

Archaeological
Building
Recording
Services

**An Archaeological Standing Building Survey
The Woodman Inn
Old Hall Street
Hanley
Stoke on Trent**

(NGR SJ 88518 47587)

On Behalf of Caldmore Residential



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December 2017

**Planning Application No
SOT61357/FUL**

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**Potteries Museum & Art Gallery
Accession Number 2017.LH.96**

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**An Archaeological Standing Building Survey, The Woodman Inn (Former), Old Hall
Street, Hanley, Stoke on Trent (NGR SJ 88518 47587).**

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Floor.			

An Archaeological Standing Building Survey, The Woodman Inn (Former), Old Hall Street, Hanley, Stoke on Trent (NGR SJ 88518 47587).

Summary

This document is an archaeological standing building survey of the former Woodman Inn, Old Hall Street, Hanley, Stoke on Trent (NGR SJ 88518 47587), commissioned from Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) by Caldmore Residential in advance of the consented change of use of the first and second floors to residential use.

The Woodman Inn is a fine example of an Edwardian public house built at the turn of the 20th century, probably built following the late 19th century slum clearances in the area. The Woodman appears to have been a successful pub with publicans staying long term. The exact status of the pub in its early years is unclear; the pub was rarely listed by name on maps or in trade directories until 1940 and is listed as a Beer House. Signage indicates the pub was a whiskey bonder and descriptions in the trade directories hint at a more retail nature.

The exterior of the pub is an attractive, well finished Edwardian facade, with ornate window reveals, pilasters and a painted relief depicting a woodsman. The interior has suffered as a result of extensive historic and modern remodelling, leaving little of historical or architectural interest. The cellar is relatively large, supporting the status of the pub as a bonded warehouse and the first and second floors retain some historical features.

The archive will be deposited with The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery under the Accession Number 2017.LH.96.

1. Introduction

Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) were commissioned by Caldmore Residential to undertake an archaeological standing building survey of the former Woodman Inn, Old Hall Street, Hanley, Stoke on Trent (NGR SJ 88518 47587 (*Figures 1 & 5*)). Planning Permission has been granted for the change of use of the first and second floors to residential use. The building is a traditionally built former public house, believed to date from the late 19th or early 20th century. The Senior Planning Officer (Archaeology/HER), Stoke on Trent Council has recommended that an archaeological standing building survey to Historic England Level 2 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) be carried out.

The project was completed in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Building Recording at the Woodman Inn, Old Hall Street, Hanley, Stoke on Trent (2017-WPHS_WSI) and followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct*, and adhered to their *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014).

The Woodman Inn is included on the local list of buildings of local historical or architectural interest. The building is not located within a designated Conservation Area, the City Centre Conservation Area is located some 70m to the south west.



Figure 1

Site Location

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Hanley is one of the six towns that joined to form the city of Stoke-on-Trent in 1910, prior to 1910 Hanley was the only one of the six towns to be a county borough. In the 1790s Hanley, being no more than a moderately-sized village with an irregular layout was smaller than Burslem. This soon changed and by the 1830's Hanley was classed as a "*large modern town*", the largest in the Potteries, equal in size to the county town of Stafford. By the 1850s, trade directories noted that "*the principal streets have some good shops; and there has been*

lately finished a range of shops far above the standard of everything else in the Pottery district” and the area then began to develop as the shopping centre, with large scale commercial buildings. In 1857 Hanley and Shelton townships attained borough status.



Figure 2
Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1903.
(Sheet XII.13)

Hanley, historically had a wide range of uses with residential dwellings dispersed amongst factories, shops and other commercial buildings, including public houses. This meant that by the 1850s Hanley was becoming overcrowded and new residential areas were developed on the edges of the town. By the 1880s the current town centre is largely recognisable and a programme of slum clearances was begun.

The second edition Ordnance Survey published in 1903 (SoTCA Ref XII.13 (*Figure 2*)) gives an indication of the layout of Hanley during these early clearances. The corner plot on Old Hall Street and New Street (now Goodson Street) is clearly visible and there are a number of buildings fronting Old Hall Street, none of which match the current footprint of the Woodman. Fronting New Street is an empty plot, possibly part of the slum clearance preparation for the construction of the Woodman. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries a number of local authorities adopted a policy of encouraging breweries to surrender licences on the, then vast numbers, of smaller pubs in return for the granting of licences to new-build pubs in the developing suburbs or larger, purpose-built pubs in the city centres. Local authorities were happier with the policy of larger, but fewer. It is likely that it was a similar arrangement which brought about The Woodman Inn.

Despite not appearing on the 1903 Ordnance Survey, there is a documentary reference to The Woodman Inn in Kelly’s Directory of 1903, where a William E. Capewell is listed as a Beer Retailer at 19 New Street & Old Hall Street. Capewell is again listed by The Potteries,

Newcastle & District Directory of 1907; however, in 1907 The Woodman Inn is identified by name and recorded as a Beer House (BH). Beer Houses were brought about by The Beerhouse Act (1830) in order to promote the consumption of beer instead of the more destructive gin. The Act abolished the Beer Tax and led to the introduction of Beer Houses and Beer Shops, both of which were licensed to sell only beer. The excise licence would state whether the beer could be consumed on the premises (Beer House) or as off-sales only (Beer Shop). It was not until the Wine and Beer House Act (1869) that the licensing of the Beer Houses returned to local justices. As a result, many were closed or purchased by breweries and changed to fully licensed public houses. However, in this case the exact status of The Woodman is unclear, as in 1908, William Capewell is listed as a “Beer Retailer”, which suggests a Beer Shop, rather than a Beer House. The listing remains the same until 1940, when the Woodman Inn is finally identified by name, still kept by William Capewell, this change of listing suggests that the status of the pub had changed.



Figure 3
1925 Edition Ordnance Survey.
(Sheet XII.13)

The earliest cartographic reference to the Woodman is the 1925 edition Ordnance Survey (SoTCA Ref XII.13 (*Figure 3*)) which records the outline of the pub, but does not identify it as such or by name. The first map where the pub is identified by name is the 1950 edition Ordnance Survey (SoTCA Ref SJ8847 NE (*Figure 4*)). The pub is exactly as recorded in 1925, an approximate “L” shape with a small yard to the north east containing a small outbuilding, in all probability the toilets. The suffix (BH) is included on the site, suggesting the pub was, at the time still recorded as a Beer House.

In 1955, five years after the map, Barretts 1955 City of Stoke on Trent Directory records Alan Scott at the Woodman Inn. Alan Scott remained the publican until at least 1960. The pub remained trading throughout the remainder of the 20th century, becoming “Scruffy

Murphy's", an Irish themed pub by the millennium, and later again "No 3". In 2016 the freehold of the by then closed pub was put up for sale; the sales catalogue suggests that by then the pub was trading under the name "Chaplins".

