

# WILDERHOPE MANOR

Rushbury, Shropshire

(NGR SO 54527 92879)

## Historic Building Record and Assessment



### FINAL REPORT



National Trust

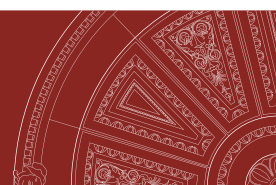
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# WILDERHOPE MANOR

## Rushbury, Shropshire

### Historic Building Record and Assessment

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## WILDERHOPE MANOR Rushbury, Shropshire

### Historic Building Record and Assessment

#### Summary

*An historic building record and assessment was undertaken in September 2014 in respect of the Grade I Listed Wilderhope Manor, Longville in the Vale, Rushbury, Shropshire on behalf of the National Trust. The project was undertaken coincident with a programme of roof repair works and was commissioned by the Trust to research the origins and development of the building, to collate previous studies pertaining to it and to record and assess the physical fabric of the structure.*

*Wilderhope Manor is a fine, late-Elizabethan manor house occupying an isolated rural site on the south-eastern flank of Wenlock Edge, 10.5km south-west of Much Wenlock and 20.5km SSE of the county town of Shrewsbury; it is centred on NGR: SO 54527 92879. The house dates to the later years of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, when it was erected for Frances Smalman and his wife Ellen, begun at some point between 1584 and 1591 and completed before 1593. It remained in the Smalman family for seven generations before being sold to the Lutwyses of nearby Lutwyche Hall in 1734; in 1785 the estate was broken up and by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century at the latest, the status of the manor house had been reduced to that of a farmhouse. By the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the house was in a state of semi-dereliction when, in 1936, it was acquired by the William A. Cadbury Charitable Trust, sensitively restored and donated to the National Trust in 1937 on condition that it was used in perpetuity as a Youth Hostel, a function it continues to perform to this day.*

*Wilderhope Manor is a tall, two-storey house with attics, built essentially on a modified H-plan, of uncoursed limestone rubble with freestone dressings and liberally fenestrated to its principal façade with multi-light, stone-mullioned and transomed windows. Externally, it is of six irregular bays with four uneven gables with no attempt at symmetry within the principal elevation; a central hall range, built on a traditional single-pile plan with projecting entrance porch and bay window, is flanked by transverse, single-pile parlour and service wings to east and west. Internally, a traditional late-medieval hierarchical plan form survives comprising the main hall with cross passage and clearly defined high/low ends, and with service and parlour accommodation within the transverse wings; the hall is however of single-storey form, ceiled over with a great chamber above, defining it as a 'transitional' house forming one of a group of broadly contemporary houses in the immediate area. The house remains substantially 'as-built' with only minor modifications of the later 17<sup>th</sup> century and, though refurbished in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries to meet contemporary expectations and requirements as a functioning youth hostel, has suffered no significant subsequent accretions and/or major interventions within the primary fabric.*

*Wilderhope is clearly a building of major intrinsic significance at a local and regional level, acknowledged and reflected in its Grade I listed status, and its value, principally in evidential and illustrative historical terms, are assessed as being high. It concisely illustrates through its design and architecture a period of fundamental transition from the late-medieval, essentially 'feudal' way of life, encapsulated by the open-hall tradition, to a period of increasing separation and privacy characteristic of the early modern period. The youth-hostel use of the house over the last 80 years, together with its short-term use as a school for evacuees during the Second World War, serve to lend a communal value often lacking in private houses.*

*The current project has allowed for a detailed record of the building, its construction and general development history, to be made, so far as was possible from a non-intrusive survey and given the current uses of the building, in accordance with NPPF and as set out in the project WSI.*

# WILDERHOPE MANOR

## Rushbury, Shropshire

### Historic Building Record and Assessment

## 1 INTRODUCTION

*The current report outlines the results of a programme of historic building recording and assessment undertaken in September 2014 in respect of Wilderhope Manor, Rushbury, Shropshire on behalf of the National Trust.*

### 1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 Wilderhope Manor is a fine, late-Elizabethan, stone-built manor house which, together with its adjacent late 17<sup>th</sup>-century stable block and the substantially rebuilt Wilderhope Farm, occupy an isolated, elevated site at c.220m AOD on the south-eastern flank of Wenlock Edge overlooking Hope Dale, set within c.30 acres of mixed farming land 10.5km south-west of Much Wenlock and 20.5km SSE of the county town of Shrewsbury (Figure 1); it is centred on NGR SO 54527 92879.

1.1.2 The current report has been commissioned by the Trust to research the origins and development of the building, to collate previous studies pertaining to it and to record and assess the physical fabric of the structure; it has been prepared as an internal Trust document (for general information), as an adjunct to a programme of repair to the roof cladding of the northern roof slopes.

### 1.2 Designations

1.2.1 Wilderhope Manor is included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest as a Grade I listed building (LB ref.1383384),<sup>1</sup> where it is described as follows:

SO59SW  
1312-1/7/183  
12/11/54

RUSHBURY

**Wilderhope Manor** (Formerly Listed as: Wilderhope)

GV  
I

**Manor house**, now owned by National trust and used as Youth Hostel. Late C16, restored 1936. For Francis Smallman. MATERIALS: stone rubble with ashlar dressings to window surrounds throughout and quoins, hoodmoulds, mullion and transom windows, entrance porch surround, plinth cap, copings and finials on the front only. Rectangular leaded lights throughout. Old stone-slate roofs with ashlar coped gables with finials to front, plain gables and conical turret roof to rear. Wide partly projecting stone eaves stacks at each side and rear surmounted with 3 spurred diagonal shafts with connecting oversailing caps, the south-west side with 5 shafts on a base of diapered brickwork. PLAN: approximate H-shaped plan with gabled extension within the arms on each side. EXTERIOR: 2-storey and attic. South-east front with 4 gables, the 3 to the right projecting, with single window in each storey in each block, with stone mullions and transoms and hoodmoulds. Much of the original glazing remains, as well as the iron stanchions. The gable-head windows and 2 left-hand gable upper and single left-hand lower windows have 3 lights, the remaining upper-floor windows have 4 lights, ground-floor centre-right gable (great hall) window has 6 lights and additional 3-light returns, the far right gable window has 5 lights with 3-light return and simple mullion window on the inner return wall. Porch is in the left projecting gable and has a moulded shallow 3-centred opening to a recessed oak nail-studded door. South-west side: central projecting stack with single small window set in the stack to the left. North-east side: central projecting stack with single mullion window to left at ground storey and to both storeys to right. Rear: gables at each end, that to the right projecting and with mullion window at each storey and single-light windows on the return wall, that to the left partly covered by both a small full-height gabled garderobe outshut and a large semicircular stair turret. Both turret and main gable with single light

<sup>1</sup> <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1383384>

windows over mullion windows. Central projecting stack in linking wall with ground-storey mullion window to left and upper-floor mullion window to right over cambered doorway. INTERIOR: most walls have exposed square-panelled framing, ovolo-moulded door surrounds, and decorative plastered ceilings. Hall with cartouches in ceiling with 'FS' and '1601'<sup>2</sup> and 'IESV.' and large Tudor-arched fireplace with carved surround, 4-centred north doorway. Parlour to north bay has more elaborate ceiling of star-shaped ribs and motifs and is dated 1601 and 'IESV'; chamfered 4-centred fireplace with cast fire-back dated 1669, early 2-panelled door with raised moulding. Upper-floor rooms contain fireplaces with 4-centred mantelbeams with chamfered surrounds, chamfered bridging beams with ogee stops. One small room is panelled, dated 1672. Stair turret with conical roof with 4-centred chamfered beam and winder staircase of solid oak blocks round a tall central newel post reaching through both storeys. South cross wing has a 4-bay twin trenched-purlin roof with chamfered purlins and trusses with collar and no tie beam. Main range has a 4-bay twin trenched-purlin roof (single to north) with 5 collar trusses. North cross wing has a 4-bay twin purlin roof.

Wilderhope Manor: Statutory List Entry

1.2.2 The Manor House is included on the National Trust's Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR), ref. **54 300\*0**,<sup>3</sup> and upon the Shropshire Council Historic Environment Record, ref. **00640**.<sup>4</sup>

1.2.3 The Manor House is located within the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).<sup>5</sup>

### 1.3 Scope of the Report

1.3.1 No official project brief was issued in respect of the current study, the parameters of which were arrived at through a process of discussion with the NT archaeological consultant, Ms Janine Young. Further to these discussions, a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared (see **Appendix A**) to outline the scope and approach to be adopted; this document was submitted to and approved by the Trust in advance of work.

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 Archival research and initial site survey were undertaken in September-October 2014 with further site visits in December 2014 and January 2015 to monitor roofing works. The current report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of January 2015.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The general objective of the historic building record and assessment was to research the origin, history, construction and development of the Manor House and to assess its character, date and phasing with a view to understanding its value and significance.

2.2 Specific aims, as defined by section §.2 of the WSI, were as follows:

- to create a primary archaeological record of the building, its structural and constructional features and its developmental history so far as can be established from a non-intrusive survey.

<sup>2</sup> The date '1601' attribution is erroneous and appears to result from a misreading of an inscription in the plasterwork – see §.7.3.7, fn. 53 below and Plate 56a.

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=MNA142262&resourceID=6](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA142262&resourceID=6)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=MSA447&resourceID=1015](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MSA447&resourceID=1015)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.shropshirehillsaonb.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/AONB-map-including-LEADER.pdf>, Designated in 1958.



- 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 future repairs or conservation measures that might be deemed necessary to safeguard the historic fabric).

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Documentary Research

3.1.1 A search was 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 Shropshire County Record Office, the National Trust's regional office Attingham Park, together with relevant archival materials retained at Wilderhope itself and the archives of the William A Cadbury Charitable Trust, Birmingham. Standard on-line sources including The National Archives [www.a2a.org](http://www.a2a.org) were also consulted.

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

#### 3.2 Historic Building Record

3.2.1 The building survey comprised an examination of all safely accessible areas of the house and the preparation of drawn, photographic and photographic records of the same, all carried out to a level commensurate with a 'Level 3' survey as defined by English Heritage in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (EH, 2006) 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:

##### *Drawn Record*

3.2.3 The building survey comprised an examination of all safely accessible areas of the house and the preparation of plans, sections and principal exterior elevations sufficient to illustrate its dimensions, features (including phase breaks, blocked features, former doorways etc.) and construction, phasing and development of the building so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey. Digital plans and exterior elevations of the property were supplied by the Trust and formed the basis for site recording; supplementary site drawings were prepared at an appropriate scale in pencil on archivally stable drafting film, measurements being obtained by a combination of taped measurement and hand-held laser (disto). A register of project drawings is included below as **Appendix B**.

##### *Photographic Record*

3.2.4 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record was made comprising high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera (10MP). The survey extended to include general and detailed

shots, contextual views of the building within its wider landscape, accessible external elevations, general and detail views of principal interior rooms and circulation spaces, together with visible structural and decorative details (both external and internal). Where practically feasible, photographs included graded photographic scales. A register of site photographs was maintained recording subject, orientation, date and photographer; a register of site photographs is included below as **Appendix C**.

#### *Written Record*

- 3.2.5 A written record was maintained in the form both of annotations to site drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records, which together form the basis for the building description included below. This extended to cover a summary of the building's form and type, its function (historically and at present), materials of construction, date and sequence of development so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey.

## **4 ARCHEAOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 Archaeological Background**

- 4.1.1 The pre-medieval archaeological background to Wilderhope, such that it is, has previously been addressed in some detail elsewhere (Milln and Woodside, 1998) and will thus not be repeated here.

### **4.2 General Historical Context**

- 4.2.1 Etymologically, the name 'Wilderhope' suggests early origins, combining as it does the OE '-hop' meaning 'secluded valley', a fairly common suffix in the area of Wenlock Edge (*viz.* Easthope, Presthope, Westhope, Millichope, Dinchope), combined here with the feminine personal name 'Wilþryð' (Gelling 2001, 198).

### **4.3 The Medieval Period**

- 4.3.1 During the medieval period, Wilderhope fell under the jurisdiction of the Long Forest, one of the most important Royal forests in Shropshire, extending from Craven Arms to Buildwas (Dormor 2011, 51). However, in 1250, Geoffrey de Langley, Justice of the Forest, released Wilderhope from Forest Law and in 1301, following the Great Perambulation of 1300, the Long Forest including 'the villis of Wilderhope, Esthope with its boscs (woods) and plains; Longville and Presthope' was formally disafforested, such that landowners were allowed to make further assartments into the woodlands and commons (Milln and Woodside 1996, 15).
- 4.3.2 Comparatively little is known of the manor of Wilderhope during the middle ages.<sup>6</sup> The tenancy in chief was evidently divided in the 13<sup>th</sup> century between Margery de Verdun and Maud de Greneville, the grand-daughters and coheirs of Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath (Ireland) and a substantial local landowner. Margery's part passed down through her grandson, Tibbald de Verdun who held ½ a knight's fee at Wilderhope at least part of which had, by 1335, passed to one of his daughters and coheirs Isabel, wife of Henry, Lord Ferrers. Their son William held the full, ½- knight's fee at his death in 1371, the same passing to his son Henry and to Henry's son William, 5<sup>th</sup> Baron Ferrers of Groby in Leicestershire, on his own death in 1388. Maud de Greneville's grand-daughter Joan, widow of Roger of Mortimer, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of March, held lands at Wilderhope at her death in 1356 (VCH 1998, 59).
- 4.3.3 The descent of the various shares of the overlordship of Wilderhope after the 14<sup>th</sup> century have not been traced, but by 1639 Wilderhope was said to be held in socage of the heirs of Richard Harnage (*ibid.*).

<sup>6</sup> The following summary derives from Baugh (ed.) VCH Shrops. X (1998, 59).

- 4.3.4 Before 1255, the 'terre-tenancy' at Wilderhope belonged to Parnel, sister and heir to Herbert of Rushbury and her husband Warner of Willey. Their son, Andrew, succeeded and subsequently left it to his daughter and heir, Burga, who married Richard of Harley; thereafter the manor descended with the Harleys until 1583 when Rowland Lacon sold Wilderhope to one Thomas Smalman, a barrister of the Inner Temple and Justice of the Council of the Marches, who's family originated from around Rushbury.<sup>7</sup> Smalman also purchased a small farm in Wilderhope from Richard Parramore of London (VCH 1998, 60). The next year, Thomas let the messuage and lands to his younger brother Francis for a term of 40 years, and it was this Francis who began work on the house at Wilderhope Manor soon afterwards.

#### 4.4 Wilderhope Manor

- 4.4.1 The extant house of Wilderhope Manor was built by (or for) Francis Smal(l)man, and his wife Ellen, who's initials 'FS' and 'ES' recur within the elaborate interior ceiling plasterwork (see §.7.3.7; Plate 55); it was begun between 1584 (the date the lands were initially leased to him by his brother Thomas) and 1591 (when Thomas's will required all his Wilderhope lands be leased to Francis who continued to reside there until his own death in 1599) and completed before 1593 when Francis' wife Ellen died (Jackson-Stops 1978, 2).

#### 4.5 Subsequent History

- 4.5.1 Wilderhope remained in the ownership of the Smalman family down to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, passing first from Thomas (d.1590) to Stephen (d.1635), thence to Francis (d.1639), Thomas (d.1693),<sup>8</sup> Henry (d. before 1706) and finally to another Thomas. It was the latter Thomas Smalman who sold Wilderhope in 1734 to Thomas Lutwyche of nearby Lutwyche Hall. For the next 50 years, the house descended with the Lutwyche estate until, in 1785 the latter was broken up. Wilderhope eventually came to one Captain W.W.T. Baynton, who left it in 1842 to his sister, Mrs. C.E.M. Boodé; upon the death of Mrs. Boodé in 1888, the house was left to her daughter, Mrs C.E.L. Hippisley of Ston Easton (Somerset) who is recorded as the owner in 1903 (VCH 1998, 60).<sup>9</sup> By 1907, Wilderhope was in the ownership of R.B. Benson of Lutwyche, who sold it that year to one T.C. Williams. In 1916, Mary Anne Williams, presumably his widow, sold the estate to one William Connell and it was Connell's widow, Emma Lizzie Connell, who eventually sold the Manor to the Trust via the William A Cadbury Trust in 1935 (see §.4.6).<sup>10</sup>
- 4.5.2 From at least the mid-19th century, the west wing of the manor was used as a farmhouse, occupied by a series of short term tenants, whilst the remainder of the property fell into a state of some disrepair,<sup>11,12</sup> described by Jackson-Stops (1978, 5) as being 'uninhabited, derelict and seeming[ly] certain to be demolished'. As noted elsewhere (*ibid.*), this relative abandonment of the house had the beneficial effect of effectively protecting it from the often intrusive alterations and modifications of the Victorian era, so common elsewhere, and thus safeguarding to a large extent its original arrangements 'as-built' at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>7</sup> The Smalmans (or Smallmans) were an old and established Corvedale family. It is known that Francis Smalman, nephew of the builder of Wilderhope, was a Member for Wenlock in Charles I's parliament while Charles Smalman was Bailiff of Wenlock in 1629 and 1631 (Jackson-Stops 1978, 2).

<sup>8</sup> It is this Thomas Smalman, together with his wife Jane, who are commemorated by the initials 'T.I(J).S' and the date '1672' in the panelled frieze above the fireplace in the low or 'winter' parlour [G11] (Plate 68). An oft articulated story (see for e.g. Jackson-Stops 1978, 3) records that during the upheavals of the Civil War Major Thomas Smalman, having been incarcerated within an upper room of his own house by Parliamentary troops, made a daring escape by means of secret tunnel 'within the thickness of the walls'.

<sup>9</sup> Stanley Leighton's 1867 sketch of Wilderhope (see Figure 5a) is annotated '[Mrs. Hippesley]'.

<sup>10</sup> Mrs. Connell continues to be referred to as the owner of the adjacent land in correspondence of the 1950s related to discussions on a new water supply.

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=MNA142088&resourceID=6](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA142088&resourceID=6)

<sup>12</sup> Described as 'now used as an ordinary farmhouse' in an account of the Annual Excursion of the *Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; Proc. Shrops. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Series Vol. 8, 1896, p.xi-xiii. Leighton (1867) refers to the house as being both 'dismantled' and 'dilapidated'.

- 4.5.3 A fairly detailed picture of the fragmented pattern of occupation of the house during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries can be gleaned from a review of contemporary sources including historical census returns and trade directories, detailed at section §.6 below.

#### 4.6 William A Cadbury Trust, the National Trust and Youth Hostel use

- 4.6.1 In 1935, the William A. Cadbury Charitable Trust<sup>13</sup> entered into negotiations regarding the purchase Wilderhope Manor on behalf of the National Trust, with a view to its long-term use by the Youth Hostel Association (YHA), and these were successfully completed in 1936. John Cadbury, the great-grandson of the founder of the Cadbury chocolate firm of Bourneville, Birmingham, was a founder member (1930) and former national president (1964-81) of the YHA.

- 4.6.2 As noted above, the house was at that time in a state of semi-dereliction, having been till recently used as an agricultural outbuilding:

*'They found the property in a bad state of repair, and there was no road whatever on which a car could get within half a mile of the place. Originally the house was roofed in stone slates but they found it leaking in a good many places. The circular staircase was open to the sky, the fine brickwork chimneys were down,<sup>14</sup> the casements were worn out and the ceilings in many places had dropped from the rafters.'<sup>15</sup>*

- 4.6.3 An urgent programme of repair and renovation works was therefore immediately put in place under the supervision of the architect S.T. Walker of Birmingham,<sup>16</sup> using the contractors Turford and Southward; works were concluded in 1937 when the house was officially opened as a Youth Hostel by Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter (a member of the Trust Executive) on 29<sup>th</sup> May. An article commemorating the opening of the youth hostel<sup>17</sup> summarises works undertaken as follows:

*'The roof had been restored entirely with stone slates.<sup>18</sup> The chimney stacks at each end of the building had been very nearly rebuilt because they were found to be dangerous. There were new casements and the ceilings, rafters and floor boards had been restored..... No attempt was made to improve the simple design of the old house..... in the garden they had built terrace walls.'*

- 4.6.4 During the Second World War, the hostel was requisitioned for use by evacuee children from Middlemore Homes in Weoley Park Road, Birmingham (closed files at Birmingham Archives);<sup>19</sup> requisitioned in 1940 and not used for YHA purposes between 1940-41, Wilderhope was released in time for Easter opening in 1942.<sup>20</sup>

- 4.6.5 A description of the premises of January 1949, accompanying an assessment for fire risk,<sup>21</sup> describes accommodation for 70 people with internal arrangements summarised as follows:

- Ground Floor: Hall and Common Room, each 30ft x 20ft; warden's kitchen and office.

<sup>13</sup> The W.A. Cadbury Trust was founded in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century; among its aims was 'to support any scheme at the discretion of the Trustees, calculated to be of permanent value to the community'.

<sup>14</sup> See Figures 8(b) and 9(c).

<sup>15</sup> 'Future of the Old Manor House; A Generous Gift opened by Sir Edgar Bonham Carter'. Caradoc Cuttings, Vol. 20.

<sup>16</sup> See Wilderhope General Correspondence file 2340 at Attingham archives. Specifically, a letter of October 1947 from John Cadbury to Vice Admiral Oliver Bevir (Secretary, NT) refers to ST Walker as 'the architect who originally did the work on the buildings'. Successor company ST Walker and Duckham Ltd. of The Tything, Worcester were contacted as part of the current project, though it has been established that nothing pertaining to Wilderhope survives within the company's archives (e-mail correspondence R Tyler and F Gibson, STWD, 27.08.14).

<sup>17</sup> See fn. 15.

<sup>18</sup> Stone slates had been previously renewed by Broseley tiles in places, these were replaced in stone salvaged from surrounding farm buildings and from 'a building in Herefordshire'.

<sup>19</sup> <http://calmview.birmingham.gov.uk/calmview/Record.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog&id=MS+517%2fA%2f5%2f16%2f4&pos=3>

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.calmview.bham.ac.uk/GetDocument.ashx?db=Catalog&fname=YHA+Quaker%2C+Socialist+and+other+philanthropic+influences+in+YHA%27s+early+history+1929-1965+Y900005.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Original copy; Attingham Archives Building Files.



- First Floor: Mainly used as sleeping quarters for visitors and staff.
  - Second Floor: Womens' Dormitory accommodation.
- 4.6.6 With heating by open fires alone, lighting by paraffin lamp and candles and a meagre supply of stored rainwater in tanks located beneath the parlour range,<sup>22</sup> the assessment concluded that arrangements were inadequate and potentially dangerous, especially in the context of a potential fire at the property. Recommendations were made for electric lighting throughout (with generators to be located in an outbuilding) and an additional emergency water supply of 10,000 gallons to supplement the 5000 gallon tanks located in the basement.
- 4.6.7 Periodic phases of repair and limited alterations have been undertaken during the period of youth hostel use (1940s/50s/70s). The adjacent 217 acre Wilderhope Manor Farm was purchased by the Cadbury Trust in 1971 and endowed to the National Trust. This instigated a further programme of works under the direction of R.B Martin FRIBA using contractors Davis and Co. of Ludlow; the manor was 'modernised' and the former stable block converted to a field study centre. Mains electricity was finally introduced together with mains water. Other works appear to have been predominantly maintenance related though with fairly major interventions dating to the 1980s and the 1990s; these are detailed below at §.5.5.

## 5 MAP REGRESSION, HISTORICAL SURVEYS AND OTHER GRAPHIC SOURCES

### 5.1 Early Maps (not illustrated)

- 5.1.1 Early county maps are of limited use in tracing the development of the house at Wilderhope. It is absent from Joseph Saxton's *'Salopiæ Comitatus'* of 1577 and is first depicted in schematic form on Rocque's *'Actual Survey of the County of Salop'* of 1752. Later maps such as Robert Bough's *'Map of Shropshire'* (1808) and C and J Greenwood's *'Map of the County of Salop'* (1827) continue to show Wilderhope in its isolated, rural setting but again in a fashion so schematic as to preclude drawing any conclusions as to its detailed layout or arrangements.

### 5.2 Rushbury Parish Tithe Map, 1841

- 5.2.1 The earliest map to show Wilderhope Manor in any detail is thus the Rushbury parish tithe map of 1841 (Figure 3 and inset).<sup>23</sup> The house and associated grounds are labelled parcel '933', described in the accompanying apportionment as 'House, Buildings, Yard, Garden &c.' (see Table 1, below). The grounds to the southern side of the house appear to be well laid out in a regular fashion with a pathway leading away from house on the axis of the main entrance porch. The extant outbuildings of Wilderhope farm are depicted to the west, (parcel 931; 'buildings and yard') arranged around a regular courtyard open to the south-east, while the extant stable block to the east is also delineable. The house continued to occupy a markedly remote and isolated site, accessed only via minor trackways from the south-west and the north-east (the latter route passing 'The Fegg'); a further trackway (labelled '963') lead south-westwards in the direction of Shipton.
- 5.2.2 A feature of some considerable interest on the tithe map is a sizable structure shown to the south-west of the Manor itself, within parcel 932 (listed in the apportionment as 'Wilderhope Green with buildings'); this building is not shown on any other depiction and is absent by the time of the second edition Ordnance

<sup>22</sup> The somewhat Spartan arrangements of the early hostel are illustrated by a series of undated (?1950s) photographs (Figures 10-12; see §.5.4 below).

<sup>23</sup> SCRO ref. Fiche PF233/2 [276].

Survey map of 1891 (see below). No trace of the structure survives on the ground<sup>24</sup> and its original form/function remain unclear, though reasonably it represented a further agricultural outbuilding.

- 5.2.3 The accompanying tithe apportionment<sup>25</sup> records Wilderhope in the ownership of Sir Henry Baynton (Bart.), the principal land owner in the parish at that date with holdings totalling 1,210A 1R 12P, and in the occupation of one John Webster (farmer). Relevant extracts of the apportionment are reproduced below in tabulated form; Wilderhope Manor is included at parcel 933.

No.	Owner	Occupier	Description	Area			State of Cultivation
				A	R	P	
908	Sir Henry Baynton (Bart.)	John Webster	Money Leasow	4	1	26	Arable
911			-ditto-	4	2	19	-ditto-
912			Road		1	23	---
913			Jordan's Leasow	12	1	30	Pasture
914			Ox Leasow	6	2	8	Arable
915			Road	1		13	---
916			Pikey Piece	8	3	34	Arable
917			Stanway Meadow	9	1	30	Meadow
918			Rough	2	1	6	Wood
919			Low Leasow	7		13	Pasture
920			-ditto-	7		14	-ditto-
921			-ditto-	3	3	11	Meadow
922			Coneybury Leasow	2	1	32	-ditto-
923			Coneybury	14		27	Pasture
924			Limekiln Leasow	7		10	Arable
925			Coppice Corner	6		34	-ditto-
926			Road			29	---
927			-ditto-			38	---
928			The Wollen	9		36	Arable
929			Pigeons Close	5		38	-ditto-
930			Cherry Orchard	1	2	38	Pasture
931			Buildings and Yard		1	2	
932			Wilderhope Green with Buildings	4		25	Pasture
<b>933</b>			<b>House, Buildings, Yard, Garden &amp;c.</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>---</b>
934			The Meadow	11	3	2	Meadow
935			Well Meadow	2	3	34	-ditto-
936			Rough		1	20	---
937			Banky Leasow	2	3	27	Arable
938			Rough		1	20	Rough
939			-ditto-		2	18	-ditto-
940			Horse Piece	8	2	16	Arable
941			Burnt Piece	6	3	14	Pasture
942			Broad Leys	5		10	-ditto-
943			Rough		3	5	Rough
944			White Leasow	9	1	18	Pasture
945			The Way Piece	7	3	1	Arable
946			Broad Leys	8		22	Pasture
947			Coppice Leasow	4	3	15	Arable
948			Grass	1	1	37	Pasture
949			Coppice	4	1	28	Wood
950			Mog Forest	5		13	Arable
951			Part of Road			22	---
953			Mog Forest	4		31	Arable
954			Part of Road			12	---
963			Road		1	22	---
964			-ditto-			31	---

<sup>24</sup> Nor has any trace of this feature been recorded archaeologically; a programme of geophysical prospection of the lawned area was mooted in 2004 (S. Kay; Notes on site-meeting, 29.06.04), though it is understood that this was never implemented (J Milln *pers. comm.*).

<sup>25</sup> SCRO ref. Film IR29/29.

965			Yew Tree Leasow	8		14	Arable
966			Stable Leasow	3	2	26	-ditto-
967			Beggars Bank	12	1	22	-ditto-
968			Road		1	28	---

**Table 1:**

Relevant extracts from Rushbury Parish tithe apportionment, 1841.

### 5.3 Ordnance Survey Mapping

- 5.3.1 Early Ordnance Survey editions, (Shropshire sheet LVII.SW, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of 1891 reproduced here at Figure 4) show Wilderhope occupying its present footprint with characteristic projections to front and rear. The enclosed garden to the south and east is shown as having been partly planted with trees, the perpendicular path leading away from the main porch projection remained *in-situ*, and the water-pump of the 19<sup>th</sup> century views (see below) is indicated by the initial 'P', adjacent to the western service wing; the pool which formerly served as the reserve water supply for the house (see §5.4.4) is clearly indicated to the south-east. The outbuildings of Wilderhope farm are depicted to the west, arranged around their yard, though the sizeable structure to the south, visible on the tithe map of 1841, was no longer extant by this date. Outbuildings including a range of three pigsties (with distinctive plan of enclosed 'inlet' and walled 'outlet') are clearly discernible extending to the south-west of the manor house.

### 5.4 Historical Views and Photographs

#### 19<sup>th</sup> Century Views

- 5.4.1 A series of 19<sup>th</sup>-century views illustrate the house prior to Cadbury's renovation works of the 1930s; each shows the house essentially as survives today, but with a number of significant anomalies. Stanley Leighton's oblique view of the south front, dated 1867 (Figure 5a), is of note in depicting the house before the introduction of the southern terrace and, in particular in providing a dated view of the house with a small door, presumably inserted, hard beneath the ground floor window of the western service range (w1, Figure 18), cutting through the offset plinth.<sup>26</sup> This door would appear to have survived as late as the 1930s Cadbury refurbishment, being visible on contemporary photographs (Figure 8b). Both Stackhouse Acton's sketch and watercolour detail FSA90 include a free-standing water hand-pump, located to the south of the western service wing and known to have survived in this location until the 1970s (see Figure 13a), though since relocated to a new site to the north-west of the house (Plate 129). Stackhouse Acton's views are also of interest in illustrating alterations to fenestration, viz. FSA92 (Figure 6a) illustrates the early form of the windows within the recessed bay to the right hand side of the porch tower (w3/20; Figure 18), while FSA91 (Figure 7a), a view of the north elevation, clearly depicts the ground and first floor windows of the western service wing (w16/31; Figure 19) to have formerly been of two-lights,<sup>27</sup> an arrangement also visible in early 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs (see below).

