

## East Midlands Derbyshire

### Amber Valley

(G.17.4037/2008)

SK44644955

Parish: Aldercar and Langley Mill

Postal Code: NG165PR

**9-10 BOAT LANE, JACKSDALE*****An Archaeological Building Survey of a Cottage at 9-10 Boat Lane, Jacksdale, Derbyshire***

Sheppard, R Nottingham : Trent &amp; Peak Archaeological Unit, 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit

The cottage was a small two-storey building built of a mixture of sandstone blocks in its lower walling, brickwork above and with a slated roof. Four windows lit its east side and a single doorway (reduced in size) gave access on the north side. Internally, it was a two-cell design, with a heated living room and a smaller unheated kitchen/pantry. A staircase gave access to two similar rooms on an upper floor. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1095*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: trentpea1-39206

### Bolsover

(G.17.4038/2008)

SK52757433

Parish: Elmlton

Postal Code: S80 4AA

**UNITED METHODIST CHAPEL, MANSFIELD ROAD, CRESWELL*****United Methodist Chapel, Mansfield Road, Creswell, Derbyshire. Photographic Survey***

Brightman, J &amp; Shakrian, J Gateshead : Archaeological Research Services, Report: 2008/9 2008, 59pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Research Services

A photographic survey was made of the Methodist chapel which was building in the late-19th century and later extended after 1897. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1113*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

### Derbyshire Dales

(G.17.4039/2008)

SK23308162

Parish: Hathersage

Postal Code: S32 1DB

**HALL FARM, MAIN ROAD, HATHERSAGE*****Hall Farm, Main Road, Hathersage, Derbyshire. Building Report Project***

Pritchard, H &amp; Johnson, M York : York Archaeological Trust, Report: 2008/27 2008, 51pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* York Archaeological Trust

A building survey identified a sequence of development ranging from the late-17th century combination barn, through to a 19th century model farm to 20th century agricultural use. The farm was part of the adjacent Hathersage Hall estate and operated as a mixed agricultural steading, until the 19th century when the emphasis shifted and the main focus was as stabling and coach housing for the hall. After separating from the hall in the 20th century, the farm returned to primarily agricultural use, particularly dairying and sheep. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.17.4040/2008)

SK21424516

Parish: Yeldersley

Postal Code: DE6 1NY

**FARM BUILDINGS AT FIRS FARM, YELDERSLEY, NEAR ASHBOURNE**

***Archaeological Recording of Timberwork in Farm Buildings at Firs Farm, Yeldersley, Near Ashbourne, Derbyshire***

Sheppard, R Nottingham : Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit, 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit

Of the five agricultural buildings or ranges at Firs Farm, only two were found to retain historic timbers, the others having been re-roofed in modern times. Timbers recorded included those making up eight trusses in Building A and a single truss and two bridging beams in Building A, together with purlins in part of Building A and throughout Building B. The timberwork was typical of that used in farm buildings before general mechanisation of timber-yards. The beams were slightly irregular in shape and varied in general dimension. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: trentpea1-42056

## High Peak

(G.17.4041/2008)

SK20778228

Parish: Bamford

Postal Code: S33 0EB

**MARQUIS OF GRANBY HOTEL AT BAMFORD**

***A Photographic Survey of the Marquis of Granby Hotel at Bamford, Derbyshire***

Archaeological Research Services Gateshead : Archaeological Research Services, Report: 2008/33 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Research Services

The condition of the building meant that it was unsafe to access all areas. The ground plan of the hotel was irregular but broadly linear in design with the main building frontage aligned along the A6187 and facing to the north-east. The building dated from the mid-1800s. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.17.4042/2008)

SK01108130

Parish: Whaley Bridge

Postal Code: SK237AD

**JODRELL ARMS HOTEL, WHALEY BRIDGE**

**Jodrell Arms Hotel, Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire: Supporting Architectural Statement and Conservation Plan**

Bench, A Buxton : Adam Bench Architects, 2008, 83pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Adam Bench Architects

A survey of the condition of the hotel found it included a public house, manager's accommodation, letting rooms and outbuildings. It was in a poor state with a Victorian Jacobean front elevation with 16th century origins and mid-19th century features. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## South Derbyshire

(G.17.4043/2008)

SK36702227

Parish: Ticknall

Postal Code: LE6 5RR

### **THE DEER COTE, CALKE ABBEY, NEAR TICKNALL**

***An Archaeological Building Recording of The Deer Cote, Calke Abbey, Near Ticknall, Derbyshire***

Johnson, S, Burrill, C & Allen, P Gateshead : Archaeological Research Services, Report: 2008/40 2008, 68pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Research Services

The deer cote was of two structural phases, comprising a late 18th century deer cote, with later curved feeding stalls/shelters defining the perimeter of the buildings complex. Both structural elements were statutorily protected as Grade II\* Listed Buildings and had been subject to archaeological recording in 1995 and 1998. The structures were in an advanced state of decay. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Leicestershire

### Blaby

(G.31.4044/2008)

SP58009540

Parish: Countesthorpe

Postal Code: LE8 3UR

### **NO. 7 THE SQUARE, COUNTTESTHORPE**

***An Historic Fabric and Archaeological Assessment of No. 7 The Square, Countesthorpe, Leicestershire***

Smith, D & Hayward, R Cosby : TR Projects, Report: 08/4/1 2008, 9pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* TR Projects

The property was situated on the north side of The Square and comprised a U-plan consisting of a linear sequence of three two-storey bays. The east bay and an entry porch were timber framed, while the rest of the buildings were brick-built. The buildings were roofed with slate. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4045/2008)

SP62009530

Parish: Kilby

Postal Code: LE183UP

**37 MAIN STREET, KILBY**

***An Historic Fabric Appraisal of the Brickwork of a Boundary Wall Situated Between the Grade II Listed Building Known as The Dog & Gun PH and the Adjacent Property, 37 Main Street, Kilby, Leicestershire***

Smith, D & Hayward, R Cosby : TR Projects, Report: 08/10/5 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* TR Projects

An appraisal of a brick boundary wall took place, and it was determined that it was all that remained of a property situated between the pub and another house. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4046/2008)

SP48309180

Parish: Sharnford

Postal Code: LE103PY

**JARRET'S FARM, LEICESTER ROAD, SHARNFORD**

***A Pre-Application Historic Building Assessment of the Grade II Listed Building Known as Jarret's Farm, Leicester Road, Sharnford***

Smith, D & Hayward, R Cosby : TR Projects, Report: 08/1/3 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* TR Projects

An assessment was carried out of the L-plan farmhouse, appearing initially to be of 18th century design. The roof was originally thatched, but in many places this had been stripped away and replaced with corrugated iron. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4047/2008)

SP48009160

Parish:

Postal Code: LE103PQ

**VIEW FARMHOUSE, COVENTRY ROAD, SHARNFORD**

***A Photographic Survey of View Farmhouse, Coventry Road, Sharnford, Leicestershire***

Richards, G Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-174 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Leicester Archaeological Services

A photographic survey was carried out on the building during the removal of existing render to the front and site elevations. Listed Building Consent had been granted as part of an ongoing renovation of the property, a Grade II Listed timber-framed building originally constructed in the mid-17th century. The building underwent considerable alteration in the 18th and 19th centuries. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**Charnwood**

(G.31.4048/2008)

SK53421972

Parish: Loughborough

Postal Code: LE11 3TU

**LOUGHBOROUGH TECHNICAL COLLEGE, LOUGHBOROUGH*****Archaeological Building Recording at Loughborough Technical College, Loughborough, Leicestershire***

Barnes, J      Sheffield : ARCUS, Report: 1199.1 (2) 2008, 40pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* ARCUS

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken. A small workshop lay to the north of the building fronting Orchard Street; this was also included within the archaeological recording. The building at Loughborough was fairly unique in its character (although it could be argued that the building was typical as an industrial unit) there were many features relating to the educational nature of the building. The decorative frontage and ornamental entablature for the building outlined the building as not merely a factory unit but also an important educational establishment. Internally the inclusion of a mezzanine observation floor and glazed partitions throughout would have been key in enabling observation of work taking place both for students and staff. The partitions were also of note as a feature indicative of education as they divided the space up for different processes. The building fronting Orchard Street (building 2) was of little historic interest. Little evidence remained relating to its purpose apart from evidence for the garage but it was likely that the building acted as a small scale workshop. It appeared to have no link to the technical college building. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: arcus 2-4466

(G.31.4049/2008)

SK54501410

Parish: Woodhouse

Postal Code: LE128UW

**RUSHALL FIELD FARM, RUSHEY LANE, WOODHOUSE*****Rushall Field Farm, Rushey Lane, Woodhouse, Leicestershire. An Historic Fabric and Archaeological Impact Assessment***

Smith, D &amp; Hayward, R Cosby : TR Projects, Report: 07/12/1 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* TR Projects

The first floor of the west, gable wall of the Grade II Listed Building, a farmhouse, was built of 18th and 19th century brick which rose from a substantial, ground floor wall of irregular, uncoursed granite and slate waste. The proposed works sought to remove a quantity of the ground floor stonework, and would have impacted on the brickwork. The works would also involve the demolition of an 18th century three bay brick outhouse. A late 18th to early 19th century cart hovel was to be refurbished and retained. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**Harborough**

(G.31.4050/2008)

SP75009580

Parish: Glooston

Postal Code: LE167SQ

**BARN AT IVY HOUSE FARM, MAIN STREET, GLOOSTON*****A Photographic Survey of a Barn at Ivy House Farm, Main Street, Glooston, Leicestershire***

Richards, D      Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-146 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The barn appeared on a First Edition OS map, whilst a date stone on one gable suggested a construction date of 1797. In view of this, the planning authority considered that the site was worthy of further recording before alteration. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4051/2008)

SP74608860

Parish: Great Bowden

Postal Code: LE167EY

**45 THE GREEN, GREAT BOWDEN**

***An Historic Fabric Appraisal of 45 The Green, Great Bowden, Leicestershire***

Smith, D & Hayward, R Cosby : TR Projects, Report: 08/10/2 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* TR Projects

A record of the historic fabric was made of the post-medieval building at 45 The Green. [AIP]

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4052/2008)

no74308890

Parish:

Postal Code: LE167HH

**8 MANOR ROAD, GREAT BOWDEN**

***A Photographic Survey of 8 Manor Road, Great Bowden, Leicestershire***

Ripper, S A Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-118 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Leicester Archaeological Services

Planning permission had been sought to alter the property in two parts, firstly, to demolish a single-storey "lean-to" outhouse, and secondly to add a single-storey extension to the rear of the property. A photographic survey was carried out prior to the proposed alterations. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4053/2008)

SP73948884

Parish:

Postal Code: LE167HD

**THE ROUND HOUSE, MAIN STREET, GREAT BOWDEN**

***An Historic Fabric Record of the Grade II Listed Building Known as The Round House, Main Street, Great Bowden, Leicestershire***

Smith, D & Hayward, R Cosby : TR Projects, Report: 08/8/5 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* TR Projects

The building derived its name from the rotunda situated on the west elevation of the property that formed the entrance to the house. The building was almost certainly converted from a grain and feed store that occupied the site in the late-19th and early 20th century. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4054/2008)

SP63208640

Parish: Husbands Bosworth

Postal Code: LE176NW

**BOSWORTH GRANGE, LEICESTER ROAD, HUSBANDS BOSWORTH*****Historic Fabric Assessment. Bosworth Grange, Leicester Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire***

Smith, D & Hayward, R Cosby : TR Projects, Report: 08/5/1 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* TR Projects

Survey of the outbuildings in response to development proposals demonstrated that they originated as barns, a hay loft and a milking parlour. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4055/2008)

SP52509010

Parish: Leire

Postal Code: LE175ES

**THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, MAIN STREET, LEIRE*****An Historic Fabric Report of the Grade II Listed Building known as The Old Manor House, Main Street, Leire, Leicestershire***

Smith, D & Hayward, R Cosby : TR Projects, Report: 07/10/6 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* TR Projects

Visually, the most complete early features of the house were two bays of brick-filled box framing with thatched roof situated at the south end of the range of buildings forming The Old Manor House. The north end of the range was completely rebuilt sometime during the final quarter of the 20th century. A brick extension and conservatory had also been added to the house, as well as a porch with a thatched catslip roof at the front of the house. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4056/2008)

SP52608990

Parish:

Postal Code: LE175HH

**THE OLD RECTORY, LEIRE*****An Archaeological Building Survey of The Old Rectory, Leire, Leicestershire***

Shepperd, R Nottingham : Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit, 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit

It was proposed to carry out a major alteration to the west and to part of the south side of the former rectory. The building was Grade II Listed. Historical documentation for the village of Leire was relatively sparse, but structural changes to the rectory were recorded, some in detail. The rectory was rebuilt in the 1770s, and a date-stone survived with the name of the incumbent at the time, Rev. George Mason, and the date of the rebuild of 1781. This rebuild [which may have retained part of an existing service quarter] was shown on plans drawn up in 1840. The plans showed an existing two storey building consisting of an east wing with a central eastern entrance [later moved to the north side], and a service area on the west side. A number of single-storey rooms around the property had been added in the intervening 60

years. These included a laundry on the north side of the east wing [since lost], and a near octagonal library/study on the south side. Other service rooms had been added south and west of the kitchen. The builder, Richard Law, in 1840 proposed a major alteration and enlargement of the rectory. Most of his proposals, shown in plans drawn up at the time, seemed to have been carried out. These included the widening of the east wing and its heightening to three storeys, along with a partial rebuild of the service section. The building was again altered in the second half of the 19th century [before 1887]. A new room with a large bay window was added at the south end and the octagonal library/study truncated, with its west side carefully retained. Staircases were moved, several rooms reconfigured and a new block added to the south side of the kitchen. The coach-house was rebuilt, and a range of outbuildings built. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: trentpea1-41380

## Hinckley and Bosworth

(G.31.4057/2008)

SP42709415

Parish: Burbage

Postal Code: LE101QG

### **THE FORMER ATKINS WORKS, LOWER BOND STREET, HINKLEY**

***An Archaeological Standing Building Survey of the 1926 Extension to the Former Atkins Works, Lower Bond Street, Hinkley***

Richards, G     Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-163  
2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The building formed part of an extensive hosiery manufacturing complex owned by the Atkins Brothers until 1995. Factory 2 was built in 1926, replacing an earlier factory building on the same site. Some parts of this earlier factory were incorporated into the southern parts of the building. Internally the factory had been stripped out, leaving little of interest. Some limited traces of the manufacturing process could be seen. The building was very modern in appearance for 1926 and unlike any of the contemporary and earlier buildings within the proposed development area. The choice to build this design could be seen as a bold move by a confident company. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4058/2008)

SP44569716

Parish: Hinckley

Postal Code: LE9 8FN

### **66 KIRKBY ROAD, BARWELL**

***Historic Buildings Report. 66 Kirkby Road, Barwell, Leicestershire***

CgMs     London : CgMs, 2008, 67pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

The exercise recorded the standing building at the site, and recognised three distinct phases. The first dated to the late-19th-early 20th century, the second dated to the early 20th century and the third concentrated on the factory's ancillary buildings to the eastern edge of the site. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no



(G.31.4059/2008)

SP42609410

Parish:

Postal Code: LE101PP

**THE GODDARD AND PAGET BUILDING, THE ATKINS WORKS, LOWER BOND STREET, HINCKLEY*****An Historic Building Analytical Survey [Level 3] of The Goddard and Paget Building, The Atkins Works, Lower Bond Street, Hinckley***Hyam, A R      Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-164  
2008, 78pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs*Work undertaken by:* University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The building formed part of an extensive hosiery manufacturing complex owned by the Atkins Brothers until 1995 when Coates Viyella acquired the company. The Atkins family had established their business in the town in 1722. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4060/2008)

SP45309860

Parish: Peckleton

Postal Code: LE9 8FT

**BROCKY FARM, KIRKBY LANE, BARWELL*****An Historic Fabric Interpretation and Photographic Survey of the Courtyard Farm Known as Brocky Farm, Kirkby Lane, Barwell, Leicestershire***

Smith, D &amp; Hayward, R Cosby : TR Projects, Report: 07/10/1 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* TR Projects

The surviving fabric in the Brockley Farm complex showed some 18th century brick fabric that had been incorporated into the 19th century brickwork of the farm's outbuilding complex. None of the surviving 18th century brickwork retained any diagnostic features that may have aided the dating of these early brick fragments. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4061/2008)

o39809700

Parish: Stoke Golding

Postal Code: CV136HP

**PARK HOUSE, 4 MAIN STREET, STOKE GOLDING*****An Historic Building Appraisal [Rapid Assessment] of Park House, 4 Main Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire***Richards, G      Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-182  
2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs*Work undertaken by:* University of Leicester Archaeological Services

Park House was of some historical and architectural interest. It would appear that the house was an 18th century rebuild of an earlier building identified on a 17th century map as the "Mansion House". This suggested that elements of this earlier house were recycled and incorporated into Park House. It was possible that elements of the earlier house survived nearby. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

**Melton**

(G.31.4062/2008)

SK73801890

Parish: Asfordby

Postal Code: LE130JG

**RIVERSIDE FARM, SYSONBY, MELTON MOWBRAY*****An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Rapid Building Appraisal for Proposed Redevelopment at Riverside Farm, Sysonby, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire***Richards, G     Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-129  
2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs*Work undertaken by:* University of Leicester Archaeological Services

An assessment determined that the site contained potential for the discovery of all periods, however the preservation of any remains would largely depend upon the amount of groundworks that had taken place at the site. The buildings included within the proposed development were of considerable architectural and historical interest, and would be impacted upon by the proposed development. However, given the precarious state of the buildings, any such development would probably prove to be beneficial to their condition. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4063/2008)

SK75151895

Parish: Melton Mowbury

Postal Code: LE130PS

**THE BANDSTAND AT NEW PARK, MELTON MOWBRAY*****Restoration Study and Analysis of Construction at The Bandstand at New Park, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire***

Smith, D &amp; Hayward, R Cosby : TR Projects, Report: 07/11/3 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* TR Projects

The park and bandstand were opened in 1909, with the bandstand itself comprising an eight-sided structure with an iron column supporting a timber roof with concave sections clad in cedar shingles. Restoration was carried out in the latter half of the 20th century, however, decay had set in again and more restoration work was needed. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.31.4064/2008)

SK82302460

Parish: Sproxton

Postal Code: LE144QX

**GORSE FARM, 9 MAIN STREET, STONESBY*****A Photographic Survey at Gorse Farm, 9 Main Street, Stonesby, Leicestershire***Hyam, A     Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-069  
2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs*Work undertaken by:* University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The survey studied two former barns located within a larger farm complex, which were to be converted into two dwellings. The 19th century barns were closely associated with Gorse Farm, a Grade II Listed Building. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## North West Leicester

(G.31.4065/2008)

SK42701270

Parish: Coalville

Postal Code: LE67 2FY

### **HUGGLESCOTE BAPTIST CHURCH**

***An Historic Building Photographic Record Prior to the Demolition of Hugglescote Baptist Church, Dennis Street, Hugglescote, Leicestershire***

Smith, D & Hayward, R Cosby : TR Projects, Report: 08/7/2 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* TR Projects

The church was opened in 1875, and by 2008 had been stripped of most of its internal fittings. An attached building was used as a school in the early part of the 20th century, but when a new school opened elsewhere the function of this building diminished. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: universi1-58922

(G.31.4066/2008)

SK36301140

Parish: Sweptstone

Postal Code: DE127HG

### **TEMPE FARM, SWEPSTONE**

***An Historic Fabric Assessment of Tempe Farm, Sweptstone, Leicestershire***

Smith, D & Hayward, R Cosby : TR Projects, Report: 08/1/4 2008, 21pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* TR Projects

The outbuildings that formed the subject of the survey were the remains of what appeared to be an Open Courtyard Plan farmstead of a layout that was frequently represented as a typical 18th century layout. The range included a two storey, three bay barn that and storage buildings. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Oadby and Wigston

(G.31.4067/2008)

SP59009830

Parish: Wigston Magna

Postal Code: LE184PP

### **BLABY ROAD/CANAL STREET, SOUTH WIGSTON**

***Historic Building Recording on Blaby Road/Canal Street, South Wigston, Leicestershire***

Clarke, S J Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-078 2008, 92pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The assessment comprised the survey of a number of shops, assorted industrial buildings and a late Victorian chapel. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

## Lincolnshire

**East Lindsey**

(G.32.4068/2008)

TF21069373

Parish: Binbrook

Postal Code: LN3 6BH

**THE FORMER METHODIST CHURCH, HIGH STREET, BINBROOK*****Historic Building Survey of the Former Methodist Church, High Street, Binbrook, Lincolnshire***

Taylor, G      Sleaford : Archaeological Project Services, Report: 93/08 2008, 21pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Project Services

A programme of building recording was carried out at the former Methodist Church, a building of historical interest built in the 1870s when Methodism was the major religion in Binbrook. The examination indicated that the building survived largely as constructed in 1877-8. Much of the interior of the church was as initially built, with the pulpit and most of the pews still in place, as well as decorative roof timbers and ceiling roses. Two minor extensions, a toilet cubicle and a coal or store shed were added in the 20th century and a new opening was created for a doorway. This led to a kitchen and a large open room beyond, both 20th century installations. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol1-46169

(G.32.4069/2008)

TF41606510

Parish: Halton Holegate

Postal Code: PE235PD

**THE OLD RECTORY, HALTON HOLEGATE*****The Old Rectory, Halton Holegate, Lincolnshire. Historic Building Record***

Watt, D S      Guildford : Hutton+Rostron Environmental Investigations Ltd., 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Hutton+Rostron Environmental Investigations Ltd.

The Old Rectory was the home of Rev. Thomas Hardwicke Rawnsley, a close friend of Dr. Tennyson [father of Alfred Tennyson]. The house was built in the early 18th century, and extended in the mid-19th century. The building was Grade II Listed. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.32.4070/2008)

TF2615969557

Parish: Horncastle

Postal Code: LN9 6BA

**NO. 38 EAST STREET, HORNCASTLE*****No. 38 East Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire***

Harness, P      Thimbleby : Bell & Shinn Builders, 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bell & Shinn Builders

The site was developed for commercial concern in or around 1860. Its owners in 1872 were John and Henry Bellamy, who were Stone and Monumental Masons. The building was constructed from locally fired brick. Fred Steadman acquired the property in 1945 and his business remained on the site until 2004. It had been used for storage from the mid-1960s. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.32.4071/2008)

TF3267887384

Parish: Louth

Postal Code: LN119LZ

**NO.10 CORNMARKEt, LOUTh**

***No.10 Cornmarket, Louth, Lincolnshire. Photographic Building Survey***

Savage, S A Saxilby : Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln), Report: 337 2008, 41pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

Recording of the building was carried out prior to alterations comprising the removal of a chimney stack and the construction of a new dormer window. The building appeared to date to the late-18th century. Internal and external alterations were observed to have taken place since the construction of the building. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: preconst3-47900

(G.32.4072/2008)

TF37198888

Parish: South Cockerington

Postal Code: LN117EX

**SOUTH VIEW FARM, SOUTH COCKERINGTON, LOUTh**

***Historic Building Report. South View Farm, South View Lane, South Cockerington, Louth, Lincolnshire***

Cannon, T Scartho : CDC Architecture, 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* CDC Architecture

Proposals to convert the detached granary to residential use prompted a recording exercise. The building was a brick-built two-storey barn of rectangular plan form, with an apex roof. It was very typical of farm buildings within the area, and was robust, functional and unembellished. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.32.4073/2008)

TF2121357863

Parish: Tattershall

Postal Code: LN4 4LQ

**TATTERSHALL LODGE, 11 MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL**

***Historic Building Recording. Tattershall Lodge, 11 Market Place, Tattershall, Lincolnshire***

McIntee, J Swineshead : Rupert Lowe Chartered Architect, 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Rupert Lowe Chartered Architect

The building, as it stood, was of a late-18th century date and constructed in the Georgian style, and was located within the Conservation area but not Listed. It was likely that a building had existed on the site a long way before the 18th century. The building was likely rebuilt, extended or altered during the late-18th century as a high-quality dwelling house, with probable business quarters on the lower floor and accommodation on the upper. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.32.4074/2008)

TF28408696

Parish: WELTON LE WOLD

**OASIS DATABASE: BUNKERS FARM, WELTON LE WOLD**

***Bunkers Farm, Welton le Wold, Lincolnshire***

Savage, S.A. N/A : N/A, 2008, A3 (landscape format) comb-bound report with laminated cover

*Work undertaken by:* N/A

"Building survey of a group of farm buildings at Bunkers Farm, Welton le Wold, Lincolnshire; carried out prior to redevelopment. The farm was probably established following the Parliamentary Enclosures, but its presence can first reliably be established in 1856, and provisionally in 1849. The farm was extensively updated and enlarged during the 'High Farming' period in the mid- and late 19th century, developing the distinctive E-shaped layout associated with the 'planned farms' of the period. Later alterations attest to the installation of steam-powered machinery." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: preconst3-43947

(G.32.4075/2008)

TF14308132

Parish: WEST TORRINGTON

**OASIS DATABASE: GRANGE FARM, WEST TORRINGTON**

***Grange Farm, West Torrington, Lincolnshire: Photographic Building Survey***

Savage, S.A. N/A : N/A, 2008, A3 (landscape format) spiral bound report with laminated cover

*Work undertaken by:* N/A

"Historic building survey in advance of the conversion of a group of farm buildings to private housing. Research showed that the buildings were constructed between 1839 and 1842. They constituted part of a 'planned' or 'model' farm, built of a piece on a previously greenfield site. Grange Farm, uniquely in Lincolnshire, is laid out in a fan-shape, flaring towards the south to maximise light and space in the crew yards - the product of an agricultural practice specific to the period of its construction." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: preconst3-43151

## North Kesteven

(G.32.4076/2008)

TF12505452

Parish: Digby

Postal Code: LN4 4DU

**WELLWOOD FARM, DIGBY FEN**

***Level 1 Building Survey Report. Wellwood Farm, Digby Fen, Lincolnshire***

Daley, M Branston : Allen Archaeological Associates, Report: 2008/045 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Allen Archaeological Associates

The survey identified the building as a former stable block with first floor hayloft/granary that had subsequently been modified to accommodate a number of uses, including pig sties and general storage. The elements of construction and materials used in the building were typical

of the later 19th century. It would appear that the roof was a later addition, replaced at some time in the 20th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: allenarc1-46329

## South Holland

(G.32.4077/2008)

TF44431864

Parish: Tydd St. Mary

Postal Code: PE135QH

### **BARNs AT TYSDALE HOUSE, COMMON WAY, TYDD ST. MARY**

***Historic Building Survey and Appraisal of Barns at Tysdale House, Common Way, Tydd St. Mary, Lincolnshire***

Cope-Faulkner, P & Taylor, G Sleaford : Archaeological Project Services, Report: 97/08 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Project Services

Recording was carried out of the site, a Grade II Listed Building of 16th century origin. The whole of the complex was photographically recorded, and floor plans and elevations produced. Features of architectural, historic or functional merit were recorded in further detail. Both buildings had been altered in the late-19th century, mostly by blocking some doors and windows and the installation of others. More significant changes occurred in the 20th century when upper floors and internal walls in the southern block were removed. Additionally, the northern block was truncated by the removal of the east-west range, and it was re-roofed. Overall, the barns were considered to have low to moderate significance. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: archaeol1-46806

## South Kesteven

(G.32.4078/2008)

SK92903930

Parish: Belton and Manthorpe

Postal Code: NG322LS

### **THE CASCADE AND GOTHICK RUINS AT BELTON HOUSE**

***The Cascade and Gothick Ruins at Belton House, Belton, Grantham. Historic Building Report***

AOC Archaeology Group Twickenham : AOC Archaeology Group, 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* AOC Archaeology Group

A 3D laser scan survey and historic building analysis of the Gothick Ruins and Cascade located within The Wilderness, Belton House, were carried out. The Ruins were an early example of the fashionable 18th century "Gothick", and appeared to have been first built c.1742 by the Viscount Tyrconnel. They were extended, and probably largely rebuilt, in the mid to late-19th century. The main structure contained fragments of 14th and 15th century windows which may have been taken from Normanton Church. The recording included a full measured survey of the buildings, including a plan, elevations and photographic survey. The elevations and plans were produced using a laser scan allowing 3D images of the ruin to also be produced. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5546  
*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
Serial: **National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,  
OASIS ID: aocarcha1-55512

(G.32.4079/2008)

TF07183372

Parish: Folkingham

Postal Code: NG340SD

**THE GREYHOUND INN, FOLKINGHAM*****Building Survey Report , the Greyhound Inn, Folkingham, Lincolnshire***

Dailey, M        Branston : Allen Archaeological Associates, Report: 2008/016 2008, 32pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Allen Archaeological Associates

The Greyhound Inn had undergone many changes over time, both to its internal and external fabric. Most significantly was the loss or damage of internal architectural features as a consequence of modern alterations and poor maintenance. Fire damage sustained in 2005, although destructive, was fortunately confined to the western corner of the southern range. The building has also undergone significant phases of redevelopment and modification, resulting in a diverse collection of features present with a chronological range from the 17th to the 20th centuries. However, a sufficient number of surviving features of architectural interest provided some insight into the phased development of the structure. The earliest part of the building appeared to be the southern block in the Western Range, dated by the 17th century fire surrounds, and its physical relationships with the adjoining buildings. The detailing of the eastern range, particularly the moulded stone fire surround on the ground floor of the southern block, suggested this part of the inn was 18th century in date. The southern extent of the eastern range had been modified to accommodate the eastern mid Georgian style staircase and landings. This style of staircase would have been slightly out of fashion by the time of the well documented renovations of 1789. At this time the brick façade was added to the front of the building and the carriageway arch was built. Development continued into the 19th century evidenced by the insertion of late 18th and early 19th century style hob grates into the rooms on the top floor of the Southern Range. An early 19th century canted window was also added to the western façade of the eastern range around this time. The main entrance was created by the insertion of a moulded stone doorway into the carriageway arch of the southern façade during the 19th century. The northern blocks of the West and East ranges both had their roofs re-tiled with S-profiled 19th century pantiles. Throughout the 20th century there have been a number of intrusive elements introduced into the fabric of the inn, as a consequence of its changes in usage over time. The insertion of modern bathrooms, toilets, bars and kitchen facilities throughout the building has damaged much of the internal fabric. The construction of a glass atrium over the central carriageway although visually intrusive, did enclose this outside space with very limited impact upon the building. The flat roofed lean-to that had been attached to the northern extent of the atrium was constructed in both a style and using materials that had a negative impact upon the overall visual character of the building. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: allenarc1-40322

(G.32.4080/2008)

TF1325810852

Parish: Market Deeping

Postal Code: PE6 8DG

**CORNER FARM, MARKET DEEPING*****Building Survey Report. Corner Farm, Market Deeping***

Daley, M        Branston : Allen Archaeological Associates, Report: 2008.014 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Allen Archaeological Associates

The site comprised a farmhouse that had clearly undergone successive adaptations in use which had resulted in significant alterations to the original fabric of the structure. The external facades, however, did retain some original detailing, despite needing some remedial works. The Granary on the site also retained much of its original fabric. The stables were for the most part structurally sound, with the threshing barn having been modified with the blocking of



the original full height doorways with modern brick. This was thought to detract from the overall character of the site. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: allenarc1-39384

## West Lindsey

(G.32.4081/2008)

TF07407490

Parish: Barlings

Postal Code: LN3 5DG

### **THE BARN, THE GRANGE, BARLINGS LANE, LANGWORTH**

***Photographic Building Recording. The Barn, The Grange, Barlings Lane, Langworth***

Dolby, K O      Lincoln : K O Dolby, 2008, 9pp, colour pls, tabs

*Work undertaken by:* K O Dolby

A photographic record was carried out of the building, which had been taken over in a derelict condition in 1994 and restored to good order, later being used as storage associated with residential use. It was assumed that the barn was at least 150 years old. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.32.4082/2008)

SK98409090

Parish: Glentham

Postal Code: LN2 3BL

### **GLENTHAM CLIFF FARMHOUSE, BISHOP NORTON ROAD, GLENTHAM**

***Pre Works Photographic Condition Record for Proposed Barn Conversion, Glentham Cliff Farmhouse, Bishop Norton Road, Glentham, Lincolnshire***

York, M J      Kirton in Lindsey : M J York Consulting Ltd., Report: K443 2008, 7pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* M J York Consulting Ltd.

The site was an isolated complex, comprising the extant two storey house, of stone construction. A number of brick-built single storey outbuildings were associated with the main structure. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.32.4083/2008)

SK94608350

Parish: Ingham

Postal Code: LN1 2XT

### **33 THE GREEN, INGHAM, LINCOLN**

***Photographic Record of Outbuildings. 33 The Green, Ingham, Lincoln, Lincolnshire***

Cook, S Lincoln : Mr & Mrs S Cook, 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Mr & Mrs S Cook

Photographic recording was carried out of a two storey outbuilding associated with the main farm house, dating to around 1748. The building had been owned by the current owner since the 1990s, and had been used for general storage. The recording was required before conversion to a single bedroom dwelling. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.32.4084/2008)

SK94808280

Parish:

Postal Code: LN1 2YP

**GROOM COTTAGES, LINCOLN ROAD, CAMMERINGHAM*****Groom Cottages, Lincoln Road, Cammeringham***

Roberts, J      Lincoln : John Roberts Architects Ltd., 2008, 9pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* John Roberts Architects Ltd.

Recording of the Grade II Listed Building was carried out in advance of development. The building was thought to be 19th century in date and had undergone some remodelling and alteration. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.32.4085/2008)

SK84607580

Parish: Kettlethorpe

Postal Code: LN1 2LD

**CHURCH FARM BARNs, KETTLETHORPE*****Church Farm Barns, Kettlethorpe, Lincolnshire. Historic Building Record***

Sumpter, T      Retford : Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultancy, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultancy

A group of disused farm buildings was surveyed prior to conversion for domestic and light commercial use. An 18th century range had been expanded in the late-19th century into a standard pattern quadrangular mixed farmstead, with three brick & pantile ranges enclosing a south-facing crew yard for wintering cattle. In the 1960s the east range was extended for bulk corn storage, and the crew yard roofed over to provide shelter for livestock. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.32.4086/2008)

TF06308060

Parish: Snelland

Postal Code: LN3 5AS

**BARNs AT SWINTHORPE*****Photographic Survey Report: Barns at Swinhorpe, Lincolnshire***

Clay, C Branston : Allen Archaeological Associates, Report: 2008/060 2008, 29pp, colour plates, figs, tabs

*Work undertaken by:* Allen Archaeological Associates

A photographic survey of a range of agricultural buildings at Swinhorpe, in the parish of Snelland, was carried out. The buildings comprised an L-shaped range of brick farm buildings, with an adjacent cart shed, and represented several phases of construction during the 19th century. The earliest structure recorded was a threshing barn of early 19th century date, which formed part of an east-west range along the road frontage with a possible two storey stable and hayloft, and a single storey cow house. A date plaque on the west end of these buildings suggested their construction occurred in 1842. The threshing barn was abutted by a later north-south range comprising a cow house, which was later adapted as a milking parlour, and a small outbuilding at the north end of the range. There was evidence for a further north-south range that had been demolished in the later 20th century, and a

southern boundary wall enclosing the yard, with map evidence suggesting that part of the yard was covered in the late-19th/early 20th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: allenarc1-50974

## North Lincolnshire

### North Lincolnshire UA

(G.68.4087/2008)

SE81230014

Parish: Owston Ferry

Postal Code: DN9 1RJ

#### **BARN AT OWSTON FERRY**

##### ***Photographic Survey of Barn at Owston Ferry***

Lee, M Barton-on-Humber : David Lee Photography, 2008, 34pp, pls

*Work undertaken by:* David Lee Photography

In advance of conversion to residential use, a photographic survey was made of a post-medieval barn. The barn was built of brick with a lime mortar in a 225mm English garden wall bond with English clay pantiles with no underfelt, and was supported by five king post trusses. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* SLS 3745

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Northamptonshire

### DAVENTRY

(G.34.4088/2008)

SP63275970

Parish: WEEDON BEC

#### **OASIS DATABASE: MANOR FARM, WEEDON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

##### ***Manor Farm, Weedon, Northamptonshire:***

Soden, I, Wolfram-Murray, Y, and Walker, C Northamptonshire Archaeology : Northamptonshire Archaeology, Report: 08/117 2008, A4, heat bound, blue spine, clear cover  
*Work undertaken by:* Northamptonshire Archaeology

"The farmhouse at Weedon's Manor Farm was built on the Watling Street in the early 18th century, perhaps 1710-1720 in the local vernacular style of a simple, three-cell plan. It was later extended twice, the first time around 1800, the second before 1860. For much of the 18th and 19th century it was better known as the Bull Inn, a coaching inn. It is listed Grade II. A series of outbuildings, listed by curtilage, lie to its rear. These constitute a complex of farm ranges which have grown through a process of accretion, being of different phases of construction. The earliest is probably coeval with the farmhouse, while the others are of a variety of dates as late as 1885-1905, depicted variously on a long sequence of maps. Together they constituted a working farm given over to a mixed arable and pastoral regime. Few interior fixtures or fittings survived in the farmhouse while none survived to be recorded in the outbuildings. Numerous other outbuildings are attested in documents, but which did not survive into the modern period. The complex was much denuded, inside and out." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: northamp3-55648

### East Northamptonshire

(G.34.4089/2008)

TL04658893

Parish: Ashton

Postal Code: PE8 5LA

**THE RIVERSIDE, STATION ROAD, OUNDLE*****Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Building Survey of The Riverside, Station Road, Oundle, Northamptonshire***

Brown J & Prentice, J Northampton : Northamptonshire Archaeology, Report: 08/147 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Northamptonshire Archaeology

An assessment determined that the site lay on the western side of the Roman town, with the possibility of a Roman cemetery extending into the site. It was thought that remains for a Toll Gate and a Chapel may have existed at one of either ends of North Bridge. Map regression showed an unidentified earthwork extending into the north-west part of the site in 1886, but had not been depicted since. The main building was recorded, along with a separate barn that was built shortly after the construction of the railway station between 1845 and 1851. The buildings were not Listed. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: northamp3-55488

(G.34.4090/2008)

TL03578820

Parish: OUNDLE

Postal Code: PE8 4ET

**OASIS DATABASE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AND DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AT 18-20 BENEFIELD ROAD, OUNDLE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE*****Archaeological building recording and desk-based assessment at 18-20 Benefield Road, Oundle, Northamptonshire***

Prentice, J Northamptonshire Archaeology : Northamptonshire Archaeology, Report: 08/187 2008, A4, blue spine, heat bound, clear cover

*Work undertaken by:* Northamptonshire Archaeology

"Desk-based and building assessment revealed that the two cottages had been originally built as one-up one-down structures, with the upper room contained within the eaves. At some stage during the nineteenth century the upper walls were raised to provide more head-room on the first floor. Probably at the same time the dividing wall between the two properties was replaced in brick. On the ground floor this has subsequently been replaced by modern brickwork and breeze blocks." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: northamp3-64829

**Kettering**

(G.34.4091/2008)

SP90007460

Parish: Burton Latimer

Postal Code: NN155RF

**111 HIGH STREET BURTON LATIMER*****A Building Assessment of the Attic space at 111 High Street, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire***

Upton-Smith, T Northampton : Northamptonshire Archaeology, Report: 08/144 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Northamptonshire Archaeology

An assessment of the attic space at 111 High Street was carried out. The assessment demonstrated that the surviving thatched roof was in poor condition. [Au]

OASIS ID: northamp3-55479

(G.34.4093/2008)

SP86497888

Parish: KETTERING

**OASIS DATABASE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED AND BUILDING ASSESSMENT OF CHESHAM HOUSE, LOWER STREET, KETTERING**

*An archaeological desk-based and building assessment of Chesham House, Lower Street, Kettering*

Prentice, J Northamptonshire Archaeology : Northamptonshire Archaeology, Report: 08/103 2008, A4, blue spine, heat bound, clear cover

*Work undertaken by:* Northamptonshire Archaeology

"A desk-based assessment of Chesham House, Kettering found that the building, thought to date from the late eighteenth century, has undergone significant changes since it was occupied by the Gotch family whose tenure covered almost 150 years. Extensive alterations have previously removed almost all internal fixtures and fittings and it is now difficult to determine how the property functioned as a family home and offices. It is not considered that the proposed alterations will have any impact on historic fabric." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: northamp3-64814

## Nottinghamshire

### Bassetlaw

(G.37.4094/2008)

SK55007390

Parish: Holbeck

Postal Code: S80 3LW

**RECORD OF LOWER MOTOR YARD, WELBECK ESTATE**

*Record of Lower Motor Yard, Welbeck Estate*

Hibbert, D Derby : David Hibbert, 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* David Hibbert

The fabric of Lower Motor Yard was recorded in advance of the building's conversion to an artisan bakery and school of artisan food. The building itself comprised a Grade II Listed Building dating to the 19th century. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1471

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

### Broxtowe

(G.37.4095/2008)

SK49504450

Parish: Kimberley

Postal Code: NG162QX

**THE FORMER HARDY'S & HANSON'S BREWERY SITE, KIMBERLEY**

*Postgraduate Diploma Course in Historic Environment Conservation, Conservation Management Plans. The former Hardy's & Hanson's Brewery Site, Kimberley*

Hunns, T Manchester : T Hunns, 2008, 45pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: T Hunns

The former brewery site was photographed and an assessment carried out on the structure as part of a university course project. [AIP]

OASIS ID: no

## Rutland

### Rutland UA

(G.77.4096/2008)

SK84900980

Parish: Barleythorpe

Postal Code: LE157FD

**BARLEYTHORPE STUD, MAIN ROAD, BARLEYTHORPE**

***Building Survey on Buildings at Barleythorpe Stud, Main Road, Barleythorpe, Rutland***

Parker, N Sleaford : Archaeological Project Services, Report: 76/08 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Project Services

Survey was carried out of an open barn, a range of stables, and two building ranges used as dwellings with a southern annexe. The earliest phase of building dated to the 17th century in the northern section of the north-west building range, the remainder appeared to have been altered in the 19th and 20th century. The main phase of building appeared to date to the 19th century and seemed to relate to the surrounding stables and farm buildings. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

OASIS ID: archaeol1-47041

(G.77.4097/2008)

SK81650145

Parish: Belton-in-Rutland

Postal Code: LE159LA

**LODDINGTON LANE, BELTON-IN-RUTLAND**

***Loddington Lane, Belton-in-Rutland. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Historic Building Impact Assessment***

Clarke, S Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-011 2008, 26pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The site lay within the medieval core of the village, close to the church, and comprised farm buildings and a farmyard that were formerly associated with the Hillcrest farmstead. Hillcrest House, a Grade II Listed Building, was a fine stone-built farmhouse and was thought to date to the mid-17th century. The farm buildings scheduled for demolition as part of the proposed development were a stone built structure, comprising a range of units including a threshing barn and livestock accommodation. It was thought that these buildings were at least 18th century in date, and an earlier 17th century origin could not be ruled out. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.77.4098/2008)

SK98510326

Parish: Ketton

Postal Code: PE9 3RL

**KILTHORPE GRANGE, BARROWDEN ROAD, KETTON**

***Kilthorpe Grange, Barrowden Road, Ketton, Rutland. Historic Buildings Appraisal (Level 2 Survey)***

Bradwell, S      Loughborough : Trigpoint Conservation & Planning Ltd, Report: 2008.41  
2008, 14pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Trigpoint Conservation & Planning Ltd

A Level II Survey was carried out on behalf of the Joseph Whattoff Will Trust in February 2008 in advance of works to refurbish and convert the farm buildings at Kilthorpe Grange. The group of farm buildings were situated within the curtilage of the principal farmhouse (a Grade II Listed Building) and comprised a cottage, a barn and stables set around three sides of a former rectangular farmyard. The buildings were mainly constructed of irregular coursed limestone, with larger stone dressings, and Collyweston slates. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: trigpoin1-45099

(G.77.4099/2008)

SK87000270

Parish: Preston

Postal Code: LE159NL

**THE DOWER HOUSE, PRESTON**

***An Archaeological Building Survey of The Dower House, Preston, Rutland***

Sheppard, R      Nottingham : Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit, 2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit

The Dower House was a small to moderately sized two storey building consisting of a principal living section that was of double-pile plan [two rooms deep and with an M-shaped roof], and extensions to the rear west side. The main east part was built of coursed ironstone rubble, plastered and dressed with a plinth, string course and quoins on three sides. At the back there was a kitchen extension which, although not tied into the main building, was likely to be of the same date, implying that the Dower House was of L-shape plan from the outset. There were few features to help date the original structure but the building's form, internal brickwork and fittings such as fireplaces supported a date of about 1800. Extensions were added to the west and south sides during the 19th century. An added conservatory and a bay window had since been removed. This part of the building had been much altered by the insertion of windows, doorways, an upper floor and changes to floor level. Proposed changes would primarily affect the same part of the building. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.77.4100/2008)

TF04251036

Parish: Ryhall

Postal Code: PE9 4JG

**BRIDGE COTTAGE, SHEPHERD'S WALK, BELMESTHORPE  
STAMFORD**

***Building Recording at Bridge Cottage, Shepherds Walk, Belmesthorpe, Stamford, Rutland***

Mellor, V      Sleaford : Archaeological Project Services, Report: 47/08 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Project Services

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken prior to the construction of an extension at Bridge Cottage. The building was a 17th century Grade II Listed Building of vernacular architectural and historic interest. In the area of the proposed extension the structure, ground plan, external elevations and internal details were recorded. In use as a kitchen, this wing may previously have functioned as a pigsty, although it was unclear whether it was purpose-built for that role. A single piece of wood within the surveyed wall may

have represented the remains of an opening for a pig feeding trough, although this remained unproven. The wing butted and was likely to be later than the main building, which was of 17th century date. The materials used in the building were on the whole undiagnostic or possible additions, and so the dating of the surveyed wing remained unclear. A mid to later 19th century date for the wing was possible, although was suggested tentatively. Old Ordnance Survey maps showed the wing was in existence by 1888. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol1-41612

(G.77.4101/2008)

SK89300290

Parish: Wing

Postal Code: LE158SE

**"THE CUCKOO", WING**

***An Historic Building Assessment of the Grade II Listed Building Known as "The Cuckoo", Wing, Rutland***

Smith, D & Hayward, R Cosby : TR Projects, Report: 08/10/8 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* TR Projects

The building had once been a public house, and comprised what were historically two separate properties. They were incorporated together sometime in the 20th century [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Eastern Region

### Cambridgeshire

#### Huntingdonshire

(G.12.4102/2008)

TL05607570

Parish: Bythorn and Keyston

Postal Code: PE180QN

**THE WHITE HART, BYTHORN**

***An Historic Building Impact Assessment on Part of The White Hart, Bythorn, Cambridgeshire***

Coward, J Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-135 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The assessment was carried out in order to determine whether partitioning on one part of the first floor was original, in order to facilitate a decision on planning and Listed Building Consent for their proposed removal. No convincing evidence for the survival of original partitioning was recorded, nor the position of any partitioning since removed. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.12.4103/2008)

TL28207410

Parish: Houghton and Wyton

Postal Code: PE172DR

**RAF WYTON**

***RAF Wyton, Cambridgeshire. Historic Building Survey***



Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008217 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Historic building survey was carried out on a number of buildings at the RAF Station Wyton, in advance of the demolition of the buildings prior to redevelopment. The surveyed buildings represented a cross section of the types, form and function available to military establishments from the first half of the 20th century through the Expansion Period and into the 1970s. Each building type was of a standard design that was not unique to RAF Wyton, but was supplied to many military facilities. The only differences recorded was in the use of building materials common to the areas where the stations were located. The surveyed buildings included those situated within a military transport compound, comprising an early 'Type T' hangar and a series of garage, repair and maintenance facilities. The structures dated to the early years of the station with the exception of the hangar, which was purpose built between 1940 and 1942. A series of H-plan barrack blocks were also surveyed. The H-plan structures were designed in 1937 to replace the T-plan facilities and were used as accommodation and office blocks. Two further structural types were surveyed. Both were officers' mess and accommodation facilities, and comprised a central block with a display façade flanked by cross wings providing accommodation. One of the blocks was a Type B building designed by S. Bullock in 1938 in a neo-Georgian style. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

## Essex

### Braintree

(G.22.4104/2008)

TL80552295

Parish: Bradwell

Postal Code: CM778EL

#### **CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND HALL AT THE STREET BRADWELL VILLAGE, BRAINTREE**

***Report and Historic Analysis of the Church and Hall at The Street, Bradwell Village, Braintree, Essex***

Chapman, N Halstead : Nigel Chapman Associates, 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Nigel Chapman Associates

The church building was built in 1931 and the hall in the 1950's. The buildings were cavity brick construction, both buildings had porch lobbies. The church front elevation had Gothic style leaded light windows on either side of the porch. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.22.4105/2008)

TL75762316

Parish: Braintree

Postal Code: CM7 1UX

#### **THE WATER TOWER AND FIRE STATION SWAN SIDE, BRAINTREE**

***The Water Tower and Fire Station, Swan Side, Braintree Essex, Historic Building Recoring***

Letch, A Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1929 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:*

A record was made of an Italianite style masonry steel framed water tower it was built in 1928 to replace an 1857 masonry tower and probably fed a pumping station on the Notley Road. A record was also made of a modernist style 1931 fire station that was included in the development. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: essexcou1-51604

(G.22.4106/2008)

TL82382641

Parish: Coggeshall

Postal Code: CO9 1RJ

**GREAT NUNTY'S FARM, NUNTY'S LANE, PATTISWICK**

***Great Nuntty's Farm, Nuntty's Lane, Pattiswick, Essex Historic Building Recording***

Letch, A Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1906 2008, 45pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

Recording works were undertaken on a late-18th century farmstead. The group was formed by two barns, a byre and stables, plus two small dilapidated Victorian structures. The buildings were timber framed and boarded with corrugated asbestos roofs. All were formally thatched and the two barns had their upper walls plastered. The byre, barn 2 and the stables were constructed in the same unusually steep primary bracing, but there was evidence to suggest that the byre was a rebuilt 16th century structure, perhaps contemporary with the farmhouse. Barn 3 had a very different character to the others and appeared to be constructed from elements of broadly contemporary pre-existing barns. All buildings had been neglected, but not from modern farm development, therefore historic wall treatments such as wall and daub plaster and features such as a brick threshing floor, and feeding troughs remained. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: essexcou1-48626

(G.22.4107/2008)

TL82832523

Parish:

Postal Code: CM7 8BE

**LITTLE NUNTY'S FARM, NUNTY'S LANE, COGGESHALL**

***Little Nuntty's Farm, Nuntty's Lane, Coggeshall, Essex, Historic Building Recording***

Letch, A Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 2009 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

Recording works were undertaken on the remains of a 19th century farmstead. The group comprised a barn and stables, the latter originally built as a cow shed. Other elements of the farm were believed to have been demolished when large pre-fabricated grain silos and sheds were erected in the mid to late-20th century. The buildings were timber framed with later corrugated asbestos roofs. The barn had been adapted for grain storage. There was few internal fittings or fixtures in either building. Little Nuntty's over time adopted the form of a Victorian mixed farmstead with a barn and animal ranges set around a central yard. Although the buildings had limited architectural value their vernacular character and preservation as part of the rural landscape was deemed important. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO

OASIS ID: essexcou1-53787

(G.22.4108/2008)

TL67253356

Parish: Finchingfield

Postal Code: CM7 4LA

**UNWINS FARM BUILDINGS, SPAIN'S HALL ROAD, FINCHINGFIELD, ESSEX*****Unwins Farm Buildings, Spain's Hall Road, Finchingfield, Essex: Historic Building Recording***

Letch, A      Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1912 2008, 33pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

Recording works were undertaken on two 18th century barns at Unwins Farms. They formed the remains of a post-medieval farmstead, with probable medieval origins. The farm had a complicated development resulting in many of the earlier buildings being lost over time. In 2008 the farm complex consisted of two redundant timber framed buildings and modern pre-fabricated buildings that formed the focus to the modern farm. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: essexcou1-47129

(G.22.4109/2008)

TL72722265

Parish: Rayne

Postal Code: CM7 8RP

**RAYNE FOUNDRY, THE STREET, RAYNE, BRAINTREE,*****A Survey of Rayne Foundry, The Street, Rayne, Braintree, Essex***

Lister, C      Colchester : Colchester Archaeological Trust, Report: 475 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Colchester Archaeological Trust

Rayne Foundry lay on the north side of the Roman road known as Stane Street, the main route from Colchester to St. Albans, today called simply "The Street" in the centre of Rayne parish. A foundry was in continuous operation at the site from at least as early as the 1820s right through to its closure in 2001. Eighteen buildings were recorded in the course of the survey. Little of the early foundry survived, apart from a few external walls to the south and east of the current complex, with the current building dating mostly to the 1930s/1950s. At the time of its closure, the foundry used 20th-century equipment and machinery, and no original fixtures and fittings had survived. The Roper cupola furnace was one of the last remaining examples of its type in the region and, with the closure of Rayne Foundry, the last operational iron foundry in Essex had disappeared. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: colchest3-49465

**Brentwood**

(G.22.4110/2008)

TQ59809380

Parish: Brentwood

Postal Code: CM158AR

**BRENTWOOD SCHOOL, INGRAVE ROAD, BRENTWOOD*****Historic Building Recording at Brentwood School, Ingrave Road, Brentwood Road, Essex***

Letch, A      Brentwood : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1874 2009, 57pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

The historic structures recorded during the survey formed a diversely functioning group of late-19th and early 20th century buildings whose origins were not all associated with

Brentwood School. Most were built during the expansion of the school c. 1910, but two of the structures, the former vicarage and its outbuilding, were built some 40 years earlier and were incorporated within the layout as the school expanded. Despite changes, the outward appearance of all the structures remained largely unaltered, even if their landscape setting significantly changed as the school grew. Otway House was the oldest of the group, given its origins as a Victorian vicarage. It was well built and with its Gothic themes stylistically typical of its date, representing a good example of a modest late Victorian middle class residence. Adoption of Otway House as a boarding house by the school coincided with building the 1928 extension and it was likely the two were fitted out at the same time. The former gymnasium and marshal's lodge were Edwardian buildings and added historic value and diversity to this part of the school. Externally they had changed very little, especially the lodge, with its ornate architectural character. Internally, the gym had been altered considerably, while the lodge had developed over time as a contemporary family home. The modern Marshall's office and former gymnasium extension had no architectural merit. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM  
OASIS ID: essexcou1-44864

