

**An Archaeological Standing Building Survey
Dowles Manor
Bewdley
Worcestershire
(NGR SO 77521 76419)**

On Behalf of Mrs Elouise Jones



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July 2018

ABRS Project No 2018-DMBW

Planning Permission No N/A

**Worcestershire County Council
Historic Environment Record Event
No. WSM70433**

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Worcestershire (NGR SO 77521 76419).**

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An Archaeological Standing Building Survey of Dowles Manor, Dowles Lane, Bewdley, Worcestershire (NGR SO 77521 76419).

Summary

This document is an archaeological standing building survey of Dowles Manor, Dowles Lane, Bewdley, Worcestershire (NGR SO 77521 76419), commissioned from Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) by Mrs Elouise Jones in advance of the proposed re-development of the site to residential use.

Dowles Manor was described as an exceptional Elizabethan Manor House, the original Manor House was illegally demolished leaving only the partial ground floor fireplace and attached Lodge. The Lodge dates to the mid to late 19th century, with potentially earlier or re-used elements, until recently it was an ancillary building to the Manor, used, according to local accounts as the gardener's residence with a garage or workshop on the ground floor.

This historic building recording has confirmed the likely date of the building and that the building, in all likelihood originated as an agricultural building. 20th century conversion work has left little of architectural or historical interest, beyond the potentially Arts & Crafts inspired windows and staircase. A partial roof truss carrying chamfered purlins remains on the first floor and a number of inscribed assembly marks, including one which may be 17th century in date, similar in appearance to examples recorded within the original Manor House.

The fireplace is the only structural element of the original Manor House to survive. The fireplace is brick-built with a substantial oak bressumer finished in a flattened arch with a scrolled stop.

Within the garden are a number of features of architectural and historical interest, a photographic survey of these features was carried out as part of the building recording.

The archive will be deposited with Worcestershire Museum Collection Store under the HER Event Number WSM70433.

1. Introduction

Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) were commissioned by Mrs Elouise Jones to undertake an archaeological standing building survey of the site of the former Dowles Manor, Dowles Lane, Bewdley, Worcestershire (NGR SO 77521 76419 (*Figures 1 & 10*)). Planning Permission is being sought to re-develop the site to residential use. The proposed development area is the site of the formerly listed Dowles Manor, a 16th century manor house damaged by fire in 1982 and subsequently demolished by a previous owner during the 1990s. The Lodge, a 19th century addition to the Manor, remains as a standing building, as do a number of external garden features and partial remains of the Manor's ground floor. Worcestershire County Council as advisors to Wyre Forest District Council has recommended that an archaeological standing building survey to Historic England Level 3 as

defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) be carried out of the standing buildings and a photographic record of the garden features be made.

A Brief for a programme of archaeological building recording was not issued. The Historic Environment Advisor (HEA), Worcestershire County Council and the Conservation Officer (CO), Wyre Forest District Council have been consulted and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by ABRs (2018-DBMW_WSI) and approved by the HEA. The project was completed following this WSI and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct*, and adhered to their *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014).

Dowles Manor was formerly listed, but delisted following the unlawful demolition, the Lodge is recorded by the Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) as an un-designated heritage asset (HER Ref WSM00484). The building is not located within a Conservation Area.

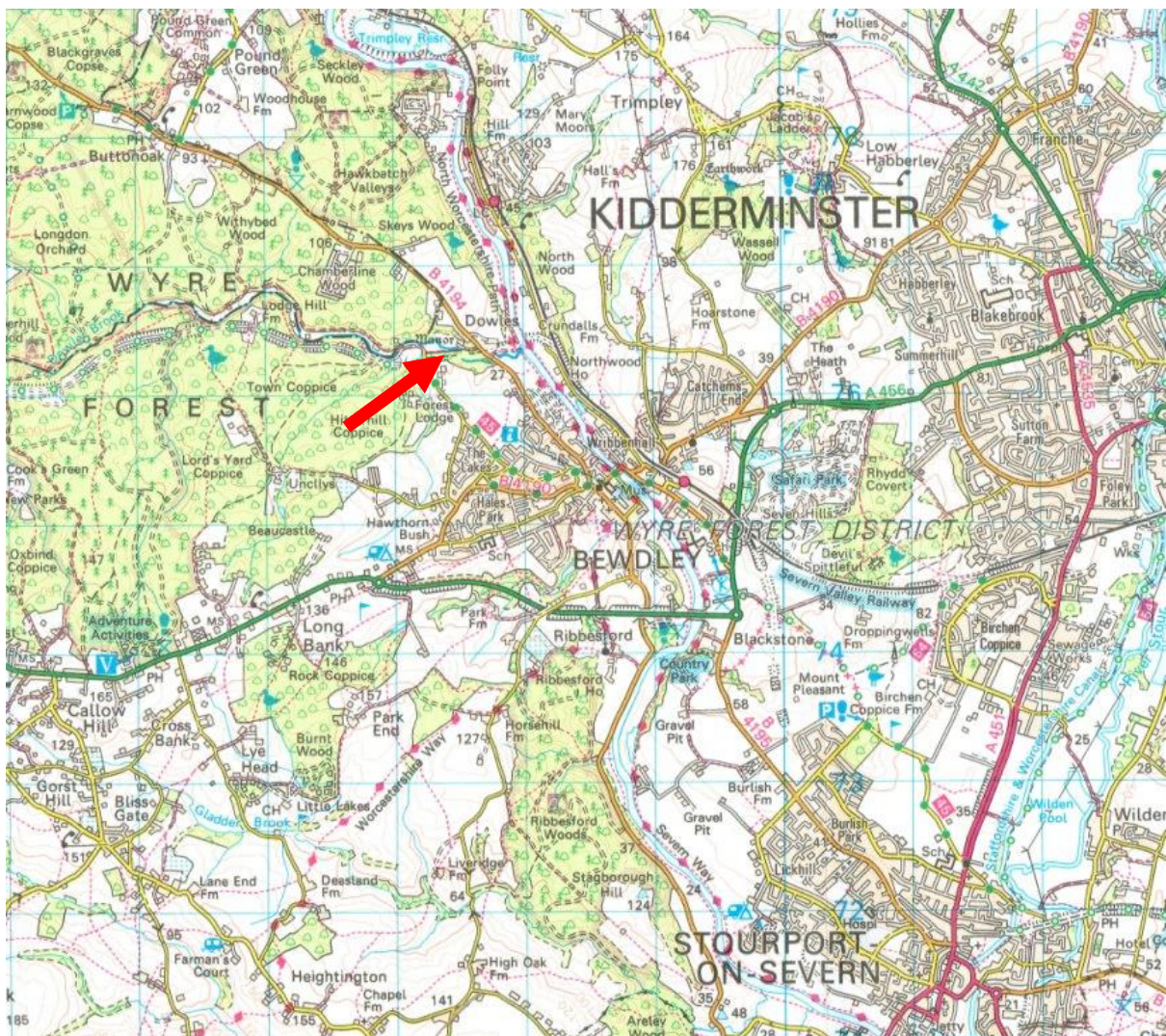


Figure 1
Site Location

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Dowles is not recorded in the Domesday Book, at the time it probably formed part of Wyre Forest. Sometime prior to 1127 lands “*lying on the opposite side of the Severn to Northwood*”, probably including Dowles, which at the time were held by Guy son of Helgot were granted to Great Malvern Priory. In 1217 the Priory refers to “*Dules*”, it is likely that this is the earliest reference to the manor. It appears that the Priory retained the manor until the Dissolution, after which it was granted in fee to James Leveson, merchant. Leveson sold it in August 1543 to Thomas Grey; Grey’s son, John sold it in around 1570 to Sir Richard Newport.



Figure 2
Early 20th Century Photograph of Dowles Manor.

The HER records the Manor as having been constructed in around 1622, although the date 1560 is also mentioned, never the less, either date would suggest the Manor was constructed by either Thomas Grey or Richard Newport. The HER also suggests the lower part of the house dated to the 11th century. The earliest available map of the area is John Speed’s map of Worcestershire drawn in 1610 (*Figure 3*) is one of the earliest maps of the county to include Dowles, although at the time in Shropshire. The forested nature of the area is clearly recorded and Dowles is identified by name, but there is no indication of the house itself.

Prior to its demolition the manor house was described as a “*small, but exceptionally complete Elizabethan Manor house*”. Early 20th century photographs (*Figure 2*) show a close studded timber frame atop sandstone sleeper walls. Internally, there were said to be remarkably well preserved wall paintings representing winged animals and human figures, half figures of Elizabethan ladies in ruffs, and other designs in grey and red. The building itself was a H-plan, two storied building with attics in gabled cross-wings under tiled roofs and a modern brick addition at the rear. The hall, entered directly from the main doorway, dated 1560, occupied the centre of the ground floor of the original part of the house, to the west was a room used as a drawing room, and on the east the present dining room and the original

stairway. There was a wide fireplace opening opposite the doorway with a heavy beam above. The rooms on either side of the hall were screened by heavy oak partitions, with plaster panels covered with 16th century paintings. The modern drawing room, probably the original kitchen, was panelled in oak in small squares, with a fluted frieze and moulded cornice. The fireplace was flanked by oak fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals, and had an overmantel of three semicircular-headed panels divided by similar pilasters, a frieze carved with vine-leaf ornament, and a dentil cornice. In the modern dining room, which seemed to have been the original private chamber or withdrawing room, was a wide fireplace, the head of which was formed by a moulded beam.



Figure 3
John Speed's Map of Worcestershire 1610 (Detail).

In 1677 Henry Herbert of Ribbesford, later Lord Herbert of Cherbury purchased the Manor from his cousin, Lord Francis Newport. In around 1790 the Manor was conveyed by John Offley to Samuel Skey. Samuel Skey died in 1800 and the Manor passed to his son, also Samuel, who died soon after in 1806 and Dowles passed to his three daughters and co-heirs, Mary, Louisa, and Caroline. The Tithe Map of 1840 (WA&AS Ref BA8377/25 (Figure 4)) is the earliest, detailed map showing the Manor House. The map records the Manor in some detail, showing an "L" shaped house with two other buildings, probably outbuildings to the north and west, Dowles Mill with a weir and leat/race to the south. There is no evidence of the Lodge, suggesting that it post dates 1840. In 1852 the Manor was placed for auction and the accompanying map (WA&AS Ref 4600/26(iii) (Figure 5)) again records the proposed development area. The map appears to be based upon the earlier tithe map, but does contain some significant differences, especially the buildings to the north and west of the Manor House, both of which have significantly different footprints to the buildings of 1840. The catalogue identifies the proposed development area as Bridge Meadow (132) and House, Buildings & Garden (135), in the occupation of Mr Thomas Perry. An undated, probably later valuation also held by WA&AS identifies the Manor as being occupied by Mr

Downing/late Perry's, indicating that none of the Skey Sisters occupied the house. It appears that the Manor did not sell in 1852 and by 1856 the Manor was held by Louisa's son James Arthur Taylor.

