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 **RTPI**
Chartered Town Planner

1-3 Winton Square, Stoke-on-Trent Level 3 Building Recording

28th January 2020

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Non-Technical Summary

Nos. 1-3 Winton Square is a grade II listed building, first listed on 19th April 1972. It lies within Winton Square Conservation Area, designated in October 1972, and forms one side of the formal square designed by the North Staffordshire Railway Company as part of the development of Stoke-on-Trent Railway Station.

Nos. 1-3 Winton Square were designed initially by the surveyor Henry Arthur Hunt (1810–1889, knighted in 1876) in 1847-49 as a 'sister' range to Nos. 4-6 Winton Square, although there were some subtle differences from the outset and differences which have evolved. The plans were designed to be interlocking S-shaped spaces, introducing irregularity in the outside appearance into a largely symmetrical plan form for each dwelling. The later extensions have further exaggerated the irregularity and Gothic character, changing the plan form in each case.

From the mid 1840s the railway companies started to build their own locomotives and rolling stock with the consequent emergence of railway towns such as Swindon and Crewe. By the 1840s, integrated sites were constructing the components and assembling them on site. As the headquarters of the North Staffordshire Railway, Stoke-on-Trent incorporated these functions, which is why they needed their more specialised engineering staff to be living near the works. Of the residents, John Curphey Forsyth, Thomas Weatherburn Dodds, and William Henry Stubbs were the most famous resident engineers, living at various times in No. 3 and No. 2.

Of the surviving buildings along the North Staffordshire Railway, Stone Station (1848) and Sandon Railway Station (1849-50) bear direct comparison with the architectural style adopted by H A Hunt for Stoke-on-Trent and Winton Square but there are no directly comparable houses of this ilk for senior railway employees. The neo-Jacobean style of architecture is one which was being widely used in the 1840s and was seen as quintessentially English. The original buildings were all constructed in English bond brickwork with an orange-red brick for the main walling, with diaperwork in blue brick. The dressed window and door surrounds are sandstone. Many of the windows are sashes with a single horizontal glazing bar, supplemented by casements with two horizontal glazing bars at Lower Ground level. The same details are found on the main station buildings fronting Station Road and the brickwork along the station buildings to the platforms. This style of brick detailing is a signature of the architect, which is found throughout the buildings surrounding Winton Square and within the railway ensemble, creating a harmonious whole.

The conversion of the building to office use has led to the loss of all historic panelled doors throughout the building, with the exception of the external doors, most of which are replacements based on traditional forms. There are also no historic fireplaces. The internal layout has been heavily altered, as can be seen from the phase plans. Most of these alterations appear to have been carried out during the 1980s refurbishment and change to office use. The building does retain, however, a number of traditional plaster cornices at ground floor level, which have been hidden under suspended ceilings.

The analysis discusses the historic context for the buildings, the changing plan form and the better-known residents.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report is written by Mel Morris BA Hons, Dip.Arch. Cons, IHBC, MRTPI. The building was photographed on 7th January 2020 under wet and overcast conditions. These are supplemented with photographs taken on 30th July 2019 under fine weather conditions.

1.2 The record complies with Historic England guidelines (English Heritage, 24 May 2016. - Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice, Swindon).

1.3 The report has been uploaded together with the 134 digital photographs to the OASIS archive database. Hard bound copies of the report, containing a separate DVD with all images, have been sent directly to the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery and the Historic Environment Record at Stoke-on-Trent City Council.

Photographic Archive

1.4 The photographic archive consists of approximately 134 digital images using a Digital SLR camera, under both natural and artificial lighting conditions. This provides high resolution colour images at 5616 x 3714 pixels. This enables future high quality printing of images up to a scale of A3 without loss of quality. These have been numbered, listed and uploaded to the OASIS database. The internal photographs are each catalogued and numbered and shown on basic numbered floor plans with room numbers correlated with the numbering in this report.

1.5 A full list of the digital photographs is set out on page 22. These are saved at high resolution to DVD.

1.6 Planning permission for the change of use of 1-3 Winton Square from office use to residential was granted by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Stoke-on-Trent City Council, on 29th November 2019. In response to the proposals, the LPA's Planning Archaeologist recommended that consent should be accompanied by a condition for historic building recording, to be undertaken prior to the commencement of development works and, if appropriate, during selected stripping-out works.

1.7 The Brief prepared by the Planning Archaeologist required a Written Scheme of Investigation to be prepared, which is included in Appendix 1.

1.8 The standards for the recording of standing buildings are set out in the Historic England publication "Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice, May 2016" and Standard and "Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures" published December 2014, Updated June 2019. This states that "The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) does not seek to dictate to its members in detail the means by which historic building investigation and recording may be provided but to outline procedures by which outcomes or products can be attained, and against which performance can be measured. The historic building specialist is left free to make a considered selection of appropriate techniques and to develop new approaches." For CIfA members and Registered Organisations, compliance with the Standard is an obligation of membership or registration: failure to meet the Standard may be judged to be in conflict with the regulations through the Institute's professional conduct procedures. CIfA members are expected to follow the principles set out in the guidance wherever they work and in whatever capacity, as well as complying with national and local requirements. The author of this report is a full member of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC), not the CIfA. However, we have addressed the requirements of the brief in so far as we are able following the CIfA guidance and using our own professional judgement, in accordance with the standards and codes of conduct of the IHBC.

Address of Site

1.9 1-3 Winton Square, Station Road, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 2AD
The site is located at the following 12-figure grid reference - 387974, 345710 and at 115 metres AOD.

Designation: Grade II listed (ref. 1210916)

1.10 Nos. 1-3 Winton Square is a grade II listed building, first listed on 19th April 1972. It lies within Winton Square Conservation Area, designated in October 1972, and forms one side of the formal square designed by the North Staffordshire Railway Company as part of the development of Stoke-on-Trent Railway Station.

1.11 The record is submitted to meet the condition for building recording set out in Planning Application Nos.: SOT/64546 and SOT/64547.

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 The purpose of this building record and analysis is to record the historic development of the building from the known date of construction, through to the present day, identifying, wherever possible, the changes to the plan form. The accompanying photographic survey also records the current condition and state of preservation of the three interlinked buildings at a fixed point in time as a record.

3. Methodology

3.1 The photographic record has been undertaken during January 2020. As part of the investigation of the building during 2019, prior to submission of applications for Listed Building Consent and planning permission, tiles from suspended ceilings were removed in order to reveal the full extent of the cornices and the plastered ceilings. In addition, carpets and floor tiles were removed to reveal the floorboards. This has enabled us to take photographs of cornices and high-level ceilings from a stable floor level. This work did not require Listed Building Consent, as it only affected soft or temporary furnishings, not fixtures or fittings, and did not affect any historic fabric. This has revealed the full extent of the hidden historic plaster cornices (and their condition) and the altered layouts where partitions were rather crudely removed. The stub-ends of former stud partitions and plaster are visible within the suspended ceiling void. The presence of former partitions is also clear from the changes to the floorboards, where the ghosted lines of former partitions can still be seen, in addition to straight joints in the boarding. As a result of this non-intrusive investigation, it is considered that all of the building fabric is now fully understood and that there are no areas where the phasing is not understood, or where any historic fixtures or fittings may survive, which are not recorded. It is considered therefore, that no further monitoring work is required during site work.

3.2 The buildings were heavily altered during the 1980s as part of their conversion to office use. There are only a few instances where the original door architraves survive. None of the original fireplaces or staircases survive, and only two early skirtings survive. As a result of this, the photographic record has focussed on the surviving historic details, such as the fragments of cornice and surviving details at basement level. However, as a proper record of the building and its changing patterns of use we have photographed examples of the doors and staircases introduced in the 1980s and other skirtings and architraves. The doors, for example incorporate only two patterns, so we have photographed an example of each. The lack of dateable features means that it is not possible to identify the past uses, over different generations, for each room / space. Our analysis is based on a combination of the surviving details and our knowledge of the customary and typical uses of domestic spaces based on floor plans of the period and our own knowledge of architectural and social history.

3.3 The site visit undertaken on 7th January 2020 was undertaken by Melanie Morris and Peter March. Photographs were taken using a Canon EOS 5D Mark II DSLR and a Panasonic Lumix digital camera, where the DSLR was restricted. The Canon camera was mounted on a tripod for all shots to avoid camera shake on long

exposures. Hand-held LED lighting units as well as a dedicated flash, were used, to different degrees, to obtain different exposures and levels of detail. In particular artificial lighting was used to create raked lighting to enliven detail for texture, including brickwork.

3.4 We have also prepared phasing diagrams and phasing plans, to better understand and interpret the historic development of the building and the significance of different parts. These are included at pages 15 to 17. The analysis of the phasing incorporates a detailed examination of fabric, investigation of changes in brickwork, straight joints and bonds, flue lines and voids, cellars and roof spaces, former doorways and partitions, and altered floor finishes. The floor plans are overlaid so that anomalies can be identified and explored to assist in identifying phasing. Nos 4-6 Winton Square were also visited to identify common themes and any early surviving fixtures or fittings. My assessment of the different uses of each space, which is set out on the Phase Plans (Figure 5) is based on my own knowledge of house plans, the functions of spaces during this 19th century period of architectural development, the fragmentary evidence within the fabric, and the nature of the occupations and, to a lesser extent, the social circumstances of the residents, based on the census returns. However, in the absence of detailed original floor plans, we cannot be categorical about the use of every space and some have to be considered as a professional judgement rather than a factual account.

4. Structural Description

4.1 Nos 1 to 6 Winton Square were built in conjunction with the North Stafford Hotel and Stoke-on-Trent Railway Station. They were all built by the North Staffordshire Railway during a short phase of development from 1846 to 1849. The houses were purpose-built in 1848 to provide domestic accommodation for senior employees of the North Staffordshire Railway Company. The property represents part of a formal square designed by H. A. Hunt, which also includes the adjacent grade II* listed railway station (ref. 1210928) and grade II* North Stafford Hotel (1290251).

4.2 Nos. 1 to 3 Winton Square was built as a 'sister' range to Nos. 4-6 Winton Square, although there are some subtle differences from the outset and differences which have evolved. The plans were designed to be interlocking S-shaped spaces, introducing irregularity in the outside appearance into a largely symmetrical plan form for each dwelling. The later extensions have further exaggerated the irregularity and Gothic character, changing the plan form in each case.

4.3 The original buildings were all constructed in English bond brickwork with an orange-red brick for the main walling, with diaperwork in blue brick. The dressed window and door surrounds are sandstone. The same details are found on the main station buildings fronting Station Road and the brickwork along the station buildings to the platforms. This style of brick detailing is a signature of the architect and has been carefully specified to be consistent throughout the railway architecture.

4.4 Windows and doors have sandstone dressed quoined surrounds with ovolo-moulded mullioned window, stone basket arches and sunk spandrels. There are two main window types, both sash windows and casement windows, both divided by a central, horizontal, round-section glazing bar. Some of the casement windows have been modified but some retain their sashes. It is not possible to determine in every instance whether the original window was a sash or a fixed light and a casement. The main railway station buildings have predominantly sash windows.

4.5 Original roofs have banded blue clay tiles, with bands of plain and ornamental fishtail tiles, and decorative blue clay, fleur-de-lys cresting, whilst later roofs have banded plain and club tiles. Some sections of roof have lost their banding completely.

4.6 Extensions have adopted a range of different brick details, some adopting plain brickwork, some replicating the diaperwork. Chimney stacks also vary; the original stacks have groups of conjoined flues, shaped red brick

cappings, moulded brick bands, and corbelling, creating very dramatic groupings, whilst one of the later additions incorporates cylindrical outer shafts. Several stacks have been rebuilt in blue brick. All of them are tall, with dramatic silhouettes, complemented by tall ornamental terracotta pots, although many are missing. Original and later gables are finished with Dutch gables, with pointed Elizabethan or Jacobean inspired finials, although the later one dating from after 1900 has a round ball finial.

4.7 The short list description is as follows:
"Offices, originally built as dwellings and forming part of the Station complex. 1848. Brick with stone dressings and plain tiled roofs. 2-storeyed, L-plan with long range of 6 bays facing SE. Porch in the angle of this range and the shorter 2-bay range facing NW. Mullioned windows of 2 and 3 lights with hood moulds, and doorway in main range also. 2 Dutch gables in the main range, and over shorter range. Advanced Dutch gable and 3 bays facing Station Street, with further doorway and mullioned windows."

Please note that there are no hood moulds, and the list description is incorrect in this respect.

5. Documentary Research

5.1 The investigation of this site has involved a review of secondary sources and examination of primary sources, as follows:

Primary Sources:

Maps:

- Ordnance Survey maps at 1:2500 scale for 1878-79, 1899-1900, 1924-25, 1937,
- Ordnance Survey Town Map at 1:500 covering Stoke-on-Trent for 1879, 1950
- Ordnance Survey maps at 1:1250 scale for 1952-53, 1961, 1968
- Inland Revenue OS map at 1:1250 for 1912-1914
- Historic aerial photography

Written Records:

- Census records
- British Newspaper Archive
- Trade Directories

Secondary Sources:

- Winton Square Conservation Area Appraisal, March 2008
- RIBA Architectural Library and V&A RIBApix
- The Institution of Engineering and Technology Archive
- National Archives (Kew) and online catalogue Discovery
- Stoke-on-Trent City archives - gateway to the past
- Staffordshire County Council - online catalogue and Stafford Record Office
- Grace's Guide
- Oxford Dictionary of National Biography
- Ancestry.co.uk

5.2 On the 15th January 1847 the Trent and Mersey Canal became vested in the North Staffordshire Railway Co., the Shareholders in the Navigation Co. receiving 22½ Preference Shares in the North Staffordshire Railway Company for each canal share. (Post Office Railway Directory for 1848).

5.3 The documentary records reveal that as from inception to the early 20th century the houses at Nos. 1 to 3 Winton Square were occupied by senior employees of the railway company. The occupants are summarised in the following table, which is a compilation of the primary written records.

TABLE OF RECORDED OCCUPANTS OF 1-3 WINTON SQUARE

Date	1 Winton Square	2 Winton Square	3 Winton Square	Source
			John Curphey Forsyth, engineer (1845-53)	thepotteries.org
1851 'Winton's Square'	John le Forsyth - Civil Engineer James Heardmore – Accountant Stephen B. Shaw – Railway Manager Charles Cooper - Railway Officer Myles Pennington - Railway Manager Frederick Taylor – Railway Clerk			census
1861	James Cotton, Railway Clerk	Charles Cooper, Postmaster	Absent (housemaid and cook present)	census
1870		Mr. Dodds accepted, in 1870, the position of Engineer and Locomotive Superintendent to the North Staffordshire Railway Company , and he also acted as Engineer of the Trent and Mersey Navigation .		Grace's Guide
1871 'Winton's Wood'	Charles Lockhart, Railway Manager	Thomas Dodds, Civil Engineer	James Cotton, Railway Accountant	census
1878			Mrs Stubbs advertises for a housemaid	
1881	James Cotton, Railway Accountant	Harry Blundell, Civil Engineer	William H Stubbs, Civil Engineer	census
		Professional Training in Civil Engineering Department of North Staffordshire Railway. Appointed Chief Draughtsman in Civil Engineering Department of Great Central (then M.S. & L.) Railway in 1890		
1891	James Maxon, Railway Cashier	John Bradbury, Civil Engineer's Assistant	Joseph Pearce, Assistant Secretary and Registrar of Railway	census
1901	Henry Wharton, Railway Company Registrar	John Bradbury, Civil Engineer's assistant	Albert Ludecke, Hotel Manager	census
1903			By 1903 No. 3 had been turned into the Canal Engineer's Office	Potteries.org
1911	J. A Hookham, Manager of Railway Co. Loco Works	J Bradbury, Civil Engineer	W S Watkins Chief Clerk (Canal Engineers)	census

5.3 Unfortunately, despite the expectation that a large amount of contract drawings and architectural drawings might survive from the North Staffordshire Railway, there is a dearth of information about the construction of the railway buildings at Winton Square and other buildings along the lines and connecting branch-lines. The National Archives at Kew hold the principal record for the North Staffordshire Railway. They are found at catalogue entry RAIL 532 - North Staffordshire Railway. These include a large number of committee meeting minutes for the directors, finance and traffic committees, contract plans and company accounts. For a full list see: <http://www.nsrsg.org.uk/rail532.php>

The following entries relate to the Railway Hotel at Winton Square:

RAIL 532/101 Demise between NSR and Henry Robert Shirreff (hotel keeper, Stoke upon Trent) for Railway Hotel (1851 Sept)

RAIL 532/102 Conditional bill of sale from Henry Robert Shirreff to NSR for securing £3,254 15s 3d and interest; (1851 Sept)

RAIL 532/103 Agreement between NSR and Henry Robert Shirreff for additions to Railway Hotel, Stoke (1856)

RAIL 532/104 Lease from NSR to Henry Robert Shirreff of North Stafford Railway Hotel and refreshment rooms, Stoke (1872)

5.4 There are no original drawings for the houses or hotel at Winton Square within the various archives. The RIBA holds some drawings related to Henry Arthur Hunt (1835-1904), Sir H A Hunt's son.

[The Architect / Surveyor](#)

5.6 Nos. 1-3 Winton Square were designed initially by the surveyor Henry Arthur Hunt (1810–1889, knighted in 1876) in 1847-49.

5.7 Hunt set up his own practice in 1830, rapidly establishing himself as a leader of his profession. He was described in 1835 as 'a surveyor employed very much by architects and builders in making estimates'. He told a select committee in 1836 that he was involved in numerous projects including two London clubs, the Atlas Fire office, Bermondsey grammar school, hospitals, Westminster prison, the New Hungerford market, and various railways (Select committee on ... the houses of parliament, 21.43–76) - (Oxford Dictionary of National Biography).

5.8 In his private practice, operating from offices in Parliament Street, Westminster, Hunt was closely involved in railway development from its earliest stages; on the North Staffordshire line he designed stations, including the Jacobean-style Stoke-on-Trent Station and hotel. He was extensively engaged on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, Eastern Counties, District, and Metropolitan railways. An associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers from 1851, Hunt was a founder fellow of the Surveyors' Institution (1868), and vice-president in 1868–70. (Oxford Dictionary of National Biography).

