

CHARLECOTE PARK, WARWICKSHIRE

Woodyard, Service Ranges
and associated Outbuildings

Historic Building Record and Analysis



FINAL REPORT



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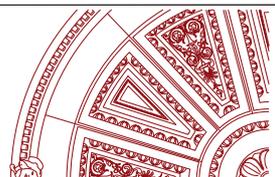
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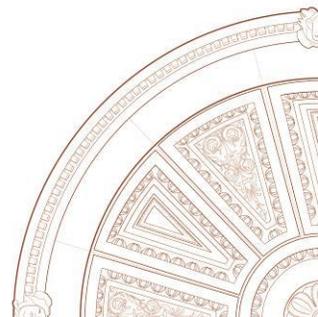
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THE WOODYARD, SERVICE RANGES AND ASSOCIATED OUTBUILDINGS

Charlecote Park, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire

Historic Building Record and Analysis, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary	1
1 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Background to the Project	2
1.2 Designations	3
1.3 Scope of Project.....	5
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	5
3 METHODOLOGY.....	6
3.1 Documentary Research.....	6
3.2 Historic Building Record.....	6
4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT	7
4.1 General Historical Context.....	7
4.2 Charlecote Hall	8
5 MAP REGRESSION AND OTHER GRAPHIC SOURCES.....	9
5.1 Early Views.....	9
5.2 Early Maps and Plans	12
5.3 Ordnance Survey Maps	17
5.4 Historical Photographs.....	18
6 OTHER SOURCES.....	19
6.1 Correspondence	19
6.2 Family Archives.....	19
6.3 Historical Census Data.....	19
6.4 Historical Restorations	20
6.5 National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey, 1990	20
6.6 Historical Planning Applications	20

7	BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS	21
7.1	Overview	21
7.2	The North Service Range.....	21
7.3	The East Service Range	33
7.4	Building G; Deer Slaughterhouse.....	36
7.5	Building H; Loose boxes	37
7.6	Building I; Stables	38
7.7	Building J; Coach House	39
7.8	Building K; Coach/Cart House	40
7.9	Building L; Bottle Store.....	41
7.10	Building M; Storage Yard.....	42
7.11	Buildings N, O , P and Q; Outhouses	43
7.12	Building R; Shed	44
7.13	Building S; former Game Larder	45
8	DISCUSSION	46
8.1	Development	46
8.2	Outline Assessment of Heritage Values	48
8.3	Proposals and Relevant Planning Policy.....	50
9	CONCLUSION	51
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	51
11	SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	52

List of Illustrations within Text

Extent of building covered by current recording project.....	2
Prospect of Charlecote Park, c.1695-1700 (detail)	10
Kirkwall engraving on 1722, after Beighton (detail).....	11
Fish’s 1736 Survey of Charlecote (detail).....	12
Undated (mid-C18th) survey and Clarke plan, (detail)	13
Charlecote tithe map, 1849 (detail)	14
Sketch of c.1850.....	15
‘Plan of Charlecote Hall’ by Francis Trepess, 1875 (detail).....	16
Detail of dairy/meat larder from Trepess survey of 1875	17

Historical Ordnance Survey mapping; 1866, 1905, 1976	18
Early 20 th -century photograph of north service range	19
Key plan to recorded buildings	21
Charlecote brewhouse, schematic plan (from Sambrook, 1996).....	27
Undated painting of horse 'Lord John' in loose box 1 (Coach House D).....	29
Detail of open fronted shed, Trepsess 1875.....	41
Detail of outhouses N-Q, Trepsess 1875	43
Conversion of Outhouses Q, 1947 (detail).....	44
Conversion of former Game Larder S, 1847 (detail)	45
Early development of principal service ranges.....	47

]

List of Tables within Text

Table 1: Extracts from apportionment accompanying Charlcote tithe map of 1849	15
Table 2: Historical census return data	19
Table 3: Summary of historical planning applications	20

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Location plan.
Figure 2:	Modern aerial photograph (Google Earth).
Figure 3:	Key Plan.
Figure 4:	Early views of (a) 1695-1700 (anon.) and (b) 1722 (Kirkwall after Beighton)
Figure 5:	18 th -century views (a) undated, pre-1757 (Fish) and (b) 1791 (Clarke).
Figure 6:	North Range modifications, 1963/4.
Figure 7:	North Range: 'as existing' survey, July 1980.
Figure 8:	North Service Range; north elevation (to woodyard).
Figure 9:	North Service Range; south elevation (to stable yard).
Figure 10:	North Service Range; west gable end.
Figure 11:	East Service Range; east elevation, including east gable end of North Service Range.
Figure 12:	North Service Range; ground floor plan.
Figure 13:	North Service Range; first floor plan.
Figure 14:	North Service Range; attic level plan.
Figure 15:	North Range, transverse cross-sections (a) west end (laundry A) and (b) east end (coach house C).
Figure 16:	East Service Range; west elevation (to stable yard).
Figure 17:	East Service Range; ground floor plan.
Figure 18:	East Service Range; first floor plan.
Figure 19:	Outbuildings H and J ; south elevation
Figure 20:	Outbuildings H , I , J and K ; ground floor plan.
Figure 21:	Outbuildings I and K ; north elevation.
Figure 22:	Outbuildings H/I/J/K ; gable elevations.
Figure 23:	Outbuildings; transverse cross-sections.
Figure 24:	Outbuildings M-Q ; south elevation.
Figure 25:	Outbuildings M-Q ; ground plan.

Figure 26: Sequential conversion / extension of Building R (former game larder).
Figure 27: Conjectural phase plan.

List of Plates

- Plate 1: General view of service ranges from the south-west; stables/coach house range (right), laundry/brewhouse range (centre) with 19th-century kitchen range to left.
- Plate 2: General view of service ranges from the north; laundry/brewhouse range visible beyond southern bounding wall of forecourt. Original forecourt wall was lower which would have afforded a clearer view of range.
- Plate 3: North service range, oblique view looking south-west with former slaughterhouse [G] to left.
- Plate 4: Detail of central gable showing discernible change in colouration of brick (immediately above [w8]) between 1F level and gable over.
- Plate 5: Window [w1] with renewed stone head and chamfered brick jambs.
- Plate 6: Eastern gable of north elevation. **NB.** multi- phase brick patching and raised / rebuilt parapet
- Plate 7: Inserted [d1] (1960s) serving secondary stairwell to 1F accommodation.
- Plate 8: Window [w4] with ovolo-moulded mullions and timber lintel, **NB.** brick blocking below.
- Plate 9: Former door [d2]; partially blocked leaving upper ventilation hatch.
- Plate 10: North service range; south elevation, oblique view looking north-east. **NB.** quoins to south-west angle do not extend onto parapet.
- Plate 11: Detail of original English bond brickwork.
- Plate 12: Detail of central gable showing discernible change in colouration of brick between 1F level (orange/red) and gable over (darker brown/red).
- Plate 13: 19th-century, 8-light window [w17], inserted to light dry laundry. **NB.** rebuilt parapet over.
- Plate 14: Carriage house doors [d4/5]. **NB.** disturbed primary brickwork around arched heads.
- Plate 15: Tudor arched door [d3], inserted into former, larger doorway / window opening
- Plate 16: Door [d6] to coach house D via lobby [G6].
- Plate 17: Graffiti '1646 W.C.' to west jamb of door [d6].
- Plate 18: Window [w20].
- Plate 19: North Range, west gable end.
- Plate 20: Secondary parapet wall above stone quoins.
- Plate 21: Door [d7].
- Plate 22: Ground floor window [w24].
- Plate 23: First floor window [w25], **NB.** patching around right hand jamb.
- Plate 24: Primary, two-light stone-mullioned windows [w26/27] to second floor (attic) level. **NB.** raised/rebuilt parapet and disturbed diaperwork patterning between windows.
- Plate 25: North Range, east gable end (with slaughter- house G to right), **NB.** area of blocking (BW) upper right of ground floor window.
- Plate 26: Primary quoins corresponding to eaves level of adjacent east range.
- Plate 27: Rebuilt upper gable.
- Plate 28: Two blocked single-light windows visible within slaughterhouse G.
- Plate 29: Laundry A (Room [G1]) looking north-west with bread oven to angle, flanked by coppers, **NB.** flue rising to west wall.
- Plate 30: Laundry A ([G1]) looking north-east with triple arches; central recess houses fireboxes and ash-pits to the brewhouse coppers.
- Plate 31: Brewhouse firebox access.
- Plate 32: Detail of northern firebox / ash-pit.
- Plate 33: Brewhouse door [d8] to south-east corner.
- Plate 34: Date inscription to [d8] (inverted).
- Plate 35: Stair [a] rising to 1F level at SW corner [G1]; **NB.** tall pump (centre) feeds raised channel serving brewhouse B.
- Plate 36: Pump and drain to north-east corner.

- Plate 37: Brewhouse **B** looking north with assorted 18th-century fittings and brewing equipment.
- Plate 38: Open roof over western section of Brewhouse; Truss **TVIII** visible **NB**: uneven discolouration of timbers indicating former ceiling.
- Plate 39: Brewhouse **B** looking north showing open section of roof and enclosed 1F former loft/ store.
- Plate 40: Evidence for insertion of first floor beam supporting west wall of 'gardener's flat'.
- Plate 41: (?) 1F level door opening from store onto brewhouse.
- Plate 42: West face of infilled truss **TVII** above brewhouse, **NB**. central blocked door formerly serving attic floor.
- Plate 43: Quarter-turn stair [**b**] rising to 1F level.
- Plate 44: Enclosing wall of stair [**c**] at south-east angle of brewhouse.
- Plate 45: Brewhouse coppers with brick underworks **NB**. mash tun rests of brick ledge (right).
- Plate 46: Access stair to working platform.
- Plate 47: Southern copper fed by raised channel passing through wall from adjacent laundry. **NB**. damper to right of brick arch.
- Plate 48: Copper feeding into mash tun.
- Plate 49: High-level pump from underback to second, boiling copper.
- Plate 50: Paired timber coolers to north-east corner, fed from the northern copper, with fermenting tun beneath. **NB**. circular sieves within upper cooling tray for the straining of spent hops.
- Plate 51: Inscription of lip of coopered fermenting tun; 'T Walton, 1812'.
- Plate 52: Coach House **C** looking north-west.
- Plate 53: Coach House **C** looking south-west.
- Plate 54: Variation in door arches. **NB**. cut-back springing of [d4] (right) to accommodate door.
- Plate 55: Straight-joint at south end of west wall.
- Plate 56: Partly blocked [**w3**] with corbels for 1F FP.
- Plate 57: Winch to east wall; F Selby and Co. (of B'ham).
- Plate 58: Coach House **D** (Room [**G7**]) looking north-east.
- Plate 59: Lobby [**G6**], formed in 1991 **NB**. door to under-stair cupboard.
- Plate 60: Former Stall 2 looking south with wall-mounted feed-rack.
- Plate 61: Former axial passage, looking east, with stone-lined channel to right.
- Plate 62: Dry Laundry [**F1**] looking north-west.
- Plate 63: Dry Laundry [**F1**] looking south-west.
- Plate 64: Inserted 8-light window [**w17**] to south elevation (mullions recently renewed), with ironing table.
- Plate 65: Inserted barrel ceiling cutting across blocked window [**w27**] in west gable.
- Plate 66: Stair [**a**] rising at south-west corner with scar of former continuation.
- Plate 67: Laundry stove with profiled ledges for heating of flat-irons against chamber.
- Plate 68: 19th-century box-mangle.
- Plate 69: Makers mark; 'Eagle Foundry, Birmingham'.
- Plate 70: Winding gear for ceiling mounted airers.
- Plate 71: Stair [**d**] (mid-1960s) rising to 1F 'Gardener's Flat'.
- Plate 72: Axial passage [**F4**] of 'Gardener's Flat', looking west.
- Plate 73: Room [**F5**] looking north-east.
- Plate 74: Room [**F8**] looking south-west.
- Plate 75: Peg-holes and soffit mortice for 'knee'-brace at north end tie (**TVII**) – visible in Rm. [**F9**].
- Plate 76: Bare-faced soffit-tenon (unhoused) of 1F ceiling beams Rm. [**F7**].
- Plate 77: Variation in ceiling beams to Bay 6 and Bay 7; visible in Rm. [**F9**].
- Plate 78: North range roof over Bays 1/2, **TII** looking north-east.
- Plate 79: Wind-bracing to Bay 1 (N).
- Plate 80: Detail of arch-brace to truss **TV** (S), note truncated lower purlin to truss **TVI**.
- Plate 81: Closed truss at **TVII**, looking west, with central doorway (blocked). **NB** pattern of whitewash to timbers.
- Plate 82: Stud infill to truss **TIII**.
- Plate 83: Tacks to common rafters for former L&P render, present over Bays 3-6 only.
- Plate 84: Tie rod at Truss **TIX**.
- Plate 85: Lapped housing for wind-bracing at Truss **TII**.
- Plate 86: South Range, west elevation.

- Plate 87: Diaperwork decoration.
- Plate 88: Door [d22].
- Plate 89: Carriage doors [d20/21] opening onto carriage house **E**.
- Plate 90: Projecting carriage entrance bay.
- Plate 91: Carriage entrance with C19th-brickwork walls and groin vault in two bays.
- Plate 92: East range, east elevation (note underbuilt lower wall and quoins visible behind down-pipe to left).
- Plate 93: East elevation of carriage bay.
- Plate 94: Coach house **E** [G8] looking north-east.
- Plate 95: Offset plinth to north wall of [G8].
- Plate 96: Inserted ¼-turn stair at lobby [G9].
- Plate 97: Tack Room F [G10].
- Plate 98: Saddle racks and harness hooks to south wall.
- Plate 99: Fireplace to south wall.
- Plate 100: Gallery access ladder.
- Plate 101: Tack Room gallery [F12].
- Plate 102: Blocked window to east wall of gallery [F12].
- Plate 103: 'Education Room' [F11] looking south-west.
- Plate 104: Window [w32].
- Plate 105: [F11]; door [d25] and stair up to north range.
- Plate 106: Former Gun Room looking east.
- Plate 107: Former Gun Room looking west.
- Plate 108: Regular, 4-bay queen-strut roof over [F11-13]; north end of east range, looking south.
- Plate 109: Slaughterhouse **G**; oblique view looking south-west.
- Plate 110: North elevation of slaughterhouse showing early brick boundary wall.
- Plate 111: Relic boundary wall incorporated into **G**.
- Plate 112: Building **G**; detail of ¼-brick oversail/dentil eaves band.
- Plate 113: Slaughterhouse door [d28].
- Plate 114: Interior of [d28] with shuttered overlight.
- Plate 115: Interior of slaughterhouse looking south.
- Plate 116: Re-set carcass-wheel.
- Plate 117: Surviving offset plinth within Building **G**.
- Plate 118: Detail of securing point for carcass-wheel.
- Plate 119: Loose boxes **H**; general view looking north-west.
- Plate 120: Detail of loose-box door (exterior).
- Plate 121: Detail of diagonal planked interior door lining.
- Plate 122: Bldg. **H**, east gable end.
- Plate 123: Bldg. **H**, stone kneeler to NE angle.
- Plate 124: Loose-box **H1** looking north.
- Plate 125: Loose-box **H2** looking north.
- Plate 126: Perforated iron drain grille.
- Plate 127: Painted, scored render of upper walls.
- Plate 128: Tethering ring with decorative mount.
- Plate 129: High-level vent with sliding timber shutter.
- Plate 130: Combined iron water trough/feed rack (**H1**).
- Plate 131: Stables **I**, general view looking south. **NB**. ridge vents.
- Plate 132: Detail of door [d33].
- Plate 133: Detail of window [w39].
- Plate 134: Stables **I**, east elevation.
- Plate 135: Detail of gable window [w41].
- Plate 136: Matchboard lined tack-room looking south.
- Plate 137: Rear of door off tack room.
- Plate 138: Stables section of Bldg. **I** looking west.
- Plate 139: Arched stall partition with Fe heel post.

- Plate 140: Combined trough and feed rack.
 Plate 141: Stables **I3**; door to loose-box.
 Plate 142: Boxed in vents to loose-box range **H**.
 Plate 143: Detail of king-bolt roof truss.
 Plate 144: Quoins of SE angle of north service range, visible within loose-box.
 Plate 145: Coach House **J**; south elevation.
 Plate 146: Detail of coach door [**d35**].
 Plate 147: Interior detail of coach door [**d36**].
 Plate 148: Coach House **J**; west elevation.
 Plate 149: Coach House **J**; east elevation.
 Plate 150: Gralloching room (formed 1992).
 Plate 151: Chiller room (formed 1992).
 Plate 152: Outbuilding **K**; north elevation, oblique view looking south-east.
 Plate 153: Outbuilding **K**; north elevation, detail of door [**d37**].
 Plate 154: Outbuilding **K**; north elevation, detail of window [**w42**].
 Plate 155: Building **K**; west elevation.
 Plate 156: Western bounding wall of woodyard, forming west wall of bottle store **L** (right) and enclosed yard **M** (left)
 Plate 157: Western woodyard wall (south end), forming west side of bottle store **L**.
 Plate 158: Bottle Store **L** looking south-west.
 Plate 159: Enclosed yard **M** looking north-west.
 Plate 160: Western woodyard wall (north end), forming west side of enclosed yard **M**. **NB.** small, inserted access points to 'hutches' within yard **M** (see Plate 163).
 Plate 161: Yard **M** looking north-east **NB.** sloping line of sockets indicating former lean-to roof (marked).
 Plate 162: Apparent blocked opening to north wall with clear splayed jamb to right.
 Plate 163: Vertical straight-joint (arrow) and blocking material related to opening as visible within Greencourt.
 Plate 164: Secondary 'hutch' enclosures to north-west angle of yard **M**, served by openings in western woodyard wall.
 Plate 165: Outhouses ranged against south wall of Greencourt.
 Plate 166: Detail of back wall (**NB.** lower, English brick of early Greencourt boundary wall).
 Plate 167: Interior of outhouses looking west
 Plate 168: Outhouses **N1-4** looking north-west.
 Plate 169: Door [**d44**].
 Plate 170: Outhouses **O** looking north-east.
 Plate 171: Outhouses **P** looking north-west.
 Plate 172: Back of brick pier to outhouse **P**.
 Plate 173: Partly rebuilt pier at **O3/P1**.
 Plate 174: Sockets to flanking side of brick pier.
 Plate 175: Timber infill of **P7**.
 Plate 176: Copper within **P6**.
 Plate 177: Converted outhouses **Q** looking north-east. **NB.** secondary Engl. Bond brickwork
 Plate 178: Door [**d45**] from Greencourt to outhouses **Q**.
 Plate 179: Building **R** (shed) looking south-east.
 Plate 180: Building **R** (shed) looking north-east with adjacent, RSJ and sleeper constructed compost bins.
 Plate 181: Former Game Larder **S** looking south-west.
 Plate 182: Game Larder **S**; north elevation.
 Plate 183: Southern extension of former game larder **S**, 1991, to house gents and ladies lavatories.

List of Appendices

- APPENDIX A:** Project Brief.
APPENDIX B: Catalogue of Project Photographs.

THE WOODYARD, SERVICE RANGES AND ASSOCIATED OUTBUILDINGS

Charlecote Park, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire

Historic Building Record and Analysis, 2017

Summary

The current report summarises the results of a programme of historic building recording and analysis undertaken in January 2017 in respect of a number of service ranges and associated yard and outbuildings at Charlecote Park, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire (NGR: SP 25945 56378) at the request of the National Trust.

Charlecote Park is a substantial 16th-century deer park and 17th-century formal gardens, landscaped in the 18th century by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, surrounding Charlecote Hall, a 16th-century mansion, itself extensively remodelled in the 19th century. It is located on the eastern bank of the River Avon in mid-Warwickshire, c.6km north-east of Stratford-on-Avon and 10km south-west of the county town of Warwick. The park, hall and outbuildings have been in the hands of the National Trust since 1945. The woodyard and associated service ranges currently under consideration are located c.80m SE of Charlecote Hall. Component buildings are statutory listed, variously Grade I, Grade II or curtilage buildings, and are included on the National Trust's Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record and upon the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record; the site lies entirely within the Charlecote and Hampton Lucy Conservation Area.*

The principal service ranges, arranged on an L-shaped plan, can be shown to have been in existence in broad terms since at least the late-17th century, when they were first illustrated in a painting of c.1695-1700. Analysis of surviving early fabric suggests that the early form and history of the complex is far from straightforward, however, and a basic three-phase development down to c.1700 is proposed. A previous study of the south end of the east range suggested that part of the complex originated as a free-standing, five-bay stable block, brick-built with a timber-framed upper storey. The current study likewise suggests that the northern service range also originated as a free-standing structure, possibly contemporary with the stables but perhaps of a different phase, and that the north end of the eastern range represents a secondary/tertiary 'infill' block. Internal and external modifications over several phases during the 18th and 19th centuries have, to a large extent, obscured the original functionality of the ranges, though the re-purposed buildings retain secondary fixtures and fittings of inherent significance, in particular an essentially complete set of mid-late 18th century brewhouse fittings within the north range. Reference to historical depictions indicates that the 'woodyard' itself originated as a small 'kitchen' garden, though evolving to take on a more prosaic, service role, particularly in the 19th century when it was enlarged and a series of subsidiary service ranges (stables, coach houses, dairy, game larder etc.) were constructed around and within the body of the yard.

The current study has allowed for a detailed record of the buildings, their construction and general developmental history, to be made, so far as was feasible from a non-intrusive survey and given their current uses, in accordance with NPPF and in line with the requirements set out within the project brief. All constituent buildings are described to a level commensurate with a 'Level 3' survey as defined by Historic England, cross-referenced to a comprehensive photographic and drawn record. Further, a review of the readily available archival sources at the Warwickshire County Archives, the National Trust archives at Attingham Park and at Charlecote itself, has allowed for a context to be established in which to interpret the form and function of the site and its component parts. The 'Heritage Values' are assessed in evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal terms, in line with Historic England guidelines.

THE WOODYARD, SERVICE RANGES AND ASSOCIATED OUTBUILDINGS

Charlecote Park, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire

Historic Building Record and Analysis, 2017

1 INTRODUCTION

The current report summarises the results of a programme of historic building recording and analysis undertaken in January 2017 in respect of a number of service ranges and associated yard and outbuildings at Charlecote Park, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire at the request of the National Trust.

1.1 Background to the Project

Site Location

- 1.1.1 Charlecote Park is situated on the eastern bank of the River Avon in mid-Warwickshire, c.6km north-east of Stratford-on-Avon and 10km south-west of the county town of Warwick (Figure 1) on the west side of the B4088 Thelsford Bridge to Loxley road. Charlecote Park is a substantial 16th-century deer park and 17th-century formal gardens, landscaped in the 18th century by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, surrounding Charlecote Hall, a 16th-century mansion, itself extensively remodelled in the 19th century. The park, hall and associated outbuildings were acquired by the National Trust in 1945.

Extent of Work

- 1.1.2 The current recording project relates to a series of service ranges and outbuildings, located c.80m SE of Charlecote Hall and an adjacent 'woodyard' (see inset below and Figure 2; Plate 1). Specifically, the project pertains to the main north service range (comprising laundry, Brewhouse and coach houses), the northern end of the perpendicular, eastern service range (coach house and tack room), a slaughterhouse appended to the east end of the north service range, and the various 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century buildings arranged against the external walls of the woodyard.



Extent of buildings covered by current recording project

- 1.1.3 The stable block occupying the southern end of the east range (that part lying to the south of the carriage entrance) has been the subject of a previous phase of recording and assessment (Tyler, 2014) and is not covered by the current recording action, though the results of the previous study will be alluded to where relevant.

1.2 Designations

Statutory Designations

- 1.2.1 Charlecote Hall is a Grade I listed building of the second half of the 16th century,¹ set within the Grade II* Registered Charlecote Park.² The main northern and eastern service ranges incorporating laundry, brewhouse, coach house and stables together with the appended deer slaughterhouse, are themselves included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest as a Grade I Listed Buildings;³ the listing describing the buildings as follows:

Laundry, brewhouse, stables and coach house immediately S of Charlecote Park
(Formerly Listed as: Outbuildings at Charlecote Park)

GVI

Laundry, brewhouse, coach house, stables and deer slaughterhouse. Laundry and brewhouse: C16 with later restoration. Brick laid to English bond with limestone dressings and high plinth; steeply pitched old tile roof with octagonal brick ridge and internal stacks. L-plan. Stables: C16 with early C19 cladding and interior alterations. Brick laid to Flemish bond with diaper pattern in vitrified headers; old tile roof. **EXTERIOR:** laundry/brewhouse wing: south side of 2 storeys plus attic; 5-window range; 2 cross-gables. To right, 2 entrances have 4-centred heads and plank doors and flank 2 C19 round-headed coach entrances with keystones and paired doors. Double-chamfered mullioned windows of 2, 3 or 8 lights with leaded glazing. Left end has entrance to brewhouse and blocked windows. Lead rainwater goods. Slaughterhouse for deer attached to east end; gabled single-storey structure with modillioned brick cornice; north entrance has grille to overlight and to south an entrance and 2-light window. Stables: 2 storeys; 8-window range with cross-wing and cupola to left of centre. Moulded stone plinth and first-floor drip course; stone-coped brick parapet. Wing breaks forward with coped gable; elliptical-arched carriageway with moulded responds and arch and groin vault; oriel has 1:2:1-light transomed windows over panels (central panel has Lucy Arms) and pierced parapet copied from gatehouse (qv). Ground floor to left of wing: 2 coach house entrances as above and entrance with single-chamfered Tudor arch with label mould and fanlight to paired panelled doors and a 3-light ovolo-mullioned window with 4/4 sashes to right. To right of wing: 2 similar stable entrances but with plank doors each with similar window to left. First floor has 2-light double-chamfered mullioned windows with decorative leaded glazing and returns to drip, 3 to left and 4 to right. South end similar, with 3-light windows. Rear has plain arch to carriageway with 2-light window above and small stack; to left of wing C16 brick to ground floor with C19 brick corbelled out above; to right some C16 diapered brick with ashlar opening to 8/8 sash and attached loose-box block with stone-coped parapet over 3 Tudor-headed entrances with overlights to plank doors; coped gable with finial; attached brick gate pier with plank gate; 2 loose boxes in gabled rear range. **INTERIOR:** brewhouse has mostly C18 brewing equipment, water pumps, coppers and stalls. Laundry has hearth and coppers; 3 segmental-headed recesses to one wall; slaughterhouse has channels to brick/flag floor and a hoist. Stables: full-height tack room has fittings including gallery to 3 sides and bolection-moulded fireplace; stables to south have stop-chamfered beams and posts; stable and loose-box partitions; loft above has wall posts supporting 5 trusses with braced tie beams, collars and struts, that to north with lath and plaster infill, one with plank partition; double purlins, wind braces and riven rafters. The brewhouse is a particularly interesting survival complete with equipment; the deer slaughterhouse is a rare example of its kind. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner, N & Wedgwood, A: Warwickshire: Harmondsworth: 1966-: 228-9; Charlecote Park: guidebook: 1991-: 38-44).

Charlecote Service Buildings: Statutory List Entry

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1381799>.

² <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001187>.

³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1381808>.

- 1.2.2 The statutory listing for the south wall of the eastern forecourt (aka. 'Greencourt') etc., listed Grade II*,⁴ includes the range of lean-to storage buildings lining the north side of the woodyard, the western woodyard wall (incorrectly listed as 'east') and the coach house to the south-east of the yard.

South forecourt wall, gates, piers, north and south returns, and coach house

GVII*

Forecourt walls, gates and piers, with coach house. C16, C18 and C19. For Rev William Lacy. Gates by Nicholas Paris. Brick with ashlar dressings; wrought-iron. Ashlar quoins. Wall and balustrade to the south of the forecourt to Charlecote Park (qv), incorporating gate with gate piers next to the house to west end, with range of lean-to buildings to south side and short north return to the Gatehouse to east end; attached wall running south to laundry on west side of service yard and attached wall to east side of courtyard ending in coach house. The walls mostly C16, the rest dates from the first half of the C19, incorporating 1722 gates to west end. Wall has some exposed blue brick diaper work between plants and round-headed entrance to east end. Paired wrought-iron gates near the west end have brick gate piers with quoins and moulded ashlar plinths and caps with c1600 finials; rich wrought-iron overthrow incorporating monogram: WL for Revd William Lucy and side piers; mounting block to south side of west end. North return has central canted bay and octagonal pier to angle with pepper-pot finial with diapering, the balustrade with pierced rosette panels with paired fluted consoles derived from the Gatehouse. Lean-to range to south side of wall has 7 elliptical arched openings plus large square openings to left, and slate roof; with walled kennel enclosure to east (sic.) end. Wall to east (sic.) of courtyard has some C16 brick and stone coping; gateway with ashlar quoins and paired timber gates with postern gate; small elliptical-headed openings to north. East wall has raised section to former C19 structure and has coach house to south end with stone-coped parapet and coped gables with finials; tile roof; 2 coach entrances with Tudor heads and paired plank doors; paired plank gates with plain capped gate piers to east and C20 addition to rear. Property of the National Trust. (The National Trust: Charlecote Park: 1991-: 8).

Charlecote Forecourt Walls etc.: Statutory List Entry

- 1.2.3 The remaining subsidiary buildings are not statutorily listed in their own right though, as pre-1948 structures historically associated with two Grade I listed buildings (Charlecote Hall/main service ranges), they are clearly 'curtilage' buildings and therefore represent 'designated heritage assets' under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG, 2012).

- 1.2.4 The site lies entirely within the boundary of the Charlecote and Hampton Lucy Conservation Area,⁵ originally designated in 1969 and revised in 1994.

Non-Statutory Designations

- 1.2.5 Charlecote Hall together with its related service ranges and outbuildings is included on the Warwickshire County Council Historic Environment Record, ref. **WMA7586**.⁶

- 1.2.6 The National Trust's internal Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR) includes individual entries for the following relevant structures:⁷

- North service range ('Laundry and Brewhouse Wing'), ref. **51,027**.⁸
- East range ('Old Stables and Coach House), ref. **51,022**.⁹
- Southern wall of the house forecourt, forming the north wall of the woodyard, ref. **51,113**.¹⁰
- Range of lean-to buildings built up against the southern face of 51,113, ref. **51,145**.¹¹

⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1381805>.

⁵ <https://www.stratford.gov.uk/files/seealsodocs/468/SDC0007MAR05.pdf>

⁶ <http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7586>.

⁷ Info: <https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/map>.

⁸ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA152970&resourceID=6.

⁹ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA152921&resourceID=6.

¹⁰ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA152803&resourceID=6.

- Deer slaughterhouse, ref. **51,114**.¹²
- 19th-century loose boxes (now stores), ref. **51,237**.¹³
- 19th-century former coach house (now deer larder), ref. **51,028**.¹⁴
- Pump adjacent to east coach house range, ref. **51,250**.¹⁵
- Former bottle room appended to north service range, ref. **51,235**.¹⁶
- Former Game Larder (incorporated in public toilets); ref. **51,238**.¹⁷

1.3 Scope of Project

- 1.3.1 The project was undertaken in accordance with a project brief, prepared by Ms Janine Young, the National Trust's archaeological consultant for the West Midlands region. A copy of the project brief is included below as **Appendix A**.
- 1.3.2 The recording, research and report preparation have been undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE, 2016), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2014a), 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).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objective of the historic building record was to provide a detailed visual record of the buildings concerned and to generate a descriptive and illustrative account of the same, including a summary of their character, date and techniques of construction together with a discussion of their origin, context, history and development.
- 2.2 Specific aims of the project, as outlined at Section §.3.1 of the project brief, were as follows:
- to create an archaeological record of the buildings, their structural and construction features and developmental history.
 - to define any particular significances of the buildings 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.

¹¹ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA152838&resourceID=6.
¹² http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA152804&resourceID=6.
¹³ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA152940&resourceID=6.
¹⁴ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA152971&resourceID=6.
¹⁵ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA152955&resourceID=6.
¹⁶ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA152938&resourceID=6.
¹⁷ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA152941&resourceID=6.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 As required at Section §.4.1 of the project brief, a search was made of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historic maps, early photographs and drawings, written descriptions, and primary and secondary sources related to the site at the Warwickshire County Record Office (WCRO) and at the archives of the National Trust Regional Office at Attingham Park. Standard on-line sources including Access to Archives (www.a2a.org.uk) and the National Monuments Record (Swindon) were also consulted.
- 3.1.2 A review was made of all relevant historical planning application materials held by Stratford on Avon District Council, Elizabeth House, Stratford-upon-Avon (§.6.6).
- 3.1.3 The offices of Mr. John C. Goom, architect and historic buildings consultant with c.25 years involvement at Charlecote, were visited and archival materials reviewed.¹⁸ A private collection of 19th-century drawings held at Charlecote by the donor family are understood to include nothing of direct relevance to the development or remodelling of the service ranges and woodyard (Sir Edmund Fairfax-Lucy, *pers. comm.*).
- 3.1.4 A full list of sources is included below at section §.11.

3.2 Historic Building Record

- 3.2.1 The historic building record comprised three elements; drawn, photographic and written recording, outlined below. The resultant record is broadly commensurate with a Level 3 'analytical record', defined by Historic England in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' as follows:

'Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's 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 and to support an historical analysis.'

(Historic England; 2016, 26).

- 3.2.2 Specifically, section §.4.2 of the project brief states that work should seek to:
- physically record fabric sufficient to elucidate the sequence of construction, deposition, development and relationships between structures and surfaces.
 - record structures to include general elevations annotated to note the presence of blockings, openings, whitewash, wall ties and other diagnostic features, noting brick and stone bond/s and sizes.
 - visually analyse and interpret the individual elements, characterizing them.
 - systematically describe and photograph record, inside and out, identifying all features of interest (fireplaces, panelling, doors, windows etc.) against a numbered schedule.
 - Use photography (digital) to fully show an appropriate level of detail representative of all features and phases.

¹⁸ Relevant works including the re-roofing of the tack room in 2001 and of the stables themselves in 2011.

- produce a phase plan of the complex of buildings which should be included as part of the final report.

Drawn Record

- 3.2.3 Overall measured plans of the buildings/areas concerned were prepared on site, using existing base survey drawings where available,¹⁹ otherwise new survey was made in pencil on archivally stable drafting film to an appropriate scale, measurements being obtained through a combination of taped measurements and hand-held electronic laser. Drawings were annotated to show features of architectural and historical/archaeological significance (blocked doors, windows, fireplaces, straight joints, evidence for phase breaks, machinery etc.).

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. The survey extended to include general and detailed shots, contextual views of the buildings and accessible external elevations, together with general and detail views. Where practically feasible, photographs included graded photographic scales. Selected site record photographs are reproduced as plates within the current document. A register of project photographs is included below at **Appendix B**.

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 following descriptions (§.7).

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

4.1 General Historical Context²⁰

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

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

- 4.1.2 The manor passed from Robert to his brother, Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick and sometime before 1186, was enfeoffed to Thurstan de Montfort of Beaudesert (VCH 1949). De Lucy associations with the estate can be traced back to 1189 when Sir Walter de Cherlecote, an ancestor of the Lucy family, inherited the estate; Sir Walter’s grandson, Sir William de Lucy, inherited in 1247.²¹
- 4.1.3 The name has evident humble origins, deriving from OE ‘*coerl*’ (churl, a non-servile peasant) and ‘*cot*’ meaning house/home. It appears historically as ‘*Cherlecota*’ (1123), ‘*Sherlacote*’ (1217), ‘*Cherlescota*’ (1228), first appearing in its current form ‘*Charlecote*’ in 1484 (Gover, Mawer and Stenton 1936, 250).

¹⁹ Base survey drawings by Foster Surveys of Southport, dated October 2007; supplied by National Trust.

²⁰ Based for the most part upon earlier works, principally VCH Warks **V** (1949), Berger and Fretwell (1995) and Garnett (1996).

²¹ The descent of the manor is addressed in detail in VCH (1949, see <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57034>).

4.2 Charlecote Hall

- 4.2.1 The extant Charlecote Hall occupies a level terrace on the eastern bank of the River Avon, immediately north-east of its confluence with a small tributary, the Dene (also referred to as the Wellesbourne Brook); the course of the latter has been historically altered on at least two occasions, and the western confluence with the Avon was formerly sited significantly nearer to the house and service ranges, realigned in the later part of the 19th century, c.1865.
- 4.2.2 Though much altered and enlarged in later years and owing much of its current appearance to two significant phases of 19th-century modification (1829-34 and 1847-67), Charlecote represents at its core one of the earliest of the great mansion houses of the Elizabethan era. It was begun by Sir Thomas Lucy I (b. pre-1532, d. 1600) soon after he inherited in 1551, traditionally on, or close to the site of an earlier precursor (VCH 1949),²² and was completed in c.1558 (NT 2010, 34), the first year of the new monarch's reign.²³ It occupies a distinctive 'half-H' plan, constructed of local red brick with stone dressings, with a central hall range aligned north-south and elongated wings to north and south, projecting eastwards to enclose a central forecourt (the 'Greencourt').²⁴ The north wing originally housed parlours while the southern wing served as kitchen and service accommodation (WCC, 2001). The main entrance of the recessed front is asymmetrically set, following medieval fashion, off-centre to the south side of the two-storey hall which is lit to the north by a tall oriel. While the projecting, two-storey entrance porch is early (Renaissance in style, it is either original or an early addition introduced in 1572 to mark a visit by Queen Elizabeth I), much dates to the major 19th-century programmes of restoration (see below).
- 4.2.3 Broadly contemporary with, or possibly slightly later than the main mansion house (see VCH 1949), is the well-preserved and less altered Grade I listed gatehouse,²⁵ again brick-built with stone dressings and ogee-capped, polygonal angle-turrets. The service ranges to the south-east of the mansion house, of which the buildings currently under consideration form a part, also presumably represent (partly) an original/early component of Sir Thomas Lucy I's scheme and though the current study indicates a somewhat complex early development, the principal ranges were essentially in place by the late-17th century (see Figure 4a).
- 4.2.4 By the early-18th century the house, then almost 150 years old, was becoming somewhat outmoded and a phase of upgrading of the accommodation was undertaken by Col. George Lucy, employing the noted Warwick architect Francis Smith. The original stone mullion windows were removed on the river front and replaced by more contemporary hung sashes,²⁶ while a series of internal alterations were also undertaken at this time. The grounds were extensively remodelled by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown in around 1760, when much of the formal 17th-century gardens and water features were cleared away.

19th-Century Rebuilding

- 4.2.5 The 19th century witnessed further intensive building activity at Charlecote, works being split into two principal phases, undertaken for George Hammond Lucy and, following George's death in 1845, for his widow Mary Elizabeth Lucy of Bodelwyddan, North Wales (Pevsner and Wedgwood 1966, 228). Firstly, a phase of

²² NTHBSMR **51,144**. The exact location of the pre-Elizabethan mansion house is a matter of debate, though reference to its tendency to flooding has raised the possibility of its having been located somewhat to the south-west of the current house near the confluence of the Avon and the Dene, *viz.* closer to the stable block currently under consideration, which is known to be liable to occasional flooding (Sir Edmund Fairfax-Lucy, *pers. comm.*).

²³ The date 1558 is included in the earliest heraldic glass within the great hall (NT 2010, 34). However, a number of alternative sources, including the statutory list entry and Pevsner's 'Buildings of England' Warwickshire volume (1966), give 1558 as the date of the commencement of construction; Samuel Ireland, writing in 1795, attests that '*the house was built in the 5th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign*' (ie. 1563).

²⁴ A view of c.1695 (Figure 4a) shows a gabled wing extending westwards from the north end of the hall range, though this had been removed by the time of an engraving of 1722 (Figure 4b).

²⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1381800>.

²⁶ The National Trust guidebook (2010, 39) gives a date of 1718-19 for this work, though a view of c.1695-1700 clearly shows the revised pattern of fenestration already in place (see inset detail at §.5.1.2).

restoration and extension was undertaken in 1829-37 to the designs of the Warwick architect Charles Samuel Smith, including extensive internal reordering and the introduction of a large dining room and library extension (1833-7), appended to the west side of the great hall (NT 2005, 44). The first phase of the new southern kitchen wing also formed part of this work (Fairfax-Lucy 1990, 22; NT 1996, 24),²⁷ extended by John Gibson in c.1847-67.²⁸ Gibson, a local architect who had studied under Sir Charles Barry, was employed on a series of works after George Hammond Lucy's death, first remodelling the parish church of St Leonards (completed in 1851) before going on to build the western terrace to the main house in 1853/8,²⁹ remodel the Orangery in 1857,³⁰ and design a new West Lodge³¹ and gateway arch³² in 1865, all for Henry Spencer Lucy. At the main house, Gibson was further responsible for the rebuilding of the north wing and the introduction of the two-storey canted bays to the eastern gable ends of north and south wings (NT 2005, 45). The re-facing and remodelling of the eastern stables and coach house ranges most likely date to this general phase of building activity (Berger and Fretwell 1995, 14), while recorded dates within the southern stables range from 1852-9 would place the reordering of the interiors towards the early part of Gibson's involvement at Charlecote (Tyler 2014, 16). A review of the Lucy Papers index at the Warwickshire Archives suggests that no relevant accounts survive to allow the date of Gibson's work to be established with any greater degree of certainty while it has been established that a private collection of 19th-century drawings held by the donor family at Charlecote include nothing of direct relevance (see §.3.1.3 above).

- 4.2.6 Charlecote Park and Hall were presented to the National Trust in 1945 by Sir Montgomerie Fairfax-Lucy, following the death of his father Sir Henry Fairfax-Lucy in 1944.

5 MAP REGRESSION AND OTHER GRAPHIC SOURCES

5.1 Early Views

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

- 5.1.1 The earliest graphic source pertaining to the service ranges and stables at Charlecote is an oil painting of c.1695-1700 (Figure 4a),³³ which affords a wide view of the house and its formal gardens from the west, within their wider landscape setting approximately 140 years after its construction. The depiction of the stables and coach house ranges (see detail below) is of particular interest in that it provides an early elevational view of the complex, before the major reorganisations of the 19th century, otherwise depicted mainly in plan form only. The range occupies the basic 'L'-shaped plan that survives today, of brick and timber-framed construction beneath pitched, tile-clad roofs with an open yard and walled kitchen garden to the south-west, the latter fronting on to the river.
- 5.1.2 The north range of the service complex (the laundry/brewhouse block) is shown in foreshortened form, constructed entirely in brick and terminating in a tall gable end to the west. The arrangements of this western gable accord well with the surviving fabric, brick-built above a stone plinth with a single doorway and three-light mullioned window to ground floor level and two, two-light, stone-mullioned windows set high in the gable above eaves level (the extant, blocked window at first floor level above the doorway and lighting the 'dry laundry' is not indicated). Beyond the gable end, opposing sets of gables overlook a small, enclosed garden to

²⁷ Replacing and/or incorporating an earlier, single-storey range evident on views as far back as 1722 (see Figure 4b).

²⁸ Statutory list entry, see fn.1.

²⁹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1381806>.

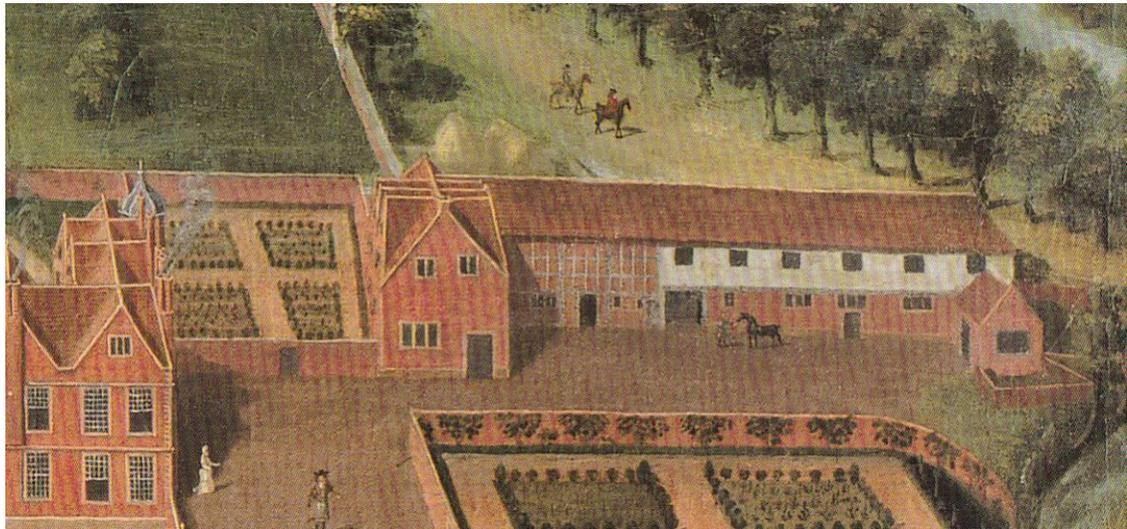
³⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1381809>

³¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1381820>.

³² <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1381821>.

³³ Charlecote Park, The Fairfax-Lucy Collection (The National Trust) ©NTPL/Derrick E Witty. NTPL image ref. 26970. Original at Charlecote. The painting was given to Colonel George Lucy (d. 1721) by his brother Reverend William Lucy (d. 1723); the scene was once thought to be painted by Jan Stevens (d.1722) and dated 1696, but there is no evidence to support either assertion (info: <http://www.nationaltrustcollections.org.uk/object/533889>).

the north (the area of the current 'woodyard') and the stable yard to the south; interestingly, three gables are indicated to both north and south which is at variance with the extant building which includes only two gables to the southern elevation, though presumably represents an error/shortcoming in the depiction rather than implying an historical modification of the roof form. It is of note that the western gable end is shown as having been capped by a short, single-flue stack, a feature also present on Beighton's early 18th-century view (see §.5.1.5 below), while no additional stacks are indicated, either to the main body of the roof or to the northern or southern gables. The long elevations and gable ends lack the extant, low parapet walls, which can be shown to represent secondary additions, possibly as late as Gibson's work of the 1850s.



Detail of late 17th-century view showing stables / coach house range (right) and adjacent walled garden (future 'woodyard'; left).
(NB. new sash windows, some partly open, to western, river front of main house; see §.4.2.4, fn.26).