## Chelmsford

(G.22.4111/2008)

TL70820695

Parish: Chelmsford

Postal Code: CM1 1NS

### **CHELMSFORD CATHEDRAL**

#### ***Chelmsford Cathedral an Analysis of the Fabric of the South Aisle West of the Porch***

Ireland, G Chelmsford : Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England, 2008, 10pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England

Until 1914 St. Mary's parish church, Chelmsford Cathedral comprised a chancel with north and south chapels and vestries to the north a nave with aisles north and south and an outer north aisle, a west tower and a south porch. The existing building took its form in the 15th and 16th centuries. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Colchester

(G.22.4112/2008)

TL99292451

Parish: COLCHESTER

### **OASIS DATABASE: LE CATEAU AND CAVALRY BARRACKS, COLCHESTER GARRISON**

#### ***Historic Building Recording at the Le Cateau and Cavalry Barracks, Colchester Garrison***

Letch, A. Braintree : ECC FAU, Report: Rep.1858 2008, Thick bound level 3 report with text and plenty of photos, plans, etc

*Work undertaken by:* ECC FAU

"Building record of 19th-century military buildings at two of the first permanent barracks in Colchester. Le Cateau was formerly the Royal Artillery Barracks. Stable block A, the canteen and sergeants mess and the adult school were recorded. Stable block B was recorded in an earlier phase (OASIS 25973). Only the listed riding stables was recorded from the Cavalry Barracks." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: essexcou1-39335

## Epping Forest

(G.22.4113/2008)

TL46090221

Parish: Epping

Postal Code: CM164LJ

**208-212 THE HIGH STREET, EPPING*****Historic Analysis and Report on the Buildings at 208-212 The High Street, Epping, Essex***

Watkins, E & Watkins, BChelmsford : Elphin & Brenda Watkin, 2008, 30pp, colour pls, figs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Elphin & Brenda Watkin

The front ground floor range of buildings consisted of two shop fronts and an access passage to the rear range. The passage was 19th century with a door of the period. The two shops fronts were dated from the early and late-20th century. Behind this range was a frame of a 17th century stair tower. Two rear wings to the north and south developed eastwards towards Hemmel Street. The north range was two storey and survived relatively complete. The south side had three sections developed in succession, with a side lean-to. Beyond these was a 1930s single/double storey flat roofed building. To the north of the stair tower a 19th century passage way linked the shop side passage and rear range. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

## Maldon

(G.22.4114/2008)

TQ88909870

Parish: Latchingdon

Postal Code: CM3 6HD

**THE WATER TOWER, LOWER BURNHAM ROAD, LATCHINGDON*****The Water Tower, Lower Burnham Road, Latchingdon, Essex. Historic Building Recording***

Letch, A Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1694 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

A programme of building recording was undertaken on a former concrete water tower, prior to conversion to residential accommodation. The water tower appeared to have been built in the 1930s as a response to the Rural Water Supplies Act of 1934 to improve the local water supply chain. Designed in the International Moderne style with a concrete frame and tank, the structure had changed very little since it was constructed. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: essexcou1-41489

## Tendring

(G.22.4115/2008)

TM17802135

Parish: Thorpe-le-Soken

Postal Code: CO160HY

**THORPE MALTINGS, THORPE-LE-SOKEN, TENDRING*****Thorpe Maltings, Thorpe-le-Soken, Tendring, Essex. Archaeological Building Recording***

Sather, K

Altrincham : Kathryn Sather &amp; Associates

Heritage Conservation Consultants, 2008, 86pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Kathryn Sather & Associates

Heritage Conservation Consultants

A programme of archaeological building recording was carried out at Thorpe Maltings, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, prior to the removal of the drying towers and collapsed roof and unstable gable to eaves level. The recording included a photographic survey, with specific high level access to the roof structures of the drying towers. Existing plans and cross sections of the complex were adjusted and annotated to provide the drawn record, as safe access to all areas of the complex to obtain further drawings was not possible at this time. The Maltings complex was erected between 1876 and 1878. The complex consisted of two multi-storey linear ranges, aligned east/west and canted slightly to the south. They were later joined by a central link structure used for storage. Both ranges were constructed in Flemish bond of yellow brick with red brick details and dressings. The roof structures were all of timber and slate. The complex extended to three storeys with a semi-basemented ground floor. The Maltings complex is listed Grade II. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: kathryns1-62721

## Uttlesford

(G.22.4116/2008)

TL60572747

Parish: Great Easton

Postal Code: CM6 2DU

**WOLSEYS FARM, DUTON HILL, GREAT EASTON**

***Historic Building Recording at Wolseys Farm, Duton Hill, Great Easton, Essex***

Letch, A Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1821 2008, 76pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

Recording works were undertaken on a large multi-phase farmstead. The eleven buildings recorded ranged from the 17th to early 20th century in date. The oldest structures were two 17th century timber framed barns each grade 2 listed. A byre was likely to be contemporary with them and also a granary cart shed (although this was perhaps a 18th century build) The byre was enclosed in the 18th century to form a stable. From a post-medieval layout centred around a single yard the farm was improved in the 19th century for cattle. Brick shelter sheds were built and stock yards around a central open yard. A stable and new farmhouse were built and a tall structure built against the granary. This building was interpreted as a machine store. Subsequent development in the modern period was minimal and the buildings maintained to a high standard. The farm was a well preserved example of an evolving farm complex. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: essexcou1-37443

(G.22.4117/2008)

TL52022050

Parish: Great Hallingbury

Postal Code: CM227UZ

**HARPS FARM STABLES, BEDLAR'S GREEN, GREAT HALLINGBURY**

***Harps Farm Stables, Bedlar's Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex. Historic Building Record***

Capon, L Twickenham : AOC Archaeology Group, Report: 30275 2008, 36pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AOC Archaeology Group

Historic building recording was conducted on the stables at Harps Farm, a farmstead whose origins lay in the medieval period. The farmhouse was a Grade II Listed Hall House

comprising a 15th century hall and cross-wing with 17th century and later additions. To the east of the farmhouse was a Grade II Listed granary and a Grade II Listed 16th century barn. The 19th century stable range lay immediately south of the Listed barn. The stables were of several phases, and formed a building facing into a courtyard. Many repairs and replacement beams within the building were clear, but the older parts were potentially of late-18th century or early 19th century date. The report provided an enhanced Level 2 record of a not untypical post-medieval farm stable. The building was functional but had some degree of design. The report described the stable, its materials and phasing, and set the building into its local and regional context. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, MO, PM

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-50347

(G.22.4118/2008)

TL52372031

Parish:

Postal Code: CM227TL

**THE OLD FORGE AT THE HOP POLES PUBLIC HOUSE, BEDLARS GREEN, GREAT HALLINGBURY**

***Historic Analysis and Survey Report of The Old Forge at The Hop Poles Public House, Bedlars Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex***

Watkin, E & Watkin, B Chelmsford : Elphin & Brenda Watkin, 2008, 30pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Elphin & Brenda Watkin

The old forge was a brick and tile building with full gabled ends. It appeared to date from the late 19th century, the tiled roof was probably a later addition [in sales information from 1923 reports it was reported to have had a slate roof]. The building comprised a main gabled front unit and a continuous rear lean-to with access at both ends. The main range had double doors to the western area fitted out originally for the tethering of horses. The main central area opened through to the lean-to and had one original catch still on the stable type door. Little remained of its life as a forge. A much rebuilt chimney stack, an area of heavily boarded flooring and enough space behind the hearth position for bellows was all that remained. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: elphinwa1-45370

(G.22.4119/2008)

TL6018517013

Parish: HIGH ROOTHING

Postal Code: CM6 1NT

**OASIS DATABASE: MISSION HALL HIGH RODING**

***REPORT AND HISTORIC ANALYSIS ON THE MISSION HALL AT HIGH RODING ESSEX***

WATKIN, E CHELMSFORD, ESSEX. : WATKIN, E, 2008, PAPER, TEXT, MAPS, DRAWINGS AND COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS CONTAINED IN ONE A4 FOLDER

*Work undertaken by:* WATKIN, E

"Historic Assessment of building approved for chance of use to domestic. Includes report, architects drawings, additional sketches, location maps and a selection of photographs." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: elphinwa1-40046

(G.22.4120/2008)

TL60181701

Parish: High Roothing

Postal Code: CM6 1NT

**THE MISSION HALL, AT THE STREET, DUNMOW ROAD, HIGH RODING**  
***Report and Historic Analysis on the Mission Hall at High Roding, Essex***

Watkin, E & Watkin, B Chelmsford : Elphin & Brenda Watkin, 2008, 20pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Elphin & Brenda Watkin

The building from the late 19th century had the appearance of the typical kit type building popular at the time. Locally Boulton & Paul of Norwich were the best known but John Sadd of Maldon also produced similar buildings. Many were seen covered in corrugated iron and it was about these that most had been written. The manufacturers name, if on the building, was usually somewhere within the structure. The addition of a porch, decorated gables, the transverse "transept feature" type gables and fine ashlar lined finishing, replicating stone, to the lime render provided a customisation to make the building stand out as something different. An example of a similar building but finished to a lower standard could be found re-erected at the East Anglian Museum of Rural Life. This building originally erected at Great Moulton in Norfolk was built by Boulton & Paul in the 1890s for £105-18s-0d. It had an original side extension but was finished in corrugated iron with minimum detailing. Of special interest were the vertical sliding, sash windows that have three vertical panes over three as at High Roding, and also that the panes in the lower sash were obscure glass. As the church is a considerable distance from the village one can see a need to provide a closer place of Worship and the small scale reflected the village size. In towns it was very different with places such as Halstead having a new 19th century church at the other end of the town that actually rivalled the original in size and impact. It was mainly the non-conformist religions that made use of these small prefabricated timber mission halls and chapels to house the dramatic increase in the number of worshipers during the Victorian era. They were cheap and efficient in providing a good open area of building and the companies producing them sent them all over the world. Documentary sources for this building had proved, on the searches made, to be non-existent and the only firm detail was the notice on the front door relating Mission Hall. Moulded timber corbel blocks were attached to the posts. The gable front had the same design of scalloped pierced barge board as the main roof. [Au]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: elhinwa1-40046

(G.22.4121/2008)

TL51312495

Parish: Stansted Mountfitchet

Postal Code: CM248AB

**FORMER PETER KIRK SCHOOL, STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET**

***Former Peter Kirk School, Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex. Historic Building Recording***

Collins, T, Prosser, L & Williams, M Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3218 2008, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

Both historic and physical analysis established a good record of the history of the building, which began as a school. The main range was dated by a foundation stone to 1862 and was typical of many mid-late Victorian school buildings with tall windows. Comprehensive remodelling made it hard to establish the original layout of the interior. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 55233

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol7-55233

(G.22.4122/2008)

TL66002420

Parish: Stebbing

Postal Code: CM6 3SL

**THE OLD CHAPLE, STEBBING**



***The Old Chaple, Mill Lane, Stebbing, Essex. Historic Building Recording***

Letch, A Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1922 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

The old congregational chapel was erected in 1793 as a large utilitarian building, built of lath and plaster on a timber frame. It was partly rebuilt in c.1865 with a neo-Georgian frontage and vestry both in brick, a replacement roof and inserted internal gallery. Despite its conversion to a light electrical industrial use in 1971 the gallery survived. Although many of the original features had been lost over time the chapel was significant for its survival of the gallery and the Victorian panelling around two sets of stairs. Externally the brick frontage survived in good condition. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: essexcou1-56971

## Hertfordshire

### Dacorum

(G.26.4123/2008)

TL00220736

Parish: Berkhamsted

Postal Code: HP4 2NT

**NEW LODGE, BANK MILL LANE, BERKHAMSTED**

***New Lodge, Bank Mill Lane, Berkhamsted. A Historic Building Record***

Capon, L Twickenham : AOC Archaeology Group, 2008, 41pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AOC Archaeology Group

The Lodge showed many states of construction. It started as an 18th century two-storey bay cottage and by the end of the 19th century it had been enlarged into a villa with an impressive frontage. Alterations to the house from the mid-1950s removed much of the potential historic fabric, reducing its value as a heritage resource. Recent removal of fireplaces and stone floors further reduced the value of the property, which was also subject to damp, and was likely to degenerate rapidly without remedial action. North of the main lodge was a stable block of largely 20th century date, but its northern gable end was constructed of a wooden frame which appeared to be of 17th century character, possibly earlier. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-41273

(G.26.4124/2008)

TL05801754

Parish: Markyate

Postal Code: AL3 8QQ

**CELL PARK FARM HOUSE, PIPERS LANE, MARKYATE**

***Cell Park Farm House, Pipers Lane, Markyate: Historic Building Recording***

Collins, T, Prosser, L, Lamprey, C & Doyle, K Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3058 2008, 36pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

The farmhouse was a typical mid-19th century residence. The building had been extensively remodelled in the recent past and other related structures had been lost or converted into to residential use. There was little evidence of its original form and function. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol7-50227

**East Hertfordshire**

(G.26.4125/2008)

TL2976528360

Parish: ARDELEY

Postal Code: SG2 7QA

**OASIS DATABASE: THE OLD FORGE AND NEWMAN'S GARAGE, CROMER, HERTFORDSHIRE*****The Old Forge and Newman's Garage, Cromer, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Recording***

Doyle, K, Prosser, L, Williamson, A & Lamprey, C      Hertford : Archaeological Solutions,  
Report: Report No: 2966 2008, A4 ringbound document  
*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

"In January 2008 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of historic building recording of the Old Forge at Cromer, Hertfordshire prior to its proposed alteration. The building originated in the earlier part of the 19th century, initially comprising a small roadside unit with a loft above, and an adjoining, low rear range. In the later part of the 19th century the building was expanded by extensions to the rear, and the original rear range was heightened to provide additional loft space. The building has been extensively altered and refurbished in the later part of the 20th century probably in connection with its conversion for use as offices. Now effectively only the external shell survives with no evidence for the earlier internal layout, and its origin as a forge is only readily traced through historical sources. However, an inventory made in 1888 lists the buildings then present on the site. The site was further developed in the 20th century when it formed the premises of Newman's Garage, although these buildings have recently been demolished, leaving only the buildings relating to the Old Fore surviving." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: archaeol7-38195

(G.26.4126/2008)

TL3644528891

Parish: ASPENDEN

Postal Code: SG9 9JB

**OASIS DATABASE: STATION HOUSE, ASPENDEN ROAD, BUNTINGFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE*****Station House, Aspenden Road, Buntingford, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording***

Prosser, L & Williams, M      Hertford : AS, Report: AS report No. 3117 2008, A4 ring bound document  
*Work undertaken by:* AS

"In July 2008 AS carried out a programme of historic building recording at Station House, Aspenden Road, Buntingford, Hertfordshire. The purpose of the work was to investigate and clarify the origins and development of the existing building prior to a substantial proposed redevelopment. Further, the programme aimed to record the building systematically in its existing state before the commencement of the works. The building was constructed as the terminus to the Ware, Hadham and Buntingford branch of the Great Eastern Railway in 1863. It was built in typical Victorian style, with exterior embellishments, and modest internal decoration. The south wing was occupied by the Station Master's house, with offices, public lavatories and waiting rooms to the north, spanned by the ticket hall. The station was closed to passengers in 1964, with final closure to freight occurring the following year. Since that time, the platforms, associated goods shed and other features have been lost to a housing development nearby. Investigation found that, despite extensive modification, many high quality details remain in situ, with few alterations from its initial construction. Some reorganisation has occurred in the central and northern wings to adapt the building to its later use, but extensive decorative features survive nonetheless." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: archaeol7-48832

(G.26.4127/2008)

TL36052937

Parish: Buntingford

Postal Code: SG9 9DB

**BELL BARNS, BALDOCK ROAD, BUNTINGFORD*****Bell Barns, Baldock Road, Buntingford, Herts. Historic Building Record and Archaeological Monitoring Report***

Winter, M & Wilcox, S Letchworth : Heritage Network, 2008, 36pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Heritage Network

A programme of building recording and archaeological monitoring was undertaken. Cartographic evidence had demonstrated that the barns and cottage were originally built as four ranges around a central yard between 1838 and 1869. Since then the layout had undergone a number of alterations, including the demolition of the original southern range and its replacement at the southern end of the surviving barns by small annexes added in the 20th century. Examination of the existing barns demonstrated several phases of reconstruction. Monitoring of the ground reduction revealed the remains of a two features, including a modern rubbish pit. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: Heritage1-42697

(G.26.4128/2008)

TL44471335

Parish: Gilston

Postal Code: CM202RL

**15 CHANNOCKS COTTAGES, GILSTON*****Historic Building Recording. 15 Channoeks Cottages, Gilston, Hertfordshire***

Semmelmann, K Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd., Report: 1072 2008, 32pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

The cottage was a late-19th century brick structure, built on the site of an earlier smallholding, which was created at the time when the farms of the Giltston Park Estate were being remodelled according to late Victorian farming models. The cottages had been inhabited by the current owner's family for three generations, and were completely renovated in the 1970s. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol2-49331

(G.26.4129/2008)

TL32551261

Parish: Hertford

Postal Code: SG141PX

**10-12 THE WASH, HERTFORD*****10-12 The Wash, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Appraisal***

Williams, M & Prosser, L Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3148 2008, 42pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

Building appraisal found the premises formed half of a fairly modest, Grade II Listed 17th century timber-framed row of shops which appeared to have been occupied separately until the 20th century. When separate, both elements seemed to have been refurbished in the

19th century. The outbuilding probably originated as four discrete cart or carriage sheds with storage lofts above in the mid-19th century. It was Listed Grade II as part of the curtilage of the main building. There was no evidence to suggest that they were used as stables, as had been suggested. Much original fabric survived intact, and little change had occurred since its construction. The redevelopment scheme for the main building would have very little adverse impact upon its historic fabric and that the proposals were broadly sympathetic to the house. However, conversion of the outbuilding would result in substantial impact and loss of historic fabric, retaining only a cosmetic sense of the original scale and purpose. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol7-60104

(G.26.4130/2008)

TL32391275

Parish:

Postal Code: SG141PG

**6 & 8 DIMSDALE STREET, HERTFORD**

***6 & 8 Dimsdale Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Appraisal***

Prosser, L & Collins, T Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3143 2008, 32pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

The building assessment comprised the rear service range that probably dated from the later 17th or early 18th century. This range adjoined the central range, a late-15th century timber-framed building with a crown post roof, preserved substantially intact, with the main street frontage to Cowbridge added slightly earlier than the rear range in the early 17th century. Installations of services could have an impact on historic walls, joists and floorboards. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* R2174

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.26.4131/2008)

TL32391275

Parish:

Postal Code: SG141PG

**7 COWBRIDGE, HERTFORD**

***7 Cowbridge, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Appraisal***

Prosser, L & Collins, T Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3143 2008, 35pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

A historic building appraisal found that the building, most recently occupied by a motorcycle dealership, now consolidated three properties: 7 Cowbridge, 2-4 Dimsdale Street and 6-8 Dimsdale Street which were listed separately. The central range was a late-15th century timber-framed building with a crown post roof, preserved substantially intact. The main street frontage was added in the early 17th century, while a rear, service range probably dated from the later 17th or early 18th century. Other elements, such as the staircase probably dated from a refurbishment carried out at a similar date. The building had undergone much modification during its existence, and many internal fixtures and fittings such as original doors and window joinery had disappeared. However, other important elements remained in situ, including the main structural frames, which allowed the building to be analysed with a high degree of accuracy, as well as its principal staircase and other minor decorative features. The appraisal found that the proposal would have a varying impact; largely uncontentious in many places, but with considerable and detrimental impact in discrete areas, involving the loss of historic fabric such as door surrounds and some primary structural elements. Additionally, division of the upper chamber of the central range would destroy the unity of the crown post

roof, thereby losing its original architectural sense and purpose. Installation of electrical services and under-floor pipes could also have an impact on historic walls, joists and floorboards, which could not be assessed during the appraisal. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol7-60143

(G.26.4132/2008)

TL32641245

Parish:

Postal Code: SG141EN

**THE OLD POLICE STATION, 1 QUEENS ROAD, HERTFORD,**  
***The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire, Historic Building Recording***

Williams, M. Prosser, L & Doyle, K Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3076  
2008, 69pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

Historic building recording concluded that the building was principally of one phase dating from 1881 with a small extension dating from shortly after 1923. Site investigation noted several features of particular interest which related to the building's original function, most notably a secure cast iron gate and metal sheeted doors. External architectural features of note were also observed including high quality carved brick and sandstone mouldings and a finely laid Portland stone door case. All of these details were photographed along with each room and all accessible external views. In addition, existing drawings were checked for accuracy and amended where necessary. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol7-55220

(G.26.4133/2008)

TL40473040

Parish: Hornead

Postal Code: SG9 0NZ

**GREAT HORMEAD HALL, GREAT HORMEAD, BUNTINGFORD**  
***Great Hornead Hall, Great Hornead, Buntingford. Historical Building Appraisal and Photographic Record of Internal Fittings in the Horse Yard***

Wyld, J Buntingford : James Wyld, 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* James Wyld

In response to a proposal for the demolition of a Dutch barn and the conversion of part of the late-19th century buildings to a dwelling, a survey was made of the barn and horse yard. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.26.4134/2008)

TL40172993

Parish:

Postal Code: SG9 0NL

**WESTONS, HORSESHOE HILL, GREAT HORMEAD**  
***Westons, Horseshoe Hill, Great Hornead, Hertfordshire, Historic Building Recording***

Collins, T, Prosser, L, Doyle, K & Henry, K Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report:  
3140 2008, 59pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

A programme of historic building recording found the buildings comprised a 5-bay barn with a smaller L-shaped building attached to the west. The western part of the barn, comprised two bays, substantially preserved timber-framing consistent with a 16th century date, which originally had wattle and daub panels. The remaining elements were predominantly primary-braced and so later, but re-using occasional elements of the older structure. Evidence suggested an 18th century date for this remodelling. In the modern period, the roof had been replaced, and render applied over the original weatherboarding, which survived. The smaller 'L' shaped building to the west was probably of 18th century or earlier date, but had undergone extensive remodelling and renovation, with many historic timbers reutilised or replaced. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: archaeol7-58049

(G.26.4135/2008)

TL36031433

Parish: Ware

Postal Code: SG127EF

**CENTRAL MALTING, NEW ROAD, WARE**

***Central Malting, New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Appraisal***

Williams, M & Prosser, L Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3149 2008, 40pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

A historic building appraisal of the grade II Listed Central Malting was carried out. The building was one of three parallel maltings of early 19th century date. The appraisal found that the building was in a fairly good state of preservation with some original features intact, though the original malting floors were removed in the 1980s. However, the three discrete sections which corresponded with the malting process could still be discerned. These sections were structurally different, accommodating the needs of the malting process through the use of timber and iron. A number of original features were found to survive, most notably the cowls and some of the underlying kiln structure, along with original windows, timbers, trusses and two cast iron stanchions. Many of the timbers were found to have Baltic bracking marks. The proposed development would have a fairly light impact upon the structure if sympathetically designed, and could be beneficial by removing 20th century additions. However one area of possible impact to the west may affect the remaining cast iron stanchions and timbers retaining the best Baltic marking. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: archaeol7-53903

## Hertsmere

(G.26.4136/2008)

TQ13929766

Parish: Aldenham

Postal Code: WD25 8DW

**'LITTLE PATCHETTS' 72 HILFIELD LANE, ALDENHAM**

***Desk-based And Historic Building Assessments: 'Little Patchetts' 72 Hilfield Lane, Aldenham, Herts***

Semmelmann, K Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd., Report: 1045 2008, 61pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

Desk-based and historic building assessments were undertaken of 'Little Patchetts', Aldenham. This suggested that Aldenham was first settled in the 1st century AD, but little was known of this or any possible early or middle Saxon settlement. There were spurious documents stating Offa granted lands at Aldenham to either Thorney or Westminster Abbey in 785 and the ownership of the manor was disputed by Westminster and St. Albans Abbeys

until at least 1256. The Extent of Aldenham records William Patchett tenancing 10 acres of land in 1260 and in 1316 Alice Forester held a plot of land called Patchetteswyk. The area was noted as having been heavily wooded until fairly recent times. Little Patchetts was a Listed timber framed building that dated from no later than the 15th century. It was a two-storey L-shaped structure comprising a 3-bay south range, which was originally a cross passage house, to which a late-15th/early 16th century range had been added. Later extensions included a single storey range to the east elevation, an outshut to the west elevation and an L-shaped addition in the north-west corner of the building. Little of the timber frame was visible from the outside as the house was partially encased in brick in the 19th century. Other parts of the building were tile hung or weather boarded. The interior of the building, however, retained much of the original layout and many timbers had been left exposed. The house was part of a large complex now functioning as an equestrian centre. The creation of the centre and its facilities as well as the high level of maintenance afforded the buildings and the grounds would suggest that the proposed development is liable to disturb little of archaeological interest below ground. The proposed additions to the building were unlikely to be unduly detrimental to the historic core of the building, with the possible exception of the removal of the east wall in the main ground floor room in the south range. Indeed, the works may reveal further clues to the origin and development of the building. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: archaeol2-45100

(G.26.4137/2008)

TQ14499830

Parish:

Postal Code: WD2 8BQ

**ROUNDBUSH GARAGE, ROUNDBUSH LANE, ALDENHAM**

***Roundbush Garage, Roundbush Lane, Aldenham, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording***

Williams, M      Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3141 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

The investigation found very little remaining of historic interest. The site comprised a pair of heavily altered early 19th century cottages converted into a garage and surrounded by late-20th century alterations. The cottages appeared to have been gutted by fire so that the original internal arrangements did not remain. The only surviving features of interest were five sash windows. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 52691  
*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: archaeol7-52691

(G.26.4138/2008)

TQ14809500

Parish: Bushey

Postal Code: WD23 4SD

**LAND AT LITTLE BUSHEY LANE, BUSHEY**

***Land at Little Bushey Lane, Bushey, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording***

King, R Swindon : Foundations Archaeology, Report: 698 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Foundations Archaeology

The recording exercise involved a record of four structures, comprising a 1950s bungalow, a pre-fabricated building, a cart shed and stables and a lean-to structure. Although none of the buildings were of architectural or historical merit, industrial period structures had been noted as being of importance and as facing a high rate of loss through redundancy, demolition and conversion in regional research agendas. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: no

(G.26.4139/2008)

TQ13349444

Parish:

Postal Code: WD23 1GA

**SALPERTON, MERRY HILL ROAD, BUSHEY**

***Salperton, Merry Hill Road, Bushey, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording***

Williams, M & Prosser, L          Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3202 2008, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

The building was a large, detached 20th century suburban dwelling in the eclectic style typical of the Edwardian period, with characteristic asymmetry in its design and Arts and Crafts style features associated with buildings of the period. The house retained a good representative selection of its original decorative features, though these were fairly typical of such houses. Any surviving historic architectural significance had been diminished by the wholesale replacement of windows in modern PVCu and the enclosure of a large balcony in similar unsympathetic plastic materials. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: archaeol7-61520

## St. Albans

(G.26.4140/2008)

TL13451322

Parish: Harpenden

Postal Code: AL5 2QJ

**43A WEST COMMON, HARPENDEN**

***43a West Common, Harpenden, Hertfordshire: Building Survey***

Philips, M          Bedford : Albion Archaeology, Report: 2008/140 2008, 20pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, index

*Work undertaken by:* Albion Archaeology

The house was a single storey structure with a T-shaped plan. The main entrance to the house was on the east side. It opened into a hall area, separated from the living room by a glazed partition and door. The building had a softwood timber frame with cedar exterior cladding. The pitched roofs were covered in copper. On the east side of the house there was a garage, built of brick with a flat roof and connected to the house by a covered walk. The house was built between 1959 and 1962 in the western half of the garden of 43 West Common. It was the last building designed by the architect Anthony Williams. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: albionar1-55543

(G.26.4141/2008)

TL1331214541

Parish:

Postal Code: AL5 2SL

**67 HIGH STREET, HARPENDEN**

***Historic Building Recording. 67 High Street, Harpenden, Hertfordshire***

Zeepvat, B          Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd., 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.



Historic building recording of 67 High Street, Harpenden, was carried out. The building was Grade II Listed, and probably dated from the 17th century. No. 67 High Street was a two-storey building constructed largely of brick, under a tiled roof. As originally built it had one room on each floor. From the presence of a large brick chimney stack shared with No. 65, and external features on the wall shared with No. 69, there was evidence to suggest that it was constructed as an infill between the adjoining buildings. During the latter half of the 19th century it formed a single unit with 65 High Street, the two buildings were physically connected on both floors. In the late-19th or early 20th century, brick extensions were built to the rear of both buildings. Later in the 20th century the two buildings were again in separate use: at that time the present stairs were probably installed. 67 High Street retained a number of interesting features. In addition to the chimney stack, the south wall of the first floor had a section of plank and muntin panelling at its east end, and a section of painted plaster at its west end. Both were recorded. The latter was to be subject to specialist examination in due course. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: archaeol2-43173

(G.26.4142/2008)

TL10701230

Parish: Redbourn

Postal Code: AL3 7BL

**REDBOURN POST OFFICE, 73 HIGH STREET, REDBOURN**

***Redbourn Post Office, 73 High Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire. Building Recording***

Philips, M Bedford : Albion Archaeology, Report: 2008/123 2008, 6pp, colour pls, figs  
*Work undertaken by:* Albion Archaeology

A building recording was undertaken on this c.17th century house and shop with a possibly earlier timber frame. It had a red brick façade c.1830 and shop front and a steep pitched plain tile roof with restored off centre chimney stack. It had two storeys with four regularly spaced sash windows to the first floor. The colour-washed ground floor shop front had two doors and four windows with one window retaining its four arch lights. The rear of the building had a deep c.17th century gabled cross wing on the north side. [Sec(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: albionar1-50742

(G.26.4143/2008)

TL12360837

Parish: St Michael

Postal Code: AL3 6AF

**MAYNES FARM BARN, GORHAMBURY, ST. ALBANS**

***Maynes Farm Barn, Gorhambury, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording***

Collins, T, Williams, M Prosser, L & Henry, K Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3118 2008, 51pp, colour pls, figs, tabs refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

The recording revealed a previously unrecognised timber framed aisled barn of probable late-14th century date. It had distinct characteristics, passing braces and archaic scarf joints, it was attributed (using historic and archaeological evidence) to a construction campaign by John La Moote, Abbot of St. Albans. Four phases of development could be seen from the 16th to the 18th century. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD  
OASIS ID: archaeol7-50229

(G.26.4144/2008)

TL14740769

Parish: St. Peter Rural

Postal Code: AL3 5BP

**65 CATHERINE STREET, ST. ALBANS*****Historic Building Recording: 65 Catherine Street, St. Albans, Hertfordshire***

Semmelmann, K Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd., Report: 1061/SAC 2008, 40pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

The building was an impressive example of late-19th/early 20th century commercial architecture. It was extended southwards by the early 1920s to provide an additional room on both floors that may have been used as a workshop, office or store for the mason's yard. Further alterations took place when the window in the south elevation of the shop were bricked up, possibly when the conservatory was added sometime between 1939 and 1964. The interior of the building was in need of some attention, having largely been neglected since the 1970s. The only features of interest to survive were the front staircase and the first floor fireplaces. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol2-49311

(G.26.4145/2008)

TL17721562

Parish: Wheathampstead

Postal Code: AL4 8RU

**HILLSIDE, LAMER LANE, LOWER GUSTARD WOOD*****Hillside, Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Recording***

Williamson, A & Prosser, L Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3041 2008, 53pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

In 2008 a programme of historic building recording was carried out of a small house known as Hillside in Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood. The building originated as a two-bayed timber-framed house, most probably in the late-17th/early 18th century. The building was subsequently extended at the rear and in the 18th/early 19th century, in keeping with other buildings in the area, the building was refaced in red brick. Several other alterations were made to the building in the late-19th/early 20th century. Local history records that in 1835 the house was converted to a beer-house called The Royal Exchange. Some of the modifications to the building may be attributed to this period of use, as well as its reversion for use as a domestic dwelling which probably occurred in the earlier part of the 20th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol7-61477

**Watford**

(G.26.4146/2008)

TQ10349696

Parish: Croxley Green

Postal Code: WD1 3EY

**LITTLE CASSIOBURY, 31 HEMPSTEAD ROAD, WATFORD*****Little Cassiobury, 31 Hempstead Road, Watford, Watford, Hertfordshire***

Semmelmann, K Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd., Report: 1038 2008, 39pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

The building (Grade II Listed), was likely to have been built between 1698 and 1700 for the 1st Earl of Essex. The residence originally consisted of the neo-classical frontage, a kitchen and an outhouse built in the vernacular style to the rear as well as other subsidiary buildings. The kitchen appeared to have been incorporated into the main body of the building by 1700 and the other outhouse, which was presumably a scullery, was joined on later. The classical building was given a single storey extension to the south-east in the early 19th century, when a fair amount of rebuilding also took place on the south elevation. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 49276

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol2-49276

## Welwyn Hatfield

(G.26.4148/2008)

TL24111635

Parish: Welwyn

Postal Code: AL6 0BL

### **FORMER DAIRY, LOCKLEY FARM, WELWYN**

#### ***Former Dairy, Lockley Farm, Welwyn, Historic Building Record***

Wilcox, S & Hillelson, D Letchworth : Heritage Network, Report: 487 2008, 40pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Heritage Network

As the result of an archaeological condition on planning consent for the conversion to residential use of the milking parlour of the former dairy at Lockley Farm, Welwyn, a record of the building prior to refurbishment was undertaken. The brick and flint milking parlour was built in the mid-19th century, and was extended in the early part of the 20th century to provide almost double the number of milking stalls. Lockley Farm originally formed part of the Lockleys Estate and was built around two 17th century timber framed barns, which later bordered the courtyard. The inclusion of a dairy as part of the farmstead provided clear evidence of the diversification in farming during this period and follows a pattern of changing farming practice seen elsewhere in the region. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO

OASIS ID: heritage1-12658

## Norfolk

## Breckland

(G.33.4149/2008)

TF89831344

Parish: Fransham

Postal Code: NR192JA

### **MILL FARM, BEESTON LANE, GREAT FRANSHAM**

#### ***Report on an Historic Building Recording at Mill Farm, Beeston Lane, Great Fransham, Norfolk***

Birks, CDereham : Chris Birks Archaeological Services, Report: CB144R 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Chris Birks Archaeological Services

A flint boundary wall, probably of 18th century date, was used as the base for one wall of a small brick and flint building constructed around 1800-1820. This may have been a stable and connected to an adjacent windmill. A separate pre-existing yard wall on the east was also incorporated. The building was extended in the 19th century. The extension was demolished and rebuilt in the 20th century and the main roof replaced in 1986. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 30840

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: chrisbir1-51818

(G.33.4150/2008)

TL97668482

Parish: Harling

Postal Code: NR162SE

**KEEPER'S COTTAGE, WEST HARLING**

*An Historic Building Record of Keeper's Cottage, West Harling, Norfolk*

Bartrum, B      Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1327 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* NAU Archaeology

In response to the proposed demolition of Keeper's Cottage, a programme of historic building recording was undertaken. Three phases of building were recognised. The first phase saw the construction of the original 18th-century core of the house, preserved in part within the current structure. The second phase saw the 19th century extension and heightening of the house, and the addition of ancillary buildings to the south. The third phase saw a number of 20th century alterations to the interior layout and the remodelling of the ancillary buildings into a modern extension. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Broadland

(G.33.4151/2008)

TG32160845

Parish: Brundall

Postal Code: NR135JZ

**THE CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE, BRUNDALL**

*The Church of St. Laurence, Brundall. Statement of Significance*

Heywood, S      Gressenhall : Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, 2008, 8pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

The church retained only a small amount of its original medieval fabric and had been thoroughly restored and extended during the 19th and 20th centuries. Its most distinctive feature was the bell cote which had lost some of its pride of place through the 1963 extension. Internal features which required special care were the Romanesque capital serving as a corbel and the lead font. In light of the proposals which may include the removal of the north aisle there was no significant loss of historic fabric of particular artistic merit, provided that suitable places were found to keep the Romanesque capital and the St. Laurence glass roundel. It appeared that much of the discussion revolved around the need for a bell tower. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 10254  
OASIS ID: no

(G.33.4152/2008)

TG07402764

Parish: Guestwick

Postal Code: NR116SG

**PAGE'S FARM BARN, WOOD DALLING ROAD, GUESTWICK**

*Page's Farm Barn, Wood Dalling Road, Guestwick*

Heywood, S      Gressenhall : Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, 2008, 5pp, colour pls

*Work undertaken by:* Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

The building had a complex history which all took place within the 18th century. It was constructed of four different types of brick work. The earliest and best quality work was the eastern end of the barn on both side of the present gable-end. Of special interest were the honeycomb ventilation openings. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 51888

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.33.4153/2008)

TG3070514219

Parish: Salhouse

Postal Code: NR136SY

**FORMER SERVICE STATION, SALHOUSE**

***Former Service Station, Salhouse, Norfolk: An Historic Building Record***

Wooler, F      Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1899 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* NAU Archaeology

Building survey was undertaken of redundant buildings to the rear of the former Service Station at Salhouse. The service station was located on the site of a windmill, shown on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map and which stood until the 1930s. The evidence indicated that the windmill was constructed at some point between the production of the Tithe Award Map of 1840 and the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map in 1883. Between 1883 and 1906, other buildings were constructed to the north-west of the windmill, which may have related to a maltings. The buildings which were the subject of the 2008 survey included three brick-built structures (Buildings A, B and C), and modern garage buildings (Buildings D and E) which had utilised the earlier buildings. Buildings A and B were two-storey structures with regularly spaced windows, which appeared to have been industrial buildings. Building C was constructed of a different bond, suggesting it may have been built later, but evidence suggested that it was contemporary. The need for further survey work during demolition work was not considered to be necessary. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: norfolka1-51341

(G.33.4154/2008)

TG26101160

Parish: Sprowston

Postal Code: NR7 8SA

**17 HARRISON'S MEADOW, BLUE BOAR LANE, SPROWSTON**

***An Historic Building Assessment of 17 Harrison's Meadow, Blue Boar Lane, Sprowston, Norwich***

Bartrum, B      Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1836 2008, 9pp, colour pls

*Work undertaken by:* NAU Archaeology

The dwelling surveyed was constructed of red brick and was of two distinct phases. The earliest phase of brickwork dated from the late-18th century and the heightening of the building dated to the mid to late-19th century. The extension to the western elevation dated from the end of the 19th or early 20th centuries. The brick wall dividing the kitchen/dining area was thicker than the other internal walls and extended through the ground and first floors. This may have represented a former external wall. An area of exposed flint foundation below the external brickwork at the south-west corner may have been foundations or the remains of an earlier building. The present building demonstrated no architectural features which would warrant it being listed or preserved. If a proposal were made to demolish the property it was recommended that a full and thorough record be made of the property prior to and during its demolition. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

**King's Lynn and West**

(G.33.4155/2008)

TF81234434

Parish: Brancaster

Postal Code: PE318DF

**MARSH FARM, BURHAM DEEPPDALE, BRANCASTER*****Building Recording at Marsh Farm, Burham Deepdale, Brancaster, Norfolk***

Cope-Faulkner, P Sleaford : Archaeological Project Services, Report: 91/08 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Project Services

The buildings recorded were an 18th century barn and courtyard arrangement with later additions. A second, poorly preserved courtyard was to the east. The earliest of the buildings was a threshing barn that occupied the north side of the complex. An intact brick threshing floor still survived. A small building occupying the south-west corner of the courtyard was the remnant of a west range, known from 19th century maps. The absence of a wall along the west side indicated that this range was open-sided, perhaps a cart shed or livestock shelter. The east wall of the courtyard was a later addition. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 51641

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeoli-46019

(G.33.4156/2008)

TF82712824

Parish: East Rudham

Postal Code: PE318RD

**LIME HOUSE, THE GREEN, EAST RUDHAM*****Lime House, The Green, East Rudham, Norfolk: An Historic Building Record [amended]***

Strickland, J Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1994 2008, 32pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* NAU Archaeology

A Level 2 archaeological building survey was undertaken of an ancillary building to the rear of Lime House, East Rudham. This Grade II Listed Building was said to be visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The structure comprised a set of stables that were thought to relate to a 17th century inn. The inn was subject to alterations in the 19th century and it was thought that the stables may date from this period. The building survey revealed that the stable building dates from at least the mid-19th century and was constructed of coursed flint on the north-east, north-west and south-west elevations, with knapped flint on the south-east elevation. The stable building was in good condition, with the exception of the timber floor of the loft having decayed. This building was a good example of flint architecture once common in the area, but disappearing from the Norfolk landscape as a result of more modern developments. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: norfolka1-51256

(G.33.4157/2008)

TF67963357

Parish: Snettisham

Postal Code: PE317QW

**FARM BUILDINGS AT 117 STATION ROAD, SNETTISHAM**

***Historic Building Recording on Farm Buildings at 117 Station Road, Snettisham, Norfolk***

Mellor, V      Sleaford : Archaeological Project Services, Report: 123/08 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Project Services

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken prior to the conversion of farm buildings at the site. The buildings were of vernacular, architectural and historic interest. The survey recorded a carrstone and brick barn which had apparently been built for hand threshing and the storage of grain and straw. Examination of brickwork suggested a probably later 19th century date for construction of the barn. The depiction of the building on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 indicated it had been built by this time. Numerous variations noted within the masonry suggested a series of ad hoc repairs to the building and repointing, whilst the south gable end had been entirely rebuilt. It was tentatively suggested that an original large doorway in the eastern wall had been subsequently infilled, and that a partial first floor level may have been inserted and later removed. Much of the two shelter sheds were found to be modern, although one of these matched the location of a building depicted on the 1888 map, and elements of each of these buildings were likely to date to the 19th century. One of these shelter sheds may have been erected in the mid to late-19th century as cattle accommodation, with an open area to the north possibly forming an associated cattle yard. A range of buildings to the north were beyond the scope of the survey, but also formed part of the farmstead, and had apparently been used as stables and a dairy. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD, MO

OASIS ID: archaeol1-51794

(G.33.4158/2008)

TL7064 9961

Parish: Stoke Ferry

Postal Code: PE339UF

**THE OLD RAILWAY STATION, STOKE FERRY*****A Historic Building Survey at The Old Railway Station, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk***

Corrigan, A      Bar Hill : Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Report: 1028 2008, 36pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cambridgeshire Archaeology

Stoke Ferry Station was the terminus of the Stoke Ferry Branch and was a small station designed to serve the local community through the provision of a passenger service and transportation into and out of the village for freight. Three of the original station buildings survived on the site, providing a good example of a small Victorian country train station. [Au]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: cambridg1-43055

**North Norfolk**

(G.33.4159/2008)

TG22662993

Parish: Colby

Postal Code: NR117EB

**SUNNYSIDE FARM, COLBY*****Sunnyside Farm, Colby, Norfolk. An Historic Building Survey and Photographic Record***

Phelps, A      Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1984 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* NAU Archaeology

A Level II archaeological survey was undertaken of the barn and its subsidiary buildings at Sunnyside Farm, Colby. The resulting survey identified four separate structures, the largest of

which was an early 19th century threshing barn. Evidence within the fabric clearly demonstrated this to be the earliest structure of those examined. Of the remaining buildings, the small lean-to structure at the north-eastern corner was probably also early 19th century and used for storage, while those to the west appeared to have been mid/late-19th century cattle shelters. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: norfolka1-52266

(G.33.4160/2008)

TG35531652

Parish: Horning

Postal Code: NR128PZ

**THE OLD VICARAGE, HORNING**

***Report on an Historic Building Recording at The Old Vicarage, Horning, Norfolk***

Birks, CDereham : Chris Birks Archaeological Services, Report: CB151R 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Chris Birks Archaeological Services

A survey was carried out prior to the conversion of the old coach house. The coach house and stable adjacent to the Old Rectory were listed as of 1821 but the source of this date was not known. The building consisted of two periods of brickwork in a way that suggested the bases of the walls were constructed some time before the completion of the building. The older brickwork was of 18th century, the later could have been of 1821. there were alterations in the late-19th century which may have included raising the ground floor level. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 42028  
OASIS ID: chrisbir1-50766

(G.33.4161/2008)

TF95803259

Parish: Little Snoring

Postal Code: NR210JJ

**JEX'S FARM, THURSFORD ROAD, LITTLE SNORING**

***Report on Historic Building Recording at Jex's Farm, Thursford Road, Little Snoring, Norfolk***

Birks, CDereham : Chris Birks Archaeological Services, Report: CB142R 2008, 21pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Chris Birks Archaeological Services

The range of outbuildings attached to the north of Jax's Farmhouse incorporated an important mid-17th century courtyard or garden wall containing re-used medieval building materials, and possibly dated to 1643. some late-18th/early 19th century brickwork survived in what was now know as the barn, but otherwise the structure dated from the second half of the 19th century, and was constructed in more than one phase, with several alterations which continued into the early 19th century. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 51820  
*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.33.4162/2008)

TG26602270

Parish: Scottow

Postal Code: NR105AJ

**FORMER RAF COLTISHALL, COLTISHALL/SCOTTOW**



***Report on a Historic Building Photographic Recoding at Former RAF Coltishall, Coltishall/Scottow, Norfolk***

Birks, CDereham : Chris Birks Archaeological Services, Report: CB123R 2008, 26pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Chris Birks Archaeological Services

A photographic survey was carried out in advance of the demolition or conversion of the buildings into use as a prison. The buildings related to the military airbase and were constructed after 1946. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 7697

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

**Norwich**

(G.33.4163/2008)

TG22920851

Parish: Norwich

Postal Code: NR2 1NE

**MEMORIAL GARDENS, NORWICH*****Memorial Gardens, Norwich: Historic Building Recording***

Percival, J      Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1520 2008, 12pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* NAU Archaeology

Metric survey and historic building recording were undertaken at the Memorial Gardens, between City Hall and Market Place, Norwich. The recording took the form of a measured CAD survey achieved via rectified photography. Each element of the monument and gardens was then numbered and its condition recorded. An archaeological watching brief was also undertaken during geotechnical investigations below the concrete floor of the undercrofts/store below the gardens. This work indicated that all archaeological remains below the undercrofts were destroyed during its construction. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: norfolka1-52640

(G.33.4164/2008)

TG22700920

Parish: Old Catton

Postal Code: NR3 3BA

**ST. MARY'S WORKS, DUKE STREET, NORWICH*****Archaeological building recording at St. Mary's Works, Duke Street, Norwich, Norfolk February 2008***

Walsh, A      Northampton : Northamptonshire Archaeology, Report: 08/112 2008, 57pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological building recording was undertaken at St. Mary's Works, a factory was designed in 1921 and constructed in 1926 employing a steel frame clad with brick and with concrete detailing. The offices and machining rooms were of imposing design facing onto St. Mary's Plain and Oak Street, however, the main body of the factory was of a standard single storey open plan, employing steel frame construction supporting a saw tooth roof with northlights. The factory was enlarged after the Second World War reaching its largest capacity with a final phase of expansion in c. 1964. During the 1970s and 1980s parts of the factory were demolished and the remainder was subdivided. In 1974 a modern office development, St. Mary's House was constructed in the north-east quarter of the site. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: northamp3-55494

**South Norfolk**

(G.33.4165/2008)

TM13779754

Parish: Ashwellthorpe

Postal Code: NR161HD

**WOOD FARM, ASHWELLTHORPE*****Wood Farm, Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk: a Historic Building Record***

Wooler, F      Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1873 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* NAU Archaeology

An archaeological building survey was undertaken of a cart shed and redundant military structure at Wood Farm. The cart shed is visible on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey maps and, along with the military shed, located within the curtilage of a listed building. The survey revealed that the cart shed dated from the mid-19th century and was constructed of clay lump on a brick and flint plinth, with pantile roof. It may originally have been open on both its north and south sides. The military shed was in a poor state of decay in sections, but it was a good example of a prefabricated building constructed to provide short-lived accommodation, during the Second World War. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: norfolka1-4184

(G.33.4166/2008)

TG15100003

Parish: Bracon Ash

Postal Code: NR148EX

**WHITE GABLES FARM, WYMONDHAM ROAD, HETHEL, BRACON ASH*****Historic Building Recording at White Gables Farm, Wymondham Road, Hethel, Bracon Ash, Norfolk***

Nicholls, J      Sleaford : Archaeological Project Services, Report: 87/2008 2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Project Services

Originally, the building was very much as it appeared at the time of survey, a workshop at one end and the remainder probably an open sided animal shelter. Subsequently, perhaps in the late-19th to early 19th century, a door and window were inserted in the west wall but later blocked up. Also, in the later 20th century, the north gable was taken down and a large barn built across the side of the building. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 51640*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol1-45855

(G.33.4167/2008)

TM34009060

Parish: Ditchingham

Postal Code: NR352JH

**FORMER SILK MILL AND MALTINGS, DITCHINGHAM*****Former Silk Mill and Maltings, Ditchingham, Norfolk: An Historic Building Record***

Bartrum, B      Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1760 2008, 76pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* NAU Archaeology

The former Simpson's Maltings site lay in the Parish of Ditchingham, south of the village and within the river valley. These works began c.1832 as a single block Silk Mill. The site continued to develop until the business was sold and the buildings converted to maltings in 1894. In 1902 another purpose built maltings was constructed to the immediate north, on the

opposite bank of a small stream. In 1999 a serious fire destroyed much of the silk mill building and the works closed. [Au]

OASIS ID: no

(G.33.4168/2008)

TG36670209

Parish: Langley with Hardley

Postal Code: NR146AD

**THE OLD DAIRY, POPLAR FARM, LANGLEY STREET**

***The Old Dairy, Poplar Farm, Langley Street, Norfolk. An Historic Building Survey***

Phelps, A      Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1979 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* NAU Archaeology

A Level 2 archaeological survey was undertaken on the Old Dairy, a disused L-shaped agricultural building of brick and flint construction that formed two sides of the yard at Poplar Farm. The survey identified three separate structures (A, B and C) all of which appeared to have been built in the 19th century. None of the buildings were visible on the 1839 tithe map, but had been constructed by the publication of the 1st edition OS map in 1886. The plan and surviving fixtures and fittings strongly supported the interpretation of Building A as a cow shed. Limited survival of evidence meant that Building B's function was more difficult to ascertain beyond its general agricultural use, but structural details suggested it was a later addition that linked Buildings A and C. Building C is likely to have had a dual function as a cow shed and cart shed, and has a weather-boarded upper storey accessed externally from the southern gable wall. All three buildings are likely to have been built within 50 years of each other. Buildings A and B are of the same bond and share other constructional similarities, implying a broadly contemporaneous construction, while Building C was mostly of flint and may be slightly earlier, perhaps pre-1850 when brickwork was more expensive and used only at the critical structural points. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: norfolka1-51629

(G.33.4169/2008)

TM19228722

Parish: Pulham Market

Postal Code: IP214XL

**MILL HALL, DUNNINGS LANE, PULHAM MARKET**

***Mill Hall, Dunnings Lane, Pulham Market, Norfolk. Historic Buildings Recording***

Fletcher, T      Bar Hill : Oxford Archaeology East, Report: 1057 2008, 67pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology East

An building recording was undertaken of Mill Hall in July 2008, prior to major alteration. An additional record of a 19th century agricultural building was undertaken within the grounds of the site, also scheduled for renovation. The survey of the main house revealed four main phases of development. The earliest phase, was a three storey timber framed structure built upon a brick plinth. This early phase had a lobby plan layout with back-to-back fireplaces on the ground floor and a box winder staircase providing access to the first floor. Stylistically and relative to the later phase, this build was dated to the early to mid-17th century. The second phase was dated 1624 by a date found over the fireplace on the first floor. This phase added a cross-wing to the earliest phase and was also a timber-framed structure on a brick plinth. The third phase of development saw the rebuilding of part of the second phase in the 20th century. Breeze block and reset timbers in positions for aesthetic rather than for structural purposes characterised this phase. The final phase was the addition of the conservatory and substantial additional building. Cartographic sources provided evidence of a date of construction post 1985. The additional outbuilding was dated to the early-middle 19th century.

