

# Chedham's Yard Wellesbourne Warwickshire



**Building Investigation and Recording**



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# CHEDHAM'S YARD, WELLESBOURNE, WARWICKSHIRE

## THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A VILLAGE WORKSHOP PROJECT GUIDE AND HISTORIC BUILDING STUDY

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# CHEDHAM'S YARD

WELLESBOURNE, WARWICKSHIRE

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A VILLAGE WORKSHOP  
AND  
PROJECT GUIDE AND HISTORIC BUILDING STUDY

## SUMMARY

*Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Wellesbourne Parish Council to carry out a programme of recording, preservation and storing of artefacts and historic building recording at Chedham's Yard, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire. The site consists of three adjoining structures: a Blacksmith's Workshop, a Store and a Wheelwright's Workshop. These are unlisted, date from the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and were last occupied in the 1970s. The structures are themselves not of particular historical significance, but numerous tools and artefacts remain extant which add considerable value to the interest of the site creating a 'capsule in time' and a rare insight into 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century life.*

*The recording, preservation and storing of artefacts formed the main focus of archaeological work at Chedham's Yard, and this report comprises a description of the methodology used in this process. This was done by the use of geo-referenced, rectified photography whereby each object or group of objects was identified, given a unique reference number and its description entered into a database. Links between the database and the survey meant that the exact original location of any object and its relationship to others are ascertained. This information is accessible on a Web Browser as well as on disc format (provided with this report), and a list of all recorded finds is provided in Appendix I. The information concerning the artefacts are thus made available for further study.*

*This report also includes the findings of the programme of building investigation and recording which took place following the removal of artefacts. This was undertaken at RCHME Level III (RCHME 1996) and confirmed that the Blacksmith's Workshop has been subject to 20<sup>th</sup> rebuild on the north, south and west elevations. Internally, the south elevation shows evidence of three phases of brickwork which may relate to changes in access and/ or adaptations to accommodate the southern hearth. The Wheelwright's Workshop also shows evidence of 20<sup>th</sup> century rebuild and the roof space has been converted into further working/ storage space. The Store is thought to date from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century although the investigation showed that evidence of a former structure survives.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 LOCATION AND SCOPE OF WORK

- 1.1.1 Chedham's Yard lies within the village of Wellesbourne (NGR SP277 555), within the county of Warwickshire, south of Warwick and east of Stratford-upon-Avon. Chedham's Yard is not listed but lies within the Historic Centre of Wellesbourne, which is designated as a Conservation Area. The site was purchased by Wellesbourne Parish Council in 2002, who are developing proposals for the future use of the site. In September 2006 Chedham's Yard won first place on the BBC Restoration Village programme<sup>1 2</sup> and it is hoped that upon restoration, this site will be developed as a working museum with a blacksmith employed to operate from the site, to provide training and act as an educational resource for local schools.
- 1.1.2 Oxford Archaeology (OA) were commissioned by Wellesbourne Parish Council in June 2006 to undertake a programme of recovery and preliminary recording of artefacts and historic building investigation and recording. This report details the methodology of this work in three stages: Systematic Recording of Artefacts, Storage and Conservation of Finds, and Building Investigation and Recording. The results of the first two stages are accessible on a Web Browser (<http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk/chedhams/>), and is also provided on disc format within this report. Appendix I is a list of all finds recorded and Appendix II provides a contents list of information available on the Web Browser in order to provide some context to this report.
- 1.1.3 The results of the third stage, Building Investigation and Recording, is described within this report which was undertaken at RCHME Level III<sup>3</sup> (RCHME 1996). An illustrative understanding of the building is provided through 37 figures within this report (as well as plates), and these drawings depict the buildings both with and without the artefacts to achieve a complete understanding and appreciation of Chedham's Yard. A final component of the project was to involve the local community and this was achieved through two evening lectures, an Open Day and the use of volunteers on site.
- 1.1.4 Previous studies of the site have included an English Heritage 'Statement of Significance' (2004) which established that such survival of original artefacts and fittings as at Chedham's Yard is rare, and which estimated that over the last twenty to thirty years that less than half a dozen examples have been identified. Also in 2004 CAM Consultancy Services produced a report identifying structural issues. In 2004 PLB Consulting produced a Conservation Statement which considered the history and significance of the buildings.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/programmes/restoration/2006/mid\\_chedhams\\_yard\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/programmes/restoration/2006/mid_chedhams_yard_01.shtml)

As a result of Chedham's Yard appearance on the Restoration Village programme artefacts were unpacked and relocated within the structures. OA were not present during this process and as a result we cannot guarantee that the correct recording and storage processes have been adhered to, but it is understood that all labelling has been retained.

<sup>3</sup> The RCHME has since been superseded by the English Heritage 2006 publication of '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*'



## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 The overall aim of the project is to investigate and record the artefacts and structures of historical interest. This involved a three stage process:
- 2.1.2 **Stage One:** to individually record the location of artefacts prior to their removal. These were largely located in the three internal areas, although some larger pieces were situated outside.
- 2.1.3 **Stage Two:** to preliminary identify and clean artefacts (and urgently conserve if required), prior to packaging and labelling the items. This information was recorded on an Access database, and the artefacts removed to the designated storage area.
- 2.1.4 **Stage Three:** to investigate and record the Wheelwright's Workshop, Blacksmith's Workshop and Store to RCHME level III, as detailed in '*Recording Historic Buildings: a descriptive specification*' (RCHME 1996). This work (in conjunction with the artefact recording) will provide a more informed understanding of the character, development and use of the structures. More specific objectives were to:
- Determine the phasing of the structures to appreciate the development of the site within its historical context
  - Gain an overall understanding of the operation of the buildings through the recording of the extant artefacts
  - Gain a overall understanding of the significance of the site within the history of the subject
  - Create an ordered archive of the work to be housed in the public depository.
- 2.1.5 An additional aim of the project was to involve the local community to facilitate a further understanding of these important trades within the local context. Chedham's Yard is an exceptional example of the survival of a traditional village industry, and such an assemblage of artefacts *in situ* is increasingly rare. It is hoped that this involvement enabled the site to be understood and appreciated by the wider public.

## 3 HISTORICAL AND CARTOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The Conservation Statement completed by PLB Consulting Ltd. in 2005 contained a detailed historical background of the site and some of the following information is extracted from this work. The exact date of the extant structures is difficult to determine although map evidence and the cartographic survey suggests that they date between 1850 and 1880. The maps that are referred below are illustrated in the Conservation Statement and are not reproduced here.
- 3.1.2 The Chedham family had been living in Wellesbourne since 1813 during which time they mostly practised wheelwrighting, which was the primary purpose of Chedham's Yard. At this time the wheelwright was an essential member of the village community, but this declined with the use of horsepower which reached its peak in the 1910s. The *Annual Agricultural Statistics* show a reduction of more than 85% of wagons and carts on farms in England and Wales between 1942 and 1962 (Viner date unknown). In the





1920s, a decline in the volume of work meant that wheelwrights diversified into other trades in which they could use their skills of carpentry. This included manufacture of gates, hurdles, even coffin making (Exton 1985) and this is illustrated at Chedhams Yard with the quantity and diversity of tools, materials and objects *in situ*. The account books survive from 1867-1882, recording the services provided at Chedham's Yard, and show that the majority of work was repairs to existing items including wheelbarrows and pig and sheep troughs, forks, ladders and mowing machines.

- 3.1.3 Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting were complementary industries and it was common practice to find these businesses within the same site. The censuses of 1841 and 1851 described Thomas as '*master wheelwright*' and the Tithe Map of 1851 shows Thomas Chedham as occupier '*with others*' of the present plot. In 1852 he was bankrupt (which is a reflection of a decline in the industry) and was described in court as '*wheelwright blacksmith and timber dealer*'. The traditional market for wheelwrights' services had effectively dried up by the mid-1960s.
- 3.1.4 The earliest map available is the Tithe Map of 1849 which shows the site of Chedham's Yard as possibly four structures on an L-shaped plot connecting Church Walk with the river. Of the four structures only three are shaded which suggests buildings, whereas the fourth is simply outlined, which could refer to an open fronted structure or a paved surface. The structures are orientated in a similar alignment to the present layout, although these do not appear to relate to the extant structure.
- 3.1.5 The census of 1881 shows that the Chedham family remained in the same business and Thomas's son, Henry, and his three sons were described as '*wheelwrights*'. From 1870 the demand for wagons decreased and threshing machines became an increasingly important part of the business. Until 1950 the Chedham family were still recorded as wheelwrights, although this element of the business must have coming to an end by this point.
- 3.1.6 The Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of 1885 and 1886 (6") show the previous structures replaced by a long line of buildings. These buildings match the present layout. However, the northern end of the row of structures on the eastern boundary appear to be connected by square structure to an additional rectangular feature to the west. Thus, structures on the site have, through the course of time, been demolished as the industries developed and declined.
- 3.1.7 The 1905 OS map (25") illustrates a similar building layout and is the first map showing a clear correlation with the contemporary structures. The additional structure on the western boundary is smaller and it is probable that these structures were of a crude build, meant to be temporary and thus changed or were rebuilt. There are buildings shown at the same position as the surviving workshops, although the drying shed is L-shaped as opposed to the present rectangular form. The wheelwright and blacksmiths at the western boundary of the site is marked by dashed lines which indicates an open fronted structure.
- 3.1.8 The OS Map of 1949 shows the buildings in their present form, as well as additional structures such as the long structure following the western boundary and the square structure that abuts the blacksmith's workshop. The Conveyance Map of 1962 shows the blacksmith and wheelwrights as





surviving. The Conveyance map of 1976 shows the buildings as unaltered but the plot of land has been extended to its present form reaching to the river.

- 3.1.9 In summary the map regression illustrates that the buildings date from before 1886, and the form of the forge and workshop suggest that the primary build dates from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century with later modifications. In 2002, Wellesbourne Parish Council acquired the land and buildings. At this time the river course was altered and the plot no longer had direct access to the water.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1.1 This following section describes the methodology and includes both on-site and desk based aspects of the project. This is divided into three stages to facilitate understanding, although these do not necessarily reflected the chronological sequence of events.

- 4.1.2 The site work was undertaken by OA staff with the aid of volunteers. OA gave two evening lectures in Wellesbourne at the beginning and end of the summer 2005 fieldwork. The first talk outlined the significance of the project and indicated what would be taking place and how the villagers may contribute. The second lecture described and discussed the results of the project. OA were also heavily involved in organising and running an Open Day, on the 6th August 2005, which ultimately became part of a larger village event '*Wheels around Wellesbourne*'. OA designed and supplied posters and flyers for the event which was very successful and contributed to awareness of the project (and Wellesbourne) regionally. Local volunteers helped at this event and during the project.

### 4.2 STAGE ONE: SYSTEMATIC RECORDING OF ARTEFACTS

- 4.2.1 The overall objective was to link a database to the spatial data so that the direct location of artefacts/ groups of artefacts were recorded *in situ*. This was to ensure that artefacts could be replaced in the original location post-conservation. It was also to enable a permanent record of the location of the tools to be created, thus ensuring that the group value of the artefacts and structures are recorded.

- 4.2.2 To achieve this, a combination of real-time reflectorless Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey, rectified photography and hand-drawn elements was used. This enabled the creations of elevations and an overall plan of the structures as well as the exact location of the artefacts within this. The information was then linked to an Access database, which enables the user to click on to an individual artefact on the drawing and link to the relevant information on the Access database. Ultimately this information was placed on an Internet browser, ensuring that it is easily accessible for future use, as well as to the wider public (and this process is further described in 4.2.6).

- 4.2.3 The database was constructed consisting of a record of each artefact entered into the database, each with a unique artefact identifier and relevant information added about each artefact. These are listed in table Appendix III. Where there were bundles of identical objects, or small boxes of similar items, these were given a single number. This data capture took place on site via tablet PC.



- 4.2.4 Initially a control network was established around the structure, and once a secure series of stations had been established detail recording followed. This was conducted using a combination real-time reflectorless Total Station Theodolite (TST), rectified photography and hand-drawn elements.
- 4.2.5 An outline survey was conducted of the internal elements of the buildings to provide a framework for the artefact recording. This consisted of an internal plan of each room with the main elements recorded and elevations of each internal wall face (Figs. 2-37). Temporary survey targets were placed on each elevation to allow photo-rectification. This technique was also used to create detail plans of all surfaces, such as workbenches and tables. Once the rectified photography was complete, each photo was annotated digitally on site with the relevant finds number as the items were removed for storage. Figures 2-37 depict this survey both with and without artefacts (structural element such as work benches have been retained on those without artefacts).
- 4.2.6 The interactive tool provided in the Web Browser was achieved by tracing off the relevant data to produce simple outline elevations with major features, and each individual artefact was tagged with its relevant find identifier. The elevation drawings of the interior walls of the workshop therefore digitally depicted the position of each object so that they could be viewed, and by clicking on the object, the relevant database information can be called up.
- 4.2.7 Once this had been achieved the data was exported into a web-supported file (HTML page), this exporting process created an image of the each interior wall and overlaid this with a hotspot. Each hotspot related to recorded information about the object including material, description, photo number and find number. Each page was then added to a portal for Chedham's Yard, allowing the web user to view and interact with each elevation of each building recorded. The portal also includes a complete compendium of all finds recorded on site including a photograph of each find, background information on the site and a gallery of the buildings before work was undertaken.
- 4.2.8 The following tables provide a summary of the location of each small find within the structures:

#### **Blacksmith's Workshop**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Small Find Number</b>
North Elevation	355-357, 450-464, 919
East Elevation	432-449
South Elevation	118-119, 127-134, 1707-1708
South Elevation (middle)	110-117, 136-152, 162, 179, 260-262, 264-266, 268-296, 298-302, 304-306, 358-376, 378-379
West Elevation	1-21, 105-109, 855-857
Plan	120-121, 1690-1692, 1716-1717, 1719, 1726, 1729
Plan (South)	123-125
Plan (West)	78-104, 122

#### **Wheelwright's Workshop**



Location	Small Find Number
North Elevation	465-510, 774-809, 811-813, 1064-1113, 1125-1153, 1182-1190, 1208
East Elevation	511-521, 526-529, 557-558, 560-567, 569, 572, 576, 578-582, 591, 611-613, 615, 685-686, 689, 692, 696-698, 702, 704-708, 711-712, 753-755, 757-758, 768-769, 722, 1209-1211, 1428, 1435-1440, 1442-1457, 1466, 1476-1477, 1479-1480, 1514-1523, 1525-1543, 1547, 1572
South Elevation	735-736, 739-752, 764-767, 1223-1319, 1333-1383, 1413, 1481-1486, 1489
South Elevation (middle)	614
West Elevation	530-556, 559, 595-610, 628-635, 637-639, 641-649, 651-677, 682-684, 737, 723, 1114-1124, 1414-1427, 1429-1434, 1441, 1462-1465, 1467-1475, 1478, 1524, 1548-1553, 1571, 1573-1576, 1583-1584, 1686
Plan	616-620, 624-627, 713-719, 1155-1181, 1191-1192, 1212-1222, 1320-1332, 1414, 1416, 1487-1488, 1490-1494, 1494-1504, 1506, 1508-1513, 1514-1545, 1561-1566, 1658-1569, 1598, 1600-1603
Plan (North)	522-525
Plan (West)	636, 1546, 1712-1714

### Storage Shed

Location	Small Find Number
North Elevation	920-947, 976-977, 1682-1683
East Elevation	948-969, 1631-1634, 1640, 1669-1671
South Elevation	1613-1625
West Elevation	905-906, 907-918, 1033, 1041-1043, 1604-1610, 1612, 1687-1688
Plan	978-996, 1001-1025, 1027-1031, 1638-1639, 1643, 1647-1654
Plan (East)	1646, 1656-1668

### Yard

Location	Small Find Number
North Elevation	835-839
West Elevation	840-854, 858-865, 876, 878, 887-888, 891-894, 898, 900-904, 1710
Plan	1655, 1694, 1705



#### 4.3 STAGE TWO: STORAGE AND CONSERVATION OF ARTEFACTS

4.3.1 Following recording, it was important that the artefacts were conserved and stored in an appropriate manner to ensure they are stored in a stable condition, and that urgent conservation requirements were met. The artefacts fell into three main categories:

- Objects to be retained for use in the reconstructed forge/workshop
- Groups of identical objects of which only a sample were retained
- Objects that could be discarded

4.3.2 All artefacts underwent the following procedure in order to produce a full and accurate record of the contents of Chedham's Yard:

- Objects were photographed *in situ* and large format paper copies of the photographs were made available to the survey team
- Each object/ group of identical objects were removed from their location and assigned a unique number (small find number) which was marked on the large scale photographs
- Each object was given a basic clean with a brush or soft cloth
- Objects for retention were tagged with a small find number clearly marked
- Each item or groups of items were digitally photographed with the small find number clearly visible
- Each object/ group of identical objects were given preliminary identification (in consultation with the Finds Team Leader). Detailed identification of tool names/ trade etc. were not undertaken.
- Each item was recorded onto an Access database with the following supporting data as identified in Appendix III.

4.3.3 At this preliminary stage, a decision was taken whether to retain or disregard the object. Following consultation with Wellesbourne Parish Council, those objects that were disregarded were placed in a separate area. Each object/ group of identical iron objects that were to be retained were packed into plastic bags. Smaller objects were bagged in self-seal polyethylene bags, and larger items were packaged in lay-flat plastic tubing sealed at the ends by means of a heat sealer.

4.3.4 The small find number, location reference, identification and material type was written directly onto the bag/ tubing in indelible marker pen. Objects were placed inside rigid cardboard boxes with wire staples and the objects were supported on tissue paper, jiffy foam or bubble wrap. Boxes were clearly labelled with the contents (small find number and identification) and each box was assigned a box number.

4.3.5 The Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Oxford Archaeology in April 2005 considered the possibility of Thermo Lignum process (OA 2005 3.3.6) and artefacts requiring urgent conservation (OA 2005 §3.3.8). In practice no artefacts requiring urgent conservation or Thermo Lignum process were identified.



#### 4.4 STAGE THREE: BUILDING INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

- 4.4.1 The structures were recorded in their current form and this consisted of three principal methods: a drawn record, a photographic record and a written record. The site visit for the recording was completed on the 23rd and 24th August 2005 by Jane Phimester and Matt Bradley and a second visit was undertaken on the 21<sup>st</sup> September 2006 by Jane Phimester.
- 4.4.2 ***The Drawn Record:*** Elevations and plans were completed by OA using a combination of real-time reflectorless Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey, rectified photography and hand-drawn elements (as detailed in Stage 1, §4.2). OA uses as a guideline for its metric survey: *English Heritage Metric Survey Specifications and RCHME Recording Historic Buildings Specifications (1996)*.
- 4.4.3 Descriptive annotation was taken relating to the structure's use and other features of historical interest. The recording followed IFA Standards and Guidelines using conventions outlined in *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification* (RCHME 1996). The elevations and plans are illustrated in Figures 2-37, and these depict the buildings both with and without the artefacts to facilitate a complete understanding and appreciation of the structures.
- 4.4.4 ***The Photographic Record:*** Photographs were taken using 35mm film (black and white prints, colour slides) and include general shots of structures (external and internal) and specific details. Flash lighting was used to illuminate dark interiors and a scale was used where appropriate. All films included a chalkboard indicating the film number and site code. Photographic record sheets were used to indicate the location and direction of each shot and any further detail
- 4.4.5 Digital pictures were also taken as part of the historic building recording including general shots of structures (external and internal) and specific details. Automatic flash lighting was used to illuminate dark interiors. Digital photographic record sheets were used to indicate the location and direction of each shot and any further detail.
- 4.4.6 ***The Written Record:*** Written descriptions of the structures were made as part of the annotated drawings. Additional analytical and descriptive notes were taken as appropriate to compliment elements of the record.



## 5 BUILDING INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

5.1.1 The following section describes the results of the programme of building investigation and recording. The aims and objectives to which are detailed in §2.1.4 and the methodology within §4.4

### 5.2 DESCRIPTION

#### 5.2.1 *General Form*

5.2.2 The small complex of buildings which form Chedham's Yard are illustrated in Figures 2 and 3. These are orientated north-east to south-west and they are rectangular in footprint.<sup>4</sup> The Blacksmith's Workshop is located at the north end of the site with the Wheelwright's Workshop to the south, and an open fronted storage area is situated between these structures. The entrance to the site is from the south-west and the structures are entered from the west elevation which is depicted in Figures 4 and 5. A strip of land to the west of the structures and a further area of land to the north form the complex. Houses back on to the structures immediately to the east and south which compromised the survey and interpretation of these elevations.

5.2.3 The complex of buildings at Chedham's Yard is typical of this period. A wheelwright and blacksmith worked in conjunction with each other as the blacksmith would make iron tyres, bonds for the hubs and the iron cart furniture and fittings for the wheelwright. Wood was fundamental to the wheelwright and a wood store where boards and logs (for hubs) could be stored and seasoned was essential.<sup>5</sup> In the yard pieces of equipment which could survive the weather and were convenient to use outdoors were stored, these include the tyre benders and tiring plate.

#### 5.2.4 *Phasing*

5.2.5 The cartographic analysis of the development of Chedham's Yard (Section 3) and the building investigation has been used to phase the structures, which is also illustrated in the drawings included with this report.

5.2.6 Overall, evidence suggests that the Blacksmith's Workshop and Wheelwright's Workshop date from the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century although they are not thought to be of the same phase, and it is for this reason the illustrations depicting these structures are shown as two different colours. The present Store is thought to date from between 1905 and 1938, although this space had previously been utilised and elements of the former structure(s) survive. The Blacksmith's Workshop has been subject to later rebuild in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and this is evident on the north, south and west elevations. In particular, internally the south elevation shows evidence of three phases of brickwork and this may relate to changes in access and/ or adaptations to accommodate the southern hearth. The Wheelwright's Workshop also shows some evidence of 20<sup>th</sup> century rebuild, and here the roof space has been converted into further working/ storage space.

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<sup>4</sup> In the following text and accompanying illustrations the orientated of the structures is described as north, east, south and west for ease of description and understanding.

