

# Anteroom Dodington House, Dodington

*Historic Building Recording*



*Report prepared for:*  
Llewellyn Harker

CA Project: CR0381

CA Report: CR0381\_1

August 2020



# Anteroom, Dodington House, Dodington

## *Historic Building Recording*

CA Project: CR0381

CA Report: CR0381\_1

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date	August 2020
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date	August 2020
issue	1

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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Anteroom, Dodington House – Historic Building Recording  
**Location:** Dodington, Gloucestershire  
**NGR:** NGR ST 75236 79849

This report presents the results of a programme of conditioned building recording conducted during the removal of a timber floor in the anteroom of Grade I listed Dodington House consented under Listed Building Consent P19/4307/LB. The floor is to be removed in order to replace it with stone, which is felt to be the originally intended and/or more appropriate material for the hallway nature of the room and to provide a cohesive scheme with the stone floors of the staircase hall, into which it flows from the garden terrace.

The objective of the recording is to observe the removal of the floor and its substructure in order to gain an understanding of the relationship of the floor to the vaulted basement below and to identify historic structural features and other fabric which provide information on the nature of the floor and its associated structure and allow it to be preserved by record prior to its removal.

The recording identified that the oak timber floor was supported on softwood joists which in turn were supported by lateral brick piers with oak bearers built up from the groin vault structure below in the basement. A rectangular opening in the centre of the room formed a void within which a central stove had been present. The stove may be original to the room (which was completed after the architect's death) or inserted sometime in the 19th century. Infill of various sizes and quality was discovered along with the survival of much of the lime based pugging insulation at joist level. Various alterations over the years were evident in the joists particularly, where the addition, removal and notching of the timber joists was conducted to allow for the insertion of electrical/telecommunication cables and heating services, this includes the removal of the stove at some point in the 20th century,

It was possible from the monitoring of the removal and uncovering works to understand, narrate and record the relationship of the floor structures to the barrel vaults beneath and to illustrate this in indicative sketches included within the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In July 2020 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was commissioned by Lewellyn Harker to undertake a programme of historic building recording during the removal of a timber floor in the anteroom of Dodington House, a Grade 1 Listed mansion in the village of Dodington, South Gloucestershire (NHLE 1211169). The floor and part of the sub-structure are to be removed in order to install a new stone floor under Listed Building Consent P19/4307/LB. Dodington House is located within the Dodington Park estate c.1km west of the A46 and 19km north of Bath at NGR ST 75236 79849 (Fig.1)
- 1.2. The building recording is a planning condition under Condition 3 of the above consent, which states that; *'No works to which this consent relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority'*.
- 1.3. We have since consulted the South Gloucestershire Conservation Officer (pers.comm. Feb 2020) to establish his requirements for the recording and have incorporated this into our scope and methodology.
- 1.4. The anteroom lies at the centre of the south elevation between the drawing room to the east and the library to the west. It has external doors into the southern terrace, and northern internal doors leading to the grand staircase hall. The room is currently floored in timber floorboards running east-west (they are not thought to be original) and they are laid on a timber and stone sub-structure over a stone and brick groin vaulted cellar below.

### ***Objectives and professional standards***

- 1.5. The purpose of the report is to record the floor prior to and during its removal in order to understand its structural components and fabric, including its relationship with the vaulted basement below. This will form a photographic, descriptive and drawn record of the extant floor, preserving it to prior to its loss. A Written Scheme of Investigation was provided to the Conservation Officer, who indicated that it should be included with the Discharge of Condition application (email 6 June 2020).

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- 1.6. Cotswold Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with the 'Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures' published by the CIfA (2019), and with the Historic England guidance on Understanding Historic Buildings, a Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016).



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## 2. METHODOLOGY

### *Evidence base*

- 2.1. This building recording has been informed by sources which are referenced throughout the report and in the Reference section at the end of the report.

### *Building Recording*

- 2.2. Two site visits were conducted on 22 June and 2 July 2020 by Sacha Hunter, Historic Buildings Consultant. At the first site visit, the floorboards had been removed and the floor sub-structure revealed. At the second site visit, the timber work to the floor and infill had been removed, and the stone floor super-structure revealed. There were no limitations to the site visit, the light in the space was good and flash photography was used where necessary.

- 4.2 The results of the recording have been compiled as follows (as per the Historic England Guidance, 2016) and is consistent with a Level 3 survey:

#### *Drawn record includes:*

- A site plan showing the location of the room within the building;
- Any other illustrations to support the historical analysis (such as mapping or annotated structural drawings);
- Any sketch drawings which illustrate structural features of specific fabric uncovered during the works; and
- Existing measured elevations, floor plans and photogrammetric records will be used where appropriate to illustrate the building. The scope of the record does not include new measured survey.

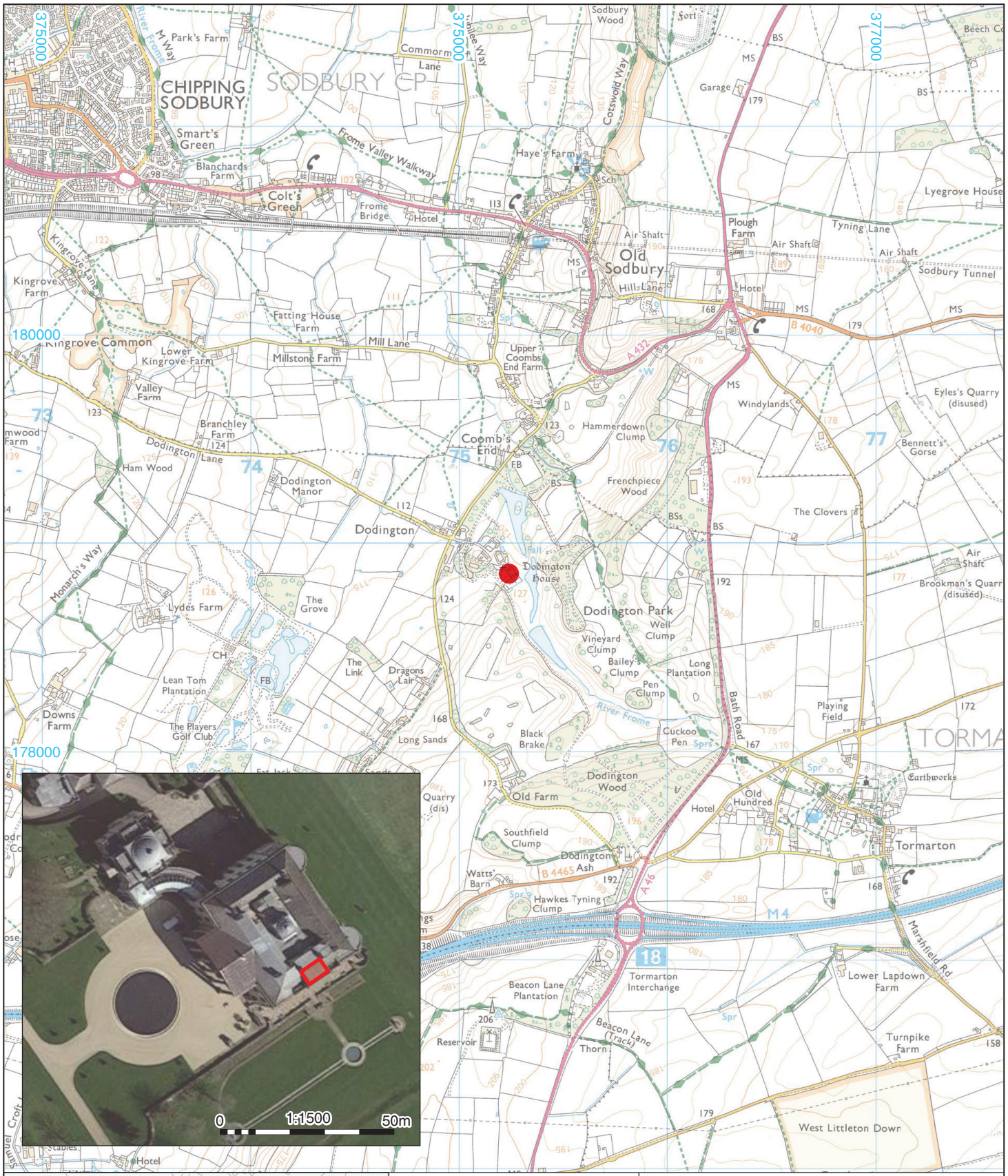
#### *Photographic record includes:*

- A digital SLR camera will be used. Photography will be undertaken with a Canon 600D 20mpx TTL digital camera set to TIFF format.
- General views of the room prior to commencement of works and its relationship to the wider building; and
- A full photographic record of the uncovering works as they progress, with detailed shots of features and fabric as they are revealed.

