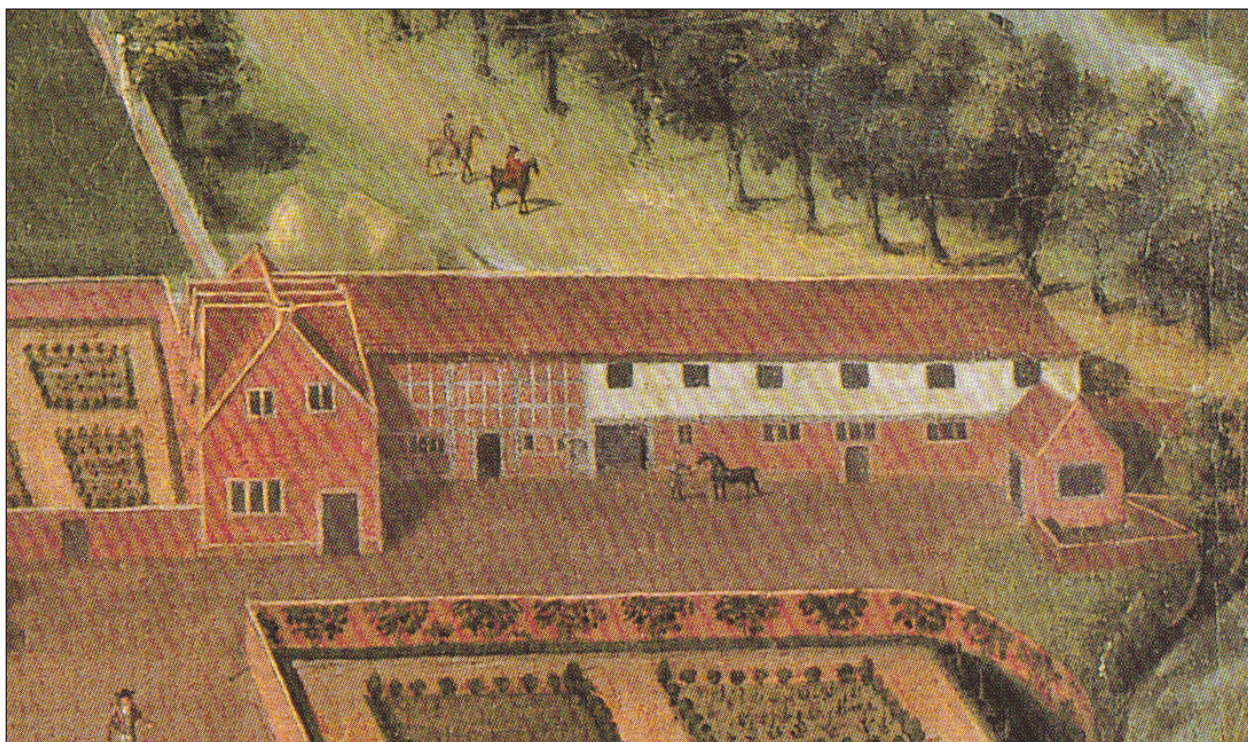


# THE STABLE BLOCK

CHARLECOTE PARK, WARWICKSHIRE

## Historic Building Record and Assessment



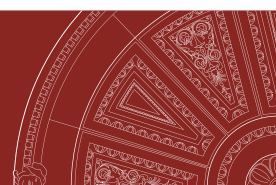
**DRAFT REPORT**

**January 2014**

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# THE STABLES

## Charlecote Park, Warwickshire

### Historic Building Record and Assessment

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**APPENDIX C:** Register of Project Drawings.

**APPENDIX D:** Register of Project Photographs.

**APPENDIX E:** Gazetteer of features.

# THE STABLES

## Charlecote Park, Warwickshire

### Historic Building Record and Assessment

#### Summary

*A programme of historic building survey, analysis and assessment was undertaken in October 2013 in respect of the stables at Charlecote Park, Warwickshire (NGR: SP 25945 56378) on behalf of the National Trust. The project was commissioned by the Trust to research the origins and development of the building, and to record and assess the site with a view to informing the Trust's decision-making process in respect of the conservation, adaptation and future use of the building in the context of a proposed scheme for the improvement and expansion of visitor refreshment facilities at Charlecote.*

*Charlecote Park is situated on the eastern bank of the River Avon in Warwickshire, c.6km east of Stratford-on-Avon and 10km south of the county town of Warwick, a substantial 16<sup>th</sup>-century deer park and 17<sup>th</sup>-century formal gardens surrounding Charlecote Hall, a Grade I listed, 16<sup>th</sup>-century mansion. The seat of the Lucy and Fairfax-Lucy families since the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the park and house have been in the hands of the National Trust since 1945. The stable block currently under consideration is located c.100m SE of Charlecote Hall, forming part of a broadly contemporary 'L'-shaped service range, Grade I listed in its own right, incorporating coach houses, tack room, brewhouse and laundry.*

*The extant stables forms part the southern arm of the L-shaped service range, which can be shown to have been in existence in broad terms since at least the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, when it is illustrated in a painting on c.1695. Analysis of surviving early fabric suggests that it may have originated as a discrete structure, though this is difficult to substantiate without recourse to a full examination of the service range as a whole. The original building, which it is assumed has always constituted a stable block, was of brick construction to ground floor with a timber-framed upper level of five structural bays. However, the building as it presents itself today owes its appearance overwhelmingly to a major programme of remodelling undertaken in the middle years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a period of substantial change at Charlecote. At this time, the west elevation was fully refaced in red-brick, the south gable end rebuilt and the upper part of the east elevation clad in brick; concurrently, the interior ground floor was subdivided to form two separate stables with independent access, and a series of up-to-date stalls and loose boxes introduced. The upper level of the range with its timber-framed walls and roof remained, by contrast, relatively intact.*

*The evidential, historical and aesthetic values of the stables are assessed as being considerable and two-fold, being split between the value associated with the surviving primary fabric, with its attendant implications for the origins and early development of the building and the estate, and the values of the remodelled range which, read in conjunction with the contemporary developments of the house itself, succinctly demonstrate a process of evolution and modernisation of a country house in the 19<sup>th</sup>-century. Significances are markedly enhanced when the stables are considered within their immediate context of the physically attached and functionally related service buildings incorporating coach houses, tack room, laundry and brewhouse, and within the wider context of the house and park as a whole, while the historical value is enhanced by its long association with the Lucy family.*

*Current draft proposals and their implications are assessed in the context of relevant national and local planning policy and guidance, with limited ongoing archaeological monitoring work proposed should the project progress in accordance with the current scheme. It is highlighted that a targeted programme of dendrochronological sampling and analysis may have the potential to more closely define the origins and early development of the stables and the service range as a whole.*

# THE STABLES

## Charlecote Park, Warwickshire

### Historic Building Record and Assessment

## 1 INTRODUCTION

*The current report outlines the results of a programme of historic building survey, recording and assessment undertaken in October 2013 in respect of the stable block at Charlecote Park, Warwickshire on behalf of the National Trust.*

### 1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 Charlecote Park is situated on the eastern bank of the River Avon in mid-Warwickshire, c.6km north-east of Stratford-on-Avon and 10km south-west of the county town of Warwick (Figure 1) on the west side of the B4088 Thelsford Bridge to Loxley road. Charlecote Park is a substantial 16<sup>th</sup>-century deer park and 17<sup>th</sup>-century formal gardens, landscaped in the 18<sup>th</sup> century by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, surrounding Charlecote Hall, a 16<sup>th</sup>-century mansion itself extensively remodelled in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The stable block currently under consideration is located c.100m SE of Charlecote Hall forming, together with attached coach house, tack room, brewhouse and laundry, part of a group of associated service buildings (Figure 2). The park, hall and associated outbuildings were acquired by the National Trust in 1945.

1.1.2 The current report has been commissioned by the Trust to record and assess the southern section only of the southern arm of the service range (Figure 3), representing the former stables, an area identified by the Trust as a possible site for proposed improved and expanded visitor refreshment facilities at Charlecote. The report has been prepared as supporting documentation to accompany a planning application for conversion works, and has been prepared in accordance with para. 128 of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG 2012) which requires an applicant;

*'to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.'* (DCLG 2012, 30).<sup>1</sup>

### 1.2 Designations

1.2.1 Charlecote Hall is a Grade I listed building<sup>2</sup> set within the Grade II\* Registered Charlecote Park.<sup>3</sup> The Stable block and associated service ranges, which are located c.100m SE of the hall, are themselves included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest as a Grade I Listed Building;<sup>4</sup> the statutory listing describes the stables as follows:

**Stables:** 2 storeys; 8-window range with cross-wing and cupola to left of centre. Moulded stone plinth and first-floor drip course; stone-coped brick parapet. Wing breaks forward with coped gable; elliptical-arched carriageway with moulded

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf)  
<sup>2</sup> <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1381799>  
<sup>3</sup> <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1001187>  
<sup>4</sup> <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1381808>

*responds and arch and groin vault; oriel has 1:2:1-light transomed windows over panels (central panel has Lucy Arms) and pierced parapet copied from gatehouse (qv). Ground floor to left of wing: 2 coach house entrances as above and entrance with single-chamfered Tudor arch with label mould and fanlight to paired panelled doors and a 3-light ovolo-mullioned window with 4/4 sashes to right. To right of wing: 2 similar stable entrances but with plank doors each with similar window to left. First floor has 2-light double-chamfered mullioned windows with decorative leaded glazing and returns to drip, 3 to left and 4 to right. South end similar, with 3-light windows. Rear has plain arch to carriageway with 2-light window above and small stack; to left of wing C16 brick to ground floor with C19 brick corbelled out above; to right some C16 diapered brick with ashlar opening to 8/8 sash and attached loose-box block with stone-coped parapet over 3 Tudor-headed entrances with overlights to plank doors; coped gable with finial; attached brick gate pier with plank gate; 2 loose boxes in gabled rear range. **INTERIOR:** full-height tack room has fittings including gallery to 3 sides and bolecion-moulded fireplace; stables to south have stop-chamfered beams and posts; stable and loose-box partitions; loft above has wall posts supporting 5 trusses with braced tie beams, collars and struts, that to north with lath and plaster infill, one with plank partition; double purlins, wind braces and riven rafters.*

Charlecote Stables: Statutory List Entry<sup>5</sup>

### 1.3 Scope of Report

- 1.3.1 The current project has been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Tyler 2013) prepared in response to a project brief set by Mr Keith Challis, the Trust's Archaeological Consultant (West Midlands), dated 20<sup>th</sup> August 2013. Copies of Brief and WSI are included below as **Appendices A and B** respectively.
- 1.3.2 The recording, research and report preparation have been undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006), the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA, 2008), the National Trust's *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings* (NT, 1998) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).
- 1.3.3 Site survey and archival research were undertaken in October 2013. The current report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of November 2013.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The general aim of the project, as stated at section §.3 of the project brief, were to 'research the origin, history, construction and development and to fully assess the character, date and phasing of the stables at Charlecote Park.' Specific objectives were defined as follows:
- Create a primary archaeological record of the building, its structural and construction features and its developmental history.
  - Define any particular significances of the building either as a discrete individual structure or in its wider context.
  - Bring together the findings of present and previous archaeological and historical work into an accessible narrative and analytical report explaining the buildings history and uses.
  - Provide a sound, evidenced and accessible basis for future interpretation, presentation and understanding, eg for a guidebook or for future repairs or conservation measures that might be needed to safeguard the historic fabric

<sup>5</sup> Underlined sections of entry relate to recorded section of range.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Documentary Research

3.1.1 As required at Section §.4.3 of the project brief, a search was made of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historic maps, early photographs and drawings, written descriptions, and primary and secondary sources related to the site at the Warwickshire County Record Office (WCRO) and at the archives of the National Trust Regional Office at Attingham Park. Standard on-line sources including Access to Archives ([www.a2a.org.uk](http://www.a2a.org.uk)) and the National Monuments Record (Swindon) were also consulted.

3.1.2 The offices of Mr. John C. Goom,<sup>6</sup> architect and historic buildings consultant with c.25 years involvement at Charlecote, were visited and archive materials reviewed.<sup>7</sup> A private collection of 19<sup>th</sup>-century drawings held at Charlecote by the donor family are understood to include nothing of direct relevance to the remodelling of the stable block under consideration (Sir Edmund Fairfax-Lucy, *pers. comm.*).

3.1.3 A full list of sources is included below at section §.11.

#### 3.2 Historic Building Record

3.2.1 The Historic Building Record comprised a detailed visual examination of the exterior and interior of the structures under consideration and the compilation of drawn, photographic and written records of the same to a level commensurate with a hybrid 'Level 3/4' analytical record, defined by English Heritage in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2006,14) as follows:

*'...an analytical record, [comprising] 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 analysis 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 building's appearance and structure to support an historical analysis.'* (EH 2006, 14).

3.2.2 The historic building record comprised three related elements; a drawn record, a photographic record and a written account, details as follows:

##### *The Drawn Record*

3.2.3 No significant new survey work was undertaken as part of the current project. Supplied digital survey drawings by Foster Surveys of Southport, dating to 2007, were used as the basis for on-site recording and have been used as the base for the illustrations included within this report. Hard copies of principal floor plans, elevations and cross-sections (scaled to 1:50) were checked for accuracy on-site and were augmented/annotated to include significant architectural and archaeological detail, measurements being captured by a combination of hand tape and hand-held laser measurement. A register of project drawings is included below as **Appendix C**.

##### *The Photographic Record*

3.2.4 The photographic record comprised high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 digital single lens reflex camera (10MP), extending to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and accessible exterior elevations, visible structural and decorative details (interior and exterior), and general

<sup>6</sup> 108 High Street, Evesham, Worcestershire, WR11 4EJ. ([www.johncgoom.co.uk](http://www.johncgoom.co.uk)).

<sup>7</sup> Relevant works including the re-roofing of the tack room in 2001 and of the stables themselves in 2011.

interior views of principal rooms and circulation areas. Where possible, photographs included graded photographic scales. All photographs were recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, photographer and date. A register of project photographs is included below as **Appendix D**; a selection is reproduced below as plates while digital copies of all site record shots (\*.jpg format) are included on a CD at the back of this report.

#### *The Written Record*

- 3.2.5 To accompany the drawn and photographic records, a systematic written account of the building was made as free text; this forms the basis of the following description and gazetteer (**Appendix E**).

## 4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

**NB:** *It is beyond the scope of the current building recording and assessment project to present a full history of Charlecote Park and Hall, themes which have been previously addressed in some considerable detail elsewhere. A very brief summary is included here so as to present a general historical context for the interpretation of the recorded structures.*

### 4.1 General Historical Context<sup>8</sup>

- 4.1.1 Charlecote is recorded in Domesday (where it appears as 'Cerlecote') under the Warwickshire holdings of Robert, Count of Meulan (Normandy), made Earl of Leicester in 1081, where it is described as follows:

*'SAXI held it, he was a freeman. 3 hides, Land for 5 ploughs. In lordship 2; 7 slaves; 14 villagers and 2 smallholders with 5 ploughs. 2 mills at 21s; meadow, 12 acres. Value before 1066 and later 50s; now £4'. (Morris 1976, 16,12).*

- 4.1.2 The name has evident humble origins, deriving from OE 'coerl' (churl, a non-servile peasant) and 'cot' meaning house/home. It appears historically as Cherlecota (1123), Sherlacote (1217), Cherescota (1228), first appearing in its current form 'Charlecote' in 1484 (Gover, Mawer and Stenton 1936, 250).

- 4.1.3 The manor passed from Robert to his brother, Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick and sometime before 1186, was enfeoffed to Thurstan de Montfort of Beaudesert (VCH 1949). De Lucy associations with the estate can be traced back to 1189 when Sir Walter de Cherlecote, an ancestor of the Lucy family, inherited the estate; Sir Walter's grandson, Sir William de Lucy, inherited in 1247.<sup>9</sup>

### 4.2 Charlecote Hall<sup>10</sup>

- 4.2.1 The extant Charlecote Hall, occupying a level terrace on the east bank of the River Avon, though much altered and enlarged in later years and owing much of its current appearance to 19<sup>th</sup>-century modification, represents at its core one of the earliest of the great mansion houses of the Elizabethan era. It was begun by Sir Thomas Lucy I (b.pre-1532, d.1600) as soon as he inherited in 1551, traditionally on the site of an earlier precursor (VCH 1949),<sup>11</sup> and was completed in 1558, the first year of the new monarch's reign. It occupies a distinctive Elizabethan 'half-H' plan aligned east-west, of local red brick with stone dressings,

<sup>8</sup> Based for the most part upon earlier works, principally VCH Warks V (1949), Berger and Fretwell (1995) and Garnett (1996).

<sup>9</sup> The descent of the manor is addressed in detail in VCH (1949, see <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57034>).

<sup>10</sup> For a fuller account of the architecture and development of the mansion house, see Garnett (1996), Pevsner and Wedgwood (1966) and the Statutory List Entry – see fn. 2.

<sup>11</sup> The exact location of the pre-Elizabethan mansion house is a matter of debate, though reference to its tendency to flooding has raised the possibility of its having been located somewhat to the south-west of the current house near the confluence of the Avon and the Dene, viz. closer to the stable block currently under consideration, which is known to be liable to occasional flooding (Sir Edmund Fairfax-Lucy, *pers. comm.*).

with long projecting wings to the east enclosing a central forecourt.<sup>12</sup> The main entrance of the recessed front is asymmetrically set, in medieval fashion, off-centre to the south side of the two-storey hall which is lit to the north by a tall oriel; while the projecting entrance porch is early (Renaissance in style, it is either original or an early addition introduced in 1572 to mark a visit by Queen Elizabeth I), much dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century programmes of restoration.

4.2.2 Broadly contemporary with, or possibly slightly later than the main mansion house (see VCH 1949), is the well-preserved and less altered Grade I listed gatehouse,<sup>13</sup> again brick-built with stone dressings and ogee-capped, polygonal angle turrets. The service range to the south-east of the mansion house, of which the stables currently under consideration form a part, also presumably represents an original element of Sir Thomas Lucy I's scheme (though see discussion below at section §.8.1).

4.2.3 By the early 18<sup>th</sup> century the house, then almost 150 years old, was becoming somewhat outmoded and a phase of upgrading of the accommodation was undertaken by Col. George Lucy, employing the noted Warwick architect Francis Smith. The original stone mullion windows were removed between 1718-19 and replaced by more contemporary hung sashes, visible in a number of historical views, for example on an inset illustration on the 1791 map (not illustrated), while a series of internal alterations were also undertaken at this time. The grounds were extensively remodelled by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown in around 1760, when much of the formal 17<sup>th</sup> century gardens and water features were cleared away (see section §.5).

#### *19<sup>th</sup>-Century Rebuilding*

4.2.4 Nineteenth-century saw another phase of intensive building activity at Charlecote, works being split into two principal phases (Pevsner and Wedgwood 1966, 228), undertaken for George Hammond Lucy and his wife Mary Elizabeth Lucy of Bodelywyddan, North Wales. Firstly, a phase of restoration and extension was undertaken in 1829-37 to the designs of the Warwick architect Charles Samuel Smith, included extensive internal reordering, the construction of the southern service wing and the introduction of a large dining room and library extension (1833-7), appended to the east side of the great hall (Garnett 1996, 44). A further phase of works, undertaken after George Hammond Lucy's death in 1845, were completed to the designs of John Gibson, a local architect who had studied under Sir Charles Barry. First employed in 1849 to remodel the parish church of St Leonards, completed in 1851, Gibson appears to have established a good working relationship with the Lucys, being commissioned for a number of further projects including the creation of the western terrace to the main house in 1853/8,<sup>14</sup> the remodelling of the Orangery in 1857,<sup>15</sup> and a new West Lodge<sup>16</sup> and gateway arch<sup>17</sup> in 1865, all for Henry Spencer Lucy; at the main house, Gibson was further responsible for the rebuilding of the north-east wing, the introduction of the two-storey canted bays to the eastern gable ends of north and south wings and the extension of the south wing (Garnett 1996, 45). The re-facing and remodelling of the stables currently under consideration most likely date to this general phase of building activity (Berger and Fretwell 1995, 14), while recorded dates within the stables range from 1852-9 which would place the reordering of the interiors towards the early part of Gibson's involvement at Charlecote. A review of the Lucy Papers index at the Warwickshire Archives suggests that no relevant accounts survive to allow the date of Gibson's work to be established with any greater degree of certainty while it has been established that a private collection of 19<sup>th</sup>-century drawings held by the donor family at Charlecote include nothing of direct relevance (see §.3.1.2 above).

4.2.5 Charlecote Park and Hall were presented to the National Trust in 1945 by Sir Montgomerie Fairfax-Lucy, following the death of his father Sir Henry Fairfax-Lucy in 1944. It is understood that the stable block

<sup>12</sup> A view of c.1695 (see §.5.1.1 below) shows a gabled wing extending westwards from the north end of the hall range, though this had disappeared by the time of an engraving of 1722 (see §.5.1.3).

<sup>13</sup> <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1381800>

<sup>14</sup> <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1381806>.

<sup>15</sup> <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1381809>

<sup>16</sup> <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1381820>

<sup>17</sup> <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1381821>

underwent a programme of repair soon after its acquisition by the Trust (John Goom, *pers. comm.*), though no records survive of this work.

- 4.2.6 The stable block is currently used for storage (south) and small, second-hand book retail unit (north); the upper level is unused.

## 5 MAP REGRESSION AND OTHER GRAPHIC SOURCES

### 5.1 Early Maps and Views

*Western Prospect of Charlecote, anon., c.1695-1700* (Figure 4)

- 5.1.1 The earliest graphic source for the appearance of the service range and stables at Charlecote is an oil painting of c.1695-1700 (Figure 4a),<sup>18</sup> which affords a wide view of the house and gardens from the west, within their wider landscape context approximately 140 years after its construction. The depiction of the stables range is of particular interest in that it provides an early elevational view of the complex, before the major reorganisations of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 4b), otherwise depicted mainly in plan form only. The range occupies the basic 'L'-shaped plan that survives today, of brick and timber construction beneath pitched, tile-clad roofs with an open yard to the south and walled kitchen garden to the west, fronting onto the river. The north arm of the service range is clearly shown with opposing sets of gables, three overlooking a small enclosed garden to the north and two overlooking the stable yard to the south. The arrangements of the western gable accords well with the surviving fabric of the laundry, with a single doorway and three-light mullion-window (now blocked) to ground floor and two, two-light mullioned windows high in the gable; the extant, blocked window at first floor level is not indicated.
- 5.1.2 With regard to the southern arm of the range, the west elevation of the 'carriage house' section (*viz.* that part north of the transverse entranceway) is shown to have been of timber-framed construction, the small-square framing of the upper level being clearly shown, apparently of three structural bays, blind and infilled with red-brick nogging. The ground floor was also timber-framed with brick infill and was furnished with a single, narrow doorway and (?)two windows of unknown form.<sup>19</sup> The transverse carriageway entrance, occupying its present location off-centre towards the northern end of the range, is shown as a simple wide opening, flat-headed with a single square window over. To the south of the entranceway, the stables are shown, by contrast, to have been of solid brick construction to the ground floor level with what appears to be a rendered (over timber-framing) first floor level, the latter extending above the carriage entrance.<sup>20</sup> The ground floor was furnished with a single, central doorway (with flat or shallow, three-centred head), and lit by a series of three, three-light mullioned windows set high in the wall; a further window, narrower, taller and of two-lights, is shown to the north end of the range, adjacent to the carriage entrance. First floor level was lit by a series of five regularly spaced windows<sup>21</sup> with, as previously noted, a sixth matching opening above the carriage entrance. To the south end of the elevation, the roof is illustrated almost as if it were hipped, though no evidence has been recorded for this within the extant, well-preserved roof structure (see §.7.3.15/16 below) and the atypical roofline may alternatively be the result of an inaccuracy in perspective. A short, single-storey structure is shown projecting perpendicularly from the southern end of the main range, with a single door opening onto the yard to the north and a wide window set within the brick-built western gable end overlooking a small enclosed yard.

<sup>18</sup> Charlecote Park, The Fairfax-Lucy Collection (The National Trust) ©NTPL/Derrick E Witty. NTPL image ref. 26970. Original at Charlecote.

<sup>19</sup> As with the stables (see below), the location of the doorway and southern window would appear to accord broadly with the present arrangements, though the primary fabric to the north of the door has been lost to the two inserted carriage doors.

<sup>20</sup> The evident disparity in wall construction is suggestive two phases of development, a hypothesis that is supported by the evidence of the recorded fabric of roof structure (see §.8.1 below).

<sup>21</sup> According to the five bay structure of the surviving upper floor and roof frame

*East Prospect of Charlecote House, 1722 (Figure 5)*

- 5.1.3 An engraving of 1722 entitled '*The East Prospect of Charlecote in Warwickshire*' (Figure 5a) by E Kirkwall, based upon a drawing by the engineer and surveyor Henry Beighton and published in Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire* of 1730 illustrates the house, gatehouse and the associated formal gardens. This focus means that the service ranges are shown only in part to the left hand side of the engraving. The northern arm is clearly visible with a brick-built eastern gable end, flush with the eastern elevation of the south arm, and three north-facing, brick gables overlooking the small enclosed garden of the 1695 painting. Only a short part of the southern arm is included in the view, however, that section illustrated being brick-built beneath pitched, tile clad roof with a tall, flat-headed carriage entrance and, north thereof, superimposed two-light mullioned windows (Figure 5b). The stables currently under consideration are not included within the view.

*James Fish's Survey of Charlecote Estate, 1736*

- 5.1.4 James Fish prepared his plan of the Charlecote estate in 1736 (Figure 6a),<sup>22</sup> based upon a survey completed considerably earlier, in 1685.<sup>23</sup> The plan shows the house and surrounding formal gardens in some detail; in its depiction of the service range (Figure 6b), however, it is intriguing and somewhat ambiguous, presenting a number of anomalous features which, together, bring the reliability of the survey into question. Firstly, the service range is shown on what appears to be a 'T'-shaped plan, the only plan to show such an arrangement, with the north range extending significantly eastwards of the extant south arm to form a range of similar overall length to the latter. This is at odds with the 1722 engraving described above and a further view of c.1750, nor does it accord with the fabric of the extant buildings, where the eastern gable of the north arm, flush with the east elevation of the south range, is clearly of early brick with diaperwork decoration and stone quoins indicating a primary origin. The small block projecting westwards from the southern end of the south arm, present in the painting of 1695 and in some (though not all) later plans, is not shown, though a substantial 'L'-shaped building is illustrated immediately west of the south arm of the service range, between the extant stables and the walled kitchen garden. The latter range is, again, not indicated on any other depiction of the service buildings.

