

WIGHTWICK MANOR, WOLVERHAMPTON

STABLE BLOCK AND COACH HOUSE RANGE

Historic Building Report



FINAL REPORT

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WIGHTWICK MANOR, WOLVERHAMPTON

Stable Block and Coach House Range

Historic Building Record

Summary

Wightwick Manor is a substantial, Grade I listed late-Victorian house, built by Theodore Mander to the designs of the Liverpool architect Edward Ould in two distinct phases in 1887-8 and 1893 and coming into the ownership of the National Trust in 1937. It is located c.4.5km east of Wolverhampton on the western limits of the city and is centred upon NGR SJ 8685 9850. The stable block and coach house which form the subject of the current report are arranged on an L-shaped plan c.500m to the north of the Mander's Manor House. They are listed Grade II and lie within the Wightwick Bank Conservation Area. The current report has been commissioned by the Trust to outline the history and development of the buildings and to record and assess the structure and their associated features with a view to informing the decision-making process in respect of its conservation adaptation and future use.

The study has allowed for a detailed record of the buildings to be made and, although the origins of the complex remain somewhat obscure, their historical context has been established and their later development has been traced with some degree of certainty. Furthermore, their remodelling by Edward Ould to form part of Theodore Mander's estate in 1888 has been more closely defined.

The outbuildings would appear to have originated as a pair of modestly sized agricultural structures forming the northern and eastern sides of a fold yard to the north-west of the Old Manor House, probably in the early-mid 18th-century. The earliest elements of the complex are the northern end of the coach house range and the western section of the stables range, both of which are indicated on an early map of the estate of 1762. Both have subsequently undergone radical phases of modification disguising their original form and function. The evidence of historic mapping and the building fabric itself reveals a piecemeal, accretive enlargement of the complex with development beginning in earnest from the mid-19th century on, logically related to the leasing out of the Old Manor and the development of the former estate as a commercial mixed farming enterprise.

A major phase of work to the outbuildings undertaken by Edward Ould for Theodore Mander in 1888, contemporary with the building of the New Manor is, to a great extent, responsible for the appearance of the buildings as they survive today, in particular the coach house range which uses a distinctive palette of structural and decorative elements, in common with the New Manor House itself. A 'port-cochère' which formed an integral part of Ould's scheme of 1888 was dismantled, under the auspices of the Trust, in 1961-2.

While of interest, the evidential value of the recorded structures as a complex of agricultural outbuildings can be seen to be low, having never constituted an exceptional grouping and being of a type fairly easily paralleled elsewhere. This is compounded by their having been subsequently removed from their functional, agricultural context by the change of use of the estate in the late 19th century and by the successive campaigns of alteration to the fabric of the buildings themselves. Thus, the historical, aesthetic and evidential values of the structures as they survive today relate predominantly to their latter incarnation, as remodelled by Ould. They represent a good example of service buildings associated with a late Victorian/Edwardian gentry residence, and form an interesting and attractive complement to the Grade I listed Manor House and Grade II Listed Old Manor. The significance of the stables and coach house ranges in their own right is acknowledged, though the cumulative significance in association with the Old and New Manors is enhanced by Edward Ould's involvement in the design and/or refurbishment of all three buildings as part of a coherent scheme, and by their association with the Mander family.

WIGHTWICK MANOR, WOLVERHAMPTON

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

- 1.1.1 Wightwick Manor is a substantial, Grade I listed late-Victorian house, built by Theodore Mander to the designs of the Liverpool architect Edward Ould in two phases between 1887-8 and 1893, and set within 17 acres of gardens, the latter largely the work of the Lancashire landscape architect Thomas 'T.H.' Mawson. Wightwick is located c.4.5km east of the city centre, as represented by St Peter's Square, on the eastern boundary of Wolverhampton; it is centred upon NGR SJ 8685 9850 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Immediately north-east of Mander's house, lie the Grade II listed Old Manor House and Grade II* Malthouse; the old manor house is late medieval in origin, though the surviving fabric is substantially early 17th century in date while the Malthouse is of late 16th/early 17th-century origin; both were restored by Ould at the time of the construction of the new Manor House.
- 1.1.3 The stable block and coach house currently under consideration occupy an L-shaped plan c.500m to the north of the new Manor House (Figure 2). The buildings are included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Historic or Architectural Interest in their own right as Grade II listed buildings (see below) and lie within the Wightwick Bank Conservation Area.

WOLVERHAMPTON
SO89NE

WIGHTWICK BANK
(West side)

895-1/4/184
03/02/77

Stable buildings and attached walls to N of Wightwick Manor

GV II

Stable buildings and walls to west and south. Probably C18, restored late C19 for Theodore Mander. Brick with tile hanging and tile roofs. L-plan. Single storey. North wing has stables and loose boxes; segmental-headed entrances and small-paned windows; south wing has tile-hung 1st floor with similar entrances and windows and gabled pitching hole to left of garage doors; louvre; south end has inset drinking fountain with round-headed niche with rich surround and mask, removed from Market Hall, (demolished, 1961). INTERIOR: some late C19 stable fittings and tack room. Wall extending approx 20m to east joins this item with Garage and garden seat (q.v.): mid to late C19, brick with half round blue brick coping, paired gates with plain brick piers. Wall extending approx 20m to south, to gatepier to main entrance: late C19, brick with red brick coping, paired gates to north end with plain brick piers.

Wightwick Manor Stables: Statutory List Entry

- 1.1.4 The current report has been commissioned by the Trust to outline the history and development of the buildings, and to record and assess the structure and its associated features with a view to informing the Trust's decision-making process in respect of its conservation, adaptation and future use.

1.2 Scope of Report

- 1.2.1 The project was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared in response to a project brief supplied by the National Trust archaeologist for the West Midlands region (Milln, 2011). Copies of the project brief and WSI are included below as **Appendices A** and **B** respectively.
- 1.2.2 This report outlines the results of the archival research, building survey and assessment, and has been prepared in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA, 2008a), with English Heritage guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006), the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA, 2008b) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).
- 1.2.3 This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of May 2011.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The general aim of the fieldwork, as set out at section §.2 of the project brief, was to create a professional archaeological/architectural record and analysis of coach house / stable ranges in line with IfA standards (IfA, 2008a and b). Specific objectives were to:
- Research and explain the origin, history, construction and development of the building.
 - Define any particular significances or associations either as a discrete individual structure or with regard to adjacent Manor.
 - Provide a metrically accurate digital survey of the building to comprise a complete set of plans, elevations and sections in .dxf format suitable for AutoCAD use by the Architects.
 - Create a gazetteer record of features identified by room and by type against numbers given in the plans provided
 - Bring together the findings of present and previous archaeological and historical work into an accessible narrative and analytical report explaining its history and uses.
 - To provide a sound, evidenced and accessible basis for future interpretation, presentation and understanding, eg. for a guidebook or for future repairs or conservation measures that might be needed to safeguard the historic fabric.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 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 stables and coach house ranges held by the Wolverhampton City Archives, the Staffordshire Archives; the archives of Wightwick Manor and of the National Trust Regional Office archive at Attingham Park. Standard on-line sources including Access to Archives (www.a2a.org.uk) were also consulted. A full list of sources is included below at §.10.

3.2 Historic Building Record

- 3.2.1 The Historic Building Record comprised an exterior and interior examination of the structure of the house

and the compilation of drawn, photographic and written records as follows:

The Drawn Record

- 3.2.2 Measured plans were generated on site at principal floor levels, marking significant architectural and archaeological detail. Plans were based for the most part upon existing survey drawings prepared by Hardman (1993) and Milln (2005), the 1993 1:100 survey in particular being enhanced to a level commensurate with the 2005 1:50 survey, with supplementary work being undertaken by Mr. M. Cookson. A further 1:100 scale survey of October 2010 by Tower Surveys of Stoke-on-Trent (Drg. Nos. NT/R-S3934/201-202) was referred to but not used during the current project. In addition a series of cross sections, at locations agreed in advance with the NT Regional Archaeologist, were prepared on site at a scale of 1:50, using pencil of archivally stable drafting film, measurements being captured by a combination of hand tape and hand-held laser measurement. A register of project drawings is included below as **Appendix C**.

The Photographic Record

- 3.2.3 The photographic record comprised high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 digital single lens reflex camera (10MP) and was commensurate with a 'Level 3' record as defined by English Heritage (2006, 14), extending to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and accessible exterior elevations, visible structural and decorative details (interior and exterior), and general interior views of principal rooms and circulation areas. Where possible, photographs included graded photographic scales. All photographs were recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, photographer and date. A register of project photographs is included below as **Appendix D**; digital copies of photographs in *.jpg format are included on CD appended to the rear cover of the report.

The Written Record

- 3.2.4 To accompany the drawn and photographic records, a written account of the outbuildings was made as free text; this forms the basis of the following description. In addition, a gazetteer of numbered features and fixtures (doors, windows, fittings etc.) was made and is presented below at section §.9.

4 PHYSICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Physical and Geological Context

- 4.1.1 The dominant geological feature of the Tettenhall area is a distinct Sandstone escarpment or ridge, aligned south-west/north-east and extending from Perton to Aldersley, below which the ground drops steeply away to the south-east to the Smestow Brook. The ridge forms a watershed between the Smestow, which flows south towards the Stour and the Severn, and the headwaters of the Penk which flows northwards towards the Trent. The escarpment stands to c.137m AOD at Tettenhall village, rising to a maximum of 152m at Tettenhall Wood before gradually declining to the south, the Smestow Brook being at an elevation of c.105m AOD.
- 4.1.2 Wightwick Manor occupies an elevated site upon Wightwick Bank, which forms the southern slope of the escarpment, overlooking the A454 Bridgnorth Road, Brindley's Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal of 1772, and the Smestow Brook.

4.2 General Historical Context

- 4.2.1 Wightwick is recorded in Domesday Book, where it appears as *‘Wisteuuic’*, at which time it formed a part of the King’s manor of Tettenhall Regis,¹ and has been rendered historically as *Wyttewik* (1290) *Wystewyk* (C13th), *Whistwyke* (1300), *Whitewyke* (1307) and *Wightwyk* in 1539 (Horovitz 2005, 576). The place-name Wightwick possibly stems from the OE personal name *‘Wihta’* combined with the OE suffix *‘wic’* meaning village; the second element may alternatively stem from *‘wiht’* meaning a bend or curve in the local brook, a small tributary of the Smestow.
- 4.2.2 Wightwick formed the core of a small estate owned, from at least the 13th century, by a family taking its name from the ancient estate. During the 15th century the Wightwicks prospered, first as farmers and millers and later as lawyers, churchmen and scholars; the most famous member of the Wightwick family, the Reverend Richard Wightwick of East Isley in Berkshire, being renowned as the co-founder, with Thomas Tesdale of Abingdon, of Oxford’s Pembroke College in 1624 (Milln 1993, 10; Ponder 2008, 28).

4.3 The Old Manor

- 4.3.1 The Old Manor at Wightwick dates to the late 16th or early 17th century, built in two principal phases probably by Frances Wightwick (d.1616) and his son Alexander (b.1587, d.1659) and re-using, at least in part, an earlier timber hall on the same site (Milln 1993, 11; fig. 2). The house reached its maximum extent in c.1650. Frances Wightwick was the last of that name to occupy the estate down to his death in 1659, after which it was leased to relations (Cockin 2000, 584).
- 4.3.2 The present building is a two-storey block built on an L-shaped plan comprising a hall and cross wing with projecting porch, garderobe tower and wash house. The house was restored in the late 1880s by Theodore Mander for use as staff accommodation (see §.4.4) to which period belong the exterior cement render and the Ruabon red-brick dressings, and again by the Trust in 1993-4 (Ponder 1993, 40). A suggestion made in 1974 that the Old Manor, described as *‘a rotten house in a rotten position’*, be demolished to make way for a car park was thankfully not pursued.² The structure and development of the Old Manor are described at length elsewhere (see Milln, 1993) and will not be discussed in detail here.
- 4.3.3 Wightwick was sold in 1815 to the Hinckes family and subsequently let out for use as a farm to the Moore family; the apportionment accompanying the tithe map of 1840 describes a *‘house, buildings, folds etc.’* owned by Miss Hincks (sic.) and occupied by James Moore (see Table 1, below).

4.4 The Manders

- 4.4.1 Wightwick was sold again in 1887 to Theodore Mander of the prominent Wolverhampton varnish and paint manufacturing family, who engaged the services of the Liverpool firm of Grayson and Ould to build the new Manor House to the south-west of the Old Manor House (known as Wightwick Lodge). The new house was built in two principal phases, the west wing in 1887-8 and the east wing in 1893, to the designs of Edward Augustus Lyle Ould in the popular ‘Old English’ style combining picturesque timber-framing, stone and red brick and tile-hanging. The house is described in detail in the National Trust property guide book (Ponder 1993) and in two articles by John Cornforth published in *Country Life* in May and June, 1963.³
- 4.4.2 Theodore Mander died in 1900 and his wife Flora in 1905, after which the house passed to their eldest son, Geoffrey. Geoffrey Mander took the decision in 1920 to sell Wightwick by auction and to purchase a

¹ Tettenhall first appears in the historical record in the year 910AD when it is recorded as the site of a battle between Anglo-Saxon and Danish forces, although some sources cite Wednesbury as the site of this encounter. The ancient parish comprised two parts, *Tettenhall Regis* held by the King and *Tettenhall Clericorum* held by the College of Tettenhall, with the Dean as Lord of the Manor.

² Memo. dated 19th April 1974 from G Noel, land agent, to Merlin Waterson; Attingham Archive, Wightwick general correspondence file, Jan. 1972-Dec. 1976.

³ WALs LS/0160.

smaller house in Staffordshire; the sale particulars (see §.5.4) describing Wightwick as ‘one of the most unique half-timbered houses in England, a remarkable combination of medieval atmosphere and modern convenience’. However, although most of the estate lands and buildings were disposed of, the Manor itself failed to sell and for a period it was let (Ponder 1993, 32). Following his election to Parliament in 1929, Mander spent an increasing amount of time at his family’s London home in Westminster and the future of Wightwick was brought into question. A keen supporter of the National Trust, he followed the suggestion of Professor W.G. Constable, Director of the Courtauld Institute, and donated the house to the Trust in 1937, the first house to be given over absolutely within the lifetime of its owner. The family retained part of the house as a family home, Mander dying there in 1962 while his second wife Rosalie Glynn Grylls, Lady Mander, continued to live there until her own death in 1988.

5 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

5.1 Early Maps

5.1.1 Early county maps (Saxton, 1557; Speed, 1610; Blaeu, 1648; Stent, 1665; Morden, 1695 and Morden, 1749) are of too large a scale to be of any tangible use in tracing the detailed development of the area. Yates’s map of Staffordshire of 1775 (Figure 3) illustrates settlements at Wightwick, Tettenhall, Compton and Purton. Development at Wightwick comprised a series of buildings along the western side of Wightwick Bank, including the Old Manor with its associated, detached outbuildings to the west, and along the northern side of the Bridgnorth Road; Wightwick Mill on the Smestow is clearly visible as are two windmills to the south, one of which survives today, converted to residential use.

5.1.2 The first map to show the area in any degree of detail is a plan of 1762 delineating the ‘Several Farms, Tenements and Lands belonging to John Wightwick Esq, lying principally at Wightwick in the Parish of Tettenhall (sic.) and Penn and County of Stafford’ (Figure 4).⁴ The stables and coach house ranges can be clearly discerned, defining the western and northern sides respectively of an enclosed fold yard to the north-west of the Old Manor, set back from the line of Wightwick Bank. Both ranges appear to have occupied shorter ground plans than exist today while, of particular interest, the coach house range would appear to have terminated coincident with the southern elevation of the stables range.⁵ The schedule accompanying the map lists the numbered plots in the vicinity of the manor as follows:

1. House, garden, folds, barns and ...(illegible)
2. Harry’s Croft
3. Orchard
4. Jackamoore
5. Great Meadow

5.1.3 An intriguing feature of the 1762 survey is a long rectangular range aligned approximately north-south on the eastern side of Wightwick Bank immediately opposite the stables/coach house ranges. This structure was located on Trust owned land, its site having been acquired from the local authority in c. 2005. No trace of the structure survives today and indeed it was already absent by the time of the 1840 tithe survey (Figure 5); its original function is unclear. Planted with mature trees, the site is held as a buffer to the modern development

5.1.4 The map accompanying the tithe survey of 1840 (Figure 5)⁶ illustrates a similar arrangement to the 1762 map; the Old Manor House and adjacent malthouse are clearly visible while the stables and coach house

⁴ WALS MAP/273.

⁵ A similar arrangement is suggested by the Tithe survey of 1840 (see §.5.1.3; Figure 5).

⁶ WALS MAP/242

ranges can be seen to the north-west. The house, plot 256, is described in the accompanying schedule as 'house, buildings, folds etc.' in the ownership of one Miss Hincks and occupied by James Moore (see Table 1, below), the surrounding lands under mixed cultivation.

No.	Owner	Occupier	Description	State of Cultivation
255	Miss Hincks	James Moore	House Piece or Hall Croft	Arable
256	Miss Hincks	James Moore	House, Buildings, Fold & c.	Homeage
257	Miss Hincks	James Moore	Harry Croft	Pasture
258	Miss Hincks	James Moore	Little Croft	Pasture
259	James Moore	Joseph Carter	House and Garden	---
260	William Smith	Chapman	House and Garden	---
261	William Smith	John Reynolds / William Smith	Public House and Garden	---
262	Mary Simkiss	Samuel Allen	House and Garden	---
263	Mary Simkiss	Edward Griffiths	House and Garden	---
264	Miss Hincks	James Moore	Sackey Moore	
267	Miss Hincks	Benjamin Sprowson	Lower Meadow	Meadow
268	Miss Hincks	William Smith	Lower Meadow	Meadow

Table 1:

Relevant extracts from schedule accompanying Wightwick tithe map of 1840.

- 5.1.5 The enclosed fold yard lying adjacent to the east of the stables and coach house ranges had been enlarged eastwards since the time of the 1762 survey, with a second yard extending to abut the line of Wightwick Bank and defined to the west by a north-south aligned wall. Again the stables range can be seen to occupy a shortened plan, terminating west of the aforementioned fold yard wall, while the coach house range had been lengthened, here depicted extending as far south as a line projected westwards from the north elevation of the Old Manor House, though terminating somewhat short of the south elevation of the stables range to the north, the two blocks being connected simply by a short length of wall.
- 5.1.6 While the accuracy and dependability of early surveys can sometimes be brought into question, it is significant that both early maps appear to show the coach house range terminating short of its current northern gable. This has inherent implications for the interpretation of this structure which will be addressed below.

5.2 Ordnance Survey Maps

- 5.2.1 The next dated survey of the manor is the Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1:2500 map of 1887 (Figure 6a) which illustrates the site immediately prior to the erection of the New Manor House by Theodore Mander. By this date, the stables range forming the northern side of the fold yard had been extended eastwards with the addition of Blocks **B** and **C** (see Figure 9, inset)⁷ and the coach house range extended to the north, with the addition of a chaff house and engine room ([**ST9/10**] and [**ST8**] respectively; Figure 14). A small western projection was appended to the far south end of the coach house range; reference to Ould's plan of 1888 (see §.5.3.1; Figure 7) suggests that these latter structures comprised piggeries, relocated during Mander's reorganisations associated with the construction of the New Manor. The eastern fold yard is shown as having been divided roughly in half by an east-west aligned wall; the southern yard being shown to have been planted with trees.
- 5.2.2 The 1st Revision Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1903 (Figure 6b) illustrates the arrangements after the second phase of building related to the New Manor House. The northern stables range had by this date been extended again to the east by the addition of Block **D** (Figure 9, inset) thus creating the full range of buildings that survive today, while the western, coach house range had been shortened; the southern end

⁷

Block, room and feature references are illustrated on detail floor plans at Figures 10 (stables), 14 and 15 (coach house).

of the range is annotated 'old piggeries removed' on a contemporary drawing (see §.5.3.1; Figure 7). The southern of the eastern yards, that shown planted with trees in the 1887 edition, had been removed to make way for a new, sweeping entrance driveway, and a covered 'port-cochère' introduced in the angle of the stables and coach house ranges; a narrow range of buildings backing onto the eastern side of the port-cochère comprised a new range of piggeries and, to the north, a W.C. To the west of the coach house range, two structures had been added to the south of the engine room, the southern of which survives as a store/toilet (Block **H**: Figure 9, inset).

- 5.2.3 Later editions of 1919 and 1938 (Figure 6c and d respectively) show little fundamental change though the 1938 edition indicates the removal of the piggeries to the east side of the port-cochère, leaving only the small W.C. block that survives today (Plate 4). The port-cochère continues to be illustrated on OS editions down to 1973 (not illustrated) though this can be shown to represent non-updated survey data as it is known from documentary sources that the structure was removed in the early 1960s (see §.5.5).

5.3 Other Graphic Sources

Edward Ould's Design Drawing, 1888

- 5.3.1 An original design drawing by Edward Ould (Figure 7)⁸, dated August 1888, outlines alterations to the stables and coach house ranges to be undertaken coincident with the first phase of building at the New Manor House. The exact status of the drawing is unclear as it is evident that certain of the modifications shown were either not undertaken or were amended before implementation; the drawing is nonetheless extremely useful in identifying room uses and outlining major changes to the buildings undertaken during this phase of work.

STABLES		COACH HOUSE	
Annotation	Room ref. (Fig. 10)	Annotation	Room ref. (Fig. 14)
unlabelled	[ST11]	Chopping House	[ST9/10]
5 stall stable	[ST12-14]	Carriage House	[ST5]
unlabelled	[ST15]	Harness Room	[ST4]
Loose Box	[ST16]	Stable (4 stalls)	[ST2/3]
Cow Shed	[ST17]	Loose Box	[ST1]
unlabelled	[ST18]		
Not illustrated	[ST19]		

Table 2:

Room use as annotated on Ould's drawing of 1888 (Figure 7).

- 5.3.2 New work is clearly marked in red with major interventions being the partitioning of the former threshing barn to form a two-bay carriage house [ST5], served by wide sliding doors within the east elevation, and heated harness Room [ST4]; the closing off of the north side of the carriage house with a wall between the former barn and 'chopping house' [ST10]; the introduction of a large port-cochère in the angle of the two ranges and a series of piggeries to the east, replacing older styes to the south end of the coach house range. The plan indicates the blocking of the western threshing bay door [d27] and the insertion of a window at this location though this was evidently not carried out due to the erection of a pent-roofed store (Block **H**) against the exterior wall of the range and the window [w19] was alternatively sited within the bay to the south. The depiction of the stabling at Block **A** is also somewhat ambiguous; the plan showing five stalls arranged along the north side of the block while the extant building contains three loose boxes (see §.6.1.9). The specifics of the plan will be referred to in more detail in the building descriptions at section §.6 below.

⁸

Wightwick Manor archive, supplied by Ms. L. Fleetwood.

Historic Photographs

- 5.3.3 Only a single early photograph of the coach house and stables ranges has been located during the course of the current project (Figure 8).⁹ Although the buildings of the surviving ranges are not visible to any great extent, the photograph is of use predominantly in illustrating the form of the late 19th-century 'port-cochère' introduced at the angle of the two ranges during Ould's work (see above). The roof can be seen to be of three parallel, pitched bays aligned east-west and carried on substantial timber beams set into the eastern wall of the coach house range (which lacked tile hanging at this date), evidence for which survives internally. The southern slope of the roof can be seen to be clad with tiles though the roof itself was glazed, at least in part, with large roof lights and patent glazing bars (see §.5.5.2).

5.4 Sales Particulars

- 5.4.1 Particulars of the Wightwick Manor Estate, prepared for the proposed sale by auction in 25 lots on March 16th 1921 (see §.4.4.2) describe the outbuildings as comprising:

*'4 LOOSE BOXES, STABLING for 4, FITTED HARNESS ROOM, CHAFF HOUSE, MOTOR HOUSE 23ft 6in. x 19ft 6 in. with four sliding doors, heated by hot water pipes, with lofts over, all arranged round large ROOFED-IN CARRIAGE WASH paved with blue bricks, PETROL AND STORE HOUSES, W.C., 2-STALL CART STABLE, COWHOUSES to tie 8, large open feeding shed, workshop, range of Cart sheds and wood store, Dog Kennels etc.'*¹⁰

5.5 Correspondence

- 5.5.1 The general correspondence files at the National Trust Regional Office archive at Attingham Park contain documents, predominantly letters and internal memos, containing relevant information on a number of aspects of the later history, development and use of the stables and coach house ranges.

Removal of Port-Cochère

- 5.5.2 The port-cochère is indicated on the Ould's drawing of 1888 (Figure 7) and thus formed an integral part of the refurbishment of the stables and coach house ranges undertaken for Theodore Mander. By the early 1960s concerns were being raised about the condition and safety of the port-cochère, referred to in correspondence as the 'covered wash' or 'car wash'. An outline specification for repairs to the garage and stables was drawn up and issued on 23rd March 1961 and the architect Anthony Sandford of Quatford retained, using JR Thorneycroft and Sons of Compton as contractors. The specification stipulated, amongst other works, the following:

Covered Wash

Take down all glass and patent glazing bars, all timber effected by damp rot and replace. Take up two lead valleys, repair valley boarding and relay with 5 lbs. lead. Replace all glazing bars necessary and replace glass, using new in place of any damaged'

- 5.5.3 A letter from the Trust's Area Agent to Geoffrey Mander, dated 10th May 1961 records a site meeting with Sandford and Thorneycroft when a close inspection of the roof timbers revealed their poor condition, '*much worse than is apparent from the ground*', and the requirement for their replacement as opposed to repair.
- 5.5.4 The contract did not run smoothly however with a number of letters and memos detailing problems with Thorneycroft and non-completion of work. A revised specification was issued on 2nd November 1961, wherein the 'demolition' of the car-wash roof is first referred to, together with a request for written

⁹ Wightwick Manor archive, supplied by Ms. L. Fleetwood.

