

Building recording at
Tanwood Stud
(formerly Woodside Farm),
Tanwood Lane,
Chaddesley Corbett,
Worcestershire



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Worcestershire Archaeology

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Building recording at Tanwood Stud, (formerly Woodside Farm), Tanwood Lane, Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire

Tim Cornah

Summary

Building recording was required prior to the redevelopment of Tanwood Stud, Tanwood Lane, Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire.

The planning condition specified that the buildings should be recorded to English Heritage specified standards. This required photographing the exterior and interior of the building and annotating existing survey drawings. This produced an archive of Tanwood Stud before any changes were made to the building.

An element of historical research and synthesis was also a condition of planning approval. Historic maps, digitised historic mapping and other online sources were studied as well as trade directories.

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

The plot of Tanwood Stud is likely to have been cut out of the Feckenham Forest in the medieval era, as suggested by nearby ridge and furrow. It was not until the 17th century that the current farmstead developed, as shown by a single bay of the farmhouse which retains timber framing of this date. The farmhouse was remodelled in the early 18th century.

Within the second half of the 18th century, there was a significant reorganisation of the farmyard and the removal of two earlier buildings sometime after 1745. This earliest surviving phase consisted of a shelter shed for cows and a threshing barn, with a further cart shed close to the house.

The arrangement of the shelter shed and threshing barn together is suggestive of an economy that was predominantly arable. Straw could easily be thrown out of the threshing barn doors into the yard which was mixed by the hooves of the cows with their dung. The resultant compost would then be loaded onto carts and ploughed into the fields as an important fertiliser. A further support for this arrangement is that cows required a large amount of water and a pond is generally linked directly to the yard that contained the cows. Such a pond at Tanwood Stud is illustrated from the 1839 tithe map onwards.

Within the early 19th century, an extra building was added that is interpreted as a stable with hayloft above. The later 19th and 20th centuries saw further stabling added, which increased in the latter 20th century as the buildings were turned into a stud farm.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

Recording of a historic building was undertaken at Tanwood Stud (formerly Woodside Farm), Tanwood Lane, Chaddesley Corbett, Kidderminster, Worcestershire (NGR SO 90725 73721). It was commissioned by Rhino Land Ltd, who intends the conversion to residential use of a series of curtilage listed barns/agricultural buildings associated with the listed 17th century timber framed farmhouse. A planning application will be submitted to Wyre Forest District Council.

The buildings are within the curtilage of Grade II listed building (NHLE1348336), within the terms used by the *National Planning Policy Framework*. The building is also registered with the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER WSM54885).

The project conforms to a brief prepared by Worcestershire County Council (WCC 2016) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WA 2016).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (ClfA 2014), *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

The event reference for this project, given by the HER, is WSM67764.

2 Aims

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines the aims of building recording as 'a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building' (ClfA 2014).

The aims and scope of the project, as detailed in the brief (WCC 2016, section 3), were as follows:

- Provide a descriptive and illustrative account and interpretation of the farm, including discussion of its local, regional and national significance, the age of the various structures and their construction techniques and phasing;
- Determine which elements/ parts of the buildings/ structures are of particular significance with regard to the architectural and historic character, construction and use of the buildings and which elements have lesser or no significance;

Although curtilage listing would apply to any structures built before 1948 it has been agreed with the Conservation Officer that only buildings/structures (or any surviving parts thereof) pre-dating 1903 required recording, interpretation and assessment (WCC 2016, section 3.1).

A Level 3 record of the buildings is required, as per Historic England (formerly English Heritage) guidance. A Level 3 record is defined as follows:

'... An analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the buildings origins, development and use, The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analyses has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the buildings appearance and structure to support an historical analysis.' (English Heritage 2006, 14).

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Timothy Cornah (BA (hons.), MSc); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2006. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom

Vaughan (BA (hons.) MA; ACIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Laura Templeton (BA; PG Cert; MCIfA).

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER).

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- 1745 estate plan (WRO BA844 ref f970.5:92), Figure 3
- 1839 tithe map (WRO ref S760-178), Figure 3
- 1st edition 1883 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560, Figure 4
- 1903 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560, Figure 4
- 1928 Ordnance Survey Map
- 1952 Ordnance Survey Map

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2016).

Fieldwork was undertaken on 25 and 26 January 2016. The site reference number and site code is WSM67764.