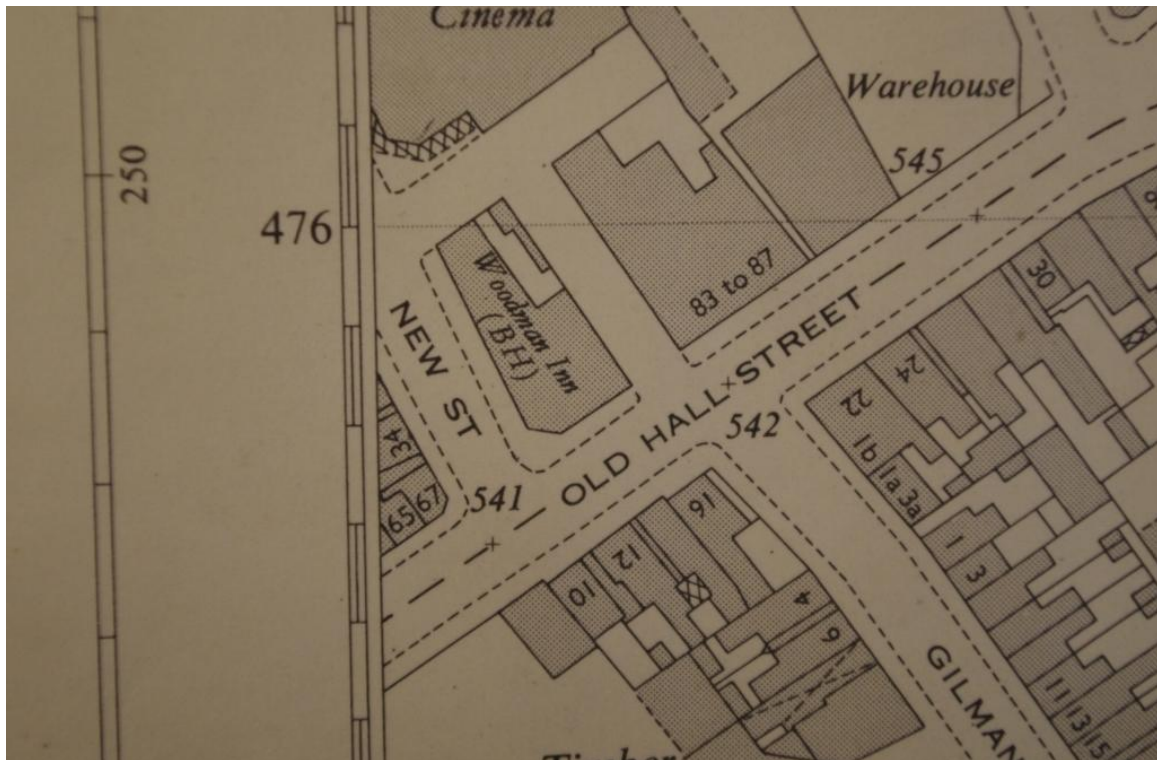


Figure 4
1950 Edition Ordnance Survey.
(SJ8847 NE)

2. Aims and Methodology

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

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

Desk-based research included the analysis of readily available documentary and cartographic sources including the Stoke on Trent Historic Environment Record (HER) & Stoke on Trent City Archives (SoTCA).

The Historic Building Recording produced measured survey drawings of the building and completed a photographic (35mm monochrome negative) and written record of the building to the equivalent of Historic England Level 2. An ordered archive has been compiled and will be deposited with the Potteries Museum & Art Gallery (Stoke-on-Trent). An Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) record has been completed.



Figure 5
Proposed Development Area, in Red.
Supplied By Client (1:1250).

Orientation: The building subject to this historic building recording is rectangular in plan (Figures 5, & 17). The principal elevations are those facing west-south west (fronting Goodson Street) and south east (fronting Old Hall Street), for ease of description this is taken hereafter to be west and south. Where the terms ‘left’, ‘right’, ‘front’ and ‘back’ etc are used in the report, this is in relation to these principal elevations, as viewed from the highways. A letter suffix has been added for significant partitions where required.

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

As far as is known, no previous historic building recording has been undertaken of the building, it was, however, included in the non-intensive phase of the Stoke-on-Trent Historic Building Survey in 1983.

The site visit was carried out by Gerwyn Richards on December 6th 2017.

3. Description of the Building

The Woodman Inn is approximately rectangular in plan occupying the corner plot of Old Hall Street and Goodson Street (*Figure 5*). The building is three storeys under a hipped plain tile roof with a single storey rear extension under a modern flat roof. The building is brick-built, brick dimensions of 9inch x 3inch x 4inch support the early 20th century construction date indicated by cartographic sources. The second floor is smooth rendered with a gable dormer on the south west angle, there is exposed brick detailing surrounding the windows, not unlike some early 18th century Queen Anne-style buildings. The second floor also contains decorative pilasters (*Figure 6*) as well as an ornate relief depicting a Woodsman in traditional attire on the gable dormer (*Figure 7*) and deep cornice. Windows are timber two over two sashes.

The ground and first floors are finished in exposed brick laid in an English Bond (alternating courses of headers and stretchers); the first floor windows are finished with moulded brick reveals, gauged-brick flat arches and painted, possibly stone sills and label moulding above. The ground floor, arched windows are recessed with finely rubbed brick voussoirs and moulded relief over the window (*Figure 8*). Although painted, given the age of the building it is likely that these features may be terracotta.

There are further decorative features on the south west angle, including pilasters flanking the corner door and a plaque, bearing the name “FIERCE” in modern transfer print (*Figure 9*). Although not recorded, it is likely that the pub was at some time in its recent history trading under that name.

The west facing elevation interestingly retains some original signage describing the pub as “Whiskey Bonders Licensed To Sell Spirits Stout Beers General Provisions” (*Figure 10*). This further complicates the historical status of the pub; Whiskey Bonders are merchants licensed to age whiskey in a bonded warehouse for at least four years before bottling and selling. This, along with the use of the term “provisions” again hints at a more retail orientated business, rather than a pure public house. It is possible that this apparent ambiguity is the reason the pub remained largely un-named in directories until 1940.

Internally, the ground floor bar area is much altered, photographs in a recent sales catalogue indicate the ground floor was modern and there is no indication of plan form or original layout. The ground floor is “L” shaped in plan, with a modern toilet block, built of concrete blocks in the north eastern corner (*Figure 17*). Limited original features are likely to include the chimney breast on the eastern gable of the Old Hall Street frontage, although, the rusticated oak mantle is unlikely to be original. To the north of the chimney is evidence of a blocked opening, probably an original access to the stairs. There is a second chimney breast on the northernmost gable.

There is a clear change in ground level between the two ranges, this is aligned with a projecting wall stub on the west wall. It is likely that originally these two ranges were

divided, one being the public bar and the other the lounge. It is possible, therefore that the servery, seen in outline plan only is in its original location.

There is an extensive range of cellarage at the southern end of the building (*Figure 16*), its size may reflect the status of the pub as a whiskey bonder. The cellars are brick-built with rolled steel joist (RSJ) carrying the ground floor above and a modern poured concrete slab floor (*Figure 11*). The large southernmost area, (A) has been subdivided with an inserted north – south wall of modern concrete blocks. To the north of (A) is (B), a small bay with a chute from Goodson Street, in all likelihood a coal bunker as the opening is too small for barrels. The northernmost area, (C) is separated from (A) by the stone-built central stair and a possibly original large timber plank and batten door (*Figure 12*), wide enough, potentially to manoeuvre large kegs, potential evidence of the bonded use of the building. In the north easternmost corner of (C) is a modern keg lift. There is a blocked opening on the northern wall, which may hint at further cellars beyond (*Figure 16*).

The cellars appear to be contemporary with the building as a whole and there is no evidence to indicate that they pre-date the building or were re-used from the previous buildings fronting Old Hall Street.