- 5.1.3 With regard to the eastern range, the west elevation is shown to comprise two distinct parts. To the south, the stables are shown to have been of solid brick construction to the ground floor level with what appears to be a rendered (over timber-framing) first floor level,³⁴ the latter extending over the transverse carriage entrance.³⁵ The latter feature occupies its surviving location, offset towards the northern end of the range, though at the time comprising a simple, wide opening beneath a flat-head with a single, square window over, matching those of the southern stables, together forming six window bays. To the north of the carriage entrance, the range is of exposed timber-framed construction, apparently of four structural bays (three being visible) defined by full-height storey-posts, with small-square framing to the upper wall being arranged over three tiers defined by mid-rails, with four panels per bay, blind and infilled with red-brick-nogging. The ground floor was also timber-framed, comprising two tiers of panels with brick infill; two doorways are evident, one immediately adjacent to the north side of transverse carriage entrance and a second opening within the second bay to the north.³⁶ Two small, single light windows lit the southern bay of the range while a four-light mullioned window is shown within the third bay to the north. No wide 'carriage' door is evident within the visible part of the elevation, while it is unlikely that a significant opening could be accommodated within the obscured section in the angle with the north range, which has implications for the early function of the range. A short, single-storey structure is shown projecting perpendicularly from the southern end of the main range,

³⁴ Framing survives internally (see Tyler 2014; figure 17, plates 46/7). Timber-framing over solid ground floor construction was an established tradition for stable blocks in the later-16th century (Worsley 2005, 25-6), with a close parallel at nearby Kenilworth Castle (1553; see Worsley fig. 15); the roof structure of the southern stables range at Charlecote also bares a close similarity to that at Kenilworth. Further afield, Balsall Hall in Yorkshire and Baylham Hall in Suffolk, both of c.1600 (*ibid.*; figs.17/18 respectively) also employ timber-framing atop a solid ground floor base; the tradition had gone out of fashion, however, by the later 17th century.

³⁵ The primary and subsequent arrangements of the southern, stables range are discussed at more length in the 2014 report and will not be repeated here.

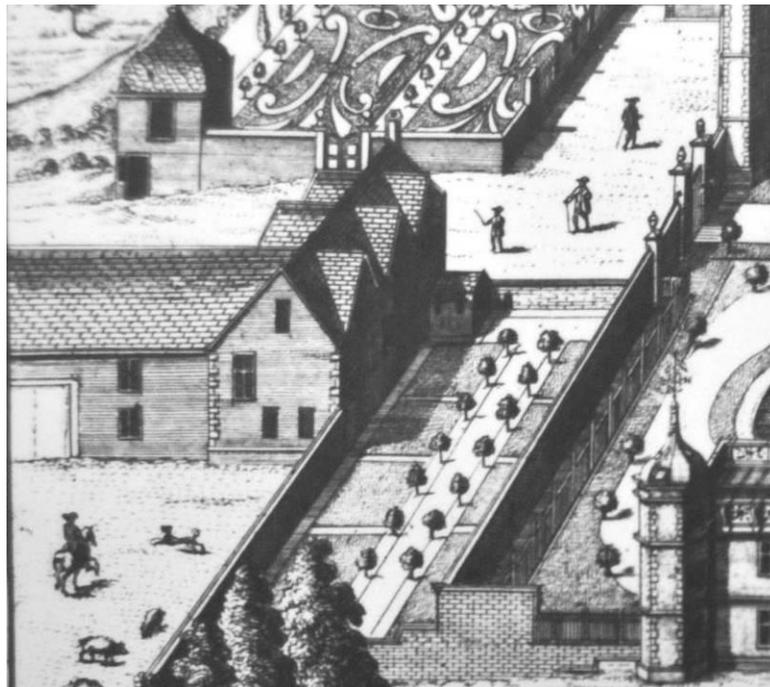
³⁶ The latter doorway accords broadly with the present door [d22] serving stairwell [G9], though the extant external fabric here is all secondary, dating to Gibson's mid-19th century work.

with a single door opening onto the yard to the north and a wide window set within the brick-built western gable end overlooking a small, enclosed yard.³⁷

- 5.1.4 The area of the extant woodyard, extending between the north side of the laundry / brewhouse range and the southern bounding wall of the Greencourt, is shown as having comprised a fully enclosed, walled 'kitchen' garden arranged on an irregular quadrilateral plan, tapering towards the west and accessed from that side by means of a narrow, pedestrian doorway set centrally to the western boundary wall, the latter extending the line of the western gable end of the laundry; other bounding walls were blind. The garden was divided into four quarter 'beds' with axial and perimeter pathways.

East Prospect of Charlecote House, 1722

- 5.1.5 An engraving of 1722 entitled '*The East Prospect of Charlecote in Warwickshire*' by E Kirkwall, based upon a drawing by the engineer and surveyor Henry Beighton and published in the 2nd, revised edition of Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire* in 1730 (Figure 4b), illustrates the house, gatehouse and the associated formal gardens, looking west towards the River Avon. The service ranges currently under consideration are shown peripherally, to the left hand side of the engraving (see detail below).



Detail of Kirkwall's 1722 engraving (after Beighton) showing north range and walled garden.

- 5.1.6 The north range is clearly visible with a brick-built eastern gable end, flush with the eastern elevation of the east range, though with stone quoins defining the south-east angle clearly indicating a two-phase development.³⁸ The eaves level of the eastern gable is shown as being coincident with that of the east range, indicating that the extant, low parapet walls represent secondary additions (compare Plate 26). The elevation includes two ground floor windows to the centre and north side of the range³⁹ with a tall, cross-pattern window to the south at first floor level; a further single-light window pierces the upper gable. The north

³⁷ Evidence recorded in 2013 indicates that this block was probably accessible internally from the adjacent stables (Tyler 2014, 13; §.7.3.6, figure 13).

³⁸ A low plinth to the east gable end of the north range does not continue onto the east elevation of the east range, again suggesting a two phase origin.

³⁹ These windows survive (blocked) and are visible within slaughterhouse G (Plate 28).

elevation of the range lies in shadow and little can be defined with any degree of certainty, though the three gables rising above eaves level are clearly shown, with two opposing gables to the south (compare with 1695-1700 view). Again, a single-flue stack is shown rising above the western gable end of the range (here illustrated rising somewhat taller and on a hexagonal plan) with no additional stacks evident, either to the main roof or gables. Only the northern section of the east range is shown, specifically that section north of the transverse entrance passage; it is depicted as being brick-built beneath a pitched, tile clad roof with superimposed two-light, mullioned windows lighting ground and first floors.

- 5.1.7 To the north side of the laundry / brewhouse range, the enclosed garden is shown as having been laid out with two parallel rows of four simple (?) grass plats, separated by narrow, transverse pathways and with a main, axial path aligned east-west, the latter lined with young trees. A small, single-storey structure is shown for the first time at the south-west corner of the garden,⁴⁰ abutting the west end of the north range and built up against the western bounding wall; the structure is covered by a pitched roof, aligned north-south and gabled to the north. The doorway of the west wall, evident in the painting of c.1695-1700, is not illustrated in this view.
- 5.1.8 To the west of the stable yard, the main, walled kitchen garden of the 1695-1700 view is depicted as having been partly occupied by elaborate parterres; this garden was to be removed in 1757/8 (Krakhmalnikov 2014, 10; see §.5.2.5 below).

5.2 Early Maps and Plans

James Fish's Survey of Charlecote Estate, 1736

- 5.2.1 James Fish prepared a plan of the Charlecote estate in 1736 (Figure 5a),⁴¹ based upon a survey completed considerably earlier, in 1685.⁴² The plan shows the house and surrounding formal gardens in some detail; in its depiction of the service ranges (see inset below), however, it is intriguing and somewhat ambiguous, presenting a number of anomalous features which, taken together, bring the reliability of the survey into question.



Detail of Fish's 1736 Survey of Charlecote showing woodyard and related service ranges

⁴⁰ Corresponding to bottle room L1.

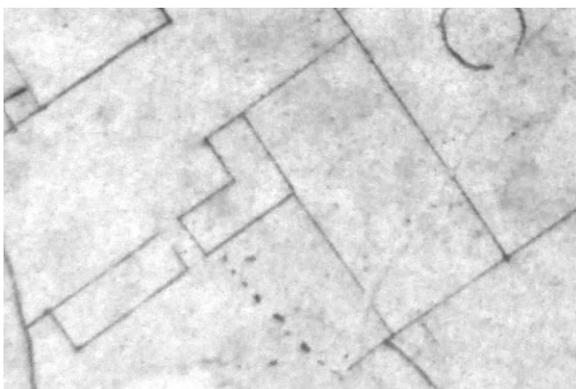
⁴¹ WCRO ref. L6/1035.

⁴² WCRO ref. L6/1033.

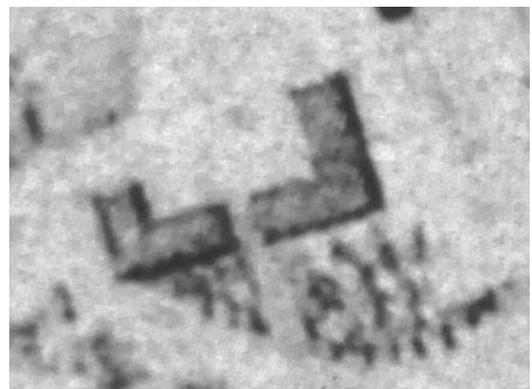
- 5.2.2 Firstly, the main service ranges are shown occupying a 'T'-shaped plan, the only plan/view to show such an arrangement, with the north range shown to be extending significantly eastwards of the extant, north-south aligned east range to form a structure of similar overall length to the latter. This arrangement is clearly at odds with both earlier (1722) and later (c.1750/1791) depictions, nor does it accord with the fabric of the extant buildings where the eastern gable end of the north range terminates flush with the east elevation of the east range and is constructed in early brick, including diaperwork decoration and stone quoins suggestive of a primary origin. It seems unlikely that such a substantial building would have been constructed in the early years of the 18th century and removed again within 70, or perhaps only 30 years (see below), and it is more probable that the anomalous depiction represents a discrepancy in the survey.
- 5.2.3 Secondly, the small block projecting westwards from the southern end of the east range, present in the painting of 1695 and in some (though not all) later plans, is not shown, though a substantial 'L'-shaped building⁴³ is illustrated immediately west of the eastern service range, occupying the yard area between the extant stables and the walled kitchen garden on the north side of the Dene. The latter range is, again, not indicated on any other depiction of the service buildings, either earlier or later, and is thus assumed most likely to be erroneous.

Mid-Late 18th-Century Surveys

- 5.2.4 An undated 'outline' survey of the house and gardens at Charlecote⁴⁴ is assigned in the Warwickshire Archives catalogue to the mid-18th century; it continues to show the formal gardens north of the house and the walled kitchen garden west of the service range, fronting the river; the latter is understood to have been removed by George Lucy in 1757 (Berger and Fretwell 1995, 10), part of extensive works which saw the 17th-century formal gardens remodelled by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown (see Garnett 2009, 32), giving a *terminus ante quem* for the preparation of the survey.⁴⁵ The service range (inset, below left) is once more shown to occupy its distinctive 'L'-shaped plan (contrast with Fish's survey of 1736) with transverse carriage entrance set off-centre towards the northern end of the east range. The north range is shown occupying a considerably shorter footprint, though the evidence of earlier views and extant fabric indicate that this must represent an inaccuracy in the survey. The projecting block to the southern end of the west elevation, shown in the view of c.1695-1700 and in later surveys of 1791 (below right) and 1849 (see §.5.2.7) is here absent, again presumably reflecting an omission in the survey. The walled garden north of the north range is depicted in outline only, but conforms in broad terms to the plan illustrated in the late-17th and early 18th-century views.⁴⁶



Undated survey of (?)mid-18th century, pre-1757 (detail)



John Clarke's Survey of 1791 (detail)

⁴³ NTHBSMR 51,146.

⁴⁴ WCRO ref. Z 293/1-2 (L).

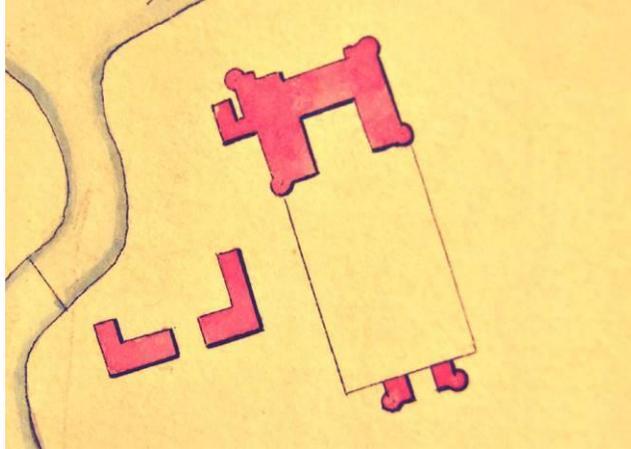
⁴⁵ Krakhmalnikov (2014, 10) cites a date of 1750.

⁴⁶ Though here depicted on a rectilinear plan as opposed to the trapezoidal plan it actually occupied.

- 5.2.5 A late-18th-century view is afforded by John Clarke's *Plan of the Manors of Charlecote, Hampton Lucy and Fulbrook* of 1791 (Figure 5b),⁴⁷ which illustrates the house and gardens following Brown's work; the formal parterres and water gardens to the north of the main house had been swept away, while the kitchen garden formerly located to the west of the stables had been removed to a new site about half a mile away, across the road from the main gates. The outbuildings (inset, above right) are again shown on their basic 'L'-shaped plan with transverse carriage entrance, though here the projecting block at the south end of the east range, familiar from the 1695 view but absent in the earlier 18th century plans, is once more included. An area of planting is shown to the east of the stables range, in particular to the north of the carriage entrance; this is known to have been planted in 1754.⁴⁸
- 5.2.6 All three of the 18th-century surveys are too schematic in nature to be of any real, tangible use in tracing the detailed developments of the service ranges, yard and associated outbuildings. With regard to the wider context of the buildings however, it is of note that all surveys continue to indicate the western arm of the Dene passing close to the south end of the stables range before sweeping northwards to the west thereof to meet the Avon somewhat to the north of its current layout.

Tithe Survey of Parish of Charlecote, 1849

- 5.2.7 The tithe survey plan of 1849⁴⁹ shows the house, gatehouse and stable range, and is again rendered in a simple, stylised form (see inset below), essentially replicating the arrangements of Clarke's plan of 1791. Interestingly, the first phase of the southern kitchen range (1829-30) and the western dining room/library extension of 1833-7 are absent and, given the close similarity to the 1791 plan, it may be that the tithe plan was based, at least in part, upon Clarke's map rather than newly completed, up-to-date survey. Thus, as with the previous depictions, little detail can be deduced regarding the arrangements of the service ranges, while the area of the woodyard is omitted entirely.



Charlecote tithe map, 1849 (detail). (NB. north to right).

- 5.2.8 The tithe apportionment⁵⁰ accompanying the 1849 map records the entire parish, totalling 749a 2r 1p at a gross rent of £203, in the ownership of Henry Spencer Lucy ('a minor'), who had inherited the estate in 1845 upon the death of his father, and occupied by a limited number of tenants; James Wallington (steward at Charlecote), William Witherington, George Malins, William Dilworth, John Charles and the Rev. Lord Charles

⁴⁷ WCRO ref. **Z 628 (L)**.

⁴⁸ WCRO **L6/1476**; Mrs Hayes' Household Book, 1755-1771 (Memorandums), records: '*The plantation of firs and flowering shrubs planted at ye stable gates April y^e 3^d 1754.*' The same source notes '*Mr Brown begun to make y^e ground within y^e stable gates, under the direction of Midgeley*' in May 1760, presumably following the removal of the walled kitchen garden.

⁴⁹ WCRO ref. **CR 569/61**.

⁵⁰ WCRO ref. **CR 569/61** (App).

Paulet. Charlecote Park and mansion were occupied by Henry's mother, the widow Mary Elizabeth Lucy, while adjacent Place and Mill Meadows were occupied by William Witherington, of Charlecote Mill:

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

Table 1:

Relevant extracts from apportionment accompanying Charlcote tithe map of 1849.

A View of c.1850

- 5.2.9 A small sketch, entitled 'Charlecote House from the Avon' dating to c.1850,⁵¹ includes the service ranges as a peripheral detail (see inset below). The focus of the sketch is the house itself, which is rendered with a fair degree of accuracy, although the service ranges themselves are depicted in a very rudimentary fashion and it is thus debateable how much credence it should be given. Certainly, in terms of details such as patterns of fenestration etc., it would appear to be largely schematic and should thus be used as a historical document with some degree of caution, although it may be significant that only one carriage entrance is shown to the south elevation of the north range, located centrally beneath to the eastern of the two gables, an arrangement that is supported by the evidence of the extant fabric (see §.7.2.4/15 below). The rendering of the east range is of particular interest in that it clearly shows a short range (corresponding to the current coach house and tack room block) terminating in a plain gable end to the south; even allowing for the rudimentary nature of the sketch, it seems unlikely that such a major discrepancy would be included if it did not reflect the contemporary form of the ranges. Given that the date of the sketch corresponds broadly with the period of Gibson's early involvement with the stables ranges, it is thus feasible that the depiction of the east range illustrates their form immediately before, or indeed during, work related to the re-facing of the west elevation and the introduction of the extant, transverse carriage entrance with gun room/bell-cote over.



Sketch of c.1850 with detail of rudimentary rendering of service ranges.

Francis Trepess' Plan of Charlecote Hall, 1875

- 5.2.10 A survey of Charlecote Hall of 1875 by Francis Trepess of Warwick is significant in a number of respects. Firstly, it is the first survey to illustrate the major works of the early-mid 19th century, *viz.* Smith's western dining room/library extension of 1833-7, together with Gibson's river terrace (1853-8) and enlarged kitchen/service wing (1852-6). The layout and arrangements of the service ranges currently under consideration, to the south-east of the house, are shown in considerable detail (inset below), to the level of individual rooms/buildings being annotated to indicate their use.

⁵¹

Framed print on wall of NT staff offices at Charlecote; original provenance unknown.



Extract from Francis Trepass' 'Plan of Charlecote Hall', 1875. (NB. north to right).

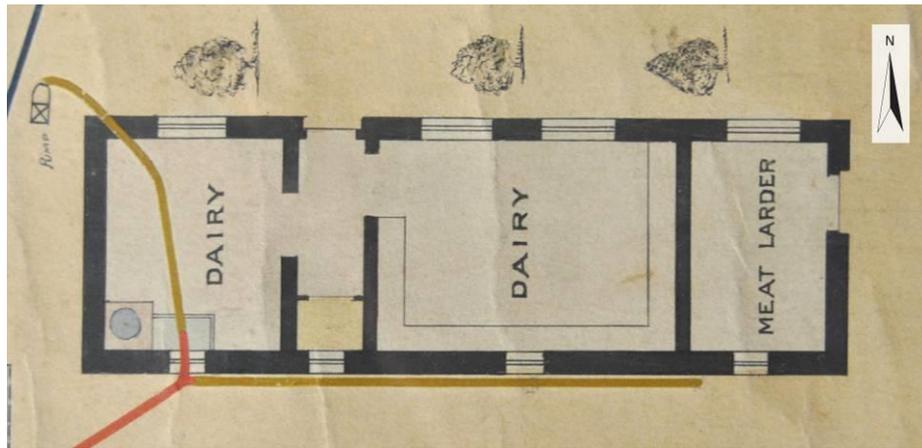
- 5.2.11 The principal ranges are depicted as per earlier maps and views, occupying their distinctive 'L'-shaped plan comprising two perpendicular ranges, the north range here being shown to be sub-divided internally on a basic quadri-partite plan (wash house / brew house / coach house / stables, from west to east) and the northern end of the east range on a tri-partite plan (coach house and harness room, divided by a narrow, unlabelled space).⁵² Beyond the transverse entrance passage, the southern end of the east range comprises stabling / loose-box accommodation, sub-divided into two discrete units with an enclosed stair opening off the southern side of the passageway serving the haylofts over.
- 5.2.12 The associated service yard, formerly a walled garden lying to the north side of the north range and backing onto the southern wall of the Greencourt, had evidently undergone comprehensive modification by the date of Trepass's survey. Most significantly, the extent of the yard itself had been increased to the south-east where the eastern section of the southern bounding wall, formerly continuing the line of the north side of the northern service range, had been moved approximately 18m (59ft) to the south, such that the enlarged yard effectively wrapped around the north-east angle of the L-shaped block, the enclosed area thereby being increased by c.50%, from c.990m² (10,650 sq. ft) to c.1,425m² (c.15,400 sq. ft.).⁵³
- 5.2.13 The enlarged yard area is shown to be occupied /bounded by a series of outbuildings, viz. a series of stables, loose boxes and coach house forming the new southern boundary, opening to both north and south (ie. both onto and away from the yard) and incorporating a new entranceway from the driveway to the south; a small, approximately square slaughterhouse appended to the eastern gable end of the north range; a series of lean-to 'outhouses' ranged against the northern boundary wall terminating in a coal 'yard' to the north-west

⁵² This space corresponds to the current stair serving the 'education room' over, though no stair is indicated on the 1875 plan.

⁵³ The north wall of slaughterhouse (G) will be shown below (§.7.4.2) to incorporate early fabric (Plate 111), indicating it was built up against the original boundary wall, external to the former enclosed garden/yard, and thus demonstrably pre-dates the enlargement thereof.

corner; and a 'bottle store' to the south-west corner.⁵⁴ A small 'game larder' is shown external to the eastern yard wall, though accessed from the yard via a doorway within the boundary wall.⁵⁵ All of these structures survive to the present day, and will be described and discussed in more detail below (§.7).

- 5.2.14 A free-standing structure is shown within the yard, immediately north of the central section of the north range, occupying a narrow, rectangular plan aligned east-west (see inset below).⁵⁶ The range is shown to have been sub-divided internally on a four-part plan comprising two dairy rooms to the west, opening to either side of a transverse lobby area accessed from the north, and a small meat larder to the east, accessed via a doorway in the east wall. A 'well'/pump is indicated at the north-west corner of this range.⁵⁷ The building is shown *in-situ* down to the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1905 (see below), though it had been removed by the OS edition of 1976; the precise date and context of its removal have not, however, been established.⁵⁸



Detail of Dairy / Meat Larder from Francis Trepess survey of 1875 (demolished early-mid 20th century).

- 5.2.15 The line of the western arm of the Dene (Wellesburn Brook) is not indicated, though it must have been realigned by this date to form its extant southern, semi-circular arc (Figure 2), probably in c.1865 (Edmund Fairfax-Lucy, *pers. comm.*) and possibly as late as 1867 when the current Park Bridge⁵⁹ was built, and Lancelot 'Capability' Brown's original cascade⁶⁰ redesigned at the new outflow into the Avon, relocated somewhat further to the south than previously indicated.

5.3 Ordnance Survey Maps

- 5.3.1 The arrangements depicted on the first edition County Series 25 inch map of 1886 (inset below left) closely reflect the 1875 layout; the single significant addition would appear to be a double coach / cart house block (K) appended to the north side of the earlier coach house (J) at the south-east corner of the yard, erected on the site previously occupied by an open-fronted 'shed' (see inset at §.7.8.1 below).

⁵⁴ A small, single storey structure is shown in this location in the Beighton view of 1722, though is absent from intervening maps.

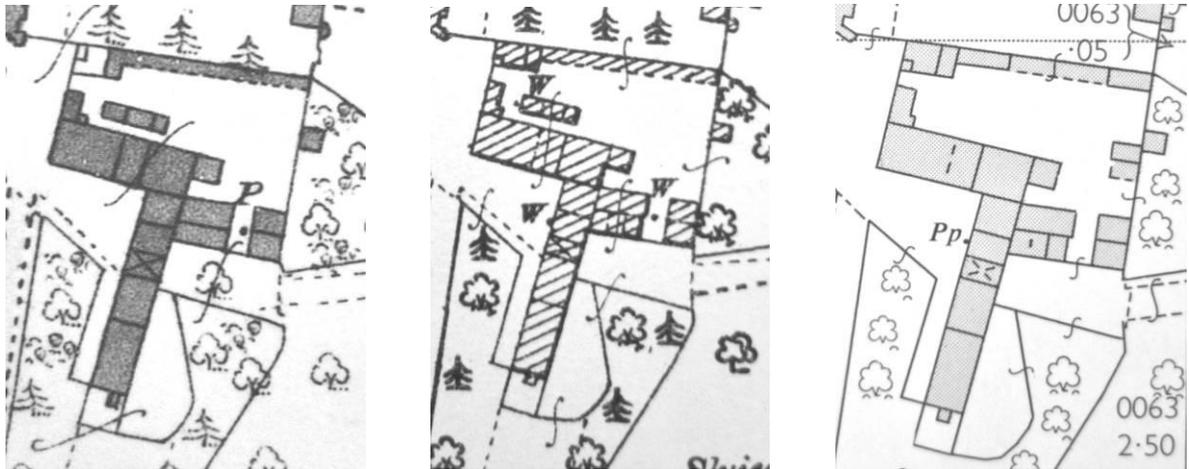
⁵⁵ See NTHBSMR **51,238**: http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA152941&resourceID=6.

⁵⁶ See NTHBSMR **51,236**. The footings of the north-west corner of this structure were exposed during the excavation of a service trench within the woodyard in 2011 (Cook, 2011; see also record drawing by Jeremy Milln, former NT archaeologist, at Attingham Archives).
NTHBSMR **51,248**.

⁵⁷ The building footprint is included on a block plan inset to an architect's drawing of 1947 suggesting that the dairy survived into the period of National Trust ownership.

⁵⁹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1381812>.

⁶⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1381810>.



Ordnance Survey Edition 25 inch (1:2500) maps of 1886 (left), 1905 (centre) and 1976 (right).

- 5.3.2 Little change is shown in the 2nd edition of 1905 (inset, above centre), though the former enclosed 'coal yard' at the north-west corner is shown as cross-hatched, implying that it had been roofed over by the early 20th century. Both 1886 and 1905 editions indicate a well located within the southern entranceway to the woodyard, labelled variously 'P' (pump; unlikely given its location) and 'W' (well).⁶¹
- 5.3.3 The National Grid series 1:2500 edition of 1976 (inset, above right) indicates the introduction of two small, rectangular structures built up against the centre of the eastern boundary wall. The northernmost structure survives, a simple timber shed for the accommodation of a motor vehicle, with a brick paved washing area in front of its western, double doors, while the southern structure appears more ephemeral in nature with open sides to both the south and west.⁶² As noted above, the free-standing dairy/meat larder block evident on the 1875 survey and earlier OS editions had been removed by this time (see fn. 58).

5.4 Historical Photographs

- 5.4.1 Numerous historical photographs of Charlecote Park exist, though these tend to focus of the main house and gatehouse with service ranges included only peripherally, if at all; the historical arrangements of the woodyard appear to be entirely undocumented within the photographic record, at least within the collections accessed during research related to the current project.
- 5.4.2 A single image from a late 19th-century edition of *'Country Life Illustrated'* dated January 16th, 1897 includes a view of the service ranges from the south-west; the pattern of door and window openings appears much as survives today, while it is of note that the stack above the western gable end (visible on views of 1695/1722, now lost) appears to have remained in place at that date. The stack is also visible on a number of photographs of the early-20th century (see inset below), though a date for its removal has not been established.

⁶¹ NTHBSMR ref. 51,249.

⁶² This area now occupied by open composting bins.



Detail of service ranges c.1900 (note stack to west gable): WCRO ref. PH 35/10, img. 8619 (3/7860).

6 OTHER SOURCES

6.1 Correspondence

- 6.1.1 No correspondence related to the recorded woodyard or associated structures has been identified in a search of the relevant files in the Attingham Archives, nor the Lucy Estate Papers held at WCRO (class ref. L6).

6.2 Family Archives

- 6.2.1 It is understood that no materials related to the woodyard or associated structures survive within the private collection of the donor family at Charlecote (Sir Edmund Fairfax-Lucy, *pers. comm.*).⁶³

6.3 Historical Census Data⁶⁴

- 6.3.1 Being partly residential in nature (*viz.* the first floor of the north range), a review of historical census data was undertaken, though this proved to be of only limited use. Early returns record household staff, including coachmen, grooms etc., who would reasonably have been accommodated within the service ranges, together with the family members under the general record for 'Charlecote Hall'. It is only in the returns for 1901 and 1911 that 'Charlecote Stables' are listed as a separate address, when the occupation of the related staff accommodation is recorded as follows:

Year	Name	Status	Age	Employment	Place of Birth
1901	Thomas Wilkins	Married	40	Coachman	Priors Hardwick, Warks.
1911	Francis William Keable	Married	31	Coachman	Long Stratton, Norfolk
	Lucy Keable	Married	31	---	Wellesbourne, Warks.
	Francis Keable	---	2	---	Charlecote, Warks.
	Arthur Keable	---	2	---	Charlecote, Warks.

Table 2:
Historical Census Return Data

⁶³ A situation no doubt exacerbated by the destruction of a significant collection of family and household papers by Christina (née Campbell), widow of Henry Spencer Lucy (d. 1890), in the late-19th century (Fairfax Lucy 1983, 175).

⁶⁴ Accessed via www.ancestry.com.

6.4 Historical Restorations

6.4.1 Unreferenced notes on the Brewhouse at Charlecote within the buildings files at Attingham Archives (anon., nd.) record that 'in 1959... a generous grant from the Historic Buildings Council⁶⁵ made it possible to carry out a large programme of repairs and restoration'; no further records pertaining to this phase of work have been located/identified during the time-frame of the current project, though a detailed search of Ministry of Works papers at the National Archives may present a useful potential source for further investigation / study.

6.5 National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey, 1990

6.5.1 The National Trust Vernacular Building Survey (VBS), covering the laundry / brewhouse range, southern coach house / stables range, slaughterhouse, 19th-century stables / coach houses and outbuildings around the wood yard, was prepared by NJ Moore and K Knox in September 1990, and has been referred to in the preparation of the present report.

6.6 Historical Planning Applications

6.6.1 The following relevant planning applications (Listed Building Consent) are held by the planning department of Stratford-on-Avon District Council,⁶⁶ Elizabeth House, Church Street, Stratford upon Avon:

Planning Ref.	Decision Date	Summary Description of Proposals	Drawings prepared by
64/8A/56 ⁶⁷	N/K	Alterations to flat over stable block (<i>insertion of stair D</i>)	'GW'
80/00066/LBC ⁶⁸ 80/01041/FUL	26.01.1981	Conversion of roof void (<i>former loft/attic</i>) into additional bedroom for 'gardener's flat'.	ST Walker and Partners
83/00060/LBC 83/00647/FUL ⁶⁹	03.10.1983	Conversion of disused store room to create audio visual room (<i>Education Room</i>)	
90/00112/LBC ⁷⁰ 90/00631/FUL	05.12.1990	Extension of women's toilets (<i>former game larder</i>)	Reg Ellis RIBA
92/00089/LBC ⁷¹	21.09.1992	Conversion of garage/store to deer larder (relocation from smaller building)	Reg Ellis RIBA
95/00145/LBC ⁷²	02.01.1997	Two new public doorways and lobby in the coach houses to provide better environmental control.	John C Goom

Table 3:

Summary of Historical Planning Applications.

6.6.2 Details of historical planning applications and associated modifications will be discussed within the context of the building descriptions below at section §.7.

⁶⁵ The fore-runner of RCHME/English Heritage.

⁶⁶ The district was formed on 1st April 1974, under the terms of the Local Government Act of 1972, by the merger of the Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, Alcester Rural District, Shipston-on-Stour Rural District, Southam Rural District and a majority of Stratford-upon-Avon Rural District.

⁶⁷ This application pre-dates the formation of Stratford on Avon DC (see fn. 66 above), but associated records are retained on microfiche by the latter at Elizabeth House, Church Street, Stratford-upon-Avon.

⁶⁸ <https://apps.stratford.gov.uk/eplanning/AppDetail.aspx?appkey=8000066LBC>.

⁶⁹ <https://apps.stratford.gov.uk/eplanning/AppDetail.aspx?appkey=8300647FUL>.

⁷⁰ <https://apps.stratford.gov.uk/eplanning/AppDetail.aspx?appkey=9000112LBC>.

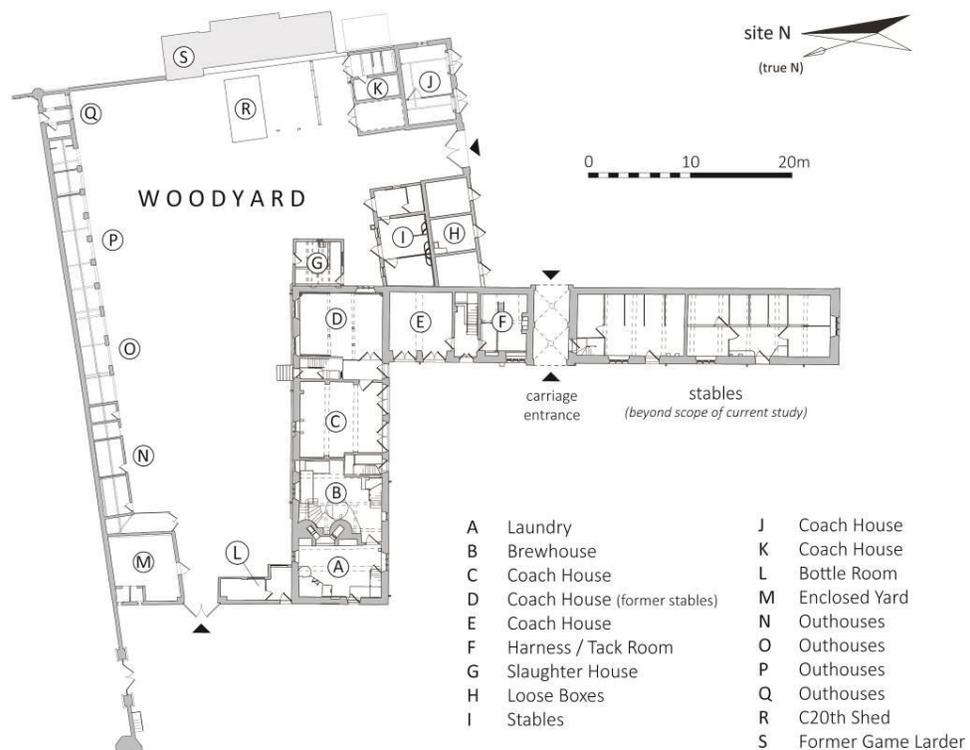
⁷¹ <https://apps.stratford.gov.uk/eplanning/AppDetail.aspx?appkey=9200089LBC>.

⁷² <https://apps.stratford.gov.uk/eplanning/AppDetail.aspx?appkey=9500145LBC>.

7 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

7.1 Overview

7.1.1 The structures recorded as part of the current project comprise the early (mid-16th-century) northern service range (A-D) and the slightly later north end of the eastern range (E/F),⁷³ both of which were essentially in place by the end of the 17th century (see Figure 4a), together with a series of later outbuildings (G-S), of 18th-/19th-century and 20th-century date, bounding the 'woodyard' to the north and east. The general arrangements of the woodyard are illustrated in the inset plan below and at Figure 3. Buildings will be described in turn below, while the evolution and phased development of the buildings, as apparent from the current, non-intrusive study, will be discussed at section §.8.



Charlecote Woodyard; key to recorded buildings (see also Figure 3)

7.2 The North Service Range

Overview

7.2.1 The **north service range** occupies a rectangular plan, 98½ft. long x 31ft wide, aligned approximately east-west and defining the southern side of the woodyard. It represents one of the earliest elements of the service complex and is assumed broadly contemporary with the core of the main house, c.1550s. The range is brick-built with buff-stone dressings (plinth/quoins/copings/window surrounds), of two full storeys throughout with

⁷³ The southern section of the east service range has been the subject of a previous phase of recording and assessment (Tyler, 2014) and will not be directly addressed here, though the results of the earlier study will be referenced where appropriate.

usable attics over, all beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, gabled to east and west. To the north, the range overlooks the woodyard and includes three symmetrically arranged, coplanar gables rising above the eaves line, while the southern elevation, overlooking the stable yard, includes two gables only, located to the centre and western end of the building, with the eastern end of the range being abutted by the north end of the eastern service range which, it will be argued below, reasonably represents a secondary, though early, infill block (see §.8.1 below).

Exterior

- 7.2.2 The **north elevation** (Figure 8; Plate 3) measures 98½ft. long and rises 23ft. tall above an offset stone plinth to the head of a low parapet wall, beneath a clay-tile clad roof, standing 36ft. to ridge, gabled to east and west. Above eaves level rise three symmetrically disposed, stone-coped gables, those to east and west capped by stone finials,⁷⁴ that to the centre by a two-flue brick stack of 19th-century date.⁷⁵ A further, three-flue ridge-stack rises towards the west end of the range serving the interior brewhouse. Four square-section, cast-iron down-pipes drain the roof, with hoppers at eaves level fed through voids at the base of the parapet wall. The elevation retains much original fabric, brick-built in early, 2in. red brick laid predominantly to English bond and enhanced by lozenge-pattern diaperwork picked out in vitrified headers. The elevation has been subject to extensive modification, however, evidenced by a complex patchwork of secondary brick of differing phases, making the identification of original arrangements somewhat problematic. Of particular note is a discernible variation in the colour of brickwork of the main wall (up to eaves level) and that to the gables over (Plate 4), the latter being of a darker, somewhat greener/browner hue, which may suggest the gables represent secondary additions (though clearly early; they are present by 1695-1700);⁷⁶ this is especially apparent when compared with the consistent, even appearance of brickwork in the west gable end (Plate 19).⁷⁷ Flush, buff-stone quoins define the north-east and north-west angles of the range, terminating c.3ft below the head of the parapet walls; as noted above (§.5.1.6), early depictions of the service ranges do not illustrate parapets to the north service range, the eaves level of which is shown in the Kirkwall/Beighton view of 1722 to coincide with that of the adjacent east range, and thus it may be safely assumed that the extant parapets represent secondary additions, possibly as late as Gibson's mid-19th-century work.
- 7.2.3 To the west end of the range, two ground-floor windows [w1/2], comprising three-light, timber-framed multi-pane casements, light coach house D (former stables); openings are furnished with stone cills and heads (the latter renewed), while jambs are, unusually, of chamfered brick (Plate 5). The evidence would suggest the windows have been inserted, or extensively modified, though reference to Trepass's 1875 plan (see inset at §.5.2.10) indicates they have been present in their current form since at least the late-19th century. An area of brick patching above [w1] (Plate 6) signifies a phase of historical modification, while a more distinct area of orange English-bond brick below [w2] is suggestive of a former doorway opening (the brickwork also interrupts the stone plinth beneath). West of window [w2], a ground floor doorway [d1] (Plate 7) and single-light window [w6] over represent introductions of the early-mid 1960s, related to the insertion of a new stair within, serving the first floor domestic accommodation (see Figure 6).⁷⁸ To the central part of the elevation, two three-light ground floor windows [w3/4] (Plate 8) are notable in being furnished with ovolo-moulded stone mullions (the standard detail elsewhere being a plain chamfered profile) and with moulded, timber lintels.⁷⁹ Likewise former doorway [d2] is furnished with a timber lintel (evidently raised); the door opening has been largely blocked in

⁷⁴ VBS notes (Moore and Knox, 1990) record 'the remains of the bases for stone finials', indicating that the extant finials are recent replacements (NB. no finials are indicated on the early depictions of 1695-1700 and 1722)..

⁷⁵ Square stacks with chamfered angles, variant to Brewhouse triple-stack and that above south elevation, which are of octagonal profile.

⁷⁶ Such an early modification to the roof form may go some way to explaining the discrepancies/inconsistencies in the carpentry of the north range roof, described below.

⁷⁷ The variation in colour also occurs to the south (though less clearly expressed in the latter elevation; the variation may alternatively result from differential weathering, though the consistent incidence to both north and south elevations makes this origin less probable.

⁷⁸ Planning Ref. 64/8A/56. Reference to the original design drawings of 1963 indicates that former access to the first floor flat was approached by an external stair rising west to east against the north elevation, via a doorway occupying the site of the present window [w6].

⁷⁹ Moore and Know (1990) suggest these windows may have been imported from elsewhere, inserted possibly in the 18th century.

brick, save for an upper timber hatch (Plate 9), retained presumably to provide controlled ventilation for brewhouse **B** within. Window [w5] to the far west end of the elevation is set within an area of secondary brickwork, extending to ground level, and may be assumed to represent an insertion / modification; observations within the laundry room [G1] (see below), indicate it may have at one stage formed a door. At first floor level [w8/10/11] are assumed original, while [w9] represents an insertion of 1981,⁸⁰ introduced to light the extended first floor accommodation (see Figure 7c). Each of the three gables rising above eaves level is pierced by a four-light, stone-mullioned window ([w12-14] from east to west), set within early, diaperwork brick.

- 7.2.4 The **south elevation** (Figure 9; Plate 10) faces onto the stable yard and the exposed section is shorter than to the north, measuring 78ft. and being abutted to the east by the northern end of the eastern service range. As to the north, the elevation is brick-built above a stone plinth (extensively repaired), in narrow (2in.) red-brick laid to English bond (Plate 11), though here lacking the diaperwork decoration of the north wall,⁸¹ and is finished in buff-stone quoins to the south-west angle. The elevation rises through two full storeys to a short (rebuilt) parapet wall and is furnished with two gables, mirroring the western two gables of the north elevation; the western gable is capped by a stone finial, that to the east by paired brick stacks (square flues with chamfered angles). As to the north, a discernible disparity in the colouration of the brick (Plate 12) suggests that the gables may represent secondary, though early, additions; the upper parapet section of the gables has been raised / rebuilt. To the west, the ground floor is pierced by two windows, [w15] of three lights and single-light [w16] (the latter a secondary insertion) lighting laundry **A** and brewhouse **B** respectively. At first floor level a long, eight-light stone-mullioned window [w17] (Plate 13) represents an introduction of the 19th century,⁸² inserted to light the first floor 'dry laundry', replacing window [w25] in the western gable end. East of this, window [w18], aligned centrally to the gable over, is of three-lights. The eastern end of the elevation incorporates two wide, semi-circular headed carriage entrances [d4/5], stylistically similar to and presumably contemporary with, those of the east range coach house (*viz.* [d20/21]; Plate 89), introduced during Gibson's 19th-century modifications.⁸³ Each comprises plain-chamfered stone jambs and voussoirs with a projecting, pendant keystone, carved with flowerheads; disturbed brickwork around the arches evidences their insertion. To the west of the western carriage door, pedestrian door [d3] (Plate 15), with Tudor-arched head and serving stairwell **c** internally, has been inserted into a former, larger door or window opening, the latter partly blocked in pale orange brick laid to English garden wall bond;⁸⁴ the crisp stonework of the arch appears of no great age and is assumed contemporary with the adjacent carriage entrances. To the right hand end of the range, hard in the corner with the eastern range, a further pedestrian door [d6] (Plate 16) takes a similar general form, though wider, and is clearly an early feature, evidenced by graffiti '1646 W.C.' inscribed to its upper, left-hand jamb (Plate 17). To the left of door [d6], it was noted that the offset stone plinth of the range continues eastwards,⁸⁵ the (renewed) west wall of the east range butting up against it. At first floor level, two three-light stone mullioned windows [w19/21] are set to either side of a two-light opening [w20], the latter aligned approximately on the centreline of the gable over and evidently modified (shortened; see Plate 18). Upper gables are each furnished with a three-light mullioned window, [w22/23] to west and east respectively, the latter blocked internally by brick flues serving the paired stacks over.⁸⁶
- 7.2.5 The **west elevation** (Figure 10; Plate 19) presents a tall gable end, 31ft. wide, standing 23ft. tall to the head of its eaves-level, coped parapet to the south⁸⁷ and 38ft. to apex (no finial). It is brick-built above an offset stone plinth (much repaired), in narrow (2in.) brick laid predominantly to header bond with decorative lozenge-

⁸⁰ Planning Ref. 80/00066/LBC.

⁸¹ The absence of diaperwork here presumably reflects the 'hidden' nature of the façade relative to the main house and the 'public domain'.

⁸² Stone mullions recently renewed (M Glasgow, *pers. comm.*).

⁸³ Evidence recorded internally (see §.7.2.15 below) suggests that the western entrance [d4] may be earlier in origin, but was remodelled externally to match when [d5]/[d20/21] were introduced. It may be pertinent in this respect that the 'sketch' of c.1850 (inset at §.5.2.9) depicts only one carriage entrance in this location.

⁸⁴ Blocking also clearly visible internally at base of stair (c).

⁸⁵ The continuation of the plinth is visible within coach house **E**.

⁸⁶ It is understood that the upper, gable windows retain some of the earliest glass in the complex (J Marsden, *pers. comm.*).

⁸⁷ The elevation is shorter (21½ft.) to the north, reflecting the rising ground level.

pattern diaperwork picked out in vitrified headers. The northern and southern angles are formed of flush set, buff-stone quoins which, again, do not extend onto the parapet section of wall (Plate 20) indicating the latter feature is secondary (the parapet and upper gables are constructed in a clearly distinct brick; Plates 20/24). At ground floor level, a single doorway [d7] opens to the interior, off-centre to the south side of the elevation, with chamfered stone jambs and voussoired 'Tudor' arch (Plate 21); original brickwork to the south of the door opening has been disturbed and it may be relevant that the late-17th-century depiction (inset at §.5.1.2) appears to indicate a somewhat wider doorway in this location. To the north of [d7], a wide window [w24] (Plate 22) with stone surround has been blocked in English bond brickwork (the 1695 view shows a three-light, mullioned window). A similar, wide window opening [w25] at first floor level (directly above [d7]), with partly surviving stone surround has been similarly blocked in English bond brick (Plate 23); this window is not illustrated in the 17th-century view and indeed, an area of disturbed original brickwork to the southern jamb suggests it may have been inserted. Two original two-light, stone mullioned windows [w26/27] pierce the gable at second floor level, again blocked in English bond brick (Plate 24).⁸⁸ The latter windows would reasonably have been blocked when a plaster barrel ceiling was introduced to the first floor 'dry laundry' in the 19th century (see §.7.2.20), while the similarity of blocking material would suggest the window openings of this elevation were all blocked at the same time.

