

Ingestre Conservation Area Appraisal



**Tixall with Ingestre Parish Council
Stafford Borough Council**

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1 SUMMARY OF SPECIAL INTEREST

- 1.1 A complete country estate reflecting its built historic development from the early 17th to the early 20th century, with little loss or alteration to buildings and plan form.
- 1.2 Survival of complete suite of estate buildings including Hall, Church, stables, historic gardens, estate cottages, walled garden and pavilion all intact.
- 1.3 Historic assets of an exceptionally high quality, including the grade I St Mary's Church, the sole building by Sir Christopher Wren outside of London; the grade II* Ingestre Hall with phases of development by Nicholas Hawksmoor 1688, Nash 1808-1810, and John Birch 1882; a grade II Orangery thought to be by Samuel and Joseph Wyatt; and the landscaped gardens including elements of a Capability Brown design and the grade II listed Ingestre Pavilion.
- 1.4 High quality of natural and designed landscape including historic gardens, ha-ha, tree-lined avenues and 19th century plantations.
- 1.5 High quality of historic landscape setting within open countryside, assisted by isolation from traffic and new development by the lack of through roads.

2 INTRODUCTION

a. Planning Context

2.1 The Ingestre Conservation Area was designated by Stafford Borough Council in 1967.

2.2 Conservation areas were introduced in 1967 by the Civic Amenities Act. This was incorporated into subsequent planning legislation and consolidated in 1990 into the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act. The legislation came in response to increasing erosion of historic areas by new development.

2.3 The statutory definition of a conservation area is an “area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance” (S69 of the 1990 Act). Conservation Areas may include historic town or village centres, historic parks, and sites of industrial archaeological or transport interest, such as canals.

2.4 Conservation Areas create a framework within which to safeguard the character of a whole area by protecting not just listed buildings but also those that individually do not qualify for listing but have a group value. The designation also extends beyond individual buildings to protect open spaces between and around buildings, trees, historic surfaces or boundaries, and items of street furniture.

2.5 Broadly, the effects of designation are:

- Planning permission must be obtained from the local planning authority or Secretary of State prior to the substantial or total demolition of any building or structure within a conservation area, with some exceptions;
- The local planning authority must consider the desirability of *preserving or enhancing* the character or appearance of the conservation area when assessing applications for change in conservation areas;
- Permitted development rights are slightly different in conservation areas;
- Permission is required from the planning authority to fell or lop a tree over a certain size.

2.6 As well as receiving statutory protection, conservation areas are protected by national and local planning policies. The relevant documents are:

- *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*;
- Central government policies as set out in "*The National Planning Policy Framework*"
- *Stafford Borough Local Plan 2001*, particularly Policies E&D18 to 22 affecting Conservation Areas, Policies E&D23 to 25 affecting Listed Buildings, and Policies E&D33 to 35 affecting archaeology. These policies will be superseded by the relevant Historic Environment policies of the forthcoming Plan for Stafford.

2.7 Guidance on the management of the historic environment is also contained in:

- *Conservation within the Highway: Structures of Historic Importance*, 2011 (SCC);
- *Staffordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation 2007* (SCC).

b. Purpose of the Appraisal

2.8 This appraisal defines the special architectural and historic interest for which the Ingestre Conservation Area merits designation. It identifies the positive features that should be protected and highlights the negative factors that detract from its character and appearance. It will be used by the Borough Council in considering proposals for demolition or alteration of buildings, as well as for new developments. It will also help property owners and developers to take account of the importance of buildings, features, spaces and landscapes within and adjacent to the Conservation Area.

c. Community Involvement

2.9 Preparation of the appraisal involved an extensive survey of the Conservation Area undertaken between February and July 2012. The omission of any particular feature does not imply that it is of no significance.

2.10 Households and landowners in Ingestre were asked to complete a short survey in February 2012 “to give local people the opportunity to record what makes Ingestre special to them”, and to consider the broad picture of which buildings are particularly special to the character of Ingestre: architectural details, property boundaries, views looking out from Ingestre and looking towards Ingestre, etc. In addition a photographic survey was carried out and displayed at a public event. The survey was repeated in July as views change when the trees are in leaf.

2.11 All residents and other local interested parties were invited to the Annual Parish Meeting in April 2013 to give their views.

2.12 A 6 week consultation was held between 27 May 2014 and 11 July 2014, during which residents and other interested parties were notified of the draft appraisal and boundary revisions and invited to comment. A public exhibition was held at Ingestre Church on 17 June 2014. All responses were considered and appropriate amendments made prior to recommending adoption to the Council’s Cabinet.

3 LOCATION, PHYSICAL FEATURES & GENERAL DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Ingestre lies 3 miles to the north east of Stafford, or 6 miles by road and has a population of 156 electors living in 71 properties. It is located on the western side of the valley containing the River Trent with higher ground rising to the west separating it from the adjacent parish of Tixall. The river forms the boundary to the east. It has been suggested that the name Ingestre comes from the lngs or flat meadows, on the fertile land by the River Trent.
- 3.2 The 1967 Conservation area only covered the central area around Ingestre Hall and the buildings in the Village.
- 3.3 Beyond the more recent river deposits in the valley, the rest of Ingestre is on the Keuper Marl (now renamed as part of the Mercia Mudstones). The Keuper Sandstone (now called the Sherwood Sandstone) only outcrops in the adjacent parishes of Tixall to the west and Weston to the north.
- 3.4 The landscape is mostly low lying arable fields defined by modern wire fences and hedgerows with sporadic lines of deciduous trees, and areas of woodland. In the past the main road from Ingestre to Stafford went west, in front of the Hall and down Hanyards Lane. This was closed in 1802. Now the only access is from Hoo Mill crossroads to the south east. This geographical isolation has been an important factor contributing to the specific character of Ingestre.
- 3.5 Most of the surrounding land is farmed as arable from Ingestre Manor Farm, with some fields on the periphery being let out to other local farmers mainly for livestock. Ingestre Hall is now run as a residential Arts Centre by Sandwell MBC, with children from Sandwell and other local areas staying for short educational breaks. The New Stables accommodates a Riding School and an Architect's Office. Little Ingestre is a residential home for physically handicapped people.. Ingestre Pavilion was restored by The Landmark Trust in 1992 and is used for self catering holiday accommodation. There is a small garage business on Trent Drive. Ingestre is also used for Pheasant Shoots, especially Ingestre Wood and the surrounding area. The Ingestre Estate 18th century old stables and early 19th century farm were converted to dwellings in the late-20th and early 2000s, and a cluster of former workers' housing in the village remains in private residential use.

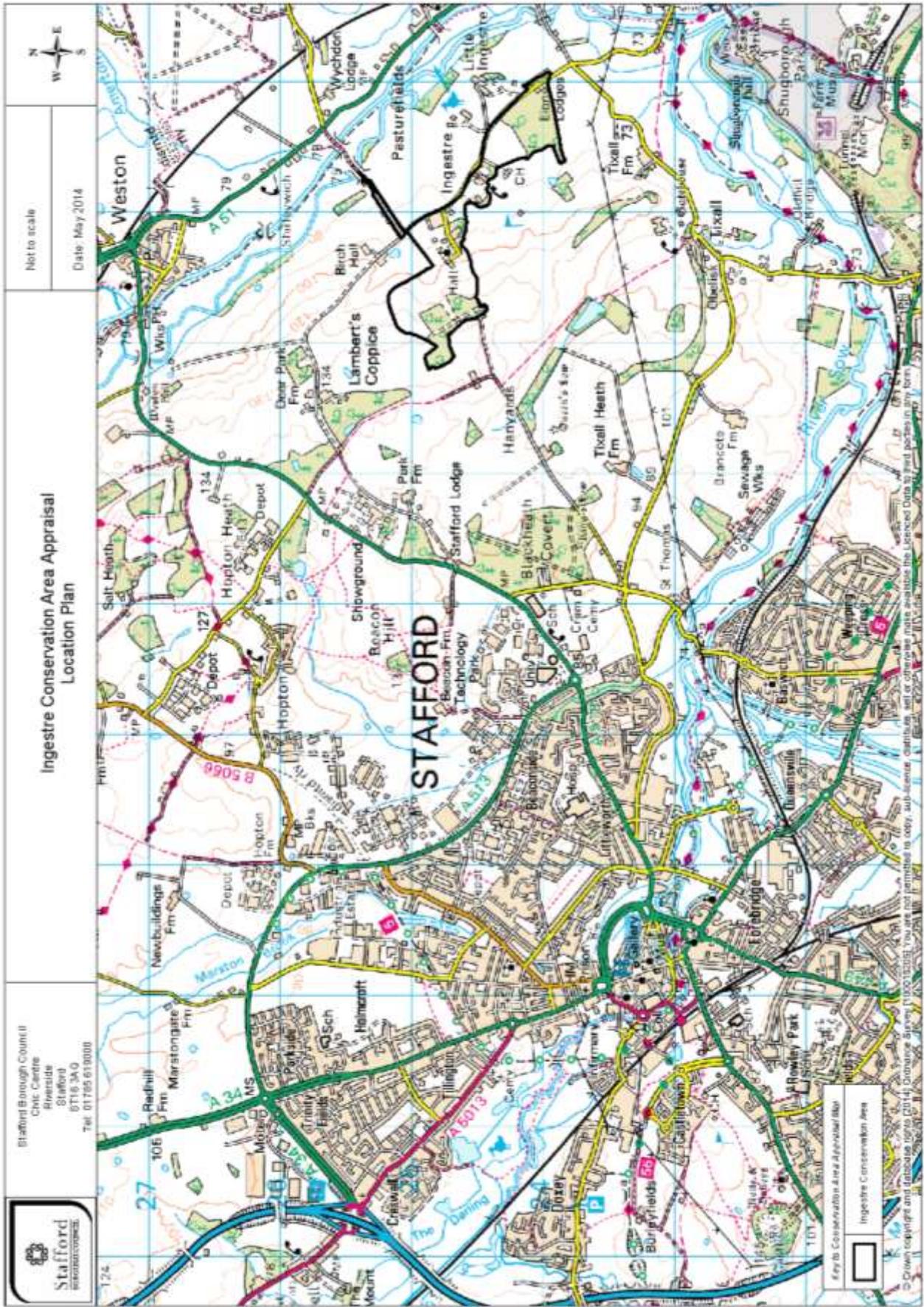


Figure 1: Location Plan

4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

a. Prehistory

- 4.1 Aerial photography and recent investigations show Bronze Age activity in the area with two Round Barrows and a Ring Ditch to the west, and a complex of cropmarks including an enclosure and two concentric ring ditches to the east in the river valley. Some of these were shown as crop marks on an aerial survey by John Darlington, Borough Archaeologist in the 1980s. In addition two fine polished stone axes were found some years ago in the field in front of Hoo Mill Cottages.

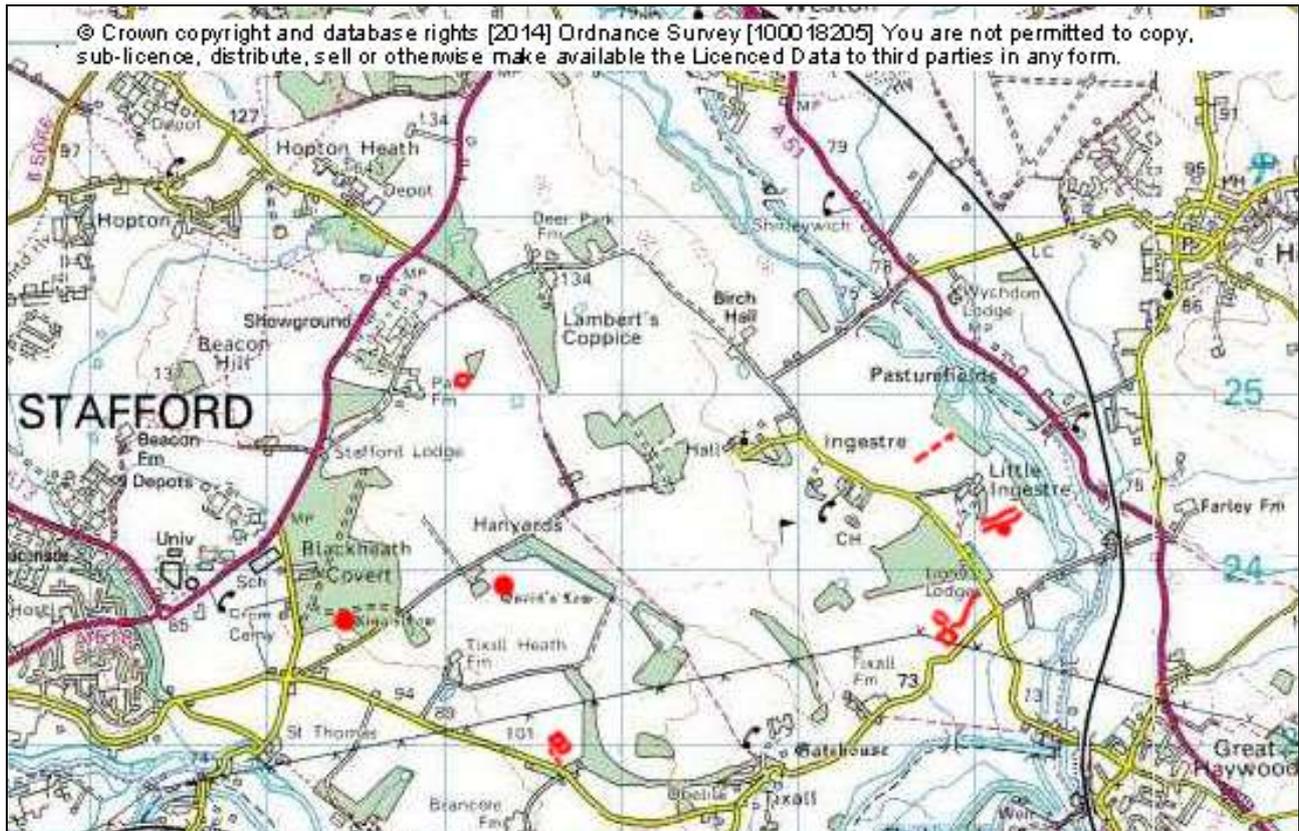


Figure 2: Map showing various features recorded by John Darlington in the 1980s from aerial surveys

b. Landowners

- 4.2 From at least 1086 until 1960, Ingestre was in the hands of a single landowner which has had a significant effect on the specific character of the Ingestre we see today.
- 4.3 Domesday, in 1086, records Robert of Stafford having 3 hides at Ingestre valued at 15s. It had previously been held by Godwin and Wilgrip, freemen, and was held by Hugh in 1086. There was land for 4 ploughs, 9 villagers and 2 smallholders with 2 ploughs; 6 acres of meadow; one part of a mill valued at 10d; and woodland 1 league long by 3 furlongs wide. Ingestre is the only instance in Staffordshire where a part of a mill is listed. The mill is most likely to have been at Hoo Mill.
- 4.4 The manor of Ingestre then passed to the De Mutton family, whose heiress carried it in marriage, in the reign of Edward III, to Sir John Chetwynd, whose descendants

became Barons Talbot. In the year 1784, John Chetwynd Talbot, who had succeeded his uncle (William, Earl Talbot) in the barony, was created Viscount Ingestre, county of Stafford, and Earl Talbot, of Hensol, county of Glamorgan.

- 4.5 Ingestre Hall was built in 1613 by Sir Walter Chetwynd on the site of an earlier manor house which he completely pulled down. Sir Walter's grandson, another Walter, was known as the Antiquarian as he was well read, a historian and a mathematician. He was MP for Stafford and was also a patron of architecture, commissioning the rebuilding of Ingestre Church in 1673. In 1678 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, along with Sir Christopher Wren. This is further evidence that the Grade I Listed Church is the only Wren designed Church outside London.

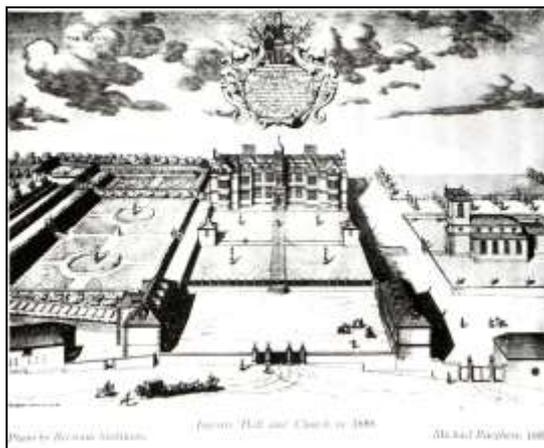


Figure 3: Ingestre Hall & Church from The Natural History of Staffordshire by Robert Plot, 1686, p298a

- 4.6 At the death of Viscount Ingestre in 1767 without male issue, Ingestre passed to his daughter, Catherine, who married John, a younger son of Lord Chancellor Talbot - 1st Lord Talbot of Hensol (3 miles south of Llantrisant in Glamorgan). On Catherine's death in 1785, Ingestre passed to her son, John Chetwynd Talbot, 3rd Lord Talbot of Hensol, who was created Earl Talbot and Viscount Ingestre.
- 4.7 Thereafter the history of Ingestre was linked to that of the Chetwynd Talbot family. In 1856, the 3rd Earl Talbot, an Admiral and Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria, succeeded his distant cousin as the 18th Earl of Shrewsbury & Waterford - Premier Earl of England and Ireland.



Figure 4: Arms of Lord Shrewsbury & Talbot

- 4.8 In 1960 the 21st Earl of Shrewsbury sold the Estate, with different lots going to different buyers including local tenant farmers and West Bromwich Council, now Sandwell Metropolitan Council. The 22nd Earl of Shrewsbury no longer owns any land or property in Ingestre.

5. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

a. Historical Maps

- 5.1 The earliest reference to a Deer Park at Ingestre is in 1417¹. Early maps show the deer parks at Ingestre and the adjacent parish of Tixall, e.g. Morden in 1695².

Figure 5: 1695 Morden Map of Staffordshire showing enclosed Deer Park at Ingestre with Hall and Church



- 5.2 Yates Map of Staffordshire of 1798³ shows the Ingestre Park in two sections with a separate Deer Park to the north, which is now in the adjacent parish of Hopton.

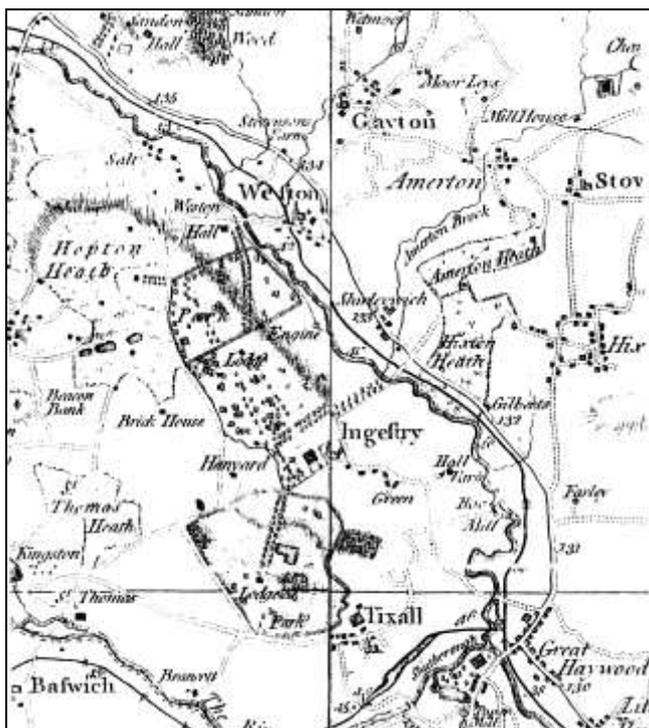


Figure 6. Yates Map of Staffordshire 1798 showing Ingestre and Tixall Deer Parks, Ingestre Hall & Church

- 5.3 The landscaped area to the north of the house is still bounded by a brick haha, as shown in a map by Capability Brown⁴ in 1786 as a sunk fence. Only the Grade II Listed Pavilion remains in situ from the buildings shown in this plan. The Doric Rotunda was moved to Tixall when the estate was broken up in the 1960s.

¹ North Staffs Journal of Field Studies, 4, 1964 p61

² County Record Office 288/2010 folio 5

³ William Salt Library William Yates Map of Staffordshire 288/2010 folio 15

⁴ County Record Office Capability Brown's Plan for the intended lawn at Ingestre D240/2(A)/2/133

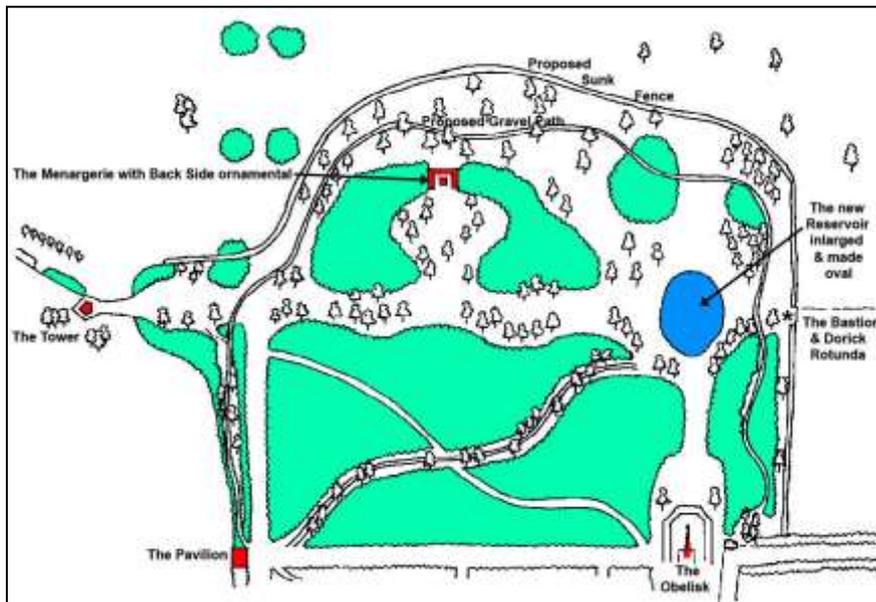


Figure 7: Sketch copy of Capability Brown's 1786 Map of Ingestre

- 5.4 Yates Estate Map of 1789 shows the road passing straight in front of Ingestre Hall, the Church and Old Stables, but no New Stables or Home Farm. The whole 1789 map includes Birch Hall, Little Ingestre and Hoo Mill, which though outside the Conservation Area boundary, formed part of the Ingestre Estate at that time.

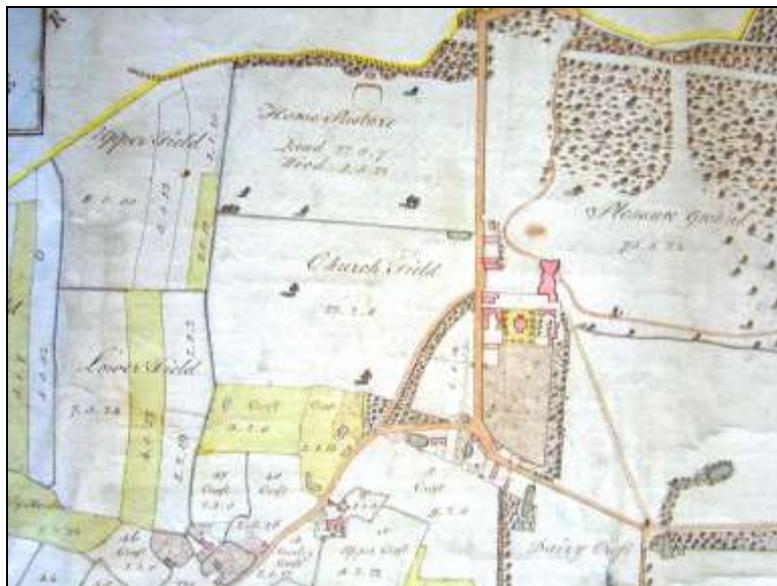


Figure 8: Central part of Yates Estate Map of 1789⁵

- 5.5 By 1813⁶, following closure of the road in front of the Hall in 1802, a new approach to the Hall is shown across the Church Field from the original Lodges, and the Home Farm has been built adjacent to the walled gardens. The Orangery is not shown although it is thought to have been built c1770. This map also shows Hoo

⁵ County Record Office A Terrier of the township of Ingestre Surveyed by Thos. Yates D240/E/S/1/16

⁶ County Record Office Weston and Heaton's Plan of Ingestre D240/E/S/1/18/4

Mill with the cottages on Hoo Mill Lane nearest the Mill, but not those nearer the crossroads. The 1839 Tithe Map and a further 1842 Map show similar features.



