

HISTORIC BUILDING  
RECORDING  
AT TACK FARM,  
HEWELL LANE, TUTNALL AND  
COBLEY, WORCESTERSHIRE

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## **Historic building recording at Tack Farm, Hewell Lane, Tutnall and Copley, Redditch, Worcestershire**

**Shona Robson-Glyde and Anna Deeks**

### **Part 1 Project summary**

A historic building recording project was undertaken at Tack Farm, Hewell Lane, Tutnall and Copley, Worcestershire (National Grid reference SP 0120 6780). It was undertaken on behalf of Chandler Homes, who intend to convert existing redundant agricultural buildings into ten residential units with garaging and parking provisions for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to document and analyse the existing buildings in order to create a photographic and written record, as well as providing information on the dynamics of the farm Unit, and how the functions of the various buildings interact with other elements of the farm.

The project resulted in a comprehensive photographic and written archive of the extant farm buildings prior to development, and identified several phases within the complex spanning from the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In addition a number of agricultural functions were identified providing a good indication of the former uses of various buildings and how these individual elements integrated into the working farm as a whole.

Tack Farm is a good representation of an 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Worcestershire farm. The development of the farm can be identified through the functions of the buildings, which reflect the advances of agrarian technology during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The large brick threshing barns are typical of the period and can be seen throughout Worcestershire in this form.

## Part 2 Detailed report

### 1. Background

#### 1.1 Reasons for the project

A historic building recording project was undertaken at Tack Farm, Hewell Lane, Tutnall and Cobley, Worcestershire (National Grid reference SP 0120 6780; Fig 1) on behalf of Chandler Homes. Chandler Homes intend to convert existing redundant agricultural buildings into ten residential Units with garaging and parking provisions and have submitted a planning application to Bromsgrove District Council (reference B/03/0072), who consider that a site of archaeological interest may be affected (WSM 32159).

#### 1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IFA 1999). The project also conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (HEAS 2003a) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2003b).

#### 1.3 Aims

The aims of the historic building recording were to document and analyse the existing buildings in order to create a photographic and written record, as well as providing information on the dynamics of the farm Unit, and how the functions of the various buildings interact with other elements of the farm.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition the following sources were also consulted:

#### *Cartographic sources*

- A map of the Parish of Tardebigge, 1839 (WCRO ref BA 1572 s760:564.1)
- 1885 Ordnance Survey map, sheet number XXIII.6. 1:2500
- 1904 Ordnance Survey map, sheet number XXIII.6. 1:2500
- 1927 Ordnance Survey map, sheet number XXIII.6. 1:2500

#### *Documentary sources*

- Tithe commutation for the Parish of Tardebigge, 1839. (WCRO ref BA 1572 s760:564.1)
- Cook, M 2002
- Fagan, L and Jackson, R 1994
- Fagan, L 1994

- Robson-Glyde, S 2001

## 2.2 Building recording

The project conformed to the specification for a photographic/level 1 survey as defined by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME 1996).

## 2.3 The methods in retrospect

Access to the buildings was entirely unimpeded and as such the methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

## 3. Topographical and archaeological context

### 3.1 Topographical background

The site is located immediately north of the Tutnall and Cobley parish boundary, on the north-west outskirts of Redditch (Fig 1). The farm is bounded by the Bromsgrove Gighway to the south-west and surrounded by permanent pasture fields with a disused sand quarry pit to the north-east. The land to the south east of Tack Farm is densely developed with numerous modern housing estates; as such the immediate environs of Tack Farm comprise a surviving pocket of agricultural land between Redditch and Bromsgrove with Oxstalls Farm to the east and Paper Mill Cottages to the north.

The 1885 first edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 2) shows the farmhouse and outbuildings. The main footprint of these outbuildings is broadly similar to the current plan with the exception of Units 8 and 5, which are not present at this time. In addition Units 4 and 3 are joined and Unit 1 forms a continuous range with Units 2 and 3. The map also shows a small building running east-north-east from the junction of Units 7 and 10 and a range running south-west to north-east along the farms south-west boundary. To the east of this a 'U' shaped range is present, of which only Unit 6 remains extant today. The area to the north-east is not occupied by any buildings but a rectangular area is demarcated from the surrounding field possibly indicative of a paddock.

The subsequent edition of the Ordnance Survey dating to 1904 (Fig 3) shows that the footprint of the farm buildings has remained identical with the exception of Unit 8 which continues to north-west following the alignment of Unit 10 and has replaced the smaller building running east-north-east. This footprint remains the same until at least the late 1930 (Fig 4), as such any subsequent alterations which are present in the current layout postdate this period.

### 3.2 Previous archaeological work on the site

The farmhouse at Tack Farm has already been the subject of a building recording project (Cook 2002; WSM 31814), which established that the farmhouse contained three principal phases, the earliest of which predates the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.3 Previous archaeological work on sites in the vicinity

Previous archaeological work has been carried out immediately to the north-east of Tack Farm at Brockhill (WSM 22314; Fagan and Jackson 1994 and Fagan 1994). The assessment and subsequent evaluation identified a limited range of undated archaeological features relating to water management comprising a dam, several canalised water channels and some associated platforms. In addition the evaluation revealed evidence of charcoal burning, a number of 2<sup>nd</sup> World War defensive features and confirmed the presence of post-medieval

fishpond, previously identified through the 1840 Tardebigge tithe apportionment, which lists the field as 'Fish Pool Piece' (WRO ref BA 1572 s760:564.1; WSM 21). In addition a late 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse and 17<sup>th</sup> century barn at Birchensale Farm (WSM 9935) have also been the subject of previous archaeological work (Robson-Glyde, S 2001; WSM 29083).

#### 4. **Description**

A plan of the buildings recorded is provided in Figure 5 showing the location and direction of the photographs reproduced in this report (Plates i-xx). In addition a phased plan of the buildings is provided in Figure 6.

##### 4.1 **General description (Fig 5)**

The main farm buildings (Units 2, 3, 7, 8, 9 and 10) are arranged in a U shaped plan composed of two long ranges running north-east to south-west (Units 2 and 3) and north to south (Units 8, 9 and 10) bridged by a further range running north-west to south-east (Unit 7). This main set of ranges is flanked by Unit 1 to the south-west, to the north-east by Unit 4, to the south-east by Unit 6 and to the north-east by Unit 5.