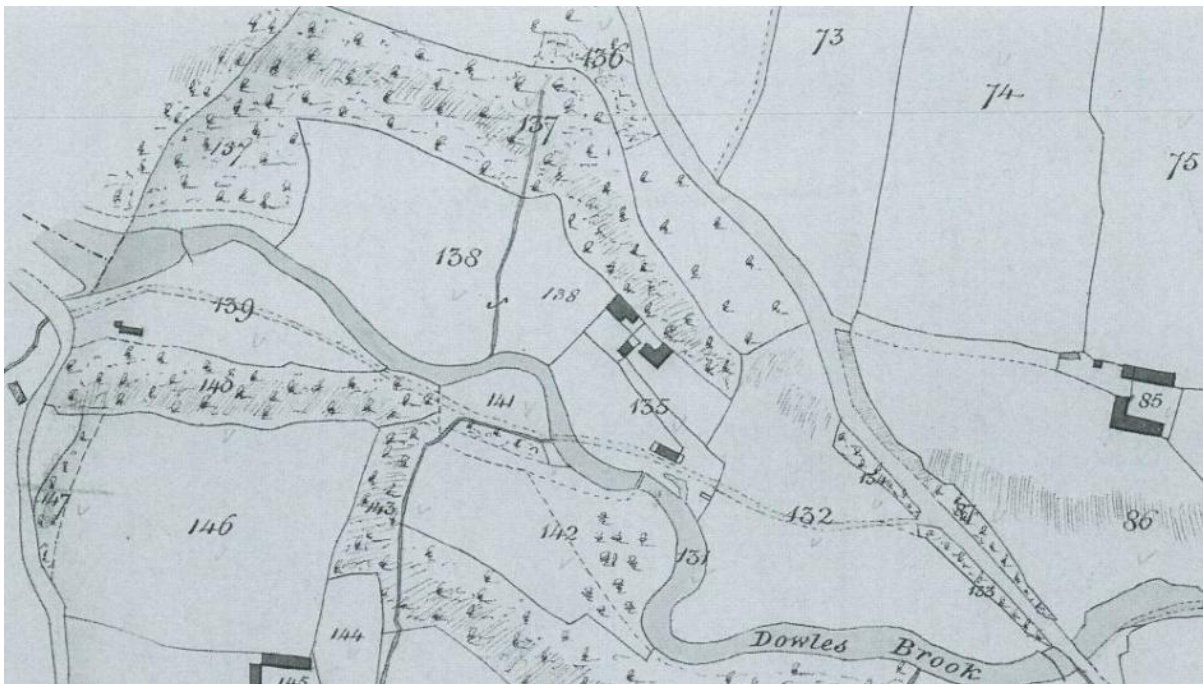


Figure 4
Dowles Tithe Map (1840).

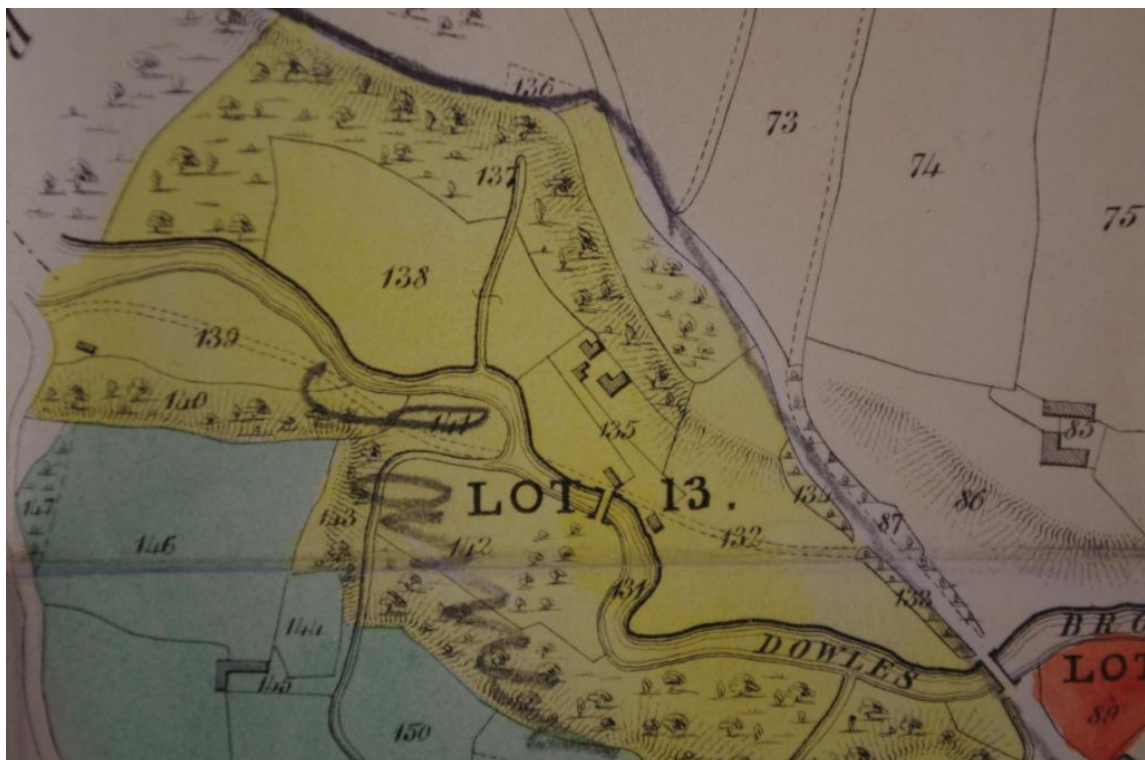


Figure 5
Sales Catalogue – Adwoson & Manor (1852).



Figure 6
First Edition Ordnance Survey 1884.
(Sheet No. VIII.13)

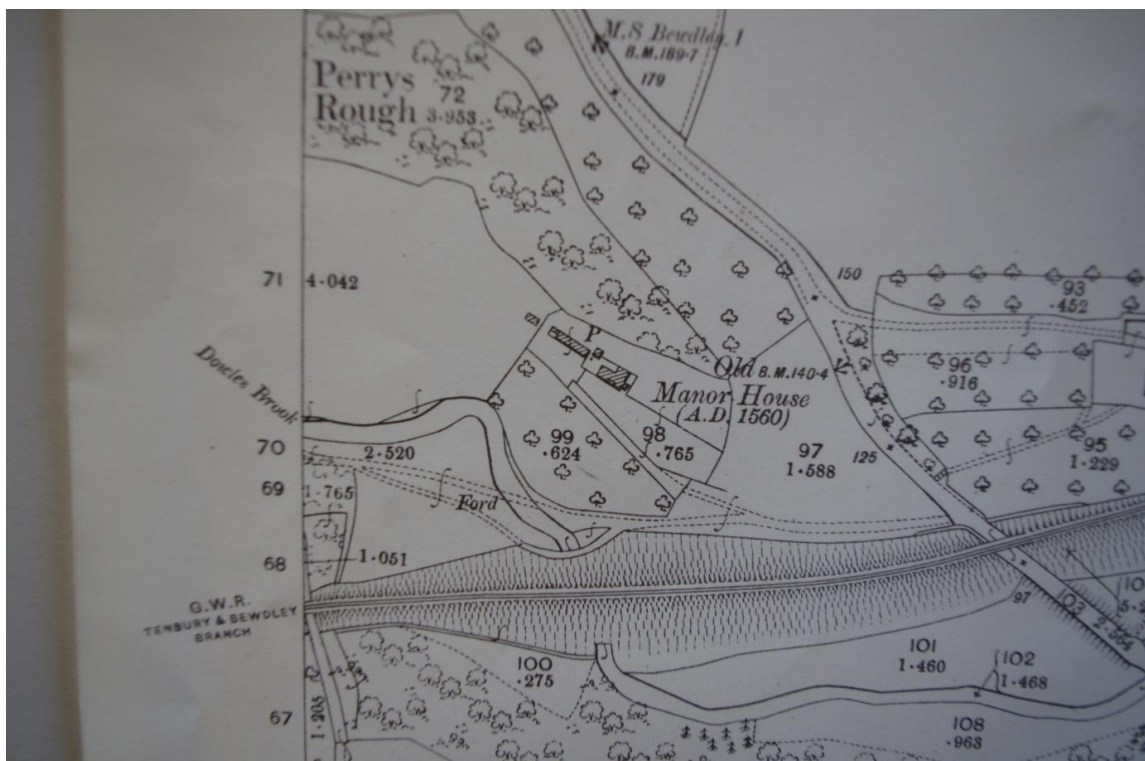


Figure 7
Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1903.
(Sheet No. VIII.13)

In 1875 the Manor was purchased by Edward Pease of Darlington, whose daughter and heir Beatrice Mary married Newton, Viscount Lymington in 1885, who, in 1891 succeeded his father as sixth Earl of Portsmouth. The first edition Ordnance Survey (WA&AS Ref 4803/6 (*Figure 6*)) published in 1884 is the first modern representation of the proposed development area. The map shows significant changes to the layout recorded in 1852, the probable non-domestic buildings to the north west of the Manor have been rationalised into a single linear, two bay range with a small outshoot on the north east corner which occupies at least part of the footprint of the current Lodge, but extends further to the north west, on the north west gable there appears to be a small open yard, probably a pig sty. This suggests the building was almost certainly agricultural. There is also what appears to be a greenhouse corner to corner with the south eastern gable.

In 1902 the Bewdley Estate, including the manor of Dowles, was sold in lots, the manor of Dowles was purchased by Mr Jannion Steele Elliott who retained ownership until 1942, the second edition Ordnance Survey (WA&AS Ref VIII.13 (*Figure 7*)) was published a year later and again shows significant changes to previous maps, including the first edition, the north eastern outshoot is no longer recorded, replaced by a small, detached building nearby and the greenhouse has also been lost.

The 1924 edition Ordnance Survey (WA&AS Ref 4803/6 (*Figure 8*)) again shows changes to the previous maps. The north westernmost pigsty has apparently been roofed over, suggesting a possible gentrification of the site has occurred, no doubt carried out by Steele Elliott, the house is clearly no longer a working farm and is becoming a country residence. The detached building to the north east has been extended, almost joining the Manor.

