Gully wall at Scarisbrick Hall, Scarisbrick, Lancashire

Archaeological Building Recording

Oxford Archaeology North

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Purcell

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Prepared by: Karl Taylor
Position: Project Supervisor
Date: July 2013

Checked by: Emily Mercer
Position: Project Manager
Date: July 2013

Signed.....

Approved by: Alan Lupton
Position: Operations Manager
Date: July 2013

Signed.....

Oxford Archaeology North
Mill 3, Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t: (0044) 01524 541000
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

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SUMMARY

Purcell on behalf of their client, Scarisbrick Hall Ltd, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake archaeological building recording of a section of brick wall forming part of a lead-lined drainage channel on the roof of the Great Hall (part of the Central Block), at Scarisbrick Hall, Scarisbrick, Lancashire (NGR SD 391 126). The drainage channel was found to have been responsible for water damage to adjacent historic fabric and its removal was considered necessary in order to facilitate repairs to the adjacent roof structure.

Scarisbrick Hall is a Grade 1 listed building (List Entry Number 10385565), that has suffered from a prolonged period of neglect and redevelopment culminating in the building being included on the Heritage at Risk Register compiled by English Heritage. Purcell has produced a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the whole Scarisbrick estate, and as part of ongoing remedial repair works to parts of the roof structure, the removal of a short section of brick wall was required in order to access the rotted rafters. The Conservation Officer for West Lancashire requested that the wall be recorded according to English Heritage guidelines prior to its removal. The methodology for the recording work was based upon an English Heritage Level 3/4 type survey.

The wall was 10.1m long (approximately 33 feet), and consisted of three brick sections that progressively stepped out and down to the east. Generally, the wall was found to be in fairly poor condition and loosely bonded. It formed part of a lead-lined channel, draining to the east of a flat-roofed section on top of two projecting bay windows, on the south elevation of the Great Hall section of the building, which is attributed to the great nineteenth century Gothic architect, August Welby Northmore (AWN) Pugin, who designed it in around 1837.

The wall appeared to be built on top of the main stone fabric of the Great Hall suggesting that it was of a later phase than the underlying and adjacent fabric, and was probably constructed after 1845 by Charles Scarisbrick. It iseems probable that the drainage system comprising the wall was not designed by AWN Pugin, but was constructed following the ending of AWN Pugin's involvement in 1845.

The evidence gathered during the investigation suggested that the wall under investigation, despite being within part of a Grade I Listed building of *exceptional significance* as defined by English Heritage's Conservation Principles, is of overall *intrusive/detrimental* significance. It is probable that removal or alteration of the wall would have a beneficial impact upon the surrounding elements of greater significance, such as the roof structure, as further water damage would be avoided. Removal of the wall and reconstruction of a more suitable drainage system in a sympathetic but more efficient manner was recommended.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North would like to thank James Sanderson of Purcell for commissioning the project, on behalf of their client, Scarisbrick Hall Ltd. Thanks are also due to Ian Bond, Conservation Officer for West Lancashire for his advice. Special thanks are also due to the on-site contractors, Mather and Ellis Stonemasons, for their kind assistance.

The building investigation was undertaken by Karl Taylor. The report and the drawings were produced by Karl Taylor and Mark Tidmarsh. The project was managed by Emily Mercer, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Purcell on behalf of their client, Scarisbrick Hall Ltd, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake archaeological building recording of a section of brick wall on the roof of Scarisbrick Hall, Scarisbrick, Lancashire.

1.1.2 Scarisbrick Hall is a Grade 1 listed building (List Entry Number 10385565), that has suffered from a prolonged period of neglect and redevelopment culminating in the building being included on the Heritage at Risk Register compiled by English Heritage. Purcell has produced a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) that stands as a tool in the process of securing the future of the site (Purcell 2011). As part of ongoing remedial repair works to parts of the roof structure, the removal of a short section of brick wall is required in order to access rotted rafters. The Conservation Officer for West Lancashire has requested that the wall be recorded according to English Heritage guidelines prior to its removal.

1.1.3 The methodology for the recording work is based upon an English Heritage Level 3/4 survey (English Heritage 2006), which is an analytical record comprising a systematic account of a building's or structure's origins development and use. This report sets out the results of the building recording in the form of a short document outlining the findings of the site work, which was carried out over two visits on 8th February and 12th June 2013.

1.2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 Scarisbrick Hall is situated within 180ha of parkland, approximately 7km to the south-east of Southport town centre (NGR SD 391 126; Fig 1), within the parish of Scarisbrick, West Lancashire. The wall subject to survey, is situated on the main building at the top the south-facing elevation, close to the base of the roof (Fig 2).

1.2.2 The underlying geology comprises the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation of the Triassic period, while the drift geology of the area is dominated by the Shirdley Hill Sand Formation of the Quaternary Period (bgs.ac.uk). The soils are classified as naturally wet, very acid, sandy and loamy soils of very low fertility (landis.org.uk).

1.3 BACKGROUND

1.3.1 The following background is a précis of a detailed historical assessment of Scarisbrick Hall and its environs prepared by the Architectural History Practice (2002). The background is included in the CMP produced by Purcell (2011), and the précis presented here outlines the main developmental milestones.