##### 4.1.1 **Stable block (Unit 1; Fig 5; Plates i and ii)**

A single storey building with 'L' shaped plan comprising two cells, the lesser of which abuts the south-west boundary wall and appears to be a later addition running south-east from main body of the building. The building is constructed of bricks measuring 9" x 2.75" x 4.25" coursed in Flemish stretcher bond with dentilated eaves and a flat tiled gabled roof supported by three king post trusses. The main south-east elevation (Plate i) contains one original doorway with four blue sandstone blocks inserted into the brickwork of the edges and a semi-circular arch. In addition are three inserted door openings all with flat wooden lintels. One of these is clearly inserted into a former window opening and the remains of flat segmental relieving arch remain extant. The north-west elevation contains an inserted centrally placed door opening with flat segmental arch, flanked by four narrow elongated windows positioned directly below the eaves. The north-east gable end contains an inserted window with flat segmental arch on the ground floor and a tall opening within the loft area (Plate ii). Closers along north-west edge of this opening indicate that it is also a later addition. The smaller cell at the south-west extent of the building contains a door opening in the north-east elevation and a window opening in the south-east elevation, both openings have flat segmental arches.

Internally the floor of the main cell is brick laid in stretcher courses with evidence of a partition wall formerly dividing the north-east end of the building. The floor of the smaller cell is concrete.

##### 4.1.2 **Granary, Threshing barns and Pigeon loft (Units 2 and 3; Fig 5; Plates iii- v)**

These buildings form an 'L' shaped plan comprising five cells, four of which are the main north-east to south-west aligned range (Units 2 and 3) with a single storey fifth cell running north-west at the north-east end (Unit 3). In addition a long single celled stable block abuts the south-east elevation. The building is built using bricks measuring 8.5-9" x 2.5" x 4.25" coursed in Flemish stretcher bond with dentilated eaves along the two storey main range (Plate iii and iv). The north-west facing elevation contains pierced brickwork which is coursed in English Garden Wall with piercing on the header courses. This piercing is also evident on what is now the south-west internal elevation Unit 2 indicating that this was formerly an external wall, the piercings are now blocked. The buildings have a gabled roof with flat tiles extended to the south-east to cover the single storey 'lean-to' stable block. The roof is supported by four composite trusses within the main range and by mono-pitch trusses



within 'lean-to'. Ventilation piercings in what is now the north-west internal elevation of Unit 3 indicate that it was formerly an external elevation.

The north-west facing elevation of the main range contains three window openings on the ground floor, two of which are rectangular with segmental flat brick arches with the third being square with flat wooden lintel. A fourth window opening with flat segmental arch is present on the first floor. Door openings are present at the south-west and north-east ends of the elevation providing access to Units 2 and 3 respectively. At the junction of the two units is a large rectangular open drift-way, which is also present on the opposite elevation (south-east facing) within a projecting gabled porch. The south-west gable end shows the shadow of a former single storey gable, evidently the original end of what is now a separate building, the stable block (Unit 1; Plate v). The gable also contains openings relating to the use of the loft space as a pigeon loft. Internally the floor is composed of bricks laid in rows of stretchers.

The 'lean-to' stable block contains the remains of a trough running along the north-west wall.

#### 4.1.3 **Store (Unit 4; Fig 5; Plates vi-vii)**

An 'L' shaped single storey brick structure, comprising three cells, coursed in Flemish stretcher bond with the exception of the north-west elevation which is randomly coursed and built up from a stone plinth. The north-west elevation is also distinct due to its brickwork external buttress and dog tooth dentilated eaves (Plate vi). These features were also observed on the internal elevation of the south-eastern cell of the building which suggests that these two elevations represents the only extant elements of an earlier phase. The joint between the north-west and north-east elevation (Plate vii) clearly demonstrates the relationship inferred from structural features. The remaining elevations have been identified as three further phases of 19<sup>th</sup> century rebuilding. The earliest of these, dating to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, is the southern half of the north-east elevation, followed by the remaining north-east elevation, the south-west elevation and the open south-east elevation which are all of late 19<sup>th</sup> date. Two elevations have been built using re-used brick (the south-east internal and external elevations of the south-east cell), as such it is not possible to state with any certainty the date of their construction.

The gabled roof is supported by four king post trusses in the north-west cell and one kingpost truss with clear carpenters marks in the south-east cell. Openings comprise rectangular flat headed door openings in the north-east and south-west elevations and two square window openings with 6 casement metal frames in the north-west elevation.

#### 4.1.4 **Shelter shed (Unit 5; Fig 5; Plates viii-ix)**

A single celled rectangular structure aligned north-west to south-east. The building is open to south-west with four brick piers forming the elevation, the piers support the wall plate and four trusses which in turn support a gable flat tile roof. The ground floor of the north-east elevation and north-west gable are brick built constructed with handmade bricks measuring 9" x 3" x 4.5", coursed in Flemish garden wall. The gables are clad in corrugated sheet metal. The north-east facing elevation contains a single door opening at the northern end of the building. The floor is of concrete.

#### 4.1.5 **Stable and hay loft (Unit 6; Fig 5; Plates x-xi)**

A single celled brick rectangular structure aligned north-west to south-east. The building is constructed with handmade bricks measuring 8.5" x 2.5" x 4", coursed in Flemish garden wall with dogtooth dentilated eaves and a gabled flat tile roof supported by four queen post trusses. Openings in the north-east elevation comprise four small square windows with wooden lintels and a rectangular window opening with flat segmental arch at the south-east end. The south-west elevation contains three door openings, two of which are stable doors.

all have flat segmental arches. Small inserted rectangular windows are present at either end of the elevation, flanking the door openings.

The remains of a gabled shelter shed are attached to the north-east elevation, comprising timber uprights and a brick elevation running north-east, supporting two king post trusses, purlins and a ridge board. Internally the ground floor has a concrete floor and a first floor loft area accessible from both gable end of the building.

#### 4.1.6 **Threshing barn (Unit 7; Figure 5: Plates xii-xiii)**

A single celled brick rectangular structure aligned north-west to south-east, adjoining another threshing barn (Unit 3) to the north-west and a shelter shed or cow house (Unit 8) to the south-east. The building is constructed with handmade bricks measuring 9" x 2.25" x 4.25", coursed in Flemish garden wall with dentilated eaves and a gabled flat tile roof supported by four queen post trusses. At the north-east elevation 12 courses of a stone plinth are visible underpinning the brickwork, and are clearly abutted by the shelter shed (Unit 8) to the south-east. The brickwork of the south-east facing gable end contains ventilation piercings on every eighth course, reflecting the units function as a threshing barn. Openings in the yardside south-west facing elevation comprise a wide drift-way door with a flat segmental arch and a single broad rectangular opening with flat lintel, which formerly provided access to the modern built barn to the south-west. The north-east facing elevation contains the corresponding driftway to that of the opposing elevation and three rectangular window openings of various dimensions, all with flat segmental arches. Internally the floor is now concrete but is underlain by two phases of brick flooring (exposed during re-development).

#### 4.1.7 **Shelter shed or cow house (Unit 8; Figure 5; Plates xiv-xvi)**

The shelter shed or cow house has two distinct phases, the earliest of these is a two storey single celled brick structure which runs eastwards from the eastern end of the threshing barn (Unit 7). The building is coursed in English garden wall with decorative bands of over fired bricks on the header courses, the bricks measure 9" x 3" x 4". Two king post and collar trusses support the roof, which is gabled and houses flat tiles. Openings in the south-east gable end comprise a wide drift-way with a flat wooden lintel, over which on the first floor are three rectangular window openings with flat segmental arches and above this a circular window with metal frame which sits central to the gables apex. Internally the flooring is concrete.

