

BUILDING RECORDING
OF
ORCHARD COTTAGE,
LOWER ROCHFORD,
TENBURY WELLS,
WORCESTERSHIRE

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Illustrations by Shona Robson-Glyde

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Project 3577
Report 1798
WSM 42454

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Building recording of Orchard Cottage, Lower Rochford, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire

Part 1 Project overview for Client

This section of the report is an overview of the building recording required to meet a planning condition relating to the redevelopment of Orchard Cottage at Lower Rochford, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire.

The brief specified that the building should be recorded to English Heritage level 3 standard. This required photographing the exterior and interior of the building, drawing parts of the building to scale and annotating existing survey drawings. This produced an archive of Orchard Cottage before any changes were made to the building.

The brief also required an element of historical research and synthesis. Original records relating to Orchard Cottage and Lower Rochford were studied at Worcestershire Record Office along with historic maps and trade directories. Online census records were accessed along with digitised historic mapping, aerial photographs and other online sources.

Analysis of the building was based upon the recorded fabric and documentary research. The development of the building was reconstructed and illustrated on phased ground plans and elevations. These have been reproduced at the end of the report along with relevant photographs.



The building at Lower Rochford is a single room, four storey building constructed of red brick and consisting of a cellar, ground and first floors and an attic. It was constructed in the early 18th century as a farm worker's cottage and was probably associated with the nearby farm from the time of its construction.

As well as being used for accommodation it was also used as a stable, in the cellar, and at least the first floor was used for storage. This would have been associated with the work of the farm and may have been for storing the apples of the orchard which it still stands amongst.

The chimney of the building was increased in size in the late 18th century. In the 19th century the first floor was used for domestic accommodation and a partition was constructed on this floor. A later extension in the 20th century allowed the cottage to be modernised with a kitchen.

Building recording of Orchard Cottage, Lower Rochford, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire

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Part 2 Building recording report

1. Planning background

This building recording project was commissioned by Mrs Rosemary Ayres. The project consisted of the recording of Orchard Cottage at Lower Rochford, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire (Fig 1, NGR SO 6372 6795) which it is planned to renovate and to construct a new two-storey extension. A planning application was submitted to, and approved by, Malvern Hills District Council (09/01475). This will affect a heritage asset with archaeological interest (WSM 39466).

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA 2008) and *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (HEAS 2008).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section of Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (HEAS 2010a) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2010b).

2. Aims

The aims of this project are:

- To provide a descriptive account and interpretation of the building, including discussion of its local, regional and national significance.

More specifically the following aims have been identified.

- Given the paucity of information on this structure, the principle research objective is to define the architectural character and the original function of the building.

3. Methods

3.1 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER). Primary records held at Worcestershire Record Office were also searched along with online resources. In addition to the sources listed in the bibliography the following were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- 1842 Tithe map of Rochford (see below)
- 1:25000 Ordnance Survey maps dating to 1832, 1884-5, 1903-4 and 1945 (NGR Grid square SO 63 67)

Aerial photographs

- Google Earth images dating to 1945, 1999, 2005 and 2006

Documentary sources

- Worcestershire Record Office
 - Tithe map of 1842 BA 1199/5 ref s705:178
 - Tithe map apportionment BA 1199/6 ref f705:178
 - Papers re Newnham Court Estate BA 10718/19(vi) ref 705:249
 - Newnham Court estate map of 1885 BA 10718/22 ref x705:249
- Place-names (Mawer and Stenton 1927).

- County histories (VCH 1924).
- Domesday (Thorn and Thorn 1983).
- Land survey (Buchanan 1944).
- Historical trade directories (see Table 2, Appendix 1)
- Census information for 1841-1901 (see Table 3, Appendix 1).

3.2 **Building recording**

A detailed specification was prepared by the Service (HEAS 2010b).

3.2.1 **Fieldwork**

Fieldwork was undertaken between 27th and 28th September 2010. The site reference number and site code is WSM42454.

Building recording consisted of a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the buildings, analysis of their development, annotation of existing survey drawings and measured survey. All photographs were taken with photographic scales visible in each shot. The photographic survey was carried out with a

focussed around the church at Lower Rochford but has since moved to the south and is now focussed at Upper Rochford. The parish of Rochford is today within Worcestershire, however it has only been part of Worcestershire since 1844. Prior to this it was an outlying part of Herefordshire (VCH 1924, 317).

Rochford was included in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it was called *Recesford* (Thorn and Thorn 1983, 22,5 and 23,1). The 'Hemingi Chartularium Ecclesiae Wigorniensis' of the 11th century records Rochford as *Raecessford* which is translated as 'ford of the hunting dog' as *rache* is Old English for hunting dog (Mawer and Stenton 1927, 69). The Domesday survey shows that Rochford was held by two people, two manors, and contained around 400 acres of arable land. Therefore it was an established pre-conquest settlement.

The underlying geology of the Teme valley area of north west Worcestershire is formed of Old Red Sandstone (Buchanan 1944, 420). The Land Utilisation Survey of the 1930s and 1940s (Buchanan 1944) shows that the soils of the Teme Valley area were ideal for growing fruit and hops. This would account for the large swathes of orchards and hop fields in the area around Orchard Cottage, even today.

A search of Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) returned only 5 records in the area of Orchard Cottage. These are shown on Figure 2 and in Table 1 of Appendix 1. There is only one activity recorded in the area of the Cottage. This is a field survey that was undertaken on sixteen sites around Tenbury Wells (WSM 32236). Of these sixteen sites, only one was recorded in the search area around Orchard Cottage. This consisted of earthworks of ditches with raised platforms, a track and a hollowway (WSM 31999) of medieval date. It is possible that these earthworks form part of the earlier Rochford settlement.

Orchard Cottage itself is recorded on the HER as a 'vernacular brick cottage, reminiscent of a former mill' (WSM 40583) and has been dated to the late 18th century. Two other buildings are recorded in the search area. The Grove (WSM 36962), to the south east of Orchard Cottage, is a grade II listed building of 17th century date and is listed with its adjoining out building. Also listed are the malthouse and hop kilns at Lower House Farm (WSM 36963), over the road from Orchard Cottage. The kilns and malthouse are recorded as being mid 19th century in date and appear to have been constructed by the time of the tithe map in 1842 (WRO BA 1199/6 ref s705:178).

5. The building

Orchard Cottage is situated to the immediate south of the hop kilns at Lower House Farm (Fig 1). and is part of Lower House Farm holdings. The farm and cottage lie about half a mile south east of Lower Rochford along the road to Eastham, Rhyse Lane. The cottage is found off Rhyse Lane. There are no other buildings surrounding it and it lies in the middle of an orchard, which gives the cottage its name.

5.1 Building description

Orchard Cottage is a small structure aligned north-south (Plate 1). It is built of brick coursed in English Garden Wall bond and has segmental arched window openings. A 1960s extension (Plate 2) had blocked all of the east elevation and encased a large, external, brick-built chimney stack (Plate 3), until it was recently demolished. The window frames of the building were mainly pegged, wood frame with closed lights (Plate 4). Some of the windows had casements (Plate 5) that were metal with iron turnbuckle catches (Plate 6) and stays (Plate 7). Horizontal brick bands were on each of the elevations (Plate 8). The building has four storeys consisting of cellar, ground floor, first floor and roof space. All of the floors contained only a single room, with the exception of the first floor which had been divided at a later date into two rooms and a landing.