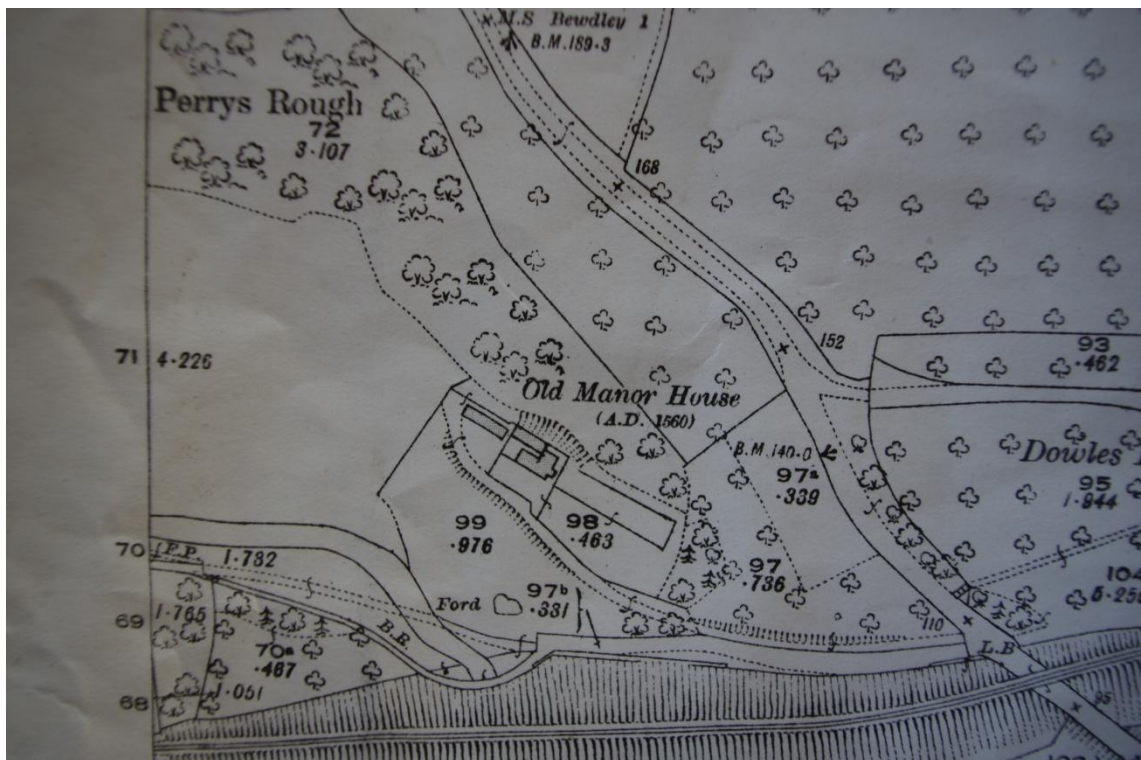


Figure 8
1924 Edition Ordnance Survey.
(Sheet No. VIII.13)

Following the death of Steele Elliott in 1942 the house passed to Marjorie Sheldon who lived there until 1982 with 35 cats and two gardeners. The 1949 6inch map reproduced in the Borough of Bewdley Definitive Footpath Plan in 1953 (WA&AS Ref 209:412 (*Figure 9*)) shows little overall change to the house to the pre war maps. The only significant change being the demolition of the short-lived linear range to the north of the Manor and the later demolition of the north westernmost reaches of the building now identified as the Lodge during the 1960s (*Figure 9*). Following the death of Marjorie the fire damaged house was purchased by Robert Duckworth, the shell was then illegally demolished in the early 1990s and partially re-built, for which Duckworth was fined £25,000. The house was then de-listed in 1994. The current owners purchased the site in July 2017.

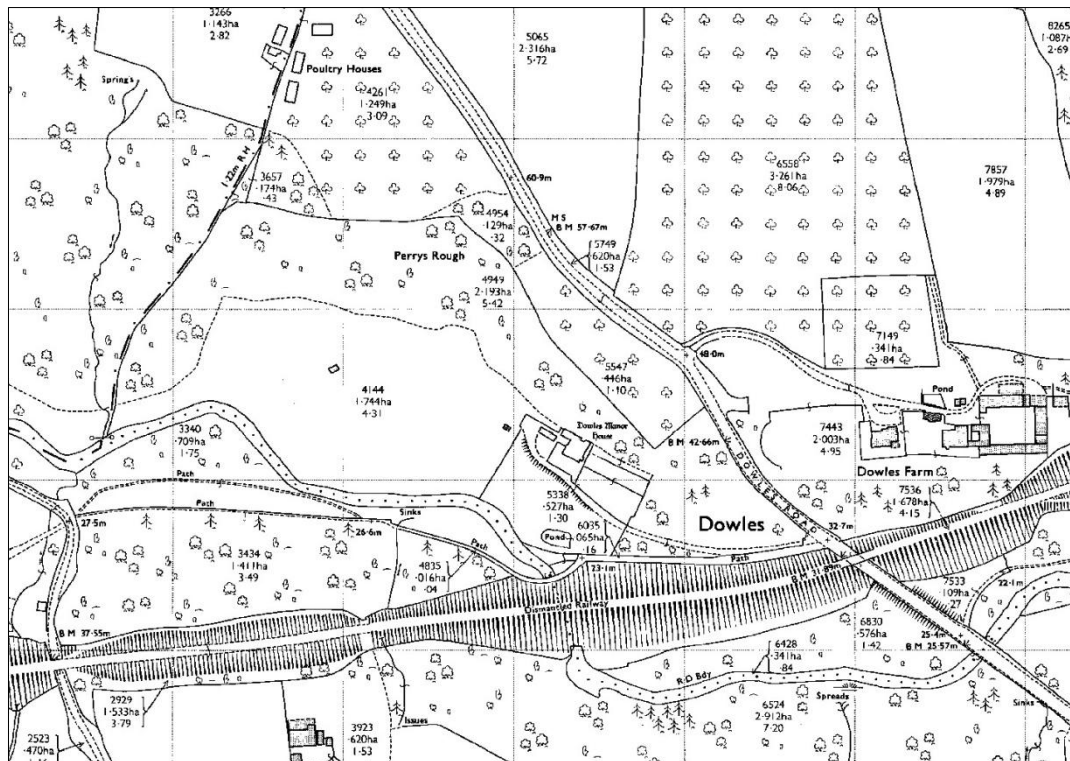


Figure 9
1964 Edition Ordnance Survey.
(Sheet 7676-7776 1:2500)

2. Aims and Methodology

The specific objectives of the standing building survey were as follows:

- To provide a comprehensive written, drawn and photographic record of the building prior to the permitted demolition, as it represents upstanding archaeological/historical remains of local, regional or national importance.
- To provide a comprehensive review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project, making reference to the appropriate regional research agendas.
- To produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to ‘preserve by record’ the buildings in their current form prior to conversion, conservation and/or demolition.

Desk-based research included the analysis of readily available documentary and cartographic sources including the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) & Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service (WA&AS).

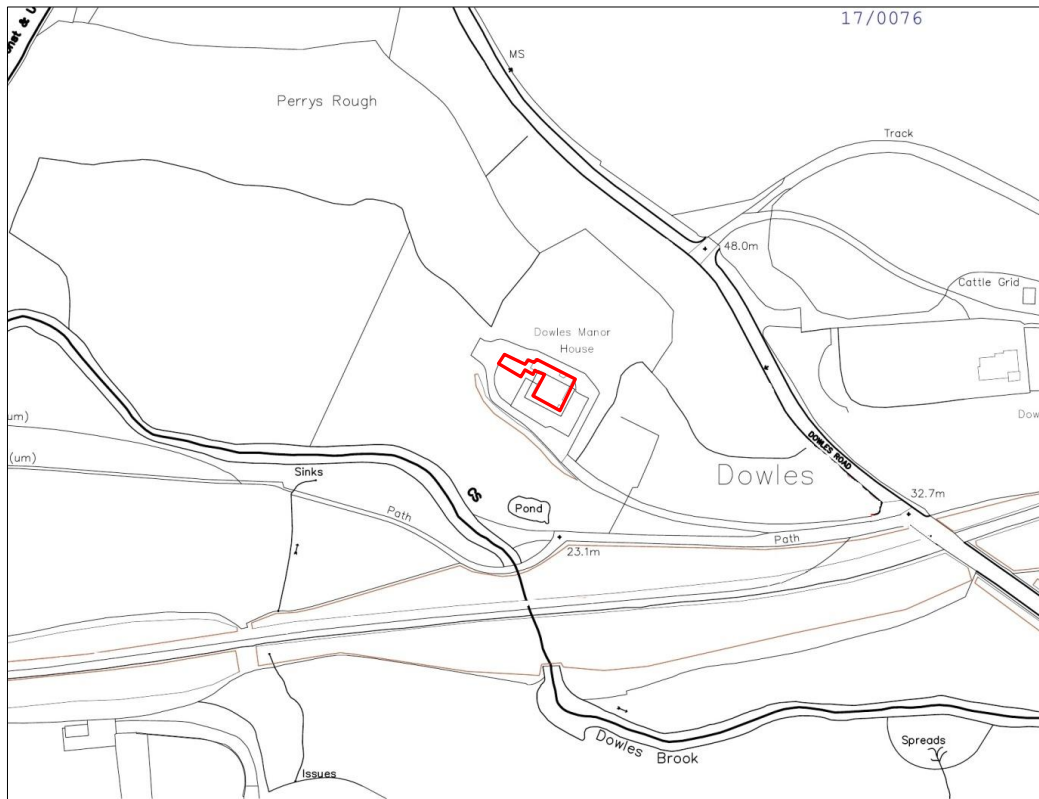


Figure 10
Proposed Development Area, Recorded Building in Red.
Provided by client (1:1250).

The Historic Building Recording produced measured survey drawings of the building and completed a photographic (35mm monochrome negative) and written record of the building to the equivalent of Historic England Level 3. An ordered archive has been compiled and will be deposited with Worcestershire Museum Collection Store. An Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) record has been completed.

Orientation: The building subject to this historic building recording is approximately linear in plan, with the long axis aligned west-north west – east-south east (*Figure 10*), for ease of description this is taken hereafter to be west to east. The principal elevation is that facing south. Where the terms ‘left’, ‘right’, ‘front’ and ‘back’ etc are used in the report, this is in relation to this principal elevation, as viewed from the south. A letter affix has been added to each principal element and a number suffix has been added for significant partitions where required.

All historic maps are reproduced with north to the top of the page, following Ordnance Survey standards unless indicated otherwise with appropriate north arrow and key.

The fire damaged building has visited by Worcestershire County Council, but as far as is known, no previous historic building recording has been undertaken of the building.

The site visits were carried out by Gerwyn Richards on December 4th 2017 and July 3rd 2018.

3. Description of the Buildings

3.1 *The Lodge*

The Lodge consists of a single linear building to the north west of the former Manor House (*Figure 12*); it is joined to the shell of the “new Manor House” by a new build brick and tile link. It is a one and half storey building under a plain tile, unequally pitched roof. The building is largely brick-built with stone plinths on each gable and interrupted stone plinths on each long elevation. The gap in the stone plinth on the south facing elevation is in alignment with a straight joint in the brickwork above (*Figure 13*), it is possible that this represents what was originally a cart door on this elevation, unfortunately the westernmost extent of this elevation is covered with vegetation, so it is impossible to confirm whether there is another straight joint. The part-stucco rendered bricks appear to be largely locally made red bricks laid in a plain stretcher bond in cement mortar. The brick dimensions are difficult to establish, but appear to be 9inch x 2 ¾inch x 4 ¼inch, although not always correct, these dimensions would suggest an early to mid 19th century construction date as confirmed by cartographic sources. There is clear evidence of re-building on the west facing gable (*Figure 14*), it is not clear whether this was brought about by the insertion of the large double doors or by the mid 20th century demolition of the north westernmost extent of the building. Over the door is an attractively finished chamfered and stopped lintel (*Figure 15*), an un-expected flourish for a 20th century alteration.

On the north east facing rear elevation is a substantial stone-built square chimneystack (*Figure 16*). Although appearing to be of some antiquity there is no cartographic evidence of the stack and the straight joint between it and the wall suggests it is a later addition, the removal of the clean out door confirmed that the visible brickwork is modern (*Figure 17*). This rear elevation also contains further evidence of the building’s agricultural origins with missing brick ventilation (*Figure 16*). There is also the stub of a beam projecting from this rear wall, the origins of which are unclear, but may represent an internal bridging beam. The windows are all 20th century timber casement windows, albeit attractively finished in heavy lead, probably Arts & Crafts or Tudor Revival inspired, both early 20th century architectural styles, work potentially carried out by Steele Elliott.