The later phase of the building abuts the north-east elevation of the principal phase, and comprises a single storey rectangular building running south-west to north-east. The building is constructed with machine made bricks measuring 8.75 - 9" x 2.75" x 4.25 - 4.5" coursed in English garden wall and also has decorative bands of over fired bricks on the header courses. Four king post trusses support the roof, which is gabled and houses flat tiles. The south-east facing elevation is principally composed of five brick piers within which are three areas of brickwork beneath broad square openings, originally there would have been a forth but the infill brickwork has been removed to create a wide opening. In addition is a narrow tall doorway positioned central to the elevation. The north-east gable end contains a single door opening with a flat wooden lintel and the elevation is abutted by a single celled flat roof structure constructed of machine made bricks measuring 8.75" x 2.75" x 4.25" coursed in stretcher bond.

#### 4.1.8 **? Shelter shed (Unit 9; Figure 5; Plates xvii-xi)**

The building has been badly fire damaged however it fundamental structural characteristics remain extant. The building is a single celled two storey brick structure, aligned north to south abutting the southern end of Unit 10, and is constructed of hand made bricks measuring 8.5" x 2.5" x 4.25" coursed in English garden wall with dentilated eaves and the remains of a flat tiles gabled roof. Underpinning the northern elevation are stone foundations and a six

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course brick plinth which projects from the face of the main elevation by 56mm. The roof is supported by three queen post trusses.

Openings in the south-east facing elevation comprise two rectangular window openings with flat segmental arches, a wide rectangular door opening with a flat wooden lintel and a blocked doorway with a flat segmental arch. The south-west gable contains two window openings, on the first floor this is original and complete with a flat segmental arch, beneath this the opening on the ground floor has been inserted into the blocking of a wider opening, former doorway, with flat segmental arch. The north-west elevation contains a door opening at either end of the elevation, at the south-west end this consists of a rectangular stable door inserted into the blocking of a wider opening with a flat wooden lintel and at the north-east end a rectangular opening with wooden frame which also appears to have been inserted. In addition to this a long rectangular opening running from the top of the gables to midway down the ground floor is partly open but has been blocked by 7 course of modern machine made bricks. The north-east gable also contains a small square window opening on the first floor. Internally the floor is concrete, but no further observations could be made due to the instability of the roof structure.

#### 4.1.9 **Shelter shed or cow house (Unit 10; Figure 5; Plates xvi, xix-xx)**

The building is a single celled two storey brick structure, aligned north to south abutting the southern elevation of Unit 8. The roof is gabled and houses flat tiles and is supported by three queen post trusses. The south-east facing elevation is constructed of machine made bricks measuring 8.5" x 2.5" x 4.25" coursed in English garden wall with decorative bands of over fired bricks on the header courses and contains three large square openings which sit between the brick piers which form the main element of the elevation. In addition to this is a wide 'door' opening, which has been formed by the removal of one pier. The north-east-facing elevation contains at least two phases. The earliest phase forms the lower half of the elevation up to the base of the blocked window openings and is composed of bricks measuring 9" x 3" x 4" coursed in English garden wall, whilst the upper element comprises brick piers coursed in English bond with square window openings. The openings of this structure indicate that it functioned as a cow house or shelter shed.

## 5. **Discussion**

### 5.1 **Phase 1 - Mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century**

The earliest phase of the farm buildings is represented by a threshing barn (Unit 7). The barn was constructed during the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century and would have originally been rectangular in plan comprising three bays and stood alone rather than within the range of buildings it is now flanked by. The building has been assigned to this phase on the basis of its coursing and brick form and size, which are both indicative of a construction date of the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The original function of the building (threshing) is reflected in the presence of ventilation piercings in the south-east facing gable end and the substantial drift ways on the south-west facing yard side elevation.

### 5.2 **Phase 2 - Late 18<sup>th</sup> century**

Three buildings have been assigned to this period, the probable shelter shed (Unit 9), the stable and hayloft (Unit 6) and the north-east end of threshing barn (Unit 3). The use of handmade bricks and their dimensions and coursing indicates an 18<sup>th</sup> century date, however as the southern end of Unit 3 abuts the north-west end of Unit 7 it must post-date it and has been assigned to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Ventilation piercings in what is now the north-west internal elevation of this building indicate that it was formerly an external elevation. Furthermore this indicates that only the south-east cell which abuts Unit 7 is of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The presence of piercings indicates that the barn was also used for either

threshing or storage reflecting an increase in the yield of the farm necessitating greater storage facility.

The brickwork and coursing of the probable shelter shed (Unit 9) is also typical of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, however evidence of its original function was less clear due to the impact of fire damage. However given its size and location within the farmyard it would seem likely to have acted as a shelter shed and latterly as a machine store. The stable block with accompanying hayloft (Unit 6) has also been assigned to this period on the basis of its brickwork and coursing. The building was not part of the main farmyard but rather stood to the east with access to a large field (Figure 2) which is likely to have been partially used as a paddock.

### 5.3 **Phase 3 -Early 19<sup>th</sup> century**

In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the south-west cells of the threshing barn (Unit 3) were added to the existing bay, thus increasing the threshing area. The joint between the north-east end of this extension and south-west corner of the earlier threshing barn (Unit 7) demonstrates the sequence of construction and demonstrates the continual growth of the range. The use of this barn as a threshing barn is reflecting in the ventilation piercings of its north-west elevation, and may indicate either an even greater productivity on the farm during this period or a change in function of earlier buildings.

### 5.4 **Phase 4 -Early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century**

Only three extant elevations represent this phase of the farms development, comprising the north-west external and south-east internal elevation of the store (Unit 4) and the north-west facing elevation of the shelter shed or cow house (Unit 10). The two extant elevations of this phase within the store (Unit 4) represent an earlier phase of the building at which time it was a single storey rectangular building and was most likely not open to the south-east. The elevations contain regularly spaced external buttresses and dogtooth dentilated eaves. The function of this building is not certain, however given its setting just out of the main yard area it would seem appropriate to suggest that it was a machine store.

The north-west facing elevation of the shelter shed or cow house (Unit 10) is similar in formation to those of the store (Unit 4) and also has buttresses and irregular coursing. It is possible that this elevation represents the only remaining element of an earlier building which was rebuilt in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, or alternatively it may have formed a boundary wall to the main farmyard, running north from the end of Unit 9.

Also during this period the north-east cell of the granary and threshing barn (Unit 2) was added onto the existing threshing barn (Unit 3), further extending this range. The ventilation piercings were extended across the new north-west elevation indicating that the extension was providing further space for threshing as well as grain storage. The south-west external elevation of this extension also contained piercings which were subsequently blocked by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the range was further extended.

