at that time.



Plate 34 Exterior of Area 5 of southern section of barns

4.4. Stables and Workshops

In the early 20th century (Figs 3 and 4), between 1903 and 1927, the stables and workshops building (Fig 9) was built at the same time as the rest of the structures at Sandal Lodge. The building originally consisted of stables along the eastern side of the building, as now (Plates 9 and 35), with the western side being a shelter or cart/implement shed although this was later converted into separate rooms now used as workshops (Plates 10 and 36). The two sides of the building were separated by a spine wall running along the building at the ridge.



Plate 35 Exterior of stables from south east



Figure 9 Ground plans of Stables and Workshops

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Plate 36 Exterior of workshops from south west



Plate 37 Stable door and vented window

The stable side of the building consisted of eight individual rooms, seven stalls and one tack or harness room (Fig 9), each with a stable door and a window to the left (Plate 37). Most of the windows were typical 'stable style' with glazing at the top and vertical wooden vents in the lower portion. The tack room has a glazed window. In the stalls the floor surfaces were brick and incorporated a brick drain (Plate 38). Each of these stalls had a hay feeder and a water trough (Plate 39) and some also retained hitching posts (Plate 40). The rooms were tall, stretching up to the ridge, and the roofs were insulated with straw (Plate 41). Built into the spine wall was a ventilation system with ventilation bricks (Plate 42) in each stall and ridge vents on the roof (Plates 12, and 35). The ventilation bricks allowed cool air to flow through the stalls from the open side of the building (the

workshops) with the windows providing cool air from outside. The warm air was then drawn out of the stalls through the roof vents. The most southerly room had a fireplace (Plate 43) and was used as a tack or harness room. It had panelled walls and was used to keep the stable hands or carters warm and the harnesses dry.



Plate 38 Brick floor with drain



Plate 39 Stable hay feeder and water trough

The workshops side of the building was originally open on the west elevation with the roof supported on the curved brick end walls and wooden posts (Plate 44). The original function may have been a shelter shed for the housing of cattle or draught animals. Alternatively, it may have been a cart or implement shed for the storage of carts, wains and farm machinery. The ventilation bricks

were still visible on this side of the building (Plate 45). Given that these bricks were allowing cool air into the stables, it is unlikely that the workshops side of the building was used as an animal shelter. The roof was formed of half trusses built off the central spine wall (Plate 46).



Plate 40 Stable hitching ring



Plate 41 Interior of stables showing roof height and roof insulation



Plate 42 Stable interior showing ventilation brick



Plate 43 Fireplace in tack or harness room



Plate 44 Curved edged wall and post to hold roof



Plate 45 Ventilation brick on workshops side of the building



Plate 46 Interior of workshops showing roof timbers



Plate 47 Extension to workshops building from the west

Whilst the stables and workshops building was constructed between 1903 and 1927, the building is first shown on mapping in 1927 with a smaller structure against its south gable (Fig 4). This structure (Fig 9; Plate 47), currently a utility room, was not built at the same time as the rest of the building as is evidenced by the blocked opening now partially hidden by this same extension (Plate 48).

In the mid 20th century, a mounting block was added against the north gable of the building (Plate 49). The bricks of the mounting block are different to those of the main building and have holes in them (Plate 50) a modern manufacturing technique. The mounting block itself consisted of a flat platform reached by three steps.



Plate 48 Workshops extension from the south east showing blocked opening



Plate 49 North gable of stables and workshops showing mounting block from the north

Later in the 20th century, probably towards the end of the century, the open elevation of the workshops was bricked or boarded up (Plate 51) and the interior divided to create more stable stalls (Fig 9). Stable doors and windows were included within the brickwork closing the elevation. The divisions were built of brick and abutted against the surviving posts of the open elevation (Plate 52). Around the same time, or a little later, a toilet was added into the most northern of the divided sections (Fig 9) and doorways were inserted through the spine wall into the tack room and the southern most stable stall (Fig 9). The latest function of the building changed the stalls on this side of building into workshops and storage for a flower business.



