

LICHFIELD LODGE (No.1)

Shugborough Estate, Colwich, Staffordshire

Historic Building Record, 2017



FINAL REPORT



National Trust

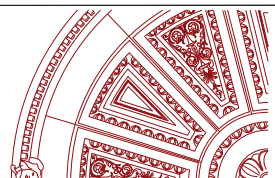
Report Ref.: 2017_008.FINAL.v1

Issue Date: 23rd October 2017

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Project Data

Project Number: 2017_008

Client Name: National Trust

Site Name: Lichfield Lodge (No.1), Shugborough Estate, Colwich, Staffordshire

NGR: NGR SJ 99927 20923

Status: Statutory Listed, Grade II

NT HBSMR Reference: 53,161
Staffs. HER Reference: 08026

Planning Authority: Stafford Borough Council

Planning Ref.: N/A

Document Data

Document Title: Historic Building Record, 2017
Issue No.: FINAL.v1

Document Location: Copies of the present report (digital and hard copy) will be deposited with the National Trust Hub at Attingham Park, Atcham, Shropshire; a digital copy will be uploaded to OASIS, the on-line grey-literature library of the Archaeology Data Service.

OASIS ID: rictyler1-299704

Prepared by: Ric Tyler MCIfA
Issue Date: 16th October 2017

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Summary</i>	1
1 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Background to the Project	2
1.2 Designations.....	3
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	4
3 METHODOLOGY	4
3.1 Documentary Research	4
3.2 Historic Building Record	4
4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT	5
4.1 Historical Development of Shugborough Park	5
4.2 Shugborough Hall.....	6
4.3 Shugborough Lodges.....	7
5 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES	7
5.1 Early Estate Maps.....	7
5.2 The Tithe Map	9
5.3 Trent Valley Railway Plans.....	10
5.4 Later Maps	10
6 THE LICHFIELD LODGES	11
6.1 Original Construction	11
6.2 The Re-siting of the Lodges	12
6.2 Occupation of the Lodges	14
7 BUILDING DESCRIPTION	15
7.1 Overview	15
7.2 Exterior	16

8	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	18
8.1	The Lodges	18
8.2	Relocation and Rebuilding	18
8.3	Conclusion.....	19
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	19
10	SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	20

List of Inset Illustrations within Main Text

•	Shugborough Hall, east front in the 1820s with Wyatt's new portico.....	6
•	Estate Plan of 1770	8
•	Estate plan of c.1800.....	8
•	Extract of early 19 th -century plan (undated, c.1805)	8
•	Extract of plan of 1806.....	9
•	Colwich tithe map, 1839	10
•	Trent Valley Railway plan, c.1845.....	10
•	Extract of plan of c.1850	12
•	Map of 1833 showing pre-railway carriageway alignment.....	13
•	Map of 1854 showing post-railway carriageway alignment.....	13
•	General elevation of Lodges 1 & 2 and gateway, looking west	15
•	Axonometric projection of offset upper stack / chimney.....	18

List of Tables

Table 1:	Land use of future Lichfield Lodges on 1770 map (SCRO ref. D615/M/6/43).....	7
Table 2:	Extracts for Historical Census Returns, 1841-1911.....	14-15

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Location plan.
Figure 2:	Detailed location plan; modern aerial photograph (© Google Earth).
Figure 3:	Early-19 th -century estate plan.
Figure 4:	No.1 Lodge; (a) east elevation and (b) west elevation
Figure 5:	No.1 Lodge; (a) south elevation and (b) north elevation.
Figure 6:	No.1 Lodge; plans; (a) ground floor and (b) first floor.
Figure 7:	No. 1 Lodge; (a) roof plan and (b) cross-section.

List of Plates

Plate 1:	Lichfield Lodges general view looking east, with iron gates of 1804 by John Mackell.
Plate 2:	Lichfield Lodges general view looking south-west.
Plate 3:	Double carriage gates.
Plate 4:	Detail of iron gate piers.
Plate 5:	Anson crest to top of gate pier.

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- Plate 6: Detail of bell pull.
 Plate 7: Detail of bell pull mechanism.
 Plate 8: Lodge No.1, east elevation looking north-west.
 Plate 9: Lodge No.1 west elevation, looking south-east.
 Plate 10: Lodge No.2; unobscured east elevation.
 Plate 11: Lodge No.2; unobscured west elevation.
 Plate 12: Recessed bay of west elevation; window [w2] with blind recess over.
 Plate 13: Semi-circular, arched niche.
 Plate 14: Coade stone medallion with Anson crest and motto '*nil desperandum*' (never despair).
 Plate 15: Projecting stone cornice with plain, flat mutules and guttae.
 Plate 16: Recessed bay of south elevation with main door [d1] and 1F window [w5] over.
 Plate 17: North elevation (oblique view).
 Plate 18: Brick footing to base of north elevation.
 Plate 19: Room [G1] looking south-west.
 Plate 20: Room [G1] looking south-east.
 Plate 21: Detail of partition wall abutting south jamb of window [w1].
 Plate 22: Room [G2] looking north-east with exterior door [d2] and doorway to under-stair cupboard/larder.
 Plate 23: Blocking of angle fireplace within [G2].
 Plate 24: Stair A rising to first floor level.
 Plate 25: Stair A cuts across window [w4].
 Plate 26: Offset in brickwork of south wall at 1F level.
 Plate 27: Room [F3] looking west.
 Plate 28: Window [w5] immediately above 1F level.
 Plate 29: Main stack at 1F level, looking west; shadow of former wall to south side of landing [F3].
 Plate 30: Blocked fireplace to Room [F1] (viewed from ground floor level).
 Plate 31: General view of stripped roof looking south-west.
 Plate 32: Angle-tie to north-west corner of roof.
 Plate 33: Central stack to apex of roof with trimmed-frame supporting head of hip rafters.
 Plate 34: Lead-lined drainage gulley, south side of lodge.
 Plate 35: Lead-lined gulley with outlet and overflow channel to north side of lodge.
 Plate 36: Detail of gutter outflow and downpipe beneath cornice.
 Plate 37: Detail of 'offset' section of upper stack supported on timber planks between ceiling beams.
 Plate 38: Detail of upper chimney supported on timber planks laid across top of ceiling beams.
 Plate 39: Stafford Lodges' of c.1828 at Milford entrance to Shugborough Park, built to same design as Lichfield Lodges but with minor amendments.

List of Appendices

APPENDIX A: Catalogue of project drawings.

APPENDIX B: Catalogue of project photographs.

LICHFIELD LODGE (No.1)

Shugborough Estate, Colwich, Staffordshire

Historic Building Record, 2017

Summary

The current report summarises the results of a rapid programme of historic building recording undertaken in August 2017 in respect of No. 1 Lichfield Lodges, Shugborough Estate, Colwich, Staffordshire, at the request of and on behalf of the National Trust.

Shugborough Park, the seat from the early-17th century of the Anson family (later Earls of Lichfield), is located c.7k ESE of the county town of Stafford, in central Staffordshire, close to the settlements of Milford, Colwich and Great Haywood, at the confluence of the rivers Sow and Trent. The park, together with the hall and associated service ranges and outbuildings have been in the ownership of the National Trust since 1966 though, for a period of 50 years they were leased to Staffordshire County Council, only returning to the direct management of the Trust in 2016.

The park is served by five extant entrance lodges, four of which are arranged in two sets of matching pairs; viz. the Lichfield and Stafford Lodges. The earliest are the Lichfield Lodges, currently under consideration, located to the south-east corner of the park, set within a tapering, wooded area formed between the A513 Stafford Road and the River Trent, centred on NGR SJ 99927 20923.

The Lichfield Lodges form a pair of identical lodges, square in plan beneath pyramidal, slate-clad roofs, flanking an elaborate iron gate by John Mackell of London. They were built in c.1804 to the designs of the renowned Neo-classical architect Samuel Wyatt, who was engaged at Shugborough on a number of building projects, both on the house and within the park, in the late-18th and early-19th centuries. Originally sited somewhat closer to the River Trent, the lodges were dismantled and re-erected at their current location, c.50m to the south-west, in a phase of work associated with, though not directly, causally linked to, the construction of the Trent Valley Railway across the southern part of the park in 1845-7. The relocation would appear to be related to a rationalisation of the south-eastern carriageway approach to the park, the route of which had been historically affected by the realignment of the Stafford to Rugeley road in c.1828 and was further impacted by the construction of the railway.

The current project has allowed for a general drawn, photographic and written record of the lodge to be made in accordance with the project aims defined prior to the commencement of work. In particular, the details of a central 'offset' upper stack and chimney have been recorded, in response to a specific, informal request from the Conservation Officer of Staffordshire Borough Council. Documentary research has confirmed a date for the original construction of the lodges, and has defined a context for the re-siting of the lodges in the mid-19th century.

LICHFIELD LODGE (No.1)

Shugborough Estate, Colwich, Staffordshire

Historic Building Record, 2017

1 INTRODUCTION

The current report summarises the results of a programme of historic building recording and interpretation/assessment undertaken in August 2017 in respect of No.1 Lichfield Lodges, Shugborough Park, Colwich, Staffordshire on behalf of the National Trust.

1.1 Background to the Project

Site Location

- 1.1.1 Shugborough Park is located c.7k ESE of the county town of Stafford, in central Staffordshire, close to the settlements of Milford, Colwich and Great Haywood, at the confluence of the rivers Sow and Trent, centred on NGR SJ 99200 22040 (Figures 1/2). To the south, the park is partly bounded by the A513 Stafford to Rugeley road, to the east by 'Main Road' running between Great and Little Haywood/Colwich, while the north-western boundary is formed by the River Sow. At the northernmost point of the park, the Sow joins with the Trent, which passes through the east side of the park and for c.1.km forms its boundary. The highest ground lies to the west, where Stafford Plantation occupies the lower slopes of the Satnall Hills.
- 1.1.2 The park, together with the hall and associated service ranges and outbuildings have been in the ownership of the National Trust since 1966 though, for a period of 50 years they were leased to Staffordshire County Council, only returning to the direct management of the Trust in 2016.
- 1.1.3 The Lichfield Lodges (Plate 1) are located to the south-east corner of the park, set within a tapering, wooded area formed between the A513 Stafford Road to the south and the River Trent to the north, and are centred on NGR SJ 99927 20923. The lodges are accessed via a narrow track opening at an acute angle off the north side of the A513, formerly an entrance driveway to the hall, though subsequently reduced in status when the Trent Valley Railway Line was built across the southern part of the park in 1847.

Scope of Work

- 1.1.4 The current project has been commissioned by the National Trust to make a detailed visual record of the lodge, to research the origins and development of the building and to bring together the findings of previous phases of work into an accessible narrative report to enhance understanding of the site.
- 1.1.5 The current phase of historic building recording was informally requested by the Conservation Officer of Stafford Borough Council. No official brief was issued in respect of the recording project, the scope of which was established through a process of discussion between the current author and Ms. Janine Young, NT archaeological consultant for the West Midlands Region
- 1.1.6 The current report has been prepared in accordance with Historic England guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE, 2016), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2014), the National Trust's *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings* (NT, 1988)

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

1.2 Designations

Statutory Designations

- 1.2.1 The Lichfield Lodges are included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest as Grade II listed buildings (ref. **1065769**),¹ being first included on the list on 17th March 1953. The statutory list entry briefly describes the buildings as follows:

Lichfield Lodges to Shugborough Park

SJ 92 SE 19/28
17.3.53.

II

2. Ashlar with pyramidal slate roofs. Square on plan; central stone stacks; plain parapets; 2 Doric columns on each side; squared framed doorways; plaques on front; sash windows; single storeyed [sic]; wrought iron gates. Early C19.

- 1.2.2 The Lichfield Lodges are located to the south-east corner of Shugborough Park, which is listed Grade I on Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Interest, ref. **1001167**.² With respect to the lodges, the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) entry for the park notes that:

'The Lichfield Lodge (listed grade II) at the south-east corner of the park... was originally situated at Great Haywood [sic].³ It was moved to this position when the London & North Western Railway drove its line north through the estate c.1847'.

Non-Statutory Designations

- 1.2.3 The lodges are included on the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), ref. **08026**,⁴ which records:

'A pair of identical, grade II listed lodges and gates. They are ashlar with pyramidal slate roofs. The lodges are square in plan and have central stone stacks, plain parapets, two Doric columns on each side. They have squared framed doorways that have plaques on the front and sash windows. They are single storey structures [sic.] and have wrought iron gates. The lodges date to the early 19th century and were moved from their original site in 1845, when the London and North Western Railway was built through the park.'