#### *Written record, includes:*

- The building location;
- The dates of the record and the name of the recorder;

- 
- A brief summary of the building's' historic and architectural context;
  - A review of the specific context and historic development of the anteroom itself including any narrative which informs the analysis of the floor recording; and
  - Building on and complementary to the above photographic record, a descriptive summary of the uncovering works will be provided, with commentary and analysis of structures, features and fabric uncovered which may well reveal additional evidence and information about the historical development of the room and its uses and alterations over time



■ ● Site

0 1:1500 50m

0 1km

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**PROJECT TITLE**

Anteroom of Dodington House,  
Dodington, Gloucestershire

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**FIGURE TITLE**

Site location plan

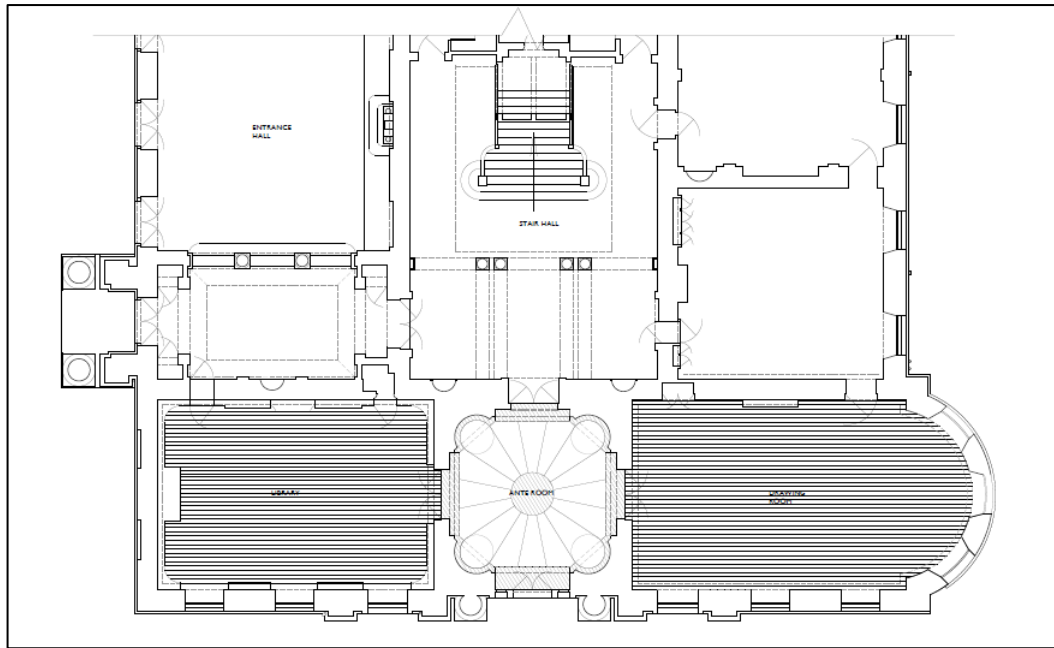
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### 3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CURRENT CONTEXT

- 3.1. Dodington House is a Grade I listed mansion house (NHLE 1211169) designed by James Wyatt for Christopher Codrington in 1798-1816. Codrington inherited the estate in 1792 and with it an Elizabethan H plan with grounds landscaped by Capability Brown in 1764. In 1796 Codrington commissioned Wyatt to design a completely new house, the plan of which is reminiscent of other houses being designed at the time by Wyatt. The planform was fixed at a relatively early stage, however finer details were changed over time during the long build time, in-line with current architectural trends, to create the classical buildings seen today. The approach includes an eclecticism in mixing Roman and Greek detail and an asymmetry to the facades which is a typical Wyatt design approach, and probably also influenced by Codrington, an amateur architect. The overall effect looks to combine the Greek Revival with the Picturesque influenced by the distinctive valley and lake setting of the house (AW 1991).
- 3.2. The anteroom was completed after Wyatt's death in 1813. It serves as a vestibule between the Grand Staircase, a key feature in Wyatt's designs (and incorporating large parts of Beckford's Fonthill Splendens staircase) and the south-east garden terrace. A set of tall glass panelled French doors open into the anteroom from the terrace, with an opening into the staircase hall, meaning a seamless progressional view through from garden to staircase. To the north-east is the drawing room, and to the south-west, the library, as seen on the plan in Fig.2, both entered via tall six panel double doors in mahogany with black inlay detail.



**Fig.2 Plan of the anteroom and associated areas of the building (courtesy of Lewellyn Harker Lowe)**

- 3.3. The room is square, but with curved half circle niches running floor to ceiling in each corner. The present floor arrangement is of oak floorboards running east-west as seen in Figs. 3, 4 and 5. The floorboards are laid in bands of three widths, increasing in width to the centre. The boards run seamlessly into the drawing room, whilst there is a flush oak threshold at right angles to the ante-room boards in the library and the boards in here do not correspond in alignment or width with those in the anteroom. The staircase hall floor is stone, and as such there is a stone threshold with the anteroom, flowing into the hall.

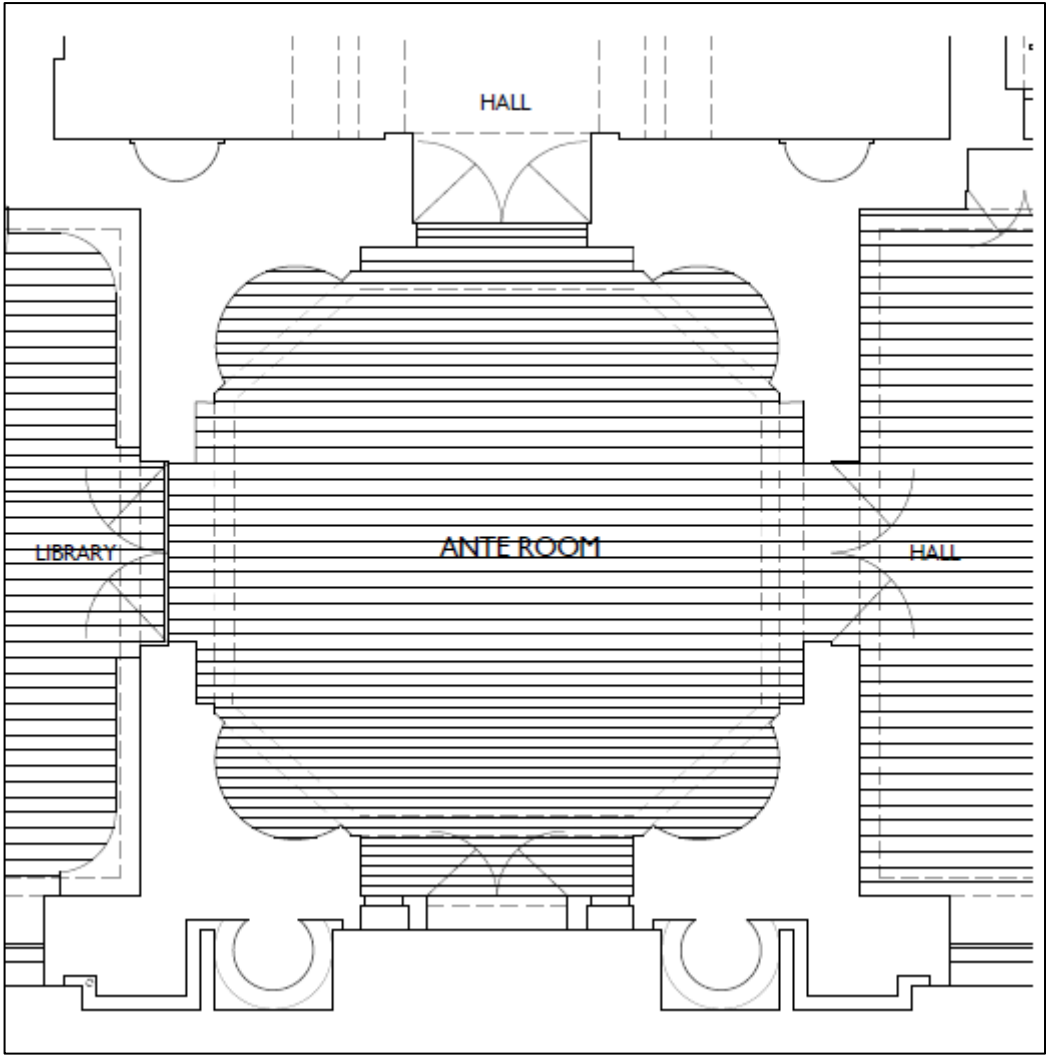


Fig.3 Representation of the floorboards in the anteroom (courtesy of Lewellyn Harker Lowe)