Access to the upper floors is via an original timber-built dog leg stair with open landing. The stairs, despite being on the second floor, and potentially in an area of reduced status are finished to reasonable standard for the era with turned newel post and balusters (*Figure 13*). Some of the stair is enclosed, probably as a result of modern fire regulations. The first floor (*Figure 18*) consists of two principal bays, again aligned north – south and east – west. There are extensive historical and modern stud-built partitions which cause a significant degree of confusion in establishing the original layout of the floor. Principally, the first floor consists of two bays, further subdivided into 6 rooms, with the location of the fireplaces providing a likely indication of an original plan form. There is a chimney on the northern gable in (D), which along with the wall thickness with (E), to the south suggests (D) is an original, albeit small room. There is a second chimney serving both (E) and (F), the crudely inserted door opening to the east of the chimney breast indicates these were originally separate rooms. There is evidence of a blocked door on the southern wall of (F) indicating it was originally accessed off the hallway. (F) is also finished with a deep plaster ceiling cornice (*Figure 14*), perhaps reflecting a higher status of this room.

The north – south range is confused with modern block partitions as well as modern and historical stud-built partitions. It is likely that (H), the easternmost room is original as evidenced by the chimney breast in the east gable and similar plaster cornice as seen in (F). To the west is more confused, there is no evidence of fireplaces, suggesting this area was unheated, it is possible that there was originally a single large, full width room. The partitions are a mix of older and newer stud work, suggesting some of the work was carried out early in the occupancy of the building, perhaps to create smaller letting rooms.

The second floor is a much simpler, and potentially an un-altered lay out of four rooms off a central east – west hall (*Figure 19*). The northernmost room, (I) is sub-divided, the location of this stud-built partition, abutting the chimney breast is unlikely to be original, it appears that (I) was originally a single heated room.

The Old Hall Street frontage consists of three, possibly original rooms, although there is some confusion over the westernmost room, (J) which has an unusual “L” shaped partition

which, although apparently early is unlikely to be original. The easternmost room, (L) has a gable fireplace (*Figure 15*). None of these first floor rooms are elaborately finished, reflecting the reduced status of these rooms, possibly bedrooms, or even letting rooms.

4. Conclusion

The Woodman Inn is a fine example of an Edwardian public house built at the turn of the 20th century. The early 20th century, encouraged by local authorities saw a boom in new, purpose built public houses replacing the many thousands of small 19th century pubs and beer houses. This was brought about either by the expanding suburbs or, as is likely the case with the Woodman as a result of inner city slum clearances.

The Woodman appears to have been a successful pub with publicans staying long term; the original publican remained for almost 40 years. The exact status of the pub in these early years, however, is unclear, the pub was only once listed by name on maps or in trade directories before 1940 and it was listed as a Beer House. Signage indicates the pub was a whiskey bonder and descriptions in the trade directories hint at a more retail nature. The facade appears to undoubtedly be that of a public house.

The exterior of the pub is an attractive, well finished Edwardian facade, with ornate window reveals, pilasters and painted relief depicting a woodsman. The interior, however has suffered as a result of extensive historical and modern re-modelling, the ground floor is devoid of any historical or architectural features beyond the limited remains of the historical plan form. The cellar is relatively large, supporting the former status of the pub as a bonded warehouse. The first and second floors retain some historical features, including cornice which may indicate the higher status of these two rooms, but, these floors have also suffered as a result of historical and modern re-modelling.

5. Archive & Publication

The site archive consists of

- 4 A3 permagraph sheets containing plans & notes
- 2 329mm x 290mm permagraph sheets containing plans & notes
- DVD containing 80 digital images
- 3 A4 contact sheets
- 80 B&W negatives and contact sheets
- 3 A4 photo record sheets
- 1 Unbound copy of this report

The accession number 2017.LH.96 has been issued by Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke on Trent. The archive will be deposited in due course.

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

5.1 OASIS Record Summary

INFORMATION REQUIRED	UPLOADED AS
OASIS No	archaeol30-305700
Project Name	An Archaeological Standing Building Survey, The Woodman Inn (Former), Old Hall Street, Hanley, Stoke on Trent
Site Co-ordinates	SJ 88518 47587
Project Type	Standing Building Recording
Project Manager	Gerwyn Richards
Previous/Future Work?	No/No
Current Land Use	Commercial/Recreational
Development Type	Residential
Prompt	NPPF
Archive Recipient	Potteries Museum & Art Gallery

6. References & Sources

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- Historic England. 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. London.
- Keates & Ford. 1907 *Directory Of The Potteries, Newcastle & District* Stoke on Trent City Archives.
- Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire. 1903 – 1940. Stoke on Trent City Archives
- M^cKay, W.B. 1945 *Building Craft Series, Brickwork*. Longmans, Green & Co.
- Stoke on Trent Historic Environment Record (HER) Dec 2017
- Stoke on Trent City Archives Dec 2017

7. Colour Plates



Figure 6
Second Floor, Old Hall Street Elevation (Looking North).



Figure 7
Decorative Relief on Gabled Dormer (Looking North East).



Figure 8
Ground Floor Window, Old Hall Street
Frontage.

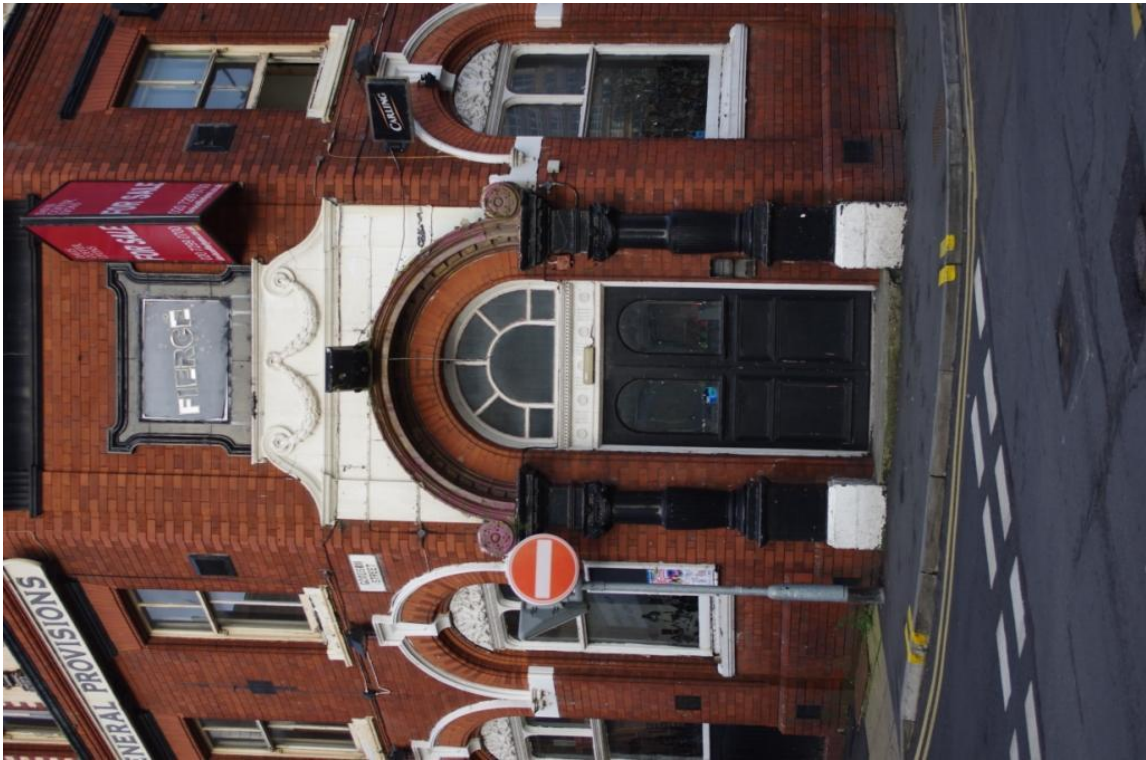


Figure 9
Angled Door, Detail (Looking North
East).