*Undated survey of house and garden, (?)mid 18<sup>th</sup> century*

- 5.1.5 An undated outline survey of the house and gardens at Charlecote (Figure 7a)<sup>24</sup> is assigned in the Warwickshire Archives catalogue to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century; it continues to show the formal gardens north of the house and the walled kitchen garden west of the service range, fronting the river; the latter is understood to have been removed by George Lucy in 1757 (Berger and Fretwell 1995, 10), part of extensive works which saw the 17<sup>th</sup>-century formal gardens remodelled by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown (see Garnett 2009, 32), giving a *terminus ante quem* for the preparation of the survey. The service range (Figure 7b) is once more shown to occupy its distinctive 'L'-shaped plan (compare with Fish's survey of 1736) with transverse carriage entrance set off-centre to the northern end of the south arm; the projecting block to the southern end of the west elevation, shown in the view of c.1695 and in later surveys of 1791 and 1849 (see below), is here absent.

*John Clarke's Survey of the Manors of Charlecote, Hampton Lucy and Fulbrook, 1791*

- 5.1.6 John Clarke's *Plan of the Manors of Charlecote, Hampton Lucy and Fulbrook* of 1791 (Figure 8a)<sup>25</sup> shows the house and gardens following Brown's work; the formal parterres and water gardens to the north of the main house had been swept away, while the kitchen garden formerly located to the west of the stables had been removed to a new site about half a mile away, across the road from the main gates. The stables are

<sup>22</sup> WCRO ref. L6/1035.

<sup>23</sup> WCRO ref. L6/1033.

<sup>24</sup> WCRO ref. Z 293/1-2 (L).

<sup>25</sup> WCRO ref. Z 628 (L).

again shown on their 'L'-shaped plan with transverse carriage entrance, though here the projecting block at the south end of the west elevation, familiar from the 1695 view but absent in the earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century plans, is again indicated.

*Tithe Survey of Parish of Charlecote, 1849*

5.1.7 The tithe survey plan of 1849 (Figure 9)<sup>26</sup> shows the house, gatehouse and stable range in simple, stylised form, essentially replicating the arrangements of Clarke's plan of 1791. The western library extension, known to have been appended to the main house in the 1830s,<sup>27</sup> is not shown and, given the close similarity to the 1791 plan, it may be that the tithe plan was based upon Clarke's survey. Little detail can be deduced regarding the arrangements of the stable range.

5.1.8 The tithe apportionment<sup>28</sup> accompanying the 1849 map records the entire parish, totalling 749a 2r 1p at a gross rent of £203, in the ownership of Henry Spencer Lucy ('a minor'), who had inherited the estate in 1845 upon the death of his father, and occupied by a limited number of tenants; James Wallington (steward at Charlecote), William Witherington, George Malins, William Dilworth, John Charles and the Rev. Lord Charles Paulet. Charlecote Park and mansion were occupied by Henry's mother, the widow Mary Elizabeth Lucy, while adjacent Place and Mill Meadows were occupied by William Witherington, of Charlecote Mill:

No.	Owner	Occupier	Description	State of Cultivation	Area		
					A	R	P
1	Henry Spencer Lucy Esq. (a minor)	Mary Elizabeth Lucy	Charlcote Park and Mansion	Pasture	72	3	8
2		William Witherington	Place Meadow	Meadow	19	1	5
3			Mill Meadow	Meadow	14	2	13

**Table 1:**

*Relevant extracts from apportionment accompanying Charlcote tithe map of 1849*

## 5.2 Ordnance Survey Maps (Figure 10)

5.2.1 The first edition County Series 1:2500 map of 1886 (Figure 10a) is the first survey to illustrate the significant works of the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, viz. CS Smith's western library extension and river terrace, and southern service wing to the main house. The layout of the stables range is shown in detail for the first time, showing the distinctive 'L'-shaped plan, with wood yard, slaughter house etc. to the north and east; a series of small 19<sup>th</sup>-century stables and coach houses are indicated, extending from the north-east side of the block, north of the carriageway.

5.2.2 Little significant change is shown in later editions of 1905 and 1967 (Figures 10b/c respectively).

## 6 OTHER SOURCES

### 6.1 Correspondence

6.1.1 No correspondence related to the stables was identified in a search of the relevant files in the Attingham Archives nor the Lucy Estate Papers at WCRO (class ref. L6).

### 6.2 National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey, 1990

6.2.1 The National Trust Vernacular Building Survey (VBS) for the stables<sup>29</sup> was prepared by NJ Moore and K Knox in September 1990. It provides a comprehensive description of the stables, coach house, brewhouse and

<sup>26</sup> WCRO ref. CR 569/61.

<sup>27</sup> See for eg. WCRO refs. L6/1732; L6/1476.

<sup>28</sup> WCRO ref. CR 569/61 (App).

<sup>29</sup> Digital copy supplied by K Challis (NT).

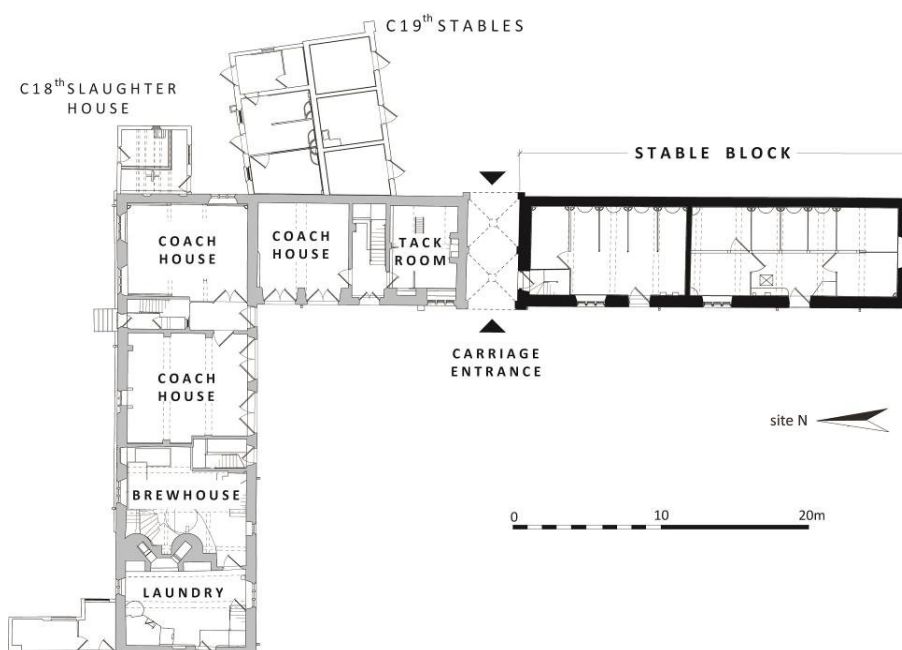
laundry together with the 19<sup>th</sup>-century eastern stables and coach houses, slaughter house and outbuildings around the wood yard.<sup>30</sup>

## 7 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

### 7.1 Overview

7.1.1 The stables/coach house service buildings at Charlecote are of two storeys, occupying a distinctive L-shaped plan (see inset plan below) with a northern arm, aligned approximately east-west, comprising laundry, brewhouse and coach houses, and a southern arm, aligned approximately north-south abutting and extending southwards from the east end of the former range, comprising a further coach house, tack room and, to the south side of a transverse carriage entrance, a bi-partite stables with hayloft over. The ranges are essentially of mid-16<sup>th</sup>-century origin, contemporary with the early fabric of the mansion house itself, though a phased early development is suggested internally, discussed further below. As with the main house, the buildings have been subject to fairly extensive alteration and modification during the course of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and this is particularly evident in respect of the southern arm of the range. A series of 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century single-storey structures have been appended at the north-east, comprising stables, loose boxes and a slaughter house.

7.1.2 The current report relates to the stables area only of the southern arm, highlighted in the plan below.



*Service range with stables section of southern arm highlighted*

<sup>30</sup>

This document has proved useful in setting the recorded structure in some form of an immediate structural context.

## 7.2 The Exterior

### *West Elevation*

- 7.2.1 The **west elevation** (Figure 11; Plates 1/2), facing onto the stable yard, has an overall length of 25.7m / 84ft 4in. (N/S)<sup>31</sup> and stands to two full storeys with a maximum height (at its southern end) of 5.95m/19½ft to eaves and 6.8m/22ft 4in. to the stone cap of a red-brick parapet wall. The exterior face represents a 19<sup>th</sup>-century refacing, in pale orange/red brick (9 x 3 ½ x 4 ¼ in.) laid to Flemish bond rising above a moulded stone plinth (Plate 3), with paired vertical strips of diamond-pattern diaperwork picked out in brown-glazed vitrified headers (Plates 4/5), reflecting original work elsewhere within the service range and the main house. To the north, the elevation abuts a projecting, gabled carriage bay with wide elliptical stone arch, while to the south it terminates in an angle of stone quoins. The ground floor is pierced by two matching doorways, [d1] and [d2] (Plate 6), with chamfered stone jambs and tudor-arched heads enclosing three-light timber overlights (Plate 7) and by two, three-light windows ([w2/3] to north of [d1] and [d2] respectively), stone mullioned and ovolo moulded, housing unhorned 4/4 timber sashes (Plate 8), all beneath moulded and returned labels. Four unevenly-spaced first floor windows ([w5-w8] from south to north) are of two lights with rebated, stone jambs and central mullion, all plain-chamfered, housing decorative cast-iron casements (Plate 9), surmounted by moulded labels forming part of a continuous moulded string above which stands a purple/red brick parapet of 8 courses. Towards the south end of the elevation are three tie-rod end plates of varying S-form (Plate 10), two at approximately first floor level and one hard below the upper stone string. There are four rainwater downpipes, two 19<sup>th</sup>-century examples to north and south with lead hoppers incorporating heraldic crests, and two later replacements with plain hoppers towards the centre of the elevation, all draining through the depth of the parapet wall immediately beneath the upper string, from a concealed gutter.

### *East Elevation*

- 7.2.2 The **east elevation** (Figure 12; Plate 11) is plainer, with a blind ground floor of hand-made early brick (9 x 2 x 4in.) laid to English bond rising above a moulded stone plinth to a first floor ogee-moulded string/cornice (Plate 12); the early brickwork here lacks the decorative diaperwork noted in the north arm of the service block and in the early section of the southern arm (east wall) north of the carriage entrance. To the north, the brickwork of the projecting carriage bay has been built up against original stone quoins (Plate 13),<sup>32</sup> while to the south, a clear, ragged phase break in the brickwork (Plate 14), c.0.9m north of the SE angle, denotes the extent of rebuilding associated with the 19<sup>th</sup>-century rebuilding of the southern gable end. A total of eight iron vent bricks are located hard beneath the stone string. At first floor level, the elevation has been refaced in orange/red brick (9 x 3 x 4½in.), corbelled out upon the stone string (Plate 15), the lower 16 courses laid to a regular English garden wall bond with brickwork approximating to Flemish bond over, rising to a simple ¼-brick oversail eaves band (the east elevation lacks the parapet wall of the west). The upper brickwork, which again lacks the decorative diaperwork of the refaced western elevation, is pierced by alternating, louvred doorways ([d6-8]) and windows ([w9/10]); towards the south end of the elevation, a single, plain tie-rod end plate is located high in the wall; it is understood that the lower tie-rods and associated end plates (present in the west wall and visible on 2007 survey drawings of the east elevation) were removed during recent works (J Goom, *pers. comm.*). The phase break at the south end of the elevation, visible at ground floor level, does not extend onto the first floor brickwork, indicating that the refacing of the first floor was most probably undertaken concurrently with the rebuilding of the south gable end.

<sup>31</sup> Within a wider context, measurement multiples based upon a base of 10½ft (21ft, 42ft, 84ft etc.) appear as a recurring module in the layout at Charlecote, both within the house and in its relationship to its ancillary buildings and grounds (Sir Edmund Fairfax-Lucy, *pers. comm.*).

<sup>32</sup> **NB:** the stone quoins here extend to the ground floor only, those to the northern side of the carriage bay extend to the full, two-storey height of the range suggesting a full height angle and, by implication, a former discrete structure (see §.8.1 below).

*South Elevation*

- 7.2.3 The gabled **south elevation** (Plate 16) overlooks a small sunken garden (Plate 17; heavily overgrown in its current state) at the south end of the range. It is of two storeys in orange/red brick laid to a regular Flemish bond, matching the refaced western elevation with stone dressings to SE/SW angles. Paired diaperwork strips are symmetrically arranged to either side of superimposed, three-light windows beneath moulded and returned labels lighting ground and first floor levels. The parapeted brick gable is carried on projecting, ogee-moulded kneelers, coped in stone and finished with a simple, diagonally-set stone finial to the apex, as per the carriage entranceway (Plate 18).

*North Elevation*

- 7.2.4 The visible section of the **north elevation**, within the groin vaulted entrance passageway (Plate 18), is of 19<sup>th</sup>-century, Flemish bond brick and includes a single door [d3] serving an interior stair (Plate 19).

**7.3 The Interior***Ground Floor*

- 7.3.1 The **ground floor** of the stables (Figure 13) is divided into two principal areas, [G.01] and [G.02] to south and north, both of which owe their current arrangements and appearance to a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century phase of internal upgrading which saw the introduction of up-to-date stables fittings and was presumably undertaken concurrent with the exterior brick refacing and remodelling works described above.
- 7.3.2 The southern of the two stables, [G.01], is the larger of the two, measuring 13.75m/ 45ft (N/S) x 5.8m/19ft (E/W) and standing 3.36m/11ft to the underside of its lath and plaster rendered ceiling. It is accessed via a single doorway [d1], set central to the west wall, and is lit by three-light mullioned windows [w1] and [2] to the centre of the south wall and north of doorway [d1] in the west wall respectively; the windows are furnished with timber sashes on a 4/4 pattern, horned to [w1], unhorned to [w2], though only the central light in each case is single-hung. The room is spanned by a total of five original, substantial transverse beams, c.1ft square, deeply plain-chamfered and ogee-stopped defining bays of 2.75m/9ft width; where visible, common joists are of plain, unchamfered section, of 4 x 5in. scantling; a substantial part of the eastern ceiling structure has been the subject of a recent programme of repair in 2011 (J Goom, *pers. comm.*). The northern wall of [G.01] cuts across the northern-most ceiling bay (Bay 6) and is clearly inserted, presumably a part of the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century remodelling. Four high level ventilators within the east wall follow two distinct patterns; rectangular vents are located at the north and south of the room (Bays 1 and 6; see Figure 13), respecting the south gable and north partition walls (and reflected to the east), while circular-section vents are located at Bays 2 and 4, respecting the earlier nine-bay ceiling pattern.
- 7.3.3 Door [d1] opens onto a small, rectangular circulation space (Plate 20), 5.65m/18½ft (E/W) x 2.75m/9ft (N/S) floored in edge-laid red brick, serving three stalls ranged along the east wall (here numbered 1 to 3 from south to north) and opposing sets of paired loose boxes to north and south (3/4 and 1/2 respectively). Stalls and loose boxes are defined by timber partitioning with a series of stop-chamfered posts rising to an axial beam set below the primary ceiling beams (Plate 20); the posts form the door posts of the eastern loose boxes and heel posts of the stalls. The room is lined throughout in vertically set, reeded tongue-and-groove matchboarding, standing 7ft high to stalled/boxed areas and 5ft 3in. to the central circulation area, all beneath a moulded rail; the upper wall is rendered and lime washed. Three timber grain chutes with angled, retractable plate 'valves' (Plate 21) are located against the west wall, north of door [d1], extending to ceiling level from where they are fed from a first floor feed bin.
- 7.3.4 To north and south, paired loose boxes follow a standard plan, measuring 2.95m/9½ft (N/S) x 3.95m/13ft (E/W), defined by matchboarded partition walls standing 7ft high with upper screens formed of closely spaced iron bars, ½in. diam. @ 3 in. centres (Plate 22). In each case, the western loose box (2 and 4) is

accessed directly from the circulation area via 1.22m/4ft wide doorways, closed by stout, 2in. deep 6-panelled doors with non-protruding brass furniture (Plate 23); the eastern loose boxes (1 and 3) are accessed solely from the western boxes via similar doorways in the axial partition. An interesting survival is represented by a series of horse shoes affixed to the loose box doors enclosing painted inscriptions dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (1852/3, loose box 2; 1855/9, loose box 4) commemorating various equestrian achievements (Plate 24),<sup>33</sup> while surviving wall-mounted plaques record the names of two former occupants; 'Jackdaw' to loose box 1 and 'Churub' to loose box 3. Loose boxes are floored throughout in face-laid, Staffordshire-blue diamond paviours, possibly secondary.

- 7.3.5 Set between the northern and southern paired loose boxes, and ranged along the east wall, are stalls 1 to 3, each measuring 1.9m/6ft 3in. (N/S) x 2.9m/9½ft (E/W). Stalls are defined by timber screens of vertically set matchboarding (Plate 25) with gently curving heads formed of moulded rails rising to the eastern, head-end where they stand to a maximum height of 2.15m/7ft and terminating to the west in a full height post rising to the high-level, axial beam. Each stall is furnished with a high level hay rack set centrally to the east wall, and two feeding troughs (Plate 25) with associated tethering rings; western posts include a harness bracket to the west face and further tethering rings to north and south (Plate 26). The flooring of the stalls, where visible would appear again to be of face-laid Staffordshire-blue diamond paviours. The colour scheme employed throughout is of dark brown to woodwork with ironwork (ie. hay racks, feeding troughs, harness brackets, tethering rings, screens) picked out in an ochre/yellow.
- 7.3.6 As noted above, the exterior brickwork of the west wall dates to a 19<sup>th</sup>-century refacing; primary core brickwork survives, however, and is exposed internally at the south end of the west wall, within loose box 2 (Plates 28/9). Of particular interest is a blocked opening at Bays 1/2 (Plate 27), 2m/6½ft wide and spanned by a timber lintel at +2.57m/8½ft. above floor level; this may correspond with the series of high level window openings shown in the painting of c.1695 (Figure 4) although the head of the opening is set somewhat low relative to first floor level when compared to the arrangements illustrated in the historical view, and it may alternatively represent a former doorway serving the perpendicular block shown to have formerly abutted the south end of the range. Further primary brickwork is exposed at the far south end of the elevation where a section of matchboard lining has been removed (Plate 28).<sup>34</sup>
- 7.3.7 The northern of the two stables, [G.02] (Plates 29/30), is somewhat smaller than [G.01], measuring 10.35m/34ft (N/S) x 5.8m/19ft (E/W) again standing 3.36m/11ft to the underside of its lath and plaster ceiling. The north-west corner of the room is ceiled off (Plate 31), forming an enclosed stair [G.03] accessed from the exterior only, via a doorway opening off the south side of the transverse carriage entranceway (Plate 19). As with the southern stable, [G.02] is accessed via a single doorway [d2] in the west wall and is lit by a single, three-light window [w3] to the north thereof; details match those of [d1] and [w2] previously described. The room is spanned by three substantial, transverse ceiling beams, deeply chamfered and ogee-stopped, representing a 3½ bay continuation of the pattern of primary 9ft bays recorded within [G.01]; the southern bay (Bay 6) is interrupted by the inserted transverse wall dividing the two areas of stabling. As in [G.01], a substantial part of the ceiling has been repaired, here including the splicing in of new ends to the northern two principal beams, which had been formerly supported by secondary RSJs (see Plate 37).
- 7.3.8 [G.02] shares a number of characteristics with [G.01], while also being distinguished by a number of differences in detail. Door [d2] again opens onto a rectangular circulation space (Plate 30), here 3.75m/12ft 4in. (E/W) x 2.75m/9ft (N/S), which opens directly onto a bank of four stalls (Nos. 4-7) ranged along the east wall and with a single loose box (No.5) occupying the space to the east of the enclosed stair (Plate 32). The room is again lined in vertically set, tongue-and-groove matchboarding and displays an identical colour

<sup>33</sup> eg. 'First Flight: Match, 50 Sovs each Hunt Cup Course, March 17<sup>th</sup> 1859'; 'Blue Beard: Warwickshire Hunters Taks: 5 sovs each with 20 added, Cut-a-Dash, March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1855'

<sup>34</sup> It is clear that there is significant potential for evidence for early arrangements to survive within the primary brickwork behind extant wall surfaces (both plaster and matchboarding); any exposure of underlying fabric during proposed works should thus be closely monitored.

scheme of dark brown highlighted in ochre/yellow. The partitioning of loose box 5 is similar in form to that recorded within [G.01], with stout panelled door (here with upper screen of iron bars), matchboard partitions and upper screen. The stalls are similarly defined by timber partitioning (Plate 33) with curved heads rising to the east, though here terminating to the west in circular-section, cast-iron heel posts (Plate 34; with ball finials incorporating tethering rings) as opposed to the full-height timber posts of [G.01]. The range of fittings (hay racks, feed troughs, harness brackets etc.) are essentially similar, though the fixings of the hay racks vary slightly (see Plates 38/9).<sup>35</sup> Two pairs of grain chutes (Plate 36), matching those recorded within [G.01], are located against the west wall south of door [d1], fed from first floor level.

- 7.3.9 The circulation space, stalls and loose box are floored throughout in edge-laid red brick (Plate 35), aligned predominantly north-south and with no use of diamond paviours, though a central axial 'path' immediately west of the stalls is defined by bricks aligned east-west. Stalls are each furnished with a central drain with perforated iron cover. High level ventilators are again located within the east wall following two different patterns; rectangular vents, some with sliding shutters, are located at the north and south of the room (Bays 6 and 9), while circular-section vents are located at Bays 6 and 8 (see Plate 38); a single rectangular vent is located at Bay 6 of the east wall, while a further vent is sited in the north wall of loose box 5, adjacent to the enclosed stair.

#### *First Floor*

- 7.3.10 **First floor** level (Figure 14) is reached via an enclosed timber stair (Plate 40), accessed from the exterior only by means of door [d3] (Plate 19) off the south side of the vaulted carriage entrance. From a small ground floor lobby [G.03], a 19<sup>th</sup>-century closed-string stair with timber treads, square-section newels and rounded handrails rises on a dog-leg pattern with winders to a small landing [F.03] at first floor level. Of particular note here is a blocked window, 0.80m/32in. high, spanned by a timber lintel visible within the exposed primary brickwork of the west wall (Plate 41), which may correspond to the window adjacent to the carriage entrance in the view of c.1695 (Figure 4). Landing [F.03] opens to the north, via a short flight of steps, onto the gun-room over the carriageway entrance (beyond the scope of the current study), and to the east, via door [d4] into the upper 'hayloft' storey of the stables range.
- 7.3.11 The upper level of the stables has overall internal dimensions of 25.3m/83ft (N/S) x 6.6m/21½ft. (E/W); it is of five bays (here numbered one to five from south to north) and is divided into two separate spaces, [F.01] (Bays 4/5; Plate 42) and [F.02] (Bays 1-3; Plate 43), by a timber partition at Bay 3/4 (Plate 44). The walls were originally of timber-framed construction, much of which survives to the east though mostly lost to 19<sup>th</sup>-century remodelling to the west while the primary roof structure survives essentially intact.
- 7.3.12 The **east wall**, though significantly altered when it was infilled and faced externally in red brick in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, retains extensive primary timber-framing (Figure 17; Plates 45/6). It is of five bays defined by the wall-posts of the principal cross-frames,<sup>36</sup> the bays being alternately of 15ft (Bays 1, 3 and 5) and 17ft (Bays 2 and 4). The primary wall plate survives to the full length of the elevation, in bay lengths jointed to the north of each wall-post using a bridled scarf with splayed abutments (Plate 47); straight up-braces rise from wall-post to plate soffit to the north and south of each bay (missing at Bay 1N, Bay 2N and Bay 4S, where they have been removed for the insertion of louvred doors/windows in the 19<sup>th</sup> century). Each bay includes two substantial intermediate studs, with the wider bays (2 and 4) displaying evidence, in the form of redundant peg-holes within the plate, for additional studwork (see Figure 18); peg-holes also evidence former mid-rails to the central panel only of each bay (Plate 46). The framing has been infilled with red-brick during 19<sup>th</sup>-century modifications to the range, at which time louvred doors [d6-8] and windows [w9/10] were also inserted.

<sup>35</sup> The fixings are set within the depth of the curved back plate, as opposed to within a small protruding lug as is the case within [G.01]; otherwise the racks are identical.

<sup>36</sup> The variation in the treatment of the wall-post heads, ranging from gently splayed, through jowled to sharply angled 'gunstock' heads has led to the suggestion of an early phase of repair (VBS, 1990).

- 7.3.13 The **west wall** can be seen to have originally mirrored the timber-framed structure surviving to the east, though 19<sup>th</sup>-century remodelling and later repairs have here been more invasive; only three of the original wall posts survive (at **T1**, **T3** and **T4**) and two intermediate studs (Bays 3 and 4; Plate 48), while the wall plate and associated bracing have all been lost. The loss of primary fabric is due in large part to the introduction of a series of four stone-mullioned windows ([**w5-8**] from south to north), which do not accord with the original bay pattern of the range. This is most clearly illustrated at Bay 4/5 where the siting of [**w8**] has necessitated the removal of a primary wall-post, with the western end of the associated roof truss (**T5**) having been subsequently supported by paired RSJs spanning the inserted window aperture (Plate 48). The southern two bays (1 and 2) have been refaced internally, with the western wall post to truss **T2** having been removed and replaced by a corbelled brick pier (Plate 49); this work is understood to date to stabilisation works undertaken following acquisition of the property by the Trust in 1945 (John Goom, *pers. comm.*).
- 7.3.14 The floor structure has been subjected to a recent phase of repair, particularly to the west, though early 10in. softwood boards survive in places. Feed bins are located at Bay 2/3 (Plate 50) and Bay 3/4 (Plates 51/2), serving ground floor grain chutes within [**G.01**] and [**G.02**] respectively, while a large, sturdily-built double storage bin, with galvanised zinc lining, is located to the north side of Bay 3, backing onto the wooden infill panelling beneath truss **T4** (Plate 53).

#### *The Roof*

- 7.3.15 The **roof** is of five bays defined by six substantial oak trusses (**T1** to **T6** from south to north); with the exception of the end trusses **T1** and **T6**, trusses follow a standard pattern with paired, raking struts rising to east and west from tie to principal and collar with additional raking struts rising above collar level (see Figure 16; Plates 54/5). Transverse up-braces rise from wall-post to tie soffit. Truss **T6** to the north end of the range (Figure 16a; Plate 57) displays an alternative construction, with close-studding below tie level (infilled to the north with lath and plaster) and three queen-struts between tie and collar, supplementing the outer set of raking struts from tie to principal. The base of the upper raking struts are more closely set than elsewhere in the form of 'v-strutting'. Principals and collar display small circular holes for staves formerly supporting wattle and daub infill panels, though the gable area above tie has been refaced with brick to the north side of the truss, most reasonably in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Truss **T1** to the south has been mostly lost when the south gable was rebuilt in brick in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 16b; Plate 58); insufficient is visible to ascertain whether the truss matched the arrangements of **T6** to the north,<sup>37</sup> though it was clearly formerly closed in wattle and daub, evidenced by surviving stave holes exposed to the upper principals.
- 7.3.16 The roof is carried on two tiers of through purlins, halved and lodged over the back of the principals, purlins being in one bay lengths, scarfed to the north (upper) and south (lower) of each truss, all using a bridled joint with splayed abutments, double pegged. Longitudinal wind bracing is staggered at each bay with the lower purlin supported to south of each truss, and the upper purlin to north; only at **T1** and **T6** are both levels of purlins directly supported by straight wind braces (Figure 17; Plate 57/8). Common rafters (10/11 per bay) are single pegged to the apex.