1.3.2 Scarisbrick Hall comprises three main buildings, the Main Block, the North Wing and the Stable Court (Purcell 2011) and is one of the key domestic buildings of the nineteenth century, incorporating work by architects Thomas Rickman (1776-1841), AWN Pugin (1812-1852) and EW Pugin (1834-1875) (*ibid*). There is a Great Hall, distinguished by a tall louvre in the roof, two storey bay windows, and a projecting porch, which is flanked by projecting wings (Fig 2). The east wing is taller and more elaborate than the west and has a tall tower attached to its eastern side. Many of the windows have elaborate tracery and the stonework of the walls is enlivened by carved ornament (AHP 2002). The Scarisbrick estate has been in the ownership of the Scarisbrick family since the early thirteenth century (Hasted 1987, 5) until 1946 when it passed into institutional use. Among the consequences of this change of use has been the sale of the furniture and some of the fittings, the building of new structures to serve new uses, and the decline of the gardens and pleasure grounds of the Hall, which are now comparatively bare.

1.3.3 The first known hall was 140 m north-west of the present Hall; it was built on a moated site of approximately 100m by 50 m formed by the still largely extant moat on two sides, and the East Brook on the north-east. Nothing of this building is visible above ground and the site is a Scheduled Monument. The first Hall on the present site was built by Edward Scarisbrick in 1595. Inventories show that in 1607 the house comprised twenty rooms and a chapel; by 1673 it had grown to forty six rooms (*ibid*). However, beyond the seventeenth century the history of the site and the Scarisbrick family is less clear; during the eighteenth century it was occupied by Jesuit priests, and the direct Scarisbrick family line died out (Wedgewood 1977, 74). In 1789 the estate passed to a nephew, Thomas Eccleston, who commissioned Humphrey and John Adey Repton (landscape designer and architect respectively), in 1803 to prepare designs for a new castellated mansion on a new site, and a scheme for improving the park (Pevsner 1969, 218; Wedgewood 1977, 74). Repton prepared a *Red Book* with his proposals, but the scheme was never executed. The only record of the appearance of the old Scarisbrick Hall, which had a seven-gabled front and was apparently a timber-framed structure, is a sketch in the *Red Book* and a small illustration published in an early nineteenth century magazine called *The Tablet* (AHP 2002). It is possible that elements of this building, especially in the West Wing, were encapsulated and re-incorporated into the building during the phases of remodelling that subsequently took place.

1.3.4 Subsequently, there were six phases of nineteenth and twentieth century re-modelling of Scarisbrick Hall, the first of which was carried out by John Slater and Thomas Rickman under the direction of Thomas Scarisbrick. It has been suggested that they encased the timber-framed building of the old Hall with stonework (*ibid*). They also were responsible for some of the internal decoration, some of the doors and the back marble fireplace in the Green Room being to Rickman's design (*ibid*).

1.3.5 The second phase of alteration at Scarisbrick dates to the period of Thomas Scarisbrick's son, Charles (1833-1860). Charles Scarisbrick was a collector of antiquities and a recluse, and it was probably through his connections with a

dealer named Edward Hull that he came across AWN Pugin (*ibid*). The first evidence that Pugin was directly involved in work at Scarisbrick Hall was in 1836 when a series of drawings by Pugin were sent to Scarisbrick with a consignment of furniture and antiquities. Some of the earliest drawings by Pugin preserved in the RIBA collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum also have this date (Wedgewood 1977). In 1837, Pugin produced a series of plans for alterations and improvements to Scarisbrick Hall which show that the house already had a Great Hall with two large projecting bay windows and a main southern entrance with projecting porch leading to an entrance lobby (AHP 2002). At this stage, Pugin's main proposal was for the complete reconstruction of the servant's quarters immediately to the east of the lobby, including the rebuilding of the external walls (*ibid*). The west end of the house, including the Great Hall were marked on his plans as being unchanged (*ibid*). Another drawing from 1837 shows a new clock tower on the east wing (*ibid*), which is thought to the prototype for the clock tower at Westminster Palace that houses the 'Big Ben' bell (Wedgewood 1994). An undated drawing shows a perspective of the Great Hall interior showing it pretty much as it appears now, but with some key differences. AWN Pugin's involvement with Scarisbrick seems to have ended abruptly in 1845. In 1844, he had been dissatisfied with the slow progress and lack of money, as he outlined in several letters to Charles Scarisbrick (AHP 2002), and by this stage Pugin would have already been employed on design work for the rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster. Annual accounts and expenditure for alterations and improvements at Scarisbrick Hall suggest that the vast majority of the work attributed to the designs of AWN Pugin were carried out after he ceased to be involved and that the Great Hall, including the bay windows and south porch were completely rebuilt in 1847-8 under the direction of Charles Scarisbrick himself (*ibid*).

1.3.6 Charles Scarisbrick died in 1860 and the Hall was inherited by Lady Anne Hunloke, the widow of Sir Thomas Hunloke of Wingerworth Hall in Derbyshire. Between 1861 and her death in 1872, she employed Edward Welby Pugin (EW Pugin) who was responsible for major alterations and additons to the Hall and service buildings (*ibid*). There are no surviving documents pertaining to EW Pugin's building works of this period, most of the work attributed to him has been identified through stylistic differences and initials adorning the building inside and out (*ibid*). EW Pugin was responsible for a completely new East Wing and the tower. The tower, although envisaged early on by AWN Pugin, was massively increased in both scale and decoration. The building was modernised with the introduction of central heating and gas lighting (*ibid*).