<sup>5</sup> Oak, ash and elm were all employed for their different qualities; for example oak for its strength and elm because the twisted grain prevents splitting



### 5.3 THE BLACKSMITH'S WORKSHOP

- 5.3.1 The Blacksmith's Workshop is rectangular in plan, aligned north-east to south-west, three bays and single storey (Plate 1). It is fairly crudely built from red stocks (0.23 by 0.07 m), with a gabled red clay tiled roof and rough stone floor. Chimneys are situated at the north and south ends of the structure which service the two internal forges. The building is single storey but an additional space has been made below the roof for the storing of wood.
- 5.3.2 The gabled **north elevation** is illustrated in Figures 6 and 7 (Plate 2). A hole (c.0.35 by 0.41) in the brickwork is evident although the purpose of this is unknown (Plate 3). At the western edge of the elevation the brickwork appears to have been rebuilt with later cementitious mortar, and this is also depicted in Figures 6 and 7. Internally, the brickwork is stepped out at this point and it is possible that this area was slightly extended out to accommodate the bellows in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.3.3 A door at the south of the **west** elevation provides access to the Blacksmith's Workshop and is a simple wood panelled door of fairly crude but adequate construction (Figs. 4, 5, 8 and 9). It has a simple iron catch, and 'no entry' painted in black on the door. The brickwork surrounding this also dates from the 20th century and it is likely that this was added later following the blocking of the former door to the north.
- 5.3.4 This former entrance (Plate 4) is now blocked off with pieces of wood which have corrugated iron nailed to them. The blocking was probably a result of the installation of the adjacent internal forge bellows which prevented access. The later brickwork surrounding this former north entrance suggests that this entrance has been rebuilt and later blocked. This rebuild is also evident around the extant window and the pointing is clearly later and more cementitious (also evident on Plate 4). The window is softwood in two divisions (four by three) and painted white internally. It is in much better structural condition than others within the Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Workshops and appears to have been replaced at a later date. The change in the brickwork as described above is likely to have been a result of this later modification.
- 5.3.5 It was not possible to access the **east elevation**, although two windows are evident: one situated in each internal division (Figs.10 and 11). The one to the north is a crude softwood frame in two divisions, the panes to which are no longer extant (Plate 5). The north division has a more recent softwood frame which has been nailed to an older frame, and the south division retains the older frame and also a wooden shutter. The window to the south is roughly square in form and has a simple softwood frame. There is no access to the Blacksmith's Workshop from the east elevation and this forms the boundary of the site with houses and gardens lying immediately to the east.
- 5.3.6 The Blacksmith's Workshop is in two sections with a wide lintelled opening between consisting of an east-west timber on two brick piers which is shown in plan in Figure 9 (Plate 6). The west edge of the brickwork above the lintel has been repaired in the 20th century which is illustrated on Figures 16, 17, 20 and 21. The **roof** is pitched at 45 degrees and covered with clay tiles. To the north of this opening, east-west cross members are supported on the wall frame, and various objects are attached on the north and south faces of these three timbers



(also illustrated in Figs. 12 and 13). The north part of the roof is shown in section in Figures 14, 15, 16 and 17 with two substantial purlins orientated north-south. Common rafters sit on the wall plate and the roof tiles are placed directly on the laths.

- 5.3.7 The roof in the south section has six joists from which various objects hang on the west face as illustrated in Figure 12. The joists are supported to the north on the east-west lintel dividing the room (Figs.16 and 17), and sit on small pieces of wood which have been nailed to the cross member. To the south the north-south timbers sit on the wall plate (Figs.18 and 19). Additional storage space has been created in the roof here by placing boards over the joists (Figs.18- 21). This was used for the storage of wood. Flattened cardboard boxes have been nailed to underside of the roof slope, presumably to act as insulation.
- 5.3.8 **Internally**, as described above, the Blacksmith's Workshop is divided roughly into two sections with a forge at the north and south end (Fig. 14, 15, 18 and 19) (Plate 7). There is a work bench along the west elevation situated below the window (Plate 8). Roughly opposite, along the east elevation, an up-turned box provides an additional work surface and two anvils sit on wood blocks. The workshop contains a vast array of industrial tools and materials used in its operation, which are integral to the operation of the shop, and unique to the blacksmith who worked them. A blacksmith would make his own tools and therefore as the circumstances of his trade changed over time, so did his tools. The vast array of objects within the building reflect the development and diversification of the industrial processes and products at Chedham's Yard over the course of time. The web browser designed by Oxford Archaeology clearly depicts the tools within the Chedham's Yard and provides a comprehensive record of the objects within and surrounding the structures at the time of recording. This information is therefore not repeated here.
- 5.3.9 Fundamental to the work was the forge (or hearth). This was typically constructed from brick as seen at Chedham's Yard (the front face of the north hearth is inscribed '1957 WC'). It was important that the forge was as deep as it was wide as the deeper the fire the more efficiently oxygen could be utilised from the bellows. Chimneys at both ends carried the smoke from the workshop, which became a necessity in the latter days of blacksmithing when bituminous coal was adopted. Air would have been carried from the bellows to the hearth by an air pipe known as the *tuyère* (but corrupted to *tweer* or *tue iron* in England). The leather bellows within the Blacksmith's Workshop sit in wood frames, to the north this is nailed to an east-west joist, and to the south the smaller frame is nailed to the overhead rafters (Plate 9). The bellows are operated by a system of levers and counterbalances and are constructed from three tear dropped shaped boards, which when enclosed with leather kept taut by two ribs in each section, provided a constant stream of air through upper and lower chambers (the construction of bellows is described in detail in *Bealer* 55-50). The framework for the bellows at Chedham's Yard is fairly crude and the northern bellows sit on two logs at the east end. The framework for the bellows at the south end has indentations, and it is possible that this is salvaged wood that has been used.
- 5.3.10 The internal south elevation of the Blacksmith's Workshop depicts phasing as illustrated on Fig. 19 (Plate 10). The south/ west corner has been rebuilt and 20th century brickwork is evident as depicted in Figures 5 - 7. This is likely to



be a result of a blocking of the entrance to the north and the subsequent opening of the southern (existing) doorway.

- 5.3.11 Directly to the east of this a further phase thought to date from the 19th century is evident and a clear straight joint illustrates the break between this and the early-mid 19th century brickwork of the remaining elevation. The mortar of the early-mid 19th century phase is similar but more friable with fewer chalk inclusions, and the coursing clearly does not follow that of the brickwork to the east. The brickwork steps out in alignment at the junction with the 20th century rebuild, but follows the alignment of the phasing to the east. The history of this phase is difficult to determine, and it may be that it survives from an earlier elevation or rebuild, or that it has occurred as a result of adaptations in the southern hearth. It may also be possible that it indicates a former opening which was blocked following the construction of the forge, although the brickwork of the forge seems to be contemporary with that of the early-mid 20th century phase. Further phasing is evident on the external face of this elevation, as described in §5.5.6.

#### 5.4 THE WHEELWRIGHT'S WORKSHOP

- 5.4.1 The Wheelwright's Workshop is constructed from red brick which is externally of a single phase. It is rectangular in plan and orientated north-east to south-west with three bays (Plate 11). It is single storey with a tiled, gabled roof, although this is slightly taller than the Blacksmith's Workshop (as shown in Figs. 4 and 5) and an additional space has been constructed in the roof. The internal dirt floor is stepped down from the external ground level, and access is provided via a red brick step (0.18 m in height) from the west elevation.
- 5.4.2 The **west elevation** (Figs. 4, 5, 22 and 23) has large, hinged, wooden double doors which are thought to be contemporary with the structure (Plate 12). Internally, layers of paint are clearly extant on the surface of the door where the wheelwright has tested small samples during the course of time. To the north of the door is a small softwood-framed window which has iron transoms and glass panes extant. Repair work surrounds this window dating from the 20th century which is illustrated on Figs. 4 and 5.
- 5.4.3 The external **east elevation** is not illustrated because it was not possible to survey this area due to restrictions in access, although observation notes were taken. Figures 24 and 25 are an internal survey of this elevation. The red brickwork is of one phase with two crude windows, the one to the north consisting of two sections. The north division has been constructed from various bits of wood which have been nailed together to form a rough frame (Plate 13). Internally it is possible to see that this has been made from an old window or door to a glass cabinet nailed on to a wooden frame. The south section of this window has a softwood frame which appears to have been salvaged and reused from elsewhere. This is in two sections with three by two lights. The south window has four lights and again appears to have an old frame which has been reused. From the east elevation it is possible to see that the tiled roof has been replaced at the north end with asbestos sheeting (*c.* 1 m in width).
- 5.4.4 The 45 degree pitched **roof** is covered with plain clay tiles and has two king post trusses, although at the south end this area has been modified to act as an entrance to a further working space (see 4.3.5) (Plate 14). Figures 26-29 show



the position of the tie beams on the west and east elevations which sit on brick piers and the wall plate running along the brick elevations. There are two further brick piers located at the centre of the north and south elevations (Figs. 2 and 3). An area of infill is evident at the west of the north elevation which is illustrated on Figure 26 and 27. Figures 26-29 also show the ceiling joists running north/ south and the two purlins supporting the common rafters, north/ south laths and roof tiles. Figure 30 is a plan of the east-west joists also depicting the hangers and associated tools.

- 5.4.5 *Internally*, the space between the two trusses and the north and south brick elevations has been converted and the bottom tie of the trusses utilised to allow for additional working space optimising the space within the building – a crude attic. The small area to the south has been used as a **paint store and workshop** with wood planks placed across the north/ south timbers, and boards placed across the truss (on which paints have been tested) with a small opening to the west of the central post providing access. Figure 31 illustrates this in plan. A small window sits just below the apex of the roof providing light to the small workshop which has a wood frame with two metal transoms. Below this is a small workbench with a pot or hollow palette which appears to have been moulded from clay and used for mixing paint. Various paint pots are situated in this area as well as bike parts and it appears that bike repairs formed an additional function within this space.
- 5.4.6 At the south end boards have been placed across the trusses and joists to create a small storage area. Below the apex of the roof in the north elevation is a small window which has two bars and some glass panes extant. The central area between these two divisions has boards placed over the joists in the east half. This acts as a platform for the storage of various bits of metal and wood. Further storage space has been made below the joists as wood bars have been placed north-south which act as a hanging platform for the storage of wood as depicted in Figure 30.
- 5.4.7 The wheelwright's workshop contains various tools and objects relating to the wide ranging services that the wheelwright would increasingly provide in the changing circumstances of the 20<sup>th</sup> century: not only wagons, but cars, ploughs, agricultural implements, hay rakes and tools used by the village and surrounding farms. The chief material required was wood and the quantity of wood within the workshop illustrates this. Along the north elevation is a workbench beneath which is stored various pieces of wood which are evidence of the working material of the wheelwright (Plate 15). Above this painted wooden boards from wagons are nailed to the wall relating to various local companies (presumably clients) of the period, such as '*Clover & Sons, Warwick*'. A further workbench is visible at the south end of the workshop with various tools above and wood stored below. The tools and implements used in the operation of the wheelwrights' are illustrated on the web browser and are therefore not described in this report.
- 5.4.8 Numerous examples of graffiti are evident within the Wheelwright's workshop (mainly dating from the 20<sup>th</sup> century) which provide an insight into everyday life at Chedham's Yard and provide a context to village life at this time. They include many comments on the weather and mathematical calculations and are largely inscribed in pencil on the tie beams (including the under surface) (Plate 16), as well as on the brickwork of the internal north elevation (Plate 17). A

full annotation of these was made during the building investigation, but some examples are detailed below:

*'1st May Coldest Day 1941'*  
*'Tomatoes planted Mar 29 1934/4 26'*  
*'Snow Easter Sat'*  
*'Mar 9th 1951 Snow Storm'*  
*'Heard Cuckoo July 9 1940'*  
*'Xmas 1962 Frost and Snow'*

## 5.5 THE STORE

- 5.5.1 The six bay store is orientated north-east to south-west and was built between the Blacksmith's Workshop and the Wheelwright's Workshop (Plate 18). It has a large rectangular footprint and utilises the south brick elevations of the blacksmith's workshop to the north, and the north brick elevation of the wheelwright's workshop to the south (Fig. 2 and 3). The rear (east) elevation is also brick and the front (west) elevation is open fronted with vertical posts supporting the roof, which has been fairly crudely built using materials available at the time (Figs. 4 and 5). The floor is of compacted earth and the roof is of galvanised metal, and at a lower pitch than the two workshops.
- 5.5.2 The open fronted **west elevation** is supported by crude wooden posts and one metal post which has been screwed to the plate below the roof. The central section of the elevation has been partially infilled with old doors, boarding and metal sheets and various objects and materials are situated behind this, presumably to aid protection against the weather.
- 5.5.3 The red brick **east elevation** (Fig. 34 and 35) has been built onto an existing wall, and at the north end there is a clear break in the brickwork at a height of 1.4 m (Plate 19). Above this the pointing is clearly different (as are the bricks) and although both are cementitious, the later phase is grey in colour. The cartographic evidence suggests that the Store had several forms before the present one and the lower phase may survive from a former structure or a perimeter wall. This has then been extended and the brickwork above is thought to date from the mid-20th century. A further phase of brickwork is evident to the south of this elevation which is also shown on Figures 34 and 35. The brickwork and pointing suggests this dates from the mid-19th century, and again is likely to survive from a former structure which has subsequently been demolished. The first of these earlier buttresses has a ragged edge and is now in a state of collapse, it currently projects only 0.56 m but may indicate a former partition wall (Plate 20).
- 5.5.4 The most southern section of wall is also of a different phase and appears to be later in date than that of the 19th century build. However, during both site visits it was impossible to fully investigate because of the quantity of artefacts against this brickwork. It was also not possible to gain access to the external elevation. However preliminary investigations indicates that this post-dates the 19th century phase to the north.
- 5.5.5 The **north elevation** (Figs. 36 and 37) is the south elevation of the Blacksmith's Workshop and therefore this existing elevation has been utilised in the construction of the workshop. The **south** elevation comprises the existing north elevation of the Wheelwright's Workshop, and it is possible to



see the lintel of the Store from within the Wheelwright's Workshop, and there is clearly a hole surrounding this as shown in Figure 27.

- 5.5.6 The west corner of the north elevation has been rebuilt in the 20th century, which is thought to be a result of the later insertion of a door at the south end of the Blacksmith's Workshop (Plate 21). There is also a straight joint roughly at mid-point of this elevation which extends 0.84 m in height. The brickwork above appears to be of the same phase, and to the east and west of the joint the brickwork also appears to be contemporary (although this was difficult to investigate because of the obstruction of the bench). It is possible that this break occurred as a result of the construction of the forge within the Blacksmith's Workshop.
- 5.5.7 The galvanised-metal pitched **roof** is built on four simple trusses with purlins at mid-roof slope supported on rafters with timber ties between the eaves, and a ridge beam (Figs. 36 and 37 shows this construction in section). The corrugated iron suggests that this has been rebuilt in the 20th century and overall the roof has been built in a very *ad hoc* method reusing old timbers and incorporating later rafters.
- 5.5.8 A timber wall plate runs along the brickwork of the east elevation on which the common rafters are supported, these are thought to date from the 20<sup>th</sup> century and are contemporary with the construction of the roof and the galvanised metal. There are four trusses (as identified on Figs. 34 and 35), with two located towards the north and south ends of the structure respectively, which are supported to the east on the timber wall plate and brick piers and to the west directly on the timber wall plate. Various posts (including one of metal) support this latter element and these are illustrated in Figures 4 and 5.
- 5.5.9 The remaining elements in the roof illustrate that it has been constructed with no overall design but probably using timbers which were available at the time of construction, and possibly surviving from a former structure which is depicted on the cartographic evidence. There are three east/west tie beams which again are supported on the wall plates to the east and west, two of which are free standing and one directly to the north of the former partition wall is supported centrally on a post. Some of the tie beams are evidently two pieces of wood which have been bolted together. Directly to the south of this, a common rafter is held in place by two short nailed pieces of wood, which are in turn nailed to the wood plate (as depicted on Fig. 34 and 35 and Plate 22). This method of construction is also evident on the most northern truss at the west end. Presumably this occurred because the rafter was too short and therefore necessitating these additional elements, again illustrating the *ad hoc* method of construction.
- 5.5.10 The utilisation of space typified at Chedham's Yard is evident in the Store's roof space. Lengths of timber have been placed between cross members and trusses to create storage space, as evident between the truss to the south of the partition wall and the cross member directly to the north. This is also clearly illustrated by a large timber (2.30 m by 0.25 m) situated along the south elevation in the eastern half of the store (Plate 23). This is supported on a post (1.68 m in height) and two north/ south timbers which project from this to the truss lying directly to the north.

5.5.11 *Internally*, the structure was used to store wood but there are also various objects relating to the industries at Chedham's Yard, such as wheels, barrows, doors and a cart (Plate 24). At the north end there is a workbench stretching the width of the building illustrating that this was not only a storage area. A sign above the work bench states: '*Order to the carrier for tea and butter from es'? tea store, Market Place, Warwick*'. Again, the survey work undertaken illustrates the location of the material within the shed and therefore it is not necessary to repeat this work within the scope of this report.

## 5.6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

5.6.1 The complex of buildings at Chedham's Yard is typical of this period. Village industries, in particular wheelwrights and blacksmiths, commonly worked in conjunction. The structures at Chedham's Yard include a Blacksmith's Workshop, a Store and a Wheelwright's Workshop. These buildings are basic functional structures constructed from red brick with simple trusses and tiled or galvanised metal roofs. The buildings have been utilised to their full extent with every available space serving a function, probably illustrating the need to maximise the resources available in a shrinking market.

5.6.2 The buildings at Chedham's Yard are not significant as structures in themselves, but it is the group value and the rare degree of survival of numerous elements relating to the industry within the structures which is of importance. These artefacts are of particular interest because the implements have remained *in situ* since the last operation of the site. Thus the combination of the structures and artefacts work in conjunction to provide evidence for the operation of a site typical of traditional village industry. Chedham's Yard represents a vivid insight into village industries that were essential to village life. The enclosed nature of the site and buildings intensify this to create a 'capsule in time'.



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[http://www.craftsintheenglishcountryside.org.uk/Rural/Rural\\_C.nsf/59ae2dc0a615100a802567e4004f2d1e/010b1bbd39dce81280256f5c004c25b7/\\$FILE/Wheelwrighting.pdf](http://www.craftsintheenglishcountryside.org.uk/Rural/Rural_C.nsf/59ae2dc0a615100a802567e4004f2d1e/010b1bbd39dce81280256f5c004c25b7/$FILE/Wheelwrighting.pdf)

[http://www.ruralhistory.org/interface/advanced/countryside/townentry\\_a.html](http://www.ruralhistory.org/interface/advanced/countryside/townentry_a.html)

### Unpublished references

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Oxford Archaeology (2005)                       | Chedham's Yard - Written Scheme of Investigation                  |
| PLB Consulting (2005)<br>Conservation Statement | Chedham's Yard: Conservation Statement                            |
| English Heritage                                | Statement of Significance: Statement of Significance              |
| CAM Consultancy Services                        | Report on the Wheelwright's Workshop, Chedhams Yard, Wellesbourne |





## 7 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

**Site name:** Chedham's Yard

**Site code:** WECH05

**NGR:** SP7712 5257

**Type of evaluation:** Building Investigation and Recording

**Date and duration of project:** June 2005-October 2005

**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA,  
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES.



8      **APPENDIX I: FINDS DATABASE LISTING**





## 9 APPENDIX II: WEB BROWSER - LIST OF CONTENTS

- Index page
- More Information
- Project Summary
- Gallery
- Interactive Images
- **Wheelwright's Workshop**
  - External north elevation
  - Internal east elevation
  - Internal north elevation
  - Internal south elevation
  - Internal west elevation
  - Joists
  - Middle wall south elevation
  - Middle wall north elevation
  - Plan
- **The Wheelwright's Shop**
  - Plan
  - East internal elevation
  - North internal elevation
  - South internal elevation
  - West internal elevation
  - Joists
  - Paint Store
  - Reserve Ceiling Plan
- **The Store**
  - Internal east elevation
  - North internal elevation
  - West internal elevation



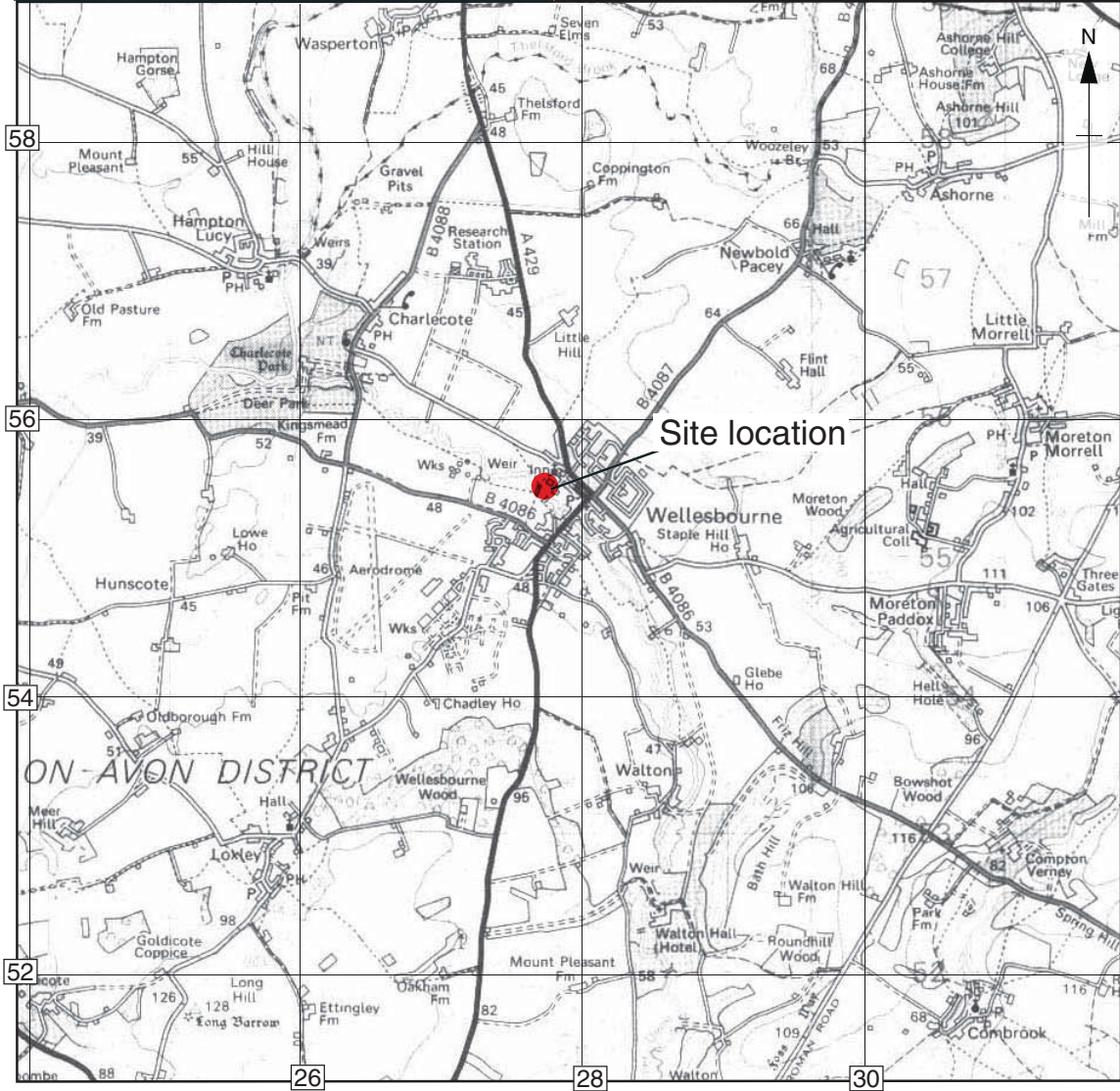
10 APPENDIX III: DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS IN THE DATABASE

<i>Finds Table Main</i>		<i>Main finds table in database</i>
Field	Data type	Description
Small find number	Text	Unique identifier for each find
Building	Text	General location of the object either: Blacksmith's Forge, Wheelwright's Workshop, Storage shed or Yard
Wall	Text	If located on a wall which wall of the building it is located on: North wall, South wall, West wall, East wall
Plan or Elevation	Text	Whether object is recorded on a plan or elevation
Drawing Number	Integer	Number of the CAD drawing the object is recorded on
Number of Objects	Integer	How many items make up the object
Condition	Text	Whether the object is complete or incomplete
Object Photographic No.	Integer	Digital photo number of object
Retain or Discard	Text	Whether retained or discarded
Packaging crate No.	Text	Number of packaging crate object is stored in
Conservation Required	Boolean	Whether further conservation is required
Thermo lignum treatment required	Boolean	Whether Thermo lignum treatment is required