**Fig.4** Image of the room looking from the garden terrace north to the grand staircase



**Fig.5** Image of the room looking east towards the drawing room



**Fig.5 Image of the room looking south-west towards the library doors and garden terrace**

- 3.4. A strong argument has been made and accepted within the listed building consent process that the extant floor is not the original intended finish for this room, and that given the room is essentially a circulation space, with its unusual octagonal shape and its location in a key circulation node precluding its use as a habitable room for relaxation, that the authentic and intended flooring for this space is stone. Stone is used in the other principal circulation spaces; the grand stair hall and the entrance hall, with stone detailing creating visual effect and a cohesive aesthetic to these permeable circulation spaces. This is corroborated by the opportunities the anteroom offers for framing a long view out to the garden terrace and valley landscape beyond from the staircase, and for the opposite effect of channelling an equally striking view from the external terrace up the grand staircase.
- 3.5. The relationship of floorboards and threshold between anteroom and library is a little awkward and not seamless, whilst they do flow into the drawing room, suggesting a later re-flooring. It is not clear when the extant oak boards were installed here but there is evidence of a stove being located within the centre of the room, as seen in the Architectural review of 1932 (Volume 71) which may account for their installation rather than the more logical stone floor. Its flue passed



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horizontally through the floor in the north-east corner where it rose to the roof (Fig.6).

- 3.6. It is possible the stove, which lay on a correspondingly shaped stone hearth, was introduced to the room sometime in the 19th century and the hearth added at this time. It is not known whether the floor was stone or timber at that point. It is not noted by Anne Warren (*The Building of Dodington Park* 1991) as being a feature of Wyatt's drawings and as the room was completed after this death, the stove was likely a later addition when the room was either finished or later re-furbished in the 19th century. This could account for the use of timber in this room in that the insertion of the stove dictated the floor covering whilst in design terms the more cohesive and logical covering was stone to match the other circulation spaces. This said, the popularity of laying wooden flooring became more popular in the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Central stoves in hallways started to become popular in the late 18th century (Calloway 1991), primarily for heating large interconnected spaces.
- 3.7. The stove was removed sometime between 1932 and the current owner buying the house in 2003. Replacement boards were placed in its stead and are noticeable by their relative newness. Some boards have also been replaced by the external door, presumably due to wear and tear relating to weather and damp, and from solar degradation.



**Fig.6 Image of the stove in the anteroom (Architectural Review 1932)**

- 3.8. The basement below the anteroom is a brick and stone groin vault structure. The barrels are each oriented north-south and east-west, each with arched brick supporting walls at each side. Bar the southern wall, each wall has a doorway with brick segmental arch header, leading to the basement rooms underneath the library, drawing room and staircase hall. Some areas of larger coursed pennant stone were also seen within the walling and buttressing sections were observed in the south-west wall (leading under the library).
- 3.9. The groined vaulting is supported on limestone ashlar piers with the groin junctions formed of ashlar laid diagonally, as seen in Fig. 7. The rounded apex of the barrel vault is also ashlar with brick forming the bulk of the barrel. In the north east corner of the space is a what appears to be a small brick chimney stack with a stove insert. This must be related to the former stove placed above, the flue of which ran to the north-east corner of the room (i.e. above this stove and stack) and rose up the house to the roof. It is possible this feature assisted with obtaining the draught drag

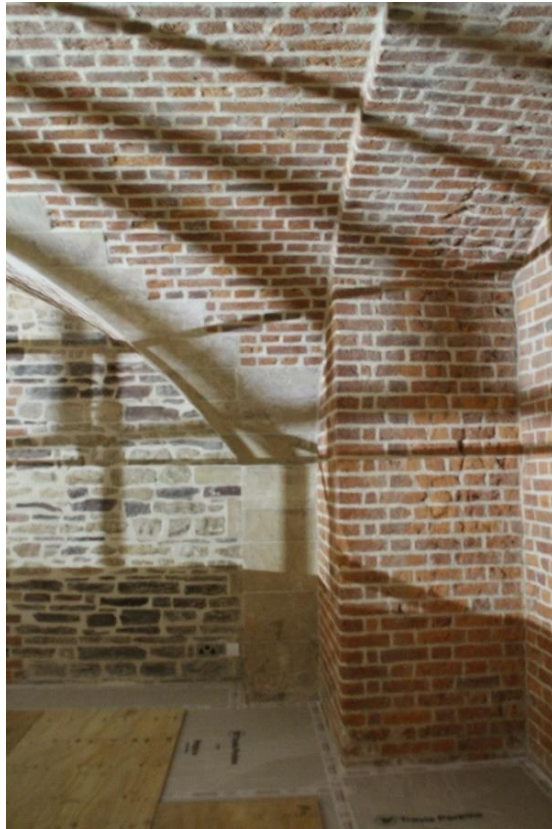
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needed to funnel the smoke up to the roof (the under floor horizontal piping of the stove were unlikely to be subject to much drag) whilst also heating this room in the basement.

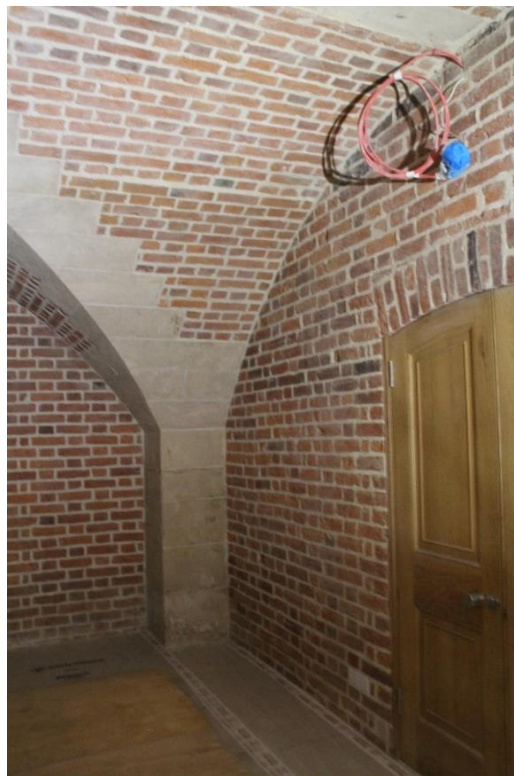
- 3.10. The boss area of the groined vaulted has been removed, presumably when the stove and hearth were removed, and bricks inserted as infill, as seen in Fig.7.



**Fig.7 View of the barrel groin vault basement beneath the anteroom, view taken looking north-east**



**Fig.8** View of the south-west corner showing the vault corner piers



**Fig.9** View of the north-west corner and entrance door



**Fig.10** View of the small chimney and inset stove within the north-east corner

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## 4. BUILDING RECORDING

4.1. A plan of the room has been produced with photo location points, as per Fig.11.

### *Stage 1 - Removal of the floorboards*

- 4.2. The removal of the floorboards revealed a suspended substructure formed of 18 softwood common joists (c.108mm x 65mm) spaced at regular intervals, bearing onto brick wall plates at the southern and northern ends. The grid of joists has clearly been altered over time to accommodate the insertion and removal of services such as pipework and electrical cables. Of particular note is the insertion of newer joists in the central area of the floor structure, where the stone hearth once sat, and where there is now a rectangular hole approx. 1m x 500mm. Newer joists have also been pieced in by the entrance area, presumably to account for deterioration due to the water ingress and damp due to proximity to the external wall structure.
- 4.3. Some of the joists feature lath wood strip, added to give the lime pugging sections some support to the side of the joists. Where the pugging has been removed or disturbed there is a fair amount of detritus infill, such as small pieces of rubble and wood off cuts. Electrical cables can be seen snaking under and through joists, some of which have been cut to accommodate them.
- 4.4. Also of note is the presence of eight ashlar blocks or padstones (c.200 x 250mm) spaced at regular intervals forming a rough rectangle (c.1200mm x 4000mm) in the centre of the room.
- 4.5. Photo 1 shows the north-eastern corner of the room. The room was clearly built as a square, with the rounded niches created via a curved timber structure fixed into the corners. Former areas of intervention are seen in (Photo 1, 1), where new joists have been pieced in to the corner section. This is where the former flue pipe for the stove was located and thus its removal probably occasioned this intervention. Two of the ashlar blocks noted above are seen (Photo 1, 2). Towards the drawing room door is an area where pugging has been clearly removed and the joists heavily notched, presumably to accommodate pipework which is no longer present (Photo 1, 3).