¹⁰ National Trust archive, Attingham Park; Wightwick Buildings File 1; WAL5 DX-572/1-2.

confirmation that Thorneycroft was in a position to complete the work. Problems continued over an extended period of time and it was not until 24th October 1962 that a letter was issued excluding Thorneycroft from site on the grounds of non-completion and informing him that the contract was to be finished by another contractor. It would appear that the contract evolved during this extended period from an initial programme of repair to a case of dismantling of the structure, possibly reflecting financial constraints pertaining at the time.

Tenancy of stables

- 5.5.5 Following the donation of Wightwick to the Trust in 1937, the stables were rented out on a commercial basis. In 1959 one J.H. Bryant is recorded as being in occupation, with a letter of 9th March of that year outlining a question regarding ownership of surplus manure from the stables. Bryant remained a long-term tenant until his retirement in 1981 after which the lease was taken over by a Mrs G Stride of Wrottersley Road, Tettenhall, initially for a term of 3 years at a rent of £150 p.a. with a provision that no more than six horses be kept at the property at any time. In December 1990, the tenancy was in the hands of a Mrs. Bradburn.

Introduction of toilets to the Coach House Range

- 5.5.6 A memo of 18th June 1976 from JM Waterson to St. John Gore indicates that at that time the only lavatory available for use by the visiting public was located within the house itself. Waterson confirmed that *'even with the low numbers we get at the moment this is very unsatisfactory and the proposals to adapt the stables represent the best long term solution'*. This provides both a date and context for the conversion of the southern loose box within the coach house range to female and male lavatory facilities ([ST1] and [ST2] respectively).

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

6.1 The Stables Range

- 6.1.1 The stables range (Figures 10-13; Plates 1 and 2) is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west with maximum dimensions of 35m long (E/W) x 5.3m wide (N/S), with a tile-clad pitched roof, gabled to the east and abutting the coach house range to the west. It forms the northern boundary of a former fold yard, the latter being reduced in scale when the house and grounds were reorganised by Theodore Mander in 1888. The exterior fabric delineates a fairly complex development evidenced, in particular within the southern elevation, by numerous phase breaks and straight joints within the brickwork. The north-east corner is angled forming a wide entranceway into a narrow back lane running along the length of the north elevation. The range can be broken down into four basic elements, from west to east, as follows (see Figure 9, inset):

1. Block **A**: loose boxes and storage rooms (former shelter shed).
2. Block **B**: foal house/calf house and cow house (for 4).
3. Block **C**: cow house (for 4).
4. Block **D**: Garage, former cart shed

- 6.1.2 Each element of the range will be described in turn.

Block A: loose boxes and stores

- 6.1.3 Block **A** occupies a rectangular plan to the western end of the stables range, measuring 13.5m long (E/W) x 5.3m wide (N/S). It is brick-built of a single storey below a tile-clad pitched roof standing a maximum of 5m high to the ridge, abutting the coach house range to the west and terminating in a raised gable to the east.

A timber louvred ridge vent is located slightly off-centre to the east of the range (Figure 11a; Plate 9). The eastern extent of the block is clearly defined by straight joints in the brickwork of both the north and south elevations (Plate 8).

- 6.1.4 The **south elevation** (Figure 11a) is brick-built in pale-mid orange brick (9 x 4½ x 2¾ in.) and is served by four split-doors ([d1] – [d4]) and three windows ([w1] – [w3]);¹¹ close inspection of the elevation reveals that the two central doorways ([d2] and [d3]) and all three of the windows are set within secondary brickwork (Plates 3 and 5) and that the central section of the elevation would originally have been formed of three wide (?open) bays between brick piers. The windows, timber casements (Plate 6) with hard red brick cills and moulded aprons, display characteristics common to ‘Mander’ phase work elsewhere within the stables/coach house ranges and within the main Manor House. All doors have flat heads formed by the southern wall plate (in part renewed) and are hung on iron strap-hinges, door [d3] being unusual in its use of sandstone blocks supporting iron pintles and distinctive strap-hinges with spearhead terminals and vertical ‘offset’ at the hoop end (Plate 7), details common to Blocks **B** and **C** (see below). A perpendicular wall, aligned north-south and incorporating a segmental arched doorway, abuts the range immediately east of [w2] (Plate 3); this dates to Ould’s phase of reorganisation, defining the eastern extent of the former port-cochère and extending southwards to incorporate a W.C. (Plate 4) and, formerly, a series of piggeries (demolished before 1938; see §.5.2.3).
- 6.1.5 The **north elevation** (Figure 11b) is essentially plain, terminating in straight joints to both east and west at the junctions with Blocks **B** and **E** respectively. Three iron ventilation grilles [w9-11] with low segmental heads (Plate 20) serve the interior loose-boxes.
- 6.1.6 Internally, Block **A** comprises three elements; two narrow storerooms running the width of the range to east and west ([ST11] and [ST15] respectively) with a three-bay central area housing three loose-boxes ([ST12-14]) and related access passage [ST12a]. Stores [ST11] and [ST15] are essentially similar, 1.5m wide (E/W), windowless and open to the ridge; both are floored in blue brick. A single doorway ([d21]) survives to the south end of the east wall in [ST11], though blocked doorways are apparent to the north end of the transverse walls flanking each store ([d13-16]; Figure 10) while a further blocked doorway is located to the south end of the east wall of [ST11], opposite the open doorway [d21]. The central area of Block **A** is occupied by three loose boxes, [ST12-14], together with an access passage [ST12a] aligned against the south wall. Access to the loose boxes is gained via two doorways [d2] and [d3] within the south elevation, both opening onto the access passage, [d2] from the area of the former port-cochère and [d3] from the eastern yard, separated by the perpendicular wall which originally formed the eastern side of the former structure. As noted above, door [d3] is distinct in its detailing, showing similarities with Blocks **B** and **C** to the east and, as two points of entry to the loose-boxes would have been superfluous prior to the introduction of the port-cochère, it is logical that door [d3] was inserted at the time of the introduction of this structure thus allowing discrete access to the loose-boxes from the two areas.
- 6.1.7 The loose boxes are defined by partitions of substantial timber supporting screens of vertically set iron bars (@ 3in. centres) which extend to eaves level (Figure 12; Plate 10), and are accessed via sliding doors of similar construction.¹² Loose-box [ST12] extends across the full width of the range, boxes [ST13] and [ST14] being somewhat shorter, so as to accommodate access passage [ST12a] to the south. All loose boxes retain good 19th-century fittings;¹³ lower walls are clad in vertically set tongue-and-groove boarding with upper walls of white glazed tiles; [ST13] and [ST14] retain iron feeding stations and water troughs (Plates 11-13)¹⁴

¹¹ Ould’s plan of 1888 (§.5.3; Figure 7) illustrates an alternative proposal with paired doors and a single two-light window inserted between pre-existing doors [d1] and [d4]. Discrepancies are also evident internally to Block **A**.

¹² Worsley (2004, 244) notes that ‘19th-century writers did not share earlier beliefs that horses should be unable to see each other... indeed it was felt that, because of their sociability it would be better if they could’. The combination of timber screen with open grille above thus became the favoured 19th-century combination in stalls and loose-boxes alike.

¹³ No manufacturers mark was noted on the loose box fittings, though further research of contemporary trade catalogues may prove useful.

¹⁴ The feeding station is missing from loose box [ST12].

while each loose-box is furnished with a segmental headed, 'hopper'-type ventilation window within the north wall ([w9]-[w11]; see Plate 14). Tethering rings survive to varying degrees (Plate 17), up to four per loose-box, while an unusual iron opening mechanism (Plate 16) was recorded in each of the boxes, possibly related to the vent windows of the north elevation.

- 6.1.8 The roof over the loose box range is of three bays, defined by two softwood, king-post trusses (Figure 12; Plate 15) with raking struts supporting principals at the level of a single tier of through purlins. Ties are evidently re-used, of uneven scantling and displaying a thick coating of limewash; likewise the heavy purlins show signs of re-use in the form of redundant mortices and peg-holes. The room is ceiled over at purlin level with a cladding of horizontally set tongue and groove boarding which extends onto the lower slope of the roof. The central bay includes a ridge vent, formerly served by small ventilation ducts rising from voids within the ceiling (Plate 15);¹⁵ large openings have been subsequently made within the boarded ceiling, coincident with a series of three inserted skylights to the southern roof slope providing generous natural lighting to the interior of the range. Additional ventilation was originally provided by three tall, timber box-vents against the south wall of the range, two of which survive (Plate 18), serving low level ventilation grilles within the exterior wall and furnished with a distinctive 'hand grip' turn-handle motif (Plate 19).
- 6.1.9 Flooring is in blue-brick throughout and includes an inset system of iron drainage gulleys. Unusually, these drainage gulleys do not respect the extant arrangements of the loose boxes, taking the form of five equidistant, transverse channels feeding into a single longitudinal drain, seemingly reflecting a layout of five transverse horse stalls (Peters' 'Type 2' arrangement; 1969, 115-23). Ould's drawing of 1888 (Figure 7) is interesting in this respect as it indicates exactly such an arrangement and is annotated '*5 stall stable: old fittings removed from current stables*' and it may be that the current loose-box arrangement replaced a previous 5-stall plan, Ould's drawing illustrating the 'as existing' arrangement in this instance as opposed to a proposal. Alternatively, the five stall arrangement may have been short-lived and been replaced by the three loose boxes at an early date, though the fittings would equate better with a 19th-century date; at any event the complex included four loose boxes by the time of the 1921 auction (see §.5.4.1).¹⁶
- 6.1.10 Block **A** would appear to be one of the earliest elements of the complex of outbuildings at Wightwick being indicated on the 1762 map of the lands of John Wightwick (Figure 4). The original form of the block is unclear however as it has gone through a number of phases of modification, most recently during Theodore Mander's improvements, contemporary with the building of the New Manor House. An original plan of three wide (?open) bays to the south is suggestive of some form of shelter shed, while the blocked doorways in the transverse partitions may indicate a former feeding passage, a feature most readily associated with cow houses (Peters 1969, 171).

Block B: foal/calf house & cow house

- 6.1.11 Block **B** (Plate 21) represents an eastern, in-line extension of the stables range measuring 9m in length (E/W), with eaves and ridge set marginally higher than the earlier Block **A** to the west; it abuts the raised gable of Block **A** to the west and meets Block **C** in a clear straight-joint to the east.
- 6.1.12 The **south elevation** (Figure 11a) is brick-built in mid orange/red brick, the lower 1.4-1.5m (4½-5 ft.) being of 2¼ in. brick, being raised/ rebuilt in 3in. brick above this level to a double-course ¾ brick offset eaves band. The block is furnished with two doors ([d5] and [d6]), reflecting its bi-partite internal partition (see below), each having segmental-headed brick arches and housing two-part split doors hung on spearhead

¹⁵ Adequate ventilation of horse stalls, along with effective sanitation, had been a concern of architects and designers since the end of the 18th century (Worsley 2004, 189-90).

¹⁶ Whatever the case, it would appear that the arrangements represent a move away from simple tie-stalls for draught animals towards better quality, more spacious accommodation reasonably reflecting the change of primary use of the estate following the purchase by Mander in 1887. The loose-box had become increasingly popular during the course of the 19th century, particularly in non-agricultural contexts (Worsley 2004, 245-8).

terminal strap-hinges with distinctive vertical 'offset' detail to the hoop end and carried on sandstone pintle blocks (as per door [d2] in Block A). The upper leaf of door [d6] has been replaced by an iron grille (Plate 22). To the west of [d5] is a single rectangular vented window [w4] of 19th-century form, with lower vertical timber slats and a narrow, two-light glazed section over (visible of Plate 8, right) lights room [ST16] internally; to either side of door [d6] are matching segmental-arched windows ([w5] and [w6]; Plate 21) with chamfered blue-brick cills (Plate 21) and both originally furnished with internal sliding timber shutters. The 'ghost' of a former fold yard wall (indicated on historic mapping) is visible midway between [d5] and [w5].

- 6.1.13 The **north elevation** (Figure 11b) terminates in straight joints to east and west at the junctions with Block A and Block C respectively, and includes a single, segmental headed opening (blocked) towards the west.
- 6.1.14 Internally, Block B comprises two distinct elements; foal/calf house [ST16] to the west and cow house [ST17] to the east. [ST16] is accessed via the western doorway [d5] which opens onto a rectangular space measuring 3.7m (E/W) x 5m (N/S) of a single bay, open to the ridge, the roof supported on a single tier of heavy side purlins (re-used), set into the brickwork of the transverse walls to east and west. Blocked doorways within the northern end of each transverse wall ([d12] and [d13] to east and west respectively) formerly served a 'feeding walk' aligned across the north side of the range. The room is lit/ventilated by a single window in the south wall ([w4]; described above) while a segmental headed window (blocked and visible externally) formerly pierced the centre of the north wall. A single, segmental-headed window with surviving framework for a former interior, sliding shutter is located centrally, high in the east transverse wall, an exterior gable prior to the addition of Block C (see below; Figure 13a). Flooring is in edge laid blue-brick throughout, the central area aligned perpendicular to the axis of the range, though with a 4 ft wide section to the south laid parallel axially. Access to the interior of [ST16] was highly restricted at the time of survey due to storage of materials.
- 6.1.15 To the west, [ST17] represents one of two matching cow houses (together with [ST18] forming Block C). [ST17] is accessed via a single doorway [d6] set centrally within the south wall which opens onto an approximately square space measuring 4.7m (E/W) x 5m (N/S). Matching windows ([w5/6]; Plate 23) are located symmetrically to east and west of [d6]; these were both originally furnished with simple, horizontally sliding shutters, that to [w6] survives though [w7] has been boarded over; the north wall is blind. The roof is of two bays, open to the ridge, defined by a single, softwood king-post truss (Plate 25) with raking struts and a single tier of through purlins; king-post, struts and purlins all show evidence of re-use, the tie is of softwood with distinctive Baltic import marks (Plate 26). Flooring is in blue-brick to the south and of beaten earth to the north, sloping gently towards a lateral gully towards the south side of the room. The central area includes a sturdy feeding trough formed of (red) ceramic blocks (Plate 24)¹⁷ with a partially surviving, central transverse timber partition and an east west aligned 'feeding walk' to the north side, served by opposing doors in the east and west walls ([d11] and [d12] respectively, the latter blocked). Vertical iron tethering bars are affixed to the east and west walls adjacent to the southern side of the trough, and to each side of the central post of the timber partition, indicating that the cow house would originally have served four animals.
- 6.1.16 Block B, together with Block C to the east, is first indicated on the 1st edition OS 1:2500 map (Figure 6a) and was thus added at some point between 1840 and 1887. The vertical discrepancy in the character of the brickwork of the south elevation suggests it may have originated as an enclosed though open pen, being roofed over at a later date, possibly coincident with the re-roofing of the coach house range (see §.6.2.13). As noted above, access to the interior of [ST16] was highly restricted at the time of survey due to storage of materials though Milln marks the space as a 'foal/calf house' while Ould's plan of 1888 marks a loose-box. Interior fittings within [ST17] including feeding troughs, tethering bars and lateral feeding walk indicate that it formerly functioned as a cow house for four animals. The painted names of *Nancy*, *Flora* and *Rosa*,

¹⁷

The eastern section of trough has been broken through to create north-south access.

presumably former occupants of the stalls, are painted upon the southern face of the top rail of the feeding walk partition. Together with Block **C**, [ST17] constitutes the 'cowhouses to tie 8' referred to in the 1921 sales particulars (§.5.4).

Block C: cow house

- 6.1.17 Block **C** (Plate 27) represents a further eastern in-line extension of the stables range measuring 5.6m in length (E/W); it maintains the ridge and eaves lines of the adjacent Block **B** though is clearly a separate addition, evidenced by a clear straight joint to the west (see Plate 27, left) while to the east, the junction with Block **D** is marked by a ragged joint.
- 6.1.18 The **south elevation** is brick-built in lightly fired, pale orange/red brick (9 x 4½ x 3¾ in.); as within Block **B** previously described, a vertical discrepancy in the brickwork is evident, here characterised by a change in colouration and bond at a similar height of c.1.4-1.5m (c.4½-5 ft.) above exterior ground level - the lower section of wall is somewhat darker and laid essentially to Flemish stretcher bond with 3 courses of stretchers between Flemish courses while the upper courses approximate to a plain stretcher bond. The wall rises to a double-course, ¼ brick oversail eaves band. A single doorway [d7] is located to the western end of the block, with rebated jambs and a double-order, segmental brick-arch; this houses a two-part split door hung to the west on spearhead terminal strap-hinges carried on iron pintles supported on sandstone blocks.¹⁸ To the east, a single window opening [w7] has a segmental brick arch of a single header-course and a weathered bull-nose brick cill; the opening is furnished with a grille of vertical iron bars internally.
- 6.1.19 Internally, Block **C** comprises a single space [ST18] and shares many of the features and characteristics of [ST17] to the west. Door [d7] opens to the south-west corner of an approximately square space, 5.4m (E/W) x 5m (N/S), lit by the single window [w7] of the south wall and [w8] at the west end of the north wall; a single window set at eaves level within the west wall (Figure 13b) formerly served the exterior gable of Block **B** prior to the erection of Block **C**. The roof is again of two bays, open to the ridge, and defined by a single, softwood king-post truss (Figure 13a; Plate 28) with raking struts and a single tier of through purlins, the latter of double-bay span with no scarfing; in contrast to Block **B**, all timberwork is here contemporary and purpose-cut with no evidence for re-used material. As in [ST17], the body of the room includes a sturdy, axially aligned feeding trough formed of ceramic blocks (here highly-fired blue blocks; Plate 29) with a stout transverse timber partition of vertical tongue and groove boarding and an east west aligned 'feeding walk' to the north side, served by opposing doors in the east and west walls ([d10] and [d11] respectively). Vertical iron tethering bars are again affixed to the east and west walls adjacent to the southern side of the trough, and to each side of the central post of the timber partition, indicating that the cow house would originally have served four animals. Flooring is in face-laid blue brick aligned transversely to the axis of the building with a 4ft wide, edge-laid walkway to the south side.
- 6.1.20 Block **C** is first illustrated on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition of 1887 (Figure 6a) and was thus added at some point between 1840 and 1887; Block **B** dates from the same period though is clearly of a separate, earlier phase of construction. Interior fittings including feeding troughs, tethering bars and lateral feeding walk indicate that Block **C** originally functioned as a cow house for four animals; together with [ST17] within Block **C**, this constitutes the 'cowhouses to tie 8' referred to in the 1921 sales particulars (§.5.4).

Block D: garage

- 6.1.21 Block **D** (Plate 30) represents a simple two-bay garage (former cart house), an in-line extension inserted into the vacant angle of the stables range and yard boundary wall. It is essentially rectangular in plan measuring 6.75m (E/W) x 5.3m (N/S) though the north-east corner is angled to maximise the access to the narrow back lane which runs the length of the stables range to the north (Plate 31).

¹⁸

The lower hinge of the upper leaf displays the unusual 'offset' detail recorded elsewhere, though the remaining hinges are straight.

- 6.1.22 The **south elevation** (Figure 11a) is occupied by paired double doors, [d8] and [d9], flat-headed and framed within brick jambs, bull-nosed and stopped to the top; the heads of the jambs are augmented by moulded stone caps supporting the timber lintels. The brickwork of the westernmost jamb is keyed into the brickwork of the earlier Block **C** in a ragged joint. Doors are hung on plain strap-hinges. The upper brickwork of the **eastern gable** is laid to English bond and clearly distinct from the Flemish stretcher work of the lower wall, reflecting its origin as a boundary wall, simply raised to create the cart-house gable. An area of patching within the gable relates to a former flue outlet for an internal pottery kiln.
- 6.1.23 Internally, Block **D** comprises a single space [ST19] (Plate 32) with earthen floor. The roof is of two bays defined by a central king-post truss with raking struts and a single tier of side purlins combined with a plank section ridge piece. The timberwork of the roof structure is of a slighter scantling than elsewhere within the range and makes no use of re-used timber; the king-post is joggled to the base and the KP/tie joint secured by an iron stirrup, gib and cottered (Plate 33). A gas-fired kiln located within the eastern bay (Plate 34) presumably relating to the Wightwick pottery, which operated out of the Old Manor House from c.1975,¹⁹ formerly discharged via a flue through the eastern gable wall, now blocked.
- 6.1.24 Block **D** is first illustrated on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition of 1903 and presumably dates to Ould's phase of modifications to the range (though it is not indicated on the 1888 plan; Figure 7). It originally functioned as the '*2-stall cart stable*' described in the sales particulars of 1921, though was probably modernised to use as a motor garage and latterly to a store and kiln area.

6.2 The Coach House Range

- 6.2.1 The coach house range (Figures 14-17) is aligned approximately north-south extending southwards from the west end of the stables range; it has overall dimensions of c.29m long (N/S) x 6.5m wide (E/W), narrowing to 5.25m to the south. It is of two-storeys throughout, brick-built with decorative tile hanging and tile-clad, pitched roof, gabled to north and south. In its current form, the coach house range comprises two basic and distinct parts (see Figure 9, inset), a coach house and chopping room to the north (Block **E**) and a range of stabling to the south (Block **F**) with two subsidiary extensions to the west elevation; Block **G** (engine room) and Block **H** (store). An ostensibly homogenous aspect, presented particularly within the eastern elevation, is the result of work undertaken for Theodore Mander in the late 19th century and disguises a more complex origin and development which is, due to the extent of later work, somewhat ambiguous.
- 6.2.2 Each element of the range will be described in turn.
- Block E: coach house*
- 6.2.3 The northern section of the coach house range (Plate 36) comprises, at ground floor level, a motor garage [ST5], tack room [ST4] and former chopping area [ST10], all housed within a two-storey, five bay, brick and tile-hung range, 17m long (N/S) x 6.5m wide (E/W). The range has a pitched roof, tile-clad and gabled to north and south, abutted to the south by Block **F**.
- 6.2.4 The **east elevation** (Figure 16a; Plate 36) presents a uniform aspect in brick, with tile-hung first floor beneath the tile-clad pitched roof, all dating to Ould's refurbishment and reflecting the materials employed within the New Manor House; a single ridge stack rises towards the southern end of the range. To the north end of the elevation, adjacent to the perpendicular Block **A**, a narrow, pedestrian doorway [d18] with low, segmental head gives access to [ST10] via a short ramp. The central section of the ground floor is

¹⁹ A letter of 19th March 1975 (Attingham Archive, Wightwick General Correspondence, Jan. 1972-Dec. 1976) relates to the securing of a good use for Wightwick Lodge (the Old Manor House) subsequent to its having been identified as a building of historic interest in its own right, a result of the previous discussions on its possible demolition (see §.4.3.2, fn. 2); a Mrs Mullett is reported as expressing an interest in using part of the ground floor of the lodge as a pottery.

dominated by a wide doorway opening [d28] (Plate 37) serving the internal motor garage [ST5], spanned by a massive timber lintel supported by a central, circular section cast-iron column. The garage doors comprise four sliding panels of vertical set boards, each with an upper glazed section of three 4-pane lights. To the south of [d28], a plain timber door of vertical planking [d29] with glazed fan-light and margin-lights ([w25/6]), serving tack room [ST4] is set within an elaborate, semi-circular headed surround of chamfered rubbed brick (Plate 38). Immediately adjacent to door [d28] to the south, a narrow projecting pier of brickwork rises through the full height of the range to eaves level, defining the southern limit of the block and the former southern extent of the port-cochère introduced by Ould in 1888 (Figure 8). The upper storey of the range is tile-hung with a central, two course band of decorative tiles with pendant semi-circular motif; reference to the early photograph indicates that the tile-hanging of this elevation was not present when the glazed port-cochère was in place and thus it is assumed that it was introduced after the dismantling of the latter feature in the early 1960s to match the southern stables range.