Building recording consisted of a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the buildings, analysis of their development and annotation of existing survey drawings. All photographs were taken with photographic scales visible in each shot. The photographic survey was carried out with a Sony α350 digital SLR camera. All photographs were recorded on a pro-forma Photographic Record Sheet. Annotation of existing ground plans and elevations, and completion of pro-forma Building Record sheets, complemented the photographic record.

The project conformed to the specification for a Level 3 survey as defined by English Heritage (2006). This level of survey is described as 'an analytical record' comprising of 'an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the buildings origins, development and use' (*ibid*). This required the following elements of survey.

Survey and drawings

- Plans of all main floors and elevations as existing (provided by client).
- Measured drawings showing the form of any architectural or functional detail not more readily captured by photography.

Photography

- Overall appearance of rooms and circulation areas.
- Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance.
- Any detail, structural or decorative, relevant to the building's design, development and use, which does not show on general photographs.

3.5 Building analysis

Analysis of the building was based on the study of the photographic record, building recording forms and annotated drawings. It was also informed by the documentary sources listed above. This allowed plans to be drawn up showing the structural development of the building.

Whilst Phases 4 and 5, as discussed below in Section 5, are outside of the date range as outlined within the brief (WCC 2016), they are included in order to give a fuller understanding of the buildings and provide clarity.

The building as recorded is depicted in Plates 1-48. A phase plan has been reproduced as Figure 2.

3.6 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

Whilst the methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved, access into some further areas of the building would have given higher confidence. This particularly relates to the rear wall of the Phase 1 shelter shed, which was not accessed.

4 Context

The following information within this section is based upon the information recorded within the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record, unless stated otherwise. The record was searched within a 500m radius centred upon Tanwood Stud.

The underlying geology of the area is of Mercian Mudstone, with the only superficial deposits recorded being alluvium related to Hockley Brook. The topography of the area is undulating, with the site sloping gently down towards the brook in the north and west and up towards Chaddesley woods in the south and east.

This area, along with much of the north and east of the county, was covered in the medieval period by Feckenham Forest (WSM42160), of which Chaddesley woods are a remnant, being partly ancient semi-natural woodland. A number of fields in the area are named as being assarts, a term which describes the process of reclaiming agricultural land from the woods, usually in the medieval era.

Direct evidence for this can be seen to the south and east of the farm in the form of ridge and furrow (WSM67824) which is generally presumed to have medieval origins. Further ridge and furrow is seen to the south west of Swancote Farm (WSM48275).

Throughout the post-medieval era, the wider landscape has been subject to piecemeal enclosure which is first seen on a 1745 estate map and to a large degree remained extant. This is the first map to show the farmhouse (WSM40650) and associated outbuildings (WSM54885). These shall be discussed further below.

A gravel pit (WSM37869) and a clay pit (WSM37862) were also dug to the south of the farm, probably within the 19th century.

5 The building

5.1 Historical information

The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record has Tanwood Stud (WSM40650 and WSM54885) described as follows.

Farmhouse at Woodside Farm/Tanwood Farm (Woodside Farm), Chaddesley Corbett. Partially extant 17th century listed farmstead with unconverted buildings. Regular courtyard of U-plan. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.

The Grade II listed farmhouse is described as follows within the listing details.

Farmhouse. C17, clad early C18, with some mid-C20 alterations. Timber-frame clad in brick; tile roof. Three framed bays aligned north-east/south-west; large external brick stack to north end with three diamond-plan brick shafts. Two storeys, band to ground floor. Three windows, 2-light casements. Ground floor: 3-light casement to left, 2-light casement to right, both under

rubbed brick heads. Central entrance has a C20 timber porch with hipped lean-to tiled roof; door, C20, flanked by two fixed casements (NHLE 1348336).

Only one bay of the 17th century farmhouse remained, running from the triple stacked chimney in the east and stopping at a gable end at about the position of the current front door, (Plate 1). Whether any further element to this 17th century phase existed is unclear. This bay was clad in the 18th century, with two further bays being added. An extra small wing was added in the later 18th century at the rear, followed by 19th and 20th century additions.