Although much original material survived in situ it had been massively altered reusing original bricks and covered with a modern contemporary roof. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: oxfordar3-50053

## Suffolk

### Babergh

(G.42.4170/2008)

TM00503530

Parish: Stoke-by-Nayland

Postal Code: CO6 4SJ

#### **OAK FARM, STOKE BY NAYLAND**

##### ***Oak Farm, Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk. Historic Building Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Oak Farm occupied a conspicuous site which commanded fine views of the Stour valley to the south and the Box valley to the north, approximately 500 metres west of the hamlet of Thorington Street. The farm buildings consisted of an early 19th century timber framed barn to the west of a mid-19th century yard of brick cattle sheds and shelters that had already been converted into office accommodation. A pair of single storied brick and slated sheds adjoining the southern gable of the barn were built in two phases during the mid-19th century, and comprised a former cattle shed to the north and a cart lodge to the south. Neither shed retained any significant fixtures or fittings, and they were not of particular historic importance. The five-bay barn retained a substantial area of rare external weatherboarding with original red ochre pigment, preserved within a lean-to shelter shed. Its walls consisted of early 16th century timbers with evidence of arched doors and mullioned windows that may remain partly in situ. The presence of such a building combined with its proximity to the Duke of Norfolk's park at Tendring Hall and its commanding location suggested the site may have been occupied by a medieval park lodge. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: Suffolkc1-54110

### Mid Suffolk

(G.42.4171/2008)

TM22686632

Parish: Bedfield

Postal Code: IP137JJ

#### **THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, BEDFIELD**

##### ***The Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Bedfield, Suffolk. Conservation Based Research and Analysis of the Tower***

Samuel, M Ramsgate : Architectural Archaeology, 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Architectural Archaeology

A record was made in advance of proposed repairs to a church that had been little altered since the 17th century. An inspection of the tower found that other than an extension of the chancel, the only alteration to the plan prior to the construction of the tower was the building of a porch, c.1325. The tower directly abutted the earlier nave where some 12th century limestone quoining survived. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.42.4172/2008)

TL95595989

Parish: Drinkstone

Postal Code: IP309TG

**HALL FARM BARN, DRINKSTONE HALL, DRINKSTONE*****Hall Farm Barns, Drinkstone Hall, Drinkstone, Suffolk: Archaeological Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The complex of agricultural buildings at Drinkstone Hall was a self-contained, single-build 'model farm' of the mid-19th century which represented a well-preserved and historically important example of its type. The farm lay to the south of a medieval moat which probably marked the site of the main Domesday manor, held by the Abbot of Ely and still the centre of a substantial 287 acre tenanted estate at the time of the tithe survey in 1838. The scattered traditional farm buildings of 1838 were demolished and replaced on the same site with the present unified complex in the 1850s or possibly the 1860s. It consisted of a timber framed and pantiled barn with twin porches and a continuous, skirt-like lean-to roofed with slate which extended eastwards to form a pair of sheds enclosing two cattle yards. The yards were divided by a central range containing back-to-back shelter sheds separated by an axial partition. Each of the three yard ranges terminated in a brick gable with carved, Mock-Tudor barge boards and doors to enclosed storage sheds. These ranges were unfortunately much altered during the late-20th century when they were converted into the stables, replacing the original timber framed walls with concrete blocks, but their original layout and purpose could be established with reasonable accuracy. A circular feature which presumably represented a horse mill was shown on early maps, but no trace of this remained. At the start of the present conversion work, which began prior to inspection, the complex remained among the best preserved model farms in southern Suffolk, where they are relatively rare in comparison with other parts of the country. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.42.4173/2008)

TM15507410

Parish: Eye

Postal Code: IP237NJ

**ABBNEY FARM BARN, EYE*****Abbney Farm Barn, Eye, Suffolk: Archaeological Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 47pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The Tudor brick building known as Abbney Farm Barn was marked on the Ordnance Surveys of 1905 and 1926 as the 'remains of a chapel'. The Schedule of Listed Buildings describes it as 'a former ecclesiastical building of unknown function' dating from c. 1500 and used as a house from the mid-16th century and as a barn from the 18th century (the structure was Listed at Grade II). The building had also been interpreted as a Tudor stable block, and a malting house. An inventory of Eye priory taken in 1536, included a 'Bakhouse and Brewe hous' among its buildings, and another of 1650 refers to a 'malting and brewing house'. Large, detached service buildings known as 'bakehouses and brewhouses' were standard features on monastic and other high-status sites in the Middle Ages. The majority of monastic examples were destroyed in the wake of the Reformation, and Abbney Farm Barn represented the finest and best-preserved of just four known survivors in England (the others being at Lindisfarne, Norwich and Canterbury). As such, it was of exceptional historic importance and merited Listing at Grade II\* or Grade I. The brickwork and carpentry details indicated a date in the late-15th or early 16th century but the narrow window arches were in the style of the 13th century and may have deliberately reflected the medieval buildings of the priory church and

cloister. The eastern elevation, in contrast, was provided with only a small number of windows in the usual style of the period. The interior contained a low granary or malting loft along most of its length, but a substantial area against its southern gable remained open to the roof but apparently possessed one or more platforms or galleries (as found in several domestic Tudor brewhouses elsewhere in Suffolk). The walls of this open area contained a variety of niches, drains and recesses. The inventory of 1536 lists several great vats which probably occupied this space, and archaeological evidence of furnaces and ovens was likely to remain intact beneath the present floor. The fire-backs were unusual features, and the nature of the structures to which they belonged was impossible to determine without excavation. The building was converted into stabling and cattle accommodation during the 18th century, which resulted in considerable mutilation to the eastern elevation but left the western façade largely intact. The roof and ceiling were replaced following a fire in c. 1900, but three original binding joists still survived. Abbey Farm Barn never operated as a barn in the normal sense of the term, and belonged to a priory rather than an Abbey, but this misunderstood structure was among the most precious monastic survivals in Britain, and offered a unique opportunity to understand the mechanics of medieval brewing and baking. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD  
OASIS ID: suffolkc1-52735

(G.42.4174/2008)

TL99896053

Parish: Harleston

Postal Code: IP143JF

**OUTBUILDINGS AT ROCKYLLS HALL, SHELLAND**

***Outbuildings at Rockylls Hall, Shelland, Suffolk. Archaeological Record***

Alston, L Bures St. Mary : Leigh Alston Architectural Historian, 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Leigh Alston Architectural Historian

Rockylls Hall occupied the site of a medieval manor. Both the farmhouse and a stable in the farmyard were Listed as Grade II [as 17th and 16th century structures respectively]. The small, single-storied shed immediately behind the farmhouse was a remarkable building of the late-18th or early 19th century that had no known direct parallels. It contained four small, unlit compartments. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.42.4175/2008)

TM02706200

Parish: Haughley

Postal Code: IP143NX

**UNITED REFORM CHURCH, HAUGHLEY**

***United Reform Church, Suffolk. Archaeological Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The United Reform Church at Haughley was built in 1835 or 1843 as a daughter establishment of the Congregational Church in neighbouring Stowmarket (there was conflicting documentary evidence of the precise date). The chapel was set back from the medieval street frontage behind a small yard, but there was no evidence that it possessed a burial ground. Designed as a timber structure with a rendered exterior it was cased in red brick during the 20th century and its original arched windows lost, but the northern entrance porch and panelled benches survived from its foundation. The benches were good examples of their type, with raised tiers for children flanking the central entrance, but the building had been too heavily altered to merit listing. A small side vestry was added to the simple

rectangular hall in the mid-19th century, and replaced in 1995. A detached wooden hall to the rear was built in 1932 to accommodate a Sunday school and other ancillary activities and was not of sufficient age or rarity to merit listing or retention. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: Suffolk c1-527740

(G.42.4176/2008)

TM17227527

Parish: Hoxne

Postal Code: IP237NW

**GISSINGS FARM, SOUTH GREEN, HOXNE**

***Gissings Farm, South Green, Hoxne, Suffolk: Archaeological Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The grade II Listed farmhouse dated from the 16th century, but of the farm buildings shown on the Hoxne tithe map of 1842, only the barn to the south-west of the site survived. This barn was a late-16th century timber framed structure in five bays which adjoined a large pond at its southern gable. The framing of the side elevations remained largely intact, with internal wall braces and cranked arch-braces to the tie-beams, but the gable studs and the roof were replaced in the 19th century. The barn contained a well laid stone threshing floor and a granary storey had been inserted at its southern end. A porch (shown on the Tithe map) projecting from the original entrance was removed as part of a mid-19th century refurbishment, which appeared to have included the insertion of the western entrance. A small brick cart shed was built against the western wall and a pair of enclosed horse or cattle yards with an open-sided clay-lump shelter (building 5) were added to the west. A timber framed granary with grain bins on its upper storey and cart sheds beneath was erected to the north of the barn (building 4). In the final quarter of the 19th century a brick stable or neat house was built to the south of the enclosed yard adjoining the barn, and the earlier shelter shed was extended. The yards were provided with covers in the 20th century, and were used to house riding horses at the time of inspection. The 16th century barn was a fine example and was worthy of Listing, despite the loss of its original roof. The timber framed granary, brick stable and clay-lump shelter were also typical of their respective periods and remained of some historic interest despite the lack of original fixtures and fittings. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54017

(G.42.4177/2008)

TM04505140

Parish: Ringshall

Postal Code: IP142JE

**RINGSHALL FREE CHURCH, RINGSHALL**

***Ringshall Free Church, Ringshall, Suffolk. Historic Building Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Ringshall Free Church was built in c. 1860 as a red-brick single roomed Baptist chapel with a slate roof. The site is shown as an empty and relatively isolated field on the tithe map of 1838, but the present building appeared on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1886 along with a small group of adjacent cottages. The presence of a Baptist chapel was noted in a trade directory of 1869 but not in an earlier edition of 1855, and the first recorded baptism occurred in 1859. The church was believed to have become independent (i.e. a Free Church) in 1951 and to have become redundant in 2006. The original church was aligned at right-angles to the nearby road. Its single hall was lit by three large sash windows in each side

elevation and was entered by a central door in its southern gable. The symmetrical exterior was embellished with moulded window sills in gault brick and a pedimented door case which was obscured by a later porch. A small additional room was added to the northern gable before 1886, and a number of further rear extensions were built piecemeal in the 20th century. The building was a good example of its type, but its interior has been re-fitted and its windows replaced, although a rail of coat pegs with acorn terminals may have been an original feature. Until its expansion in the 20th century the building occupied a narrow plot of land. An area between the southern gable and Lower Road may have operated for a short time as a private Baptist burial ground but there were no obvious records of interments. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54092

(G.42.4178/2008)

TM22977461

Parish: Stradbroke

Postal Code: IP215HR

**BARN AT WHITE HOUSE, STRADBROKE**

***Barn at White House, Stradbroke, Suffolk: Historic Building Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

White House farmhouse was a grade II-Listed early 19th century building of white brick and slate. The farm contained 142 acres in 1840, and a substantial complex of farm buildings lay to the south of the house. In recent years the farmyards and adjacent land were sold for development, and only the main barn still survived at the time of inspection. The timber-framed and weather boarded barn was not separately Listed, but was of considerable historic interest. It dated from the mid-19th century in its present form, but represented the reconstruction of a late-16th or early 17th century barn and stable, shown as separate structures on the tithe map of 1840. The stable was raised in height but its wall framing remained largely complete and was a rare survival, with evidence of original doors and diamond-mullion windows. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: suffolkc1-51562

(G.42.4179/2008)

TM13536996

Parish: Thorndon

Postal Code: IP237JN

**TOWN FARM, THE STREET, THORNDON**

***Town Farm, The Street, Thorndon, Suffolk: Historic Building Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The farmhouse was a Grade II Listed timber-framed structure of the mid-16th century which formerly formed part of the "Town Estate". The barn was a timber-framed building of the early 17th century which was initially thatched and rendered externally but was pantiled and partly clad in 19th century weatherboarding. Its structure survived largely intact, complete with its clasped-purlin roof (albeit lacking its original wind-braces), and contained evidence of a contemporary stable and hay loft in its southern bay. The loft was accessible to the open barn in the manner of a crog loft, and required the inclusion in the structure of a narrow bay that was deemed unique. As a substantially complete 17th century building the barn merited listing at grade II in its own right, and was of particular historic interest given the unusual manner in



which it incorporated its stable. A pair of late-19th century brick shelter sheds flanked a cattle yard to the east, but had been altered beyond recognition. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO  
OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54129

(G.42.4180/2008)

TL99907150

Parish: Walsham-le-Willows

Postal Code: IP313AH

**THE BARN, HALL HOUSE, SUMMER ROAD, WALSHAM LE WILLOWS**

***The Barn, Hall House, Summer Road, Walsham le Willows, Suffolk: Historic Building Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Hall House was a Grade II Listed Building of the early 18th century that was known as Hall Farm until the mid-20th century. It was occupied in 1842 by the farm bailiff of Walsham House, a substantial mansion which lay immediately to the south, but had since been rebuilt as The Willows. The mansion was later known as Walsham Hall, but the site of the medieval manor of Walsham Hall is believed to have stood in the paddock to the north, and the area is of great historic interest with potential for medieval archaeology. The present barn and stable range appeared on the tithe map of 1842 but not the Walsham enclosure map of 1819. The latter shows the site bisected by two medieval roads that were entirely removed as part a major refurbishment which included the construction of the present buildings. The barn was built in two phases between 1819 and 1842, with the first structure of four bays later extended by a further two bays to the west and provided with a new lean-to shed and cattle yard to the south. Despite its relatively late date, the barn was of considerable historic interest as the lean-to shed has preserved its external weather boarding with original red ochre pigment. Red ochre was commonly used to decorate barns in this way before tar became available during the second half of the 19th century, but survivals are rare and this example was among the finest in Suffolk. The eastern range of the cattle yard was demolished in the mid-20th century and the western range converted into stabling. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54130

(G.42.4181/2008)

TM21507690

Parish: Wingfield

Postal Code: IP215RE

**WINGFIELD GREEN FARM, WINGFIELD GREEN**

***Wingfield Green Farm, Wingfield Green, Suffolk: Archaeological Record***

Alston, L Bury St. Edmunds : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The 19th century brick façade of the grade II-listed farmhouse concealed a timber-framed structure of the early-17th century which preserved its original internal layout with a central hall flanked on the north by a cross-passage and twin service rooms and on the south by a chimney and parlour. Its roof was raised and rebuilt in the 19th century, and a service lean-to added to the rear to create an L-shaped ground plan. The lack of internal decoration suggested the house belonged to a relatively modest holding of perhaps thirty or forty acres, rather than the hundred or more acres associated in the 17th century with Yeoman status. The contemporary three-bay timber-framed barn of standard type that lay to the north-west occupied an east-west alignment and evidently faced a yard immediately behind the farmhouse. The southern façade and both gables of this barn were rebuilt in brick early in the

19th century, but the rear northern elevation retained original studwork with substantial areas of wattle-and-daub infill and external render. The building was shorter than the farmhouse by approximately 1.5 m, but wider by a similar degree. The roof structure of wind-braced clasped-purlins remained largely intact, complete with original tie-beam braces, and its steep pitch suggested it was designed for thatch rather than the present pan-tiles. The easternmost stable was an early 17th century timber-framed structure which retained evidence of an original window with 'diamond' mullions, but had been truncated to the west and re-faced in 19th century brick to match the barn. The western stable was a reconstruction of the early 19th century with a brick front elevation and timber-framed rear. Despite their various alterations, it was rare to find complete groups of early 17th century farm buildings in which the house, barn and stable survived from the same period, and in this respect the complex was of considerable historic interest. Conversion work had begun prior to inspection and no fittings or fixtures relevant to the buildings' previous functions survived. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-39688

## St. Edmundsbury

(G.42.4182/2008)

TL94407380

Parish: Bardwell

Postal Code: IP311AA

### **BEECH FARM, THE GREEN, BARDWELL**

***The Farm Buildings, Beech Farm, The Green, Bardwell, Suffolk: An Archaeological Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The tithe map of 1839 shows the present house, which dated from the 17th century, and a single outbuilding on the site of the small complex of farm buildings. The existing farm buildings included a narrow shed and a small two-bay barn of the mid-19th century, the former possibly representing the outbuilding shown in 1839. The shed was heavily altered in the 20th century when a milking parlour was inserted at its southern end and the rest was enlarged to form a stable. A small cattle yard with the remains of a 20th century shelter lay to the north. The barn was largely intact and was of some historic interest as it retained substantial areas of original wattle and daub and evidence of an unusual layout with only a single external entrance. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54067

## Suffolk Coastal

(G.42.4183/2008)

TM45105715

Parish: Aldeburgh

Postal Code: IP155PA

### **"BRICKFIELDS", SAXMUNDHAM ROAD, ALDEBURGH**

***Historic Building Recording. "Brickfields", Saxmundham Road, Aldeburgh***

Sommers, M Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report: 2008/074 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs,

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

A basic photographic survey of a domestic residence known as "Brickfields", Saxmundham Road, Aldeburgh, was undertaken prior to its demolition. The house was constructed between 1880 and 1900 and was believed to have been built for the manager/foreman of a nearby

brickworks. The survey comprised general shots of all major external elevations, a small number of internal pictures and a plan of the interior layout based on a sketch. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* HER Ref. ADB 021

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: Suffolkc1-52644

(G.42.4184/2008)

TM30706810

Parish: Badingham

Postal Code: IP138LN

**LOW FARM, BADINGHAM**

***Low Farm, Badingham Suffolk: Building Assessment, October 2008***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 1p, colour pls

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The buildings are shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1903, and probably formed middle 19th century cart-lodges or animal shelters. The structures underwent considerable alteration in c.1996 when they were converted into a workshop, car port and office, and their original form was no longer apparent. The conversion was understood to have been undertaken by a previous owner, but was left unfinished. The nearby barn was later a private house in separate ownership. Given the extent of the buildings' alterations it was determined that insufficient historic fabric remained to merit recording. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54049

(G.42.4185/2008)

TM42287433

Parish: Bramfield

Postal Code: IP199JG

**CHURCH FARM, THORINGTON**

***Church Farm, Thorington, Suffolk: Archaeological Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Church Farm formed a modest tenanted holding of 54 acres in 1840. The three historic buildings formed an unusually complete farmyard, which has altered little since the early 19th century, but the adjacent farmhouse was demolished in c.1960 and was replaced by a bungalow. A three-bay timber-framed barn of c.1600 was adjoined by a rare early 17th century stable and hay loft which may represent the smallest example of its period in the county. A detached timber-framed neathouse (cow shed) to the south of the site dated from the 18th century and was unusual in that it too possessed a hay loft. The most impressive of the three buildings was a mid-17th century bake house which retained a complete 18th and early 19th century interior with no fewer than three coppers, an oven, boarded pump and stone sink. The structure was originally timber-framed with a fine brick gable and integral chimney which still survived, but its external walls were later rebuilt in brick. Bake houses of this kind were once common in East Anglia but are now rare in anything approaching original condition. Both the barn and bake house merited listing at grade II. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-51886

(G.42.4186/2008)

TM32397837

Parish: Linstead Parva

Postal Code: IP190LE

**POPLAR FARM BARN, POPLAR FARM, LINSTAD PARVA*****Poplar Farm Barn, Poplar Farm, Linstead Parva, Suffolk: Historic Building Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Poplar Farm adjoined a medieval green and probably occupied a medieval site as its unlisted farmhouse contained part of a substantial 16th century timber frame. The outline of the farm buildings had changed very little since the Ordnance Survey of 1884, with a series of animal yards flanked by a barn and several sheds, but the northern half of the complex had already been converted for domestic use and precise analysis was hampered. The unlisted three-bay timber-framed barn was a good example of its type, dating from the early 18th century but consisting largely of re-used timbers. It retained much of its original clasped-purlin roof structure and several panels of wattle and daub. A narrow porch with an unusually wide and low door was added to the rear elevation later in the 18th century, along with a pair of lean-to sheds. A separate clay lump shed was added in the mid-19th century. Although of considerable historic interest the farm buildings were not of sufficient age or sufficiently well preserved to merit listing. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54084

(G.42.4188/2008)

TM29315125

Parish: Melton

Postal Code: IP136DH

**DECOY FARM, MELTON*****Decoy Farm, Old Church Road, Melton, Suffolk***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Leigh Alston Architectural Historian

Decoy farmhouse was a grade II Listed building which lay to the north-west of its farm yard, and contained a 17th century timber framed rear wing behind its early 19th century front (western) range (Schedule of Listed Buildings). The only other historic building nearby was the early 18th century mill house at the former site of Melton Mill some 50m north-east of the church. The lack of any rectory or manor house in the immediate vicinity of the medieval church was unusual, and suggested other buildings may have been lost. The former stable at Decoy Farm was the only historic farm building within the proposed development area to survive in its original form, and even this had been much altered. The farm complex was designed a single build 'model farm' with a horse yard to the west of a central barn and a cattle yard to the east, and was of considerable historic interest until its recent partial demolition and piecemeal conversion. With the exception of the northern shed, which appeared to survive largely intact but was in separate ownership, the various buildings had been extensively altered and their historic integrity lost. Only the southern stable retained its original façade, but even this had been stripped of its roof covering, ceiling and all internal fixtures and fittings. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: c1-53411

(G.42.4189/2008)

TM35875514

Parish: Tunstall

Postal Code: IP122JF

**STREET FARM BARN, STREET FARM, TUNSTALL**

**Street Farm Barn, Street Farm, Tunstall. Architectural Record**

Claydon, S Woodbridge : Mullins Dowse & Partners, 2008, 16pp, pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Mullins Dowse & Partners

The barn was T-shaped with a 3 bay timber framed structure with midstrey facing east. At the re-entrant angle was a paved lean-to for animals (possibly sheep or pigs, not being tall enough for horses). Extending along the back of the barn was a seven-bay barn of 20th century construction. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

**Waveney**

(G.42.4190/2008)

TM34028274

Parish: All Saints and St. Nicholas, South Elmham

Postal Code: IP190PA

**THE WILLOWS, SOUTH ELMHAM ALL SAINTS*****The Willows, South Elmham All Saints, Suffolk: Archaeological Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, index, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The Willows was a substantial timber-framed listed farmhouse of the late 16th or early 17th century with a 19th century façade on the north-western edge of All Saints Common. The contemporary Grade II Listed timber-framed and weather boarded barn that formed the subject of this report lay immediately south-east of the house but was in separate ownership. The barn was typical of its period and region, with two bays of equal length flanking a narrow central bay which contained evidence of an original south-eastern entrance door. The oak framing remained largely intact, along with a roof structure of double butt-purlins and wind braces, although the studs of the north-western gable were entirely removed when the barn was extended in the 19th century. Fragments of original wattle and daub infill and external render still survived, but most was replaced by tarred weatherboarding in the 19th century and any evidence of the rear door was lost when a new full height doorway was inserted at the same time. The early structure was of modest proportions. The steeply pitched roof was designed for thatch but was covered with galvanised corrugated iron. A good red brick stable with a hayloft and arched mock-Gothic fenestration was built against the south-eastern gable in the early 19th century, and an apparent cattle yard with open-sided shelters added to the south-west, but conversion work was well underway at the time of inspection and few agricultural fixtures or fittings remained. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-39702

(G.42.4191/2008)

TM36258998

Parish: Mettingham

Postal Code: NR351TL

**THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS CHURCH, METTINGHAM*****The Church of All Saints Church, Mettingham. A Report on the Tower Recording***

Gill, D Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report: 2008/193 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

A survey to record the round tower of All Saints church, Mettingham was undertaken as part of project to repair and stabilise the structure. The survey results suggested that the original nave, tower and belfry were constructed in three closely spaced phases in the period between the Norman conquest and c. 1200. The church continued to be developed and enlarged

throughout the 14th-16th centuries to arrive at its present form. The fitting of the present bell-frame in the late medieval period required the opening up of the top of the tower to lower the bell frame in before rebuilding the belfry around it. Dendrochronological analysis was to be undertaken to confirm the date of this event. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: suffolk C1-48235

(G.42.4192/2008)

TM49447847

Parish: Reydon

Postal Code: IP186SW

**ELMS FARM BARN, RISSEMERE LANE EAST, REYDON**

***Elms Farm Barn, Rissemere Lane East, Reydon, Suffolk. Historic Building Recording***

Collins, T, Lamprey, C, Prosser, L & Unger, S     Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3030 2008, 43pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

The buildings comprised a four bay timber framed barn with brick outbuildings forming an enclosed courtyard. The use of wide course braces, jowled principles and jogged butt purlins in the roof suggested a 17th century date. The wall panels utilised primary bracing usually found dating from the 18th century onwards. This suggested a date for construction in the latter half of the 17th century and was probably contemporary with the Elms farmhouse. 18th century underpinning had occurred, and the early 19th century saw existing out buildings constructed, two outshuts were of a similar date. Minor alterations occurred in the 20th century with the insertion of steel framed windows in the outbuildings and replacement of original roofing. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.42.4193/2008)

TM33908100

Parish: Rumburgh

Postal Code: IP190JD

**THE BARN, PEAR TREE FARM, RUMBURGH**

***The Barn, Pear Tree Farm, Rumburgh, Suffolk: Historic Building Record***

Alston, L     Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The farmhouse was a Grade II Listed timber-framed structure dating in part from the mid-16th century and in part from the early 17th century. The timber-framed barn was probably contemporary with the later part of the house, and was a typical example of its period, with three bays and a central entrance in its eastern elevation. The walls were originally rendered externally, but were later weatherboarded, and its roof was a low-pitched replacement of the 20th century covered with corrugated asbestos. The original barn would have been steeply pitched for thatch like that of the farmhouse. A 19th century lean-to shed with 20th century alterations extended the length of the rear, western elevation, and a small 19th century brick stable and hayloft adjoined the southern gable. No historic fixtures or fittings survived in the brick stable, but an 18th century timber-framed stable and hayloft which lay between the barn and farmhouse retained an unusually low hay rack and manger. As a late Elizabethan or Jacobean structure the barn was of considerable historic interest, particularly as it illustrated the layout of the farm in conjunction with a contemporary house, but it was not sufficiently complete to merit separate listing in its own right. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-51564

(G.42.4194/2008)

TM44108660

Parish: Weston

Postal Code: NR347TR

**GLEBE FARM, ELLOUGH*****Glebe Farm, Ellough, Suffolk Historic Building Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The brick and pantiled barn at Glebe Farm was built in c. 1830 and was probably contemporary with the adjacent Grade II Listed rectory (now 'The Grange') to which it originally belonged. The building contained a three-bay barn to the south and a shed and loft to the north which was too narrow to operate as a stable, and was more likely to have served as a vehicle shed. The barn possessed a central porch to the west and a wide, low door to the east which faced the entrance to the site. Parts of the brickwork survived from an earlier structure and were probably of late-17th century origin. The distinctive outline of the building was created by a number of later extensions, shown on the tithe map of 1845, and the structure had remained largely unaltered since this date. The church was not mentioned in Domesday, when the area was probably served by St. Mary's church (in neighbouring Willingham parish), but the existing fabric dated from c. 1300 and a rectory was likely to have occupied the site of the barn since its construction. The tithe map shows no other buildings in the vicinity, but a nearby medieval settlement may have been abandoned. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54076

## Thurrock

### Thurrock UA

(G.86.4195/2008)

TQ56697803

Parish: West Thurrock

Postal Code: RM19 1NX

**THE ANCILLARY BUILDINGS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH HOUSE, PURFLEET*****The Ancillary Buildings Associated with High House, Purfleet, Essex***

Corrigan, A Bar Hill : Oxford Archaeology East, Report: 1051 2008, 107pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology East

A building recording was undertaken, a previous survey was conducted on the house itself, a grade 2 listed manor house, that gradually fell into the status of a working farm. There was 10 surviving buildings that were associated with the original house. Adjacent to the north of the house was a courtyard enclosed by a service wing and a row of buildings consisting of a brew bake house (later converted to a cottage) a coach house and a stable. The cottage contained structural elements that predated the manor house. The stable contained many original fittings and fixtures. A second courtyard north of these buildings was enclosed by a grade 2 listed threshing barn and a structure containing both cow sheds and a granary building. There was a further farm building to the east of these and finally a Grade II Listed dovecote that retained its original features. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: oxfordar3-56254

## Greater London

### Greater London Authority

**Barking and Dagenham**

(G.01.4196/2008)

TQ49628685

Parish: Chigwell

Postal Code: RM107BN

**DAGENHAM BOROUGH CONTROL UNDERGROUND BUNKER*****Dagenham Borough Control Underground Bunker. London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. A Historic Building Record***

Capon, L Twickenham : AOC Archaeology Group, Report: 30088 2008, 33pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AOC Archaeology Group

The bunker at the Civic Centre in Dagenham was a good example of local defence measures undertaken in the early 1950s, when emergency planning was devolved to borough level. The poor condition of the furnishings and the presence of wet rot were rapidly diminishing the value of the building. The surviving evidence appeared to show facilities typical of those around other county controls. The main room of the bunker was the control room, where officials would coordinate their activities in response to information supplied from the message room. The control room would have had its own external telephone lines, as well as contacts to the message room and messengers rooms. The "County Message Switch" [CMX] in the message room contained a layout of telecommunication similar to that displayed in the Home Office 1989 handbook. The bunker was designed to contain all useful items in the event of nuclear attack. Beyond the essentials of the control room, the plant room provided emergency power, ventilation and filtration. The facilities for basic human needs were also present, comprising a kitchen, dormitories and lavatories for men and women. The condition of the shelter varied. The basic concrete structure was very solid, with walls over 0.62m thick. The weak points were the entrances, which allowed water in, which contributed to damp. The interior wall finishes were suffering wet rot, particularly partition walls, boarded surfaces over concrete and ceiling panels. Any wooden or rubber elements had an advanced state of mould. Maps and soft furnishings had degraded. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-41115

**Barnet**

(G.01.4197/2008)

TQ21109004

Parish: Hendon

Postal Code: NW9 5HP

**COLINDALE HOSPITAL, BARNET*****Colindale Hospital, London Borough of Barnet. Historic Buildings Record***

Barber, K London : WA Heritage, Report: 70770.01 2008, 47pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

Fourteen unlisted pre-1948 buildings were scheduled for demolition, and as a result recording was carried out. The central administration block was protected by a Grade II Listing, and was beyond the scope of this report. The structures included ward blocks, nurse's homes, service blocks, medical staff residences and ancillary medical buildings. The Hospital was constructed in a form and layout typical of its date and construction between 1898 and 1900, and opened in 1900 as the Central London Sick Asylum for the treatment of London's sick and poor. By WWII the hospital was treating people with TB as well as casualties of air raids. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no



## Hackney

(G.01.4198/2008)

TQ35568650

Parish: Hackney

Postal Code: E5 9RG

**142 LEA BRIDGE ROAD, CLAPTON*****142 Lea Bridge Road, Clapton, London Borough of Hackney. A Standing Building Survey Report***

de los Angeles, M, Agudo A & Westman, A London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2008, 45pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Museum of London Archaeology Service

The site was originally a ferry crossing on the River Lea. The building of a timber bridge, later replaced by an iron one, and the canalisation of the river caused the transformation of this traditional farming area into an industrial and commercial site. The existence of a canal dock within the site determined the distribution of the different houses and industrial buildings around it throughout its history. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: molas1-30792

## Havering

(G.01.4199/2008)

TQ52948394

Parish: Hornchurch

Postal Code: RM137YH

**ALBYNS FARM, HAVERING*****Albys Farm, Havering, London Borough of Havering. Standing Building Survey***

Dwyer E, Goodburn, D & Westman, A London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Museum of London Archaeology Service

The survey determined that the barn had been constructed in three broad phases. Phase 1 was the four-bay barn with a projecting wagon entrance, constructed in the 17th or early 18th century. Phase 2 was the southern extension with catslide roof, constructed shortly after Phase 1 and providing additional storage space and allowing for the rearrangement of the internal spaces. Phase 3 was constructed in the late-19th century, and allowed for the storage of machinery and vehicles associated with the increased mechanisation of farming. The building had undergone a number of changes to its external appearance, with the removal of brick cladding and nogging to the external walls, the renewal of timber weatherboarding and the removal of the thatched roof covering and its replacement with pantiles. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: molas1-43859

## Hillingdon

(G.01.4200/2008)

TQ09078782

Parish: Ruislip

Postal Code: HA4 8BD

**MANOR FARM, RUISLIP*****Manor Farm, Ruislip, London Borough of Hillingdon. Historic Buildings Report***

Franklin, G & Hall, L London : English Heritage, Report: 63-2008 2008, 121pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* English Heritage

Manor Farm was built in 1505-6 as a manorial home farm of King's College, Cambridge. It was one element of a multi-period site, comprising a motte and bailey of early Norman date, within which a small, non-conventional Benedictine priory was established in the later 12th century. Manor Farm functioned primarily as a manorial farm court and secondarily as a working farmhouse. The building had a ground floor of brick and close-studded timber farming above. It's L-plan comprised a three-bay hall range with a coeval of two-bay cross wing. The site was of significance as an early and little altered example of a fully-floored hall house with an integral stack. It was also a rare example of a documented, early 16th century court hall. Alterations and additions undertaken from the 16th century onwards related largely to reconfigurations of service functions and circulation within the house. [Sec(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

ISSN:1749-8775

OASIS ID: englishh2-69048

## Hounslow

(G.01.4201/2008)

TQ14707620

Parish: Iver

Postal Code: TW3 1PN

**SALOPIAN HOUSE, 689 LONDON ROAD, ISLEWORTH**

***Archaeological Building Assessment at Salopian House, 689 London Road, Isleworth, Middlesex***

Soden, I Northampton : Northamptonshire Archaeology, Report: 08/197 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Northamptonshire Archaeology

Salopian House was a small, early 19th century cottage, once one of a semi-detached pair reputedly built in 1807, which had been successively enlarged on mainly the ground floor but also the first floor in the 19th and 20th centuries. Few original features survived and only a few from any date during the late-19th century. Numerous alterations inside had left clear evidence in the fabric, particularly related to the renewal of decorative schemes and the upgrading of the property. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: northamp3-55491

## Lewisham

(G.01.4202/2008)

TQ35207150

Parish: Lewisham

Postal Code: SE26 4NL

**GREYHOUND PUBLIC HOUSE, 315 KIRKDALE, AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS AT 309, 311 AD 313 KIRKDALE, SYDENHAM**

***Greyhound Public House, 315 Kirkdale, and Associated Buildings at 309, 311 ad 313 Kirkdale, Sydenham, London SE26. Historic Buildings Report***

Donald Insall Associates Ltd London : Donald Insall Associates Ltd, 2008, 52pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Donald Insall Associates Ltd

A survey of the standing building was carried out. The proposed scheme would retain and refurbish the most significant elements of two derelict historic buildings in the Conservation Area, and would bring them back into beneficial use. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.01.4203/2008)

TQ39507480

Parish:

Postal Code: SE128PB

**NORTHBROOK SCHOOL, TAUNTON ROAD, LEE GREEN*****Northbrook School, Taunton Road, Lee Green, London Borough of Lewisham. Historic Building Recording***

Capon, L Twickenham : AOC Archaeology Group, Report: 30260 2008, 48pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AOC Archaeology Group

A programme of historic building recording was carried out on Northbrook School on Taunton Road, Lee, in the London Borough of Lewisham. The school was constructed in the mid-1950s. The record was primarily a photographic record, although evidence of the construction methods of the school, its materials and function had been recorded. All features described appeared to be components of the building constructed in 1957, or later additions. No elements of the Victorian School known to be on the site were incorporated into this building. [Au]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-49639

**Merton**

(G.01.4204/2008)

TQ27176859

Parish: Mitcham

Postal Code: CR4 3BL

**13 CHURCH ROAD, MITCHAM*****13 Church Road, Mitcham. Historic Building Record of the Sash Windows and Remains of Building "B"***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008109 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The works comprised a drawn, photographic and descriptive record of the historic sash windows of mid-19th century origin that survived at ground floor level on the Church Road frontage. In addition, the rear range, known as Building B, was to be recorded in detail. However, much of it had been demolished, and only basic structural details could be recorded. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-45746

**Newham**

(G.01.4205/2008)

TQ44808230

Parish: East Ham

Postal Code: E6 6FS

**BECKTON OLD ENGINE HOUSE SITE*****Building Recording and Assessment for "Beckton Old Engine House Site", Beckton Sewage Treatment Works***

Drysdale, S & Vint, C Leeds : Scott Wilson, 2008, 121pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Scott Wilson

Recording was carried out at the site, one of two historic sewer systems to be considered "Outstanding" by English Heritage. The sewer was masterminded by Bazalgette, who

constructed an extensive system of drains and pumping stations across the metropolis in the 1850s/60s. Beckton sewage treatment works was located on the north bank of the River Thames, and comprised a number of buildings, now disused. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: scottwil3-55281

(G.01.4206/2008)

TQ39858099

Parish: West Ham

Postal Code: E16 1HN

**DOCKLANDS LIGHT RAILWAY**

***Docklands Light Railway 3-Car Capacity Enhancement. Standing Building Survey Report***

Sorapure, D London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Museum of London Archaeology Service

The buildings on the site comprised a post-medieval railway station, a railway cutting and a modern moving quay crane. While the remains were undoubtedly of local significance, there was nothing to suggest that they were of regional or national importance. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.01.4207/2008)

TQ38358327

Parish:

Postal Code: E15 2RJ

**WARTON HOUSE, 150 HIGH STREET, STRATFORD**

***Warton House, 150 High Street, Stratford, London Borough of Newham. Standing Building Report***

Westman, A & Corteletti, M London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2008, 48pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Museum of London Archaeology Service

The remains of a locally Listed Building, Warton House, were recorded in advance of its partial demolition and refurbishment. The building was constructed in 1937-8 for Yardley and Co Ltd. The shape and exterior of the building was in Art Moderne style, with white walls and brown ceramic window and door surrounds, since painted over, and a bowed end to the west containing nearly continuous windows. After the Yardley Company left the building in 1966, it was used for, among other things, educational purposes and TV studios. The north-east part of the building was demolished in 2008, together with the factory and warehouse further to the north, while the rest of the building was retained in a general redevelopment of the site. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: molas1-56543

## Southwark

(G.01.4208/2008)

TQ32528019, TQ32568021

Parish: Southwark St. Saviour  
**1-13 PARK STREET**

Postal Code: SE1 9AB

**1–13 Park Street London SE1 London Borough of Southwark: Standing Building Survey Report**

Westman, A London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2008, 53pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Museum of London Archaeology Service

The buildings were statutorily Listed Grade II as being of special architectural or historic interest, the buildings were to be altered, and ancillary buildings to their rear were to be demolished, in connection with construction of a railway viaduct. The buildings, situated on the south side of Park Street, were documented as constructed in 1831 (Henry Rose, architect), probably with small yards at the rear, replacing previous buildings on the same street frontage. The 1831 buildings were originally in the form of a terrace of seven houses, built of brick, three storeys high with a basement, and slated pitched roofs. They were on land that formed part of the endowment of a local charity, Cure's College or Cure's Almshouses, and were built to let in order to provide an income for the charity's benefit. A gap between Nos. 11 and 13 gave access to the almshouses, which were formerly situated to the south-east. The houses were originally probably intended to function as commercial premises, with shop fronts on the ground floor and living quarters on the upper floors; at least one additional cellar was constructed behind No. 5, which also had a fourth storey constructed in its roof space. The yards behind were partially infilled with small one or two-storey brick buildings. In 1862-3 the almshouses were demolished and a railway viaduct was built at a distance of about 2m from the rear wall of the back yards of the houses. Some of the space between this wall and the viaduct, and the arched spaces under the viaduct, subsequently came to be used by the occupants of the houses. The basement and ground floor of the buildings were used generally by fruit and vegetable traders in Borough Market, to the north-east of Park Street, and at least one was a public house. Most recently the buildings were food shops and a café. The upper floors housed offices or living accommodation. The buildings were vacated in the summer of 2008 and the ancillary buildings to their rear demolished later in 2008–2009. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: molas1-61454

## Tower Hamlets

(G.01.4209/2008)

TQ33958153

Parish: Whitechapel

Postal Code: E1 6TG

### **EDF SUBSTATION [FORMER WHITECHAPEL POWER STATION]**

***EDF Substation [Former Whitechapel Power Station], Osborn Street, London Borough of Tower Hamlets. An Archaeological Standing Building Report***

Westman, A London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2008, 56pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Museum of London Archaeology Service

The assessment recorded the standing structure of the site, built in 1899 onwards in order to generate electricity. The oldest structural remains were the western parts of the original turbine hall and a partly underground boiler house adjoining to the south. These were extended to the east between 1903 and 1913, but a much larger power station was being built at Stepney which saw the Osborn Road site converted to a substation for the local distribution of electricity. The site stopped generating in 1918, and was damaged by bombs in the Second World War. This was repaired by 1954, and the building continued in use as a power station and vehicle yard after this. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: molas1-53055

## Westminster

(G.01.4210/2008)

TQ29457819

Parish: St. George Hanover Square

Postal Code: SW1V3AT

### **PIMLICO SCHOOL, LUPUS STREET, CITY OF WESTMINSTER**

#### ***Historic Building Recording of Pimlico School, Lupus Street, City of Westminster***

Robertson H, Rhys, R & Thomson, G Brockley : Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., 2008, 77pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Building recording of school buildings was carried out in 2008. The fabric of the buildings was mostly original, having been designed in 1964 by architect Hubert Bennett and group leader and job architect John Bancroft of the Architect's Department of the Greater London Council, and was opened in 1970 with the radical design receiving high praise. Extensive damp and waster damage had affected the concrete frame of the structure. Some alterations had taken place during the 38 years the school was open. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: preconst1-45756

(G.01.4211/2008)

TQ27138189

Parish: St. Marylebone

Postal Code: NW1 6RX

### **KING SOLOMON ACADEMY, CITY OF WESTMINSTER**

#### ***King Solomon Academy, The Former North Westminster Community School, Penfold Street, City of Westminster. Level 1-2 Historic Building Record***

King, G London : Compass Archaeology, 2008, 65pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Compass Archaeology

A detailed record of the condition on the Listed Buildings on the site was carried out prior to their refurbishment. For the two gymnasias to be demolished, this provided a permanent record. Although the buildings on the site differed from other Listed Buildings in the area in that they were of a younger age, they were of interest because they had not been altered from their original state and many of the original design and architectural aspects survived intact. While the outer elements of the buildings had shown significant signs of age and refurbishment was timely, the interiors of the buildings had generally survived the passage of time and translated well into a modern school context. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.01.4212/2008)

TQ29267928

Parish: Westminster St. Margaret

Postal Code: SW1E 5HJ

### **TWO VICTORIAN HOUSES, WESTMINSTER CITY SCHOOL, CITY OF WESTMINSTER**

#### ***Historical Building Recording of Two Victorian Houses, Westminster City School, City of Westminster***

Robertson, H & Rhys, R Brockley : Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., 2008, 85pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

A survey was carried out on two buildings on the site, constructed in 1876 with the assistance of the philanthropist Sir Sydney Waterlow. The houses were contemporary with the main

school block, built in the same Gothic Revival style. The fabric was largely original, suffering little of the war damage which so heavily affected the main school building. However, the fixtures and fittings had mostly been removed. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: preconst1-40351

## North East Durham

### Durham

(G.20.4213/2008)

NZ31804340

Parish: Sherburn

Postal Code: DH6 1AA

#### **BROOMSIDE HOUSE, SHERBURN**

***Broomside House, Sherburn, County Durham. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Building Recording***

Adams, J, Annis, R & Claydon, M      Durham : University of Durham, Archaeological Services, Report: 1822 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Durham, Archaeological Services

There were eight Listed Buildings with dates ranging from the 11th to the 19th century, and one Scheduled Ancient Monument to the east of the survey area. The site did not lay within a Conservation Area. There were a number of cropmarks identified from aerial photographs in the area around the site. Most of these were of undetermined date, and two may have been Iron Age. Roman evidence in the area was scant, though Roman coins had been found at Hallgarth to the east of the study area. The area was occupied during the medieval and post-medieval periods, when the study area was probably in use as agricultural land. Broomside House was first recorded in the period 1844-50. The farmhouse and buildings were characteristic of their period. None of the structures were of any particular significance, the older buildings had been altered or removed, as changes in farming practice dictated. As a group, the Broomside House was a typical and unexceptional example of a 19th century County Durham farmstead. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol3-38359

### Easington

(G.20.4214/2008)

NZ4131843454

Parish: EASINGTON VILLAGE

Postal Code: SR8 3BP

#### **OASIS DATABASE: THE SCHOOL AIR RAID SHELTERS, EASINGTON C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL, COUNTY DURHAM**

***The Air Raid Shelters, Easington C.E. Primary School - Buildings Survey, Outreach and Watching Brief Report***

Hardie, C and Middleton, P      Durham : Archaeo-Environment Ltd., Report: Rpt No. 0036-1/08 2008, Spiral bound A4 report, 42 pages of text plus illustrations all bound in a single volume. Document also saved on disk as a word document and PDF

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeo-Environment Ltd.

"In February 1940, plans were drawn up to build four air raid shelters for the young children attending the village school in Easington., County Durham. The area was targeted by the Germans in order to destroy the coal industry and the wealth of engineering and manufacturing sites, as well as ports and harbours, along the East Coast. Some 67 years

later, in 2007, Easington CE Primary School, now located in a new building within the grounds of the old village school, sought permission to demolish two of their four air raid shelters in order to create more car parking space. The shelters had been capped and buried since the end of the war in 1945. A planning condition was imposed requiring that the shelters be recorded before being demolished and that an outreach programme take place with the school children. Archaeo-Environment was commissioned to carry out this work which was divided into three parts: survey, outreach and watching brief." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: archaeoe1-40338

## Wear Valley

(G.20.4215/2008)

NZ03803660

Parish: Stanhope

Postal Code: DL132SQ

### **'THE HIND'S COTTAGE', BROADWOOD, FROSTERLEY**

***Report on an Archaeological Building Recording Project of 'The Hind's Cottage', Broadwood, Frosterley, Co. Durham***

Wooler, F Alston : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., Report: CP/830/08 2008, 48pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

An archaeological building recording was undertaken of a redundant property known as 'The Hind's Cottage' and adjoining byre. The redundant buildings were attached to the grade II Listed property, Broadwood, one of several farms in the valley created in the 12th century when land was being enclosed from waste. A map of 1610 suggested that there may have been an important house at Broadwood at that date, but this was not repeated on later mapping, and it was not until the middle of the 19th century that the form of the buildings, which appeared to include the 'Hind's Cottage' and the byre, were accurately shown. The building recording revealed that the 'Hind's Cottage' was an example of a two-storey, single-pile cottage, more latterly used by farm servant's or 'hinds', with a single-storey extension to the north housing a semi-circular bread oven. The byre displayed some evidence of being the earlier of the two structures, and may have been an example of a bastle-derivative house. There was also evidence that the byre, or at least the first floor of the byre, had been used as living accommodation. The 'Hind's Cottage' and the adjoining byre were examples of vernacular structures which may predate the other buildings on the site, but were utilised to form the northern range of the present farmstead. There was no evidence for the modernisation of the cottage, despite it being occupied until the middle of the 20th century. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: northpen3-52382

## Former County of Tyne & Wear

### Gateshead

(G.05.4216/2008)

NZ25606120

Parish: Gateshead

Postal Code: NE9 5AF

### **GATESHEAD COLLEGE, DURHAM ROAD, GATESHEAD**

***Gateshead College, Durham Road, Gateshead. Desk -based Assessment and Photographic Survey***

Gow, A & MacFadyen, K  
73pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Edinburgh : Addyman Archaeology, Report: 1672 2008,

*Work undertaken by:* Addyman Archaeology



Gateshead college comprised a number of building constructed at different stages. Only two of these buildings were relevant to this study, North Dene House and the main block of the college. North Dene was a locally Listed Building, the oldest building on the site and was located towards the southern end of the site. This two storey neo-classical villa was constructed from ashlar sandstone and roofed in Welsh slate. In 2008 it was surrounded by temporary buildings, including portacabins. North Dean was converted into a college building in the early 1950s. The other building was a 1950s college block. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/86  
*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM  
OASIS ID: addymana1-45245

(G.05.4217/2008)

NZ27146219

Parish: Postal Code: NE100BD  
**WORKSHOPS AT SUNDERLAND ROAD, USED CAR SALES, FELLING, GATESHEAD**  
***Workshops at Sunderland Road, Used Car Sales, Felling, Gateshead. Historic Building Recording***

Williams, A Newcastle upon Tyne : Alan Williams Archaeology, 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Alan Williams Archaeology  
The standing building, recently used as workshops and as a car sales outlet, was a remnant of a larger structure constructed by Walter Scott as a printing works. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/180  
*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: alanwill1-52020

(G.05.4218/2008)

NZ29706220

Parish: Heworth Postal Code: NE100QE  
**PELAW SHIRT FACTORY, SHIELDS ROAD, PELAW, GATESHEAD**  
***Pelaw Shirt Factory, Shields Road, Pelaw, Gateshead. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Historic Buildings Recording***

Scott, J & Strickland, J South Shields : Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department, 2008, 59pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department  
A survey was made of the Methodist Church and factory, which were constructed between 1919 and 1939. Six World War II underground air-raid shelters were also present on the site. The Pelaw shirt factory was built in 1920s and appeared on the local list of buildings of historic and architectural significance. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/197  
*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: tyneandw3-43177

(G.05.4219/2008)

NZ24505540

Parish: Lamesley Postal Code: DH2 1TX  
**RIDING FARM, RIDING LANE, KIBBLESWORTH, GATESHEAD**

***Archaeological Building Recording of Riding Farm, Riding Lane, Kibblesworth, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear***

Peters, C & Wooler, F Alston : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., Report: CP/622/08 2008, 71pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

The research indicated that there appeared to have been settlement in some form at Riding since at least the 14th century. The building survey found that only two of the original 19th century farm buildings survived on the site. Many of the other buildings, including an apsidal gin-gang, were demolished in the 1960s and 1970s after the construction of modern large sheds to the north-west of the farm. The buildings that survived consisted of an open-fronted cattle shed or cart shed with granary over, and a byre or stable with hayloft above. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/12

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: northpen3-38568

(G.05.4220/2008)

NZ14206390

Parish: Ryton

Postal Code: NE403TW

**MOOR HOUSE, RYTON*****Archaeological Building Recording at Moor House, Ryton***

Carey, C Gateshead : Archaeological Research Services, Report: 2008/28 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Research Services

Historic mapping showed that the Moor House and the associated barn which was the present workshop were constructed in 1858 but no earlier maps were found during the investigation that showed the buildings in detail and an exact date for construction could not be assigned. The breaking of the ground for Towneley Main Colliery occurred in 1847 and it was possible that the house and barn were built around this time. Hedgefield House to the east of the study area was constructed in 1840 and was similar in style to Moor House. Bradley Hall in Crawcrook to the west was also of similar style and was constructed in 1750, suggesting that Moor House could have been built as early as the mid-18th century. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/26, MON5304

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol5-38737

(G.05.4221/2008)

NZ16506430

Parish:

Postal Code: NE214NW

**ST. HILDA'S CHURCH, HEDGEFIELD, RYTON, GATESHEAD*****Archaeological Building Recording of St. Hilda's Church, Hedgefield, Ryton, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear***

Peters, C & Wooler, F Alston : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., 2008, 75pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

The building recording found that St. Hilda's was a nice example of a late 19th century church built in the Arts and Crafts style. Externally, the church contained elements of the style of architecture such as mock battlements, arrow slits and Gothic windows as well as the unusual feature of random patches of red sandstone amongst the dominant yellow masonry. Internally, the chancel was originally the main focus of the building, decorated in vivid reds and greens, some of which still survived on the woodwork. Illustrated canvases on the ceiling of the chancel were removed in the 1950s although their design could still be seen. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 2008/23  
Archaeological periods represented: PM  
OASIS ID: northpen3-40138

(G.05.4222/2008)

NZ18555991

Parish: Whickham

Postal Code: NE165BA

**OLD HOLLINSIDE, WHICKHAM, GATESHEAD**

***Old Hollinside, Whickham, Gateshead. The Medieval Manor House. A Preliminary Architectural & Archaeological Assessment (1994/5). Updated to Include Archaeological Recording During Conservation Works 2008***

Ryder, P      Riding Mill : Peter F Ryder, 2008, 30pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
Work undertaken by: Peter F Ryder

Several surviving features seemed to relate to remodelling, presumably by the Hardinge family prior to abandonment around 1730. Recommendations were made to protect the building against vandalism. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: 2008/93  
Archaeological periods represented: PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Newcastle-upon-Tyne

(G.05.4223/2008)

NZ20706440

Parish: Benwell

Postal Code: NE156UP

**BENWELL PUMPING STATION**

***Benwell Pumping Station, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Archaeological Assessment and Historic Buildings Record***

Carlton, R J      Newcastle upon Tyne : The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2008, 37pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs  
Work undertaken by: The Archaeological Practice Ltd.

The site of the Benwell Waterworks appeared to have remained undeveloped until the mid-19th century when the waterworks was constructed by the Whittle and Dean Water company. Although it had been undeveloped there was no direct evidence for previous human activity on the site, apart from the post-medieval parking, despite the close proximity of Conderdum vicus and the early medieval village. The existing pumping stations were recorded. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 2008/35  
Archaeological periods represented: PM  
OASIS ID: thearcha2-39975

(G.05.4224/2008)

NZ20626391

Parish:

Postal Code: NE15 6HE

**SCOTSWOOD HOUSING EXPO SITE**

***Scotswood Housing Expo Site Investigation, Newcastle-upon-Tyne***

The Archaeological Practice Ltd. Newcastle upon Tyne : The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
Work undertaken by: The Archaeological Practice Ltd.

The structures recorded comprised a bridge abutment, railway tunnels, a retaining wall and stairwells associated with the former line of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. These were significant survivals of the 19th century industrial period in the development of the region and should be preserved and maintained as part of the redeveloped cityscape. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.05.4225/2008)

NZ24706390

Parish: Coxlodge

Postal Code: NE3 4DE

**HAWTHORN WORKS BUILDING, NORTH ELEVATION, STEPHENSON QUARTER**

***Hawthorn Works Building, North Elevation, Stephenson Quarter. Historic Buildings Recording. Interim Report***

Scott, J South Shields : Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department, Report: 454 2008, 32pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department

The building recording recorded three phases of building at the works. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/164

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: tyneandw3-46807

(G.05.4226/2008)

NZ23806780

Parish:

Postal Code: NE3 4DX

**SANDERSON HOSPITAL, SALTER'S ROAD, GOSFORTH**

***Historical Assessment and Photographic Recording at the Sanderson Hospital, Salter's Road, Gosforth***

Turnbull, P Barnard Castle : Brigantia Archaeological Practice, 2008, 48pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Brigantia Archaeological Practice

The Sanderson Hospital operated in various guises for over a hundred years on the Alter's Road site. Originally, it was established as a home for destitute and crippled children. From the earlier period, the survey showed that a phased extension of buildings on the site was intended. The first phase occurred immediately before the Great War with subsequent additions during the 1920s and 1930s. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/18

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.05.4227/2008)

NZ23506420

Parish: Fenham

Postal Code: NE4 6JG

**BALMORAL HOTEL, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (II)**

***An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Photographic Building Recording at the Balmoral Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne***

Amat D, Hewitt R & Carey C Gateshead : Archaeological Research Services, Report: 2008/46 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Research Services

Building recording identified the street facing facades of the east and south elevations as the most important in terms of the historic character of the building. Although all of the existing external walls were original, those that were originally joined to other properties were of a rough sandstone rubble construction, rendered over with grey mortar. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/96

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol5-43968

(G.05.4228/2008)

NZ25106610

Parish: Jesmond

Postal Code: NE2 3BG

**JESMOND OLD CEMETERY WALLS AND SOUTH GATEHOUSE**

***Jesmond Old Cemetery Walls and South Gatehouse. Photogrammetric Recording***

Scott, J South Shields : Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department, 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department

Targets were placed along the walls at specific heights and at accurately measured intervals. This was achieved by setting a datum line along the wall using an automatic level. By these means, the current condition of the walls surrounding the Jesmond Old Cemetery and the south gatehouse along Sandyford Road were recorded. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/64

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD

OASIS ID: tyneandw3-42109

(G.05.4229/2008)

NZ21866755

Parish: Kenton

Postal Code: NE3 3EF

**KENTON HALL NURSING HOME, KENTON LANE, KENTON**

***Kenton Hall Nursing Home, Kenton Lane, Kenton, Newcastle. Report on Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Photographic Recording***

Ian Farmer Associates Newcastle upon Tyne : Ian Farmer Associates, 2008, 46pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Ian Farmer Associates

An assessment found little evidence for the Hall's age and history beyond being clearly shown on an estate plan in 1841. The survey showed that while the primary building was intended to be two storeys high, the southern façade possibly started out as part of an outhouse that had been progressively extended. Although stable like in appearance, little evidence survived as to the original function of the internally heavily remodelled kitchen block. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/45

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: inafarme1-40192

(G.05.4230/2008)

NZ24906370

Parish: Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Postal Code: NE1 3NG

**FRIAR HOUSE, CLAVERING PLACE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE**

***Friar House, Clavering Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Historic Buildings Assessment and Survey***

Archaeo-Environment Ltd.      Lartington : Archaeo-Environment Ltd., Report: 0050/1-08  
2008, 63pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeo-Environment Ltd.