#### 20<sup>th</sup> Century Photographs

- 5.4.2 A black and white photograph of the northern, rear elevation (Figure 7b)<sup>28</sup> confirms the evidence of Stackhouse Acton's watercolour FSA91, noted above, as regards the former fenestration arrangements of the ground and first floors of the service wing. Both photo and watercolour appear to show the brick chimney shafts of the western end somewhat short and lacking their upper, oversail detail which accords with contemporary descriptions of dereliction, and with photographs of the 1930s (see below).

<sup>26</sup> The door is shown again in Frances Stackhouse Acton's sketch published in *Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire* in 1868 (Figure 5b), and in an undated (pre-1870) watercolour detail (FSA 90; Figure 6b), though it is omitted in a broadly contemporary watercolour of the full southern elevation (FSA92; Figure 6a). The height of the head, directly beneath the cill of w1, has unresolved implications for the previous internal layout of kitchen [G10] (see §7.3.13).

<sup>27</sup> Also clearly evidenced within the surviving fabric (see Plate 23).

<sup>28</sup> Reproduced in 'The Sequestration Papers of Thomas Smalman of Wilderhope' in *Trans. Shrops. Archaeol. Soc.*, Series 3, Vol. 3 (1903).

- 5.4.3 A series of 22 historical photographs dating to the 1930s survive within the Trust's photographic archive at Attingham Park, within an album entitled '*Wilderhope Manor; Restored 1936-7*'.<sup>29</sup> This album essentially presents a series of 'before', 'during' and 'after' views of the exterior of the house from a number of different angles and, in the absence of any other contemporary sources, represents a valuable witness to the condition of the property upon its acquisition by the W.A. Cadbury Trust. In particular, the dilapidated state of the western brick chimneys, noted above, is clearly evident in a number of views (Figure 8b/9a).
- 5.4.4 As noted above (fn. 22), a series of undated photographs illustrate the meagre arrangements of the early youth hostel (Figures 10-12).<sup>30</sup> Lighting at ground floor level was by means of pressurised paraffin lamps with upper floors lit by portable paraffin lamps (Figure 11b) supplemented as required by candles. Heating to ground floor only was by means of open fires; an 'Aga' stove was installed in the warden's kitchen (Figure 10b) while the visitors' kitchen was furnished with six calor-gas rings (Figure 10d). Water supply was by means of two 5,000 gallon capacity tanks in the basement (Figure 12a), fed by rainwater collected from the roofs, with an alternative supply from a nearby pool.
- 5.5 Historical Surveys**
- 5.5.1 No drawings or related documentation, save the contemporary photographs described at §.5.4.3 above, have been located pertaining to the 1930s work undertaken by S.T. Walker on behalf of the W.A Cadbury Trust.<sup>31</sup>
- 5.5.2 A series of drawings dated 1968 delineating 'outline schemes' for reordering of the Wilderhope Youth Hostel survive at Attingham,<sup>32</sup> prepared by R.B. Martin FRIBA, architect, of Chaddersley Corbett, Worcestershire together with associated correspondence,<sup>33</sup> although it would seem the bulk of the related works was not taken out until the mid-1970s. The 1968 'as existing' plans (Figures 15-17) are particularly illuminating, illustrating the internal layout and function of various rooms at that date, which can be seen to reflect to a large extent the arrangements that survive today. The principal variation is the use of the first floor of the service range for staff accommodation and some of the second floor rooms for storage only.
- 5.5.3 The principal intrusive alterations undertaken during the 1970s work were as follows:
- removal of a transverse partition wall to the entrance hall (cross passage) and introduction of fire doors/partitioning;<sup>34</sup>
  - insertion of single-light windows within the northern angle of the service range and cross passage (w15/30 on Figures 22/3).
  - clearance of basement room below parlour wing and creation of new, external stair to east of range (see Figure 14).

<sup>29</sup> NT image refs.: WIL/1(a) – WIL/8(b) incl. (exterior) and WIL/10(a)-(b) (interior); all images © 'The Times'.

<sup>30</sup> Original black and white photographic prints at Wilderhope Manor.

<sup>31</sup> Searches were made of NT archives at Attingham, the Shropshire Archives and NMR, while requests for information to the WA Cadbury Trust and ST Walker & Duckham architects, successor company to ST Walker who undertook the work, have established that neither retain records of the work. Nothing is listed in the Property Records section (Y750) of the preliminary catalogue of the YHA Archive housed at the Cadbury Research Library (Special Collections), University of Birmingham (<http://calmview.bham.ac.uk/GetDocument.aspx?db=Catalog&fname=YHA+catalogue.pdf>).

<sup>32</sup> Pink 'buildings' files.

<sup>33</sup> Correspondence files; basement store.

<sup>34</sup> The dating and origin of this wall were of a matter of some discussion within the Trust at the time, though the decision was ultimately made for removal.



## 6 OTHER SOURCES

### 6.1 Historical Census Returns<sup>35</sup>

6.1.1 The disjointed occupation of the house during the course of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (see §.4.5.1) is reflected in contemporary records, for example in historical census returns which list a succession of tenant farming families at the property into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, which can be summarised as follows:

Year	Property	Surname	Forename	M/F	Status	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
1841	<i>Individual property names not listed</i>							
1851	Wilderhope	Smith	William	M	Head	24	Farm Bailiff	Salop; Much Wenlock
		Gardener	Richard	M	Serv.	22	Waggoner	Salop; Rushbury
1861	<i>Individual property names not listed</i>							
1871	Wilderhope Hall	Grainger	John	M	Head	64	Farmer of 230 acres	Salop; Cound
		Grainger	Ann	F	Wife	59		Salop; Cardington
		Grainger	Thomas	M	Son	29		Salop; Acton Burnell
		Grainger	George	M	Son	26		Salop; Acton Burnell
		Grainger	John	M	Son	22		Salop; Acton Burnell
		Grainger	Edmund	M	Son	14	Scholar	Salop; Rushbury
		Edwards	Emily	F	Serv.	14	General servant	Salop; Cardington
		Hughson	Richard	M	Serv.	18	General servant	Salop; Easthope
1881 <sup>36</sup>	Wilderhope	Downes	Richard	M	Serv.	14	General servant	NK
		Barlow	William	M	Head	58	Farmer of 230 acres	Cheshire; Malpas
		Barlow	Sarah	F	Wife	49		Cheshire; Malpas
		Barlow	George	M	Son	18	Employed on farm	Cheshire; Malpas
		Barlow	Thomas	M	Son	15	Employed on farm	Salop; Eaton under Haywood
		Barlow	John	M	Son	7	Scholar	Salop; Cardington
		Anson	John	M	Serv.	60	Labourer on farm	Salop; Rushbury
		Fox	Mary	F	Serv.	29	Housemaid	Salop; Eaton under Haywood
1891	Wilderhope H.	Fox	John	M	Visitor	13	---	Stafford
		Preece	Thomas	M	Head	56	Farmer	Salop; Easthope
		Preece	Sarah	F	Wife	45		Salop; Delbury
		Preece	Thomas	M	Son	22	Employed on farm	Salop; Eaton under Haywood
		Preece	Francis	M	Son	15	Employed on farm	Salop; Eaton under Haywood
		Preece	Samuel	M	Son	12	Employed on farm	Salop; Eaton under Haywood
		Preece	William	M	Son	9	---	Salop; Eaton under Haywood
1901	Wilderhope	Preece	Arthur	M	Son	6	---	Salop; Eaton under Haywood
		Preece	Thomas	M	Head	67	Farmer	Shrops.; Easthope Wood
		Preece	Sarah	F	Wife	56		Shrops.; Burwood
		Preece	George	M	Son	34	Farmers son	Shrops.; Lushcott
		Preece	Elizabeth	F	Daugh.	29		Shrops.; Lushcott
		Preece	Charles	M	Son	27		Shrops.; Lushcott
		Preece	Samuel	M	Son	22		Shrops.; Lushcott
		Preece	William	M	Son	19	Farmers son	Shrops.; Lushcott

<sup>35</sup> Accessed via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).

<sup>36</sup> By 1881, the Grainger family, previously at Wilderhope had moved to The Fegg, nearby.

		Preece	Arthur	M	Son	16	Farmers son	Shrops.; Lushcott
1911	Wilderhope	Beddoes	Lizzie	4 persons (3 male, 1 female)				

Table 2:

*Historical census returns for Wilderhope Manor, 1841-1911*

## 6.2 Historical Trade Directories<sup>37</sup>

6.2.1 Further detail is added by a review of historical trade directories which trace an essentially similar pattern of occupation, though extended further into the early/middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century up to and beyond the sale of the Wilderhope to the Cadbury Trust in 1936; the later entries for Charles Lippett (1934-41) presumably relate to the adjacent Wilderhope farmhouse, newly erected in 1936.

Date	Directory	Location	Listing
1851	Bagshaw's History, Gazetteer and Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury; Stanway and Wilderhope	Mary Webster (farmer), Wilderhope
1856	Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Stanway	<i>Wilderhope not listed by name though John Webster listed as farmer</i>
1863	Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Stanway	John Grainger (farmer), Wilderhope
1870	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Stanway	John Grainger (farmer), Wilderhope
1871	Cassey's Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Stanway	John Grainger (farmer), Wilderhope
1874	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Stanway	John Grainger (farmer), Wilderhope
1879	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Stanway	Edward Barlow (farmer), Wilderhope
1885	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Stanway	William Barlow (farmer), Wilderhope
1891	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Stanway	Thomas Preece (farmer), Wilderhope
1895	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Stanway	Thomas Preece (farmer), Wilderhope
1905	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Stanway	<i>Wilderhope not listed</i>
1909	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Rushbury	Lizzie Jane Beddoes (farmer), Wilderhope
1913	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Rushbury	Lizzie Jane Beddoes (farmer), Wilderhope
1917	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Rushbury	William Connell (farmer), Wilderhope
1922	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Rushbury	William Connell (farmer), Wilderhope
1926	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Rushbury	William Connell (farmer), Wilderhope
1929	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Rushbury	Charles Lippett (farmer), Wilderhope
1934	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Rushbury	Charles Lippett (farmer), Wilderhope
1937	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Rushbury	Charles Lippett (farmer), Wilderhope
1941	Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire	Rushbury Parish; Rushbury	Charles Lippett (farmer), Wilderhope

Table 3:

*Occupation of Wilderhope from historical trade directories, 1856-1941.*

## 6.3 Historical Planning Applications<sup>38</sup>

6.3.1 More recent developments at the Youth Hostel are recorded in a series of historical planning applications to Shropshire County Council for periodic improvements; these can be summarised chronologically as follows:

Application Ref.	Date submitted	Date approved	Details of proposals
LB.86/75/588	15.12.1975	23.02.1976	Change of use of stable block to field study centre application date. <sup>39</sup>
1/04946/L	N/K	09.12.1994	Alterations to provide fire doors and lobby to second floor accommodation and upgrading of staff accommodation. <sup>40</sup>
1/09051/L	N/K	30.07.1998	Internal alterations (no details) to youth hostel. <sup>41</sup>
11/04525/LBC	05/10/2011	23/11/2011	Self-catering kitchen, new bar/server, reconfiguration of internal partition walls to first/second floor wash/shower rooms, division of Major's Leap to create separate en-suite bathroom accessed via new stair from higher

<sup>37</sup> Shropshire Archives and on-line at <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/cdm/landingpage/collection/p16445coll4>.

<sup>38</sup> <http://new.shropshire.gov.uk/planning>

<sup>39</sup> [http://planningpa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/EC83C08F544CA9397BA6E7D7576EA32/pdf/SS\\_1975\\_588\\_P\\_-\\_Decision\\_Notice-1572634.pdf](http://planningpa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/EC83C08F544CA9397BA6E7D7576EA32/pdf/SS_1975_588_P_-_Decision_Notice-1572634.pdf)

<sup>40</sup> [http://planningpa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/7FAA8AF43F6CEC4E8FE4351F299AC053/pdf/SS\\_1\\_4946\\_L\\_-\\_Decision\\_Notice-1560911.pdf](http://planningpa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/7FAA8AF43F6CEC4E8FE4351F299AC053/pdf/SS_1_4946_L_-_Decision_Notice-1560911.pdf)

<sup>41</sup> [http://planningpa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/ED94E1FA919205988D549251C3FC328C/pdf/SS\\_1\\_9051\\_L\\_-\\_778679.pdf](http://planningpa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/ED94E1FA919205988D549251C3FC328C/pdf/SS_1_9051_L_-_778679.pdf)

			level. Cadbury suite to be reconfigured to create larger en-suite bathroom. <sup>42</sup>
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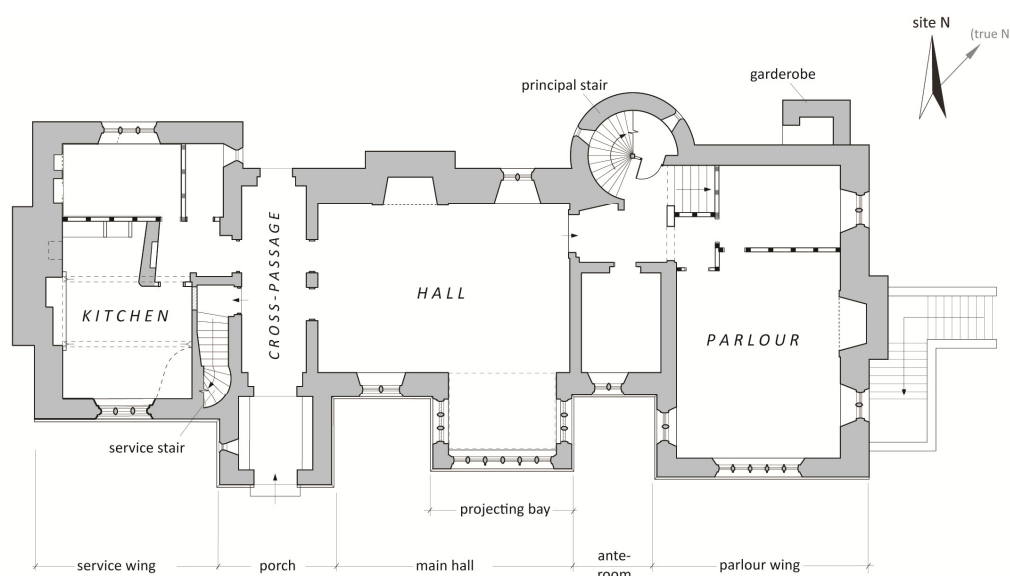
**Table 4:**

Historical planning applications pertaining to Wilderhope Manor listed at <http://new.shropshire.gov.uk/planning>.

## 7 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

### 7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 Wilderhope occupies an irregular, composite plan (essentially a modified 'H'-plan) built on a principal axis aligned approximately south-west to north-east (Figure 2), though this has been simplified for the purposes of the current description / discussion such that the principal façade, looking towards Hope Dale, will be referred to as facing to the south. Gabled service and parlour wings to west and east respectively flank a central, single-pile hall range (with transverse cross-passage to the west), the latter including subsidiary projections to south (porch/bay) and north (principal stair/garderobe). The building occupies a footprint with overall measurements of 100ft (E/W) x 40½ ft (N/S),<sup>43</sup> the whole is enclosed to the south by a raised terrace (Plates 2/3), introduced in the 1930s, the front elevation having formerly been approached by a straight-flight stone stair from the south (Figures 5b/6a). The principal elements of the building are illustrated in the inset ground floor plan below.



**WILDERHOPE MANOR:** Sketch plan of ground floor illustrating principal elements referred to in text

- 7.1.2 The house is stone-built in uncoursed, locally quarried Wenlock limestone rubble with dressings (quoins/kneelers/plinth cap/window surrounds etc.) of Hoar Edge Grit, a good, workable freestone outcropping east of The Lawley near Church Stretton (EH 2012, 13), rising above an offset, chamfered plinth (front elevation only) to a roof clad in a mix of Harnage and other (non-specific) limestone slabs, laid to diminishing courses.<sup>44</sup> Grouped, brick-built chimney shafts rise above the roof line to the eastern and

<sup>42</sup> <http://planningpa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal=LSLUKCTDF0000>

<sup>43</sup> Principal measurements in the following description will be given in imperial units, as this better reflects the system current at the time of the buildings construction.

<sup>44</sup> An analysis of the roofing 'slates' was undertaken by Terry Hughes of Emerton Roofing together with Graham Dench of the National Trust on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1998 (documentation in pink 'building' files at Attingham); this identified Harnage stone slates surviving at that time predominantly to the northern roof slope, the conical roof of the principal stair tower, to the parlour wing and to the western roof slope of the porch tower. It is known that a phase of re-roofing was undertaken in 1936 at the time of the Cadbury refurbishment.

western elevations and to the centre of the rear elevation. Fenestration throughout is of mullioned and transomed lights beneath hood-moulds (to south/east only); glazing is mainly of 1930s date, of rectangular leaded lights, though some early glass and diamond quarries survive, the latter to the parlour wing while standards and saddle bars survive throughout to non-opening lights.

## 7.2 The Exterior

7.2.1 The principal, **southern elevation** (Figure 18; Plate 2) is of six irregular bays with four unequal gables, the latter coped, with decorative kneelers<sup>45</sup> and simple tapering, circular-section finials with ball caps (Plate 5a). To the far western end, a gabled service wing (Plate 3) is lit by three levels of three-light, stone-mullioned and transomed windows (**w1/17/31**), superimposed and set slightly off-centre to the west to accommodate an internal service stair to the south-east angle of the wing, the latter lit by staggered, single-light openings (**w1a/18**). An indistinct area of patching beneath the cill of the ground floor window **w1** (Plate 7) is related to a former, crudely inserted doorway serving a basement room, of unknown date though extant until as late as the 1930s and depicted in a number of historical views (see Figures 5 and 6b); Jackson-Stops (1978, 6) asserts that the door originally functioned to give access from the kitchen to the exterior of the house, presumably via an extension of the interior service stair, though nothing of these arrangements survives. To the east of this, a square projecting porch tower (Plate 8) with ground floor of ashlar construction including a wide entrance archway (Plate 10), embellished with a bold roll moulding and with an unusual, detached pediment (Plate 9), above which three-light stone mullioned and transomed windows (**w19/32**) light first and attic floors. The flush elevation of the hall is interrupted to the east by a full-height projecting bay window (Plate 11) with, at ground floor level, a six-light, mullioned and double-transomed window (**w5**) lighting the high end of the hall; former three-light windows in the eastern and western returns of the bay have been blocked in 2in. brick. (Plates 12/13). A continuous drip-mould extends around all three sides of the projecting bay and above window **w3** to the west,<sup>46</sup> thus articulating and accentuating externally the extent of the interior hall. The upper levels of the projecting bay are pierced by four- and three-light mullioned and transomed windows at first and second (attic) floor respectively. To the east of the projecting bay, two-light mullioned and transomed windows **w7/22** light a ground floor 'ante-chamber' and first floor chamber respectively. To the far east end of the range the transverse, gabled parlour range again breaks forward of the main façade (Plate 15). Plinth level is here interrupted by two small, single-light windows (Plate 16) which light a basement room extending beneath the full extent of the parlour range (further window in western return wall), while the ground floor parlour itself is lit by a large, six-light mullioned and double-transomed window (**w9**). First and second floor (attic) levels are served by superimposed four- and three-light mullioned and transomed windows (**w23/34**) respectively; first floor window **w23** is of note in retaining diamond quarried leaded-lights, the only such to survive the 1930s refurbishment (19<sup>th</sup>-century views, see Figure 5b, suggest this form of glazing was previously ubiquitous).

7.2.2 The **northern elevation** (Figure 19; Plate 17), backing onto rising ground, is simpler and more utilitarian in nature, sparsely fenestrated and lacking the finer architectural detail of the front façade (coped gables, window hood-moulds etc.) resulting in a rather austere aspect. The elevation is framed by the two gables of the transverse parlour and service wings to east and west, the latter breaking forward of the main façade. To the eastern end of the elevation are two projections, viz. a circular turret with conical roof housing the principal newel stair (Plate 18), lit by a series of single- and double-light windows and a small rectangular garderobe tower (Plate 19) furnished with a single-light window to first floor level (**w25**) and an access hatch at the base of the western return wall (Plate 20).<sup>47</sup> West of the stair turret, a double-light, stone-mullioned window (**w14**), set at high level, lights the hall internally, while a wide stone stack rises centrally, above which extend a group of three brick flues. Hard in the angle of the service wing (Plate 21), four-centred

<sup>45</sup> The degree of decoration in the gable kneelers reflects the status of the respective wings, with the simplest design used on the service wing (Plate 5a) and the most elaborate above the projecting porch (Plate 5c).

<sup>46</sup> Reference to historical views (Figures 5b/6a) suggests that **w3** was enlarged from a simple two-light mullion window in the later 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, most probably during the 1930s remodelling. This is confirmed by an inspection of the fabric where the lower ashlar jambs of the window opening are clearly constructed in smaller, narrower blocks (Plate 14). This would also appear to be the case with first floor window **w20**; both windows appear newly formed in historical photographs from 1936.

<sup>47</sup> Possibly representing the means of escape of Major Thomas Smalman during the Civil War (see fn.8 above).

doorway **d2** opens onto the internal cross-passage at the low end of the hall. The western, service wing is lit by three-light mullioned windows to ground and first floor and by a two-light window at attic level; reference to historical views and photographs indicates that the lower windows were also originally of two-lights, having been widened to the west during the 1930s refurbishment (the modification being clearly discernible within the built fabric; see Plate 23). Two single-light windows within the short eastern wall of the service wing represent insertions of the 1970s (see Figures 15/16; Plate 22).

7.2.3 The **east elevation** (Figure 20a; Plate 24) presents the exterior, lateral wall of the transverse parlour range, flush with the rear elevation to the north though projecting forward of the hall to the south. It is stone-built in limestone rubble rising through two full storeys to a plain eaves, beneath a stone-clad, pitched roof, gabled to north and south, the south side only being embellished with ashlar kneelers, coping and finials. A stone stack rises centrally to the elevation, topped by three, 'star'-plan brick chimney shafts, discrete though connected at the level of their oversailing caps. Two-light mullioned windows light ground floor (to north and south of stack, **w10/11**) and first floor level (north only, **w24**). A secondary stairway (Plate 27) descends from north to south against the stack and northern part of the exterior wall, affording access to an inserted basement door (Plate 28), all dating to the 1970s refurbishment and remodelling of this part of the house (see Figure 14).

7.2.4 The **west elevation** (Figure 20b; Plate 25) presents the essentially blind lateral wall of the transverse service range, projecting beyond the depth of the main range to both north and south. As to the east, the rubble-built elevation rises through two full storeys to a plain eaves, beneath a stone-clad, pitched roof, gabled to north and south. Again, a projecting stone stack rises centrally to the elevation, here with a range of five brick-built stacks (substantially rebuilt – see Figure 9c) above a base of diaperwork brick (Plate 26). A small, single-light window pierces the northern side of the stack at first floor level; this window is not evident internally and it has been previously reported that a small, concealed chamber exists within the northern part of the stack,<sup>48</sup> though this is no longer accessible.

### 7.3 The Interior

#### Basement (Figure 21)

7.3.1 The basement extends beneath the eastern, parlour range only of the house; it is accessed internally via a straight-flight stair (**C**) descending from west-east from the base of the principal stair **A** (Plates 29/30), and externally via a secondary stair (**D**) and inserted door **db1**, inserted against the eastern elevation during the 1970s reordering of the youth hostel (Plates 27/8). The room forms in essence a single, open space (Plate 31) with the exception of an enclosed area to the north-east corner, formed in the 1970s as a drying room (Figure 14). The room has overall dimensions of 34ft (N/S) x 19½ft (E/W) and stands 7½ft tall; it is unheated and is lit by paired single-light windows in the south wall (**wb1/2**) and a third in the south end of the west wall (**wb3**). The ceiling (ground floor) structure is supported on four, heavy transverse beams, 1ft sq. at c.7ft centres, with bold 2½in. chamfers, ogee-stopped to east and west where the beam ends are propped at the exterior walls by inserted stone/brick piers. Common joists are of square profile, 4 x 4in. @ c.21in. centres, plain chamfered and stopped, and are jointed to the principal beams using bare-faced soffit tenons. Two small niches are located within the west wall (Plate 32).

7.3.2 Historical views and photographs indicate a former basement room of unknown extent beneath the western service end, surviving as late as the 1930s and served by an inserted doorway in the south elevation (see

<sup>48</sup>

An 'Account of the Visit of the Severn Valley Field Club, May 1937' records that; '*The entrance to the secret hiding place was an interesting discovery made during recent renovations. Mr Forrest said that during previous visits to Wilderhope he had noticed that on one side of the building there were five chimney stacks, but only four fireplaces, while there was a small window opening which was visible outside but not inside. These indications pointed to the existence of a secret hiding place, but its entrance had not been found until the recent restorations were undertaken, when it was found in the wide chimney of the kitchen – an exactly similar situation to the one at Whitehall, Shrewsbury*' (reported in 'Caradoc Cuttings' Vol. 20; see 'Documents concerning the Parish of Rushbury', SCRO).

Figure 8b), though no trace of this survives beyond the indistinct blocking visible externally beneath window **w1** (see §.7.2.1; Plate 7).

### Ground Floor (Figure 22)

- 7.3.3 In plan, Wilderhope conforms broadly to long-established, late-medieval arrangements, comprising a central, single-pile hall range aligned east-west, flanked by transverse parlour and service wings to east and west.

#### *Hall Range*

- 7.3.4 The house is entered from the south, where principal doorway **d1** at the southern side of a transverse cross-passage is accessed from the projecting square porch [**G1**] (Plate 10). The doorway is wide, of four-centred form with a bold chamfer and roll moulding, stopped to the base. The timber door itself is of solid construction, of double-thickness with exterior vertical planking (Plate 33) backed internally with horizontal boards (Plate 34). The door is studded and is pin-hung to the west on long, iron strap-hinges with gently expanded terminals. Internally, it is furnished with both iron and wooden latches; additional security was formerly afforded by a timber draw-bar (missing), the housings for which survive within the flanking walls (Plate 35). Cross-passage [**G2**] is 7½ ft. wide and extends across the full width of the hall range, where a second door (**d2**; Plate 37) mirrors **d1** to the south, again retaining sockets for an original draw-bar (Plate 38). The primary volume of the cross passage is masked to an extent by two inserted fire-door partitions, introduced in the 1970s (Plate 36; see Figure 15); during the same phase of works, an earlier, stone partition wall was removed, the faint scar of which remains visible (Plate 39).<sup>49</sup> Paired doors within the east and west walls of the cross-passage give onto the hall (**d3/4**; Plate 40) and onto the service range (**d5/6**; Plate 41) respectively.<sup>50</sup> Door **d4** displays an ovolo-moulded and mitred frame to the cross-passage while **d3** is plain to this side (the pattern is reversed within the hall).
- 7.3.5 The principal room and physical/symbolic core of the house is formed by the main hall [**G3**] (Plate 42/3) which occupies the full depth of the single-pile plan, opening off the eastern side of the cross-passage, previously described. The room measures c.30ft x 21ft and stands c.14ft high to the underside of its plastered ceiling. Doorways **d3/4** from the cross-passage open at the 'low' end of the hall,<sup>51</sup> the 'high' end to the east being defined by a multi-light, mullioned and transomed window within the projecting southern bay (Plate 46), flooding the room with light (the effect would have formerly been further accentuated before the flanking lights of the bay were bricked up, Plate 47).<sup>52</sup> A further window high in the north wall (**w14**) lights the high end of the hall, while an enlarged window (**w3**) lights the low end from the south. Windows have plain chamfered mullions and transoms and retain standards and saddle bars to non-opening lights (Plate 48); alternate mullions to dais window **w5** display a variant profile with central sunk fillet (Plate 49). Glazing throughout dates to the 1930s refurbishment comprising rectangular leaded-lights with brass fittings (catch and slide-lock stays) to opening lights.
- 7.3.6 The hall would originally have been heated by a simple 'down' hearth set within the large stone fireplace surround in the northern lateral wall (Plate 50), the latter with four-centred arch, hollow-moulded and stopped fairly high (Plate 51), and with decorated spandrels. The current quarry-tile hearth supports a freestanding dog-grate of 18<sup>th</sup>-century type, while the brick-lined fireback includes an iron pot-crane (Plate 52).

<sup>49</sup> As noted above (fn.34), the dating of this wall was the subject of some debate at the time of its removal, and though its phasing remains obscure, a primary origin can be fairly safely discounted. The more convoluted system of access and communication outlined by Brears (2008) would thus relate to a secondary phase.

<sup>50</sup> Door **d5** opens onto the service stair where a further door (blocked) formerly gave through access to the kitchen [**G10**].

<sup>51</sup> NB: **d3** moulded to this side (Plates 44), **d4** plain (Plate 45).

<sup>52</sup> The high end of the hall would traditionally have been furnished with some form of raised dais, reflected by the low step up through door **d10** at the north end of the east wall (Plate 53) leading through to the private accommodation of the parlour range.



- 7.3.7 Fine plasterwork ceilings of geometric ribs defining square- and cross-shaped fields enclosing decorative motifs survive to the bay window (Plate 54) and fragmentally to one section of the main body of the hall (Plate 55). Motifs (Plate 56) include Tudor rose, portcullis, Prince of Wales feathers, Fleur-de-Lys, a 'sacred heart' inscribed 'JESU' and a blank cartouche circumscribed with the motto 'DROIT DEU MAL MEU' (roughly translated as 'Lawful right is ill moved'); the lettering of the inscription is partly reversed.<sup>53</sup> That over the body of the hall also includes the initial 'FS' and 'ES' denoting Francis and Ellen Smalman. The plasterwork is identical to work at the Abbott's Lodging at Buildwas Abbey (see Newman and Pevsner 2006, 183; col. pl. 64), and clearly by the same craftsmen; the same moulds were also employed at Belswardine Hall, Morville Hall and the gatehouse at Upton Cressett Hall (Newman and Pevsner 2011; p.239, 417 and 669 respectively; see also Mercer 2003, 165-6).
- 7.3.8 Door **d10** at the northern end of the east wall leads through to the private accommodation of the parlour wing; a stone door surround, plain-chamfered with quirks, with four-centred head and sunk spandrels houses a studded, double-thickness door, pin-hung on long Fleur-de-Lys strap hinges (Plate 53). Emphasising the transition from the 'public' to the 'private' realm represented by this location, **d10** was originally furnished with a further retractable draw-bar for additional security, sockets surviving within the flanking walls to the east. To the east, **d10** opens onto a small lobby [**G4**] (Plate 57), a circulation space at the base of principal stair **A** onto which it was formerly open to the north; a richly moulded beam (Plate 58) spans the opening which has latterly been enclosed by a fire-door partition. Door **d11** opens off the south side of [**G4**] onto a small 'ante-room' [**G5**] occupying the space between the hall and parlour, 12½ft x 9ft 10in. and lit by a two-light mullioned and transomed window (**w7**) in the south elevation.