Figure 9: South part of Weston & Heaton's map of the Ingestre Estate in 1813

- 5.6 The large scale Estate Map c1880⁷ shows the Park House and the Gamekeepers House in Hopton Parish, which though outside the Conservation Area boundary, formed part of the Ingestre Estate at that time. The map also shows the Haha boundary and the Pavilion in Ingestre Wood. The central section shows the Church, Old Stables, Home Farm and Birch Hall, but still no New Stables.

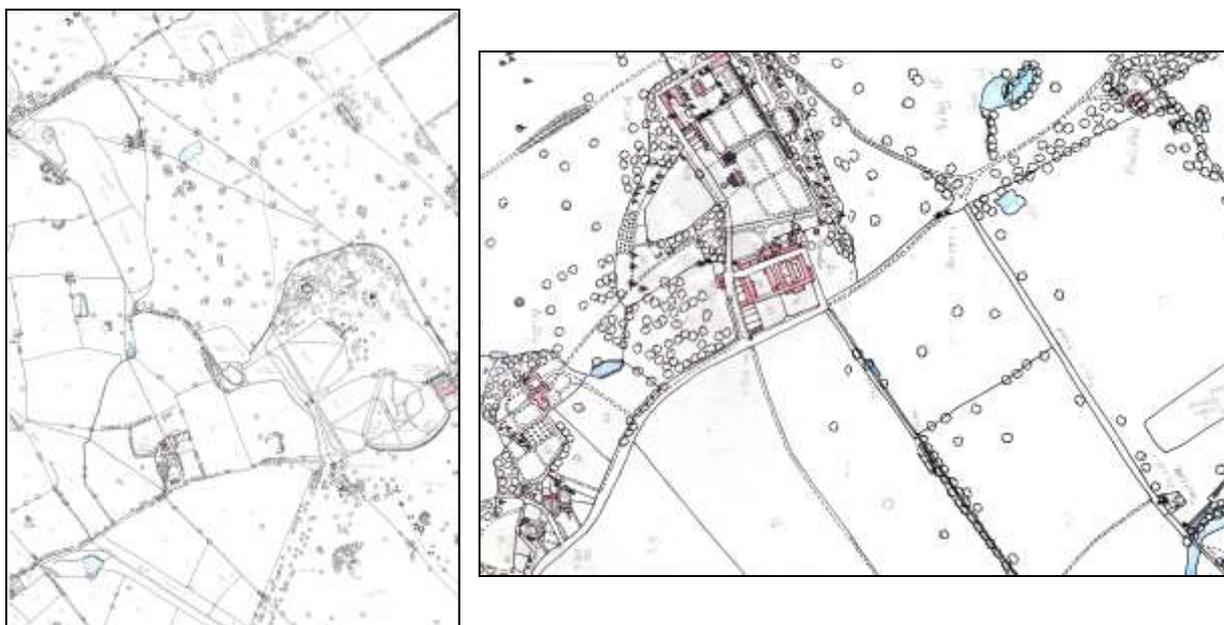


Figure 10: Large scale Estate map c1880 showing area beyond the Wood Field and the Haha on the left and more detail of the central section on the right

⁷ County Record Office 1st Edition OS Survey showing parish of Ingestre D5785/2

b. 20th and 21st century changes

- 5.7 One of the charms of Ingestre is that it has remained very little changed over the centuries. While the Estate was in the ownership of the Chetwynd Talbot family, the only changes were to improve or extend the facilities of the Estate, e.g. moving the Estate Farm from Little Ingestre to its present site in the early 1800s, building the New Stables to accommodate Lord Shrewsbury's Polo Ponies in 1884, Lion Lodges to enhance the main drive to the Hall in the early 1900s, rebuilding the Rectory for a younger son of Lord Shrewsbury, and adding occasional cottages for Estate Workers, e.g. in Ingestre Village and Hoo Mill.
- 5.8 An avenue of lime trees was planted along the line of the main drive from Lion Lodges to Ingestre Hall in 1935 to commemorate the 21st birthday of the 21st Earl of Shrewsbury.
- 5.9 Since the Estate was sold and broken up in the 1960s there have been more changes with the Golf Club using the Church Field and building a new clubhouse and Ingestre Home Farm moved to new buildings outside the Conservation Area. The Estate Offices, also outside the Conservation Area, were converted to a Country Club, restaurant and then residential use, and a Care home. Subsequently the Old Stables, Home Farmhouse and Farm Buildings have all been converted to residential use. Similarly the Saw Mill adjacent to the Estate Offices, and outside the Conservation Area has also been converted to residential use. The buildings outside the Conservation Area still make an important contribution to views looking out from the Conservation Area.

6. CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER

a. Built Character

i. Buildings

- 6.1 The scale and status of buildings within Ingestre varies widely, largely due to its origins as a self-contained country estate with principal Hall and a full range of associated service buildings and estate workers' housing. The grade II* listed Ingestre Hall, the adjacent grade I Church, and the later 'New Stables' are focal buildings. These are all unique and prominent in terms of scale and architectural quality and are discussed in detail below. A secondary status is represented by the farmhouse at Home Farm and the Old Rectory, whilst agricultural buildings and cottages represent the vernacular.
- 6.2 The majority of buildings are of modest proportions, on a typical narrow rectangular footprint. Former agricultural and service buildings are of one, two or three storeys built upon very simple rectilinear forms with plain dual pitched roofs. Cottages within the village are all of two storeys, and though they vary in age and style, the use of prominent gablets and dormers give the cluster a sense of identity.
- 6.3 The use of brick as a building material predominates, but varies widely: from the 16th century small handmade bricks of the Hall, through the simple vernacular brickwork of the earlier 18th and 19th century cottages and farm buildings, to the more exuberant use of polychromatic brickwork, as at the mid-19th century Old Rectory and terrace of cottages in Ingestre Village. The frequent, and frequently lavish, use of stone distinguishes Ingestre from neighbouring villages. Although partly due to the close proximity of the Estate quarries at Weston and Tixall, the quality of execution is also a reflection of the wealth and status of the Estate. Ashlar stone is the sole building material for the Church, and stpmefaces the principal elevations of the Georgian Orangery and Pavilion. The Hall itself makes rich use of stone for its generously proportioned mullioned and transomed windows, as well as for much ornate decoration. The brick elevations of many Estate buildings, such as the former Head Gardener's house (now Waterford House), the Old and New Stables and the Old Rectory, are all enriched with stone window surrounds, quoins and copings, drawing inspiration from the Jacobean Hall.
- 6.4 The ubiquitous Staffordshire plain clay tiles are used throughout the lower status buildings for roof coverings. Higher status buildings, however, use slate, as at the higher status Old Rectory, Lion Lodges, New Stables and Hall.
- 6.5 Roof forms vary throughout the conservation area. The simple gable ended roof form predominates for service buildings and cottages, although it is embellished by the use of gabled dormers with decorative bargeboarding for the cottages to the west of Ingestre Park Road, and at Trent Lane Cottage, adding much character and distinctiveness to the area. A hipped roof form creates more classical frontages at the Old Stables and the slated roofs of the Lion Lodges, where a pediment theme appears and recurs at the pavilion. The elaborate Jacobean gable meanwhile, is translated from the Hall to the later 19th century gardener's house and New Stables.
- 6.6 The Jacobean theme of the Hall again reappears in the form of tall and distinctive brick chimney stacks throughout the village, frequently emphasised by being diagonally set.

- 6.7 Many of the buildings retain historic windows and doors, which vary according to age, status, and function – for example iron casements to the Hall and at the New Stables, sash windows in the Old Rectory, and side-opening painted timber casements to the village cottages in the typical Staffordshire style, subdivided horizontally into three or four panes.
- 6.8 Despite the size and status of many of the buildings within the conservation area, they largely maintain a low profile. This creates a horizontal emphasis, which contrasts with the grand scale of the Hall and vertical emphasis of the church tower. Between the New Stables and walled garden, the eye is drawn along the route to the hall.

ii. Key Positive Buildings

- 6.9 This photograph shows three of the key positive buildings of Ingestre, as viewed from the grounds of Ingestre Hall: Ingestre Hall on the left, Ingestre Church and the Old Stables to the right.



Figure 11. Ingestre Hall on the left, Ingestre Church and the Old Stables on the right.

Ingestre Hall (Grade II* Listed)

- 6.10 The south front of the Hall was originally built in 1638, restored in 1688 probably by Nicholas Hawksmoor, altered by Nash 1808-1810, and then rebuilt after a fire in 1882 by John Birch largely to the same plan.
- 6.11 The house is of brick with sandstone dressings. The windows have several stone mullions and transoms. The wide angle bays project and have a big bow of ten lights and a broad shaped gable. There is also a middle projection, and this has a doorway with coupled Roman Doric columns, a round arch, and a heavy attic with short pilasters. Above is a canted bay with 2-2-4-2-2 lights. The cupola terminating the projection is a reconstruction by Birch after Nash had altered it drastically. The contrast between the over-adorned portal and the plain grid of the rest is impressive.



Figure12:Ingestre Hall south front

6.12 The north side is by Nash, replacing a classical design. The Wren office worked out a design late in the C17 with a giant portico of six attached columns and apparently sash windows.*⁸ Nash's facade is flatter than the Jacobean south front but also has the bows and the porch bay. There are more shaped gables here, and the porch bay has curious rounded angle shafts. The west front is also by Nash.



Figure 13: North side of Ingestre Hall

6.13 Inside the Hall, the feeling of grandeur is continued by the ample proportions of the rooms, the liberal use of panelling and plastered ceilings, and by the grand staircase.

⁸ The attribution to the Wren office was made by Dr Downes



Figure 14: Ingestre Entrance Hall showing panelling and plastered ceiling

Ingestre Church (Grade I Listed)

- 6.14 St. Mary's Church is said to be the only Wren Church outside London. It was built in 1676 of Hollington Stone. The tower has three stages. The lowest has rusticated corners and a low plinth with Tuscan columns framing the west door which has a triangular pediment framed by garlands in the middle section of the tower. The top section has a single handed clock also framed by garlands, and belfry windows, finally topped with an open balustrade decorated with stone urns at each corner.



Figure 15: Ingestre Church showing tower and entrance

- 6.15 There are four windows on each side of the aisles and one on each side of the chancel beyond. All have semi-circular heads rising to foliar volutes which support the cornice. There are four circular windows to the clerestory on each side.⁹



16. Ingestre Church showing windows including circular clerestory windows in nave

- 6.16 Described as "a City church in miniature", it was consecrated in 1677 and exhibits Wren's impeccable flair as an architect, and the supreme skill of the contemporary craftsmen. This craftsmanship is particularly evident in the plaster-work of the ceilings and in the carving of the chancel screen and font and pulpit. Among the few later additions are monuments by Chantrey, 1826; Westmacott, 1849; Gleichen, 1918, and Oliver Hill.

Ingestre Old Stables (Grade II Listed)

- 6.17 These buildings are described as late 17th century or 18th century and are built of brick with rusticated stone quoins. They were converted to residential use in the 1970s, although the inner buildings had previously been used as dwellings. The arched opening on the west front has been closed over, but that on the south front is still used as the entrance to the courtyard.



17. Ingestre Old Stables

⁹ Nikolaus Pevsner "Staffordshire" 1974 & Bob Meeson Church Archaeology vols 7-9 p103 2005

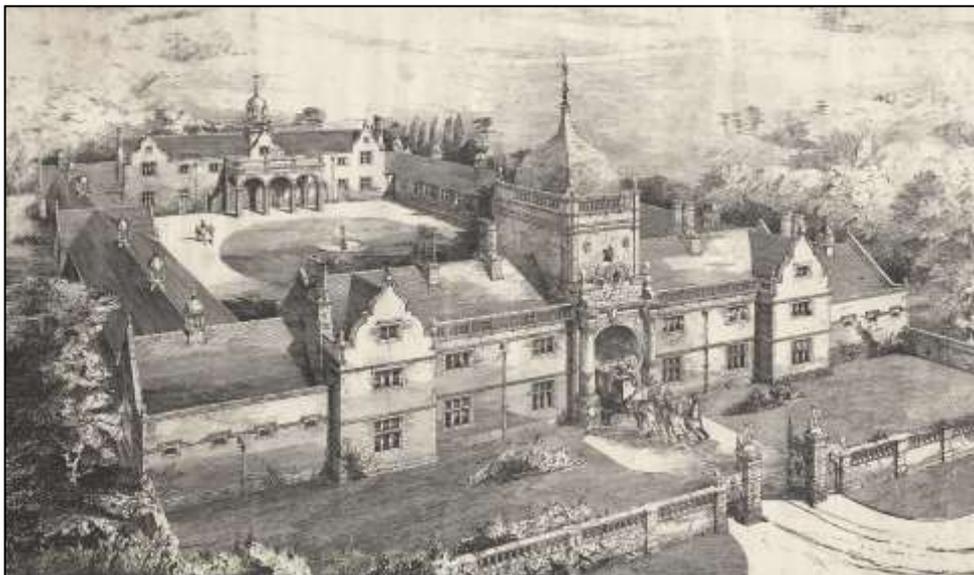
Ingestre New Stables (Grade II Listed)

- 6.18 The New Stables is just down the road from the Old Stables, opposite the site of the walled garden, now used as a horse paddock.



Figure 18. Ingestre New Stables showing central entrance tower

- 6.19 It was built by Birch in 1884 of brick with stone quoins and a central stone entrance under a tower to the courtyard, with old coach houses facing.



19. Birch's proposals for the New Stables

- 6.20 The Head Gardener's House, now called Waterford House lies just outside the SE corner of the walled gardens, but is not visible from the road. It is a good example of the continued occasional use of stone, for example in defining window surrounds and coped gables, but the predominant material is a deep orange clay brick.

Ingestre Orangery (Grade II Listed)

- 6.21 Probably c1770 by Samuel & Joseph Wyatt, adapting a design of James Stuart. The Orangery lies behind the walled garden and north east of Ingestre Hall. It is built of brick with limestone ashlar cladding on the front façade which has two pedimented end pavilions with Doric pilasters, either side of the central section with nine glass bays and more Doric pilasters. The doors at each end have moulded doorframes with console brackets rising from acanthus leaves and supporting a flat hood. Either side of the doors are round-headed niches. Above the doors and niches are plain friezes with rectangular panels above. A narrow dentillated eaves cornice runs along the front elevation continuing round the sides.



Figure 20: Ingestre Orangery

Ingestre Home Farmhouse and Farm buildings (Grade II listed)

- 6.22 Nearby is the Grade II Listed Ingestre Home Farmhouse and Farm buildings. The farmhouse c1820 is built of Flemish bond red brick, with a slate hipped roof with lead roll hips and ridge and overhanging eaves with a shallow stucco frieze.



Figure 21: Ingestre Home Farmhouse

- 6.23 The farm buildings of similar date and materials were converted for residential use in 2002 and have characteristic brick arches facing the internal spaces and facing outside.
- 6.24 Despite not being included in the original Listing an arched brick implement-shed range completes the NE corner of the Home Farm development with Gas Cottage adjacent to the site of the Gas-holder, which is now occupied by a tennis court.

Ingestre Pavilion (Grade II listed)

- 6.25 Although there is now no public access to Ingestre Pavilion, which is run as holiday self catering accommodation by the Landmark Trust, it is an important component of the Capability Brown landscape and is situated in Ingestre Wood. The mid 18th century Pavilion is Listed Grade II and has a stone façade with a broad pediment and rusticated masonry. The central portion has Ionic columns and fine plasterwork on the arched ceiling. At the back is a 1992 brick extension.



Figure 22. Ingestre Pavilion showing the portico

- 6.26 All nine listed buildings (Appendix 1) are located within the Conservation Area, and are shown on the maps at Figures 52, 54 and 55. to 56, and all make a significant contribution to the built character of Ingestre. Pevsner's description of most of these buildings is given in Appendix 2. The Listing information is given in Appendix 1, and the National Monuments Records in Appendix 3.

Estate Cottages

- 6.27 There are estate cottages in Ingestre Village, with decorative brickwork, attractive dormer gables, and Staffordshire blue tiled roofs. These are not listed but contribute to the special historic character of the area.



Figure 23. Terrace of 4 cottages in
Ingestre Village with Meadow
Cottage nearest

- 6.28 The single ownership by the Shrewsbury Estate has resulted in a general uniformity of architectural style, although this changes over time. Thus Ingestre Village shows an interesting variety of cottages of different ages, including the half timbered Old Post Office.



Figure 24: Looking down Ingestre Village Road towards the black & white Old PO and Ingestre Road

The Old Rectory

- 6.29 The Old Rectory is not listed, and lies set back from Ingestre Road between the Village and the New Stables, backed by a belt of trees. The present building dates from the mid 19th century and was partly truncated and rebuilt following an accident with a training aircraft from Hixon in WWII. It is now divided into three dwellings. No.1 The Old Rectory is shown below. Stone quoins, copings stones and label-moulded mullioned windows reference the Jacobean Hall, as do decorative chimney stacks.



Figure 25 The Old Rectory showing truncated wing

Birch Hall and Trent Lodge

- 6.30 Birch Hall and Trent Lodge are important buildings to the north east of Ingestre Hall. Birch Hall, just outside the Conservation Area, but an important landmark looking out from Ingestre, is a gabled brick building with a roof of Staffordshire blue tiles.

Figure 26: Birch Hall



- 6.31 Trent Lodge guarded the eastern approach to Ingestre from Hixon over the River Trent, but is not shown on the early maps. It displays typical themes of prominent gables and chimney stacks, barge-boarding and faux timber-framing.



Figure 27: Trent Lodge looking towards the bridge over the River Trent.

Lion Lodges

- 6.32 The other entrance to Ingestre is guarded by the pair of Lion Lodges, built in the 1930s in front of the site of earlier lodges, at the entrance to the main drive to Ingestre Hall. Here the pediment theme and hipped roofs of earlier buildings are reproduced.



Figure 28: Lion Lodges and the earlier main entrance to Ingestre Hall

iii. View and Approaches

- 6.33 The settlement of Ingestre is surrounded by woodland on all sides, which form an important backdrop to views within and from outside the Conservation Area. In particular the approach to Ingestre on the road past Lion Lodges goes through a tunnel of trees before opening out into the open river meadows, or Ings which give Ingestre its name.



Figure 29: Approaching Ingestre from just past Lion Lodges

- 6.34 The earlier drive to the Hall through Lion Lodges passes through woodland before opening out into the parkland, now used as Ingestre Golf course. This includes the avenue planted to commemorate the 21st birthday of the 21st Earl of Shrewsbury in 1935.



Figure 30: Looking down the avenue of trees from the grounds of Ingestre Hall

- 6.35 When approaching Ingestre Hall from by Home Farm Court, the change from the modest vernacular and agricultural landscape to the grandeur of the New Stables is unexpected. This is ultimately surpassed after the right hand corner around the Old Stables when the jewels of Ingestre Hall and the Church eventually come into view.
- 6.36 There are important views looking out from the Ingestre Conservation Area, e.g. Looking across to Hoo Mill from Ingestre road by Lion Lodges, and from further along Ingestre Road near the Dower House.



Figure 31:
View from near Lion Lodges to Hoo Mill



Figure 32:
View from Ingestre Road near Dower House to Hoo Mill

- 6.37 Further along Ingestre Road the wooded Donkey Paddock by the entrance to Ingestre Golf Club, within the Conservation Area, contrasts with the open countryside on the other side of the road looking across to Trent Drive from the Millennium Green and Oak opposite the entrance to Ingestre Village.



Figure 33:
The Donkey Paddock by the entrance to Ingestre Golf Club



Figure 34:
The Millennium Green and Oak opposite the entrance to Ingestre Village

- 6.38 The Wood Field in front of the north façade of Ingestre Hall still retains the remnants of the Capability Brown landscape, although without protection to date many of the trees have died or been felled and not replaced. However, it is still an important open space within the Conservation Area, bounded on one side by Ingestre Wood, and surrounded by the Haha.



Figure 35. The Wood Field seen from the grounds of Ingestre Hall

- 6.39 Similarly looking across to Birch Hall and the top of Trent Drive from Ingestre Hall grounds near the Orangery, show the importance of this open space around the Hall.



Figure 36. View from Hall grounds towards Birch Hall and Trent Drive

6.40 From the south west end of Trent Drive the view up to Ingestre Pavilion is clearly seen across the stone Haha and the Wood Field. This is also visible from by Trent Lodge to the north east where the important alignment of Trent Drive to Ingestre Pavilion is clearly seen.



Figure 37. Ingestre Pavilion from top of Trent Drive



Figure 38. View up Trent Drive from Trent Lodge towards Ingestre Pavilion

6.41 The opposite view is down from Ingestre Pavilion through the avenue in Ingestre Wood to the top of Trent Drive.



Figure 39: View from Ingestre Pavilion towards Trent Drive

6.42 Another important view is along the Long Walk leading to and from the Orangery. It is hoped to restore this as part of the Orangery Restoration Project.



Figure 40. View up the Long Walk from near Ingestre Orangery

6.43 Ingestre Hall is a prominent feature on the skyline when viewed from the north east, especially the cupola.

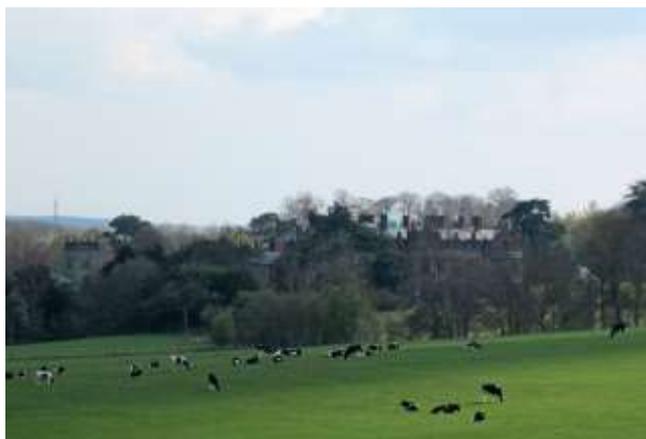


Figure 41: View from Birch Hall towards Ingestre Hall

iv. Boundaries

- 6.44 The tall brick wall boundaries of Home Farm and the walled garden are an important part of the historic character of the approach to Ingestre Hall and Church, creating a brief sense of enclosure before views of the Hall and its landscaped setting open up.

Figure 42. Brick wall boundaries of Home Farm and the walled gardens on the approach to New Stables and beyond



- 6.45 Estate houses in the village are mainly bounded by mature hedges. The Old Rectory and Meadow Cottage are separated from the golf course, previously 'Church Field', by a haha with stone coping and a ditch respectively.



Figure 43. Hedges around Willow Cottage in Ingestre Village

- 6.46 Capability Brown's sunken fence or Haha remains in situ around the Wood Field to the north of Ingestre Hall. The section of the Haha nearest the Hall is built of stone, while that at the end of the Black Drive from the Pavilion is of brick with a stone coping. The Haha continues across the view in front of Ingestre Pavilion.



Figure 44. Line of Haha from near Ingestre Hall



Figure 46. Brick Haha at the edge of Ingestre Wood

Figure 45 Stonework detail



Figure 47: Brick Haha across the view in front of Ingestre Pavilion

6.47 There is another interesting boundary along the track leading to the top of Trent Drive, again brick with a stone coping.



Figure 48. Stone topped wall along track leading from Home Farm to Trent Drive

6.48 Finally there are the stone balustrades forming the roadside boundary of Ingestre New Stables and the northern garden boundary at the back of Ingestre Hall.