Despite the modifications and changes of use, Friar House had retained many of its original features. It was a classic example of late Georgian town house and embodied many of the characteristics of the style including a balance, proportion and a symmetry of design. The building retained many original features, including a large Venetian window. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/118

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.05.4231/2008)

NZ250637

Parish:

**OASIS DATABASE: 28-30 THE CLOSE, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE**

***28-30 The Close, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear: tree-ring analysis of timbers: scientific dating report***

Arnold, A., Howard R. and Tyers, C.    Portsmouth : English Heritage, Report: 56-2008  
2008, A4 heat-bound report (ISSN 1749-8775)

*Work undertaken by:* English Heritage

"Tree-ring analysis of timbers from the former grain warehouse recorded felling dates spanning the period from 1407-25 to 1616 AD." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: englishh2-57260

(G.05.4232/2008)

NZ245674

Parish:

Postal Code: NE3

**OASIS DATABASE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING OF 49  
GRAHAM PARK ROAD, GOSFORTH, NEWCASTLE**

***Archaeological Building Recording of 49 Graham Park Road, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne***

Peters, C and Wooler, F Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, Report: CP/708/08  
2008, Softbound, 77 pages, colour photographs and 11 figures

*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

"Building recording project of one flat in a Grade II listed building, constructed in 1951-52 by Gosforth Urban District Council. Clifford Wyld, District Surveyor. No.49 retains some of its original features such as radiators, bathroom suite, kitchen units and fireplace." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: northpen3-43850

(G.05.4233/2008)

NZ247636

Parish:

Postal Code: NE1 3NB

**OASIS DATABASE: COPPERSMITH'S SHOP, STEPHENSON QUARTER  
ADDENDUM REPORT**

***Coppersmith's Shop, Stephenson Quarter, Newcastle upon Tyne - Historic Buildings Recording Addendum Report***

Scott, J. and Donaldson M. Arbeia Roman Fort South Shields : TWM Archaeology, Report: 265 2008, A4 spirally bound  
*Work undertaken by:* TWM Archaeology  
"Coppersmith's Shop, Stephenson Quarter, Newcastle upon Tyne - Historic Buildings Recording Addendum Report. " [OASIS]

OASIS ID: tyneandw3-46780

(G.05.4234/2008)

NZ247636

Parish: Postal Code: NE1 3XX  
**OASIS DATABASE: FURNACE AND SANDSTONE WALL, STEPHENSON QUARTER - ADDENDUM REPORT TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDINGS RECORDING**  
***Furnace and Sandstone Wall, Stephenson Quarter - Historic Buildings Recording Addendum Report***

Scott, J. Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields : TWM Archaeology, Report: Addendum to Report Number 265 2008, Photographs and negatives in archival pockets, with CD-R in A4 ring binder  
*Work undertaken by:* TWM Archaeology  
"Furnace and Sandstone Wall, Stephenson Quarter - Addendum Report to Archaeological Buildings Recording Additional B and W print, Colour print and Digital photography. " [OASIS]

OASIS ID: tyneandw3-44661

(G.05.4235/2008)

NZ24816363

Parish: Postal Code: NE1 3NB  
**OASIS DATABASE: J. T. DOVE'S SHOWROOM, STEPHENSON QUARTER**  
***J. T. Dove's Showroom Building East Elevation, Stephenson Quarter - Historic Buildings Recording Addendum Report***

Scott, J. Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields : TWM Archaeology, Report: Report Number 454 2008, 25 pages A4 spirally bound  
*Work undertaken by:* TWM Archaeology  
"J. T. Dove's Showroom East Elevation, Stephenson Quarter - Historic Buildings Recording Addendum Report. " [OASIS]

OASIS ID: tyneandw3-45071

(G.05.4236/2008)

NZ25116381

Parish: Postal Code: NE1 3RE  
**OASIS DATABASE: MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS, 8 - 10 THE CLOSE**  
***Mansion House Chambers, 8 - 10 The Close, Newcastle upon Tyne - Historic Buildings Recording***

Scott, J. Arbeia Roman Fort South Shields : TWM Archaeology, Report: Report Number 841 2008, A4 spirally bound approx. 40 pages  
*Work undertaken by:* TWM Archaeology  
"Mansion House Chambers, 8 - 10 The Close, Newcastle upon Tyne - Historic Buildings Recording. " [OASIS]

OASIS ID: tyneandw3-47758

(G.05.4237/2008)

NZ26406420

Parish: Newcastle-upon-Tyne All Saints

Postal Code: NE6 1LP

**OUSEBURN BARRAGE*****Ouseburn Barrage. Photographic Recording of Lower Steenberg's Yard and Ouseburn Quay Walls, Glass Houses Bridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne***

Mabbitt, J      Gosforth : Entec UK Ltd., 2008, 34pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Entec UK Ltd.

A section of 20m quay wall on each bank of the Ouseburne beneath Glass Houses Bridge, an enclosed yard and a single storey warehouse were recorded. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/47*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: entecukl1-44448

(G.05.4238/2008)

NZ26206440

Parish:

Postal Code: NE1 2PL

**OUSEBURN VALLEY HOMING SOCIETY, LIME STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE*****Ouseburn Valley Homing Society, Lime Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Report on Archaeological Recording***

Farmer, I      Newcastle upon Tyne : Ian Farmer Associates, Report: 30328 2008, 25pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Ian Farmer Associates

The photographic survey recorded the clubhouse, consisting of a post-WWII prefabricated house and an upper and lower pigeon loft. These were put into the regional context of possibly the last surviving prefab in the valley along with evidence for pigeon racing, a long-established pastime in the North East. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/62*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: inafarme1-42752

(G.05.4239/2008)

NZ24606510

Parish: Newcastle-upon-Tyne St. Andrew

Postal Code: NE1 7RX

**FORMER BREWERY BUILDINGS AT NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY*****Former Brewery Buildings at Newcastle University, The Old Brewery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Desk-based Assessment and Recording***

Spence &amp; Dower Chartered Architects and Northern Counties Archaeological Services

Morpeth : Spence &amp; Dower Chartered Architects and Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2008, 107pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Spence & Dower Chartered Architects, Northern Counties Archaeological Services

The Jones Marine Building occupied part of the site of the Leazes Brewery established in 1837 in the premises previously used as the water powered Snuff Mill, built c. 1782. The earliest structural remains within the Jones Marine Building were two parallel brick built



ranges, built after 1782 but before 1831, which formed part of the later use of the snuff manufactory. It was possible that one, if not both, were part of a rebuilding after a fire at the Snuff Mill in 1788. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/21  
*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: northern2-40924

(G.05.4240/2008)

NZ24606510

Parish:

Postal Code: NE1 8TW

**TRANSPORT HOUSE (LEAZES HOUSE)**

***The Old Brewery/Transport House [Leazes House], Newcastle University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne***

Spence & Dower Chartered Architects & Northern Counties Archaeological Services  
Morpeth : Spence & Dower Chartered Architects & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2008, 52pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Spence & Dower Chartered Architects, Northern Counties Archaeological Services

Leazes House was designed as a dwelling house and had retained its domestic layout and function. From 1837 to 1968 it formed part of the Leazes Brewery. The building was of significance historically as part of an 18th century industrial complex designed by John Smeaton. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/44  
*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.05.4241/2008)

NZ25116381

Parish: Winlaton

Postal Code: NE21 6HA

**MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS, 8-10 THE CLOSE**

***Mansion House Chambers, 8-10 The Close, Newcastle-upon-Tyne***

Scott, J South Shields : Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department, Report: 841 2008, 51pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department

The buildings consisted of a late-Georgian frontage of c.1830 date, with an attached Victorian mid-section and 20th century additions at the rear of the site. The Georgian elements were typical of the period and internally some period features from this phase survived within the building. Similarly, the exterior architectural style of the historic elements of the building were typical of their time and some elements of interesting historic fabric survived within the building. Much of the rear of the site was made up of later additions and alterations to the building and had little historical interest. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/170  
*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: tyneandw-47758

(G.05.4243/2008)

NZ19657114

Parish:

Postal Code: NE138DG

**THE BELLAMAN HANGAR, NEWCASTLE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

***The Bellaman Hangar, Newcastle International Airport. Historic Buildings Recording***

Scott, J & Strickland, J South Shields : Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department, Report: 325 2008, 76pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department

The hangar consisted of a steel frame covered with corrugated metal sheeting. Bellman hangars were designed to be transportable structures which could be quickly and easily erected by unskilled labour. As all were mass-produced to an Air Ministry design, the details of the type of this structure were well documented. No further archaeological recording was recommended. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/107

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: tyneandw3-45774

**North Tyneside**

(G.05.4244/2008)

NZ27507300

Parish: Burradon

Postal Code: NE237ND

**BURRADON FARM, BURRADON VILLAGE, CRAMLINGTON**

***An Archaeological Building Recording of Burradon Farm, Burradon Village, Cramlington, Tyne & Wear***

Johnson, B & Amat, D Gateshead : Archaeological Research Services, Report: 2008/78 2008, 48pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Research Services

The barn structures were developed in the 19th century and were predominantly built of rough sandstone blocks in a greyish mortar with sandstone ashlar blocks. The window and door revealed sandstone ashlar quoins. The structure had been extensively remodelled inside as a modern cattle shed with bricks and concrete supports for feed troughs. No evidence of the 19th century steam engine or other fixtures or fittings were noted. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/171

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol5-50867

(G.05.4245/2008)

NZ27007240

Parish: Longbenton

Postal Code: NE237NQ

**BURRADON PRIMARY SCHOOL, BURRADON**

***Burradon Primary School, Burradon. Historic Building Record***

Carlton, R J Newcastle upon Tyne : The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2008, 34pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* The Archaeological Practice Ltd.

The school dated to the mid-19th century when Burradon was a thriving mining village and was probably largely or exclusively funded by the colliers of the Burradon Colliery for their families. It was a Board School by 1897 and was largely rebuilt in 1904. The former school was of some architectural merit and interest in the context of its historic setting. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/65

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: thearcha2-43118

(G.05.4246/2008)

NZ33207070

Parish: Murton

Postal Code: NE29 8QE

**RAKE HOUSE FARM, NORTH SHIELDS*****Northumberland Estates. Rake House Farm, North Shields***

Mabbitt, J      Gosforth : Entec UK Ltd., 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Entec UK Ltd.

A record was made of the site which consisted of a group of disused farm buildings of early 19th century date. The core of these building were designed as a planned farm along the lines of the model farms constructed mainly by the owners of large estates from the late-18th century onwards. While the farmhouse was largely intact, the outbuildings were dilapidated and roofless, the upper store of the central range appeared to have been deliberately demolished. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/71*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: entecukl1-44788

(G.05.4247/2008)

NZ35377264

Parish: Whitley

Postal Code: NE261LT

**THE SPANISH CITY, WHITLEY BAY, NORTH TYNESIDE*****The Spanish City, Whitley Bay, North Tyneside, Historic Building Recording***

Strickland, J      South Shields : Tyne &amp; Wears Museum Archaeology Department, Report: 859 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department

The Spanish City was an early example of the use of Ferro-concrete in the construction of a leisure building. Listed Building consent was granted for alterations and extensions to the building that included the removal of two unstable stair towers leading from the first floor to a flat roof. Due to the instability of the west stair tower, the east stair tower was the only one that could be recorded internally. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/119*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: tyneandw3-46763

**South Tyneside**

(G.05.4248/2008)

NZ34736039

Parish: Boldon

Postal Code: NE360AX

**DOWNHILL HOUSE, WEST BOLDON, SOUTH TYNESIDE*****Downhill House, West Boldon, South Tyneside. Historic Building Recording***

Scott, J South Shields : Tyne &amp; Wears Museum Archaeology Department, Report: 898 2008, 61pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department

Downhill house was a good example of Georgian country house with a significant amount of its historic fabric and decorative elements still in situ. Four distinct phases of construction and alteration were noted within the building running from the primary phase of construction c. 1780 to 1820, through modifications made in the Victorian period. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/166

OASIS ID: tyneandw3-50965

**Sunderland**

(G.05.4249/2008)

NZ39175958

Parish: Fulwell

Postal Code: SR5 1QE

**FULWELL LIME KILNS, MILL GARAGES, SUNDERLAND*****An Archaeological Building Recording of Fulwell Lime Kilns, Mill Garages, Sunderland***

Carey, C Gateshead : Archaeological Research Services, Report: 2008/71 2008, 39pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Research Services

The works were carried out prior to the proposed demolition of a modern building which was constructed against the lime kilns in the 1950s. The kilns were constructed in phases during the 18th and 19th centuries in order to process minerals from the adjacent limestone quarry. These were constructed from coarse limestone rubble with rubble and brick dressings. Three kilns were situated within the showroom, making up the south-west wall. The removal of the modern building would be beneficial to the historic kiln structure, as it would expose those areas presently hidden and would improve the overall setting of the monument. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/169

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: archaeol5-48588

(G.05.4250/2008)

NZ35504670

Parish: Hetton

Postal Code: DH5 0EL

**HETTON LYONS PRIMARY SCHOOL, HETTON LE HOLE*****An Archaeological Building Recording Hetton Lyons Primary School, Hetton le Hole***

Carey, C Gateshead : Archaeological Research Services, Report: 2008/59 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Research Services

Very little had changed since the building was first in use from 1912 apart from the replacement of windows with modern double glazing. Internally, most of the doors, door frames and fittings were still intact and the original wall surfaces could still be seen, although they had been painted. The original dado and picture rails were present throughout most of the building. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/109

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: archaeol5-46420

(G.05.4251/2008)

NZ35905870

Parish: Hylton

Postal Code: SR5 3PB

**'COAT OF ARMS', HYLETON CASTLE*****"Coat of Arms", Hylton Castle, Tyne and Wear. 3D Monitoring Survey-Epoch 1***

Greenhatch Group Little Eaton : Greenhatch Group & English Heritage, 2008, 68pp, colour pls, tabs

*Work undertaken by:* English Heritage, Greenhatch Group

A 3-D laser scan was made of coat of arms at Hylton Castle in order to aid in the conservation and management of the site. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 2008/178  
Archaeological periods represented: MD  
OASIS ID: no

(G.05.4252/2008)

NZ40005720

Parish: Wallsend

Postal Code: NE28 6RX

**170, 171, 173, 174 AND 175 HIGH STREET WEST**

***An Archaeological Recording and Listed Building Appraisal of 170, 171, 173, 174 and 175 High Street West, Sunderland***

Amat, D & Carey, C Gateshead : Archaeological Research Services, Report: 2008/69  
2008, 41pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Research Services

The buildings dated from between the early 1790s and the early 1800s. As 170-175 High Street West were in such a state of disrepair, any proposed works were commended as they would restore the derelict properties into usable concerns. As the shop fronts were not original to the buildings, it was suggested tasteful replacements or modification should be carried out. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 2008/125

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol5-47884

## Redcar & Cleveland

### Hartlepool UA

(G.76.4253/2008)

NZ5310033700

Parish: HARTLEPOOL

Postal Code: TS26

**OASIS DATABASE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING PROJECT  
AND WATCHING BRIEF AT HEUGH GUN BATTERY, HARTLEPOOL**

***Archaeological Building Recording Project and Watching Brief at Heugh Gun Battery, Hartlepool, Teeside***

Wooler, F and Liddell, T Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, Report: CP/538/07  
2008, Softbound, 40 pages, including colour photographs and site plan

*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

"This watching brief took place during the installation of services across the parade ground at the Heugh Gun Battery. The work recorded a number of foundations of former buildings within the parade ground, although the service trenches were generally shallow in depth and narrow in width provided a limited window of examination. A programme of building recording also took place during the refurbishment of a number of the standing structures at the Heugh Gun Battery (HER 0698). The Barrack Block (HER 6789), Magazine (HER 6784) and Observation Post (HER 6786) were the principal features studied. The records for the work include a written description and photographic recording. The report for the work provides and interpretative account of each structure within the context of the battery." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: northpen3-40125

## Hartlepool

(G.59.4254/2008)

NZ52403038

Parish: Seaton Carew

Postal Code: TS251AB

**THE STAINCLIFFE HOTEL, SEATON CAREW, HARTLEPOOL*****Historical Assessment and Photographic Recording at the Staincliffe Hotel, Seaton Carew, Hartlepool***

Walsh, D      Barnard Castle : Brigantia Archaeological Practice, 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Brigantia Archaeological Practice

A survey found that the building was constructed in 1869 as a large east-facing villa. Much of the interior remained intact from the time of the original construction, as did later additions and extensions. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 637

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.59.4255/2008)

NZ49203270

Parish: Stranton

Postal Code: TS26 0DS

**TUNSTALL COURT, THE PARADE*****Historical Assessment and Photographic Recording at Tunstall Court, The Parade, Hartlepool***

Turnbull, P & Walsh, D      Barnard Castle : Brigantia Archaeological Practice, 2008, 55pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Brigantia Archaeological Practice

A survey found that the layout of the house had remained largely unchanged since 1897. The building was now extremely vulnerable and its value lay largely in its wealth of interior detail and ornament, a symbol of the late 19th century affluence and optimism. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 606

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Northumberland

### Alnwick

(G.35.4256/2008)

NY92529273

Parish: Elsdon

Postal Code: NE191AE

**HAINING, ELSDON*****Haining, Elsdon, Northumberland. An Historic & Archaeological Assessment***

Ryder, P F      Riding Mill : Peter F Ryder, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Peter F Ryder

Haining was an isolated ruined farmstead, located in the south bank of the Elsdon Burn. The house was a roofless shell, and comprised a T-plan building with its main block facing south, an attached outbuilding to the east, and a walled yard on the west of its small rear wing with another building to the north-west. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.35.4257/2008)

NU16060498

Parish:

Postal Code: NE659LP

**NEWTON GREENS FARMHOUSE, NEWTON ON THE MOOR*****Newton Greens Farmhouse, Newton on the Moor, Northumberland. A Standing Building Assessment***

Ryder, P F Riding Mill : Peter F Ryder, 2008, 5pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Peter F Ryder

The house was considered to be of some local importance as a historic structure displaying evidence of a long building history, and together with its farm buildings, formed an instructive example of a small foldyard group. It was built in the 17th century and remodelled in 1889. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 4352*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: peterfry2-40725

(G.35.4258/2008)

NU16100500

Parish:

Postal Code: NE659LP

**THE FARM BUILDINGS, NEWTON GREENS*****Newton Greens. The Farm Buildings***

Ryder, P F Riding Mill : Peter F Ryder, 2008, 6pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Peter F Ryder

Building Recording was undertaken on of a series of 18th and 19th century farm buildings grouped around a foldyard, and attached to Newton Greens farmhouse. The farmhouse was the subject of a standing building assessment in April 2008. This assessment dealt with the associated group of traditional farm buildings to the north and west of the house. The earliest part was a barn dated 1744 incorporated in the West Range, most parts were late-18th or early 19th century and included a piggy/henhouse and Cart Shed. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: peterfry1-51247

(G.35.4259/2008)

NZ08119270

Parish: Nunnykirk

Postal Code: NE614NS

**THE BOTHY, NUNNYKIRK HALL, NETHERWITTON*****Report on an Archaeological Building Recording Project at The Bothy, Nunnykirk Hall, Netherwitton, Northumberland***

Wooler, F Alston : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., Report: CP/847/08 2008, 49pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

An archaeological building recording project was undertaken of The Bothy, Nunnykirk Hall, Netherwitton, prior to the demolition of the south wall to allow for the erection of a new classroom block, and the refurbishment of the building. The Bothy was a Listed Building sited within the historic curtilage of Nunnykirk Hall, itself a Grade I Listed Building. A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken to place the property and site of Nunnykirk Hall into its historical context. The rapid desk-based assessment revealed that there was some evidence for early medieval use of the site at Nunnykirk Hall from the discovery of an 8th/9th century cross shaft built into a cottage wall, although the original provenance is not known. Documentary sources suggested that there was an ecclesiastical site at Nunnykirk during the medieval period, hence its name, although nothing remains of such a site. A "tower" was

mentioned in documents from the 17th century, although there was also no evidence for this on the site. The later hall was constructed in the 1820s by leading architect John Dobson for William Orde, and was a remodelling of an earlier manor house. Gardens were known to have surrounded this earlier house, however, the present landscape around Nunnykirk Hall was believed to be a rare example of Dobson's work. Cartographic sources did not show a building on the site of The Bothy until the 1860s when it was much longer and was shown to have had glasshouses against the south elevation. The building recording project revealed that The Bothy is a masonry built structure, with the unusual feature of having a brick-built south elevation, possibly constructed in the middle of the 19th century. The brick wall may have had a practical function in allowing for the retention and radiation of heat for glasshouses located against it. Further evidence for the possible presence of a heating system to provide warmth for vulnerable plants in the glasshouses was observed in the form of a possible "coal hole" in the north elevation, blackening of some stone and brickwork in the south-west internal corner of the building, and the presence of a chimney on the south elevation. Surviving low stone walls, or footings, and holes at the top of the south elevation, provided evidence for a building against the south elevation of The Bothy. The remains of walls and cartographic evidence indicated that further building or buildings originally extended from the west elevation and glasshouses occupied the south-side of these buildings up until at least the 1920s. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: northpen3-53698

(G.35.4260/2008)

NU21650701

Parish: Warkworth

Postal Code: NE650YB

**STURTON GRANGE, WARKWORTH**

***Sturton Grange, Warkworth, Northumberland. Archaeological Buildings Recording***

Parker, J South Shields : Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department, Report: 846 2008, 34pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department

Building recording was carried out on a cluster of post-medieval farm buildings, prior to their conversion for residential use. The buildings formed a quadrangle around a central courtyard and were constructed from roughly hewn and roughly coursed sandstone. The north, east and half of the west range had been constructed by the time of the 1841 Tithe map, with the remainder of the west range and the south range built by 1856. The southern half of the courtyard had been covered by 1898, with the rest following by 1919. At some point, the southern range was converted into stables and the roofs removed from the courtyard. No further work was recommended. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO  
OASIS ID: tyneandw3-45214

## Berwick-upon-Tweed

(G.35.4261/2008)

NU00495269

Parish: Berwick-upon-Tweed

Postal Code: TD151JD

**PIER ROAD MALTINGS, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED**

***Pier Road Maltings, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Historic Buildings Recording***

Geck, S South Shields : Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department, Report: 858 2008, 80pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department

The Pier Road Maltings had been designated a Grade II Listed Building earlier in the year, as it represented a rare surviving example of a mid-19th century maltings. It contained well-



preserved features of the maltings process. The individual building parts were distinctive in their character and appearance, and retained significant interior detail associated with their functions within the malting and other industrial processes. The exterior of the building demonstrated a complex functional and architectural history. Nine phases of activity were recorded by desk-based study, seven of which could be associated with the building itself. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: tyneandw3-50079

(G.35.4262/2008)

NT94933372

Parish: Ford

Postal Code: NE716JQ

**DEMESNE FARM, MILFIELD**

***An Archaeological Building Recording at Demesne Farm, Milfield, Northumberland***

Carey, C Gateshead : Archaeological Research Services, Report: 2008/63 2008, 26pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Research Services

The suite of buildings on the site comprised a main building with a car port/open barn constructed on the east end of the north-west elevation, and an open cattle court on the west end of the south-east elevation. A small barn was also recorded, and was scheduled for demolition. The main building was shown on mapping as early as 1842 and it was possible that it was associated with stables or a coach house, given the wide nature of the arched entranceways that existed in the south-east elevation. The small open barn was constructed between 1860 and 1897 and the car port/open barn between 1920 and 1960. There were few internal features of archaeological significance, apart from some examples of graffiti in the south wall of the Loft Area. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO

OASIS ID: archaeol5-47071

## Castle Morpeth

(G.35.4264/2008)

NZ14209330

Parish: Longhorsley

Postal Code: NE658QT

**MUCKLEY BUTTS, LONGHORSLEY**

***Muckley Butts, Longhorsley***

Thompson, M Morpeth : Malcolm Thompson, 2008, 2pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Malcolm Thompson

The report comprised a number of photographs and a letter. It was difficult to elucidate information relating to the nature of the project other than a survey was made of a built structure. [AIP]

OASIS ID: no

(G.35.4265/2008)

NZ11507450

Parish: Ponteland

Postal Code: NE200EB

**THE STABLE BLOCK, MILBOURNE HALL, PONTELAND**

***The Stable Block, Milbourne Hall, Ponteland. Historic Buildings Record***

The Archaeological Practice Ltd. Newcastle upon Tyne : The Archaeological Practice Ltd., Report: AP08/25 2008, 28pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* The Archaeological Practice Ltd.

Milbourne Hall, a remarkable Grade I Listed house of 1807, was designed by John Paterson of Edinburgh for Ralph Bates, and comprised an elaborate plan in which the T-form of the house itself masked the elaborate layout of central rotunda and rooms opening from it. It was concluded that the exterior of the structure appeared to have been little altered since construction and survived well, although little of the original interior remained. The building was to be converted to residential use, and no further archaeological work was recommended. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: thearcha2-43116

(G.35.4266/2008)

NZ21207940

Parish: Stannington

Postal Code: NE616HB

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, STANNINGTON**

***St. Mary's Hospital, Stannington, Northumberland. Historic Buildings Record***

Carlton, R J Newcastle upon Tyne : The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2008, 69pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* The Archaeological Practice Ltd.

The hospital buildings were constructed from 1912 with major additions being added in 1928. Photographic recording noted that the earliest buildings on the site comprised the main part of the main hospital block and its administrative unit on its north side, displaying yellow brick banding. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: thearcha2-47498

## Tynedale

(G.35.4267/2008)

NY05045920

Parish: BROOMLEY AND STOCKSFIELD

**OASIS DATABASE: HINDLEY FARM, STOCKSFIELD: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**

***Hindley Farm, Stocksfield, Northumberland: archaeological recording***

Annis, R Durham : Archaeological Services Durham University, Report: 2132 2008, Wire-bound A4 report in grey card covers. White ring binder with colour slides and BW prints  
*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services Durham University

"Level 2 photographic and drawn survey of buildings in a C19th farmstead. Three structures were examined; a threshing barn, with a machine still in place, and two attached single-storey sheds; a cart shed; and a recent byre. Traces of a shed for a stationary engine were seen." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: archaeol3-52695

## Redcar and Cleveland UA

(G.76.4268/2008)

NZ6126816442

Parish: GUISBOROUGH

**OASIS DATABASE: NORTHGATE SCHOOL, GUISBOROUGH**  
***Northgate School, Guisborough***

Errickson, D. Hartlepool : Tees Archaeology, Report: TA 08/02 2008, A4 bound report  
*Work undertaken by:* Tees Archaeology

"This project was carried out by a student placement at Tees Archaeology prior to the demolition of Northgate School (HER 6383). At the time of survey the roofing had been removed from the school and internal access was not possible. The survey consists of an external photographic study, written description and archive research." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: teesarch1-41421

(G.76.4269/2008)

NZ66011899

Parish: Skelton and Brotton

Postal Code: TS122LB

**HOME FARM, SKELTON**

***A Historic Buildings Assessment at Home Farm, Skelton***

Sherlock, S Redcar : Stephen Sherlock, 2008, 30pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Sherlock

A photographic survey was made of the model farm created in or around 1878. The buildings included a stable, a double barn, a farmhouse, a cottage and modern buildings. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: stephens1-38144

## Stockton-on-Tees

### Stockton-on-Tees UA

(G.82.4270/2008)

NZ41331518

Parish: Egglescliffe

Postal Code: TS160PL

**CARTER MOOR FARMHOUSE, EAGLESCLIFFE**

***Preliminary Heritage Appraisal and Impact Assessment. Carter Moor Farmhouse, Durham Lane, Eaglescliffe***

Clemence, M London : CgMs, 2008, 16pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

The farmhouse was statutorily Listed Grade II with early an early 18th century construction and later alterations. The later house was double fronted and 1.5 storeys high. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.82.4271/2008)

NZ42031260

Parish: Yarm

Postal Code: TS159EJ

**FRIARAGE DOVECOTE, YARM, STOCKTON-ON-TEES**

***Building Monitoring at Friarage Dovecote, Yarm, Stockton-on-Tees***

Daniels, R Hartlepool : Tees Archaeology, Report: TA08/05 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Tees Archaeology

Decay since the 1999 building survey of the likely 17th century dovecote was noted. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## North West Blackburn with Darwen

### Blackburn with Darwen UA

(G.48.4272/2008)

SD67902780

Parish: Blackburn

Postal Code: BB2 2EF

#### **53 KING STREET, BLACKBURN**

#### ***53 King Street, Blackburn, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Investigation***

Ridings, C      Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: L9980 2008, 64pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology North

A building investigation of a townhouse was undertaken prior to its potential demolition. Historical research in conjunction with an addendum to a desk-based assessment revealed that the house was built in the late-18th century and not c. 1830, as had originally been assumed. The empty plot was purchased by a carpenter John Edleston the Elder, who built the existing townhouse, which he and his son [also John Edleston] would occupy till the early 19th century. During the 19th century, the house was acquired by a local calico magnate called James Pearson, then a surgeon called James Pickup, before being sold and used as the superintendent's residence for the new County Police Station, which was built on the site of the demolished 51 King Street. The townhouse was a solitary reminder of what was once a very desirable residential area of Blackburn. Unfortunately, the only other structure of comparable age and status that still remained was 61 King Street, whilst the rest of the buildings comprised modern 20th century shops of assorted descriptions and a builder's merchants. The property appeared to be structurally sound from the exterior, but the interior was in a poor state of repair. The townhouse had been stripped of most of its internal features, but the decoration, which appeared to date to the early 19th century, was still retained. In most other aspects, the building appeared to be essentially the same as it was when it was first built in the late 18th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.48.4273/2008)

SD730152

Parish: North Turton

#### **OASIS DATABASE: TURTON TOWER, CHAPELTOWN ROAD, TURTON**

#### ***Turton Tower, Chapelton Road, Turton, Blackburn with Darwen, Lancashire: tree-ring analysis of timbers: scientific dating report***

Arnold, A. and Howard, R.      Portsmouth : English Heritage, Report: 93-2008 2008, A4 heat-bound report (ISSN 1749-8775)

*Work undertaken by:* English Heritage

"Tree-ring analysis of timbers from the manor house identified felling date ranges of 1530-50 for the north cruck wing and 1666-82 for the main staircase." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: englishh2-64238

(G.48.4274/2008)

SD73141513

Parish:

Postal Code: BL7 0HG

**THE BARNs, TOWER DRIVE, TURTON*****The Barns, Tower Drive, Turton, Lancashire. An Archaeological Roof Timber Survey***

Gurney, R Mawdesley : Archaeological Excavation Services, Report: 0608 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Excavation Services

A building survey and recording was undertaken prior to renovation and remedial work on the roof timbers at The Barns. The building was a 17th century Grade II Listed, detached, later two- storey, stone built barn. The building had undergone substantial renovation in the late 60s and early 1970s which had removed virtually all of the internal archaeological features and substantially altered areas of the external fabric. The roof structure and timbers, although repaired at this time, were however retained and were the focus of this recording programme. The timbers had retained evidence of the original carpenters marks and proved suitable for dendrochronological sampling, the result of which appeared to concur with the date-stone bearing the initials "I.C." and the date "1697". Although the stone may have belonged to the barn, it was not in its original location. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.48.4275/2008)

SD75341571

Parish:

Postal Code: BL8 4JX

**TOP O'TH QUARLTON FARM BARN, OFF RAMSBOTTOM ROAD, HAWKSHAW*****Top o'th Quarlton Farm Barn, off Ramsbottom Road, Hawkshaw: An Archaeological Building Survey***

Trippier, J M Bolton : J. M. Trippier, 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* J. M. Trippier

An archaeological building survey was undertaken of a barn at Top o'th Quarlton Farm, off Ramsbottom Road, Hawkshaw, Bury. The buildings were found to be a Lancashire style combination barn with an adjoining cow house, latterly converted into a shelter shed, and both were constructed of coursed sandstone rubble probably during the late 18th century. They were situated in an isolated rural location which was still redolent of the pre-industrial period and were an interesting illustration of the effects of the agricultural revolution of the 18th century on the design of agricultural buildings. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: jmtrippi1-58954

(G.48.4276/2008)

SD68202810

Parish: Witton

Postal Code: BB2 1XF

**THE CHAPEL, BLACKBURN*****Archaeology Record of the Chapel***

Street Design Partnership Blackburn : Street Design Partnership, 2008, 19pp, pls, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Street Design Partnership

A photographic record was made of the chapel in February 2008. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD

OASIS ID: no

## Cheshire

**Chester**

(G.13.4277/2008)

SJ46005700

Parish: Aldersey

Postal Code: CH3 9EJ

**FIELDS FARM, ALDERSEY*****Historic Building Recording of Fields Farm, Aldersey, Cheshire***

Statter, C      Chester : L-P: Archaeology, 2008, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* L-P: Archaeology

A building survey was carried out on Fields Farm, Aldersey. The building was situated within an agricultural area. It was thought that the area had been used for agriculture since at least the 18th century. It was not known when the building was constructed, however, cartographic research revealed that the house dated to before the 1841 Tithe map of the area and had remained largely unchanged apart from an extension to the north. The style and form of the building indicated that it was likely late-18th to 19th century in date. The building revealed no significant features except a re-used beam above the fireplace on the ground floor. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: lparchae1-49562

(G.13.4278/2008)

SJ40456682

Parish: Bache

Postal Code: CH1 4DX

**GORSE STACKS SITE 6, NORTH OF DELAMERE STREET, CHESTER*****Proposed Redevelopment. North of Delamere Street, Chester. Gorse Stacks Site 6. Historical Building & Townscape Survey***

Frost, P Pontesbury : Castlering Archaeology, Report: 304 2008, 60pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Castlering Archaeology

A record was made of the properties that fronted Delamere Street, comprising a mix of 19th century and modern buildings, which included a former chapel, small trades and businesses, surviving terraced housing and a former public house at the east end. Those on St. Oswald's way included isolated terraces and corrugated structures associated with the original bypass and roundabout construction in the 1960s. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 336*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.13.4279/2008)

SJ42966420

Parish: Huntington

Postal Code: BT235FJ

**SAIGHTON CAMP, CHESTER*****Standing Building Survey. Saighton Camp, Chester***

Ambrey, C &amp; Johnson, P G      Barnard Castle : Northern Archaeological Associates, Report: 08/75 2008, 58pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Northern Archaeological Associates

Saighton Camp was originally built as a militia camp in 1939 to provide for the basic training of volunteer and conscripted soldiers during the Second World War, and subsequently anti-aircraft crews. The camp had a number of roles after the war. A range of military buildings were recorded within the camp, including H-plan huts, "spider" block barrack buildings,

kitchen/refectory buildings, an infirmary complex, stores and numerous rectangular huts and buildings. Due to the temporary nature of the buildings, they were not classed as of regional or national importance and were in poor repair. It was considered that the survey had produced a sufficient record of the surviving standing buildings. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.13.4280/2008)

SJ39906890

Parish: Upton-by-Chester

Postal Code: CH1 3SP

**COUNTESS OF CHESTER HEALTH PARK, LIVERPOOL ROAD, UPTON, CHESTER**

***Redevelopment at the Countess of Chester Health Park, Liverpool Road, Upton, Chester. Historic Building Recording***

Frost, P Pontesbury : Castlring Archaeology, Report: 284 2008, 69pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Castlring Archaeology

A record was made of two administration blocks, a former hospital ward together with a boiler house and chimney, stores, estate offices, a mortuary and several small and more recent buildings. The architecture of the first building on the hospital complex, the County Lunatic Asylum was a simplified version of a classical style, which was subsequently used throughout the later building periods in the 19th century. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 304

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Congleton

(G.13.4281/2008)

SJ88536445

Parish: Congleton

Postal Code: CW123PQ

**BUGLAWTON HALL, CONGLETON**

***Buglawton Hall, Congleton, Cheshire. Archaeological Building Survey***

Shapland, M York : Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd., Report: FAS2008 392 BGL345 2008, 76pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd.

A survey found that the hall consisted of a possible late-16th century house which had undergone successive episodes of extension and remodelling through to the 20th century, including its extension to a form a U-plan house, the addition of a substantial service wing in the 19th century and the rebuilding of the service wing and the addition of a southern extension in the early 20th century. Several outbuildings had been constructed and remodelled since the 18th century, with one, the coach house, possibly having origins in the 15th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MD

OASIS ID: no

## Macclesfield

(G.13.4282/2008)

SJ71968699

Parish: Agden

Postal Code: WA139JU

**WOOLSTENCROFT FARM, DUNHAM MASSEY*****Historic Building Survey of Woolstencroft Farm, Dunham Massey***

University of Manchester Archaeological Unit    Manchester : University of Manchester  
Archaeological Unit, 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

The heart of the complex was a 'T' shaped brick farmhouse with evidence for 16th century, if not earlier, timber-framing and rebuilding in brick in the 18th and 19th centuries. A north-western single storey wing included an outhouse with a bread oven and a brick-built water boiler. To the west across the farmyard was an 'L' shaped combined barn main range with sandstone footings suggesting the presence of an earlier timber-framed building on this site. The existing brick-built main range structure was a multi-phased building from the late-18th and 19th centuries. To the south was a 1937 brick shippon and there were also two large mid-to late-20th century covered farmyards to the west of the main range and to the south. [Sec]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5680

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,  
OASIS ID: no

(G.13.4283/2008)

SJ91987387

Parish: Higher Hurdfield

Postal Code: SK101LJ

**THORP STREET GAS MILL, MACCLESFIELD*****Thorp Street Gas Mill, Macclesfield. An Archaeological Building Survey of an 1827 Silk-throwing Mill Complex***

Nevell, M, Hradil, I & Grimsditch, B    Manchester : University of Manchester  
Archaeological Unit, Report: 2008 (14) 2008, 87pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

The mill was a series of four ranges built in 1827. At the time of the survey, the mill was three stories high, although prior to a fire in 1977, the mill had four stories and a central pediment along the eastern, Thorp Street, elevation. It was built as a steam powered silk throwing mill but by 1844 was also used for hand-powered silk weaving and was constructed at a time of mechanization in the industry. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* R2845

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.13.4284/2008)

SJ72838659

Parish: Little Bollington

Postal Code: WA144TG

**DUNHAM MASSEY, STAMFORD FARM, DUNHAM MASSEY ESTATE, LITTLE BOLLINGTON*****Dunham Massey, Stamford Farm, Dunham Massey Estate, Little Bollington, Cheshire******An Archaeological Building Survey of the Farm Complex***

Nevell, M, Arrowsmith, P, Pierce, D & Hradi, I    Manchester : University of Manchester  
Archaeological Unit, 2008, 120pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

The farmhouse was a substantial, two and a half-storey, double-depth, central-staircase-plan structure from the early 18th century. The Main Range, a combined barn which was L-shaped, two storeys high and included a brick Gothic arch truss, was built in the period 1839-1874. There were also a number of 20th century farm structures; a steel-framed early 20th



century Dutch Barn, and a later open-sided wooden shippon and a steel milking parlour.  
[Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.13.4285/2008)

SJ72718647

Parish:

Postal Code: WA144SX

**YEW TREE FARM, DUNHAM MASSEY**

***Historic Building Survey of Yew Tree Farm, Dunham Massey***

University of Manchester Archaeological Unit Manchester : University of Manchester  
Archaeological Unit, 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

Yew Tree Farm was a brick-built, double depth, central staircased, three storey property with a single storey range to the north. The property dated from the 18th century and had a number of original features surviving such as doors and parts of the staircase. North of the farmhouse was the one and two storey brick-built L-shaped main range, which dated from the 19th and 20th centuries. South-west of the farmhouse lay a set of rambling mid-20th century Dutch barns and covered yards. [Sec]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5682

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.13.4286/2008)

SJ91207790

Parish: Prestbury

Postal Code: SK104DZ

**BUTLEY HALL, PRESTBURY**

***Butley Hall, Prestbury. Interim Report***

Pickard Finlason Partnership Hale : Pickard Finlason Partnership, 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Pickard Finlason Partnership

In order to aid estate management, a photographic survey was made to record the condition of the late medieval building. This recorded later 17th century, Georgian and Victorian additions and modern interventions when the property was converted into apartments in the 1960s. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* R2860

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: no

## Cumbria

### Allerdale

(G.16.4287/2008)

NY20533868

Parish: Blennerhasset and Torpenhow

Postal Code: CA5 1JG

**WHITRIGG HALL, WHITRIGG, WIGTON**

***Report on an Archaeological Building Recording Project at Whitrigg Hall, Whitrigg, Wigton, Cumbria***

Woole, F Alston : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., Report: CP/801/08 2008, 88pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

A level 3 building recording was undertaken on a redundant farmhouse and farm buildings at Whitrigg Hall. A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the building recording project, and this revealed that there appeared to have been a property on the site since at least the early 19th century, as buildings were shown in the approximate location of Whitrigg Hall on the Enclosure map of 1811. There may have been a property at Whitrigg Hall as early as the 1770s, as the hamlet of Whitrigg was shown to have had three properties on a map of 1774, although this could not be confirmed. The building recording project revealed that the farmhouse was an example of a double-pile house, i.e. two rooms deep, with a single-pile extension to the east. The house had a date stone of 1708, however the present property is likely to be later in date, possibly early 19th century. The farm buildings, which adjoined the house, may have been contemporary with the double-pile house, constructed to provide accommodation for a small number of cows, for the storage of hay and a cart shed. The main range of farm buildings contained evidence for having been used primarily for the housing of cattle and the storage of hay, with extensive lofts and accommodation for animals. There was a small threshing barn, but unlike many farmsteads, it was not the dominant structure. The survival of a section of wooden floor boarding in the barn is an interesting feature. This may have been used for the hand flail threshing of crops, to provide a springy surface. The presence of a tall doorway in the threshing barn was also an interesting feature as they clearly related to the large double doorways, and therefore may have been utilised in the winnowing process. Barns B and C appeared to have been constructed towards the end of the 19th century, replacing earlier single storey structures. Whitrigg Hall was an interesting farmstead with well-built farm buildings displaying a hint of architectural detail. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: northpen3-48586

(G.16.4288/2008)

NY07283382

Parish: Broughton Moor

Postal Code: CA157SN

**HENNAH HALL, BROUGHTON MOOR, MARYPORT**

***Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Archaeological Building Survey at Henna Hall, Broughton Moor, Maryport***

Martin, G Carlisle : Gerry Martin Associates Ltd., Report: 45 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gerry Martin Associates Ltd.

The archaeological building survey at Henna Hall strongly suggested the buildings under review were generally no earlier than the late-18th century and were most probably of 19th century date, demonstrating agricultural practice and the development of farming during that century. Due to the inaccessibility of the site and the high level of adaptations and alteration, the buildings, perse, had little merit and produced no substantive diagnostic evidence other than material for low-level interpretation. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1971

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4289/2008)

NY30365088

Parish: Thursby

Postal Code: CA5 6QJ

**LOW WHINNOW FARM, LOW WHINNOW, THURSBY**

***Historic Building Survey. Low Whinnow Farm, Low Whinnow, Thursby, Cumbria***

Marshall, G J Carlisle : Gerry Martin Associates Ltd., Report: 43 2008, 62pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gerry Martin Associates Ltd.

The buildings subjected to the historic building survey comprised three 19th century barns and later extensions. The buildings, originally part of the Low Whinnow Farm. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1866

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4290/2008)

NY33604742

Parish: Westward

Postal Code: CA7 8BL

**BARNETRIGG, ROSLEY, WIGTON**

***Report on an Historic Building Recording Project at Barnetrigg, Rosley, Wigton, Cumbria***

Walker, J Wigton : Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant, 2008, 33pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

Building recording was conducted in advance of the conversion of two barns into dwellings. The barns were typical of the mid-19th century and in one area there was living accommodation for a groom or servant. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1926

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4291/2008)

NY33664687

Parish:

Postal Code: CA7 8BU

**KIRKSTEAD FARM, ROSLEY**

***Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Archaeological Building Survey at Kirkstead Farm, Rosley***

Martin, G Carlisle : Gerry Martin Associates Ltd., Report: 42 2009, 20pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gerry Martin Associates Ltd.

The archaeological building survey suggested that the building under review was no earlier than very late-18th century and was most probably of 19th century date. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## **Barrow-in-Furness**

(G.16.4292/2008)

SD19966968

Parish: Barrow-in-Furness

Postal Code: LA145QR

**104 ABBEY ROAD, BARROW-IN-FURNESS**

***104 Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria. Archaeological Building Recording***

Elsesworth, D & Dawson, J Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

The building recording revealed four phases of development and alteration. After construction in the 19th century, an elevator shaft was added in the 20th century and several other phases of minor alterations followed. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: greenlan1-49994

(G.16.4293/2008)

SD19726923

Parish:

Postal Code: LA141RP

**77-79 DUKE STREET, BARROW-IN-FURNESS**

***77-79 Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria. Archaeological Building Recording***

Dawson, J      Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

The shops on Duke street were Grade II Listed and formed part of a block of similar design extending as far as No. 63. The building recording revealed six phases of development and alteration within the building. It was evident that many alterations were carried out in an attempt to correct structural problems, perhaps brought about by the major changes of 1873 and later dry rot. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1884  
OASIS ID: greenlan1-45414

(G.16.4294/2008)

SD20636890

Parish:

Postal Code: LA142AE

**OLD CHAPEL BETWEEN 14 AND 16 MARSH STREET, BARROW-IN-FURNESS**

***Old Chapel between 14 and 16 Marsh Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria. Archaeological Building Recording***

Clarke, S      Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

The building recording did not identify any distinct phases of construction or major alterations. The building, which was gothic in style and quite ornate compared with other Methodist chapels in Barrow, was largely unchanged throughout its existence. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1896  
OASIS ID: greenlan1-50139

(G.16.4295/2008)

SD2254273802

Parish: Dalton Town with Newton

Postal Code: LA158LH

**OUTBUILDINGS AT CHURCH HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, DALTON-IN-FURNESS**

***Outbuildings at Church House, Church Street, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria. Archaeological Building Recording***

Elsworth, D      Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008, 34pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

The building recording revealed four phases of development and alteration within the range of buildings. The earliest element of the site cannot have been constructed until some time between 1850 and 1889, the earliest forming an unusual tower-like building of two storeys. This was subsequently extended with a building that was probably used to house animals in

some form, perhaps most likely as a stable. Curiously, the whole structure was then reorganised and largely rebuilt in brick, with a new internal division. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: greenlan1-56072

(G.16.4296/2008)

SD22707430

Parish:

Postal Code: LA158AH

**THE CARETAKERS HOUSE, ASHBURNER HOUSE, DALTON-IN-FURNESS**  
***The Caretakers House, Ashburner House, Dalton-in-Furness. Historic Building Record***

Capita Symonds      Cambridge : Capita Symonds, 2008, 20pp, pls

*Work undertaken by:* Capita Symonds

The property was to be demolished as a condition of Listed Building Consent. Building recording revealed that the Caretakers house was original part of Ashburner House and had undergone some conversion for use as a dwelling, but evidence from the building's fabric suggested it may have been an estate building. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1891

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4297/2008)

SD24017715

Parish: Lindal and Marton

Postal Code: LA120NJ

**LAND TO THE REAR OF MARTON HALL AND GLEBE FARM, MOOR ROAD, MARTON**

***Land to the Rear of Marton Hall and Glebe Farm, Moor Road, Marton, Cumbria. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Standing Building Assessment***

Bullock, V      Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2007-8/770 2008, 47pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment identified 15 sites within the site. There were two Grade II Listed Buildings within the study area. One site was a small building outlined for demolition. A survey found that the building was in an advanced state of disrepair. This building contained features that revealed it to be a rare surviving example of a one-room cottage, with a bedroom above. Features such as a disused fireplace were consistent with it being originally intended for use as a dwelling. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 4261

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Carlisle

(G.16.4298/2008)

NY38036930

Parish: Arthuret

Postal Code: CA6 5NX

**SCAURBANK, LONGTOWN, ARTHURET**  
***Scaurbank, Longtown, Arthuret***

Watson, C      Kendal : AOC Archaeology Group, 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* AOC Archaeology Group

A building survey was carried out on a disused brick-built range of farm outbuildings prior to their conversion to residential use. [Sec(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial: ***Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society. Third Series. Volume IX. 2009***, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, , 1p, p.235.

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4299/2008)

NY35385842

Parish: Beaumont

Postal Code: CA5 6DJ

**EDEN FARM, CRUCK BARN, KIRKANDREWS ON EDEN**

***Eden Farm, Cruck Barn, Kirkandrews on Eden. Measured Survey June 2008 with Results of Dendrochronological Survey***

Ryder, P      Riding Mill : Peter F Ryder, 2008, 9pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Peter F Ryder

A survey noted that the barn had four cruck trusses. The upper sections were clearly re-used. The plaster of the internal faces of the barn, much of which remained in the two eastern bays, bore various scratched and scribed patterns, some of which could be identified as atropaic markings, thought to have been made as a means of invoking protection against evil spirits. The earliest timber felled was from 1527. Virtually all of the timbers of the barn showed re-use. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1947

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4300/2008)

NY33405679

Parish: Burgh-by-Sands

Postal Code: CA5 6EY

**ORCHARD FARM, MOORHOUSE**

***Orchard Farm, Moorhouse, Burgh-by-Sands***

Child, B F      Kendal : B. F. Child Architect, 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* B. F. Child Architect

A survey was carried out on a disused barn, prior to its conversion. No date could be ascribed to the barn although the associated farmhouse was of 17th century date. The barn was found on the 1st Edition OS map of 1860, and had undergone significant 20th century alterations. [Sec(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial: ***Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society. Third Series. Volume IX. 2009***, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, , 1p, p.241.

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4301/2008)

NY37805360

Parish: Cummersdale

Postal Code: CA2 6QU

**CUMWHITTON METHODIST CHAPEL**

***Cumwhitton Methodist Chapel***

Cracknell, P      Taunton : Philip Cracknell, 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Philip Cracknell

The chapel was built in 1891, and became redundant in the late-1950s or early 1960s. Many of the internal fittings and fixtures were found to have survived during the course of the survey. [Sec(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial: ***Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society. Third Series. Volume IX. 2009***, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, , 1p, p.249.

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4302/2008)

NY36004710

Parish: Dalston

Postal Code: CA5 7EJ

**HAWKSDALE PASTURE FARM, DALSTON**

***Hawksdale Pasture Farm, Dalston, Cumbria. Historic Building Recording***

Alan Williams Archaeology Newcastle upon Tyne : Alan Williams Archaeology, 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Alan Williams Archaeology

The first ranges were constructed in the first quarter of the 19th century. They consisted of a long two door barn and a number of byres and associated buildings to the east. A water-powered mill and its mill pond were additions to the farm, constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century. Prior to the sale of the farm in 2002, Hawksdale Pasture had become a primarily dairy and beef farm with modern structures built, and a number of older buildings adapted to hold stock. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: alanwill-42942

(G.16.4303/2008)

NY50805501

Parish: HAYTON

Postal Code: CA8 9EG

**OASIS DATABASE: REPOT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING PROJECT AT FIELD VIEW, FAUGH, BRAMPTON, CUMBRIA**

***Report on an Archaeological Building Recording Project at Field View, Faugh, Brampton, Cumbria***

Wooler, F. Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, Report: CP/647/08 2008, Softbound, 59 A4 pages, including colour photos, maps, historical information

*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

"Level 2 Building survey undertaken on an early 19th century house prior to demolition." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: northpen3-39572

(G.16.4304/2008)

NY36505910

Parish: Kingmoor

Postal Code: CA6 4AT

**HOLLIES BARN, CARGO, NEAR CARLISLE**

***Hollies Barn, Cargo, Near Carlisle, Standing Building Survey***

Cressey, M Carlisle : CFA Archaeology Ltd., Report: 1543 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* CFA Archaeology Ltd.

The barn was at the centre of a farmstead shown first on the 1839 tithe map. The layout of it suggested that it had remained largely unaltered from its construction during the early 19th century. The barn was used for a combination of different activities within the farmstead. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: cfaarcha1-48231

(G.16.4305/2008)

NY36545920

Parish:

Postal Code: CA6 4AN

**THE HOLLIES, CARGO, KINGMOOR**

*The Hollies, Cargo, Kingmoor*

Cressey, M      Carlisle : CFA Archaeology Ltd., 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* CFA Archaeology Ltd.

A building survey was carried out prior to a barn conversion. The barn was found to date to at least 1859, with little alteration. [Sec(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial: ***Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society. Third Series. Volume IX. 2009***, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian &

Archaeological Society, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4306/2008)

NY57806780

Parish: Kingwater

Postal Code: CA8 2BP

**DESOGLIN FARM, BRAMPTON**

***Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Archaeological Building Survey at Desoglin Farm, Brampton***

Martin, G      Carlisle : Gerry Martin Associates Ltd., Report: 26 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gerry Martin Associates Ltd.

A survey found that Barn 1 was probably a late-19th century agricultural building, much modified and displaying little architectural merit. Barn 2, dated to c. 1714, had been modified but retained considerable original detail. The barn represented a later addition to a group of earlier fortified buildings that included two probable early 17th century castles, the origins of Desoglin Farm. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1973

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4307/2008)

NY39835455

Parish: St. Cuthbert Without

Postal Code: CA2 5LL

**DENTON STREET FOOTBRIDGE AND CORPORATION DAM INTAKE, CARLISLE**

***Denton Street Footbridge and Corporation Dam Intake, Carlisle, Cumbria***

Rushworth, A      Newcastle upon Tyne : The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* The Archaeological Practice Ltd.