5.2 Historical information

Historical information relating to Orchard Cottage is discussed below. Full details of historical directory entries and census records are included in Appendix 1, Tables 2 and 3.

Orchard Cottage is 18th century in date although there is no historical evidence available for this period in its history despite searching the archives of Worcestershire and Herefordshire. The first historical document detailing the cottage is the 1841 census, when the cottage is occupied by a Mr William Farmer, his wife Sarah and son Charles. At this time it was called Solomon's Cottage. The 1842 tithe apportionment (WRO BA 1199/6 ref f705:178) shows that it was owned

by John Pheysey and only tenanted by William Farmer. It was surrounded by orchards belonging to Lower House Farm, tenanted from Newnham Court by William Pheysey. The census records show a number of different people inhabiting the house through the decades between 1841 and 1901. The 1851 census shows 'Solomon's' occupied by John Thomas with his wife and son. He is recorded as a farm labourer. The 1861 census shows the cottage occupied by an agricultural labourer, William Owell with his wife, two sons, nephew, father and a boarder. This was a large number of people (seven) to be living in such a small building. The 1871 census records the building being occupied by agricultural labourer and 'waggoner', James Paget with his wife and four children. At this time the cottage was known as Lower House Cottage and therefore appears to suggest that it had been taken on by the Newnham Court estate by this time.

The 1881 and 1891 censuses appear not to have entries for the cottage but the 1881 records show that the farm, Lower House, was occupied by a James T Pearson, farmer of 180 acres, and his sister with four live-in servants. The 1891 census records that Lower House was occupied by Thomas H Cooke and a housekeeper. This evidence is backed up by the records of the Newnham Court estate held in the Record Office. Orchard Cottage is first shown as belonging to the estate on a map of 1885 (WRO BA 10718/22 ref x705:249). An 1888 document of the estate also held in the Record Office (WRO BA 10718/19(vi) ref 705:249) details the lease of the Lower Rochford Farm from Edward Vincent Vashon Wheeler, of Newnham Court, to Messrs Pearson and Cooke. The lease reads '*currently in the occupation of James Pearson...at a yearly rent of three hundred and fifty six pounds by equal half yearly...Thomas Henry Cooke will personally occupy the farmhouse*' and is dated 28th February 1888.

The 1901 census shows that Thomas Henry Cooke was still the occupier of Lower House along with his wife, two daughters and three servants. Also shown in this census is a family living in a property named just Lower Rochford. It is likely given its position between Lower House and Dean Meadow in the census that this refers to Orchard Cottage. The house was occupied by Alfred Howells, a 'waggoner' on a farm, with his wife three daughters and granddaughter. It appears that a member of his family was a servant at Lower House as a Thomas Howells is living at the farm and is employed as a plough boy.

A further document records the passing of the lease to the family of Thomas Henry Cooke after his death in 1923 (WRO BA 10718/19(vi) ref 705:249). This documents that the rent for Lower House was '*three hundred and twenty five pounds a year payable by equal half-yearly payments on 25th March and 29th September...cottages are only to be sublet to workmen employed on the farm*'. These cottages for the workmen included '*Solomon's Place, Dean Cottages and Peter's Cottage*'.

5.3 Building development

5.3.1 Phase 1: Early 18th century (Figs 3-5)

In the early 18th century a small brick-built cottage (Plate 9) was constructed just off Rhyse Lane in Rochford parish. The bricks used for the building measure 9 ½" by 4 ½" by 2 - 2 ½" which shows that they date from the early 18th century (WCC Brick Reference Collection). The segmental arches (Plate 4) used for the windows were especially common in the 1720s and 1730s (Hall 2005, 78). The cross-windows (Plate 4) with pegged wooden frames and metal casements were popular until around 1740 (Hall 2005, 75) when they were superseded by sash windows. The turnbuckle catch (Plate 6) and hooked stay (Plate 7) used on the windows are very simple and could date from the 18th or 19th centuries but the simple bead moulding (Plate 10) of the door frame is most likely to be of an earlier date and has been found in late 17th century buildings (Hall 2005, 27). All the architectural evidence therefore points to the building being of early 18th century date. At least part of the farmhouse also has the same brick coursing and architectural features as Orchard Cottage. This suggests that the two structures were built at the same time and possibly by the same landowner.

The cottage consisted of a single room on each of four floors. The cellar was probably used for stabling, as testified by its cobble and brick flooring and possible drains (Plate 11). The ground floor (Plate 12), with its narrow chimney stack and chimney breast, was obviously used as a living space. The first floor, accessed by a partitioned staircase (Plate 13), had two taking-in doors (Plate 14) on its east elevation and was therefore probably used for storage. The building has an original staircase into the roof space (Plate 15) which was formerly lit by windows (Plate 16) on its north and south elevations. Evidence for the use of this space is not clear and therefore

it could have had a domestic use or been used for storage. The position of the cottage surrounded by fields of orchards suggests that any storage may have been used for keeping apples.

5.3.2 **Phase 2: Late 18th century** (Figs 3-5)

In the late 18th century, the chimney of the cottage was altered slightly. The chimney stack was widened and enlarged so that there was a large stack against the east elevation of the building. The building break for the extension of the chimney can be seen on the east elevation of the chimney stack (Plate 17).

It appears that the extension of the chimney was caused by a need for an extra flue. It is also possible that a bread oven was added to the ground floor. The small cupboard situated to the south of the fireplace (Plate 18) in the ground floor room may have been the bread oven. A stoking hole may have been situated on the exterior of the chimney or the oven may have only drawn heat from the hearth and chimney.

The addition of the extended chimney caused one of the taking-in doors on the first floor to be blocked. This can be seen to the south of the chimney (Plate 19) and is partially blocked by the chimney itself (Plate 20).

5.3.3 **Phase 3: Mid-19th century** (Figs 3-5)

In the mid-19th century census information shows that the occupation of the cottage rose considerably in numbers. The 1851 census has only a labourer, his wife and son living in the cottage but the 1861 census shows that the cottage was occupied by a labourer, his wife, two sons, nephew, father and a boarder. This many people in a one up-one down cottage would have been very crowded. Therefore it is likely that the first floor division (Plate 21) was added at this time to provide different living spaces, probably individual sleeping chambers. The addition of the division caused one of the first floor windows to be divided in two (Plate 22). The northern room of the now divided first floor also had its taking-in door blocked (Plate 23) due to this change of use.

It is possible that the roof space was also used for domestic accommodation at this time although it is more likely that it became a storage space as the two windows were blocked at this time (Plate 24).

The cellar of the building may also have been changed from its use as a stable as the window of the stable was blocked up at this time (Plate 25).

5.3.4 **Phase 4: Mid-late 20th century** (Figs 3-5)

By the mid to late 20th century the cottage was too small for modern usage. Therefore a number of small changes happened to the cottage as well as the construction of a large ground floor extension against the east face of the building (Plate 2). The small changes to the structure involved removing the stairs into the cellar and blocking up the opening (Plate 26), at the same time as inserting a new doorway immediately above this, from the ground floor into the new extension (Plate 27). A number of the window frames were obviously rotten and these were replaced at this time with inferior modern glazing (Plate 28).

