



STANDEN HALL, WORSTON ROAD, CLITHEROE, LANCASHIRE

Historic Building Survey Report



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Mr M Aspinall

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SUMMARY

In February 2017, Ribble Valley Borough Council granted Mr Martin Aspinall planning permission (ref 3/2016/0886) to carry out a series of alterations to Standen Hall, a Grade II* listed house near Clitheroe, Lancashire (SD 74744 40278). Much of the present building dates to the mid-eighteenth century, but with elements of the structure probably surviving from the sixteenth or early seventeenth century and significant extensions in the nineteenth century.

In order to safeguard those parts of the building judged to be of heritage value, Ribble Valley Borough Council, acting upon the advice of the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) stated as part of the planning permission that where historic fabric was to be affected by the principal works, an Historic England Level 3-type survey (Historic England 2016) should be completed. For alterations outside of this area it was considered a photographic record would be sufficient, compliant with a Level I-type survey (Historic England 2016).

In response, in April 2017 Mason Gillibrand, acting on behalf of Mr Aspinall, commissioned OA North to carry out the required survey. The works, which were completed to an agreed written scheme of investigation (WSI) (OA North 2017) were carried out in May 2017.

The study concluded that a house has stood at Standen since at least the early years of the seventeenth century, probably built to an H-plan design with a kitchen in the east wing and a detached service range to the north fronting an open yard. The house was partially rebuilt during the eighteenth century when it was given a new eastern façade and again in the early nineteenth century, although on both occasions it probably retained its basic plan form. In the later nineteenth-century a substantial new service range was built to the north-west incorporating among other rooms a new kitchen, servants hall and butler's pantry, with provision for staff accommodation and nurseries on the first and second floors.

The house provides a typical example of the developments in architectural style of a modest gentry house in Lancashire between the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries. Internally, datable features survive from each phase of construction and the layout of the rooms highlights the gradual shift from the early post-medieval period towards increased social segregation and the proliferation of rooms to serve specialist functions within the house.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Lee Donner and Alex Archer of Mason Gillibrand for commissioning the work and facilitating access to the building and also to Martin Aspinall for his assistance during the fieldwork.

The building survey was undertaken by Andy Phelps, who also compiled the report. The drawings were produced by Mark Tidmarsh and the project was managed by Karl Taylor, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In February 2017, Ribble Valley Borough Council granted Mr Martin Aspinall planning permission (ref 3/2016/0886) to carry out a series of alterations to Standen Hall, a Grade II* listed house near Clitheroe, Lancashire (SD 74744 40278). Much of the present building dates to the mid-eighteenth century but with elements of the structure probably surviving from the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries and significant extensions in the nineteenth century. The proposals include the removal and adaptation of several structural features within the core of the house to create a new atrium and minor alterations in several other parts of the building.
- 1.1.2 In order to safeguard those parts of the building judged to be of heritage value, planning approval was granted subject to the following condition '*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological building recording and analysis*'. To this end, Ribble Valley Borough Council (the Local Planning Authority (LPA)) acting upon the advice of the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS), stated that where historic fabric is to be affected by the atrium works an Historic England Level 3-type survey (Historic England 2016) should be completed. For alterations outside of this area, a photographic record was outlined, consistent with a Level I-type survey (Historic England 2016).
- 1.1.3 In response to this, Mason Gillibrand, acting on behalf of Mr Aspinall, commissioned OA North in April 2017, to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (*Appendix 1*) and carry out the required survey. The works were carried out in May 2017.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 Standen Hall is located approximately a 1.6km to the south of the town of Clitheroe in East Lancashire (Fig 1) (SD 74744 40278). To the east it is overlooked by the prominent Pendle Hill, while to the west the land rises gradually towards the fells of the Forest of Bowland. The Hall sits at the centre of its own large irregular enclosure, at a height of approximately 100m aOD, with lawns to the south and east and woodland to the north and west. The house is approached from the east along a tree lined avenue accessed from a narrow lane running parallel to the modern A59.
- 1.2.2 The underlying solid geology consists of carboniferous limestone and mudstone deposits of the Clitheroe and Hodder formations. The overlying drift geology is composed of glacially-derived Diamicton till deposits (BGS 2017). The soils are classified as slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (Farewell *et al* 2011).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 This historic building survey was carried out in accordance with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England guidelines (CIfA 2014a, 2014b and 2014c; Historic England 2015 and 2016). The WSI was approved by the LPA following advice from LAAS and has been adhered to in full (*Appendix 2*).
- 2.1.2 A plan of each floor was supplied by the client, defining the areas subject to demolition and alteration and this was used as the basis for determining the extent of the Level 3 survey, centred upon the central yard, and the areas requiring Level 1 survey outside of this area (See figs 2-4).

2.2 HISTORIC ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 ***Desk-Based Research:*** the aim of the desk-based research is not only to give consideration to the heritage assets in and around the redevelopment site, but also to put the site into its archaeological and historical context. The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps of the study area, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. In particular, a Historic Building Assessment provided by the client was consulted (Briden 2015). The following archives were also consulted where necessary.
- 2.2.2 ***Lancashire HER:*** LAAS maintains the Historic Environment Record (HER), which is a Geographical Information System (GIS) and linked database of records relating to known heritage assets. It also includes the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation survey and is supported by an extensive archive, including reports, site records and publications;
- 2.2.3 ***Oxford Archaeology North:*** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU).

2.3 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 2.3.1 ***Descriptive Record:*** written records using OA North *pro-forma* record sheets were made to Level 3 standard of all principal building elements, both internal and external, as well as any features of historical or architectural significance. Particular attention was paid to the relationship between those areas of the building where its development, and any alterations, could be observed. These records are essentially initially descriptive, although interpretation was carried out on site as required.
- 2.3.2 ***Site drawings:*** the following drawings were produced for the building survey (Figs 2-5):
- Ground (Fig 2), first (Fig 3) and second (Fig 4) plans of the building;
- 2.3.3 The drawings were created within an industry-standard CAD package (AutoCAD 2016) and were then enhanced and annotated to show the form and location of all structural features of historic significance.

- 2.3.4 A process of analysis was undertaken to examine the development of the building and the relationship with structures depicted on historic mapping.
- 2.3.5 **Photographic Record:** a digital photographic archive was generated during both the Level 3 and Level 1 surveys using a digital SLR camera with 16-megapixel resolution. The photographic record comprises landscape and detailed photography; the detailed photographs of archaeological features incorporated a scale bar where appropriate. All photography was recorded on *pro-forma* sheets showing the subject, orientation and date. Archive photographic locations are presented on the relevant plots.
- 2.3.6 **Archive:** a full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with current CIfA (2014c) and Historic England guidelines (2016). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office on completion of the project

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.2.1 Standen Hall is a Grade II* listed building (List entry 1072085) located upon the outskirts of Clitheroe, containing fabric dating from the early seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is notable for being little altered either internally or externally for the last century. The following historical background is a summary of the Historic Buildings Assessment undertaken in 2015 (Briden 2015).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.2 Documentary sources indicate that the Aspinall family held Standen from at least the early sixteenth century and there may have been a hall on the site prior to the current building, however nothing of this building survives above ground and the earliest parts of the existing house date to around the turn of the seventeenth century. The earliest known building appears to have been built upon an H-plan, a typical plan form at the time, with a central block flanked to the east and west by transverse cross wings. The surviving evidence is tenuous at best but the central block is likely to have served as a hall, perhaps with family accommodation in the west wing and a service range to the east. To the north, there appears to have been a broadly contemporary detached block with a semi-basement and decorated doorway at the eastern end, possibly performing a service function. At this time, the principal entrance to the house lay to the south.
- 3.2.3 In the eighteenth century, the western wing was rebuilt, possibly on a similar plan to the original, and the southern portion of the central range was also substantially rebuilt, replacing the south elevation completely. The eastern range was also significantly altered with the rebuilding of the southern end and replacement of the eastern elevation with a seven bay Palladian-style façade with a shallow projecting central pediment (Plate 1). Unusually for a hall of this date, the kitchen occupied the northern three bays of this grand wing, probably reflecting the original function of the east wing.
- 3.2.4 In the early nineteenth century, additional service rooms were added to the northern end of the eastern wing with the construction of a two-storey extension, with a semi-basement below. The northern range was also altered, being substantially rebuilt above basement level to house a wash house and laundry.
- 3.2.5 In 1856, the southern bay of the western wing was rebuilt to designs prepared by the noted Lancaster architect Edward Paley. The bay was rebuilt on a slightly wider plan, providing a dining room on the ground floor and master bedroom on the first floor. Its Italianate design is typical of the period and includes a two-storey bay window to the west.
- 3.2.6 Between 1875 and 1881, a series of major alterations were made to the building that included the erection of a substantial three-storey service wing to the north-west, to house amongst other things, the kitchen and scullery, which were relocated from their unusual position at the northern end of the eastern range. This freed up the northern end of the eastern wing to be converted into an ornate dining room, more befitting a house with such a grand eastern façade. At the northern end of the

eastern wing, a single-storey extension was then erected on an east/west alignment to accommodate a three bay Billiard Room (Plate 2).

- 3.2.7 The final alterations were carried out in 1907 when the Billiard Room was given an additional eastern bay, but since this date no substantial alterations have been made to the building.



Plate 1: Standen Hall as depicted in a lithograph of 1847 and prior to the 1856 rebuilding of the west wing



Plate 2: Early twentieth century photograph, before the extension of the Billiard Room

3.3 MAP REGRESSION

- 3.3.1 **Jefferey' map, 1771 (Plate 3):** depicts Standen or 'Standon' as being in the possession of J Aspinall Esqr. The house appears to be enclosed to the north, south and east by woodland, with the main road to Clitheroe to the east and the Pendleton Brook passing to the north. Although the scale of the map is insufficient to identify any detail, the eastern wing should by this time have been substantially rebuilt.
- 3.3.2 **OS 1:10560 Map, 1847 (Plate 4):** the 1847 OS map shows the H-plan hall with its northern service range and associated yard. There is a small rectangular detached structure to the north-west of the house and a series of linear rectangular buildings to the south-west, set around a triangular yard, which may be the stables. Despite the elaborate eastern façade, the formal approach still lies to the south, with gardens to the south and east. A large ovoid boating lake appears to the north of the brook, set within a wooded landscape.
- 3.3.3 **1870 Estate Plan (Plate 5):** the estate plan of 1870 shows the house after the rebuilding of the southern end of the west wing. The detail is sufficient to identify the as yet unenclosed service yard, although the small rectangular detached building to the north-west of the house is no longer depicted. The triangular stable yard can still be identified to the south-west of the house
- 3.3.4 **OS 1:2500 Map, 1886-93 (Plate 6):** the late nineteenth century map shows Standen Hall after the completion of the north-western service wing and Billiard Room. The approach has now been switched to the east, where a tree-lined avenue has been established from the main road. The two northernmost stable buildings closest to the house have been removed.



Plate 3: Jefferey's Map of 1771, showing Clitheroe to the north and 'Standon' Hall to the south

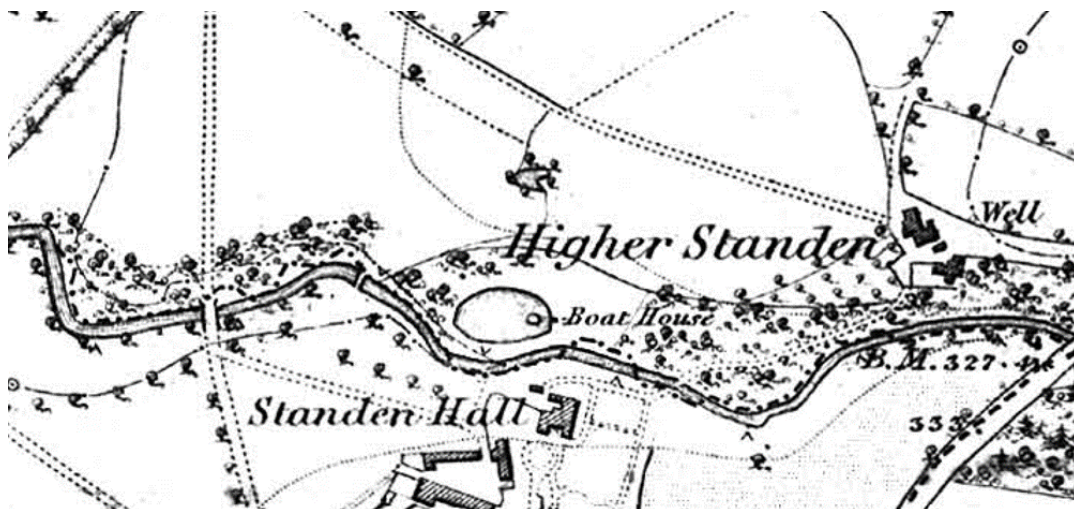


Plate 4: OS 6" map of 1847, showing the Hall with the boating lake to the north and stable buildings to the south-west



Plate 5: Estate plan of 1870 (reproduced from Bridan 2015)



Plate 6: OS 25" map of 1886-93, following the completion of the service wing extension

4. LEVEL 3 BUILDING SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 Standen Hall is a complex building, the result of a series of extensions, adaptations and rebuilding events that have resulted in a house composed of one, two and three storey rectangular blocks, in places underlain by part-cellars. The descriptions below are confined to those rooms located in the area surrounding the yard that lies at the centre of the building and that are due for removal during the construction of the atrium. On the ground floor, these rooms constitute a range of access corridors and service rooms, while on the first-floor the rooms relate to the circulation areas serving the bedrooms within the north-western wing. At second-floor height, the rooms are associated with redundant night nurseries.
- 4.1.2 These structural elements form the subject of the following Level 3 survey results, with the Level 1 survey presented in Section 6. For the purposes of description, the room names and annotation of individual features such as doors and windows have been taken from the survey drawings as supplied by the client, *i.e.* window **GW45** is located upon the ground-floor, while door **SD5** lay upon the second-floor. The windows and doors are not generally described in this section but detailed descriptions are provided for each in *Appendix 1*.

4.2 GROUND-FLOOR ROOMS

- 4.2.1 **Room G9a (Fig 2):** **Room G9a** formed a short east/west-aligned corridor within in the service wing of the house, with a rectangular circulation area at the western end (Plate 7). To the east it was divided from **G9g** by a glazed partition, while to the south, door **GD47** led into an external yard. At the western end, doorway **GD18** connected **Room G9a** to the south-western wing via a small vestibule **G7b**, with another door **GD19** immediately to the west through which, access was gained to the cellar. At the centre of the western wall, door **GD20** led into the room **G11** to the west, while to the north door **GD25** linked the space to **Room G9b**.
- 4.2.2 In common with many of the connecting corridors within the central core of the house, the walls were plastered, the lower parts painted red with a thin black detail line at dado level. The colour scheme was continued in red for the woodwork, but with mustard yellow detailing and the floor was laid down to heavy rectangular flagstones. To the east, the room was enclosed beneath a lean-to slate roof into which, five rectangular roof lights had been set.
- 4.2.3 Small areas of plaster had been removed from the northern wall in several locations, to reveal a mixture of brick and stone construction, with stone quoins at the corners. Window **GW45** lay at the centre of this northern wall.
- 4.2.4 Lining the head of the southern, eastern and western walls, below a moulded picture rail were a series of white name plates, recording the names of 27 of the rooms in the house in black lettering (Plate 8). Each name was accompanied by a spring-mounted bell, with an attached pendulum to indicate which room that required service, except the front door where the original bell had been replaced with a modern electric bell.

- 4.2.5 On the western wall, to the south of door **GD20**, there survived what appeared to be a basic intercom system through which, it was presumably possible to communicate with other stations within the house. It consisted of a pair of circular moulded apertures mounted upon a wooden board (Plate 10).

List of rooms with Servants bells:

Back Room	Front Door	Pink Dress Room
Red Room	No1	Pink Bedroom
Morning Room	No2	Green Room
Study	East Room	Green Dress Room
South Hall	West Room	Day Nursery
South Dress Room	No3	Night Nursery
Drawing Room	East Room	Bath Room
South Room	No4	
Dining Room	West Dress Room	
Billiard Room	Top Room	



Plate 7: Room G9a, facing east



Plate 8: Servants bells at western end facing south

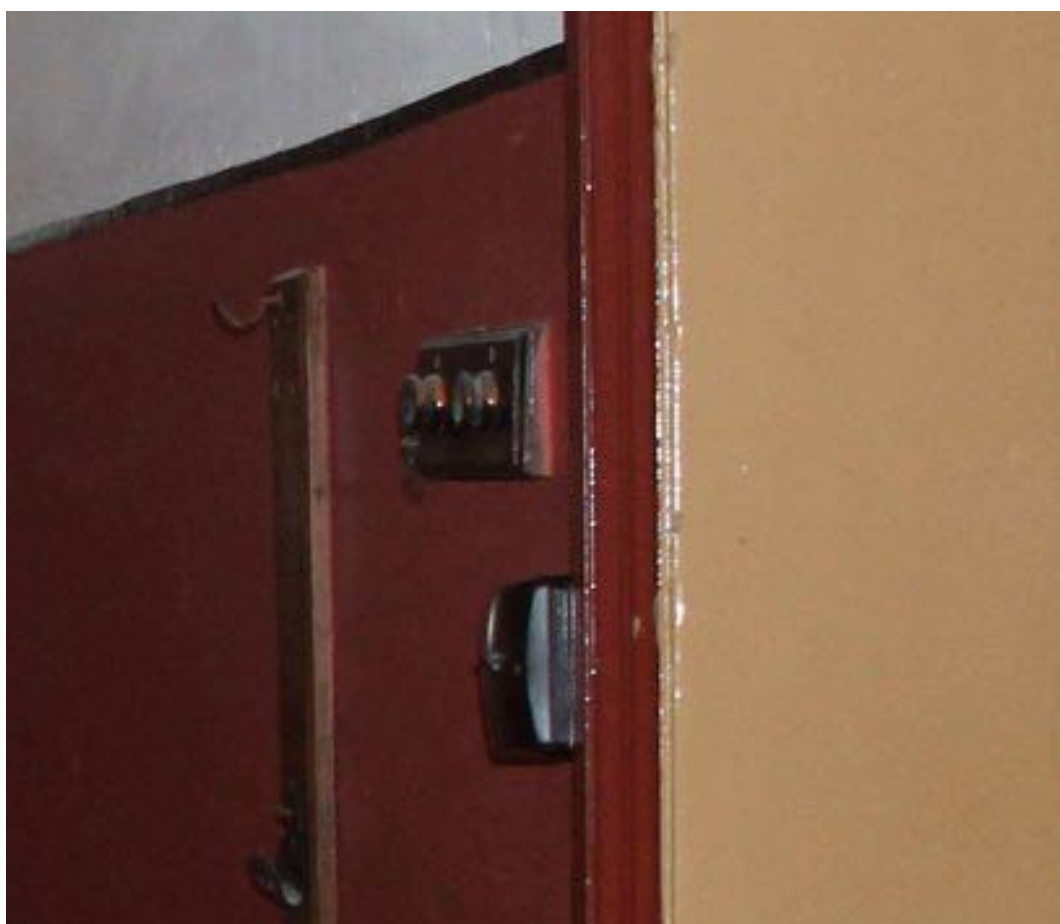


Plate 9: Intercom system on western wall

- 4.2.6 **Room G9b (Fig 2):** this room was a north/south-aligned corridor that connected several service rooms within the north-western corner of the building (Plate 10). To the west, it was connected to the east/west-aligned corridor **G10**, and north of this to the scullery **G12** via door **GD29**. At the northern end it led onto corridor **G13**, while to the east it provided access to the cellar via doorway **GD30** and to room **G9c** through doorway **GD26**. At the southern end, a glass and timber door **GD25** led into the circulation space at the western end of **Room G9a**.
- 4.2.7 The corridor was plastered and decorated in the same white-over-red scheme as **Room G9a**, with red and mustard coloured doors, and the flagstone floor continued unbroken. A number of heating pipes were exposed, running across the ceiling.



Plate 10: **Room G9b** facing north

- 4.2.8 **Room G9c (Fig 2):** this was a small square room, located at the heart of the service wing and accessible from **Room G9b** via doorway **GD26**. The walls were plastered and painted white and there was a moulded skirting board (Plate 11). The ceiling was undecorated and the floor laid down to floorboards, with the margins of the floor painted black to suggest that a large rug or other floor covering had once been fitted. At the centre of the east wall lay a boarded over fireplace with marble surrounds and beside this, a cupboard had been built into the space to the south of the chimney breast, fitted with a four-panel door **GD27**.
- 4.2.9 Although the room had no external walls, natural light was borrowed from **Room G9a** via a two-light window **GW45** occupying the eastern half of the

southern wall. The remaining western half of this wall had been fitted with a built-in wall cupboard, fitted with a pair of two panel doors **GD28**.



Plate 11: Room G9c, facing east



Plate 12: Room G9d, facing south

- 4.2.10 **Room G9d (Fig 2):** was a small corridor immediately to the south of the kitchen **Room G15** that also served as a landing at the foot of staircase **Room F14c** from which, it was divided at the western end by doorway **GD37** (Plate 12). At the eastern end, a small service cupboard **Room G9e** had been partitioned off and doorway **GD39** led through into the circulation area at the northern end of corridor **Room G9f**. To the west of this lay a narrow space sitting beneath staircase **Room F14g** and on the opposing wall doorway **GD36** that led into the Kitchen. The room repeated the red and white decorative paint scheme previously described, had a moulded white skirting board and a floor laid in flagstones.
- 4.2.11 **Room G9e (Fig 2):** was a small square service cupboard at the eastern end of corridor **Room G9d** from which, it was divided by a narrow six-panel door **GD38**. The south wall appeared to be of solid build but the western partition was certainly of stud construction. The room was plastered and undecorated and included a sink set against the eastern wall. The flagstone floor seen in **Room G9d** continued in to this room.
- 4.2.12 **Room G9f (Fig 2):** was a two-cell corridor aligned upon a north/south axis, with a circulation area at the northern end (Plate 13). To the south, a doorway **GD42** connected the space to corridor **G26** while to the west it led into corridor **Room G9g** through doorway **GD44**. A doorway at the northern end **GD39** linked the circulation space to **Room G9d** and another doorway to the east **GD40** led into corridor **G17**.



Plate 13: **Room G9f**, facing north

- 4.2.13 The northern and southern parts of the room were separated by an opening with a shallow segmental arch. Again, the walls of the room had been decorated in the same red and white scheme previously described. To the south, the floor had been laid down to flagstones, the northern portion was covered in red and black ceramic tiles. This difference was accentuated using skirting to the north but not in the southern part. The ceiling in both cells was plain but to the south it incorporated a pair of skylights, reinforced with iron bars and borrowing light from the floor above.
- 4.2.14 On the eastern wall of the northern part of this room, a two-part cupboard had been built into the wall, one above the other **GD41**. Both had been fitted with a pair of two-panel doors, with moulded margins. In addition to the skylight, the southern part was lit by a four-light fixed-frame timber window in the western wall that borrowed light from the adjacent corridor. The slender mullions and transoms held panes of fluted glass to reduce visibility between the two rooms.
- 4.2.15 **Room G9g (Fig 2)**: was a north/south-aligned corridor located to the east of corridor **Room G9a**, from which, it was divided by a timber doorway, with a horizontal over-light above but no door. This room lay to the west of corridor **Room G9f** from which, it was divided by doorway **GD44**. To the south this room provided access to a store room **Room G27a** via doorway **GD45**, while to the north, it served as the landing for staircase **F14g** (Plate 14).



Plate 14: **Room G9g**, facing north

- 4.2.16 The decorative scheme already described continued in this room, although the use of skirting was restricted to the area at the base of the staircase. Once again, a flagstone

floor had been used and across the head of the wall service pipes had been boxed in from view.

4.2.17 The corridor was lit to the west by a four-light fixed-frame cross window **GW43** that faced into the central yard, while to the west, lay the four-light fixed-frame window described in **Room G9f** above.

4.2.18 **Rooms G27a and G27b (Fig 2)**: these rooms had clearly once formed a single broadly square room to the north of the South Hall **Room G3**. The erection of a thin timber matchboard partition had divided this space into two unequal parts (Plate 15). The eastern part was accessible only from doorway **GD45** located in the north-east corner, while the western part was entered from doorway **GD16**, at the centre of the west wall.



Plate 15: **Room G27a** facing north

4.2.19 The two halves were both plastered but not painted and shared a flagstone floor, which notably had not been laid to the same alignment as the rest of the house. This odd alignment may be explained by the presence of a canted chimney breast that was set into the south-western corner of the room, against which, the slabs appeared to have been aligned. A series of iron hooks hung from the ceiling of both halves and the partition bisected a four-light mullion window **GW44** in the middle of the north wall.

4.2.20 **The Yard (Fig 2)**: the yard was a small rectangular space at the centre of the house, enclosed upon all four sides, with its only access from doorway **GD47** in the north-west corner. The north wall extended to just a single storey in height and formed part of a lean-to structure enclosing corridor **Room G9a**. It was constructed of a cream-coloured rubblestone, that had been ribbon pointed with a cement mortar. A piece of rectangular stone had been incorporated into the wall towards the centre at about head height, upon which had been carved in relief a figure holding a staff or banner (Plate 16). The piece of sculpture was heavily weathered and possibly of Roman date.

- 4.2.21 Above and behind the lean-to, the wall extended to further storey but the elevation was rendered in cement, obscuring its construction. It displayed a single modern window at the western end, although its stone surrounds indicated an early origin.



Plate 16: Roman sculpture on north wall of yard

- 4.2.22 The eastern wall was of two-storeys and similar construction, although without the ribbon pointing (Plate 17). It preserved a four-light cross window **GW43** at ground floor level and a three-light mullioned window **FW39** at first floor height. There was some evidence to suggest the remnants of an additional aperture at the base of the first floor, where a pair of narrow stones met, one vertical the other horizontal to form a right angle. Notably, this was the only area of the wall where ribbon pointing had been employed across a small area.
- 4.2.23 The southern wall extended to three storeys but had been cement-rendered and scored to produce an ashlar effect (Plate 18). It carried a cast iron downpipe to the west with another waste pipe at the western corner, and there were a series of three stone corbels at the head of the wall supporting what appeared to be an original timber gutter. The elevation included a four-light window **GW44** at ground-floor level, a modified two-light window **FW40**, a four-light windows at first-floor level and a two-over-two sash **SW21** at second-floor height.
- 4.2.24 The western wall reached three storeys, with the upper storey forming a gable, and was constructed of coursed rectangular rubble blocks set in a lime mortar, with alternating quoins on the top floor (Plate 19). The ground floor had a narrow two-over-two sash window **GW42** at its southern end, with three further two-over-two sashes at first floor height **FW35-37** and another on the second floor **SW13**.

- 4.2.25 A cast iron soil stack extended above the gable at the centre of the elevation, with a down pipe to the north carrying water over the lean-to roof to another pipe at the centre of the wall.



Plate 17: Central yard, facing east



Plate 18: South wall of central yard



Plate 19: Central yard, facing west

- 4.2.26 **Room G7b (Fig 2):** this was a small vestibule area in one corner of **Room G9a** (Plate 20). It had been subdivided from **Room G9a** by the erection of a short timber panel partition that formed the western side, the installation of a door to the north and the fitting of a flat timber ceiling above. It was decorated in the familiar red and mustard paint scheme and included a moulded cornice across the head of the outer face of its northern and western walls. The flagstone floor identified in **Room G9a** continued through the vestibule and into corridor **Room G7a** beyond. The room had presumably been built to reduce drafts between the family rooms and service rooms and a part glazed door **GD17** defined its northern extent.
- 4.2.27 **Room G13 (Fig 2):** this room lay to the south of the pantry **Room G14** and east of the scullery **Room G12** in the north-western corner of the service wing. It formed a short east/west-aligned corridor with a timber staircase occupying the north-western corner, that led up to the servant's quarters on the first floor (Plate 21). The room had two doors, one at the north-east corner **GD31**, and a second on the east wall **GD32**, that gave access to the pantry and kitchen respectively. Both doors had six-panels, with moulded margins and insets.
- 4.2.28 The red and white paint scheme continued, as did the flagstone floor. The room was lit from above by a glazed lean-to roof and at the base of its southern wall, a low window provided a degree of light to the cellar steps beyond.
- 4.2.29 The stairs appeared to be of softwood and of relatively utilitarian design, with square section balusters. The edges of the treads showed significant wear indicative of a long period of use.



*Plate 20: **Room G7b**, facing south*



*Plate 21: **Room G13**, facing east*

4.3 FIRST-FLOOR ROOMS

- 4.3.1 **Room F13a (Fig 3):** this was a narrow toilet located to the west of corridor **Room F13** that served the bedrooms in the western half of the house (Plate 22). It was accessed via a door **FD15** at the southern end of the room and lit by a single window **FW35** in the north-east corner. The toilet was mounted upon the north wall, set within a timber surround beneath a hinged lid and the cistern was attached the wall above. The makers name was visible;

Modern

Shanks &Co. LTD

Barrhead, Scotland,

Patentees.

- 4.3.2 To the south of window **FW35**, copper pipes formed a radiator and to the south of this, lay a fire place with timber surrounds. The room was painted white and had a moulded skirting board in the same but was otherwise fairly plain. The floor was of timber and carpeted along the centre.



Plate 22: **Room F13a**, facing north, 0.5m scale

- 4.3.3 **Room F14a (Fig 3):** this room formed a north/south-aligned corridor that provided access to the bedrooms in the north-western corner of the building (Plate 23). At its southern end, it led up a short flight of steps into corridor **Room F13** via door **FD16**, while doors **FD18** and **FD20** on the western wall led into bedroom **Room**

F15 and the connecting corridor **Room F18** respectively. At the northern end, it served as the upper landing for staircase **Room F14c**, from which, it was divided by door **FD25**. At its north-eastern corner, the corridor led on to a small vestibule-like area, **Room F14d**, that connected the corridor to the kitchen **Room F14e** beyond. A small storage cupboard **Room F14b** accessed via door **FD17** occupied the south-eastern corner of the corridor and to the north of this, a two-over-two sash window **FW35** on the east wall overlooked the central yard below.

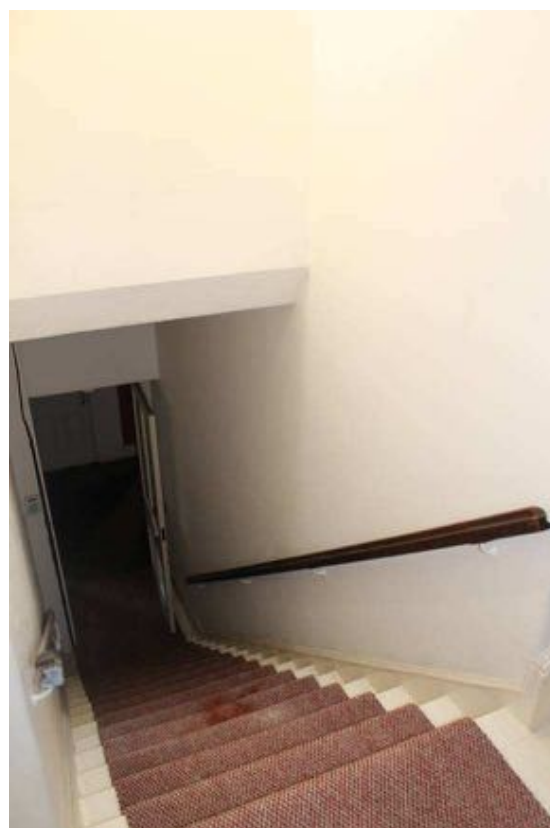


Plate 23: **Room F14a**, facing south, 0.5m scale

- 4.3.4 The corridor was painted off-white and had a moulded skirting board, dado and picture rails and a moulded cornice. The wallpaper above the picture rail and below the dado rail was embossed and the floor was carpeted. Beneath the window on the eastern wall there was a radiator comprising large bore pipes under a wooden shelf, while on the western wall, was a wooden intercom system mounted to the south of door **FD18** (Plate 24).
- 4.3.5 **Room F14b (Fig 3):** was a small store cupboard fitted with a four-panel door **FD17** in the south-eastern corner of corridor **Room F14a**. It was lit to the east by a modified four-light sash **FW36** beneath which, lay a sink set into a work surface. The floorboards were covered by rubber matting and the plain white decoration was accompanied by a skirting board.



*Plate 24: Intercom system, on west wall of corridor **Room F14a***



*Plate 25: Staircase **Room F14c**, facing east*

- 4.3.6 **Room F14c (Fig 3):** this room comprised a quarter-turn staircase with a quarter-pace mid-floor landing that connected the service area at ground level to the bedrooms at first floor level (Plate 25). At ground floor level, the stairs were enclosed by a part-glazed four-panel door **GD37**, while at the top of the staircase was further four-panel door **FD25**.
- 4.3.7 The staircase was lit from above by a single skylight and had a moulded skirting board at the base of each wall. All the walls, ceilings, risers and treads were painted white. A moulded timber handrail was attached to both walls of the lower flight and a carpet runner had been fitted to the steps, each with a brass stair rod at the base of the riser.
- 4.3.8 The northern wall of the mid-floor landing appeared to be of relatively lightweight timber construction and had a pair of coat hooks fastened to one of its horizontal battens (Plate 26). At the head of this partition lay a blocked square aperture, that may possibly once have been a window or vent of some kind.



Plate 26: First floor landing at top of staircase **Room F14c**, facing north

- 4.3.9 Room **F14d** formed a small linking corridor, connecting corridor **F14a** to the west with the first-floor Kitchen **F14e** at the centre of the building. It was a small rectangular space with a doorway at its south-eastern corner **FD26**, but evidently there had been another in the eastern wall, only the architrave of which remained. The space had a moulded skirting and chair rail, with the walls and ceiling above the rail painted white and below covered in embossed wallpaper. The floor was carpeted as a continuation of corridor **F14a** and a built-in corner cupboard fitted

with a pair of two-panel timber doors and topped by a moulded cornice occupied the north-western corner of the space (Plate 27).



Plate 27: Corridor **Room F14d**, facing north, 0.5m scale

- 4.3.10 **Room F14e (Fig 2)**: this room occupied the centre of the building and was an L-shaped space, fitted out as a basic modern kitchen (Plate 28). To the west, it was joined to linking corridor **Room F14d** via doorway **FD26** while to the east, a short flight of steps led through doorway **FD27** into corridor **Room F14f**.
- 4.3.11 The room was decorated in a plain modern style, with a white ceiling, yellow walls, skirting board and carpet. It was lit from above by a rectangular skylight and to the south by a modern window installed within an earlier stone surround **FW38**. A chimney breast projected from the centre of the eastern wall, although any fireplace there may have been, had been blocked. Above this was a circular ceiling mounted metal vent. To the south of this vent an east/west scar on the ceiling appeared to denote the former position of a partition wall that may once have divided the room.
- 4.3.12 The only features of historic significance to survive were a circular bell pull, which was mounted on the rooms western wall towards its northern end and a set of built in cupboards in the south-western corner. The cupboard doors each had four panels with moulded margins and a cornice ran across the head. The northern door of the pair was still in operation, but the southern door had been sealed with the installation of the modern kitchen sink and cupboard units to the east.



Plate 28: **Room F14e**, facing south, 0.5m scale

- 4.3.13 **Room F14f (Fig 3)**: this room was an L-shaped corridor located towards the centre of the building (Plate 29). To the south, it continued into corridor **Room F28** while a doorway **FD28** to the north, led down to staircase **Room F14g**. At its northern end, the corridor turned to the east, where it provided access via a short flight of steps and doorway **FD30**, to the bedrooms in the north-eastern part of the house. An adjacent doorway **FD29** set into the north wall, led into bathroom **Room F14h**, while another doorway **FD27** at the northern end of the west wall, opened on to the kitchen **Room F14e**. To the east of the corridor lay a pair of service rooms **Room F14j** and **Room F14i**, both of which were entered from doorway **FD35** at the southern of the corridor.
- 4.3.14 The walls and ceiling of the corridor were painted white, with skirting boards and a picture rail employed throughout, but the ceiling at the southern end was lower than that to the north and formed a distinctive shallow pointed arch along its length. The floor boards were visible to the north and south and a carpet runner had been laid along the centre of the room. The room was lit to the west by a three-light mullion window **FW39**, with a small rectangular skylight illuminating the northern part of the corridor.
- 4.3.15 **Room F14g (Fig 3)**: this room served as a stone-built dogleg staircase with a half-pace mid-floor landing and connected the service rooms at ground-floor level to corridor **F14f** at first-floor level via doorway **FD28** (Plate 30). A second doorway to the east at first-floor landing height had been sealed shut to accommodate a change in the building's layout but it retained its four-panel door. The staircase also gave access to room **F21c** from a four-panel doorway that opened to the north from the mid-floor landing.

- 4.3.16 The room was decorated in the same red and white paint scheme commonly employed within the service corridors of the ground-floor and it had a timber hand-rail bolted to the inner wall of the lower flight and another on the inner string of the upper flight, set upon a series of twisted wrought iron spindles. The room was lit from above by a pair of four-light skylights and by a four-light window that illuminated the lower flight of steps from the east. A small access hatch was noted on the eastern wall of the mid floor landing, although its purpose was unclear.
- 4.3.17 **Room F14h (Fig 3):** this was a small bathroom approached from corridor **Room F14f** through doorway **FD29**, a modern door at the southern end of the room. The room was decorated with blue wallpaper, white ceiling, vinyl covered floor and a skirting board. The toilet was set against the northern wall and a free-standing roll top bath occupied the north-western corner of the room along with a sink (Plate 31). There was a brass towel rail, opposite which was a blocked four-panel door also seen in **Room F14g**. The northern end of the ceiling contained a loft access hatch.



Plate 29: Corridor **Room F14f**, facing south



*Plate 30: Stairwell **Room F14g**, facing south*



*Plate 31: **Room F14h**, facing north*

- 4.3.18 **Room F14i (Fig 3):** this room was a small rectangular space, linking corridor **Room F14f** to the west via doorway **FD35** to **Room F14j**, a service room to the north. The room was painted white, had a skirting board and was lit from above by a skylight. It also displayed the lower portion of a tall stone mullion and transom stair window on the south wall, indicating that this wall must once have been an external elevation (Plate 32). The floor was covered in vinyl, except to the east where it was glazed in an attempt to increase light to the room below from the skylight in the ceiling above. The glazed portion of the floor had been partitioned off with a timber rail set upon a series of square section spindles, and above this a set of shelves had been erected.



Plate 32: Mullion and transom window in **Room F14i**

- 4.3.19 **Room F14j (Fig 3):** lay to the north of **Room F14i**, to which it was connected via a doorway at the south-west corner. It was a small rectangular functional space identical in decoration to **Room F14i** (Plate 33). A rectangular recess at the northern end suggested the previous existence of a doorway and the room was lit from above by a large rectangular skylight. In a similar manner to **Room F14i**, the western half of the floor was glazed to provide light for the floor below. A brass towel rail had been fitted to the northern wall and a Belfast sink with a lead shroud occupied the north-east corner. High on the northern wall was an additional small rectangular vertically-set aperture, the function of which was not clear.



Plate 33: **Room F14j**, facing north



Plate 34: Cupboard **Room F20**, facing east

4.3.20 **Room F20 (Fig 3):** this room formed a small square walk-in wardrobe accessed from doorway **FD24** at the north-east corner of **Room F17a** (Plate 34). The lower three quarters of each wall was lined with horizontal boards and a wooden bench had been erected at the base of the eastern wall. The upper parts of the walls were plastered and all the surfaces were white painted. A shelf ran across all four walls above the height of the timber lining and beneath this coat hooks had been attached to battens in rows. Lighting was provided by a twin-light fixed-frame window high on the eastern wall.

4.4 SECOND-FLOOR ROOMS

4.4.1 **Room S3 (Fig 4):** this room formed a north/south-aligned corridor that provided access to a range of rooms that once functioned as night nurseries in the north-western corner of the house (Plate 35). It was accessed from the south by **Room S1** via doorway **SD4** and a doorway **SD8** in its northern wall led into room **S9**. On its western wall there were three doorways, the southern leading into room **S4**, the central leading along corridor **Room S5** and the northernmost leading, via doorway **SD7**, into **Room S8**. The room was lit to the east by a pair of two-over-two sash windows, one at the northern end **SW14** and another to the south **SW13**.



Plate 35: Corridor **Room S3**, facing south

4.4.2 The room was partially decorated with plaster removed from portions of the west wall to reveal brick construction. A small area of plaster had been removed from the eastern wall exposing rubblestone construction, and the surviving parts of the

ceiling were lathe and plaster. The walls were papered and the skirting painted light green. At its northern end, the wall dividing wall between **Room S9** had been built in timber panelling, also painted green with white detailing. The southern wall was plastered and largely hidden behind a free-standing green and white panel cupboard

- 4.4.3 **Room S9 (Fig 4):** was a small rectangular room to the north of **Room S3**, to which it was connected via doorway **SD8** (Plate 36). Plaster had been stripped from much of the northern and eastern walls exposing the red brick beneath. The ceiling was again of lathe and plaster and the floor laid down to boards. A straight joint was noted in the floorboards towards the southern end of the floor, running in an east/west direction. The room was lit by a single four light window **SD15** located at the centre of the northern wall.



Plate 36: **Room S9**, facing north

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The following section brings together the historical research and evidence from the completed Level 3 building survey to propose a chronological sequence of development for those elements of the building that form the subject of the present study. This is followed by a consideration of the function and layout of the service rooms before ending with a conclusion.
- 5.1.2 The development of Standen Hall is complex and has been previously attempted in broad phases during the Historic Building Assessment (Briden 2015). This assessment forms the basis for the following discussion, although the focus of the latter upon the specific areas of the building affected by the present scheme allows a more detailed development sequence to be attempted in these areas.

5.2 DEVELOPMENT

- 5.2.1 **Phase I – c 1600:** The layout of the earliest known building has been pieced together using a mixture of surviving *in-situ* datable features and the plan form of comparable post-medieval halls. Despite the fragmentary evidence from this period, it is therefore reasonable to argue that the building was indeed of H-plan form with a central range, approached from the south and flanked by a pair of transverse projecting north/south cross-wings. At Standen Hall, there appears to have also been an (possibly detached) east/west-aligned service wing to the north of the main house, with an open yard between the two. The focus of the present study is centred upon those buildings that surround this yard, and later built over it.
- 5.2.2 The most substantial remains associated with this period are located at the northern end of the main southern transverse range (**Rooms G27a** and **G27b**). This three-storey structure was constructed of sandstone and incorporated what was probably the hall's original main staircase at the eastern end, and was lit to the north by a tall transom and mullion stone window. The staircase was divided on each floor by a north/south cross-wall. At ground-floor level, the western part had a four-light window to the north, with hollow chamfered stone mullions and a plain chamfered transom (**GW44**). To the east of this window a doorway (**GD45**), with plain square section stone surrounds, led into the service yard.
- 5.2.3 At first-floor level, the layout was similar, although here the four-light window (**FW40**) was shorter, perhaps reflecting a lower ceiling height, and of course the door to the east was omitted. The same basic plan was repeated at second-floor level, although the window (**SW21**) was much narrower.
- 5.2.4 A service range stood to the north of the yard at this date which is confirmed by the originally external, bold ornate c 1600 doorway that survives as part of the eastern wall at semi-basement level. At the same level, a three-light window with a hood mould over may determine the northern wall of this range, but it may also have been inserted in this wall from another location. Above ground, very little can be attributed to the service range, although Briden (2015) has suggested the wide splay

on the eastern jamb of doorway **GD36** as perhaps being a relic of a window belonging to the northern wall of this range and it is possible that the western wall of the east wing retains some fabric of this date.

- 5.2.5 **Phase II – Mid-Eighteenth Century:** During this period building works were focussed upon the rebuilding of the western wing, much of the eastern wing, including the new eastern façade, and the southern portion of the main transverse range. No part of the building within the present study retains any features associated with this phase, although on the periphery of our area the northern part of the southern transverse range (**Rooms G27a** and **G27b**) was fitted with a canted corner chimney breast. It was also noted that the flagstone floor in these rooms appeared to have been laid to reflect the unusual angle of this fireplace.
- 5.2.6 **Phase III - Early Nineteenth Century:** Paley's 1856 architectural plan of the ground-floor (Plate 37) depicts the kitchen as being located within the northern three bays of the eighteenth century east wing, with a secondary kitchen or scullery to the north and pantry beyond. A northern service wing extends westwards from the western elevation of the latter two rooms, housing a wash house to the east and laundry to the west. An external staircase at the western end, connected the grounds to the north of the house to a yard located between the service wing and remainder of the house, with adjoining open fronted sheds to the west.
- 5.2.7 Only fragments of this layout survive, but the basic outline of the laundry and wash house can be identified. These rooms once overlooked the central yard to which they each had independent access via a doorway to the south. Although much altered, the location of the laundry's doorway is preserved in the upper jambs of window **GW45**. The scullery to the east of the wash house also had a doorway into the yard, and this appears to have been blocked on its eastern side but retained as a niche to the west, into which has been installed a built-in cupboard (**GD41**).
- 5.2.8 The pantry (**Room G16**) to the north of the scullery is probably the most complete portion of this phase to have survived. Its basic plan form and original function remain, although access arrangements have been altered and it has been reduced in length at the eastern end with the insertion of a partition wall. The walk-in cupboard on the southern wall of this room once formed the only access from the kitchen and scullery to the south prior to their relocation in the last quarter of the nineteenth-century. Its six-panel door (**GD35**) is likely to be original, its lock case on the northern face reflecting what previously would have been the inferior face and the need to control access to the food stores.
- 5.2.9 Although the first-floor layout is not shown on Paley's drawing, the surviving external fabric suggests there were rooms above both the laundry and wash house and over the pantry and scullery. Given their location, it seems likely these would have been given over to servant's quarters. These rooms have been significantly altered by subsequent phases but **Room F14e** shares the basic original dimensions of the laundry below and it is likely that the first-floor plan reflected the ground-floor layout. The only feature in this room that can be confidently attributed to this date, is window opening **FW38**, although the window itself is of a modern date. A blocked fireplace on the eastern wall of this room may possibly also date to this period, but this could not be confirmed without intrusive investigation.

5.2.10 **Rooms F23 and F22b** above the pantry and former scullery also appear to reflect the original ground-floor layout, and the chimney breast upon the east/west partition wall is likely to be of this date. The date of the partition wall that divided corridor **Room F22a** from **Room F22b** is unknown, although the door **FD32** is late nineteenth-century in its proportions. Although it cannot be conclusively proven, the location of doorway **FD30** to the west of corridor **Room F22a**, is probably also of early nineteenth century date as the layout of the house implies that the only access to these rooms would have been via the staircase to the east of the servant's quarters and through **Room F24**. This would of course also mean that **Room F24** would have been servant's accommodation.

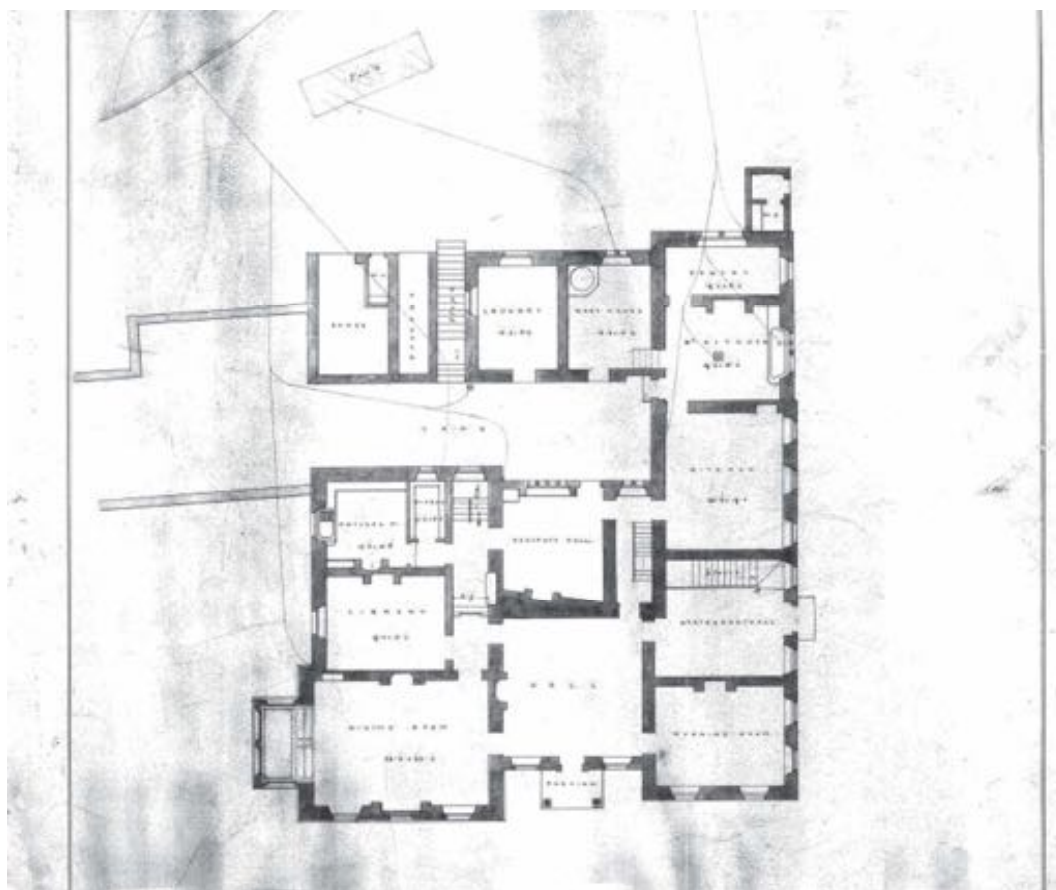


Plate 37: 1856 design proposal for the partial rebuilding of the west wing, showing the layout of the ground-floor (Reproduced from Bridan 2015)

5.2.11 **Phase IV - Mid-Nineteenth Century:** The alterations carried out during the mid-nineteenth century relate solely to the rebuilding and extension by JTW Aspinall to the designs of E.G. Paley of the southern bay of the western wing. While significant to the heritage value of the Hall they do not fall within the remit of the present study.

5.2.12 **Phase V - Late Nineteenth Century:** During the last quarter of the nineteenth century a major programme of building works was undertaken at Standen Hall, repurposing existing spaces and significantly increasing the provision of service rooms. The early nineteenth century layout was substantially altered by the erection of a three-storey service and nursery block to the north-west, the construction of a new kitchen range to the north of the old service block with staff accommodation

over and the construction of a single-storey Billiard Room to the north-east. The construction of a new kitchen allowed the insertion of a new dining room into the northern end of the east wing more befitting its façade, and this probably occasioned the repositioning of the main approach to the east.

- 5.2.13 There are numerous, unfortunately undated, late nineteenth century plans available to indicate the function and layout of these rooms. It appears that the majority of these represent proposed designs rather than what was built and it is not always evident what changes were made.
- 5.2.14 From what survives today, it is clear that on the ground-floor, the construction of a new butler's pantry (**Room G11**), servants dining hall (**Room G12**) and access corridor (**Room G9b**) to the west, enclosed what had been the open end of the yard. Access to the western gardens were maintained via an internal corridor (**Room G10**) between the two rooms. The now fully enclosed yard was further reduced in size with the construction of a single-storey lean-to corridor (**Room G9a**) to the south of what had been the laundry, and a two-storey extension housing corridors **Room G9g** and part of **Room G9f** that enclosed the eastern end of the yard. This left a tiny vestigial external area to the north of the old servant's hall now known as the Bell Tower Yard.
- 5.2.15 A new staircase (**Room F14c**) was installed in the northern third of the former laundry room, leaving the remainder as a cook's room, and a second staircase (**Room F14g**) was inserted into the space formerly occupied by the western half of the wash house. The remainder of the former wash house became the northern end of corridor **Room G9f**, the landing for staircase **Room F14c** and a small store cupboard (**Room G9e**). This operation appears to have included the removal of the stair window at ground-floor level to the north of staircase **Room G26** but it survived above this height. To the north of the old service range a kitchen (**G15**), comparable in size to the previous one, was built with a pantry (**Room G14**) to its west. A timber staircase (**Room G13**) to the south of this pantry led up to a suite of servant's quarters on the first-floor above.
- 5.2.16 Unless relocated from another part of the building, the servant's bells to the east of the butler's pantry are also likely to be of late nineteenth-century date. The survival of the room names above each bell offers an interesting insight into the way in which the house was used during this period.
- 5.2.17 On the first-floor, in addition to the staff accommodation above the new kitchen, there were new day nurseries to the west above the butler's pantry and servants hall with an access corridor to the east (**Room F14a**). The room above the former Laundry (**Room F14e**) may have been retained as a staff bedroom, although one drawing shows an east/west partition dividing the room, the scar of which was noted on the ceiling during the survey (Plate 38). The identification of a summoning bell in this room also indicates that at some point it was of a higher status. The room above the former wash house was now divided into a bathroom (**Room F14h**) to the east, with staircase **Room F14g** to the west and a landing/corridor to the south. At first-floor level, the western wall of the two-storey extension that had been erected across the eastern end of the yard had blocked the eastern end of window **FW40**. This building accommodated a corridor (**Room F14f**) along its western side and storage rooms (**Rooms F14i** and **F14j**) to the east.

5.2.18 The night nurseries were located upon the second-floor immediately above the day nurseries. Their present layout matches up well with one of the undated plans of the late nineteenth century (Plate 38), with a north/south corridor (**Room S3**) to the east of four rectangular rooms. One interesting departure from this drawing is a staircase that is depicted on the plan at the northern end of the corridor which would have directly connected the first and second-floor nurseries. If it was built then the staircase does not survive, however a joint in the floorboards within **Room S9** was noted, and may correspond with the former position of such a feature. The existence of a staircase would also account for the slightly odd large walk-in wardrobe on the first-floor (**Room F20**).

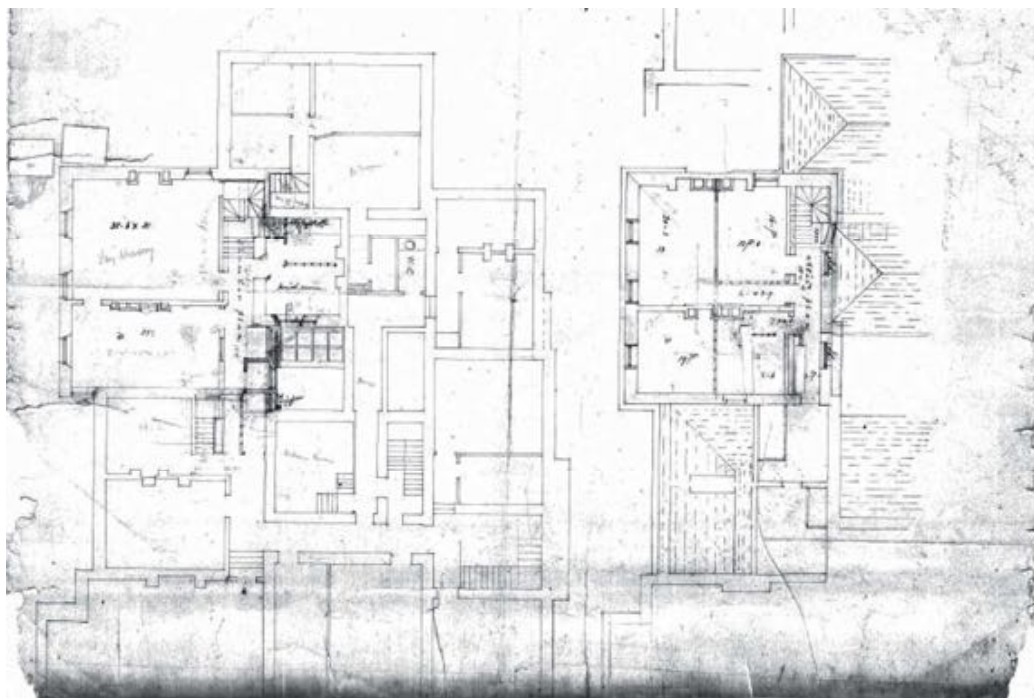


Plate 38: Late nineteenth-century proposal drawing for service wing extension (Reproduced from Bridan 2015)

5.2.19 **Phase VI - Twentieth Century:** During the twentieth century alterations within the service blocks appear to have been few. On the ground floor, the walls must have been repainted but may well retain their original nineteenth-century decorative scheme. On the first floor, alterations have been made to **Room F14e**, which was converted into a modern kitchen. This appears to have resulted in the replacement of window **FW38**, although the dimensions of the original opening may survive.

5.3 LAYOUT AND FUNCTION OF THE SERVICE ROOMS

5.3.1 **Seventeenth Century:** The exact layout of the service rooms during this period is unknown, although typically service rooms tended to be located on the cooler, northern side of the house. It is also not unusual for existing arrangements to be retained from earlier periods if it was convenient to do so. For example, it is unlikely that the kitchen would have been placed within the east wing during mid-eighteenth century refurbishment and it is assumed that the cost of its relocation at this time out-weighed the convenience. During the early post-medieval period, the surrounding estate still needed to supply most of the goods consumed within the

house and service rooms were often provided for tasks such as brewing, dairying and baking. Although Standen Hall was probably of modest size when compared against other contemporary halls in the area, its northern service range would have needed to have carried out at least some of these functions. Giving these rooms access to a courtyard would have been a convenient method by which produce from the surrounding estate could be distributed to these rooms, ready for further processing before being ready for consumption by the household.

5.3.2 *Eighteenth to Mid-Nineteenth Centuries:* This period probably saw the Aspinall's achieve full gentry status, perhaps occasioning the construction of the new eastern façade. As with other gentry families there was a concern with providing increased privacy, which could be achieved by concentrating the service rooms to the rear of the house and segregating the staff from the family. Typically, the period also saw an increase in the number of rooms assigned to specialised functions both for the family and the staff. The mid-nineteenth-century plan of Standen Hall demonstrates the range of service rooms required at this time and their concentration to the rear of the house around the open yard (Plate 37).

5.3.3 The kitchen is the largest of the service rooms reflecting its importance to the running of the house. This was a busy area of the house with a large cooking range, presumably set upon its northern wall. To the north, the 'north' kitchen must have served as a scullery, where raw food might have been prepared before being transferred to the main kitchen. The washing up was also carried out in this room at a large sink in the north-eastern corner and a fireplace at the centre of the northern wall suggests some cooking may have also taken place. To the north lay the pantry, where a range of goods would have been stored. This room was kept locked to prevent theft.

5.3.4 The wash house lay to the west of the scullery and pantry. The mid-nineteenth century plan clearly shows the position of the large copper in the north-western corner of the room in which the clothes were boiled. After washing the clothes were transferred to the laundry next door, where they were ironed, pressed and folded. On the southern side of the yard lay the butler's pantry, which was used for the storage and cleaning of serving items like cutlery. It was located closer to the family rooms than the other service rooms to allow the butler to respond quickly when summoned and also close to the cellar, in order to control access to the wine and beer supplies. The house also had a servant's hall, in which the staff would be expected to eat their meals around a large communal table.

5.3.5 *Late Nineteenth Century:* The substantial expansion of the building in the late nineteenth-century does not appear to have led to a significant increase in the number of service rooms. By this date a wider range of goods was available to purchase from outside the estate, perhaps removing the need for rooms concerned with tasks such as dairying and brewing. The layout does however illustrate the continuing marginalisation of these rooms to the rear of the house. It also demonstrates the increasing social segregation that emerged between the family and the staff during the period, with a new network of corridors and staircases behind the scenes that allowed staff access to the entire house with the minimum of intrusion on family privacy.

- 5.3.6 The relocation of the kitchen from the east wing to the new northern service wing, the construction of a new servant's hall to the rear of the house and the provision of a larger butler's pantry to the north, are all examples of the late nineteenth-century concern with segregated planning. The summoning bells in the corridor outside the new butler's pantry is also an example of this trend, as it removed the need to have a butler on hand at all times. Although confined to the family rooms, the range of name plates above the summoning bells outside the Butler's Pantry are also a good demonstration of the continued specialisation of rooms in the house.

5.4 CONCLUSION

- 5.4.1 The present study suggests that a house has stood at Standen since at least the early years of the seventeenth century, probably built to an H-plan design with a kitchen in the east wing and a detached service range to the north fronting an open yard. The house was partially rebuilt during the eighteenth century, when it was given a new eastern façade and again in the early nineteenth century, although on both occasions it probably retained its basic plan form. In the later nineteenth century, a substantial new service range was built to the north-west incorporating among other rooms a new kitchen, servants hall and butler's pantry, with provision for staff accommodation and nurseries on the first and second floors.
- 5.4.2 Many of these phases are represented in the building's external architectural forms, providing a typical example of the developments in architectural style of a modest gentry house in Lancashire between the early seventeenth to the twentieth centuries. While expressed more subtly, the interior of the building is just as informative, with datable features such as doors and windows surviving from each phase of construction. In addition, the layout of the rooms highlights the gradual shift from the early post-medieval period towards increased social segregation between the classes and the proliferation of rooms to serve specialist functions within the house.

6. LEVEL 1 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

- 6.1 The following chapter illustrates, using a photographic record, the remaining areas of the building that are to be impacted by the renovation works. The plates are focussed upon those specific walls and features that will be subject to alterations. The location of each photograph is recorded upon the accompanying plan.

Room F16



Plate 39: Room F16, facing east

Room F17a



Plate 40: Room F17a, facing east

Room F17b



Plate 41: Room F17b, facing north

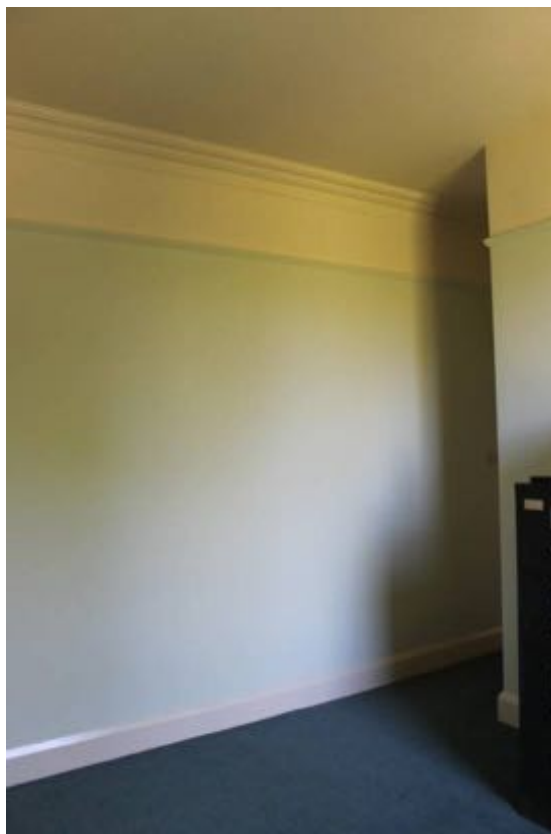


Plate 42: Room F17b, looking south-east

Room F18



Plate 43: Corridor Room F18, facing east



*Plate 44: Service bell in corridor **Room F18***

Room F19a



*Plate 45: **Room F19a**, facing south-east, 0.5m scale*

Room F19b



Plate 46: Room F19b facing west

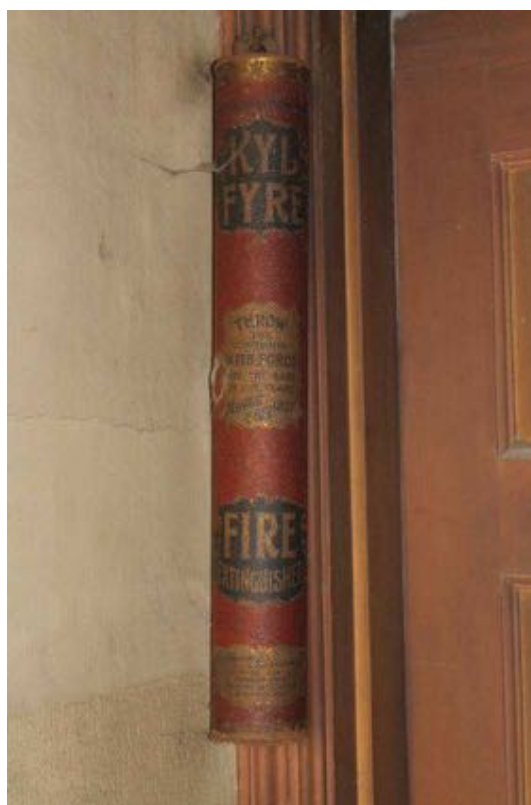


Plate 47: Room F19b, facing south-east

Room F19c



*Plate 48: Corridor **Room F19c**, facing north, 0.5m scale*



*Plate 49: Fire extinguisher in corridor **Room F19c***

Room F21b



Plate 50: Room F21b, facing south-east



Plate 51: Room F21b, facing south, 0.5m scale

Room F21c



Plate 52: Room F21c, facing north-east



Plate 53: Room F21c, facing south-west

Room F22a



*Plate 54: Corridor **Room F22a** facing south*



*Plate 55: Western wall of **Room F22b**, facing west, 0.5m scale*

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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6.3 ON-LINE SOURCES

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8. ILLUSTRATIONS

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Plate 110: Door **SD8**, facing south

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Plate 112: Window **SW14**, facing east

Plate 113: Window **SW15**, facing north

APPENDIX 1: DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF DOORS AND WINDOWS

Ground Floor

Doors

GD17



Plate 56: One large glazed panel above two small panels with moulded margins. Hinged to the west, with brass door handle. Late 19th century

GD18



Plate 57: Four panels, two larger upper panels over two small, all with moulded margins. Hinged to the west, fitted with brass door knobs. Late 19th century

GD25

Plate 58: Four panel timber door, lower panels with moulded margins, upper panels slightly wider and glazed with slender narrow mullion between. Hinged to east with wrought iron upright handle on north side. Narrow side-light to east and six panel over-lighter arranged in two rows of three. Late 19th century

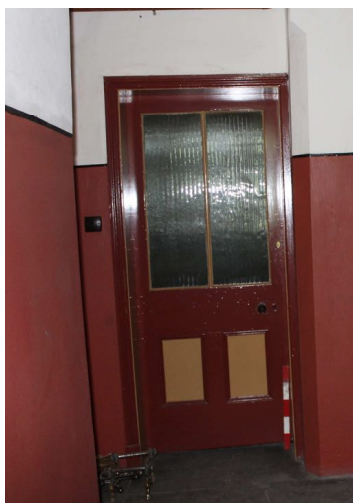
GD26

Plate 59: Four-panel timber door, with two larger glazed panels above two smaller panels with moulded margins. The upper panels have fluted glass and a slender central mullion. Iron locking plate on east face, fitted with metal knobs. Late 19th century

GD27

Plate 60: Four-panel timber door, fitted to built-in cupboard two larger panels above two smaller panels with moulded margins. Hinged to south with brass door knob fitted to west face and locking plate to east. Late 19th century

GD28

Plate 61: Pair of two-panel cupboard doors fitted to a built-in wall cupboard. Lower panels larger than upper panels, which are nearly square, all with moulded margins. Modern upright handle fitted to west door. Late 19th century

GD30

Plate 62: Pair of double timber doors, each with large glazed upper panel fitted with fluted glass and smaller lower panel, both with moulded margins. Hinged to the north and south, with brass knob fitted to south door and vertical draw bolts to north door. Late 19th century

GD35

Plate 63: Short six-panel timber door, with smallest panels at the top. Hinged to the north with locking plate on east face and brass knob. Early 19th century

GD37

Plate 64: Four-panel timber door with two larger glazed panels above two smaller panels, all with moulded margins. Textured glass, hinged to the south with upright iron handle on east and west faces. Late 19th century

GD38

Plate 65: Narrow six-panel timber door, fitted to walk-in wardrobe. Top panels smallest, with largest in centre, all have moulded margins and with insets. Hinged to the north, upright handle with leaf shaped ends and latch on west face. 19th century

GD39

Plate 66: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Hinged to the west, with larger fluted glazed upper lights separated by a narrow mullion. Late 19th century

GD41



Plate 67: Pair of four-panel doors fitted to a built-in cupboard, one set above the other. Panels have moulded margins and doors hinged to the north and south.

GD42



Plate 68: Large four-panel door, its larger upper panels glazed with clear glass. Hinged to the west, fitted with brass door knobs and flanked by narrow side lights, with a bank of six rectangular over-lighters above arranged in rows of three. Late 19th century

GD45

Plate 69: Short six-panel moulded timber door, hinged to the east, with a metal lock case to the north. Although internal, its jambs were of stone and of plain square section. Possibly eighteenth/early nineteenth century but reset in the late 19th century.

GD46

No door fitted

GD47

Plate 70: Robust plank and batten, hinged to the east, with shallow pointed arch at the head and an internally mounted lock case above a wrought iron latch. Modern draw bolts added above and below these features at a later date. Internally painted red and yellow to match its timber surrounds. Externally painted yellow brown with wrought iron pear shaped knocker set upon a shaped base plate. External surrounds of stone, lintel cut to a shallow pointed arch and jambs being of single chamfer with regular, even tooling pattern visible across the surface. Late 19th century

Windows

GW42



Plate 71: Narrow two-over-two timber sash window with external stone surrounds of plain square section. Regular even tooling applied to the flat faces. Sash fastener on interior mid rail. Late 19th century.

GW43



Plate 72: Four-light fixed-frame cross window GW43, with its stone surrounds, mullion and transom featuring hollow chamfers and the sill plain chamfered on both faces. The cream coloured stone was relatively fine grained in texture and regular even tooling had been applied to the flat faces both internally and external. Late 19th century.

GW44

Plate 73: Eight-light cross window with stone surrounds. Mullions cut with hollow chamfers, transoms with single plain chamfers both internally and externally. The cream coloured stone is heavily weathered to the north revealing a relatively coarse texture. Thick joints and worn arrises suggest an earlier period as does the semi-regular off perpendicular tooling where it survives. Early 17th century.

GW45

Plate 74: Two-light fixed-frame window with timber surrounds and a slender vertical mullion. Lights set vertically and topped by a horizontal ventilator with a curving brass guide on the northern side. Windows jambs plastered and splayed to the north. Late 19th century

First Floor

Doors

FD3



Plate 75: Wide six-panel timber door, with simple moulded margins and raised insets. Upper two panels smaller than the lower two pairs. Hinged to the west with brass door knobs and a metal locking plate attached to the south face. Late 18th-19th century.

FD4



Plate 76: Narrow six-panel door, with simple moulded margins. Upper two panels smaller than the lower two pairs. Hinged to the west with brass door knobs. 19th century

FD5

Plate 77: Six-panel timber door, with simple moulded margins and raised insets. Upper two panels smaller than the lower two pairs. Hinged to the west with locking plate attached to north face and door handle. Late 18th-19th century.

FD6

Plate 78: Wide six-panel timber door, with simple moulded margins and raised insets. Upper two panels smaller than the lower two pairs. Hinged to the east with brass door knobs and a metal locking plate attached to the south face. Late 18th-19th century.

FD9

Plate 79: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the east, with brass door knobs and finger plates on the southern face. Late 19th century.

FD11



Plate 80: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the south, with brass door knobs. Late 19th century.

FD15



Plate 81: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the west, with brass door knobs. Late 19th century.

FD16

Plate 82: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the east, with brass door knobs and locking plate on the south face. Late 19th century.

FD17

Plate 83: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the east, with brass door knobs and locking plate on the south face. Late 19th century.

FD19

Plate 84: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the east, all door furniture removed and door sealed. Late 18th – 19th century. Late 19th century.

FD20

Plate 85: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the north, with brass door knobs and locking plate on the east face. Late 19th century.

FD21

Plate 86: Hollow core timber door with frosted glass panel to upper third. Hinged to the south with modern door handles to east and west. 20th century.

FD22

Modern hollow core hardboard no photo

FD23

Plate 87: Hollow core timber door. Hinged to the east with modern door handles to north and south. 20th century.

FD24

Plate 88: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins fitted to walk in wardrobe. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the north, with brass door knobs. Late 19th century.

FD25

Plate 89: Large four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the west, with brass door knobs, draw bolt on south face towards top. Late 19th century.

FD26

Plate 90: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the north, with brass door knobs and locking plate on the east face. Late 19th century.

FD27

Plate 91: Narrow four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the north, with brass door knobs and locking plate on the east face. Late 19th century.

FD28

Plate 92: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the east, with ovoid brass door knobs, locking plate on the south face over a draw bolt. Late 19th century.

FD29

Plate 93: Hollow core timber door. Hinged to the west with modern door handles. 20th century.

FD30

Plate 94: Tall, five-panel timber door, with glazed and frosted rectangular top panel. Panels below mid rail larger than those above, both pairs with moulded margins. Hinged to the north with brass door knobs. Frosted over-lighter above. Late 19th century

FD32

Plate 95: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the south, with brass door knobs. 19th century.

FD33

Plate 96: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the west, with brass door knobs. Late 19th century.

FD35

Plate 97: Plain four-panel timber door, without moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the south, with brass door knobs. Late 19th century.

Windows

FW27



Plate 98: Two-over-two light timber sash window. Moulded external stone surrounds, with regular perpendicular tooling pattern. No evidence of the window internally, although it is unclear if it was built as a dummy or later blocked on the interior face. Mid-19th century.

FW33



Plate 99: Six-over-six light timber frame sash window. Moulded external stone surrounds with projecting stone sill. No evidence of the window internally, although it is unclear if it was built as a dummy or later blocked on the interior face. Mid-eighteenth century.

FW34



Plate 100: Six-over-six light timber frame sash window. Moulded external stone surrounds with projecting stone sill. No evidence of the window internally, although it is unclear if it was built as a dummy or later blocked on the interior face. Mid-eighteenth century.

FW35

*Plate 101: Narrow two-over-two light timber sash window. Plain square section external stone surrounds, with regular tooling pattern. Shares its northern jamb with window **FW36**. Sash fastener on interior meeting rail. Late 19th century.*

FW36

*Plate 102: Faux two-over-two light timber sash window. Plain square section external stone surrounds, with regular tooling pattern. Shares its northern jamb with window **FW35**. Hinged on the meeting rail to allow the two upper lights to open inwards as a ventilator. Late 19th century.*

FW37

Plate 103: Two-over-two light timber sash window. Plain square section external stone surrounds, with regular tooling pattern. The sash fastener on interior meeting rail has been replaced with a modern example. Late 19th century.

FW38

Plate 104: The original window has been replaced by a modern fixed frame rectangular horizontal light with ventilator above. The lower half of the opening has been blocked but the exterior stone surrounds survive, being of plain square section. Diagonal tooling pattern visible externally. Twentieth century window with early 19th century opening.

FW39

Plate 105: Three-light window with stone surrounds to interior and exterior. Mullions have hollow chamfers on both faces and regular perpendicular tooling pattern. Central light hinged as a casement, with window stay on sill. Late 19th century.

FW40

Plate 106: Four-light window with stone surrounds modified to two lights with the removal of the central mullion and blocking of the eastern light. Eastern mullion replaced. Original surviving mullion hollow chamfered on both faces. Early 17th century.

Second Floor

Doors

SD4



Plate 107: Plain four-panel timber door, without moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the east, with brass door knobs. Late 19th century.

SD6



Plate 108: Plain four-panel timber door, without moulded margins. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the north, with brass door knobs and a locking plate on the western face. Late 19th century.

SD7

Plate 109: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins to the east. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the north, with brass door knobs and a locking plate on the western face. Late 19th century.

SD8

Plate 110: Four-panel timber door, with moulded margins to the south. Upper panels larger than lower panels. Hinged to the east, with brass door knobs and a locking plate on the northern face. Late 19th century.

Windows**SW13**

Plate 111: Two-over-two light timber sash window. Plain square section external stone surrounds, not closely inspected but appear similar to those on the floor below. Sash fastener on interior meeting rail. Late 19th century.

SW14

Plate 112: Two-over-two light timber sash window. Plain square section external stone surrounds, not closely inspected but appear similar to SW13. Sash fastener on interior meeting rail. Mid- late 19th century.

SW15

Plate 113: Faux two-over-two light timber sash window. Only the lower western light opens upon a central pivot hinge. Not observed externally. Late 19th century

APPENDIX 2: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 A planning application (ref 3/2016/0886) was submitted by Mason Gillibrand, for alterations to Standen Hall, a Grade II* listed house (the subject of this written scheme of investigation (WSI)) situated near Clitheroe in Lancashire (NGR SD 74744 40278). The proposals include the removal and adaptation of several structural features within the core of the house to create a new atrium and minor alterations in several other parts of the building. Planning approval was granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council subject to the following condition 'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological building recording and analysis'. To this end, Ribble Valley Borough Council, acting upon the advice of the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) stated that where historic fabric is to be affected by the atrium works an Historic England Level 3-type survey (Historic England 2016) should be completed. For alterations outside of this area it was considered a photographic record would be sufficient, compliant with a Level 1-type survey (Historic England 2016).
- 1.1.2 The proposals below outline the methodology needed in order to fulfil the planning condition. A Level 3 investigation is an analytical account of the building's origins, development and use. This level of recording usually includes an account of the evidence upon which the analysis has been based. A Level 1-type survey is a basic visual record, supplemented by the details concerning the location, age and type of building.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 42 years. Building surveys, evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.
- 1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the CifA Code of Conduct (CifA 2014a). The building survey will also adhere to the Code of Conduct issued by The Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC 2003).

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The archaeological programme of work aims to provide an origin, development sequence, and discussion of the plan, form and function of the buildings. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- **Buildings Investigation:** to provide a drawn, textual and photographic record of the fabric affected by the atrium works to a Level 3 standard and to produce a photographic record of the fabric affected outside of the atrium to a Level 1 standard (Historic England 2016), and in accordance with CifA standards (2014b).
 - **Report Production:** a written report will be produced following completion of the fieldwork, and will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local context. A site archive will be produced to Historic England guidelines (2015a) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990).

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 BUILDINGS INVESTIGATION

3.1.1 **Introduction:** the following paragraphs in this section outline the general approach to be undertaken for the production of site drawings, photographic archive and the written record.

3.1.2 **Photographic Archive:** a photographic archive will be produced utilising 35mm-frame Digital SLR cameras (Canon EOS 5D) or APS-C cameras (Canon EOS M or Canon EOS 350/400D) with a selection of lenses to produce digital images in TIFF, CR2 and JPEG formats in accordance with Historic England guidance (Historic England 2015b). A full photographic index will be produced, and the position of photographs will be marked on the relevant floor plans. The archive will comprise the following:

- (i) the general external appearance and wider setting of the buildings;
- (ii) oblique views of the affected external elevations, right angle views only if necessary and appropriate;
- (iii) the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas, right angle views of internal elevations only if necessary and appropriate;
- (iv) any external or internal scaled detail, structural or architectural, which is relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings, and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
- (v) any internal scaled detailed views of features of especial architectural interest, ephemera, fixtures and fittings, or fabric detail relevant to phasing the buildings which does not show adequately on general photographs.

3.1.3 **Survey Drawings:** the following as 'existing' drawings will be produced for the building, based upon the drawings provided by the client:

- (i) plans of the ground floor, first floor and second floor will be produced. These will be produced by hand or instrument survey (1:100 scale). The drawings will also be manually enhanced with pertinent architectural detail;
- (ii) where appropriate, one cross-section through the building, the position of which will be determined on site (1:50);
- (iii) detailed drawings of any pertinent detail not more readily captured through photography.

3.1.4 The measured survey drawings will be produced by means of either by hand survey using a Leica Disto laser distance meter and tapes or a reflectorless total station, which is capable of measuring distances to a point of detail by reflection from the wall surface, and does not need a prism. The instrument to be used will either be a Leica 1205, Leica TCR 805 ultra or TCR 705. The instrument survey data will be captured within a tablet computer running TheoLT software, which allows the survey to be directly inserted into AutoCAD software for the production of final drawings.

3.1.5 Rectified digital photography may be carried out in order to capture principal detail on the external elevation only if necessary. The photographs will be rectified using PhotoPlan software and then the images will be presented within AutoCAD software to produce an accurate representative elevation image. These will not be digitised unless necessary and appropriate.

3.1.6 The drawings will be used to illustrate the phasing and development of the building. Detail captured will include such features as window and door openings, an indication of ground and

roof level, and changes in building material. The final drawings will be presented through an industry standard CAD package (AutoCAD 2004).

- 3.1.7 **Interpretation and Analysis:** a visual inspection of the building will be undertaken utilising the OA North building investigation proforma sheets. A description of the buildings will be undertaken to Level 3 standard (Historic England 2016), which will include a descriptive and analytical account of the origin, development and use of the building.

The written record will include:

- (i) a description of the plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence of the buildings;
- (ii) an account of the past and present use of the buildings;
- (iii) an account of the fixtures, fittings associated with the building, and their purpose;
- (iv) identification of key architectural features (including fixtures and fittings);
- (v) a discussion of the relative significance of rooms within the buildings;
- (vi) a description of the historic context of the building including its relationship with nearby buildings in architectural and functional terms and so forth.

3.2 REPORT PRODUCTION

- 3.2.1 **Report:** a digital copy of the final draft report will be submitted to the client for review. Following instructions to finalise, one bound report, together with a digital copy supplied on CD, will be submitted to the client, and a further copy to be submitted in pdf format to Lancashire HER within eight weeks of completion. It is the client's responsibility to submit the report to Ribble Valley Borough Council in order to discharge the condition. The report will include;

- (i) a site location plan related to the national grid;
- (ii) a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR;
- (iii) a concise, non-technical summary of the results;
- (iv) an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken;
- (v) a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained;
- (vi) copies of plans, photographs, and other illustrations as appropriate;
- (vii) a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design;
- (viii) the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived;
- (ix) a photographic index;
- (x) list of archive contents.

- 3.2.2 This report will be in the same basic format as this project design.

3.3 ARCHIVE

- 3.3.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines (Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage.
- 3.3.2 This archive will be provided in the Historic England Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Lancashire HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate County Record Office, in this case Preston.
- 3.3.3 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.3.4 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
4. OTHER MATTERS
- 4.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY
- 4.1.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Company Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety in Field Archaeology Manual compiled by the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME, 2006). A risk assessment will be completed in advance of any on-site works and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 4.1.2 It is understood that the building has electric lighting, however OA North may require the hire of lighting and a generator if there is insufficient interior lighting. This can be provided by OA North at additional cost.
- 4.2 WORK TIMETABLE
- 4.2.1 **Buildings Investigation:** It is anticipated that the building survey will require approximately four days in total to complete. This is based on unobstructed access and should this not be possible this may affect timescale and hence cost.
- 4.2.2 **Report Production:** a draft report will be submitted for review within approximately six weeks of the completion of all elements of the fieldwork.
- 4.3 OTHER
- 4.3.1 **Access:** liaison for access to the buildings during the assessment will be arranged with the client.
- 4.3.2 **Project Monitoring:** whilst the work is undertaken for the client, Ribble Valley Borough Council will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, and will be notified in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with Ribble Valley Borough Council in consultation with the client.

4.4 STAFFING PROPOSALS

- 4.4.1 The project will be under the direct management of Karl Taylor BSc ACIfA (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Karl is an Affiliate Member of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and a member of the Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain (SAHGB)
- 4.4.2 The project will be supervised in the field by Andy Phelps BA MA (OA North project officer). Andy has a great deal of experience in the recording and analysis of historic buildings throughout the North West.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Institute of Historic Building Conservation, 2003 Code of Conduct, Tisbury

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1990 Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long-term storage

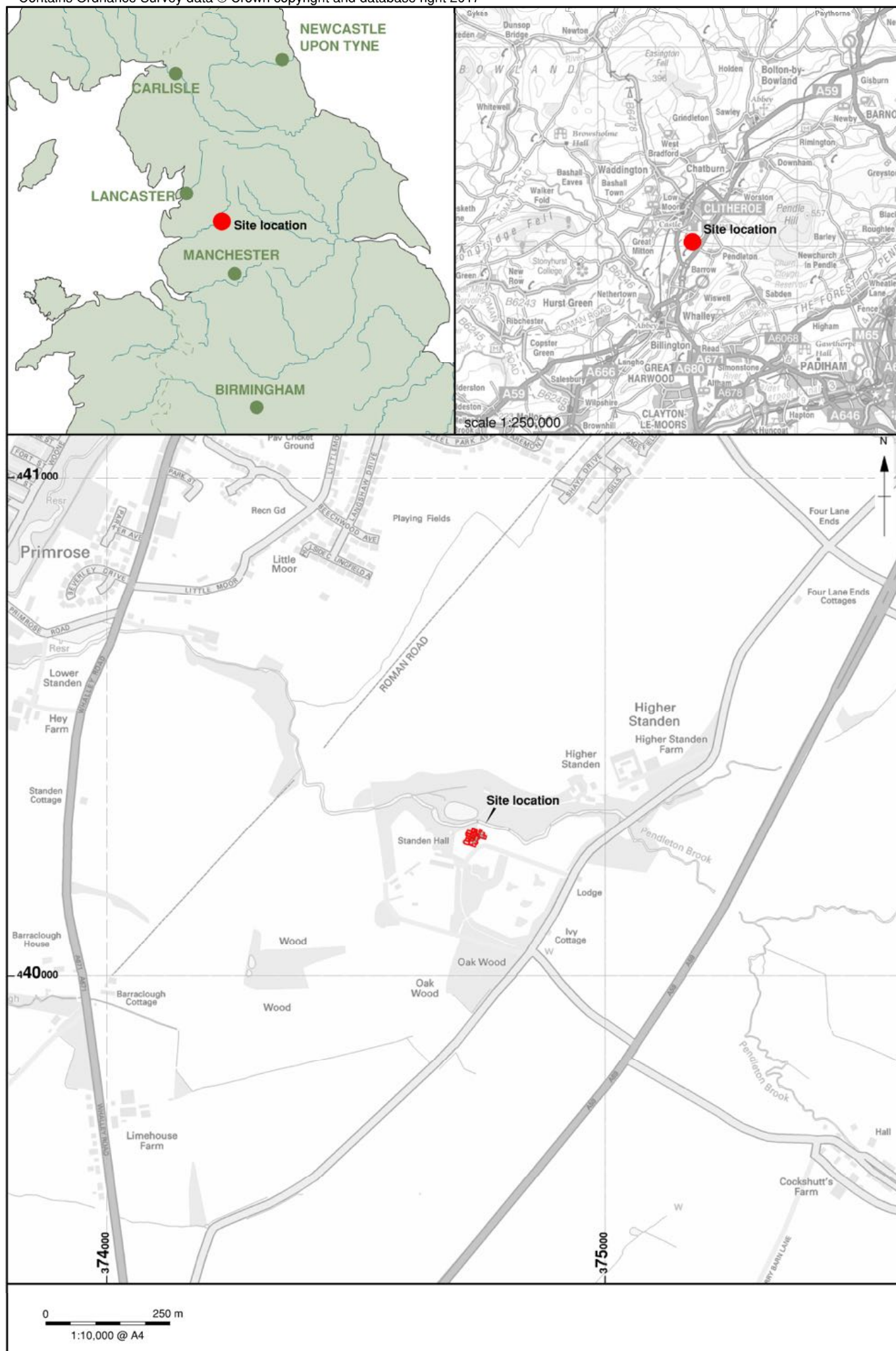
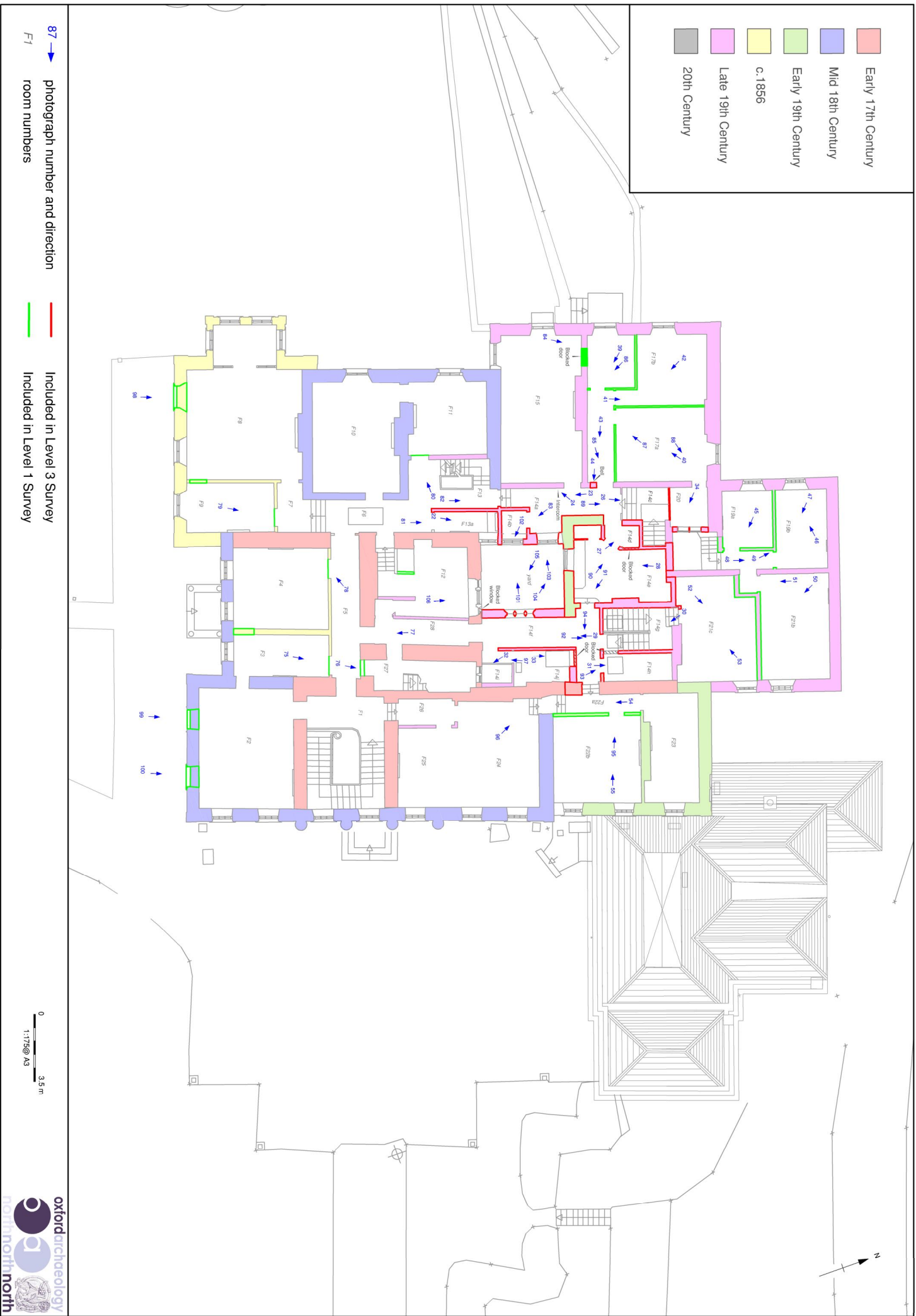


Figure 1: Site location





Oxford Archaeology North

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Moor Lane Mills

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