- 7.2.6 The **east elevation** (Figure 11; Plate 25) again presents a tall gable end, partly obscured at ground floor level to the north by the abutting deer slaughterhouse **G** (see §.7.4). It is 31ft. wide and stands 21ft. to the head of its stone-coped eaves parapet and 36ft. tall to apex (no finial). It is brick-built in early (2in.) red brick laid predominantly to header bond, with lozenge-pattern diaperwork picked out in vitrified brick, and is finished to north-east and south-east angles in flush, buff-stone quoins. As elsewhere, the stone quoins terminate at the base of the raised parapet, indicating that the latter feature is a secondary addition; that the south-east angle is furnished with stone quoins, and is abutted by the east range in a straight-joint (Plate 26), clearly indicates that the north range originally formed a stand-alone block, with the north end of the adjacent east range thus representing a later 'infill' building (in place by c.1695). A low, 2ft. projecting stone plinth survives to that section of wall exposed within Slaughterhouse **G**, though this has been underbuilt in Flemish-bond brick to the south. The gable above eaves level has been extensively rebuilt, resulting in disturbance to the diaperwork pattern (Plate 27). A single ground floor window [w28] pierces the elevation to the south, while [w29] is set centrally to the gable end at eaves level; both are of three-light, stone-mullioned form, [w28] representing a secondary insertion of 19th-century date. Two blocked, single-light windows survive at ground floor level to the north, visible within slaughterhouse **G** (Plate 28; see §.7.4.4) and correlate with the arrangements illustrated in the Kirkwall/Beighton view of 1722. A large area of brick patching, c.7ft. wide x 10½ft. tall, above and to the right of [w28], comprises pale orange/red brick laid to English garden wall bond, and evidences a former tall window opening; this again accords broadly with the Kirkwall/Beighton view and it is significant that the implied opening spans the extant internal floor level.⁸⁹

Interior

- 7.2.7 At **ground floor** level (Figure 12), the north service range can be broken down into four principal sections, reflecting historical usage; *viz.* (from west to east) laundry **A**, brewhouse **B**, coach house **C** and coach house (former stables) **D**.

Laundry A

- 7.2.8 **Laundry A** occupies room [G1] at the west end of the range, accessed directly from the exterior via doorway [d7] in the western gable end. The room measures c.16ft. (E/W) x 26ft. (N/S), standing 10ft. 8in. tall from its flagged floor to the underside of an underdrawn ceiling, the latter spanned north-south by two substantial,

⁸⁸ The diaperwork pattern of the brickwork between the two windows is disturbed (Plate 24), suggestive of historical modification.

⁸⁹ The exact disposition of the former tall window and the two single-light windows to the north as depicted by Kirkwall/Beighton is somewhat at odds with the evidenced openings, though the general arrangement is clearly reflected.

timber beams, that to the west stop-chamfered with ogee-stops, that to the east chamfered to west but plain to the east where it sits hard against the (inserted) eastern wall.⁹⁰ Walling is of exposed brick above a stone base (corresponding to the external plinth), standing 4½ft. high to the south and 2½ft. to the north. The room is lit by a three-light, stone-mullioned window [w15] to the south, and by a two-light window [w5] to the north; an area of brick infill beneath the latter indicates it previously formed a doorway. A further, wide window [w24] to the west gable end, originally of three lights, has been blocked in brick, apparently in two phases. An enclosed, ¼-turn stair [a] rises at the south-west corner of the room, serving the dry laundry [F1] over.

7.2.9 The north-west corner of the room (Plate 29) is occupied by a brick-built bread oven with iron door and circular, slightly-domed chamber; the base of the chamber stands c.3ft. above floor level, though there is no evidence for a related firebox/ash hole beneath.⁹¹ The oven is flanked to the east and south by two boiling coppers supported on brick bases, that to the south built on a square plan, that to the east on a circular plan (upper 3 courses rebuilt); fireboxes are accessed to the south in both cases.⁹² Both bases retain lead-lined tops; copper basins are of circular form, 2ft. Ø to south and 31in. Ø to east, each with a wooden cover. The combined flue rises to the west wall. No further contemporary fittings survive.⁹³ The east side of the room comprises an inserted wall of exposed brick incorporating three segmental-headed recesses (Plate 30). The southern recess is blind, while that to the north includes a small (secondary) flue to the south side, cut through at the level of the arch springing. The central recess (Plate 31) comprises a hearth proper, open to the main flue over, and includes access to the raised, shoulder-height fireboxes of the paired brewhouse coppers, with deep ash-pits beneath (Plate 32). At the south end of the east wall, door [d8] opens onto the adjacent Brewhouse (Plate 33); the door is of simple plank and batten construction, formed of four vertical oak planks, hung to the south on pinned T-hinges - its west face (to the laundry) includes the inscriptions (inverted) 'S*W Nov^r + 1751.' and 'G. 390.' (Plate 34).

7.2.10 An enclosed, quarter-turn stair rises at the south-west corner of the room (Plate 35), stylistically 18th-century with a lower plank-and-baton door. Water supply is provided by two pumps. The first of these is located next to the base of stair [a] (Plate 35); a tall pump within a wooden casing extending to ceiling level, with two outlets, one at low-level and one at high-level, the latter serving a suspended timber channel which passes through the depth of the east wall to supply water to the adjacent brewhouse coppers. A second, common lead pump is located to the north-east corner of the room, adjacent to window [w5] (Plate 36), again with a wooden housing.

Brewhouse B

7.2.11 To the east of the laundry, door [d8] opens onto **Brewhouse B** occupying room [G2] (Plate 37). The room is approximately square in plan, floored in stone flags, with overall dimensions of 26ft. (N/S) x 26½ft. (E/W), though with an enclosed stairwell (c; Plate 44),⁹⁴ accessible from the exterior only, encroaching at the south-east angle. A further, quarter-turn stair [b], built up against the eastern enclosing wall of stairwell [c], rises from the body of the Brewhouse (Plate 43); now redundant, this stair formerly served a pair of first floor storage rooms (see Figure 7), presumably for malt/hop storage though incorporated into the first floor

⁹⁰ The wall between laundry [G1] and brewhouse [G2], which incorporates the fireboxes and flue system serving the furnaces of the brewhouse coppers, must date to the mid-18th century at the earliest, the associated three-flue chimney being absent from the Kirkwall/Beighton view of 1722 (inset at §.5.1.5). It clearly meets the northern and southern exterior walls of the range in straight, butt joints and is not keyed in.

⁹¹ The bread oven presumably became obsolete once the new kitchen block was built to the south side of the main house in the mid-19th century.

⁹² The provision of two coppers was fairly standard arrangement; one for the heating of water and one for boiling linen (Sambrook 1999, 158)

⁹³ Undated notes on the Brewhouse (anon., nd.) record that, down to c.1964, the wash house ('opposite the entrance') retained '...the wooden troughs in which the clothes were washed - hideous Victorian relics which had no intrinsic interest and which the National Trust got rid of, thereby much restoring the original beauty of this part of the building'. The fate of these 19th-century fittings is not known.

⁹⁴ The western enclosing wall of the stairwell abuts a blocked opening within the south elevation, clearly expressed externally, and evidenced by a straight-joint visible within, visible above and beneath the lower, west-east aligned flight of stair [b].

residential accommodation in 1991.⁹⁵ To the west, the room is fully open to the apex of the roof (Plate 38), while to the east it is ceiled over at a level of 11ft above floor level, enclosing the former first floor loft space (Plate 39). The western wall of this loft is timber-framed, fully enclosed and rendered over,⁹⁶ rising above a substantial transverse timber beam which shows clear evidence of insertion to the north (Plate 40). Within the open section of the upper brewhouse, a single truss (TVIII) is visible (Plate 38), with a collar and raking struts rising from tie to principals, slightly above the lower of two tiers of side purlins, the latter halved over the back of the principals and scarfed to the west of the truss. The tie beam, which is carried to north and south by the substantial timber lintels over windows [w14/22] respectively, receives two longitudinal, stop-chamfered ceiling beams to both east and west (Plate 42). These ceiling beams include redundant mortices for former transverse common joists, while all members at this level display evidence for former lath and plaster render, together indicating that the room was formerly ceiled at this level. Indeed, a blocked doorway is visible within the infilling of truss TVII above (Plate 42), also visible at attic level (Plate 81). The west wall of the brewhouse represents a secondary insertion, most probably of mid-18th-century date (see fn. 90), and abuts the exterior lateral walls of the range in clear straight-joints; it includes the main, three-flue stack serving the remodelled brewhouse.

- 7.2.12 The room is lit by two windows at ground floor level, [w4] to the north, a three-light stone mullioned opening,⁹⁷ and a single light opening [w16] to the south, the latter window representing a secondary (though early) insertion, simply cut through the brickwork of the exterior wall; the window has no internal lintel, the head being formed of apparently unsupported brick. A further former doorway [d2] to the north-east corner, has been blocked in brick, save for a small, upper timber hatch, presumably retained to aid ventilation of the cooling vessels arranged at the north-east corner (see below). Additional light is admitted by first floor windows [w10] (north) and [w18] (south), both of three-light, stone mullion form, and by second floor windows [w14] and [w22] to northern and southern gables respectively.⁹⁸
- 7.2.13 The brewhouse retains an exceptionally well-preserved array of fittings and fixtures, largely of 18th-century date (Hussey 1952; NT 1996, 27),⁹⁹ conforming to a 'Type 2.3' arrangement following Sambrook's classification (1996, 47), viz. 'two coppers with firebox access from an adjacent room' (see inset plan below). The two coppers are of varying height (and possibly of two different phases)¹⁰⁰ and are located side-by-side against the (inserted) western wall, set atop tall, brick-built underworks (Plate 45),¹⁰¹ the head of the coppers being accessed via a stone stair rising to a working platform at 5ft. 8in. above floor level (Plate 46). The southern copper would have been supplied with cold water by means of the raised channel, fed from the tall pump within the [G1] (Plate 35), and passing through the depth of the inserted wall (Plate 47). Here water would have been initially heated to near boiling point before being drained by means of a large brass outlet tap into the adjacent mash tun, a tapered, stave-built vessel (6½ft. Ø x 2½ft. deep; capacity c.480 gallons) bound with iron hoops, which rests upon a ledge incorporated into the underwork (Plate 48).¹⁰² In the mash tun, the

⁹⁵ Planning ref. 80/00066/LBC; see §.6.6, Table 3 above.

⁹⁶ Vertical studs and angled braces are traceable in the differential colouring of the render coat. Further, a possible former raised opening from the loft onto the body of the Brewhouse is suggested to the south (Plate 41). In this respect, a set of unreferenced notes on the Charlecote brewhouse at Attingham Archives (anon., nd) may be pertinent, recording that '*the 1959 renovations* (undertaken with a grant from the Historic Buildings Council for England) *revealed the door in the upper storey through which the malt was hoisted*'; this may refer to a first floor opening, or to the blocked door visible at 2F (attic) level (within blocking of truss TVII at west end of 'Stephen's Hall'; Plate 81).

⁹⁷ A clear area of secondary brick infill beneath [w4], also clearly visible externally (Figure 8; Plate 8), indicates that it has, at some stage, formed a doorway opening onto the woodyard.

⁹⁸ Window [w14] is abutted by the inserted west wall such that only the two eastern lights are open to the brewhouse.

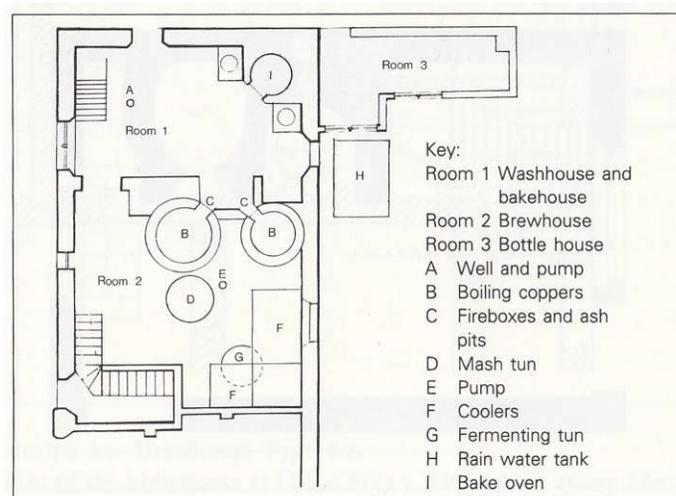
⁹⁹ The only firmly datable element is the fermenting tun, inscribed 'T Walton, 1812' to the lip of two constituent staves (Plate 51).

¹⁰⁰ The upper brickwork of the northern underwork is in a distinct brick (Plate 46) and is cut into the west wall of the Brewhouse indicating the upper section at least is secondary to the creation of the room.

¹⁰¹ The northern copper stands c.10½ft. tall to rim with an underwork of exposed brick, possibly of two phases; that to the south is slightly lower, standing 9ft. to rim with an underwork of rendered brick. Both support lipped (flanged) copper vessels north (N: 4½ft.Ø. x 3½ft. deep; S: 4ft.9in.Ø x 2ft.10in. deep), both tapering towards the bottom and with characteristic, convex bases (see Sambrook 1996, 33-5). The capacity of the first (southern) copper would thus have been c.250 imperial gallons.

¹⁰² The copper would normally be recharged with cold water as the liquor was drained off.

heated water (known as 'liquor') was left to cool slightly until a temperature of 160-170°F (70-76° C) was attained, before the addition of malt¹⁰³ to form a 'wort'; this would be vigorously stirred ('rowed') for about 20 minutes before being left to stand for approximately 2 hours. Following mashing, the liquid 'wort' was drawn off from the base of the mash tun (leaving the spent malt residue behind)¹⁰⁴ into the underback (alternatively known as a 'receiver'), a second stave-built vessel, here elliptical in form, which rests directly upon the brewhouse floor.¹⁰⁵ From here, the wort was pumped back up (Plate 49) to the second (northern) copper (the 'boiling vat') where hops would have been added (either loose or tied within a canvas bag) and the mixture boiled for a further 1-2 hours (the length of the boil governed the strength of the beer produced). Once it had been boiled for the required time, the wort was transferred to the first of two cooling vessels, comprising low (9in. high) wooden trays arranged against the north and east sides of the room (Plate 50), with the spent hops being strained out through circular sieves. The form of the trays served to maximise the surface area exposed to the air, and thus promote a rapid cooling process.¹⁰⁶ The cooling vessels are arranged in such a way that the first, higher tray drains into the second vessel to the east before the cooled liquid (at a temperature of c.70°F/20°C) was finally drained off into the fermenting tun (Plate 50). Here, yeast would have been added to instigate the fermentation process, which could last anywhere between two days and a week; once complete, finished beer would be transferred into large casks which were stored in the cellars beneath the main house.¹⁰⁷



Charlecote Brewhouse, schematic plan (from Sambrook, 1996; fig. 30)

7.2.14 Though brewing was clearly being undertaken at Charlecote from the earliest years (the account books of Sir Thomas Lucy I include references to a brewer, an under-brewer and a malt-maker),¹⁰⁸ it is unclear as to where the original brewhouse was located. None of the extant fixtures reasonably pre-date the mid-18th century, while the flue/chimney system serving the current arrangements must post-date 1722, the date of the Kirkwall/Beighton view. It is perhaps significant that the earliest depictions of the north service range depict a single-flue stack rising above the western gable end, perhaps suggesting the Brewhouse was originally sited to

¹⁰³ There is no evidence for an on-site maltings at Charlecote, so the brewhouse would have presumably been supplied with pre-prepared malt from a local supplier, presumably within the village.

¹⁰⁴ Malt residue would ultimately be used as animal feed.

¹⁰⁵ As the wort was drawn off, the 'second liquor' from the copper would be added to the mash tun.

¹⁰⁶ As a result of the historical absence of artificial cooling methods, brewing tended to be undertaken on a seasonal basis, from October to March, avoiding the summer months.

¹⁰⁷ A fuller description of the brewing process, based upon 18th-century sources, is provided by Sambrook (1996, 90-103), upon which the current summary is based.

¹⁰⁸ Information panel in Brewhouse at Charlecote.

the far west end of the range.¹⁰⁹ The extant brewhouse was last used in 1892 when 1,000 gallons were brewed for a family wedding.

Coach House C

- 7.2.15 **Coach House C** (Plate 52) is accessed via two wide carriage entrances [d4/5] to the south elevation (Plate 53). The single, unencumbered space [G4] measures 26ft. 3in. (N/S) x 24ft. (E/W) and stands 11½ft. high from its flagged floor to the soffit of its underdrawn ceiling, the latter spanned by two boxed-in longitudinal beams, supported to east and west by piers of brickwork (3in. brick, probably late-C18th/C19th). Externally, the entrance doors to the stable yard are identical, and match those of the east range [d20/21], representing part of Gibson's mid-19th-century remodelling of the service complex; internally, however, they differ suggesting they are of two different dates.¹¹⁰ Both are spanned by segmental arches and are furnished with splayed jambs, though details vary; the arch of western entrance [d4] has an arch of stone construction, and is chamfered (4in.) throughout while [d5] is in brick, unchamfered and springs somewhat higher than [d4] (Plate 54). It seems reasonable to argue that the western entrance [d4] is earlier, being remodelled externally when the eastern entrance [d5] was inserted by Gibson.¹¹¹ The west wall of [G4] is of two parts; to the south, that section flanking stairwell [c] to the west is laid to Flemish stretcher bond, and can be seen to clearly abut the south elevation in a straight-joint (Plate 55); the section to the north is recessed, laid to stretcher bond above a 17in. high plinth. The east wall is also of painted brick, here laid to Sussex bond (characteristic, elsewhere, of mid-19th-century work),¹¹² and includes an inserted six-panel door to the south (introduced in 1991),¹¹³ connecting through to lobby [G6] and stables [G7] beyond. The room is lit by a single window [w3] set high in the north wall, formerly of three lights (ovolo-moulded mullions), the window has been reduced and the western light blocked in brick, the secondary brickwork incorporating a rounded corbel supporting a first-floor hearth slab (Plate 56). A wall-mounted hand cranked winch (Plate 57) to the east wall, by F. Selby and Co. ('Limberts Patent'), and related ceiling boom, serve the eastern coach bay.

Coach House D (former Stables)

- 7.2.16 The far eastern end of the range is occupied by **Coach House D** (Plate 58), occupying room [G7] and accessed via doorway [d6] at the south-west corner. The room has overall dimensions of 27½ft. (E/W) x 26ft 3in. (N/S), though this plan is encroached upon to the north-west corner, where enclosed stairwell [d] was inserted in the mid-1960s to serve the first floor staff accommodation,¹¹⁴ while a small lobby [G6] was formed adjacent to door [d6] in 1991 (Plate 59).¹¹⁵ The room stands 13ft. tall from its brick floor to the underside of an underdrawn ceiling, the latter spanned by two longitudinal beams, stop-chamfered to respect a series of vertical posts related to secondary, mid-19th-century stable fittings, with which they are reasonably contemporary. The room is lit by two matching, three-light timber windows [w1/2] to the north wall (inserted/modified), with splayed reveals and sloping cills, and by a three-light stone-mullioned window [w28] to the south end of the east wall. Two original, single-light windows to the north end of the east wall have been historically blocked, presumably when slaughterhouse G was erected against the east gable end in the

¹⁰⁹ Though it could equally have been accommodated in another building altogether. In this respect, the view of c.1695-1700 (Figure 4a) is of significance, indicating a small, subsidiary range with tall stacks to the north side of the (now lost) western projecting wing of the main house. This range had been removed by the time of the Beighton/Kirkwall view of 1722 (Figure 4b), though the latter depiction includes an attached 1½-storey range, presumably of service function and again furnished with a tall stack, to the southern of the main house within the area of (?incorporated into) the extant, 19th-century kitchen block.

¹¹⁰ As noted above, it may thus be pertinent that the 'sketch' of c.1850 (inset at §.5.2.9), notwithstanding its 'schematic' rendering, depicts only one carriage entrance in this location.

¹¹¹ The springing of western arch [d4] has been cut back to accommodate the inward opening, pin-hung doors of the remodelled entrance; see Plate 54.

¹¹² Brick bond with three stretchers between headers in each course, with headers located at the mid-point of the stretchers within the course above/below.

¹¹³ Planning ref. 95/00145/LBC; see §.6.6, Table 3 above.

¹¹⁴ Planning ref. 64/8A/56; see §.6.6, Table 3 above.

¹¹⁵ Planning ref. 95/00145/LBC; see §.6.6, Table 3 above.

(?)late-18th century.¹¹⁶ A large former window opening evidenced externally (Figure 11; Plate 25) is not readily identifiable internally.¹¹⁷

7.2.17 Currently presenting an essentially unencumbered space, interrupted only by the three upright timber posts, and used for the display of historic coaches, the evidence of historical flooring clearly indicates an earlier arrangement of stabling (corresponding with the plan presented by the Trepess survey of 1875). The former layout comprised four standard stalls to the south, 9ft. long x 5ft. wide (Plate 60), and two larger loose-boxes to the north, 13½ft. long x 6ft. 9in. wide, all accessed off a central, 7ft wide axial passage, with integral, stone-lined drainage channel (Plate 61). Stalls are floored in edge-laid blue brick (8 x 3in.), sloping towards a central drain with iron cover plate, and were formerly separated by matchboard-lined partitions, standing 7ft. high to head and 5ft. to heel with an upper, curved iron rail.¹¹⁸ Heel-posts were formed of stop-chamfered timber posts, two of which survive *in-situ* rising full-height to meet the southern ceiling beam (which is also stop-chamfered to respect the uprights); a third post, to the east, is evidenced by a surviving ground level padstone, though the absence of stops in the ceiling beam over suggests the former upright did not extend to ceiling level. Each stall is furnished with a semi-circular feed-rack, set high to the south wall (missing, though evidenced, to Stall 4),¹¹⁹ while a single, angle water-trough survives to the south-east corner of Stall 1. To the north side of the range, two former loose-boxes (1 and 2 to east and west) are evidenced principally by the surviving brick flooring, again in edge-laid brick, sloping in quarter segments towards a central drain. A central stop-chamfered timber post to the north side of the axial passage marks the line of the former transverse division between loose boxes 1 and 2, aligning with the eastern jamb of window [w2]; stone pads within the flooring to east and west of this post indicate former, 4ft. wide doorways onto the respective boxes.¹²⁰ The western section of loose-box 2 has been obscured by stairwell [d], though original flooring remains visible within a small, under-stair cupboard accessed from lobby [G6] (Plate 59).



Undated painting of horse within loose box, reasonably that to the north-east angle of [G7] (loose box 1: Figure 12), NB. matchboard lining.

¹¹⁶ The blocking is only imprecisely discernible internally due to wall render/whitewash finishes, though the stone surrounds remain clearly visible from the 'exterior' viz. from within the slaughterhouse (Plate 28).

¹¹⁷ Externally, the blocking of this former opening cuts across the extant interior first floor level suggesting the ceiling of [G7] was formerly set significantly higher, or perhaps suggests the location of a former access stair; see also Figure 4b.

¹¹⁸ Three of the original partition head-rails have been re-set against the external walls; they display soffit grooves to accept the timber partitioning.

¹¹⁹ A matching, *ex-situ* feed rack is stored within the 'dry laundry' [F1] and presumably originates from here. Feed-racks would formerly have been fixed to the matchboard lining of the stalls, and were presumably re-fixed directly to the exposed brickwork when stables were abandoned and the lining removed.

¹²⁰ Truncated doorheads within the flanking sides of the central post indicate a door height of c.7ft.

- 7.2.18 An undated painting within the private, family collection at Charlecote (see inset above) reasonably illustrates the arrangements of the eastern of the two loose-boxes (No. 1) looking east with window [w1] to the left hand side of the image. It illustrates matchboard lining to the exterior walls and the timber partition onto the axial passage with upper screen of closely spaced bars. The fittings (surviving, evidenced and as illustrated in the undated painting) bear a close similarity to the surviving fittings within the southernmost stables of the eastern range (see Tyler 2014, plates 22-26) and are assumed to be broadly contemporary, c.1850, forming part of Gibson's early work at Charlecote (*ibid.*, 16).
- 7.2.19 At **first floor** level (Figure 13), the range is formed of 9 bays (here numbered 1 to 9 from east to west), defined by tie beams over, and can be divided into three principal spaces; a former 'dry laundry' (or drying room) [F1] to the west, above laundry A occupying Bay 9 and half of Bay 8, a staff apartment (Rooms [F2-9]) occupying the central section of the range (Bays 3-6) and a storage area [F10] occupying Bays 1 and 2. Immediately east of the dry laundry (parts of Bays 7/8), the range is fully open from the ground floor brewhouse to the apex of the roof, with intermediate floor levels having been removed, presumably when the brewhouse was created in its current form, probably in the mid-18th century.

Dry Laundry

- 7.2.20 The 'dry laundry' [F1] (Plates 62/3) occupies the west end of the range (Bay 9 and the western part of Bay 8), located above ground floor laundry A, from which it approached via quarter-turn stair [a] rising at the south-west angle (Plates 35/66). A scar in the wall here indicates that the stair formerly continued to serve an attic room (Plate 66), though the upper floor and associated stair were removed when the present arrangements were made and a barrel ceiling introduced (Figure 15a), most probably in the mid-late 19th century.¹²¹ The room measures 26ft. 10in. (N/S) x 17ft. 2in. (E/W) and stands to a maximum height of 16ft. 3in. to the soffit of its inserted barrel ceiling. It is lit by a three-light, stone-mullioned window [w11] to the north and by a wide, inserted 8-light window [w17] occupying most of the south wall (Plate 64); a further former window [w25] in the west gable end, offset to the south of the axis of the building above stair [a], has been blocked in brick. The east side of the room is formed by the inserted transverse wall related to the creation of the current brewhouse (2¼ in. brick laid to English garden wall bond); this includes a wide fireplace, with face-laid brick hearth, beneath a segmental brick arch, with a small cupboard with two-panelled door to the north Figure 15a). Two chamfered, former ceiling beams extending from the east and cut off flush with the west face of the inserted wall, indicate the level of the former upper, attic floor, set 9ft. above the first floor, corresponding to eaves level. The upper room would formerly have been lit by the two 2-light, stone-mullioned windows [w26/7] of the western gable, both blocked in brick and cut across by the inserted barrel ceiling (Plate 65),¹²² and by the western light of gable window [w14] to the north; it was heated by a modest fireplace within the inserted eastern wall (Figure 15a), also blocked. A concrete ring beam has been introduced to all four walls of [F1] at eaves level, probably in the late 1960s or early 1970s (M Glasgow, *pers. comm.*).¹²³
- 7.2.21 A small, iron laundry stove to the west side of the room vents via a tall vertical flue pipe rising to high level (Plate 62) before feeding into the flue of the former gable stack of the west elevation (removed early-mid 20th century). The stove is mounted on tall, curved legs and includes two profiled ledges, located to the bottom and around a sloped head of the heated chamber (Plate 67), designed to allow for flat-irons to be stored and heated (Sambrook 1999, 163). Other related fittings include a large, 19th-century box-mangle (Plate 68),¹²⁴ with fly-wheel mechanism by the Eagle Foundry of Birmingham (Plate 69), located to the north side of the room, a large ironing table beneath the 8-light southern window (Plate 64), and a system of winding gear (Plate 70) and pulley wheels related to former, ceiling mounted clothes airers and drying racks. Otherwise the room is

¹²¹ The insertion of the barrel ceiling necessitated the modification of roof truss TIX, most significantly, the removal of the central section of the related tie beam and its replacement by two iron tie bars (Plates 62/3).

¹²² As noted above, the similarity of blocking material to the attic and first floor windows of the west gable suggest that they were blocked at the same time, reasonably when the dry laundry, with its barrel ceiling, was created.

¹²³ No record of this work has been located within the archival sources consulted as part of the current project.

¹²⁴ See Sambrook 1999, 168-172.

currently used for storage of various objects including, *inter-alia* an iron feed rack, saddle bracket and timber heel-post from the stabling areas of the service ranges.

'Gardener's' Flat

- 7.2.22 The 'Gardener's Flat' occupies the central section of the range (Bays 3-6), accessed via an inserted stair [d] (Plate 71), introduced in the mid-1960s (see Figure 6) and opening off the woodyard via door [d1] in the north elevation, the related stairwell encroaching on the north-west corner of Coach House D at ground floor level. Additional access is afforded by stair [c] opening off the stable yard to the south, though this route is not in present usage.
- 7.2.23 Stair [d] rises to a small landing [F2], from where a short flight of steps leads down to axial corridor [F4] (Plate 72) affording access to two rooms each to north [F5/6] and south [F7/8], while to the west, room [F9] was formed in 1980 by the conversion of two former storage rooms (see Figure 7). Individual rooms are lit by stone-mullioned windows to the long elevations, that to [F9] (w9) being contemporary with the conversion of that room (1980). The interior of the flat has been fairly extensively refurbished (see Plates 73/4), such that little in the way of historic fabric is immediately evident, the principal exception being the exposed timbers of the ceiling. Here, the transverse tie beams of overlying trusses TIV-TVII are visible, unchamfered and measuring 8-10in. wide by up to 14in. deep. Significantly, ties to trusses TIII (N), TV (S) and TVII (N) display peg-holes for former rising braces while TVII retains a soffit mortice (Plate 75), the implication of which is discussed below. Within each bay of the flat, the ceiling between the tie-beams is spanned by paired, longitudinal beams, 6-8in. wide and stop-chamfered with ogee-stops (Plate 76); beams to Bay 6 are significantly heavier (13in. wide) and unstopped (Plate 77). It has been previously suggested (Moore and Knox, 1990) that the ceiling over the first floor chambers presents a secondary insertion, '*no later than 1700*' and, certainly, the ogee-stops of the longitudinal beams would seem to indicate a 17th-century date. The use of simple but well-executed, bare-faced soffit-tenons (unhoused) in the jointing to the ties (Plate 76), however, is perhaps suggestive of an earlier origin,¹²⁵ while the physical impracticalities of inserting such a framed ceiling into a pre-existing roof structure should be considered. However, the possibility raised above (see §.7.2.2) that the gables of the northern and southern, long elevations may possibly represent (early) secondary additions, enhancing the attic level accommodation, would have required a significant phase of work being undertaken to the roof structure in the late-16th or early-17th century, and this may present a context for the insertion of the first floor ceiling.¹²⁶
- 7.2.24 As noted above, room [F9] formerly comprised a pair of store-rooms ('loft' and 'attic'; see Figure 7b), presumably for hop/malt storage, accessed via stair [b] from the brewhouse below, and possibly with a doorway/hatch opening in the west wall (Plate 41). Rooms [F7/8] were formerly heated by back-to-back angle-fireplaces, while a further fireplace is evidenced by a relic projecting chimney-breast within [F6]; all have been covered over. The earliest explicit reference to the occupation of the apartment is presented by the historical census returns listed above at §.6.3 (Table 2), which indicate that, at the turn of the 20th century, the rooms were occupied by coachmen and their families.

Attic Level

- 7.2.25 The **roof** over the north range is of nine regular bays (here numbered 1 to 9 from east to west) of c.10½-11ft., defined by 10 timber trusses (TI to TX from east to west),¹²⁷ those to the east and west being partly

¹²⁵ The introduction of the diminished haunch (or 'diminished shoulder') formed what Hewitt (1980, 282) termed 'the ultimate joist end joint', representing a development of the early-mid 16th century; Hewitt (*ibid.*) identified its first use in a high status building at King's College, Cambridge in 1512-13, where it was used in side-purlins.

¹²⁶ The seemingly contradictory evidence leaves the dating of the ceiling unresolved. Dendrochronological analysis of the timbers here, as elsewhere in the early ranges, has the potential to answer questions as to the original form and early development of the complex.

¹²⁷ Numbering of bays and trusses established for purposes of current survey, and does not reflect any original scheme of numbering evident from the structure itself (no consistent, original carpenter's numbering system has been identified).

embedded within the brickwork of the respective gable ends (Plate 78/9). Trusses are of a basic collar/tie form (Plate 78), supporting two tiers of side-purlins, trenched over the back of the principals in one-bay lengths and scarfed to the west of trusses, and a square-section ridge piece notched into the apex of the principals. At Bays 1 and 9, each level of purlins is wind-braced, with straight braces rising from the respective gable trusses, where braces are tenoned into the principals (Plate 79). Short, raking struts rise from tie to principal at the level of the lower purlin while, in trusses **TII**, **III**, **V** and **VII** only, arch-braces rise from principal to collar (Plate 80), multi-pegged to each (arch-braces do not meet to the centre of the collar). The reason for the variation in truss form is not at first apparent, though it may result from an early, fairly radical modification to the roof structure to incorporate the gables to north and south (§.7.2.26 below). On closer inspection, it was noted that each of the arch-braced trusses retained lapped housings for two tiers of longitudinal wind-braces to the upper sides of their principals (Plate 85; no corresponding mortices within purlins). Taken in conjunction with the evidence of pegging and soffit mortices for rising 'knee' braces (recorded at first floor level) within the ties to trusses **TIII** (N),¹²⁸ **TV** (S) and **TVII** (N), it would seem to suggest either that the range was originally planned to be partly timber-framed (to the upper level, as per the south end of the east range) or that much of the roof has, in fact, been re-used from an earlier, timber-framed structure. Details of trusses can be summarised as follows:

TI: embedded in brickwork of east gable, tie repaired to both N and S; wind-bracing rising at Bay 1 to both tiers of side purlins (braces tenoned into principals).

TII: arch-braced truss; tie beam very crudely converted (waney edges etc.), repaired to N; housings for two tiers of former longitudinal wind-braces to upper side of principals (Plate 85).

TIII: arch-braced truss; tie beam displays peg-holes for knee-brace to N, repaired to S (tie and lower principal; post-1990); housings for two tiers of former longitudinal wind-braces to upper side of principals. Numeral 'III' neatly chiselled at arch-brace (S).

TIV: thin principals and collar (4in.) with very sharp arisses; appears secondary. Numeral 'VI' scratched to collar/principal (N).

TV: arch-braced truss; tie beam displays peg-holes for knee-brace to S; housings for two tiers of former longitudinal wind-braces to upper side of principals; strengthening pieces added to each side of collar, no numbering visible.

TVI: thin principals and collar (4in.) with very sharp arisses. Numeral 'VIII' scratched to collar/principal (N).

TVII: arch-braced truss; tie beam displays peg-holes and soffit mortice for knee-brace to N; housings for two tiers of former longitudinal wind-braces to upper side of principals. Infilled with vertical studs and brick nogging incorporating axial doorway (blocked); Plate 81.

TVIII: above Brewhouse, no arch-bracing.

TIX: Mostly obscured by coved ceiling of dry laundry (C19th); tie truncated to N and S for insertion of same, replaced by two iron tie-rods at eaves level (Plates 62/3 and 84).

TX: Embedded in brickwork of west gable; wind-bracing rising at Bay 9 to both tiers of side purlins (braces tenoned into principals).

¹²⁸

Moore and Knox (1990) record that this tie previously retained peg-holes to the south end also, though a new section of tie has since been scarfed in using a distinctive 'trait-de-jupiter' joint (no record of this work has been identified in any of the archival sources examined as part of the current project).

7.2.26 Gables to north and south appear early, reflecting as they do the roof form of the main house, with pitched roofs supported on a single tier of side-purlins and a ridge-piece, though evidence recorded externally (see §.7.2.2, fn.77) suggests they may present secondary additions. Gables align somewhat awkwardly with roof trusses, particularly at TIII and TVII, suggesting they originally functioned more for the purposes of external aesthetics than for interior practicality. The lower purlins of the main roof extend across the gables to east and west gables, though at the central gable to both north and south they have been cut through to open up access to the gable windows. The presence of scarf joints immediately west of truss TV indicates that the purlins also formerly extended across the gables here; their removal indicates a phase of remodelling to the roof structure, presumably related to bringing the attic level into beneficial use, and may support the interpretation that the gables and upper floor represent secondary modifications (effected before c.1695).

7.2.27 The roof space can be broken down into four distinct sections, as follows:

1. To the east, a two bay section (Bays 1-2) are open to the first floor level [F10] over coach house D; this section of roof would appear never to have been floored over to form an attic space;
2. Bays 3-6 occupy the space over the first floor 'Gardener's Flat', floored over at eaves level to form an attic area known colloquially as 'Stephens Hall',¹²⁹ closed to the west by brick infill at TVII (Plate 81),¹³⁰ and formerly to the east by stud infill beneath TIII (Plate 82); common rafters to Bays 3-6 retain tacks formerly securing laths, (Plate 83) and it is apparent that the roof was previously ceiled at the level of the upper purlin (also evidenced by the pattern of surviving whitewash at TVII (Plate 81));
3. Bay 7 and the eastern section of Bay 8 are fully open from apex to ground floor level of the brewhouse; surviving ceiling beams (Plate 42) indicate that this area was formerly ceiled to form a continuation of the attic over Bays 3-6, accessed via the central doorway in the infill below TVII (Plates 42/81);
4. The western part of Bay 8 and Bay 9 cover the dry laundry to the west end of the range, formerly a utilisable attic space accessed via a stair at the south-west angle of the range, the upper floor was removed, reasonably in the 19th century, when the extant barrel vault was inserted over room [F1].

7.3 The East Service Range

Overview

7.3.1 The **east service range** occupies an elongated, rectangular plan, c.140ft long by 24ft wide, aligned approximately north-south and defining the eastern side of the stable yard. The range can be broken down into two distinct elements, a stables to the south and coach house/tack room to the north, separated by a transverse carriage entrance (with gun room and bell-cote over), sited slightly off centre towards the northern end of the range. Only the northern section of the range has been assessed as part of the current project, the southern (stables) section having been the subject of an earlier recording project, previously reported (Tyler, 2014). The range is brick-built throughout, of two storeys beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof; the western elevation dates entirely to the mid-19th century when it was rebuilt/refaced during Gibson's remodelling work, though the core of the range (including the western wall), is of early origin. Previous work has established that the southern part originated as a five-bay, free-standing range, timber-framed above a brick ground floor level, while the northern section currently under consideration would appear to represent a secondary 'infill' block, erected between the former and the east-west aligned north range, all essentially in place by the time of the earliest view of the complex in c.1695-1700 (Figure 4a).

¹²⁹ The derivation of this name has not been established. A reference of 1847 recalls the marriage celebrations at Charlecote of Mary Emily Lucy and Thomas Fizhugh of Plas Power, Denbigh, when '*every cottager on his (William Fulke Lucy's) estate was regaled... in the new loft over the stables, which held about 300*' (Fairfax-Lucy 1990, 284); it is unclear whether this refers to 'Stephen's Hall' or the attic space over the southern section of the east range, though the proportions of the former space would seem somewhat constrained for the accommodation of 300 guests.

¹³⁰ Though including a doorway previously affording access to a continuation of the attic level above the brewhouse and (possibly) with through access (to the north side of the range) to a further room above the dry laundry.

Exterior

- 7.3.2 The **west elevation** (Figure 16; Plate 86), facing onto the stable yard, measures 43½ft. long from the south façade of the north range to the north side of the shallowly projecting carriageway turret, standing 17½ft. to eaves and 20½ft. to the stone cap of a (rebuilt) parapet wall. The exterior façade dates to the mid-19th century, brick-built in orange/red brick laid to a regular Flemish bond above a low, offset moulded-stone plinth, rising through two full storeys, with paired vertical strips of diamond-pattern diaperwork picked out in vitrified headers (Plate 87). Eaves level is marked by a continuous, moulded stone string, above which rises a short, stone-capped parapet wall, stepped up to the north to meet the parapet of the north range. Ground floor level is pierced by two wide, semi-circular headed carriage entrances [d20/21] to the north (Plate 89) opening to coach house **E**, stylistically similar to and assumed contemporary with, those of coach house **C** of the north range (*viz.* [d4/5]; Plate 14), introduced during Gibson's 19th-century modifications. Each comprises plain-chamfered stone jambs and vousoired arch with a projecting, pendant keystone, carved with flowerheads. To the centre of the elevation, a wide pedestrian doorway [d22] with chamfered stone jambs and Tudor-arched head enclosing a four-light timber overlight, with sunk spandrels beneath a moulded label (Plate 88). To the south, adjacent to the projecting carriage bay, a three-light window [w30] with ovolo-moulded stone mullions and housing un-horned 4/4 timber sashes, lights tack room **F**, again beneath a moulded label. First floor level is furnished with three, two-light windows ([w31-33] from north to south), each with rebated stone jambs and plain-chamfered mullions, surmounted by moulded labels which form part of the moulded eaves string. The brickwork of the parapet wall is distinct from the main elevation (Plate 86) and has evidently been rebuilt; a single rainwater downpipe is set between the two carriage doors, draining a concealed gutter through the depth of the parapet wall immediately beneath the moulded eaves string. The carriage bay to the south (Plate 90), breaking forward 8in. from the main façade, is 15½ft. wide of orange/red brick construction with angle-quoins of buff stone rising to moulded kneelers which support the gable over. It incorporates a wide entrance passage at ground floor level, spanned by a stone basket-arch with pendant keystone, springing from moulded imposts, above which a canted oriel window [w34], lighting gun room [F14], is carried on moulded, corbel brackets. Oriel [w34] has rebated and ovolo-moulded lights, transomed to the canted side-lights and cruciform to the western aspect; the base of the window is formed of low panels of armorial carvings while the top is enhanced by a balustrade of pierced strapwork design. The depth of the passage itself is ceiled by a rendered brick groin vault in two bays, and flanked to north and south by 19th-century brickwork (Plate 91); a pedestrian door opening off the south side of the passage serves an internal stair rising to the first floor over the southern stable block.
- 7.3.3 The **east elevation** (Figure 11; Plate 92) is, for the most part, obscured by later accretions, *viz.* mid-19th-century ranges **H** and **I**, though primary fabric is exposed to the south. The body of the wall here is in early brick (2-2½in.) laid to English bond with diamond-pattern diaperwork picked out in vitrified headers, rising through two storeys to a secondary, ¼-brick oversail eaves band; the lower c.3ft. of walling has been underbuilt in pale orange, Flemish bond brick, presumably replacing an original, offset stone plinth, as to north (see §.7.2.6). Interestingly, the south-east angle end of the range where it meets, and is partly masked by, the fabric of the shallowly projecting carriage bay, is furnished with buff-stone quoins, with implications for phasing and development, discussed below. A single, mid-height window [w35], an 8/8, unhorned sash with chamfered stone surround, set within an area of secondary brickwork, represents an insertion of (?)mid-19th-century date, lighting the double-height, galleried tack room **F** within, while an area of brick patching to the north thereof evidences a further former window, blocked presumably when the abutting loose-box range **H** was erected in the mid-19th century. The carriage bay is simpler to this elevation (Plate 93), lacking much of the decorative stonework of the stable yard frontage; the entrance is spanned by a basket arch of plain brick construction (with stone key and imposts), above which a flush, two-light stone mullioned window [w36] with stone label lights gun room [F14]; octagonal stacks rise to north and south serving fireplaces within the tack room (GF) and gun room (1F) respectively.

Interior

- 7.3.4 At **ground floor** level (Figure 17), the range is sub-divided on a tri-partite plan, with coach house **E** (room **[G8]**) to the north and tack room **F** (room **[G10]**) to the south, both opening off transverse lobby **[G9]**.
- 7.3.5 **Coach House E** (Plate 94) is accessed from the stable yard to the west via two wide entrance doors **[d20/21]** within Gibson's rebuilt elevation, and from lobby **[G9]** to the south via an inserted doorway **[d23]** introduced in 1995.¹³¹ The room, **[G8]**, comprises a single, unencumbered space with no division between coach bays, and measures 20ft. (N/S) x 18½ft. (E/W), standing 9ft. 8in. tall from random paved floor to the soffit of its underdrawn ceiling, the latter spanned by a single, transverse boxed-in beam. Both carriage doors are furnished with deep splayed, brick reveals. The whitewashed nature of the brick walling elsewhere makes the identification of early features difficult, though the north wall is of particular interest. Here, the body of the wall to the west is of early, 2in. brick above a high, offset stone plinth standing 4ft 8in. high (Plate 95), representing a continuation of the south elevation of the north range, the clear implication being that the north range originally formed a free-standing block and that the north end of the east range thus represents a secondary 'infill' structure implications. To the east, secondary brickwork extends to floor level, suggesting the location of a possible early doorway onto the north range.
- 7.3.6 Room **[G9]** (Plate 96) forms a transverse lobby, 7ft wide (N/S) x 20ft (E/W), accessed from the stable yard to the west via doorway **[d22]**. Doors **[d23/24]** open to north and south respectively, **[d23]** representing a late introduction, inserted in 1991. The eastern part of the lobby is occupied by the lower flight of a ¼-turn stair rising west-east then south-north to first floor level, an introduction probably of early-mid 20th-century date.¹³²
- 7.3.7 The south end of the range, lying to the north of the transverse carriage entrance, is occupied by **Tack Room F** (Plate 97), accessed from lobby **[G9]** to the north; the room is arranged over two levels with a first floor 'gallery' extending to the north, south and west with a central void standing to the full height of the range, 19ft. 2in. to the soffit of the underdrawn first floor ceiling. At ground floor level, **[G10]** measures 14ft. 7in. (N/S) x 19½ft. (E/W) and is furnished with a stone flagged floor; the walls are lined in beaded matchboard cladding to a height of 8½ft. with an array of saddle racks, harness hooks and assorted pegs (Plate 98). The room is lit by a three-light stone-mullioned window **[w30]** to the west and by **[w35]** to the east wall, the latter an 8/8 unhorned sash that cuts across gallery level, an insertion of probable mid-19th-century date. The room is heated by a simple 'Pantheon' pattern hob-grate to the centre of the south wall, set within a bolection-moulded marble surround (Plate 99), stylistically 18th century and presumably imported from elsewhere.¹³³ The first floor 'gallery' **[F12]** extends to north, south and west at a height of 10ft. 9in., approached via a simple, steep access ladder (Plate 100) and is enclosed by a 3ft. high timber bannister (Plate 101). The upper space is reduced to the east to accommodate a first floor passage **[F13]** (see below). It is utilitarian in nature with simple, whitewashed brick walls; a staggered brick flue rises against the south wall (Plate 101) serving the ground floor fireplace, while a second, blocked window is visible to the north-east (Plate 102). The first floor ceiling is spanned by a single longitudinal beam, boed-in and reasonably a secondary insertion/modification.
- 7.3.8 **First Floor** level (Figure 18) is approached via the inserted ¼-turn stair within lobby **[G9]**. The body of the upper level, **[F11]** (Plate 103), was converted to an 'audio-visual' room in 1983, having formerly comprised a simple storage area.¹³⁴ The room measures 28ft. (N/S) x 18ft. 9in. (E/W) standing 9ft. 8in. tall to the underside of its underdrawn ceiling, spanned by three transverse beams (ties to overlying trusses). It is lit by two, two-light stone-mullioned windows **[w31/2]** to the west (Plate 104), set within wide segmental arches, to either side of a wider, blind segmental-headed recess. The east wall by contrast, is blind, in early brick painted white and with the upper 3 courses having been rebuilt (corresponding to the oversail eaves course visible externally; §.7.3.3).

¹³¹ Planning ref. 95/00145/LBC; see §.6.6, Table 3.

¹³² Possibly as late as the early 1980s, the date of conversion of the upper floor to an 'audio visual room' (Planning ref. 83/00060/LBC; ; see §.6.6, Table 3).

¹³³ VBS notes of 1990 state that it was 'no doubt removed from the house' though no specific source is quoted for this supposition.