5.9 Despite a search of the archives, there are no architectural records for him in the RIBA Library and there are no drawings of the North Staffordshire Railway buildings designed by him in any of the archives.

5.10 The whole of the ODNB entry is reproduced here:

"Hunt, Sir Henry Arthur (1810–1889), M. H. Port

<https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/50186> Published in print: 23 September 2004, Published online: 23 September 2004

This version: 03 January 2008

Hunt, Sir Henry Arthur (1810–1889), surveyor, was born in Westminster, London, in September 1810, a son of James Hunt, master builder, of the parish of St James's, Westminster. The elder Hunt, with his partner, Bennett, estab-

lished one of the major building firms of the 1820s, so that his son benefited from an early familiarity with undertakings on the largest scale, such as warehouses at the St Katharine Dock. He was articled to Messrs Thurston, and in 1827 entered the office of John Wallen, the top quantity surveyor of the decade, who took him into partnership before he was eighteen. Hunt married Eliza Susannah (1810/11–1891) probably in the early 1830s; they had three sons and four daughters.

Hunt set up his own practice in 1830, rapidly establishing himself as a leader of his profession. Described in 1835 as 'a surveyor employed very much by architects and builders in making estimates', Hunt himself stated that 'All the large builders in London have taken my quantities' and that Messrs Grissell and Peto had 'uniformly employed me in preference to any other professional man'. He told a select committee that he was involved in numerous projects including two London clubs, the Atlas Fire office, Bermondsey grammar school, hospitals, Westminster prison, the New Hungerford market, and various railways (Select committee on ... the houses of parliament, 21.43–76). He checked Charles Barry's rough estimate for his design for the houses of parliament in 1836 with a thoroughness unusual at that period. Barry's appointment once confirmed, Hunt took out the quantities for a detailed estimate made from a complete set of working drawings and revised it for parliamentary approval. Barry subsequently employed him to measure the work at Westminster in 1851 in order to formulate up-to-date accounts of the expenditure. In 1856, however, Sir Benjamin Hall, first commissioner of works, who was locked in controversy with Barry, secured Hunt's services as part-time surveyor to the office of works. His familiarity with the Westminster buildings enabled him to scrutinize Barry's accounts minutely.

Hunt was engaged at £1000 p.a. to devote one day a week to the government's service, but for years devoted about half his working time to public business. His duties were not defined, but he seems to have been largely responsible for the reorganization of the office of works under Hall. He proved an assiduous and economically minded public servant, advising the minister on a wide range of matters including the comparative merits of schemes for the erection of new public buildings and selection of the most suitable sites.

In 1855 Hunt unsuccessfully but far-sightedly recommended the government to buy the whole district between the river and St James's Park southwards from Downing Street to Great George Street for long-term development as public offices. He drew up the much-criticized specifications for the ill-fated government offices competition of 1856–7 for a smaller site. After George Gilbert Scott obtained the Foreign Office commission with a Gothic design, Hunt claimed to have persuaded ministers to retain Scott when Palmerston insisted on Italianate buildings. Although he had himself designed buildings, Hunt was not qualified to advise on architectural aesthetics. Nevertheless, he frequently gave Hall the benefit of his extensive experience of such matters and was always consulted upon plans for new public buildings.

When W. E. Gladstone appointed Captain Douglas Galton RE, as director of public works (1870–74), Hunt found his unique position undermined. Relations between the two men rapidly deteriorated once the resolute A. S. Ayrton was removed as the first commissioner of works. Hunt's opinions on professional questions were regarded as 'probably the best in England' (NA Scot., Blair Adam MS 4/569), and he resented Galton's control of the technical branch of the office. They were, however, united in criticism of G. E. Street's plans for new law courts in the Strand. Hunt was never afraid of challenging the architectural heavyweights: disapproving of Waterhouse's handling of the erection of the Natural History Museum (for which he had himself in 1862 drawn plans to the brief of Richard Owen), Hunt recommended legal action against him in 1882 for dereliction of duty.

Hunt's official duties also embraced such usual work of a surveyor as valuing properties for purchase. Realizing that there was a potential conflict of interest between his public position and his private practice, he made it a rule in the latter neither to take on government work nor private commissions involving opposition to government proposals. In 1869, however, the Treasury cut his salary to £750, in compensation sanctioning his employment in land-purchase negotiations at the normal fees. This brought him little more than £250 p.a. until 1875, when prospective acquisitions in the Whitehall district promised to yield about £20,000. A departmental committee condemned this uniting of advisory and executive functions as wrong in principle, so that Hunt was thereafter restricted to the role of 'consulting surveyor', his salary being doubled in compensation. Appointed CB in 1871, he was knighted in 1876 and retired ten years later.

In his private practice, operating from offices in Parliament Street, Westminster, Hunt was closely involved in railway development from its earliest stages; on the north Staffordshire line he even designed stations, including the Jacobean-style Stoke-on-Trent Station and hotel; he also constructed Allsopp's gigantic brewery at Burton upon Trent. He was extensively engaged on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, Eastern Counties, District, and Metropolitan railways. An associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers from 1851, Hunt was a founder fellow of the Surveyors' Institution (1868), and vice-president in 1868–70.

Hunt had taken Charles Stephenson into partnership about 1850 and they were later joined by Harry Jones. In 1856 Hunt and Stephenson designed a terrace of fifty-four dwellings, with ground-floor shops, for the duchy of Cornwall in Vauxhall Row, Lambeth. Hunt also, as receiver-general, managed the valuable estates of the dean and chapter of Westminster, and those of the Sons of the Clergy Corporation. He was much involved in the development of South Kensington: he was surveyor for the builder William Jackson in the 1850s (buying four of his houses as a speculation), and from 1854 to 1887 surveyor to the commissioners for the 1851 exhibition, revising the layout of their main rectangle to improve the financial return, and advising on developers' proposals. Richard Norman Shaw's work on the estate won his admiration.

Hunt's wide range of practical knowledge, coupled with a mastery of detail and a remarkable capability for sustained concentration, made him much in demand as an arbitrator in professional disputes, particularly in the north of England. As his obituary put it: 'He would listen with admirable gravity and patience to the most illogical arguments and the most contradictory statements without betraying his opinion of them either by look or gesture. Never was manner more inscrutable' (Transactions of the Surveyors' Institution, 488). On matters of business he habitually spoke with 'extreme brevity and dryness', though in private life he was said to be an entertaining talker.

In middle life, Hunt lived at 54 Eccleston Square with his wife and two unmarried children, supported (in 1871) by an establishment of two male and four female servants. He retired to 16 The Lees, Folkestone, Kent, where, after three or four years of increasing physical debility, he died on 13 January 1889.

Sources

'Select committee on ... the houses of parliament',
Parl. papers (1836), 21.43–76, 214, 370, 371, no. 245

'Select committee on expenditure for miscellaneous services',
Parl. papers (1860), 9.473–742, nos. 483, 483-1

Transactions of the Surveyors' Institution, 21 (1888–9), 487–9

M. H. Port, Imperial London: civil government building in London, 1850–1915 (1995)

census returns for Eccleston Square, Westminster, 1871

The museums area of South Kensington and Westminster, Survey of London, 38 (1975)

Report of Departmental Committee, 1 March 1876, TNA: PRO, WORK 22/3/7

confidential memo by First Commissioner of Works, 4 Nov 1869, TNA: PRO, WORK 22/2/18

Blair Adam MS, 16 Nov 1873, NA Scot., 4/569

CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1889)

London Directory"

The Occupants

5.11 Of the early occupants, the principal engineers have biographical records in Grace's Guide.

John Curphey Forsyth (1815-1879) - 2nd resident engineer of the North Staffordshire Railway

"MR. JOHN CURPHEY FORSYTH was born on the 14th of July, 1815, at Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire, one of the seats of the first Lord Milford. His father, Mr. John Forsyth, was in that nobleman's service, but subsequently was employed on the works of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, under Mr. George Stephenson, and after the completion of the line remained with the company until killed, in December 1844. The son was brought up under the auspices of Mr. John Dixon, and in 1834 the duties were assigned to him of sub-resident engineer on the portion of the line between Newton and Manchester. From 1841 to 1843 Mr. Forsyth was in Manchester, and again held the post of resident engineer under Mr. Gooch, in the construction of an important extension of the Manchester and Leeds railway into the heart of Manchester, to meet a similar extension of the Liverpool and Manchester railway through Salford. In the autumn of 1845, at the request of the late Mr. G. P. Bidder, Past-President Inst. C.E., he was engaged to assist in the preparation of the plans for the proposed North Staffordshire railway, for which the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Bidder, and Mr. Gooch were the joint principal engineers, Mr. Bidder taking the active part in that line, as Mr. Gooch did, under a similar engineering arrangement, in the case of the Trent Valley. The Act for the North Staffordshire was passed in 1846, when Mr. Forsyth was appointed resident engineer to a large section of the line, and had charge of the construction of that section, which was wholly or partially opened in 1848, and he remained as the resident engineer for the railway company, taking charge of the entire line on its completion, including the canal belonging to the company, until 1853.

In that year the then manager, the late Mr. S. P. Bidder, resigned that appointment to go to Canada, when, after great pressure and with much reluctance, Mr. Forsyth was prevailed upon to accept, at a small increase of salary, in addition to his position of engineer, that of manager, and he held the two appointments until 1864, when he resigned both offices. On this occasion he was presented with a testimonial by the members of his staff, and with another by his friends the traders of the district, and he was appointed consulting engineer and engineer for the construction of new lines, so that the company did not lose entirely his valuable services, and both of these appointments he held until his death. Mr. Forsyth was elected a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1853. He was also a Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society. He was a man who had thoroughly at heart the interests of those whom he served.

He died on the 15th of February, 1879, at his residence, Marsh House, Newcastle-under-Lyme, deeply regretted by all, especially by those who 'had served under him for so many years on the North Staffordshire railway and canal. https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/1879_Institution_of_Civil_Engineers:_Obituaries

See also the Science Museum - Lithograph. Portrait of John Curphey Forsyth, Engineer and Manager, North Staffordshire Railway. Proof copy. Signed by John Curphey Forsyth. Published by J Mansfield and Co, 83 Charlotte St, Fitzroy Square, London, W. September 1880.

Thomas Weatherburn Dodds (1826-1899)

For five years between 1870 and 1875 Thomas Dodds occupied the post of Engineer-in-Chief of the North Staffordshire Railway and lived at "Winton's Wood" (Winton Square).

THOMAS WEATHERBURN DODDS, born on the 2nd May, 1826, at the Felling, Hewarth, in the county of Durham, was the eldest son of the late Isaac Dodds, one of the early railway engineers.

In the latter part of 1850 Mr. Dodds was taken into partnership by his father, with whom he re-opened the Holmes Engine and Railway Works, Rotherham.

by the introduction of steeled rails by Messrs. Dodds, who had great prejudices to overcome, but who persevered and spent freely to prove the economy, increased durability, and superior working of steel as against iron, they were the pioneers of the rails which railway companies have now almost entirely adopted. Mr. Dodds and his son carried on the engineering works with considerable success, and obtained a reputation for originality of design and excellence of work in the manufacture of locomotive, portable, and other steam-engines, machinery, and railway plant generally. Mr. Dodds registered a large number of patents for his inventions, and took an active part in promoting

the employment of steel for the manufacture of rails, boilers, ship plates and artillery

The panic of 1866 and other adverse circumstances, however, had a disastrous effect, which resulted in the closing of the works some little time afterwards. Mr. Dodds subsequently accepted, in 1870, the position of Engineer and Locomotive Superintendent to the North Staffordshire Railway Company, and he also acted as Engineer of the Trent and Mersey Navigation.

On the 9th inst. the remains of Thomas Weatherburn Dodds, M.I.C.E., were interred at Shelton Cemetery, Hanley, Staffordshire.

Obituary in The Engineer 1899

William Henry Stubbs (1847-1890) – 3 Winton Square

W H Stubbs was living at 3 Winton Square by 1879, the year of Forsyth's death, when Mrs Stubbs was advertising for a Housemaid.

"In 1871-2, Mr. Stubbs was engaged on the preliminary surveys for the Derbyshire and Staffordshire extensions of the Great Northern Railway, and was appointed resident engineer on the first section of 20 miles, the works of which he designed and carried out, including tunnels, viaducts, and other works of a very heavy description.

In July, 1877, Mr. Stubbs was appointed engineer to the North Staffordshire Railway Company, and continued in that position until May, 1886, when he was appointed engineer to the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company on the retirement of the late Charles Sacre., M.Inst.C.E."

Grace's Guide

Map Regression

5.12 Ordnance Survey plans have been reproduced in the following section. Although all plans identified in the original research were considered, only those plans where there have been any changes to the phasing of development, either in the buildings themselves, or their historic context and setting, have been reproduced here.

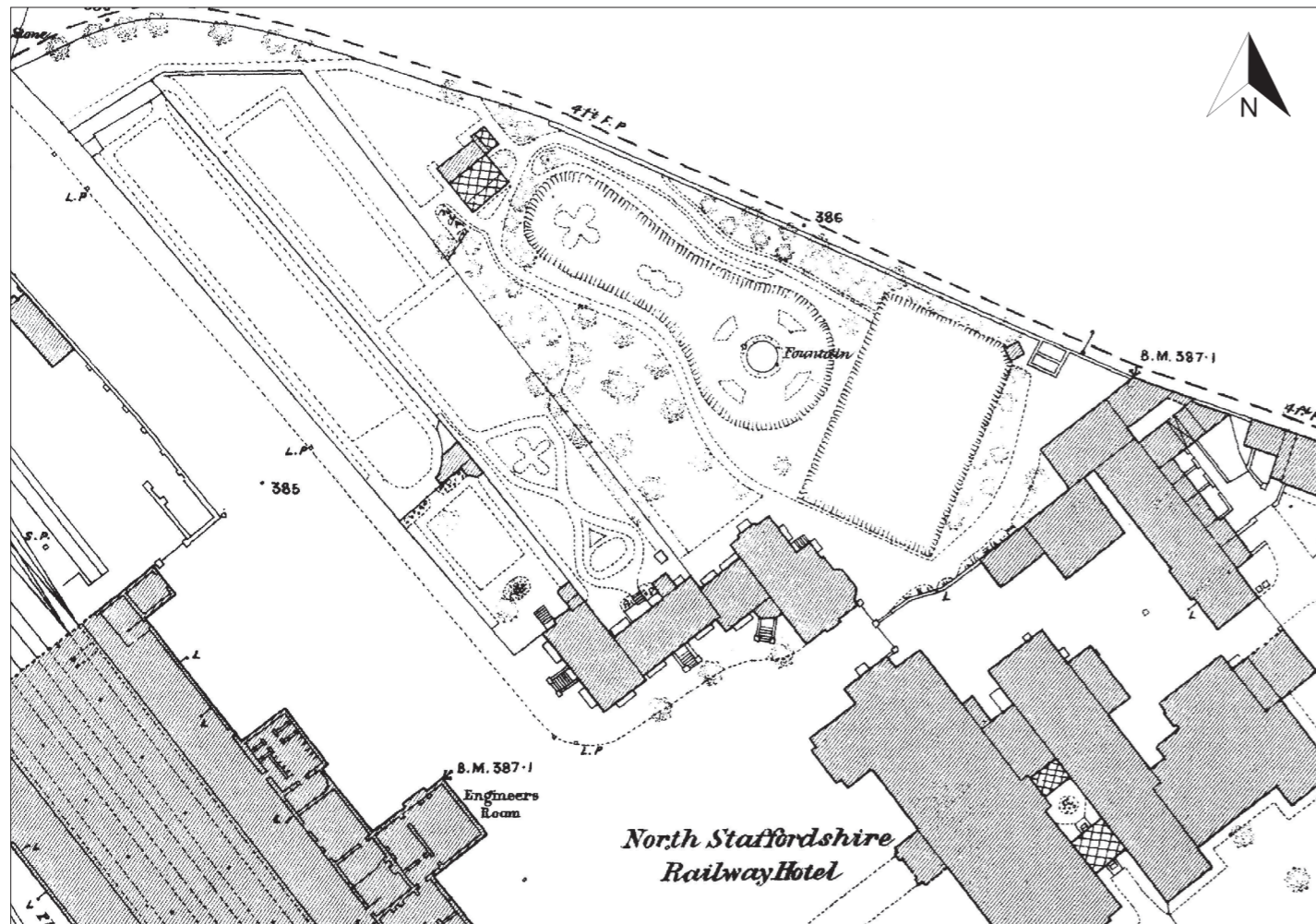


Plate 1
1879 OS map (1:500) with detailed garden layouts

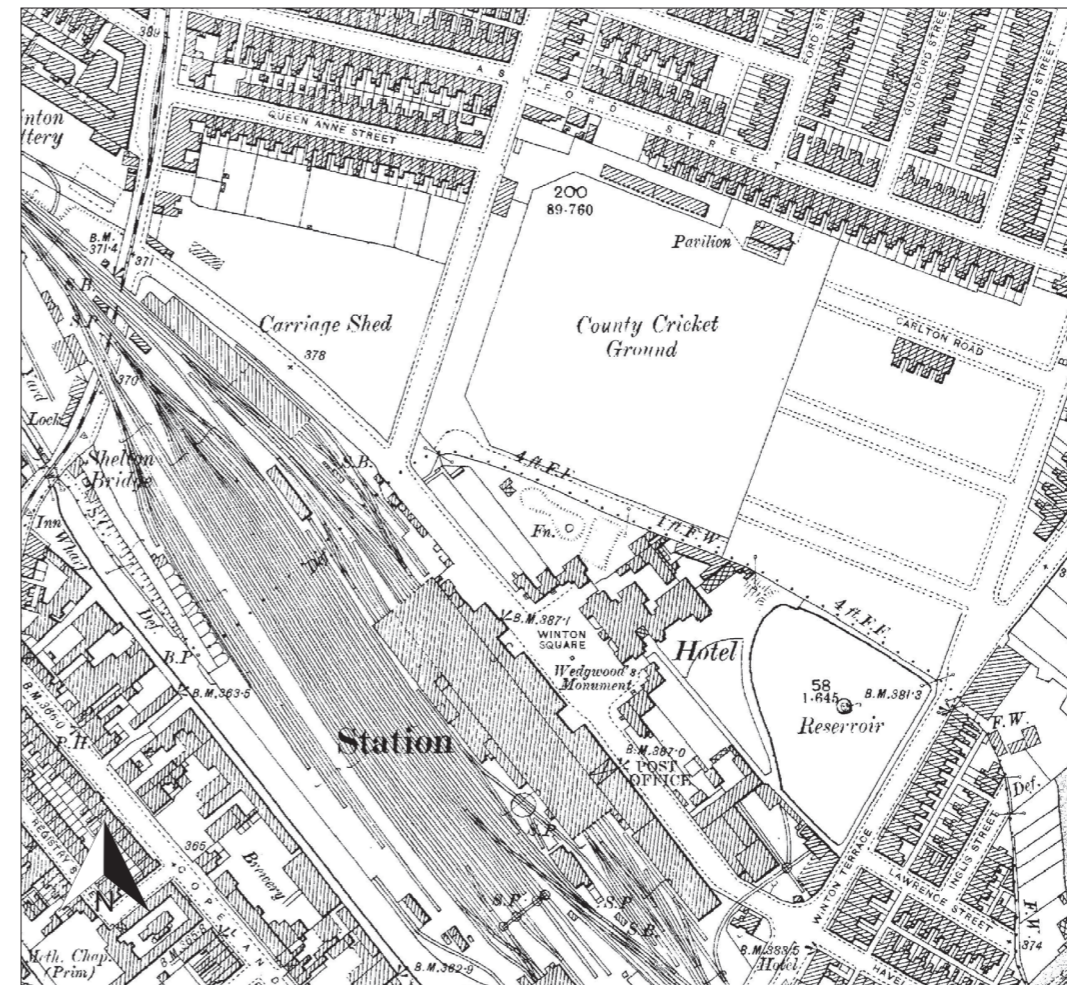


Plate 3 - 1900 OS map (1:2500) with the County Cricket Ground to the north. By this date, all three houses have been extended into their gardens. This is illustrated on the phase plans. There is no longer a separate use identified for the linked 'office'.

