

OUTBUILDINGS AT DUDMASTON HALL

QUATT, nr. BRIDGNORTH, SHROPSHIRE

Historic Building Recording and Analysis

FINAL REPORT



National Trust

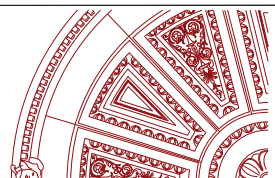
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Report prepared by

RIC TYLER
MCIFA FGCert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

4 Friars Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1NT
t: 07929 023963 e: rictyler@btinternet.com
www.rictyler.com



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Prepared by: Ric Tyler MCIfA
4 Friars Walk
Ludlow,
Shropshire,
SY8 1NT

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RIC TYLER
MCIfA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

4 Friars Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1NT
t: (++44) 01584 879990 m: (++44) 07929 023963
e: rictyler@btinternet.com www.rictyler.com

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QUATT, nr. BRIDGNORTH, SHROPSHIRE

Historic Building Record and Analysis

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OUTBUILDINGS at DUDMASTON HALL QUATT, nr. BRIDGNORTH, SHROPSHIRE

Historic Building Record and Analysis

Summary

A programme of archival research and historic building survey/analysis was undertaken in April/May 2016 in respect of a series of outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall, Quatt, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire on behalf of the National Trust. Dudmaston is located on the east bank of the River Severn within the civil parish of Quatt Malvern and is centred on NGR SO 74696 88690. Dudmaston Hall is a substantial, late-17th/early 18th-century, red-brick house built, possibly to the designs of Francis Smith of Warwick, for Sir Thomas Wolryche (3rd Baronet), begun in 1695 and largely complete by 1701. The current study extended to cover the brewhouse range (an adjunct to the south-east side of the main house) and a detached group of vernacular agricultural outbuildings arranged around three sides of a rectangular, cobbled courtyard 130m south-east of the hall. Both sets of buildings are Statutorily Listed. The project was commissioned by the Trust in the first instance purely for research purposes in an attempt to enhance understanding of the origins and development of the buildings concerned.

The origins of both groups of buildings remain, unfortunately, somewhat obscure though most would appear to be in place by the later years of the 18th century. The brewhouse range encompasses two principal phases of development and it is clear that it has been present in its current form since at least the late-18th century, being depicted in an engraving of 1787. Historical inventories indicate that a brewhouse existed at Dudmaston as far back as 1701, the date of the completion of the extant house, and the contents are listed in some detail in 1774, the latter most probably relating to the extended range. It has previously been postulated that the range incorporates 'Tudor' material and while historic fabric does indeed survive within the northern part of the range, this can be shown to constitute re-used material, principally in the form of timbers from a former timber-framed range, of which none is demonstrably 'in-situ'. The southern part of the range, including the former brewhouse itself, is discernibly secondary, probably of mid-18th century date, evidently added originally as an unencumbered, five-bay range at least partly of two full storeys with attics over. The lack of any related internal fixtures and fittings precludes a detailed reconstruction of the original arrangements of the brewhouse itself, though evidence does appear to indicate some form of interior timber staging, affording access to high-level coppers etc. The original functions of the remainder of the range are unclear, the result in part of a fairly comprehensive remodelling of much of the range in the 1970s to form domestic accommodation, though convention would suggest the probable presence of associated service rooms; possibly including bakehouse, granary/malthouse, dairy, butchery and wash house.

The outbuildings to the south incorporate five distinct elements: a stables, the conjoined 'garden cottage' range (a complex, accretive range of buildings formerly incorporating two cart houses though subsequently converted to domestic use), a coach house (former stables), a clock tower / entrance lodge and a range of three loose boxes. Recorded evidence indicates that the complex reasonably originated as an informal group of discrete structures, while a plan of 1777 illustrates a proposed 'rationalisation', finally effected in 1789 and incorporating the stables and garden cottage ranges to form the core of the extant group. The coach house, clock tower/entrance lodge and loose boxes represent additions of the early-mid 19th century, mid-19th century and early-20th century respectively. The ensemble forms an interesting and attractive group of buildings, though repeated phases of remodelling and re-purposing have variously masked their original arrangements, particularly so in the case of the 'garden cottage' range to the south side of the enclosed yard which has evidently undergone a protracted and complex evolution to attain its current form.

Allowing for the limitations imposed by the cumulative effects of repeated phases of modification and remodelling of the buildings under consideration, the current project has allowed for a detailed record of the buildings, their construction and general development history to be made, so far as is possible from a 'non-intrusive' study, in accordance with the method statement and with National Planning Policy Guidance.

OUTBUILDINGS at DUDMASTON HALL

QUATT, nr. BRIDGNORTH, SHROPSHIRE

Historic Building Record and Analysis

1 INTRODUCTION

The current report outlines the results of a programme of historic building recording and assessment in respect of a series of outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall, Quatt, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire, undertaken in April/May 2016 on behalf of the National Trust.

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 Dudmaston Hall is located 14.3km north-west of Kidderminster and 5.75km south-east of Bridgnorth in south-eastern Shropshire, centred on NGR SO 74696 88690 at an elevation of c.60m AOD (Figure 1). It is sited on the east bank of the River Severn within the civil parish of Quatt Malvern and is accessed off the western side of the A442 Kidderminster to Bridgnorth Road.

1.2 Extent of Study

- 1.2.1 The current programme of historic building recording and analysis extended to cover two discrete groups of buildings at Dudmaston, viz. the brewhouse range (an adjunct to the south-east side of the main house adjacent to the 'Old Kitchen') and a detached group of vernacular agricultural outbuildings arranged around a rectangular, cobbled stable yard, 130m south-east of the hall (see Figure 2). Both sets of outbuildings are statutorily listed.

1.3 Designations

Statutory Designations

- 1.3.1 Each of the buildings under consideration is included on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest*, (HE Building ID: **1053806** (part of) and **1053762**), where they are described as follows:

QUATT MALVERN

Dudmaston Hall

SO 78 NW 28/46
9.3.70

II*

2. Queen Anne mansion in attractive park with lakes and conifers; long imposing front to west overlooking the Severn. Red brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys; sash windows in moulded stone architraves; attic pediments of projections either side of entrance to east probably C19 and the balustrade in the centre raised. Facades somewhat spoilt by absence of glazing bars to windows. Large panelled entrance hall. Later Georgian staircase. Large C19 office and stable wing, "Elizabethan" in style with mullioned lattice casement and tall "Tudor" stacks.

Dudmaston Hall: Statutory List Entry¹

¹ <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1109833>.

QUATT MALVERN

Outbuildings of Dudmaston Hall

SO 78 NW 28/47

II

2. Early C19. Built round a courtyard and incorporating a range of farm buildings dated 1789. Of red brick with old tiled roofs; single-storeyed; windows and doors with cambered heads and keyblocks; 4 gabled dormers; dentilled eaves; tablet with above date and initials W W W, those of William W Wolryche. Entrance lodge at north corner added early C19 has arched covered-way surmounted by a tower with castellated parapets, ogee roof and wind vane.

Dudmaston Outbuildings: Statutory List Entry²

- 1.3.2 Dudmaston Hall and associated outbuildings are set within an 18th-century landscape park of c.110ha which is included, Grade II, on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens (HE ID **1001121**).³

Non-Statutory Designations

- 1.3.3 Each of the buildings under consideration is also included on the Shropshire Council Historic Environment Record (HER), where they are listed under Dudmaston Hall (PRN **12002**) and as Outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall (PRN **12003**)⁴ respectively.
- 1.3.4 Each of the buildings is also included on the National Trust's internal Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (NT HBSMR) where they are listed as part of 'Dudmaston Hall' (ref. **50,444*0**)⁵ and 'Garden Cottage and Clock Tower' (ref. **50,570*0**).⁶

1.4 Scope of the Project

- 1.4.1 The project has been undertaken in the first instance purely for research reasons, to enhance understanding of the origins and development of the buildings concerned, though it is understood that possible damp alleviation works may be programmed for the garden cottage range of the stable yard buildings (T Lovell, *pers. comm.*).
- 1.4.2 Historic building recording has been undertaken in accordance with a 'Method Statement' prepared by the current author and approved by the NT in advance of work; a copy of the method statement is included below as **Appendix A**.
- 1.4.3 The recording, research and preparation of the current report have been undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006),⁷ the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2014),⁸ the National Trust's *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings* (NT, 1998) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).
- 1.4.4 Archival research and fieldwork were undertaken in April 2016; the current report is based upon information current and available as of May 2016.

² http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MSA6770&resourceID=1015.
³ <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001121>. The full registered area covers c.185ha.
⁴ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MSA6771&resourceID=1015.
⁵ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA142922&resourceID=6
⁶ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA141691&resourceID=6
⁷ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/>
⁸ http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/CIfA&GBBuildings_1.pdf

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the historic building record was to provide a general visual record of the buildings concerned and to generate a descriptive and illustrative account on the same, including a discussion of the buildings origins, history and development together, so far as is possible from a 'non-intrusive' survey, with a summary of their character, date and techniques of construction. The resultant record is broadly commensurate with a 'Level 3' survey as defined by Historic England in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (EH, 2006; 14) as follows:

'An analytical record...comprising an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the buildings origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.' (EH, 2006; 14, §.5.3)

- 2.2 Specific objectives were as follows:

- to create a primary archaeological record of the building, its structural and construction features and its developmental history.
- to bring together the findings of present and previous archaeological and historical work into an accessible narrative and analytical report explaining the buildings history and uses.
- to define any particular significances of the building either as a discrete individual structure or in its wider context.
- To provide a sound, evidenced and accessible basis for future understanding, and to inform 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 historical maps, early photographs, drawings, paintings and written descriptions, and primary and secondary sources related to the site held by the Shropshire County Archives at Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth District Council planning department, the National Trust regional hub at Attingham Park, Atcham and at the property archive at Dudmaston itself.⁹ Standard on-line sources including The National Archives, Historic England's 'National Heritage List for England' (NHLE) and Heritage Gateway were also consulted.
- 3.1.2 Doolittle and Dalley of Kidderminster and Bridgnorth, who acted as agents for the estate in the early part of the 20th century, were contacted but hold no records prior to 1960.¹⁰
- 3.1.3 A full list of primary and secondary sources is included below at section §.11 .

3.2 Historic Building Record

- 3.2.1 The building record comprised an examination of all safely accessible areas of the buildings¹¹ and the

⁹ It was beyond the scope of the current project to undertake an exhaustive search of the Dudmaston archives; it is possible that further research here may have the potential to elucidate the findings of the current study, perhaps in the form of building accounts, bills, specifications for work etc.

¹⁰ Info. Mr. John Andrews, (partner) Doolittle and Dalley, *pers. comm.*

preparation of drawn, photographic and written records of the same, all carried out to a level commensurate with a 'Level 3' survey as defined by Historic England in '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (EH, 2006).

Drawn Record

- 3.2.2 The drawn record comprised the preparation of exterior elevations and principal floor plans sufficient to illustrate the dimensions, features (including phase breaks, blocked features, former doorways etc.) and construction of the buildings, together with phasing and outline development so far as was practicable from a non-intrusive survey. Drawn survey was based as far as possible upon existing survey drawings, by Russell Geomatics Ltd (2006)¹² in respect of the stable yard ranges, and historical survey drawings by ST Walker and Partners (1976)¹³ in respect of the brewhouse range. Hard-copy print out of drawings were checked on site with additional detail being added, measurements being obtained by a combination of taped measurement and hand-held laser (disto). Resultant site drawings have served as the basis for the illustrations included within the current document.

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, general and detail views of principal interior rooms and circulation spaces, together with visible structural and decorative details (both external and internal). Where practically feasible, photographs included graded photographic scales. Selected site record photographs are reproduced as plates within the current document.

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 building descriptions. This extended to cover a summary of the building's form and type, its function (both historically and at present), materials of construction, date and sequence of development so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

NB: *It is beyond the scope of the current building recording and assessment project to present a full history of the Dudmaston Estate and Dudmaston Hall; key points are summarised here however, based upon readily available primary and secondary sources,¹⁴ so as to present a general historical context for the interpretation of the recorded buildings.*

4.1 General Historical Context

- 4.1.1 The manor of Quatt appears in Domesday Book as '*Quatone*' when it is listed under the holdings of Earl Roger of Montgomery, probably erroneously within Stanlei Hundred, Warwickshire (Morris 1986, EW). In the middle ages, the manor was considered either as a part of Stottesden Hundred or of the Bridgnorth Liberty; after forfeiture by Robert de Bellème, the manor came into the hands of Henry I who divided it among the three sons of Helgot, the lords of Castle Holdgate in Corvedale. Half a hide, comprising the present manor of

¹¹ Certain areas, viz. the upper floor level over the southern end of the Brewhouse range [F9] and the upper level over the north end of the stable block [F11/12], were not accessible. Access to the roof over the northern part of the brewhouse range (over [F2-7]) and the coach house [F13] was restricted to a visual inspection only, from respective ceiling hatches.

¹² Hard / digital copies at National Trust regional archives, Attingham Park.

¹³ Digital copies held by Bridgnorth District Council planning department, ref. 74628880.

¹⁴ See Milln and Woodside, 1996; National Trust, 2002; Gallagher, 2012.

Dudmaston, was granted to Herbert fitz Helgot, who enfeoffed one of his retainers, Harlewin de Butailles, to Dudmaston before 1127 with two further hides passing to his younger brothers; one hide, including Quatt village, was given by Wydo fitz Helgot to the Priory of Great Malvern in 1127 and was henceforth known as Quatt Malvern (Morris 1986, EW). De Butailles subsequently took the name 'de Dudmaston' and the estate descended through his family down to the early 15th century.

4.1.2 In 1403 Margaret, heiress to the estate, was married to one William Wolryche thus establishing the Wolryches at Dudmaston and from 1431, both the Manor of Dudmaston and the name of Wolryche were recorded specifically in legal documents (Gallagher 2012, 4). In the following generations, the family established branches in Huntingdon, Suffolk, Herefordshire and Staffordshire and only thereafter did the Wolryches begin to build up the Shropshire estate at Dudmaston (Cornforth, 1979a).

4.1.3 The form of the original buildings at Dudmaston are not known, though early plans (see §.5.1.2 below) suggest a fortified manor. Evidence has been recorded for steeply pitched stone-tiled roofs and diamond-pane windows (Milln and Woodside 1996, 39-40),¹⁵ while relic timbers of a possible timber-framed pre-cursor have been re-used within the passageway adjacent to the old kitchen (*ibid.*). A diaper-patterned path, probably of Tudor date, was exposed during works in the Rose Border in 1995, suggesting that the early house stood on or near the site of the present house.

4.2 Dudmaston Hall

4.2.1 The extant Dudmaston Hall itself is a substantial, late-17th/early 18th-century, red-brick house built, possibly to the designs of Francis Smith of Warwick, for Sir Thomas Wolryche (3rd Baronet), begun in 1695 and largely complete by the time of Wolryche's death in 1701 (see Gomm 2000, 98-100; Milln and Woodside 1996, 40). The house is symmetrically arranged, typical of the late-17th century, comprising a double-pile hall aligned approximately north-south with matching, shallowly projecting three-cell cross-wings at each end; it is brick-built of two storeys and nine window-bays to the principal elevations, above an ashlar plinth and with pale sandstone dressings (Newman and Pevsner, 2006, 254). The house is recorded as incorporating elements of an earlier, Tudor house in the form of the 'Old Kitchen' to the south-west angle (National Trust 2002, 17). The house was remodelled in the 1820s for Mr William Wolryche-Whitmore, probably by John Smalman of Quatford (Cornforth 1979c, 819), at which time the cross-wings were augmented with pedimented attic gables; a single-storey, canted pavilion was added to garden front in 1833, infilling the recess between the southern cross-wing of the main house and the 'old kitchen'.

4.2.2 In 1952, Geoffrey Wolryche-Whitmore made over the estate to his niece Lady Rachael Labouchere (née Hamilton-Russell), a direct descendant of the Darbys of Coalbrookdale, on the understanding that it would ultimately pass into the hands of the National Trust. Dudmaston Hall and estate have been in the ownership of the National Trust since 1978, when it was given over by Lady Rachael Labouchere, thus fulfilling the wishes of her uncle. Lady Labouchere died in 1996 and her husband Sir George Labouchere in 1999, at which point the occupancy of the private part of the house passed to Lady Labouchere's second cousin Col. James Hamilton-Russell.

5 MAP REGRESSION AND OTHER GRAPHIC SOURCES (in chronological order)

5.1 Early Maps

County Maps

5.1.1 Early county maps such as Saxton's *Salopiæ Comitatus* of 1577 (Figure 3a) and John Rocque's *Topographical Map of the County of Shropshire* of 1752 (Figure 3b) are of strictly limited use beyond confirming the presence

¹⁵ See also letter from Rachael Labouchere to Howard Colvin, dated 4th June 1975 (Dudmaston Archives): 'There is an older wing attached to the main house to the south here, and we have a stone slate of an earlier roof and a diamond pane of a window from alterations to that part of the house'.

and general location of Dudmaston. It may be of significance, however, that Rocque's plan appears to show a group of discrete structures at Dudmaston which may have implications for the recorded structures, in particular as regards the outbuildings ranges.

Two Early Plans

- 5.1.2 The earliest known depiction of Dudmaston is a *Plan of Bridgnorth and its Liberties* of c.1560 (Figure 4a).¹⁶ The rendering of the plan is so schematic in nature, however, that it is of strictly limited use in defining any detailed arrangements at this time. Geographic reference points include the village of Quatt (labelled 'Quat') to the south-east and the old ferry at Quatford ('Quat forde Wiere') to the north-west; 'la haule' to the south-west may represent Lye Hall, the earliest elements of which date to the late-15th century (Milln and Woodside 2006, 38), though if so, its location is inaccurate, corresponding more to the site of present Park Farm.¹⁷ Gallagher (2012, 5) notes the presence of park pale, to the Bridgnorth Road side of the park at least, while a significant watercourse is shown running east-west through the park to the north of the house and discharging into Severn to west. The rendering of the house, which was accessed directly by a straight drive opening off the west side of the Bridgnorth Road, is entirely schematic.
- 5.1.3 A further, even more schematic view of Dudmaston is afforded by a '*Plan of the Forest of Morfe*' of 1582 (Figure 4b),¹⁸ which appears to show a substantial house (three chimney stacks indicated) furnished with a crenelated tower suggesting some form of fortified manor, at least partly stone-built.

Intended Sheep Pasture about Dudmaston, William Emes 1777

- 5.1.4 William Emes¹⁹ prepared a *Plan of an Intended Sheep Pasture about Dudmaston* in 1777 (Figure 5)²⁰ for William Whitmore who had inherited the estate three years earlier, though it is unclear to what extent the project was ever realised (see Gallagher 2012, 8). The plan illustrates a proposal for modifications to the landscape, however and, whether or not the scheme was pursued, it may be reasonably assumed that the depiction of the buildings around which the landscape was planned accorded, in broad terms at least, with the contemporary arrangements. While cross-reference to modern mapping indicates that the 1777 plan does not bear direct comparison with later depictions in terms of scale and proportions etc., it may be treated more as 'indicative' in nature and a number of broad inferences can be drawn. Firstly, the brewhouse range (annotated 'No.1' and listed as 'offices' in the accompanying table of reference) is shown in the form of an elongated rectangular extension defining the eastern side of a garden ('No.5') to the south-east of the house. The range as depicted is clearly longer than the surviving building (in particular in its relationship to the scale of the main house), though it seems likely that this represents a shortcoming in the survey/rendering of the plan rather than implying the former existence of a significantly larger building. Secondly, to the south of the main house, the outbuilding ranges are shown enclosing three sides (east, west and south) of a yard, set within extensive area of formal orchards or plantation; the buildings are labelled 'No.3' and listed simply as 'farm buildings'.²¹ The yard is open on its northern side, the location of the extant clock tower, coach house and loose-box ranges, all of which post-date this map. An isolated range on a simple rectangular plan to the north-east of the house close to Big Pool is labelled 'No.2' and listed as 'stables', though again it is unclear whether this represents an actual range or an unrealised proposal.²²

¹⁶ Copy held by Bridgnorth Northgate Museum, ref. BDNNM: 1000-35.

¹⁷ The structure of the extant Park Farm (NT HBSMR: 50, 521*0) dates to c.1800 with mid-C19th alterations, though the road leading from Quatt (NTHBSMR: 50,599*0) may have earlier, possibly medieval, origins perhaps suggesting an earlier house.

¹⁸ See Milln and Woodside (1996, fig. 5).

¹⁹ William Emes was a English landscape gardener and prominent 'improver' of the later-18th century, having formerly been head gardener to Lord Curzon at Kedleston in Derbyshire; his work in Shropshire included projects at Oakly Park, near Ludlow and at Hawkstone Park near Market Drayton.

²⁰ Original at Dudmaston Hall.

²¹ **NB.** the map pre-dates a 1789 datestone in the stables range (see §.7.2.15; Plate 94) by some twelve years; thus it would appear that Emes was depicting a proposal as opposed to a series of extant buildings, though it will be shown below that recorded evidence indicates a 'rationalisation' of a series of pre-existing, discrete structures, rather than a new-build complex *per se*.

²² The range is absent from Smith's map of 1818 (Figure 6) and Lewis's plan 1832 (Figure 7), though an 'old kennels' is shown in a similar location on the tithe map of 1838.

Survey of Quatt Parish, 1818

- 5.1.5 William Smith's *Sketch of the Parish of Quatt* of 1818 (Figure 6) adds little in the way of new detail as regards the buildings at Dudmaston.²³ The brewhouse range is shown on a shorter plan, more in line with the extant structure, while the outbuildings to the south continue to be depicted framing three sides of the yard; east, west and south. The accompanying '*Particulars of Quatt Parish in Running Numbers*'²⁴ lists the hall and surroundings as follows:

No.	Owner	Occupier	Description	State of Cultivation	Statute Measure		
					A	R	P
92	Wm. Wolryche Whitmore	Himself	Lawn	---	44	1	7
93			Garden	---	0	3	34
94			Garden	---	0	3	31
95			Buildings & c.	---	2	2	39

Table 1:

Table of reference accompanying 1818 map

Map of Dudmaston Demesne and Holt Farm in the Parish of Quatt, 1832

- 5.1.6 A *Map of Dudmaston Demesne and Holt Farm in the Parish of Quatt* (Figure 7)²⁵ was prepared by William Lewis in 1832 and depicts the ranges currently under consideration in a little more detail. The brewhouse range is shown extending southwards from the main house, depicted on a slightly wider plan though corresponding with the extant range in terms of both its length and its relationship to adjacent features (yards, walled garden etc.). The southern approach drive to the house from Lower/South Lodge on the Bridgnorth Road is clearly shown for the first time.
- 5.1.7 The outbuildings to the south of the main house for the first time bear direct resemblance to the extant ranges, showing the eastern 'stables' range, the southern 'garden cottage' range and a further rectangular range projecting shallowly northwards into the yard from the north side of the latter. The western side of the yard remained open while to the north, a small detached building is shown occupying in part the site of the later coach house range.

Tithe Map, 1838

- 5.1.8 The deposited tithe survey is based upon '*A Map of the Parish of Quatt in the County of Salop*' of 1838, by S Cartwright and H Stanley for Charles Muckleburgh of Montgomery (Figure 8).²⁶ The map confirms the layout of the buildings currently under consideration illustrated in Lewis's plan of 1832 with the exception that here, the coach house on the north side of the stable yard is depicted on a larger, rectangular plan aligned east-west, more readily recognisable as the structure shown on later maps and as survives today. A small fenced or walled enclosure is shown in the north-west angle of the stable yard, also evident in early Ordnance Survey editions (see below; Figure 10a/b) though absent in 1926, by which date the loose boxes had been added to the west side of the coach house.
- 5.1.9 The accompanying apportionment describes the hall and surrounding plots as follows, all of the buildings currently under consideration being grouped together with the main house or 'Mansion' (No.1):

No.	Owner	Occupier	Description	State of Cultivation	Statute Measure		
					A	R	P
1	Wm. Wolryche Whitmore	Himself	Dudmaston Mansion, Offices, Stables, Yards, Shrubbery, Flower Garden & c.	---	3	1	21
2			Walled Garden	---	2	0	20

²³ The wider landscape implications of the map are discussed by Gallagher (2012, 7-9).

²⁴ Shropshire Archives ref. BB/E/1/5/1/4.

²⁵ Dudmaston Archives DUD/MAP/5.

²⁶ Shropshire Archives ref. P/266/T/1/1.

3			Timber Yard	---	0	1	24
4			Plantation	---	0	3	34
5			The Lawn	Pasture	74	0	39

Table 2:

Apportionment accompanying 1838 tithe map

5.2 Ordnance Survey Maps

The Brewhouse Range

- 5.2.1 Little fundamental change in the arrangements of the brewhouse range is evident from a review of historical Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 9). The single major modification to this area of the site was the removal in the mid-late 1960s of a 19th-century, single-storey entrance porch on the south side of the main house (see Figure 12/13a),²⁷ though this only affected the extant range by association, in as much as it was formerly connected with the recorded buildings, and its removal required the modification of a number of openings.²⁸ Early editions of 1883, 1903 and 1927 (Figure 9a-c respectively) indicate a small detached block to the far south end of the range (possibly a toilet block, which survives in part - see §.6.3 below), seemingly separated from the main range by a narrow, transverse passage; this block had been reduced to a free-standing wall only, as it survives today, by the time of the 1962 edition (Figure 9d). A further small addendum is evident at the south end of the west elevation or garden front of the main brewhouse range, though this had been removed by 1926.

The Outbuildings

- 5.2.2 The first edition map of 1883 (Figure 10a) shows the stable yard ranges much as depicted on the tithe map of 1838 with the single, significant addition of the clock tower at the north-east angle, linking the northern end of the stables range and the east end of the adjacent, formerly free-standing coach house. Ranges flank the north (part),²⁹ east and south sides of the stable yard, with a rectangular range projecting northwards from the western end of the south range, encroaching onto the yard (also evident on maps of 1832/8). The latter range of buildings, of which no trace survives today, is depicted on all editions down to 1995,³⁰ and is visible peripherally in two photographs of the early 1980s accompanying the NT Vernacular Buildings Survey (see **Appendix C**), one of which depicts the installation of the 'Eternity Gates' in 1983. A single 'as existing' survey drawing of October 1983 (Figure 25)³¹ illustrates a flat-roofed range, though this would appear not to represent the original form as scars of two pitched-roofs remain visible upon the north elevation of the extant building (see §.7.2.4; Plates 59/60). The coach house was extended westwards by the addition of a range of three loose-boxes at some point between the editions of 1903 and 1926 (Figure 10b/c), with a small projection to the northern elevation of which no trace survives and whose original form/function is unclear. A further small projection abutting the south front of the coach house range around the western of the three double-doors is illustrated on editions post-dating 1926; reference to a NT archive photograph of 1981 (Figure 25, inset) reveals this to have been a simple timber 'porch' extension of an ephemeral nature.
- 5.2.3 Early editions, down to 1926 (Figure 10c), indicate a number of attached and free-standing greenhouses to the southern, garden cottage range, the latter annotated as 'garden cottages' (**NB.** plural). In respect of the latter range, later editions illustrate a series of transverse internal partitions, subdividing the range on a tri-partite plan, this plan being reflected in the garden layout as illustrated in 1962 (Figure 10d), though by 1977 the western two gardens had been conjoined. In combination with the evidence of occupation records (see §.6.4; **Appendix B**), this would appear to confirm that the garden cottage range was formerly divided to form three

²⁷ This porch is visible in the background of a single photographic image of the 1860s held in the Dudmaston Archives depicting a 'band playing by the back door' (not reproduced here).

²⁸ The porch remains visible, if only peripherally, in survey drawings of 1966 (Figure 14).

²⁹ Loose boxes **D** had yet to be erected, thus only the eastern section of the north side of the stable yard is flanked by coach house **C**.

³⁰ The most likely context for the removal of this range is the introduction of the 'Eternity Gates' in 1983. Although the buildings continue to be shown on 1995 OS edition, this may be the result of the ground data for the latter edition not being updated from the previous map.

³¹ Survey drawing by John P Osbourne and Son, Birmingham (Attingham Archives), presumably prepared in association with installation of 'Eternity Gates'.

discrete residential units with the western two units being subsequently combined to form a larger dwelling, probably in the mid-1960s.³² The eastern cottage was re-purposed in the late 1970s, upon the take-over of the property by the National Trust, to form kitchen/servery, café and toilet facilities (see §.6.5 below).

5.3 Early Views

- 5.3.1 Most early views of the house, for example Moses Griffith's watercolour of c.1793 (Figure 11b), are of negligible use in respect of the current project in that the service ranges are omitted or for the most part shielded from view by tree planting. An engraving of 1787 (Figure 11a) is an exception in that it includes a depiction of the brewhouse range extending to the south of the main house. The length of the building as shown would appear to indicate that it comprised both principal structural phases of the extant range, while the five dormer windows to the west elevation closely reflects the surviving arrangements. It may be relevant that only one chimney stack is visible rising above the ridgeline (see §.7.1.3 below).

5.4 Historical Photographs

- 5.4.1 The brewhouse range is shown peripherally in a number of historical photographs of Dudmaston, though little of significance is visible. Very few historical photographs of the stable yard outbuildings have been identified, though two, both of the early 1980s are informative.³³ The first photograph of c.1980 shows the eastern end of the garden cottage range (north elevation) while the second image records the introduction of the 'Eternity Gates' to the western side of the stable yard in 1983. Both images include peripheral views of the range of buildings formerly projecting northwards into the stable yard from the central and western parts of the garden cottage range; the structure was evidently brick-built of a single-storey, though the viewpoints of the images preclude any additional detail being gleaned as to the arrangements of the range.³⁴

6 OTHER DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

6.1 Historical Inventories

- 6.1.1 Two historical inventories of Dudmaston dating from the 18th century are of interest, if only limited direct relevance to the current project, in listing contents of brewhouse and stables ranges, and providing lists of horses kept on the estate. While it is clearly not possible to correlate the contents presented in these inventories with specific buildings on the estate, it nonetheless indicates the presence of brewhouse and associated service rooms, together with stables during the relevant periods and adds a certain amount of contextual detail.

*Inventory of Sir Thomas Wolryche of Dudmaston, 1701*³⁵

- 6.1.2 Firstly, an inventory of the 'goods and chattels, credits and personal estate' of Sir Thomas Wolryche was prepared upon his death in 1701. Of particular interest is the inclusion of items listed under 'the Brewhouse': viz. 'three large brewing vessels, five coolers,³⁶ 3 droppers, 2 pailles, a ladeing gawn,³⁷ an iron peale, a cleaning sieve, two horses, one trough, five baggs'. The brewhouse was listed alongside the wash-house, granary, meal chamber, dairy and milke house [*sic.*], which together would accord with an extended service range. The same inventory lists the contents of the 'stable chamber' (nine saddles, 8 bridles, 2 portmanues, two combs, 2 brushes) and the 'jockey chamber' (two running saddles, 4 watering saddles, four combs, 4 brushes, one table, one bed and bedstead, 2 blankets), together with 2 running horses and nine hunters.

³² Only two addresses, 'The Stables' and '50 Dudmaston Gardens', are listed in electoral registers after 1965.

³³ Both are lodged with Vernacular Building Survey (VBS) report at Attingham (see **Appendix C**).

³⁴ As noted above (§.5.2.2) a single 'as existing' survey drawing of 1983 (Figure 25) indicates a flat-roofed range though the evidence of the extant buildings suggests an alternative arrangement of two parallel, pitched roofs.

³⁵ Type-written copy held at Attingham Archives.

³⁶ The cooler was a vessel for cooling the boiled wort quickly and thinly. In early brew houses, a cooler need only refer to a plain, shallow wooden tub, sometimes lined with lead (Sambrook 1996, 57-8).

³⁷ Or 'Gaun'; a one gallon bucket used to manually transfer hot wort from underback to copper (Sambrook 1996, 66).

*Inventory of Thomas Weld, 1774*³⁸

- 6.1.3 A further inventory of the Dudmaston Estate, prepared upon the death of Thomas Weld in 1774,³⁹ lists the contents of what would appear to have been a well-apportioned brewhouse, as follows:

4th In the Brewhouse

A Cooler
Two half Hogsheads
A Tub
Another -do-
A Cooler
A Hogshead⁴⁰
A Cooler
Another Cooler
A cleansing Sive
Another -do-
A Lading Gawn & Pail
A Cooler
A Tub
A Cooler
A Tub
Another Tub
A Hogshead
An Old Tub, Pail Gawn and Cooler
Four large Tubs & a Small Cooler

A second, independent sequence following on from the main inventory, records the following:

In Brewhouse

A Large Mashtub⁴¹
Another -do-
A large cooler
A smaller -do-
A smaller -do-
A smaller -do-
A smaller -do-
A cleansing Sieve, Mash Rule and Ladder
A Pail and a Gawn
Another -do-
A Tub for Salting Meat
Another -do-
A Large Wood Bowl and a Gawn
A Swill Tub
A Large Backing Tub
another -do-
A Wash Tub and a Pail
Another -do- and -do-
Another -do- and -do-
A Large Tub and Standard, in Mealhouse
Two Searches
Two more -do-

³⁸ Typescript copy by Dr. Barrie Trinder (Institute of Industrial Archaeology, Ironbridge); Dudmaston Archives ref.: DUD/19/52. (Original recorded at Apley in 1985).

³⁹ Thomas Weld was the brother-in-law of Sir Thomas Wolryche who managed the estate in partnership with his sister, Lady Elizabeth Wolryche, following the death of Sir Thomas in 1701 at the age of 29.

⁴⁰ A 54-gallon timber cask.

⁴¹ The Mash Tub (or 'tun') was a large stave-built, coopered vessel of oak, usually round and normally tapered in profile (Sambrook 1996, 46).

A Tub, Gawn, & Saye in Dairy
A small Tub and Milk Pail
A Churn and a pair of Butter Scales
Hogsheads, half-Hogsheads, small barrels, bottles &c. in Ale, beer and Wine Cellars in several lots

- 6.1.4 The 1774 inventory also lists the following items in the malt house:

In the Malthouse
10 stone of wool at £13.p stone
2 Bushell of Coaks
A Malt Screen
Two wire Sives Two Malt Wiskets
A Beam Scales & Weights
Iron Weights
4 cheeses wt. 33lb at 2½ d.

- 6.1.5 The inventory records 'some hay in the stable at Dudmaston eat by the horses' [sic.] and lists 17 horses in total, mainly by name, but including 'the club footed mare', 'a lame horse for the little cart' and '4 very old carthorses'.

6.2 Specification of Works, 1871

- 6.2.1 A specification of 1871⁴² details work undertaken within the stable yard and adjacent buildings and, as will be seen below, is of direct use in identifying modifications to the extant ranges. Works are described as follows:

Stable Building No. 5⁴³

'Clearing out the whole of the present internal fittings of stable wall, stair &c., raise ceiling 2' 0" put new stable paving and wrought iron guttering and drains, line the walls all round with elm boarding and plaster the walls above boarding, put the St Pancras Ironwork Company fittings to 3 stalls and 2 loose boxes, wrought iron stable windows, Arnott's patent ventilators, iron ladder, hay shoot from loft, corn bin, new stable doors, adapt loft door to increased height, repair roofing, point brickwork, paint and complete.'

Harness Room No. 6

'New tile paving to floor, new plaster ceiling, match-board the walls all round 7' 0" high, refix saddle brackets & c., put 12' 0" run of harness rail and pegs, put new window complete, and painting complete.'

Stable Yard No. 7

'Repair the whole of the defective brick and stonework and pointing to walls & c. of old stable and coach houses, replace tiles and slates where required, make good all cement pointing to ridges, tiles and filleting, repair and paint coach house doors, stable doors and dormer windows.'

- 6.2.2 A further specification of November 1871⁴⁴ details work undertaken to roofs over the brewhouse etc.:

Offices including Roof over Dining Room No. 4

Repair roofs over Servants Office and Laundry Building, Brewhouse and Dining Room, including stripping off and retiling with new tiles the portions now covered with old tiles, clean out and make good to all flashings, gutters,

⁴² Dudmaston Archives; ref. DUD/19/57

⁴³ Observations made during the current project (see §.7.2.27) suggest that this description relates to the coach house (D), formerly a stables, rather than the main stables range (B).

⁴⁴ Dudmaston Archives; ref. DUD/19/46.

pointing, filleting, copings &c. Rake out and point the brickwork of the whole of the old part of the Servants Wing not including the new portion, and make good to eaves guttering, downpipes & c. Pin up cracks and settlements in brewhouse chimney and wall of same.

6.3 Historical Census Returns

6.3.1 As structures of a predominantly non-domestic nature, the brewhouse and outbuildings are for the most part absent from historical census returns. No brewer is listed under domestic staff at Dudmaston Hall, though the employment of a specific individual for this task would be unusual, the job usually being combined with other work at the house.⁴⁵

6.3.2 The 'Garden Cottages', formerly occupying much of the southern range of the outbuildings, although not originally domestic in status, has served historically as residential accommodation, comprising at least two and probably three discrete units. It is difficult, however, to identify these buildings with any degree of certainty in historical census returns, though later 19th-century entries for 'The Gardens' and 'Dudmaston Gardens', housing 'assistant-' and 'under-gardeners', may reasonably relate (see also 'Historical Electoral Registers' at §.6.4 below; **Appendix B**). Earlier entries (1841, 1851, and 1861) list George Mitchell as estate gardener, recorded as residing variously at the 'Lodge', 'Dudmaston Lodge' and 'Dudmaston Gardeners Lodge', presumably the 'Lower' or 'South Lodge',⁴⁶ with no separate listings for assistants.

1841 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
'Lodge'	George Mitchell	Head	30	Gardener
	Emma Mitchell		30	
1851 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
'Dudmaston Lodge'	George Mitchell	Head	42	Gardener
	Emma Mitchell	Wife	40	
	George Mitchell	Son	9	Scholar
	Lucy Mitchell	Daughter	7	Scholar
	William Mitchell	Son	4	Scholar
	Charles Mitchell	Son	10 mths.	
	Elizabeth Mitchell	Sister	18	Visitor
	Edward Mitchell	Brother	21	Garden Labourer
1861 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
'Dudmaston Gardener's Lodge'	George Mitchell	Head	50	Gardener
	Emma Mitchell	Wife	46	
	Lucy Mitchell	Daughter	17	
	William Mitchell	Son	14	Scholar
1871 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
---	Joseph Taylor	Lodger	21	Gardener
	George Holder	Lodger	19	Gardener
1881 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
'Dudmaston Gardens'	Henry Hughes	Head	18	Gardener (under)
	William Hunter	Boarder	19	Gardener (under)
	Edwin Bache	Boarder	18	Gardener (under)
1891 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
'The Gardens'	William Brown	Head	18	Assistant Gardener
	Thomas Nicholls	Boarder	21	Assistant Gardener
	George Edwards	Boarder	40	Gardener's Labourer

⁴⁵ Sambrook (1996, 172) notes that 'within the aristocratic household, the making and care of beer was part of the responsibility of the butler' (see §.6.6 below); indeed the title 'butler' itself shares a common origin with bottle, butt and buttery, all related to the storage of alcoholic drinks (ibid.).

⁴⁶ Grade II Listed, HE Bldg ID: 254882; NT HBSMR ref. 50,631*0. Later entries list the head gardener as residing at 'Lower Lodge'.

1901 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
'Dudmaston Gardens'	John Giles	Head	22	Gardener, Domestic
	William Hopkins	Boarder	17	Gardener, Domestic
1911 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
'Dudmaston Gardens'	Albert Biggs	Head	24	Gardener, Domestic
	Charlie Harvis		20	Gardener, Domestic

Table 3:

Relevant extracts from census returns; 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911.⁴⁷

6.4 Historical Electoral Registers

- 6.4.1 A review of historical electoral registers (see transcription at **Appendix B**) provides useful information on 20th - century occupation of the outbuildings at Dudmaston,⁴⁸ though again precise identification is complicated by the variation in the property names; 'Dudmaston Gardens', 'The Gardens, Dudmaston', 'Cottage in Dudmaston Gardens', 'Garden Cottage', or simply 'Dudmaston' all being variously listed and, it would appear, at times interchangeably. A separate address, appearing first as the 'Stables Bothy' (1914/15) and later as 'The Stables' (1920-22; 1940-67) was occupied throughout this entire period by one William Meredith.⁴⁹ The name continues in use in later registers as 'Stables Cottage, Dudmaston Hall', and indeed remains to the present day in relation to the residential section of the range.
- 6.4.2 During its most populated period during the 1950s, 'The Gardens' accommodation is listed with nine adult residents, possibly sub-divided into three/four family groups (Bache/Bowen/Jones/Mason)⁵⁰ with one (?) lodger (Anne Jeffs) in addition to William Meredith at 'The Stables'. If it be accepted that all were located at the stable yard complex,⁵¹ this would suggest a sub-division of the range into at least three units in addition to Meredith's 'Stables'. This may be reflected in the depiction of the 'garden cottage' range on later Ordnance Survey editions (see §.5.2.3; Figure 10), where a tri-partite division is clearly shown in respect of the buildings and (in 1962 only) in respect of the gardens.
- 6.4.3 From the mid-1960s on, the pattern of occupation becomes clearer and simpler, with only two properties being listed at Dudmaston viz. '50 Dudmaston Gardens' and 'The Stables'/'The Cottage'. The brewhouse first appears as a residence in its own right in the register of 1979 (following the conversion to residential use outlined in planning application B76/701/LB; see below), when it was occupied by Col. James and Alison Hamilton-Russell.⁵² The stables range together with the domestic accommodation at the corner of the former and the Garden Cottage range were also converted at around this time to form the current kitchen/servery, café and toilet facilities (planning application B79/606/LB; see below), such that registers from 1979 on list only 'The Brewhouse' and 'Stable Cottage'.
- 6.4.4 The picture afforded by early to mid-20th-century registers is of a fairly regular and stable pattern of occupation by members of estate staff with notable families including the Baches (Thomas and Mary) recorded

⁴⁷ Accessed via www.ancestry.co.uk.

