



# **Clattercut House, Rushock**

## **Building Recording**

Shona Robson-Glyde

June 2020

EH2001-I

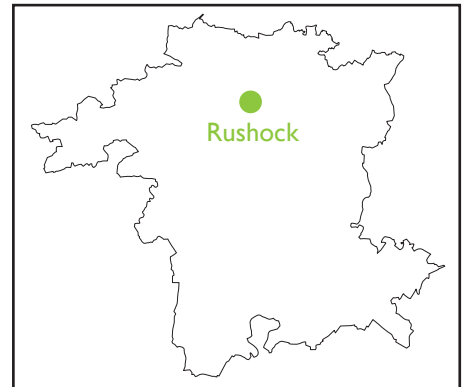
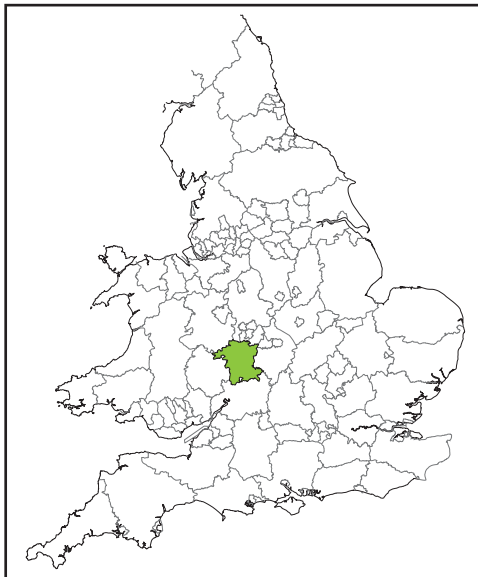
WSM72713

# Clattercut House, Rushock

## Building Recording

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Figure 1 Location of Site

WSM72713  
 Project EH2001-1  
 Clattercut House, Rushock  
 Building Recording

Scale at A4 - 1:25,000



# Clattercut House, Rushock

## Building Recording

### 1. Reasons for this Report

This document has been produced by Elmwood Heritage, at the request of Gould Singleton Architects on behalf of Clients Mr and Mrs Darby, for historic building recording and a building recording watching brief of Clattercut House, Rushock. This is required in order to fulfil Condition 9 of the approved planning application from Wyre Forest District Council.

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 2020).

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

#### 1.1. Location

Historic building recording and a building recording watching brief is required as a condition of an approved planning application (WF/19/0670/FULL) for the '*Demolition of existing dwelling house for new replacement dwelling and associated works and driveway*' of Clattercut House, Clattercut Lane, Rushock, near Droitwich, WR9 0NN. It is centred on NGR SO 89476 71316, lies east of the village of Rushock (Fig 1) and south of Chaddesley Corbett.

Clattercut House lies on bedrock of 'Sidmouth Mudstone Formation - Mudstone'. This is sedimentary rock of fluvial, lacustrine and marine origin formed in the Triassic Period approximately 228 to 250 million years ago (BGS 2020). This is overlain by 'Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage' (UKSO 2020).

#### 1.2. Aims

The Clients wish to carry out '*Demolition of existing dwelling house for new replacement dwelling and associated works and driveway*' of Clattercut House. Permission was granted for the scheme by Wyre Forest District Council, application number WF/19/0670/FULL, with a number of conditions. Condition 9 of the decision notice states that '*No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work ... has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing*' in order of '*protecting and preserving assets of archaeological and historic value*'. This is in accordance with Policy SAL.UP6 of the Wyre Forest Local Plan (WFDC 2013) and the NPPF paragraph 141.

As a result of this condition a Level 2 Building Recording Survey and Building Recording Watching Brief on the house demolition is required. Building Recording Level 2 is defined on page 26 of the Historic England guidance *Understanding Historic Buildings: a Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE 2016).

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 in April and May 2020 by Shona Robson-Glyde. A Worcestershire HER number has been assigned to the fieldwork, WSM72713. A Nikon D3200 digital SLR camera set at large fine (24.1 MP) was used and two 1m ranging rods, with 20cm divisions, were used for scale. A plan of the photographs reproduced in the report is included as Figure 5.

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’.

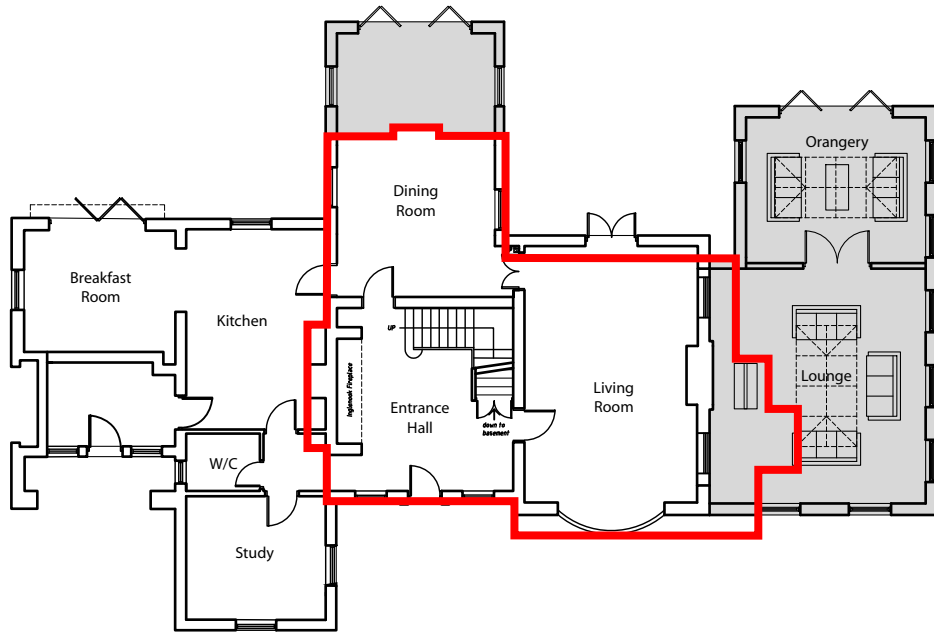
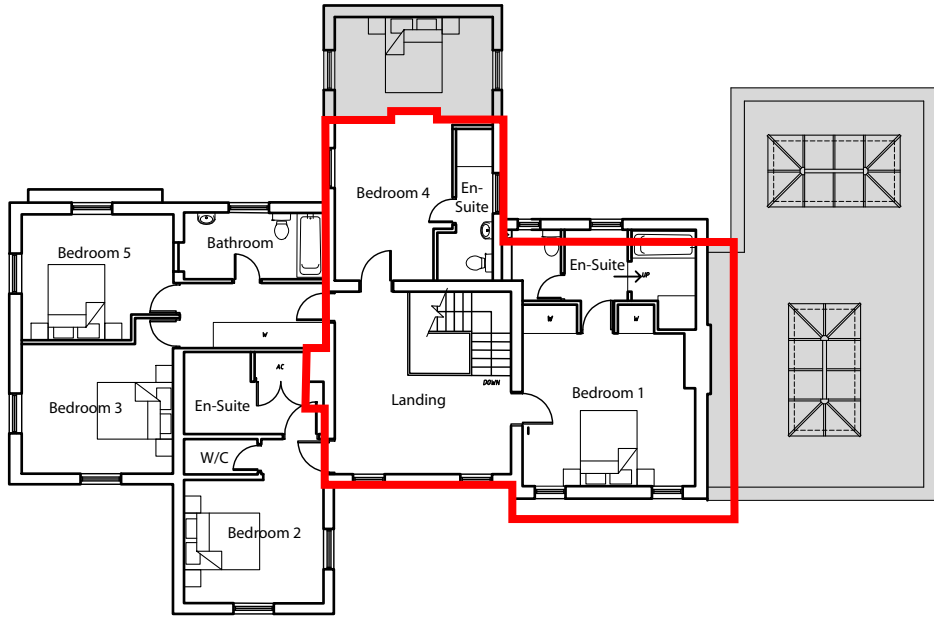
The building recording consisted of the following elements:

#### 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 (where available)

#### 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





-  Outline of Original Dwelling
-  Foundations laid but walls not constructed

Figure 2 Current ground plan of Clattercut House showing location of original house



1:200 at A4

Based on architects plan 18-1705/005d

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### 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
- 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

The building recorded consisted of Clattercut House (Fig 2). This is the former farmhouse of Clattercut Farm.

Clattercut House (Plate 1) lies to the east of Rushock settlement. The house faces roughly south and lies at the north end of a timber-frame barn that has now been converted into a domestic property. It sits within a large garden and Clattercut Lane runs to the immediate east of the house. It is almost completely rendered and painted cream and has a hipped roof covered with grey slate. The roof has over-hanging eaves which are held on simple brackets.

The south elevation faces onto a patio and driveway (Plate 1) and has a wing that projects forward. The east elevation (Plate 2) has a large central, brick chimney stack and faces towards Clattercut Lane. The northern elevation (Plate 3) faces the large gardens to the north of the house. One section of the building projects forwards into the garden and a chimney stack running up to the eaves line. The west elevation (Plate 4) is partially obscured by the close-to, high-level, patio.



*Plate 1 South elevation of Clattercut House*



*Plate 2 East elevation of Clattercut House*



*Plate 3 North elevation of Clattercut House*



*Plate 4 West elevation of Clattercut House*



Internally Clattercut House has six main rooms on the ground floor. The first floor has a large landing with five bedrooms, four with en-suite bathrooms, and a separate bathroom. The plans are included in Figure 3.

### 3.2. Historic and Archaeological Background

The search of Worcestershire HER records covered an area of 500m centred on Clattercut House and contained a number of relevant records (WSM numbers). A table and map showing the HER records have been included in Appendix I.

#### *Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon*

There has been no prehistoric activity or Anglo-Saxon activity and only one record of Roman evidence recorded in the search area around Clattercut House. To the east of Clattercut House a section of Roman road (WSM30552) has been documented. The road ran from Droitwich Spa to Greensforge and physical evidence has been recorded in the area of Purshall Green.

#### *Medieval*

Very little evidence of medieval activity in the area of Clattercut House has been recorded. Ridge and furrow has been recorded on land at Wood Farm (WSM69696), Elms Farm, Purshall Green (WSM69704) and south of Purshall Green Farm (WSM69705). It is possible that a medieval settlement (WSM09964) existed at Purshall Green, in the fields to the east of Clattercut House, however this has not been tested archaeologically.

#### *16th to 18th century*

Evidence of post medieval activity within the area surrounding Clattercut House is formed mainly of buildings. There are also a number of other records. A series of ponds (WSM09960, WSM49118, WSM49123 and WSM49124) can be found in the Purshall Green area to the east of Clattercut House. East of Clattercut House, close to one of the ponds (WSM49118), is Field Hunt Cottage (WSM40934; NHLE1215242). This listed timber-frame building is 17th century in date with a late 18<sup>th</sup> century staircase. A 16th to 18th century cast lead token (WSM63957) has been recovered near to Clattercut House and recorded with the Portable Antiquities Service (PAS 2019, ref: WAWC8A4D3).

A number of farmsteads are included within the search area. To begin with, Clattercut House is included as part of Clattercut Farm (WSM59653). This farm had buildings in and L-plan around a rectangular courtyard. Some of these buildings are still existing (WSM52003), a timber-frame barn and Clattercut House which both have 17th century origins. Other buildings on the site have now been demolished (WSM71537).

Gabbs Farm, to the north of Clattercut House, is recorded as a loose courtyard farmstead (WSM59652) with buildings down one side. Existing buildings (WSM52002) include the farmhouse and a barn and other buildings have now been demolished (WSM71536). Lowbridge Farm, to the south of Clattercut House, is recorded on the HER as a partially extant 18th century farmstead (WSM59654). It had an L-plan courtyard, and smaller yard to west, with the farmhouse (WSM41129; NHLE1348327) detached to the east. The listed farmhouse is early 18th century in date. A number of the original buildings still exist (WSM52004) whilst others have now been demolished (WSM58018).



### 19th century and 20th century

There are no records of 19th or 20th century date within the area surrounding Clattercut House.

### Archaeological Evidence and Undated Records

There have been no archaeological investigations within the area surrounding Clattercut House and there are also no undated records from this area.