Figure 49. Stone balustrade in front of the New Stables



Figure 50. Stone balustrade at the back of Ingestre Hall looking towards the Wood Field



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Ingestre Conservation Area Appraisal Important Boundaries

Not to scale

Date: March 2015

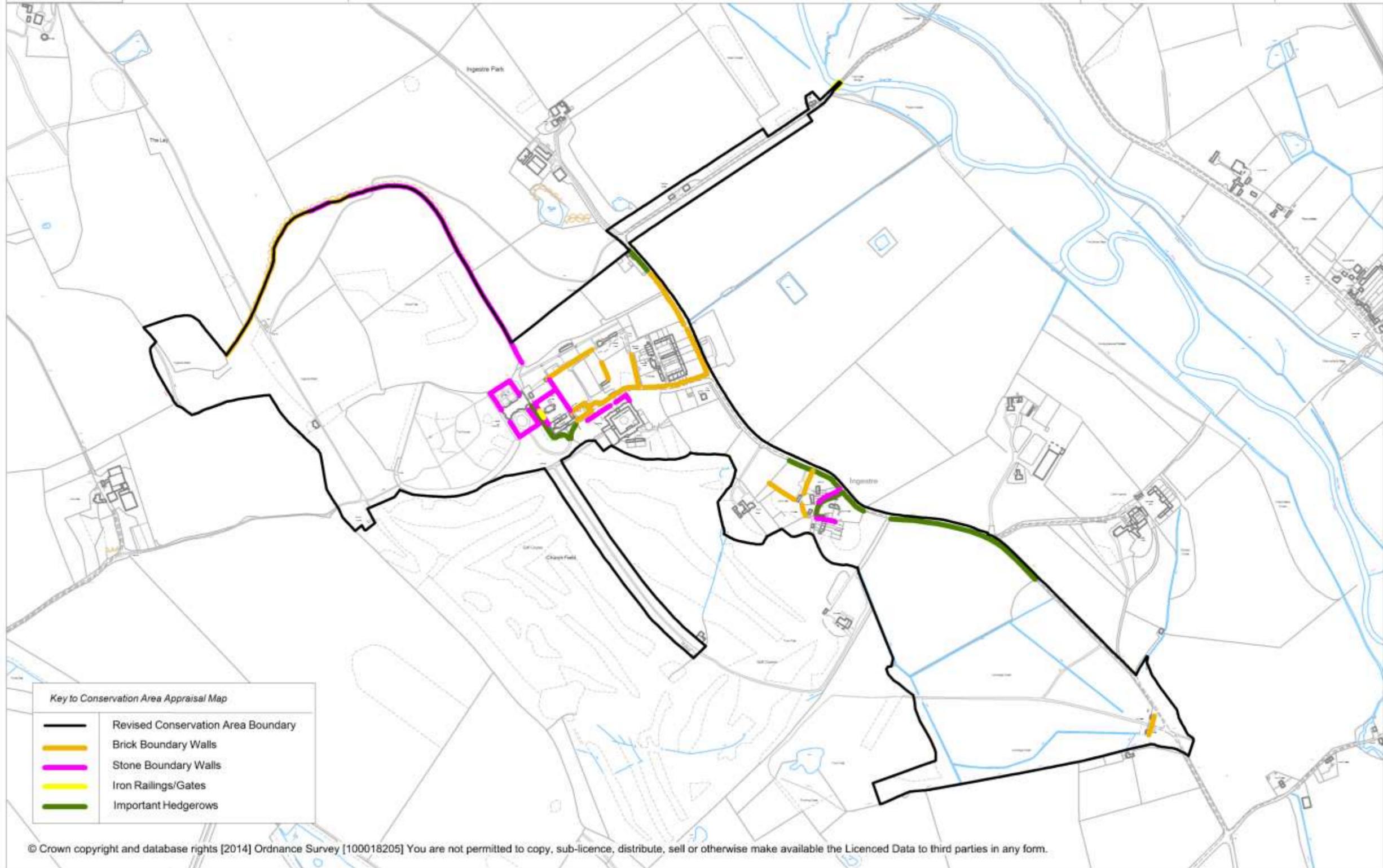


Figure 51

iv. Plan Form

- 6.49 The plan form of Ingestre arises from its evolution as a country estate.
- 6.50 The Hall faces southeast across open land, whilst the service buildings and kitchen garden were kept at an accessible distance but away from principal views to the east. Early loose development of cottages and agricultural buildings to the east and south along the main access road became more organised from the early 19th century: a model farm plan was adopted at Home Farm, whilst estate style workers' cottages added to the cluster of cottages west of the main access road.
- 6.51 The definition of original drives to the Hall have partially become obscured, but the existing road layout is much as it was in the later 19th century, whilst tree-lined avenues survive to the southeast across the golf course and along Trent Lane.

v. Focal Buildings

- 6.52 There are many important views within and looking out from the conservation area. These are shown on the plan at Figure 52.
- 6.53 The key locations are:
1. The Hall, the tower of which is visible in long views from the east;
 2. The Church, whilst of the highest architectural and historic significance, is more of a hidden gem, revealed only on passing the old stables in the approach to the Hall.
 3. The New Stables, the frontage of which has a commanding presence in the approach towards the Hall.
 4. The Rectory, unusually large for such a small parish.
 5. Ingestre Village, on the Village Road leading off Ingestre Road, with a variety of estate dwellings and the Old School and Post Office.
 6. Ingestre Pavilion, some distance from the Hall but an important focal point from Trent Drive.
 7. The Lion Lodges provide an impressive introduction to the high architectural quality of the Conservation Area beyond.
 8. Trent Drive and Trent Lodge

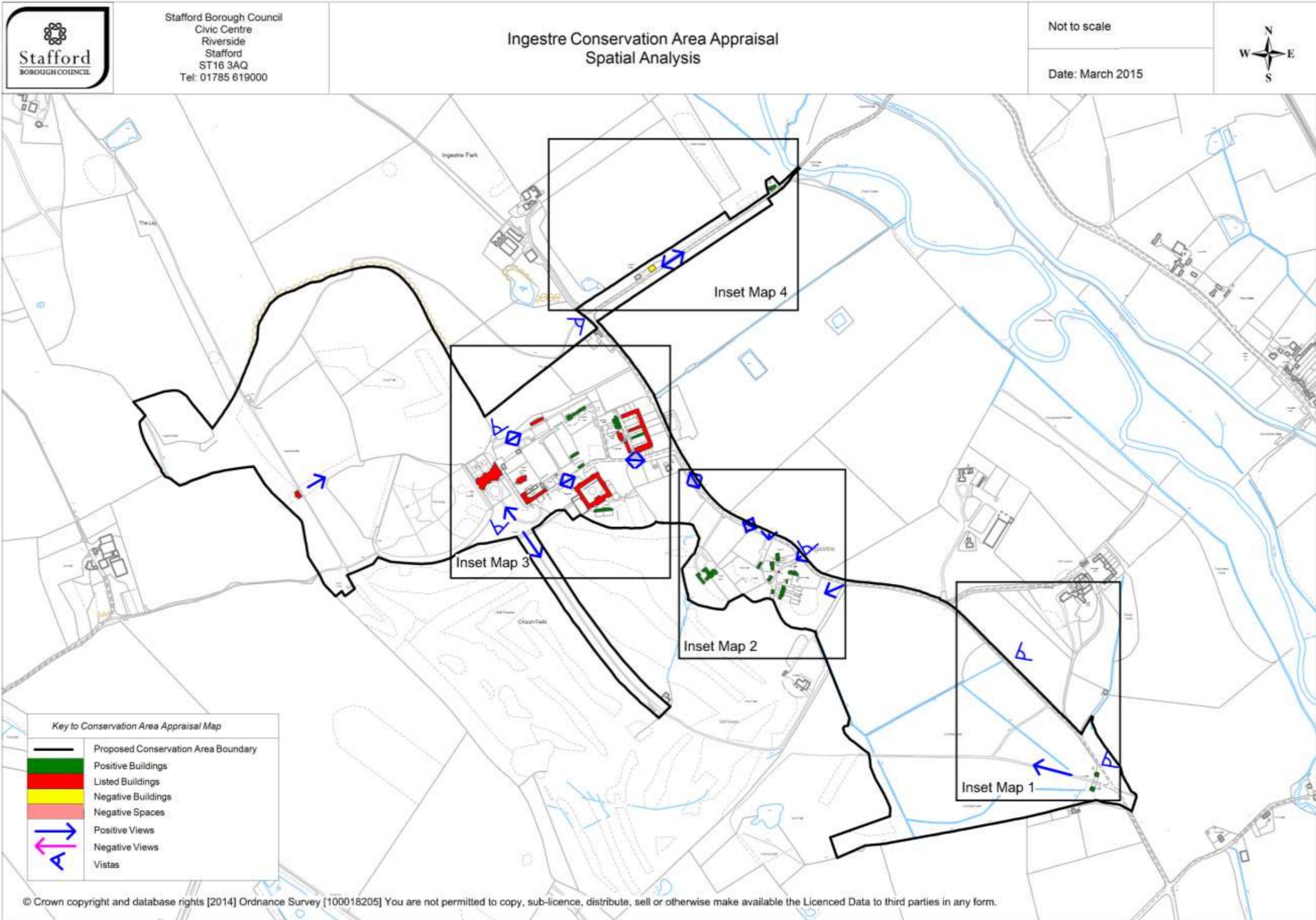


Figure 52



Ingestre Conservation Area Appraisal Spatial Analysis - Inset 1

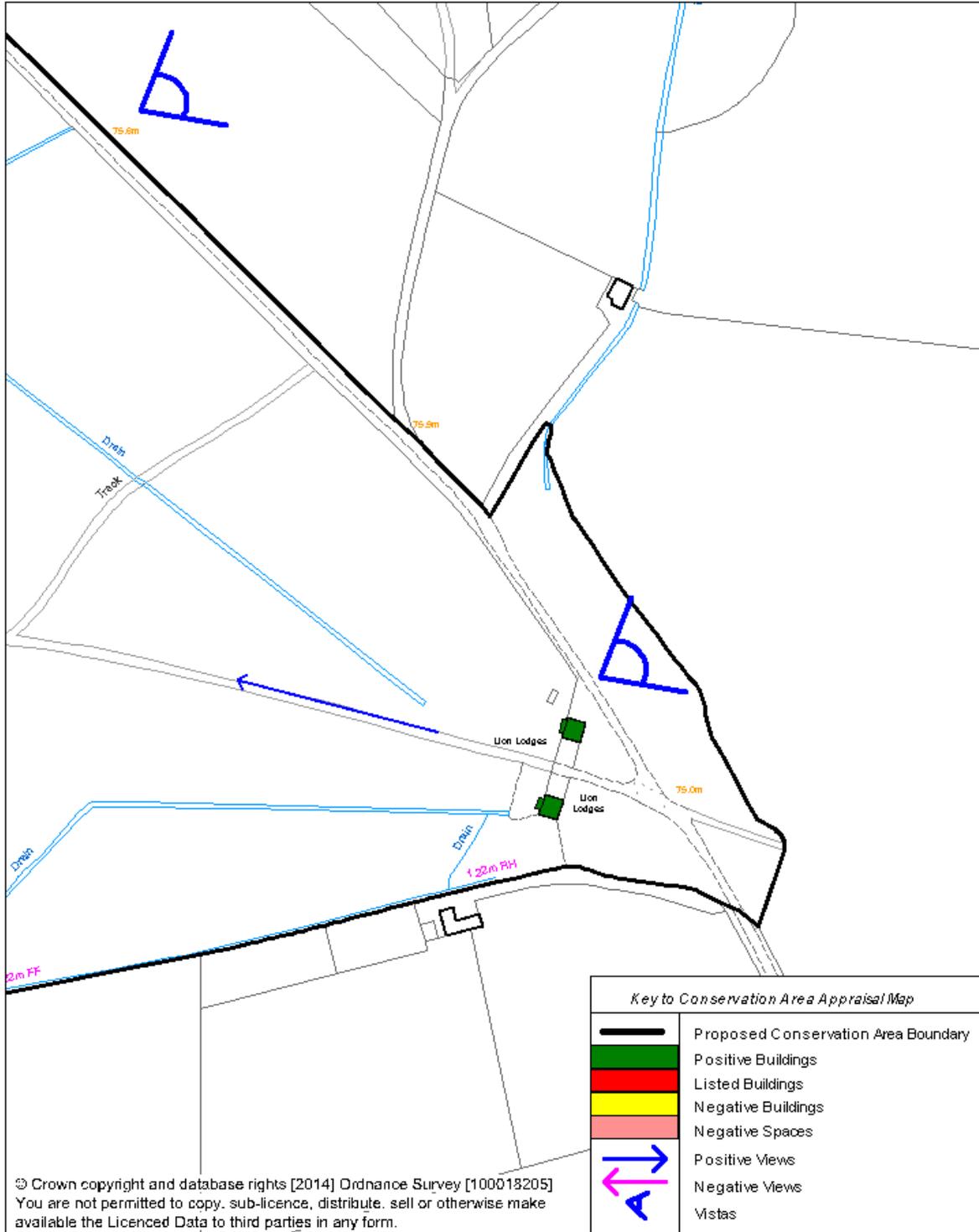


Figure 53



Ingestre Conservation Area Appraisal Spatial Analysis - Inset 2

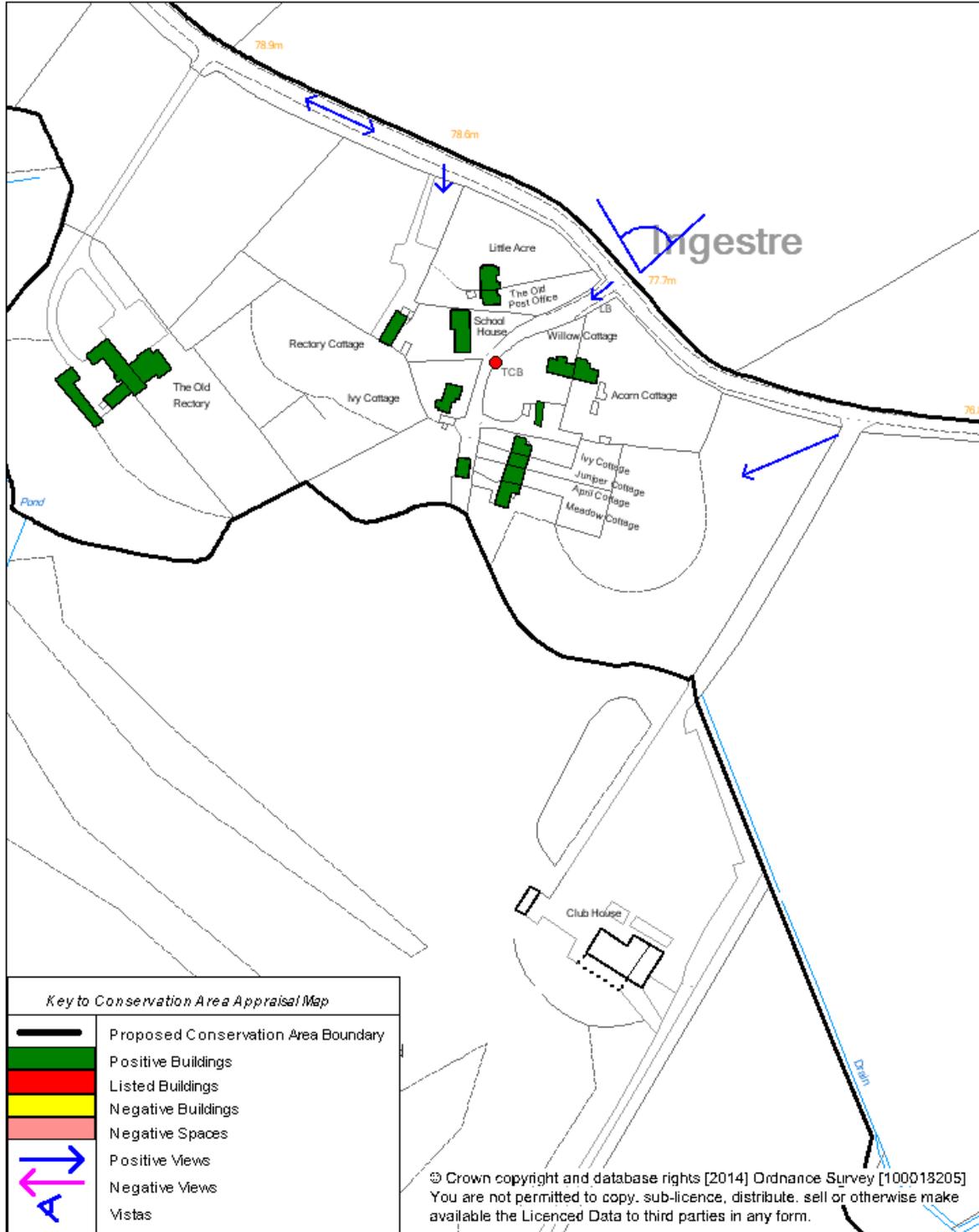


Figure 54



Ingestre Conservation Area Appraisal Spatial Analysis - Inset 3

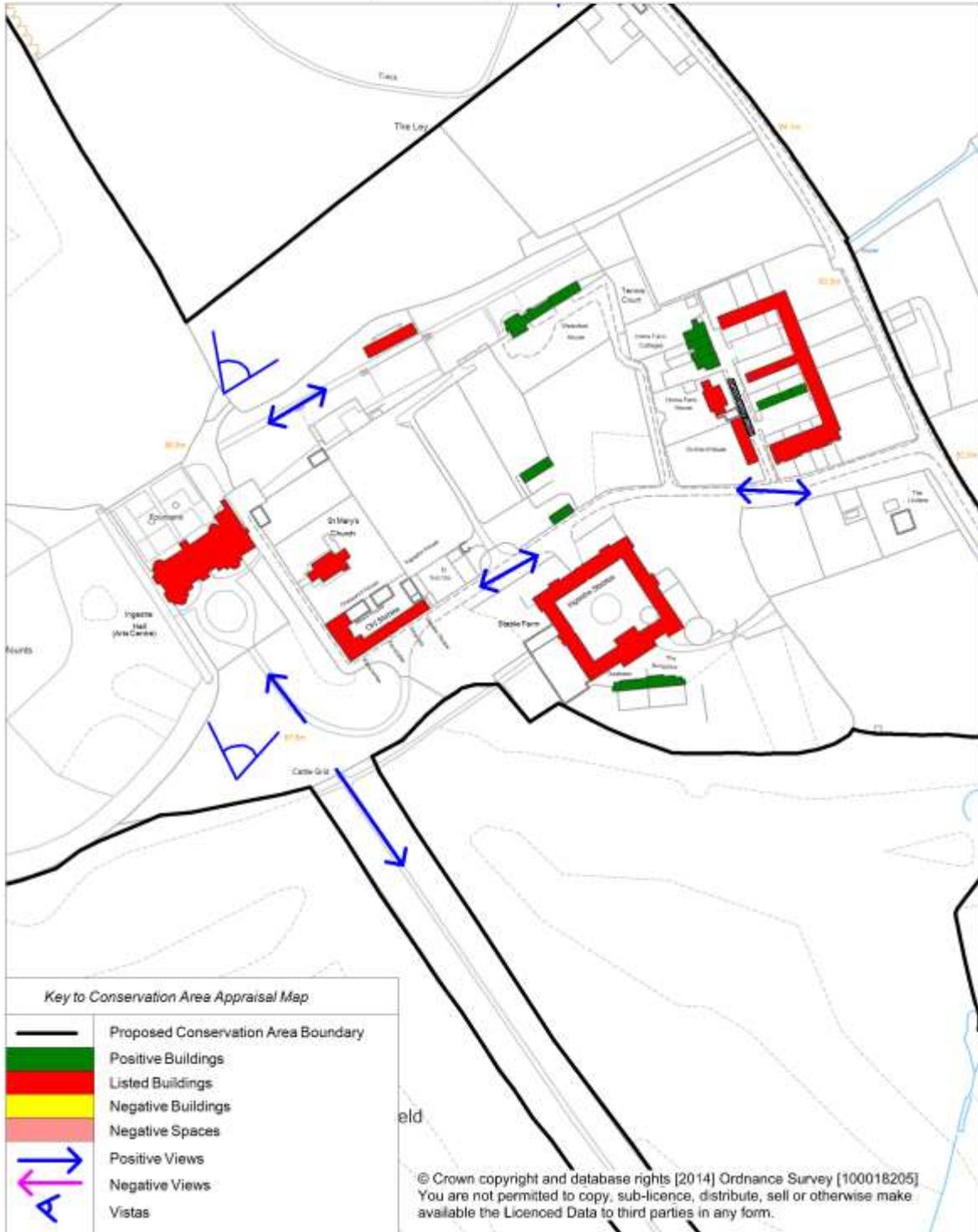


Figure 55



Ingestre Conservation Area Appraisal Spatial Analysis - Inset 4

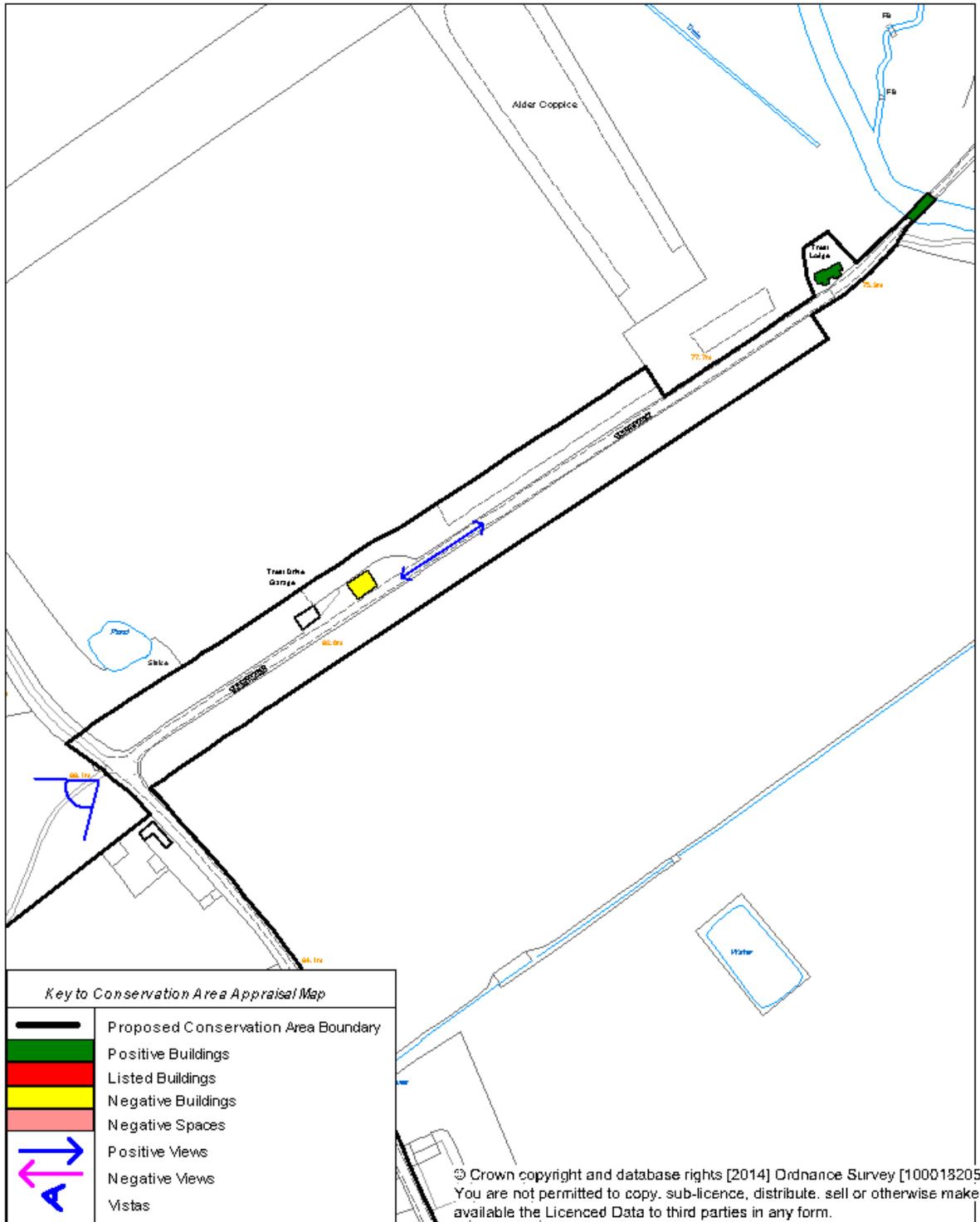


Figure 56

b. Surfaces And Street Furniture

6.54 The main road leading to Ingestre Hall has been surfaced in tarmacadam, but a rural character has largely been retained by being bounded informally with grass verges, avoiding the hard lines of formal kerbstones. However, there is a problem with passing wide vehicles over-riding and destroying the verges. Vergemasters have been introduced at key locations to try and reduce this problem.



Figure 57: Riders on Ingestre Road near Home Farm corner

6.55 Some recent developments have introduced cobbled paving at their entrances, e.g. at Rectory Cottage and Home Farm Court, although there is no historic basis for this and it suggests an urban environment.



58. Rectory Cottage entrance



59. Entrance to Home Farm Court development showing street light on right

6.56 Home Farm Court also has some relatively inconspicuous street lights within the development.

6.57 The Post Box was moved from the wall of the Post Office when this was closed some years ago, and re-sited in a specially built brick pier.



Figure 60. Ingestre Post Box



Figure 61. Ingestre K6 Telephone Box

6.58 The Grade II Listed K6 Telephone Box is also located in the Village. Designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935, and made of cast iron with a domed roof, unperforated crowns to the top panels and margin glazing to the windows and door.

6.59 The local community have fought hard to have this retained for its original function.

c. Trees (Appendix 4 lists all the Ingestre Tree Preservation Orders)

6.60 As already mentioned under boundaries, trees make an important contribution to the unique character of Ingestre.

6.61 Some of the Parkland Landscapes remain on the Golf Course in front of the Hall, and in the Wood Field at the back of the Hall. The 19th century parkland trees on the golf course lie outside of the Conservation Area, but key specimens are covered by tree preservation orders.