6. Discussion

The construction of the cottage in the 18th century was probably associated with the nearby Lower House Farm which also appears to have been constructed at this time. Therefore the cottage would have been built to house a farm worker and for storage related to the running of the farm. The layout of the cottage was very simple and typical for a farm worker's cottage of one or two rooms. The building is unusual because of its height and the inclusion of a stable within the sunken cellar. This can only be ascribed to use required for the farm. It may be that its situation within orchards merely utilised the property for extra storage. Alternatively the extra floors of the building may have been used for the work of the farm worker living in the cottage.

The changes in the structure in the 19th century were very few and merely required partitioning of the first floor to allow for extra domestic accommodation. It is possible therefore that the storage aspect of the building had moved to elsewhere on the farm at this time.

With the 20th century, the building became a domestic property only although still associated with the farm. In order to meet the requirements of 20th century living standards a low single

storey extension was added to the building to house a modern kitchen, a function which had previously been carried out in the living room of the house.

6.1 Research frameworks

Farms and farm buildings are increasingly being recorded and analysed. As a result there are many books that have been written about farms and farm buildings *Historic Farm Buildings* (Wade Martins 1991) and *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their conservation* (Brunskill 1999). Other studies of farm buildings have provided regional analyses such as *Farm Buildings of the Weald: 1450 – 1750* (Martin and Martin 2006) and *The Development of Farm Buildings in Western Lowland Staffordshire up to 1880* (Peters 1969). However, very few of these have provided analyses or studies of farm worker's cottages. Studies of houses also tend to overlook farm worker's cottages as they are associated with farms. However, farm worker's cottages are not really different to small cottages and information on these has been gathered in *Discovering Cottage Architecture* (Powell 1984) and *Houses and Cottages of Britain* (Brunskill 2000).

The West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology seminars for the early and late post-medieval periods in Worcestershire are decidedly lacking in their discussion of the recording of historic buildings. Atkin acknowledges that 'there has been increasing building recording on farms' but also recognises that 'we are not yet at a stage at which synthesis has been undertaken' (Atkin 2003). For Worcestershire this is something that may be an end product of the Historic Farmstead Characterisation project that has looked at each farm shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and recorded its attributes (Gough 2010). Therefore a closer look at the types of farm buildings of Worcestershire may provide an insight into farm worker's accommodation.

7. Publication summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, and unless directed otherwise, the Service intends to publish the following summary in an appropriate journal or journals.

Archaeological building recording was undertaken on behalf of Mrs Rosemary Ayres at Orchard Cottage, Lower Rochford, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire (NGR SO 6372 6795; HER ref WSM 42454). The cottage was constructed in the early 18th century as a farm worker's cottage and consisted of a single room on each of four floors. The cellar was used as a stable with at least the first floor and the attic being used for storage. The ground floor was living space. The cottage had very little alteration prior to the present day with the biggest change being a 19th century partition added into the first floor and a 1960s or 70s extension added to the east elevation.

8. Acknowledgements

We thank Mrs Rosemary Ayres, the client and Mr Mike Glyde, the Curator, for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project.

9. Personnel

The project leader was Shona Robson-Glyde. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Hal Dalwood. Fieldwork was undertaken by Shona Robson-Glyde and illustration by Shona Robson-Glyde.