⁴⁸ Registers down to 1996 are held on open shelf at Shropshire Archives. Early, 19th-century registers are fairly spartan in nature, reflecting the limited suffrage prior to the reform acts of the later-19th and early-20th centuries, and are thus of limited use in respect of the current project. Registers become more extensive from 1884 on (the date of the Third Reform Act), and in particular following the 'Representation of the People Act' of 1918.

⁴⁹ 'Notes on Dudmaston' by Geoffrey Wolryche-Whitmore, 1881-1969 (Attingham Archives) records '*many of the employees have been those who in old days were employed in other walks of life. During the war in the mill we had Frank and Jack Bowen – Will Meredith – all stable men*'. Oral history (reminiscence of NT volunteer, info Tessa Lovell *pers. comm.*) holds that Will Meredith occupied the heated room over the northernmost harness room (ie. **F12**; Figure 33), a basic accommodation that would accord well with the description 'bothy'.

⁵⁰ **NB.** The Masons were daughter/son-in-law of the Baches and may thus have formed one, extended family unit.

⁵¹ Entrance Lodges (North and South), Rookery Cottage, Sterns Cottage etc. are all listed separately.

⁵² The brewhouse continued in the occupation of the Hamilton-Russells down to 1999, when they moved to the private rooms of the main house upon the death of Sir George Labouchere. Since that time, the Brewhouse has been used as staff accommodation (T Lovell, *pers. comm.*).

at 'The Gardens' from 1940-62⁵³ and the Bowens, various members of which family maintained a presence from 1913 through to 1959. In the later 20th century, Frances P Morris resided at '50 Dudmaston Gardens' over a period of 17 years from 1961-78; the final year of his occupation may indicate that the address '50 Dudmaston Gardens' referred to the cottage converted to kitchen and servery in 1979.

6.5 Historical Planning Applications

6.5.1 A number of historical planning applications, documentation related to which is held by Bridgnorth District Council,⁵⁴ detail work undertaken to both brewhouse and stable yard ranges; summarised as follows:

Application No.	Date	Summary	Drawings prepared by
91/65	1965	Alterations to brewhouse wing. (evidently never effected)	Douglas Hall and Partners, Shrewsbury on behalf of SE Dykes Bower, Westminster
42/66/2828	Dec. 1966	Conversion of existing outbuildings used for storage purposes into living accommodation at Dudmaston Brew House. Approved (though never effected).	Doolittle and Dalley, Kidderminster
B76/701/LB	Nov. 1976	Conversion of existing brewhouse wing into living accommodation. Approved .	ST Walker and Partners, Edgbaston, Birmingham
B79/606/LB	Aug. 1979	Adaptation of existing stables and harness rooms to public tea rooms and lavatories. Approved .	ST Walker and Partners, Edgbaston, Birmingham
B79/757/LB	Oct. 1979	Removal of porch and erection of new fire-escape stair. Approved but not effected.	ST Walker and Partners, Edgbaston, Birmingham
B80/184/LB	Feb. 1980	South end of brewhouse wing; open up doorways, remove defective floors, raise ground level to apple store. Approved .	ST Walker and Partners, Edgbaston, Birmingham
B88/478	May 1988	Replacement of modified flat-roof dormers to south slope of Gardener's Cottage. Approved .	ST Walker and Partners, Edgbaston, Birmingham
96/0247	1996	Reorganisation of apple store (S end brewhouse range).	NT
07/0748 (PA) 07/0749 (LB)	Sept. 2007	Conversion of Gardener's Store (coach house) to NT Shop.	NT

Table 4:
Summary of Historical Planning Applications

6.5.2 It would appear that plans were being made for the conversion of the former brewhouse range to domestic use from as early as the 1960s (Applications **91/65**; **42/66/2828**; see Figure 15),⁵⁵ though this was not eventually realised until the later 1970s (application **B76/701/LB**), immediately prior to the gifting of the property to the Trust by Lady Labouchere. The extent of works is outlined in submitted drawings by ST Walker and Partners (Figures 17-21).⁵⁶ This phase of work saw the brewhouse range converted, essentially, to the form it retains today with domestic accommodation over two floors to the northern end only, this work including the introduction of a series of tall sash windows to the garden front. Applications **B80/184/LB** and **96/0247** relate to internal modifications to the southern end of the range including the conversion of a former 'apple store' (room **LG1**; Figure 26) to use as a NT ticket office; notes on submitted drawings detail the removal of defective 'cheese floors' and a winder stair together with the blocking of associated doorway openings.

⁵³ An Edwin Bache, aged 18, is listed in the 1881 census, listed as an under-gardener, though it is beyond the scope of the current project to attempt to trace any familial link with the 20th-century Baches.

⁵⁴ Bridgnorth DC ref. 74628880.

⁵⁵ A 19th-century, single storey porch would appear to have been demolished in c.1963.

⁵⁶ ST Walker and Partners of Edgbaston later became ST Walker and Duckham and merged with Purcell in 2015.

- 6.5.3 As regards the stable yard ranges, the most significant works were covered by application **B79/606/LB** which involved the extensive remodelling of former stables, harness rooms and residential accommodation within the stables range and east end of the garden cottage range to form kitchen, café and toilet facilities (see Figure 22).⁵⁷ Associated works significantly altered the character of these areas of the buildings,⁵⁸ and unfortunately it would appear that no record was made prior to work – certainly, no record has been traced during the course of the current project beyond the submitted proposal drawings. The ‘as existing’ plan (Figure 22a) clearly shows that east end of garden cottage range remained in residential use up until the late 1970s, with ground floor accommodation of Living Room, Kitchen larder, lobby and bathroom (see §.6.4.4).

6.6 Notes by Geoffrey Wolryche-Whitmore, 1881-1969

- 6.6.1 A series of type written notes comprising the personal reminiscences of Geoffrey Wolryche-Whitmore⁵⁹ (took over running of estate in 1908) are concerned mainly with estate matters, specifically forestry, though the following paragraph is of interest in respect of the operation of brewhouse:

‘Beer was brewed by the Butler in the brew house, the southern end of the Brewhouse wing, and it ran thence through 2” lead pipe to the cellar where I suppose it was allowed to settle before putting into casks which were all around the various cellars. This was always drunk, none was bought’.

- 6.6.2 And the following in respect of the stable yard:

‘When my grandfather came to live here (ie. Rev. Francis Henry Wolryche-Whitmore, 1864) there was an old keeper who lived in what is now the stable yard – he had been there for many years.’

6.7 Notes by Lady Labouchere, October 1995

- 6.7.1 Likewise, the following paragraph from reminiscences of Lady Rachael Labouchere is of interest:

‘The Brewhouse was made out of the laundry, where the meat was kept and the scullery, above there was an old ?stairs to mens’ sleeping quarters. The laundry etc. on the ground floor were used in my time but do not think the upper parts. Earth closets were used at the south end of this building, where the entrance now is, up to the yew tree, almost.’

⁵⁷ Part of general reorganisation at the property associated with its take-over by National Trust.

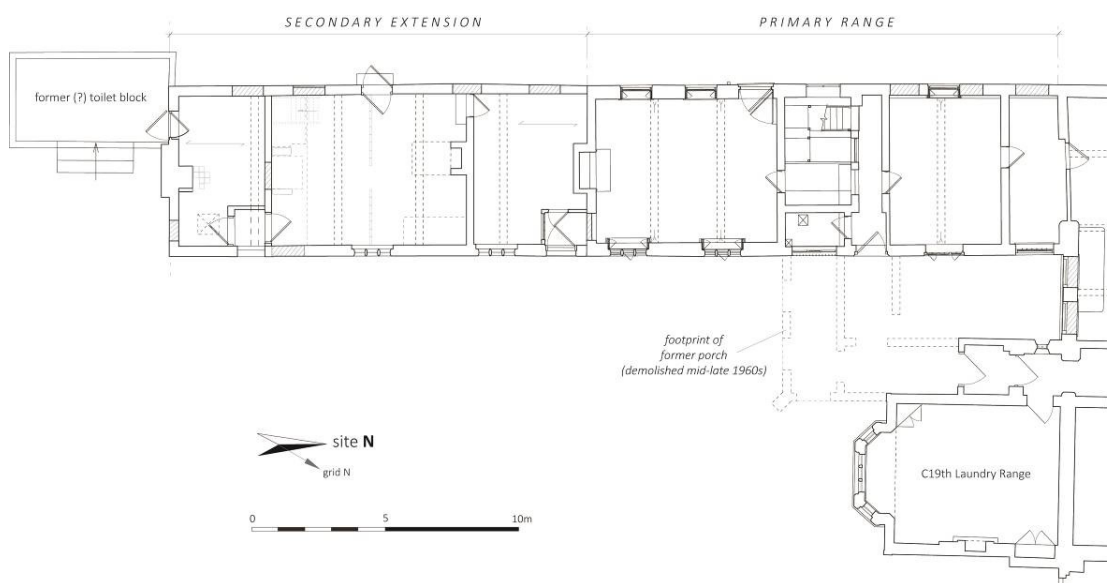
⁵⁸ The upper floor level of the stables range (**B**) was removed, for example, and three doorways inserted within the eastern elevation of the same.

⁵⁹ Typescript at Attingham Archives.

7 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

The buildings currently under consideration are oriented on a similar axis to the main house which runs on a NW to SE alignment (see Figure 2 inset), with the principal entrance façade facing north-east. For reasons of clarity and concision of description, this orientation will be simplified for the purposes of the following account, such that the principal axis will be described as running north-south; thus the brewhouse range is aligned north-south and the stable yard ranges are arranged to the north, south and east sides of the yard (see individual inset plans below).

7.1 The Brewhouse Range



General plan of brewhouse range

7.1.1 The brewhouse range is sited to the south of the main house, a long two-storey range aligned north-south defining the western side of a yard area to the north of the walled garden (see Figure 2, inset). The **east elevation** (Figure 28; Plate 3) extends to a maximum of 110ft long; it is brick-built in hand-made orange/red brick rising through 2 storeys to a plain eaves beneath a clay-tile clad, pitched roof, gabled to the south (with raised parapet on moulded kneelers) and abutting the raised, 3-storey 'Old Kitchen' block to the north. Two tall, brick ridge stacks (variously rebuilt)⁶⁰ rise above the roof, to the centre and towards the southern end of the range (Plate 4), while a third, inserted stack rises at the southern gable end (Plate 22). A clear, vertical straight-joint aligned with the northern ridge-stack (Plate 5)⁶¹ indicates a broad, two-phase development for the main structure of the range, both of which were evidently in place by the late-18th century (see Figure 11a).⁶² The earlier section of the range, that lying to the north and abutting the 'Old Kitchen' block, measures 58ft in length and is characterised by its predominant use of Flemish bond brickwork.⁶³ The southern section is slightly shorter at 52ft and, while constructed of similar orange/red hand-made brick, is clearly differentiated by its predominant use of distinctive English garden wall bond.⁶⁴ Fenestration is, for the

⁶⁰ The quality of the brickwork of the rebuilt upper stack is similar to the southern gable stack and the bell/clock tower range suggesting a mid-19th century date.

⁶¹ Also clearly visible in the western, garden elevation (see §.7.1.2; Plate 15).

⁶² The two sections are also differentiated by the width of external walls; viz. 17in. to the north and 14in. to the south.

⁶³ Brick bond using alternating headers and stretchers in each course; introduced to Britain in the early- to mid-17th century (Brunskill 1990, 52) and particularly popular during the 18th century, it is more decorative than basic English bond though less strong due to the presence of some continuous vertical joint within the bonding pattern, parallel with the wall face (*ibid.*).

⁶⁴ Brick bond comprising header courses separated by more than one course of half-lapped stretchers, normally three or five though variable here.

most part, of stone mullion and transom windows ([w1-4]; Plate 6), a relatively 'antiquated' form, plain-chamfered of six lights, and uniform to both primary and secondary sections of the range, housing diamond-quarried leaded lights, each with a single opening casement. Variant windows towards the northern end of the range include a Diocletian window [w5], inserted into a partly blocked door opening (Plate 7), a timber casement [w6] and a 12/8 sash [w7] to the far north (Plate 8). The eaves line is broken by five gabled semi-dormers [w8-12] housing stone 'cross'-windows (Plate 9), again with diamond-leaded lights. The detailing and quality of brickwork in the dormers, the latter clearly distinct from the body of the wall, would appear to suggest that they were introduced and/or modified contemporary with the erection of the projecting, former laundry range to the north-east⁶⁵ in the mid-19th century. The southern section of the brewhouse range is served by two doors; [d1] to the south end (Plate 10) and [d2] to the north (Plate 11), the latter hard against the straight-joint defining the limit of the primary block. Door [d1] (Plate 10), with 'Tudor' arch and jambs formed in applied cement, affords access to a small lobby opening onto rooms [LG1] (former apple store/ticket office) to the south and [LG2] (former brewhouse) to the north. Door [d1] would appear to be a secondary insertion, and a distinct area of patching immediately to the north (Plate 10) indicates the location of an earlier door opening, also evidenced internally, and formerly opening directly onto brewhouse [LG2]. The northern part of the range is served by a single plain doorway [d3] (Plate 7) set within a slightly narrowed opening beneath a segmental arch of a single header-course. Immediately south of [d3] window [w5], of Diocletian form beneath a semi-circular, single-header arch, has been inserted into a partly blocked doorway opening, formerly opening off the single-storey, 19th-century porch that stood to the east of this part of the range down to the mid-late 1960s (see Figure 12). The surface of the main elevation here retains traces of whitewash and various 'scars' which may, in part, be related to the structure of the former porch (Plate 7).⁶⁶ Windows [w6/7] to the far north end of the range (Plate 8) are both set beneath flat heads and display evidence of modification – [w6] in particular has 'cut-back' brickwork to its jambs, a remade cill and an area of patching above its head suggestive of a former segmental arch (Plate 12). A low area of infill brickwork between windows [w6/7] (Plate 13) is defined by straight-joints of c.8 courses to north and south, though the original form and function of this feature is not clear.

7.1.2 The **west elevation** or garden front (Figure 29; Plate 14) is again of red brick construction and, as to the east, a clear vertical straight-joint can be seen coincident with the northern ridge stack (Plate 15) defining the boundary between the primary range and its southern extension. The brickwork of the primary range is laid to Flemish bond throughout (as to the east), above a low offset plinth, while the secondary extension is laid predominantly to Flemish bond (no plinth) with English garden wall bond to the upper c.10 courses. To the northern end of the elevation, a series of three tall, 6/6 sash windows ([w17/18/20] from south to north; Plate 17) and a part-glazed door [d5] represent additions of 1976 (see Figures 19/20), inserted (partly) into pre-existing openings (previously blocked) to serve the newly formed residential accommodation at this end of the range.⁶⁷ It is of note that the sandstone cills to these window openings display a chamfer detail narrower than the extant frames (Plate 18). Mid-height window [w19] lights an internal stair. 'Ghosts' of three former pitched roofs are visible above windows [w19/20] (Plate 19), presumably representing the roof of a 'loggia' shown *in-situ* in plans of 1966 (Figure 14a) though subsequently removed.

7.1.3 The pattern of extant and blocked former window and door openings within the southern, extended section of the elevation is more regular and is clearly suggestive of an original structure of five approximately equal internal bays (here numbered bays 1 to 5 from north to south). Openings are simple and uniform, furnished with segmental arches of a single header-course (Plate 20), housing two-light, timber casements. Ground floor level includes three original doorways, two of which (Bays 1 and 5) have been subsequently blocked leaving only central doorway [d4] which opens at Bay 3 onto [LG2] internally. Bays 2 and 4 include blocked, segmental headed windows. First floor level is pierced by five regular window openings one of which, at Bay 4, has been blocked. The superimposed blocked openings at Bay 4 (Plate 21) align with an internal transverse partition,

⁶⁵ Currently housing NT office with botanical art gallery over.

⁶⁶ Historic photos within the Dudmaston archives (info: Tessa Lovell) do, however, record traces of whitewash to the south of [w5] with the porch still *in-situ*; they are thus likely to be of more than one phase, and no firm conclusions or implications can be drawn from the pattern of their distribution.

⁶⁷ Window [w20], however, would appear to have been formed anew in 1976, inserted between two blocked openings (Figure 29).

that between [LG2/3] with integral brick stack (Figure 26), the latter thus reasonably representing secondary insertions.⁶⁸

- 7.1.4 The western roof slope is broken by four hipped dormers [w21-24] lighting the attic storey, four to the early northern section and one to the southern extension.⁶⁹
- 7.1.5 The **south elevation** (Figure 30a; Plate 22) presents a tall gable end, brick-built in 2½in. brick laid predominantly to Flemish bond, beneath a raised, coped parapet carried on moulded stone kneelers. A central, projecting 2-flue brick-stack is obviously secondary, its mottled 3½in. brick laid to regular English garden wall bond bearing similarities to, and reasonably suggesting it is broadly contemporary with, the clock tower / entrance lodge (E) to the south (ie. early-mid 19th century). An extant doorway [d6] (former window) beneath a segmental, header-arch opens onto [LG1] to the west of the stack,⁷⁰ while to the east a low, narrow door has been historically blocked (Plate 23). A short vertical straight joint above the eastern jamb of the blocked door, together with an associated diagonal 'scar' in the brickwork⁷¹ indicating a former roofline, presumably relate to the small, adjacent structure shown on Ordnance Survey maps down to 1926 (Figure 9; see below).
- 7.1.6 To the far south end of the range, a free-standing wall standing to a single-storey (Plate 24) encloses two sides of a rectangular block, with blocked openings to south and west. It measures c.20ft. by 11½ft. in plan, closed to the north by the southern gable of the main range, slightly raised with an edge-laid brick floor and approached by a short flight of steps from the east. The original form and function of this block, which is shown as extant on OS editions down to 1926, is unclear though the notes by Lady Rachael Labouchere (see §.6.7 above) which recall '*earth closets... at the south end of this building, where the entrance now is*' may well refer to this structure.

Interior

- 7.1.7 Internally, the range is divided essentially along the lines of the major, two-phase development expressed within the external brickwork shell (Figures 26/7); the northern, earlier section being that part converted to residential use in 1976 and the southern extension housing less altered, utilitarian rooms under NT use.

Northern Section

- 7.1.8 The northern section of the range is arranged over two principal levels and was the subject of a major phase of refurbishment work in the mid-1970s (Figures 17/18) which witnessed the conversion of former service and storage rooms to form residential accommodation comprising, from south to north, sitting room [LG5], stair-hall [LG5]/toilet [LG6], kitchen [LG7] and office [LG8]. Pre-conversion plans (Figures 12/14/17) indicate the ground floor rooms previously formed a 'garden store' [LG4], a 'butchery' [LG5]/vestibule [LG6], and a 'wash room' [LG7] with storage rooms over.
- 7.1.9 The **ground floor** (Figure 26) is accessed via doorway [d3] within the yard elevation, which opens onto stair-hall [LG5], and [d5] to the garden front which opens directly onto sitting room [LG4], with additional internal access via a much reduced opening from the 'old kitchen' to the north. Window [w5], to the east, was formerly a wide, round-arched doorway opening off a single-storey porch of 19th-century date (demolished in the 1960s) onto a small vestibule [LG6]. Stair-hall [LG5] is aligned across the range with a transverse, arcaded wall (Plate 25) defining an open stairwell to the west, with dog-leg stair rising to first floor level (Plate 26). Historical plans (eg. Figure 12) indicate the former vestibule to the east (now toilet [LG6]), with a 'butchery' to the west (occupying the area of the current stair) and a straight-flight stair rising from east to west against the north

⁶⁸ Note the apparent absence of ridge stack at this location on engraving of 1787 (see §.5.3.1; Figure 11a).

⁶⁹ Historical planning drawings (Figures 13b/14) indicate that two of these dormers [w21/23] had been previously removed though reinstated by 1976 (Figure 19); the engraving of 1787 (Figure 11a) shows five windows, suggesting the current layout broadly reflects early arrangements.

⁷⁰ [d6] is shown as a window on a number 20th-century plans (see Figures 12/14/17) and was converted to a door only as part of the 1980 reorganisation of the former apple store to form a NT ticket office (Planning ref. B80/184/LB).

⁷¹ The eastern roofslope only is clearly defined.

wall.⁷² Doorways off [LG5] open onto kitchen [LG7] (former 'wash-room') to the north and sitting room [LG4] (former 'garden store') to the south.

- 7.1.10 The north end of the range is occupied by a narrow room [LG8] (office) opening off the south side of the 'old kitchen' and by kitchen [LG7], a former 'wash room' (Plate 27). [LG8] was formerly accessed from the north via a 10ft wide opening spanned by a substantial timber beam, though this was infilled with stud walling (post-1976) leaving a simple pedestrian door. The room, 6ft. (N/S) x 18ft. (E/W), is lit by a sash window [w7] to the east and was formerly lit by a further window opening to the west, though the latter was blocked for the creation of the western terrace in the 1920s (Plate 33), if not before; historical plans (eg. Figure 12) indicate a former 'light-well' to the western part of the room, served by 1F dormer [w25], reasonably introduced when the western window was blocked. Modern refurbishment means little of historical significance is exposed. Kitchen [LG7] measures 13½ft. (N/S) x 18ft. (E/W), and is lit by a timber casement window [w6] to the east and a sash window [w20] to the west; the latter represents a 1970s introduction, inserted between two original window openings, now blocked. The room is spanned by a substantial transverse beam, stop-chamfered and displaying signs of soot blackening; a trimmer between common joists at the south-west corner of the ceiling may relate to a former stair serving the upper storey. Again, little of historical significance survived the 1970s refurbishment; historical plans indicate a former copper to the north-west angle, quarry-tile flooring and a sink beneath the eastern window.
- 7.1.11 Sitting Room [LG4] (Plate 28) opens off the south side of stair-hall [LG5] and occupies three bays; it measures 22ft (N/S) x 17½ft. (E/W). The ceiling is spanned by two transverse, chamfer-stopped beams⁷³ supporting longitudinal joists (Plate 29); beams are 'hacked' to receive a plaster coat while joists display tack holes for a former underdrawn ceiling;⁷⁴ both retain differential traces of smoke blackening / fire damage. The room is lit by two large, 6/6 sash windows [w17/18] (Plate 30) and a part-glazed door [d5] to the garden elevation, all of which represent secondary features inserted into pre-existing openings during the 1976 refurbishment (see Figures 19/20), and by two three-light stone transom and mullion windows [w3/4] to the east. The room is heated by a wide fireplace located centrally to the south wall,⁷⁵ served by a brick stack which projects to the south (visible within [LG3]); to the east of the fireplace, an arched recess reflects the location of a blocked door formerly communicating with the southern extension (see Figure 12).
- 7.1.12 The **first floor** (Figure 27) is accessed via a timber dog-leg stair (Plate 31) inserted within [LG5] as part of the mid-1970s reorganisation (Figure 18),⁷⁶ replacing a former straight-flight stair rising across the range (Figures 12/14/17). As a result of the 1970s refurbishment, little of historical significance is exposed at this level; axial passageway [F2] (Plate 32) affords access to a series of rooms beneath the eastern and western roof slopes; viz. bathrooms [F3/4], bedroom [F6] and store [F5]. Landing [F7] to the south-east opens onto bedroom [F8] which occupies the northern 1½ bays of the southern extension over [LG3]. Any understanding of earlier arrangements at this level is necessarily based upon historical plans; the 'as existing' plan of 1966 (Figure 14) indicates three interconnected store rooms, each extending across the full width of the range, defined by cross-walls according with the principal surviving transverse partitions. The northern two rooms were furnished with angle cupboards to the east side, with the northernmost room (ie. [F1]) including a 'light-well' at the north-west corner, lit by dormer window [w25].⁷⁷ Only the southern of the rooms (represented by [F6/7]) would have been heated.

⁷² Little survives to illustrate former arrangements, though the transverse, arcaded wall appears to have formed an early feature.

⁷³ Substantial, though of lesser scantling than the beam within kitchen [LG7].

⁷⁴ ie. a ceiling formed by lath and plaster render applied to the soffit of the floor joists.

⁷⁵ Historical plans indicate two adjacent recesses within the width of the stack, suggesting a main fireplace to the east and a smaller, probable bread oven to the west. It has been suggested (Tessa Lovell *pers. comm.*) that the fireplace originally served [LG3] and was 'reversed' by the Hamilton-Russells as part of the remodelling of the range to form domestic accommodation in 1976, though the fact that the fireplace is shown in its current form on historical plans as far back as 1963 (Figure 12), well before its conversion to residential accommodation, would seem to preclude this interpretation.

⁷⁶ The extant stair is turned through 90° (anti-clockwise) compared to the stair illustrated in submitted drawings.

⁷⁷ The light-well serves [LG8] at ground floor level and was presumably introduced when the external window here was blocked contemporary with the creation of the exterior, western terrace (?1920s) – see Plate 33.

- 7.1.13 The **roof** over the northern part of the range is visible within archive store **[F1]**, towards the northern end of the range, and from a ceiling hatch over **[F5]**; it is of simple form, supported on two tiers of substantial side purlins and a square-section ridge-piece (Plate 36) with common rafters generally of approximately square-section, the latter having clearly been renewed in places. Two trusses are partly accessible/visible, one within archive store **[F1]**, aligned vertically with the substantial first floor beam over kitchen **[LG7]**, and one above the partition to the south side of rooms **[F4/5]**, thus aligning vertically with the northernmost ceiling beam within **[LG5]**. The northern and southern bays of the roof, measured to the respective northern and southern brick walls, are thus wide at c.14½ft, while the two visible trusses themselves are separated by c.27ft⁷⁸ suggesting that a third, intermediate truss has been historically removed or significantly remodelled.⁷⁹ Thus, an original arrangement of four irregular bays of c.13½-14½ft. is implied.
- 7.1.14 The truss within **[F1]** (Figure 30c; Plate 36) has been much altered and clearly incorporates a number of re-used timbers, as evidenced by redundant mortices in non-structural locations.⁸⁰ It represents, in effect, a form of 'interrupted tie-beam' truss (see fn. 87), though the vertical posts here rise to the soffit of the collar in the manner of queen struts, as opposed to the soffit of the principal rafters as is the usual arrangement. Timbers display differential signs of fire damage, particularly noticeable at the junction of the western post, collar and principal (Plate 36) indicating that the damage has not incurred *in-situ* and that the truss has been assembled from a number of sources. The second truss (south side of **[F4/5]**) is simpler in form, rising above an assumed framed partition with some form of interrupted tie (to accommodate extant door **[F2/7]**, with angled struts rising above collar level (Plate 37); the truss shows no sign of fire damage / soot blackening.

Southern Section

- 7.1.15 The southern section of the range is formed of three discrete spaces, **[LG1-3]** from south to north, comprising catering outlet,⁸¹ brewhouse and store room (now NT book shop) respectively (Figure 26a). Rooms **[LG1/2]** both open off a small (inserted) lobby area formed inside doorway **[d1]** and opening directly off the yard. Room **[LG1]** to the south measures 10½ft. (N/S) by 18ft. 3in. (E/W); it is lit by a single, timber casement window **[w13]** set high in the west wall (Plate 38) and was formerly heated by a fireplace set centrally to the southern, gable wall (now blocked).⁸² A secondary door **[d6]** (former window) opens to the right hand side of the projecting chimney-breast while further doors (both blocked but visible externally) formerly opened to the west, directly below window **[w13]** and to the south, to the east side of the chimney-breast (Plate 23). A blocked doorway within the northern, transverse wall (Plate 39) formerly communicated directly with **[LG2]** (see Figures 12/14/17). It is apparent that **[LG1]** was formerly furnished with a 'mezzanine' level floor and this is confirmed by longitudinal cross-section drawings of the range prepared in 1976 (Figure 21); these drawings also indicate that the ground floor level of **[LG1]** was formerly set at a significantly lower level.⁸³ The ceiling is spanned by a single, transverse floor-beam (which is assumed to form the tie of a roof truss similar to those within **[LG2]** to the north), located immediately south of the party wall with **[LG2]**, an alignment that would seem to suggest that the brick partition represents a secondary insertion.
- 7.1.16 Brewhouse **[LG2]** (Plates 40/41) opens off the north side of the inserted lobby area served by doorway **[d1]**. The room measures 23ft. 8in. (N/S) by 18ft. 3in. (E/W) and, in its current state, is fully open to the underside of the roof. It is lit by a six-light, stone window **[w1]** to the east, with two dormers **[d8/9]** over, and by two high-level windows **[w14/15]** to the west, housing timber casements. Surviving transverse floor beams/ties indicate a former, upper floor level carried on longitudinal joists (Plate 42) while a shallow offset along the southern

⁷⁸ The brickwork south wall of **[F1]**, which rises to apex level, appears to be inserted.

⁷⁹ The roofspace was not accessed, though observation from the ceiling hatch of **[F5]** suggests that a third truss may indeed survive in part, the principals having been truncated at the level of the upper purlins and braced by an inserted collar formed of paired timbers 'clasping' the upper end of the principal, just below purlin level (Plate 37).

⁸⁰ Both sections of tie and collar represent re-used sections of rail (originally forming part of wall framing) with regular mortices for double-pegged studs at c.2½ft. centres and stave holes / grooves for wattle and daub infill panels. The joint of interrupted tie and vertical post is strengthened in each case by an iron strap.

⁸¹ Converted to current use (formerly apple store) in 2014; Shropshire Planning ref. 14/00235/LBC.

⁸² The associated stack (Plate 22) is clearly secondary, most probably early-mid 19th-century.

⁸³ In this respect, it may be relevant that recent excavations within the eastern yard area exposed a possible former yard surface (with indications of fire debris) overlying clean subsoil at a depth of c.0.25m below current yard surface, overlaid by a mixed layer of soil, rubble and assorted building materials (T Lovell, *pers. comm.*; see digital photos at Dudmaston Property Office).

and eastern wall (Figure 30b; Plate 43) may indicate a former mezzanine (as per [LG1]) or, more likely, some form of marginal timber 'staging'⁸⁴ at a level corresponding to the mezzanine floor within [LG1]. A blocked door at this 'mezzanine' level is evident at the west end of the south wall (Figure 26b); a stair survived in this location as late as 1963 (Figures 12/13c) though had apparently been removed by 1966 (Figure 14a). The room is floored predominantly in hard-fired, face-laid brick (Plate 44) though with defined areas of quarry-tile flooring to both south-west and north-east corners (Plate 45), possibly representing former settings for brewhouse fixtures/fittings. A distinct worn area of brick paving to the south-east corner of the room (Plate 46) aligns with the probable early doorway in the east wall noted externally (see §.7.1.1; Plate 10), and presumably reflects an early access route. A clear area of brick 'patching' to the floor at the centre of the south wall (Plate 47) represents the infill of a former stairwell, descending to the south (via the doorway within the transverse partition, now blocked) to serve the lower floor level within [LG1] (an arrangement illustrated in Figures 12/14).

- 7.1.17 As noted above, the transverse partition between [LG1/2] would appear to be inserted. Likewise, the partition to the north side of [LG2] would appear to meet the exterior walls to east and west in 'butt'-joints (ie. brick courses are not keyed in to the principal elevations) and is also thus reasonably secondary. This is confirmed by the fact that the alignment of the wall coincides with superimposed, blocked window openings at Bay 4 of the western exterior elevation (see §.7.1.3; Plate 21), indicating that the wall and possibly the associated stack, represent secondary insertions, with the implication that the southern section of the brewhouse range originally formed an open, unencumbered five-bay structure, measuring c.50ft (N/S) by 18ft 3in. (E/W) internally. The projecting brick-stack to the centre of the north wall incorporates a small, low fireplace beneath a flat brick-head. This clearly represents a recent modification however, and two features within the brickwork of the stack may possibly relate to the arrangements of the former brewhouse, specifically to some form of fixed brewing furnace. Firstly, a semi-circular arch (now blocked), immediately above the present fireplace and springing at c.5½ft. above floor level (Figure 30b; Plate 48), may relate to a former shoulder-level 'fire-box',⁸⁵ while a curved 'recess' within the south-east angle of the stack, just above the level of the implied timber 'staging', may relate to some form of 'setting' for a copper.⁸⁶
- 7.1.18 Room [LG3] currently functions as a second-hand bookshop and is marked on pre-Trust, 20th-century plans as a (wood) store (Figures 12/14). The room measures 14ft (N/S) x 18ft 3in. (E/W) and is ceiled at the level of the tie beam (c.10ft), as per [LG1], the latter being aligned adjacent to the southern transverse partition. It is lit by a single, high-level window [w16] within the west wall, below which is a blocked door (visible externally). The north wall includes a projecting stack serving the fireplace within [LG4] to the north; a doorway to the east of this stack formerly afforded through access to the northern part of the range, though this was blocked in 1976 (Figure 18). Little of historical significance is exposed.
- 7.1.19 The **roof** over the southern part of the range is more homogeneous in nature than that to the north; it is of five approximately equal bays of c.10ft, defined by four timber trusses supporting two tiers of trencled side-purlins and a square-section ridge piece. Three trusses are visible, two above [LG2] (Plate 40) and one within bedroom [F8] (Plate 49); all are of interrupted tie-beam form (Figure 30b),⁸⁷ with raised collars (triple-pegged) braced to the vertical posts extending between floor beam and principals, and are furnished with v-struts above collar level. A fourth truss is located within [F9] (not accessed) over apple store [LG1] and may be assumed to be of similar form.

7.2 The Outbuildings

- 7.2.1 The outbuildings (Plates 50/51) form a group of conjoined, vernacular ranges c.130m south-east of the hall, arranged around three sides (south, east and north) of an approximately square stable yard (Plate 52), the

⁸⁴ As may be expected within a brewhouse, where it would have afforded high-level access to copper / mash tun etc. (Sambrook 1996, 61).

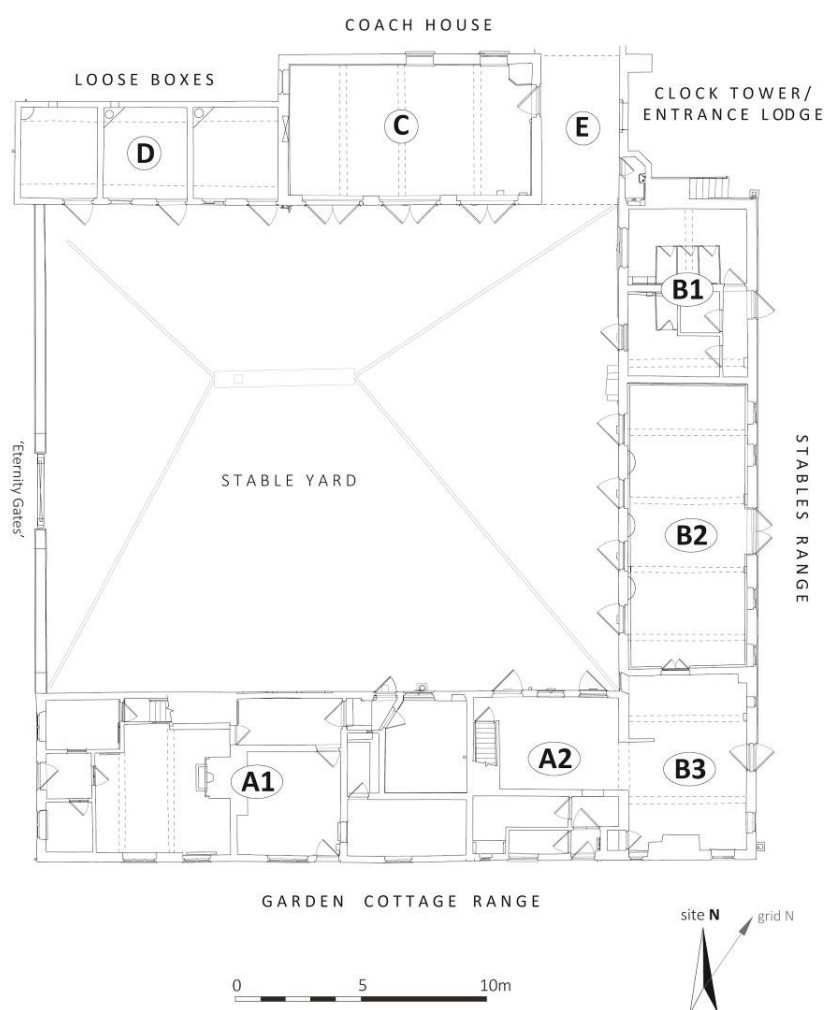
⁸⁵ See Sambrook 1996, 36.

⁸⁶ Subsequent modifications preclude any more detailed interpretation of the former brewhouse arrangements.

⁸⁷ The interrupted tie-beam truss is a method used to maximise physical access within the uppermost level of storeyed ranges. The central section of the tie beam, which would normally impinge upon the attic space, is omitted with the remaining ends being tenoned into vertical posts rising from first floor beam to soffit of principal rafter. Common in later-18th and 19th centuries (Brunskill 1985, 65).

western side of the yard being closed off by a simple brick wall incorporating Anthony Robinson's 'Eternity Gates', installed in 1983 (Plate 53).⁸⁸ The yard is accessed from the north via a trackway extending from the brewhouse yard, flanking the western side of the walled garden and passing beneath the mid 19th-century clock tower. The yard measures 64ft (N/S) x 75ft (E/W) and is surfaced in rounded cobblestones (Plate 52) with diagonal, brick-lined channels serving central drains; a Staffordshire blue-brick perimeter path has been laid to the northern, eastern (part) and western (part) sides of the yard, introduced in the 1980s to enhance disabled access to the café and gardens (T Lovell *pers. comm.*). The vernacular ranges bounding the stable yard are shown in the inset plan below and can be summarised as follows:

- A: Garden Cottage range, currently comprising residential 'Stable Cottage' (A1) and kitchens/stores (A2).
- B: Stables range, currently housing servery (B3), café seating area (B2) and toilets (B1).
- C: Coach House range, currently housing NT shop.
- D: Loose Box range, currently housing food-preparation area and stores.
- E: Clock Tower / Entrance Lodge



General plan of outbuildings showing principal elements of stable yard complex (as recorded)

⁸⁸

<http://www.forgerobinson.com/html.php>. See NT archive image ID:246824 (Figure 25, inset) for view of stable yard in 1981, pre-dating erection of western wall (<http://www.nationaltrustimages.org.uk/image/246824>).