- 6.2.5 The **west elevation** (Figure 16b; Plate 39) presents a less homogenous aspect and holds more evidence as to the origin and development of the building, though successive phases of alteration make this evidence problematic to read with any degree of confidence. To the north and centre of the range, the elevation is obscured by later additions (Blocks **G** and **H** respectively). Where accessible, the lower wall was noted to be of narrow, 2¼ in. brick, though this changes to 3in. brick from c.1.6m above exterior ground level suggesting a significant programme of rebuilding; the two Mander phase windows to the south end of the range ([w19/20]; Plate 44) are set within the latter brickwork with no obvious sign of insertion. To the north of the range, between Blocks **G** and **H**, a single pedestrian doorway [d24] and window [w16] serving [ST10] have been inserted into a former wide gateway opening, iron pintles for gates survive to both north and southern jambs, supported on sandstone blocks. The upper brickwork of this section of the elevation displays several areas of patching presumably related to the former abutting structure indicated on early OS maps (Figure 6) and associated with the area of blue-brick paving which extends to the west of Block **E** at this point which includes a series of iron covers relating to a network of former heating ducts (Plate 43).²⁰
- 6.2.6 The central section of the elevation is obscured by Block **H** (store; Plate 42). Above the roof line, the upper section of a blocked, segmental-headed brick arched opening [d27] is visible (Plate 40), also exposed within the store, where a 3.5m wide gateway is discernible (Figure 18c). Here stone blocks support pintles (two to the north and a single visible example to the south) in a manner similar to the later elements of the stables range doors described above. The upper block of the northern jamb in particular would appear to be inserted, evidenced by a soldier course of brickwork above the block, indicating that the wide gateway, and by implication the central 'threshing floor' (see below), may not constitute a primary feature of the range.
- 6.2.7 The **north elevation** (Figure 17b) presents a plain, brick-built gable with straight joints marking the junctions with Block **A** and Block **G** to east and west. A single hatchway [d17] with hinged shutter is located to the eastern side of the range at ground floor level, possibly related to mechanical fodder processing via an external steam engine, while a segmental-headed opening at high level [w27] represents a former pitching door. The gable itself is pierced by a series of regular ventilation holes. A blocked opening to the centre of the ground floor [w13] appears to relate to a former wall box, presumably related to a former arrangement of line-shafting further evidence internally within [ST9/10] and which would have been operated by some form of temporary external engine located within the back lane.²¹
- 6.2.8 Internally, Block **E** comprises five bays (here numbered 1 to 5 from north to south) and is arranged vertically over two floors, the upper floor being a secondary insertion throughout. At **ground floor** level (Figure 14), the range is divided on a tri-partite pattern; Bays 1 and 2 are occupied by a feed preparation area [ST10] and workshop [ST9], formed out of an original single large space (see Figure 7); Bays 3 and 4 are occupied by the large motor garage [ST5] while Bay 5 to the south houses a heated tack room [ST4]. Feed

²⁰

Presumably related to the surviving system of cast-iron heating pipes within the former carriage house [ST5].

²¹It is entirely possible the portable engine here was oil rather than steam driven, Rustons of Lincoln were making them from 1891. The Trust restored a contemporary example at the stables at Speke Hall, Liverpool in 1999 (Milln, *pers.comm.*).

preparation area²² [ST10] (Plate 45) is accessed from the east via doorway [d18] within the area of the former port-cochère and from the west via doorway [d24], inserted into a wider gateway opening. It occupies an 'L'-shaped plan, the north-west corner having been divided off to form a workshop by the insertion of a secondary wall. The bulk of the central section of the southern wall is also secondary work, the limits defined by clear straight joints, though short stubs to east and west suggest a former partition, perhaps an original gable end, on this line. [ST10] is floored throughout in face-laid blue brick, aligned east-west. The inserted ceiling comprises east-west aligned joists and includes paired hangers immediately south of a blocked opening [w17] in the inserted wall that defines [ST9] (visible in Plate 45, top left); these features are aligned with and are associated with blocked opening [w13] of the north gable end and relate to a former system of line-shafting for mechanical feed processing, the precise details of which remain unclear. A blocked hatchway to the west of the hangers evidences a former hoist for raising processed foodstuffs to the upper level of the range. A wooden, quarter-turn stair rises at the north-east corner to first floor level (Plate 46). The location of the chaff house at the angle of the two ranges reflects the use of chaff as a fodder for both cattle and horses, though by the later 19th century it was becoming more exclusively used for horses (Barnwell and Giles, 1997, 61).

- 6.2.9 Bays 3 and 4 are occupied fully by the large motor garage [ST5] (Plate 47) created during Ould's remodelling of 1888 and accessed via the series of four large sliding doors [d28] within the east elevation (Plates 37/47), the forming of which removed any trace of previous arrangements at this level on the east side of the range. A wide arched opening formerly occupied Bay 3, however, the vestiges of which are visible at first floor level, matching opening [d27] within the west elevation, visible externally (§.6.2.6; Figure 18c); the body of the west wall of Bay 3 constitutes the blocking of [d27] though the jambs are here obscured by piers of secondary brickwork. A large timber casement of four 8-pane lights occupies the west side of Bay 4. The northern and southern walls of [ST5] are secondary, the latter introduced to enclose tack room [ST4] within Bay 1 to the south and including the rear of a projecting stack serving that room. Garage [ST4] is floored throughout in face-laid blue brick and is furnished with large diameter, iron heating pipes which extend around the north, west and south walls (a feature mentioned specifically in the sale particulars of 1921, see §.5.4).
- 6.2.10 Bay 5 is occupied by a tack room [ST4] (Plate 49), accessed from the exterior via doorway [d29], previously described, and from the stables [ST3] to the south via door [d30] at the east end of the south wall. The room lit by a single double-light timber casement in the west wall and via the margin lights of door [d29]; it is well detailed with flooring of 6 in. red quarry tiles, tongue and groove clad walls and a glazed brick chimney-breast, the latter with segmental-arched fireplace housing a cast-iron burner. The walls include a number of harness and saddle brackets of 19th-century date while a ladder access rises at the north-east corner (Plate 50) via a simple hatch to Loft Bay 5 over. The room is currently used, together with [ST3] to the south as informal retail facilities (second-hand book shop).
- 6.2.11 **First floor level** (Figure 15) is divided into two discrete areas, loft bays 1-4 to the north and loft bay 5 to the south. Loft bays 1-4 are accessed via the quarter-turn stair rising from [ST10] (Plate 51), forming a single open space through to the upper section of the inserted wall defining the northern side of Bay 1; the floor level over garage [ST5] (ie. Bays 2/3) is raised relative to Bay 1. A single, segmental-headed opening within the north gable ([w27]) presumably represents a pitching door for the ground floor chaff house [ST10]. Roof bays are defined by a series of three king-post trusses (here numbered **T1-T3** from north to south), supporting two tiers of through purlins, scarfed at one bay intervals slightly to the south of each truss. Ties to both **T1** and **T2** have been truncated to free up through access at first floor level, the shortened king-post being carried in each case by raised secondary ties (Plate 52), bolted to the principals to east and west and supported by angled or vertical or angled bracing (see Plates 53/4). **T3**, however, survives intact (Figure 19) and the original form of the trusses is clear; the base of the king-post, absent in **T1** and **T2**, is secured to the tie by means of a iron bolt; raking struts support each tier of purlins, those to the lower purlin rising from

²²

Annotated 'Chopping House' on Ould's plan of 1888 and referred to as the 'Chaff House' in the sales particulars of 1921.

the upper face of the tie, those to the upper purlin rising from the king-post. Principal members of the roof structure are of softwood construction with distinctive Baltic import marks being identified in a number of locations, for example the upper side of the tie to **T3** (Plate 55); struts were partially of oak while the purlins showed signs of re-use. Within Bay 3, the upper part of the former arched openings of the east and west walls ([d28]/[d27]) are clearly visible (Plate 56).

- 6.2.12 Loft bay 5 is accessed via the ladder access from tack room **[ST4]**; the bay is divided into two spaces axially to the range with a pigeon loft (Plate 58) to the west and store to the east. The store includes a small water tank and cistern (Plate 57).
- 6.2.13 Block **E** is represented on the earliest cartographic sources and as such represents one of the earliest structures on the site, together with Block **A** in an alternative form. However, it is of note that in both the 1762 and 1840 maps (Figures 4 and 5), the range is depicted as terminating coincident with or slightly short of the southern elevation of the north stables range; this plan would correspond to the bays 3 to 5 of the extant five bay structure. Straight joints associated with the wall forming the south side of Bay 2 support the assertion that it formerly formed a gable end. Thus it would appear logical to argue that the structure originated as a three bay barn, with the threshing bay located within the northernmost bay (as per Peters' 'Type 4' arrangement; 1969, 79), built in 2½ in. brick (surviving in part to the west),²³ though further details of the range and its internal arrangements have been lost to subsequent phases of alteration. At some point in the mid-19th century, the structure was extended northwards by two bays to form the five bays that survive today; the uniformity of roof truss design combined with the use of imported Baltic softwood indicates that the range would have been fully reroofed at this stage.²⁴ The opposing arched openings at Bay 3 of the extant structure could have continued to be functionally associated with the range following this northwards extension, representing a central threshing bay to a five bay ground plan, though this arrangement was lost again at the end of the 19th century when the dividing wall at Bay 2/3 was reinstated to enclose **[ST10]**. This latter modification represents a development of the later 19th century when food preparation tended to be concentrated within an area adjoining the barn (Peters 1969, 65) and may be related to the introduction of mechanical processing as indicated by the relic line-shafting arrangements evidenced within **[ST10]**.

Block F: stables

- 6.2.14 Block **F** comprises an in-line extension of the coach house, lower and somewhat narrower than the latter with overall dimensions of 11.8m (N/S) x 5.3m (E/W). As with Block **F**, the **east elevation** (Figure 16a; Plate 59) presents a uniform and attractive aspect in brick, with tile-hung first floor beneath a tile-clad pitched roof, all dating to Ould's refurbishment and reflecting the materials employed within the New Manor House. The ground floor is pierced by a regular pattern of two doorways and three window openings in a rhythm of w - d - w - d - w. Doorways **[d41]** and **[d31]** are identical with chamfered, segmental brick heads and house stout timber doors of vertical planking, opening inwards on strap hinges applied to the rear of the door and hung from the interior door frame; sandstone blocks to the jambs suggest, however, a former arrangement matching doorways of the stables range to the north. The three windows (**[w22-24]**) are all distinctive Mander phase introductions and display evidence of having been inserted into a pre-existing wall; all are three-light timber casements with brick cill and moulded apron familiar from elsewhere in the range and within the main house. The upper part of the elevation is tile hung with a central six course band of decorative tiles with pendant semi-circular motif; a gabled, semi-dormer pitching door (Plate 60) breaks the eaves line centrally to the range, directly above window **[w23]** and below a louvred ridge vent.

²³ Peters (1969, 5; table 1) records the use of 2½in. brick only down to the brick tax in 1784, the imposition of which instigated a general increase in brick size.

²⁴ Possibly contemporary with the roofing of the western part of the stables range which displays broadly similar truss forms and combination of re-used timber/Baltic softwood (see §.6.1.16).

- 6.2.15 The **west elevation** (Figure 16b; Plate 61) is fairly plain with brickwork to the ground floor and tile-hanging to the upper floor, following the modal of the eastern and southern elevations. The ground floor includes two doors [d32] and [d36] towards the south end serving the toilet facilities [ST1] and [ST2] introduced in the mid 1970s, while a series of four blocked (Plate 62) and one open ([w21]) ventilation windows evidence the former use of the range as stabling.
- 6.2.16 The **south elevation** (Figure 17a; Plate 63) presents an attractively finished gable end reflecting the detailing of the main house, with brick-built ground floor, upper tile-hanging matching the pattern of the east elevation and a timber-framed gable with bargeboards and gable truss formed of collar and tie displaying a combination of vertical and ogee strutting; a two-light window [w30] above collar level lights the upper grain store internally. A fine stone drinking fountain (Plate 64) was introduced to the ground floor elevation in 1971, formerly having stood outside Wolverhampton's Victorian market hall from 1861 until its 1961, recorded in an adjacent plaque.
- 6.2.17 Internally, the range is divided at **ground floor** into three rooms; to the south, room [ST1], housing female toilet facilities, was formed out of a former loose box in the mid-1970s (see §.5.5.6; Figure 7), while contemporary male facilities [ST2] were formed by the subdivision of a former four-stall stables to the north ([ST2/3]). Room [ST3] (Plate 65) retains 2½ of the original 4 stall layout, the southern stall (No.3) being dissected by an inserted (1970s) transverse wall; the room is currently use for informal retail purposes (second-hand book shop). Stalls are well appointed with diagonally set tongue and groove partitions beneath curved iron head-rails (Figure 20), higher to the head (west) and terminating to the east in circular section, cast-iron heel posts with ball finials (Plate 66); each stall is furnished with a timber feed chute (Plate 67), though the manger have been removed, evidenced by 'ghosts' within the partitions (Plate 68). That section of the wall above the original mangers is finished in glazed tiles. Each stall was originally furnished with a vent window set high in the west wall while a central ceiling ventilation grille serves the louvred ridge vent (see Figure 20; Plate 70). Flooring is in yellow Ruabon paviments throughout (as per the port-cochère) with inset iron drainage gulleys similar to those within Block A (Plate 65).
- 6.2.18 **First floor** level is accessed from the upper level of loft bay 5 within Block E, it is of three bays. The northern two bays (6 and 7) are defined by a central king-post truss with raking struts supporting a single tier of through purlins (Figure 20; Plate 69). A series of four timber hatches in the floor (Plate 71) are ranged along the west wall, opening onto the feed chutes serving the ground floor stalls. A wooden vent rises centrally to the span of the range immediately south of the central truss, from the ceiling grille of [ST3] to the louvred ridge-box at the centre of the range (Plate 70). Two redundant pulley wheels atop the tie-beam of the truss are associated with a small circular hole within the north side of the timber vent box and presumably relate to some form of mechanism for regulating the vent from ground floor level, though no further evidence for the mechanism survives, in particular at ground floor level. A blocked window [w28] is located centrally to the west wall of loft bay 7, this being obscured externally by the tile-hanging of the upper part of the elevation. Loft bay 8 included two more hatches, to the south-east and south-west corners, and a range of three feed bins to the east wall (Plate 72); a further blocked window [w29] is located to the centre of the west wall.
- 6.2.19 A structure on the site of Block F is depicted, possibly on the 1762 map (Figure 4) and certainly by the time of the 1840 survey (Figure 5) though it is apparent that radical phases of alteration and modification, in particular during Ould's remodelling of 1888 have served to obscure any detail of its original extent or form.

Block G: engine room

- 6.2.20 Block G is a small, rectangular extension (former engine house) abutting the northern end of the west elevation of Block E. It is brick-built in pale orange/red brick laid to English bond below a pitched tile-clad roof, gabled to the west. Multi-pane iron windows beneath segmented brick heads are located to the south ([w15]) and west ([w14]) elevations while access is via a pedestrian doorway [d22] to the centre of the

south elevation. It is first depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 and is broadly contemporary with the northward extension of Block E.

Block H: store

- 6.2.21 Block H (Plate 42) represents a simple, lean-to storehouse appended to the western elevation of Block E with overall dimensions of 5.3m (N/S) x 3.7m (E/W). It is brick built in pale orange/red brick laid to Flemish stretcher bond (3 stretcher courses between Flemish courses) with a mono-pitch roof, tile-clad and sloping down from east-west; the upper section of a segmental brick-arch within the west wall of Block E is clearly visible above the ridge line of the roof (Plate 40). Doorways [d25] and [d26] open to north and south
- 6.2.22 Internally, the structure is divided to form two rooms, [ST7] (tool store) and [ST8] (disabled W.C.), the partition wall being a modern insertion. Of particular interest are details of the blocked opening within the west wall of Block E, described above (§.6.2.6; Figure 18).
- 6.2.23 Although at first inspection the fabric of the structure appears of some age, it is apparent from a review of historic maps that the store was not added until the later 19th or early 20th century, the block being first depicted on the Ordnance Survey edition of 1903 (Figure 6b). Ould's drawing of 1888 depicts a proposed window inserted into west wall of the central bay of Block E, an arrangement that would have been unworkable with the store in place; it is assumed that the store formed part of the same phase of work and that window [w19] was relocated one bay to the south to accommodate it.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION (see Figure 21)

7.1 Origins

- 7.1.1 The outbuildings would appear to have originated as a pair of modestly sized agricultural structures forming the northern and eastern sides of a fold yard to the north-west of the Old Manor House. A probable mid 18th-century date is generally accepted (see Statutory List Entry) though no definitive evidence has been recorded during the current project to confirm or discount this assertion. The earliest elements of the complex are the northern end of the coach house range (Block E, part) and the western section of the stables range (Block A), both of which are indicated on the earliest available detailed map of the estate, the *Survey of the lands of John Wightwick* of 1762 (Figure 4), though both buildings have undergone radical modification disguising to a large degree their original form and function.

7.2 Later Developments

- 7.2.1 The evidence of historic mapping and the building fabric itself reveals a piecemeal, accretive enlargement of the outbuildings with development beginning in earnest from the mid-19th century on, logically related to the leasing out of the Old Manor to the Moore family and the development of the former estate as a commercial mixed farming enterprise. By the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887, before Ould's re-ordering, the coach house range had been extended northwards to its full extent and Block G appended to the west. The stables range to the north of the fold yard was gradually extended eastwards over three or perhaps four separate phases from 1840 on, the final element being the introduction of a 2-bay cart shed to the far east end, added during Ould's phase of refurbishment (see below).

7.3 Edward Ould Remodelling

- 7.3.1 The major phase of work to the outbuildings undertaken by Edward Ould for Theodore Mander in 1888 is, to a great extent, responsible for the appearance of the buildings as they survive today, in particular the coach house range with its use of distinctive structural and decorative elements common to the New Manor

House (viz. timber framing, red brick detailing and tile-hanging). The layout of the buildings delineates a two-part division of the accommodation into 'polite' (the coach house, stabling and southern loose box) and the purely 'functional' (the 'stables' range comprising cow houses,²⁵ cart sheds and stores), this being reflected in the quality of exterior finish and interior detailing with the eastern extent of the port-cochère forming the notional boundary. The coach house range was accessed primarily from the main, sweeping driveway off Wightwick Bank while the stables range was furnished with a separate gateway somewhat to the north opening onto an enclosed yard. The loose box range at the west end of the stables (Block A) was common to both areas, with access from both the port-cochère and the stables yard.

7.3.2 As noted above, the status of Ould's 1888 plan is somewhat ambiguous as it appears to combine elements of an 'as existing' survey with proposals for the reordering; it does however confirm that the covered 'port-cochère' formed part of the original plan and was not a secondary modification of the early 20th century. Such features were becoming available as standard appendices to buildings in the later years of the 19th century and are illustrated in a number of contemporary trade catalogues, for example those of Messenger and Co. of Loughborough, Leicestershire,²⁶ established in 1858 and a pre-eminent fabricator of greenhouses, conservatories and horticultural ironwork in the Victorian and Edwardian periods.²⁷

7.3.3 Edward A.L. Ould (1852-1909) was a noted architect of the Old English Revival style, specialising in timber-framing²⁸ and working mainly in the Merseyside and Cheshire area; he also undertook work at the Mount in Tettenhall Wood in 1891 for Theodore Mander's cousin, Charles Tertius Mander.²⁹ Together with the William Morris furnishings and the Pre-Raphaelite collections built up by Sir Geoffrey Mander and Rosalie Glynn Grylls, Ould's work at Wightwick Manor constitutes a fine example of late 19th-century taste and craftsmanship, of which the stable and coach house blocks form integral parts.

7.4 Recent Modifications

7.4.1 Documentary sources³⁰ indicate that the 'port-cochère' or covered wash introduced by Ould in 1888 was dismantled, under the auspices of the Trust, in 1961-2 though it would appear that the initial intention was to have been a programme of refurbishment as opposed to demolition. The project experienced both practical and financial difficulties however, resulting in the loss of an integral element of Ould's scheme.

7.4.2 Documentary sources³¹ also indicate that the southern end of the coach house range (rooms [ST1] and [ST2]) were converted to toilet facilities in the mid-1970s to enhance inadequate visitor facilities formerly located within the main house.

7.4.3 The stables range was leased and remained in use for horse accommodation until as late as 2003, since when they have been used for storage. The coach house currently accommodates an informal retail outlet (second-hand bookshop), toilet facilities and storage areas (the former motor garage). Blocks G and H are used by Trust gardening staff as mess and implement store.

²⁵ The Manders maintained a herd of Kerry cattle to supply the house with fresh dairy produce (Ponder 1993, 29).

²⁶ Copy of Messenger and Co. catalogue supplied by J Milln.

²⁷ The company archives are deposited at the Museum of English Rural Life, University of Reading.

²⁸ Used to particular effect at Hill Bark, Frankby, Wirral, described by Pevsner as 'one of the most notable Victorian essays in half-timbered design anywhere in the country' (Pevsner and Hubbard 2003, 219).

²⁹ The Mount was the family house of the senior branch of the Mander family, acquired by Charles Benjamin Mander in c.1862, and altered by him in the following years to create a comfortable Victorian villa (<http://www.owlpen.com/mount.shtml>). It now functions as a hotel and conference centre (<http://www.themount.co.uk/>).

³⁰ See §.5.5.1 above.

³¹ See §.5.5.6 above.

7.5 Significance³²

7.5.1 The evidential value of the recorded structures as a complex of agricultural outbuildings can be seen to be low, having never constituted an exceptional grouping and being of a type fairly easily paralleled elsewhere (see Peters, 1969). This is compounded by their having been subsequently removed from their functional, agricultural context by the change of use of the estate in the late 19th century and by the successive campaigns of alteration to the fabric of the buildings themselves.

7.5.1.1 The historical and aesthetic values of the structures as they survive today thus relate predominantly to their latter incarnation, the buildings as remodelled for Theodore Mander by Edward Ould. These represent a good example of service buildings associated with a late Victorian/Edwardian gentry residence, and form an interesting and attractive complement to the Grade I listed Manor House, Grade II listed Old Manor and Grade II* listed Malthouse. The significance of the stables and coach house ranges in their own right is reflected in their inclusion on the Statutory List of Buildings of Historical or Architectural Interest as Grade II listed buildings, though the historical significance of the group as a whole is enhanced by Ould's involvement in the design and/or refurbishment of all of the buildings as part of a coherent scheme. In this context, the loss in the early 1960s of the contemporary port-cochère, an integral element of Ould's design, is unfortunate, and due consideration should be given to the possibility/feasibility of its reinstatement.³³ The historical value of the recorded buildings is further enhanced by their association with the Manders, a family of considerable prominence in the industrial history of Wolverhampton.

7.5.2 The interior fixtures and fittings of the ranges, in particular the stalls and tack room of Block **F**, the loose-boxes of Block **A** and, to a lesser extent the cow ties of Blocks **B** and **C**, are good though unremarkable and have the potential to illustrate well some of the operational aspects of the buildings in the late 19th/early 20th century. Their conservation and enhancement within any proposed scheme should be strongly favoured. Other areas of the ranges, for example the two-bay motor garage (former carriage house) of Block **E**, currently under-used, have the potential to be significantly enhanced.

7.6 Conclusion

7.6.1 The current study has allowed for a detailed visual and interpretive record to be made of the stables and coach house ranges at Wightwick Manor. Although the origins of the complex remain somewhat obscure, their historical context has been established and their later development, particularly Ould's remodelling for Theodore Mander in the late 19th century contemporary with the construction of the New Manor House, has been traced with some degree of certainty.

7.6.2 The study has identified Ould's late 19th-century remodelling as being the principal focus of historical, aesthetic and evidential significance with inherent potential for conservation and possibilities for presentation/enhancement.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 The project was commissioned by the National Trust (West Midlands Regional Office); grateful thanks are extended to Mr Jeremy Milln (NT Archaeologist) for help and co-operation throughout the course of the project and for comments upon the draft text of the final report. Grateful thanks are also extended to the National Trust staff at Wightwick Manor and the West Midlands Regional Office at Attingham Park, staff at the Wolverhampton City Archives and to Ms. Lucinda Walker of the National Monuments Record.

³² Significance values as defined by English Heritage's 'Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance' (2008, 27-32).

³³ Although graphic evidence for the Wightwick port-cochère itself is somewhat sparse, a wealth of contemporary comparanda exists in the form of trade catalogues etc. which, together with the surviving Ould plan and early photographs (Figures 7 and 8), would allow for an informed reconstruction.

- 8.2 Site recording and assessment were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler AlFA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

9 GAZETTEER

Room (Name)	Ref.	Type	Location	Description
The Stables Range				
BLOCK A				
[ST11] Feed Store	[d1]	door	south wall	Two-part horizontally split 'stable' type door of vertical planking, ledged and braced to interior. Plain brick jambs, flat head. Hung on iron strap-hinges to east.
	[d15]	door	east wall	Blocked doorway to north side of range, formerly serving feeding passage.
	[d16]	door	west wall	Blocked doorway to north side of range, formerly serving feeding passage.
	[d21]	door	west wall	Simple door of vertical plank construction, hinged to north opening into [ST11].
	---	door	east wall	Blocked doorway formerly opening onto [ST12]
	---	floor	throughout	Blue brick.
	---	roof	over	Open to ridge, two-tiers side purlins + ridge piece.
[ST12a] Passage	[d2]	door	south wall	Wide, two-part horizontally split 'stable' type door of vertical planking, ledged and braced to interior. Plain brick jambs, flat head. Hung on iron strap-hinges to east.
	[d3]	door	south wall	Two-part horizontally split 'stable' type door of vertical planking, ledged and braced to interior; flat head. Hung on iron strap-hinges to west, iron pintles supported on sandstone blocks.
	[w2]	window	south wall	Single-light timber casement with one fixed light of eight panes. Moulded cill to exterior. Inserted 1887-8.
	[w3]	window	south wall	Two-light timber casement with one fixed / one opening light, both of eight panes. Moulded cill to exterior. Inserted 1887-8.
	---	door	north wall	Timber sliding door of stout vertical boards with grille of iron bars @ 3in. centres over. Slides to east giving access to loose box [ST14].
	---	door	north wall	Timber sliding door of stout vertical boards with grille of iron bars @ 3in. centres over. Slides to east giving access to loose box [ST13].
	---	door	west wall	Timber sliding door of stout vertical boards with grille of iron bars @ 3in. centres over. Slides to north giving access to loose box [ST12].
	---	vent boxes	south wall	Vertical timber vent-boxes (x2; Plate 18) with distinctive turn-handle motif (Plate 19) serving low level exterior ventilation grille.
	---	harness hooks	east wall	Double-hooked harness hooks (x 3) affixed to horizontal timber baton on east wall.
	---	floor	throughout	Edge-laid blue brick.
	---	ceiling	throughout	T&G boarding, ceiled at level of roof purlin.
	---	roof	over	Three bays over Block A, KP trusses with raking struts, single tier side purlins and ridge piece.
[ST12] Loose Box	[w1]	window	north wall	Three-light timber casement with fixed central light and opening side lights, all of eight panes. Moulded cill to exterior. Inserted 1887-8 (Plate 6).
	[w11]	window		Segmental headed ventilation window (see Plate 14) with iron grille to exterior elevation (Plate 20).
	[d15]	door (blocked)	west wall	Blocked doorway to north side of range, formerly serving feeding passage. (Assoc. [d14] in [ST14]).
	---	floor	throughout	Edge-laid blue brick including inset iron drainage gullies (x2 transverse feeding into one x1 longitudinal)
	---	walling	north and west walls	T&G boarding to lower wall surface, white glazed tiles to upper walls.
	---	door	east wall	Timber sliding-door of stout vertical boarding with grille of iron bars @ 3in. centres over. Slides to north giving access to passage [ST12a] to east.
	---	partition	east wall	Substantial timber partition to east side of loose box with iron grille over, (to tie level of KP truss).
	---	ceiling	over	T&G boarding, ceiled at level of roof purlin.