### 5.5 **Phase 5 -Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century**

During the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century the existing cell of the store (Unit 4) was extended by a range running south-east which linked to the north-west elevation of the threshing barn (Unit 3). The extension was used for grain storage. Further extensions were also made at the south-west end of threshing barn (Unit 2), with a two storey single cell followed by a single storey two celled building (now Unit 1) which was built up to the south-west boundary wall. The two storey extension provided stabling space as well as a pigeon loft, with further stabling provided by the single storey extension. At this time the piercings in the former external elevation of Unit 2 were blocked, as a result this cell may have changed function thus necessitating the extra storage space provided by the extension of Unit 4. The layout of the

buildings at this time would have been T shaped, with a long central range formed by the stable block, pigeon loft, granary and threshing barn (Units 1, 2 and 3) running perpendicular to a north-west to south-east range comprising the store, granary, threshing barns and shelter shed or cow house (Units 4, 3 and 70).

The buildings are depicted on the 1885 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance survey map, which shows the stable block (Unit 1) adjoining to the south-west end of the granary and pigeon loft (Unit 2). This indicates that the north-east gable end of the stable was formerly an internal elevation. The map also shows a range along the south-west boundary of the farm suggesting that the smaller lean-to cell formerly continued to the south-east.

Also constructed at this time was the probable shelter shed (Unit 9) which was a stand alone building butted by either a boundary wall running north (now incorporated into the shelter shed or cow house, Unit 10) or a single storey building which has since been replaced by Unit 10.

#### 5.6 **Phase 6 -Late 19<sup>th</sup> century**

Several alterations were carried out at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, comprising the rebuilding of the north-west cell of the store (Unit 4), providing an open frontage to the south-east for machine storage. Extensions were also added to the south-east end of the threshing barn (Unit 7), comprising shelter sheds or cow houses (Units 8 and 10), which also incorporated the existing early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century elevation running north from Unit 9.

This layout is clearly depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 2), which shows an inverted E layout, with several outbuildings to the east that are no longer extant, as well as a range running along the south-west boundary wall and a spur off the east corner of the shelter shed or cow house (Unit 8). By this period the building ranges had expanded to their greatest size, no doubt reflecting an increase in the diversity and productivity of the farm. The main focus of the farm was arable, however provision was also made for stabling and livestock

#### 5.7 **Phase 7 -Early 20<sup>th</sup> century**

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the spur running east off the north-east end of Unit 8 was demolished and a new building erected. The new structure (Unit 8) was built of machine made bricks, unlike its predecessor, but was constructed to match the existing style with decorated coursing as well as flat rectangular openings. The building also functioned as a shelter shed or cow house.

#### 5.8 **Phase 8- Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century**

The range of buildings running along the south-west boundary wall were demolished and a single cell was constructed onto the south-east elevation of the stable block (Unit 1). This new cell employed re-used bricks possibly originating from the earlier range. Alterations were also made separating the stable block (Unit 1) and the granary and pigeon loft (Unit 2) as well as the store (Unit 4) and the granary (Unit 3). The north-west elevation of Unit 3 and south-east elevation of Unit 4 were rebuilt with re-used bricks, presumably originating from earlier buildings within the farm which had been demolished by this time. Also at this time a new shelter shed (Unit 5) was constructed to the north-east of the main farmyard. The building is not present on the 1927 edition Ordnance Survey and as such must postdate this period. The handmade bricks of the north-west elevation are likely to be reused from an earlier building.

## 6. **Publication summary**

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

*A historic building recording project was undertaken at Tack Farm, Hewell Lane, Tutnall and Cobley, Worcestershire (National Grid reference SP 0120 6780). It was undertaken on behalf of Chandler Homes, who intends to convert existing redundant agricultural buildings into ten residential Units with garaging and parking provisions for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to document and analyse the existing buildings in order to create a photographic and written record, as well as providing information on the dynamics of the farm Unit, and how the functions of the various buildings interact with other elements of the farm.*

*The project resulted in a comprehensive photographic and written archive of the extant farm buildings prior to development, and identified several phases within the complex spanning from the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In addition a number of agricultural functions were identified providing a good indication of the former uses of various buildings and how these individual elements integrated into the working farm as a whole.*

*Tack Farm is a good representation of an 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Worcestershire farm. The development of the farm can be identified through the functions of the buildings, which reflect the advances of agrarian technology during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The large brick threshing barns are typical of the period and can be seen throughout Worcestershire in this form.*

## 7. **The archive**

The archive consists of:

2	Fieldwork progress report sheets AS2
2	Photographic record sheets AS3
95	Digital photographs
3	Colour photographic films
3	Black and white photographic films
10	Building record sheets AS43

## 8. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Chandler Homes and Mike Glyde.

## 9. **Personnel**

The fieldwork was led by Shona-Robson Glyde with report preparation and writing by Anna Deeks. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss. Illustration was carried out by Carolyn Hunt.

