

Heritage Assessment Outbuildings at 1 Cotheridge Court WR6 5LZ



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1 Introduction

1.1 The Consultants

Rock Davidson Associates.

Consultants: **Louisa Davidson** MA [Dist] HistEnvCons BA(Hons) **IHBC** and **Jacob Rock** MA PGDip[Dist] HistEnvCons PGCE

1.2 The Client

1.3 Background Heritage Statements and Assessments of Significance

Heritage statements/assessments should ideally be prepared by an appropriate professional with the necessary expertise to properly assess the heritage asset and its significance. For buildings or sites of high significance [e.g. for nationally designated heritage assets/listed buildings] it is recommended that the statement be prepared by an architectural historian, an accredited conservation architect, accredited heritage consultants or qualified archaeologist. It is required under legislation National Planning Policy Framework 2018 [NPPF] in England that an understanding of the history and fabric of a building, and what makes it special architecturally, historically, its exterior elevations and its setting, this includes the interiors, including historic fixtures and fittings, is necessary when making changes. NPPF 2018 policy paragraph 189 states “assets assessed using appropriate expertise”

Proposals affecting heritage assets

189. 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.

The British Standards BS 7913 guide to ‘The Conservation of Historic Buildings’ recommends “using competent qualified experts in the field of conservation when assessing significance” IHBC credentials and post-nominal letters are recognised as appropriate validation. This report will enable the LPA to fully understand how any proposed changes will impact on the significance of this listed building.

1.4 Methodology

This is a desk and web based assessment using books, and appropriate websites. Worcestershire Archaeology HER was consulted and the HER report on Cotheridge Court is in the Appendix. This assessment has been commissioned to help inform the LPA on a proposal but is not an analysis of any proposed new works or the impact. A Schedule of works and Impact Assessment should be carried out taking into account the findings from this heritage report. This report does include some assessment of significance of the heritage asset and its surroundings and analysis of the historic fabric as found and could be seen on 29th November 2019

There was two site visits made on 23rd & 29th November 2019 to access and take photographs, equivalent to a Level 1-2 Building Recording, [Ref *Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice Historic England May 2016*] RDA will supply the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record with one copy of this report.

1.5 Limitations

Limited access to interior of both outbuildings due to these buildings full of items and bats being present according to the Ecology report.

1.6 Copyright

Rock Davidson Associates shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides permission to the client and the Council for the use of the report by the client and the Council relating to any planning matters and to use the documentation for their statutory functions and to provide copies of it to third parties as an incidental to such functions. This document has been prepared for the stated purpose in accordance with the Agreement under which our services were commissioned and should not be used for any other purpose without the prior written consent of RDA. No Liability to third parties is accepted for advice and statements made in this report. The facts contained within are written to the best of our knowledge with resources available

All photographs by RDA unless otherwise stated.

1.7 Acknowledgements

E88 Design for the permission for Rock Davidson Associates to use their surveying plans in this heritage report on the outbuildings, for RDA to annotate these plans to explain the location and architectural phasing. WAAS for using some photos for the work undertaken in this report for the advancement of archaeological knowledge and/or the understanding of the historic environment.

2 The Site & Constraints

Cotheridge Court WR6 5LZ has been divided into apartments. 1 Cotheridge Court occupies the ground floor of the South Wing with adjoining outbuildings and gardens to the South.

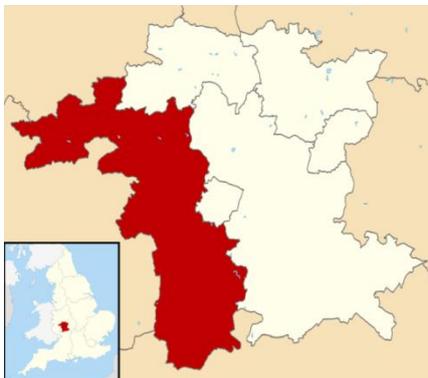


View of South Elevation [Flat 1 in ground floor with south facing gardens]

2.1 Location

Name: Cotheridge Court, Court Lane WR6 5LZ Designation: Grade II* Listed

LPA : Malvern Hills District Council Worcestershire



Malvern Hills District Council
Worcestershire



Cotheridge : Courtesy OpenStreetMap

Cotheridge is a village and civil parish in the district of Malvern Hills in the county of Worcestershire, England. It is 4 miles west of the city of Worcester. The River Teme flows on the southern and south-western part of the village where the land is low-lying and is susceptible to flooding. The soil content is loam and clay with the subsoil being Keuper Marl. The village is small with most of its residents being widespread. It is noted for its 12th century St. Leonard's Church and manor house.

2.2 Planning Search

Cotheridge Court WR6 5LZ

RDA carried out an online planning search for Cotheridge Court, it is believed the Mansion House was divided into apartments in the 1950s

19/00532/HP	1 Cotheridge Court Cotheridge Worcester WR6 5LZ	Conversion and extension of the existing outbuilding into ancillary living accommodation including demolition of garage / store building.	Pending decision
19/00533/LB	1 Cotheridge Court Cotheridge Worcester WR6 5LZ	Conversion and extension of the existing outbuilding into ancillary living accommodation including demolition of garage / store building.	Pending decision
18/01101/TPOA	Cotheridge Court Cotheridge	Fell one horse chestnut and undertake branch end weight reduction works, as detailed on application form and in supporting documents	Approved
17/01244/TPOA	3 Cotheridge Court Cotheridge Worcester WR6 5LZ	Undertake works to five horse chestnuts, as detailed on application form	Approved
82/01634/FUL	1 Cotheridge Court , Cotheridge, Worcester, WR6 5LZ	Conversion of building to habitable unit.	Withdrawn

2.3 Background to Listed Building Consent and the NPPF

Since the introduction of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5): Planning and the Historic Environment in March 2010, any application affecting heritage assets needs to include an assessment of the significance of the asset and its setting. This is now outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework with para.189 of particular relevance.

Listed building consent is required for all alterations to listed buildings and their interiors irrespective of their grade or category of listing. It is also required for alterations to any object or structures which lies within the grounds of curtilage of a listed building and which was constructed before 1 July 1948. This may be taken to include Garden walls, sundials, dovecotes and other such objects and structures as well as buildings, which are ancillary to the principal building, not separated from it, and were so at the time of listing. Listing celebrates a building's special architectural and historic interest, it is under the consideration of the planning system, so that it can be protected for future generations. The older a building is, the more likely it is to be listed. All buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are listed, as are most of those built between 1700 and 1840. Particularly careful selection is required for buildings from the period after 1945. Usually a building must be over 30 years old to be eligible for listing.

Categories of listed buildings:

Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, (2.5% of listed buildings)

Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; (*5.5% of listed buildings)

Grade II buildings are of special interest; (92% of all listed buildings), the most likely grade of listing for a home owner.

Listing covers a whole building, including the interior, unless parts of it are specifically excluded in the list description. It can also cover other attached structures and fixtures, later extensions or additions and Pre-1948 buildings on land attached to the building. (In the planning system, the term 'curtilage' is used to describe this attached land.)

Because all listed buildings are different and unique, what is actually covered by a listing can vary quite widely. [Historic England]

It is a common misconception that only the exterior of a building is protected; the protection extends to both the interior and exterior of the property. Protection also extends to curtilage-listed buildings or structures. The List description itself is only a guide. "The entry in the statutory list contains a description of each building to aid identification. This can be just a description of the building and its features, but more modern entries will set out a summary of the assessment of special interest in the building at the time of designation. However, descriptions are not a comprehensive or exclusive record of the special interest or significance of the building and the amount of information in the description varies considerably."

[Reference <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/has/listed-buildings/>]

Section 66 Planning Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990 England imposes “ a general duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions” and “ in considering whether to grant permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the LPA or, as the case may be the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses” It is against the law to make changes to a listed building without listed building consent .

2.3.1 Curtilage Listed Buildings

Any object or structure fixed to the principal building or buildings and any object or structure within the curtilage of the building, which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July, 1948 is by law to be treated as part of the listed building. It may be a criminal offence to fail to apply for listed building consent for works to a curtilage building when it is needed, so if in doubt the local planning authority should be contacted. The Heritage Consultation response from MHDC 15-11-2019 says the outbuilding being assessed is considered to be listed as part of the curtilage of Cotheridge Court buildings.