A photographic survey was conducted of the site of the Denton Street Footbridge, constructed in cast iron in 1885. The corporation dam millrace dated back to the Middle Ages and originally may not have been connected to the Caldew, the surviving structure was of a much later date, probably having been built no earlier than the last decades of the 18th century. No trace of a weir visible on mid-19th century maps was located. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: thearcha2-40431

(G.16.4308/2008)

NY52206440

Parish: Walton

Postal Code: CA8 2DH

**CHAPEL AT WELLFIELD, NICKIES HILL, WALTON, BRAMPTON**  
***Historic Building Survey, Wellfield, Nickies Hill, Walton, Brampton, Cumbria***

Marshall, G J Carlisle : Gerry Martin Associates Ltd., Report: 42 2008, 32pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gerry Martin Associates Ltd.

A survey was undertaken at a chapel in advance of its conversion for domestic use. The chapel appeared to date from at least the mid-19th century, mostly based upon cartographic evidence. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4309/2008)

NY44205430

Parish: Wetheral

Postal Code: CA4 8DE

**OAK BANK FARM, STYEND COTTAGE, SCOTBY, CARLISLE**  
***Oak Bank Farm, Styend Cottage, Scotby, Carlisle, Cumbria. Report on an Archaeological Historic Building Survey***

Walker, J Wighton : Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant, 2008, 34pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

Oak Bank Farm was a typical 18th century cart barn retaining original features, with an attached range of loose boxes recently used for stabling. The cart barn had been used in recent times for storage. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2015  
*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Copeland

(G.16.4310/2008)

NX99632103

Parish: Moresby

Postal Code: CA286RX

**GOOSE GREEN, LOW MORESBY, WHITEHAVEN**  
***Report on an Historic Building Survey at Goose Green, Low Moresby, Whitehaven, Cumbria***

Cracknell, P Cockermouth : Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration (HBSAI), 2008, 26pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration (HBSAI)

The extant farmhouse was probably developed from a cross-passage house of the 17th or early-18th century which formed part of a typical Cumbrian longhouse of this date, with a byre, cart shed and stable completing the range. There farmhouse was extensively altered in the 18th century which gave the appearance of a Georgian house with a classical balanced façade. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1986

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4311/2008)

NY01810683

Parish: St. John Beckermeth

Postal Code: CA212YD

**CONEY GARTH BARN, MILL LANE**

***Historic Buildings Survey of Coney Garth Barn, Mill Lane, Cumbria***

Marshall, G J Carlisle : Archaeological & Educational Services, Report: 48 2008, 21pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological & Educational Services

Coney Garth Barn dated from the mid-19th century. The barn itself had two construction phases. Originally the barn was a two storey building, with an extension/lean-to added later. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4312/2008)

NY02521006

Parish:

Postal Code: CA222NR

**OXENRIGGS FARM, HAILE, EGREMONT**

***Report on an Historic Building Recoding Project at Oxenriggs Farm, Haile, Egremont, Cumbria***

Walker, J Wighton : Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant, 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs refs

*Work undertaken by:* Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

Oxenriggs Farm was extensively altered in the 1950s, when the buildings were converted to accommodate dairy cattle. The conversion included a milking parlour and stalls and probably at this time the original bank leading to the double cart doorway at first floor level was removed and reinstated as a bank and ramp, leading across to the ground floor beneath. Very few original features remained. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1993

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4313/2008)

NY01401730

Parish: Weddicar

Postal Code: CA263TF

**WEDDICAR HALL, KEEKLE, WHITEHAVEN**

***Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Archaeological Building Survey at Weddicar Hall, Keekle, Whitehaven***

Martin, G Carlisle : Gerry Martin Associates Ltd., Report: 43 2008, 33pp, colour pls, figs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Gerry Martin Associates Ltd.

The nature of the study area was not favourable for detailed observation; rubble and undergrowth obscured much of the fabric. However, the field survey suggested the physical origin for this study area existed before 1650, perhaps stretching back to the medieval period. Buildings 2, 4 and 5 may have represented a post-medieval hall, tower and barn. A mill, which was intended to be refurbished, was also recorded. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1934

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Eden

(G.16.4314/2008)

NY53784249

Parish: Ainstable

Postal Code: CA101EU

### **THE NUN'S WASH HOUSE, NUNNERY, STAFFIELD**

*The Nun's Wash House, Nunnery, Staffield*

Wooler, F Kendal : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

A building survey was carried out on a single-storey roofless ruined building known locally as the Nun's Wash House, as part of renovation works to The Nunnery. No structural evidence was found for it being a mill. The presence of a cobbled floor, ventilation slits and an owl hole in the western gable suggested agricultural uses. [Sec(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial: ***Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society. Third Series. Volume IX. 2009***, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, , 1p, p.233.

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4315/2008)

NY74174631

Parish: Alston Moor

Postal Code: CA9 3LD

### **OASIS DATABASE: REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING PROJECT AT WATERGREENS FARM, ALSTON, CUMBRIA**

*Report on an Archaeological Building Recording Project at Watergreens Farm, Alston, Cumbria*

Wooler, F. Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, Report: CP/736/08 2008, Softbound A4 report with colour photographs, historical map extracts, plans and elevations

*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

"Level 2 building survey undertaken in advance of former farmhouse, barn, and byres being converted to holiday accommodation. The house was found to have been built in the early 19th century, and the associated barn and byres during the later 19th century." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: northpen3-45910

(G.16.4316/2008)

NY74174631

Parish:

Postal Code: CA9 3LD

**WATERGREENS FARM, NENTHEAD ROAD, ALSTON*****Watergreens Farm, Nenthead Road, Alston***

Wooler, F Alston : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

A desk-based assessment and building survey was undertaken on a redundant farmhouse and farm buildings, suggesting that the house was built in the early 19th century, with the associated barn and byres later during the 19th century. Prior to restoration, the house retained features dating from the 19th century. [Sec(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial: ***Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society. Third Series. Volume IX. 2009***, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, , 1p, p.234.

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4317/2008)

NY56703890

Parish: Glassonby

Postal Code: CA101DT

**OLD HALL FARM, GLASSONBY*****Old Hall Farm, Glassonby, Cumbria. The Farm Buildings. An Architectural/Historical Assessment***

Ryder, P F Riding Mill : Peter F Ryder, 2008, 10pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Peter F Ryder

The present farmhouse building complex was of 18th and 19th century character, with ranges of old buildings on the east and south sides of the yard behind it. The building forming the north end of the east range, with its north gable end and east side both facing the road, was apparently the original farmhouse, probably of early 17th century date and long used as an outbuilding. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1969

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4318/2008)

NY45003260

Parish: Greystoke

Postal Code: CA110DF

**BLENCOW HALL*****Blencow Hall, Cumbria. An Historical and Structural Assessment Updated to Include the Results of Archaeological Recording During Refurbishment Works 2***

Ryder, P Riding Mill : Peter F Ryder, 2008, 39pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Peter F Ryder

The excavations in the north tower revealed the remains of three stone drain courses, and provided evidence of the flushing of the garderobe. The drains contained dark silty deposits and were likely to have been covered by the post-medieval period. The observation also concluded that the tower dated to the early 16th century, which was earlier than the date on a date stone on the tower. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4319/2008)

NY55302522

Parish: Lowther

Postal Code: CA102DR

**FOSSILS, MELKINTHORPE*****Fossils, Melkinthorpe, Cumbria. An Historic Building Assessment***

Ryder, P      Riding Mill : Peter F Ryder, 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Peter F Ryder

The house and attached buildings were built of a mixture of bluish limestone, generally in the form of coursed rubble, and red sandstone, which was used for the dressings and quoins. The roofs were largely of graduated green Lakeland slates. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1999*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4320/2008)

NY7296516180

Parish: Warcop

Postal Code: CA166NR

**SANDFORD METHODIST CHAPEL, WARCOP*****Sandford Methodist Chapel, Warcop***

Cracknell, P      Taunton : Philip Cracknell, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Philip Cracknell

A building survey was carried out on the disused Methodist Chapel, prior to its conversion to medieval use. [Sec(abr)]

Serial: ***Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society. Third Series. Volume IX. 2009***, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, , 1p, p.271.

OASIS ID: no

**South Lakeland**

(G.16.4321/2008)

SD28797249

Parish: Aldingham

Postal Code: LA129RH

**BAYCLIFF FARM, BAYCLIFF, ULVERSTON*****Baycliff Farm, Baycliff, Ulverston. Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording***

Healey, C      Lancaster : Minerva Heritage, 2008, 71pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Minerva Heritage

A building survey found evidence in the form of architectural design and building material that placed the construction of the barn and its adjacent outshed to the late-18th or early 19th century. Documentary evidence was unable to refine this date. The former threshing barn and adjacent outshut extension comprised the historic core of the extant farm complex. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1938*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: minervah2-66601

(G.16.4322/2008)

SD49967907

Parish: Beetham

Postal Code: LA7 7BQ

**BEETHAM HALL BARN*****Beetham Hall Barn***

Ridings, C      Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology North

The barn had originally been a threshing barn in the late-18th or early 19th century, prior to its conversion for dairy farming. [Sec(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial: ***Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society. Third Series. Volume IX. 2009***, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, , 1p, p.239.

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4323/2008)

SD51439281

Parish: Kendal

Postal Code: LA9 4GL

**18-22 WOOLPACK YARD, KENDAL**

***18-22 Woolpack Yard, Kendal, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording***

Clarke, S      Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008, 26pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

Following a planning application for the demolition of buildings at 18-22 Woolpack Yard, a programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken. The work comprised a desk-based assessment followed by a Level 2 recording of the standing buildings to be affected. While few early records pertaining to these buildings could be found, map regression illustrated that cottages were present on the site from at least as early as 1787, when Todd's map of Kendal was produced. The recording revealed that despite their poor condition much of the original arrangement of the buildings could still be ascertained, although the majority of the original features had been removed. At some time, probably fairly recently, doorways were knocked through the partition walls of the cottages and the building converted into a hostel or Bed and Breakfast accommodation. No. 20 and 22 were quite heavily modified with new rooms added and staircases removed and repositioned. The cottage at the west end, No. 18, retained most of its original features and offered a good opportunity to record the living arrangements and conditions of 18th century working class Kendal residents. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: greenlan1-54491

(G.16.4324/2008)

SD51509309

Parish:

Postal Code: LA9 4ST

**YARD 143, STRICKLANDGATE, KENDAL**

***Yard 143, Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria. Archaeological Building Recording***

Dawson, J      Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008, 36pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A Level 2 recording of three standing buildings was carried out. The earliest buildings on the site were three cottages, two of which were knocked together to form Building 2. While few early records pertaining to these buildings could be found, a map regression illustrated that they were present at least as early as 1787 when Todd's map of Kendal was produced. The map regression also indicated that Building 1 was constructed between 1853 and 1859, once again other references to this building proved elusive. The building recording revealed that Building 1, which appeared to have been a coach house, had remained largely unchanged since its construction until basic modifications were made to allow it to function as a garage workshop, presumably in the latter half of the 20th century. Five broad phases of

development and alteration were identified within the two cottages that formed Building 2. The conversion of the cottages into a pie factory only really affected the ground floor of these buildings and effectively preserved the upper two floors. The presence of original roof timbers and room layouts, including some of the lath and plaster partitions, offered an opportunity to record the living arrangements and conditions of late-18th century Kendal residents. This could have been furthered by the examination of Building 3, another cottage, but unfortunately its condition did not permit internal recording. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: greenlan1-40477

(G.16.4325/2008)

SD38807810

Parish: Lower Allithwaite

Postal Code: LA116HD

**CARTMEL MEETING HOUSE**

***Cartmel Meeting House. Quinquennial Survey of Area Meeting Houses***

Humphries, K C Cambridge : Capita Symonds, 2008, 45pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Capita Symonds

A survey was conducted of a meeting house, built in 1859, to aid in its repair and conservation. The building was glazed in timber window frames throughout. The ceiling of the meeting room had been lowered through the installation of an exposed grid suspended ceiling. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4326/2008)

SD37948032

Parish:

Postal Code: LA117SQ

**GREENBANK HOUSE, CARTMEL**

***Report on an Archaeological Building Recording Project at Greenbank House, Cartmel, Cumbria***

Wooler, F Alston : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., Report: 621/08 2008, 33pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

A building survey revealed that the building was a nice example of a true bank barn built of local stone, constructed along a contour to create a first floor which could have been accessed from the road to the north, with a ground floor which could be accessed from the farmyard. Originally the building would have consisted of a threshing floor and storage bays on the first floor with a cow house, cart shed and a stable beneath. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1954

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: northpen3-37691

(G.16.4327/2008)

SD56608059

Parish: Lupton

Postal Code: LA6 2PP

**THOMPSON FOLD, LUPTON**

***Thompson Fold, Lupton, Cumbria. Archaeological Building Recording***

Elsworth, D & Clarke, S Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008, 36pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A programme of archaeological work comprising archaeological building recording of buildings affected by development was undertaken in February 2008. The farmhouse at Thompson Fold was Grade II Listed and the farm buildings were listed on the Cumbria Historic Environment Record as being of 18th century origin. A rapid desk-based assessment revealed that the earliest recorded reference to the site dated from 1690, at which time it was known as "Thompson's Houses". There were some documentary sources relating to the owners and occupiers during the 18th century, but a large collection of deeds relating to the sale of the property in 1864 provided considerable information over an almost 100 year long period. Later owners and occupiers were identifiable from various sources, while maps of the site, the earliest of which only dated to the mid-19th century, showed that the majority of the buildings had been constructed by the 1840s. The building recording revealed seven phases of development and alteration within the range of buildings, and the presence of two date stones coupled with the stylistic evidence of constructional details and the documentary evidence allowed a relatively detailed understanding of these to be established. The earliest part of the standing buildings was dated 1701, and was evidently constructed as a threshing barn in that year. This was soon extended to the north with the addition of a double shippon, and a further shippon was added to the north shortly after. An additional threshing barn was added after this, which is dated 1835, and smaller outshuts were subsequently added to the north and south-west. At a later date, probably in the early 20th century, a granary was added to the first floor at the south end, accessed by a flight of steps. The buildings formed an interesting group of interlinked structures, not least because of the relative abundance of date stones, but also the various types of truss, which were particular to different phases. It was an extremely good typological example of the gradual development of an agricultural building through various periods of use and the change in the relative importance of arable and dairy farming. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: greenlan1-40471

(G.16.4328/2008)

SD54578306

Parish: Preston Patrick

Postal Code: LA7 7PE

**BLACK YEATS FARM, PRESTON PATRICK**

***Black Yeats Farm, Preston Patrick***

Elsworth D, Dawson, J & Shaw, C Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

Building recording was carried out prior to a barn conversion. The building comprised a bank barn with a threshing floor above cattle stalls, with later additions to enlarge the structure.

[Sec(adp)]

Serial: ***Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society. Third Series. Volume IX. 2009***, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, , 1p, p.267.

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4329/2008)

SD535822

Parish:

Postal Code: LA7 7NU

**OASIS DATABASE: MOSS END FARM, MOSS END LANE, PRESTON PATRICK**

***Moss End Farm, Milnthorpe, Cumbria: historic building recording project***

Sproat, D

Edinburgh : AOC Archaeology Group, 2008, A4 bound paper report



*Work undertaken by:* AOC Archaeology Group

"A programme of historic building recording was required as a condition of planning consent at the site of Moss End Farm near Milnthorpe, Cumbria by Time and Tide Homes. This consisted of a Level 3 survey to English Heritage guidelines. This work included a detailed photographic, written and drawn record of the buildings prior to their renovation. Moss End Farm is an 18th century farmstead associated with Moss End farmhouse opposite the range to the south. Originally part of a U-shaped farm, later 19th century barns were constructed enclosing the former courtyard and the range now consisted of the stone rubble buildings surrounded by modern steel sheds. The farm is known to date from at least the early 1770s and throughout the 19th century was owned largely by one family, the Parkers, who were renowned seed merchants. One of the earliest barns had been converted to a seed storage and dispatch area, with the pulley wheel mechanism still in place set within the timber roof trusses. This report provides a synthesis of the results of the on-site building recording which, together with the archive, will form a detailed record of this building prior to its renovation. No further historic building recording work is recommended." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-51318

(G.16.4330/2008)

SD29609494

Parish: Torver

Postal Code: LA218AU

**HOATHWAITE FARM, CONISTON**

***Historic Buildings Survey of Hoathwaite, Cumbria***

National Trust Swindon : National Trust, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* National Trust

A building survey was carried out to supplement and augment an earlier building survey in 1986. This included additional information in the form of enhanced floor plans and photographic record, and a more detailed and explicit description and interpretation, particularly of the two most significant buildings, the farmhouse and former, disused cottage. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5950

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.16.4331/2008)

SD29387819

Parish: Ulverston

Postal Code: LA129BB

**DALE STREET SCHOOL, LUND TERRACE, ULVERSTON**

***Dale Street School, Lund Terrace, Ulverston. Archaeological Building Recording***

Elsesworth, D Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008, 43pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

The building recording revealed five stages of development and alteration within the building, the majority of which could be closely identified in the historic sources and original plans. The earliest of these were the extensions of 1886 and 1892, but there were also later modifications to the windows and the interior of suspended ceilings and internal partitions that were clearly much more recent. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1932

OASIS ID: greenlan1-45360

## Greater Manchester Area

**Bury**

(G.02.4332/2008)

SD77501330

Parish: North Turton

Postal Code: BL8 4AL

**ST. ANNES PARISH HALL, TOTTINGTON*****St. Annes Parish Hall, Redevelopment & Refurbishment Design Access Statement  
Incorporating PPG 15 Justification Statement***

Wardle, S      Tottington : Stephen Wardle, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Wardle

St. Anne's Parish Hall comprised the original 1835 "Georgian" style single storey stone building with round arched windows and doorways with sandstone architraves. This building was first commissioned in 1833 and finally built in 1835. To the west of the original 1835 "Georgian National School" was a 1887 "Victorian" style single storey stone extension with annex to south, and cellar/basement to the west. In 1959, to the south of the foyer space, a single storey toilet extension was built. Since the closure of the school, the building had been used as a parish hall to St. Anne's Church, and comprised a main hall in the Georgian School, secondary hall in the Victorian extension, small meeting room and kitchen in the annex, and the toilet block. The only part of the building that was Listed was the 1835 Georgian National School which was Grade II Listed. The listing, dating from 1972, made no reference to the 1887 Victorian extension and annex. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

**Manchester**

(G.02.4333/2008)

SJ84609830

Parish: Carrington

Postal Code: M1 2AA

**20/22 DALE STREET*****Heritage Assessment In Respect of: 20/22 Dale Street, Manchester***Developing Planning Partnership      Manchester : Developing Planning Partnership,  
Report: MB/KL/923907/R003m 2009, 38pp, pls, figs, refs*Work undertaken by:* Developing Planning Partnership

20/22 Dale Street was built in 1895 as a textiles warehouse by JW Beaumont. The four storey building with two-storey attic over raised basement was eclectic Jacobean in style, constructed in red brick with red sandstone detailing and glazed-white bricks along the Little Lever Street elevation. The building fronted onto Lever Street with symmetrical 4-bay windows. The Dale Street elevation incorporated 8 regular bays, with the basement level windows currently exposed without glazing ban. The brickwork cladding was set in front of a steel frame structure which allowed the building to command the corner of Dale Street and Lever Street. The main pedestrian entrance was located on this corner, with a distinctive roof turret and water tower. The main entrance to the property fronted the corner of the plot, incorporating a 3-bay open arcade set around banded arches on polished granite columns. The pattern and style of the architecture of the building was repeated more comprehensively along the north west facing elevation fronting Dale Street. 20/22 Dale Street was Grade II Listed in 1994. Aside from the defined architectural interest of the building, the listing description identified the group value the building had in association with the predominance of industrial and commercial warehousing found along Dale Street. Internally the interest of the building lay in its open plan form and range of supporting beams and metal columns. The building was severely damaged due to its proximity to a fire which destroyed neighbouring 25 Dale Street in April 2007. The majority of fire damage was concentrated to upper floors, with the rest of the building affected by subsequent water inundation. 20/22 Dale Street was clearly of importance( it is included in the statutory list of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest). It was however notable that it was identified for its group value, and the

combined contribution it made together with a range of other buildings on Dale Street. It was unique in its architectural detailing and ornamentation. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.02.4334/2008)

SJ84729834

Parish:

Postal Code: M1 2EF

**51 HILTON STREET, NORTHERN QUARTER**

***51 Hilton Street, Northern Quarter, Manchester: An Archaeological Building Survey of a 19th Century Warehouse and Manufactory***

Newell, M, Arrowsmith, P & Nevell, R Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 59pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

A building survey was undertaken on 51 Hilton Street (built between 1808 and 1819) prior to redevelopment. It was two storeys, in handmade brick in Flemish and English Garden Wall bond with a hipped roof and a rear octagonal brick chimney. Between 1831 and 1845 a machine manufactory building, 8 and 10 Brewer Street, was erected to the south-east of the works. Adjoining this on the north and to the rear of 51 Hilton Street was an engine house and boiler house range, built between 1848 and 1888 and possibly between 1869 and 1874. The power system served a factory which operated on the first and second floors of 51 Hilton Street and 8 and 10 Brewer Street and which in the 1870s was used by a cloth cap manufacturer and in the 1890s by a hat block manufacturer. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Oldham

(G.02.4335/2008)

SE01800800

Parish: Saddleworth

Postal Code: OL3 5LH

**DIGGLE MILL, DIGGLE, OLDHAM**

***Diggle Mill, Diggle, Oldham: An Archaeological Building Survey of a Mid-19th Century Woollen Mill***

Grimsditch, B, Hradil, I, Nevell, R & Nevell, M Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 80pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

Diggle Mill was an extensive stone and brick built woollen textile mill complex comprising a mill house, wheelhouse, spinning block, and single storey sheds. Established around 1845 the site was initially a water-powered woollen mill which later had steam power added. The large suspension waterwheel was dismantled in 1924, the mill closed around 1935. There were no sites with statutory protection within the study area. However, there was potential remains within the study area of regional significance, these being remains of the key power system elements of the mill, the wheelhouse, aqueduct, mill pond and leats. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.02.4336/2008)

SD99380436

Parish:

Postal Code: OL3 7EE

**KNOLL MILL, GREENFIELD, OLDHAM*****Knoll Mill, Greenfield, Oldham: Historic Building Recording Report***

Waterman CPM Cirencester : Waterman CPM, Report: H3106\_02a 2008, 38pp, colour pls, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Waterman CPM

The examination and recording of the standing buildings at Knoll Mill demonstrated that the complex which developed as Wellington Mills between 1854 and the late-1990s comprised a number of phases of building. Mill 5 was a good late example of the mill building style common in the 1820s and 30s. The later 19th century improvements in design relating to efficiency and fire prevention were well evidenced in the construction of the Mill 5 extension, as well as the Bath stone offices and Mill 2 engine house. The design of the Mill 2 engine house and photographic evidence of the earlier Mill 1 engine house demonstrated the high status afforded to mills in Greater Manchester; in the early 20th century. Overall. The buildings at Knoll Mill comprised a good example of the development recorded at other mills across the Greater Manchester area. The mills were subject to a number of renovations and changes of use, particularly their conversion from cotton to woollen and worsted production. Combined with clearing of the mills after their closure, this has resulted in only a limited amount of the formerly numerous pieces of machinery surviving. An area of below ground potential was identified in the area to the south of Mill 2 relating to remains of the 'Old Mill' demolished in 1925 and the Mill 1 engine house. This area included the footprint of the existing engine house. However, the engine house had been internally stripped and remodelled. There was also limited potential for remains relating to the beam engine and boilers below ground. Archaeological monitoring of ground works in this area may be required. Some additional monitoring during stripping within the Mill 2 engine house may be appropriate. [Au]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**Rochdale**

(G.02.4337/2008)

SD84601010

Parish: Pilsworth

Postal Code: OL103DW

**UNITY MILL, HEYWOOD*****Unity Mill, Heywood. Historic Building Recording***

Mellor, I & Roberts, S Leeds : Scott Wilson, 2008, 92pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Scott Wilson

A building recording of Unity Mill, Heywood, was undertaken. Unity Mill was constructed in 1907, possibly as an integrated cotton-spinning and weaving mill, shortly before the decline of the Lancashire cotton industry. The mill comprised four buildings, including a shed (Building A), engine house (Building B), main mill building (Building C), and small north-light shed (Building D). The buildings were constructed in red brick, and ranged from one to four storeys. The mill closed in 1959 due to the Government's reorganisation of the cotton industry. Leeson took over the site in the following year. Latterly, the site was operated as warehousing. Unity Mill formed a typical example of early 20th century mill architecture and retained a number of features which aided the understanding of how the mill functioned and the distribution of power across the site. However, the site had been subject to high levels of alteration in the mid and late-20th century, and as such, formed a much altered example of a common type of building. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: scottwil1-41779

(G.02.4338/2008)

SD87100650

Parish: Shaw and Crompton

Postal Code: M24 6DS

**THE HARE AND HOUNDS, 2-6 ROCHDALE ROAD, MIDDLETON*****The Hare and Hounds 2-6 Rochdale Road, Middleton. An Archaeological Building Survey***

Trippier, J Bolton : J. M. Trippier, 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* J. M. Trippier

An archaeological building survey was required as a condition of conservation order consent for the redevelopment of "The Hare and Hounds". The building was a public house which was allegedly licensed as long ago as in 1744 but was latterly a J.W. Leey's house. Although it had been refaced in the early 20th century with a tiled frontage the building had been "soft stripped" at the time of survey. It was found to be a double-pile building constructed largely of handmade bricks and had largely hand cut roof timbers, which along with a massive centrally located fireplace all suggested a late-18th century date. As well as its documented early use as an inn there were windows and a taking-in door which also suggested an early textile use during the early days of the industrial revolution. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: jmtrippi1-60744

(G.02.4339/2008)

SD84011582

Parish: Spotland

Postal Code: OL127TX

**LOWER RED LUMB FARM, RED LUMB, ROCHDALE*****Lower Red Lumb Farm, Red Lumb, Rochdale: An Archaeological Building Survey***

Trippier, J M Bolton : J. M. Trippier, 2008, 47pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* J. M. Trippier

The buildings were found to be a small stone built combination barn and cottage which were attached to the adjoining house to form a laithe house type farmstead which was typical of this moorland region. Whilst laithe-houses could date from 1650 to 1880 the peak of development was between 1780 and 1820 (Brunskill 1987, 110) and this farmstead fits well within this period as demonstrated by the watershot stonework and the cartographic evidence. Both the barn and the adjoining cottage contained a number of attractive hand-cut roof timbers which appeared to be largely in situ although it appeared that the barn roof had been raised at some point. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: jmtrippi1-61025

(G.02.4340/2008)

SD84621066

Parish: Whitworth

Postal Code: OL103HP

**VICTORY WORKS, HEYWOOD*****Victory Works, Heywood. Historic Building Recording***

Roberts, S Leeds : Scott Wilson, 2008, 78pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Scott Wilson

Historic building recording was undertaken of Victory Works, Heywood. A survey of the works, including annotated block plans, a photographic record and a comprehensive architectural and archaeological description of the buildings was undertaken, supplemented by documentary research. Due to a fire at the site in 2007, the buildings were in a dangerous structural condition. This limited access to the interior of the building. Victory Works was constructed in the 1850s, with rapid expansion of the site throughout the following decades. By the 1890s, the site displayed a plan form similar to that surviving today. At that time the site operated as an integrated spinning and weaving mill under the name "Rose Hill Mill". The mill complex consisted of seven main structures, including the main mill building, a weaving

shed, engine house, infill building, warehouse, north light shed and warehouse and a terraced house. The buildings were constructed in local red brick, ranging from one to three storeys in height. The mill was vacant by 1937, and by the mid-20th century operated as two separate concerns. Victory Works, manufacturing paper rolls on the main part of the site, and a Cotton Waste Mill to the north-east. The site was vacant, following a fire at the site in 2007. Victory Works displayed an unusual plan form for a mid to late-19th century mill, reflecting its piecemeal development. Small in scale, it displayed little technological innovation, nor architectural decoration. As such, it was a modest, if slightly unusual, example of a mill building of this date in this area. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: scottwil1-42607

## Salford

(G.02.4341/2008)

SD75010174

Parish: Carrington

Postal Code: M28 2RF

### **BRIAR COTTAGE. NO. 32 ROE GREEN, WORSLEY, SALFORD**

#### ***Briar Cottage, No. 32 Roe Green, Worsley, Salford: An Historic Building Assessment***

Nevell, M      Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

Briar Cottage was a two storey brick structure, rendered, with a slate roof. The ground floor had six room spaces including the hallway, and the upper storey had five room spaces including the landing. The southern elevation formed the main façade. This was rendered and contained two bays, on the ground floor a projecting rectangular three-light casement window at the western end, and at the eastern end a two storey bay window with five lights in the ground floor bay. The upper storey followed a similar pattern although the western casement window did not project. The report concluded that Briar Cottage, in its current state, made little contribution to the character and appearance of the Roe Green Conservation Area. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

## Stockport

(G.02.4342/2008)

SJ87228604

Parish: Poynton-with-Worth

Postal Code: SK8 6LB

### **HULME HALL, CHEADLE, STOCKPORT**

#### ***Hulme Hall, Cheadle, Stockport: An Archaeological Building Survey of the Post-medieval and 19th Century Hall Complex***

Arrowsmith, P, Grimsditch, B & Nevell, M      Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 105pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

Hulme Hall was a Grade II Listed Building comprising a three-bay timber-framed eastern wing and a larger late-19th century western wing, which in turn had additions of the 20th century. The study found that the timber framed element formed part of a larger structure, the remainder of which was known from mapping evidence to have been mostly on the site of the late-19th century western wing. The later building showed two phases of construction. The first and most extensive of these was begun in 1867 by Isaac Storey, the occupant of the neighbouring Birch House, and the second was carried out around the 1880s by the Manchester merchant William Hudson who made Hulme Hall his home. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Tameside

(G.02.4343/2008)

SJ94229800

Parish: Mossley

Postal Code: SK164EH

### **CRESCENT ROAD MILLS, DUKINFELD, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE**

#### ***Crescent Road Mills, Dukinfield, Ashton-under-Lyne: Historic Building Appraisal & Impact Assessment***

The Architectural History Practice Ltd London : The Architectural History Practice Ltd, 2008, 57pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* The Architectural History Practice Ltd

Crescent Road Mills comprised three separate multi-storey mill buildings and ancillary buildings, developed on a roughly triangular site, in phases between c.1819 and 1872, as cotton spinning and weaving mills. The earliest mill on the site was the northern part of Mill 2 which included an integral engine house, built for Joshua Binns in 1819. Each mill appears to have been built with separate power generation and transmission. The site was fully developed as a cotton manufacturing complex by c.1870, but its use for this purpose ceased in c.1876, when cotton trade in the area suffered a slump. After the 1870s, the site and the existing buildings were used for a wide variety of industrial processes. Soap manufacture had a significant impact on the site, resulting in remodelling of ancillary buildings in the north-west corner of the site. These structures were of low significance. The mills are of high significance as Grade II listed buildings. They are either fire-proof cast iron column and brick vaulted internal structures, or timber beam and column floor construction; this structure is of high significance, as are the roof structures which also appeared to be original, although the roof to mill 2 was extended and remodelled in the later 19th century and repaired in the late-20th century. The integral engine houses to Mills 2 and 3 were of a high significance. The office to Mill 3 was a modest building of medium significance, as were the stair towers and privies, all apparently built for the cotton mills. The later office to Mill 2 was of low significance. The ancillary buildings to Mill 1 had been mutilated by partial demolition, either in the second half of the 20th century or more recently in 2008, due to their poor condition. They were of less significance as extant historic structures, although they were of archaeological significance. Later changes, particularly those made in the late-20th century had a negative impact on the site, including lift shafts, loading bays, inserted walls and floors. The proposals for residential conversion retained the three principal mill buildings, with some adaptation to their elevations and internal structures. The exterior of the buildings would be repaired; Welsh slates to be used on the roofs. Ancillary buildings that were partly demolished early in 2008 would be either reinstated to the same design and scale or rebuilt to a similar form and scale in a complementary design. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.02.4344/2008)

SJ93809890

Parish:

Postal Code: OL6 7LL

### **THE WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOLS, MILL LANE, ASHTON UNDER LYNE**

#### ***The Wesleyan Sunday Schools, Mill Lane, Ashton under Lyne. An Archaeological Building Survey***

Trippier, J Bolton : J. M. Trippier, 2008, 49pp, colour pls

*Work undertaken by:* J. M. Trippier

The building was found to be a former Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School erected in 1877 on the site of an earlier such building. The brick-built building was three storeys high but only

contained a ground floor open to the underside of an arch-braced mansard roof and a first floor gallery. Apart from the roof the main features of interest were the sandstone embellishments to the front (west) elevation and remnants of its former use such as a Superintendent's office and scholars' coat hooks and lockers. [Au]

OASIS ID: no

## Trafford

(G.02.4345/2008)

SJ78548551

Parish: Ashley

Postal Code: WA150DL

### **RASS, ROSS MILL FARM HOUSE AND YARD**

#### ***A Report on a Survey of Rass, Ross Mill Farm House and Yard***

Champness, B & Champness, J Manchester : Manchester Regional Industrial Archaeology society, 2008, 78pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Manchester Regional Industrial Archaeology society

The farmyard paddock was located on the northern plane of the River Bollin. The house was late-18th century with a 19th century wing built in English garden bond brick work with a slate roof. "U" shaped second storey plan with a lean to against the right hand gable. Four bays, with gabled cross wings dated to the late-19th century. A porch added between the cross wings was of a similar date. There was a total of 71, two or three light casement windows with glazing bars, stone sills and cambered brick arches. Six bay rear elevation with 10, one, two or three light casement windows. Exposed chamfered beams to entire ground floor including one re-used bressummer beam". The 1838 tithe map clearly shows an "L" shaped building with no westerly wing. It was presumed that this wing was built after 1840. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.02.4346/2008)

SJ75408940

Parish: Dunham Massey

Postal Code: WA145RE

### **DUNHAM MASSEY HOME FARM, TRAFFORD, QUADRANGULAR FARM BUILDINGS AND DOVECOTE**

#### ***Dunham Massey, Home Farm, Trafford: An Archaeological Building Survey of the Quadrangular Farm Buildings and Dovecote***

Nevell, M. Arrowsmith, P. Grimsditch, B & Hradil, I Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 95pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

A building survey was undertaken on the quadrangle of two storey buildings, in the centre of which was a dovecote. The earliest 18th century fabric visible within the complex lay in the northern range. The length of this earliest fabric and the presence of a blocked cart-entrance towards the eastern end suggested that this original building may have been a combined threshing and hay barn that was incorporated within the 1820 quadrangular court. The majority of the fabric within the two storey quadrangular farmyard was of a single phase. According to a date stone in the eastern range this was 1820, meaning that the courtyard was built by the 6th Earl, George - Harry Grey. The dovecote within the centre of the courtyard also dated from this period. The expanded complex included; a threshing and hay barn of six bays in the southern range; ten cart sheds with segmental brick keystone arches on heavy stone columns with hay loft above forming the eastern range; and a converted northern range that housed cow houses and later shippens, and at the eastern end line-shafting driven by steam; and a western range containing stables and loose boxes. Granaries and root stores



were to be found on the first floors. Around 1910 the northern and western ranges were converted to shippens, milk-houses and garages. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.02.4347/2008)

SJ74309060

Parish:

Postal Code: WA145SY

**DUNHAM MASSEY, BROOKHEYES FARM, TRAFFORD**

***Dunham Massey, Brookheyas Farm, Trafford: An Archaeological Building Survey of the Farm Complex***

Newell, M, Arrowsmith, A, Bell, S, Garratt, R & Hridal, I Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 115pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

Brookheyas farm lay on the northern side of Sinderland Brook, on the northern edge of Dunham Massey. The complex was a new farmstead built in the early 19th century. The farmhouse was a brick built, two storey structure from the mid-19th century. The main range was most likely built in the 1820's as a combined threshing barn. It was extensively altered in 1937 when it was converted into a shippon. There were also a number of mid to late-20th century farm structures including a steel framed Dutch Barn, a wooden open shippon and a steel framed covered yard. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.02.4348/2008)

SJ75408940

Parish:

Postal Code: WA145RE

**DUNHAM MASSEY, DAIRYHOUSE FARM, TRAFFORD.**

***Dunham Massey, Dairyhouse Farm, Trafford. An Archaeological Building Survey of the Farm Complex***

Nevell, M, Arrowsmith, P, Grimsditch, B & Thompson, A Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 93pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

Dairyhouse Farm lay on the north-eastern edge of the Dunham estate. The farmhouse was a substantial structure with early 18th century origins, and later additions, whilst the main range and other farm buildings were brick and steel estate structures of the late-19th and 20th centuries. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.02.4350/2008)

SJ75408940

Parish:

Postal Code: WA145RE

**DUNHAM MASSEY, HOME FARM FARMHOUSE AND DUNHAM LODGE, TRAFFORD**

***Dunham Massey, Home Farm Farmhouse and Dunham Lodge, Trafford: An Archaeological Building Survey of the Farm Complex***

Nevell, M, Arrowsmith, P & Hradi, I Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 83pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

The building was a large two storey, brick built farmhouse, roughly H-shaped. The earliest part of the complex was the southern two bays of the central farmhouse range which was early to mid-18th century and originally formed part of a two or three bay two storey farmhouse. In the late-18th or early 19th century a block at right angles to the primary range and attached to its south-east end was added, to form an L-shaped range. An L-shaped aviary was added to the east during this period. Between 1839 and 1877, the farmhouse was extensively re-modelled. The double depth Lodge wing was added to the south of farmhouse and involved the rebuilding of part of the earlier to late-18th century south-western wing. In the 20th century the property was divided into two dwellings. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.02.4352/2008)

SJ73768797

Parish:

Postal Code: WA144SG

**HEMPFIELD COTTAGE AND STABLES, DUNHAM MASSEY**

*Historic Building Survey of Hempfield Cottage and Stables, Dunham Massey*

Manchester University Archaeological Unit      Manchester : Manchester University  
Archaeological Unit, 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Manchester University Archaeological Unit

The cottage was a large double-depth, two storey, brick-built, rendered property from the mid-19th century, which was extensively rebuilt and enlarged around 1910, along with an outside toilet and wash house. To the west was a two storey, brick-built stable block dating from c. 1910 in the Stamford Estate style of that period. [Sec]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5684

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.02.4353/2008)

SJ74428643

Parish:

Postal Code: WA144SP

**HOME FARM BUILDINGS, DUNHAM MASSEY**

*Historic Building Survey for Home Farm*

University of Manchester Archaeological Unit      Manchester : University of Manchester  
Archaeological Unit, 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

The site comprised a quadrangle of two storey buildings, in the centre of which was a dovecote. The earliest [18th century] fabric visible within the complex lay in the northern range. The length of this earliest fabric and the presence of a blocked cart-entrance towards the eastern end suggested that this original building may have been a combined threshing and hay barn that was incorporated within the 1820 quadrangular court. The majority of the fabric within the two storey quadrangular farmyard [the western, southern and eastern ranges and the southern elevation of the northern range] was of a single phase. According to a date stone in the eastern range this was 1820, meaning that this courtyard was built by the 6th Earl, George Harry Grey. The dovecote within the centre of the courtyard also dated from this period. This much expanded complex included a threshing and hay barn of six bays in the southern range, ten cart sheds with segmental brick keystone arches on heavy stone columns with hay loft above forming the eastern range, and a converted northern range that housed cowhouses and later shippens and at the eastern end line-shafting driven by steam, and a western range containing stables and loose boxes. Granaries and root stores were to be

found on the first floors. Around 1910 the northern and western ranges were converted to shippens, milk-houses and garages. [Sec]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5679

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.02.4354/2008)

SJ74338732

Parish:

Postal Code: WA144RZ

**THE DEER BARN, DUNHAM MASSEY**

***The Deer Barn Dunham Massey Old Park, Trafford. Building Recording***

Willan, J Preston : University of Central Lancashire, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* University of Central Lancashire

A building recording with historical analysis by Jeannie Willan was carried out as a module for MSc in Architectural Conservation at the University of Central Lancashire. The report consisted of plans, sections, elevations and photographs. [Sec(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4597

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.02.4355/2008)

SJ76908810

Parish:

Postal Code: WA141FH

**THE RAILWAY INN, STAMFORD STREET, ALTRINCHAM**

***The Railway Inn, Stamford Street, Altrincham An Archaeological Photographic Building Survey of a Late 18th and 19th century Public House***

Newell, M & Newell, R Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 56pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

An archaeological photographic building survey was undertaken of the Railway Inn prior to demolition. It was a one, two and three storey structure, L-shaped in plan, built in brick with a slate roof. The main elevation was two storeys high and hipped and faced Stamford Street. Behind and to the north of this range was a northern wing of one, two and three storeys in height. The building had four main phases spanning the late 18th century to the early 21st century. The site was converted to a beerhouse around 1860 and was used as a public house until its demolition in 2008. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Halton

### Halton UA

(G.58.4356/2008)

SJ53768299

Parish: Cuerdley

Postal Code: WA7 1NS

**IVY HOUSE, ASTMOOR INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, RUNCORN**

***Ivy House Astmoor Industrial Estate: Runcorn: Historic Building Recording: June 2008***

Frost, P Pontesbury : Castlering Archaeology, Report: 297 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Castlering Archaeology

A programme of building recording and site assessment was prepared to accompany an application for Listed Building Consent to demolish the property known as Ivy House. The property was a Grade II Listed Building designated in April 1978 which stood in isolation on a strip of land wedged between Astmoor Industrial Estate and the A588 Expressway. Ivy House was a two-storey mid to late-18th century house with cellar and attic rooms built in Georgian style with a two-storey rear wing. Throughout the 19th century and for most of the 20th century the property was known as Astmoor Farmhouse. In the late-18th century the Tannery and Astmoor Farm appeared to have been constructed. The depression of the 1930s may have aided the demise of the farm. By 1937, the Tannery had expanded north and housing developed along the north side of Marsh Lane. During this period, the farmhouse may have been renamed as Ivy House and split into 1a and 3a Marsh Lane. The closure of Astmoor Tannery in 1962 signified major changes. In 1964 Runcorn was designated as a New Town to house the overspill from nearby Liverpool. The countryside retreated and buildings in the countryside were demolished as the modern town expanded in the late-1960s–70s period. By the early 1970s the industrial estate at Astmoor was completed erasing all buildings apart from the former farmhouse( Ivy House). The last known use of the building was as a cattery before purchase by the current owner. Since this time the house had remained empty and been subjected to considerable vandalism. The Listed building could not be reconciled with its modern surroundings and the integrity and setting of Ivy House was totally compromised. The building had been on fire, most of the roofline had fallen in, walls were unstable and the building was derelict. The report concluded that despite its designated status, it was no longer practical to retain the building in this location. The programme of work ensured that a record was made of the building prior to any future works. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: patfrost1-54649

## Lancashire

### Burnley

(G.30.4357/2008)

SD84033217

Parish: Habergham Eaves

Postal Code: BB11 2HA

**ALBION MILLS, COOPER STREET, BURNLEY**

***Historic Building Record, Albion Mills, Cooper Street, Burnley, Lancashire***

O'Flaherty, C J Lancashire : C.J. O'Flaherty, 2008, 51pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* C.J. O'Flaherty

The former Albion Mills was a small complex of vacant and derelict industrial buildings dating from the first half of the 19th century and situated at the south eastern end of the Weaver's Triangle. Comprising a pair of co-joined structures on the corner of Cooper Street and Exmouth Street to the south side of Finsley Gate and immediately north of the Leeds Liverpool Canal, the buildings were of stone construction, part rendered, beneath slated gable roofs. To the interior of the Exmouth Street building there was a supporting structure of cast iron columns carrying iron beams a brick jack arches which represented an early incarnation of fireproof construction. There was evidence of past alteration and extension and map evidence revealed that a large portion of the building fronting Cooper had a 20th century origin, built in the angle of the Cooper Street and Exmouth Street parts, but had since been demolished. Other parts had also suffered partial collapse. Now obsolete and incapable of economic repair/reuse, planning permission was granted for demolition and site clearance followed by redevelopment of the plot. In recognition of the building's historical interest as part of Burnley's industrial legacy, it was made a condition of planning approval that the site was recorded before work commenced. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

**Chorley**

(G.30.4358/2008)

SD49001830

Parish: Croston

Postal Code: PR5 7HA

**ST. MICHAEL & ALL ANGELS CHURCHYARD, LEYLAND*****Archaeological Recording of Memorials in St. Michael & All Angels Churchyard, Leyland, Lancs***

Websdell, W R Leyland : W R Websdell, 2008, 8pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* W R Websdell

The purpose of this survey and recording was to provide details of six headstones which had been displaced and had laid flat during a church reordering in c.1904. The intention was to fix the headstones vertically against the north boundary wall to preserve them. Work was confined to the area north of the nave of the church. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.30.4359/2008)

SD50371518

Parish: Mawdesley

Postal Code: L40 2QU

**BLUESTONE BARN, BLUESTONE, LANE, MAWDESLEY*****Bluestone Barn, Bluestone Lane, Mawdesley, Lancashire.***

Gurney, R Ormskirk : Archaeological Excavation Services, Report: 08/1 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Excavation Services

A building survey was undertaken of a barn at Bluestone Lane prior to its conversion to offices. The subject building was a disused, detached two-storey stone structure. Two mid-20th century single storey brick extensions had been added to its southern elevation. The barn was first shown in its current form on the Ordnance Survey map of 1849 although there appeared to have been an earlier stone structure. The nearby associated farmhouse had a pane of glass dated 1706, although the building appeared to predate this by some 20-30 years and probably replaced an earlier house. The barn was an example of a four bay/one threshing floor combination or "Lancashire" barn constructed in the first half of the 19th century. It demonstrated the way that farms were becoming smaller as agriculture gave way to industry resulting in the replacement of the traditional threshing barn with mixed-use buildings which also housed beasts and restricted grain storage facilities to the loft areas. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-51211

**Lancaster**

(G.30.4360/2008)

SD485555805

Parish: ELLEL

**OASIS DATABASE: ELLEL HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, GALGATE, LANCASHIRE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING*****Ellel House, Chapel Lane, Galgate, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording***

Whitehead, S & Elsworth, D      Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,    2008, A4 spiral bound full-colour report printed double-sided

*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

"Ellel House is situated next to the Galgate Silk Mill, which is thought to have been the earliest water powered silk mill in the country, established in 1792. The historical connection between Ellel House and the silk mill is uncertain; it was probably built to provide a home for one of the mill owners, probably in the late 18th or early 19th century, and was certainly used as a home for the mill manager in the later 19th century. The building recording revealed five clear phases of development of the site, although the first of these was unlikely to be genuine and is based on doubtful documentary sources. The main part of the building was almost certainly built in the early 19th century, perhaps between 1800 and 1820, and took on much of its present form at that time. It was subsequently extended with an addition to the service wing, again in the first half of the 19th century, and further smaller additions in the form of outshuts and porches were added by the end of the 19th century. In the later 20th century it was subject to several changes of use and a large number of unsympathetic alterations were made including the insertion of partition walls and new doorways and the removal of numerous features, particularly the fireplaces. While an architecturally interesting building in its own right Ellel House is perhaps more significant as part of a wider landscape of structures associated with the silk mill, although all of these have since been put to other uses. Its poor condition and vulnerable situation makes any proposals to re-use it a valuable means to prevent further decline and help restore the appearance of at least part of the larger site. It is recommended that every effort be made to preserve those original features that remain and where possible remove the most obtrusive modern additions." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: greenlan1-45364

(G.30.4361/2008)

SD47336228

Parish: Heaton-with-Oxcliffe

Postal Code: LA1 1RD

**THE WAGON AND HORSES, ST. GEORGE'S QUAY**

***Report on an Archaeological Building Recording Project at the Wagon and Horses, St. Georges Quay, Lancaster***

Wooler, F      Alston : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., Report: CP/604/08 2008, 102pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

An archaeological building recording project was carried out at the Wagon and Horses, St. George's Quay, Lancaster, prior to the demolition of an external storage building, internal alterations and the erection of a new extension. The property was a Grade II Listed Building and was located within Lancaster Castle Conservation Area. The cartographic evidence indicated that the properties which made up the Wagon and Horses Public House were constructed between 1754 and 1778 as part of the development of St. George's Quay as an area primarily for warehousing, manufacturing, commercial and associated domestic use. No's 27 and 28 St. George's Quay appeared to have been constructed as two houses, however, by 1898, No.27 was a beerhouse, although it was not named in trade directories as the Wagon and Horses at this date. The property was certainly known as the "Waggon and Horses" by c.1900, when Thomas Woodhouse was licensee. The building survey revealed that the ground and first floors of the property retained little in the way of original features, however, the second floor and the attic space still had some original 18th century door fittings. During the renovation work several original timber framed internal walls were identified, one of which was to be removed, this allowed for a study of the form of construction and materials used. An excavated area to the rear of the Wagon and Horses provided some evidence for former buildings on the site, as shown on historical mapping. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: northpen3-48503

(G.30.4363/2008)

SD47456160

Parish: Lancaster

Postal Code: LA1 1TE

**MAWSON HOUSE, 4 FENTON STREET, LANCASTER*****Mawson House, 4 Fenton Street, Lancaster, Lancashire. Archaeological Building Recording***

Clarke, S , Mace, T & Elsworth, D      Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,      2008, 39pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

An archaeological building recording was undertaken on Mawson House, one of a pair of Georgian townhouses which were Grade II Listed. An examination of the documentary sources revealed that Fenton Street was a planned expansion of Lancaster laid out as building plots in the late-1790s by its owner. Initially the development of the plots was very slow, with only a single new building having certainly been added by 1812. The remainder of the street did not develop until later in the 19th century, and it appears that Nos. 4 and 6, built as a matching pair, were not constructed until some time before 1821. Details of the owners are uncertain until the 20th century, when it became the property of the Lancaster Friends, and was used as a school prior to the construction of the Friends' Hall in 1904. In the 19th century No. 4 seems to have been occupied by a succession of professional people. The building recording identified four phases of construction and alteration within the building, the earliest being the initial period of construction in the early 19th century, followed by two small additions, and then a phase of decline during the late-20th century when many original features were removed. The granting of Listed status in 1995 probably prevented further loss. No. 4 was a good but incomplete example of a late Georgian town house, and it was fortunate that No. 6 has survived in better condition as it gave some indication of the property's former glory. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: greenlan1-45402

(G.30.4364/2008)

SD47596191

Parish:

Postal Code: LA1 1HA

**PYE WAREHOUSE, FLEET SQUARE, LANCASTER*****Pye Warehouse, Fleet Square, Lancaster, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording***

Mace, T & Elsworth, D      Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,      2008, 66pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

Following submission of a pre-planning application enquiry by The Lancaster and District YMCA for the refurbishment and provision of new facilities at the Pye Warehouse, Fleet Square, Lancaster, archaeological recording of the structure was undertaken. The building was Grade II Listed, and as the planned refurbishment was likely to involve alterations to some or of the building, a building recording exercise was recommended. An examination of the documentary sources revealed that James Bibby built the present five storey warehouse and mill on the site of an earlier two storey warehouse in c1881. Although the building was initially owned and occupied by Bibby, subsequently trading as J Bibby and Sons, who were corn merchants and millers, it was occupied by W & J Pye (latterly Pye Bibby Agriculture) for most of the time since its construction. Initially the building was used as a warehouse and mill forming part of the wider quay-scape, and has been used for offices at first utilised by W & J Pye and by the Lancaster and District YMCA, whose headquarters it later became. The building recording identified four or possibly five phases of construction and alteration within the building, the earliest being the initial period of construction c.1881, followed by relatively minor alterations shortly after associated with the removal and replacement of a gas powered engine and associated machinery. This was followed by the change of use of the building into

offices, with the associated insertion of various partition walls, a lift, and a staircase. Other minor amendments were also made following the acquisition of the building by the YMCA, although these were mainly concerned with changes required by fire regulations and associated changes in use. The building was an interesting example of a warehouse that incorporated its own processing facilities, in this case the milling of grain to produce animal feed and flour. It was likely to have taken advantage of modern improvements to milling machinery that were taking place in the late-19th century and was clearly part of a worldwide trade in grain that was taking place at the time. The construction of the building utilised cast iron columns supporting beams of immense span, an innovation that had developed in the late-18th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: greenlan1-50289

(G.30.4365/2008)

SD41505770

Parish: Middleton

Postal Code: LA3 3LL

**MIDDLE BROWS FARM, CARR LANE, MIDDLETON**

***Middle Brows Farm, Carr Lane, Middleton, Lancashire. Archaeological Building Record***

Elsworth, D & Clarke, S Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008, 46pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

Following an application to convert a former barn and renovate the derelict farmhouse at Middle Brows Farm near Middleton, a request was made for an archaeological building recording to be carried out. The house and barn were Grade II Listed and thought to be of at least 18th century origin. The earliest reference to Middle Brows farm appeared to be from the 1720s but as the farm formed one of a group of three with similar names identifying it in the early records was difficult. The farm was owned and occupied by several generations of the Catons during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It appeared then to have become part of the Middleton Tower Estate before passing to the Rev. William Batley at the end of the 19th century and then to the Gorst family, who occupied it from at least 1891 and owned it from 1920 until 1955. The earliest detailed plans of the site showed that much of the present range of buildings had been constructed by the early 19th century, and that only minor alterations and additions were made after this. The building recording showed that the farmhouse is the earliest element of the site, and was probably built in the late 17th or early 18th century, although there is evidence for reused material within the site, which might have suggested that an earlier building originally stood on the site. The barn was subsequently added, probably in the late 18th or early 19th century, followed by extensions to the north and west side of the house, some time before 1833. In the later 19th and early 20th centuries a number of minor alterations were made, and during the late 20th century the house gradually became derelict while the barn was modified by the addition of outshuts to the north and east sides. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: greenlan1-40459

(G.30.4366/2008)

SD56175423

Parish: Over Wyresdale

Postal Code: LA2 9BQ

**KEEPERS COTTAGE, ABBEYSTED**

***Keepers Cottage, Abbeystead, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording***

Elsworth, D & Dawson, J Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008, 34pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, index, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Greenlane Archaeology Ltd



Keepers Cottage was a traditional double pile house that was thought to predate 1770. It was within the hamlet of Abbeystead, which was shown to consist of ten buildings on an estate plan compiled in 1653. Unfortunately, it was not known whether there was a building at the site of Keepers Cottage at this time. The layout of the building appeared to have remained unchanged since its construction and only minor renovations had taken place. Very little information specific to the cottage could be found, although it appeared to have been a gamekeepers cottage in recent times. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: greenlan1-57397