The earliest cartographic source is a 1745 estate plan (WRO BA844 ref f970.5:92), Figure 3, and shows the house with the extra two bays added to the 17th century bay. A rectangular building is shown to the north of the house and a longer parallel rectangular building, also to the north. This building appears to have been associated with an enclosed area to the north-west, as well as areas to the south and east around the house. The landowner of the house and immediate surroundings is listed as being Mr Blakeway at this time, with no occupier recorded. Mr Blakeway was a large landholder in the parish so the extent of the farm at this time cannot be established. The farm and its immediate environs are named as Homestall and Homestall Close.

The 1839 Tithe Apportionment lists Woodside Farm as occupied by John Turner and owned by "John Amphlett executor under the will of John Page deceased". The apportionments and associated tithe map (WRO ref S760-178), Figure 3, documents the holdings of John Turner in a roughly rectangular area extending to the Hockley Brook on its north-west side and the woods on its south-east side. In total, the area of the farm was about 42.5 acres.

This map shows a significant reorganisation of the farm buildings, with a U-shaped set of structures enclosing a yard to the north-east of the house and a further detached structure to its south-east. These buildings correspond with Phases 1 and 2 as outlined below. Also shown on the map is a pond to the north-west of the house. The former enclosure shown on the 1745 to the north-west of the longer rectangular building has been amalgamated into a wider field by 1839 and is listed as an orchard within the apportionment.

This orchard is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883, Figure 4, as is an access track which ran through this orchard, as shown again on the later 1903 OS map, Figure 4. This track ran from Bluntington then through Swancote Farm, both to the north-west of Woodside Farm. The subsequent OS mapping shows that this access point was retained until the middle of the 20th century. This mapping shows the development of the farm buildings, as discussed below.

5.2 Building development

The phases of the buildings and the orientation of the photo plates are shown in Figure 2.

5.2.1 Phase 1: 1745-c1800

Two elements survived from between the dates of the 1745 estate map and the 1839 tithe map that can be attributed to this phase. A further element of this phase is suggested to have been present and interpreted as a threshing barn. This remained only partially extant.

The first was a structure in the northern corner of the farmyard (Plate 4). It was aligned north-east to south-west and split by two oak roof trusses into three bays (Plate 5 to Plate 7). These roof trusses are consistent with a broadly 18th century date. The 18th century phase of the farmhouse had similar roof trusses and their purlins also sat on timbers built into the brick work (Plate 8). This plate also shows a blocked doorway in the south western gable end of the building. The gable end walls were brick built, though with stone foundations (Plate 9). The stepped brickwork detailing (Plate 4) is of the same style to a later 18th century addition to the rear of the house (Plate 10). The carpentry of these trusses also suggested pre-19th century date, as the timbers were converted by both hewing and pit sawing. Carpenters marks were also visible, showing that the trusses were made specifically for this building (Plate 11 and Plate 12), in some cases reusing old timbers (Plate 13) potentially having been part of the structure on this spot on the 1745 estate map. Whilst this was on the same alignment, it was longer and not likely to be the same structure.

The function of this building may be suggested by the lack of original walling along its longer sides. Two mortices and peg holes could be seen in the wall plate on the south-east side. These may have related to posts to support the wall plate though these would be expected to be located below the bay frames. The evidence for this was obscured by later changes. The two sets of mortice and peg holes seen were located close to the end walls above the later doorways at the north-east and south-west ends. It is possible that the peg holes seen were part of re-used timbers (*Plate 14* and *Plate 15*). An open fronted building such as this would be typical of a shelter shed for cows (Lake 1989), especially as it was constructed without a roof space. It would also be consistent with it facing into the yard as shown in the 1839 tithe map. A light weight temporary roof had been in place at some point, as seen by the wear between the collars on the top of the tie beams (*Plate 16*). The lack of wall on the north-west side of this building is more difficult to interpret; it is likely that this has simply been rebuilt in the later phases.

This building is likely to have been contemporary with a structure that ran at 90° to it at its north-east end, as seen on the 1839 tithe map. Whilst this structure was largely demolished within the latter half of the 20th century, two elements remained that suggest its date and use. The first is part of a sandstone wall that continues the line of the north-eastern end of the cow house, as previously discussed. This had a wall base on top constructed of the same brick as the shelter shed and a hinge for a door within it (*Plate 17*). Adjacent to this was a flagstone floor (*Plate 18*) consistent with a threshing floor. These features together are suggestive of a threshing barn, an element which is not suggested elsewhere within this farmstead. A brick pillar in the eastern corner of the buildings (*Plate 19*) may relate to this phase. This area is illustrated on the 1883 OS map with the corner of a building at this point.