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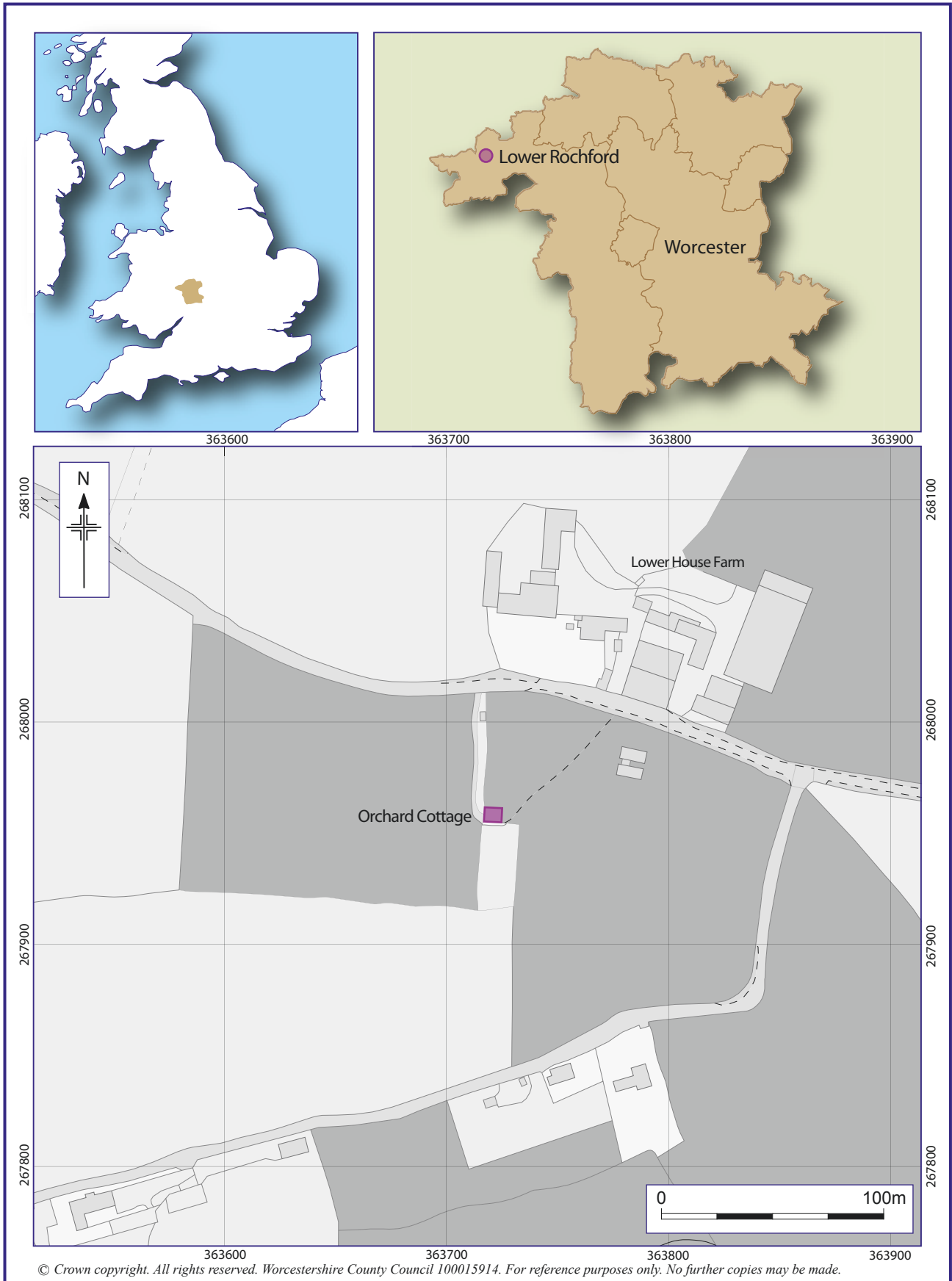
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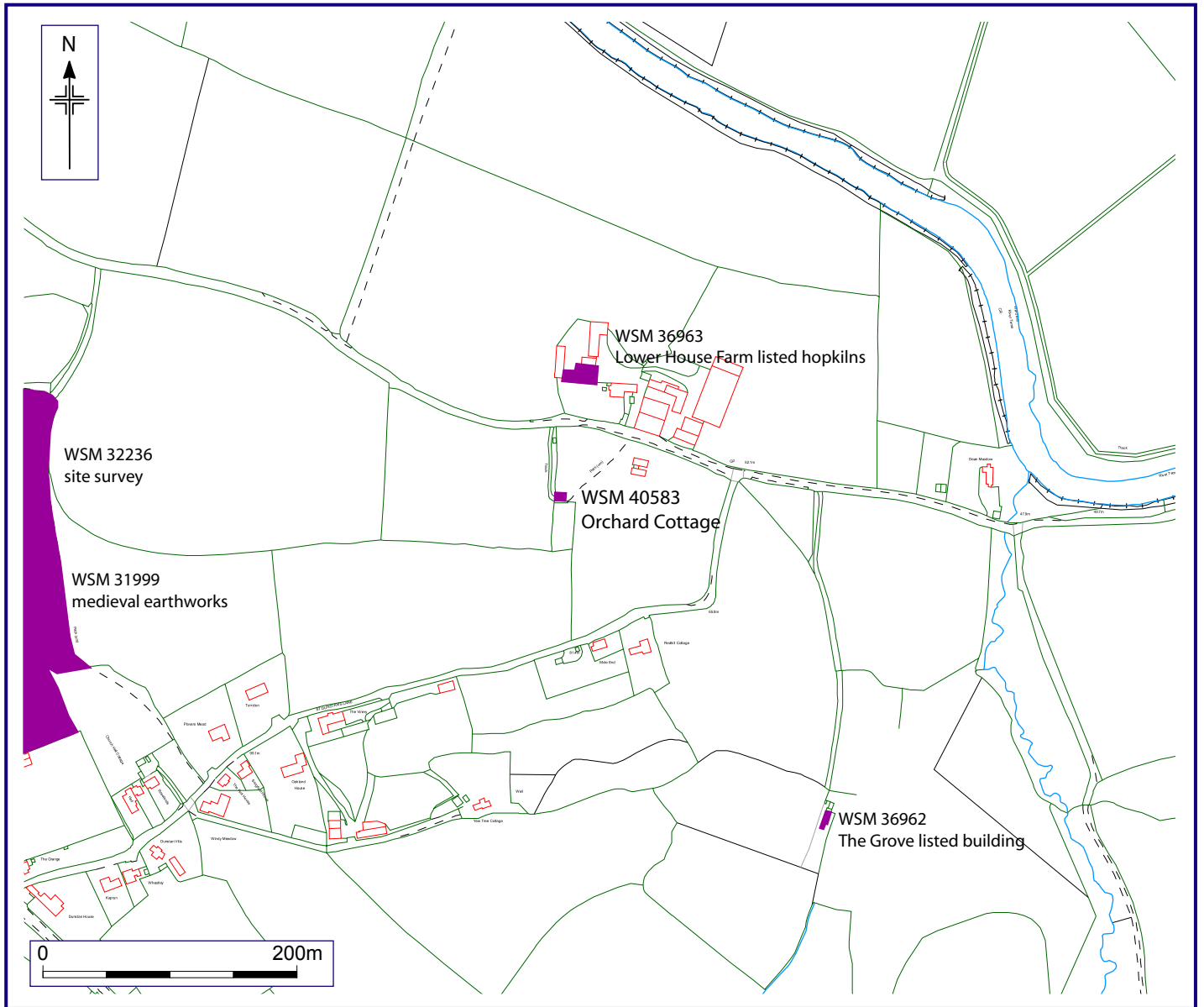
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Figures