The Garden Cottage Range (south side of stable yard)

- 7.2.2 The southern side of the stable yard is defined by the Garden Cottage range (**A**), currently sub-divided internally to form residential accommodation 'Stable Cottage' (**A1**; privately rented) to the west and kitchen/stores (**A2**; NT use) to the east. The range occupies a long, rectangular plan aligned approximately east-west, of 1½ storeys beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, hipped to the west and terminating in a secondary gable to the east where it forms an angle with the attached, north-south aligned stables range (**B**).⁸⁹ Both northern and southern elevations present a highly complex pattern of fabric, incorporating a variety of materials (red-sandstone, brickwork of multiple phases and relic timber-framing with brick infill), together with features / blocked openings and 'straight-joints' reflecting an evidently involved development. Combined with extensive internal modifications, most recently in 1979 when the current kitchen/café arrangement was created, the original and historical arrangements of the Garden Cottage range are somewhat problematic to define with any degree of certainty.
- 7.2.3 The **north elevation** (Figure 32; Plate 54) extends to a maximum of 76½ft., abutting and conjoined to the east with the north-south aligned stables range (**B**). It is of 1½ storeys, standing c.13ft. to a three-course brick eaves band incorporating ¼-brick oversail and dentil course⁹⁰ beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, hipped to the west and terminating in a valley to the east where it meets the stable roof which stands to a similar height. Two hipped dormers break the eaves line towards the east end of the range while a tall, brick ridge-stack rises off-centre towards the western end of the roof. To the east end of the elevation (Plate 55), two matching stable doors⁹¹ [**d9/10**] beneath segmental brick arches with sandstone keys, opening onto [**G5**] internally (a former two stall stables), are arranged to either side of a similarly detailed window opening [**w9**], which houses a two-light, iron casement. The lower wall between the doors, and eastwards of [**d9**], comprises six courses of squared red-sandstone blocks,⁹² standing to a maximum height of 3ft. 8in. above yard level, otherwise walling is in hand-made red-brick laid to a mixed bond. Above the level of the door and window arches is a clear patch of secondary brickwork comprising wider, orange/red brick laid to a distinctive variation of Flemish stretcher bond (**A**; Figure 32),⁹³ suggestive of a rebuild or raising of the elevation at this point. The secondary brickwork is defined to east and west by clear, vertical straight-joints, that to the east being formed against full-height red-brick (a short return of the stables range reflected to the south), that to the west against an area of red sandstone, itself suggestive of a blocked, square first floor opening. A further complexity is presented by a vertical straight-joint extending from the base of the sandstone blocking to yard level, 28in. west of the jamb of [**d10**] (aligning approximately with the transverse wall between [**G10/11**] internally). The overall pattern of construction recorded here is reflected fairly closely in the southern elevation (see §.7.2.5 below).
- 7.2.4 To the west of the latter straight-joint an involved development of at least four separate phases is evident (Plate 56), with an 8½ft. wide cart-door having been inserted into the primary brickwork,⁹⁴ beneath a three-centred, brick basket-arch of a single header-course; jambs to east and west retain stone hinge-blocks and iron pintles formerly supporting double-doors opening outwards onto the yard. This cart door has subsequently been partially blocked in Broseley brick, however, with a narrow pedestrian door [**d11**] and a wider (?) stable door (with stone key) to west and east respectively, formed within the infill brickwork and separated by a one-brick wide pier.⁹⁵ The wider doorway has been further modified and partly blocked to form window [**w10**], housing a two-light timber casement. Immediately west of door [**d11**], a 6ft. wide section of sandstone walling extends through the full height of the range to eaves level (**B**, Figure 32; Plate 57),⁹⁶ beyond which the

⁸⁹ Evidence recorded internally suggests that stables range **B** was formerly an independent structure and that the Garden Cottage range was built up against it at the south-west angle.

⁹⁰ The brickwork of the eaves band is clearly secondary, being of a crisper, hard-fired brick compared to the early, hand-made brick constituting the main body of the wall.

⁹¹ Identical in form to those of the main stables range **B2**, though with crisper keystone detail.

⁹² The lower, sandstone walling would appear to extend behind, and be abutted by, the brickwork western elevation of the perpendicular stables range (**B**).

⁹³ Standard 'Flemish stretcher bond' comprises courses of alternating stretchers and headers (Flemish course) divided vertically by three courses of stretchers; here the both the headers and stretchers of the 'Flemish' courses are doubled up in a fashion similar to Monk bond.

⁹⁴ Mixed bond but including irregular header courses.

⁹⁵ Both doors are set beneath segmental header arches, doubled over the wider, stable door.

⁹⁶ Mirrored to the south by a corresponding, full-height area of secondary brickwork (Plate 64); neither feature aligns with an internal, transverse partition and their significance is not readily clear.

sandstone walling continues for the full length of the range, though standing only to a maximum of seven courses in height (c.4½ft.);⁹⁷ a blocked doorway near the north-west angle formerly communicated with the interior of the range (Plate 58). Abutting stonework **B** to the west, and standing directly atop the lower sandstone plinth, an area of timber-framing comprising a plate and four vertical studs, infilled with brick nogging, incorporates a number of re-used members, evidenced by redundant peg holes (Plate 59). Further to the west, an elevated section of timber framing survives, again incorporating plate and studs (x 3) and infilled with various phases of brick nogging, sitting apparently within a void in the original brickwork defined to east and west by opposed vertical straight joints (Plate 60). The western end of the elevation retains the sloping roof scars of two former abutting, pitched roofs related to a structure evident in historical mapping.⁹⁸ The implied structures would have measured c.20ft x 22ft in plan, and would have stood c.8ft to eaves level, 17½ft. to ridge. The eastern and western sections of timber-framing, described above, align on the centre-line of the respective lost ranges, while it is significant that the dentilated eaves band of the garden cottage range does not extend across the internal width of the former pitched roofs, indicating that the roofs were *in-situ* when the eaves band was added/replaced.

- 7.2.5 The **south elevation** (Figure 33a; Plate 61) presents an equally complex picture. It extends to a maximum length of 93½ft. (E/W) and is of 1½ storeys, standing c.12½ft. tall to a secondary eaves band incorporating ¼-brick oversail and dentil course beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, hipped to the west and terminating in a secondary gable to the east where it meets stables block **B**. A single ridge stack rises off-centre towards the west end of the range while a tall, decorative eaves stack rises to the east. The western section of the roof includes three hipped dormers [w34-6].⁹⁹ Towards the western end of the range, a clear vertical straight-joint aligned with the ridge stack,¹⁰⁰ defines what appears to be a former discrete block, 26ft wide, brick-built in hand-made 2¼in. red brick and incorporating an 11½ft. wide axial doorway beneath a segmental arch with sandstone key (Plate 62). The soffit of the door arch stands c.10½ft. high, thus extending across the extant internal floor level (which is thus clearly secondary) with the implication that this end of the range formerly comprised some form of detached carhouse. The cart door has been modified, however, over several distinct phases; firstly the archway was infilled in Broseley type brick, the infill including a lower, narrower axial doorway¹⁰¹ flanked by two matching windows (Plate 63); these windows have themselves subsequently been blocked, the head of the door dropped and the door converted to form a window housing a three-light timber casement [w11]. The latter phase of modification can reasonably be associated with the conversion of the former cart house to residential use, most probably in the early-mid 19th century. Window [w12] to the east of the original carhouse door, a two-light timber casement beneath a segmental brick arch displays similar characteristics to, and is presumably contemporary with, window [w11].¹⁰² A former first floor window over [w12], hard beneath the eaves line, has been blocked.
- 7.2.6 East of the assumed 'early' carhouse block, the elevation is pierced by two timber casements [w13/14], similar in detailing to [w11] and by a single pedestrian door [d12] opening onto kitchen [G6]. Two vertical straight-joints define a 6ft. wide, full-height section of secondary, stretcher-bond brickwork (**B**, Figure 33a; Plate 64) which mirrors exactly the full-height sandstone walling of the north elevation (**B**, Figure 32; Plate 57). As noted above, the significance of this evident 'infill' brickwork is not readily apparent and neither straight-joint reflects

⁹⁷ ie. similar to the low section of sandstone walling recorded to the east (Plate 55).

⁹⁸ Although these ranges are present on historical mapping, definitely from 1832 (Figure 7) and possibly as early as 1777 (Figure 5), down to the OS edition of 1995 (Figure 10f), no record has been traced during the current project to firmly evidence their original form and/or function, beyond two photographs of the early 1980s included within the Vernacular Building Survey (VBS) notes at Attingham (where they appear only peripherally; see **Appendix C**) and a single 'as existing' drawing of 1983 by J Osborne and Son (Figure 25). The survey drawing would seem to indicate that the pitched roofs had been removed by this date and it is thus reasonable to conclude that the range was removed, without record, as part of the modifications associated with the introduction of the 'Eternity Gates'. While the structures continue to be shown on the OS edition of 1995, it would seem that this results from the OS source data not having been updated from the previous edition of 1977.

⁹⁹ The current form of the dormers dates to 1988 (planning ref. B88/478); prior to this date, the dormers were flat-headed, though this itself represented a 'modified' arrangement.

¹⁰⁰ The straight-joint is reflected in the north elevation where the early brickwork abuts the eastern section of timber-framing (Plate 59).

¹⁰¹ The secondary doorhead is nonetheless set above the level of the extant internal floor and thus pre-dates the conversion of the block to residential purposes.

¹⁰² The western jamb of [w12] corresponds with the eastern jamb of the original cart door (Plate 63), the frame of the former being butted up against the infill of the latter, and thus must form part of the secondary modifications.

the alignment of any internal partition. Doorway [d12] has been inserted beneath the western of the two vertical straight-joints. Immediately east of window [w14], the 'ghost' of a former abutting structure is discernible, of stepped profile suggestive of some form of furnace or forge and with associated 'sooted' discolouration of brickwork indicating a narrow, vertical flue rising to eaves level; given the functional context of the range, such a furnace may reasonably have been related to a small smithy.¹⁰³ East of the former furnace, a further vertical straight-joint defines an area of infill brickwork incorporating a narrow, single-light window [w15], hard in the angle of an abutting, perpendicular garden wall.

- 7.2.7 East of the perpendicular garden wall (which includes a blocked doorway; Plate 68) the elevation again presents a complex pattern, and incorporates the southern end of the stables range **B**, though this will be described here for reasons of simplicity (Plate 66). As to the west, the elevation is of 1½ storeys beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, the roof terminating to the east in a gable end; as will be seen below, this gable represents a 19th-century modification associated with the conversion of the range to domestic purposes and the roof was formerly hipped at the junction with the stable block. A tall, decorative eaves stack rises towards the eastern end of the range, again inserted and associated with the conversion to domestic use. To the west, hard in the angle with the perpendicular garden wall, window [w16] has been inserted into an earlier doorway while extant doorway [d13] affords access to the interior. (The lower c.2½ft. of walling between [w16] and [d13] is of coursed red sandstone, representing the only instance of this material being used within this elevation). Above [w16] and [d13], an area of secondary brickwork (**A**; Figure 33a) corresponds to that recorded to the north (**A**; Figure 32), suggesting a raising/rebuild of this point. The vertical straight-joint defining the eastern limit of brickwork **A** corresponds with the eastern jamb of door [d13] and aligns directly with the straight-joint to the east side of the corresponding secondary brickwork within the north elevation (see Figure 31b); it would seem to suggest a former, short western return of the original stables range though it is notable that it does not correlate with any internal partition.¹⁰⁴ Within the southern elevation of the stable range, a wide doorway and narrow, single-light window at ground floor level have been blocked for the insertion of an interior fireplace and related eaves stack,¹⁰⁵ coincident with the conversion of the range to domestic use while to the far east, window [w18] (2-light timber casement) also represents a secondary insertion.

- 7.2.8 By contrast, the **west elevation** (Figure 33b; Plate 69) presents a relatively simple façade, 23ft wide, brick-built in 2½ in. hand-made brick laid to a mixed bond, of 1½ storeys rising 13½ft. to a three-course brick eaves band incorporating ¼-brick oversail and dentil course beneath a hipped, clay-tile clad roof. Two timber casement windows [w19/20] below flat heads are set symmetrically to north and south of a central doorway [d14]. Both windows have been modified, the heads having been dropped to accommodate the inserted internal first floor; the upper, brick segmental-arch of a single header-course survives in each case, the upper openings having been simply blocked in brick (Plate 70). The central doorway [d14] has also been modified, having been narrowed slightly with new jambs formed in Broseley brick (Plate 71); again, the original segmental arch survives indicating the original width of the opening. The inserted first floor level is lit by a two-light casement beneath wall-plate level, this having been extended vertically to form a hipped dormer ([w37]; Plate 72).

Interior

- 7.2.9 Internally, the Garden Cottage range can be sub-divided on a basic bi-partite plan, with the residential accommodation of 'Stable Cottage' occupying the western 2/3 of the range and catering/service accommodation to the east, conjoined with the southern end of Stable block **B**, though this clearly masks more complex earlier arrangements.

¹⁰³ No corresponding structure is shown, however, on any of the historical mapping sources and it may be assumed to long out of use. The evident transformation of the range to form domestic accommodation in the 19th century would perhaps render a forge redundant in this location.

¹⁰⁴ The brickwork here appears continuous with the brick walling to the east though internally, the brickwork of the north wall was noted to abut the western wall of the stables range (see fn.110).

¹⁰⁵ A small single light window [w17] is incorporated into the blocking of the former door, to the west of the internal stack

Stable Cottage

- 7.2.10 ‘Stable Cottage’ occupies the western 2/3 of the range, accessed via doorway [d12] to the south elevation, [d14] to the west and [d11] to the north.¹⁰⁶ At **ground floor** level (Figure 31a), the accommodation comprises a small entrance lobby [G2] (Plate 73), served by door [d14] to the west and off which open toilet [G1] and stair-hall [G3], a living room [G4] (Plate 74), passage [G5] and kitchen [G6] (Plate 75; served by door [d12]), a store room [G7] and larder [G8]. Secondary lobby [G9] opens directly from the stable yard to the north via doorway [d11], opening onto workshop [G10] (Plate 76) and with through access to the remainder of the domestic accommodation; rooms [G8-10] (and presumably [G7]) were formerly conjoined, forming a carhouse accessed via the wide double-doors of the stable elevation (Plate 56), now partially blocked and incorporating [d11]/[w10] (see §.7.2.4). Likewise, rooms [G1-4] to the west end of the range formerly comprised a second carhouse, here opening to the south via the wide doorway currently occupied by window [w11] (§.7.2.5; Plate 62). Living room [G4] is heated by a 1930s-style fireplace with timber surround (served by a stack inserted into the east wall of the former carhouse), while a limited number of simple plank and baton doors survive, otherwise 20th-century fixtures and finishes throughout mean that little of historical significance is exposed.
- 7.2.11 **First floor** level (Figure 31b) is accessed via an inserted, straight-flight stair rising from west to east against the north wall from stair-hall [G3] (Plate 77); a truncated floor beam within the northern flanking wall (Plate 78) clearly indicates that the stairwell was formerly closed over. The stair rises to a longitudinal passage [F1] (Plate 79) running against the north side of the range and affording access to a series of rooms to the south. To the west end of the range bedroom [F2] (Plate 80) and study [F3] (Plate 81) are interconnected and occupy the upper part of the former carhouse (see §.7.2.5), the upper floor representing a secondary insertion of probable early-mid 19th century date. Within [F2], the ‘rustic’ construction of the hipped roof is exposed, incorporating a number of re-used and roughly converted timbers. [F2] is lit by a raised dormer [w37] to the west elevation and [F3] by a three-light dormer [w34] to the south; neither room incorporates a primary heat source, though the inserted stack serving [G4] rises against the east wall of the latter. Rooms [F4-6] (Plates 83-5) are accessed off corridor [F1], and are approached via short flights of steps (Plate 82), their floor levels being raised 28in. relative to the adjacent passage. All rooms are lit by dormer windows within the long elevations of the range (two to the south, one to the north) and none show evidence for early heating.

NT Catering Area

- 7.2.12 The eastern end of the Garden Cottage range comprises, at **ground floor** level, a food preparation area [G11] (Plate 86), accessed via doorway [d10] within the north elevation, with associated stores [G12-15] to the south, an arrangement dating to a phase of modification of 1979 shortly after the property came into the hands of the National Trust (Figure 22). The food preparation area is conjoined with servery [G16] at the southern end of stable range **B**, linked by a wide doorway formed as part of the same phase of modification. Modern fixtures and finishes mean that little of historical significance is exposed at this level. Submitted drawings of 1979 (Figure 22a) indicate that [G11] was formerly sub-divided by a half-height, transverse partition to form two stables, while the store rooms to the south comprised bathroom and lobby (accessed via doorway [d13] from the south) of a residential unit, the latter extending into and incorporating [G16] at the southern end of the stables range **B** (formerly a living room, kitchen and larder).
- 7.2.13 **First floor** level is accessed via an inserted (post-1979), enclosed stair rising from north to south against the west wall of [G11], to [F7] over.¹⁰⁷ Room [F7] comprises a single unencumbered space open to the apex of the roof (Plate 87), 19ft (E/W) x 20½ft. (N/S) of a single, wide bay and is lit by a single dormer [w32] to the centre of the north elevation; the roof is supported on two tiers of side purlins and square section ridge piece.¹⁰⁸ The western wall is framed by a substantial timber truss (Plate 88), infilled with brickwork of various phases, with raking struts rising from tie to principals;¹⁰⁹ redundant peg holes to the ends of the tie suggest that it has been re-used from a timber-framed structure (as within the stables range **B**) while peg-holes within the principals

¹⁰⁶ A further doorway formerly opened at the west end of the north elevation (Plate 58) though this is not visible internally.

¹⁰⁷ Prior to 1979, vertical access was via a stair within [G16] at the south end of the stables range (Figure 22a).

¹⁰⁸ Upper purlins are braced mid-span by a horizontal member (Plate 87).

¹⁰⁹ Tie beam is a massive 18in. deep at its widest point to the centre of the range.

indicate a former, single-pegged collar. The southern end of the tie rests upon a short, transverse section of red sandstone walling (Plate 89), though this is an isolated survival and not reflected in the southern, exterior elevation. A feature of particular note is exposed at the eastern wall, where the western wall plate of the adjacent stables (B) can be seen extend across the depth of the garden cottage range (Plate 90), with the implication that the stables range formerly comprised a detached, independently roofed structure and that the Garden Cottage range was subsequently built up against it,¹¹⁰ at which point the roof structure would have been modified. The east wall has been raised in brick to apex level, to accommodate the revised roof arrangement, and a 3ft 3in. doorway has been formed through both primary and secondary brickwork (cutting through primary wall plate) to interconnect with the upper level of the adjacent stable block.

- 7.2.14 The **roof** over the Garden Cottage range is of five irregular bays, supported on two tiers of side-purlins and a square section ridge-piece; only one truss is exposed, at the west side on [F7] (described above; Plate 88) and this appears to be re-used. Thus little can be inferred from the roof form as regards the development of the range.

The Stables Range (east side of stable yard)

- 7.2.15 The stables range (B) defines the eastern side of the cobbled stable yard (Plate 92). It is rectangular in plan measuring 87ft long (N/S) x 18ft wide (E/W), brick-built in mid-orange/red, hand-made brick, of 1½ storeys beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, continuous with the perpendicular Garden Cottage range to the south and terminating in a transverse, gabled block to the north (Plate 93). In contrast to the Garden Cottage range described above, the stables presents a relatively homogeneous aspect to both east and west and, although clearly having undergone phases of historical modification, is more straightforward to interpret. A stone plaque set into the upper brickwork of the west elevation bears the inscription 'WWW 1789' (Plate 94). The significance of this plaque is, initially, somewhat ambiguous; the list entry (§.1.3.1) relates the initials with to William Wolryche-Whitmore, with the inference that the range of buildings dates to 1789. Wolryche-Whitmore was only born in 1787, however (and would thus have been only two years old in 1789) and did not inherit the estate until 1815 at the age of 28, so he was clearly not responsible for the construction of the stables range. However, recent research by the National Trust has established that Wolryche-Whitmore's father, also William Whitmore (1745-1815) had already adopted the additional name of 'Wolryche' in some of his dealings and affairs,¹¹¹ although he never officially changed his name. Further, as will be discussed below (§.8.1.4) it seems that Emes's plan of 1777 (Figure 5), pre-dating the datestone by some 12 years, rather than illustrating an existing arrangement or a proposed 'new build' complex, depicts a proposed 'rationalisation' of a group of former, discrete structures. As such, the disturbed nature of the brickwork immediately around the plaque may possibly suggest that it has been inserted into a pre-existing range and commemorates a phase of remodelling.

- 7.2.16 The **west elevation** (Figure 35; Plate 92) overlooks the stable yard. It measures 63½ft. long, extending between the Clock Tower to the north, which it meets in a clear staggered joint (Plate 93), and the Garden Cottage range to the south. It stands c.13ft tall, rising through 1½ storeys to a three-course eaves band incorporating ¼-brick oversail and dentil course (Plate 95),¹¹² beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, with a two-storey, transverse gabled block to the north (Plate 93). Two hipped dormers [w26/7] rise above the eaves line to the centre and south end of the range, lighting first floor level which survives in part. At ground floor level, the elevation is pierced by five matching doorways, [d1-5] from north to south, all set beneath segmental brick arches with red sandstone keys (Plate 96), and each furnished with bi-partite 'stable' doors, pin-hung on strap hinges to the south.¹¹³ A stone mounting block is located between doors [d1/2]. To the far south end of the range, hard in the angle with the garden cottage range, a simple timber casement [w2] is set within an area of rebuilt/repointed brickwork (Plate 97), lighting servery [G16] within. To the north end of the range, the 2-

¹¹⁰ This relationship is further evidenced at the north-east angle of [F1] where the brickwork of the north wall visibly abuts the brickwork of the stables wall (Plate 91).

¹¹¹ A fire insurance policy dating to 1793 and recorded in a plaque above the main door of the hall, for example, was taken out in the name of William Wolryche-Whitmore (Ms. Tessa Lovell, *pers. comm.*).

¹¹² The quality of the brick forming the eaves band is distinct from the body of the wall and would appear to have been added / renewed.

¹¹³ Doors [d1-5] have all been modified, with the lower leaves of the doors being permanently closed to form windows lighting the interior café seating area [G17] (former stables), and toilets [G18] (former harness room).

storey, gabled transverse block (Plate 93) is furnished with a three-light casement [w1] to ground floor level, again beneath a segmental arch with stone key, with a loading door [d24] over, the latter beneath a semi-circular arch of single-header form.

- 7.2.17 The **east elevation** (Figure 36; Plate 98) measures 87ft in length, brick-built (mixed bond) of 1½ storeys beneath oversail/dentil eaves band, the latter renewed as per to west. The pitched, clay-tile clad roof terminates in gables to north (Plate 99; original) and south (Plate 100; secondary). Two gabled dormers [w29/30] rise above eaves level furnished with single-light, round-arched stone windows (Plate 102); dormers are constructed in Broseley type brick and are thus additions assumed to be broadly contemporary with coach house range (C). The main body of the range is furnished with four small horizontal sliding sashes (Plate 101), [w5-8] from south to north, with a further original opening evidenced to the north. Three doorways, [d6-8] from south to north, were inserted into the elevation during remodelling in 1979 (see Figures 23/4), [d6] re-establishing a former opening, [d7/8] being formed anew (Plates 103/4). The northern gable represents the east wall of the transverse block (Plate 99), and is furnished with a blind window [w31] to first floor level with an inserted, corbelled brick stack over, [w31] having been blocked to allow the insertion of a first floor fireplace within. The southern gable is secondary, raised in distinct brick, mainly of 'Broseley' type with a timber 'cross' window [w28] lighting the upper floor, and with a simple lancet vent over; the gable was raised when the range was adapted to form domestic accommodation in the early-mid 19th century, the original roof form would have been hipped, as is evident internally. Both gables rise from moulded stone kneelers.
- 7.2.18 Internally, the stables range has been much altered, principally in 1979 when it was converted to form a servery [G16], café seating area [G17] and toilet facilities [G18/19] (Figures 22-4),¹¹⁴ part of wider scheme effected upon the take-over of the property by the National Trust. Before this phase of work, the southern end of the range formed domestic accommodation in combination with the eastern end of the Garden Cottage range, while the central and northern parts housed stables and harness rooms respectively (see Figure 22a). Little survives in the form of historical fixtures or fittings. To the south end of the range, servery [G16] (Plate 105) was formed out of a former living room, kitchen and larder (Figure 22a), originally with through access to a lobby and bathroom within the south side of the Garden Cottage range.¹¹⁵ It is accessed from the exterior via inserted door [d6] in the east wall and is lit by windows [w3/4] to the east and [w17] to the south. A projecting chimneybreast in the south wall evidences a former fireplace, now blocked, though this itself was a secondary insertion related to the conversion of the range to domestic use (early-mid 19th century) and the introduction of which entailed the blocking of an early doorway and narrow window within the south elevation, visible externally (Figure 32a; Plate 66).¹¹⁶ A straight-flight timber stair formerly rose from east-west within the central part of the room (see Figure 22a; Plate 105) serving first floor accommodation.¹¹⁷ A wide doorway within the north wall opens onto café seating area [G17].
- 7.2.19 The main room [G17] (former stables) at the centre of the range comprises a single unencumbered space (Plates 106/7), open to the roof, though surviving transverse floor beams (x4 total) retain joist sockets for a former first floor, removed as part of the 1979 reordering.¹¹⁸ The range was formerly accessed via the series of stable doors [d2-5] to the western, yard elevation though these have been partly blocked to form windows; the eastern wall is pierced by a series of horizontal sliding sashes [w5-8], formerly providing ventilation for the stables. Walls are clad to dado level by vertical timber panelling which re-uses, at least in part, cladding from the former stable partitions.¹¹⁹ The roof is four bays defined by simple trusses of tie/collar form (Plate 108)¹²⁰ supporting two tiers of side purlins carried on the outer face of the principals; the roof is ceiled at the level of

¹¹⁴ Shropshire CC Planning Ref. **B79/606/LB**.

¹¹⁵ The domestic use of this part of the range can be broadly dated to the early-mid 19th century; its previous function is unclear, though an angle flue is evident to the north-east corner suggesting that the space was heated.

¹¹⁶ These features thus relate to the pre-domestic use of the range; window [w17] is incorporated within the blocking material of the early door.

¹¹⁷ First floor is currently accessed by an inserted, enclosed stair (post-1979) within kitchen [G11].

¹¹⁸ ST Walker and Partners Drawing No. 840.10/10 of June 1979 annotated 'remove first floor boards, joists and ceiling in main tea room leaving only the main beams'.

¹¹⁹ Submitted drawings (Figure 22) are annotated 're-use chestnut boards from original stall divisions etc. as wainscot panelling continuous across lower half of doorways'.

¹²⁰ **NB.** Roof trusses do not align with first floor beams.

the upper purlin. The roof structure has evidently been modified however, and one of the tie-beams displays clear evidence (in the form of redundant mortices for wall-posts) for having been re-used from a timber-framed range (Plate 109). Redundant mortices at the level of the present collar evidence a former threaded purlins with longitudinal wind-bracing, while mortices for a former, higher collar are visible at ceiling level. Relic features are not consistent from truss to truss, however, and it would thus appear that the roof has simply been assembled for a stockpile of pre-used timbers, evidently from a number of sources.

- 7.2.20 To the north end of the range, two former 'harness rooms' [G18/19]¹²¹ have been converted to form male and female toilet facilities, accessed from the east via inserted door [d8]; original access was from the stable yard via door [d1], now partly blocked, and the rooms were interconnected by a doorway to the east side of the range. Again, nothing survives in the form of historical fixtures or fittings. Room [G19] to the north end of the range was formerly furnished with a projecting chimney breast to the east wall, housing a cast-iron range and flanked by opposing cupboards (Figure 22a), all removed during the 1979 refurbishment. The room would have originally been furnished with some form of vertical access to the feed-loft over ([F12], not accessed), though this need only have been a simple, wall mounted ladder (as survives within coach house C) and would not necessarily leave any visible trace following conversion. The southern room [G18] would appear to have been unheated, an unusual arrangement for a tack/harness room, and it seems to have originally formed part of the main stables range with [G17] to the south (ie. the party wall between [G17/18] has been historically inserted),¹²² and this is corroborated by the form of the stable door [d1] to the yard and the blocked horizontal sliding sash to the east wall, both features matching the arrangements of the main stables area [G17].¹²³
- 7.2.21 Only part of the stables range retains its upper level, that section over [G17] having been removed during the 1979 remodelling. In its current form, the upper level is accessed via an inserted stair within the Garden Cottage range, though plans of 1979 indicate that the domestic unit occupying the south end of the range (Cottage 3; Figure 31) was formerly furnished with a stair rising within [G16] (see Figure 22a). The upper rooms [F11/12] over the former harness rooms to the north end of the range were not accessed.
- 7.2.22 The former stair within [G16] rose from west to east, emerging at first floor level between two adjacent trusses (Plates 111/112); the level of the ties of these trusses suggests that the stair must have turned a quarter-turn to either north or south to allow sufficient headroom, though no trace of a covered stairwell is visible within the renewed flooring. Room [F8] to the south is lit by a timber cross-window [w28] in the raised gable end; a relic hip rafter to the south of the window (Plate 113) indicated the former hipped form of the roof prior to being converted to domestic use. Room [F9] occupies the space to the north of the paired trusses and was formerly lit by a dormer to the south roofslope (removed in 1979); a small angle projection to the north-east corner suggests a former single flue rising from ground floor level (Plate 114). A door within the north wall of [F9] (Plate 115) opens onto [F10] which occupies the first bay over the central stable block.

The Coach House / Loose Box Ranges (north side of stable yard)

- 7.2.23 The north side of the stable yard is defined by two distinct ranges; viz. to the east, a three-bay, brick-built coach house (C) and, to the west thereof, a conjoined, low range of three loose-boxes (D); both ranges are oriented to the south, onto the stable yard.

The Coach House

- 7.2.24 The **coach house (C)** occupies a rectangular plan, aligned east-west and measuring 34½ft. long by 19½ft. wide (Figure 37). It is brick-built in distinctive Broseley brick¹²⁴ laid to Flemish stretcher bond,¹²⁵ rising 12½ft.

¹²¹ Annotated as such on 'as existing' survey drawings of 1979; see Figure 22a.

¹²² The partition wall aligns awkwardly with the northernmost, transverse ceiling beam of the stables range (Plate 110) and clearly represents an insertion, perhaps originally introduced to provide separate loose-box or sick-box accommodation at the north end of the range, though it is unclear when this was effected.

¹²³ 'As existing' survey drawings of 1979 (Figure 22a) indicate that floor channels and cross-falls within [G17] were formerly mirrored in [G18] which would appear to support this interpretation.

¹²⁴ A distinctive, mottled buff-brown brick, occasionally purple-grey.

through 1½ storeys to a three-course eaves band comprising ¼-brick oversail and dentil course beneath a pitched, clay tile-clad roof, hipped to the west and abutting the (later) clock tower to the east (the roof was originally fully hipped to both ends). The **south elevation** to the stable yard (Figure 38; Plate 116) is furnished with three wide carriage entrances, closed by double, ledged-and-braced doors ([d18-20] from west to east); the brickwork of the upper wall is pierced by four iron vents and displays circular end-plates for two transverse building ties (also visible to the north). Doorways [d18-20] are spanned by paired timber lintels and it is clear from the cut-back brickwork of the jambs (Plate 117) that the openings represent secondary insertions, introduced for the conversion of the range to garaging for carts/coaches or perhaps for motor vehicles, possibly in the early-20th century.¹²⁶

- 7.2.25 The **north elevation** (Figure 39; Plate 119) is pierced by two segmental headed openings housing cast-iron, multi-pane windows with central, opening panels [w23-4] (Plate 120). A third, blocked window is evident immediately west of [w24], while a high level blocked opening formerly served the upper level of the range. The level of this upper, blocked window clearly extends across the extant internal first-floor level (as evidenced by the circular building tie end-plates which flank it to east and west), indicates that the internal first floor level has been raised.¹²⁷ At the north-east angle of the range, a clear change in brickwork is visible at eaves level (Plate 121) where the lower buttress of the north-west angle of the clock tower is raised upon the built up from the coach house wall.
- 7.2.26 The **east elevation** of the range is visible within the passage beneath the clock tower (Plate 122); it includes a single primary door [d21] to the northern side, this having been historically narrowed (Plate 123). The elevation has been raised above its original eaves level with the upper brickwork, contemporary with the clock tower above (Plate 146), including a central loft-hatch. The **west elevation** (Plate 124) is partly obscured by the abutting, single-storey loose-box range (D) and includes a single, high-level window [w25] to the north side, flat-headed beneath a timber lintel and housing a timber casement with upper, bottom-hinged hopper; a further, similar opening to the south (approximately on the centre-line of the range) has been blocked and is abutted by the pitched roof of the adjacent loose-box range. Both windows of the west elevation respect the extant, internal first floor level and thus date to c.1871. A sloping 'scar' beneath [w15] indicates a former continuation of the northern roof slope of the loose-box range, presumably representing some form of ephemeral structure as nothing is evident on historical mapping.
- 7.2.27 Internally, the **ground floor** of the coach house range (Figure 37a) comprises essentially a single, open space [G21] (Plate 125), 31½ft. (E/W) x 17ft (N/S), though with a glass 'screen' wall inserted to the southern side of the range at the central set of carriage doors, introduced when the range was remodelled in 2007 to form a National Trust shop.¹²⁸ The primary access is via a pedestrian doorway [d21] to the north end of the east wall while to the south elevation are three sets of double carriage-doors, [d18-20], evidenced externally to be secondary insertions (see above). The space is lit by two windows [w23-4] to the north wall and by a single, high-level window [w25] (inserted) to the west. The ceiling is high,¹²⁹ carried on three transverse beams, plastered over and beaded. Flooring is varied, with an area of worn, face-laid buff brick to the northern side of the range (Plate 126), apparently defining a 'walkway' area related to the primary door [d21] within the east wall; elsewhere the flooring is in blue-grey, bevel-edged Staffordshire 'stable pavers' and includes north-south aligned, iron drainage channels (Plate 127). Against the eastern wall, south of doorway [d21], a single stall partition survives (Plate 128), with frame, heel-post and elaborate, perforated grille of cast-iron and lower infill of vertical timber boarding. It seems reasonable to infer that this partitioning is the 'St. Pancras Ironwork Company' stalling referred to in the building specification of 1871 (see §.6.2.1), the implication clearly being that the coach house range originally comprised stabling and attained its current layout only in the later-19th or early-20th century. A matchboard-lined cupboard at the north-east corner (Plate 129) encloses a vertical access ladder serving the upper, loft level of the range; other features of interest include two relic gas-light

¹²⁵ Brick bond where 'Flemish' courses of alternating headers and stretchers are separated by a number of stretcher courses (three in this instance).

¹²⁶ Internal observations (see below) indicate that the range originally served as stabling.

¹²⁷ This, together with the presence of relic cast-iron stalling, would appear to correspond with the works outlined in the specification of 1871 (see §.6.2.1 above) which would thus appear to relate to this range as opposed to the main stables range B.

¹²⁸ Bridgnorth District Council Planning ref. 07/0748 (PA), 07/0749 (LB); approved 25th October 2007.

¹²⁹ The ceiling was raised by 2ft in 1871 (see §.6.2.1).

fittings with protective grilles to the north wall (Plate 130), otherwise the range has lost much of its earlier fittings and fixtures. Clock-weights, serving the mechanism inserted into the clock tower range in 1980 (see fn. 139) hang at the east wall, encased in a glass case (Plate 128).

- 7.2.28 The upper storey or **loft** level of the range [**F13**] is accessed via an external hatch within the raised east wall (opening at high level off the clock tower passage; Plate 146) and by means of the enclosed, vertical ladder at the north-east corner of [**G21**]. It was originally lit by a single window opening in the north wall though this was blocked in the late 19th century when the floor level was raised. The **roof**¹³⁰ is of four bays defined by three timber trusses of queen-strut form with v-strutting above collar level (Plate 131). Trusses support a single tier of side purlins just above collar level although principals retain evidence in the form of redundant trenches for an earlier arrangement of two tiers of purlins to each slope. Common rafters meet at a plank-section ridge piece. The roof is hipped to the west and was formerly similarly detailed to the east, though here the pitched profile has been extended through to meet the clock tower wall where the extended purlins are simply lodged into the raised brickwork; relic hip rafters have been left in place, however, evidencing the former hipped form.¹³¹

The Loose-Boxes

- 7.2.29 The range of three **loose boxes** (**D**) forms a low, single-storey extension abutting the western end of coach house (Plate 132). The building is rectangular in plan aligned east-west, measuring 34½ft. (E/W) x 13½ft. (N/S) and oriented to the south, onto the stable yard. It is brick-built in 'Broseley' brick laid to Flemish stretcher bond, rising c.6½ft to a three-course eaves band comprising ¼-brick oversail and dentil course beneath a pitched roof clad in distinctive 'fish-scale' tiling. The roof is gabled to the west and abuts the end wall of the coach house block to the east. The **south elevation** (Figure 38; Plate 132) faces onto the stable yard and is furnished with three matching, bi-partite 'stable' doors [**d15-17**], one per loose-box, opening on strap hinges, pin-hung to the western jamb in each case. The eastern two loose-boxes are lit by horizontal sliding-sashes [**w21/22**] beneath timber lintels at eaves level though the corresponding window opening to the westernmost loose-box has been blocked.¹³² The **north elevation** (Figure 39; Plate 133) is plain with three high-level iron vents, hard beneath the oversail eaves band, while the **west elevation** (Plate 134) is blind, gabled with plain verges.
- 7.2.30 Internally, the range is sub-divided on a tri-partite plan to form three loose-boxes of essentially similar size and original arrangements ([**G22-24**] from east to west);¹³³ of these, the westernmost [**G24**] (Plate 135) is the most unaltered (save the blocking of the window to the south elevation) and will be described in detail.¹³⁴ The room is approximately square in plan, measuring c.10ft (E/W) x 12ft (N/S), and is accessed via stable door [**d15**] to the south elevation. Flooring is in hard, face-laid brick throughout, sloping inwards in four quadrants to a central drain,¹³⁵ while walls are of exposed brick with a single, iron vent high in the north wall; the plain rafter roof is ceiled by lath and plaster render (Plate 135). Original fittings include a cast-iron water trough at the north-west angle (Plate 136),¹³⁶ while the east wall retains the 'ghost' of a former hay-rack (Plate 137); a number of tethering rings survive within the walls. A gas-light fitting within protective grille is located adjacent to the door to the west (Plate 138), similar to those within the adjacent coach house block.¹³⁷

¹³⁰ Access to the loft level and roofspace was limited to a visual inspection only from the top of the vertical access ladder at the north-east angle of the range; thus only the easternmost truss was observed in detail.

¹³¹ The evident modification of the roof coincident with the introduction of the clock tower in the mid-19th century would appear to represent a reasonable context for the alteration of the side purlin arrangement.

¹³² The lintel survives while the blocking of the window opening is clearly visible internally (Plate 138). The brick wall defining the western side of the stable yard (erected in 1983) abuts the blocking material of the window.

¹³³ The westernmost loose-box [**G24**] is slightly smaller than the two to the east, measuring 10ft E/W as opposed to 11ft.

¹³⁴ The central loose-box [**G23**] was converted to form a food-preparation area in 2011 (Shropshire CC Planning ref. 10/05626/LBC) while the easternmost room [**G22**] serves as a store; original arrangements are assumed to have been broadly similar in each instance.

¹³⁵ Iron cover by J Aston Roden of Bridgnorth visible in [**G22**] (Plate 140).

¹³⁶ Assumed original; troughs have been renewed by brick-built troughs with tile tops within the eastern two loose-boxes.

¹³⁷ Lighting within stables was seen as essential as much activity took place in the early morning or after dark (Worsley 2004, 249); the provision of a protective grille was intended to prevent interference with gas fitting by an unattended horse.

The Clock Tower / Entrance Lodge

- 7.2.31 The **clock tower / entrance lodge (E)** forms an eastwards continuation of the coach house range,¹³⁸ extending to meet the north-west angle of stables range **B** and thus forming a closing range at the north-east angle of the stable yard (Plate 40). It incorporates a tall, covered passageway at ground floor level, allowing through access from the brewhouse yard to the north to the stable yard, with a chamber [**F14**] over, currently housing the clock mechanism (introduced in 1981).¹³⁹ The lodge tower measures 12½ft. (E/W) x 19½ ft. (N/S) in plan, standing c.34ft tall to a crenelated parapet with a taller clock/bell turret at the south-east corner rising 37ft. to a projecting, moulded cornice below an ogee-roof with weather vane to the apex. The structure is brick-built, in 4in. brick laid to English garden wall bond to the level of the ground floor passage,¹⁴⁰ above which the upper part of the structure rises in paler orange brick laid to a variant Flemish stretcher bond with double-headers to Flemish courses;¹⁴¹ angles are marked by applied cement quoins and interior floor levels defined externally by projecting, moulded stone strings. Original stone clock-faces are located to the eastern and southern sides of the clock/bell turret, a third clock-face to the northern side of the main tower representing an addition of 1981.
- 7.2.32 The **north elevation** (Figure 39; Plate 141) incorporates the covered through-passage at ground floor level, spanned to the north by a tall, four-centred brick arch. The north-east angle is supported by a perpendicular, stepped buttress (Plate 142), reflected to the west where the upper step only rises from the north wall of the adjacent coach house range (Plate 121). A clear horizontal distinction in brickwork (both in terms of colour and bond) is evident at the level of the head of the through passage, though this reflects a structural break rather than suggesting two separate phases of construction. The first floor elevation is pierced by two tall, narrow, square-headed windows [**w36/7**] with stone surrounds, lighting the upper chamber internally and set to either side of a secondary clock-face, appended by the National Trust in 1981 when the interior clock mechanism was introduced.
- 7.2.33 The **south elevation** (Figure 38; Plate 143) reflects the arrangements of the north side, with ground level through-passage spanned by a four-centred brick arch beneath the first floor chamber, the latter here lit by a single tall window opening [**w34**]. The eastern side of the upper elevation accommodates the angle clock/bell turret which projects slightly to the south, rising over the adjacent stables range roof where it is supported on a moulded stone corbel; the turret is furnished with a primary, stone clock-face to first floor level and a tall, narrow lancet (round-headed) window [**w35**] over.
- 7.2.34 The **east elevation** (Figure 36; Plate 144) rises through two full storeys to crenelated parapet with the clock/bell turret to the south, projecting slightly and here extending fully to ground level; the turret is chamfered at its north-east angle at ground level, corbelled out and square above. The lower level of the wall flanking the eastern side of the through-passage is pierced by a single pedestrian doorway [**d23**], while first floor level is furnished with a four-light, stone mullion and transom window [**w32**] lighting the upper chamber. A raised doorway [**d24**], approached by a straight-flight stair flanking the north side of the stables range (Plate 145) affords access, via the projecting bell/clock turret, to the first floor chamber over the passageway. The upper part of the clock/bell turret incorporates a further, primary stone clock-face with lancet [**w33**] over.
- 7.2.35 The **through-passage** at ground floor level is 10ft wide and stands to a maximum of 17ft high to the flat soffit of the upper chamber floor, which is supported on closely-spaced transverse joists (Plate 146). Doorway [**d23**] within the eastern flanking wall opens onto the southern walled garden while, to the west, door [**d21**] within the east wall of coach house **D** (Plate 123) represents the primary (though modified) access to the latter range. The upper brickwork of the western flanking wall is clearly distinct from the lower fabric (see Plate 146), illustrating how the east wall of the formerly hip-roofed coach house was simply raised when the entrance

¹³⁸ The western wall of the clock tower represents a vertical extension of the eastern wall of the coach house; the roof of the latter was modified to accommodate the clock tower.