Figure 10
Signage on Goodson Street Elevation (Looking North East).



Figure 11
Cellar (B), General View (Looking East).



Figure 12
Original Plank & Batten Door in
Cellar.



Figure 13
Stair Detail, Second Floor (Looking
West).



Figure 14
(F) Plaster Ceiling Cornice Adjacent to Chimney Breast.

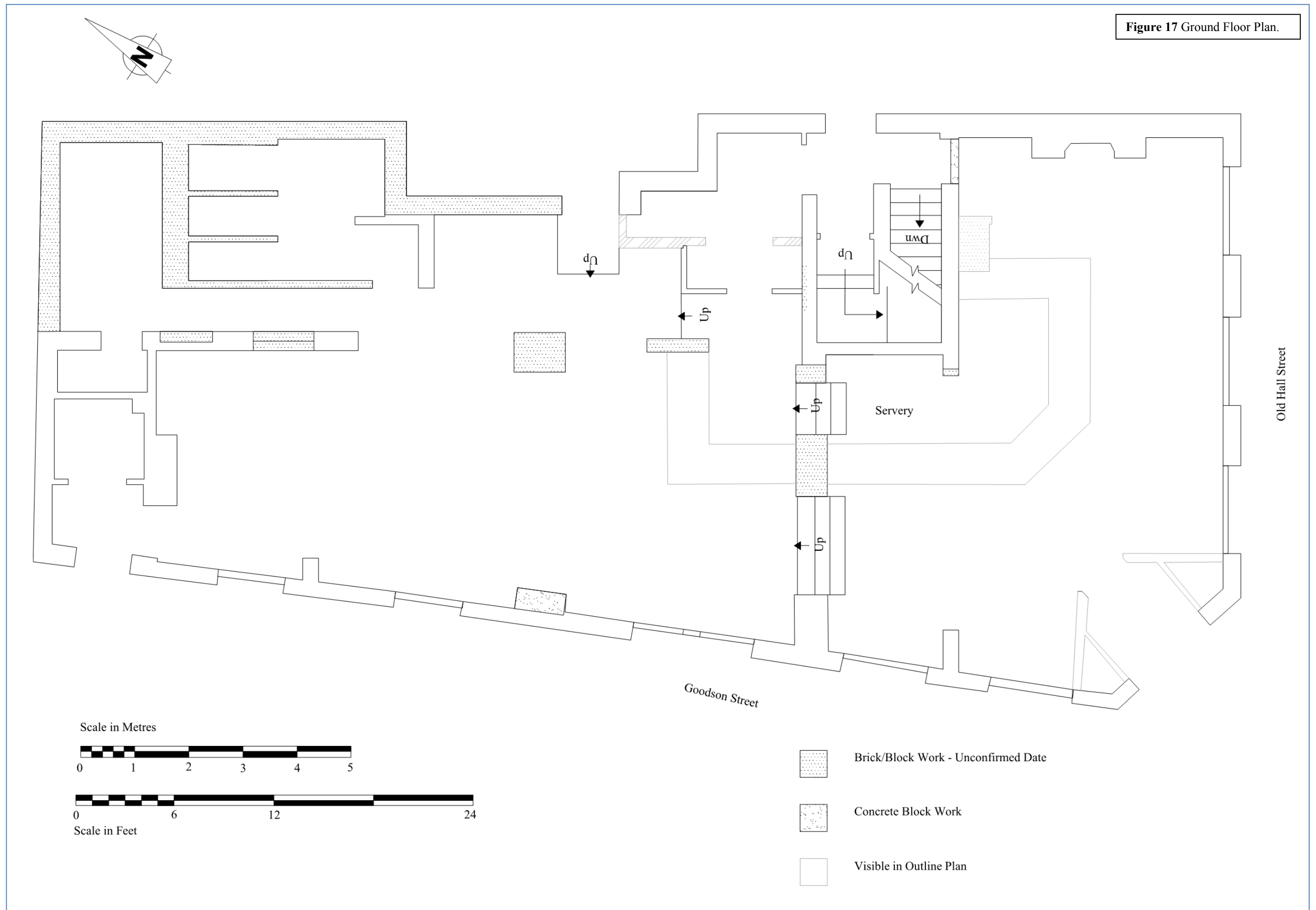


Figure 15
(L) Gable Fireplace (Looking South East).

Figure 16 Cellar Plan.



Figure 17 Ground Floor Plan.