### 3.3. Map Regression

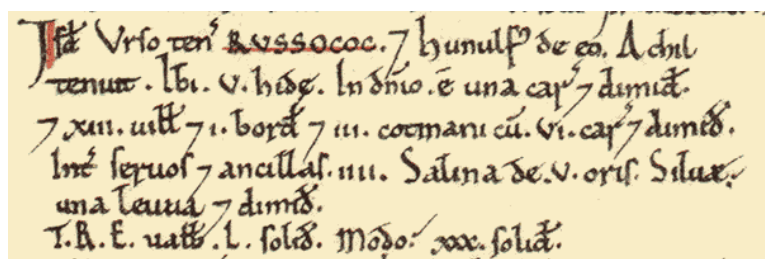
Historic mapping for the area of Clattercut House dates back to Steven's 1815 map (Fig 2). This map was part of the original survey that formed the 1830s first Ordnance Survey. The map shows Rushock and Clattercut Lane with farms along its western side. What is now known as Clattercut Farm is marked as 'Haynams' on this map with Clattercut shown further north on the eastern side of the lane. The 1830s Ordnance Survey (Fig 3) shows a similar situation as the Steven's map. Haynams Farm is shown and the house, now Clattercut House, is obvious.

The Ordnance Survey first edition of 1883 (Fig 3) shows, what is now Clattercut, as Haynam's Farm. The farm buildings are arranged around a yard with an L-shaped range on the west side, a small building on the east side and a another building adjacent to the road. The house is situated to the north, as it still is, adjacent to a large pond. The 1903 Ordnance Survey (Fig 3) shows the same arrangement of buildings and calls the farm 'Clattercutt Farm'. The last detailed map is the 1929 Ordnance Survey (Fig 3) which again shows 'Clattercutt Farm'. The house is still visible although there has been some change in the other buildings. The small structure beside the lane is gone and one of the buildings around the yard has been extended. All of these maps show the farm with orchards to both north and south.

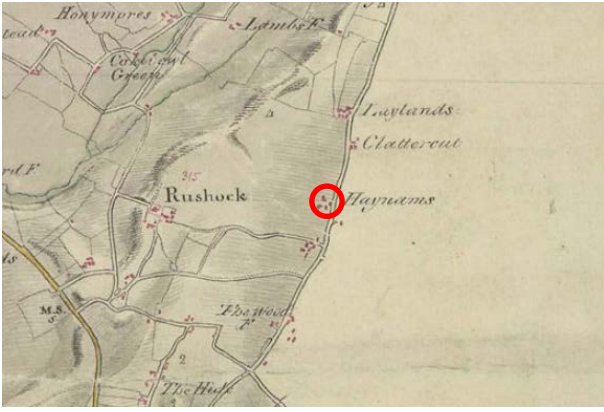
The Land Utilisation Survey map of 1939 (Fig 3) is less detailed but shows Clattercut Farm (unnamed) although the buildings are not shown individually but joined together. The area of the buildings and the immediate surrounding land is coloured purple, meaning it was a 'house with gardens sufficient to be productive of fruit, vegetables, flowers, etc'. The 1945 Ordnance Survey (Fig 3) is a very similar map and shows Clattercut Farm again unnamed. The last available map is the Ordnance Survey of 1951 (Fig 2). This again is still not very detailed but does show the individual buildings of 'Clattercutt' Farm. The house is still visible to the north of the other buildings still adjacent to the large pond.

### 3.4. Documentary Evidence

Rushock is included within the Domesday Survey, showing that it was already a settlement in the Anglo-Saxon period. Rushock is recorded as 'Russococ' in the Domesday Survey. It had a population of 21 households in



1086, putting in the largest 40% of settlements included in the Survey, and had an annual value of 30 shillings a reduction of 20 shillings from the 1066 value. The settlement included around 960 acres of plough land with a further 1 ½ leagues of woodland and a salthouse (Thorn and Thorn 1982, p26,6).



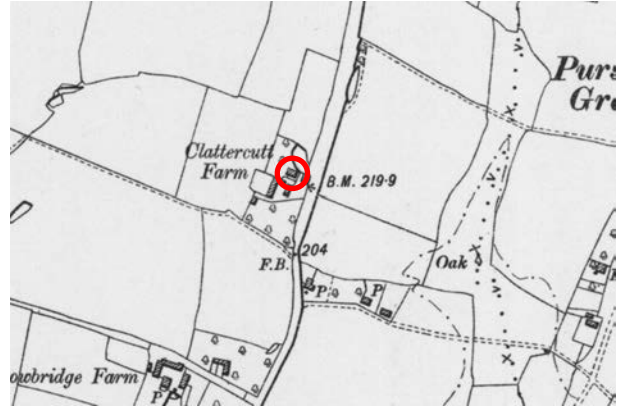
1815 Stevens



1831 Ordnance Survey



1883 Ordnance Survey



1903 Ordnance Survey



1929 Ordnance Survey



1939 Land Utilisation Survey



1945 Ordnance Survey



1951 Ordnance Survey

Figure 3 Historic mapping of the area of Clattercut House (with site marked)

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The manor of Rushock passed with the ownership of Elmley Castle until the 16th century. It then passed into the ownership of the trustees of a grammar school in Wolverhampton and was not sold until the early 20th century. Sale details of 1920 held in the archives in Worcester (WRO BA14143/5-6, ref b705:718), include 'Clattercutt' along with the rest of the Rushock Estate.

Although the early mapping shows Clattercut Farm as Haynams, this is not reflected in the documentation. Only one reference, the Billing 1855 trade directory, includes 'Haymans' as an entry. Haymans is shown as being farmed by Samuel Baynton (Billing 1855, p383). An earlier trade directory shows a number of people at Clattercut – John Jackson, clerk; John Lilly, farmer; Joseph Lilly, shoemaker and William Newey, farmer (Bentley 1840-1, p130). Samuel Baynton is shown as a farmer at Clattercut in the 1860 Kelly directory (Kelly 1860, p1243). From the directory 1870 (Kelly 1870, p1356) to the 1888 directory (Kelly 188, p175) and the 1896 directory (Kelly 189, p210) Thomas Bellamy is shown as a farmer at Clattercut. He is also shown in the 1873 land return (ROL 1873, Worcester p3) which records that he is renting 3 acres 2 rods and 25 perches at a rent of £10-. Later directories record a machinist at Clattercut (Kelly 1928, p243) with 1930s directories showing Clattercut Farm being farmed by Rt. Hallam (Kelly 1932, p245 and Kelly 1936, p 247). The last available directory is from 1940 and records F Cooper as a farmer at Clattercut Farm (Kelly 1940).