Figure 62. The Wood Field seen from the grounds of Ingestre Hall



- 6.62 The avenue of limes planted to mark the 21st birthday of the 21st Earl of Shrewsbury is included within the Conservation Area as a key feature of the historic landscape, as well as being covered by a tree preservation order.



Figure 63. Mature Trees on The Mounts

- 6.63 Trent Drive was laid out as an approach to Ingestre along an avenue of Wellingtonias and other trees, guarded by Trent Lodge, and with a view up to Ingestre Pavilion. The majority of these trees survive and the avenue remains well-defined.



Figure 64. View up Trent Drive showing avenue of trees

- 6.64 Ingestre Pavilion itself lies on The Black Drive in Ingestre Wood which was another avenue providing drives around the estate for visitors to the Hall.
- 6.65 The definition of the drive is still identified through the avenue of Beeches planted along it, which is continued on either side of the view looking down to Trent Drive.
- 6.66 It is important to note that the inclusion of Lion Lodge Covert and Ingestre Wood, which are both currently managed as commercial woodlands, would not affect their management as woods, but would protect them against other development in the future.
- 6.67 The trees also make an important contribution to the biodiversity of Ingestre, providing habitats for a variety of birds and other wildlife.

d. Open Spaces & Gardens

- 6.68 The agricultural fields to the east of Ingestre Road are not included in the Conservation Area. Nevertheless they make an important contribution to the setting of Ingestre, enabling views out of and into the Conservation Area.

- 6.69 To the north and west of the Hall, the parkland is an important historic remnant of the Hall's environment, and as such has been included within the revised Conservation Area.
- 6.70 Other important areas are the lawns immediately in front and to the side of the Hall, and in front of the New Stables, and the mown verges around Ingestre Old Stables, Ingestre Village and in front of the Lion Lodges.
- 6.71 The ornamental Long Walk from the Hall to the Orangery was sadly over-grown but has recently been restored to its former glory. The gardens around Ingestre Orangery are being restored including the historic Irish Yew Arches, as part of a larger project to restore the Orangery.
- 6.72 Apart from these significant open spaces, most gardens in Ingestre are hidden from public view by trees, hedges or high walls, but they contribute to the sense of space and the dispersed nature of buildings.
- 6.73 The Parish Council is currently involved in converting a piece of waste ground in front of Ingestre Home Farm into a community open space, using some Section 106 monies from a neighbouring development outside the Conservation Area.

e. Archaeology

- 6.74 The Staffordshire County Council's Historic Environment Record includes 28 records of archaeological potential for the parish of Ingestre, which are described in full in Appendix 5. Eleven of these are within the Conservation Area, the remainder are in meadows around Little Ingestre, or in the case of the Garden Temple have been removed to Tixall.



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Ingestre Conservation Area Appraisal Important Trees and Green Spaces

Not to scale
 Date: March 2015

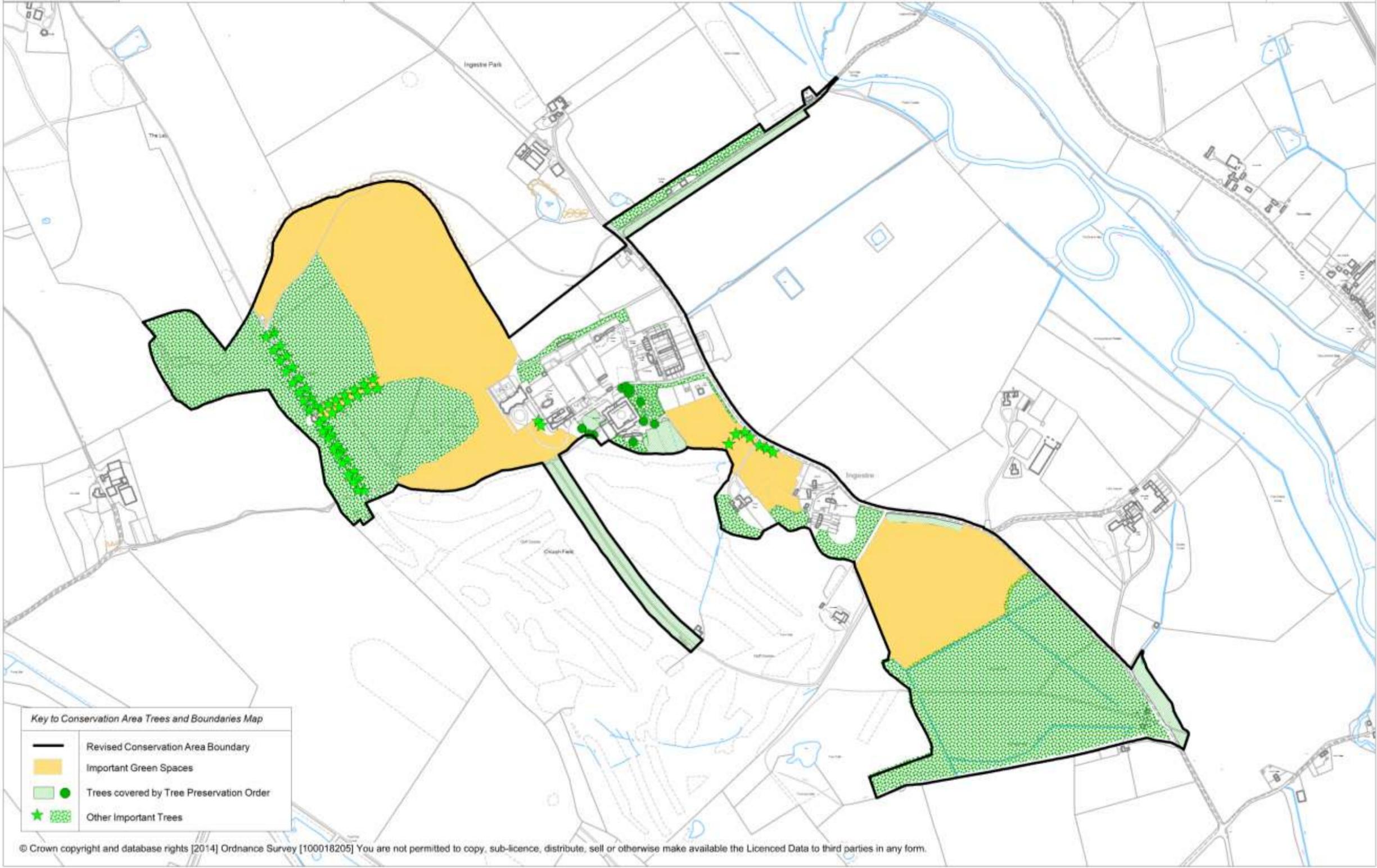


Figure 65

7. POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE AREAS AND FEATURES

- 7.1 Although conservation areas are designated to protect an existing area of high historic character and appearance, there are usually some areas of loss, intrusion or damage. Identifying positive and negative areas helps to identify areas in need of enhancement and those that it is essential to protect.
- 7.2 The high proportion of Listed Buildings within such a small area is a significant positive feature. Ingestre Orangery is currently at risk, and it is hoped that this will be restored in the not too distant future. The majority of other Listed Buildings are currently in a good or reasonable state of repair, although the south and west wings of the New Stables are suffering from a lack of maintenance, which has led to a loss of key decorative features.
- 7.3 Sections of the Haha have been lost or have been obscured, but on the whole it survives in a remarkably good condition and is a key feature of the historic landscape. Although some elements are regarded as part of the curtilage of the listed building and hence afforded some protection, others may have no planning control.
- 7.4 Similarly the estate cottages and other estate buildings make a significant positive contribution to the character of Ingestre. The recent residential developments at Ingestre Home Farm, now Home Farm Court, have retained much of the original character of the buildings while ensuring their future survival and maintenance.
- 7.5 Ingestre Golf Club has helped to maintain the open parkland in front of the Hall and along the drive to the Hall from Lion Lodges.
- 7.6 Ingestre Manor Farm was built to enable the agricultural landscape to be retained and farmed cost effectively. The large modern shed is necessary for modern farming practices. An avenue of trees has been planted along the entrance track to soften the visual impact of the farm buildings from the Conservation Area. However, the main benefit of the redevelopment is that it has enabled the preservation of the old farm buildings, now Home Farm Court.
- 7.7 The creation of the riding arena in the woodland east of New Stables has introduced some modern landscape features and involved some clearance of woodland. This has benefited the historic environment as a whole by enabling the Ingestre Riding Stables to remain as a successful enterprise, helping to maintain the west and south ranges of the New Stables for their original purpose. Nevertheless future extensions of the business should be carefully thought out to protect the historic environment as a whole.
- 7.8 There is a problem with excessive security lighting which remains on all the time at night. Sensor driven lighting provides a greater deterrent and helps retain the characteristic, dark rural skies when not activated.
- 7.9 Satellite aerials, TV aerials, roof lights and solar panels have limited planning control and could potentially harm the appearance of the area. So far they have not been too visually intrusive, but there is a concern that cumulative alterations could threaten harm to the historic character of the area.

- 7.10 Extensions to existing buildings have generally been carried out sympathetically, although some are in danger of losing the character of the original building with excessive roof lights, UPVC windows and out of character glazing patterns.
- 7.11 Some sheds and garages have been erected without taking heed of the established historic character of the area. Care should be taken in future to consider not just the scale, form and materials of new outbuildings, but also the established historic layout of the area and important views.

8. PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF THE CONSERVATION AREA

General Design Advice

- 8.1 The local planning authority has a commitment to preserve or enhance the special character or appearance of its conservation areas.
- 8.2 Policies for the protection and management of the historic environment through the development management process are set out within NPPF Paragraphs 127 through to 141, and in Saved Policies of Stafford Borough Local Plan 2001-2011, Policies E&D2: *Consideration of Landscape or Townscape Setting*, E&D 18: *Development Likely to Affect Conservation Areas*, E&D19: *Accommodating New Development within Conservation Areas*, E&D20: *Demolition of Buildings in Conservation Areas*, E&D21: *Advertisements in Conservation Areas*, E&D22: *Proposals for Blinds, Canopies and Shutters*, E&D23: *Development Proposals Affecting Listed Buildings*, E&D24: *Demolition/Partial Demolition of Listed Buildings*, E&D25: *Proposals to Convert or Extend a Listed Building*, E&D43: *Trees in Conservation Areas* and E&D44: *Development Affecting Trees and Hedgerows*.
- 8.3 The draft Plan for Stafford Borough sets out policies for the protection and management of the historic environment through policies N8 and N9 and paragraphs 12.27 to 12.58. These policies will ultimately supersede the Stafford Borough Local Plan 2001-2011.
- 8.4 Other organisations, such as the County Council Highways Authority and statutory undertakers, have their own commitments to protect the character and appearance of the conservation area in the exercise of their duties.
- 8.5 This Appraisal sets out the characteristics of Ingestre that justify its designation as an area of special historic and architectural interest. It should be used in conjunction with the above national and local planning policies to guide or assess any future development within the Ingestre Conservation Area in order to ensure its character and appearance are preserved and enhanced.
- 8.6 To manage and protect the special historic character and appearance of the Ingestre Conservation Area, new development will be expected to:
- Protect all buildings, structures, open spaces and natural features defined as being of positive character within the conservation area;
 - Reinforce those characteristics identified as being of significance to the conservation area's special historic and architectural character, as set out in Sections 6 to 7? Above, having regard to setting, historic layout and street pattern, massing, volume and scale, and the use of materials, colours and finishes;
 - Take the opportunity to enhance areas or features identified as being of negative character within the conservation area;
 - Avoid the repetition of works that have been identified as harmful to the significance of the area.
- 8.7 To guide or assess works within the Ingestre Conservation Area regard will also be had to national and local guidance, including *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning*

for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (Department for Communities and Local Government, Department for Culture, Media and Sport, English Heritage, 2010) or its successor; relevant English Heritage guidance, such as *The Conversion of Traditional Farm Buildings: A guide to good practice* (English Heritage, 2006), *Living Buildings in a Living Landscape* (English Heritage, 2006), *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (English Heritage, 2008), *Streets for All* (English Heritage, 2004), *Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management* (English Heritage, 2011); emerging Stafford Borough Council Supplementary Planning Documents.

- 8.8 Some works that could harm the character or appearance of the conservation area can be carried out under “permitted development rights”, which means that home owners do not need to apply for planning permission. Owners are nevertheless encouraged to take heed of the special historic character and appearance of the area when carrying out these works.

Specific Advice

- 8.9 Many of the buildings within the Ingestre Conservation Area are listed. This means that most alterations are subject to ‘listed building consent’. However for un-listed buildings, certain works identified in Section 7 above are ‘permitted development’ but could nevertheless harm the character and appearance of the conservation area. Specific items identified are roof lights, solar panels, satellite dishes and television aerials. An Article 4(1) Direction could be served by the local planning authority to ask for planning applications to be made for these works and thereby ensure that the character and appearance of the conservation area are fully considered.
- 8.10 Boundary walls and hedges are of particular significance to the character and appearance of the conservation area, but not all are subject to planning control. Careful consideration should be given to the design of new walls or fences within the conservation area, and every effort made to protect existing boundaries of merit. An Article 4(1) Direction could be served by the local planning authority to ensure that certain walls and fences are subject to planning permission.
- 8.11 Where planning permission is required, special consideration will be given to external lighting to respect the isolated rural character of the conservation area. Home owners are encouraged to restrict external lighting to sensor driven installations to maintain the characteristic dark, rural night-time skies.
- 8.12 Management agreements with the Forestry Commission ensure that the commercial woodland of Ingestre Wood and Lion Lodge Covert are managed to retain their existing character as woodland plantations. This characteristic has been identified as important to the historic character and appearance of the conservation area. Any change of use of these areas of land should be resisted.
- 8.13 The Lion Lodges dating from the 1930s are unlisted but are of a high architectural standard consistent with many listed buildings within the Ingestre estate. A request should be made to English Heritage to consider them for inclusion on the statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic importance.
- 8.14 The New Stables are listed grade II. The high architectural standard of both the exterior and interior of the buildings, however, is considered to be worthy of up-grading to grade II*. In addition to recognising the high historic and architectural

significance of the buildings, this would increase opportunities for attracting grant funding for much needed repairs.

9. BOUNDARY REVISION

9.1 The boundary of the Ingestre Conservation Area designated in 1970 was drawn very closely around the central core of historic buildings. It is considered that the boundary should be extended to recognise the designed historic landscape and satellite buildings as being integral to the historic landscape of the Ingestre Estate.

9.2 The following amendments have therefore been made:

Trent Lane

9.3 The 19th century Avenue from Ingestre Hall to the east, including the historic Trent Lodge, avenue of trees and views across the designed landscape;

The historic parkland to Ingestre Hall

9.4 To the north and west the existing boundary cuts through the historic parkland of Ingestre Hall. It is proposed to draw this out to include the full extent of the surviving 18th century ha-ha attributed to Capability Brown, the Pavilion, and 19th century plantations, and is drawn to follow identifiable physical features on the ground.

The lime avenue

9.5 Although the character of the former parkland to the south has been largely obscured by landscaping and planting for the setting out of the golf course, the avenue of lime trees leading towards the hall is a distinctive and significant historic landscape feature. It and the surviving historic parkland trees on the golf course are covered by tree preservation orders, but the lime avenue is considered worthy of addition to the conservation area due to its specific historic relevance: planted for the 21st birthday of the 21st Earl in 1935, it contributes to views and frames the historic south approach to the Hall.

The Lion Lodges

9.6 At the southern limit of the proposed extension are the Lion Lodges. Although not listed due to their early 20th century date, these buildings are of an architectural standard comparable to the New Stables and commensurate with the style and grandeur of the estate as a whole. They are an integral part of the historic estate, and fully warrant the additional protection that inclusion within the conservation area would afford.

9.7 Lion Lodge Covert and the woodland immediately opposite the Lion Lodges are remnants of historical plantations at Ingestre. They provide a leafy gateway at the entrance to the conservation area and a sense of enclosure to the settlement beyond.

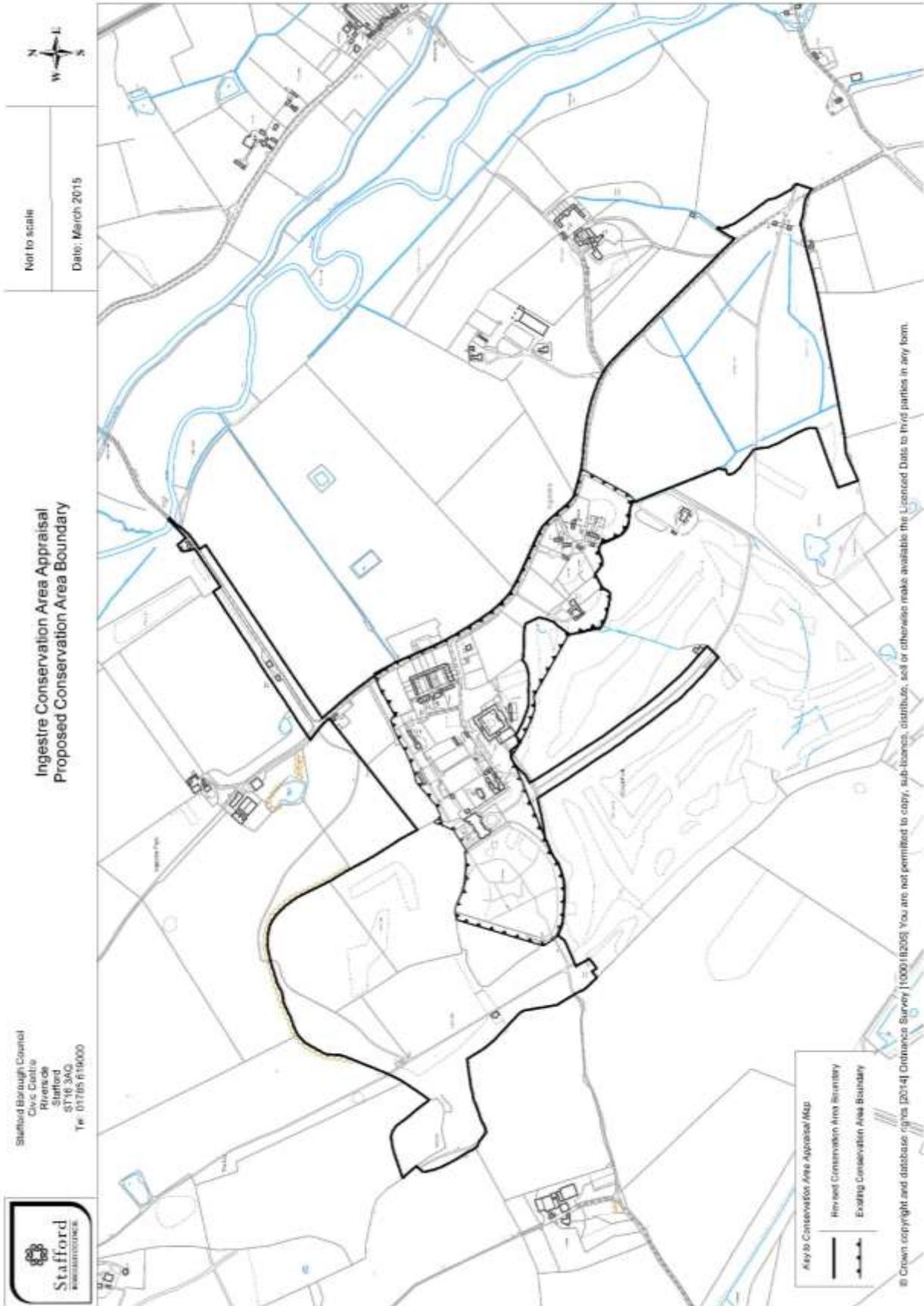


Figure 66

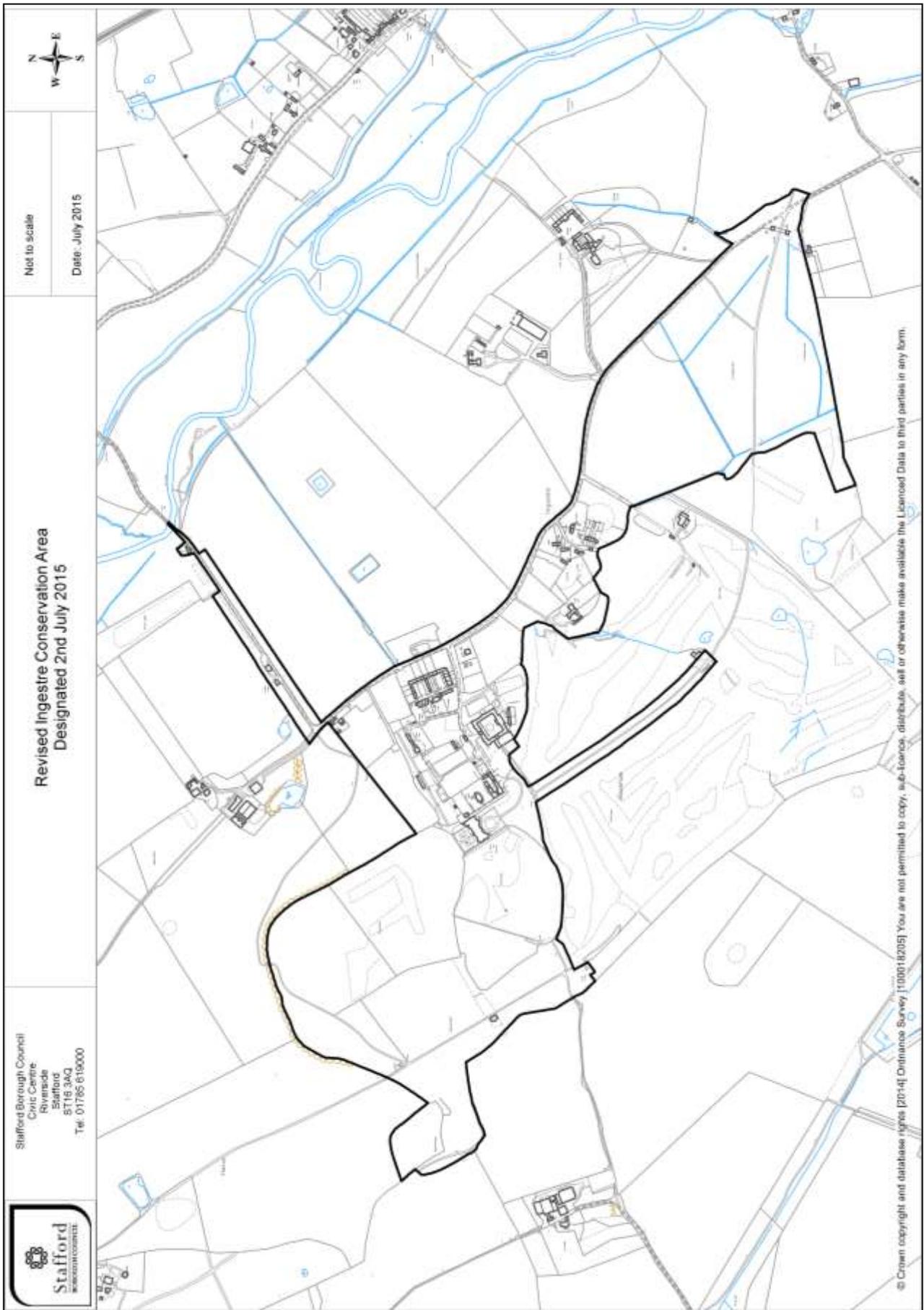


Figure 67

Appendix 1. English Heritage – Listed Buildings in Ingestre

Name: CHURCH OF ST MARY

List entry Number: 1259814

Grade: I

Date first listed: 15-Jan-1968

Amended: 26th Sept 2002

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 443937

DesigUID:DST1943

Volume/Map/Item: 603/19/1A

Details

INGESTRE

603/19/1A CHURCH OF ST MARY 15-JAN-68

I Rebuilt in 1676 probably by Wren and certainly worthy of him. It fared well on the whole at the hands of the Victorians and the fittings are largely original. The exterior is all ashlar faced. The nave is aisled and the arcades have Doric columns on tall square bases. Handsome screen and richly carved pulpit with tester. Some good late C17 and C19 mural tablets. Marble font of pedestal type with contemporary cover.

Grid Reference: SJ97669 24692

Name: INGESTRE HALL

List entry Number: 1242893

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

UID: 443938

DesigUID:DST1875

Volume/Map/Item: 603/19/2A

Details:

Early C17 altered by Nash circa 1810 and largely rebuilt after fire in 1882. The restoration was on the original lines. Brick with stone dressing and ornamental brick stacks. Stone mullioned windows. Large 2 storeyed bays on front and an imposing Jacobean porch. The interior is mostly modern. See Country Life, Vol. CXXII pp.772, 874, 924.