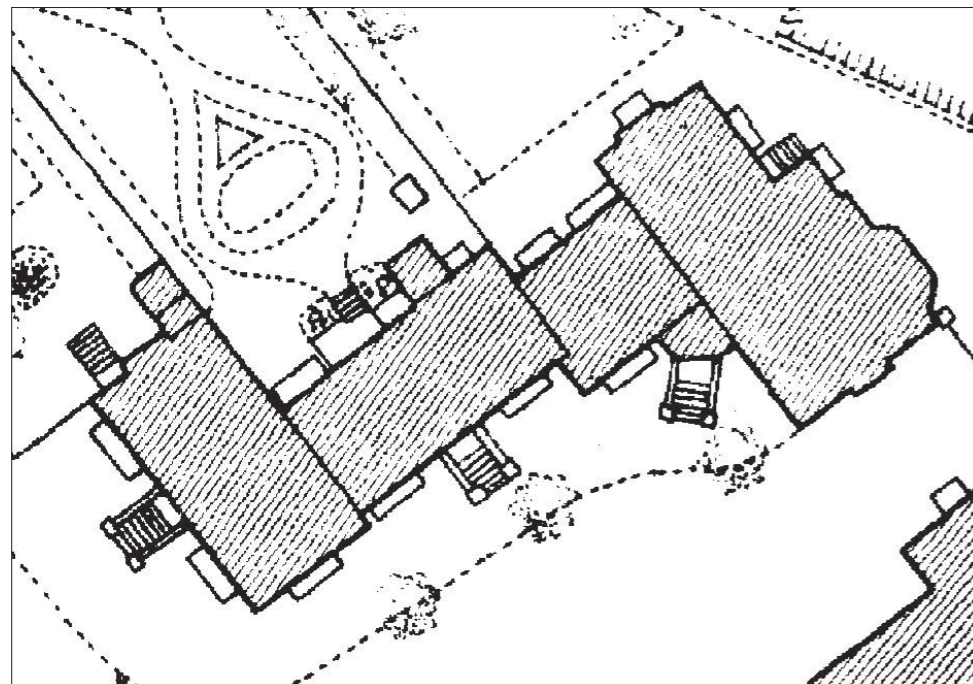


Plate 2
Detail of the 1879 OS map (scale - 1:500).
This is the earliest map to show the plan form. It is very revealing, showing 4 separate attached buildings at this date. The small space between Nos. 2 and 3 on the plan is probably an office, accessed from the corner porch. There is evidence that the first floor was always part of the residential accommodation within No. 3, and would have therefore been a 'flying leasehold' at this time.

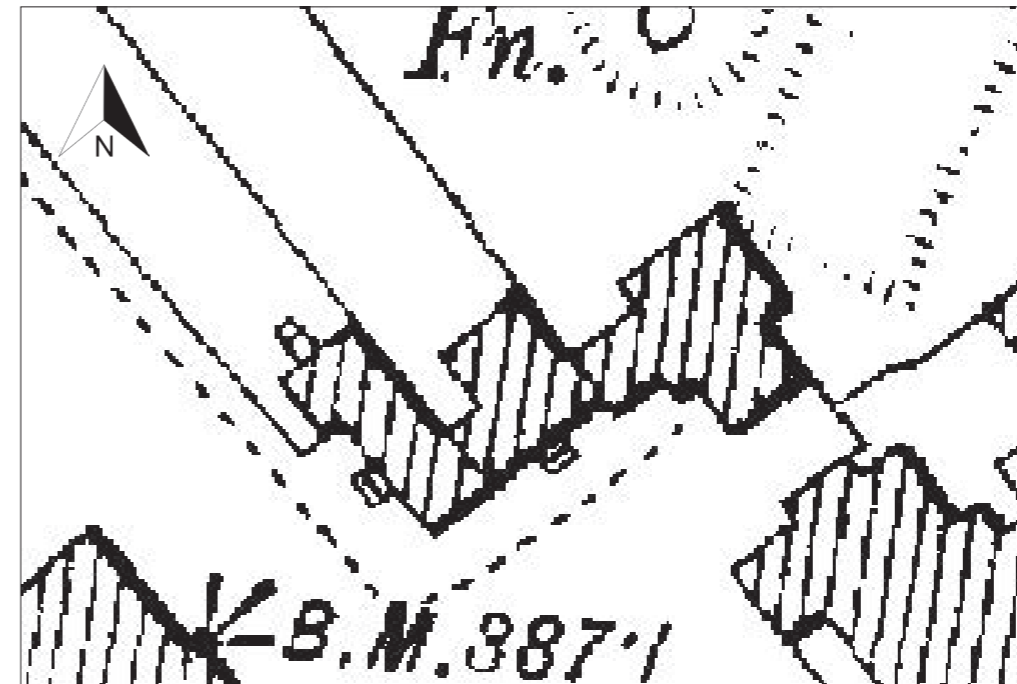


Plate 4
Detail of the 1900 OS map (scale - 1:2500).
No. 1 has a new wing to the north-west, No. 2 has a new rear extension, to the north-west, No. 3 has an extension to the north-east, which projects beyond the original bay window to the garden.

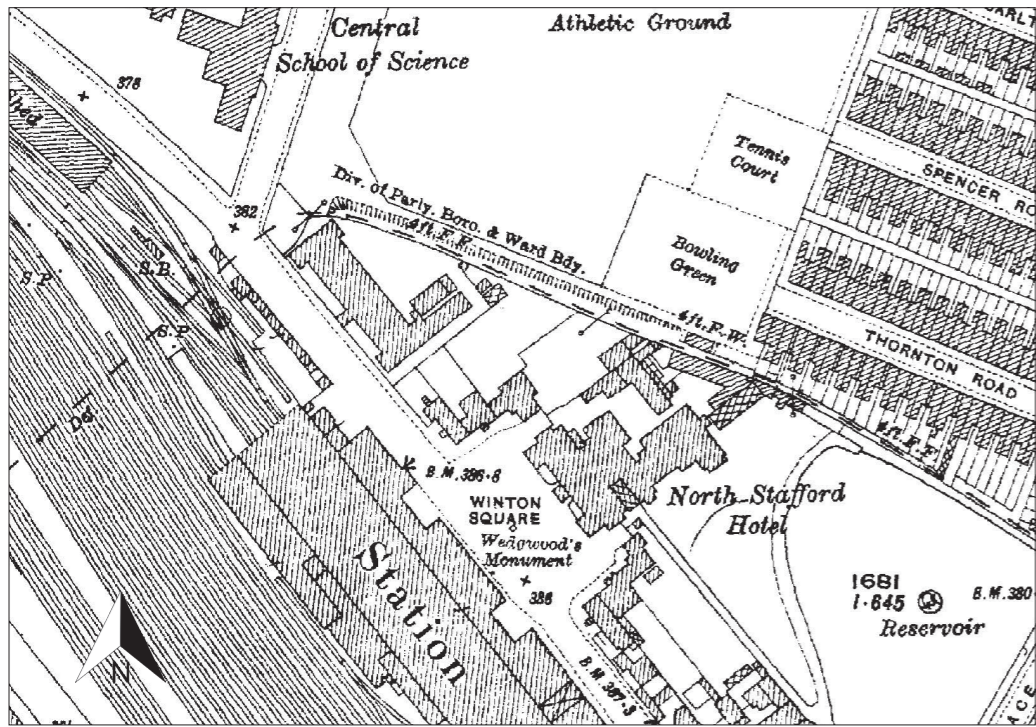


Plate 5
1924 OS map (1:2500 scale)
A building on the site of Federation House had been built by this date, truncating each of the gardens to Nos. 1-3 Winton Square, and the Central School of Science had been erected by this date.

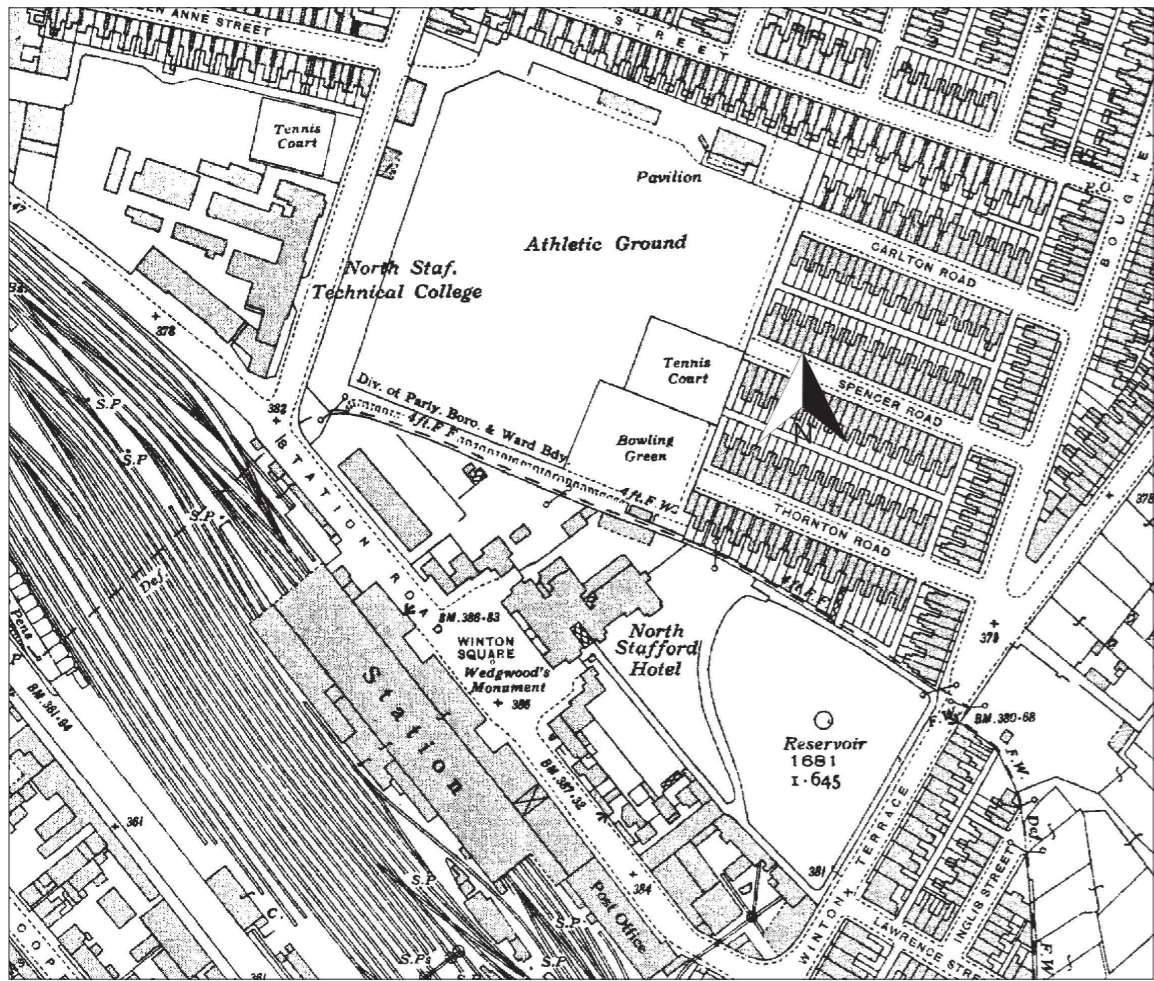


Plate 6 - 1937 OS map (1:2500 scale) - a detached building has appeared in the garden of No. 3 and the Technical College has expanded. Federation House has been built and encroached further on the gardens of Nos. 1 and 2 Winton Square. The garden boundary to No. 3 Winton Square appears to have been removed, which may reflect the fact that it was in dedicated use as offices for the Canal Engineers. The 'athletic ground' remains undeveloped.

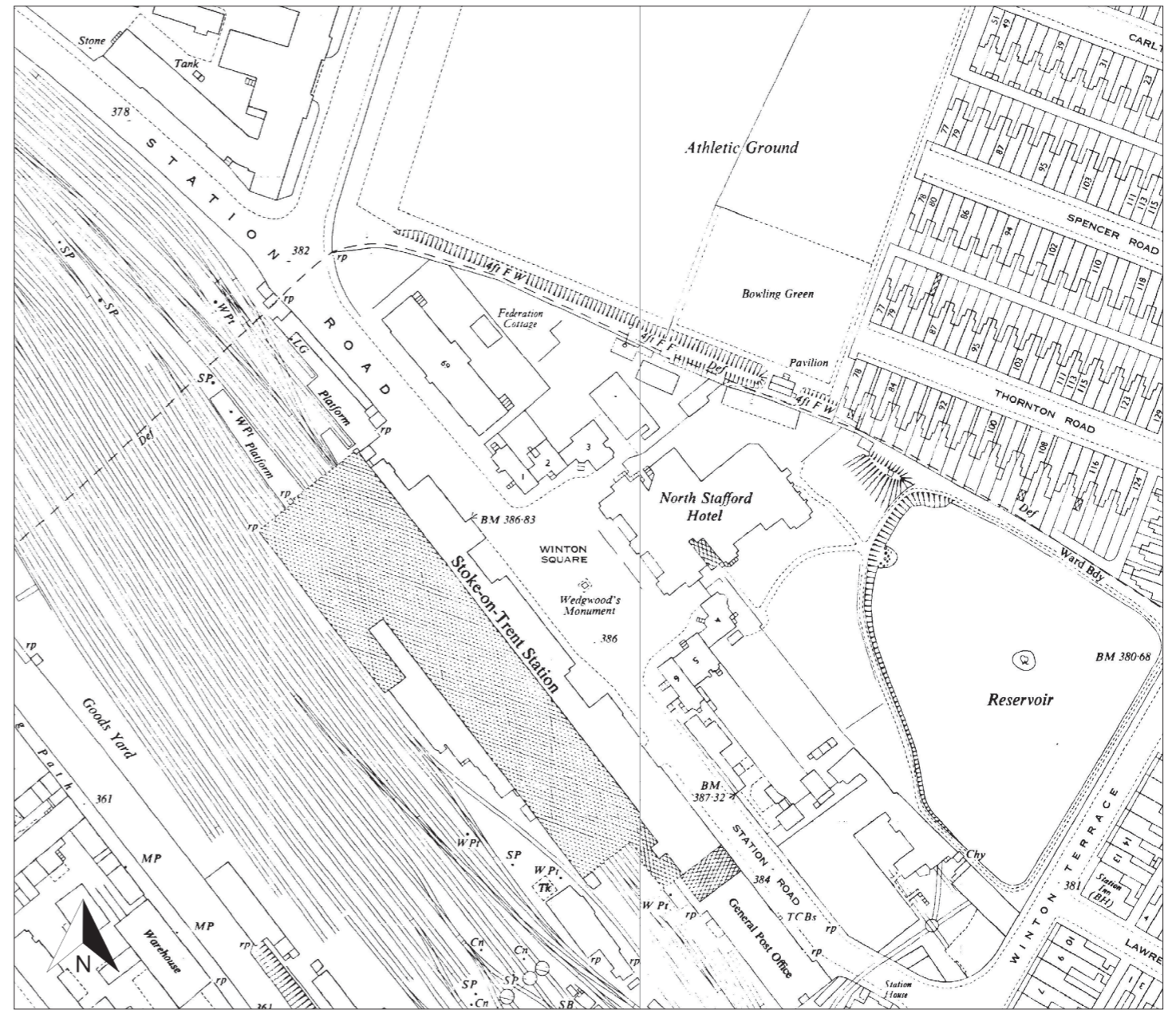


Plate 7 - 1952-53 OS map (1:1250 scale) - a number of buildings with a large footprint have been erected in the former garden of No. 3, to the north-east of the former garden, presumably associated with its office use. Federation Cottage has been built behind Federation House.