The third surviving structure was located close to the west end of the house and was an isolated structure seen first on the 1839 tithe map (*Plate 20* to *Plate 25*) and *Figure 3*. Its roof trusses were of similar style and construction to that over the shelter shed, and is therefore assigned to this phase as opposed to Phase 2. It was formed of two bays, as divided by three roof trusses. These trusses sat on a wall plate which was in turn supported by six brick pillars, with no walls in between. It was constructed without any first floor and was open to the roof. An interpretation as a cart-shed may be suggested for such an open sided building.

5.2.2 Phase 2: c1800-1839

A further structure was built in the eastern corner of the U-shaped farmyard (*Plate 26*). This was constructed with low arch windows and doors (*Plate 27*) and dentilled eaves detailing (*Plate 28*). These features are typical of a 19th century building with the eaves detailing being seen on some early 19th century buildings. The bricks used to construct this were 3 inches in width, as opposed to the Phase 1 structures which were 2½ inch in width, also suggesting a later date. This building is visible on the 1839 tithe map.

The ground floor of the building was accessed by a wide door in its western side (*Plate 27*) which had an adjacent window, which would suggest stabling. The ground floor was one room which may have been split up into individual stalls, though evidence for this was not seen. An original window frame remained extant (*Plate 29*). Whilst an interpretation of stabling is likely, it may have been used as a cow house, as these often had wider doors (Lake 1989) though those which included windows date to between the mid-19th to early 20th century (Lake, Hathaway and Robson-Glyde 2014).

The first floor was accessed from a doorway in the north-east gable end which originally had a window above (*Plate 30*). No original roof trusses remained within this structure, having been removed within the second half of the 20th century (*Plate 26*) as suggested by its replacement roof. The extant floor is also a replacement; the original was slightly lower, as seen by holes for joists in the brickwork. It is likely that the first floor room was used as a hayloft, a layout which is more usual with stabling below as horses were considered to require extra insulation (*Plate 31* and *Plate 32*). Cows generally were considered to require greater ventilation, so were more often housed in open roofed structures.

An opening also existed next to the window that accessed a single cell structure as illustrated on the 1839 tithe map and the 1883 OS map in the north-eastern corner. The former roof line of this could be seen as pattern of wear on the north-east side of the stable and hayloft (Plate 27). The function of this structure is unclear and it was removed by the time of the 1952 OS map.

5.2.3 Phase 3: 1839-1883

A small additional structure (Plate 33 to Plate 35) is visible on the 1883 OS map constructed on the south-west end of the former shelter shed of a slightly lesser width. It was formed of two rooms with doors and windows facing into the yard and likely also to have been stables. The roof was supported entirely by the brickwork and contained no first floor.

A further L shaped wall was added on the south-eastern side of the Phase 1 threshing floor (Plate 36) that butted the Phase 2 stable and hayloft.

No changes were seen in the buildings in the years between 1883 to 1928. The 1903 OS map (Figure 3), shows the same configuration as the 1883 OS map.

5.2.4 Phase 4: 1928-1952

This phase saw the destruction of a building on the south-west end of the stable and hayloft, and the construction on the same spot of a stable block with a probable feed room on its end (Plate 37 to Plate 40). The stable doors faced away from the former farmyard and into a possible paddock to the east. This building was constructed with a first floor which was partially extant. Gaps through the brick work at first floor level show it continued throughout (Plate 41). The brickwork of this phase was concrete bonded whereas all previous phases were lime bonded.

A further single cell stable was added onto the end of the Phase 3 stable block (Plate 42 and Plate 43). This used the same construction materials and techniques as the other building of this phase, including similar interior detailing to support the roof timbers (Plate 44 and Plate 45).

During this phase, common rafters and tiling above the Phase 1 shelter shed and the Phase 3 stables were replaced. These were all constructed using the same materials and techniques. The extent of the reroofing at this time can be seen by the raised ridge tiles that allowed air flow into the roof spaces (Plate 46).

5.2.5 Phase 5: 1952 to present

Whilst the buildings of this date are outside the recording requirement of this project, some of the changes will be discussed in relation to the earlier buildings.