Plate 50 Mounting block of modern bricks



Plate 51 West elevation of workshops showing brickwork and panelling of blocking

5. Summary and Conclusions

The buildings of Sandal Lodge at Hanbury Wharf were all constructed in the early 20th century between 1903 and 1927. Prior to this there was no settlement on the site of Sandal Lodge. It is likely that Sandal Lodge was built as an outfarm or stables for one of the larger estates in the area such as Hanbury Hall or Hadzor House although evidence of this has yet to be found.

The buildings consisted of a stables and workshops building, cart shed and stores and a house, not recorded, and an extension to that house that included storage. The stables and workshops



originally consisted of stables and cart or shelter shed with the cart shed and stores being later used primarily for storage and animal housing. Very little alteration has been carried out on the buildings with the majority of these alterations happening in the later 20th century to the stables and workshops building.

Plate 52 Dividing wall adjoining one of earlier posts

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Figure 10 Plate locations



WSM71324
Project EH1812-1
Sandal Lodge, Hanbury Wharf
Building Recording

Based on dwg no. AL-0-02 by Herlig Marles

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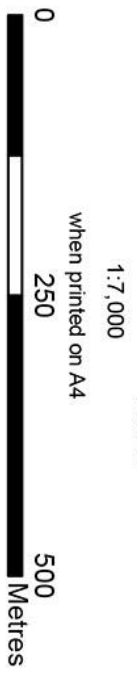
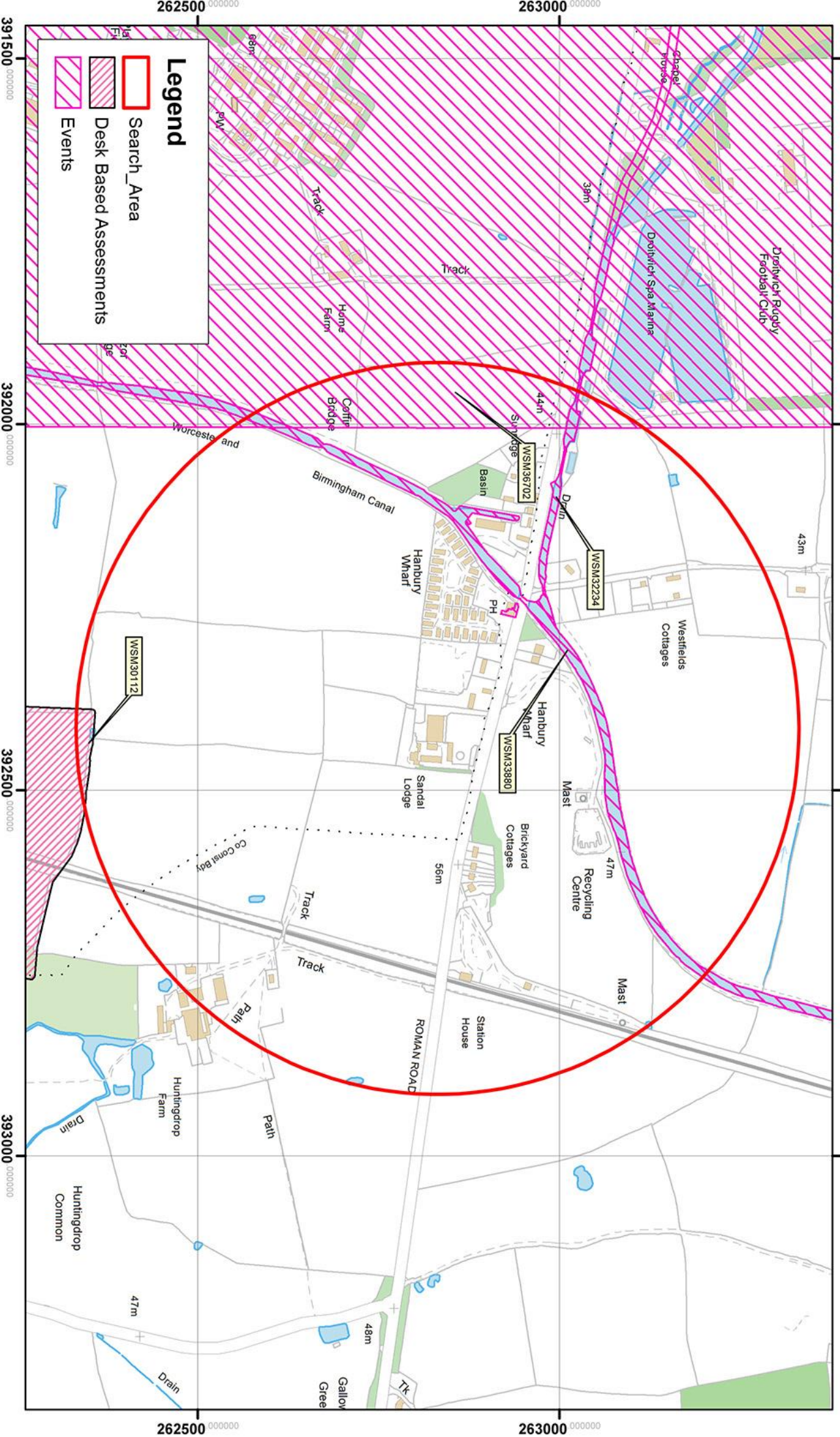
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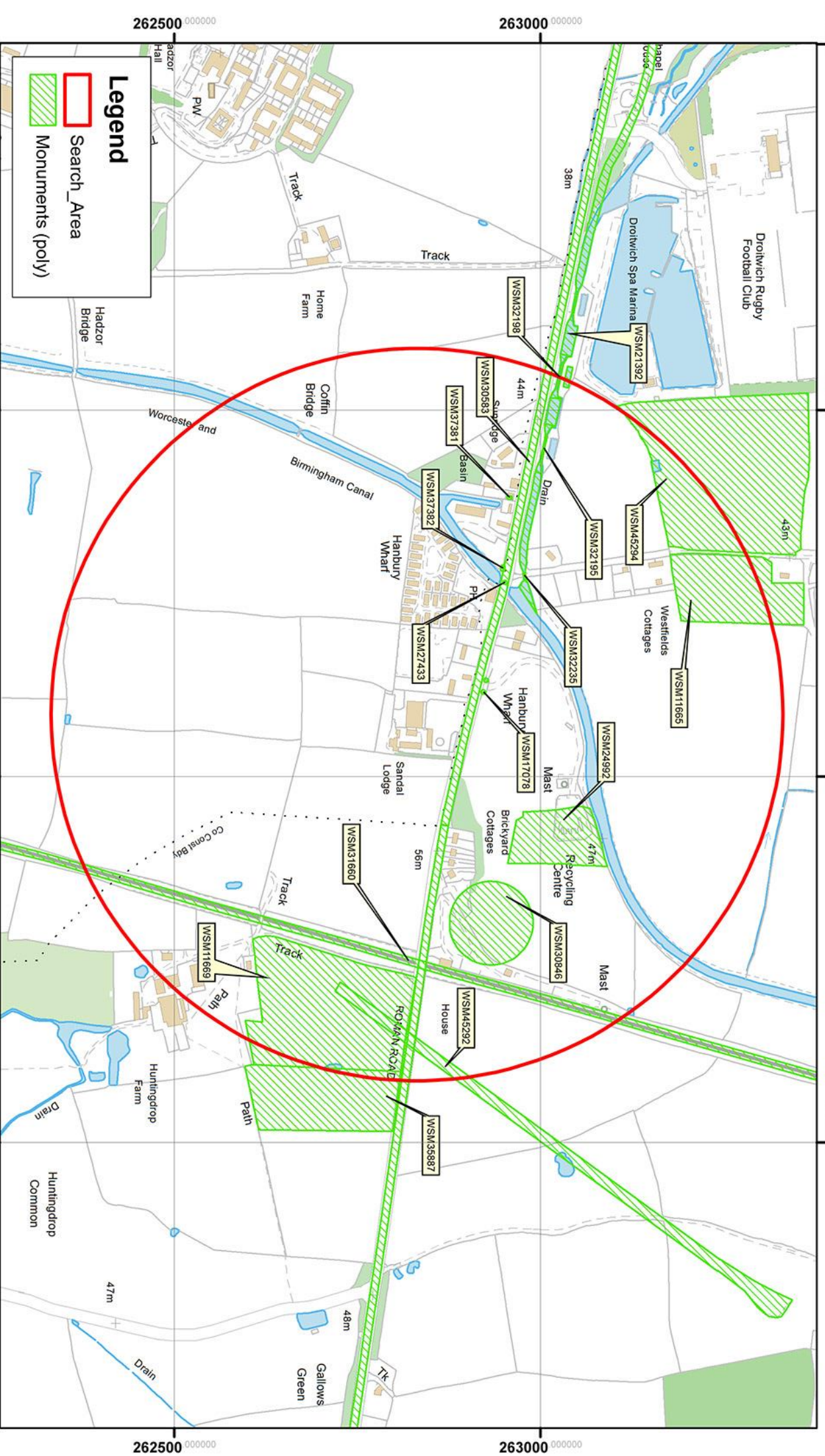
7. Appendix I: HER Information and Maps