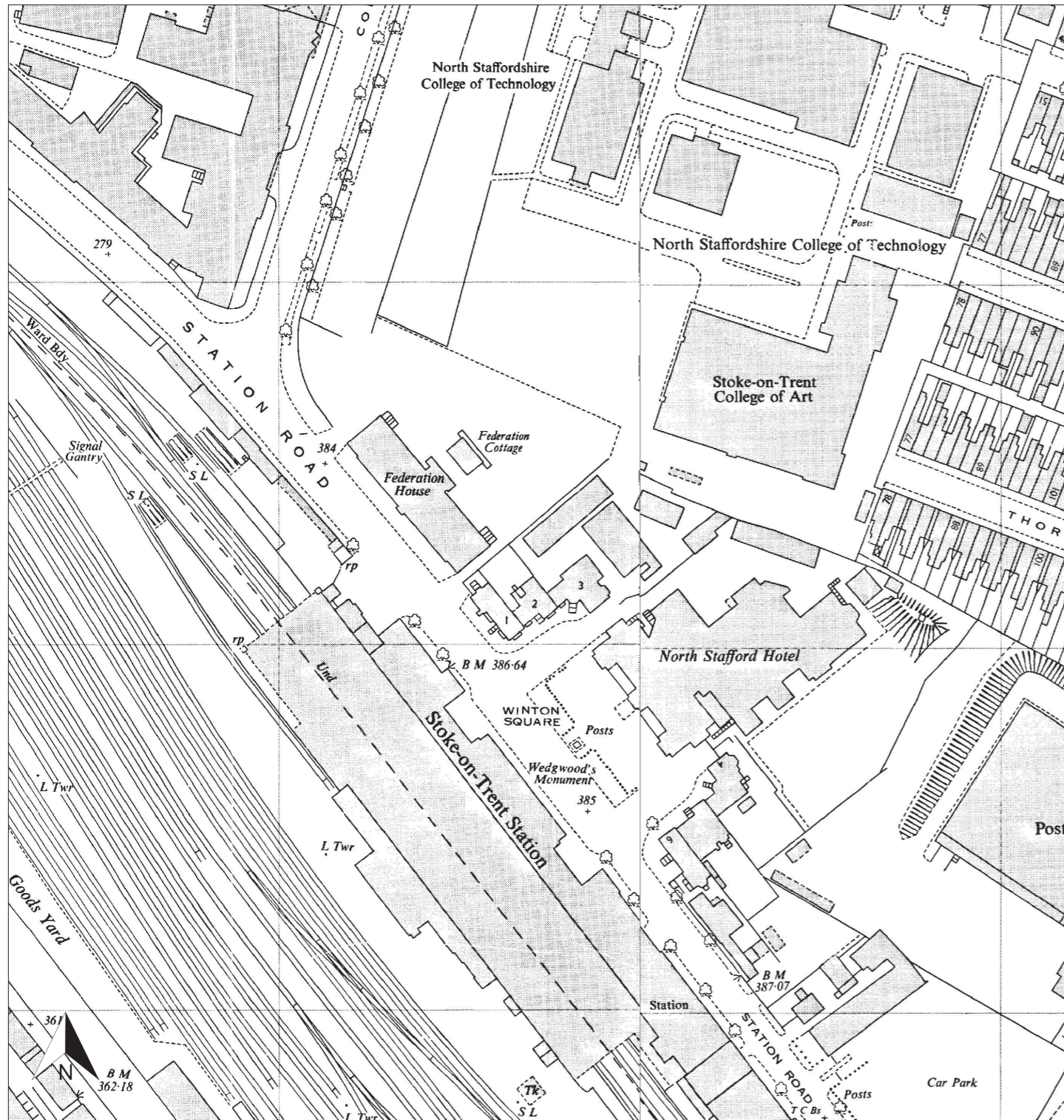


Plate 8 - 1968 OS map (1:1250 scale) - a further large building has been erected to the north-west side of the former garden of No. 3 Winton Square and a boundary wall has been erected to its rear. There appears to be a formal link of sorts with the new Stoke-on-Trent College of Art, which now appears on the map. The North Staffordshire College of Technology has expanded to cover most of the site of the Athletic ground. The North Stafford Hotel has expanded further to the north-east.

6. Analysis

Context - Railway Architecture

6.1 The history of the development of early railways is summarised by a brief timeline produced by the North Staffordshire Railway Study Group to show where Winton Square fits in:

- 1825 The Stockton and Darlington Railway opens - the world's first public steam railway.
- 1830 The Liverpool & Manchester Railway opens - the world's first public passenger steam railway.
- 1835 The Great Western Railway is incorporated.
- 1837 The Grand Junction Railway opens - from Birmingham, through Stafford, Whitmore and Crewe, to Newton and a junction with the Liverpool & Manchester Railway. Whitmore is the rail-head for North Staffordshire, with a horse-drawn carriage connection between the station and Newcastle. This situation prevails until 1848.
- 1840 The Manchester & Birmingham Railway opens - from Manchester, through Cheadle Hulme and Holmes Chapel, initially only as far as Sandbach, because of a dispute with the Grand Junction, but eventually into Crewe. The M&BR handed over all of its traffic to the GJR at Crewe.
- 1845 The North Staffordshire Railway - an amalgamation of the Churnet Valley and Staffordshire Potteries Railways - is incorporated. The Chairman is John Lewis Ricardo, M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent, George Parker Bidder is Consulting Engineer and Samuel Parker Bidder is General Manager and resident Engineer. The Manchester & Birmingham Railway opens its branch from Cheadle Hulme to Macclesfield.
- 1846 The main lines of the North Staffordshire Railway are authorised. The London & North Western Railway is incorporated, principally by amalgamation of the London & Birmingham, Grand Junction (including the Liverpool & Manchester) and Manchester & Birmingham Railways. The first sod of the NSR is cut on 23 Sep. 1846
- 1848 Initial lines opened. Congleton to Norton Bridge. Crewe to Burton. Forty two locomotives delivered from eight different builders. John Curphey Forsyth appointed as Resident Engineer, succeeding Samuel Parker Bidder who remains as Manager.
- 1849 Stone to Colwich, Congleton to Macclesfield and Churnet Valley lines opened.
- 1850 Etruria to Shelton, Knutton to Pool Dam and Knutton to Silverdale opened.
- 1852 Lawton Junction to Eitley Heath, Stoke to Knutton via Newcastle and Rocester to Ashbourne opened.
- 1853 Samuel Parker Bidder succeeded as Manager of the Line by James Curphey Forsyth who retained his position as Resident Engineer.
- 1865 Lt-Col. Charles Pearson appointed Chairman succeeding Thomas Broderick. James Johnson appointed Engineer succeeding Forsyth.
- 1870 Thomas W. Dodds appointed Engineer succeeding Johnson.
- 1874 Colin Minton Campbell appointed Chairman succeeding Lt-Col. Charles Pearson. Robert Angus appointed Locomotive Superintendent succeeding Thomas W. Dodds.

6.2 Of the surviving buildings along the North Staffordshire Railway, Stone Station (1848) and Sandon Railway Station (1849-50) bear direct comparison with the architectural style adopted by H A Hunt for Stoke-on-Trent and Winton Square. Stone Station is recorded by Sherlock as having been designed by H A Hunt. There may be others which are unlisted, such as the heavily-altered Crossing House (former railway crossing lodge), at Caverswall Lane, Meir.

6.3 From the mid 1840s the railway companies started to build their own locomotives and rolling stock with the consequent emergence of railway towns such as Wolverton (c.1840), Swindon (from 1842), Crewe (from 1843), and Ashford (from 1847). By the 1840s, integrated sites were constructing the components and assembling them on site. As the headquarters of the North Staffordshire Railway, Stoke-on-Trent incorporated these functions, which is why they needed their more specialised engineering staff to be living near the works. Thomas Dodds is a good case in point, as he brought with him a background in fabrication and patents.

6.4 Railway companies had different approaches to construction and different house styles. The first surviving example of a railway station in the world is the former Liverpool Road Railway station (and station master's house),

Manchester, of 1830 (listed Grade I), designed by George Stephenson and resembling a terrace of smart town houses and now part of the Museum of Science and Industry. Domestic buildings which were built for railway employees are probably best known as the railway settlements at Derby, for the Midland Railway, built in 1840-43, and Swindon for the Great Western Railway from 1841 and the development of a hotel and at Crewe for the Grand Junction Railway from 1837. Grisell & Peto's railway cottages of 1847 at Cozens Road and Hardy Road, Norwich, for the Norfolk Railway Company are more vernacular in character, as is G T Andrews dilute Jacobethan cottages of 1846 for the Great North of England Railway. Historic England says that "there are numerous stations throughout the country that retain three building types but only approximately forty in which a group of four or more types survive." (list description for Thetford Railway Station).

6.5 City stations were elaborate structures with massive train sheds that spanned several platforms and were fronted by prestigious hotels. Most are listed, sometimes in a high grade, as at Stoke-on-Trent, which is a reasonably complete ensemble and as such relatively rare (for example, although the early railway village survives at Derby, the station and platform structures at Derby were demolished).

Context - Domestic Architecture of the 1840s

6.6 The houses at Winton Square are part of the early development of Gothic Revival architecture, before it got into full swing. The neo-Jacobean style of architecture is one which was being widely used in the 1840s and was seen as quintessentially English. It was in use for a number of building types, including banks (e.g. Savings Bank, Welsh Row, Nantwich of 1846) and schools (e.g. Barrow-on-Trent School, 1843). It was in part influenced by Charles Barry after he won the competition for the New Palace of Westminster in 1835, which introduced the possibility of an Elizabethan revival (of the ninety-seven designs submitted, six were in a self-described "Elizabethan" style) and with which H A Hunt was directly professionally involved. Barry was working on Trentham Park from 1835, so although there are distinct stylistic differences, his overall architectural influence would have been embedded in Hunt's consciousness. Barry's design for Highclere Castle (1837 and 1842-44) was also particularly influential as were the neo-Jacobean Harlaxton Manor (Salvin, 1831-39) and Shadwell Court (Blore, 1840-42). The RIBA was not universally acknowledged as setting the standard, having only been founded in 1834, and surveyors and builders were designing some major architectural works. At this time architectural pattern books had become particularly important to inspire designers, if not to be strictly emulated. Charles Barry provided advice on the *Beau Ideal* villa for Loudon's seminal publication of 'Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture' of 1846. Another influence was 'The Mansions of England in the Olden Time 1839-1849', written by Joseph Nash, which accurately illustrated Tudor and Jacobean great houses.

6.7 'Jacobethan' architecture, a term coined by John Betjeman in 1933, can be seen in domestic urban architecture such as Lonsdale Square, Isington, by R. C. Carpenter (1838) and St. Ann's Villas, Norland Road, London of 1847. Loudon's Encyclopaedia of 1846 has many examples of floor plans giving examples of house plan types, as a guide. His design of a cottage dwelling no. LXXII is comparable with the symmetrical plan of Nos. 1 and 2 Winton Square.

6.8 It was not until AWN Pugin's influence was really felt that house plans started to change, to reflect the nature of 'gothic' to articulate and synergise beauty, function and form. Compositions which had been to outward appearances of gothic character, relying on surface ornament and embellishments (chimneys, finials, decorative gables and patterns) but still adhering to early 19th century Georgian ideas about plan form, were being used as a safe form of architecture. The first phase of Winton Square represents this safe architecture. The smaller houses (Nos. 1 and 2 and Nos. 5 and 6 opposite) adopted a symmetrical plan form, whilst the large house (No. 3) adopted a plan form more typical of a villa.

6.9 Historic England state:

"There is a significant growth in the number of houses both built and surviving after 1840. The increased availability

of building materials delivered by train, and greater mechanisation in the building trades, combined to create even greater standardisation across the country; allied to these developments was the professionalisation of the building trade and the emergence of the local architect. The arrival of plate glass windows led to the loss of delicate glazing bars and small panes of glass. Moulded lintels began to replace carefully gauged brick heads over windows, and high quality facing brickwork, one of the most appealing aspects of Georgian building, was on the wane. The Gothic Revival of the 1840s encouraged a rekindling of interest in traditional building forms, and led to the application of greater decoration to houses of modest size. Industrial processes led to the creation of affordable cast stone and terra cotta, cast iron, ceramic tiles, and other materials. New features to note include fitted bathrooms and lavatories, kitchen ranges, and attached conservatories. Overall, however, except in select developments (or where land value determined a denser approach to development), the terrace became the preserve of the lower middle classes, and great numbers were built in the fast-rising suburbs."

(English Heritage Listing Selection Guide Domestic 2: Town Houses)

6.10 The use of decorative cast-iron for the grating protecting the lower ground windows is a good example of the use of casting fabrication to which the railway company had direct access, and the design is probably unique.

Plan Form and Internal Alterations

Nos. 1 and 2 Winton Square

6.11 Nos. 1 and 2 Winton Square were originally built with an almost identical floor plan, with a central door to the street, but with a 'handed' central staircase hall and one room to either side of this at ground floor level, one being a dining room and the other being a parlour, then a primary bedroom at first floor level above the parlour, and a pair of secondary bedrooms above the dining room.

6.12 The original layout of No. 1 had a door to the immediate right on entering the house. This is clear from the physical evidence (straight joints and different bricks) which has been exposed for the planning application. This door has been blocked up and relocated and a door to the left at the foot of the staircase has also been removed. The staircase once rose in a dog-leg, turning in a clockwise direction, arriving at the landing, where there was a centrally-placed door into the main bedroom (over the parlour) and a pair of doors opposite. This is clear from the evidence of the blocked fireplaces, a central one to the principal bedroom and a pair of flues to the paired secondary bedrooms. The ghosted silhouette of the staircase can be seen in the plaster within the ceiling voids at both lower ground and ground floor levels and the ghosted line of the partition dividing the two secondary bedrooms can still be seen in the ceiling void at first floor level.

6.13 At No. 2 the staircase was 'handed', with a door to the parlour or dining room (?) to the immediate right (again the brickwork has been blocked up at a later date), but then the staircase rose immediately ahead and turned anti-clockwise, arriving at the landing where there was a door to the main bedroom over the ground floor reception room and a pair of doors opposite to paired bedrooms. In both instances the original door to the parlour has been moved further along the wall and the centrally-placed door at first floor level to the main bedroom has been blocked up and moved to the back of each house. The surviving evidence supports this symmetrical floor plan at ground and first floor, although the plan form has been altered in both instances. The staircase to No. 1 Winton Square was removed during the late 20th century and the partitions to the paired bedrooms were removed at first floor level (fragments of stud walls are visible within the ceiling void). The staircase to No. 2 Winton Square was removed towards the end of the 19th century and a new staircase bay had been added by 1900, which remains in use, whilst the paired bedrooms to No. 2 remained in use until the building was partially re-fronted between 1900 and 1924, when the bedroom facing the Square was enlarged.

6.14 By turning the house plans so that they are perpendicular to each other, the effect Hunt achieved is more picturesque and the interplay of the house plans avoids the obvious character of a terrace, and provides each house with its own prominent entrance, one to the street and two to the square. In contrast to the visual picturesque character, the original house plans were largely symmetrical. This was not common by this date, but we see examples

in Loudon's house plans for his Journal of 1846. His use of the 'double-detached' house, with its deception of two attached houses being disguised as one at Porchester Terrace, set the benchmark for urban semi-detached and attached houses of the middle classes. However, here at Winton Square the plans are related more directly to the more rural design of estate lodges and estate cottages of the upper classes (e.g. the Duke of Bedford's estate cottages at Woburn of the 1840s). The symmetrical floor plans were not easily adapted without significant modification, as we see in the case of each house over the subsequent years. It appears from the evidence that the central staircase at No. 1 is the only one which remained in-situ until the 1980s, that to No. 2 being displaced into a rear extension, and that to No. 3 being turned. The evolution of each of the houses, as they were extended during the second half of the 19th century, led to a more authentic Gothic character, although the identity of the original floor plan was diluted.

6.15 The use of a Lower Ground floor for the kitchens and service rooms is very old-fashioned by this date. It is found in some Elizabethan country houses (e.g. Bolsover Castle, Wollaton Hall) and then it was favoured in the early 1800s for some of the larger country houses, as it provided an immediate connection between the ground floor living rooms and the garden (e.g. Ashcombe Park, Cheddleton). Houses with service accommodation mainly at basement level has been described by Mark Girouard as a phenomenon which directly resulted from the late 19th century desire to increase the connectivity of the house and its garden and country setting: "As their main rooms moved down closer and closer to ground level, the servants' rooms underneath them were pushed further and further underground. By the end of the eighteenth century they were often sunk so far down that light had to be got to them by digging a pit or dry moat around the house." (Life in the English Country House, Girouard, M. 1978. In this instance, inserting a Lower Ground floor may have been intended to suppress the impact of the houses, so that they appear as two-storey, not three-storey, from the street, and of English domestic scale. This is an illusion as the Lower Ground floor has a very good headroom. It was achieved by inserting the second floor within the roof space, with high 'vaulted' ceilings; i.e. they were plastered plainly following the rake of the roof pitch up to a high collar and flat plastered soffit.

6.16 The Lower Ground / semi-basement of Nos. 1 and 2 Winton Square remains largely as first built; these were not cellars but 'below stairs' habitable rooms, providing the kitchen, scullery and pantry space to be used by servants. The windows to the semi-basement kitchens are generous, with tall three-light windows, and the ceilings have flat plaster soffits throughout. The kitchen rooms survive as large spaces, originally with a hearth for a kitchen range, although the ranges have been removed and the hearths blocked up. Floor finishes in No. 1 reveal more about the uses of the spaces, with both tiles and stone flagged floors in-situ; those to No.2 have been covered or replaced in concrete.

6.17 There must have been demand to increase the amount of accommodation for both of these houses, as both of them were extended, No. 2 in three phases. No. 1 was given a large two-storey 'wing' to the north-west, which was accessed at ground floor level through the former dining room, off the staircase hall. This was built after 1879 and probably by 1890. The plan evidence suggests that the staircase was retained in-situ, with one of the paired bedrooms becoming a large walk-through landing space to gain access to the new wing. The ground floor of this 'wing' was devoted to a very large Living Room, whilst the first floor was a bedroom and smaller bedroom or dressing room, with corner fireplace. The loss of the floor structure between ground and first floor level in the central part of No. 1 Winton Square has removed fabric evidence, although there is evidence at first floor level in the ceiling finishes, the central bays of which still retain the remnants of the top rail of the stud partitions, and the first floor 'wing' still retains the clear evidence of the former stud partitions in the ceiling plaster, the ghosted outlines in wall plaster, and the floorboards.

