

THURNSCOE HALL **Change of Use to Private Dwelling**

Heritage Statement



Fig 1 – South Elevation, from SE

1. Assessment of Significance

Thurnscoe Hall was originally constructed in the late 17th Century. It is a 3 storey ashlar sandstone building, with a moulded plinth and a stone slate roof. There is a 3 storey north wing, part rendered, with 2 smaller 2 storey duopitch roofed wings to the north east. These are later than the original hall to the south, and have been substantially re-built as part of the conversion to a residential care home in 1987-89.

It is set within approx. 1 acre of grounds, with lawns to the south and east and mature trees around the perimeter. The remains of a brick boundary wall are present on the north side, with more recent random stone gateposts and wrought iron gates. The building is set behind the residential High Street, with a private driveway leading up to a parking area to the east of the building.

The West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record [WY HER ref: 964] includes a detailed description of the existing structure and is included in appendix 1.

The hall is grade II listed [NHL ref 1287037]

The Historic England National Heritage List description is as follows:

House. Said to be built between 1670-1701 (previous list description) for Thomas Shirecliffe. Ashlar sandstone, stone slate roof. Symmetrical front with double wing to rear left and lower block in angle with main range, another lower block attached to rear left of wing is of 2 storeys with half basement. Main range: 2 storeys and attic, 7 bays. Moulded plinth at sill level, chamfered quoins, moulded string courses above windows. Central Doric stone porch with plain frieze and pediment, now with glazed doors. Porch set in front of 2 rusticated pilasters which continue to 2nd-floor string where they are linked by a broken segmental pediment enclosing plaque with motto 'Famen Extendere Factis' and animal's-head crest of Thornaby Taylor, last lord of the manor (d.1926). 4-pane sashes in projecting bead-moulded surrounds to ground floor. Sashes with glazing bars to 1st floor, narrower 8-pane central window. Moulded stone eaves cornice. Moulded kneelers and ashlar gable copings. Shouldered ashlar end stack with band to left. To right of centre a similar stack, altered. Right return: ground-floor canted bay with French window, Venetian window above. Interior, mostly altered: interesting cast-iron fireplace to ground-floor left has eared architrave and decorative frieze. Ornate surround to Venetian window first-floor right.

Listing NGR: SE4550405227



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The 1854 map of the area shows Thurnscoe Hall set in its own grounds with ancillary buildings beyond the immediate site boundaries and surrounded by hedge bounded fields on all sides. The village of Thurnscoe lies to the north east. The footprint of the hall appears unaltered since this map was created.

In 1987-89 the hall underwent significant refurbishment. The floors and roof structures were substantially replaced, new concrete staircases installed and a new liftwell inserted. The 3 storey north wing was re-built during this renovation, with rendered blockwork cavity walls above the retained stone 2 storey walls below. There have also been single storey extensions to the north and west following the conversion to a residential care home. A timber framed conservatory was added to the southern end of the west elevation in 1996.



Fig 2 – Fireplace, Ground floor, main hall

Very little of the original interior remains. There is a Victorian cast iron surround to the fireplace on the ground floor south side. Beneath the south west corner of the main hall is a cellar with vaulted ceiling, accessed by a curved stone stairwell. There is a 19th Century bay window on the east end with French windows. There is a venetian window over, with decorative timber mouldings internally.



Fig 3 – Bay Window with venetian window over

New floor structure and boarding was inserted on all the upper floors during the conversion to a care home. Lay in tile in metal grid suspended ceilings were inserted below all floors. All original ceiling finishes were removed. The second floor has plasterboard ceilings on the underside of the ceiling joists. In the north west wing the original first floor joists and some boarding and first floor ceiling joists have been retained.

Internal walls are a mix of random rubble sandstone walls with more recent brick and concrete blockwork infill, all with plaster finish. Internal partitions are plasterboard faced timber studwork, non loadbearing. Structural works to tie the walls were undertaken during the refurbishment. This includes steel channels to restrain the south elevation, and steel beams above the 3 storey north wing to tie the external walls.

The roofs to the original south hall, and the two storey wings to the north and north east are in stone slate with concrete angled ridge tiles. All other pitched roofs are in concrete slate; flat roofs are in felt or mastic asphalt. Lead valley gutters and flashings have generally been replaced with felt. Most external gutters are half round uPVC with half round uPVC downpipes. The 2 storey wings to the north and north east have a moulded stone eaves gutter, originally dressed with lead. King post trusses and purlins have been retained in both areas, with modern rafters and roof level insulation above.

2. Areas Affected by the Proposal

The aim of the refurbishment is to restore a more domestic quality to the property by removing the suspended ceilings on the ground and first floors and to the ancillary rooms on the second floor.

Unfortunately all the original ceilings were broken out, although the remains of the original lath is visible on the underside of the retained joists in the north east wing. New plasterboard and skim ceilings will be installed at the same level as the suspended ceilings., with simple pendant lights from a rose in lieu of the surface mounted downlights currently installed.