2.4 The Sites Listed Building Description

Cotheridge Court WR6 5LZ

Latitude: 52.1895 / 52°11'22"N Longitude: -2.3164 / 2°18'58"W

OS Eastings: 378468 OS Northings: 254630

OS Grid: SO784546

Entry Name: Cotheridge Court
Listing Date: 12 November 1951
Grade: II*
Source: Historic England
Source ID: 1082941
English Heritage Legacy ID: 151697
Location: Cotheridge, Malvern Hills, Worcestershire, WR6
County: Worcestershire
Civil Parish: Cotheridge
Traditional County: Worcestershire
Lieutenancy Area (Ceremonial County): Worcestershire
Church of England Parish: The Lower Teme Valley Parish
Church of England Diocese: Worcester

Country house. Late C16, altered in 1770 with later additions. Timber-framed rendered brick and wattle-and-daub infill, refaced to front and south side in brick with stone dressings, brick extensions, tiled roofs, sandstone ashlar chimney with brick stacks to rear and north side elevation. Central range, L-shaped north wing and long, narrow south cross-wing. 2 storeys and attic. Symmetrical late C18 facade of 1:5:1 bays; 3 storeys, the central second storey windows of which are artificial, moulded cornice beneath parapet and balustrade. All windows have stone sills. Windows to central five bays are glazing bar sashes with gauged flat heads; the second floor windows are 6-pane sashes

and the first and fifth ground floor windows have been replaced by multi-paned doors with rectangular 3-pane fanlights. The projecting outer bays have a ground floor Venetian window, the central window having an accentuated keyblock and 4-pane sash; the first floor windows are tripartite with raised centre light capped by mid-C19 panelled pediment feature; the side lights to both Venetian and tripartite windows have stone lintels and plain sashes. The second floor windows are 6-pane sashes with triangular lintels on end modillions and with accentuated keyblocks. The central doorway has a pediment on console-brackets containing a shield with the arms of the Berkeley family upon it; there is a multi-paned window now replacing the former door, with a moulded architrave. The older structure is visible in the rear and north side elevations; close-set vertical studding, 2 rows from sill to wall-plate with long straight braces in lower corners; gable ends have carved barge-boards and pendants; north gable end has swept upper corner braces and exposed queen strut truss revealing double purlin roof structure. Interior Much altered Late C16 staircase survives to rear of central range, rising in 3 flights to first floor around an open well. Massive square newels with moulded finials and square, raking balusters joined by small semi-circular raking arches. **South wing drawing room has Adam-style stuccoed ceiling, and carved doorcases, cornice, dado rail and chimney piece. South wing hallway also retains late C18 staircase with turned balusters.**

A late C19 brick 2 storey wing adjoins the house to the north concealing one arm of the C16 L-shaped wing. The building was divided into 2 dwellings and 3 flats in the mid C20.

Listing NGR: SO7846854630

https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101082941-cotheridge-court-cotheridge#.Xd_eYuj7TDc

2.5 Neighbouring Listed Buildings

Other nearby listed buildings

- **II*** [Church of St Leonards](#)
Cotheridge, Malvern Hills, Worcestershire, WR6
- **II** [Lower Court Cottage](#)
Cotheridge, Malvern Hills, Worcestershire, WR6
- **II** [Lower Court Farmhouse](#)
Cotheridge, Malvern Hills, Worcestershire, WR6
- **II** [Barn Adjoining Lower Court Farmhouse to South](#)
Cotheridge, Malvern Hills, Worcestershire, WR6
- **II** [Leigh Court](#)
Leigh, Malvern Hills, Worcestershire, WR6
- **I** [Cruck Barn, Leigh Court](#)
Leigh, Malvern Hills, Worcestershire, WR6
- **II** [Pair of garden lodges, gate-piers and garden wall c.25m to the south-east of Leigh Court \(formerly L](#)
Leigh, Malvern Hills, Worcestershire, WR6
- **II** [Old Rectory](#)
Leigh, Malvern Hills, Worcestershire, WR6

3 Setting and Vistas

3.1 Historical Background- Cotheridge Court

In 1868 John Noake was one of the prolific writers on Worcestershire of the Nineteenth Century, working with the County's archives, newspapers and church papers. In this Guide, Noake gives a few paragraphs to each town and village He describes Cotheridge Court as follows:-

" ABOUT four miles on the road from Worcester to Bromyard, on the left-hand side, near the meandering Teme, a splendid avenue of limes*, three-quarters of a mile in a straight line, with a mansion peeping through from the further end, distinguishes the residence of one branch of the historic family of Berkeley, and the little parish church of Cotheridge is hard by. It is a matter for wonder and regret that the ancient custom of planting groves as approaches to ancestral mansions has not been perpetuated, and is never thought of now-a-days: nothing can be more appropriate or in better keeping with aristocratic ideas of position and picturesque beauty than these grand old avenues to family mansions." Habingdon the historian states that in the reigns of Edward III, Richard II, and Edward IV, the lords of Cotheridge were the following: Hugh Mortimer, of Richard's Castle, co. Hereford; Sir Richard Talbot, of the same place ; Sir Warreyn L'archdecon, of Laniorne Castle, Cornwall; Sir Walter Lucy, of Dallington, co. Northampton; and Lord Vaulx, of Harrowden, in the same county. The arms of some of these persons are now in the east window of the parish church. Habingdon further states that Sir Robert Acton, not by inheritance but by purchase from the family of Vaulx, became lord of the manor, and that his grandson, Sir John Acton, of Elmley Lovett, sold it in 1615 to William Berkeley, of Cowley, near Malvern, brother of Judge Berkeley, and eldest son of Rowland Berkeley, of Worcester and Spetchley, lineally descended from the Earls of that name.... Nash, in the supplement to his history, mentions that 'Sir Rowland Berkeley of the Middle Temple, M.P. for the city of Worcester, and a cavalier officer, happened to have two piebald horses exactly alike, and one of them he rode at the battle of Worcester. When the battle was lost Sir Rowland escaped to Cotheridge as best he might, and leaving his exhausted charger at one of his farmhouses, went straightway to bed. It was not long, as he had foreseen, that a troop of Cromwell's army made their appearance at the Court, and demanded to see Sir Rowland. They were told he was ill in bed, hut this did not prevent their rushing into his room. "So you were fighting against us at Worcester to-day, were you ?" asked the crop-heads. " I!" says Mr. Berkeley, faintly and innocently. "Why I am sick and forced to keep my bed!" " All very fine," said they, "but you were there, and very conspicuous, riding a piebald charger." "It could not have been I," says the sick man, "for though I certainly do ride a piebald charger when I am in health, yet he has never been out of the stable all"

<http://www.users.totalise.co.uk/~fortroyal/NoakeGuide/98.html>

RDA Note

* The avenue of lime trees were felled in the 1961 as they were thought to be unsafe. According to historic mapping [See 4.2] the approach to the Manor went past the Church of St Leonard and not the current approach from the A44



Courtesy WAAS Worcs Photographic Survey 1961 Ref 670-0634 23,848

The Victoria County History in Pages 255-260 [A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 4](#).