¹³⁹ The tower was not originally furnished with a mechanism (NT 1983, 16); the present mechanism, by John Smith and Sons of the Midland Clock Works, Derby and dated 1896 (Plate 149), was donated by the Mercian Region of the National Trust to commemorate the gifting of the property to the Trust (*ibid.*). The secondary clock face to the north face of the main tower is contemporary and inscribed '1980'.

¹⁴⁰ Two stretcher courses between header courses.

¹⁴¹ ie. Flemish courses comprise double-headers separated by single stretchers.

lodge was erected; a square hatch hard beneath the upper floor level serves the hay-loft over the coach house range.

- 7.2.36 The **upper chamber** [F14] over the through-passage is accessed from the exterior only, via the straight-flight steps flanking the north side of the stables range, which rise east to west to high level door [d24], opening onto a further internal winder stair within the clock /bell turret. Chamber [F14] (Plate 147) is plain, lit by narrow 'slit' windows to north and south ([w36/7] and [w34] respectively) and by a four-light, stone mullion and transom window [w32] to the east. The room currently houses the clock mechanism, introduced in 1981 (Plate 149), though a simple hob-grate within the angled south-west corner (Plate 148) would seem to indicate that it formerly comprised accommodation of some form, either domestic or stables office.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Origins and Development

- 8.1.1 The origins of both groups of buildings currently under consideration remain, unfortunately, somewhat obscure though most would appear to be in place by the later years of the 18th century when they were depicted by William Emes in his plan for a proposed sheep pasture (Figure 5).

The Brewhouse Range

- 8.1.2 The brewhouse range clearly includes two phases of principal development and it is clear that it has been present in its current form since at least the late-18th century (see Figures 5/11a). It has previously been postulated that the range incorporates 'Tudor' material and while historic fabric does indeed survive within the northern part of the range, this can be shown to constitute re-used material, principally in the form of timbers from a former timber-framed range, of which none is demonstrably *in-situ*.¹⁴² The quality of the exterior brickwork of the range, of hand-made brick laid predominantly to Flemish bond is suggestive of an late 17th/early-18th century date. The southern part of the range, including the former brewhouse itself, is discernibly secondary and forms a more unified structure probably of mid-18th century date; this section of the range would appear to have been added originally as an unencumbered, five-bay range at least partly of two full storeys with attics over. The evidence of historical inventories indicate that a brewhouse existed at Dudmaston as far back as 1701, the date of the erection of the extant house, and the contents are listed in some detail in 1774. It seems reasonable to assume that the extant range of buildings reflects the original location of the brewhouse, but it may well be that the 1774 inventory related to the extended range. As noted above, the lack of any internal fixtures and fittings precludes any detailed reconstruction of the original arrangements of the Brewhouse itself,¹⁴³ though evidence does appear to indicate some form of interior timber 'staging', affording access to high-level coppers etc. The original functions of the remainder of the range are likewise unclear, and this is exacerbated by the fairly comprehensive remodelling of the northern part of the range in the mid-1970s, though convention would suggest the probable presence of associated service rooms (Sambrook 1996, 24); possibly including an office, bakehouse, granary/malthouse, dairy, butchery and wash house, with servants accommodation over (see also 'historical inventories' at §.6.1). In this respect, the presence of a butchery and wash house within the northern part of the range, annotated on mid-20th century plans, may well reflect earlier arrangements.

The Outbuildings

- 8.1.3 The '**Garden Cottage**' range (A) evidently encapsulates a complex evolution and, while certain broad conclusions can be drawn regarding certain elements of the range (eg. the former discrete carhouses to the east and centre of the range and the fact that the stables range originally comprised a detached block to the west), the highly complex pattern presented by the fabric (at times internally contradictory), coupled with the

¹⁴² It has previously been noted (Milln and Woodside 1996, 40) that timbers within the passageway adjoining the 'Old Kitchen' (a bresummer and joweled-post) similarly represent re-used material from a substantial timber-framed range.

¹⁴³ Sambrook (1996, 9) remarks upon the rarity of survival of internal fixtures and fittings in her overview of historical brewhouses and, as such, the situation at Dudmaston is far from exceptional.

apparent re-use of materials, inhibits the establishment of any detailed development for the building as a whole with any degree of certainty. In particular, the irregular use of red sandstone walling within the exterior elevations of the range presents problems of interpretation, not readily resolving itself into a coherent narrative, and it is possible that it may, at least in part, represent re-used elements of an earlier structure and/or boundary wall.¹⁴⁴ In the light of the complex evolution evident from the current study, the Rocque plan of 1752, though highly schematic in its rendering, may nonetheless be of relevance in showing what appears to be a series of discrete structures to the south of the main house as opposed to a formal, conjoined group around a courtyard. A piecemeal, accretive development thus appears likely, with early discrete structures eventually becoming rationalised within a single range by the later years of the 18th century,¹⁴⁵ and subsequently converted to staff accommodation in the early-mid 19th century, a process that involved major modifications including the blocking/adaptation of former doorways, the insertion of new window openings and the introduction of chimney stacks to serve secondary fireplaces. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the range would appear to have constituted three distinct residential units accommodating up to nine adult tenants (in addition to a distinct residence at the 'Stables Bothy', understood to have comprised [G9/F10/F11] at the north end of the stable block), though two of these cottages were subsequently combined to form the current 'Stable Cottage'. The most recent programme of modification, in 1979, saw the eastern of the 'garden cottages' converted to Trust use as kitchen / café facilities; no detailed record of the ranges appears to have been made prior to this phase of work.

8.1.4 **Stable Block (B)** is easier to interpret and would have originated as a simple stables range with hay-lofts over, and with a harness/tack room to north end. Above the latter were a domestic 'bothy' with through access to the hay lofts over the stables range (supplied via the loading door within the transverse two-storey block). The stable is illustrated in its current form on the Emes plan of 1777, though the datestone inscribed 'W.W.W 1789', which can now be assigned to William Wolryche-Whitmore's father (see §.7.2.15), may suggest Emes was depicting a proposed rationalisation of a previously less coherent group of discrete buildings rather than an extant range. Of particular interest in this respect is the evidence recorded at first floor level within [F7] where the southwards continuation of the western wall plate of the stables block (Plate 90) suggests that the stables range originally formed a discrete structure, and that the multi-phase elements of the Garden Cottage range were gradually extended eastwards to butt up against it. Thus it would appear that the date plaque of 1789 records this phase of rationalisation; the dentilated eaves band, present in all sections and clearly secondary, may reasonably have been added at this stage to create a consistency throughout the remodelled ranges. The southern end of the range was converted to domestic use in the early-mid 19th century, broadly contemporary with the erection of Coach House C, although the main stable accommodation itself, with hay-lofts over, survived down to 1979 when it was converted to café seating area. Again, it is unfortunate that no detailed records survive of the buildings prior to this relatively late phase of work.

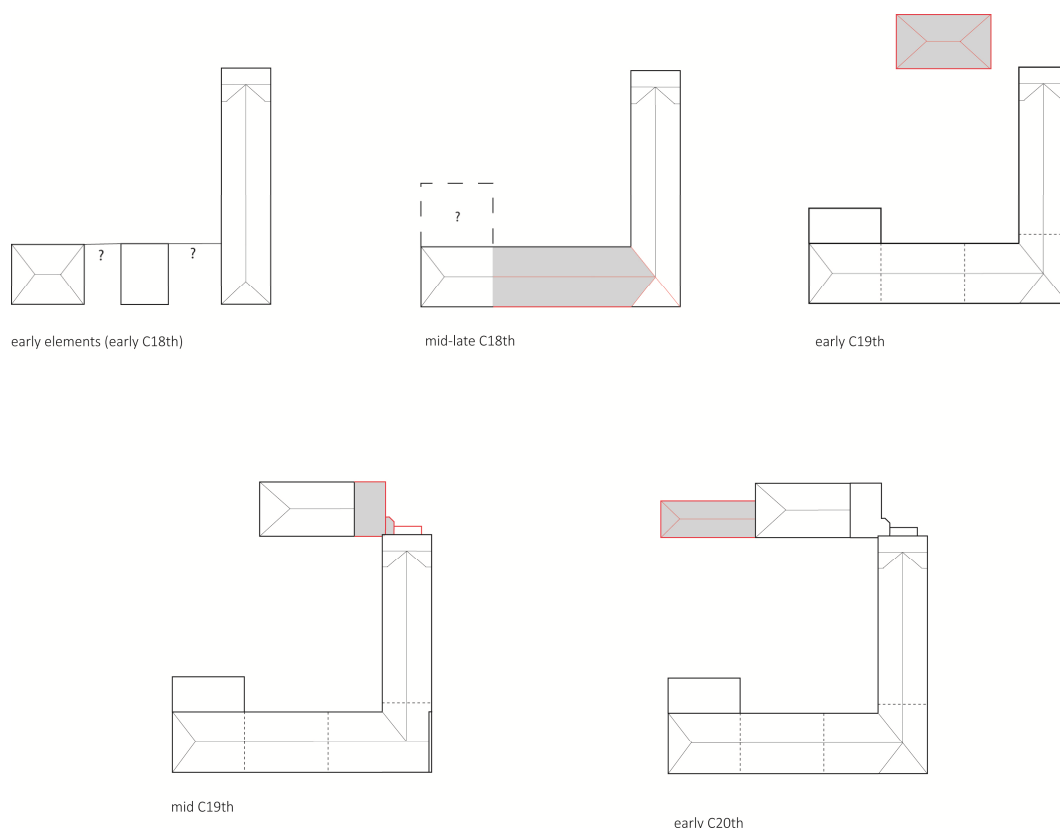
8.1.5 **Coach House (C)** is first unambiguously depicted on the Quatt tithe map of 1838 (Figure 8), although a small structure is indicated schematically on Smith's plan of 1832 (Figure 7) and thus an early 19th-century date, perhaps c.1830s, for its initial construction seems appropriate, according well with the recorded fabric. It would appear to have originally functioned as a stable block with hay-loft over, a free-standing structure beneath a fully-hipped roof with primary access from the east. The eastern hip of the roof was modified when the clock tower was added in the mid-19th century, the western wall of the latter incorporating and building off the eastern wall of the coach house range. The stables were refurbished and modernised in 1871 (as detailed in the surviving specification of works of that date), when cast-iron stalling was introduced, flooring renewed, the first floor raised and the pattern of fenestration modified accordingly. It remains unclear at what point the three wide, double-doors were inserted within the south elevation onto the stable yard, or whether this was effected for carriage/cart use or to accommodate motor vehicles. Whichever context applies, the modification defined a clear change of use and a significant remodelling/reorientation of the range. The

¹⁴⁴ Red sandstone is also notable in other areas of the site, for example in the upper south wall of the adjacent orchard, where it is used, somewhat incongruously, atop lower brickwork.

¹⁴⁵ The footprint of the range is evident in its current form, together with the adjoining stables range, on historical depictions as far back as the Emes plan of 1777 (Figure 5), the latter possibly representing a proposed rationalisation effected in 1789.

building latterly functioned as a 'gardener's store' and workshop before being re-purposed in 2007 to serve as a National Trust shop,¹⁴⁶ a function it retains today.

- 8.1.6 The range of **loose-boxes (D)** is first indicated on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition map of 1926 (Figure 10c) and thus represent an early 20th-century addition to the stable-yard complex (c.1903-1926). They survive essentially as built and, with the exception of the central unit converted to food-preparation area in 2011, retain much of their original fabric and a number of contemporary fixtures and fittings (original floor, wall and ceiling finishes, windows and vents, feed troughs, tethering rings, gas-lighting fixtures etc). A small projection to the north side of the block, of which no trace survives, is present on the 1926 and later edition maps down to 1995 (Figure 10f); this would presumably have been accessed from the exterior to the north and may have been of a fairly ephemeral nature as there is no trace of any structure being 'tied in' to the brickwork of the extant range. The loose-boxes served latterly as a shop office and store rooms before partial refurbishment to their current uses in 2011.
- 8.1.7 The **Clock Tower / Entrance Lodge (E)** was introduced in the mid-19th century, at some point between the tithe map of 1838 and the first edition OS map of 1883. National Trust guidebooks of 1983 and 1999 assert that the tower was added by William Wolryche-Whitmore (ie. before 1858), though it is unclear on what specific evidence this assertion is made. Its introduction clearly made an attempt to raise the visual and aesthetic status of the associated ranges above the purely vernacular, creating a more 'formal' entrance into the yard area from the north, with the crenelated tower possibly reflecting the early images of Dudmaston (Figure 4b).



Principal phases of development of outbuildings
(new work highlighted at each phase)

¹⁴⁶

Shropshire CC Planning ref. BR/APP/FUL/07/0748

- 8.1.8 The western side of the stable yard was enclosed in 1983 when Anthony Robinson's 'Eternity Gates' were installed (see photo at **Appendix C**). Associated work involved the demolition of the substantial range of buildings formerly projecting northwards into the yard from the north side of the Garden Cottage range, present since at least 1832, and possibly since the late-18th century. No detailed record of these ranges has been traced during the current project.

8.2 Current Proposals

- 8.2.1 No proposals for structural work on the recorded ranges were in existence at the time of preparation of the present report, although it is understood that works to counteract damp may be envisaged for the residential parts of the Garden Cottage range (T Lovell *pers. comm.*).

8.3 Relevant Planning and Policy Guidelines

- 8.3.1 Given the status of the recorded structures as statutory listed buildings and thus clearly constituting 'designated heritage assets' under the terms of NPPF, any proposed works will need to be assessed and, subject to approval, carried out in accordance with both national and local planning policy.

National Planning Policy

- 8.3.2 At a national level, government planning policy is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in 2012. Section 5.12 of this document pertains to 'conserving and enhancing the historic environment' and the following policies can be seen to be relevant:

128.

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129.

Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal

131.

In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

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

132.

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

battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

134.

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

141.

Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

Local Planning Policy

- 8.3.3 Additional, local policy guidance is contained within the Shropshire Local Development Framework (SLDF) Adopted Core Strategy document (Adopted 24.02.2011).¹⁴⁷ Policy **CS6**: Sustainable Design and Development Principles can be seen to be pertinent:

‘Ensure that all development ... protects, restores, conserves and enhances the natural, built and historic environment and is appropriate in scale, density, pattern and design taking into account the local context and character, and those features which contribute to local character, having regard to national and local design guidance...’. (SLDF 2011, 69).

Para. 4.82 adds:

‘There are a substantial number of heritage assets in Shropshire, which are of significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. Such assets require careful consideration and management in accordance with national guidance where change is proposed.’ (SLDF 2011, 70)

Listed Building Legislation

- 8.3.4 Any work affecting the fabric of Grade II Statutory Listed Buildings would be subject to normal Listed Building Consent procedures through the Shropshire Council LPA.

8.4 Potential for Further Study

- 8.4.1 The current study has been based upon an entirely ‘non-intrusive’ inspection of the buildings concerned. It is clear that in certain areas, in particular the residential parts of the ‘Garden Cottage’ range, that extant finishes may obscure underlying fabric which may have the potential to refine and expand upon the results of the current study. In this respect, any future ‘opening up’ works should be monitored and/or recorded as appropriate.
- 8.4.2 As noted above (§.3.1.1, fn.9), it was beyond the scope of the current project to undertake an exhaustive search of the property archives at Dudmaston; it is possible that further research here may have the potential to elucidate the findings of the current study, perhaps in the form of building accounts, bills, specifications for work etc.¹⁴⁸
- 8.4.3 The potential of dendrochronology to securely date timber elements of the recorded structures would be of very limited use, as many of the timbers are re-used and/or demonstrably *ex-situ*. The roof over the southern

¹⁴⁷

<https://www.shropshire.gov.uk/media/830904/shropshire-core-strategy-2011-reduced.pdf>

¹⁴⁸

Sambrook (1996, 9-10) notes the fact that, evaluated in isolation, the physical remains of brewhouses are often ‘frustratingly reticent’, while highlighting the contribution that can be made by the analysis of household accounts.

section of the brewhouse range is an exception and may prove suitable for sampling, should such a course of research be pursued.

9 CONCLUSION

- 9.1 Allowing for the limitations imposed by the cumulative effects of repeated phases of modification and remodelling of the buildings under consideration, the current project has allowed for a detailed record of the buildings, their construction and general developmental history to be made, so far as possible from a 'non-intrusive' survey, in accordance with para. 128 of NPPF and in line with the aims and objectives of the project outlined at §.2 of the approved method statement.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 The project was commissioned by Ms Tessa Lovell, Visitor Experience and Conservation Manager at Dudmaston Hall to whom thanks are extended for help and assistance throughout, for comments upon a draft version of the current report, and for information on the results of internal research at Dudmaston. Thanks are also extended to Ms Janine Young, National Trust archaeological consultant for the West Midlands region, Attingham Park, and to Trust staff and tenants of Stable Cottage at Dudmaston for allowing free access for the purposes of site inspection.
- 10.2 Thanks are also due to the staff at the Shropshire Archives, Shrewsbury, to staff at Bridgnorth DC Planning Department, and to Mr Chris Gallagher, historic landscape consultant. Special thanks are extended to Mr. John Andrews, partner at Doolittle and Dalley of Kidderminster and Bridgnorth, and to Mr David Duckham of Purcell, Worcester office (formerly ST Walker and Duckham).
- 10.3 Documentary research, site recording and analysis were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MCI^fA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

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- 1752 John Rocque's *Topographical Map of the County of Shropshire*. Copy at Shropshire Archives.
- 1777 William Emes' *Plan of an Intended Sheep Pasture around Dudmaston*. Dudmaston Archives.
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(ii) *Historical Images*

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- c.1793 M Griffith's view of the west front of Dudmaston.

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(iii) Dudmaston Archives

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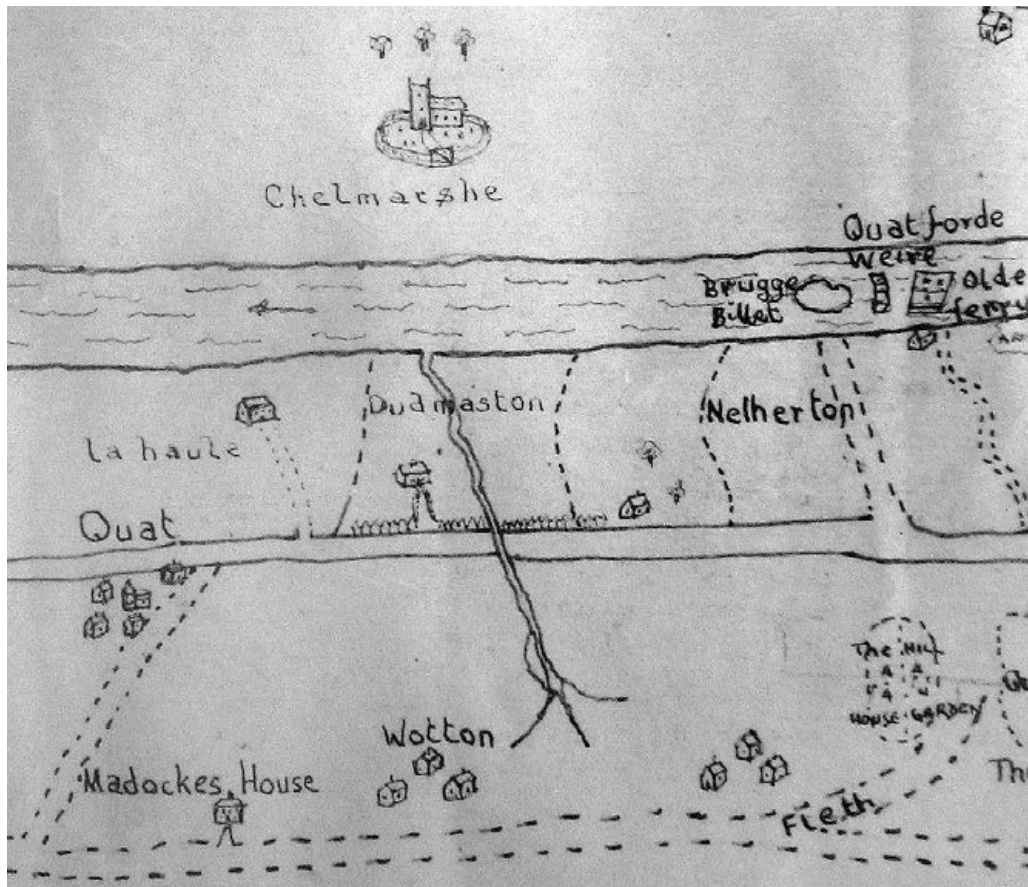




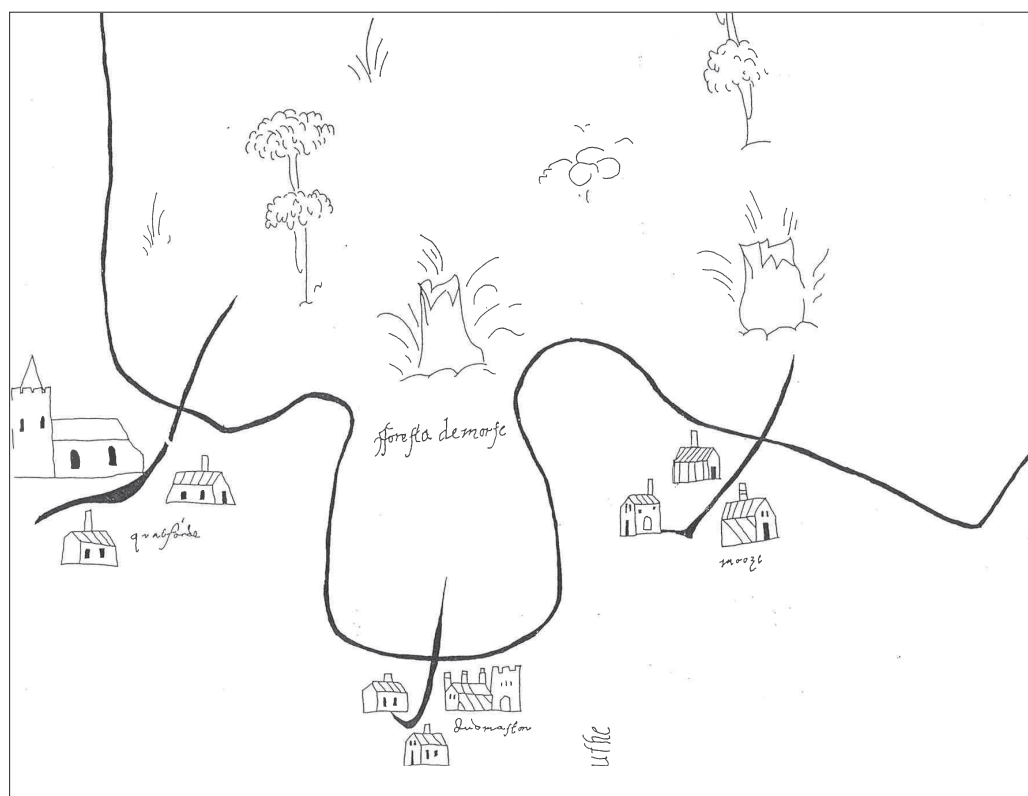
(b) Extract of Saxton's Salpiae Comitatus of 1577, showing Dudmaston and Forest of Morfe



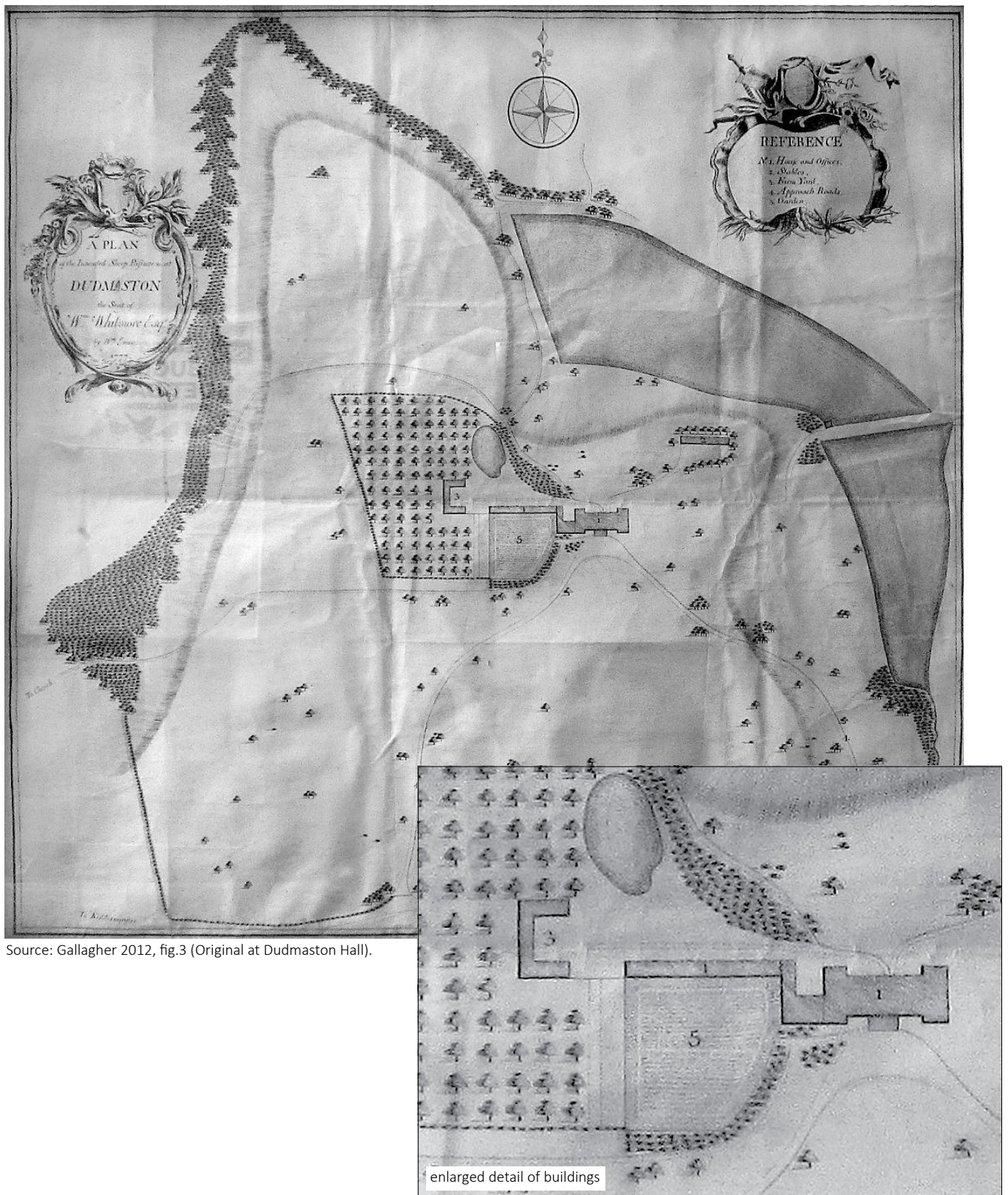
(b) Extract of John Rocque's 'Topographical Map of the County of Shropshire', 1752.



(a) Extract of a plan of Bridgnorth, copy of an original of c.1560 (after Gallagher 2012, fig.2)



(b) Part of a plan of the Forest of Morfe, 1582 (after Milln and Woodside 1996, fig.5)



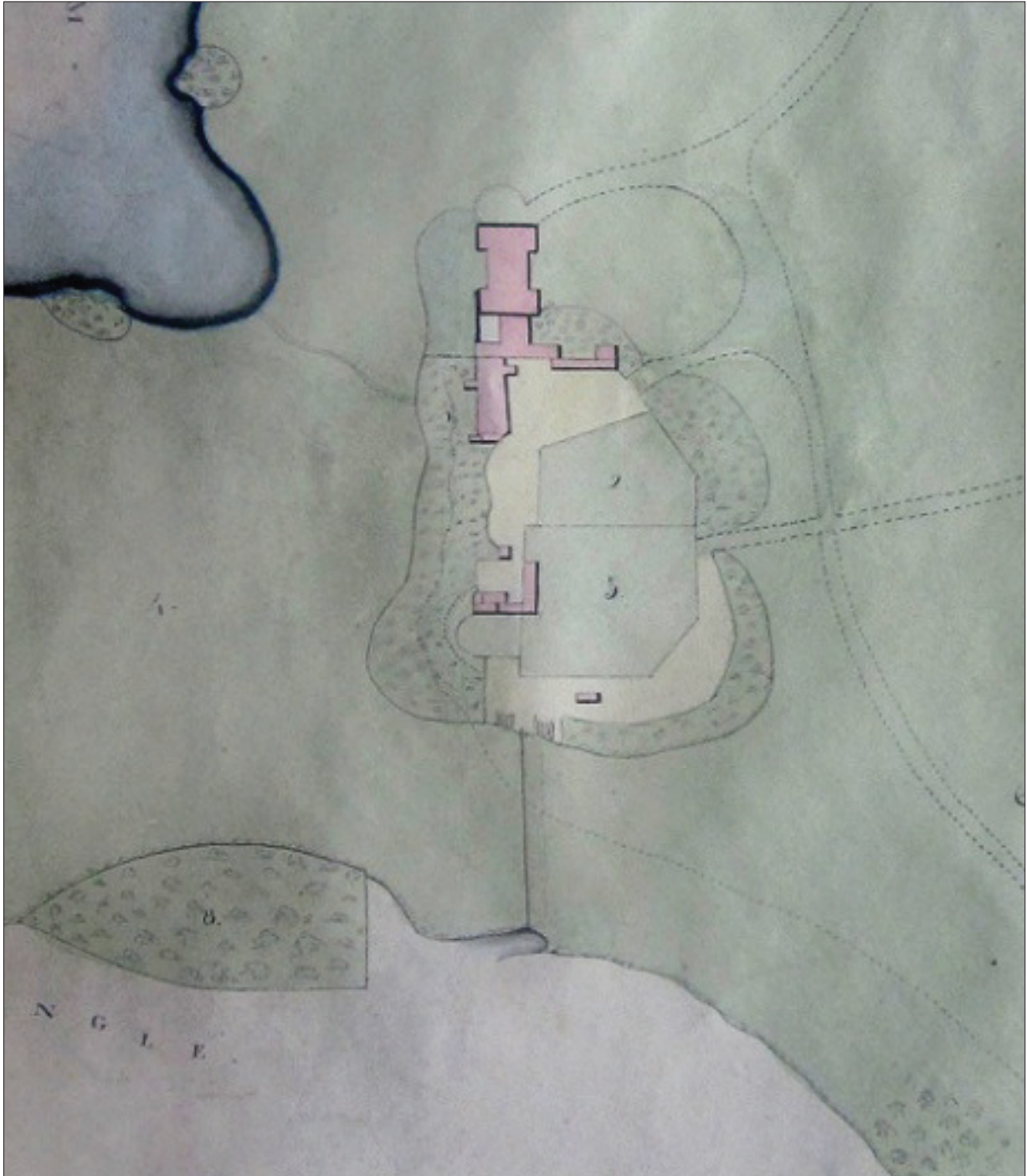
Source: Gallagher 2012, fig.3 (Original at Dudmaston Hall).



Source: Gallagher 2012, fig.4 (Original at Dudmaston Archives, DUD/MAP/3, though original not located during current project).

Outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall Quatt, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire

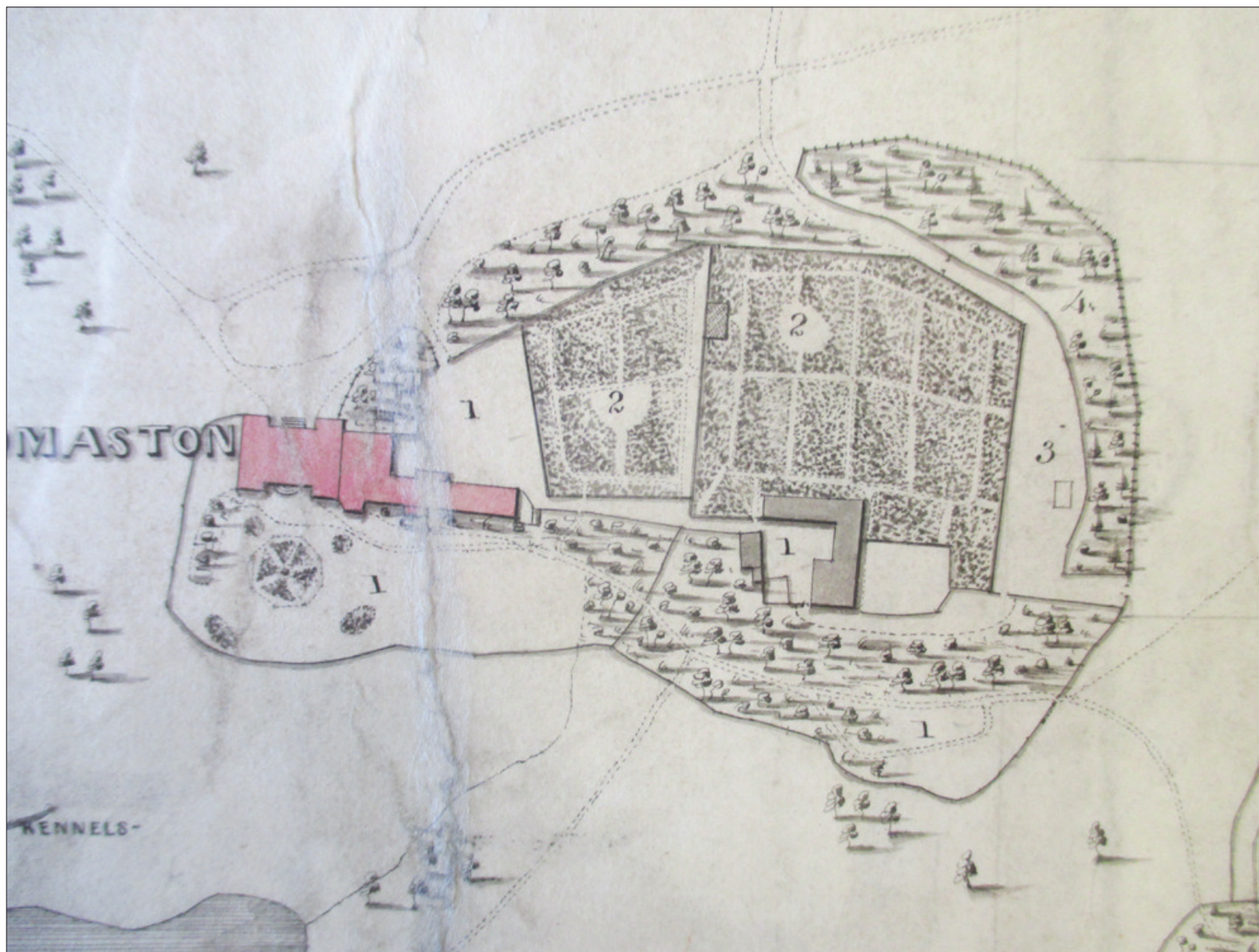
Figure 6: 'Sketch of the Parish of Quatt in the County of Salop'
by William Smith, 1818



Source: Gallagher 2012, fig.7 (Original at Dudmaston Archives, DUD/MAP/5, though original not located during current project).

Outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall Quatt, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Figure 7: 'Map of Dudmaston Demesne and Holt Farm in the Parish of Quatt'
by William Lewis, 1832



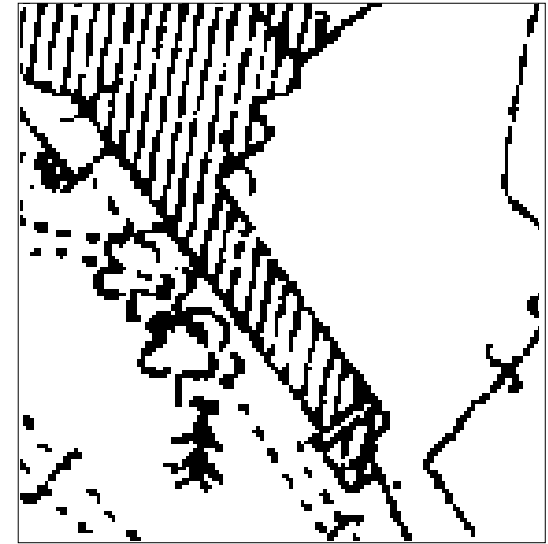
Shropshire Archives ref. P/266/T/1/1. Reproduced by permission.