## 8 DISCUSSION

### 8.1 Development

#### *Origins*

- 8.1.1 The stable block can be seen to form an integral part of an early range of the service buildings at Charlecote, broadly contemporary with the core of the main house and the gatehouse. It is clear, however, that the origins and early historical development of the stable block range are far from straightforward and the

<sup>37</sup>

The truss is 'faced' to the south meaning peg holes to tie are not visible.

evidence of historical views (the variant wall constructions as depicted in the late 17<sup>th</sup>-century view; Figure 4) and surviving fabric (in particular the roof structure, stone quoins to angles etc.) would together appear to indicate that the buildings of the southern arm at least may have originated as two discrete structures, albeit they had become combined under a single roof to form a part of the unified whole on the extant 'L'-shaped plan by the time of the first depiction of the building in c.1695.

- 8.1.2 The recorded evidence suggests that the southern, stables section may have originated as a detached range of five structural bays, brick-built to ground floor level with a timber-framed upper floor (Figure 17). The recorded roof structure in particular, would appear to constitute a logical, distinct and 'self-contained' unit of five bays with the gables to north and south formerly being closed in wattle and daub panels. The roof above the coach house north of the transverse carriage entrance has not been accessed during the course of the current project, though the VBS notes of 1990 describe a roof formed of 'tiebeam trusses supporting pairs of queen struts to a collar' supporting two tiers of side purlins and with 'scissor-crossed principals supporting a further, ridge purlin'. This is clearly a distinct structure from that recorded over the stables, lending further weight to the argument for a staged early development originating as discrete ranges.
- 8.1.3 The east side of the ground floor was (and remains) blind, while two blocked windows within the accessible areas of primary brickwork of the west wall suggests that the 1695 view represents a fairly accurate depiction of the early arrangements. The original function of the range is not known categorically, though they had become used as a stables by the late-17<sup>th</sup> century and it seems logical to conclude that this reflected their primary function; certainly, the blind back wall combined with the single, central doorway and high level windows to the west are suggestive of such a function. Like the main house, the stables were subject to fairly radical reordering during the course of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, both internally and externally, which makes the identification of the original internal arrangements problematical. However, it is clear that the two-part division of the ground floor level is of 19<sup>th</sup>-century origin and that the lower floor would formerly have comprised a single, unencumbered space of nine ceiling bays most probably housing a series of transverse stalls with timber heel-posts and feed racks to east.
- 8.1.4 Timber-framing over solid wall ground floor construction represents an established tradition for stables construction, Worsley (2005, 25-6) citing examples at nearby Kenilworth Castle in Warwickshire (c.1560) and, further afield at Bashall Hall in Yorkshire and Baylham Hall in Suffolk, both of c.1600. Worsley also observes (*ibid.*), however, that the fashion for half-timbering went into decline during the course of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century, and it is interesting in this respect that, at Charlecote, it would appear that only those parts of the building shielded from the view of the main house maintained the use of timber-framing, all 'visible' elements being of more fashionable, brick construction with diaperwork decoration reflecting that of the house.

#### *Victorian Rebuild*

- 8.1.5 The early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century was a period of radical reordering and expansion at Charlecote, with the erection of the library/dining room extension to the western terrace of the main house, the introduction of a new service wing including kitchens, scullery, larder and servants' hall etc. with additional bedroom accommodation over, to the south side of the house. Works were undertaken in two principal phases, firstly in the 1830s by C.S. Smith and secondly in the late 1840s/50s under John Gibson; it is most probably to the second phase of works that the remodelling of the stables belongs.
- 8.1.6 Works to the stables were extensive. The west elevation was refaced in brick throughout, with decorative diaperwork reflecting the fabric of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century north arm and early parts of main house, likewise the south elevation; the upper level of the east elevation was also given an outer skin of brick while internally, the ground floor was divided to form two rooms with discrete entrances, each furnished with up-to-date stable fittings combining conventional stalling for seven and loose-boxes for five horses. Stalls would have served for carriage horses, which were taken out and exercised on a regular basis, while the loose boxes, an innovation of the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, provided more space and were especially favoured for sick horses,

horses in foal or for horses such as hunters that took violent exercise in relatively short, concentrated periods interspersed with periods of relative inactivity (Worsley 2005, 185).<sup>38</sup>

- 8.1.7 The disparity in the detailing of the two stables areas is of interest, although the general similarity of fixtures and fittings, colour scheme etc. would suggest both parts date to a single phase of refurbishment; the high level axial spine beam and full height posts employed in [G.01] may be related to a differentiation of room use at first floor level, requiring additional support within the southern bays, as opposed to any distinction at ground floor.

## 8.2 Assessment of Heritage Values and Significance<sup>39</sup>

### *Evidential Value*

- 8.2.1 **Evidential value** derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity and can be natural or man-made (EH 2008, 28). Often, archaeological deposits are of evidential value as they are the primary source of human activity for a particular place or period. However, other types of asset can be of evidential value, especially where the documentary record is incomplete, and their value will be proportionate to their potential to contribute to an understanding of the past. Age is a strong indicator of relative evidential value but is not paramount, while the evidential value of an asset tends to be diminished in proportion to the extent of its removal or replacement.
- 8.2.2 The *evidential* value of the range can be seen to be two-fold. Firstly, there is clear value associated with its surviving primary fabric (the timber-framing of the first floor structure and roof), with its attendant implications for the origins and early development of the building and estate, though this has been compromised to a considerable degree by the extensive remodelling undertaken in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. That said, the remodelled range retains considerable evidential value of itself which, read in conjunction with the contemporary developments of the house itself, succinctly demonstrate a process of evolution and modernisation of a country house in the 19<sup>th</sup>-century.

### *Historical Value*

- 8.2.3 **Historical value** derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present (EH 2008, 28). It tends to be either *illustrative* or *associative*. Illustrative value relates to the manner in which a place may provide a tangible link to illustrate aspects of history or prehistory; this relies on visibility, and may relate to distinctiveness of a regional tradition or an aspect of social organisation. Associative value is concerned with links with a notable family, person, event, or movement.
- 8.2.4 Forming a demonstrably early element of the complex of buildings at Charlecote Park, the stables are clearly of inherent, significant historical value. However, and again as a result of the extensive modifications of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the principal and immediate *illustrative* value of the extant range rests in its secondary remodelling, which incorporates a high quality and relatively complete set of interior fixtures and fittings related to its use as a stables adjunct to a significant Victorian country house. The significance is enhanced when the stables are considered and assessed within their immediate context of the physically attached and functionally related service buildings incorporating coach houses (with their comprehensive collection of historic vehicles), tack room, laundry and brewhouse, and within the wider context of the house and park as a whole.
- 8.2.5 The *associative historical* value of the stable block, forming a part of the Charlecote Estate with its long historical connection with Lucy family, dating back to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, can be seen to be significant.

<sup>38</sup>

Further stabling was formerly located within the coach house at the eastern end of the north arm.

<sup>39</sup>

Following definitions as laid out by English Heritage in 'Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment' (EH, 2008).

*Aesthetic Value*

- 8.2.6 **Aesthetic value** derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place (EH 2008, 30); it can be as a result of conscious design or can arise largely fortuitously as a result of the development and use of a place over time, or from a combination of the two factors. Where aesthetic value derives from conscious design, this may relate to aspects such as form, proportions, massing or of views and vistas, and the retention of the value relies on maintaining the integrity of the concept. Fortuitous aesthetic values may involve the apparently organic form of a rural or urban landscape and reflect the appearance of a place as it has developed over a period of time. Aesthetic value resulting from the passage of time on human works (the 'patina of age') may overlie the values of conscious design, and may enhance or detract from them.
- 8.2.7 The *aesthetic* value of the stables range at Charlecote is once again two-fold in nature, with the early timber-framing of the upper floor being of considerable significance, although essentially hidden from everyday, public view. The remodelled ground floor of the range, by contrast presents a good quality and notably complete set of 19<sup>th</sup>-century stables interiors containing a well-preserved range of contemporary fixtures and fittings including flooring, panelling and partitioning, hay racks, feed troughs and feed chutes, though their age means that they are unremarkable and by no means unique. Details such as the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century inscriptions preserved on the loose box doors and the name plaques of individual horses, can be seen to introduce an additional, individual and site-specific level of interest.

*Communal Value*

- 8.2.8 **Communal value** derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory (EH 2008, 31). Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects. This may relate to *commemorative* or *symbolic* places, or places which contribute to a sense of identity. Communal values may tend to relate more to an activity associated with the place rather than the physical buildings themselves and is thus less reliant on the physical survival of historic fabric.
- 8.2.9 The communal, commemorative and symbolic values of the stable range can be seen to be limited.

**8.3 Current Proposals**

- 8.3.1 A review of available draft proposal drawings (see Figure 19)<sup>40</sup> indicates no potential impacts upon the exterior fabric of the stables block; likewise, no works are proposed within the upper storey of the range where significant early fabric survives. Proposed alterations are thus confined to the ground floor, interior of the range, principally within [G.02] though to a more limited extent within [G.01], and will impact primarily upon interior fixtures and fittings dating to the 19<sup>th</sup>-century reordering of the range. Specifically, draft proposals indicate the removal of a number of the timber stall/loose box partitions within the northern stable [G.02] to allow for the installation of food preparation area, the removal of some 19<sup>th</sup>-century fittings (wall mounted hay racks and feed troughs, loose box doors) and the creation of a connecting doorway within the inserted transverse partition wall (see also §.9.2/3 below).

**8.4 Relevant Planning Policy**

- 8.4.1 Any proposed works at the stables will need to be undertaken in accordance with national and local planning guidelines and relevant legislation.
- 8.4.2 As a Grade I listed building, the stable block at Charlecote is recognised and accepted as being of 'exceptional interest', potentially of international importance, and is included amongst the top 2.5% of

<sup>40</sup>

Inspire Design Consultancy, Option 12. Proposal drawing supplied by S Bennett (NT), 17.12.13

listed buildings at a national scale. As such, any proposed works will have to be undertaken under the terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990<sup>41</sup> and will be subject to Listed Building Consent.

#### *National Planning Framework*

8.4.3 As part of a Grade I listed building, the stables at Charlecote are clearly recognised as an 'heritage asset' under the terms of NPPF. Section §.12 ('Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment') of NPPF (2012, 31), paras. 131 to 134 may thus be seen to be pertinent:

131. *'In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*
- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
  - *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality;*
  - *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness'*
132. *'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.'*
133. *'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*
- *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
  - *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
  - *conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
  - *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use'.*
134. *Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.*

#### *Local Planning Policy*

8.4.4 The Stratford-upon-Avon District Council Local Plan was adopted on 14<sup>th</sup> July 2006; the Local Plan Review expired in July 2009,<sup>42</sup> though most of the policies were retained and remain operative pending the Local Development Framework (LDF).<sup>43</sup> With respect to listed buildings, Policy EF.14 can be seen to be pertinent:

##### **Policy EF.14**

The preservation of buildings listed as being of special architectural or historic interest, and their settings, will be secured through the following means:

<sup>41</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>

<sup>42</sup> <http://www.stratford.gov.uk/localplan/Local%20Plan%20Review.pdf>

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.stratford.gov.uk/planning/local-plan-review.cfm>

- (a) applying the presumption in favour of the preservation of listed buildings;
- (b) ensuring that proposed alterations or changes of use of listed buildings, or development on adjoining land, will not have an adverse impact on the special qualities of such buildings or their settings;
- (c) requiring applicants for listed building consent to include fully detailed and accurate drawings of the existing building and the proposed scheme;
- (d) taking enforcement action to rectify unauthorised and unacceptable works to listed buildings; and
- (e) taking measures to ensure that neglected listed buildings are repaired

## 9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The current study has allowed for a detailed record of the building, its construction and general developmental history, to be made, so far as was feasible, from a non-intrusive survey and given the current uses of the building,<sup>44</sup> in accordance with NPPF and in line with the requirements set out within the project brief.

### *Implications of Proposed Works*

- 9.2 Decisions regarding the proposed refurbishment and adaptation of the stables range will need to assess and balance the historic significance of the building, outlined within this document, against other pertinent issues including its function, both historical and present, its physical condition and the need to establish a viable, longer-term use.
- 9.3 The proposals can be seen to have no impact upon the exterior aspect or early interior fabric of the building, which is to be welcomed, with interventions being restricted to the secondary, remodelled ground floor areas of the range. As noted above, the extant stables interiors represent a good and essentially complete set of mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century fixtures and fittings; the loss of any of these arrangements would be unfortunate and a cause for concern, though it may be deemed necessary and unavoidable in order to facilitate the proposed reorganisation, particularly within the northern stable [G.02]. In this context, any interventions affecting the stable fittings should be kept to a minimum while their incorporation, conservation and enhancement within any proposed scheme should be strongly favoured.

### *Suggestions for further archaeological work and/or monitoring*

- 9.4 The origins and early development of the stables and the service range as a whole remain somewhat obscure, and represent a subject of considerable interest, with a demonstrable possibility that the southern arm of the service range developed from two formerly discrete structures. The service range as a whole would certainly warrant further, systematic study and analysis, while dendrochronological sampling and analysis may have the potential to establish an 'absolute' timeframe for this development.
- 9.5 In respect of the current proposals, the current study has highlighted the potential for the preservation of significant archaeological evidence related to the primary/former arrangements of the range beneath 19<sup>th</sup> century finishes.<sup>45</sup> In the context, as and when works related to the current project progress, and should any interior wall surfaces be removed either permanently or temporarily for conservation, such works should thus be monitored archaeologically and recorded.

**Objective:** to more fully understand the origins and early arrangements of the stables range and its subsequent phases of development and change.

**Actions:** (i) undertaking of programme of dendrochronological sampling and analysis, and;  
(ii) set in place provisions to ensure archaeological monitoring of any future intrusive works.

<sup>44</sup> **NB:** it may be appropriate to make a fuller photographic record of the buildings once they are cleared of furniture (bookshelves etc.) and accumulated material.

<sup>45</sup> In particular within [G.01], west wall.

**10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 10.1 The project was commissioned by Mr Stephen Bennett, National Trust property manager for Charlecote Park and Stratford-upon-Avon, to whom thanks are extended for assistance. Thanks also to the Trust's regional archaeological consultant, Mr. Keith Challis, to Mr John C. Goom, architect, of Evesham and to Sir Edmund Fairfax-Lucy of Charlecote Park for comment upon the draft version of the current report and discussing his own observations on the stable block and its wider context.
- 10.2 Thanks also to Trust staff at Charlecote Park and at the Regional Office at Attingham Park and to staff at the Warwickshire County Record Office.
- 10.3 Documentary research, site recording and assessment were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MIfA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

## 11 SOURCES

### a) Early Graphic Sources (in chronological order)

- c.1695 Western aspect of Charlecote in Warwickshire, anon. oil painting (Fairfax-Lucy Collection ©NTPL/Derrick E Witty. NTPL image ref. 26970).
- 1722 East aspect of Charlecote in Warwickshire, E Kirkwall engraving based on H Beighton drawing. (Published in Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire* of 1730).

### b) Cartographic Sources (in chronological order)

- 1736 John Fish's survey of Charlecote
- nd. Undated survey of house and garden (mid-18<sup>th</sup> century)
- 1791 John Clarke's survey of the manors of Charlecote, Hampton Lucy and Fulbrook
- 1849 Charlecote Parish tithe survey.
- 1886 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:2500 map, Warks. Sheet
- 1905 Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition County Series 1:2500 map, Warks. Sheet
- 1976 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1: 2500 map.

### c) Primary Sources

*National Trust Archives*

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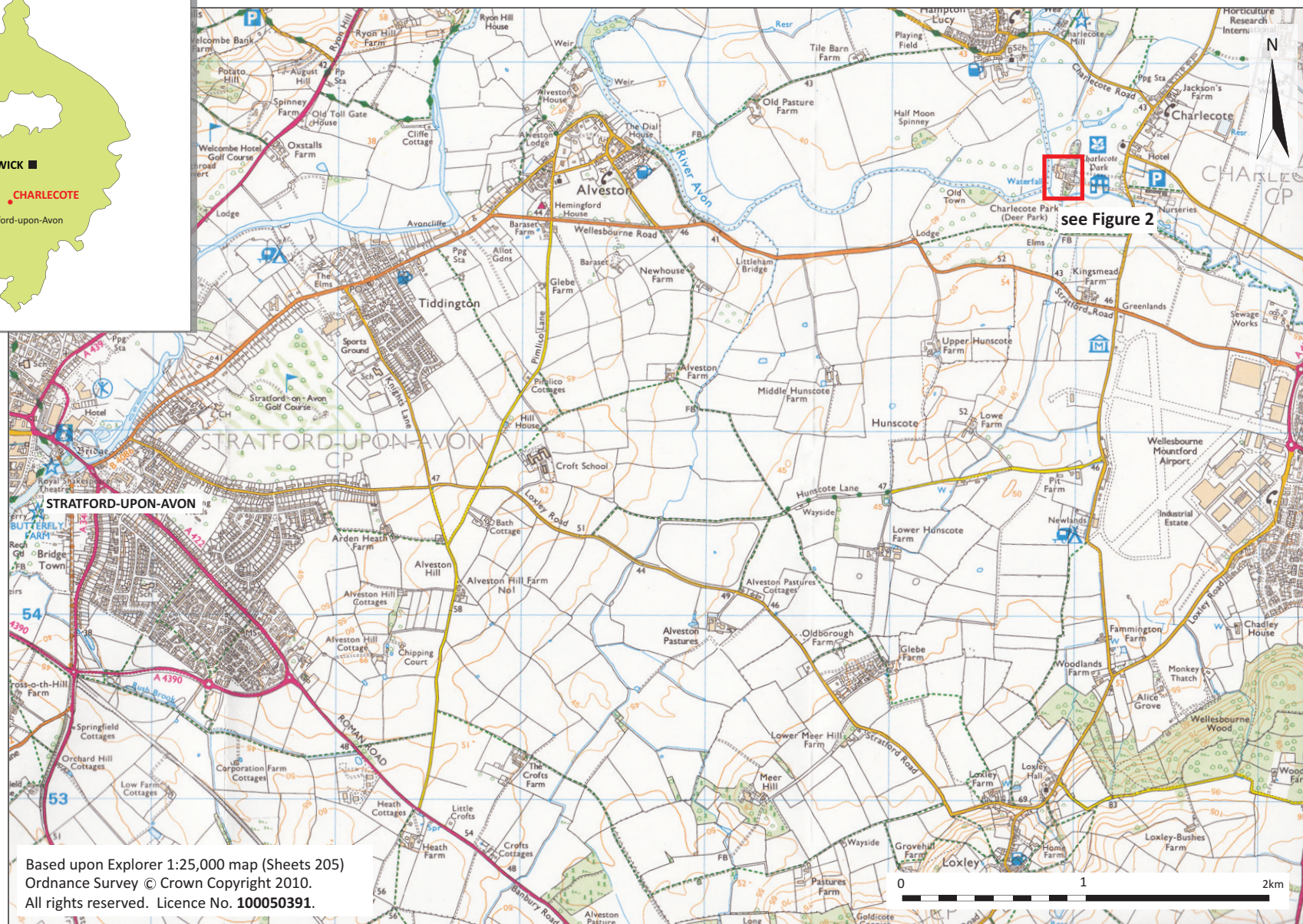
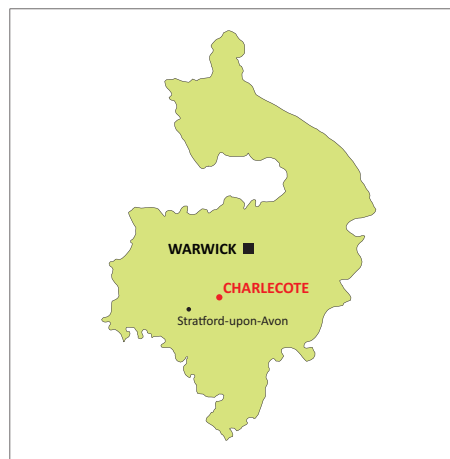
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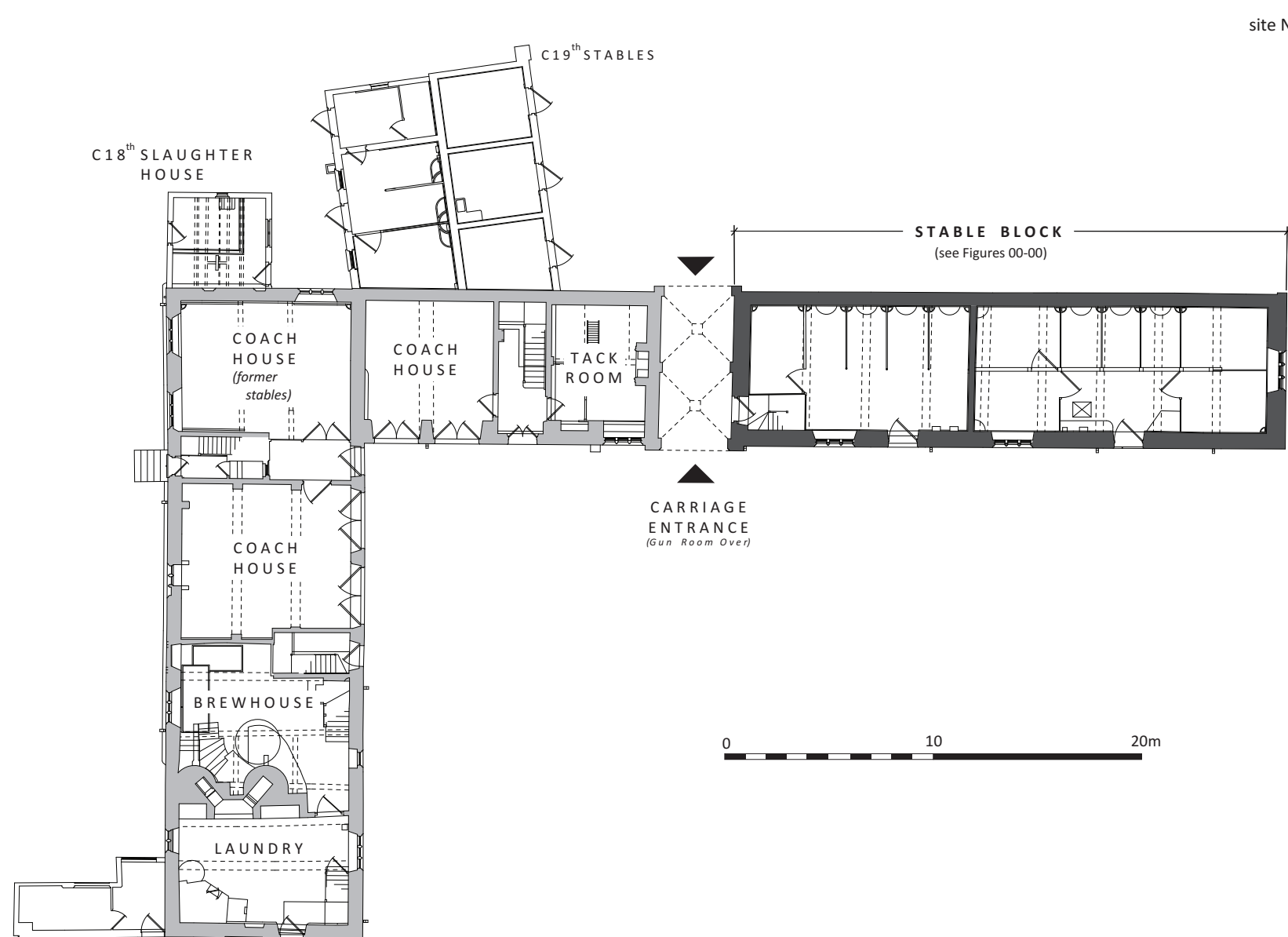
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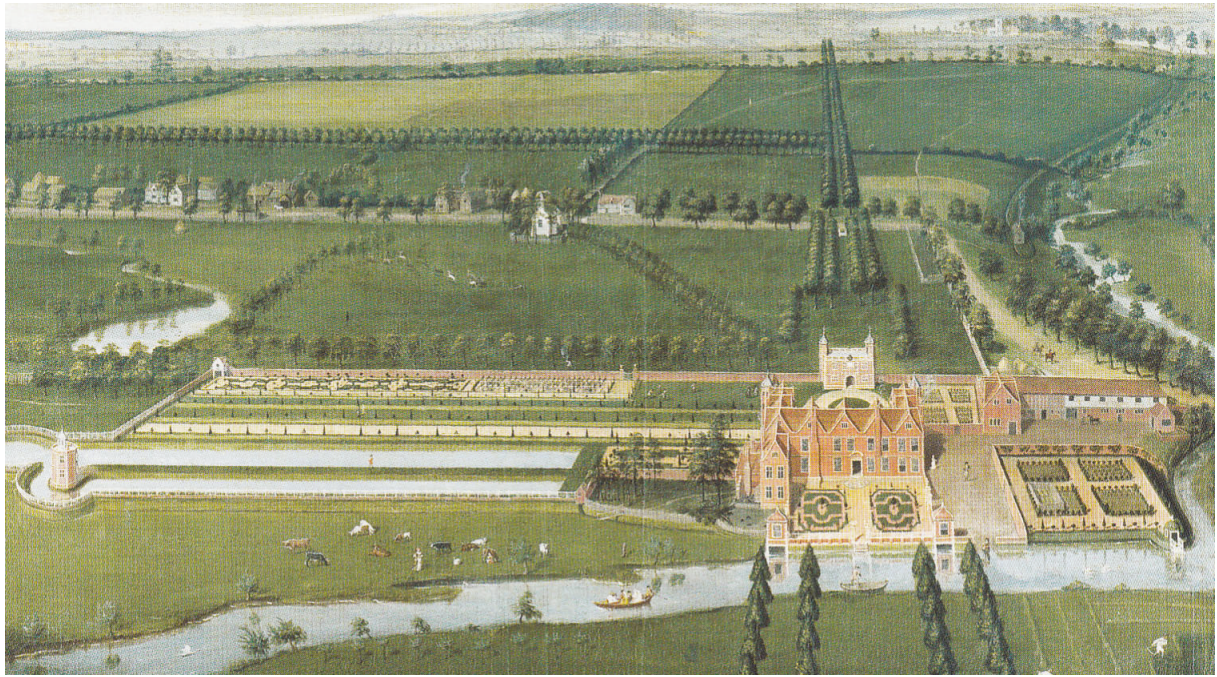
e) On-line Sources