- 1.2.4 The lodges are also included on the National Trust's own, internal Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (NT HBSMR), ref. **53,161**.⁵

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1065769>

² <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001167>

³ An original site at Great Haywood, also cited by Johnson (1973, 296; fn. 54) is not supported by the available cartographic evidence, with early maps, including pre-railway maps of 1806 and 1833, showing Lichfield Lodges to the south-east corner of the park, broadly reflecting their current location, though c.50m to the north of their present site, close to the south bank of the River Trent.

⁴ https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MST7510&resourceID=1010.

⁵ <https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA181398>.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the historic building record was to provide a detailed visual record of the lodge building as exposed during refurbishment work, and to generate a descriptive and illustrative account of the same, including a summary of its character, date and techniques of construction together with a discussion of its origin, context, history and development.

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 site at the Staffordshire Archives and at the archives of the National Trust regional office at Attingham Park, Atcham, Shropshire. Standard on-line sources including Heritage Gateway, Access to Archives and the National Monuments Record (Swindon) were also consulted.
- 3.1.2 A full list of sources is included below at section §.10.

3.2 Historic Building Record

- 3.2.1 The historic building record comprised three elements; drawn, photographic and written recording, outlined below. The resultant record is broadly commensurate with a Level 2 'descriptive record', defined by Historic England in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (HE, 2016; 26, §.5.2) as follows:

*'...a **descriptive record**, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed... may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.'* (HE 2016, 26).

Drawn Record

- 3.2.2 Overall measured plans of the buildings/areas concerned were prepared on site, based upon existing survey drawings,⁶ otherwise new survey was made in pencil on archivally stable drafting film to an appropriate scale (1:50), measurements being obtained through a combination of taped measurements and hand-held electronic laser. Drawings were annotated to show features of architectural and historical/archaeological significance (blocked doors, windows, fireplaces, straight joints, evidence for phase breaks, machinery etc.). A register of project drawings is included below at **Appendix A**.

Photographic Record

- 3.2.3 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record was made comprising high-resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera. The survey extended to include general and detailed shots, contextual views of the building and accessible external elevations, together with general and detail views. Where practically feasible, photographs included graded photographic scales. Selected site record

⁶ Base drawings (plans and elevations) by On Centre Surveys Ltd. of Warwick, drawing No. 24003A-1-3, dated 12.05.2016.

photographs are reproduced as plates within the current document. A register of project photographs is included below at **Appendix B**.

Written Record

- 3.2.4 A written record was maintained in the form both of annotations to site drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records, which together form the basis for the following descriptions (§.7).

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

4.1 Historical Development of Shugborough Park

- 4.1.1 Little is known of the early history of Shugborough; it formerly formed part of the estates of the Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield who owned a moated site beside the River Sow in the area of the present house (Sambrook nd, 25). This house passed in 1546 to William Paget, secretary of State to Henry VIII; Paget's principal Staffordshire residence was however at Beaudesert Hall and he was never resident at Shugborough. The residence was sold on, firstly to one Thomas Whitby and again in 1624, together with 80 acres of land, when it was purchased by William Anson of Dunston. The old manor house was demolished in 1695 by Anson's grandson, also William, who erected a new house on the site which survives today as the core of the much altered Shugborough Hall (see §.4.2).
- 4.1.2 The former village of Shugborough, a bailiwick of the Manor of Haywood in the Parish of Colwich and possibly dating from the 14th century, lay along the road from Cannock Chase to the south to the village of Great Heywood on the northern bank of the Trent, accessed via the 16th-century 'Essex Bridge', represented today by the roadway leading past the walled gardens to the mansion house (Figure 2). Following piecemeal enlargements of the Anson family holdings, the village was swept away during emparking of the Shugborough landscape undertaken in the later-18th century, effected in the main by William Anson III and his son Thomas, with former villagers being rehoused in cottage properties built by the Ansons in Great and Little Haywood (Stitt 1970, 109). Occupation continued on the site of the former village as late as the turn of the 19th century with the last vestiges visible on estate plans from the 1770s and c.1800; the last traces of the village were removed in the early years of the 19th century.⁷
- 4.1.3 Between 1798 and 1805, John Webb was employed as landscape gardener at Shugborough (Bates 1984, 14) while the acclaimed architect Samuel Wyatt was retained on a number of building projects, both on the house and within the park. The result was 'a self-sufficient working estate to rival the best in the country' (Caddy, 2008, 9). Wyatt's work included the creation of the walled kitchen gardens (1805), and the Lichfield Lodges of c.1804, the subject of the current study, the enlargement of the stables and Home Farm, and the conversion of the Tower of the Winds to form a dairy (Colvin 1978, 958).
- 4.1.4 The first half of the 19th century witnessed significant developments at Shugborough when two railway lines were cut through the park. Firstly, the Trent Valley Line of the London and North Western Railway (LNWR) was constructed in 1845-7,⁸ running approximately east-west across the southern part of the park, linking Stafford and Rugeley. The line was strongly opposed by the Earl of Lichfield (a title acquired by Anson under William IV's coronation honours of 1831) but, as no suitable alternative routes were available, an agreement was finally signed in 1845 and a fee of £30,000 paid for the required land take and compensation for 'injury to the residence' of the Earl (Bates 1984, 34). The impact of the line on the landscape of the park was mitigated to an extent by the provision of the 2,300ft. long Shugborough Tunnel (see Figure 2), the latter furnished with

⁷ The decline of the village has been discussed at length by Stitt (1970) and will not be repeated here.

⁸ Construction of the railway was initiated by the Trent Valley Railway (TVR), though this company was later bought out by the London and Birmingham Railway (LBR) in April 1846, themselves being subsequently amalgamated into the LNWR in July of the same year.

ornamental stone entrance portals⁹ by LNWR architect John Livock (Pevsner 2002, 236). Shortly afterwards (1847-9), the Stone to Colwich 'cut-off' line of the North Staffordshire Railway (NSR) was constructed, running approximately north-south and flanking the eastern boundary of the park connecting the Trent Valley Line at Colwich Junction to the Stafford-Manchester Line at Stone, following the line of the Trent and Mersey Canal (the 'Grand Trunk Canal') of 1770/1 (see Hadfield 1969, 30). A review of historical maps indicates that the construction of the Trent Valley line instigated the dismantling of the Lichfield Lodges, and their re-erection at their current location, c.50m to the south (discussed further at §.5.3/§.6.2 below).

- 4.1.5 Following the death of Thomas Edward Anson, the fourth Earl of Lichfield, in 1960, the hall, park and contents were offered to the National Trust in lieu of death duties in 1966, being subsequently leased to Staffordshire County Council for a term of 99 years. With the early termination of the lease at the end of October 2016, the Shugborough Estate returned to the direct management of the National Trust.¹⁰

4.2 Shugborough Hall¹¹

- 4.2.1 Shugborough Hall¹² is located to the north side of the park, on the southern bank of a pronounced bend in the River Sow, immediately west of its confluence with the Trent and close to the settlement of Great Haywood (NGR: SJ 99225 22497). The house comprises a central block of c.1695, built for William Anson, with wings added, probably by Thomas Wright, in 1748; the single-storey links to the wings were raised, probably by James 'Athenian' Stuart, in c.1768 (Pevsner 2002, 237). In the 1790s, the Hall was further enlarged and transformed, both inside and out, by the noted architect Samuel Wyatt (1737-1807), who fully incorporated the wings and passages into the main house and appended a new octostyle, Ionic portico to the south-eastern façade (see below).



Shugborough Hall, east front, in the 1820s with Wyatt's new entrance portico.

- 4.2.2 At the same time, the whole building was clad in slate, sanded and painted in imitation of ashlar.¹³ Further alterations by Wyatt followed in 1803-6, with the creation of a large new saloon projecting from the centre of the west (rear) elevation. To the south-west of the Hall are extensive stables, service courts and ranges,¹⁴ much of the building being of c.1767.

⁹ Grade II Listed; <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1065770>.

¹⁰ 'A New Future for Shugborough': <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/shugborough-estate/features/a-new-future-for-shugborough>.

¹¹ Based upon <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001167>.

¹² Grade I Listed; <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079637>.

¹³ A technique referred to by Wyatt as 'patent slating', though evidently never registered at the patent office (Robinson 1973, 91).

¹⁴ Grade II Listed; <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079639>.

4.3 Shugborough Lodges

- 4.3.1 Shugborough Park is served by five extant entrance lodges (see Figure 2), four of which are arranged in two sets of matching pairs; viz. the Lichfield and Stafford Lodges. The earliest are the Lichfield Lodges, currently under consideration, built in c.1804 to the designs of Samuel Wyatt and located to the south-east corner of the park; as noted above (§.4.1.4), the Lichfield Lodges were moved to their current location at some point between 1833 and 1850, reasonably related to the construction of the Trent Valley Railway (TVR) in 1845-7. The Stafford Lodges¹⁵ are located to the south-west corner of the park near Milford and were erected some years later, in c.1828, to a similar design,¹⁶ following the expansion of the park onto land acquired in exchange from Henry William Paget, the Marquis of Anglesey,¹⁷ and functionally replacing the (still extant) Stafford Wood Lodge.¹⁸ Trent Lodge (aka. 'Essex Lodge'),¹⁹ a single-storey Italianate 'villa' of 1859, is located c.250m east of the Hall at Essex Bridge (Pevsner 2002, 239).
- 4.3.2 A further lodge, Brocton/Brockton Lodge near the White Barn entrance to the park, was demolished in 1975 following a traffic accident of early 1974.²⁰

5 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

5.1 Early Estate Maps

- 5.1.1 A series of early estate maps are of interest in tracing the origins of the Lichfield Lodges. The earliest map is a survey of c.1770 (inset below, left),²¹ which shows the area of the future Lichfield Lodges as being in the ownership of Lord Paget and in the occupation of one Elizabeth Wakelin. Parcels 8, 9 and 10 are listed in the accompanying schedule as follows:

Parcel Number	Description	Area		
		A	R	P
8	Eliz. Wakelin's Cottage and Croft	1	--	4
9	Croft adjoining D ^o .—(Wakelin's)		3	8
10	Another D ^o . D ^o .	3	1	8

Table 1: Land use of future Lichfield Lodges on 1770 map (SCRO ref. D615/M/6/43).

- 5.1.2 A further, pre-lodge estate plan of c.1800,²² shows no buildings within the area of the future Lichfield Lodges, though an entrance to the park is indicated within 'Plot 10' of the earlier map, annotated as 'Green Gate'.

¹⁵ Grade II Listed; <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1116739>.

¹⁶ The Stafford Lodges (Plate 39) are similar externally (with the exception of the heraldic medallions), though a cursory inspection would appear to indicate that the internal floor levels vary from the model of Lichfield Lodges. They are first depicted on an estate plan of 1833 (SCRO ref. D615/M/6/51-2).

¹⁷ Detailed as annotations to an earlier estate plan of 1806 (SCRO ref. D615/M/6/46). Paget had been made Marquis of Anglesey on the 4th July 1815, following the Battle of Waterloo.

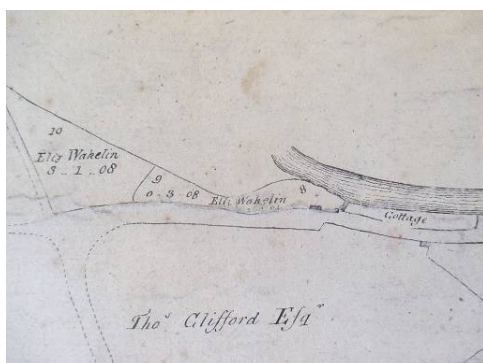
¹⁸ Grade II listed; <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1374128>. Stafford Wood Lodge is shown in its original context at the entrance to the (pre-enlargement) park on an estate plan of 1806 (SCRO ref. D615/M/6/47), at which time it was known simply as 'Stafford Lodge'.

¹⁹ Grade II Listed; <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1242632>.

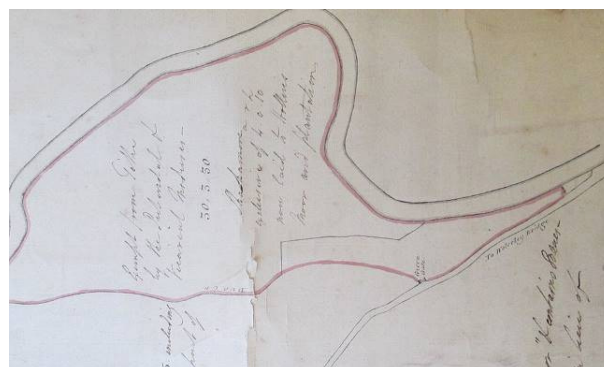
²⁰ <https://www.search.staffspasttrack.org.uk/Details.aspx?&ResourceID=1758&PageIndex=2&Keyword=shugborough&DateFrom=0&DateTo=2017&SortOrder=0&ThemeID=0>.

²¹ SCRO ref. D615/M/6/43.

²² SCRO ref. D615/M/6/44.