#### *Parlour Wing*

- 7.3.9 The eastern, transverse parlour wing is formed of the main parlour [**G8**] itself, occupying the southern part of the wing, and a smaller room [**G7**] to the north, the partition defined by a timber-framed wall of heavy, exposed square-framing (Plate 59).<sup>54</sup> Parlour [**G8**] is entered via doorway **d13** at the west end of the north wall, a two-panel door of probable late 17<sup>th</sup>-century date, though occupying an original opening. The room measures 25ft long x 19½ft wide and is lit by a five-light mullioned and double-transomed window (**w9**) in the south wall (Plate 60),<sup>55</sup> with additional two-light mullioned windows with splayed reveals and cills set high in the southern end of the east and west walls (**w8/10**). It is heated by a moderately-sized fireplace in the east wall (Plate 62) with four-centred head, ovolo-moulded and stopped, and including an iron fire-back (presumably imported), inscribed 'E P P - 1679'; the fireplace is currently occupied by a 1980 'Darby' multi-fuel stove by the Coalbrookdale Co.
- 7.3.10 The suspended floor of timber boards aligned east/west ceils basement room [**B1**], is supported on four transverse timber beams (see §.7.3.1).
- 7.3.11 The parlour ceiling is again of decorative plasterwork, the finest and most extensive in the house, comprising a lattice of moulded ribs defining interlinked star- and cross-shaped fields with an array of motifs similar to those of the hall, previously described (Plate 63). The ceiling extends to the full area of the room though it makes little accommodation at its edges for the size or shape of the room. A plasterwork panel over the fireplace reproduces a number of the plaster motifs from the ceiling.

<sup>53</sup> No trace was identified of the date '1601', recorded in the Statutory list entry (see §.1.2.1 above). The inclusion within the list entry description is assumed to stem from a misreading of part of the inscription 'DROIT DEU MAL MEU'; the middle three letters of the word DROIT (which are here reversed) can be seen to resemble the date 1601 when viewed from a certain angle (see Plate 56a). Such a date would in any case be nonsensical as Ellen Smalman, who's initials are included in the scheme, died in 1593 (§.4.4.1).

<sup>54</sup> 8in. studs and rails, all double pegged, defining five rows of panels of c.2ft sq; slightly offset above level of principal rail. All members are 'hacked' for the support of plaster render; it is not possible to ascertain whether this is an original feature and hence whether the principal members of the frame would have been originally left exposed or plastered over.

<sup>55</sup> Window **w9** is distinguished by the use of hollow chamfered mullions and transoms (Plate 61), the only incidence of such within the house.

- 7.3.12 Room [G7] occupies the northern section of the parlour range, accessed via d14 to the west and lit by a single, two-light mullioned window (w11) set high in the east wall. A further door (d15) within the timber-framed partition formerly communicated directly with the parlour to the south, the door-frame being ovolo-moulded to the latter. The room has been previously identified by Cooper (1999, fig. 304), as a possible 'high end buttery'.

#### *Service Wing*

- 7.3.13 The service wing is located to the west side of cross-passage [G2]; it comprises kitchen [G10] to the south and office [G11]/store [G12] to the north, all served by a small lobby area [G9], itself opening off the cross-passage via door d6. Kitchen [G10] measures 21½ft (N/S) x 14½ft (E/W) and stands 11ft tall; it is lit by a three-light mullioned and transomed window (w1) in the south wall and furnished with a massive fireplace opening within its west wall (Plate 64); historical photographs (Figure 10b) suggest a small bread oven to the north. The ceiling is spanned by two transverse beams, deeply chamfered and ogee stopped. At the south-east corner, an angled beam trims service stair B which rises to the east, first as a straight-flight and subsequently on a winding, newel plan. Service stair B would presumably have formerly also extended downwards, presumably as a further, south/north straight-flight, from the kitchen to the cellar that survived beneath this part of the house until the 1930s (see former doorway to south façade; Figure 8b).<sup>56</sup>
- 7.3.14 Office [G11] opens off the north side of [G9] accessed via door d8, of 17<sup>th</sup>-century type with three uneven, fielded panels (Plate 66), presumably contemporary with the panelling lining the interior of the room (Plate 67), introduced to this room by Thomas Smalman in 1672 (date and initials T.I.(?J).S incorporated into upper frieze of west wall; Plate 68). A redundant peg hole visible within the stud forming the eastern jamb of d8 indicates the location of a former mid-rail and thus it can be assumed that the doorway has been inserted and that [G11/12] originally constituted a single room (see below). The panelling of [G11] is of small-square form with moulded stiles and rails (no dust ledge), double-pegged (Plate 69), of three full and one half row (to the base) and with a narrow upper frieze. Above the frieze, the wall extends for a further 2ft to ceiling level with exposed studwork to the south (infilled with brick). To the west, the horizontal rails fit somewhat uncomfortably, staggered relative to north and south walls, while the panels themselves are variant, being enhanced with raised fields while the upper frieze is decorated. A small fireplace in the west wall is partly contiguous to the scheme of panelling, though the grate itself has been replaced in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, disturbing the panels to the south side. The room is lit by a three-light stone-mullioned window (w16) in the north wall, adapted from an original two-light window in the 1930s (see Figure 9a); this modification necessitated a certain amount of intervention within the surrounding panelling, while an angled butt-joint in the timber soffit of the window clearly evidences the limit of enlargement (ie. the western light is added).
- 7.3.15 Store [G12] occupies a narrow space at the north-east corner of the wing, accessed by door d7 (with ventilation holes) and lit by an inserted window in the east wall, w15, dating to the 1970s (see Figure 15). The underlying fabric of the partition wall between [G11] and [G12] was not accessible and thus its nature and phasing remain uncertain, though it was reasonably introduced in the late-17<sup>th</sup> century at the latest, when [G11] was formed to create a more salubrious 'low' or 'winter' parlour.<sup>57</sup> It would thus appear that rooms [G11/12] originally formed a single service room (?pantry) adjunct to the kitchen, served by door d7 only.

#### *Stairs*

- 7.3.16 Stair A (Plates 70/71) is located to the northern side of the hall range, set within a partly projecting circular turret opening off lobby [G4] opposite 'ante-room' [G5]; it rises through two storeys serving the first floor and attic spaces. It is of 'mast-newel' form with a central newel-post (hexagonal section c.7in across,

<sup>56</sup> The extent and arrangements of this former cellar remain unknown though the height of the exterior doorhead (hard beneath the cill of w1) has (unresolved) implications for the internal layout of [G10].

<sup>57</sup> A small, private sitting room located close to the kitchen for warmth and convenience, a feature of increasing familiarity from the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Cooper 1999, 291).

comprising two c.13ft sections, scarfed) into which are morticed a series of treads formed of solid timber baulks, chamfered and stopped to the soffit; the stairway is 5ft 2in wide, with individual treads standing 6in. high. The base of the stair is spanned by an integral timber doorhead of four-centred form, with surviving iron pintles indicating that it was formerly closed by a door, hinged at the newel; a door survives at first floor level closing off the upper flight. As the stair rises to first and second floor level, it is lit by a series of single- and double-light windows.

- 7.3.17 Service stair **B** opens off the west side of cross-passage **[G2]** and was also formerly accessible directly from kitchen **[G10]**, though the latter door has been blocked. It rises first as a straight-flight aligned north-south (Plate 72) and thence as a newel stair (Plate 73), reflecting the arrangements of principal stair **A**, though of generally smaller proportions (stair is 3½ft wide, central newel of 6in. scantling and risers of 7in. depth). It is lit by two single-light windows within the south gable wall; the upper flight was also formerly closed off by a door though this has been removed.

#### First Floor (Figure 23)

- 7.3.18 First floor level is accessed via the two discrete stairs described above; principal stair **A** to the east and service stair **B** rising within the western wing. A significant feature at first floor level is that the 'high' (east) and 'low' (west) ends of the house originally had no through communication, being divided at the western side of the principal chamber **[F1]** by a solid, timber-framed partition, corresponding to the low end of the hall at ground floor level, such that the two ends of the range were independent and served by the separate stairs. For the purposes of the current description, therefore, it may be more logical and appropriate to approach the building from the perspective of the 'high' and 'low' ends rather than of the tripartite division of hall range/parlour wing/service wing.

#### *High End Accommodation*

- 7.3.19 The high end accommodation is served by principal newel-stair **A**, which rises to a small landing off which a narrow primary passage **[F9]**, (Plate 74) leads across the back of the parlour wing to a small closet **[F10]** housed within the projecting garderobe tower (Plate 75). A brick-lined chute to the east side of **[F10]** forms a combined vent flue and second floor closet chute (see **Appendix D**). Passage **[F9]** is not partitioned off from the stair landing, though it is furnished with an upper, open frieze of splat balusters (Plate 72), tapered from top to bottom suggesting an early feature (possibly contemporary with the reorganisation of **[G11]** in 1672).
- 7.3.20 The landing of stair **A** was formerly open onto an 'L'-shaped circulation space **[F6]**,<sup>58</sup> which affords access to a series of four discrete chambers, maintaining the original arrangements; the distinctive curving north wall of **[F6]** (Plate 76) reflects the outer wall of newel stair **A**. All partitions at this level are of heavy timber-framing, of three levels of square panels, studs and rails being double-pegged and with principal members being chamfered and stopped (see Plate 77). Doors, save **d19**,<sup>59</sup> are furnished with ovolo-moulded and stopped, pegged and mitred frames facing onto **[F6]**.
- 7.3.21 The largest and best appointed of the chambers, room **[F1]** ('*Corvedale*'),<sup>60</sup> occupies the area above the main hall, including the projecting bay to the south (Plate 78). Transverse walls are of exposed timber-framing,<sup>61</sup> with a primary door (**d21**) to the north end of the east wall (Plate 79) and an inserted door (**d22**) to the south end of the west wall (Plate 80). Peg holes and redundant mortices at the latter clearly indicate that the west wall was formerly continuous and thus, as noted above, that the 'high' and 'low' ends of the range were not originally contiguous at this level. Chamber **[F1]** is lit by a two-light mullioned and transomed window (**w20**; modified, see fn. 46) in the south wall and by a four-light mullioned and transomed window (**w21**) in the projecting bay (the flanking walls of the latter are blind at this level). A stone fireplace surround with ogee-

<sup>58</sup> Currently closed off by a modern fire-door partition.

<sup>59</sup> Modified, most probably in late-17<sup>th</sup> century when current two-panel door (Plate 84; similar to **d13**, **[G8]**) was inserted, together with a contemporary architrave, the latter obscuring the form of the original frame.

<sup>60</sup> Names in italics represent nomenclature currently used by YHA and are of no historical significance.

<sup>61</sup> Though again displaying 'hacked' faces for plaster bonding.

moulded, four-centred head and jambs is set within a projecting chimney-breast to the centre of the north wall (Plate 81). The ceiling is spanned by three substantial transverse beams; that forming the head-beam of the eastern wall is plain, though elsewhere they display deep-chamfers, ogee-stopped. The ceiling retains small, discrete areas of decorative plasterwork comparable to, and using the same moulds as, that recorded at ground floor level.

- 7.3.22 Subsidiary chamber [F5] ('*Hope Dale*'; Plate 82) opens off the south side of passage [F6], occupying the space above the ground floor ante-room [G5], entered from [F6] via doorway d20, a plain, plank-and-baton door, pin-hung on Fleur-de-Lys strap-hinges. Transverse walls are again of robust, timber-framed construction, 'hacked' for receipt of plaster; the head beam of the west wall is chamfered and stopped, though that to the east is plain (the transverse ceiling beam of the parlour range can be seen lodged over the latter – see Plate 83). The room was unheated in its original form and is lit by a two-light mullioned and transomed window (w22) within the south wall.
- 7.3.23 Chamber [F7] ('*Wenlock Edge*'; Plate 85) occupies the southern two bays of the transverse parlour wing, of approximately square plan measuring 19ft 10in. (N/S) x 21ft (E/W) and standing 11ft tall. The ceiling is spanned by two transverse timber beams, chamfered and stopped, the northern forming the head beam of the northern timber-framed wall<sup>62</sup> and being plastered over; a single panel of decorative plasterwork survives to the northern ceiling bay (Plate 86). It is lit by a four-light, mullioned and transomed window (w23) in the south wall, which retains early leaded-lights of diamond quarries, and heated by a stone fireplace with moulded, four-centred head and jambs, stopped high, in the east wall (Plate 87).
- 7.3.24 To the north of [F7], shower room [F8] is accessed from [F6] to the west via door d18. It is aligned transversely across the wing of a single bay (Plate 88) and is lit to the east by a two-light, stone-mullioned window (w24). Northern and southern walls are of standard timber-framed construction,<sup>63</sup> redundant mortices within the third stud from the east are suggestive of a former partition (Plate 89). The room is fitted out with modern shower and WC cubicles,<sup>64</sup> obscuring much of the fabric to the southern side, though a panel of decorative ceiling plaster is again visible above the inserted, enclosed showers (Plate 90).

#### *Low End Accommodation*

- 7.3.25 The low end accommodation is served by service stair B which rises at the internal south-east angle of the transverse service wing. The first floor level of the service wing itself is set some 4ft below that of the adjacent hall range and is entered via doorway d26 opening off the north-west side of the spiral stair with no resort to any form of half-landing (Plate 91); though the jambs of d26 are finished with a bold chamfer, the head is plain and the overall quality is decidedly 'rustic' in character when compared with the more refined joinery of the 'high' end accommodation. The service wing is of four bays and comprises two rooms, [F11] ('*Major's Leap*') to the south and [F12] ('*Pudding Bag*')<sup>65</sup> to the north, formerly conjoined (see Figure 16), though recently separated by the blocking of their interconnecting door in 2011.<sup>66</sup>
- 7.3.26 Room [F11] is of 2½ bays (Plate 92), approximately square in plan (measuring 21ft x 21ft x 10ft 4in. tall) save for the curved wall of circular stairwell B which encroaches at the south-east angle (Plate 93), and from which it is accessed directly. It is lit by a three-light mullioned and transomed window (w17) in the south wall and heated by a stone fireplace to the west (Plate 95), plain-chamfered though essentially flat-headed in form. The ceiling is spanned by two deeply chamfered and ogee stopped beams. The north wall is of heavy timber-framing,<sup>67</sup> studs and rails defining three rows of square panels; to the east, a former doorway (identifiable by

<sup>62</sup> Again 'hacked' to the exposed surface indicating a former plaster coat.

<sup>63</sup> Timbers here are not treated for receipt of a plaster coat.

<sup>64</sup> The current cubicles and fittings date to a recent (2011) phase of upgrading, though it appears that the room has served as a washroom since the time of the initial 1930s remodelling as a youth hostel (the former, more basic arrangements are visible in Figure 10c).

<sup>65</sup> After a nearby field name; see Rushbury parish fieldname map at SCRO.

<sup>66</sup> See Harrison Ince drawing No. YHA25/AL04 of June 2011; [http://planningpa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/5569E44498CF6460988C7F6D26A7D1E0/pdf/11\\_04525\\_LBC-PROPOSED\\_PLANS-1515424.pdf](http://planningpa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/5569E44498CF6460988C7F6D26A7D1E0/pdf/11_04525_LBC-PROPOSED_PLANS-1515424.pdf)

<sup>67</sup> 'Hacked' for receipt of plaster coat, the only room of the 'low' end accommodation to be so treated.

its dropped rail over; Plate 94) formerly opened onto room [F12] to the north, though this access was blocked in 2011 when communication in this part of the house was fairly radically altered.

- 7.3.27 The northern 1½ bays of the service wing are occupied by room [F12] (Plate 94), measuring 11½ft x 21ft and standing 10ft 4in. tall. Formerly accessed directly from [F11] via a door at the east end of its south wall, the room is currently approached via an inserted stair descending from room [F8] within the hall range to the east (Plates 97/8),<sup>68</sup> a rather circuitous arrangement dating to the 2011 reordering. [F12] is lit by a three-light mullioned and transomed window (w31) in the north wall; as in room [G11] at ground floor level, this window was widened by one light to the west during the 1930s refurbishment, evidenced by historical images and the fabric of the building itself. Room [F12] retains no primary fireplace, though a projecting section of walling to the south end of the west wall has the appearance of a chimney-breast, though it may equally be related to some form of 'concealed chamber' evidenced by the single-light window visible within the stone stack of the western elevation (see §.7.2.4, fn. 48; Plate 25).
- 7.3.28 Service stair **B** also serves two chambers within the western, 'low' part of the main hall range, the floor level of which is some 4ft above that of the service wing. The body of the hall range originally formed one chamber, though this has been sub-divided by the insertion of a longitudinal partition wall (of unknown date) which forms a narrow passage [F3] (Plate 99) flanking the southern exterior wall. Doorway d24, a plank-and-baton door, pin-hung on Fleur-de-Lys strap-hinges within a plain-chamfered surround with very shallow 'Tudor' arch (Plate 100), opens to the south onto room [F4] ('Wren's Nest') occupying the space above the ground level porch (Plate 101) while d23 opens to the north onto washroom [F8] (Plate 102). The chamfered head-beam of the east wall is stopped to north and south but is not stopped to respect the east-west partition wall. Door d22 to the east, opening onto [F1] is clearly inserted (see §.7.3.21).

#### Second (attic) Floor (Figure 24)

- 7.3.29 Second floor level is again accessed via the two discrete stairs described above; principal stair **A** to the east and service stair **B** rising within the western wing. Unlike at first floor level, through access is afforded at this level by a longitudinal corridor, reduced in width by modern sub-division and insertions, but reflecting a primary gallery passage arrangement.

#### *Hall Range*

- 7.3.30 Stair **A** rises to a small landing within its circular turret with conical roof (Plate 103), from where an opening (modern fire-door inserted, d28) traverses the depth of the north wall of the hall range, opening onto room [S1] (Plate 104) which occupies the easternmost bay of the four-bay range. The attic level of the hall range has been fairly radically altered; in its original form, it comprised a simple, 9½ft wide passageway running the length of the range, flanked by timber-framed walls of stud and mid-rail construction, all double-pegged, forming two-rows of square-panels to north and south (see Plates 104/107).<sup>69</sup> Two integral doorways (d30/31) opened to the south onto rooms [S7] and [S8], located over the bay and porch towers respectively. The westernmost bay (Bay 4) has subsequently been partitioned off and widened to the south by the removal of a section of timber-framed wall (pre 1968 – see Figure 17),<sup>70</sup> while to the west, a series of modern shower cubicles and WCs have been introduced to the northern side of the passage as part of the 1990s refurbishment of attic storey accommodation (see §.6.3.1),<sup>71</sup> and have been recently upgraded (2011).<sup>72</sup>

<sup>68</sup> The inserted stair cuts across the earlier door access.

<sup>69</sup> The structure of the southern wall was more fully exposed during roofing works where the queen-strut of **T2** was noted to be integral to the studwork wall. The lower end of the studs were noted to be tenoned into an independent sole plate, resting atop the principal floor beam while the tops were simply nailed to the outer face of the upper purlin, which together may suggest that the passage partition represents an early modification, or perhaps simply an on-site improvisation during construction (see **Appendix D**, §.D.3.1). This is further suggested by the details of the lower purlin, which was noted to be stop-chamfered, an unnecessary embellishment if intended to be obscured from inception, and the atypical jointing of the westernmost mid-rail.

<sup>70</sup> Former continuation evidenced by redundant rail socket in queen strut south of door d29 (Plate 105).

<sup>71</sup> A series of three family rooms were formed out of the attic storey in the late 1990s, to commemorate 60 years of YHA occupation of Wilderhope, being opened by Mr Derek Hanson, chairman of the YHA on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1998.

Access via a removable panel in the western flanking wall of doorway **d26** reveals the continuation of the northern timber-framed wall to the full length of north side of the hall range.

- 7.3.31 The roof over the hall range is of 4 uneven bays (here numbered 1-4 from west to east) defined by four queen-strut trusses (**T1-T4**, ditto) with high collars allowing through access, and (concealed) ties which form the ceiling beams of the first floor accommodation below. Bays 1 and 3 have a single purlin to the southern roof slope (set high to accommodate doorways **d30/31**; Plate 110) and two to the north, while within Bay 4 the pattern is reversed with one purlin to the north (over door **d26**), allowing free access from the head of Stair **A**, and two to the south. In all cases, the high-set, single purlins display regular sockets for a former ceiling (Plate 111 - slightly below the level of the current plasterboard ceiling); due to the misalignment of purlins across the roof profile, the opposing ends of the ceiling joists would originally have been carried by the upper rail of the respective timber-framed partition.
- 7.3.32 The insertion of shower and WC facilities to the northern side of the range has narrowed the access passage significantly and, in its current form, corridor **[S5]** (Plate 107) is only 3½ft wide. The southern wall is primary, retaining a section of exposed, timber-framed walling to the east end, though this is elsewhere obscured by modern plasterboard lining. Doorways **d30/31** are of similar form with plain-chamfered jambs and 'Tudor'-arched head formed of a raised mid-rail, double-pegged (Plate 108); evidence for former lighting was recorded in the form of taper burns around **d30** (Plate 109).
- 7.3.33 Rooms **[S7]** (Plate 112) and **[S8]** (Plate 113) occupy the spaces over the projecting bay and porch tower respectively. Both were originally unheated and are lit by three light mullioned and transomed windows in the south gable wall. The roof structure of each room comprises single, side-purlins supported on simple collar trusses with principals carried by wooden pads set within the masonry of the flanking walls. The lower principals are chamfered and gently hollowed out to their inner face in a fashion also noted within the service wing (see below). It is of note that **[S8]** includes a second roof truss hard against the southern gable wall (instead of the purlins being lodged within the stonework as elsewhere), with plain lower principals and with a collar evidently raised to respect the head of window **w33** (Plate 114); the reason for this arrangement remains unclear.

#### *Parlour Wing*

- 7.3.34 East of room **[S1]**, doorway **d33** opens onto the body of the parlour wing. This is again of four uneven bays (here numbered 1 to 4 from south to north), measuring between 5ft (Bay 4) and 11ft 9in. (Bay 3), defined by three queen-strut trusses (**T5-7**, ditto), with high collars allowing for through access and with concealed tie beams forming the ceiling beams of first floor accommodation below. The attic space has been modified in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries to form a suite of rooms with bedroom **[S4]** to the south (Plate 115), lit by a three-light mullioned and transomed window **w35** in the gable wall, and a bathroom **[S3]** to the north (Plate 117). The partition at **T6** (Plate 116) with central doorway **d34** is of some antiquity, though would appear to be secondary (the posts forming the door jambs are not jointed into the collar); **d34** itself would appear to have formerly been furnished with a lower head, evidenced by redundant mortices in its jambs, infilled with wattle and daub over, evidenced by stave holes to the soffit of the collar. The two southern bays (viz. room **[S4]**), have two side purlins while the two northern bays have a single purlin set just below the upper purlin of the adjacent bay to the south (visible in Plate 116); side purlins of the main hall range are lodged over the back of the purlins of the western roof slope. No primary fireplace is evident at this level, though the external, three-flue stack implies that the parlour attic was formerly heated. Bathroom **[S3]** to the north is lit by a single, two-light stone-mullioned window **w36**; an area of patching evident behind the inserted pedestal washbasin to the east of this window (Plate 118) represents a former opening affording access to the upper level of the garderobe tower.<sup>73</sup>

<sup>72</sup> Harrison Ince Architects, drawing ref. YHA25 AL04

<sup>73</sup> Investigation during re-roofing revealed a further garderobe chute extending from second floor level, together with a vent flue, indicating the primary habitable nature of the upper rooms of this wing (see **Appendix D**, §D.3.2).



*Service Wing*

- 7.3.35 The upper storey of the service wing is accessed via service stair **B** which formerly opened directly into the attic space, though the head of the stair has latterly been partitioned off by fire-walls (dating to the 1970s and later; see Figure 17). Room **[S10]** (*'Long Mynd'*) occupies the full extent of the wing (Plate 120), lit by a triple light mullioned and transomed window (**w32**) to the south and a double-light mullioned window (**w38**) to the north. A blocked-in fireplace within the west wall (Plate 121) is spanned by a 'Tudor' arch of brick construction (painted over and partially obscured). The roof over the service wing is of four uneven bays (1 to 4 from south to north, measuring between 7ft and 9ft 4in.), defined by three substantial, timber collar trusses (ie. without tie beams, thus maximising the utility of the attic storey) set upon wall plates at the head of the longitudinal walls (trusses here numbered **T9-T11** from south to north). The inner edge of the lower principals, below collar level, are gently curved to decorative effect (Plate 122); lower principals, collar and purlins are all chamfered indicating that the roof structure was originally open, although redundant sockets and housings within the collars (Plate 123) indicate that a secondary ceiling has previously been inserted, though subsequently removed again (neither phase of modification being datable). The collar of T10 is simply tenoned into the principals (Plate 124), though to T9 and 11, an unusual tenon/lap combination joint is employed, effectively 'clasping' the principal (Plate 125). The roof is supported on two tiers of treenched through-purlins, chamfered and stopped (top and bottom) to respect the trusses, and a square-section ridge piece (Plate 126).

#### 7.4 The Western Outbuildings

- 7.4.1 A range of single-storey, stone-built buildings extend westwards from the west elevation (Plates 127/8) with a series of doors opening to the north. Reference to historical images indicate that these originated as a series of agricultural outbuildings during the period of use of the manor house as a farmhouse, oriented to the south and including three pigsties to the western end (see §.5.3.1).<sup>74</sup> An earth bank to the rear, northern side of the range was excavated down to interior floor level in the 1970s (see Figure 13b), when the buildings were refurbished as store rooms; they currently provide storage and external toilet facilities.

## 8 DISCUSSION

### 8.1 Development

*Origins and early development*

- 8.1.1 The latter years of the Elizabethan era witnessed a fundamental change in terms of domestic planning, exemplified by the decline of the full-height open hall, at first manifest in the houses of lower gentry and prosperous yeomen status, and reflecting a societal shift away from the late-medieval vestiges of feudalism towards an early modern model of living with increasing separation of 'private' and 'public' space.<sup>75</sup> The origins of Wilderhope are fairly well established with a construction date of 1583-1591 being widely accepted, placing it solidly within this period of flux. On the one hand it seeks to perpetuate long-established late-medieval principles of hierarchical planning exemplified by the asymmetrical, single-pile hall, flanked by transverse, single-pile 'high' parlour and 'low' service wings, while at the same time incorporating more contemporary developments such as the fully storeyed hall with great chamber over, a feature that had evolved to be a standard part of houses of this status by the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>76</sup> Externally, although the principal elevation was framed by gabled cross-wings of similar proportions, no realistic attempt at

<sup>74</sup> They do not seem to be shown on the 1841 tithe map (Figure 3) though they are clearly visible on the OS map of 1891 (Figure 4), where the distinctive pigsty plan of 'inlet' and 'oulet' can be discerned.

<sup>75</sup> See Cooper 1999, 275-292.

<sup>76</sup> Mercer (2003, 138) identifies Plaish Hall, built in the 1580s with a two-storey open hall, as the 'last medieval and the first modern house' to be built in Shropshire' (see also Newman and Pevsner 2006, 471-2).

symmetry was made within the composition of the façade,<sup>77</sup> which continued to reflect and outwardly articulate the traditional layout within, most clearly expressed by the projecting entrance porch and bay window signalling the lower and upper ends respectively of the hall range.

- 8.1.2 Internally, the hall would have continued to serve as the physical and symbolic heart of the house and, although ceiled over, it is of note that the ceilings of the hall and high end accommodation beyond are set some 3ft higher than those within the adjacent service wing, while a step up from the body of the hall into the high end accommodation continues to symbolise the hierarchical progression through the building from public to private spheres. The superior accommodation was located beyond the eastern, high end of the hall; the introduction here of a small parlour or 'ante-room' to the front of the house between the hall and main parlour is an interesting development, also found at the broadly contemporary Benthall Hall, Broseley (Tyler 2013, 33; see below).<sup>78</sup> The parlour proper was sited within the northern part of the projecting eastern wing, generously lit by windows within the south, east and west walls (the southern window being distinguished by hollow-chamfered mullions and transoms, the only such instance within the house) and furnished with a fine plasterwork ceiling. The small, interconnecting room to the north would most likely have served as a high-end buttery, with easy access to both parlour and hall and discretely supplied from the cellars below.
- 8.1.3 High end first floor accommodation was accessed via the unusual newel stair housed within the northern, circular projection. The 'Great Chamber' over the single-storey hall would have represented the principal, superior room for family and for the entertaining of important guests, with other rooms at this level serving as subsidiary chambers (withdrawing chamber/bedchamber). The provision of a garderobe and probable fireplace to the second floor of the parlour wing would appear to indicate that further primary 'high end' accommodation was located here, though the exact arrangements have been lost. The introduction of the single-storey hall represented a major innovation in terms of potential internal circulation, effectively removing the need for the separation of 'low' and 'high' ends above ground floor level. It is clear, however, that at Wilderhope no advantage was taken of this development, and that there was no primary communication between the service wing and the superior chambers over hall and parlour wing; this presumably arose from a desire to preclude the principal rooms being used as any form of passageway, although it would have made the servicing of those chambers somewhat problematic.
- 8.1.4 The service wing housed a kitchen to the south with a probable larder occupying the full width of the northern part, later subdivided to form a winter parlour (see below). First floor level was accessed via service stair **B**, rising to two interconnected, well-appointed chambers and with access to a further chamber within the west end of the hall range. Second floor level presumably served for service accommodation and stores. The chamber over the kitchen would have benefitted from ambient heat from below and there is evidence, already before the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, for such a location being used as the owner's own chamber (Cooper 1999, 305-6). In this context, Cooper (*ibid.*, 310) has suggested that Wilderhope may originally have originally been occupied by Frances Smalman as agent to his brother Thomas, owner of the estate, using the low end accommodation and retaining the principal 'high end' chambers for the use of his brother on occasional visits.

#### *The 17<sup>th</sup> century*

- 8.1.5 Clear modifications of the late 17<sup>th</sup> century include the remodelling of the northern part of the service wing at ground floor level (pantry/larder) to form a 'low' or 'winter' parlour – the evidence of the dated panelling within [**G12**] indicates this work was undertaken by Thomas Smalman (and his wife Janet) in 1672. Broadly contemporary two-panel doors with raised fields inserted at the ground floor parlour and parlour chamber

<sup>77</sup> Near contemporary Condover Hall of 1586-98, while clearly of a more elevated status than Wilderhope, representing Shropshire's closest approximation to a 'prodigy house', was by contrast built with an entirely symmetrical principal façade, possible due to the physical scale of the building. It was not until the early-mid 17<sup>th</sup> century and the widespread adoption of the 'U' or 'H' plan that full symmetry became finally established at lower social scales (Mercer 2003, 141).

<sup>78</sup> At Benthall, the 'ante-room' has been modified to accommodate a secondary stair, relocated from the rear of the house.

over indicate that remodelling was perhaps more general in nature (the small, high level friezes of pierced splat-balusters at first floor level, for example, are reasonably contemporary), though the subsequent loss of internal finishes and fittings precludes any firm conclusions being drawn as to the extent.