Originally published by Victoria County History, London, 1924. describes Cotheridge Court
 Cotheridge Court is a large half-timber house, two stories in height with an attic, dating mainly from the latter half of the 16th century, though the north wing probably incorporates earlier work. The plan consists of a central block containing the entrance hall and principal staircases, ****with the kitchen and offices at the rear**, a shallow L-shaped wing on the north, and ***a long and narrow wing on the south**, both projecting symmetrically on the east or entrance front. This and the south front were cased with brick in 1770, and sash windows were substituted for the original openings, imparting an entirely 18th century character to the exterior. A view of the east front previous to this date, now in the possession of Mr. Rowland Berkeley, the present owner, shows that as originally designed the walls were crowned with four gables, one to each wing and two to the central block, from the centre of which projected a small porch with a gabled room above it. This porch was removed when the new front was put on, and the gabled attics were concealed by a brick wall with sham glazed windows surmounted by a plain parapet, to which a balustrade with vases was added about fifty years ago. When these alterations were made, a new staircase was constructed at the southern end of the entrance hall, curtailing its length very considerably, and the ***drawing room which occupies the eastern end of the south wing was redecorated in an excellent style**. The 18th-century entrance doorway, which has a moulded architrave and consoles supporting a pediment containing a shield with the arms of Berkeley, opens directly into the hall, which is now nearly square, but must originally have extended to the south wing before the later staircase was taken out of it. A moulded beam of original 16th-century date is the only surviving detail of interest here. The principal staircase on the north side of the hall is a fine piece of Elizabethan work, and rises in three

flights to the first floor round a square well. The massive newels are crowned by moulded finials, and the heavily moulded handrails, which are continued round the first floor landing, are supported by square raking balusters joined at their heads by small semicircular arches, also placed on the rake. All the parts are liberally proportioned, the newels being about 7½ in. square, the handrails 6½ in. deep, and the strings 10½ in. deep. The dining room, at the east end of the adjoining north wing, is lined with panelling of the late 16th century, while the room to the west of it, known as the 'brown parlour,' has a plaster ceiling of the same date with a rose in the centre, and contemporary panelling, behind which, on the south side of the room, is an upright, painted with fluting and other ornament of earlier 16th-century character, indicating that the panelling is of later date than the original construction of this portion of the house. To the north of the dining room is a small panelled room, traditionally called 'the sot's hole,' and at the north end of the wing is a narrow staircase, probably of original date. Externally the walls of this wing are gabled on the north and west, where they have escaped the 18th-century refacing; two of the barge-boards of the gables are carved and the original stone chimney stacks remain. ***The drawing room in the south wing retains its 18th-century ceiling, doorcases, and carved wood chimneypiece,** and the offices on the west side of the house contain much original work, but, with the exception of the room over 'the sot's hole,' which has good plaster work of the late 16th century, the upper floors have been largely modernized.

**** A large kitchen yard is formed on the north-west of the house, with a row of half-timber outbuildings on the north side**

Ref 'Parishes: Cotheridge', in *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 4*, ed. William Page and J W Willis-Bund (London, 1924), pp. 255-260. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/worcs/vol4/pp255-260> [accessed 6 December 2019].

RDA Note

* The drawing room described is within Flat 1 Cotheridge Court being the ground floor of the South Wing. The ceiling, doorcases and firesurround are mentioned in the list description

**The Kitchen Yard is now the central courtyard to Berkeley House [Timbered framed to its West elevation that was once rendered until 1950s.] Mapping shows a water pump in this kitchen yard. The row of half-timbered outbuildings were demolished and may have included the brewhouse [Ref *WAAS Photographic Survey c1900 670-072 Assession 6608*]

Worcester News Article 2012

"Cotheridge Court converted to apartments in the 1950s nearly 350 years before that had been the seat of a branch of the Berkeley family, more readily associated now with Spetchley Court to the east of Worcester and Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire. such as Cotheridge Court became a millstone around their owners' necks. With rising taxes and diminishing family income, they were impossible to maintain and were sold off. Breaking the news of his decision to sell up in September 1949, the court's owner Mr R B Berkeley told a Berrow's Worcester Journal reporter: "It's the same old reason. It's either that or the workhouse. The house is very old and like so many others, we just cannot keep it up, what with taxes and death duties and the war bringing on one thing and another. In fact, to put it bluntly, it's a case of, 'You've had it, chum'." So Mr Berkeley left Cotheridge and went to live on the Isle of Wight. When the auctioneer's hammer came down on the court, the buyer turned out to be an entrepreneur from Ireland called Charles Lewsey, who at that time also owned

Bevere Manor, another country house to the north of Worcester. Lewsey immediately set about cashing in on his latest investment. He decided to turn the grand old building, which dated back to at least the 16th century and probably earlier, into apartments. He also sold off timber from the surrounding parkland, together with oak beams from the court's interior."

Ref <https://www.worcesternews.co.uk/news/9502271.how-countys-elite-showed-they-had-real-tunnel-vision/>

'The Buildings of England' the updated Pevsner series Worcestershire describes Cotheridge Court as follows:-

COTHERIDGE COURT A little West (now subdivided) in essence, late 16th century, with close studding and carved barge boards. The present East Facade, red brick with stone dressings, in a thin veneer of 1770 (replacing the former gabled front) of 1 + 5 + 1 days, the centre recessed, with fenestration looking if anything earlier than 1770; the doorway with pediment enclosing the Berkeley Arms. The Wings have ground floor Venetian windows. Above these, stepped tripartite ones, so coarsely detailed that they must be post-Georgian; the early 1870s is the most likely date, also for the crowning balustrade. South wing also of 1770, and somewhat broader than the east front. It contains a late 18th century staircase and fine drawing room with Adam style ceiling, door cases and chimneypiece.* The principal staircase rear centre, is late 16th century, with square tapering balusters around a (properly reduced) open well. Late 16th century panelling in the North Wing. [Brooks, Alan, and Nikolaus Pevsner. Buildings of England: Worcestershire (2007)Pg 242]



Present East Facade, red brick with stone dressings, in a thin veneer of 1770, doorway with pediment enclosing the Berkeley Arms



Ground floor Venetian windows. Above these, stepped tripartite ones, so coarsely detailed that they must be post-Georgian; the early 1870s

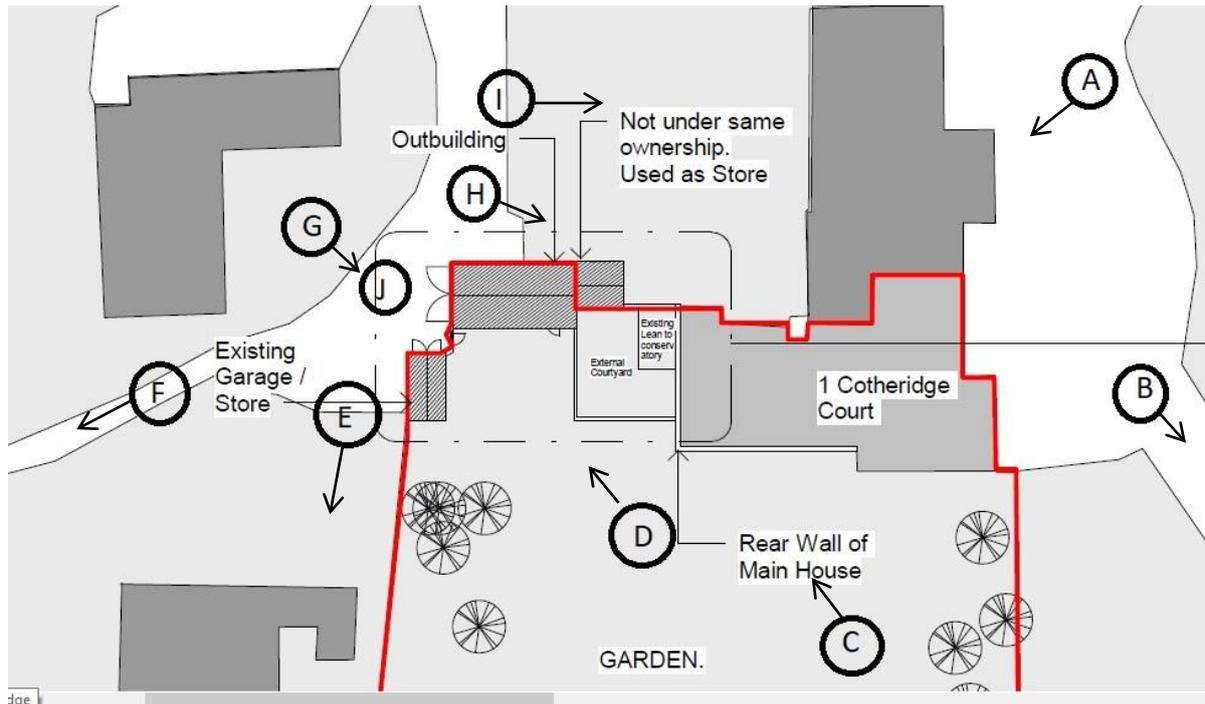
RDA Note

*The drawing room described is within Flat 1 Cotheridge Court being the ground floor of the South Wing. The ceiling, doorcases and firesurround are mentioned in the list description



Late 16th century, with close studding and carved barge boards West elevations.