(G.30.4367/2008)

SD42905405

Parish: Thurnham

Postal Code: LA2 0AY

**COCKERSAND ABBEY (ST. MARY IN THE MARSH)**

***Lancashire County Archaeology Service Monument Full Report: Cockersand Abbey***

Lancashire County Archaeology Service Lancashire : Lancashire County Archaeology Service, 2008, 3pp, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Lancashire County Archaeology Service

All that remained of the Abbey was the Chapter House and portions of the nave walls and eastern walls of the north and south transepts, and various scattered fragments of masonry. The Chapter House was an excellent example of 13th century work, octagonal in plan, with a vaulted roof carried on a central shafted pillar. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MD

OASIS ID: no

(G.30.4368/2008)

SD61796995

Parish: WENNINGTON

Postal Code: LA2 8PB

**OASIS DATABASE: STATION FARM, WENNINGTON**

***Station Farm Cottage, Spout Lane, Wennington: Archaeological Building Recording***

Healey, C Lancaster : Minerva Heritage, 2008, 54 pp single sided A4 comb-bound paper copy full colour

*Work undertaken by:* Minerva Heritage

"Station Farm Cottage, Spout Lane, Wennington, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: minervah2-67650

(G.30.4369/2008)

SD51117492

Parish: Yealand Conyers

Postal Code: LA5 9SW

**FIELD BARN EAST OF YEALAND CONYERS, OFF A6 MILNTHORPE ROAD**

***Historic Building Record. A Field Barn East of Yealand Conyers, off A6 Milnthorpe Road, Lancashire***

O'Flaherty, C.J Lancashire : C.J. O'Flaherty, 2008, 33pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* C.J. O'Flaherty

Building recording was undertaken on a field barn, visible to the east of the A6 Milnthorpe Road. The barn was of stone construction and comprised two adjoining rectangular parts with gabled roofs, there was a cow house to the north side and a combination barn, for cattle and

feed storage, to the south. The configuration of the two adjoining parts was somewhat unusual [particularly at roof level] and, given evidence of past alteration, there was good cause to believe that the building was either constructed in two phases or perhaps stood as the product of a rather unplanned scheme of reconstruction. Comparison of historic maps dating from the 1840s and 1890s suggested that the footprint of the building changed significantly during the latter half of the 19th century, with the latter map apparently portraying the layout as it exists today. Such was the contradictory evidence, both physical and documentary, that firm conclusions to the original configuration of the building remained elusive. It was, however, fair to say that the building was an unusual and non-typical example of rural vernacular architecture which dated from at least the first half of the 19th century and possibly earlier. In terms of ownership, it was possible that the barn and surrounding fields were once part of the Hyning Hall estate. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: chrisof11-51587

## Pendle

(G.30.4370/2008)

SD86254840

Parish: Bracewell and Brogden

Postal Code: BB8 5XD

### **KING HENRY'S PARLOUR, BRACEWELL**

#### ***King Henry's Parlour, Bracewell. Supplementary Report on Archaeological Building Report***

Haigh, S            Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

A visit was made to the site in May 2008, to re-examine the building in better lighting conditions than a previous building recording in 2007. Significant evidence remained for the building to have late medieval origins, but in its present form it suggested a barn dating from the 18th-19th century constructed using earlier materials, which may have derived from the earlier building or others in the vicinity. It was deemed likely that the outline followed that of a medieval predecessor, but no external faces of the earlier building remained. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.30.4371/2008)

SD90204230

Parish: Foulridge

Postal Code: BB8 7QN

### **BARN AT NONYA BOTTOM, FOULRIDGE**

#### ***Barn at Nonya bottom, Foulridge, Lancashire. Archaeological Building Recording***

Haigh, S            Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 21pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

Noyna Bottom was a stone barn probably of 17th century date, associated with the nearby Noyna Hall (later demolished). It was partly converted into a house in the 18th or 19th century, and had later agricultural additions. Archaeological building recording was carried out in August 2008 before the conversion of the barn to a new dwelling. Architectural features including the chamfered and stopped doorways, two of them with splayed and rebated jambs, the general quality of the masonry, and the surviving oak roof truss, indicated that the barn dated to the 17th century, and the appearance of the west end, combined with the earlier name of "Noyna Out Laith" all demonstrated that the building was originally a four bay structure given over solely to agricultural use, and while there was no known documentary evidence to prove it, it was almost certainly built by the Barcrofts to serve their Foulridge and

Noyna Hall estate. It was built as a combination barn with housing for livestock, hay, and crops, and threshing would also have been carried out in it, but the function of the west end, before it was made into domestic accommodation, remained uncertain. The fourth bay meant it was a relatively large barn, and the quality of some of the features suggested it was intended for the home farm rather than a tenant, the gable doorway at the north-east corner was a rather unusual feature, as gable entrances were usually provided for a shippon in the barn, and normally in a symmetrical arrangement. In the 18th or early 19th century it was established as a farm in its own right, with the conversion of the west end to a house and the addition of another bay for living accommodation, although it was not clear which part of the present house was occupied first. Further additions were made to the east end of the range, with the present arrangement being established only in the early 20th century. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: stephenh1-54181

(G.30.4372/2008)

SD91564006

Parish: Trawden Forest

Postal Code: BB8 8NL

**BOUGH GAP, KEIGHLEY ROAD NEAR TRAWDEN**

***Farm Buildings at Bough Gap, Keighley Road, Trawden, Lancashire, Archaeological Building Recording***

Haigh, S            Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 37pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

Archaeological building recording was carried out at a farm called Bough Gap, near Trawden, before the conversion of a barn to dwellings. Six historic stone buildings within the farmstead included the large barn (which was much altered in the 1930s), an unusual adjoining cart shed, a former cottage, pig sties, covered middenstead and shippon, most of which dated from the 19th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: stephenh1-41861

## Preston

(G.30.4373/2008)

SD54272940

Parish: Penwortham

Postal Code: PR1 3BT

**130-136 CHURCH STREET, PRESTON**

***130-136 Church Street, Preston, Lancashire. Standing Building Investigation***

Taylor, K            Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008-09/819 2008, 53pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology North

Two of the buildings were Listed. Internal access to the buildings was not available which limited the scope of the investigation. Mapping evidence showed the existence of a yard to the rear of The Old Dog Inn as early as 1822 but it was not recorded in the Trade Directories until 1898. The building of the 'Old Dog' was remodelled in 1886 but was probably of at least 18th century in date. Further buildings shown were obviously removed when the Ritz Cinema was constructed at Nos. 134-134a in the 1930s and scars visible in the extension confirmed this. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**Ribble Valley**

(G.30.4374/2008)

SD70033514

Parish: Billington and Langho

Postal Code: BB6 8GF

**FORMER STABLE AT LOWER FOLD LONGSIGHT ROAD, LANGHO*****Former Stable at Lower Fold, Longsight Road, Langho, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording***

Haigh, S Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 25pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

Archaeological building recording was carried out in May 2008 at a former stable at a farm called Lower Fold before its conversion to residential use. The building had a date-stone of 1896, and was of two storeys, the ground floor formerly housing horses, and the upper a feed loft. There was also a re-used date stone of 1694. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: stephenh1-46717

(G.30.4375/2008)

SD74284157

Parish: Clitheroe

Postal Code: BB7 1DS

**FORMER NATIONAL SCHOOL, MOOR LANE, CLITHEROE*****Former National School, Moor Lane, Clitheroe, Lancashire: Archaeological Building***

Haigh, S Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 19pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

The former National School in Clitheroe was built in 1839 to provide education for children according to the Church of England, and it was funded by a combination of government grants and public subscription. Although it ceased to be the National School in 1932, it appeared to have continued use for education for some time afterwards, but more recent changes led to external additions and internal alterations. Archaeological building recording was carried out during its conversion in October and November 2008. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: stephenh1-58087

(G.30.4376/2008)

SD743419

Parish:

**OASIS DATABASE: PURPOSE BUILT POST OFFICES*****Purpose Built Post Offices: a rapid assessment and suggestions for future work***

Clarke, J. Portsmouth : English Heritage, Report: 29/2008 2008, A4 heat-bound report (ISSN 1749-8775)

*Work undertaken by:* English Heritage

"National assessment carried out prompted by the threat of closure of a significant number of Post Offices during 2007-2008." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: englishh2-69041

(G.30.4377/2008)

SD81504378

Parish: Downham

Postal Code: BB7 4DD

**WILKINSONS FARM, TWISTON*****Wilkinsons Farm, Twiston Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording***

Haigh, S                Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 19pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

Wilkinsons farm was a linear farmstead whose form resulted from a number of construction phases. The earliest element was probably the four bay barn, which had an adjoining 18th century two cell house. The building recording was undertaken between December 2007 and August 2008 during major alterations. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: stephenh1-54178

(G.30.4378/2008)

SD74864488

Parish: West Bradford

Postal Code: BB7 4QH

**STABLE AT LANE SIDE, GRINDLETON ROAD, WEST BRADFORD*****Stable at Lane Side Grindleton Road, West Bradford, Lancashire. Archaeological Building Recording***

Haigh, S                Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 19pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

The stable at Lane Side dated from around 1800 and was a small three-bay structure of two storeys, attached to the farmhouse. On the ground floor it contained stalls for four horses but these had been altered, and this area was last used to house cattle. There was also a small granary on the first floor reached by outside steps, as well as a loft over the stable. Archaeological building recording was carried out in October 2008 before the conversion of the building to a holiday cottage. It was likely that the stable at Lane Side was built in the late-18th or early 19th century to house four horses with their feed, and also to provide a domestic store and granary in the west end of the building, while the large barn on the south side of the road would have housed the majority of the farm's livestock and crops. It was characteristic for a stable to be placed close to the house, and although there was a tradition that the building formed equestrian accommodation for a coaching inn, the fact that the stable held four horses suggested that it was in fact used only for the farm's horses, four being a common number for the family farms of the district where there was little arable cultivation necessitating large teams of plough horses. It was not clear why the building should have incorporated a large doorway in the front elevation but it is possible that it allowed a cart or trap to be brought into the building, although there was only limited space inside. The only features which recalled the building's original purpose were the three boskins or stall dividers on the north side, which are were in poor condition and appeared to have been altered. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: stephenh1-54187

(G.30.4379/2008)

SD74404470

Parish:

Postal Code: BB7 4TG

**WESTFIELD*****Buildings at Westfield. Historic Building Report***

Miller, G                St. Helens : Garry Miller Architectural Historian, 2008, 40pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Garry Miller Architectural Historian

Westfield was a small farmstead located in an isolated position north of the village of West Bradford. The farmhouse itself was dated 1897, and comprised a small double-depth building with the date upon a plaque which was also inscribed Westfield House. This appeared to be a rebuilding of an earlier structure of earlier 19th century date at least, which conformed to its present footprint. The house was not affected by the planning application, and was thus not covered by this report. It did however affect four other structures on the site, which were a small lean-to attached to the south-west end of the house and, at one and a half storeys lower than it. This appeared, on map evidence, to have been built in two stages, the earliest the portion at the rear dating from prior to 1883 and the remainder probably of around 1897. Three former cottages were attached to the north-east end of the house. These were long uninhabited and later used as stores, the third [the most north-easterly] was partly derelict. Each was built at a different time, the first [adjoining the house] probably in the mid-18th to early 19th century, the second probably the first half of the 19th century, the third probably between 1851 and 1861. A small store with attached former pigsty, located immediately northeast of the cottages dated from the late-19th early 20th century. A small store/animal shelter located south-east of the cottages dated from pre-1883, with modern alterations. The buildings were all are of poor construction, which was in accordance with the fact that Westfield was in the 19th century a smallholding of around three acres. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

## Rossendale

(G.30.4380/2008)

SD78532404

Parish: HASLINGDEN

Postal Code: BB4 5JW

### **OASIS DATABASE: BRITANNIA MILL**

***Britannia Mill, Mill Street, Holden Vale, Haslingden An Archaeological Building Survey***

Trippier, J Bolton : Trippier, J, 2008, An A4 bound report

*Work undertaken by:* Trippier, J

"An archaeological building survey was required as a condition of planning permission for the redevelopment of Britannia Mill. The mill was found to have been built in the 1850s and comprised of a cotton weaving shed with a 3 storey preparation and warehouse block, which was extended in the early 20th century, and a power plant comprising of an engine house, boiler house and a square stone built chimney." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: jmtrippi1-62886

(G.30.4381/2008)

SD80922493

Parish: Higher Booths

Postal Code: BB4 8LZ

### **OUTBUILDINGS AT CRAWSHAW HALL, CRAWSHAWBOOTH, ROSSENDALE**

***Archaeological Building Survey of Outbuildings at Crawshaw Hall, Crawshawbooth, Rossendale***

Trippier, J M Bolton : J. M. Trippier, 2008, 21pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* J. M. Trippier

A photographic survey of outbuildings and an open passageway immediately to the west of Crawshaw Hall was undertaken prior to alterations. Crawshaw Hall was a stone built Grade II\* Listed Building which was built in 1831 and was the subject of an earlier survey in 2007. Both the west elevation, which would be affected by the alterations, and the small range of lean-to outbuildings were constructed of 'water-shot' stone. This style is characteristic of the vernacular architecture of the early 19th century and was in contrast to the other more publicly visible elevations of Crawshaw Hall, which were faced with ashlar blocks. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: jmtrippi1-61795

(G.30.4382/2008)

SD78891831

Parish: North Turton

Postal Code: BL0 0NT

**TENTERING TOWER, STUBBINS ESTATE*****Historic Building Survey of the Tentering Tower, Stubbins***

Haigh, S Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

A detailed historic building survey of the Tentering Tower was carried out, including photographic recording, map regression, measured drawings and documentary research. [Sec(Au)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4743Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.30.4383/2008)

SD88961920

Parish: Whitworth

Postal Code: OL128LT

**BARN AT NEW BARN FARM, FACIT, WHITWORTH*****Barn at New Barn Farm, Facit, Whitworth, Lancashire. Archaeological Building Recording***

Haigh, S Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 34pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

The barn at the eponymous New Barn Farm was a large building of c. 1800, whose exterior was little altered, although the interior, which contained two shippons facing onto a central bay, was re-fitted in the 20th century. There was also a small lean-to stable of c. 1900 against the north gable. Archaeological recording of the barn was carried out in December 2008 to fulfil a condition of planning consent for its conversion to a dwelling, and this record included measured drawings, photographs, and a written description. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: stephenh1-58566

(G.30.4385/2008)

SD53071518

Parish: RUFFORD

Postal Code: L40 2QU

**OASIS DATABASE: BLUESTONE BARN, MAWDESLEY. JUNE 2008*****Bluestone Barn. An Archaeological Building Survey***

Gurney, R.J. Mawdesley : Archaeological Excavation Services, Report: 08/1 2008, A4 comb bound book, black spine.

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Excavation Services

"A level II/III building recording of an agricultural barn c.18th/19th century." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: archaeol16-51211

(G.30.4386/2008)

SD51274567

Parish: Barnacre-with-Bonds

Postal Code: PR3 1RJ

**HEALD FARM, PARKHEAD LANE, BARNACRE*****Historic Building Record A Barn and Stable Range, Heald Farm Parkhead Lane, Barnacre, Preston***

O'Flaherty, C.J Preston : Chris O'Flaherty, 2008, 29pp, colour pls, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Chris O'Flaherty

A building recording was carried out on the farmstead at Heald Farm. It occupied an elevated position on the western edge of the Bleasdale Moors west. The farmstead comprised a collection of domestic and agricultural buildings that included a detached farmhouse, a large combination barn with attached stable and shippon, and a long former shippon range which had been converted for domestic use. Since the farm was no longer an ongoing agricultural concern, conversion of the remaining disused buildings was proposed which involved the barn and shippon. Owing to the historic significance of the barn which represented an example of regional vernacular architecture a record was made before commencement of work, in order to preserve evidence of the building's physical form and historic development. The barn bore a date stone with the inscription "T C 1696". Whilst this might have indicated the construction date of part of the structure, there was clear evidence that the building had been subject to significant enlargement and alteration in the past, including the addition of the stable and small shippon range which were attached to the barn on its northern side. It appeared that the barn was originally built for a combination of uses, with a shippon and loft to the north-western end, a central cart entry bay and a full storage bay, possibly also once housing a shippon to the south-east. The stable and shippon addition, which, according to map evidence, seemed to have been built during the second half of the 19th century as part of a campaign of major rebuilding on the site, appeared to be largely unaltered. The campaign of rebuilding also included the construction of a new farmhouse and a long shippon range to the north, these buildings essentially repositioning the farmstead around the old barn, having formerly been centred on a site just west of the current position. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.30.4387/2008)

SD39104510

Parish: Stalmine-with-Staynall

Postal Code: FY6 0JP

**BARN CONVERSION, HANKINSON'S FARM, MOSS SIDE LANE, STALMINE, POULTON-LE-FYLDE*****Barn Conversion, Hankinson's Farm, Moss Side Lane, Stalmine, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire. Archaeological Building Recording***

Taylor, K Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2009-9/834 2008, 34pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology North

The results of building investigation concurred with the suggested date of construction c. 1841 the general appearance and construction methods, together with the fabric of the barn, appeared consistent with an early-mid-19th century date. There barn was a T-shaped threshing barn. Some graffiti dating to 1934 was discovered on of the remaining doors on the porch on the northern side of the barn. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 4274*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.30.4388/2008)

SD39104510



Parish:

Postal Code: FY6 0JP

**HANKINSON'S FARM, MOSS SIDE LANE, STALMINE, POULTON-LE-FYLDE*****Barn Conversion, Hankinson's Farm Moss Side Lane, Stalmine, Poulton-Le-Fylde, Lancashire***

Taylor, K      Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: L10021 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology North

Planning permission was granted for the conversion of a barn to a dwelling. The barn was illustrated on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1844. Hankinson's Farm was a small farmstead with buildings of varying dates clustered around a central yard. The complex consisted of the barn under investigation, together with a contemporaneous farmhouse, pigsty and late-19th century multi-phase milking parlour which was located to the east of the barn. Some large sheds of late 20th century date had also been erected. The investigations found no evidence of a historic link or connecting block between the barn and the milking parlour to the east. It was recommended that as much of the original hand-made brick fabric of the barn as possible was to be retained. It was also recommended that the original layout of the barn be retained, where possible. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.30.4389/2008)

SD47534755

Parish: Winmarleigh

Postal Code: PR3 0JT

**NEW HOUSE FARM BARN, NEW HOUSE LANE, WINMARLEIGH*****New House Farm Barn, New House Lane, Winmarleigh: An Archaeological Building Survey***

Trippier, J M      Bolton : J. M. Trippier, 2008, 58pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* J. M. Trippier

A range of agricultural buildings at New House Farm, Winmarleigh were subject to an archaeological building recording prior to their conversion. The subject buildings comprised a large threshing barn and cart-shed/granary building to which various cow houses (shippons) had been added. The original buildings were built of good quality sandstone blocks and dated from the early 19th century or possibly slightly earlier. The later buildings were a combination of stone and brick and were added in the late-19th and early 20th century. The buildings reflected changing agricultural practices from an arable or mixed economy c.1800 to a pastoral one in the late-19th century. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: jmtippi1-58777

## Merseyside Area

### Knowsley

(G.03.4390/2008)

SJ47509150

Parish: Whiston

Postal Code: L35 2TY

**CARR HOUSE FARM BARN, WHISTON, KNOWSLEY*****Building Recording at Carr House Farm Barn, Whiston, Knowsley, Merseyside***

Adams, M      Liverpool : Liverpool Museum Field Archaeology Unit, 2008, 84pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Liverpool Museum Field archaeology Unit

A building survey found that the barn was of limited interest, and in general in poor condition, retaining few of its original features. The threshing floors and haylofts had been removed from the central bay and all of the other room had been modified at some time. The barn did, however, retain fragments retired from earlier buildings. These included two date stones, one of 1506 and one of 1658. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Wirral

(G.03.4392/2008)

SJ31107980

Parish: Puddington

Postal Code: CH634JL

### **CORNER FARMHOUSE, RABY, WIRRAL**

***Corner Farmhouse, Raby, Wirral. Historic Building Recording***

Matrix Archaeology      Manchester : Matrix Archaeology, Report: 2008-12 2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Matrix Archaeology

Historic building recording at a post-medieval farmhouse revealed four phases of development. The earliest phase of construction related to a small two-cell timber box-framed dwelling, standing on a sandstone plinth. This was probably constructed in the 17th century. The house was rebuilt and enlarged in brick, in about 1723. During the mid to late-19th century, the house was extended again. In about 1900, some demolition and internal alteration was undertaken. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.03.4393/2008)

SJ30508450

Parish:

Postal Code: BT368SU

### **STORETON HALL FARM, STORETON, WIRRAL**

***Storeton Hall Farm, Storeton, Wirral. Historic Building Recording***

Fletcher, M      Manchester : Matrix Archaeology, 2008, 41pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Matrix Archaeology

Historic building record of a medieval gentry house found the earliest fabric dated to around 1300, whilst the major components of Storeton Hall comprised a solar block and part of the great hall, erected c.1372 by the Stanley's. The house appeared to have been abandoned as a residence in the early Tudor period. Probably in the 17th century, the farmhouse was constructed and a farm building attached to the earlier medieval house. During the 19th and 20th centuries a number of other farm buildings were erected at the site, including a large brick-built barn. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM  
OASIS ID: no

South East  
Buckinghamshire

## Aylesbury Vale

(G.11.4394/2008)

SP69443363

Parish: Buckingham

Postal Code: MK181BY

**MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM'S WALL, THE MANOR HOUSE/WALNUT YARD, CHURCH STREET, BUCKINGHAM*****Historic Building Recording Action at Marquis of Buckingham's Wall, The Manor House/Walnut Yard, Church Street, Buckingham***

Gilbert, D      Beckley : John Moore Heritage Services, Report: 1933 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* John Moore Heritage Services

Recording of the wall found evidence for two phases of rebuilding as well as remedial work consisting of a buttress. An earlier limestone wall was also recorded, similar in form to that on the west and south sides of the Manor House. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 23221

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MD

OASIS ID: no

(G.11.4395/2008)

SP67102430

Parish: Charndon

Postal Code: OX6 0BL

**THE OLD LONGHOUSE, MAIN STREET, CHARNDON, BICESTER*****Report on Examination of Structure. The Old Longhouse, Main Street, Charndon, Bicester***

Harrison, B      Southend-on-Sea : Arthur J. Ferryman & Associates, 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Arthur J. Ferryman & Associates

The original Wichert cottage represented a traditional, historic form of construction. Structural collapse had occurred, which rendered the majority of the remainder as unstable. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 23218

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.11.4396/2008)

SP69670891

Parish: Long Crendon

Postal Code: HP189AL

**THE OUTBUILDING TO THE REAR OF 76 HIGH STREET, LONG CRENDON*****Historic Buildings Assessment of the Outbuilding to the Rear of 76 High Street, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire***

Gilbert, D      Beckley : John Moore Heritage Services, Report: 1896 2008, 11pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* John Moore Heritage Services

It appeared from the documentary evidence that the building was the "brick shed" described in 1848 as housing the steam-powered scouring engine. The building certainly displayed signs of an industrial past. It was difficult to assess any relationship between the building and its immediate environs, the yard and house. All buildings in the immediate area appeared to have had later extensions added to them, or at least superficial surface details. One impact of the conversion was the removal of the original brick floor, although this had already been heavily damaged. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 23100

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: johnmoor1-48789

(G.11.4397/2008)

SP78682159

Parish: Oving

Postal Code: HP224HD

**METHODIST CHURCH, BOWLING ALLEY, OVING*****Methodist Church, Bowling Alley, Oving, Historic Building Recording***

Semmelmann, K Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd., 2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

Historic building recording of The Methodist Church was undertaken as a condition of planning permission for the conversion of the building to a dwelling. The church was first built in 1869 as a single cell primitive Methodist chapel. A meeting room was added to the south of the church within 30 years of its foundation to form an L-shaped building. A kitchen, lobby and cloakroom were added in the late-20th century to create a rectangular structure. The building was entirely brick -built under a tiled roof. The window and door openings of the church itself were decorated with contrasting white bricks, apart from in the rear elevation. All the windows had been replaced by modern UPVC units. The main entrance, however, retained the original, diagonally panelled double doors with reproduction gothic hinge straps. The interior of the church had been stripped before this project was undertaken, leaving only the wall benches and staining to the matchboarding to indicate the seating arrangements. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: archaeol2-43188

**South Bucks**

(G.11.4398/2008)

SU91128527

Parish: Taplow

Postal Code: SL6 0JF

**ROOF OF THE WATER TOWER, CLIVEDEN*****Survey of the roof of the water tower, Cliveden***

National Trust Swindon : National Trust, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* National Trust

Plan drawing of the slate slab roof of the tower was carried out prior to the demolition of the roof due to structural instability. [Sec(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4366

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

**Wycombe**

(G.11.4399/2008)

SU84908650

Parish: Marlow

Postal Code: SL7 1BF

**23-25 HIGH STREET, MARLOW*****23-25 High Street, Marlow , Historic Building Investigation and Recording***

Underdown, S Oxford : Oxford Archaeology, Report: 4058 2008, 46pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology

Recording of the historic fabric revealed at 23-25 High Street Marlow during redevelopment was undertaken. This followed a trial trench evaluation in the rear yard of the property. The property originally consisted of two timber framed structures located on the high street frontage of long burgage plots in a medieval market town. Firstly a two bay open hall building at the south end of the frontage and later a single bay floored building adjacent to the north, both with queen strut and clasped purlin trusses supporting ridged roofs aligned parallel to the street. A large proportion of the timber framing survived on the first floor but the southern truss of the south building had been replaced by a brick wall. The north building had no surviving southern truss and may have been built against the north building but this was not certain. The two buildings were later connected by a doorway cut through a truss and the roof of the north building was raised to match the south one. A floor was inserted in the south building perhaps in the later 16th century. In the late-18th or earlier 19th century the front walls were replaced with a unified and higher brick façade with parapet and sash windows. At around the same time a new higher front slope was added to the roof and new extensions with ridged roofs at right angles to the main roof were added to the rear, a small south gable being the earliest of these (possibly an earlier phase). The first floor rooms were raised by cutting off the medieval common rafters at collar level and ceilings were inserted at that height. The rear (east) wall was heightened with additional framing but elements of the medieval wall plates and some early wattle and daub infill panels were preserved within it. The rest of the early infill of the framing had gone although there were grooves for staves in the ties and collars of the southern trusses. All the trusses contained later studwork for supporting lath and plaster and some of this consisted of re-used hardwood including ovolo moulded 17th century window jambs and a few other moulded pieces. This studwork was probably originally an 18th century insertion possibly prior to the heightening of the roof and walls and was extended largely in softwood in the 19th century as part of those major alterations. On the ground floor less early fabric survived. The only evidence of the early framing was a main post at the north-east corner of the south building, a plate supporting the floor of the north building adjacent to this post had a rebate for a doorhead showing the location of an early rear entrance. [Au]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: oxfordar1-51901

## East Sussex

### Eastbourne

(G.21.4400/2008)

TQ63200221

Parish: Westham

Postal Code: BN237DT

#### **LAGNEY PRIORY, WESTHAM, EASTBOURNE**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Lagney Priory, Westham, Eastbourne, East Sussex***

Martin, D & Clubb, J     Portslade : Archaeology South-East,     2008, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The earliest identifiable structures on this site appeared to be later totally demolished. A probable aisled hall [part of the footprint of which was taken up with the complex's extant front range] with, to its east and probably detached, a fairly small, low, stone building, gabled on its western end. This, if not itself of Norman date, incorporated the remains of a Norman doorway or window. The age of the conjectured aisled hall was impossible to judge. In the 15th century, three schemes of work were carried out. These appeared to be of a similar date, but the evidence regarding the precise sequence of construction was contradictory. The 16th/17th century modifications were noted, as well as the usual sequence of 19th and 20th century internal modifications. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MD

OASIS ID: no

## Hastings

(G.21.4401/2008)

TQ84401088

Parish: Fairlight

Postal Code: TN355DU

### **FISHPONDS FARMHOUSE, FAIRLIGHT**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Study of Fishponds Farmhouse, Fairlight, East Sussex***

Martin, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3479 2008, 24pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The earliest parts of the house dated from c.1740 and formed a modified "T plan" structure incorporating a symmetrical façade with end chimneys and a central entry. Between c.1820 and 1839, alterations were carried out to form new principal living accommodation. 19th and 20th century modifications involved the division of the house into two separate units. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4402/2008)

TQ82640961

Parish: Guestling

Postal Code: TN343BE

### **57-58 ALL SAINTS STREET, HASTINGS**

***57-58 All Saints Street, Hastings, East Sussex. Interpretative Historic Building Survey***

Martin, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, 2008, 4pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

This appendix was prepared in July 2008 following inspection of the ground-floor element of the front elevation to 58 All Saints Street. At that time this element of the frame was partially stripped of its infill in preparation for structural repairs necessitated by rotting and failure of the soleplate. The appendix briefly described the timber frame as it existed in 2008 and gave an interpretation of the evidence based upon the visible data. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4403/2008)

TQ81540944

Parish:

Postal Code: TN341AA

### **THE PENGUIN SNOOKER CLUB, PRIORY STREET, HASTINGS**

***The Penguin Snooker Club, Priory Street, Hastings, East Sussex. Historic Building Recording***

Davis, R Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 68390.01 2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

The former snooker club was originally built for the Robertson Street Congregational Church in 1877 as a Sunday School and Christian Union. The building was designed by the architect Thomas Liberty Vernon. The site was taken over by a billiards club in the 1960s, and transformed into a snooker club and cinema with a large concrete and steel first floor in the 1970s. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: no

## Lewes

(G.21.4404/2008)

TQ43320550

Parish: Beddingham

Postal Code: BN8 6JS

### **ITFORD FARMHOUSE, BEDDINGHAM**

***Itford Farmhouse, Beddingham, East Sussex. Supplementary Historic Building Survey of the Roofs***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3443 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A programme of recording was undertaken at Itford Farmhouse after the tile roof cover had been removed from the roof structure in order to assess requirements for the repair of the underlying elements. The roof structure bore clear evidence of a historic failure and the subsequent repairs. The historic repairs comprised some replacement of the original fabric in addition to the insertion of strengthening members. The proposed schedule of repairs involved the addition of members and supports to the current structure but unlike earlier works, no historic fabric was removed from the roof, ensuring a minimal impact upon the existing structure. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4405/2008)

TQ41290994

Parish: Lewes

Postal Code: BN7 1TZ

### **BULL HOUSE, 92 HIGH STREET, LEWES**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Bull House, 92 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex***

Martin, D & Clubb, J Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3552 2008, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Bull House comprised within it four structures, the northern three being timber-framed, whilst the rear, southern section was of both timber framing and mass construction. This southern range, which later became the Westgate Chapel, had not been viewed internally and, except for cursory references, and was excluded from the present study. The entire property was still one in 1698, but the southern part was soon after that time extensively altered to convert it into a chapel, and this part was separately conveyed to trustees of the chapel in 1719. The two parts had evolved separately from that time onwards. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4406/2008)

TQ41661005

Parish:

Postal Code: BN7 2JX

### **GARDEN STRUCTURE TO THE REAR OF SCHOOL HILL HOUSE, HIGH STREET, LEWES**

***Garden Structure to the Rear of School Hill House, High Street, Lewes. Historical Building Recording***

Williamson, A Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008112 2008, 33pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The structure was the subject of an earlier assessment, undertaken in an attempt to clarify whether the building could accurately be described as an ice house, as it had been referred to in previous documents. The assessment concluded that it was unlikely to have been constructed or used as such. The building formed two distinct, but inter-linked structural elements, representing two different phases of construction. The basic function of the building seemed to have been to allow passage between formal and domestic garden areas, but the degree of embellishment that had been afforded to it suggested that it also served as a garden feature, popular in high status 18th/19th century gardens. A subsurface chamber was added in the later part of the 19th century and was most likely related to a greenhouse shown adjacent to it on a 19th century Ordnance Survey map. It may have served a function related to the heating of the greenhouse, such as a coal store. It was located between two main garden areas so may also have served as a store for tools. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4407/2008)

TV51309938

Parish: Seaford

Postal Code: BN254AB

**CHYNGTON BUNKER, CHYNGTON FARM, EXCEAT**

***Chyngton Bunker, Chyngton Farm, Exceat, East Sussex: A Summary Archaeological Survey***

Barber, L & Russell, J Lewes : Sussex Archaeological Society, 2008, 25pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Sussex Archaeological Society

The main structure appeared to have essentially been constructed in one phase, presumably around the middle of 1942, as part of the pre-planning for the re-establishment of cable links to the Continent following the allied invasion. A terrace would have been cut out of the bank and the longitudinal walls 2/4 and 3/5 constructed, leaving a gap for the entrance. The timber cills were then added onto which the iron trusses and timber purlins were constructed to form the shell of the Nissan hut. The corrugated sheet former was added to the purlins prior to the concrete being poured (presumably using exterior formwork as well). Once set it is likely the two brick shafts/vents as well as the timber and bitumen sheet formwork on the east and west ends were constructed with the concrete end walls then being poured (again also using external formwork). It appeared likely that the retaining walls for the entrance were then added ( further observation would be needed to check this), quite possibly at the same time as the internal walls were inserted, followed by the floors. It was possible the entranceway was intended to have a pair of staggered blast walls which were never built as the guard-room was considered enough protection (or potentially was added late in the design). The internal room functions were not certain (with the exception of Room 5) but it appeared that Room 1 was a guard room, Rooms 2 and 3 were for offices and stores, Room 4 was an entrance lobby with chemical toilets, Room 5 was the main equipment area and insulated/sound-proofed Room 6 was probably for an emergency generator. All rooms appeared to have been well equipped with electric lighting. The internal cable ducting, both underfloor, above floor and that exiting/entering the structure were obviously a mix of phases. Some were contemporary with the build, having been cast in the concrete floors. However, some had clearly been cut through the internal walls after they were built. This need not be an indicator of a significantly later change as many of the lighting ducts were also cut through the walls. It may simply have been the result of the electricians/GPO staff undertaking their work after the building was completed by a separate contractor. It was interesting to note that the pipe ducts leaving the structure on the east and west ends were of different types, suggesting not all were laid at the same time and that some alteration was needed during the lifespan of the building as equipment and requirements changed. It was possible military and post office archives existed that may shed light on the changing internal arrangements of the building.



The structure was in very good condition and retained a number of notable internal fixtures and fittings. It was one of the few cable stations built along the south coast in anticipation of the Allied landings in Europe. Whether the other stations at Dover, Southbourne, Swanage and Dartmouth survived was unknown. These sites represent a vital, but usually unknown, aspect of the wartime infrastructure. It was recommended that the structure should not be allowed to deteriorate further. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

## Rother

(G.21.4408/2008)

TQ90581739

Parish: Icklesham

Postal Code: TN364EQ

### **11-12 HIGH STREET, WINCHELSEA**

***A Revised Archaeological Interpretative Survey of 11-12 High Street, Winchelsea, East Sussex***

Martin, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3456 2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Historic building survey was carried out of the building, a long, four-bay continuously-jettied structure built from timbers felled between 1477 and 1501. It was erected as a pair of handed, near-identical units. The plan type was not standard, the building showed no obvious evidence of a heating system. The structure may have incorporated commercial functions. No alterations were recognizable until the mid/late-17th century when repairs were made to the first-floor joisting. At about the same time ceilings were inserted into at least some of the first-floor chambers. The house was fully upgraded in the 18th century, and around 1800 was returned once more to two occupations. Many modifications were carried out in the 19th and 20th centuries. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4409/2008)

TQ78301779

Parish: Sedlescombe

Postal Code: TN330QB

### **PARK VIEW, THE STREET, SEDLESCOMBE**

***Park View, The Street, Sedlescombe, East Sussex. Building Recording***

Matthews, C Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 64731.01 2008, 35pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

The buildings on the site, a house and an outbuilding, were not Listed but lay within the Sedlescombe Conservation Area, and were 19th century in date. The earliest phase of the outbuilding was a timber-framed building, probably of 17th century date. This underwent several phases of alteration, also forming part of a William Piper's felmonger's yard in 1843. The earliest part of the house was built between 1875 and 1898, replacing an earlier, possibly non-residential, building. The house may have been built when the tanyard closed down. Further extensions and alterations were made in the 20th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4410/2008)

TQ68103026

Parish: Ticehurst

Postal Code: TN5 7HX

**THE BELL HOTEL, TICEHURST*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of the Bell Hotel, Ticehurst, East Sussex***

Martin, D & Clubb, J Portslade : Archaeology South-East, 2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The initial build dated from c.1560. It was a three-cell structure with a centrally-placed floored-over hall with services to the east and a small parlour bay to the west. The house was fully floored on the upper storey, but the three chambers at this level were open to the roof. There was a simple one-flue chimney stack, with the cross passage behind the ground-floor fireplace. The front was continuously jettied and the external walls were close studded. In the late-16th or early 17th century a heated, single-bay rear range was constructed at the eastern end of the period-A house, enlarging the service accommodation. The ground-floor room was entered from the cross passage, but the means of access to the first floor was unknown. Alterations undertaken during the mid/late-17th century were extensive, as were later modifications. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**Wealden**

(G.21.4411/2008)

TQ41702330

Parish: Fletching

Postal Code: TN223PY

**WWII STRUCTURES, SHEFFIELD PARK*****WWII Structures, Sheffield Park, East Sussex : Historic Structure Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008125 2008, 30p, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A survey of historic Second World War structures within the woodland in South Park was undertaken. The programme of works comprised a drawn, photographic and descriptive record of the structures, locating them in relation to each other and the park as a whole. In addition, the locations of an earlier survey of Nissen huts to the north of the site and a pillbox to the south were added to the location plan both in the report and as part of a digital baseline record to which any future features and structures within the park may be added. The WWII complex included three distinct structures and a series of associated features. The complex was part of the sewage works associated with the military camps utilised by some 6000 troops stationed in the park between 1942 and 1945. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4412/2008)

TQ47893602

Parish: Hartfield

Postal Code: TN7 4JG

**OLD CROWN FARM, HIGH STREET, HARTFIELD*****Archaeological Interpretative Report and Mitigation Strategy in Relation to Old Crown Farm, High Street, Hartfield, East Sussex***

Dickinson, A Rye : Alan Dickinson, 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Alan Dickinson

The survey indicated that the buildings had been in ownership of the Withyham Estate since at least 1799 and continuity of occupation by the Garrett family between 1799 and at least 1840, at which time the site included a wheelwright's workshop. Map evidence showed that the extant buildings were constructed between c.1840 and c.1870. The stable building appeared from post evidence and may have originally been designed as an open-fronted cattle shelter, converted to enclosed stable use in about 1948. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4413/2008)

TQ58271353

Parish: Hellingly

Postal Code: BN274DZ

**BARN AT HOLMBUSH FARM, HELLINGLY**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Barn at Holmbush Farm, Hellingly, East Sussex***

Martin, D      Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 1330 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A survey was carried out of the building. Though the barn appeared to be in a semi-derelict state, this extended mainly to the external weatherboarding. The main frame was complete and appeared to be in a generally good state of preservation. To judge from the architectural features, and in particular the style of its roof [of which three other similar local examples were known] this five-bay barn dated from the late-16th or early 17th century and was built for the storage and processing of arable crops. Originally it incorporated lean-to cattle outshuts at each end, though both these had since been removed. In 1847 a stone-walled stable was built at the north-eastern corner of the northern lean-to, which was still extant at this date, and at this same general period improvements were made to the southern end of the barn. Here a low boarded partition and associated raking struts were added to the south of the threshing floor. The 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map indicated that by 1874-5 the southern end lean-to had been removed, and that the northern end had been replaced by a cart shed. This was open-fronted to the north with a Sussex-bonded brick wall towards the west and made use of the stable wall on the east. To the west of the barn was shown an attached yard, with a second range of north-south aligned buildings delineating its western side. This 19th-century brick-built range still survived, though it was semi-derelict. The 1847 stable appeared to have been sized down by the removal of its southern wall; a small shelter was erected backing onto the cart shed to the west, with two pens in front. In its later phases the barn appeared to have been used solely for animal housing. The former crop-storage bays to the south of the wagon way were now accessed via an external doorway cut through the west wall, reached via the yard shown in the 1874-5 O.S. plan. The area was partially divided by a low axial partition, a feeding rack was attached to the front walls, with troughs against the rear wall and southern end wall. At the other end of the barn three separate stalls, with brick feeding trough, were formed by short divisions projecting southwards from the northern end wall. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4414/2008)

TQ52690367

Parish: Long Man

Postal Code: BN265RJ

**TOP BARN, MILTON STREET, NEAR ALFRISTON**

***East Sussex County Council Archaeology Team Watching Briefs: Top Barn, Milton Street, near Alfriston***

Chuter, G

Lewes : East Sussex County Council, 2008, 9pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* East Sussex County Council

Within the central area of a foundation trench was a gully filled with silty clay, and with a shallow U-shaped profile. It was likely that this feature represented a former water channel. A single struck flint and a fire fractured flint were recovered from the topsoil/colluvial margin adjacent to this feature. From excavations of service trenches and a septic tank, one fragment of fire fractured flint and a probable core were recovered from the pit spoil heap. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD, PR

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4415/2008)

TQ58102974

Parish: Rotherfield

Postal Code: TN6 3QL

**FRENCHES, MARK CROSS, ROTHERFIELD**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Frenches, Mark Cross, Rotherfield East Sussex***

Martin, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 1365 2008, 10pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A historic building survey was carried out of the Grade II Listed Building as a supplementary report to a survey in 2000. It was thought to have been constructed c. 1820. Later alterations were carried out up until the middle of the 20th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4416/2008)

TQ56653296

Parish:

Postal Code: TN3 9HU

**GREAT DANEGATE FARMHOUSE, ROTHERFIELD**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Great Danegate Farmhouse, Rotherfield, East Sussex***

Martin, D & Clubb, J Portslade : Archaeology South-East, 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The house was initially laid out in a U-plan and was built either late in the 18th century or early in the 19th century. Some of its features were advanced, others very traditional. All ground floor external walls were constructed in brick from the outset, but the first-floor walls were timber framed, tile-hung externally and lath-and-daub finished internally. At a subsequent date in the 19th century, the house was converted into two cottages, the eastern one utilising the early period front door, with the entry to the western cottage apparently being via a small porch added to the south end of the western wall, leading into the earlier hall. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4417/2008)

TQ47182141

Parish: Uckfield

Postal Code: TN221BD

**HOLY CROSS CHURCH CENTRE, UCKFIELD**

***Holy Cross Church Centre, Uckfield. Measured Building Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008066 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A measured historic building survey was carried out of the toilet block associated with the former School Buildings at the Holy Cross Church Centre. In addition to the measured survey, a photographic record was prepared of the school buildings. The school was built in 1850 and extended in 1884. The toilet block was built between 1874 and 1898 and may have been built as part of the 1884 programme of works carried out at the site. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4418/2008)

TQ64223014

Parish: Wadhurst

Postal Code: TN5 6LU

**FARM BUILDINGS AT WALLAND, WADHURST*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Farm Buildings at Walland, Wadhurst, East Sussex***

Martin, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3480 2008, 40pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Survey was carried out of a complex of farm buildings on the site. These comprised two barns, three shelter sheds and other miscellaneous buildings. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4419/2008)

TQ62383222

Parish:

Postal Code: TN5 6PL

**TAPSELLS, WADHURST*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Tapsells, Tapsells Lane, Wadhurst, East Sussex***

Marton, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Nothing survived of the earliest house, which was probably of medieval date. Its eastern end was retained when the western part was rebuilt in the mid-16th century. On the ground floor the period-B two-bay range housed a large floored hall, heated by some form of chimney built against the rear wall with a divided parlour. The retained period-A part was assumed to have been the services of the medieval house. The same period-B room arrangement was adopted at first-floor level, with a large attic room above. The construction was timber framing with walls of foot braced small-panel type. The roof [later rebuilt] was steeply pitched with a hipped western end. It seemed in the 17th century that the retained period-A part of the house was destroyed, at which time a new two-flue chimney was constructed against the eastern wall. The period-B rear chimney was demolished. Forming part of this phase, a lean-to outshut was constructed along the rear wall. Between the mid-18th and early 19th centuries periods of modification were carried out. A later period of alteration entailed under building the ground-floor walls, cladding the first floor framing with tile hanging, reconstructing the steeply-pitched roof to a shallower pitch re-using much of the original material, and adding a chimney into the south-western corner of the lean-to outshut. The new roof was the only securely datable element of these works, and must have been constructed during the first half of the

19th century, and not any earlier. The other alterations could be contemporary or carried out earlier, during the mid/late-18th century. A new symmetrically-fronted range with end chimneys and a central entrance was built in front of the earlier house in the late-19th century. The 1:2500 ordnance survey plans confirmed that this had not been constructed in 1873, but had been added by 1898. The range housed two rooms on each storey, separated on the ground floor by a central entrance passage: the equivalent space on the first floor housed closets. Some associated alterations were made to the earlier house, incorporating a new staircase and landing [both since removed]. Little alteration had been made to the building since the construction of the front range. A small pitched-roofed extension had been constructed to the south-east of the rear range and the windows in the rear part had been adjusted. An external doorway in the western wall of the rear range had been converted to a window and French doors cut through the rear wall of the lean-to outshot. Internally some subdivision had occurred, particularly in the hall chamber where two bathrooms had been formed. The period-F stairs had been removed, access to the first floor once again being solely via the period-B triangular-tread flight which was retained when the new stairs were added. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4420/2008)

TQ63943190

Parish:

Postal Code: TN5 6AA

**THE OLD VICARAGE, HIGH STREET, WADHURST**

*The Old Vicarage, High Street, Wadhurst, East Sussex. Interpretive Historic Building Survey*

Williamson, A Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008211 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

An interpretative historic building survey was carried out to inform proposals for alterations. One of the most prominent houses within the village, the building originated in the early 18th century as a double-pile house comprising two storeys plus attic rooms and cellar. Despite various alterations over the course of its history it retained a wealth of historic fixtures and fittings meriting its Grade II\* Listed status, including a mid-18th century staircase in the Chinese Chippendale style. The most significant alterations to the property, including the insertion of the main staircase and the erection of an extension at the rear, were probably carried out in the mid-18th century when it was occupied by a local iron-founder Richard Tapsell. Although no longer in existence, this extension was illustrated on historic plans of the house and was alluded to in a mid-19th century history of the village. Around 1935, the rear extension was removed and replaced with a smaller one which survives to this day, and other associated modifications were carried out. Whilst this extension partly overlay the footprint of the former extension, there was no evidence that it retained elements of the earlier structure. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Hampshire

### Basingstoke and Dean

(G.24.4421/2008)

SU63685198

Parish: Old Basing

Postal Code: RG211DH

**1 NEW STREET AND 12-14 CROSS STREET, BASINGSTOKE**

*1 New Street and 12-14 Cross Street, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Building Recording*

Ford, S Reading : Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Report: 08/14 2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Thames Valley Archaeological Services

The project recorded a building, formerly two properties of late-18th or early 19th century date, latterly extended and modified for office accommodation. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

## Gosport

(G.24.4422/2008)

SU61800065

Parish: Southsea

Postal Code: PO121AR

### **ROYAL CLARENCE YARD, GOSPORT**

***Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, Hampshire. Building Recording and Assessment-The Reservoir at Royal Clarence Yard***

Wheeler, R Southampton : Gifford, Report: 13966/R121 2008, 30pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gifford

The reservoir structure survived in a largely complete condition, although severely overgrown in places. The majority of the reservoir floor paving slabs remained in place. The entire exterior was densely overgrown between the bund and the perimeter wall. The reservoir was an important surviving part of the victualling yard created by George Ledwell Taylor and George Rennie at the behest of the Duke of Clarence during the 1820s-50s. Its shape retained the shape of a field on the Weevil House estate, on which it was built. The reservoir replaced earlier, smaller reservoirs of the 18th century, as the operations of the victualling yard grew and the demand for water increased. The reservoir was built to a high standard, with a perimeter wall, an earth bund paved on the internal surface and a walkway of limestone slabs along its ridge, and substantial limestone slabs paving the reservoir floor. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.24.4423/2008)

SU61800060

Parish:

Postal Code: PO121AR

### **ROYAL CLARENCE YARD, GOSPORT, GRANARY**

***Royal Clarence Yard, Gostport, Hampshire. Historic Building Assessment . The Architectural Significance of the Nib of The Granary***

Wilson, M & Wheeler, R Southampton : Gifford, Report: 13966/R 122 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gifford

The Granary was a four-storey building, constructed of red and occasionally vitrified bricks laid in a Flemish bond. String courses of Portland stone ashlar blocks were set at the top of each floor. The bottom string course had a dentilled underside, the second was undecorated, the third had an "S"-moulded profile to the bottom half, and the much repaired top string course had an "S"-moulded thin section along its top, below the cornice of the roof. Rubbed brick voussoirs fanned out above the 20 light wooden-framed windows, with ashlar sills beneath, complete with filleted corners and sloping surfaces to aid water run-off. The building had a slated mansard roof with flat roofed dormer projections set behind a low parapet. A cornice of "S"-moulded ashlar masonry ran underneath the parapet and above the top string course. The "S"-moulding and the string course have been repaired with applied render. They continued around the top of the "nib", and the render may have been applied after the adjoining miscellaneous store had been demolished. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## New Forest

(G.24.4424/2008)

SZ32459347

Parish: Lymington and Pennington

Postal Code: SO4 8AF

### **BOILING HOUSE, CREEK COTTAGE, LYMINGTON**

***Boiling House, Creek Cottage, Lymington. Building Recording***

Davis, B          Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, Report: 67910.01 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

A survey was made of two buildings identified as boiling houses used as part of the coastal salt industry thought to date from the 18th century. The larger of the two buildings was the remnant of a much longer building thought to be directly involved with the salt brining process. The internal timber-framed aisled construction survived as two cross frames. It was likely that this building was deliberately shortened to serve another purpose such as storage. The smaller building to the south was different from the north building as it was not built with an aisled inner timber frame but a simpler A-framed roof spanning between the east and west walls. It was thought that originally the building was used for storage. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.24.4425/2008)

SU14900120

Parish: Ringwood

Postal Code: BH243BN

### **AIR RAID SHELTER, OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, BISTERNE, RINGWOOD**

***Air Raid Shelter, Old School House, Bisterne, Ringwood, Hampshire***

Tatler, S & Bellamy, P    Dorchester : Terrain Archaeology, Report: 53273/5/1 2008, 9pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Terrain Archaeology

A single storey WWII air raid shelter adjacent to the former schoolhouse in Bisterne was recorded prior to demolition. The structure had reinforced brick walls, a flat concrete roof and a single entrance. Internally, the shelter was divided into a small lobby and large main room. No contemporary features or fittings survived within the shelter. The air raid shelter was most likely constructed to provide refuge for the school. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: terraina1-48863

(G.24.4426/2008)

SU33751347

Parish: Totton and Eling

Postal Code: SO4 2FQ

### **HANGER FARMHOUSE, AIKMAN LANE, TOTTON**

***Hanger Farmhouse, Aikman Lane, Totton, Hampshire: Archaeological Building Recording and Analysis***

Roberts, E          Cheriton : Edward Roberts, 2008, 33pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Edward Roberts



The farm house was timber framed and of lobby entry plan and was built around 1600. Shortly after its construction, changes were made to the chimney bay. During the 18th century, the brick backed kitchen and east and west extensions were added. In 1759, the whole building was given a brick skin in Flemish bond and the roof was raised. The property had remained remarkably unaltered in the intervening period. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 12344

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Test Valley

(G.24.4427/2008)

SU31203288

Parish: Broughton

Postal Code: SO208AY

### **BROUGHTON HOUSE**

***Broughton House, Broughton, Hampshire. Building Recording***

Wallis, S      Reading : Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Report: BHB08/99 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Thames Valley Archaeological Services

The building comprised a substantial manor house, with origins as a yeoman farmer's house. It was converted into a gentleman's residence by 1750 by then owner William Stell. The proposed development would not impact upon the fabric of the building. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.24.4428/2008)

SU43354380

Parish: Longparish

Postal Code: SP116PJ

### **SOUTHSIDE FARMHOUSE, LONGPARISH**

***Southside Farmhouse, Longparish, Hampshire. Building Recording***

Matthews, C      Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 68970.01 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

Building recording was carried out on the Grade II Listed farmhouse. The aim was to make a record of the original timber frame that was to be removed, and to set this area within the context of the building. It was established that the earliest phase of construction was a 17th century timber box frame, later extended at both ends and to the rear. The original timber building was three bays long with a brick chimney, which was still extant at the time of survey. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.24.4429/2008)

SU36681675

Parish: Nursling and Rownhams

Postal Code: SO1 9YL

### **GROVE PLACE, NURSILING**

***Grove Place, Nursling, Hampshire. Recording of a Former Opening***

Matthews, C      Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 69790 2008, 4pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

Observation of the excavation of the lift pit previously to this recording exercise suggested that this wall may have been an external wall of the original 16th century mansion. Although the former opening was once a doorway, it may have originally been part of a window opening that was later cut down. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Winchester

(G.24.4430/2008)

SU4842529231

Parish: Itchen Valley

Postal Code: SO239LL

**ABBEY MILL, COLEBROOK STREET, WINCHESTER**

***Abbey Mill, Colebrook Street, Winchester, Hampshire. Historic Building Appraisal***

Edwards, B      Blandford Forum : Forum Heritage Services, 2008, 10pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Forum Heritage Services

The outline proposal concerned the removal of modern partitions. However, there was no area of major alteration that would impact on the historic fabric, the removal of some or all of the a floor area and a staircase. It was considered that these elements were of late-19th century date, probably dating from c. 1885. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 12029

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.24.4431/2008)

SU51543281

Parish:

Postal Code: SO211DY

**THE MANOR HOUSE, CHURCH LANE, MARTYR WORTHY**

***The Manor House, Church Lane, Martyr Worthy, Hampshire. Assessment of a Wall***

Matthews, C      Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 68190.02 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

Visual assessment and documentary research suggested that a wall may have represented the remains of the original north wall of the original eight bay three storey 18th century house. If this assumption was correct, the wall had been compromised by alterations dating to the late-1950s/early 1960s when the wall was reduced to one storey. The wall appeared to contain the traces of a former arched doorway. It was recommended that further recording should be carried out if the decision was made to remove the wall. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.24.4432/2008)