Census information for Clattercut goes back to the 1851 census. At this time the farm was called 'Cluttercutt' and was lived in by Mr John Lilly, a farmer of 50 acres, and a housekeeper (Ancestry 2020, ref Worcester HO107/2037/67 p11). The next census entry to detail the occupiers of 'Cluttercut Farm' is the 1881 census. This records Mr Thomas Bellamy as farming here (Ancestry 2020, ref Worcester RG11/2897/67 p2). The 1891 census has Mr John B Heath and his family living and farming at Clattercut Farm (Ancestry 2020, ref Worcester RG12/2311/61 p1). In 1901, the census shows Sarah Ann Bellamy living at Clattercut Farm although she is employed and not farming (Ancestry 2020, ref Worcester RG13/2763/60 p1). The last available census is the 1911 census. This records that Mr George Harry Green and his family are living at Clattercut Farm and he is a farm bailiff (Ancestry 2020, ref Worcester RG14/17532/5).

## 4. Building Recording

### 4.1. Detailed Descriptions

#### 4.1.1. Exterior

The exterior of Clattercut House is completely covered by render that has been painted cream. Brickwork is only shown on the chimney stacks and foundations. The roof is hipped with overhanging eaves on Italianate brackets and covered with grey slate.

The south elevation, closest to the driveway, consists of four bays (Plate 1). The left-hand bay (Plate 5) of the house has a recessed, covered porch on the ground floor, the opening of which has half, fluted, Ionic columns to each side (Plate 6). The porch shelters multi-pane sash windows to each side of a simple doorway into the building. The first floor only has a single sash window. The adjoining bay (Plate 7) of the building is a wing that projects forward from the elevation. It has one large multi-paned sash window to both ground and first floors on its south wall with a dormer above that





Plate 1 South elevation of Clattercut House



Plate 2 East elevation of Clattercut House



Plate 3 North elevation of Clattercut House



Plate 4 West elevation of Clattercut House





*Plate 5 Bay 1 of south elevation*



*Plate 6 Bay 1 of south elevation, porch column*



*Plate 7 Bay 2 of south elevation*



*Plate 8 Bay 3 south of elevation*





Plate 9 Bay 3 of south elevation, doorway



Plate 10 Bay 4 of south elevation



Plate 11 East elevation chimney stack



Plate 12 Bay 1 of north elevation



*Plate 13 Bay 2 of north elevation from east*



*Plate 14 Bay 2 of north elevation from north*



*Plate 15 Bay 2 of north elevation from west*



*Plate 16 Bays 3 and 4 of north elevation*



breaks the eaves cornice and guttering. The east wall also has matching flat head window openings. The principal bay (Plate 8) of the building contains a central front door with broken pediment and flat pilasters. Over the door is a semi-circular fanlight with sunray glazing bars and the door itself has six panels (Plate 9). These all give the doorway an 18<sup>th</sup> century style. Flanking the doorway are two rectangular, flat head window openings with matching openings on the first floor above them, all of which contain sash windows. The right-hand bay (Plate 10) of the house has a large, rectangular, bowed, oriel window on the ground floor on two moulded brackets. Above this, the first floor has two, smaller, flat head window openings both with sash windows.

The eastern elevation of the building (Plate 2) has a central chimney stack that projects from the face of the building and rises through the over-hanging eaves. There are two rectangular, flat head, window openings with sash windows on the ground floor. The upper portion of the chimney stack, where it rises through the roof, has been built using re-used brick (Plate 11) and has a simple string course close to the top.

The northern elevation of Clattercut House (Plate 3) looks over the large gardens. As with the south elevation, this has four bays. The left-hand bay (Plate 12) has a ground floor doorway with pilastered surround and cornice over. It has French doors which open onto a raised patio. The first floor has two small rectangular window openings set against the eaves. Both contain sash windows. The second bay projects forward from the rest of the elevation (Plate 13). Its eastern side (Plate 13) has a single rectangular window opening on both ground and first floor floors with multi-paned sash windows. The brick foundations of the building are visible at the base of the north part of this bay (Plate 14), along with a small segmental head window opening. In the centre of the wall, a chimney stack rises to the eaves and the upper part has been removed. The western part of this projecting bay has first and ground floor windows that match the eastern side (Plate 15). The final two bays (Plate 16) of this elevation contains a square window opening and a large set of glazed doors on the ground floor. The glazed doors are flanked by flat pilasters and have a large cornice over them. The first floor has two flat head window openings at eaves level containing multi-paned sashes.

The western elevation of Clattercut House (Plate 4) has a single flat head window opening on the ground floor with two on the first floor all of which contain multi-paned sash windows. The ground floor also has a recessed area, with a concrete floor, that is currently used as a rubbish bin store.

#### 4.1.2. Interior

Internally, Clattercut House consists of three floors, basement, ground and first floor, and a roofspace. On passing through the front door, you enter a large hall (Plate 17) containing an inglenook fireplace (Plate 18) to the left, open-string staircase, with decorative balusters (Plate 19), leading to the first floor ahead, doorways to right and straight ahead along with an archway to the left. The door ahead opens into the dining room (Plate 20) which French doors into the living room and a door to the kitchen (Plate 21) and breakfast room. The door to the right in the entrance hall, leads to a living room (Plate 22) with a fireplace on the outer wall. There are also cornices at the top of the walls, deep skirting boards and French doors opening into the garden. The archway to the left in the entrance hall, leads towards the kitchen and to a washroom and a study (Plate 23). This has a simple cornice and skirting board with a more decorative chair rail. A door from the kitchen opens into an entrance way into the house.