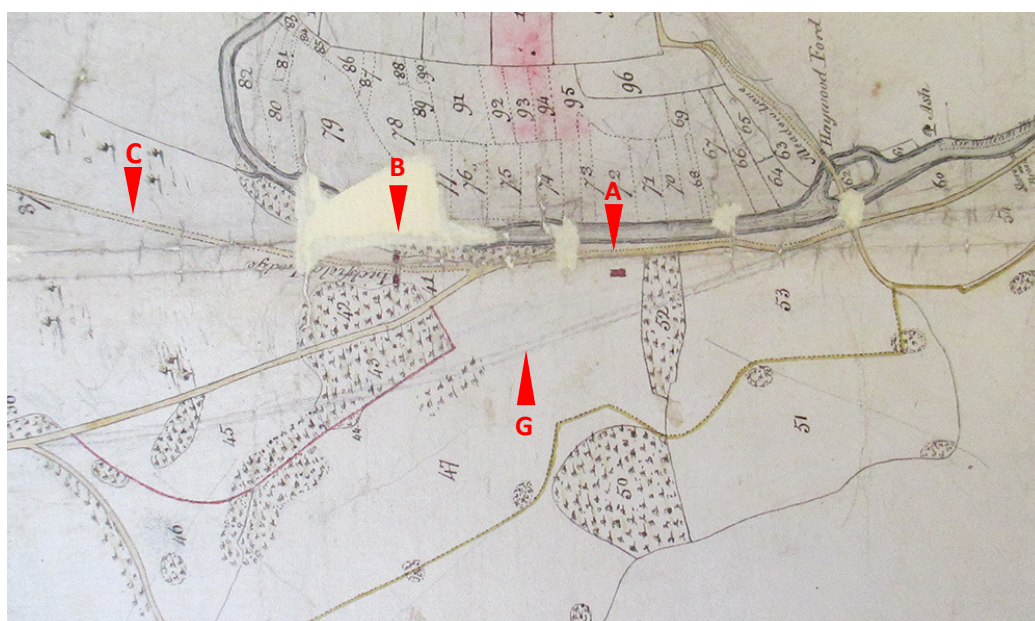


Plan of 1770 showing land in occupation of Eliz. Wakelin.
(SCRO D615/M/6/43).



Estate plan of c.1800 showing 'Green Gate'.
(SCRO D615/M/6/44).

- 5.1.3 A number of early-19th-century estate plans are of particular interest, not only in that they afford the first representations of the Lichfield Lodges themselves, erected in c.1804, but also that they retain clear evidence for the subsequent movement of the lodges in the mid-19th century. The first plan,²³ undated though listed in the SCRO catalogue as c.1805 (Figure 3; detail below), clearly shows the original route of the Stafford to Rugeley road (A) aligned significantly closer the south bank of the Trent than the extant A513, with the Lichfield Lodges (B; annotated) defining the south-eastern end of a sweeping driveway (C) passing through the park to the east of the home farm (D; Figure 3) and the newly formed walled gardens (E; Figure 3) to serve the main mansion house (F; Figure 3). The plan has evidently been used, at a later date, to delineate a realignment of the Stafford to Rugeley road west of Meadow Lane/Haywood Ford to the junction with the 'coal road' midway to White Barns, effected in c.1828, with the amended route running to the south, according with the modern A513, marked in pencil (G).



Extract of undated, early-19th-century estate plan (c.1805) showing lodges in original location (SCRO D615/M/6/45).

- 5.1.4 A similar arrangement is illustrated on a plan surveyed in 1806 (inset below),²⁴ though here annotations have been added further to the enlargement of the estate in 1828. In particular, the old Stafford to Rugeley road is

²³ SCRO ref. D615/M/6/45.

²⁴ SCRO ref. D615/M/6/46.

marked as 'old road stopped up' (**A**, below), while the block of land between it and the new alignment (marked in red) is annotated 'in exchange from the M^s of Anglesey the 2nd Feb. 1828', the new road effectively marking the boundary between Anson's land and Paget's estate, the latter lying to the south. The Lichfield Lodges are clearly shown and annotated, and can be seen to have been sited approximately 2½ chains (165ft./50m) south of the southern bank of the Trent.



Extract of plan of 1806 (SCRO D615/M/6/46).

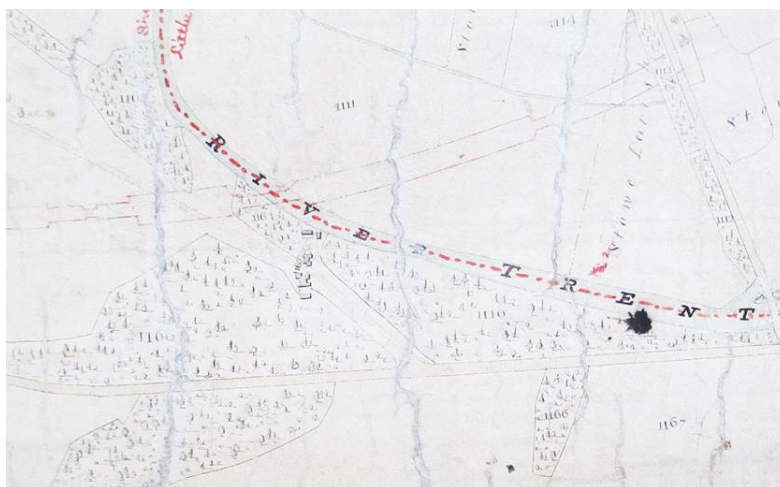
- 5.1.5 The realignment of the Stafford to Rugeley road resulted in the loss of the former smooth entrance to the park, previously spurring off the main road almost tangentially to pass via the Lichfield Lodges through the grounds all the way to the Mansion House in a single, broad sweeping arc (see Figure 3). The new alignment meant that the driveway opened off the Stafford to Rugeley road in a less pleasing, angled 'fork' of c.50° (see 1806 map above and tithe map of 1839 below). This situation was to be exacerbated in the 1840s with the construction of the Trent Valley Railway (see below) and may, ultimately, have resulted in the decision to relocate the Lichfield Lodges to form a more satisfactory entrance to the park.

5.2 The Tithe Map

- 5.2.1 The Colwich Parish tithe map of 1839 (see inset below)²⁵ again shows a similar arrangement, with the lodges sited close to the Trent, though the lodges themselves (Parcel 1165) are shown in somewhat unusual, irregular form, while a pair of subsidiary structures are indicated to the north of Lodge No.1, hard against the south bank of the Trent.
- 5.2.2 The line of the Trent Valley Railway has been added to the map at a later date, marked in red ink, aligned broadly east-west and crossing over the Trent immediately north of the Lichfield Lodges. The award and schedule²⁶ accompanying the tithe map lists parcel no. 1165 as 'Lichfield Lodges' in the ownership of Thomas William Anson, Earl of Lichfield, held 'in hand' and occupying an area of 1A OR 39P.

²⁵ SCRO ref. D1274/2/1.

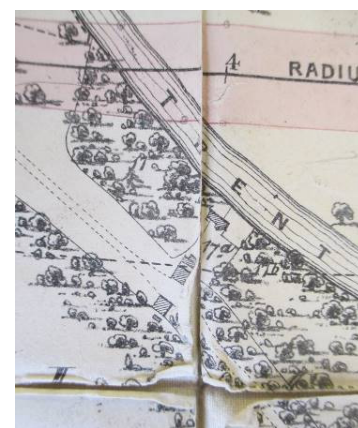
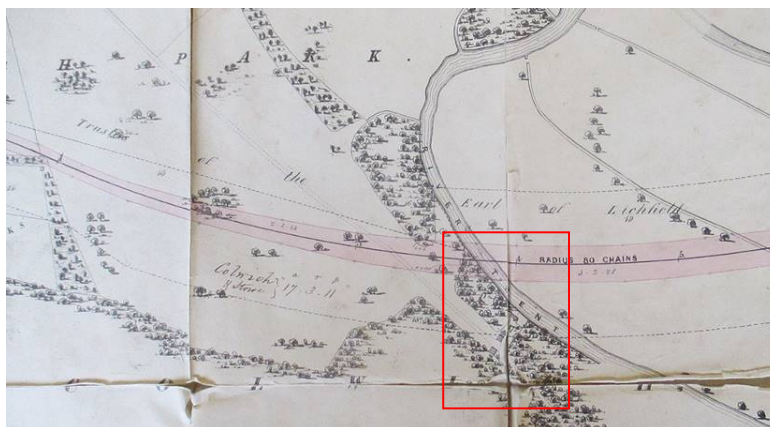
²⁶ SCRO ref. D874/2/15.



Colwich Tithe Map of 1839 (SCRO D1274/2/1).

5.3 Trent Valley Railway Plans

- 5.3.1 A map of the proposed Trent Valley Railway at Shugborough (see §.4.1.4), undated though presumably c.1845, illustrates the projected route of the line passing through the park (see inset below),²⁷ shown as a red shaded area with dotted lines to north and south indicating the associated 'limits of deviation'; it is of note that, although the line of the railway is set well away from the lodges, the southern limit of deviation impinges slightly upon the footprint of Lichfield Lodge No.1. A subsidiary structure, rectangular in plan, is illustrated north of Lodge No. 1 towards the river Trent, presumably one of the two buildings indicated on the tithe map of 1839.

Plan of Trent Valley Railway through Shugborough Park (left) with detail of Lichfield Lodges (right).
(SCRO D615/M/10/61)

5.4 Later Maps

- 5.4.1 Subsequent maps of the mid-late 19th century are discussed below (see §.6.2) in relation to the relocation of the Lodges, and will not be addressed here.

²⁷

SCRO D615/M/10/61.

6 THE LICHFIELD LODGES

6.1 Original Construction

- 6.1.1 The Lodges are attributed to the noted neo-classical architect Samuel Wyatt, who was active at Shugborough from the 1790s until shortly before his death at the age of 70 in 1807 (see §.4.1.3); they are first depicted on a map of c.1805. A series of bills and accounts held by the SCRO are of direct relevance in this respect, while also providing information on the craftsmen employed by Wyatt. Firstly, a bill of June 1804²⁸ details work undertaken on the iron gates by one John Mackell,²⁹ as follows:

Smiths work done for the Rt. Hon. Lord Anson at Shugborough by order of Mr. S Wyatt. Mr Jn. Mackell

1804 June 28th. A pair of large iron gates and two single gates with ring friezes... halbert head spikes on top and bolts and carriages. 6 strong framed ornamented pilasters to carry gates. 4 pieces of framed railing for each side of gates acc. to drawing. £321. 5s. 11½d.

6 iron bases and caps for pilasters. £31. 15s. 0s.

3 strong locks with catches, copper wards, bolts and false locks fixed on gates. £6 10s 6d.

<i>Painting Gates</i>	<i>£5. 8s. 0d.</i>
<i>Packing Case</i>	<i>-- 13s. 10d.</i>
<i>Cartage to the wharf</i>	<i>-- 19s. 0d.</i>
<i>Wharfage</i>	<i>-- 15s. 0d.</i>

Nov. 3rd. Self and going to fix the above + coach hire, lodging etc. £22. 15s. 0d.

TOTAL £391. 2s. 3½d.

- 6.1.2 A second bill, also of 1804³⁰ is from Mr. Charles Rossi,³¹ in respect of the Coade stone medallions of the lodges themselves:

1804 *Modelling and doing circular medallion in artificial stone*
2-1 diam. of crest
Modelling and doing six tops to gates in D^o.
for Shugborough, cartage of D^o to Castle and Falcon³²

£60. 5s 0d.

- 6.1.3 A third bill,³³ from Samuel Wyatt's accounts, refers to Rossi's work detailed in the previous:

1804 *June 2nd. Packing for artificial stone*
Cartage of cases to Mr Rossi
and from thence to Castle and Falcon

²⁸ SCRO ref. D615/E(H)/2/3.

²⁹ Mackell, of Park Lane, London, was a smith frequently employed by Wyatt and also by Henry Holland (Robinson 1973, 297).

³⁰ SCRO re. D615/E(H)/2/6.

³¹ Rossi was another craftsman used regularly by Wyatt. A sculptor with Midlands connections, Wyatt described him in 1799 as 'an ingenious artist.... lately begun in the artificial stone way on his own account, after being seven years the principal artist at Coade's manufactory' (info. Robinson 1973, 297).