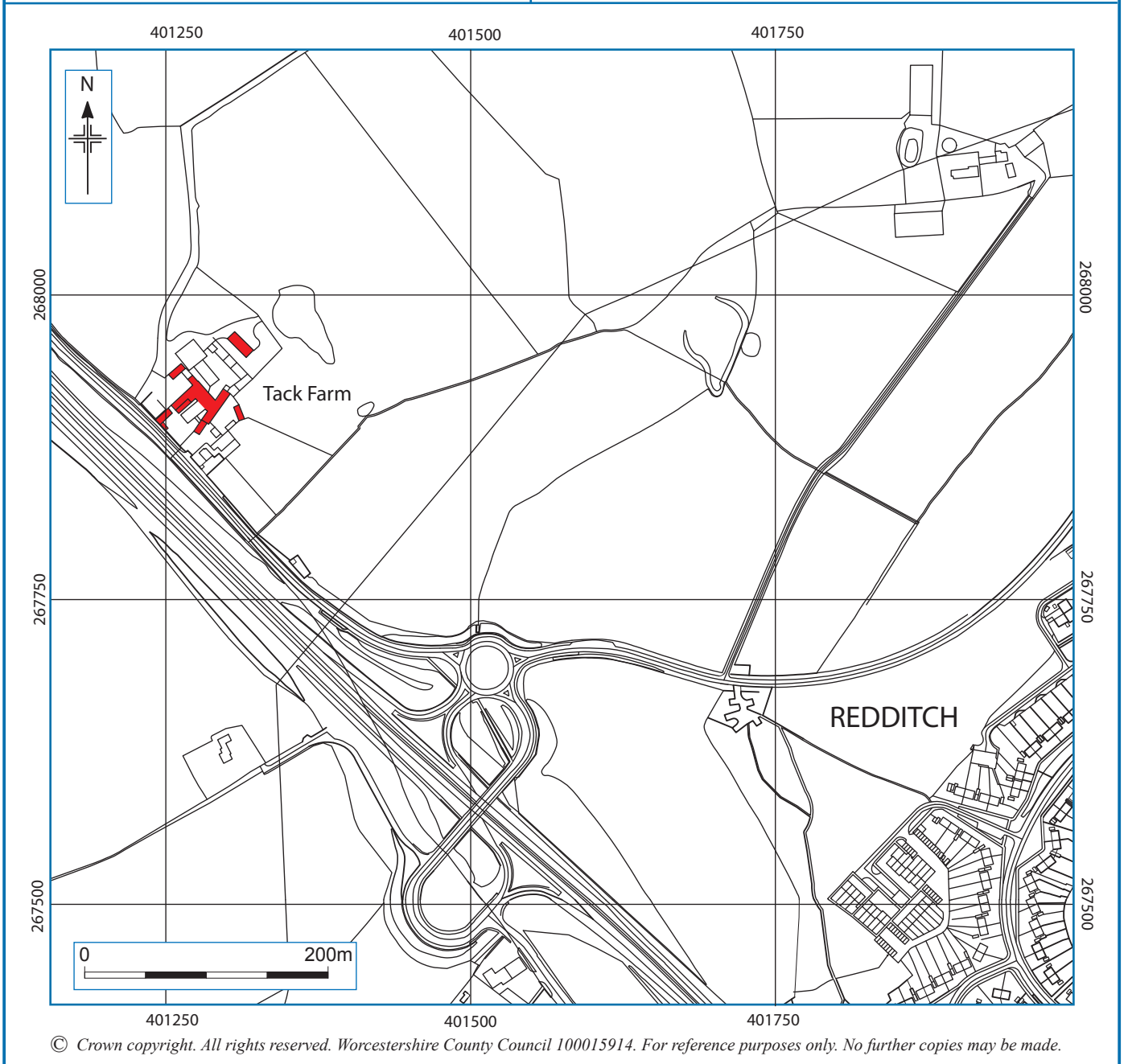
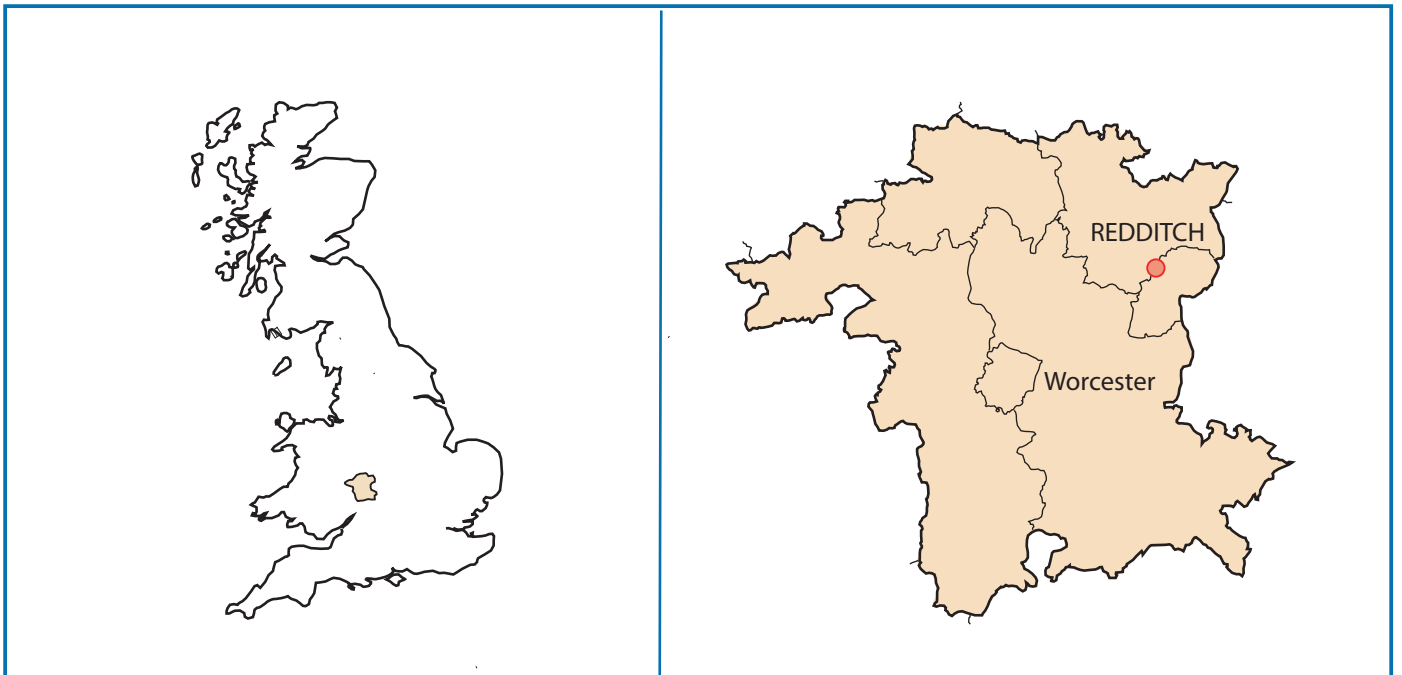
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## 11. Abbreviations

HER	Historic Environment Record
NMR	National Monuments Record.
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record.
WCRO	Worcestershire County Records Office.
WSM	Numbers prefixed with 'WSM' are the primary reference numbers used by the Worcestershire County Historic Environment Record.