Plate 17 Hall interior from north



Plate 18 Inglebrook from east



Plate 19 Staircase in hall from south



Plate 20 Dining room from north east





Plate 21 Kitchen and breakfast room from east



Plate 22 Living room from south west

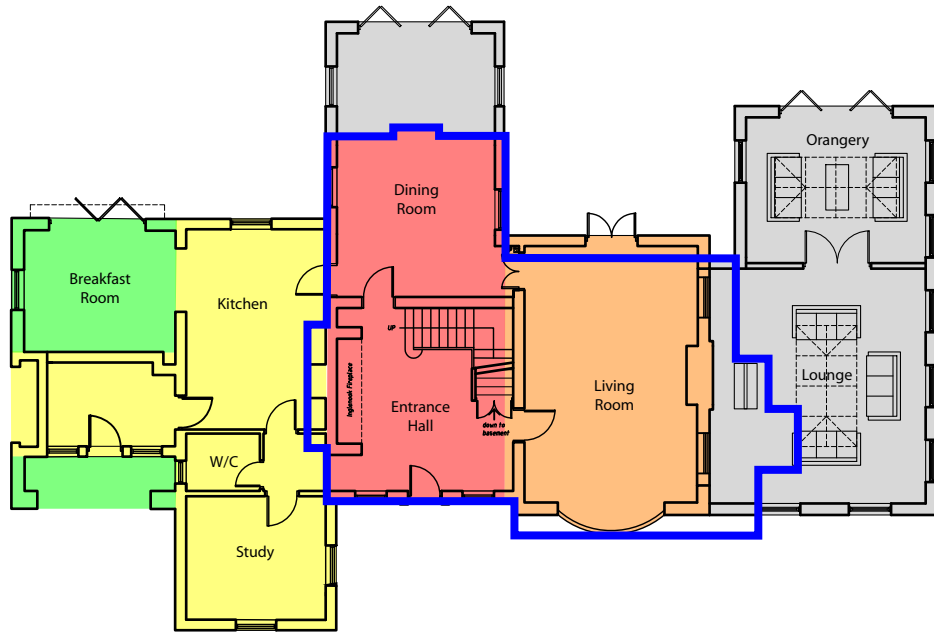
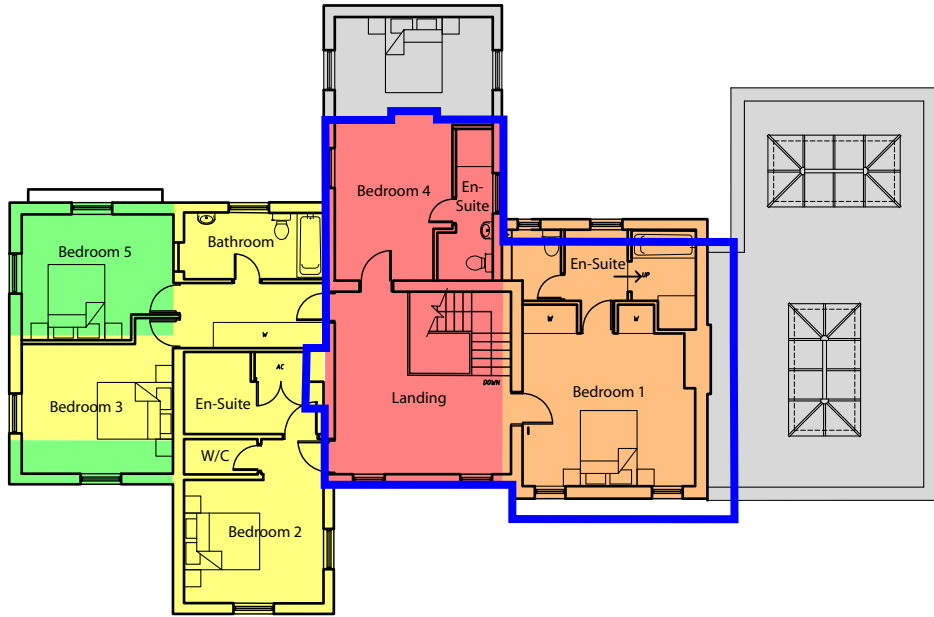


Plate 23 Study from north



Plate 24 Basement stairs from west





- Outline of Original Dwelling
- 2019/20 Foundations laid but walls not constructed
- 17th century
- 1970s to 200s extensions
- 1970s rebuild
- 2010-11 extension

Figure 4 Phased ground plan showing location of original house



1:200 at A4

Based on architects plan 18-1705/005d

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A doorway under the stairs in the entrance hall leads to the basement. It consists of two rooms opening off a stairway (Plate 24). The southern room (Plate 25) is fitted as a utility room with tiled floor, partially tiled walls, sink and work surface. The room also contains the oil-fired boiler. The northern room (Plate 26) has built in cupboards and shelving.

At the top of the stairs on the first floor is a large landing (Plate 27) with four doors leading off it. The landing has a simple coved cornice and skirting board with a decorative ceiling rose (Plate 28). Bedroom 4 (Plate 29), through the door to the north, has a simple, small, skirting board and access into the roofspace. It is adjoined by an en-suite bathroom with a toilet, sink and shower cubicle. The large bedroom 1 (Plate 30), to the east off the landing, has fitted wardrobes, coved cornice and beaded skirting boards. There is access to an adjoining en-suite on two levels, with toilet, sinks, bath and shower cubicle. There are a further three bedrooms (Plates 31 to 33) on the first floor. Bedroom 2 has an en-suite and a toilet and there is a separate bathroom for use by bedrooms 3 and 5.

## 4.2. Building Phasing

### 4.2.1. 17<sup>th</sup> century

The buildings at Clattercut Farm consist of a 17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed barn, a modern outbuilding and Clattercut House. The mapping evidence shows that the house was in existence in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and it is likely to be of the same date as the 17<sup>th</sup> century barn. The only surviving part of this early house (Figure 4) is the entrance hall (Plate 17) with inglenook fireplace (Plate 18) and dining room (Plate 20) with the landing (Plate 27) and bedroom 4 (Plate 29) on the first floor (Fig 6). The roof structure has also mainly been replaced with only some of the purlins surviving (Fig 34) from the early building.

Another part of this early house had become ruined by the 1970s and had to be demolished (Plates 35 to 39).

### 4.2.2. 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries

There may have been changes made to Clattercut House during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, however the later alterations to the building have removed any of these.

### 4.2.3. 1970s rebuilding

It seems that Clattercut House was vacant for a number of years prior to the early 1970s. During this time the eastern portion of the house became derelict and collapsed resulting in a structurally unsound building (Plates 35 to 39). The house was restored in the early 1970s (Figure 4) with the eastern portion and much of the roof being rebuilt. The former lounge of the house (Plates 35 and 36) was replaced with a new living room (Plate 39; Plate 22) and a bedroom and bathroom on the first floor (Plate 30).

As part of the rebuilding, the roof of the entire building was replaced with a softwood structure (Plate 40) and only a number of the original purlins being re-used (Plates 34 and 41). Some of these timbers had marks (Plates 42 and 43) that indicate they had been shipped from elsewhere, possibly the Baltic. Shipping of timber into Britain from the Baltic began in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and continued into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and can be identified by the marks they carry. These marks became standardised in the 18<sup>th</sup> century with the shipping ports having their own identifiable symbols.



