



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

Lovely Hall, Salisbury
Heritage Report

November 2020

1. Introduction

A brief report has been requested to stand alongside the heritage assessment by PPY Design Ltd. in order to give detailed significance information as well as establishing building development and circulation. This statement has been prepared by Steven Price of The Archaeology Co.

This statement has been prepared in accordance with the policies and procedures of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) following a visual and photographic survey of the building exterior (undertaken on 16th November 2020).

This statement is not intended to be a full or complete record of the site.

2. Site Location and Setting

The building is situated on the east side of Lovely Hall Lane between Salesbury and Copster Green. The postal address is Lovely Hall, Lovely Hall Lane, Salesbury, Blackburn BB1 9EQ and the National Grid Reference of the site is SD 67838 33523.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

Lovely Hall is detailed in the Salesbury Township entry of Farrer and Brownbills "A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume 6". This is quoted in the following paragraphs:

"LOVELEY HALL (Luffeley, 1473). For five centuries this estate was held by the families of Bolton and Parker. In 1246 Robert de Bolton had lands in Salesbury

and Clayton. He was the father of Richard, who had issue by Cecily his second wife Nicholas, to whom in 1316 Dionisia relict of Thomas de Hulton confirmed the estate formerly held by his father Richard de Bolton. His successor Richard by his wife Emota had John, upon whom lands in Salisbury and Wilpshire were settled in 1365, father of Richard, who died without issue, and Adam, who succeeded his brother about 1387, and by his wife Katharine had issue Richard. In 1393 Richard son of Adam Bolton married Matilda daughter of John del Meles of Preston. He appears to have had brothers, Geoffrey, who died before 1406, and Roger, who married Cecily daughter of William le Wainwright. Roger Bolton, yeoman, was amerced in 1447 for taking part with John Talbot and his son in various assaults and trespasses upon Richard Hoghton of Leagram. About 1460 Robert Bolton gave puture to the sheriff at 'Lovelay,' and was probably the father of Richard Bolton, who was described as of Loveley in 1473. John Bolton son of Richard was the last of the line, and passed his estates to trustees in 1508 for settlement upon his daughter Elizabeth and her then husband John son of John Singleton of Chingle Hall, esq".

"Some twenty-eight years later one Richard Bolton forcibly entered the messuage of Loveley, claiming the estate against the rightful owner James Halsall, who held it in right of his wife Elizabeth, who is obviously the daughter and heir of John Bolton. A younger branch of the family continued to own lands at Bolton Hall and Copthurst in this township until the 18th century. The above-named Elizabeth had married as her first husband one Hugh Parker of Salisbury, and their son Richard Parker, gent., succeeded and held the estate temp. Elizabeth, dying in 1592. John his successor died seised in 1607, whose son Richard and grandson John held the estate during the greater part of the 17th century. John Parker's estates of Loveley and Hollowhead were sequestrated for his delinquency and sold by the Treason trustees in 1654. John Parker son of the last-named John was assessed to hearth tax in 1666 upon four hearths and died in 1692. In 1711 another John Parker sold Loveley to Edmund Winder of Clayton-le-Dale, whose brother Robert and son John were concerned. This son, John Winder, gent., held the estate in 1735, as appears from his initials and the date upon the easing-pipes on the front of the house. He was succeeded by his son Edmund Winder of Loveley, who in 1757 sold the estate

to Piers Starkie of Huntroyde; it is now the property of Mr. Edmund Arthur Le Gendre Starkie”.