	---	fitting	north wall	Iron drinking trough to north-west corner of loose-box (as per Plate 13)
	---	fitting	north wall	Opening mechanism located below (poss. related to) ventilation window [w11] (Plate 16)
	---	roof	---	see [ST12a]; KP truss forms upper east wall of loose-box
[ST13] Loose Box	[w10]	window	north wall	Segmental headed ventilation window (as per Plate 14) with iron grille to exterior elevation (as per Plate 20)
	---	door	south wall	Timber sliding door of stout vertical boarding with grille of iron bars @ 3in. centres over. Slides to east giving access to passage [ST12a] to south.
	---	floor	throughout	Edge-laid blue brick including inset iron drainage gulley (x1 transverse feeding into longitudinal)
	---	walling	north walls	T&G boarding to lower wall surface, white glazed tiles to upper walls.
	---	feeding station	north wall	Iron feeding station to north-east corner of loose-box (as per Plate 12)
	---	drinking trough	north wall	Iron drinking trough to north-west corner of loose-box (as per Plate 13)
	---	tethering rings	north wall	Iron tethering rings (x 4)
	---	tethering ring	west wall	Iron tethering ring (x 1)
	---	mechanism	north wall	Opening mechanism located below (poss. related to) ventilation window [w11] (as per Plate 16)
	---	ceiling	over	T&G boarding, ceiled at level of roof purlin. Ceiling vent serves ridge vent-box.
	---	roof		see [ST12a]; KP truss forms upper east and west wall of loose-box
[ST14] Loose Box	[w9]	window	north wall	Segmental headed ventilation window (as per Plate 14) with iron grille to exterior elevation (as per Plate 20)
	---	door	south wall	Timber sliding door of stout vertical boarding with grille of iron bars @ 3in. centres over. Slides to east giving access to passage [ST12a] to south.
	[d14]	Door (bl.)	east wall	Blocked doorway to north side of range, formerly serving feeding passage. (Assoc. [d15] in [ST12]). NB: not vis. within [ST14]
	---	floor	throughout	Edge-laid blue brick including inset iron drainage gullies (x2 transverse feeding into x1 longitudinal)
	---	feeding station	north wall	Iron feeding station to north-east corner of loose-box (Plate 12)
	---	drinking trough	north wall	Iron drinking trough to north-west corner of loose-box (Plate 13)
	---	tethering rings	north wall	Iron tethering rings (x 4 original, 2 survive, 2 evidenced by 'shadows')
	---	tethering ring	east wall	Iron tethering ring (x 1)
	---	ceiling	over	T&G boarding, ceiled at level of roof purlin. Ceiling vent serves ridge vent-box.
	---	fitting	north wall	Opening mechanism located below (poss. related to) ventilation window [w11] (as per Plate 16)
[ST15] Store/Tack Room	[d4]	door	south wall	Two-part horizontally split 'stable' type door of vertical planking, ledged and braced to interior. Plain brick jambs, flat head. Hung on iron strap-hinges to west.
	[d14]	Door (bl.)	west wall	Blocked doorway to north side of range, formerly serving feeding passage.
	[d13]	Door (bl.)	east wall	Blocked doorway to north side of range, formerly serving feeding passage.
	---	floor	throughout	Blue brick
BLOCK B				
[ST16] Calf/foul house	[d5]	door	south wall	Two-part horizontally split 'stable' type door of vertical planking, ledged and braced to interior. Brick jambs, segmental brick arch. Hung on iron strap-hinges to west, iron pintles supported on sandstone blocks.

	[w4]	window	south wall	Rectangular window opening, lower vertical timber slats with narrow, two-light glazed section over. Blue brick cill.
	[d13]	Door (bl.)	west wall	Blocked doorway to north side of range, formerly serving feeding passage.
	[d12]	Door (bl.)	east wall	Blocked doorway to north side of range, formerly serving feeding passage.
	---	floor	throughout	Edge-laid blue brick.
	---	roof	over	Single bay, supported on single tier of heavy side-purlins (re-used) set into masonry to east and west
[ST17] Cow House (2)	[d6]	door	south wall	Two-part horizontally split 'stable' type door of vertical planking, ledged and braced to interior. Upper leaf is formed of iron grille. Brick jambs, segmental brick arch. Hung on iron strap-hinges to west, iron pintles supported on sandstone blocks. (Plate 22).
	[w5]	window	south wall	Segmental headed window opening, chamfered brick cill. formerly closed by sliding shutter internally (frame survives, shutter lost).
	[w6]	window	south wall	Segmental headed window opening, chamfered brick cill. Closed by sliding shutter internally (Plate 23).
	[d12]	Door (bl.)	west wall	Blocked doorway to north side of range, formerly serving feeding passage.
	[d11]	door	east wall	Flat-headed timber door, ledged and braced with heavy latch to this side. Hung on strap hinges to north. Serves feeding passage.
	---	window	east wall	Segmental headed window opening high in gable of east wall, indicating former exterior wall.
	---	floor	throughout	Edge-laid blue brick. Longitudinal gulley @ 3½ ft N of S wall.
	---	roof	over	2 bays with central s/w KP truss (re-used), raking struts. Single tier of through purlins lapped over principals, embedded in masonry to east and west (Plate 25).
	---	stall partition	Centre (aligned N/S)	Stout timber stall partition aligned N/S to centre; divides feeding trough into two equal parts.
	---	feeding trough	Centre (aligned E/W)	Feeding trough constructed of moulded (red) ceramic blocks (Plate 24) Split into two equal sections by timber partition (above), formerly accommodating 4 cattle (tethering bars survive to east and west within each stall). Rear of trough defined by timber rail with names 'Nancy', 'Flora' and 'Rosy'.
	---	feeding passage	north side of range	Feeding passage formed to north side of range, extends between [d11] and [d12].
BLOCK C				
[ST18] Cow House (1)	[d7]	door	south wall	Two-part horizontally split 'stable' type door of vertical planking, ledged and braced to interior. Brick jambs, segmental brick arch. Hung on iron strap-hinges to west, iron pintles supported on sandstone blocks. (Plate 27).
	[w7]	window	south wall	Segmental headed window opening, timber frame with vertical iron bars.
	[w8]	window	north wall	Rectangular window opening (not vis. internally); hinged shutter of vertical readed T&G, hung to west of strap hinges.
	[d10]	door	east wall	Flat-headed timber door, hung on strap hinges to north. Serves feeding passage.
	[d11]	door	west wall	Flat-headed timber door, hung on strap hinges to north. Serves feeding passage.
	---	window	west wall	Segmental headed window opening high in west wall, former exterior gable window of Block B.
	---	floor	throughout	Mix of face-laid (north) and edge-laid (south) blue brick.
	---	roof	over	2 bays with central s/w KP truss, raking struts. Single tier of through purlins lapped over principals, embedded in masonry to east and west (Plate 28).
	---	stall partition	centre (aligned N/S)	Stout timber stall partition aligned N/S to centre; divides feeding trough into two equal parts (Plate 29).
	---	feeding trough	centre (aligned E/W)	Feeding trough constructed of moulded (blue) ceramic blocks (Plate 29) Split into two equal sections by timber partition (above), formerly accommodating 4 cattle (tethering bars survive to east and west within each stall). Rear of trough defined by timber rail.

	---	feeding passage	north side of range	Feeding passage formed to north side of range, extends between [d10] and [d11].
BLOCK D				
[ST19] Garage/ workshop	[d8]	door	south wall	Double doors of vertical timber planking, flat-headed within bull-nose brick jambs with stone caps. Hung on reversible strap hinges.
	[d9]	door	south wall	Double doors of vertical timber planking, flat-headed within bull-nose brick jambs with stone caps. Hung on reversible strap hinges.
	---	floor	throughout	Beaten earth where visible
	---	roof	over	2 bays with central s/w KP truss, raking struts. Single tier of through purlins lapped over principals, embedded in masonry to east and west (Plate 32/33).
	---	kiln	centre, east	Gas-fired pottery kiln (Plate 34) introduced to east side of range, formerly with flue discharging through east wall (blocked).
The Coach House Range				
BLOCK F				
[ST1] Female toilets (former loose-box)	[d42]	door	east wall	Door of vertical planking set within segmental headed opening with chamfered jambs and reveals. Pintles/latch carried on sandstone blocks. Hinged to south.
	[w22]	window	east wall	Three-light timber casement with one fixed and two opening lights, each of eight panes. Moulded cill to exterior. Inserted 1887-8, evidence of insertion in surrounding brickwork.
	[d36]	door	west wall	Modern door vertical planks hinged to south.
	[w21]	window	west wall	Two-light casement, each of two-panes, top-hinged beneath segmental head of single header course with moulded cill externally.
	[d37-41]	doors	internal	Modern doors contemp. introduction of toilets to range (1970s)
	---	floor	throughout	Tiled.
Roof Bay 8	[w29]	window (bl.)	west wall	Window blocked in brick, in west wall, Bay 8. Pre-dates tile hanging of exterior elevation.
	[w30]	window	south wall	Two-light timber casement with leaded lights (rectangular quarries) separated by timber mullion.
	---	feed-bins	east side	Timber constructed feed bins against east wall (Plate 72).
	---	hatch	SE corner	Simple timber hatch formerly serving feeding chute within loose box at ground level.
	---	hatch	SW corner	Simple timber hatch formerly serving feeding chute within loose box at ground level.
	---	roof	over	Single bay; single tier of side purlins embedded in masonry to north and south.
[ST 2] Male toilets (former stables)	[d32]		east wall	Modern door vertical planks hinged to south.
	[w23]	window	east wall	Three-light timber casement with one fixed and two opening lights, each of eight panes. Moulded cill to exterior. Inserted 1887-8, evidence of insertion in surrounding brickwork.
	---	window (bl.)	west wall	Segmental headed ventilation window high in wall below eaves (1 of 5 originals; see Plate 62); partly truncated by doorway [d32].
	west wall	---	window (bl.)	Segmental headed ventilation window high in wall below eaves (1 of 5 originals; see Plate 62); extends to [ST3] to north.
	[d33-35]	doors	internal	Modern doors contemp. introduction of toilets to range (1970s)
	---	floor		Tiled.
[ST 3] Stables	[d31]	door	east wall	Door of vertical planking set within segmental headed opening with chamfered jambs and reveals. Pintles/latch carried on sandstone blocks. Hinged to south.
	[w24]	window	east wall	Three-light timber casement with one fixed and two opening lights, each of eight panes. Moulded cill to exterior. Inserted 1887-8, evidence of insertion in surrounding brickwork.
	---	window (bl.)	west wall	Segmental headed ventilation window high in wall below eaves (1 of 5 originals; see Plate 62).
	---	window (bl.)	west wall	Segmental headed ventilation window high in wall below eaves (1 of 5 originals; see Plate 62).
	---	---	window (bl.)	Segmental headed ventilation window high in wall below eaves (1 of 5 originals; see Plate 62); extends to [ST2] to south.

	---	walls	throughout	Rendered brick; T&G to dado of east wall. West wall has glazed brick above manger level.
	---	floor		Hard yellow Ruabon brick including inset iron drainage gully (x1 transverse feeding into longitudinal)
	---	ceiling		Timber planking, includes central ventilation grille serving upper duct.
	---	stall partition	transverse	Stall partition separating stall 1/2 formed of cast iron heel post and wooden screen of diagonally set boards.
	---	stall partition	transverse	Stall partition separating stall 2/3 formed of cast iron heel post and wooden screen of diagonally set boards.
	---	feed chute	horse stall 1	Timber cased feed chute from Loft Bay 6 over
	---	feed chute	horse stall 2	Timber cased feed chute from Loft Bay 6 over (Plate 67).
	---	feed chute	horse stall 3	Timber cased feed chute from Loft Bay 7 over (Plate 67).
Roof Bays 6 & 7 (over [ST 2/3])	[w28]	Window (bl.)	west wall Bay 7	Window blocked in brick, in west wall, Bay 7. Pre-dates tile hanging of exterior elevation.
	[w31]	pitching door	east wall Bay 7	Pitching door breaks through eaves line as gabled semi-dormer (Plate 60).
	---	ventilation duct	centre of range	Timber ventilation duct rises from ceiling grille of room [ST3] to ridge vent (Plate 70).
	---	hatch	SW Bay 7	Simple timber hatch serving feeding chute at ground level.
	---	hatch	NW Bay 7	Simple timber hatch serving feeding chute at ground level (Plate 71).
	---	hatch	SW Bay 6	Simple timber hatch serving feeding chute at ground level (Plate 71).
	---	hatch	NW Bay 6	Simple timber hatch serving feeding chute at ground level.
	---	roof	over	2-bays, demarcated by central, s/w KP truss with raking struts (Figure 20). Roof carried on single tier of through purlins and ridge piece.
BLOCK E				
[ST 4] Tack Room	[d29]	door	east wall	Vertical T&G doorway serving [ST4]. Fan-light over. Hinged to north. Set, together with [w25/6], within semi-circular arched head, chamfered (Plate 38).
	[d30]	door	south wall	Plain, vertical timber plank door set beneath segmental head of double header course. Hung on strap hinges to east.
	[w25]	window	east wall	Fixed, three-light side-light to [d29] (Plate 38).
	[w26]	window	east wall	Fixed, three-light side-light to [d29] (Plate 38).
	[w20]	window	west wall	Two-light timber casement, each of twelve panes, beneath segmental arch of rubbed stretchers. Moulded cill to exterior. Inserted 1887-8 (Plate 44).
	---	walls	throughout	Vertical reeded T&G cladding throughout
	---	floor	throughout	Red, 6 in. quarry tile.
	---	fireplace	north wall	Projecting chimneybreast; segmental head and jambs of glazed brick. Glazed cabinet over (Plate 49).
	---	saddle / harness hooks	north wall	Range of saddle and harness hooks affixed to north wall to east and west of fireplace (Plates 49/50).
	---	access ladder	NE corner	Vertical access ladder rises at NE corner (Plate 50) to roof space over.
Roof Bay 5	[d43]	door	partition	Former doorway to pigeon loft occupying western part of Roof Bay 5.
	---	door	south wall	Open doorway serving Loft Bays 6/7 over Block F.
	---	water tank & cistern	north wall	Adjacent to stack to east (Plate 57).
	---	roof	over	Single bay; two tiers of side purlins and ridge piece embedded in masonry to north and south.
[ST 5] Garage	[d28]	door	east wall	Wide, vehicular doorway comprising four sliding panels, each with 3, square four-pane lights. Lintel supported mid-span by circular section cast-iron column (Plates 37/48). Formerly opened onto port cochère. Former threshing bay door evidenced by brick arch at 1F (Bay 3).
	[d27]	door (bl.)	west wall	Wide doorway, formerly serving threshing bay (blocked). See Figure 18. Arch survives at 1F.
	[w19]	window	west wall	Four-light timber casement, each of eight panes, beneath

				segmental arch of rubbed stretchers. Moulded cill to exterior. Inserted 1887-8 (Plates 44/47).
	---	floor	throughout	Face-laid blue brick.
	---	ceiling	throughout	Lath and plaster. Central transverse chamfered beam.
	---	heating pipes	north, west and south walls	Paired cast-iron heating pipes extend around north, west and east walls of former carriage house (Plate 47).
[ST9] Workshop	[d23]	door	west wall	Inserted door of plain, vertical plank construction beneath flat timber lintel (RSJ over). Introduced contemporary with internal partition of chopping house.
	[w13]	Window (bl.)	north wall	Blocked opening to centre of GF level of north gable end. Related to [w17] and associated with a former system of line-shafting for mechanical food preparation.
	[w17]	window (bl.)	south wall	Blocked opening related to [w13] in gable end and associated with a former system of line-shafting for mechanical food preparation.
	---	floor	throughout	Blue brick
	---	ceiling	over	---
[ST10] Chopping House	[d18]	door	east wall	Door opening from former port-cochère to east. Plain jambs, segmental head (chamfered). Plain, vertical boarded door.
	[d21]	door	east wall	Simple door of vertical timber boards, flat head, hung on strap hinges to north. Opens onto feed store [ST11].
	[d24]	door	west wall	Inserted into former, wider doorway opening. Plain jambs, flat head (timber lintel over). Plain, vertical boarded door. Hung on strap hinges to north.
	[d16]	Door (bl.)	east wall	Blocked doorway at north end of east wall, formerly serving feeding passage.
	[d17]	door	north wall	Small doorway with segmental brick arch to east side of northern gable. Closed by timber shutter, hung on strap hinges to west.
	[w16]	window	west wall	Two-light timber casement, each of eight panes, moulded cill, shares timber lintel with [d24]; inserted into former wider opening.
	[w17]	window (bl.)	(inserted) north wall	Blocked opening assumed related to former arrangement of line-shafting related to mechanical food preparation (paired hangers and former hatchway within the ceiling structure are also related).
	---	stair	NE corner	Quarter-turn stair with winders rises to Roof Bay 1 (Plate 46).
	---	floor	throughout	Face-laid blue brick (Plate 45).
	---	ceiling	over	Timber joists aligned east-west. Includes hangers for line shafting immediately south of [w17] (Plate 45) and trimmed hatch for hoist.
Roof Bays 1 to 4 (over [ST 5/9/10])	[d27]	door (bl.)	west wall Bay 3	Segmental brick arch of former threshing bay door, blocked (Plate 56; Figure 18). Opposite [d28].
	[d28]	door (bl.)	east wall Bay 3	Segmental brick arch of former threshing bay door, blocked and converted to wide vehicular doorway at GF level. Opposite [d27].
	[w27]	window	north wall	Pitching window high in north gable end. Brick jambs and segmental head (chamfered).
	---	stair	Bay 1, east	Quarter-turn stair with winders rises from [ST10] (Plates 46/51).
	---	ventilation holes	north wall	Regular ventilation holes within brickwork of north gable above [w27].
	---	floor	throughout	Timber boards. Floor level of Bays 3/4 raised relative to 1/2 (see Plate 52).
	---	roof	over	4 bays defined by 3 KP trusses (here T1 to T3 from N to S) of Baltic s/w with raking struts (Figure 19). Ties of northern two trusses truncated (Plates 53/4). Roof carried on two tiers of through purlins and ridge piece.
BLOCK H				
[ST 6] Disabled Toilet	[d26]	door	South wall	Plain door of vertical boards, hinged to east.
	---	walls	throughout	T&G to dado level, painted brick above; former opening [d27] evidenced by SJ to south end, east wall.
	---	floor	throughout	Tiled.

	---	roof	over	Single slope pent-roof.
[ST 7] Implement Store	[d25]	door	north wall	Plain door of vertical boards, hinged to west.
	[w18]	window	west wall	Rectangular opening, plain jambs, bull-nose blue brick cill. Shutter of vertical timber boards hung on strap-hinges to south.
	---	walls	throughout	Exposed brick, former opening [d27] evidenced by SJ to north end, east wall.
	---	roof	over	Single slope pent-roof; common rafters rest on ridge plate set within blocking of [d27].
BLOCK G				
[ST 8] Gardner's Mess (former engine house)	[d21]	door	south wall	Plain boarded door, flat head, timber lintel, plain brick jambs. Hung on strap hinges to west.
	[w14]	window	west wall	Multi-pane cast iron window with opening central panel, set within brick opening with segmental head of two header courses.
	[w15]	window	south wall	Multi-pane cast iron window with opening central panel, set within brick opening with segmental head of a single header course.
	---	floor	---	(not accessed).
	---	ceiling	---	(not accessed).

10 SOURCES

a) Cartographic Sources (in chronological order)

- 1762 'The Several Farms, tenements and lands belonging to John Wightwick ESq, lying principally at Wightwick in the Parish of Tetenhall (sic.) and Penn and County of Stafford'. (WALS MAP/273).
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- 1887 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map, 1st Edition.
- 1903 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map, 1st Revision.
- 1919 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map, 2nd Revision.
- 1938 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map, 3rd Revision.
- 1955 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 National Grid Series map.
- 1963 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 edition.
- 1973 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 edition.

b) Primary Sources

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Wightwick Manor Archive

- 1888 design drawing for stables / coach house by Grayson and Ould, architects (Liverpool)
- Undated historic photograph of coach house range and port-cochère

National Trust Archive, Attingham

- Wightwick: Buildings files (1 and 2)
- Wightwick: General correspondence files

Wolverhampton City Archives

- DX-572: Sales particulars, Wightwick estate, March 1921.

c) Secondary Sources

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Powell C, 1991. *Stables and Stable Blocks*. Princes Risborough, Shire.

Worsley G, 2005. *The British Stable*. New Haven and London, Yale University Press.

d) Online Sources

- www.A2A.org.uk
- <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>
- www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/archives-and-collections/nmr
- <http://www.owlpen.com/mount.shtml>

APPENDIX A: Project Brief

The National Trust is proposing to upgrade its visitor facilities at Wightwick Manor, the Arts and Crafts house of the Mander Family, Wolverhampton paint manufacturers. The property has enjoyed a considerable rise in popularity in recent years. Many years ago the seventeenth century Old Manor and Malt-house was converted for use as a bookshop and pottery, then as a tea room and shop, while parts of the coach-house range were adapted for lavatories and for tools storage and mess for garden staff. Much of the adjoining stables range continued to be occupied in part by horses until about 2003 although, perversely, a glazed porte cochère erected about 1910 for motor vehicles was taken down by the Trust. In 2010 the visitor car park was extended and the route to the garden, which has been by a narrow footpath along a busy lane, improved.

The focus is now on making better use of the coach-house and stables range. A better shop, reception and interpretive displays are proposed. It is likely the adaptations will entail some physical alteration as well as opportunity for conservation.

The Trust needs to be able to brief its appointed architects on the historical and archaeological significances, opportunities and limitations of the buildings. To do this a record and assessment of the coach-house/ stables range is required. Led by the drawings and photography and backed by such documentary and map evidence as is readily available, this should provide an enhanced understanding of the history, architecture and features of the range. Such an assessment is a sine qua non for informed conservation as it is for conversion.

A readable narrative report is required which, led by measured drawings and photographic images, provides clear guidance to managers as to what is important about the building and what the priorities are for conservation, interpretation and presentation.

1. Site Location and Context of the Project

- 1.1 The proposal is for a modest programme of architectural fabric recording and archaeological analysis to inform future conservation and interpretation of the stables/ coach-house range at Wightwick Manor. The buildings have been under-used for many years and such uses to which it is being put tend to be ad hoc and of low commercial value. Furthermore they have never been satisfactorily documented or recorded. Such a record is needed to baseline the history, condition and features of the structures and their features. An analysis is needed to assist the Trust's decision-making with regard to its conservation, adaptation and future uses.
- 1.2 The Historic Fabric Record & Report will incorporate, augment and build upon research and survey by others including:
 - Stables Wing measured survey of Aug 2005 at 1:50 scale (plans, elevs) at 1:50 (JM, yet to be digitised)
 - Coach-house and stables wings measured survey of January 2003 at 1:100 by Jim Hardman.
 - Topographical (including services) survey to include garden and grounds at 1:200 (Severn Partnership, dated 2000)
 - Desk-top and archive historical study by Stephen Ponder, Monty Smith and others
 - Fabric recording and analysis including evidence for development, historic services etc, some by JM, eg of Old Manor
 - Architects' quinquennial (condition) surveys by Donald Insall Associates and latterly by Nick Joyce (2008)
 - Specialist surveys, eg for bats, hydrology, asbestos, access, etc

2. GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SURVEY

The general aim of the fieldwork is to create a professional archaeological/architectural record and analysis to IFA standards of Coach house/ stables range at Wightwick. The objectives are to:

- Research and explain the origin, history, construction and development of the building.
- Define any particular significances or associations either as a discrete individual structure or with regard to adjacent Manor.
- Provide a metrically accurate digital survey of the building to comprise a complete set of plans, elevations and sections (see schedule below) in .dxf format suitable for autoCAD use by the Architects. (This baseline digital record may be used in future to record any changes to the building)
- Create a gazetteer record of features identified by room and by type against numbers given in the plans provided
- Bring together the findings of present and previous archaeological and historical work into an accessible narrative and analytical report explaining its history and uses.
- To provide a sound, evidenced and accessible basis for future interpretation, presentation and understanding, eg for a guidebook or for future repairs or conservation measures that might be needed to safeguard the historic fabric.