Internally, there is very little of architectural or historical interest. The building has apparently undergone extensive late 20th century re-modelling. It is unclear what, if any of the ground floor partitions are historic or modern. The thickness of the wall between (2) and (3) suggests this may be an earlier or possibly original wall. It is also unlikely that the wall between (1) and (2) is original as it leaves the current fireplace in the garage, (1), indeed, there is no evidence of an opening for the fireplace in (1), again confirming the chimney as modern. The apparently modern ceiling within (1) is carried on a single chamfered bridging beam, there is slight evidence of the southern end being stopped, but it is far from clear (*Figure 18*).

First floor access is via an attractive Arts & Crafts inspired dog leg stair with half landing, adjacent to which is a second chamfered bridging beam (*Figure 19*), it is likely that this is the beam which can be seen projecting from the rear wall. The first floor consists mainly of two bays, the easternmost being sub-divided by modern stud walling. There is a mutilated central

truss (*Figures 20 & 29*) consisting of principal rafters, a tie beam and there is a single remaining raking strut. Given the apparent mid 19th century construction date for the building it is likely that the truss originated as a King Post Truss with raking struts. King Post trusses have a wide date range, but became common in agricultural buildings in the middle to late 19th century. The truss carries two trenched purlins, both chamfered; there is no evidence of stops on either purlin, so dating either is nearly impossible. There is evidence that the southern purlin has been replaced to the west, this is confirmed to some extent by the excessive depth of the trench on the principal rafter and the use of metal bolts between the principal and the raking strut (*Figure 21*). The northernmost purlin appears to be original and un-altered. Each purlin is further supported by upright beams towards the centre of (4), these are clearly inserted and suggest the possible location of a removed truss. A limited view of the attic space indicates that the common rafters and ridge plank are modern deal (*Figure 22*).

There are three examples of incised assembly marks visible on the exposed roof construction; the first are on the east face of the principal rafters (*Figures 23 & 24*). The northern principal is numbered three in Roman numerals and the southern principal is numbered four. Stylistically the incisions are identical, confirming that these elements of the truss, at least are original. There is a third, somewhat cruder example on the easternmost collar beam in (5) (*Figure 25*). This could potentially be XI denoting the Roman numeral eleven. This mark does, however resemble the assembly marks recorded by Steele Elliott in 1916 (pp13) and may therefore be a modified Roman numeral similar to that used during construction of the Manor House in the 16th or 17th century. It is possible, therefore that this collar beam is re-used from an earlier building.

The height of the central tie beam above the current floor level indicates that the first floor is without doubt a later insertion, probably added when the building was converted to residential use during the 20th century.

3.2 Fireplace

The only remaining feature of the original Manor House is the partially re-built fireplace (*Figure 26*). Steele Elliott writing in 1916 describes it as “cavernous” (*Figure 11*). The fireplace was originally located opposite the front (south facing) door in what would have originally been the hall, or “Houseplace” as Steele Elliott describes it. The remaining fireplace consists only of the lower courses of bricks carrying a wide, oak bressumer, the bressumer is finished in a flattened arch with a scrolled stop (*Figure 27*), stylistically mid 17th century in date, confirming the potential date range for the original construction of the Manor House.

4. Garden Features

In addition to the standing buildings within the proposed development area, there are a significant number of garden features of architectural and historical interest. The proposed development intends to retain the vast majority of these features, which along with careful management of the garden should ensure their preservation. At the request of the HEA and CO these features were recorded photographically. A Gazetteer of the photographs commences on page 29.

Immediate to the east of the “New Manor” is an “Italianate” terraced garden consisting of three to four terraces with steps following the steep landscape, the garden contains a number

of stone features. There are a number of other stone-built retaining and boundary walls, these include the gate piers to the west of the buildings and the gate piers on the driveway. Both sets of gate piers are topped with re-used staddle stones, suggesting they are both 20th century in date. There are a large number of staddle stones throughout the garden, it is likely that these were salvaged from the three nearby mills, or indeed from a granary that may have stood on the site. Further evidence of the mills are the number of mill stones also included within the garden features.

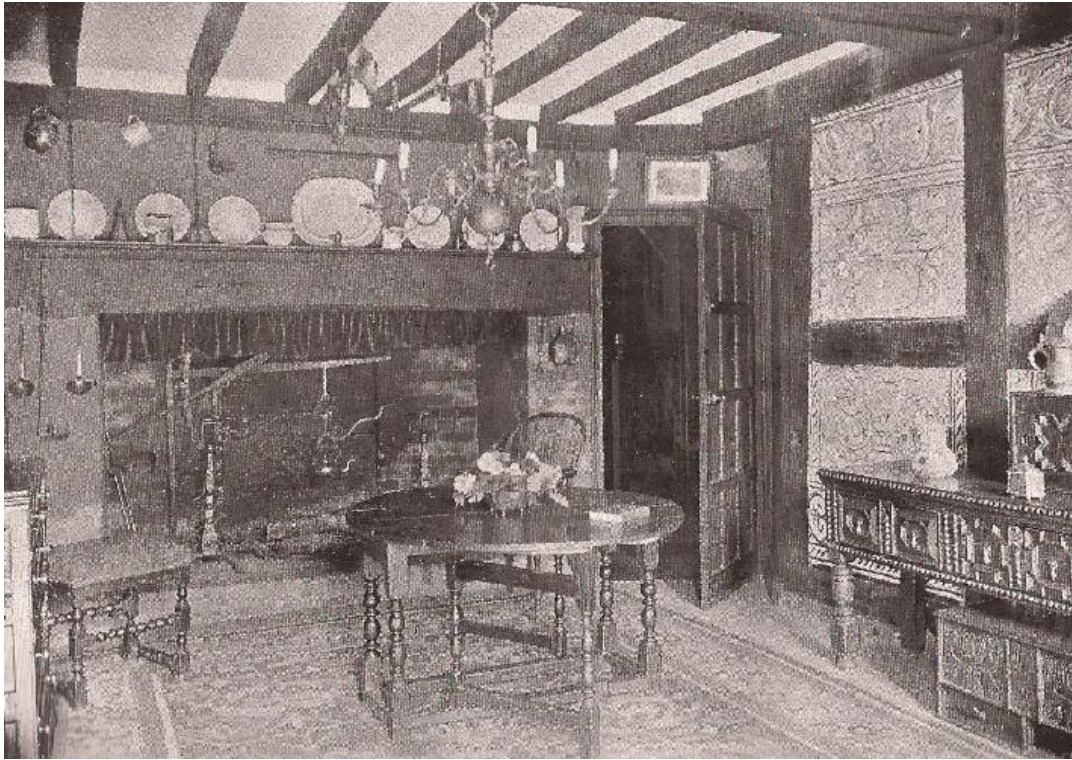


Figure 11
Early 20th Century Photograph of Fireplace.

5. Conclusion

Dowles Manor was described as an exceptional Elizabethan Manor House, unfortunately, the original Manor House was illegally demolished leaving only the partial ground floor fireplace and attached Lodge. The Lodge dates to the mid to late 19th century, with potentially earlier or re-used elements, until recently it was an ancillary building to the Manor, used, according to local accounts as the gardener's residence with a garage or workshop on the ground floor.

This historic building recording has confirmed the likely date of the building and that the building, in all likelihood originated as an agricultural building. The building is much altered having been reduced by approximately half its original size and converted to residential use. This later conversion work has left little of architectural or historical interest, beyond the potentially Arts & Crafts inspired windows and staircase. There are the truncated remains of an original roof truss carrying chamfered purlins. There are a number of examples of inscribed assembly marks visible, including one which may be 17th century in date as it is similar in appearance to examples recorded in 1916 within the original Manor House.

The fireplace is the only structural element of the original Manor House to survive. The fireplace is brick-built with a substantial oak bressumer finished in a flattened arch with a scrolled stop.

Within the garden are a number of features of architectural and historical interest, these will be retained by the proposed development and a photographic survey of these features was carried out as part of the building recording.

6. Archive & Publication

The site archive consists of

- 2 A3 permagraph sheets containing plans & notes
- 4 A3 paper plan
- 4 DVDs containing 169 digital images
- 169 B&W negatives & contact sheets
- 5 A4 contact sheets
- 5 A4 photo record sheets
- 2 A4 handwritten/typed notes
- 1 Unbound copy of this report
- 1 Unbound copy of An Archaeological Heritage Assessment & Historic Building Recording of the Former Site of Dowles Manor, Dowles Lane, Bewdley, Worcestershire (NGR SO 77521 76419). ABRs Report No 2017-DMBW.

The archive will be deposited with Worcestershire Museum Collection Store under the Event Number WSM70433.

A version of the summary (above) will be submitted to the editor of the local journal for inclusion in the next edition.

6.1 OASIS Record Summary

INFORMATION REQUIRED	UPLOADED AS
OASIS No	archaeol30-321987
Project Name	An Archaeological Standing Building Survey of Dowles Manor, Dowles Lane, Bewdley, Worcestershire.
Site Co-ordinates	NGR SO 77521 76419
Project Type	Standing Building Recording
Project Manager	Gerwyn Richards
Previous/Future Work?	Not Known/no
Current Land Use	In Use As Building
Development Type	Residential
Prompt	NPPF
Archive Recipient	Worcestershire Museum Collection Store

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7. Colour Plates



Figure 12
The Lodge & “New Manor House” (Right) (Looking North East).



Figure 13
The Lodge, Principal Elevation, Showing Straight Joint in Brickwork (Looking North East).



Figure 14
The Lodge, North West Facing Gable Showing Re-building.



Figure 15
Stopped & Chamfered Beam on North West Facing Gable.



Figure 16
The Lodge, Rear Elevation Showing Modern Chimney & Missing Brick Ventilation (Looking South West).



Figure 17
Modern Brickwork within the Chimney.



Figure 18
Chamfered Beam in (1) (Looking South).



Figure 19
Arts & Crafts Inspired Staircase with
Bridging Beam to Right (Looking
West).



Figure 20
Central Roof Truss (Looking South East).



Figure 21
(4) Butt Purlin with Bolted Principal & Raking Strut.