“Loveley Hall is a two-story stone-built house with stone slated roofs, erected probably in the first half of the 17th century, but very much altered about a hundred years later and again in the latter half of the 19th century. The original plan was H-shaped, but many of the external features of the building were changed about the year 1735, when the front assumed more or less of its present aspect. The mullioned windows in the upper floor were then done away with, square sash windows inserted, and a plain straight parapet, the top forming a moulded cornice ornamented with classic vases, was added, the gables being similarly ornamented with vase terminations. Two well designed spout heads with the date 1735 and the initials of John Winder and his wife between the windows in the recessed portion of the front give a good deal of 18th-century character to the elevation, which, however, retains its mullioned and transomed windows on the ground floor. In 1874 further changes took place, when a porch was built in front of the central square-headed doorway, a bay window going up both stories was added on the front of the east wing, and the building was extended further eastward by the addition of another gable to the front. At the same time the interior was almost wholly renovated, and now preserves little or nothing of its early appearance. A large one-story bay window was also added on the west side, and extensions were made at the back, two new gables being built out from the recessed portion in front of the end wings. The fireplace at the east end of the hall is 10 ft. wide, with a stone arch 6 ft. 6 in. high, on which is carved the date 1712. The fireplace, however, is now lined with modern tiles, and the fittings of the hall and other rooms on the ground floor, which is only 8 ft. high, are generally of the revived Gothic style prevalent at the time the work was carried out” (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 252-7).

The Starkie family sold the Hall to Mr. J. F. Johnson in 1960 before it was sold again in 1966 to Mr Jeremy Higham. The Higham's retained the Hall until 1980 when it was purchased by Dr. Tom Temperley.

The building appears on Yates map of Lancashire from 1786, although this does not give much detail. The building appears on the 1893 OS map, and subsequent maps, much as it appears now, with the projecting wings to the east and west and a further extension to the rear.

4. Analysis

The current owners are in possession of a compiled history of the building, written by “previous owners”. Much of this is given over to the Temperley family and their occupation of the hall, and is thus presumably their work. This research makes several statements regarding the date of the building, such that a house was on the site in 1246. Presumably this is due to the assertion in Farrer & Brownbill that “[i]n 1246 Robert de Bolton had lands in Salesbury and Clayton”. It also asserts that the ‘H’ shaped plan of the house as seen today was not completed until 1530 AD.

By the middle of the 15th century the plan of the medieval manor house had reached a certain degree of standardisation. This mainly consisted of a single story hall with cross-wings at each end to give an ‘H’ shaped plan, or a “double ended hall”. Such plans were common from the early 1400’s through to late 1500’s (Brunskill 2010, 43).

One feature of such double ended halls is the location of the doorway, which is positioned to one side rather than centrally, and leads into the screens passage; a cross passageway between the front and back doors, giving access to the hall and parlours to one side, as well as direct access to the pantry and buttery on the other. In the case of Lovely Hall the doorway is, at present, centrally placed. However, looking at the flanking windows there is some evidence to suggest that the window to the east has been inserted (plates 4 and 5). The western side shows a stone construction of fairly regularly sized stones. The exception to this is around the first floor sash window, where the stones are much narrower, where the former mullion was blocked and replaced in 1735. On the east side of the elevation, the area below, above and to the right of the window shows the same

narrow stonework, which suggests it has been inserted, likely in place of the original doorway. Internally the rear of the fireplace forms what would have been the screens passage. The fireplace was added in 1712, likely replacing an earlier screen.

As such the building would have been entered via the doorway in the east side of the hall. This would lead into the aforementioned screens passage. To the east the doorways would have led into the buttery and pantry within the east wing. A kitchen passage was usually located between them, giving access to a separate kitchen building to the east. A doorway to the south of the fireplace, in the west wall of the passage, led into the main hall. A pair of doors to the west of the hall would have given access to the parlour and/or dining room located in the west wing. This plan form showed a social distinction, with an upper end - containing the parlour, dining room and high table - towards the west, and a lower end to the east. This lower end formed a circulation space, containing the front and back doors, the buttery and pantry, the staircase to the first floor and access to the separate kitchen, as well as the entrance to the main hall. It would also have served as an inner porch to protect the hall from draughts, as an ante-room when the hall was used as a courtroom, and as a servery space for banquets (Brunskill 2008, 37; Brunskill 2010, 44).

Looking at the wings themselves it appears that these were constructed separately from the hall, and at different times from one another; The stonework on the hall and the wings is fairly regularly coursed, however this coursing is not matched to either wing, suggesting they were built separately (plates 6 and 7). Alternatively, it may suggest that either the wings or the hall were formerly constructed of timber, later replaced by stone. That the wings were built at different times is suggested by the quoins; those to the east wing are less regular in size and arrangement than those on the west, which are cut differently and very different in style (plates 8 and 9).