1.3.7 Following Lady Hunloke's death in 1872, the estate passed to her daughter Eliza who was married to a French nobleman, the Marquis de Casteja. Evidence for the involvement of EW Pugin (who died in 1875) in further changes is limited, but some later work was commissioned from the firm Hardmans by the architectural firm of Pugin & Pugin (*ibid*). In 1923, the Hall was sold to Sir Thomas Talbot Leyland Scarisbrick (Charles Scarisbrick's grandson). Parts of the west wing were damaged by fire, which were subsequently repaired in 1925. Sir Thomas sold the Hall in 1946 and it became

St Katherine's Teacher Training College. Several buildings, including classroom blocks in the Stable Court, date to this period. Between 1963 and 1999 the hall became Scarisbrick Hall School and many of the modern school buildings date to this, the final phase, of development. In 1999, the Hall was purchased by Kingswood College Limited and finally, in 2009, the Hall was acquired by Scarisbrick Hall Limited.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 The methodology was based upon a Level 3/4 historic building recording specification published by English Heritage (English Heritage 2006) as requested by the West Lancashire Conservation Officer. The work was also consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008 and 2012), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 BUILDING INVESTIGATION.

2.2.1 ***Descriptive Record***: a visual inspection of the wall and surrounding structure was undertaken and written notes were made using OA North buildings *pro-forma* sheets. Details of any significant architectural or historical elements were also noted.

2.2.2 ***Site drawings:*** architect's drawings were supplied by the client, and were annotated accordingly using a highly accurate hand-held Leica Disto distance measurer, accurate to +/- 1mm or hand tapes. The final drawings were produced using an industry standard CAD package, and included a plan, elevation and cross-section of the wall.

2.2.3 ***Photographs:*** photographs were taken with a Canon EOS 5D 'full-frame' digital SLR camera using a variety of lenses. Images were saved in both jpg and Canon raw format CR2. The unprocessed raw images were then converted to 8bit exif-tif files using Canon Digital Photo Professional software. The photographic archive consists of general images of the wall, together with scaled coverage of architectural and decorative features and/or structural detail.

2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with current IfA (IfA 2006) and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Preston Record Office on completion of the project, and a paper copy will be sent to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, Preston.

3. BUILDING INVESTIGATION RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the results of the building investigation. Generally, the wall is in fairly poor condition and is loosely bonded. The wall formed part of a lead-lined channel, draining to the east. All of the lead sheet was removed prior to inspection (James Sanderson *pers comm*). It is apparent that there is a further stepped-out wall section below current floor level on the western and middle sections (Figs 2-5). The middle section of wall is partially built on top of this.

3.2 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.2.1 The wall lies adjacent to the base of the south-facing slope of roof of the Great Hall (Plate 1, Fig 2), the south-facing elevation of which is highly decorative and is attributed to AWN Pugin (Purcell 2011). The wall measures 10.1m long (approximately 33 feet), and consists of three sections, which are progressively stepped to the east (Fig 3). The western most section of wall measures 3.2m (10 ½ feet) long by approximately 0.6m (approximately 2 feet) high; the middle section measures 4.5m (14 feet 9 inches long) by approximately 0.52m (1 feet 8 inches) high; the eastern most section measures some 2.35m (7 feet 8 inches) long by approximately 0.7m (3 feet 3 inches) high. The western section is two wythes thick (0.26m or 10 ½ inches) and the other two sections are three wythes thick (0.35m or 14 inches), the facing wythe of the east section is not bonded to the others. Both ends of the wall are crumbling and it is evident that it originally extended further at each end (Plates 2 and 3).

Plate 1: Location of the wall subject to survey

Plate 2: East end of the wall showing the crumbling nature of the construction with rotted rafter feet

Plate 3: West end of the wall showing rotted rafters and low wall below floor level

3.2.2 Each brick in all three sections of the wall measures approximately 0.23m (9 inches) long by 0.115 (4 ½ inches) wide by 0.75m (3 inches) deep. All of the bricks appear to be hand made. The bond used is mainly stretcher bond with a row of headers four courses up from the base on the western and middle sections (Plates 4 and 5). There are no visible headers on the east section of the wall (Plate 6).

Plate 4: West section of the wall showing the low wall below floor level

Plate 5: Part of the middle section of the wall

Plate 6: East section of the wall

3.2.3 The wall contains several evenly-spaced gaps in the top one or two courses that correspond to the position of the common rafters on the adjacent roof (Plate 7, Figs 3-5). These appear to have housed spurs, that were attached to the rafters (both principal and common). Plans supplied by the client show these *in situ*, and they appear to have been nailed to the rafters. It is apparent that these formed part of the support structure for the lead-lined gutter.