← 1 Photograph location and direction



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 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
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PROJECT TITLE

Anteroom of Dodington House,  
 Dodington, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Indicative plan of anteroom with  
 photograph location points

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 APPROVED BY SH SCALE@A4 1:100

FIGURE NO.

11

0 1:100 5m



**Photo 1**      **View of north-east corner of the room**

- 4.6. Photo 2 shows the northern middle section of the floor, nearest the doorway to the staircase hall. Again areas of untouched pugging are seen, with other areas of disturbance with removal and infill, mainly related to the area around the removal of the stone hearth to the former stove. The addition of additional 'sister' overlapping joists are evident where joists have been added to the central area where the hearth stood.





**Photo 2** View of central northern portion of room

- 4.7. In Photo 3 the north-west corner of the room is seen. This again shows large areas of historic joists and pugging, along with disturbed areas and additional joists added within the former hearth. Of particular note here again is the regular spaced ashlar padstone blocks (Photo 3, 2).



**Photo 3** View of north-west corner of room

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- 4.8. The central section with the hole formed of the former hearth is seen in Photo 4. The opening is formed of brick, and has been filled with rubble and office. Sister joists have been added to provide support for the floor above.



**Photo 4** View of central stove void as found following removal of floorboards

- 4.9. Photo 5 overlooks the south-west corner of the room, showing the central section and looking towards the doors to the library and the curved niche corner. A heating pipe has been inserted along the length of the southern section of the room which has required notching the joists to accommodate it (Photo 5, 4)



**Photo 5** View of the south-west corner of the room

4.10. Photo 6 faces the external door and the south terrace. New joists are seen within the entrance area, and the metal heating pipe traversing the room is also evident (Photo 6, 4). Three of the four southern ashlar blocks are also seen (Photo 6, 2).



**Photo 6** View of the central south portion of the room overlooking the garden terrace

- 4.11. Photo 7 completes the overall 360 review of the room and faces towards the south-eastern corner of the room. The heating pipe branches off at right angles into the corner brick work (Photo 6, 4), and again alteration, notching and removal of pugging is seen in the area of the pipework. The pipe work appears to come from below, and then proceed up the walls behind the two southern niches. However no pipework was seen in the basement below, so it is presumed the extant pipework flows from the floor substructure under the library and drawing room.



Photo 7 View of the south-east corner of the room

- 4.12. Fig.12 is an indicative sketch of the plan of the anteroom with the floor removed at this stage of the works.

#### *Stage 2 - Removal of pugging and rubble infill*

- 4.13. The top layer of infill, pugging and extraneous pipes/cables were then removed to reveal the joists and more of the substructure. What emerged at this point was the existence of six brick low brick structures supporting oak timber bearers (c.180mm x 110mm) spanning the room east-west. These brick and timber 'beams' form the support for the joists of the suspended floor and lie built either across or along the barrel vaults beneath (depending on the orientation of the vault).
- 4.14. Photo 8 illustrates the western half of the room with the piers and bearers supporting the joists which are still in situ. At this stage rubble is being removed

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and much of the redundant services are still in place. The 8 ashlar blocks (labelled 2 in previous images) are still in situ, some are pieced into the joist timbers.

- 4.15. Photo 9 illustrates the eastern part of the room and Photo 10 the northern portion adjacent to the stair hall doorway. In both cases the same arrangement of joists clasped on to horizontal brick and timber beams is seen.



**Photo 8**      **View of the central western area of the room**



**Photo 9** View of the central eastern area of the room including the stove void



**Photo 10** View of the northern half of the room looking west

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### *Stage 3- Removal of joists and timbers*

- 4.16. Following removal of the floor timbers and further infill, more of the floor structure and its relationship to the vault is revealed.
- 4.17. Photo 11 shows the former floor opening where the stove was installed (and which is bricked up in the vault below). It is lined with a mixture of brick and ashlar (Photo 11, 5). The lateral brick beams can also be seen in better detail still topped with their oak bearer beams (Photo 11, 6). The top of the curve of the barrel vault below can be seen (Photo 11, 7). Whilst the curve of the vault is quite shallow, the corners, which form the groins, slope down to meet the brick piers below. These areas are quite tightly packed and levelled off with infill and the brick structures are built up from them, as illustrated in Fig.15.
- 4.18. Particularly large pieces of infill are seen in the north-east corner where the former flue from the stove was located and areas of soot blackening are seen near the junction of the floor and wall, as circled in Photo 12.



**Photo 11**      **View of the western half of the room looking north-west**



**Photo 12**      **Detail showing the infill in the north-east corner**

- 4.19. Further removal of infill and the timber beams reveals more of the vault structure below, this includes the line of ashlar blockwork that runs along the apex of each barrel; though it is clear that whilst the finishing in the vault below was conducted to a high standard, above some of the blocks have not been squared off or aligned (as seen in Photo 13, 8). Such an approach would be acceptable given the floor substructure was not on display and as such a lack of finishing saved time and energy. The removal of the timber bearers from the brick structures shows that they were laid on a bed of a lime-based mortar.
- 4.20. The opening in the centre of the vault which accommodated the stove appears to be original to the vault structure as the ashlar work at the ridge terminates with a keystone at the opening as seen in Photo 13, 9.





**Photo 13**      **View of the central eastern section of the room**

4.21. Photo 14 shows how the barrel vault structure has emerged with the removal of infill. The rubble stone found at the threshold of the external door is Pennant, which indicates that the foundations of the external walls were formed of Pennant stone, some of which is seen interspersed with brick and Bath stone in the basement below (Photo 15).



**Photo 14**      **Detail showing apex of the barrel being uncovered**



**Photo 15**      **Detail of the floor and outer wall substructure with Pennant stone by the garden entrance**

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- 4.22. Photo 16 features the north-west corner and part of the western area of the room, and it illustrates the relationship of the floor structure to the curved niches at the corners, with the timber work being built off the brick perimeter walls. It also illustrates the general arrangement of east-west brick piers, unfinished ashlar work from the barrel below, and the remaining infill which forms a relatively flat surface from which the new stone floor is to be built up.
- 4.23. Photo 17 illustrates the same view for the north-eastern corner, and Photo 18 for the south-western corner. Photo 19 shows a detail of the corner joinery and its interface with the masonry behind and underneath it.