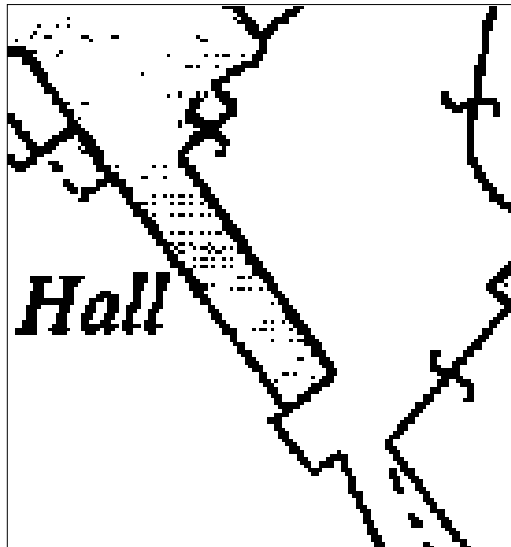
(a) 1883



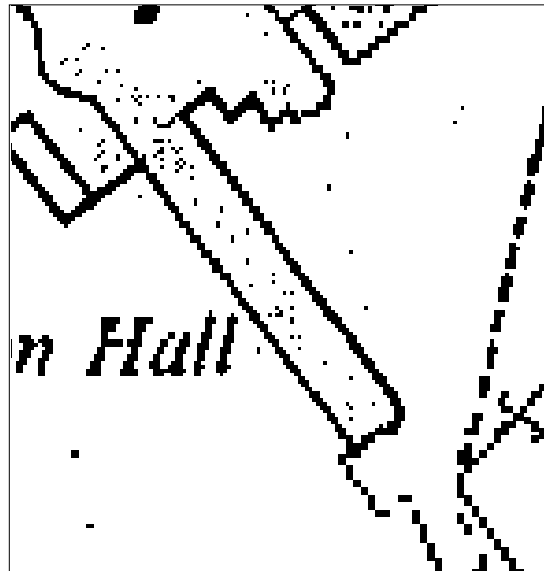
(b) 1903



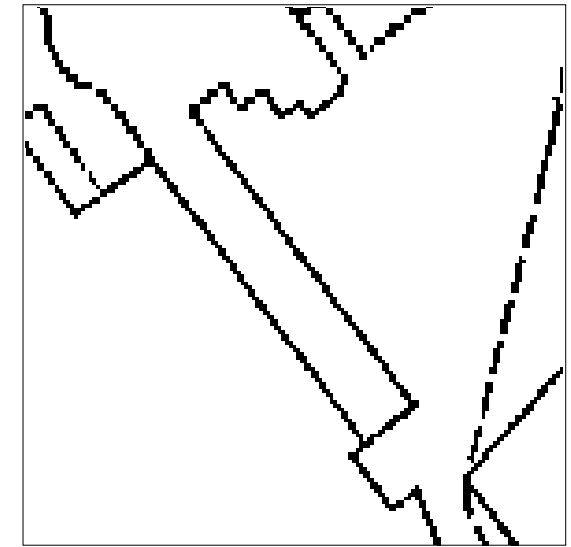
(c) 1926



(d) 1962



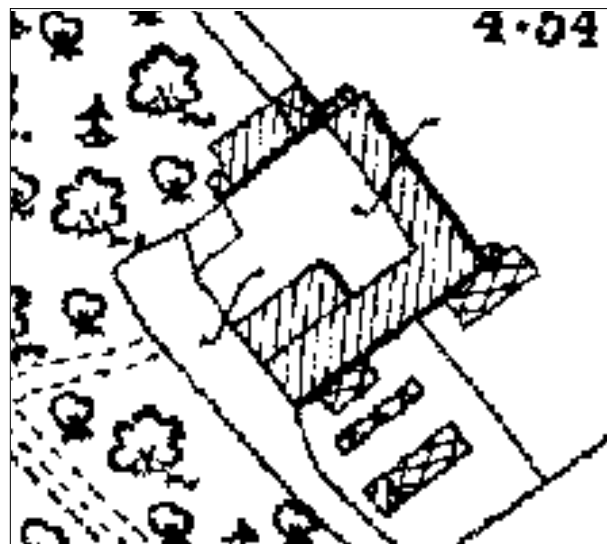
(e) 1977



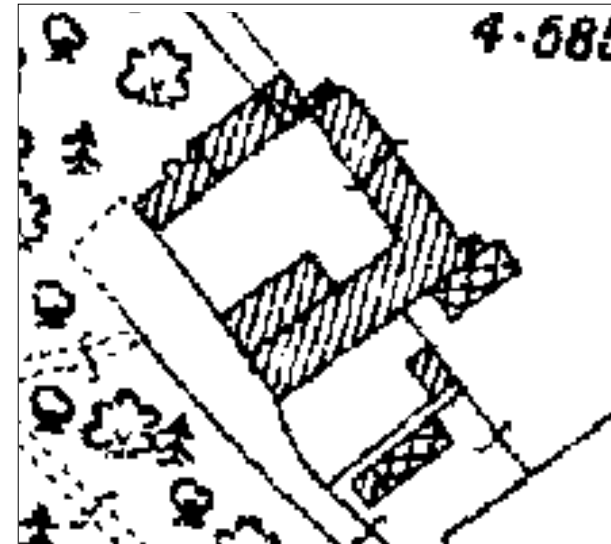
(f) 1995



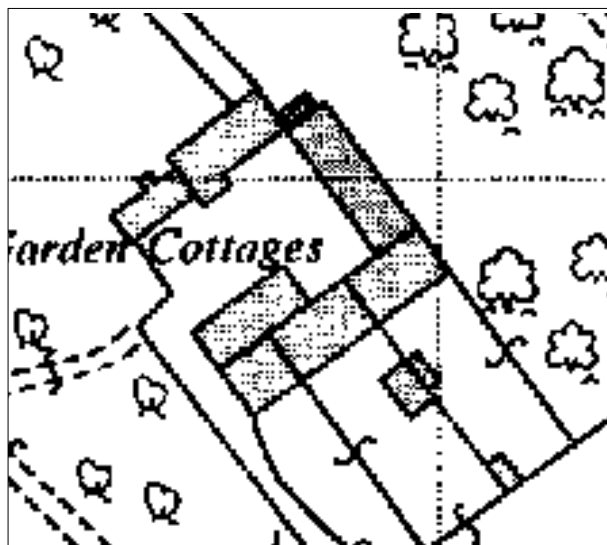
(a) 1883



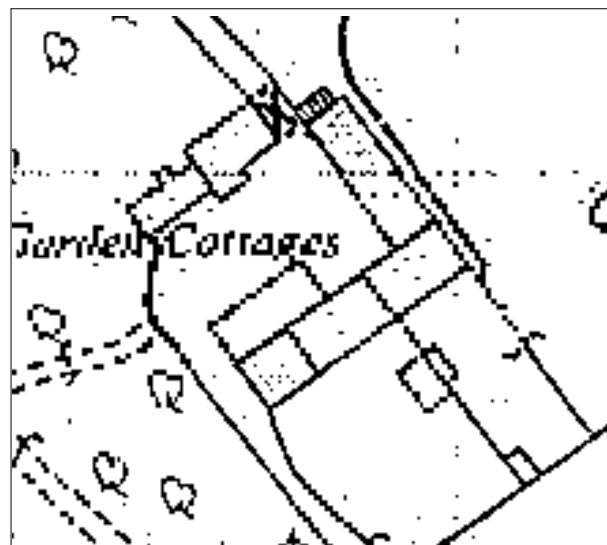
(b) 1903



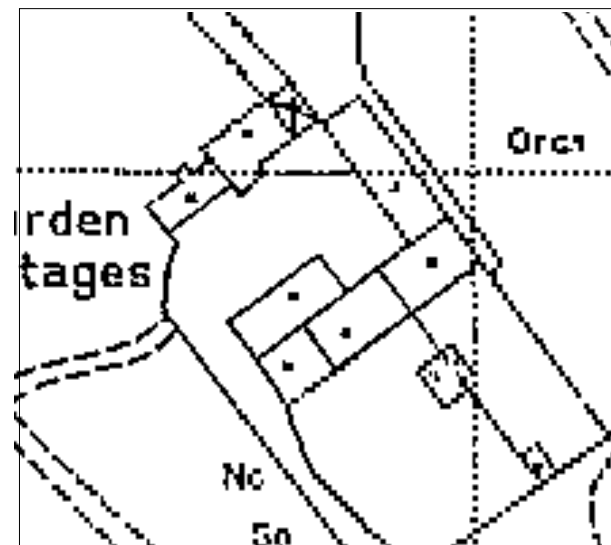
(c) 1926



(d) 1962



(e) 1977



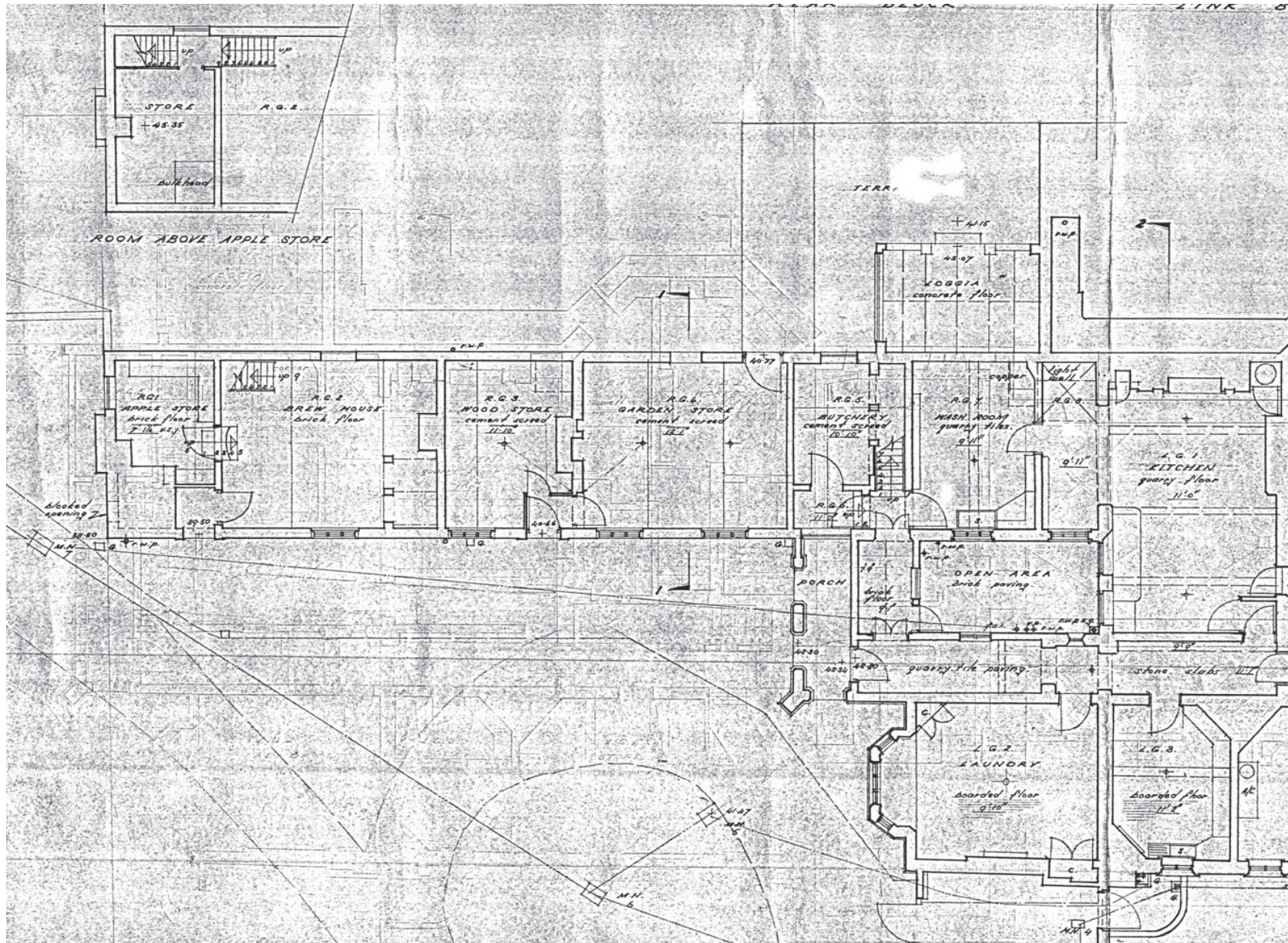
(f) 1995



(a) Engraving of 'Dudmaster in Shropshire, the seat of William Whitmore Esq.' by W Angus, publ. 1787. **NB.** brewhouse range visible to right of house.



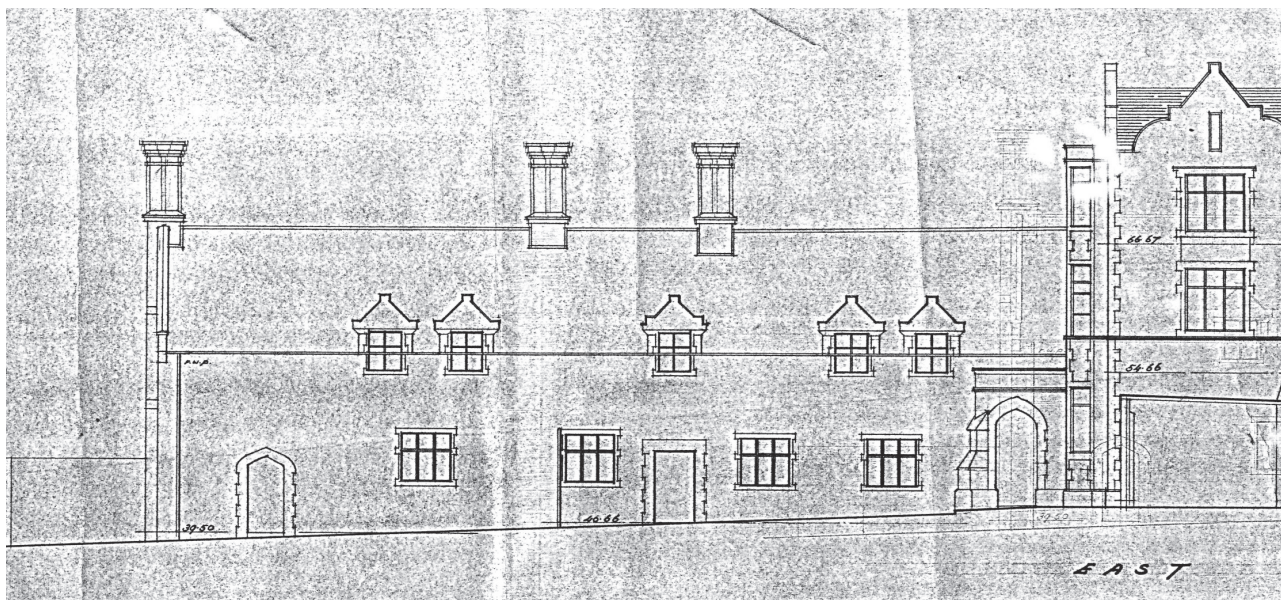
(b) The West Front of Dudmaston by Moses Griffith c.1793 (after Gallagher 2012, fig.5)



Outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall Quatt, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Figure 12: Brewhouse Range, floor plans 'as existing', 1963

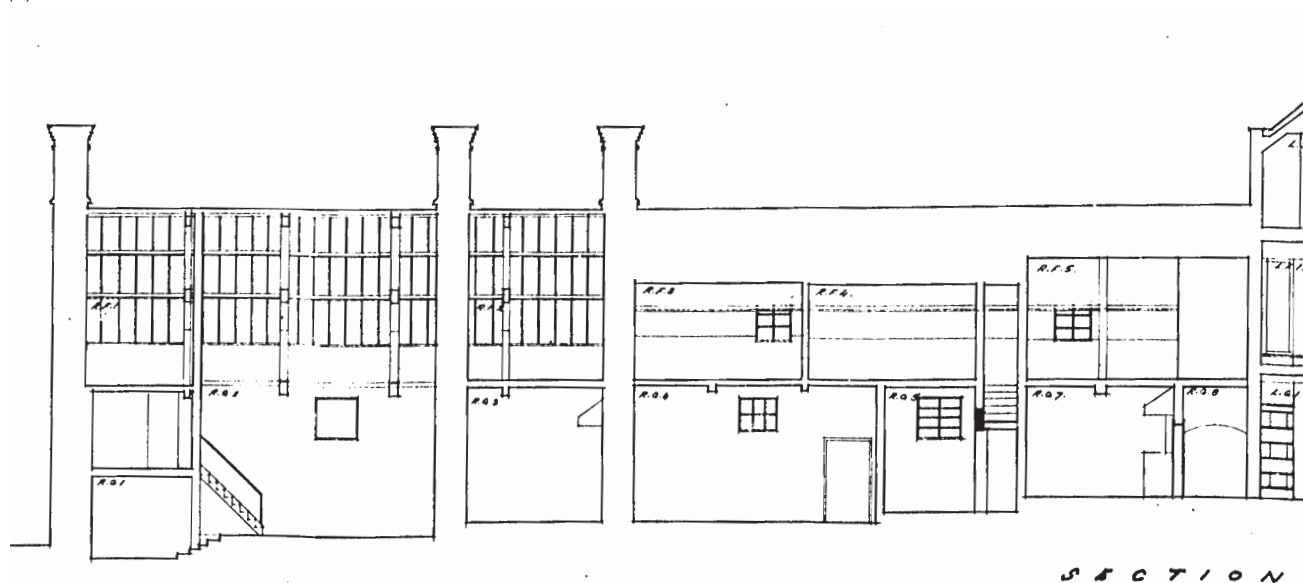
Douglas Hall and Partners drawing 372/1 of September 1963; Bridgnorth DC ref. 74628880



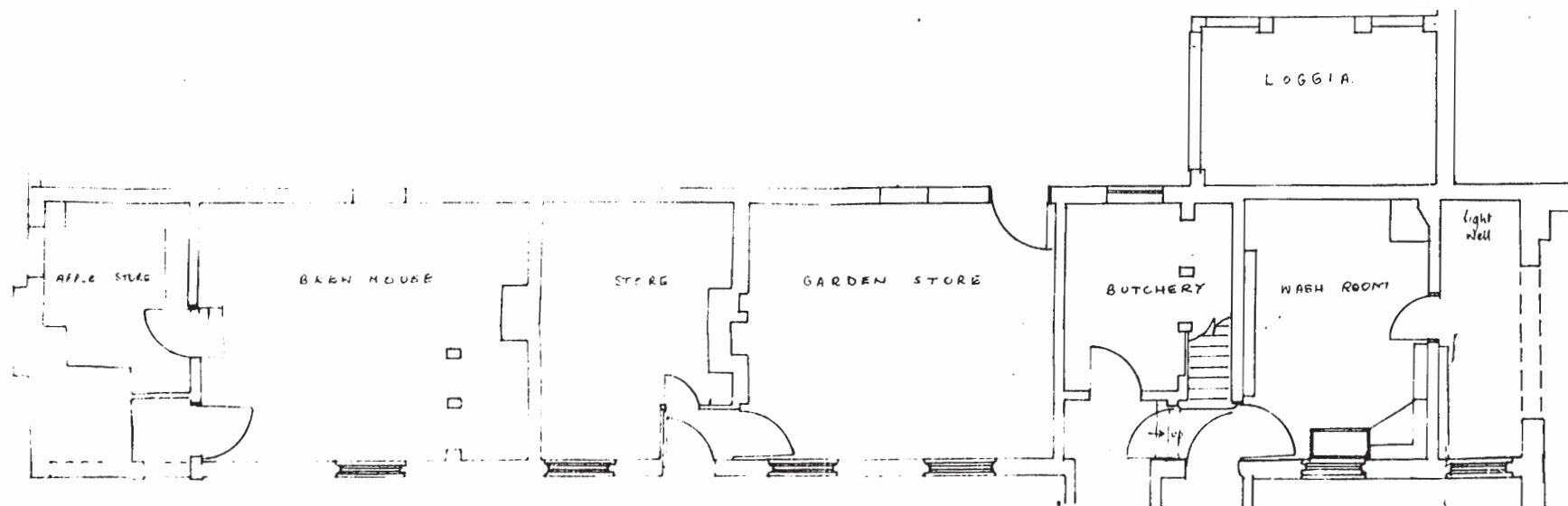
(a) East elevation (note single storey porch)



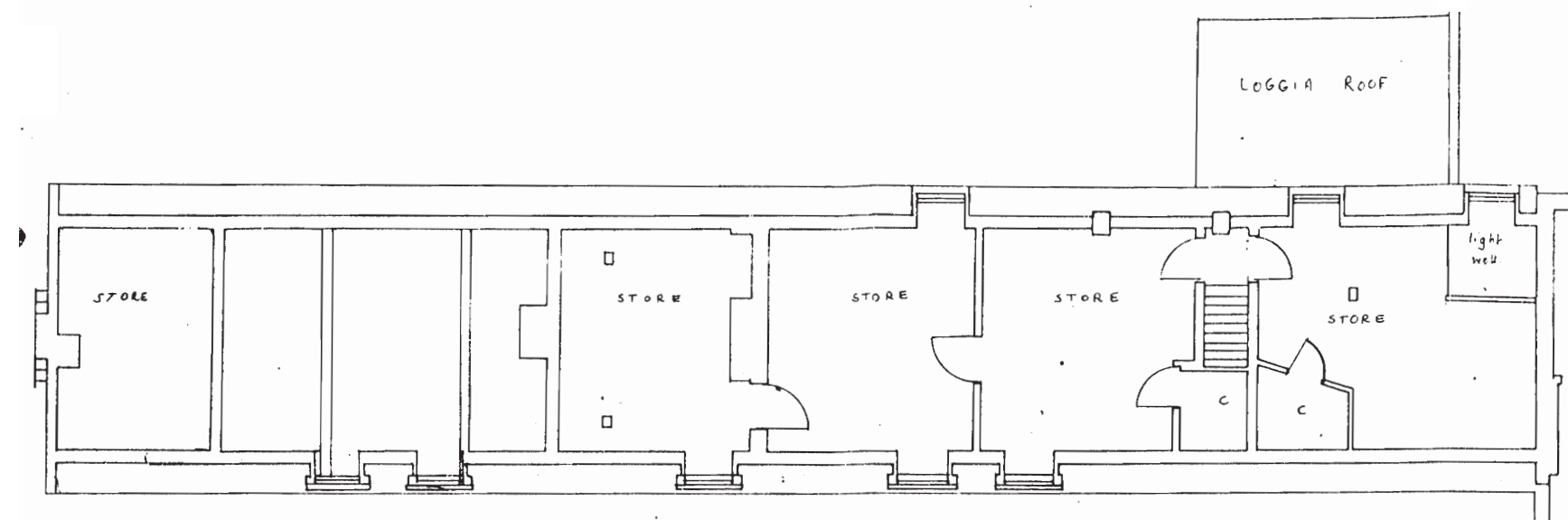
(b) West elevation



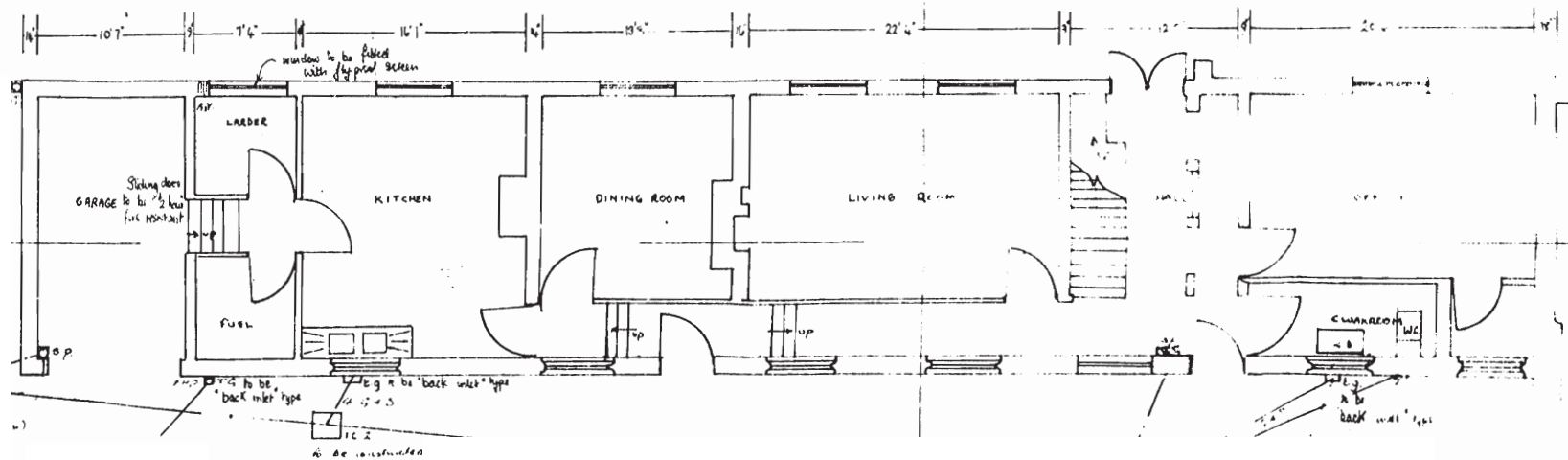
(c) Longitudinal cross-section looking west