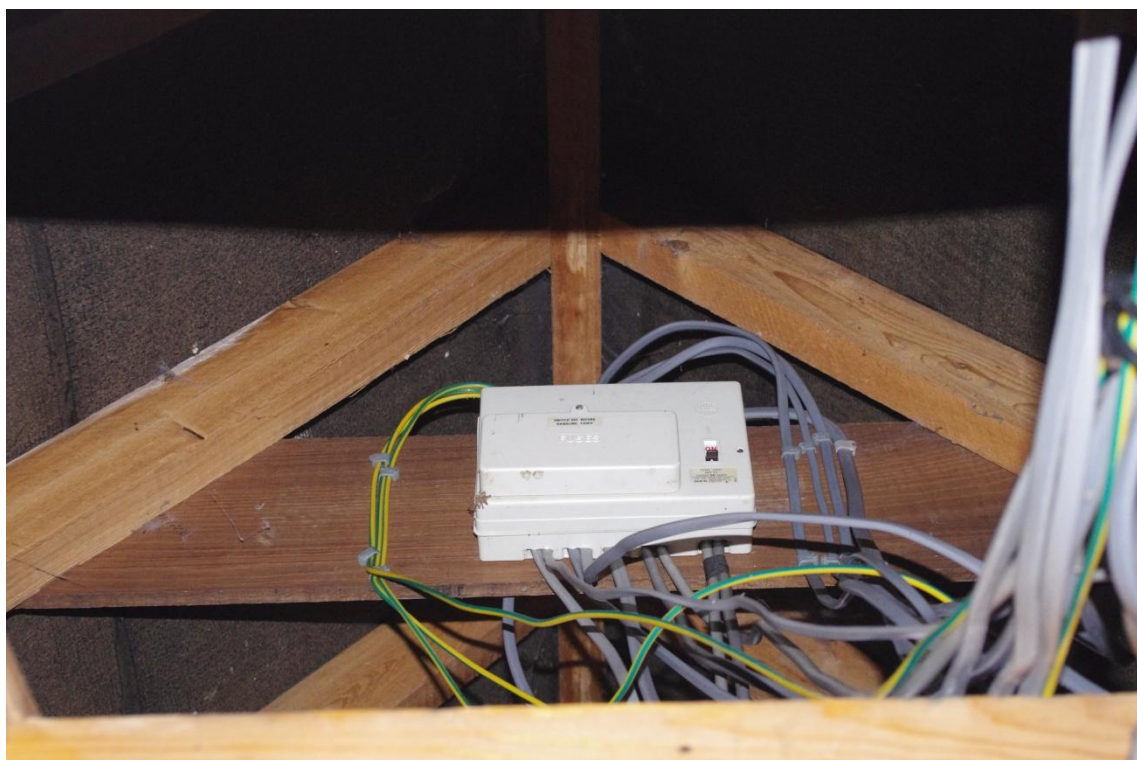


Figure 22
Modern Roof Structure in Attic.



Figure 23
Incised Assembly Marks on South East Face of Tie Beam in (6).



Figure 24
Incised Assembly Marks on South East Face of Tie Beam in (5).



Figure 25
Incised Assembly Marks on Underside of Collar Beam in (5).



Figure 26
Fireplace, Formerly in The Hall of manor House (Looking East – North East).



Figure 27
Fireplace Bressumer, Detail.

Figure 28
The Lodge, Floor Plans.

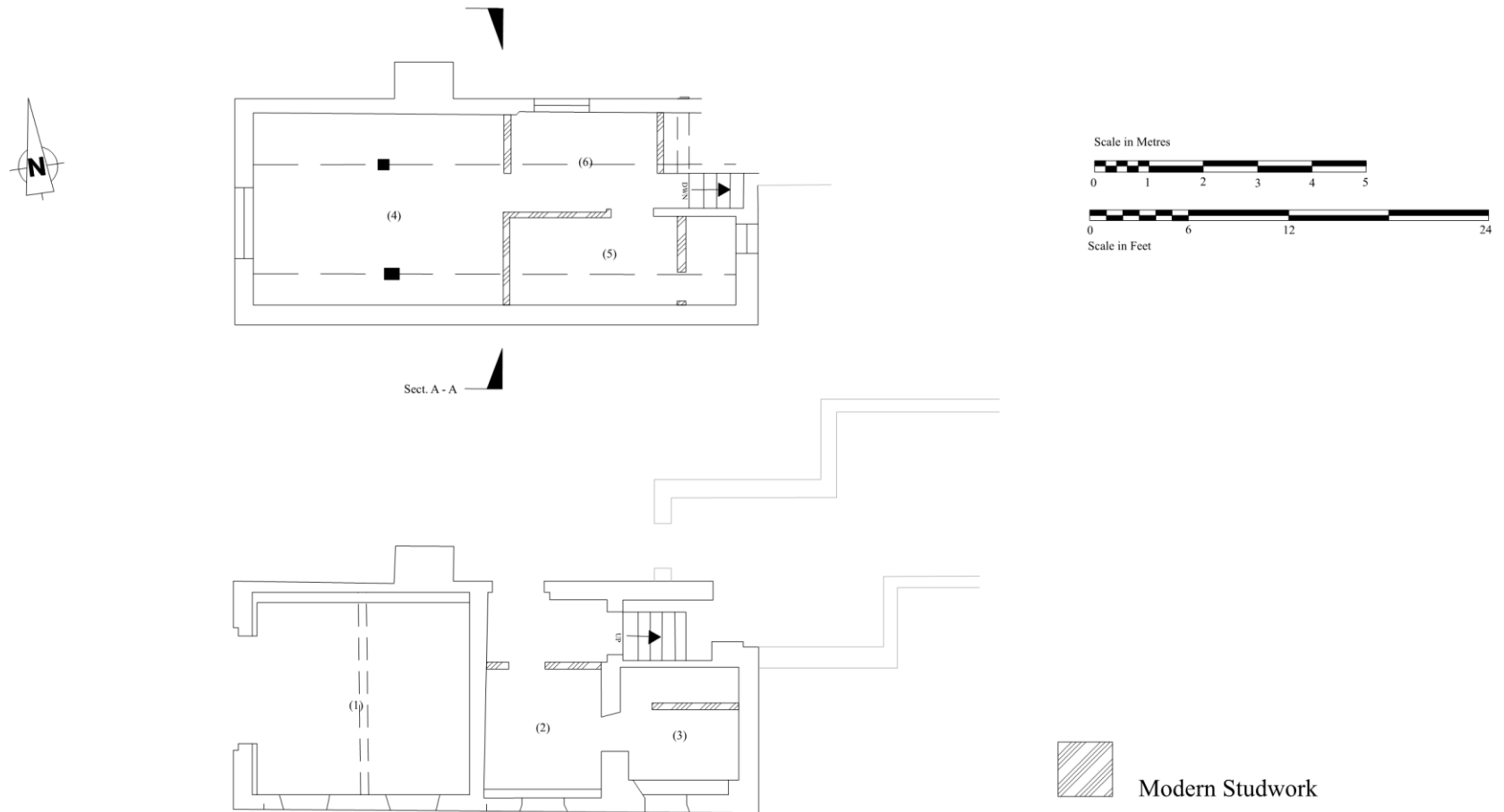
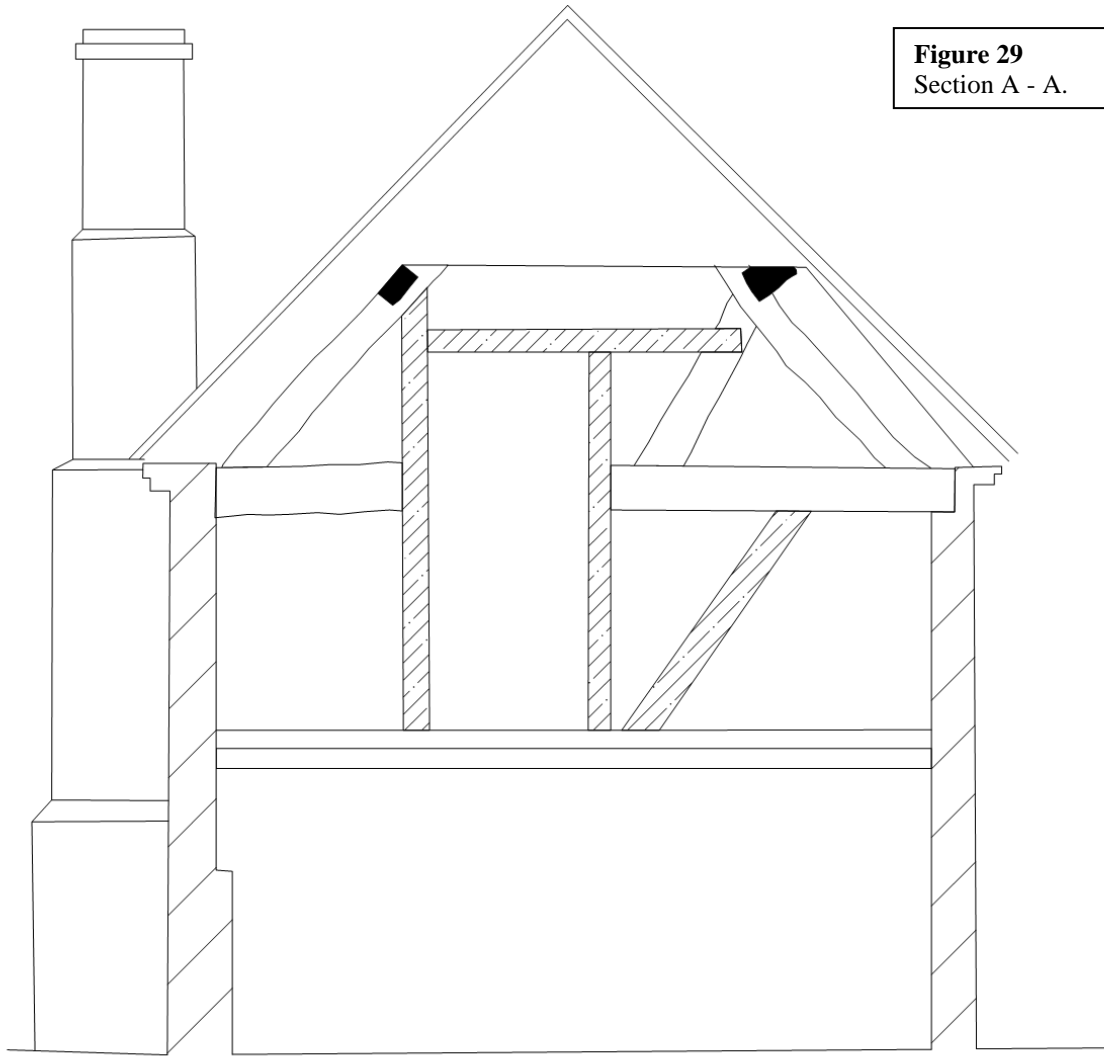
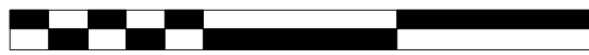


Figure 29
Section A - A.