**Photo 16**      **View of the north-west corner**



**Photo 17**      **View of the north-east corner**



**Photo 18**      **View of the south-west corner**



**Photo 19** Detail of the north-east corner showing illustrating niche joinery and interface with brick piers running across the room

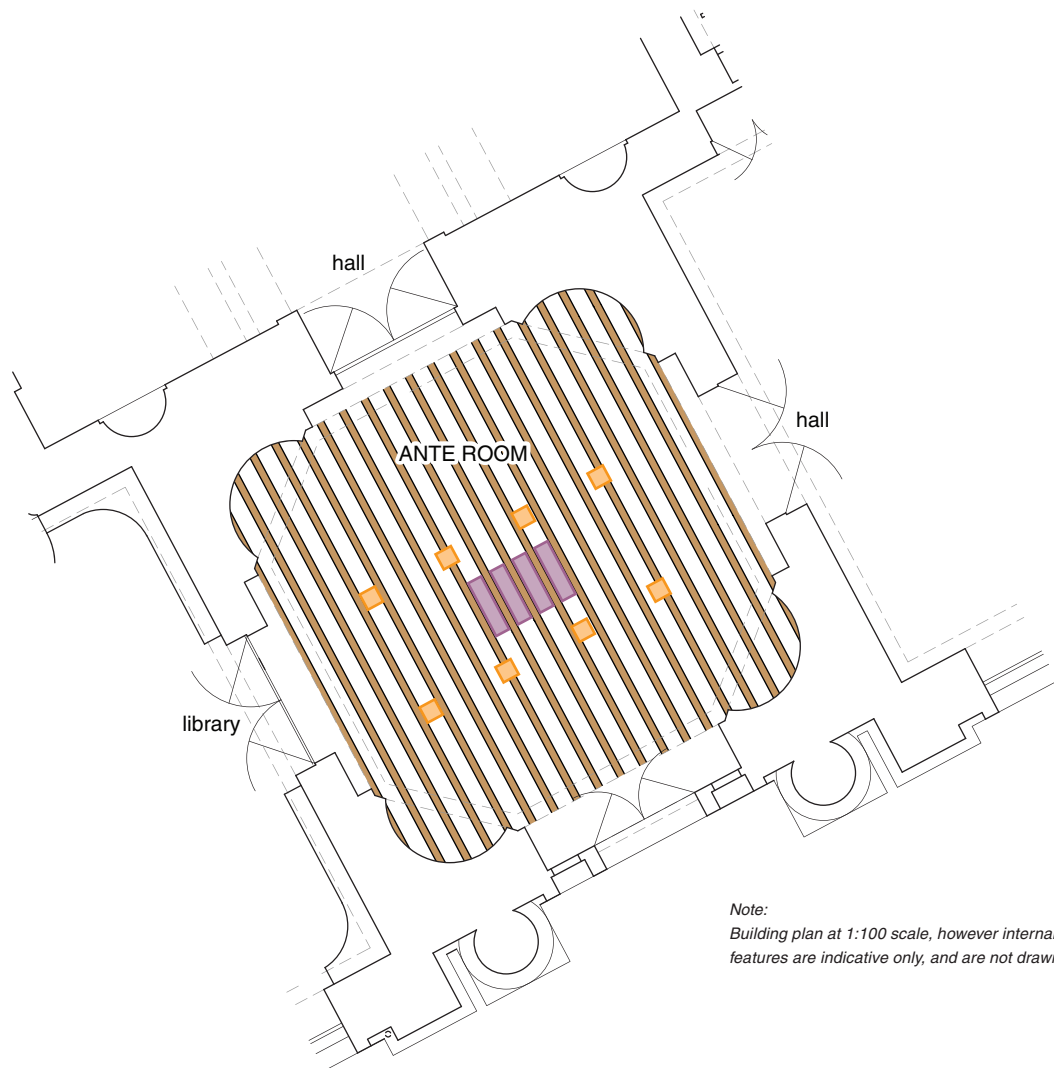
#### *Conclusions on the building recording*

- 4.24. The recording has described, both visually and verbally, the substructure of the anteroom floor and its relationship to the groinvault basement below. The recording has found that the floor joists, insulated with lime pugging and oriented north-south, rested on six east-west brick and oak piers built up from the vaulted structure. In the corners, where the groins slope down, there is a substantial infill to bring the floor up to a similar level to the apex of the barrels.
- 4.25. Of particular note is the insertion of the central rectangular void which accommodated the large stove in the centre of the room. The stone and brick structure which surrounds the void looks to be historic, but it is not possible to be certain whether it – and the stove - are original to the room or a later, but still historic, insertion. The eight ashlar padstones already described which form a rectangular grid around the stove void may well have been inserted to provide additional lateral support for the joists under the stone hearth which supported the large iron and steel stove.
- 4.26. Modern insertions of pipework, electrical and telecommunications cables were evident within the alterations to the timber and brick structure and in particular the




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removal of the stove and the infilling of the stove void occasioned the addition of sister joists and other remedial work including the insertion of new oak boards in place of the stove hearth.

4.27. Figs. 12 illustrates the arrangement of the joists and the position of the ashlar padstones. Fig.13 illustrates the location of the brick piers with oak bearers that supported the joists. Fig.13 gives a 3D view of the basic vault structure. Fig.14 illustrates a from-above view of the vaulted structure and its relationship to the room. Figs.15 and 16 are indicative cross sections oriented east-west and north-south, to show the relationship of the joists, piers, bearers and infill to the vaulted basement beneath. These illustrations are indicative sketches only to aid understanding and are not drawn to scale.



Note:  
 Building plan at 1:100 scale, however internal coloured features are indicative only, and are not drawn to scale.

-  Ashlar pad stone
-  Joist
-  Former stove void



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 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
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[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

PROJECT TITLE

Anteroom of Dodington House,  
 Dodington, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

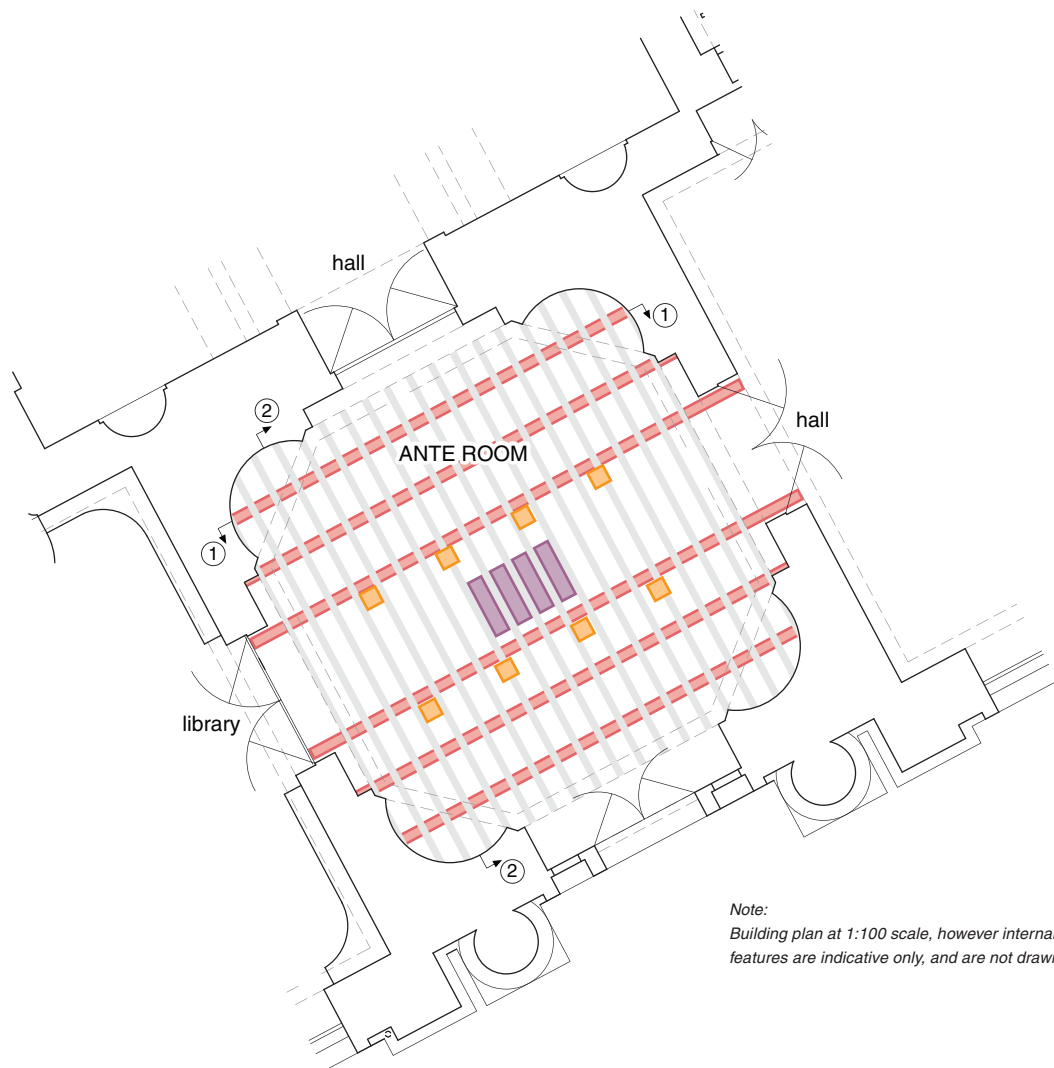
**Indicative plan of anteroom showing joists and location of padstones**

DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. CR0381  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 04/08/2020  
 APPROVED BY SH SCALE@A4 1:100

FIGURE NO.