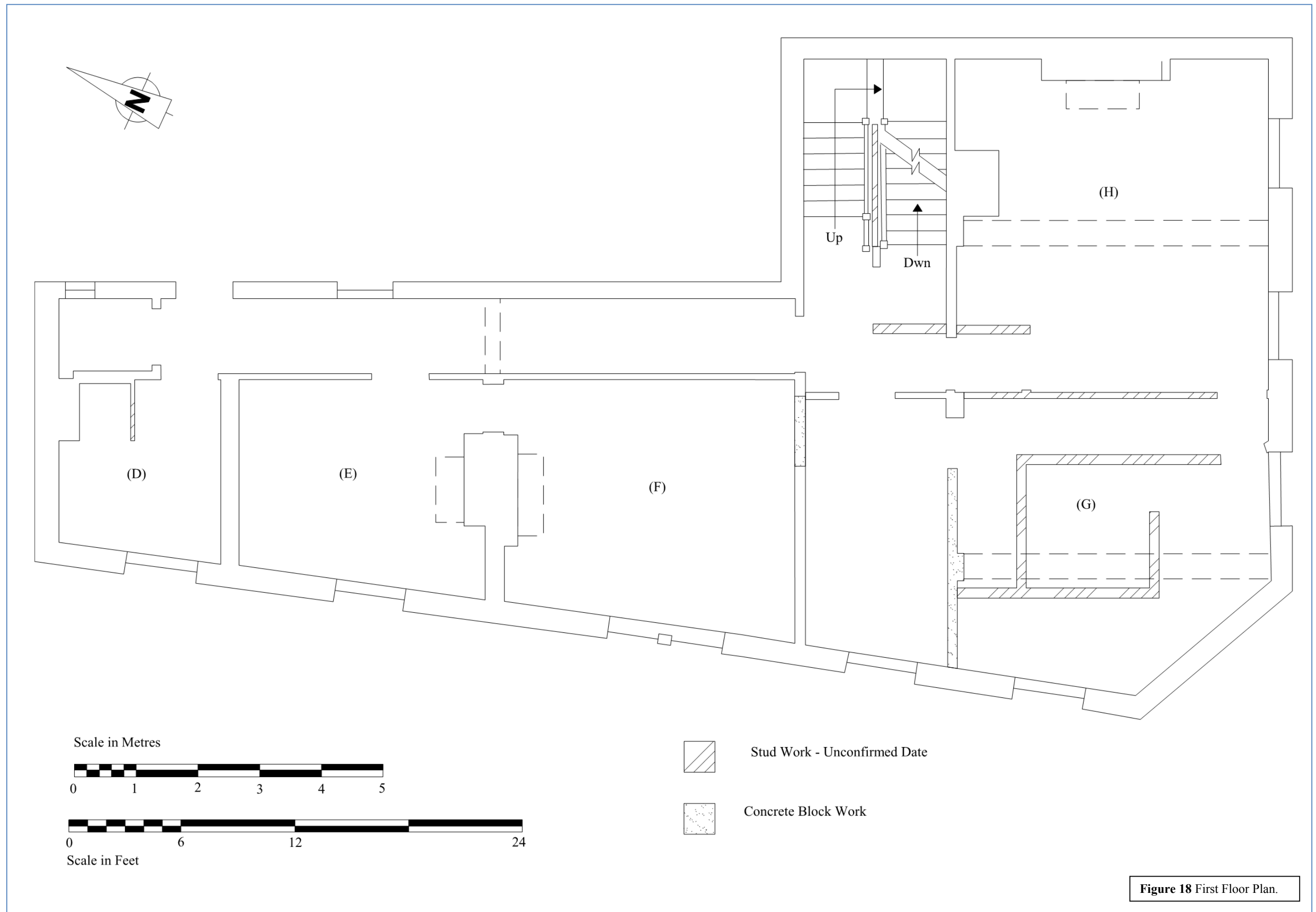


Figure 18 First Floor Plan.

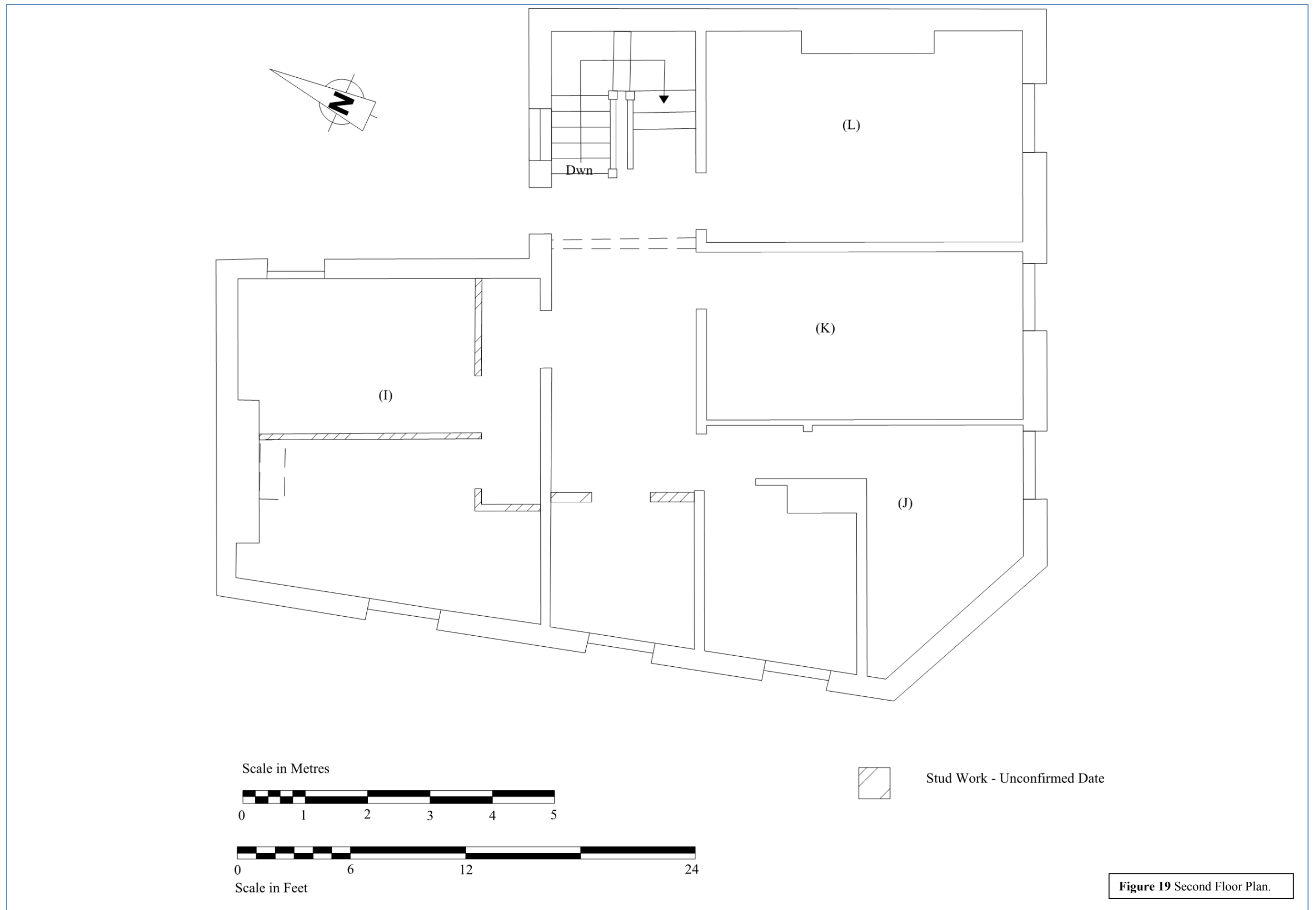


Figure 20 Report Photographs Location Plan – Cellar.