From the above it seems likely that the building may have originally been built as a rectangular hall, or as a 'T' shaped (single ended) hall. Brunskill (2008, 32) notes that such buildings may be seen as representing the combination of the public

duties and private activities of a minor lord. It was a not uncommon for the hall and wing to be built of differing materials, with the hall of timber and the wing of stone. It is likely that the west wing was the later addition, with the original building formed of the hall and east wing; the hall entrance, as established above, was located to the east side and would have led into the screens passage. These single ended halls had much the same layout as the double, but without the benefit of the parlours or dining room, with the service wing being more functionally important. The east wing, therefore, again as noted above, would have contained the buttery, pantry and kitchen passage, where they remained. Such 'T' shaped plans originated in the late 12th century and were developed in the 13th and 14th centuries. The plan was adopted by lower social levels in the 15th and 16th centuries (Brunskill 2008, 33).

As stated above, the building likely started off as a ground floor hall or single ended hall sometime in the 13th or 14th centuries. If so, the hall was possibly timber and replaced with stone at a later date. The stone mullions to the hall are cavetto mouldings, which were common from 1500 – 1620 (Brunskill 2000, 211), suggesting the hall was built in stone during this period. The inserted window to the east side is likely the reused former central window. The mouldings to the west wing mullions are likewise cavetto. Considering the double ended plan was common from the early 1400's through to late 1500's the assertion that the hall was built as it appears now by 1530 is plausible.

It is unknown when the main entrance was moved from the east end of the hall to the centre; however Farrer and Brownbill state "[i]n 1874 further changes took place, when a porch was built in front of the central square-headed doorway". This implies that the doorway was already in the centre prior to the erection of the porch in 1874. As noted above, double ended halls were popular until the late 16th century. The double-pile plan became popular in the late 17th century through to the early 1800's. As such, the relocation of the doorway to a central location was possibly an attempt to modernise the look of the hall by replicating the external style of the double-pile building. If so it was probably undertaken as part of the works to the front of the house in 1735 by John Winder, which saw the insertion of the sash windows at first floor level and the spout heads added.

5. Significance of Assets

The English Heritage Publication “Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance’ (EH 2008) suggests a number of criteria which will assist in the recognition of heritage values in the historic environment. These are:

- **Evidential Value** which derives from the potential of a place to reveal evidence about past human activity.
- **Historical Value** which derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present.
- **Aesthetic Value** which derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. This may include Design Value relating to the conscious design of a building and embracing composition, materials, decoration or detailing and craftsmanship.
- **Communal Value** which derives from meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory, draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from those. Communal values are closely bound up with historical and aesthetic values but tend to have additional and specific aspects which may be commemorative or symbolic or social. Compared with other heritage values social values tend to be less dependent on the survival of historic fabric and may survive the replacement of the original physical structure so long as its key social and cultural characteristics are maintained.

Lovely Hall

Evidential Value

The evidential value is high. The building has undergone many changes throughout its life. These changes are evident in the surviving fabric, including its origins.

Historical Value

The historical value is high as the building is a good example of a 16th century double ended hall. Despite undergoing many changes over the years, there is much historic fabric surviving.

Aesthetic Value

The aesthetic value is high. The building is a good example of the architecture of the time, incorporating later design elements. The layout in terms of its relation to the grounds and principle view is likewise good.

Communal Value

The communal value is low as it is a private building set back from the road.

Heritage Interest	Significance
Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic	<i>High</i> The building is a purpose built hall with a typical double ended plan dating from the early 16 th century. The building has been altered throughout the intervening years. These changes are recorded in the fabric of the building, along with the still visible original building plan.
Communal	<i>Low</i> The building is, and has been throughout its life, in private ownership, and set back from the road. Therefore it is unlikely to have a great communal significance.

6. Conclusion

The heritage value of the building comes from its long history, as well as how this is recorded in the building fabric and building style. Obvious examples of this are the datestones internally, recording the insertion of the inglenook fireplace, as well as a further datestone on a fireplace set within it. The spouts on the main

elevation likewise have dates and initials, as does the external porch. Less obviously, there is the evidence of how the wings and hall relate to one another, and their construction, the mullion styles typical of the 16th century, and various blocked windows and inserted doorways which record the changing use and style of the building.