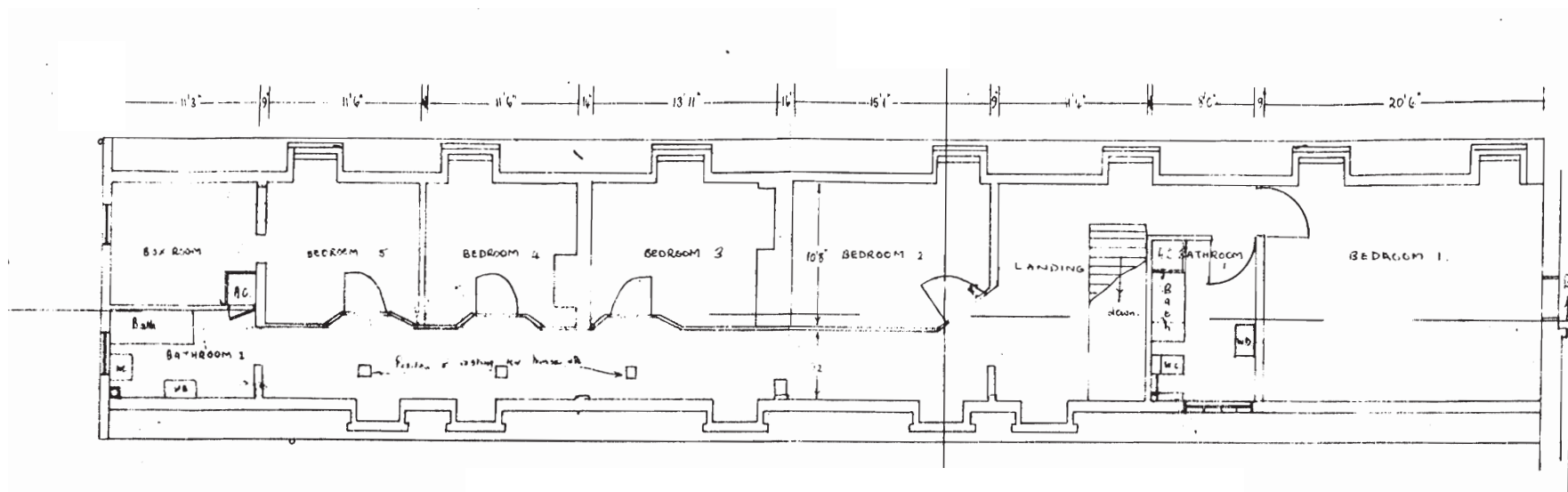
(a) Ground Floor



(b) First Floor



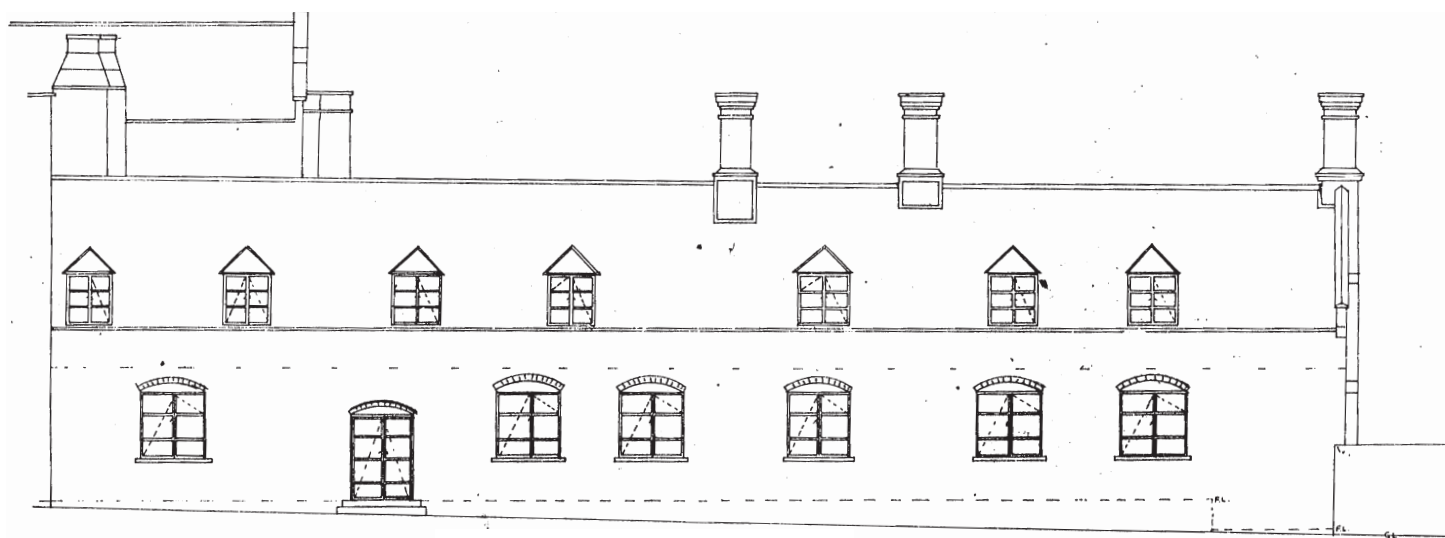
(a) Ground Floor



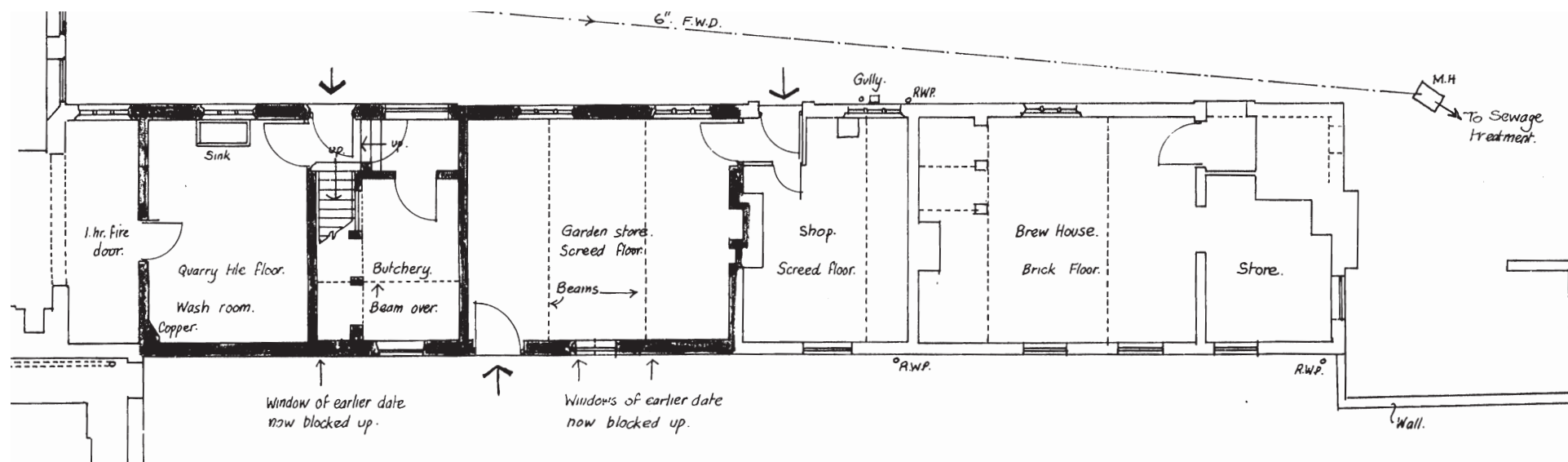
(b) First Floor



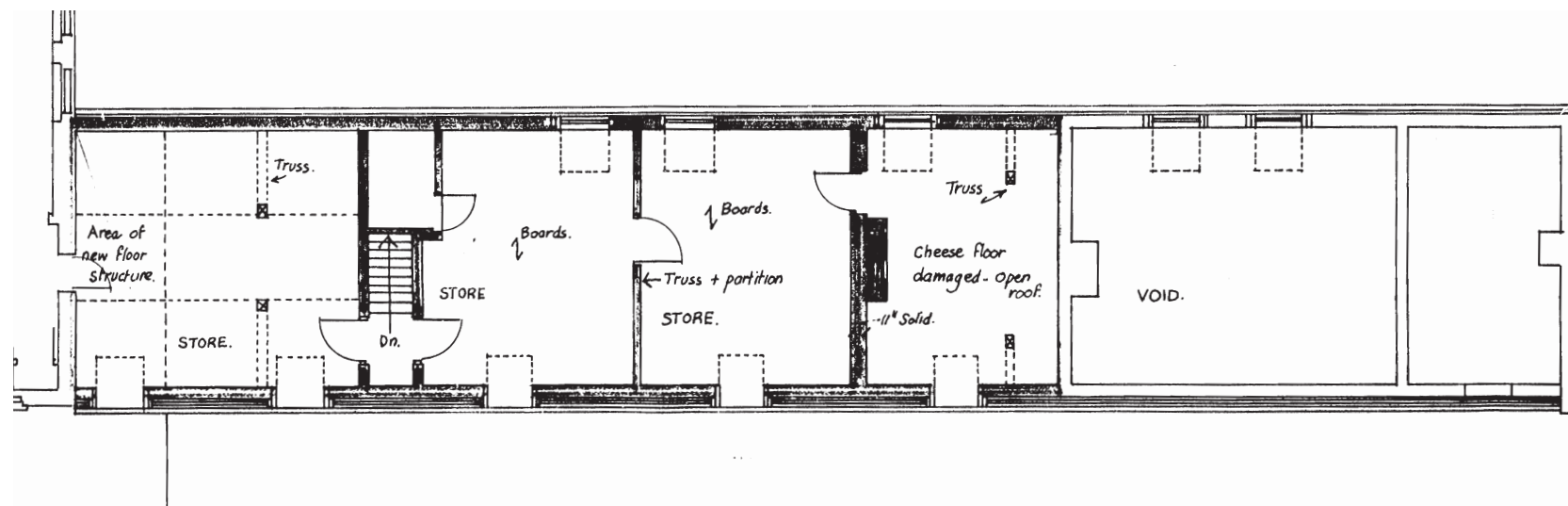
(a) East (yard) elevation



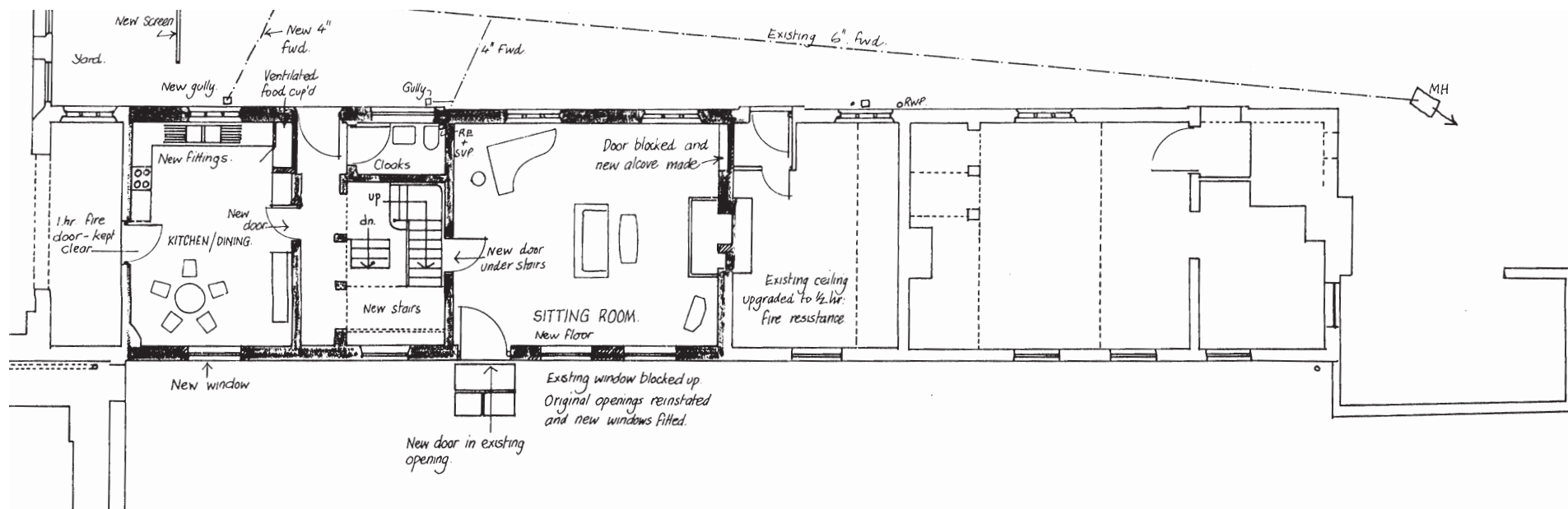
(b) West (garden) elevation



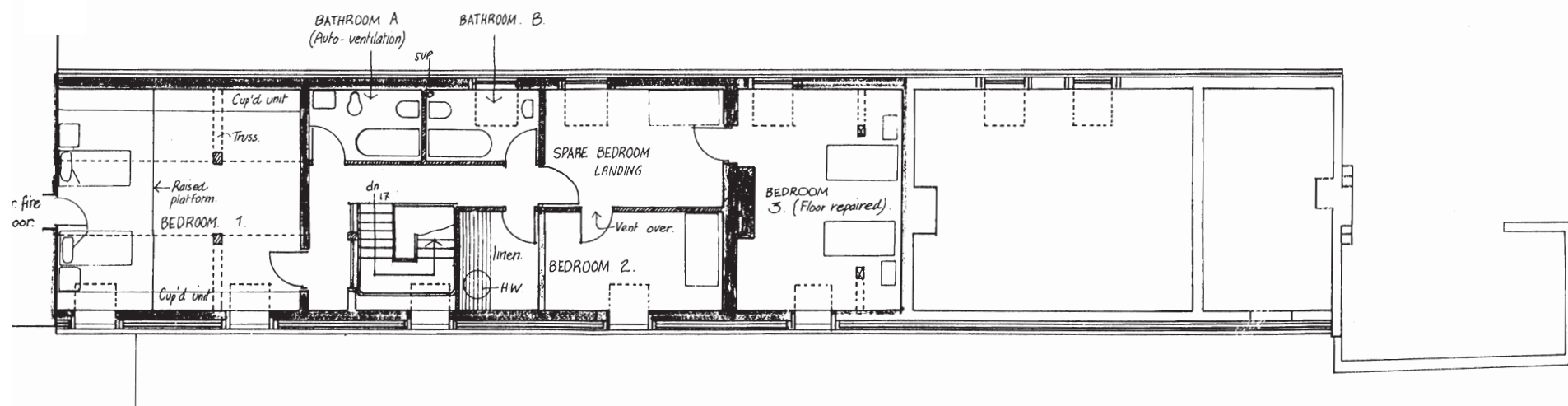
(a) Ground Floor



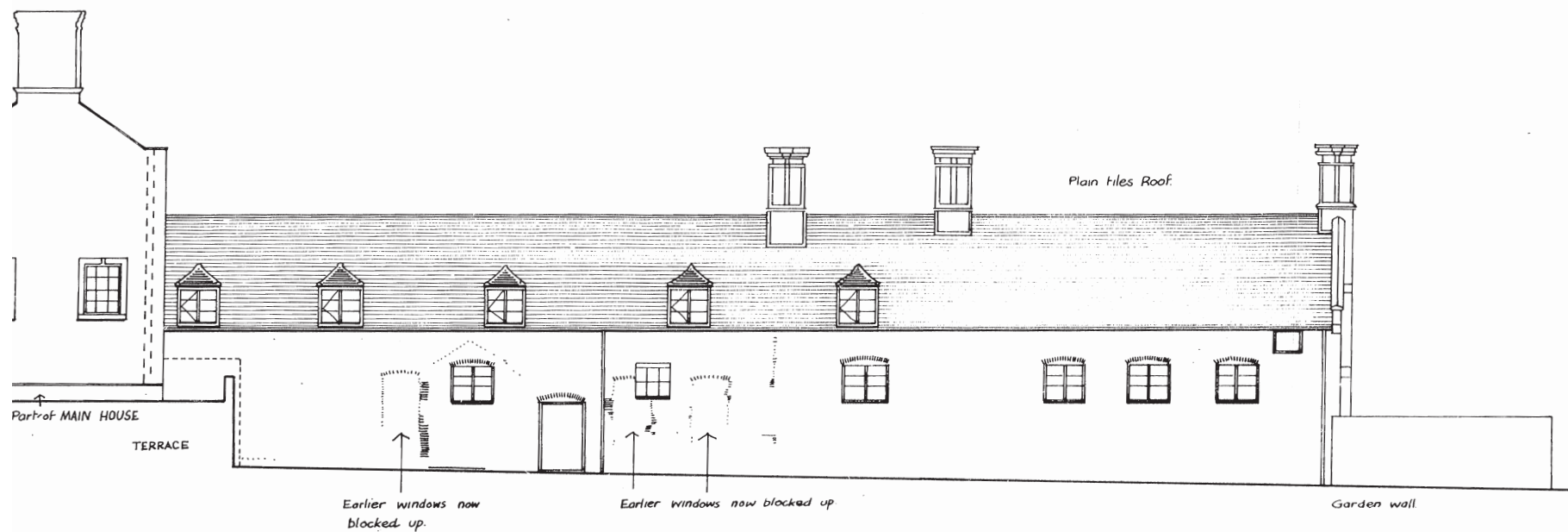
(b) First Floor



(a) Ground Floor



(b) First Floor



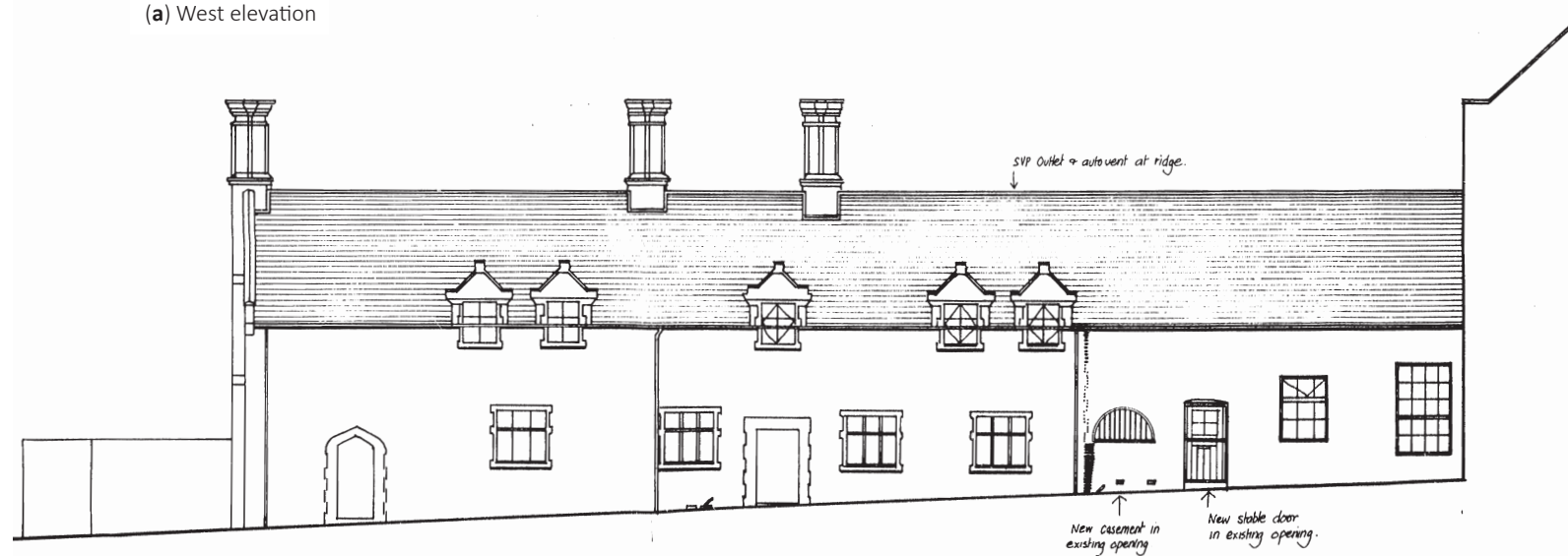
(a) West elevation



(b) East elevation



(a) West elevation



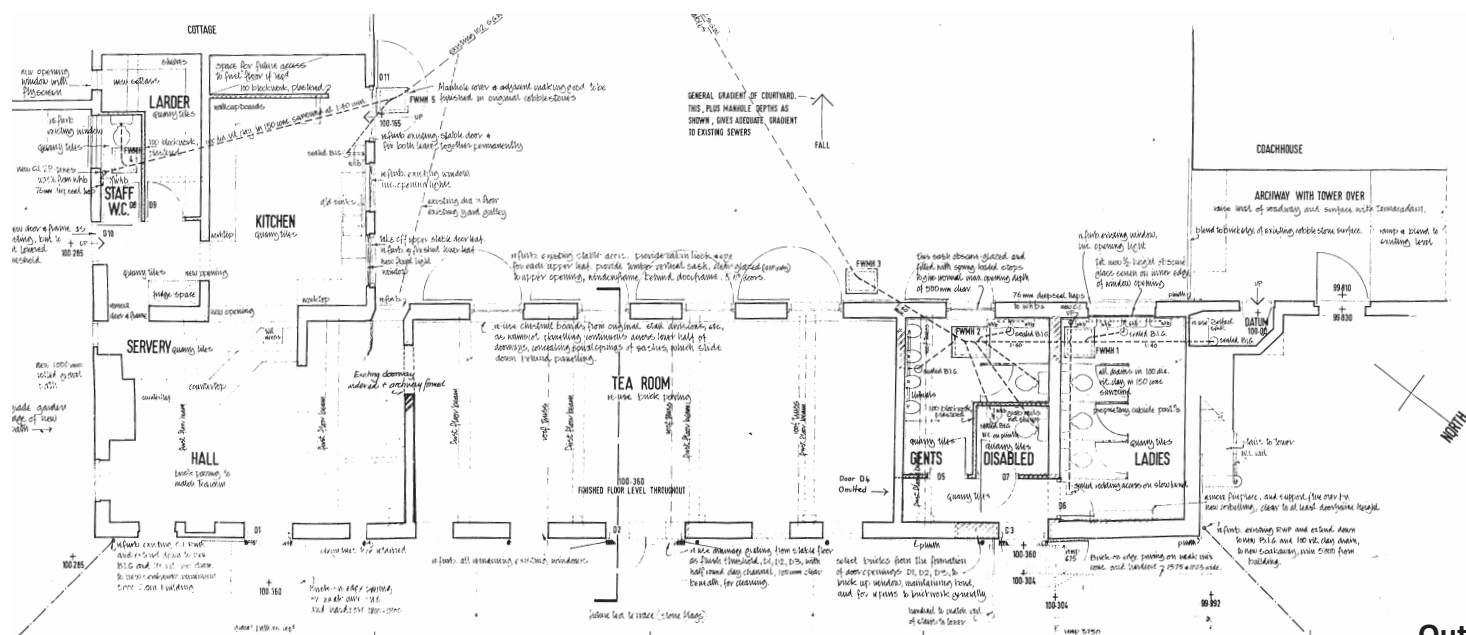
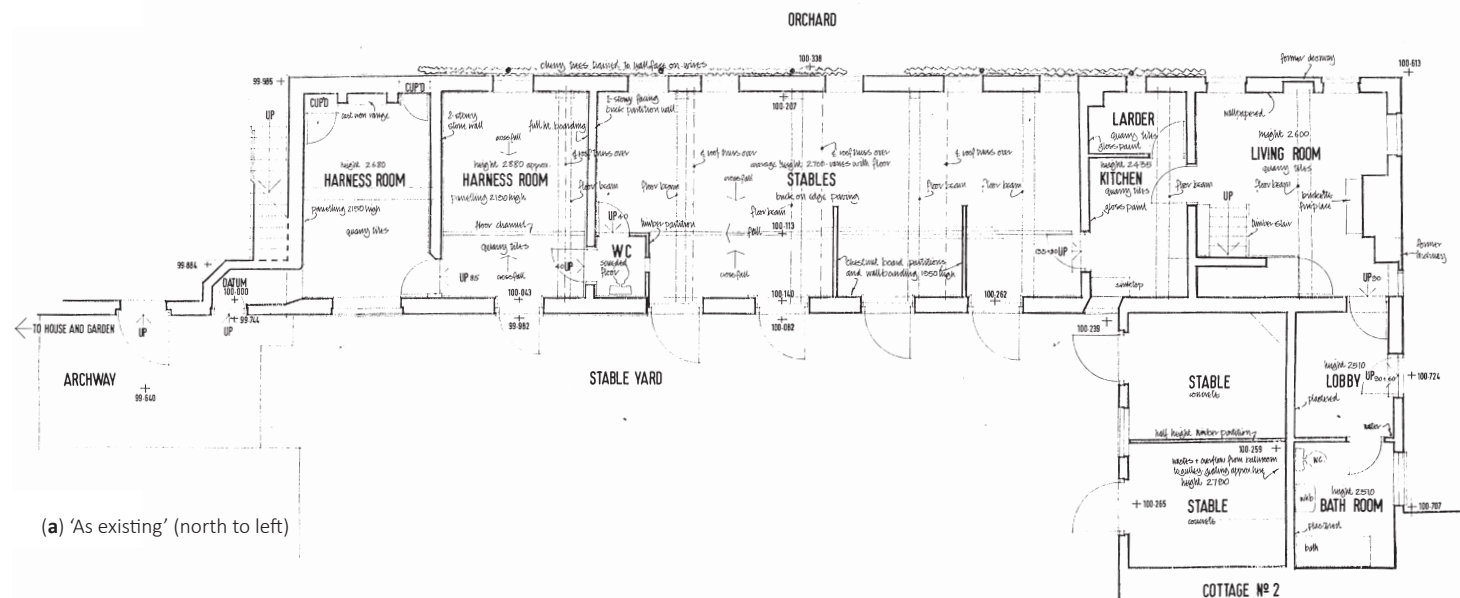
(b) East elevation



(a) 'as existing'



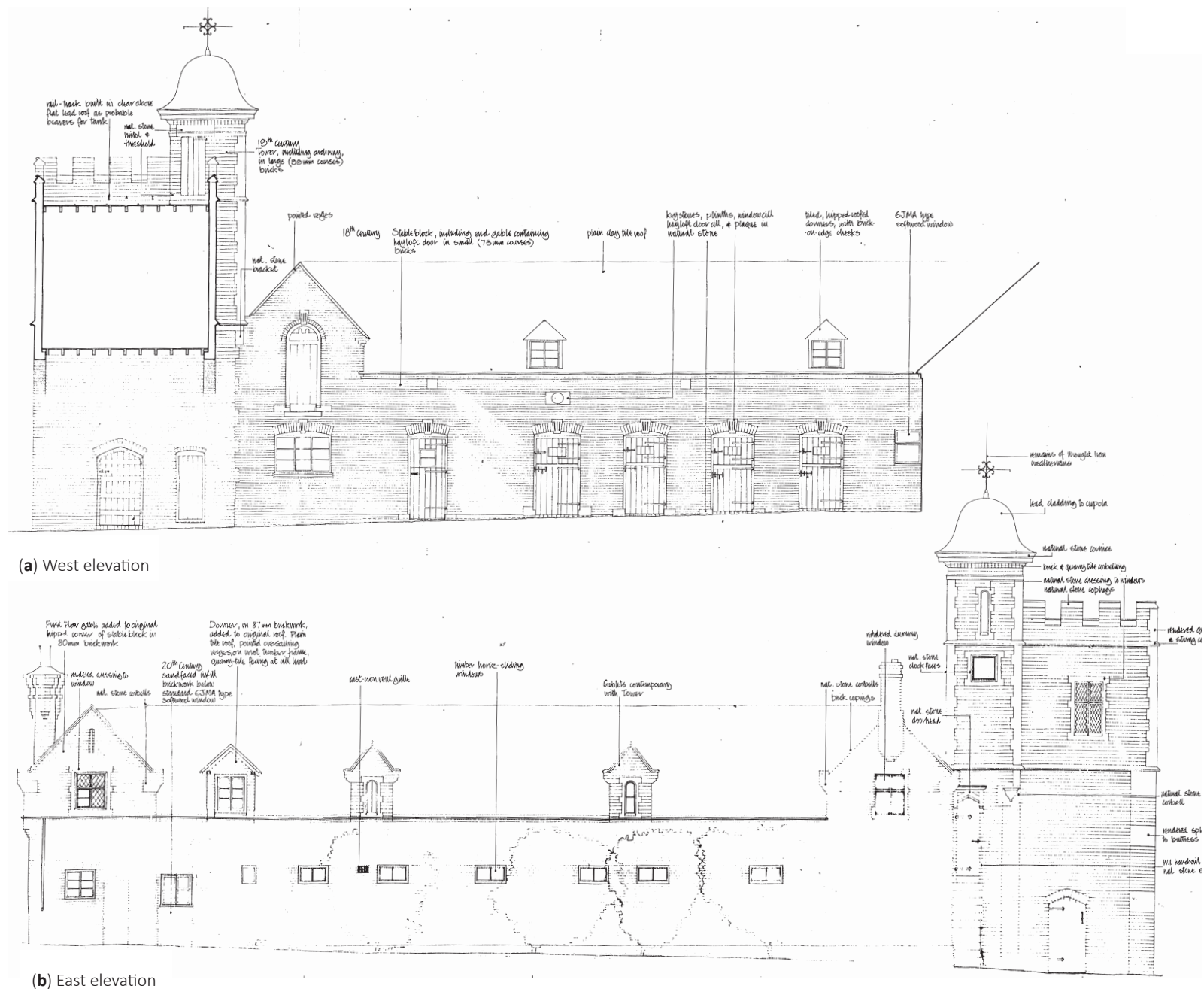
(b) 'as proposed'



Outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall Quatt, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Figure 22: Stables / Clock Tower Range, floor plans 'as existing' and 'as proposed' plans, 1979

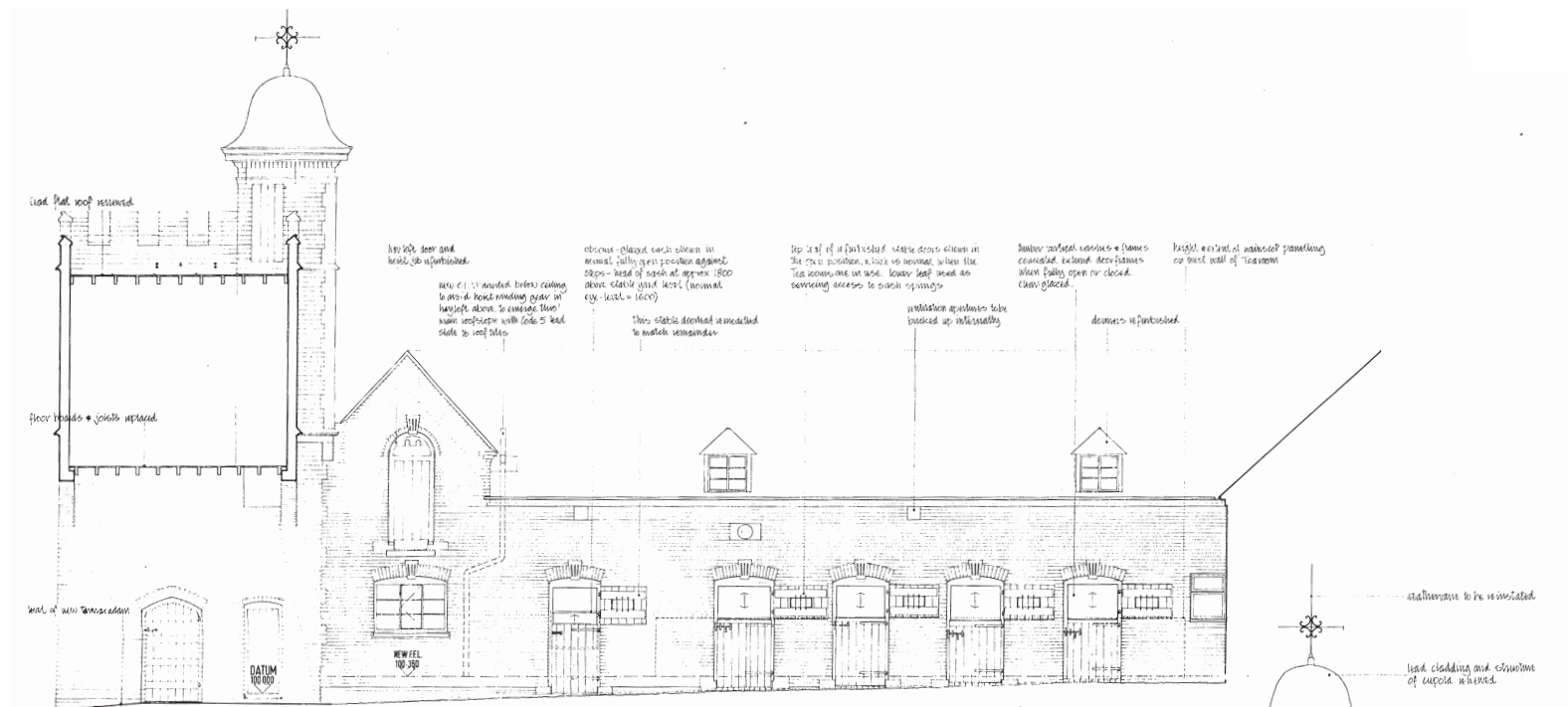
ST Walker and Partners survey drawing **840.10/7** & **10** of March/June 1979; Bridgnorth DC ref. 74628880. © Purcell, reproduced by permission.



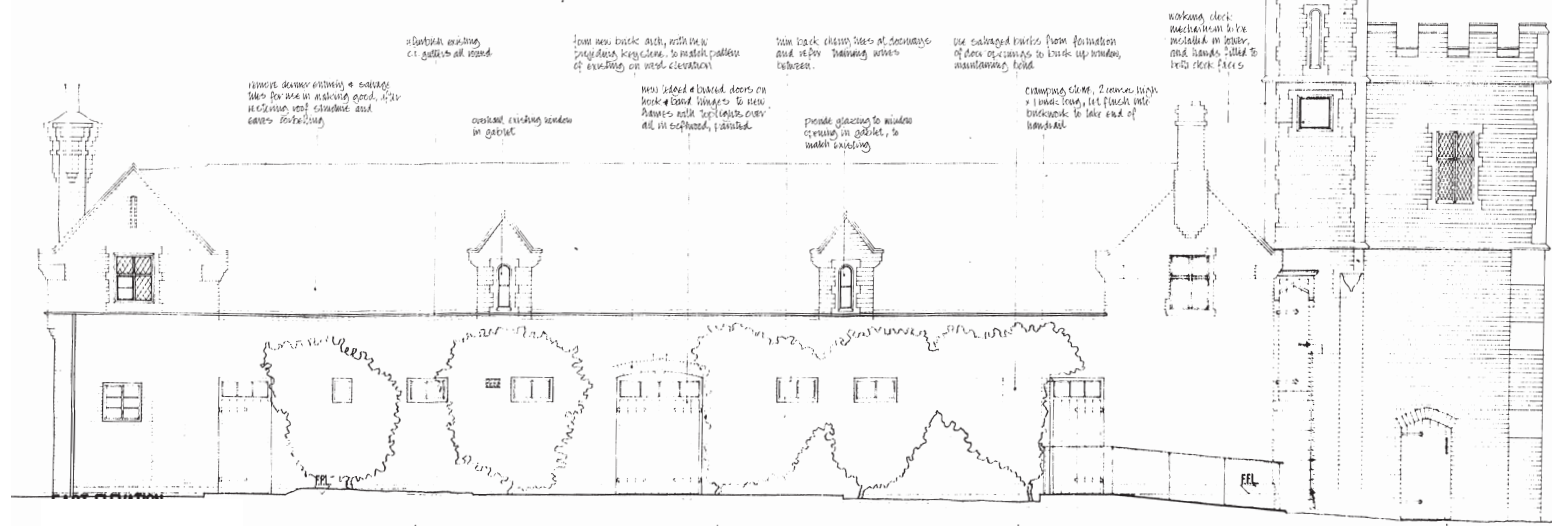
Outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall Quatt, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Figure 23: Stables / Clock Tower Range, elevations 'as existing', 1979

ST Walker and Partners survey drawing **840.10/09a** of May 1979; Bridgnorth DC ref. 74628880. ©Purcell, reproduced by permission.



(a) West elevation

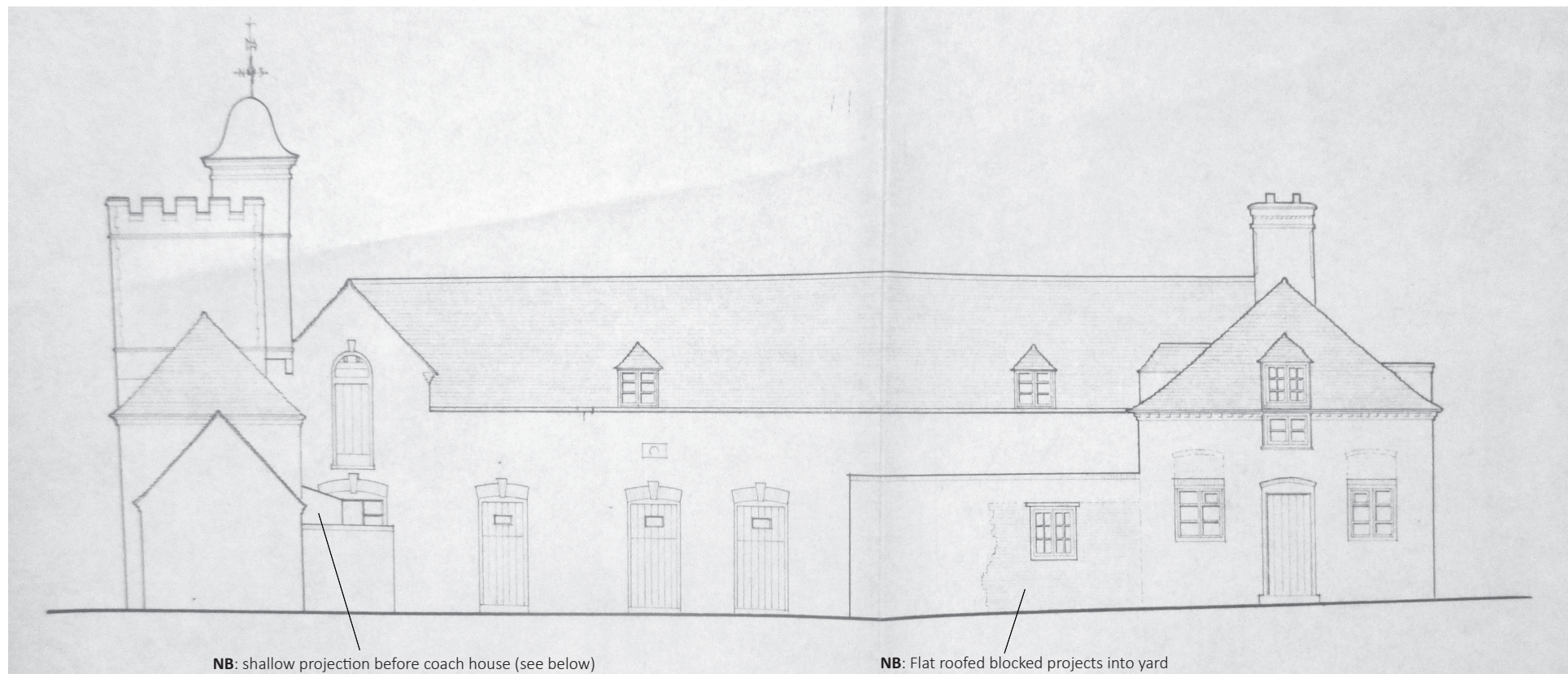


(b) East elevation

Outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall Quatt, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire

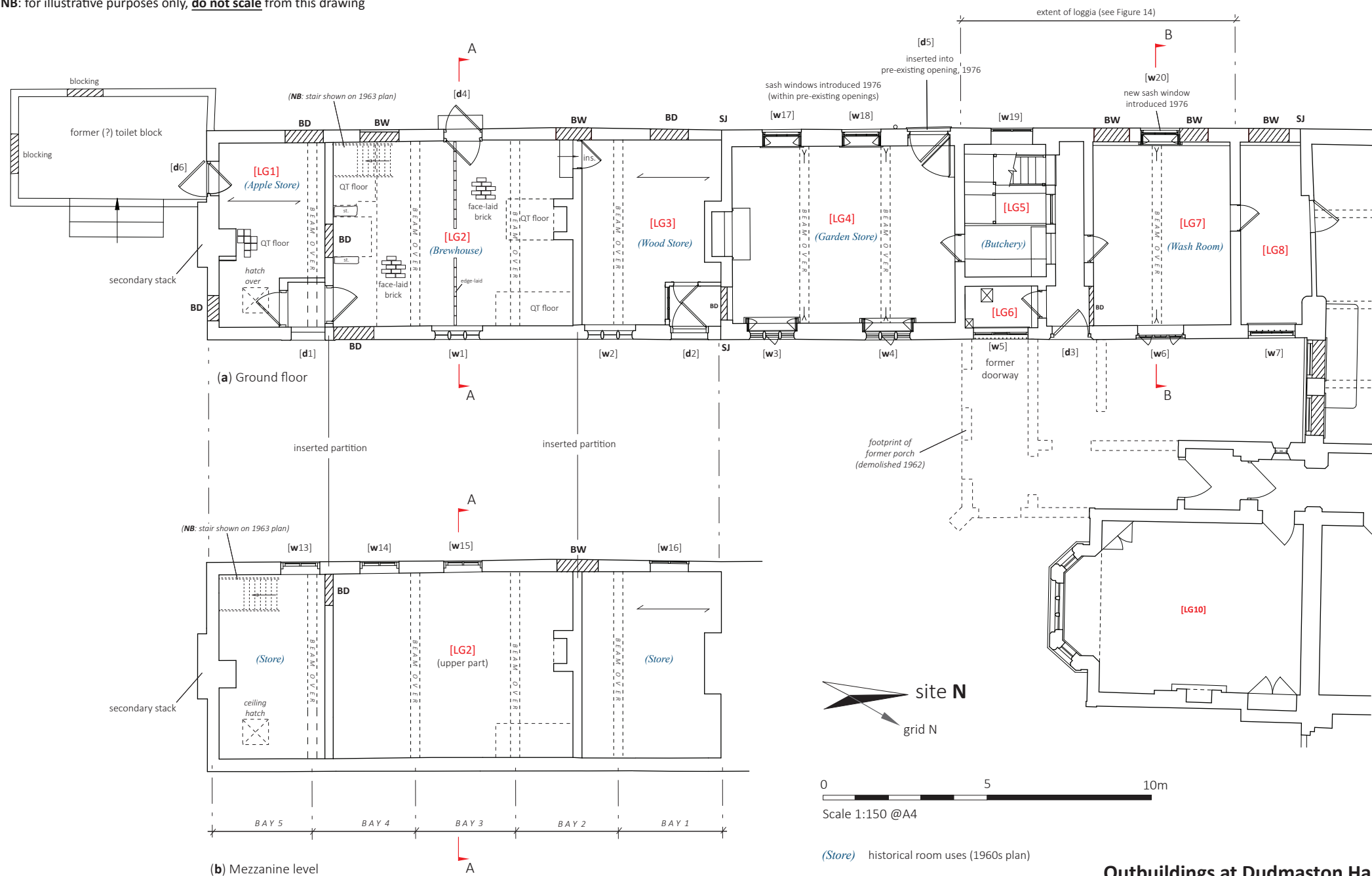
Figure 24: Stables / Clock Tower Range, elevations 'as proposed, 1979

ST Walker and Partners survey drawing 840.10/11 of June 1979; Bridgnorth DC ref. 74628880. ©Purcell, reproduced by permission.



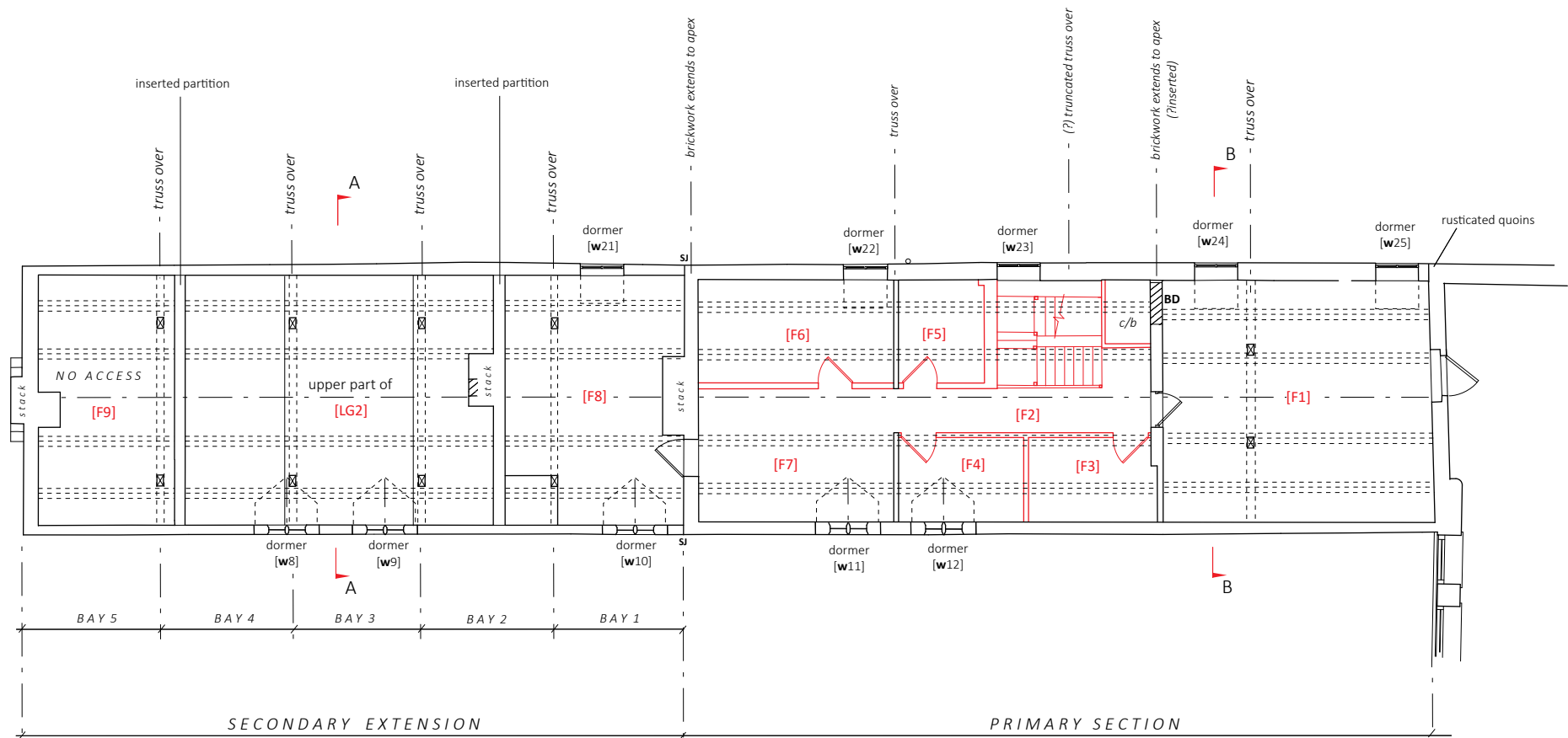
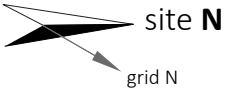
NT Archive image ref. **246842** showing north side of stable yard in 1981;
NB. shallow timber extension in front of western door of coach house range

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

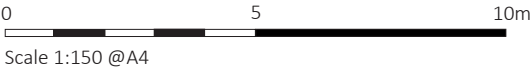


**Outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall
Quatt, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire**
Figure 26: Brewhouse Range; ground and 'mezzanine' level plans
Based upon National Trust Drawing DUD/SERVICES (Basement Level) of January 2013

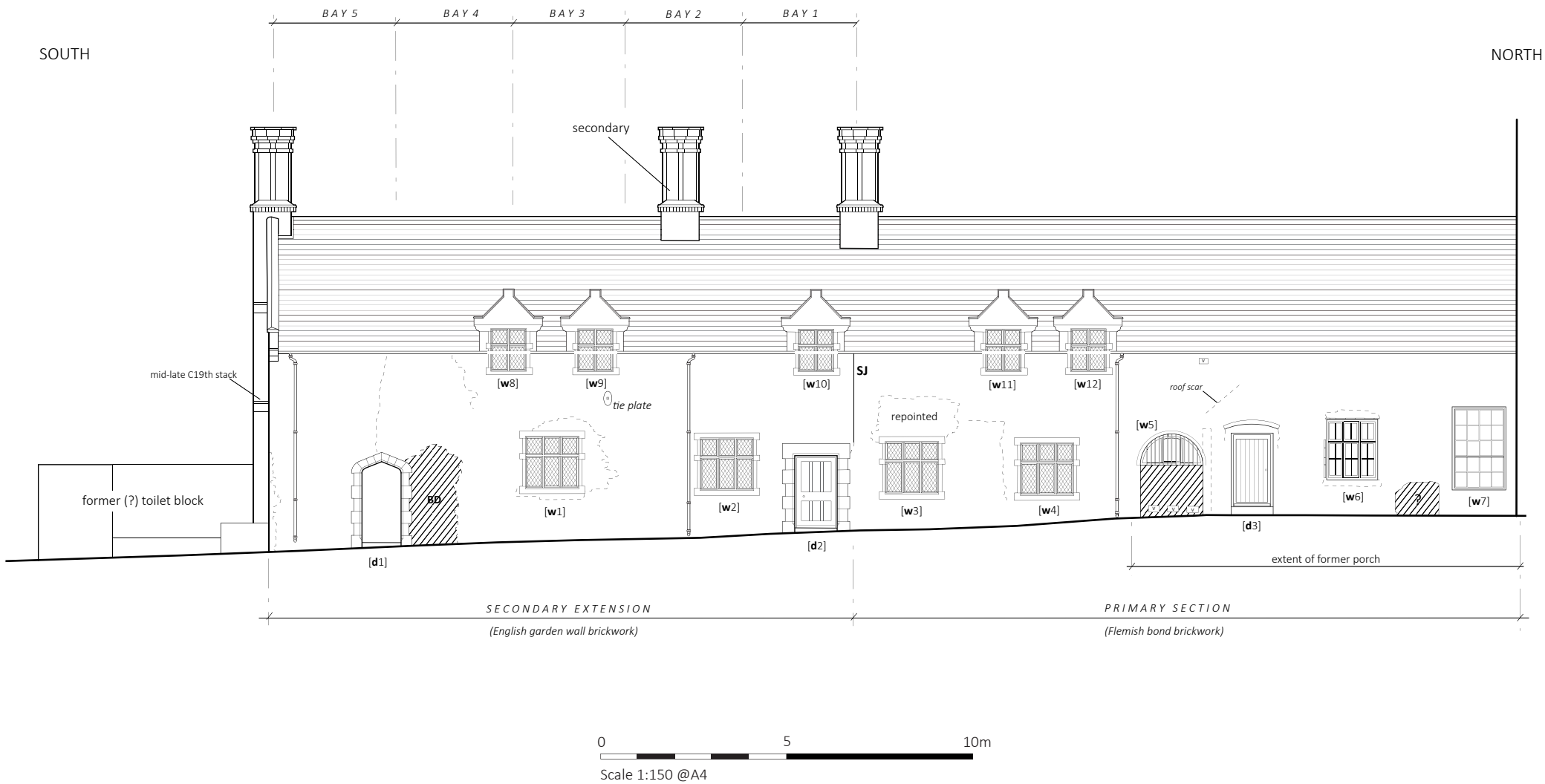
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



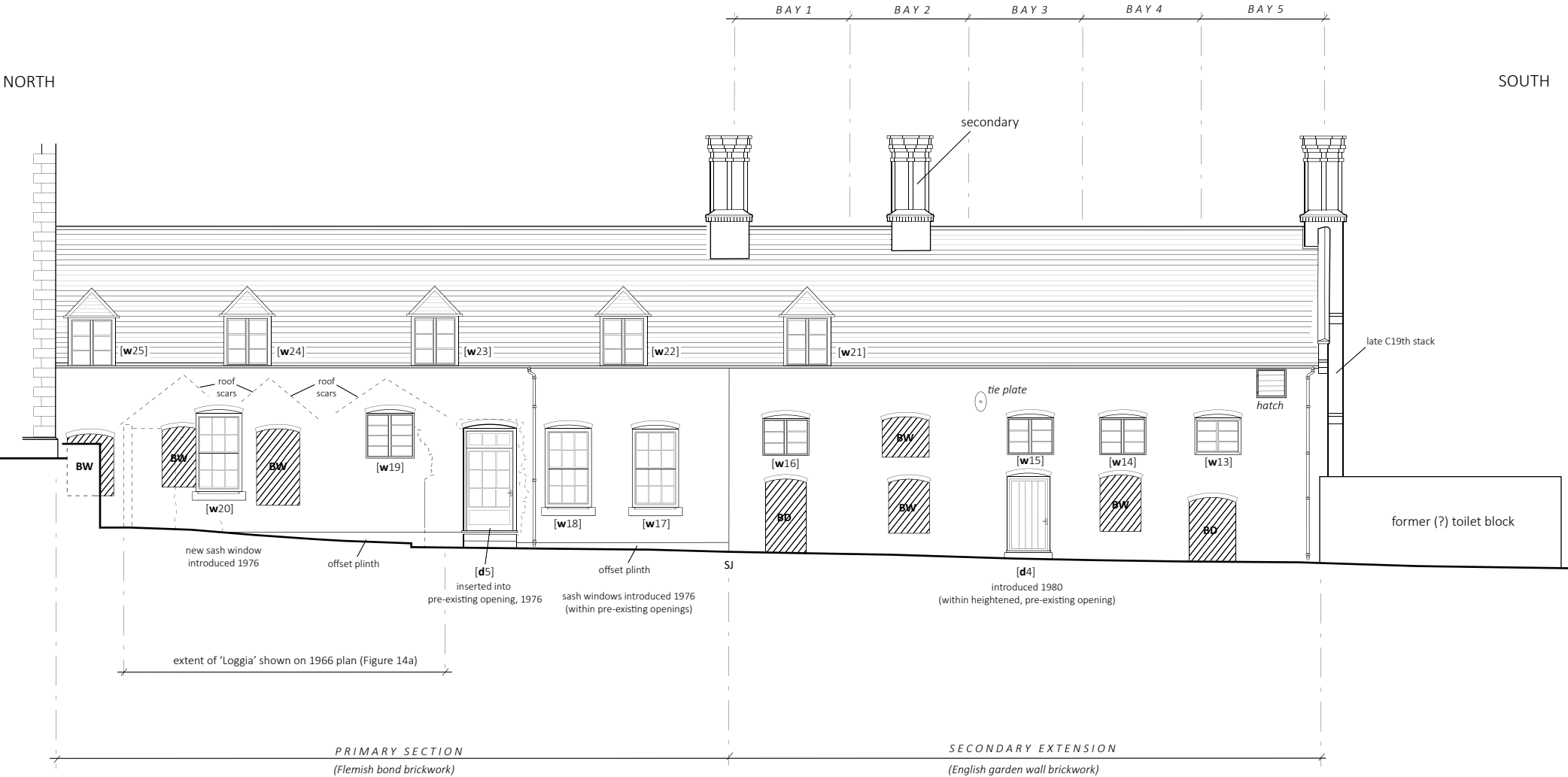
insertions dating to
1976 refurbishment



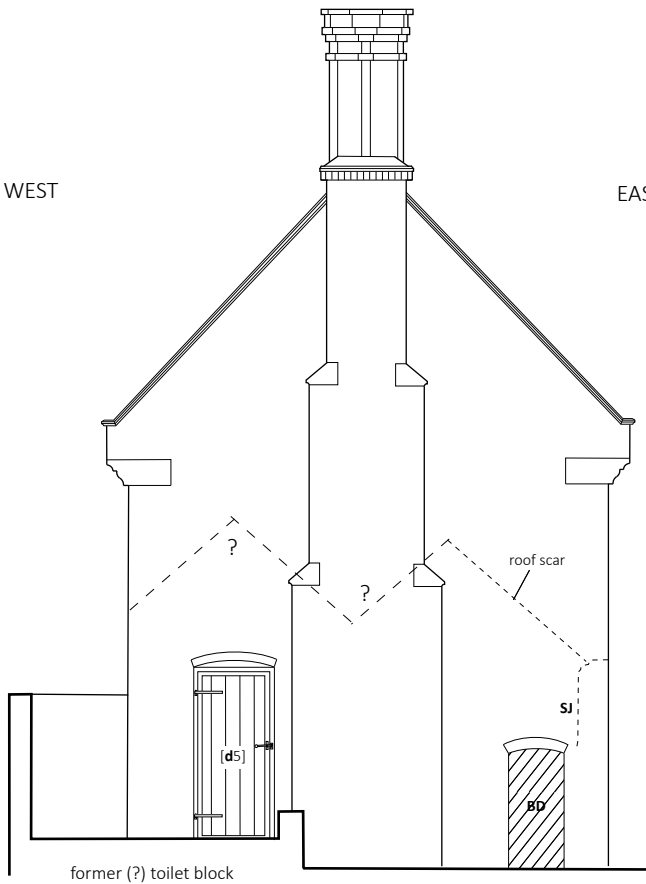
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



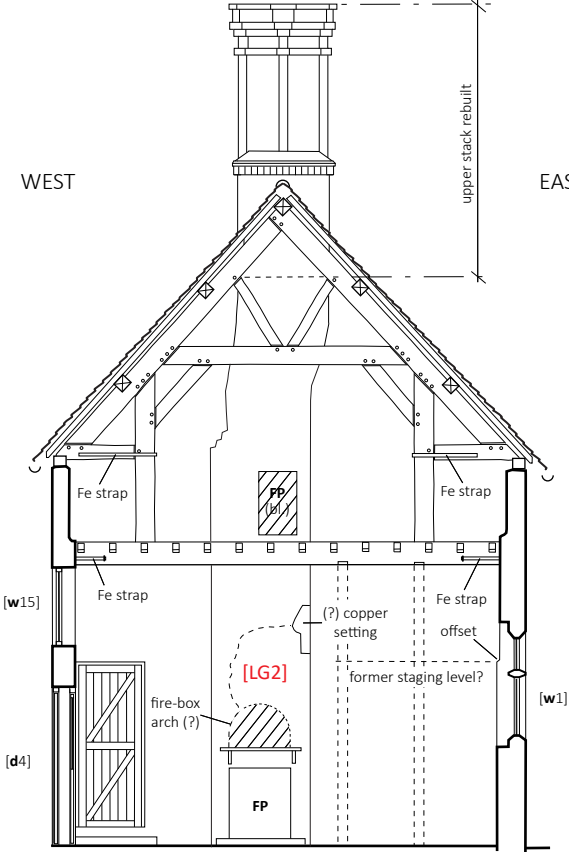
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



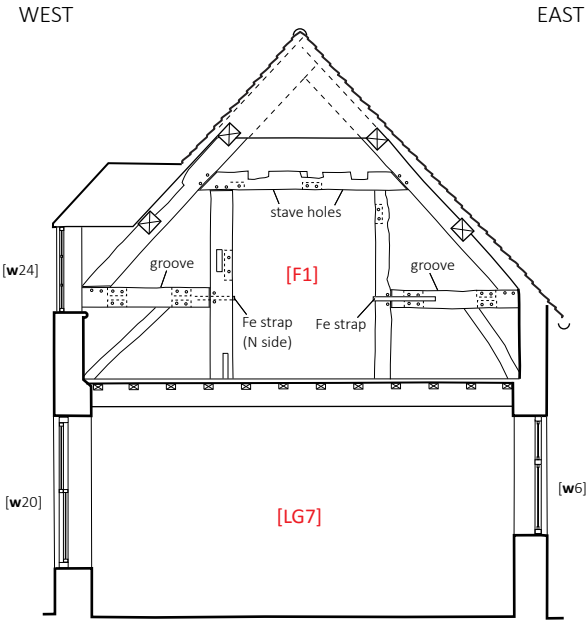
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