The first of these relates to the former cart shed which was both enclosed in buildings (Plate 20 and Plate 21) as well as having a first floor added. A kitchen, bathroom and living room were added with much of the original roof being removed on the south-east side and the truss at the north-east end being modified to accommodate a doorway (Plate 47 and Plate 48).

The hayloft roof was also rebuilt at this time with all of its original fabric removed. A timber clad element was added with steps leading to a new entrance (Plate 26).

The most significant change was the removal of the former threshing barn of which only one partial wall remained as well as a threshing floor.

6 Discussion

The plot of Tanwood stud is likely to have been cut out of the Feckenham Forest within the medieval era as an assart, as suggested by nearby ridge and furrow. It was not until the 17th century that the current farmstead developed, as shown by a single bay of the farmhouse which retained timber framing of this date. The farmhouse was remodelled in the early 18th century.

It was not until the second half of the 18th century that the extant farm buildings started to develop with a significant reorganisation of the farmyard and the removal of two earlier buildings sometime

after 1745. This earliest extant phase consisted of a shelter shed and a threshing barn at least, with a further cart shed close to the house.

The arrangement of the shelter shed and threshing barn together is suggestive of an economy that was mixed. Straw could easily be thrown out of the threshing barn doors into the yard which was mixed by the hooves of the cows with their dung. The resultant compost would then be loaded onto carts and ploughed into the fields as an important fertiliser. A further support for this arrangement is that cows required a large amount of water and a pond is generally linked directly to the yard that contained the cows (Lake 1989). Such a pond at Tanwood Stud is illustrated from the 1839 tithe map onwards.

Within the early 19th century, an extra building was added that is interpreted as a stable with hayloft above. The later 19th and 20th century saw further stabling added, which increased in the latter 20th century as the buildings were turned into a stud farm.

6.1 Research frameworks

Farmsteads have been the subject of extensive study with general information assessments including Traditional farm buildings of Britain and their conservation (Brunskill 2007), The English Model Farm (Wade Martins 2002) and Historic Farm Buildings (Lake 1989). More detailed studies of particular areas have also been carried out including the development of farm buildings in Western Lowland Staffordshire up to 1880 (Peters 1969). Whilst these sources provide a framework for reference, they are not specific to the Worcestershire area.

The Worcestershire Historic Farmsteads Project, part of a country-wide English Heritage project to categorise farm buildings, has recently been completed and has allowed farmstead sizes and layouts to be tied to the landscapes in which they sit, for example (Lake, Hathaway and Robson-Glyde 2014). These allow comparison between farms in Worcestershire to take place and to identify areas where further research is needed.

The Worcestershire Historic Farmsteads Project highlights the rarity or other of specific buildings types. Shelter sheds that predate the 19th century are rare and considered to be significant.

7 Significance

7.1 Intrinsic interest and relative importance of the building

The main interest in these buildings is the form they take from the second half of the 18th century, into the 19th century. The form shows a mixed economy based on both cows and arable cultivation. Pre 19th century shelter shed are more typical of the Avon Valley in Warwickshire and the Cotswolds regions where arable economies predominate. Shelter sheds that predate the 19th century are rare and considered to be significant (Lake, Hathaway and Robson-Glyde 2014) and therefore a high level of importance.

The setting of these buildings is of importance when considered relative to the house and the historic map evidence. The farmhouse is set away from the yard and was accessed from a track to the north-west. This is also the direction the house faces. The yard had direct access to a pond giving further evidence of the rearing of cows. These together give a high relative importance to the agricultural buildings as they add to the understanding of the listed farmhouse.

Unfortunately these buildings have been subject to significant change, and all original features such as stalls and byres have been removed. Only one original window remained on the early 19th century stable. The materials and techniques used to create these buildings are not unusual for their dates. Further to this, a number of the early phase buildings have been reroofed within the 20th century. This is particularly true of the stable and hayloft which has had its original trusses removed entirely. The majority of the central truss and purlin of the cart shed have also been removed and altered. Whilst these factors reduce the relative importance of these buildings, they do highlight the interest in retaining the extant fabric.

7.2 Physical extent of important elements of the building

The important surviving elements are those illustrated as Phases 1 and 2 (Figure 2) and further discussed in the text. Whilst these original elements are most vulnerable, the later changes imposed upon them were themselves evidence of changing use and therefore retain a degree of importance, albeit smaller.