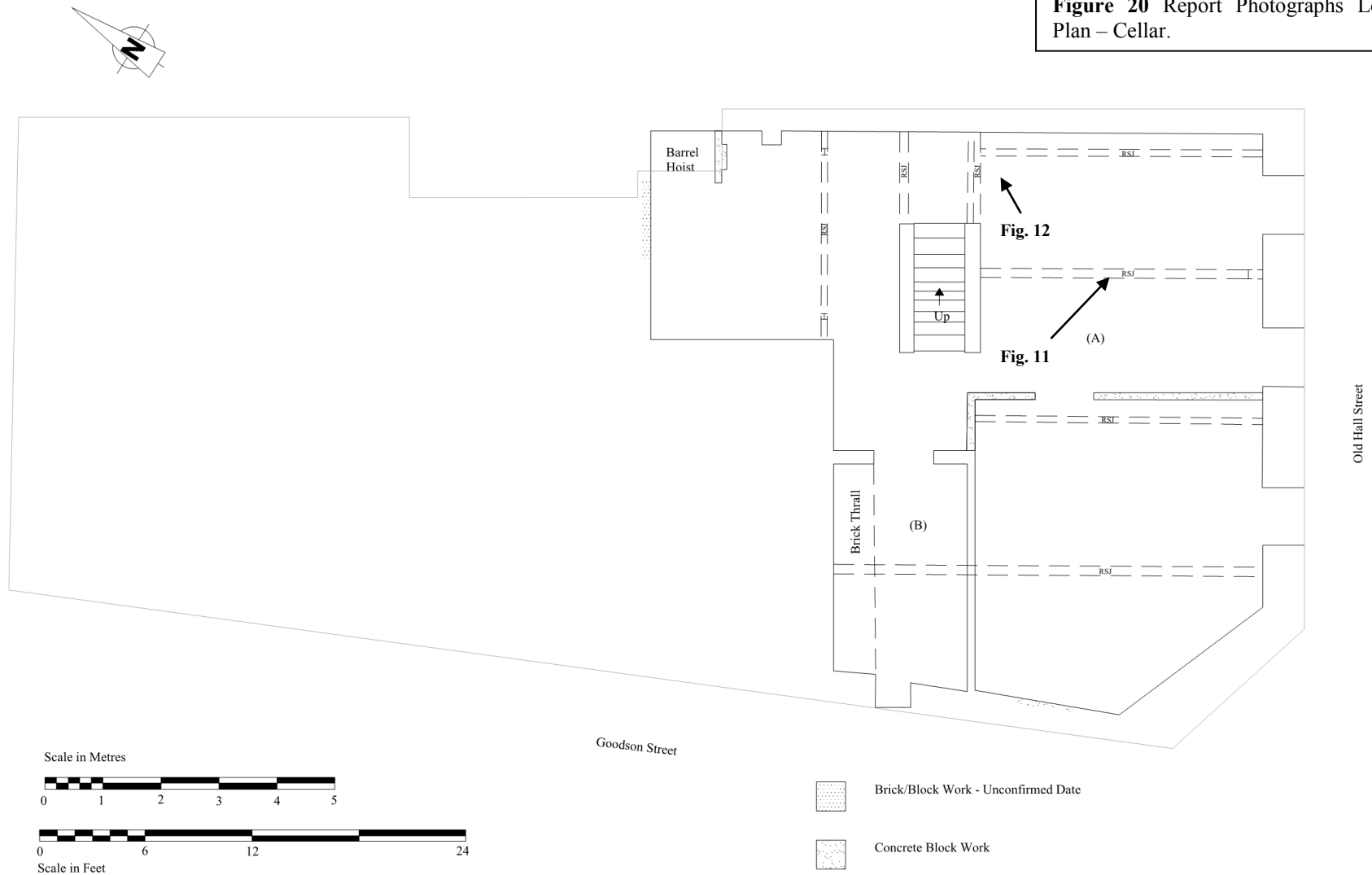
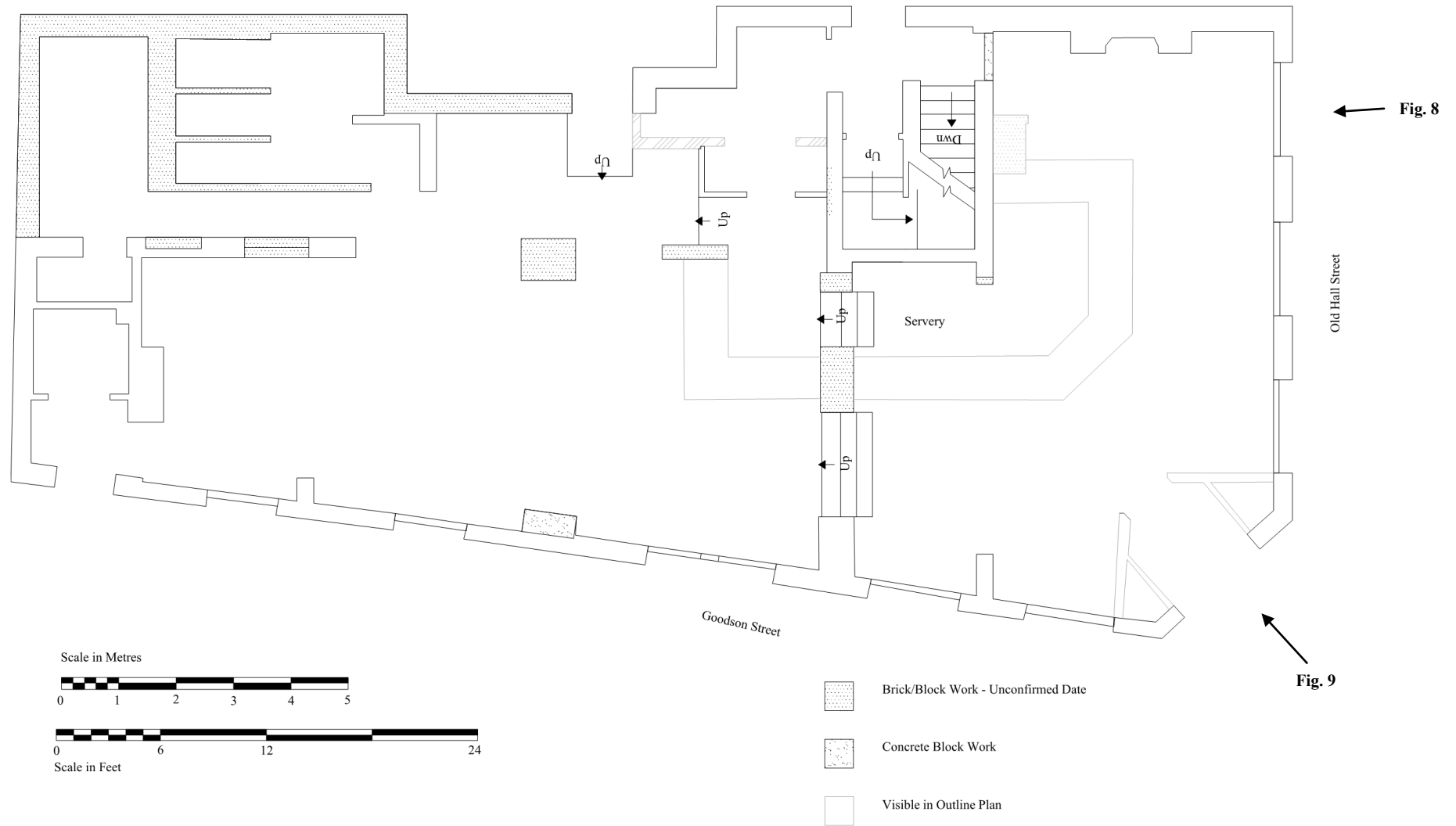
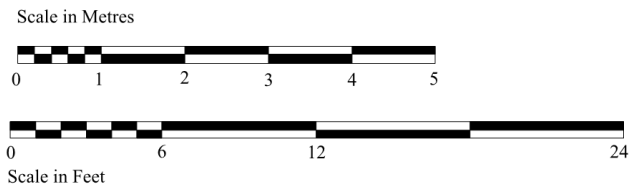
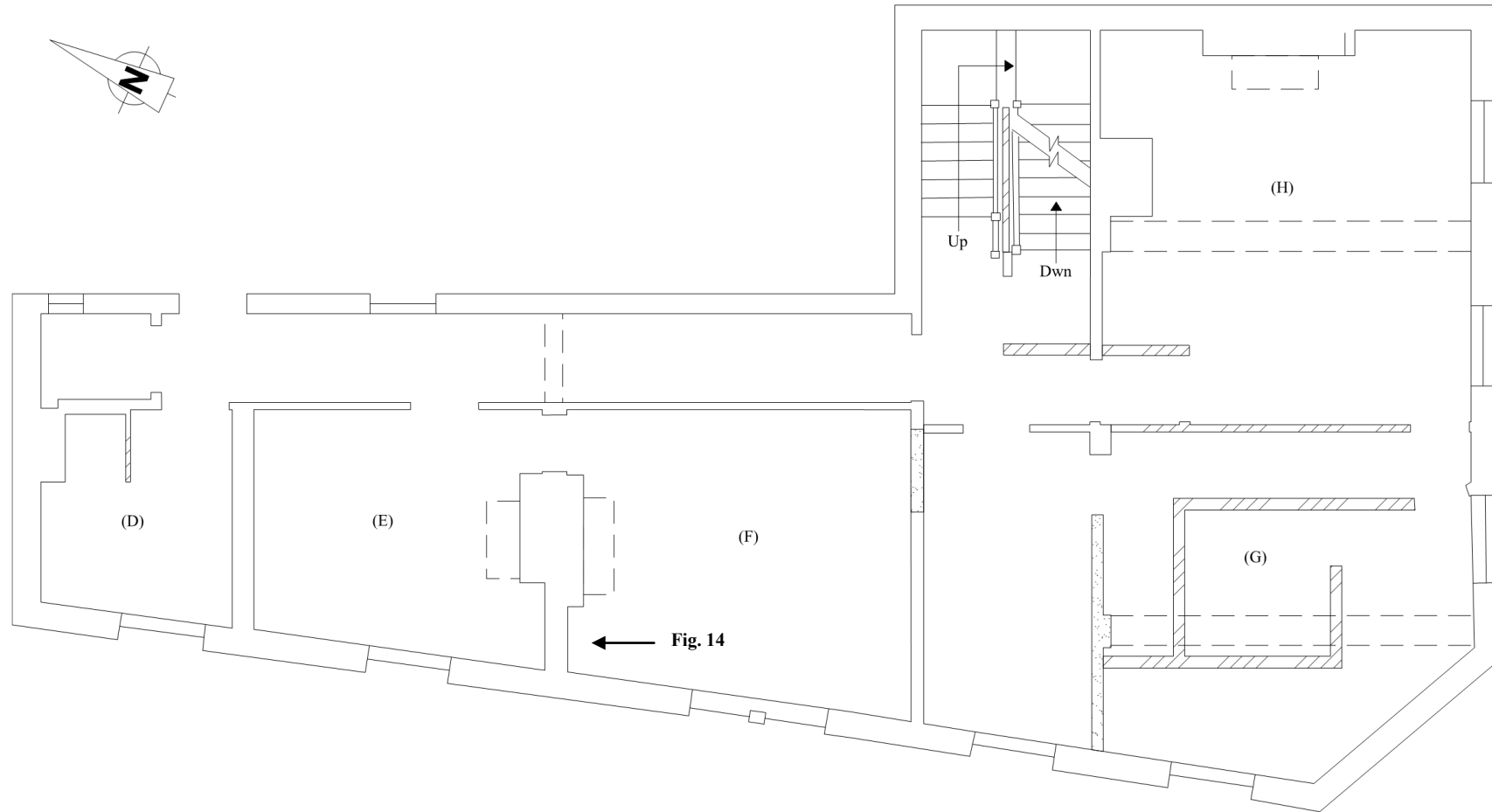