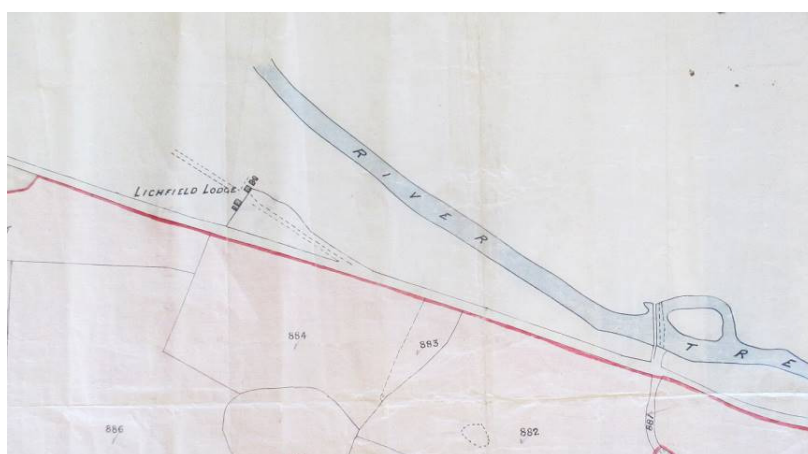
³² It is understood that the 'Castle and Falcon' may have formerly been an Inn located at 10 Main Road, Little Haywood (Brett Harrison, tenant at No.2 Lichfield Lodge, pers. comm.), though this is, at present, uncorroborated by documentary sources.

³³ SCRO ref. D/615/E(H)/2/5.

- 6.1.4 That all bills are dated 1804 indicates that the lodges must have been in, or near, a state of completion by that date, which accords well with their first depiction of the estate plan of c.1805.

6.2 The Re-siting of the Lodges

- 6.2.1 As noted above (§.5.3.1), the construction of the Trent Valley Railway did not impact directly upon the site of Lichfield Lodges, although it is evident that the buildings were dismantled and relocated at around the same time, and presumably as part of the associated works. The relocation is clearly illustrated by a plan dated c.1850 (inset below),³⁴ and thus prepared shortly after the construction of the TVR, which shows the Lichfield Lodges in their current, revised location, offset 5 chains and 9ft. (339ft/103m) from the southern bank of the Trent, and thus having been moved some c.50m (165ft.) since the tithe map of 1839. No direct archival sources related to this significant event have been traced during the current project, nor during earlier phases of research by the Trent Valley Railway History Project (Mathams 2017a/b), though a number of secondary, indirect sources are worthy of consideration.



Extract of plan of c.1850 showing Lodges in present location (SCRO D615/M/6/55(ii))

- 6.2.2 Firstly, in a letter of 1st November 1844,³⁵ written from Naples prior to the construction of the railway, Lord Lichfield had remarked:

'...when it [the railway] comes out of the Arch field and cuts across the front of the lodges... the Park would be curtailed by the removal of the [Lichfield] lodges to a mere nothing and you would still have to cross the railroad immediately outside them. What would be done with the strip of land cut off from the White Barn to where the railroad crosses the river?'

- 6.2.3 The clear implication is that, while the lodges were not to be directly, physically affected, Anson was concerned about the visual effect of the line upon the character of the southern part of the park in general, and upon the setting of the Lichfield Lodges in particular. In a further letter of January 1845,³⁶ Col. Anson (Lichfield's brother) wrote:

'... it would be a good thing I think... to plan a drawing of the line of the railway as it is proposed to go through the whole of the park at Shugborough, made out with the bridges, ornamental parts etc. and showing how the lodges would be placed with respect to the line.'

³⁴ SCRO ref. D615/M/6/55(i).

³⁵ Transcribed by Robin Mathams (2017a).

³⁶ Ditto.

- 6.2.4 Not only did the new railway line and its embankment effectively 'cut off' the lodges from the main expanse of the park to the north and west, it also had significant implications for the alignment of the south-eastern carriageway approach. That section opening directly off the Stafford to Rugeley road had already been altered in c.1828, when that road had been realigned (§.5.1.5) and, with the construction of the railway, that section to the west of the Lichfield Lodges would also need to be re-planned to incorporate a right-angle turn to pass transversely beneath the rail line via a perpendicular underbridge.³⁷ The bridge was expressly mentioned in an 1845 agreement between Lord Anson and the TVRC,³⁸ and the cost would have been borne by the latter:

'That the parties hereto of the second part shall make or cause to be made... a neat and handsome stone archway for a carriage approach to Shugborough from the Lichfield Lodges under the railway of a suitable and convenient height with battements or stone walls above the level of the line of Railway of a height of not less than four feet six inches above the level of the rail.'

- 6.2.5 However, to accommodate both the angled 'spur' off the Stafford to Rugeley road and a right-angle turn beneath the rail line, while leaving the Lichfield Lodges in their original location would have resulted in a somewhat tortuous, winding and impractical route and it is probable that the re-siting of the lodges and rationalisation of the carriageway route (the angle of which relative to the main road was thereby reduced to c.12°) were undertaken to avoid this eventuality (compare insets below). Mathams (2017b) has argued that these works were undertaken on aesthetic grounds, to create an improved entrance into the park from the south-east, and this seems entirely reasonable.



Map of 1833 showing pre-railway carriageway alignment
(SCRO D615/M/6/53)



Map of 1854 showing post-railway carriageway alignment
(SCRO D615/M/6/60)

- 6.2.6 Thus it would appear that the removal and re-siting of the Lodges, while 'associated' with the construction of the railway, were not directly, causally linked to the latter, and so it is a matter of some conjecture as to who would have been responsible for the work financially. A clause within the 1845 agreement covers compensation for the removal and/or damage ('injury') to buildings during work³⁹ and, given the specificity of the clause relating to the provision of an underbridge cited above, one might expect any agreed accountability on the part of the TVRC in respect of the Lodges to have been included within the same document; it is not. Further, exhaustive research by Robin Mathams and Dave Barrett of the Trent Valley Railway History Project have found no reference to related payments in personal correspondence files or relevant railway company archives,⁴⁰ and it may thus be that Lord Anson financed the work himself, using some of the £30,000 compensation fee he had received from the TVRC for the construction of the line through his Shugborough estate.

³⁷ Presumably to avoid the expense of a skew-arch bridge.

³⁸ SCRO D615/E(L)/14.

³⁹ 'That any buildings which shall be taken down or injured by the parties hereto of the second part shall be paid for at the valuation of two disinterested and competent persons to be nominated by the said Earl and his Trustees and by the parties hereto of the second part'. SCRO ref. D615/E(L)/14.

⁴⁰ Incl. minutes of the TVRC and the Trent Committee of the LBRC/LNWR.

6.3 Occupation of the Lodges

6.3.1 A review of historical census data allows for a detailed picture to be made up of the pattern of occupation of the lodges during the mid-late 19th century and early-20th century, presented in tabulated form below. Tenants were predominantly agricultural labourers on the estate, while John Vickerstaff, listed in returns from 1841 through to 1871 was evidently later, at the age of 70, employed as a porter at the hall. Such employment would have been combined with the task of managing the carriageway gates (Robinson 1988, 97). The average occupation rate of the (two-bedroom) lodges over the census period was c.4 individuals, with a maximum of six persons (2 adults, 4 children) listed in any one property.

Year	Address	Name	Age	Status	Occupation
1841	Lichfield Lodge	John Sergeant	55		Agricultural Labourer
		Mary Sergeant	50		
		John Sergeant	17		illegible
		Elizabeth Vickerstaff	40		Independent
	Lichfield Lodge	John Vickerstaff	40		Agricultural Labourer
		Mary Vickerstaff	30		
		Ann Vickerstaff	7		
		James Vickerstaff	6		
1851	Lichfield Lodges	William Vickerstaff	4		
		John Vickerstaff	50	Head	Agricultural Labourer
		Mary Vickerstaff	40	Wife	
		Ann Vickerstaff	17	Daughter	
		William Vickerstaff	14	Son	Agricultural Labourer
		David Vickerstaff	10	Son	Scholar
		Charles Vickerstaff	8	Son	Scholar
		Thomas Vickerstaff	2	Son	
		Joseph Vickerstaff	2	Son	
		Maria Vickerstaff	6 mths.	Daughter	
1861	[No property name]	Mary Vickerstaff	48	Wife	Usher's Wife
		Thomas Vickerstaff	12		
		Joseph Vickerstaff	12		
		Maria Vickerstaff	10		
		Richard Vickerstaff	7	Son	
1871	Lichfield Lodge No. 1	John Vickerstaff	70	Head	Porter, Shugborough Hall
		Mary Vickerstaff	60	Wife	
	Lichfield Lodge No.2	Thomas Houlton	50	Head	Garden Labourer
		Clara Houlton	30	Wife	
1881	Lichfield Lodge	Joseph Price	46	Head	Ag. Lab., Waggoner
		Mary Ann Price	45	Wife	
		William Price	12	Son	Scholar
		Mary A Price	10	Daughter	Scholar
		Alice L Price	7	Daughter	Scholar
		Jessie E Price	5	Daughter	Scholar
	Lichfield Lodge	William Cheadle	47	Head	Blacksmith
		Jane Cheadle	47	Wife	
		John A Connett	5	Boarder	Scholar
		William H Connett	3	Boarder	Scholar
1891	Lichfield Lodge	Mary Price	53	Wife	
		Alice L Price	17	Daughter	
		Jessie E Price	15	Daughter	Dressmaker's Apprentice
	Lichfield Lodge	William Cheadle	56	Head	Blacksmith
		Jane Cheadle	57	Wife	
1901	Lichfield Lodge	Joseph Price	66	Head	Labourer, Parish Council worker
		Mary Anne Price	66	Wife	
	Lichfield Lodge	Frederick Stute	32	Head	Ag. Lab. Waggoner
		Caroline Lucy Stute	36	Wife	
		Hilda May Stute	12	Daughter	
		Jacoleyn Charles Stute	6	Daughter	
		Evelyn Mary Stute	4	Daughter	

		Audrey Hope Stute	1	Daughter	
1911	Lichfield Lodge	Joseph Price	72	Head	
		Mary Anne Price	39	Daughter	
	Lichfield Lodge	William Elsmore	32	Head	Carter
		Florence Elsmore	30		
		Norman Elsmore	9	Son	School
		Hilda Elsmore	6	Daughter	School
		Ethel Elsmore	3	Daughter	
		Doris Elsmore	4 mths.	Daughter	

Table 2:Extracts for Historical Census Returns, 1841-1911 (accessed via www.ancestry.com)

7 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 The Lichfield Lodges form a pair of identical lodges, square in plan beneath pyramidal, slate-clad roofs, flanking an elaborate iron gate (see inset below; Plates 1/2). The lodges and gates are generally aligned on a north-east/south-west axis; this will be simplified for the purposes of the following description, such that the main elevation of the lodges and gates will be described as facing to the east, with Lodge No.1 located to the north towards the River Trent, and Lodge 2 to the south of the carriageway entrance. Both 'site' and 'true' (grid) north are indicated on the building plans reproduced below at Figures 6-7.



General elevation of Lodges 1 & 2 and gateway, looking west

- 7.1.2 The gateway itself is formed of a central, double carriage-gate (Plate 3), with single, pedestrian gates to north and south, adjacent to the lodges, all with '*halberd head spikes and ring friezes*', defined by openwork piers (Plate 4) capped by painted Anson crests (Plate 5), the latter believed to be formed in Coade stone (see §.6.1.2).⁴¹ The northern and southern openwork piers include bell-pulls and associated mechanisms (Plates 6/7), though bells themselves do not survive.
- 7.1.3 Two brick-built outbuildings,⁴² single-storey and rectangular in plan beneath slate-clad, fully hipped roofs, are located to the north of the lodge. That closest to the lodge forms the northern side of a small, enclosed yard and occupies a tripartite plan, with three doors opening onto the yard, presumably originally functioning as coal/wood stores etc. The northern range occupies a quadripartite plan and includes a low opening to the north elevation, suggestive of a small piggery.

⁴¹**NB.** Crests not inspected in detail.⁴²

Beyond the scope of the current study. See archive images DSC_0030-31; DSC_0112-15.