<i>Object Sub-table</i>		<i>Links to 'finds table main' and describes each object or group of objects within each small find number</i>
Field	Data type	Description
Small find number	Integer	Unique small find identifier linking to finds table main
Object_ID	Integer	Unique identifier for each object
Object Type	Text	Type of object : tool, smithing tool, woodworking tool, ironmongery, container, shaped wood, fitting, machinery part or other
Description	Text	A description of the object

<i>Object Material Sub-table</i>		<i>Links to 'object subtable' and describes material of each object</i>
Field	Data type	Description
Object_ID	Integer	Unique identifier for each object linking to object sub-table
Small find number	Integer	Unique small find identifier linking to finds table main
Material	Text	Material object is made out of: Wood, Ferrous, Leather, Copper, Card, Lead, Other

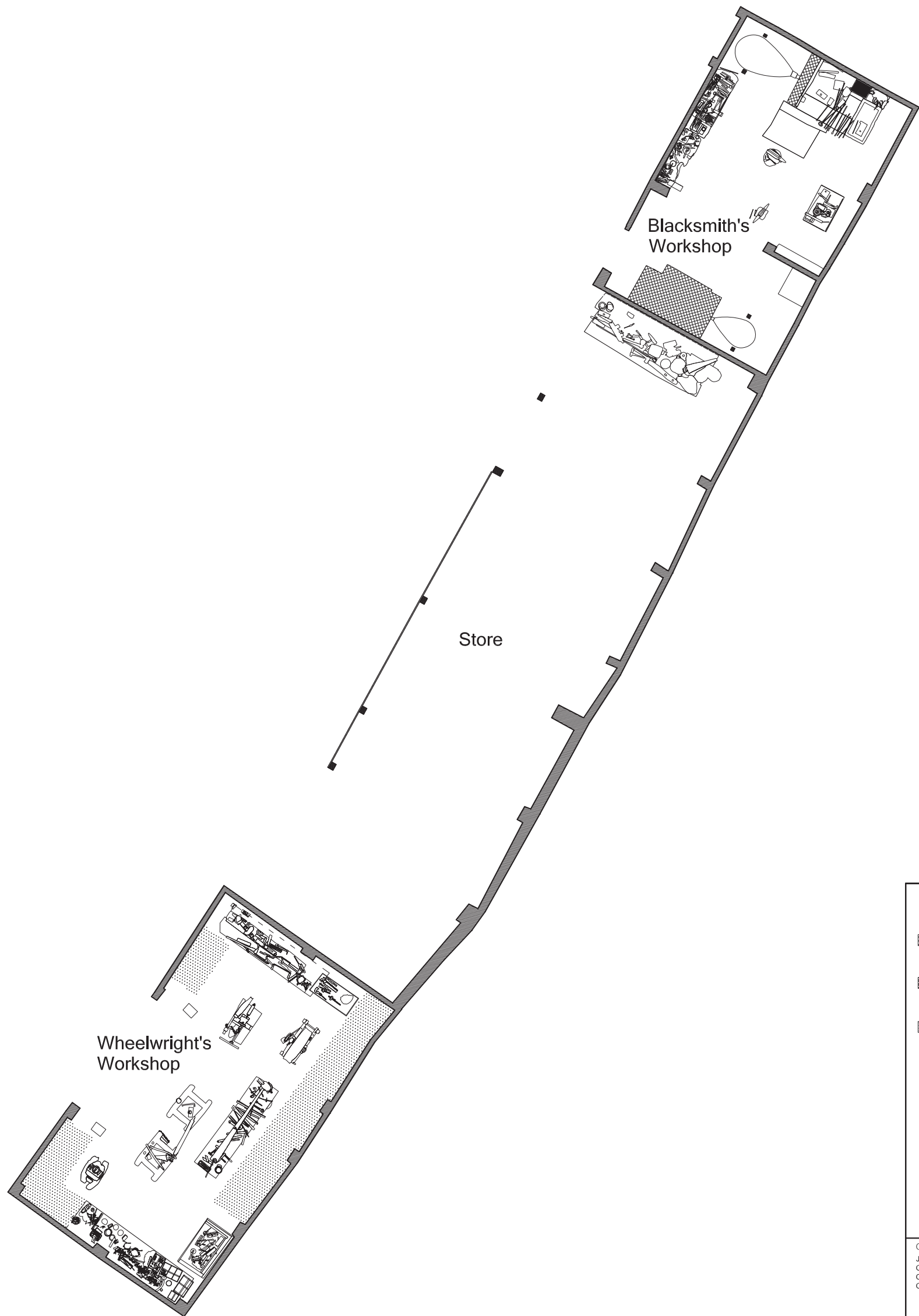
servergo/RtoZ/W/ECHBS/Chedham's Yard, Wellesbourne/nb/\* 10.07.06






Scale: 1:50,000


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Figure 1: Site location



 Wall  
 Component of Furnace detail not shown  
 Area of shelving shown in elevation

Survey Data supplied by :  
 Matt Bradley & Chris Swales, Oxford Archaeology

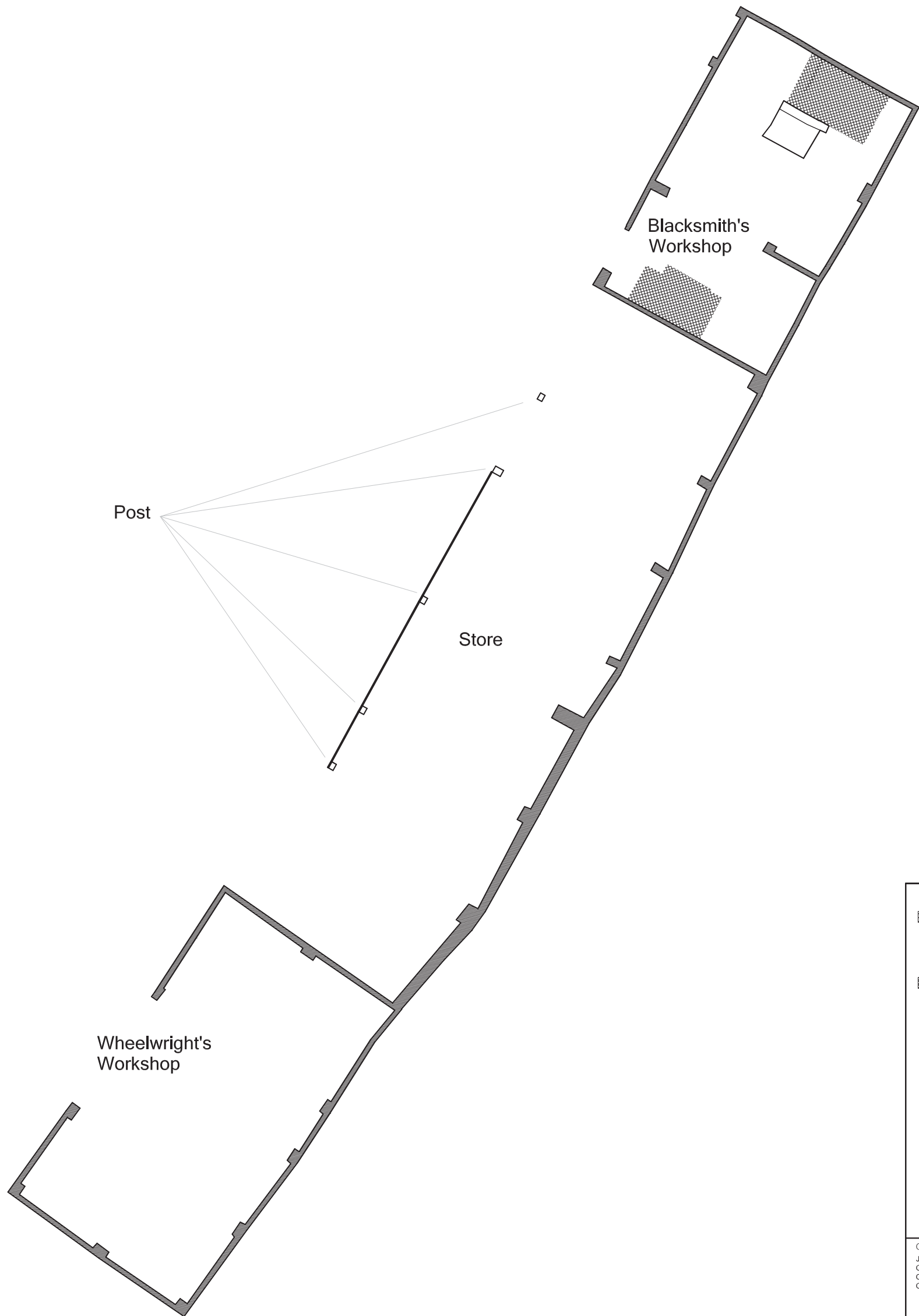
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Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496  
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 web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

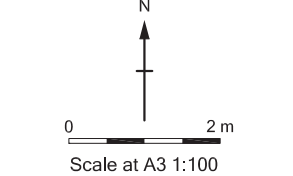
<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OA/WECH05/01
Date printed	29/01/2006
Drawing title	

Figure 2: Plan of the Main Buildings (with artefacts)



-  Wall
-  Component of Furnace detail not shown

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Drawing title	

Figure 3: Plan of the Main Buildings (without artefacts)

CHECKED BY: AK

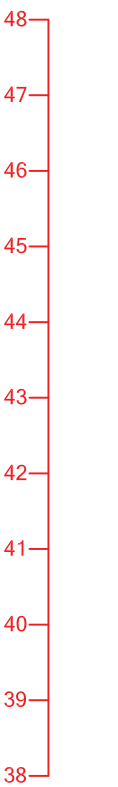
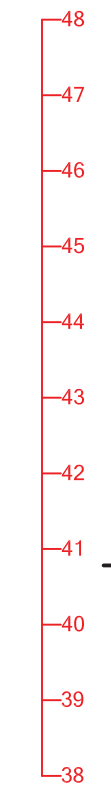


NORTH

SOUTH

Metres OD

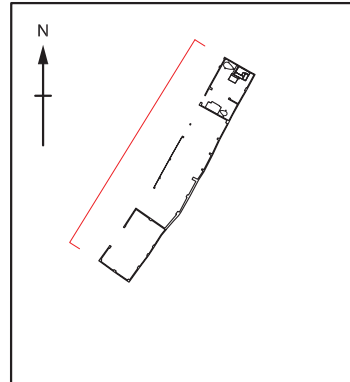
Metres OD



Wheelwright's Workshop

Store

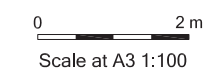
Blacksmith's Workshop



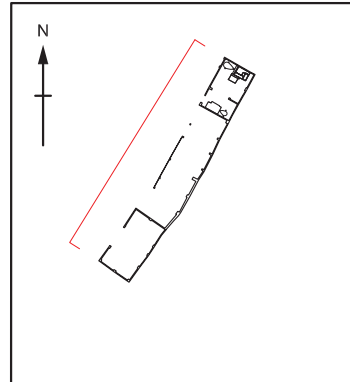
partially obscured  
 by foliage

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<b>WECH05</b> Chedham's Yard	
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Date printed	29/09/06
Drawing title	Figure 4: External west elevation (with artefacts)



- partially obscured by foliage
- Tile (indicative only)
- Corrugated Iron
- Early to Mid 19th Century (Blacksmiths)
- Early to Mid 19th Century (Wheelwrights)
- 20th Century rebuild

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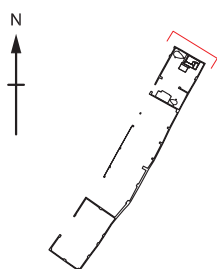
0 2 m  
 Scale at A3 1:100

<b>WECH05</b> Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OA\WECH05\02
Date printed	29/09/06
Drawing title	Figure 5: External west elevation (without artefacts)

EAST

WEST

Metres OD



 Tile (indicative only)

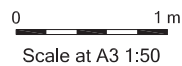
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Chedham's Yard

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Date printed	29/09/06
Drawing title	

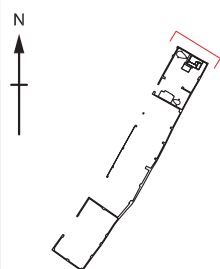
Figure 6: Blacksmith's  
Workshop: External  
north elevation (showing  
artefacts)



EAST

WEST

Metres OD



- partially obscured by foliage
- Tile (indicative only)

- Early to Mid 19th Century
- 20th Century rebuild

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**WECH05**

Chedham's Yard

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Drawing title

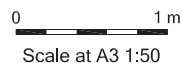
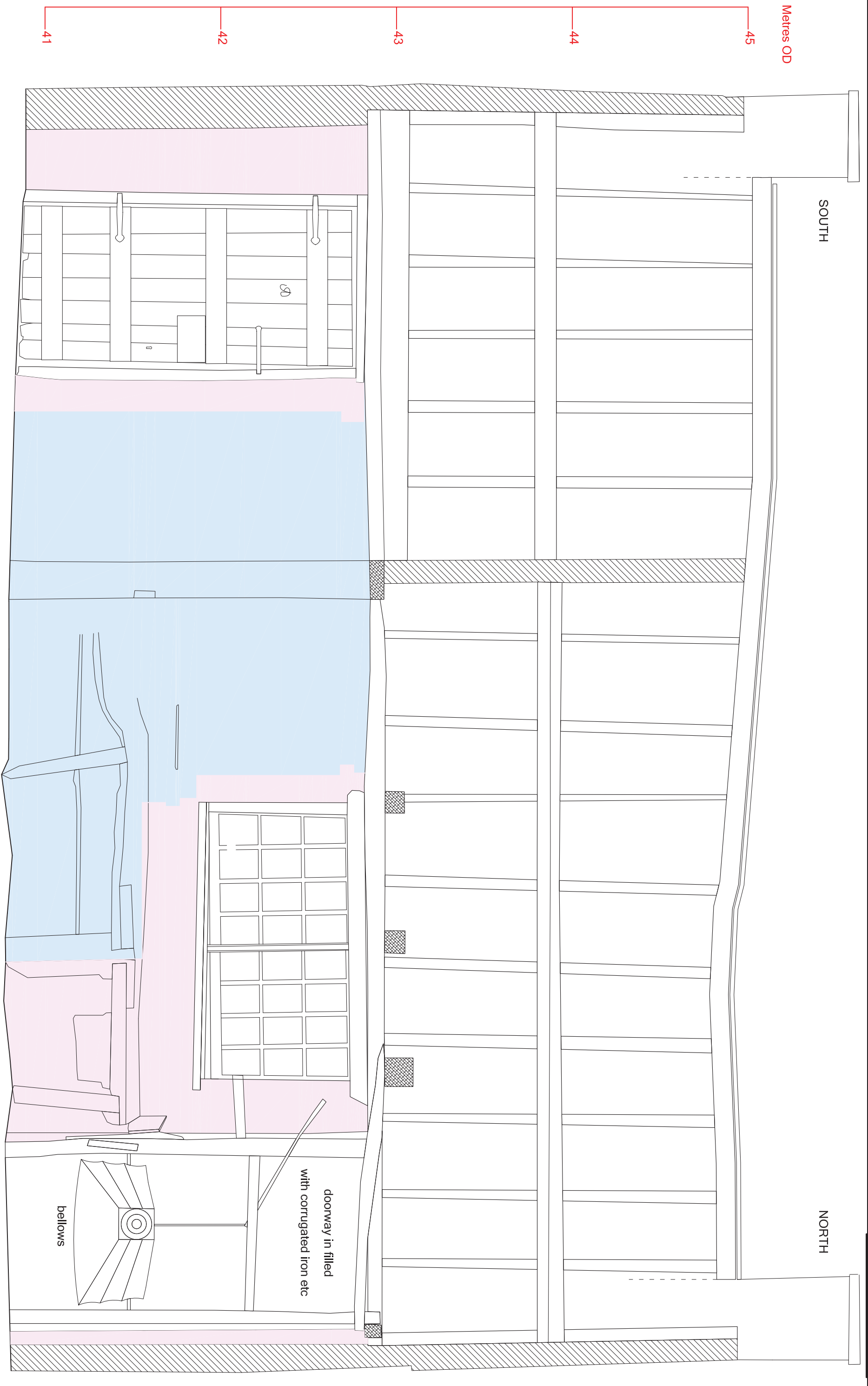


Figure 7: Blacksmith's Workshop: External north elevation (without atrefacts)





Metres OD

SOUTH

NORTH

41

42

43

44

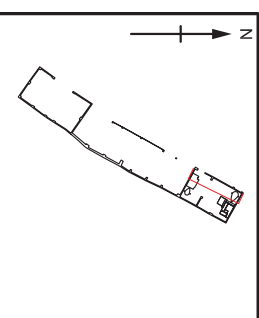
45

80

doorway in filled  
with corrugated iron etc

bellows

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- Wall in section
- Timber in section
- Early to Mid 19th Century
- 20th Century rebuild

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<b>WECH05</b> Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAIWECH05109
Date printed	19/12/05
Drawing title	Fig. 9 Blacksmith's Workshop: Internal west elevation (without artefacts)



NORTH

SOUTH

Metres OD

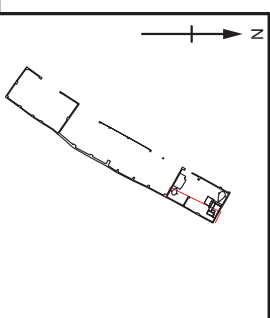
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

42


43

44

45



 Wall  
 Joist or wall plate in section  
 Survey Data supplied by :  
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**WECH05**  
**Chedham's Yard**  
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 Drawing title  
 Fig. 10: Blacksmith's Workshop:  
 Internal east elevation (with  
 artefacts)





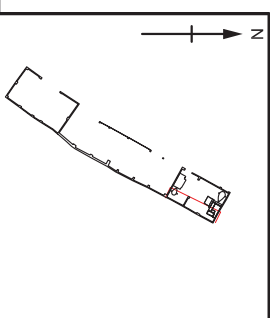
NORTH




SOUTH


Metres OD


45  
44  
43  
42  
41

bellows

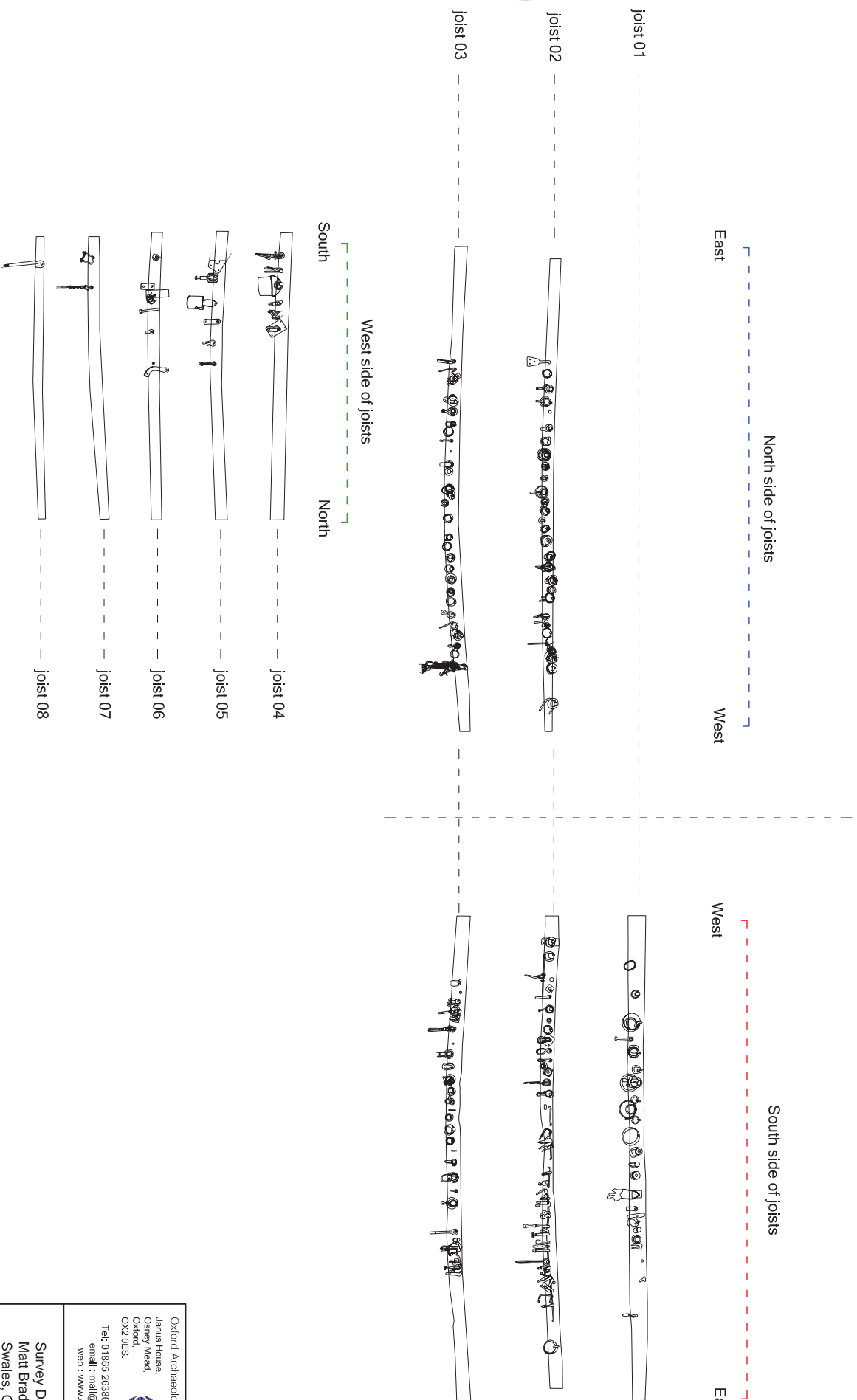
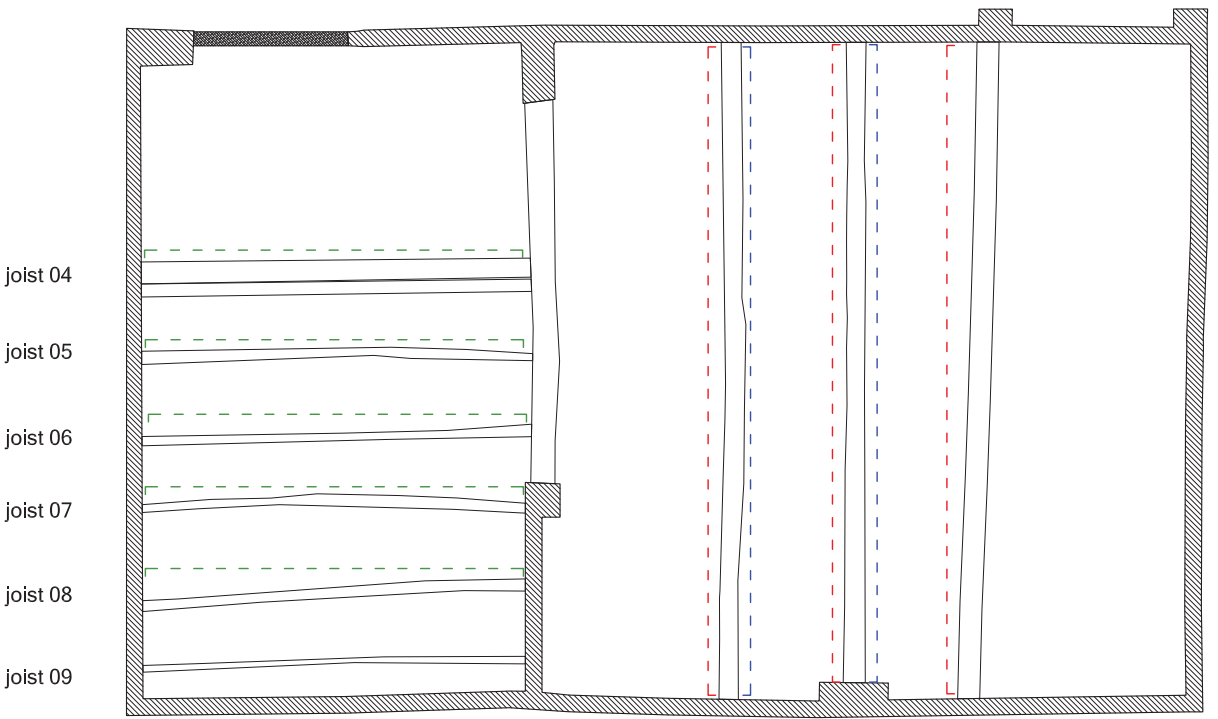