Figure 21 Report Photographs Location Plan – Ground Floor.







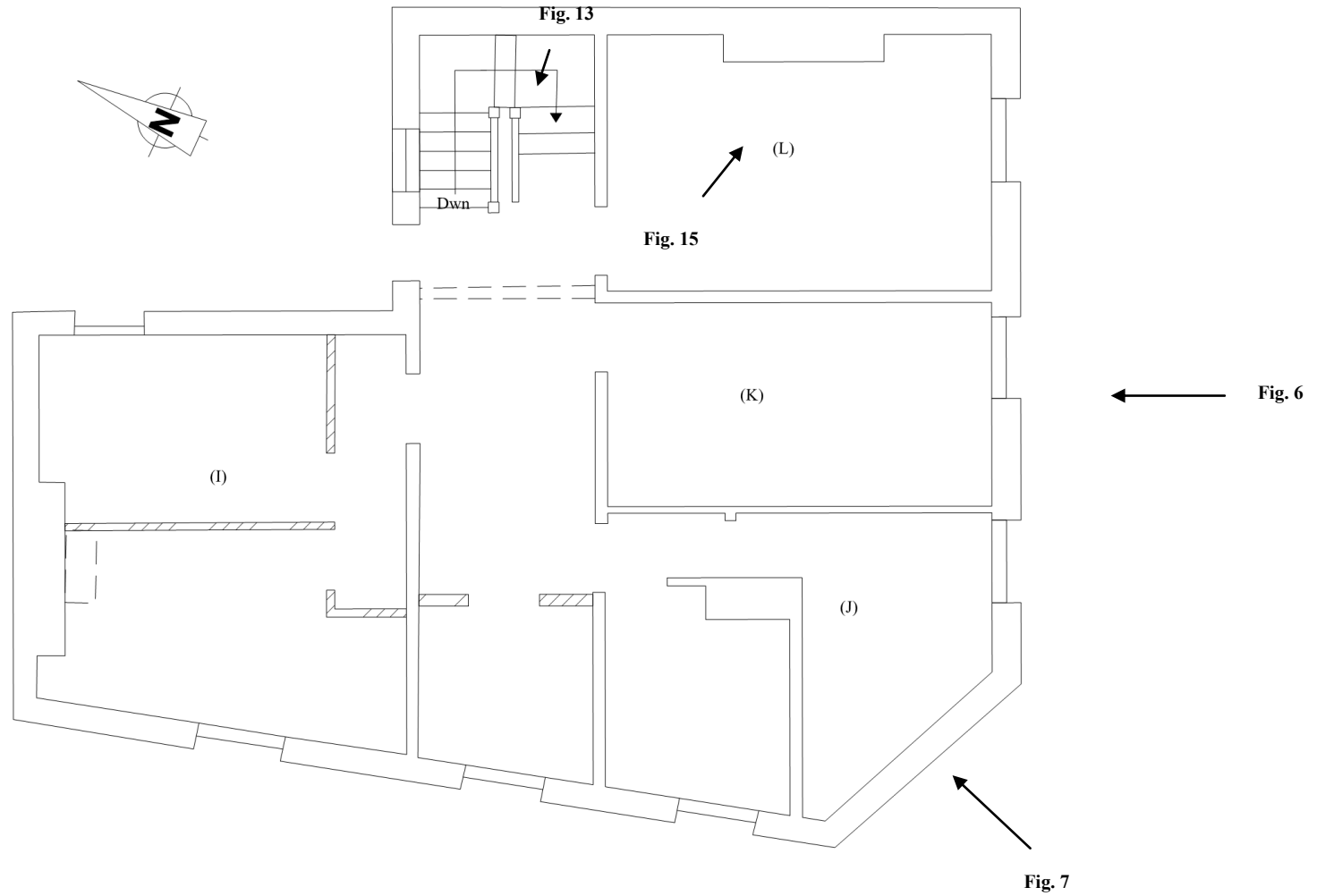
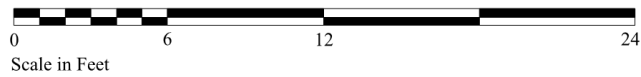
-  Stud Work - Unconfirmed Date
-  Concrete Block Work

Fig. 10

Figure 22 Report Photographs Location Plan
– First Floor.