Grid Reference:: SJ 97594 24695

Selected Sources

1. **Article Reference** - *Date:* 1957 - *Journal Title:* Country Life - *Page References:* 772,874
2. **Article Reference** - *Date:* 1957 - *Journal Title:* Country Life - *Page References:* 924

Name: OLD STABLES AT INGESTRE HALL TO SOUTH OF THE CHURCH

List entry Number: 1242959

Grade: II

Date first listed: 07-Mar-1953

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 443941

DesigUID:DST1883

Volume/Map/Item: 603/19/005A(2385)

Details

Brick with stone rusticated quoins and tiled roofs; brick stacks; 2 storeys; casement windows; round headed archway on West (now blocked). C18. Group value.

Grid Reference:: SJ 97684 24642

Name: STABLES AT INGESTRE HALL TO EAST OF OLD STABLES

List entry Number: 1242895

Grade: II

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 443942

DesigUID:DST1885

Volume/Map/Item: 603/19/6A

Details

Mainly C19. Built round a court. Brick with stone dressings and slate roofs. Entrance tower on North with domed top. Porte cochere in South range. 2 storeys. Stone mullioned windows.

Grid Reference::: SJ 97845 24644

Name: ORANGERY AT INGESTRE HALL

List entry Number: 1259815

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Jan-1968

Amended: 2 March 2011

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 443940

DesigUID:DST1881

Volume/Map/Item: 603/19/4A

Details

DESCRIPTION Orangery, probably c.1770. Attributed to Samuel and Joseph Wyatt, for the Hon. Catherine Talbot, adapting a design by James Stuart. Built of brick, the front or south-east elevation, and the return elevations being clad in limestone ashlar; the rear elevation is bare brick. The building has pitched glazed roofs, and metal-framed windows; both features are thought to date from the C19.

EXTERIOR The long rectangular structure is of a single storey, with a central section of nine bays flanked by tripartite pavilions, the whole raised on three steps. The nine central bays are defined by Tuscan pilasters; these bays are glazed. The three bays of the pedimented pavilions are also defined by pilasters; at the centre of each pavilion is a replacement door, contained within a moulded doorframe with console brackets rising from acanthus leaves, and supporting a flat hood. To either side of the door is a round-headed niche; a watercolour of 1823 shows that these once held urns. Above the doors and niches are plain friezes; above these, rectangular panels. A narrow dentilled eaves cornice runs along the front elevation, continuing around each return elevation and the ends of the rear elevation; the ashlar-clad return elevations are defined by clasping pilasters, with 2 additional pilasters in between. The red-brick elevation has applied porticos to each end, echoing the front pavilions, each pair of single pilasters framing a doorway with plain stone lintel. The long central section has a moulded stone cornice, beneath which is a series of cast iron grilles; the central projecting chimney stack is a later addition.

INTERIOR The floor is paved with stone flags, with areas demarcated by bull-nosed stone edging, and with iron grilles covering C19 heating pipes. The long central section of the orangery is separated from the pavilions by arched openings. The glass roof of the main section is supported on a complex late-C19 timber structure of braces forming Gothic arches.

HISTORY The orangery stands to the north-east of Ingestre Hall, a substantial country house built in the C17, altered in the early-C19, and largely rebuilt after a fire in 1882. Originally home to the Chetwynd family, the house passed to the Talbots in 1767. The estate received the attention of a number of distinguished architects and designers: the church is attributed to Christopher Wren, the early-C19 alterations to the house were undertaken by John Nash, and in the 1750s the grounds were laid out by Lancelot

'Capability' Brown. The orangery, attributed to Samuel and James Wyatt, was built for Catherine, daughter of the 2nd Viscount Chetwynd and widow of the Hon. John Talbot,

who owned the house from 1767 until her death in 1785. The orangery is very similar to one built at the neighbouring estate of Blithfield circa 1769 by Samuel - and possibly James - Wyatt, to the design of James Stuart, known as 'Athenian' Stuart for his scholarly promotion of the Greek style in architecture and design. Substantial works were undertaken to the orangery in the C19, when it is thought that the current roofs and windows were inserted.

SOURCES Pevsner, N, Buildings of England, Staffordshire (1974), 156
T. Mowl, The Historic Gardens of England: Staffordshire (2009)
S. Weber Soros, James 'Athenian' Stuart: The rediscovery of antiquity (2006), 329-330
'Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire', Country Life, 122, 24 October 1957

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

- * Date: as a relatively well-preserved example of an orangery of the later C18
- * Architectural: the striking design is based on that of the orangery at nearby Blithfield Hall, built c.1769 by Samuel Wyatt to a design by James Stuart
- * Group Value: with Ingestre Hall, listed at Grade II*, its pavilion and stables, both listed at Grade II, and the church, listed at Grade I

Selected Sources

1. **Article Reference** - Date: 1957 - Journal Title: Country Life - Page References: 875

Grid Reference: SJ 97703 24822

Name: HOME FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1243220

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Jul-1995

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 446852

DesigUID: DST1682

Volume/Map/Item: 0603-0/19/10021

Details

Farmhouse. Circa 1820. Flemish bond red brick. Slate hipped roof with lead roll hips and ridge and overhanging eaves with shallow stucco frieze. Brick axial stack at centre. PLAN: Double-depth, almost square plan with central entrance two principal front rooms facing west and offices at the back overlooking the farmyard; flanking to left and right, lower single-depth service wings.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window west front. Large 24-pane sashes on ground floor and 12-pane sashes on first floor, that at centre slightly narrower; stuccoed straight heads. Central doorway with pilastered doorcase with open-bed pediment, semi-circular fanlight with radiating glazing bars and 6-panel door; small C20 window to either side of doorway. Flanking wings set back with lower hipped roofs, the right with one ground floor window, the left with C20 casements. At rear, east, 3 windows, centre blocked, 3-light casements in segmental arched openings.

INTERIOR not inspected.

NOTE: Home Farmhouse is the farmhouse of Home Farm [Farm Buildings at Home Farm, qv], a planned group of farm buildings, of which it is part.

Grid Reference: SJ 97893 24791

Name: FARM BUILDINGS AT HOME FARM IMMEDIATELY EAST AND SOUTH EAST OF HOME FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1243369

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Jul-1995

Legacy System: LBS **UID:** 446853 **DesigUID:** DST1683

Volume/Map/Item: 0603/0/19/10025

Details

Farm Buildings at Home Farm, immediately E and SE of Home Farmhouse GV II
Planned group of farm buildings. Circa 1820. Flemish bond red brick. Slate hipped roofs with lead roll hips and ridges and brick dentil eaves course.

PLAN: Symmetrical arrangement with the farmhouse [Home Farmhouse qv] on the west side, flanked by stables and cartshed range on the south and a converted implement-shed with loft [not included] on the north. The farmhouse is raised above and backs onto two yards of the farmstead, around which there are various farm buildings in an E-shaped plan range, including a large barn on the east side, a shelter-shed range on the north side and stabling in the other ranges.

EXTERIOR: The long barn on the east side has blind arcading on both sides, some of the arches on the east side have oculi, formerly pitching-eyes. The shelter-shed on the north side has a series of elliptical arch openings facing the yard, which are now mostly blocked. The central range has a ventilator over the east-end of the roof. The south range has a later C19 outshut on its outer, south, side. Flanking Home Farmhouse to the south, a range including stables and a loft with large openings inserted on both sides and a lower cartshed range with four elliptical arch doorways on its east side.

NOTE: The implement-shed range [converted to dwellings] to the north of Home Farmhouse and the C20 sheds in the south yard are not of special interest.

Grid Reference: SJ 97926 24806

Name: K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK

List entry Number: 1273251

Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Aug-1989 (? 10th January 1972)

Legacy System: LBS **UID:** 445737 **DesigUID:** DST1886

Volume/Map/Item: 0603/0/19/6B

Details

Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

Grid Reference: SJ 98254 24480

Name: THE PAVILION IN INGESTRE PARK

List entry Number: 1242894

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Jan-1968

Legacy System: LBS **UID:** 443939 **DesigUID:** DST1879

Volume/Map/Item: 0603/0/19/3A

Details

Mid C18. In the manner of a structure by Kent at Stowe. Stone with a broad pediment and rusticated masonry. The subdivision of the facade formed by slight projections and

recessions. Central recess with screen of Ionic columns. See *Country Life*, Vol. CXXII p.875. Only the facade now remains, the rear portion having been demolished.

Selected Sources

Article Reference - *Date: 1957 - Journal Title: Country Life - Page References: 875*

Grid Reference: SJ 97160 24655

Appendix 2. Nikolaus Pevesner "Staffordshire" 1974 Ingestre pages 154-157

INGESTRE HALL.

A mansion of the Chetwynd family until 1767 and then of a cadet branch of the Talbots which took the name Chetwynd-Talbot in 1784 when they became Earls Talbot. They became Earls of Shrewsbury in 1856.

The s front of Ingestre Hall, built by Sir Walter Chetwynd (¹⁰1638), is the foremost display of Jacobean grandeur in the county - or the grandest side by side with the Elizabethan Tixall gate house. Behind that front lie rooms reinstated by John Birch after a fire had gutted them in 1882. But behind that front also are the N and w facades, and they, after having been drastically georgianized, were re-jacobeanized in 1808-10 for the second Earl Talbot by Nash. So much for the dates.

Now the appearance. The house is of brick with stone dressings, two floors high. The windows on both floors have several mullions and transoms. The wide angle bays project and have a big bow of ten lights and a broad shaped gable. There is also a middle projection, and this has a doorway with coupled Roman Doric columns, a round arch, and a heavy attic with short pilasters. Above is a canted bay with 2-2-4-2-2 lights. The cupola terminating the projection is a reconstruction by Birch after Nash had altered it drastically. Between the middle and the corner projections are on either side two windows, and in the re-entrant angle between that part and the angle projection the hall bay window of six by three lights on the L and its companion piece of no functional need on the R. The contrast between the over-adorned portal and the plain grid of the rest is impressive. The N side is by Nash, replacing a classical design. The Wren office worked out a design late in the C17 with a giant portico of six attached columns and apparently sash windows.*¹¹ Nash's facade is flatter than the Jacobean s front but also has the bows and the porch bay. There are more shaped gables here, and the porch bay has curious rounded angle shafts.

In spite of such an incorrect (archaeologically incorrect) motif, it is remarkable that Nash should have been able and willing to re-create the Jacobean so self-effacingly. The interior is all Birch-Jacobean. Large hall, large staircase awkwardly connected with it. The most remarkable room is the Yellow Drawing Room, in a very busy kind of free Quattrocento that deceives people into taking it for a paraphrase of the Adam style.

ST MARY. The church is close to the house, and while the house is magniloquent, the church is laconic, while the motifs of the house are hard, those of the church are urbane, though both can afford to be sparing in motifs, and while the house is brick, the church is ashlar. It is dated 1676 and attributed to Wren. There is no documentary proof, but Walter Chetwynd, owner of Ingestre at the time, belonged to the Royal Society, as did Wren. Moreover a drawing by Wren annotated 'Mr Chetwynd's Tower' exists. This is undeniably not enough reason; for Wren worked almost exclusively for the King (the City churches are the one great exception). But in the case of St Mary the exquisite quality speaks unequivocally.

Ashlar with quoins. Projecting w tower, so that it should not ambiguously merge with the body of the church. The w doorway has three-quarter Tuscan columns and a pediment. Above this a shield with garlands. L. and R. of the clock also garlands. That is the only decoration. Top balustrade and four urns.

Arched windows, keyed-in only at the top.¹² At the E end no Venetian window, but a less happy group of three stepped lights with two odd corbels between. Circular clerestory windows.

Enter through the circular lobby under the tower, and you find yourself in a room of blissful harmony. The four-bay arcade arches stand on a cluster of four shafts grown together. There are no galleries - which helps in preserving unity.

The ceiling of the nave is flat and decorated with the most gorgeous stucco of that happy moment in English decoration. The chancel has a plaster tunnel-vault with simpler motifs in panels.¹³

His woodcarvers did not disappoint Wren. Magnificent yet not crowded SCREEN, tripartite, with pilasters and the Royal Arms.

¹⁰ †

¹¹ The attribution to the Wren office was made by Dr Downes

¹² The vestry bay is of 1908.

¹³ The Rev. A. J. Poole writes that the panels have armorial bearings, and are later alterations.

REREDOS. Annunciation, and a garland. The latter is probably in situ, but the figures of the Annunciation were bought on the Continent c1871¹⁴.

PANELLING around the chancel.

PULPIT with tester.

FONT. Of baluster type.

STAINED GLASS. One N window by Morris & Co., 1897-8, i.e. after Morris's death. Showier than he would have been in so quiet a church. Two large angels. Chancel N signed by Willement.

LIGHT FITTINGS. From the start, i.e. 1886, for electric light.¹⁵

PLATE. Silver-gilt Set by I.B. (Chalice and Paten, two Salvers, two Candlesticks); silver-gilt Chalice and Paten by J.C., 1693; silver-gilt Christening Bowl, by G.N. H.H., Chester, 1731¹⁶; Chalice, C18.

MONUMENTS. All of Chetwynds, Talbots, and Chetwynd-Talbots. There are more in the church than is good for Wren. They impose themselves on one's attention, as of course they were meant to do. In the following account they are listed topographically.

Chancel N and S four diptych tablets, purely architectural. Dates of death 1663, 1767 - 1692, 1741. The stylistic comparisons are telling.

Eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury † 1868 by Sir John Steell. Recumbent effigy of marble.

Second Earl Talbot † 1848. By the younger Westmacott.

Francesca Tomasine Countess Talbot † 1819. By Thomas Kirk. Sarcophagus with two free-standing busts.

N aisle E.

Viscount Ingestre † 1915. By Lady Feodora Gleichen, 1918. Recumbent effigy. Black marble and shiny bronze.

The Rev. John Chetwynd Talbot † 1825. By Chantrey. Frontally standing priest.

Viscount Ingestre † 1826. Also by Chantrey. Relief of his fatal accident.

Lady V. S. Talbot † 1856. By Ernesto Cali, Naples 1857. Relief. She lies asleep on a day-bed. (Lady Winifred Pennoyer, by Oliver Hill. Slate.)

Other buildings round the house are:

NEW STABLES. By Birch, and a piece of unabashed display, making the house appear reticent. Entry archway with cupola and in the middle of the far wall arcading with cupola.

OLD STABLES. A humble range of the late C17. Brick, with quoins. Centre gabled rather than pedimented. Three bays L, three bays R.

ORANGERY. Late C18. Ashlar. Two pedimented end pavilions with Doric pilasters and between them nine bays of glass and Doric pilasters. A fine, unostentatious design.

(PAVILION, at some distance NW of the house. Mid C18. Rusticated and pedimented. Central recess and a screen of Ionic columns.)

The PARK was landscaped by Capability Brown in 1756.

¹⁴ Information from Mr Poole

¹⁵ So Mr Sheriock told me. cf. Chasetown

¹⁶ Probably a late replica.

Appendix 3 National Monuments Record - Pastscape

Ingestre Church

MONUMENT NO. 77412

County: Staffordshire

District: STAFFORD

Parish: INGESTRE

Monument Number: (SJ 92 SE 8)

EARLY MED. OR LATER **CHURCH** -

An earlier church, located somewhere in Ingestre, mentioned in a 19th century history. Allegedly superceded by St Mary's Church which was built on a new site in 1676.

Sources

General References

Ingestre and Tixall 1940, 10 (L. Lambert)

Topographical Dictionary of England 2, 1849, 612. (S. Lewis)

Ingestre Hall

County: Staffordshire

District: STAFFORD

Parish: INGESTRE

Monument Number: (SJ 92 SE 6)

MEDIEVAL **HOUSE** -

POST MEDIEVAL **HOUSE** 1540 - 1901

C16th (restored) on site of Md hall

Sources

Field Investigators Comments

F2 DJC 08-OCT-74

Field Investigators Comments

F1 VJB 24-FEB-58

List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest

DOE (HHR), Stafford RD, Jan 1972, 39,

Ordnance Survey Map (Scale / Date)

OS 6" 1924

General References

Topo Dict of Eng, 2, 1849, 612, (S. Lewis)

Ingestre Hall, c1960 (English Life Publications)

Old Staffs Houses, 1882, 2-3, illust (W. Niven)

Bldgs of Eng, Staffs, 1974, 154-5, (N. Pevsner)

Country Life Vol CXXII 122 772 874 924

Hoo Mill

County: Staffordshire

District: STAFFORD

Parish: INGESTRE

Monument Number: (SJ 92 SE 13)

MEDIEVAL **MILL** -
POST MEDIEVAL **MILL** 1540 - 1901

Hoo mill(rem)s)-?on site of Domesday mill

Sources

Field Investigators Comments

F1 VJB 24-FEB-58

Ordnance Survey Map (Scale / Date)

OS 6" 1924

General References

Trans. N. Staffs. F.C., 87 1952-3 46. Map, 57 "DOMESDAY Mills of STAFFS (3/4 inch to 10 miles). (J. Myers)

"Topo Map of Staffs." (1 inch to 1 mile), 1799. (WM. YATES)

Ingestre Park

County: Staffordshire

District: STAFFORD

Parish: HOPTON AND COTON

Monument Number: (SJ 92 NE 16)

POST MEDIEVAL **PARK** 1540 - 1901
POST MEDIEVAL **PARK WALL** 1540 - 1901

Ingestre Park-prob 18thC(site),Park wall-18thc

Sources

Field Investigators Comments

F1 VJB 21-FEB-58

Ordnance Survey Map (Scale / Date)

OS 6" 1924

General Reference

Deer Parks and Paddocks of England 1892 138-9 (J Whitaker)

St Erasmus Holy Well

County: Staffordshire

District: STAFFORD

Parish: INGESTRE

Monument Number: (SJ 92 NE 9)

MEDIEVAL **HOLY WELL** -
POST MEDIEVAL **CHAPEL** 1540 - 1901
POST MEDIEVAL **HOLY WELL** 1540 - 1901

St Erasmus Holy Well(site of),16thC chapel(site)

Sources

Field Investigators Comments

F1 DJC 19-SEP-74

Oral information, correspondence (not archived) or staff comments

Inf Mr George Greatholder Ivy Cottage Tixall

General Reference

Ibid 1949-50 13 (S A H Burne)

Letter (Mr J S Horne Secretary of the Old Stafford Society 2.3.58)

T Old Staffs Soc 1944-45 12 (E J Cope)

Appendix 4 Ingestre Tree Preservation Orders

1. Stafford BC TPO No.68, 1978 Trent Walk Ingestre

TREES SPECIFIED INDIVIDUALLY (encircled in black on the map)

No. on Map	Description	Situation
T1	Ash	On Boundary of Plots 7569 & 6151
T2	Ash	On Boundary of Plots 7569 & 6151
T3	Ash	On Boundary of Plots 7569 & 6151
T4	Ash	On Boundary of Plots 7569 & 6151
T9	Horse Chestnut	In Plot 9428
T10	Horse Chestnut	In Plot 9428

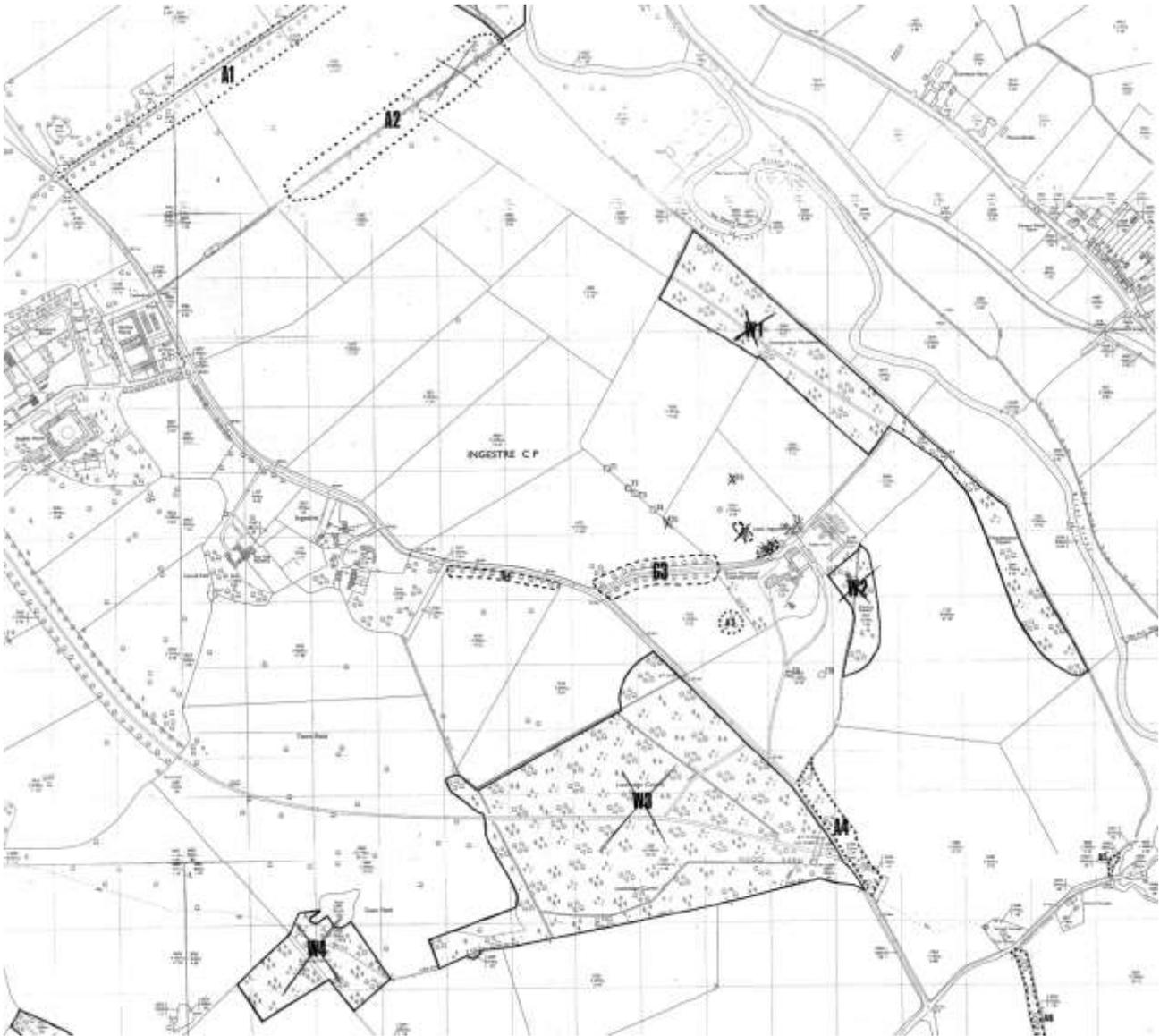
T1-4 are on the field boundary in front of Ingestre Manor Farm
T9 & 10 are in the Pony Paddock to the right of the drive to Little Ingestre

TREES SPECIFIED BY REFERENCE TO AN AREA (within a dotted black line on the map)

No. On Map	Description	Situation
A1	The several trees of whatever species standing in area A1	Plots 0016 & 2422 on south side of Trent Walk
A2	The several trees of whatever species standing in area A2	Plots 2422 & 2700
A3	The several trees of whatever species standing in area A3	In Plot 7737 <i>[Clump in front of Dower House]</i>
A4	The several trees of whatever species standing in area A4	Opposite Lion Lodges in Plot 0300
[A5	The several trees of whatever species standing in area A5] <i>On map but crossed off schedule</i>	Near Hoo Mill Cottages in Plot 4300
A6	The several trees of whatever species standing in area A6	Opposite Hoo Mill Cottages in Plot 3076

GROUPS OF TREES (within a broken black line on the map)