 Wall in section  
 Timber in section  
 Early to Mid 19th Century  
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 Scale at A3 1:20  
 0 0.5 m

**WECH05**  
**Chedham's Yard**  
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 Date printed 19/12/05  
 Drawing title Fig. 11:  
 Blacksmith's Workshop: Internal east  
 elevation (without artefacts)



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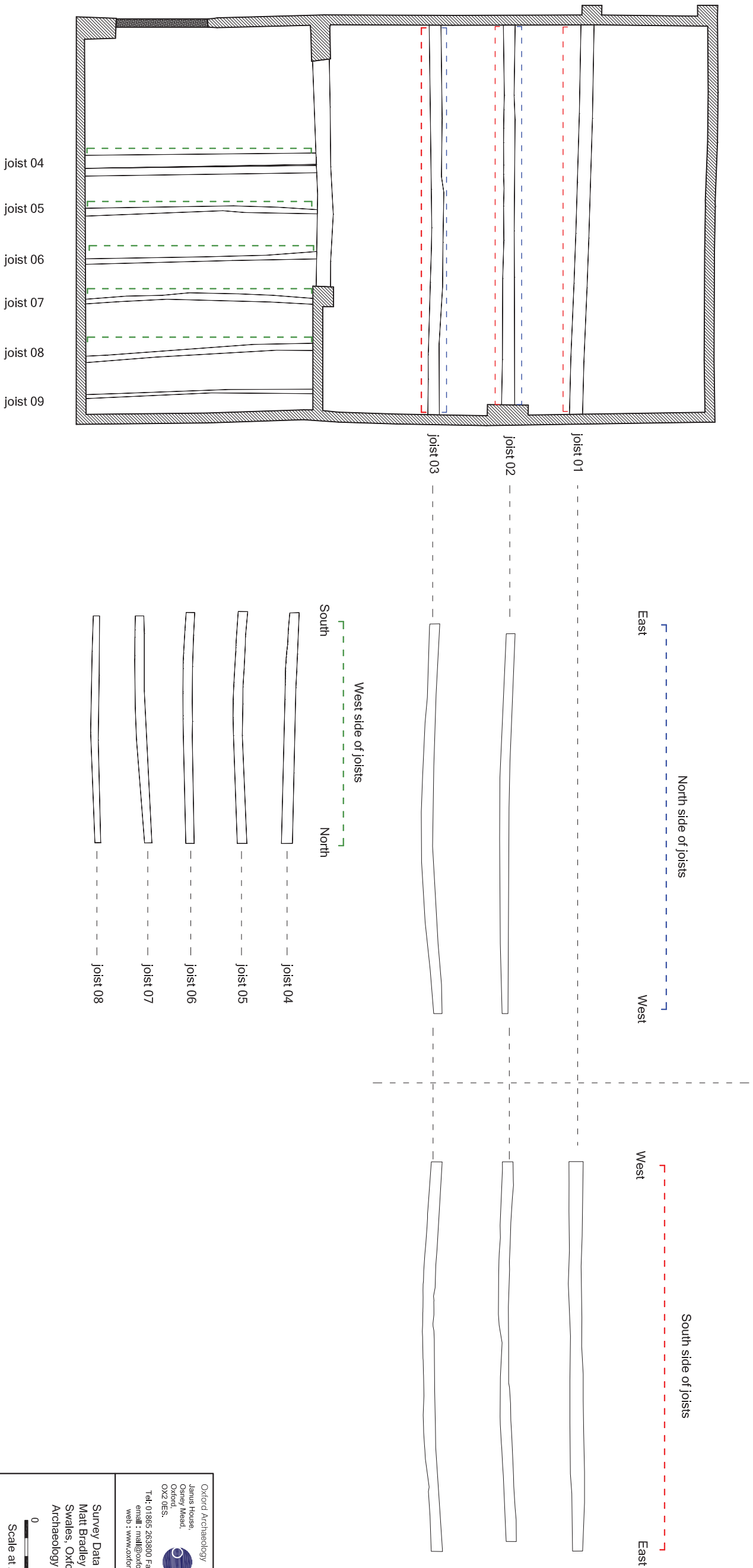
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0 1m  
 Scale at A3 1:50

N

<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAIWECHBS1010
Date printed	08/12/05
Drawing title	

Figure 12: Blacksmith's Workshop: Joist plan and elevations with artefacts



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Scale at A3 1:50

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Drawing title	

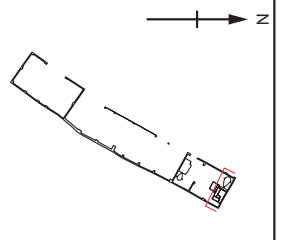
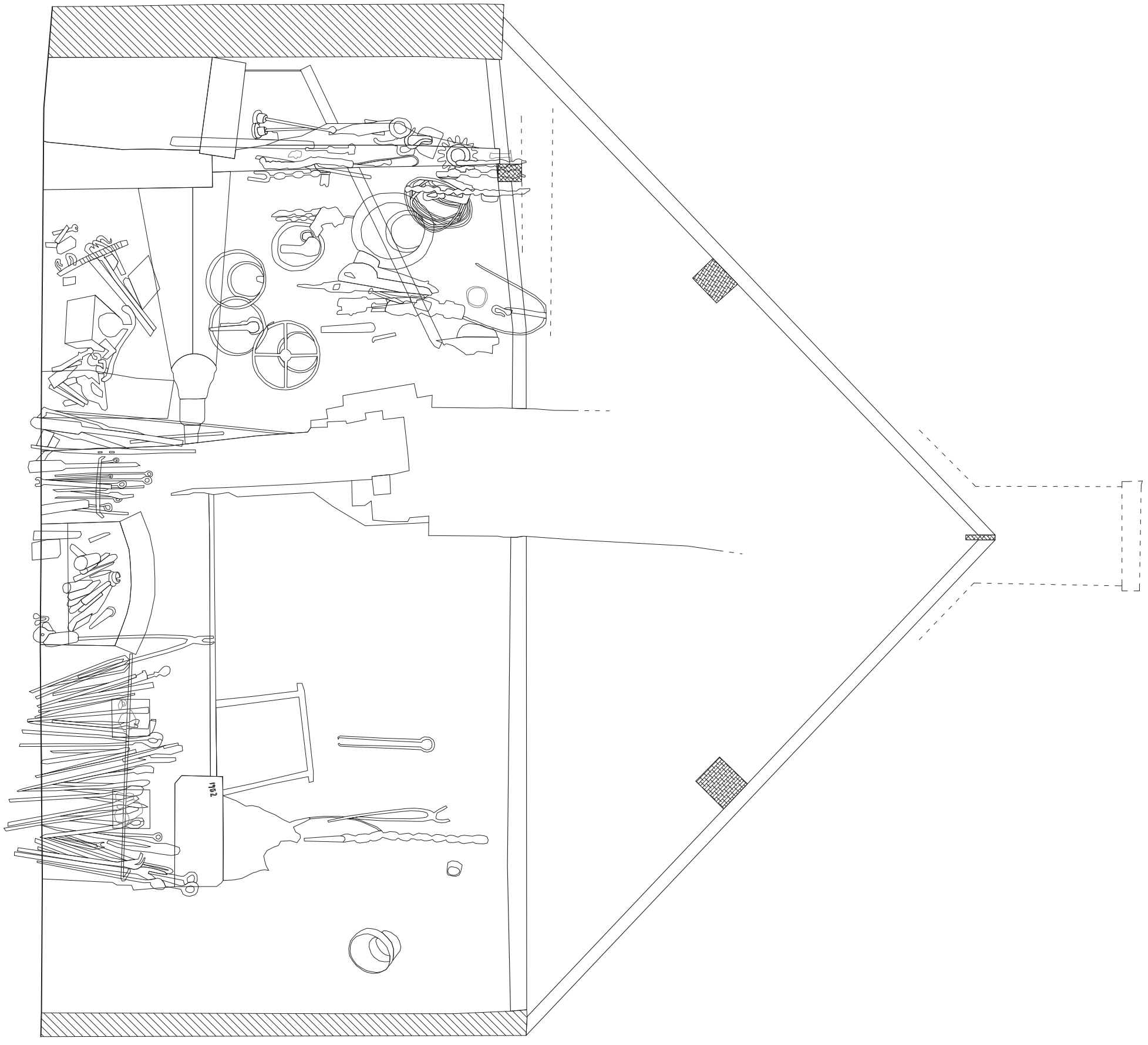
Figure 13: Blacksmith's Workshop: Joist plan and elevations (without artefacts)



WEST

EAST

Metres OD



- Wall
- Purlin or ridge beam in section

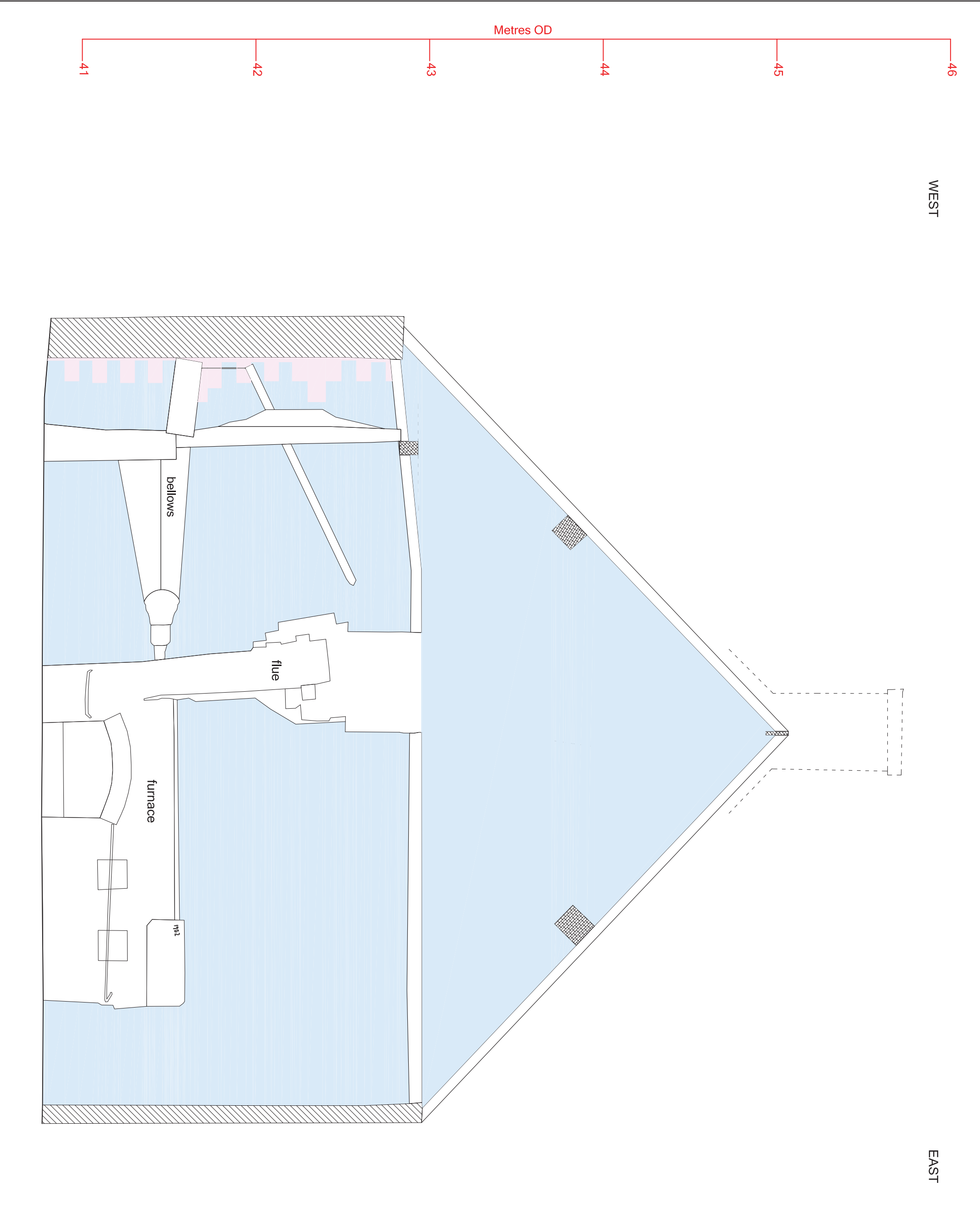
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0 0.5 m  
 Scale at A3 1:20

<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAWECHBS107
Date printed	06/12/05
Drawing title	

Figure 14: Blacksmith's Workshop: Internal north elevation (with artefacts)



WEST

EAST

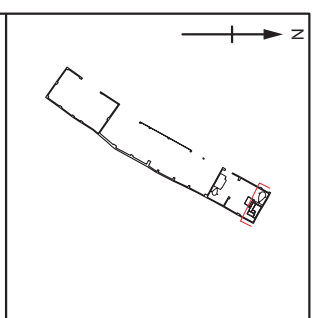
Metres OD  
46  
45  
44  
43  
42  
41

bellows

flue

furnace

1932



- Wall in section
- Timber in section
- Early to Mid 19th Century
- 20th Century rebuild

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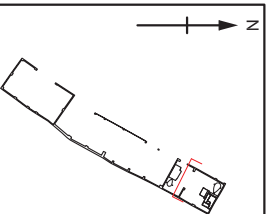
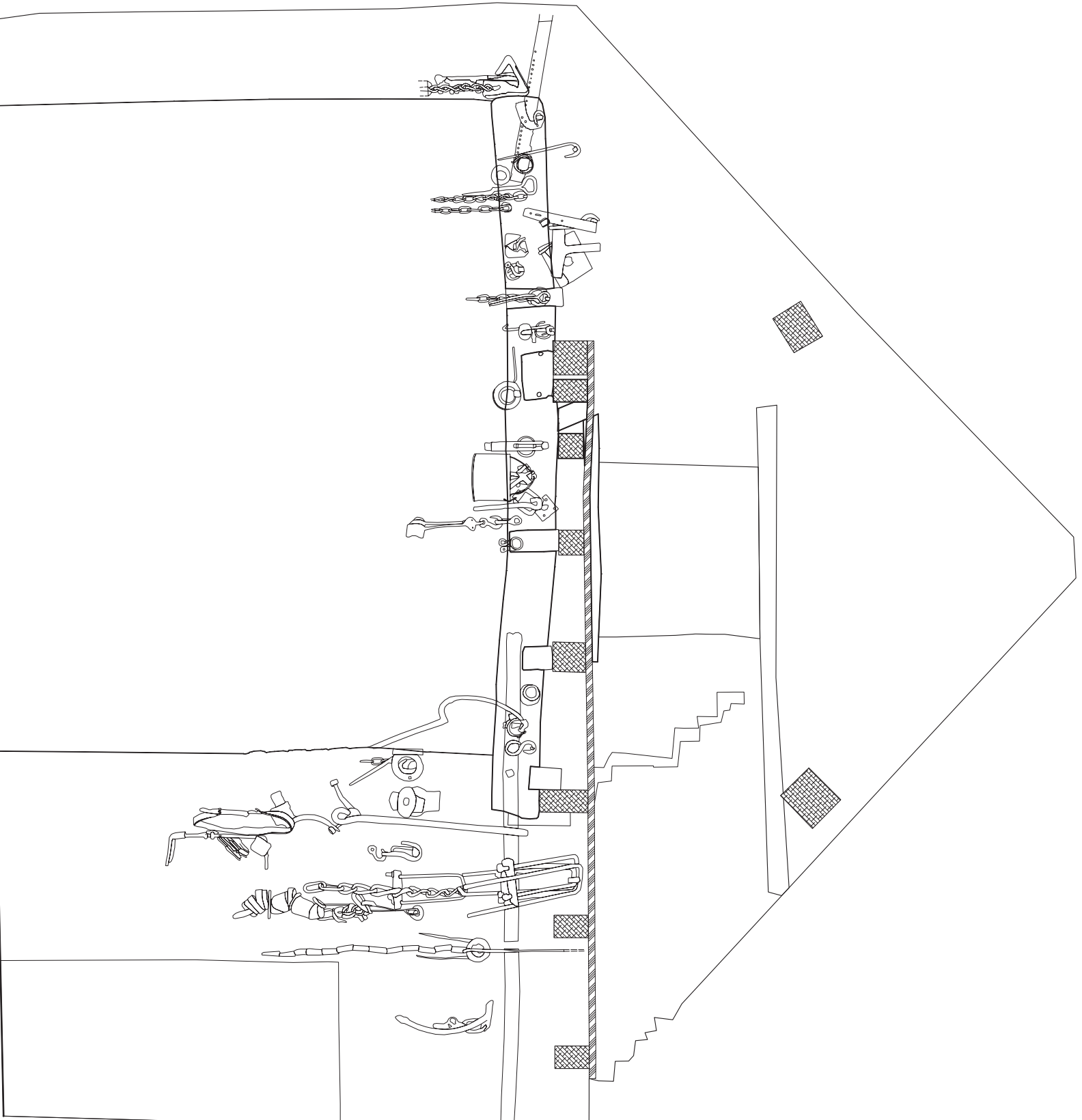
0 0.5 m  
Scale at A3 1:20

<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAWECHBS107
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Drawing title	

Figure 15: Blacksmith's Workshop: Internal north elevation (without artefacts)

WEST

EAST



- Purlin, ridge beam or joist in section
- Floorboards

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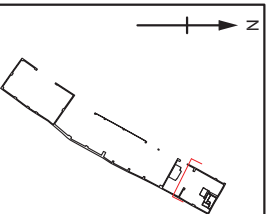
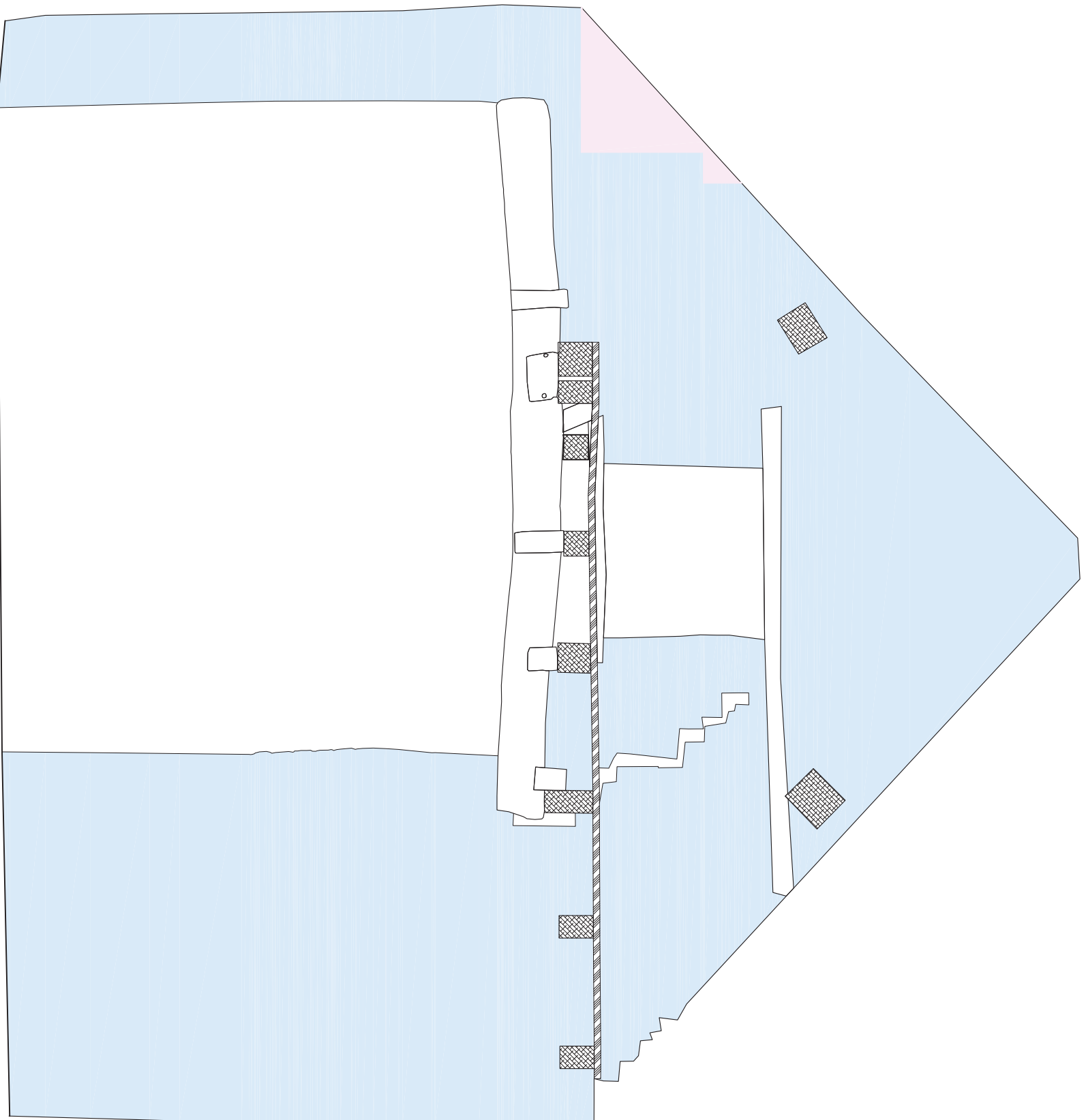
0 0.5 m  
 Scale at A3 1:20

<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAWECH05112
Date printed	10/11/05
Drawing title	

Figure 16: Blacksmith's Workshop: Internal middle wall south elevation (with artefacts)

WEST

EAST



- Purlin, ridge beam or joist in section
- Floorboards
- Early to Mid 19th Century
- 20th Century rebuild