- <https://www.gov.uk>
- <http://www.legislation.gov.uk>
- <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>
- <https://www.stratford.gov.uk>
- [www.a2a.org.uk](http://www.a2a.org.uk)
- [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)
- [www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)
- [www.imagesofEngland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofEngland.org.uk)

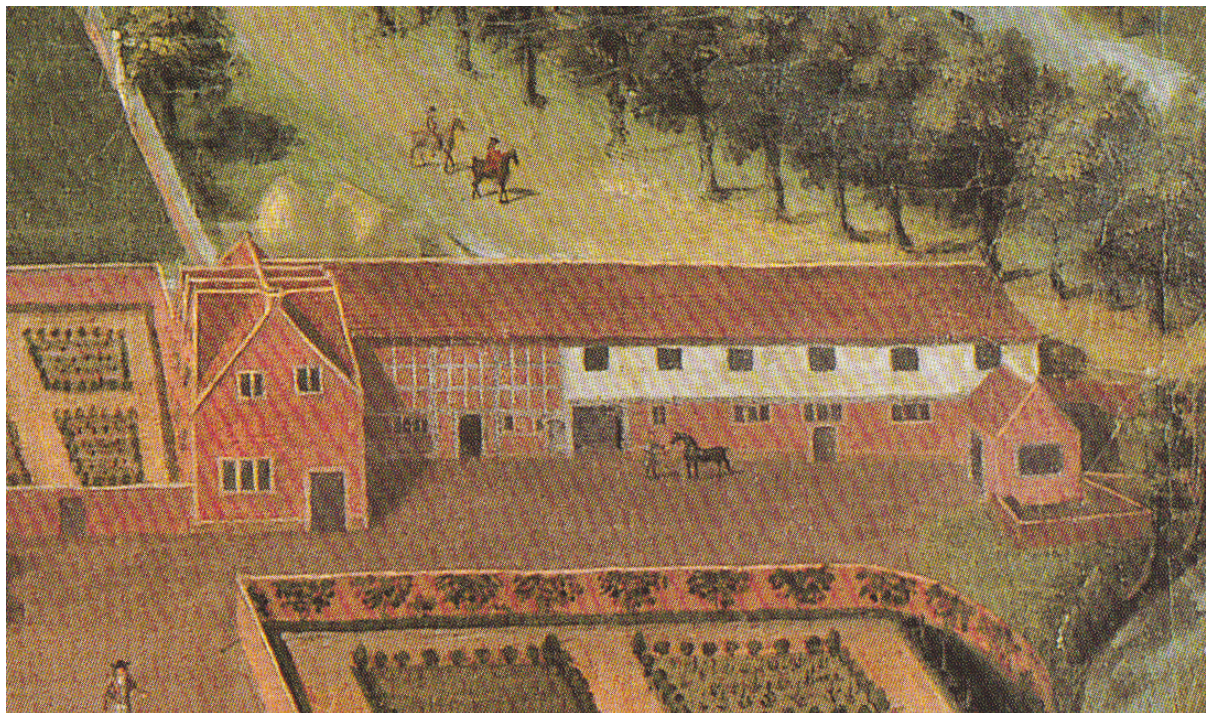




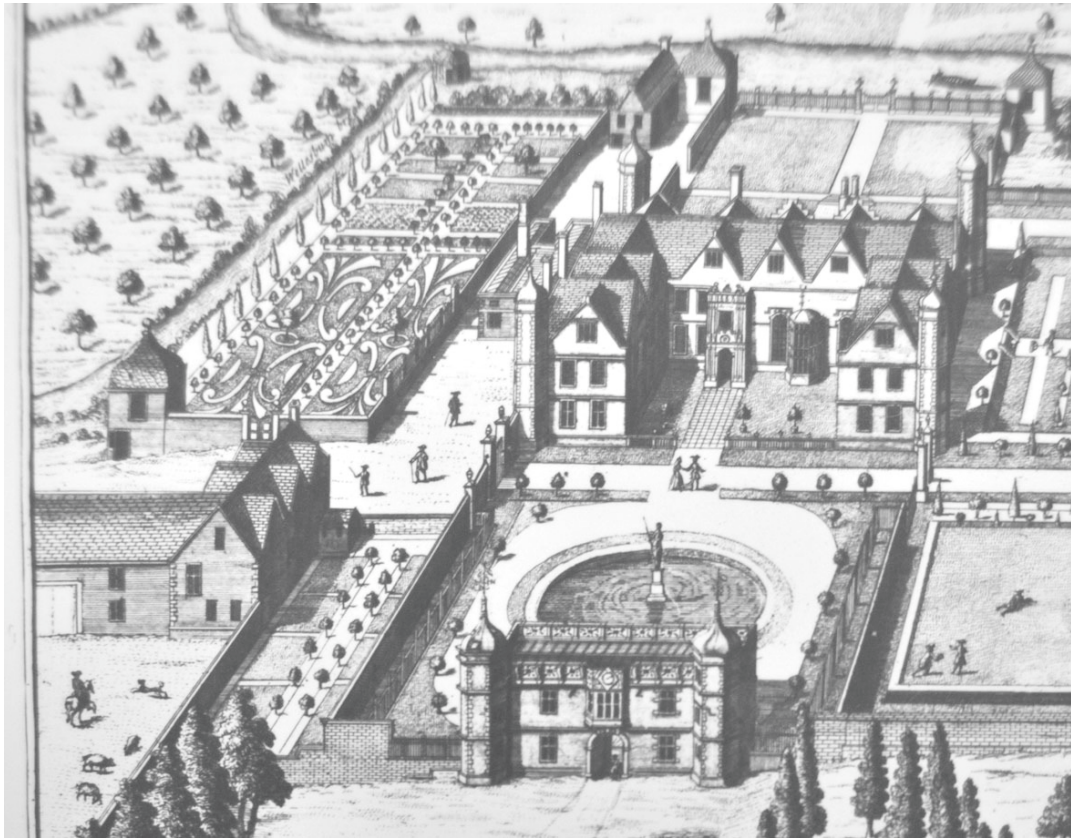




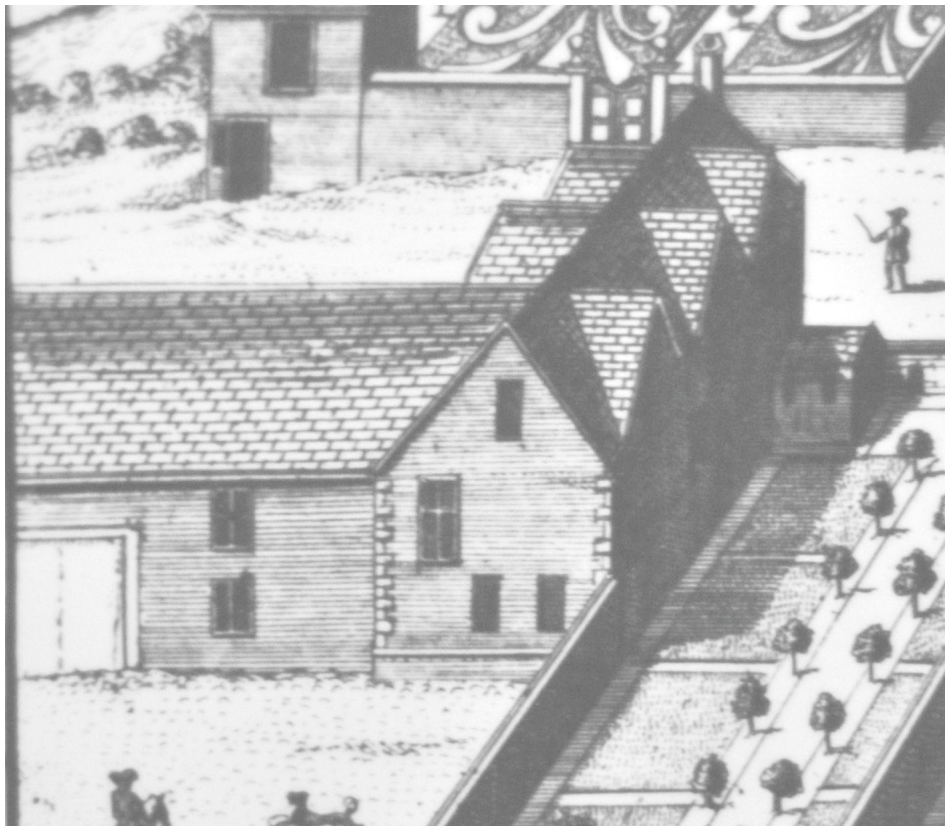
(a) Painting of western aspect of Charlecote House, c.1695 with stable block to right (see below).



(b) Detail of stable block range



(a) Charlecote House from the east with stable block to left (see below).



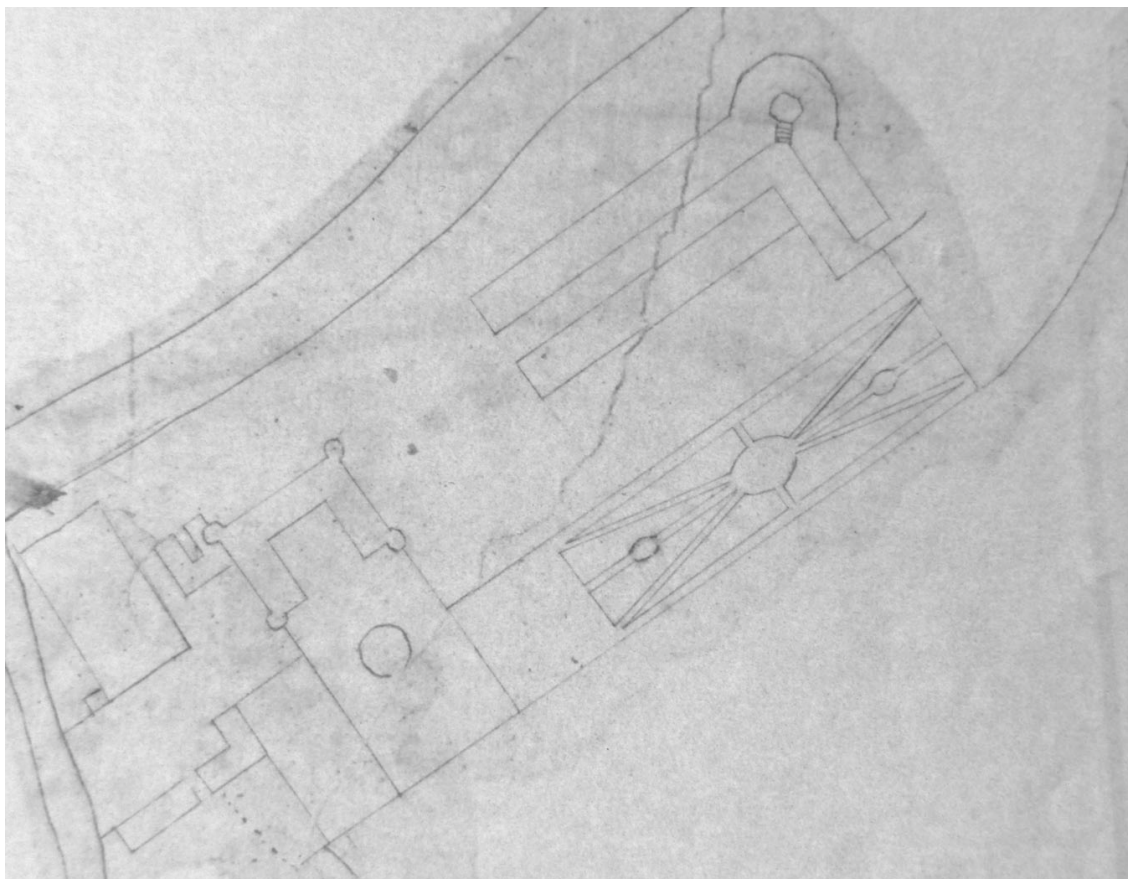
(b) Detail of stable block range



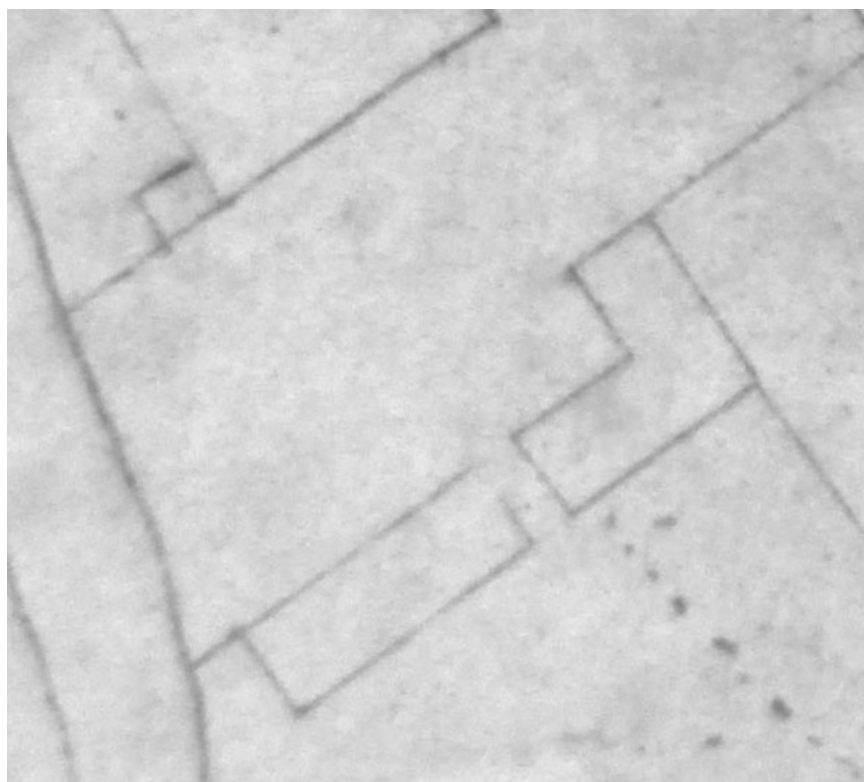
(a) Charlecote House, gatehouse and stables range with formal gardens to north (right)



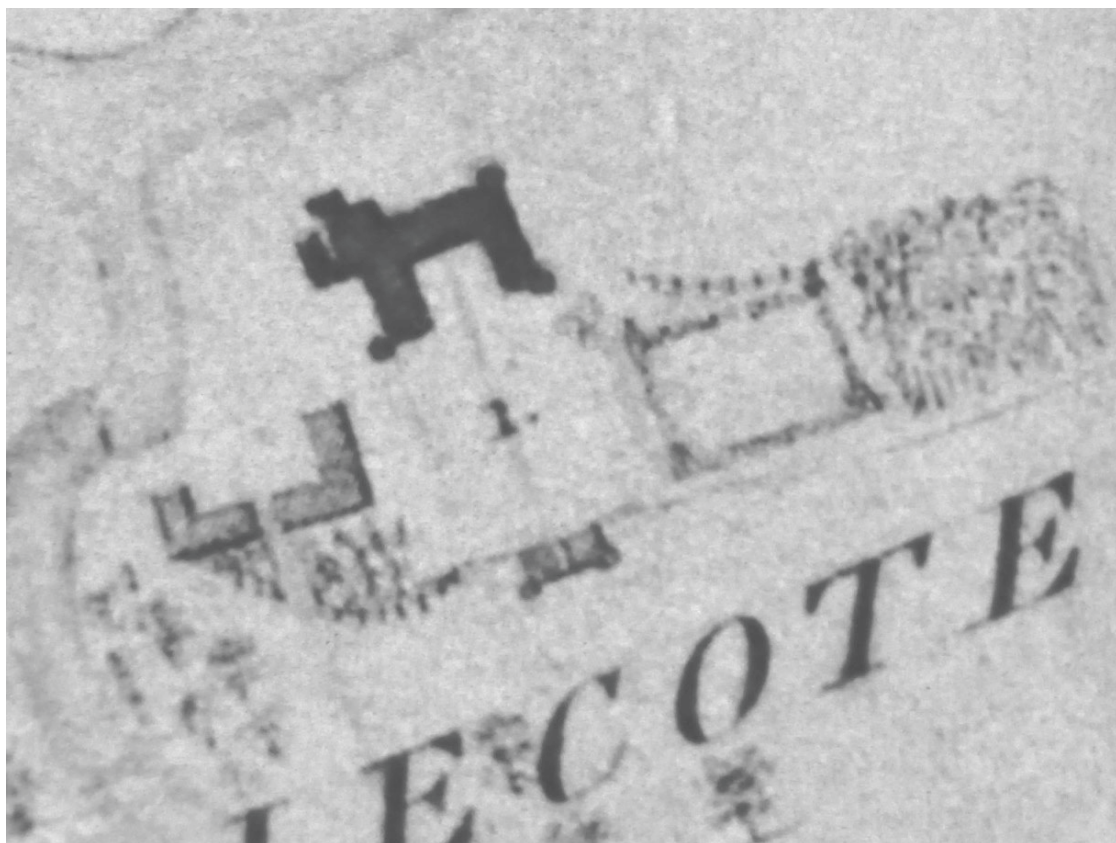
(b) Detail of stable block range



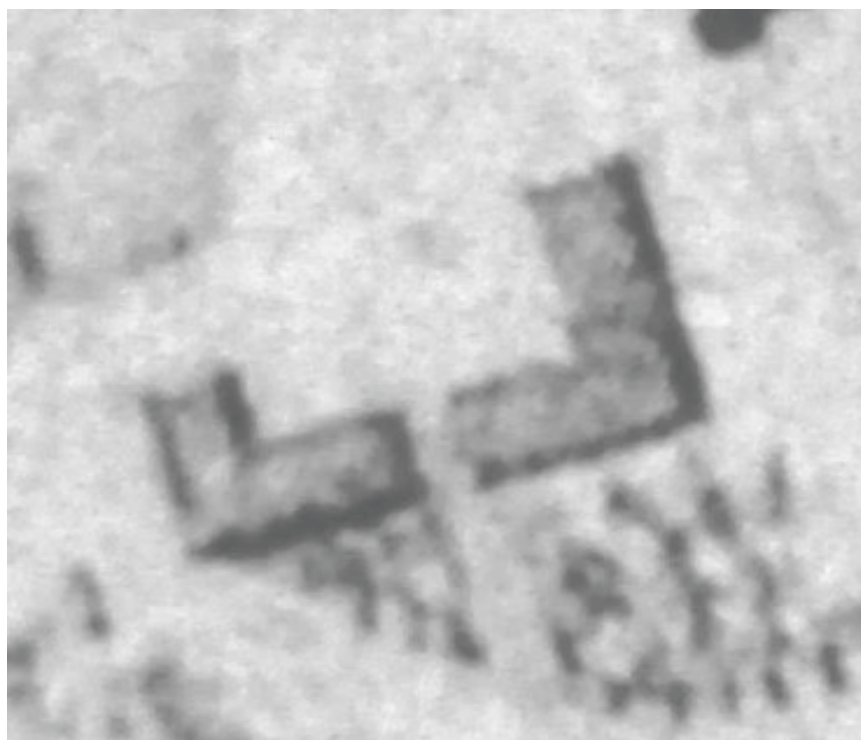
(a) Plan of house and gardens, stable block to bottom left (see detail below).



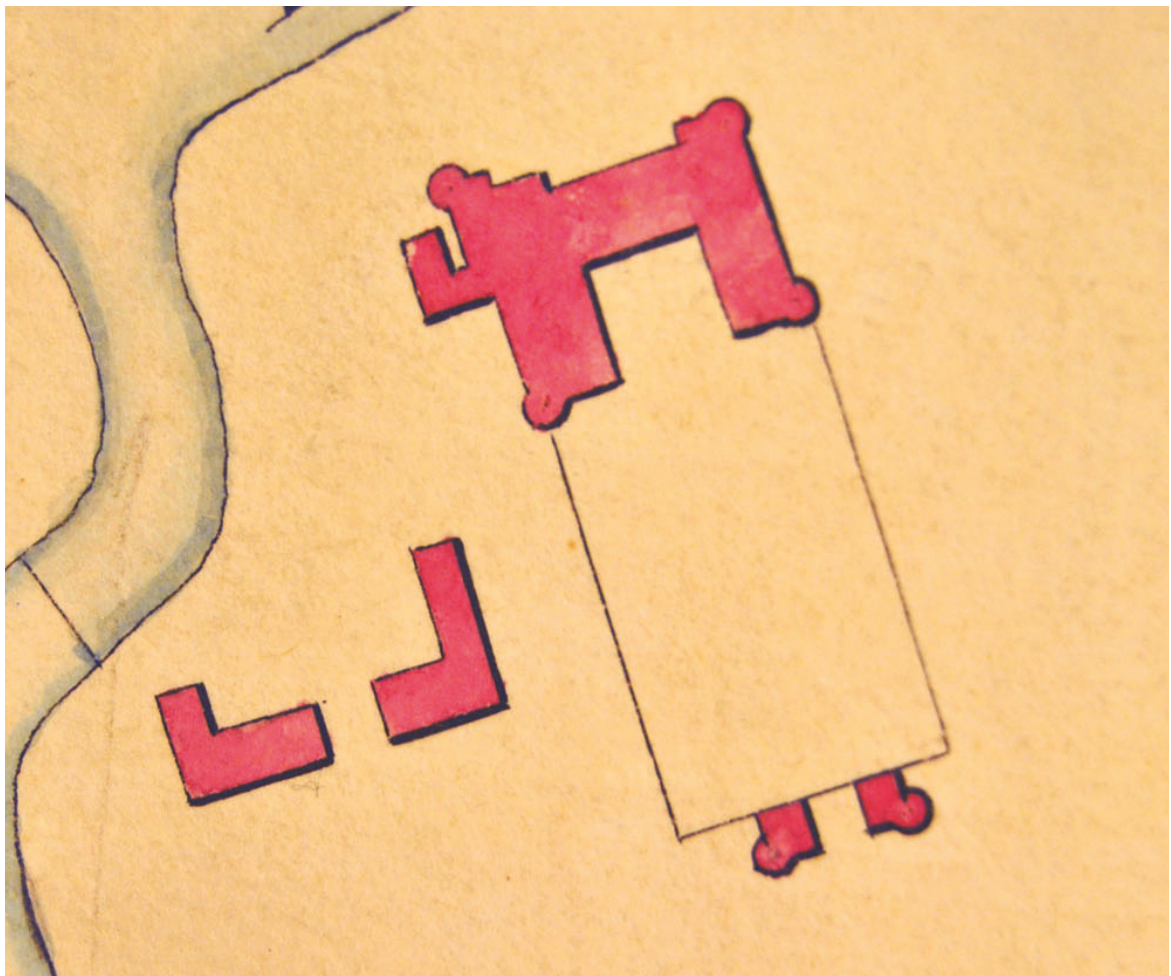
(b) Detail of stable block.

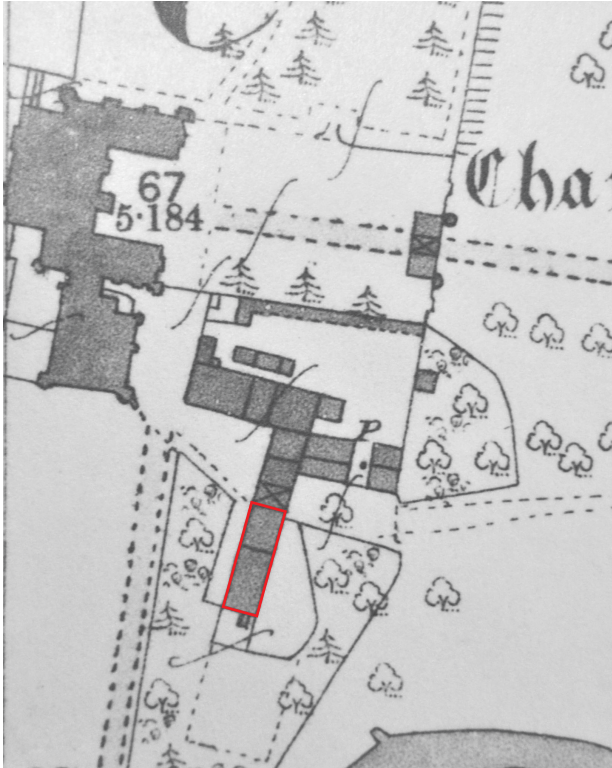


(a) Plan of Charlecote House, gatehouse and stable block range (left, see detail below).

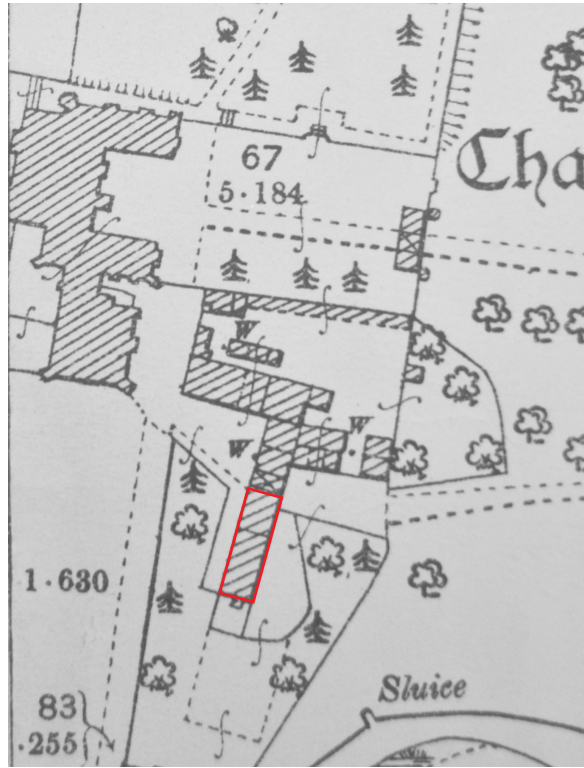


(b) Detail of stable block range

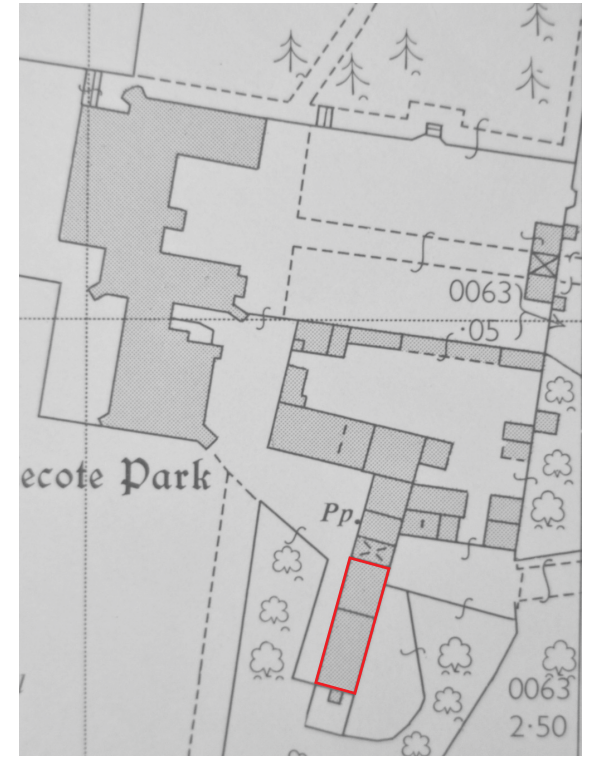




(a) 1st edition County Series 1:25 in. map (Warks. XXXIX.13) of 1886.