Bibliography

Farrer, W. & Brownbill, J. (eds.) 1911 'Townships: Salesbury', in "A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume 6", pp. 252-257. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol6/pp252-257> [accessed 16 November 2020].

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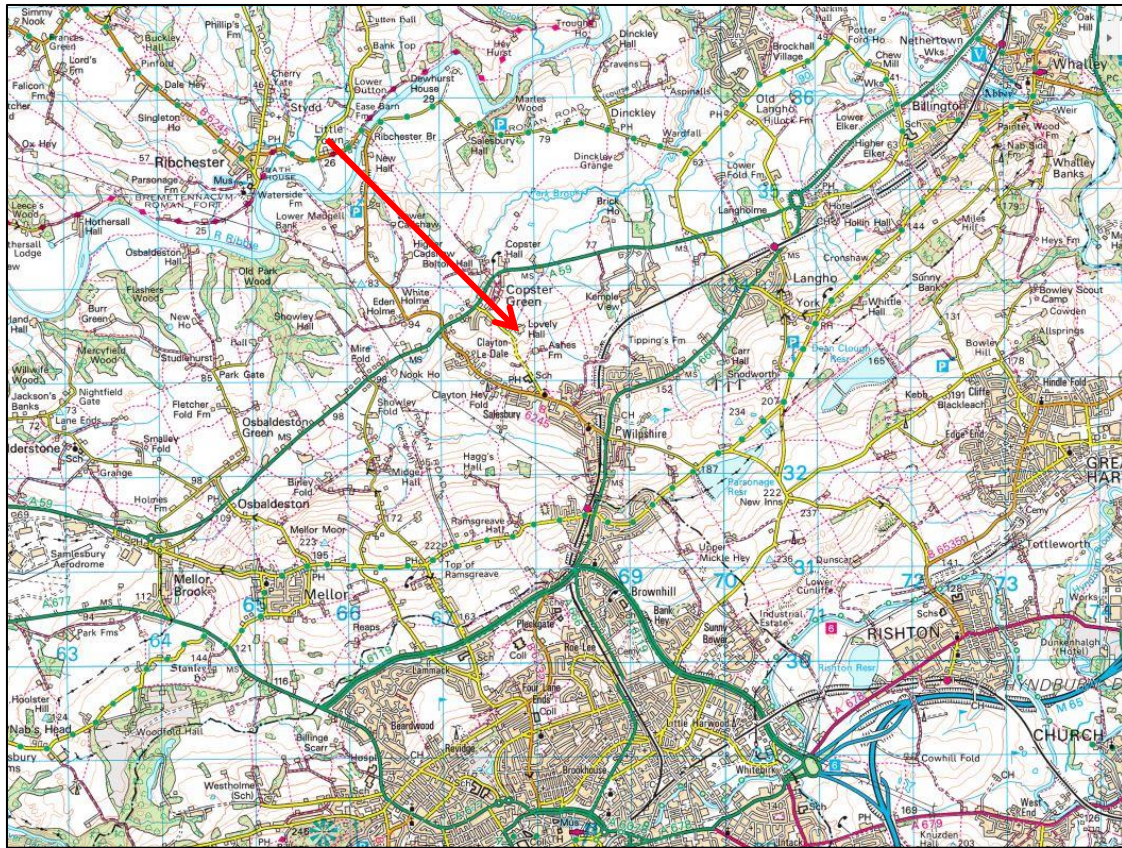


Figure 1: Location Plan (OS Licence Number: 100057911)