Location of the site

Figure 1

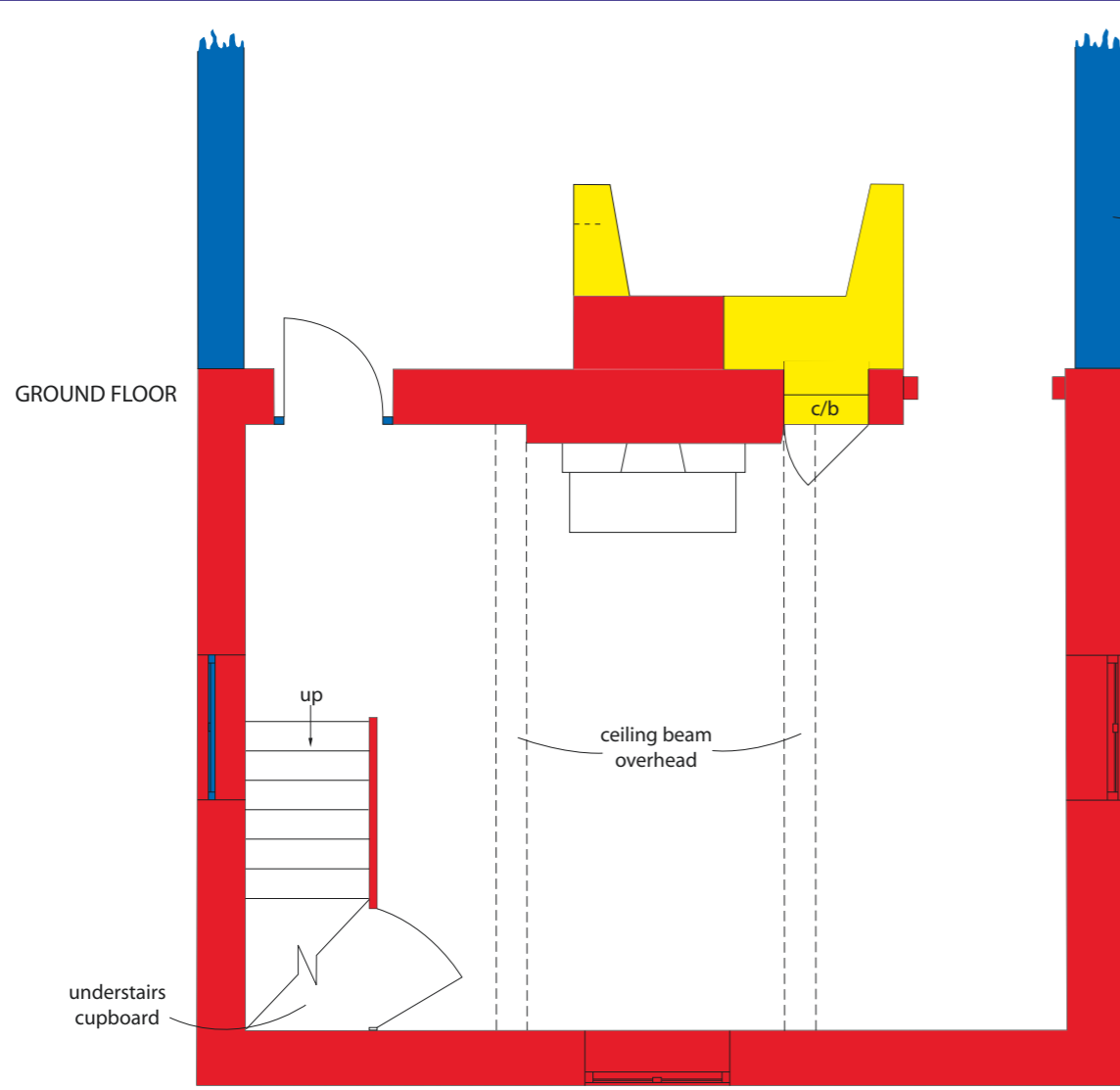


HER sites in the vicinity

Figure 2

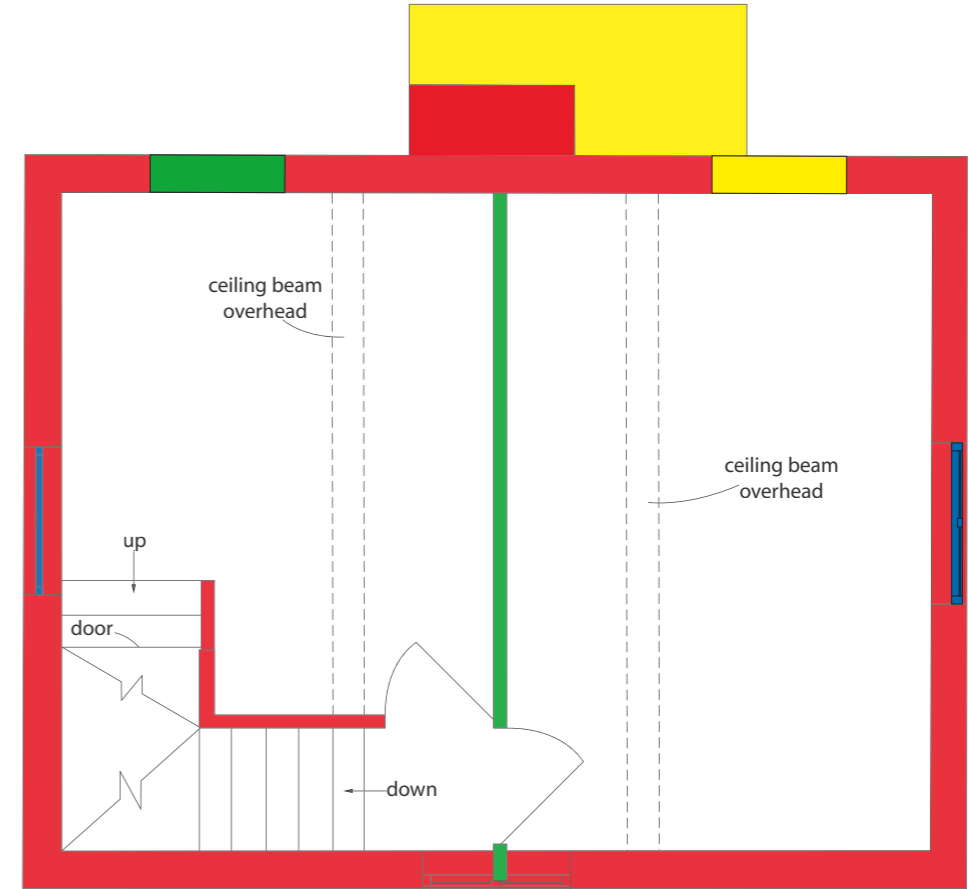


GROUND FLOOR



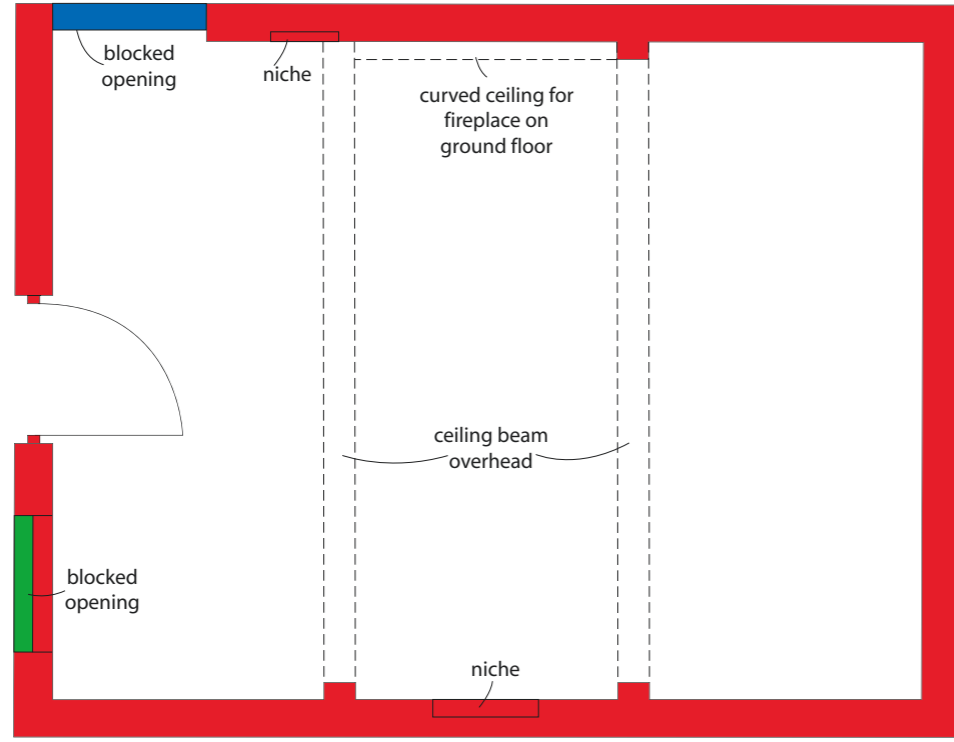
footprint of 1960s/70s extension now demolished