6.18 No. 2 Winton Square was sandwiched between the other two houses and extending it had less potential, but nevertheless it was initially given an additional two-storey W.C. extension (sometime after 1879) and then

it was during the latter part of the 19th century given a large double 'hipped-roof' wing accommodating a large staircase, and a separate ground floor reception room and first floor bedroom. This was a 'sister' extension to No. 5 Winton Square, which also has the same arrangement with a large hipped roof staircase bay. The ground floor reception space and first floor bedroom to this extension have been altered with the insertion of toilets during the late 20th century but a cornice survives in part. The new staircase freed up the circulation space inside the house and provided a new generous staircase. The staircase window survives with a large, carved masonry surround, but a modern timber window in place of its original mullioned timber window. The original 19th century staircase has also been removed and replaced.

6.19 A further extension was added to the front elevation of No. 2 in the form of a gable-fronted shallow extension. This was paired with No. 5 Winton Square. The brickwork is plain English Bond, without diaperwork. The extra space provided a slightly larger kitchen, Living Room and larger second bedroom. This was built between 1900 and 1924.

[No. 3 Winton Square](#)

6.20 This house was initially much larger than Nos. 1 and 2 and was designed with two reception rooms and a separate, independently accessed room, which I believe was the Principal Engineer's Study or Office. It is a very large room indeed, much larger than needed for a dining room for a house of this status, and it had an independent access from the front porch, off the street, to avoid entering the house proper. We know from documentary sources that No. 3 was originally the Principal Engineer's house for the North Staffordshire Railway, so it seems likely that this was his rather grand study, or perhaps even a railway company 'engineer's office' of some guise. The room is shown in separate use on the 1:500 Town Plan of 1879 (Plate 2).

6.21 By 1900 this house had also been enlarged by constructing a separate 'wing' which nestles between the former Dining Room and Living Room. This is set on different levels, constructed from ground level upwards, creating a mezzanine storey throughout the building. This created an additional reception room and further bedrooms, lending weight to the suggestion that the 'study' was dedicated to the Engineer and for the use of the railway company. The creation of this new room on three levels has resulted in the loss of the window overlooking the garden from the former dining room, and as a result this space sandwiched between the study and reception room is relatively dark, compared with the other spaces. New windows were inserted into the chimney breast wall to compensate for the loss of windows to the north-east facing wall. There is now a large opening in the wall linking it with the Study, but this is entirely modern. The reception room and bedroom above to the north share a two-storey projecting timber bay window, a detail which is unique to this group.

6.22 The plan of this house shares a central staircase with a room to either side of the staircase hall, opposing doorways leading into each room at ground floor level. There are further paired symmetrical doorways in the hall, one to the front entrance and one leading to the Study (now blocked). The staircase was altered in order to get access to the new 'mezzanine' wing but the modifications are not clear, as the entire staircase is a new structure. At a later date the space between the mezzanine 'wing' and the Living Room was infilled (now occupied by toilets), but map evidence suggests that this was early on, at least by 1900, and the flat roof may be a later modification.

6.23 The semi-basement to No. 3 contains three spaces, one underneath the Study, which was probably the kitchen, altered with modern partitions, a second space which was probably originally subdivided into a scullery and pantry located to the north, and there is a separate third space underneath the Living Room with an inserted mass floor and rendered brick stub walls supporting the timber floor structure. The presence of encaustic tiles to the lower part of this floor, and the surface of raised 'baulks' around the edge of the space would suggest a useable space, if it were not for the low headroom. It is suggested that this space may have therefore been intended as a heated space, providing a form of underfloor heating for the large Living Room above. The mass masonry stack may indicate

the location of a former boiler.

6.24 The ground floor Living Room faced both Winton Square and north-east onto the private garden and on this side was embellished with a stone bay window with decorative strapwork parapet and Jacobean-style mouldings. Above this room is a large space, which is currently undivided but one chimney breast is off-set and a second chimney breast has been removed and a second doorway blocked up to the stairwell, indicating that it was formerly divided into a pair of bedrooms. The number of flues to the external stack also confirm that it was formerly divided into two spaces.

6.25 Over the ground floor Study is a large single space at present with windows to both the square and the garden, but the removal of ceiling tiles has revealed the former location of stud partitions, as this space was formerly divided into a bedroom and a separate dressing room, with corner fireplace, accessed off a lobby.

Fixtures and Fittings

6.26 The conversion of the building to office use has led to the loss of all historic panelled doors throughout the building, with the exception of the external doors, most of which are replacements based on traditional forms. There are also no historic fireplaces.

6.27 The building does retain, however, a number of traditional plaster cornices at ground floor level, which have been hidden under suspended ceilings. There is no evidence that there were any plaster cornices at first floor level, and no evidence for cornices to the upper part of the stairwells. Fragments of cornices can be found within the ground floor ceilings of original stairwells to Nos. 1 and 2, but not to No. 3, where it has been comprehensively removed.

6.28 The first floor bedrooms had raised ceilings, raked in the roof space, finished in lathe and plaster and most of these lathe and plaster ceilings, both raked section and flat soffits, survive, although some are in very poor condition. There were no cornices at this level. Some fragments of picture rail survive, but there is no evidence that these were universally adopted, and they are probably later fittings.

6.29 Surrounding the building are a large number of cast-iron grilles covering the semi-basement lightwells, cast in a lattice pattern of cusped interlocking circles and geometric tracery. These are highly distinctive and probably unique, creating a raked and secure baffle to each lower ground level window.

6.30 The windows to the buildings conform to two main patterns, set within sandstone dressings and largely ovolo-moulded mullioned windows with sunk spandrels, all with shallow basket-arches:

- sash windows are simple vertically-sliding sashes to the centre light of three-light windows, with fixed lights and single horizontal glazing bars. These are comparable with the windows on the station buildings, so it is likely that some of these are part of the 1848 phase;
- casement windows to the centre-light of three-light windows, with outer fixed lights. At Lower Ground level some of the surviving windows are 19th century casements and these all share two horizontal glazing bars, so that the windows are divided into thirds. These appear to be original and are comparable with the station buildings. There are also casement windows at ground floor level to both No. 1 and No. 3 Winton Square. The majority of first floor windows are either fixed lights or casements, with a few exceptions;
- later sashes are found to G1 (No. 1 Phase 2 Living Room) and G9 (No. 2 Phase 4 Living Room).

6.31 Windows to G6 (the Parlour to No. 1) and G11 retain panelled apron linings. At first floor level, only Room F9 retains panelled timber aprons to the windows.

7. Conclusion and Statement of Significance

7.1 The group forming Nos. 1-3 Winton Square share group value, as an important element of the designed arrangement around the Stoke Station and Station Hotel and as a sister range to Nos. 4-6 Winton Square opposite, forming a very attractive ensemble and a relatively rare complete ensemble. Pevsner calls it "the finest piece of Victorian axial planning in the County". It is also highly significant for Stoke-on-Trent, arguably the most distinctive and unified part of the town and of regional importance as the first point of entry into the town for many visitors. The houses were all altered over many decades between the construction date ca.1848-49 and the early decades of the 20th century by the North Staffordshire Railway Company. These alterations, generally sympathetic in character, have increased their irregularity and added an eclectic range of picturesque additions and details. However the original design / plan form of the architect / surveyor have been altered, almost beyond recognition.

7.2 The internal layout has been heavily altered, as can be seen from the phase plans. Most of these alterations appear to have been carried out during the 1980s refurbishment and change to office use. They have been comprehensive to the internal plan form, swapping doorway locations almost 'ad-hoc'. Some of the better preserved rooms are those on the ground floor, where there are still cornices intact, currently hidden by suspended ceilings, but the stairwells have not fared well and the circulation spaces have been considerably altered and lost most of their integrity. Staircases to Nos. 2 and 3 are in the same location as found in 1900, whilst that to No. 1 was probably removed in the second half of the 20th century. The later 19th century altered stairwells would have also been designed with ornate staircases, balusters and handrails, and probably cornices. These have all been swept away during 20th century alterations, although the date of these works is not known. The only record we can find of internal refurbishment is an application dated 1985 - 00065/LBC - 4th April 1985 – LBC granted for internal and external alterations at 3 Winton Square (no details available).

7.3 None of the interiors hold very high significance, and there are very few original internal fixtures and fittings (no doors, and no fireplaces), but there are some spaces which are better preserved and these hold higher significance. These are the well-preserved reception spaces (and one bedroom), which have not been subdivided or altered since they were first designed (refer to numbered floor plans: G1, G4, G11, G15, F3). There are spaces which hold moderate significance for their contribution to understanding the original plan form, even where they have been altered (refer to numbered floor plans: B4-B10, B12, B13, B18, G2, G3, G5-G7, G9, G12 and G14, F1, F2, F4, F5 and F8-F12.). A few spaces hold lower value as they are either later or so significantly altered that the original plan form is no longer evident.

7.4 Both the Station and the North Stafford Hotel are listed Grade II* and Nos. 1-3 contribute to the formal enclosed setting of these buildings and provide important historic context about the construction of the railway and the company employees.

7.5 In terms of national importance, the houses around Winton Square appear to be an unusual building type, being purpose-designed for middle-class professional and semi-professional men, so they don't fit into the category of railway cottages, built for the skilled manual railway company employees. They are closer in style to the detached houses of Station Masters. There are no other listed buildings recorded by H A Hunt on the Historic England database, apart from those on this line. They are part of a group identified by RPS as 'clusters', built in remote locations, on greenfield sites. They cite the houses of "Furcottages, Alice Howe, Boston House and Bannerrigg" of c. 1849 built at Windermere as exemplary housing for executives.

Setting

7.6 Although the formal setting to the Square has changed relatively little since Winton Square was developed, the setting to the north has changed considerably since the houses were first built. The northern boundary of

the site follows the historic parliamentary boundary, separating the parish of Hanley from 'Stoke-upon-Trent' and curves slightly to create an odd wedge shape between Station Road and this boundary.

7.7 The 1879 Ordnance Survey Town Plan (1:500 scale) shows the original garden setting of each house, with those to Nos. 1 and 2 being long, narrow lawns running parallel with the road, separated by brick boundary walls, and the garden to No. 3 being much larger and containing a terraced lawn (probably a croquet lawn), an ornate garden building and glasshouse, a fountain and ornamental shrubberies.

7.8 Each house had access to its rear garden via a flight of steps, with that to No. 2 perhaps having a small verandah, but the flight of steps, was removed when each house was extended and there is very limited connection now between the houses and their former gardens. No.1 lost its connection between the garden and the house when the road layout was altered and the western boundary was truncated and repositioned by 1952.

7.9 Seen originally against an open backdrop of fields, by 1900 the open space of the 'County Cricket Ground' was located to the immediate north of No. 3. The setting had changed considerably by 1924, with the construction of Federation House to the north-west fronting Station Road; this and its curtilage truncated all three gardens. Federation House was built following the 1910 Federation of Stoke-on-Trent Act, successfully amalgamating the 'six towns' of the potteries. To the north, the academic building, the Central School of Science, had been built along the west side of Victoria Road (now College Road), starting the positive association of this area with educational buildings and academic institutions. By 1924 the County Cricket Ground had been replaced with the North Staffordshire Railway Athletic Ground, still open space. In 1926 the School of Science changed its name to the North Staffordshire Technical College and looking to expand, in 1939 the athletic ground was purchased from the railway company by the College. We can see the results of the expansion on the 1961 OS map which shows the North Staffordshire 'College of Technology' encompassing the whole of the athletic ground; this included a number of the buildings we see today to the immediate north-east of No. 3. This became the North Staffordshire Polytechnic in 1970 and Staffordshire University in 1992.

7.10 By 1952 several large buildings had been built in the garden of No. 3 and by 1968 a further large building had been built to the north engulfing the majority of the garden to No. 3. The current land is without internal boundaries and all of these former buildings have been demolished, leaving a largely open car parking area, with poor quality boundaries (some post-and-panel fencing) and rising arm car parking barriers. There is no sense of a garden now and no sense of the separate house divisions. Although there is little intrinsic value to the present car park, in terms of the setting of the building, the open ground enables us to stand back and appreciate the qualities of the architecture and the composition, albeit altered.

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**FIGURE 1 - 1-3 WINTON SQUARE, STOKE-ON-TRENT
HOUSE PLANS
SCHEMATIC (FIRST PHASE 1848-49)**

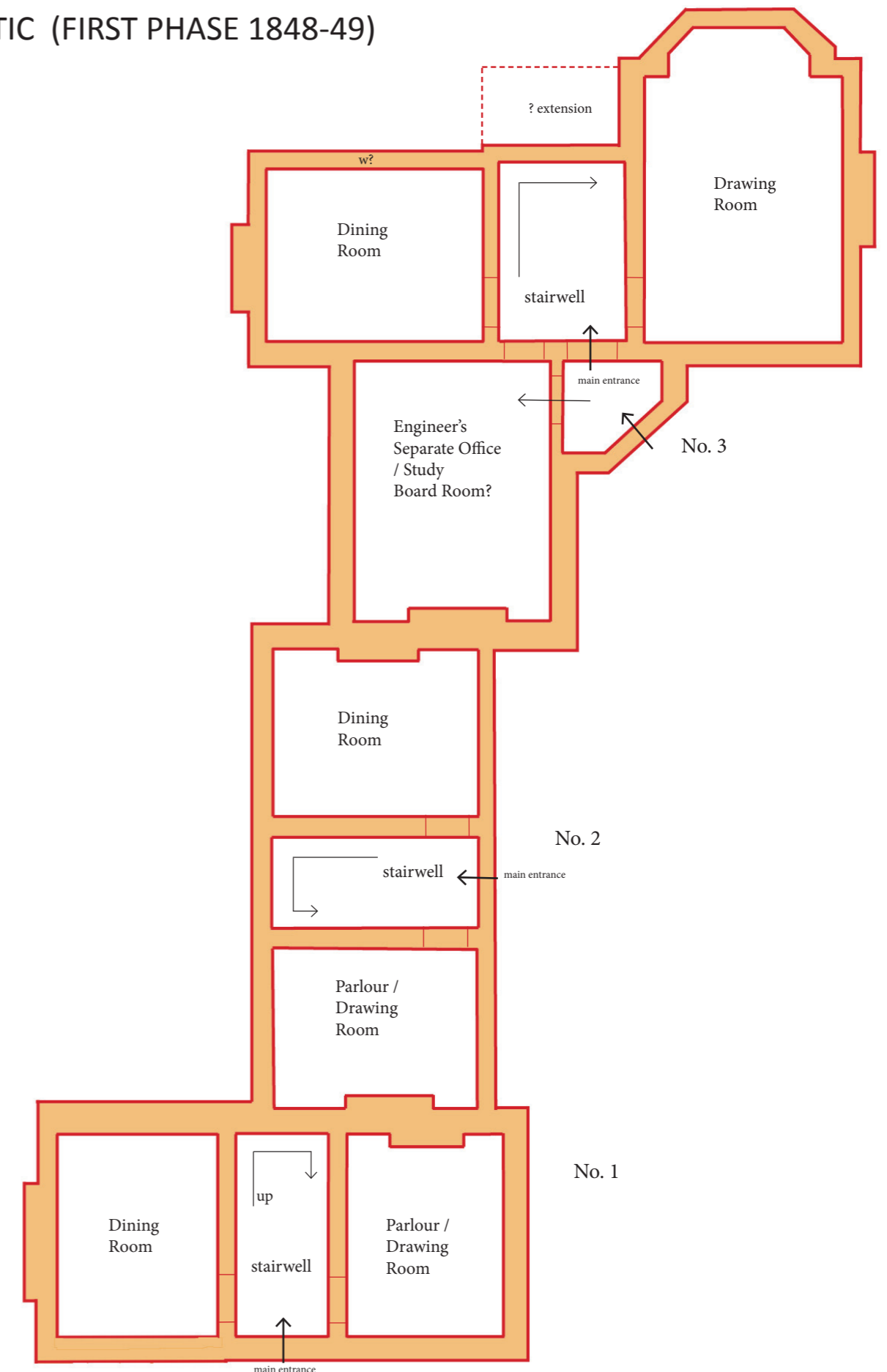
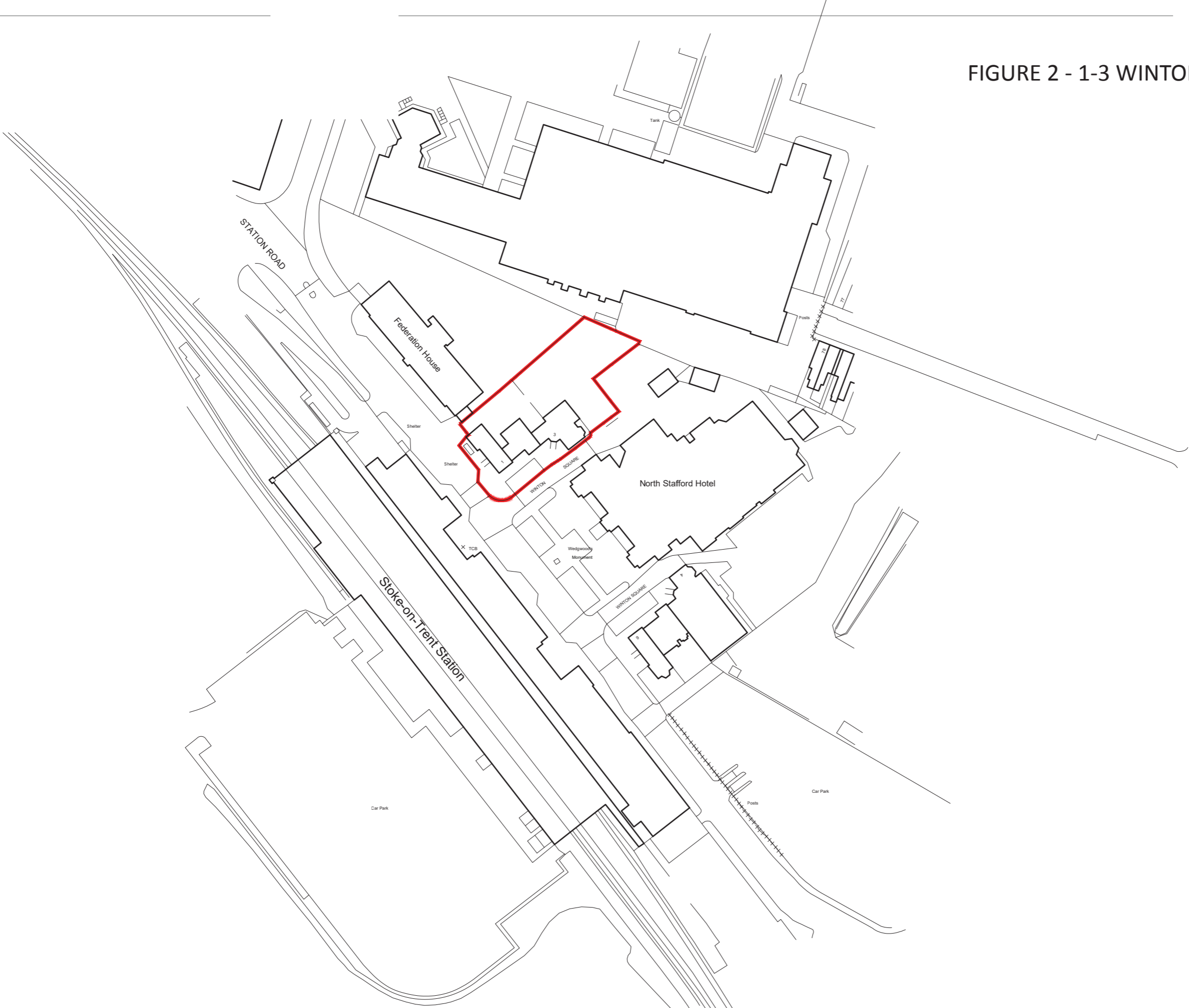


