

Consall Hall, Consall, Staffordshire: historic building recording



The main western entrance to Consall Hall, taken from the driveway

ARS Ltd Report 2020/32

January 2020

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Compiled By:

George Nuth

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Checked By:

Robin Holgate MCIfA

Tel: 01629 814540

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



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Consall Hall, Consall, Staffordshire: historic building recording

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2020/9

January 2020



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Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of: Consall Hall Estate Ltd

Date of compilation: January 2020

Compiled by: George Nuth

Checked by: Robin Holgate MCifA

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District Council

Site central NGR: SJ 98931 48757

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned in January 2020 by Consall Hall Estates Ltd to undertake a historic building recording of the Hall, Walled Garden and related structures situated on the Consall Hall Estate. The historic building recording was undertaken to discharge condition 30 of the planning permission (Application Ref. No. SMD/2019/0057) prior to the conversion of the site into a hospitality venue, wellbeing hotel and lodges.

Consall Hall Estate comprises an early 19th century Hall building that has gone through a series of redesigns and modifications. Three main phases of development are attributed to this building: the initial construction between 1810 and 1815, expansion in the mid-late 19th century and heavy remodeling in the mid-20th century in order to 'modernise' the building. As a result of this, the original Georgian form and character of the building has been transformed; however evidence still survives that alludes to the early history of the structure. In particular, the mid-20th century modifications by the Podmore family saw a mass of modern features added to the building, obscuring a lot of the original fabric of the building. As a result, most of the early 19th century features have been lost, although some fragmentary evidence still survives externally. Other buildings of heritage significance on the site include a walled garden and adjoining gardener's workshops and potting shed, as well as a former stable block that has subsequently been converted into a wedding venue.

This report outlines and discusses the on-site historic building photographic survey carried out in January 2020 and includes a historic background, a building description and a photographic recording of the building prior to the development works taking place.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned in January 2020 by Consall Hall Estates Ltd to undertake a historic building recording of the Hall, Walled Garden and related structures situated on the Consall Hall Estate. The historic building recording was undertaken to discharge condition 30 of the planning permission (Application Ref. No. SMD/2019/0057) prior to the conversion of the site into a hospitality venue, wellbeing hotel and lodges. The proposed development involves developing 15 low-impact, high quality, holiday lodges within the gardens combined with 10 shepherds huts and associated services; demolishing existing outbuildings and constructing a new enhanced wedding venue, including works to the existing walled garden; installing 21 pods to service the quest of the wedding venue and improve access, parking arrangements and traffic flow; demolishing and replacing the existing hall and constructing a new contemporary restaurant/hub building; refurbishing the existing swimming pool and changing rooms to form new spa facilities; and carrying out arboricultural works to the existing gardens, including tree removal, pruning and new tree planting.

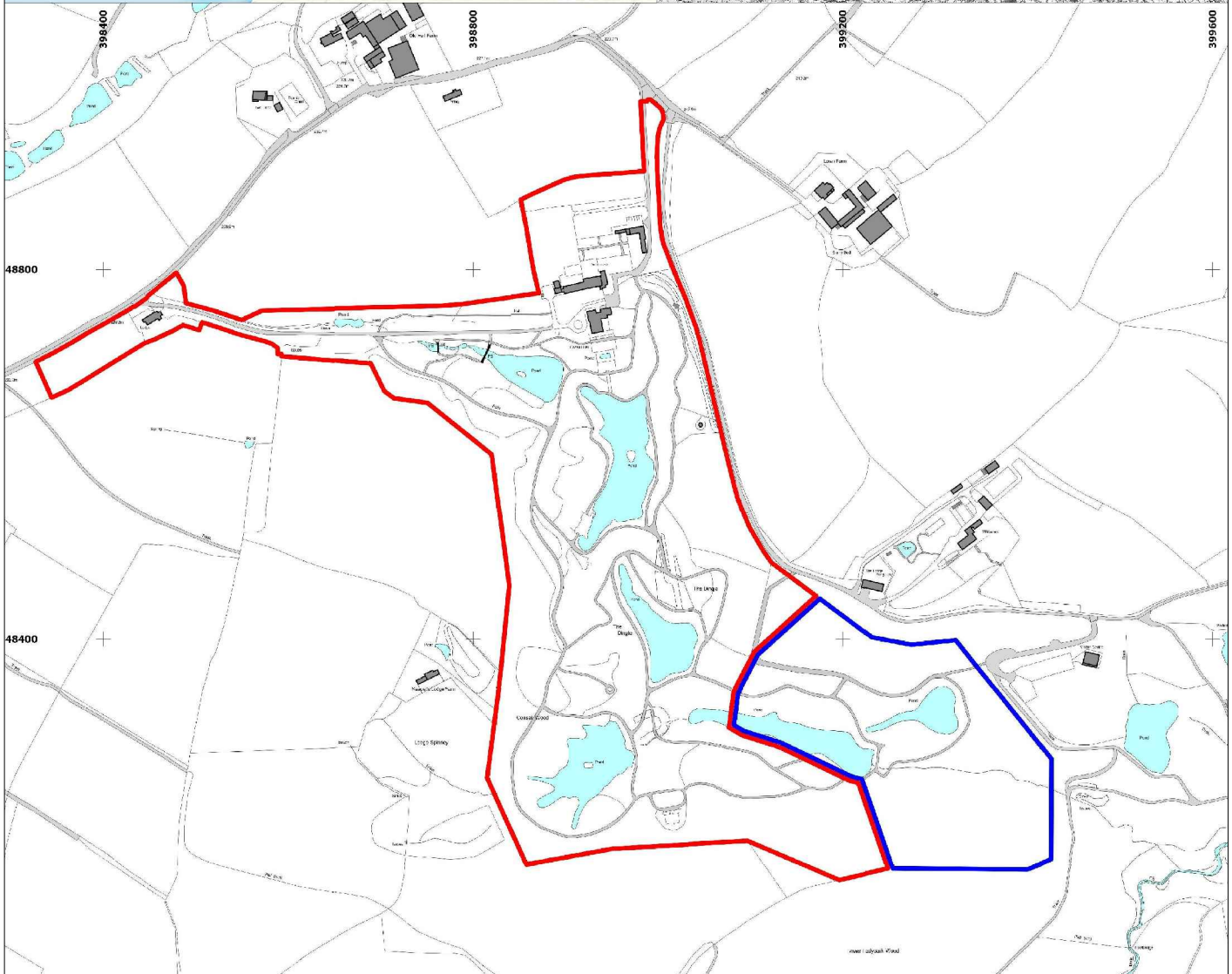
1.2 Guidance has been provided by Shane Kelleher (2019), the Staffordshire County Archaeologist, that a programme of historic building recording should be undertaken to a Level 2 standard as outlined by Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings* publication (Historic England 2016), and should include the main Hall (paying particular attention to the original/early fabric); the walled kitchen garden, potting shed and glasshouse bases; the Coachman's Halt; and the Halcyon Function Room (paying particular attention to the original/early fabric).

1.3 This work was carried out by a suitably experienced archaeologist working to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct* (2014) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2019).

2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The private house, gardens and wedding venue to be developed to form a hospitality venue, wellbeing hotel and lodges form part of the Consall Hall Estate, Consall, Staffordshire, ST9 0AG. The Estate lies c.10km equidistant from the two locally historic market towns of Leek and Cheadle, to the north of the main A522 Leek to Cheadle Road, and c.1km east of Consall. The Estate is surrounded by agricultural land. Consall Hall lies on land sloping gently southwards overlooking and an easterly flowing tributary (incorporated as part of the Estate) of the River Churnett. The site is centred at NGR SJ 98931 48757 (Figure 1).

2.2 The underlying geology of the area of the proposed development is Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone – formed in the Carboniferous Period with no superficial deposits (BGS 2020).



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB
 Site Code: Consall Hall
 Date: January 2020
 Drawn:RD
 Scale: As shown

Figure 1
Site Location

Key:

- Proposed development area (PDA)
- Staffordshire Moorlands District
- Site location

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3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in *Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research* (Watt 2011), notably:

- ◆ Explore the commodification and privatisation of space and the development of new identities as evinced through landscape, buildings and material culture (Belford 2011, 229).

3.2 The aim of the building recording is to provide a basic descriptive and visual photographic record of the structures to be recorded which provides an account of the origins, development and use of the structures.

3.3 The objectives of the building recording are as follows.

- ◆ To produce a formal description of the structures, including floor plans, elevations, roof structure, flooring, internal layout and spaces, detailed, form and fabric, and evidence for phasing and development.
- ◆ To produce a photographic record, based on high-quality digital colour images supplemented by a representative selection of black & white print images, with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross-references to a plan(s) clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.
- ◆ To produce an appropriate historic context account for the structures to outline their historic significance.

3.4 A full account of specific objectives is provided within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by ARS Ltd which was subsequently approved by the Staffordshire County Council (Appendix 3).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The historic building recording was carried out on 30th January 2020 by George Nuth (BA Hons, MA) and Evelyn Lynch of ARS Ltd. The structures recorded include: the exterior and interior of the main Hall; the walled kitchen garden, potting shed; the Coachman's Halt; and the Halcyon Function Room.

4.2 The historic building recording was conducted in line with the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* by Historic England (2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CifA) *Code of Conduct* (2014) and *Standards and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2019).

4.3 Information in the *Heritage Statement* (CTD Architects 2019), particularly the historic mapping and phased plans, has been appropriated to outline the historic development of the structures to be recorded (Kelleher 2019).

4.4 On-site recording carefully examined all parts of the structures prior to the commencement of the photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to original and later use.

4.5 The records consisted of the following.

- ◆ A written record of the building was carried out by annotating plans and elevations.
- ◆ A photographic survey, composed of high resolution digital format (16 megapixels), was undertaken including detailed and general shots of the buildings being recorded, fixtures, fittings and phase change evidence and general shots of the context and outlook. Where possible, photographs included a graduated scale and cameras were mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs were recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which included location, subject and orientation.
- ◆ A drawn record, consisting of a site location plan and photographic reference plan has been produced.

4.6 A full account of the methodology is available in the WSI (see Appendix 2).

4.7 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Consall New Hall was built between 1810 and 1815 by John Leigh, where he lived until his death in 1841 (CTD Architects 2019, 3). Leigh was an industrialist and miner, who owned Consall Flint Mill and Cheddleton Flint Mills following the completion of the Caldon Canal in 1777. This 'new hall' was built less than 1km away from the original Consall Hall, which is situated to the northwest of the site. Leigh worked hard to develop his business in the area and eventually constructed a seven-and-a-half mile horse-drawn railway, with the help of local landowners, from the canal wharf at Consall Forge to the pottery town of Lane End (now Longton). This passed behind Consall New Hall (CTD Architects 2019, 4).

5.2 After Leigh's death in 1841 the Hall passed to the Warren family of Market Drayton, who then subsequently sold it to the Smith family from Warwickshire in 1848 (CTD Architects 2019, 5). Smith was fortunate in that a large seam of ironstone was discovered on the site in 1851. Charles Sergison Smith had acquired the site and leased the Hall to George Goodwin (CTD Architects 2019, 6). Over 2000 miners worked in the area between 1852 and 1863, with activity subsiding by the 1870s. As a result of this, Smith attempted to sell the Hall and land however struggled to do so until 1892, when it was sold to James Henry Meakin, who owned nearby mills (CTD Architects 2019, 7). Meakin lived in the Hall until his death in 1915. Following this, the estate was broken up and sold (CTD Architects 2019, 9).

5.3 William Podmore (Snr.), another local industrialist, acquired the Hall in 1918, where he lived with his family until his death in 1958. It was then that the Hall passed into the hands of his son, William Podmore (Jnr.), who subsequently made drastic alterations to the hall and grounds in an effort to modernise the site (CTD Architects 2019, 14). Although these modifications have partially obscured the original Georgian proportions, scale and character of the building, the footprint of the building is still representative of the original household.

5.4 The Consall New Park is recorded on the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record as a landscape park around Consall New Hall, which includes two 19th century fish ponds, which were extended in the mid/late 20th century, and a former tramway (c.1850s) which ran from a coal and ironstone quarry in Consall New Park to the Caldon Canal with a branch to the shafts at Consall New Hall.

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

6.1 The historic building recording consisted of the interior and exterior of the Hall, the walled garden (including potting sheds and gardener's workshop), the Coachman's Halt, and the Halcyon Function Room.

Main Hall, Block A (Exterior)

6.2 Block A is the earliest part of the Hall building to have been built; it is known to have been constructed sometime between 1810 and 1815. This part of the building is late Georgian and is in a U-shaped plan. Block A is covered by a hipped roof and Block B by a low, duo-pitched roof. The uniformity of this roof structure suggests that it has been rebuilt at a later date, likely as part of the remodeling that took place in the mid-20th century. The roof was likely rebuilt when the later Block (B) was added in the late 19th century. The brickwork on the southern portion of the Hall seems in significantly better condition than that of the northern elevation; it is likely that many of the elevation on the southern half of the building have been rebuilt and repaired. It appears that the eastern, western and southern facades have all had replacement windows inserted; all of these have concrete surrounds and are very uniform.

6.3 The southern elevation (Plate 1) has been partially obscured on the western side by Block B. What remains in the eastern bay are two, three-light mullioned windows with label moulding. The ground floor window central light is covered with a pointed pediment.



Plate 1: View of the eastern bay of the southern elevation of Block A, facing north. Scale 2m.

6.4 The west facing elevation (Plates 2 & 3) is of two bays and is abutted on its southern extent by Block B and the portico added between the two blocks in the 1950s. The northern bay consists of a three-light mullioned window with concrete surrounds and a pointed pediment. Above this, at first floor level, is another three-light mullioned window resting just below the eaves. To the right of these two sets of windows are two, two-light windows at ground and first floor level.



Plate 2: View of the western elevation of the hall, note the portico linking Block A (to the left) and Block B (to the right), facing south east. Scale 2m.



Plate 3: View of the western elevation of Block A, facing north east. Scale 2m.

6.5 The northern elevation (Plates 4, 5, 7 & 8) is where the original U-shaped Georgian plan form is most apparent. It is clear that this was never intended as the principal façade of the building, as this end is asymmetrical. The elevation consists of a three bayed central elevation flanked by two projecting wings. The western projecting wing (Plate 5) houses four blocked windows, two on each of the ground and first floors. These are similar in size to the other, likely original, windows in this elevation. At the base of this elevation are the remains of a three-centered arch (Plate 6), likely indicative of a former opening to the basement. The central elevation (Plate 7) consists of a large garage-style opening covered with a concrete lintel. Immediately to the south of this opening is a single light leaded window with a three-centered arch and stained glass decoration. This is the only round-headed window in this elevation. Directly above this is a square-headed window that is also leaded, with stained glass. This window has a stone, flat arched lintel. To the left of this are two identical windows which are very similar in style; however, these have later three-light casements inserted. The two windows in the eastern projecting bay (Plate 8) mirror these later casement windows. At first floor level the inward facing elevations (Plate 9) of the projecting bays house more casement windows; these are much narrower than the former and are leaded with stained glass panes.



Plate 4: View of the northern elevation of Block A, facing south. Scale 2m. This is what remains of the original late Georgian U-shaped house, with the central northern elevation flanked by the eastern and western wings.



Plate 5: View of the western wing's northern elevation, facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 6: Detailed view of the blocked opening at the base of the northern elevation of the western wing, facing south.



Plate 7: View of the central northern elevation of Block A, facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 8: View of the eastern wing's northern elevation, facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 9: View of the inward facing, western elevation of the eastern wing, visible from the northern side of the hall, facing east. Scale 2m.

6.6 The eastern elevation now houses an extension (Plate 10) dating to the late 20th century when this part of the site was converted into a separate dwelling. This is also of red brick, matching the rest of the building. The north face (Plate 10) of the extension houses another garage-style entrance with a stone lintel. On the southern side (Plate 11) a staircase leads to a raised patio area bordered by metal railings. It is from here where a door leads to the first floor conservatory. This conservatory has a brick base and solid brick wall on the northern elevation; the rest is glazed. In the wall at the top of the stairs are the remains of another flat arch that would have been the top of a ground floor window (Plate 12). To the left of this is what appears to be the remains of a chimney stack. Another two-light window remains at first floor level here (Plate 13); this is identical in style to the other windows found in the southern part of the hall building. Immediately to the left of this is another blocked window. At ground floor level the extension houses two smaller windows in the east elevation (Plate 14), both with flat stone lintels, and a door immediately to their left, again with a flat stone lintel.



Plate 10: View of the northern side of the eastern extension added to Block A, facing south west. Scale 2m.



Plate 11: View of the southern side of the eastern extension added to Block A, facing north west. Scale 2m.



Plate 12: Detailed view of the now blocked ground floor window visible at the top of the stairs, facing west.



Plate 13: View of the eastern elevation of Block A from the patio on the eastern extension, facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 14: Detailed view of the openings in the eastern extension to Block A, facing west.

Main Hall, Block B (Exterior)

6.7 The east facing elevation is of three bays and abuts Block B on its northern side. The central bay consists of two-light windows at ground and first floor level; these are very uniform and similar in style to the rest of the windows situated in this block. Either side of this central window are two windows, each of three lights, and directly below each of these is another three light window with pointed pediments. It seems that much of the brickwork in this elevation has either been repaired and replaced or repointed, as there are various patches of changing brickwork.



Plate 15: View of the eastern elevation of Block B, facing west. Scale 2m.