¹³⁴ Planning ref. 83/00060/LBC; see §.6.6, Table 3.

The north wall is in early (2in.) brick, representing the former exterior elevation of the north range and includes a wide plank-and-baton door [d25] (Plate 105), approached via three high steps and opening onto room [F10] at the east end of the north range; the floor level of [F10] is raised 3½ft. relative to that of the east range. To the east, a further door with raised cill has been blocked in brick.

- 7.3.9 To the south side of [F11], doorway [d26] opens onto a narrow passage [F13] aligned against the west wall of the range and affording access to former **Gun Room [F14]** (now NT office) occupying the first floor level above the ground floor, transverse carriage entrance. The Gun Room (Plates 106/7) measures 21½ft. (N/S) x 11ft. (E/W); it is lit by a canted bay window [w34] to the west and a flush, two-light stone mullioned window [w36] to the east, and heated by an angle fireplace to the south-east corner, with marble surround and flat mantle supported on projecting, ogee-moulded brackets. Walls are lined in floor-to-ceiling matchboard cladding throughout and include a pair of integral (gun) cupboards to the north side. The floor is of diagonally-set, balck and red chequerboard tiles (6in.) while the underdrawn ceiling is spanned by two north-south aligned beams, boxed in
- 7.3.10 The **roof** over the northern section of the east range (Plate 108)¹³⁵ is of four bays (here numbered 1 to 4 from south to north) of c.10½-11½ft., defined by 4 timber trusses (here, TXI to TXIV), there being no truss to the south end of the range, where the roof structure butts up against the brickwork of the 19th-century entrance passage / gun room. Trusses are of basic form, with paired vertical queens-struts rising from tie to collar, and support two tiers of heavy, shallowly trenched side-purlins, staggered at TXII, and a square-section ridge piece. The roof form is clearly distinct from that over the southern section of the east range (see Tyler 2014, 15; fig.15), as it is from that over the north service range. The **roof over the gun room** was not accessed, though Moore and Knox (1990) give the following description:

‘a transverse roof rebuilt in the early-mid 18th century with old timbers... the structure of the cupola is pegged together and original. The loft contains a wooden dovecote with 48 nesting holes against the east gable and another 22 holes against the south partition.’

- 7.3.11 Given the extent of rebuilding to the east elevation and coach entrance during Gibson’s phase of remodelling, it seems unlikely that the roof would have remained *in-situ* and undisturbed during this work, though the original roof structure may well have been re-used in the reorganised range.

7.4 Building G; Deer Slaughterhouse

- 7.4.1 **Building G** (Plate 109) abuts the north side of the east gable end of the main north service range. As with the other subsidiary outbuildings, it is not precisely datable by documentary sources, though it is clearly distinct from the remaining buildings to the south-west corner of the complex in that it was evidently erected before the removal of the former southern wall of the kitchen garden, demonstrated by the retention of early fabric of this feature within its north wall.¹³⁶ The structure is first shown on Trepess’s survey of 1875, where it is annotated as a ‘slaughter house’ (inset at §.5.2.10 above).

Exterior

- 7.4.2 Building **G** is approximately square in plan (Figure 12) with overall dimensions of 14ft. 9in. (E/W) x 16ft. (N/S); it is brick-built, of a single storey, standing c.8ft to eaves and 17½ft. to ridge, beneath a clay-tile clad pitched roof, gabled to the east and abutting the north service range to the west. The **north elevation** to the woodyard (Figure 8; Plate 110) incorporates early brick to the lower wall (c.5ft.), representing the retained original southern wall of the former, small ‘kitchen garden’; this has been raised in 3in. brick laid to English garden wall

¹³⁵ Not accessed physically; limited visual access only from hatch within Bay 1 of north range roof.

¹³⁶ Moore and Knox (1990) give an early 18th-century date, though it is not clear on what evidence; the block is absent from the Kirkwall/Beighton engraving of 1722, as it is from later, admittedly schematic, plans of the later-18th and early-19th centuries.

bond to a ¼-brick oversail eaves with dentil course of brick on edge (Plate 112). A single plank and batten door [d28] (Plate 113), pin-hung internally on round-headed strap-hinges within a stout, beaded timber frame, opens to the interior; the door is furnished with a barred window and upper, barred two-light overlight, the latter with moulded jambs/mullion and paired shutters internally (Plate 114). The **east gable end** (Figure 11; Plate 109) is mainly in 3in. red brick, laid to a variation of monk bond, with ‘monk’ courses¹³⁷ separated by three courses of stretchers; eaves level is defined by a single course of headers on edge, reflecting the dentilated eaves to north and south, while verges are carried on a stepped, projecting headers (Plate 112). To the north-east angle, a clear straight-joint rising c.5ft. (Plate 111) evidences the retention of the early garden boundary wall (14in. wide) and indicates that the slaughterhouse was built up against this feature. A single, plain window opening pierces the upper gable. The **south elevation** includes a second doorway [d29] to the west, hard against the gable end of the north service range, with plank and batten door as to the north (no overlight), to the left of which is a plain window [w37].

Interior

- 7.4.3 Internally, the slaughterhouse comprises a single room (Plate 115), unceiled and thus fully open the apex of the pitched roof. It is floored in a combination of stone flags to the east and edge-laid red brick to the west, and incorporates stone-lined drainage channels forming a ‘T’-plan. Walls are of exposed brick, whitewashed; that to the west is of particular interest, representing the eastern gable of the north service range. Here, the original, offset stone plinth survives (Plate 117), rising to c.16in. high,¹³⁸ above which are located two blocked, single-light windows with chamfered and rebated stone surrounds (Plate 28); these openings clearly correlate with the arrangements illustrated in the Kirkwall/Beighton view of 1722 (inset at §.5.1.5 above). The **roof** is of a single bay, supported on a single tier of stop-chamfered side purlins and a plank-section ridge piece. Two stop-chamfered pine bearers, aligned east-west and set just below the level of the purlins, support a spindle for a re-set early winch (carcass) wheel (Plate 116); this winch would allow the deer carcass to be raised and hung (hind legs attached to a pendant timber rod) for butchering. Once in place, the rope for the winch-wheel would have been secured at a tethering ring attached to a timber block set into the offset plinth of the west wall (Plate 118). Further pendant chains and hooks, related to the butchery process, hang from the pine bearers, while the northern and southern wall are lined with a series of iron hooks at eaves level.

7.5 Building H; Loose boxes

- 7.5.1 Building H (Figures 19/20) comprises a set of three loose boxes located within a single range, located to the west side of the southern gateway entrance to the enlarged woodyard. It is not precisely datable by documentary sources, though it reasonably formed part of the works associated with the 19th-century expansion of the former kitchen garden / woodyard and is assumed to be contemporary with the adjacent gates and with coach house [J] to the east with which it shares a number of constructional / stylistic attributes. The range is first illustrated on Trepess’ survey of 1875, where it is annotated as loose boxes (see inset at §.5.2.10 above). The block is abutted by the (later) stables [I] to the north.

Exterior

- 7.5.2 Building H is trapezoidal in plan (Figure 21), the result of its having been built slightly off perpendicular (82°) against the eastern exterior wall of the main east service range. It is brick-built, rising through a single storey beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, gabled to the east and abutting the eastern service range to the west, with maximum exterior dimensions of 36ft. (E/W) x 15½ft. (N/S), standing 11 ft. to the head of a low parapet and 18ft. to ridge. The principal, **south elevation** (Figure 19; Plate 119) is constructed in 3in. orange/red brick laid to Sussex bond, rising to a low, raised parapet capped by stone copings. The elevation is pierced by three

¹³⁷

Similar to Flemish bond, but with two stretchers between each pair of headers.

¹³⁸

The plinth has been removed elsewhere and underbuilt in orange/red brick (see §.7.2.6); thus the construction of the slaughterhouse must pre-date the removal of this feature further south.

evenly-spaced, identical doorway openings, [d30-32] from west to east, 4ft. wide, beneath four-centred 'Tudor' arches, and are furnished with plain-chamfered jambs and heads (Plate 120). Doors are of stout timber construction, comprising vertical planks externally lined internally with diagonal planking (Plate 121), pin-hung to the east on elongated strap-hinges (opening outwards) beneath three-pane over-lights. A series of iron vents (two per loose-box) pierce the elevation at eaves level, at the base of the short parapet wall; a single iron downpipe towards the western end of the block is fed via a gully passing through the base of the parapet.

- 7.5.3 The **east elevation** (Figure 22a; Plate 122) presents a blind gable, brick-built in narrower, 2½in. brick laid to Flemish bond, rising to a low parapet wall capped by moulded stone copings and with a stone finial to the apex (it is unclear whether the variant brickwork here represents a separate phase of construction or simply a lesser quality brick to a subsidiary elevation). To the north, the parapet is supported on an ogee moulded stone kneeler (Plate 123), though to the south the eaves is simply raised in brick. The gable end is abutted to the north by the eastern gable of adjacent stables [I].

Interior

- 7.5.4 Internally, the block is divided by solid, 9in. brick partitions on a tri-partite plan (Figure 20), defining three discrete loose-boxes (here, **H1-H3** from east to west), served by the independent doorways of the south elevation. The arrangements of the loose boxes are essentially similar, though the plan dimensions of that to the west (**H3**) vary slightly due to the angled alignment of the block relative to the eastern service range. All are 13ft. deep (N/S); **H1/H2** measure 11ft. wide (E/W) while **H3** measures 11ft. 2in. to the south, narrowing to 9ft. 4in. to the north; all are ceiled at a height of 12ft., with the roof structure obscured. Loose-boxes are floored in edge-laid red brick, floors sloping in quarters to a central drain with perforated iron grille (Plate 126). Each is lined to a height of 6½ft. in 6in. tiles, laid diagonally to a chequerboard pattern, black and white to **H1/H3** (Plate 122), red and white to **H2** (Plate 125).¹³⁹ The head of the tiled lining is defined by an iron rail, above which the walls are rendered and scored in imitation of ashlar, painted yellow/blue (Plate 127). To the rear wall, the tiled area is raised in a curved, arched panel standing to a maximum height of 7½ft., including a central tethering ring on a decorative mount formed of an inverted horseshoe (Plate 128). Combined iron water-troughs/feed racks (Plate 130) are wall mounted to the angles of the loose boxes, to the north-west to **H1/2**, to the north-east within **H3**. Each loose box is furnished with four high-level vents, one to each corner, variously retaining horizontal sliding shutters (Plate 129), and an additional circular ceiling vent.

7.6 Building I; Stables

- 7.6.1 **Building I** (Figures 20/21) comprises a range of stables with loose-box and integral tack-room, housed within a single range located to the west side of the southern gateway entrance to the enlarged woodyard, backing onto building H and oriented to the north, onto the yard. Although not precisely datable by documentary sources, it reasonably formed part of the works associated with the 19th-century expansion of the former kitchen garden / woodyard, though it is demonstrably later than Building H which it built up against to the south. It is first illustrated on Trepass' survey of 1875, where it is annotated as 'stables' (see inset at §.5.2.10 above).

Exterior

- 7.6.2 Building I is again trapezoidal in plan (Figure 20), the result of its having been built up at an angle (82°) against the eastern exterior wall of the main east service range, abutting and built off the north wall of Building H to the south. It is brick-built, rising through a single storey beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, gabled to the east and abutting the eastern service range (and the south-east angle of the north service range) to the west, with maximum exterior dimensions of 33ft. (E/W) x 16½ft. (N/S), standing 9ft. to eaves and 16½ft. to ridge.

¹³⁹ The use of ceramic tiles to line stables/loose-boxes became increasingly popular during the 19th century, reflecting an increased awareness of, and more scrupulous attitude towards, matters of hygiene (Worsley 2004, 246-7).

Two galvanised steel ridge vents rise above the centre and western end of the roof. The principal, **north elevation** (Figure 21; Plate 131) is constructed in 3in. pale orange/red brick laid to English bond, rising to a ¼-brick oversail eaves band beneath the tile-clad roof, the latter being furnished with two ridge-vents, located to the centre and western end of the range. The elevation is pierced by two, widely-spaced doorway openings, [d33/4] to east and west respectively, 4ft. wide and rising to flat heads at eaves level, with plain-chamfered jambs, stopped to top and bottom (Plate 132).¹⁴⁰ Doors are of stout timber construction, comprising vertical planks externally lined internally with diagonal planking, pin-hung to the east on elongated strap-hinges (opening outwards) beneath three-pane, pivot-hinged over-lights. A single iron downpipe towards the western end of the block is fed by a simple eaves gutter. The western of the two doorways is flanked to east and west by matching window openings [w39/40], segmental-headed with plain-chamfered brick jambs (stopped) and heads, housing 2/2 horned timber sashes (Plate 133).

- 7.6.3 The **east elevation** (Figure 22a; Plate 134) presents a simple gable end, in pale orange/red, 3in. brick laid to Sussex bond, rising to a ¼-brick oversail ridge detail beneath plain verges; the gable end is pierced by a single, circular window [w41] above eaves level (Plate 135), furnished with a plain-chamfered brick surround and housing an iron framed, pivot-hinged light of radiating panes. The brickwork of the elevation clearly abuts the north wall and stone ogee-kneeler of loose-box range H to the south (Plate 123).

Interior

- 7.6.4 Internally, the range is divided on a basic bi-partite plan (Figure 20) comprising a tack-room (**I1**) and store (**I2**) to the east, accessed via the eastern of the two northern doors [d33], and a stables/loose-box range (**I3**) to the west, accessed via the western door [d34]. Tack room **I1** (Plate 136) is lined throughout in vertical match-boarding to a height of 7ft. 4in. above internal floor level, the latter formed of 6in. quarry tiles, red and black, set diagonally to a chequerboard pattern. Walls support a range of harness hooks and pegs. To the south side of the range, a doorway opens off **I1** onto a separate, small enclosed room **I2**, perhaps an original wash-room. Stables **I3** to the west (Plate 138) comprises two conventional stalls to the east (Plate 139), 9ft. deep by 6ft. wide, and a single loose box to the west, all opening off a 6ft. wide passageway against the north wall. All are floored in edge-laid red brick, the stalls and loose box sloping in quarters to drains with iron cover plates. Stalls are lined in vertical, beaded match-boarding and divided by a shaped timber partition beneath an iron head rail, set into a circular-section, iron heel-post with ball finial to the north (Plate 139). Each stall is furnished with a combined water trough/feed-rack (Plate 140) to the south-west angle. The loose-box to the west is similarly finished, accessed via a stout timber door with upper grille (Plate 141). Above the matchboard lining to the north-west corner, the flush stone quoins of the south-east angle of the north service range are exposed (Plate 144).
- 7.6.5 The range is ceiled throughout at a level of 11½ft. above internal floor level. The **roof** is of three bays, defined by the brick partition between **I1/2** to the east and by a single, king-bolt truss to the west, rising above the framed partition between the stalls and loose-box (Plate 143); tie beam, principals and raking struts here are all chamfer-stopped, and timber cleats visible at ceiling level support an assumed single tier of side purlins. The brick oversail eaves-band of Building H is visible to the south wall, where formerly exterior wall vents have modified, boxed in and rising through the roof of Building I (Plate 142).

7.7 Building J; Coach House

- 7.7.1 **Building J** (Figures 19/20) comprises a pair of coach bays with independent access from the south, housed within a single range located to the east side of the southern gateway entrance to the enlarged woodyard. It is not precisely datable by documentary sources, though it reasonably formed part of the works associated with the initial, mid-19th-century expansion of the former kitchen garden / woodyard and is assumed to be contemporary with the adjacent gates and with loose-boxes [H] to the west, with which it shares a number of

¹⁴⁰

The stop-chamfered detail is repeated at the north-east angle of the block.

constructional / stylistic features. It is first illustrated on Trepess' survey of 1875, where it is annotated as 'coach house' (see inset at §.5.2.10 above). The block is abutted by later building [K] to the north.

Exterior

- 7.7.2 Building J is rectangular in plan (Figure 20), brick-built, rising through a single storey beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof,¹⁴¹ gabled to the east and west, with maximum exterior dimensions of 27½ft. (E/W) x 18ft. (N/S), standing c.12ft. to eaves and 19½ft. to apex. The principal, **south elevation** (Figure 19; Plate 145) is constructed in 3in. orange/red brick laid to Flemish bond, rising to a low, raised parapet capped by stone copings; a single iron downpipe offset slightly to west of centre is fed via a concealed gutter passing through the base of the parapet. The elevation is pierced by two identical doorway openings [d35/6], 9ft. wide, beneath four-centred 'Tudor' arches, and are furnished with plain-chamfered jambs and heads (Plate 146). Double-doors are of stout timber construction, comprising vertical planks externally applied to four tiers of stop-chamfered battens (Plate 147), pin-hung (opening outwards) on elongated strap-hinges, identical in form to those of loose-box range H to the west. A central 'S'-profile end plate, set above springing level of the doors, indicates a transverse building tie.
- 7.7.3 The **west elevation** (Figure 22b; Plate 148) presents a blind gable, brick-built of 3in. brick laid to Sussex bond rising to a stone-capped parapet with stone finial, mirroring the arrangements of loose-box range H. As with the latter range, the parapet is supported to the north on an ogee-moulded stone kneeler, while to the south the eaves is simply raised in brick. The **east elevation** (Figure 22c; Plate 149) reflects the western gable, though is here furnished with a two-light, stone-mullioned window [w43], set high in the wall beneath a projecting, labelled hoodmould.

Interior

- 7.7.4 The interior of the coach house was converted to a deer larder in 1992,¹⁴² replacing the antiquated arrangements afforded by building G.¹⁴³ The coach house was subdivided on an asymmetrical, bi-partite plan comprising gralloching room (J1) to the east (Plate 150) and chiller room (J2) to the west (Plate 151).¹⁴⁴ These new spaces were essentially inserted into the historical brickwork shell of the building, the exterior walls being lined throughout with custom-built, laminated and insulated steel sheets to form a fully enclosed 'box' with a new granolithic screed floor and suspended ceiling; a system of overhead aluminium meat rails extends between the two spaces. As a result of this, no primary fabric is visible internally; VBS survey notes (Moore and Knox, 1990) provide a limited description of the roof, as follows:

'Within, it is ceiled at the collar and has a central truss with a tie beam and queen-struts bolted through, all visible (main) timbers being stop-chamfered'.

- 7.7.5 This roof structure is depicted in the Foster Surveys section drawing of 2007 (Figure 23b),¹⁴⁵ which indicates the lower queen-struts to be joggled and the (single) tier of side purlins to be supported on moulded cleats.

7.8 Building K; Coach/ Cart House

- 7.8.1 **Building K** (Figure 20) comprises a pair of enclosed coach/cart bays with independent access doors opening off the south side of the main body of the enlarged woodyard, set to either side of a discrete storage space. It backs on to the rear (north) elevation of coach house J, to the east side of the southern woodyard gates. It is

¹⁴¹ Three raised ridge-tiles afford ventilation.

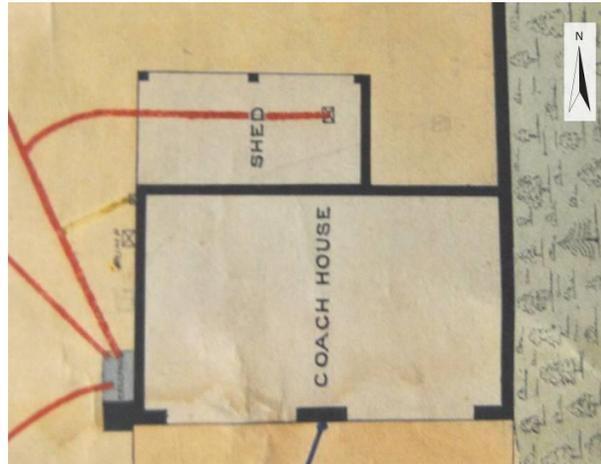
¹⁴² Planning ref. 92/00089/LBC; see §.6.6, Table 3 above.

¹⁴³ A letter of 11th August 1992 from Reg Ellis to John Marshall of Stratford-on-Avon DC (copy on microfiches with planning drawings) describes the old slaughterhouse (Building G) as being 'too small and incapable of being converted to an acceptable standard'.

¹⁴⁴ Internal fitting out by Bedford Cold Rooms Ltd.

¹⁴⁵ Foster Surveys Drg No. FOS-248/2/5/1 Section K-K, October 2007.

of late-19th-date, being first illustrated on the Ordnance Survey first edition of 1886, replacing a former, open-fronted 'shed' shown occupying a significantly smaller footprint on Trepass' survey of 1875 (see inset below).



Detail of open-fronted shed pre-dating Bldg. K (Trepass survey of 1875).

Exterior

- 7.8.2 Building K is rectangular in plan (Figure 20), aligned east-west with maximum exterior dimensions of 26½ft. (E/W) x 15ft. 4in. (N/S), brick-built of a single storey beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, gabled to east and west, standing 7ft. 8in. to eaves and 14ft. 8in. to ridge. The principal **north elevation** (Figure 21; Plate 152) is constructed in 3in. orange brick laid to Sussex bond, rising to a two-course, ¼-brick oversail band beneath a plain eaves. It is of three bays with opposing double-doors [d37/8] opening outwards to west and east respectively, pin-hung on strap-hinges and with stop-chamfered brick jambs (Plate 153).¹⁴⁶ The central bay accommodates a single, two-light window, [w42] (Plate 154) with top-hinged, 6-pane metal lights, beneath a segmental head, with jambs and head again of stop-chamfered brick. The roof is drained by a single downpipe, offset towards the east end of the elevation.
- 7.8.3 The **west elevation** (Figure 22b; Plate 155) presents a plain, blind gable end, in pale orange/red brick laid to a regular Sussex bond, rising to a plain verge upon an oversail course; it clearly abuts coach house J to the south while the north-west angle is chamfered and stopped, top and bottom.

Interior

- 7.8.4 Internally, the range is sub-divided on a tri-partite plan (here **K1-3** from east to west; Figure 20). It is furnished with a simple roof structure, exposed within **K1** though obscured by a suspended ceiling within **K2**, supported on a single tier of plank-section side purlins and a plank-section ridge piece. The eastern bay **K1** appears to represent an original division, the flanking wall to the west being of Sussex bond and extending to apex level with a plank-and-baton door, pin-hung within a stout, pegged frame, opening onto **K2** to the central bay of the range. The western bay (**K3**) houses an electricity sub-station and was thus not accessible; the party wall between **K2/3** was noted to be laid to Flemish bond and may thus represent a secondary insertion, suggesting an original bi-partite plan on a 1/3; 2/3 plan. Little of historical significance survives internally to attest original usage, though the pattern of exterior doors indicates probable coach or, more likely, cart storage.

7.9 Building L; Bottle Store

- 7.9.1 **Bottle Store L** forms a simple, L-shaped block built up against the west end of the north elevation of the Brewhouse range and backing on to the western bounding wall of the woodyard (Figure 12). It is brick-built in

¹⁴⁶ Strap hinges of [d37] (Plate153) match those of Building I to the west, though those of [d38] are of a simpler form.

3in. brick laid predominantly to a regular stretcher bond, beneath a mono-pitch roof clad in slate. Most probably of mid-19th-century date, it includes isolated areas of earlier fabric, in the form of 2½in. brick, against the north range and within the north elevation and may incorporate elements of an earlier structure, perhaps that shown on the Beighton/Kirkwall engraving of 1722.

Exterior

- 7.9.2 The bottle store occupies an L-shaped plan with maximum external dimensions of 23½ft. (N/S) x 11ft. 3in. (E/W). It is built up against the western bounding wall of the woodyard (Figure 10; Plate 157) where it is accessed via doorway [d46], located hard against the north-west angle of the Brewhouse range. The doorway, clearly inserted, is furnished with stone jambs and a monolithic 'Tudor' arched head, and incorporates several of the stone quoins of the service range within its southern jamb. The lower section of the woodyard bounding wall (to a height of c.7½ft.) is early, of 2in. brick laid to English bond, though it has clearly been raised by c.4½ft. in 2½in. brick laid to Flemish bond, beneath a moulded stone coping. To the north of door [d46] an area of mixed-bond patching indicates a former door opening. To the east, the main body of the bottle store is simply constructed in 2¾in. brick laid predominantly to stretcher bond (Plate 158), standing 9½ft. to eaves beneath a slate-clad pent-roof sloping up to meet the heightened western woodyard wall beneath coping level; the elevation includes a wide, blocked window. To the south, where the structure abuts the north wall of the Brewhouse range, a perpendicular block breaks forward (east) by 3½ft., pierced by a three-light timber casement window. Hard against the Brewhouse range, a surviving section of narrower (2½in.) brick suggest the incorporation of earlier, perhaps 18th-century fabric within a remodelled block, though limited survival precludes the identification of the form of any implied earlier range (though see Beighton/Kirkwall engraving of 1722, inset at §.5.1.5 above). The range is again pent-roofed, here sloping up to the north, to meet the northern service range, the two sections of roof meeting in a lead-lined valley.

Interior

- 7.9.3 Internally, the bottle store retains little diagnostic fabric, having been modified for use as a workshop. It is stone-flagged throughout, comprising two rooms corresponding to the two 'arms' of the L-shaped plan, partitioned by an inserted wall of breeze-block construction.

7.10 Building M; Storage Yard

- 7.10.1 **Building M** comprises a small, enclosed, yard area to the north-west corner of the woodyard (Plate 159), built up against the south wall of Greencourt and the western bounding wall of the yard (Plate 160). Bounding walls to south and east are in 2¼in. red-brick, bull-nosed to the south-east angle, the lower 3ft. 3in. laid to English garden wall bond with irregular, mixed bond over, standing to a maximum height of 9ft 3in., with a plain stone cap. Access to the enclosure is via a segmental headed doorway [d39] to the south wall (arch renewed) housing a simple, arch-topped plank-and baton door, pin-hung to the east and opening outwards; iron pintles are supported on stone hinge blocks. The enclosed yard area (Plate 161) is rhomboid in plan with maximum dimensions of 20ft. (N/S) x 20½ft. (E/W); currently used for storage of salvaged architectural stonework, little of the yard's original arrangements can be discerned with any degree of certainty. The north wall (being the southern wall of the Greencourt) displays what appears to be the remains of a former opening (blocked in brick), c.4ft. wide by 2ft. tall with a clear splayed reveal surviving to the east (Plate 162).¹⁴⁷ Further a sloping alignment of sockets to the eastern section of the wall indicates that the yard was formerly partly covered.¹⁴⁸ At the north-west angle of the enclosed yard, two small (c.4ft. sq.) 'pens' or 'hutches' have been formed (Plate 163), most probably introduced in the late-19th century (nothing is shown on the Trepass survey of 1875, though they are clearly present by the time of the 1st edition OS map in 1886; see inset at §.5.3.1), simple

¹⁴⁷ Also evidenced by straight-joints to the Greencourt side of the wall (Plate 163).

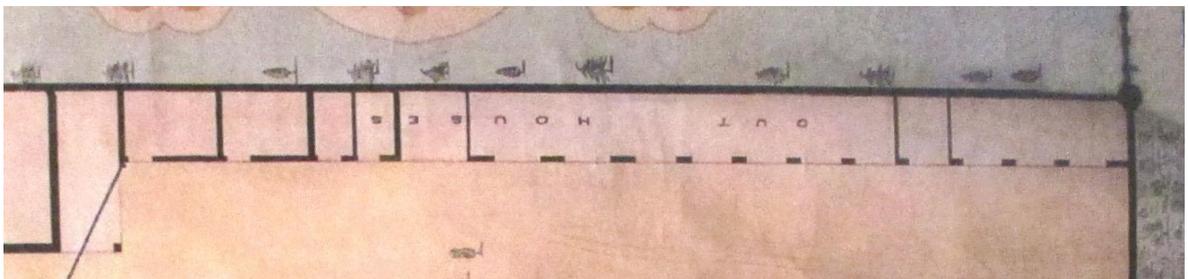
¹⁴⁸ Trepass's 1875 survey indicates what appears to be a north-south alignment of two posts defining three, presumably open-fronted, bays to the western side of the enclosed yard (west of [d39]), also suggesting partial covering over of the space, but on a different plan.

brick-built enclosures with suspended timber floors and formerly covered by a pent roof,¹⁴⁹ sloping up against the west wall of the woodyard, and accessed via low doorways to the east wall. Additional access to the pens was inserted within the western bounding wall of the woodyard (Plate 160), small arched openings with chamfered jambs and segmental heads; Knox and Moore (1990) suggest that the pens were perhaps built as pet hutches for the children of the house, with the yard serving as a 'run', though it is not clear whether this interpretation is supported by firm documentary evidence or oral tradition.

- 7.10.2 Absent from the Kirkwall/Beighton view of 1722, the yard may reasonably have been formed for fuel storage related to the updated brewhouse/bakehouse arrangements of the north range (ie. mid-18th century); it is present of Trepass's survey of 1875 where it is labelled simply as 'coals'. The statutory list entry (see §.1.2.2) alternatively records its function as a 'walled kennel enclosure', though it is unclear on what grounds.

7.11 Buildings N, O, P and Q; Outhouses

- 7.11.1 **Outhouses N-Q** (Figures 24/5; Plate 165) are a series of simple, lean-to sheds, 8½ft. deep, variously enclosed and open-fronted, ranged against the north side of the woodyard, backing onto the raised southern wall of Greencourt (see inset below). All are pent-roofed (slate-clad), standing to a maximum of 11ft. tall to the north (early brick of Greencourt wall extends to a maximum height of c.8ft, raised in the 19th century; see Plate 166) and c.6ft. to eaves level to the south, where they are faced with a timber fascia board (renewed). The mono-pitch roof is carried by a single tier of longitudinal purlins supported on a series of roughly-finished, curved (cranked) tie beams extending from the eaves plate to the south and embedded in the brickwork of the north wall (Plate 167). A possible feed rack was noted in **N2** while a boiling copper within **P6** most probably relates to feed preparation; access to the interior of the outhouses was, for the most part, not feasible at the time of survey, however, due to accumulated stored materials, largely negating any reasoned interpretation of original usage.¹⁵⁰ The proximity of the outhouses to the former dairy structure within the woodyard (see §.5.2.14) has led to the suggestion that they may, at least in part, have originally functioned as milking sheds, though the scale of the range and, in particular the height of southern openings, would appear to preclude this interpretation. Trepass's 1875 plan is of only limited use in this respect, labelling the structures simply as 'out houses' and it may be that they functioned from their inception purely for storage of various materials (wood/fuel etc.), as they continue to do today.



Detail of outhouses N-Q from Trepass's survey of 1875

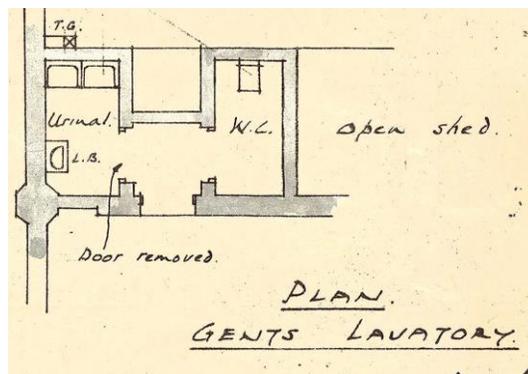
- 7.11.2 To the west end of the range, outhouses **N1-4** (Plate 168) represent four discrete units, fully enclosed and accessed by means of independent timber doors [d41-44] to the south elevation; 3 x 2 recessed panels, bolted and pin-hung on strap hinges (Plate 169); [d43] lost and replaced by simple boarding. Outhouses **N1/2** are larger, measuring at 11½ft. wide (E/W), while **N3/4** are approximately half the size at 5ft. wide. The southern elevation of **N2** and **N3** is in 2½in. brick laid to Flemish bond and is of a very weathered appearance; that to **N1** and **N4** has been rebuilt in 3in. brick (contemporary with the brick piers of **O1-3** to the east), again in Flemish bond with a header course to eaves level. A possible feedrack was noted at the north-east angle of **N2**, while

¹⁴⁹ Extant in VBS photos of 1990 but since collapsed.

¹⁵⁰ **NB.** The clearance of stored materials has the potential to expose features indicative of former uses and should be monitored accordingly.

Trepess's plan of 1875 indicates a water supply feeding **N1** from the rainwater tank adjacent to the north service range.

- 7.11.3 East of outhouses **N**, **O1-3** (Plate 170) comprise three open-fronted bays, with eaves plate supported on simple, rebuilt brick piers (contemporary with rebuild of **N1/4** to the west); internally bays are separated off by low, ephemeral timber partitions. East again, outhouses **P1-7** comprise an seven bay 'arcade' (Plate 171), each bay accessed via a 5½ft. wide opening to the south, spanned by three-centred brick-arches of a single header-course, springing from square brick piers (stretcher bond), stepped and bull-nosed to the rear (north) side (Plate 172). The pier to the west side of **P1** (ie. at the east side of **O3**) is slightly wider, in English garden wall bond, and displays evidence for patching at springing level (Plate 173), suggesting the pattern of arched openings may formerly have continued westwards. Brick piers include small square sockets to their flanking sides (Plate 174), reasonably related to former infill panels, as survive at **P7** (Plate 175). Bay **P6** is unusual in being bounded to east and west by solid brick transverse walls (3in., stretcher bond), early if not original,¹⁵¹ and includes a boiling copper within a brick setting to the north-east corner (Plate 176).



1947 drawing for conversion of outhouses **Q** to male lavatory.

- 7.11.4 To the far east end, the eastern three bay divisions as illustrated on Trepess's plan (outhouses **Q**) have been extensively modified, converted to use as a gents' toilets in accordance with drawings prepared in May 1947 by Maynard H Powell ARIBA of Stratford-upon-Avon (Figure 26a and inset above),¹⁵² shortly after the property came into the hands of the National Trust. Conversion work necessitated the introduction of a series of transverse walls and the blocking off of the south elevation (English bond brickwork; Plate 177) to house urinals and a WC, accessed from the north via an inserted doorway [d45] in the south wall of Greencourt (Plate 178).¹⁵³ The central recess of the south elevation, illustrated on Powell's 1947 drawing, has subsequently been infilled and two matching windows [w44/5] introduced.

7.12 Building R; Shed

- 7.12.1 **Building R** comprises a simple timber shed (Plates 179/80), believed to be by Boulton and Paul Limited of Norwich (M Glasgow, *pers. comm.*),¹⁵⁴ erected against the raised eastern boundary wall of the woodyard and introduced in the early-mid 20th century as a vehicular garage. It is rectangular in plan, 11ft. wide x 20½ft. long, standing 8ft to eaves with pitched roof rising 12½ft. to ridge, oriented to the west where pin-hung double doors open to the interior. It is of basic, timber stud construction, clad externally in horizontal, tongue-and-groove matchboard cladding with a single, two-light steel casement window set centrally to each of the long elevations. Gables are finished with plain barge-boards with apex finials (secondary barge-boards have been

¹⁵¹ Partitions are indicated on Francis Trepess survey of 1875 (see inset at §.7.11.1)

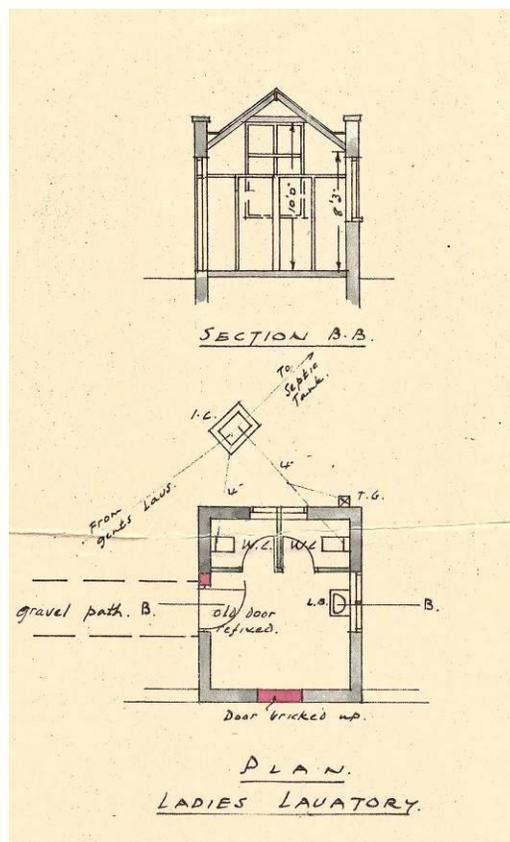
¹⁵² Drawing No. 475/-, National Trust archives, copy supplied by M. Glasgow.

¹⁵³ Doorway [d45], with distinctive, chamfered brick jambs and semi-circular head, may well pre-date the 1947 modifications, certainly it bears no resemblance to contemporary work to former game larder **S** (Figure 26; Plate 179/80), while displaying similarities with the inserted 'hutch' access to the west wall of the woodyard (Plate 160). More likely, it represents a late-19th- or early-20th-century introduction affording access from Greencourt to the woodyard.

applied to the west), while the roof would appear to have originally been clad with cement-fibre tiles, now mostly missing. An area of brick-paving to the west of the shed, draining to a central drain, represents a related, contemporary washing/slucing area.

7.13 Building S; former Game Larder (incorporated into public toilets)

7.13.1 **Building S** (Plates 181/2) comprises a small, square structure built externally to, though originally accessed from the eastern side of, the woodyard; it is first depicted on Trepess's survey of 1875, where it is annotated as a 'game larder' (see inset at §.5.2.10). The building was converted to female toilets in May 1947, shortly after the acquisition of the property by the Trust, to the designs of Maynard H Powell ARIBA of Stratford-upon-Avon (see Figure 26a and inset detail below), at which point the point of access was moved from the west (original door bricked up) to the north. The building was extended and adapted again in 1991,¹⁵⁵ at which point the early, game larder section was converted to form disabled toilet and baby changing facilities. At the same time, the range was extended significantly to the south to house expanded ladies' and gents' toilet facilities, terminating to the south in a block mirroring the form of the 19th-century game larder (Figure 26b; Plate 183).



Maynard Powell's drawing for conversion of game larder (S) to ladies lavatory, May 1947 (extract).

¹⁵⁴ Boulton and Paul Limited were a company tracing its history back to 1797 and renowned principally for its involvement in aircraft manufacture, in particular Sopwith Camel production during the First World War. The company, however, always retained its core business of wooden buildings; sports pavilions, clubhouses, garages and cycle stores, poultry houses etc. The company was acquired by Rugby Group in 1997 before being sold on to Jeld Wen Inc. two years later (info: <http://www.heritagecity.org/research-centre/industrial-innovation/boulton-and-paul.htm>). No maker's plate was identified during site survey to verify this supposition.

¹⁵⁵ Planning ref. 90/00112/LBC; see §.6.6 above, table 3.

Exterior

- 7.13.2 The former game larder is modest in scale, measuring 12ft. (N/S) x 14ft. (E/W), standing 11ft. tall to the head of a short parapet wall, obscuring a pitched roof aligned east-west (the brick parapet incorporates the gable to the south; Plate 181). The block is brick-built in 3in., pinkish-red brick laid to a regular English bond. In its current state, the building is accessed via a door to the east side of the **north elevation** (Plate 182), with a small window to the west thereof, lighting an internal baby-changing room; both openings are secondary however, dating to the 1991 phase of alterations (Figure 26b), while the gauged-brick, flat head of an original, central window opening survives (Plate 182). The **east elevation** (Plate 1810) is pierced by a tall, narrow window, again an introduction of 1991, with areas of brick patching to either side indicating a wider original opening; the 1947 drawing illustrates a tall window here, with a flat head at 10ft above internal floor level. The **south elevation** has been subsumed into the extended block (Plate 183), though the 1947 drawing indicates a central window, presumably matching the original northern opening.

Interior

- 7.13.3 The interior of the former game larder has been remodelled, first in 1947 and again in 1991, to such an extent that nothing of historical significance remains visible. Historical plans indicate a single internal space, accessed from the woodyard to the west, and with windows set centrally to the remaining elevations, though it is not possible to define any further the original internal arrangements of the building.

8 DISCUSSION

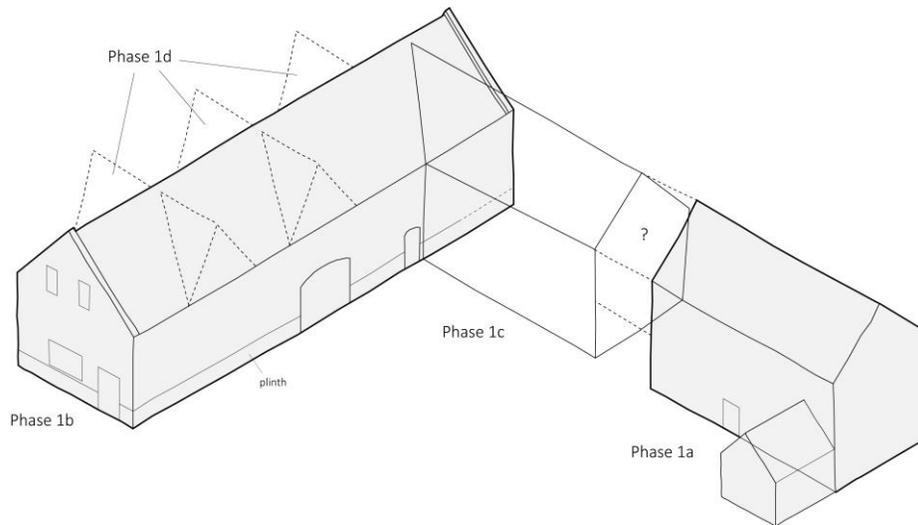
8.1 Development

Origins and Development down to c.1695/1700 (Phases I/II; Figure 27)

- 8.1.1 The early arrangements of the service ranges are evidently complex and a basic three-phase development is proposed here, down to c.1700. The study of the southern end of the east range undertaken in 2013 (Tyler, 2014) indicated that the southern section of that building (that part south of the extant carriage entrance) reasonably originated as a free-standing, five-bay stable block with hay lofts over, timber-framed to first floor above a solid walled, brick-built ground floor ('1a' in inset below). Likewise, the current study can be seen to suggest that the northern service range also originated as a stand-alone block ('1b' in inset below), stylistically similar and reasonably contemporary with the construction of the core of the main house in the mid-16th century. The relative chronology of the '1a' and '1b' elements is unclear; they may have been of contemporary build or may represent two discrete phases. Whatever the development of the early ranges, the northern section of the east range (the tack room / coach house section north of the transverse carriage entrance) arguably represents an 'infill' block between two former discrete structures ('1c' in inset below). The evidence for this interpretation is manifold, and can be summarised as follows:

- The roof structures over (a) the south end of the east range, (b) the northern part of the east range and (c) the full length of the north range are of three, clearly distinct forms. That over the southern end of the east range forms a coherent unit, of five bays with 'closed' trusses to north and south, that over the north end of the same range forms a distinct, queen-strut structure, while that over the north range is of simple collared trusses with intermittent arch-bracing.
- The variation in constructional techniques between the southern and northern parts of the east service range, evident in the view of 1695-1700 though subsequently lost to Victorian modifications, clearly suggests a two-phase development for that section of the complex.
- The presence of stone quoins to the south-east angle of the north range does not logically correlate with the north and east service ranges being coeval. Likewise the presence of stone quoins rising to eaves level to the north side of the carriage entrance in the east elevation of the east range.

- The discrepancy in floor height between the first floor level of the east and north ranges (the former being some 3½ft. lower than the latter).
- The eastwards continuation of the high, offset stone plinth of the south elevation of the north range within coach house **E** at the north end of the east range.



Early developments; all in place by c.1695

- 8.1.2 The presence of full-height stone quoins at the south-east angle of the Phase 1c 'infill' block also perhaps suggests that the upper level over the carriage entrance represents a tertiary addition, and that originally block '1a' and '1c' were fully separate structures. Further, evidence recorded during the current project suggests that the 'dormer' gables to the northern and southern long elevations of the north service range may represent secondary additions, related to the bringing of the attic level into more beneficial use (necessitating the introduction of related, upper floor level), and are here termed '1d'. Again, it is not possible to establish the relative phasing of the latter developments, though all elements of the complex were in place by the time of the first depiction of the site, the anonymous view of c.1695-1700 (Figure 4a).

18th Century (Phase III; Figure 27)

- 8.1.3 It is clear that significant modifications were undertaken to the north service range, most probably in the mid-18th century (demonstrably post-1722), when the current arrangements of brewhouse and bakehouse / washhouse were established at the western end. Other 18th-century modifications/additions probably include the introduction of the deer slaughterhouse **G** (in its original form) at the east end of the north range, constructed external to the, as yet, un-enlarged yard/garden area, and possibly the enclosed yard **M** to the north-west angle of the woodyard, arguably formed for the storage of fuel related to the Brewhouse/wash house block.

19th Century (Phases IV-VI; Figure 27)

- 8.1.4 The early-mid-19th century was a period of significant reordering and enlargement at Charlecote, which witnessed the introduction of the library/dining room extension and river terrace to the western side of the main house and the creation of a new, much enlarged service wing to the south, including kitchens, scullery, larder and servants' hall. Works were undertaken in two principal phases, firstly by Charles Samuel Smith (1829-37) and subsequently by John Gibson (1847-67).
- 8.1.5 Much of the internal arrangements and, in the case of the east range in particular, the exterior aspect of the principal service ranges, dates to the 19th century, most reasonably to the years of Gibson's involvement at

Charlecote, c.1847-67.¹⁵⁶ The major elements of this work were the complete rebuilding/refacing of the western façade of the east service range (and updating of stabling within), the creation of the extant, transverse carriage entrance with gun room over, and the introduction/updating of stabling and coach house accommodation to the east end of the north range; all carriage doors ([d4/5] and [d20/21]) would appear to date from this period though, in the case of [d4] at least, representing a remodelling of a pre-existing opening rather than a new insertion. The relic stable/loose box fittings of coach house D at the east end of the north range appear identical to those of the south end of the east range and were presumably contemporary.

- 8.1.6 The period also witnessed major developments within the woodyard, principal of which was the extension of the yard itself, realised by the removal southwards of the bounding wall to the south-east. A new southern entrance was created flanked to east and west by contemporary coach house J and loose box ranges H, a row of outhouses (N-Q) introduced flanking the north side of the yard, while additional stabling (I) and coach/cart storage (K) represent later additions, all present by 1886.

20th Century (Phase VII; Figure 27)

- 8.1.7 Major twentieth century modifications have been limited in extent, with two stairs being inserted within the principal ranges to service modified/re-purposed first floor accommodation. Doorway [d1] and windows [w6/9] also represent 20th-century insertions, serving the first floor accommodation of the north range. The eastern of the outhouses (Q) and former game larder S were been modified soon after the acquisition of the property by the Trust in 1947 to house visitor toilet facilities (the latter being subsequently enlarged) while a former dairy flanking the north side of the north range was demolished. Shed R was introduced to the east side of the yard providing a motor garage.