7.2 Exterior

- 7.2.1 Lodge No.1 is square in plan, measuring 21ft. E/W x 21ft. N/S,⁴³ and stands 14½ft. tall above a low plinth to the soffit of a projecting cornice, above which a fully-hipped, pyramidal, slate-clad roof rises to a low, central stack. The perimeter of the roof is surrounded by a low parapet wall, concealing a lead-lined gutter draining to the north side of the lodge. The lodge is brick-built in red-brick, fully faced externally in well-dressed ashlar, laid in courses of 13-15in. depth, finely pointed.⁴⁴ The body of the walls are 10in. thick, widening to a maximum 26in. at the angles. The **east** and **west elevations** (Figure 4; Plates 8/9) are identical,⁴⁵ incorporating central recessed panels, 13ft. wide, with upper, plain frieze supported over the recessed bay on two, attached Tuscan (un-fluted) Doric columns '*in antis*'. Within the recessed bays, ground floor level is pierced by single, central, flat-headed window openings (Plate 12) housing 6/6, double-hung sashes (unhorned); sash boxes being recessed and set back behind the stonework. Above the ground floor windows, blind recessed panels of similar width denote the upper, internal floor level (and reflect the location of upper window openings in the northern and southern elevations). Flush walling to either side of the recessed bays is enhanced by semi-circular niches beneath arched heads (Plate 13), above which are set opposing, 2½ft. diameter Coade stone plaques (Plate 14), carved with the Anson crest of 'ducal coronet with spear erect' beneath a scroll with the family motto '*nils desperandum*' (never despair). Elevations are capped by a projecting cornice with flat, plain mutules, enhanced by guttae (Plate 15).
- 7.2.2 The **south elevation** (Figure 5a) forms the principal entrance façade of the lodge. Its general arrangements match those of the eastern and western elevations, with central recessed bay and columns *in antis*, though the flush sections of wall to either side thereof are plain, lacking the niches/medallions of the latter. The recessed bay here incorporates a central, six-panel door [d1] to ground floor level, set within a squared, stone frame beneath a flat, projecting moulded cornice (Plate 16). Above door [d1], a small, three-paned, single-light window [w5] (reflecting the location of the blind panels to east and west), lights the upper floor level.
- 7.2.3 The **north elevation** (Figure 5b; Plate 17) is plainer in its detailing, reflective of its subsidiary status facing away from the main carriageway and effectively invisible to passing traffic. Walling is here of flush ashlar stonework, with no recessed panel / columns; ground floor is pierced by a central doorway opening [d2], simple in its detailing, flanked to east and west by similarly plain window openings ([w3/4] respectively) housing 2/4 sashes. A high-level, three pane, single-light window [w6] lights the first floor level. Downpipes to east and west drain the roofs perimeter gutter, the only rainwater goods being thus hidden from view from the carriageway and its approaches. A feature of possible significance is presented by a low, brick footing at the base of this elevation (Plate 18), of four courses of red-brick laid to English bond. This represents the only instance of brickwork exposed externally within either of the lodges at their present location, and could be a secondary feature related to the re-siting of the lodge in c.1847, possibly reflecting a sloping topography at its new 'receptor' site, at variance with a more level original location.

7.3 Interior

- 7.3.1 Principal access to Lodge No.1 is via doorway [d1] in the south elevation, overlooking the carriageway and set to the west (interior) of the gates. At **ground floor** level (Figure 6a), the lodge is subdivided on a basic tri-partite plan, comprising a large sitting/living room [G1] to the south, with a smaller probable kitchen / larder [G2] to the north-west corner and a stair (A) rising to first-floor level at the north-east angle. The principal division is aligned east-west, formed of a single-skin (4in.) brick wall, offset towards the north side of the lodge and aligned on the northern jambs of windows [w1/2] to east and west respectively. The principal stack is also offset towards the northern side of the lodge, the southern face projecting slightly from the face of the

⁴³ Dimensions will be presented in Imperial units, reflecting the system in use at the time of their design and construction.

⁴⁴ A number of stone blocks extend through the full depth of the wall, especially around openings, and are visible internally.

⁴⁵ Lodge No.1 was partly obscured by scaffolding for ongoing building work at the time of recording (31st August 2017); corresponding photographs of Lodge No.2 (identical) are also included within the current report (Plates 10/11) for illustrative purposes.

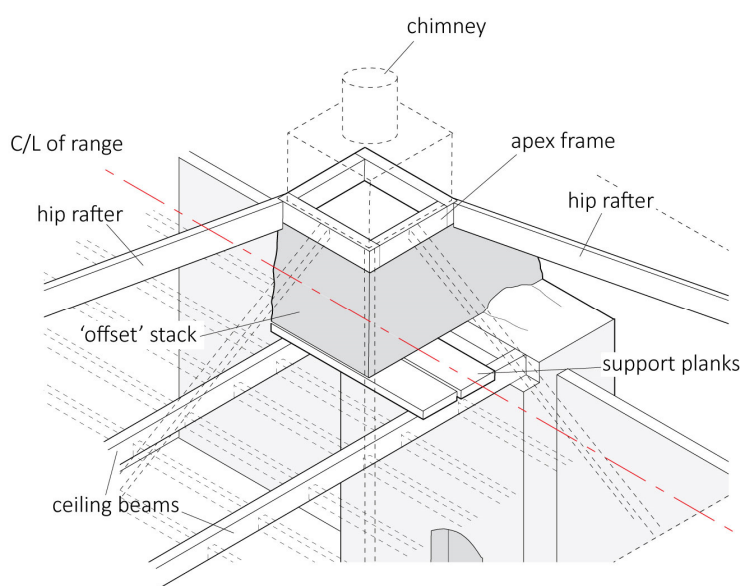
dividing wall, thereby maximising the space within the southern room, though presenting structural challenges for the upper stack at roof level (see §.7.3.6).

- 7.3.2 Room [G1] (Plates 19/20), accessed directly from the exterior via door [d1] to the south, occupies the full width of the lodge, measuring 16½ft. (E/W) x 10ft. (N/S) and stands 9ft. tall to the soffit of first floor level.⁴⁶ The room is lit by opposing 6/6 sash windows to the east and west walls (Plate 21), and was formerly heated by a large fireplace within the stack at the centre of the northern, partition wall (Plates 19/20). To the west, a doorway opens onto room [G2] (Plate 22), a small space with maximum dimensions of 10ft.(E/W) x 7ft. 3in. (N/S), lit by a single 2/4 sash window [w4] and with exterior access via doorway [d2], both within the north (rear) wall of the lodge. An angled wall to the south-east, backing onto the main stack, shows evidence for a blocked-in fireplace (Plate 23), suggestive of a former kitchen function, while a small doorway to the east opens to an under-stair cupboard/larder (Plate 22). At the north-east corner of the lodge, a timber stair on a dog-leg plan with winders, rises to first floor level (Plate 24); the ground floor stair lobby has maximum dimensions of 6ft. (E/W) x 7ft. 3in. (N/S).
- 7.3.3 Stair A rises to a small landing [F3] at first floor level, cutting across window [w3] of the north wall (Plate 25). Within the stairwell, it is evident that the upper north wall of the lodge is offset slightly, supported on two ¼-brick oversail courses at first floor level (Plate 26). Landing [F3] was formerly closed off to south and west, occupying the same plan as the ground floor lobby; both walls have been removed (?during the current phase of work), though are evidenced by clear scars/shadows on adjacent, external walls and upon the brick stack.
- 7.3.4 The **first floor** plan (Figure 6b) replicates the ground floor arrangements, with a large, full width room [F1] to the south, and a smaller room [F2] to the north-west corner, both originally accessed directly from landing [F3] via doorways within the lost walls. The ceiling level to the first floor is low at 7ft., with principal ceiling beams at 4ft. centres extant over [F1] (with sockets for east/west aligned joists) and common joists surviving in part over [F3], aligned north/south (Plate 27). Rooms [F1] and [F3] are lit by small, single-light, three-pane windows set low in the wall, immediately above floor level (Plate 28), an unusual arrangement dictated to an extent by the exterior aspect and proportions of the range, but affording good visibility (in the case of [F1]) over the gateway and carriage approach from the upper rooms. Of the upper rooms, only principal chamber [F1] was originally heated, by a small fireplace within the main stack (Plate 29); the segmental headed fireplace opening has been historically blocked in brick (Plate 30).
- 7.3.5 The **roof** (Figure 7a; Plates 31-34) is of fully-hipped, pyramidal form, formerly clad in slate with leaded hips, stripped during the current phase of work to expose the underlying structure. Wall plates are braced to the four corners of the lodge by shaped, diagonal angle-ties which support the lower ends of the hip rafters (Plate 32). So as to accommodate the central stack, the hip rafters (10 x 3in.) do not rise to the apex of the roof, being alternatively jointed into a 2ft. square trimmer-frame (formed of 8 x 3in. sections), set slightly below apex level, resting upon the brickwork of the stack below and supporting the lead-faced brickwork of the short, single-flue chimney above (Plate 33). Jack-rafters (4 x 3in.) are supported on the back of a single side-purlin (7 x 3in.) per roof-slope. A lead-lined perimeter gutter, set externally to the wall plates, extends around all four sides of the roof (Plates 34/5), hidden behind a low, slate-faced parapet wall. The gutter slopes from the centre of the south side of the roof via both the eastern and western sides and draining to the north via paired outlets (Plates 35/6),⁴⁷ with downpipes being located against the north elevation, thus avoiding unsightly rainwater goods to the façades of the lodge visible from the carriageway approaches.
- 7.3.6 As noted above, the main brick stack of the lodge is offset towards the north side of the plan, so as to maximise space within the southern rooms at both ground and first floor levels, while the associated partition wall is likewise sited so as not to impinge on the axial windows of the eastern and western façades. At roof

⁴⁶ First floor structure fully removed during ongoing works, though level clearly indicated by redundant sockets to north wall and south walls (6in. joists @ 18in. centres).

⁴⁷ Gutter is 3in deep to south, and a maximum 11in deep to north.

level this presents an interesting challenge in the arrangement of the chimney which, so as to accommodate the external symmetry of the lodge, must vent at the apex of the pyramidal roof. The solution adopted was to offset the brickwork of the upper stack (above first floor ceiling level) by 2½ft. to the south, with the resulting 'suspended' section simply, and somewhat crudely, supported on two 11 x 3in. planks that extend between the two principal joists of the southern ceiling frame over [F1] (Figure 7b; Plates 37/8 and inset projection below).



Axonometric projection of offset upper stack/chimney (looking north-west)

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

8.1 The Lichfield Lodges

8.1.1 Gate lodges formed a common element of country estates from the early-18th century on, maintaining and developing the tradition of the courtyard gatehouse of medieval and Tudor times (Robinson 1988, 97). They tended to take one of three architectural forms; the pierced gatehouse tower, twinned pavilions or the single sentry-house unit (Mowl and Earnshaw 1985, 1), and were designed to perform a dual-function, combining the practicalities of accommodating a member of the estate staff to control the carriageway entrance to the park with the aesthetic occasion for display, of 'announcing' in advance the quality and style of the main house to visitors. They were often designed by the same architect as the main mansion house, as is the case here, Wyatt having undertaken considerable work at Shugborough from the 1790s on, including the addition of the classical, octostyle portico to the east front. The Lichfield Lodges thus present a fine example of a pair of early-19th-century lodges of the 'twin pavilion' type, built in the classical fashion, reflecting Wyatt's contemporary works on the main house and within the gardens.

8.2 Relocation and Rebuilding

8.2.1 An aspect of special interest of the Lichfield Lodges, from an historical perspective, is the fact that they were subsequently dismantled and re-erected at a new site. There is no definitive, structural evidence within the

fabric of the building to indicate this stage in their development,⁴⁸ while no trace of surface remains was noted within the woodland between the present lodge location and the river Trent to indicate an earlier site.⁴⁹ The evidence of historical mapping, however, is unambiguous in this respect, clearly indicating that the lodges were moved southwards by approximately 50m at some point between 1839 and 1850, with the construction of the Trent Valley Railway through the park in 1847 presenting a reasonable and logical context for this development. That said, there is no specific reference to the relocation of the lodges within the TVR agreement or company records, while both original and revised locations lie outside of the corridor and 'limits of deviation' associated with the construction of the rail line. Thus, it would appear that the relocation of the lodges was not directly, causally linked to the construction of the railway, but more likely formed part of a broadly contemporaneous phase of works associated with the improvement of the carriageway access to the park.

8.3 Conclusion

- 8.3.1 The current project has allowed for a general drawn, photographic and written record of the lodge to be made in accordance with the project aims set out at the commencement of work. In particular, the details of the central 'offset' stack have been recorded, in response to a specific request from the Conservation Officer of Stafford Borough Council. Documentary research has confirmed a date for the original construction of the lodges, and has allowed a context to be established for the re-siting of the lodges in the mid-19th century.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 The project was commissioned by Ms. Janine Young, National Trust archaeological consultant for the West Midlands region, to whom thanks are extended for help and co-operation throughout. Thanks also to Ms. Viviana Culshaw (NT assistant archaeologist), Mr. Adrian Quoroll (NT building surveyor), Ms. Sarah Kay (NT Curator, Shrops. and Staffs.), and to Trust staff at Shugborough Park for arranging site access.
- 9.2 Special thanks to Mr Brett Harrison, tenant at No.2 Lichfield Lodges for discussions on site, and especially to Mr. Robin Mathams of the Trent Valley Railway History Project for making available copies of his previous researches into Lichfield Lodges (undertaken with Mr. David Barrett). Thanks also to staff at the Staffordshire County Record Office.
- 9.3 Archival research, site recording and report preparation were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MCI(f)A.

⁴⁸ With the exception of the brick footings to the north side (§.7.2.3), which may possibly be related to a variation in ground level at the new site

⁴⁹ From cursory inspection only.