3. HERITAGE PROTECTION

- 3.1 Wightwick Manor is listed Grade I and its coach/house / stables are grade II. The site also lies within a village Conservation Area. The garden and grounds at Wightwick which are after Mawson are of considerable interest, but not relevant for the purpose of this study
- 3.2 Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation must be followed in the event of the discovery of any artefact covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996. The Property Manager and Project Manager must be informed and the find must be reported immediately to the local coroner

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The contractor is required to carry out a desk top assessment of relevant previous historical, architectural or archaeological studies. Thoroughly study of all this background information assimilating any existing assessment or evaluation reports and National Trust building and structure surveys. (The Trust will supply all it has on file, including measured survey at 1:50 scale).
- 4.2 The contractor to carry out documentary research including provide copy of relevant historical maps and plans, taking care to ensure that references and scales are shown. Other historic illustrations, paintings, prints or early photographs should also be collected. (See also, detailed information on sources in *Archaeology and the Historic Environment, Historic Landscape Survey Guidelines*, National Trust, 2000. <http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/main/w-arch4.pdf>)
- 4.3 Subject to test of fundamental accuracy, the contractor is required to upgrade existing 1993 measured survey for the coach-house range to the 1:50 scale and standard of the JM survey of 2005.
- 4.4 The contractor is required to augment existing measured surveys by the addition of 3 no typical cross sections. (This might be carried out by NT volunteer Maurice Cookson or others if the archaeological contractor is unavailable)

- 4.5 The contractor is then required to digitize all 1:50 scale measured drawings to .dxf format suitable for architect's use in CAD work.
- 4.6 Using existing survey drawings, checking and augmenting if necessary:
- physically record fabric sufficient to elucidate the sequence of construction, deposition, development and relationships between structures and surfaces
 - record structures to include general elevations annotated to note the presence of blockings, openings, whitewash, wall ties and other diagnostic features, noting brick and stone bond/s and sizes
 - visually analyse and interpret the individual elements, characterizing them.
 - systematically describe and photograph record inside and out, room by room, identifying all features of interest (fireplaces, panelling, doors, windows etc) against a numbered schedule.
 - prepare individual record sheets for each structure or structural context or element. All completed record sheets and supporting photographs should be included within a separate annex to the final report. Each context and feature to be given a unique number and their stratigraphic relationships noted and used as a basis of interpretation to event phases etc
 - support the record with photography, cross referenced with all relevant survey drawings.
 - produce a phase plan of the site which should be included as part of the final report.
- 4.7 Plans and sections should be clearly drawn and described for inclusion in the finished written report on the survey. The original drawings should be included in the archive. Completed drawings to be annotated with details of phases/materials identified to illustrate analysis and discussion and labelled appropriately (including scale and site identification) and captured digitally. Output to be digital (on CD) and hard copy
- 4.8 Generally follow the Standard and Guidance for the 'Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures' published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2008), working to a Level 3 standard as outlined in the English Heritage volume *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2006). NB recording of the ancillary buildings may be done to a lower standard
- 4.9 Use photography (digital) to fully show an appropriate level of detail representative of all features and phases, using a metric scale where appropriate.
- 4.10 The work to recognise and identify evidence for relict historic services (heating, lighting, water supply etc) following the Trusts CHT survey project

5. Report

A report will be required. This should follow the format and headings identified within appropriate IFA standard and guidance. Bring together previous and present work into cohesive narrative on the history and use of the Wightwick coach house/ stables from origin to present day.

The report needs to:

- include an introduction and summary of findings. Description of the method of investigation with an overall site plan
- Systematically describe the physical components of the building outside and – by reference to annotated plans – inside, eg fireplaces, doors, windows, floors paneling, plasterwork etc
- be illustrated and strongly interpretive and in so doing address the aims listed above, with detailed description, illustration and plans (at appropriate scales)

- state why the building is significant. Consider its history, design, construction, uses, its context including its relationships with wider processes, family, church etc. Aesthetic significance may also be important. The importance and significance of individual features should also be referred to here
- Be complete with conclusion bringing together the information revealed during the work in the context of information known from earlier archaeological or historical investigations and compared with similar sites
- include Sources and Bibliography, Figures, including copies of CAD drawings, Plates and an index to the photographic archive

Nota Bene (omitted)

- Tree ring dating and remote sensing surveys are not required as part of this project
- A garden and grounds survey is not currently required as part of this project. This would require first the preparation of a topographical survey (say at 1:200 scale) and it has been agreed with the General Manager to omit this for the time being. [Such a survey will be required in the event a proper restoration plan for the gardens and grounds is sought; instead works to the gardens will be of a maintenance nature, perhaps with the removal of trees and branches close to the house, subject to Gardens Advice]
- The consultant undertaking this contract is not required to define conservation and management objectives. This will be the responsibility of the National Trust consultancy team perhaps with the benefit of a Chartered Surveyor's feasibility study and Architect's condition survey.
- No physical intervention or excavation is required but arrangements may need to be made to move stored materials

6. Publication and Dissemination

- 6.1 Draft Report/Conservation Statement to be produced by 16th May 2011 for NT Architectural Panel meeting that day. The timetable for production of a final report to be confirmed, subject to timetable on linked surveys, but likely to be about 10th June for the following Architectural Panel meeting. It is hoped to bring
- 6.2 Three hard copies of the completed illustrated report (two bound, one unbound) and a copy on CD should be sent to Jeremy Milln, Archaeologist, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, SY4 4TP. A separate archive file of photographs plans and diagrams should; be provided on CD-ROM.
- 6.3 If the findings justify it, the contractor may be asked to publish a summary of the findings of the survey at an appropriate level in the journal *West Midlands Archaeology*. [NB: A summary report on some building recording for the Old Manor appears in *W Mids Arch* 36 for year (1993)]

7. Copyright

- 7.1 The intellectual copyright for the archaeological work carried out during this contract remains with the archaeological contractor on the understanding that the information obtained during this watching brief can be used and disseminated by the National Trust. Similarly the Trust recognises that the Contractor may wish to publish material which makes reference to or contains material arising from the Contract and it is the Trust's intent not to hinder the normal exchange of information.'
- 7.2 The Contractor and the Client will be fully acknowledged wherever such material is used or reproduced.

- 7.3 If the Contractor receives a request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 to disclose any information that, under this Agreement, is the Trust's Confidential Information, it will notify and consult with the Trust. The Trust will respond to the Contractor within 20 days after receiving the Contractor's notice and provide information to assist the Contractor to determine whether or not an exemption to the Freedom of Information Act applies to the information requested under that Act. The Trust shall grant the Contractor a royalty-free perpetual, worldwide and non-exclusive licence in respect of all rights arising from the Services including intellectual property and designs

8. Archive Deposition

- 8.1 The drawings, plans, sections, context sheets, photography, note books, specialist reports and other documentation resulting from the survey should be organised and bound in ring folder. These with the labelled conservation photographic folders containing the black and white photographs and negatives and discs containing the digital photographs and a digital copy of the report should be sent to Jeremy Milln (contact details below)
- 8.2 The physical archive is likely to be held in the long term at Wightwick Manor itself.
- 8.3 Upon completion of the project the contractor should complete and return an Activity and Source Submission Form for input to County HER and NT HBSMR.

9. WSI, Timetable, Terms & Conditions

- 9.1 *Written scheme of investigation*
The contractor should submit a short WSI to include the following: (An example which may be adapted, is found in Appendix II)
- Methodology - sampling strategy, recording strategy, management of finds, strategy for human remains, environmental sampling policy
 - Staffing
 - Report format
 - Archiving
 - Timetable
 - Professional standards
 - Health and safety
- 9.2 The work needs to take place in April-May 2011. The draft report of the work should be completed by the 16th May 2011 and a final report by about the 10th June 2011.
- 9.3 The contractor will be subject to National Trust *General Requirements and Conditions for Countryside and Garden Work*, a copy of which will be provided on request.
- 9.4 The project will be undertaken by the Contractor acting on an independent basis. Staff working on the project will not be deemed employees of the National Trust.

10. Staffing and access

- 10.1 The work will be carried out by the archaeological contractor who should report on the progress of the work to the NT Archaeologist Jeremy Milln (01743 708112) jeremy.milln@nationaltrust.org.uk who will monitor the work

- 10.2 The contractor to show consideration to staff and volunteers at Wightwick, many of whom like to park their motor cars at the site. If access to the site free of cars is required to facilitate the survey, please speak to the Property Manager.

11. Health and Safety & insurance

- 11.1 The archaeological contractor to prepare a risk assessment for the work and supply a copy to the NT archaeologist and abide by the health and safety regulations.
- 11.2 The Contractor will take sole responsibility for observing all current legal requirements concerning their or their employees Health and Safety
- 11.3 The contractor will be required to demonstrate that he holds public liability insurance to the value of not less than £2 million. Professional indemnity insurance is not a requirement of this contract.

12. General terms

- 12.1 Contractors commissioned to undertake historic building recording and analysis should be able to demonstrate appropriate qualifications and experience as part of their tender document
- 12.2 The Regional Archaeologist may visit the site during the works for monitoring purposes to discuss the findings with the contractor.
- 12.3 The project will be undertaken by the contractor acting on an independent basis. Staff working on the project will not be deemed employees of the National Trust. Tenders should reflect this fact and more specifically the contractor will take sole responsibility for the payment of tax, national insurance contributions, etc.
- 12.4 A completed Archaeological Project Recording Form will be submitted by the contractor with the final copies of reports (see Appendix).

13 Contacts

1. Jeremy Milln, Archaeology, Midlands Regional Office, National Trust, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY4 4TP Tel 01743 708112; mob 07779 034457
2. Tracy Clement, Property Manager, at Wightwick Manor tel 01902 760100 and at the Shugborough office tel 01889 882825
3. Rachael Johnstone, Senior Building Surveyor, National Trust, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY4 4TP Tel 01743 708120, mob 07900 136217
4. MBLA, Architects, Manchester (contact details omitted)

14 Schedule of Drawings for Coach House/ Stables Range

NB lists to be checked and amount of existing survey and new survey required to be confirmed following a check on accuracy of the 1993 survey

Existing surveys (those supplied in ital)

Property	Item	Aspect	Scale	Date	Form	Ref No
Wightwick	Bridge	Elevation	1:25	1-Aug-92	Negative	WT/S13
<i>Wightwick</i>	<i>Farm buildings, stable block</i>	<i>Ground floor and front elev</i>	<i>1:50</i>	<i>8/05</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>WT/S30</i>
<i>Wightwick</i>	<i>Farm buildings, coach-house block</i>	<i>Plans and Sections</i>	<i>1:50</i>	<i>8/05</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>WT/S31</i>
Wightwick	Malthouse	Ground floor plan	1:50	1-Jul-91	Negative	WT/S7
Wightwick	Manor first and second floor	Plans	1:100	1-Jan-98	Negative, A1	WT9802
Wightwick	Manor first and second floor	Plans	1:100	30-Sep-89	Negative, A1	WT/S5
Wightwick	Manor ground floor	Plans	1:100	30-Sep-89	Negative	WT/S6
Wightwick	Manor ground floor	Plans	1:100	1-May-70	Negative	177
Wightwick	Manor first floor	Plans	1:100	1-May-70	Negative	178
Wightwick	Manor first floor	Plans	1:96	1-Oct-83	Negative, A1	1801/002
Wightwick	Manor ground and cellar floor	Plans	1:100	1-Jan-98	Negative, A1	WT9801
Wightwick	Manor ground and cellar floor	Plans	1:100	29-Sep-89	Negative, A1	WT/S4
Wightwick	Manor ground floor	Plans	1:96	1-Oct-83	Negative, A1	1801/001
Wightwick	Peach House	?	1:50	1-Dec-92	Negative	WT/S17
<i>Wightwick</i>	<i>Stable block</i>	<i>Plans and elevations</i>	<i>1:100</i>	<i>18-Jan-93</i>	<i>Negative, A1</i>	<i>WT/S14</i>
Wightwick	Old Manor	Plans	1:50	1-Feb-88	Negative	WT/S1
Wightwick	Old Manor	Roof plan	1:50	1-Feb-88	Negative	WT/S2
Wightwick	Old Manor	Elevations	1:50	1-Feb-88	Negative	WT/S3
Wightwick	Old Manor	N-S Elevation	1:20	1-Dec-93	Negative	WT/S22
Wightwick	Woodshed	Plan and elevations	1:100	1-Feb-88	Negative, A1	WT/1/1
<i>Wightwick</i>	<i>Utility Glasshouse</i>	<i>Plan & elevs</i>	<i>1:50</i>	<i>30 Mar 05</i>	<i>Negative A1</i>	<i>WT/S29</i>

APPENDIX B: Written Scheme of Investigation**The Coach House and Stables Range, Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton, West Midlands****Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Historic Building Survey****1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The following document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Historic Building Survey to be undertaken in respect of the Coach House and Stables Range at Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton, West Midlands and has been prepared in response to a Project Brief set by Mr Jeremy Milln of the National Trust (Milln 2011). The Coach House and Stables Range are Grade II listed buildings dating to the 18th century with two or three phases of construction/ restoration throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, and lie within the Wightwick Bank Conservation Area.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The general aim of the historic building survey is to create a readable narrative report, led by measured drawings and photographic images, to provide clear guidance to managers as to what is important about the building and what the priorities are for conservation, interpretation and presentation.
- 2.2 The purpose and objectives of the survey are as outlined in detail at Section §.2 of the project brief.

3 METHODOLOGY

Proposed works can be broken down into three elements as follows:

4.1 Digitisation of existing survey drawings

- 4.1.1 Existing floor plans and exterior elevations of the building, as supplied by J Milln will be digitised in Adobe software, for use within the present report and exportable in DXF format for future use in AutoCAD packages. Detail drawings will be scanned as raster images for reproduction but will not be digitised at this stage.

4.2 Documentary Research

- 4.2.1 A search will be made of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historic maps, early photographs, drawings and written descriptions, and primary and secondary sources related to the site held by the Wolverhampton Archives, Molineux House, by the National Trust at Attingham Park and any relevant archival material stored at Wightwick Manor itself.

4.3 Archaeological Study of The Coach House and Stables Range

- 4.3.1 The building survey will comprise an examination of the accessible areas of the Coach House and Stables Range. Existing survey drawings (prepared and supplied by Jeremy Milln, NT) will be annotated with relevant architectural and archaeological detail as per section §.4.6 of the project brief. New survey will extend to the preparation of a new survey of the Coach House wing, including plans, sections and elevations sufficient to fully illustrate its dimensions, features and construction. The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photography and will be approximately commensurate with a Level 3 record as defined by English

Heritage (2006, 14). Where possible, photographs will include graded photographic scales.

- 4.3.2 A specific objective of the project will be the generation of a gazetteer of historic features on a room-by-room basis.

- 4.3 A written record will be maintained to accompany the drawn and photographic records.

5 REPORT FORMAT

- 5.1 Upon completion of the documentary research and fieldwork, the results of the historic building assessment and record will be presented in a fully illustrated, interpretive report containing the following information:

Text

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction and site location
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Description of buildings and their features
- Documentary History
- Archaeology of the building
- Discussion
- Statement of significance
- List of sources consulted

Figures

- Appropriate illustrations including location plan and a selection of historic maps
 - Plans, elevations and cross-sections of buildings as appropriate to illustrate the appearance and development of the buildings as apparent from historical sources and a non-intrusive examination of the built fabric
 - A selection of colour plates
- 5.2 The report will, as appropriate, incorporate, augment and build upon previous research as listed at section §.1.2 of the project brief.
- 5.3 Three hard copies of the completed report (two bound, one unbound) will be forwarded to Jeremy Milln, Archaeologist, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, together with a digital copy on CD

6 STAFFING

- 6.1 Documentary research, site assessment and report preparation will be undertaken by Ric Tyler AlfA.

7 ARCHIVING

- 7.1 Upon completion of work, a full project archive will be prepared in accordance with established National Trust practice as outlined at §.8 of the project brief.

8 TIMETABLE

- 8.1 Upon commission, recording work would be undertaken during the week starting 9th May 2011 with an interim statement of results being made available for the NT Architecture Panel meeting on the following Monday, 16th May 2011. The date of submission for the final report remains to be decided, though it will most probably need to be finalised in time for the following panel meeting on 10th June 2011.

9 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 9.1 The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA, 2001a) and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA 2001b). Recording work will conform to guidelines set down by English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH 2006) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*, (ALGAO 1997).
- 9.2 The *Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists* (IfA, 2002) will be adhered to at all times.

10 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

11 REFERENCES

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

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

IfA, 2001a. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

IfA, 2001b. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

IfA 2002. *Code of Conduct*.

Milln J, 2011. *Project Brief for an Historic Building Survey and an interpretive report of the history of the Coach House / Stables Range at Wightwick Manor and the archaeology of its fabric and features*.

WSI prepared by:

Ric Tyler
4 Friars Walk
Ludlow
Shropshire
SY8 1NT

15.04.11

APPENDIX C: Register of Project Drawings

Drg. No.	Subject	Format	Scale	Date	Recorder	Fig No. in this report
2011-004/1	Block A, transverse cross section	A3, pencil on film	1:20	May 2011	R Tyler	Figure 12
2011-004/2	Block C, transverse cross section (1)	A3, pencil on film	1:50	May 2011	R Tyler	Figure 13a
2011-004/3	Block C, transverse cross section (2)	A4, pencil on film	1:50	May 2011	R Tyler	Figure 13b
2011-004/4	Block E, transverse cross section (roof)	A3, pencil on film	1:20	May 2011	R Tyler	Figure 19
2011-004/5	Block E/H, transverse cross section	A3, pencil on film	1:50	May 2011	R Tyler	Figure 19
2011-004/6	Block F, transverse cross section	A3, pencil on film	1:50	May 2011	R Tyler	Figure 20
2011-004/7	Block E, sectional elevation (west exterior) showing detail of blocked archway	A3, pencil on film	1:50	May 2011	R Tyler	Figure 18
2011-004/8	Stables Range, south elevation and plan: annotated copy of Milln Drg. WT/S30	A1, pencil and pen on paper	1:50	May 2011	R Tyler	Figure 11
2011-004/9	Coach House Range, GF and 1F plan: annotated copy of Milln Drg. WT/S31	A1, pencil and pen on paper	1:50	May 2011	R Tyler	Figures 14/15

APPENDIX D: Register of Project Photographs

NB: All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Files are included in .jpg format on the CD appended at the back of this report. Photos marked with an asterisk (*) are reproduced as plates within the current document.

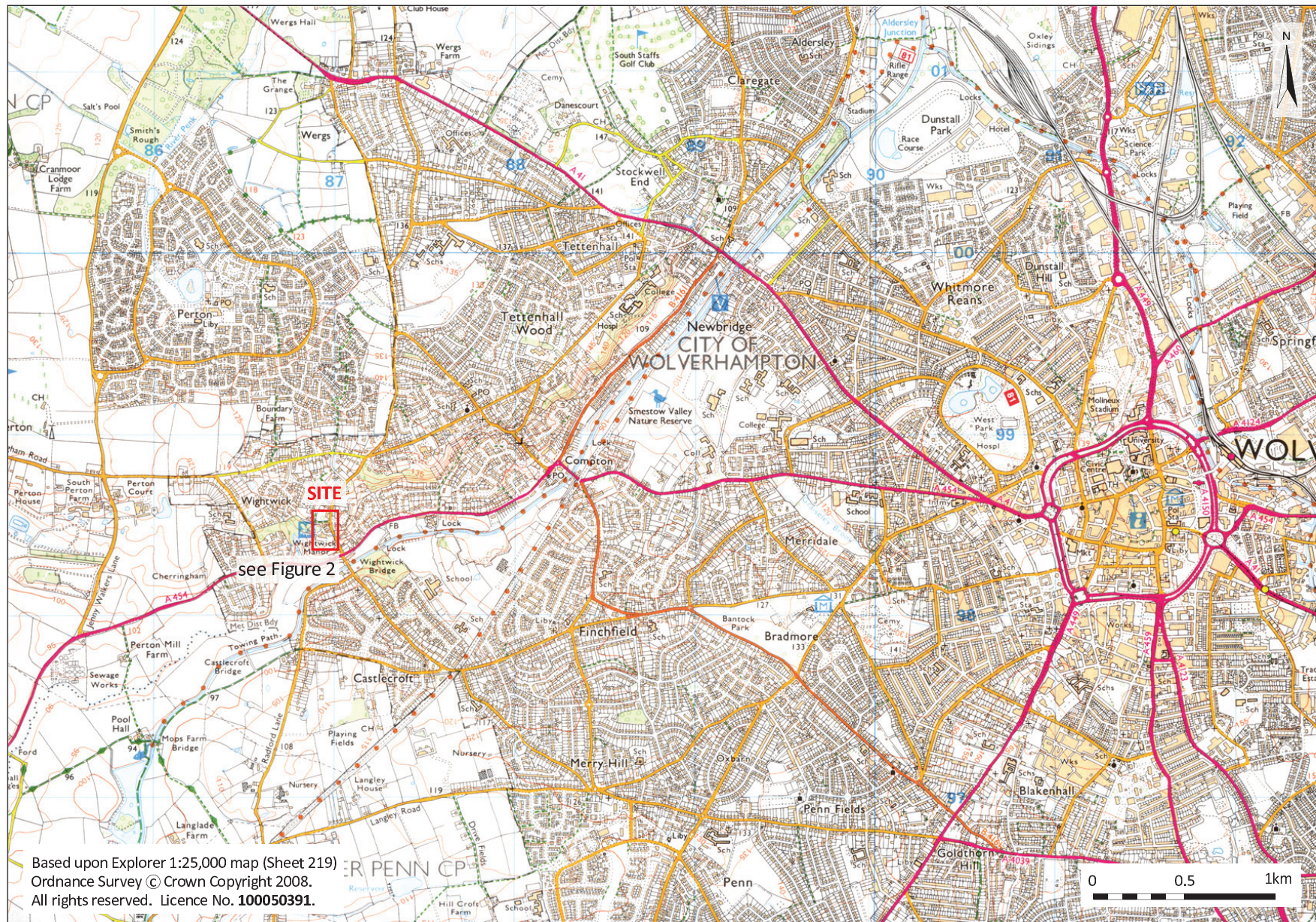
Photo No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0001*	Stables Range oblique view	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0002	Stables Range, Block A, oblique view	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0003*	Stables Range, Block A west of perpendicular wall.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0004	Stables Range, Block A west of perpendicular wall.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0005*	Stables Range, Block A, ridge vent	↑	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0006	Stables Range, Block A, detail of door [d1]	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0007	Stables Range, Block A, detail of door [d2]	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0008	Stables Range, Block A, detail of door [d3]	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0009	Stables Range, Block A, detail of door [d4]	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0010	Stables Range, Block A east of perpendicular wall.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0011*	Stables Range, Block A east of perpendicular wall.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0012	Stables Range, Block A east of perpendicular wall.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0013	Stables Range, Block A east of perpendicular wall.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0014	Stables Range, Block A west of perpendicular wall.	→ NE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0015	Stables Range, Block A west of perpendicular wall.	→ NE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0016	Stables Range, Block A west of perpendicular wall.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0017	Stables Range, Block A west of perpendicular wall; blocking.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0018*	Stables Range, Block A; detail of Mander phase window [w1].	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0019	Stables Range, Block A; detail of Mander phase window cill.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0020	Stables Range, Block A; detail of Mander phase window cill.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0021	Stables Range, Block A; detail of Mander phase window [w2].	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0022	Stables Range, Block A; detail of Mander phase window [w3].	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0023*	Stables Range, Block A; detail of strap hinges door [d2].	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0024	Stables Range, Block A; detail latch, door [d2].	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0026	Stables Range, Block A; interior passage [ST12a].	→ W	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0027	Stables Range, Block A; sliding door to loose-box [ST14]	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0028	Stables Range, Block A; sliding door to loose-box [ST14]	→ NE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0029*	Stables Range, Block A; passage [ST12a]; vent box	→ SE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0030	Stables Range, Block A; passage [ST12a]; vent box detail	→ SE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0031*	Stables Range, Block A; passage [ST12a]; vent box detail of handle	---	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0033	Stables Range, Block A; passage [ST12a]; vent box detail	↓	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0034	Stables Range, Block A; passage [ST12a] east wall with harness brackets	→ E	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0035	Stables Range, Block A; passage [ST12a] detail of two-prong harness bracket	→ E	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0036*	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14]	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0037*	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14]	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0038*	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14], watering trough	→ NE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0039	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14], watering trough	→ NE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0040	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14], feeding station	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0041	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14], opening mechanism	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0042	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14], opening mechanism	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0043*	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14], opening mechanism	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0045*	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14], tethering ring	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0046	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14], ventilation window [w9]	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler

DSC_0047*	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14], ventilation window [w9]	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0048	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14]	→ SW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0049	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14]	→ SW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0050	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14]; roof	→ SW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0051	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14]; roof detail of KP	↑	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0052*	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14]; roof	↑	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0053	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14]; roof	↑	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0054	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14]; roof	↑	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0055	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST14]; roof	↑	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0056	Stables Range, Block A; loose box [ST13]	→ SW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0057*	Stables Range, Block A; interior passage [ST12a] from [ST12].	→ E	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0058	Stables Range, Block A; iron drainage gulleys within [ST14]	↓	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0059*	Stables Range, Block B, south elevation oblique.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0060*	Stables Range, Blocks B, C & D, south elevation oblique.	→ NE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0061*	Stables Range, south elevation; straight joint at Block A/B.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0062	Stables Range, Block B, south elevation; door [d5] and window [w4]	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0063	Stables Range, Block B, south elevation; door [d6], windows [w5/6]	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0064*	Stables Range, Block B, south elevation; door [d6].	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0065	Stables Range, Block B, south elevation; door [d6], upper leaf.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0066	Stables Range, Block B, south elevation; window [w5].	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0067	Stables Range, Block B, south elevation; door [d6], iron pintles	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0068	Stables Range, Block B, south elevation; door [d5].	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0069	Stables Range, Block B, [ST17]; feeding trough.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0070	Stables Range, Block B, [ST17]; feeding trough and transverse partition.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0071	Stables Range, Block B, [ST17]; 'Nancy' on feeding walk partition.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0072*	Stables Range, Block B, [ST17]; feeding trough (E).	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0073	Stables Range, Block B, [ST17]; timber transverse partition.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0074	Stables Range, Block B, [ST17]; feeding trough (E).	→ NE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0075	Stables Range, Block B, [ST17]; high level window in E wall.	→ E	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0076	Stables Range, Block B, [ST17]; roof.	→ SW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0077*	Stables Range, Block B, [ST17]; roof.	→ SW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0078*	Stables Range, Block B, [ST17]; detail of Baltic marks on tiebeam.	→ W	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0079	Stables Range, Block B, [ST17]; feeding trough (E).	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0080	Stables Range, Block B, [ST17]; sliding shutter to [w6]	→ S	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0081*	Stables Range, Block B, [ST17]; south wall.	→ S	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0082	Stables Range, Blocks C and D, south elevation oblique	→ NE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0083*	Stables Range, Block C, south elevation.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0084	Stables Range, Block C, door [d7].	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0085	Stables Range, straight joint at Block B/C	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0086	Stables Range, Block C, window [w7].	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0087	Stables Range, Block C, door [d7].	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0088*	Stables Range, Block C, [ST18]; roof.	↑	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0089	Stables Range, W.C. to south	→ SW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0090*	Stables Range, W.C. and boundary wall formerly forming east side of port-cochère	→ W	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0091*	Coach House, Block E; east elevation oblique	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0092*	Coach House, Block F; east elevation oblique	→ SW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0093	Coach House, Block E; door [d29].	→ W	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0094*	Coach House, Block E; door [d29].	→ W	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0095	Coach House, Block E; garage doors [d28] oblique.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0096	Coach House, Block E; east elevation detail of tile hanging	→ W	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0097	Coach House, Block E; garage doors [d28] oblique.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler

DSC_0098	Coach House, Block E; garage doors [d28] oblique.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0099	Coach House, Block E; garage door [d28] panel.	→ W	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0113*	Coach House, Block F; gabled pitching door [w31].	↑	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0114	Coach House, Block F; gabled pitching door [w31].	↑	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0115	Coach House, Block F; east elevation.	→ W	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0116	Coach House, Block F; east elevation; [d31] and [w24].	→ W	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0118	Coach House range, long shot.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0119	Coach house, Block F, east and south elevations, oblique.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0120*	Coach house, Block F, south elevation.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0121	Coach house, Block F, south elevation; detail of gable.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0122	Stables Range, boundary wall formerly forming east side of port-cochère.	→ NE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0123*	Coach House, Block E; garage doors [d28] oblique.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0124	Coach House, Block E; garage [ST5] interior.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0125	Coach House, Block E; garage [ST5] interior.	→ S	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0126	Coach House, Block E; garage [ST5] interior.	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0127*	Coach House, Block E; garage [ST5] interior.	→ SW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0128*	Coach House, Block E; garage [ST5] interior [d28].	→ W	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0129	Coach House, Block E; garage [ST5] interior patching above [d28].	↑	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0130*	Coach House, Block E; west elevation.	→ E	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0131	Coach House, Block E; west elevation.	→ E	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0132	Coach House, Block G; oblique	→ NE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0133*	Coach House, Block G; oblique	→ NE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0134*	Coach House, Block H; oblique	→ SE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0135	Coach House, Block E; west elevation between Blocks G and H	→ W	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0136*	Coach House, Block E; west elevation; [d27] vis. above Block H	→ W	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0137	Coach House, Block G; south elevation.	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0138*	Coach House, Block E; Mander phase windows [w19/20].	→ E	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0139	Coach House, Block E; west elevation, [w19].	→ E	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0140	Coach House, Block E; west elevation, [w20].	→ E	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0141	Coach House, Block F; west elevation, oblique.	→ SE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0142*	Coach House, Block F; west elevation, oblique.	→ SE	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0143	Coach House, Block F; west elevation, blocked ventilation window.	→ E	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0144	Block A/E ramp to [18].	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0145	Block E, [ST10] looking west	→ W	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0146*	Block E, [ST10] looking east	→ E	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0147*	Block E, [ST10]; stair rising to first floor	→ NW	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0148	Block E, [ST10]; stair rising to first floor	→ N	11.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0164*	Block E, Loft Bay 1; stair rising from GF	→ N	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0165*	Block E, 1F looking south; Truss T2	→ S	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0166	Block E, 1F looking south; Truss T2	→ S	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0167	Block E, 1F looking south; Truss T2	→ S	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0168*	Block E, loft bay 1/2; detail of strutting to truncated tie T1	→ NW	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0171	Block E, loft bay 1/2; detail of strutting to truncated tie T1	→ NW	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0172	Block E, loft bay 2/3; detail of strutting to truncated tie T2	→ SE	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0173	Block E, loft bay 3/4; truss T3	→ N	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0174	Block E, loft bay 3/4; truss T3; detail of carpenters marks	→ N	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0175	Block E, loft bay 3/4; truss T3; detail of carpenters marks	→ N	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0176*	Block E, loft bay 3; truss T3; import marks to top of tie	↓	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0177*	Block E, loft bay 3; blocked archway [d27]	→ SW	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0178	Block E, loft bay 3; blocked archway [d28]	→ SE	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0179*	Block E, loft bay 2/3; detail of strutting to truncated tie T2	→ NE	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0180	Block E, loft bay 2/3	→ N	15.05.2001	R Tyler

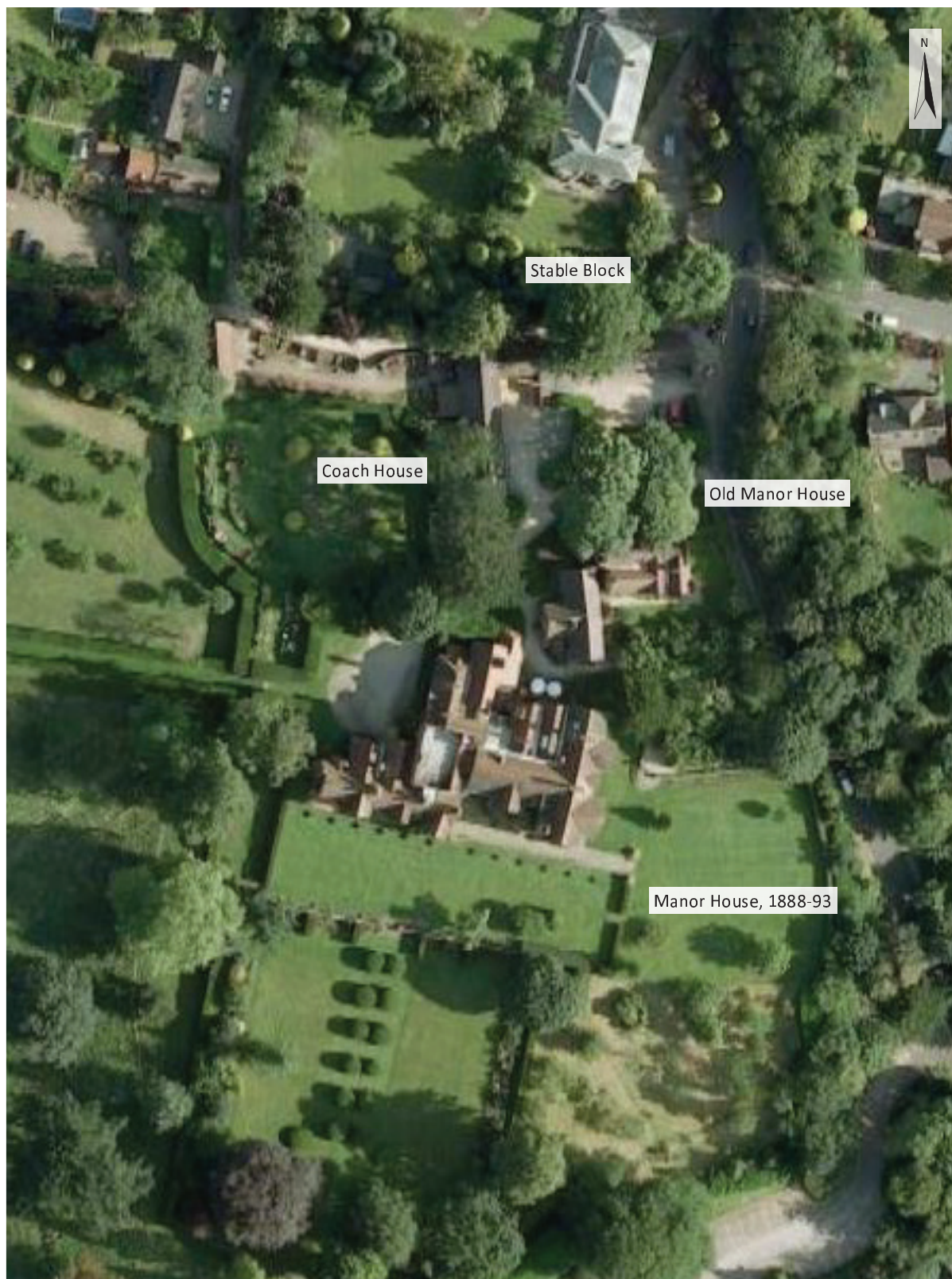
DSC_0181	Block E, loft bay 1; ventilation holes to gable	→ N	15.05.2001	R Tyler
DSC_0182*	Stables Range, Block D, south elevation	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0183	Stables Range, Block D, south elevation; [d8]	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0184	Stables Range, Block D, south elevation; ragged joint at Block C	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0185*	Stables Range, Block D, east gable end	→ W	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0186*	Stables Range, East gable and north elevation, oblique	→ SW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0187	Stables Range, Block C, window [w8]	→ S	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0188	Stables Range, Block B/C; straight joint behind downpipe	→ SW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0189	Stables Range, Block A/B	→ SW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0190	Stables Range, Block A/B	→ S	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0191*	Stables Range, Block A, exterior ventilation grille @ [w9]	→ S	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0192	Coach House Range: north gable, oblique	→ SW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0193	Coach House Range: north gable, [d17]	→ S	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0194	Coach House Range: north gable, [w13]	→ S	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0195	Coach House Range: north gable, [w27]	↑	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0196	Coach House Range: north gable, oblique	→ SE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0197	Coach House Range: Block E/G straight joint	→ S	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0198	Coach House / Stables Ranges: north elevation oblique	→ SE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0200	Coach House / Stables Ranges: north elevation oblique	→ SE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0201	Coach House Range: west elevation paved area between Blocks G and H	→ NE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0202	Coach House Range: detail of paved area between Blocks G and H	↓	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0203*	Coach House Range: detail of paved area between Blocks G and H	↓	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0204	Coach House Range; Block E, [ST10] hangers and hatch to ceiling	↑	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0205	Coach House Range; Block E, [ST10] hangers and hatch to ceiling	↑	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0206	Coach House Range; Block E, [ST10] hatch to ceiling	↑	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0207*	Stables Range, Block C; [ST18], cow ties	→ NW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0208	Stables Range, Block C; [ST18], cow ties	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0209	Stables Range, Block C; [ST18], cow ties	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0210	Stables Range, Block C; [ST18], cow ties	→ NW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0211	Stables Range, Block C; [ST18], window in west wall	↑	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0212*	Stables Range, Block D; [ST19]	→ NE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0213*	Stables Range, Block D; [ST19] - kiln	→ E	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0214	Stables Range, Block D; [ST19] roof truss	↑	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0215*	Stables Range, Block D; [ST19] roof truss (gib and cotteded stirrup)	↑	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0216	Stables Range, Block D; [ST19] purlin on cleat	↑	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0217*	Stables / Coach House Range; yellow Ruabon brick defines area of port-cochère	→ NW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0218	Stables / Coach House Range; yellow Ruabon brick defines area of port-cochère	→ NW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0219*	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain	→ NE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0220	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain (detail)	→ NE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0221	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain (detail)	→ NE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0222	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain (inscription)	→ NE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0223	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain (plaque)	→ NE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0224	Coach House Range, Block F, west elevation (oblique)	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0225	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain (detail)	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0226	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain (detail)	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0227	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain (detail)	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0228	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain (detail)	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0229	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain (detail)	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0230	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain (detail)	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0231	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain (detail)	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler

DSC_0232	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain (detail)	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0233	Coach House Range, south elevation; fountain (detail)	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0234*	Coach House Range, Block F, stables [ST3]	→ NW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0235	Coach House Range, Block F, stables [ST3]	→ SW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0236	Coach House Range, Block F, stables [ST3]	→ E	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0237	Coach House Range, Block F, stables [ST3]; door [d31]	→ E	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0238	Coach House Range, Block F, stables [ST3], horse stall 2	→ W	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0239*	Coach House Range, Block F, stables [ST3], horse stall 2; ghost of manger in timber partition	↓	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0240*	Coach House Range, Block F, stables [ST3], horse stall 2 feed chute	↑	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0241	Coach House Range, Block F, stables [ST3], horse stall 2; ghost of manger in timber partition	↓	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0242*	Coach House Range, Block F, stables [ST3], horse stall 2; cast iron heel-post	→ W	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0243	Coach House Range, Block F, stables [ST3], horse stall 2; cast iron heel-post (detail)	→ W	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0244	Coach House Range, Block F, stables [ST3]	→ N	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0245*	Coach House Range, Block E, tack room [ST4]	→ W	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0246	Coach House Range, Block E, tack room [ST4]	→ NW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0247*	Coach House Range, Block E, tack room [ST4]; ladder access to 1F at NE corner	→ NE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0248	Coach House Range, Block E, loft bay 5, tank and cistern	→ NE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0249*	Coach House Range, Block E, loft bay 5, tank and cistern	→ NW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0250	Coach House Range, Block E, loft bay 5, inserted partition forming pigeon cote	→ W	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0251*	Coach House Range, Block E, loft bay 5, pigeon cote	→ NW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0252	Stables Range, Block F; roof space and KP truss	→ S	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0253*	Stables Range, Block F; roof space and KP truss	→ S	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0254	Stables Range, Block F; KP truss at wall	→ SE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0255*	Stables Range, Block F; loft bay 7 vent	→ NW	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0256	Stables Range, Block F; loft bay 7 vent	↑	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0257	Stables Range, Block F; loft bay 6/7 feed hatches	↓	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0258	Stables Range, Block F; loft bay 6/7 feed hatches	↓	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0259*	Stables Range, Block F; loft bay 6/7 feed hatches	↓	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0260*	Stables Range, Block F; loft bay 8 feed bins	→ E	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0261	Stables Range, Block F; loft bay 8 feed bins	→ E	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0262	Stables Range, Block F; loft bay 8 feed hatch	→ SE	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0263	Stables Range, Block F; loft bay 7; pitching door [w31]	→ E	19.05.2011	R Tyler
DSC_0264	Stables Range, Block F; loft bay 7; pitching door [w31]	→ E	19.05.2011	R Tyler



**Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton
 Stable Block and Coach House Range**

Figure 1: Site Location



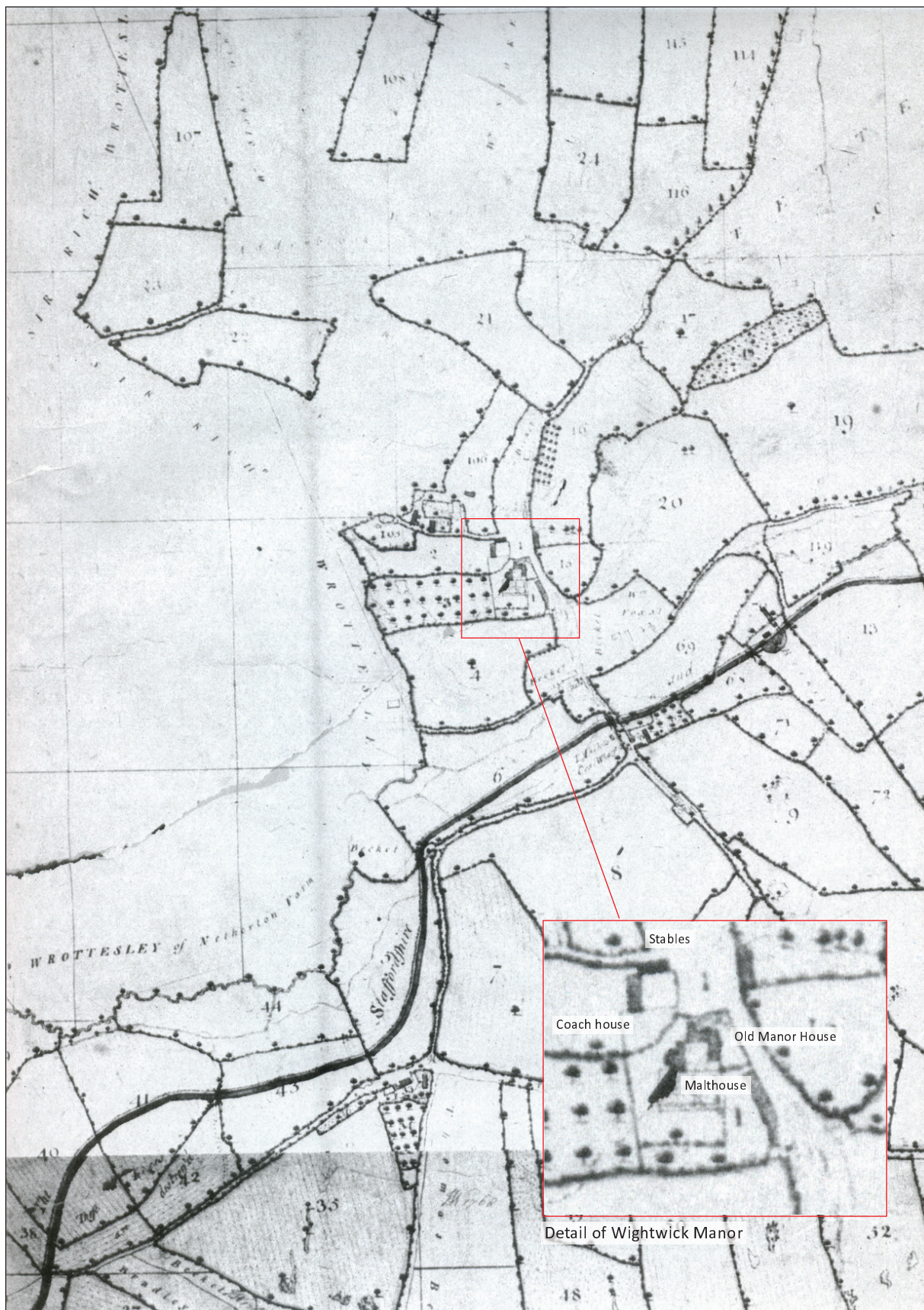
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Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton Stable Block and Coach House Range

Figure 3: Yates's *Map of Staffordshire*, 1775



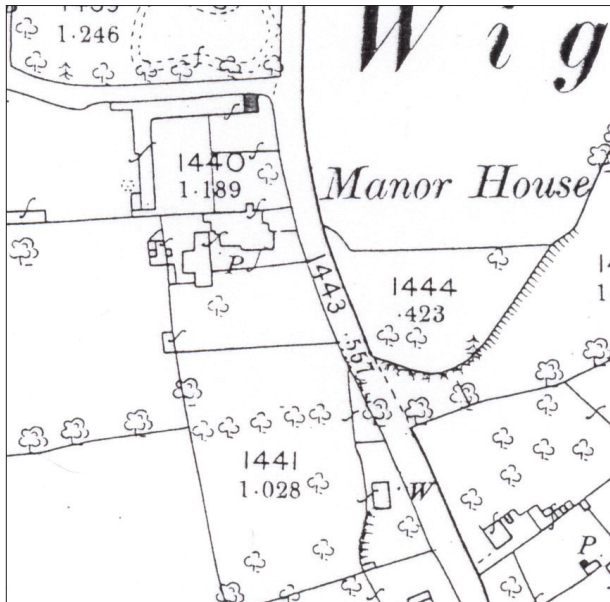
(WALS MAP/273)

Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton Stable Block and Coach House Range

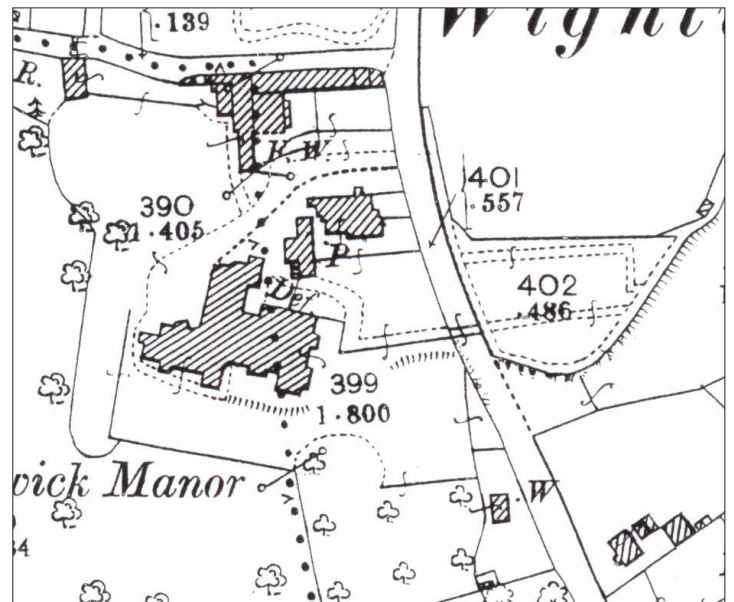
Figure 4: Map of 'The Several Farms, Tenements and Lands belonging to John Wighttick Esq.', 1762



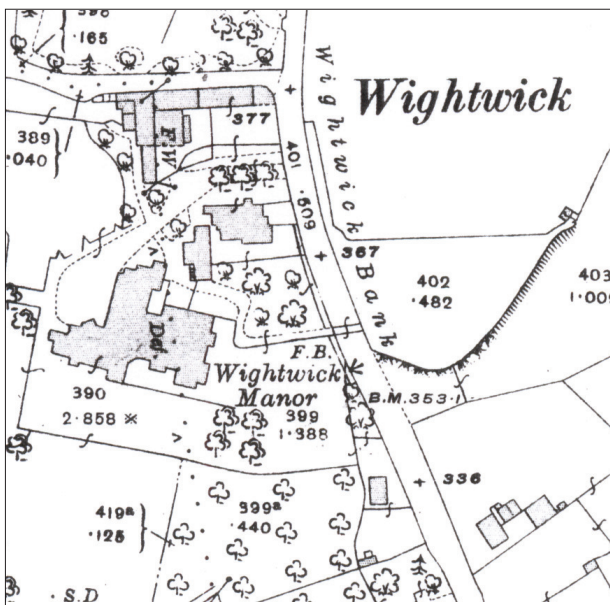
Detail of Wightwick Manor



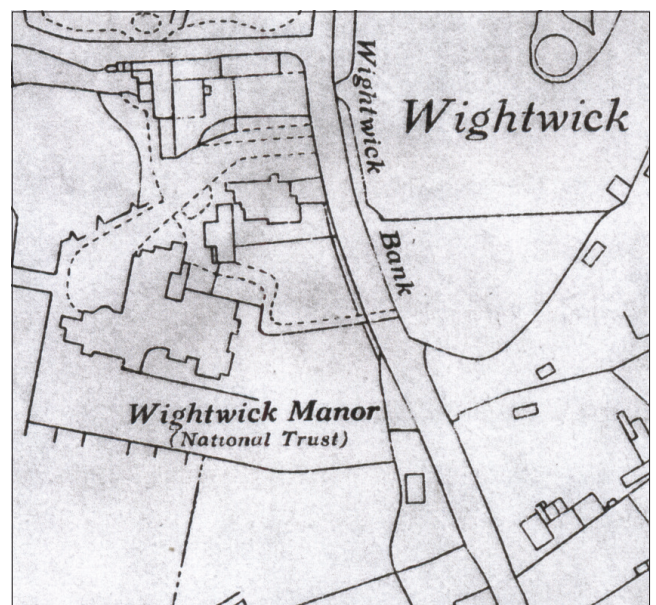
(a) 1:2500 County Series, Staffs. LXII 9, 1st Edition of 1887.



(b) 1:2500 County Series, Staffs. LXII 9, 1st Revision of 1903.



(c) 1:2500 County Series, Staffs. LXII 9, 2nd Revision of 1919.