(b) 2nd edition County Series 1:25 in. map (Warks. XLV.1) of 1905.

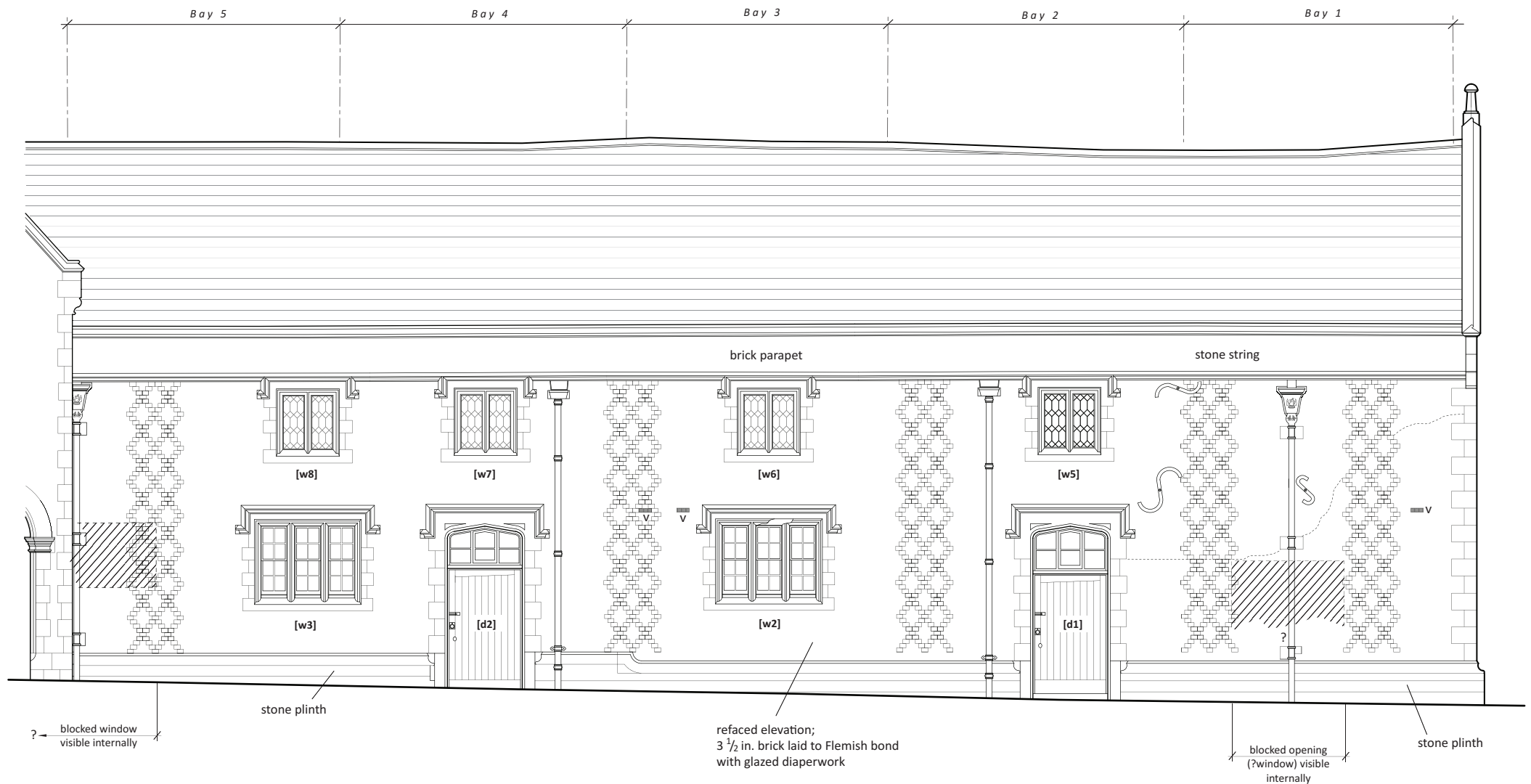


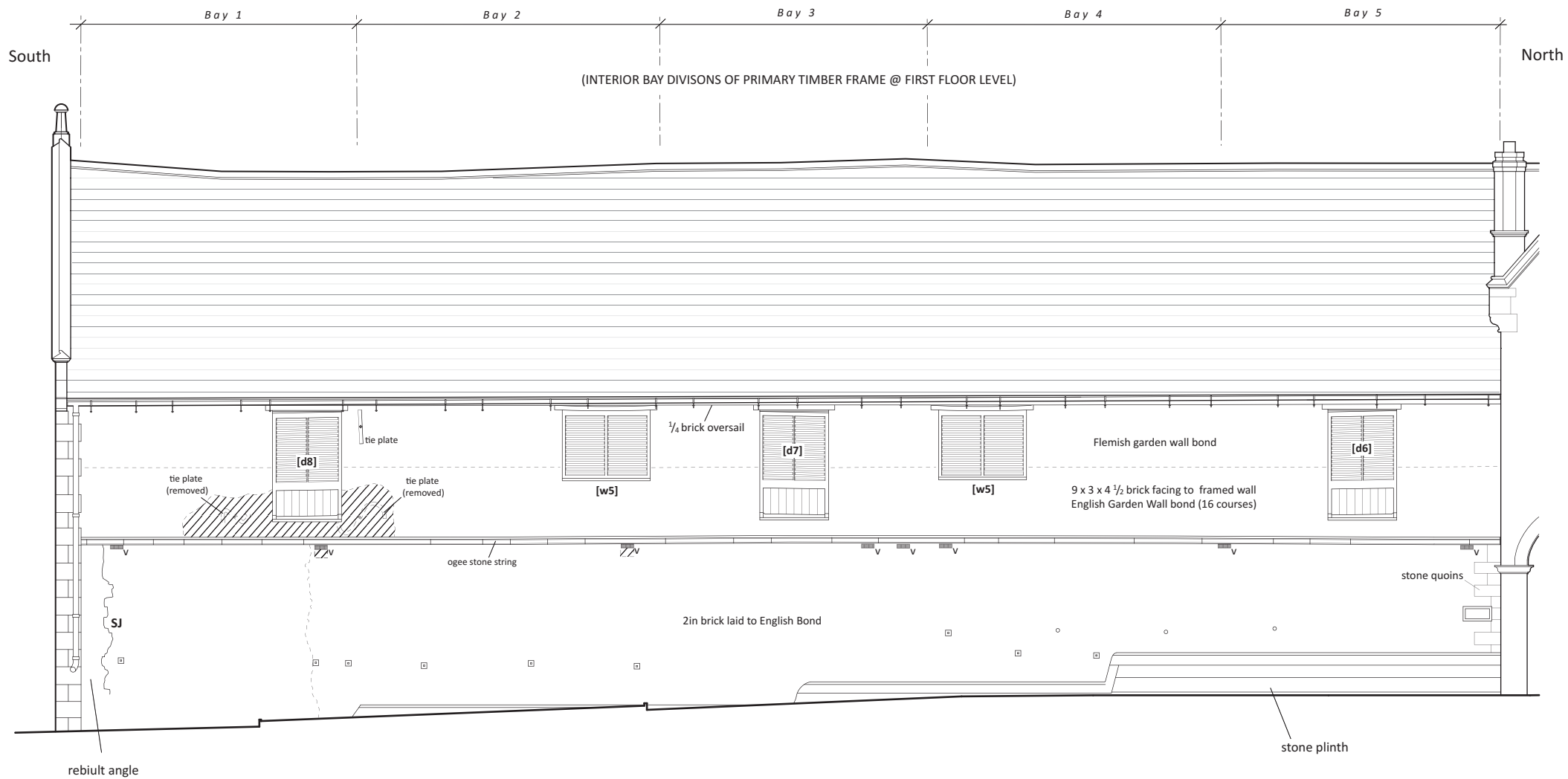
(c) National Grid series 1:2500 edition map (SP 2456/2556) of 1967.

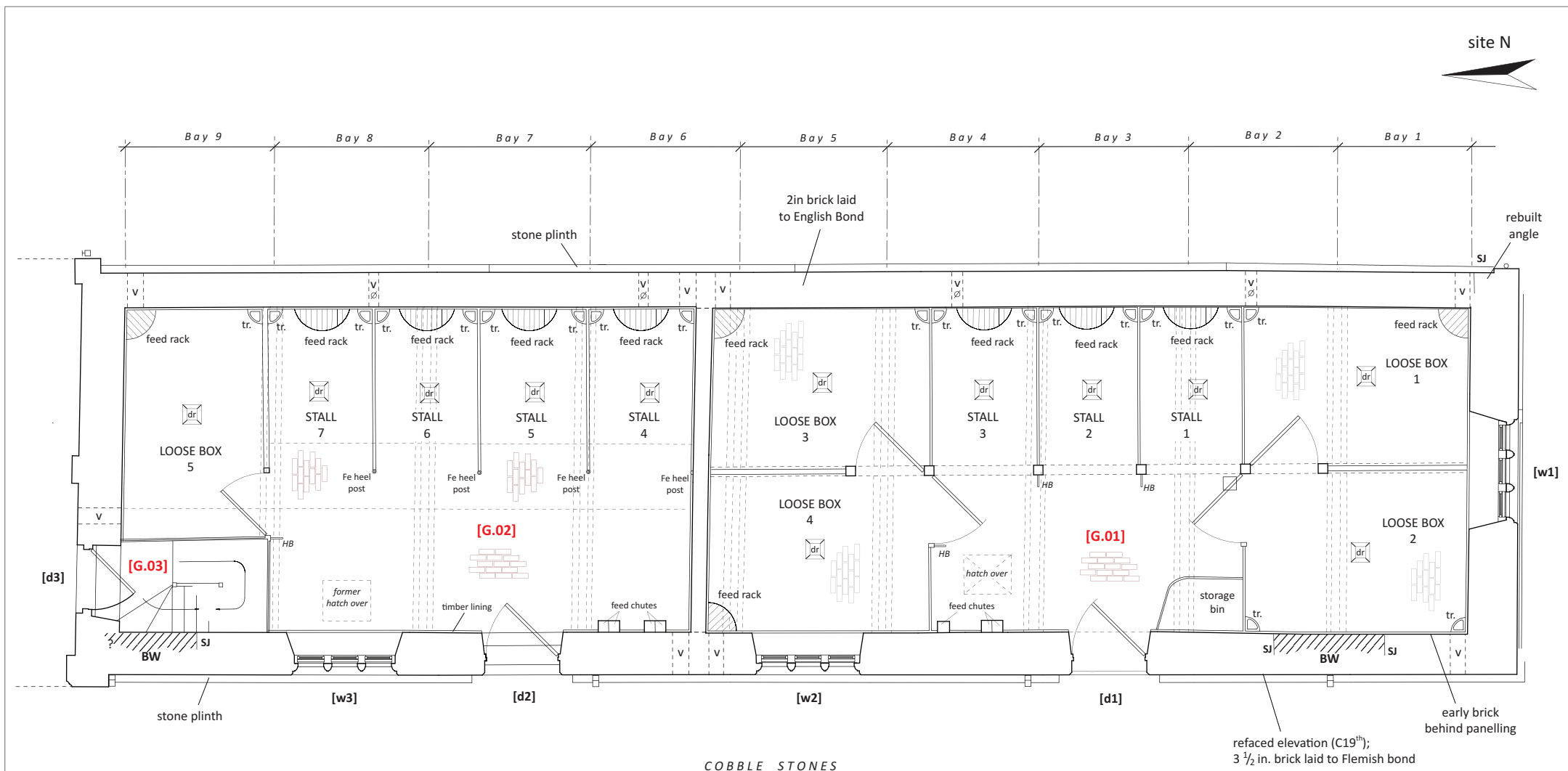
North

INTERIOR BAY DIVISIONS OF PRIMARY TIMBER FRAME

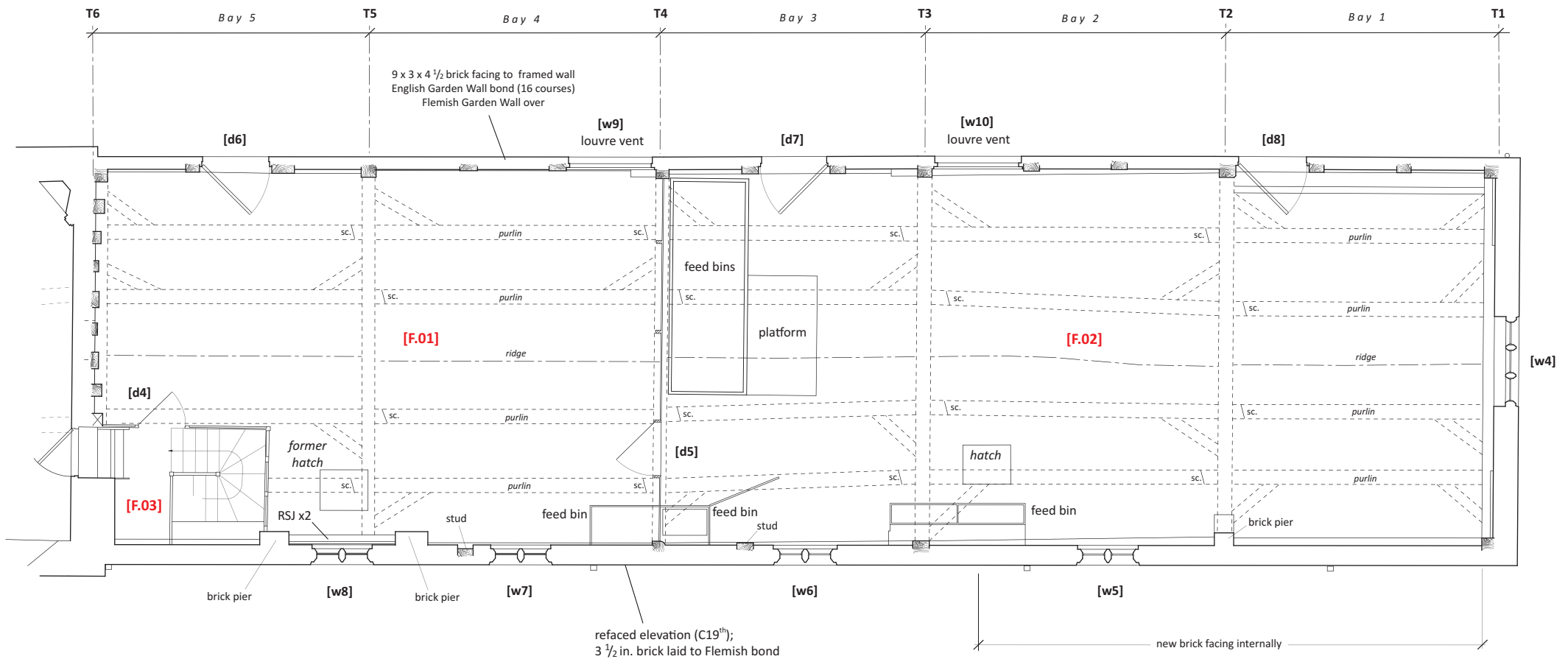
South







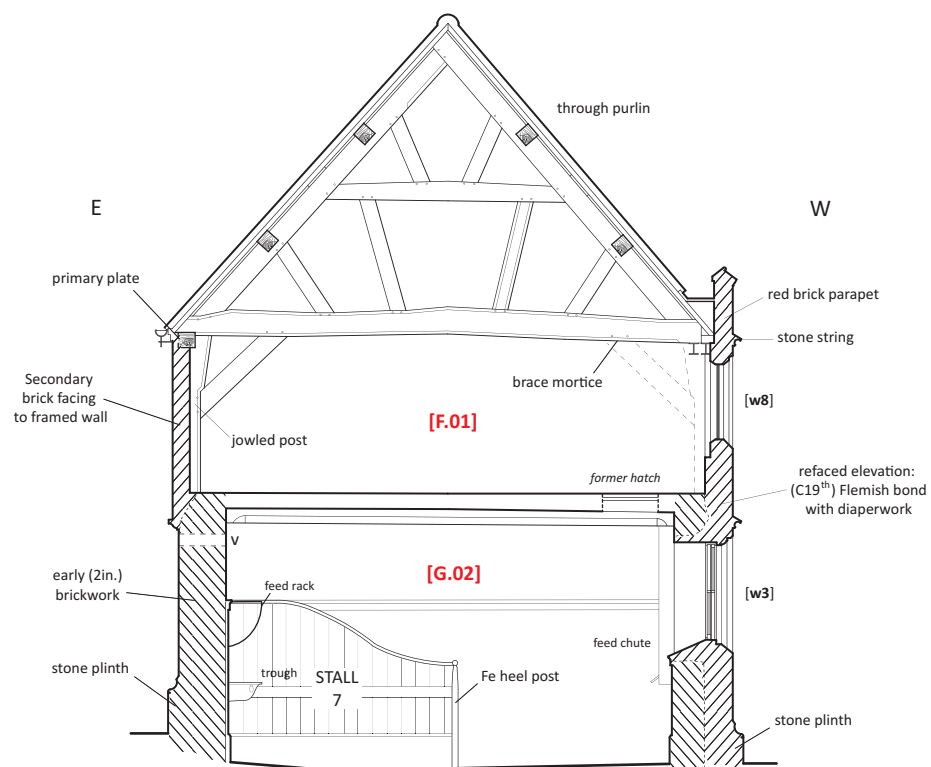
site N



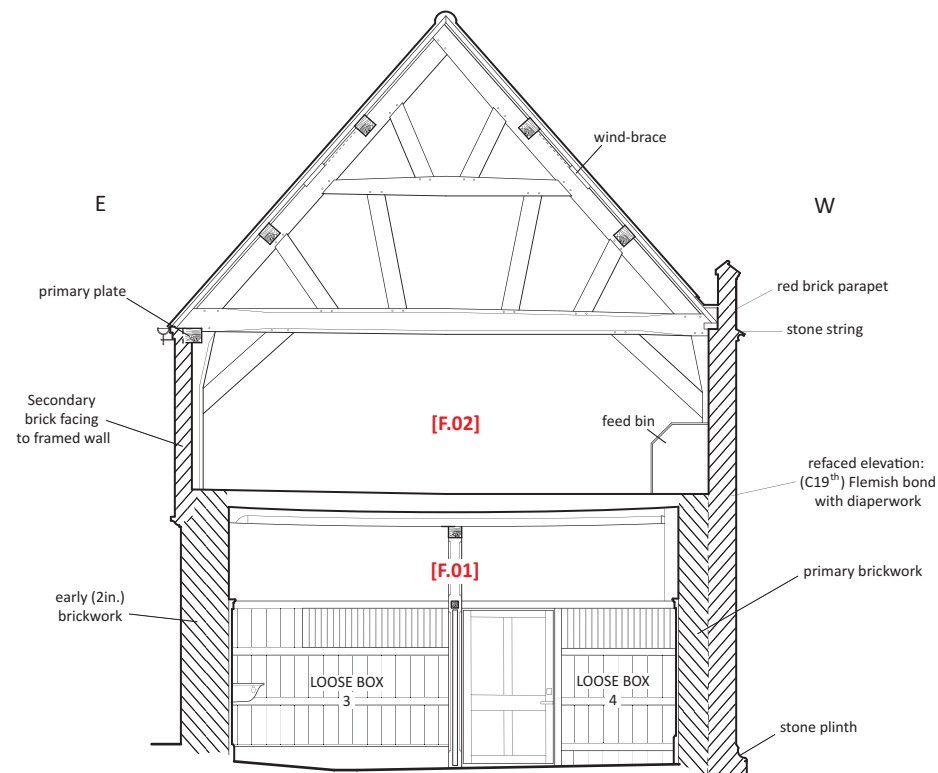
# KEY

- primary timber
- sc. scarf joint

0 1 5m  
Scale (1:100 @ A4)



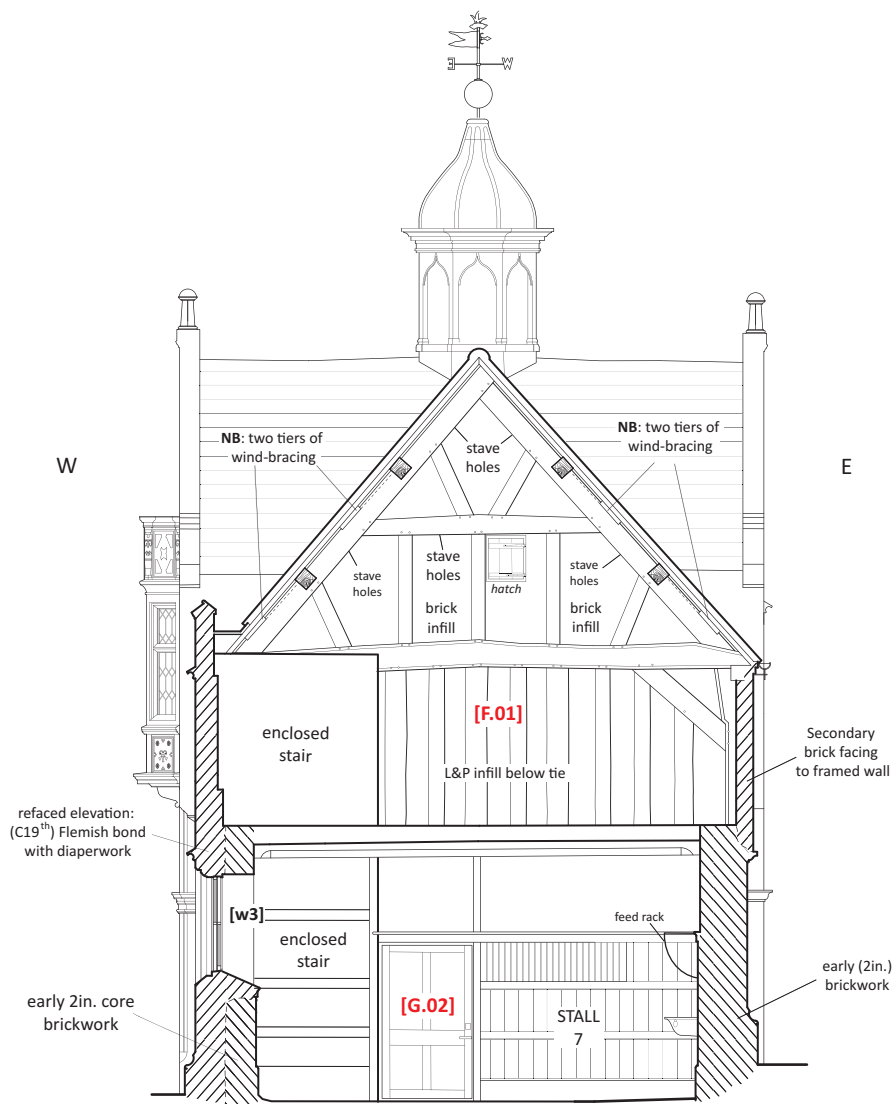
(a) Transverse cross-section of northern stable at T5 looking south



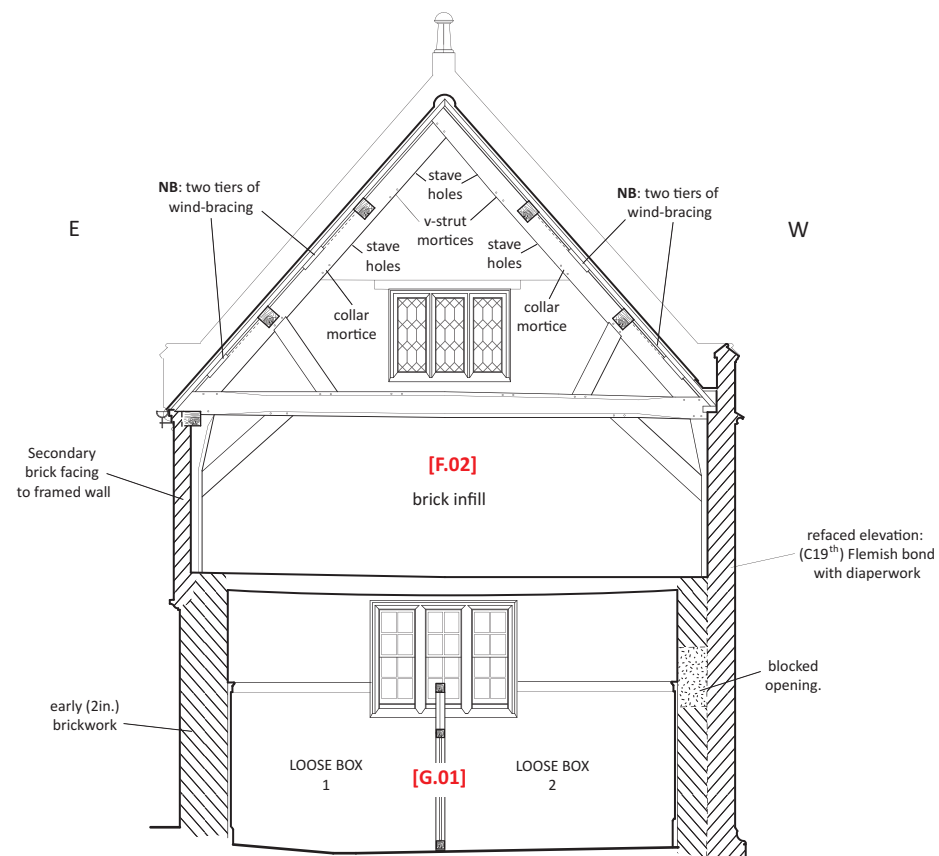
(b) Transverse cross-section of northern stable at T3, looking south

0 1 5m  
Scale (1:100 @ A4)