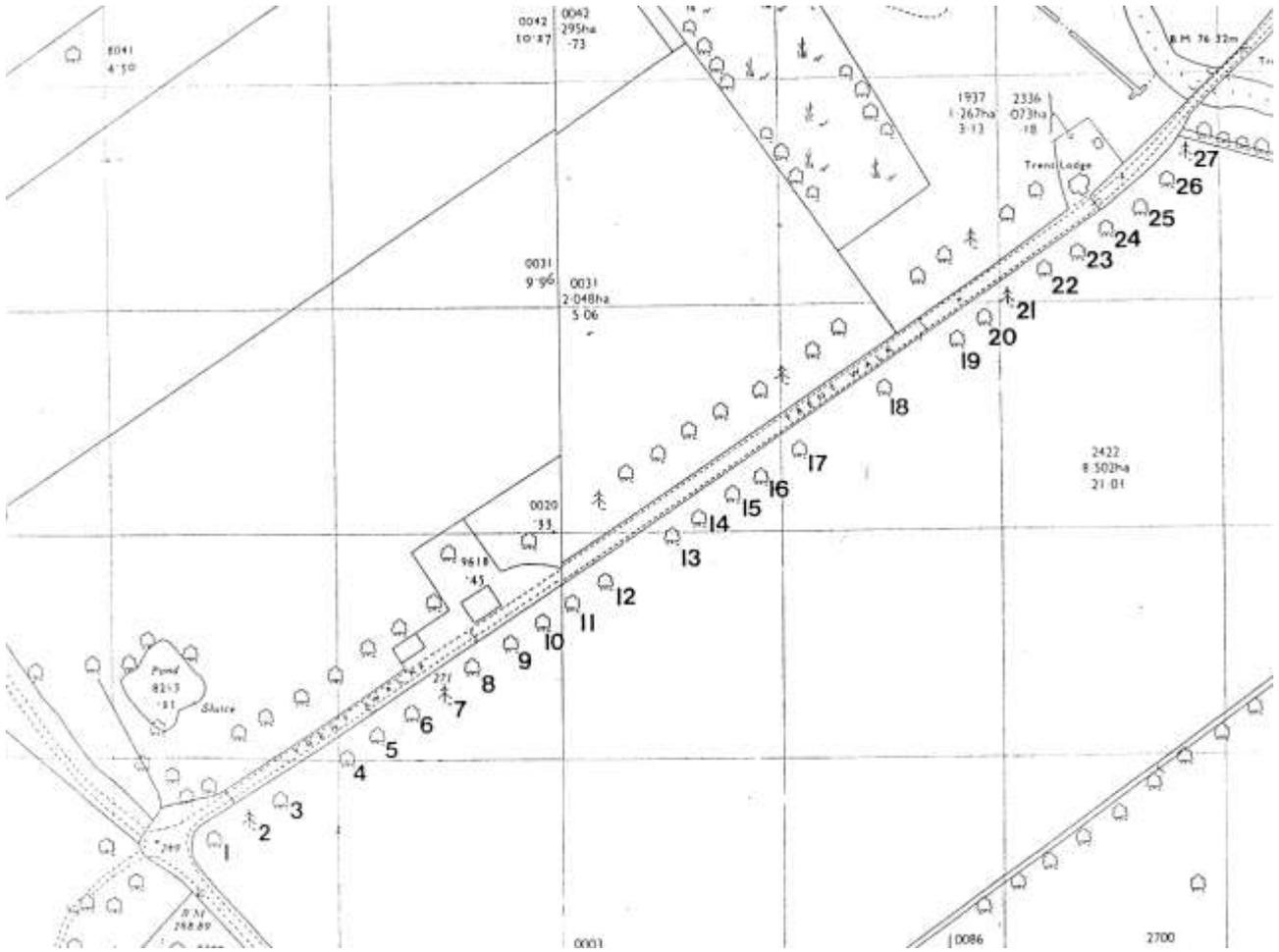
No. On Map	Description	Situation
G3	Group consisting of 29 Limes	In Plots 6151 and 7737 <i>Back drive to Dower House</i>
G4	Group consisting of 74 Lombardy Poplars <i>[Still shown on schedule & map although felled]</i>	In Plot 4534 adjacent to Ingestre Conservation Area



The A1 trees were inspected 16.6.1988 by Staffordshire CC Forestry:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Red Horse Chestnut | Dead |
| 2. Wellingtonia | Apparently healthy mature specimen with evidence of stock damage. |
| 3. Lime | Apparently healthy mature specimen with superficial decay in small pockets associated with branch junctions. |
| 4. Common Horse Chestnut | Apparently healthy mature specimen with extensive cavities: 1.5m above the ground extending 1m into the tree following removal of a large branch; 1.8m above the ground extending 0.5m into the tree, and 1.5m above the ground extending 0.75m into the tree.
There is evidence of bacterial wetwood seeping out of the trunk at several points around the stem and large specimens of Polyporus squamosus a decay fungus. |
| 5. Lime | Apparently healthy mature specimen with several cavities (20 x 30 cm) showing decay between 20 and 30 cm back into the tree following pruning. Some dieback on eastern side of tree. |
| 6. Lime | Apparently healthy mature specimen with some decay from branches which have been pruned. A small amount of dieback/dead wood in the crown. |
| 7. Wellingtonia | Apparently healthy mature specimen with evidence of stock damage around base. There is a large dead branch caught some 6m above the ground. |
| 8. Red Horse Chestnut | Apparently healthy mature specimen with 2 cavities (20 x 30 cm) 1.5 m above the ground with decay extending some 20 - 25 cm into the stem. Several smaller cavities are also present. Large wound (50 x 80 cm) to base with beetle infestation of dead wood. |

9. Common Horse Chestnut Apparently healthy mature specimen with several small cavities following pruning. Scarred/contoured appearance to underside of branches.
10. Lime Apparently healthy mature specimen extensively decayed at ground level with decay extending for a considerable distance into the base. 2 cavities at 1.5 m with decay extending some 5 - 10 cm into stem following pruning. Contoured appearance to underside of some branches. Large (0.5 x 1.2; 0.5 x 2 m) wounds due to splitting (tight forks) with decay apparent - 5 m above ground.
11. Lime Apparently healthy mature specimen with profuse epicormic growth from 3m above ground level. This may conceal weaknesses or decay. A small amount of dieback.
12. Red Horse Chestnut Apparently healthy mature specimen with several cavities around 1.5 m with decay extending some 20 - 30 cm. back into the stem. Damage to base with wet decay apparently seeping from buttress.
13. Lime Apparently healthy mature specimen with profuse epicormic growth from 3m above ground, possibly obscuring defects. Some dead wood.
14. Lime Apparently healthy mature specimen with several pruning wounds, showing superficial decay. A small amount of dieback.
15. Red Horse Chestnut Apparently healthy mature specimen with several cavities around 1.5 m, with decay extending some 10 - 15 cm into the stem.
16. Lime Apparently healthy mature specimen with several small cavities showing superficial decay.
17. Lime Apparently healthy mature specimen with a crack running some 1.5 m down from tight fork at major branch junction 3 m above ground.
18. Lime Apparently healthy mature specimen showing bark damage around base (stock) and superficial decay following lopping. Squat crown with a small amount of dieback.
19. Lime Apparently healthy mature specimen with squat crown similar to (18). Several small cavities with superficial decay.
20. Red Horse Chestnut Apparently healthy mature specimen with some decay in region of browsed epicormics. Bark wounds around base.
21. Wellingtonia Apparently healthy mature specimen with evidence of stock damage to bark around base. Some weeping.
22. Lime Apparently healthy mature specimen with superficial decay to pruning wounds.
23. Lime Apparently healthy mature specimen with profuse epicormic growth from 1.8m. Several small cavities and damage due to browsing. Barbed wire fence attached.
24. Red Horse Chestnut Apparently healthy mature specimen with decay/dead wood extending back from large branch stub 1.8 m above ground. Poor specimen.
25. Common Horse Chestnut Apparently healthy mature specimen with several small cavities with decay extending some 15 - 20 cm back into stem. Larger cavity some 2.5 m above ground with decay extending for an unascertained distance back into stem.
26. Lime Apparently healthy mature specimen with superficial decay in branch stubs following lopping.
27. Wellingtonia Dead



2. Stafford BC TPO No109, 1982 New Stables Ingestre

TREES SPECIFIED INDIVIDUALLY

(encircled in black on the map)

No. on Map	Description
T1	Lucombe Oak
T2	Lime
T3	Sycamore
T4	Lawson's Cypress
T5	Lime
T6	Beech
T7	Oak
T8	Ash
T9	Oak
T10	Ash
T11	Lime

TREES SPECIFIED BY REFERENCE TO AN AREA

(within a dotted black line on the map)

NONE

GROUPS OF TREES

(within a broken black line on the map)

No. on Map	Description
G1	Group consisting of 10 oak, 2 lime, 2 hollies, 1 cypress and 1 ash
G2	Group consisting of 3 oak
G3	Group consisting of 3 yew
G4	Group consisting of 3 Corsican pine and 2 horse chestnut
G5	Group consisting of 1 Wellingtonia, 1 Yew and 1 Horse Chestnut
G6	Group consisting of 2 Yew and 1 Holly
G7	Group consisting of 2 Yew, 1 Ash and 1 Oak

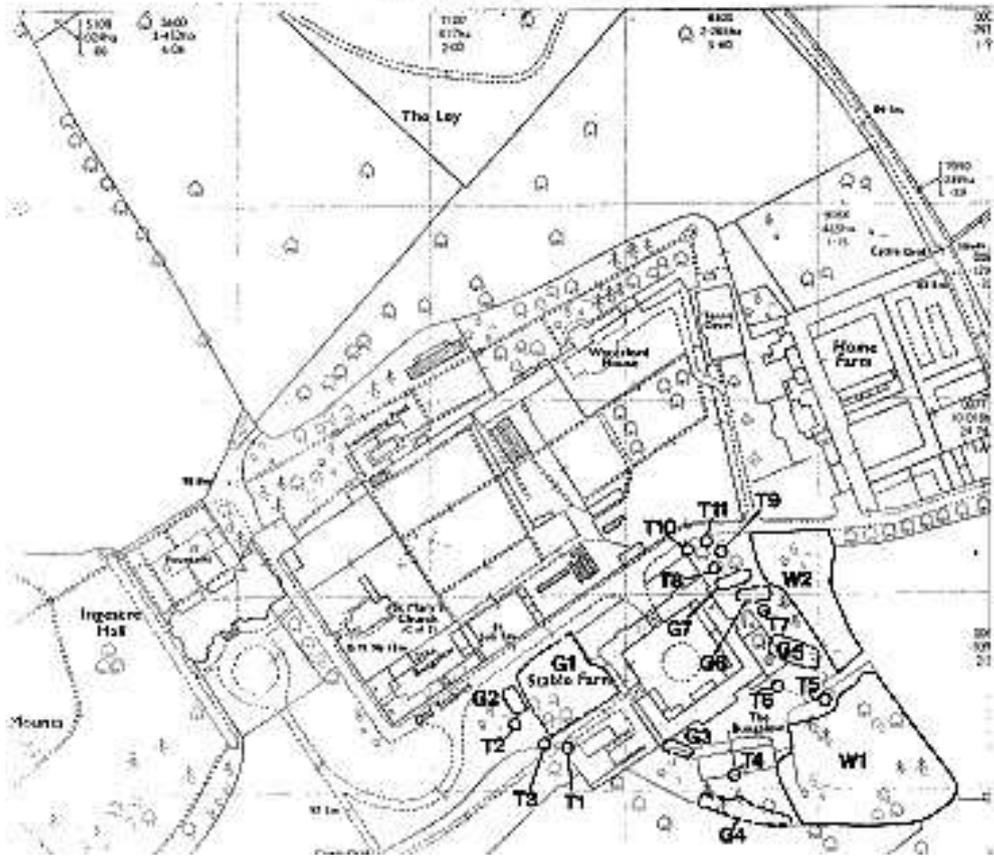
WOODLANDS

(within a continuous black line on the map)

No. on Map	Description
W1	Mixed woodland, predominantly coniferous species.
w2	Mixed woodland, predominantly oak.

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL
 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER No.109,1982.
 Ordnance Survey Sheet SJ96/9724 New stable
 Scale:1/2500 th. **Ingestre.**

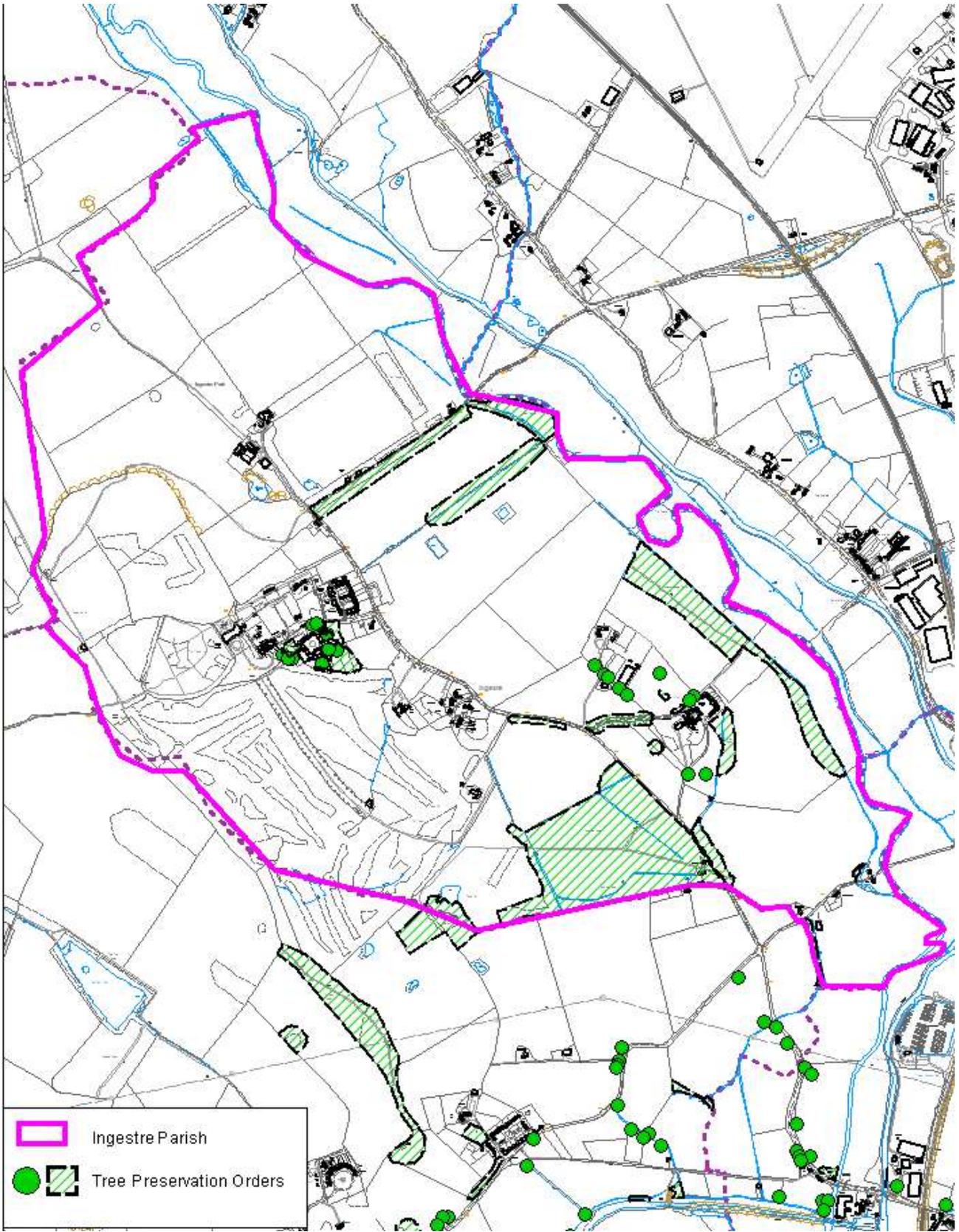
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H. M. Stationery Office.



3. Stafford BC TPO No257, 2002 trees at Home Farm Ingestre

GROUPS OF TREES (within a broken black line on the map)	
No. on Map	Description
G1	Group of 20 Lime Trees





Appendix 5 Staffordshire CC Historic Environment Record April 2014

Information derived from the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record data. © Staffordshire County Council

Ingestre / Gestreon (Settlement)

PRN Number 02524 - MST2514

Record Type Place

A settlement recorded in Domesday Survey of 1086.

Monument Types & Dates

SETTLEMENT (SAXON - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description

Settlement: A settlement with 9 villagers and 2 smallholders with 2 ploughs in 1086. <1>

Sources

Article in serial: David Horovitz, Richard Coates and Stephen Potter. 2002. Ingestre, Staffordshire (Offprint from Nomina 26).

(1) Published Book: William I - Translated Alison Hawkins & Alex Rumble. 1086/1976. Domesday Book 24:Staffordshire (Phillimore Translation). 11:32

National Grid Reference SJ 980 246 SJ92SE Point

Primary Record Number - 02524 Active

Cropmarks, Ginder's Covert, Ingestre PRN Number 04602 - MST4263

Record Type monument

A ring ditch and pit alignment identified as cropmarks on aerial photography from the 1960s. No evidence of the pit alignment was identified during geophysical survey in this area, although other features of potential archaeological origin were recorded. A watching brief on top soil stripping provided no evidence for these features.

Monument Types and Dates

RING DITCH (Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 3000 BC? to 701 BC?)

Evidence CROPMARK

PIT ALIGNMENT (Late Bronze Age to ROMAN - 1000 BC? to 409 AD?)

Evidence CROPMARK

Description

Ring Ditch/Pit Alignment: A double pit alignment and ring ditch. <1>

Geophysical survey undertaken in the area of these cropmarks identified no evidence for the pit alignment, although it is suggested that if these features were backfilled with similar material into which they were dug or contain no burnt timbers then they may be difficult to detect using geophysical survey methods. The survey did detect a number of other features in the area of pit alignment and ring ditch, which may be of archaeological origin. (SB, 08-Nov-2006) <2>

No evidence of the pit alignment or other cropmark features were identified during trench evaluations and top soil stripping in this area. (SB, 08-Nov-2006) <3>

Sources

(1) Aerial Photograph: Cambridge University. Ongoing. Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP). BQW 004 (1960)

(2) Geophysical Survey Report: J. Gater and L. Harvey (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. 1998. Audley to Alrewas Gas Pipeline: Geophysical Survey Report (Supplemental Survey). Page 2 (5.2)

(3) Watching Brief Report: Claire Lingard (Network Archaeology Limited). 1999. Audley to Alrewas Gas Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief. Volume 1 - Page 13

National Grid Reference SJ 9919 2438 (MBR: 385m by 431m) SJ92SE Dispersed

Primary Record Number - 04602 Active
Condition Fair **Survival** 40-59%

Linear Features and Enclosures, Ingestre PRN Number 04611 - MST4272

Record Type Linear features and rectangular and sub-rectangular enclosures of uncertain date or function, identified on aerial photography from the 1970s.

Monument Types and Dates

ENCLOSURE (Unknown date) Evidence CROPMARK
LINEAR FEATURE (Unknown date) Evidence CROPMARK

Description

Enclosure / Linear Features: Linear features and enclosures (small rectangular and larger sub-rectangular) seen as cropmarks. <1>

Sources

(1) Aerial Photograph: Cambridge University. Ongoing. Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP). BTP 017-9 (1975)

National Grid Reference SJ 9880 2370 (MBR: 643m by 525m) SJ92SE Dispersed

Primary Record Number - 04611 Active

Condition Fair **Survival** 40-59%

Pit Alignment, Coneygreaves, Ingestre PRN Number 04615 - MST4276

Record Type Monument

Cropmark evidence for a pit alignment, identified on aerial photography from the 1970s. Geophysical survey and archaeological excavations revealed little surviving evidence of the pit alignment and it is thought that the feature has been largely ploughed out. The excavation did reveal evidence for cultivation activity of probable Early to Middle Bronze Age date.

Monument Types and Dates

PIT (Early Neolithic to Late Iron Age - 4000 BC? to 42 AD?)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

PLOUGH MARKS (Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 1001 BC?)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

PIT ALIGNMENT (Late Bronze Age to ROMAN - 1000 BC? to 409 AD?)

Evidence CROPMARK

FIELD BOUNDARY (POST MEDIEVAL - 1486 AD? to 1799 AD?)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

PIT (POST MEDIEVAL - 1486 AD? to 1799 AD?)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description

Pit alignment seen as cropmark. <1>

A study of the soils at Home Farm identified that ploughing disturbance may not have deepened the surface horizon by more than about 10 cm across this area, suggesting that the survival of the bases of pits from the pit alignment below the plough soil is quite possible. (SB, 07-Nov-2006) <2>

Geophysical survey along the course of the pit alignment revealed no evidence for the features. The lack of geophysical evidence could, however, be attributed to the fact that have been infilled with similar material and that no burnt material is contained within the features, and is not necessarily an indication that they no longer survive. (SB, 07-Nov-2006) <3>

No evidence for the pit alignment was recorded during the trench evaluations or advanced topsoil stripping activity associated with the construction of a pipeline. (SB, 07-Nov-2006) <4>

Two shallow features identified within an archaeological evaluation trench were interpreted as the ploughed down remains of one of the pits with evidence of possible re-cutting. While no remains relating to the pit alignment were identified in a second evaluation trench, substantial evidence for agricultural activity which predates the pit alignment was revealed. This evidence is interpreted as

Early to Middle Bronze Age cultivation of fertile silts left by flooding in this area. (SB, 07-Nov-006)<5>

No evidence of the pit alignment was identified by an archaeological watching brief undertaken during ground works associated with the construction of a new farmhouse and associated buildings in this area. Evidence for a number of pits and ditches were revealed, and while some of these could be related to the post-medieval field system, some were thought to predate this. A scatter of post-medieval building debris was also identified, and may indicate the possible location of a former building. (SB, 07-Nov-2006) <6>

Sources

- (1) Aerial Photograph: Cambridge University. Ongoing. Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP). BQW 002 (1974)
- (2) Scientific/Specialist Report: Terra Nova. 2000. Home Farm, Ingestre: The Soils. Discussion
- (3) Geophysical Survey Report: J. Gater and L. Harvey (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. 1998. Audley to Alrewas Gas Pipeline: Geophysical Survey Report (Supplemental Survey). Page 2 - 5.1 Areas A and B (5.1.1 and 5.1.2)
- (4) Watching Brief Report: Claire Lingard (Network Archaeology Limited). 1999. Audley to Alrewas Gas Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief. Vol. 1 - Page 13 - 6 (Prehistoric) & Vol. 3 - Site Maps & Gazetteer - Context No. 1304 / Map 6 of 18
- (5) Evaluation Report: M. J. R (ArchaeoPhysica Ltd). 2000. Archaeological Evaluation of a Prehistoric Pit Alignment and Associated Deposits at Ingestre, Staffordshire. Pages 8 - 11 (12.4 - Trench A, 12.5 - Trench B and 13 - Archaeological Interpretation)
- (6) Watching Brief Report: Dr D. A. Higgins (David Higgins Associates). 2002. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Home Farm, Ingestre, Stafford. 5.0 – Conclusions

National Grid Reference SJ 9883 2465 (MBR: 441m by 414m) SJ92SE Dispersed

Primary Record Number - 04615 Active

Condition Fair **Survival** 60-79%

Associated Events/Activities

EST1206 A geophysical survey along sections of the route of the Audley to Alrewas natural Gas pipeline, Staffordshire. (Event - Survey)

EST1076 An archaeological evaluation at Home Farm, Ingestre, Staffordshire. (Event - Intervention. Ref:HFI20001/eval)

EST1030 Test pitting and soil sampling at Home Farm, Ingestre. (Event - Intervention)

EST1031 An archaeological watching brief on land at Home Farm, Ingestre, Staffordshire. (Event - Intervention)

Pottery Sherd, Ingestre **PRN Number** 60774 - MST15049 **Record Type** Find Spot

A sherd of pottery from a Late Iron Age or early Roman tubby cooking pot, recovered by chance during metal detecting in Ingestre parish in January 2002.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age to ROMAN - 0 AD to 199 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description

A sherd of pottery from a Late Iron Age or early Roman tubby cooking pot, recovered by chance during metal detecting in Ingestre parish in January 2002. (SB, 02-Feb-2012) <1>

Sources

- (1) Index: Portable Antiquities Scheme. 2009. Portable Antiquities Data (August 2009).

National Grid Reference SJ 98 25 (point) SJ92NE Point

Primary Record Number 60774 Active

Associated Finds

FST2936 SHERD (1) (Late Iron Age to ROMAN - 0 AD to 199 AD) POTTERY

Ridge and Furrow, Ingestre

PRN Number 54643 – MST18412

Record Type Monument

The earthwork remains of medieval or later ridge and furrow, identified on aerial photographs from 1963 in the area to the east of Ingestre.

Monument Types and Dates

RIDGE AND FURROW (MEDIEVAL – 1066AD to 1485AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

Description

Ridge and Furrow. Ridge and furrow earthworks in the area to the east of Ingestre <1>

Sources

(1) Aerial Photograph: Hunting Surveys Ltd. 1963 Aerial Photography, Run 25 - 0431

National Grid Reference SJ 9833 2523 (MBR: 340m by 269m) SJ92NE Dispersed

Primary Record Number – 54643 Active

Former primary Record Number – 20404 Revoked

Church of St Mary, Ingestre

PRN Number 08098 - MST5143

Record Type Building

A listed late 17th century church reputed to have been built by Sir Christopher Wren. It was built to replace an earlier, medieval church thought to have been located to the west (see PRN 52400).