8 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology 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.

Recording of a historic building was undertaken at Tanwood Stud (formerly Woodside Farm), Tanwood Lane, Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire (NGR SO 90725 73721, WSM67664).

The plot of Tanwood Stud is likely to have been cut out of the Feckenham Forest in the medieval era, as suggested by nearby ridge and furrow. It was not until the 17th century that the current farmstead developed, as shown by a single bay of the farmhouse which retains timber framing of this date. The farmhouse was remodelled in the early 18th century.

Within the second half of the 18th century, there was a significant reorganisation of the farmyard and the removal of two earlier buildings sometime after 1745. This earliest surviving phase consisted of a shelter shed for cows and a threshing barn at least, with a further cart shed close to the house.

The arrangement of the shelter shed and threshing barn together is suggestive of an economy that was predominantly arable. Straw could easily be thrown out of the threshing barn doors into the yard which was mixed by the hooves of the cows with their dung. The resultant compost would then be loaded onto carts and ploughed into the fields as an important fertiliser. A further support for this arrangement is that cows required a large amount of water and a pond is generally linked directly to the yard that contained the cows. Such a pond at Tanwood Stud is illustrated from the 1839 tithe map onwards.

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9 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Barry Connally (Rhino Land Ltd) and Adrian Scruby (Historic Environment Advisor, Worcestershire County Council).

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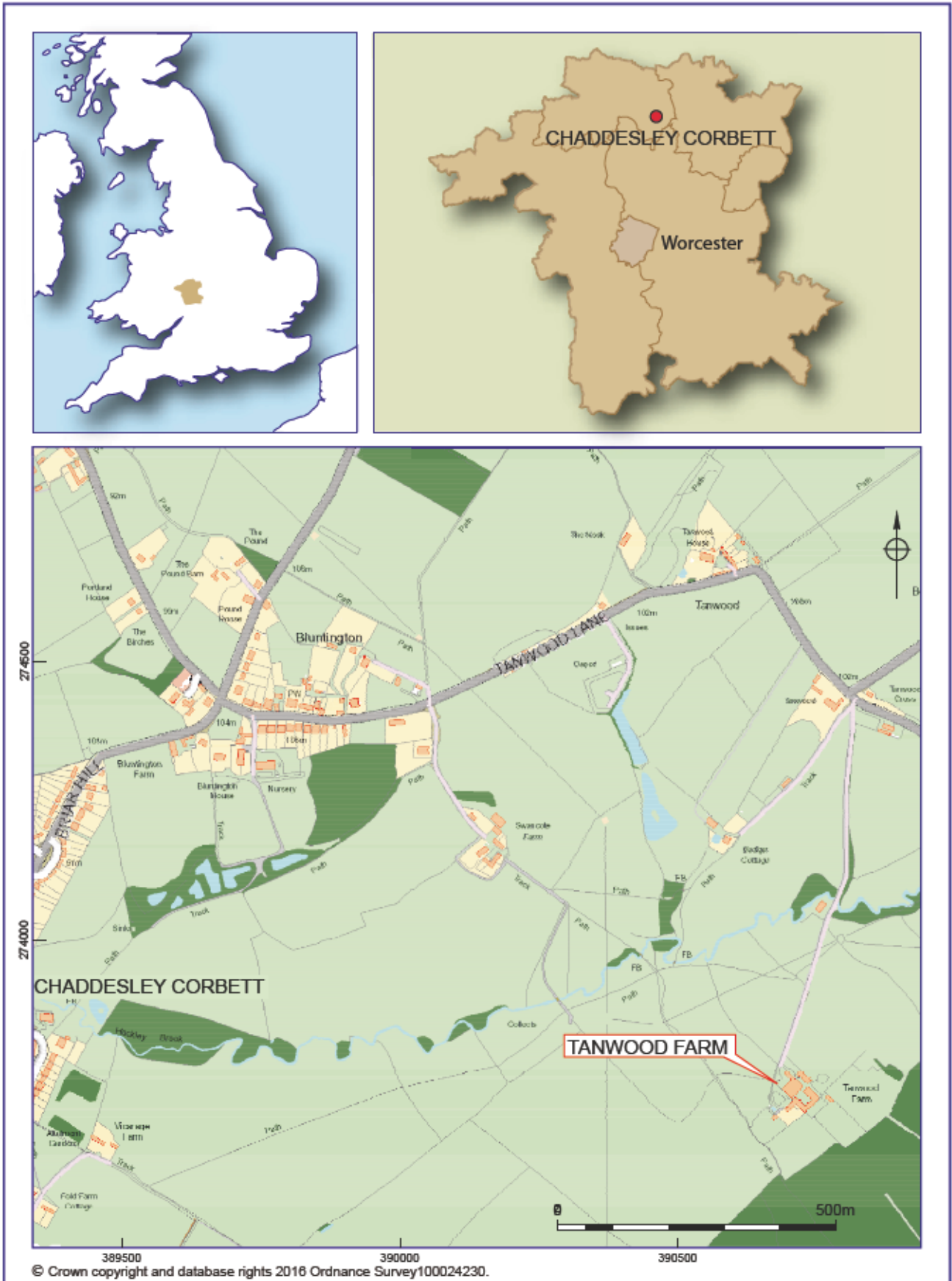
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Figures