Plate 7: Gaps in the wall for the spurs forming the support structure of the lead lined gutter/channel

3.2.4 Below the western and eastern sections of the wall is a further wall upon which the central section of wall is partially built (Plate 8). Set into this lower wall are the northern ends of numerous joists, measuring 0.08m (3 inches) wide by 0.16m (6 ¼ inches) deep, that form part of the ceiling above the two projecting bays of the Great Hall (Plate 1). The general appearance of this lower wall is similar to that already described, the bricks being of the same dimensions. The spacing between each of the joists differs slightly, the brickwork in between consisting of both full and closer bricks to suit. It is probable that the wall has been constructed around pre-existing rafters. There are two wythes visible at the western end and a single wythe in the middle section. This lower wall is possibly contemporary with the upper.

Plate 8: Low section of wall showing how the joists are fitted

3.2.5 The joists in the west and middle sections are plain, but those on the east part have moulded soffits (only partially visible - see Fig 4). Below all of the joists, the upper level of the ceiling of the projecting bays is visible. This ceils the

joists and none of them are visible from below. The decorative nature of the joists at the east end suggests they were once visible from below, or they have been reused. Plaster adhering to the lower part of the eastern section of wall, together with a horizontal scar indicative of a former, higher, ceiling suggest the ceiling was once higher here (Plate 9). These beams are of the same dimensions as some of the common rafters of the roof (which exhibit similarly moulded soffits), measuring 0.09m wide (3 ¾ inches) by 0.15m (6 inches) deep. Two rows of brick at right angles to the wall cross the space above the level of the current ceiling (Fig 3). The purpose of these, and what they are built upon is unclear.

Plate 9: Plaster in-between the decorative beams at the base of the eastern section of wall indicating a former ceiling

3.2.6 The rear side of the wall faces right up to the lower part of the roof slope, and inspection revealed that each of the feet of the principal and common rafters can clearly been seen to be embedded in the wall (Plate 10). The wall was evidently built around each rafter, suggested by closer bricks around each entry point, smeared mortar on some of the timber, as well as cut bricks in section (Plate 11). Some spaces in between the timber and brickwork has been infilled with (lime) mortar. The relationship is clearly visible in section at the west end of the wall (Plate 11).

Plate 10: Rear of the wall showing the rafters entering the wall

Plate 11: Relationship between the brick wall and rafter

3.2.7 Evidence is present to show that the western and middle sections of wall have been built on top of a timber wall plate that runs the whole length of this part

of the roof. The foot of each rafter (including principals) appears to be either jointed into, or resting upon the wall plate, although the most visible sections have rotted away. This is most visible at the eastern end (Plate 2). The wall plate appears to continue under the upstanding wall. Bolts are visible at both the exposed ends of the wall plate that appear to fix decorative timber work within the Great Hall (Fig 5). Bolts are also present in each of the principal rafters and probably serve the same purpose. Only two wythes of the eastern section of wall rest upon the wall plate, the facing wythe is built directly upon stone that is probably part of the main fabric of this part of the building. Stone of the same appearance is present below the timber wall plate, further suggesting that the stone forms part of an earlier phase, possibly that attributed to AWN Pugin.

3.2.8 The low brick wall, below the west and central sections of the main wall is probably built on top of the stone wall forming part of the south wall and arches of the Great Hall. Evidence for this is somewhat limited, but this is the most likely explanation.

4. CONCLUSION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The building investigation has revealed that the wall subject to investigation is of two parts, an upper and lower section, both of which appear to be built upon the stone fabric of the Great Hall. Evidence suggests that the wall was built in order to support a lead-lined gutter/channel. Scarisbrick Hall comprises three main buildings, the Main Block, the North Wing and the Stable Court (Purcell 2011). The length of wall subject to investigation is situated on a flat-roofed area above the two projecting full-height bay windows of the south-facing elevation of the central range of the Main Block (Fig 2). The Main Block has been described as 'architecturally the high point of the Scarisbrick Hall complex' (*ibid*). The external elevation of the central range is highly decorative, the design of which is attributed to AWN Pugin and was constructed in the 1840s and 1850s (*ibid*). The roof of the Great Hall is of unknown date but is also likely to derive from an AWN Pugin design (*ibid*).

4.2 SIGNIFICANCE

4.2.1 Scarisbirck Hall is of *exceptional* statutory significance, being Listed Grade I, with a Grade II listed Stable Court (List Entry Number 357719) and has Registered Park and Garden status (Grade II, List Entry Number 1000951) containing a number of listed buildings and features (Purcell 2011). The core categories used to assess Scarisbrick Hall's significance used in the CMP are English Heritage's key values outlined in *Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance* (English Heritage 2008). These are: Architectural and Aesthetic Value; Historical Value; Communal and Spiritual Value; and Evidential Value. The assessment of the significance of the subject of the survey, the low brick wall, has also been measured against these values in order to provide a definable benchmark when determining the significance of the structure and its contribution to the building as a whole

4.2.2 The building has *exceptional* architectural and aesthetic significance with exceptional survival of interior and exterior décor and fixtures and fittings and much of the visible stonework appears not to have been replaced further adding to its significance (Purcell 2011). Scarisbrick is associated with an architect of international importance, AWN Pugin, including that part of the building which is the subject of this investigation. The building is also significant in terms of its fragility, being included on English Heritage's Heritage at Risk register.

