Heritage Statement

Existing Site

Tamhorn Park Farm House is located on the outskirts of Fisherwick, which is a civil parish in Lichfield District, Staffordshire, located about 4 miles east of the Lichfield, the parish does not include a village, just a scattered collection of farms and houses.

The ancient settlement, dates back to the 12th century, and the manor of Fisherwick Park no longer exist. The parish council is a joint one with Whittington.

Tamhorn Park Farm House is listed (Grade II) as being of special architectural and historic interest. Tamhorn Park Farm House is located some 1km to the south of the Whittington to Elford Road, some 2km to the southeast of Whittington. Tamhorn Park Farm House lies adjacent to the Coventry Canal, west of the West Coast main line. The site is located within Green Belt

The original Tamhorn Park Farm was divided in 1999 / 2000 into 2No self-contained dwellings, being the East Wing House, and Tamhorn Park Farm House. The property consists of a main three storey building, with basement, and single storey outbuildings.

The outbuildings were linked to the main house, although it is unclear when this work was undertaken.

The garage block was added to the outbuildings in 1997.

History of the Ownership of the Site.

Fisherwick, 2,130 a. (861 ha.) in area, is a civil parish without a village, there being no church, school, shop, or public house. It was formed in 1934 from most of the existing parish of Fisherwick, the parish of Tamhorn, and a small portion of the parishes of Elford and Wigginton.

Fisherwick and Tamhorn were formerly townships in the ancient parish of St. Michael, Lichfield, though detached from the main part of the parish; Tamhorn had become extra-parochial by the 1830s.

Fisherwick township occupied the northern part of the present civil parish and Tamhorn the southern part.

In 1086 Tamhorn was held of the bishop by Nigel de Stafford. A mesne lordship was held in 1166 by Richard de Gresley, probably Nigel's grandson. It remained in the Gresley family until at least 1421.

The terre tenant in 1166 was Robert of Tamhorn, and a man of that name was still active in local administration in 1203. He was probably succeeded soon afterwards by John of Tamhorn, who held¼ knight's fee in 1242-3. John appears to have been succeeded by Thomas of Tamhorn, who was mentioned several times between 1246 and 1279 and was a verderer of Cannock forest in 1262 and 1271.

Thomas's son William, a verderer in 1286, held the ¼ fee in Tamhorn in 1284-5 and was probably the William of Tamhorn living in 1305. His son William was mentioned from 1306 and was probably the William of Tamhorn who was assessed for tax in 1333.

Thomas, son of William of Tamhorn, was lord of the manor by 1337 and died between 1347 and 1350. He divided the manor in his lifetime, granting two thirds to his elder son William and a third to the younger son Thomas. William evidently predeceased his

father since the younger Thomas was described as the elder Thomas's heir in 1350 He was still a minor in 1362 but was of age in 1363. Knighted by 1377, he was M.P. for Staffordshire in that year and 1382 and was sheriff in 1380. In 1399 he and his wife Alice granted the reversion of the manor, should they have no children, to Sir Adam de Peshale of Weston under Lizard. Sir Adam granted the reversion to his daughter Margaret and her husband Richard (later Sir Richard) Mutton in 1406, the Tamhorns' interest being then described as a life interest. Sir Thomas Tamhorn died probably in 1416 or 1417, and Tamhorn passed to the Muttons.

Proposal Justification

The proposal is to replace the existing gate and fencing. The reason for this is that the current gate will not close and is in a state of disrepair. The fencing is also in a state of disrepair and both the gate and the type of fencing do not allow for adequate security and cannot contain our large Rhodesian Ridge Back from exiting the property . The same applies to when our young grad children visit.

We have taken into account the advise given in the preplanning proposal to chose a gate & fencing which is more suited to the rural location . This is also in keeping with gates on a close by neighbouring property (The Granary pics provided) .

We are also locating the control panel for the gate to the left hand side of the gate entrance as this provides a more discreet location .

Sir Richard Mutton died in 1418 and Margaret in 1420; their heir was their son William, who came of age in 1436. He died in 1495 or 1496, and Tamhorn passed to his son John, who died in 1500, leaving a life interest in the manor to his cousin Joyce Jake. The Mutton family, which became known as Mytton in the earlier 15th century, had estates elsewhere in Staffordshire, including Weston under Lizard with which Tamhorn descended until 1763.

On the division that year of the estates of the earl of Bradford (d. 1762), Tamhorn was assigned to his sister Diana Coote, countess of Mountrath. On her death in 1766 it passed under her will to Lionel Darner, a younger son of Joseph, Baron Milton and later earl of Dorchester, and on Lionel's death in 1807 to his sister Lady Caroline Darner.

In 1818 she conveyed the manor in return for an annuity to Lord George Cavendish, the remainder man. He sold the manor and its 713 a. in 1827 to Robert (from 1830 Sir Robert) Peel.

Tamhorn then descended with the Peel baronetcy.

Tamhorn Park farm was sold in 1921 to W. J. S. Hughes.

It later passed to N. F. Budgen, who sold it in 1949 to H. F. Deakin.

In 1964 Deakin sold it to Hoveringham Gravels Ltd., but he continued as tenant jointly with his son D. F. Deakin.

In 1980 the firm, by then Hoveringham Group Ltd., sold 470 a. to CIN Industrial Investments Ltd. and the farmhouse with 11 a. to Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Adams.

In 1999 / 2000 the property was split into self contained dwellings, being the East Wing House, and Tamhorn Park Farm House, with the later retained by Mr & Mrs $\,$ Adams.

The property was sold in May 2012, Mr J Herbert

The property was purchased by Mr & Mrs Harden ion the 24th August 2022