**12**

0 1:100 5m



Note:  
Building plan at 1:100 scale, however internal coloured features are indicative only, and are not drawn to scale.

-  Ashlar pad stone
-  Joist
-  Brick and timber pier
-  Former stove void
-  Cross section



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PROJECT TITLE

Anteroom of Dodington House,  
Dodington, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

**Indicative plan of anteroom showing location of brick piers, padstone and sections**

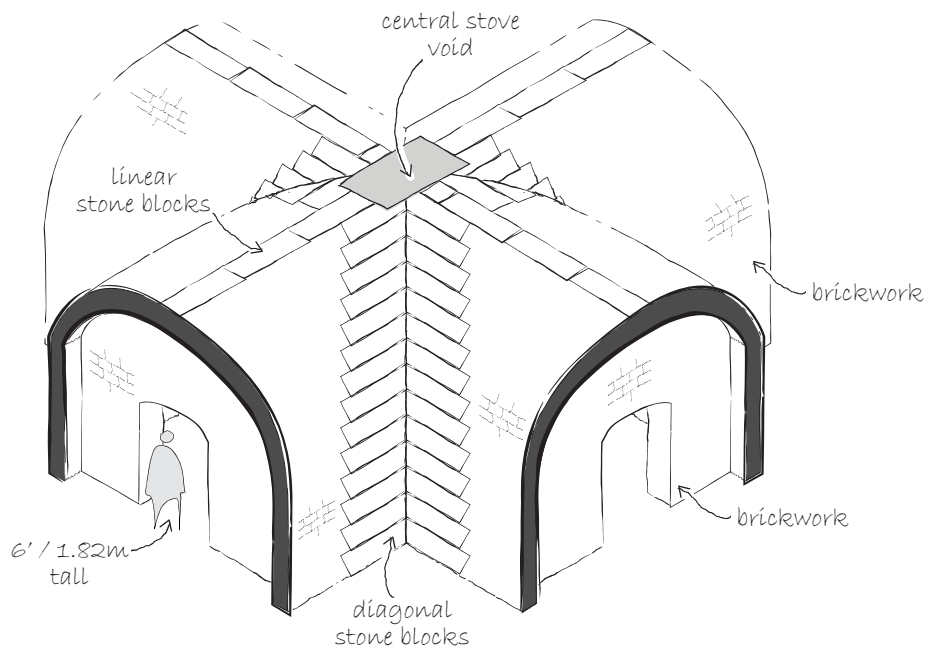
DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. CR0381  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 04/08/2020  
 APPROVED BY SH SCALE@A4 1:100

FIGURE NO.

**13**

0 1:100 5m





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PROJECT TITLE

Anteroom of Dodington House,  
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FIGURE TITLE

**Isometric sketch drawing of groined  
barrel vault below anteroom**

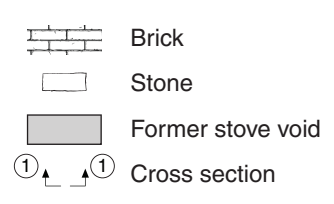
DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. CR0381  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 04/08/2020  
 APPROVED BY SH SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

**14**



Note:  
 Building plan at 1:100 scale, however internal coloured features are indicative only, and are not drawn to scale.



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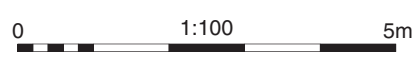
Andover 01264 347630  
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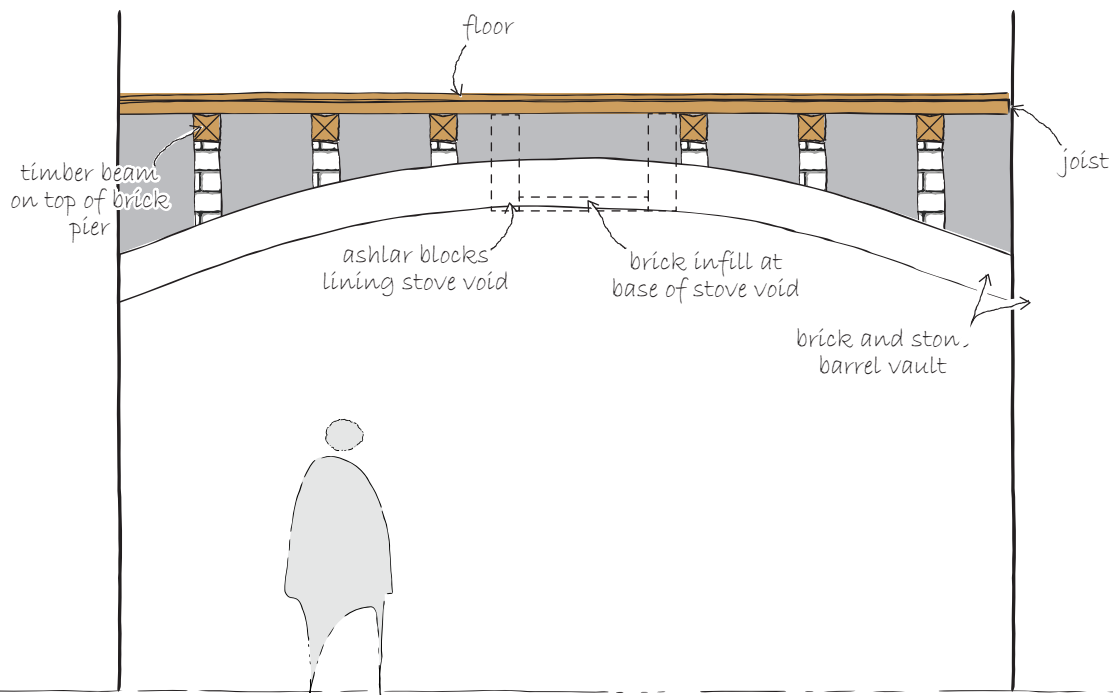
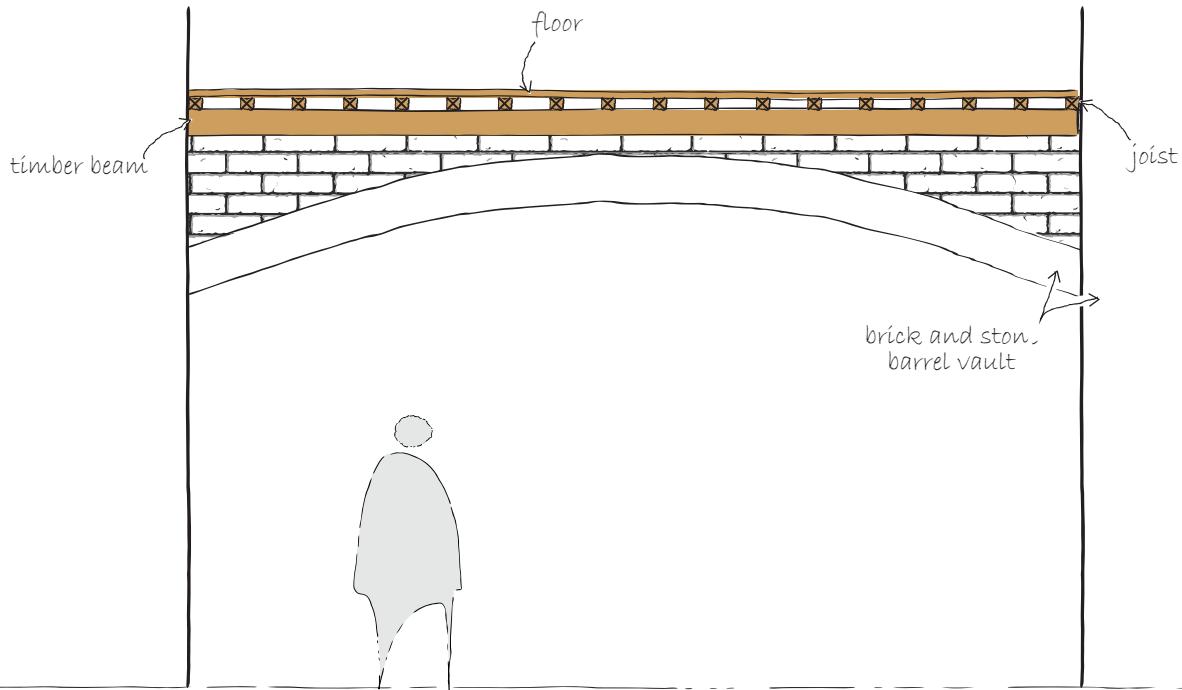
PROJECT TITLE  
**Anteroom of Dodington House,  
 Dodington, Gloucestershire**





FIGURE TITLE  
**Indicative plan of barrel vault as seen  
 from anteroom above**

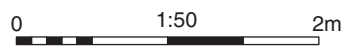
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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 04/08/2020  
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FIGURE NO.  
**15**





-  Brick
-  Timber
-  Infill
-  Stove void (not within section)



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PROJECT TITLE

Anteroom of Dodington House,  
 Dodington, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Indicative plan of barrel vault as seen  
 from anteroom above

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 04/08/2020  
 APPROVED BY SH SCALE@A4 1:50

FIGURE NO.