FIRST FLOOR

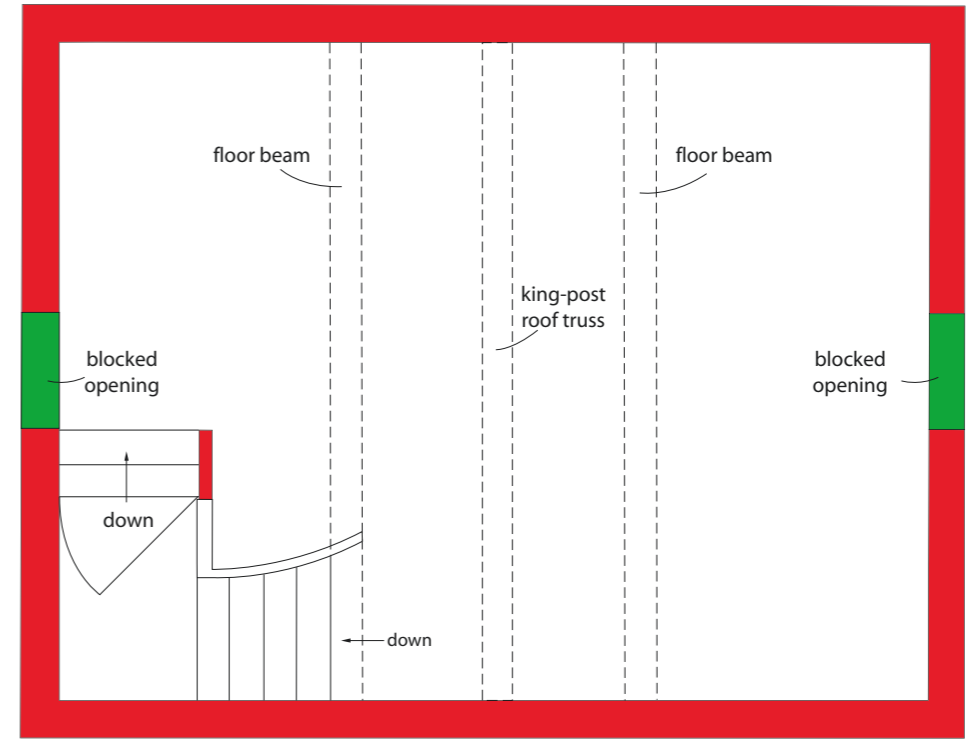


- early 18th century
- late 18th century
- mid 19th century
- mid-late 20th century