Monument Types and Dates

CHURCH (POST MEDIEVAL - 1676 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description

Present building of 1676. <not sourced>

Built at the expense of Walter Chetwynd and consecrated in 1677, St Mary's Church at Ingestre has generally been attributed to Sir Christopher Wren. Walter Chetwynd both prompted and funded the demolition of the medieval church (PRN 52400) and the construction of its successor on a new site, endowing the new building with the tithes of Hopton. In 1672 Walter Chetwynd petitioned the Archbishop of Canterbury for consent to demolish the old church, which "stood very incommodiously, and was so ruinous, that it must be better to rebuild, rather than repair it". They also agreed that the new site proposed by Walter Chetwynd "Was a more fit and congruous place". The old church might have been west of the hall (possibly at circa SJ 9746 2464). A fire in 1882 gutted much of Ingestre Hall (PRN 08099) and might have destroyed any remaining papers concerning the construction of St Mary's Church, so no doubt the identity of the architect is likely to remain the subject of continuing debate. The nave, chancel and aisle roofs were analysed and recorded during works to eradicate death-watch beetle in 2003. (JM, 29-Apr-03) <1>

Sources

(1) Building Recording Report: Bob Meeson (Historic Buildings Consultant). 2003. St. Mary's Church,

Ingestre: Survey and Analysis of the Roofs.

(2) Photographic: Staffordshire County Council. 1960s onward. Staffordshire County Council Photographic Collection. HER Archive Box 10 (Folder 12)

National Grid Reference SJ 9766 2469 (MBR: 25m by 20m)

SJ92SE

Dispersed

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area – 030 Ingestre Active DST5625

Listed Building (I) 1259814 Church of St Mary Active DST1943

Primary Record Number – 08098 Active

Ecclesiastical Use Active

Related Monuments

50427 St Mary's churchyard, Ingestre Geographical

Associated Events/Activities

EST755 A survey of the roof structure at St. Mary's, Ingestre. (Event - Survey. Ref: Report No. 03/01)

Associated Individuals/organisations

Wren, Christopher - Unassigned Architect

Church of St Mary, Ingestre PRN Number 52400 - MST13833 Record Type Monument

The possible site of the original 13th century Church of St. Mary at Ingestre, which was demolished in the 17th century and replaced by the current church (PRN 08098).

Monument Types and Dates

CHURCH (Norman to MEDIEVAL - 1200 AD to 1299 AD)

Evidence DEMOLISHED BUILDING

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Church supposedly of 13th century foundation (?). <not sourced>

Current church (PRN 08098) was built at the expense of Walter Chetwynd. Walter Chetwynd both prompted and funded the demolition of the medieval church and the construction of its successor on a new site, endowing the new building with the tithes of Hopton. In 1672 Walter Chetwynd petitioned the Archbishop of Canterbury for consent to demolish the old church, which "stood very incommodiously, and was so ruinous, that it must be better to rebuild, rather than repair it". They also agreed that the new site proposed by Walter Chetwynd "Was a more fit and congruous place". The old church might have been west of the hall (possibly at circa SJ 9746 2464). (JM, 29-Apr-03) <1>

Sources

(1) Building Recording Report: Bob Meeson (Historic Buildings Consultant). 2003. St. Mary's Church, Ingestre: Survey and Analysis of the Roofs.

National Grid Reference SJ 9746 2464 (point) SJ92SE Point

Primary Record Number 52400 Active

Former Primary Record Number - 08098 Revoked

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area - 030 Ingestre Active DST5625

Related Monuments

52401 St Mary's Churchyard, Ingestre Geographical

Associated Events/Activities

EST755 A survey of the roof structure at St. Mary's, Ingestre. (Event - Survey. Ref: Report No. 03/01)

St Mary's Churchyard, Ingestre PRN Number 50427 - MST11536 Record Type Monument

The churchyard associated with the 17th century Church of St. Mary at Ingestre.

Monument Types and Dates

CHURCHYARD (Established, POST MEDIEVAL - 1676 AD?)

Evidence STRUCTURE

Description

Walter Chetwynd both prompted and funded the demolition of the medieval church and the construction of its successor on a new site, endowing the new building with the tithes of Hopton. In 1672 Walter Chetwynd petitioned the Archbishop of Canterbury for consent to demolish the old church, which "stood very incommodiously, and was so ruinous, that it must be better to rebuild, rather than repair it". They also agreed that the new site proposed by Walter Chetwynd "Was a more fit and congruous place". The old church might have been west of the hall (possible at circa SJ 9746 2464). (JM, 29-Apr-2003) <1>

Sources

(1) Building Recording Report: Bob Meeson (Historic Buildings Consultant). 2003. St. Mary's Church, Ingestre: Survey and Analysis of the Roofs.

National Grid Reference SJ 9767 2469 (MBR: 77m by 77m) SJ92SE Dispersed
Primary Record Number 50427 Active
Former Primary Record Number - 08098 Revoked

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area - 030 Ingestre Active DST5625

Other Statutes and Cross-References

Ecclesiastical Use Active

Related Monuments

08098 Church of St Mary, Ingestre Geographical

St Mary's Churchyard, Ingestre PRN Number 52401 - MST13834 Record Type Monument

The presumed site of a churchyard associated with the medieval Church of St. Mary at Ingestre.

Monument Types and Dates

CHURCHYARD ((at some time) Norman to MEDIEVAL - 1200 AD to 1299 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description

The presumed churchyard associated with the medieval Church of St. Mary at Ingestre. Of possible 13th century foundation.<Not sourced>

Walter Chetwynd both prompted and funded the demolition of the medieval church and the construction of its successor on a new site, endowing the new building with the tithes of Hopton. In 1672 Walter Chetwynd petitioned the Archbishop of Canterbury for consent to demolish the old church, which "stood very incommodiously, and was so ruinous, that it must be better to rebuild, rather than repair it". They also agreed that the new site proposed by Walter Chetwynd "Was a more fit and congruous place". The old church might have been west of the hall (possible at circa SJ 9746 2464). (JM, 29-Apr-2003) <1>

Sources

(1) Building Recording Report: Bob Meeson (Historic Buildings Consultant). 2003. St. Mary's Church, Ingestre: Survey and Analysis of the Roofs.

National Grid Reference SJ 9746 2464 (point) SJ92SE Point
Primary Record Number 52401 Active
Former Primary Record Number 50427 Revoked

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area - 030 Ingestre Active DST5625

Related Monuments

52400 Church of St Mary, Ingestre Geographical

Ingestre Hall **PRN Number** 08099 - MST5144 **Record Type** Monument
A listed early 17th century mansion house, altered by Nash in the early 19th century and largely rebuilt after fire in 1882 (although the restoration was on the original lines).

Monument Types and Dates

MANSION HOUSE (Built, (between) POST MEDIEVAL - 1600 AD to 1634 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MANSION HOUSE (Constructed, (post) Victorian - 1882 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description

Mansion: A country house of early 17th century, altered 1810 and rebuilt 1882. <1>

Sources

(1) Designation Record: Department of the Environment. Ongoing. Listed Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Importance (Green and Blue Backs).
(2) Published Book: Timothy Mowl and Dianne Barr. 2009. The Historic Gardens of England: Staffordshire. Pages 10, 33, 43-6,93-103, 164-7, 173, 259 and Plates 17, 35-7, 71-2 on pages 45, 98, 100-1 & 71-2

National Grid Reference SJ 9759 2470 (MBR: 60m by 62m) SJ92SE Dispersed

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area - 030 Ingestre	Active	DST5625
Listed Building (II*) - 1242893 Ingestre Hall	Active	DST1875

Primary Record Number - 08099 Active

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Nash, John - Unassigned Architect

Old Stables, Ingestre Hall **PRN Number** 08102 - MST7557 **Record Type** Building
The listed brick built stables to the south of the church at Ingestre Hall. The stables are of 18th century date.

Monument Types and Dates

STABLE (Built, (between) POST MEDIEVAL to Georgian - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material TILE

National Grid Reference SJ 9769 2465 (MBR: 60m by 37m) SJ92SE Dispersed

Primary Record Number 08102 Active

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area - 030 Ingestre	Active
DST5625	
Listed Building (II) - 1242959 Old Stables at Ingestre Hall to South of the Church	Active
DST1883	

Stables, Ingestre Hall **PRN Number** 08103 - MST7558 **Record Type** Building
A listed brick and stone built stable block to the east of the Old Stables at Ingestre Hall. The stables are of mainly 19th century date and are built around a court with an entrance tower with domed top to the north.

Monument Types and Dates

STABLE (Built, (between) INDUSTRIAL to Victorian - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material STONE
TOWER (INDUSTRIAL to Victorian - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

National Grid Reference SJ 9782 2466 (MBR: 94m by 99m) SJ92SE Dispersed
Primary Record Number 08103 Active

Associated Legal Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1242895 Stables at Ingestre Hall to East of Old Stables Active DST1885

Orangery, Ingestre Hall PRN Number 08101 - MST7556 Record Type Building
A listed late 18th century orangery at Ingestre Hall, attributed to Samuel and Joseph Wyatt. The main portion of the orangery has a glass roof, and the front is made up of large glass panels, with the elevations of brick and clad in limestone ashlar.

Monument Types and Dates

ORANGERY (Built, (Circa) Georgian - 1770 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material ASHLAR
Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material GLASS
Main Building Material LIMESTONE

National Grid Reference SJ 9770 2482 (MBR: 31m by 20m) SJ92SE Dispersed
Primary Record Number 08101 Active

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area - 030 Ingestre Active DST5625
Listed Building (II) - 1259815 Orangery at Ingestre Hall Active DST1881

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Wyatt, Joseph - Unassigned Architect
Wyatt, Samuel - Unassigned Architect

Ingestre Hall Park PRN Number 20737 - MST5986 Record Type Monument
A landscape park at Ingestre Hall. Capability Brown re-designed and laid out the park in the mid 18th century. Little now remains of Brown's landscape, although some earlier features do survive. (See also PRN 02022 for the Deerpark).

Monument Types and Dates

LANDSCAPE PARK (Established, (between) POST MEDIEVAL - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)
Evidence BOTANICAL FEATURE
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence EARTHWORK

Description

A landscape park around Ingestre Hall. Capability Brown worked at Ingestre, producing a plan for the whole grounds which is signed and dated 1756. Clearly much of this plan was carried out, and subsequent developments here are largely a process of attrition of the original design. Relatively little now survives of the Capability Brown landscape designed, and laid out in the mid-eighteenth century. A number of components of an earlier landscape do survive, but are now too degraded to merit inclusion [in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens]. In particular, the avenue to Weston, the Black Drive/Deer Park avenue, and Trent Walk, can all be traced. Within the area of Wood Field and Ingestre Wood enough remains, including the Temple and the Pavilion. South of the house the parkland has been lost to a golf-course, and bears little relation to the rest. Nearer the house, however, the kitchen garden, with the Yew Terrace and the Orangery, Wren's Church and the Mounts and the 'Italian' garden, all deserve inclusion. (JM, 12/5/03) <1>

A quarry is marked within the park on the 1839 Tithe map. Sandstone and marl were worked from this quarry (see PRN 54657). (LH, 22-Oct-2007) <2>

There are few remains of the 17th century garden originally laid out at Ingestre Hall. The approach to Ingestre is along a land with the Hall forecourt wall to the left and the parish church at a lower level to the right. The forecourt is close in extent to the original quadrant garden and some trees in the fields to the rear might be of the 1670s but the stepped terraces which once climbed up to the west, have been sloped into a typical late-Victorian pleasure ground with specimen trees.

The one survival from this period (when Ingestre was owned by Walter Chetwynd) is St Mary's Church, which was built in 1676 with fine plasterwork.

The precisely detailed Burghers engraving of the 17th century layout around the hall survives and shows it to be an interesting formal garden of the period.

The hall was built by Walter Chetwynd in 1613 (on the site of an earlier house) and was later altered by John Chetwynd in the 1690s. It was redesigned by John Nash in 1809 and reconstructed after a fire in 1883. The Chetwynds sold the estate in 1977 and the hall subsequently became a residential arts centre run by Sandwell Borough (Council).

Walter Chetwynd (son of the builder of the hall who had died in 1638), was responsible for building up the park and gardens after the Civil War. In his notebooks of 1664-1666 he listed 223 fruit trees he planted in the new orchard, a garden next to the original parish church, the 'best garden' and against a terrace wall. The latter having 21 cherry trees in 9 different varieties. It is likely that he laid out much of the garden illustrated by Plot and the terrace walling was clearly in place by 1664. It is likely that Chetwynd was responsible for the placing of many of the statues before his death in 1671. It is also likely that he also planted much of the woodland on the rise to the west above the formal enclosed terraces as the trees were described as '50 feet high' in the 1520s.

Burghers' view shows the main enclosed forecourt with wide brick paths dividing it into four grass plats, two of which have complex obelisks in the centre, while the two nearest the hall each contain a statue of a warrior. The cross walk terminates each side with a pyramidal-roofed summerhouse, one of which gives access from the forecourt down to the church. To the west the gardens are terraced on rising ground. At the bottom a wide gravel walk runs north-south, parallel to the forecourt, past the hall and the north garden. It has walls on both sides and provides access to the main west garden via balustraded steps in the centre of each wall. This west walled garden has two circular beds, each with a statue on a plinth at the center and plain grass plats around them. Clipped box balls run along the length of both retaining walls of the terraces and there are fruit bushes along the shorter walls. Above is yet another long terrace. The garden to the north is more elaborate with two geometric parterres and raised terrace walks decorated with clipped yew or box on the west and north sides. All the gardens are enclosed within simple walls with a strong emphasis on grass, clipped bushes and terracing suggestive of the 1660s.

Detailed descriptions (by Fiennes) record a park planted with Scots firs and Norway spruce and on axis with the centre of the house 'a long walke of trees of a mile through the park to the a lodge or summerhouse at the end', and also a 'fine wilderness with many large walkes' recorded to be full of sycamores, willows hazel, chestnuts and walnuts.

After the death of John Chetwynd in 1702 the house passed to his three sons Walter, John and William. Subsequent improvements were undertaken over a long period and it is not always clear who was responsible, although the first attempts to modernise the 17th century gardens are thought to have been made by Walter, who retired to Ingestre after 1727. He was certainly responsible for the 'Lion Gate' entrance and carefully maintained the formal hedged walks in the wood. After his death in 1736 the house passed to Walter's brother John. John Chetwynd was a wealthy landowner (and included the Betley and Maer estates amongst others that he owned). He had Ingestre Hall Park first-hand experience of classical architecture (having worked in northern Italy) and was interested in buildings and gardens and after the death of his wife and son in 1741 he turned his hand to improving the grounds at Ingestre. By 1743 he had removed the walled forecourt garden and terrace walls to open up the gardens and encourage views into the countryside.

Fishponds recorded earlier had been converted into a long canal, sited on the central axis at the rear of the house, which is shown on Lancelot Brown's 1756 plan of the intended lawn at Ingestre. In fact the canal had been established by 1724 and by 1743 a small obelisk had been put into the canal at the end of the bowling green. In 1760 four statues were noted at the angles of the canal. The Pavilion (restored but extant - PRN 08100), the Rotondo (now re-erected within the grounds of Kennels Farm to the south - PRN 08172) and the Pentagon Tower set on a Bastion (demolished in the mid 19th century after a murderous tragedy in which Yarker, the keeper, murdered a servant

girl, his wife and himself with a double-barrelled gun) represent the earliest sequence of classical garden buildings in Staffordshire.

By 1748 newly fashionable rustic features had been introduced, including a rustic house and a menagerie and in 1752 a stature or fountain in a pond on the axis past the canal and cutting the avenue from the Pentagon Tower to the Rotondo, was either erected or repaired.

In 1756 the 2nd Viscount Chetwynd commissioned Brown to redesign his Wilderness and the wider parkland at Ingestre Hall. Brown's Plan advocated the removal of much of the wood and formal avenues to form an open area of parkland beyond the Wilderness, which was also made informal by the creation of serpentine walks, irregular woodland and thinned out trees.

Other formal rides in the park were also to be removed, but he retained the Pavilion, the Tower and Rotondo within the Wilderness, using them to terminate views. He also retained the formal canal with obelisk and suggested converting the 'new reservoir' or pond to a larger oval shape. The long, central formal avenue was also to be removed. Curving gravel walks were proposed within the Wilderness and the area was to be separated from the park by the continuation of the existing haia.

Outside the wilderness another pond was to be enlarged and provided with a classical 'sham bridge'.

Brown's 1756 plan has an 'intended Triumphal Arch' set between two curving plantations. Thomas Yates' map of 1789 shows that it was erected, while Lord Clifford of the neighbouring Tixall noted in 1817 that the then owner of Ingestre 'removed from the Pleasure ground, an ancient triumphal arch, which with some additional buildings and decoration now forms an elegant and appropriate entrance lodge'. It is not clear at exactly what date much of this work was carried out, although it is thought that William Emes, who worked at Ingestre in 1770, implemented much of Brown's plan (the oval reservoir and canal were removed however and there is no indication that the 'sham bridge' was ever built).

Upon the death of the 2nd Viscount in 1765 Ingestre passed to his daughter, Catherine. She was responsible for commissioning the large, new classical orangery designed by James and Samuel Wyatt (and which closely resembles their 1769 orangery at Blithfield). The Ingestre Orangery was linked to the house by a long walk which was widened in the early 19th century. (SB, 22-Feb-2012)

<3>

Sources

(1) Written: A. H. Taylor and C.M. Welch (Staffordshire County Council). 1994. Staffordshire Parks and Gardens Register Review (1993-96). Parts I and II.. Number 25

(2) Serial: Staffordshire Industrial Archaeology Society (Anne and Jim Andrews). 1983. Journal of the

Staffordshire Industrial Archaeology Society Number 11 (1983) - The Stafford Survey Part 3 (Quarries and Brickworks). Page 39

(3) Published Book: Timothy Mowl and Dianne Barr. 2009. The Historic Gardens of England: Staffordshire. Pages 43-6, 101, 164-7, 173, 259 and Plates 17, 35, 36, and 37

National Grid Reference SJ 9714 2518 (MBR: 3793m by 3270m)

SJ92NE

Dispersed

Primary Record Number - 20737

Active

Related Monuments

08100 The Pavilion, Ingestre Park Geographical

51850 Ingestre Home Farm, Ingestre Park, Ingestre Geographical

Associated Events/Activities

EST1786 The Stafford Survey Part 3, (Quarries and Brickworks) (Event - Interpretation. Ref: No11 1983)

EST1031 An archaeological watching brief on land at Home Farm, Ingestre, Staffordshire. (Event - Intervention)

EST755 A survey of the roof structure at St. Mary's, Ingestre. (Event - Survey. Ref: Report No. 03/01)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Brown, Capability - Unassigned

Landscape Architect

Report

Staffordshire Parks and Gardens Register Review (Second Part) 25. Ingestre by Adrian L.Murray, Director of Planning and Economic Development, County Buildings, Stafford February, 1996

The Pavilion, Ingestre Park PRN Number 08100 - MST7555 Record Type Building

A listed mid 18th century pavilion in the manner of a structure by Kent at Stowe. Only the facade of the pavilion is recorded to remain, with the rear portion having been demolished.

Monument Types and Dates

PAVILION (Built, Georgian - 1735 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING?

Main Building Material BRICK

Main Building Material STONE

Description

The 1735 Pavilion at Ingestre was designed by a local mason, Richard Jackson, as an eye-catcher and as a place of retreat for excursions in the park. It was described in 1743 as 'a pretty pavilion but too much like a dwelling house with parlours, bedchambers etc' and seems to have been conceived as much as a retreat as a summerhouse. Work was completed on this building in 1735 (not 1751 as is usually stated). The Pavilion can now only be accessed by Hanyards Lane and a narrow track. The Pavilion is of brick (to the rear) with a heavily rusticated ashlar front with a four-columned Ionic portico, flush with the façade and sheltering beneath an overarching pediment. Its face is breached by a barrel-vaulted void. The stone façade is finely detailed and the plasterwork in the vault is sumptuous, indicative of an early rather than mid 18th century date. The Pavilion had a commanding vista across the park and down to the River Trent. The Pavilion was reduced in size by 1789 and then fell into disrepair. It was rescued and partly rebuilt by the Landmark Trust in 1990. There is a surviving ha-ha in front of the Pavilion. (SB, 22-Feb-2012) <1>

Sources

(1) Published Book: Timothy Mowl and Dianne Barr. 2009. The Historic Gardens of England: Staffordshire. Pages 99-101 and Plate 36

National Grid Reference SJ 9716 2465 (MBR: 16m by 18m) SJ92SE Dispersed
Primary record number 08100 Active

Associated Legal Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1242894 The Pavillion in Ingestre Park Active DST1879

Related Monuments

20737 Ingestre Hall Park Geographical

Garden Temple, Ingestre Hall Park PRN Number 52330 - MST13763

Record Type Monument

A garden temple within Ingestre Park, which may have formed part of Capability Brown's late 18th century landscaping at Ingestre.

Monument Types and Dates

GARDEN TEMPLE (Built, (between) Georgian to INDUSTRIAL - 1756 AD to 1836 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Evidence MOVED STRUCTURE

GARDEN TEMPLE (Moved, Post-War - 1970 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Evidence MOVED STRUCTURE

Description

A building or structure labelled as 'The Temple' is shown on a map of 1836. (SW, 12-01-2009) <1>
The building does not appear on Yates' Map of 1775. (SW, 12-01-2009) <2>
The Temple is marked on a map of circa 1900-1902. (SW, 12-01-2009) <3>

The Temple was referred to by Capability Brown as the 'Dorick Rotunda'. It is recorded to have been moved to Tixall in circa 1970. (SW, 12-01-2009) <4>

Sources

- (1) Cartographic: David & Charles (publisher). 1970. Ordnance Survey 1834-1836 1" maps.
- (2) Cartographic: William Yates (The Staffordshire Record Society). 1775/1984. A Map of the County of Stafford - by William Yates.
- (3) Cartographic: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6" maps.
- (4) Written: A. H. Taylor and C.M. Welch (Staffordshire County Council). 1994. Staffordshire Parks and Gardens Register Review (1993-96). Parts I and II.. No. 25 and Figure 10

National Grid Reference SJ 9740 2510 (point) SJ92NE Point
Primary Record Number 52330 Active

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Brown, Capability - Unassigned Landscape Architect

Home Farmhouse, Ingestre **PRN Number** 14210 - MST10985 **Record Type** Building
A listed early 19th century red brick farmhouse with a hipped slate roof. This farmhouse is one of the planned group of farm buildings that make up Home Farm.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMHOUSE (Built, (Circa) INDUSTRIAL - 1820 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material SLATE

National Grid Reference SJ 9789 2478 (MBR: 15m by 23m) SJ92SE Dispersed
Primary Record Number 14210 Active

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area - 030 Ingestre Active DST5625
Listed Building (II) - 1243220 Home Farmhouse Active DST1682

Related Monuments

51850 Ingestre Home Farm, Ingestre Park, Ingestre Geographical

Farm Buildings, Home Farmhouse, Ingestre **PRN Number** 14211 - MST10986

A planned group of farm buildings (with Home Farmhouse - PRN 14210) dated to circa 1820. The farm buildings are red brick with hipped slate roofs and form a symmetrical arrangement with the farmhouse to the west. The farm buildings include stables and a cartshed range, a converted implement-shed, a large barn, shelter shed range and further stabling.

Monument Types and Dates

BARN (Built, (Circa) INDUSTRIAL - 1820 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material SLATE
CART SHED (Built, (Circa) INDUSTRIAL - 1820 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material SLATE
SHED (Built, (Circa) INDUSTRIAL - 1820 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material SLATE
SHELTER SHED (Built, (Circa) INDUSTRIAL - 1820 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material SLATE
STABLE (Built, (Circa) INDUSTRIAL - 1820 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material SLATE

National Grid Reference SJ 9793 2480 (MBR: 71m by 102m) SJ92SE Dispersed
Primary Record Number 14211 Active

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area - 030 Ingestre Active DST5625
Listed Building (II) - 1243369 Farm Buildings at Home Farm Immediateley East and South East of
Home Farmhouse Active DST1683

Related Monuments

51850 Ingestre Home Farm, Ingestre Park, Ingestre Geographical

Ingestre Home Farm, Ingestre Park PRN Number 51850 - MST13268 Record Type Monument
A mid to late nineteenth century model farm complex that was part of the estate of Earl Talbot.