#### *The 20<sup>th</sup> century*

- 8.1.6 From the 1930s on, a series of phases of considered modification have sought so far as possible to avoid unnecessary interventions within the early fabric. It is unfortunate that no substantive records remain of the 1930s work, in particular in respect of the nature and extent of the cellar beneath the service wing. The 1970s work included the introduction of new windows, work which was undertaken in a sympathetic but clearly discernible style, while the removal of an inserted partition wall from the primary cross-passage has returned that feature to its original form (though somewhat disturbed by fire-door partitions). Non-intrusive modernisation, for example in the hostel washrooms, has resulted in some interesting juxtapositions of the modern and antique, such as the 16<sup>th</sup>-century plaster ceiling visible above 21<sup>st</sup>-century shower cubicles within washroom [F7].

#### *Unphased Features and Modifications*

- 8.1.7 Certain features and modifications to the house unfortunately remain unphased/undatable; the most significant can be summarised as follows:

- Insertion of partition wall to cross-passage (subsequently removed, 1970s).
- Insertion of door to partition at first floor level forming through access from 'low' to 'high' end accommodation.
- Introduction and subsequent removal of plaster render covering over primary timber-framing of the superior rooms (parlour, parlour chamber, great chamber etc.).
- Date and extent of former cellar beneath service wing (infilled in 1930s).

## 8.2 Assessment of Heritage Values<sup>79</sup>

- 8.2.1 Wilderhope clearly retains a high value in both **evidential**<sup>80</sup> and **illustrative historical**<sup>81</sup> terms as a well-built, modestly-sized manor house of the late-16<sup>th</sup> century, surviving remarkably intact, relatively free from later encumbrances and sensitively refurbished during the 20<sup>th</sup> century with minimal interventions in the primary fabric. As outlined above, it concisely illustrates through its architecture a period of fundamental transition from the late-medieval, essentially 'feudal' way of life, encapsulated by the open-hall tradition, to a period of increasing separation and privacy characteristic of the early modern period. In this respect, it forms one of a group of peculiarly Shropshire 'transitional' houses, traditionally considered together with nearby Shipton Hall and Benthall Hall, Broseley, which Mercer has described as a 'specifically local group in the south of the county'.<sup>82</sup> The latter houses have been subject to more radical phases of secondary modification however, at Benthall by the introduction of a series of fine Jacobean interiors and a secondary principal stair, and at Shipton by a major phase of remodelling by the renowned Shrewsbury architect Thomas Farnolls Pritchard in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. As a result, the relative values of Wilderhope are enhanced. The clear evidence of the

<sup>79</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).

<sup>80</sup> **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.

<sup>81</sup> **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.

<sup>82</sup> Mercer E; type written notes on Benthall Hall at Attingham Archives.

plasterwork for a group of craftsmen, active at a local level, using common patterns and moulds at a number of broadly contemporary properties in the area is of particular interest.

- 8.2.2 In **aesthetic** terms, Wilderhope is of significance at two levels, firstly in terms of the conscious design of the building itself in terms of its form, proportions and massing etc. (overlapping to an extent with its illustrative historical value) and secondly in the way it sits within its isolated, rural and historically relatively unchanged, natural environment.
- 8.2.3 In **associative**<sup>83</sup> terms, the involvement of the W.A. Cadbury Trust and the history of the manor house as an early youth hostel are of significance. The youth-hostel use of the house over the last 80 years, together with its short-term use as a school for evacuees during the Second World War, serve to lend a **communal value**<sup>84</sup> so often lacking in private houses.

## 9 CONCLUSION

- 9.1 In the light of the above discussion and assessment of heritage values, it can be concluded that Wilderhope is a building of major intrinsic significance at a local and regional level. This significance has been long recognised and is reflected in its inclusion since 1954 on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest* as a Grade I listed building, defined by English Heritage as a building of 'exceptional interest', among the top 2.5% of listed buildings in the country.<sup>85</sup>
- 9.2 While clearly not on a par with the more nationally prestigious 'prodigy houses' of the Elizabethan era or indeed, at a more local level, with Condover Hall of c.1598, the most ambitious house of the period in Shropshire, Wilderhope, conceived at a more modest scale nonetheless displays a range of features which mark it out as being of especial significance in evidential, illustrative, aesthetic and communal terms.
- 9.3 The current study has allowed for a detailed record of the building, its construction and general development history, to be made, so far as was possible from a non-intrusive survey, and given the current uses of the building, in accordance with NPPF and as set out in the project WSI.

## 10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 The project was commissioned by Ms Janine Young (NT Regional Archaeological Consultant) and Ms Rachael Freemantle (NT Building Surveyor) to whom thanks are extended for assistance throughout; also to staff at the NT Attingham Hub and at the Shropshire Archives, Shrewsbury. Thanks also to Ms Abbie Freeman (property manager) for the YHA and other staff at Wilderhope Manor for understanding and forbearance during the course of site recording and to Paul Davies of PD Conservation Roofing for arranging safe and unhindered access to the site scaffold during the course of roofing works.
- 10.2 Thanks are also extended to Mr Jeremy Milln (former NT archaeologist); to Ms Carolyn Bettis (W.A. Cadbury Charitable Trust, Birmingham); to Mr Frederick Gibson (ST walker & Duckham, Architects); to Mr Mark Newall (Baart Harries Newall Architects); and to Mr Graham Deacon (English Heritage, Archive Services) for information and advice.

<sup>83</sup> **Associative value** is concerned with links with a notable family, person, event, or movement.

<sup>84</sup> **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.

<sup>85</sup> See <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/listed-buildings>

- 10.3 Documentary research, site recording and assessment were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MCI(A) who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

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- 1841 Rushbury parish tithe map (SCRO ref. Fiche PF233/2 [276]).
- 1891 Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition County Series 1:2500 map (Shropshire sheet LVII.SW).

### b) Other Graphic Sources (in chronological order)

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- 1868 Francis Stackhouse Acton's sketch of south front published in *Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire*.
- (nd.) Late C19th watercolour views by Francis Stackhouse Acton FSA 90/91/92 published in Ionides and Howell, 1996.
- 1903 Photograph of north elevation published in *Procs. Shrops. Archaeo. Soc.* Series 3, Vol. III.
- 1936-7 Series of photographs 'before', 'during' and 'after' Cadbury restoration (NT Photographic Archive, Attingham).
- (nd.) Series of (?)1950s photographic prints of YHA Hostel interior (originals at Wilderhope).
- 1968 Series of submitted 'outline schemes' for refurbishment by RB Martin RIBA of Chaddesley Corbett, Worcs. (**NB:** works carried out in early-mid 1970s).
- 1994-8 Misc. architectural drawings re. refitting; Baart Harries Newell, architects of Shrewsbury.
- 1994-8 Series of colour photographic prints recording building works in 1990s (prints at Wilderhope).

### c) Primary Sources

#### *National Trust Archives (Attingham Park)*

- 1949 Fire risk assessment dated 20.01.1949 with brief description of property.
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#### *Shropshire Archives*

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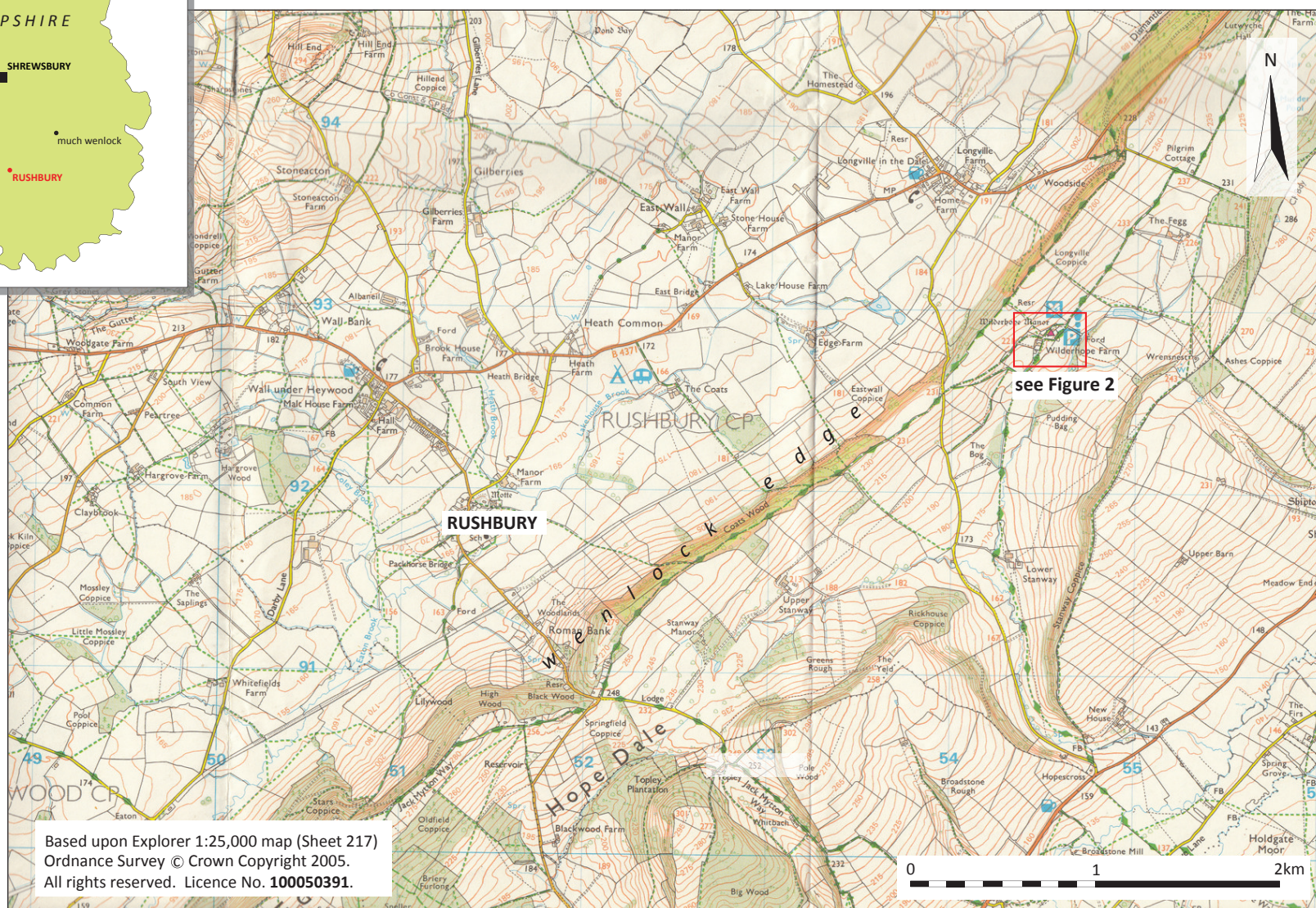
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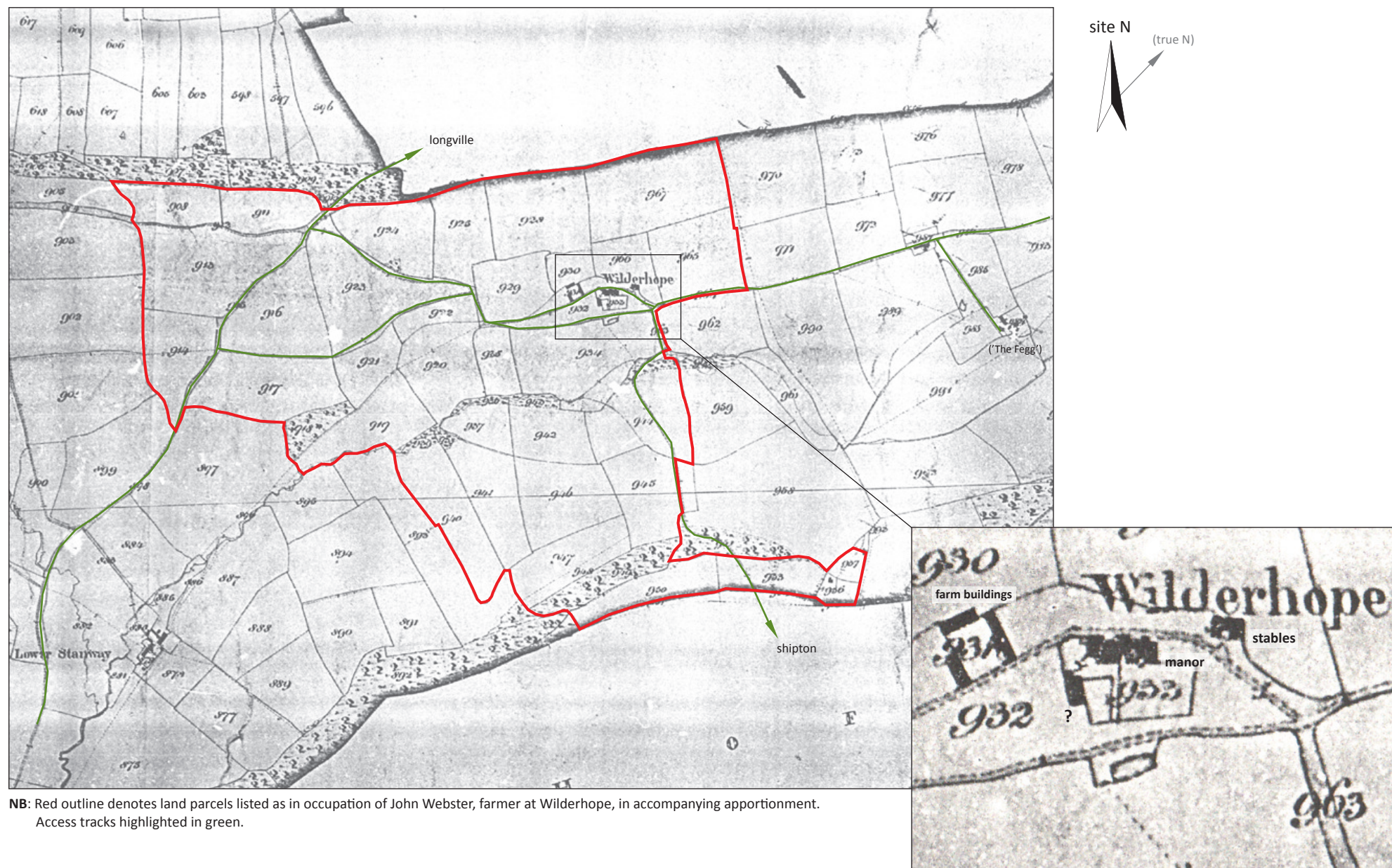












**NB:** Red outline denotes land parcels listed as in occupation of John Webster, farmer at Wilderhope, in accompanying apportionment.  
Access tracks highlighted in green.

**Wilderhope Manor, Rushbury, Shropshire**  
**Figure 3:** Rushbury Parish tithe map of 1841 (extract) with enlarged detail of Wilderhope  
SCRO ref. Fiche PF233/2 [276]; reproduced by permission





(a) Wilderhope Manor in context.



(b) Detail of Wilderhope buildings





(a) Sketch dated August 1867 by Stanley Leighton MP FSA's *'Sketches'* Volume VI (SCRO ref. 6805/6).  
NB. door beneath kitchen window (see also **Figure 00**)



(b) Sketch of front elevation from Frances Stackhouse Acton's *Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire* (1868).  
NB: form of windows to recessed bay to right of porch





(a) Frances Stackhouse Acton's undated (pre-1870) watercolour **FSA 92** from Ionides (2006, 211). **NB.** form of windows to recessed bay to right of porch tower.

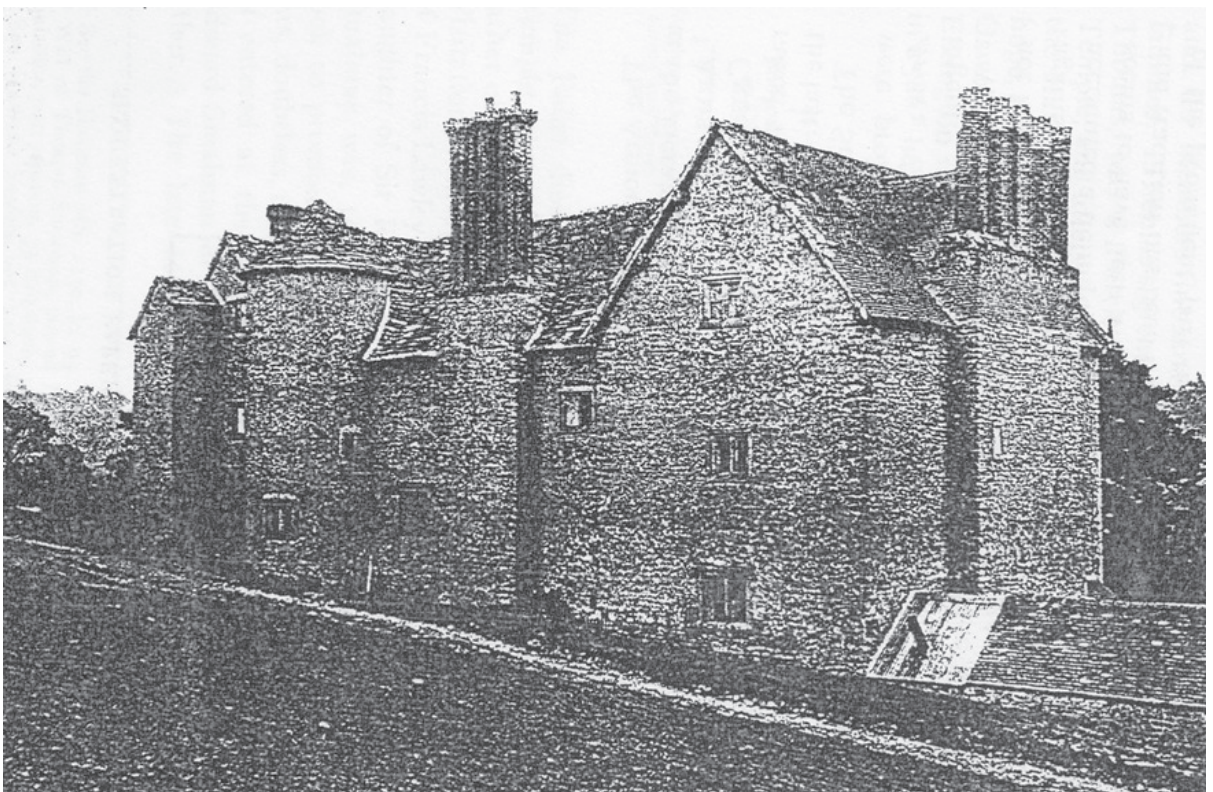


(b) Frances Stackhouse Acton's undated (pre-1870) watercolour detail (**FSA 90**) from Ionides (2006, 211). **NB:** Door to service range, hand pump and apparent blocked window to 2F gable.





(a) Watercolour by Frances Stackhouse Acton (nd.). Ref FSA91 reproduced from Ionides (2006, 210)



(b) Photograph published in *Procs. Shrops. Archaeo. Soc.*, Ser. 3 Vol.III (1903)





**(a)** View of south front, 1936, before consolidation, repair and construction of south terrace by W.A. Cadbury Trust.



**(b)** Oblique view prior to repair, 1936; **NB.** inserted door to service range beneath kitchen window.





(a) Oblique view of north front, 1936, before consolidation and repair by W.A. Cadbury Trust; **NB.** 2-light windows to service wing.



(a) Consolidation and repair works in progress, 1936/7.



**(a)** Water tanks formerly located within basement of east wing, pre-1970s improvements **NB.** inlet pipe feeds collected rainwater from roof gutters.

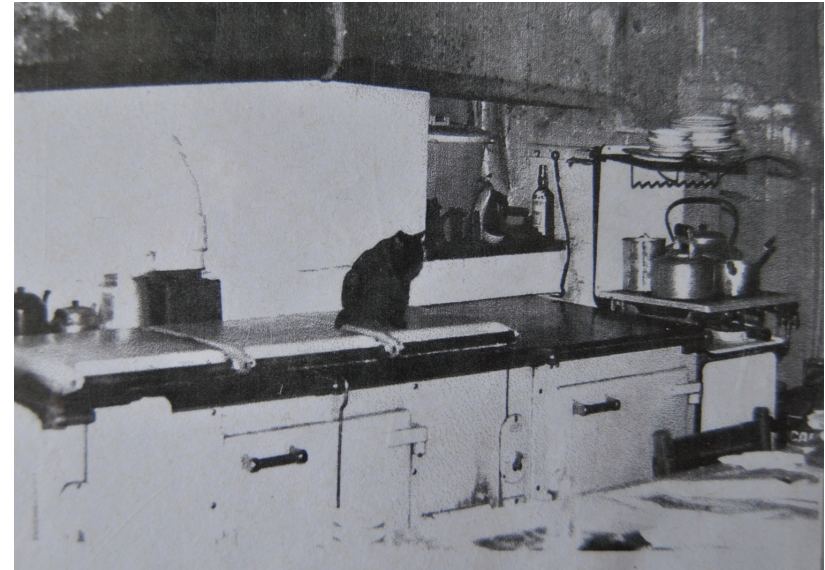


**(b)** Excavating steps to newly formed door into basement of east wing, 1975.

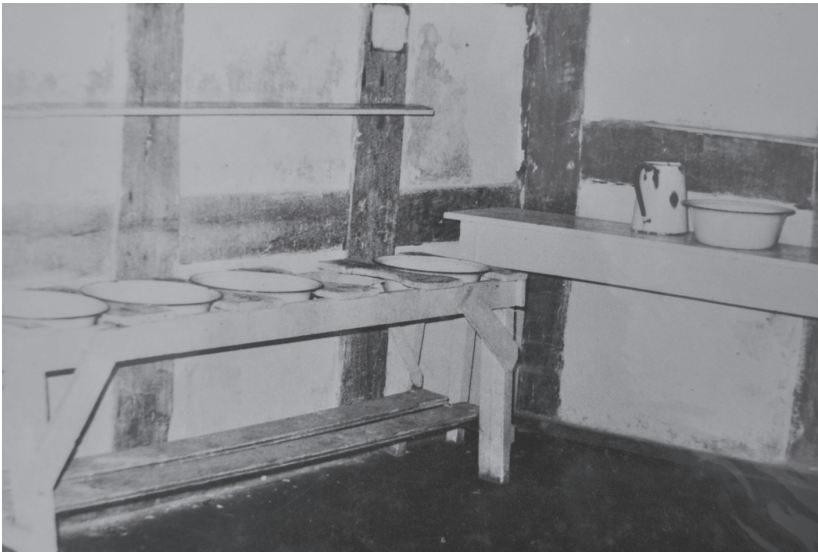




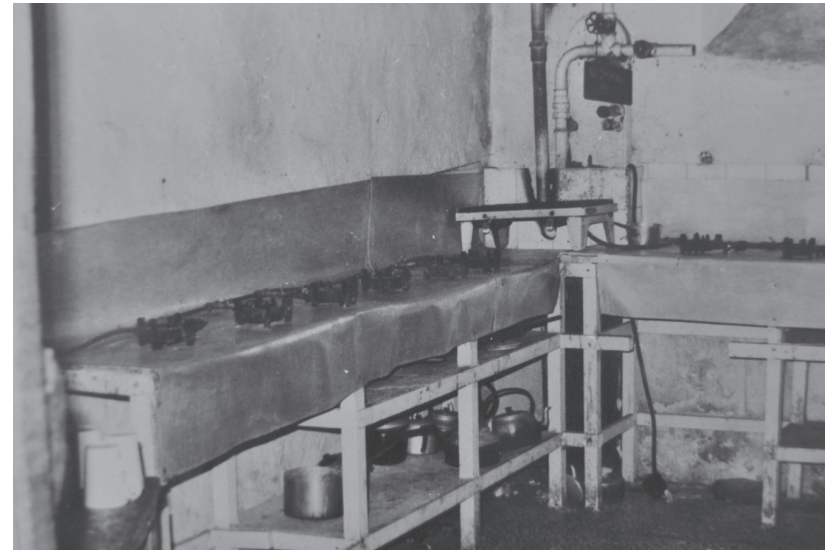
(a) Interior of main hall [G1] looking west.



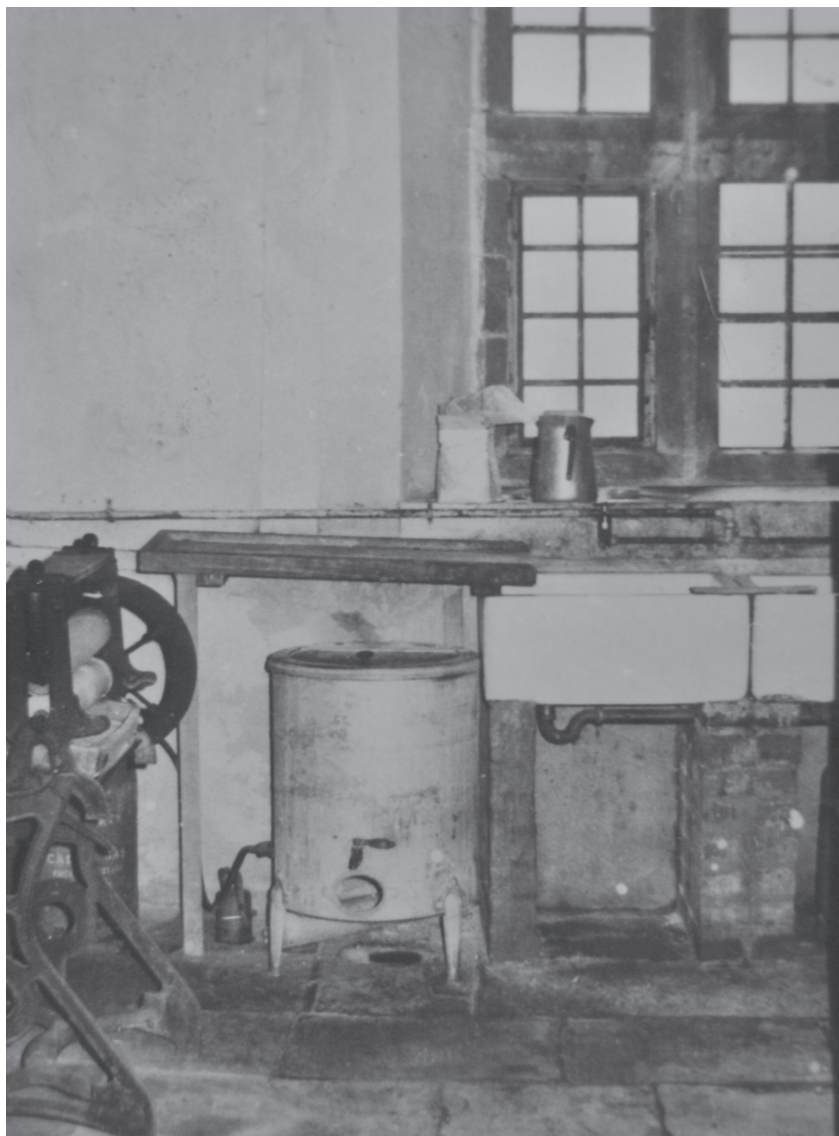
(b) Wide fireplace opening to west wall [G10]; NB. narrow brick-arched opening right.



(c) Washroom, probably [F8] looking south-west.



(d) Guests' kitchen (?) [G7] looking east.



(a) 'Wash-up' (?) [G5] looking south; **NB.** electric boiler and mangle.



(b) Dormitory, **NB:** paraffin lamp.