8.2 Outline Assessment of Heritage Values

- 8.2.1 Historic England's guidance on heritage assessment is set out in *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Protection of the Historic Environment* (EH, 2008) which identifies a series of 'heritage values' against which a site's heritage significance should be assessed.

Evidential Value

- 8.2.2 **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). Very often archaeological deposits are of evidential value as they are the primary source of evidence for human activity for a particular place and period. However, other types of asset can also be of evidential value, in particular where the written or drawn record may be incomplete. 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. There is a certain degree of overlap with historical value, discussed below.
- 8.2.3 The *evidential* value of the service ranges can be seen to be manifold. Firstly, there is clear value associated with the surviving original and early (pre-1700) fabric, with its attendant implications for the origins and early development of the service accommodation on the estate. Though this has been compromised somewhat by subsequent, multi-phase modification and, in the case of the east range in particular, the fairly extensive remodelling undertaken in the mid-19th century, the 'improved' ranges retain considerable evidential value of themselves which, read in conjunction with the contemporary developments of the house itself, succinctly demonstrate the processes of evolution and modernisation of a significant country house in the 18 and 19th centuries.

¹⁵⁶ Previous work within the stables at the south end of the east range suggested that the internal fittings there were most probably part of the same phase of work as the external re-facing. A number of inscriptions within the stable block all dated to the 1850s (Tyler 2014, 13; plate 24).

Historical Value

- 8.2.4 **Historical value** derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present (EH 2008, 28). It tends to be either *illustrative* or *associative*. Illustrative value relates to the manner in which a place may provide a tangible link to illustrate aspects of history or prehistory. This relies on visibility, and may relate to distinctiveness of a regional tradition or an aspect of social organisation. Associative value is concerned with links with a notable family, person, event, or movement. Buildings or designed landscapes may relate to a particular person and the way in which they were designed, laid out or furnished may reflect that person's personality or needs.
- 8.2.5 Forming, in part, demonstrably early elements of the complex of buildings at Charlecote Park, the service ranges and associated woodyard are clearly of inherent, significant *historical* value. However, as a result of historical remodellings and evident change of use over time, the original functionality of the early ranges is somewhat obscure and their principal and immediate *illustrative* value rests in their demonstrably secondary incarnations. This is particularly true of the northern service range, with its inherently significant, high quality and essentially complete set of 18th-century brewhouse fixtures and fittings, and its 19th-century combination of wash house and dry laundry. The illustrative significance is enhanced when the early ranges are considered and assessed within the immediate physical context of their contemporary, and later, attached service buildings within their associated service yard, and within the wider context of the house and park as a whole.
- 8.2.6 The *associative historical* value of the service ranges, forming an integral part of the Charlecote Estate with its long and uninterrupted historical association with the Lucy family dating back to the 12th century, can be seen to be significant.

Aesthetic Value

- 8.2.7 **Aesthetic value** derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place (EH 2008, 30); it can be as a result of conscious design or can arise largely fortuitously as a result of the development and use of a place over time, or from a combination of the two factors. Where aesthetic value derives from conscious design, this may relate to aspects such as form, proportions, massing or of views and vistas, and the retention of the value relies on maintaining the integrity of the concept. Fortuitous aesthetic values may involve the apparently organic form of a rural or urban landscape and reflect the appearance of a place as it has developed over a period of time. Aesthetic value resulting from the passage of time on human works, the 'patina of age' may overlie the values of conscious design, and may enhance or detract from them.
- 8.2.8 Externally, the principal service ranges retain much of their original visual quality and appeal, evocative in their use of distinctive brickwork with diaperwork decoration and mellow stone detailing, clearly mirroring and complimenting the structure of the main house. The 19th-century remodelling, of the east range in particular, while detracting somewhat from an understanding of the original form of the buildings, was itself effected to a high standard, complementing the early work, while at the same time being representative of contemporary taste, and can again be readily related to concurrent work at the main house, for example the enlarged kitchen block. Internally, the fixtures and fittings of the tack room, gun room and, in particular, the brewhouse (and, to a lesser extent the wash house) are worthy of note from a purely visual, aesthetic perspective in addition to their inherent historical and evidential values. The dry laundry represents an under-used element of the ensemble, both for its inherent interest and in its potential to illustrate the structural and functional development of the ranges over time. The outbuildings around the yard are of variable quality, though the internal fittings of loose-box range **H** are of particular note.

Communal Value

- 8.2.9 **Communal value** derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory (EH 2008, 31). Communal values are closely bound up with historical

(particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects. This may relate to commemorative or symbolic places, or places which contribute to a sense of identity. Communal values may tend to relate more to an activity associated with the place rather than the physical buildings themselves and is thus less reliant on the physical survival of historic fabric.

8.2.10 The communal, commemorative and symbolic values of the service ranges can be seen to be limited.

8.3 Proposals and Relevant Planning Policy

8.3.1 No detailed proposals for work on the service ranges, woodyard and/or associated outbuildings were in existence at the time of preparation of the current report. However, it is clear that any future proposals for the site will need to be formulated, developed and implemented in accordance with national and local planning guidelines and relevant legislation.

8.3.2 As Grade I/II* listed buildings, the various service ranges and outbuildings at Charlecote are recognised and accepted as being of 'exceptional interest' (Grade I) or as 'particularly important buildings of more than special interest' (Grade II*), and are together included amongst the top 8% of listed buildings at a national scale. As such, any proposed works will have to be undertaken under the terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990¹⁵⁷ and will be subject to Listed Building Consent.

National Planning Framework

8.3.3 As Grade I/II* listed buildings, the service ranges and outbuildings at Charlecote are clearly recognised as 'designated heritage assets' under the terms of NPPF. Section 5.12 ('Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment') of NPPF (2012, 31), paras. 131 to 134 may thus be seen to be pertinent:

131. *'In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*

- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality;*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness'*

132. *'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.'*

133. *'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*

- *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- *conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*

¹⁵⁷

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

- *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use*.

134. *Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.*

Local Planning Policy

- 8.3.4 The Stratford-upon-Avon District Council Local Plan was adopted on 14th July 2006; the Local Plan Review expired in July 2009,¹⁵⁸ though most of the policies were retained and remain operative pending the Local Development Framework (LDF).¹⁵⁹ With respect to listed buildings, Policy EF.14 can be seen to be pertinent:

Policy EF.14

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

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

9 CONCLUSION

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

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 The project was commissioned by Stephen Bennett National Trust property manager for Charlecote Park and Stratford-on-Avon and Mr. Matthew Glasgow (National Trust surveyor, Alcester Hub) to whom thanks are given for help and co-operation throughout; also to Ms. Jessica Wolverson, senior house steward at Charlecote, for arranging access to the buildings for the purposes of recording. Thanks are also extended to the Trust's regional archaeological consultant, Ms Janine Young, to Mr John C Goom, architect, of Evesham and to Sir Edmund Fairfax-Lucy of Charlecote Park. Thanks also to Dr. Daniel Miles (Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory) and Dr. Nat Alcock for discussions on carpentry details of the north range.
- 10.2 Thanks also to Trust staff at Charlecote Park and at the regional Hub at Attingham Park, and to staff at the Warwickshire County Record Office (WCRO).
- 10.3 Archival research, site recording and assessment were undertaken by Mr. Ric Tyler MCIfA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

Ric Tyler MCIfA
24th April 2017

¹⁵⁸ <http://www.stratford.gov.uk/localplan/Local%20Plan%20Review.pdf>

¹⁵⁹ <https://www.stratford.gov.uk/planning/local-plan-review.cfm>

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- 1875 Francis Trepess' 'Survey of Charelcote Hall' (Copy at Charlecote).

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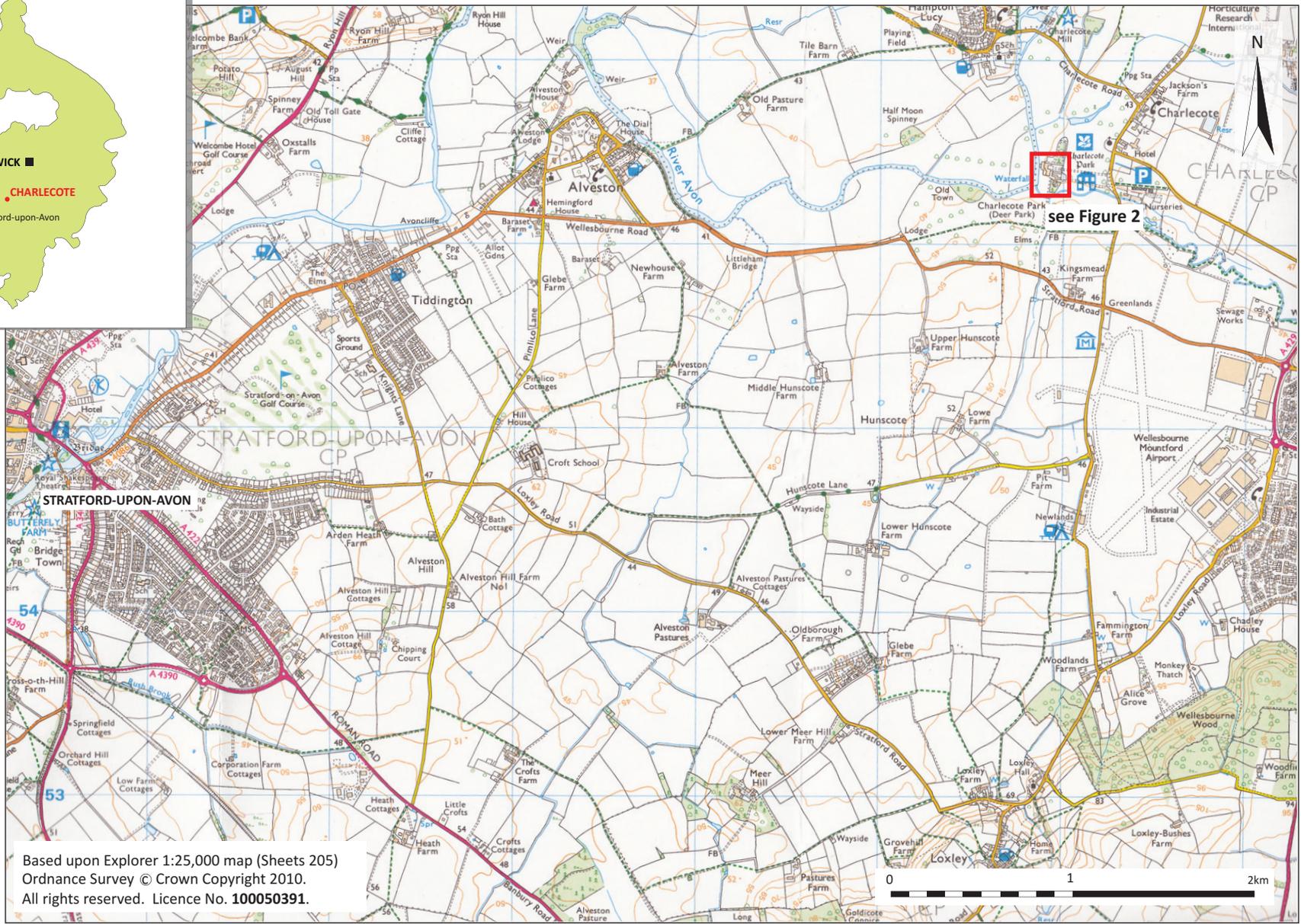
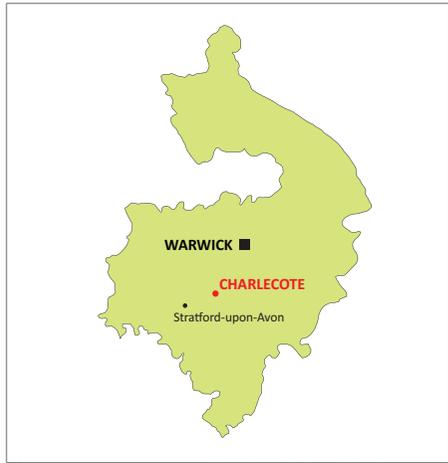
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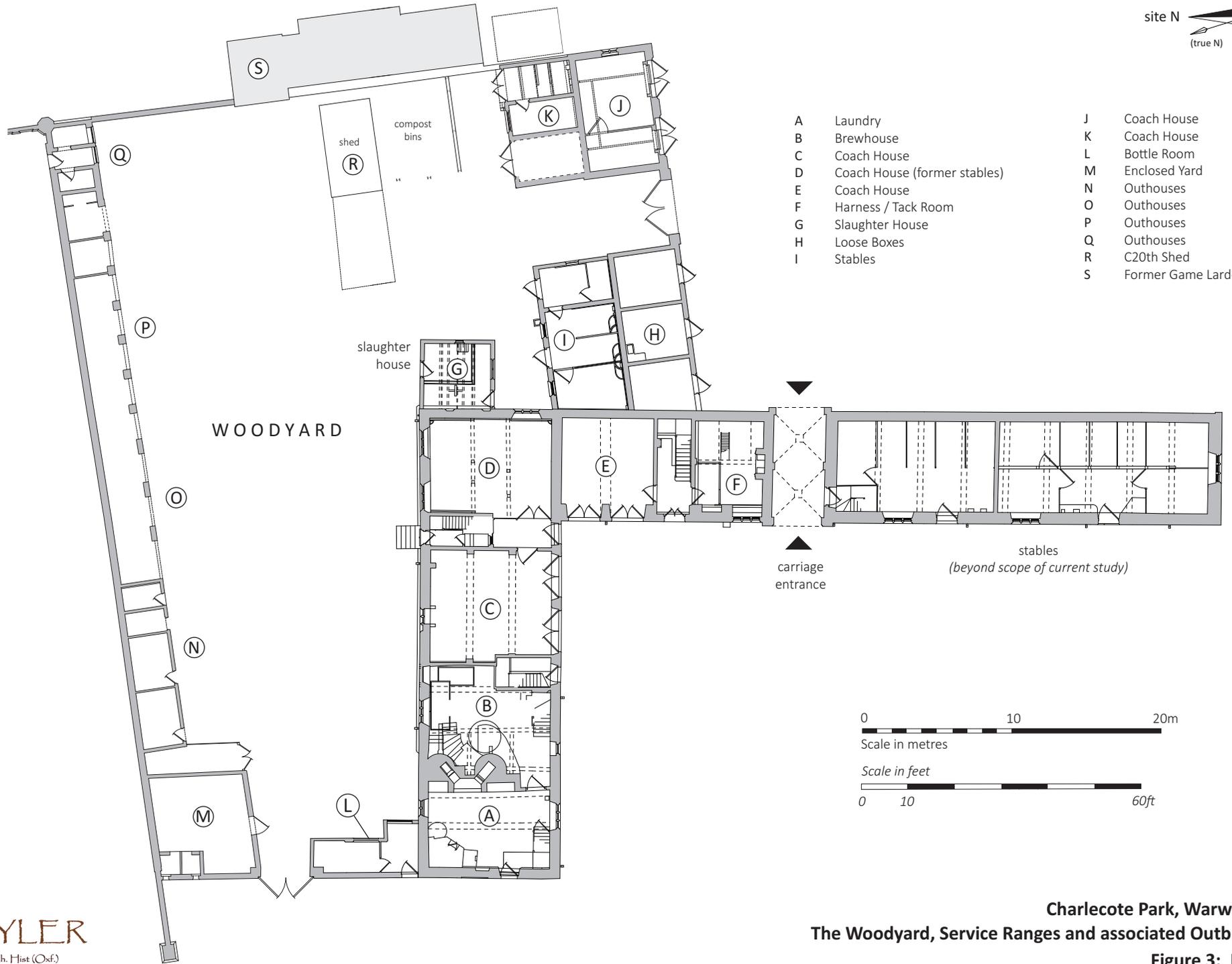
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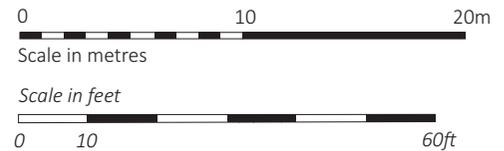


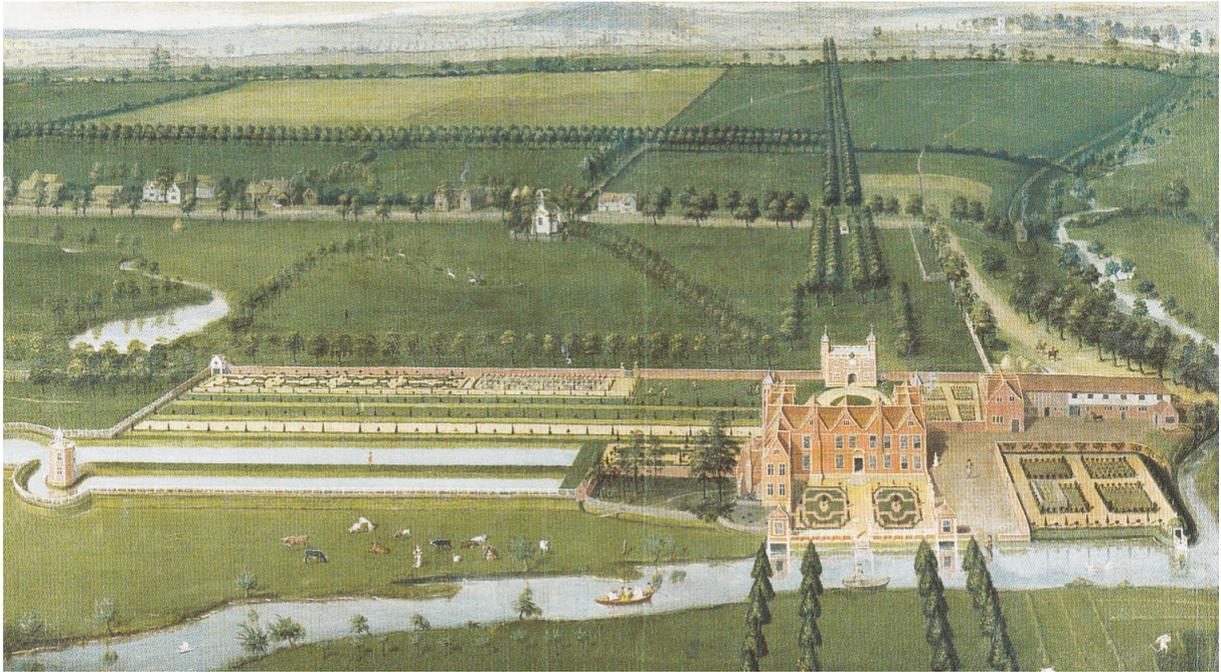
Based upon Explorer 1:25,000 map (Sheets 205)
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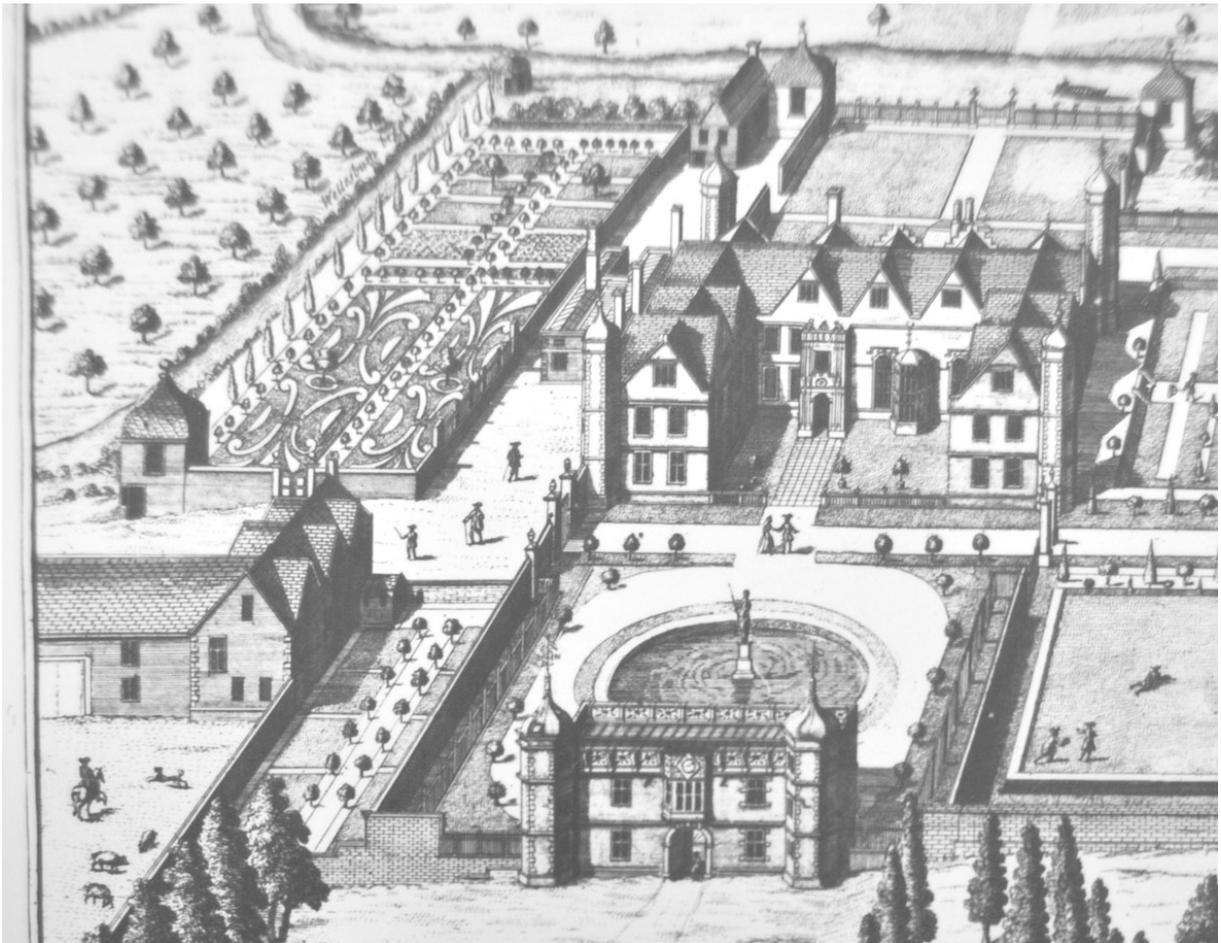


- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| A | Laundry | J | Coach House |
| B | Brewhouse | K | Coach House |
| C | Coach House | L | Bottle Room |
| D | Coach House (former stables) | M | Enclosed Yard |
| E | Coach House | N | Outhouses |
| F | Harness / Tack Room | O | Outhouses |
| G | Slaughter House | P | Outhouses |
| H | Loose Boxes | Q | Outhouses |
| I | Stables | R | C20th Shed |
| | | S | Former Game Larder |

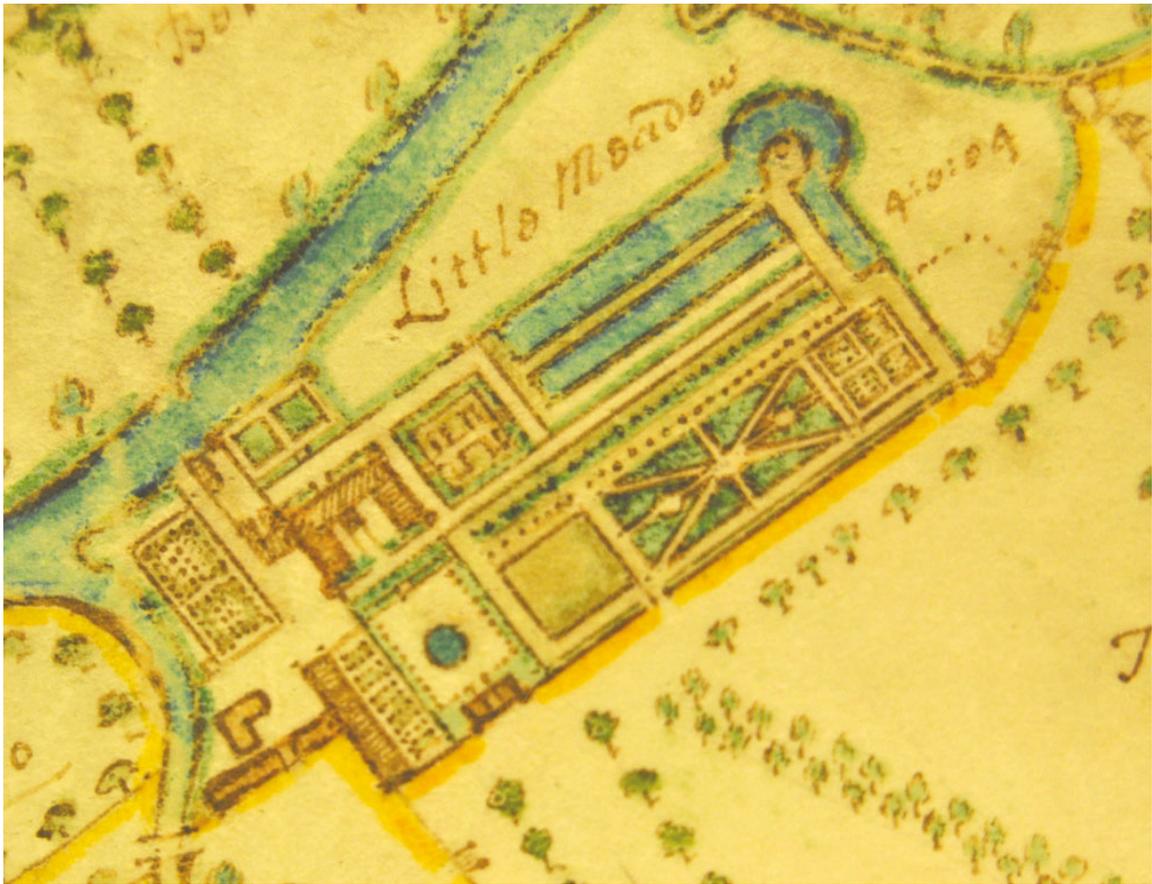




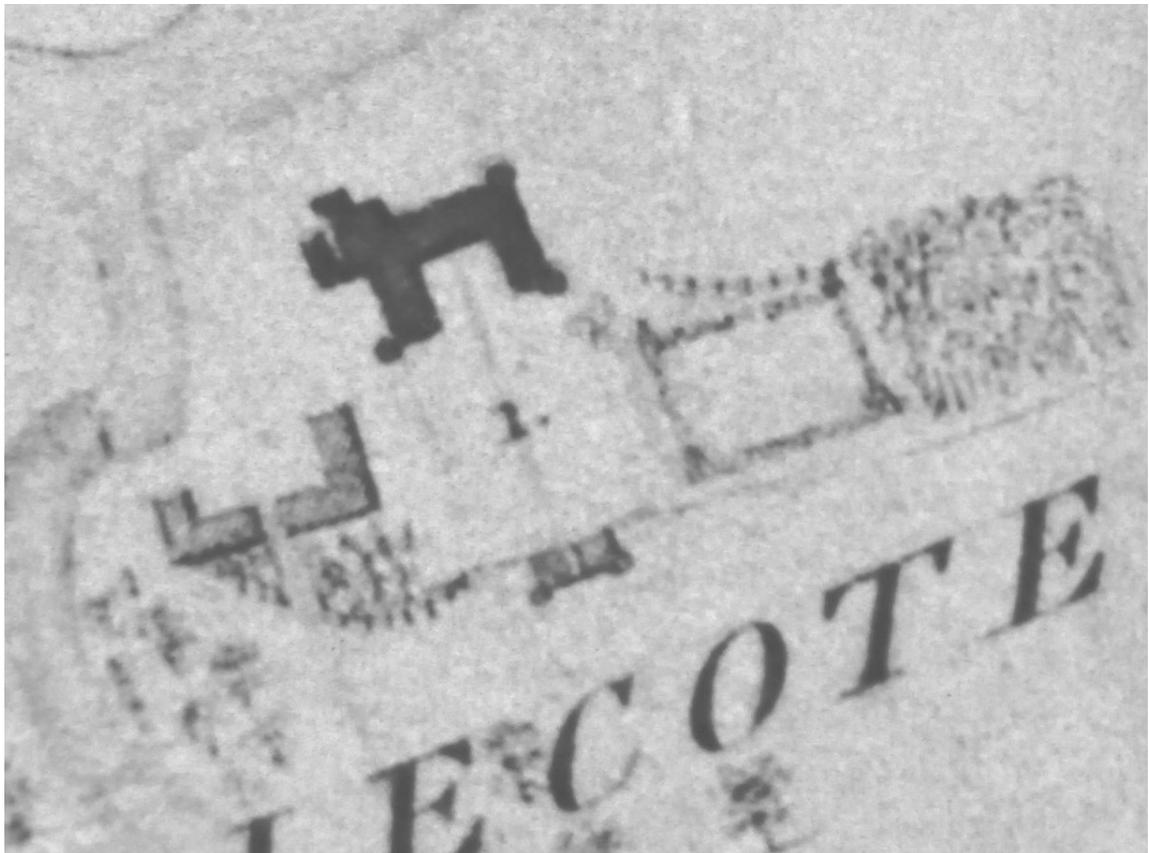
(a) Painting of western aspect of Charlecote House c.1695, looking east, with service ranges to right.



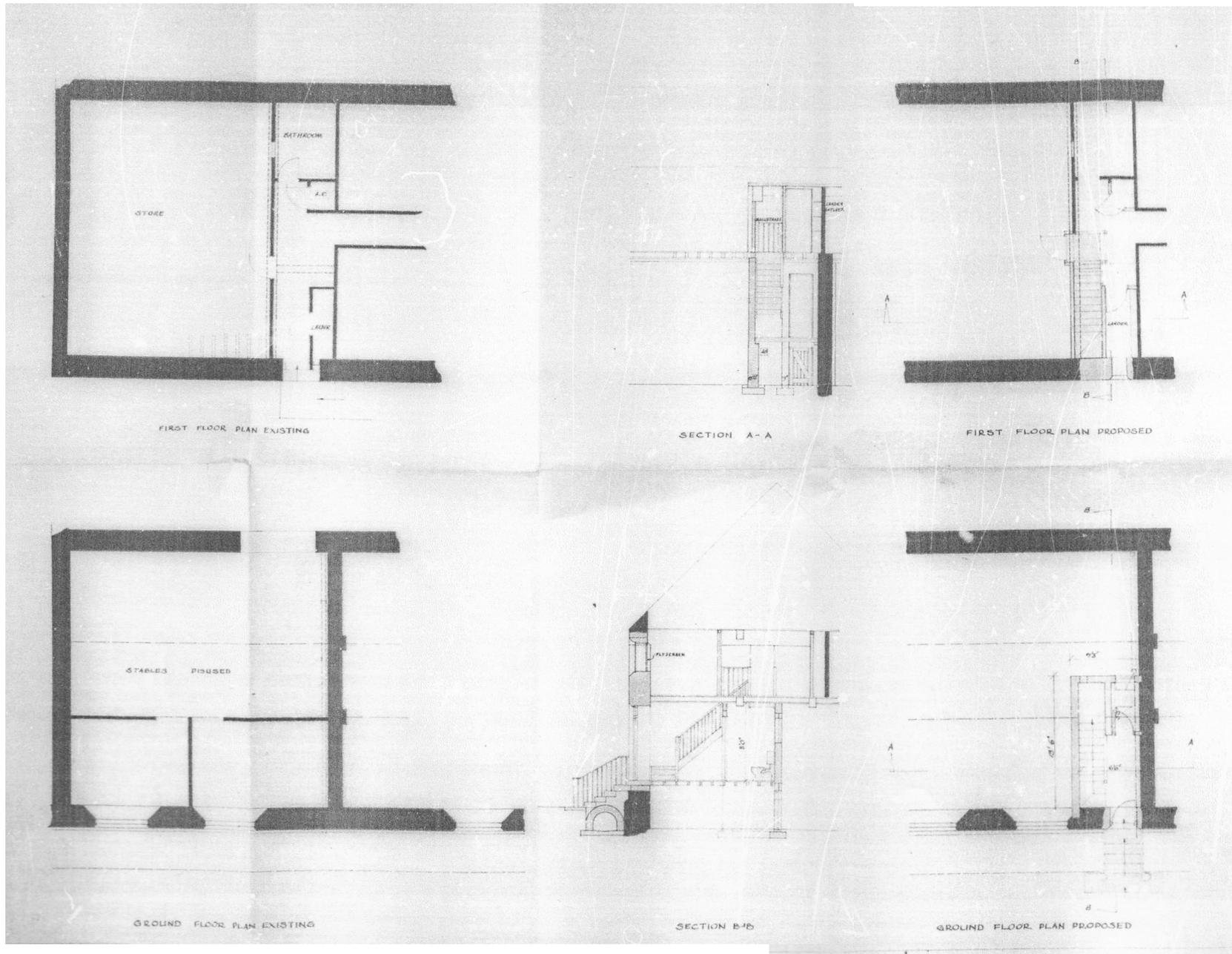
(b) Engraving by Kirkwall, after Beighton, 1722; service range / 'woodyard' etc. to left .

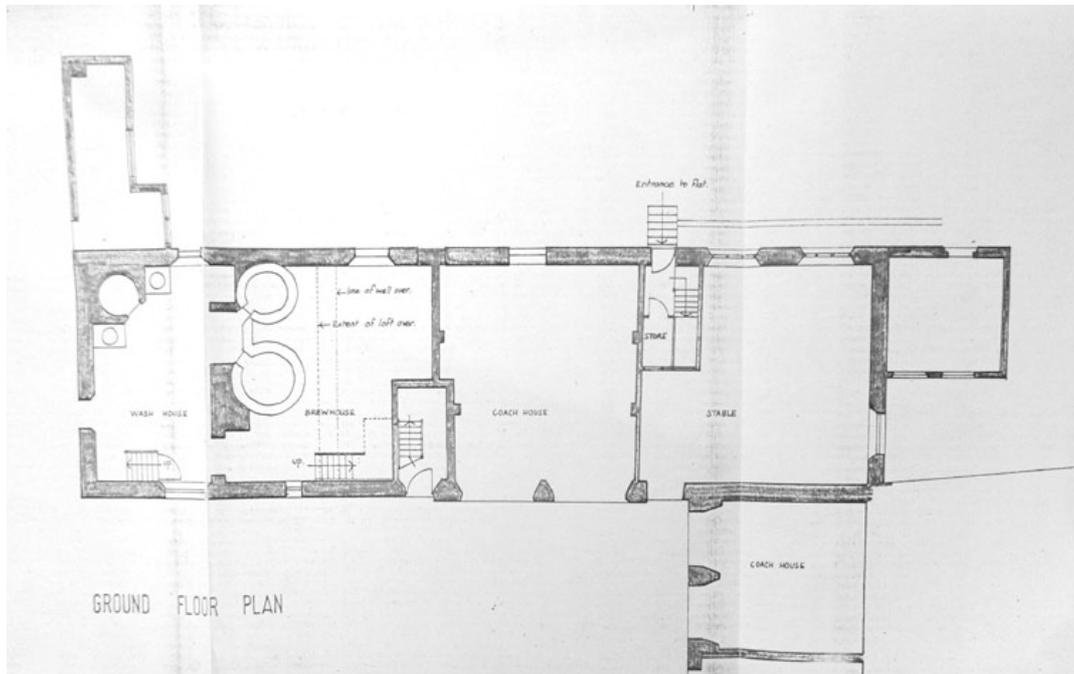


(a) James Fish's survey of Charlecote, 1736.

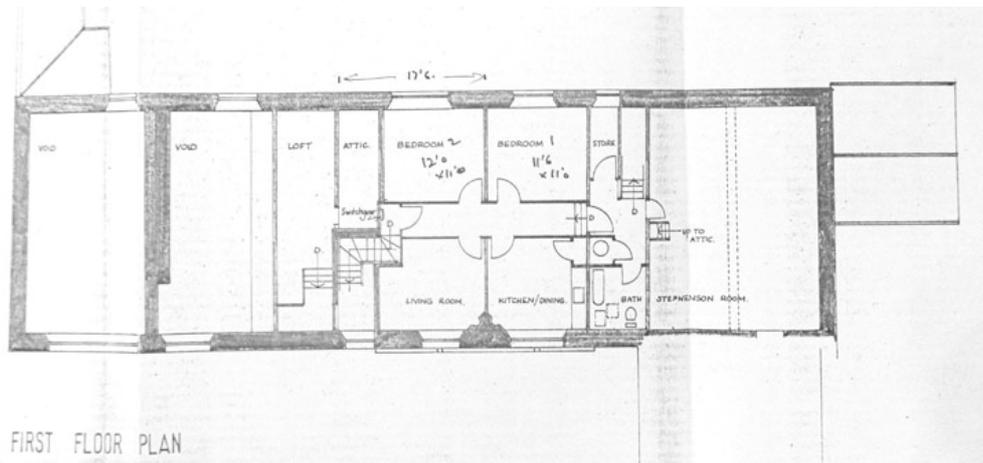


(b) John Clarke's survey of Charlecote, 1791.





(a) Ground floor plan

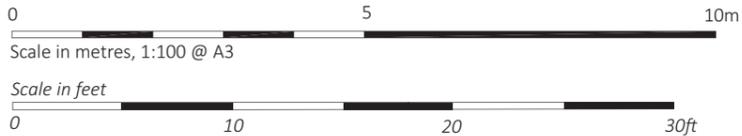
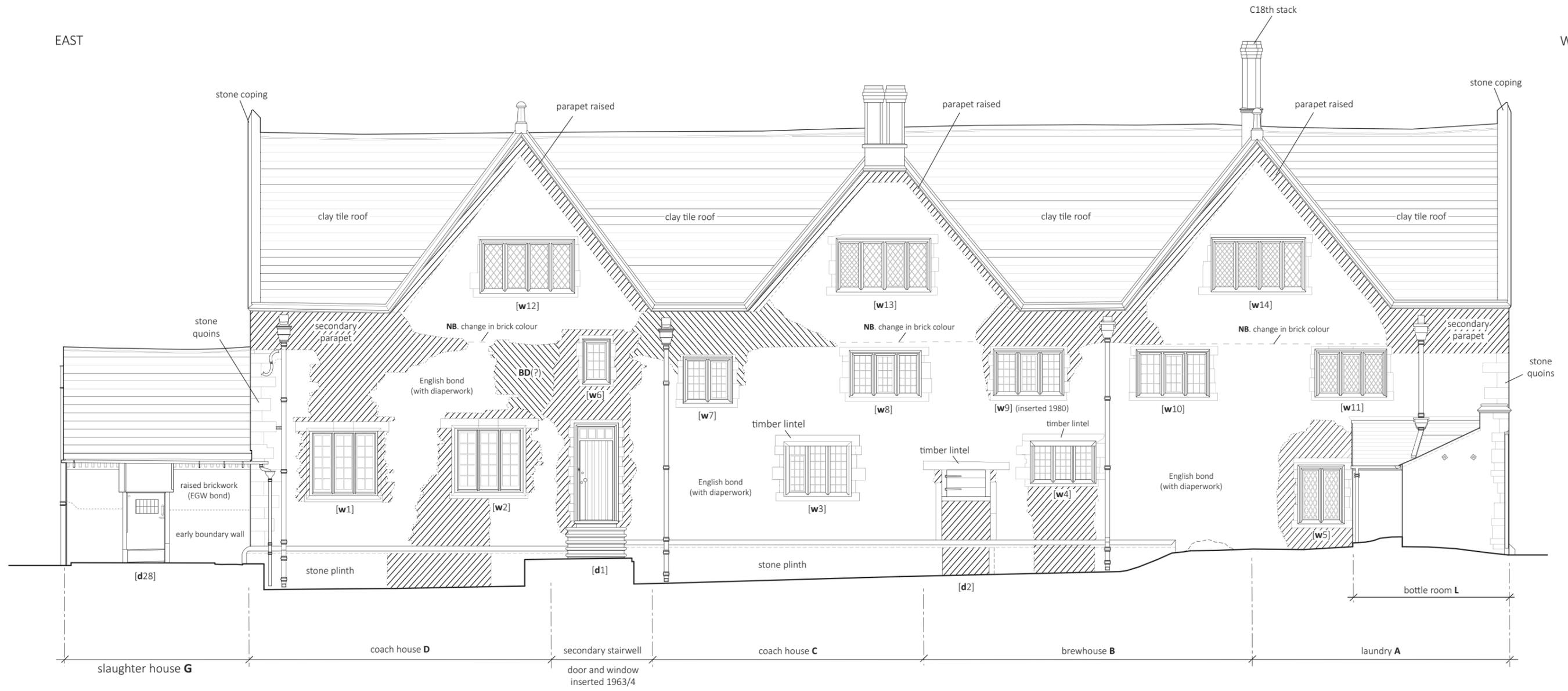


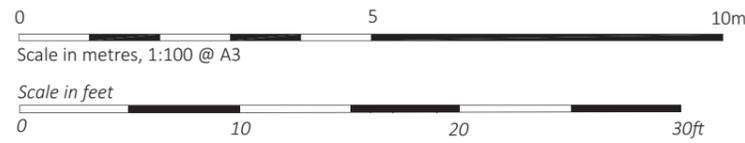
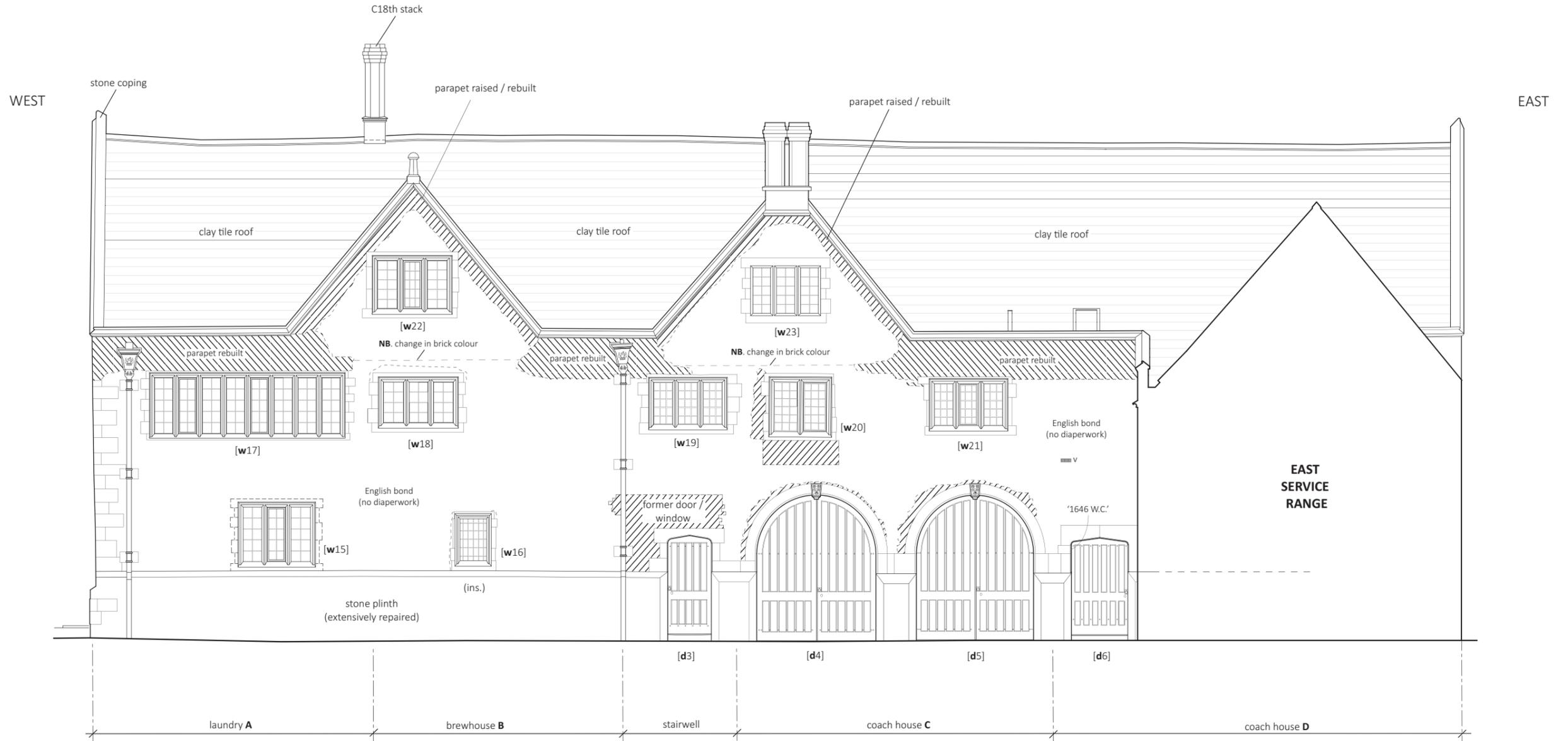
(b) First floor plan