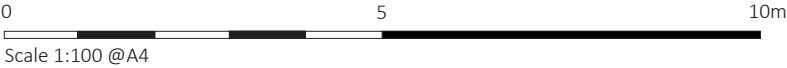
(a) South elevation



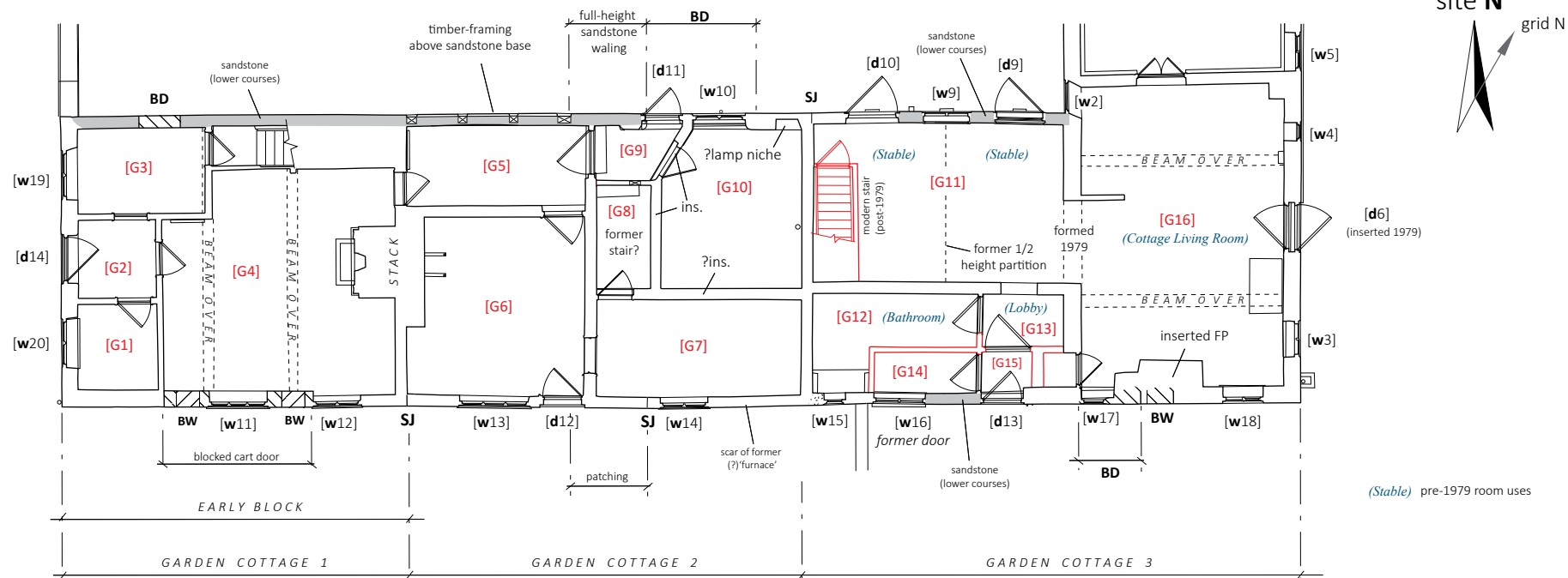
(b) Transverse cross-section at A-A (brewhouse)



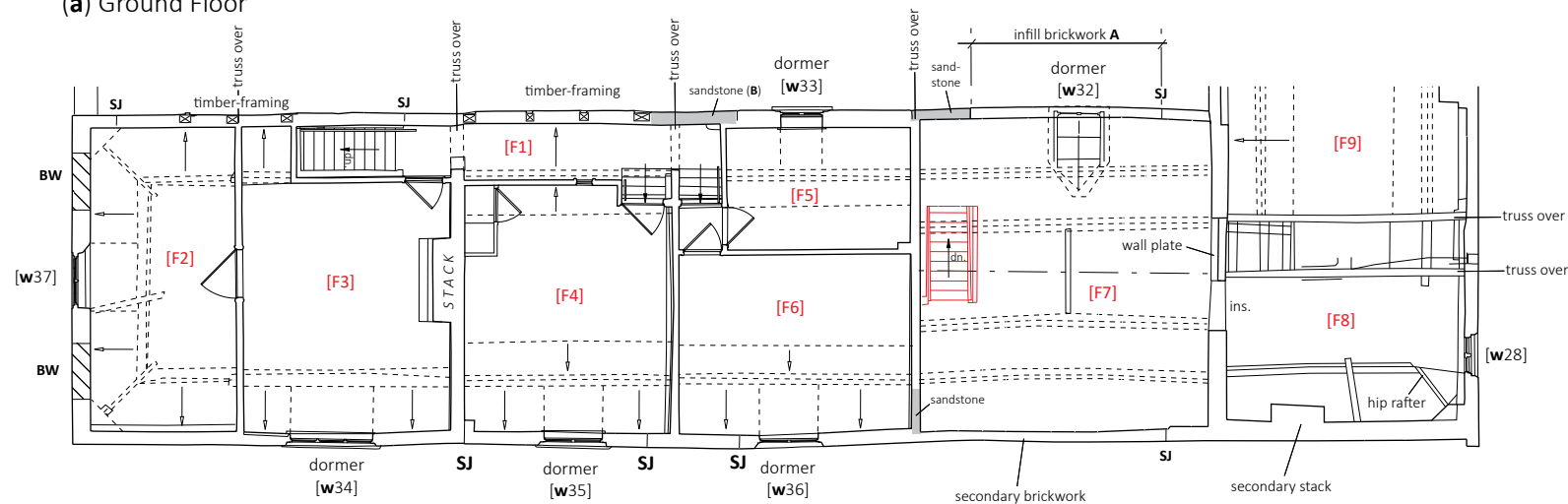
(c) Transverse cross-section at B-B



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



(a) Ground Floor



(b) First floor

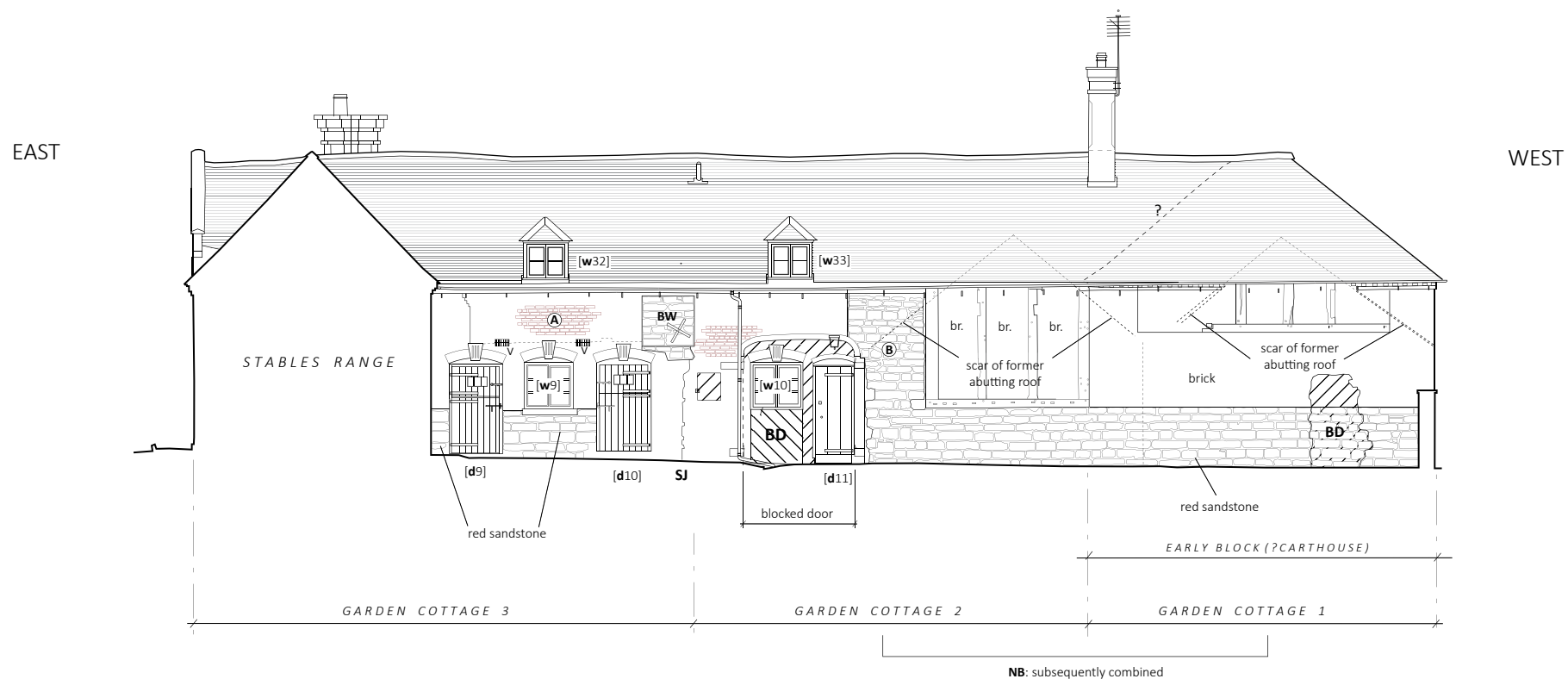
RIC TYLER
MCIFA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

0 5 10m
Scale 1:150 @A4

**Outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall
Quatt, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire**
Figure 31: Garden Cottage Range; floor plans

Based on Russell Geomatics drawing Nos. QD809/01 and 02 of April 2006

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



NB: subsequently combined

0 5 10m
Scale 1:150 @A4

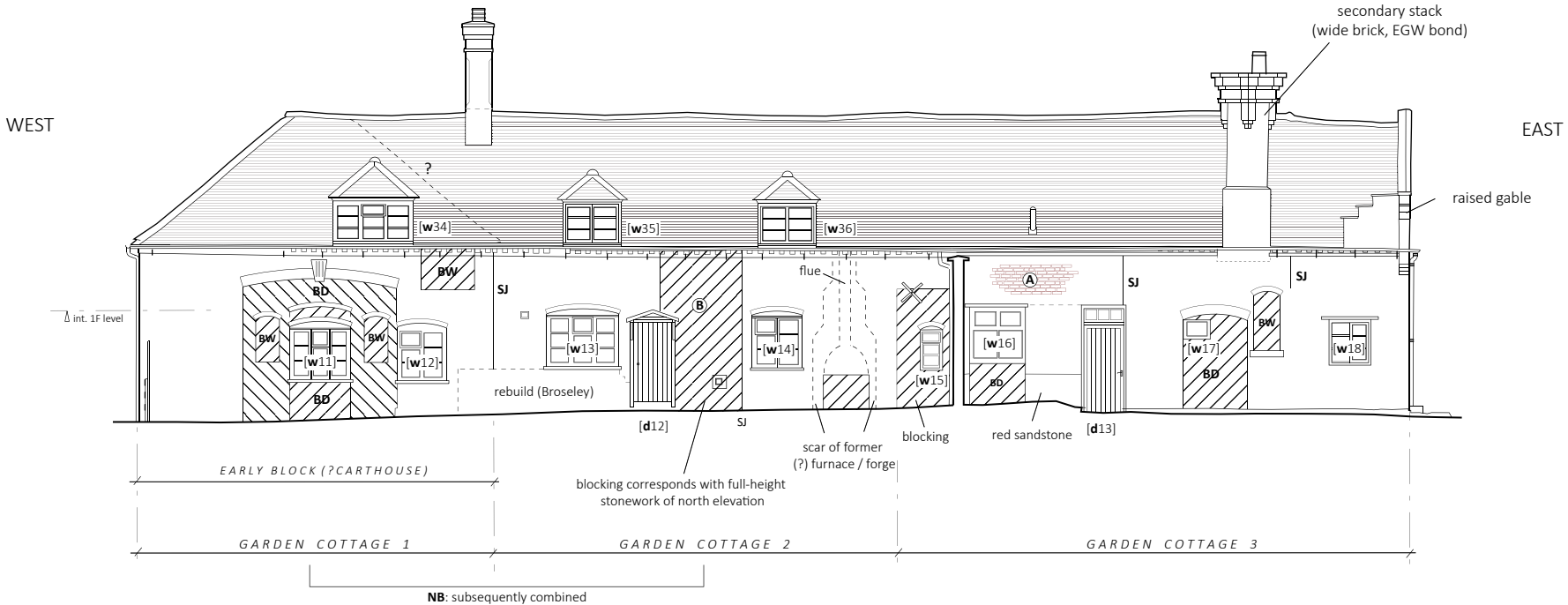
RIC TYLER
MCIFA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

Outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall Quatt, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire

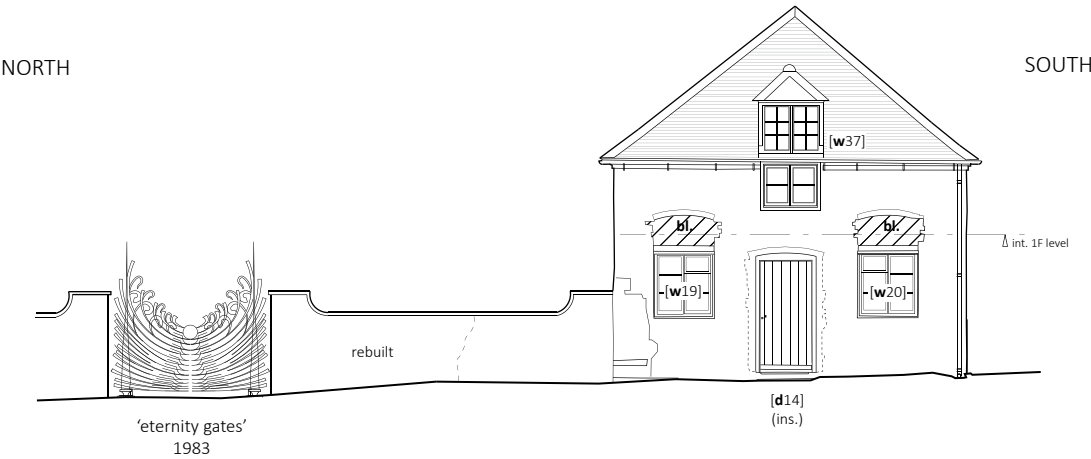
Figure 32: Garden Cottage Range; north elevation (to stable yard)

Based on Russell Geomatics drawing Nos. QD809/03 of April 2006

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



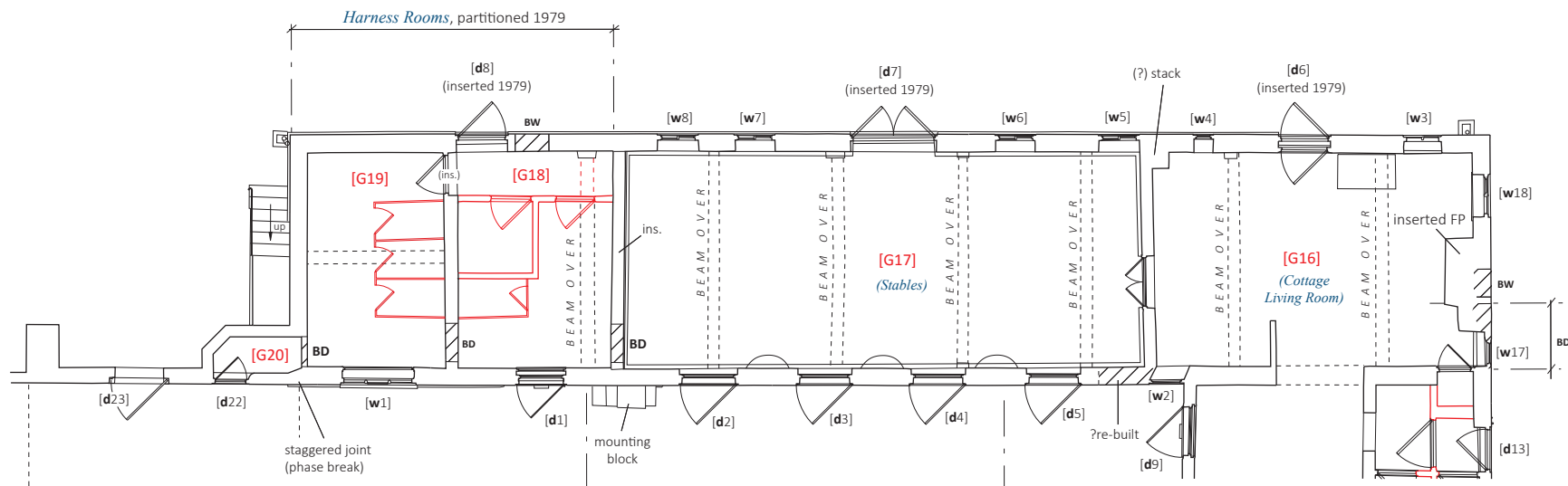
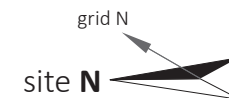
(a) South elevation



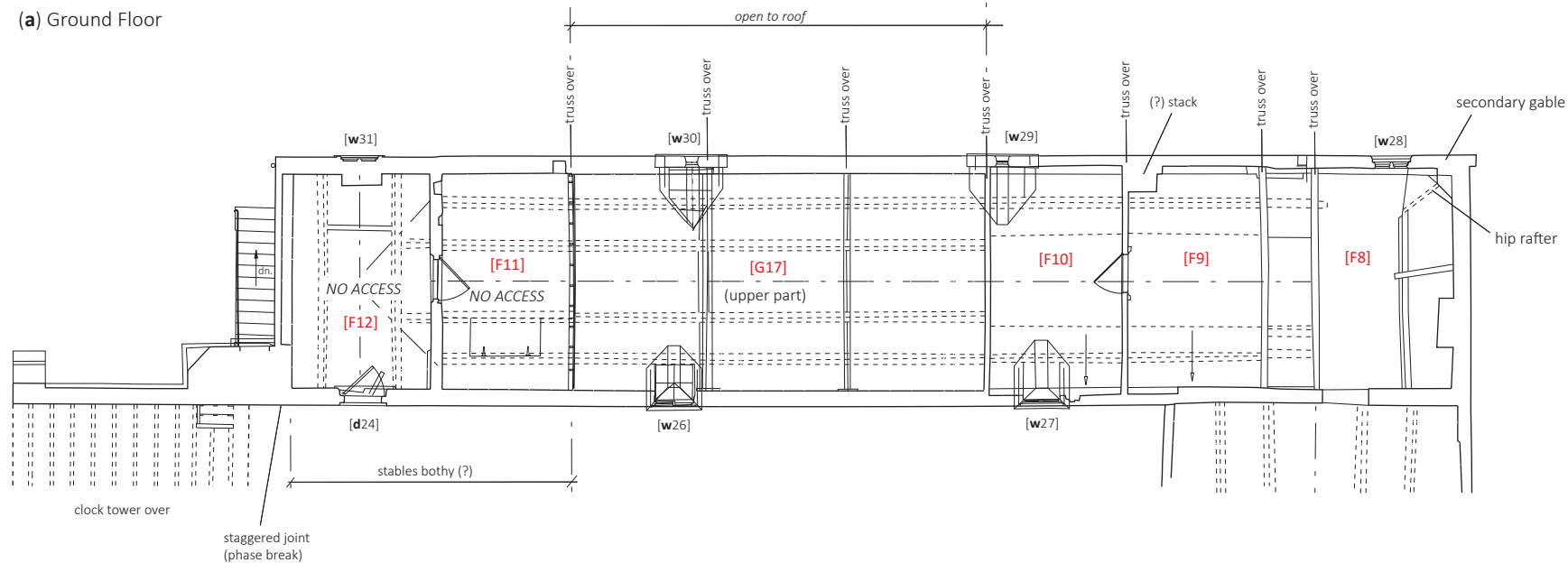
(b) West elevation

0 5 10m
Scale 1:150 @A4

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



(a) Ground Floor

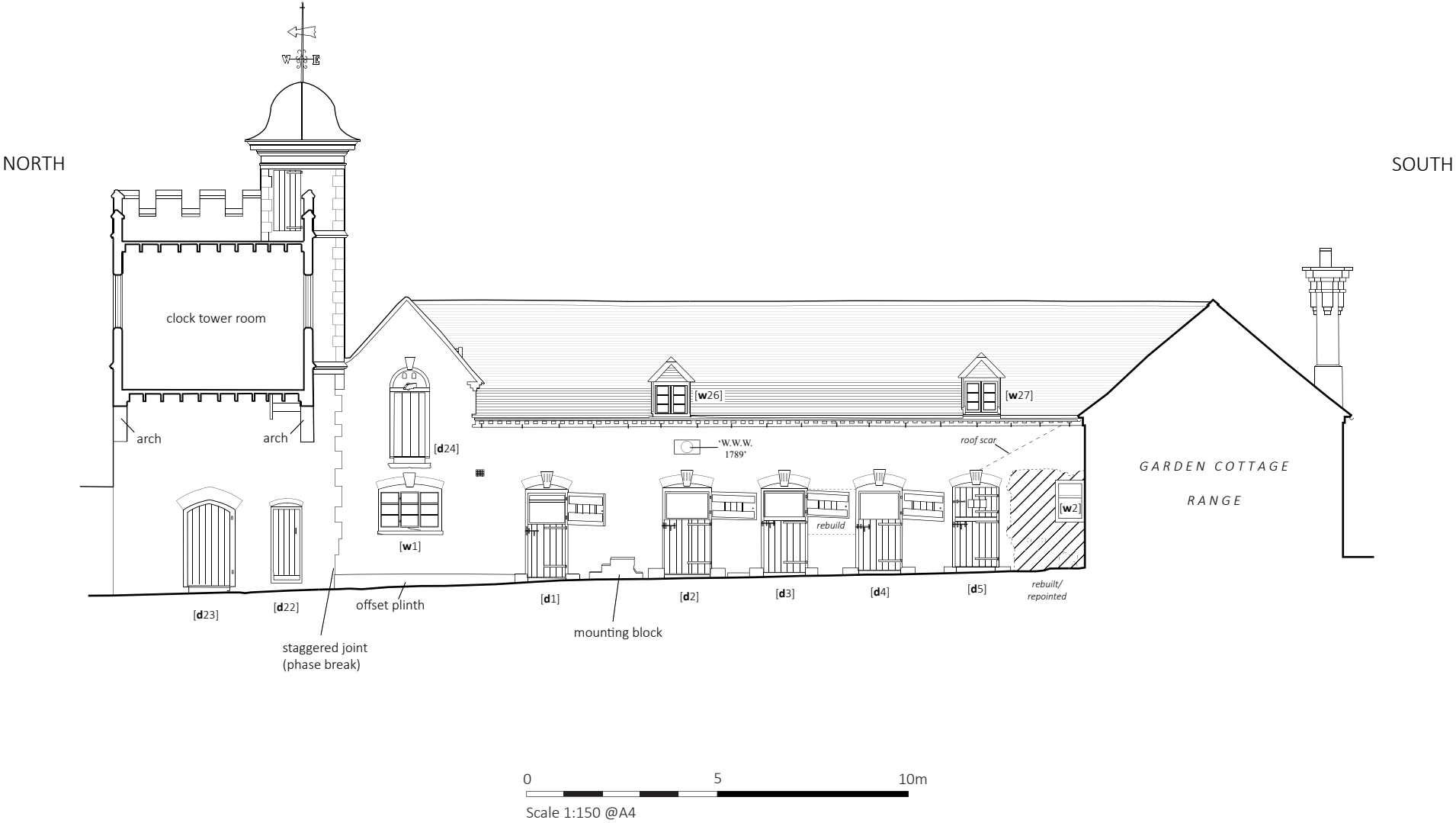


(b) First Floor

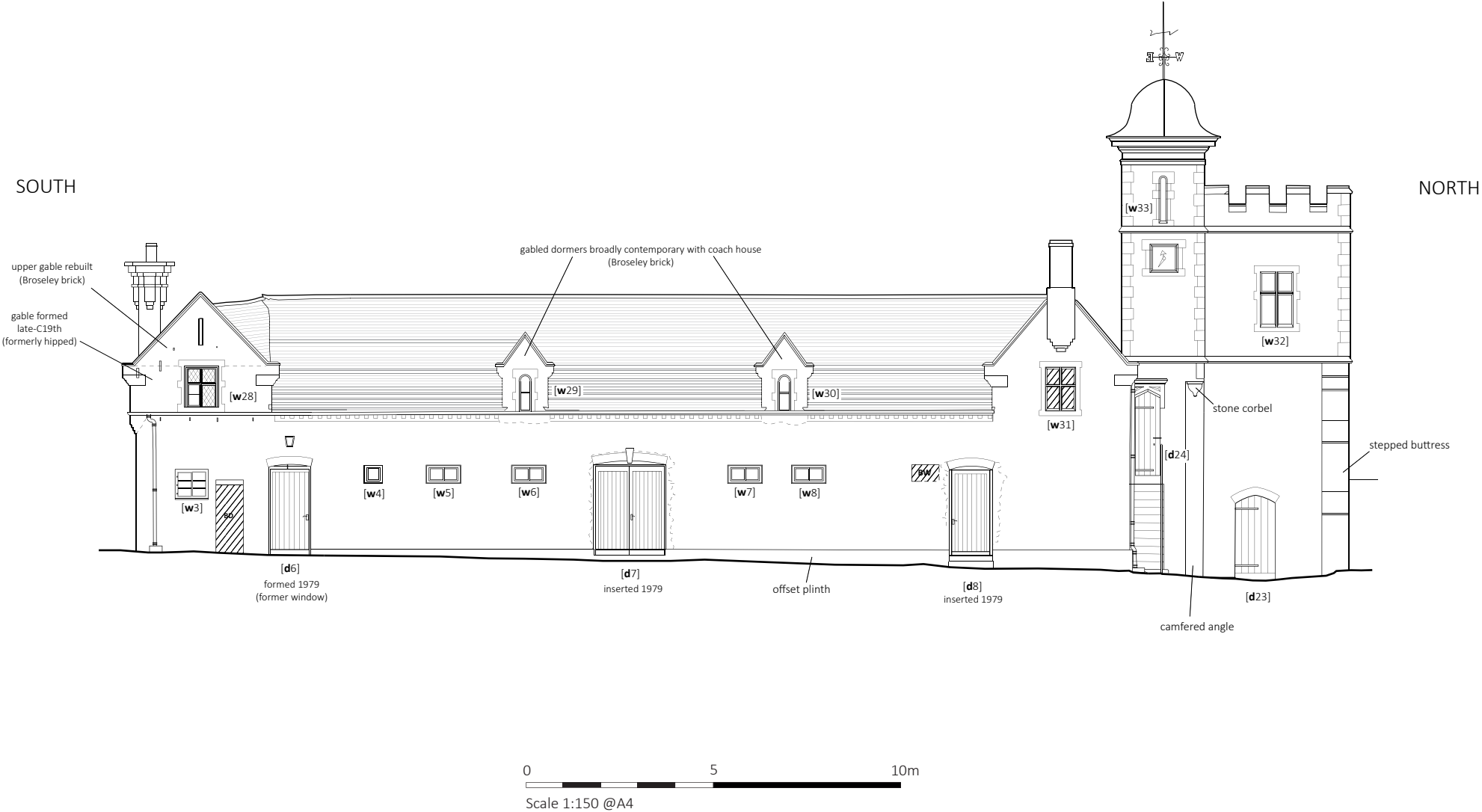
(Stables) historical room uses (1960s plan)

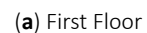
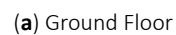
(NB: common rafters omitted for clarity)

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



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



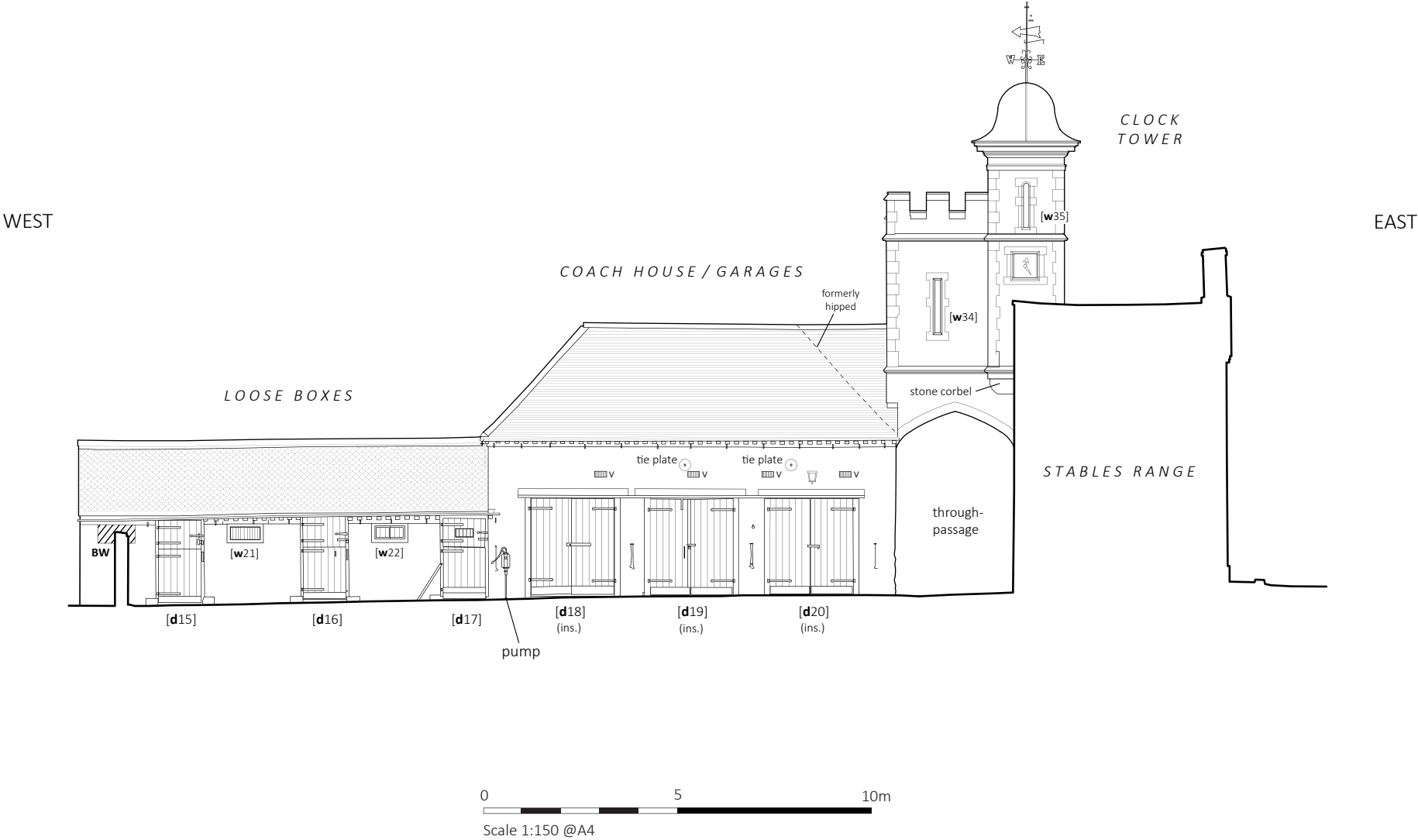


RIC TYLER
MCIFA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

Outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall Quatt, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Figure 37: Coach House / Losse Box Range; floor plans
Based on Russell Geomatics drawing Nos. QD809/01 and / 02 of April 2006

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



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

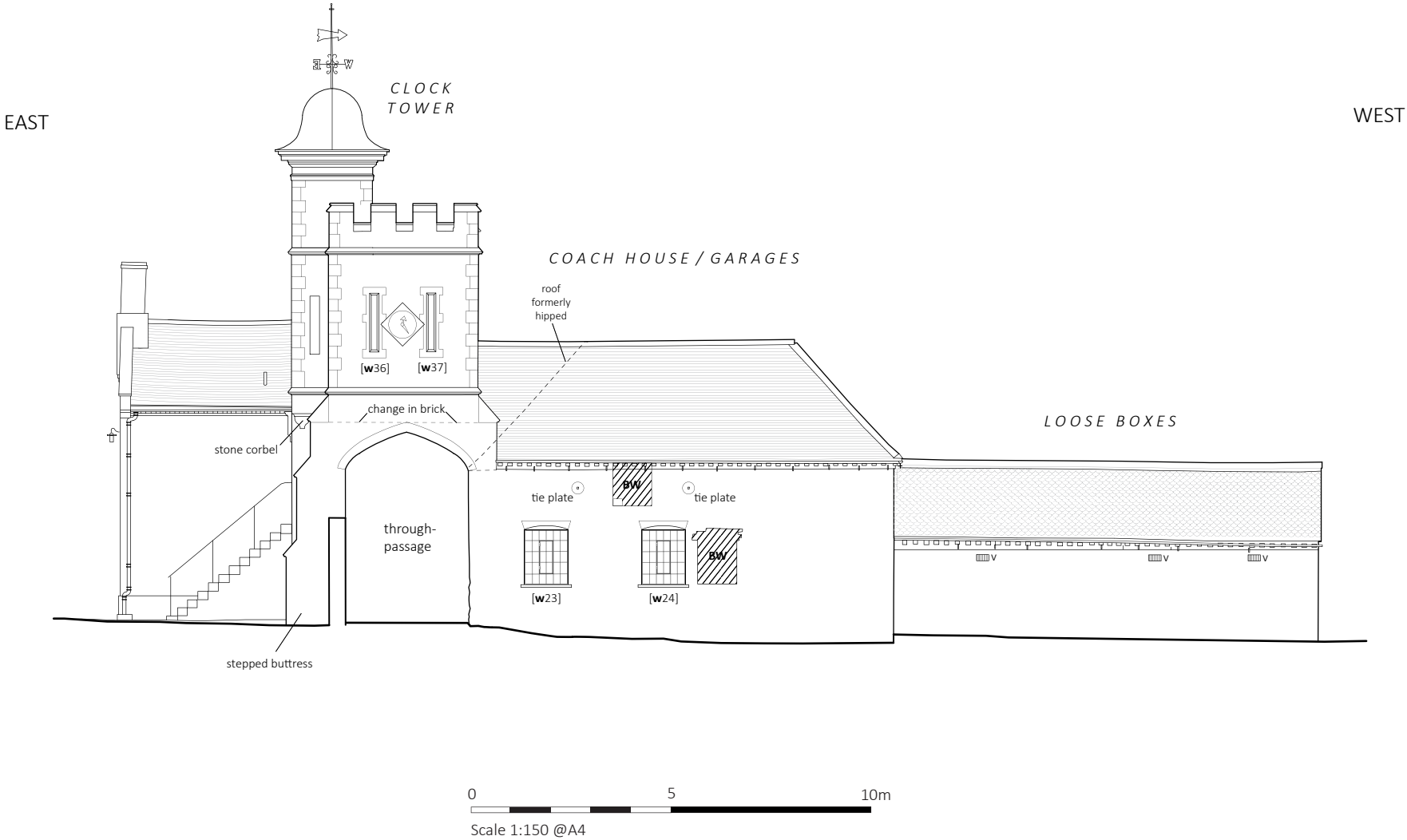




Plate 1: Dudmaston Hall; east front looking south-west (image © National Trust).



Plate 2: Dudmaston Hall; garden front looking south-east with Brewhouse range to right (image © National Trust).



Plate 3: Brewhouse Range, general view of eastern (yard) elevation looking north-west.



Plate 4: Detail of (rebuilt) brick ridge-stacks.



Plate 5: Vertical straight-joint (right of [d2]) defining limit of primary range (right) and southern extension (left).



Plate 6: Typical three-light transomed and mullioned window.



Plate 7: Window [w5] (inserted within former doorway) and door [d3].



Plate 8: Windows [w6] (casement) and [w7] (sash).



Plate 9: Detail of upper semi-dormer; note variant brick and form of gable mirroring that over C19th laundry block.



Plate 10: Secondary door [d1] with cement surround and patching of original doorway opening immediately to right.



Plate 11: Door [d2]; note SJ over right-hand jamb



Plate 12: Detail of window [w6] with cut back jambs, remade cill and patching over, suggestive of former segmental arch.



Plate 13: Low area of infill brickwork between [w6/7] defined by opposing straight-joints; function unclear.



Plate 14: Broomhouse Range, general view of western (garden) elevation looking north-east.



Plate 15: Straight joint defining primary range (left) and secondary extension (right).



Plate 16: Segmental headed door [d4] and 1F window [w15] over.



Plate 17: Detail of sash window, one of three (+ door) introduced in 1976 within pre-existing openings (see Figure 19).



Plate 18: Detail of sandstone cill – NB. chamfer detail is narrower than extant window frame.



Plate 19: 'Ghosts' of former roof lines above windows [w19/20](assoc. with former 'Loggia'; see Figure 14), and blocked window to right of inserted sash [w20].



Plate 20: Door [d4] with window [w15] over.



Plate 21: Superimposed, blocked windows at Bay 4 align with internal transverse partition.



Plate 22: Southern gable of Brewhouse range with secondary stack.



Plate 23: Low blocked door to east side of gable end with SJ and sloping roof 'scar'.



Plate 24: Remains of former (?) toilet block to south end of brewhouse range (see main text, section §.6.7).

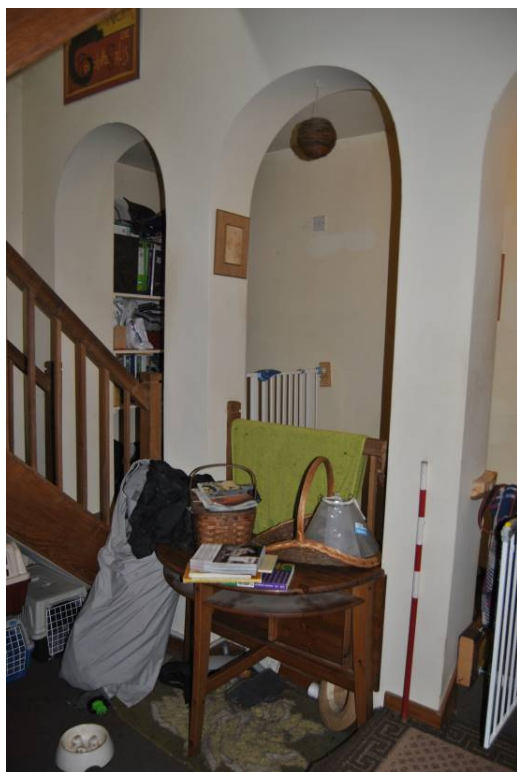


Plate 25: Hallway [LG5].

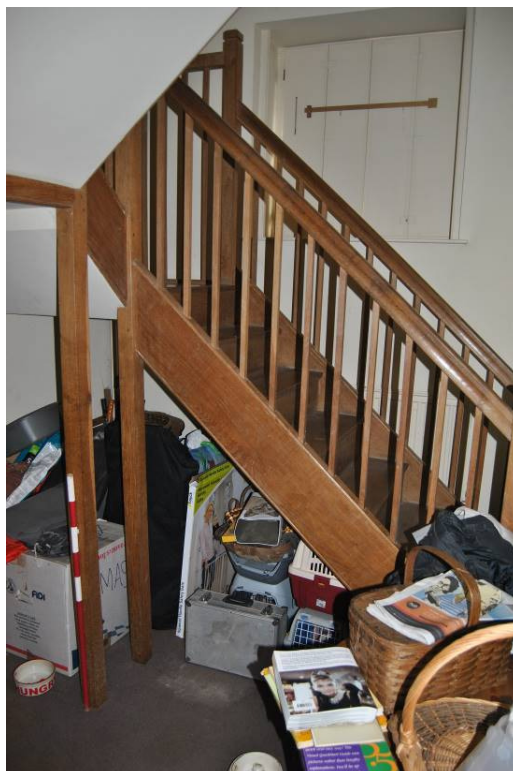


Plate 26: Inserted stair, [LG5].



Plate 27: Kitchen [LG7] looking east.



Plate 28: Living Room [LG4] looking south-east.



Plate 29: Substantial ceiling structure over living room [LG4].



Plate 30: Inserted sash window in west wall of [LG4].



Plate 31: 1970s dog-leg stair rises to 1F level



Plate 32: First floor landing [F2].



Plate 33: 1920s terrace (left) abuts blocked window in west façade.



Plate 34: Roof over north range, looking south from ceiling hatch over [F5].



Plate 35: Roof over north range, looking north from ceiling hatch over [F5]; NB. truncated principal and secondary collar/brace (red arrow).



Plate 36: Truss visible within [F1]; note differential smoke blackening of timbers (post/collar/principal).



Plate 37: Modified truss visible above [F5].



Plate 38: [LG1] looking west.



Plate 39: Blocked door formerly communicating with [LG2] (see Figure 14a).



Plate 40: Brewhouse [LG2] looking north-west.



Plate 41: Brewhouse [LG2] looking south-west.



Plate 42: Evidence for former first floor level, and interrupted tie-beam roof truss over [LG2].