4.2.3 The main block incorporates elements of an earlier sixteenth and seventeenth century building, as well as being the most visible external demonstration of the work of AWN Pugin (*ibid*). The Great Hall has been described as being of *exceptional* overall significance (*ibid*) and this obviously extends to the roof structure, part of which has been detrimentally affected by the nature of the construction of the wall in question. The main walls of the Great Hall have

been assigned *exceptional* significance as they closely align with AWN Pugin's plans for the layout of the Hall, while incorporating work from the earlier Rickman and Slater phase, together with fabric from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (*ibid*).

4.2.4 The wall appears to be built on top of, and not incorporated in to, the main stone fabric of the Great Hall, strongly suggesting that the wall is of a later phase than underlying and adjacent fabric. It is built around the rafters of the adjacent roof, and the same is probably true for the adjacent floor joists that form the flat roof over the projecting bay windows. The wall, together with a secondary underlying wall, is of plain and fairly basic construction befitting its purpose as a supporting wall for the drainage system in this part of the roof. Significantly, the wall was covered by lead sheet prior to the investigation, and is not visible from ground level or any other part of the building. Indeed, it appears to have been that the wall was deliberately constructed for this purpose, rather than an adaptation of an existing wall.

4.2.5 Parts of the roof structure, including the rafter feet and a timber wall plate, probably dating to the AWN Pugin phase of the building, lie beneath the wall and appear to have been directly affected by it in that much of the timberwork covered by the wall has rotted significantly. This is probably due to either poor design or leaking lead covering and, since the timberwork is encased in brick, water has remained and caused severe deterioration. If the wall remains *in situ* further deterioration will probably occur. It seems unlikely that these drainage arrangements were part of the original design for this part of the roof.

4.2.6 Consequently, in terms of the understanding of architectural and aesthetic value (perhaps the most important aspect contributing to the understanding the wall's significance) of this part of Scarisbrick Hall, the wall is considered to be of *intrusive/detrimental* significance. It was designed never to be seen, and even its value as a continuing functional part of the drainage system is questionable due to the damage caused to elements of exceptional significance by the flawed nature of its construction. It is possible that the drainage system on this part of the roof was not designed by AWN Pugin, but installed later by Charles Scarisbrick following Pugin's departure. The historical, communal and spiritual value of the wall, again, is considered to be of *intrusive/detrimental* significance as the wall provides no bearing on these aspects. The results of the investigation suggest that the wall has limited significance when assessed in terms of evidential value as it appears to have simply been constructed upon the underlying stone wall and timber wall plate (of the AWN Pugin phase). According to the criteria published by English Heritage, the wall is considered to be of *intrusive/detrimental* significance.

4.2.7 To summarise, the evidence gathered during the investigation suggests that the wall under investigation, despite being within part of a Grade I Listed building described as being as of *exceptional significance* is, according to English Heritage's scale of significance, of overall *intrusive/detrimental* significance. It is probable that removal or alteration of the wall would have a beneficial impact upon the surrounding elements of greater significance, such as the roof structure; even though it lies within an area identified in the CMP as having low capacity for change (Purcell 2011, 160), removal of the wall and

reconstruction of a more suitable drainage system in a sympathetic but more efficient manner is considered necessary.