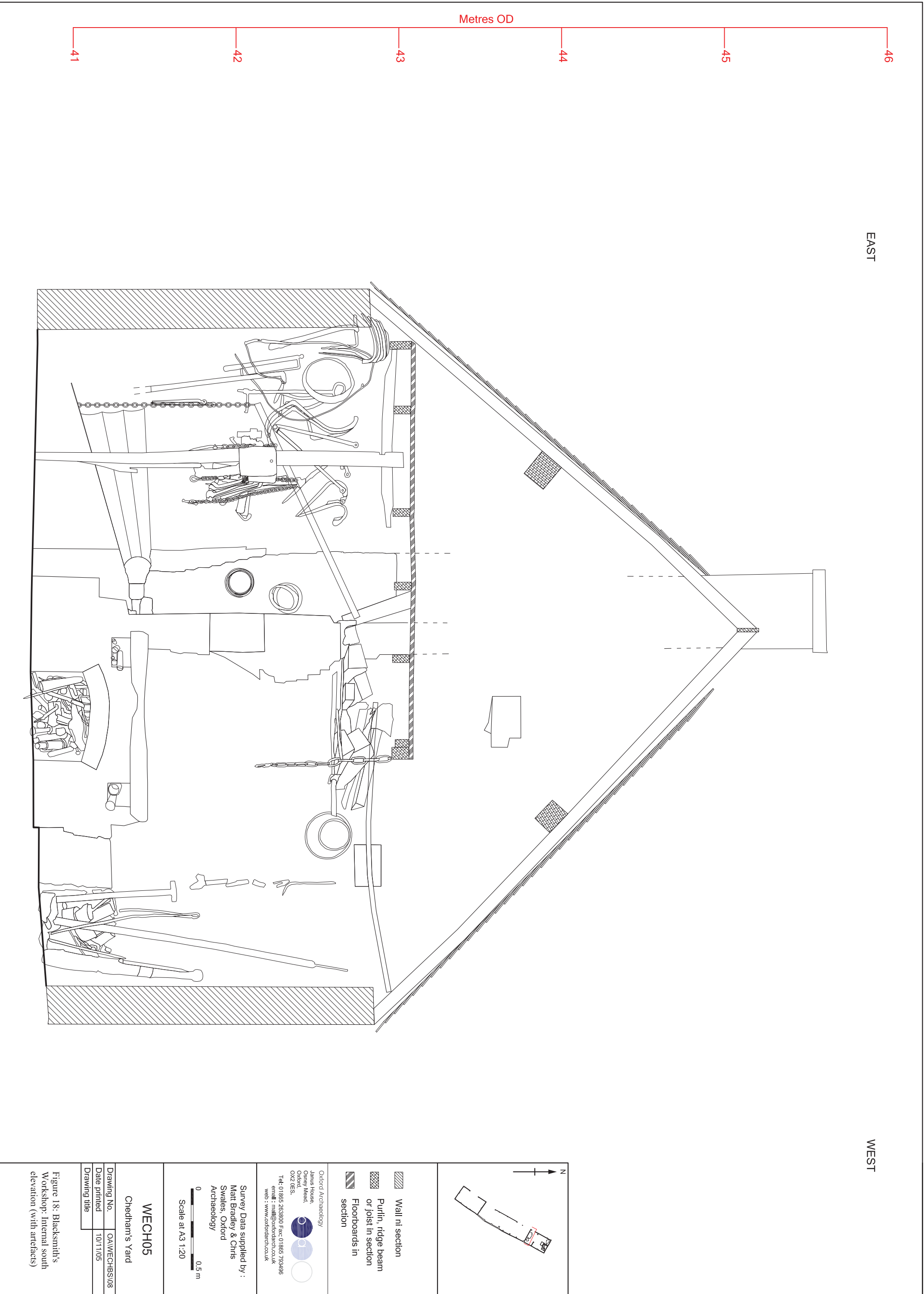
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0 0.5 m  
 Scale at A3 1:20

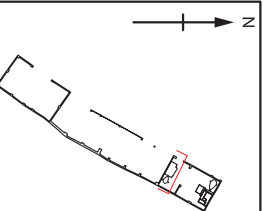
<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAIWECH05112
Date printed	10/11/05
Drawing title	

Figure 17: Blacksmith's Workshop: Internal middle wall south elevation (without artefacts)



EAST

WEST



-  Wall ni section
-  Purfin, ridge beam or joist in section
-  Floorboards in section

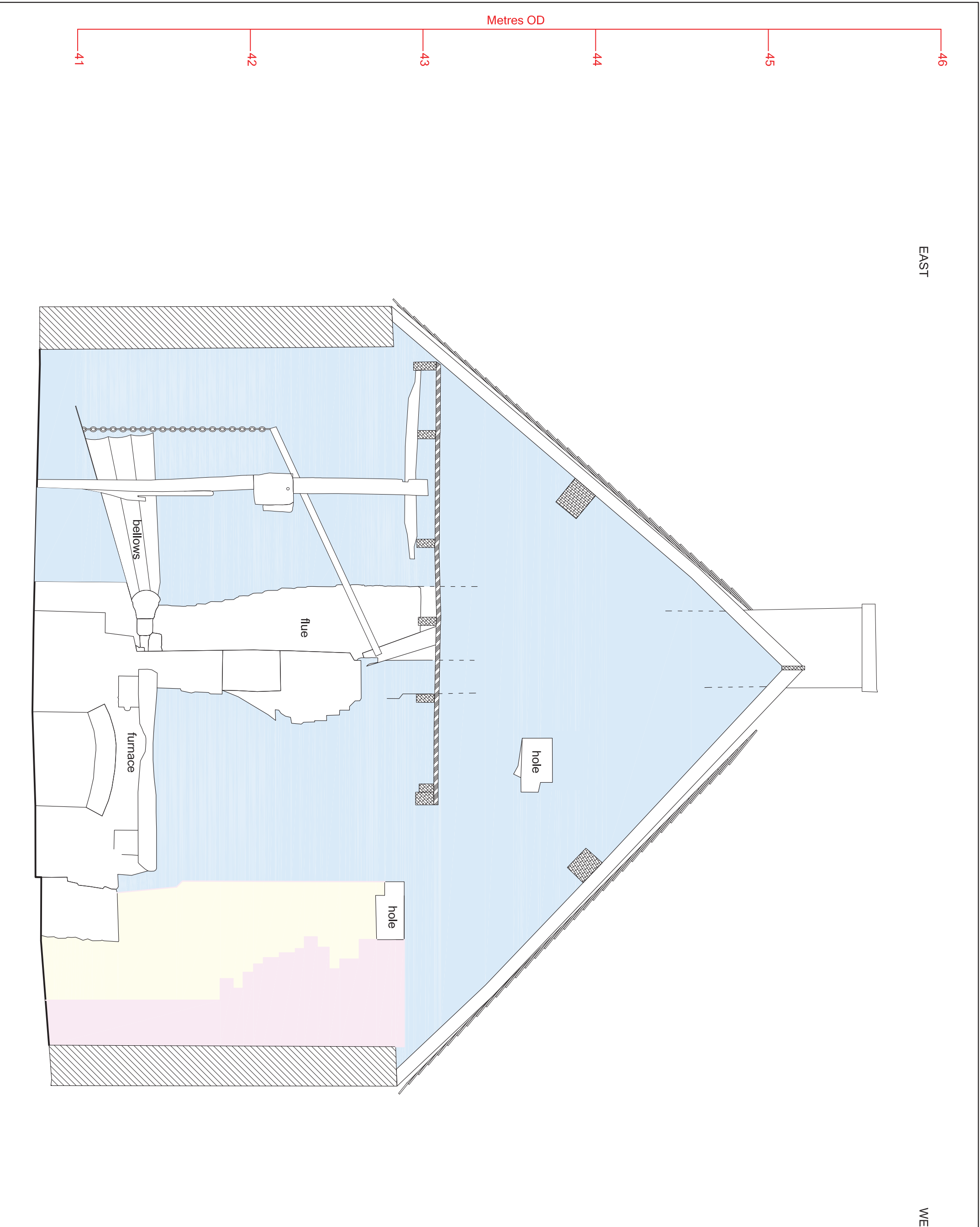
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0 0.5 m  
 Scale at A3 1:20

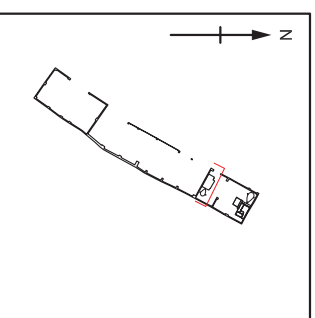
<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAWECHBS108
Date printed	10/11/05
Drawing title	

Figure 18: Blacksmith's Workshop: Internal south elevation (with artefacts)



EAST

WEST



- 19th Century
- Early to Mid 19th Century
- 20th Century rebuild
- Wall in section
- Purlin, ridge beam or joist in section
- Floorboards in section

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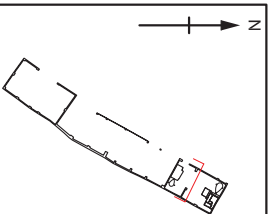
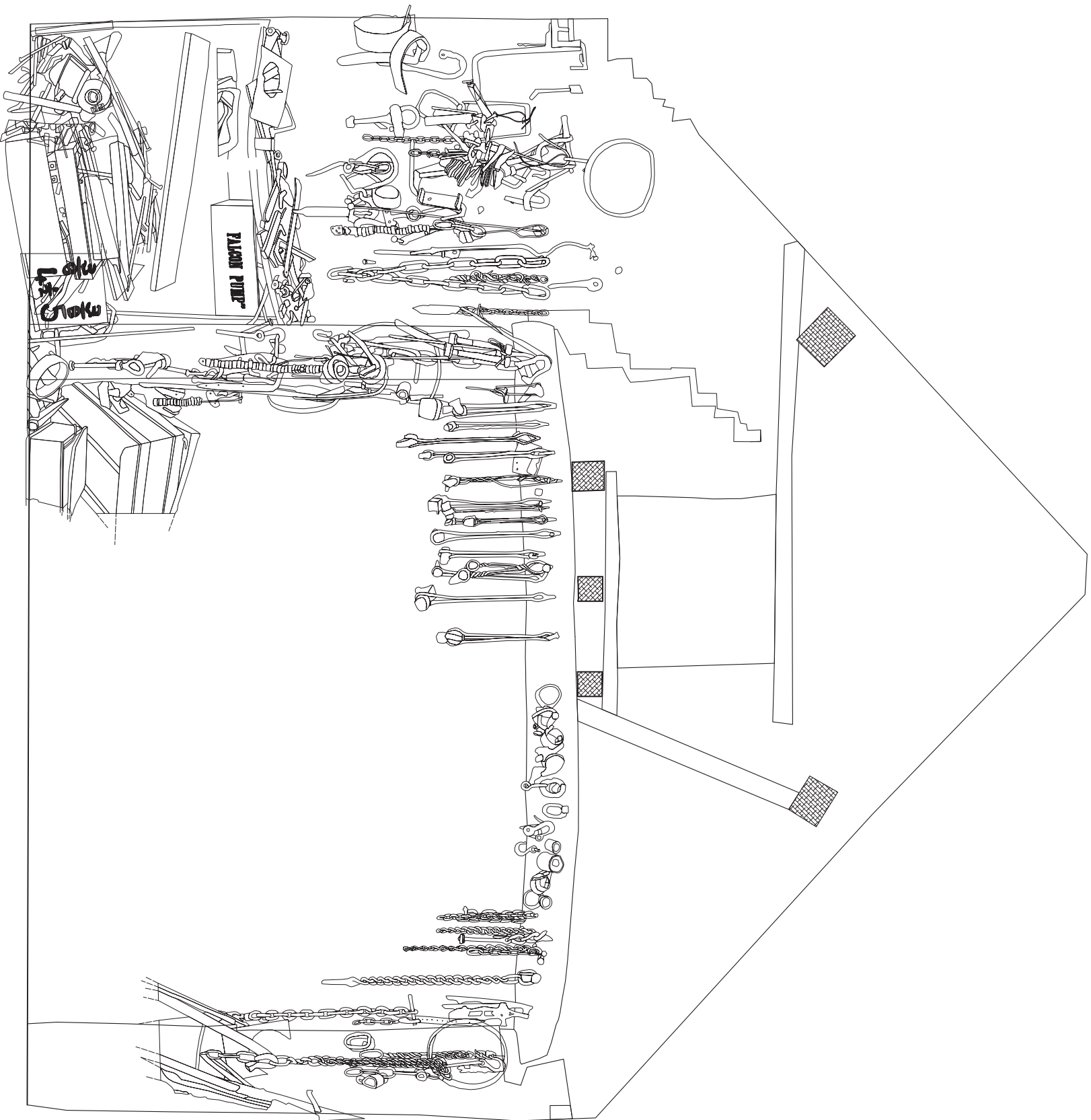
<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAWECHBS108
Date printed	10/11/05
Drawing title	

Figure 19: Blacksmith's Workshop: Internal south elevation (with artefacts)



EAST

WEST



 Purlin, ridge beam or joist in section

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0 0.5 m  
 Scale at A3 1:20

<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAWECH05111
Date printed	20/12/05
Drawing title	

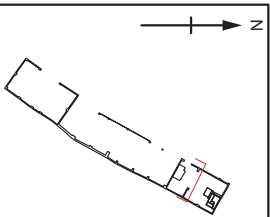
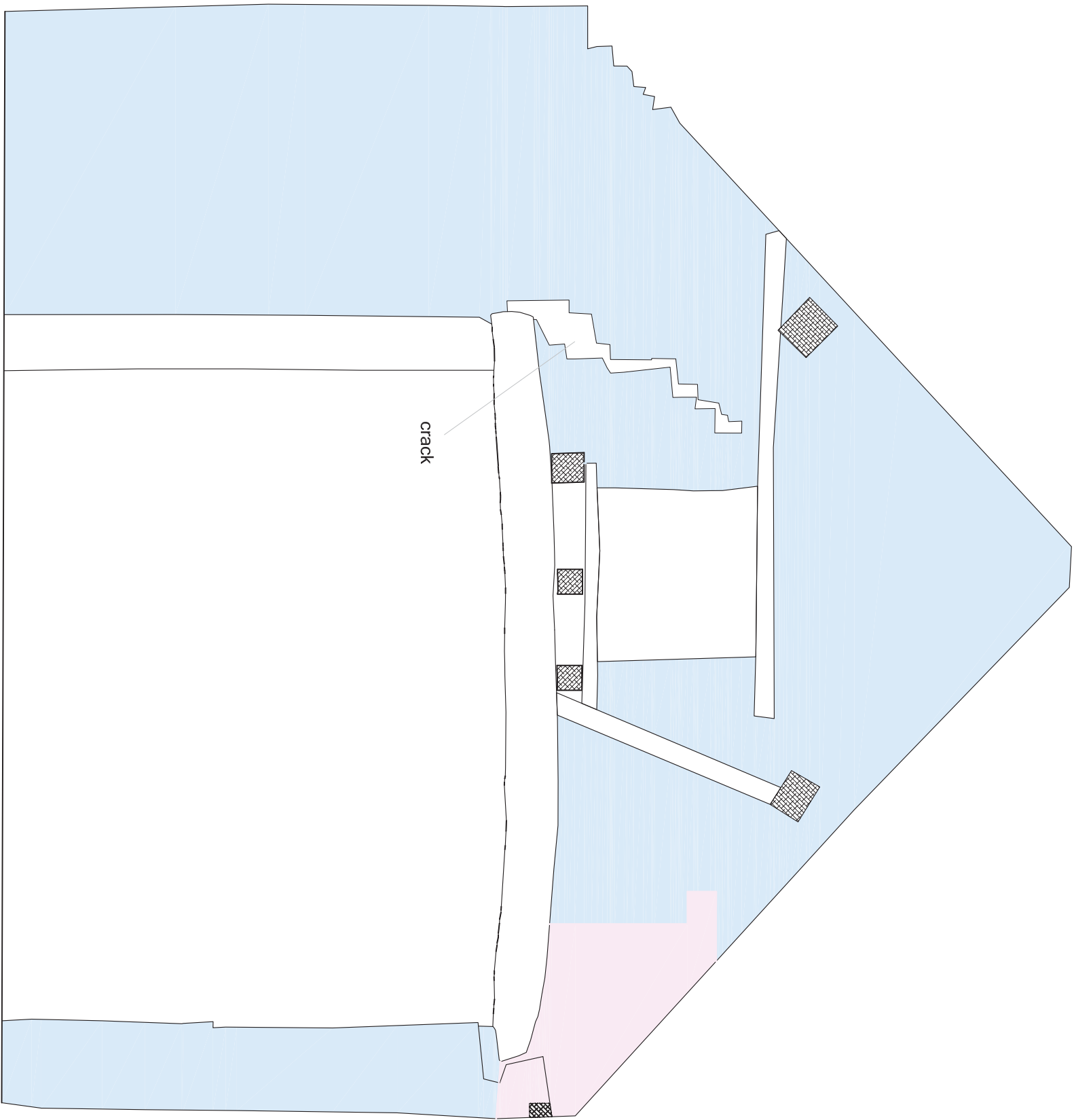
Figure 20: Blacksmith's Workshop: Internal middle wall, north elevation (with artefacts)



EAST

WEST

Metres OD



- Timber in section
- Early to Mid 19th Century
- 20th Century rebuild

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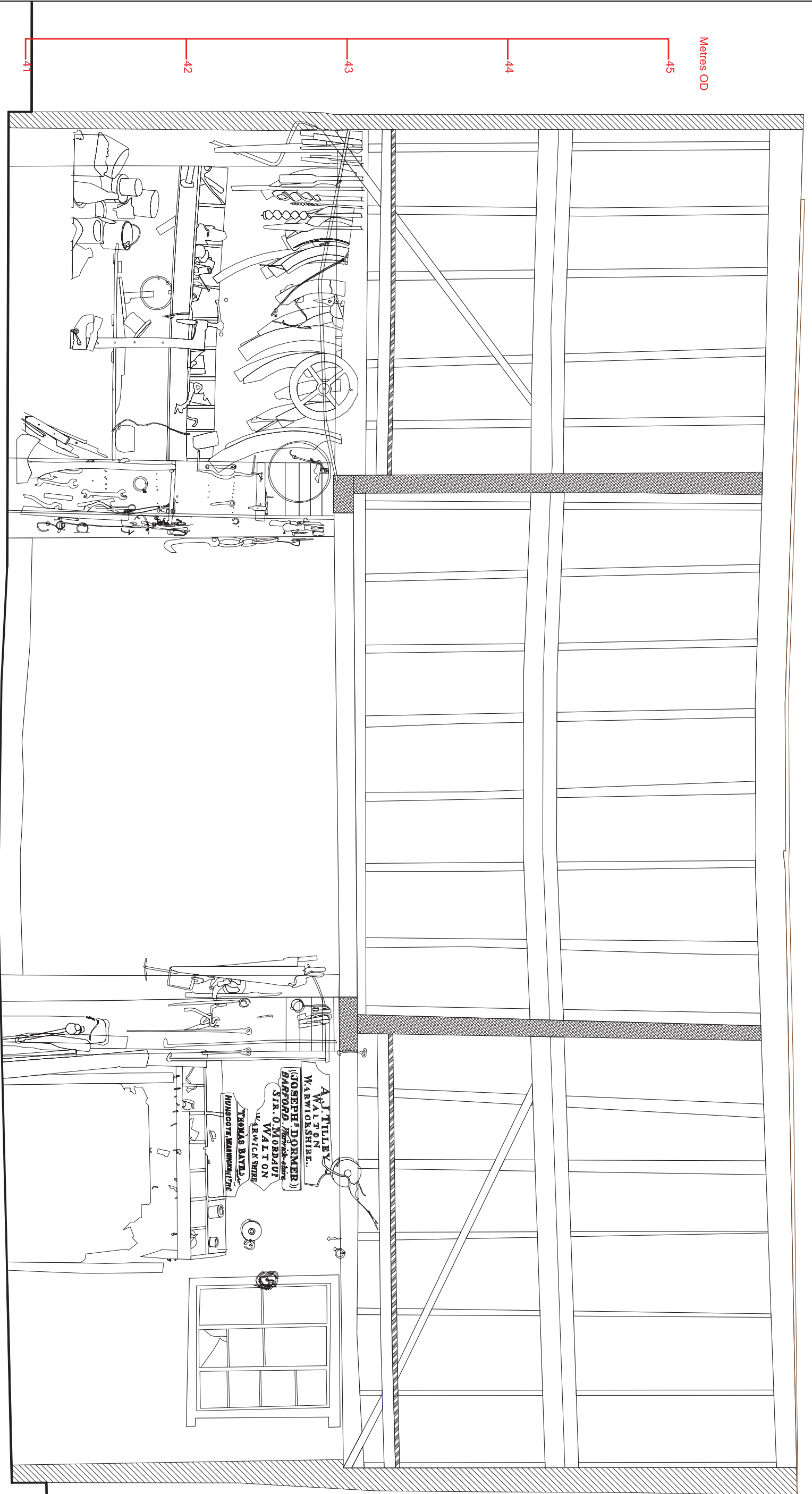
0 0.5 m  
 Scale at A3 1:20

<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAWECH05111
Date printed	20/12/05
Drawing title	

Figure 2.1: Blacksmith's  
 Workshop: Internal middle  
 wall north elevation  
 (without artefacts)

SOUTH

NORTH



Metres OD

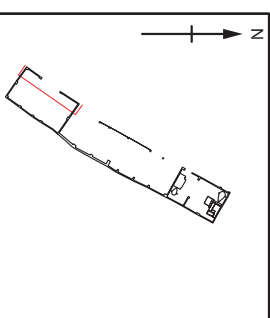
45

44

43

42

41



**Floorboards**
  
**Wall in section**
  
**The beam, Rafter or wall plate in section**
  
 Survey Data supplied by :
   