CELLAR

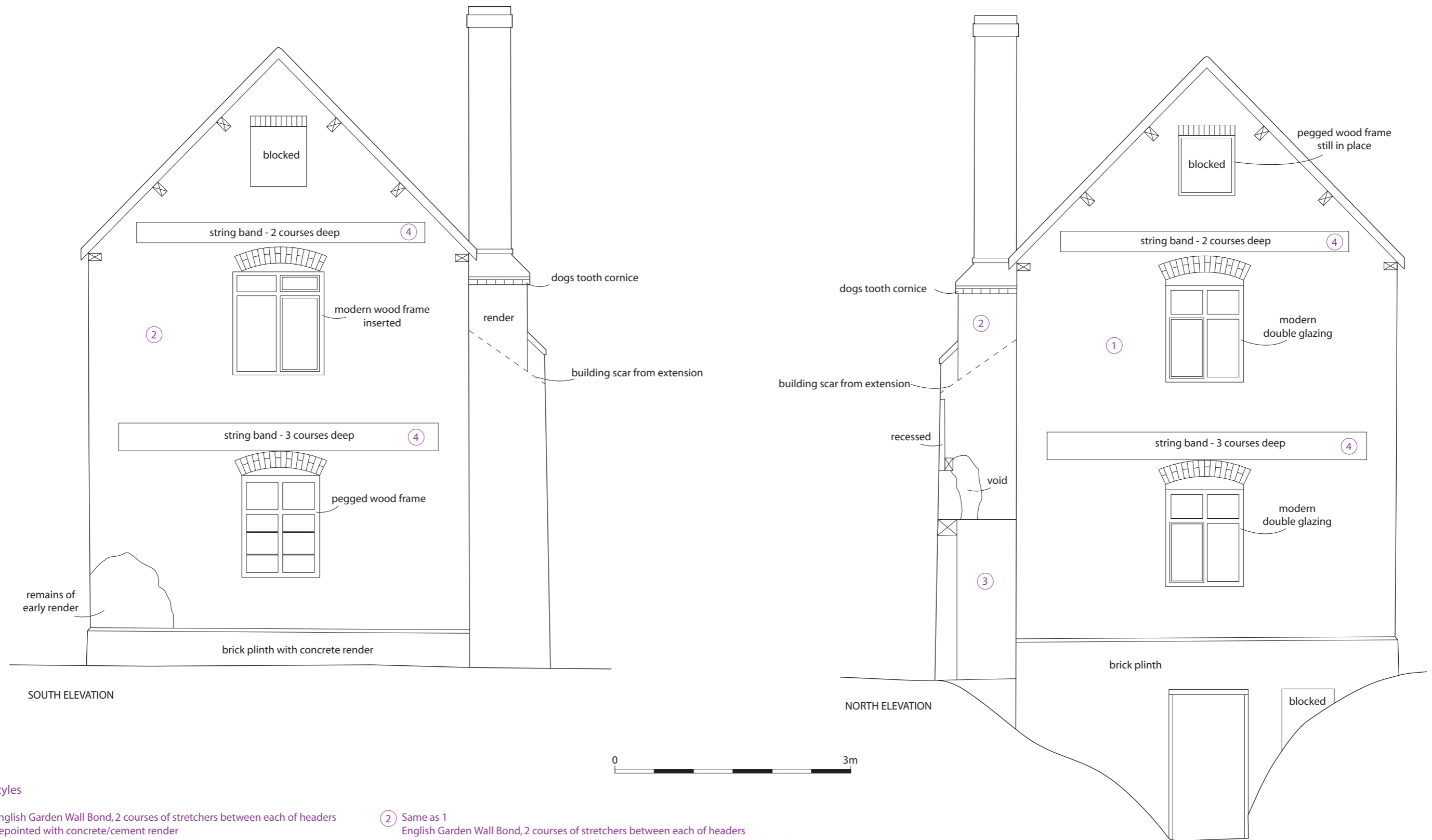


SECOND FLOOR



Floor plans of Orchard Cottage

Figure 3

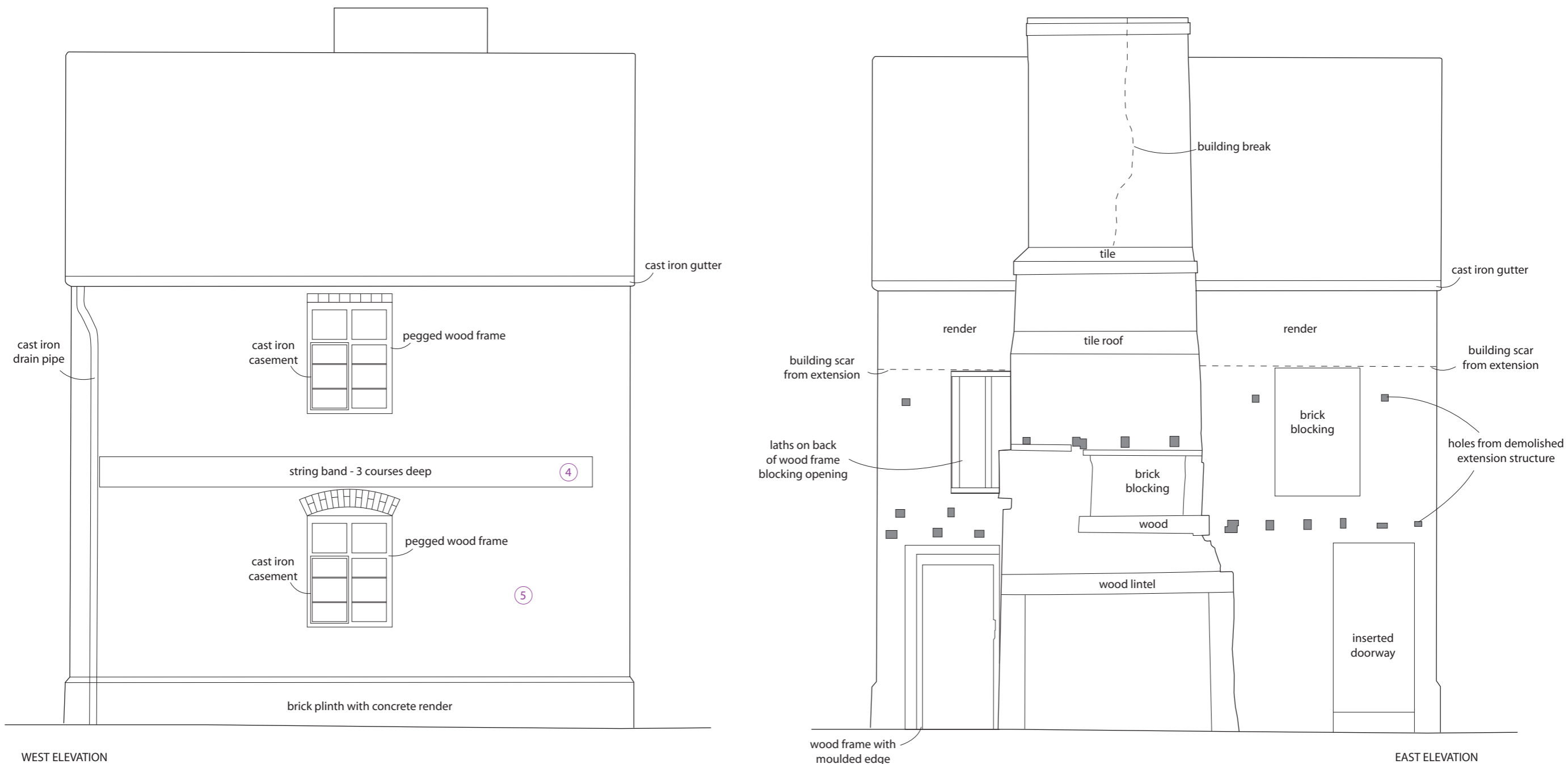


Brick styles

- ① English Garden Wall Bond, 2 courses of stretchers between each of headers
Repointed with concrete/cement render
Mould made with grass and straw marks
9 1/2" x 4 1/2" x 2 3/8" - 2 1/2", depth of 4 courses 11 1/4"
- ② Same as 1
English Garden Wall Bond, 2 courses of stretchers between each of headers
Original bright white lime mortar with buff sand, grog, charcoal and small pebble inclusions
Mould made with grass and straw marks
9 1/2" x 4 1/2" x 2 3/8" - 2 1/2", depth of 4 courses 11 1/4"
- ③ Same as 1 and 2 but reused here
Bricks set on edge
Set in dark brown, hard, sand, cement mortar
9 1/2" x 4 1/2" x 2 3/8"
- ④ Same as 1 and 2 but coursed in Flemish Bond

North and South elevations of Orchard Cottage

Figure 4



Brick styles

④ Same as 1 and 2 but coursed in Flemish Bond

⑤ Same as 1 and 2
 English Garden Wall Bond, 2 courses of stretchers between each of headers
 Repointed with concrete/cement render below string band, bright white mortar above it
 Mould made with grass and straw marks
 9 1/2" x 4 1/2" x 2 3/8" - 2 1/2", depth of 4 courses 11 1/4"

East and West elevations of Orchard Cottage

Figure 5

Plates



Plate 1: Orchard Cottage from the north west



Plate 2: Orchard Cottage in July 2010 from south west (photograph courtesy of Mrs R Ayres)



Plate 3: Chimney stack on east elevation



Plate 4: Segmental arched cross window



Plate 5: Casement window



Plate 6: Turnbuckle catch



Plate 7: hooked window stay



Plate 8: Horizontal brick bands



Plate 9: West elevation of Orchard Cottage from the north west



Plate 10: Bead moulding around original door



Plate 11: Cellar interior showing positions of drains in dips in floor



Plate 12: Ground floor interior showing chimney breast, from the north west



Plate 13: Stairs to first floor from the east



Plate 14: Blocked taking-in doors on first floor of cottage, east elevation



Plate 15: Stairs to roof space from first floor



Plate 16: Blocked roof space window on south elevation



Plate 17: Top of east elevation chimney stack, showing extension on the left (redder bricks)



Plate 18: Small cupboard beside fireplace, possible bread oven

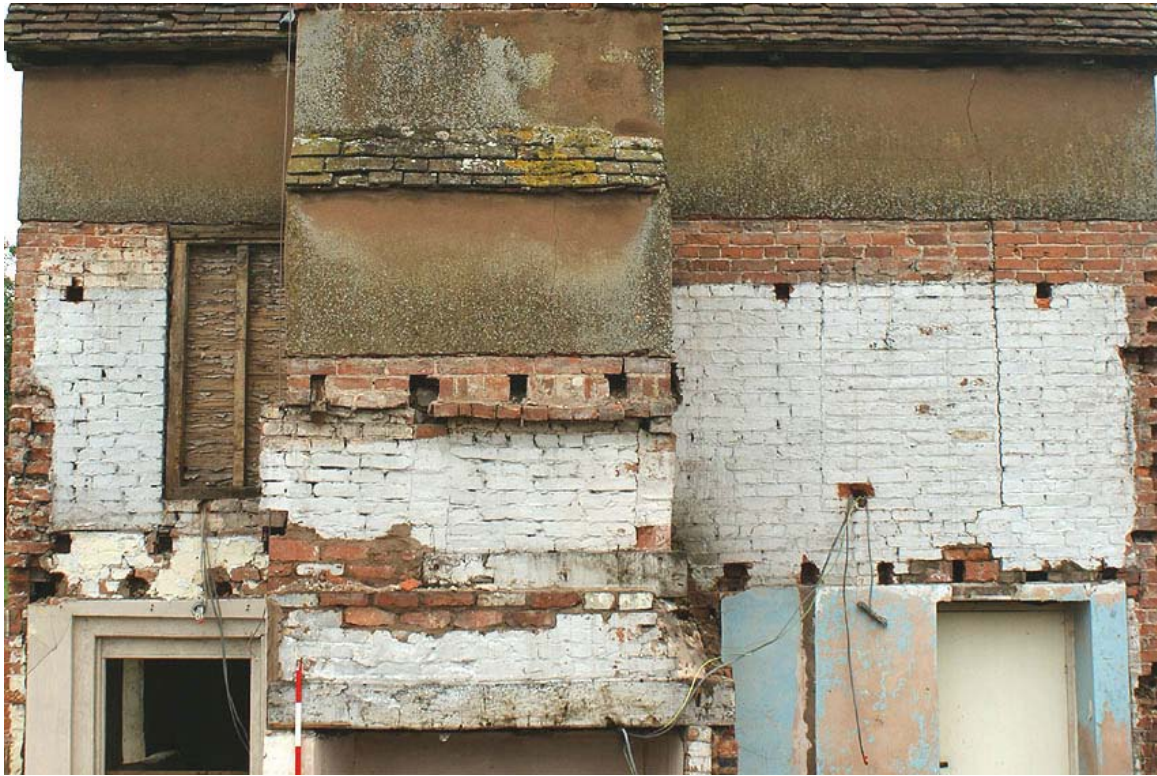


Plate 19: Chimney with blocked taking-in door to left (south)