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- 1800 Plan of Shugborough Estate (SCRO D615/M/6/44).
- c.1805 Plan of Shugborough Estate (SCRO D615/M/6/45).
- 1806 Plan of Shugborough Estate (SCRO D615/M/6/46).
- 1833 Plan of Shugborough Estate (SCRO D615/M/6/53).
- 1839 Colwich tithe map (SCRO D1274/2/1).
- c.1845 Map of Trent Valley Railway through Shugborough Park (SCRO D615/M/10/61).
- c.1850 Plan of Shugborough Estate (SCRO D615/M/6/55(ii)).
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b) Primary Sources

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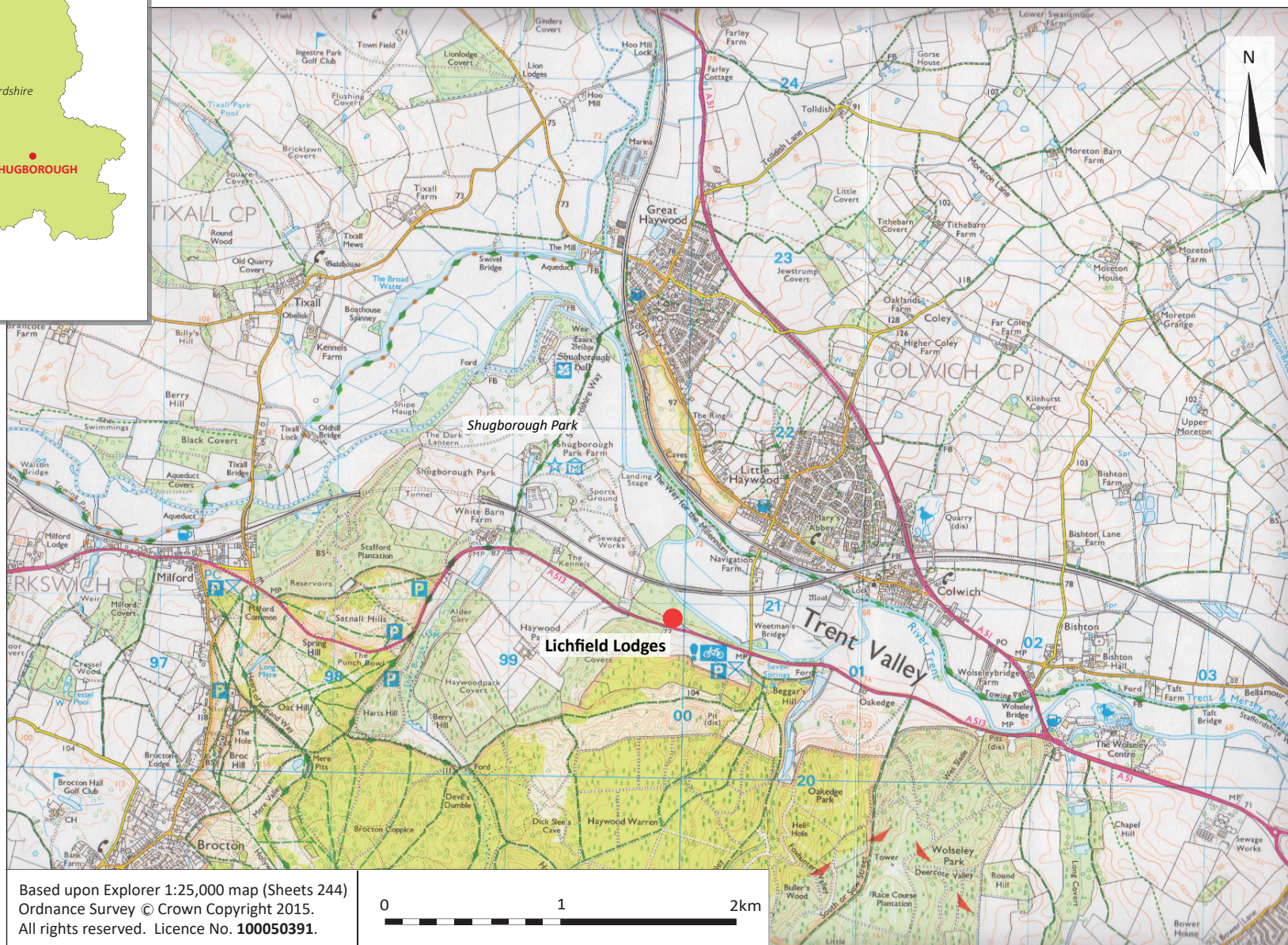
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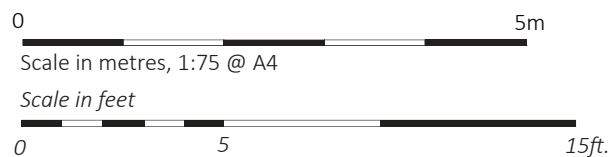
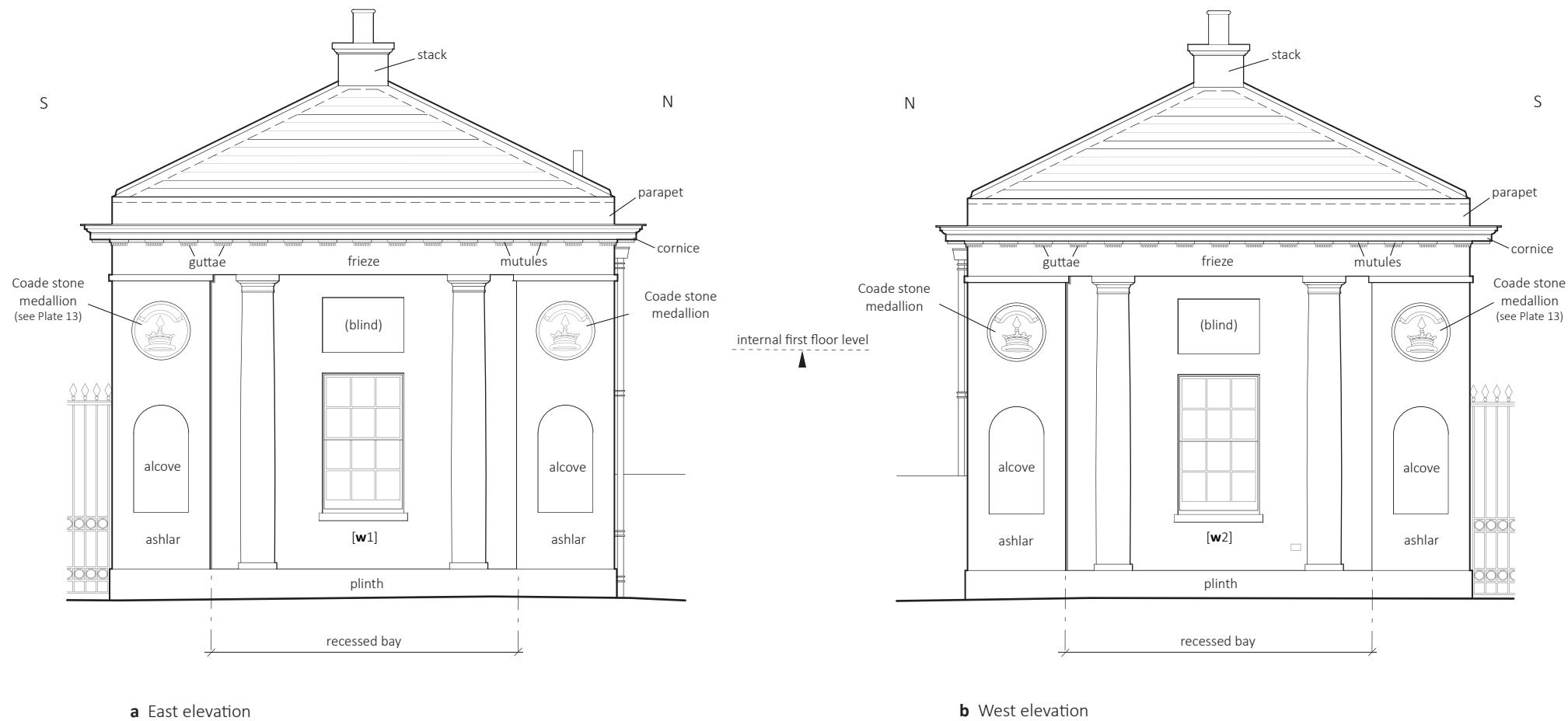