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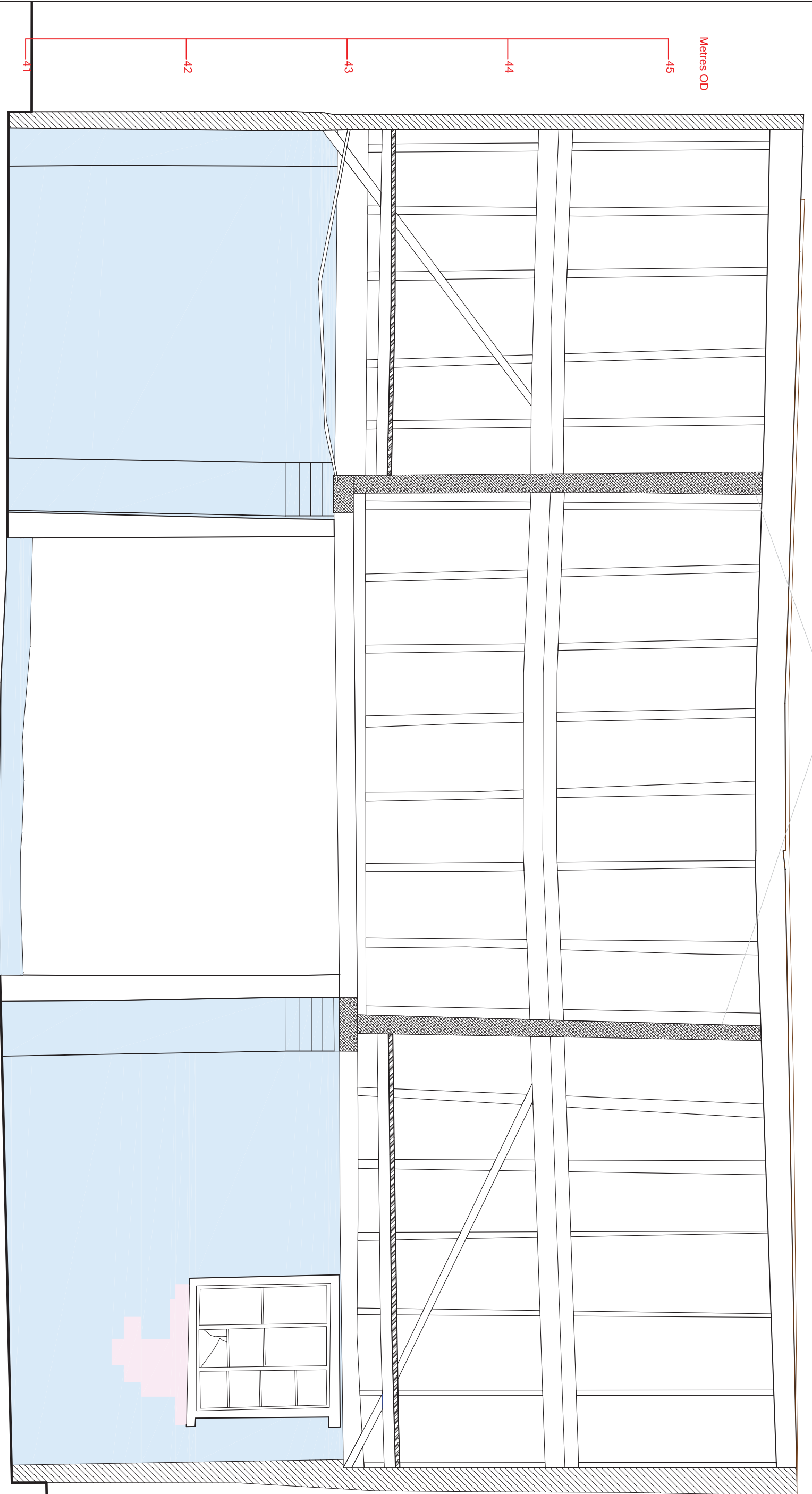
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<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAIWECH05119
Date printed	19/12/05
Drawing title	Figure 22: Whechwright's Workshop: Internal west elevation (with artefacts)

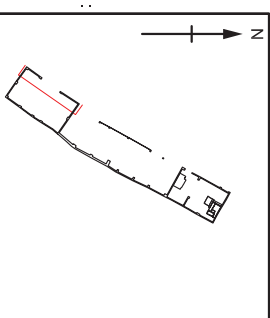
SOUTH

NORTH

principal rafter (obscured by wooded partition wall)



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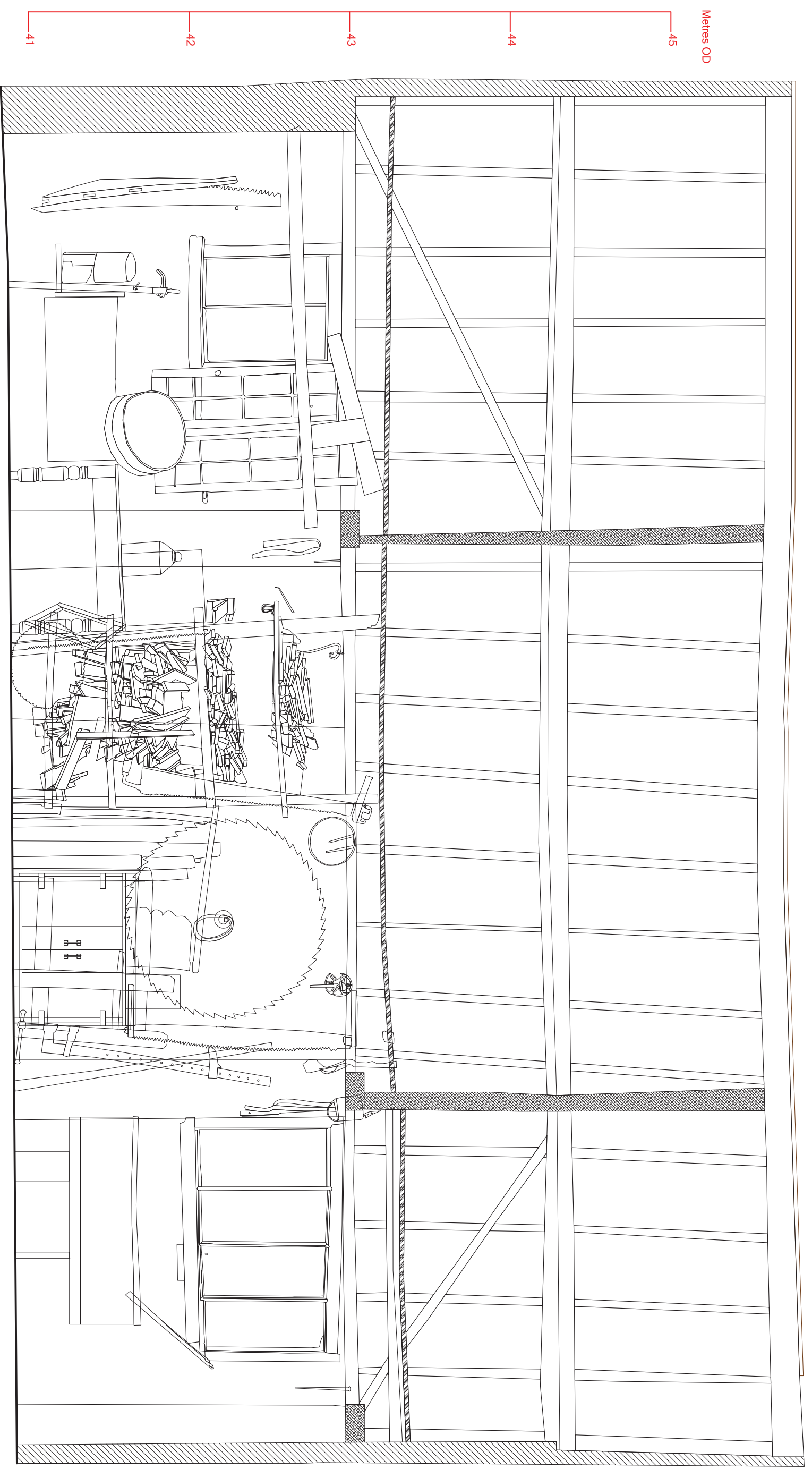
	Floorboards
	Wall in section
	Tie beam, Rafter or wall plate in section
	Early to Mid 19th Century
	20th Century rebuild

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<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAIWECH0519
Date printed	19/12/05
Drawing title	Figure 23: Whechwright's Workshop: Internal west elevation (without artefacts)

NORTH

SOUTH



Metres OD

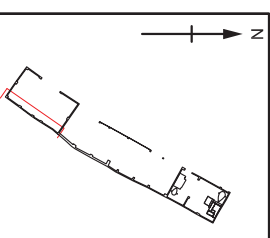
45

44

43

42

41



- Floorboards
  - Wall in section
  - Tie beam or wall plate in section
- Survey Data supplied by :  
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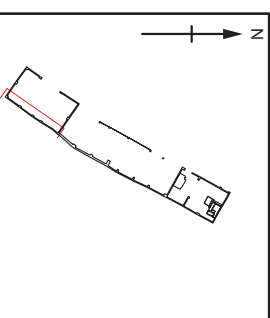
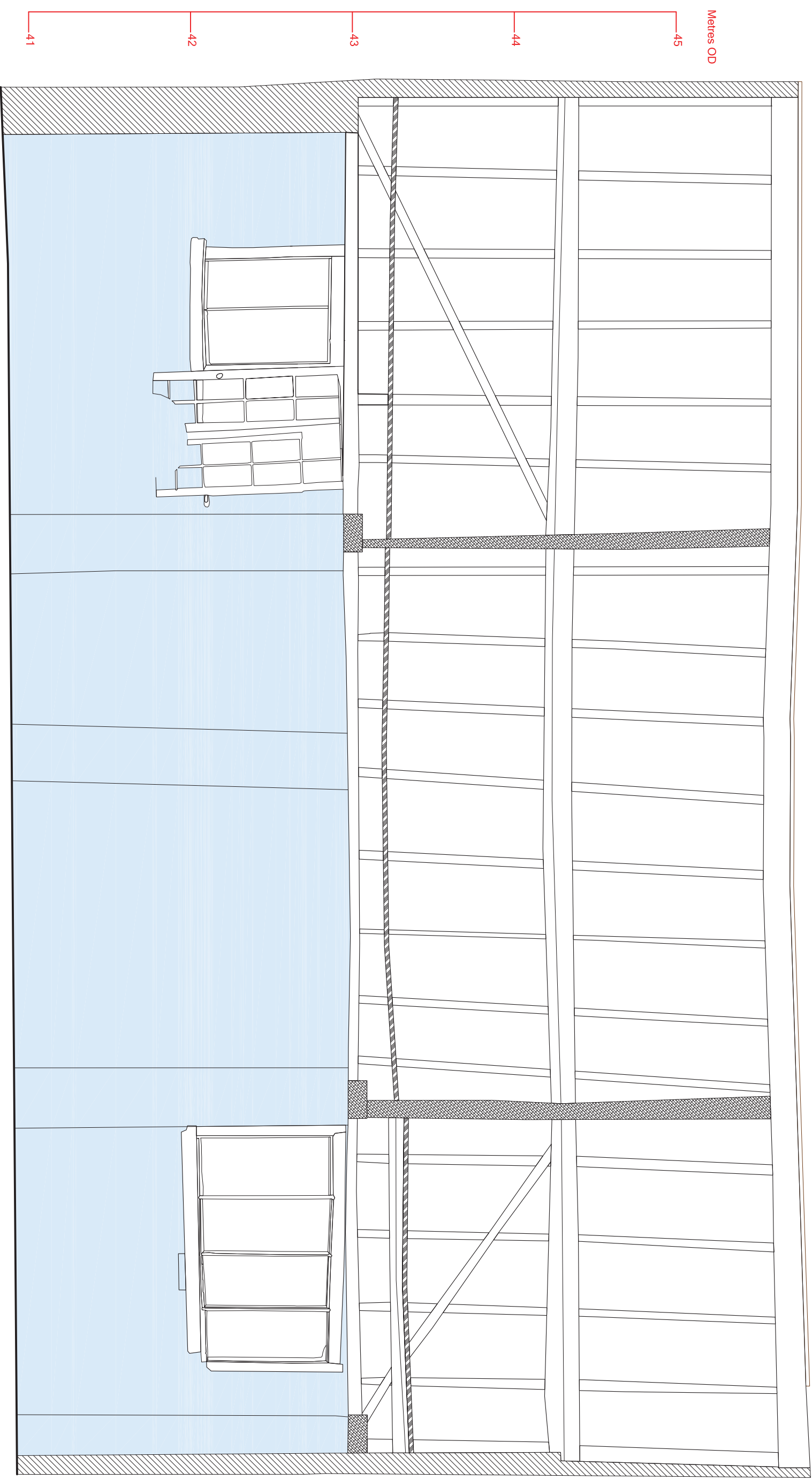
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<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAIWECH0516
Date printed	19/12/05
Drawing title	Fig. 24: Wheelwright's Workshop: Internal east elevation (with archaic)



NORTH

SOUTH

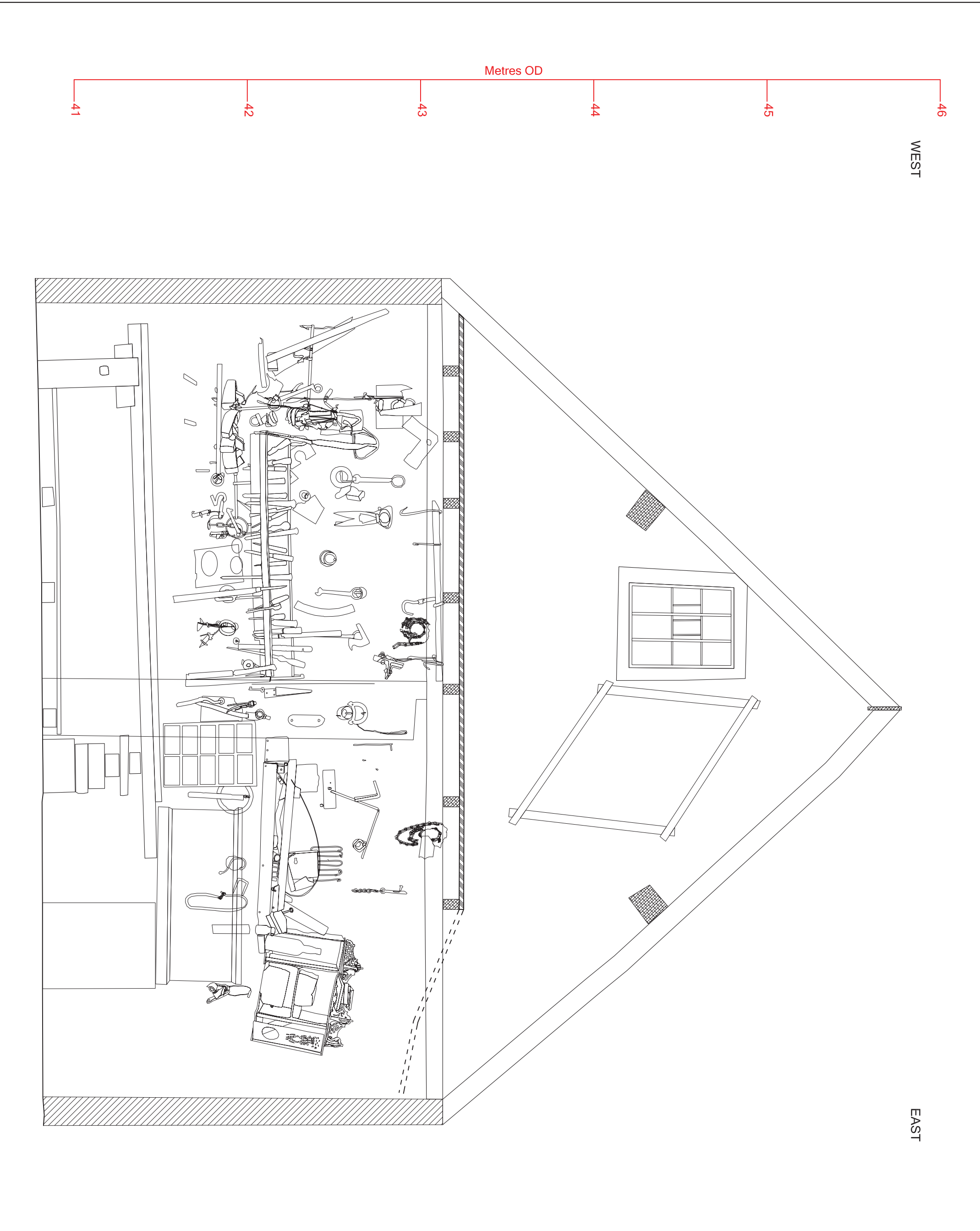


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- Floorboards
- Wall in section
- Tie beam or wall plate in section
- Early to Mid 19th Century

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<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAIWECH0516
Date printed	19/12/05
Drawing title	
Fig. 25: Wheelwright's Workshop: Internal east elevation (without artefacts)	



WEST

EAST

Metres OD

41

42

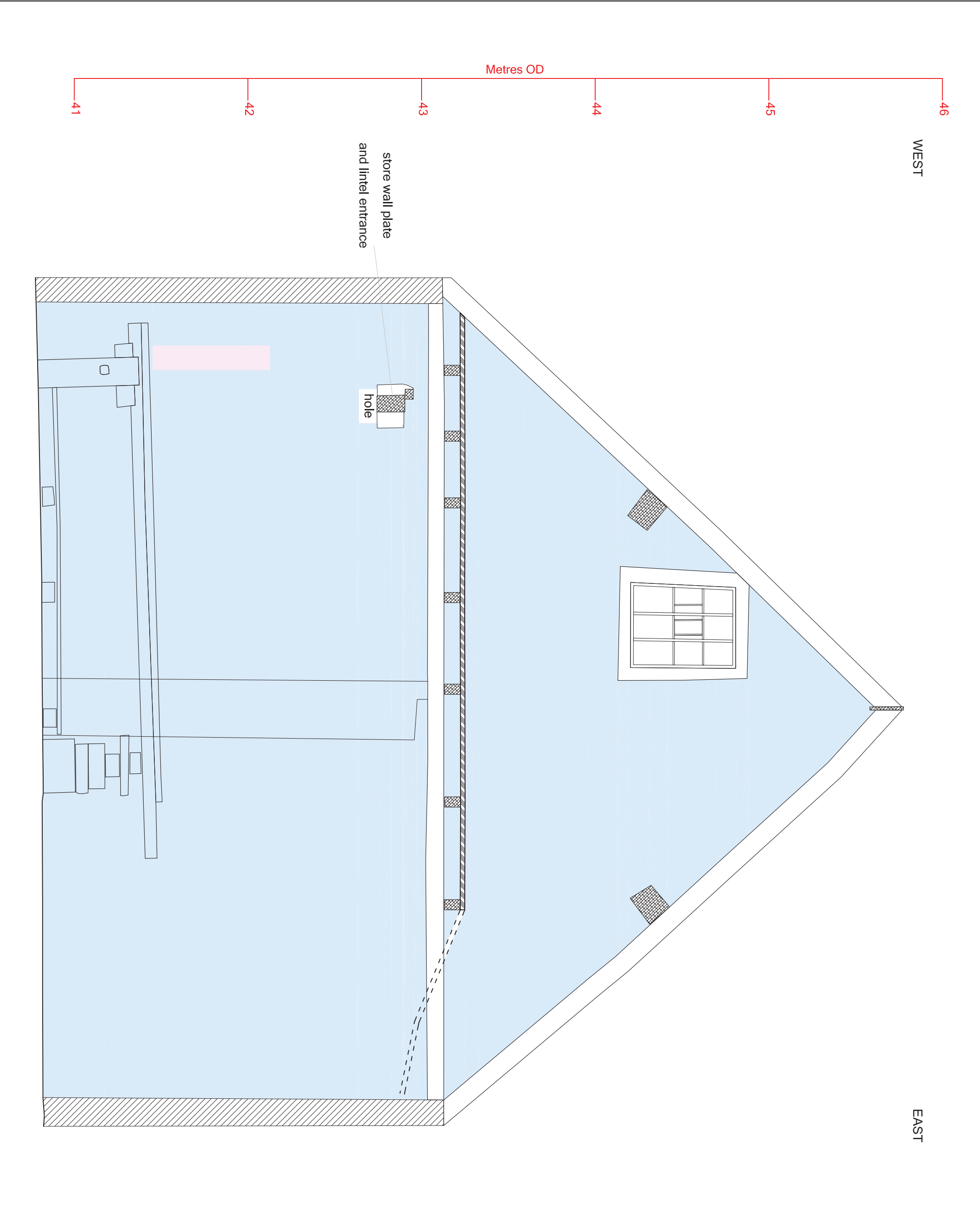
43

44

45

46

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	<p>Survey Data supplied by :                  Matt Bradley &amp; Chris                  Swales, Oxford                  Archaeology</p>
<p>Scale at A3 1:20  </p>	<p><b>WECH05</b>                  Chedham's Yard</p>
<p>Drawing No. OAWECHBS117                  Date printed 06/12/05                  Drawing title</p>	<p>Figure 26: Wheelwright's                  Workshop: Internal north                  elevation (with artefacts)</p>



WEST

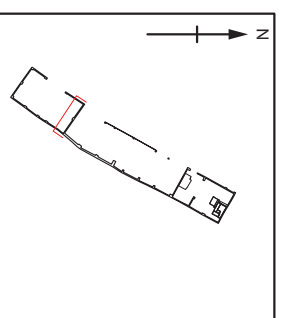
EAST

Metres OD



store wall plate  
and lintel entrance

hole



- Floorboards
  - Wall in section
  - Purlin, joist or ridge beam in section
  - Early to Mid 19th Century
  - 20th Century rebuild
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0 0.5 m  
Scale at A3 1:20

<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAWECHBS117
Date printed	06/12/05
Drawing title	

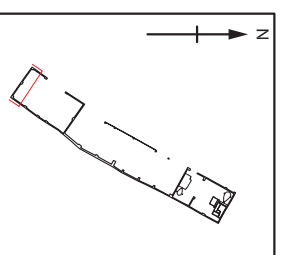
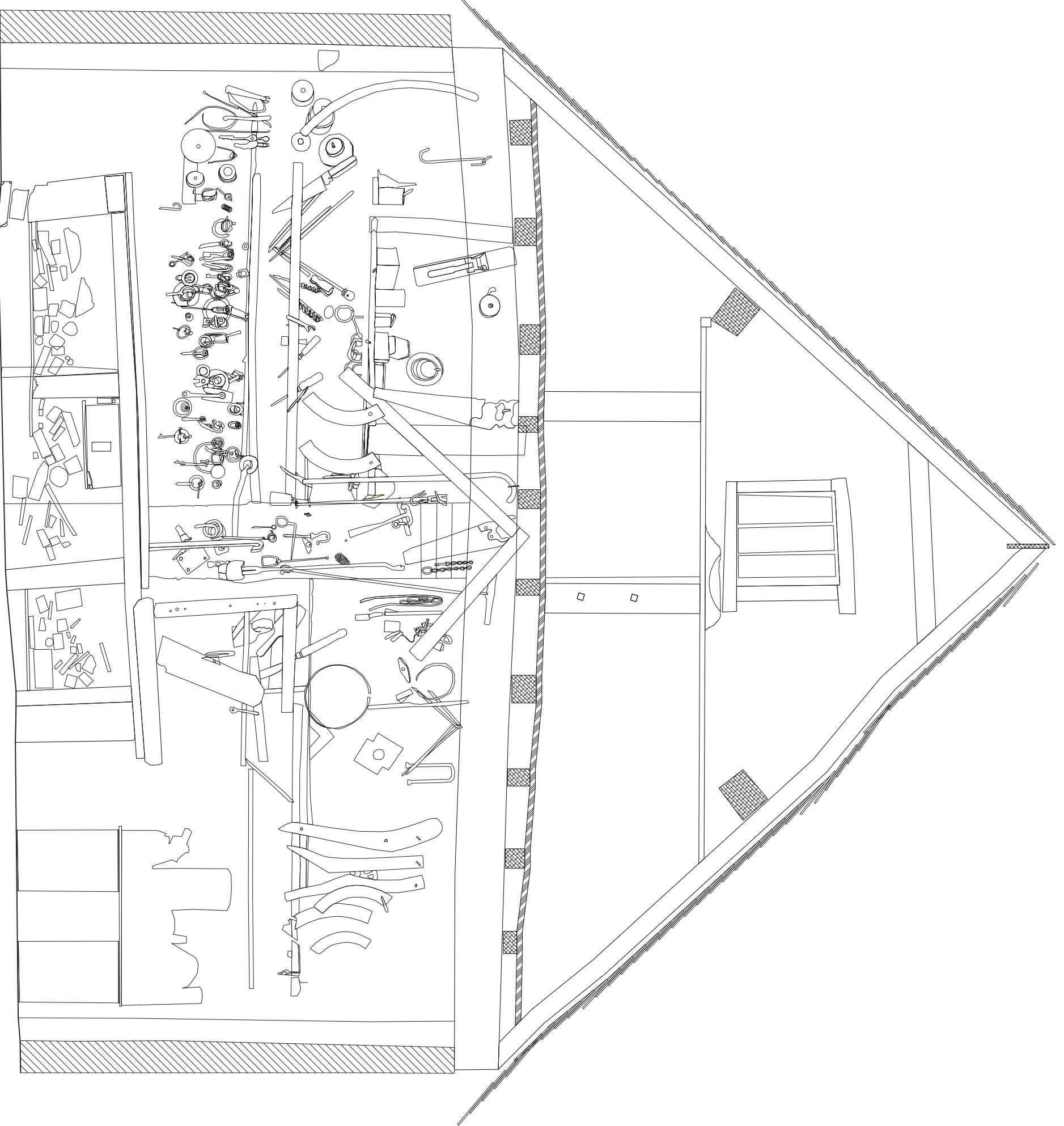
Figure 27: Wheelwright's Workshop: Internal north elevation (without artefacts)