Plate 25 Southern room of basement



Plate 26 Northern room of basement



Plate 27 First floor landing from south east

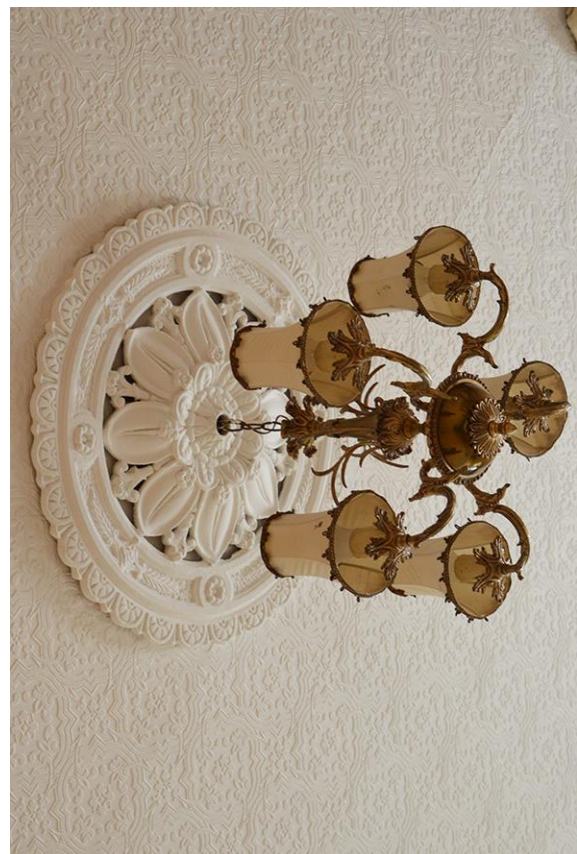


Plate 28 Ceiling rose on first floor landing





Plate 29 Bedroom 4 from north



Plate 30 Bedroom 1 from south west



Plate 31 Bedroom 2 from north east

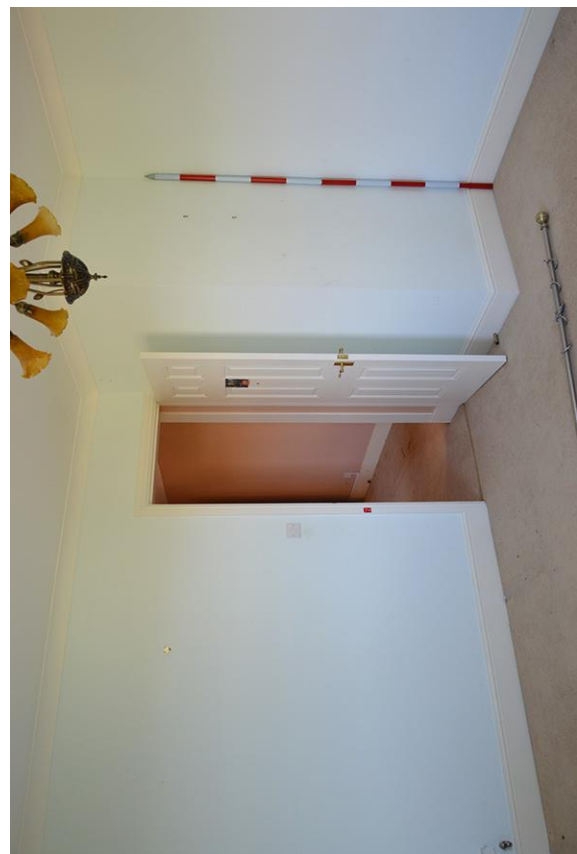


Plate 32 Bedroom 5 from north



Plate 33 Bedroom 3 from north



Plate 34 Old purlins in roofspace



Plate 35 Clattercut House in 1970s from south east



Plate 36 Clattercut House in 1970s from south





Plate 37 Clattercut House in 1970s from south east



Plate 38 Clattercut House in 1970s from west



Plate 39 Clattercut House in 1970s from south east



Plate 40 Modern roofstructure

Given that the timbers in Clattercut House have none of these marks, it seems probable that they are earlier.

As well as the roof timbers being replaced and the lounge area rebuilt, other alterations were made to the original house in the 1970s. The 17<sup>th</sup> century inglenook (Plate 8) was altered and the bressummer was reversed in the reconstruction. This resulted in the chamfer being on the inside of the fireplace (Plate 44) rather than, as a decorative feature, outside. The rebuild also included adding a staircase (Plate 19). This staircase had, apparently, been salvaged from a house in Worcester and is mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century in date. It is an open-string winder staircase with cast iron balusters that are highly decorative and attach to the side of the stairs (Plate 45) with a simpler newel post on the curtail step (Plate 46) and a mahogany hand rail.

#### 4.2.4. 1970s to 2000s extensions

Between the 1970s and around 2010 a number of extensions were added to the western side of Clattercut House (Figure 4). These consisted of the rooms shown as the kitchen (Plate 21) and study (Plate 23) on the ground floor with bedrooms 2 (Plate 21), an ensuite and a bathroom on the first floor. The roofs (Plate 47) of the new extensions were constructed in a similar style as that of the 1970s rebuild.

By 2010, a porch (Figure 4) had been added against the western side of the house. This porch (Plate 48) had a wide doorway, was flanked by two sash windows and only had a ground floor. The western elevation of the porch had a recessed bin store, as today (Plate 4).

#### 4.2.5. 2010 and 2019 extensions

A planning application of 2010 (WF/10/0474/FUL) applied, and received permission, for a two-storey extension to Clattercut House. The planning files show that the breakfast room off the kitchen (Plate 49) was added at the rear of the house (Plate 50). The porch was extended to the south, creating the recessed entry way (Plate 5), and had a second floor added. Bedrooms 3 (Plate 33) was added over the porch and bedroom 5 (Plate 32) was added over the breakfast room. Building breaks for these extensions are not visible due to the render that has completely covered the exterior fabric of the house.

Foundations of new extensions were excavated in 2019 (Fig 4), although no walls for these have been built. These extensions would add a new lounge and orangery to the eastern side of the and extend the current dining room and bedroom 4 to the north.

## 5. Summary and Conclusions

Clattercut House has had a varied history, beginning its days in the 17<sup>th</sup> century as a farmhouse with associated farm buildings close to it to the south. It may have originally been known as Haynams but has been known as Clattercut since the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century at least. At some point in the early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century the house became disused and it fell into neglect with parts becoming derelict.

In the 1970s the house changed hands and considerably restoration and rebuilding works were carried out with the building being completely re-roofed and a new living room being created on the footprint of the derelict portion of the building. Even the inglenook was altered with the beam across the opening being reversed during the reconstruction.