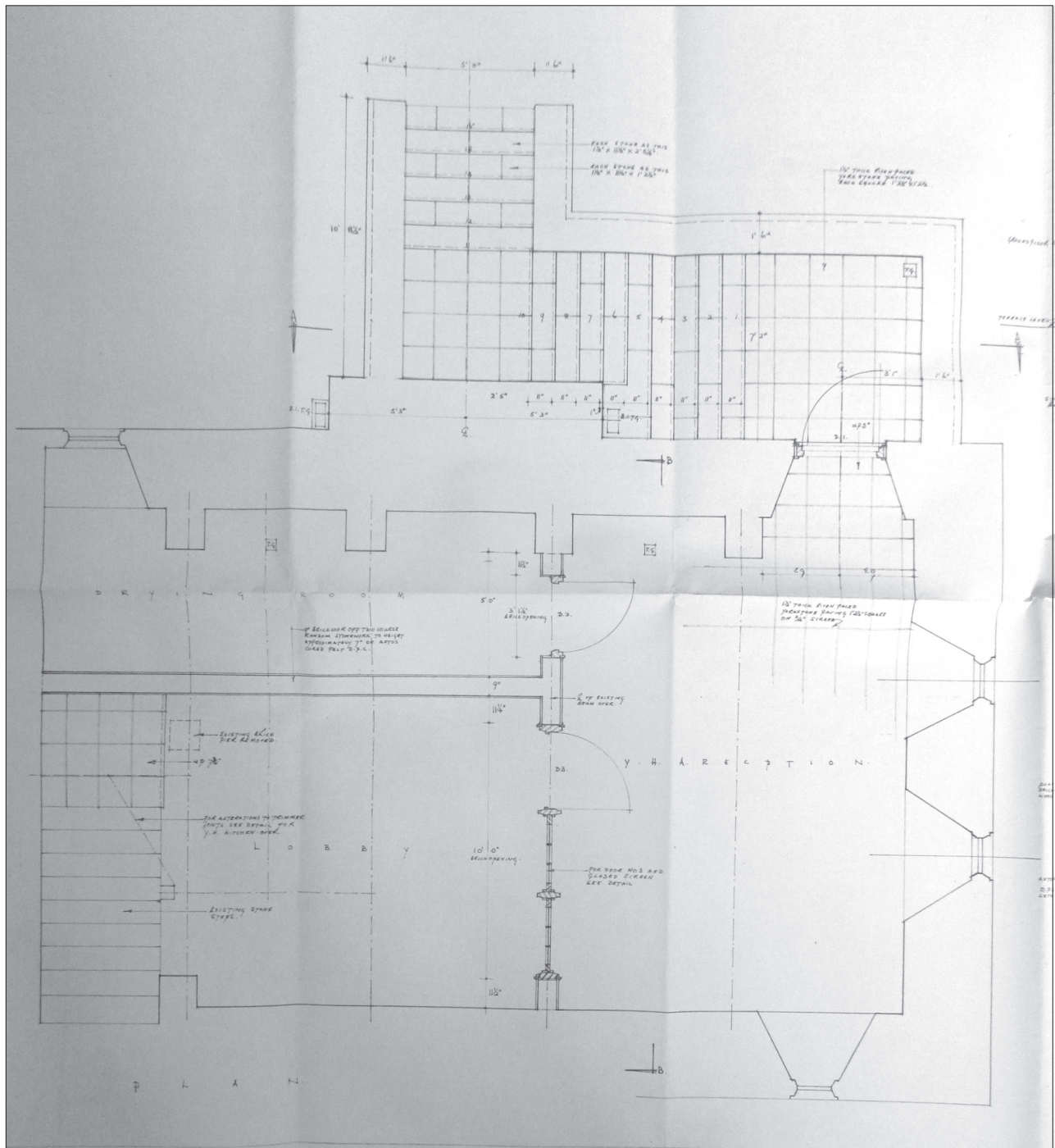




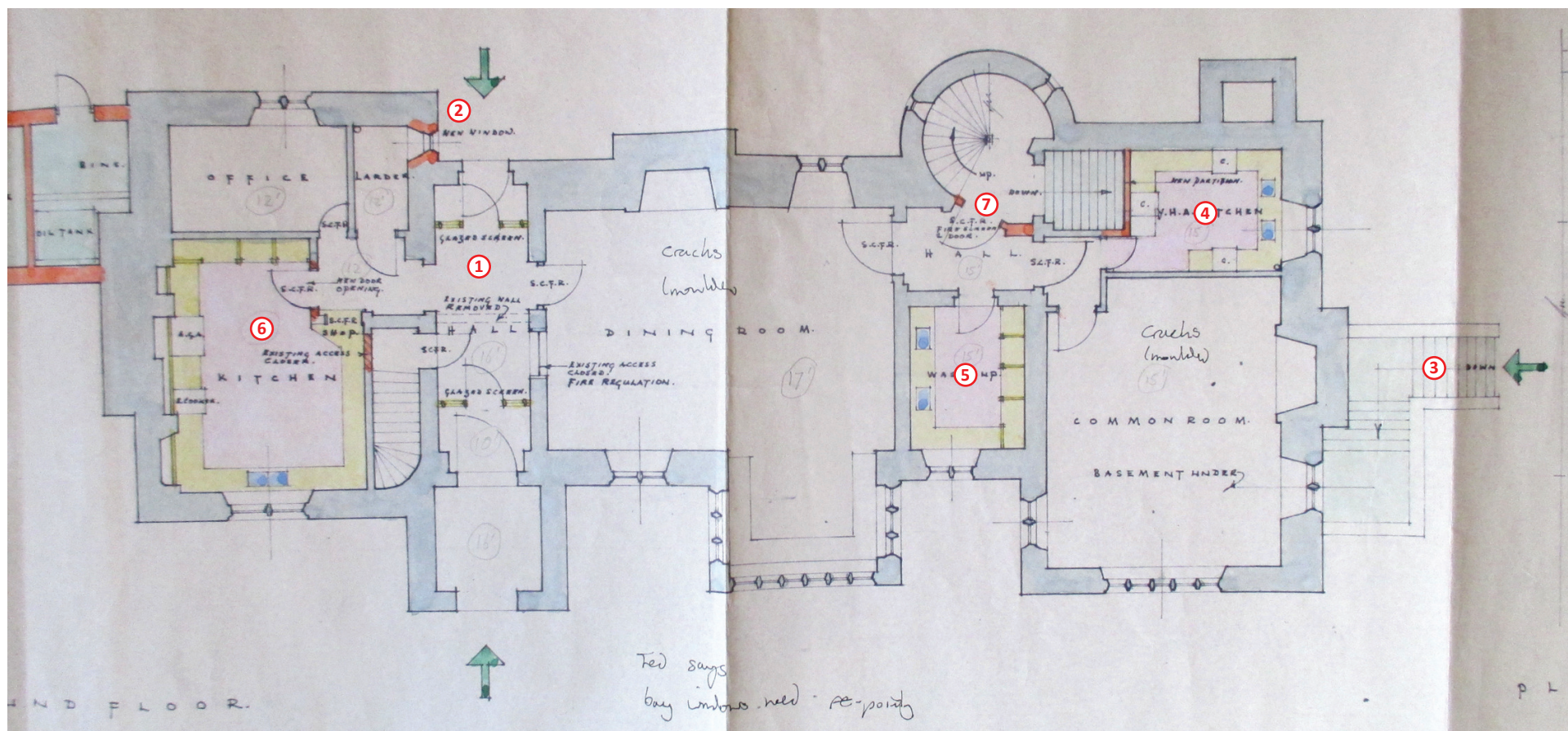
(a) Conversion of former pigsties to west of house, **NB.** water hand-pump (arrow); compare Figures 5/6b; see Plate 129.



(b) View of rear of pigsties looking east before excavation of access path, **NB:** scar of former stack to rhs of gable end.

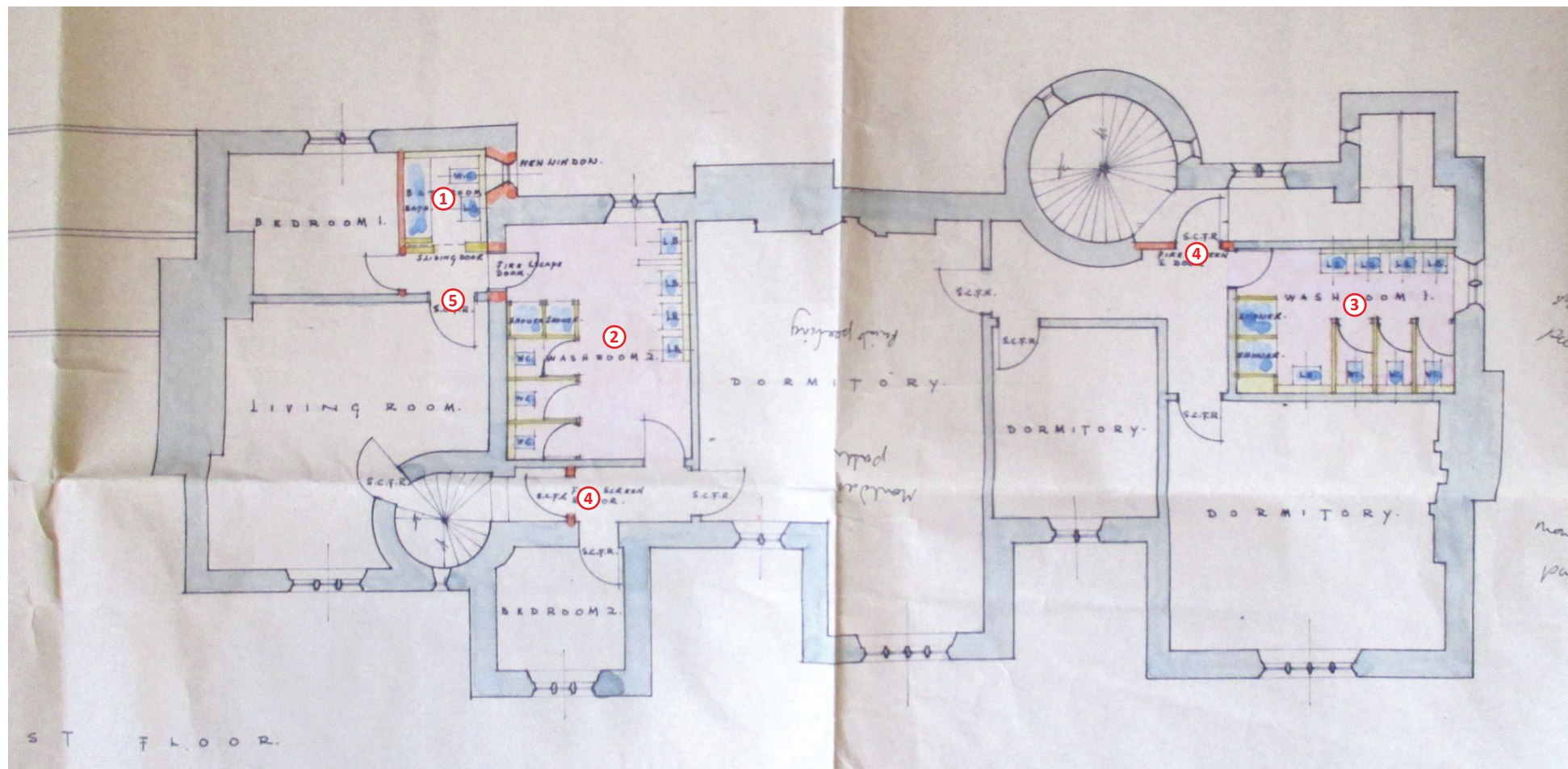






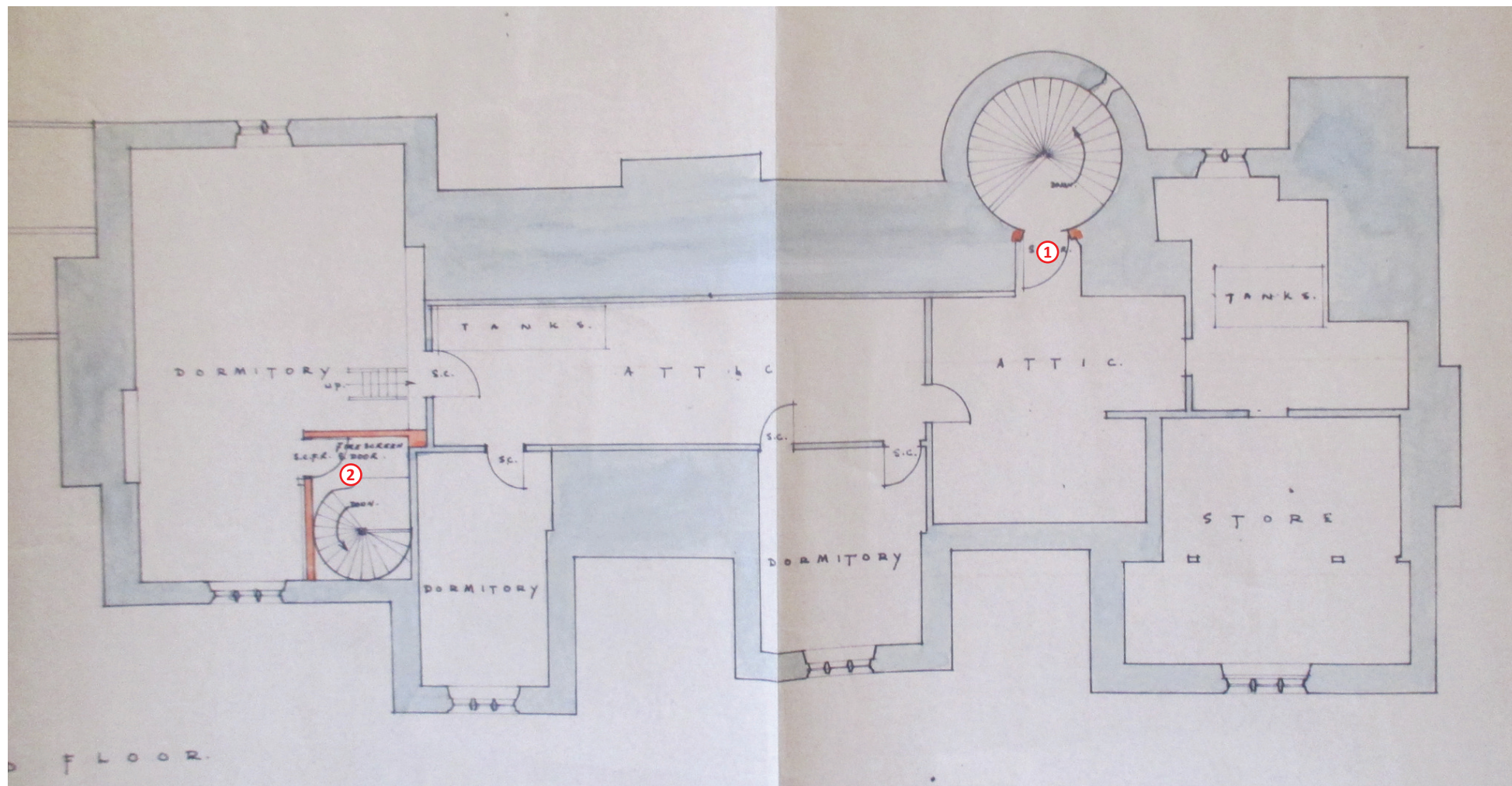
**NB:** 1. Removal of transverse wall from cross-passage and insertion of fire-partitions; 2. insertion of window to [G12] (service wing); 3. forming of new basement entrance and associated stair; reordering of YHA kitchen (4), 'wash-up' [G5] (5), kitchen [G10] (6), with associated alterations to doorways; 7. insertion of fire partitions at base of principal stair.





**NB: 1.** Subdivision and insertion of window to [F12]; Reordering of washrooms[F2] (2) and [F8] (3), introduction of fire doors (4). Note; first floor rooms of service wing still interconnected (5)





NB: Introduction of fire partitioning / doors at head of principal stair A (1) and service stair B (2).

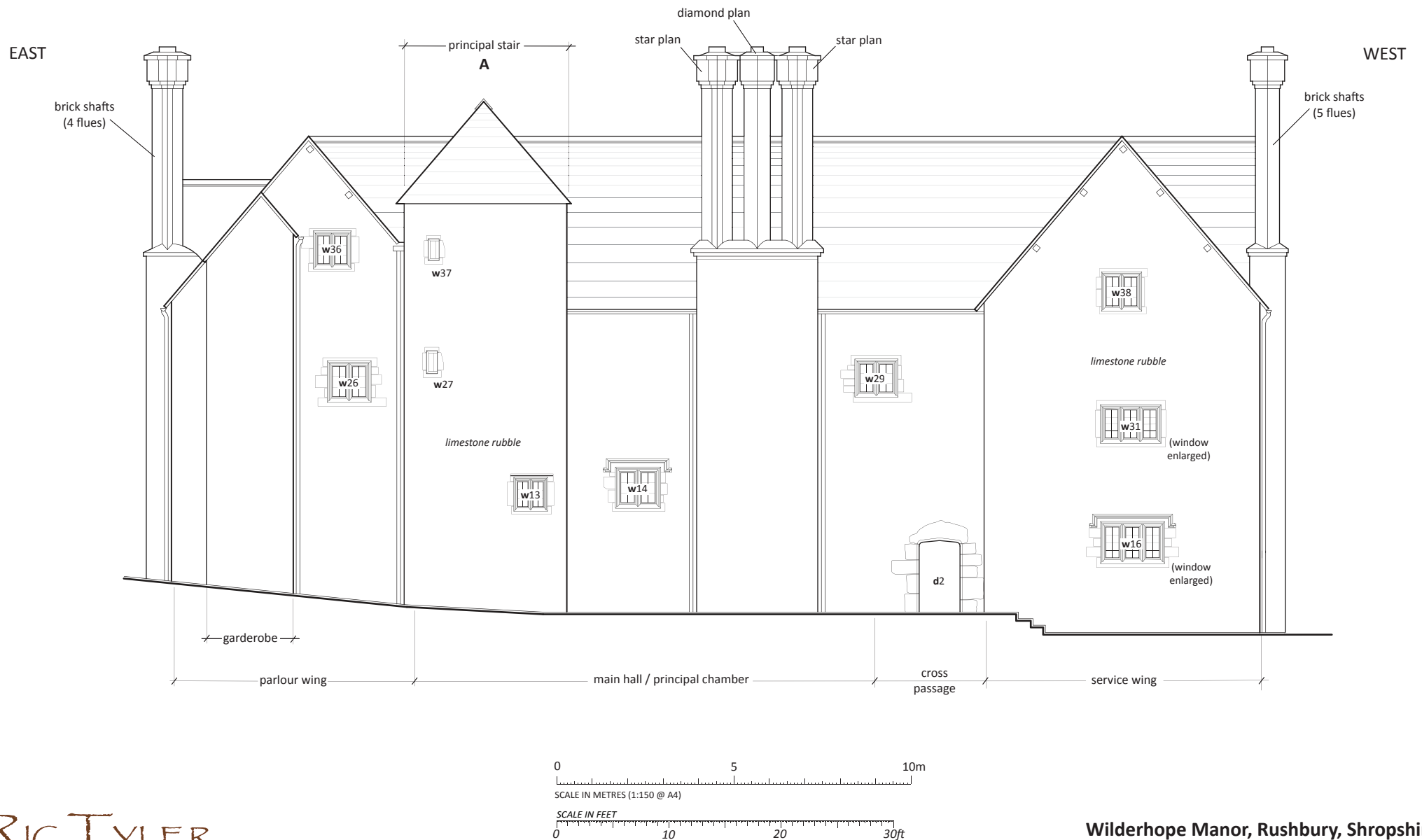
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



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**Wilderhope Manor, Rushbury, Shropshire**  
**Figure 18: Southern (front) elevation**  
Based upon NT Drg. No. WH S3.1 with amendments

**NB:** for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

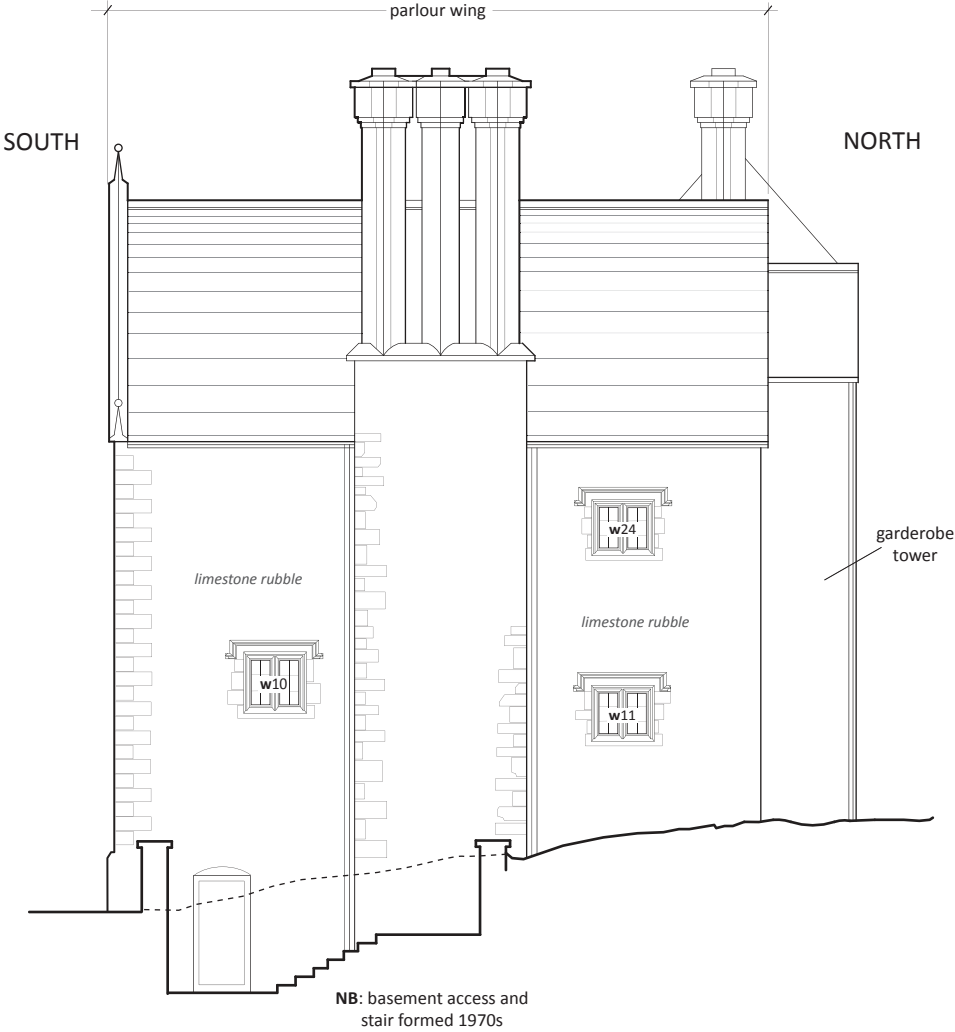


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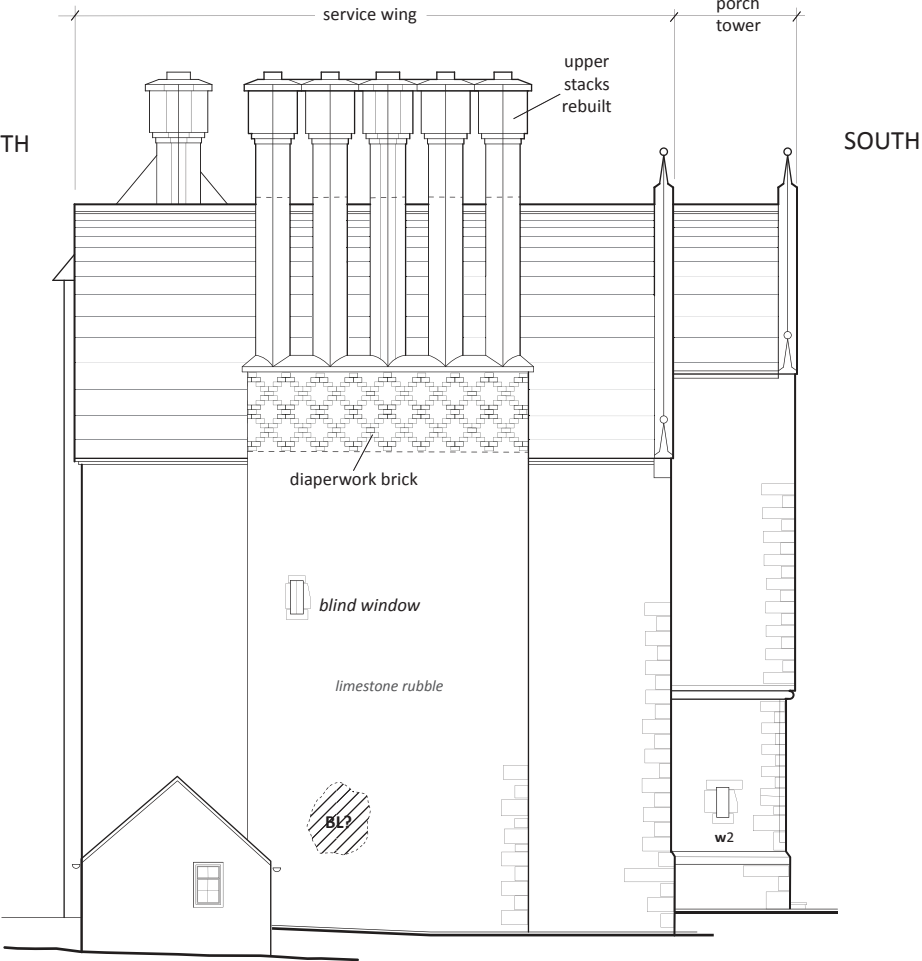
**Wilderhope Manor, Rushbury, Shropshire**  
**Figure 19: Northern (rear) elevation**

Based upon NT Drg. No. WH S3.1 with amendments

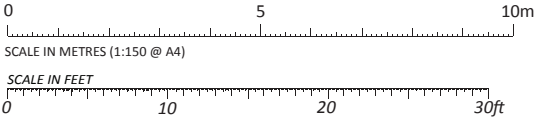
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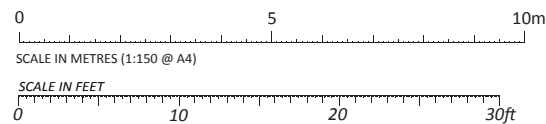
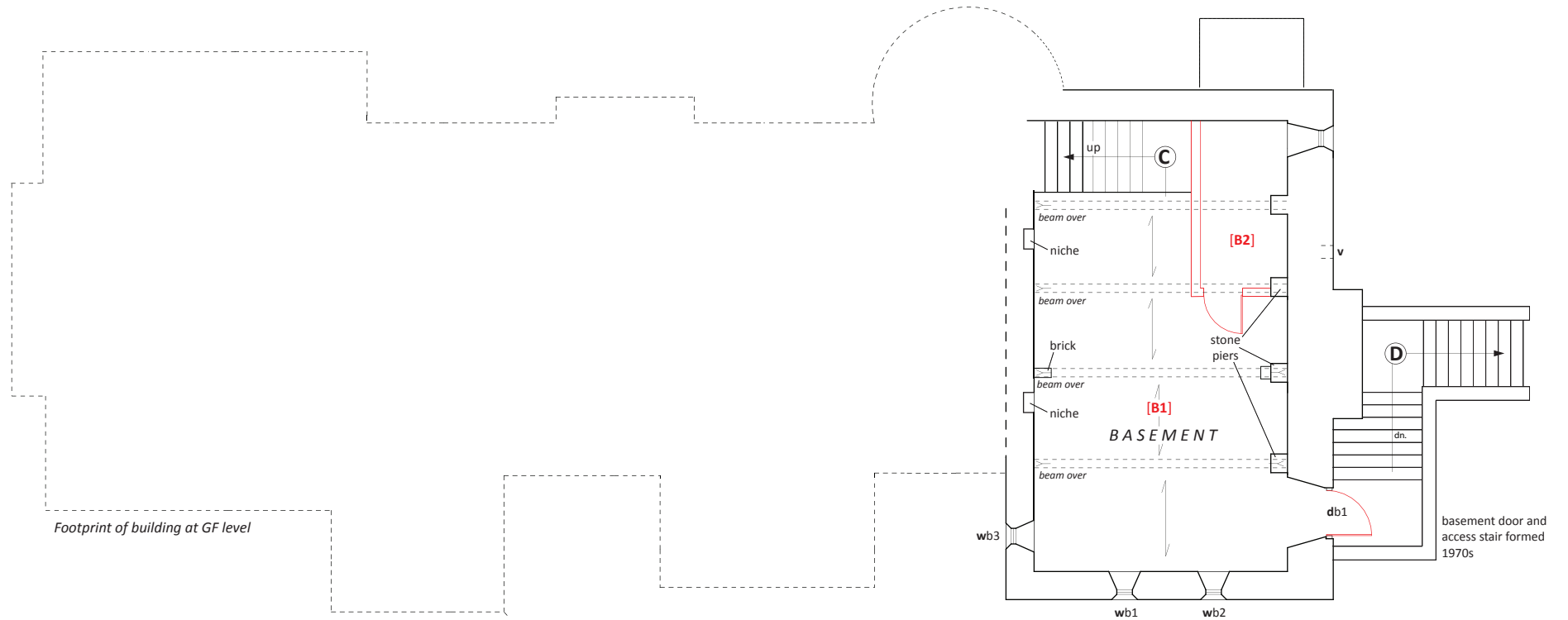
(a) East elevation



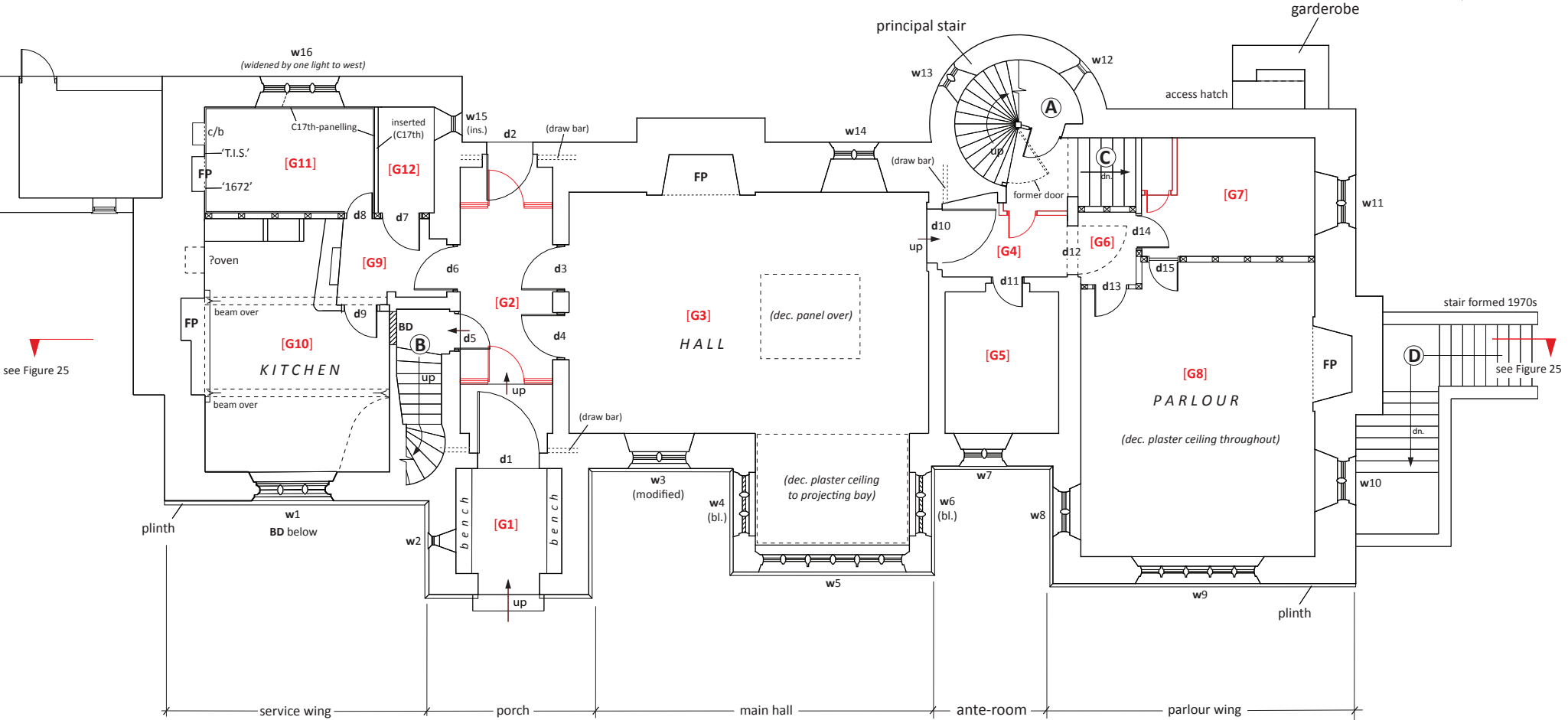
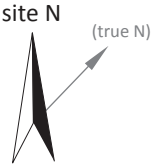
(b) West elevation



NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



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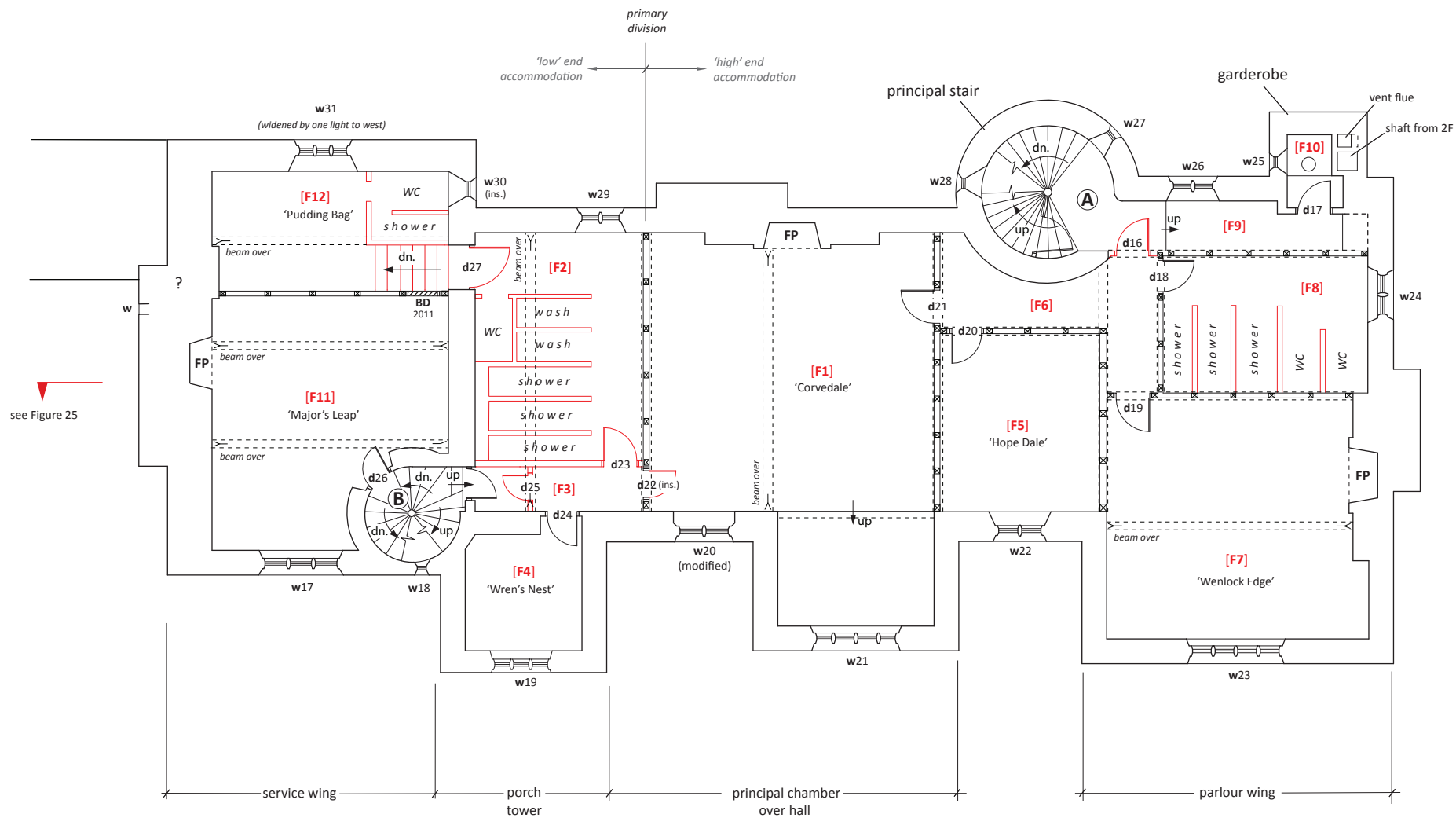
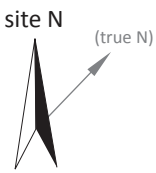


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**Wilderhope Manor, Rushbury, Shropshire**  
**Figure 22: Ground floor plan**  
Based upon NT Drg. No. WH S3.3 with amendments

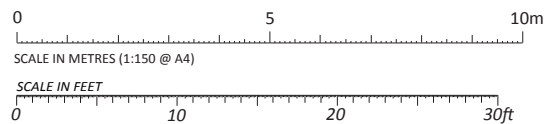


NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



see Figure 25

see Figure 25

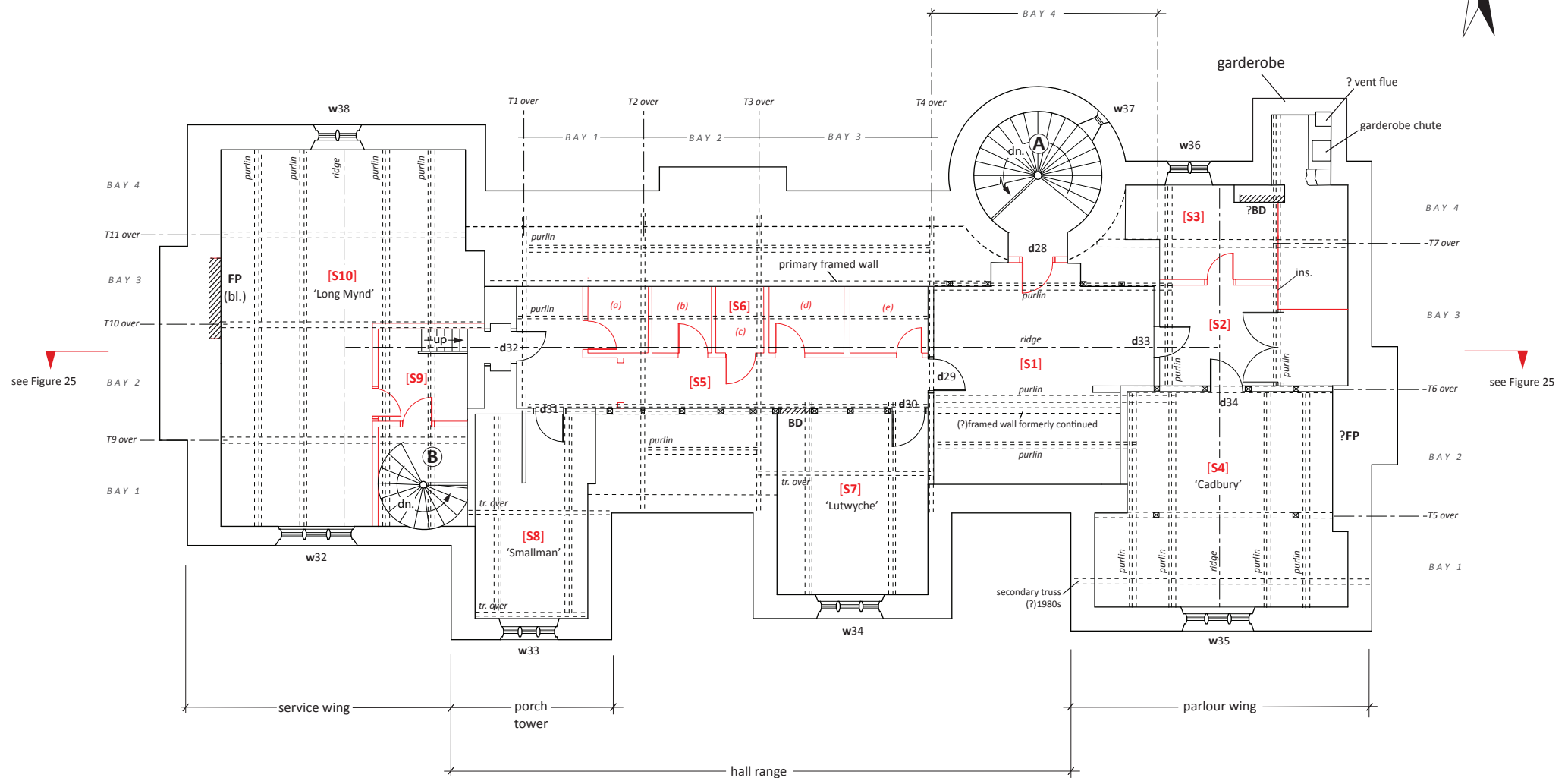
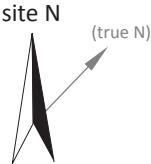


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**Wilderhope Manor, Rushbury, Shropshire**  
**Figure 23: First floor plan**

Based upon NT Drg. No. WH S3.4 with amendments

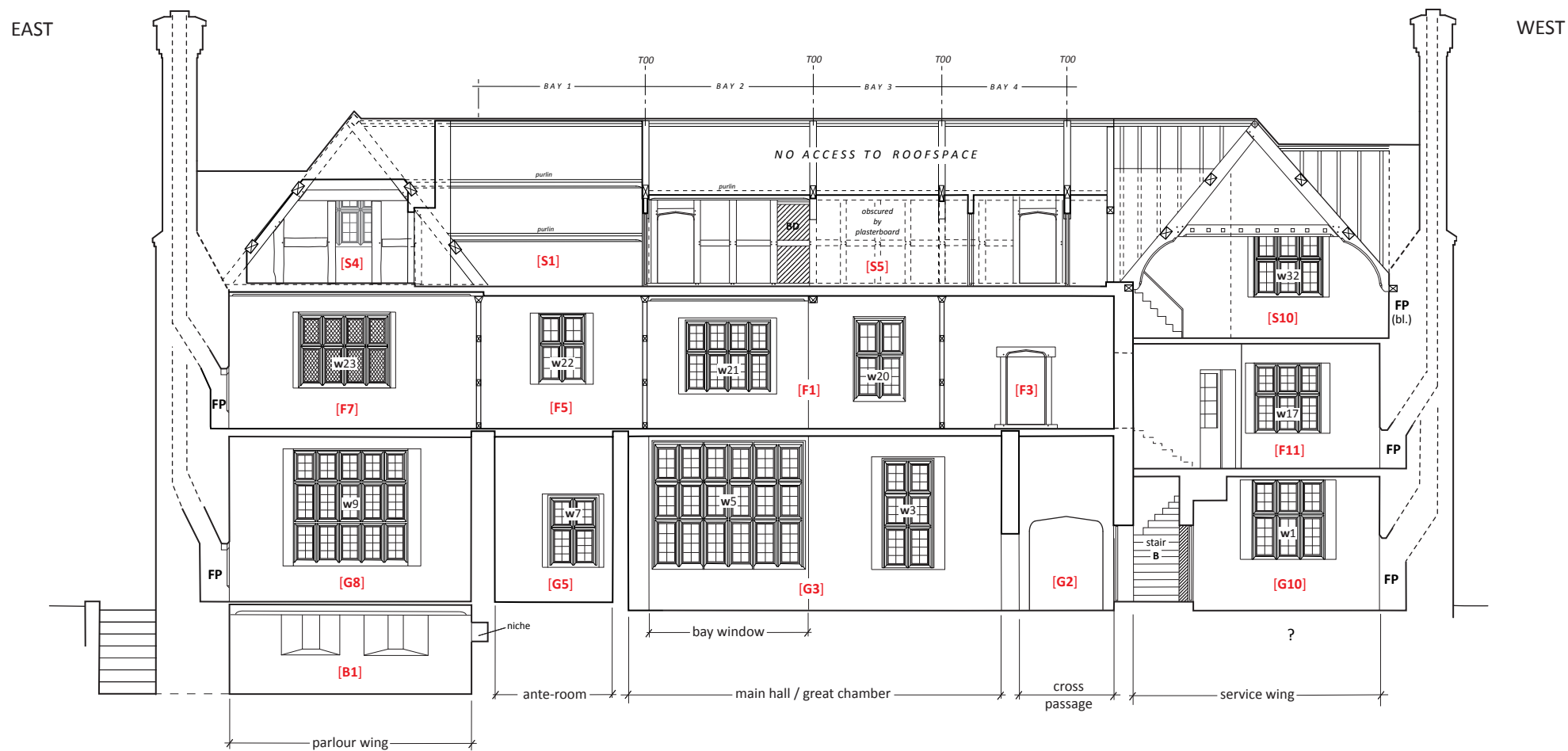
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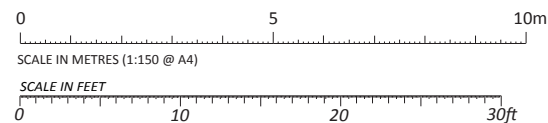
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**Wilderhope Manor, Rushbury, Shropshire**  
**Figure 24: Second (attic) floor plan**  
Based upon NT Drg. No. WH S3.5 with amendments

**NB:** for illustrative purposes only, **do not scale** from this drawing



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**Wilderhope Manor, Rushbury, Shropshire**  
**Figure 25: Longitudinal cross section looking south**  
 Based upon NT Drg. No. WH S3.1-5 and site measurements

## EXTERIOR



**Plate 1:** General, contextual view of Wilderhope looking east.



**Plate 2:** General view of south elevation; service wing recessed to left, projecting parlour wing to right with projecting porch tower and bay window.





**Plate 3:** South terrace (created in 1930s).



**Plate 4:** Detail of stone coped gable (service wing).



(a) Service wing (plain quadrant)



(b) Projecting bay/parlour wing  
(cushion)



(c) Porch tower (carved)

**Plate 5:** Comparative gable kneeler details.





**Plate 6:** Western service wing, south gable (single-light windows to right light internal service stair).



**Plate 7:** Indistinct area of blocking below service wing, w1 (see Figures 5 and 6b).



**Plate 8:** Projecting porch tower.



**Plate 9:** Principal doorway to porch tower with unusual detached pediment.





**Plate 10:** Porch [G1] with flanking bench and principal door d1 opening onto cross-passage.



**Plate 11:** Projecting window bay, high end of hall, NB: continuous hood-mould extending over w3 to west.



**Plate 12:** Blocked window to west side of projecting bay (mirrored to east).



**Plate 13:** Detail of brick blocking showing evidence for former standard and saddle bars.

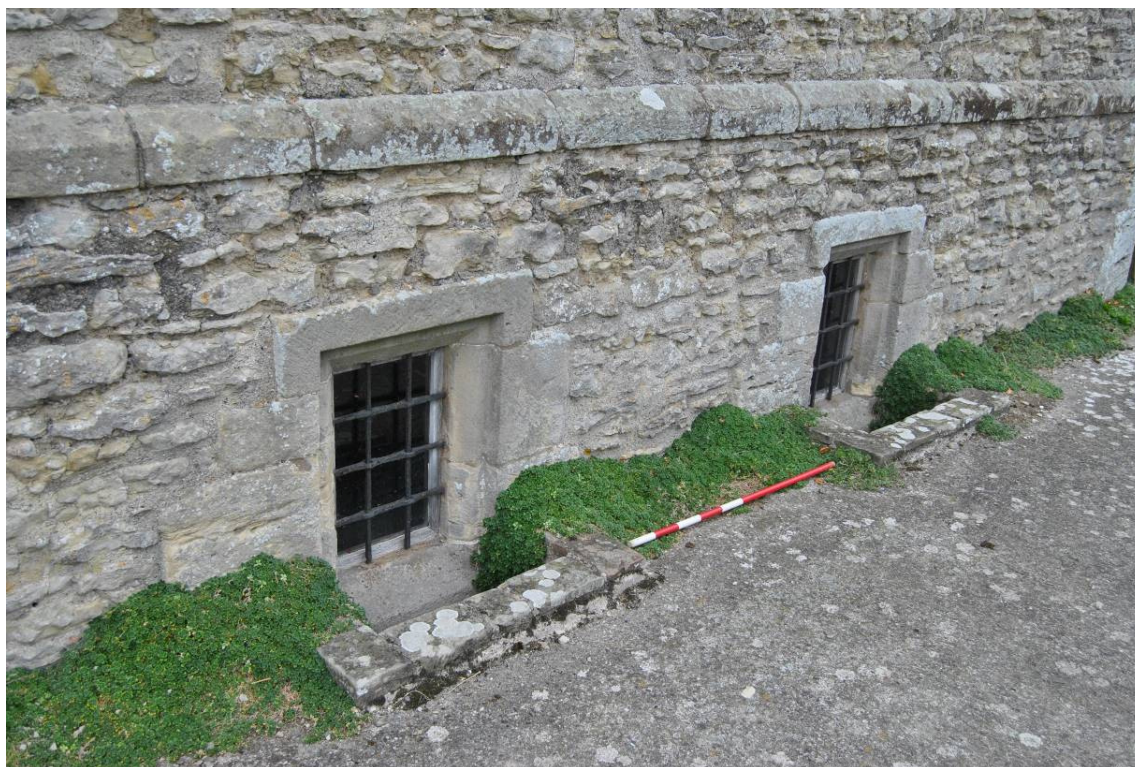




**Plate 14:** Enlarged window w3 lighting low end of hall,  
**NB:** small size of stones used in lower jambs.



**Plate 15:** Eastern, parlour wing **NB:** diamond quarries to 1F window, w23 (see Figure 5b).



**Plate 16:** Single-light window light basement [B1].





**Plate 17:** Oblique view of north elevation looking SW.



**Plate 18:** Circular stair tower.



**Plate 19:** Garderobe tower.



**Plate 20:** Access hatch at base of garderobe.





Plate 21: Western service wing.



Plate 22: Primary north door to cross passage, NB: inserted windows to service wing (1970s).

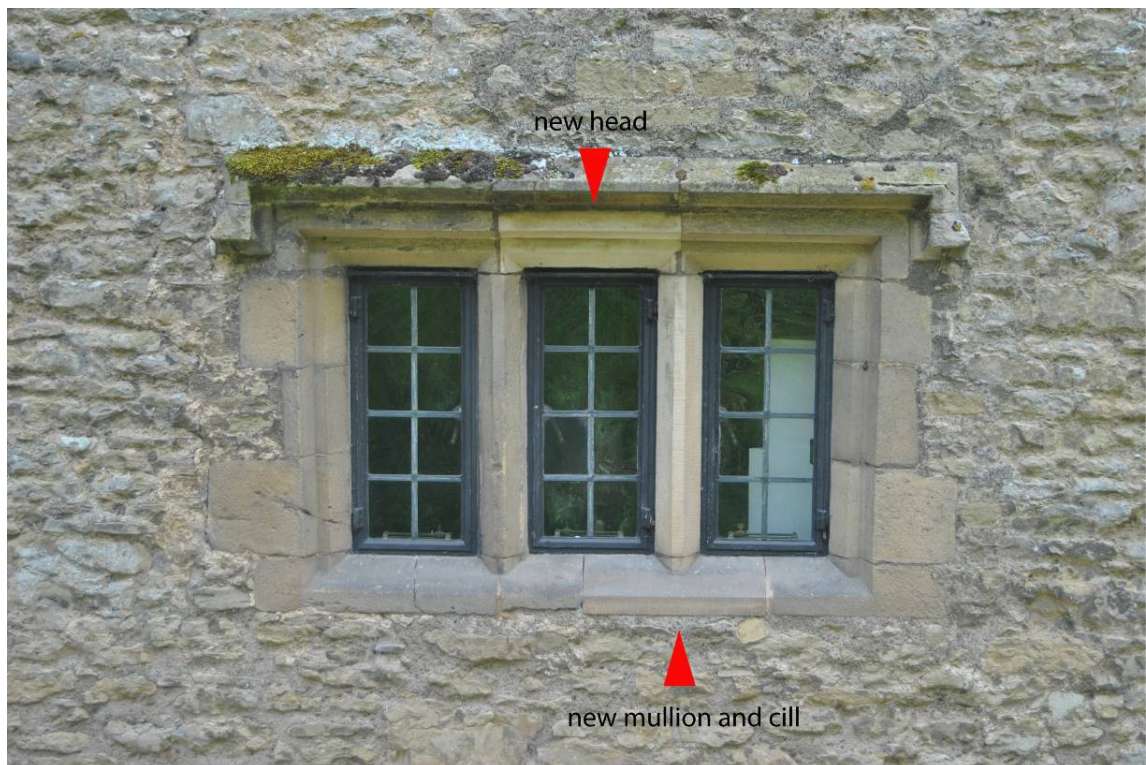


Plate 23: Adaptation of w16; widened by one light to west (right) in 1930s (see Figure 8b).





**Plate 24:** Eastern elevation.



**Plate 25:** Western elevation, **NB.** rebuilt upper stacks and enigmatic, single-light window at 1F level.



**Plate 26:** Detail of diaperwork brick to head of western stack.





**Plate 27:** 1970s stair descending at east end to inserted doorway serving basement (see Figures 12/14).



**Plate 28:** Inserted basement door.



## INTERIOR



**Plate 29:** Head of Stair C descending to basement [B1] beneath eastern, parlour wing.



**Plate 30:** Stair C descending to basement [B1].



**Plate 31:** Basement room [B1] looking south-east.





Plate 32: Niche in west wall of basement [B1].



Plate 33: Principal double-thickness door [d1]; exterior.



Plate 34: Principal double-thickness door [d1]; interior.





Plate 35: Hole for draw-bar within western jamb [d1].



Plate 36: Cross-passage [G2] looking north with inserted fire partitions/doors.



Plate 37: Rear, double-thickness door [d2]; exterior.



Plate 38: Hole for draw-bar within eastern jamb [d2].





**Plate 39:** Faint scar of former transverse wall in [G2], removed during 1970s upgrading.



**Plate 40:** Paired doors [d3/d4] within east wall of cross-passage [G2], both opening onto hall [G3].



**Plate 41:** Paired doors [d5/d6] within west wall of cross-passage [G2], opening onto service stair (left) and kitchen (right).



Plate 42: Main hall [G3] looking north-west.



Plate 43: Main hall [G3] looking south-east.



Plate 44: Door d3; detail of ovolo moulding and mitred head.



Plate 45: Door d4: unchamfered frame, re-used door.





**Plate 46:** Main hall [G3] looking south-east into bay.



**Plate 47:** Blocked side window (w6) of projecting bay.



**Plate 48:** Bay window w5; standard and saddle bars, NB: renewed transom.



**Plate 49:** Window w5; variant mullion profile with sunk fillet.





Plate 50: Main FP in lateral wall with bow-rack over and iron pot-crane.



Plate 51: Detail of FP chamfer stop.



Plate 52: Detail of dog-grate and pot-crane.



Plate 53: Door d10 looking east.



Plate 54: Decorative plaster ceiling over projecting bay window.

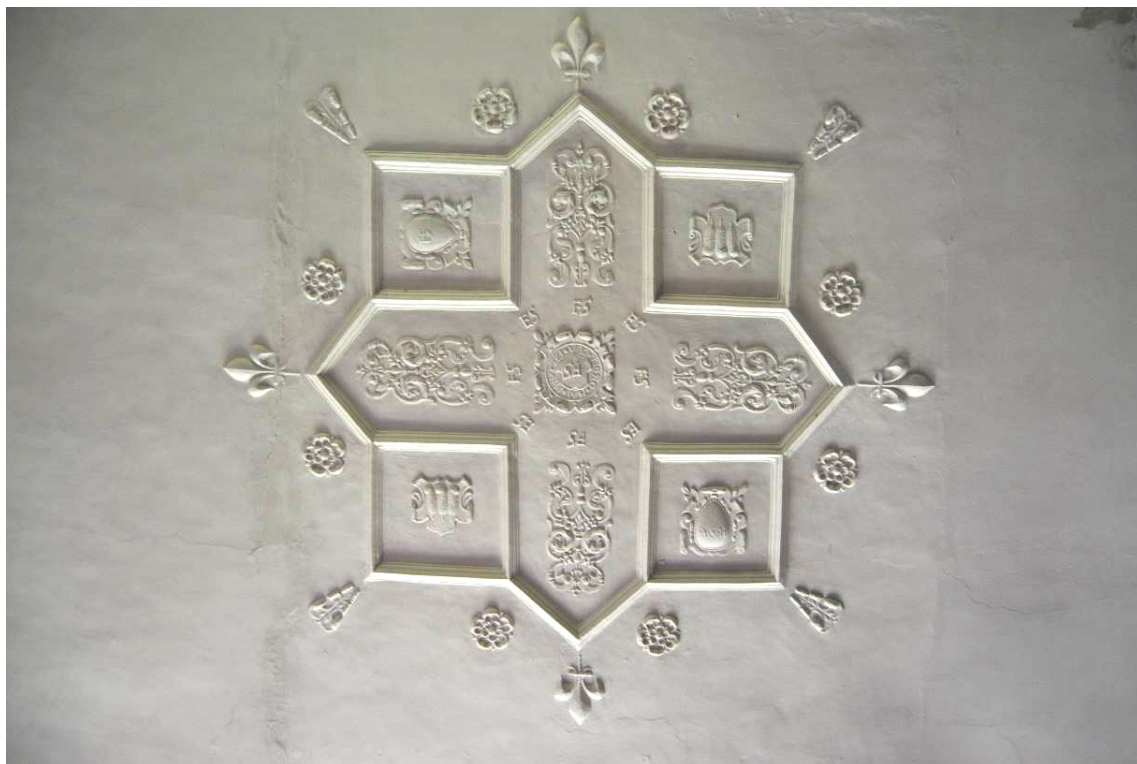


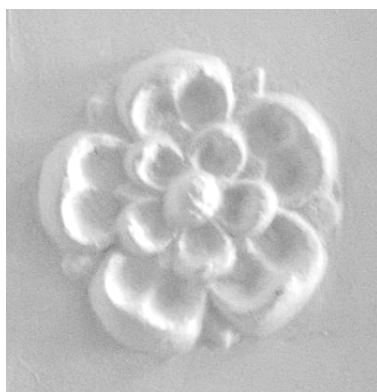
Plate 55: Surviving section of plasterwork ceiling over body of main hall.



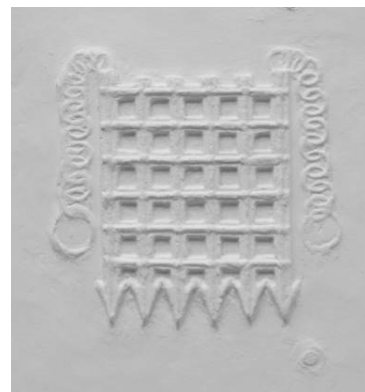
(a) 'DROIT DEU EST MAL MEU'.



(b) 'JESU' heart.



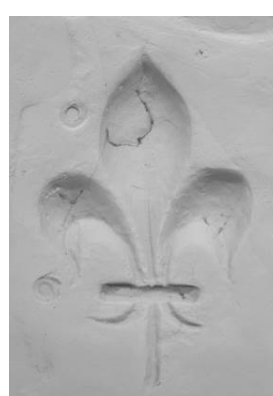
(c) Tudor rose.



(d) Portcullis.



(e) 'Prince of Wales' feathers.



(f) Fleur-de-Lys.

**Plate 56:** Selection of decorative motifs from plasterwork ceilings.





Plate 57: Lobby [G4] looking east.



Plate 58: Heavy moulded beam at base of Stair A.



Plate 59: Timber-framed construction of north wall, Parlour [G8]; both door locations appear primary though d13 (left) has been adapted.



Plate 60: Parlour [G8] looking south; window w9.



Plate 61: Hollow chamfered mullions, w9.



Plate 62: FP in east wall [G8] with iron fire-back.





Plate 63: Section of decorated plaster ceiling extending to full extent of Parlour [G8].



Plate 64: Kitchen [G10] looking north-west.



Plate 65: Kitchen [G10] looking south-east; NB: angled beam trims service stair.





Plate 66: Room [G11]; secondary door d8 (C17<sup>th</sup>).



Plate 67: Room [G11] looking north-west; enlarged window w16.



(a) '1672'



(b) 'T.I.S.' (Thomas Smalman)

Plate 68: Date and initials on [G11] panelling.



Plate 69: Room [G11]: joinery detail of C17<sup>th</sup>-panelling.



**Plate 70:** Base of mast-newel stair A.



**Plate 71:** Soffit of solid oak treads, Stair A. NB. lower doorhead morticed into newel.



**Plate 72:** Lower, straight-flight section of stair B.



**Plate 73:** Upper, newel section of stair B.





Plate 74: Passage [F9] leading to garderobe tower.



Plate 75: Garderobe [F10] (2F chute and vent to right -see Appendix D).



Plate 76: Passage [F6] looking east.



Plate 77: Bold ovolo moulding and run-out stop on corner post of 1F framing [F6].





Plate 78: Principal chamber [F1] looking south with projecting bay to left.



Plate 79: Principal chamber [F1], timber-framed east wall, NB. dropped rail over primary doorway d21.



Plate 80: Principal chamber [F1], timber-framed west wall, NB. no dropped rail indicating inserted door d22.



Plate 81: Ogee moulded stone fireplace within principal chamber [F1], north wall.





**Plate 82:** Room [F5], looking south.



**Plate 83:** Room [F5], looking north-east, NB. transverse ceiling beam of parlour wing lodged over top-plate of wall frame.



**Plate 84:** Secondary door and architrave to room [F7].



**Plate 85:** Room [F7] looking north-west; NB: dropped rail over door indicating primary location.



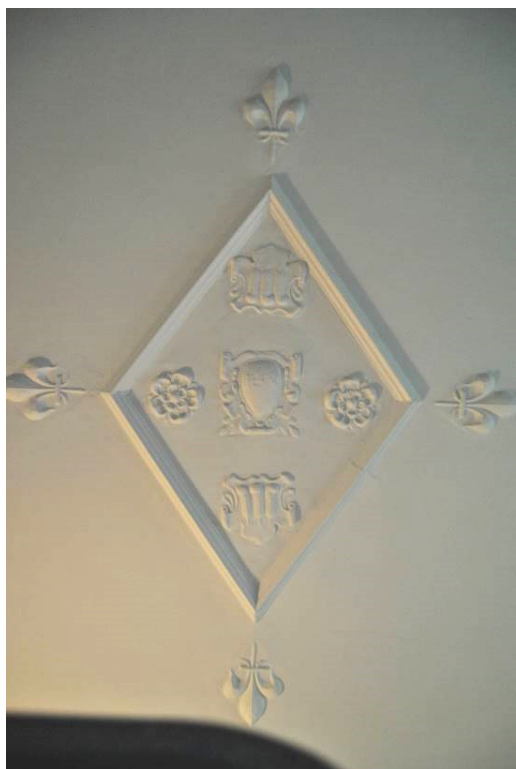


Plate 86: Room [F7], plasterwork to ceiling.

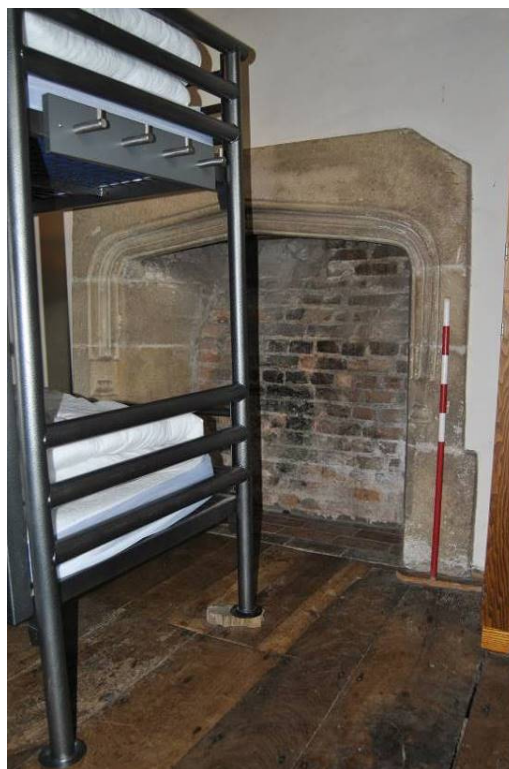


Plate 87: Room [F7], fireplace.



Plate 88: Shower room [F8] looking east.



Plate 89: Room [F8]; redundant mortice of former partition.



Plate 90: Plasterwork ceiling surviving within above enclosed shower cubicles in room [F8].



Plate 91: Door d26 opening off service stair B.



Plate 92: Room [F11] looking north-east.