Figs 4 & 5 – Second Floor – suspended ceiling to stairs, sluice, wc and shower rooms

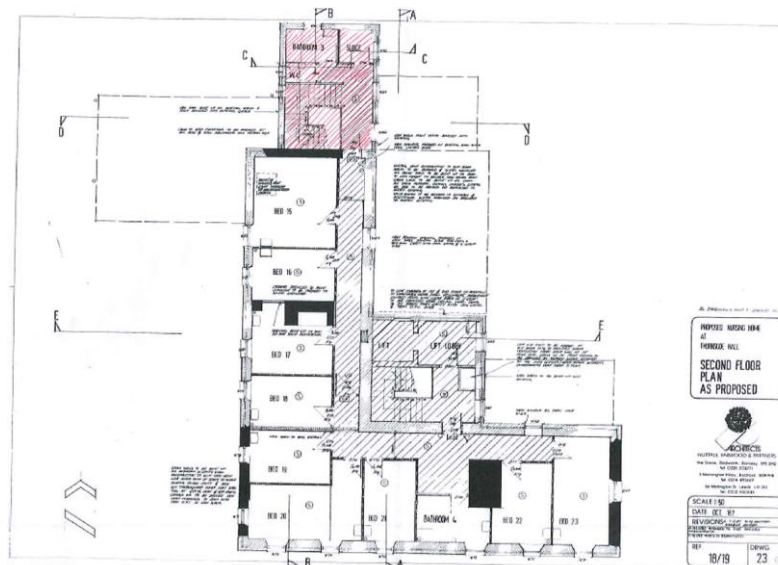


Fig 6 – Second Floor ceiling removal (in red)



Figs 7 & 8 – First Floor – suspended ceilings to bedrooms and bathrooms throughout

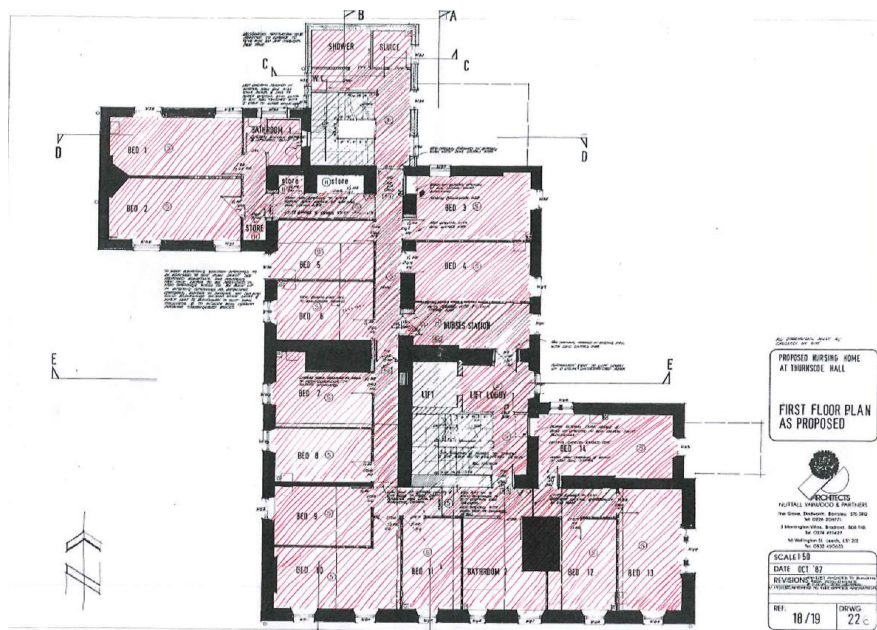


Fig 9 – First Floor ceiling removal (in red)



Fig 10 – Ground floor – suspended ceiling to main hall



Fig 11 – Ground floor – suspended ceiling to former reception

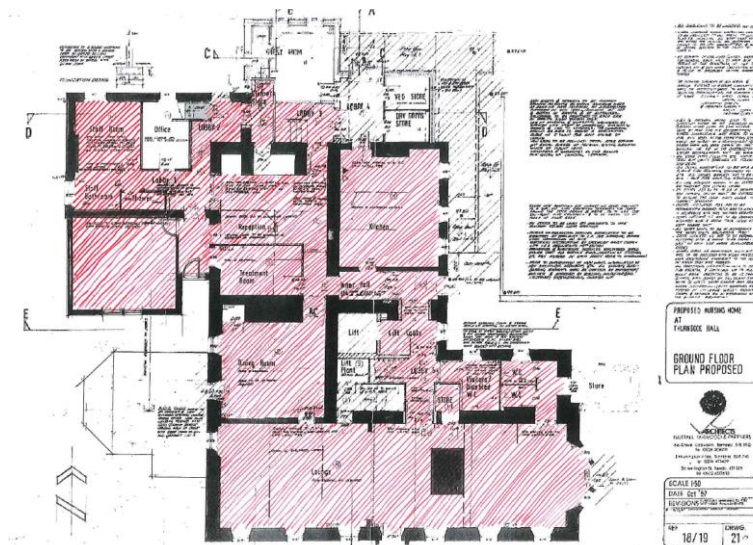


Fig 12 – Ground Floor ceiling removal (in red)

The redundant external electrical fittings and signage will also be removed from the external elevations:



Fig 13 – East Elevation – removal of redundant fittings

- 1 Light sensors
- 2 Bulkhead light over entrance
- 3 Floodlight
- 4 Floodlight
- 5 Bulkhead light
- 6 Former intruder alarm
- 7 Black metal hanging basket bracket
- 8 Cigarette bin
- 9 Sign



Figs 14 & 15 – North Elevation – removal of redundant fittings

- 1 Timber sign
- 2 Floodlight
- 3 Bulkhead light over entrance
- 4 Black metal planters
- 5 Cigarette bin

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For **PEARCE BOTTOMLEY ARCHITECTS**

Bibliography

SMR HER 02222.01	Thurnscoe Hall
Historic England	Thurnscoe Hall List Entry Details UID 1287037