Scale in Metres




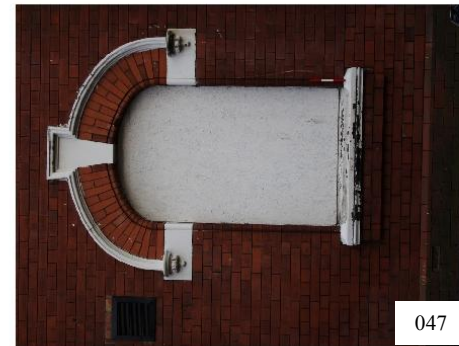
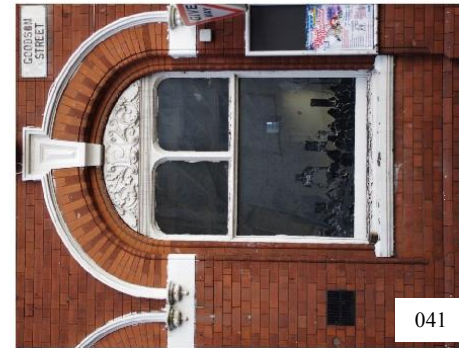
 Stud Work - Unconfirmed Date

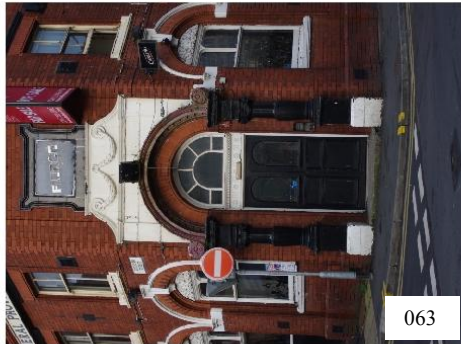
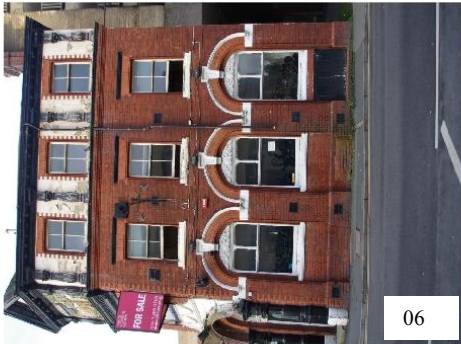
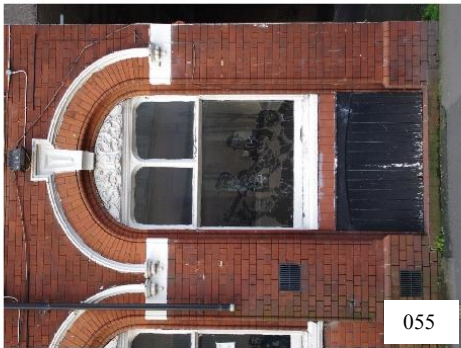
Figure 23 Report Photographs Location Plan –
Second Floor.

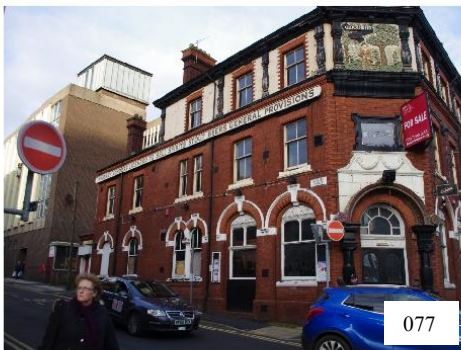
8. Photographic Catalogue.











Digital	B&W	Build/Rm ID	Description	Dir
001	001	<u>I</u>	General View, Inc' Gable Chimney Breast.	NW
002	002	<u>I</u>	General View, Inc' Gable Chimney Breast.	NW
003	003	<u>I</u>	General View, Inc' Gable Chimney Breast.	N
004	004	<u>I</u>	General View, Inc' Gable Chimney Breast.	N
005	005	<u>I</u>	Sash Window on Rear Elevation.	ENE
006	006	<u>I</u>	Sash Window on Rear Elevation.	ENE
007	007	<u>J</u>	General View.	SSW
008	008	<u>J</u>	General View.	SSW
009	009	<u>L</u>	General View, Inc' Gable Chimney Breast.	ESE
010	010	<u>L</u>	General View, Inc' Gable Chimney Breast.	ESE
011	011		Second Floor Staircase, General View.	WNW
012	012		Second Floor Staircase, General View.	WNW
013	013		Second Floor Stair, Detail.	
014	014		Second Floor Stair, Detail.	
015	015	<u>D</u>	Chimney Breast.	NNW
016	016	<u>D</u>	Chimney Breast.	NNW
017	017	<u>E</u>	General View.	SE
018	018	<u>E</u>	General View.	SE
019	019	<u>F</u>	General View & Blocked Doorway in Sth Wall.	SE
020	020	<u>F</u>	General View & Blocked Doorway in Sth Wall.	SE
021	021	<u>G</u>	General View.	SE
022	022	<u>G</u>	General View.	SE
023	023	<u>F</u>	Ceiling Cornice.	
024	024	<u>F</u>	Ceiling Cornice.	
025	025	<u>H</u>	General View, Inc' Gable Chimney Breast.	ESE
026	026	<u>H</u>	General View, Inc' Gable Chimney Breast.	ESE
027	027	<u>H</u>	Ceiling Cornice.	
028	028	<u>H</u>	Ceiling Cornice.	
029	029		Ground Floor, Old Hall St Range.	ENE
030	030		Ground Floor, Old Hall St Range.	ENE
031	031		Ground Floor, Goodson Street Range	NW
032	032		Ground Floor, Goodson Street Range	NW
033	033		Ground Floor, Exposed Brickwork & Blocked Opening.	NW
034	034		Ground Floor, Exposed Brickwork & Blocked Opening.	NW

035	035		Ground Floor, Early Ceiling Moulding.	
036	036		Ground Floor, Early Ceiling Moulding.	
037	037	<u>A</u>	General View.	S
038	038	<u>A</u>	General View.	S
039	039	<u>A</u>	General View.	NNW
040	040	<u>A</u>	General View.	NNW
041	041	<u>C</u>	General View.	NW
042	042	<u>C</u>	General View.	NW
043	043	<u>A</u>	Plank Door.	
044	044	<u>A</u>	Plank Door.	
045	045	<u>B</u>	General View.	WSW
046	046	<u>B</u>	General View.	WSW
047	047		Rear Elevation, 3/4 View.	S
048	048		Rear Elevation, 3/4 View.	S
049	049		North West Facing Gable.	SE
050	050		North West Facing Gable.	SE
051	051		Window Detail, Ground Floor, Goodson St Elevation.	
052			Window Detail, Ground Floor, Goodson St Elevation.	
053			Window Detail, Ground Floor, Goodson St Elevation.	
054			Window Detail, Ground Floor, Goodson St Elevation.	
055			Window Detail, Ground Floor, Goodson St Elevation.	
056			Window Detail, Ground Floor, Goodson St Elevation.	
057			Principal Elevation, New Hall Street, General.	NNW
058			Principal Elevation, New Hall Street, General.	NNW
059			Window Detail, Ground Floor, New Hall St Elevation.	
060			Window Detail, Ground Floor, New Hall St Elevation.	
061			Principal Elevation, New Hall Street, Second Floor.	
062			Principal Elevation, New Hall Street, Second Floor.	
063			Door & Corner Elevation, Detail	
064			Door & Corner Elevation, Detail	
065			Woodman Relief, Detail.	
066			Woodman Relief, Detail.	
067			Corner Elevations, General.	N
068			Corner Elevations, General.	N
069			Principal Elevation, Goodson Street, First & Second Floor.	

070	Principal Elevation, Goodson Street, First & Second Floor.	
071	Woodman Relief, Detail.	
072	Woodman Relief, Detail.	
073	Principal Elevation, Goodson Street, General View.	NNW
074	Principal Elevation, Goodson Street, General View.	NNW
075	Principal Elevation, Goodson Street, First & Second Floor.	
076	Principal Elevation, Goodson Street, First & Second Floor.	
077	Principal Elevation, Goodson Street, First & Second Floor.	
078	Principal Elevation, Goodson Street, First & Second Floor.	
079	Principal Elevation, Goodson Street, Brickwork on Ground & First Floor.	
080	Principal Elevation, Goodson Street, Brickwork on Ground & First Floor.	

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