FIGURE 2 - 1-3 WINTON SQUARE, STOKE-ON-TRENT
 SITE LOCATION PLAN
 1:1250 at A3



revision	description	date
----------	-------------	------

drawing	revision
1092 00	

client
 winton square ltd

project
 proposed student accommodation

location
 1-3 winton square
 stoke-on-trent
 ST4 2AE

title
 existing location plan

issue
 planning

scale
 1:1250 @ A3

drawn by	checked by	date
djw	??	18.03.19

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FIGURE 4 - 1-3 WINTON SQUARE, STOKE-ON-TRENT
MEASURED SURVEY ELEVATIONS
 to be printed at A1 scale



South East Elevation (adjacent to North Stafford Hotel)



North West Elevation (adjacent to Federation House)



South West Elevation (adjacent to Stoke Station)



North East Elevation (adjacent to Staffordshire University)

revision	description	date
----------	-------------	------

drawing	revision
1092-03	

client
 winton square ltd

project
 proposed student accommodation

location
 1-3 winton square
 stoke-on-trent
 ST4 2AE

title
 elevations as existing

issue
 planning

scale
 1:100 @ A1

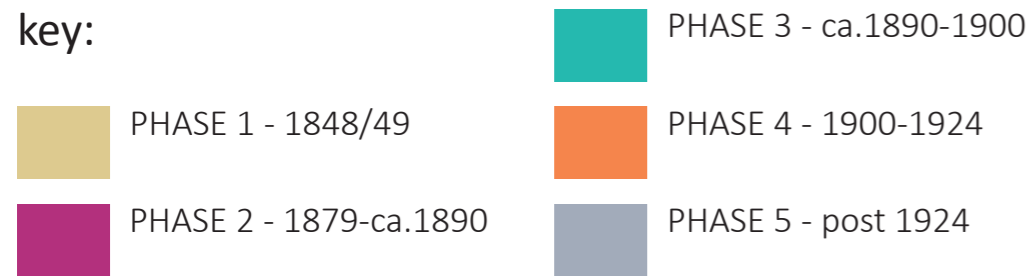
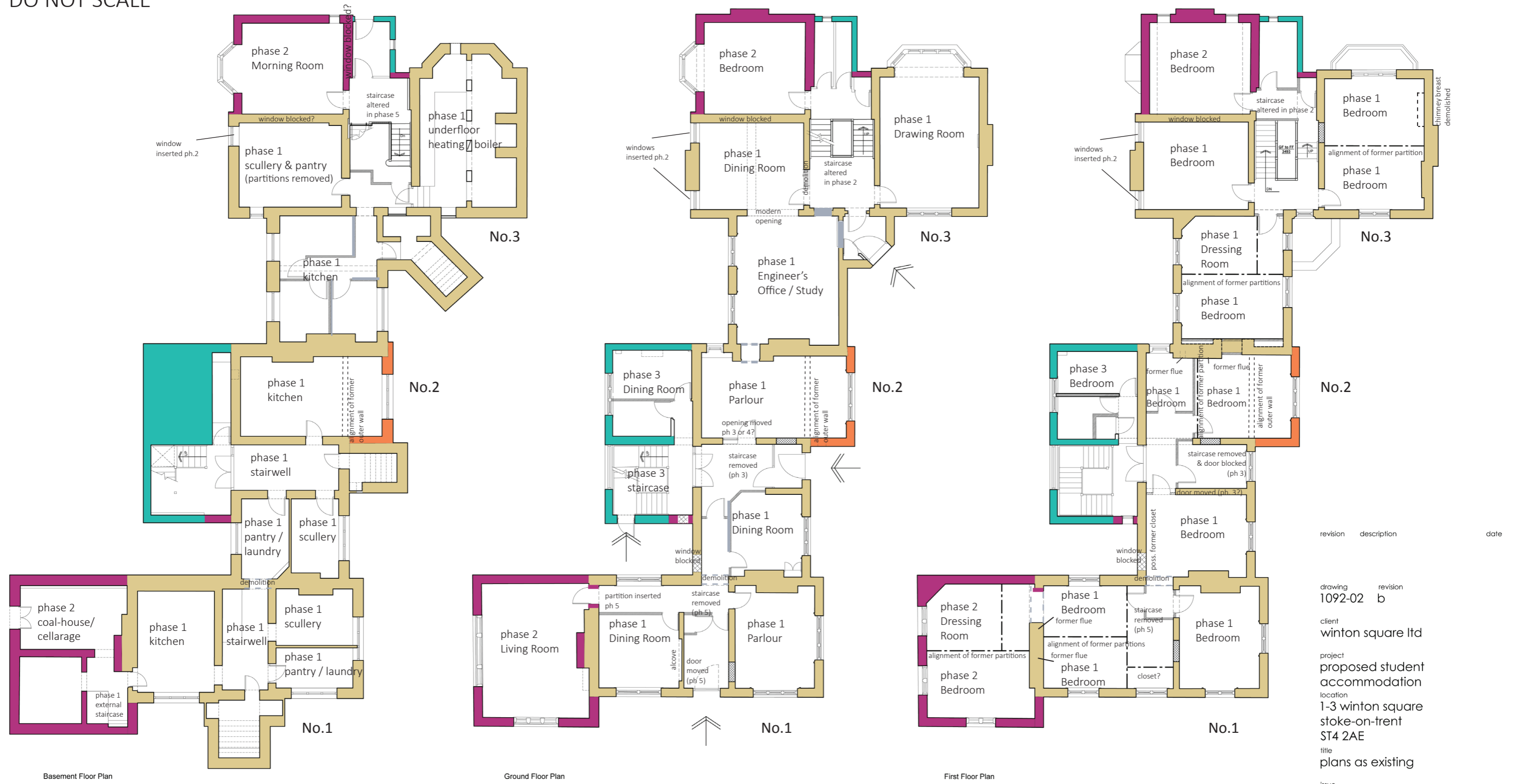
drawn by	checked by	date
is	??	01.04.19

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FIGURE 5 - 1-3 WINTON SQUARE, STOKE-ON-TRENT ANNOTATED PHASE PLANS

DO NOT SCALE



revision	description	date
1092-02	b	10.04.19

client
winton square ltd

project
proposed student accommodation

location
1-3 winton square
stoke-on-trent
ST4 2AE

title
plans as existing

issue
planning

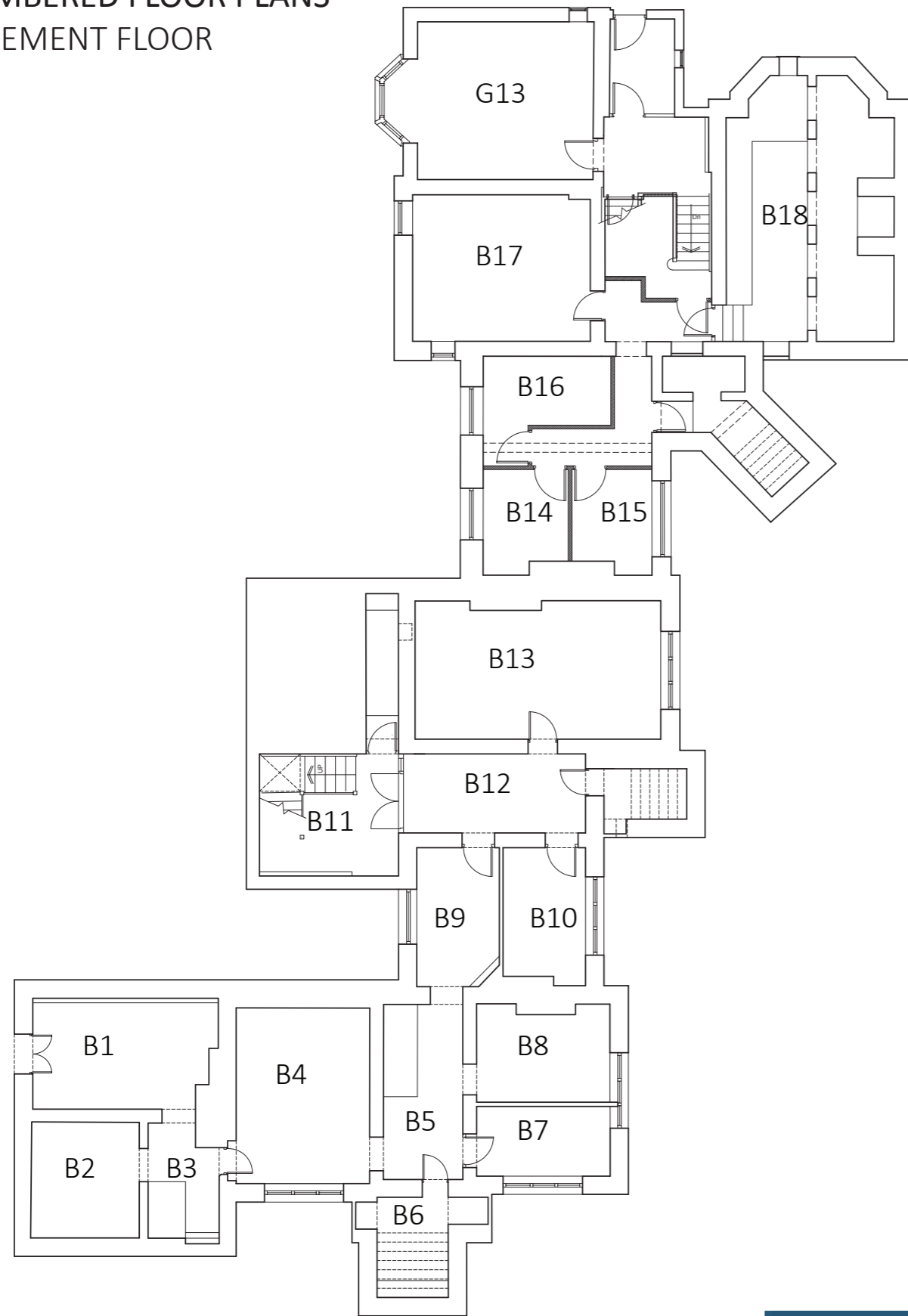
scale
1:100 @ A1

drawn by is	checked by ??	date 10.04.19
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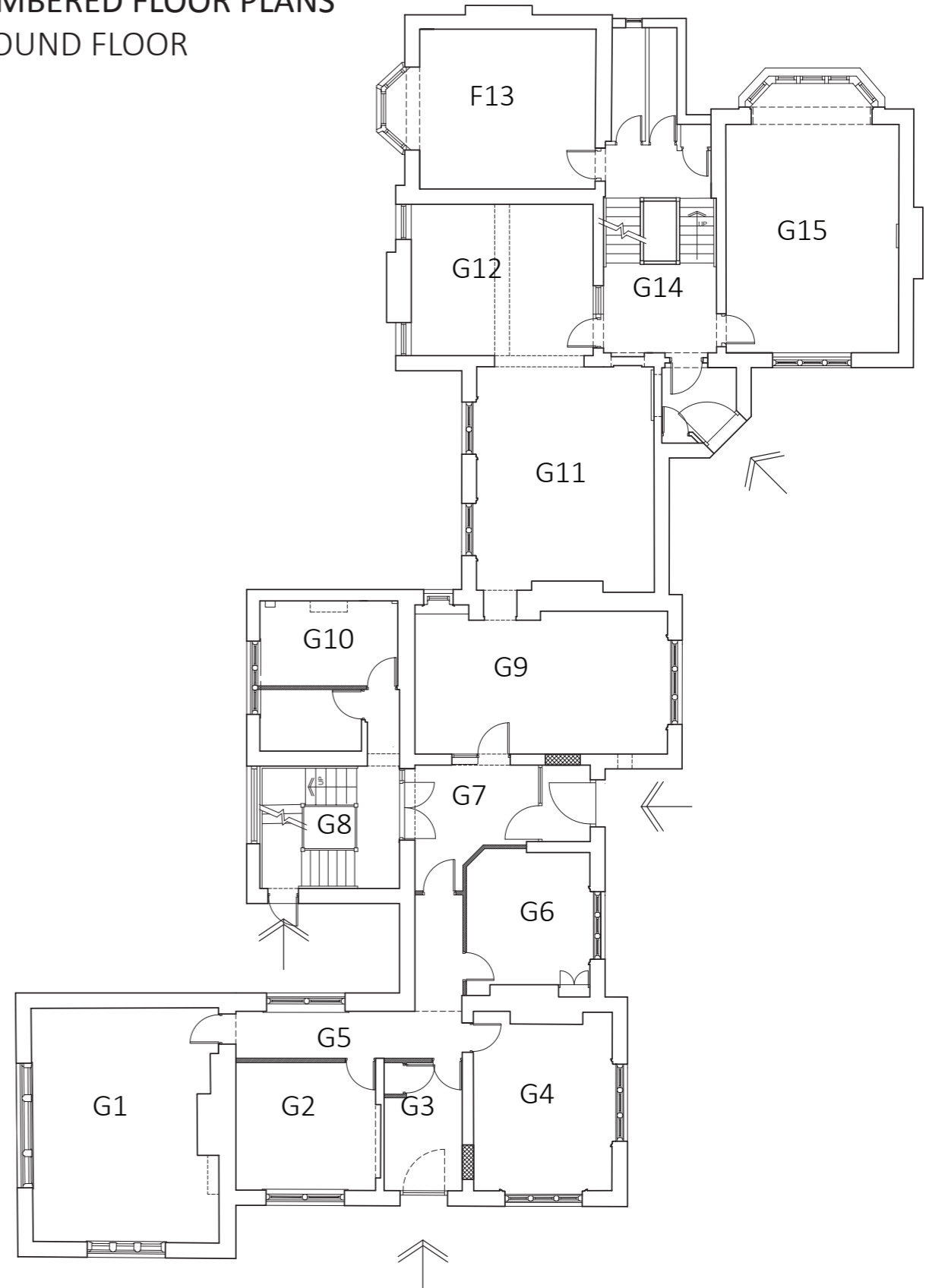
FIGURE 6a - 1-3 WINTON SQUARE, STOKE-ON-TRENT
 NUMBERED FLOOR PLANS
 BASEMENT FLOOR



Basement Floor Plan



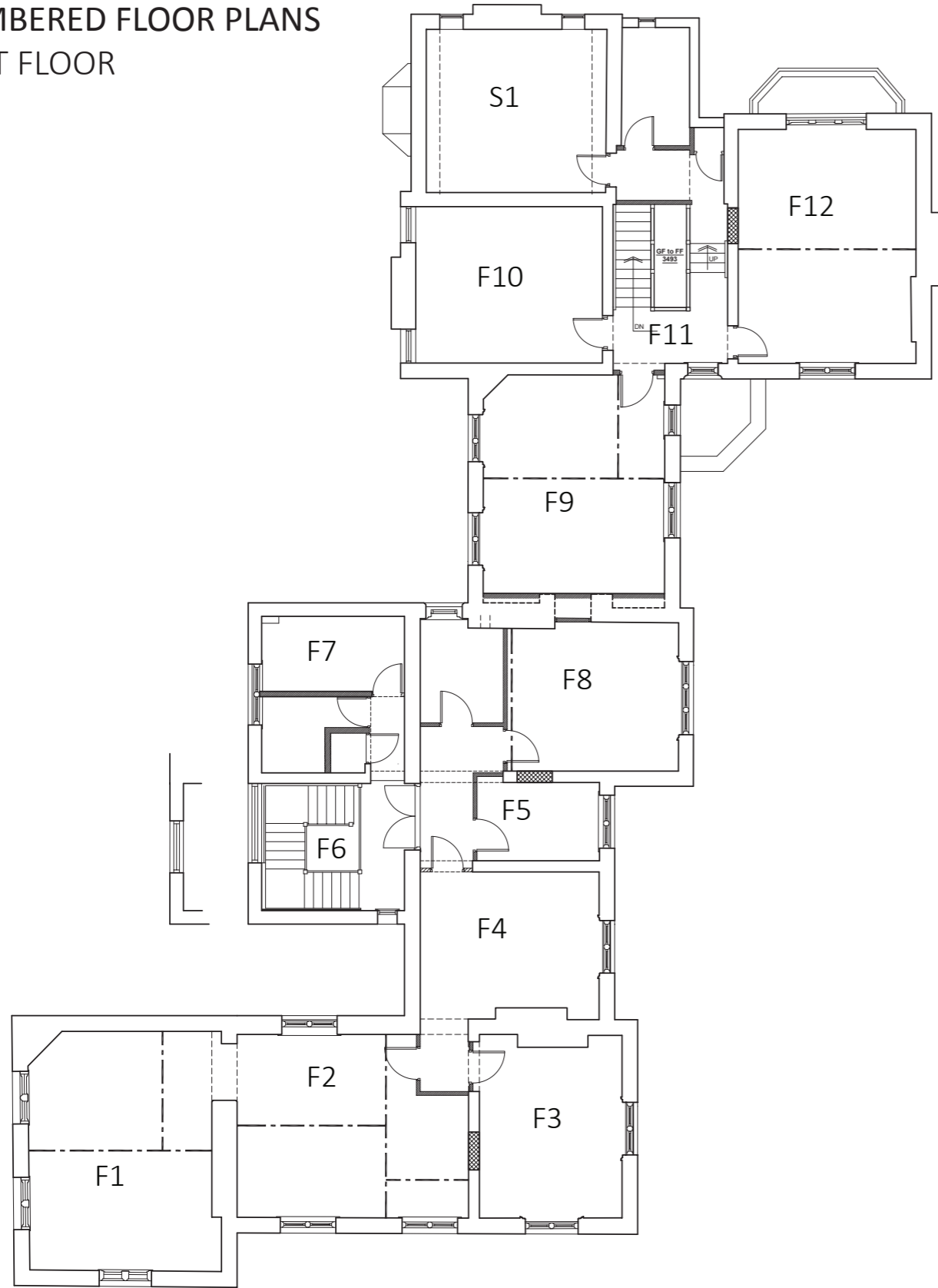
FIGURE 6b - 1-3 WINTON SQUARE, STOKE-ON-TRENT
 NUMBERED FLOOR PLANS
 GROUND FLOOR