Following the rebuilding and restoration, a number of extensions were added to the western side of the building up to 2010. Foundations of further extensions were added in 2019 prior to the application to demolish the house and replace it with a new structure.

All of the alterations and additions to Clattercut House have resulted in a structure with little from the 17<sup>th</sup> century building remaining intact.

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Plate 41 Old purlins in roofspace



Plate 42 Timber marks on old purlins



Plate 43 Timber marks on old purlins



Plate 44 Inglenook bressummer with chamfer on interior



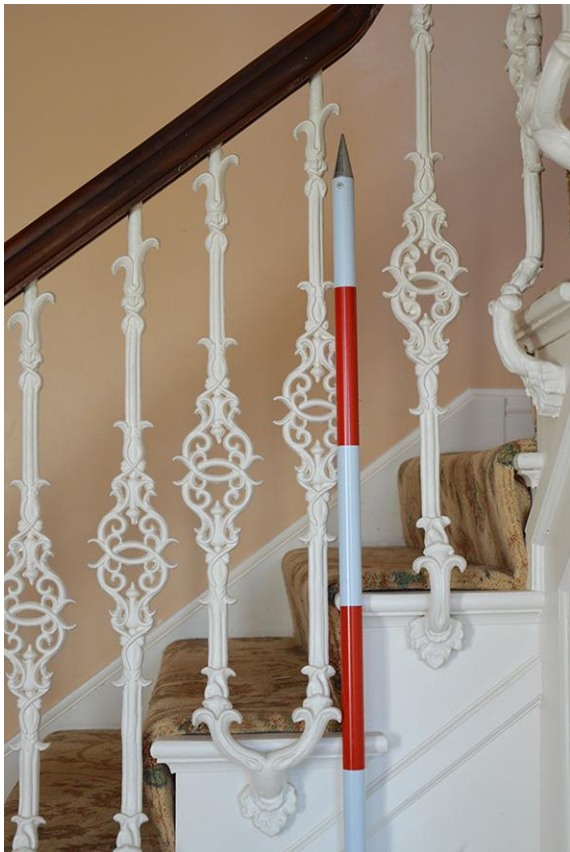


Plate 45 Staircase baluster

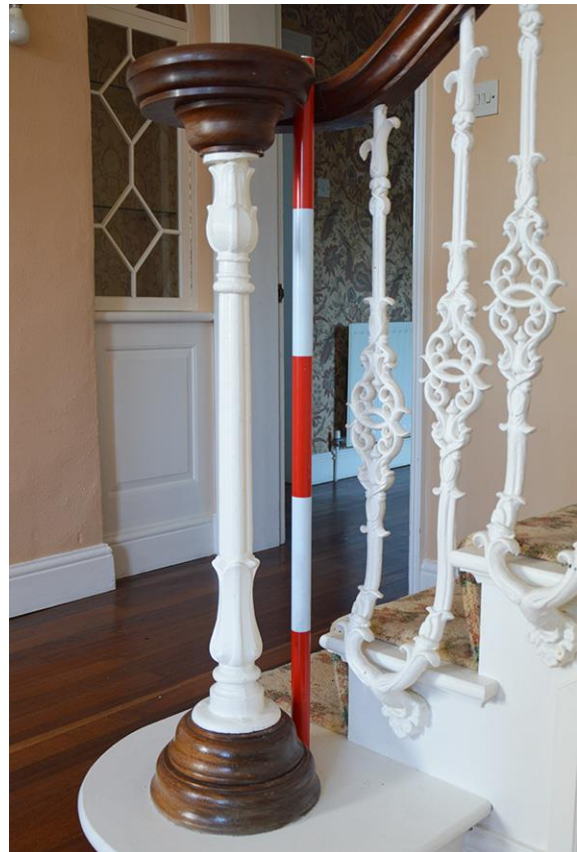


Plate 46 Staircase curtail step and newel post



Plate 47 Modern roof of 2010 extension



Plate 48 Porch interior from east



*Plate 49 Breakfast room interior from east*



*Plate 50 2010 extension from north*





Foundations laid but walls not constructed

Outline of Original Dwelling

↑ PI 11 Plates at roof level

↑ PI 24 Plates in basement

Figure 5 Location of plates



1:200 at A4

Based on architects plan 18-1705/005d

WSM72713  
Project EH2001-I  
Clattercut House, Rushock  
Building Recording



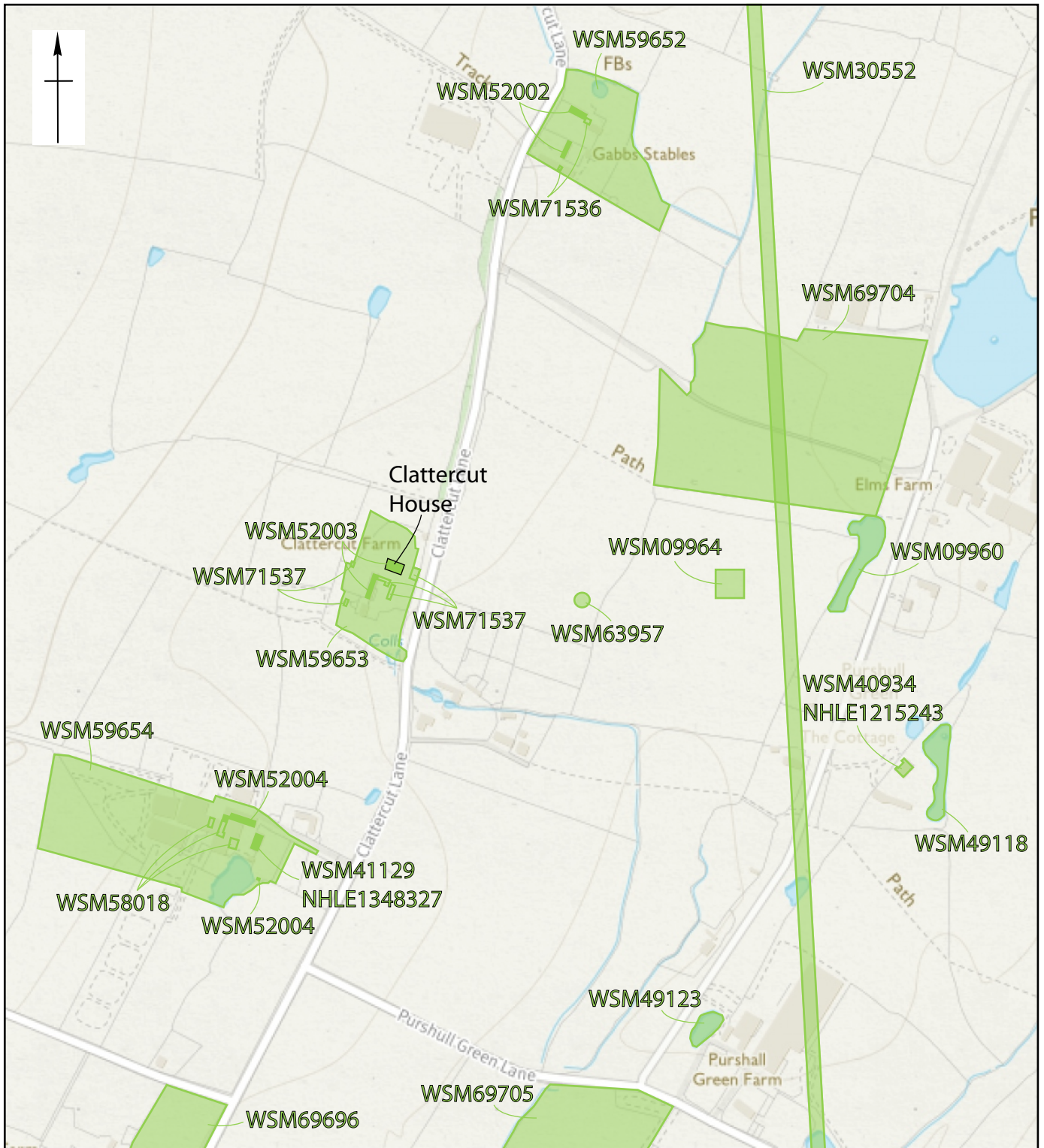
## 7. Appendix I: HER Information

Records marked in **bold** refer specifically to the site.

HER number	Location	Record Type	Description	Date	NGR
WSM09960	Purshull Green	Pond	Pond shown on 1 <sup>st</sup> and later edition Ordnance Surveys. Cleaned out in 1970s with retrieval of shoes and clay pipes.	16 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 898 713
WSM09964	Purshull Green	Settlement	Possible shrunken medieval settlement. Documentary evidence dates back to 16 <sup>th</sup> century.	Medieval	SO 898 713
WSM30552	Droitwich to Greensforge Road	Road	Elmbridge Brook to Chaddesley Corbett section of Roman Road. Archaeological evidence discovered at Purshull Green.	Roman	SO 898 709
WSM40934	Field Hunt Cottage	House	Grade II listed 17 <sup>th</sup> C timber-frame house. Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> C alterations	17 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 899 711
WSM41129	Lowbridge Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Grade II listed farmhouse. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> C with mid 19 <sup>th</sup> and mid 20 <sup>th</sup> C alterations.	18 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 893 710
WSM49118	Old Field House	Pond	Pond shown on historic maps.	16 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 899 711
WSM49123	Purshull Green	Pond	Pond shown on historic maps.	16 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 897 709
WSM49124	South of Purshull Green Farm	Pond	Pond shown on historic maps.	16 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 893 707
WSM52002	Gabbs Farm	Farm buildings	Existing farm buildings at Gabbs Farm. Shown on early 19 <sup>th</sup> C maps so probably 18 <sup>th</sup> C in date.	18 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 896 717