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www.bgs.ac.uk

www.landis.org.uk

6. ILLUSTRATIONS

6.1 FIGURES

6.2 PLATES

APPENDIX 1: LISTED BUILDING ENTRY

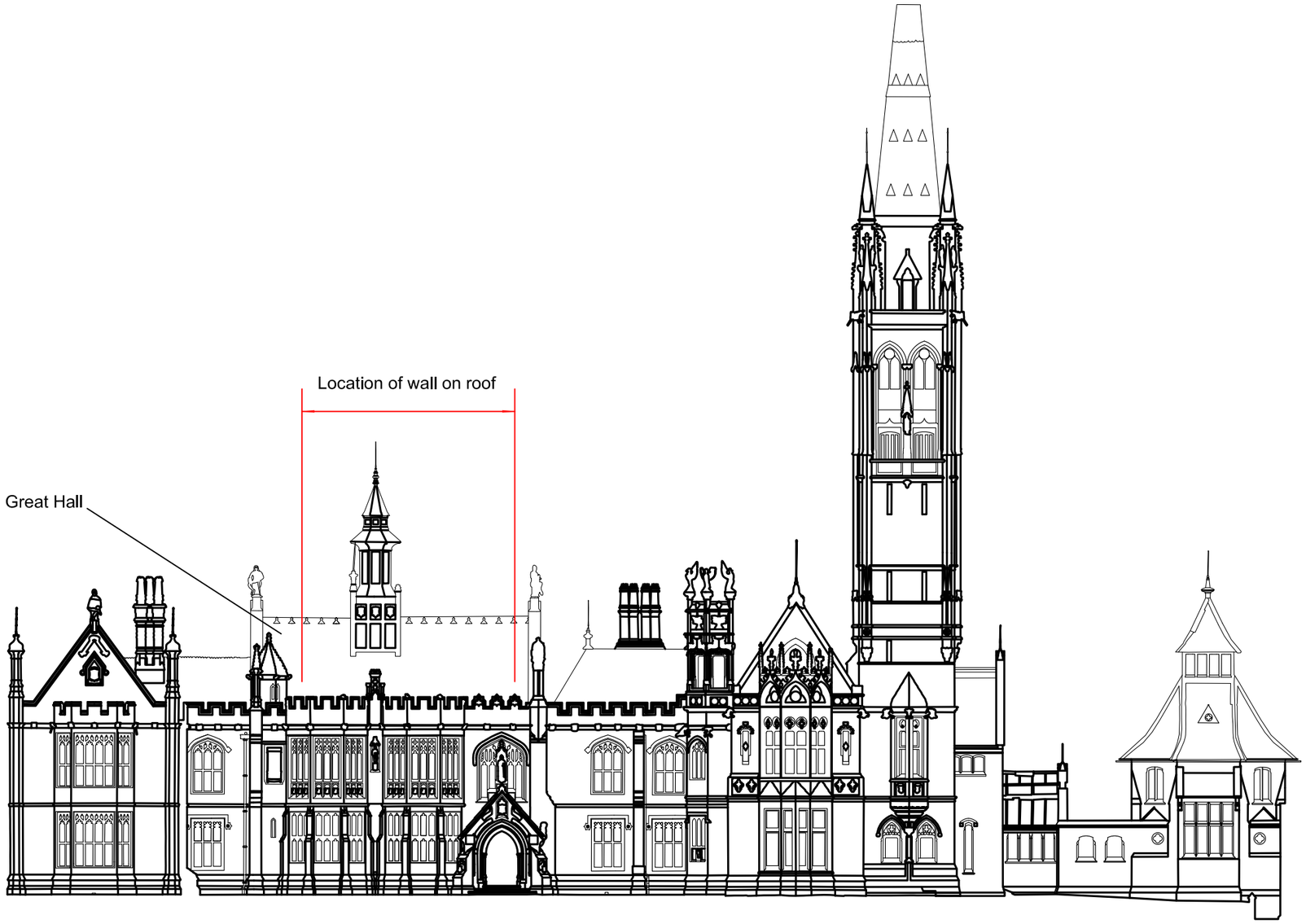
SCARISBRICK
SD 31 SE
8/16 Scarisbrick Hall
26.4.1963
GV I

Country house, now school. Successive remodelling, rebuilding and enlargement of C16 seat of the Scarisbrick family, begun in 1814, probably by John Slater (of Liverpool) and Thomas Rickman, but mainly 1836-1845 by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin for Thomas Scarisbrick, and 1860s and 1870s or Anne Scarisbrick. Sandstone, with stone slate roofs. Hall facing south-east, with east and west crosswings, east tower, kitchens (etc), L-shaped service wing to the rear. All in Gothic style: the west wing of 1814 in early Gothic, the Hall and other parts of the main range of 1836-45 in fully developed C15 Gothic revival; the east wing and very high tower in exuberantly French or Flemish C15 style, the integral ornamentation of these parts becoming more flamboyant and fanciful in the progression from east to west. The centre of the composition is Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin's 2-storey open-Hall, with 2-storey oriels, steeply pitched roof with 3-stage lantern on the ridge, but it is dominated by Edward Welby Pugin's east wing with an octagonal angle turret surmounted by a cluster of large fluttering birds, and by the tower of extravagant height finished with corner pinnacles and an attenuated rectangular spire. The kitchen attached at the east end, by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, is likewise in C15 Gothic style, octagonal, with steeply-pitched roof and square lantern. The interior is of equal interest, containing much elaborate carved oak, etc, some of it of Flemish origin collected by Thomas Scarisbrick. For extended description see Pevsner North Lancashire pp.218-223.

Listing NGR: SD3920012700

EM*L10574*MAT*June 2013

Figure 1: Site location



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oxfordarchaeology
northnorthnorth

Figure 2: Main elevation of Scarisbrick Hall showing location of the wall subject to recording