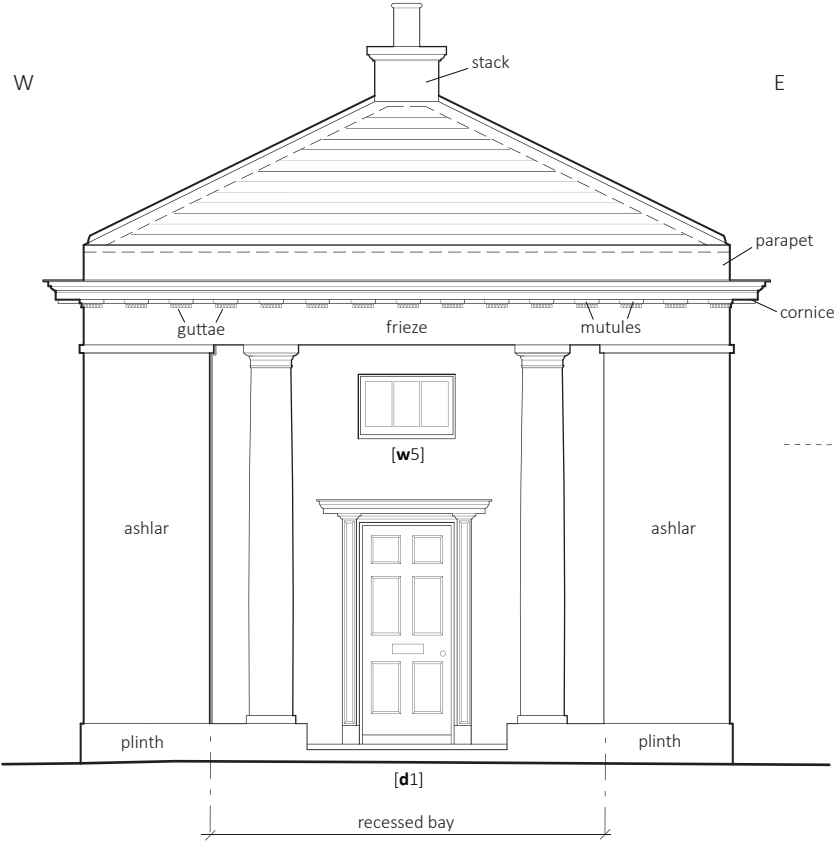
NTS



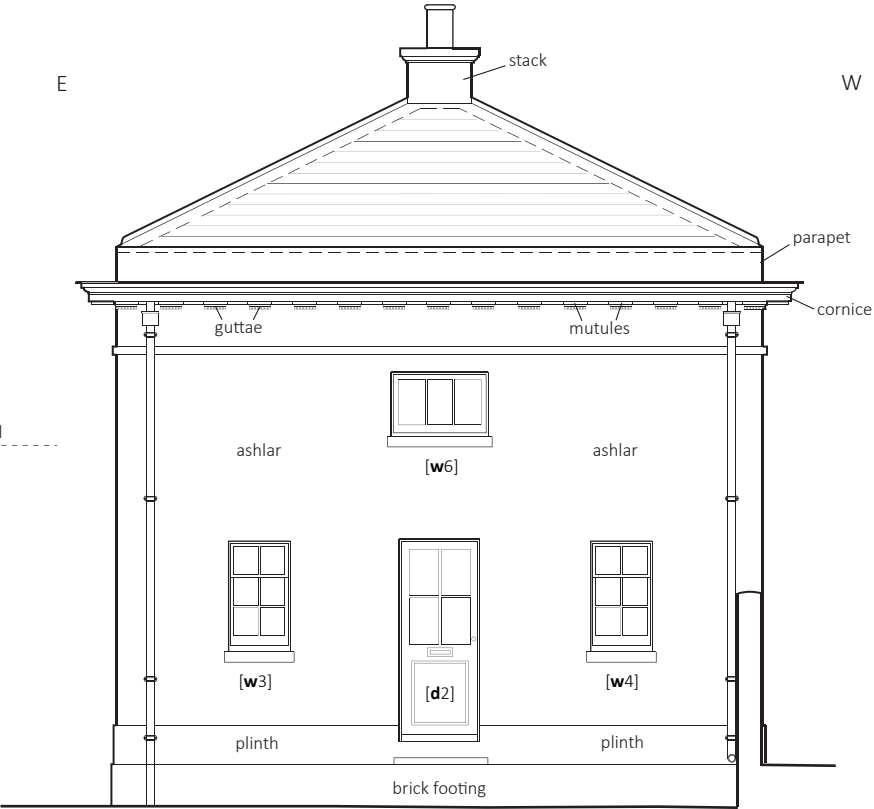




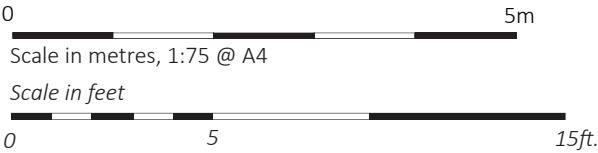


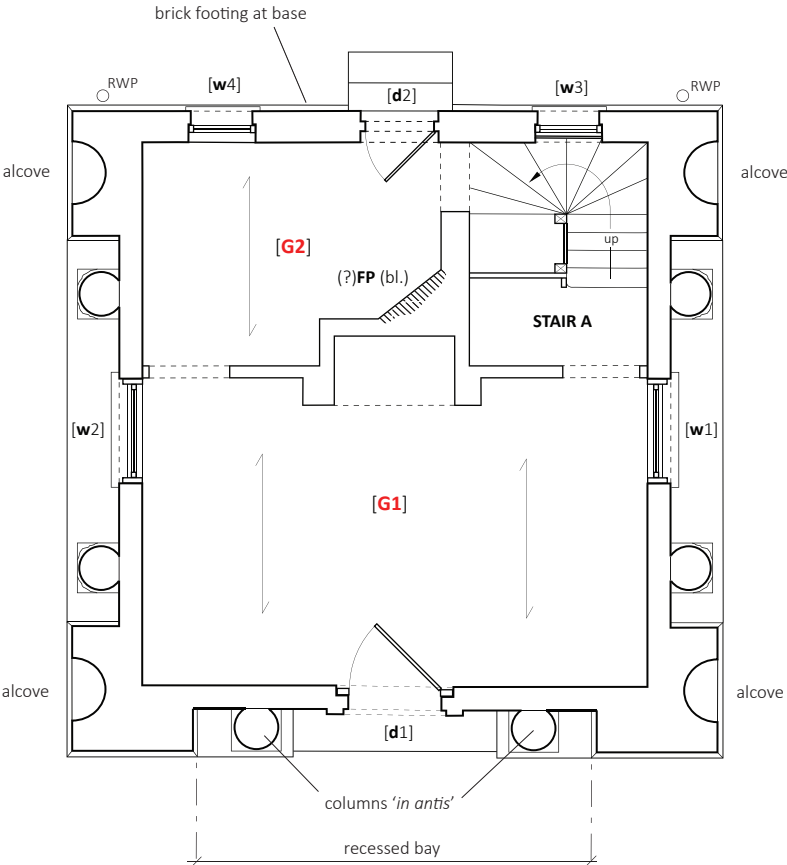
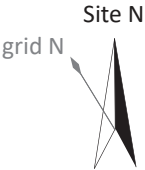


a South elevation

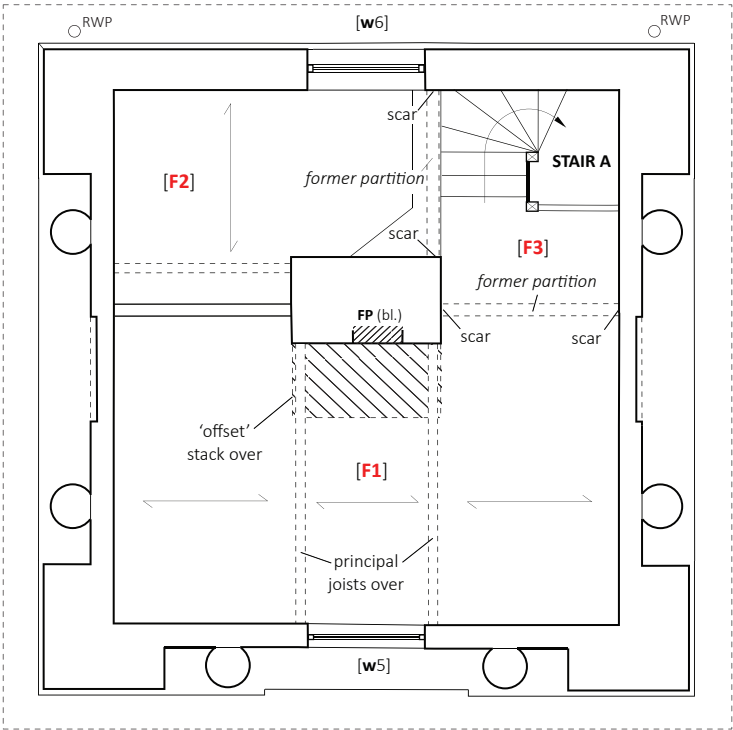


b North elevation



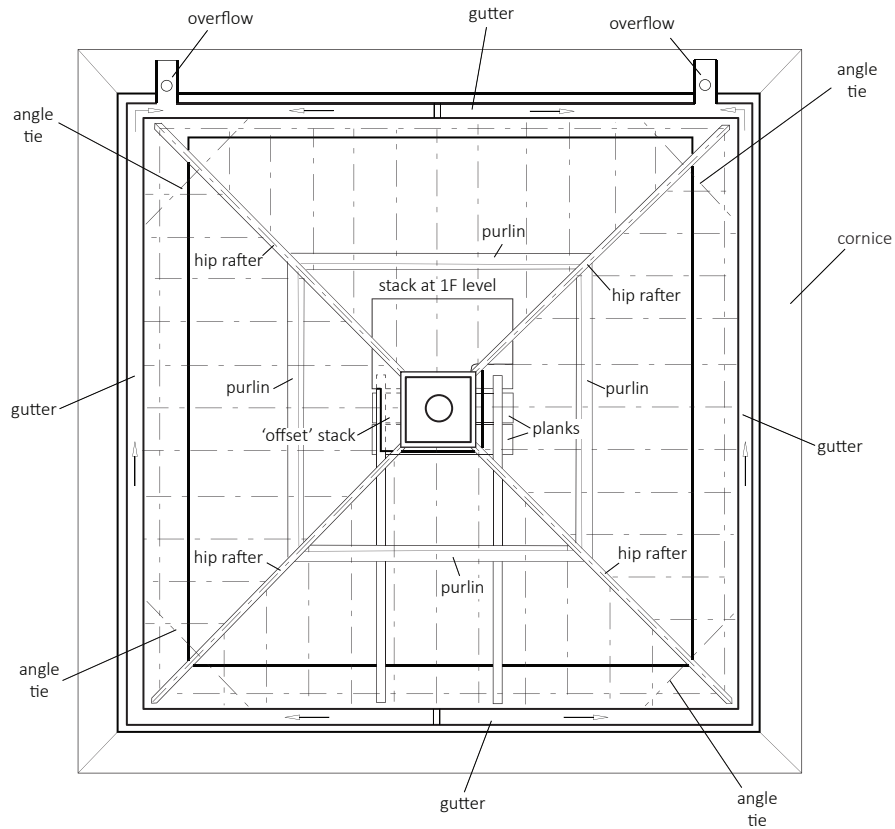
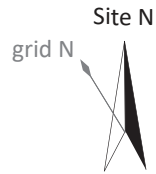


a Ground floor

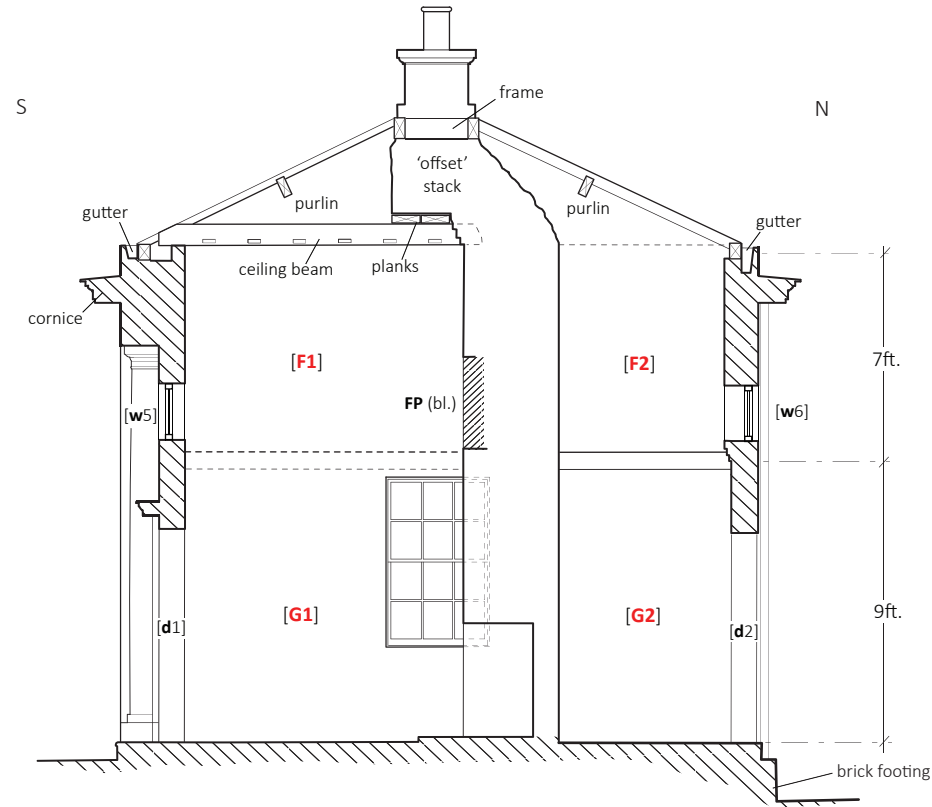


b First floor





a Roof plan



b Cross-section

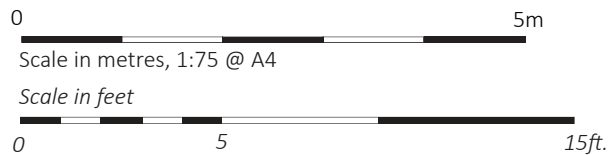




Plate 1: Lichfield Lodges general view looking east (Lodge 1 to right, with scaffold), with iron gates of 1804 by John Mackell (see §.6.1.1).



Plate 2: Lichfield Lodges general view looking south-west (Lodge 1 to left with scaffold).

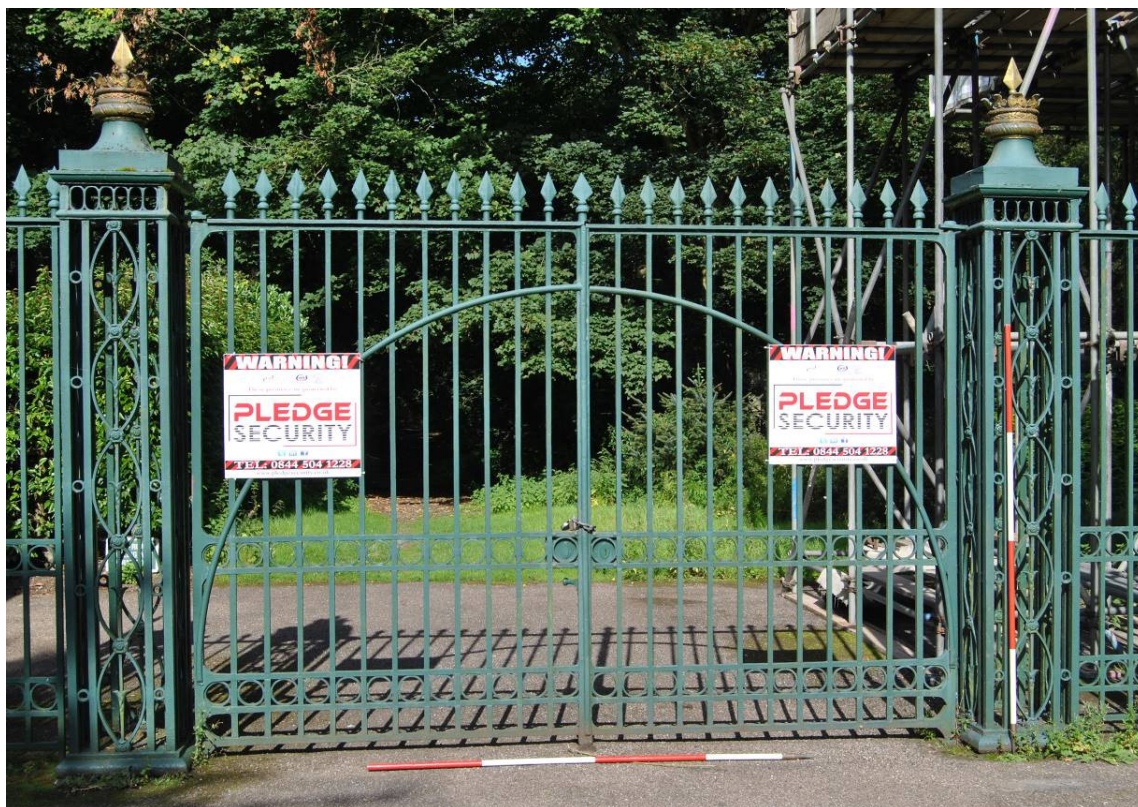


Plate 3: Double carriage gates.