Scale in Metres

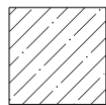


0 1 2 3

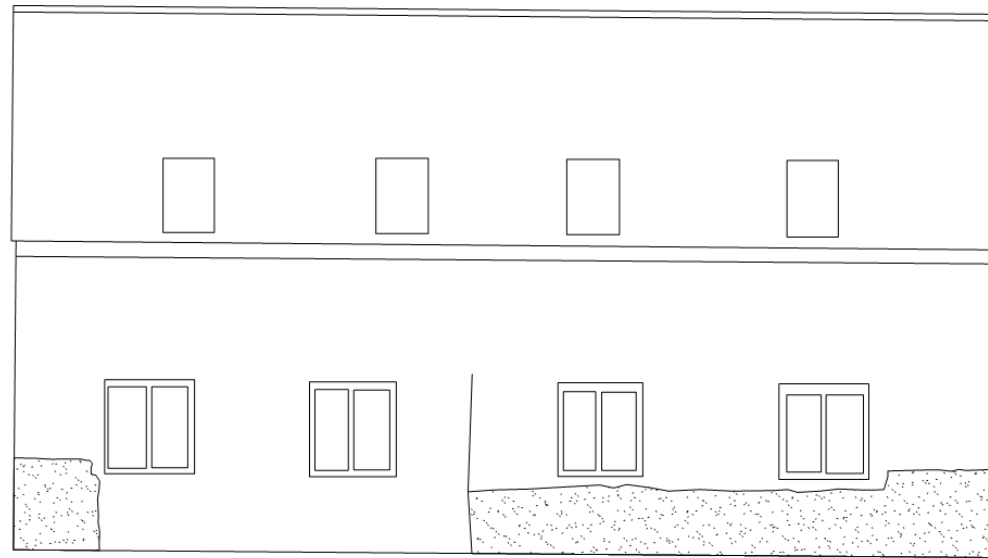


0 6 12

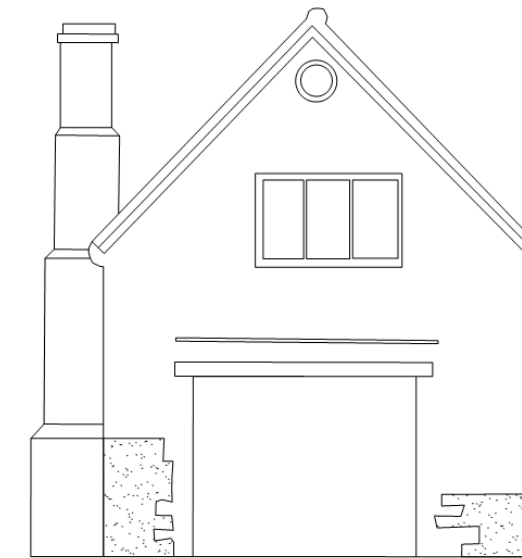
Scale in Feet



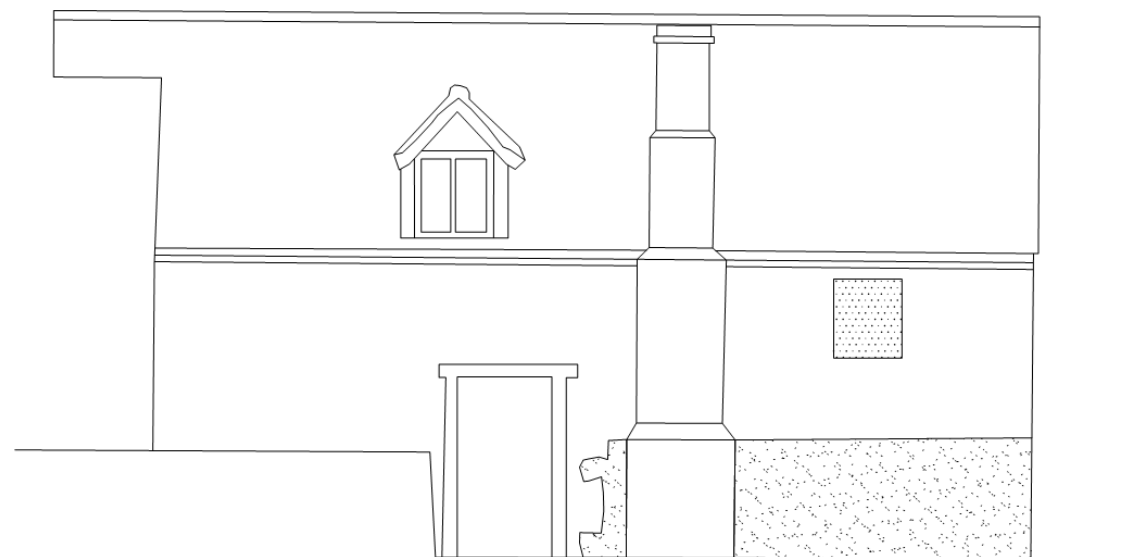
Modern Timber



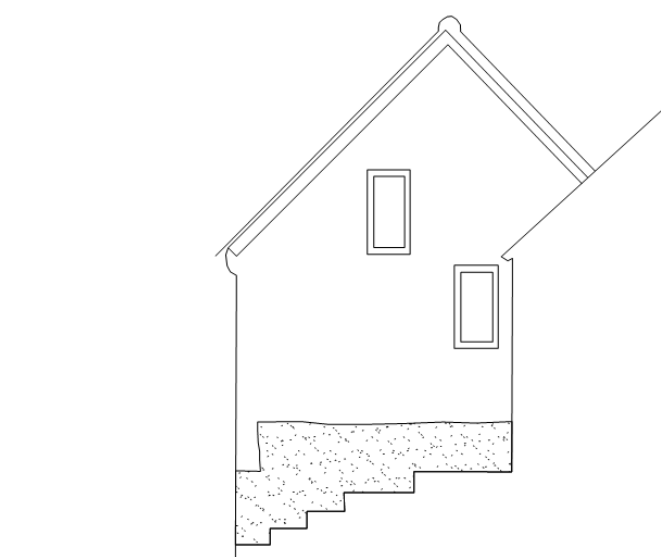
South Facing Elevation



West Facing Gable

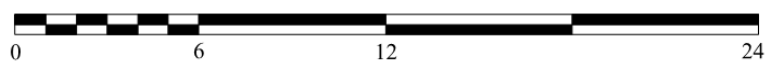


North Facing Elevation

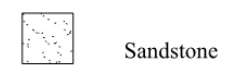


East facing Gable

Scale in Metres



Scale in Feet



Sandstone

Figure 30
The Lodge, Existing Elevations.

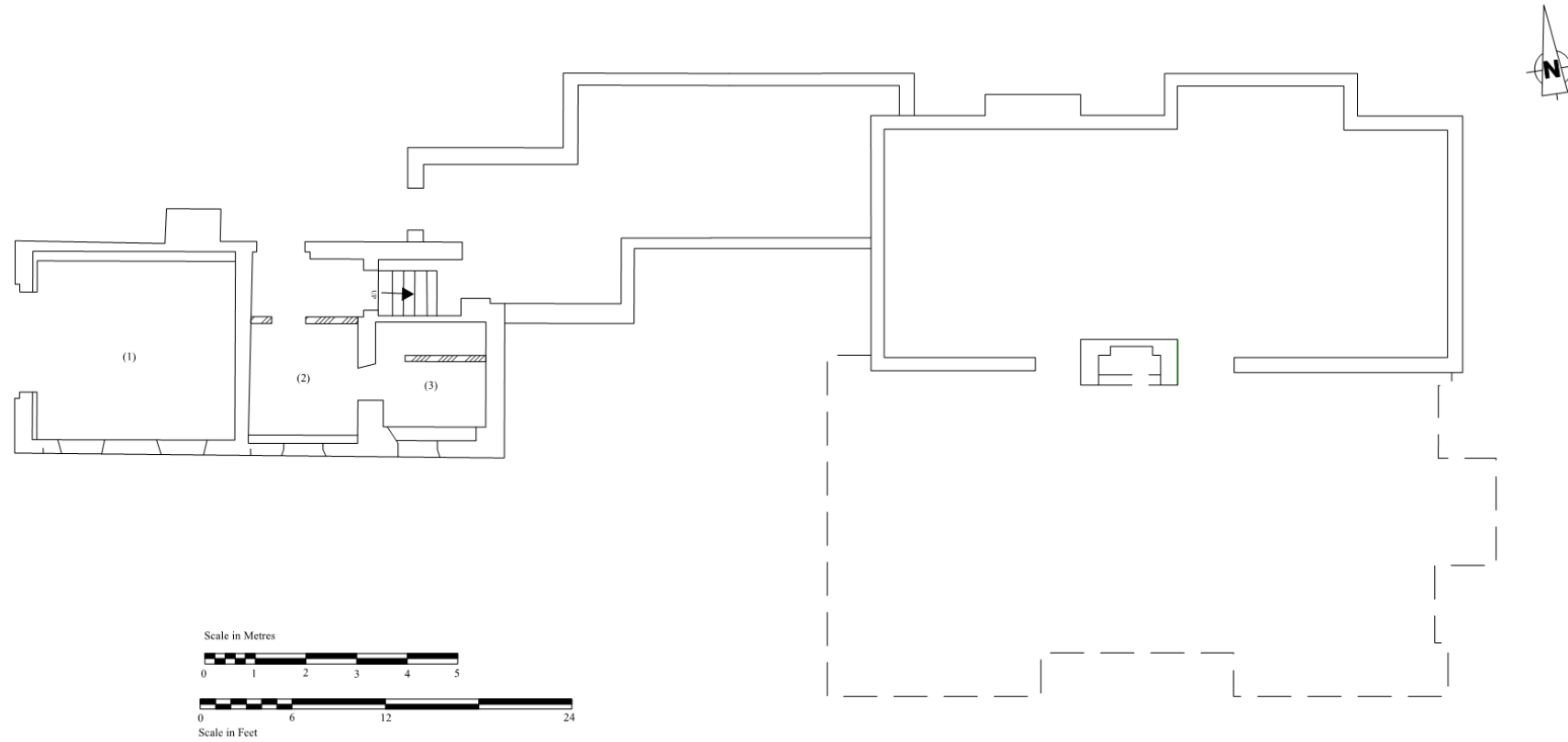


Figure 31
Original Fireplace.

Figure 32
Locations of Photographs Included in Report.