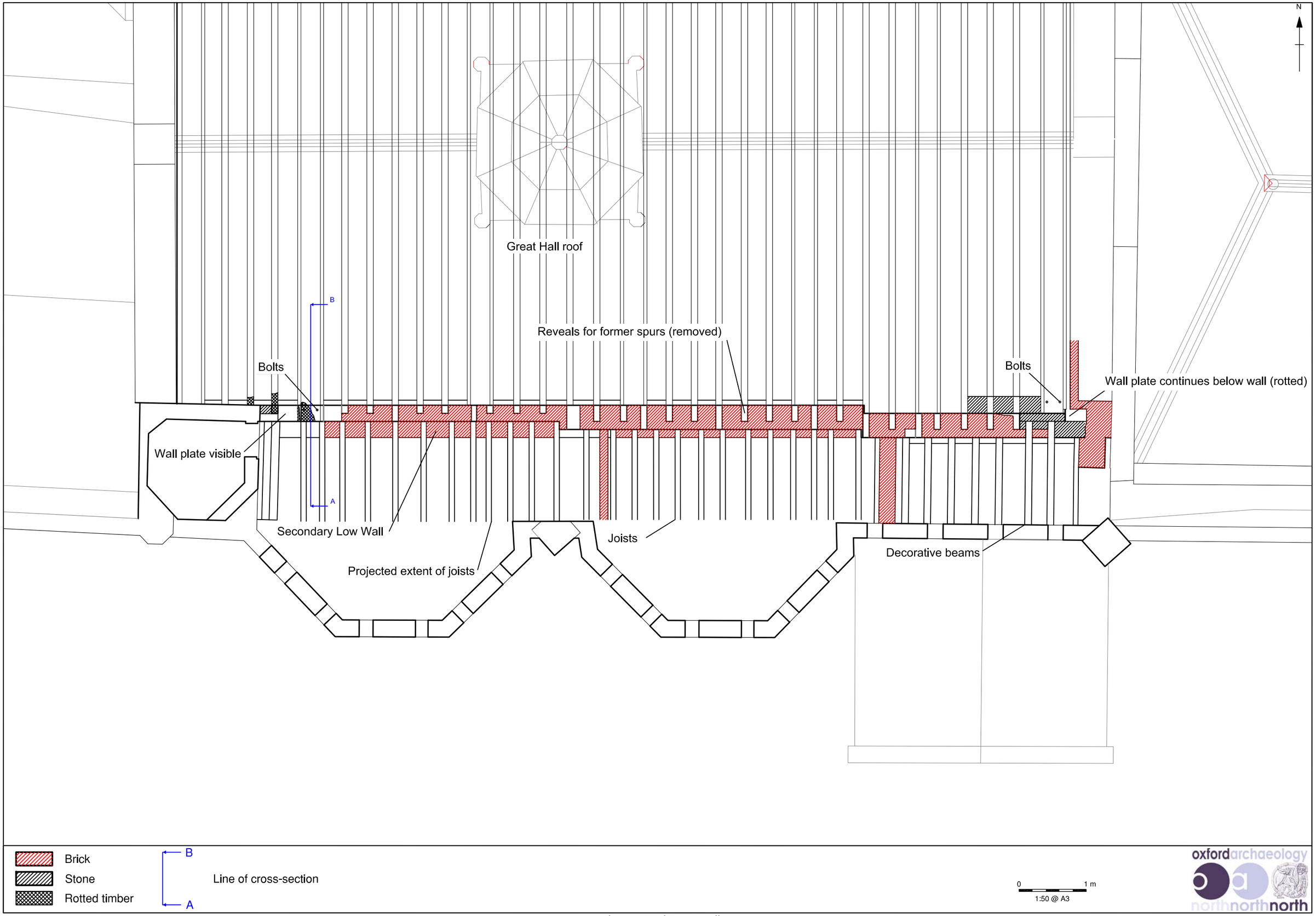

Figure 3: Plan of wall

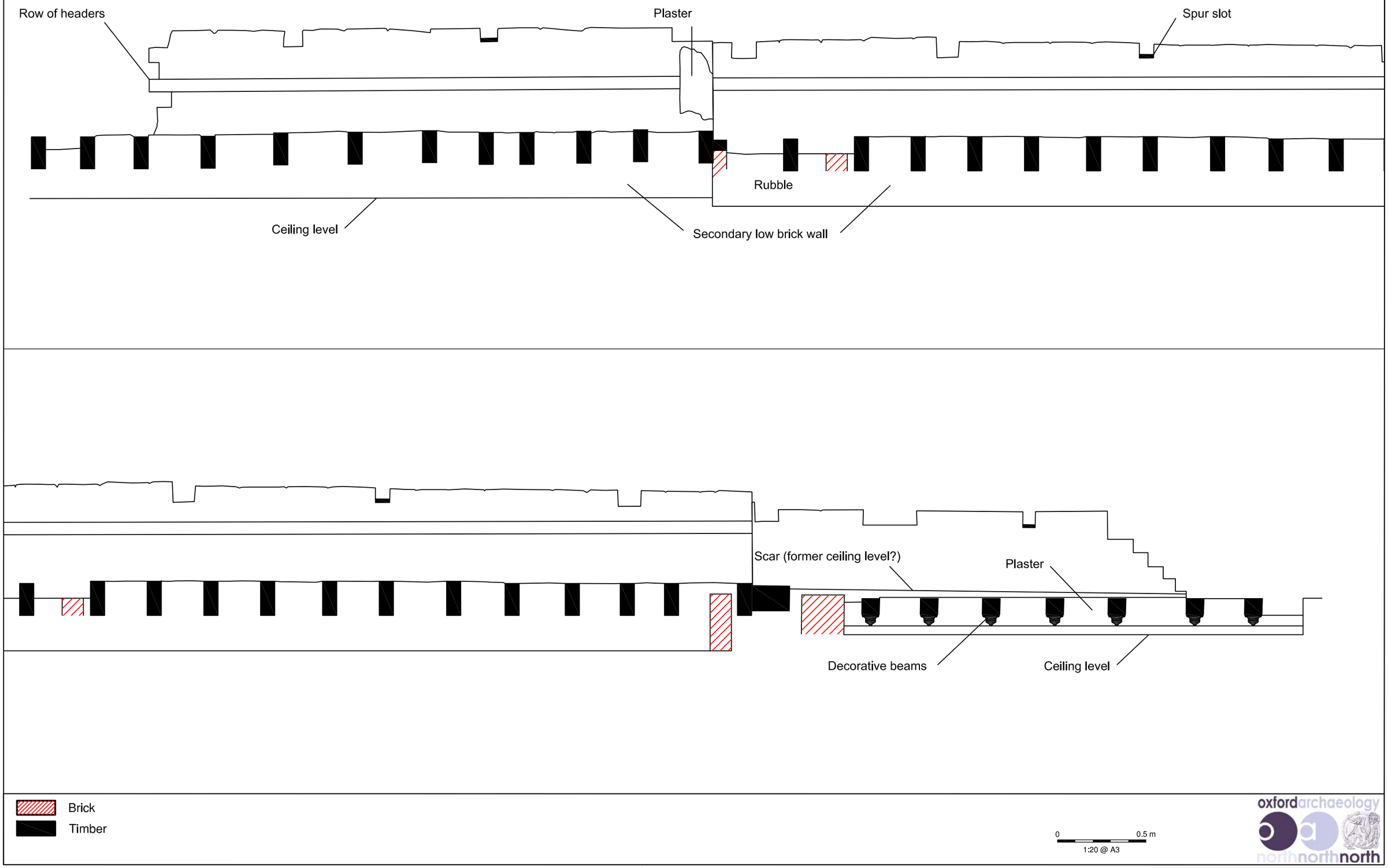