Ground Floor Plan



FIGURE 6c - 1-3 WINTON SQUARE, STOKE-ON-TRENT
 NUMBERED FLOOR PLANS
 FIRST FLOOR



First Floor Plan

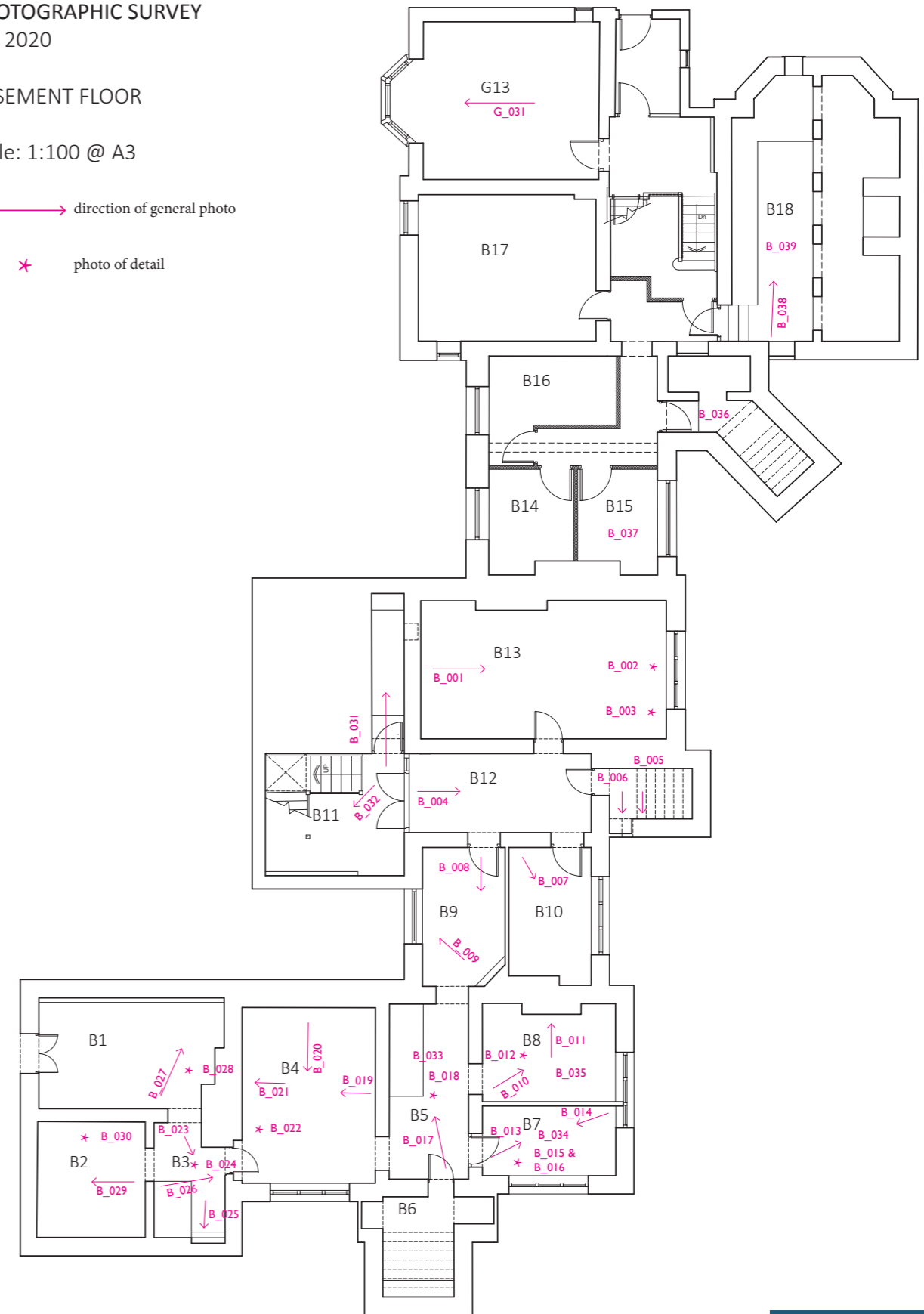
1-3 WINTON SQUARE
 NUMBERED FLOOR PLANS
 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY
 Jan 2020

BASEMENT FLOOR

scale: 1:100 @ A3

→ direction of general photo

* photo of detail



Basement Floor Plan



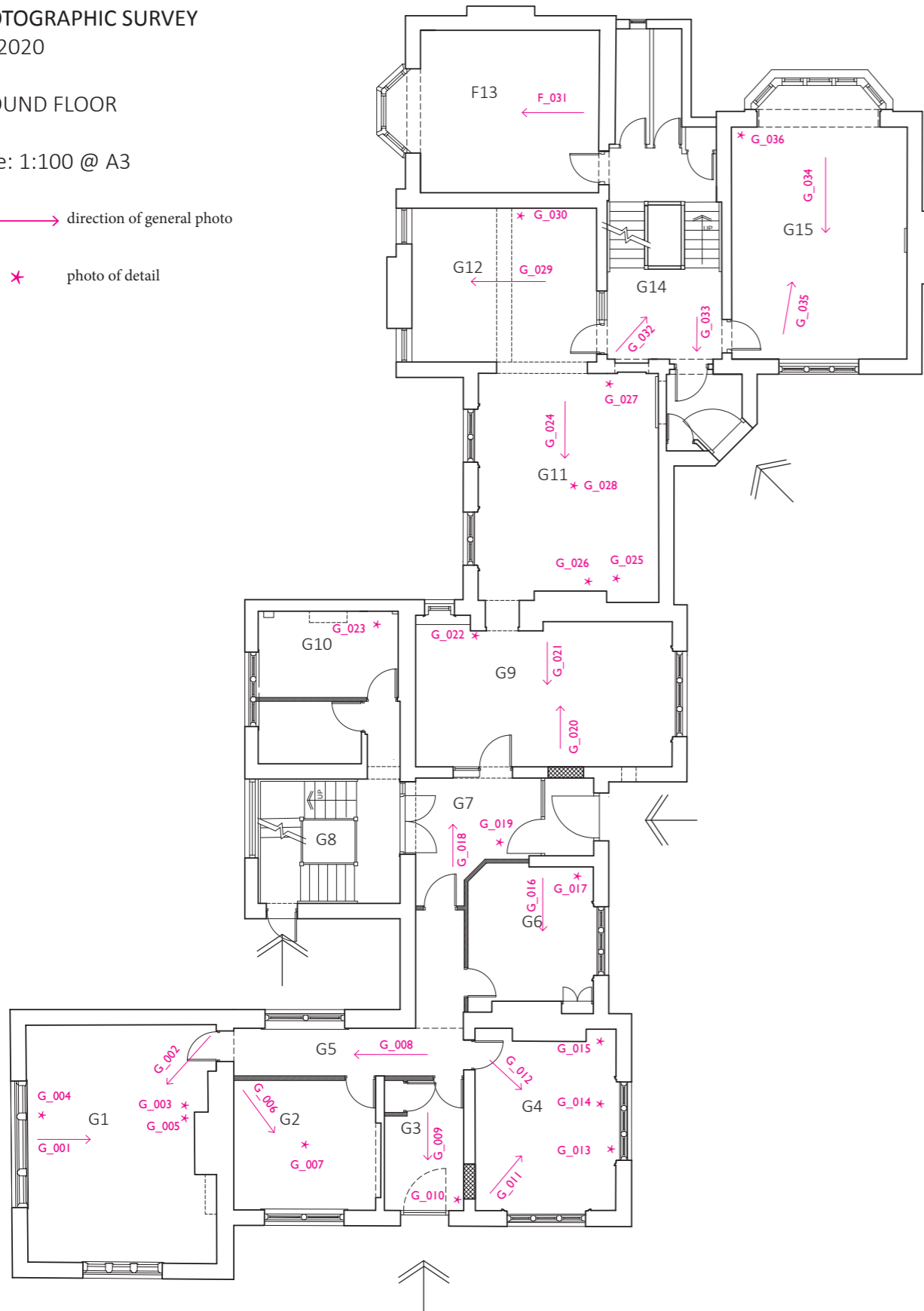
1-3 WINTON SQUARE
 NUMBERED FLOOR PLANS
 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY
 Jan 2020

GROUND FLOOR

scale: 1:100 @ A3

→ direction of general photo

* photo of detail



Ground Floor Plan



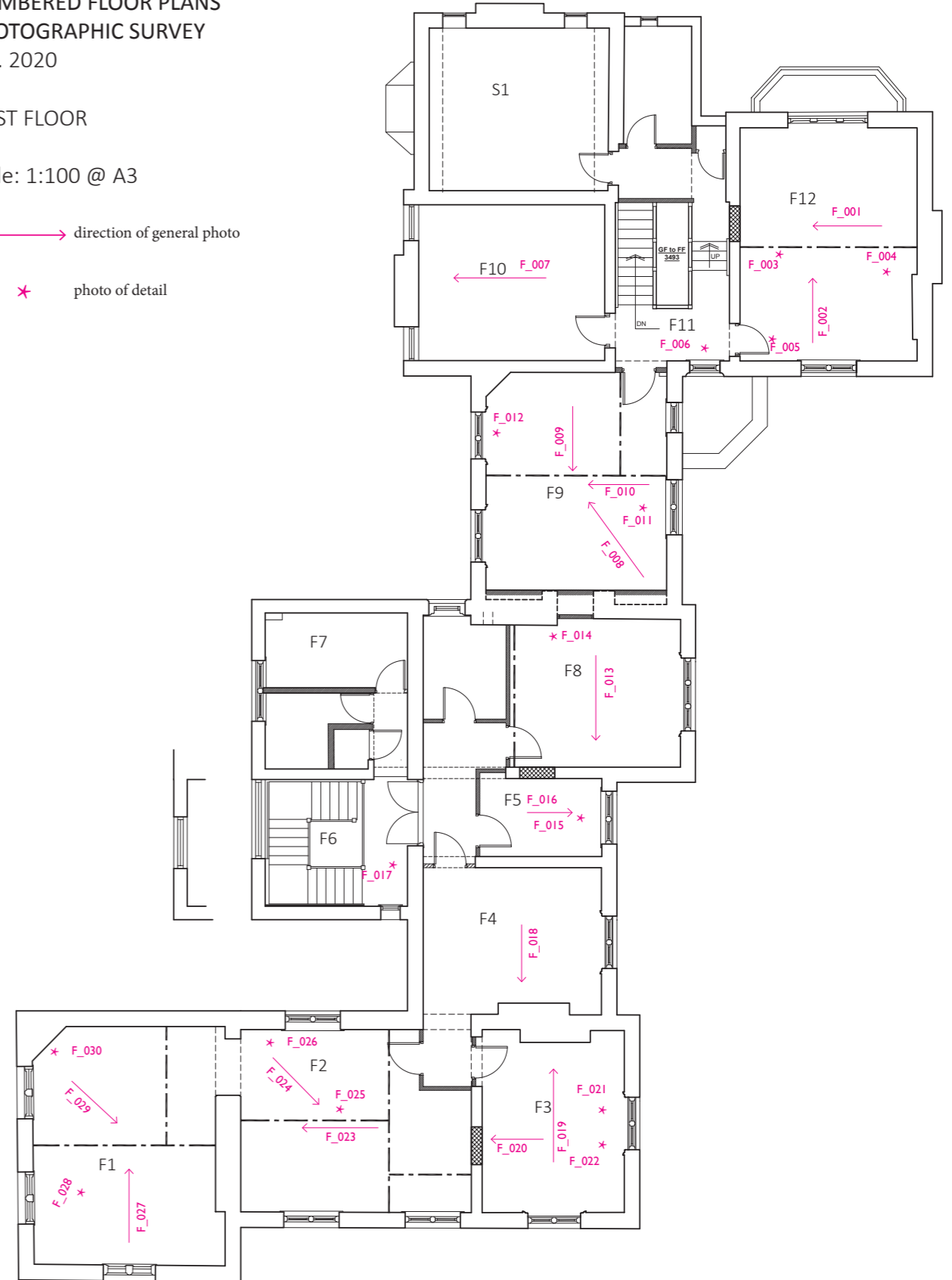
1-3 WINTON SQUARE
 NUMBERED FLOOR PLANS
 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY
 Jan. 2020

FIRST FLOOR

scale: 1:100 @ A3

→ direction of general photo

* photo of detail



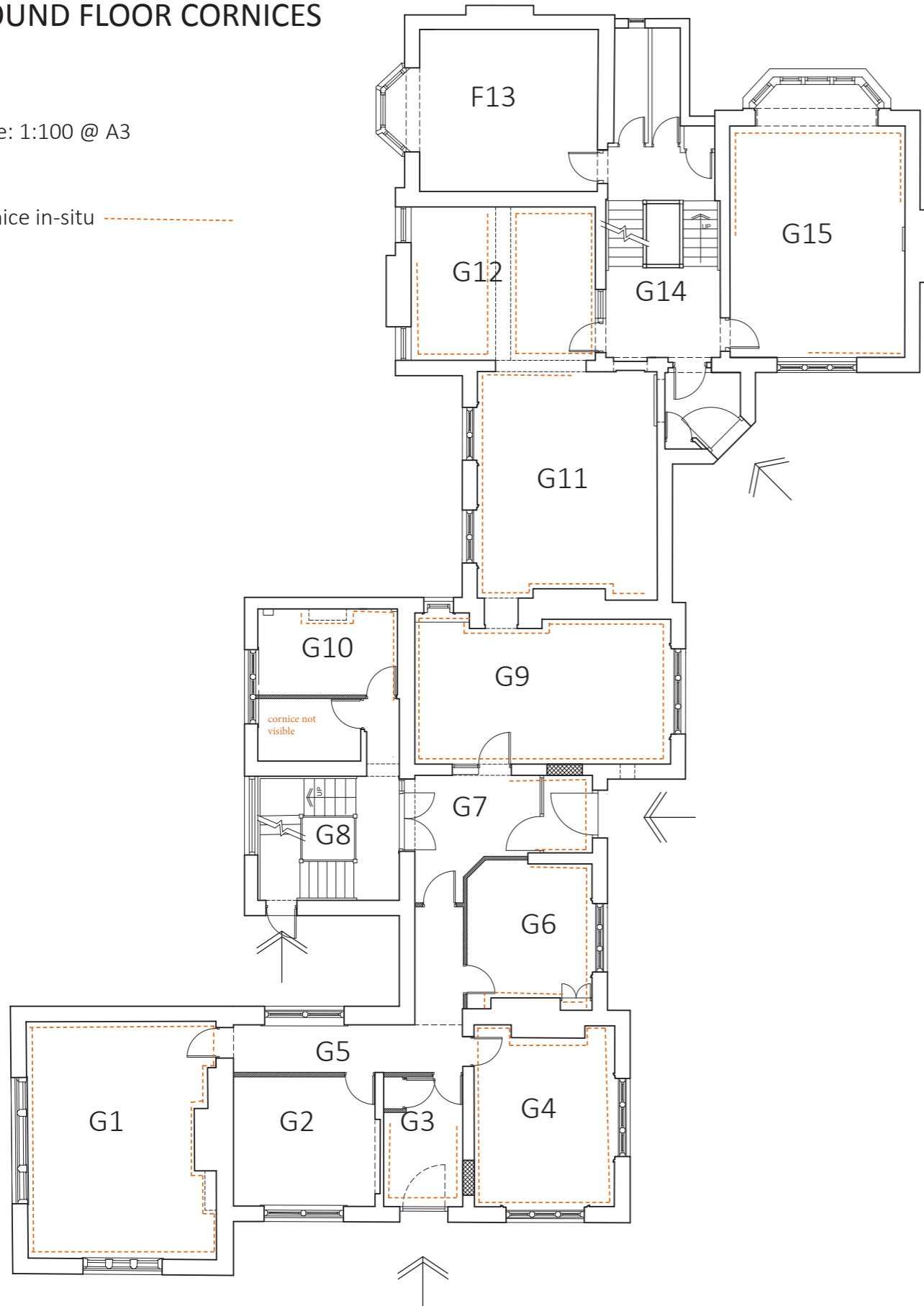
First Floor Plan



**FIGURE 7 - 1-3 WINTON SQUARE, STOKE-ON-TRENT
GROUND FLOOR CORNICES**

scale: 1:100 @ A3

key:
cornice in-situ - - - - -



Plates 5-10
Examples of remaining sections of cornice to ground floor spaces.

SCHEDULE OF PHOTOGRAPHS on ACCOMPANYING DVD)

Contextual Photographs

Access_to_hotel
Rear_car_park_1
Rear_car_park_2
Rear_car_park_3

Elevations

Ext_northeast_elev_no_1.jpg
Ext_northeast_general_no_3.jpg
Ext_northeast_int_angle_no_1.jpg
Ext_northeast_no_3_detail.jpg
Ext_northeast_no_3_elev.jpg
Ext_northeast_no_3.jpg
Ext_northwest_general_1.jpg
Ext_northwest_general_2.jpg
Ext_northwest_general_3.jpg
Ext_northwest_no_1_alt_door.jpg
Ext_northwest_No_1.jpg
Ext_northwest_no_2_detail_2.jpg
Ext_northwest_no_2_detail.jpg
Ext_southeast_general_1.jpg
Ext_southeast_general.jpg
Ext_southeast_no_2_detail_casting.jpg
Ext_southeast_no_2_detail_steps.jpg
Ext_southeast_no_2_steps_detail.jpg
Ext_southeast_no_2.jpg
Ext_southeast_no_3_cellar_cover.jpg
Ext_southeast_no_3_detail_porch.jpg
Ext_southwest_no_1_door.jpg
Ext_southwest_no_1.jpg
Ext_southwest_no_3_cellar_blocked_chute.jpg

Basement

B_001.jpg	B13 - former kitchen (no. 2)
B_002.jpg	B13 - former kitchen (no. 2) - detail sash
B_003.jpg	B13 - former kitchen (no. 2)
B_004.jpg	B12 - former stairwell (no. 2)
B_005.jpg	B12 (understairs) - detail grating
B_006.jpg	B12 (understairs)
B_007.jpg	B10 - former pantry
B_008.jpg	B9 - former scullery (no. 2)
B_009.jpg	B9 - former scullery (no. 2)
B_010.jpg	B8 - former scullery (no. 1)
B_011.jpg	B8 - former scullery (no. 1)
B_012.jpg	B8 - former scullery (no. 1)

B_013.jpg	B7 - former pantry (no. 1)
B_014.jpg	B7 - former pantry (no. 1)
B_015.jpg	B7 - former pantry (no. 1)
B_016.jpg	B7 - former pantry (no. 1)
B_017.jpg	B5 - former stairwell (no. 1)
B_018.jpg	B5 - former stairwell (no. 1)
B_019.jpg	B4 - former kitchen (no. 1)
B_020.jpg	B4 - former kitchen (no. 1)
B_021.jpg	B4 - former kitchen (no. 1)
B_022.jpg	B4 - former kitchen (no. 1)
B_023.jpg	B3 - former WC (no. 1)
B_024.jpg	B3 - former WC (no. 1)
B_025.jpg	B3 - former WC (no. 1)
B_026.jpg	B3 - former WC (no. 1)
B_027.jpg	B1 - former store (no. 1)
B_028.jpg	B1 - former store (no. 1)
B_029.jpg	B2 - former coal cellar (no. 1)
B_030.jpg	B2 - former coal cellar (no. 1)
B_031.jpg	G13 - former mezzanine Dining Room (no. 3)
B_032.jpg	B11 - staircase to no. 2
B_033.jpg	B5 - former staircase (no. 1)
B_034.jpg	B7 - former pantry (no. 1)
B_035.jpg	B8 - former scullery (no. 1)
B_036.jpg	understairs to No. 3
B_037.jpg	B15 - part of former kitchen (no. 3)
B_038.jpg	B18 - Boiler room (no. 3)
B_039.jpg	B18 - Boiler room (no. 3)

Ground Floor

G_001.jpg	G1 - Phase 2 Living Room (no. 1)
G_002.jpg	G1 - Phase 2 Living Room (no. 1)
G_003.jpg	G1 - Phase 2 Living Room (no. 1)
G_004.jpg	G1 - Phase 2 Living Room (no. 1)
G_005.jpg	G1 - Phase 2 Living Room (no. 1)
G_006.jpg	G2 - Phase 1 Dining Room (no. 1)
G_007.jpg	G2 - Phase 1 Dining Room (no. 1)
G_008.jpg	G5 - corridor modern
G_009.jpg	G3 - former stairwell no. 1
G_010.jpg	G3 - former stairwell no. 1
G_011.jpg	G4 - Phase 1 Parlour (no. 1)
G_012.jpg	G4 - Phase 1 Parlour (no. 1)
G_013.jpg	G4 - Phase 1 Parlour (no. 1)
G_014.jpg	G4 - Phase 1 Parlour (no. 1)
G_015.jpg	G4 - Phase 1 Parlour (no. 1)
G_016.jpg	G6 - Phase 1 Dining Room (no. 2)
G_017.jpg	G6 - Phase 1 Dining Room (no. 2)
G_018.jpg	G7 - former staircase hall (no. 2)
G_019.jpg	G7 - former staircase hall (no. 2)
G_020.jpg	G9 - Parlour / Drawing Room (no. 2)
G_021.jpg	G9 - Parlour / Drawing Room (no. 2)

G_022.jpg G9 - Parlour / Drawing Room (no. 2)
 G_023.jpg G10 - Phase 3 Dining Room (no. 2)
 G_024.jpg G11 - former Engineer's Office / Study
 G_025.jpg G11 - former Engineer's Office / Study
 G_026.jpg G11 - former Engineer's Office / Study
 G_027.jpg G11 - former Engineer's Office / Study
 G_028.jpg G11 - former Engineer's Office / Study
 G_029.jpg G12 - Phase 1 Dining Room (no. 3)
 G_030.jpg G12 - Phase 1 Dining Room (no. 3)
 G_031.jpg G13 -
 G_032.jpg G14 - Stairwell to no. 3
 G_033.jpg G14 - Stairwell to no. 3
 G_034.jpg G15 - Drawing Room (no. 3)
 G_035.jpg G15 - Drawing Room (no. 3)
 G_036.jpg G15 - Drawing Room (no. 3)

First Floor

F_001.jpg F12 - former pair of bedrooms
 F_002.jpg F12 - former pair of bedrooms
 F_003.jpg F12 - former pair of bedrooms
 F_004.jpg F12 - former pair of bedrooms
 F_005.jpg F12 - former pair of bedrooms
 F_006.jpg F11 - Stairwell - no. 3
 F_007.jpg F10 - former bedroom
 F_008.jpg F9 - former bedroom and dressing room (no. 1)
 F_009.jpg F9 - former bedroom and dressing room (no. 1)
 F_010.jpg F9 - former bedroom and dressing room (no. 1)
 F_011.jpg F9 - former bedroom and dressing room (no. 1)
 F_012.jpg F9 - former bedroom and dressing room (no. 1)
 F_013.jpg F8 - former pair of bedrooms (no. 2)
 F_014.jpg F8 - former pair of bedrooms (no. 2)
 F_015.jpg F5 - Landing
 F_016.jpg F5 - Landing
 F_017.jpg F6 - Stairwell phase 3
 F_018.jpg F4 - former bedroom (no. 2)
 F_019.jpg F3 - former bedroom (no. 1)
 F_020.jpg F3 - former bedroom (no. 1)
 F_021.jpg F3 - former bedroom (no. 1)
 F_022.jpg F3 - former bedroom (no. 1)
 F_023.jpg F2 - former pair of bedrooms and landing (no. 1)
 F_024.jpg F2 - former pair of bedrooms and landing (no. 1)
 F_025.jpg F2 - former pair of bedrooms and landing (no. 1)
 F_026.jpg F2 - former pair of bedrooms and landing (no. 1)
 F_027.jpg F1 - former bedroom and dressing room (no. 1)
 F_028.jpg F1 - former bedroom and dressing room (no. 1)
 F_029.jpg F1 - former bedroom and dressing room (no. 1)
 F_030.jpg F1 - former bedroom and dressing room (no. 1)
 F_031.jpg F13 - former bedroom

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The digital archive has been uploaded to OASIS and a Project Form has been created at OASIS id - melmorri1-382829

An A3 bound copy of the report and DVD with all photographs, a print-quality PDF of the report and measured survey drawings has been sent to The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery.

Accession no. STKMG:2020.LH.7.

The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery (PMAG), Bethesda Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, ST1 3DW
 (contact: localhistory@stoke.gov.uk).

PHOTOGRAPHS - SELECTION of RECORD PHOTOGRAPHS



Ext_southeast_no_2.jpg

The buildings which face into the Square were designed to mirror each other: Even when No. 2 was extended with the Jacobean style central gable of 1900-1924 (above), the same details were adopted for No. 5 (below).



Rear_car_park_1.jpg

View of the car park and barriers behind Nos. 2 and 3 Winton Square and the rear fire escape to Federation House.



Rear_car_park_3.jpg

View of the former garden space to No. 3 Winton Square, now a large car park, with views of the hotel, surrounded by unsightly post-and-panel fencing and 20th century brick walls.



Ext_northeast_no_3.jpg

Rear elevation to No. 3. The care which was taken with the Living Room window, with its ornate Jacobean stone bay, was overlooked when it was extended in the later 19th century. Although the elevation of the extension was treated carefully, with diaperwork, first and second floor windows have been subsequently inserted which have been less sympathetic.



Ext_southwest_no_1.jpg

Elevation of No. 1 Winton Square to Station Road. The three-bays to the right are the original symmetrical elevation of 1848 of the original house, with diapered brickwork. The gable to the left is a later addition, of ca. 1879- ca.1890. Although the stone dressings and Dutch gable copy the original details, the brickwork is not diapered but adopts an orange-red English bond. Chimney flues have also been added with cylindrical shafts.



Stoke-on-Trent Railway Station - Platform 2, as seen from Platform 1.

The diaperwork pattern to the brickwork has identical characteristics to that adopted at Winton Square. The details appear random at first glance, but are in fact precisely laid to create this impression of historicity and Olde English.



Ext_northwest_no_1.jpg

Right - Side elevation of the extension to No. 1. The remodelled central window at ground floor level was formerly a doorway, providing access to the garden via a short flight of steps. This was probably removed when Federation House was built, by 1937.



Ext_northwest_general_1.jpg

Rear elevation of Nos. 2 and 3 Winton Square. There is very little in this view that is part of the first phase of 1848. The prominent gable with engaged stack was altered by introducing ground floor and first floor windows to either side of the chimney breast. The hipped roof extension masks the original rear elevation of No. 2. The two-storey bay window to the left was part of the three storey extension to No. 3. The ground floor sash windows, to the 'office' are unusual and unique within the building.



Ext_northwest_general_2.jpg

Rear elevation to No. 2, showing the extension in the form of a double-hipped roof, containing both a staircase a reception room. The staircase window has a carved stone surround. Its plainness was probably compensated for by a heavily moulded mullioned and transomed timber window - the present window is modern.



Ext_southeast_no_2_detail_casting.jpg

Cast-iron grille to the semi-basement windows. These castings are probably unique to this complex and surround each house, providing a highly decorative secure baffle.



Ext_northwest_no_2_detail_2.jpg

Side elevation to the hipped roof extension. The change in brickwork from English bond to a more random stretcher-based bond and change in the texture of the brickwork, indicates the different phases. Corner windows are also probably later additions.



Ext_southeast_no_3_detail_porch.jpg
 The porch to No. 3 provided access to both No. 3 and independent access to the adjoining office, to the left.

Ext_southwest_no_1_door.jpg
 The panelled door, with its bolection mouldings, to No. 1 may be an original one



INTERIORS - SEMI-BASEMENT



Room B4 - B_019.jpg - The former kitchen to No. 1 Winton Square. The door to the left led to the garden via a flight of steps but was retained when the extension was added and now leads to the coal cellar and storage areas. The former kitchen range was removed and the hearth blocked up, central to this wall. Red clay tiled floor in-situ throughout this space. Modern plasterboard soffit.

Room B10 - B_007.jpg (below) - former pantry or scullery to No. 2.





Room B18 - B_038.jpg - BASEMENT - Heated space with ornate tiled floor and baulks around the perimeter. Brick-arched dividing wall provides support for a timber floor above. This space was probably heated to provide secondary underfloor 'warm air' heating for the large Living Room above.



Room B8 - B_010.jpg To the right of the stairwell to No. 1 is the former scullery. The remains of a hearth have been blocked up to the chimney breast (left), although the brick wedge-lintel is still in-situ. Drainage for a sink is still in-situ, later used as a Dark Room. Stone flagged floor in-situ.



Room B5 - B_017.jpg - Former stairwell to No. 1 Winton Square. The doorway in the distance is a modern alteration. The footprint of the staircase and the direction of the rise can be seen in the floor detail, with concrete for the base of the stair and tiles elsewhere.

MEL MORRIS CONSERVATION

1-3 WINTON SQUARE - LEVEL 3 RECORDING



Room B7 - B_014.jpg - Former probable pantry (unheated space). The brick partition to the left is the original one dividing the scullery from the pantry on plan. Windows provide plenty of light for working at this semi-basement level. Red clay tiled floor in-situ.

INTERIORS - GROUND FLOOR



Room G1 - G_002.jpg - No. 1 Winton Square - large Living Room, with lathe-and-plaster ceiling and cornice intact. Sash windows throughout. No other fixtures or fittings.



Room G2 - G_006.jpg - No. 1 Winton Square. Former Dining Room, looking towards the stairwell wall, with alcove, probably the enlarged location of the former doorway. It is possible that when the extension was built the original doorway into the Dining Room was simply widened to create a more open and spacious link with the staircase hall to walk through. There are no indications that the corridor wall to the left of this photo was created until recently (late 20th century).



Room G3 - G_009.jpg - former staircase hall to No. 1 with inserted suspended ceiling. The doorway is still in-situ but the space is now occupied by a kitchen. The front part of the plaster cornice survives, and the outline and rake of the former staircase is evident from the ghosted plasterwork.



Room G2 - G_007.jpg - No. 1 Winton Square. Inserted modern ceiling & joists to ground floor. Modern partition to the right.

Room G11 - G_024.jpg - No. 3 Winton Square. The large space was served by two sash windows overlooking the garden, as now. The fireplace to the chimney breast is missing. Skirtings to this room are much deeper than elsewhere and appear to be largely original. The cornice is incomplete and missing from the wall to the left of this photo. There is an ornate but small central ceiling rose. This room was connected to the house but also accessible from the square, via the entrance porch. It may have been the office or study for the Chief Engineer. The lack of windows and cornice to the 'square' wall may indicate a library or many shelves. There is also a sense that privacy was important as there is no visual interaction with the 'square'.



Room B11 and G8 - B_032.jpg - Modern staircase to No. 2 Winton Square, inserted into the late 19th century stairwell. The same details continue for the whole of the stairwell from basement level to first floor.



Room G4 - G_011.jpg
Former Parlour to No. 1, with dual aspect overlooking Winton Square and Station Road. This is one of the better preserved spaces, with plaster cornice and panelled aprons, architrave and pelmets to the windows. The quality of the space can still be appreciated. However, there have been some modifications. The fireplace has been removed and blocked up and the original doorway off the entrance staircase hall has been moved to the current location.



Room G7 - G_018.jpg - original staircase hall to No. 2 Winton Square. The walls to both sides of the former stairwell have been partially demolished and the majority of the cornice has been lost. There are now two layers of suspended ceilings and very little sense of the original space. The doorway with the office hatch was inserted during the 1980s as part of the Reception area. The doors to the left were inserted during the 1980s to create a lobby at the bottom of the staircase.

Stairwell G14 - G_032.jpg
 Stairwell to No. 3 Winton Square.
 Although it has not moved location within the building, the staircase has been altered twice, firstly when the building was extended to create mezzanine rooms and secondly in the late 20th century. The staircase may have been turned anti-clockwise when the mezzanines were added. The present staircase is entirely modern.



Room G11 - G_027.jpg
 Blocked doorway from staircase hall of No 3 into former study/ office. Original architrave in-situ.



Stairwell G14 - G_033.jpg
 Door from the 1980s change of use between the stairwell to No. 3 and the front entrance door.



Room G13 - G_031.jpg
 Mezzanine reception room with full-length bay window added before 1900. There are no surviving cornices in this room and apart from the sash windows, no fixtures or fittings. The fireplace, which would have sat on the wall to the right, has also been removed and the opening blocked up.

Room G11 - G_025.jpg
 Deep skirting to former study / office at No. 3.



INTERIORS - FIRST FLOOR



Room F12 - F_001.jpg - Internal wall to first floor pair of bedrooms (No. 3). The 'breezblock' panel reveals a former doorway which entered the second bedroom off the stairwell. The current arrangement has removed this access, indicating that the staircase may have been turned.



Room F2 - F_025.jpg (No. 1 Winton Square)
This upwards view of the ceiling to No. 1 Winton Square reveals the remains of the original stud partition and lathe-and-plaster. Indications are that these walls were removed and the plan form altered when the suspended ceilings were first inserted in the 1980s, and not before.

Room F12 - F_008.jpg (left)
Room F12 with a detail of the door (No. 3 Winton Square). This door pattern of the 1980s is repeated throughout the floors.



Room F1 - F_029.jpg (No. 1 Winton Square)
The first floor space over the Living Room created in phase 2 was originally divided into a bedroom and smaller dressing room, with a lobby. This view of the room is looking at the main chimney breast. The right part of this had a flue serving the main bedroom. Although the fireplace has been blocked up, the hearth stone remains, as can be seen here in front of the chimney breast. The ceilings are raked, as throughout the first floor spaces, with a high level flat soffit. Here the remains of the stud partition dividing the bedroom, dressing room, and lobby can be clearly seen in the ceiling plaster, floorboards and ghosted line in the chimney breast wall. The doorway to the left is a large modern opening.



Room F9 - F_008.jpg (No. 3 Winton Square)
The first floor space over the Study / Office was originally divided into a bedroom and smaller dressing room, with a lobby. This view of the room is looking at the corner chimney breast to the Dressing Room. Although the fireplace has been blocked up, the hearth stone remains. The ceilings are raked, with a high level flat soffit. Here the remains of the stud partition dividing the bedroom, dressing room, and lobby can be clearly seen in the ceiling plaster and floorboards.