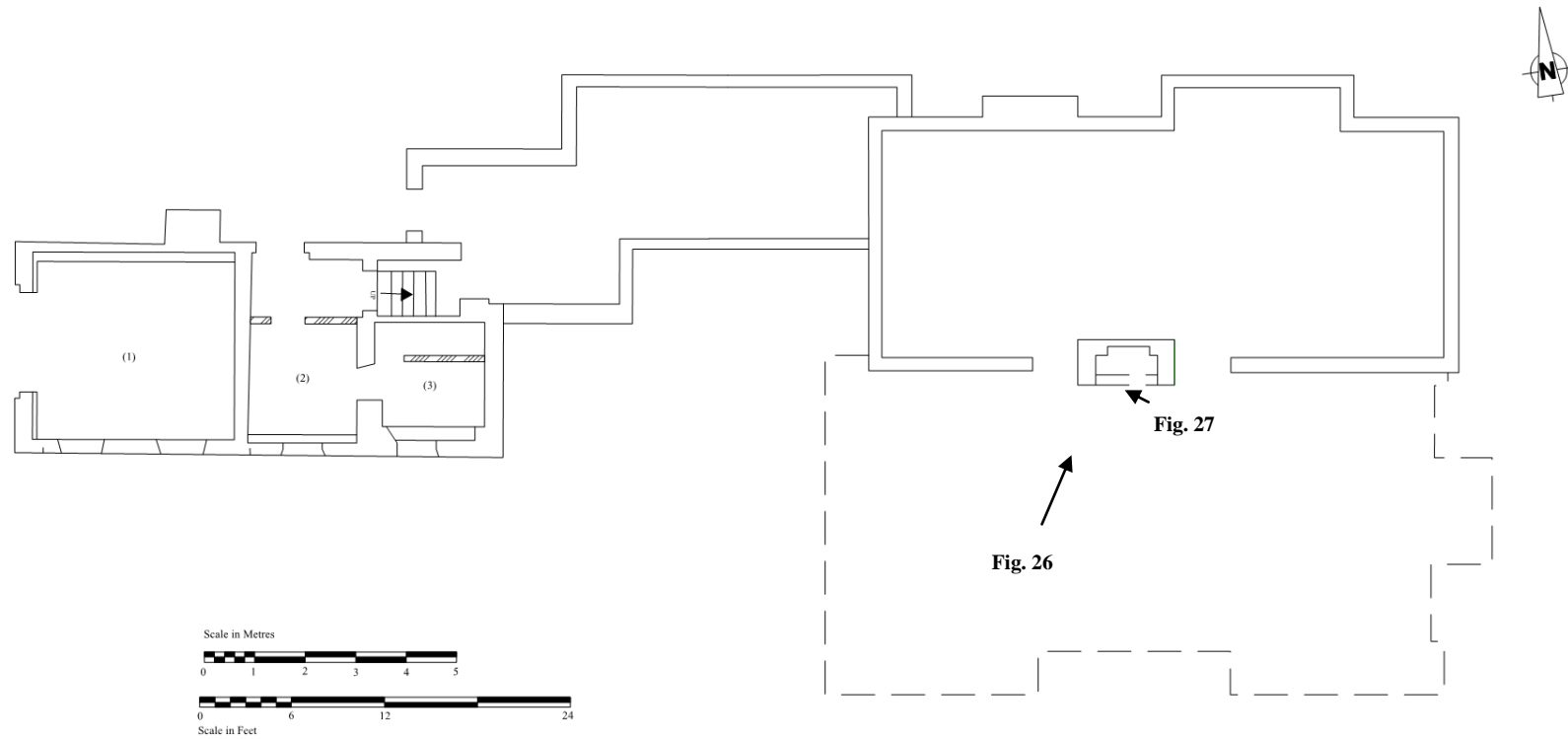
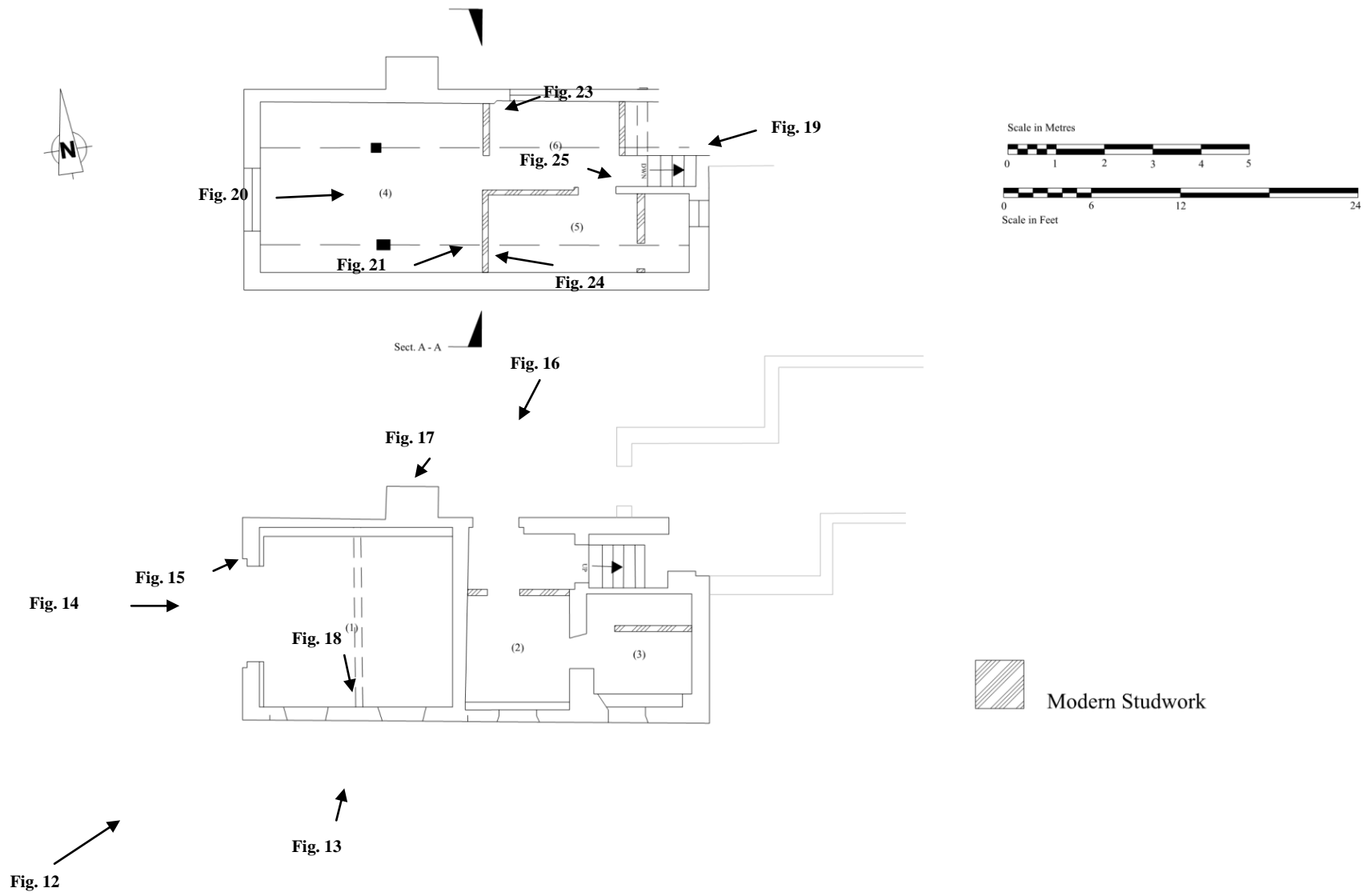
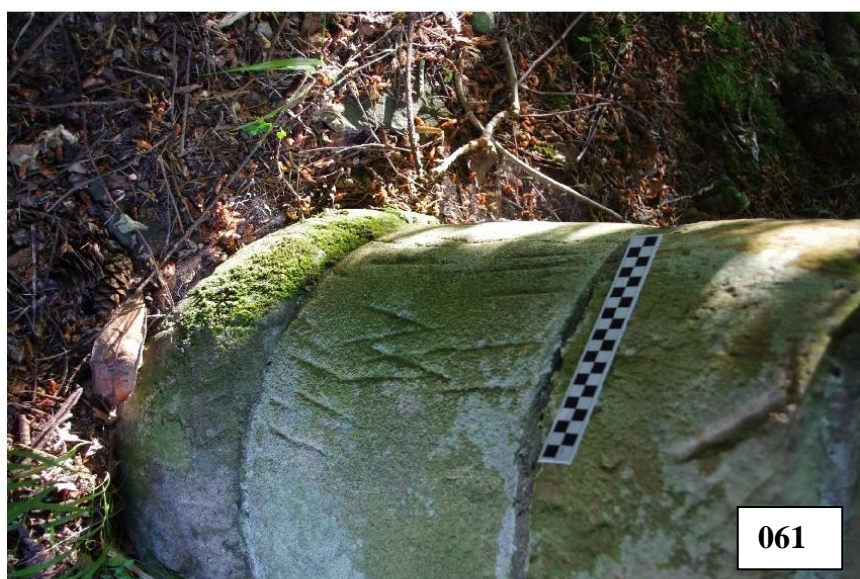


Figure 33
Locations of Photographs Included in Report.