SU48312981

Parish: Winchester St. Lawrence

Postal Code: SO238DB

**HAMPSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY, 81 NORTH WALLS, WINCHESTER**

***Archaeological Building Record at Hampshire County Library, 81 North Walls, Winchester***

Huntingford, G Abingdon : West Waddy ADP, 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* West Waddy ADP

The building recorded represented a significant extension and alteration of an early to mid Victorian villa, mostly for the purposes of Winchester High School for Girls, later St. Swithun's School, and for its role as a secretarial college and as the County Library and Library Headquarters. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

## Isle of Wight

### Isle of Wight UA

(G.28.4433/2008)

SZ40508350, SZ40838431

Parish: Brighstone

Postal Code: PO304EF, PO304EB

**LONGSTONE BOTTOM COTTAGE, MOTTISTONE**

*Drawing of Longstone Bottom Cottage, Mottistone, Isle of Wight*

Marshall, G Swindon : National Trust, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* National Trust

An elevation drawing of the remains of the cottage was carried out. [Sec(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4363

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

## Kent

### Dartford

(G.29.4434/2008)

TQ55707010

Parish: Sutton-at-Hone and Hawley

Postal Code: DA4 9HQ

**GREEN GARAGE, ST. JOHN'S JERUSALEM**

*Interpretative Historic Building Survey of Green Garage, St. John's Jerusalem, Kent*

Rumley, P Bromley : Peter Rumley, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Peter Rumley

The structure was significant as it defined a moment in change in social transport from the horse drawn carriage to the motor vehicle in the 1920s. This was further enhanced by being constructed in prefabricated steel stanchions and roof trusses, and that the building survived as originally designed. The only addition being the now ruined animal shelter on the north elevation. [Sec]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5469

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

### Dover

(G.29.4435/2008)

TR31704030

Parish: Dover

Postal Code: CT179TZ

**CINQUE PORT ARMS, 9 CLARENCE PLACE, DOVER*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Cinque Port Arms, 9 Clarence Place, Dover, Kent***

Martin, B &amp; Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The public house, despite its extant misleading external appearance, was constructed around 1640 and comprised two rooms on the ground floor, with three chambers on the first floor and a cellar. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Maidstone

(G.29.4436/2008)

TQ81964663

Parish: East Sutton

Postal Code: TN279PT

**THE BARN, LITTLE MOATENDEN, MAIDSTONE ROAD, HEADCORN*****The Barn, Little Moatenden, Maidstone Road, Headcorn, Kent. Interpretative Historic Building Survey***

Williamson, A Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008051 2008, 34pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Historic building survey of the Grade II Listed barn at Little Moatenden, Headcorn, was carried out. The building comprised a timber-framed barn with later, lean-to structures added on two sides. The framing of the barn was characteristic of late-16th or earlier 17th century construction techniques, and was probably built shortly after the farmhouse at Little Moatenden, which was thought to be of a similar date. Its surviving plan form was of three bays, with the midstrey later forming the eastern bay, it was clear that the barn originally extended for at least one or two further bays. The barn was constructed as a traditional threshing barn, with a full-height double doorway on one side of the midstrey and a smaller doorway opposite to create the through-draught necessary for winnowing. Although the original doors were missing, three of the jambs preserved applied grooved blocks for securing lower leapboards. The two lean-to structures were later additions to the barn. They were most likely added in the 18th century, but had both subsequently been modified in the 19th century. The date 1888 accompanied by the initials "E.J.M." added to a timber at one end of the barn may have dated part or all of this work. The lean-tos probably served the purpose of providing the barn with increased storage capacity, but by the 19th century, one had been modified for use as an open-fronted shelter. In the earlier part of the 20th century, the barn and open shelter were reduced to their existing length. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4437/2008)

TQ79985349

Parish: Otham

Postal Code: ME158RS

**STONEACRE*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Stoneacre, Otham, Kent***

Archaeology South-EastPortslade : Archaeology South-East, 2008, 2pp

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

An interpretative historic building survey of Stoneacre, Otham, Kent, was undertaken. The timber-framed house at Stoneacre was built by the Ellis family during the period 1440-1520. It consisted of a low hall range and a lofty high-end cross wing, originally there were further rooms beyond the low end of the hall. Although heavily restored, the medieval work which remained was of high quality and of considerable significance in relation to the development of houses in the south-eastern corner of England. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4606

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

## Sevenoaks

(G.29.4438/2008)

TQ45505152

Parish: Westerham

Postal Code: TN161PS

**CHARTWELL, WESTERHAM**

***Chartwell, Westerham, Kent. Historic Building Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008050 2009, 40pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A programme of alternate or progressive rebuild resulted in the current layout of the historic core of the existing house. The earliest visible surviving remains were those of a north-south three-bay, four storey building with significantly tall storey heights constructed between 1515 and 1546. The roof over the range was original to the construction, and was of the clasped purlin type, utilising substantial timbers of medieval scantling. It was clear that this surviving structure was part of a larger complex in the construction details which were tailored around an already existing northern range. The northern range may have been a projecting cross wing [projecting out to east and west of the later main range] which was later rebuilt in the early 18th century. The Library ceiling was representative of the 18th century rebuild with the western end of the ceiling clearly truncated. The truncation was carried out to create a uniform façade of Flemish bond brickwork symmetrical about a central projecting porch. The house was then significantly extended throughout the 19th century, first to the east of the main range, followed by the south end and then the north block built as a service block for the Campbell-Calquhoun family in the late-19th century. The final significant phase of development at the property was undertaken by the architect Philip Tilden for Sir Winston Churchill in the 1920s. The Churchill family owned the property until 1946 but remained in residence until Sir Winston's death in 1965. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4439/2008)

TQ45935440

Parish:

Postal Code: TN161QJ

**FORMER FARM BUILDINGS (GARAGE COTTAGES), VALENCE SCHOOL, WESTERHAM ROAD, WESTERHAM, SEVENOAKS**

***Former Farm Buildings (Garage Cottages), Valence School, Westerham Road, Westerham, Sevenoaks, Kent TN16 1QN. An Historic Building Survey***

Potter, G London : Compass Archaeology, 2008, 65pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Compass Archaeology

A survey was made of two residential cottages that stood at the western end of a group of buildings that originated as a 19th century model or planned farm. Prior to this the land

appeared to have been largely undeveloped, although within the historic Valence estate. The farm buildings, referred to as the Farm Homestead, may have been designed by the architect Lew Vulimy, who was recorded as working on the estate in 1839. Superficially, the cottages formed a fairly simply two storey structure, or rough stone construction at ground level with brickwork above and a slate covered gabled roof. The previous use of the building was conjectural but it could have been the barn that was mentioned in the 1857 estate details. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 2009/61  
Archaeological periods represented: PM  
OASIS ID: compassa1-49432

## Shepway

(G.29.4440/2008)

TR17604390

Parish: Elham

Postal Code: CT4 6TE

### **KINGPOST, ELHAM**

#### ***Kingpost, Elham, Kent. Interpretive Historic Building Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008197 2008, 47pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

An interpretive historic building survey of the Grade II\* Listed Building of Kingpost, Elham, was carried out. Kingpost was originally a three cell hall house with a central hall of Wealden type, originally with parlour and chamber to the north and a cross passage with low end rooms to the south. The Wealden phase of construction was of probable late-15th century origin. The house was altered in the early to mid-16th century with the addition of a jettied first floor over the high end of the hall between the surviving open and closed trusses. At the same time, a smoke bay was created to the south of the former open truss. The next phase of development to the property included the insertion of a substantial brick chimney into the former smoke bay opening with the gap between new stack and the front of the smoke bay floored over. This insertion occurred in the early 17th century and was soon followed by the rebuilding of the southern part of the property to form the current two storey block with attics and cellar fronting onto the street and square. The new build, of probable mid-17th century origin re-orientated the building as a whole, relocating the principal elevation of the house from the west to the south. The mid-17th century also saw the addition of a second brick stack to heat the new rooms including a four-centred brick arched fireplace at first floor level, as well as modifications to fixtures and fittings throughout the house, including the former hall window at ground floor level. Later modifications to the main fabric of the house were most significant on the south elevation which was re-faced in brick in the 18th century and subsequently altered over time by changes to the fenestration. Modifications to the remainder of the structure in the 19th and 20th century were for the most part confined to the rear of the property and to interior fixtures and fittings. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Swale

(G.29.4441/2008)

TR01506150

Parish: Faversham

Postal Code: ME137JX

### **THE FORMER LIMEWORKS, FAVERSHAM**

#### ***Report on Historic Building Recording in Respect of The Former Limeworks, Faversham, Kent***

CgMs London : CgMs, Report: JM/JL/AB/8931 2008, 59pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

A photographic record was made of the former limeworks. [AIP]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/63

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4442/2008)

TQ95307293

Parish: Minster-on-Sea

Postal Code: ME122RH

**AIR RAID SHELTER, MINSTER IN SHEPPEY PRIMARY SCHOOL, MINSTER**

***Air Raid Shelter, Minster In Sheppey Primary School, Minster. Historic Building Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008110 2008, 10pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Building survey of the air raid shelter at Minster in Sheppey Primary School was carried out. The air raid shelter was built to serve the school under the Air Raid Precautions Act of 1936 [revised in 1938]. The structure was constructed of yellow brick in English bond, with several small ventilation openings just below the oversailing roof level. The shelter was rectangular in plan with a concrete roof and two traverse entry doorways in the western elevation. The interior of the structure had two separate chambers with access between them. The traverse entries had in situ doorways with traces of a further diagonally set doorway within the passage. A later set of double doors had been inserted into the north elevation of the building. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: archaeol6-46700

(G.29.4443/2008)

TQ99426093

Parish: Ospringe

Postal Code: ME130RH

**SYNDALE PARK MOTEL, FAVERSHAM**

***Syndale Park Motel, Faversham, Kent. Historic Building Assessment***

Matthews, C Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, Report: 68522.01 2008, 15pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

The assessment established that the motel buildings incorporated part of the west wall of the original 17th century house and 19th century additions that were added to this side of the house as service areas. In addition, the motel incorporated an accommodation block for stable or garden staff. This red brick building was 19th century in date and had architectural details picked out in contrasting gault brick. Outside and adjoining the site, a stable block and coach house built in the second half of the 19th century were of a similar style. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## **Tonbridge and Malling**

(G.29.4444/2008)

TQ63005980

Parish: Wrotham

Postal Code: TN157SG

**WROTHAM WATER FARM**

**Historic Building Survey and Character Appraisal of Wrotham Water Farm, Wrotham, Kent**

Forum Heritage Services      Blandford Forum : Forum Heritage Services, 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Forum Heritage Services

The survey was carried out in two phases; Oast Cottage was visited in May 2008 and the farmhouse, Spring Cottage and the range of farm buildings were recorded. [Sec(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5874

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

**Tunbridge Wells**

(G.29.4445/2008)

TQ67524078

Parish: Brenchley

Postal Code: TN127AZ

**CHILLMILL MANOR, BRENCHELY**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Chillmill Manor, Brenchley, Kent***

Martin, B & Martin, D      Portslade : Archaeology South-East, 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A survey was carried out of the building, which appeared to have been built in the mid-18th century and had undergone a series of alterations and extensions. The house was Grade II Listed. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4446/2008)

TQ80773833

Parish: Cranbrook

Postal Code: TN172AW

**CASTLE FARMHOUSE, SISSINGHURST CASTLE GARDEN, SISSINGHURST, NR. CRANBROOK**

***Castle Farmhouse, Sissinghurst Castle Garden, Sissinghurst, Nr. Cranbrook, Kent, TN17 2AB. Interpretative Historic Building Survey***

Rumley, T      Smarden : T J Rumley, 2008, 55pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* T J Rumley

A survey record was made of a large Elizabethan style farmhouse, rectangular in plan. It was constructed by the Mann Cornwallis family, landowners, in 1855 as a model farm estate manager's accommodation. The house was essentially of all one period, with minimal additions to the exterior, namely the addition of a 20th century rear porch. Of note was the Flemish bone brickwork with combined burnt headers to form a decorative pattern, crows stepped gables and large chimneys that dominated the structure. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2009/64

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4447/2008)

TQ77453549

Parish:

Postal Code: TN173PF



**PEST HOUSE, CRANBROOK*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Pest House, Cranbrook, Kent***

Martin, D & Clubb, J Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3565 2008, 20pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The house was built in the early/mid-17th century as a two-bay structure with an end chimney to the east and a lean-to covering three-quarters of the rear wall. It was originally fully timber-framed apart from the brick chimney stack, with four rooms on the ground floor, two rooms on the first floor and a fully usable garret. The house had survived in a fairly complete state. There were few historic changes to the property, most of which could not be attributed to a single phase of alterations, but would have probably occurred over time, as function dictated. It was likely that the isolated location of this house was the reason for its use as a pest house, an "isolation unit" for those towns people suffering from contagious diseases, where they would be quarantined to prevent spreading their illness to the rest of the population. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4448/2008)

TQ80763837

Parish:

Postal Code: TN172AW

**THE PRIEST'S HOUSE, SISSINGHURST*****Interpretative Historic Building Survey of the Priest's House, Sissinghurst Castle Garden, Sissinghurst, Kent***

Rumley, P Bromley : Peter Rumley, 2008, 3pp

*Work undertaken by:* Peter Rumley

The primary phase structure of this symmetrical Grade II\* Listed brick building was a rare and virtually complete c.mid 16th century banqueting house, one of two entire extant buildings [the other being the Tower] associated with the ruined mansion, front range and landscape. Of note was the English bond brickwork combined with decorative tumbled-brickwork on the four gables and the orientation of the mullion and transom windows to take in the landscape views. The building was separate to the mansion, being located on the north-west corner of the site, and built specifically to take advantage of the northern views over the northern Park Pale and the Weald landscape beyond. Whilst much of the original historic building survived, later windows, a staircase and doors had been inserted and the mullion and transom windows restored in the 1930s. At least five later phases of development had occurred as the use of the building changed. The c.1560 primary phase comprised a structure built against the south elevation since replaced by the extant 17th century extension and two extensions to the west elevation constructed in 1934 and 1983. The primary structure was significant as it formed part of a substantial mid-16th century mansion complex, built by the Baker family, which had the specific function of a banqueting house or pavilion. [Sec(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4449/2008)

TQ68953525

Parish: Lamberhurst

Postal Code: TN3 8JN

**THE OLD CASTLE, SCOTNEY, LAMBERHURST*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of The Old Castle, Scotney, Lamberhurst, Kent***

Martin, B, Martin, D & Goulding, R Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3297 2008, 228pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A watching brief to be carried out during quinquennial repairs to the Old Castle, Scotney, together with an interpretative historic building survey of the structure and a geophysical survey of the areas within the moat. The 14th century castle sat on the northern of three islands contained within a single moated enclosure, with the central island having served as an outer court. During the medieval period the main [northern] island was surrounded by a low curtain wall with corner drum towers, the south-western of which survived as the Ashburnham Tower. Aligned across the centre of the island stood the medieval house and its associated service building, facing towards the gatehouse. In the mid-16th century a western range [the extant roofed building] was constructed against the southern curtain wall, infilling the space between a kitchen building to the south of the main house and the Ashburnham Tower. It was probably late during the same century that the southern end of the kitchen area was rebuilt as a lofty structure extending out slightly into the moat. An existing single-flue kitchen chimney sited between this new section and the west range was modified in order to form a first-floor passage bridging the flue, a smoking chamber, and a complex secret compartment. Although apparently originally detached from the main house, either by or at this period the kitchen complex and west range were joined to the medieval house, giving an exceptionally long building extending continuously across the full width of the island. During the 1630s a major campaign of reconstruction was embarked upon which, if completed, would have converted the house into a lofty and impressive three-storied mansion, complete with piano mobile housing state apartments. The reconstruction was noteworthy for the design of its garden front. Tragically, the builder, William Darell, died before anything more than the first phase of the reconstruction could be completed and the scheme was abandoned, leaving the medieval hall, high-end accommodation and west range intact. In order to compensate for the uncompleted scheme, a new staircase was inserted into the west range. By the middle years of the 18th century the house had been sized down by demolishing the medieval hall and high-end accommodation, replacing them with a small service outshut. The demolition seriously compromised access to the principal rooms of the house on the first floor. An attempt to overcome this problem was made between 1758 and 1783 when a front porch and a flight of external steps was added, rising to a new first-floor front door. Part of the front elevation was stone clad at the same time. In 1837 the then owner, Edward Hussey, moved to a new house overlooking the castle and pulled down much of the main range, deliberately ruining it to form a picturesque landscape feature. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4450/2008)

TQ61504130

Parish: Pembury

Postal Code: TN2 4QJ

### **PEMBURY HOSPITAL, NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS**

***Pembury Hospital, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Front Range of the Workhouse and 19th Century Buildings of the Lower Site. Buildings Recording and Assessment***

Wheeler, R      Southampton : Gifford, Report: 14127/AC/R01 2008, 65pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gifford

A survey was made of a post-medieval workhouse and the later modern additions. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

## Medway Towns

### **Medway UA**

(G.64.4451/2008)

TQ83567753

Parish: Allhallows

Postal Code: ME3 9PG

**ROSE AND CROWN, ALL HALLOWS, ROCHESTER*****Rose and Crown, All Hallows, Rochester, Kent. Historic Building Appraisal***

Davis, R          Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, Report: 70680.01 2008, 8pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

Assessment of the Grade II Listed Building showed that it was probably built in the 18th century as house. Identified features relating to this early use included the remains of a staircase with rooms to either side. This early building was extended to the north-west, perhaps in the late-18th or early 19th century. Further extensions took place in the 20th century, when the building was established as a pub. The principal historic elements were largely consistent with the listing description. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

## Milton Keynes

### Milton Keynes UA

(G.66.4452/2008)

SP78903900

Parish: Calverton

Postal Code: MK196EF

**CALVERTON MANOR, CALVERTON, MILTON KEYNES*****Calverton Manor, Calverton, Milton Keynes. The Manor House. Historical Account and Building Record***

Woodfield, P      Stony Stratford : Woodfield A & A Services, 2008, 58pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Woodfield A & A Services

A survey found that the house seemed to have had a medieval antecedent, but was remodelled more than once in the 17th century, reaching its present form shortly after the Civil War. This creation was largely the work of the Bennet family, descendants of a Lord Mayor of London. Since then, much of the time it was a tenanted farm, which contributed significantly towards preserving it in its original form, unsullied by modern accretions. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* E1225

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.66.4453/2008)

SP88104370

Parish: Newport Pagnell

Postal Code: MK169AW

**ASTON MARTIN WORKS, NEWPORT PAGNELL*****An Architectural Recording of the Aston Martin Works, Newport Pagnell***

Zebra Architects          Worcester : Zebra Architects, 2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Zebra Architects

A record was made of the former three-storey carriage works and related outbuildings including a saw mill, body and panel shop along with the neighbouring Abbey Lodge. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* E1222

OASIS ID: no

## Oxfordshire

## Oxford

(G.38.4454/2008)

SP50390590

Parish: North Hinksey

Postal Code: OX2 0AN

**OSNEY ABBEY, OXFORD*****Osney Abbey, Oxford. The Scheduled Monument. Historic Building Survey***

Underdown, S Oxford : Oxford Archaeology, Report: 4058 2009, 54pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology

Stylistically, the now lost southern range looked earlier [perhaps 14th century] than the existing range which appeared [in historic views] to abut but which contained square headed windows and doors and a depressed arch suggestive a 15th century date. The surviving building was faced with dressed stone on the east façade. There were blocked upper windows to east and west suggesting there may have been an upper floor but there were probably later insertions. Most of the rest of the building was of 18th century date. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MD

OASIS ID: no

(G.38.4455/2008)

SP51300590

Parish: Oxford St. Peter-le-Bailey

Postal Code: OX1 1QS

**BOUNDARY AND OTHER WALLS, BREWER STREET*****Boundary and Other Walls, Brewer Street, Oxford. Historic Building Assessment and Recording***

Gill, J & Amadio, L Oxford : Oxford Archaeology, Report: 4236 2008, 37pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology

An assessment was made of free-standing boundary walls and external walls from some standing buildings. Nos. 7 and 8, Brewer Street were both Grade II Listed Buildings and were not included in the development plans or the study. The walls on the site divided into three distinct groups, modern walls [e.g. Nos. 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18], surviving elements from historic or former buildings [5, 7, 8, 19], and potentially historic boundary walls [1, 4, 14, 15, 16]. Other than Wall 1 the potentially old boundary walls were all either side of a long plot to the rear of No. 6a Brewer Street which was the only plot on the site to remain largely intact from Brewer Street to Rose Place [formerly the Trill Mill]. Loggan's map from 1673 suggested that this plot had been established by this date and the boundary layouts were likely to be significantly older than this. Although there was an element of uncertainty with interpreting early maps it was possible to pinpoint this plot with reasonable confidence on the Loggan map as there was a long north to south range (stables?) shown on the plot immediately to the west (to the rear of No. 7 Brewer Street). Although the layout of this plot and the alignment of the boundary walls were likely to be old it was difficult to accurately assess the date of construction for the actual walls either side of the plot. As with any similar rubble stone walls this was partly due to the lack of diagnostic features found in timber framed or brick constructions and well-weathered, later 19th-century rubble stone walls can sometimes appear very similar to 16th or 17th century walls. It was also difficult because the walls showed areas of repair, patching and rebuild so that even if there are old elements they cannot reliably be classed as old walls. Boundary walls such as these are relatively basic constructions which would be very likely to require periodic rebuilding and it was significant to note that part of Wall 16 had collapsed and required rebuilding. It is likely that most of the fabric in these stone walls dates to a construction not earlier than the 18th century (albeit possibly reusing older stones). However, due to the difficulties with dating these structures this cannot be certain, and there was the possibility that sections survive from the 17th

century or earlier. They were relatively basic constructions but the interest of boundary walls and tenement plots is usually not so much in their fabric than as topographical features and particularly when they survive as well-preserved groups of adjacent plots. The proposed development site does not represent a coherent well-preserved block of tenement plots and this fragmentary nature reduces the significance of the walls (as does their generally poor condition. Rev Salter's map of the medieval tenements in Oxford suggests that the block to the south of Brewer Street was filled with north to south tenements almost as far east as St. Aldgate's. Immediately to the east of the development site these tenements have been lost by the construction of Campion Hall and at the west end of this block (partially within the development site) they have been replaced by east to west plots facing Littlegate. These plots at the west end are shown on the 1673 map. The plot to the south of No. 6a Brewer Street, together with the partially surviving plot to the rear of No. 7 are the only plots which survive in this area. There are a number of areas of Oxford where larger, more coherent areas of tenement boundaries survive such as around St. Michael's Street and Holywell. Apart from the boundary walls there also survives sections of wall from two buildings of some interest. These include the rear and east gable walls of property No. 6 which appear to survive from a significant, heavily rebuilt building which may have been of 17th or 18th century date. This structure warrants further investigation and recording prior to its possible demolition to determine whether the roof or any internal walls survive from the older building. The rebuilt brick gable in the east wall would suggest that the roof was probably reconstructed in the 19th or 20th century. Also of interest were surviving stone fragments from a former malthouse along the southern boundary of the site and further recording of this (possibly during its demolition/dismantling) would be of value. It was not considered that any of the walls were of such significance as to require their preservation in situ in the project development although it would be desirable to retain some of the older fragments where they can be practically incorporated into the new design. There is probably greatest scope for this along the edge of the site and particularly the corner of the former malthouse. In addition if the condition of the wall dictates that it must be taken down then it could be rebuilt on the same alignment re-using some stones such as the larger blocks which form the quoin. The interest of these surviving fragments from the malthouse was increased due the historic use of the area by Breweries and by the name Brewer Street. Two sections of the potentially old stone boundary walls were also located along the edge of the development boundary (Walls 1 and 4) so these property divisions would remain. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: oxfordar1-60614

(G.74.4457/2008)

SZ63479949

Parish:

Postal Code: PO1 2LP

**FELTON HOUSES, 11 AND 12 HIGH STREET**

***Felton Houses, 11 and 12 High Street, Portsmouth***

Smith, M P Southampton : Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit, Report: 909 2008, 81pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit

The redevelopment involved internal alterations to both houses in order to convert them into a hotel. Buckingham House had significant historical associations, being the location of the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham in 1628. The oldest part was at the north end of the street front. It had taken a basic form in 1627. The surviving structure had a timber framed core that may have been earlier. There was originally a further block to the north but that was demolished in 1760. A second block, in brick, probably was also in existence by 1627, appeared to have been built on to the timber framed block. A new block was added to the south in about 1760 in a neo-classical style. Felton House was a simple townhouse of 18th century date, a new range was built to the rear in the mid-19th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.74.4458/2008)

SU63440037

Parish:

Postal Code: PO1 3PB

**TREADGOLDS WAREHOUSE, PORTSEA*****Report on Building Recordings at Treadgolts Warehouse, Portsea, Hampshire***

Whitehead, B Southampton : Southern Archaeological Services, Report: 2008/41 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Southern Archaeological Services

The building recording demonstrated that the building was a brick-built warehouse of mid-19th century date, probably a cartwright's shop, and had been used for storage and as a workshop since at least 1860. Most of the internal fittings had been stripped out, but there were still a few features surviving, including a wagon wheel, re-used as a pulley for transporting material from floor to floor. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.74.4459/2008)

SZ64309890

Parish: Southsea

Postal Code: PO5 3PY

**ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, SOUTHSEA*****St. Jude's Church, Southsea. Historic Building Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008208 2008, 40pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

An historic building survey was carried out of the Grade II Listed church of St. Jude's, built in 1851 by Thomas Ellis Owen. The church was extended in 1874, 1898, 1911 and 1933 and had been subject to frequent repairs, upgrades and maintenance. The survey was carried out in advance of a programme of works to upgrade the interior of the structure by inserting a floor over the nave. In addition, a small number of later extensions to the church were to be demolished, including the choir vestry which was added to the main body of the church in 1897. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Reading

### Reading UA

(G.75.4460/2008)

SU69007230

Parish: Holybrook

Postal Code: RG3 2BD

**THE WATER TOWER, BATH ROAD, READING*****The Water Tower, Bath Road, Reading, Berks***

CgMs London : CgMs, Report: PG/9276 2008, 10pp, figs

*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

The water tower was significant as part of an early local example of municipal waterworks engineering that followed the Public Health Act of 1848, and was representative of Reading's first filtered public water supply. Together with the associated unlisted pump house and front boundary wall and railings, the building marked a significant stage in the 19th century development of reading. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: ERM926  
Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO  
OASIS ID: no

## Southampton

### Southampton UA

(G.80.4461/2008)

SU39451438

Parish: Southampton

Postal Code: SO166UZ

#### **FORMER POOR CLARE CONVENT, BRACKEN LANE**

***Former Poor Clare Convent, Bracken Lane, Southampton. Historic Building Recording and Assessment***

Thornber, R Southampton : Gifford, Report: 15185.R01 2008, 56pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Gifford

A building record was undertaken of the convent and related buildings revealing that they were additions to a known post-medieval lodge. The related buildings, a cottage, dormitories and chapel were modern in date. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: 1486  
Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Surrey

### Elmbridge

(G.43.4462/2008)

TQ16506530

Parish: Esher

Postal Code: KT100BQ

#### **BUNKERS AT THE FORMER GOVERNMENT OFFICE SITE, KINGSTON BYPASS, HINCHLEY WOOD**

***Built Heritage Assessment. Bunkers at the Former Government Office Site, Kingston Bypass, Hinchley Wood***

Lowe, J London : CgMs, 2008, 47pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

The bunker buildings were mostly single storey, flat roofed structures, arranged in three main blocks with ancillary support structures. Evidence was found for camouflage paint on the northern wall of each range of block 1. A French drain, comprising loose gravel, was noted to the perimeter of most buildings. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO  
OASIS ID: no

### Guildford

(G.43.4463/2008)

SU99494910

Parish: Artington

Postal Code: GU2 4BD

#### **WEIR HOUSE, MILLMEAD, GUILDFORD**

***Historic Building Survey, Weir House, Millmead, Guildford***

Oxford Archaeology      Oxford : Oxford Archaeology, 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology

A programme of investigation and recording at Weir House was carried out. The house was a late-18th /early 19th century Regency Villa with later 19th and 20th century additions. The house, its associated outbuildings and its garden were situated on a piece of land close to Guildford town centre. It was a rare surviving example of a villa of this type in an urban context and it remained almost unaltered both internally and externally. As well as a record of the historic fabric and structure, part of the survey focused on a detailed description of the original fixtures and fittings inside the house as well an analysis and interpretation of the phasing and development of the building. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5536

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.43.4464/2008)

TQ01655575

Parish: Send

Postal Code: GU237JQ

**WORSFOLD COTTAGE, WEY NAVIGATIONS**

***Inspection of Worsfold Cottage, Wey Navigations, Surrey***

Brown, D      Swindon : National Trust, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* National Trust

A site visit following the departure of a tenant, and in advance of building work, was made. It was noted that the tenant had relined the interior of the external walls. It was also discovered that the walls were masonry to wall plate level, with a brick plinth around the building and timber cladding, directly fixed to the brickwork, above. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4589

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.43.4465/2008)

SU99305020

Parish: Worplesdon

Postal Code: GU1 4RR

**RELIANCE BARGE, WEY NAVIGATION, GUILDFORD**

***Schedule of Repairs, 2007-8. Reliance Barge, Wey Navigation, Guildford, Surrey***

Henderson, M      Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008087 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The work involved a visual inspection of the barge while repair works were being carried out. The programme of barge repairs comprised three phases of work, the first two of which were focussed upon the stern of the barge, the third phase concentrated on the bow under scaffolding, which allowed all weather access to the interior of the barge after the upper covers and decking was removed. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

## Mole Valley

(G.43.4466/2008)

TQ14054303

Parish: Wotton

Postal Code: RH5 6LX



**LEITH HILL HOME BARNS, LEITH HILL*****Interpretative Historic Building Survey of Leith Hill Home Barns, Leith Hill, Surrey***

CgMs London : CgMs, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

The Leith Hill Place home farm yard and barns were examined and recorded in 2008, in order to provide a clear understanding of the buildings' fabric, form, construction and development, creating a record of the buildings and to informing decisions for their future use and adaptation by the National Trust. The buildings recorded ranged in date from the 17th or 18th centuries to the early 20th century. The estate was established in the early to mid-17th century, with the main house gardens and farm set out. Title deeds from 1664 listed the holdings. Within the farm yard Building 1, a fully timber framed barn, and perhaps parts of Building 4 were constructed. In the later 17th century, the lower parts of the barn were replaced in brick and stone. By the later 17th to early-mid-18th century, Building 1 was constructed against the southern side of Building 2. Its form at this time was not fully understood because of the extent of later alterations. In the mid-18th and throughout the 19th century, Building 1 was enlarged and raised to a full two storeys, the roof and floor structure possibly having been re-used from an earlier building. Other buildings were constructed within the farm yard, including a building on the site of the existing dairy to the north of Building 2. A small extension was added north of the porch to Building 2. By the mid-20th century, Building 3, the dairy, was constructed, replacing earlier structures. In the later 20th century small structures within and on the edges of the farm yard were removed. In 1993 the National Trust took occupation of the barns as their estate management centre and office. [Sec(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4442

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.43.4467/2008)

TQ13304230

Parish:

Postal Code: RH5 6LY

**LEITH HILL PLACE*****Interpretive Historic Building Survey, Leith Hill Place, Leith Hill***

CgMs London : CgMs, Report: JM/JL/AB/10233 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

A building survey of Grade II\* Leith Hill Place, near Dorking, was carried out. [Sec(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5519

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

**West Berkshire****Reading UA**

(G.89.4468/2008)

SU71007480

Parish: Reading

Postal Code: RG4 7AG

**CAVERSHAM COURT, CHURCH ROAD, CAVERSHAM*****Caversham Court, Church Road, Caversham, Berkshire. Recording of Extant Structures***

Davis, R & James, S E Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, Report: 64671.01 2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

The gardens on the site were Grade II Listed in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens, and lay within the St. Peter's Conservation Area. They contained a number of Grade II Listed features and structures, including the 17th century riverside garden pavilion [gazebo], the 17th century causeway, the early to mid-19th century screen wall along the north-east boundary, the 17th/18th century retaining walls of the axial east-west terrace walk, the 17th century stables and the 18th century retaining wall of St. Peter's Churchyard and the Church of St. Peter [the Crinkle-Crankle Wall]. Recording of these structures took place as the first part of a phased programme of archaeological investigation, and recorded many phases of repair and alteration. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## West Berkshire UA

(G.89.4469/2008)

SU69506415

Parish: Beech Hill

Postal Code: RG7 2AZ

**BEECH HILL COTTAGE, BEECH HILL**  
***Beech Hill Cottage, Beech Hill, Berkshire***

Missenden, J London : J F Missenden, 2008, 14pp, pls

*Work undertaken by:* J F Missenden

The cottage consisted of a long frontage of about 21m, parallel to the main road. The south face appeared initially to have been of five bays. The suggested date for the cottage beams was 1580-1630. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* EWB1045  
*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.89.4470/2008)

SU61807180

Parish: Englefield

Postal Code: RG3 7SB

**ENGLEFIELD HOUSE**

***Englefield House. Assessment of the History of the West Range***

Rodney Melville & Partners Leamington Spa : Rodney Melville & Partners, 2008, 16pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Rodney Melville & Partners

A survey and historic appraisal found that the brick build part of the West Range was constructed c.1768-70. The central element, from the tower to the West Range, dated from c. 1600 and the section to the south, with a large bay window, was built in 1751-1762. The stonework dated to the mid-19th century. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* EWB1057  
OASIS ID: no

(G.89.4471/2008)

SU47006730

Parish: Newbury

Postal Code: RG131AG

**25 NORTHBROOK STREET, NEWBURY**

***Report on Visual Structural Inspection of 25 Northbrook Street, Newbury, Berkshire***

Shaw, A Chichester : Archibald Shaw, 2008, 14pp, pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Archibald Shaw

A survey was conducted to record the intact portions of a fire-damaged post-medieval building, currently used as a jewellers shop. [AIP]

*SMR primary record number:* EWB1028

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.89.4472/2008)

SU48476726

Parish:

Postal Code: RG145EY

**BONE MILL SLUICE, HAM MARSH, NEWBURY**

***Structural Recording, Bone Mill Sluice, Newbury, West Berkshire***

Wilson, N Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd., Report: 1064 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

During October 2008, a structural record was made of the Bone Mill Sluice on the canalised section of the Kennet and Avon Navigation immediately below Newbury in the Ham Marsh district. The recording work was undertaken prior to the demolition and replacement of the sluice. Though extensively rebuilt in 1966, much of the earlier timber structure, probably dating from a 1930s rebuild of the sluice using recycled railway sleepers was apparent. The three original guillotine gates and their operating mechanism, probably of 19th century date, also survived. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: archaeol2-49320

(G.89.4473/2008)

SU59208077

Parish: Streatley

Postal Code: RG8 9JH

**LIMESWELL COTTAGE BARN, HIGH STREET, STREATLEY**

***Limeswell Cottage Barn, High Street, Streatley, West Berkshire. Building Recording***

Wallis, S Reading : Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Report: 08/80 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Building recording was carried out of a timber-framed structure constructed in the later 19th century. It was probably originally a stable or other farm building, before later being called a barn. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.89.4474/2008)

SU55247448

Parish: Yattendon

Postal Code: RG160UF

**YATTENDON STORES, THE SQUARE, YATTENDON, THATCHAM**

***Yattendon Stores, The Square, Yattendon, Thatcham. Building Assessment***

Rous, M Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, Report: 69070.01 2008, 25pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

The assessment discovered that despite documentary and mapping evidence showing that the site appeared to have been occupied since at least 1773, the extant property dated from 1877 following an earlier fire that removed all traces of former occupation. The building comprised a single phase of construction with later amendments and additions. Additional stores capacity was added between 1900-1912 with the construction of a lean-to, with two small storage sheds to the southern end of the west wing. The final phase of development included the addition of an outside toilet sometime in the mid-20th century. The building was considered to be of some importance, reflected in its status as Grade II Listed. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

## West Sussex

### Arun

(G.45.4475/2008)

SU92450150, SU92640160

Parish: Bersted

Postal Code: PO229AF, PO229AG

#### **TWO PILLBOXES AT NORTH BERSTED, BOGNOR REGIS**

*Two Pillboxes at North Bersted, Bognor Regis, West Sussex , Building Recording*

Earley, J & Millbank, D Reading : Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Report: 07/135 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Building recording showed two pillboxes differed considerably in plan, although the construction appeared to be broadly similar. Although only pillbox [A ]conformed to one of the numbered types (F W 3/24), both were fairly typical of the pillboxes constructed in 1940 and 1941. They were of a combination of brick and concrete slab construction, with reinforced concrete likely to be used for the roofs. Fieldworks of type F W 3/24 (also called a 'Hexagonal Bren and Rifle Emplacement') were designed to house five light machine guns (Bren guns) and two rifles. Together with a third pillbox, pillbox C [ not part of the building recording] the three pillboxes were positioned between the eastern end of the Portsmouth stop-line and the coastal defences at the sea front at Bognor. Taken together, this group of three pillboxes appeared to be built primarily to defend from the inland side, to the north, north-east and east. This suggested that although the slop-line protecting Portsmouth from attack did not continue to Bognor Regis itself, these pillboxes were placed to ensure that if defences on the south coast were bypassed, invading troops would be prevented from threatening the coast from the rear. Overall, these pillboxes represented a small but important part of Britain's defences during the Second World War. Defences such as these are an integral part of Britain's military history. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.45.4476/2008)

TQ06330242

Parish: Rustington

Postal Code: BN163AT

#### **WEST PRESTON MANOR, RUSTINGTON**

*West Preston Manor, Rustington, West Sussex. Heritage Statement*

Wallis, S Reading : Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Report: 08/86 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Thames Valley Archaeological Services

The site consisted of an L-shaped building enclosing a late medieval hall house, the remains of a late-18th century house and a Victorian wing of around 1860. At the time of survey, the building was a school. The proposed alterations to the Listed Building mainly involved the

removal of modern alterations, returning the rooms to their pre-20th century form. The proposals involved only very minor impacts on the historic building. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.45.4477/2008)

SU96200848

Parish: Slindon

Postal Code: BN180RF

**THE DOWER HOUSE, SLINDON**

***The Dower House, Slindon, West Sussex. Interpretative Historic Building Survey***

Williamson, A Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008133 2008, 102pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Historic building survey of the Grade II Listed Dower House, Slindon, was carried out. The building was acquired by the National Trust as part of the Slindon Estate in 1950, although at the time of survey was occupied by tenants. The building was likely to have originated in the late 18th century as a relatively modest L-plan house which was considerably altered and extended in several phases, predominantly in the first half of the 19th century. The house retained a wealth of fixtures and fittings relating to these phases of alteration. Documentary sources suggested that there may have been a pre-existing dwelling on the site, although at the time of the survey there was no substantive evidence apparent to suggest that this formed an element of the existing house. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Chichester

(G.45.4478/2008)

SU97602190

Parish: Petworth

Postal Code: GU280DR

**THE WOODYARDS, PETWORTH HOUSE, PETWORTH**

***The Woodyards, Petworth House, Petworth, West Sussex. Interpretative Historic Building Survey***

Henderson M, Short, J & Russell, J Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2847 2008, 96pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

An historic building survey of the Woodyard buildings at Petworth House was conducted in June 2007. A second phase of work was carried out in June 2008 to make a drawn record of the structures. The Woodyard, Listed as Grade I (as it fell within the curtilage of the Mansion), was situated to the east of the domestic range which ran parallel to Petworth House. Seven buildings were surveyed of which five were housed within a long linear range of buildings orientated east-west, which abutted the domestic range at the western extent. There was an additional building at the eastern extent of the range which followed the line of the road and utilised the boundary wall as its eastern elevation and a small stand-alone structure at the north-western end of the remainder of the yard wall. The rear wall of the Woodyard was a revetment wall set into the graveyard of the adjacent church. The buildings were constructed in coursed stone rubble with red brick quoins and trim. The roof was slate and the result of a single 20th century roofing event, incorporating the earlier roof constructions of several of the buildings. The perimeter wall of the Woodyard represented the earliest surviving phase of construction. A structure situated adjacent to the eastern perimeter wall was in situ by 1610, the original function of which was unknown. The much-modified building occupying this location may have incorporated some of the fabric of the earlier structure. The second phase of construction comprised buildings 2/3 and 5, both east-west oriented and constructed

against the churchyard wall and were linked together at a later date [by 1706] by the construction of building 4. Building 2/3 was later found to have been constructed as a purpose-built Conduit House storing water piped from the Park. Building 1 was added to the western end of the range and the complex of structures altered to provide laundry facilities to serve Petworth House. The construction of building 6 in the second half of the 19th century represented the ongoing use and development of the laundry facilities. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Crawley

(G.45.4479/2008)

TQ26703660

Parish: Ruspur

Postal Code: RH101BS

**29 HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY**

***29 High Street, Crawley***

Hughes, A F Chichester : West Sussex County Council, Report: 07-014 2007, 6pp, figs

*Work undertaken by:* A.F Hughes

The building was originally a fully timber-framed three-bay building, with first floor and usable attic space, the roof gabled at each end. The relative dimensions of the bays, the cut rafters within the roof and mortice evidence on the underside of the mid-ties, indicated there was originally a central chimney stack,' with the front access onto the side of the stack (baffle-entry) and the original access to first floor at the rear of the stack. There was access to the attic rooms, and circulation beside the chimney stack within the spaces at each side. The weathering on the outer faces of the end ties suggested that when the building was first constructed, there were either no abutting buildings, or their roof lines were lower. As so much of the building was faced or plastered, It was impossible to discover evidence for original fenestration. It was characteristic of a dropped-tie building. It was possible there were attic windows in the gable ends. There may also have been first floor hearths, the surrounds of which (or evidence) may survive behind plastering. All the diagnostic evidence of proportions, plan, roof type and relative sizes of scantling pointed towards a build date of c. 1620. The visible principal framing of the building from first floor upwards was in good condition, in spite of the application of black paint. However, there was no indication of what subsidiary wall-framing survived behind the plastering, although it was clear that at ground floor, at least, brickwork and modern supports had been substituted for most of the framing. It was recommended that any building work should proceed with caution, in case hidden details could be recovered. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

## Horsham

(G.45.4480/2008)

TQ17482842

Parish: Southwater

Postal Code: RH136RJ

**BOURNE HILL HOUSE, KERVES LANE, HORSHAM**

***Bourne Hill House, Kerves Lane, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 6RJ: Historic Building Survey***

Williamson, A Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008093 2008, 56pp, colour pls, figs refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A survey found the building reflected several phases of construction and refurbishment. It was essentially a house of mid-19th century date with substantial additions having been made. Several additional smaller phases of refurbishment and alterations were reflected in the

surviving fixtures and fittings. It seemed likely that the building was preceded by an earlier structure, of which only traces survived. Comprehensive rebuilding and modification of the building made interpretation of this probable preceding structure difficult. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.45.4481/2008)

TQ08401950

Parish: Washington

Postal Code: RH202HH

**NYETIMBER, WEST CHILTINGTON**

***Nyetimber, West Chiltington, West Sussex. Historic Building Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008103 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A supplementary historic building survey of the 20th century extensions to the main house, and a building survey of the Hovel and the Round House at Nyetimber Vineyard, West Chiltington was carried out. A substantial programme of additions to and alterations of Nyetimber House were conducted between 1919 and 1949. A long two-storey, east-west orientated range was added to the western side of the north cross-wing of the house, and reduction of the floor level in the south wing of the house in order to add a first-floor gallery was undertaken. Throughout the alterations, actual fixtures were imported of medieval provenance for use within the building. In addition, the interior works were carried out to emulate the fabric of the existing structure and to create work of a medieval style. The carpentry was of a high standard and a substantial knowledge of medieval layout and interior design contributed to an interesting building, it was difficult to distinguish historic features from those created in the first half of the 20th century. The Hovel was a long, low range, situated just north of the house. An existing boundary wall of 17th or 18th century date was incorporated as the rear [west] wall of this structure. The first phase of construction in creating the Hovel was the addition of a timber-built open-fronted shelter shed, the eastern wall of which survived in situ behind a modern weatherboard-clad exterior. Later developments included several phases of additions and alterations to the southern end of the structure incorporating part of an additional boundary wall. The final phase in the construction was the addition of an extension to the east at the southern end of the range in the late-20th century. The survey included an appraisal of the "Round Room", which as its name suggested, was a circular structure. The building was situated to the north of the property and comprised two phases of construction. The lower parts of the construction were built of stone rubble with an oversailing ledge over which a later timber-framed upper wall was built. The whole structure, including the roof, was clad in modern horizontal weatherboards. The Round Room was built between the closing years of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th century. The function of the structure had not been ascertained, but was possibly intended for storage or to house a press. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Mid Sussex

(G.45.4482/2008)

TQ38512818

Parish: Horsted Keynes

Postal Code: RH177AW

**THE CROWN, HORSTED KEYNES**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of The Crown, Horsted Keynes, West Sussex***

Martin, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3522 2008, 34pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Despite the external appearance, the earliest part of the house dated from the late-14th century and comprised two bays and the fragment of a third of an originally four-bay timber-framed structure. The principal period remains were embedded within the middle part of the eastern range, with the eastern wall of a third bay extending through to the present main northern facade. The surviving section formed the two-bay hall and parlour of the medieval house. A primitive heating system was installed in the 16th century, which was later modified in the 17th and 18th centuries to incorporate a chimney flue and fireplace. Further later alterations were also noted. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: no

## Windsor & Maidenhead

### Windsor and Maidenhead UA

(G.90.4483/2008)

TQ00547315

Parish: Wraysbury

Postal Code: TW195AD

#### **ANKERWYCKE FARM**

***Ankerwycke Farm, Wraysbury, Berkshire, A Historic Building Survey & Character Appraisal***

Edwards, B      Blandford Forum : Forum Heritage Services, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Forum Heritage Services

An historic building survey and character appraisal of the farm buildings at Ankerwycke was carried out. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5510

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

## Wokingham

### Wokingham UA

(G.91.4484/2008)

SU81506950

Parish: Wokingham

Postal Code: RG111TF

#### **DOWLESGREEN, WOKINGHAM**

***Dowlesgreen, Wokingham. Built Heritage Assessment***

Harris, A      Birmingham : Scott Wilson, 2008, 19pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Scott Wilson

The cottage was Grade II Listed and was disused at the time of recording. The buildings included the farmhouse and the barn. The site was bounded on three sides by modern housing. The cottage was two-storeys with an attic and was of part timber frame and part brick construction with rosemary tiles on the roof, it was of a traditional two cell plan with later extensions to the rear. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* sRM13754

OASIS ID: no

## South West



## Bath & North East Somerset

### Bath and North East Somerset

(G.47.4485/2008)

ST75606520

Parish: Bathampton

Postal Code: BA2 4DA

**HOLBURNE MUSEUM OF ART, GREAT PULTENEY STREET, BATH*****Holburne Museum of Art, Great Pulteney Street, Bath, Somerset. Assessment of Part of the Vaults***

Matthews, C Salisbury : WA Heritage, 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

The museum occupied a Grade I Listed Building, located in a Conservation Area within the Bath World Heritage Site. Part of the site was proposed for a new plant area, and the assessment recorded that this part appeared to be contemporary with the phase 1 Sydney Hotel, built c. 1796. The development proposals would retain the external walls of the vaults and original fabric, where possible. Parts of the internal fabric would be removed in order to accommodate the new plant as part of the museum extensions. Further survey was suggested. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Bournemouth

### West Dorset

(G.51.4486/2008)

SY67959267

Parish: Charminster

Postal Code: DT2 9QR

**EAST HILL-WEST HILL BRIDGE, CHARMINSTER*****East Hill-West Hill Bridge, Charminster, Dorset. Historic Structure Assessment***

Matthews, C Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 70140.01 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

The bridge, a Grade II Listed Building, lay within the Charminster Conservation Area and was constructed with brick arches and stone walls and parapets. The bricks were 18th or 19th century in appearance. The bridge made a significant contribution to the historic setting of the area, and was of local significance. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Bristol

### Bristol, City of UA

(G.54.4487/2008)

ST63047569

Parish: Dowend and Bramley Heath

Postal Code: BS163BG

**FORMER EBENEZER CHAPEL, NO. 683 FISHPONDS ROAD*****Archaeological Building Survey Former Ebenezer Chapel, No. 683 Fishponds Road, Bristol***

Corcos, N Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, Report: 2000/2008 2008, 30pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

A photographic building survey was carried out on the former chapel in fulfilment of a planning condition relating to an application for conversion of the property to residential accommodation. The survey involved photography and annotation of floor plans to determine and record the development and history of the building. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.54.4488/2008)

ST59677287

Parish: Hanham

Postal Code: BS2 0HE

**OLD BREAD STREET, BRISTOL**

***Archaeological Building Recording at Old Bread Street, Bristol***

Bryant, J Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, Report: 1815/2008 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The buildings had been built in the 1860s and 1880s for the large soap works operated by Christopher Thomas & Sons, other parts of which later survived in the use of Gardiner Haskins next door. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.54.4489/2008)

ST62777362

Parish:

Postal Code: BS5 7NP

**ROCK HOUSE, BETHEL ROAD, ST. GEORGE**

***Archaeological Building Recording at Rock House, Bethel Road, St. George, Bristol***

Bryant, J Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, Report: 2010/2008 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

A mid-late-19th century house was recorded prior to demolition. This two-storey single-pile plan, double width house with a small rear wing was originally L-shaped, but north-west angle was later infilled. The principal elevation faced eastwards and was built of squared, coursed Pennant sandstone with limestone dressings, exhibiting architectural details that were not untypical of this area at that date. Internally, the building had been stripped of its original fixtures and fittings, except for the southern ground floor room. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 24699

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: bristola1-52839

(G.54.4490/2008)

ST59947359

Parish:

Postal Code: BS5 0TF

**THE VESTRY HALL, EUGENE STREET, ST. PAUL'S, BRISTOL**

***The Vestry Hall, Eugene Street, St. Paul's, Bristol. Archaeological Standing Building Survey***

Etheridge, D Kingswood : Avon Archaeological Unit, Report: 2007/101 2008, 25pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Avon Archaeological Unit

The standing building survey was undertaken prior to partial demolition and redevelopment of the study area. Notes and digital colour photographs were made of all accessible external areas. Recording of the late-20th century features was intended to characterize rather than create a detailed record. Detailed photographic recording was undertaken on the exterior and interior of the 19th century structures. Particular attention was paid to the original ceiling of the Hall, where visible. The ceiling was characterised by a geometric design in high relief executed in sawn timber on a lath and plaster base. It was found that the external walls of the hall had been constructed with load-bearing round arches, which were then filled in with either non-load bearing masonry or windows. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 4428

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.54.4491/2008)

ST58527213

Parish: Long Ashton

Postal Code: BS1 6DS

**CHAMBERLAIN POLE SHED, SITE A3, WAPPING WHARF**

***Archaeological Building Survey of the Former Chamberlain Pole Shed, Site A3, Wapping Wharf, Bristol***

Roper, S Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The building recording focused on the Chamberlain Pole building and the machinery still present within it. This revealed the building to have undergone relatively few alterations with the majority of those that did occur being quite late in date. The machinery present indicated a series of complicated processes taking place on the site during its use as a cereal mill. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.54.4492/2008)

ST57007310

Parish:

Postal Code: BS8 4DU

**MORTIMER HOUSE, CLIFTON DOWN ROAD, CLIFTON**

***Mortimer House, Clifton Down Road, Clifton, Bristol. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Building Assessment***

Leech, R Romsey : Roger Leech, 2008, 63pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Roger Leech

The study of Mortimer House has shown that this was a property with a complex history, the surviving fabric dating principally from c.1750. Later alterations reflected the ongoing modernisation of this house over two and a half centuries. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.54.4493/2008)

ST59627338

Parish:

Postal Code: BS2 9BZ

**NEW STREET FLATS, ST. JUDE'S, BRISTOL*****Archaeological Building Assessment of New Street Flats, St. Jude's, Bristol, for Neighbourhood and Housing Services***

Bryant, J Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, Report: 2082/2008 2008, 24pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The U-plan element of the buildings comprised three storeys and an attic storey. The front block had two storeys and an attic storey. Access walkways ran around all sides of the inner court at first and second floor levels. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 24673

OASIS ID: bristola1-51705

(G.54.4494/2008)

ST58317348

Parish:

Postal Code: BS8 1TQ

**THE FORMER NURSES' HOME, OFF TYNDALL AVENUE, BRISTOL*****Archaeological Building Survey of The Former Nurses' Home, off Tyndall Avenue, Bristol***

Roper, S Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, Report: 2016/2008 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The survey revealed the building underwent relatively few alterations since its construction in the 1930s, the majority of which had taken place internally and were relatively minor in extent. At the time of the survey, the building was mainly in use as offices. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.54.4495/2008)

ST58597311

Parish: Mangotsfield Urban

Postal Code: BS1 4TS

**PRINCE WILLIAM HOUSE, NOS. 30-34 COLSTON STREET*****Archaeological Building Assessment of Prince William House, Nos. 30-34 Colston Street, Bristol***

King, A Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, Report: 2058/2008 2008, 22pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

An archaeological building assessment was carried out at Prince William House, 30-34 Colston Street, Bristol. The standing building was found to date from 1897-8. It was gutted by a fire in 1913 and rebuilt by 1915. The building escaped damage in the blitz and was extensively refurbished in the early 1980s. The sub-basement contained elements of the original building and the restored roof structure had features dating from the 1915 rebuild. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: bristola1-49748

## Cornwall

(G.15.4496/2008)

SX38955510

Parish: Antony

Postal Code: PL113AH

**WACKER QUAY ENGINE SHED, ANTONY*****Wacker Quay Engine Shed, Antony, Nr. Plymouth, Cornwall. Historic Building Recording***

Davis, R Salisbury : WA Heritage, 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

The engine shed was once part of the Tregantle Military Railway, a standard gauge line built to serve the defensive forts of Scraesdon and Tregantle in the late-19th century. The engine shed was one of the few remaining features from this site, a prefabricated type of building that became common in the late-19th century. The shed was to be dismantled and rebuilt at another location as part of the refurbishment of Wacker Quay. At the time of the survey the building was structurally complete in much of the form that it was originally built. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.15.4497/2008)

SX17435333

Parish: Lansallos

Postal Code: PL132QB

**TRENEWAN CHAPEL, LANSALLOS*****Trenewan Chapel, Lansallos, Cornwall. Historic Building Record***

Berry, E Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R133 2008, 4pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council