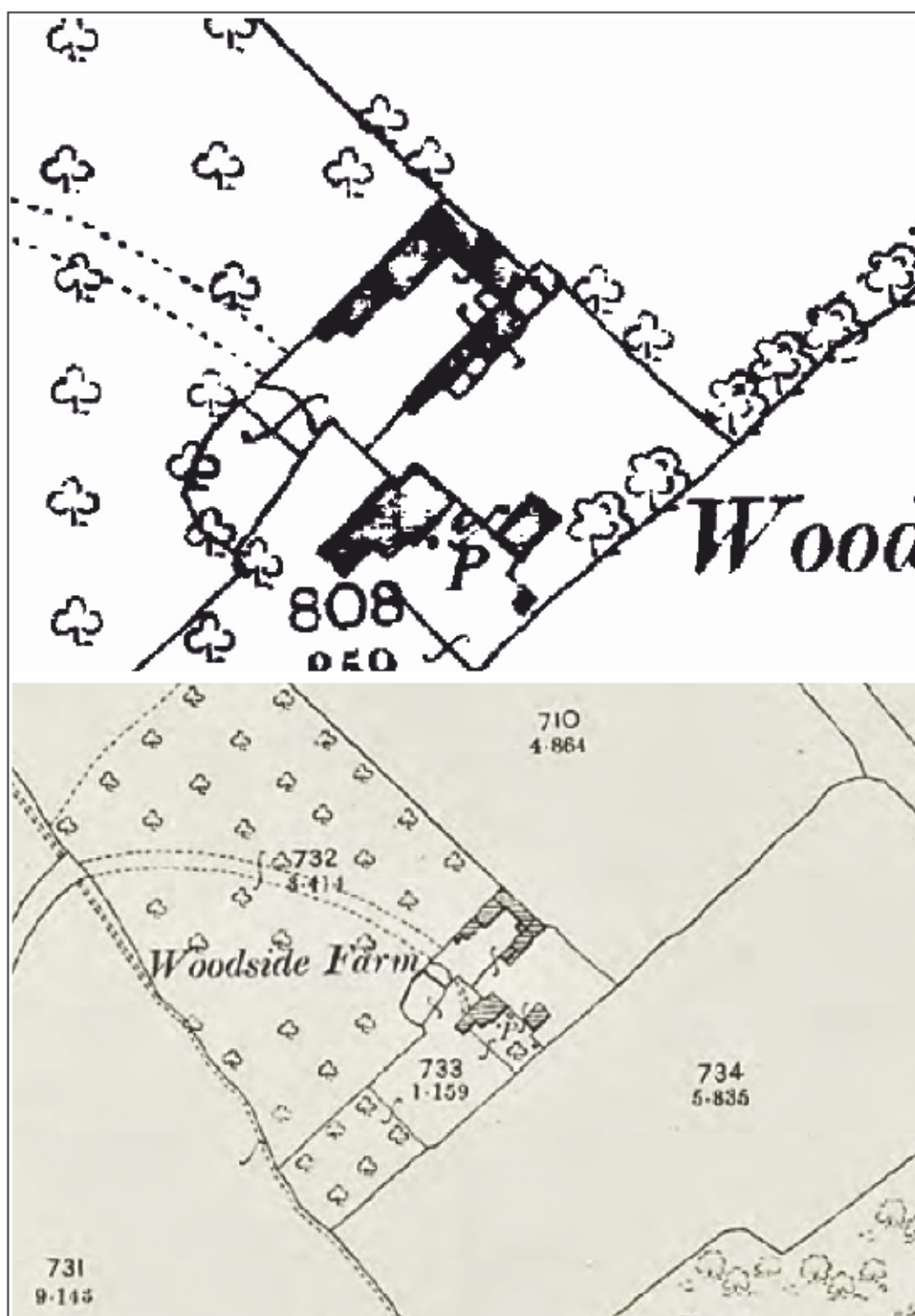
Location of the site

Figure 1



Tanwood (Woodside Farm) shown in 1745 ref. no. f970.5:92(above) and Chaddesley tithe map, 1839, ref. no. S760-178

Figure 3



Tanwood (Woodside Farm) shown on Ordnance Survey maps, 1883 (above) and 1903

Figure 4



Phase plan with photo locations
 based on Nick Carroll Architects drawing number 1517/02-03

Figure 2

Plates



Plate 1 The house and farm buildings, looking north-east



Plate 2 General farmyard view, looking west



Plate 3 General farmyard view, looking north-east



Plate 4 Phase 1 shelter shed, looking north



Plate 5 Phase 1 shelter shed, looking north



Plate 6 Phase 1 shelter shed, looking north-west



Plate 7 Phase 1 shelter shed, looking south-east



Plate 8 Phase 1 shelter shed with blocked doorway, looking west



Plate 9 Phase 1 shelter shed stone foundation, looking north-east



Plate 10 Gable detailing of 18thcentury extension at the rear of the house, looking south-west



Plate 11 Phase 1 shelter shed, looking north-east



Plate 12 Phase 1 shelter shed, looking north-east



Plate 13 Phase 1 shelter shed, looking north-west



Plate 14 Phase 1 shelter shed with mortice and peg hole above the left hand door, looking north-west



Plate 15 Phase 1 shelter shed with mortice and peg hole above the right hand door, looking north-west



Plate 16 Phase 1 shelter shed, looking north-east



Plate 17 Remnant of Phase 1 threshing barn, looking south-west



Plate 18 Phase 1 threshing floor, looking south-west



Plate 19 Possible remnant of Phase 1 structure, looking north-east



Plate 20 Phase 1 Cart shed, looking south



Plate 21 Phase 1 Cart shed, looking west



Plate 22 Phase 1 Cart shed, looking north-east