3.2 Current Setting Photographic Views



Plan of Setting and Key to Setting Photographs Courtesy E88 annotated by RDA



A East Elevations



B Dingle End



C South Elevations



D Looking towards Outbuilding A South Elevation



E The Mede



F Redwood



G Outbuilding 1 Cotheridge Court



H Outbuilding part not under same ownership



I 16th century West wing



J Cobbles and outline of building or yard

4 Assessment of the Outbuildings at 1 Cotheridge Court

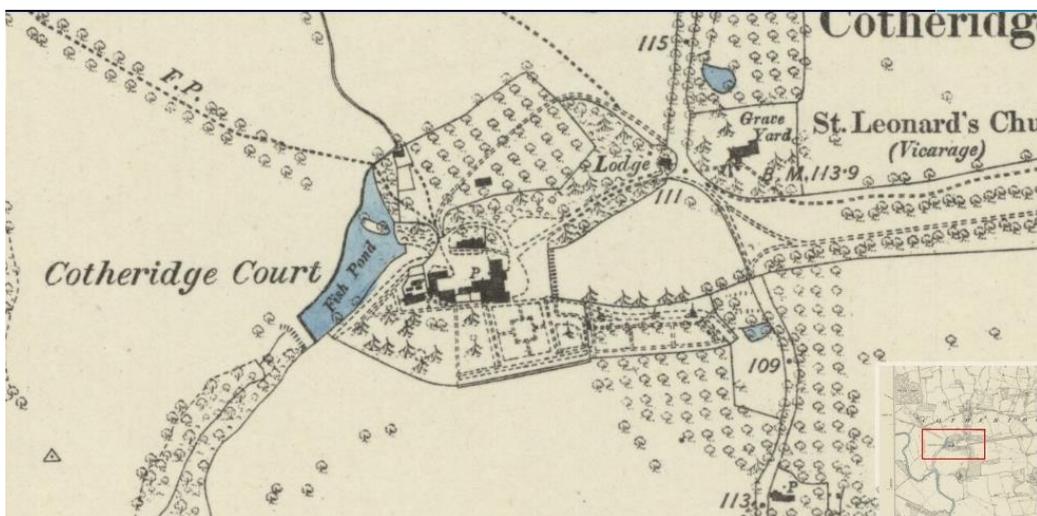
4.1 Scope of Assessment

This report contains a brief analysis of the significance of the history and character of the building known as Cotheridge Court and outbuildings belonging to 1 Cotheridge Court. Any justification for proposed works and their impact on the special character of this listed building or structure and its setting could be issued as a separate document but should be read in conjunction and always with reference to this assessment.

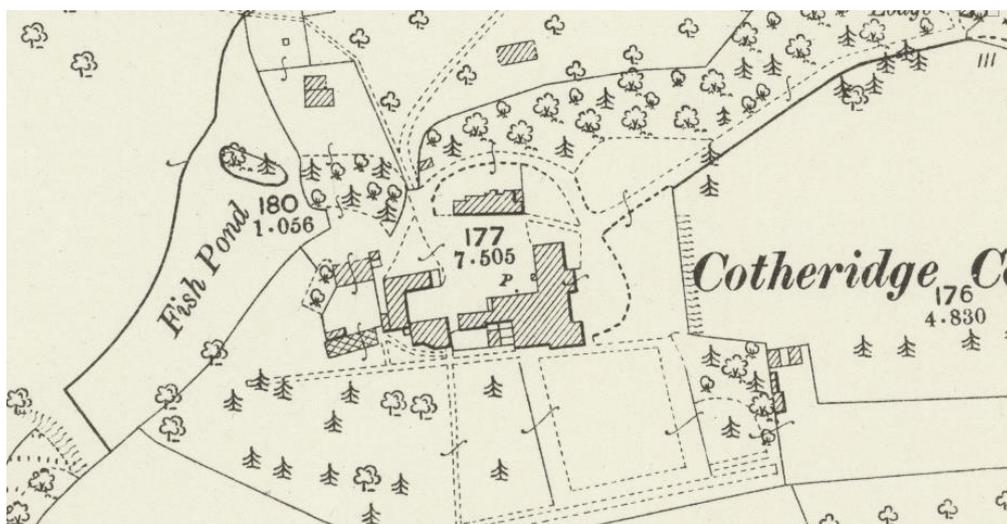
4.2 Map Regression

An analysis of historic mapping and available historical photographs [See Section 4.4] was carried out by RDA and some phasing analysis of the site and outbuildings

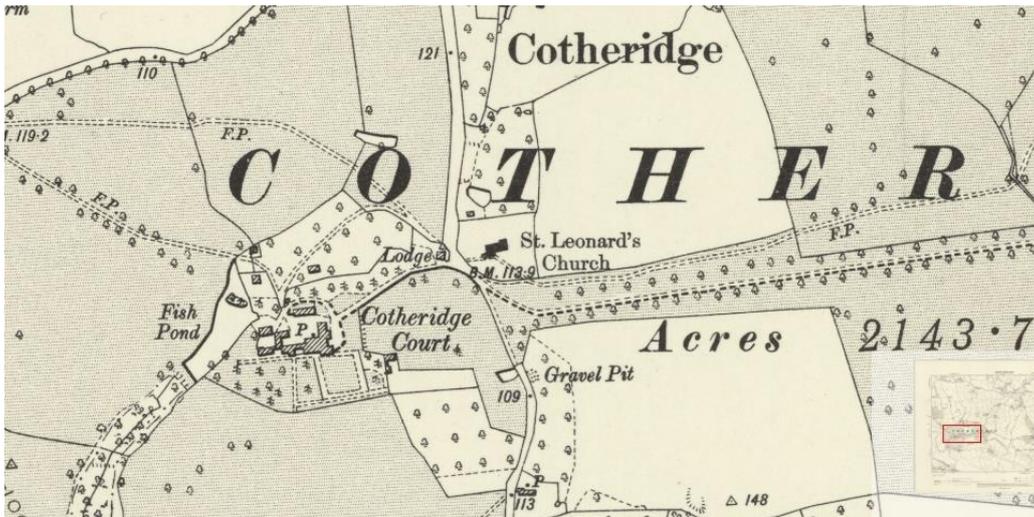
Extracts from Maps



OS 6inch Worcestershire XXXIII.NW Published 1884 Courtesy National Library of Scotland



OS 25 inch 1892-1914 Courtesy National Library of Scotland

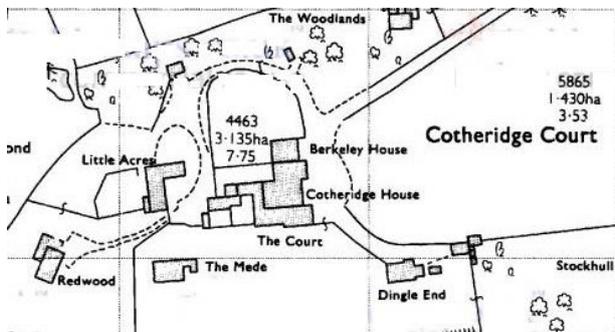


OS Six inch Worcestershire XXXIII NW Published 1905 Courtesy National Library of Scotland



OS Six inch Worcestershire XXXIII NW Published 1930 Courtesy National Library of Scotland

Extract



OS 1972 1 : 2 : 500
 Showing 1950s new builds surrounding
 Cotheridge Court. Building adjacent to
Outbuilding A now demolished



Google Satellite View 2019

Brief Phasing /Analysis of Mapping

Cotheridge Court itself as seen in the above map regression has changed little from the 1st Edition OS maps. Earlier maps may survive in the deeds but were not found in the Archives at the Worcester Record Office /Archaeology service in the Hive, Worcester. The outbuildings that once belonged to the Court by the 1970s have largely disappeared. There was we know from archive research building of houses surrounding the Court and the mansion house itself was split into 3 apartments and two houses circa 1950s. [NB To the west of the **outbuilding A** there was another building very close to the west gable end, now being the drive of 'The Mede', and to the west of that a kitchen garden/glasshouses. Some of the walls remain today [see section 3.2] Adjacent to 'The Mede' and 'Redwood' a further building 'Little Acres' appears to have been built on the footprint of an earlier outbuilding, probably stabling or a coachhouse. **Outbuilding A** the subject of this report can be seen in the old maps with walled yards to the south elevations much as they are today. **Outbuilding B** is marked on the 1972 map built either against the garden wall or possibly the remnants of the building since gone that was in the drive of 'The Mede'. A 'P' for pump up until 1930 is marked in the former kitchen yard that is now the garden of Berkeley House/ or Cotheridge House', part of **Outbuilding A** has since been subdivided as a store for 'Berkeley House'/ or Cotheridge House.