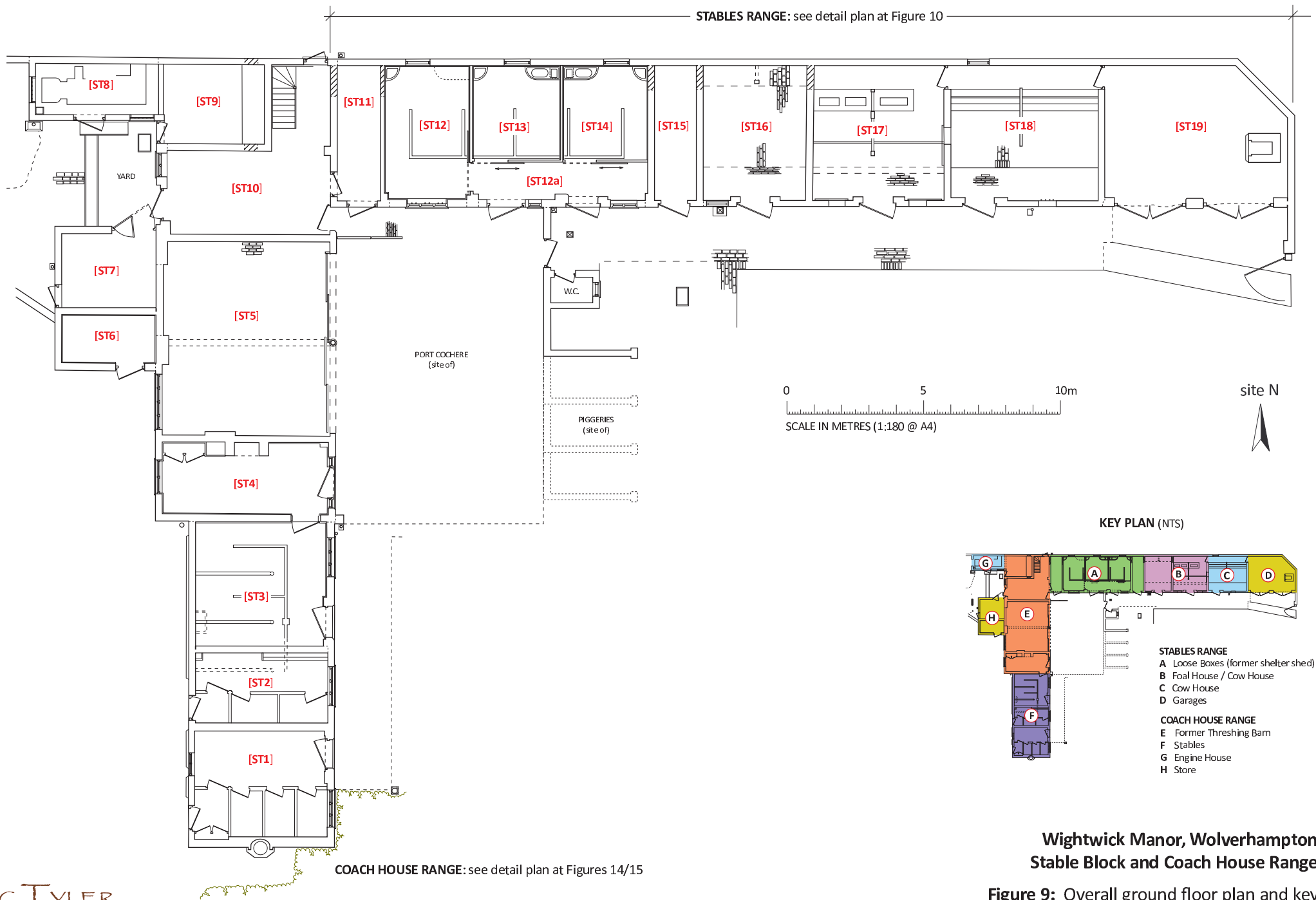
(d) 1:2500 County Series, Staffs. LXII 9, 3rd Revision of 1938.

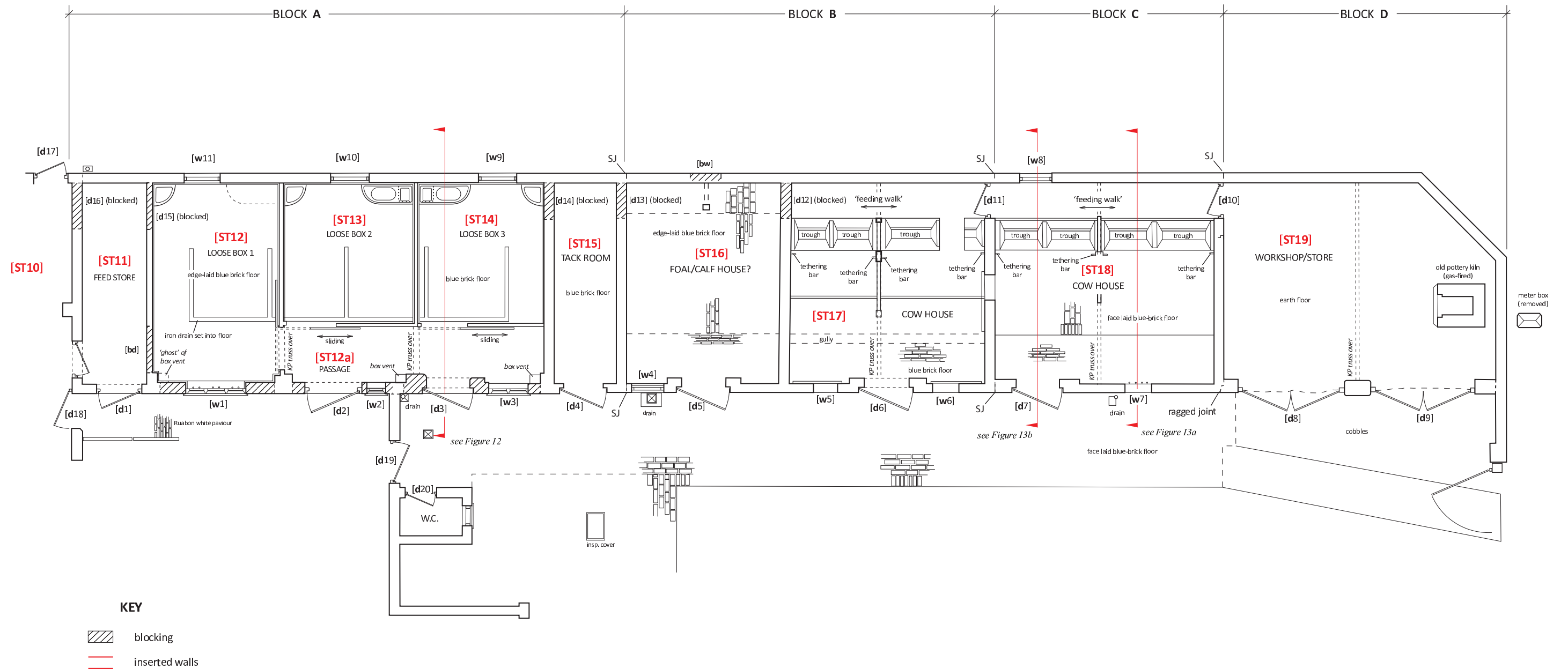


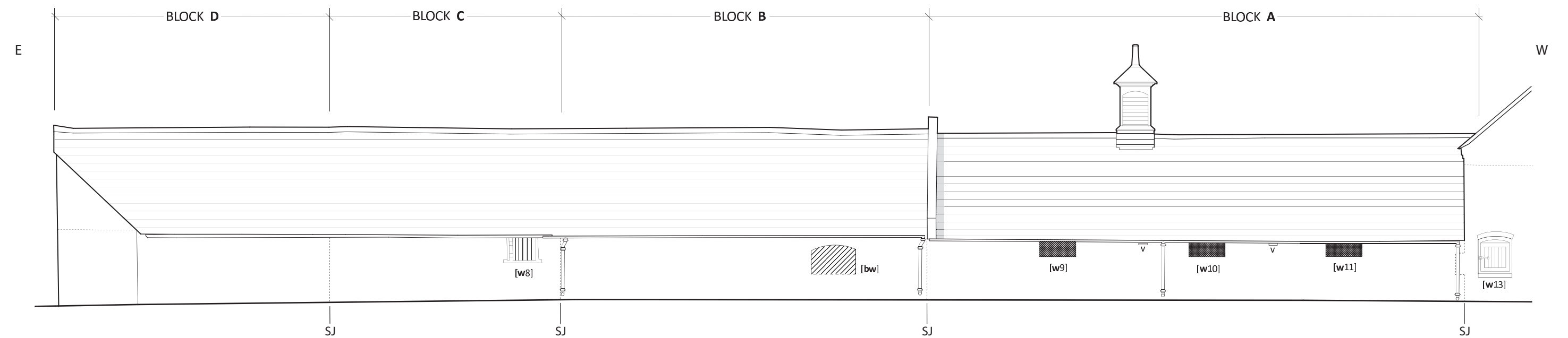
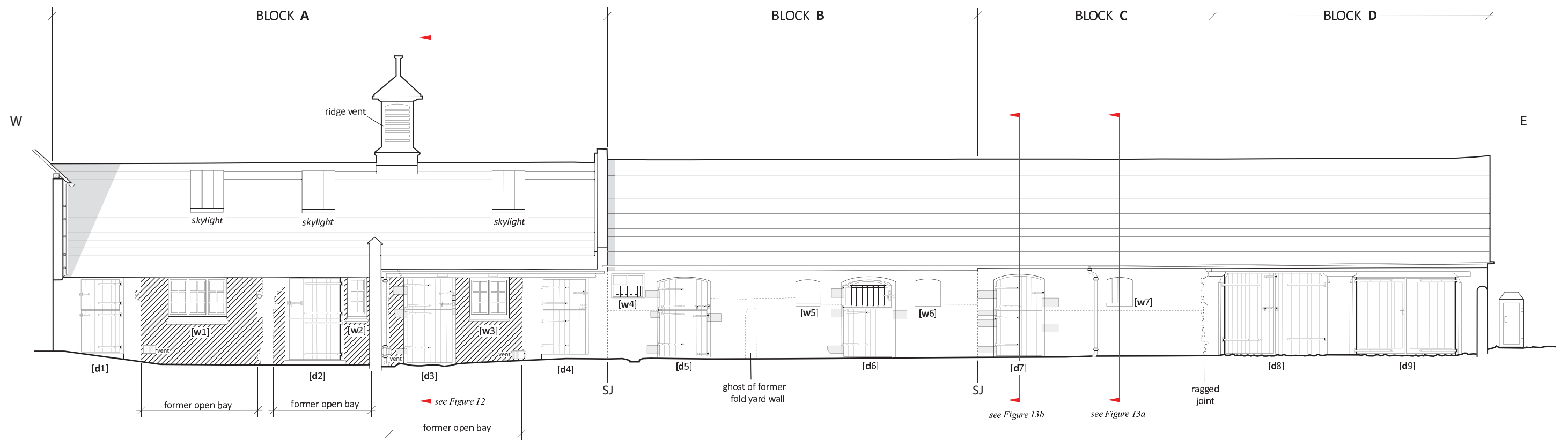


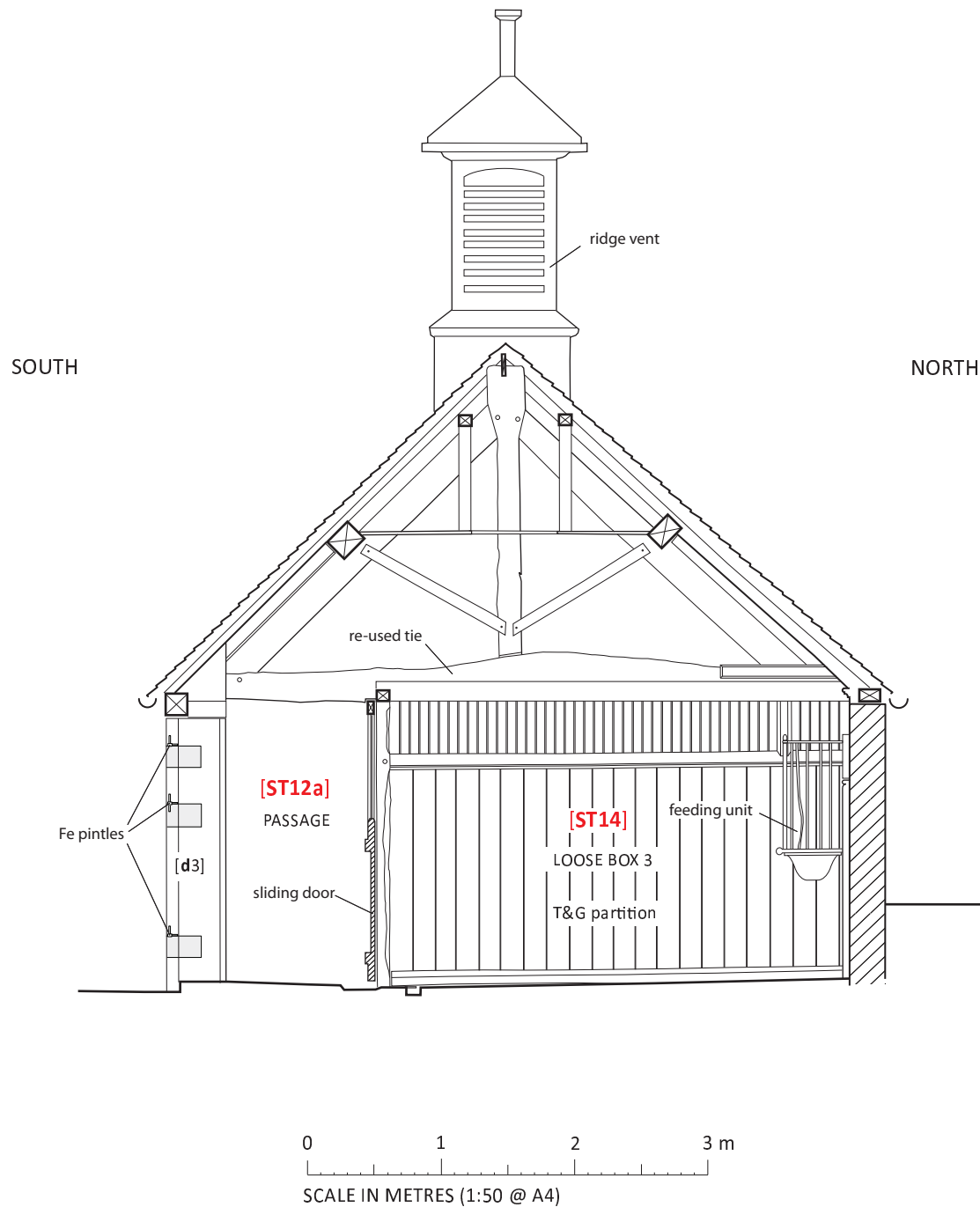
Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton
Stable Block and Coach House Range

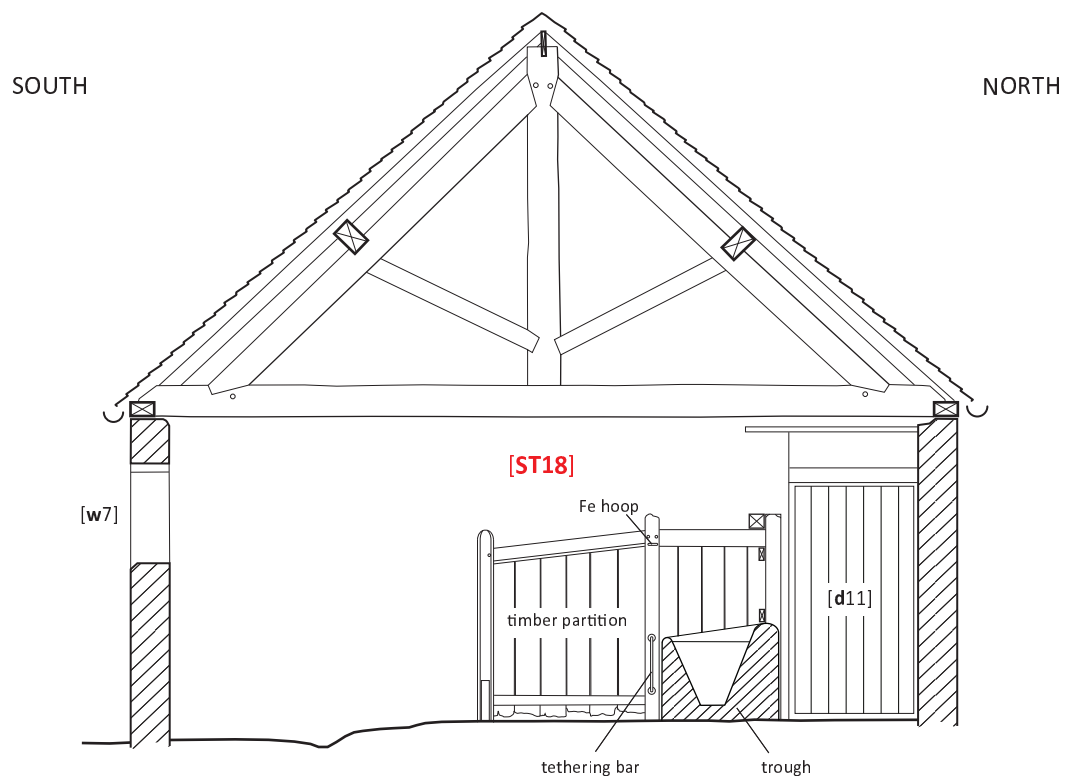
Figure 8: Historic photograph of former port-cochere (undated)



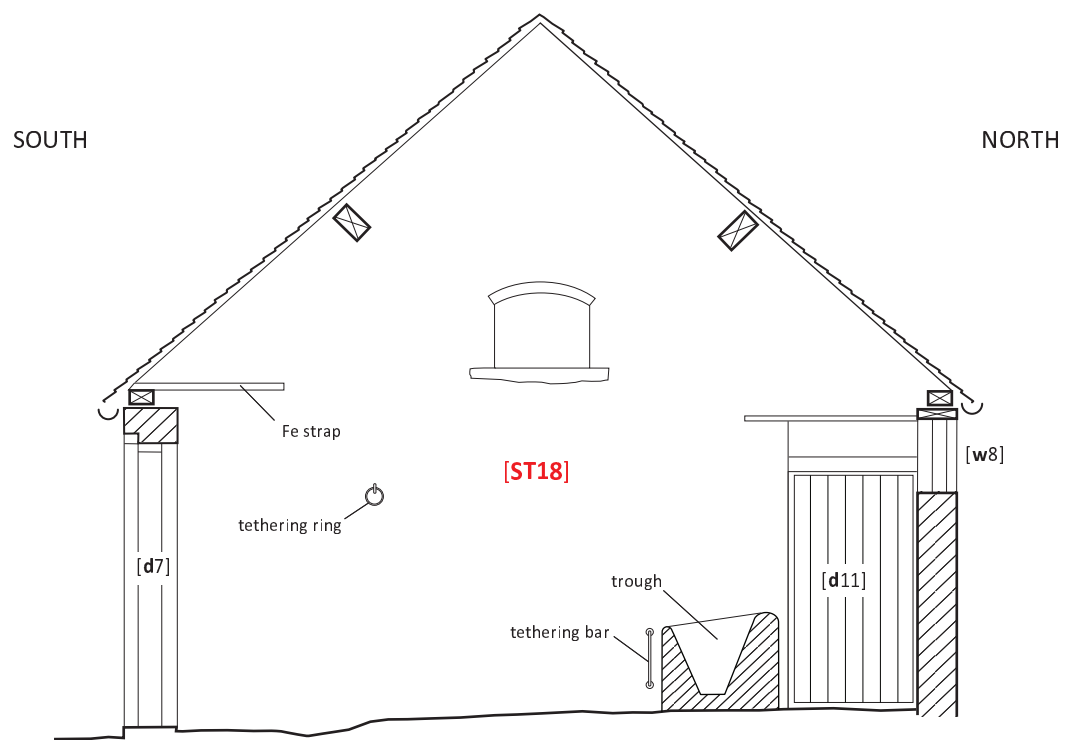
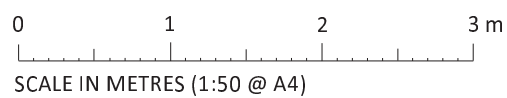




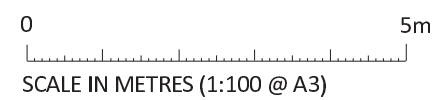


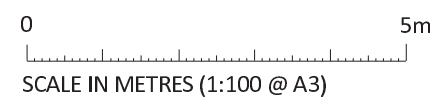


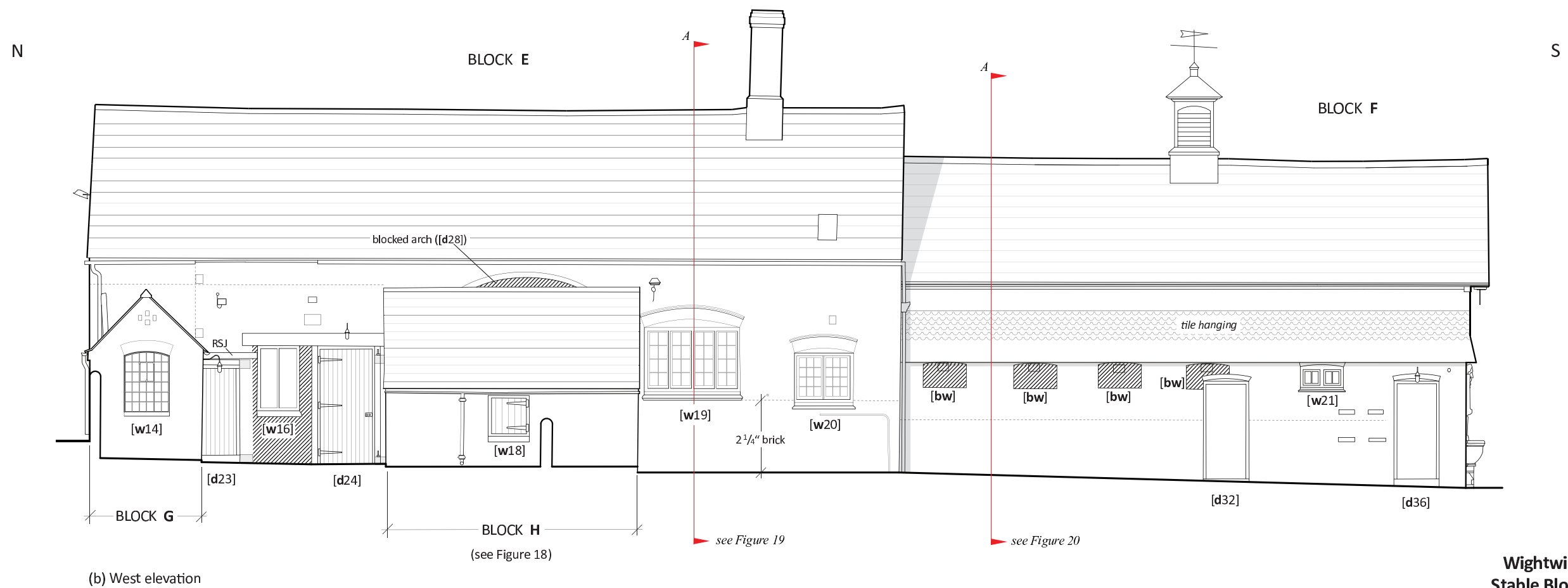
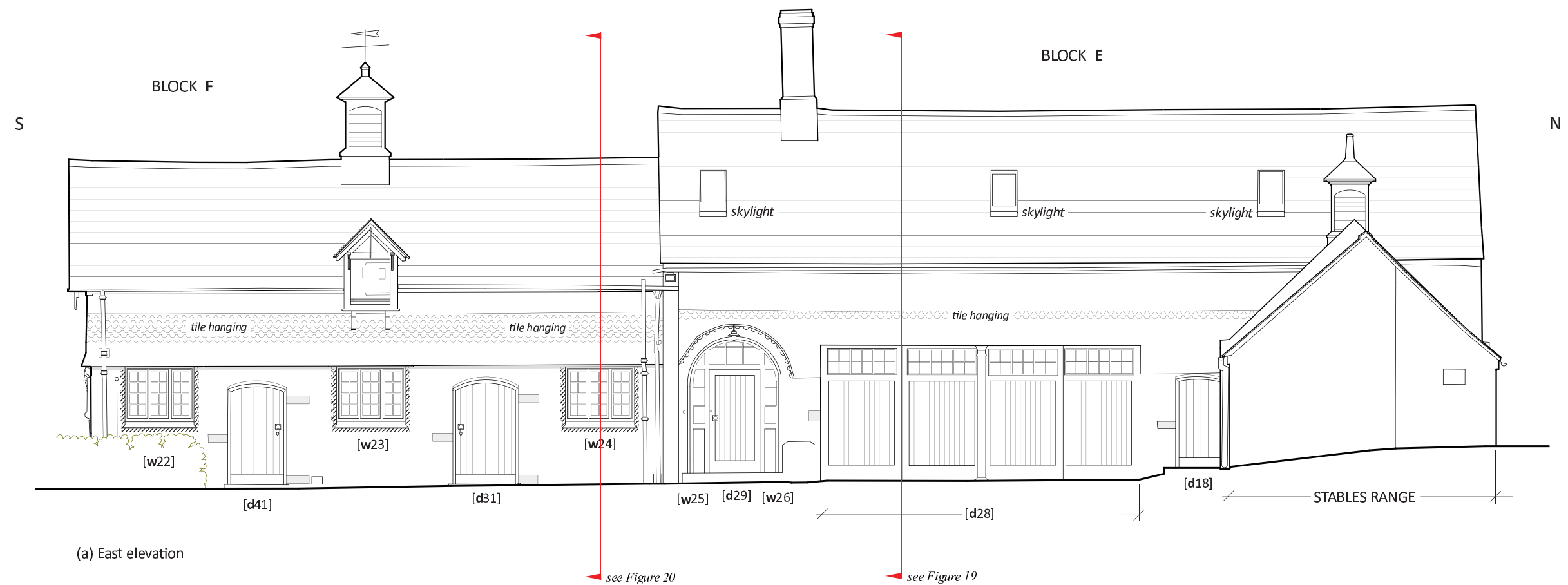
(a) At central truss