Figure 4: South-facing elevation of wall

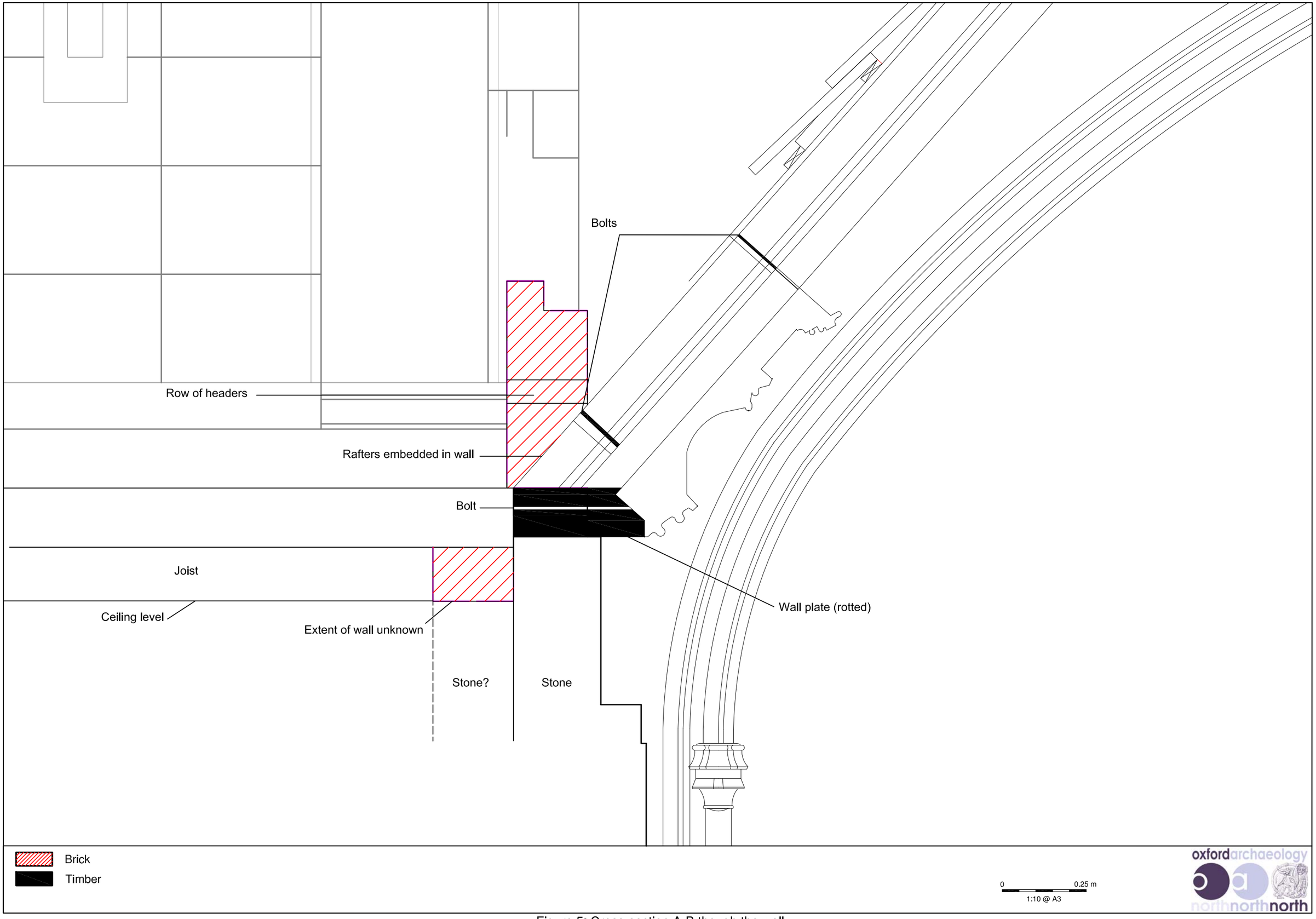

Figure 5: Cross-section A-B though the wall