4.3 Historical research

A brief historical analysis of past owners and events relating to the outbuildings was carried out by RDA via a desk based internet search and a visit to local archives. RDA also carried out a National Archive of Historical Newspapers search. [BNA] No records in the time frame allowed could be found relating to the outbuildings themselves. Cotheridge Court is quoted in VCH '1537–8 Robert Acton as tenant of the manor received pardon for acquiring it without licence. The manor then followed the descent of Elmley Lovett until it was sold by Sir John Acton in 1615 to William Berkeley of Cowleigh, son of Rowland Berkeley of Worcester and Spetchley, a wealthy clothier who came from Hereford to Worcester in the 16th century. William was sheriff of the county in 1617 and compounded for not taking the order of knighthood in 1631. William conveyed the manor, in trust for his wife, to his brother Sir Robert Berkeley in 1636, and, though he did not die until 1658, he seems to have been succeeded at Cotheridge before 1646) by his son Sir Rowland Berkeley,' The Court continued in the ownership of the Berkeley family and was still in the ownership of the Berkeley family in 1949 when they sold and moved to the Isle of Wight, according to RDA research. According to the list description the building was divided into 2 dwellings and 3 flats in the mid C20

'Parishes: Cotheridge', in *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 4*, ed. William Page and J W Willis-Bund (London, 1924), pp. 255-260. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/worcs/vol4/pp255-260> [accessed 6 December 2019].

4.4 Historical Photographs & Analysis

A search for historical photographs was made within the timescale and scope of this report relating to the outbuildings, none were found. For historical context a few historical photos of the main house have been included below for the advancement and understanding of the historic environment before the building was converted into 2 dwellings and 3 flats in the mid C20



Courtesy WAAS Photographic Survey 670-072 Rear North Wing before render removed 1950s Photo
RDA [NB NMR Photos show removal of render in the 1950s]



Courtesy WAAS Photographic Survey 670-072 South And East Elevations with parterre



Courtesy WAAS Photographic Survey 670-072 South And East Elevations with parterre unkempt 1949



Courtesy WAAS Photographic Survey 670-072 East Elevation 1949 Photo RDA Now Parking 2019

4.5 Photographs of Model of Cotheridge Court

In the porch of the Church of St Leonard there are two models. One model of the Church and one of Cotheridge Court made by Colonel Allen Knight [b1913-d1999] who lived in Cotheridge House between 1965-1999. RDA found in their research a photo by Berrows Journal [Ref 670.072] in the WAAS photographic survey collection of the model of the Church made for Ideal Home Exhibition by Col and Mrs Dean April 1954. It shows the Church without its roof. The roof collapsed in 1947. We assume the model of the Court was made sometime in the 1960s. The model is very detailed and includes Outbuilding A and walled gardens the subject of this report. The scales may not be totally accurate but it is an interesting depiction and illustration of a moment in time.

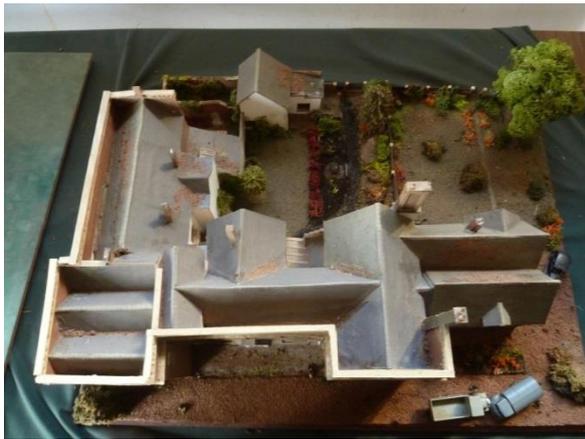


Model of St Leonards Church



Model of Cotheridge Court

Aerial Views



Outbuilding A appears to have an additional building attached to the North elevation



Aerial View of **Outbuilding A** and the two walled yards. **Outbuilding B** is not depicted

North Elevations



North Elevation and former Kitchen Courtyard now gardens



North Elevation

East Elevations

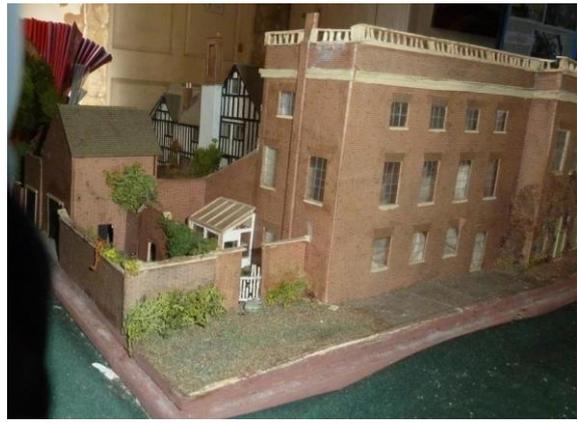


Front East Elevation

South Elevations

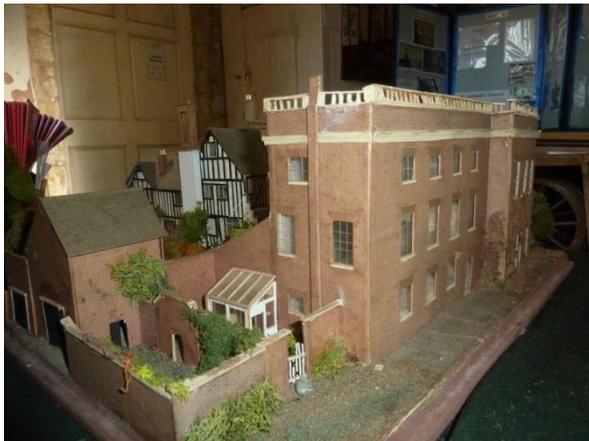


Outbuilding A looks too tall and the walled yards too narrow possibly by the model base board being too small



Outbuilding A looks too tall and the walled yards too narrow possibly by the models base board being too small

West Elevations



Again **Outbuilding A** appears too tall, there is no evidence it was once a different height



This West view shows an additional building with mono sloping roof to the North side of **Outbuilding A**

5. Current Photographic Record and Descriptions Building Recording Level 1-2 at 1 Cotheridge Court Outbuildings

RDA assessed the outbuildings to an equivalent of a Level 1-2 Building Recording Photographic Survey with some analysis of the phasing and significant interior details by surveying and using appropriate books and websites. [Ref Understanding Historic *Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice Historic England* May 2016]