Monument Types and Dates

MODEL FARM (Built, (between) POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian - 1635 AD to 1899 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description

A mid to late nineteenth century model farm complex that was part of the estate of Earl Talbot. The complex was designed by Trubshaw in the 1850s and is based around a substantial quadrangle. (LH, 13-Dec-2007) <1>

Sources

(1) Other Report: English Heritage. c.2007. Thematic Survey of Planned and Model Farms - Staffordshire. Page 16

National Grid Reference SJ 9792 2482 (MBR: 166m by 166m) SJ92SE Dispersed
Primary Record Number 51850 Active

Related Monuments

20737 Ingestre Hall Park Geographical
14210 Home Farmhouse, Ingestre Geographical
14211 Farm Buildings, Home Farmhouse, Ingestre Geographical

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Trubshaw, Thomas - Unassigned

Telephone Kiosk, Ingestre PRN Number 13011 - MST7619 Record Type Building
A listed cast iron telephone kiosk of K6 type, as designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

Monument Types and Dates

TELEPHONE BOX ((Circa) Post-1914 - 1935 AD)
Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE
Main Building Material CAST IRON

National Grid Reference SJ 9825 2447 (point) SJ92SE Point
Primary Record Number 13011 Active

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area - 030	Ingestre	Active	DST5625
Listed Building (II) - 1273251	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Active	DST1886

Water Meadow, Little Ingestre **PRN Number** 50874 - MST12467 **Record Type** Monument
 Earthwork features possibly associated with a former water meadow field system. Historic mapping shows a series of water channels and sluices in this area which support the interpretation of these features as a water meadow.

Monument Types and Dates

WATER MEADOW ((at some time) POST MEDIEVAL to Georgian - 1600 AD to 1799 AD)
 Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
 Evidence EARTHWORK

Description

A series of parallel, linear earthwork features identified on aerial photography from circa 2000. (SB, 08-Nov-2006) <1>
 A series of sluices and channels are shown in this area on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. (SB, 08-Nov-2006) <2>
 These earthworks form part of an extensive area of water meadow. (SB, 16 03 2010) <3> <4>

Sources

- (1) Aerial Photograph: 2000. Aerial photosurvey of Staffordshire - 1999 - 2001. SJ 9926 2452
- (2) Cartographic: Ordnance Survey. 1875 - 1890. Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" maps. Staffordshire Sheet XXXVIII. N.W. & S.W. (1890)
- (3) Survey Report: Paul Breeze, Keith Challis and Mark Kinsey (Birmingham Archaeology). 2008. Staffordshire Water Meadows Survey (Report). Page 14 and Pages 35-37
- (4) Digital Archive: Paul Breeze (Birmingham Archaeology). 2008. Staffordshire Water Meadows Survey (GIS Data). GIS Feature Number 5 / GIS Feature Number 81

National Grid Reference SJ 9926 2452 (MBR: 350m by 475m)	SJ92SE	Dispersed
Primary Record Number 50874	Active	

Ratings and Scorings

HLS Targeting	32	05/12/2008
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Related Monuments

03149	Water Meadow, Great Haywood	All Groups
05077	Water Meadow System / Drains, Hoo Mill	All Groups
51941	Water Meadow, Ingestre	All Groups
53776	Water Meadow, Great Haywood	All Groups

Water Meadow, Ingestre **PRN Number** 51941 - MST13360 **Record Type** Monument
 An area of water meadow identified from historic mapping and aerial photography. A (desk-based) survey in 2008 identified upstanding earthworks associated water meadow. Possibly associated with PRN 50874 (an area of water-meadow to the west) and PRN 05077 (as series of drains identified during a watching brief to the south, near Hoo Mill).

Monument Types and Dates

WATER MEADOW (POST MEDIEVAL - 1486 AD to 1799 AD)
 Evidence EARTHWORK

Description

A former water meadow identified from a series of sluices and drains marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map on the River Trent at Ingestre. (SB, 12-Mar-2008) <1>
 Panes are visible on aerial photography from 1963. (SB, 12-Mar-2008) <2>
 A (desk-based) survey in 2008 identified upstanding earthworks, with carriers surviving as earthworks across 10-50% of the area. (SB, 12-Mar-2008) <3> <4>

Sources

- (1) Cartographic: Ordnance Survey. 1875 - 1890. Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" maps.
- (2) Aerial Photograph: Hunting Surveys Ltd. 1963. 1963 Aerial Photography. Run 25 - 0431
- (3) Survey Report: Paul Breeze, Keith Challis and Mark Kinsey (Birmingham Archaeology). 2008. Staffordshire Water Meadows Survey (Report).
- (4) Digital Archive: Paul Breeze (Birmingham Archaeology). 2008. Staffordshire Water Meadows Survey (GIS Data). GIS Feature Number 5

National Grid Reference SJ 9914 2465 (MBR: 1264m by 1261m) SJ92SE Dispersed
Primary Record Number 51941 Active
Ratings and Scorings
HLS Targeting 32 05/12/2008

Related Monuments

03149	Water Meadow, Great Haywood	All Groups
05077	Water Meadow System / Drains, Hoo Mill	All Groups
50874	Water Meadow, Little Ingestre	All Groups
53776	Water Meadow, Great Haywood	All Groups

Water Meadow System/Drains, Hoo Mill HER Number 05077 – MST4657

Record Type Monument

Part of an extensive area of water meadow identified from historic mapping and aerial photography. No obvious above ground evidence for this part of the water meadow survive, however a series of multi-phase drains which may related to the water meadow system were identified below ground during a watching brief on topsoil stripping for a new pipeline.

Monument Types and Dates

FIELD SYSTEM (Edward VI to Victorian - 1547 AD to 1899 AD)

DRAIN (Henry VII to Victorian - 1486 AD to 1899 AD)

WATER MEADOW (POST MEDIEVAL to Georgian - 1600 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

Area of multi-phase drains found during top soil stripping. <1>

A series of drains, some of which may be associated with a series of drains and sluices recorded on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (dated 1889). Excavation revealed that the drains, some of which were brick-lined, criss-crossed each other, suggesting that they may be multi-period. (SB, 08-Nov-2006) <2>

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps show a profusion of sluice systems within this area; all marked at the head of what appear to be defined channels. The line of many of these channels are subtly visible on aerial photography from 2000. These sluices form part of an extensive water meadow system (which is well preserved in places). Field survey in 2008 suggested no evidence for the survival of sluice and drain features in this area (although survey was undertaken from a distance due to limited access). It also appeared that the field containing these points of interest may have been recently turned-over or ploughed, and consequently, no above-ground remains of these features are visible. (SB, 16-Mar-2010) <3> <4>

Sources

- <1> SST3478 - Watching Brief Report: Claire Lingard (Network Archaeology Limited). 1999. Audley to Alrewas Gas Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief. Volume 1 - Page 56 - 9.3.
- <2> SST3478 - Watching Brief Report: Claire Lingard (Network Archaeology Limited). 1999. Audley to Alrewas Gas Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief. Volume 1 - Page 56 - 9.3.
- <3> SST38 - Survey Report: Paul Breeze, Keith Challis and Mark Kinsey (Birmingham Archaeology). 2008. Staffordshire Water Meadows Survey (Report). Page 14 and Pages 35-37.
- <4> SST71 - Digital Archive: Paul Breeze (Birmingham Archaeology). 2008. Staffordshire Water Meadows Survey (GIS Data). GIS Feature Number 5.

National Grid Reference SJ9966 2391 Map Sheet SJ92SE

Related Monuments

53776 Related to: Water Meadow, Great Haywood (Monument)
03149 Related to: Water Meadow, Great Haywood (Monument)
51941 Related to: Water Meadow, Ingestre (Monument)
50874 Related to: Water Meadow, Little Ingestre (Monument)

Reports

Staffordshire Water Meadows Survey (Report) © Birmingham Archaeology / Staffordshire County Council. File size: 10.48 MB

Water Meadow, South of Weston Bridge **HER Number** 52135 – MST13569

Record Type Monument

A post-medieval water meadow system, which survives in good condition with notable earthworks across a large part of the meadow.

Monument Types and Dates

WATER MEADOW (POST MEDIEVAL - 1486 AD to 1799 AD)

(Former Type) RIDGE AND FURROW (POST MEDIEVAL - 1486 AD to 1799 AD)

Description

An area of well preserved water meadow, with upstanding earthworks and notable carriers surviving over at least 50% of the total area of the meadow. (SB, 29-Aug-2008) <1> <2> <3> <4>

A system of sluices and drains are marked in this area on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. (SB, 29-Aug-2008) <5>

Sources

- <1> SST38 - Survey Report: Paul Breeze, Keith Challis and Mark Kincey (Birmingham Archaeology). 2008. Staffordshire Water Meadows Survey (Report). Page 14.
- <2> SST71 - Digital Archive: Paul Breeze (Birmingham Archaeology). 2008. Staffordshire Water Meadows Survey (GIS Data). GIS Feature Number 78.
- <3> SST3648 - Aerial Photograph: Hunting Surveys Ltd. 1963. 1963 Aerial Photography. Paper. Run 26 - 0705 and Run 15 - 0431.
- <4> SST3660 - Aerial Photograph: 2000. Aerial photosurvey of Staffordshire - 1999 - 2001. Paper and digital. 1:10000 (paper). SK 9728 2641.
- <5> SST3601 - Cartographic: Ordnance Survey. 1875 - 1890. Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" maps. Plastic film. 6" to the mile. Staffordshire Sheet XXXVIII. N.W. (1890).

National Grid Reference SJ 9728 2641 Map Sheet SJ92NE

Reports

Staffordshire Water Meadows Survey (Report) © Birmingham Archaeology / Staffordshire County Council. File size: 10.48 MB

Hoo Mill, Ingestre **HER Number** 00858 – MST858

Record Type Monument

The remains of a 19th century mill and associated buildings, set on a mill stream, which is thought to be on the site of an earlier mill (of possible Domesday date). The mill was formerly linked to the Trent and Mersey Canal by a tramway.

Monument Types and Dates

WATERMILL (Built, INDUSTRIAL to Victorian - 1800 AD to 1899 AD (between))

WATERMILL (Established, Norman - 1066 AD? to 1066 AD? (pre))

MILL RACE (Built, Norman to Victorian - 1066 AD? to 1899 AD? (at some time))

FLINT MILL (Built, INDUSTRIAL to Victorian - 1800 AD? to 1899 AD? (between))

Description

Watermill: The ruins of 19th century mill buildings on the site with a dry mill stream. Possibly on the site of a Domesday mill. <1> <2>

Shown on a map of 1977. <3>

Hoo Mill was a flint grinding mill, which was connected by a tramway to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The mill had two water wheels, one of iron and one of wood. The mill went out of use between 1880 and 1900 and only the mill house now remains intact, although foundations of the mill, brick rubble and the mill leat still survive. (SB, 08-Nov-2006) <4>

Sources and further reading

Sources

<1> SST390 - Index: Ordnance Survey. See cards. Ordnance Survey Card Index. SJ 92 SE – 13 (T.N.S.F.C. Volume 87, 1952-5, page 46 'Domesday Mills of Staffordshire' by J. Myers).

<2> SST390 - Index: Ordnance Survey. See cards. Ordnance Survey Card Index. SJ 92 SE – 13 (V.J. Burton, Ordnance Survey Field Inspector, 24-02-1958).

<3> SST390 - Index: Ordnance Survey. See cards. Ordnance Survey Card Index. SJ 92 SE - 13 (Topographical Map of Staffordshire, 1799, William Fadden (from W. Yates's Map 1775)).

<4> SST3592 - Written: Robert Sherlock (and others). c1985. Staffordshire Mills Survey. Visit to Hoo Mill, Staffordshire, 07-May-1967, by Rex Wailes (16-May-1967).

National Grid Reference SJ9949 2396 **Map Sheet** SJ92SE

Pheasantry, Little Ingestre **PRN Number** 50875 - MST12468 **Record Type** Monument

The site of a pheasantry shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Monument Types and Dates

PHEASANTRY (POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian - 1700 AD? to 1899 AD?)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description

A pheasantry is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map to the north-west of Little Ingestre. (SB, 09-Nov-2006) <1>

Sources

(1) Cartographic: Ordnance Survey. 1875 - 1890. Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" maps. Staffordshire Sheet XXXVIII. N.W. (1890)

National Grid Reference SJ 9881 2448 (MBR: 40m by 45m) SJ92SE Dispersed

Primary Record Number 50875 Active

The Saw Mill with Cart Shed, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre

PRN Number 51558 - MST12969

Record Type Building

A 19th century saw mill and attached cart shed at the Timber Yard, Little Ingestre. The saw mill is of brick and timber construction with tiled roof, and has a series of ancillary structures including offices, cart shed, storehouse and fire engine shed.

Monument Types and Dates

SAW MILL (Built, (between) INDUSTRIAL to Victorian - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Main Building Material BRICK

Main Building Material CLAY

Main Building Material TILE

CART SHED (Built, (between) INDUSTRIAL to Victorian - 1835 AD? to 1899 AD?)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material TILE

Description and Sources

A 19th century purpose built saw mill building comprising a single storey L-shaped structure with one range aligned northwest to south-east (described as the saw mill) and a second range (described as a cart shed), set at right angles to it and aligned south-west to north-east. Overall dimensions of the saw mill range are 58.0 x 8.0m with a wooden structure projecting from the south-west elevation and a brick structure projecting from the south-east elevation. The cart-shed range measured 13.50 x 6.0m. The saw mill part is largely of red brick construction, laid in English Bond, with smooth mortar

joining while the cart shed is laid in Flemish bond, suggesting a later phase of construction. All elements of the building had pitched roofs covered with clay tiles, and plain gables.

The fabric of the sawmill suggests that it had four phases of construction. The saw mill range was evidently built first with the cart shed range, wooden structure to the south-east and a toilet to the south-west added later. There is no surviving archaeological evidence to suggest the order in which these elements were added. The building also underwent a large number of alterations to meet its changing functions. It is possible that some of these alterations were necessary due to a change in power source.

The sawmill range was evidently a purpose built structure with the cart shed range, offices and store all constructed to service it either by accommodating the needs of the workforce, ancillary tasks or power supplies. It seems likely that the sawmill range was built first, with the cart shed range and offices added at a later date (possibly at the same time). Map evidence indicates that the store was added later. The sawmill underwent a series of alterations, perhaps initially as technological advances were made resulting in changes to the power supply and types of machinery used, and then later to accommodate changing uses.

The size and shape of both rooms in the saw mill range suggest that they were component parts of a purpose-built saw mill made to accommodate the maximum length of the uncut logs and resulting sawn planks, together with all necessary machinery. The provision of light in both rooms, although more obviously in room 2, was of prime importance, as demonstrated by the inclusion of a large expanse of windows and the introduction of skylights. Large double doors and sliding doors were necessary to move equipment and materials (including raw and finished products) around the site and

between the two rooms. The fact that sometimes it was necessary to close the access between the two rooms (perhaps to reduce dust or noise levels) but maintain communication via a hatch suggests that the rooms were used for different stages of timber processing. Room 1 is approximately twice the length of room 2. This suggests that the first stage of the process of cutting the logs into planks was carried out in room 1 where it would be possible to accommodate both the length of the log and the length of the sawn plank, with the saw machinery located centrally. The rough-hewn planks could then be transferred to room 2 for finishing. Further finishing work and ancillary tasks such as blade sharpening may have been carried out in the larger rooms within the offices.

No features survived within the sawmill range to suggest the type of saw used or the location of the saw apparatus. Three types of saw were commonly in use throughout the 19th century with the earliest, the reciprocating saw, being wasteful of both timber and power. By the early 19th century efficiency was improved by the introduction of circular saws for smaller logs and, from c.1820, band saws for larger logs. It is possible that all three types of saw were in use simultaneously. Logs would have been fed to the saw blade on a log carriage mounted on tracks running the length of room 1, no evidence of this was noted due to the poor condition of the floor surface.

Features noted in the north east wall of the sawmill range suggest a relationship with the store. Although both buildings were constructed in English brick bonding, map evidence shows that they are not contemporary. The double thickness of the walls together with strengthening features and its location outside the yard, indicate that the store is unlikely to have been built simply as a storage space. Its dimensions combined with these features, however, suggest that it could have been built as

an engine house, designed to hold a steam boiler and providing power to the sawmill but located within a separate building as a safety measure. The size and shape of the store, and its relationship to the main saw mill building, are almost identical to 19th-century examples from

Kentucky, U.S.A where the ancillary building has been identified as a boiler house. (LH, 07-Aug-2007) <1>

The cart shed and saw mill range have now been converted to residential accommodation. (SB, 22-Feb-2012) <2>

Sources

(1) Building Recording Report: Alison Nicholls (Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology). 2006. Archaeological Building Recording at The Saw Mill, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre, Staffordshire. Pages 5-7 (6.2), Pages 12-13 (6.1-6.3) and Page 15 (7.2)

(2) Cartographic: Ordnance Survey. 2003 Onwards. OS Mastermap.

National Grid Reference SJ 9899 2449 (MBR: 54m by 49m) SJ92SE Dispersed
Primary Record Number 51558 Active

Related Monuments

54667	Office Block, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre	Geographical
54668	Storehouse, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre	Geographical
54669	Fire Engine House, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre	Geographical

Associated Events/Activities

EST1710 Archaeology Building Recording at the Saw Mill, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre, Staffordshire (Event - Survey. Ref: Report No. 180)

Office Block, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre

PRN Number 54667 - MST18436
Record Type Building

A red brick office block built to serve the needs of the Saw Mill at Little Ingestre. Of probable 19th century date.

Monument Types and Dates

OFFICE (Built, (between) INDUSTRIAL to Victorian - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Main Building Material BRICK

Main Building Material CLAY

Main Building Material TILE

Description

An office block, which is one of a series of ancillary structures built to serve the saw mill at Little Ingestre. The office block comprised a single storey rectangular building aligned south-west to north-east, positioned at right angles to the saw mill range (PRN 51558) and parallel to the cart shed (also PRN 51558). The building has a small extension constructed in brick and breeze-block to the south-east. The rest of the building was constructed in red brick using Flemish stretcher bond with smooth mortar jointing. The roof was pitched north-west to south-east with plain gable ends and was covered in clay tiles. The roof of the extension was covered in corrugated asbestos and plastic. The fabric of the building suggests that it was probably built in two phases, with the office's main range first and the breeze block extension added later. The changes were all clearly necessary to accommodate the changing uses of the building.

The offices are likely to have been purpose-built to supply the sawmill with office, showroom, workshop or storage space. The rooms within the office building may have provided any combination of some or all of these functions. The inclusion of fireplaces indicate that two and later three rooms were used as accommodation (though not necessarily all at once) either permanently or during working hours when some level of comfort was required. The building appears to have originally been

divided up into three pairs of two rooms (the doorway in the dividing wall between rooms B and C was probably inserted later) perhaps serving three different purposes. The location of room A and its different treatment when compared to the other office interiors may suggest that it was intended as the reception or office. The windows all face inwards to the courtyard providing the occupants of the offices with a good view of all activity within the yard. Conversely, anyone entering or leaving the offices had to do so via the yard . It appears that the arrangement of doors and windows

around the yard was designed to control both the movement of people and equipment/materials. This does not apply to either the store or room 1 of the sawmill. It is likely that these areas would have contained mainly large items or fixed equipment and so may have been considered less vulnerable. (LH, 07-Aug-2007) <1>

The offices appear to have been converted to residential accommodation. (SB, 22-Feb-2012) <2>

Sources

- (1) Building Recording Report: Alison Nicholls (Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology). 2006. Archaeological Building Recording at The Saw Mill, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre, Staffordshire. Pages 7-9 (4.3) and Pages 13-14 (6.5)
- (2) Cartographic: Ordnance Survey. 2003 Onwards. OS Mastermap.

National Grid Reference SJ 9900 2446 (MBR: 26m by 25m) SJ92SE Dispersed
Primary Record Number 54667 Active
Former Primary Record Number - 51558 Revoked

Related Monuments

51558 The Saw Mill with Cart Shed, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre Geographical

Associated Events/Activities

EST1710 Archaeology Building Recording at the Saw Mill, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre, Staffordshire (Event - Survey. Ref: Report No. 180)

Storehouse, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre PRN Number 54668 - MST18437
Record Type Monument

A red brick storehouse built to serve the needs of the Saw Mill at Little Ingestre. Of probable late 19th or early 20th century date. The storehouse was demolished at some point between 2000 and 2009.

Monument Types and Dates

STOREHOUSE (Built, (between) Victorian to Edwardian - 1880 AD to 1901 AD)
Evidence DEMOLISHED BUILDING
Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material CONCRETE
Main Building Material IRON

Description

The storehouse which is one of a series of buildings built to serve the needs of the timber yard at Little Ingestre. The storehouse is a single-storey rectangular building aligned north-west to south-east and measuring 10.20 x 3.70m. It was constructed in red brick using English bond with smooth mortar jointing. It had a segmental concrete roof supported on iron girders running the length of the building on both the south-west and north-east sides. The fabric of the building suggests that the store was constructed of a single build and has undergone alterations to the roof and doorways, presumably to

accommodate changes in function. These alterations have necessitated the addition of strengthening features such as the iron tie rods and plates, and the addition of steps down to floor level. The crude construction of the steps, however, indicates this as a less important and perhaps less permanent feature. The storehouse is a probable late 19th or early 20th century addition to the saw mill complex. (LH, 07-Aug-2007) <1>

The storehouse has now been demolished. (SB, 22-Feb-2012) <2>

Sources

- (1) Building Recording Report: Alison Nicholls (Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology). 2006. Archaeological Building Recording at The Saw Mill, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre, Staffordshire. Pages 9-11 (5.4)
- (2) Aerial Photograph: 2006. Aerial photosurvey of Staffordshire - 2006.

National Grid Reference SJ 9899 2452 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SJ92SE Dispersed
Primary Record Number 54668 Active

Related Monuments

51558 The Saw Mill with Cart Shed, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre Geographical

Associated Events/Activities

EST1710 Archaeology Building Recording at the Saw Mill, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre, Staffordshire (Event - Survey. Ref: Report No. 180)

Fire Engine House, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre PRN Number 54669 - MST18438

Record Type Building

A red brick outbuilding possibly originally built as an open-fronted building that may have served as a cart shed and possibly later converted for use as a fire engine shed to serve the timber yard at Little Ingestre.

Monument Types and Dates

CART SHED (Altered, (between) INDUSTRIAL to Victorian - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material CLAY
Main Building Material TILE

FIRE ENGINE HOUSE (Altered, (between) INDUSTRIAL to Victorian - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material BRICK
Main Building Material CLAY
Main Building Material TILE

Description

An outbuilding probably originally built as an open-fronted building that may have served as a cart shed and possibly later converted for use as a fire engine shed to serve the timber yard at Little Ingestre. The moulded brick pillars were a practical solution to prevent possible damage when carts or other equipment were being taken in and out. The addition of the extension and associated features (fireplace and drain) may relate to the use of the building as a fire engine shed, for example, by providing a suitable space for the washing/drying of equipment. No evidence was, however, identified to confirm this use.

The shed is a single storey rectangular building comprising five bays with an overall measurement of 16.60 x 5.50m with an extension to the north-west. The north-west and south-west walls were constructed in red brick using Flemish garden wall bond with struck mortar jointing. The south-east wall comprised a series of five brick pillars constructed in bullnose bricks; the north-east wall was constructed in roughly hewn wooden planking between the brick pillars in the north-east and southeast corners of the building. The main roof was pitched south-west to north-east, was covered in clay tiles and had plain gable ends.

Observation of the fabric of the building suggests that it was constructed in two builds with the main fire engine shed first and the smaller extension added later. Later alterations have affected both the internal and external appearance of the building. The five bays of the main range were all originally open on the south-east side and four of these bays were later enclosed, presumably to accommodate a change in use.

The fire engine shed may pre-date the other sawmill buildings. If so, it is likely to have been brought into use as a supplementary service building either at a later date, or from the time the sawmill was built, if at that time its previous function was already redundant. It remains a possibility that this building and the similar outbuildings behind Dower House to the west represent a remnant of an earlier Ingestre estate home farm (LH, 07-Aug-2007) <1>

The shed is still extant although appears to have been converted to housing. (SB, 22-Feb-2012) <2>

Sources

(1) Building Recording Report: Alison Nicholls (Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology). 2006. Archaeological Building Recording at The Saw Mill, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre, Staffordshire. Pages 11-12 (5.5), Page 14 (6.9) and Page 15 (7.3)

(2) Cartographic: Ordnance Survey. 2003 Onwards. OS Mastermap.

National Grid Reference SJ 9894 2450 (MBR: 18m by 14m) SJ92SE Dispersed
Primary Record Number 54669 Active

Related Monuments

51558 The Saw Mill with Cart Shed, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre Geographical

Associated Events/Activities

EST1710 Archaeology Building Recording at the Saw Mill, The Timber Yard, Little Ingestre, Staffordshire (Event - Survey. Ref: Report No. 180)