Figure 2: Yates map of Lancashire 1786

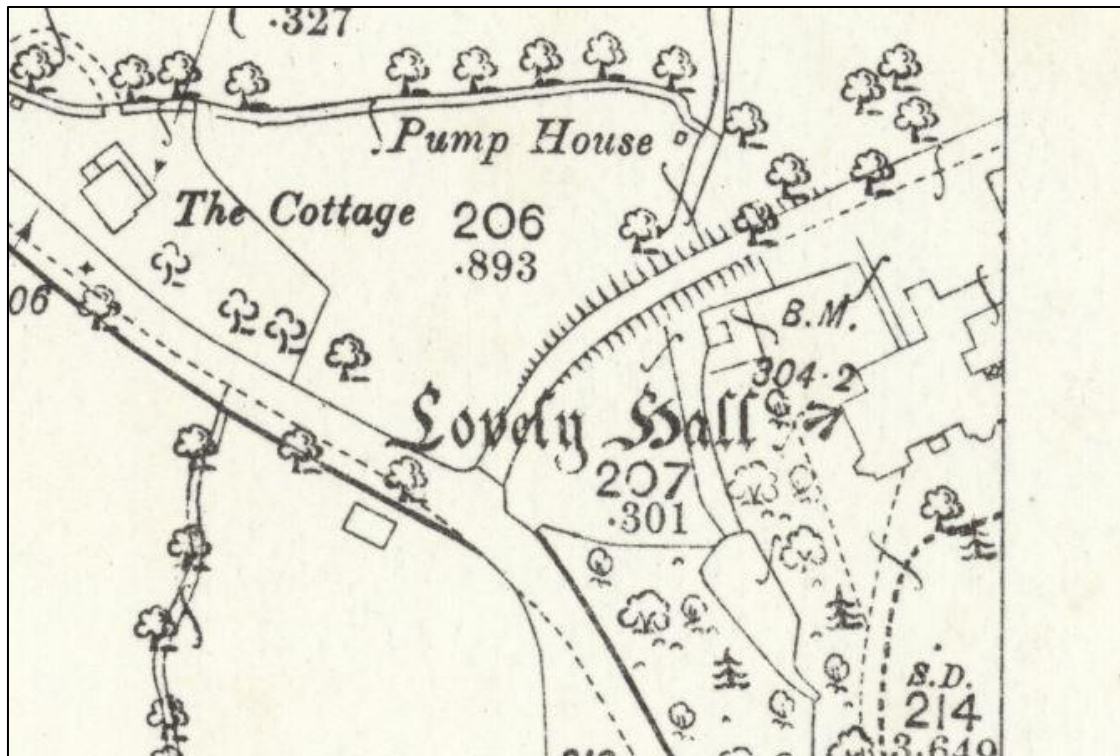


Figure 3: 1893 OS Map Lancs Sheet LXII.3

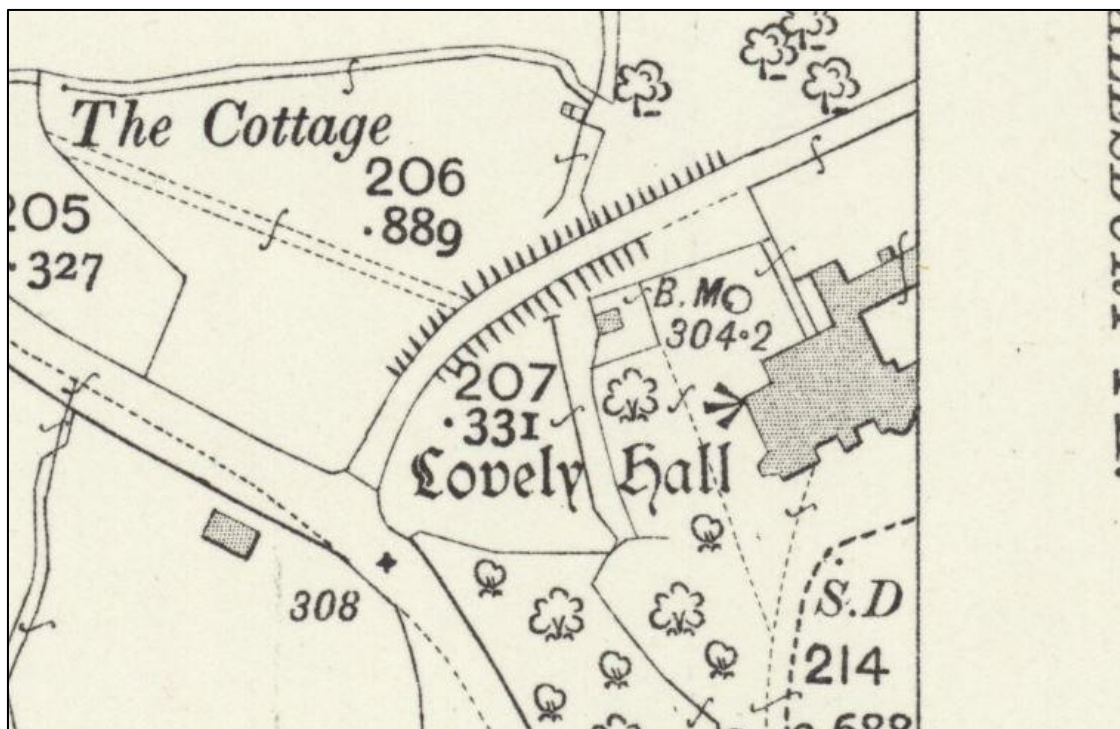


Figure 4: 1912 OS Map Lancs Sheet LXII.3

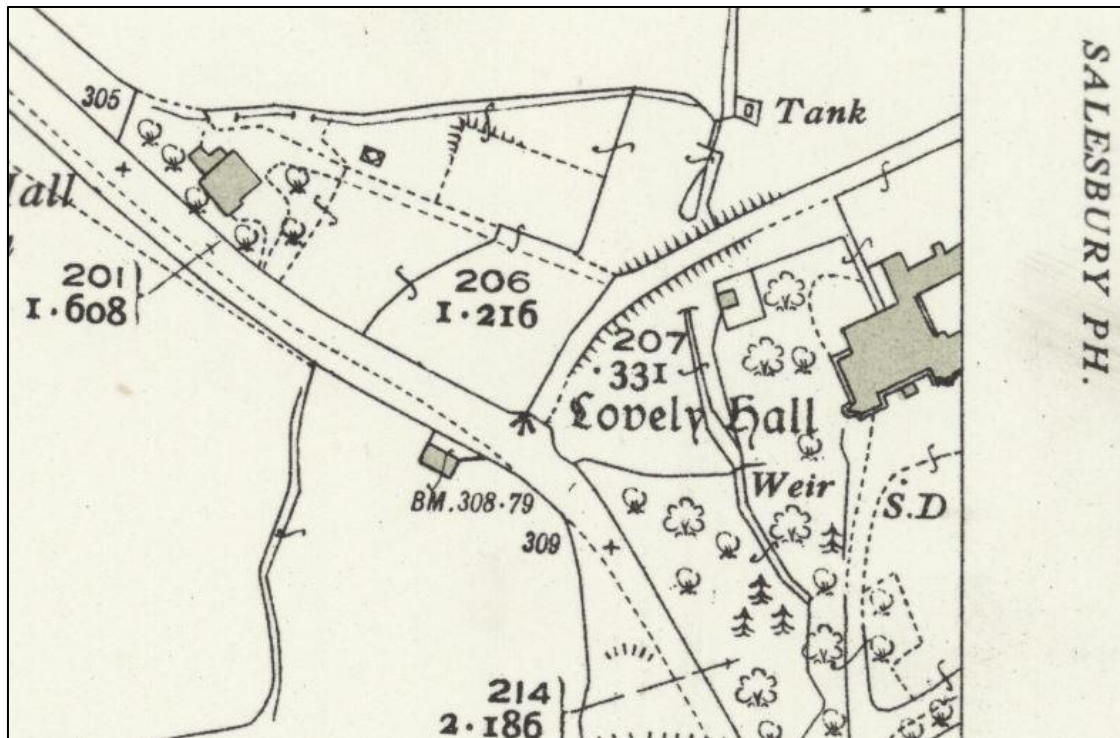


Figure 5: 1931 OS Map Lancs Sheet LXII.3

Plates



General shot of Lovely Hall main frontage (south elevation)



East wing



Plate 1: West wing



Plate 2: Dated spout



Plate 3: Inserted porch with datestone



Plate 4: Ground floor window to west side of hall



Plate 5: Ground floor window to east side of hall



Plate 6: Junction between main hall and west wing



Plate 7: Junction between main hall and east wing



Plate 8: West wing quoin



Plate 9: East wing quoins