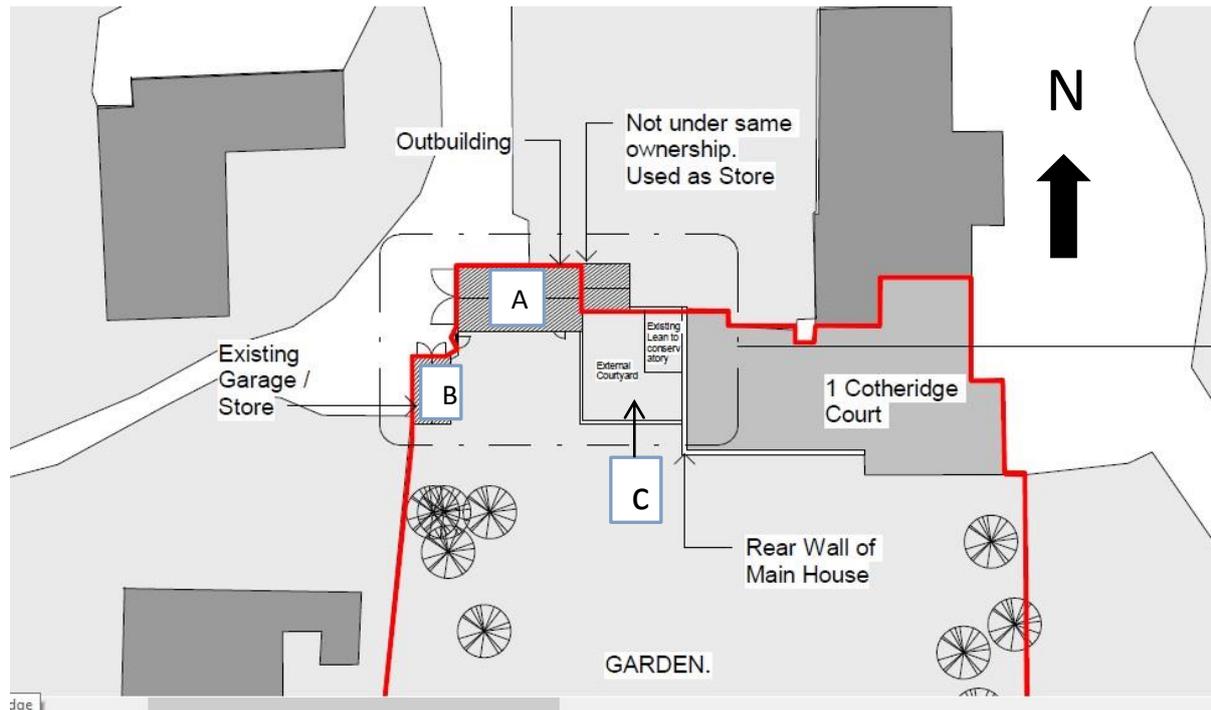
A Level 1 Building Recording, [Ref Understanding Historic *Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice Historic England* May 2016]

A Level 1 is essentially a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, and it will not normally be an end in itself, but will be contributory to a wider study. Typically it will be undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area assessments to identify buildings for planning purposes, and whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date. Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, though the interior of a building may sometimes be seen in order to make a superficial inspection and to note significant features

In order to identify the significance of a place, it is necessary first to understand its fabric, and how and why it has changed over time; and then to consider: who values the place, and why they do so; how those values relate to its fabric; their relative importance; whether associated objects contribute to them; the contribution made by the setting and context of the place; how the place compares with others sharing similar values. [Ref Conservation Principles English Heritage/Historic England p21]

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>

Plan



Plan to identify Photographic Record and Descriptions Outbuilding A, B and External Courtyard C
 Courtesy E88 Annotated by RDA

5.1 Exterior Building Outbuilding A

5.1.1 Elevations North.



Outbuilding A North facing Elevation [2metre and 1 metre Scale poles]

Written Description

Tiled roof; fixed oak framed mullion 3 light window at eaves. Elevation of brick construction with mix of bonding patterns, predominantly Flemish bond with some stretcher courses. Different phases and brick types are apparent on this elevation, with brick infill of original two door openings with segmental brick arches above. Brick work of section on west end with buttress to corner is of later period of re building. The adjacent door entrance in store is part of the same building and still in use and is not under same ownership.

A few Photo Details



Former door opening/ Brick work/ buttress later period. [2metre and 1 metre Scale pole]



Adjacent door entrance/ Former door opening

5.1.2 Elevations East.

Not under same ownership no access.

5.1.3 Elevations South



Outbuilding A South facing Elevation [2m metre scale poles, 1 metre and 50cm scale poles]

Written Description

Tiled pitched roof with plain ridge tiles, elevation constructed of brick in English bond. The brick size, composition (9" wide x 2" high 4 ½" deep appears to be late 18th-century in origin. The central wall section around the fixed window has been rebuilt, reusing existing bricks but is out of alignment with adjacent and in dominant pointing to original courses which have evidence of historic ivy coverage markings (lintel above window possible former door). The top three courses at the eaves have been laid in larger stock brick similar to that used on the main house kitchen extension, possibly of same period; alternating in Flemish bond stretcher bond and header bond. Fixed 6 pane window glazed with thin greenhouse panes (possibly a reused cold frame) is of softwood with 20th century sill, lintel appears to have been lifted, original would have been in line with that of a ledged door to store room by the side. Elevation wall connected to arch and wall of external courtyard.

A few Photo Details



Fixed 6 pane window. [2m metre scale poles, 1 metre and 50cm scale poles]



Ledged door to store room. Wall connected to arch and wall of external courtyard. [2m metre scale pole]

5.1.4 Elevations West



Outbuilding A West facing Elevation [2m metre scale poles]

Written Description

Gable end English bond with part ledge of 7 horizontal bricks in plat band near to apex. Later repointing and structural vertical movement. Inserted iron girder set into side walls now supports this. Mid 20th century double garage door with single door set into boarded opening section width of elevation hung with T hinges and pintels

A few Photo Details



Mid 20th century small double garage door with single door to left



Horizontal bricks in plat band near to apex

5.2 Interior Building A



Interior view towards West facing doors

Written Description

NB Limitations, and this assessment is only recording level 1-2. Unable to enter building fully as full of storage items. May need further analysis.

Joists and roof appear to have been replaced in the 20th century reusing mix of tiles and 20th century clay tiles. Ceiling covered in hardboard sections. Wall coverings; lime plaster; repair north section stock brick ;3 light oak frame mortice and tenoned mullion window at eave level. Blocked door entrance. Lime plastered brick partition wall to East end has inserted 19th century timber plank section with raised door; 19th century T hinges. Outbuilding where visible has concrete floor with raised plinths in NE corner; possible machinery bases. In SE corner ;evidence of possible 19th century brick copper water heater. South elevation fixed 6 pane window.

Storeroom adjacent : in two sections entered via external ledged door in South elevation and via internal plank section with raised door. Unable to enter building as full of storage items. Two sections; lath and plaster ceilings, back of timber planking and ledged door was visible, far area; blocked door way to north elevation.

A few Photo Details



Repair north section in stock brick



Lime plastered brick partition wall to East end has C19 timber plank section with raised door.

SE corner ;evidence of possible C19 brick copper water heater with lid
Storeroom adjacent: No Access

South elevation fixed 6 pane window



Two sections; lath and plaster ceilings; back of timber planking and ledged door.



Blocked door way to north elevation.

5.3 Conjecture of past uses

This is formed on the basis of incomplete information due to limitations on access and is not a final conclusion. It would appear that **Outbuilding A** could have been the former Laundry with three access doors from the inner former kitchen yard to the North with access to the water pump,[Ref historic mapping 4.2] now garden of Berkeley House or Cotheridge House. A through passage, blocked, leading to South courtyards, most likely used as drying yards, hidden by garden walling so not on view from main house gardens. The 19th century timber partition and door leading to large room with a possible SE corner brick copper that remains.[further assessment/access needed]

“A wash copper, copper boiler or simply copper is a wash house boiler, generally made of galvanised iron, though the best sorts are made of copper. In the inter-war years they came in two types. The first is built into a brickwork furnace and was found in older houses. It was used for domestic laundry. Linen and cotton were placed in the copper and were boiled to whiten them. Clothes were agitated within the copper with a washing dolly, a vertical stick with either a metal cone or short wooden legs on it. After washing, the laundry was dried with a mangle and then line-dried. Meticulous care was taken to avoid rust, and grease. In cases of the latter it could be cleaned with paraffin or soft soap. Water was always put in the copper before it was lit. In the case of solid fuel, a small shovel of hot coals would be brought from the main kitchen fire and coke shovelled on top.”