| WSM No | Site Name | Grid Ref | Type | Date | Description |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| Buildings | | | | | |
| WSM12000 | Worcester and Birmingham Canal | SO 9629 6645 | Canal | 18 th C to 19 th C | Canal built for the Earl of Dudley. Begun in 1791 and opened in 1815. |
| WSM15587 | Coffin Bridge (Bridge 34) | SO 9203 6267 | Accommodation Bridge | Early 19 th C | Early 19 th century red brick bridge with blue brick parapet. Elliptical arch with cambered sides. Grade II listed (NHLE1081249). |
| WSM33882 | Hanbury Wharf Bridge (Bridge 35) | SO 9224 6295 | Bridge | Early 19 th C | Red brick bridge with pinned concrete interior adjacent to Hanbury Wharf |
| WSM33883 | Eagle and Sun | SO 9225 6293 | Public House | Early 19 th C | Canal-side public house also used as H/Q of Hanbury Platoon in WWII. |
| WSM37377 | 2 Canal Cottages | SO 9215 6294 | Canal Workers Cottage | 19 th C | Semi-detached cottage built by canal company with No 1. Had stables beneath. Faces canal. |
| WSM37378 | 1 Canal Cottages | SO 9215 6295 | Canal Workers Cottage | 19 th C | Semi-detached cottage built by canal company with No 2. Had stables beneath. Faces canal. |
| WSM37379 | 3 Canal Cottages | SO 9213 6295 | Canal Workers Cottage | 19 th C | Detached cottage built after 1 and 2 Canal Cottages. |
| WSM37380 | The Wharf House | SO 9210 6296 | House Ale House | 19 th C | Built by William Tredwell in 1816. He was one of contractors cutting the canal between Offerton and Diglis and was first person to set up business on the wharf. In 1822 the house was opened as a 'common alehouse' |
| WSM45300 | Huntingdrop Farm | SO 9280 6248 | Farm Buildings | 19 th C | 19 th century farm buildings recorded on 1842 tithe map and OS historic mapping. Shown as Huntingtrap Farm. |
| Monuments | | | | | |
| WSM11665 | South of Westfields Farm | SO 9224 6326 | Ridge and Furrow | Medieval | Ridge and furrow running north-south in northern part of field and east-west in southern part. |
| WSM11669 | North of Huntingdrop Farm | SO 9281 6270 | Ridge and Furrow | Medieval | Ridge and furrow running east-west. |
| WSM17078 | Hanbury Wharf | SO 9237 6292 | Tank Trap | WWII | Two anti-tank cylinders originally in road at Eagle and Sun PH now at entrance to reclamation centre. |
| WSM21392 | Droitwich Junction Canal | SO 9131 6318 | Canal | 19 th C | Canal built in 1852 to link Droitwich Canal and |