Plate 20: Blocked taking-in door partially behind chimney



Plate 21: First floor inserted 19th century partition



Plate 22: First floor window divided by partition



Plate 23: First floor blocked taking-in door



Plate 24: Blocked roof space window



Plate 25: Blocked cellar, stable, window



Plate 26: Blocked opening in cellar, former position of cellar access



Plate 26: New doorway for cottage with blocked cellar opening below



Plate 28: Modern glazing on north elevation of cottage

Appendix 1 HER and historical information

Table 1: Historic Environment Records (Bold indicates the building recorded, italics indicate related records)

HER no	Name	NGR	Type	Date	Description
WSM 31999	NE of Church Lane Cottage, Rochford	SO 6320 6787	Earthworks	Medieval	Rectangular formation of ditches and house platforms.
WSM 32236	Rapid survey of sites in Tenbury area	SO 6292 6855	Activity	Prehistory, Medieval, Post medieval	Rapids survey of 16 sites in the Tenbury area. Carried out in 2002 consisting of photographs and sketch plans.
WSM 36962	The Grove, Lower Rochford	SO 6393 6770	House	17 th century	Grade II listed house and adjoining outbuilding of 17 th C date with mid 19 th and 20 th C alterations.
<i>WSM 36963</i>	<i>Lower House Farm, Lower Rochford</i>	<i>SO 6373 6805</i>	<i>Malthouse, Hop kilns</i>	<i>19th C</i>	<i>Grade II listed mid-19th C malthouse and hop kilns. Drying floors still survive internally</i>
WSM 40583	Orchard Cottage, Lower Rochford	SO 6372 6795	Cottage	Early 18th C	Vernacular brick cottage reminiscent of a former mill. Four storey structure with single cell rooms.

Table 2: Historical Trade Directories

Directory	Date	Publisher	Page	Place	Person	Information
Directory and Gazetteer of the County of Worcestershire	1855	M Billings	118	Rochford	Moore, William	Farmer, Lower House
Directory of Worcestershire	1872	Littlebury	607	Rochford	Moore, William	Farmer, Lower House
Post Office Directory of Worcestershire	1876	E R Kelly	1041	Rochford	Pearson, James	Farmer
					Vincent Wheeler esq, Edward	Lord of the Manor
Directory of Worcestershire	1888	Kelly & Co	1172	Rochford	Pearson, James	Farmer
					Vincent Wheeler esq, Edward	Lord of the Manor
Directory of Worcestershire	1896	Kelly & Co	ix	Rochford	Vashon-Wheeler esq. JP, Edward Vincent	Lord of Manor of Rochford, Newnham Court
			208		Cooke, Thomas Henry	Farmer, Lower House
Directory of Worcestershire	1900	Kelly's Directories Ltd	211	Rochford	Cooke, Thomas Henry	Farmer, hop and fruit grower, Lower House
Directory of Worcestershire	1904	Kelly's Directories Ltd	221	Rochford	Cooke, Thomas Henry	Farmer, hop and fruit grower, Lower House
Directory of Worcestershire	1912	Kelly's Directories Ltd	234	Rochford	Cooke, Thomas Henry	Farmer and hop grower, Lower House
Directory of Worcestershire	1928	A Lindsay Kelly	240	Rochford	Adams, Percy	Farmer and hop grower, The Lower House
Directory of Worcestershire	1932	Kelly's Directories Ltd	241	Rochford	Adams, Percy	Farmer and hop grower, The Lower House
Directory of Worcestershire	1940	Kelly's Directories Ltd	243	Rochford	Adams, Thomas Percy	Farmer and hop grower, The Lower House

Table 3: Census Information

Year	Address	Name	Status	Age	Occupation	Other info
1841	Solomon's Cottage, Rochford	William Farmer	Head	55	Agricultural Labourer	-
		Sarah Farmer	Wife	45	-	-
		Charles Farmer	Son	7	-	-
	Newnham Court, Knighton upon Teme	Vincent W Wheeler	Head	50	Lord	With 11 live-in servants
		Frances Wheeler	Wife	45	-	-
		Mary Wheeler	Daughter	13	-	-
	Edward V Wheeler	Son	10	-	-	
1851	Solomon's Cottage, Rochford	John Thomas	Head	45	Farm Labourer	-
		Ales. Thomas	Wife	55	-	-
		John Thomas	Son	16	-	-
	Newnham Court, Knighton upon Teme	Vincent Wood Wheeler	Head	64	Gent. Farming 240 acres = 6 labourers	With 10 live-in servants
1861	Solomon's,	William Owell	Head	35	Agricultural Labourer	

	Rochford	Mary Owell	Wife	26	-	-
		William Owell	Son	3	-	-
		Francies Owell	Son	1	-	-
		John Cooke	Nephew	12	Agricultural Labourer	-
		Hanna Element	Boarder	60		-
		William Owell	Father	58	Agricultural Labourer	-
	Newnham Court, Knighton upon Teme	Francis Wheeler	Widow	69	Lady	With 9 live-in servants
1871	Lower House Cottage, Rochford	James Paget	Head	42	Agricultural Labourer, Waggoneer	-
		Mary Paget	Wife	32	-	-
		Rosana Paget	Daughter	10	-	-
		Nathaniel Paget	Son	7	-	-
		Elizabeth Paget	Daughter	4	-	-
		Mary Ann Paget	Daughter	1	-	-
	Lower House, Rochford	William Moore	Head	54	Farmer of 218 acres	Employing 4 men, 1 boy, 4 women
		Selina A Moore	Daughter	23	-	-
		Amelia Moore	Daughter	21	-	-
		Frederick Moore	Son	9	Scholar	-
	Newnham Court, Knighton upon Teme	Frances Wheeler	Widow	80		With 6 live-in servants
	1881	Lower House, Rochford	James T Pearson	Head	32	Farmer of 180 acres
Sarah A Pearson			Sister	20	-	-
1891	Lower House, Rochford	Thomas H Cooke	Head	30	Farmer	With housekeeper
	Newnham Court, Knighton on Teme	James V Wheeler	Brother	29	Barrister	With 6 live-in servants
1901	Lower Rochford [Orchard Cottage]	Alfred Howells	Head	42	Waggoneer on farm	-
		Mary Howells	Wife	42	-	-
		Mary L Howells	Daughter	11	-	-
		Edith F Howells	Daughter	9	-	-
		Emily H Howells	Daughter	6	-	-
		Edith M Howells	Gr. Daughr	3	-	-
	Newnham Court, Knighton on Teme	Thomas H Cooke	Head	40	Farmer	Employer
		Mary C Cooke	Wife	37	-	-
		Dorcas Cooke	Daughter	4	-	-
		Nora Cooke	Daughter	7 ms	-	-

Appendix 2 The archive

The archive consists of:

- 2 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 4 Photographic records AS3
- 147 Digital photographs
- 1 Building record forms AS43
- 4 Scale drawings
- 1 Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ
Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416