EAST

WEST

Metres OD



- Wall in section
- Purlin, ridge beam or joist in section
- Floorboards

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0 0.5 m  
 Scale at A3 1:20

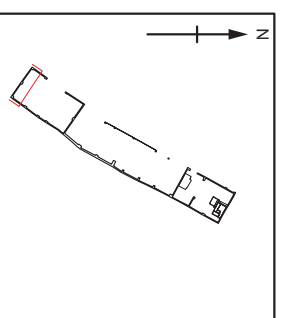
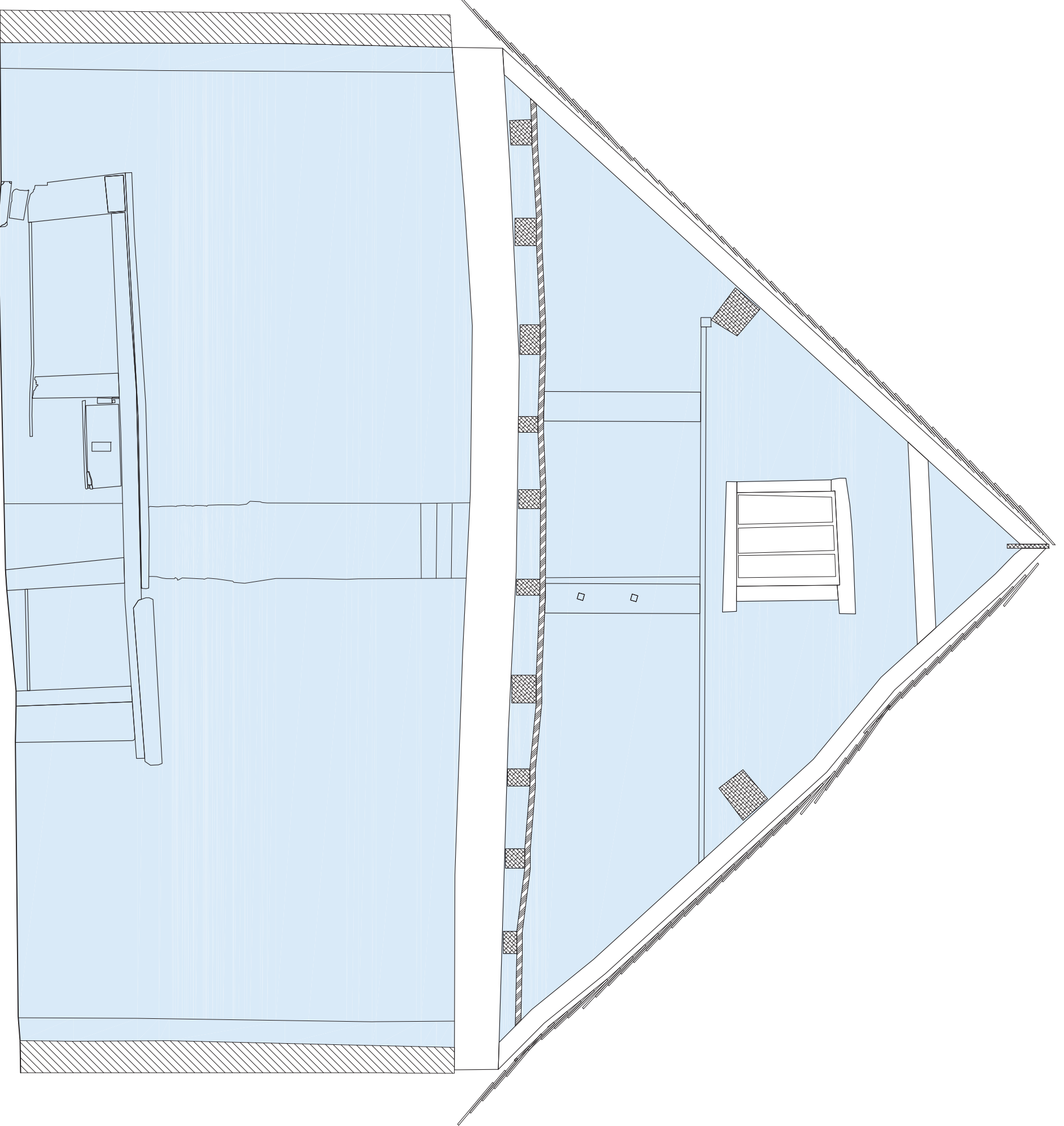
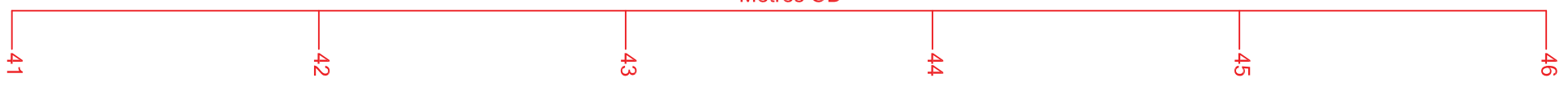
<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAWECHBS118
Date printed	06/12/05
Drawing title	

Figure 28: Wheelwright's Workshop: Internal south elevation (with artefacts)

EAST

WEST

Metres OD



- Wall in section
- Purlin, ridge beam or joist in section
- Floorboards
- Early to Mid 19th Century

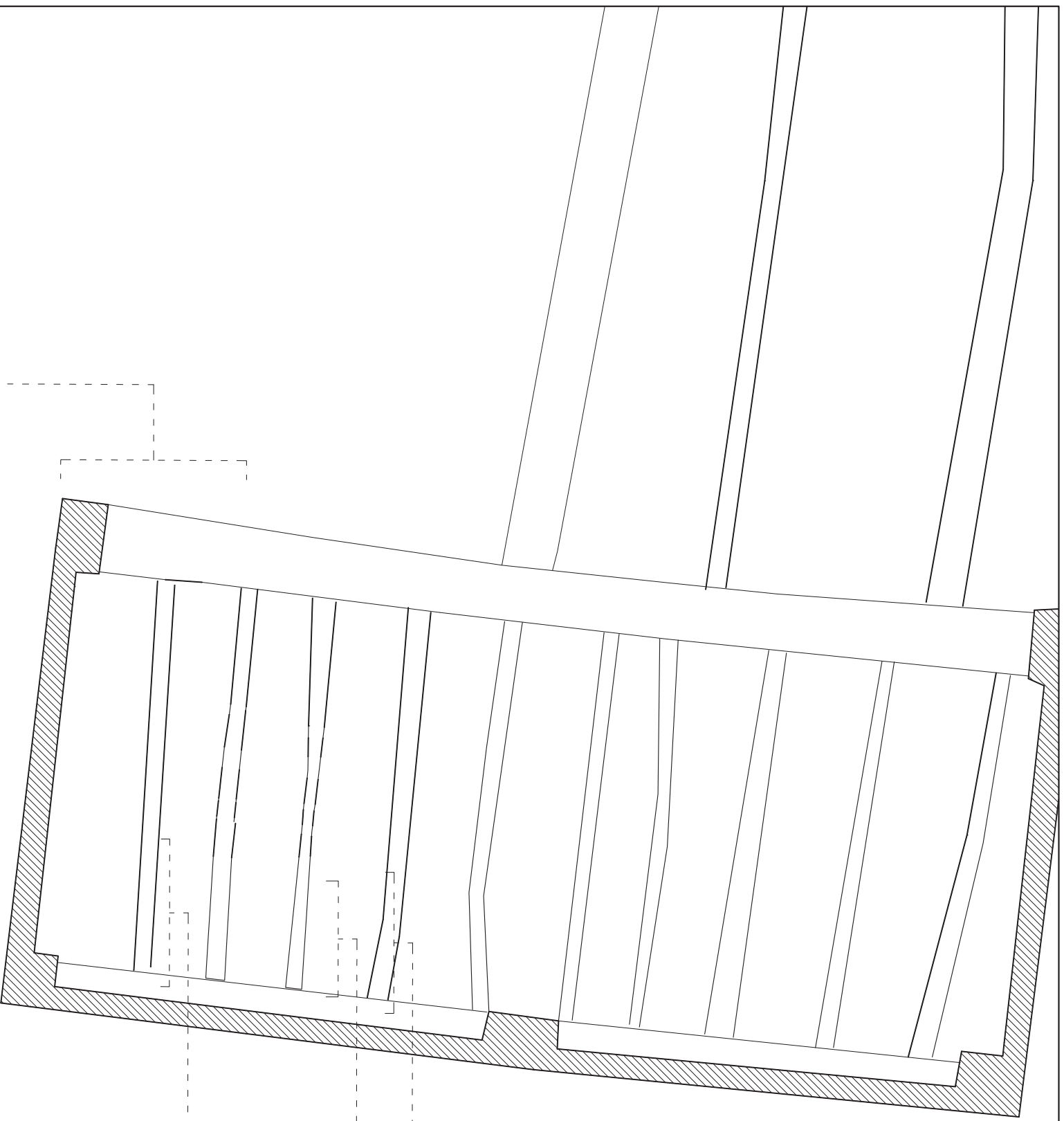
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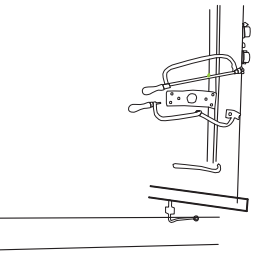
0 0.5 m  
 Scale at A3 1:20

<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
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Date printed	06/12/05
Drawing title	

Figure 29: Wheelwright's Workshop: Internal south elevation (without artefacts)

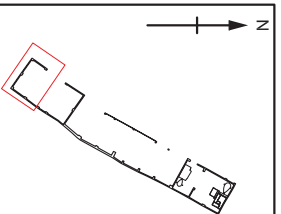
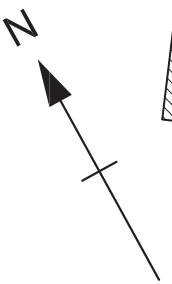
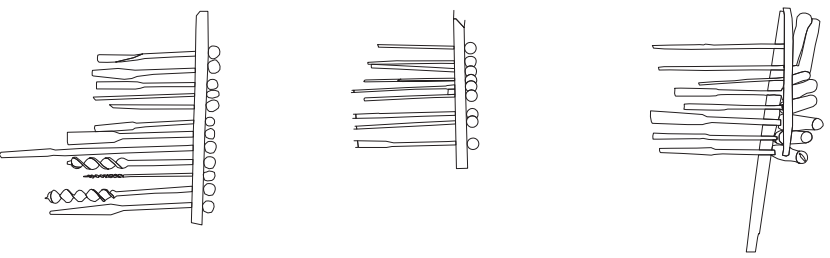


Joist 9



hanger 1

hanger 3  
hanger 2



Wall

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0 0.5 m  
Scale at A3 1:25

WECH05

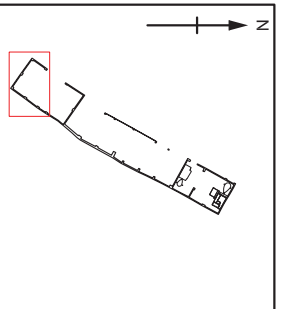
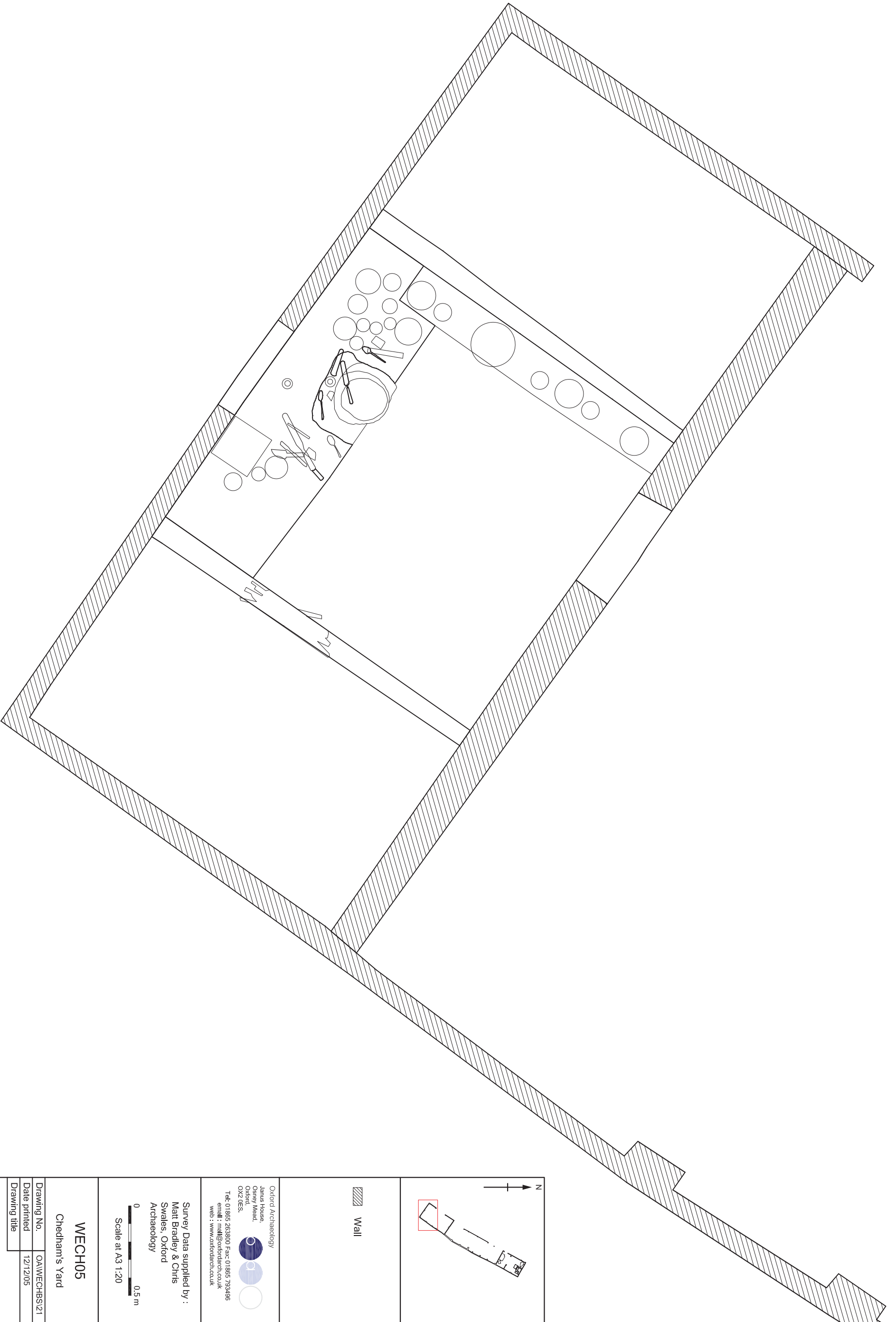
Chedham's Yard

Drawing No. OAIWECHBS120

Date printed 12/01/06

Drawing title

Figure 30: Wheelwright's  
Workshop: Plan of joists  
showing hangers in  
elevation



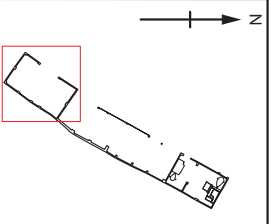
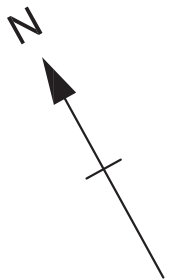
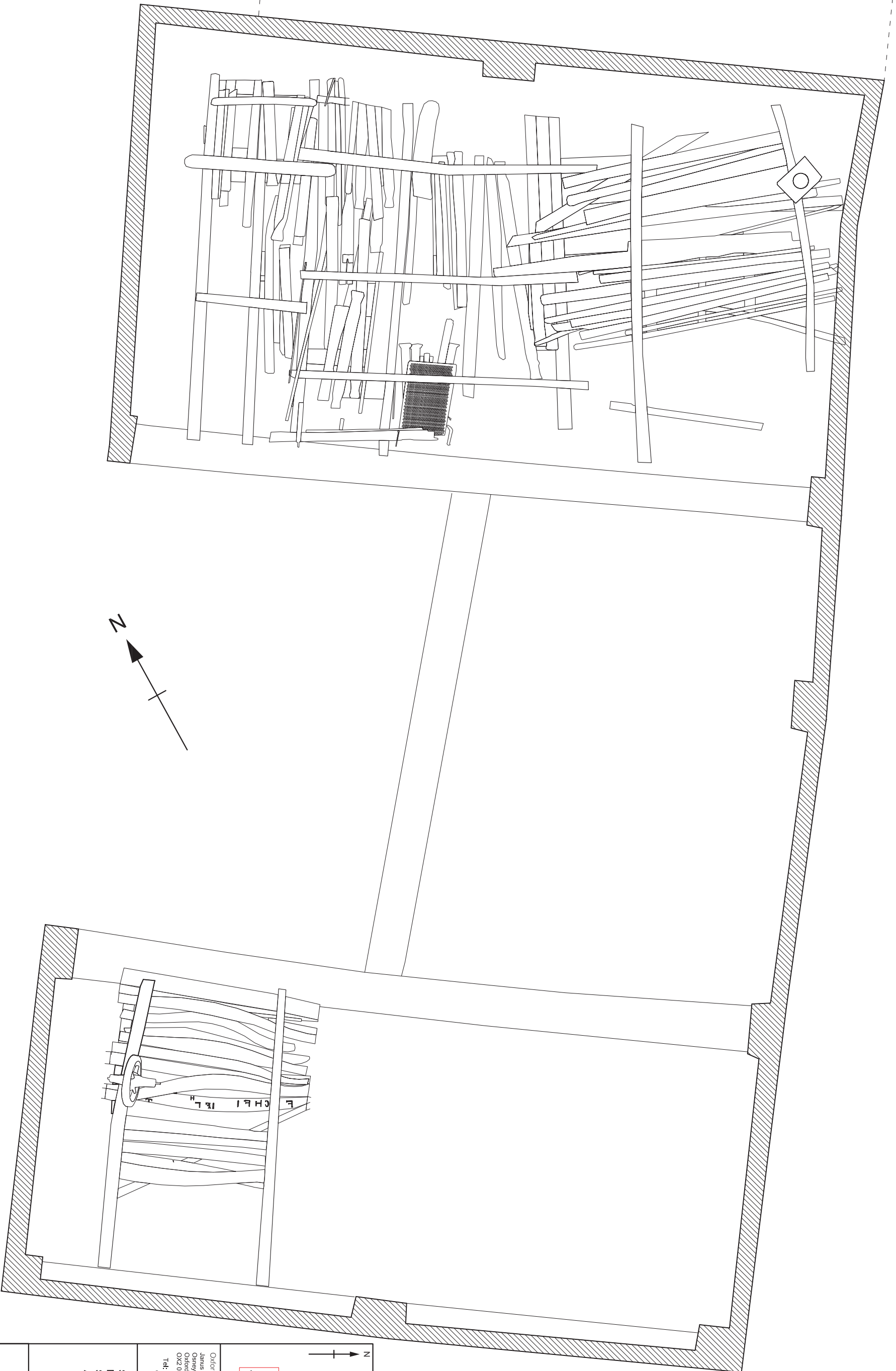
Wall

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 0 0.5 m  
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<b>WECH05</b>	
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Date printed	12/12/05
Drawing title	

Figure 31: Wheelwright's  
 Workshop: Plan of Paint  
 Store



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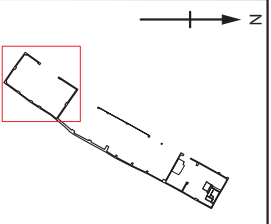
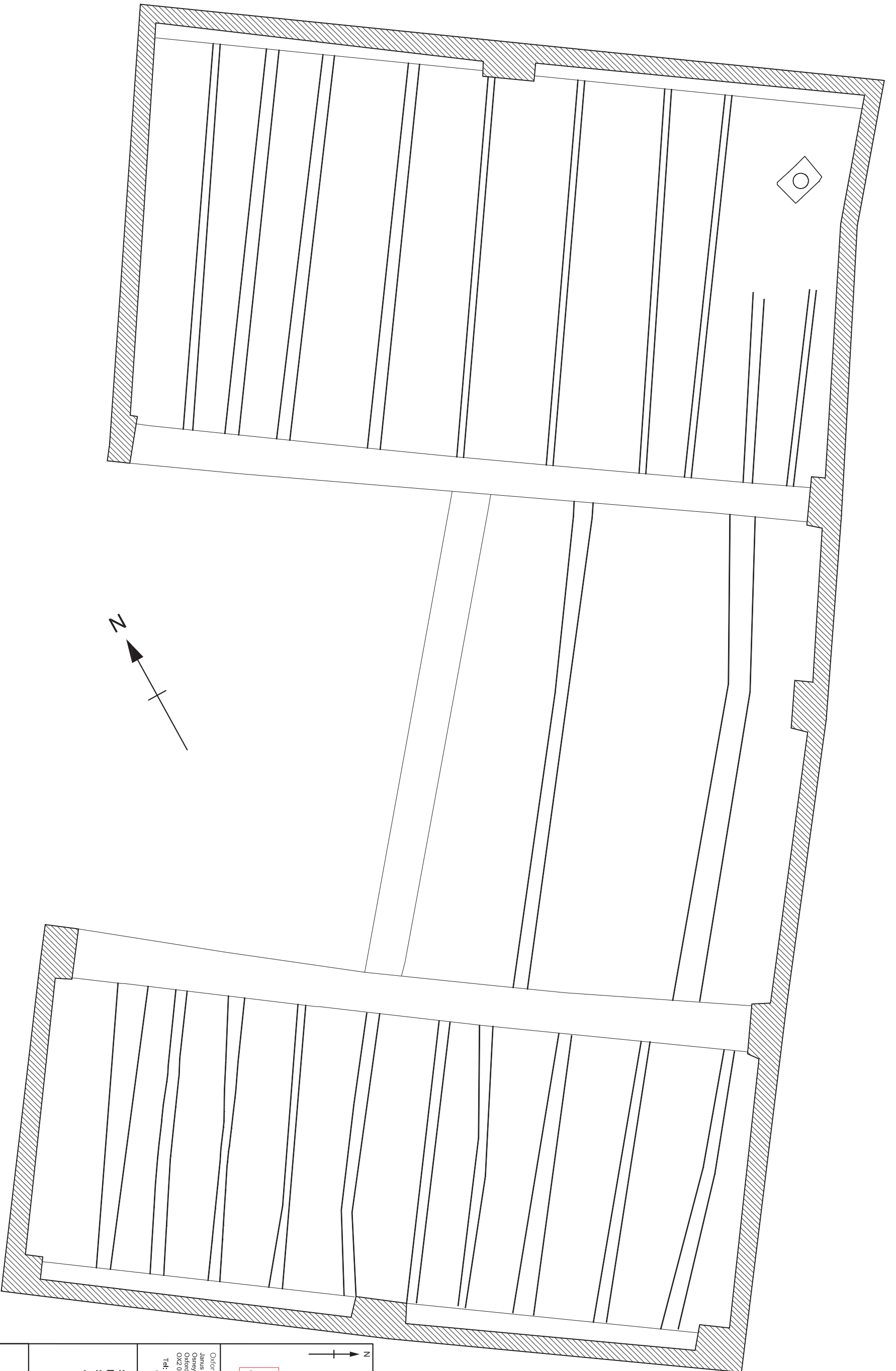
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0 5 m  
 Scale at A3 1:25