6.8 The southern elevation overlooks the tiered formal garden and grounds. At ground floor level a central doorway with leaded fanlight is situated in a concrete surround. On both its left and right flanks are two large windows divided by square Doric columns, of which there are five in total. On top of this rests a relatively plain architrave with cornice, similar in look and style to the other openings in this block. Above this is a central round window with leaded panes. Either side of this are two three-light mullioned windows. A string course is also visible at the base of the gable.



Plate 16: View of the southern elevation of Block B, taken from the tiered garden facing north. Scale 2m.

6.9 The west facing elevation of Block B is of three bays and abuts Block A on its northern side. This elevation is similar in layout to that of the eastern elevation; however, the northern bay has been altered. At ground floor level this bay now houses a portico supported by four Doric columns: an inscribed date in the architrave shows that the portico was added in the 1959 (Plate 20). Underneath this portico is a wooden doorway with leaded fanlight, covered by a three-centered arch with brick voussoirs on corbels. Either side of this doorway are two oval windows with faux leaded panes.



*Plate 17: View of the western elevation of Block B and its relationship to Block A, facing north east.
Scale 2m.*



Plate 18: Detailed view of the western front door, facing east. Scale 2m.



Plate 19: Detailed view of one of the oval windows flanking the main western doorway in Block B, facing east. Scale 2m.



Plate 20: Detailed view of the architrave of the western portico, facing east.

Main Hall, Block A (Interior)

Ground Floor

6.10 Much of the interior of the main hall complex has been heavily modernised, thus obscuring much of the original fabric of the building. It is likely that many of these original features were lost when the building was remodeled in the mid-20th century. As this house was in continued use well into the 20th and 21st centuries, it is clear that the original plan form has been lost; particularly on the ground floor where the space has been converted into garages and utility rooms. This description will identify what remains of the original fabric in each room of the hall.

6.11 The study (Plates 21 & 22) is accessed by the central hallway running north-south through the centre of the building; it is in the north western extent of the hall. The room itself was originally known to be the scullery and later the laundry room (REF), although no evidence of these functions remains. All signs of original features have been plastered over and painted, with a large desk and adjoining cupboards added to the northern wall. All signs of original features have been plastered over and painted, with a large desk and adjoining cupboards added to the northern wall.



Plate 21: View of the interior of the study, facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 22: View of the interior of the study, facing south west.

6.12 Immediately to the south of the study is the library (Plates 23 & 24), which contains a mass of glass paned display cupboards in heavy wooden frames occupying each wall. The northern wall houses a chest of draws set within an alcove, covered with a wooden pointed arch. To the right hand side of the doorway in the southern wall rests a false bookcase, which opens up to a space occupied by two metal safes. A cornice, decorated with gold-painted trophies, is situated in this room.



Plate 23: View of the library, facing north west. Scale 2m.



Plate 24: View of the library, facing south. Scale 2m.

6.13 Opposite the entrance to the study is a doorway leading to the garage (Plates 25 & 26), which occupies what was once the kitchen (from 1911-1959). Again, no evidence of this survives as the walls have been plastered and painted. Some modern utilities have been inserted in the eastern wall that monitors gas and electricity. The floor is likely to be at the original level, although it is possible that it was repainted as the site was being remodeled in the 1950s/1960s.



Plate 25: View of the southern half of the garage, facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 26: View of the northern half of the garage, facing north.

6.14 A door in the south east corner of the garage leads to the laundry room (Plate 27). The northern wall of this room has a series of windows at ceiling height, likely as a means to provide light to the adjacent hallway. The large window in the southern wall of this room leads one to suggest that this may have once been living space; however, it has most likely been used as a utility throughout the 20th century.



Plate 27: View of the laundry room, facing north east.

6.15 The area labelled as 'store' (Plates 28 & 29) was constructed in the latter half of the 20th century as further garage space, in this case serving the house that this half of the hall became around this time. Three doorway openings are visible in the west elevation (Plate 29), which may occupy original apertures. However, it is more likely they were once windows. The rest of this space is occupied by a storage closet in the north east corner and a w/c in the south east corner.



Plate 28: View of the store, facing south. Scale 2m. The elevation on the right side of this photograph was once the original exterior wall of Block A.

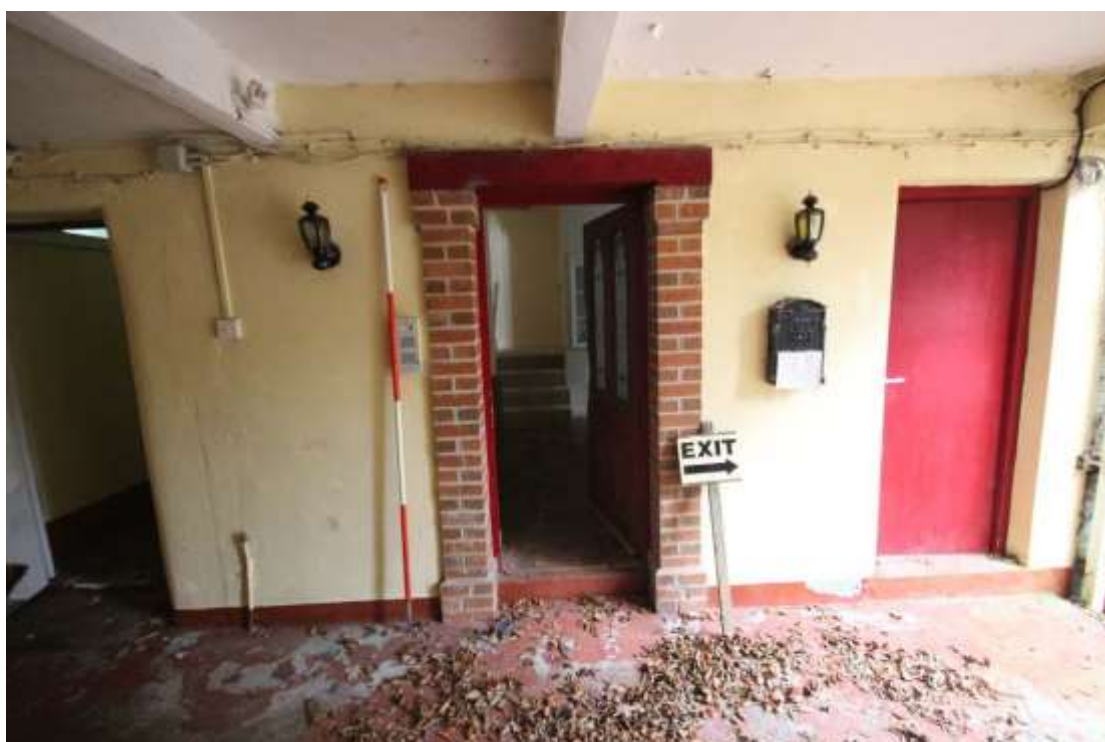


Plate 29: View of the western elevation of the store room, facing west. Scale 2m. This was the original exterior wall of Block A.

6.16 A doorway in the western wall of the store leads to another entrance hall (Plate 30), which serves the separate dwelling in the east wing of the house. The room houses little to no historic fabric, meaning it is difficult to discuss phasing here. It is likely that many of the walls here are original: the large cupboard area in the western wall leads one to suggest that this may once have been a storage space, serving the household.



Plate 30: View of the entrance hall in the separate, eastern dwelling in the eastern wing of Block A, facing north east.

First Floor

6.17 The first floor area of Block A has been loosely divided in two by the insertion of a separate dwelling in the east wing of the block.

6.18 The main area is accessed by the galleried landing in Block B to the south and leads into hallway (Plate 34) with doors leading to three bedrooms labelled Bedrooms 4, 5 and 6 (Plates 31-33), as well as a bathroom (Plate 35). These are all modern bedrooms containing built-in wardrobes and sinks. No historic fabric is visible in these spaces; however, this half of the building likely preserves the original floor plan of the site.



Plate 31: View of the eastern half of Bedroom 4, facing east. Scale 2m.



Plate 32: View of the northern half of Bedroom 5, facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 33: View of Bedroom 6, facing south east.



Plate 34: View of the Hallway in the western part of the first floor of Block A, facing north east.

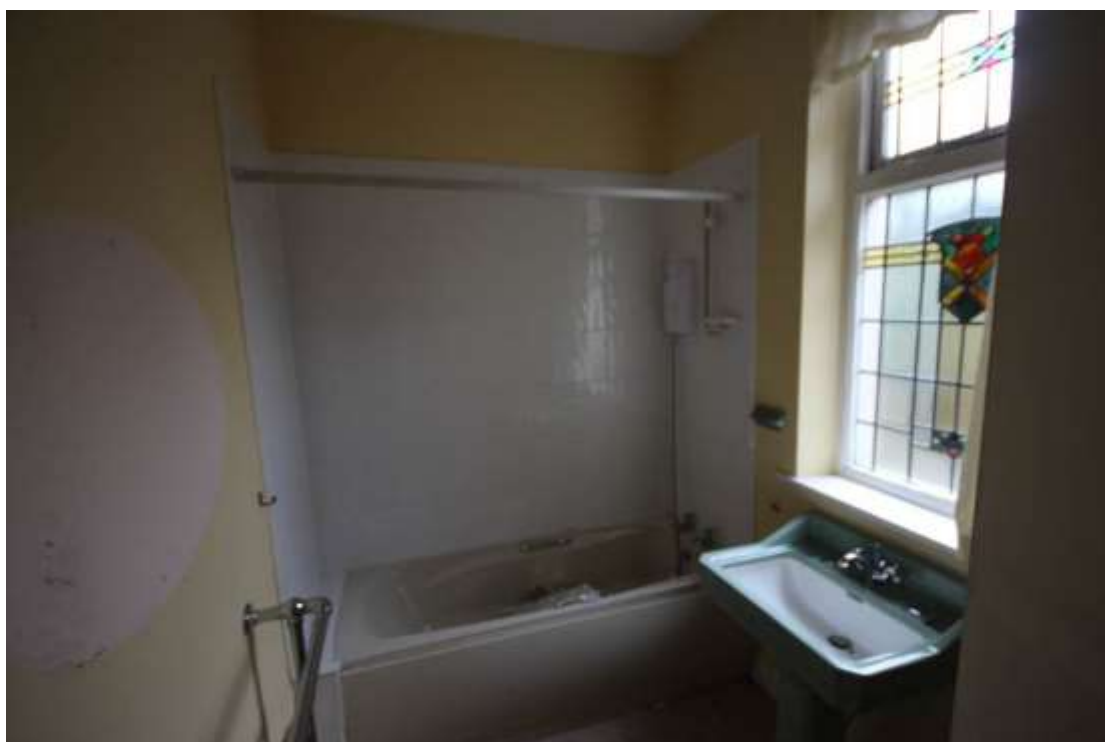


Plate 35: View of the Bathroom in the western part of the first floor of Block A, facing north.

6.19 The eastern extent of the first floor of Block A has been divided into a separate dwelling. This consists of a kitchen (Plate 36), sitting room (Plate 37) and one bedroom (Plate 38), with the conservatory extension to the east. All of these areas contain modern fixtures and fittings obscuring any original fabric. It is also very likely that the organisation of the rooms in this space has been drastically altered in order to create a modern, livable space.



Plate 36: View of the first floor Kitchen in the eastern part of Block A, facing north west.



Plate 37: View of the first floor Sitting Room in the eastern part of Block A, facing south west.



Plate 38: View of the first floor Bedroom in the eastern part of Block A, facing north west.

Main Hall, Block B (Interior)

6.20 The footprint of Block B is most likely original to the initial construction of the hall in the early 19th century. The floor plan here appears to be in its original form, with the existing reception hall, and living areas with adjacent kitchen and utilities.

6.21 The reception hall is situated in the north western corner of this block and is now dominated by the grand oak dog-leg staircase (Plate 39) with half landing, taken from Wootton Hall (CTD Architects 2019, 17). This has alternating plain and twisted balusters, carved closed strings and a round-topped handrail. A polished tile floor (Plate 42) adorns this part of the building, which also runs down the corridor to the south. The north elevation (Plate 40) houses a fireplace surround, now containing an electric fireplace. A paneled doorway (Plate 41) leads to an internal porch area (Plates 43 & 44), likely created when this staircase was added in the mid-20th century. The space is primarily a storage area.



Plate 39: View of the southern elevation of the Reception Hall in Block B, facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 40: View of the northern elevation of the Reception Hall in Block B, facing north. Scale 2m.

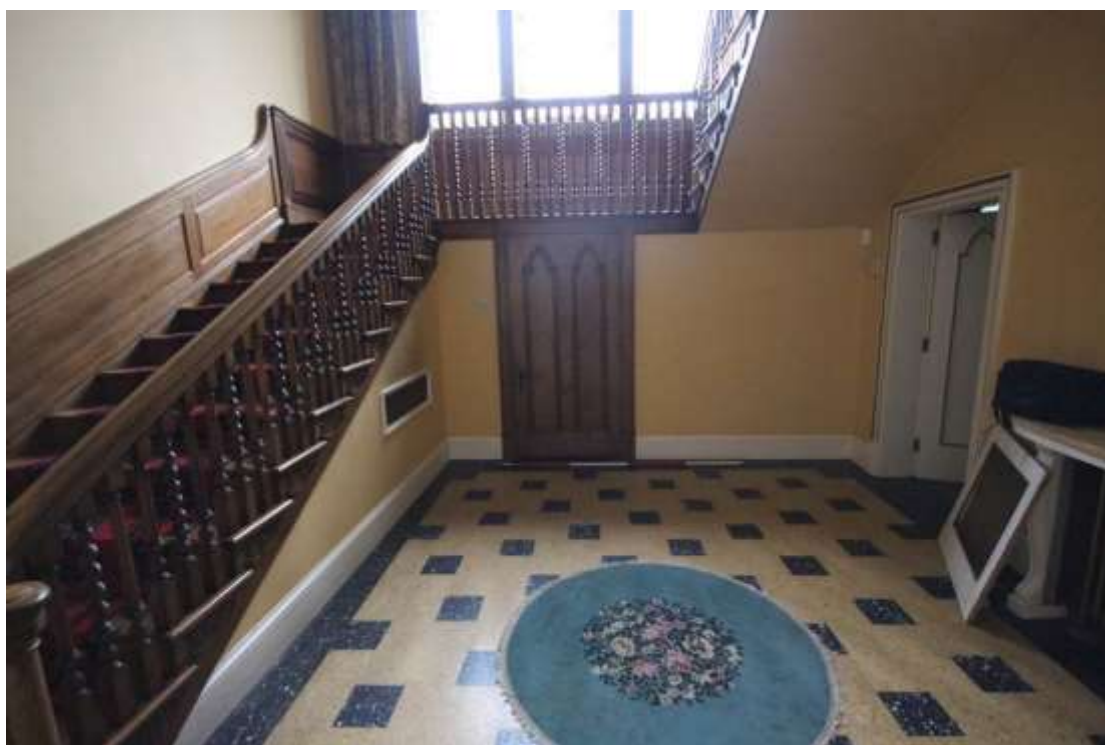


Plate 41: View of the western elevation of the Reception Hall in Block B, facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 42: View of the floor of the Reception Hall in Block B, facing north. Scale 2m.

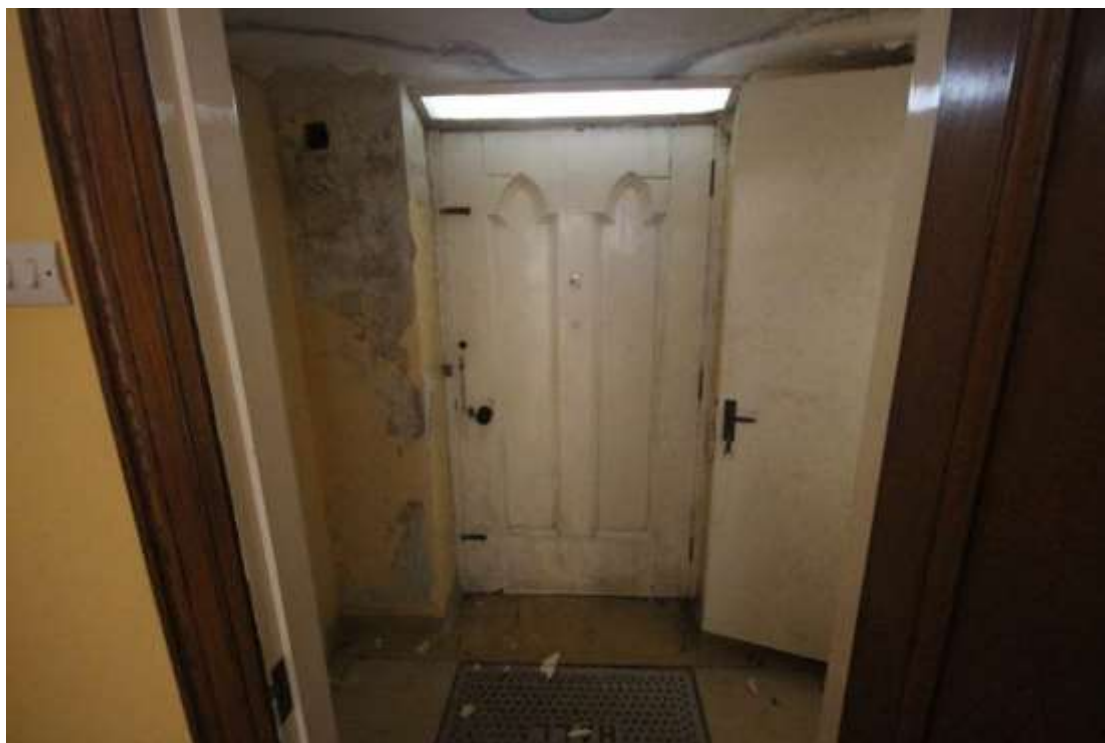


Plate 43: View into the Porch area, accessed from the Reception Hall in Block B, facing west.