<b>WSM52003</b>	<b>Clattercut Farm</b>	<b>Farm buildings</b>	<b>Existing farm buildings at Clattercut Farm. 17<sup>th</sup> C timber-frame barn and remains of 17<sup>th</sup> C house. Shown on early 19<sup>th</sup> C maps.</b>	<b>17<sup>th</sup> C</b>	<b>SO 894 713</b>
WSM52004	Lowbridge Farm	Farm buildings	Existing farm buildings at Lowbridge Farm. 18 <sup>th</sup> century buildings including listed farmhouse. Shown on early 19 <sup>th</sup> C maps.	18 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 893 710
WSM58018	Lowbridge Farm	Farm buildings	Demolished farm buildings at Lowbridge Farm. 18 <sup>th</sup> C buildings shown on historic maps	18 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 893 710
WSM59652	Gabbs Farm	Farmstead	18 <sup>th</sup> C farmstead. Loose courtyard with single range on west side and detached buildings.	18 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 896 716
<b>WSM59653</b>	<b>Clattercut Farm</b>	<b>Farmstead</b>	<b>17<sup>th</sup> C farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-shaped range and detached buildings.</b>	<b>17<sup>th</sup> C</b>	<b>SO 894 712</b>
WSM59654	Lowbridge Farm	Farmstead	18 <sup>th</sup> C farmstead. Loose courtyard with L-plan and detached buildings.	18 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 892 710
WSM63957	Rushock area	Find	Post-medieval lead token reported to Portable Antiquities Service.	15 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 89 71
WSM69696	South of Purshull Green Farm	Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and furrow earthworks. Very faint	Medieval	SO 892 707

WSM69704	Elms Farm	Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and furrow earthworks. Ridges only partially cover field.	Medieval	SO 898 714
WSM69705	South of Purshull Green Farm	Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and furrow earthworks	Medieval	SO 896 707
WSM71536	Gabbs Farm	Farm buildings	Demolished farm buildings at Gabbs Farm. 18 <sup>th</sup> C buildings shown on historic maps	18 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 896 716
<b>WSM71537</b>	<b>Clattercut Farm</b>	<b>Farm buildings</b>	<b>Demolished farm buildings at Clattercut Farm. 17<sup>th</sup> C and later buildings shown on historic maps</b>	<b>17<sup>th</sup> C</b>	<b>SO 894 713</b>
NHLE1215242	Field Hunt Cottage	House	Not shown by name but location matches Field Hunt Cottage. Grade II listed 17 <sup>th</sup> C house with mid 19 <sup>th</sup> C alterations.	17 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 8992 7113
NHLE1348327	Lowbridge Farmhouse	House	Grade II listed farmhouse. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> C with mid 19 <sup>th</sup> and mid 20 <sup>th</sup> C alterations.	18 <sup>th</sup> C	SO 8935 7106





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Scale at A4 - 1:5000

WSM72713  
Project EH2001-I  
Clattercut House, Rushock  
Building Recording

**ELMWOOD HERITAGE**

## 8. Appendix 2: Archive Information

The Archive consists of 206 digital photographs of the site and 4 pages of notes produced on site. Digital copies of the archive 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.