<b>WECH05</b>	
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Figure 32: Wheelwright's Workshop: Reflected ceiling plan (joists omitted for clarity)





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0 5 m  
 Scale at A3 1:25

<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAIWECHBS122
Date printed	09/12/05
Drawing title	

Figure 33: Wheelwright's  
 Workshop: Reflected  
 ceiling plan (without  
 artefacts)

NORTH

SOUTH

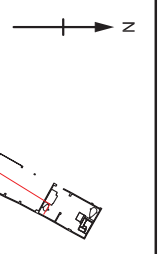
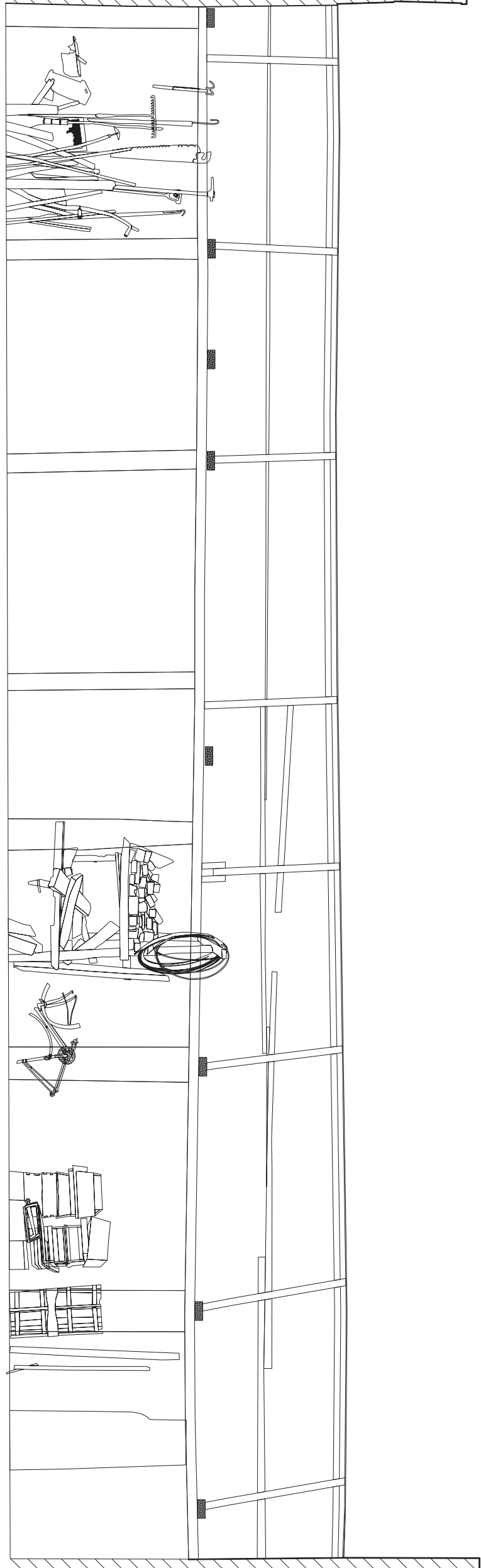
Metres OD





# Blacksmith's Workshop

# Store

# Wheelwright's Workshop



 wheelwrights/forge  
 Joist or tie beam  
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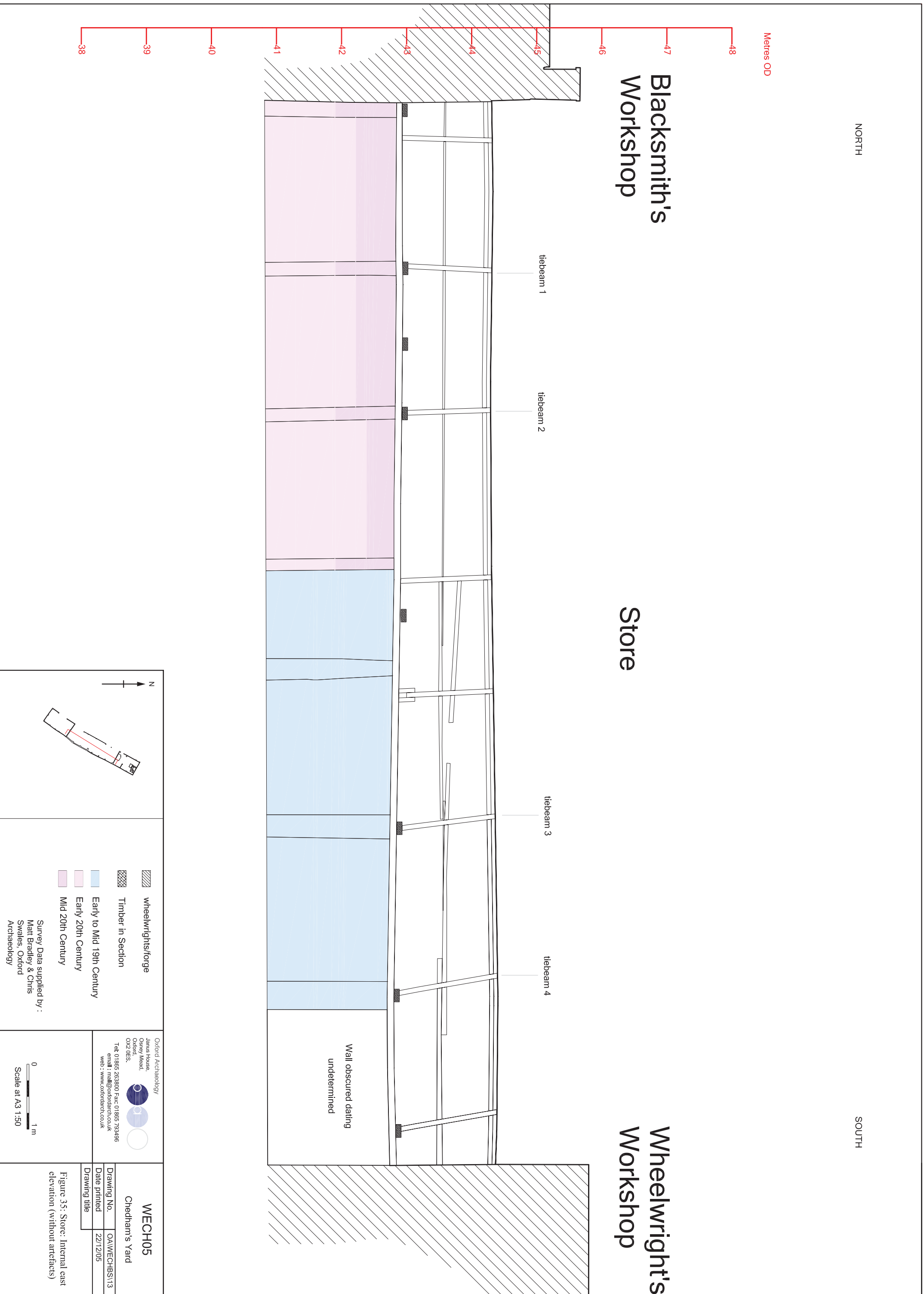
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<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAIWECHBS113
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Drawing title	

Figure 34: Store: Internal east elevation (with artefacts)





NORTH

SOUTH

# Blacksmith's Workshop

## Store

# Wheelwright's Workshop

Metres OD

48  
47  
46  
45  
44  
43  
42  
41  
40  
39  
38

tiebeam 1

tiebeam 2

tiebeam 3

tiebeam 4

Wall obscured dating  
undetermined



- wheelwrights/forge
  - Timber in Section
  - Early to Mid 19th Century
  - Early 20th Century
  - Mid 20th Century
- Survey Data supplied by :  
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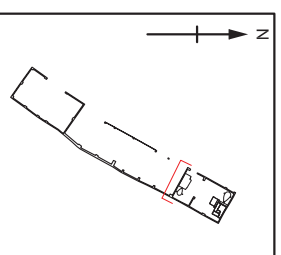
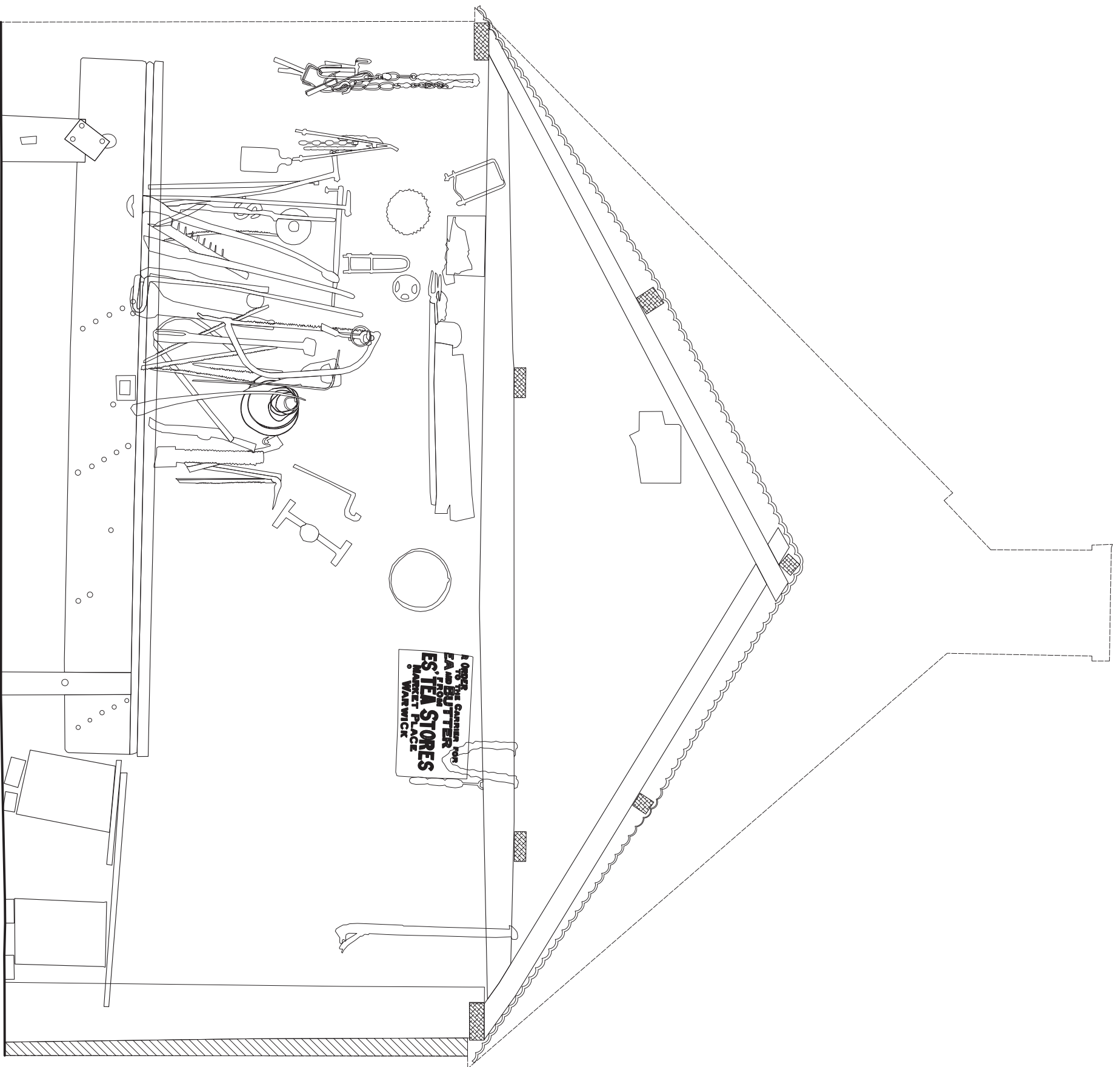
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<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
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Date printed	22/12/05
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Figure 35: Store: Internal east elevation (without artefacts)

WEST

EAST



- Wall in section
- Timber in section

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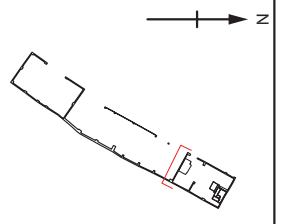
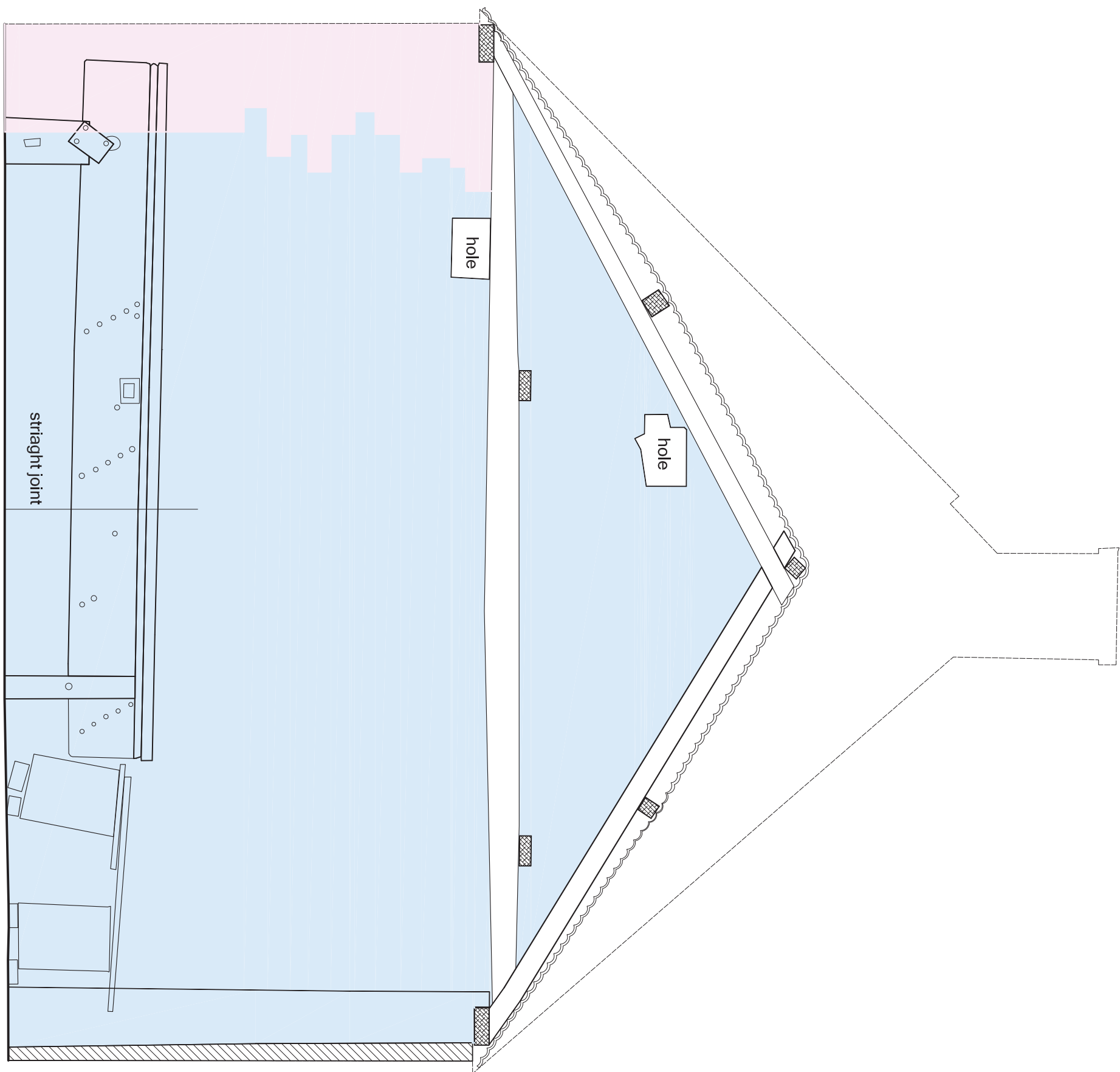
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 Scale at A3 1:20

<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAWECHBS1014
Date printed	15/12/05
Drawing title	

Figure 36: Store: Internal north elevation (with artefacts)

WEST

EAST



- Wall in section
- Timber in section
- Early to Mid 19th Century
- 20th Century rebuild

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0 0.5 m  
 Scale at A3 1:20

<b>WECH05</b>	
Chedham's Yard	
Drawing No.	OAIWECHBS1014
Date printed	15/12/05
Drawing title	

Figure 37: Store: Internal north elevation (without artefacts)

SOUTH

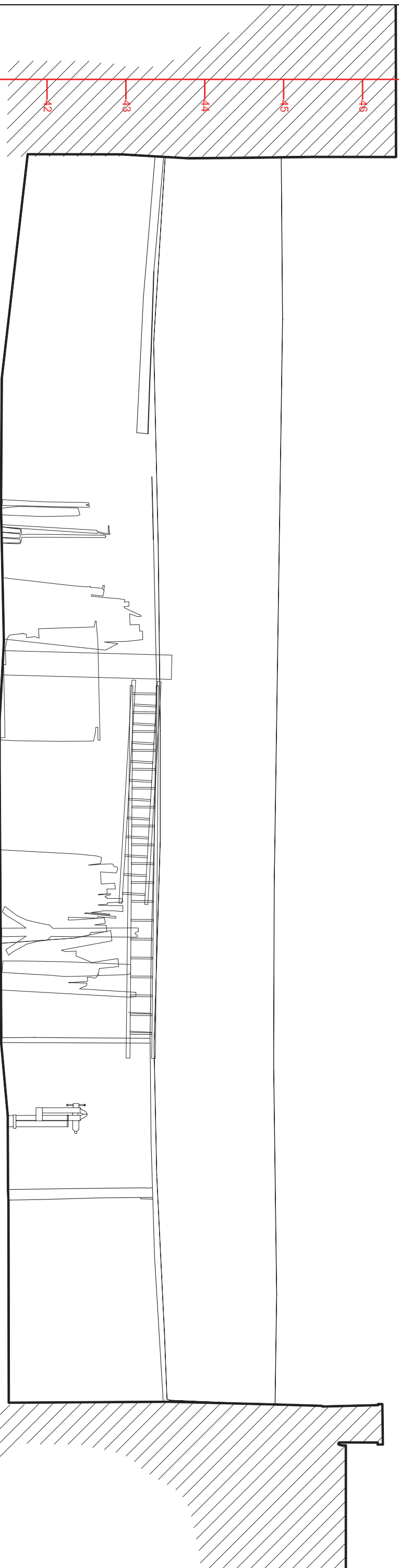
NORTH

Metres OD

Wheelwright's  
Workshop

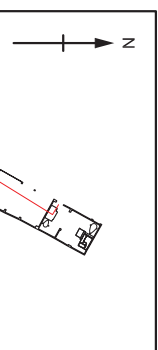
Store

Blacksmith's  
Workshop

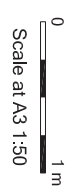


wheelwrights/forge

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<b>WECH05</b>	
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Drawing title	

Figure 38: Store: Internal west elevation (with artefacts)





Plate 1: Blacksmith's Workshop: north and west elevations (with artefacts)



Plate 2: Blacksmith's Workshop: north elevation (with artefacts)



Plate 3: Blacksmith's Workshop: north elevation showing hole in brickwork and west edge rebuild (without artefacts)



Plate 4: Blacksmith's Workshop: north (infilled) door and window





Plate 5: Blacksmith's Workshop: internal east elevation, north window (showing some artefacts)



Plate 6: Blacksmith's Workshop: internal south elevation (without artefacts)



Plate 7: Blacksmith's Workshop: internal north elevation (without artefacts)



Plate 8: Blacksmith's Workshop: internal west elevation (showing some artefacts)





Plate 9: Blacksmith's Workshop: north bellow



Plate 10: Blacksmith's Workshop: internal south elevation, showing phasing



Plate 11: Wheelwright's Workshop: west elevation



Plate 12: Wheelwright's Workshop: west elevation, entrance door





Plate 13: Wheelwright's Workshop: east elevation, north window



Plate 14: Wheelwright's Workshop: Paint store, south elevation



Plate 15: Wheelwright's Workshop: internal view of north elevation (showing some artefacts)

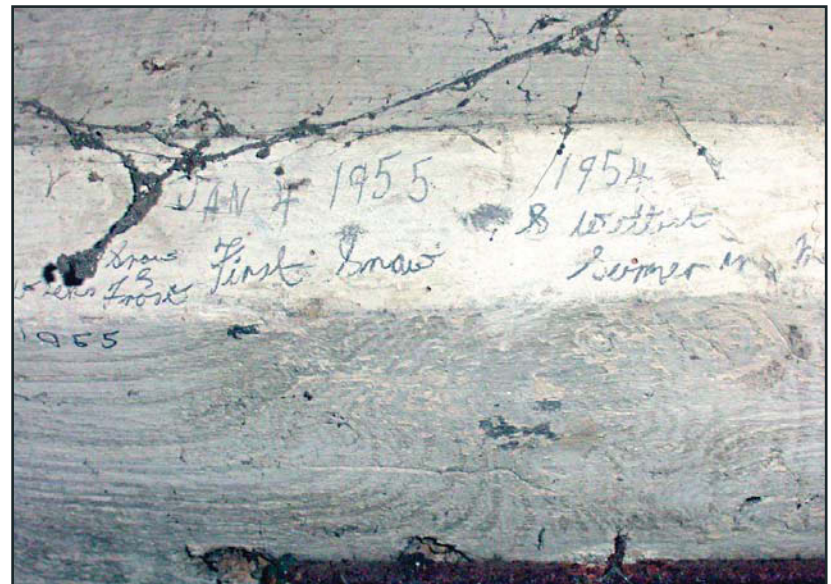


Plate 16: Wheelwright's Workshop: internal graffiti on tie beam





Plate 17: Wheelwright'sv Workshop: internal graffiti on north elevation



Plate 18: The Store: west elevation



Plate 19: The Store: internal view of east elevation



Plate 20: The Store: east elevation, former partition wall





Plate 21: The Store: north elevation, showing phasing to west



Plate 22: The Store: roof, common rafter



Plate 23: The Store: timbers to south



Plate 24: The Store: internal view to north (with some artefacts)