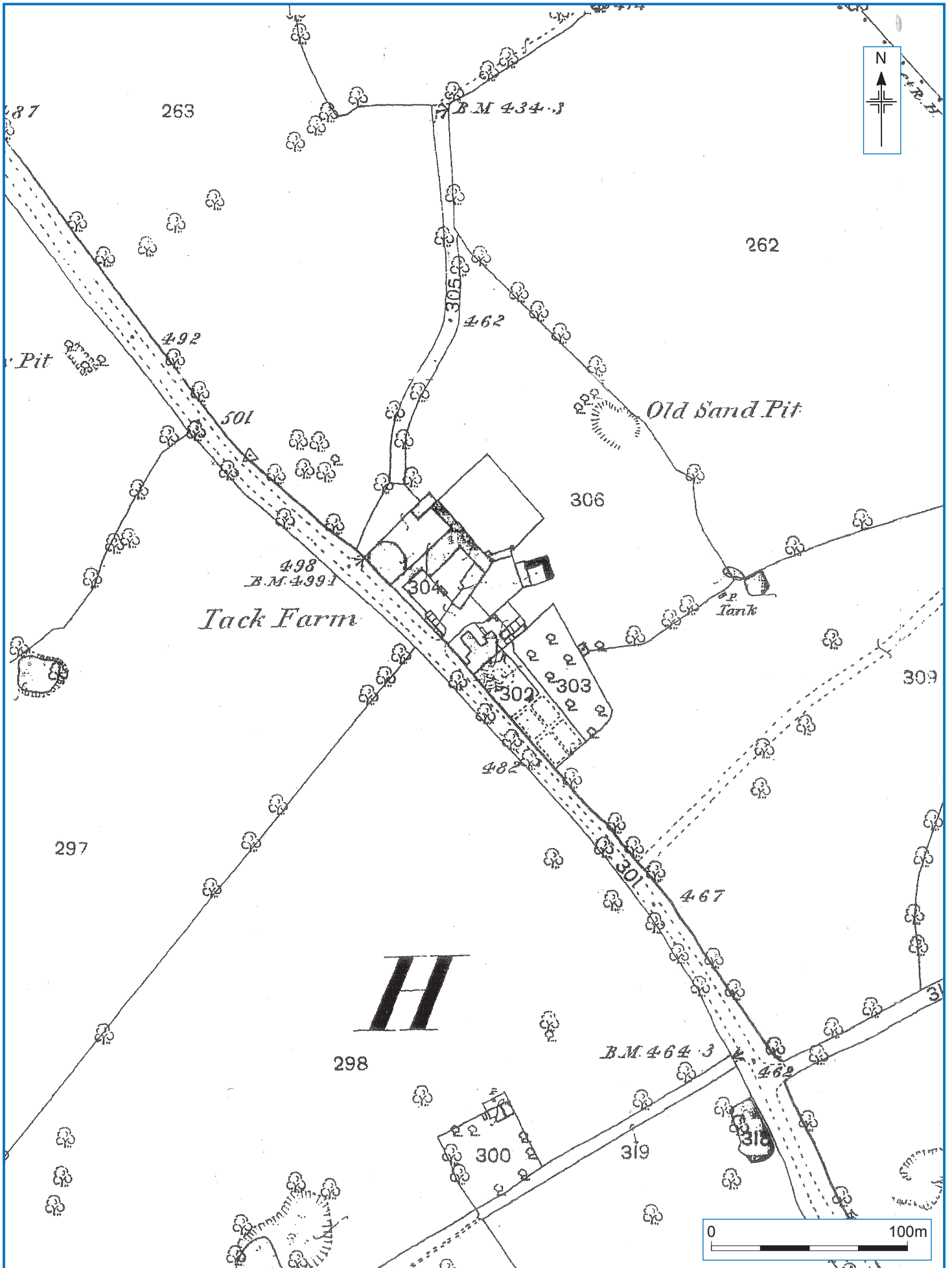


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Location of the site.

Figure 1

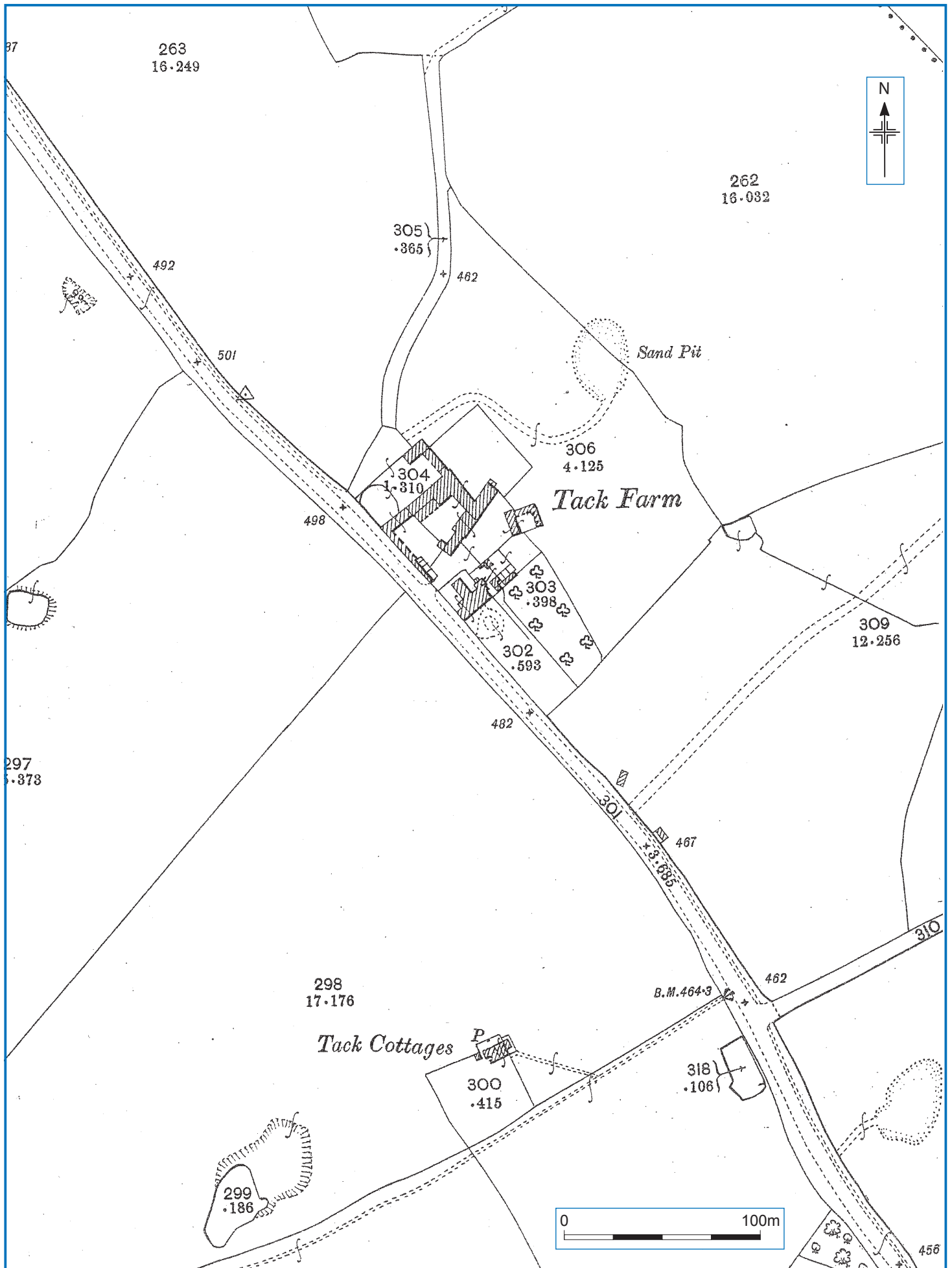




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Extract from 1855-6 Ordnance Survey map, sheet no. xxiii.6 scale 1:2500.