Plate 4: Detail of iron gate piers.



Plate 5: Anson crest to top of gate pier.



Plate 6: Detail of bell pull.



Plate 7: Detail of bell pull mechanism.



Plate 8: Lodge No.1, east elevation looking north-west.



Plate 9: Lodge No.1 west elevation, looking south-east.



Plate 10: Lodge No.2; unobscured east elevation.



Plate 11: Lodge No.2; unobscured west elevation.



Plate 12: Recessed bay of west elevation; window [w2] with blind recess over.

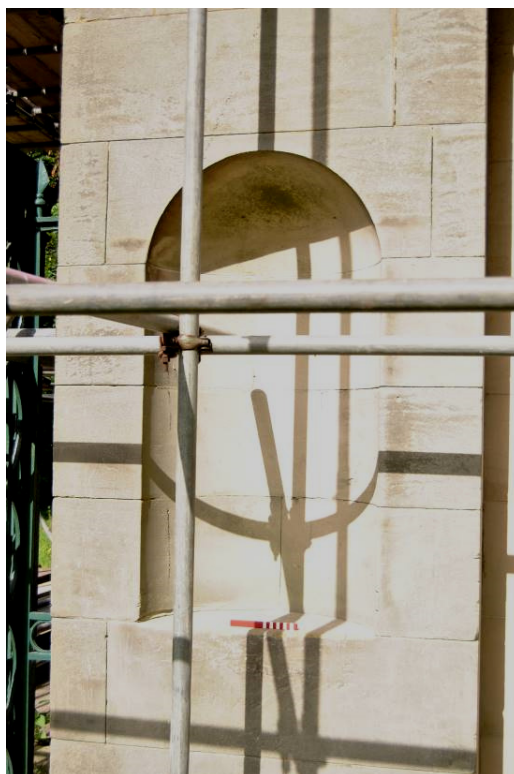


Plate 13: Semi-circular, arched niche.



Plate 14: Coade stone medallion with Anson crest and motto '*nil desperandum*' (never despair).



Plate 15: Projecting stone cornice with plain, flat mutules and guttae.



Plate 16 Recessed bay of south elevation with main door [d1] and 1F window [w5] over.



Plate 17: North elevation (oblique view).



Plate 18: Brick footing to base of north elevation.



Plate 19: Room [G1] looking south-west.



Plate 20: Room [G1] looking south-east.



Plate 21: Detail of partition wall abutting south jamb of window [w1].



Plate 22: Room [G2] looking north-east with exterior door [d2] and doorway to under-stair cupboard/larder.



Plate 23: Blocking of angle fireplace within [G2].



Plate 24: Stair A rising to first floor level.

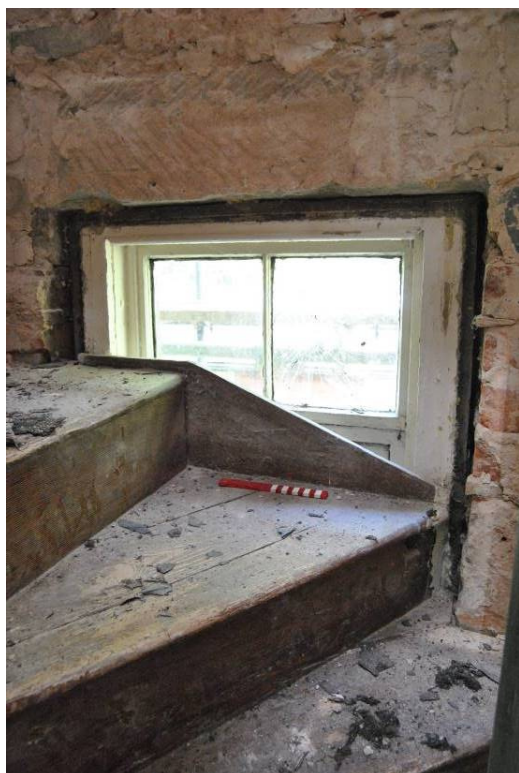


Plate 25: Stair A cuts across window [w3].



Plate 26: Offset in brickwork of south wall at 1F level.



Plate 27: Room [F3] looking west.



Plate 28: Window [w5] (arrow) immediately above 1F level (marked with red line).



Plate 29: Main stack at 1F level, looking west; note shadow of former wall to south side of landing [F3].



Plate 30: Blocked fireplace to Room [F1] (viewed from ground floor level).



Plate 31: General view of stripped roof looking south-west.



Plate 32: Angle-tie to north-west corner of roof.



Plate 33: Central stack to apex of roof with trimmed-frame supporting head of hip rafters.



Plate 34: Lead-lined drainage gully, south side of lodge.



Plate 35: Lead-lined gully with outlet and overflow channel to north side of lodge.



Plate 36: Detail of gutter outflow and downpipe beneath cornice.



Plate 37: Detail of 'offset' section of upper stack supported on timber planks between ceiling beams.



Plate 38: Detail of upper chimney supported on timber planks laid across top of ceiling beams.



Plate 39: 'Stafford Lodges' of c.1828 at Milford entrance to Shugborough Park, built to same design as Lichfield Lodges but with minor amendments.

APPENDIX A: Register of Project Drawings

Drawing No.	Subject	Scale	Format	Date	Recorder
2017_008/01	Ground floor plan	1:50	A3, pencil on film	31.08.17	R Tyler
2017_008/02	First floor and roof plan	1:50	A3, pencil on film	31.08.17	R Tyler
2017_008/03	Cross-section	1:50	A3, pencil on film	31.08.17	R Tyler

APPENDIX B: Register of Project Photographs

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

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0001		Lodge No.1 looking north-west	→ NW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0002*	8	Lodge No.1 looking north-west	→ NW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0003		Lodge No.1 looking north-west	→ NW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0004*	1	Lodges 1/2 and gates looking west	→ W	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0005		Lodges 1/2 and gates looking west	→ W	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0006*	10	Lodge No.2 looking south-west (portrait)	→ SW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0007		Lodge No.2 looking south-west (landscape)	→ SW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0008*	4	Openwork gate pier	→ W	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0009		Detail of iron gate pier	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0010*	3	Double carriage gate	→ W	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0011		Side gate (S)	→ W	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0012*	5	Anson crest to gate pier	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0013		Anson crest to gate pier	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0014		Anson crest to gate pier	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0015*	6	Detail of bell pull	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0016*	7	Detail of bell pull mechanism	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0017		Detail of bell attachment (bell absent)	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0018		Lodge No. 1 looking north-west	→ NW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0020*	13	Lodge No.1; detail of alcove, east elevation	→ W	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0021		Lodge No. 1 looking north-east	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0022*	9	Lodge No. 1 looking south-east (portrait)	→ SE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0023		Lodge No. 1 looking south-east (landscape)	→ SE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0024*	17	Lodge No. 1, north elevation (oblique)	→ SW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0025		Lodge No.1, south elevation door [d1]	→ N	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0026*	16	Lodge No.1, south elevation door [d1]	→ N	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0027*	12	Lodge No.1, west elevation window [w2]	→ E	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0028		Lodge No.1, west elevation window [w2]	→ E	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0029		Lodge No.1, north elevation door [d2]	→ E	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0030		Outbuildings to north of Lodge	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0031		Yard and outbuildings to north of Lodge	→ E	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0032		Lodge No.1, north elevation, window [w3]	→ S	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0033*	18	Lodge No.1, brick footings to north elevation	↓	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0034*	31	Roof structure looking north-east (from scaffold)	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0035		Roof structure looking north (from scaffold)	→ N	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0036		Roof structure looking south-west (from scaffold)	→ SW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0037		Perimeter gutter to south side of lodge	→ E	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0038*	35	Perimeter gutter and overflow channel, NE angle	→ SW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0039		Detail of overflow channel	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0040*	36	Detail of overflow channel	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0041		Roof structure looking south-east (from scaffold)	→ SE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0042*	32	Detail of shaped angle tie	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0043		Detail of shaped angle tie	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0044		Detail of overflow channel	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0045		Offset section of upper stack / chimney looking east	→ E	31.08.17	R Tyler

DSC_0046		Offset section of upper stack / chimney looking east	→ E	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0047*	33	Detail of chimney	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0048*	34	Perimeter gutter to south side of lodge	→ E	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0049		Detail of stone cornice	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0050*	14	Detail of Coade stone medallion with Anson crest, east elevation	→ W	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0051		Detail head of Doric column and frieze	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0052*	19	[F1] fireplace	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0053*	20	[F1] fireplace	→ NW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0054*	28	[F1]; door [d1] with 1F window [w5] over	→ SW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0055		Window [w5] (south wall) seen from GF level	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0056		Window [w5] (south wall) seen from GF level	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0057		[F1]; door [d1]	→ S	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0058		[F1]; window [w1]	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0059*	21	[F1]; window [w1] and adjacent door to stair lobby	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0060		[F1]; window [w2] and adjacent door to [F2]	→ NW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0061		Detail of stone block extending through depth of wall	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0062		Detail of (interior) stone/brickwork	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0063		Scar of former 1F partition between [F1/3] (seen from GF level)	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0064		Blocked 1F fireplace to [F1] (from GF level)	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0065*	24	Stair A, lower flight looking north	→ N	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0066		Stair A, lower flight looking north	→ N	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0068		Stair A, detail of bannister	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0069		Stair A, detail of winders	↓	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0070*	26	Detail of offset north wall to 1F level, on brick oversail courses	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0071*	25	Stair A cutting across window [w3]	→ N	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0072*	22	Room [G2] looking north-east	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0074*	23	Rear of stack visible within [G2]	→ SE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0075		[G2], blocked FP in angle wall	→ SE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0076		Under-stair cupboard / larder off east side of [G2]	→ E	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0077*	30	Blocked 1F fireplace to [F1] (from GF level)	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0078		Redundant joist sockets of first floor level (south wall)	→ SE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0079*	37	Suspended section of offset upper stack and chimney	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0080		Segmental brick arch of (blocked) FP to [F1]	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0081		Suspended section of offset upper stack and chimney	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0082		1F ceiling joist embedded in brick stack	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0083		Suspended section of offset upper stack and chimney	→ E	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0084		Suspended section of offset upper stack and chimney	→ NW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0085		Suspended section of offset upper stack and chimney	→ W	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0086*	38	Detail of support planks to offset stack/chimney	→ W	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0087		Detail of support planks to offset stack/chimney	→ NW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0088		Detail of support planks to offset stack/chimney	→ SW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0089*	29	Brick stack at 1F level (with scar of former partition)	→ NW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0090		Blind 1F walling over [w6] (north wall)	→ NW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0091*	27	Room [F3] looking west	→ W	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0092		Suspended section of offset upper stack and chimney (from [F3])	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0093		Suspended section of offset upper stack and chimney (from [F3])	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0094		Detail of chimney with lead flashings	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0095		Detail of timber frame to apex of roof, supporting chimney	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0096		Detail of timber frame to apex of roof, supporting chimney	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0097		Detail of timber frame to apex of roof, supporting chimney	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0098		Detail of timber frame to apex of roof, supporting chimney	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0099		Side purlin to west roof-slope	→ NW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0100		Slated roof of Lodge No.2 (from No.1 scaffold)	→ S	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0101		1F ceiling beam / common rafters (south roof-slope)	→ E	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0102		Suspended section of offset upper stack and chimney (from west)	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0103		Detail of common rafters housed over side purlin	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0104		Detail of common rafters housed over side purlin	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0105		Suspended section of offset upper stack and chimney	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0106		Detail of Coade stone medallion with Anson crest (Lodge No.2)	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0107		Detail of main door (Lodge No. 2)	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0108		Detail of recessed bay with columns <i>in antis</i> (Lodge No.2)	→ S	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0109*	11	Lodge No. 2 looking north-east	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler

DSC_0110*	2	Lodges 1 & 2 looking north-east	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0111*	15	Detail of column head, cornice soffit and mutules	↑	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0112		Outbuildings to north of Lodge	→ W	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0113		Outbuildings to north of Lodge	→ W	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0114		Outbuildings to north of Lodge	→ W	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0115		Outbuildings to north of Lodge	→ SW	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0116		Stafford Lodges, main SW elevation	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0118*	39 (crop)	Stafford Lodges, main SW elevation	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0119		Detail of Stafford Lodge	→ NE	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0120		Detail of variant medallion, Stafford Lodge	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0121		Detail of GF window,(with 1F cutting across upper sash)	detail	31.08.17	R Tyler
DSC_0122		Stafford Lodges; detail of gate piers	→ N	31.08.17	R Tyler