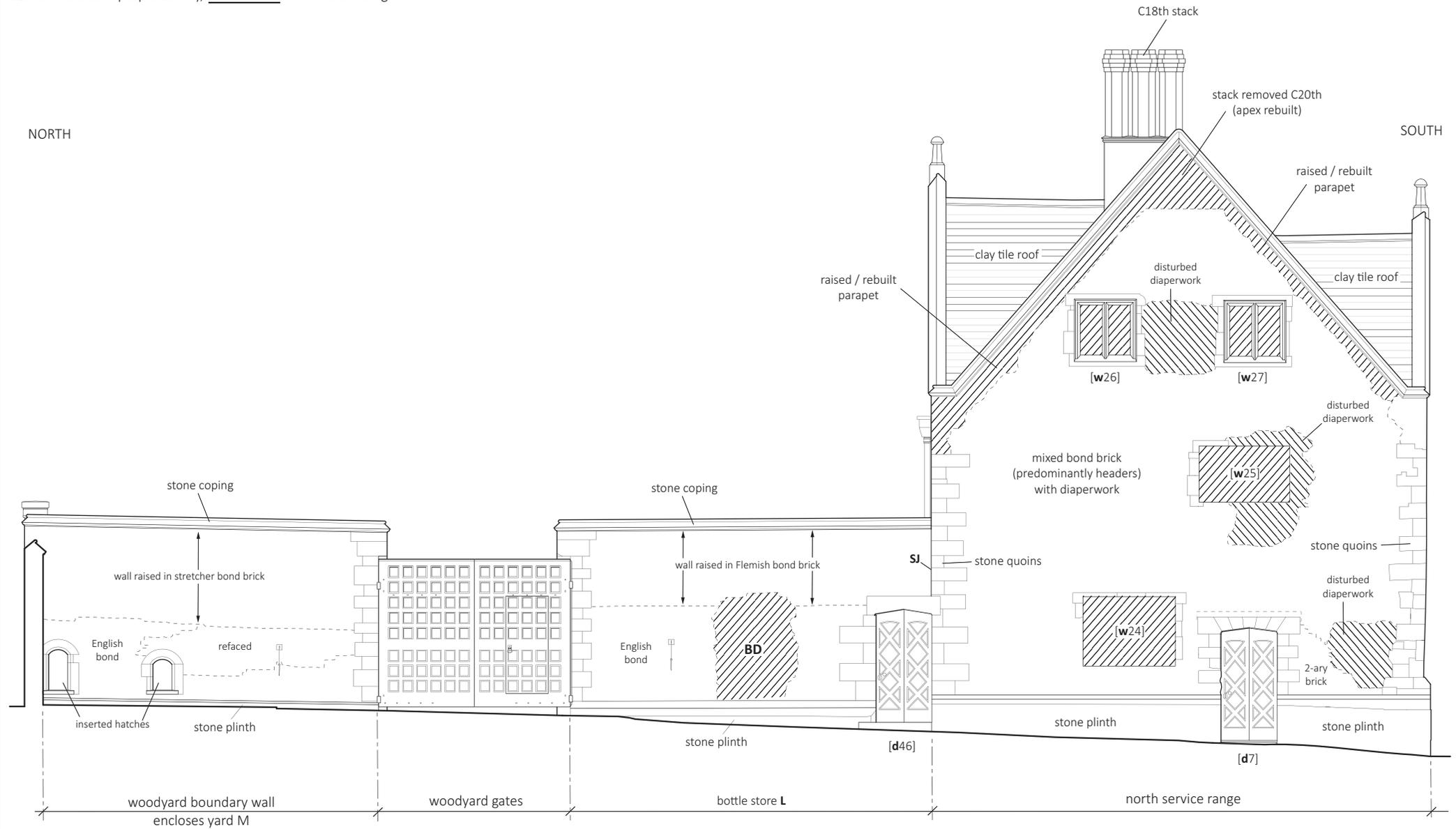
(c) North elevation

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Based on digital survey by Foster Surveys (2007) supplied by NT
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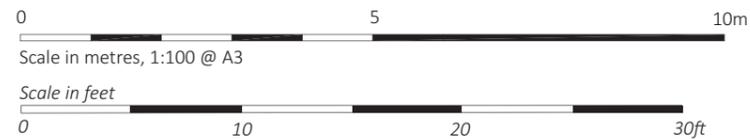
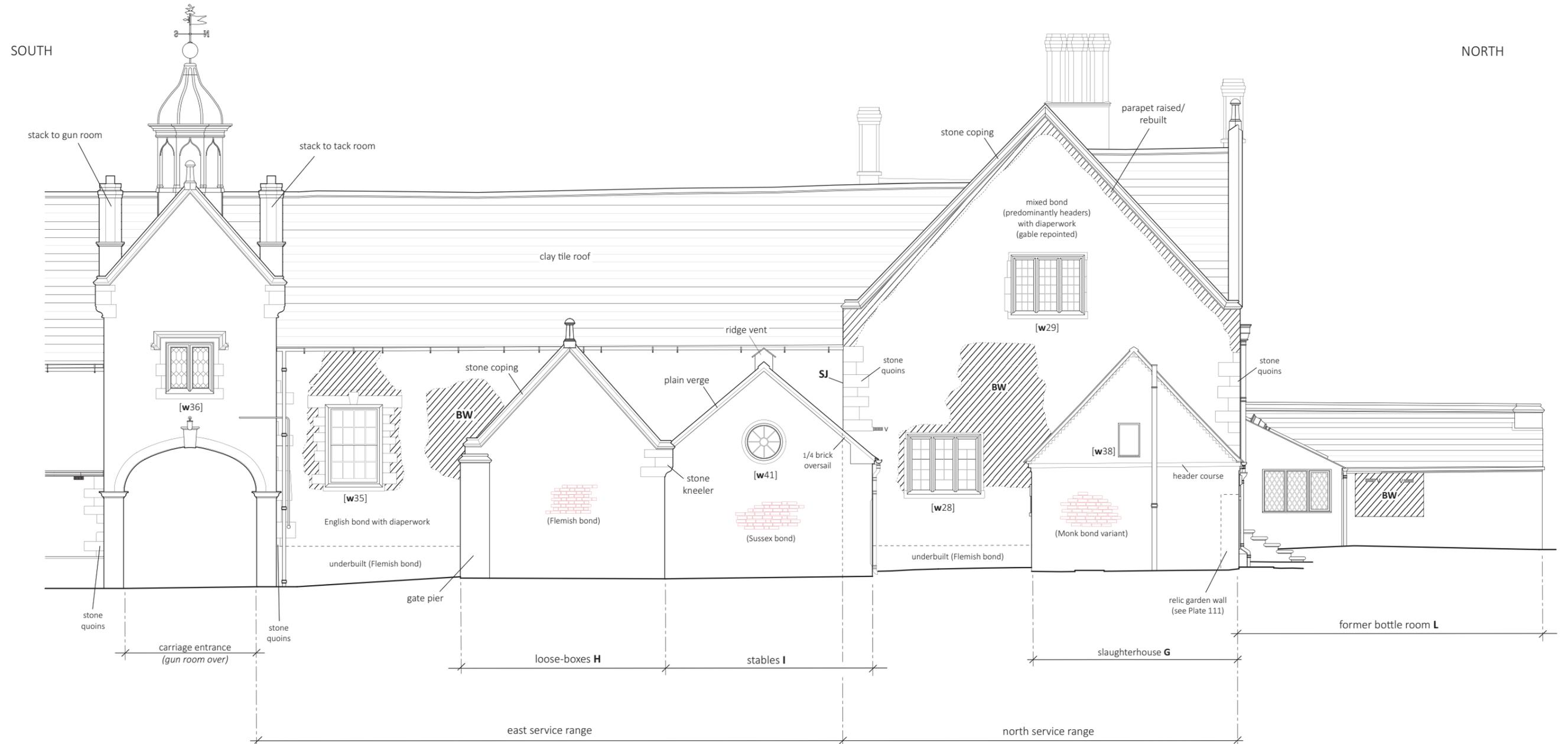
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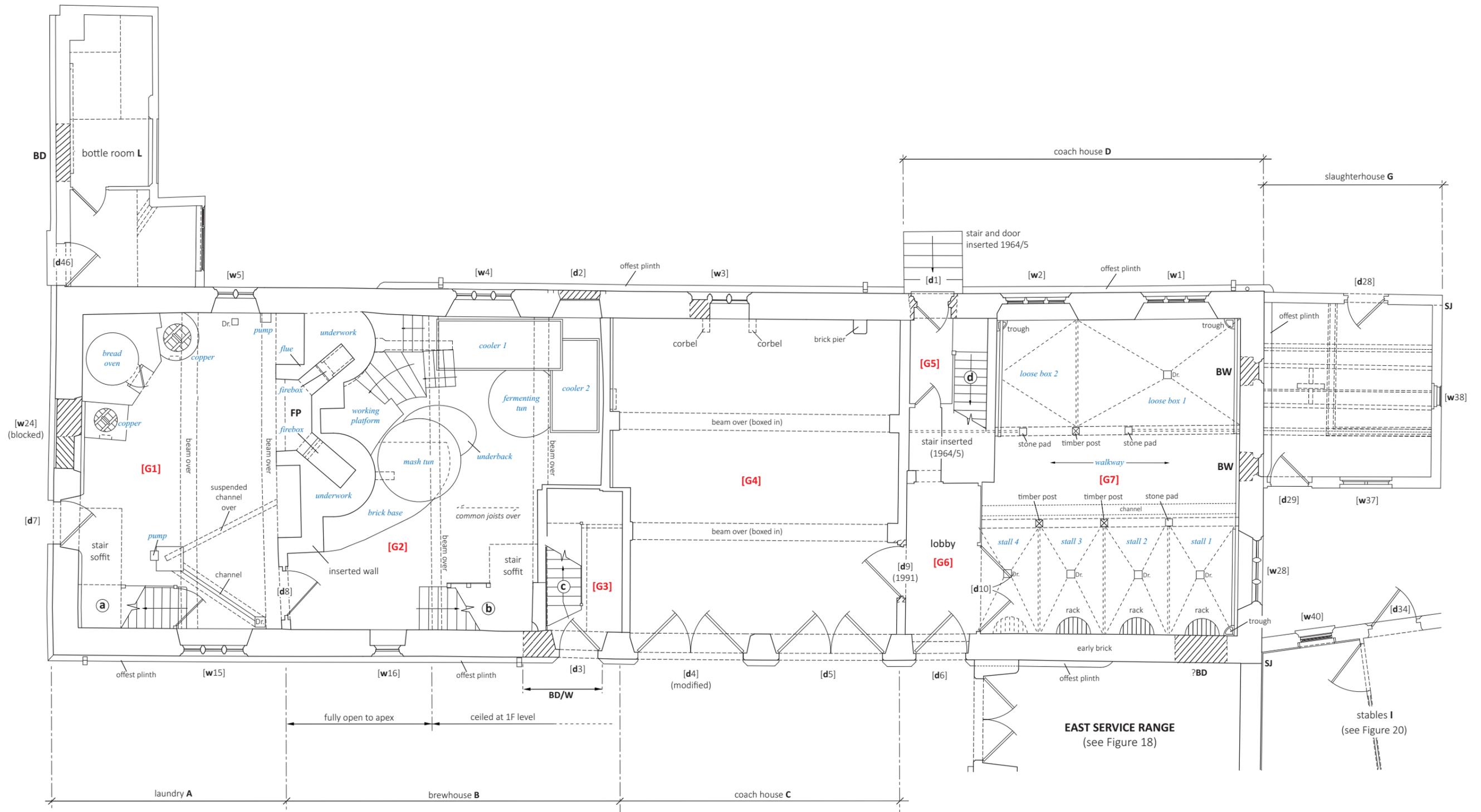
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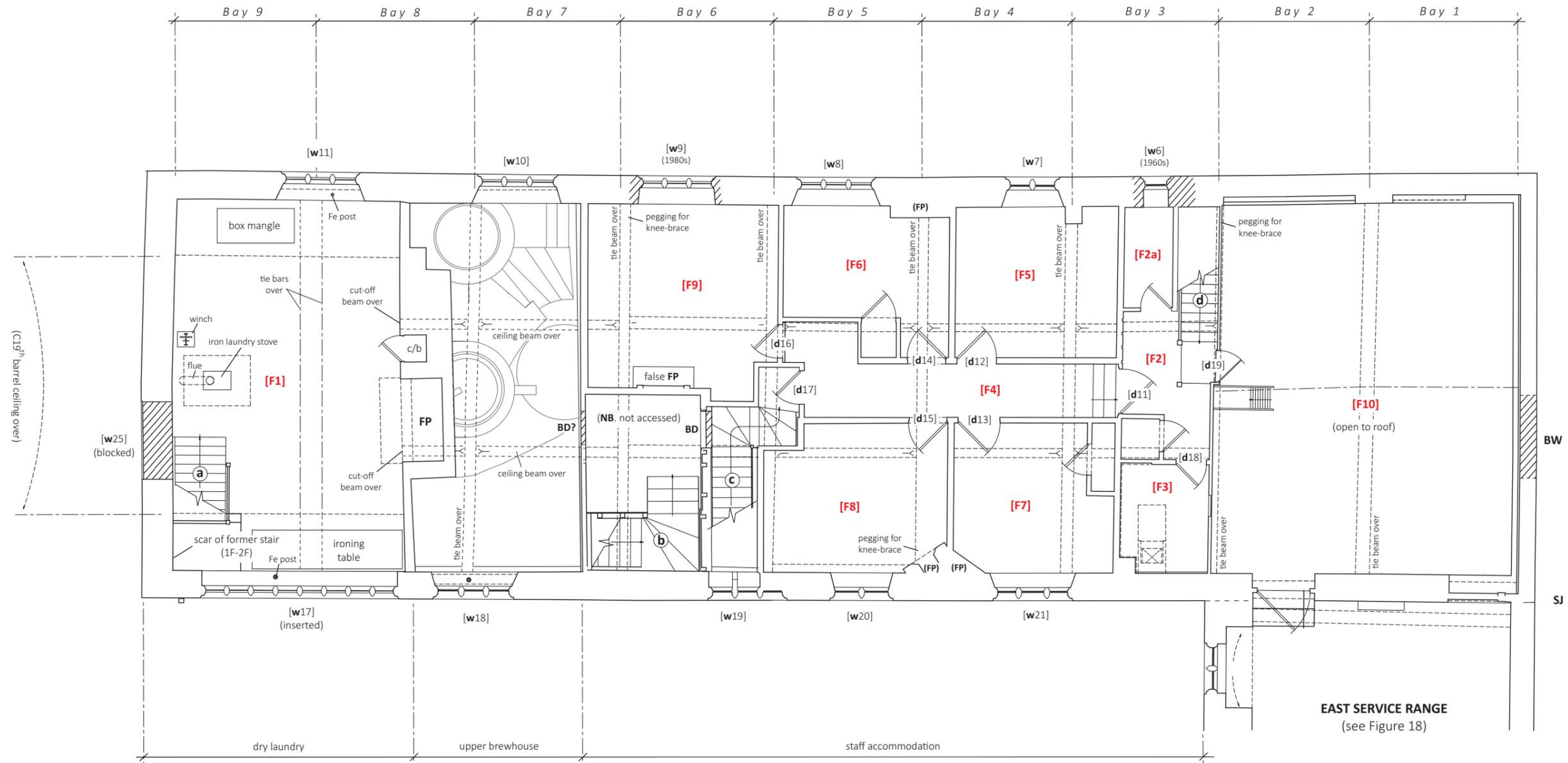
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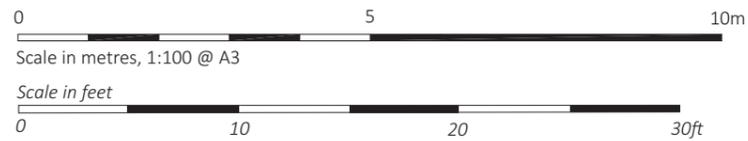
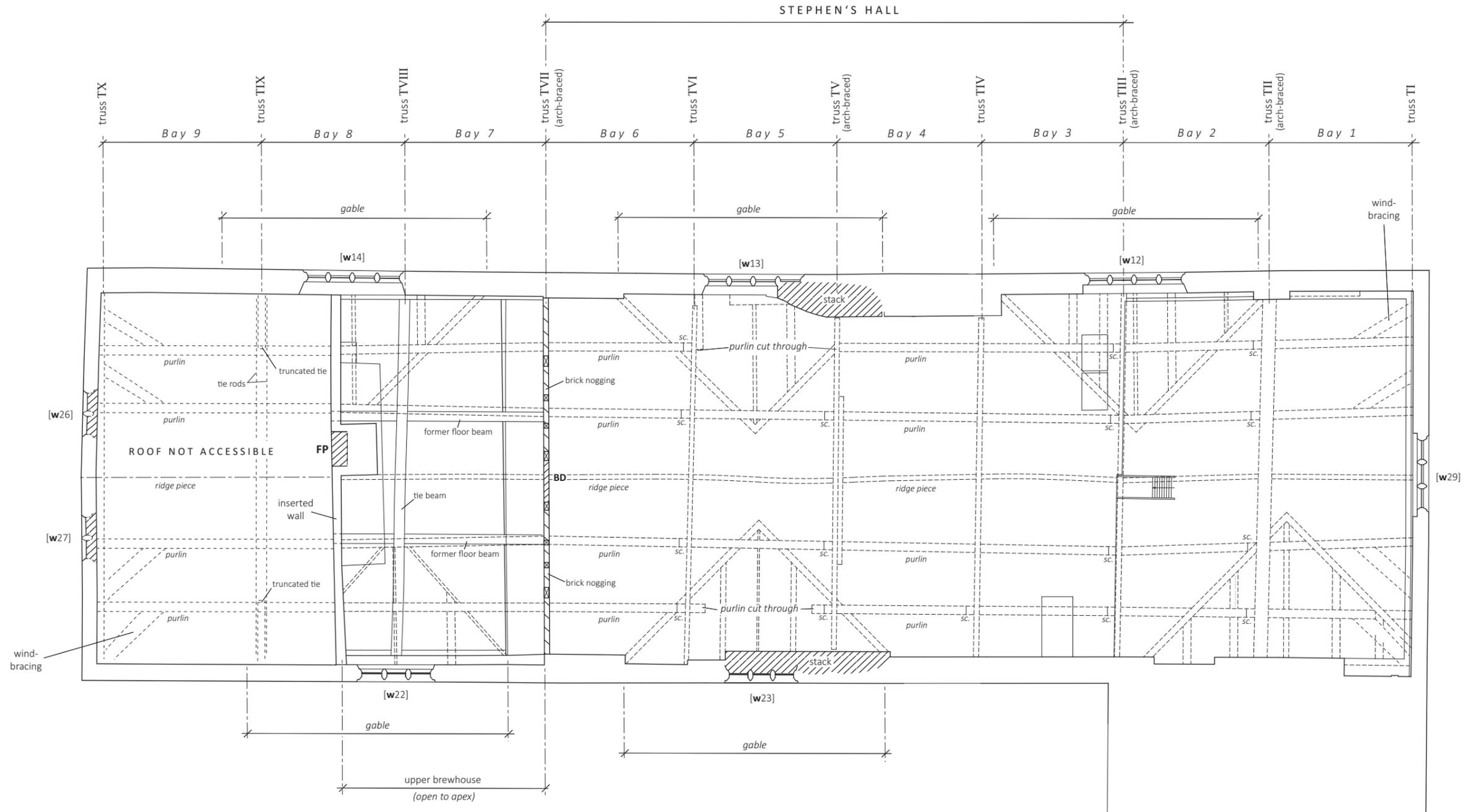
Charlecote Park, Warwickshire
The Woodyard, Service Ranges and associated Outbuildings
Figure 10: North Service Range, west gable end

Based on digital survey by Foster Surveys (2007) supplied by NT
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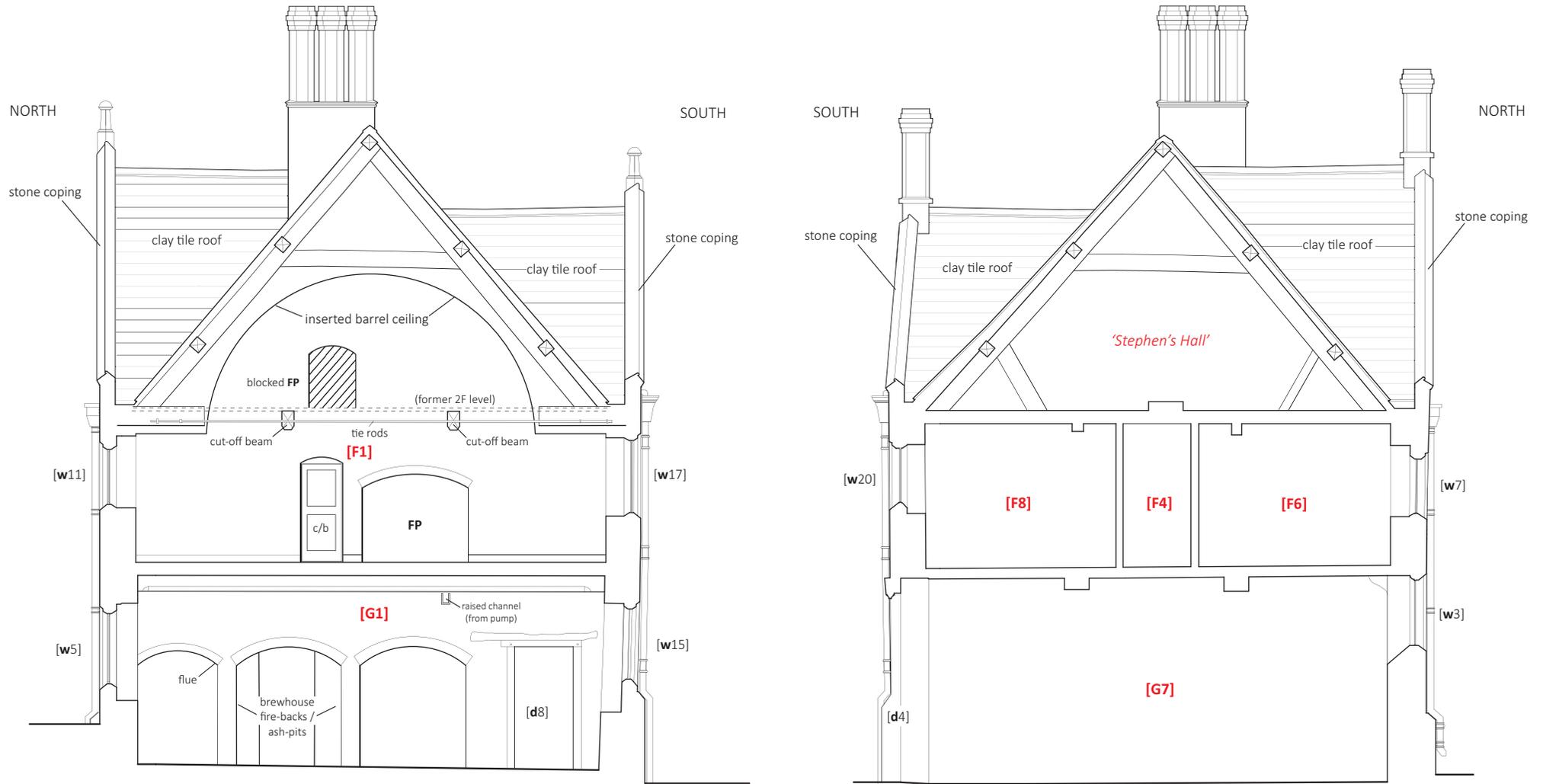






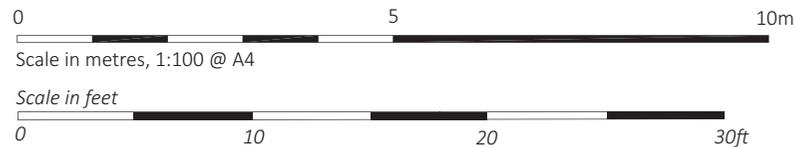


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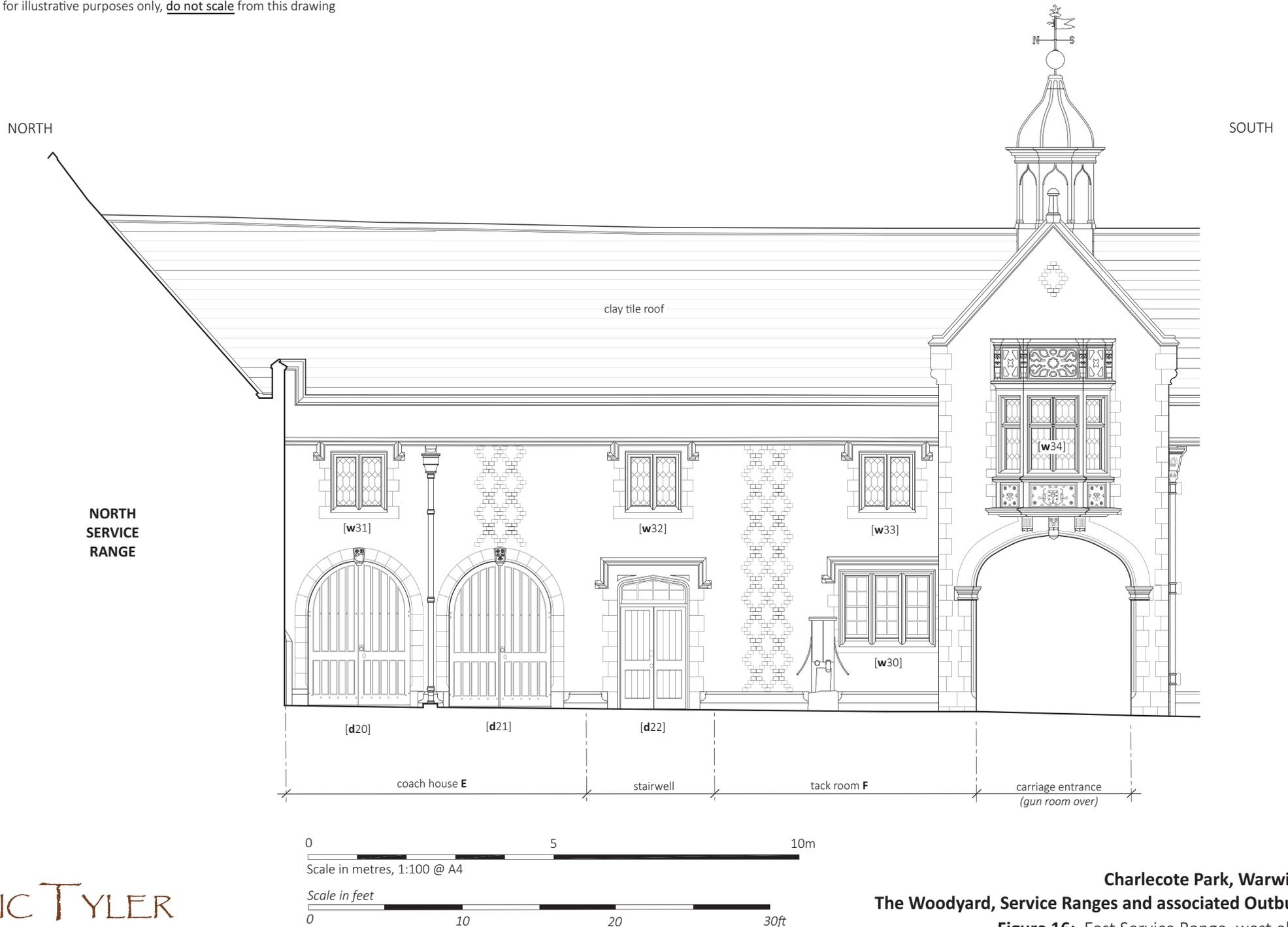


(a) Cross-section at west end of range (Laundry A)

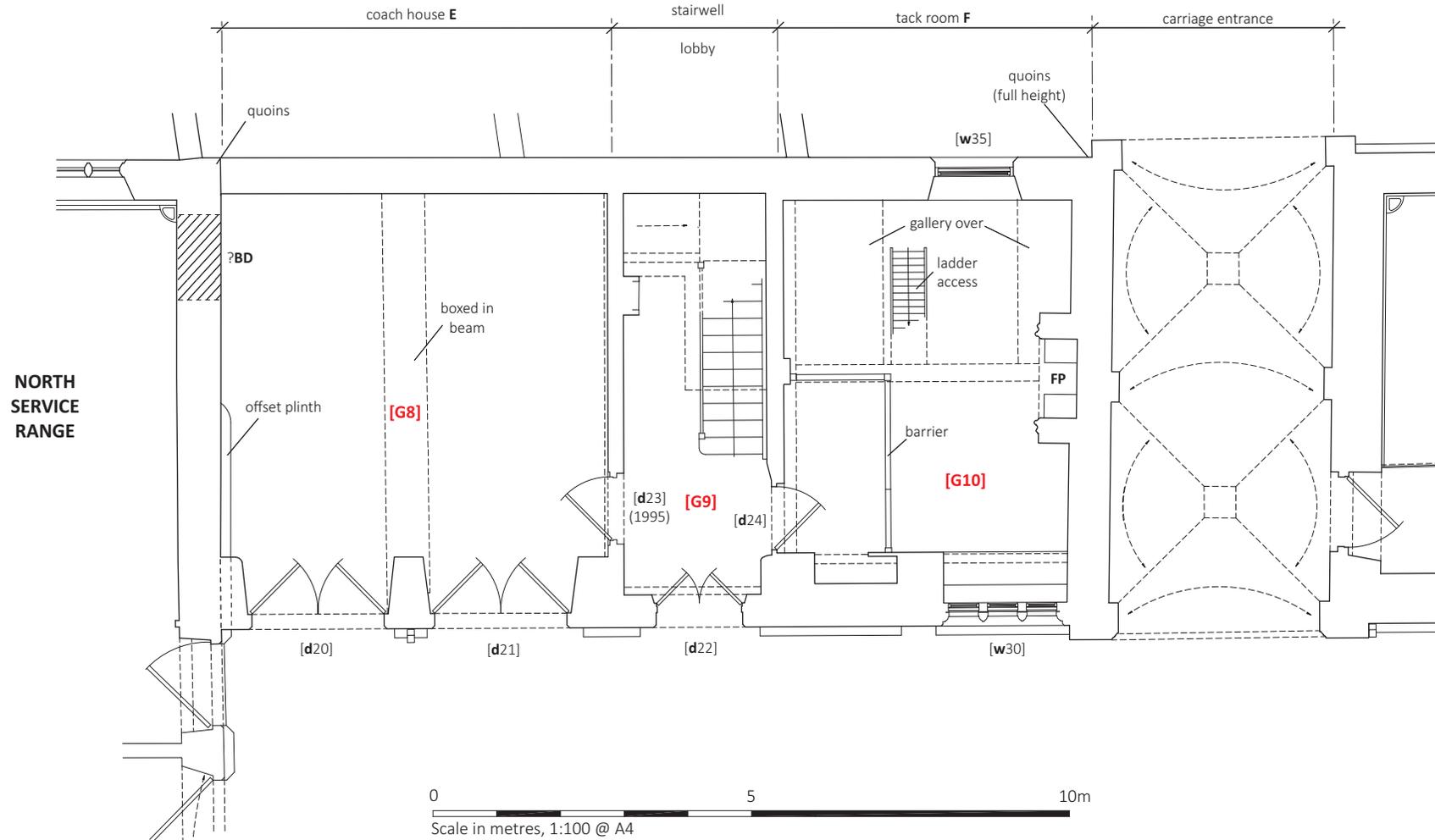
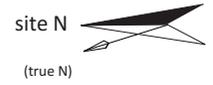
(b) Cross-section at east end of range (Coach House C)



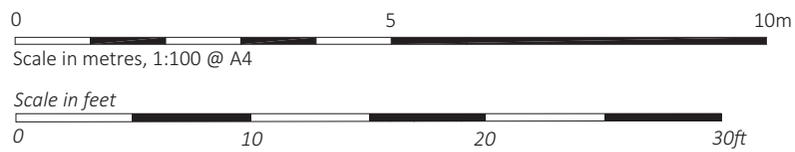
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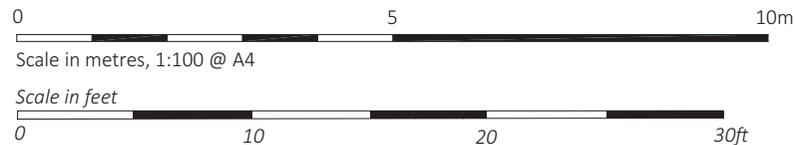
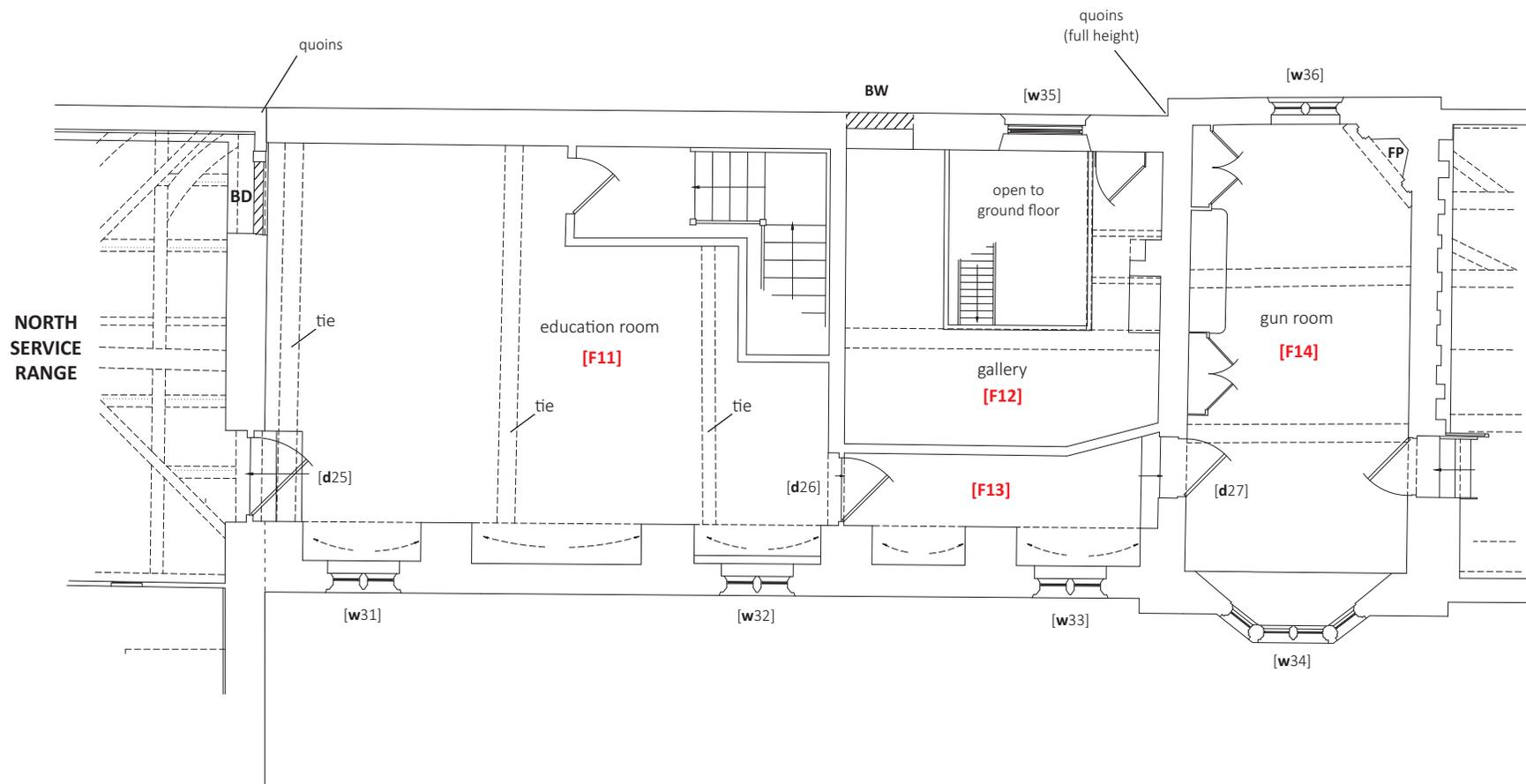
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**NORTH
SERVICE
RANGE**



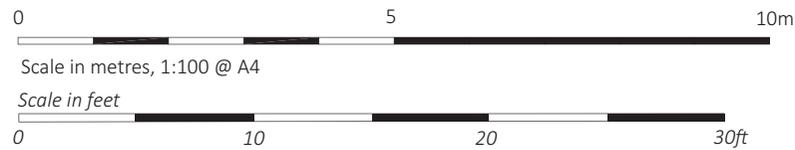
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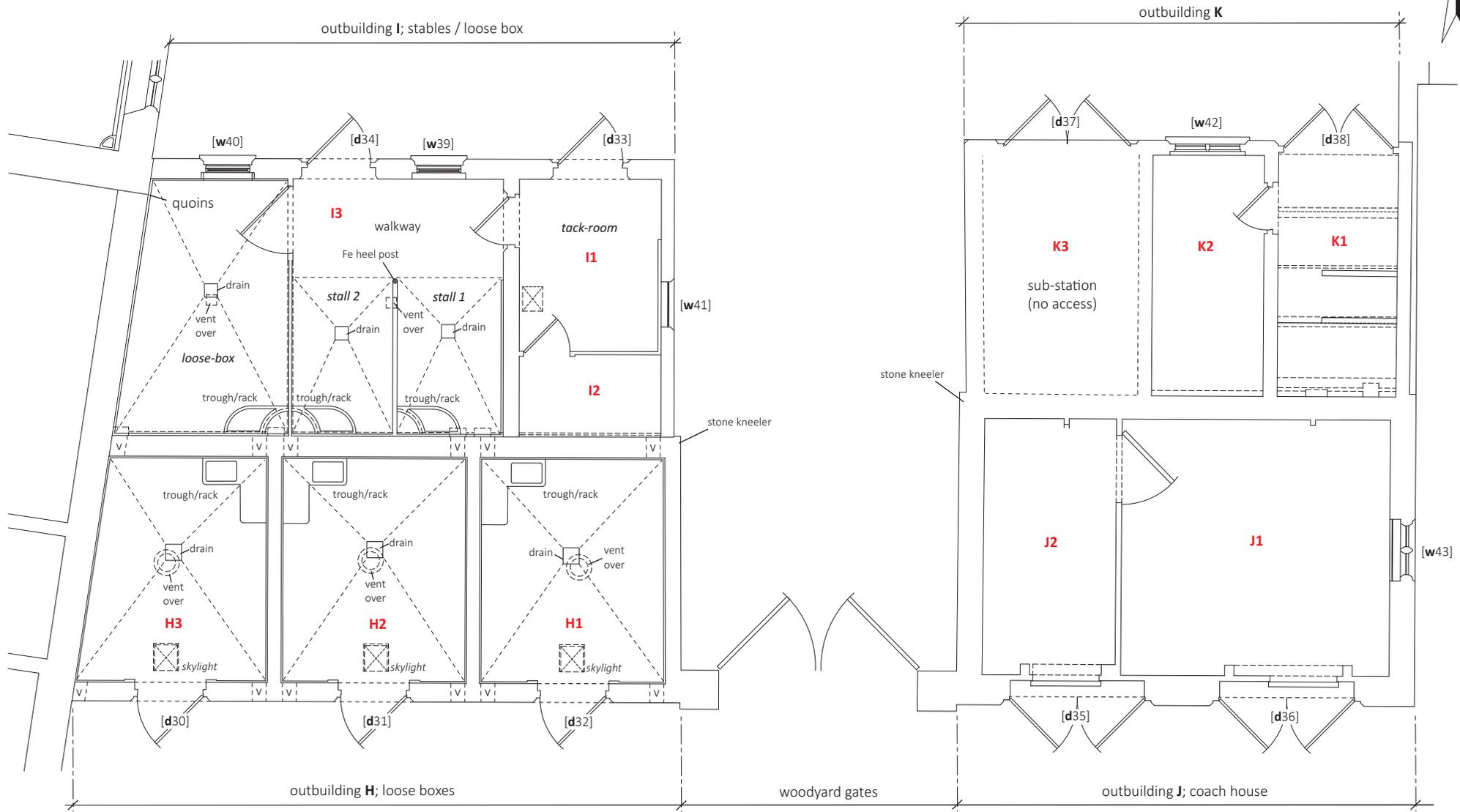
WEST

EAST



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site N



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Scale in feet

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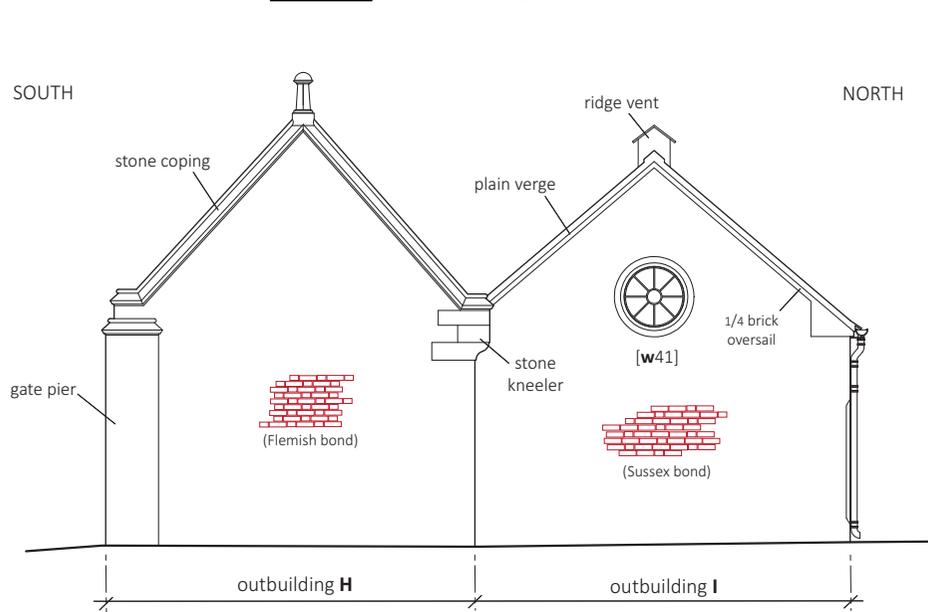
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EAST

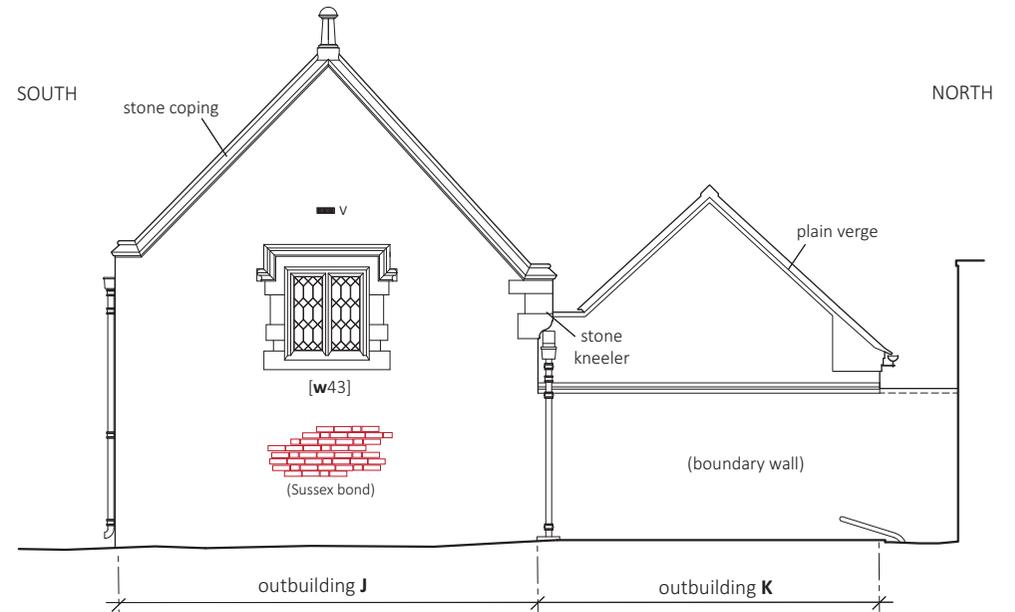
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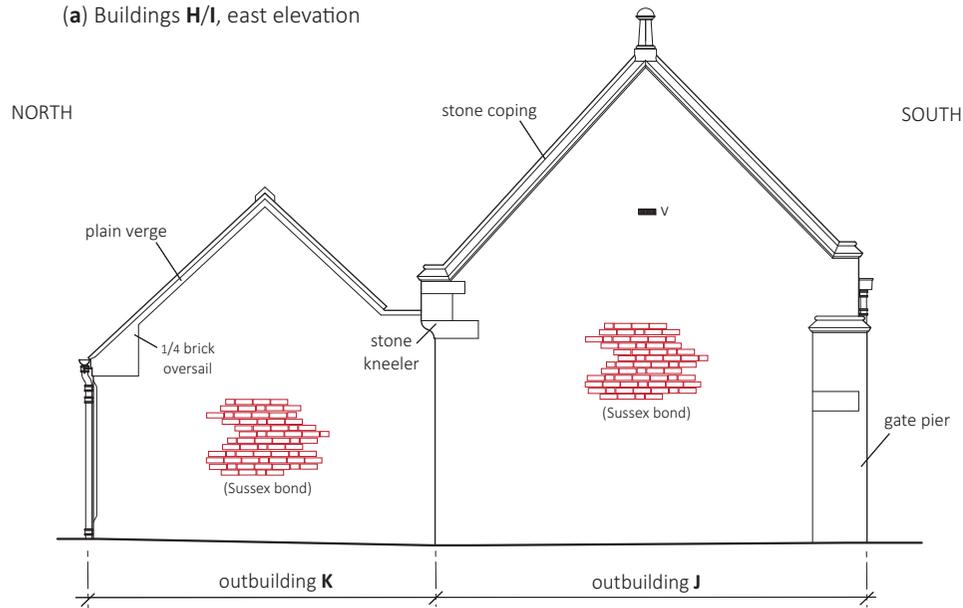
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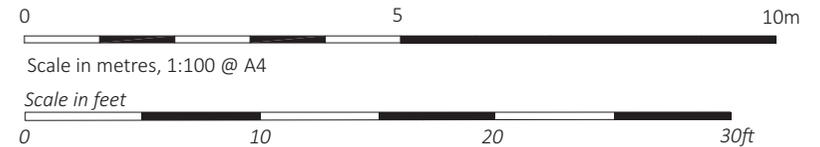
(a) Buildings H/I, east elevation