<https://www.1900s.org.uk/copper-water-heater.htm>

Outbuilding A was most likely converted into a garage/store in the 20th century with doors added at west gable end and an inserted reused window to the south? Before 1930 there was a building and wall immediately opposite this gable end restricting access to carts or cars thus leading to this later conjecture of change and use [ref historic mapping 4.2]



19th century Laundry with possible similar corner copper in Dickens House London Photo RDA



Laundry Maid late 19th century

5.4 Exterior Building Outbuilding B

5.4.1 Elevations North.



Outbuilding B North facing Elevation [2m metre scale pole]

Written Description

20th century Asbestos cement corrugated panel monopitch roof [not pitched] overgrown with ivy.
20th century Boarded and battened double garage doors hung on T hinges, with panelled section above.

5.4.2 Elevations East



Outbuilding B East facing Elevation [2m metre scale pole]

Written Description

Asbestos cement corrugated panel monopitch roof overgrown with ivy. Timber shiplap cladding to whole of east facing elevation. Cladded Panel and battened cross ledge and frame garden gate to north side of elevation

A few Photo Details



Cladded Panel, and battened cross ledge and frame garden gate to north side of elevation



View from External Courtyard archway

5.4.3 Elevations South



Outbuilding B South facing Elevation [2m metre scale pole]

Written Description

On this elevation **Outbuilding B** is set into a garden wall (approx. 2.5metre in height). Bricks; outer face similar to those of the main house that dates from 1770, brick size 9 "x 3" with continuing brick boundary wall brick size 9"x2" and door into back of garage structure, potentially an original entrance to garden that predates this **Outbuilding B** of the 20th century .

A few Photo Details



Boundary wall brick size 9"x2" and door [2m and 1m scale poles]



Example brick size 9 "x 3" from Main house that dates from 1770.

5.4.4 Elevations West

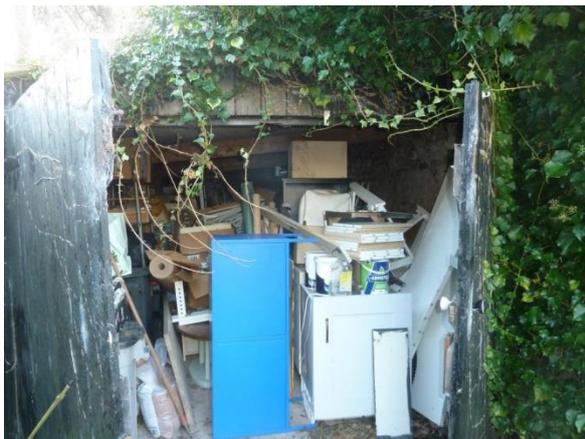


Outbuilding B West facing Elevation hidden by Ivy hedge [2m metre scale pole]

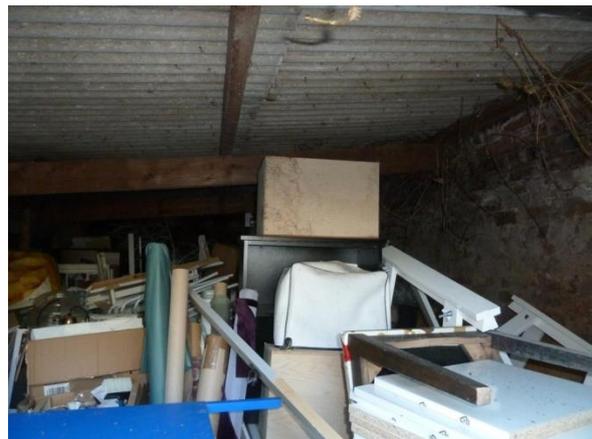
Written Description

Brick boundary wall covered in approx. 3metre high x 1 metre deep of ivy, forming side of Outbuilding B

5.5 Interior Outbuilding B



Inaccessible due to storage.



Monopitch roof supported by joists resting on boundary brick wall

Written Description

Inaccessible due to storage. Underside Asbestos cement corrugated panel monopitch roof supported by joists resting on boundary brick wall with single batten. Frame and cladding to front. Concrete floor.

5.6 Conjecture of past uses

This is formed on the basis of incomplete information due to limitations on access and is not a final conclusion. It would appear that **Outbuilding B** is a 20th century construction/garage built against either 18th/19th century garden walls to the South and West or to the West a former 18th/19th wall of a previous building. Other 18th/19th century walls of previous outbuildings, now demolished, and yards with cobbles remain on site as clues that match historic mapping. Perhaps this was a requisite when house building occurred in the 1950s. This Outbuilding does not appear on mapping until 1972 so must date between 1930-1972. Mapping not available for 1950s. There might be LPA plans for the site dating back to the 1950s but none were found in the Worcester Archives.

5.7 External Courtyard C



External Courtyard

Written Description

To the north tiled roof to back of **Outbuilding A** under other ownership, brick elevation in mixed garden wall bond, set back from attached outbuilding. Boundary wall linked to main house. Wall onto inner courtyard with brick segmental arch brick matching that of **Outbuilding A**. Lean-to /green-house against main house brick extension. Courtyard with raised flower beds

A few Photo Details

Tiled roof to back of **Outbuilding A** under other ownership [2metre scale pole]



Inner courtyard with brick segmental arch
[2metre scale pole]

6 Summary Assessment of Significance 1 Cotheridge Court Outbuildings

6.1 Background to Assessments of Significance

Significance: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.

Definition of Significance

Significance (for heritage policy)

The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance. Annex 2 Glossary <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/annex-2-glossary>

2) "The sum of the cultural and natural heritage values of a place, often set out in a statement of significance." p72 [Conservation Principles](#), English Heritage, 2008

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/hpr-definitions/#s>

In order to identify the significance of a place, it is necessary first to understand its fabric, and how and why it has changed over time; and then to consider: who values the place, and why they do so; how those values relate to its fabric; their relative importance; whether associated objects contribute to them; the contribution made by the setting and context of the place; how the place compares with others sharing similar values. [Ref Conservation Principles English Heritage/Historic England p21]

The English Heritage [now Historic England] Guidance Conservation Principles 2008 on assessing significance sets out the following four areas for consideration:

- **Evidential value:** *the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity*
Evidential value derives from the physical remains or genetic lines that have been inherited from the past. The ability to understand and interpret the evidence tends to be diminished in proportion to the extent of its removal or replacement.
- **Historical value:** *the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative. The way in which an individual built or furnished their house, or made a garden, often provides insight into their personality, or demonstrates their political or cultural affiliations. It can suggest aspects of their character and motivation that extend, or even contradict, what they or others wrote, or are recorded as having said, at the time, and so also provide evidential value. Historical values are harmed only to the extent that adaptation has obliterated or concealed them, although completeness does tend to strengthen illustrative value.*

- **Aesthetic value:** *the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Design value relates primarily to the aesthetic qualities generated by the conscious design of a building, structure or landscape as a whole. It embraces composition (form, proportions, massing, silhouette, views and vistas, circulation) and usually materials or planting, decoration or detailing, and craftsmanship. It may be attributed to a known patron, architect, designer, gardener or craftsman (and so have associational value), or be a mature product of a vernacular tradition of building or land management.....Some aesthetic values are not substantially the product of formal design, but develop more or less fortuitously over time, as the result of a succession of responses within a particular cultural framework. They include, for example, the seemingly organic form of an urban or rural landscape; the relationship of vernacular buildings and structures and their materials to their setting; or a harmonious, expressive or dramatic quality in the juxtaposition of vernacular or industrial buildings and spaces.*
- **Communal value:** *the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memoryCommunal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.*

[Conservation Principles English Heritage 2008]

<https://historicensland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>

HIGH	Elements and elevations are historically and architecturally significant
MEDIUM	Elements and elevations are later additions but some may have historical, architectural, community significance
NOT KNOWN	Not Known. May need further analysis
LOW	These elements /elevations are low and or have a negative impact to the historic fabric.