Plate 23 Phase 1 Cart shed, looking south-east



Plate 24 Phase 1 Cart shed, looking south-east



Plate 25 Phase 1 Cart shed, looking north-west



Plate 26 Phase 2 stable and hayloft, looking north



Plate 27 Phase 2 stable and hayloft, looking south-east



Plate 28 Phase 2 stable and hayloft, looking north



Plate 29 Phase 2 stable and hayloft, looking south-east



Plate 30 Phase 2 stable and hayloft, looking south-west



Plate 31 Phase 2 stable and hayloft, looking south-east



Plate 32 Phase 2 stable and hayloft, looking north-west



Plate 33 Phase 3 stables, looking north



Plate 34 Phase 3 stables, looking north



Plate 35 Phase 3 stables, looking south-west



Plate 36 Phase 3 rebuild of the threshing barn, looking south



Plate 37 Phase 4 stables, looking north



Plate 38 Phase 4 stables, looking south-east



Plate 39 Phase 4 stables, looking north-west



Plate 40 Phase 4 feed room, looking east



Plate 41 Phase 4 stables, looking north



Plate 42 Phase 4 stable, looking north-west



Plate 43 Phase 4 stable, looking south-east



Plate 44 Phase 4 stables, looking south-west



Plate 45 Phase 4 stable, looking south-west



Plate 46 Phase 4 re-roofing, looking east



Plate 47 Phase 5 first floor conversion of the cart shed, looking south-west



Plate 48 Phase 5 first floor conversion of the cart shed, looking north-east

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WSM67764)

The archive consists of:

- 1 Field progress reports AS2
- 6 Building Record Sheets AS43
- 4 Photographic records AS3
- 257 Digital photographs
- 1 Scale drawing
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

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