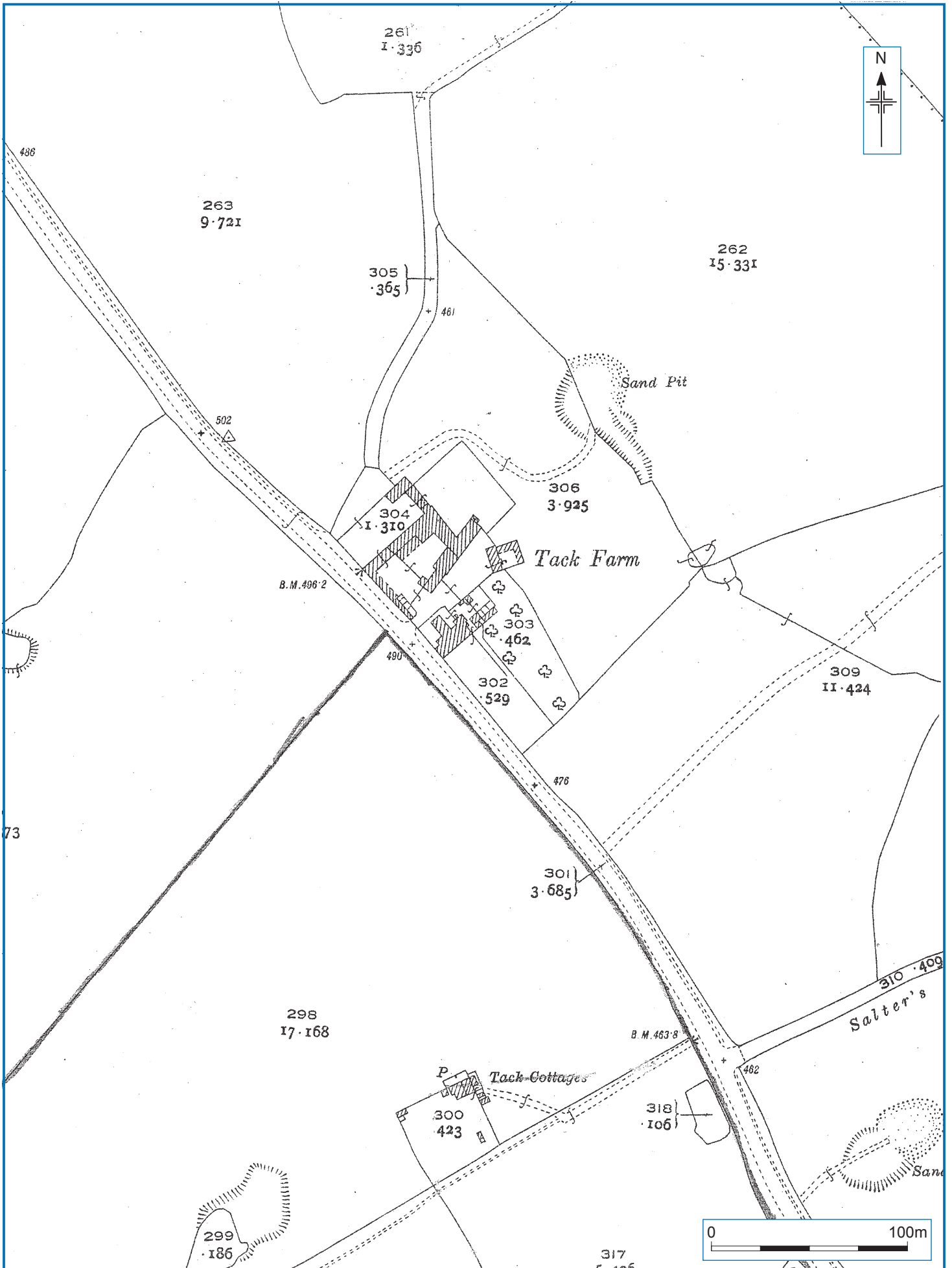
Figure 2



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Extract from 1904 Ordnance Survey map, sheet no. xxiii.6 scale 1:2500.

Figure 3



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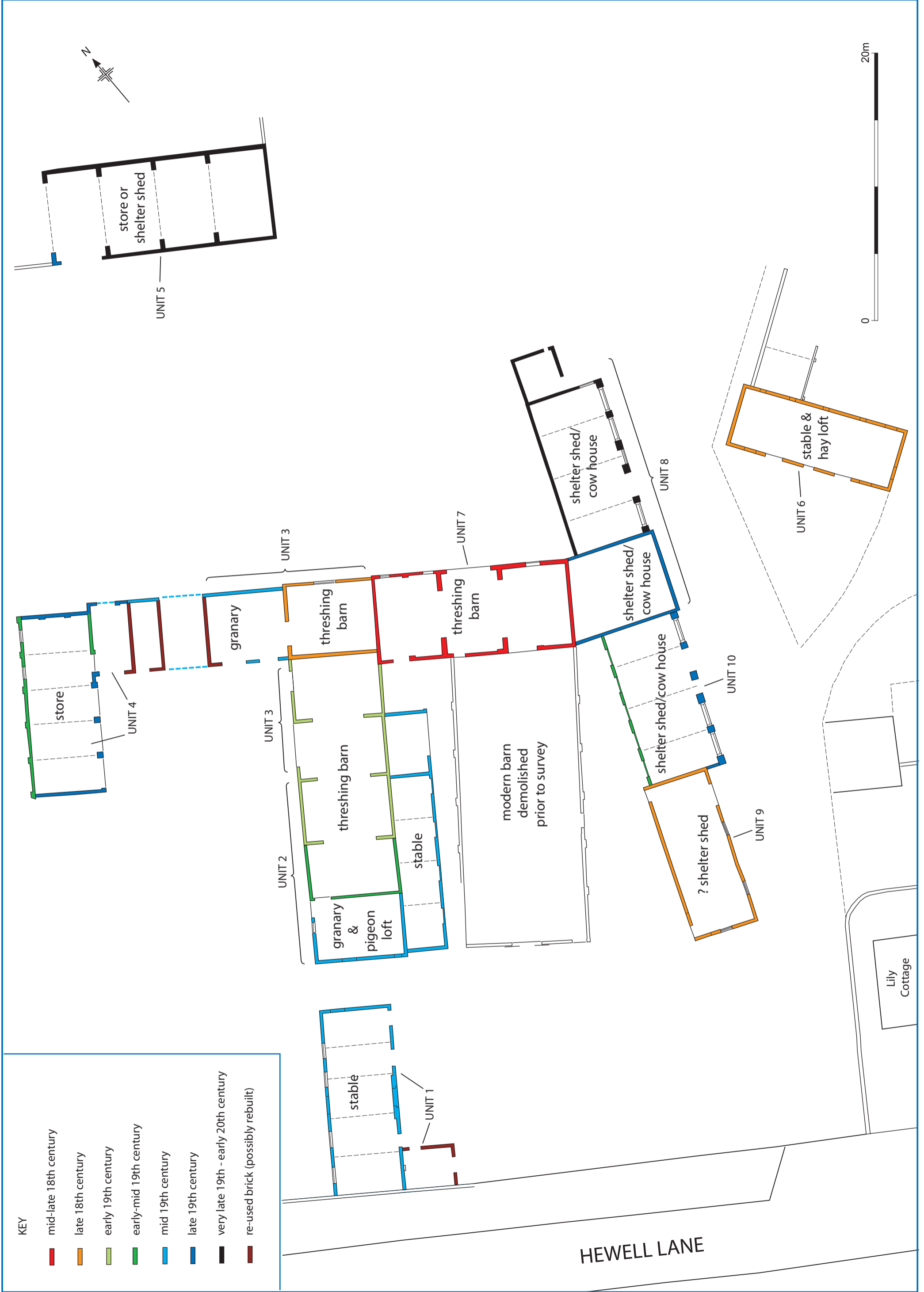
Extract from 1927 Ordnance Survey map, sheet no. xxiii.6 scale 1:2500.