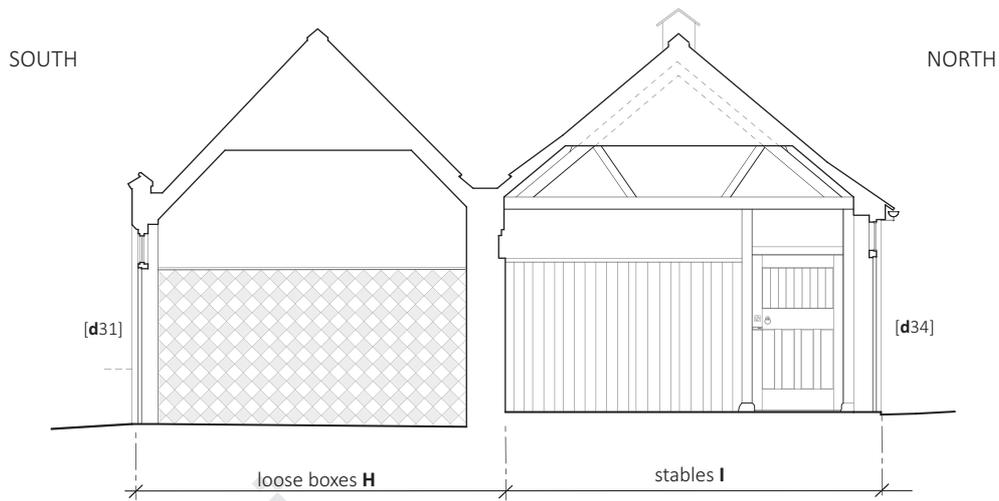


(c) Buildings J/K, east elevation

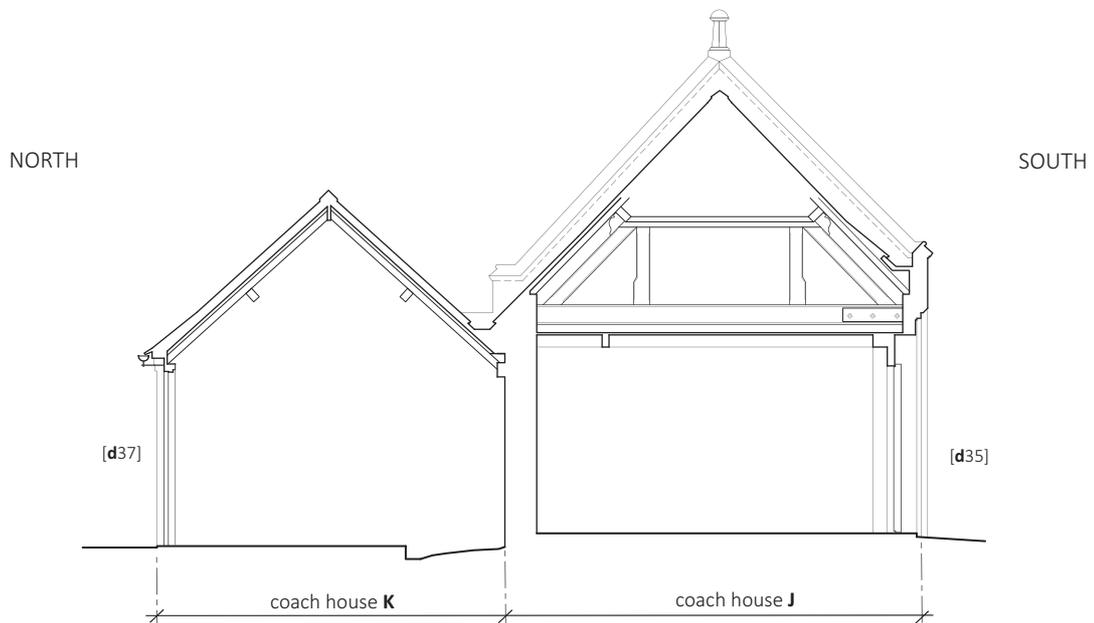


(b) Buildings K/J, west elevation

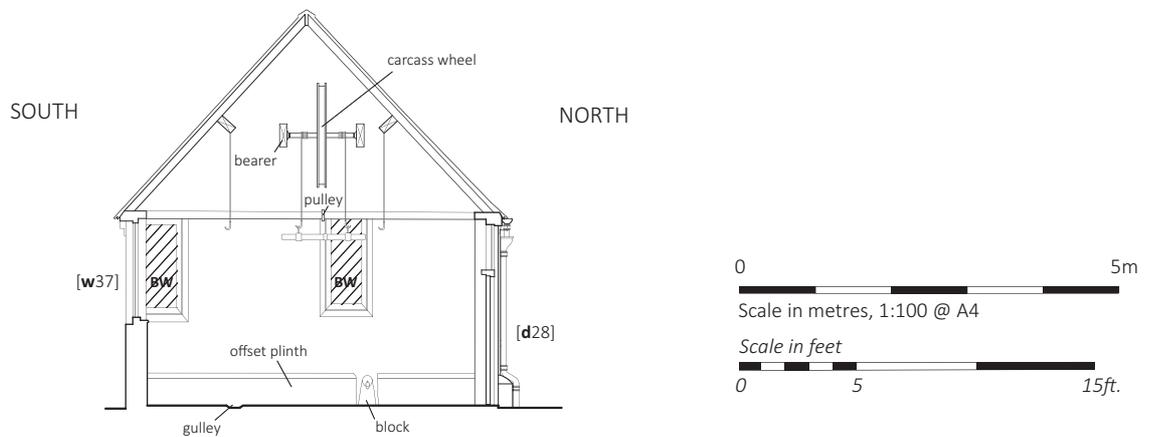




(a) Buildings H/I, transverse cross-section

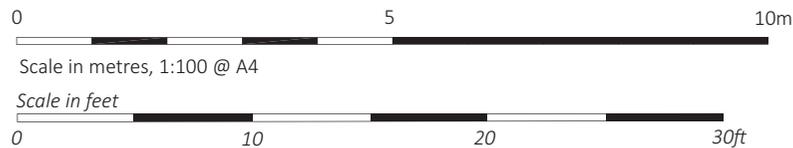
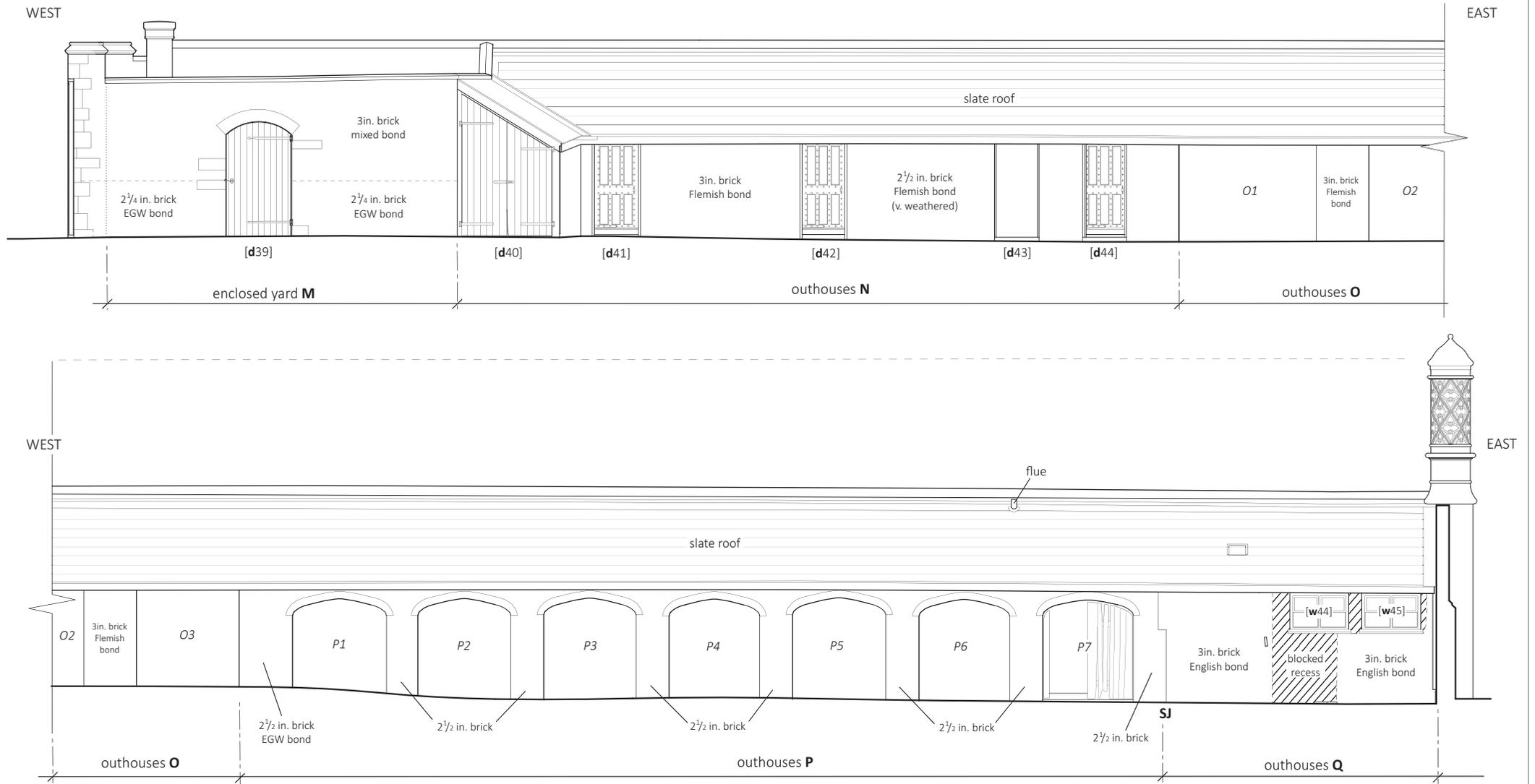


(b) Buildings J/K, transverse cross-section



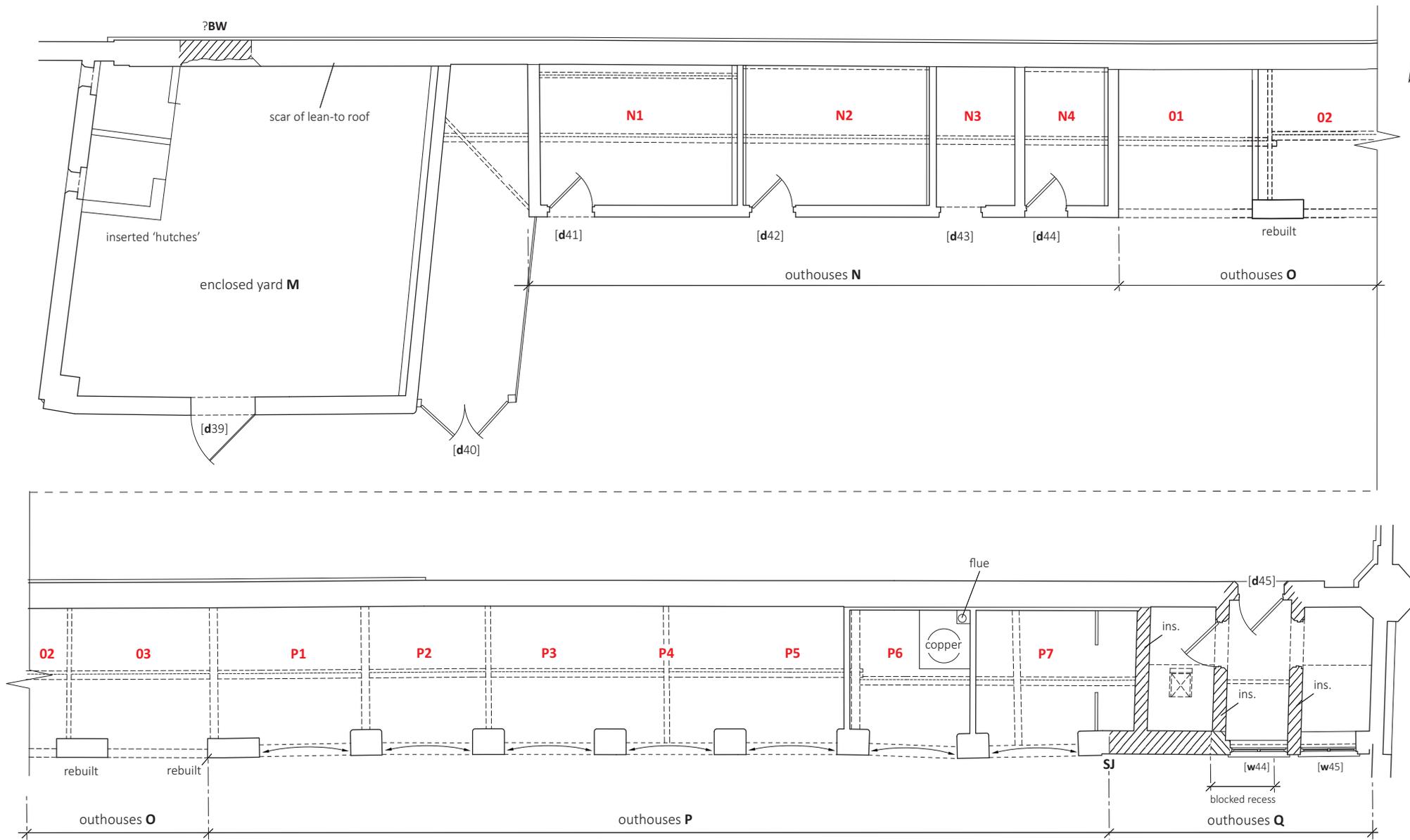
(c) Slaughterhouse G, transverse cross-section

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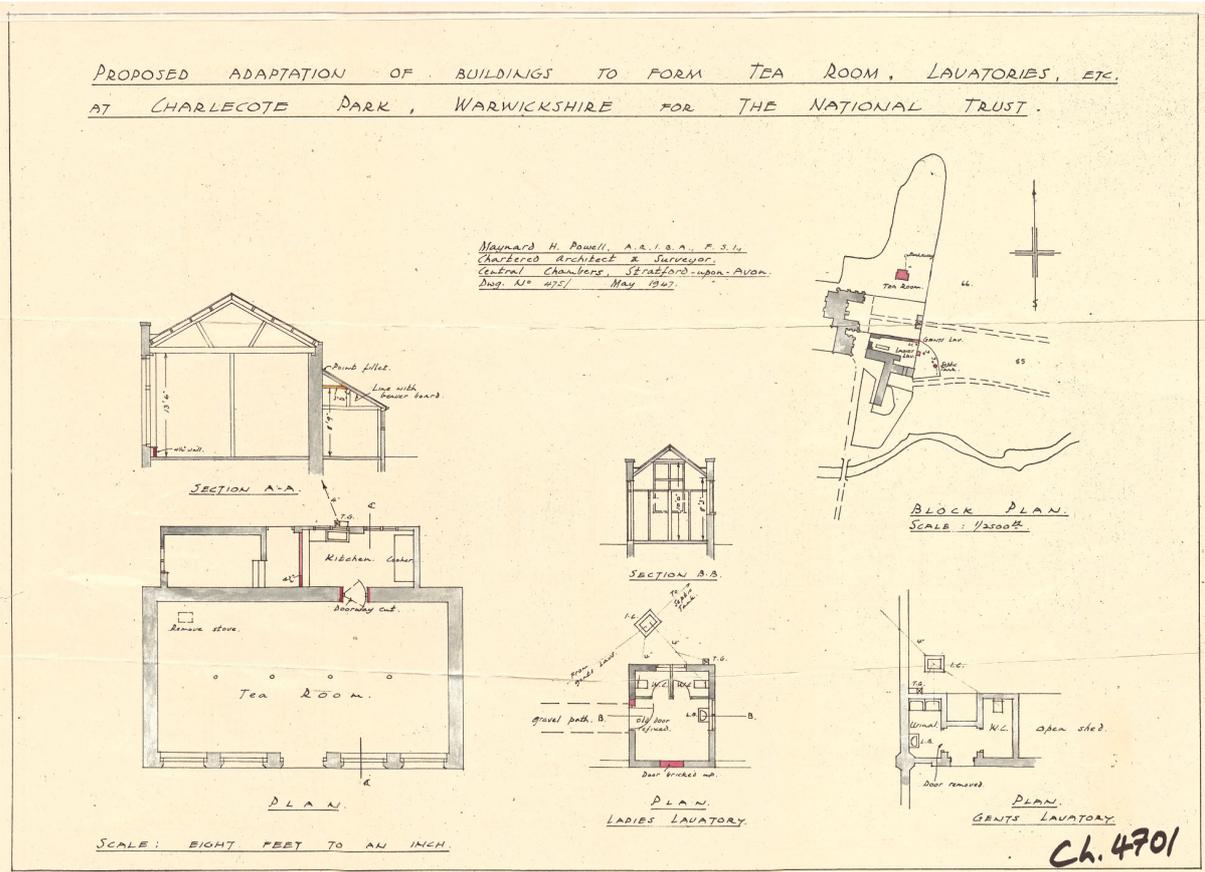
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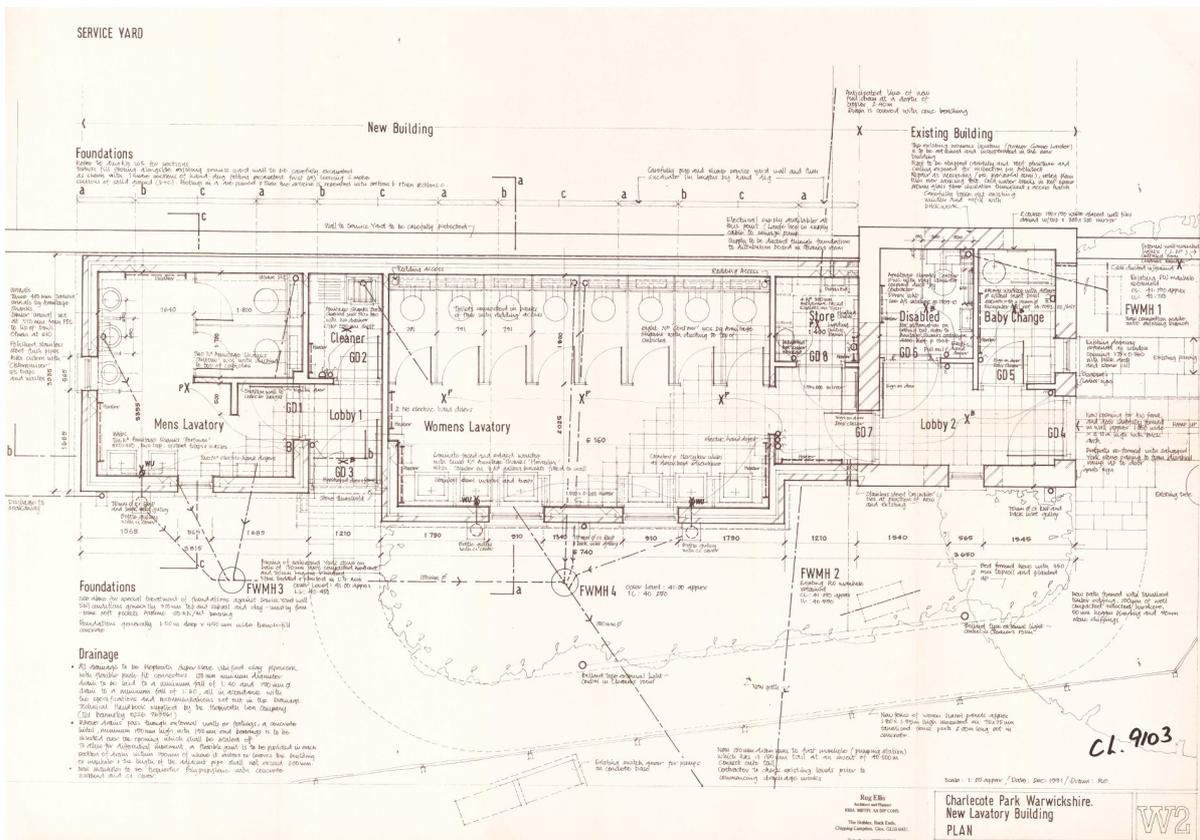
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Charlecote Park, Warwickshire
The Woodyard, Service Ranges and associated Outbuildings

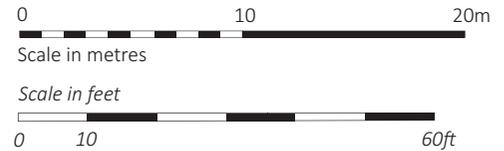
Figure 25: Buildings M-Q; plan



(a) Conversion of game larder to ladies lavatory, 1947



(b) Extension of lavatory facilities, 1991



KEY TO PHASING

- PHASE I** mid-16th century
- PHASE II** later-16th / 17th century (*pre-1695*)
- PHASE III** 18th century
- PHASE IV** early-19th century
- PHASE V** mid-19th century
- PHASE VI** late-19th century
- PHASE VII** 20th century



Plate 1: General view of service ranges from the south-west; stables/coach house range (right), laundry/brewhouse range (centre) with 19th-century kitchen range to left.



Plate 2: General view of service ranges from the north; laundry/brewhouse range visible beyond southern bounding wall of forecourt. Original forecourt wall was lower which would have afforded a clearer view of range.



Plate 3: North service range, oblique view looking south-west with former slaughterhouse [G] to left.



Plate 4: Detail of central gable showing discernible change in colouration of brick (immediately above [w8]) between 1F level and gable over (see also Plate 12).



Plate 5: Window [w1] with renewed stone head and chamfered brick jambs.



Plate 6: Eastern gable of north elevation. **NB.** multi-phase brick patching and raised / rebuilt parapet.



Plate 7: Inserted [d1] (1960s) serving secondary stairwell to 1F accommodation.



Plate 8: Window [w4] with ovolo-moulded mullions and timber lintel, **NB.** brick blocking below.



Plate 9: Former door [d2]; partially blocked leaving upper ventilation hatch.



Plate 10: North service range; south elevation, oblique view looking north-east. **NB.** quoins to south-west angle do not extend onto parapet.



Plate 11: Detail of original English bond brickwork.



Plate 12: Detail of central gable showing discernible change in colouration of brick between 1F level (orange/red) and gable over (darker brown/red); see also Plate 4.



Plate 13: 19th-century, 8-light window [w17], inserted to light dry laundry. **NB.** rebuilt parapet over.



Plate 14: Carriage house doors [d4/5]. **NB.** disturbed primary brickwork around arched heads.



Plate 15: Tudor arched door [d3], inserted into former, larger doorway opening.



Plate 16: Door [d6] to coach house D via lobby [G6].



Plate 17: Graffiti '1646 W.C.' to west jamb of door [d6].



Plate 18: Window [w20].



Plate 19: North Range, west gable end.



Plate 20: Secondary parapet wall above stone quoins.



Plate 21: Door [d7].



Plate 22: Ground floor window [w24]



Plate 23: First floor window [w25], NB. patching around right hand jamb.



Plate 24: Primary, two-light stone-mullioned windows [w26/27] to second floor (attic) level. **NB.** raised/rebuilt parapet and disturbed diaperwork patterning between windows.



Plate 25: North Range, east gable end (with slaughterhouse **G** to right), **NB.** area of blocking (**BW**) upper right of ground floor window.



Plate 26: Primary quoins corresponding to eaves level of adjacent east range.



Plate 27: Rebuilt upper gable.



Plate 28: Two blocked single-light windows (arrows) visible within slaughterhouse G (compare 'Beighton' view of 1722).



Plate 29: Laundry A (Room [G1]) looking north-west with bread oven to angle, flanked by coppers, NB. flue rising to west wall.



Plate 30: Laundry A ([G1]) looking north-east with triple arches; central recess houses fireboxes and ash-pits to the brewhouse coppers.



Plate 31: Brewhouse firebox access.

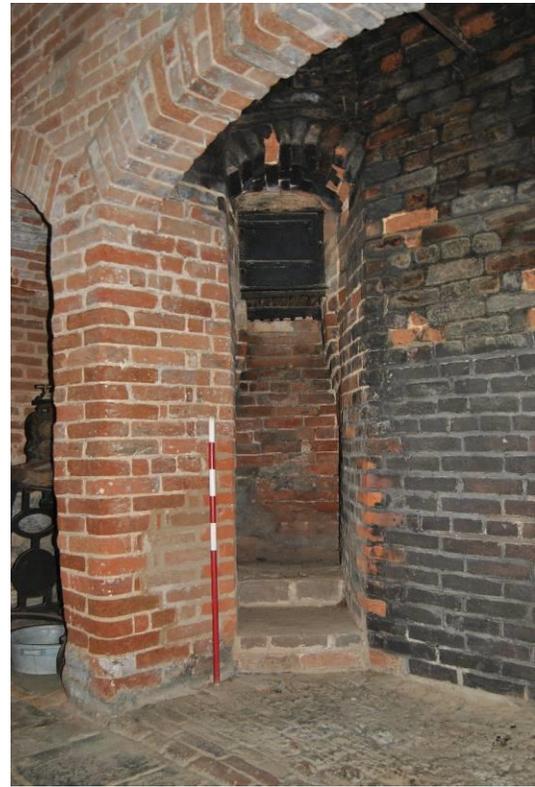


Plate 32: Detail of northern firebox / ash-pit.



Plate 33: Brewhouse door [d8] to south-east corner.



Plate 34: Date inscription to [d8] (inverted).



Plate 35: Stair [a] rising to 1F level at SW corner [G1],
 NB. tall pump (centre) feeds raised channel
 serving brewhouse B.



Plate 36: Pump and drain to north-east corner.



Plate 37: Brewhouse B looking north with assorted 18th-century fittings and brewing equipment.



Plate 38: Open roof over western section of brewhouse
 Truss TVIII visible NB: uneven discolouration of timbers indicating former ceiling.



Plate 39: Brewhouse B looking north showing open section of roof and enclosed 1F former loft/store

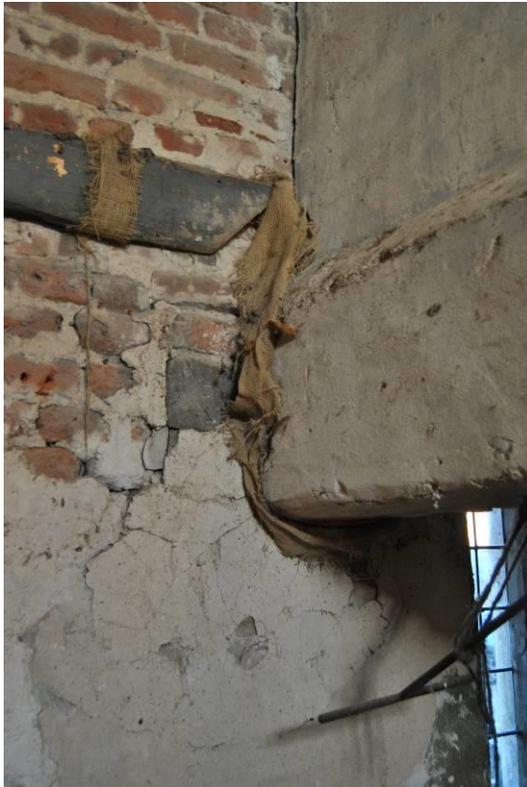


Plate 40: Evidence for insertion of first floor transverse beam supporting west wall of 'gardener's flat'.



Plate 41: (?) 1F level door opening from store onto brewhouse.



Plate 42: West face of infilled truss TVII above brewhouse, **NB.** central blocked door formerly serving attic floor.



Plate 43: Quarter-turn stair [b] rising to 1F level.



Plate 44: Enclosing wall of stair [c] at south-east angle of brewhouse.



Plate 45: Brewhouse coppers with brick underworks.
NB. mash tun rests of brick ledge (right).



Plate 46: Access stair to working platform. **NB.** secondary upper brickwork of copper.



Plate 47: Southern copper fed by raised channel (arrow) passing through wall from adjacent laundry. **NB.** damper to right of brick arch.



Plate 48: Copper feeding into mash tun.



Plate 49: High-level pump from underback to second, boiling copper.



Plate 50: Paired timber coolers to north-east corner, fed from the northern copper, with fermenting tun beneath.
NB. circular sieves within upper cooling tray for the straining of spent hops.



Plate 51: Inscription of lip of coopered fermenting tun; 'T Walton, 1812'.



Plate 52: Coach House C looking north-west.



Plate 53: Coach House C looking south-west.



Plate 54: Variation in door arches. NB. cut-back springing of [d4] (right) to accommodate door.

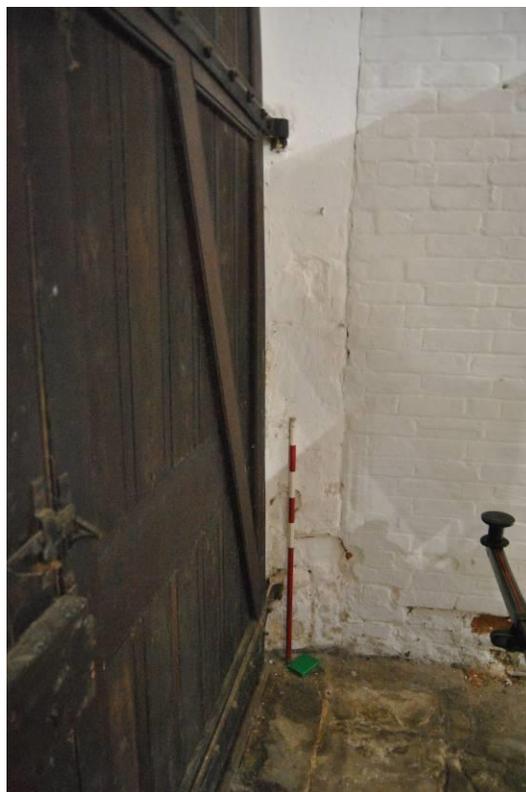


Plate 55: Straight-joint at south end of west wall.



Plate 56: Partly blocked [w3] with corbels for 1F FP.



Plate 57: Winch to east wall; F Selby and Co. (of B'ham).



Plate 58: Coach House D (Room [G7]) looking north-east.



Plate 59: Lobby [G6], formed in 1991 NB. door to under-stair cupboard.



Plate 60: Former Stall 2 looking south with wall-mounted feed-rack.



Plate 61: Former axial passage, looking east, with stone-lined channel to right.



Plate 62: Dry Laundry [F1] looking north-west.



Plate 63: Dry Laundry [F1] looking south-west.

(NB. Paired, transverse tie bars replacing central section of TIX tie beam, removed for insertion of barrel ceiling.)



Plate 64: Inserted 8-light window [w17] to south elevation (mullions recently renewed), with ironing table.



Plate 65: Inserted barrel ceiling cutting across blocked window [w27] in west gable.



Plate 66: Stair [a] rising at south-west corner with scar of former continuation (1F – 2F; arrow).



Plate 67: Laundry stove with profiled ledges (marked) for heating of flat-irons against chamber.



Plate 68: 19th-century box-mangle.



Plate 69: Makers mark; 'Eagle Foundry, Birmingham'.



Plate 70: Winding gear for ceiling mounted airers.



Plate 71: Stair [d] (mid-1960s) rising to 1F 'Gardener's Flat'.

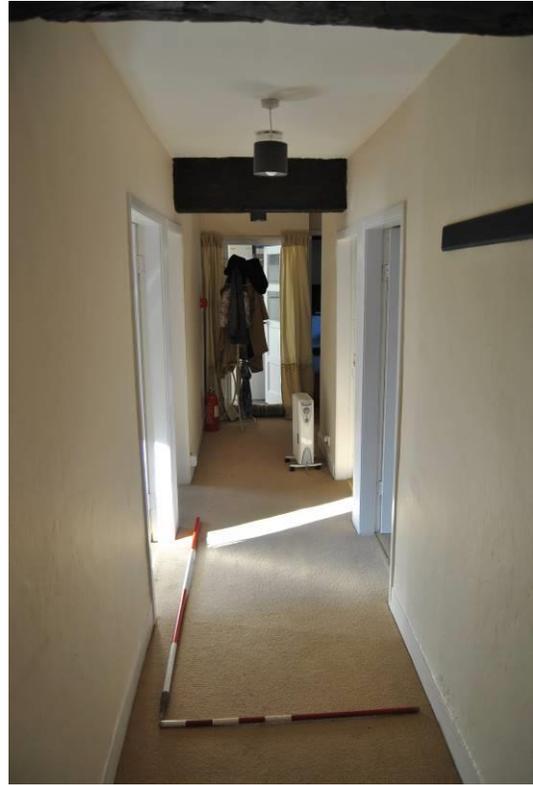


Plate 72: Axial passage [F4] of 'Gardener's Flat', looking west.



Plate 73: Room [F5] looking north-east.



Plate 74: Room [F8] looking south-west.



Plate 75: Peg-holes and soffit mortise for 'knee'-brace at north end tie (TVII) – visible in Rm. [F9].



Plate 76: Bare-faced soffit-tenon (unhoused) of 1F ceiling beams Rm. [F7].



Plate 77: Variation in ceiling beams to Bay 6 (top) and Bay 7 (btm.); visible in Rm. [F9].



Plate 78: North range roof over Bays 1/2, TII looking north-east.



Plate 79: Wind-bracing to Bay 1 (N).



Plate 80: Detail of arch-brace to truss TV (S), note truncated lower purlin to truss TVI (arrow).



Plate 81: Closed truss at TVII, looking west, with central doorway (blocked). NB pattern of whitewash to timbers.



Plate 82: Stud infill to truss TIII.



Plate 83: Tacks to common rafters for former L&P render, present over Bays 3-6 only.



Plate 84: Tie rod at Truss TIX.



Plate 85: Lapped housing for wind-bracing at Truss TII.



Plate 86: South Range, west elevation.



Plate 87: Diaperwork decoration.



Plate 88: Door [d22].



Plate 89: Carriage doors [d20/21] opening onto carriage house E.



Plate 90: Projecting carriage entrance bay.



Plate 91: Carriage entrance with C19th-brickwork walls and groin vault in two bays.



Plate 92: East range, east elevation (note underbuilt lower wall and quoins visible behind down-pipe to left).

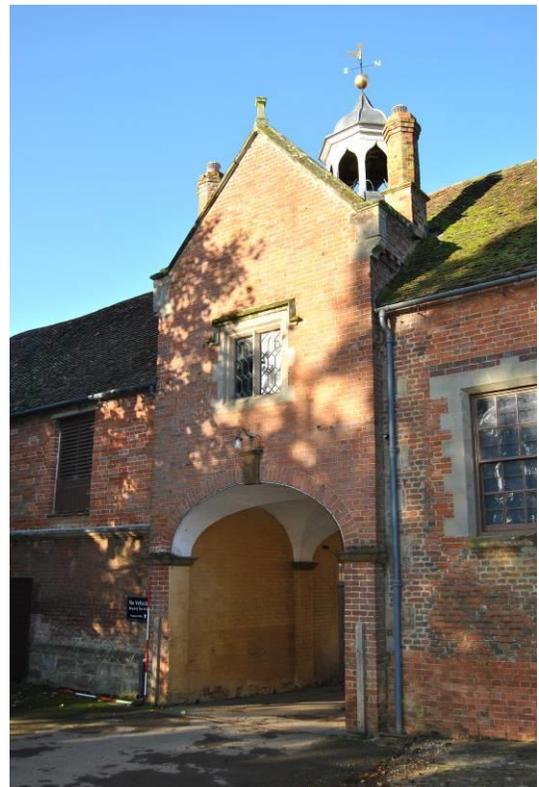


Plate 93: East elevation of carriage bay.



Plate 94: Coach house E [G8] looking north-east.



Plate 95: Offset plinth to north wall of [G8].



Plate 96: Inserted ¼-turn stair at lobby [G9].



Plate 97: Tack Room F [G10].



Plate 98: Saddle racks and harness hooks to south wall.



Plate 99: Fireplace to south wall.



Plate 100: Gallery access ladder.



Plate 101: Tack Room gallery [F12].



Plate 102: Blocked window to east wall of gallery [F12].



Plate 103: 'Education Room' [F11] looking south-west.



Plate 104: Window [w32].



Plate 105: [F11]; door [d25] and stair up to north range.



Plate 106: Former Gun Room looking east.

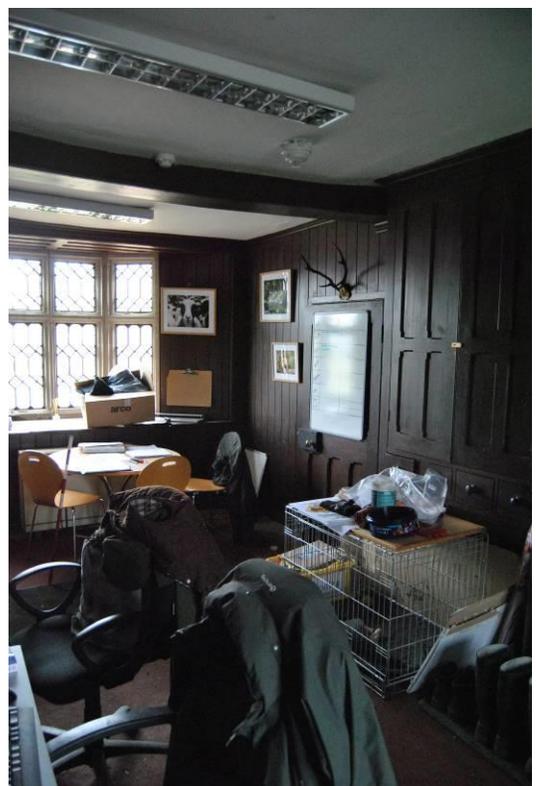


Plate 107: Former Gun Room looking west.



Plate 108: Regular, 4-bay queen-strut roof over [F11-13]; north end of east range, looking south.



Plate 109: Slaughterhouse G; oblique view looking south-west.



Plate 110: North elevation of slaughterhouse showing early brick boundary wall A, raised in 3in. brick B.



Plate 111: Relic boundary wall incorporated into G.



Plate 112: Building G; detail of ¼-brick oversail/dentil eaves band.



Plate 113: Slaughterhouse door [d28].



Plate 114: Interior of [d28] with shuttered overlight.



Plate 115: Interior of slaughterhouse looking south.



Plate 116: Re-set carcass-wheel.



Plate 117: Surviving offset plinth within Building G.

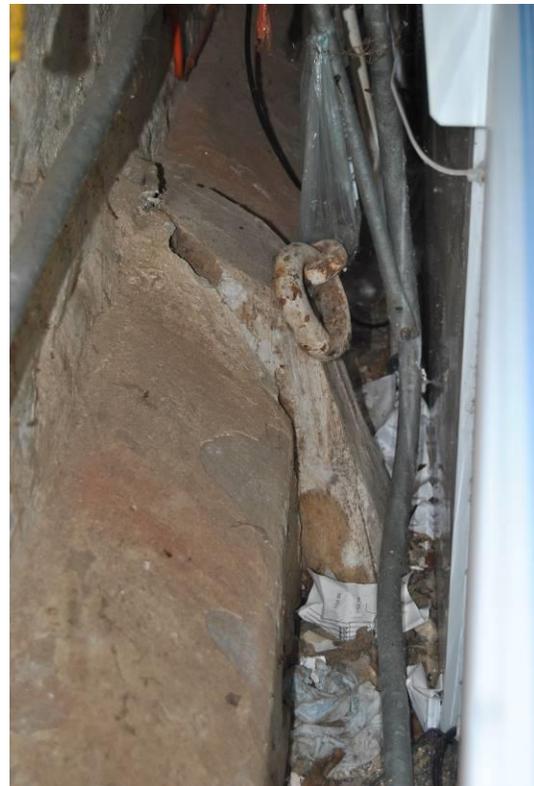


Plate 118: Detail of securing point for carcass-wheel.



Plate 119: Loose boxes H; general view looking north-west.

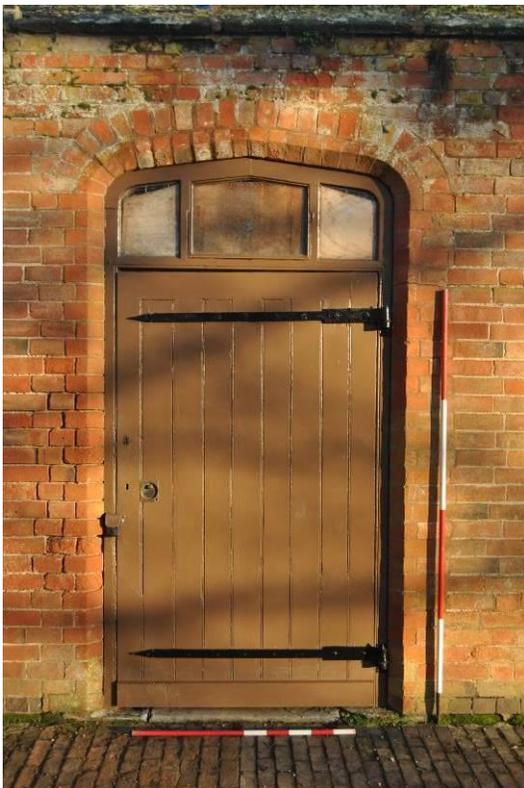


Plate 120: Detail of loose-box door (exterior).



Plate 121: Detail of diagonal planked interior door lining.



Plate 122: Bldg. H, east gable end.



Plate 123: Bldg. H, stone kneeler to NE angle.



Plate 124: Loose-box H1 looking north.



Plate 125: Loose-box H2 looking north.



Plate 126: Perforated iron drain grille.



Plate 127: Painted, scored render of upper walls.



Plate 128: Tethering ring with decorative mount.



Plate 129: High-level vent with sliding timber shutter.



Plate 130: Combined iron water trough/feed rack (H1).



Plate 131: Stables I, general view looking south. NB. ridge vents.



Plate 132: Detail of door [d33].



Plate 133: Detail of window [w39].

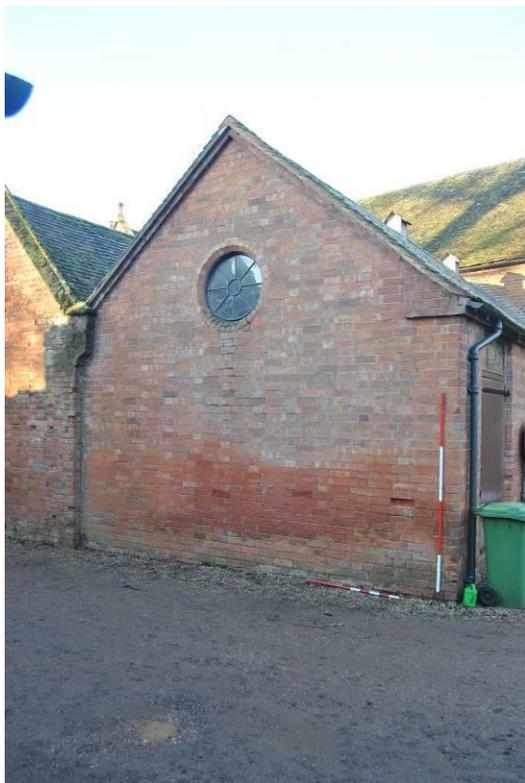


Plate 134: Stables I, east elevation.



Plate 135: Detail of gable window [w41].



Plate 136: Matchboard lined tack-room looking south.

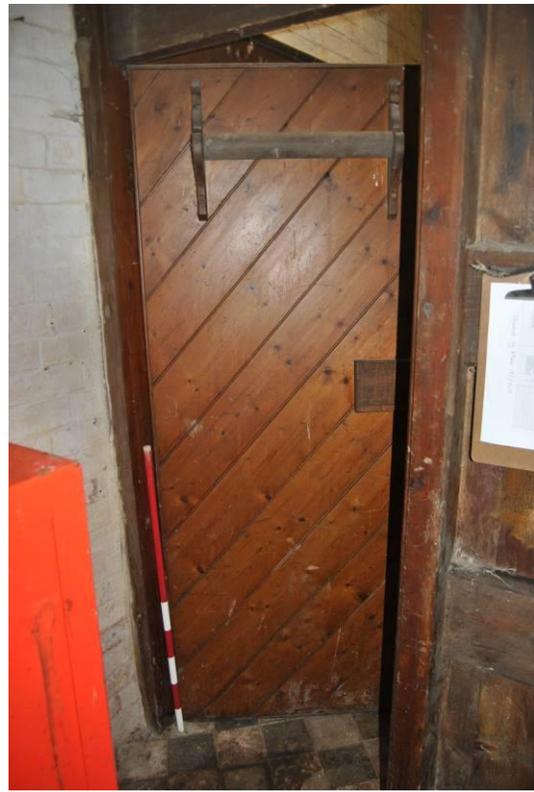


Plate 137: Rear of door off tack room.

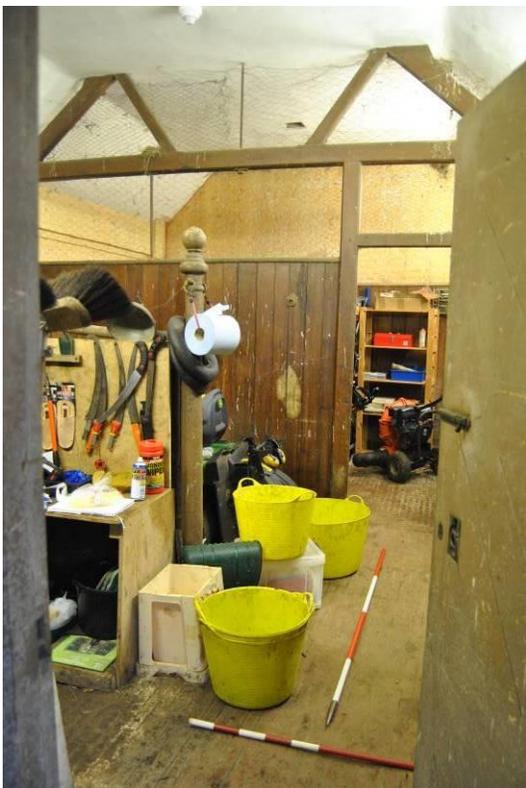


Plate 138: Stables section of Bldg. I looking west.



Plate 139: Arched stall partition with Fe heel post.



Plate 140: Combined trough and feed rack.

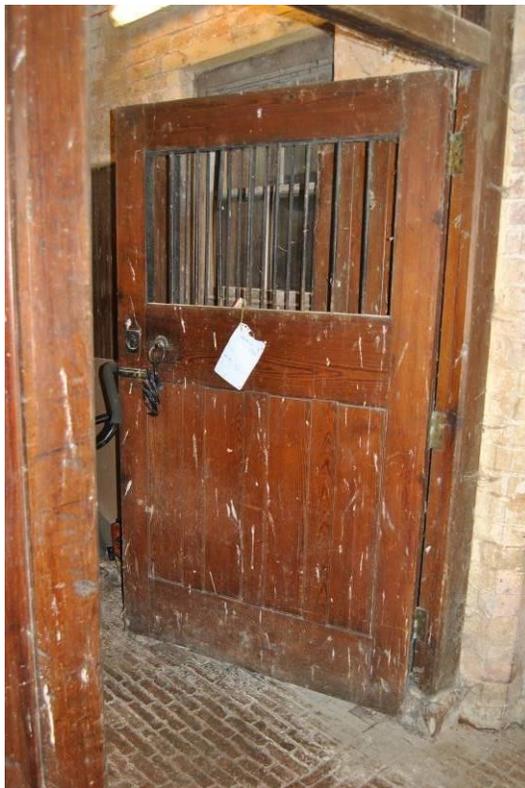


Plate 141: Stables I3; door to loose-box.



Plate 142: Boxed in vents to loose-box range H.



Plate 143: Detail of king-bolt roof truss.