9. Gazzatteer – Garden Features



























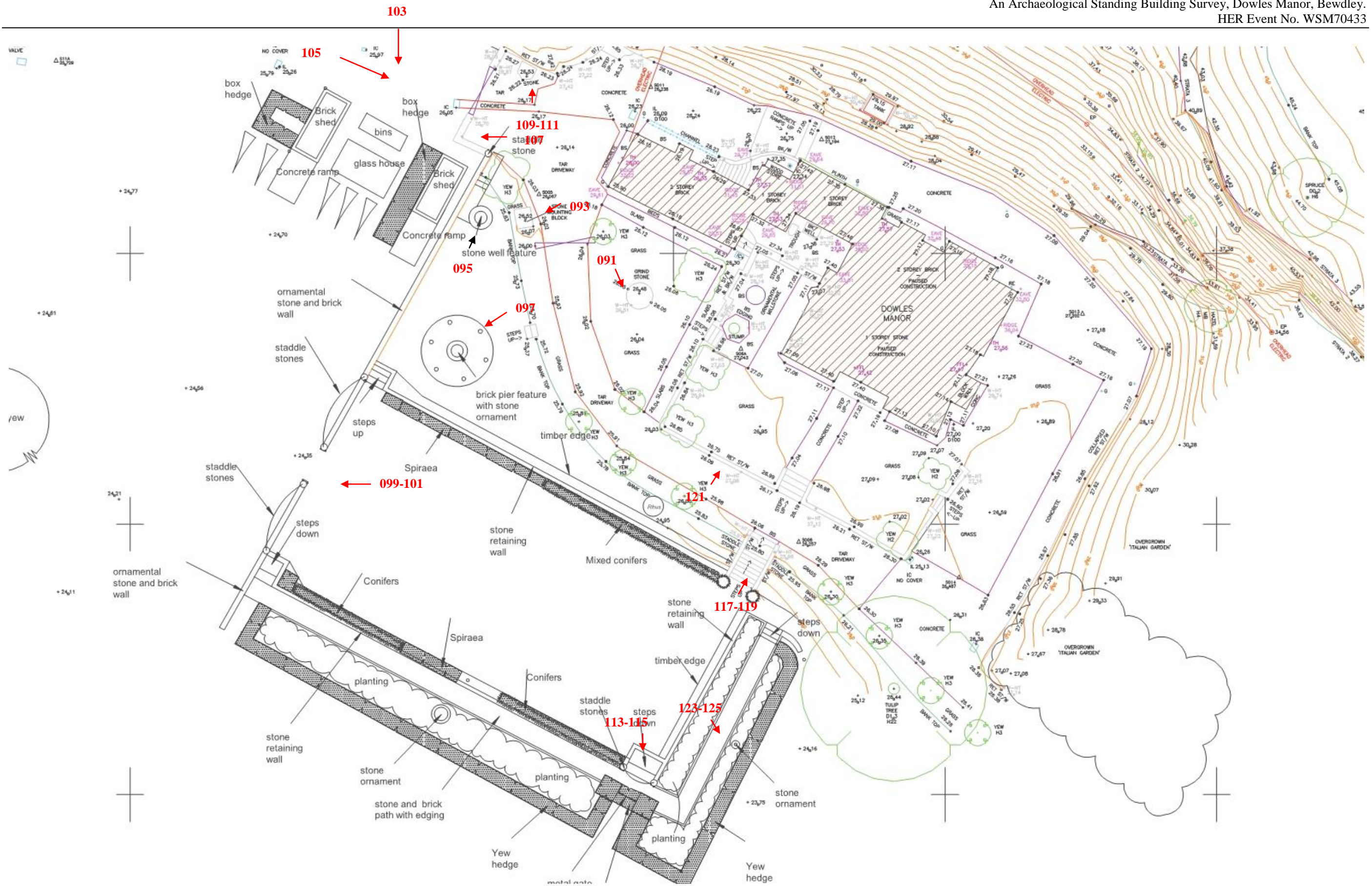


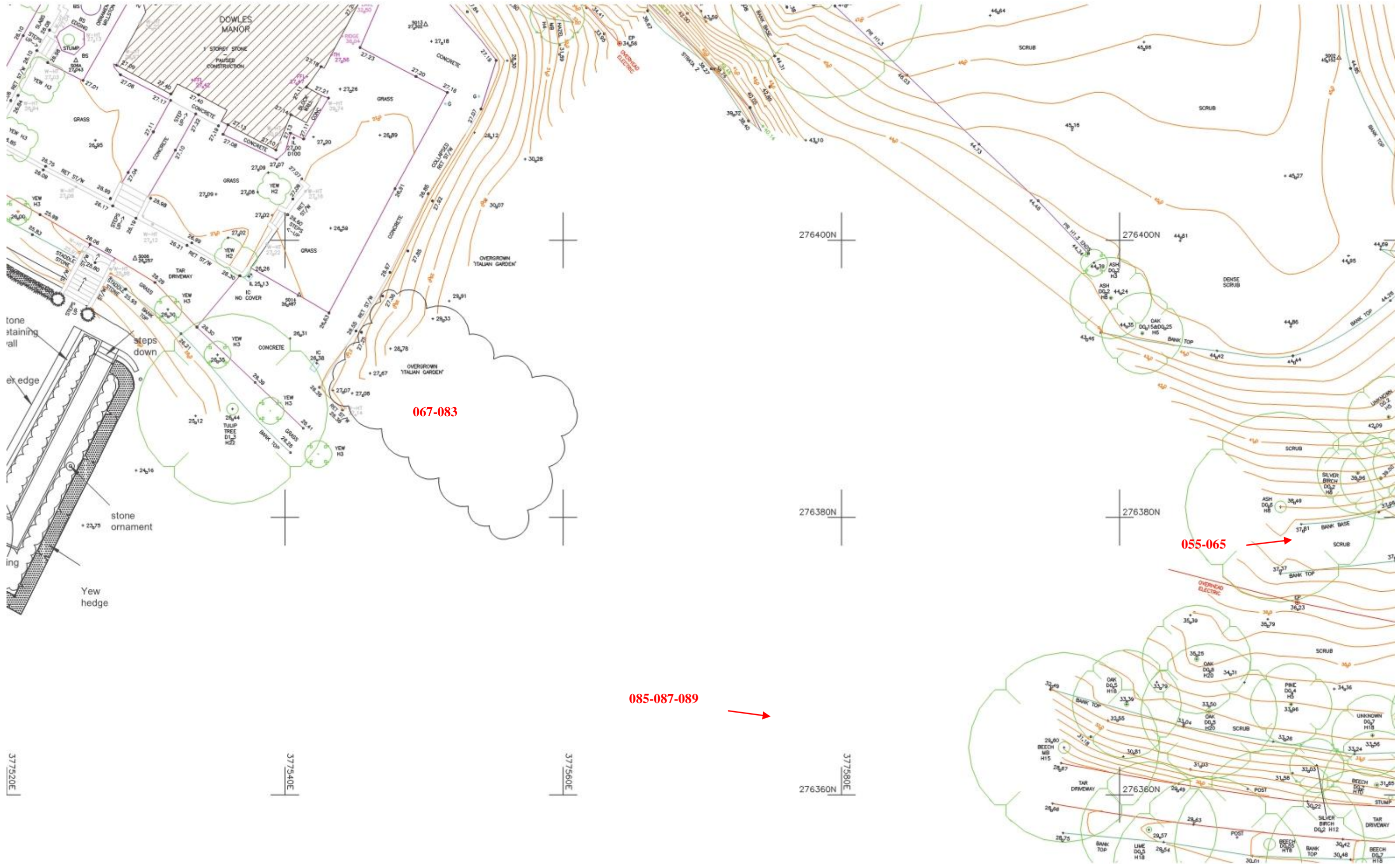












Photographic Index

Digital	B&W	Build/Rm ID	Description	Dir	WSM70433
001	001	(4)	Partial Truss.	ESE	
002	002	(4)	Partial Truss.	ESE	
003	003		Modern Roof Structure Above (4).		
004	004		Modern Roof Structure Above (4).		
005	005	(4)	Inserted Upright Carrying Purlin.	ESE	
006	006	(4)	Inserted Upright Carrying Purlin.	ESE	
007	007	(4)	Gable Window.	WNW	
008	008	(4)	Gable Window.	WNW	
009	009	(4)	Faint Assembly Marks on Tie Beam, NE End, West Face.		
010	010	(4)	Faint Assembly Marks on Tie Beam, NE End, West Face.		
011	011	(5)	Collar Beam.	ESE	
012	012	(5)	Collar Beam.	ESE	
013	013	(5)	Assembly Marks on Underside of Collar Beam.		
014	014	(5)	Assembly Marks on Underside of Collar Beam.		
015	015	(5)	Truss, SW End, East Face.	WNW	
016	016	(5)	Truss, SW End, East Face.	WNW	
017	017	(5)	Assembly Marks on Tie Beam, NE End, East Face.		
018	018	(5)	Assembly Marks on Tie Beam, NE End, East Face.		
019	019	(5)	Assembly Marks on Tie Beam, SW End, East Face.		
020	020	(5)	Assembly Marks on Tie Beam, SW End, East Face.		
021	021	(5)	Butt Purlin.	WNW	
022	022	(5)	Butt Purlin.	WNW	
023	023	(6)	Truss, NE End, East Face.	WNW	
024	024	(6)	Truss, NE End, East Face.	WNW	
025	025	(2)	General View.	W	
026	026	(2)	General View.	W	
027	027		Stair.	W	
028	028		Stair.	W	
029	029		Beam Over Stair, Ground Floor.	W	
030	030		Beam Over Stair, Ground Floor.	W	
031	031		Modern Roof Structure Above Link.		
032	032		Modern Roof Structure Above Link.		

033	033	(3)	Straight Joint Between (3) & Link.	N
034	034	(3)	Straight Joint Between (3) & Link.	N
035		(3)	Stone Plinth on ESE Facing Gable.	
036		(3)	Stone Plinth on ESE Facing Gable.	
037	037		Principal Elevation, General View.	NNE
038	038		Principal Elevation, General View.	NNE
039	039		WNW Facing Gable.	ESE
040	040		WNW Facing Gable.	ESE
041	041		Chamfered & Stopped Lintel Over Gable Door.	
042	042		Chamfered & Stopped Lintel Over Gable Door.	
043	043		Rear Elevation.	SW
044	044		Rear Elevation.	SW
045	045		Chimney on Rear Elevation.	SW
046	046		Chimney on Rear Elevation.	SW
047	047		Landscape View.	NE
048	048		Landscape View.	NE
049	049		Landscape View.	NNW
050	050		Landscape View.	NNW
051	051		Landscape View.	NE
052	052		Landscape View.	NE
053			Lodge & "New Manor".	NNE
054			Lodge & "New Manor".	NNE
055	055		Drum Gate Piers.	
056	056		Drum Gate Piers.	
057	057		Gate, Detail.	
058	058		Gate, Detail.	
059	059		Gate, Detail.	
060	060		Gate, Detail.	
061	061		Tool Marks on Drum Gate Pier.	
062	062		Tool Marks on Drum Gate Pier.	
063	063		Tool Marks on Drum Gate Pier.	
064	064		Tool Marks on Drum Gate Pier.	
065	065		Tool Marks on Drum Gate Pier.	
066	066		Tool Marks on Drum Gate Pier.	
067	067		East Garden, Top Terrace.	N

068	068	East Garden, Top Terrace.	N
069	069	East Garden, Mid Terrace.	NE
070	070	East Garden, Mid Terrace.	NE
071	071	East Garden, Mid Terrace.	ESE
072	072	East Garden, Mid Terrace.	ESE
073	073	East Garden, Urn.	
074	074	East Garden, Urn.	
075	075	East Garden, Steps.	N
076	076	East Garden, Steps.	N
077	077	East Garden, General View.	N
078	078	East Garden, General View.	N
079	079	East Garden, W. Steps.	NE
080	080	East Garden, W. Steps.	NE
081	081	East Garden, "The Gardeners".	
082	082	East Garden, "The Gardeners".	
083	083	East Garden, Millstone.	
084	084	East Garden, Millstone.	
085	085	Gate Pier, Driveway.	
086	086	Gate Pier, Driveway.	
087	087	Saddle Stone Finial on Gate Pier.	
088	088	Saddle Stone Finial on Gate Pier.	
089	089	Gate Pier, Driveway.	
090	090	Gate Pier, Driveway.	
091	091	Cider Press.	
092	092	Cider Press.	
093	093	West Garden, Mounting Steps.	
094	094	West Garden, Mounting Steps.	
095	095	West Garden, Well.	
096	096	West Garden, Well.	
097	097	Arbour.	
098	098	Arbour.	
099	099	South Garden, N-S Brick Wall.	
100	100	South Garden, N-S Brick Wall.	
101	101	South Garden, E-W Brick Wall.	
102	102	South Garden, E-W Brick Wall.	

103	103		Outbuildings.	
104	104		Outbuildings.	
105	105		West Garden, Gate Piers.	
106	106		West Garden, Gate Piers.	
107	107		Gate Pier & Wall.	
108	108		Gate Pier & Wall.	
109	109		Northern Retaining Wall.	
110	110		Northern Retaining Wall.	
111	111		Press.	
112	112		Press.	
113	113		South Garden, Gate.	
114	114		South Garden, Gate.	
115	115		South Garden, Steps & Saddle Stones.	
116	116		South Garden, Steps & Saddle Stones.	
117	117		South Garden, Steps.	
118	118		South Garden, Steps.	
119	119		South Garden, Millstone.	
120	120		South Garden, Millstone.	
121	121		Driveway Retaining Wall.	
122	122		Driveway Retaining Wall.	
123	123		South Garden, Font?	
124	124		South Garden, Font?	
125	125		South Garden, Font?	
126	126		South Garden, Font?	
127	127	(1)	General View, Internal.	ESE
128	128	(1)	General View, Internal.	ESE
129	129	(1)	Bridging Beam, Detail.	
130	130	(1)	Bridging Beam, Detail.	
131	131	(1)	Bridging Beam, General.	
132	132	(1)	Bridging Beam, General.	
133	133	(6)	Collar Beam.	ESE
134	134	(6)	Collar Beam.	ESE
135	135	(4)	Chamfered Purlin.	
136	136	(4)	Chamfered Purlin.	
137	137	(5)	Purlin.	ESE

138	138	(5)	Purlin.	ESE
139	139	(4)	Butt Purlin.	
140	140	(4)	Butt Purlin.	
141	141	(4)	Butt Purlin.	
142	142	(4)	Butt Purlin.	
143	143	(4)	Butt Purlin.	
144	144	(4)	Butt Purlin.	
145	145	(5)	Assembly Marks on Principal Rafter.	
146	146	(5)	Assembly Marks on Principal Rafter.	
147	147		Fireplace.	
148	148		Fireplace.	
149	149		Bessumer.	
150	150		Bessumer.	
151	151		Bessumer.	
152	152		Bessumer.	
153	153		Bessumer.	
154			Bessumer.	
155	155	(2)	Straight Joint on Principal Elevation, External.	
156	156	(2)	Straight Joint on Principal Elevation, External.	
157	157		Missing Brick Ventilation on Rear Elevation.	
158	158		Missing Brick Ventilation on Rear Elevation.	
159	159		Modern Brickwork in Chimney.	
160	160		Modern Brickwork in Chimney.	
161	161		Modern Brickwork in Chimney.	
162	162		Modern Brickwork in Chimney.	
163	163		Chamfered Bridging Beam, Ground Floor.	WNW
164	164		Chamfered Bridging Beam, Ground Floor.	WNW
165	165		Chamfered Bridging Beam, Ground Floor, Detail.	
166	166		Chamfered Bridging Beam, Ground Floor, Detail.	

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