16-17

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## 5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1. This report presents the findings of a visual and descriptive recording of the removal of the timber floor and substructure of the anteroom floor of Dodington House, a Grade I listed mansion in the village of Dodington, Gloucestershire.
- 5.2. The recording has been conducted in order to preserve the fabric of the floor by record prior to its removal and replacement with a stone floor under Listed Building Consent P19/4307/LB within which the recording was conditioned (Condition 3).
- 5.3. The recording identified that the timber floor was supported on softwood joists which in turn were supported by lateral brick piers with oak bearers built up from the groin vault structure below in the basement. Infill of various sizes and quality was discovered along with the survival of much of the lime based pugging insulation at joist level (for sound insulation). Various alterations over the years were evident in the joists particularly, where the addition, removal and notching of the timber joists was conducted to allow for the insertion of electrical/telecommunication cables and heating services. The proliferation of required services in a house of this size, plus technological developments over time, necessitated these alterations. It was possible from the uncovering works to understand and record the relationship of the floor structures to the barrel vaults beneath and to illustrate this in indicative sketches.
- 5.4. Copies of this report and an archive of images taken at the site visits will be deposited with the relevant archive repositories as per the details contained in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 2).

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## 6. REFERENCES

Calloway S. 2012. *The Elements of Style*

Historic England 2008 *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*

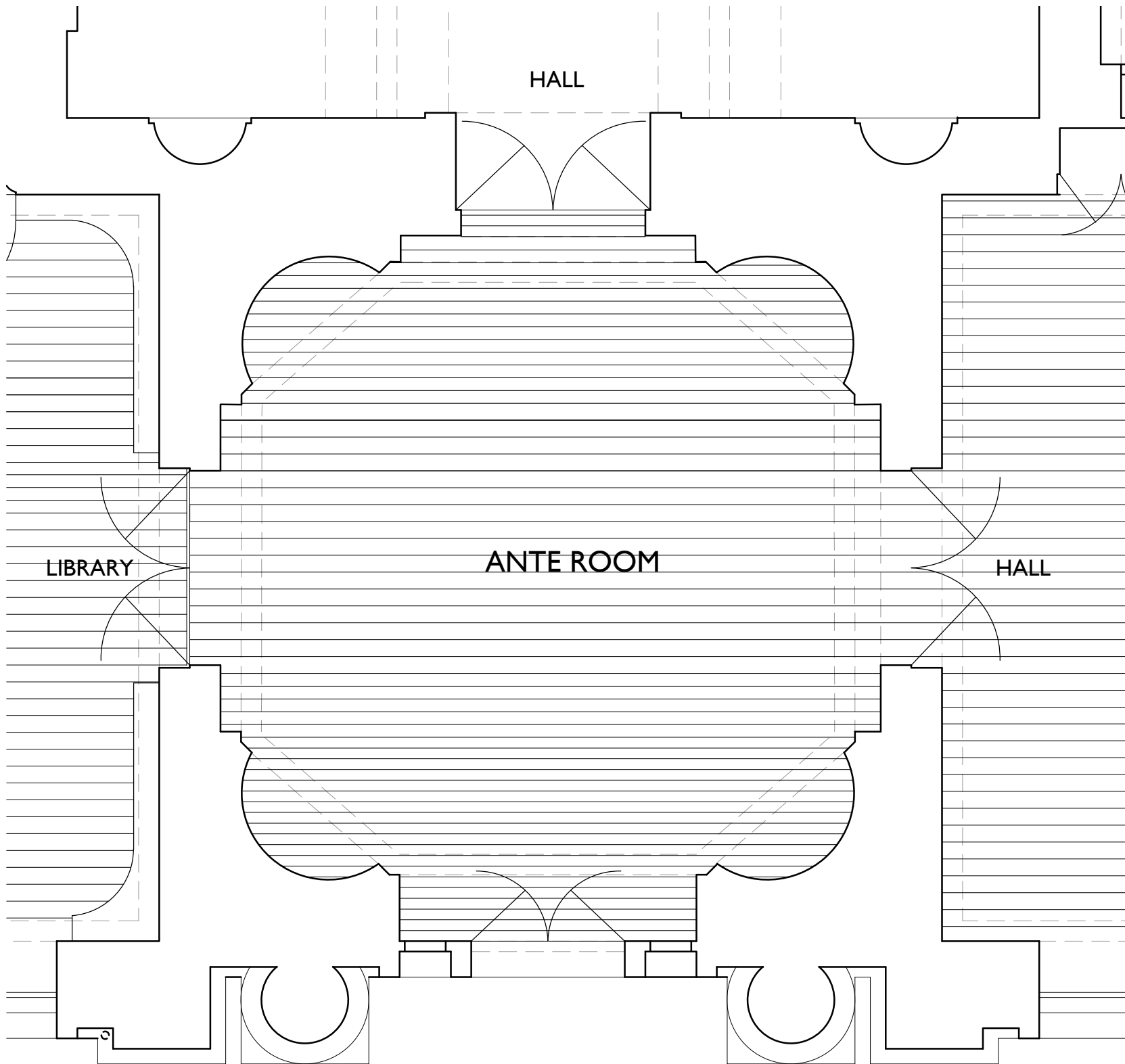
Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

Lewellyn Harker 2019. *Design and Access Statement/Heritage Statement and Statement of Significance*