**Plate 93:** Door d26 opening onto [F11] at SE angle, NB. curved wall of service stairwell.



**Plate 94:** Partition between [F11/12]; former door to right, outlined in red; NB. dropped rail over.



**Plate 95:** FP to room [F11].



**Plate 96:** Room [F12] looking south-west.



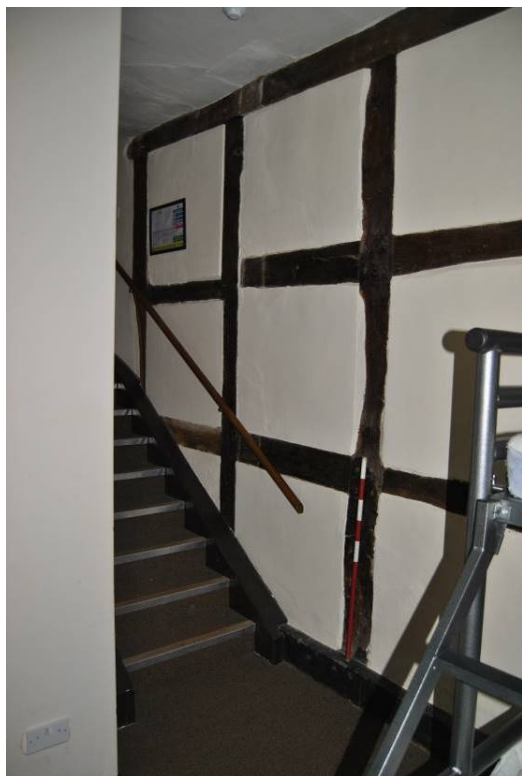


Plate 97: Inserted stair descends from [F2] to [F12].



Plate 98: Looking west down inserted stair to [F12].



Plate 99: Passage [F3] looking east towards [F1].



Plate 100: Doorway to [F4].



Plate 101: Room [F4] looking south.



Plate 102: Washroom [F8] looking north.

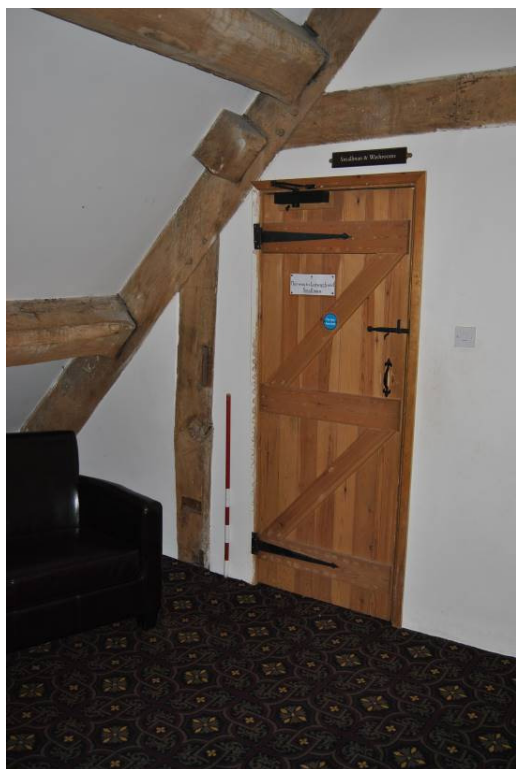


Plate 103: Conical roof structure of Stair A.





**Plate 104:** Room [S1] looking north-east, with timber-framed wall and doorway to Stair A; note joist sockets to purlin.



**Plate 105:** Room [S1] looking south-west. **NB:** empty mortice within QS evidences former continuation of southern, framed wall.



**Plate 106:** Room [S1], rafter foot of Parlour Wing T6.





Plate 107: Passage [S5] looking east.



Plate 108: Door d30 to [S7].



Plate 109: Detail of taper burn.



Plate 110: T1, detail of high purlin to south roof slope above door-head of d31.



**Plate 111:** Redundant ceiling joist sockets within south purlin, hall range roof.



**Plate 112:** Room [S7] looking south.



**Plate 113:** Room [S8] looking south, **NB:** foot of southern principal (T1) of hall range roof.





Plate 114: Truss at [S8] gable with raised collar.



Plate 115: Room [S4] looking south.



Plate 116: Infilled truss T6 between [S2/4]. NB. double purlin to south, single purlin to north.





Plate 117: Bathroom [S3].



Plate 118: Detail of blocking behind pedestal basin  
Re. 2F garderobe (see **Appendix D**).



Plate 119: Graffiti within [S3].



**Plate 120:** Room [S10] looking north.



**Plate 121:** Blocked fireplace in west wall.



**Plate 122:** Gently curved and chamfered lower



(a) Joist sockets to T10.



(b) Housings to T9/11.

**Plate 123:** Evidence for former (secondary) ceiling.



principal.



Plate 124: Collar joint at T10.



Plate 125: Collar joint at T9/11.



Plate 126: Roof structure over [S10]; double purlin and ridge piece.



## OUTBUILDINGS



**Plate 127:** Outbuildings (former pigsties) to west end of manor house, oblique view looking south-east.



**Plate 128:** Outbuildings (former pigsties) to west end of manor house, oblique view looking north-east.





**Plate 129:** Water pump relocated from front of house to north-west car park area (see Figure 13a).

**APPENDIX A: Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Tyler 2014)**

## Wilderhope Manor Rushbury, Shropshire

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

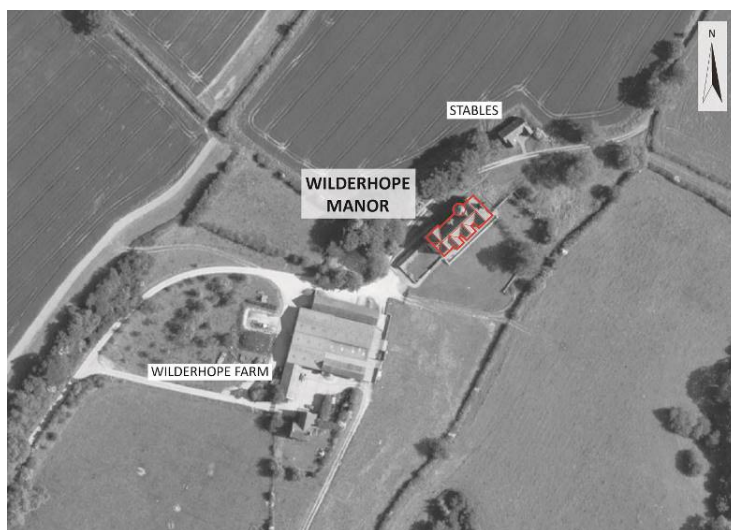
#### 1 INTRODUCTION

##### 1.1 Background to Project

- 1.1.1 The following document represents a **Written Scheme of Investigation** (WSI) for a programme of Historic Building Assessment to be undertaken in respect of Wilderhope Manor, Rushbury, Shropshire and has been prepared in response to a request from Ms Janine Young (NT Archaeological Consultant, W Midlands Region) and Rachael Freemantle (NT Building Surveyor).

##### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 Wilderhope Manor, a fine late-Elizabethan stone-built manor house, together with its adjacent 17<sup>th</sup>-century, stable block and 20<sup>th</sup>-century Wilderhope Farm, occupy an isolated rural site on the south-eastern flank of Wenlock Edge, 10.5km south-west of Much Wenlock and 20.5km SSE of the county town of Shrewsbury; it is centred on NGR SO 54527 92879.



*Wilderhope: Location of Manor house relative to stables and farm*

- 1.2.2 The manor house dates to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, when it was erected for Frances Smalman at some point between 1584 and 1591/3. It is a tall, two-storey house with attics in limestone rubble with Hoar Edge dressings, built on a single-pile plan and remains essentially 'as-built' with no significant subsequent accretions (see Newman and Pevsner 2006, 702). Together with nearby Benthall Hall and Shipton Hall, it has been traditionally interpreted as part of what Mercer has defined as a 'specifically local group of South Shropshire



transitional houses' all dating to the period 1580-1600. The significance of the building at a national scale is reflected in its Grade I status (see §.2).

- 1.2.3 The house was acquired by the William A. Cadbury Charitable Trust in 1936, sensitively restored by John Cadbury and donated to the National Trust in 1937 on condition that it was used as a Youth Hostel, a function it continues to perform to this day.

### 1.3 Designations

- 1.3.1 Wilderhope Manor is included on the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest as a Grade I listed building (LB ref. 1383384),<sup>1</sup> where it is described as follows:

RUSHBURY  
SO59SW  
1312-1/7/183  
12/11/54

**Wilderhope Manor** (Formerly Listed as: Wilderhope)

GV  
I

**Manor house**, now owned by National trust and used as Youth Hostel. Late C16, restored 1936. For Francis Smallman. MATERIALS: stone rubble with ashlar dressings to window surrounds throughout and quoins, hoodmoulds, mullion and transom windows, entrance porch surround, plinth cap, copings and finials on the front only. Rectangular leaded lights throughout. Old stone-slate roofs with ashlar coped gables with finials to front, plain gables and conical turret roof to rear. Wide partly projecting stone eaves stacks at each side and rear surmounted with 3 spurred diagonal shafts with connecting oversailing caps, the south-west side with 5 shafts on a base of diapered brickwork. PLAN: approximate H-shaped plan with gabled extension within the arms on each side. EXTERIOR: 2-storey and attic. South-east front with 4 gables, the 3 to the right projecting, with single window in each storey in each block, with stone mullions and transoms and hoodmoulds. Much of the original glazing remains, as well as the iron stanchions. The gable-head windows and 2 left-hand gable upper and single left-hand lower windows have 3 lights, the remaining upper-floor windows have 4 lights, ground-floor centre-right gable (great hall) window has 6 lights and additional 3-light returns, the far right gable window has 5 lights with 3-light return and simple mullion window on the inner return wall. Porch is in the left projecting gable and has a moulded shallow 3-centred opening to a recessed oak nail-studded door. South-west side: central projecting stack with single small window set in the stack to the left. North-east side: central projecting stack with single mullion window to left at ground storey and to both storeys to right. Rear: gables at each end, that to the right projecting and with mullion window at each storey and single-light windows on the return wall, that to the left partly covered by both a small full-height gabled garderobe outshut and a large semicircular stair turret. Both turret and main gable with single light windows over mullion windows. Central projecting stack in linking wall with ground-storey mullion window to left and upper-floor mullion window to right over cambered doorway. INTERIOR: most walls have exposed square-panelled framing, ovolo-moulded door surrounds, and decorative plastered ceilings. Hall with cartouches in ceiling with 'FS' and '1601' and 'IESV.' and large Tudor-arched fireplace with carved surround, 4-centred north doorway. Parlour to north bay has more elaborate ceiling of star-shaped ribs and motifs and is dated 1601 and 'IESV'; chamfered 4-centred fireplace with cast fire-back dated 1669, early 2-panelled door with raised moulding. Upper-floor rooms contain fireplaces with 4-centred mantelbeams with chamfered surrounds, chamfered bridging beams with ogee stops. One small room is panelled, dated 1672. Stair turret with conical roof with 4-centred chamfered beam and winder staircase of solid oak blocks round a tall central newel post reaching through both storeys. South cross wing has a 4-bay twin trencled-purlin roof with chamfered purlins and trusses with collar and no tie beam. Main range has a 4-bay twin trencled-purlin roof (single to north) with 5 collar trusses. North cross wing has a 4-bay twin purlin roof.

Wilderhope Manor: Statutory List Entry

- 1.3.2 The building is included on the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER) reference **PRN. 00640**.<sup>2</sup>

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

**NB:** No official project brief has been issued in respect of the proposed works, the scope of which has thus been defined through a process of discussion between the current author and Ms Janine Young (NT), and has been agreed to be broadly similar in terms of approach and deliverables to that of a similar assessment project recently completed in respect of Benthall Hall, Benthall, Broseley, Shropshire (Tyler, 2013).

<sup>1</sup> <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1383384>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=MSA447&resourceID=1015](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MSA447&resourceID=1015)

- 2.2 The aim of the historic building assessment is to research the origin, history, construction and development of the Manor House and to assess its character date and phasing, to create a primary archaeological record of the building, its structural and constructional features and its developmental history so far as can be established from a non-intrusive survey.
- 2.2 Specific objectives include:
- 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 or for future repairs or conservation measures that might be needed to safeguard the historic fabric.
- 2.3 A specific **watching brief** element of the project will respond to a phase of re-roofing work programmed for late 2014 (at the time of preparation of the current WSI, scaffolding of the exterior of the house was scheduled for the w/c 22.09.14).

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 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 Wolverhampton City Archives, the National Trust's regional hub at Attingham Park, together with any relevant archival materials stored at Wilderhope itself and/or the archives of the William A Cadbury Charitable Trust, Birmingham. 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 all safely accessible areas of the house range and the preparation of plans, sections and principal exterior elevations sufficient to illustrate its dimensions, features (including phase breaks, blocked features, former doorways etc.) and construction, phasing and development of the building so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey. It will be carried out to a level commensurate with a 'Level 3' survey as defined by English Heritage in '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (EH, 2006). Digital plans and exterior elevations of the property have been supplied by the Trust and will form the basis of site recording; any supplementary site drawings will be prepared at an appropriate scale in pencil on archivally stable drafting film, measurements being obtained 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 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 by way of annotations to site drawings and 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). This will extend to cover a summary of the building's form and type, its function (historically and at present), materials of construction, date and sequence of development so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey.

**3.3 Fieldwork Timetable**

- 3.3.1 Documentary research and field survey will be undertaken at a time and to a timetable to be agreed. Initial external work will need to be completed before the erection of scaffolding and will thus be undertaken in the w/c 22.09.14, subject to agreed access.

**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 combined and 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 this WSI
- Register of project drawings
- Register of project photographs

- 4.1.2 If deemed necessary/ appropriate, a summary report of the project (approved in advance by the Trust) will be submitted for inclusion within the relevant Council for British Archaeology (CBA) journal, viz. South Midlands Archaeology.



## 4.2 Reporting Timetable

- 4.2.1 A formal report will be prepared, normally within four weeks of the completion of site work. A draft copy of the report will be submitted in digital format to the Trust's Archaeological Consultant (Ms Janine Young) for approval/review prior to final submission.
- 4.2.2 Further to approval, wire-bound copies of the final report will be forwarded to the Trust's regional hub at Attingham Park, together with digital copies 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 in accordance with current best practice.

## 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*.

DCLG, 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF). London.

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.

Mercer E, 2003. *English Architecture to 1900: The Shropshire Experience*. Logaston, Logaston Press.

National Trust, 1998. *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings*.

Newman J and Pevsner N 2006. *The Buildings of England: Shropshire*. Yale University Press.

Tyler R, 2013. 'Benthall Hall, Broseley, Shropshire: Historic Building Assessment'. Unpubl. grey literature report prepared for National Trust. Report No. 2012-014 (issue date 24<sup>th</sup> March 2013)

**APPENDIX B: Register of Project Drawings**

Drg. No.	Subject	Format	Scale	Date	Recorder
2014_013/001	South Elevation	Annotated A4 printout x 2	1:100	October 2014	R Tyler
2014_013/002	North Elevation	Annotated A4 printout x 2	1:100	October 2014	R Tyler
2014_013/003	East Elevation	Annotated A4 printout x 2	1:100	October 2014	R Tyler
2014_013/004	West Elevation	Annotated A4 printout x 2	1:100	October 2014	R Tyler
2014_013/005	Basement plan	Annotated A4 printout x 2	1:100	October 2014	R Tyler
2014_013/006	Ground floor plan	Annotated A4 printout x 2	1:100	October 2014	R Tyler
2014_013/007	First floor plan	Annotated A4 printout x 2	1:100	October 2014	R Tyler
2014_013/008	Second floor plan	Annotated A4 printout x 2	1:100	October 2014	R Tyler
2014_013/009	Longitudinal cross section	Pencil on film (A3)	1:100	October 2014	R Tyler



**APPENDIX C: 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_0001		General oblique view of south elevation	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0002		General oblique view of south elevation	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0003		South elevation	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0004		General oblique view of south elevation	→ NW	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0005		West elevation	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0006		West elevation	→ SE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0007		East elevation	→ SW	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0008*</b>	<b>24</b>	East elevation	→ W	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0009		East elevation	→ W	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0010*</b>	<b>25</b>	West elevation	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0011		Stacks to W elevation	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0012*</b>	<b>26</b>	Diaperwork brick to base of W stack	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0013		Quoins to SW angle	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0014		Window w1	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0015*</b>	<b>7</b>	Blocking beneath window w1	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0016		Blocking beneath window w1	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0018		Porch tower	→ NW	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0019		Porch tower	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0021		Main entrance into porch	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0022		West side of porch tower	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0023		West side of porch tower (GF)	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0024		Projecting bay window	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0025		Blocked window in west side of projecting bay	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0026*</b>	<b>13</b>	Detail of DSC_0025	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0027*</b>	<b>8</b>	Porch tower	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0028*</b>	<b>11</b>	Projecting bay	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0029*</b>	<b>15</b>	Parlour wing	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0030		Recessed bay between parlour and bay window	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0031		Recessed bay between bay window and porch tower	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0032*</b>	<b>6</b>	Service wing	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0033*</b>	<b>3</b>	1930s terrace	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0034		1930s terrace	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0035		Brick path leading to 1930s terrace	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0036		Continuous string over hall windows	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0037		Roll moulding to angle of porch tower	Detail	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0038		Roll moulding to main entranceway in porch	Detail	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0039		Detached pediment over door	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0040		Main door to porch tower (oblique)	→ NW	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0041		Roll moulding at 1F level of porch tower	Detail	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0042		6-light M/T window (w5) to bay	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0043		6-light M/T window (w5) to bay	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0044		Parlour wing (oblique)	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0045*</b>	<b>16</b>	Basement windows to parlour wing	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0046		5-light M/T window w9 to parlour	→ NW	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0047		Detail of basement window	↓	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0048		East elevation	→ W	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0049		Three-flue stack to east elevation	→ W	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0050*</b>	<b>4</b>	Stone coped gable, parlour wing	↑	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0051*</b>	<b>27</b>	Inserted stair (1970s) to basement	→ SW	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0052*</b>	<b>28</b>	Inserted stair (1970s) to basement	↓	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0053		Inserted door (1970s) to basement	→ SW	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0054*</b>	<b>17</b>	North elevation (oblique)	→ W	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0055		Stone roof over parlour wing / garderobe (diminishing courses)	↑	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0056*</b>	<b>29</b>	Garderobe tower	→ SE	17.09.14	R Tyler

<b>DSC_0057*</b>	<b>20</b>	Access hatch at base of garderobe tower	→ SE	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0058*</b>	<b>18</b>	Circular principal stair turret	→ SE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0059		Three-flue stack to north elevation	→ SE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0060		Three-flue stack to north elevation	→ SW	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0061		Detail of brick stacks	↑	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0062		Windows of parlour wing (N); <b>w26/36</b>	→ S	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0063		Window to hall (N); <b>w14</b>	→ S	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0064		North door of cross passage ( <b>d2</b> )	→ S	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0065*</b>	<b>22</b>	North door of cross-passage with return wall of service wing	→ SW	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0066		North door of cross passage ( <b>d2</b> ) with <b>w29</b> over	→ S	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0067		Widows of service wing, north gable	→ S	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0068		Service wing (oblique)	→ SW	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0069		Service wing (oblique)	→ SE	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0070*</b>	<b>21</b>	Service wing (oblique)	→ SE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0072		Western outbuildings (oblique)	→ SW	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0073		General view of house and outbuildings	→ SE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0074		General view of house and outbuildings	→ SE	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0075*</b>	<b>127</b>	Western outbuildings (oblique)	→ SE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0076		Roof of western outbuildings (diminishing courses)	→ S	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0077		Western outbuildings (oblique)	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0078*</b>	<b>128</b>	Western outbuildings (oblique)	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0079		Stone coped gables (service wing and porch tower)	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0080		Interior of porch tower GF with main door to house <b>d1</b>	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0081*</b>	<b>10</b>	Interior of porch tower GF with main door to house <b>d1</b>	→ NW	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0082*</b>	<b>33</b>	Door <b>d1</b> ; exterior	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0083		Door <b>d1</b> ; exterior	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0086*</b>	<b>34</b>	Door <b>d1</b> ; interior	→ S	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0087*</b>	<b>35</b>	Door <b>d1</b> ; interior with hole for draw-bar	→ SW	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0088		Door <b>d1</b> ; detail of strap hinge	Detail	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0089		Bench to east side of porch	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0090*</b>	<b>37</b>	Door <b>d2</b> ; exterior	→ SW	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0091*</b>	<b>38</b>	Door <b>d2</b> ; detail of draw-bar housing	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0092		Plaques within hall commemorating works of 1936/7 and 1971-7	Detail	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0106		Brick-built former stables adjacent to manor to NE	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0107		Service wing, north gable elevation	→ SE	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0108*</b>	<b>23</b>	Detail of window <b>w16</b> showing evidence of enlargement	→ S	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0109		Detail of window <b>w31</b> showing evidence of enlargement	→ S	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0110		Inserted window <b>w15</b> (1970s)	→ SW	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0111		Inserted window <b>w30</b> (1970s)	→ W	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0112		Inserted windows <b>w15/31</b> (1070s)	→ SW	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0113		General view of south elevation (oblique)	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0114		General view of south elevation and stables (oblique)	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0115		General view of south elevation (oblique)	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0116		General view of south elevation (oblique)	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0117		Five-flue stack to west elevation	↑	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0118		West elevation of outbuildings	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0119		SW angle and porch tower showing variable quoins	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0120		SW angle and porch tower showing variable quoins	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0121		Base of western stack with blocking	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0122		Porch tower, west elevation GF incl. <b>w2</b>	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0123*</b>	<b>12</b>	Projecting bay; GF (oblique)	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0124		Detail of infilled window to west side of projecting bay	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0125		Close up of same with sockets for saddle bars	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0126		Modified window <b>w3</b> with variant stonework to jambs	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0127*</b>	<b>14</b>	Modified window <b>w3</b> with variant stonework to jambs	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0128		Modified window <b>w20</b> with variant stonework to jambs	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0129		Roll moulding to porch door	→ N	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0130		Stop to same	Detail	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0131		Ogee drip mould to projecting bay (continuous)	↑	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0132		Parlour wing (oblique)	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0133		Parlour wing; detail of finial and coping	↑	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0134		Porch tower (oblique)	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0135*</b>	<b>5c</b>	Porch tower; detail of finial and coping	↑	17.09.14	R Tyler

DSC_0136		Detail of roll moulding at 1F level of porch tower	Detail	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0137		Detail of label stop to porch tower 1F window w19	↑	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0139*</b>	<b>5b</b>	Parlour wing; detail of finial and coping	↑	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0140		Porch tower; detail of finial and coping	↑	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0141		Window w2 in west side of porch	→ E	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0143		Western outbuildings (oblique)	→ NW	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0149*</b>	<b>2</b>	General view of south elevation (oblique)	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0150		General view of south elevation (oblique)	→ NE	17.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0168*</b>	<b>36</b>	Cross-passage [G2] looking north	→ N	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0169		Cross-passage [G2] looking north	→ N	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0170		Door d4	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0171		Door d4	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0172		Door d4; pintle cut in to ovolo moulding	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0174		Door d3	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0175*</b>	<b>40</b>	Doors d3/4	→ NE	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0176		'Ghost' of removed partition wall within cross passage (E)	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0177*</b>	<b>41</b>	Doors d5/6	→ SW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0178		Door d5 to service stair	→ SW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0179		Door d5 to service stair	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0180		Door d6 to service wing	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0181*</b>	<b>43</b>	Hall [G3] looking SE	→ SE	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0182*</b>	<b>42</b>	Hall [G3] looking NW	→ NW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0184		Hall [G3] looking SW	→ SW	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0185*</b>	<b>46</b>	Projecting bay within [G3]	→ SE	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0186		Projecting bay within [G3]	→ SW	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0187*</b>	<b>47</b>	Blocked window in E flank of projecting bay	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0188		Detail of stone mullions, w5	→ SE	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0189*</b>	<b>49</b>	Detail of stone mullion with recessed fillet	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0190		Detail of 1930s casement, w5	→ S	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0191*</b>	<b>48</b>	Detail of standard and saddle bars, w5	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0193*</b>	<b>54</b>	Plaster ceiling over bay window	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0194		Plaster ceiling over bay window, central panel	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0195*</b>	<b>55</b>	Plaster ceiling to body of hall	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0196		Plaster ceiling to body of hall	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0197		Plaster ceiling to body of hall	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0198		FP in north wall [G3]	→ N	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0200		FP in north wall [G3]	→ NW	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0201*</b>	<b>50</b>	FP in north wall [G3]	→ NW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0202		FP in north wall [G3]; detail of decoration	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0203*</b>	<b>51</b>	FP in north wall [G3]; detail of chamfer stop	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0204		FP in north wall [G3]	→ N	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0205*</b>	<b>52</b>	FP in north wall [G3]; detail of grate	→ NE	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0206		Doors d3/4	→ SW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0207		'Ghost' of removed partition wall within cross passage (W)	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0208*</b>	<b>39</b>	'Ghost' of removed partition wall within cross passage (W)	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0209		Door d10	→ NE	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0210*</b>	<b>45</b>	Door d4	→ SW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0211		Door d4; scar of former Tudor door head – evidence for reuse	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0212		Door d3	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0213*</b>	<b>44</b>	Door d3; detail of mitred head	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0214*</b>	<b>53</b>	Door d10	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0215		Door d10; detail of Fleur-de-Lys strap-hinge terminal	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0216		Door d10, reverse side with socket for draw-bar	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0218*</b>	<b>57</b>	Lobby [G4] looking east	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0219		Lobby [G4] looking SE	→ SE	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0220		Door d14	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0221		Door d12	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0222*</b>	<b>60</b>	Parlour [G8] looking south	→ S	22.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0223*</b>	<b>59</b>	Parlour [G8] looking south; timber-framed partition wall	→ N	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0224		Parlour [G8]; doors d13/15	→ NW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0225		Door d15	→ N	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0226		Two-panel door d13	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0227		Corner post within partition framing [G8]	→ NW	22.09.14	R Tyler



DSC_0228		Door d13; evidence for former pintle	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0229		Parlour [G8]; detail of 'hacking' to surface of timbers for receipt of plaster coat	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0230*	62	FP at east wall [G8]	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0231		Plaster panel (1930s) over FP [G8]	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0232		Iron fireback to [G8] FP '1669'	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0233*	61	Hollow-chamfered mullions to w9	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0234		Detail of same	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0235		Room [G7] looking east	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0236		Room [G7]; rear of door d15	→ S	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0237		Base of principal stair A	→ NW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0238		Integral door frame at base of stair A	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0239*	63	Decorative plaster ceiling over parlour [G8]	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0240		Decorative plaster ceiling over parlour [G8]	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0241		Decorative plaster ceiling over parlour [G8]	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0242*	56a	Detail of plasterwork ceiling; motto 'DROIT DEU EST MAL MEU'	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0243*	56b	Detail of plasterwork ceiling; portcullis motif	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0244*	56d	Detail of plasterwork ceiling; JESU heart	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0245*	56e	Detail of plasterwork ceiling; 3 feathers motif	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0246*	56f	Detail of plasterwork ceiling; Fleur-de-Lys motif	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0247		Decorative plaster ceiling over parlour [G8]	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0248		Decorative plaster ceiling over parlour [G8]	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0249		Decorative plaster ceiling over parlour [G8]	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0250		Decorative plaster ceiling over parlour [G8]	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0251		Base of principal stair A	↓	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0252*	70	Base of principal stair A	↓	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0253		Newel stair A	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0254*	71	Newel stair A, soffit of solid treads	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0255		Kitchen [G10] looking south-west	→ SW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0256*	64	Kitchen [G10] looking north-west	→ NW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0257		Kitchen [G10]; wide FP in west wall	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0258		Kitchen [G10]; ceiling beams	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0259		Kitchen [G10]; trimmer for service stair	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0260*	65	Kitchen [G10] looking south-east	→ SE	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0262		Kitchen [G10]; door onto service stair (blocked)	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0263		Kitchen [G10]; door pull-handle	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0264		Office [G11] looking west	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0265*	68a	Office [G11]; dated panelling '1672'	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0266		Office [G11]; dated panelling '1672'	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0267*	68b	Office [G11]; initialed panelling 'T.I.S.'	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0268		Office [G11] looking south-west	→ SW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0269		Office [G11]; detail of panelling	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0270*	69	Office [G11]; detail of panelling	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0271		Office [G11]; detail of upper frieze to inserted east wall	→ E	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0272*	67	Office [G11]; window w16	→ NW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0273*	66	Office [G11]; inserted door d8 (open)	→ S	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0274		Office [G11]; inserted door d8 (closed)	→ S	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0275		Office [G11]; inserted door d8 – detail of strap hinge	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0276		Office [G11] looking north	→ N	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0277		Office [G11]; cupboard to north of fireplace, west wall	→ NW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0278		Office [G11] fireplace (obscured)	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0279		Office [G11]; detail of panelling (west wall)	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0280		Office [G11]; detail of panelling (west wall)	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0281		Office [G11]; detail of panelling (south-west corner)	→ SW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0282		Office [G11] fireplace (obscured)	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0283		Lobby [G4]; heavy beam over entrance to stair A; inserted fire partition	→ NW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0284*	58	Detail of moulding, ditto	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0285		Great Chamber [F1] looking north-west	→ NW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0286		Great Chamber [F1] looking north-east	→ NE	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0287*	79	Great Chamber [F1]; east wall with primary door	→ SE	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0288		Great Chamber [F1] looking south-east into bay	→ SE	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0289*	80	Great Chamber [F1]; west wall with inserted door	→ NW	22.09.14	R Tyler