NB: Indicative only, for illustrative purposes; do not scale from these drawings



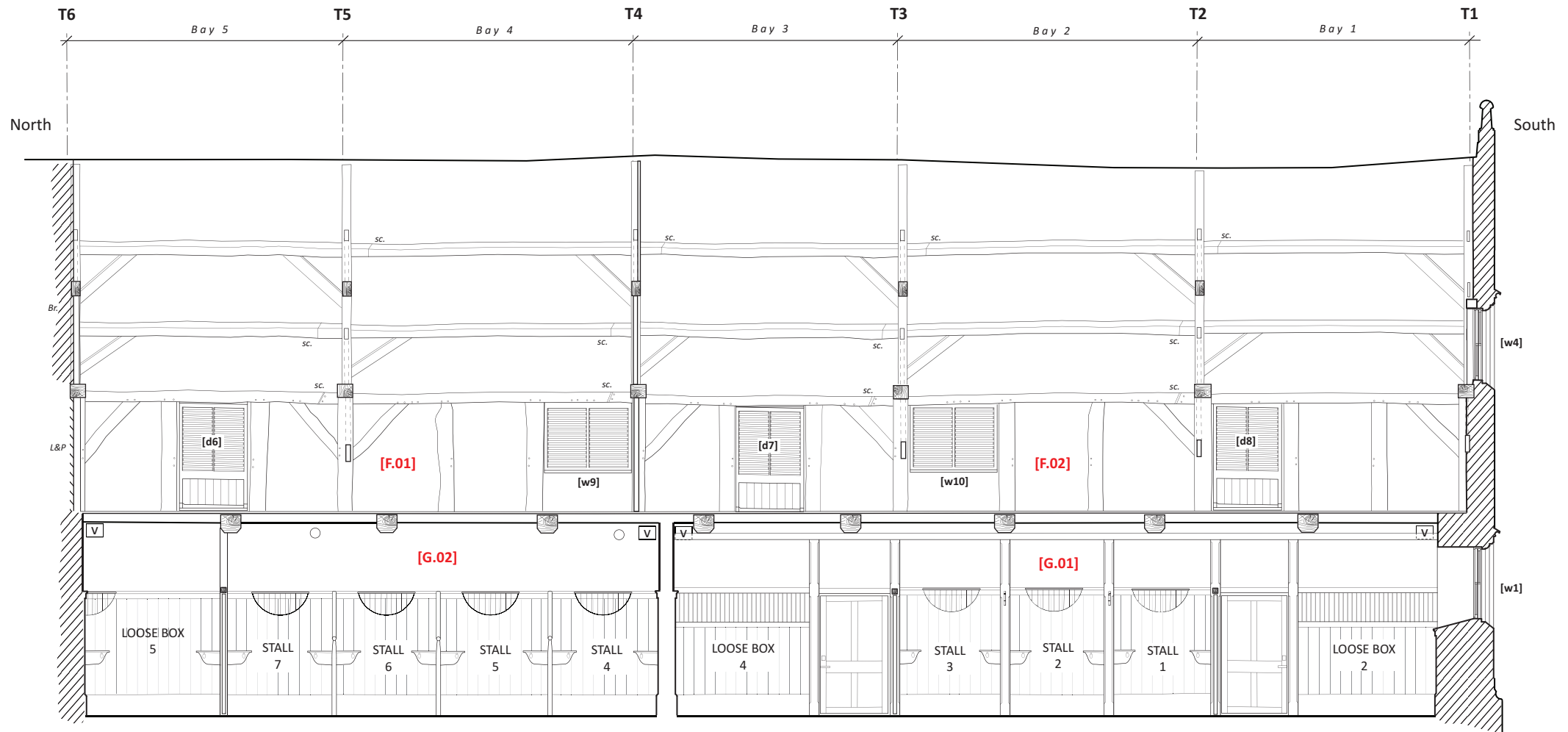
(a) Transverse cross-section of northern stable (T6), looking north



(b) Transverse cross-section at south gable (T1) looking south

0 1 5m  
Scale (1:100 @ A4)

**NB:** For illustrative purposes only - do not scale from this drawing

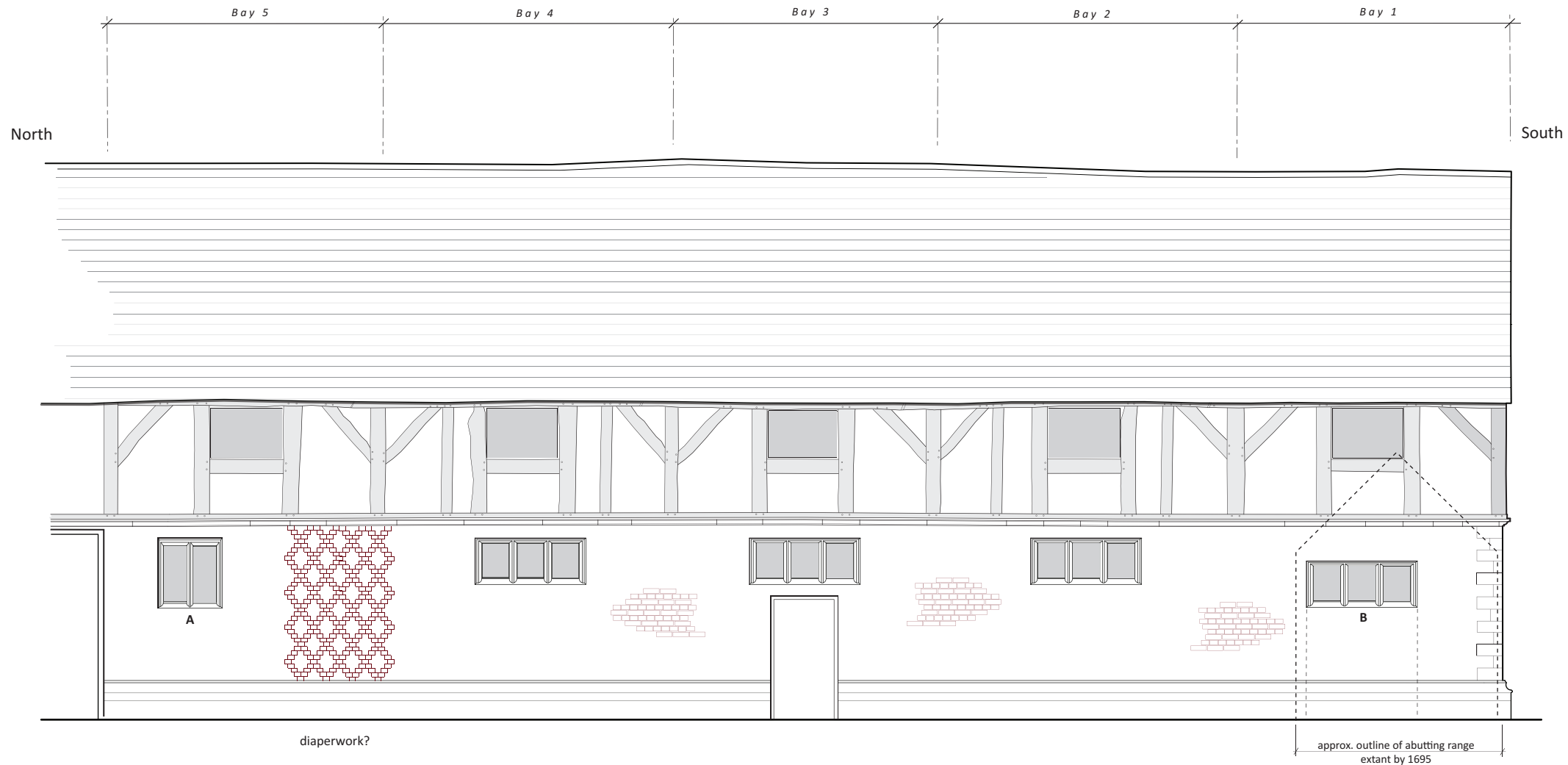


RIC TYLER  
MIFA Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

0 1 5m  
Scale (1:100 @ A4)

**The Stables, Charlecote Park, Warwickshire**  
**Figure 17: Longitudinal cross-section (approximate)**

NB: For illustrative purposes only - do not scale from this drawing



**NOTES**

Ground floor brickwork shown as English bond, mirroring surviving east elevation  
Unclear if primary brickwork included diaperwork decoration (NB: east elevation is plain)  
Ground floor window A and (?)door B evidenced, other openings based on 1695 view  
Ovolo frames at GF level based upon evidence of brewhouse range  
Upper storey formerly rendered, though framework here illustrated exposed  
1F windows based upon framing of west elevation (matches pattern shown in 1695 view)

site N





**Plate 1:** General view stable block/coach house range from south-west; stables currently under consideration lie to the south side of the gabled carriageway entrance, to the right of the photograph (coach house/brewery/laundry block to left).



**Plate 2:** Stables, west elevation, carriageway entrance to left.



**Plate 3:** West elevation; stone plinth with moulded cap.



**Plate 4:** C19<sup>th</sup> Flemish-bond refacing of west elevation with diaper work strips (1m scale).



**Plate 5:** Detail of brown-glazed diamond pattern diaper-work (10cm scale).



Plate 6: Typical door detail [d2].



Plate 7: Overlight with central opening panel.



Plate 8: Representative ground floor window ([w3]).



**Plate 9:** Typical first floor window ([w8]) with parapet over.



**Plate 10:** Tie-rod end plates at first floor level, south end of west elevation.



**Plate 11:** East elevation (oblique) looking north-west towards carriage entranceway (beneath cupola to right of photo);  
**NB:** first floor stone ogee-moulded string and corbelled brickwork to upper floor.



**Plate 12:** Representative section of east elevation brickwork; primary to GF, secondary facing to 1F.



**Plate 13:** Stone quoins to north end, ground floor.



**Plate 14:** Rebuilt south-east angle.



**Plate 15:** Detail of corbelled out first floor brickwork.



Plate 16: South elevation (oblique).

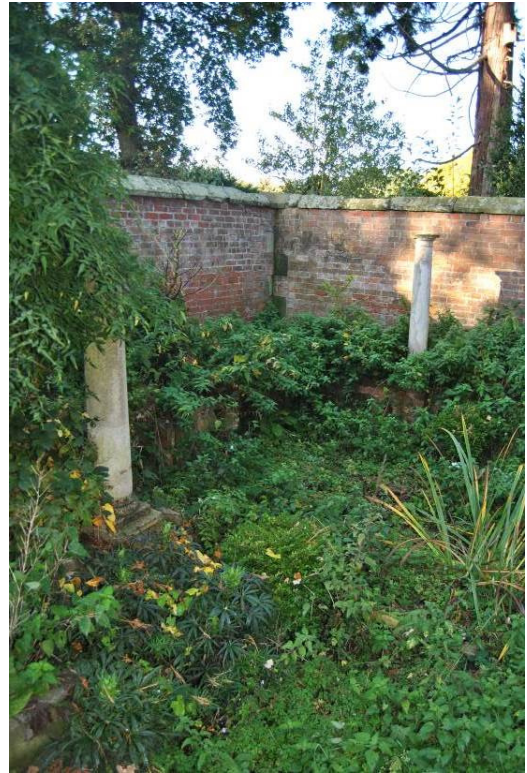


Plate 17: Walled, sunken garden to south end of range.



Plate 18: Carriage archway with door leading to 1F.

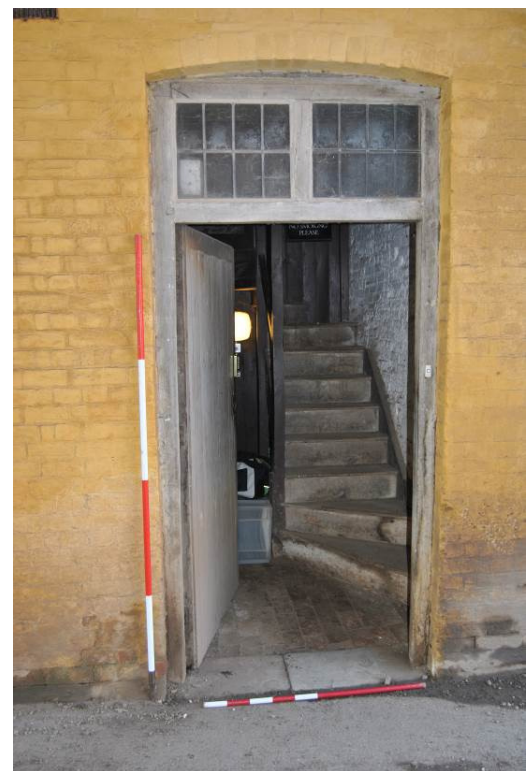


Plate 19: Doorway [d3] serving stair to first floor.



Plate 20: Stable [G.01], central circulation area looking north with stalls 1-3 to right.



Plate 21: Feed chutes against west wall.

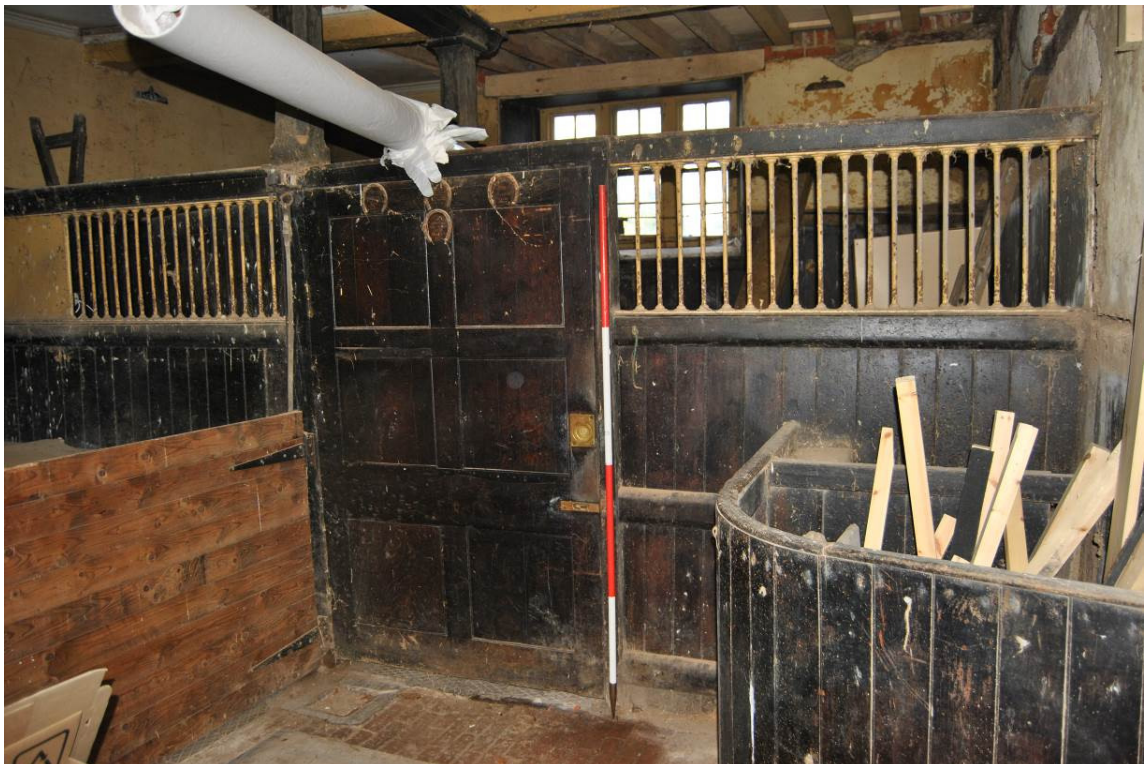
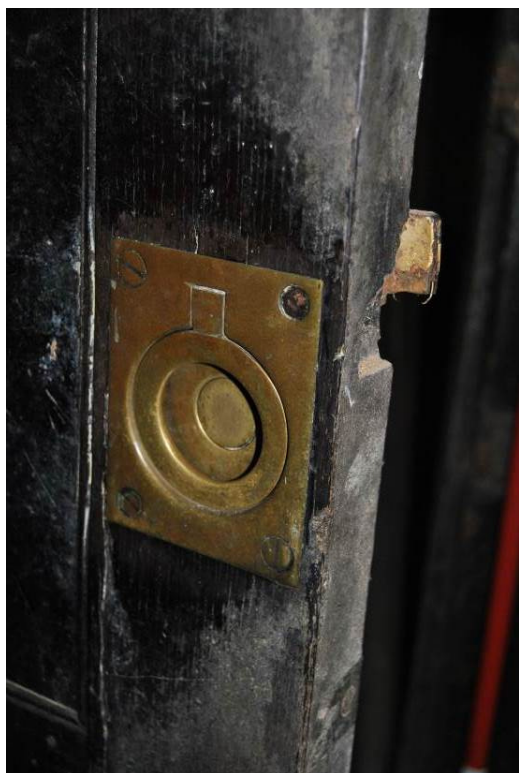


Plate 22: Stable [G.01] looking south-east; door and grilles to loose boxes 2 and 3.



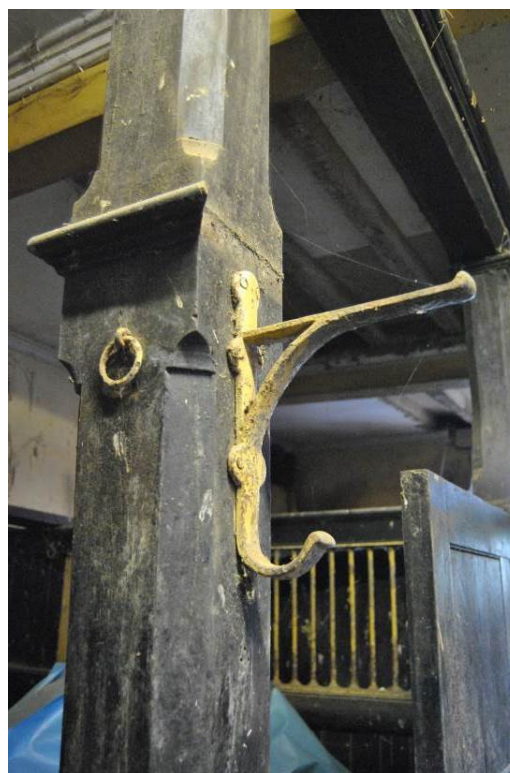
**Plate 23:** Detail of non-protruding brass latch ring (NB: central button operated latch lifter).



**Plate 24:** 19<sup>th</sup>-century inscriptions (1853; loose box 2).



**Plate 25:** Typical stall detail (No.2) looking east.



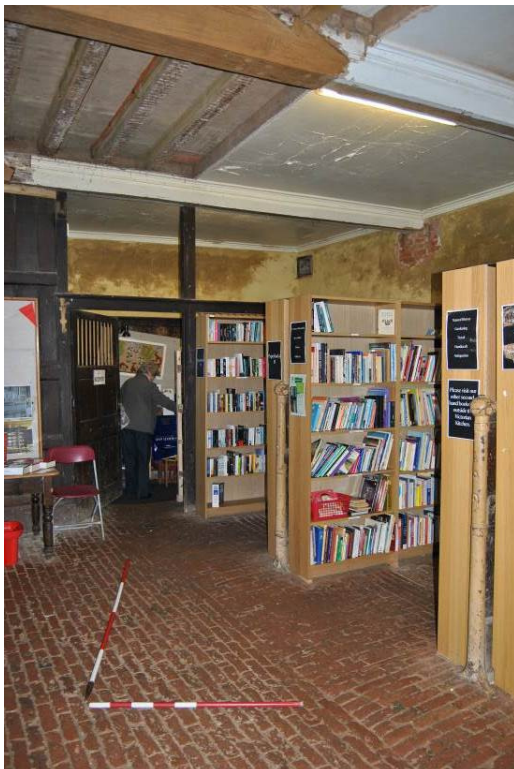
**Plate 26:** Detail of stop-chamfered post, tethering ring and harness bracket.



**Plate 27:** Blocked window below timber lintel in west wall of loose box 2.



**Plate 28:** Early brickwork exposed behind T&G lining at south end of west wall (loose box 2).



**Plate 29:** Stable [G.02] looking north.



**Plate 30:** Stable [G.02] looking south.



Plate 31: Enclosed stair to NW corner.



Plate 32: Loose box 5 looking north-east.

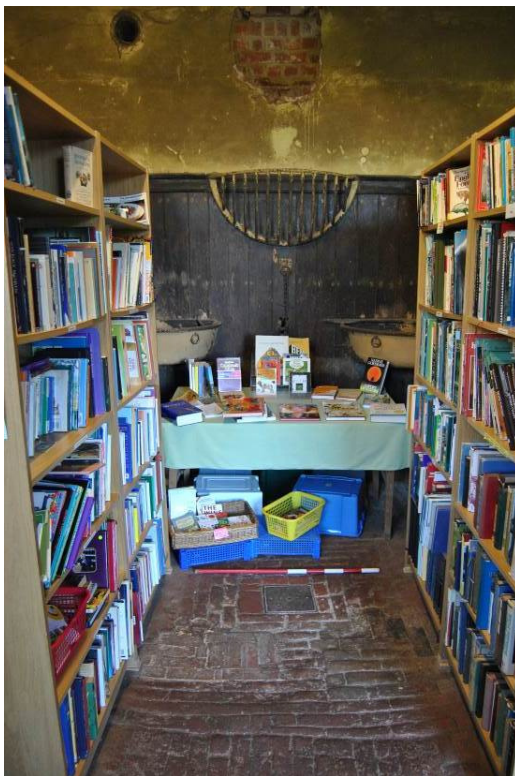


Plate 33: Typical stall detail (No. 6) looking east.



Plate 34: Cast iron heel-post.



**Plate 35:** Detail of brick flooring to [G.02].



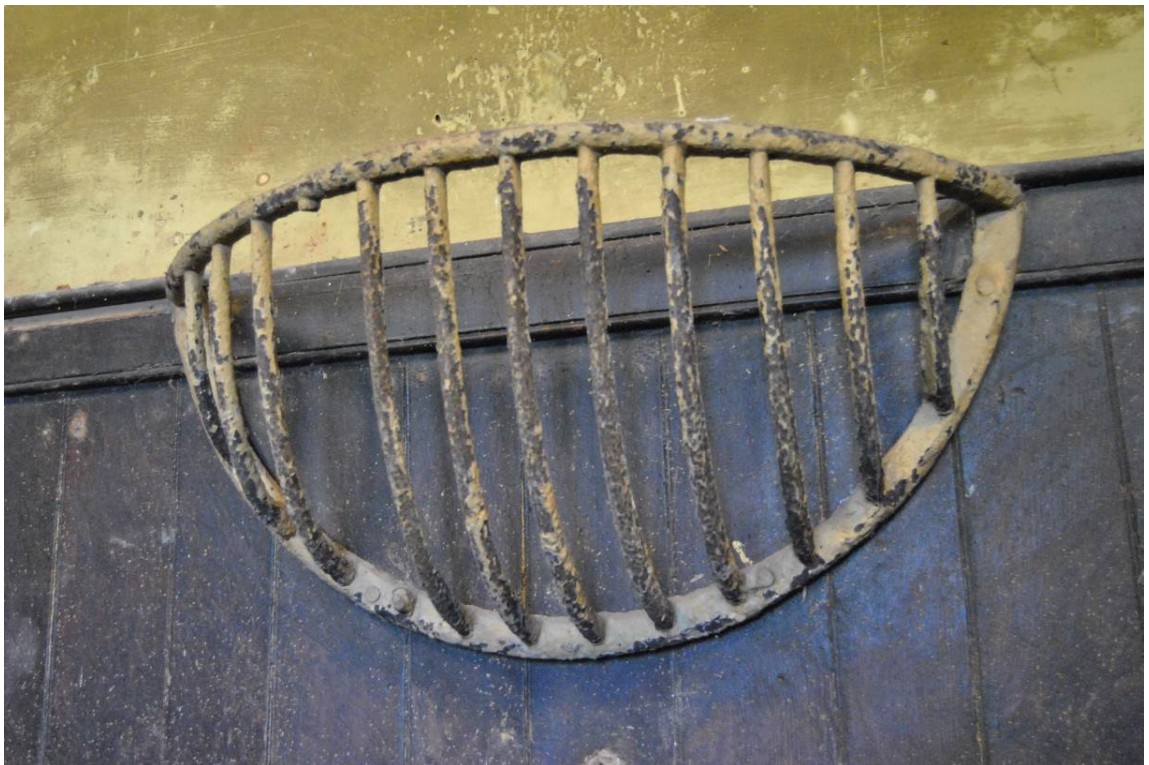
**Plate 36:** Feed chutes to west wall.



**Plate 37:** Principal ceiling beam with evidence of former, inserted steel supports (removed 2011).



**Plate 38:** Pre- and post-conversion high-level ventilators (left and right respectively).



**Plate 39:** Detail of feed rack, stable [G.01] (fixings within depth of rib).



Plate 40: Typical manger with tethering ring, stable [G.02].



Plate 41: Stair rising to 1F level from [G.03].

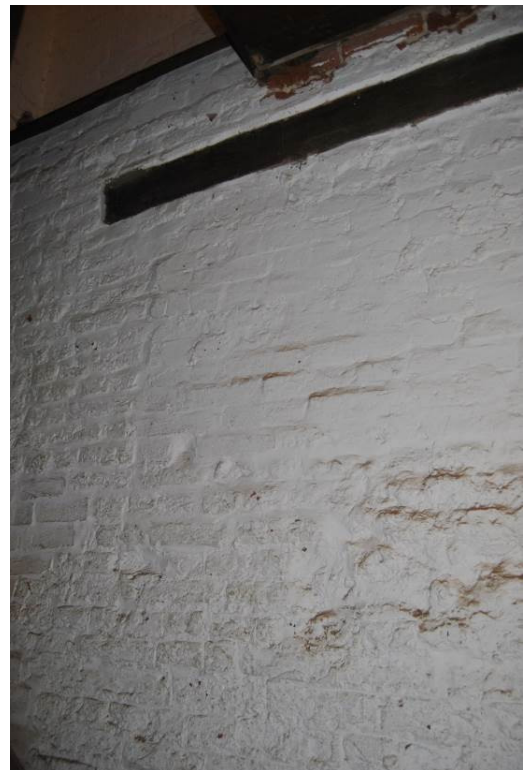


Plate 42: Blocked primary window beneath timber lintel in west wall of [G.03].



Plate 43: Room [F.01] looking south-west.



Plate 44: Room [F.02] looking north-west.



Plate 45: Partition at Bay 3/4 looking south-east.



**Plate 46:** Surviving primary timber-framing at Bays 1-2 (east) with inserted, louvred door/window. Bay 2 (left) is wider at 17ft, Bay 1 (right) is 15ft in width.



**Plate 47:** Surviving primary timber-framing at Bay 5 (east) with inserted, louvred door **NB.** double peg holes to inner edge of intermediate studs evidencing former mid-rail.



**Plate 48:** Primary wall plate; bridled scarf joint with splayed abutments.



**Plate 49:** Rebuilt west wall at Bays 4/5; **NB:** surviving intermediate stud to left of photographic scale and tie of truss T5 supported on paired RSJs over inserted window.