Plate 44: View of the storage area in the Porch, facing east.

6.22 Immediately to the south of the reception hall is a small shower room (plate 45), now adorned with modern bathroom fixtures and fittings and, like many other areas in the building, very little fabric is visible.



Plate 45: View of the Bathroom on the ground floor of Block B, facing east. Scale 2m.

6.23 The main hallway from the reception hall leads south to the drawing room. This contains a much greater proportion of original fabric than many other internal spaces in the Hall. In the north wall there is a fireplace in the original position: this has a marble surround with a square headed lintel, flat mantel and square column-style jambs with pedestals. This is likely a 20th century addition to the room. Around the north and west walls are low cupboards at floor level, with two large, three-centered arched display cases set within the wall either side of the fireplace. The wall is topped with a dog-tooth cornice. A set of white, paneled double doors lead to the dining room to the east. These doors are similar to the others situated in this block and have gold lined moulding; they also contain the shadow of the original moulded handle plate (Plate 49).



Plate 46: View of the northern elevation of the Drawing Room in Block B, facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 47: View of the southern elevation of the Drawing Room in Block B, facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 48: View of the western elevation in the Drawing Room in Block B, facing west. Scale 2m. The central doorway here leads into the Dining Room.



Plate 49: Detailed view of the shadow of the former handle plate on the doorway between the Dining Room and Drawing Room in Block B.

6.24 The dining room is similar in style to that of the drawing room, with white wooden features and a dog-tooth cornice. The northern wall contains a large cabinet centerpiece set into the wall with cupboards and a hatch that links to the adjacent kitchen to the north. A doorway on the left side leads to the kitchen, and it is possible that a second doorway was once situated on the right side. It is possible that this feature is original to the construction of this room in the 19th century; however, it is likely that the details have been altered, such as the cupboards themselves. Above this are three roundels depicting classical figures and scenes.



Plate 50: View of north elevation of the Dining Room, facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 51: View of the west elevation of the Dining Room, facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 52: Detailed view of the dogtooth cornice and plaster roundel in the northern elevation of the Dining Room, facing north.

6.25 To the north of the dining room is the kitchen and utility area (Plates 53-56). This consists of a relatively modern looking kitchen and utility room, both with modern fixtures and fittings. Between these is a large pantry with floor to ceiling wooden shelving on the northern wall and cupboards on the southern.



Plate 53: View of the western wall of the Utility Area, taken from the Kitchen facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 54: View of the Kitchen in the Utility Area, facing east.



Plate 55: View of the Pantry, facing east.



Plate 56: View of the Utility Room, facing north west.

First Floor

6.26 The grand oak staircase (Plate 57) from the entrance hall leads into the galleried landing (Plate 58). This is a carpeted area with a north-south corridor going through to Block A (to the north) and two more bedrooms (to the south), these are accessed by round arched openings with moulded plaster corbels.

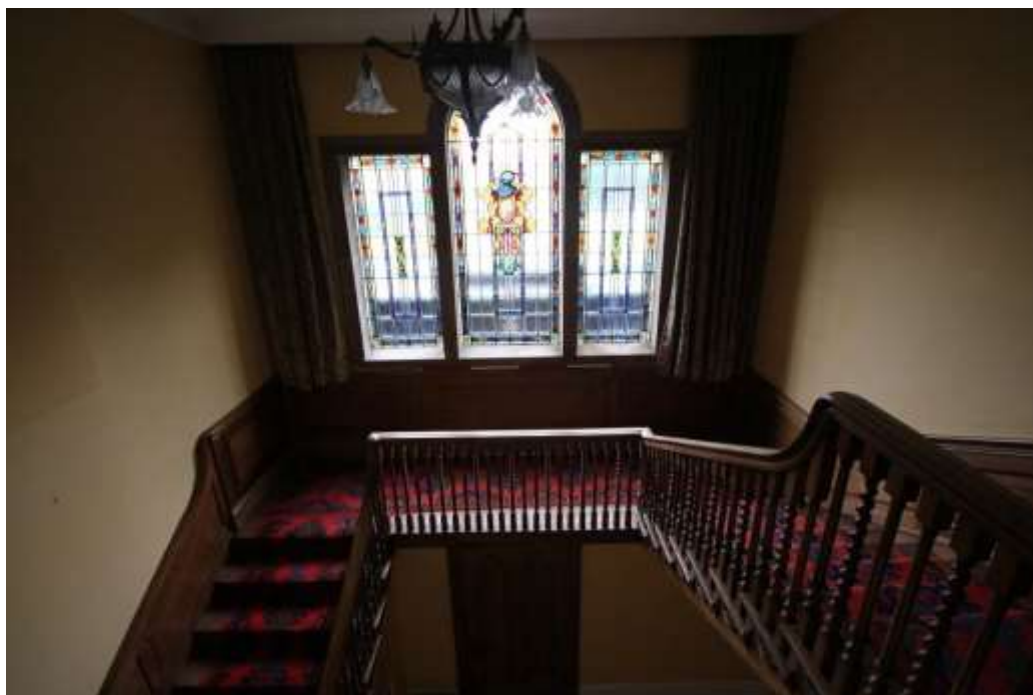


Plate 57: View of the staircase in Block B, taken from the landing facing west. Scale 2m.

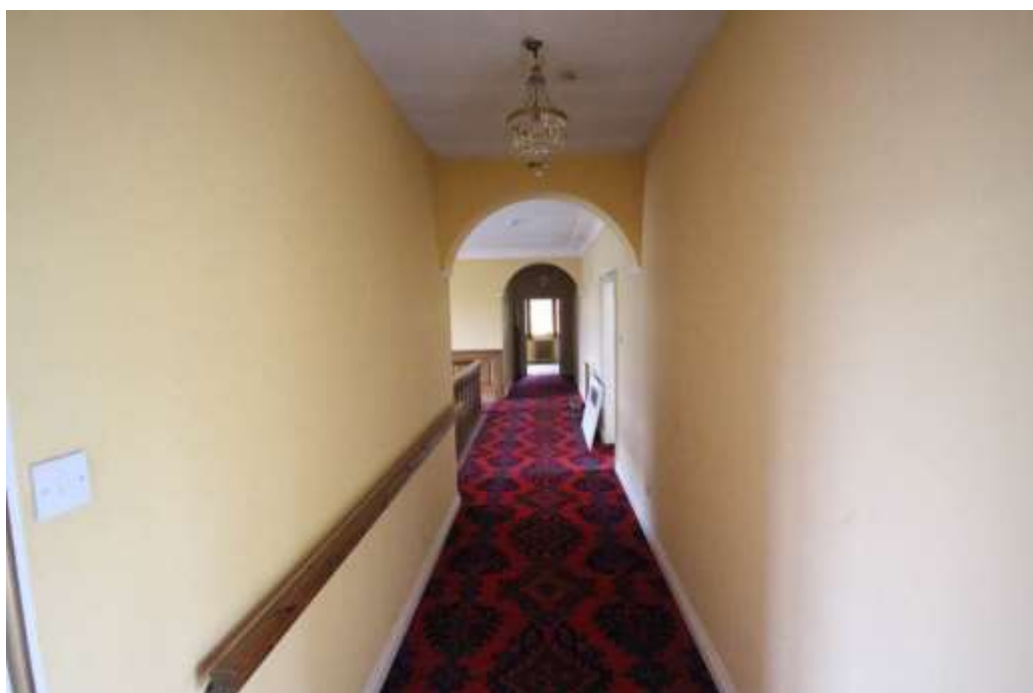


Plate 58: View of the first floor hallway, facing north towards the Galleried Landing.

6.27 Directly opposite the balustrade in the galleried is a doorway leading to Bedroom 3 (Plates 59 & 60). This room houses a built in set of modern drawers on the southern wall, with a sink in the centre. A built in wardrobe on the north wall houses a hatch leading to a crawl space between the ground and first floor (Plate 61). Looking into this crawl space a low brick wall is visible; this may be evidence of one of the original dividing walls in this southern wing of the Hall.



Plate 59: View of the northern part of Bedroom 1, facing north. Scale 2m. The arrow indicates the access to the Crawl Space underneath this room.



Plate 60: View of the south eastern part of Bedroom 1, facing south east.



Plate 61: View of the Crawl Space directly underneath Bedroom 1, facing south. The wall on the left side of this photograph is most likely remnants of the original dividing walls in this wing of the hall building.

6.28 A small corridor (Plate 62) separates bedroom 1 and 2. In this corridor are doors leading to the shower and w/c (on the east side) and dressing room (on the west). It is likely that these smaller dividing walls are original, as they likely defined original dressing room/wash room spaces. As with other areas of the house it is difficult to be certain, as the doorways and walls all appear very modern.



Plate 62: View of the corridor linking Bedrooms 1 and 3, facing south looking into Bedroom 1.

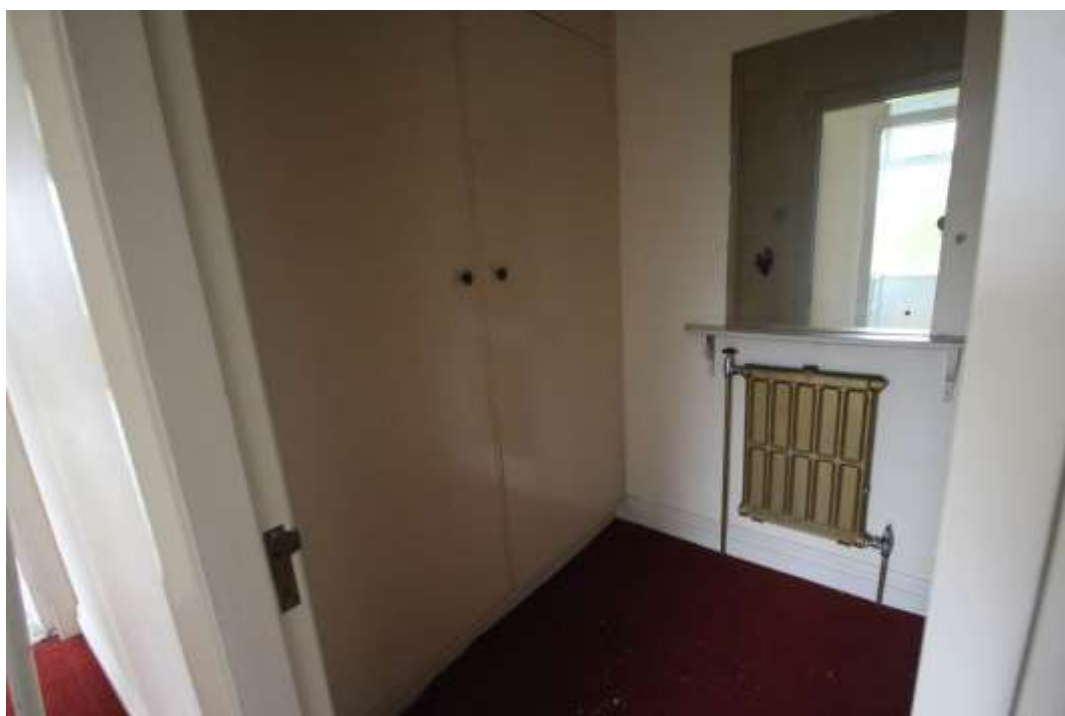


Plate 63: View of the dressing room between Bedrooms 1 and 3, facing south west.

6.29 Bedroom 1 is accessed through the corridor leading from Bedroom 3, with the doorway being set within a modern built in wardrobe. This bedroom has windows in the eastern and southern walls, giving views across the grounds. Bedroom 2, situated across the corridor to the east, mirrors this. The dressing room in Bedroom 2 also houses a central round window. It is probable that these two bedrooms were the higher status, master bedrooms of the house.



Plate 64: View of the northern part of Bedroom 1, facing north.



Plate 65: View of the southern elevation of Bedroom 1, facing south.

Basement

6.30 The basement is accessed by a staircase (Plate 66) from the ground floor hallway in the eastern wing of Block A. The staircase area is plastered and painted yellow, leading down to a doorway covered with a three-centered brick archway. An L-shaped corridor leads down from the stairs and then turns south (Plate 68), under what is Block B. The corridor (Plate 67) is lined with un-dressed, neatly coursed sandstone ashlar topped with a vaulted ceiling of brick. There appears to have been a significant re-organisation of the space in the basement, most likely occurring when the southern wing was expanded in the late 19th century, creating Block B. The line of masonry at the base of the north-south corridor (Plate 69) suggests that the floor level has been raised. A small area divides the corridor and the northern store room; the southern wall in this small space between the corridor and the store contains a low, blocked doorway (Plate 70) covered with a three-centered arch with the remains of iron pintels in the brick jambs.



Plate 66: View of the staircase leading from Block A into the Basement, facing west.



Plate 67: View of the corridor running east-west in the Basement, facing west.



Plate 68: View of the opening to the store from the corridor, facing north west. Scale 2m.



Plate 69: View of the north-south corridor in the Basement, facing south. Note the way in which the concrete floor here seems to cover a line of masonry, suggesting it has been raised.



Plate 70: Detailed view of the blocked opening next to the entrance to the store, facing south.

6.31 The red brick floor area of the store looks to be original, with a central grate for drainage. A central buttress adorns the southern wall (Plate 71) of this storage space, with a second immediately to the left, behind the door. The north wall (Plate 73) houses an alcove in the eastern corner (Plate 74) that corresponds with a covered arch visible on the external northern wall (see paragraph 6.5). This has a step leading up to it and a hatch in the ceiling: it is likely that this was never a doorway but instead an opening to aid in the movement of goods into the basement directly from the outside. This was once covered with a door, as an iron pintel and latch fastener (Plates 75 & 76) are also visible here.



Plate 71: View of the southern elevation of the northern Store, facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 72: View of the western elevation of the northern Store, facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 73: View of the northern elevation of the northern Store, facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 74: Detailed view of the alcove and former doorway in the northern elevation of the northern store, facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 75: Detailed view of the latch fastener visible in the northern elevation of the north Store, facing north.



Plate 76: Detailed view of the iron pintel visible in the northern elevation of the north Store, facing north east.



Plate 77: View of the central grate in the floor of the northern Store room, facing north.

6.32 The entrance to the wine cellar is covered with a 20th century iron door (Plate 77) that is much larger than that of the opening. Evidence of an original doorway comes in the form of another iron pintel to the left of the opening. Another blocked doorway visible in the northern wall of this door opening (Plate 77), mirroring the once discussed above (see paragraph 6.30).



Plate 78: View of the doorway leading into the wine cellar, facing west. Note the iron pintel visible to the left of this opening.



Plate 79: Detailed view of the blocked opening visible immediately next to the Wine Cellar doorway, facing north west.

6.33 The central store room has a concrete floor and a later inserted breezeblock storage area in the north eastern corner (Plate 80). The western wall is of coursed sandstone, thus likely being an original feature. At ceiling height the floor structure of the drawing room above is visible, unlike most other rooms in the basement that have vaulted ceilings of brick. The double doorway in the eastern wall is tall and of iron, set within a red brick opening (Plate 81).



Plate 80: View of the western elevation of the central Store room, facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 81: View of the northern elevation of the central Store room, facing north. Scale 2m. Note the later inserted breezeblock space to the right.



Plate 82: View of the eastern elevation in the central Store room, facing east.

6.34 Immediately to the south of the central store area is an open area entered through a three-centered arch (Plate 82). This space also has a flat roof and a concrete floor, similar to the central store room. In the western wall is an opening in the masonry wall with a sandstone lintel, now blocked with brick. The majority of this space is occupied by modern boilers and pipe work.



Plate 83: Looking into the Boiler Room from the corridor, facing west.



Plate 84: View of the western wall containing the blocked feature in the Boiler Room, facing west.

6.35 The southern extent of the corridor (Plate 85) is a narrow storage area with a stone topped salting benches resting on two three-centered arches. Adjacent to this is the third store room, accessed from the corridor by another arched doorway. This doorway again has evidence of a former door, in the form of iron pintels and a latch fastener (Plate 90). The southern wall houses another bench with a heavy stone top supported by three relieving arches (Plates 86 & 87). There is evidence of another alcove in the western wall (Plate 88) that has now been blocked with brick; it has a sandstone lintel and sill. A puncture in the top left of the blocked feature reveals that it is only c.300mm deep. The northern wall (Plate 89) consists of a series of brick projections linked to ash boxes, likely linked to the network of flues linking to the fireplaces directly above.



Plate 85: View of the southernmost extent of the north-south corridor containing the salting bench, facing south.



Plate 86: View of the southern elevation of the southern Store room, facing south. Scale 2m. The raised bench visible here contains three relieving arches.



Plate 87: Detailed view of one of the relieving arches underneath the bench in the southern Store room, facing south.



Plate 88: View of the western elevation in the southern Store room, facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 89: View of the northern elevation in the southern Store room, facing north. Scale 2m. These hatches are likely ash boxes, linked to the flue network.



Plate 90: View of the eastern elevation of the southern Store room, facing east. Scale 2m. Note the remaining iron pintel and latch fastener, this is evidence of a former doorway.

Attic

6.36 The attic is accessed by the staircase in the central wing of Block A (Plate 91). This whole floor appears to have been a remodeled in the 20th century, likely when the roof was replaced was part of the mass alterations that took place in the 1950s and 1960s. The landing area at the top of the stairs has a very modern feel, as it is carpeted and plastered. A doorway leads into the main roof space (Plate 92) that has had new wooden flooring added and plaster walling, creating more storage space. A hatch in the western extent looks into the unconverted attic space, showing the mid-20th century timber roof structure that is supported on central, load-bearing brick walls (Plate 93).

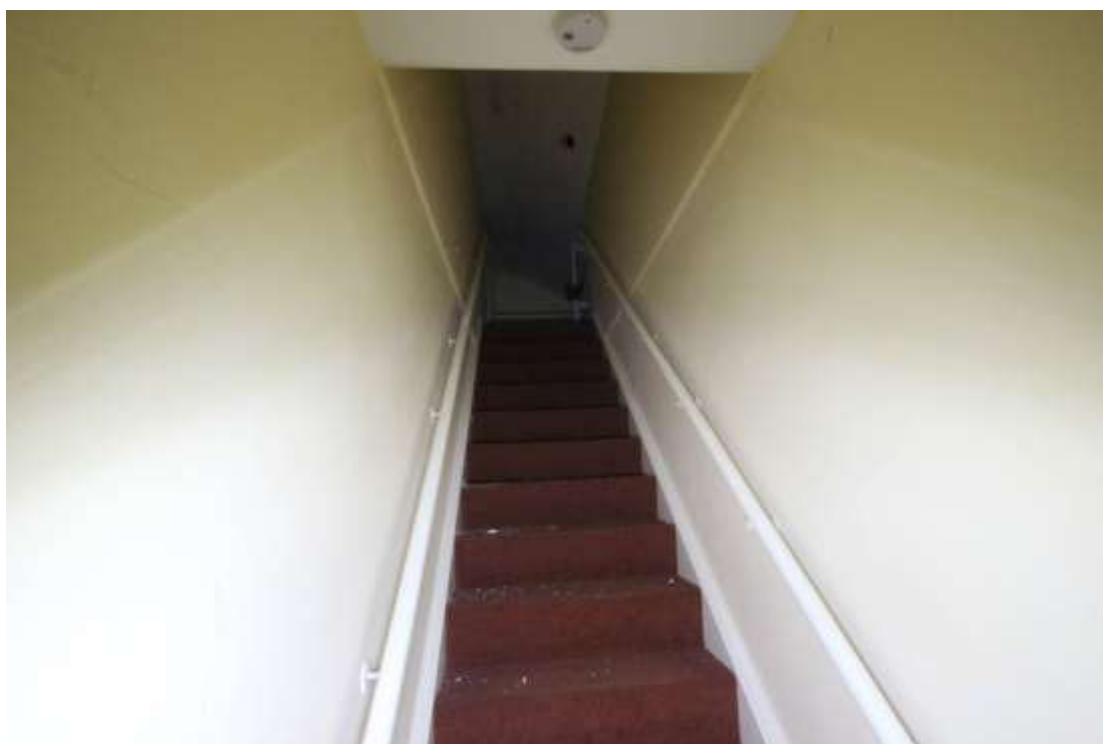


Plate 91: View of the staircase in Block A leading to the attic, facing east.



Plate 92: View of the converted Attic space, facing east.



Plate 93: View of the unconverted attic space above the western part of Block A, facing west. These brick walls carrying the roof timbers are part of the original construction of the hall in the early 19th century.

Halcyon Room

6.37 The Halcyon Room, or former wedding venue, is a modern construction (Plates 94-98) that was built over a former stable block some time between 1968 and 1973; this is visible in historic mapping and aerial photographs (CTD Architects 2019, 30 & 31). Aerial photographs indicate a U-shaped stable complex, bordered by the Coachman's Halt on the east side and a now lost structure on the west, creating two projecting wings. The central block remains standing and has been converted into the wedding reception area (Plate 98). The north facing elevation (Plate 97) reveals two blocked windows that would have been part of this original building. The southern wall on the other hand appears to have been rebuilt. The western wall of this original part of the building (Plate 96) sits flush with the south western extent of the Walled Garden.

6.38 The interior is almost entirely modern, with any signs of existing subdivision in the main surviving block now completely lost. A corridor (Plate 99) with a red floor of small tiles (Plate 101) to the east leads down to a doorway, facing out on the same elevation as the Coachman's Halt (Plate 127). This area likely provided direct access into the stable block from this part of the site. To the north of this is a room in a modern wing (Plate 100), occupying the north eastern extent of this structure.



Plate 94: General view of the southern elevation of the south western extent of the Halcyon Room, facing north east. This is part of the late 1960s/early 1970s construction.



Plate 95: View of the north western extent of the Halcyon Room, facing south east. This is part of the late 1960s/early 1970s construction.



Plate 96: Photograph showing the relationship between the Halcyon Room and the Walled Garden, facing east. The Halcyon Room (picture right) has been built into this south western corner of the Walled Garden.



Plate 97: View of the northern elevation of the Halcyon Room, facing south. This northern wall has been reused and is likely part of the original stable block that once stood here.



Plate 98: View of the interior of the Halcyon Room, facing east. This space is entirely modern and once served as the main wedding reception area.



Plate 99: View of the northern corridor leading out of the Halcyon Room, facing east. This is likely an original part of the building and leads to the Coachman's Halt.



Plate 100: View of the north eastern room in the Halcyon Room, facing north east. This forms part of the modern extension that is to the north of the Coachman's Halt.



Plate 101: Detailed view of the small square tiles in the corridor leading from the wedding reception area to the Coachman's Halt.

Potting Shed and Gardener's workshop

6.39 The Potting Shed and Gardener's Workshop are situated just outside the north eastern corner of the Walled Garden. The Potting Shed is most likely an original 19th century structure, whilst the Gardener's Workshop was built during the mid-20th century redevelopment of the site.

6.40 The Potting Shed is a small, single storey, three roomed structure of red brick that abuts the Walled Garden on the western gable end (Plate 102). The northern elevation (Plate 103) consists of a central doorway set underneath a small gable; the southern doorway is not gabled (Plate 105), although it is similar in design to that of the northern doorway. These doorways have sandstone lintels. In the eastern end of the northern elevation is another doorway, next to a smaller opening at ground floor level (Plate 104), and both have sandstone lintels. The roof is covered with slate and is steeply pitched, with three skylights facing north and one facing south. On the north western corner of the building is a wooden gatepost with surviving iron fixtures (Plate 102).



Plate 102: View of the western gable end of the potting shed, facing south east. Scale 2m. Note the relationship between this and the Walled Garden.



Plate 103: View of the northern elevation of the Potting Shed, facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 104: Detailed view of the low opening in the eastern side of the northern elevation, facing south.



Plate 105: View of the southern elevation of the Potting Shed taken from inside the Walled Garden facing north. Scale 2m.

6.41 Internally, the Potting Shed consists of a central hallway running north-south, with two rooms either side to the east and west respectively. Each room is accessed by wooden doors set within brick dividing walls which each carry the weight of the roof structure. Relieving arches adorn the top of each doorway in order to distribute the weight around the doorways wooden lintels. The western room is relatively plain, with some evidence of former timber fixtures on the walls. The eastern room is blocked but most likely mirrors that of the western. At the eastern extent of the Potting Shed is third, partially subterranean room. This is not accessible; however, it is possible to look in to the room from the northern window that is open. The room itself seems be of later construction than that of the two rooms to the west as there is a clear break in the brick work visible internally between the southern wall and western. It appears that this room once housed some kind of pump or boiler, or potentially both, as there is a series of pipework and a hatch in the eastern wall that seems to connect to a chimney. This chimney is visible in the western shed of the Gardener's Workshop and was likely made redundant when this block was added to the site in the 20th century. It is possible that this was initially used as a means of heating the Walled Garden with a system of pipework running through the walls themselves. These pipes appear to run into the complex of the walled garden in the southern wall that is the exterior face of the garden wall.



Plate 106: View of the northern doorway leading into the central corridor of the Potting Shed, facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 107: View of the southern doorway leading into the central corridor of the Potting Shed, facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 108: Detailed view looking above the doorway to the western room of the Potting Shed, facing west. Note the relieving archway above the door.



Plate 109: General view of the western room of the Potting Shed, facing south east.

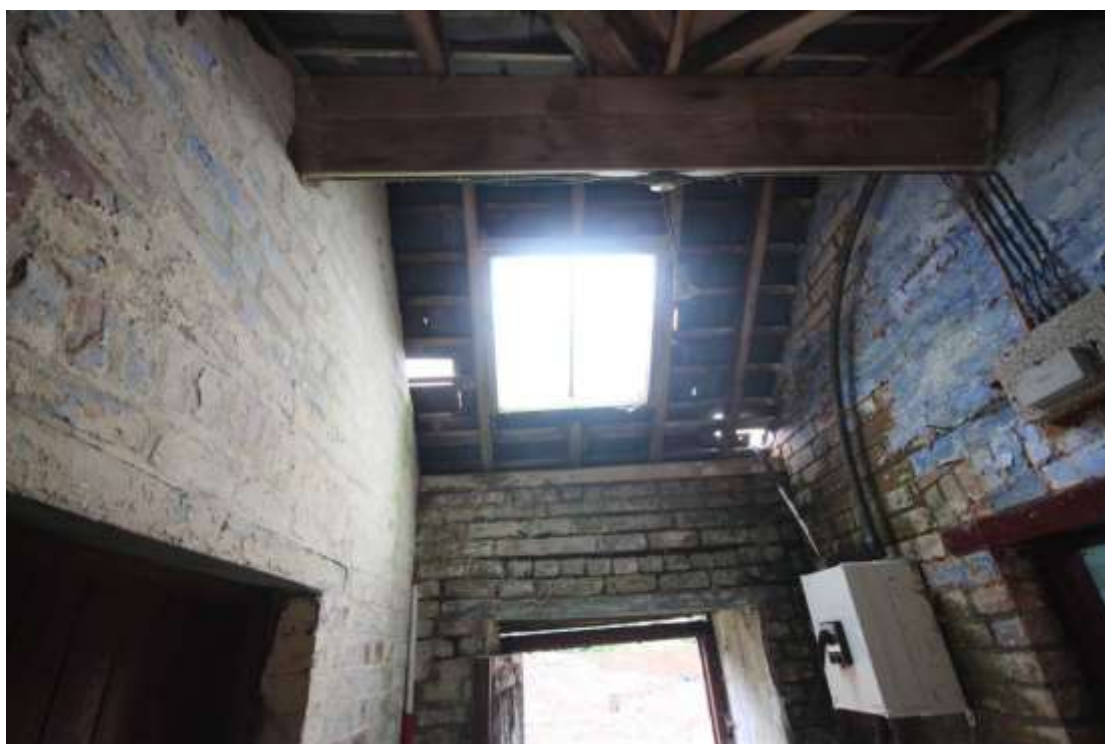


Plate 110: General view of the roof structure in the central corridor of the Potting Shed, facing south.



Plate 111: General view of the lower part of the southern interior wall of the eastern 'boiler room' adjacent to the Potting Shed, facing south.



Plate 112: General view of the upper part of the southern interior wall of the eastern 'boiler room' adjacent to the Potting Shed, facing south.

6.42 Immediately to the west of the Potting Shed are the Gardener's Workshop buildings. This is a much later construction, likely being added to the site when the landscape was drastically altered in the 1950s and 1960s. It takes the form of an L-shaped block of red brick under a pitched roof covered with Staffordshire blue, plain clay tiles. The eastern elevation (Plates 113 & 114) faces onto the main road leading into the site and contains three, three-light windows at first floor level, with a large window (now blocked) in the northern bay. The southern gable (Plate 115) consists of a large garage doorway under a concrete lintel. The western elevation (Plate 116) houses a series of large openings (Plate 117) under a large concrete lintel, creating covered storage areas with internal rooms above. These are defined by four, three-light windows with concrete lintels and wooden sills. Some of the dividing walls between these ground floor areas show signs of previous internal access in the form of blocked doorways (Plate 118).



Plate 113: View of the northern part of the eastern elevation of the eastern block of the Gardener's Workshop, facing south west. Scale 2m.



Plate 114: View of the central part of the eastern elevation of the eastern block of the Gardener's Workshop, facing west.



Plate 115: View of the southern gable end of the eastern block of the Gardener's Workshop, facing north.



Plate 116: View of the western elevation of the eastern block of the Gardener's Workshop, facing north east.



Plate 117: View of one of the open storage areas at the ground floor level of the eastern block of the Gardener's Workshop, facing east.



Plate 118: Detailed view of one of the ground floor blocked doorways in the eastern block of the Gardener's Workshop, facing south.

6.43 The northern block of the Gardener's Workshop abuts another, small workshop on its western side (Plates 119-121), which is accessed by a large opening in the southern elevation (Plate 119). This is an earlier building of red brick, with a flat roof. This is accessed by another wooden, hinged garage style double door with a large concrete lintel. Internally, the western elevation houses a red brick flue with a square hatched opening. This would once have been covered and now faces into the easternmost, subterranean room that is part of the Potting Shed. The left half of this western internal elevation appears to be what was once the external face of the Walled Garden, with the right half being of later construction. These are defined by a building break.



Plate 119: View of the small workshop building immediately to the west of the Gardener's Workshop, facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 120: View of the southern side of the western wall inside the small workshop building, facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 121: View of the northern side of the western wall inside the small workshop building, facing west. Scale 2m. Note the building break to the left of the scale, defining the original wall and the newly built extension.

Walled Garden

6.44 The Walled Garden (Plates 122-125) sits to the north east of the hall and is bounded on its north east and south west corners by the Potting Shed/Gardener's Workshops and the Halcyon Room respectively. The wall itself is of red brick and topped with concrete caps; the bonding in this wall is obscure and is similar to a Flemish stretcher bond. There is an entrance to the garden in the eastern side (Plate 125) defined by two posts of rusticated reconstituted stone. The Walled Garden itself appears on a sales plan dating to 1835 (CTD Architects 2019, 6) making it (and the Potting Shed) the two oldest structures on the site in their full original form. Along the interior of the northern wall of the garden are the remains of the 19th century glasshouse bases (CTD Architects (2019, 26). These are red brick bases that have largely been lost as the interior of the walled garden has been landscaped.



Plate 122: Exterior view of the western wall of the Walled Garden, facing south east.



Plate 123: View of the south eastern quarter of the Walled Garden, facing north east. This photograph was taken from the first floor of the Coachman's Halt.



Plate 124: View of the interior of the Walled Garden, facing west.



Plate 125: Interior view of the eastern wall of the Walled Garden, facing south east.



Image 1: The glasshouse bases along the internal northern wall of the Walled Garden, facing north west. Source: CTD Architects.



Image 2: Another view of the glasshouse bases along the internal northern wall of the Walled Garden, facing north. Source: CTD Architects.



Image 3: View of the north eastern corner of the walled garden, including the remains of the now lost glasshouse base, facing north east. Source: CTD Architects.

Coachman's Halt

6.45 The Coachman's Halt once made up the eastern extent of the former coach house; however, it appears that the building has largely been rebuilt and modernised in the late 20th century.

6.46 The eastern façade (Plate 126) is gabled on the northern side (Plate 127), and has two windows at ground floor level either side of the front door. These are three light casement windows in wooden frames, with concrete lintels and wooden sills. A porch protrudes from the central bay of this elevation, this has a tiled roof. This elevation appears to have been rebuilt almost entirely, likely when the stable block that it was attached to was remodeled in the late 20th century.



Plate 126: View of the eastern elevation of the Coachman's Halt, facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 127: View of the northern section of the eastern elevation of the Coachman's Halt, facing south west. Scale 2m.

6.47 The southern elevation (Plate 128) looks to be original, as the brickwork here is very similar to that of the older parts of the former stable block. A small, single story lean-to has been built against this elevation. The front of the building has a raised garden surrounded by a low wall of coursed sandstone ashlar.



Plate 128: View of the southern elevation of the Coachman's Halt, facing north east. Scale 2m.



Plate 129: General view of the western side of the southern elevation of the Coachman's Halt, facing north. This part of the elevation is now obscured by the lean to structure.

6.48 Internally the space has been remodeled to create a modern home; again this is likely the result of late 20th century alterations to the building and is not representative of the plan-form that would have been evident when this was a stable block. In terms of fixtures and fittings everything in the building is very recent. At first floor level there is a joist visible in the two front bedrooms, which has been covered with plasterboard and is likely the result of the late 20th century rebuilding of the roof.



Plate 130: View of the living room in the Coachman's Halt, facing west.

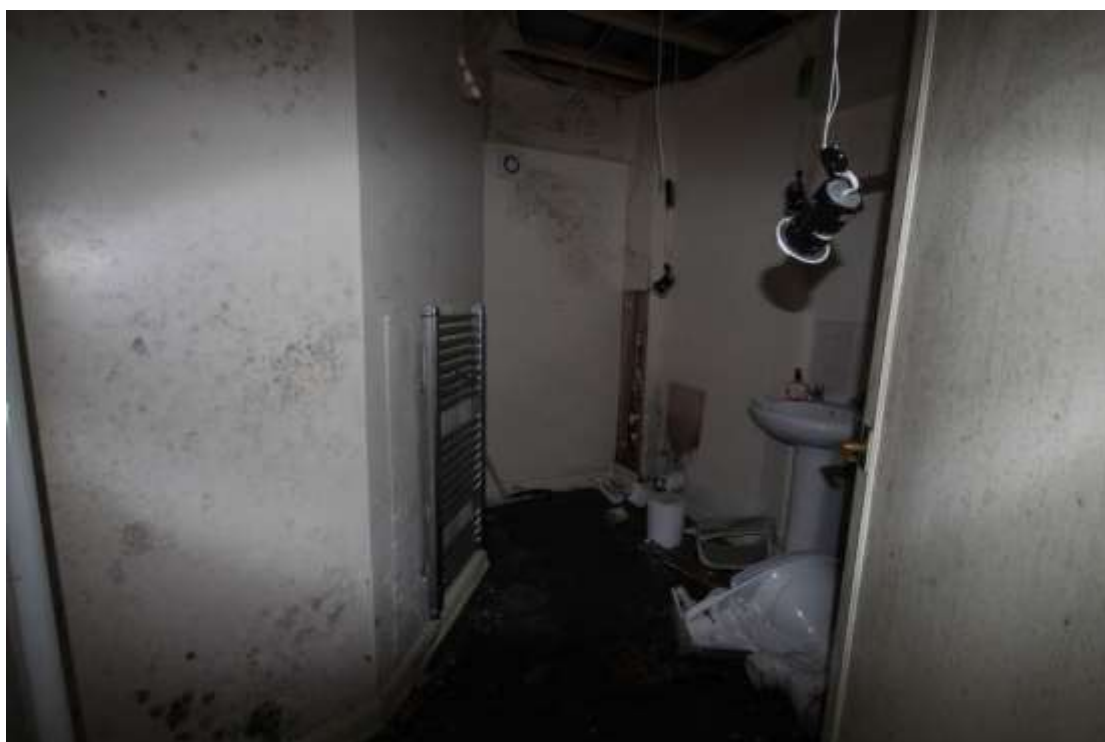


Plate 131: View of the bathroom on the ground floor of the Coachman's Halt, facing south west. This area has a modern dividing wall (picture left), separating this modern bathroom and allowing access from the front room to the southern extension.



Plate 132: View of the first floor southern bedroom, facing north east. The original roof timbers have been covered here by plasterboard, visible above the window.

7 DISCUSSION

Consall Hall

The Development of the Site

7.1 It is clear that Consall Hall originated as a U-shaped, late Georgian country house with a projecting southern wing. The original form of the structure mostly survives: the original U-shape is still evident in the northern elevation and this part of the building is largely made up of original fabric. Traces of the original structure are more difficult to see in the eastern and western aspects of the building as these parts of the Hall have subsequently been modified during later developments. The original southern projecting wing has almost entirely been lost, and is not evident at all in the external fabric of the building. Historic mapping shows that the footprint of the standing southern wing has changed with the southern double-gable end being added in the mid-late 19th century, thus creating the space now occupied by the drawing/dining rooms and front bedrooms (CTD Architects 2019, 6).

7.2 Historic photographs also show that the original southern wing has been drastically altered since the 1930s (Plate 133). This photograph shows that the southern aspects of the building are all likely to be a product of the mid-20th century developments, when the house and grounds underwent significant alteration (CTD Architects 2019, 17). As well as significantly remodelling the southern gable end, these works also updated the fenestration, remodelled the roof structure and

relocated the front entrance to the western elevation, creating a site almost indistinguishable from its original form. These factors show that the development of the Hall can be defined by two significant phases: the original construction and the mid-20th century remodelling. A blocked window in the eastern elevation of Block A (Plate 12) is in a similar style to those found in the northern elevation, suggesting the fenestration was once relatively uniform.



Plate 133: View of the southern projecting wing of the Hall c.1930, showing the original double-gabled southern elevation and the original fenestration on the western elevation. Source: Podmore 2007, 14.

7.3 The northern elevation is what remains of the original structure, containing original window openings and evidence of the former use of the space. These windows are in a loosely classical style, with flat arches above the windows (Plate 4). This classical style has been emulated in the modern southern aspects of the building. However, the northern elevation has been somewhat modernised, particularly through the obscuring of original features, updating windows and altering access. At ground floor level the access has been expanded in order to create a garage space; this corresponds with the changing internal function of the space.

7.4 Due to the continued use of the site well into the 20th/21st centuries, the internal areas have been adapted and modernised to suit changing living requirements. As a result, very little original fabric survives internally. Most rooms contain modern features emulating historic architectural styles, for example in the southern ground floor rooms of Block B, such as dogtooth cornices (Plate 52).

7.5 Although very little fabric survives internally, the original internal planform has largely been preserved. Block A contains various surviving spaces that once would have been the kitchen and utility areas, staffed by servants, that served the household. The southern parts of the building, including the dining and drawing room on the ground floor, as well as the two bedrooms on the first floor, appear to be the preserved, higher-status areas of the building that would have been used by the family for day-to-day living, as well as entertaining. There is evidence that later internal changes were made in the arrangement of the Hall, most notably in the addition of the eastern separate dwelling which was inserted in the eastern half of Block A in the mid-late 20th century. At first floor level this saw the insertion of the staircase (Plate 91) leading to the attic, blocking that central east-west corridor. Other, more minor, changes in internal arrangements took place when the site was altered in the mid-20th century, as exemplified by the utility/kitchen area in the north eastern corner of Block B. A crawlspace accessed from the first floor shows an original brick dividing wall running north-south (Plate 61), separating what is now the utility and pantry from a more substantial corridor at ground floor level.

7.6 There also appears to have been some re-organisation of spaces in the basement. The evidence of this comes in the form of blocked doorways going north-south between the two northern rooms, as well as some changes in floor level. The southern rooms in the basement are also very different in terms of style to those of the north. These have flat ceilings with exposed floor boards, representing a later phase of development. This evidence suggests that at some point the basement was remodelled, with the northern rooms being adapted and the whole subterranean area being expanded to the south. This southern part of the basement was likely created when the southern wing was expanded in the mid-late 19th century.

The Use and Significance of the Site

7.7 The U-shaped planform with projecting perpendicular wing is a style very common to Georgian country houses. The building itself is a good example of a Georgian country house that has been in continued use well into the 20th and 21st centuries, showing how developments in the 20th century respected contemporary architectural conventions. An example of this is the contrast in the architecture of the Hall, with noticeably more decorated architectural features adorning the southern aspects of the building with the northern part of the site reflecting function over style. These architectural features are indicative of the contemporary household, with two different classes living in and using this building. The northern elevation is somewhat less elaborate and serves as an area of utility occupied by servants whereas the southern parts, looking out over the constructed landscape, were used by the family not only for living but also for entertaining. What is interesting in the case of Consall Hall is that the lower and higher status areas of the building have been retained, both serving very similar purposes to their original counterparts.

Halcyon Room and the Coachman's Halt

7.8 Both the Halcyon Room and the Coachman's Halt are situated where the original stable block once stood. The only original fabric here is the Coachman's Halt itself, as well as the northern elevation of the Halcyon Room which reuses the original northern wall. The remainder was constructed in the mid-late 20th century, when the site was converted into a wedding venue.

7.9 The Coachman's Halt makes up what was the eastern wing of the stable block that is visible in both historic mapping and 20th century aerial photographs (CTD Architects 2019, 31). These indicate that the footprint of the large wedding venue space likely occupies that of the original central stable block; however, this has been heavily rebuilt and altered making it unrecognisable from its original form. The Coachman's Halt is the best preserved part of this building complex, likely originally serving as accommodation for estate staff. In terms of building fabric there is a similar level of survival here to that of the main Hall, with partial surviving external features and remodelled interior spaces adapted to suit modern domestic standards. In terms of phasing two structures abut this building: one to the south and one to the north. These were most likely added in the mid-late 20th century. Internally, the building could not be recognised as a stable block. However, the original plan form of the domestic quarters (the Coachman's Halt) remains largely unchanged.

Potting Sheds and Gardener's Workshops

7.10 Of these two structures, the Potting Shed is the only surviving early 19th century building on this northern side of the Walled Garden. Aerial photographs dating to the 20th century show that the Gardener's Workshop was constructed sometime between 1963 and 1968 (CTD Architects 2019, 30-31). The Potting Shed, though, was likely built at the same time as the Walled Garden in the early 19th century making it, alongside the Walled Garden itself, one of the oldest structures surviving in its full form on the site. The building itself is single phased and has been built into the Walled Garden. It is possible that part of the building once housed a system for providing heating to the Walled Garden.

Conclusion

7.11 To conclude, the history of Consall Hall and its development can be summarised as follows.

- ◆ **Phase 1** – 1810-15. Initial construction of the Hall, Walled Garden and Potting Shed, commissioned by John Leigh.
- ◆ **Phase 2** – Mid-late 19th century. Expansion of the southern wing of the Hall to the south, as well as the redesign and expansion of the basement. Also the introduction of the stable block to the north of the Hall.

- ◆ **Phase 3** – 1930s. Addition of a Gardener’s Cottage to the north west of the Hall and the redesign of the formal gardens to the south.
- ◆ **Phase 4** – 1959/1960s. Re-modelling of the Hall to create a modern home, including the external redevelopment of the Block B and rebuilding of the roof. Construction of the Gardener’s Workshop to the east of the Walled Garden.
- ◆ **Phase 5** – By 1973 the stable block was converted into the Halcyon Room.
- ◆ **Phase 6** – Late 20th century. Continued development and updating of internal fixtures and fittings to create a modern home.

7.12 This report provides an analytical description and a photographic recording of the Hall, Walled Garden and related structures prior to conversion of the site into a hospitality venue, wellbeing hotel and lodges.

8 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

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9 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

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10 ARCHIVE

10.1 A paper archive consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs has been prepared by ARS Ltd and will be submitted to the suitable repository, in this instance The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery (accession number STKMG:2020.LH.5), in accordance with *Guidelines for the Preparation and Preservation of Archaeological Archives* (The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery n.d.).

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank Chris Hesketh and Karl Lawton of CTD Architects for commissioning the historic building recording on

behalf of Consall Hall Estate Ltd; Ben Reeves and William Scott-Moncrief of Consall Hall Estate Ltd for arranging access to site; and Shane Kelleher, the Staffordshire County Archaeologist, for his advice. We also like to thank Chris Hesketh and CTD Architects for supplying additional images and plans of Consall Hall Estate.

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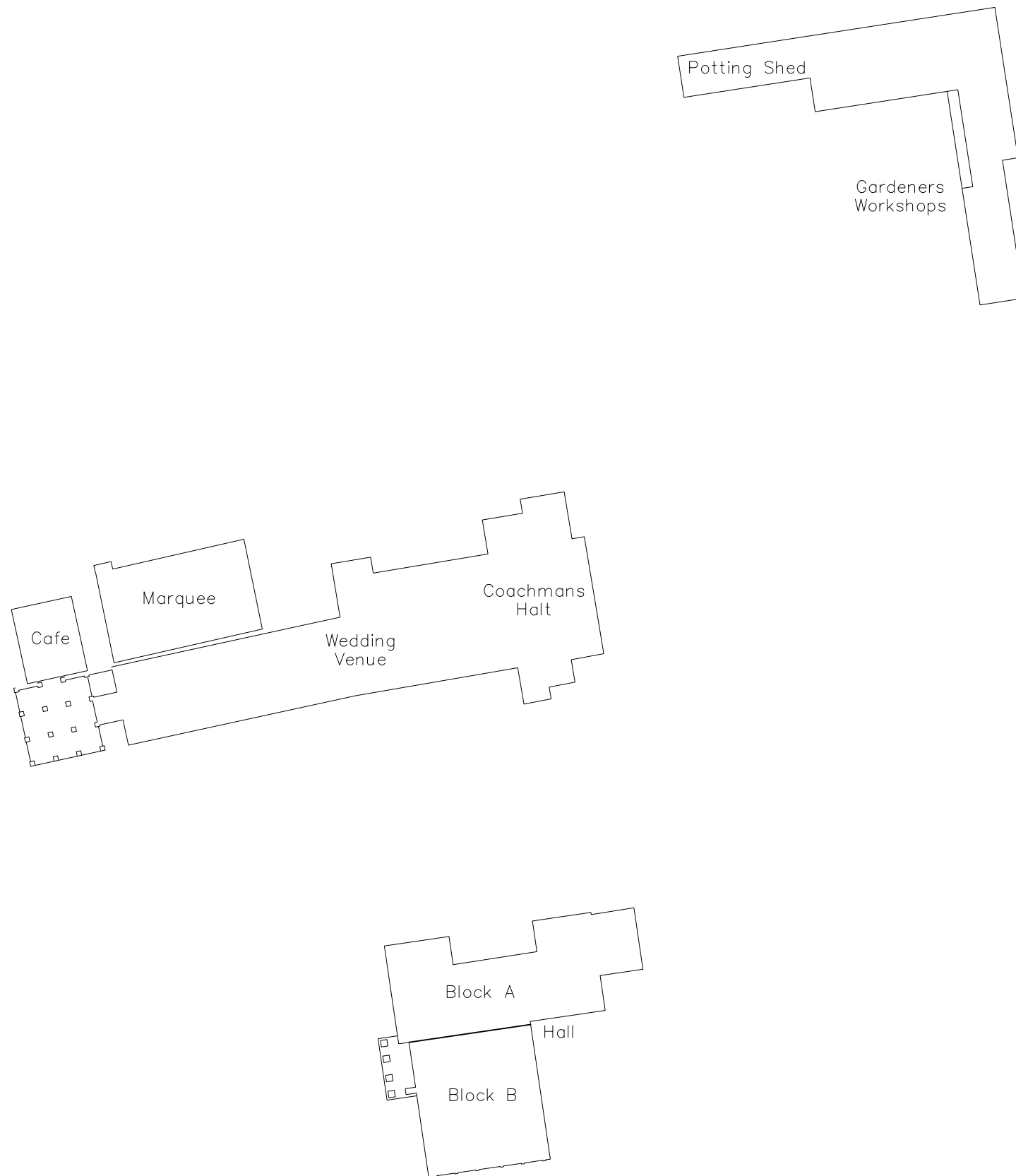
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APPENDIX 1: PLANS



Site Name: Consall Hall, Staffordshire
Date: 24/02/2020
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Scale: 1:500@A3

Title: General Site Plan

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Hall



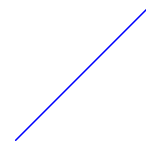
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Date: 24/02/2020
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Title: Hall, Ground Floor Photographic
Location Plan

Key:



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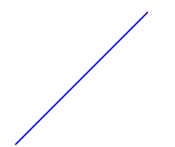
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Title: Hall, First Floor Photographic
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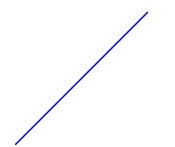
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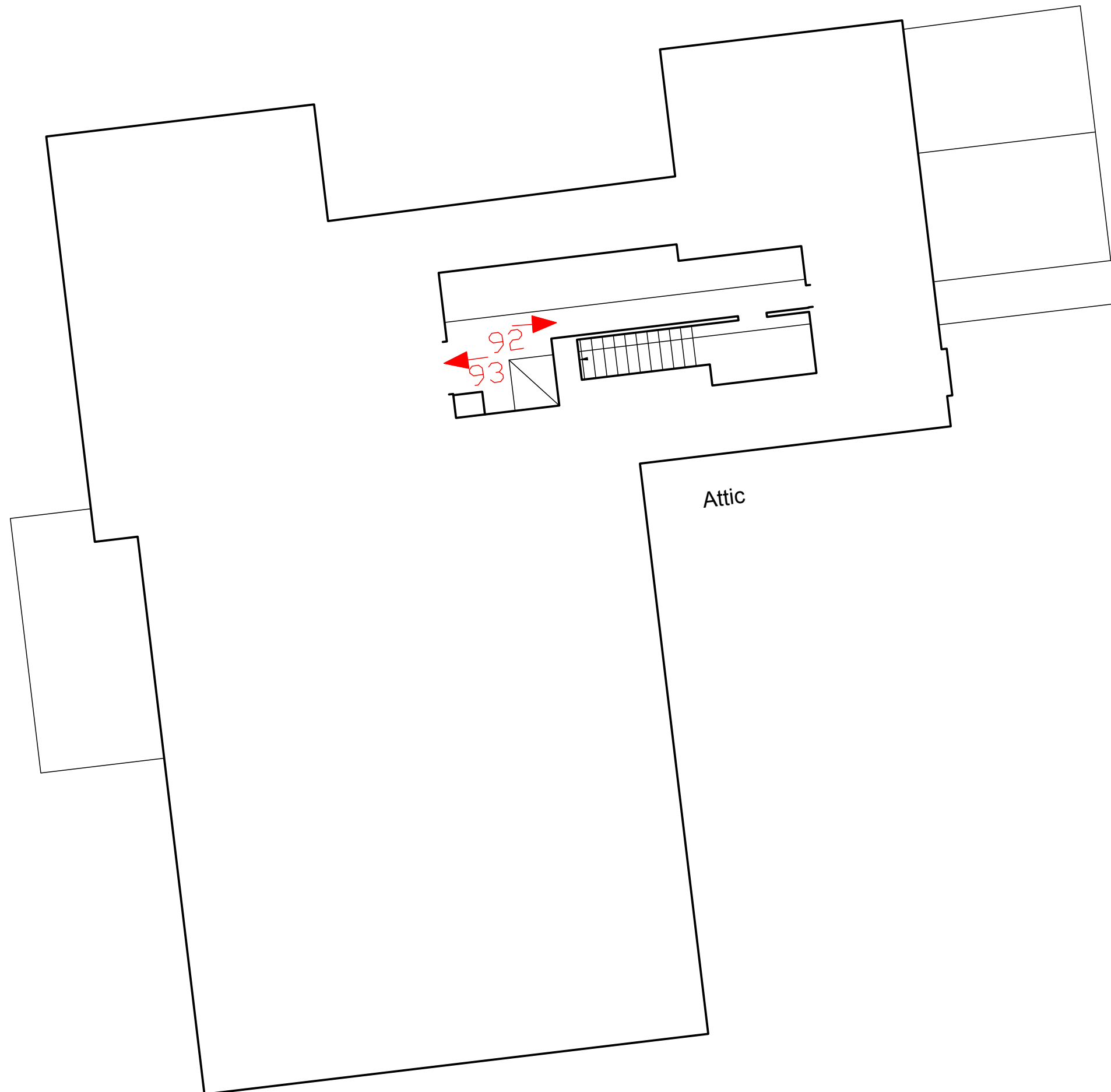
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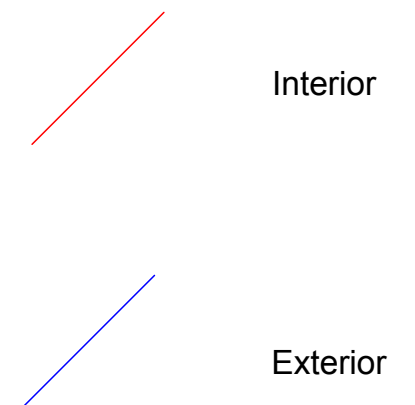
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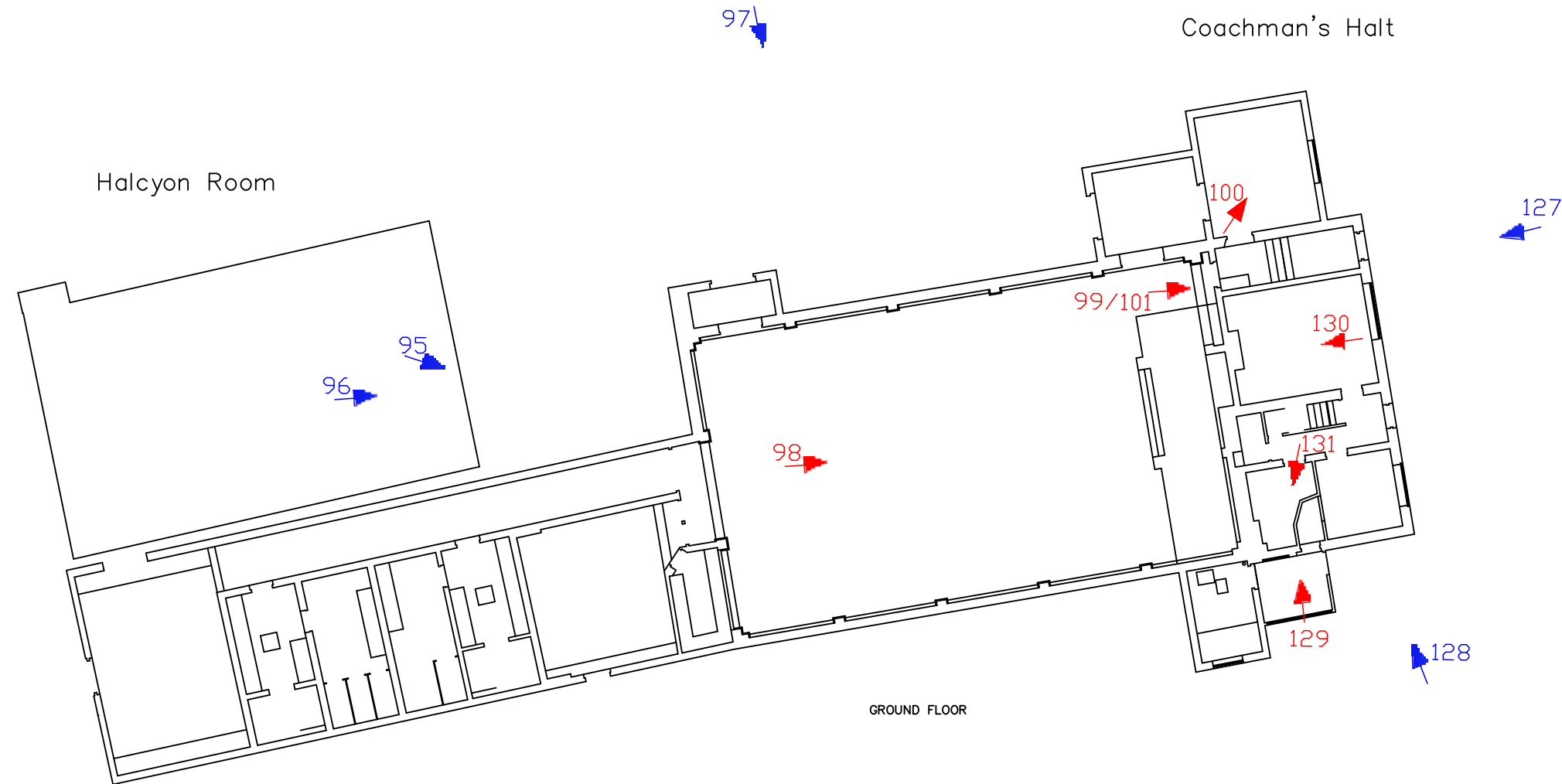
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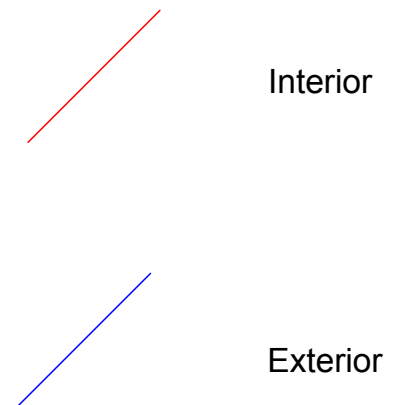


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Title: Halcyon Room and Coachman's Halt, Ground Floor Photographic Location Plan

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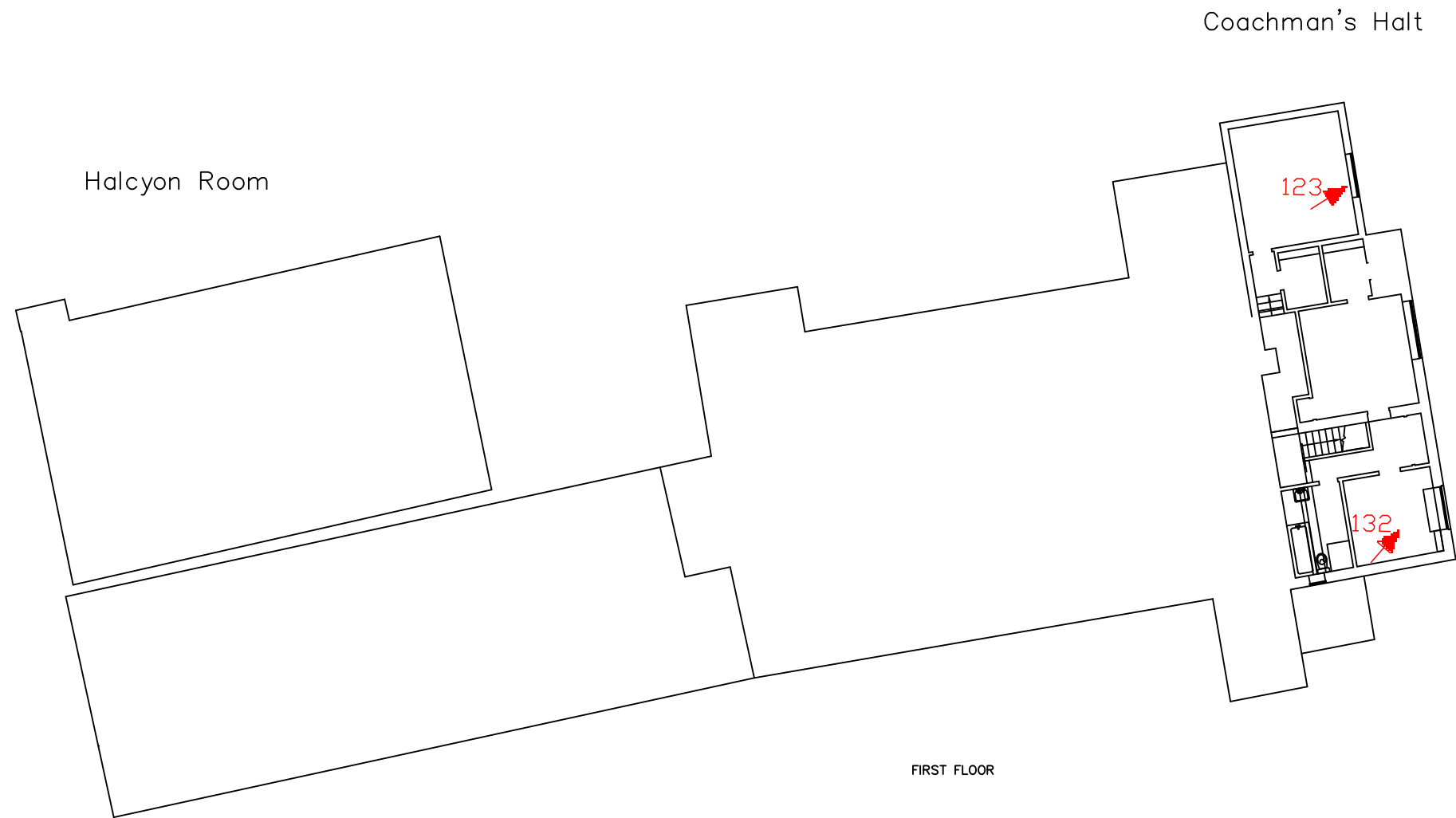
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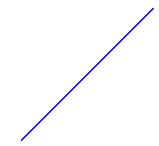
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Title: Halcyon Room and Coachman's Halt, First Floor Photographic Location Plan

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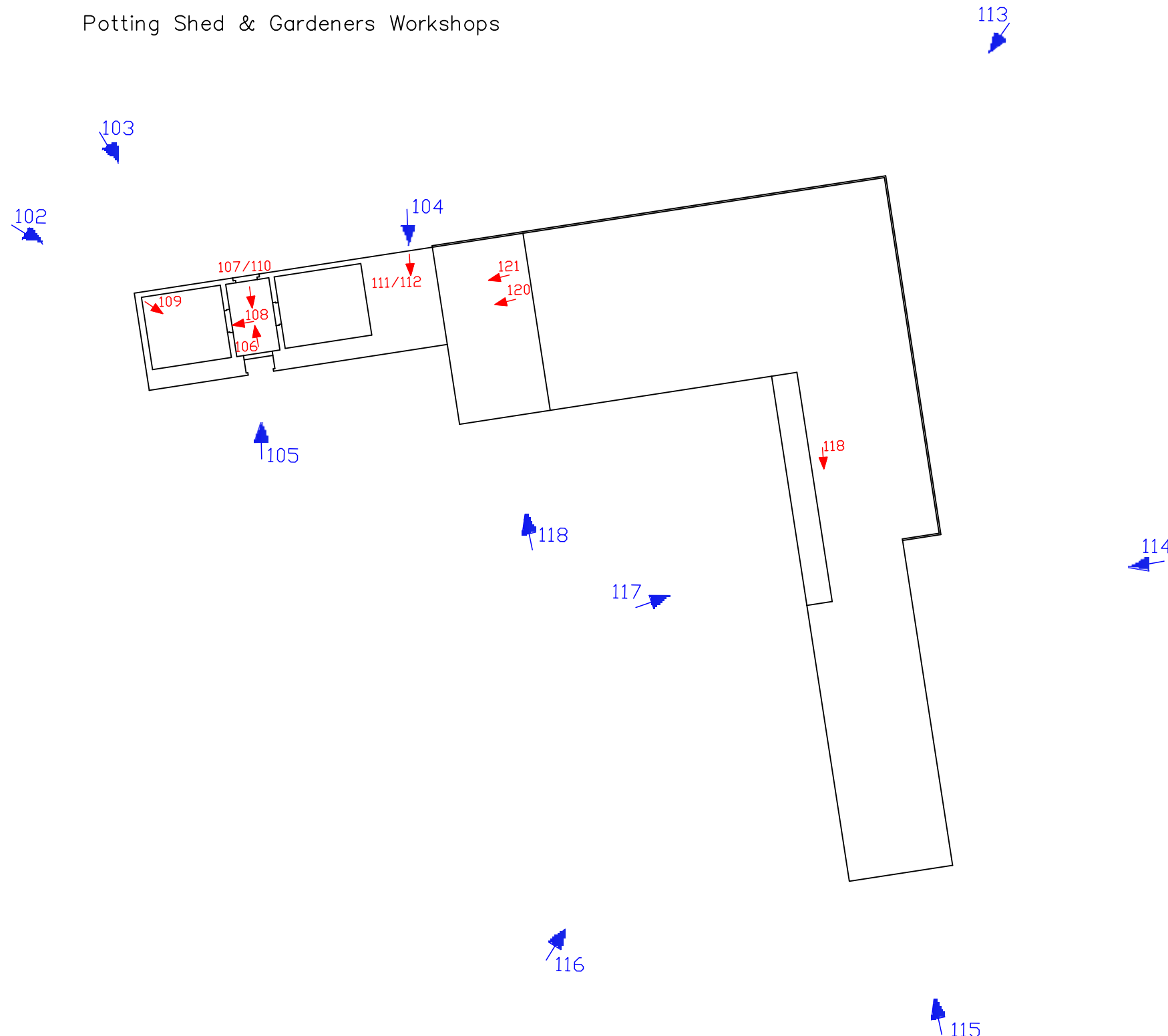
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Potting Shed & Gardeners Workshops



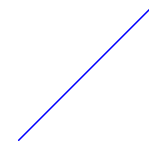
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Title: Potting Shed and Gardener's
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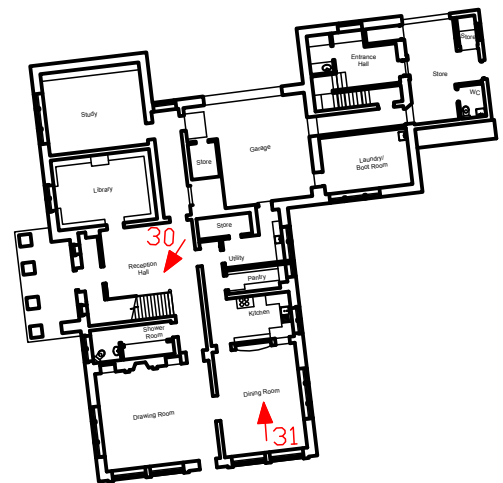
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Ground Floor Hall

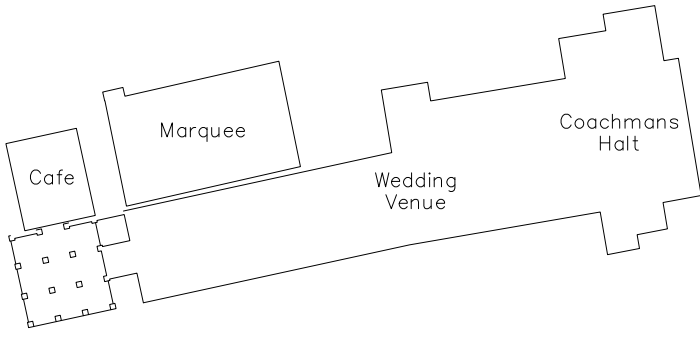


First Floor Hall



Potting Shed

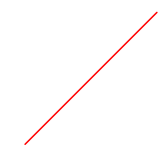
Gardeners Workshops



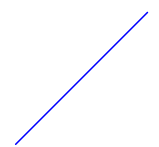
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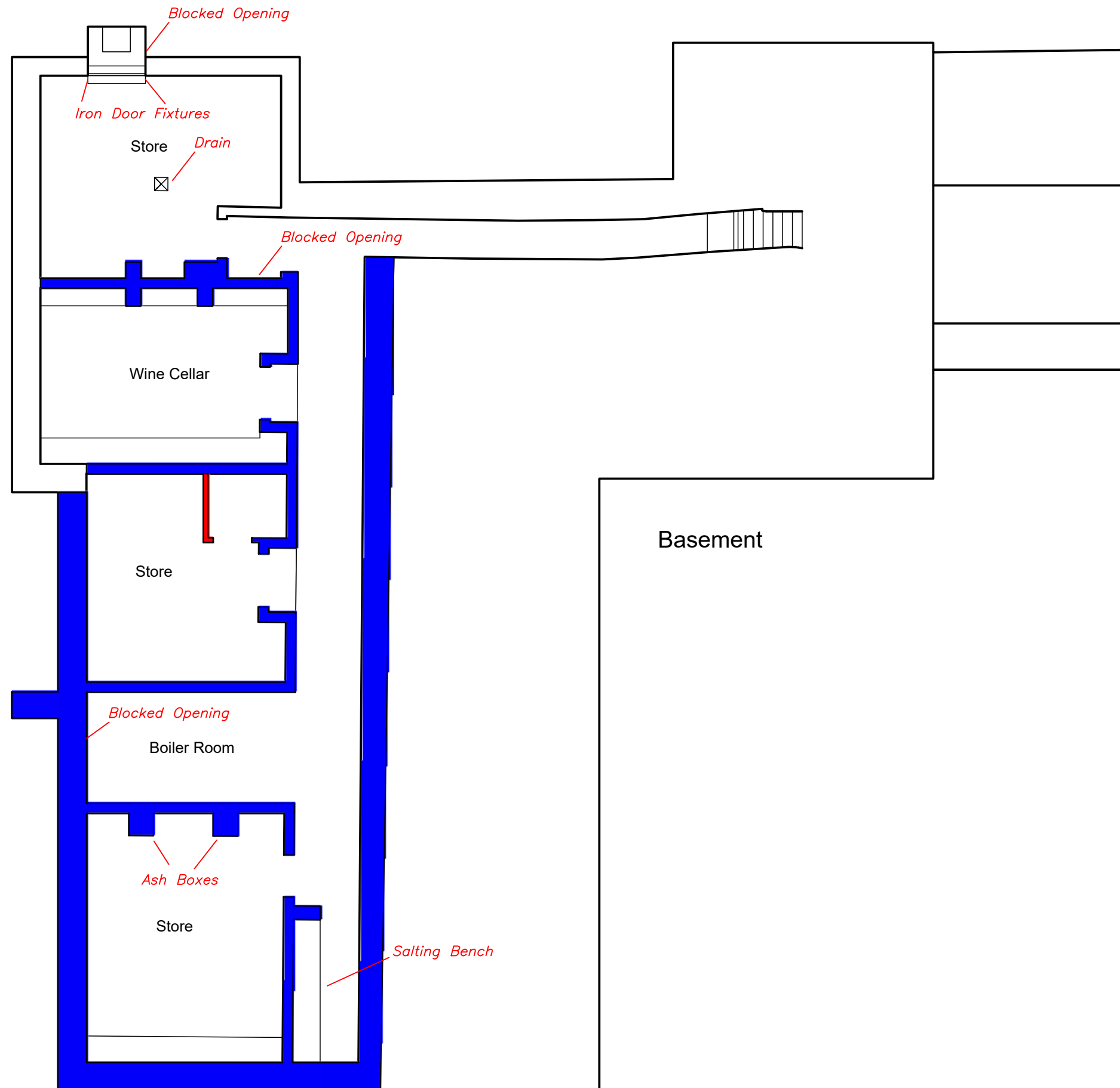
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- Mid-late 19th C.
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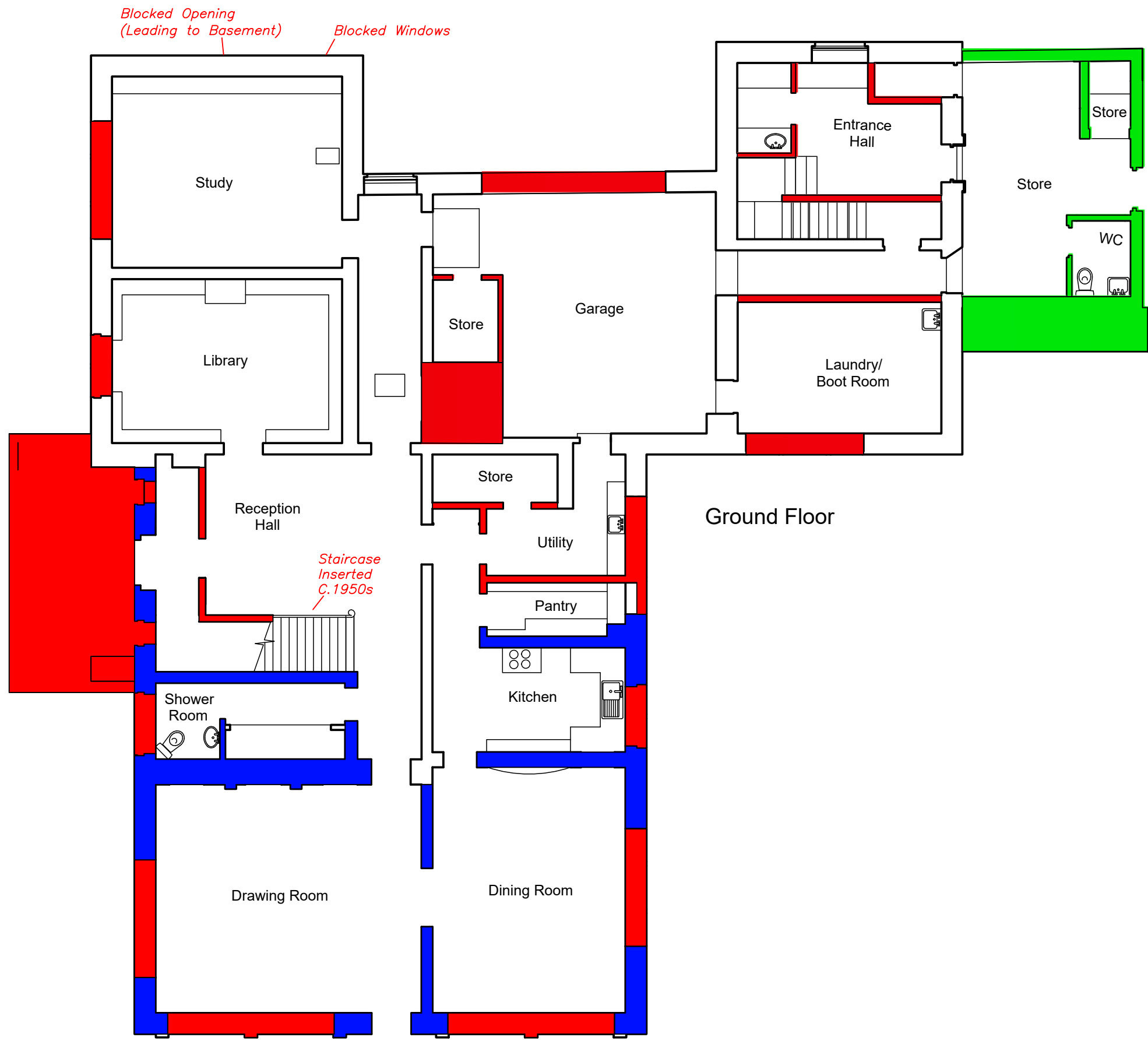
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 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540
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Site Name: Consall Hall, Staffordshire
 Date: 30/03/2020
 Drawn by: GN
 Scale: N/A

Title: Annotated and phased plan of the Hall's Ground Floor.

Key:

- 1810-1815
- Mid-late 19th C.
- 1950s
- Late 20th/early 21st C.

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Site Name: Consall Hall, Staffordshire
 Date: 30/03/2020
 Drawn by: GN
 Scale: N/A

Title: Annotated and phased plan of the Hall's First Floor.

Key:

- 1810-1815
- Mid-late 19th C.
- 1950s
- Late 20th/early 21st C.

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APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

SITE NAME: Consall Hall, Consall, Staffordshire				NGR: SJ 98931 48757	
Format	Digital	Photographer	GN	Date	02-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
1	View of the eastern bay of the southern elevation of Block A, facing north. Scale 2m.				N
2	View of the western elevation of the hall, note the portico linking Block A (to the left) and Block B (to the right), facing south east. Scale 2m.				SE
3	View of the western elevation of Block A, facing north east. Scale 2m.				NE
4	View of the northern elevation of Block A, facing south. Scale 2m. This is what remains of the original late Georgian U-shaped house, with the central northern elevation flanked by the eastern and western wings.				S
5	View of the western wing's northern elevation, facing south. Scale 2m.				S
6	Detailed view of the blocked opening at the base of the northern elevation of the western wing, facing south.				S
7	View of the central northern elevation of Block A, facing south. Scale 2m.				S
8	View of the eastern wing's northern elevation, facing south. Scale 2m.				S
9	View of the inward facing, western elevation of the eastern wing, visible from the northern side of the hall, facing east. Scale 2m.				E
10	View of the northern side of the eastern extension added to Block A, facing south west. Scale 2m.				SW
11	View of the southern side of the eastern extension added to Block A, facing north west. Scale 2m.				NW
12	Detailed view of the now blocked ground floor window visible at the top of the stairs, facing west.				W
13	View of the eastern elevation of Block A from the patio on the eastern extension, facing west. Scale 2m.				W
14	Detailed view of the openings in the eastern extension to Block A, facing west.				W
15	View of the eastern elevation of Block B, facing west. Scale 2m.				W
16	View of the southern elevation of Block B, taken from the tiered garden facing north. Scale 2m.				N
17	View of the western elevation of Block B and its relationship to Block A, facing north east. Scale 2m.				NE
18	Detailed view of the western front door, facing east. Scale 2m.				E
19	Detailed view of one of the oval windows flanking the main western doorway in Block B, facing east. Scale 2m.				E
20	Detailed view of the architrave of the western portico, facing east.				E
21	View of the interior of the study, facing north. Scale 2m.				N
22	View of the interior of the study, facing south west.				SW
23	View of the library, facing north west. Scale 2m.				NW
24	View of the library, facing south. Scale 2m.				S
25	View of the southern half of the garage, facing south. Scale 2m.				S
26	View of the northern half of the garage, facing north.				N
27	View of the laundry room, facing north east.				NE
28	View of the store, facing south. Scale 2m. The elevation on the right side of this photograph was once the original exterior wall of Block A.				S
29	View of the western elevation of the store room, facing west. Scale 2m. This was the original				W

SITE NAME: Consall Hall, Consall, Staffordshire				NGR: SJ 98931 48757	
Format	Digital	Photographer	GN	Date	02-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
	exterior wall of Block A.				
30	View of the entrance hall in the separate, eastern dwelling in the eastern wing of Block A, facing north east.				NE
31	View of the eastern half of Bedroom 4, facing east. Scale 2m.				E
32	View of the northern half of Bedroom 3, facing north. Scale 2m.				N
33	View of Bedroom 6, facing south east.				SE
34	View of the Hallway in the western part of the first floor of Block A, facing north east.				NE
35	View of the Bathroom in the western part of the first floor of Block A, facing north.				N
36	View of the first floor Kitchen in the eastern part of Block A, facing north west.				NW
37	View of the first floor Sitting Room in the eastern part of Block A, facing south west.				SW
38	View of the first floor Bedroom in the eastern part of Block A, facing north west.				NW
39	View of the southern elevation of the Reception Hall in Block B, facing south. Scale 2m.				S
40	View of the northern elevation of the Reception Hall in Block B, facing north. Scale 2m.				N
41	View of the western elevation of the Reception Hall in Block B, facing west. Scale 2m.				W
42	View of the floor of the Reception Hall in Block B, facing north. Scale 2m.				N
43	View into the Porch area, accessed from the Reception Hall in Block B, facing west.				W
44	View of the storage area in the Porch, facing east.				E
45	View of the Bathroom on the ground floor of Block B, facing east. Scale 2m.				E
46	View of the northern elevation of the Drawing Room in Block B, facing north. Scale 2m.				N
47	View of the southern elevation of the Drawing Room in Block B, facing south. Scale 2m.				S
48	View of the western elevation in the Drawing Room in Block B, facing west. Scale 2m. The central doorway here leads into the Dining Room.				W
49	Detailed view of the shadow of the former handle plate on the doorway between the Dining Room and Drawing Room in Block B.				N/A
50	View of north elevation of the Dining Room, facing north. Scale 2m.				N
51	View of the west elevation of the Dining Room, facing north. Scale 2m.				N
52	Detailed view of the dogtooth cornice and plaster roundel in the northern elevation of the Dining Room, facing north.				N
53	View of the western wall of the Utility Area, taken from the Kitchen facing west. Scale 2m.				W
54	View of the Kitchen in the Utility Area, facing east.				E
55	View of the Pantry, facing east.				E
56	View of the Utility Room, facing north west.				NW
57	View of the staircase in Block B, taken from the landing facing west. Scale 2m.				W
58	View of the first floor hallway, facing north towards the Galleried Landing.				N
59	View of the northern part of Bedroom 1, facing north. Scale 2m. The arrow indicates the access to the Crawl Space underneath this room.				N
60	View of the south eastern part of Bedroom 1, facing south east.				SE
61	View of the Crawl Space directly underneath Bedroom 1, facing south. The wall on the left side of this photograph is most likely remnants of the original dividing walls in this wing of the hall building.				S

SITE NAME: Consall Hall, Consall, Staffordshire				NGR: SJ 98931 48757	
Format	Digital	Photographer	GN	Date	02-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
62	View of the corridor linking Bedrooms 1 and 3, facing south looking into Bedroom 1.				S
63	View of the dressing room between Bedrooms 1 and 3, facing south west.				SW
64	View of the northern part of Bedroom 1, facing north.				N
65	View of the southern elevation of Bedroom 1, facing south.				S
66	View of the staircase leading from Block A into the Basement, facing west.				W
67	View of the corridor running east-west in the Basement, facing west.				W
68	View of the opening to the store from the corridor, facing north west. Scale 2m.				NW
69	View of the north-south corridor in the Basement, facing south. Note the way in which the concrete floor here seems to cover a line of masonry, suggesting it has been raised.				S
70	Detailed view of the blocked opening next to the entrance to the store, facing south.				S
71	View of the southern elevation of the northern Store, facing south. Scale 2m.				S
72	View of the western elevation of the northern Store, facing west. Scale 2m.				W
73	View of the northern elevation of the northern Store, facing north. Scale 2m.				N
74	Detailed view of the alcove and former doorway in the northern elevation of the northern store, facing north. Scale 2m.				N
75	Detailed view of the latch fastener visible in the northern elevation of the north Store, facing north.				NE
76	Detailed view of the iron pintel visible in the northern elevation of the north Store, facing north east.				NE
77	View of the central grate in the floor of the northern Store room, facing north.				N
78	View of the doorway leading into the wine cellar, facing west. Note the iron pintel visible to the left of this opening.				W
79	Detailed view of the blocked opening visible immediately next to the Wine Cellar doorway, facing north west.				NW
80	View of the western elevation of the central Store room, facing west. Scale 2m.				W
81	View of the northern elevation of the central Store room, facing north. Scale 2m. Note the later inserted breezeblock space to the right.				N
82	View of the eastern elevation in the central Store room, facing east.				E
83	Looking into the Boiler Room from the corridor, facing west.				W
84	View of the western wall containing the blocked feature in the Boiler Room, facing west.				W
85	View of the southernmost extent of the north-south corridor containing the work bench, facing south.				S
86	View of the southern elevation of the southern Store room, facing south. Scale 2m. The raised bench visible here contains three relieving arches.				S
87	Detailed view of one of the relieving arches underneath the bench in the southern Store room, facing south.				S
88	View of the western elevation in the southern Store room, facing west. Scale 2m.				W
89	View of the northern elevation in the southern Store room, facing north. Scale 2m.				N
90	View of the eastern elevation of the southern Store room, facing east. Scale 2m. Note the remaining iron pintel and latch fastener, this is evidence of a former doorway.				E
91	View of the staircase in Block A leading to the attic, facing east.				E

SITE NAME: Consall Hall, Consall, Staffordshire				NGR: SJ 98931 48757	
Format	Digital	Photographer	GN	Date	02-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
92	View of the converted Attic space, facing east.				E
93	View of the unconverted attic space above the western part of Block A, facing west. These brick walls carrying the roof timbers are part of the original construction of the hall in the early 19th century.				W
94	General view of the southern elevation of the south western extent of the Halcyon Room, facing north east. This is part of the late 1960s/early 1970s construction.				NE
95	View of the north western extent of the Halcyon Room, facing south east. This is part of the late 1960s/early 1970s construction.				SE
96	Photograph showing the relationship between the Halcyon Room and the Walled Garden. The Halcyon Room (picture right) has been built into this south western corner of the Walled Garden.				E
97	View of the northern elevation of the Halcyon Room, facing south. This northern wall has been reused and is likely part of the original stable block that once stood here.				S
98	View of the interior of the Halcyon Room, facing east. This space is entirely modern and once served as the main wedding reception area.				E
99	View of the northern corridor leading out of the Halcyon Room, facing east. This is likely an original part of the building and leads to the Coachman's Halt.				E
100	View of the north eastern room in the Halcyon Room, facing north east. This forms part of the modern extension that is to the north of the Coachman's Halt.				NE
101	Detailed view of the small square tiles in the corridor leading from the wedding reception area to the Coachman's Halt.				N/A
102	View of the western gable end of the potting shed, facing south east. Scale 2m. Note the relationship between this and the Walled Garden.				SE
103	View of the northern elevation of the Potting Shed, facing south. Scale 2m.				S
104	Detailed view of the low opening in the eastern side of the northern elevation, facing south.				S
105	View of the southern elevation of the Potting Shed taken from inside the Walled Garden facing north. Scale 2m.				N
106	View of the northern doorway leading into the central corridor of the Potting Shed, facing north. Scale 2m.				N
107	View of the southern doorway leading into the central corridor of the Potting Shed, facing south. Scale 2m.				S
108	Detailed view looking above the doorway to the western room of the Potting Shed, facing west. Note the relieving archway above the door.				W
109	General view of the western room of the Potting Shed, facing south east.				SE
110	General view of the roof structure in the central corridor of the Potting Shed, facing south.				S
111	General view of the lower part of the southern interior wall of the eastern 'boiler room' adjacent to the Potting Shed, facing south.				S
112	General view of the upper part of the southern interior wall of the eastern 'boiler room' adjacent to the Potting Shed, facing south.				S
113	View of the northern part of the eastern elevation of the eastern block of the Gardener's Workshop, facing south west. Scale 2m.				SW
114	View of the central part of the eastern elevation of the eastern block of the Gardener's Workshop, facing west.				W
115	View of the southern gable end of the eastern block of the Gardener's Workshop, facing north.				N

SITE NAME: Consall Hall, Consall, Staffordshire				NGR: SJ 98931 48757	
Format	Digital	Photographer	GN	Date	02-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
116	View of the western elevation of the eastern block of the Gardener's Workshop, facing north east.				NE
117	View of one of the open storage areas at the ground floor level of the eastern block of the Gardener's Workshop, facing east.				E
118	Detailed view of one of the ground floor blocked doorways in the eastern block of the Gardener's Workshop, facing south.				S
119	View of the small workshop building immediately to the west of the Gardener's Workshop, facing north. Scale 2m.				N
120	View of the southern side of the western wall inside the small workshop building, facing west. Scale 2m.				W
121	View of the northern side of the western wall inside the small workshop building, facing west. Scale 2m. Note the building break to the left of the scale, defining the original wall and the newly built extension.				W
122	Exterior view of the western wall of the Walled Garden, facing south east.				SE
123	View of the south eastern quarter of the Walled Garden, facing north east. This photograph was taken from the first floor of the Coachman's Halt.				NE
124	View of the interior of the Walled Garden, facing west.				W
125	Interior view of the eastern wall of the Walled Garden, facing south east.				SE
126	View of the eastern elevation of the Coachman's Halt, facing west. Scale 2m.				W
127	View of the northern section of the eastern elevation of the Coachman's Halt, facing south west. Scale 2m.				SW
128	View of the southern elevation of the Coachman's Halt, facing north east. Scale 2m.				NE
129	General view of the western side of the southern elevation of the Coachman's Halt, facing north. This part of the elevation is now obscured by the lean to structure.				N
130	View of the living room in the Coachman's Halt, facing west.				W
131	View of the bathroom on the ground floor of the Coachman's Halt, facing south west. This area has a modern dividing wall (picture left), separating this modern bathroom and allowing access from the front room to the southern extension.				SW
132	View of the first floor southern bedroom, facing north east. The original roof timbers have been covered here by plasterboard, visible above the window.				NE

APPENDIX 3: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION AND OASIS FORM

Consall Hall, Consall, Staffordshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for a historic building recording



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Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of: Consall Hall Estate Ltd

Date of compilation: January 2020

Compiled by: Robin Holgate MCIfA

Planning References: SMD/2019/0057

Local Authority: Staffordshire Moorlands
District Council

Site central NGR: SJ 98931 48757

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed change of use and redevelopment of Consall Hall, private house, gardens and wedding venue to form a hospitality venue, wellbeing hotel and lodges at Consall, Staffordshire. The proposed development involves developing 15 low-impact, high quality, holiday lodges within the gardens combined with 10 shepherds huts and associated services; demolishing existing outbuildings and constructing a new enhanced wedding venue, including works to the existing walled garden; installing 21 pods to service the quest of the wedding venue and improve access, parking arrangements and traffic flow; demolishing and replacing the existing hall and constructing a new contemporary restaurant/hub building ; refurbishing the existing swimming pool and changing rooms to form new spa facilities; and carrying out arboricultural works to the existing gardens, including tree removal, pruning and new tree planting.

1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the proposed development (Application Ref. No. SMD/2019/0057). Condition 30 of the planning permission requires a Written Scheme of Investigation and programme of archaeological works as follows.

“30 Prior to the commencement of the walled garden, wedding venue and hub building works, a written scheme of archaeological investigation (‘the Scheme’) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Scheme shall provide details of the programme of archaeological works to be carried out within the site, including post-fieldwork reporting and appropriate publication. The archaeological site work shall thereafter be implemented in full in accordance with the written scheme of archaeological investigation approved. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post-fieldwork assessment has been completed in accordance with the written scheme of archaeological investigation approved as part of the condition and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.”

1.3 Guidance has been provided by Shane Kellerher, the Staffordshire County Archaeologist, that a programme of historic building recording be undertaken to a Level 2 standard, as outlined by Historic England’s *Understanding Historic Buildings* publication (Historic England 2016), and should include the main hall (paying particular attention to the original/early fabric); the walled kitchen garden, potting shed and glasshouse bases; the Coachman’s Halt; and the Halcyon Function Room (paying particular attention to the original/early fabric). The understanding of the historic development of these buildings (including historic mapping and phased plans) outlined in the *Heritage Statement* (CTD Architects 2019) should be appropriated and utilised in the final report (Kelleher 2019).

1.4 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming the nature of the historic building recording to be undertaken by ARS Ltd at Consall



Hall Estate, Consall, Staffordshire in accordance with guidance provided by the Staffordshire County Archaeologist.

1.5 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 189 (MHCLG 2019, 56), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archived generated) publically accessible.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location and Geology

2.1.1 The private house, gardens and wedding venue to be developed to form a hospitality venue, wellbeing hotel and lodges form part of the Consall Hall Estate, Consall, Staffordshire, ST9 0AG. The Estate lies c.10km equidistant from the two locally historic market towns of Leek and Cheadle, to the north of the main A522 Leek to Cheadle Road, and c.1km east of Consall. The Estate is surrounded by agricultural land. Consall Hall lies on land sloping gently southwards overlooking and an easterly flowing tributary (incorporated as part of the Estate) of the River Churnett. The site is centred at NGR SJ 98931 48757 (Figure 1).

2.1.2 The underlying geology of the area of the proposed development is Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone – formed in the Carboniferous Period with no superficial deposits (BGS 2020).

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.2.1 Consall New Hall (with walled garden and ancillary buildings) was built in the early 19th century. It has been extended, altered and modified since, including modifications in the mid-late 20th century which significantly altered the building to the point where it no longer resembles its original Georgian proportions, scale and character.

2.2.2 The Consall New Park is recorded on the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record as a landscape park around Consall New Hall, which includes two 19th century fish ponds, which were extended in the mid/late 20th century, and a former tramway (c.1850s) which ran from a coal and ironstone quarry in Consall New Park to the Caldon Canal with a branch to the shafts at Consall New Hall.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in *Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research* (Watt 2011), notably:



- ◆ Explore the commodification and privatisation of space and the development of new identities as evinced through landscape, buildings and material culture (Belford 2011, 229).

3.2 Historic Building Recording Aim and Objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the building recording is to provide a basic descriptive and visual photographic record of the structures to be recorded (see section 1.3 above and 4.1.1 below) which provides an account of the origins, development and use of the structures.

3.2.2 The objectives of the building recording are as follows.

- ◆ To produce a formal description of the structures, including floor plans, elevations, roof structure, flooring, internal layout and spaces, detailing, form and fabric, and evidence for phasing and development.
- ◆ To produce a photographic record, based on high-quality digital colour images supplemented by a representative selection of black & print images, with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan(s) clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.
- ◆ To produce an appropriate historic context account for the structures to outline their historic significance.

4 HISTORICAL BUILDING RECORDING

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The structures to be recorded include: the exterior and interior of the main hall (paying particular attention to the original/early fabric); the walled kitchen garden, potting shed and glasshouse bases; the Coachman's Halt; and the Halcyon Function Room (paying particular attention to the original/early fabric).

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 All aspects of the building recording will be conducted according to the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* by Historic England (2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* (2019).

4.2.2 Information in the *Heritage Statement* (CTD Architects 2019), particularly the historic mapping and phased plans, will be appropriated to outline the historic development of the structures to be recorded (Kelleher 2019), along with reference to appropriate national, regional and local archaeological journals.

4.2.3 The archaeologist on-site will carefully examine all parts of the structures prior to the commencement of the photographic and drawn recording, in order to identify all features relevant to original and later use. As part of this exercise, the archaeologist on site will produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on detailing,



on building function), sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structures identified. Each external wall or internal space should be examined individually and the results of that examination noted in a systematic fashion. These site records will be adequate to allow a full architectural and archaeological description of the building to be included in the subsequent report, as a walk around and through each building, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up.

4.2.4 The photographic record will cover the following as a minimum:

- ◆ Photographs of the interior (including all internal rooms), exterior and setting of the structures. A two metre ranging rod will be included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the structures can be sufficiently established.
- ◆ The structures' external appearance is to be recorded. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the structure and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information or have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.
- ◆ Photographs of any internal or external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings' design, development or use over time and which does not show adequately on general views.
- ◆ Photographs of any internal or external fixtures, fittings or machinery or evidence of its former existence relevant to the buildings' use or development.
- ◆ Copies of any dates, decorative detail, masons' marks, historic graffiti or inscriptions present in the buildings and illustrating its development/use.

4.2.5 The photographic record will be undertaken using colour digital photography taken using a Nikon L810 (16 megapixels) supplemented by a representative selection of black & print images taken using a Canon Eos300 SLR 35mm film camera. Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation.

4.2.6 The building recording drawn record will include the following.

- ◆ Site location plan at a suitable scale (preferably indicating the position of the site within the country, within the county and a clear plan of the precise location/outline of the building i.e. 1:50).
- ◆ A plan(s) indicating the position and orientation of photographs/images included in the report.
- ◆ Phased plan(s) showing the development of the structures.



4.3 Monitoring Arrangements

4.3.1 Provision will be made for an appropriate site visit during the historic building recording for the Staffordshire County Archaeologist or his nominated representative.

4.3.2 Reasonable prior notice of the commencement of the historic building survey will be given to the Staffordshire County Archaeologist. The contact will be:

Shane Kelleher
Staffordshire County Archaeologist
Rural County
1 Staffordshire Place
Stafford
ST16 2LP
Tel: 01785 276580

Email: shane.kelleher@staffordshire.gov.uk

4.3.3 ARS Ltd will maintain appropriate communication with the Staffordshire County Archaeologist to ensure that the project aims and objectives are met.

4.4 Report

4.4.1 Following completion of the building recording, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will contain the following as a minimum.

- ◆ Non-technical executive summary.
- ◆ Introductory statement.
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project.
- ◆ Methodology.
- ◆ Precise location of buildings, by name or street number, civil parish, town and National Grid reference.
- ◆ The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location.
- ◆ A discussion of the buildings' form, function, date, and sequence of development and significance, together with a discussion of the names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known. This will include a note of any evidence for demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.
- ◆ An architectural and archaeological description of the building will be produced.
- ◆ A discussion of published sources relating to the building, an account of its history and an analysis of historic map evidence.
- ◆ Discussion and conclusions.
- ◆ References.



- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication.
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices.
- ◆ A register of photographs taken.
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements.
- ◆ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form.
- ◆ A CD (with the project title, date and author noted on the CD) containing; i) digital copy of the report (PDF/A); and ii) separate digital (TIF/JPG/BMP) copies of all photographic images.

4.4.2 Copies of the final report will be submitted to the Staffordshire County Archaeologist and deposited with the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

4.5 Archive Deposition

4.5.1 A paper archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, will be prepared by ARS Ltd and submitted to the suitable repository, in this instance The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery (accession number STKMG:2020.LH.5), in accordance with *Guidelines for the Preparation and Preservation of Archaeological Archives* (The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery n.d.).

4.5.2 A project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with the Potteries Museum & Art Gallery in a format agreed in discussion with the Staffordshire County Archaeologist and the Museum Curator. The archive will comprise the primary record and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement. Any digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outlined in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

4.5.3 The archive will be deposited in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007) and ClfA's (2014b) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. In addition, The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery *Guidelines for the Preparation and Preservation of Archaeological Archives* (2015) will be adhered to. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

4.5.4 Copyright on the deposited material will either be assigned to the archive, or the archive will be licensed to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence would allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

4.5.5 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF format on disk will be deposited with The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, in a format agreed in discussion with the Staffordshire County Archaeologist and the



Museum Curator. A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

4.5.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

4.5.7 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.

4.5.8 The Staffordshire County Archaeologist will be notified in writing of the final deposition of the archive.

5 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

5.1 The timetable for the works is as follows.

Proposed Commencement Date	Task
W/c 27 th January 2020	Historic building recording
W/c 3 rd February 2020	Historic building report and archive

5.2 The Project Manager for the archaeological works will be Robin Holgate MCIfA, Specialist Services Manager at ARS Ltd. The building recording will be carried out by George Nuth BA, MA of ARS Ltd.

6 GENERAL ITEMS

6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants.

6.2 Insurance Cover

6.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£10 million), professional indemnity (£10 million) and all-risks cover.

6.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

6.3.1 Any opportunities for engaging the local community in any archaeological findings should be sought, for example a guided site tour and/or dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and local media.



6.4 Publication and dissemination

6.4.1 A report of the project's findings should be submitted, accompanied by appropriate resources, for publication in *West Midlands Archaeology* within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork. If appropriate, articles and synopses should also be submitted to the *Transactions of the Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

6.5 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

6.5.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Staffordshire County Archaeologist.

6.6 Publicity and Copyright

6.6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7 REFERENCES

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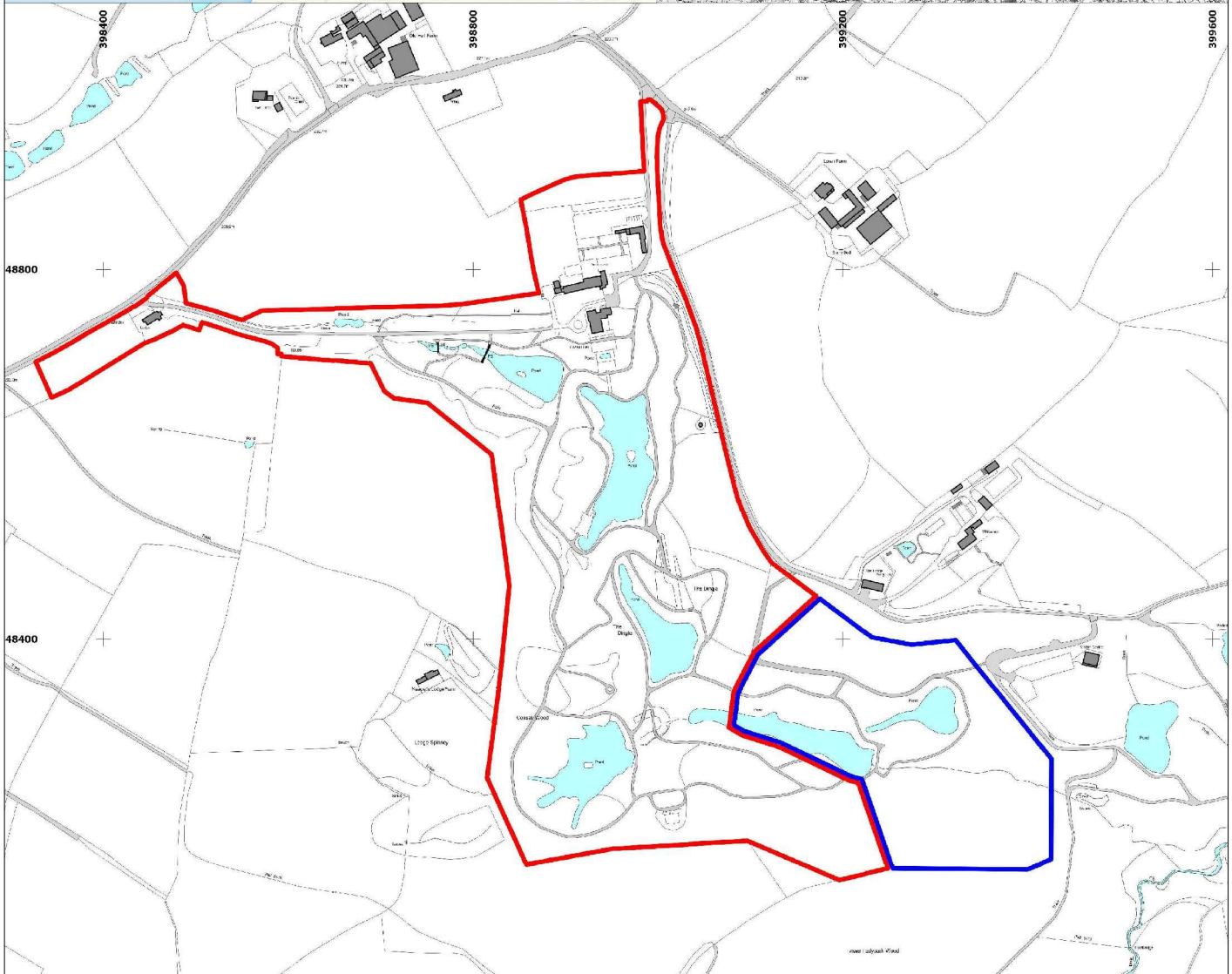
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FIGURE





Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB
 Site Code: Consall Hall
 Date: January 2020
 Drawn:RD
 Scale: As shown

Figure 1
Site Location

Key:

- Proposed development area (PDA)
- Staffordshire Moorlands District
- Site location

Copyright/Licencing:
 This drawing
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OASIS ID: archaeol5-386163

Project details

Project name	Consall Hall, Consall, Staffordshire
Short description of the project	Consall Hall, Consall, Staffordshire: Historic Building Recording
Project dates	Start: 30-01-2020 End: 24-02-2020
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SMD/2019/0057 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	COUNTRY HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	STAFFORDSHIRE STAFFORDSHIRE MOORLANDS CONSALL Consall Hall
Postcode	ST9 0AG
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SJ 98931 48757 53.035785822901 -2.015943703509 53 02 08 N 002 00 57 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Robin Holgate
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Consall Hall Estates Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
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Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Potteries Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Consall Hall, Consall, Staffordshire: historic building recording
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nuth, G
Other bibliographic details	2020/32
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	ARS Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell

Entered by	George Nuth (george@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	24 February 2020