Plate 43: Shallow offset in east wall signifying height of former timber staging NB. extends across window [w1].



Plate 44: Face-laid brick flooring.



Plate 45: Variant quarry-tile flooring at NE corner



Plate 46: Blocked former door in east wall [LG2] and associated worn area of paving.



Plate 47: Variant paving around blocked doorway between [LG1/2] (infill of former steps).



Plate 48: Stack to north wall of [LG2]; former shoulder-level arch marked in dashed line.



Plate 49: Interrupted tie-beam truss within [F8].



Plate 50: General view of stables range (B; centre, left) and clock house range (E; right) from the north-east.



Plate 51: General view of clock tower (E; left) coach house /garage (C; centre left) and loose box range (D; centre right), with Garden Cottage range (A) in background (right) from the north-west.



Plate 52: General view of stables range (B; centre) and Garden Cottage range (A; right) looking the south-east.



Plate 53: Anthony Robinson's 'Eternity Gates' of 1983.



Plate 54: North elevation of Garden Cottage range (A).



Plate 55: North elevation, east end; stable doors [d9/10]; **NB.** lower red sandstone walling, upper blocked window with straight-joint below. Upper brickwork over doorways (A; Figure 32) appears secondary rebuild/raising of wall.



Plate 56: Window [w10] and door [d11] within former cart door.



Plate 57: Full-height section of sandstone walling west of door [d11], corresponds with brick patching in south elevation (Plate 64).



Plate 58: Blocked door at west end of elevation.



Plate 59: Timber-framing with brick infill atop red-sandstone walling with roof scars of former abutting ranges.
NB. brickwork abutting western stud (red arrow) corresponds with straight-joint in south elevation (Plate 61).



Plate 60: Raised section of timber-framing to west end of elevation. **NB.** symmetrically opposed vertical SJs (marked with arrows) plus roof scars of former pitch-roofed abutting ranges.



Plate 61: Garden Cottage range; south elevation, west end. **NB.** red arrow indicates vertical straight-joint.



Plate 62: Window [w11] within former cart entrance.



Plate 63: Blocked window, one of a pair flanking [w11].



Plate 64: Full- height infill brickwork **B** defined by vertical straight-joints (arrowed); corresponds to sandstone masonry to N. elev. (Plate 57).



Plate 65: 'Ghost' of former (?)furnace / forge with vertical flue (soot blackened).



Plate 66: Garden Cottage range; south elevation, east end; **NB.** secondary stack and blocked door/window.



Plate 67: Former door and window, blocked for introduction of fireplace.



Plate 68: Blocked door in perpendicular garden wall.



Plate 69: Garden Cottage range, west elevation.



Plate 70: Detail of modified window [w19]; head lowered to allow insertion of interior first floor level.



Plate 71: Narrowed doorway [d14].



Plate 72: First floor window [w37], raised to form dormer.



Plate 73: Entrance lobby [G2] looking south.



Plate 74: Living room [G4] looking north-east.



Plate 75: Kitchen [G6] looking south-west.



Plate 76: Workshop [G10] looking north; NB. springing of wide arch of former cart entrance (arrow).



Plate 77: Inserted stair rising from [G3] to [F1].



Plate 78: Truncated floor beam visible within flanking wall of inserted stair.



Plate 79: Landing [F1] looking east.



Plate 80: Room [F2] looking north-west.



Plate 81: Room [F3] looking south-east; inserted stack to east wall of former carthouse.



Plate 82: Short stairs rise 28in. to southern rooms of range.



Plate 83: Bedroom [F4] looking south-west.



Plate 84: Bathroom [F5] looking north.



Plate 85: Bedroom [F6] looking south-east.



Plate 86: Kitchen [G11] looking north-west.



Plate 87: Room [F1] looking north-east.



Plate 88: Massive timber truss forming west side of [F7]; shows clear evidence of re-use.



Plate 89: South end of truss sits atop red sandstone wall.



Plate 90: Continuation of western wall plate of stables range.



Plate 91: Brickwork of Garden Cottage, north wall (left) abuts west wall of stables **B** (centre, right).



Plate 92: Stable block, west elevation to yard. **NB:** stone mounting block to centre.



Plate 93: Gabled block with 1F loading door [d24] at north end of stables adjacent to clock tower.



Plate 94: 'Date stone' above stables; 'W.W.W. 1789'
NB: disturbed nature of surrounding brickwork.



Plate 95: Detail of three course eaves band with 1/4-brick oversail and dentilated course. **NB.** quality of brick comp. body of wall.



Plate 96: Typical detail of stable door [d5] with segmental brick arch and red sandstone key.

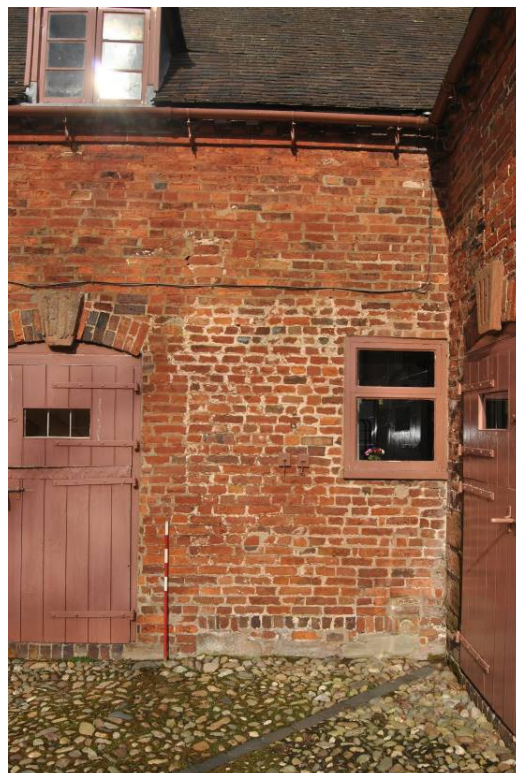


Plate 97: Patching to south of [d5]



Plate 98: Stable block; rear (east) elevation, oblique view looking north-west.



Plate 99: Gabled block to north with blind window [w31].



Plate 100: Gabled block to south, raised in Broseley brick.



Plate 101: Horizontal sliding-shutter to stables.



Plate 102: Inserted dormer [w30].



Plate 103: Door [d8], inserted 1979.



Plate 104: Double-door [d7], inserted 1979.



Plate 105: Servery [G16] looking north towards seating area [G17]; site of former stair to left hand side of image (behind till).



Plate 106: Café [G17] (former stables) looking north.



Plate 107: Café [G17] (former stables) looking south.



Plate 108: Roof trusses over café [G17]; note mortices for former timber-framing (wall-posts and braces to tie; former higher collar and longitudinal braces to principal rafters), indicating re-use.



Plate 109: Detail of redundant mortices within tie-beam and principal of truss over [G17], note also mortices to lower purlin indicating re-use.



Plate 110: Gentlemen's toilet [G18] looking west, note proximity of south wall (left) and ceiling beam suggesting the former is inserted.



Plate 111: Paired trusses within [F8/9].



Plate 112: Paired trusses frame former stairwell.



Plate 113: Room [F8] looking east; secondary gable end; NB. relic hip rafter (arrowed).



Plate 114: Former (secondary) dormer, removed 1979.
NB: angle stack (arrowed).



Plate 115: Doorway [F9/10].



Plate 116: Coach House /Garage range C; south elevation to stable yard.



Plate 117: Cut-back brickwork of inserted door jamb.



Plate 118: Water pump adjacent to door [d18]



Plate 119: Coach House / Garages range (C); north elevation. **NB.** blocked upper window extends across present floor level (as indicated by tie end plates).



Plate 120: Detail of iron-framed window [w24].



Plate 121: Clear change in brickwork at base of added tower (arrowed).



Plate 122: East elevation of coach house within clock tower passage, note high-level hatch to left.



Plate 123: Former principal access door [d21]; note narrowing of door to right side (vertical joint).



Plate 124: NW angle of coach house with inserted, high-level window [w25] of c.1871 to west wall.



Plate 125: Interior of [G21] (NT shop) looking west.

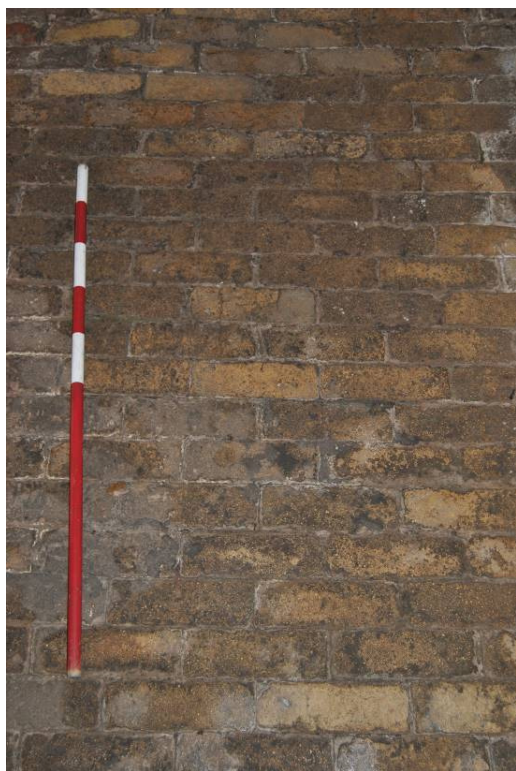


Plate 126: Worn, buff brick flooring adjacent to primary door [d21].



Plate 127: Staffs. blue-brick paviour flooring incorporating iron drainage channel.



Plate 128: Surviving cast-iron stall partition and heel-post to east wall of coach house (C); reasonably by the St. Pancras Ironwork Company installed in c.1871. **NB.** hanging weights of clock mechanism within glass casing.



Plate 129: Matchboard-lined cupboard enclosing access ladder at NE corner.



Plate 130: Surviving gas light-fitting adjacent to window [w24].



Plate 131: Queen-strut truss with upper v-struts, seen from head of access ladder. **NB.** relic hip rafters to east (left) and redundant trenches for two tiers of side purlins.



Plate 132: Loose-boxed (D); south elevation to yard.



Plate 133: Blind north elevation.



Plate 134: Blind west gable end.



Plate 135: Interior of western loose-box.

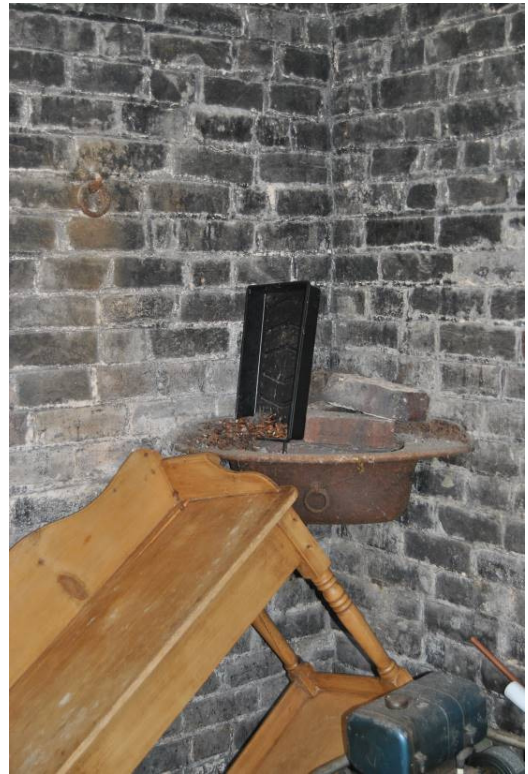


Plate 136: Cast-iron water trough to north-west angle of western loose-box.



Plate 137: 'Ghost' of hay-rack to east wall of western loose-box.



Plate 138: Former gas-light fitting adjacent to door [d15] with blocking of window to right.



Plate 139: Detail of gas-light fitting.



Plate 140: Drain cover by J Aston Roden of Bridgnorth.



Plate 141: North elevation of entrance lodge / bell tower.



Plate 142: Stepped buttress to north-east angle.



Plate 143: South elevation to stable yard.



Plate 144: East elevation.

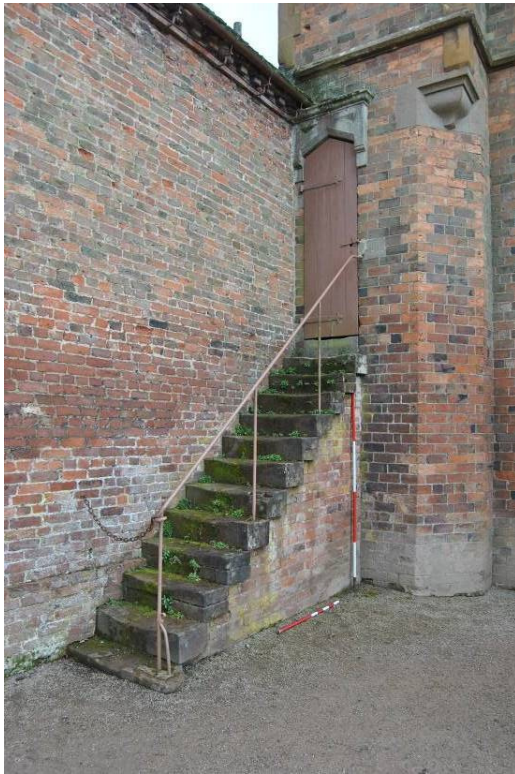


Plate 145: Stair rises to door [d24].

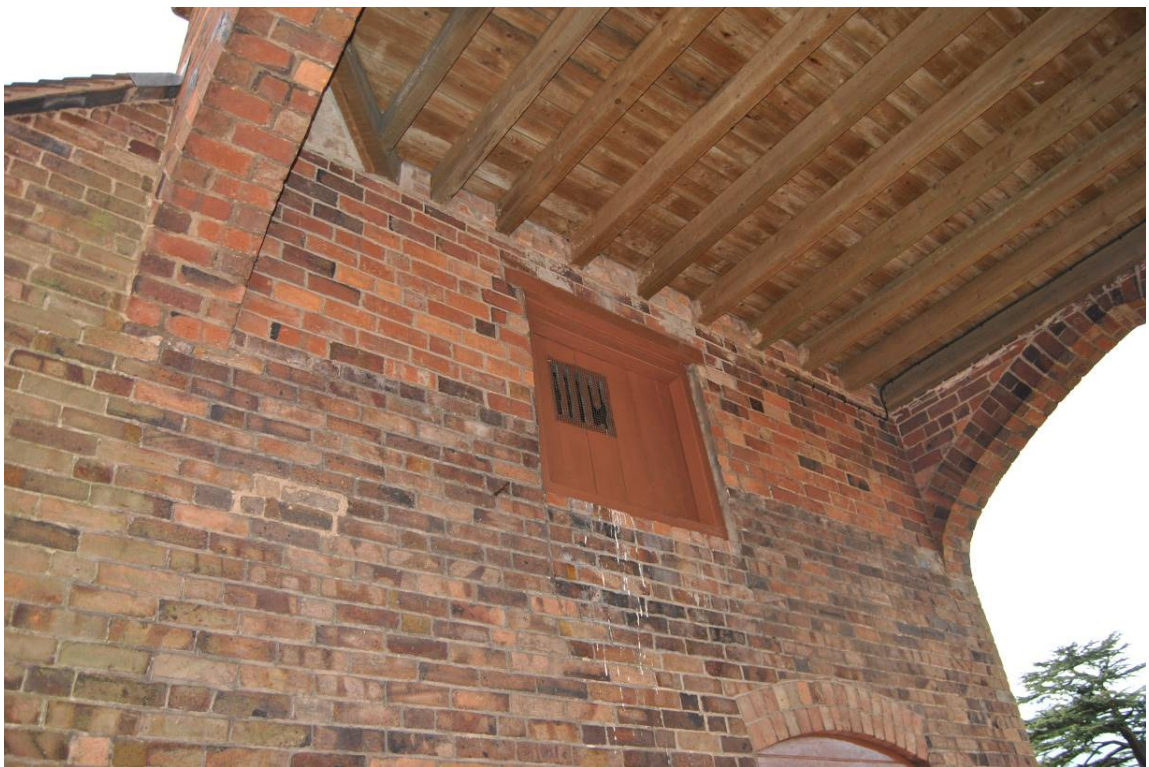


Plate 146: Distinction in brickwork of upper wall flanking west side of through-passage indicating raising of former hip-roofed coach-house. (NB. trimmer for 1F fireplace to SW angle).



Plate 147: First floor chamber [F14] looking north.



Plate 148: Simple hob-grate to south-west angle, [F14].



Plate 149: Detail of clock mechanism, inserted 1981.



Plate 150: Internal corbelling of upper clock/bell turret.



Plate 151: View up clock/bell turret with mechanism serving eastern clock-face (below) and bell over.

APPENDIX A: Method Statement (R Tyler, March 2016)

1 INTRODUCTION

The current document presents a tender proposal and method statement for the undertaking of a programme of historic building recording and analysis in respect of a series of outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall, Quatt, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire. It has been prepared further to discussions with Ms Janine Young (NT Regional Archaeologist) and a site meeting (02.03.16) with Ms Tessa Lovell (NT Visitor Experience and Conservation Manager, Dudmaston).

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 Dudmaston Hall is located 14.3km north-west of Kidderminster and 5.75km south-east of Bridgnorth in south-eastern Shropshire, centred on NGR SO 74696 88690 at an elevation of c.60m AOD. It is sited on the east bank of the River Severn within the civil parish of Quatt Malvern and is accessed off the western side of the A442 Kidderminster to Bridgnorth Road.



Dudmaston Hall: Location of Brewhouse range and outbuildings

1.2 Historical Context

- 1.2.1 The manor of Quatt appears in Domesday Book as 'Quatone' when it is listed under the holdings of Earl Roger of Montgomery, probably erroneously within Stanlei Hundred, Warwickshire (Morris 1986, EW). In the middle ages, the manor was considered either as a part of Stottesden Hundred or of the Bridgnorth Liberty; after forfeiture by Robert de Bellème, the manor came into the hands of Henry I who divided it among the three sons of Helgot, the lords of Castle Holdgate in Corvedale. Half a hide, comprising the present manor of Dudmaston, was granted to Herbert fitz Helgot, who enfeoffed one of his retainers, Harlewin de Butailles, to Dudmaston before 1127 with two further hides passing to his younger brothers; one hide, including Quatt village, was given by Wydo fitz Helgot to the Priory of Great Malvern in 1127 and was henceforth known as Quatt Malvern (Morris 1986, EW). De Butailles subsequently took the name 'de Dudmaston' and the estate descended through his family down to the early 15th century.

- 1.2.2 In 1403 Margaret, heiress to the estate, was married to one William Wolryche thus establishing the Wolryches at Dudmaston. In the following generations, the family established branches in Huntingdon, Suffolk, Herefordshire and Staffordshire and only thereafter did the Wolryches begin to build up the Shropshire estate at Dudmaston (Cornforth, 1979a).
- 1.2.3 Dudmaston Hall itself is a substantial, late 17th/early 18th-century, red-brick house built, possibly to the designs of Francis Smith of Warwick, for Sir Thomas Wolryche (3rd Baronet), begun in 1695 and largely complete by the time of Wolryche's death in 1701 (see Gomm 2000, 98-100; Milln and Woodside 1996, 40). The house incorporates elements of an earlier Tudor house in the form of the 'Old Kitchen' to the south-west angle (National Trust 2002, 17). The house was remodelled in the 1820s for Mr William Wolryche-Whitmore, probably by John Smalman of Quatford (Cornforth 1979c, 819; Newman and Pevsner, 2006, 254).
- 1.2.4 In 1952, Geoffrey Wolryche-Whitmore made over the estate to his niece Lady Rachael Labouchere (née Hamilton-Russell), a direct descendant of the Darbys of Coalbrookdale, on the understanding that it would ultimately pass into the hands of the National Trust. Dudmaston Hall and estate have been in the ownership of the National Trust since 1978, when it was given over by Lady Rachael Labouchere, thus fulfilling the wishes of her uncle.

1.3 Scope of Project

- 1.3.1 The proposed programme of historic building recording and analysis extends to cover two discrete groups of buildings at Dudmaston, viz. the Brewhouse range (an adjunct to the south-east side of the main house adjacent to the 'Old Kitchen') and the Garden Cottage and Clock tower ranges, a detached group of agricultural buildings arranged around a cobbled courtyard, 130m south-east of the hall. Both sets of outbuildings are statutory listed (see below).

1.4 Designations

Statutory Designations

- 1.4.1 Each of the buildings under consideration is included on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest*, (HE Building ID: **1053806 (part of)** and **1053762**), where they are described as follows:

QUATT MALVERN

Dudmaston Hall

SO 78 NW 28/46
9.3.70

II*

2. Queen Anne mansion in attractive park with lakes and conifers; long imposing front to west overlooking the Severn. Red brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys; sash windows in moulded stone architraves; attic pediments of projections either side of entrance to east probably C19 and the balustrade in the centre raised. Facades somewhat spoilt by absence of glazing bars to windows. Large panelled entrance hall. Later Georgian staircase. Large C19 office and stable wing, "Elizabethan" in style with mullioned lattice casement and tall "Tudor" stacks.

Dudmaston Hall: Statutory List Entry¹

¹ <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1109833>.

QUATT MALVERN

Outbuildings of Dudmaston Hall

SO 78 NW 28/47

II

2. Early C19. Built round a courtyard and incorporating a range of farm buildings dated 1789. Of red brick with old tiled roofs; single-storeyed; windows and doors with cambered heads and keyblocks; 4 gabled dormers; dentilled eaves; tablet with above date and initials W W W, those of Willian W Wolryche. Entrance lodge at north corner added early C19 has arched covered-way surmounted by a tower with castellated parapets, ogee roof and wind vane.

Dudmaston Outbuildings (Garden Cottage and Clock tower): Statutory List Entry²

- 1.4.2 Dudmaston Hall and associated outbuildings are set within an 18th-century landscape park of c.110ha which is included, Grade II, on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens (HE ID **1001121**).³

Non-Statutory Designations

- 1.4.3 Each of the buildings under consideration is also included on the Shropshire Council Historic Environment Record (HER), where they are listed as Dudmaston Hall (PRN **12002**) and Outbuildings at Dudmaston Hall (PRN **12003**)⁴ respectively.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objective of the historic building survey would be to provide a visual and interpretive record and analysis of the buildings concerned and thereby to gain an understanding of their origins, development and significance. The resultant record would be broadly commensurate with a 'Level 3' survey, defined by Historic England in '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' as follows;

'An analytical record...comprising an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the buildings origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.'
(EH, 2006; 14, §.5.3)

- 2.2 Specific objectives would be as follows:

- to create a primary archaeological record of the buildings, their structural and construction features and their developmental history.
- to define any particular significances of the buildings, either as discrete individual structures or within their wider context.
- to bring together the findings of present and previous archaeological and historical work into an accessible narrative and analytical report explaining the buildings' history and uses.

² http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MSA6770&resourceID=1015.

³ <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001121>. The full registered area covers c.185ha.

⁴ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MSA6771&resourceID=1015.

3 APPROACH AND PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

3.1 Professional Guidelines

- 3.1.1 All recording, research and report preparation would be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006),⁵ the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA, 2014),⁶ the National Trust's *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings* (NT, 1998) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).

3.2 Documentary Research

- 3.2.1 A search would be made of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historical maps, early photographs, drawings, paintings and written descriptions, and primary and secondary sources related to the site held by the Shropshire Archives, Shrewsbury, at the National Trust's regional office at Attingham Park, and at the property office at Dudmaston itself. Standard on-line sources including The National Archives, England's 'National Heritage List for England' (NHLE) and Heritage Gateway, would also be consulted.
- 3.2.2 Reference would be made to previous studies, for example Jeremy Milln and Robert Woodside's 'Archaeological Survey' of 1996 and Chris Gallagher's 2012 'Dudmaston – History and Management Proposals'.

3.3 Historic Building Record

- 3.3.1 The historic building record would generate a detailed visual record of the buildings concerned and provide a descriptive and illustrative account on the same, including a discussion of the buildings' origins, history and development together with a summary of their character, date and techniques of construction. The resultant record would be commensurate with a 'Level 3' survey as defined by Historic England in *'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'* (EH, 2006; 14).
- 3.3.2 The building survey would comprise an examination of all safely accessible areas of the buildings and the preparation of drawn, photographic and written records of the same, as follows:

Drawn Record

- 3.3.3 The drawn record would comprise the preparation of exterior elevations, principal floor plans and representative cross-sections (as appropriate), sufficient to illustrate the dimensions, features (including phase breaks, blocked features, former doorways etc.) and construction of the buildings, together with phasing and outline development so far as was practicable from a non-intrusive survey. Survey drawings would be based, wherever possible, upon existing survey drawings by Russell Geomatics Ltd (2006)⁷ in respect of the garden cottage and clock tower range, and historical survey drawings by SE Dykes Bower (1963)⁸ in respect of the brewhouse range. Drawings would be checked for accuracy on site and additional archaeological and architectural detail added (blockings, phase breaks etc.). Additional drawings, if required, would be prepared on site using archivally stable drafting film, with measurements being obtained from a combination of taped measurement and hand-held laser (disto). Site drawings would serve as the basis for the illustrations included within the project report.

⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/>

⁶ http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ClfAS&GBuildings_1.pdf

⁷ Hard / digital copies at National Trust regional archives, Attingham Park.

⁸ Hard copies at Dudmaston National Trust property office; these would be digitised ahead of site survey work.

Photographic Record

- 3.3.4 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record would be maintained, comprising high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera. The survey would extend to include general and detailed shots, contextual views of the buildings concerned and all accessible external elevations, general and detail views of principal interior rooms and circulation spaces, together with visible structural and decorative details (both external and internal). Where practically feasible, photographs would include graded photographic scales. A register of project photographs would be maintained.

Written Record

- 3.3.5 A written record would be maintained in the form both of annotations to site drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records, which together would form the basis for the building descriptions and analyses within the final report. The written record would extend to cover a summary of the building's form and type, its function (both historically and at present), materials of construction, date and sequence of development so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey.

3.4 Reporting

- 3.4.1 Upon completion of the documentary research and fieldwork, the results of the historic building record and analysis would be presented in a fully illustrated, interpretive report, conforming to Annex 2 of the CIFAs *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIFA, 2014a) and containing the following information:

Text

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction and site location
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Documentary History
- Description of the buildings and their surviving/evidenced features
- Discussion (origins, development, phasing etc.)
- 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

Appendices

- Copy of this Method Statement.
- Register of project drawings.
- Register of project photographs.

- 3.4.2 A draft copy of the report would be submitted to the Trust's Archaeological Consultant (Ms J Young) in digital format (*.PDF) for comment in advance of final submission in accordance with the timetable outlined below (§.4).

3.4.3 Further to approval, two wire-bound copies of the completed report would be forwarded to the Ms. J Young, together with two digital copies in *.pdf format on CD. A digital copy of the approved, final report would also be forwarded to the Shropshire HER and an OASIS record prepared and submitted.

3.4.4 Copyright for any report arising from the undertaking of the building recording project would be retained by the National Trust.

4 TIMETABLE

4.1 Subject to commission, initial archival research and site-recording work would be undertaken at the earliest opportunity, preferably during late March or (more likely) early April 2016. Fieldwork would be undertaken over a period of 1-2 days. Subject to approval (see §.3.4.2 above), the final report would be submitted normally within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork (earlier submission if possible).

5 STAFFING

5.1 All documentary research, site recording, analysis and report preparation would be undertaken by Mr. Ric Tyler MClfA; a profile is attached at **Appendix A** below.

6 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

6.1 As noted above (§.3.1), the project would follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA, 2014b) and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA 2014a). Recording work would conform to guidelines set down by Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH, 2006), the National Trust's *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings* (NT, 1998), and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*, (ALGAO 1997).

6.2 The *Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists* (ClfA, 2014c) would be adhered to at all times.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance would be complied with during the course of the project. If required, a site specific risk assessment would be prepared and submitted to the Trust for approval in advance of work.

7.2 All site access would be arranged through liaison with the National Trust. The current method statement and associated costings are based upon the understanding that free access would be available (arranged by the Trust) for the purposes of inspection/recording to suit the timetable outline at §.4 above.

8 INSURANCE

8.1 Ric Tyler MClfA currently holds Public Liability Insurance cover to the value of £2million (Towergate Insurance: Policy No. **000362**).

9 SOURCES

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*.

CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. University of Reading, CIfA.

CIfA, 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. University of Reading, CIfA.

CIfA 2014c. *Code of Conduct*. University of Reading, CIfA.

Cornforth J, 1979a. 'Dudmaston, Shropshire – I; The Home of Sir George and Lady Labouchere and a property of the National Trust' in *Country Life*, March 8th, 1979, p.634-7.

Cornforth J, 1979b. 'Dudmaston, Shropshire – II; The Home of Sir George and Lady Labouchere and a property of the National Trust' in *Country Life*, March 15th, 1979, p. 714-17.

Cornforth J, 1979c. 'Dudmaston, Shropshire – III; The Home of Sir George and Lady Labouchere and a property of the National Trust' in *Country Life*, March 22nd, 1979, p. 818-21.

Gallagher C, 2012. 'Dudmaston Park: A History of the Landscape, with Proposals for the Future Management and Replanting of the Park'. Unpublished National Trust internal report.

Gomm A, 2000. *Smith of Warwick: Francis Smith, Architect and Master Builder*. Stamford, Shaun Tyas.

Milln J and Woodside R, 1996. 'Dudmaston Hall and Estate, Bridgnorth, Shropshire: Archaeological Survey'. Unpublished National Trust internal report.

Morris (ed), 1986. *Domesday Book, Vol.25: Shropshire*. Chichester, Phillimore.

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

National Trust, 2002. *Dudmaston*. Official Guidebook. Swindon, National Trust (Enterprises) Ltd.

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

Prepared by:

Ric Tyler MCIfA
08.03.16

APPENDIX B: Transcription of Electoral Register Data

1886	Henry Bach	Gardener's House, Dudmaston
1910	Thomas and Herbert Burton Edward Elcock	Cottage in Dudmaston Garden Cottage in Dudmaston Garden
1913	Herbert Biggs Henry Bowen	Cottage in Dudmaston Garden Dudmaston
1914	Herbert Biggs Henry Bowen William Meredith	Cottage in Dudmaston Garden Dudmaston Dudmaston Stable Bothey
1915	Herbert Biggs William Meredith	Cottage in Dudmaston Garden Dudmaston Stable Bothey
1920	Harry, Frank, Fanny Louisa and George William Bowen	The Stables, Dudmaston
1921	Harry, Frank, Fanny Louisa and George William Bowen Mary Ann and John Bowen	The Stables, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston
1922	Frank Bowen Mary Ann and John Bowen	The Stables, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston
1924	Samuel Jnr and Dorothy Horton	Dudmaston Cottage
1925	Samuel Jnr and Dorothy Horton	Dudmaston Cottage
1926	Samuel Jnr and Dorothy Horton	Dudmaston Cottage
1927	Samuel Jnr and Dorothy Horton	Dudmaston Cottage
1928	Samuel Jnr and Dorothy Horton	Dudmaston Cottage
1929	Frank, Mary Ann and John Bowen	Dudmaston
1931	Frank, Mary Ann and John Bowen	Dudmaston Gardens
1933	Frank, Mary Ann and John Bowen Dorothy Mary Finch	Dudmaston Gardens Dudmaston Gardens
1934	Frank, Mary Ann and John Bowen Dorothy Mary Finch	Dudmaston Gardens Dudmaston Gardens
1935	Frank, Mary Ann and John Bowen Dorothy Mary Finch	Dudmaston Gardens Dudmaston Gardens
1936	Frank, Mary Ann and John Bowen Dorothy Mary Finch	Dudmaston Gardens Dudmaston Gardens
1937	Frank, Mary Ann and John Bowen Dorothy Mary Finch	Dudmaston Gardens Dudmaston Gardens
1938	Frank, Mary Ann and John Bowen	Dudmaston Gardens

1939	Frank, Mary Ann and John Bowen William Meredith	Dudmaston Gardens The Bothy, Dudmaston	
1940	Frank Bowen Sarah and John Bowen Thomas and Mary Bache William Meredith	Dudmaston Dudmaston Gardens The Gardens, Dudmaston The Stables, Dudmaston	
1945	Thomas and Mary Bache John and Sarah Bowen John and Iris Mason ⁹ William Meredith	The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Stables, Dudmaston	
1947	Thomas and Mary Bache Sarah Bowen John and Iris Mason William Meredith	The Gardens, Dudmaston Dudmaston Gardens The Gardens, Dudmaston The Stables, Dudmaston	(Frank Bowen recorded @ 'Dudmaston')
1948	Thomas and Mary Bache Sarah Bowen John and Iris Mason Trevor Mason William Meredith	The Gardens, Dudmaston Dudmaston Gardens The Gardens, Dudmaston Dudmaston Gardens The Stables, Dudmaston	(Frank Bowen recorded @ 'Dudmaston')
1949	Thomas and Mary Bache John and Iris Mason William Meredith	The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Stables, Dudmaston	(Frank and Mary Bowen @ '51 Dudmaston')
1950	Thomas and Mary Bache John and Iris Mason Emma Jeffs William Meredith	The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Stables, Dudmaston	
1951	Thomas and Mary Bache John and Iris Mason Emma Jeffs William Meredith	The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Stables, Dudmaston	(Frank and Mary Bowen @ '51 Dudmaston')
1952	Thomas and Mary Bache Frank and Sarah Bowen Emma Jeffs Joan and Leslie Jones John and Iris Mason William Meredith	The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Stables, Dudmaston	
1952	Thomas and Mary Bache Frank and Sarah Bowen Emma Jeffs Joan and Leslie Jones John and Iris Mason William Meredith	The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Gardens, Dudmaston The Stables, Dudmaston	

⁹ Née Iris Bache, daughter of Thomas and Mary Bache, married in 1942, aged 24 (see http://s3.amazonaws.com/historypie_devel/class/files/7930/original/quatt%20marriages%201905-.pdf). Also, Notes on Dudmaston by Geoffrey Wolryche-Whitmore, 1881-1969 (Attingham Archives) record 'we have as gardener only Tom Bache whose mother was a housemaid here. His only daughter, Iris, married John Mason, whose father was our butler. John is a Doctor of Philosophy and a lecturer in history at Christchurch! There were 5/6 gardeners here in the old days.'

1953	Thomas and Mary Bache	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Frank and Sarah Bowen	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Emma Jeffs	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Joan and Leslie Jones	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	John and Iris Mason	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	William Meredith	The Stables, Dudmaston	
1954	Thomas and Mary Bache	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Frank and Sarah Bowen	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Emma Jeffs	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Joan and Leslie Jones	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	John and Iris Mason	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	William Meredith	The Stables, Dudmaston	
1955	Thomas and Mary Bache	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Frank and Sarah Bowen	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Emma Jeffs	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	William Meredith	The Stables, Dudmaston	
1956	Thomas and Mary Bache	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Frank and Sarah Bowen	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Emma Jeffs	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Joan and Leslie Jones	Dudmaston Gardens	
	William Meredith	The Stables, Dudmaston	
1957	Thomas and Mary Bache	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Frank and Sarah Bowen	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Emma Jeffs	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Albert and Susannah Jones	Garden Cottage, Dudmaston	
	William Meredith	The Stables, Dudmaston	
1958	Thomas and Mary Bache	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Frank and Sarah Bowen	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Emma Jeffs	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Albert and Susannah Jones	Garden Cottage, Dudmaston	
	William Meredith	The Stables, Dudmaston	
1959	Thomas and Mary Bache	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Frank and Sarah Bowen	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Emma Jeffs	The Gardens, Dudmaston	(later @ Flat 3, Quatt House)
	Albert and Susannah Jones	Garden Cottage, Dudmaston	
	William Meredith	The Stables, Dudmaston	
1960	Thomas and Mary Bache	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Albert and Susannah Jones	Garden Cottage, Dudmaston	
	Francis and Sarah Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
	William Meredith	The Stables, Dudmaston	
1961	Thomas and Mary Bache	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Albert and Susannah Jones	Garden Cottage, Dudmaston	(Sarah Bowen @ Flat 3, Quatt House)
	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
	William Meredith	The Stables, Dudmaston	
1962	Thomas and Mary Bache	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Albert and Susannah Jones	Garden Cottage, Dudmaston	
	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
	William Meredith	The Stables, Dudmaston	

1963	Thomas and Mary Bache	The Gardens, Dudmaston	<i>(Emma Jeffs @ Flat 3, Quatt House)</i>
	Francis Morris William Meredith	50 Dudmaston Gardens The Stables, Dudmaston	
1964	Thomas and Mary Bache	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Francis Morris William Meredith	50 Dudmaston Gardens The Stables, Dudmaston	
1965	Thomas and Mary Bache	The Gardens, Dudmaston	
	Francis Morris William Meredith	50 Dudmaston Gardens The Stables, Dudmaston	
1966	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	<i>(Thomas and Mary J Bache → 39 Duken Lane)</i>
	William Meredith	The Stables, Dudmaston	
1967	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
	William Meredith	The Stables, Dudmaston	
1968	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	<i>(NB. William Meredith gone)</i>
	George and Mifanwy Ward	The Cottage, Dudmaston Gardens	
1969	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
	George and Mifanwy Ward	The Cottage, Dudmaston Gardens	
1970	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
	Gordon and Marjorie Rudge	The Cottage, Dudmaston Gardens	
1971	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
	Gordon and Marjorie Rudge	The Cottage, Dudmaston	
1972	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
	Bertram and Florence Swannick	Stable Cottage, Dudmaston	
1973	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
	Bertram and Florence Swannick	Stable Cottage, Dudmaston	
1974	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
	Bertram Swannick	Stable Cottage, Dudmaston	
1975	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
	Carolyn, Francis and Sylvia Stroud	Gardener's Cottage, Dudmaston	
1976	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
	Carolyn, Francis and Sylvia Stroud	Gardener's Cottage, Dudmaston	
1977	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
1978	Alan and Gwendoline Lawrence	Stable Cottage, Dudmaston	
	Francis Morris	50 Dudmaston Gardens	
1979	James and Alison Russell-Hamilton	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston	
	Alan and Gwendoline and Robert Lawrence	Stable Cottage, 50 Dudmaston	
1980	James and Alison Russell-Hamilton	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston	
	Alan and Gwendoline and Robert Lawrence	Stable Cottage, 50 Dudmaston	

1981	James and Alison Russell-Hamilton Alan, Gwendoline, Edward, Robert and Susan Lawrence	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston Stable Cottage, Dudmaston Hall
1982	James and Alison Russell-Hamilton Alan, Gwendoline, Edward, Robert and Susan Lawrence	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston Stable Cottage, Dudmaston Hall
1983	James and Alison Russell-Hamilton Alan, Gwendoline, Edward, Robert and Susan Lawrence	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston Stable Cottage, Dudmaston Hall
1984	James, Alison and Julia Russell-Hamilton Alan, Gwendoline, Edward, Robert and Susan Lawrence	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston Stable Cottage, Dudmaston Hall
1985	James and Alison Russell-Hamilton Alan, Gwendoline, Edward and Susan Lawrence	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston Stable Cottage
1986	James and Alison Russell-Hamilton Alan, Gwendoline, Edward, Robert and Susan Lawrence	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston Stable Cottage, Dudmaston Hall
1987	James and Alison Russell-Hamilton Alan, Gwendoline, Edward, Robert and Susan Lawrence	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston Stable Cottage, Dudmaston Hall
1988	James and Alison Russell-Hamilton Alan, Gwendoline, Edward, Robert and Susan Lawrence	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston Stable Cottage, Dudmaston Hall
1989	James and Alison Russell-Hamilton Alan, Gwendoline, Edward, Robert and Susan Lawrence	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston Stable Cottage
1990	Gwendoline, Robert and Susan Lawrence	Stables Cottage, Dudmaston Hall
1991	Gwendoline, Robert and Susan Lawrence	Stables Cottage, Dudmaston Hall
1992	Gwendoline, Robert and Susan Lawrence	Stables Cottage, Dudmaston Hall
1993	Edward, Gwendoline, Robert and Susan Lawrence	Stables Cottage, Dudmaston Hall
1994	James and Alison Russell-Hamilton Gwendoline, Robert and Susan Lawrence	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston Hall Stables Cottage, Dudmaston Hall
1995	James and Alison Russell-Hamilton Gwendoline, Robert and Susan Lawrence	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston Hall Stables Cottage, Dudmaston Hall
1996	James and Alison Russell-Hamilton Gwendoline, Robert and Susan Lawrence	The Brewhouse, Dudmaston Hall Stables Cottage, Dudmaston Hall

APPENDIX C: Photographs from Vernacular Building Survey (VBS)



Photograph of Garden Cottage range, north elevation, east end, c.1980. **NB.** wall to right hand side of photograph related to former buildings of unknown function projecting into stable yard, since demolished seemingly without record.



Installation of the 'Eternity Gates' in 1983 including erection of west wall of stable yard. **NB.** wall to right hand side of image, the north elevation of the range formerly projecting into the stable yard, since demolished (possibly as part of this work).