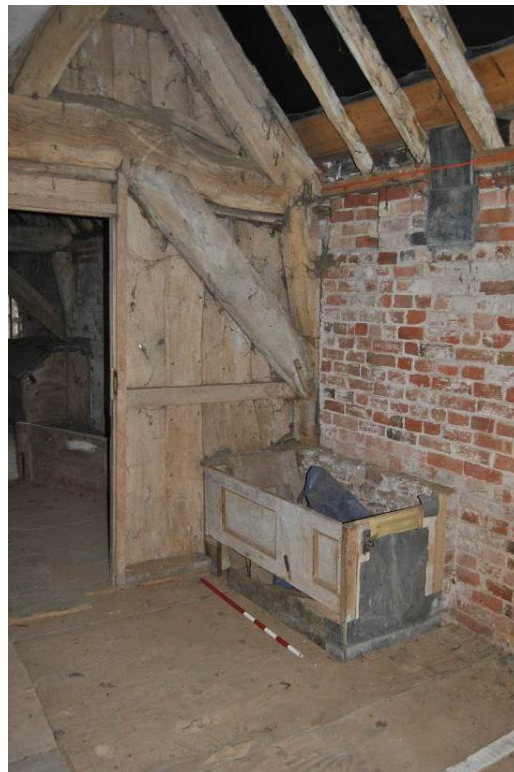
**Plate 50:** Corbelled brick pier at T2 (W) – 1940s.



**Plate 51:** Floor hatch and feed bins at Bay 2/3 feeding ground floor chutes at [G.01].



**Plate 52:** Feed bin at Bay 3 (NW) serving ground floor chutes within [G.02].



**Plate 53:** Feed bin at Bay 4 (SW) serving ground floor chutes within [G.02].



Plate 54: Large feed storage bin at Bay 3 (NE).



Plate 55: Truss T5 looking south-west.



Plate 56: Truss T3 looking north-west.

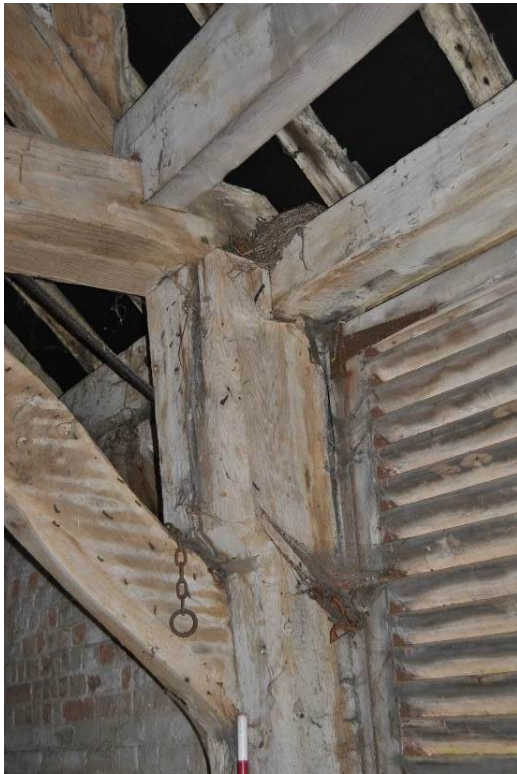


Plate 57: 'Gunstock' headed wall-post at Truss T2 (E).

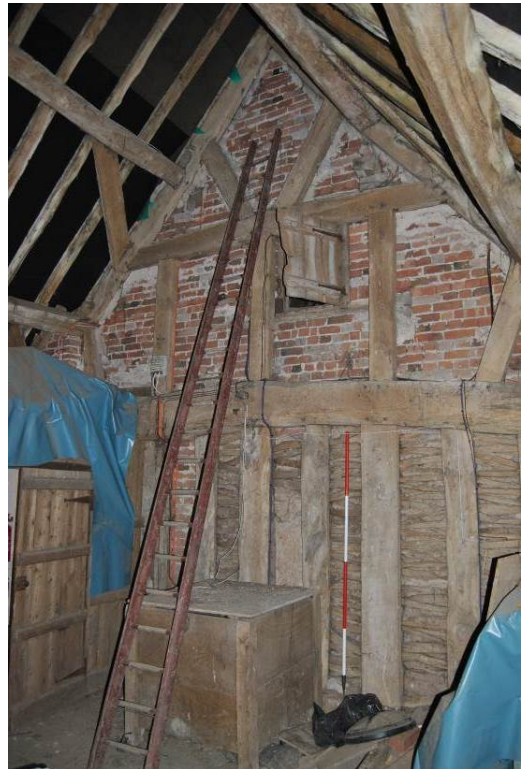


Plate 58: Truss T6 (closed) looking north-west.



Plate 59: Truss T1 (south gable), formerly closed in wattle and daub, rebuilt in brick, mid-C19<sup>th</sup>.

**APPENDIX A: Project Brief**

## **The Stables, Charlecote Park, Warwickshire**

### **Archaeological Project Brief for Historic Building Recording and Analysis**

**1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Background**

This document has been prepared by Keith Challis of the National Trust. It forms a brief for an Historic Building Assessment of the Stables at Charlecote Park, Warwickshire.

This brief should be used to inform costs and timescales for contractor's information; it should not be used in the place of a specification for works.

**2 SITE BACKGROUND****2.1 Site location**

Charlecote Park is a substantial deer park and formal gardens surrounding the 16<sup>th</sup> century Charlecote Hall. It is situated in Warwickshire, approximately 10km south of Warwick in the Avon Valley. The park and hall are sited adjacent to the River Avon and the geology is predominantly floodplain alluvium and river terrace sand and gravel.

**2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

Charlecote Hall was rebuilt from an earlier house by Sir Thomas Lucy, the work commencing in 1588 and was enlarged c.1829 and c.1847-67. Its ancillary buildings include the gatehouse, 16th-century stables, brewhouse, lodges and a 19th-century orangery (Warwickshire Historic Environment Record MWA 7586; VCH 1949, 34).

To the south-east of the house is a deserted medieval settlement, represented by house platforms, a hollow way and the field name 'Old Town' (HER 1123). There is a second possible deserted medieval settlement around nearby St. Leonard's church (HER 6270). The house was originally surrounded by formal gardens and a deer park (HER 1112).

A water garden was added in the late 17th century (HER 4653). Soon after George Lucy inherited the estate in 1744 work began on alterations to the grounds. Capability Brown was involved by 1757 and was commissioned in 1760. He removed most of the formal elements, re-routed roads, planted groups of trees and created features including a lake and a lodge. The water garden was removed and the remodelled area surrounded by a ha-ha. The 19th century saw the addition of parterres and terraces, but much of the garden was reduced to lawn by the 1950s.

The National Trust took over the property in 1946 and since 1956 substantial garden restoration has taken place.

The stables form part of a group of service buildings comprising a laundry, brewhouse, stables and coach house and deer slaughterhouse immediately south of Charlecote Hall. The laundry and brewhouse are 16th-century with later restoration, the stables are 16th century with early 19th century cladding and interior alterations.

The building is listed, Grade I (List Entry Number: 1381808 for the group) the list description as follows:

**Stables:** two storeys 8-window range with cross-wing and cupola to left of centre. Moulded stone plinth and first-floor drip course; stonecoped brick parapet. Wing breaks forward with coped gable; elliptical-arched carriageway with moulded responds and arch and groin vault; oriel has 1:2:1-light transomed windows over panels (central panel has Lucy Arms) and pierced parapet copied from gatehouse (qv). Ground floor to left of wing: 2 coach house entrances as above and entrance with single-chamfered Tudor arch with label mould and fanlight to paired panelled doors and a 3-light ovolumullioned window with 4/4 sashes to right. To right of wing: 2 similar stable entrances but with plank doors each with similar window to left. First floor has 2-light double-chamfered mullioned windows with decorative leaded glazing and returns to drip, 3 to left and 4 to right. South end similar, with 3-light windows. Rear has plain arch to carriageway with 2-light window above and small stack; to left of wing C16 brick to ground floor with C19 brick corbelled out above; to right some C16 diapered brick with ashlar opening to 8/8 sash and attached loose-box block with stonecoped parapet over 3 Tudorheaded entrances with overlights to plank doors; coped gable with finial; attached brick gate pier with plank gate; 2 loose boxes in gabled rear range. Within there is a full-height tack room with fittings including gallery to 3 sides and bolection-moulded fireplace; stables to south have stop-chamfered beams and posts; stable and loose-box partitions; loft above has wall posts supporting 5 trusses with braced tie beams, collars and struts, that to north with one with plank partition; double purlins, wind braces and riven rafters.

### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1 Aims

The aims of the work is to research the origin, history, construction and development and to fully assess the character, date and phasing of the stables at Charlecote Park.

Analysis should seek to:

- Create a primary archaeological record of the building, its structural and construction features and its developmental history.
- Define any particular significances of the building either as a discrete individual structure or in its wider context.
- Bring together the findings of present and previous archaeological and historical work into an accessible narrative and analytical report explaining the buildings history and uses.
- Provide a sound, evidenced and accessible basis for future interpretation, presentation and understanding, eg for a guidebook or for future repairs or conservation measures that might be needed to safeguard the historic fabric.

### 4 SCOPE OF WORK AND METHODOLOGY

#### 4.1 Introduction

Work should comprise the structural recording and analysis of the building, coupled with a thorough desk-based assessment and analysis of existing surveys, cartographic and relevant documentary sources.

## 4.2 Structural Recording and Analysis

An analysis of the building should be carried out to the equivalent of an English Heritage Level 4 survey, using existing survey drawings, checking and augmenting if necessary, or if necessary through creation of a new measured survey. Work should seek to:

- physically record fabric sufficient to elucidate the sequence of construction, deposition, development and relationships between structures and surfaces.
- record structures to include general elevations annotated to note the presence of blockings, openings, whitewash, wall ties and other diagnostic features, noting brick and stone bond/s and sizes.
- visually analyse and interpret the individual elements, characterizing them.
- systematically describe and photograph record inside and out, room by room, identifying all features of interest (fireplaces, panelling, doors, windows etc) against a numbered schedule.
- prepare individual record sheets for each structure or structural context or element. All completed record sheets and supporting photographs should be included within a separate annex to the final report. Each context and feature to be given a unique number and their stratigraphic relationships noted and used as a basis of interpretation to event phases, etc.
- support the record with photography, cross referenced with all relevant survey drawings.
- use photography (digital) to fully show an appropriate level of detail representative of all features and phases, using a metric scale where appropriate.
- produce a phase plan of the site which should be included as part of the final report.

Generally work should follow the Standard and Guidance for the 'Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures' published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2008), working to a Level 3 standard as outlined in the English Heritage volume *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2006). NB recording of the ancillary buildings may be done to a lower standard.

Plans and sections should be clearly drawn and described for inclusion in the finished written report on the survey. The original drawings should be included in the archive.

Completed drawings to be annotated with details of phases/materials identified to illustrate analysis and discussion and labelled appropriately (including scale and site identification) and captured digitally. Output to be digital (on CD) and hard copy.

## 4.3 Historic Building Assessment

The contractor is additionally required to carry out a desk based assessment of relevant previous historical, architectural or archaeological studies which should comprise at least:

- A thorough study of all this background information assimilating any existing assessment or evaluation reports and National Trust building and structure surveys.
- Documentary research including provide copy of relevant historical maps and plans, taking care to ensure that references and scales are shown. Other historic illustrations, paintings, prints or early photographs should also be collected. (See also, detailed information on sources in *Archaeology and the Historic Environment, Historic Landscape Survey Guidelines*, National Trust, 2000. <http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/main/w-arch4.pdf>).

## 5 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

As part of the National Trust's key strategy we are keen to promote and explain the work of the trust and as such the contractor should be prepared to explain to members of the public the work they are undertaking and reasons behind the work if necessary.

## 6 POST SURVEY REPORTING

### 6.1 Report

A formal report on the results of the historic building recording and assessment will be prepared within four weeks of completion of the fieldwork. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to the National Trust West Midlands Archaeologist (Keith Challis) for comment prior to issue.

The report will conform to Annex 2 of the Institute of Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Building Appraisal and Recording* (IFA 2008) and will include:

- A non-technical summary (abstract)
- Introductory statements and site background
- The aims and methods adopted.
- Structural description.
- Documentary research
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary.
- A discussion and summary of the results, including a statement of significance and recommendations.
- An index of the contents and location of the archive.

## 7 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

Three bound copies of the completed illustrated report should be sent to the National Trust, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, SY4 4TP. A full digital pdf copy should be emailed and provided on CD/DVD to the National Trust Archaeologist (Keith Challis). A copy of any relevant spatial data, including trench locations, feature distribution and phase plans here appropriate and registered to the National Grid, should also be sent to the National Trust Archaeologist (Keith Challis) in ESRI Shapefile format. If considered necessary, and with the agreement of the National Trust the archaeological contractor could publish the findings of the watching brief at an appropriate level in the journal West Midlands Archaeology.

## 8 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (Walker 1990) should be followed. With consent of the National Trust, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the appropriate local museum.

## 9 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The archaeological contractor will produce a detailed WSI (written scheme of investigation) which should be submitted and approved by the National Trust Archaeologist at least one week prior to commencement of any works.

The contractor will be fully responsible for developing and operating a safe system of working. A full site specific Risk Assessment must be in place and approved by the National Trust prior to commencement of any work.

The contractor will observe National Trust bye-laws at all times when on site. A full copy of this document will be sent to the appointed Contractor, and should be signed and returned by them prior to the commencement of work on site.

The contractor will liaise fully with the Property Staff regarding access and agreed times of work on time.

The contractor will note that the National Trust will retain copyright over all products from this investigation, while fully acknowledging the originators rights of recognition.

The project will be monitored by the National Trust Archaeologist (Keith Challis) who may be contacted for guidance during the course of site works. Any problems or unexpected discoveries should be reported immediately.

## 10 INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

The contractor will carry public liability insurance to the value of not less than £2 million. Proof of this is required prior to the commencement of any works on site.

The contractor will note that the National Trust will retain copyright over all products from this investigation, while fully acknowledging the originators rights of recognition.

## 11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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United Kingdom Institute For Conservation 1983 *Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artifacts from Archaeological Sites*. Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

## APPENDIX B: Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

# The Stables, Charelcote Park, Warwickshire

## Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Building Record and Assessment

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background to Project

- 1.1.1 The following document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of Historic Building Recording and Assessment to be undertaken in respect of The Stables, Charlecote Park, Warwickshire (NGR SP 25945 56378), and has been prepared in response to a Project Brief, dated 20<sup>th</sup> August 2013, set by Mr Keith Challis, Archaeological Consultant to the National Trust (West Midlands).

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 Charlecote Park is a substantial deer park and formal gardens surrounding the 16<sup>th</sup>-century Charlecote Hall, a National Trust property situated on the eastern bank of the Avon in Warwickshire, c.6km east of Stratford-on-Avon and 10km south of the county town of Warwick. The Stable block is located c.100m SE of the Grade I listed hall forming, together with the attached coach house, brewhouse and laundry blocks, part of a group of service buildings which are themselves included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest in their own right as a Grade I Listed Building (EH Building ID: 482172; the statutory listing describes the stables as follows:

**Stables:** 2 storeys; 8-window range with cross-wing and cupola to left of centre. Moulded stone plinth and first-floor drip course; stone-coped brick parapet. Wing breaks forward with coped gable; elliptical-arched carriageway with moulded responds and arch and groin vault; oriel has 1:2:1-light transomed windows over panels (central panel has Lucy Arms) and pierced parapet copied from gatehouse (qv). Ground floor to left of wing: 2 coach house entrances as above and entrance with single-chamfered Tudor arch with label mould and fanlight to paired panelled doors and a 3-light ovolo-mullioned window with 4/4 sashes to right. To right of wing: 2 similar stable entrances but with plank doors each with similar window to left. First floor has 2-light double-chamfered mullioned windows with decorative leaded glazing and returns to drip, 3 to left and 4 to right. South end similar, with 3-light windows. Rear has plain arch to carriageway with 2-light window above and small stack; to left of wing C16 brick to ground floor with C19 brick corbelled out above; to right some C16 diapered brick with ashlar opening to 8/8 sash and attached loose-box block with stone-coped parapet over 3 Tudor-headed entrances with overlights to plank doors; coped gable with finial; attached brick gate pier with plank gate; 2 loose boxes in gabled rear range. **INTERIOR:** full-height tack room has fittings including gallery to 3 sides and bolection-moulded fireplace; stables to south have stop-chamfered beams and posts; stable and loose-box partitions; loft above has wall posts supporting 5 trusses with braced tie beams, collars and struts, that to north with lath and plaster infill, one with plank partition; double purlins, wind braces and riven rafters.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/Details/Default.aspx?id=482172&mode=quick>

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## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The general aim of the historic building record and assessment, as defined at section §.3 of the project brief, is to research the origin, history, construction and development of the stable block and to assess its character date and phasing.
- 2.2 Specific objectives outlined in the brief include:
- to create a primary archaeological record of the building, its structural and constructional features and its developmental history.
  - to define any particular significances of the building, either as a discrete individual structure or in its wider context.
  - to bring together the findings of present and previous archaeological and historical work into an accessible narrative and analytical report explaining the buildings history and uses.
  - to provide a sound, evidenced and accessible basis for future interpretation, presentation and understanding, eg. For a guidebook or for future repairs or conservation measures that might be needed to safeguard the historic fabric.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 As required at section §.4.3 of the project brief, a search will be made of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historic maps, early photographs, drawings, paintings and written descriptions, and primary and secondary sources related to the site held by the National Monuments Record (NMR), by the Warwickshire County Record Office, the National Trust at Attingham Park and any relevant archival materials stored at Charlecote Park itself. Standard on-line sources including The National Archives [www.a2a.org](http://www.a2a.org) will also be consulted.

### 3.2 Structural Recording and Analysis

#### *Drawn Record*

- 3.2.1 The building survey will comprise an examination of the safely accessible areas of the stables range and the preparation of plans, sections and elevations sufficient to illustrate its dimensions, features and construction, phasing and development of the building. It will be carried out to a level commensurate with a 'Level 3/4' survey as defined by English Heritage in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (EH, 2006). Specific aims of recording work are outlined at Section §.4.2 of the project brief. Site drawings will be based so far as possible upon supplied survey drawings by Foster Surveys of Stourport, marking up significant archaeological and architectural features; any additional survey drawings will be prepared at an appropriate scale in pencil on archivally stable drafting film; measurement will be by a combination of taped measurement and hand-held laser (disto).

#### *Photographic Record*

- 3.2.2 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record will be made comprising high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera (10MP), commensurate with a Level 3/4 record. Where practically feasible, photographs will include graded photographic scales. A register of site photographs will be made recording subject, orientation, date and photographer and will be presented with photo location plans.

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*Written Record*

- 3.2.3 A written record will be maintained as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records, and will form the basis for the building description in the final report (see below). A gazetteer of principal rooms and spaces, significant features and fixtures will be generated, prepared against a numbered schedule and presented in the final report in the form of an appendix, cross-referenced to site drawings and photographs.

**3.3 Fieldwork Timetable**

- 3.3.1 Documentary research and field survey work will be undertaken during late October and/or early November 2013.

**4 REPORTING****4.1 Report Format**

- 4.1.1 Upon completion of the documentary research and fieldwork, the results of the historic building record and assessment will be presented in a fully illustrated, interpretive report, conforming to Annex 2 of the IFAs *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* and containing the following information:

**Text**

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction and site location
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Summary of documentary history
- Systematic description of the building and its surviving/evidenced features
- Discussion
- Statement of significance
- Detailed list of sources consulted

**Illustrations**

- Appropriate illustrations including location plan and a selection of historic maps
- Plans, elevations and cross-sections of buildings as appropriate to illustrate the appearance and development of the buildings as apparent from historical sources and a non-intrusive examination of the built fabric
- A selection of colour plates

**Appendices**

- Copy of project brief
- Copy of WSI
- Register of project drawings
- Register of project photographs
- Gazetteer of features etc.

- 4.1.2 If deemed necessary/ appropriate, a summary report of the project, approved by the Trust) will be submitted for inclusion within the journal *West Midlands Archaeology*.

**4.2 Reporting Timetable**

- 4.2.1 A formal report will be prepared within four weeks of the completion of site work. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to the Trust's Archaeological Consultant (Mr Keith Challis) for approval prior to final submission. It is intended that the report will be submitted to the Trust by the end of November 2013 to project deadlines.
- 4.2.2 Further to approval, three wire-bound copies of the completed report will be forwarded to the Mr Keith Challis, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, SY4 4TP together with a digital copy in \*.pdf format on CD.

**5 STAFFING**

- 5.1 Documentary research, site recording and report preparation will be undertaken by Mr. Ric Tyler MIfA.

**6 ARCHIVING**

- 6.1 Upon completion of work, a full project archive will be prepared as outlined at §.8 of the project brief.

**7 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS**

- 7.1 The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA, 2008a) and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA 2008b). Recording work will conform to guidelines set down by English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH, 2006), the National Trust's *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings* (NT, 1998) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*, (ALGAO 1997).
- 7.2 The *Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists* (IfA, 2010) will be adhered to at all times.

**8 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 8.1 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with during the course of the project.

**9 REFERENCES**

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), 1997. *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*.

Challis K, 2013. *Archaeological Project Brief for Historic Building Recording and Analysis at The Stables, Charlecote Park, Warwickshire*.

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

IfA, 2008a. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. University of Reading, IFA.

IfA, 2008b. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. University of Reading, IfA.

IfA 2010. *Code of Conduct*. University of Reading, IfA.

**APPENDIX C: Register of Project Drawings**

**NB:** All site drawings were prepared in pencil on archivally stable drafting film at a scale of 1:100 / 1:50 as appropriate.

Drg. No.	Subject	Format	Scale	Date	Recorder
2013_008/001	Ground floor plan	Annotated printout – A4 paper (x 2 sheets)	1:50	24.10.13	R Tyler
2013_008/002	First floor plan	Annotated printout – A4 paper (x 2 sheets)	1:50	24.10.13	R Tyler
2013_008/003	West elevation	Annotated printout – A4 paper (x 2 sheets)	1:50	24.10.13	R Tyler
2013_008/004	East elevation	Annotated printout – A4 paper (x 2 sheets)	1:50	24.10.13	R Tyler
2013_008/005	Cross section at T2	Annotated printout – A4 paper	1:50	24.10.13	R Tyler
2013_008/006	Cross section at T3	Annotated printout – A4 paper	1:50	24.10.13	R Tyler
2013_008/007	Cross section at T4	Annotated printout – A4 paper	1:50	24.10.13	R Tyler
2013_008/008	Cross section at T5	Annotated printout – A4 paper	1:50	24.10.13	R Tyler

## APPENDIX D: Register of Project Photographs

**NB:** All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Photo locations are illustrated on the plans below while files are included in .jpg format on the CD appended at the back of this report. Photos marked with an asterix (\*) are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0369		West elevation; general view (oblique)	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0370		West elevation; general view (oblique) – with archway/tackroom	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0371*</b>	<b>1</b>	West elevation; general view (oblique)	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0372		Brewhouse range, south elevation	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0373*</b>	<b>18</b>	Central archway turret	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0374		Central archway turret	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0375		South flanking wall of carriageway entrance – door to 1F	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0376		South flanking wall of carriageway entrance – door to 1F	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0377*</b>	<b>19</b>	South flanking wall of carriageway entrance – door to 1F (open)	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0378		South flanking wall of carriageway entrance – door to 1F (open)	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0379		Central archway turret	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0380		Brickwork north of carriageway arch	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0381		Stone quoins to north side of carriageway arch	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0382		Stone quoins to north side of carriageway arch (detail)	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0383		East elevation; general view (oblique)	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0384		East elevation; general view (oblique)	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0385		East elevation; general view (oblique)	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0386*</b>	<b>13</b>	Stone quoins to south side of carriageway arch	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0387		Stone quoins to south side of carriageway arch (detail)	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0388		Brickwork south of carriageway arch	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0389		East elevation; general view (oblique)	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0390*</b>	<b>12</b>	Representative section of east elevation	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0391		Representative section of east elevation	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0393*</b>	<b>14</b>	Detail of SW angle – stone quoins and SJ rel. rebuild	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0394		East elevation; general view (oblique)	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0395*</b>	<b>11</b>	East elevation; general view (oblique)	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0396		East elevation; general view (oblique)	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0397		East elevation; general view (oblique)	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0398		East elevation, detail of wall vent	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0400		Main gatehouse	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0401		Charlecote House	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0402		Charlecote House	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0403		Main gatehouse	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0404		Garage block east of carriage houses	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0405		West elevation; diaperwork	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0406*</b>	<b>4</b>	West elevation; diaperwork	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0407		West elevation; detail of Flemish bond brickwork	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0408*</b>	<b>5</b>	West elevation; detail of Flemish bond brickwork (incl. diaperwork)	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0409*</b>	<b>3</b>	West elevation; detail of moulded stone plinth and cobbled path	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0410*</b>	<b>8</b>	West elevation; typical GF window ([w3])	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0411*</b>	<b>9</b>	West elevation; typical 1F window ([w8])	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0412*</b>	<b>6</b>	West elevation; door [d2] (closed)	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0413		West elevation; door [d2] (open)	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0414		West elevation; detail of moulded stone plinth	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0415		West elevation; general view (oblique)	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0416		West elevation; door [d1] (open)	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0417		West elevation; door [d1] overlight	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0418*</b>	<b>10</b>	West elevation; tie end plates	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0419		West elevation, south end; diaperwork and rwp	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0420		West elevation; rainwater hopper (south end)	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0421		West elevation; renewed rainwater hopper (centre)	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0422*</b>	<b>16</b>	South elevation, oblique	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0423		South elevation, stone kneeler to east side	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0424*</b>	<b>17</b>	Walled sunken garden area to south of stables	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0425		Walled sunken garden to south of stables	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler

DSC_0426		South elevation, oblique	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0427		South elevation	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0428*</b>	<b>30</b>	[G.02] looking south	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0429*</b>	<b>29</b>	[G.02] looking north-east	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0430		[G.02]; door [d2]	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0431*</b>	<b>36</b>	[G.02]; paired feed chutes to south of [d2]	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0432		[G.02]; detail of feed chute	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0433		[G.02]; upper section of feed chutes	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0434		[G.02] looking NW; [w3]	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0435		[G.02]; [w3] central opening sash	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0436		[G.02]; loose box 5	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0437		[G.02]; door to loose box 5	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0438		[G.02]; harness bracket west of door to loose box 5	---	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0439*</b>	<b>31</b>	[G.02]; enclosed stair (accessed externally) west of loose box 5	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0440		[G.02]; Fe grill to loose box 5	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0441		[G.02]; stall 7 looking east	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0442*</b>	<b>40</b>	[G.02]; stall 7 – detail of trough	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0443*</b>	<b>39</b>	[G.02]; stall 7 – detail of hay rack	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0444		[G.02]; stall 7 – detail of tethering ring and chain	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0445		[G.02]; stall 7 – detail of tethering chain	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0446		[G.02]; stall 7 looking east	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0447*</b>	<b>34</b>	[G.02]; detail of cast-iron heel post	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0448		[G.02]; flanged-base of cast-iron heel post	↓	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0449		[G.02]; detail of cast-iron heel post	---	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0450		[G.02]; head of cast-iron heel post with ring	---	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0451*</b>	<b>33</b>	[G.02]; stall 6 looking east	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0452		[G.02]; stall 6 looking east	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0453		[G.02]; stall 6 – detail of central drain cover	↓	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0454		[G.02]; stall 6 – detail of central drain cover	↓	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0455		[G.02]; stall 6 – trough and planking partition	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0456		[G.02]; stall 6 – trough	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0457		[G.02]; stall 6 – trough	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0458*</b>	<b>37</b>	[G.02]; Detail of stop-chamfered ceiling beam	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0459		[G.02]; Detail of ceiling beam and circular vent	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0460		[G.02]; ceiling	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0461*</b>	<b>35</b>	[G.02]; edge-laid red brick floor	↓	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0462		[G.02]; loose box 5	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0463*</b>	<b>32</b>	[G.02]; loose box 5	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0464		[G.02]; loose box 5 / stall 7	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0465		[G.02]; loose box 5 looking east with high level ventilator	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0466		[G.02]; loose box 5 looking east with high level ventilator	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0467		[G.01]; door [d1]	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0468		[G.01]; feed bin south of door [d1]	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0469		[G.01]; feed bin south of door [d1]	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0470		[G.01]; feed bin south of door [d1]	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0471		[G.01]; partition to loose box 2	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0472*</b>	<b>22</b>	[G.01]; partition to loose boxes 1 (left) and 2 (right)	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0473		[G.01]; door to loose box 2 & feed bin south of door [d1]	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0474		[G.01]; door to loose box 2 & feed bin south of door [d1]	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0475		[G.01]; door to loose box 2	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0476		[G.01]; door to loose box 2	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0477		[G.01]; door to loose box 2 – inscription dated March 1852	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0478		[G.01]; door to loose box 2 – inscription dated March 1852	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0479*</b>	<b>24</b>	[G.01]; door to loose box 2 – inscription dated March 1852/1855	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0480		[G.01]; door to loose box 2 – inscription	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0482*</b>	<b>23</b>	[G.01]; door to loose box 2 – detail of non-protruding door furniture	---	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0483		[G.01]; door to loose box 2 – detail of latch lifter	---	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0484		[G.01]; door to loose box 2 – detail of latch lifter	---	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0485		[G.01]; partition between loose boxes 1 and 2	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0486		[G.01]; west wall south end	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0487		[G.01]; west wall south end – blocked doorway with timber lintel	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0488		[G.01] looking north	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0489*</b>	<b>20</b>	[G.01] looking north	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler

<b>DSC_0490*</b>	<b>25</b>	[G.01]; stalls 2 and 3 looking north-east	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0491		[G.01]; stalls 2 and 3 looking north-east	→ NE	24.10.13	
DSC_0492		[G.01]; stall 2/3 & loose box 3 looking north	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0493		[G.01]; base of chamfered post	↓	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0494		[G.01]; head of chamfered post with harness bracket	---	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0495		[G.01]; door to loose box 4	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0496		[G.01]; door to loose box 4 and partition to loose box 3	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0497		[G.01]; door to loose box 4 – C19 <sup>th</sup> inscriptions; 1855 and 1859	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0498		[G.01]; door to loose box 4 – C19 <sup>th</sup> inscriptions; 1855 and 1859	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0499		[G.01]; door to loose box 4 – C19 <sup>th</sup> inscriptions; 1855 and 1859	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0500*</b>	<b>21</b>	[G.01]; feeding chutes to north of door [d1]	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0501		[G.01]; feeding chutes to north of door [d1]; NB: ceiling hatch	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0502		[G.01]; ceiling hatch	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0503		[G.01]; detail of name plaque within loose box 1; 'JACKDAW'	---	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0504		[G.01]; loose box 4 looking north-west	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0505		[G.01]; partition between loose boxes 3 (right) and 4 (left)	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0506		[G.01]; loose box 4, NW corner – feed rack and high level ventilator	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0507		[G.01]; loose box 4, NW corner – detail of high level ventilator	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0508		[G.01]; loose box 3, NE corner – feed rack and high level ventilator	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0509		[G.01]; detail of name plaque within loose box 3; 'CHURUB'	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0510		[G.01]; looking south over stalls 1 to 3	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0511		[G.01]; looking south over stalls 1 to 3	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0512		[G.01]; door to loose box 3	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0514		[G.01]; door to loose box 3 – 1855 inscription	---	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0515*</b>	<b>41</b>	[G.03]; stair rising to hayloft	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0516		[G.03]; stair rising to hayloft	↓	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0517*</b>	<b>42</b>	[G.03]; blocked window with timber lintel in west wall	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0518		[G.03]; blocked window with timber lintel in west wall	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0519		[F.03]; mixed brickwork of west wall	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0520		[F.01]; general view looking south-west, T5 to foreground	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0521*</b>	<b>43</b>	[F.01]; general view looking south-west (windows w7 and w8 to left and right respectively); door to [F.02] in panelled wall beneath T4	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0522*</b>	<b>55</b>	[F.01]; truss T5	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0523		[F.01]; truss T5; eastern, haunched wall post	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0524		[F.01]; truss T5; eastern, haunched wall post	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0525		[F.01]; east elevation Bay 5, primary framing and inserted [d6]	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0526*</b>	<b>58</b>	[F.01]; truss T6 (closed) with high-level hatch access to adjacent tower and cupola above gunroom	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0527		[F.01]; truss T6 (closed)	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0528		[F.01]; enclosed stair [F.03] rising from ground floor	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0529		[F.01]; truss T5	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0530		[F.01]; truss T5	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0531		[F.01]; truss T4 (closed) looking south-east	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0532		[F.01]; truss T4 (closed) looking south-west	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0533		[F.01]; truss T4 (closed) looking south-west	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0534*</b>	<b>45</b>	[F.01]; truss T4 (closed) looking south-east wit door [d5] to [F.02]	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0535		[F.01]; truss T4 (closed) looking south-west	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0536		[F.01]; east elevation Bay 4, primary framing with brick infill and inserted vent [w9]	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0537		[F.01]; truss T4 – eastern wall post (haunched) with transverse brace	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0538*</b>	<b>48</b>	[F.01]; scarf to primary eastern plate immediately north of truss T4	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0539		[F.01]; inserted vent [w9]	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0540		[F.01]; T4 raking struts beneath collar level (east side)	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0541		[F.01]; T4 raking struts beneath collar level (west side)	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0542*</b>	<b>49</b>	[F.01]; west elevation Bay 5, brick infill with one surviving primary intermediate stud (left of scale)	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0543		[F.01]; west elevation Bay 5, surviving primary intermediate stud	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0544		[F.01]; west elevation Bay 5, brick infill with one surviving primary intermediate stud (right of scale)	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0545		[F.01]; T4(W) supported on inserted RSJs, NB: soffit mortice for former transverse brace	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0546		[F.01]; T4(W) soffit mortice for former transverse brace	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0547		[F.01]; feed bin at Bay 4 (SW)	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0548*</b>	<b>53</b>	[F.01]; feed bin at Bay 4 (W)	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler

DSC_0549		[F.01]; T4(W) splayed wall post and transverse brace	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0550		[F.01]; T4(W) mortice for former western wall-plate	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0551		[F.02]; feed bin at Bay 3 (NW) with angled board	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0552		[F.02]; feed bin at Bay 3 (NW) with angled board	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0553		[F.02]; feed bin at Bay 3 (NW) – detail of interior	↓	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0554*	52	[F.02]; feed bin at Bay 3 (NW) with angled board	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0555		[F.02]; T4 (closed) with feed bin to right, door [d5] to left	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0556		[F.02]; T4 (closed) with feed bin to right	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0557		[F.02]; T4 (closed) with feed bin	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0558		[F.02]; T4 (closed) with feed bin	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0559*	54	[F.02]; feed bin adjacent to truss T4	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0560		[F.02]; feed bin adjacent to truss T4 with inserted [d7]	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0561		[F.02]; feed bin adjacent to truss T4	→ N	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0562		[F.02]; inserted [d7] at Bay 3(E)	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0563*	46	[F.02]; framing of east wall, Bays 2 and 1	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0564		[F.02]; inserted vent [w10] at Bay 2(E)	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0565*	57	[F.02]; splayed head to wall post of T3(E)	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0566		[F.02]; primary framing of east wall Bays 1-3	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0567*	56	[F.02]; truss T3 looking north-west	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0568		[F.02]; truss T3 looking north-east	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0569		[F.02]; truss T2 looking south-west	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0570*	50	[F.02]; truss T3 – tie (W) supported on corbelled brick pier	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0571		[F.02]; truss T2 looking south-east	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0572		[F.02]; truss T1 looking south-east	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0573*	59	[F.02]; truss T1 looking south-west	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0574		[F.02] truss T2; mortices and stave holes in western principal	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0575		[F.02] truss T2; mortices and stave holes in eastern principal	↑	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0576		[F.02]; fed bins at Bays 2/3 (W) and floor hatch (closed)	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0577		[F.02]; fed bins at Bays 2/3 (W) and floor hatch (closed)	→ SW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0578		[F.02]; fed bins at Bays 2/3 (W) and floor hatch (closed)	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0579*	51	[F.02]; fed bins at Bays 2/3 (W) and floor hatch (open)	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0580		[F.02]; floor hatch at Bay 2 (open)	↓	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0581		[F.02]; fed bins at Bays 2/3 (W)	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0582		[F.02]; fed bins at Bays 2/3 (W)	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0583*	44	[F.02]; general view looking north-west, T2 to foreground	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0584*	47	[F.01]; east wall, Bay 5 – primary framing with brick infill	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0585		[F.01]; east wall, Bay 4 – primary framing with brick infill	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0586		[F.02]; east wall, Bay 3 – primary framing with brick infill	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0587		[F.02]; east wall, Bay 2 – primary framing with brick infill	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0588		[F.02]; east wall, Bay 1 – primary framing with brick infill	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0589		[F.02]; T2 eastern wall-post and [d8]	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0590		[F.02]; T2 eastern wall-post, haunched head	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0591		[F.02]; T2 eastern wall-post, haunched head	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0592		[F.02]; scarf joint in primary eastern plate	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0593		[F.01]; plank and baton door beneath T4	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0594		[F.01]; infill of T4	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0595		[F.01]; infill of T4 (E)	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0596		[F.01]; infill of T4	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0597		[F.01]; infill of T4 above collar	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0598		[F.01]; infill of T4 between tie and collar	→ S	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0599		East elevation; representative sample of primary GF brickwork	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0600		East elevation; representative sample of primary GF brickwork	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0601		East elevation; representative sample of secondary 1F brick facing	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0602		East elevation; representative sample of primary GF/1F brickwork	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0603		East elevation; corbelling out of 1F brick facing above string	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0604*	15	East elevation; corbelling out of 1F brick facing above string	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0605*	28	[G.01], west wall, south end (loose box 2); primary brickwork behind T&G panelling	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0606		[G.01], west wall, south end (loose box 2); blocked opening with timber lintel	→ NW	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0607*	27	[G.01], west wall, south end (loose box 2); blocked opening with timber lintel	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0608		[G.01], west wall, south end (loose box 2); blocked opening with timber lintel	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler

DSC_0609		[G.01], west wall, south end (loose box 2); primary brickwork north of blocked doorway	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0610		[G.01], west wall, south end (loose box 2); primary brickwork south of blocked doorway	→ W	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0611		Internal angle of refaced carriage/stables block and primary brickwork of brewhouse range	→ NE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0612		Brewhouse block, west elevation	→ E	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0613		Stables west elevation general view looking south-east	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0614*</b>	<b>2</b>	Stables west elevation general view looking south-east	→ SE	24.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0615		Arch-braced roof over north wing	→ N	29.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0616		Arch-braced roof over north wing	→ N	29.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0617		Arch-braced roof over north wing	→ N	29.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0618		Overlight to [d1] (interior)	↑	29.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0619*</b>	<b>7</b>	Overlight to [d1] (exterior)	↑	29.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0620		Brass loose-box door furniture	---	29.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0621		Detail of loose-box latch	---	29.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0622		Detail of harness bracket [G.01]	↑	29.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0623*</b>	<b>26</b>	Detail of harness bracket [G.01]	↑	29.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0624		Detail of feed chutes [G.01]	---	29.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0625		Detail of hay rack and vents [G.02]	→ E	29.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0626*</b>	<b>38</b>	Detail of vents to east wall [G.02]	→ E	29.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0627		Detail of vent to west wall [G.02]	→ W	29.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0628		Detail of feed chutes [G.02]	→ W	29.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0629		Detail of feed chutes [G.02]	→ W	29.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0630		North arm, north elevation with diaperwork to primary walling	→ SW	29.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0631		North arm, east gable and C18th slaughter house	→ SW	29.10.13	R Tyler

## APPENDIX E: Gazetteer of features

Elevation	Dimensions	Ref.	Type	Location	Description
<b>Exterior Elevations</b>					
<b>WEST</b> (Fig. 11)	25.7m (84ft) x max. 5.85m (19½ft) at S end, (6.8m to head of parapet)	---	walling	throughout	C19 <sup>th</sup> -orange/red brick (above moulded stone plinth) laid to regular Flemish bond with vertical bands of brown-glazed diaperwork. South angle of stone quoins. Upper moulded-stone string to eaves and red-brick parapet to concealed gutter. x 3 'S'-pattern tie-rod end plates to S of [d1]/[w5], RWP x 4, 2 with dec. hoppers.
		---	roof	throughout	Tile clad, pitched roof, gabled to south, abuts gunroom to north.
		[d1]	door	GF, south end	C19 <sup>th</sup> . Chamfered stone jambs and Tudor-arched head, enclosing three-light overlight (central opening panel), beneath moulded and returned label. Stout, 2in. timber door with non-protruding brass latch ring, hung internally to south on plain strap-hinges. Serves [G.01].
		[d2]	door	GF, north end	As per [d1], serves [G.02] (see Plate 6).
		[w2]	window	GF, south end	C19 <sup>th</sup> . Three-light stone mullioned window beneath moulded and returned label, ovolo moulded mullions and head, chamfered cill. Unhorned 4/4 sashes with plain glazing bars, only central light opens, single-hung. Lights [G.01].
		[w3]	window	GF, north end	As per [w2], lights [G.02] (see Plate 8).
		[w5]	window	1F, south end (over [d1])	C19 <sup>th</sup> . Two-light stone mullioned window beneath moulded and returned label (forming part of continuous string at eaves level), plain chamfered mullion and rebated jambs, decorative cast-iron casements. Lights [F.02].
		[w6]	window	1F, south end (over [w2])	As per [w5].
		[w7]	window	1F, north end (over [d2])	As per [w5], lights [F.01].
		[w8]	window	1F, north end (over [w3])	As per [w5], lights [F.01] (see Plate 9).
<b>EAST</b> (Fig. 12)	25.7m (84ft) x max. 5.85m (19½ft) at S end no parapet	---	walling	throughout	Early (C16 <sup>th</sup> ) 2in. red brick to GF level, English bond; C19 <sup>th</sup> -orange/red brick to 1F, corbelled out on ogee stone cornice, part EGW bond (16 courses), mixed bond above (c. Flem. Bond) rising to simple, ¼-brick oversail eaves band. X 1 plain tie-rod end plate to S.
		---	roof	throughout	Tile clad, pitched roof, gabled to south, abuts gunroom to north.
		[d6]	louvred door	1F, north end	Timber door with louvred upper panel, hinged to north internally on short strap-hinges. C19 <sup>th</sup> , opens at centre of Bay 5 of 1F (see Plate 47).
		[w9]	louvred window	1F, centre/north	Timber louvred window, lights bay 4 (S side) of 1F.
		[d7]	louvred door	1F, centre	As per [d6], hinged to south, opens at centre of Bay 3 of 1F.
		[w10]	louvred window	1F, centre/south	As per [w9], lights Bay 2 (N side) of 1F.
		[d8]	louvred door	1F, south end	As per [d6], hinged to north, opens at north side of Bay 1 of 1F.
<b>SOUTH</b> (Plate 16)	7.3m/24ft wide x c.10.6m/34½ft to apex	---	walling	throughout	C19 <sup>th</sup> -orange/red brick laid to regular Flemish bond with vertical bands of brown-glazed diaperwork. Eastern and western angles of stone quoins. Stone-coped gable parapet carried on ogee-moulded kneelers with simple, diagonally set apex finial.

		[w1]	window	GF, centre	C19 <sup>th</sup> . Three-light stone mullioned window beneath moulded and returned label, ovolo moulded mullions and head, chamfered cill. Horned 4/4 sashes with plain glazing bars, only central light opens, single-hung. Lights [G.01].
		[w4]	window	1F, centre	C19 <sup>th</sup> . Three-light stone mullioned window beneath moulded and returned label, plain-chamfered mullion and rebated jambs, decorative cast-iron casements. Lights [F.02].
NORTH	7.7m/25ft 3in. x max.3.65m/12ft to soffit of groin vaulted passage	---	walling	throughout	C19 <sup>th</sup> Flemish bond, painted yellow/ochre (Plate 18).
		[d3]	door	GF, west	Segmental headed opening. Plain vertically boarded door within pegged timber frame beneath two-light, leaded overlight, opens onto enclosed stair [G.03]; (Plate 19).
Interior: Ground Floor (Figure 13)					
Room	Name	Ref.	Type	Location	Description
[G.01]	STABLES (south)  13.75m x 5.8m (45ft x 19ft)	---	floor	throughout	Edge-laid red brick to circulation space, face-laid Staffordshire-blue diamond paviments to stalls 1-3 and loose boxes 1-4. Fe covers to central drains within stalls and loose boxes.
		---	ceiling	throughout	Stop-chamfered principal transverse beams (x 5, defining 9ft bays), plain common joists, lath and plaster render.
		---	External walls	throughout	Matchboard cladding beneath moulded rail (7ft to stalls/loose boxes, 5ft 3in. to circulation area, lime-washed plaster over. Primary brick exposed in places (within loose box 2) incl. blocked primary opening (Plate 27).
		[d1]	door	west wall, centre	C19 <sup>th</sup> . Tudor-arched frame with three-light overlight (central opening panel). Stout, 2in. timber door of 6 flush panels, hung to south on plain strap-hinges.
		[w1]	window	south wall, centre	C19 <sup>th</sup> . Three-light mullioned window, sloping cill. Horned 4/4 sashes with plain glazing bars, only central light opens, single-hung.
		[w2]	window	west wall, north end	C19 <sup>th</sup> . Three-light mullioned window, sloping cill. Unhorned 4/4 sashes with plain glazing bars, only central light opens, single-hung.
		---	Stall and loose box partitions	throughout	Timber partitions with vertical T&G matchboard infill, stalls with curving heads rising to east. Upper screens of vertical set iron bars (½in. diam at 3in. centres) to loose boxes. Stout doors, to LB1-4, 2in. thick of 6 flush panels. Heel and axial door posts rise to full height of room, supporting N/S aligned head-beam beneath principal, transverse 1F beams.
		---	fittings	to stalls and loose boxes	Central, Fe wall-mounted hay rack + feeding trough x 2 to each stall (Plate 25). Corner hay racks to LB 1, 3 and 4, troughs survive to LB 1, 2 and 3 only.
		---	fittings	to circulation area	x3 grain chutes with lower, retractable plate ‘valves’ to west wall, north of [d1] (Plate 21). Matchboard clad storage bin to west wall, south of [d1] (Plate 22).
[G.02]	STABLES (north)  10.35m x 5.8m (34ft x 19ft)	---	floor	throughout	Edge-laid red brick throughout (Plate 35), laid mainly east-west, but with central ‘path’ defined by N/S aligned brick. Fe covers to central drains within stalls and loose boxes.
		---	ceiling	throughout	Stop-chamfered principal transverse beams (x 3, defining 9ft bays), plain common joists, lath and plaster render.
		---	External walls	throughout	Matchboard cladding beneath moulded rail (7ft to stalls/loose boxes, 5ft 3in. to circulation area, lime-washed plaster over.

		[d2]	door	west wall, south end	C19 <sup>th</sup> . Tudor-arched frame with three-light overlight (central opening panel). Stout, 2in. timber door of 6 flush panels, hung to south on plain strap-hinges.
		[w4]	window	west wall, north end	C19 <sup>th</sup> . Three-light mullioned window, chamfered cill. Unhorned 4/4 sashes with plain glazing bars, only central light opens, single-hung.
		---	Stall and loose box partitions	throughout	Timber partitions with vertical T&G matchboard infill, stalls with curving heads rising to east. Upper screens of vertical set iron bars (½in. diam at 3in. centres) to loose box 5. Stout, 2in. panelled door to LB5 also includes upper screen. Circular section Fe heel-posts to stalls 4-7 partitions (Plate 34).
		---	fittings	to stalls and loose boxes	Central, Fe wall-mounted hay rack + feeding trough x 2 to each stall (Plate 33). Corner hay rack and trough to LB5.
		---	fittings	to circulation area	x4 grain chutes (2 pairs of two) with lower, retractable plate ‘valves’ to west wall, south of [d2] (Plate 36). Matchboard clad storage bin to west wall, south of [d1].
[G.03]	ENCLOSED STAIR	---	floor	throughout	Face-laid red brick throughout.
	2.6m/8½ft (N/S) x 1.65m/5½ft (E/W)	---	External walls	north and west	Early brick to west with blocked primary window beneath timber lintel (Plate 42). C19 <sup>th</sup> brick to north incl. doorway [d3].
		---	Internal walls	south and east	Elm panelling.
		[d3]	door	north wall	Plain vertically boarded door within pegged frame beneath two-light leaded overlight (Plate 19).
		---	stair	---	Closed string, dog-leg with winders; square newels and rounded handrail; C19 <sup>th</sup> , (Plate 41). Rises to landing [F.03].
Interior: First Floor (Figure 14)					
[F.01]	HAYLOFT (north) (Bays 4 and 5)	---	walling	east wall	C19 <sup>th</sup> -red brick infill to primary timber framing comprising wall plate with up braces, wall-posts and intermediate studs (Plate 47).
	10.2m/33½ft (N/S) x 6.7m/22ft (E/W)	---	walling	west wall	C19 <sup>th</sup> -red brick rebuild, wall-post to T4 only and single intermediate stud to Bay 4 (Plate 49).
		---	floor	throughout	Much repaired though with some early 10in. boards surviving.
		[w7]	window	west wall, Bay 4	C19 <sup>th</sup> , two-light stone mullion window with decorative cast-iron casements (one opening).
		[w8]	window	west wall, Bay 4/5	C19 <sup>th</sup> , two-light stone mullion window with decorative cast-iron casements (one opening). Insertion of [w8] removed wall-post of T5, the tie of which is supported by x2 RSJs spanning window aperture.
		[d6]	louvred door	east wall, Bay 5 centre	Timber door with louvred upper panel, hinged to north on short strap-hinges hung on primary intermediate stud. C19 <sup>th</sup> , opens at centre of Bay 5 (see Plate 47).
		T6	truss	Bay 5 (N)	Northernmost, closed truss. x3 queen-struts between tie and collar with raking struts from tie to principals; upper v-strutting. Closed below tie in L&P. brickwork above, both to north side (Figure 16b; Plate 58).
		T5	truss	Bay 4/5	Standard pattern truss with braced tie (brace missing to W), paired raking struts to east and west to principal and collar, further raking struts above collar (Plate 55).

		<b>T4</b>	truss	Bay 3/4	As per <b>T5</b> , closed by vertical 'in-and-out' planking infill to south side of truss, horizontal boarding above collar. Pedestrian plank and baton door to west of centre, hung to east, affords access to <b>[F.02]</b> (Plate 45).
		---	fixture	Bay 4 (SW)	Timber feed bin serving GF grain chute within <b>[G.02]</b> ; Plate 53.
<b>[F.02]</b>	<b>HAYLOFT</b> (south) (Bays 1 – 3)  15m/49ft (N/S) x 6.7m/22ft (E/W)	---	walling	east wall	C19 <sup>th</sup> -red brick infill to primary timber framing comprising wall plate with up braces, wall-posts and intermediate studs (Plate 46).
		---	walling	west wall	C19 <sup>th</sup> -red brick rebuild, wall-post to <b>T3/4</b> and single intermediate stud to Bay 3. Repaired to Bays 1 and 2 in mid-1940s.
		---	floor	throughout	Much repaired though with some 10in boards remaining. Hatch at Bay 2, opening onto <b>[G.01]</b> below (Plate 51).
		<b>[w4]</b>	window	South wall, centre	C19 <sup>th</sup> , three-light stone mullioned window with chamfered mullions and decorative cast-iron casements (Plate 59).
		<b>[w5]</b>	window	west wall, Bay 2	C19 <sup>th</sup> , two-light stone mullion window with decorative cast-iron casements (one opening).
		<b>[w6]</b>	window	west wall, Bay 3	C19 <sup>th</sup> , two-light stone mullion window with decorative cast-iron casements (one opening).
		<b>[d7]</b>	louvred door	East wall; Bay 3, centre	Timber door with louvred upper panel, hinged to south on short strap-hinges hung on primary intermediate stud. C19 <sup>th</sup> .
		<b>[w10]</b>	louvred window	East wall; Bay 2, north	C19 <sup>th</sup> -timber, louvred window.
		<b>[d8]</b>	louvered door	East wall; Bay 1, north	Timber door with louvred upper panel, hinged to north on short strap-hinges hung on primary intermediate stud. C19 <sup>th</sup> .
		<b>T1</b>	truss	Bay 1 (S)	Southernmost truss (Plate 59), incorporated into C19 <sup>th</sup> -rebuild brick gable, braced tie, principals and one pair of raking struts survive, collar and remaining bracing removed though evidenced by peg holes and mortices. Formerly closed in wattle and daub.
		<b>T2</b>	truss	Bay 1/2	Standard pattern truss with braced tie (brace missing to W, where tie carried by brick pier; Plates 44/50), paired raking struts to east and west to principals and collar (horizontal bracing timber between inner struts – see Plate 44), further raking struts above collar.
		<b>T3</b>	truss	Bay 2/3	Standard pattern truss with braced tie, paired raking-struts to east and west to principals and collar and further raking struts above collar.
		<b>T4</b>	truss	Bay 3/4	Standard pattern truss as per T3, here infilled to south face with vertically overlapped 'in-and-out' planking, horizontal boarding above collar. Pedestrian plank and baton doorway to west of centre, hung to east, affords access to <b>[F.01]</b> (Plate 45).
		---	fixture	Bay 3, NW	Timber feed bin feeding GF grain chutes within <b>[G.02]</b> (Plate 52).
		---	fixture	Bay 3, N	Large, stoutly constructed and zinc-lined timber double feed storage bin (Plate 54).
		---	fixture	Bay 2/3, W	Timber double feed bin with sloped lids, serving grain chutes within <b>[G.01]</b> (Plate 51).