Figure 4



Plan of buildings recorded showing location and direction of plates.

Figure 5

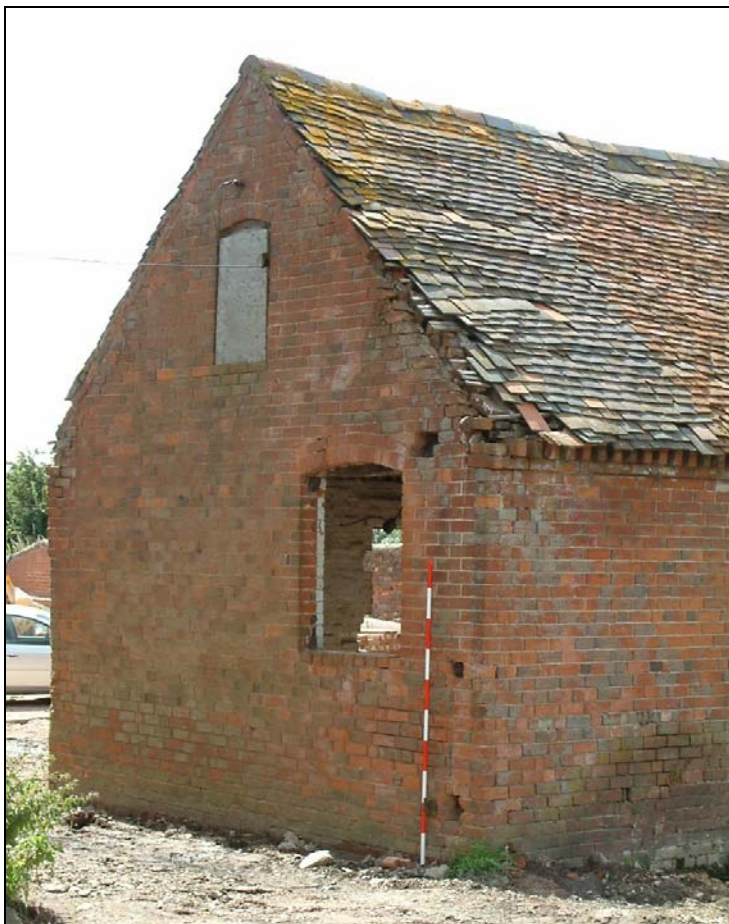


Phased plan of buildings recorded.

Figure 6



*Plate i: South-east facing elevation of Unit 1*



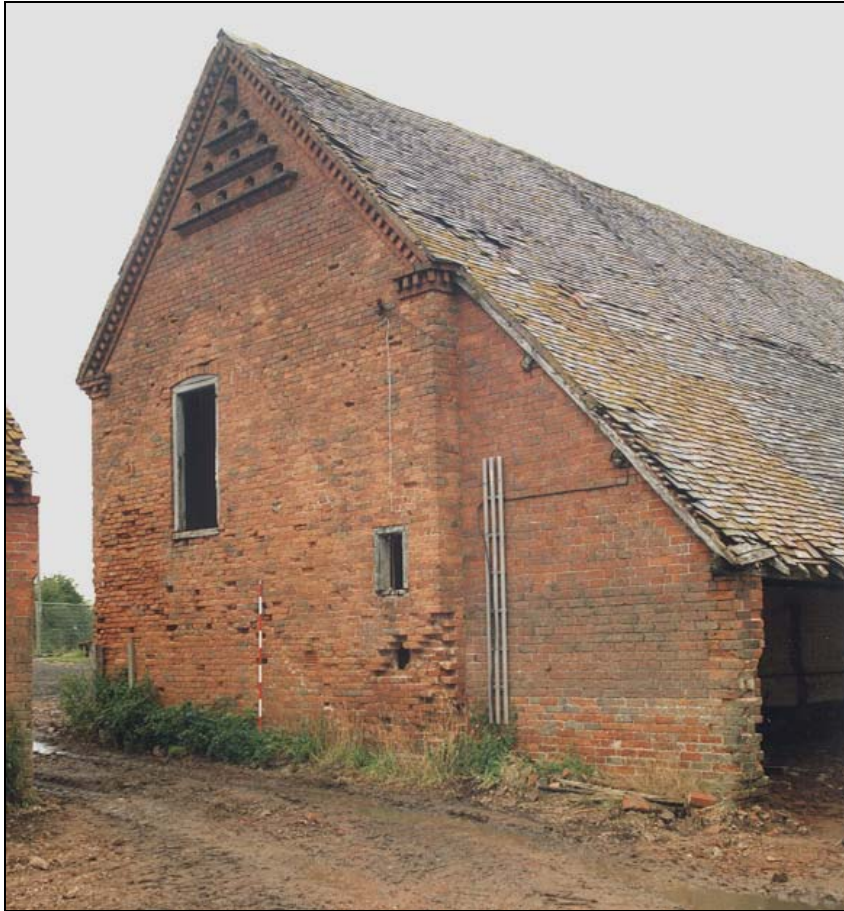
*Plate ii: North-east gable end of Unit 1*



*Plate iii: North-west facing elevation of Unit 2*



*Plate iv: North-west facing elevation of Unit 2 and 3*



*Plate v: South west facing elevation of Unit 2 –showing shadow of former gable*



*Plate vi: North west facing elevation of Unit 4*

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Plate vii: North-east facing elevation of Unit 4



Plate viii: Gable and south-west elevation of Unit 5

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*Plate ix: North-west facing gable, Unit 5*



*Plate x: North-east elevation facing elevation of Unit 6*



*Plate xi: South-east facing gable, Unit 6*



*Plate xii: South-west facing elevation, Unit 7*



*Plate xiii: North-east facing elevation, Unit 7*



*Plate xiv: South-east facing elevation, Unit 8*



*Plate xv: North-east facing gable, Unit 8*



*Plate xvi: South-east facing elevation, Unit 8, 10 and 9*



*Plate xvii: South-east facing elevation, Unit 9*



*Plate xviii: South-west facing gable, Unit 9*



*Plate xix: Junction of Units 9 and 10, looking south-east*



*Plate xx: South-east facing elevation, Unit 10*



*Plate xxi: North-west facing elevation, Unit 10*