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | | | | | Worcester and Birmingham Canal. Abandoned in 1939. |
| WSM24992 | North of Brickyard Cottages | SO 9258 6302 | Brickyard Claypit | Unknown | Brick works and claypit shown on OS historic mapping |
| WSM27433 | Hanbury Wharf | SO 9223 6295 | Roadblock | WWII | Road block consisting of two concrete pillars was at the Droitwich end of the bridge. Pillars had railway sleepers and concertina wire added to them |
| WSM30583 | Salt Way | SO 9759 6197 | Road | Roman | Roman road used to transport salt between Droitwich and Alcester. Modern road follows same alignment |
| WSM30846 | Blackmore Meadow | SO 9270 6293 | Occupation Site | Roman | Fieldname suggests possible Roman occupation site. |
| WSM31660 | Abbotswood to Stoke Works Railway | SO 9150 5844 | Railway | 19 th C | Railway authorised by Act of Parliament in 1836 and opened in June 1840. |
| WSM32195 | Hanbury Lock No 1 | SO 9205 6300 | Canal Lock Weir Side Pond | 19 th C | Canal lock and weir of blue and red brick and red sandstone coping. Lock floor is glazed brick and sandstone blocks. Side ponds used to retain water from lock opening. |
| WSM32198 | Hanbury Lock No 2 | SO 9195 6303 | Canal Lock Weir | 19 th C | Canal lock and weir of blue and red brick. Lock floor is glazed brick and sandstone blocks. Repairs have removed much original fabric. Side ponds used to retain water from lock opening. |
| WSM32235 | Droitwich Junction Canal Bridge | SO 9222 6297 | Accommodation Bridge | 19 th C | Canal built between 1852 and 1854 and abandoned in 1938. Accommodation bridge has been much altered and parapet rebuilt. |
| WSM35887 | N of Huntingdrop Farm | SO 9293 6270 | Ridge and Furrow | Medieval | Ridge and furrow running north-south. |
| WSM37381 | Weighbridge House | SO 9211 6295 | Weighbridge Canal Workers Cottage | 19 th C | Built as 4 canal cottages by Canal Company. Known as Round House due to shape at rear to allow carts to get to weighbridge. Rear now altered. |
| WSM37382 | Hanbury Wharf | SO 9221 6294 | Stable Hayloft | 19 th C | Stables and hayloft built beside road presumed demolished in 1915. |
| WSM45292 | West of Summerhill Farm | SO 9302 6305 | Butts | 19 th C | Firing range shown on OS 1 st edition. Earthworks still extant in 2005. |
| WSM45294 | South west of Westfields Farm | SO 9208 6325 | Ridge and Furrow | 19 th C | North-south ridge and furrow in east part of field. |

| Events | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| WSM30112 | Hadzor Parish | SO 923 618 | Desk-Based Assessment | - | Landscape Appraisal |
| WSM32234 | Droitwich Canals | SO 874 617 | Heritage Survey | - | Field and photographic survey. Droitwich Barge Canal built by James Brindley between 1768 and 1771. Junction Canal built between 1852 and 1854. Both abandoned in 1938. |
| WSM33880 | Worcester and Birmingham Canal | SO 920 615 | Survey | - | Photographic Survey between Offerton and Stoke Prior. |
| WSM36702 | Droitwich | SO 898 628 | Interpretation | - | NHPP Droitwich Urban Waterlogged Deposits: Collation and synthesis of deposits collected during fieldwork with digital terrain model created. |
| Landscape | | | | | |
| WSM42160 | Feckenham Forest | SO 9652 6211 | Historic Component | Medieval | 13 th century boundary of Feckenham Forest. Disafforested in 1629. |
| WSM60428 | Huntingdrop Farm | SO 9280 6248 | Farmstead | 17 th C | Partially extant 17 th century part listed farmstead. In association with moated site. Originally Huntingtrap Farm. |
| Parish Information | | | | | |
| WSM35451 | Hanbury | SO 9577 6244 | Survey | - | Detailed parish survey undertaken by Prof. C Dyer, Univ. of Birm. |
| WSM37211 | Hanbury | SO 9577 6244 | Bomb Site | WWII | Bombing Raids on 11 th December 1940. |
| Portable Antiquities | | | | | |
| WAW-C22AB8 | Withheld | SO 92 62 | Findspot | Medieval | Copper alloy casket mounts or bindings of 13 th century |
| WMID-7F2A32 | Withheld | SO 92 62 | Findspot | Medieval | Copper alloy beehive thimble of 15 th century to early 16 th century |





8. Appendix 2: Archive Information

The Archive consists of 180 digital photographs of the site and 3 pages of notes produced on site. Digital copies of the archive, including a selection of the photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.

A copy of the report will be sent to the Historic Environment Record and will be lodged with OASIS the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations.