

HERITAGE STATEMENT

The Orangery, Woodfold Park, Mellor.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Heritage Statement has been written in support of the listed building planning application for 'like for like' replacements of the 12 no. first floor rooflights to the private house known as 'The Orangery', within the grounds of Woodfold Park, Woodfold Hall, Mellor.

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Orangery is a single residence formerly known as the 'Hot House' constructed in the grounds of Woodfold Hall in the early to mid 19th century. Its Grade II listing denotes a property of some historical and architectural aesthetic value and its significance is inherent in the fabric of the building, its setting within the late 18th century landscape of a country manor house and its appearance. The building is located within Woodfold Park which is a Grade II listed Registered Park and Garden.

The building was converted into a single residence in 2006-7 and it was at this time that roof lights were introduced within the curved lead roof of the building to bring natural light to accommodation located in the upper storeys of the building. We have been liaising with the Conservation Officer, Adrian Dowd, at Ribble Valley Borough Council and understand that these roof lights need a retrospective listed building approval in order to seek approval and replacement for our client and current owner.



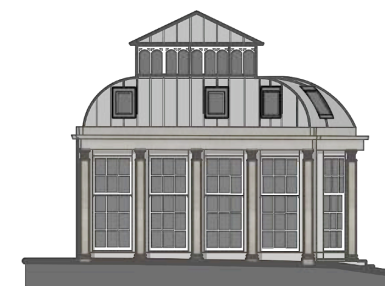
NORTH ELEVATION -
SCALE 1:100



EAST ELEVATION -
SCALE 1:100



SOUTH ELEVATION -
SCALE 1:100



WEST ELEVATION -
SCALE 1:100

3.0 THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSAL AND REPORT

THE PROPOSAL

The scope of this proposal is to provide 'like for like' replacements to the existing first floor rooflights to the dwelling which provide essential natural daylight to the first floor accommodation of the house. The current roof lights are out of date and are leaking.

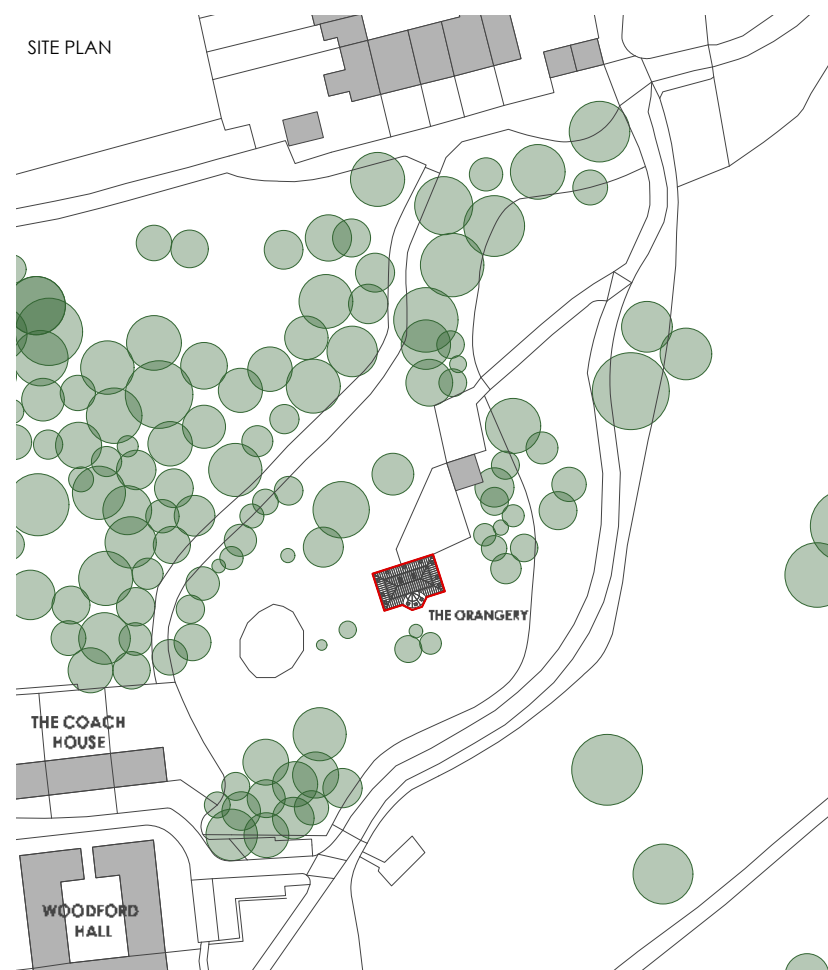
Our client currently experiences water ingress from the roof lights and so this application seeks to replace them with a more technologically sound product of the highest quality and to be of a Conservation roof light type. The leadwork detail at the junction with the curved lead roof does not appear to allow water ingress and so this will remain the same detail.

THE REPORT

The scope and purpose of this report is to describe the significance of this listed building and evaluate how this will be affected by the proposal.

Paragraph 189 of the Revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018) states local planning authorities should require an applicant to "describe the significance of the heritage assets affected, including the contribution made by their setting. Also in accordance with this it is considered the level of detail warranted should be proportionate to the significance of the listed building or affected heritage asset and the detail should be no more than necessary to understand the impact of the proposal".

This report is intended to support and to be read in conjunction with the drawings submitted as part of the planning application.



4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE ASSET

The Orangery is an early 19th century building located in the grounds of Woodfold Hall near the village of Mellor and is a Grade II listed building. Formerly the 'Hot House' to the main Hall it is set within the extensive landscape and was renovated into a single residential unit in 2006-7.

The building form, scale and profile remains relatively unchanged from the original however the external appearance has been altered in the past by the introduction of standard roof lights in to the curved lead roof of the building and glazed lantern. The interior was also extensively altered during its conversion into a three storey dwelling.

LISTED BUILDING CITATION

The listings inspection for the Orangery was carried out when the building was derelict prior to renovation on 12th December 1995.

MELLOR SD 62 NW 8/28

Orangery north-east of Woodfold Hall - Grade II

Orangery in grounds of Woodfold Hall (q.v.), early-to-mid C19. Walls of brick faced with sandstone ashlar, with iron-framed glass roof. 7 bays long by 4 wide. The 3 central bays on the south side project forwards as a bow. Windows have horned sashes with glazing bars. The bays are separated by engaged columns on the south side and pilasters on the other sides. These have a foliated band above the necking, stand on pedestals, and support an entablature. Inside, the walls between and above the windows are cased in wooden panelling. Between each bay a very slim iron column rises to the roof, the outer part of which is coved and meets a central lantern of rectangular plan. The building is now derelict: part of the roof has collapsed and all the glass is broken. Marked on 1st edition of 6 inch Ordnance Survey map, published in 1847 as 'Hot House'.

Listing NGR: SD6370829386



Birds eye view of The Orangery and Woodfold Hall

THE SITE CONTEXT

The Orangery is located within the northern area of Woodfold Park to the north east of the former 'Grand Mansion' of Woodfold Hall, situated to the south west of the large village of Mellor in Lancashire.

Mellor is classed as a semi rural area and is situated on a high ridge overlooking the low-lying areas of the Fylde, Ribble Valley and Blackburn. A fort of the Roman period stands upon the summit of Mellor Moor and was an outpost of the Roman settlement in Ribchester, approx. 5 miles to the north. To the east of the site is Blackburn.

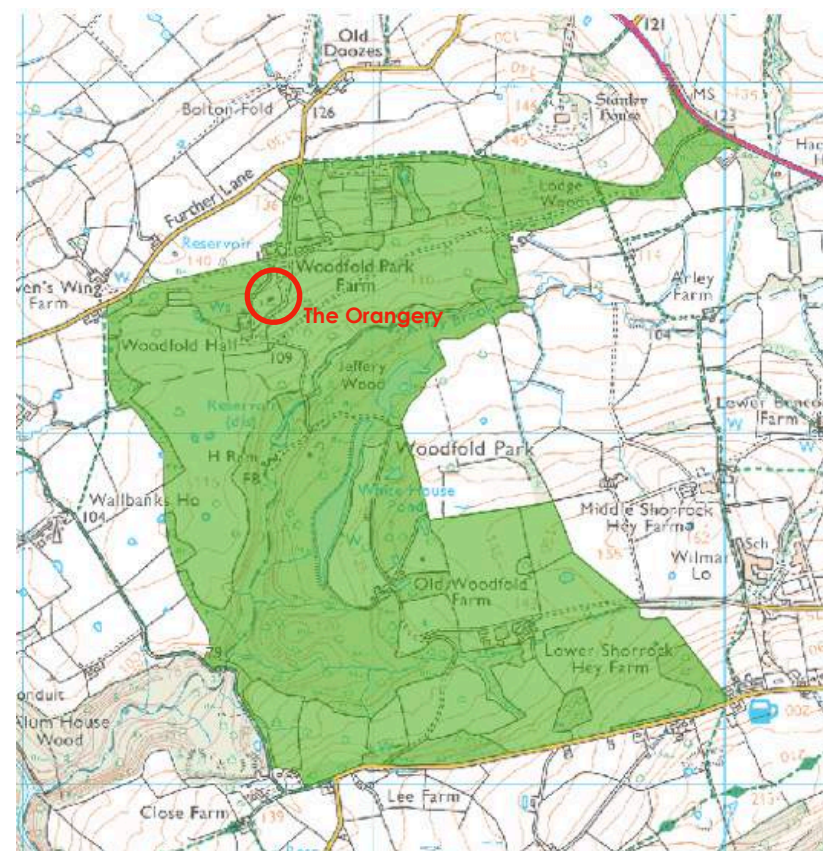
Woodfold Park was initially set out in the 1790s and provides large areas of woodland and parkland, ponds and streams all bounded by a high three metre stone wall and is set within an area of predominantly agricultural farming land. The site falls away steeply to the south which provides long views along the Arley Brook valley to the south and the east. Woodfold Hall sits at the north of the park with The Orangery to the east.

The park itself is a Listed Heritage Asset and the current Listed Building Citation is included within the Appendix of this document.

The main access drive onto the Park and to the Hall is from the A677 at the north east corner of the site but there is also access from the north and the south which leads to numerous farmhouses on the extended site.



Lithograph of Woodfold Hall from the south west created by C J Greenwood circa 1850



The extent of Woodfold Park

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

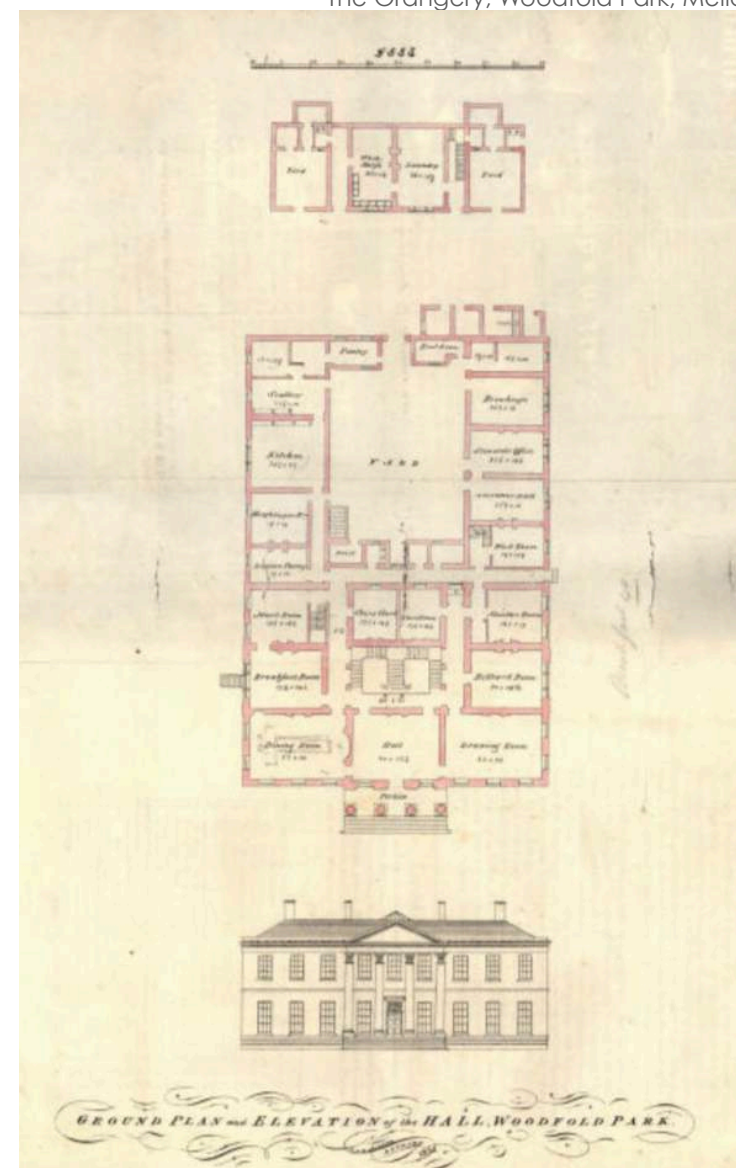
Woodfold Hall was one of the many estates owned by Henry Sudell (born 1764 died 1827, aged 63), a wealthy cotton manufacturer and one of the most influential merchants in booming Blackburn in the 1790s. In 1798 he engaged an architect from Manchester, Charles McNiven, to build him a house and create a landscaped park with lakes and woodland, an area of approximately 175 hectares. The site is to the west of Blackburn, north of Pleasington and east of Samlesbury Bottoms.

The Hall was an impressive Neoclassical stately sandstone building with portico set within an extensive landscape. The building faced south with long views over the valley and had two wings enclosing a courtyard to the north/rear. The landscape stretched out in front of the main house to the south and formed a level park area with a wooded 'pleasure grounds' area to the north with 'The Orangery' added some years later in the early 1800s to the north east of the house. Woodfold Hall was seen to be "more of a temple than a dwelling" and the house displayed Sudell's wealth and success with over twenty rooms on the ground floor surrounding a large courtyard and buildings on the estate including a dairy and brew house. He stocked the large park with deer and wildfowl.

Henry Sudell had a very public fall from grace in 1827 with bankruptcy and the estate was sold to John Fowden Hindle, High Sheriff of Lancashire, in 1831. The Hall remained in the Hindle family until being sold to Robert Thwaites, the famous brewer of Blackburn in 1878. It remained in private ownership until it was abandoned in 1949 and was placed on the Listed 'Buildings at Risk' Register for Lancashire in the 1980s. The Hall stood derelict and unoccupied until the major renovations took place in 2006.



South elevation of Woodfold Hall prior to the renovation work of 2001



WOODFOLD HALL AND PARK

Woodfold Hall (Grade II) was accessed from a long winding driveway through the park landscape from the formal gateway of two lodge houses to the east, Mellor Lodge, both Grade II listed buildings and reputed to be the design of James Wyatt from the 1790s. Progressing through the woodland the drive leads west through another gateway of two more lodge houses, Middle Lodge, also Grade II listed and also reputedly designed by James Wyatt before arriving to the south formal frontage of the Hall. There was also access from the north and the south of the site which led to numerous farm houses dotted around the parkland.

Woodfold Hall itself is often described as one of the finest late 18th century houses in the northwest of England and has a powerful robust appearance comprising of a nine bay south facade dominated with a giant portico. Its setting is spectacular. The building sits isolated against a backdrop of woodland and overlooking a long valley. Other buildings within the Park are shielded from view giving the Hall the spatial hierarchy and dominance.

Woodfold Park was laid out at the same time as the Hall but its designer is unknown.

A desktop study of historical maps of the site shows little change in plan from 1846 to the date of the major renovation works. Yates's map from 1786 indicates nothing on the site save for the 17th century Stanley House, manor house. Greenwood's map of 1818 clearly shows the full extent of the Park and a building can be seen in the position of the Hall. The map from 1846 indicates Woodfold Hall and clearly shows the 'Hot House' within its grounds. The Hall and Orangery remain consistent in form and size throughout the ages and are clearly indicated on maps with no alterations to their original forms.

After years of standing derelict and unoccupied with little left of the interior and with no roof Woodfold Hall and The Orangery were part of a major renovations and modernisations works to transform the buildings into residential dwellings.



Yates's map of 1786 map indicating only Stanley House on the site



Greenwood's map 1818 indicating Woodfold Park with Woodfold Hall. Stanley House can be seen to the north east of the site

THE ORANGERY

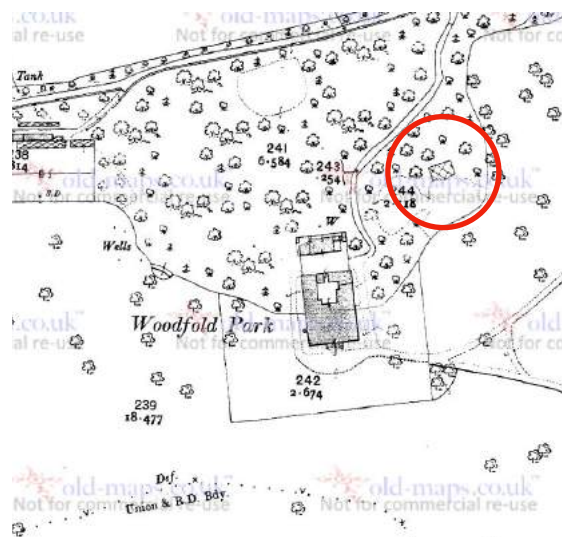
The Orangery formerly known as the 'Hot House' is clearly identified on the historical map of 1846 just north of Woodfold Hall. It was a heated greenhouse in which exotic plants, fruits and vegetables were grown. These buildings were extremely popular with wealthy Victorians keen to display their riches and cultured etiquette to neighbours, friends and colleagues.

These buildings were originally built adding the main house, as extensions, but later became detached from the main building. They would sit isolated in the landscape echoing the style of Greek and Roman temples, standing alone, as a folly in the extensive picturesque landscape of the estate. The Orangery became a status symbol of wealth and important display of social standing for the family who would present visitors with a tour of the extensive estate with fine pieces of architecture as well as admiring exotic fruits.

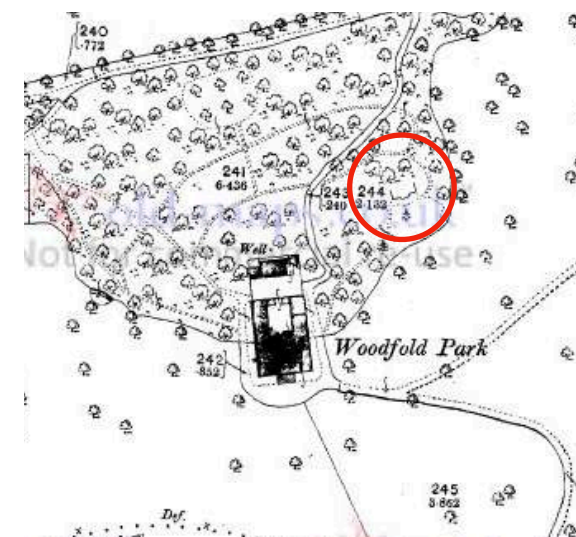
Woodfold Hall together with its Orangery lost its prominence as a grand country estate after being emptied and left in 1942 by the owner who not only sold off all the contents but removed the roofs to both buildings to avoid paying rent and taxes. The buildings were left open to the elements for over sixty years. The Hall and Orangery were in a ruinous, derelict and seriously dilapidated state until 2006 when they were sold to a developer. The Hall was renovated into separate apartments and The Orangery became a single dwelling.



1846 Map of Woodfold Park : The Orangery can be identified on the site marked 'Hot House'



1896 Map of Woodfold Park



Map of Woodfold Park from 1911

THE ORANGERY : THE SETTING

Originally the Orangery would have sat in the larger context of the Park and extensive grounds of Woodfold Park which consisted of sweeping lawns with long views to the south which extend to the open countryside.

The Park has been divided as part of the redevelopment works to give The Hall development and The Orangery separate, more private, external areas and gardens. Access to The Orangery is from the north east.

THE ORANGERY : EXTERIOR

The main facades of the Orangery remain generally unchanged from their original architectural form. The architectural uniformity and symmetry is typical of the Georgian period and there is a strong sense of Palladian principles displayed in the stone cornice and a dominant main entrance with tall large windows giving proportionate fenestration for its original purpose. The Orangery is a typical example of a visible symbol of the grand status of the estate and the wealth of the owner.

The roof and lantern were renewed as part of the renovation works in 2006. We cannot be certain of the original roofscape and profile of this roof. The curved lead roof and modern lantern were approved as part of the 2006 restoration however there is uncertainty concerning the approval and timing of the introduction of the rooflights as these works are undocumented.

Constructed in brick with a sandstone ashlar facade with engaged columns, small stone plinth and half domed entrance gives prominence to the front South elevation. The North, East and West elevations have less detailing although the stone cornice runs throughout. The columns to the front give way to squared engaged Doric/Tuscan pilasters that intersect the fenestration and the stone plinth is stopped.

The fenestration is consistent in height and in symmetry on all four sides. Sash timber windows have been reproduced in all openings with original arrangements of glazing bars in a six over nine arrangement.



The West elevation of The Orangery



The front elevation of The Orangery

THE ORANGERY: INTERIOR

The original interior of the Orangery was lost due to the years of neglect and dereliction. The interior now accommodates three floors of domestic accommodation reaching into the lantern space on the second floor and the curved roof area. This formed part of the work approved in 2006.

THE GARDEN AND SETTING

The Orangery is set within the large estate of Woodfold Park and the grounds mainly consist of a sweeping lawn area to the front of the main house and Orangery with views that extend to the open countryside and to a forest areas. The setting to the main facade of the Orangery is little changed and still stands within the sweeping landscape with long views.

Immediately outside the Orangery is a gravelled and paved pedestrian route to all four sides. Access to the Orangery is provided by a walkway from the North East which adjoins to a garage and parking. Added soft landscaping of bushes and shrubbery have been introduced to the East and South to give the garden a more private feel.



5.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Park itself and the Hall are both of high significance. The Orangery is of a lesser significance as it is a more recent date but it still possesses a as states moderate degree of architectural and historic interest especially to the exterior and to the form which both remain relatively unchanged.

As states the age of the Orangery is relatively recent dating from the early 19th century. There is no specific rarity to the building type of the Orangery and it is a moderate example of a Victorian 'folly' set in the extensive estate landscape.

The group has some Local historic interest due to the link with the Sudell and Thwaites families both prominent land owners and entrepreneurs of the time.

SIGNIFICANCE OF WOODFOLD PARK

The Park is formally recognised as Grade II designation in Historic England Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. In 1788 the area had been acquired by Henry Sudell of Blackburn. During this period Lancashire lacked large estates and it was common place for the rich to buy small estates and farmland to convert them to larger estates around a country house. Towards the end of the 18th century Henry Sudell had commenced building Woodfold Park a landscaped area with a wooded area and a lake which also included the development of Woodfold Hall. It is of high national importance as an example of a landscaped park and also importance to Ribble Valley having been laid out between 1790 and 1799, and to Mellor.

SIGNIFICANCE OF WOODFOLD HALL

The Hall is the focal point of the site and is of high significance both nationally and locally. Its significance harks from being a good example of a Neoclassical house derived from the profits of the Lancashire textile industry.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ORANGERY

The Orangery has been classed Grade II and thus is of high significance for both architectural and historical value. It is significant as part of the contribution to the group setting of the buildings and within the historic park landscape. The Orangery and its setting contribute to the Park and the setting of the Hall.

The impact of the replacement roof lights will have a relatively low impact on the current significance of the building due to the presence of existing roof lights introduced over 10 years ago, it will also increase the buildings habitability putting it at less risk.

Setting : The significance of the Orangery within the setting is similar to that of the Hall as it is set within a wooded backdrop with long views over the rolling landscape. The setting has been somewhat altered in the past and so losing some of its significance due to the domestic external spaces around the orangery and hall. The Orangery is now concealed from the Hall by soft landscaping and wooded areas. The Orangery still has orchestrated views across the landscape and from a distance can still be seen as a folly in a wide landscape with a wooded back drop.

There is some moderate group value interest due to the Orangery's proximity and shared value to the Hall itself.

The former Orangery and now home is now the principal building to the site but still sits in context to its original purpose as the 'Hot House' for the also redeveloped Woodfold Hall which sits close to the South West boundary. Its Grade II status listing denotes the building as of 'national importance' for its special architectural and historical interest. Its heritage significance derives from special interest as a Georgian Orangery

circa 1850s and this is embodied in the buildings form, appearance and character, especially to front (South) elevation. Its significance in plan form has been greatly reduced due to the conversion to a private dwelling. The original large bay symmetrical form is still very much distinguishable and is of primary importance with its association with the nearby hall and wider context of Woodfold Park.

Contrary to its former plan form the now significance of this building is obtained by its occupation as a domestic family dwelling. The proposals impact on the character of the building is negligible as the existing rooflights are already in position.

Its significance is derived mainly from the exterior fabric form and its interest as a 19th century Hot House. The principal front elevation to the south is of most importance in terms of its architectural aesthetic. The significance of the interior has been compromised due to its extensive modification with none of the interior features retained but the plan form has been much altered.

CONCLUSIONS

- The Orangery is of less intrinsic interest than both Woodfold Hall and the Park which are both of high significance.
- The Orangery is of moderate significance and as such the significance should be sustained or enhanced by any proposals. It is therefore important that the elements from which this significance is derived ; form, fabric and features are sustained and enhanced.
- The Orangery significance is primarily embodied in the main elements of the external facades which comprises of stone columns and bay arrangement of surviving original features. Its other primary significance lies within its relation to the wider context within the grounds of Woodfold Park and its historic relationship to the nearby hall. Lesser significance can be attributed to the interior which has been completely renovated with modern additions of the glazed lantern, roof and roof lights which also have a diminished significance.

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSMENT

Documentary research to place The Orangery and Woodfold Park in their historical context using historical maps.

An assessment of Woodfold Hall and Woodfold Park to gain an understanding of their historic character and special interest.

An assessment of The Orangery and Evaluation of the Significance.

Evaluation of the impact of the proposal upon this significance with regard to national guidance and local policies governing the historic environment.

6.0 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

The National Planning Policy Framework states local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of a heritage asset including its setting and take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal in order to avoid or minimise conflict between the assist conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Significance is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework Glossary as;

"The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. that interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting."

We have been in contact with the Conservation Officer at Ribble Valley Council, Adrian Dowd. We have had dialogue with him about the positioning, scale and the requirements of the submission.

Paragraph 192 : Proposals affecting heritage assets : In determining application, local planning authorities should take account of:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

7.0 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED WORKS

The purpose of the proposed works is to provide replacement rooflights to the first floor accommodation of the domestic residence as the existing ones have become dilapidated and have allowed the ingress of water into the building and the usable and habitable spaces. This proposal aims to form a continued and viable long term usage of this historical asset. The work is being undertaken with the assistance of Conservation Accredited Architects and as detailed in the submitted drawings, the appearance, form and principal features of the building are being retained and unaltered.

The proposed works will secure the future of this building and so will enhance the building. By delivering this enhancement the proposal is in accordance with both national planning guidance and the local development plan.

The proposal described on these drawings is considered to have minimal impact on the listed building as the building is unaffected from its current form. The proposed replacement rooflights allow further comfort to this dwelling and improve the performance of the building. The proposed can be removed in its entirety and the roof can be converted back to how it would have been in its conception but this would greatly affect its purpose as a private dwelling. The new rooflights are designed to sit within the roof construction. Materials have been carefully chosen to compliment the existing palette of both texture and scale of the existing building. The current internal plan form bears no loss to significance as changes have already occurred from the historic plan at the time of conversion.

No significant harm to the form but moderate harm to the aesthetic appearance of the building but given the disruption already to the building there would be only advantages to the proposed in securing further comfort as its role as a private home.

the mass of the building is not compromised neither is its setting within the historic landscape. The roof lights do not challenge to character of the building therefore the impact of the proposed is very low. Furthermore, due to the low impact of the proposed both the historic character of Woodfold Park or the Orangeries relationship to the hall is not harmed.

APPENDIX

LISTED BUILDING CITATIONS

WOODFOLD PARK

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District: Blackburn with Darwen (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Pleasington

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley (District Authority)

Parish: Mellor

County: Lancashire

District: South Ribble (District Authority)

Parish: Samlesbury

National Grid Reference: SD 64142 28441

A park laid out in the 1790s to accompany a country house.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Towards the end of the C18 Henry Sudell, a cotton manufacturer and financier of Blackburn, purchased several estates in the area, including Woodfold Park. This he imparked and, in 1798, called on Charles McNiven, an architect from Manchester, to build a new house. The house and park were sold in 1831 to Mr John Fowden Hindle, but he died shortly afterwards. The estate passed to various members of the Hindle family in fairly rapid succession. The Woodfold estate was sold c 1878 to Robert Daniel Thwaites, a brewer of Blackburn. On Thwaites' death in 1888 the estate descended to his only daughter, Elma Amy. Through Elma Amy Thwaites' marriage in 1888 to Robert Armstrong Yerburch, the estate became the property of the Yerburch family. It remains (1990s) in private ownership.

DESCRIPTION LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Woodfold Park, c 175ha, lies to the west of Blackburn, north of Pleasington, and c 1.75km to the east of Samlesbury Bottoms. From the northern end of the site the ground falls away steeply to the south, offering long views along the valley of the Arley Brook to south and east. Much of the park is bounded by a high stone wall, beyond which lies an agricultural landscape. Further Lane twice touches the park at its north-west corner and the southern boundary is formed by Pleasington Road.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main drive leads off the A677 road at the north-east corner of the site, through the gateway at Mellor Lodge (listed grade II), the pair of lodge houses probably being of the 1790s, possibly to the design of James Wyatt. From here the drive runs westwards through a narrow strip of woodland before breaking out into the park at the gateway at Middle Lodge (listed grade II). This pair of lodges again probably dates from the 1790s and is likely to be the work of James Wyatt. From here the drive continues westwards across the park to arrive at the south front of the Hall.

A second imposing gateway marks the entrance to the site from the public lane to the north, the drive here leading south to Woodfold Park Farm, where it branches eastwards to run through a band of woodland to join the east drive or continues south to the Hall.

The access from the south is via the drive from Pleasington Lodge which stands on the Pleasington Road, the public road marking the southern boundary of the site. From here the drive leads northwards across the park, crossing the Alum House Brook as it runs east/west across the southern end of the park. The route continues past Old Woodfold Farm and the White House, then along the west side of White House Wood, which forms the eastern boundary of the site. The drive then bends sharply to the west to cross between two ponds, dog-legging back to run north up the steeply sloping ground to the Hall.

HERITAGE STATEMENT

The Orangery, Woodfold Park, Mellor

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Woodfold Hall (formerly Woodfold Park, listed grade II) stands, unoccupied and derelict (1995), at the northern end of its park, enjoying views along the valley to the south and east. Built of sandstone rubble with the main facades of ashlar, the south front is of nine bays, the centre three flanked and separated by pilasters under a tetrastyle portico. To the rear (north), two wings run back to enclose a courtyard, their inner walls now collapsed.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS To the south of the Hall the ground is levelled to form a rectangular platform, supported by drystone walls. North of the Hall wooded pleasure grounds lead to the track which forms the walled northern boundary of the site. Within the pleasure grounds, 100m to the north-east of the Hall, stands an early to mid C19 orangery (listed grade II).

PARK The park is set within farmland from which it is separated by a 3m high stone wall, 6.5km in length. To the south of the Hall lies parkland, divided from the farmland to the west by a broken wooded belt, and contained to the east by Old Woodfold Wood which here clothes either bank of the Arley Brook. Within the northern end of the wood is a sawmill; at the southern end, the brook leaves the site under the Alum Scar Bridge (listed grade II). To the east of the Hall is a broad swathe of parkland, across which runs the east drive. The land falls from the northern boundary to the stream, the Arley Brook, which runs along the valley floor, Jeffery Wood beyond enclosing the south side of this stretch of the park. The flow of the Brook is broken by a series of weirs. On the east side of the park, within Jeffery Wood, is Jeffery Pond. Below and to the south of the lake is a second, more extensive body of water, White House Pond, the south drive crossing the dam between the two. White House Pond lies parallel to the south drive, the two being separated by a strip of parkland sloping down to the water's edge. On the west side of the Pond, within Old Woodfold Wood and 100m from the water's edge, stands an icehouse, probably of c 1800 (listed grade II).

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden lies 200m to the north-west of the Hall. It is enclosed on three sides by high brick walls, the fourth, the southern side, being open to the park and enclosed by a retaining wall.

WOODFOLD HALL

Location

Statutory Address: WOODFOLD HALL

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley (District Authority)

Parish: Mellor

National Grid Reference: SD 63633 29289

Details

MELLOR SD 62 NW 8/27 Woodfold Hall (formerly listed as 27-8-1952 Woodfold Park) - II Country house, now unoccupied and derelict. 1798 by James Wyatt. Sandstone rubble with main facades of ashlar and with brick flues. Now roofless. 2 storeys, with plinth, band, and cornice. South facade of 9 bays, the 3 central bays flanked and separated by pilasters under a tetrastyle portico. The columns and pilasters are of a Composite order: their capitals are fluted above a band of acanthus leaves. The windows have plain ashlar reveals, only a few sashes with glazing bars remaining. The east and west facades are each of 5 bays, the central bay on each side projecting and having tripartite windows, the ground-floor ones under a super-arch. At the rear 2 wings run back towards the north and enclose a courtyard. Their outer walls are mostly standing, but the inner walls, facing the courtyard, have collapsed. Interior not fully accessible at time of survey, but little of the decoration or architectural features seems to remain. RCHM report with plan and photographs dated November 1956.

Listing NGR: SD6363329289

HERITAGE STATEMENT

The Orangery, Woodfold Park, Mellor