6.1.2 Evidential Value/Architectural Value Outbuilding A

This 18th/ 19th century **outbuilding [A]** has high to medium significance with architectural value yielding evidence of past human activity inherited from the past association with the main house GDII * Cotheridge Court. Over time many changes have taken place to the external appearance of this outbuilding, for example with the blocked doorways and changes of use and additions from the 20th century. Further evidential value and significance value not known internally may come to light when this building is cleared from storage items.

6.1.3 Historical Value- Outbuilding A

This 18th/ 19th century outbuilding [A] has some illustrative and associative value as the last remaining auxiliary outbuilding associated with the main Cotheridge Court. It would appear all other auxiliary buildings were demolished in the 1950s. Further historical illustrative association not known may come to light when the building is cleared from Storage items internally.

6.1.4 Aesthetic /Setting/Group Value Outbuilding A

This 18th 19th century outbuilding [A] a curtilage listed building in its own right, has an important value in contributing to the setting of this GD II * building Cotheridge Court. Many small changes to the outbuildings elevations have occurred right up to and including the 20th century. The opening up of blocked entrances or perhaps blocking up later openings /entrances may enhance this building and it's setting value.

6.1.5 Community Value Outbuilding A

There will be some communal value to the past owners, the Berkeley family, and present owners of Cotheridge Court

6.2.1 Evidential Value/Architectural Value Outbuilding B

Outbuilding B itself is of low significance and has little architectural value however it is built against 18th and 19th century historic curtilage Courtyard walls of at least a medium significance.

6.2.2 Historical Value- Outbuilding B

The historical illustrative and associated value is purely with the brick walling and it's associations with the former courtyards and possible uses as drying grounds associated with outbuilding [A] and the Southend main house and former kitchens

6.2.3 Aesthetic /Setting/Group Value Outbuilding B

This outbuilding B is of low significance and has no aesthetic setting value but the historic walling it is attached to does have significance

6.2.4 Community Value Outbuilding B

There will be some community value with past owners the Berkeleys of Cotheridge Court and the past domestic staff associated with the outside courtyards.

6.3 Statement of Significance

The two outbuildings the subject of this assessment report have been assessed for significance at a Level 1-2 Building Recording, [Ref *Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice Historic England May 2016*] further assessment may be required. OutBuilding A, a possible former brick Laundry Building, is the more significant of the two and contains most elements from its original plan form from the 18th /19th century although modifications and alterations/ repairs have been made in the 20th century when its use was possibly as a small garage. Outbuilding B is a former small timber and AC corrugated roof garage of little interest apart from it is attached to 18th/ 19th century brick curtilage walling that needs further assessment as it is covered with vegetation.

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<http://www.users.totalise.co.uk/~fortroyal/NoakeGuide/98.html>

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Ref 'Parishes: Cotheridge', in *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 4*, ed. William Page and J W Willis-Bund (London, 1924), pp. 255-260. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/worcs/vol4/pp255-260> [accessed 6 December 2019].

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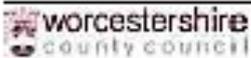
National Library of Scotland

<https://www.1900s.org.uk/copper-water-heater.htm>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/hpr-definitions/#s>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>

Appendix I HER report

Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service		
Monument Full Report		
 Report prepared by Worcestershire HER. Tel 01905 845616 or email HERecord@worcestershire.gov.uk. Information valid for three months from date of production.		
28/11/2019		
HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
WSM05558	Cotheridge Court, Church Lane, Cotheridge	Building
Monument Types and Dates		
MANOR HOUSE (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)		
Evidence	BUILDING	
COUNTRY HOUSE (POST MEDIEVAL to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1540 AD to 2050 AD)		
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING	
Main building material	BRICK	
Main building material	TILE	
Main building material	TIMBER	
Main building material	WATTLE	
AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS CENTRE (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)		
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	
Main Building Material	BRICK	
Covering Building Material	TILE	
Description		
<p>Country house. Late 16th century, altered in 1770 with later additions. Timber-framed rendered brick and wattle-and-daub infill, refaced to front and south side in brick with stone dressings, brick extensions, tiled roofs, sandstone ashlar chimney with brick stacks to rear and north side elevation. Central range, L-shaped north wing and long, narrow south cross-wing. 2 storeys and attic. Symmetrical late 18th century facade of 1:5:1 bays; 3 storeys, the central second storey windows of which are artificial, moulded cornice beneath parapet and balustrade. All windows have stone sills. Windows to central five bays are glazing bar sashes with gauged flat heads; the second floor windows are 6-pane sashes and the first and fifth ground floor windows have been replaced by multi-paned doors with rectangular 3-pane fanlights. The projecting outer bays have a ground floor Venetian window, the central window having an accentuated keyblock and 4-pane sash; the first floor windows are tripartite with raised centre light capped by mid-19th century panelled pediment feature; the side lights to both Venetian and tripartite windows have stone lintels and plain sashes. The second floor windows are 6-pane sashes with triangular lintels on end modillions and with accentuated keyblocks. The central doorway has a pediment on console-brackets containing a shield with the arms of the Berkeley family upon it; there is a multi-paned window now replacing the former door, with a moulded architrave. The older structure is visible in the rear and north side elevations; close-set vertical studding, 2 rows from sill to wall-plate with long straight braces in lower corners; gable ends have carved barge-boards and pendants; north gable end has swept upper corner braces and exposed queen strut truss revealing double purlin roof structure. Interior Much altered Late 16th century staircase survives to rear of central range, rising in 3 flights to first floor around an open well. Massive square newels with moulded finials and square, raking balusters joined by small semi-circular raking arches. South wing drawing room has Adam-style stuccoed ceiling, and carved doorcases, cornice, dado rail and chimney piece. South wing hallway also retains late 18th century staircase with turned balusters. A late 19th century brick 2 storey wing adjoins the house to the north concealing one arm of the 16th century L-shaped wing. The building was divided into 2 dwellings and 3 flats in the mid 20th century [1] [11]</p> <p>Red brick front of 1770 conceals 16th century timber frame house, short projecting wings [2].</p> <p>Half timber, 2 stories with attic, dating mainly from later half of 16th century, though the north wing probably incorporates earlier work. Central block, shallow left wing on the north & long narrow wing on the south. Gabled in brick in the 1770 & sash windows substituted. Original walls had 4 gables [2].</p> <p>Lockett, R. 1997. A Survey of Historic Parks and Gardens in Worcestershire.[4]</p> <p>Evening News article referring to Herbert Bowyer Berkeley.[5]</p> <p>Black and white photograph of the court.[5]</p>		
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Report prepared by Worcestershire HER. Tel
01905 845618 or email
archaeology@worcestershire.gov.uk.
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Photographs of mid 19th century watercolours of the court.[7]

Defence of Britain site report form documenting the location of an Air Raid Precautions Post during the Second World War. The building is now divided into separate residences.[8]

Sales particulars from 1982.[9]

Series of black and white photographs of Cotheridge Court taken in the 1930's and 1950's.[10]

The National Record of the Historic Environment entry for this record also referenced the following sources (Ordnance Survey 1:10000 1982). [12]

The National Record of the Historic Environment entry for this record also referenced the following objects and archives: OP25718 late 16th century staircase at Cotheridge Court. OP25717 The front elevation of Cotheridge Court. [12]

This record includes National Record of the Historic Environment information provided by Historic England on 9th April 2019 licensed under the Open Government Licence: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>. [12]

Sources

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| (2) | Bibliographic reference: Pevsner, N. 1968. The Buildings of England: Worcestershire. The Buildings of England. 124 | SWR7192 |
| (3*) | Bibliographic reference: Page, W. 1924. A History of the County of Worcestershire; Volume IV. Victoria County History. p256 | SWR2433 |
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| (5*) | Newspaper cutting: Unknown. 31/07/1993. Another unsung county hero. | SWR13875 |
| (6*) | Photograph: Unknown. Unknown. West facing black and white photograph of Cotheridge Court, Cotheridge. National Monuments Record. | SWR20960 |
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Location

National Grid Reference

SO 7845 5462 Sheet No. SO75SE

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Cotheridge, Malvern Hills, Worcestershire

Associated Designations



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