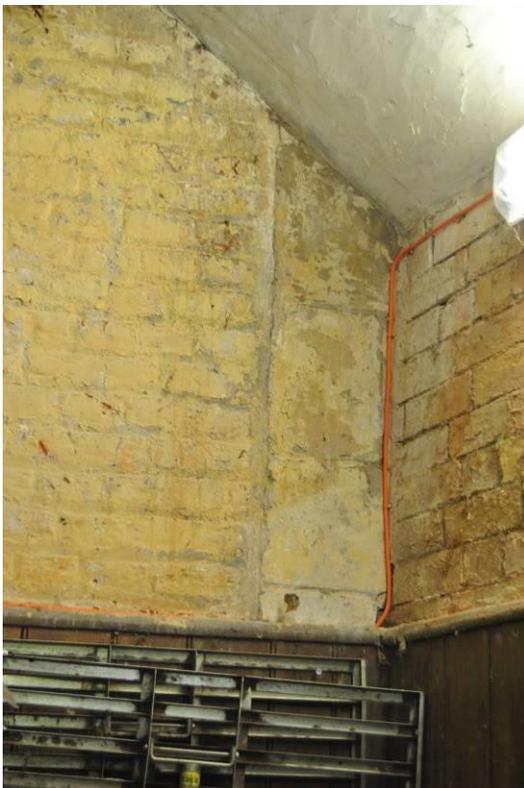


Plate 144: Quoins of SE angle of north service range, visible within loose-box.



Plate 145: Coach House J; south elevation.

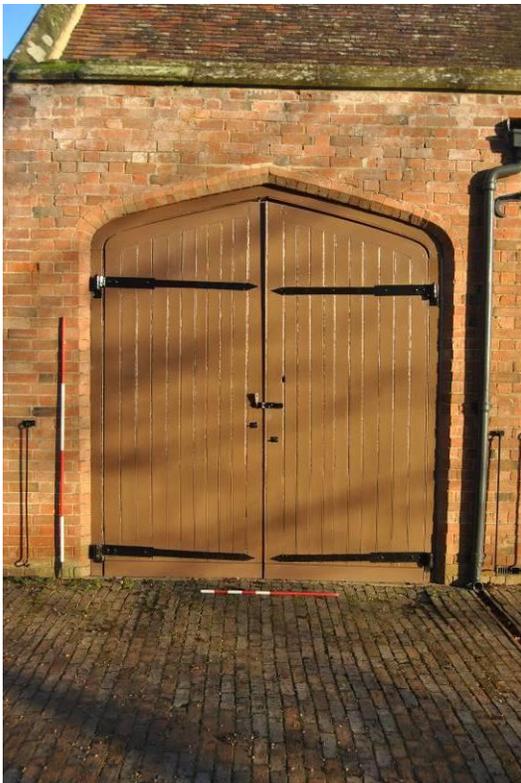


Plate 146: Detail of coach door [d35].

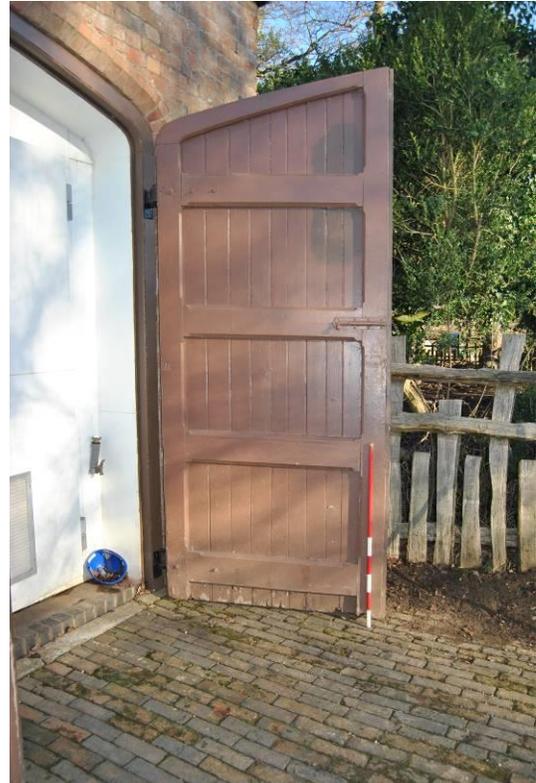


Plate 147: Interior detail of coach door [d36].



Plate 148: Coach House J; west elevation.



Plate 149: Coach House J; east elevation.



Plate 150: Gralloching room (formed 1992).



Plate 151: Chiller room (formed 1992).



Plate 152: Outbuilding K; north elevation, oblique view looking south-east.



Plate 153: Outbuilding K; north elevation, detail of door [d37].



Plate 154: Outbuilding K; north elevation, detail of window [w42].

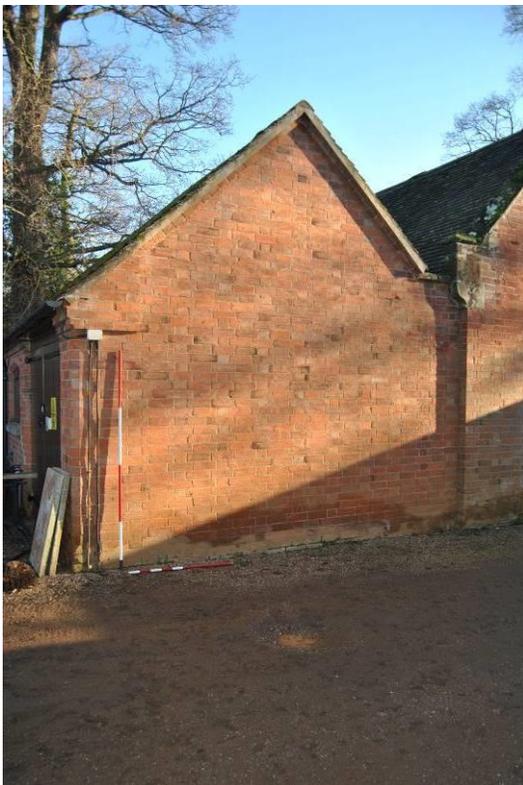


Plate 155: Building K; west elevation.



Plate 156: Western bounding wall of woodyard, forming west wall of bottle store L (right) and enclosed yard M (left)



Plate 157: Western woodyard wall (south end), forming west side of bottle store L. NB. blocked door to centre.



Plate 158: Bottle Store L looking south-west.



Plate 159: Enclosed yard M looking north-west.



Plate 160: Western woodyard wall (north end), forming west side of enclosed yard **M**. **NB.** small, inserted access points to 'hutches' within yard **M** (see Plate 163).



Plate 161: Yard **M** looking north-east **NB.** sloping line of sockets indicating former lean-to roof (marked).



Plate 162: Apparent blocked opening to north wall with clear splayed jamb to right.



Plate 163: Vertical straight-joint (arrow) and blocking material related to opening as visible within Greencourt.



Plate 164: Secondary 'hutch' enclosures to north-west angle of yard M, served by openings in western woodyard wall.



Plate 165: Outhouses ranged against south wall of Greencourt.



Plate 166: Detail of back wall (NB. lower, English bond brick of early Greencourt boundary wall).



Plate 167: Interior of outhouses looking west



Plate 168: Outhouses N1-4 looking north-west. NB. weathered brickwork of N2/3.



Plate 169: Door [d44].



Plate 170: Outhouses O looking north-east.



Plate 171: Outhouses P looking north-west.



Plate 172: Back of brick pier to outhouse P.



Plate 173: Partly rebuilt pier at O3/P1.

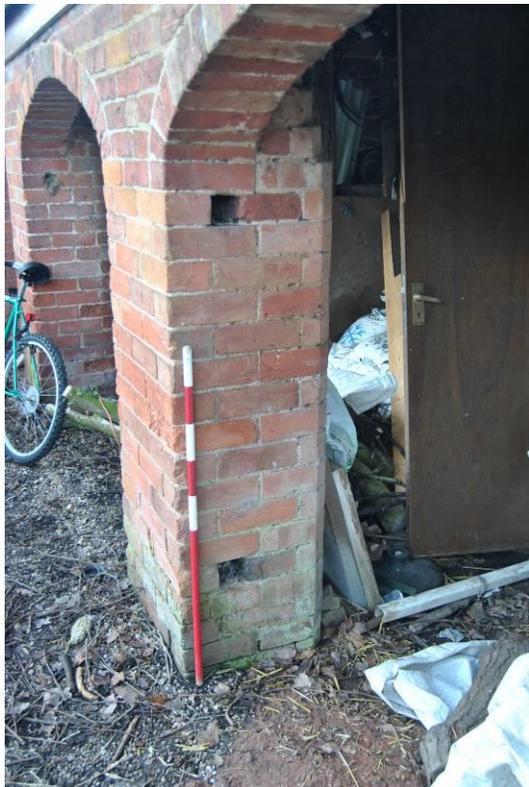


Plate 174: Sockets to flanking side of brick pier.



Plate 175: Timber infill of P7.



Plate 176: Copper within P6.



Plate 177: Converted outhouses Q looking north-east.
NB. secondary Engl. Bond brickwork



Plate 178: Door [d45] from Greencourt to outhouses Q.



Plate 179: Building R looking south-east.



Plate 180: Building R looking north-east with adjacent, RSJ and sleeper constructed compost bins.



Plate 181: Former Game Larder S looking south-west.

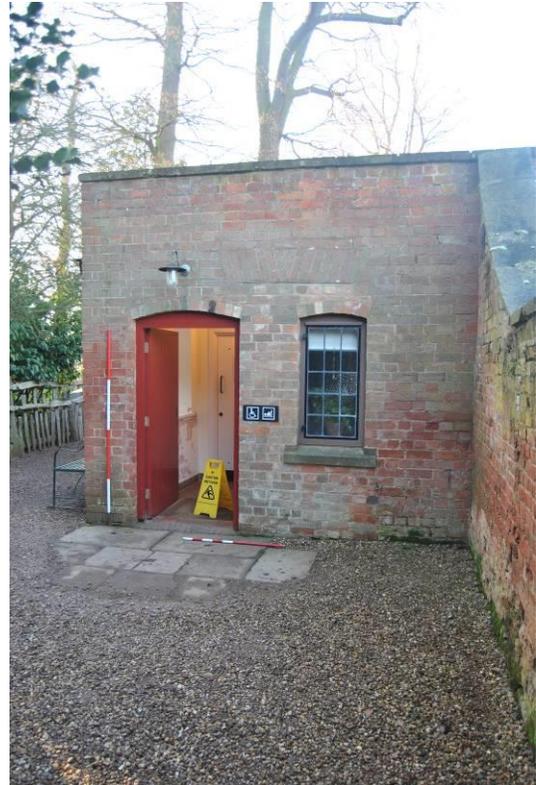


Plate 182: Game Larder S; north elevation.



Plate 183: Southern extension of former game larder S, 1991, to house gents and ladies lavatories.

APPENDIX A: Brief for Building Recording**1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Background**

This document has been prepared by Janine Young of the National Trust. It forms a brief for an Historic Building Assessment of the Woodyard and Outbuildings at Charlecote Park, Warwickshire.

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

2 SITE BACKGROUND**2.1 SITE LOCATION**

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

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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

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

The house was originally surrounded by formal gardens and a deer park (HER 1112). A water garden was added in the late 17th century (HER 4653). Soon after George Lucy inherited the estate in 1744 work began on alterations to the grounds. Capability Brown was involved by 1757 and was commissioned in 1760. He removed most of the formal elements, re-routed roads, planted groups of trees and created features including a lake and a lodge. The water garden was removed and the re-modelled area surrounded by a ha-ha. The 19th century saw the addition of parterres and terraces, but much of the garden was reduced to lawn by the 1950s.

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

The outbuildings in question form part of a group of service buildings comprising a laundry, brewhouse, stables and coach house and deer slaughterhouse immediately south of Charlecote Hall. The laundry and brewhouse are 16th-century with later restoration, The buildings are listed, Grade I (List Entry Number: 1381808 for the group) the list description as follows:

Stables: two storeys 8-window range with cross-wing and cupola to left of centre. Moulded stone plinth and first-floor drip course; stone-coped brick parapet. Wing breaks forward with coped gable; elliptical-arched carriageway with moulded responds and arch and groin vault; oriel has 1:2:1-light transomed windows over panels (central panel has Lucy Arms) and pierced parapet copied from gatehouse (qv). Ground floor to left of wing: 2 coach house entrances as above and entrance with single-chamfered Tudor arch with label mould and fanlight to paired panelled doors and a 3-light ovolo-mullioned window with 4/4 sashes to right. To right of wing: 2 similar stable entrances but with plank doors each with similar window to left. First floor has 2-light double-

chamfered mullioned windows with decorative leaded glazing and returns to drip, 3 to left and 4 to right. South end similar, with 3-light windows. Rear has plain arch to carriageway with 2-light window above and small stack; to left of wing C16 brick to ground floor with C19 brick corbelled out above; to right some C16 diapered brick with ashlar opening to 8/8 sash and attached loose-box block with stone-coped parapet over 3 Tudor-headed entrances with overlights to plank doors; coped gable with finial; attached brick gate pier with plank gate; 2 loose boxes in gabled rear range. Within there is a full-height tack room with fittings including gallery to 3 sides and bolection-moulded fireplace; stables to south have stop-chamfered beams and posts; stable and loose-box partitions; loft above has wall posts supporting 5 trusses with braced tie beams, collars and struts, that to north with one with plank partition; double purlins, wind braces and riven rafters.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 AIMS

The aim of the work is to research the origin, history, construction and development of the buildings and to fully assess their character, date and phasing.

Analysis should seek to:

- Create an archaeological record of the buildings, their structural and construction features and developmental history.
- Define any particular significances of the buildings either as a discrete individual structure or in its wider context.
- Bring together the findings of present and previous archaeological and historical work into an accessible narrative and analytical report explaining the buildings history and uses.
- Provide a sound, evidenced and accessible basis for future interpretation, presentation and understanding.

4 SCOPE OF WORK AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

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

4.2 STRUCTURAL RECORDING AND ANALYSIS

An analysis of the building should be carried out to the equivalent of an Historic England Level 3 survey, using existing survey drawings, checking and augmenting if necessary, or if necessary through creation of a new measured survey. Work should seek to:

- physically record fabric sufficient to elucidate the sequence of construction, deposition, development and relationships between structures and surfaces.
- record structures to include general elevations annotated to note the presence of blockings, openings, whitewash, wall ties and other diagnostic features, noting brick and stone bond/s and sizes.
- visually analyse and interpret the individual elements, characterizing them.
- systematically describe and photograph record inside and out, identifying all features of interest (fireplaces, panelling, doors, windows etc) against a numbered schedule.

- Use photography (digital) to fully show an appropriate level of detail representative of all features and phases
- produce a phase plan of the complex of buildings which should be included as part of the final report.

Generally work should follow the Standard and Guidance for the 'Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures' published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2008), working to a Level 3 standard as outlined in the Historic England's volume *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2006).

4.3 HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT

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

- A thorough study of all this background information assimilating any existing assessment or evaluation reports and National Trust building and structure surveys.
- Documentary research including full map regression. Other historic illustrations, paintings, prints or early photographs should also be collected.

5 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

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

6 POST SURVEY REPORTING

6.1 REPORT

A formal report on the results of the historic building recording and assessment will be prepared within four weeks of completion of the fieldwork.

A draft copy of the report will be submitted to the National Trust West Midlands Archaeologist (Janine Young) for comment prior to issue.

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

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

7 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

Three bound copies of the completed illustrated report should be sent to the National Trust, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, SY4 4TP.

A full digital pdf copy should be emailed and provided on CD/DVD to the National Trust Archaeologist (Janine Young)

A copy of any relevant spatial data, including trench locations, feature distribution and phase plans here appropriate and registered to the National Grid, should also be sent to the National Trust Archaeologist (Janine Young) in ESRI Shapefile format.

If considered necessary, and with the agreement of the National Trust the archaeological contractor could publish the findings of the watching brief at an appropriate level in the journal West Midlands Archaeology.

8 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

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

9 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

10 INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX B: Register of Project Photographs

NB: All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Photos highlighted in **BOLD** are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0001		Long view of main service ranges looking north-east	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0002		Long view of main service ranges looking north-east	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0006		Long view of main service ranges looking north-east	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0007*	10	Oblique view of north service range	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0008		North service range, south elevation, west end	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0009		Detail of tethering ring	---	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0010		Detail of quoins to SW angel of north range	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0011		North Range, south elevation, window [w15]	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0012*	13	North Range, south elevation, 1F window [w17]	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0013		North Range, south elevation; detail of rebuilt parapet	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0014		North Range, south elevation; brewhouse section	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0015		North Range, south elevation, window [w16]	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0016*	11	North Range, south elevation, detail of Engl. Bond brickwork	---	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0017*	15	North Range, south elevation, door [d3]	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0018		North Range, south elevation, door [d3]; window [w19]	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0019		North Range, south elevation, east end	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0020*	14	North Range, south elevation, carriage doors [d4/5]	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0021		North Range, south elevation, carriage door [d4]	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0022		North Range, south elevation, carriage door [d5]	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0023		North Range, angle with east range, oblique	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0024		North Range, south elevation, carriage doors [d4/5]; door [d6]	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0025*	16	North Range, south elevation, door [d6]	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0026		North Range, south elevation, plinth extends behind east range	detail	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0027		North Range, south elevation, window [w21] + rebuilt parapet	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0028		North Range, south elevation, rebuilt parapet	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0029		North Range, south elevation, western gable	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0030		North Range, south elevation, eastern gable	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0031		North Range, south elevation, eastern gable (stacks)	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0032*	18	North Range, south elevation, window [w20]	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0033*	86	East Range, west elevation	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0034*	89	East Range, west elevation, carriage doors [d20/21]	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0035*	88	East Range, west elevation, door [d22]	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0036*	87	East Range, west elevation, detail of diaperwork decoration	---	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0037		East Range, west elevation; pump adj. [w30]	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0038		East Range, west elevation; detail of moulded stone plinth	↓	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0039*	90	East Range, west elevation; entranceway tower	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0040		East Range, west elevation; entranceway tower	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0041		East Range, west elevation, carriage doors [d20/21]	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0042		East Range, west elevation, carriage door arch keystone detail	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0043		North Range, south elevation, carriage doors [d4/5]	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0044		North Range, south elevation, carriage door arch keystone detail	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0045*	19	North Range, west gable end	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0046*	21	North Range, west gable end; door [d7]	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0047		North Range, west gable end; disturbed brickwork to south of [d7]	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0048*	22	North Range, west gable end; blocked GF window [w24]	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0049*	23	North Range, west gable end; blocked 1F window [w25]	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0050*	24	North Range, west gable end; blocked 2F windows [w26/7]	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0051		North Range, west gable end; rebuilt apex	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0052*	20	North Range, west gable end; northern parapet wall	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0053		North Range, west gable end; northern parapet wall	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0054		North Range, west gable end, oblique view	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0055		North Range, west gable end (with adj. bounding wall), oblique view	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0056		North Range, west gable end, oblique view	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0057*	157	South section of western woodyard wall (part of bottle store L)	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0058*	156	Western woodyard bounding wall (oblique)	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler

DSC_0059		Door [d46] to Bottle Room L	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0060		Blocked door in western bounding wall of woodyard	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0061		Gates to woodyard in western bounding wall	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0062*	160	North section of western woodyard wall	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0063		North section of western woodyard wall (doors to 'hutches' within yard M)	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0064		North section of western woodyard wall (S door to 'hutch' within yard M)	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0065		North section of western woodyard wall (N door to 'hutch' within yard M)	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0066		South wall of Greencourt (oblique)	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0067		Stone quoins in south wall of Greencourt	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0068		Stone quoins in south wall of Greencourt	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0069		Gates in south wall of Greencourt	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0070*	29	Wash House A; bake-oven and coppers to NW corner	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0071		Wash House A; bake-oven and coppers to NW corner	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0072		Wash House A; bake-oven and coppers to NW corner	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0073		Wash House A looking south-west (¼-turn stair to 1F)	→ SW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0074*	30	Wash House A; arched recesses to east wall	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0075*	33	Wash House A; door [d8] to Brewhouse B	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0076		Wash House A; window [w5]	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0077		Wash House A; window [w15]	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0078*	35	Wash House A; stair (a) rising to first floor dry laundry	→ SW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0079		Wash House A; stair (a) rising to first floor dry laundry	→ SW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0081		Wash House A; bucket and floor drain	↓	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0082*	36	Wash House A; pump adj. [w5]	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0083		Wash House A; bake-oven to NW corner	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0084		Wash House A; southern boiling copper	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0085		Wash House A; eastern boiling copper	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0087		Wash House A; Chimney rising to west	→ W	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0088		Wash House A; blocked window [w24] to west gable	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0089		Wash House A; southern recess to inserted east wall	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0090		Wash House A; northern recess to inserted east wall	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0091		Wash House A; northern recess to inserted east wall; inserted flue	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0092		Wash House A; stone plinth to south wall, adj. door [d8]	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0093		Wash House A; stone plinth to south wall, adj. door [d8]	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0094*	34	Wash House A; inscribed initials SW and date Novr. 1751 to door [d8]	---	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0095		Door [d8] opening onto brewhouse B	→ SW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0096*	31	Wash House A; central recess to inserted east wall with fireboxes to brewhouse coppers	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0097		Wash House A; firebox to southern brewhouse copper	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0098		Wash House A; firebox to southern brewhouse copper (detail)	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0099*	32	Wash House A; firebox to northern brewhouse copper	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0100		Wash House A; firebox to northern brewhouse copper (detail)	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0101		Wash House A; view up main chimney	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0102		Wash House A; arched recesses to east wall	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0103*	62	Dry Laundry [F1] looking north-west	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0104*	63	Dry Laundry [F1] looking south-west	→ SW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0105*	64	Dry Laundry [F1]; window [w17] with ironing table	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0107*	67	Dry Laundry [F1]; laundry stove	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0108		Dry Laundry [F1]; flue from laundry stove feeding into west gable end	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0109		Dry Laundry [F1]; laundry stove and assoc. flue	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0110*	66	Dry Laundry [F1]; scar of former stair (1F-2F) at SW corner	→ SW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0112		Dry Laundry [F1]; scar of former stair (1F-2F) at SW corner	→ SW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0113		Dry Laundry [F1]; laundry stove and assoc. flue	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0114*	65	Dry Laundry [F1]; window [w27] blocked by inserted barrel ceiling	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0115		Dry Laundry [F1]; window [w26] blocked by inserted barrel ceiling	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0116		Dry Laundry [F1]; FP to (inserted) east wall	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0117		Dry Laundry [F1]; inserted barrel ceiling (blocked 1F FP)	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0118		Dry Laundry [F1]; FP to (inserted) east wall	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0119		Dry Laundry [F1]; cupboard to (inserted) east wall	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0120		Dry Laundry [F1]; window [w11]	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler

DSC_0121*	70	Dry Laundry [F1]; winch for ceiling drying racks	detail	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0122		Dry Laundry [F1]; pulleys for ceiling drying racks	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0123		Dry Laundry [F1]; <i>ex-situ</i> heel post	---	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0124		Dry Laundry [F1]; stair (a) rising from wash house A	↓	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0125		Brewhouse B; coppers and underworks to west wall	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0126*	45	Brewhouse B; coppers and underworks to west wall	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0127*	37	Brewhouse B; mash tun, fermenting vessel and coolers	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0128*	44	Brewhouse B; stair (c) encroaching at SE corner	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0129		Brewhouse B; stair (c) encroaching at SE corner	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0130		Brewhouse B; straight-joint of blocked former door beneath stair (b)	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0131		Brewhouse B; stair (b)	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0132*	43	Brewhouse B; stair (b)	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0133		Brewhouse B looking north-east	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0134*	38	Brewhouse B, open section of roof	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0135		Brewhouse B; southern copper and underwork	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0136*	47	Brewhouse B; southern copper with channel from wash house A	→ SW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0137		Brewhouse B; mash tun with brass tap from copper	↓	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0138*	46	Brewhouse B; northern copper and underwork with access stair	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0139*	48	Brewhouse B; southern copper and underwork with mash tun in foreground	→ W	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0140		Brewhouse B; coppers and mash tun	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0141*	42	Brewhouse B; attic level door (blocked) within truss TVII	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0142		Brewhouse B; damper adj. southern copper	→ W	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0143		Brewhouse B; brickwork of northern underwork cut into west wall	detail	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0144		Brewhouse B; brass tap of northern copper	detail	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0145		Brewhouse B; pump serving northern copper ('boiling vat')	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0146*	50	Brewhouse B; coolers (x2) and fermenting vessel	↓	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0147		Brewhouse B; window [w4] with shutter behind upper cooling tray	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0148		Brewhouse B; blocked door [d2]	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0149		Brewhouse B; brick patching beneath stair (b) ; former doorway	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0150		Brewhouse B; straight-joint above stair (b) ; former doorway	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0151		North Range, south elevation; blocking of former window/doorway.	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0152		Wash House A; head of pump feeding raised channel to brewhouse	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0153		Brewhouse B; pump serving northern copper ('boiling vat')	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0154*	52	Coach House C looking north-west	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0155		Coach House C looking north-east	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0156*	53	Coach House C; carriage doors [d4/5]	→ SW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0157		Coach House C; carriage door [d5]	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0158		Coach House C; springing of carriage doors [d4/5]	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0159		Coach House C; springing of carriage doors [d4/5]	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0160	54	Coach House C; springing of carriage doors [d4/5]	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0161		Coach House C; inserted door [d9] (1991)	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0163*	55	Coach House C; west wall abuts front elevation	→ W	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0164		Coach House C; window [w3] (partly blocked) with corbels for 1F FP	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0165*	56	Coach House C; window [w3] (partly blocked) with corbels for 1F FP	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0166		Coach House C; ceiling boom for winch serving eastern coach bay	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0168*	57	Coach House C; hand crank for winch, east wall	detail	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0170		Coach House C; ceiling boom for winch serving eastern coach bay	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0171*	59	Coach House D; lobby [G6] looking north	→ N	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0172*	58	Coach House C looking north-east	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0173		Coach House C looking south-east	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0174		Coach House C looking south-west	→ SW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0175		Coach House C looking north-west	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0176		Coach House C; stop chamfered timbers of inserted stalling	↑	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0177*	60	Coach House C; 'stall 2' to south side of [G7]	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0178*	61	Coach House C; axial walkway	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0179		Coach House C; area of 'loose box 1'; NE corner of [G7]	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0180		Coach House C; detail of perforated iron drain cover	↓	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0181		Coach House C; mid-C19th wall-mounted iron feed rack	→ S	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0182		Coach House C; iron water trough	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0183		Coach House C; stop chamfered timbers of stall partitioning	detail	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0184		Coach House C; window [w28] to east wall	→ SE	18.01.17	R Tyler

DSC_0186		Coach House C; window [w1] to north wall	→ NE	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0187		Coach House C; window [w2] to north wall	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0187		Coach House C; curved head rail to stall partition (re-set) to W wall	→ NW	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0189		Coach House C; curved head rail to stall partition (re-set) to E wall	→ E	18.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0190		Wash House A; high level water channel feeding Brewhouse B	↑	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0191		Wash House A; high level water channel feeding Brewhouse B	→ E	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0192*	51	Brewhouse B; 'T Walton 1812' on stave of fermenting vessel	detail	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0195*	97	Tack Room F looking south-east	→ SE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0196		Tack Room F looking north-east	→ NE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0197		Tack Room F looking north-west	→ NW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0198		Tack Room F; harness hooks etc.	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0199*	98	Tack Room F; saddle brackets, east of FP	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0200*	100	Tack Room F; ladder access to gallery [F12]	↑	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0201*	99	Tack Room F; hob-grate FP with bolection surround to south wall	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0202		Tack Room F; hob-grate FP with bolection surround to south wall	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0203		Tack Room F; saddle brackets etc. to east of FP	→ SE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0204		Tack Room F; Gallery [F12] looking south-east	→ SE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0205*	101	Tack Room F; Gallery [F12] looking south-east	→ SE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0206		Tack Room F; Gallery [F12] looking north-east	→ NE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0207		Tack Room F; Gallery [F12] ballustrade	detail	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0208		Tack Room F; Gallery [F12] ballustrade	detail	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0209		Tack Room F; Gallery [F12] looking south-west	→ SW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0210*	102	Tack Room F; Gallery [F12] – blocked window to east wall	→ E	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0211*	94	Coach House D looking north-east	→ NE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0213		Coach House D; offset plinth to north wall	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0214*	95	Coach House D; offset plinth to north wall	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0215		Coach House D; carriage door [d21]	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0216		Coach House D; carriage doors [d20/1]	→ NW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0217*	96	Lobby [G9]; inserted stair	→ E	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0218*	103	Education Room [F11] looking south-west	→ SW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0219		Education Room [F11] looking north-east	→ NE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0220		Education Room [F11] looking south-east	→ SE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0221		Education Room [F11] looking north (S wall of north range)	→ N	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0222*	105	Education Room [F11]; door [d25] to 1F north range	→ N	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0223		Education Room [F11], blocked door at east end north wall	→ N	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0224		Education Room [F11]; door [d26] in south wall to passage	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0225*	104	Education Room [F11]; window [w32]	→ SW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0226		Education Room [F11]; door [d25] to 1F north range	→ NW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0227		North Range, room [F10] looking south-east	→ SE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0228		East Range roof looking south from [F10]	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0230		East Range roof looking south from [F10]	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0231		East Range roof looking south from [F10]	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0232*	108	East Range roof looking south from [F10]	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0233		East Range roof looking south from [F10]	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0234		East Range roof looking south from [F10]	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0236		East Range roof looking south from [F10]	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0238*	78	North Range, roof truss TII	↑	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0239*	82	North Range; ladder access from [F10] to Stephen's Hall	→ N	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0240		North Range, roof truss TII (south end)	→ SE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0241		North Range, roof truss TII (south end)	→ SE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0242		North Range, roof truss TII (north end)	→ NE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0243		North Range, roof truss TII (south end)	→ SE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0244*	79	North Range, roof truss TI (north side with wind bracing)	→ NE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0245		North Range, roof truss TII (south end)	↑	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0246		North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' looking west	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0247		North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' looking west	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0248		North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' looking west	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0249*	83	North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' – lath tacks to common rafters	↑	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0250		North Range; 'Stephen's Hall'; light well to south roofslope (lighting [F3] at 1F level)	→ SE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0251*	80	North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' – arch-brace at TV (south)	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0252		North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' – arch-brace at TIII (north)	→ NE	19.01.17	R Tyler

DSC_0253		North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' – arch-brace at TIII (north)	→ NE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0254*	81	North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' – infilled TVII (with blocked door)	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0255		North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' – infilled TVII (with blocked door)	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0256		North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' – truncated purlin at TVI (south)	→ SW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0257		North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' – blocked door at truss TVII	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0258		North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' – brick flue rising at N gable (Bay 5)	→ N	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0259		North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' – truncated purlin at TV (south)	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0260		North Range; 'Stephen's Hall' – brick flue rising at S gable (Bay 5)	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0261		East Range; gun room [F14] looking east	→ E	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0262*	106	East Range; gun room [F14] looking east	→ E	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0263		East Range; gun room [F14] looking west	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0264*	107	East Range; gun room [F14] looking west	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0266		North Range; blocked door at truss TVII (as seen from Brewhouse)	↑	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0267		North Range; truss TVIII (as seen from Brewhouse)	↑	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0268		Stables I; oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0270*	136	Stables I; Tack Room I1 looking south	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0271		Stables I; window [w41] to east gable end	↑	→ S	R Tyler
DSC_0272		Stables I; Tack Room I1, door [d33] (interior)	→ N	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0273		Stables I; Tack Room I1, panelled cupboard west of door [d33]	→ NW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0274		Stables I; Tack Room I1, matchboard partition wall to I2	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0275*	137	Stables I; Tack Room I1, door to I2	→ NW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0276		Stables I; oversail eaves detail of loose box range H	↑	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0277		Stables I; door between Tack Room I1 and stables I3	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0279*	138	Stables I3 looking west	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0280		Stables I3; detail of iron heel post	detail	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0281		Stables I; door between Tack Room I1 and stables I3	→ E	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0282		Stables I3; stall 1 looking south	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0283*	140	Stables I3; combined water trough / feed rack	detail	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0284*	139	Stables I3; stall s looking south	→ SE	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0285		Stables I3; door to loose box	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0286		Stables I3; loose box looking south-west	→ SW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0287		Stables I3; loose box looking south	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0288*	141	Stables I3; loose box looking south-west	detail	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0289		Stables I3; tiled upstand	detail	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0290*	143	Stables I3; king-bolt truss over stall/loose-box partition	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0291		Stables I3; king-bolt truss over stall/loose-box partition	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0292		Stables I3; king-bolt truss over stall/loose-box partition	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0293*	144	Stables I3; SE angle quoins of north range visible to west wall	→ NW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0294		Coach / Cart House K; K1 looking south	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0295		Coach / Cart House K; K2 looking south	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0296		Coach / Cart House K; door between K1/2	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0297		Coach / Cart House K; roof	↑	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0298		Slaughterhouse G; oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0299*	115	Slaughterhouse G; interior looking south	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0300*	116	Slaughterhouse G; carcass wheel	↑	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0301		Slaughterhouse G; pendant hooks from pine bearers	↑	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0302		Slaughterhouse G; blocked window to North Range, east gable end	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0303*	28	Slaughterhouse G; blocked windows to North Range, east gable end	→ SW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0304		Slaughterhouse G; blocked window to North Range, east gable end	→ W	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0305		Slaughterhouse G; blocked window to North Range, east gable end	→ SW	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0306*	117	Slaughterhouse G; offset stone plinth of north range gable end	↓	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0307*	118	Slaughterhouse G; offset stone plinth of north range gable end	↓	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0308		Slaughterhouse G; pendant hooks from pine bearers	↑	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0309		Slaughterhouse G; carcass wheel	↑	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0310*	114	Slaughterhouse G; door [d28]	→ N	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0311		Slaughterhouse G; door [d28]	→ N	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0312		Slaughterhouse G; door [d29]	→ S	19.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0313*	3	North Range, north elevation to yard, oblique view	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0314		North Range, north elevation to yard (E end), oblique view	→ SE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0315*	5	North Range, north elevation; window [w1]	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0316		North Range, north elevation; door [d1]	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0317*	7	North Range, north elevation; door [d1]	→ SE	20.01.17	R Tyler

DSC_0318*	9	North Range, north elevation; door [d2]	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0319*	8	North Range, north elevation; window [w4]	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0320		North Range, north elevation; rising ground level obscures plinth at Brewhouse B	↓	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0321*	159	Enclosed Yard M looking north-west	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0322		Enclosed Yard M, south wall ([d39])	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0323		Shed at east side of Enclosed Yard M	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0324*	168	Outhouses N, oblique view looking north-west	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0325		Rebuilt front wall to outhouse N1	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0326		Weathered walling to N2/3	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0327*	169	Outhouse N4; Door [d44]	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0328*	170	Outhouses O, oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0329		Outhouses O, detail of roof	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0330*	167	Outhouses O, interior looking west	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0331*	171	Outhouses P, oblique view looking north-west	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0332		Outhouse P5, brick arched frontage	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0333*	166	Outhouses P; rear wall with lower Greencourt fabric, raised C19 th	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0334*	177	Outhouses Q, oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0335		Outhouse P7, oblique view looking north-west	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0336		Staggered joint at P7/Q1	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0337		Outhouses Q, oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0338*	178	Inserted door to Greencourt wall, serving outhouse Q	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0341*	2	North Range seen from Greencourt	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0343*	182	Former Game Larder S, north elevation	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0344		Former Game Larder S, east elevation	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0345		1991 extension of former game larder S	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0346		1991 extension of former game larder S	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0347*	149	Outbuildings K/J, east gable ends	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0348		1991 extension of former game larder S	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0349*	183	1991 extension of former game larder S	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0350*	181	Former Game Larder S, oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0351		East range, Loose boxes H and Coach House J, oblique view	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0352*	145	Coach House J, south elevation	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0353*	119	Loose boxes H, south elevation	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0354*	120	Loose boxes H, door detail	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0355*	146	Coach House J, door detail	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0357		Coach House J, finial to west gable and raised ridge tile vent	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0358		East Range, east elevation (S)	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0359		East Range, east elevation; window [w35]	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0360		East Range, east elevation; blocked window north of [w35]	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0361		East Range, east elevation; secondary oversail eaves band	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0362		East Range, east elevation; full-height quoins at SE angle	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0363		East Range, east elevation; underbuilt lower wall	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0364		East Range, east elevation; carriage entrance tower	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0365		Loose boxes H and Coach House J, oblique view	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0366		Loose boxes H and Coach House J, oblique view	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0367		Loose boxes H and Coach House J, oblique view	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0368		Gates to Woodyard	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0369		Stables I, oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0370*	134	Stables I, east gable end	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0371		Stables I, east gable end, eaves detail	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0372*	135	Stables I, east gable end; window [w41]	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0373		Stables I, Loose Boxes H; east gable ends, oblique	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0374*	122	Loose Boxes H; east gable end, oblique	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0375*	123	Loose Boxes H; east gable end, moulded stone kneeler	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0376*	131	Stables I, north elevation	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0377		Stables I, ridge vent	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0378*	132	Stables I, door [d33]	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0379*	133	Stables I, window [w39]	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0380		North Range, east gable end	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0381		North Range, east gable end (blocked window)	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0382*	27	North Range, east gable end; rebuilt upper wall	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler

DSC_0383		Slaughterhouse G ; oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0384*	109	Slaughterhouse G ; oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0385*	112	Slaughterhouse G ; eaves detail	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0386*	113	Slaughterhouse G ; north elevation, door [d28]	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0387		Slaughterhouse G ; east gable end	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0388		Slaughterhouse G ; south elevation, door [d29]	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0389		Shed R oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0390*	179	Shed R oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0391		Shed R looking east	→ E	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0392		Shed R looking east	→ E	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0393*	180	Shed R oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0395*	17	Graffiti 'W.C. 1646' to western jamb door [d6] (north range)	detail	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0396		Long view of main service ranges looking north-east	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0397		Yard M looking north	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0398		Yard M looking north (west side)	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0399		Yard M ; inserted 'pens' or 'hutches' to NW angle	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0400		Yard M ; inserted 'pens' or 'hutches' to NW angle	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0401*	164	Yard M ; inserted 'pens' or 'hutches' to NW angle	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0402*	162	Yard M ; blocked opening to north wall, with splayed brick jamb	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0403*	71	North Range, [G5] stair (d)	→ SE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0404		North Range, 1F landing [F2]	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0406		North Range, 1F landing [F2]	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0407		North Range, 1F landing [F2]; door [d11] to axial corridor	detail	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0408		North Range, 1F landing [F2]; stud and brick infill partition	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0409*	72	North Range, 1F axial corridor [F4]	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0410*	73	North Range, room [F5] looking north-east	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0411		North Range, room [F7] looking north-east	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0412*	76	North Range, room [F7]; ceiling joint details	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0413		North Range, room [F7] looking south-west (angle FP)	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0414*	74	North Range, room [F8] looking south-west	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0415		North Range, room [F8] looking north-east	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0416		North Range, room [F8]; peg holes in tie (S) for former knee-brace	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0417		North Range, room [F8]; ceiling joint details	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0418		North Range, room [F6] looking north-west	→	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0419		North Range, room [F6] looking north-east (blocked FP)	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0420		North Range, room [F9] looking west	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0421		North Range, room [F9]; truss TVII tie beam.	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0422		North Range, room [F9] peg holes for knee brace, north end of TVII tie beam	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0423*	75	Peg holes and mortice for knee brace, north end of TVII tie beam	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0424		Unstopped ceiling beam, [G9] Bay 6 (W)	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0425*	77	Variant ceiling beams to either side of TVII tie beam	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0426		North Range, room [F9] ceiling timbers	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0427		North Range, room [F9]; truss TVI tie beam (north end)	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0428		North Range, room [F9]; window [w9] (1980s)	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0429		Yard M looking north-west, seen from 1F of north range (room [F9])	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0430		Yard M looking north-west, seen from 1F of north range (room [F9])	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0431*	165	Outhouses to north side of woodyard (seen from 1F of north range)	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0432		North Range, 1F; stair (c)	↓	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0433		North Range, 1F; blocked door at head of stair (c)	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0434		North Range, 1F; blocked door at head of stair (c)	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0435		North Range, 1F; stair (c)	↓	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0436		North Range; stair (c) – blocking of former door/window to south elevation of range	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0437		North Range; stair (c) – SJ in brickwork of west wall	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0438		North Range; [G3] stair (c)	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0439		North Range; stair (c)	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0440		North Range; [G3], door [d3]	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0441		North Range; [G3], door [d3]	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0443		North Range, 1F; door [d11] at east end of axial corridor [F4]	→ E	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0444		Yard M looking south-east	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0445		Yard M ; north-east corner	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler

DSC_0446		Yard M; splayed eastern reveal of blocked opening in north wall	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0447		Yard M; north wall, quoins of Greencourt wall	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0448		Greencourt wall with SJ reflecting opening visible in Yard M	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0449		Greencourt wall with SJ reflecting opening visible in Yard M	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0450*	163	Greencourt wall with SJ /patching of opening visible in Yard M	→ SE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0451		Greencourt wall with SJ /patching of opening visible in Yard M	→ SE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0452		Yard M; blocked opening to north wall, with splayed brick jamb	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0453		Yard M; north wall with sloping alignment of sockets for former pent roof over eastern side	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0454*	161	Yard M; north wall with sloping alignment of sockets for former pent roof over eastern side	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0455		Loose boxes H, south elevation	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0457*	124	Loose box H1, interior looking north	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0458*	121	Loose box door [d32] interior (angles planks)	detail	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0459		Loose box H1, detail of interior tiling	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0460		Loose box H1, detail of interior tiling	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0461*	130	Loose box H1, detail of water trough to NE angle	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0462*	129	Loose box H1, high level vent with sliding door	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0463*	127	Loose box H1, rendered wall, scored in imitation of ashlar	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0464		Loose box H1, rendered wall, scored in imitation of ashlar	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0465*	126	Loose box H1, detail of perforated drain cap	↓	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0466		Loose box H1, detail of ceiling ventilation grille	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0467		Loose box H1, detail of rendered door jamb	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0468*	128	Loose box H1, tethering ring	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0469		Loose box H1, high level vent with sliding door	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0470		Loose box H1, detail of recessed door handle	detail	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0471*	125	Loose box H2, interior looking north	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0472		Loose box H2, detail of rendered door jamb	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0473		Loose box H2, detail interior tiling	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0474		Loose box H2, detail interior tiling	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0475		Loose box H2, detail interior tiling	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0476		Loose box H1, detail interior tiling	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0477		Loose box H2, detail interior tiling and scored render	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0478*	150	Coach House J; gralloching room J1	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0479		Coach House J; gralloching room J1	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0480*	151	Coach House J; gchiller room J2	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0481		Coach House J; south elevation [d36] open	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0482		Coach House J; south elevation [d36]	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0483*	147	Coach House J; [d36] detail of internal side	detail	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0484		Coach House J; [d36] detail of external side	detail	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0486		Loose box H3, interior looking north	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0487		Loose box H3, high level vent with sliding door	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0488		Loose box H1, high level vent with sliding door	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0489		Stables I; stall 1 looking south	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0490*	142	Stables I; former external vents of loose-boxes H, boxed in in timber	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0491		Outbuildings J/K, west gable ends	→ SE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0492*	155	Outbuilding K, west gable end	→ E	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0493*	148	Outbuilding J, west gable end	→ E	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0494*	152	Outbuilding K, oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0495*	153	Outbuilding K; door [d37]	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0496*	154	Outbuilding K; window [w42]	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0500		Bottle Store L; oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0501		Bottle Store L; north wall	→ S	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0502		Bottle Store L; east elevation, south end	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0503		Bottle Store L; blocked window to east wall	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0504		Bottle Store L abuts north range	→ SW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0505		Bottle Store L abuts north range	detail	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0506*	175	Outhouse P7, arched opening with timber infill	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0507*	176	Outhouse P6; copper to NE angle	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0508*	174	Outhouses P; sockets to flanking sides of piers	→ W	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0509*	172	Outhouses P; detail of stepped /bull-nosed brickwork to rear of pier	→ SE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0511*	173	Pier to west side of P1	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler

DSC_0512		Open front to outhouse O	→ NW	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0513		South elevation of outhouses N3/4	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0514		Long view of main service ranges looking north-east	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0515*	1	Long view of main service ranges looking north-east	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0516		Long view of north service range looking north-east	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0518		View up stair (b) from Brewhouse B (not accessible)	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0520*	39	Former storage rooms over east side of Brewhouse B	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0521		Soffit to floor of [F9]	↑	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0522		Straight joint of former window / door, vis. in stairwell (b)	→ E	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0523		Straight joint of former window / door, vis. in stairwell (b)	→ E	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0524*	49	Brewhouse B ; high level pump serving northern copper	→ N	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0525*	40	Brewhouse B ; evidence for insertion of floor beam	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0526		Brewhouse B ; evidence for insertion of floor beam	→ NE	20.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0527		Brewhouse B ; fermenting vessel	→ E	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0528		Brewhouse B ; fermenting vessel – detail of drainage holes	detail	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0550		Shed R , interior looking east	→ E	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0554*	68	North Range, dry laundry [F1] ; detail of box mangle	→ NW	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0555*	69	Detail of box mangle, makers plate	detail	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0556		Detail of box mangle, hand crank etc.	→ N	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0557*	84	North Range 1F, detail of tie rods replacing tie of TIX	---	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0559		Tie rods to dry laundry ceiling, replacing truncated tie TIX	→ N	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0560		Tiebeam of TVIII over brewhouse	↑	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0561		Longitudinal ceiling beams over Brewhouse B	↑	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0562		Blocking to 2F level (N) over brewhouse	↑	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0563*	41	Possible blocked door to former 1F store	→ SE	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0564		Possible blocked door to former 1F store	→ SE	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0565		High-level pump serving northern copper	→ W	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0566		Longitudinal ceiling beams over Brewhouse B	↑	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0574*	85	Wind-brace sockets to back of TII principal	detail	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0576		'Trait-de-Jupiter' scarf to south end of tie beam, truss TIII	→ W	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0577		Scratched carpenters marks	detail	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0578		Bottle Store L , south room	→ E	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0579		Bottle Store L , north room	→ N	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0580		Bottle Store L , north room	→ N	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0583		Bottle Store L , south room	→ NE	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0584		Bottle Store L , north wall	→ SW	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0585		Bottle Store L , east elevation	→ SE	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0586*	158	Bottle Store L , oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0587		Bottle Store L , oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0588		North Range, north elevation; window [w5]	→ S	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0591		Slaughterhouse G ; carcass wheel	↑	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0592		Slaughterhouse G ; south elevation, window [w37]	→ N	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0593		Slaughterhouse G ; south elevation, oblique	→ NW	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0595		North Range, east gable end, blocked window	→ W	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0596*	111	Slaughterhouse G ; relic yard wall incorporated into north wall (SJ)	→ SW	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0597		Gully running parallel to north elevation of north range	→ W	08.02.17	R Tyler
DSC_0598		Gully running parallel to north elevation of north range	→ W	08.02.17	R Tyler