(b) At west wall

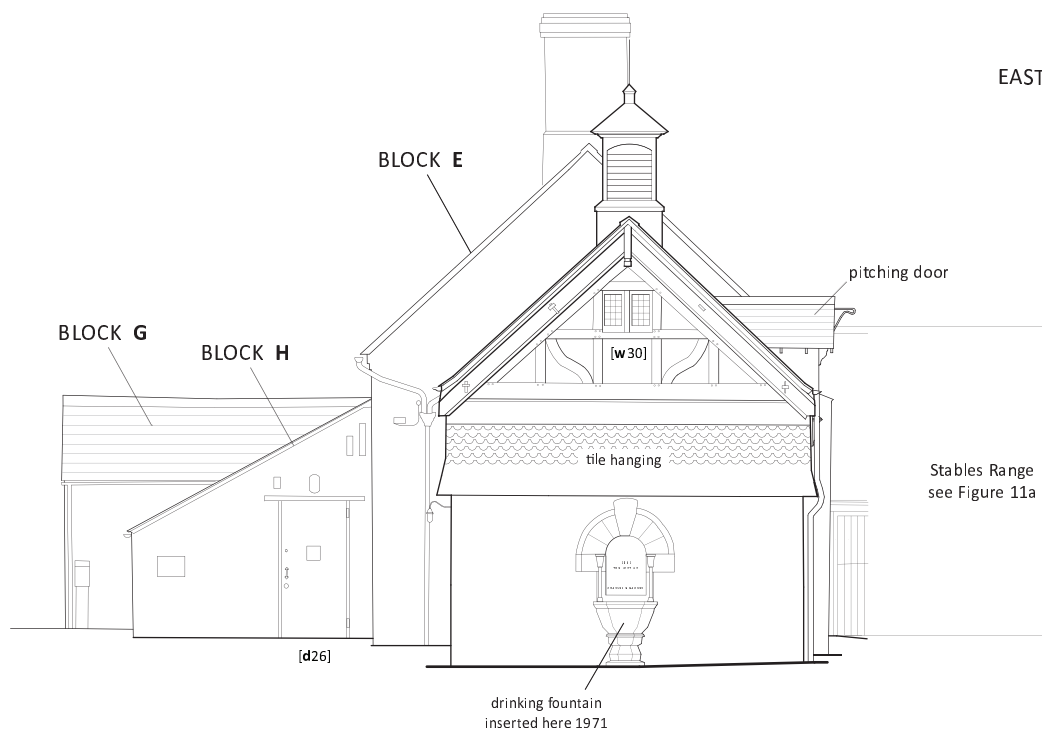




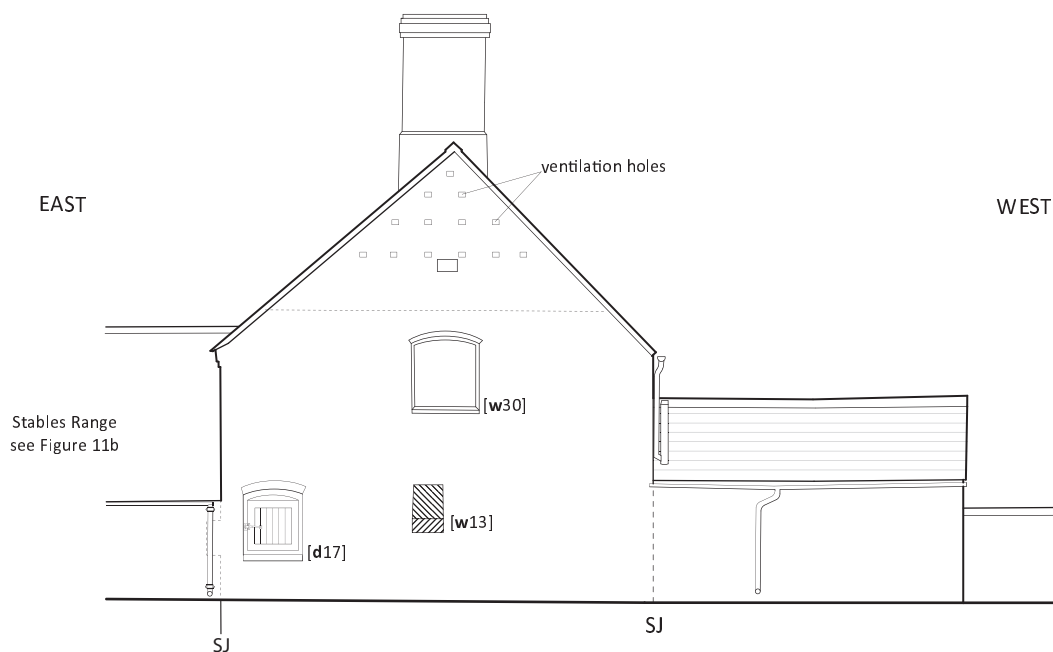


WEST

EAST



(a) South elevation



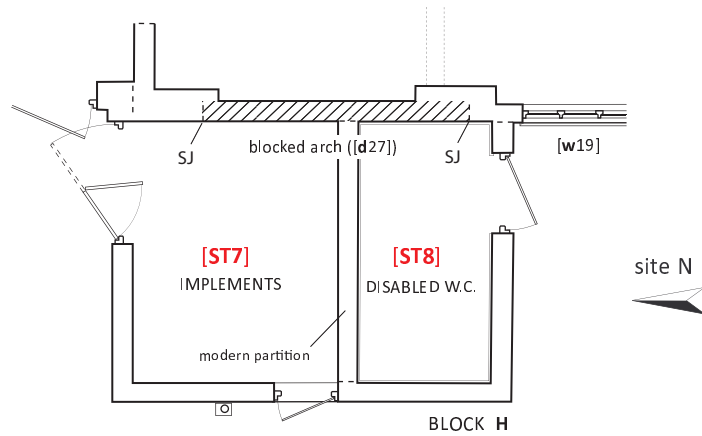
(b) North elevation

0 1 2 3 m
SCALE IN METRES (1:50 @ A4)

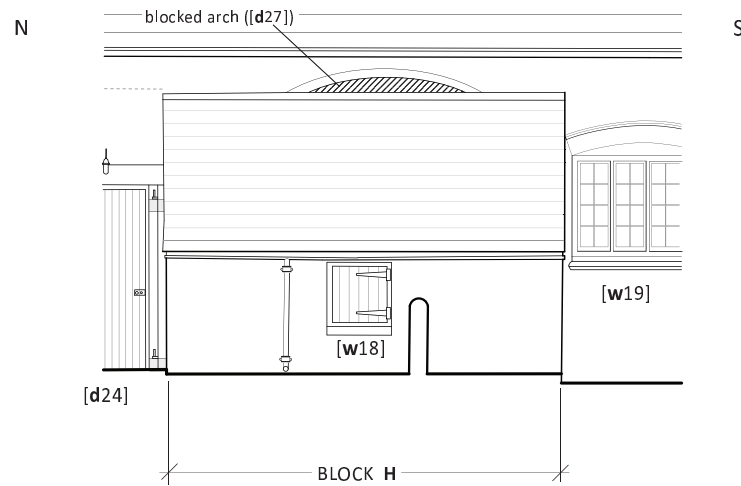
**Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton
Stable Block and Coach House Range**

Figure 17: Coach House Range; short elevations

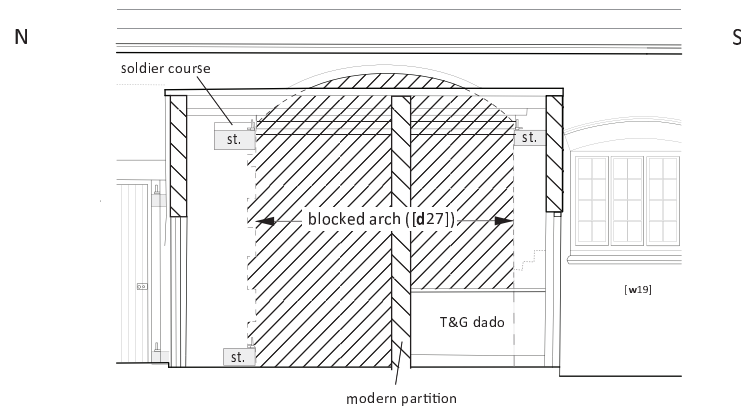
(Hardman survey drawing of August 1993
with additional detail by Cookson and Tyler, 2011)



(a) Part plan

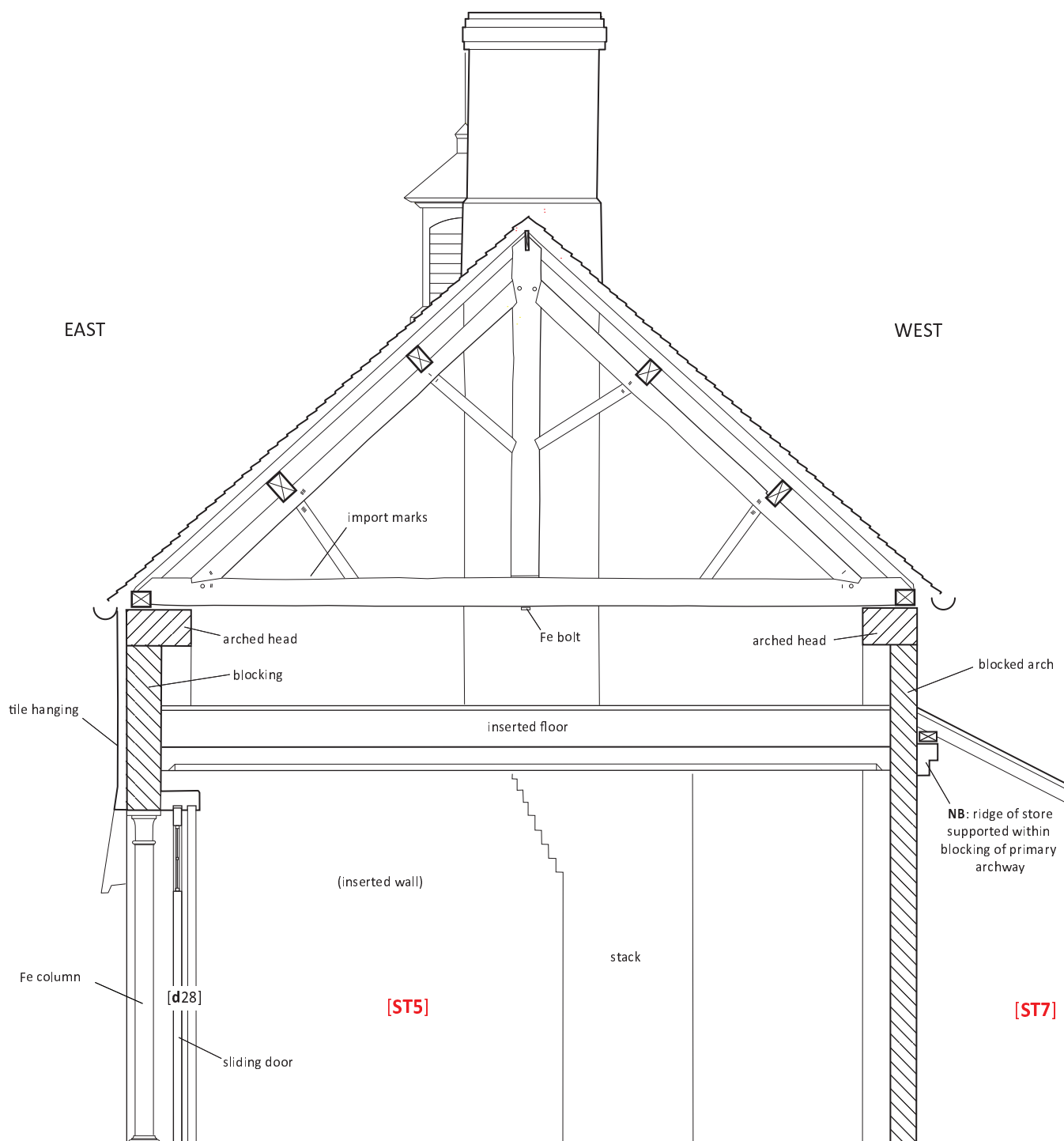


(b) Elevation

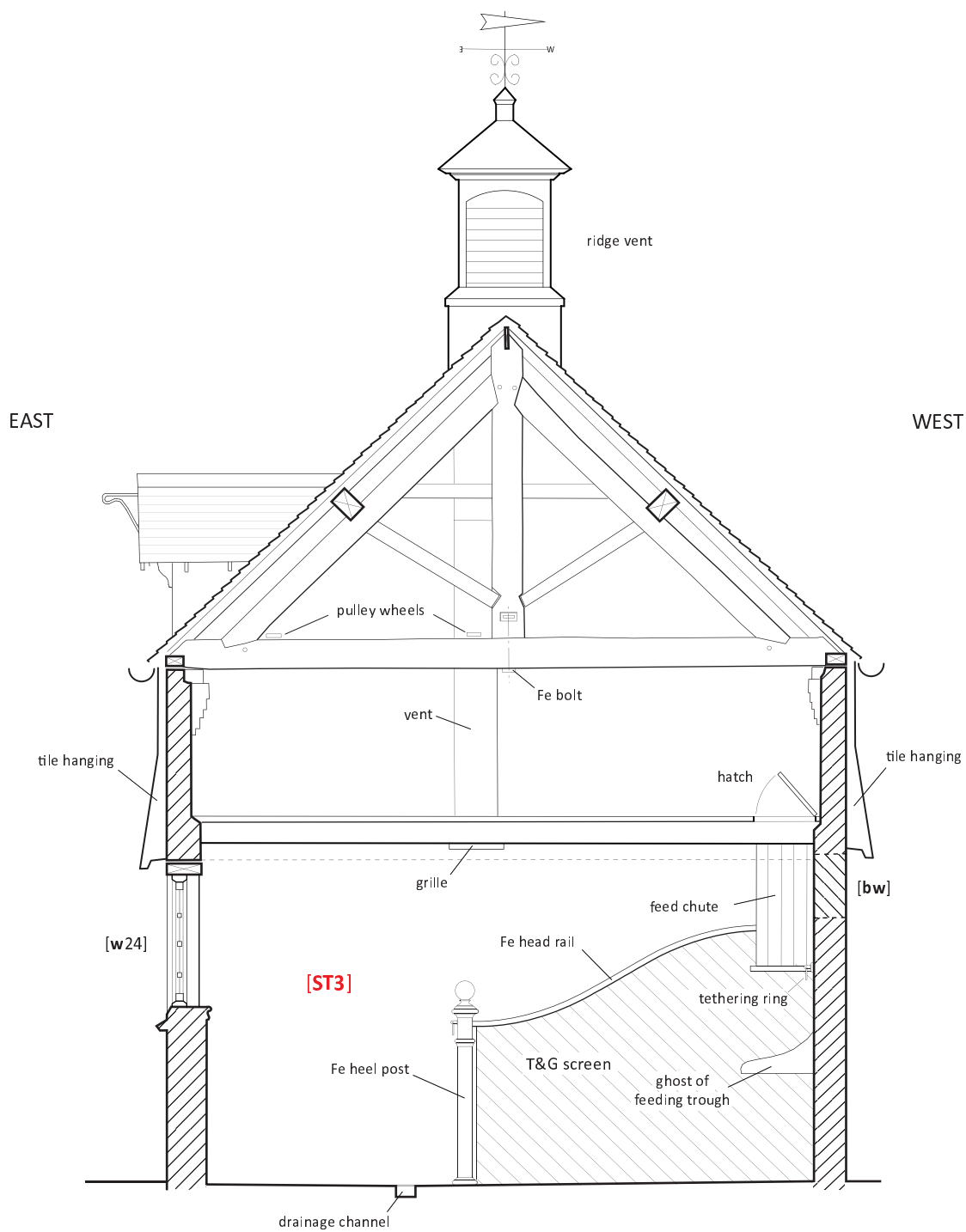


(c) Sectional elevation

0 5m
SCALE IN METRES (1:100 @ A4)



0 1 2 3 m
SCALE IN METRES (1:50 @ A4)



0 1 2 3 m
SCALE IN METRES (1:50 @ A4)

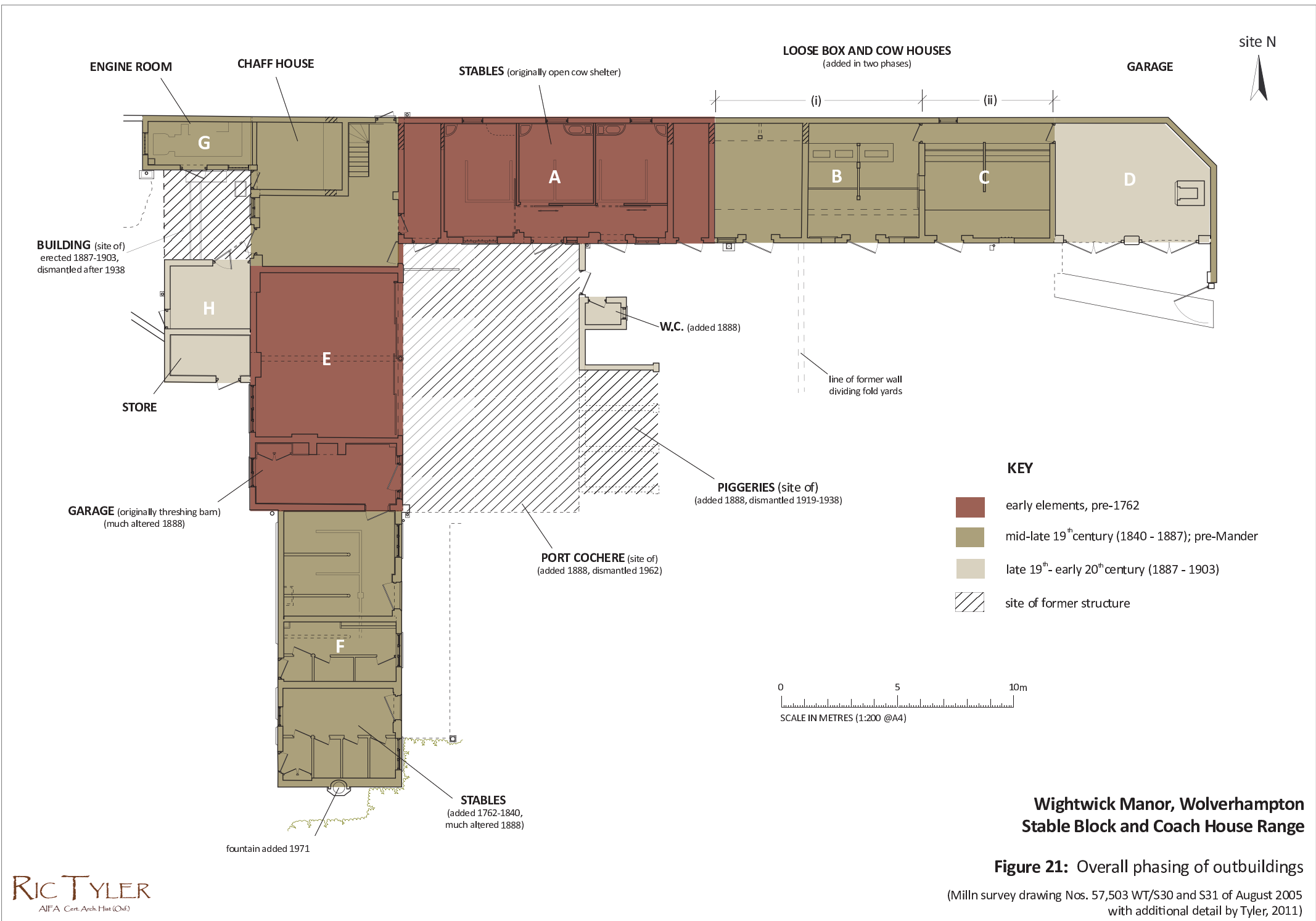




Plate 1: Stables Range, south elevation oblique view looking north-west (from right to left; Blocks D, B, and C).



Plate 2: Stables Range, south elevation oblique view looking north-east (from left to right; Blocks B, C and D).



Plate 3: Stables range, west end; Block A south elevation.



Plate 4: Yard wall and former WC to south of Block A.



Plate 5: Stables range Block A to east of yard wall (note infill brickwork to left).



Plate 6: Stables range, Block A; Mander phase inserted window.



Plate 7: Distinctive strap hinges and sandstone pintle-blocks at [d3] (similar to Blocks C and D).



Plate 8: Straight joint between Blocks A and B.



Plate 9: Block A; ridge box-vent.



Plate 10: Looking east along interior passage to stables, Block A.



Plate 11: Loose-box [ST14] looking north.



Plate 12: Feeding station within loose-box [ST14].



Plate 13: Water trough within loose box [ST14].



Plate 14: Ventilation window within loose-box [ST12] (north wall); see also Plate 20.



Plate 15: Stable Block A, king-post roof (from [ST14]).



Plate 16: Opening mechanism below vent window.



Plate 17: Detail of typical tethering ring.



Plate 18: Vent box within stables block A
(1 of 3 originals).



Plate 19: Detail of vent turn-handle



Plate 20: Stables Range, Block A, north elevation; exterior grille to ventillation window (see Plate 14).



Plate 21: Stables Range, Block B south elevation.



Plate 22: Stables Range, Block B, detail of door [d6].



Plate 23: Stables Range, Block B, room [ST17] looking south (note sliding window shutters).



Plate 24: Stables Range, Block B, Room [ST17]; detail of feeding trough with feeding walk beyond.



Plate 25: Stables Range [ST17], king-post roof.

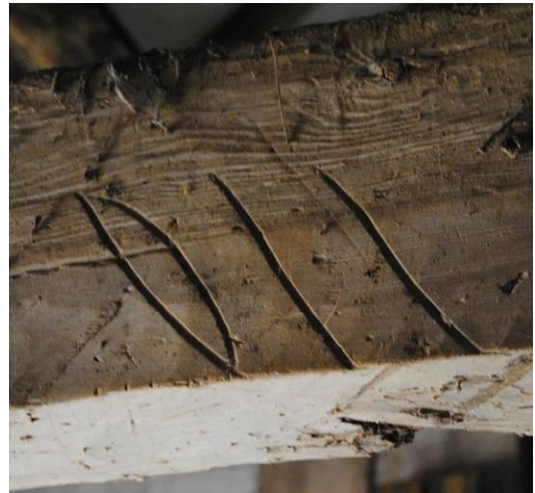


Plate 26: Stable Range [ST17]; detail of import marks on east face of tie-beam.



Plate 27: Stables Range, Block C; south elevation, ragged joint with Block D doorjamb to right.



Plate 28: Stables Range, Block C; king-post roof structure.



Plate 29: Stables Range, Block C; feeding trough with timber stall partition and feeding walk beyond.



Plate 30: Stables Range, Block D, paired double doors of south elevation.



Plate 31: Stables Range, Block D, east gable end with angled north-east corner.



Plate 32: [ST19]; King-post roof structure.



Plate 33: Gib-and-cottered stirrup to base of K-P.



Plate 34: [ST19]; inserted kiln.



Plate 35: Stables Range, north elevation oblique view looking west.



Plate 36: Coach House range, Block E; east elevation oblique looking north-west.



Plate 37: Inserted double doors to garage [ST5], Block E.



Plate 38: Doorway to Tack Room [ST4].



Plate 39: Coach House range, Block E; west elevation (Block G and Block H abut to left and right respectively).



Plate 40: Coach House range, Block E west elevation; head of former arched doorway [d27] visible above roof of Block H.



Plate 41: Coach House range, former engine room (Block G) appended to north end of west elevation.



Plate 42: Coach House range, early 20th century store (Block H) appended to west elevation.



Plate 43: Coach House range, area of blue-brick paving to west of range with iron duct covers.



Plate 44: Coach House range, Block E; 'Mander' phase windows to west elevation south of Block H; note discrepancy between brickwork of lower and upper walls .



Plate 45: [ST10] looking east.



Plate 46: [ST10]; stair rises to first floor



Plate 47: Garage [ST5] looking south-west, blocked archway to right.



Plate 48: Garage [ST5] looking east. Patching above door [d28] related to former port-cochère.



Plate 49: Coach house range, Block E; Tack Room [ST4] looking west.



Plate 50: [ST4]; ladder access to first floor.



Plate 51: Loft Bay 1, stair rises from [ST10].



Plate 52: Coach house range, Block E; roof structure. Note truncated tie to near truss (T2).



Plate 53: Truncated tie at Truss T1



Plate 54: Truncated tie at truss T2.



Plate 55: Distinctive Baltic importers marks to top side of tie, Truss T3.



Plate 56: Coach house range, Block E; blocked archway [d27].



Plate 57: Loft Bay 5, water tank and cistern.



Plate 58: Loft Bay 5, pigeon loft.



Plate 59: Coach House range, Block F (stables); east elevation.



Plate 60: Detail of gabled pitching door.



Plate 61: Block F (stables); west elevation.



Plate 62: Block F (stables); west elevation. Detail of blocked ventilation window (1 of 5).



Plate 63: Block F (stables); south elevation.



Plate 64: Detail of fountain.



Plate 65: Block F, [ST3] looking north-west .



Plate 66: [ST3]; detail of iron heel-post.



Plate 67: [ST3] feeding chute.



Plate 68: [ST3]; 'ghost' of manger in screen.



Plate 69: Coach house range, Block E; king-post roof structure looking south.



Plate 70: Detail of vent rising to ridge



Plate 71: Coach house range, Block F. Hatches serving GF feeding chutes.



Plate 72: Loft Bay 8, feed bins.



Plate 73: Yellow-brick paved area in angle of Coach House and Stables denotes extent of former port-cochère (see Figure 8).