DSC_0290		Great Chamber [F1]; inserted door d22	→ W	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0291		Great Chamber [F1]; detail of carpenters marks to T/F wall (E)	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0292		Great Chamber [F1]; detail of carpenters marks to T/F wall (E)	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0293		Great Chamber [F1]; detail of carpenters marks to T/F wall (W)	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0294		Great Chamber [F1]; detail of carpenters marks to T/F wall (W)	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0295		Great Chamber [F1]; fragmentary plaster ceiling	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0296		Great Chamber [F1]; ogee-stopped ceiling beam	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0297		Great Chamber [F1]; fragmentary plaster ceiling	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0298		Great Chamber [F1]; fragmentary plaster ceiling (bay window)	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0299*	56c	Detail of plasterwork ceiling; Tudor rose motif	↑	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0300		Great Chamber [F1]; ogee-stopped ceiling beams at bay window	↑	22.09.14	
DSC_0301*	78	Great Chamber [F1] looking south-west	→ SW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0302		Great Chamber [F1] looking south-west	→ SW	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0303*	81	Great Chamber [F1]; FP to north wall	→ N	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0304		Great Chamber [F1]; FP to north wall – detail of chamfer stop	Detail	22.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0307		Water pump relocated from front of house to NW car park	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0308*	129	Water pump relocated from front of house to NW car park	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0310*	1	Contextual view of Manor House from west	→ E	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0311		Lobby[G9] looking west	→ W	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0312		Lobby[G9]; doors d7/8 serving office and store	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0313		Door d7 detail	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0314		Store room [G12]	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0315		Office [G11]; inserted door d8 (closed)	→ S	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0316*	29	Head of stair C descending to basement below Parlour wing	→ E	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0317		Stair C descending to basement	→ NW	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0318*	30	Stair C descending to basement	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0319*	31	Basement room [B1] looking south	→ S	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0320		Basement room [B1] looking north	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0321		Basement room [B1]; inserted door at SE corner (1970s)	→ E	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0322*	32	Basement room [B1]; niche in west wall looking south	→	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0323		Basement room [B1]; chamfered ceiling beam	↑	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0324		Basement room [B1]; chamfered ceiling beam and joist	↑	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0326*	84	Door d10 (C17 <sup>th</sup> ) to [F7]	→ S	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0327		Door d10 (C17 <sup>th</sup> ) to [F7]	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0328		Room [F7] looking NW	→ NW	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0329*	85	Room [F7] looking NW	→ NW	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0330		Door d10 (C17 <sup>th</sup> ) to [F7]	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0331		Room [F7] looking N	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0332*	87	Room [F7]; detail of FP to east wall	→ E	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0333		Room [F7]; detail of ogee-stopped beam	↑	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0334		Room [F7]; detail of plasterwork ceiling	↑	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0335*	86	Room [F7]; detail of plasterwork ceiling	↑	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0336		Room [F7]; window w23	→ S	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0338		Door d18 to [F8]	→ E	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0339		Door d18; detail of mitred head	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0340		Door d18; detail of strap hinge	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0341		Door d18; detail of chamfer-stop to frame	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0342*	88	Room [F8] looking east	→ E	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0343		Room [F8]; timber-framed partition wall (N)	→ NW	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0344*	89	Ditto; redundant rail socket	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0345		Room [F8]; void above inserted shower cubicles	→ SW	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0346		Room [F8]; inserted shower cubicles	→ SW	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0347*	90	Room [F8]; plasterwork ceiling above inserted cubicles	↑	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0348		d20, Room [F5]	→ S	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0349		d20, Room [F5]; detail of strap hinge	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0350*	82	Room [F5] looking south-east	→ SE	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0351		Room [F5] looking north	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0352		Room [F5] looking north-west	→ NW	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0353*	83	Room [F5] east wall; NB. transverse ceiling beam of parlour wing lodged over head beam	→ NE	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0354		Detail of above	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0355		Room [F5]; 'hacking' of timbers and holes for pegs	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0356		d20, Room [F5]	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler

<b>DSC_0358*</b>	<b>76</b>	Lobby/corridor [F6] looking east	→ E	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0359		Lobby/corridor [F6] looking west	→ W	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0360		Inserted fire door at head of stair A	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0361		Frieze of pierced splat balusters over passage to [F7]	↑	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0362		Heavy chamfer-stopped post at NE corner [F5]	↓	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0363*</b>	<b>77</b>	Detail of chamfer stop	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0364		Detail at head of post	↑	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0365*</b>	<b>74</b>	Passage [F9] to garderobe	→ E	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0366*</b>	<b>75</b>	Garderobe [F10] looking north	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0367		Garderobe [F10]; view down chute	↓	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0368		Garderobe [F10] looking north; brick-lined shaft from upper floor	→ NE	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0369*</b>	<b>99</b>	Passage [F3] looking east to inserted door d22	→ E	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0370		Redundant mortices indicating insertion of d22	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0371		Redundant mortices indicating insertion of d22	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0372*</b>	<b>102</b>	Room [F2] looking north	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0373		Room [F2] looking south; inserted shower cubicles	→ S	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0374		Room [F2] looking towards inserted door d27 and stair descending to [F12]	→ W	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0375*</b>	<b>97</b>	Stair (2011) descending to Room [F12]	→ SE	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0376*</b>	<b>96</b>	Room [F12] looking south-west	→ SW	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0377		Room [F12] looking north-west	→ NW	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0378		Room [F12]; enlarged window w31	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0381*</b>	<b>98</b>	Stair (2011) descending to Room [F12]	→ W	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0382		Door d24 to [F4] (open)	→ SW	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0383*</b>	<b>101</b>	Room [F4] looking south	→ S	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0384		Door d24 to [F4]	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0385*</b>	<b>100</b>	Door d24 to [F4] (closed)	→ SW	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0386*</b>	<b>91</b>	Door d26 to [F11]	→ NW	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0387*</b>	<b>92</b>	Room [F11] looking north-east	→ NE	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0388*</b>	<b>93</b>	Room [F11]; service stair B encroaches to SE corner	→ SE	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0389*</b>	<b>94</b>	Room [F11]; north wall with blocked door (infilled 2011)	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0390		Room [F11]; FP in west wall	→ W	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0391*</b>	<b>95</b>	Room [F11]; FP in west wall	→ W	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0392*</b>	<b>120</b>	Room [S10] looking north	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0393*</b>	<b>126</b>	Room [S10]; roof structure	↑	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0394*</b>	<b>122</b>	Room [S10]; curved and chamfered lower principal + FP beyond	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0395*</b>	<b>124</b>	Room [S10]; principal/collar detail at T10	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0396		Room [S10]; principal/collar detail at T11	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0397*</b>	<b>125</b>	Room [S10]; principal/collar detail at T11	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0398*</b>	<b>123b</b>	Room [S10]; joist housings in collar T11 for former ceiling (inserted)	↑	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0399*</b>	<b>123a</b>	Room [S10]; joist mortices for former ceiling T10	↑	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0400		Room [S10]; ridge piece	↑	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0401*</b>	<b>121</b>	Room [S10]; inserted firewalls at head of service stair B	→ SE	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0402		Room [S10]; blocked up FP in west wall	→ W	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0403		Room [S10]; blocked up FP in west wall	→ W	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0404		Room [S10]; detail of curved and chamfered lower principal	→ N	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0405		Room [S10]; detail of curved and chamfered lower principal	Detail	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0406		Room [S10]; detail of collar at T10	↑	25.09.14	R Tyler
DSC_0407		[S9]; stair rising to main hall range	→ NE	25.09.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0408*</b>	<b>72</b>	Service stair B; lower straight-flight	→ S	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0409		Service stair B; blocked door at base formerly opening onto kitchen	→ W	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0410		Door d5 opening onto service stair B	→ SW	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0411*</b>	<b>73</b>	Service stair B; upper newel section	↓	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0414		Corridor [S5] looking east	→ E	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0416*</b>	<b>107</b>	Corridor [S5] looking west	→ W	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0417		Corridor [S5]; section of timber-framed south wall	→ SW	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0418*</b>	<b>108</b>	Door d30 to [S7]	→ SE	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0419*</b>	<b>109</b>	Door d30; detail of taper burns to western jamb	Detail	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0420*</b>	<b>111</b>	Corridor [S5]; redundant joist sockets for former ceiling	→ SW	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0421*</b>	<b>110</b>	Principal/purlin/collar detail at T1	Detail	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0423*</b>	<b>113</b>	Room [S8] looking south	→ S	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0424		Room [S8]; foot of principal rafter T1	→ NW	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0425		Room [S8]; truss to south gable	→ S	10.10.14	R Tyler



<b>DSC_0426*</b>	<b>114</b>	Ditto; detail of raised collar	Detail	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0427		Door d31 onto [S8]	→ S	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0429*</b>	<b>112</b>	Room [S7] looking south	→ S	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0430		Room [S7] looking north-east; truss rests on timber pad in wall	→ NE	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0431		Room [S7]; taper burns on western door jamb	Detail	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0432		Room [S7]; timber framed wall to gallery passage	→ NW	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0433		Room [S7] looking north-east; truss rests on timber pad in wall	→ NE	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0434*</b>	<b>105</b>	Room [S1] looking south-west – redundant mortice to southern door jamb evidence former continuation of T/F wall	→ SW	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0435*</b>	<b>104</b>	Room [S1] looking north-east; joist sockets to purlin	→ NE	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0436		Room [S1]; panel to doorway reveal, exposing primary timber-framing	→ NW	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0437		Room [S1]; southern roof slope with two tiers of purlins	→ SW	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0438		Room [S1] looking NW; inserted partition	→ NW	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0439*</b>	<b>106</b>	Foot of T6, western principal descends within [S1]	→ SE	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0440*</b>	<b>115</b>	Room [S4] looking south	→ S	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0441		Room [S4] looking south-east	→ SE	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0442*</b>	<b>116</b>	Room [S4] looking north-west – infilled Truss T6	→ NW	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0443		Room [S4], T6, double purlin to western slope	→ NW	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0444		Room [S4], T6, inserted door d34	→ N	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0445		Room [S4], T6; stave holes to collar soffit	↑	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0446		Room [S4], T6, double purlin to eastern slope	→ NE	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0447*</b>	<b>117</b>	Bathroom [S3] looking north-east	→ NE	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0448*</b>	<b>118</b>	Bathroom [S3]; blocking behind basin – garderobe access?	→ NE	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0449		Bathroom [S3], western principal of T7	→ SW	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0450*</b>	<b>119</b>	Bathroom [S3]; graffiti on timber-framed wall	Detail	10.10.14	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0453*</b>	<b>103</b>	Conical roof structure over stair A	↑	10.10.14	R Tyler
DSC_0458		Stair A; doorway at 1F level	→ NW	10.10.14	R Tyler

**APPENDIX D: Observations during roofing works****D.1 Historical roofing work**

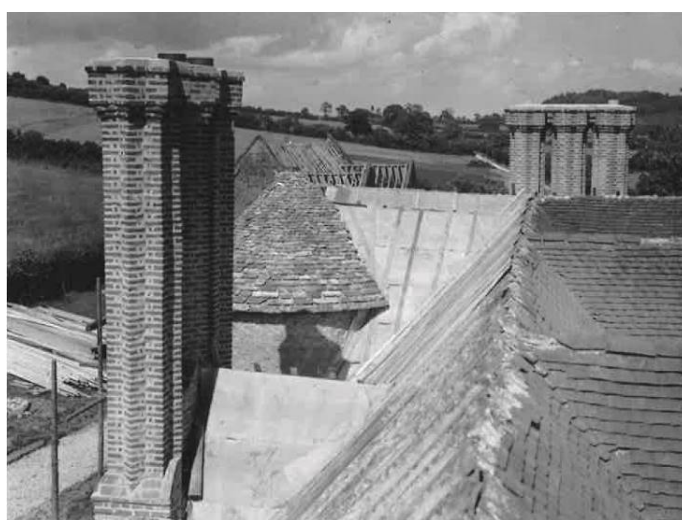
Archival records indicate at least two, perhaps three, phases of historical roof repairs during the 20<sup>th</sup> century as follows:

**(i) 1936 re-roofing**

It is apparent that significant re-roofing works were carried out upon the purchase of the property by the Cadbury Trust in 1936, recorded in a number of surviving historical photographs (Attingham Photographic Archive; © The Times). Archived images (see below) relate principally to work on the northern slopes, though it is apparent that work was more extensive (see main report, §.4.6.3).



**Plate a.** Re-roofing in progress, 1936.



**Plate b.** Northern roof slopes during re-roofing works, 1936.

**(ii) 1980s work**

It seems reasonable to assume that some degree of work was undertaken to the roof at the time of the upgrading of the second floor accommodation (RB Martin, architect). This is supported by the evidence of fragments of newspaper and a number of drinks cans of 1980s date retrieved from the roofspace during the current (2014) phase of re-roofing work.

**(iii) 1990s repairs**

Archived documentation records an inspection of the roofs at Wilderhope undertaken in 1998, following two quinquennial reports highlighting the need for re-foofing. An inspection by Terry Hughes, Slate and Stone Consultant, recorded the roof coverings as follows (see also Figure **D.1**):

*The roof has two slate types:*

*The dark, very uneven slates mainly on the central slopes are definitely Harnage; these slopes are heavily covered with moss and some stone slates are missing/slipped.*

*The brown slates with orange lichens on the other slopes are different and could come from the lower beds at Harnage or elsewhere. They are fairly typical of heavy sandstones. There are also missing/slipped slates on these slopes.*

*A closer inspection is required to decide how extensive the repairs or re-roofing need to be.'*

(Memo. From Terry Hughes to Graham Dench (NT), dated 12.03.98).

Further correspondence records the need for repair and the sourcing of appropriate Harnage stone:

*Emerton Roofing and Terry Hughes both agree that it would be prudent to undertake repairs to the valleys as there is danger of slates slipping out as they are not nailed.*

(Letter from Graham Dench (NT) to Martin Cherry (EH), dated 11.05.98)

Thus it would appear that a limited programme of repair was undertaken at this stage.

## D.2 The 2014/15 re-roofing

- D.2.1 The current phase of re-roofing of the northern roof slopes (Phase II) carries on from a similar programme (Phase I) completed between September 2013 and March 2014 when the northern roof slopes were re-clad. Extant stone slates and replacements for each phase are illustrated in Figures **D.2** and **D.3** below (info. Rachael Freemantle, NT). Detailed records of each phase of work have been deposited with the Trust (Paul Davies, PD Conservation Roofing, *pers. comm.*).



**Plate c.** General view of Wilderhope Manor during re-roofing works, December 2014.



### D.3 Observations during current works

#### *The southern wall of passageway [S5]*

- D.3.1 As noted above (main text §.7.3.30, fn.69), the southern, framed wall of passageway [S5] was more fully exposed within Bay 3 during works, revealing details of construction previously inaccessible (Plate d, below).



**Plate d.** Exposed framed wall of [S5]; Bay 3.

A number of observations have implications for the original form of the space above the great chamber. Firstly, the fact that the lower studs of the partition are tenoned into an independent cill plate which sits atop the principal floor beam (Plate e; overleaf, left) and that the upper ends are simply nailed to the back of the upper purlin (Plate f overleaf) suggest that the partition may represent a secondary insertion, albeit most probably an early one or indeed, a variation/improvisation during the original construction. The fact that the lower purlin is chamfered and stopped to trusses **T2** and **T3** (Plate g, overleaf) supports the interpretation that it was originally envisaged to have been exposed. That the western mid-rail is tenoned into the principal rafter of **T2** though simply lapped at the adjacent stud is also suggestive of a secondary insertion (Plate h; overleaf, right).



**Plate e.** Studs tenoned into independent cill set atop floor beam/tie-beam.



**Plate f.** stud nailed at upper purlin.



**Plate g.** Stop-chamfered lower purlin.



**Plate h.** Variant mid-rail, tenoned to QS, lapped to stud.



*The Upper Garderobe Tower*

- D.3.2 The stripping of the eastern roofslope of the parlour wing exposed the upper floor level of the garderobe tower. Following removal of a large accumulation of jackdaw nesting material, as suggested by observations at first floor level (see main text §.7.3.19; Plate 75), a second garderobe chute was recorded, c.18 in. square and descending vertically to ground floor level, together with an adjacent void which can be best interpreted as a vent flue, brick-lined and enclosed as far as first floor level, below which it is open to the base of the 'pit' below (Plates g/h, overleaf). It is to be assumed that this vent flue originally vented via the roof or the northern wall where a timber lintel survives. The garderobe pit was emptied by means of a small hatch at ground floor level within the west wall (see main text §.7.2.2; Plate 20).



**Plate i.** 2F garderobe chute (foreground) and probable vent flue (left) with lintel.

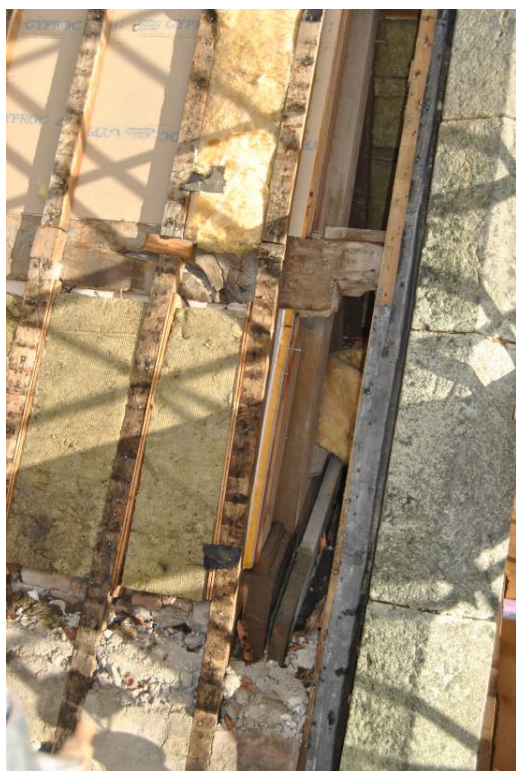


**Plate j.** View down garderobe chute from 2F level.



*Possible gable truss to parlour wing*

- D.3.3 As noted within the main text, the second floor room of the porch tower is furnished with a roof truss hard against the southern masonry gable. Observation at the western roof slope of the parlour wing at first suggested that this may also originally have been the case here, with the purlins stopping short of the gable and terminating in a notch (Plate k; below, left), though this detail was not repeated to the eastern slope, where the purlin was embedded in the masonry of the gable (Plate l; below, right). The southern truss of the parlour wing is a modern (1980s?) insertion.



k. Western purlins terminating short of gable wall.



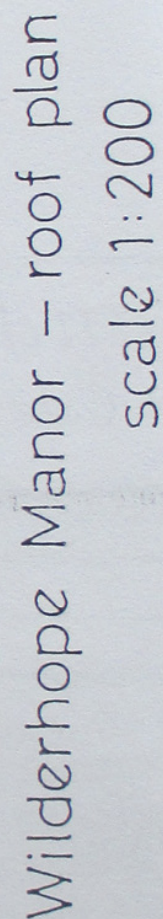
l. Eastern purlins lodged with stonework.

## Supplementary photographs during roofing works

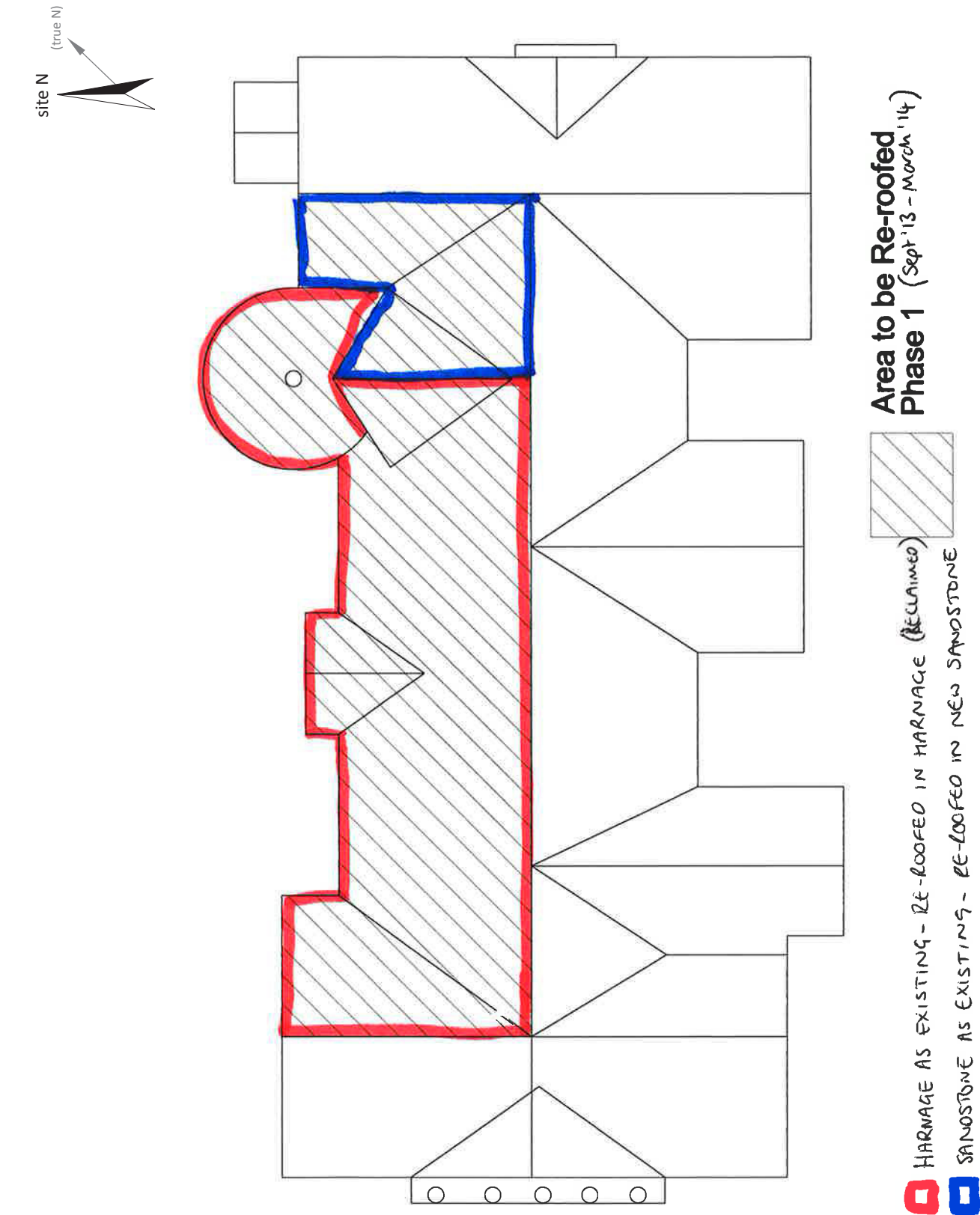
Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0001		Porch tower, western slope	→ E	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0002		Porch tower, western slope	→ E	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0003		Porch tower, gable truss	→ E	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0004		Porch tower, gable truss	→ E	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0005		Porch tower, detail of truss apex	→ NE	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0007		Porch tower, eastern slope	→ NW	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0008		Porch tower, gable truss	→ SW	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0009		Valley at Porch (E)/Hall	→ NW	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0010*	App D, Plate d.	Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3	→ N	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0011		Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3	→ N	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0013		Valley at Hall/bay (E)	→ NE	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0014		Valley at Hall/bay (E)	→ NE	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0015		Scarf in hall range purlin	Detail	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0016		Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3 – NB. independent cill.	→ NW	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0017		Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3 – NB. independent cill.	→ NW	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0019		Detail of trenched purlin @ T2	Detail	14.11.14	R Tyler

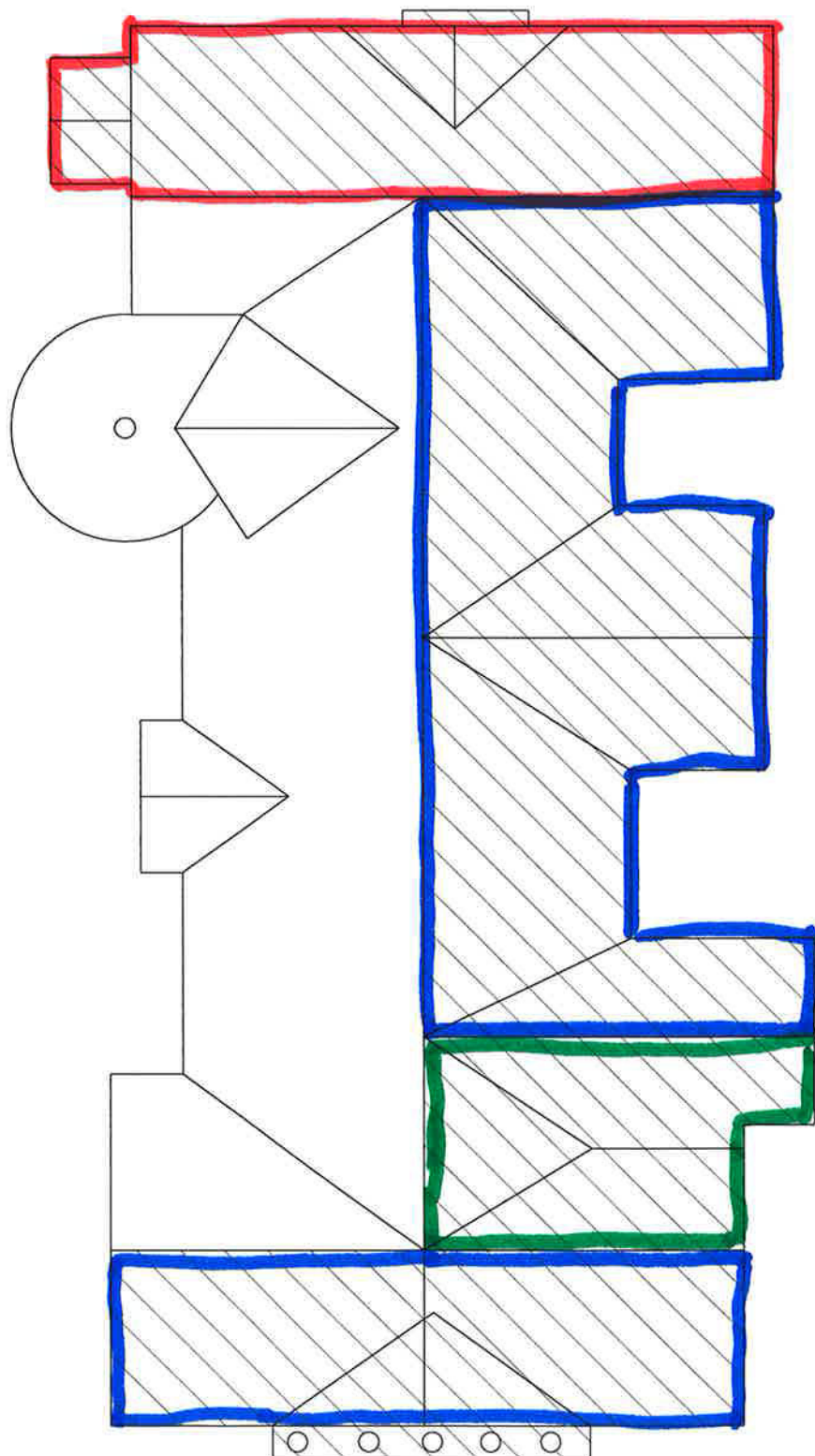
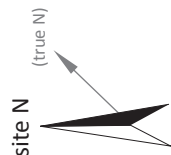
DSC_0021		Gable end of bay projection	→ E	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0022		Roof structure over bay projection	→ NW	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0023		Valley at bay (E)/Hall	→ NW	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0024		Staggered purlins at Bay 4 (S)	→ N	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0025		Hall range roof at Bay 4	→ N	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0026		Valley at Hall / Parlour wing	→ NE	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0027		Parlour wing, western roofslope	→ NE	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0028		Gable end, Parlour wing	→ E	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0029		Gable end, Parlour wing	→ E	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0030	App. D, Plate k.	Parlour wing, western purlin terminating short of gable	→ E	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0031		Parlour wing, eastern slope (prior to stripping)	→ N	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0034	App. D, Plate h.	Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3; variant mid-rail	→ NW	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0035		Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3	→ NE	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0036	App. D, Plate f.	Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3; upper stud nailed	↑	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0038		Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3	→ NE	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0039	App. D, Plate g.	Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3 NB. stop-chamfered purlin	→ W	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0040		Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3; stave holes	Detail	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0041		Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3 – NB. independent cill.	→ E	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0042		Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3	→ NW	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0043		Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3	→ NE	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0045	App. D, Plate e.	Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3 – detail of independent cill.	Detail	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0046		Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3 – detail of independent cill.	Detail	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0047		Stud wall of [S5], Bay 3 – detail of independent cill.	Detail	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0049		Detail of carved kneeler	Detail	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0051		Detail of carved kneeler	Detail	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0052		Detail of carved kneeler	Detail	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0053		Detail of carved kneeler	Detail	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0054		Parlour wing, western purlin terminating short of gable	→ E	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0055		Parlour wing, western purlin terminating short of gable	→ E	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0056		Parlour wing, western purlin terminating short of gable	→ E	14.11.14	R Tyler
DSC_0059		Parlour wing, eastern slope after stripping	→ N	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0060	App. D, Plate i.	Parlour wing, eastern slope – purlins embedded in masonry of gable	→ W	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0061		Parlour wing, eastern slope after stripping	→ N	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0062		Parlour wing, eastern slope after stripping	→ S	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0063		Garderobe roof after stripping	→ NW	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0064		Garderobe roof after stripping	→ W	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0065		Garderobe roof after stripping	→ SE	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0066		Garderobe vent flue	↓	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0067		Garderobe vent flue	↓	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0068		Garderobe, 2F looking SW	→ SW	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0070		Garderobe 2F, brickwork at SW corner	→ SW	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0072		Garderobe 2F, accumulate jackdaw nesting material	→ N	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0073		Parlour wing, inserted matchboard partition to [S2/3]	→ SW	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0074		Parlour wing/garderobe roof	→ NW	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0075		Garderobe 2F, accumulate jackdaw nesting material	→ N	08.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0218	App. D, Plate c.	General view of Wilderhope Manor during works	→ NE	19.12.14	R Tyler
DSC_0222		Garderobe 2F, chute	→ NE	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0223		Garderobe 2F, chute and adjacent vent flue	→ N	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0224		Garderobe 2F, chute and adjacent vent flue	→ N	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0225		Garderobe 2F, chute and adjacent vent flue	→ NE	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0226		Garderobe 2F, chute	Detail	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0227		Garderobe 2F, vent flue	→ NE	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0228		Garderobe 2F, vent flue with timber lintel in wall	→ N	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0229		Garderobe 2F, chute and adjacent vent flue	→ E	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0230	App. D, Plate i.	Garderobe 2F, chute and adjacent vent flue	→ NE	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0231		Garderobe 2F, chute and adjacent vent flue	→ NE	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0232	App. D, Plate j.	View down garderobe shaft	↓	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0233		View down garderobe shaft	↓	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0234		Garderobe 2F, vent flue	Detail	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0235		Garderobe 2F, vent flue	Detail	09.01.15	R Tyler
DSC_0236		Access of to 2F garderobe; c/board off [S2]	→ NE	09.01.15	R Tyler











## Area to be Re-roofed Phase 2 (Sept '14 - March '15)



**SANDSTONE AS EXISTING - RE-ROOFED IN NEW SANDSTONE**

**HALNAGE AS EXISTING - RE-ROOFED IN NEW SANDSTONE**

**HALNAGE AS EXISTING - RE-ROOFED IN HALNAGE (RECLAIMED)**

### NOTES

Do not scale from this drawing.  
Any dimensions should be reported as indicated.  
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The drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other drawings and specifications.  
Any relevant information incorporated in this drawing is the property of the author and is accurate unless confirmed by other related drawings.  
All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise.

National  
Trust



Wilderhope Manor  
Re Roofing  
Phase 2

Property: Wilderhope Manor

Project: Re Roofing

Drawing: Phase 2

Drawn By: RJ

Checked By: NTS

Date: 7/5/14

Scale: NTS