Warren Anne 1991. *The Building of Dodington Park*

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## APPENDIX 1: AS EXISTING AND PROPOSED FLOOR PLANS

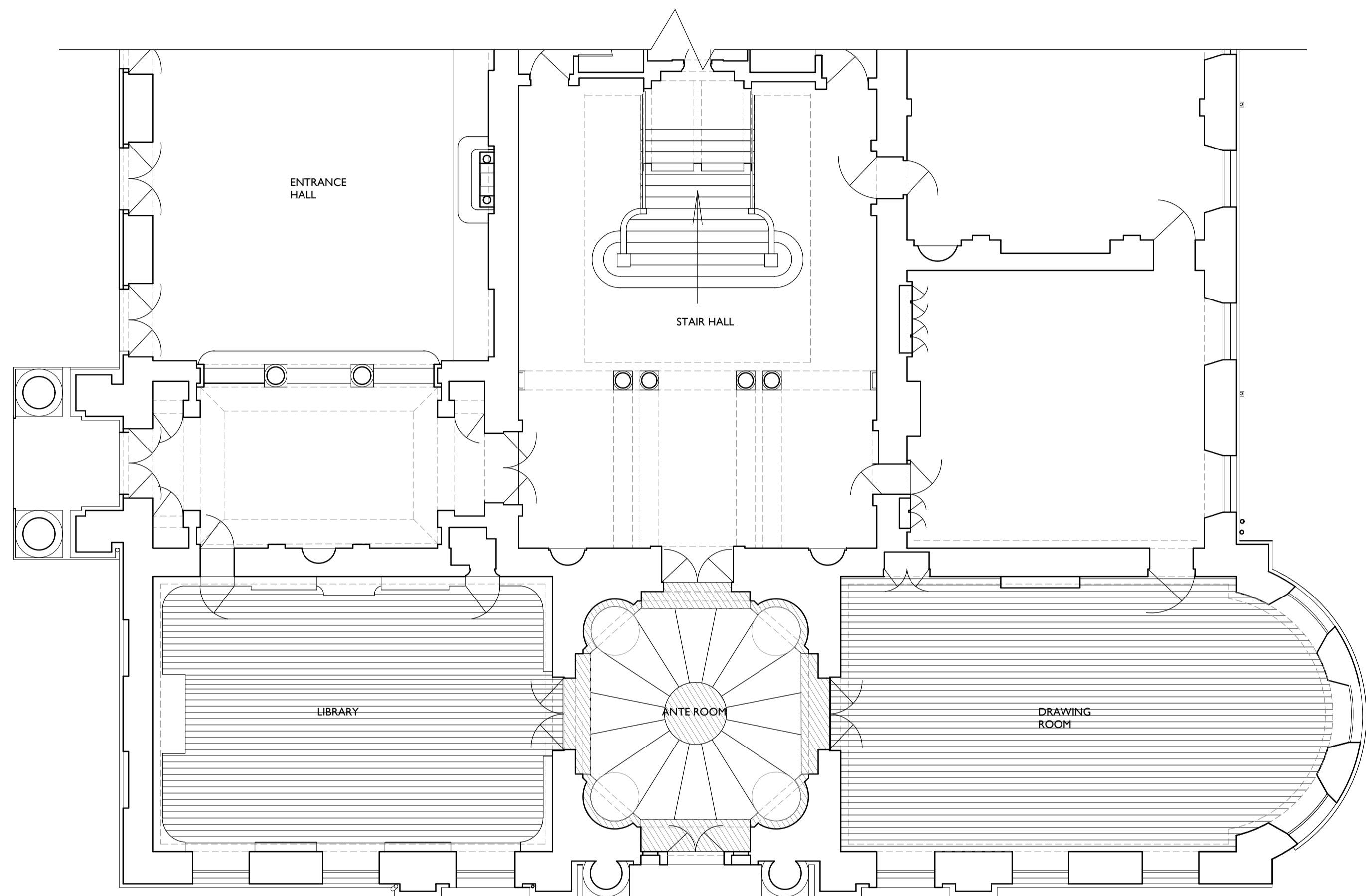


Rev.	DR.	CH.	Date	Notes
PROJECT DODINGTON PARK				
DRAWING ANTE ROOM AS EXISTING				
DRAWING No.		3274/48 - 1A		
SCALE:		DATE:		
1:50 @ A3		December 2018		



**Ilewellyn  
harker**  
**ARCHITECTS**





LIBRARY/DRAWING ROOM

ANTE ROOM

Door  
Timber threshold  
Timber floorboard

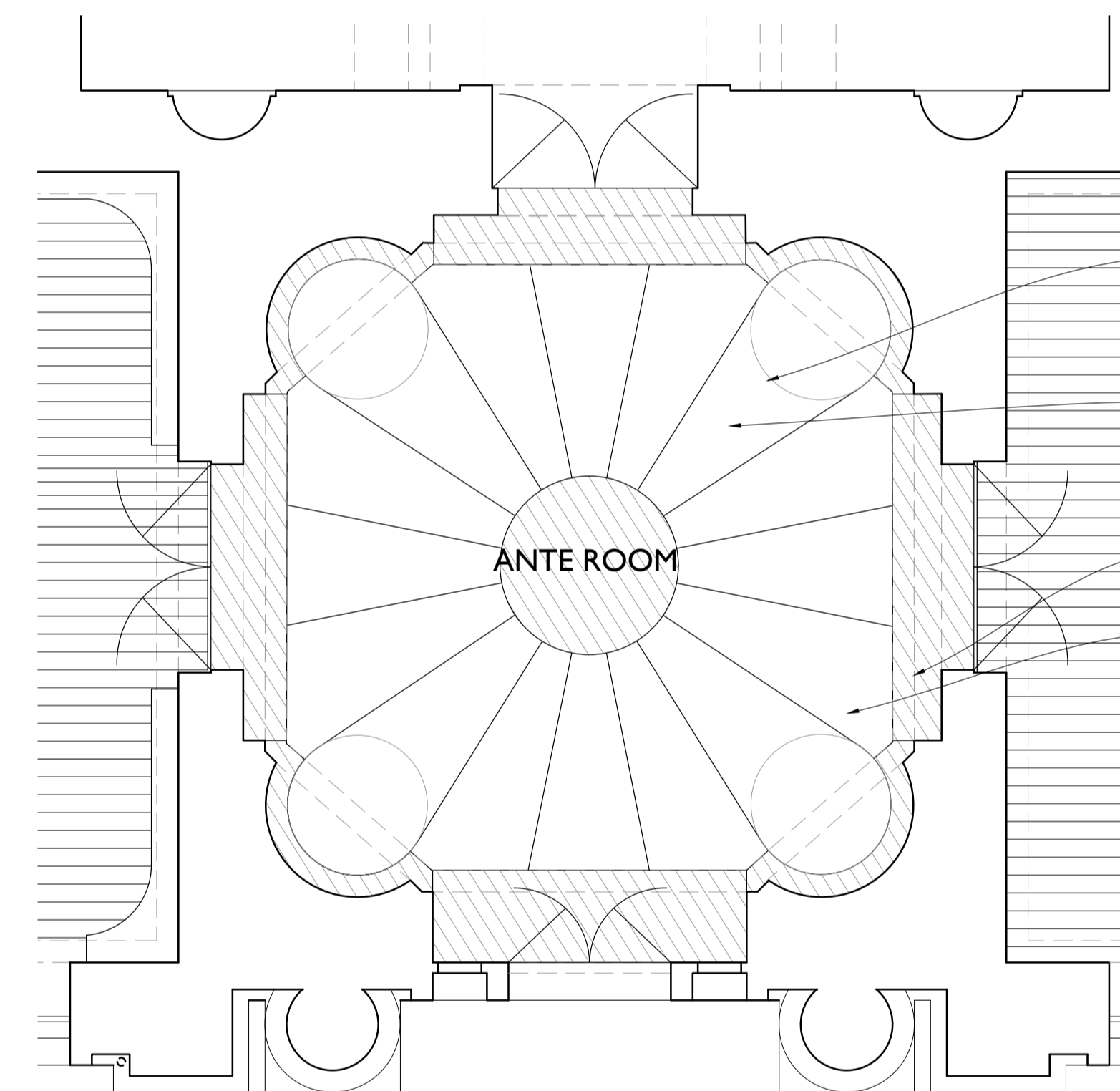
12mm thick stone  
Mortar bed  
Lime pugging between timber packers  
Brick vault below

STAIR HALL

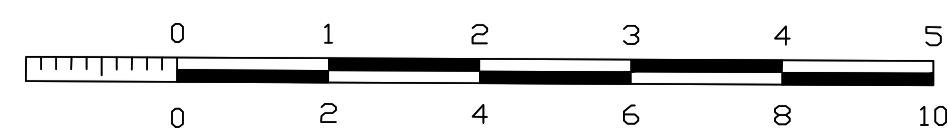
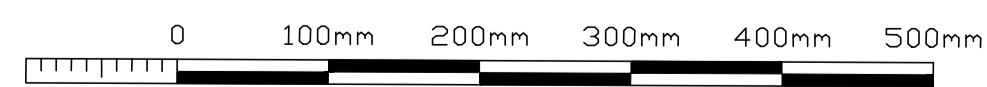
ANTE ROOM

Door  
Existing stone stile

PROPOSED SECTIONS 1:5 @ A1



Thin line cut into the single slab of stone to emulate a minimal joint between the circle and the radiating slab  
1 Slab of stone (to avoid difficult/ vulnerable triangles at junction between circle and radiating slab )  
Green/Grey Stone (Blue Pennant)  
Pale Cream Stone (Antalya- Limestone)



C	RB	24/04/2019	Amendments to title block Amendments to layout
B	RB	15/02/2019	Amendments to annotation
A	RB	12/02/2019	Amendments to annotation
Rev.	DR.	CH.	Date
			Notes

PROJECT DODINGTON PARK

DRAWING ANTE ROOM AS PROPOSED

DRAWING No. 3274/48 - 2C

SCALE 1:100, 1:50, 1:5 @ A1 DATE December 2018



**llewellyn  
harker**  
ARCHITECTS



---

## APPENDIX 2: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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