This Bible Christian chapel was architecturally at the very simple end of what was being built for this denomination at this date. It was likely that the chapel had a good panelled entrance door, sash windows and an interior fitted with grained or painted box pews, with a possible tea house added. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.15.4498/2008)

SX35485387

Parish: Shevioc

Postal Code: PL113BT

**THE FORMER COASTGUARDS' STORE, PORTWRINKLE*****The Former Coastguards' Store, Portwrinkle, Cornwall. Historic Building Record***

Berry, E Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R084 2008, 6pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council

The combined 19th century lifeboat and rocket house was a very rare building type. Although some existed in other towns, many had been converted almost beyond all recognition or demolished, and as a result, the example at this site was regarded as special. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.15.4499/2008)

SX40866836

Parish: St. Dominick

Postal Code: PL178BZ

**THE FORMER BAPTIST CHAPEL, METHERELL*****The Former Baptist Chapel, Metherell, Cornwall. Historic Building Record***

Berry, E Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R072 2008, 7pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council

The Baptist Chapel was one of the oldest types of this nonconformist type in Cornwall, and was typical of the modest pretension to architecture that was in accord with this denomination throughout the 18th century, and up to c.1830. None of the original interior or detail of the building remained after Victorian alteration. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**Carrick**

(G.15.4500/2008)

SW76254105

Parish: Gwennap

Postal Code: TR4 8RF

**THE OLD BARN, 4 COOMBE TERRACE, COOMBE BISSOE, TRURO*****The Old Barn, 4 Coombe Terrace, Coombe Bissoe, Truro. Historic Building Archaeological Analysis and Recording***

Berry, E Redruth : Eric Berry, 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs refs

*Work undertaken by:* Eric Berry

Recording and analysis of this building identified that it contained three phases of construction and served as a shippon. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* , UD

OASIS ID: no

(G.15.4501/2008)

SW81674066

Parish: Kea

Postal Code: TR3 6QY

**THE OLD SMITHY, PENELEWEY*****The Old Smithy, Penelewey, Cornwall. Historic Building Record***

Thomas, N Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R080 2008, 6pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council

Penelewey smithy represented an interesting example of an increasingly rare building type. Such buildings were once ubiquitous in Cornwall but may have since been converted to other uses. The addition of a carpenter's shop probably demonstrated the combined use of a smithy and a wheelwright. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**Kerrier**

(G.15.4502/2008)

SW65802750

Parish: Helston

Postal Code: TR138ES

**THE WILLOWS, CHURCH STREET, HELSTON**

***The Willows, Church Street, Helston, Cornwall. Building Recording***

Davenport, P Cirencester : Cotswold Archaeology, Report: 08110 2008, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

A survey was carried out of the building, constructed in 1776. It was a substantial, double-fronted, detached town house, with the side and rear walls built predominantly of sandstone with some schist and granite, the last especially in the quoins and lintels. The building had undergone various changes, especially in the 20th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.15.4503/2008)

SW73304210

Parish: St. Day

Postal Code: TR165JR

**TRESADDERN FARM, ST. DAY*****Tresaddern Farm, St. Day, Cornwall. Historic Building Recording***

Sturgess, J Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R118 2008, 11pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council

The buildings on the site comprised a barn to the north of a farmhouse, and a stable block [originally a cow house] south of the farmhouse. Both the farmhouse and the barn were Grade II Listed Buildings that probably dated to the 18th century. Part of the stable block may also have dated to the same period. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**North Cornwall**

(G.15.4504/2008)

SX09596552

Parish: Bodmin

Postal Code: PL304AR

**LAND AT THE FARMER'S HOUSE, GLYNN*****Land at The Farmer's House, Glynn, Bodmin, Cornwall: Photographic Survey***

King, D Swindon : Foundations Archaeology, 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Foundations Archaeology

A photographic survey was undertaken in April 2008. The required photographic survey involved the creation of graphic and visual records, in the form of written descriptions of the building and photography. The Photographic Survey was required on a redundant barn adjacent to The Farmer's House prior to proposed conversion. Although the building was not of any particular architectural or historical merit, vernacular remains were becoming increasingly rare and were facing a high rate of loss through redundancy, demolition and conversion and therefore were worthy of recording prior to development. The barn was recorded on the 1880 Ordnance Survey plan and was at least 19th century in origin. It was originally built as a tack room and was probably a 19th century construction with mid-late-20th century additions. A more accurate construction date could not be given within the scope of the project, considering that the style of the building was fairly common. In the event that further works are undertaken within the complex it was recommended that a map regression exercise should be undertaken. In the 1970's the building was converted to a dairy and extensively remodelled internally. The roof structure and first floor were both modern replacements. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: foundati1-57885

(G.15.4505/2008)

SX02606335

Parish: Lanivet

Postal Code: PL305JR

**HIGH CROSS FARM, LANIVET*****High Cross Farm, Lanivet, Cornwall. Historic Building Record***

Berry, E Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R085 2008, 6pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council

The assessment interpreted the development of these farm buildings as a clearly evolving small model farm group within the context of a tenanted farm. The buildings that occupied the site were thought to all be post 1880 and probably built within a very short timescale, and may have replaced earlier buildings of a similar scale. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.15.4506/2008)

SS21081304

Parish: Morwenstow

Postal Code: EX239JH

**FORMER COTTAGE, SHEARS FARM, WOODFORD, BUDE*****Former Cottage, Shears Farm, Woodford, Bude, Cornwall. Photographic Record in Advance of Conversion***

Tyler, R Edgbaston : Birmingham Archaeology, Report: 1777 2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Birmingham Archaeology

A photographic record of an agricultural outbuilding, representing a former cottage, at Shears Farm, Woodford, was undertaken in advance of conversion. The work was required to make an archive standard record of the buildings in advance of building works. The project allowed for a detailed photographic record of the former cottage to be made and, though the building had undergone radical alteration during the 1950s when it was converted from a two-storey domestic dwelling to a single-storey agricultural store, evidence was recorded relating to its former arrangements. Structural evidence was significantly enhanced by a series of historic photographs dating to the early part of the 20th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: birmingh2-46359

(G.15.4507/2008)

SS22821225

Parish:

Postal Code: EX239HT

**LEE BARTON BARN, MORWENSTOW*****Lee Barton Barn, Morwenstow, Cornwall. Historic Building Recording***

Berry, E Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R038 2008, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council

The results of the survey demonstrated that the barn was a very individual example of its type and that it was the first planned building to be added to the existing farmstead. It was also clear that the horse-engine house was added to the barn soon after its construction and also that an open-fronted lean-to was added to the rear of the barn at about the same time, both



additions possibly coeval with the insertion of a partition towards the east end of the barn to create a more secure granary area. Shippon and other buildings [already converted to holiday accommodation] added to the west end of the barn and at right angles to the south appeared to have been a post-medieval replacement of a less regular range of farm buildings on approximately the same site. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.15.4508/2008)

SX28247831

Parish: North Hill

Postal Code: PL157PN

**FORMER SMITHY AT CONGDON'S SHOP**

***Former Smithy at Congdon's Shop, Cornwall. Historic Building Record***

Berry, E Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R054 2008, 6pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council

The building at the site was an unusual example of a mid-19th century smithy with a later cart shed addition. It was a function-oriented building with good use of local materials. It was also part of a string evolved group that included a locally importance well-house and an unusual pair of cottages that was later Tregood Farmhouse. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.15.4509/2008)

SX01006920

Parish: St. Breock

Postal Code: PL303AJ

**BARN AT BURLONE TREGOOSE, WADEBRIDGE**

***Barn at Burlone Tregoose, Wadebridge, Cornwall. Historic Building Record***

Berry, E Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R055 2008, 6pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council

Close examination of the building revealed a number of interesting possible interpretations for a number of the features present. The high quality of the building for one that was not part of a planned group was notable, as well as the existence of a possible horse-engine, a logical addition to the building. There was uncertainty as to the function of the building at ground floor level, relating to a feature that was recorded there, and the discovery that the original barn was not designed as bank barn demonstrated an important lesson about making assumptions as the purpose of a building. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.15.4510/2008)

SX09827631

Parish: St. Breward

Postal Code: PL304NX

**HIGHER PENQUITE, ST. BREWARD**

***Higher Penquite, St. Breward, Cornwall, Historic Building Record***

Berry, E Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R060 2008, 8pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council  
The works recorded a former cottage with an attached outbuilding, a cart shed and a barn, dating from between the late-18th and 19th centuries, with alterations in the 20th century. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.15.4511/2008)

SX02947680

Parish: St. Kew

Postal Code: PL303EU

**TREGOIDE FARM, ST. KEW**

***Tregoide Farm, St. Kew. Historic Building Record***

Berry, E Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R049 2008, 99pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council  
The building at Tregoide was an interesting example of a small mid-19th century stable block with later wagon-shed addition. Despite its simple design the building had strong character, with good use of local materials. It was part of a strong evolved group that included one of the most unusual granaries in Cornwall. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Penwith

(G.15.4512/2008)

SW56503760

Parish: Hayle

Postal Code: TR274LJ

**HAYLE BREWERY, CORNWALL**

***Hayle Brewery, Cornwall. Historic Building Record***

Berry, E & Thomas, N Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R094 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council  
Analysis of historic documents showed that the brewery started in a small way, probably as a maltster's business with brewing undertaken in pub premises, as was the usual way. It was founded by Christopher Ellis and Son and ran until 1934, when it was bought by St. Austell Brewery. A large malt kiln and malt house were built at the west end of St. John's Road, with other buildings adjoining. As well as beer, mineral waters were produced, and wines and spirits sold. The site became a depot in the late-20th century. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.15.4513/2008)

SW49533640

Parish: Towednack

Postal Code: TR208NE

**CHYPONS BRIDGE, NANCLEDRA**

***Chypons Bridge, Nancledra, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment***

Berry, E Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R134 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council  
The bridge was thought to have been constructed in the latter half of the 19th century, and seemed to be in good shape for the proposed strengthening works. It was possible that an earlier road surface lay below the modern tarmac, and a watching brief was recommended during building works to assess whether this was the case. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Restormel

(G.15.4514/2008)

SX07606030

Parish: Lanlivery

Postal Code: PL305AT

### **LOWER BODWEN BARN**

#### ***Lower Bodwen Barn. Historic Building Archaeological Analysis and Recording***

Berry, E Redruth : Eric Berry, 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Eric Berry

The building in question was not a barn as such, but appeared to have been designed as a multi-purpose building that was added to a large building. The probable use included two pigsties at the north end, a central cart-shed and a probable stable. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD  
OASIS ID: no

(G.15.4515/2008)

SX06655520

Parish: St. Blaise

Postal Code: PL242NN

### **EAST CAULDLEDOWN MILL, BUGLE**

#### ***East Cauldledown Mill, Bugle, Cornwall. Photographic Recording***

Cole, R Truro : Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council, Report: 2008R121 2008, 47pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Environment Service Projects. Cornwall County Council

The East Cauldledown Mill pan-kiln was built in the early 20th century and continued in use until the 1970s. Originally, it was a traditional china clay kiln, with a furnace room and chimney at the opposing end, and six settling tanks to the rear. The kiln was historically significant because it was the first such structure to incorporate a rotary drier in the 1940s. It was heavily modified in the Second World War with the insertion of a milling machine for pulverising clay, the subdivision of granite tanks and the construction of two block work buildings to house filter presses. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: no

## Devon

## East Devon

(G.18.4516/2008)

ST12890777

Parish: Dunkeswell

Postal Code: EX144LT

### **DUNKESWELL WWII PERSONNEL SHELTER**

**Archaeological Recording of a WWII Personnel Shelter. Devon County Council Historic Environment Record**

Passmore, A Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, Report: EA6445 2008, 1p, colour pls, figs  
*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

A record of a WWII personnel shelter was made prior to its demolition and the construction of a new aircraft hanger at Dunkeswell Airfield. The brick shelter had been surrounded, but not covered, by an earthen blast mound, although this had been removed prior to the survey. Measurements taken on the ground of its approximate extent corresponded with that depicted on modern Ordnance Survey mapping. The mound had been approximately 2.50m wide on the east, west and south sides, but only 1.10m wide on the north side. The mound had been formed from local stiff mottled yellow clay with flint, with a thin covering of topsoil supporting vegetation. The main brick-built structure was broadly rectangular and measured a maximum of 6.60m long, 4.45m wide and 1.50m high. The entrance was at the north end facing away from nearby dispersed hard standings and was flanked by sloped masonry on the sides of the shelter. The entrance gave access to a 5.50m long corridor, which in turn led into two rectangular chambers, 2.65m long by 1.45m and 1.60m wide. The shelter was constructed of unmarked frogged coarse red bricks laid in English Bond, and bonded with cement. The upper course was set on edge. The shelter was constructed on a 0.15m thick concrete plinth. This plinth was not reinforced, and did not extend beyond the extent of the walls. There was no surviving roof, and there was no evidence to indicate that the shelter had a roof. (A loose piece of reinforced concrete present on top of the shelter prior to its clearance was not thought into be in situ.) Internally, there were no fixtures or fittings such as benches. There were traces of green and yellow paint in one of the chambers and in the corridor respectively, but neither represented original decoration. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: exeterar1-41900

(G.18.4518/2008)

SY25209740

Parish: Shute

Postal Code: EX137PT

**SHUTE BARTON*****Historic Building Analysis and Archaeological Survey of Shute Barton, Devon***

Exeter Archaeology Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, 2008, 1p  
*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

From the mid-15th century to its partial demolition in the 1780s, Shute was one of the major houses of the West Country. Built by the Bonville family in the late medieval period and acquired by William Pole in 1561, it remained in the hands of Pole's descendants until the 20th century. Since 1959 it had been the property of the National Trust. Only a fragment of the medieval house survived, and its earlier form was not well recorded. However research, together with a new examination of the fabric of the building and of the surface archaeology, provided fresh information about the late medieval and early post-medieval house, most notably a detailed written survey made in 1559, discovered in 1996 and transcribed and analysed here, provided a rare opportunity to reconstruct how the house was laid out and functioned. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5941  
*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM  
Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,  
OASIS ID: no

(G.18.4519/2008)

SY00318652

Parish: Woodbury

Postal Code: EX5 1LD

**FARM BUILDINGS AT VENMORE FARM, WOODBURY*****Archaeological Recording of the Farm Buildings at Venmore Farm, Woodbury, Devon***

Passmore, A Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, Report: 08.34 (6541) 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

The complex of historic buildings at Venmore Farm was constructed as a planned farmstead in the mid-19th century, which appeared to have replaced earlier buildings with a less formal layout than the 19th century buildings. The listing descriptions for both the farmhouse and farm buildings give the date of this rebuilding as being in the 1840s. However, there was some evidence to indicate that farm was constructed at a later date, perhaps in the 1850s or 1860s. The whole complex was constructed in brick, and the use of bullnose brick was not common until the second half of the 19th century. In West Devon, it was shown that brick was used in the rebuilding of farmhouses on the Maristow Estate from the late-1850s, one reason given being the abolition of the brick tax in 1852. The listing description for the house suggested the farm was one of the first to be rebuilt by the Rolle Estate as part of their improvements in the 19th century. The architecture of Venmore Farm was comparable to the other late-19th century Rolle Estate farms. However, there were some differences, in the lack of corbels supporting the gable ends of roofs, and the taller design of the two storey ranges that negated the need for dormer windows and tall, projecting entrance ways. It was also noted that Venmore Farm was constructed entirely of brick, whereas stone was used in other farms. This may however, simply have reflected the lack of suitable building stone at Woodbury. The style of roof was also identical to other late-19th century estate farms on the Blackdown Hills. The layout of the farm was a classic example of a 19th century planned farm, and as such it may have formed the model for later rebuilding of the Rolle Estate farms in East Devon. The layout was typical of 19th century farm improvement with a small yard that made efficient use of space. Although most of the buildings had been heavily altered and very few historic internal and external fittings survived, the design of the buildings provided some information to their original uses. Barn 1 probably had a symmetrical appearance with a central open fronted cart shed flanked by stables, the latter characterised by windows on either side of the doors providing light to the stalls. The last agricultural use was as a shippin. Barn 2 was designed as a shippin, with most of the ground floor used as such. The west room of the range would have functioned as a root store where food for the cows was stored. Access into this room was via a large opening in the west elevation, tall and wide enough for carts to enter from the small yard. The door in the east elevation gave direct access to the shippin. The functions of the two rooms at the east end of the building were not identified. The first floor was a hay loft. The last agricultural use of the building was as a dairy and stores. The use of barn 3 an open fronted structure in the middle of the farmyard was not established. The building could have been a cart shed or a dung store. Barn 4 was also a shippin, although the ground floor was heavily altered. The first floor was a loft and this function remains in use today. Barn 5 may have had a variety of uses. In plan, the south range is similar to but smaller than barn 1. The central area may have been open fronted, but could have been infilled with timber framing and been used as pigsties. The presence of doors in the east room indicated a non-husbandry function, perhaps as a store. The door into barn 4 from the west range may indicate this room was used as a root store serving the shippin in the adjacent barn 4, although the room was quite large and could have been divided into two rooms. Barn 7 was designed as a threshing barn. Although its architectural style was consistent with the rest of the planned farm the building displayed the distinctive large central loading doors associated with (earlier) threshing barns, the west door also originally having a canopy or porch. Barn 8 probably had several functions. The west room was open fronted to the north fronting allowing access for carts from the small yard. The hoist above indicated that the loft was used for storage. The function of the ground floor of the east building was uncertain. The building appeared to be too large for housing animals, although could have provided further stables. Another possible interpretation was that the building was a pound house containing an apple crusher. Such machinery could have been powered by a driveshaft evident in barn 7. Historic 20th century maps depicted orchard in several fields around the farm. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: exeterar1-44215

**Exeter**

(G.18.4520/2008)

SX94158982

Parish: Exminster

Postal Code: EX2 6LR

**EXE VIEW COTTAGE AND NO.30 COUNTESS WEAR ROAD, EXETER*****Exe View Cottage and No.30 Countess Wear Road, Exeter. Observations Following a Site Visit***

Parker, R Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, Report: 08.28 2008, 5pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

Observations of the structure of the large, thatched house at the site were carried out. Part of the house was determined to be medieval in date, presenting a more or less symmetrical front towards the mill leat and river with a two storey frontage dominated by a massive central chimney breast serving a lateral stack. The property had clearly been extended to the north by a two-storey extension, perhaps in the 18th or 19th century, with a large, single-storey bow-fronted extension added in the 20th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: no

(G.18.4521/2008)

SX96808750

Parish:

Postal Code: EX3 0AY

**WILLIAM OF ORANGE HOUSE, 38 STRAND, TOPSHAM*****William of Orange House, 38 Strand, Topsham. Grade II Listed Building***

Thorp, J &amp; Horton, D Exeter : Keystone Historic Buildings Consultancy, Report: K763 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Keystone Historic Buildings Consultancy

William of Orange House was a typical example of the houses found on Strand. Like most others, it had undergone several phases of alteration, but the original form was still readable for the most part. This house was different from the others in the street in that it included an extra lofted service block on the rear [east] end. It was on the same axis but wider than the main house with a roof rising as high as the main house. This was commonly known as the "byre". [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.18.4522/2008)

SX91839007

Parish: Ide

Postal Code: EX2 8TD

**THE NORTH-EASTERN WING AT PIXIE COTTAGE, ALPHINGTON, EXETER*****Archaeological Assessment of the North-Eastern Wing at Pixie Cottage, Alphington, Exeter***

Parker, R Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, 2008, 3pp

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

The wing in question was a long, narrow range with a lower roofline than the main part of the house, extending into the north-east into the gardens at right angles to the main range. The roof ran into the outshut and had eaves at the same level and a ridge at the same height. The

roof had been modernised in the 20th century and had been covered in modern slates, with the walls pierced by steel-framed "Critall" windows. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Mid Devon

(G.18.4523/2008)

ST02900795

Parish: Cullompton

Postal Code: EX151QL

### **LOWER KING'S MILL, CULLOMPTON**

#### ***Archaeological Recording at Lower King's Mill, Cullompton, Devon***

Passmore, A J Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, Report: 09.43 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

A barn and a derelict house were recorded prior to partial demolition and repairs at the rear of the currently occupied Lower King's Mill House. An archaeological assessment of the proposed works was carried out in advance of the recording that identified the derelict house as containing fabric of 16th or 17th century date. The buildings formed part of a large former industrial and domestic complex. The site straddled the River Culm, whose flow was formerly harnessed to drive water-powered mills. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: exeterar1-58743

(G.18.4524/2008)

SS93500179

Parish: Thorverton

Postal Code: EX5 5LU

### **THORVERTON MILL**

#### ***Thorverton Mill, Thorverton, Devon. Historic Building Recording***

Watts, M Cullompton : Martin Watts, Report: THO 170/08 2008, 45pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Martin Watts

Thorverton Mill was built in about 1885. It superseded an earlier mill, of medieval origin, which was sited to the south-west of the present complex of buildings. The mill, which was set up as a roller mill by 1889, was destroyed by fire in July 1897. It was quickly rebuilt and enlarged, the building on the footprint of the 1885 mill contained the wheat cleaning and millstone plant and a new block, of similar construction and dimensions, housing a six-sack roller plant, for flour production, by Robinsons of Rochdale. The mill was driven by two water turbines, fed by a leat from the river Exe. "Granolithic" grain silos were incorporated in the rebuilding, and further grain storage silos and loading structures were added during the 20th century. The mill, which latterly produced stoneground wholemeal for Allied Mills Ltd., was closed in September 1989 and most of the milling plant removed. The buildings are currently empty and disused. The weir across the Exe was breached in 1999 and the leat had become dry. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, MD, PM  
OASIS ID: martinwa1-45230

(G.18.4525/2008)

SS95721261

Parish: Tiverton

Postal Code: EX16

**OASIS DATABASE: OLD FORGE TIVERTON*****Historic Building of the Old Forge, 4 Barrington Street, Tiverton, Devon***

Watts, M. Unpublished : Unpublished, Report: FOR165/2008 2008, A4 slide bound

*Work undertaken by:* Unpublished

"Historic building recording of the Old Forge, 4 Barrington Street, Tiverton, Devon. " [OASIS]

OASIS ID: martinwa1-43424

(G.18.4526/2008)

SS95721261

Parish:

Postal Code: EX166PR

**THE OLD FORGE, 4 BARRINGTON STREET, TIVERTON*****The Old Forge, 4 Barrington Street, Tiverton, Devon. Historic Building Recording***

Watts, M Cullompton : Martin Watts, Report: 165/2008 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Martin Watts

A small functional two-storey building at the rear of 4 Barrington Street, Tiverton, was surveyed and recorded prior to its conversion to domestic use. The building, which probably dated from the late 18th or early 19th century, appeared to have been purpose-built for light industrial use, and was possibly older than the house behind which it was located. It was in use as a smithy by c.1838 and continued in use as such until the late-1920s. Remains of two flues from forge hearths survived, and there was possible evidence that the building was once divided into two working units. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: martinwa1-43424

(G.18.4527/2008)

SS82090938

Parish: Woolfardisworthy

Postal Code: EX174QX

**EAST DENSAM FARMHOUSE, WOOLFARDISWORTHY*****East Densham Farmhouse, Woolfardisworthy. An Historic Building Evaluation***

Passmore, A J Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, Report: 6572 2008, 6pp, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

In general, the development work would not have a significant effect on the historic fabric of the building. However, the works would provide an opportunity to more fully understand the building and its development. In particular, a record of the roof of the east range should be prepared, including of any elements currently hidden above the dressing room. Removal of the external render may expose evidence of earlier fenestration as well as structural features. The internal alterations may have exposed elements of pre-1970s fabric. Monitoring of these elements, in the form of a watching brief, was scheduled to take place. [Au]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: exeterar1-46996

(G.18.4528/2008)

SS56163334

Parish: Barnstaple

Postal Code: EX32 7BX

**OASIS DATABASE: 29 BEAR STREET, BARNSTAPLE*****Portland House, 29 Bear Street, Barnstaple, Devon: Results of historic building recording***



Cottam, S. Bradninch, Devon : AC Archaeology Ltd, Report: ACD05/2/0 2008,  
*Work undertaken by:* AC Archaeology Ltd  
"Historic building recording of 19th century funeral undertakers and stone masons workshop. The workshop contained 19 stone carvings done by apprentices in the second half of the 19th century." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: acarchae2-46363

(G.18.4529/2008)

SS56163334

Parish:

Postal Code: EX327DD

**PORTLAND HOUSE, 29 BEAR STREET, BARNSTAPLE**

***Portland House, 29 Bear Street, Barnstaple, North Devon. Results of Historic Building Recording***

Cottam, S Chicklade : AC archaeology, Report: ACD05/2/0 2008, 35pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AC archaeology

A historic building recording survey was carried out at Portland House, a Grade II Listed Building and of two and a half storeys with a workshop and yard to the rear. The house originally dated to the early 19th century with the ornate frontage added in 1891. The rear outbuilding/workshop was formerly used by W. Young and Sons, stone masons. On the rear internal wall of this workshop there were 17 stone carvings thought to have been made by apprentices. A survey of all the structures on the site established that much of the complex survived in its original form. The two buildings to the south had originally been separate but were joined by an extension, probably during the 19th century. The rear workshop was originally a large, open workshop/storage area that was later enclosed. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: acarchae2-16363

## South Hams

(G.18.4530/2008)

SX76394898

Parish: East Allington

Postal Code: TQ9 7QF

**FALLAPIT HOUSE, EAST ALLINGTON**

***Archaeological Building Recording at Fallapit House, East Allington, Devon***

Parker, R Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, Report: 08.73 2008, 60pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

Fallapit House was undoubtedly a place of great interest as the site of an ancient manorial settlement, including an important mansion and gardens as well as for its historic associations with the Fortescue family. Unfortunately, evidence of the medieval and later house remained elusive. The present mansion, though clearly full of anomalies which might have suggested the incorporation of earlier fabric, could not actually be proven to include any substantial remains predating the early 19th century. The construction of much of the house, with timber lacing throughout the masonry, was typical of the period, and all the earlier elements visible in the fabric could just as easily have been reset in their current positions. There seemed little doubt that the ancient house was entirely demolished during the construction of the present house. The only possible exceptions to this were, perhaps, the archway over the carriageway to the north of the main frontage and the anomalous turret on the south elevation, though even this was arguable. The early 19th century house appeared to have been a more modest structure than the present building, with a compact rectangular plan and no significant service areas. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD  
OASIS ID: exeterar1-55396

(G.18.4531/2008)

SX87485466

Parish: Kingswear

Postal Code: TQ5 0ES

**A GARDEN SEAT AT GREENWAY, GALMPTON**

***Archaeological Recording of a Garden Seat at Greenway Galmpton, Devon***

Young, G M Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, Report: 09.108 2009, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

The building was a small open fronted regular stone structure which was later roofless. It was originally a covered seat, but in the mid-20th century was converted to a potting shed. It was constructed some time between the 1839 and 1865. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ena 5939

OASIS ID: no

(G.18.4532/2008)

SX87255480, SX87125494

Parish:

Postal Code: TQ5 0ES

**THE GAZEBO AT GREENWAY, GALMPTON**

***Archaeological Recording of the Gazebo at Greenway Galmpton, Devon***

Young, G M Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, Report: 09.105 2009, 24pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, index

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

Surviving as a ruined penannular stone structure built into the slope west of greenway house, the feature was interpreted as a covered garden seat or gazebo. It first appeared on an estate map in 1839. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA 5940

OASIS ID: no

## Teignbridge

(G.18.4533/2008)

SX85568643

Parish: Doddiscombsleigh

Postal Code: EX6 7YX

**THE CIDER BARN, DENT HOUSE, DODDISCOMBLEIGH**

***The Cider Barn, Dent House, Doddiscombleigh, Devon. Results of a Desk-based Assessment and Historic Building Recording***

Green, T, Humphreys, C & Waterhouse, R South Molton : South West Archaeology, Report: 090212 2008, 35pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* South West Archaeology

The barn stood beside the minor road leading south from the settlement of Doddiscombsleigh to Lower Ashton. The two-storey building was constructed in stone with cob to the upper floor below a hipped slate roof. Inside, the cider making apparatus was intact and apparently in working order. According to the English Heritage Listing document, Dent House was apparently of 16th century origin having undergone 17th and 18th century remodelling and alterations and having been considerably extended in the 1970s. The documentary evidence and the surviving machinery within Cider Barn both suggested that the present building was

probably constructed and the machinery installed between c.1840 and 1860. This tied in with an expansion of the farm and expansion and adaptation of the farm buildings at that time, associated with a change in ownership. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: southwes1-49287

## Torridge

(G.18.4534/2008)

SS38020492

Parish: Cookbury

Postal Code: EX226NT

### **BARN AT UPCOTT COTTAGE, COOKBURY**

#### ***Archaeological Recording of a Barn at Upcott Cottage, Cookbury, Devon***

Passmore, A.J. Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, Report: 08.76 2008, 13pp

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

The barn was a small structure associated with the farm at Upcott. It had been previously described as a linhay, due to its open front. However, there was no evidence that the roof space was floored over and that this was used as a hay loft. In addition, with the exception of the east end of the barn, the lack of drainage provision in the cobbled surface also precluded an interpretation where the building housed cattle stalls throughout its length. An alternative use, which was reinforced by its position facing north away from the sun, was a cart shed, perhaps with some stalls. The building was likely to be of early to mid-19th century date. The roof structure was typical of a 19th century building. The complete use of stone rather than bricks indicated an earlier rather than later date within this period. It was possible that an abundance of locally sourced stone was available, since at this date the use of brick, at least for quoins and window jambs, may have been expected. The barn had undergone a few changes, probably through the later 19th century into the 20th century. These included the addition of a buttress against the east elevation that obscured an existing window. A new window was probably inserted to replace this window at the same time. The stalls were upgraded, with the enclosing of the open front and the provision of a new manger. Elsewhere, the bays were subdivided, perhaps to form storage for materials rather than carts. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: exeterar52028

(G.18.4535/2008)

SS38020492

Parish:

### **OASIS DATABASE: BUILDING RECORDING AT UPCOTT COTTAGE, COOKBURY,**

#### ***Archaeological recording of a barn at Upcott Cottage , Cookbury, Devon***

Passmore, A.J. Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, 2008,

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

"Recording of a barn prior to conversion to holiday accommodation. Recording consisted of a photographic and written record, and annotation of architects drawings. The building formed part of a group of 19th-century agricultural buldings. It is depicted on 19th-century mapping as a linhay but there is no structural evidence to support this. It is probable that it functioned as a cartshed." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: exeterar1-52028

(G.18.4536/2008)

SS46533058

Parish: Northam

Postal Code: EX391RH

**AREA TO THE REAR OF 46 MARKET STREET APPLIEDORE*****Area to the Rear of 46 Market Street, Appledore, Devon: Results of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Historic Building Recording***

Green, T & Humphreys, C      South Molton : South West Archaeology, Report: 090312 2008, 30pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* South West Archaeology

Some of the earliest development in Appledore took place in and around Market Street. Number 46 represented part of an earlier probable three-cell cross-passage house (subsequently sub-divided), the eastern part of the curtilage of which was taken for the construction of the Quay in 1845. The extension to the rear of No. 46 was added in the mid-19th century after which the original building was subdivided. No evidence for earlier occupation was found during this assessment. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: southwes1-40487

(G.18.4537/2008)

SS44872909

Parish:

Postal Code: EX391JL

**TOWER OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET, NORTHAM*****Archaeological Recording in the Tower of the Church of St. Margaret, Northam, Devon***

Passmore, A      Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, Report: 09.04 (6712) 2008, 9pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

The church of St. Margaret at Northam contained a working early 20th century Perkins HPHW system, albeit served by a modern boiler. Unusually, the boiler was fuelled by gas. The system replaced two earlier Gurney Stoves located in the north aisle. No firm date for its installation was identified although 1906-1907 was proposed as the most likely date. A faculty for the erection of the vestry was issued in 1906, and the room was completed the following year. The pipes in the tower were attached to wooden panelling that extended throughout the ground floor of the tower and into the vestry. This panelling was depicted on 1906 plans for the construction of the vestry. Adjacent to the coil heater was a gas light fitting, contemporary with the panelling. The investigation concentrated on the recording of the heating system within the tower, with only limited observations of the system elsewhere in the church. It was understood that proposed phase 2 works to the church would involve the removal of pews within the western section of the church [i.e. to the west of the existing entrance). To facilitate this, a significant proportion of the surviving Perkins HPHW system, which was attached to the pews and included a number of long sinuous coil heaters, would need to be removed. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: exeterar1-54540

(G.18.4538/2008)

SS29841026

Parish: Pancrasweek

Postal Code: EX227LB

**BARN AT VIRWORTHY WHARF, SUTCOMBE*****Barn at Virworthy Wharf Sutcombe Devon: Results of an Archaeological Building Survey***

Laing-Trengove, D      South Molton : South West Archaeology, Report: 080522 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* South West Archaeology

The barn stood on a former wharf associated with the Alfardisworthy branch of the Bude Canal, which was opened in the 1820s in order to import large volumes of lime and sea sand into the agricultural hinterland of north Devon, and which closed in the late-1890s as a result of competition from the railway. This branch of the Bude canal was built as a navigable feeder. Its main purpose was to carry water from the reservoir constructed about quarter mile up the valley to the main Holsworthy line of the canal; but it was also large enough to be navigated by tub-boats. The wharf had here, for a few brief years a vitalising effect on the local economy. The sand was brought in by the tub-boats and collected by cart for distribution to nearby farms. Other heavy goods such as coal and timber also arrived by water. The wharf building was typical of those on the Bude canal. It was used for storing perishable or valuable goods. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: southwes1-42650

(G.18.4539/2008)

SS52521863

Parish: St. Giles in the Wood

Postal Code: EX387JL

**BARN AT STEVENSTONE, ST. GILES IN THE WOOD**

***Archaeological Recording of a Barn At Stevenstone, St. Giles In The Wood, Devon***

Passmore, A Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, Report: 0916 2008, 13pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

The deer barn was a highly unusual structure, which was unique in Devon and rare nationally. Information on such buildings was not therefore readily available. There appeared to be no standard design, although many did incorporate a first-floor loft. Surviving buildings are either enclosed, fully open, enclosed with wide openings on several elevations, or comprise two ranges with one enclosed and the other open. There is no standard size or shape although earlier examples tended to be larger than later barns, and built in architectural styles in keeping with designed parklands. The barns seem to have been used for feeding, although the enclosed examples may also have been used as shelters. The roof of the building had been re-used. Alterations probably indicated that the original roof was damaged. It was possible that the whole building was replaced, and the piers rebuilt, there was no evidence or known reason for this to have occurred. It was therefore probable that the roof originated from another building. It was known that the intermediate 'collars' were re-used from an earlier domestic structure, although these could have been added after the barn was constructed. There was no clear dating evidence for the deer barn at Stevenstone, the main dating feature being the re-used roof. Despite this, the carpentry evident in the resetting of the roof was of good quality, utilising cambered rather than straight collars, and likely to be of 17th-century date. The presence of brick at the top of the piers was puzzling, and may have indicated the piers had been partially rebuilt. However, if they were original then they were unlikely to date to before the mid-late-17th century. In the 19th century the building was converted into cattle stalls, and this use continued into (at least) the mid-20th century. The first floor was probably originally used as a loft, again a function that continued during the later life of the building. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: exeterar1-50244

## Dorset

### East Dorset

(G.19.4540/2008)

ST93770179

Parish: Shapwick

Postal Code: DT119LB

**198 SHAPWICK**

**198 Shapwick, Historic Development**

Harcourt, J & Harcourt, T      Taunton : Jane and Tony Harcourt, 2008, 1p  
*Work undertaken by:* Jane and Tony Harcourt  
Analysis of architectural detail and development of the timber framed building was carried out.  
[Sec(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,  
OASIS ID: no

(G.19.4541/2008)

ST93600180

Parish:      Postal Code: DT119LB  
**198 WEST STREET, SHAPWICK, KINGSTON LACY**  
***Measured Survey of 198 West Street, Shapwick, Kingston Lacy, Wessex***

Forum Heritage Services      Blandford Forum : Forum Heritage Services, 2008, 1p  
*Work undertaken by:* Forum Heritage Services  
Measured Survey: Forum Heritage Services. 2008. Measured survey of 198 West Street, Shapwick, Kingston Lacey, Wessex. 1:50. [Sec]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5421  
Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,  
OASIS ID: no

**Purbeck**

(G.19.4542/2008)

SY97108250

Parish: Corfe Castle      Postal Code: BH205JG  
**ROLLINGTON FARM, CORFE CASTLE**  
***Rollington Farm, Corfe Castle, Dorset. Summary of Results of Photographic Recording of Historic Buildings***

Corney, M      Chicklade : AC archaeology, Report: ACW111/2/0 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* AC archaeology  
This report presented a summary of a photographic survey of historic farm buildings at Rollington Farm, Corfe Castle, undertaken prior to their conversion to workshops and offices. An archive of high resolution photographs has been created that recorded the state of the structures, significant detailed features and a summary record of the building materials used. The full archive was submitted in due course to the English Heritage National Monuments Record for permanent archiving. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO  
OASIS ID: no

(G.19.4543/2008)

SY95908226

Parish:      Postal Code: BH205DY  
**SOUTH-WEST GATEHOUSE, CORFE CASTLE**  
***The South-west Gatehouse, Corfe Castle***

Wilson, J Poole : John Wilson, 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* John Wilson

Drawn measured survey of observations while scaffolding was undertaken to enable detailed recording of the south-west gatehouse of Corfe Castle. [Sec(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5781

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

## Weymouth and Portland

(G.19.4544/2008)

SY68707430

Parish: Portland

Postal Code: DT5 1BD

### **PORTLAND GAS PIPELINE**

#### ***Portland Gas Pipeline. Historic Building Recording of Former Engine Sheds***

Davis R, Hobson A & Reeves, P Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 60716.01 2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

The site consisted of three sheds, two paired to the north and one to the south. These were built between 1851 and 1865 to provide servicing space for engines employed on the Admiralty Incline Railway and were in operation until the 1930s. No remains of the railway had survived. The location of the original chimneys confirmed that the sheds were constructed from the outset to be used as workshops and engine houses. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Gloucestershire

### Cotswold

(G.23.4545/2008)

ST78189310

Parish: Boxwell with Leighterton

Postal Code: GL127QD

### **COACH HOUSE AND STABLES, NEWARK**

#### ***Enhanced VBS Coach House and Stables, Newark***

Edwards, B Blandford Forum : Forum Heritage Services, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Forum Heritage Services

A survey recorded the stables and a coach house at Newark Park. [Sec(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5535

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

## North Somerset

### North Somerset UA

(G.69.4546/2008)

ST55817297

Parish: Long Ashton

Postal Code: BS8 3PG

**BRACKEN HILL, NORTH ROAD, LEIGH WOODS*****Archaeological Recording Exercise at Bracken Hill, North Road, Leigh Woods, North Somerset***

Avon Archaeological Unit      Kingswood : Avon Archaeological Unit, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Avon Archaeological Unit

The Bracken Hill estate was established in 1896 by Walter Melville Wills, the Bristol tobacco magnate, and much of the gardens created by James Pulham between 1907 and 1927. The estate was donated to the University of Bristol in 1947 and the University Botanical Gardens were established in 1959. In 2002 it was decided to move the Botanical Gardens to grounds closer to the university and the Bracken Hill site was sold. Documentary sources indicated that the earliest glasshouses had been constructed by 1903, with a further example built in 1916. The results of the recording exercise indicated that, of these four original structures, only one glasshouse was likely to remain largely in its original state, with three others having been significantly remodelled, or entirely replaced at a subsequent date. The remaining glasshouses appeared to post-date the bequeathing of the gardens to the university and were modern structures erected at various times after 1956. The series of rectangular planting beds recorded in the former vegetable garden were laid out some time between 1916 and 1946, whilst the masonry structures that formed the raised planting beds and associated sunken pits of the watergarden were relatively modern features associated with the Botanic Gardens and constructed between 1970 and 1975. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.69.4547/2008)

ST50607150

Parish: Wraxall and Failand

Postal Code: BS191NY

**CHAPLAIN'S HOUSE, TYNTESFIELD*****VBS, The Chaplain's House, Tyntesfield***

Heaton, M      Warminster : Michael Heaton, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Michael Heaton

The building comprised a late-19th century Gothic Revival house of two phases 1889 and 1891, reflected in the south elevation. Layout, architectural detail and sanitary arrangements articulated perfectly the function and social hierarchy of a late Victorian estate building. Minor internal refurbishments and some losses of detail had occurred in the 20th century, but this was a near complete and unaltered example of this type of building. [Sec(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4771

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.69.4548/2008)

ST50607150

Parish:

Postal Code: BS191NY

**CHICKEN HOUSE, HOME FARM, TYNTESFIELD*****VBS, Chicken House, Home Farm, Tyntesfield***

Heaton, M      Warminster : Michael Heaton, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Michael Heaton

A survey of the structure of a late-19th century, purpose-built and architecturally accomplished chicken house with later modifications was carried out. The chicken house retained all its functional details, either as historic fabric or archaeological relics, including



innovative components such as heat sources. This was an abnormally large and complete example of a relatively rare building type. [Sec(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4772

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.69.4549/2008)

ST50207170

Parish:

Postal Code: BS481NX

**HOME FARM BULL PEN, TYNTESFIELD**

***Vernacular Building Survey, Home Farm Bull Pen, Tyntesfield***

Heaton, M Warminster : Michael Heaton, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Michael Heaton

Recording of a non-vernacular bull pen with forecourt, built largely of universal materials but with a vernacular roof that had recently been rebuilt, was carried out. The bull-pen was built c. 1931-1939 and was essentially unmodified. [Sec(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4770

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.69.4550/2008)

ST50707100, ST50507150

Parish:

Postal Code: BS191NT, BS191NY

**THE GARDENER'S HOUSE, TYNTESFIELD**

***VBS The Gardener's House, Tyntesfield***

Heaton, M Warminster : Michael Heaton, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Michael Heaton

The site comprised a Neo-Gothic style mid-19th century estate lodge with later 19th and 20th century extensions and internal modifications, incorporating intriguing architectural details, including blind windows facing the mansion house, identical north-west and south-west elevations, complex flue arrangements in one gable and a solid slate ridge roll. This was one of the few buildings on the estate built mainly of Lias limestone with Dolomitic Conglomerate used only for dressings and later modifications. Some fixtures and fittings stylistically similar to those in Chaplain's Lodge Rooms/Cells: T-shaped plan on two floors, with six principal/original rooms plus circulation. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.69.4551/2008)

ST50507150

Parish:

Postal Code: BS191NY

**THE ORANGERY, TYNTESFIELD**

***The Orangery Tyntesfield, North Somerset, Vernacular Building Survey***

Heaton, M Warminster : Michael Heaton, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Michael Heaton

A building survey was undertaken of the Orangery, the report included a description, plans and elevations. [Sec]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5500

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.69.4552/2008)

ST50877133, ST50507150

Parish:

Postal Code: BS191NY, BS481NS

**THE POTTING SHEDS, TYNTESFIELD**

***The Potting Sheds Tyntesfield, North Somerset***

Heaton, M Warminster : Michael Heaton, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Michael Heaton

A building survey was carried out of the potting sheds attached to the walled garden. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5501

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

## Plymouth

### Plymouth UA

(G.72.4553/2008)

SX46945695

Parish: Torpoint

Postal Code: PL2 3HN

**AIR RAID SHELTER AT MONTPELIER PRIMARY SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH**

***Archaeological Recording of an Air Raid Shelter at Montpelier Primary School, Plymouth***

Passmore, A J Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, Report: 08.56 2008, 8pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

The air raid shelter at Montpelier School was one of a group constructed in the Second World War within the grounds of Plymouth schools. Two general designs were constructed in the city, square [using pre-cast concrete slabs] and arched. Other types were, however, known. The example at Montpelier School was of the arched type and L-shaped in plan, with interconnecting tunnels. Fixtures and fittings in the form of lights and bench leg bases were observed, and were thought to be present throughout the structure. The structure was flooded and of poor structural quality, as was projected. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* P.009.08

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

## Somerset

### Taunton Deane

(G.40.4554/2008)

ST13802050

Parish: Wellington

Postal Code: TA218AE

**WELLESLEY COURT, WELLINGTON*****Wellesley Court, Wellington, Somerset, Built Heritage Assessment***

Hislop, M      Edgbaston : Birmingham Archaeology, Report: 1737.1 2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Birmingham Archaeology

A built heritage assessment was undertaken of standing remains within an area of proposed development amongst the back plots of Fore Street and Cornhill, part of a conservation area in Wellington. Twenty structures were assessed including former and existing boundary divisions. Seven structures were considered to have no special architectural or historic interest. The others had varying degrees of local interest including a number of structures that incorporate a local vernacular form of construction that utilised chert rubble. Several of these chert structures were the boundary walls that delineate the backplots, apparently derived from medieval burgrave plots. Dating was problematic, but there was no obviously early material, and the technique was certainly in use up to the mid-19th century. While the proposed development would provide an opportunity for the revitalisation of what became an unused and derelict area, the proposals as they stood would have resulted in the demolition of a number of these structures of local interest. In the event mitigation was recommended in the form of preservation by record. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: birmingh2-46375

**West Somerset**

(G.40.4555/2008)

ST18604290

Parish: Holford

Postal Code: TA5 1PT

**FAIRFIELD HOUSE II*****Geophysical Survey Report. Fairfield House II***

Gater, JThornton : GSB Prospection, Report: 08/46 2009, 5pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* GSB Prospection

Following the successful earlier survey at Fairfield in 2007, a second phase of work was carried out in order to try to gain a better understanding of the remains surviving under the fields beyond the present-day gardens. The most exciting discovery of this phase of the work at Fairfield has been the identification and mapping of the boundary wall, previously known to exist only on early plans and paintings. While other results have proved more difficult to interpret, a number of potentially interesting targets were identified which were thought to be key to understanding the development and layout of the grounds. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD, PM, MD

OASIS ID: no

**South Gloucestershire****South Gloucestershire UA**

(G.79.4556/2008)

ST66817355

Parish: Siston

Postal Code: BS154ND

**NO. 2 HIGH STREET, WARMLEY*****Archaeological Building Recording No. 2 High Street, Warmley, South Gloucestershire***

Whatley, S      Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, Report: 1954/2008 2008, 13pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

A photographic survey was undertaken prior to the construction of a block of 9 apartments on the site. The building comprised a central single storey structure, which had been expanded by the addition of two lean-to extensions. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 18581

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

## Torbay

### Torbay UA

(G.87.4557/2008)

SX89305950

Parish: Torbay

Postal Code: TQ4 6LP

#### **INN ON THE QUAY, GOODRINGTON**

***Inn on the Quay, Goodrington, Paignton, Devon. Architectural and Archaeological Assessment***

Rous, M          Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 70010 2008, 88pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

The site comprised an L-shaped range of buildings of one to three storeys dating from the late-18th century onwards, a rare example of a Napoleonic field hospital. The assessment discovered that the earliest elements of the building were found in the west wing of the East-West Range, where an external gable and remains of a rounded chimney stack found in the roof may have represented the remains of a small post-medieval cottage or fisherman's hut that predated the construction of the mid-late-18th century house. There was thought to be a low potential for the discovery of remains predating the site's use by the Admiralty in the early 1800s, with documentary evidence 'thin on the ground'. However, due to the likelihood for remains from the post-medieval to modern periods, an evaluation was recommended. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

## Wiltshire

### Kennet

(G.46.4558/2008)

ST963651

Parish: BROMHAM

#### **OASIS DATABASE: CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS, BROMHAM**

***Church of St Nicholas, Bromham, Wiltshire: tree-ring analysis of timbers from the roof of the Beauchamp or 'Bayntun' Chapel: scientific dating report***

Arnold, A. and Howard, R.          Portsmouth : English Heritage, Report: 37-2008 2008, A4 heat-bound report (ISSN 1749-8775)

*Work undertaken by:* English Heritage

"Tree ring analysis of timbers from the roof of the Beauchamp or 'Bayntun' Chapel recorded a felling date in the 1490s." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: englishh2-57255

(G.46.4559/2008)

SU29306570

Parish: Little Bedwyn

Postal Code: SN8 3JN

**UPPER HORSEHALL HILL FARM, LITTLE BEDWYN*****Upper Horsehall Hill Farm, Little Bedwyn, Kennett, Wiltshire. An Archaeological Interpretative Survey***

Williamson, A Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2009084 2009, 19pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The principal structure surviving on the site was the result of a main phase of construction in the late-17th or early 18th century. The building was substantially altered in the late-19th/early 20th century when it was partly clad with tile-hanging and re-fenestrated. The interior was thoroughly overhauled in the later 20th century, such that with the exception of the staircase, it was virtually devoid of early fixtures and fittings, which somewhat hindered refinement in terms of the date of the building's phases. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.46.4560/2008)

SU18827234

Parish: Ogbourne St. Andrew

Postal Code: SN8 1SD

**ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, OGBOURNE ST. ANDREW*****St. Andrew's Church, Ogbourne St. Andrew, Wiltshire. A Record of Exposed Funerary Monuments in the Church Nave Floor***

Corney, M &amp; Morris, N Chicklade : AC archaeology, Report: ACW109/1/0 2008, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AC archaeology

A survey to record funerary monuments set into the nave, vestry and aisle floors of Ogbourne St. Andrew Church identified and recorded nineteen monuments in varying states of completeness and legibility. Seventeen monuments were of stone, the remaining two being brass plaques. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MD

OASIS ID: no

**Salisbury**

(G.46.4561/2008)

SU16992110

Parish: Downton

Postal Code: SP5 3HW

**SECTION POST, DOWNTON*****Section Post, Downton, Wiltshire. Recording of a 1940 Defensive Structure***

Walker, N Chippenham : Nigel Walker, 2008, 33pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Nigel Walker

The Section Post was a permanent feature consisting of a trench lined with bricks or concrete, used for defence on the Second World War. This example was found by chance, and was part of the Avon Valley defensive line. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008.096*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.46.4562/2008)

ST77383382

Parish: Stourton with Gasper

Postal Code: BA126QB

**TEMPLE OF APOLLO ROOF*****Temple of Apollo, Stourhead. Archaeological Analysis of Evidence of the Former Roof and Ceiling Structures***

Heaton, M Warminster : Michael Heaton, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Michael Heaton

Analysis was made of the surviving roof and ceiling structures at the Temple of Apollo in advance of roof repairs. [Au]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5493*Archaeological periods represented:* PMSerial: **National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

**West Wiltshire**

(G.46.4563/2008)

ST8278350174

Parish: Dilton Marsh

Postal Code: BA112PZ

**FIVE LORDS FARM, DILTON MARSH*****Five Lords Farm, Dilton Marsh, Wiltshire. Historic Building Record***

Heaton, M Warminster : Michael Heaton, 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Michael Heaton

The house, stables and byre at the site were built on a newly established farmstead c. 1810 and survived relatively unmodified except for a statutory modification of the byre in c.1836. They conformed to early 19th century designs of a similar style and construction technology identified elsewhere in Wiltshire, but incorporated archaic, forward looking and abnormal design and construction details. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008.071*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.46.4564/2008)

ST85315776

Parish: Trowbridge

Postal Code: BA148TR

**SHIRES HOUSE, BYTHESEA ROAD, TROWBRIDGE*****Shires House, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge. Standing Building Survey Report***

Sorapure, D London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2008, 26pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Museum of London Archaeology Service

The standing building assessment looked at 15 buildings on the site. Eleven of these required some form of soft strip to enable further recording of the features. Seven buildings were identified as requiring the removal of some of the internal wall coverings, enabling the fabric beneath to be recorded. The buildings were demolished in early 2008. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO

OASIS ID: molas1-46937

# West Midlands

## Birmingham Area

### Birmingham

(G.06.4565/2008)

SP07808700

Parish: Birmingham

Postal Code: B5 5RH

**PLOT 42, EASTSIDE, BIRMINGHAM*****An Archaeological Standing Building Survey of Plot 42, Eastside, Birmingham***

Richards, G     Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-095  
2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* University of Leicester Archaeological Services

A standing building survey was carried out in advance of demolition in connection with the Eastside Regeneration Project. The survey concluded that the buildings were all early to mid-19th century in date, although some elements of earlier structures had survived in the cellars. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.06.4566/2008)

SP07608660

Parish: Castle Bromwich

Postal Code: B5 5NY

**PLOT 28, EASTSIDE, BIRMINGHAM*****Plot 28, Eastside, Birmingham. World War II Decontamination Unit, Archaeological Building Recording***

Bacon, R     Stoke-on-Trent : Wardell Armstrong, 2009, 55pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wardell Armstrong

Building recording at the site demonstrated that the building was a well-preserved example of World War II defensive architecture with the dual function of providing decontamination facilities in the event of gas attack and protection from bombs and incendiaries. Despite the absence of fixtures and fittings the function of the building was clearly reflected in the structural design and layout. Identification of the building's function demonstrated the gravity with which the threat of a perceived gas attack was regarded, and most importantly served to highlight the presence of specific structural and design features in a building which at first sight appeared relatively insignificant. This would serve to ensure further identification of other World War II decontamination units that may otherwise have gone unnoticed. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 20832

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

### Dudley

(G.06.4567/2008)

SO977829

Parish: HALESOWEN

**OASIS DATABASE: HALESOWEN ABBEY, DUDLEY*****Halesowen Abbey, Dudley, West Midlands: tree-ring analysis of timbers: scientific dating report***

Arnold, A. and Howard, R. Portsmouth : English Heritage, Report: 90-2008 2008, A4 heat-bound report (ISSN 1749-8775)

*Work undertaken by:* English Heritage

"Tree-ring analysis of timbers from the barn identified felling dates of 1507-1672." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: englishh2-64229

## Sandwell

(G.06.4568/2008)

SO96468593

Parish: Hunnington

Postal Code: B64 6RS

**THE WHARF PH , STATION ROAD, OLD HILL, CRADLEY HEATH**

***The Wharf Public House, Station Road, Old Hill, Cradley Heath, West Midlands. Historic Building Record***

Tyler, REdgbaston : Birmingham Archaeology, Report: PN1740 2008, 54pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, index

*Work undertaken by:* Birmingham Archaeology

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in January 2008 at The Wharf Public House, in advance of the redevelopment of the site for residential purposes. The Wharf Public House was included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest as a Grade II Listed structure. The unfortunate destruction of much of the building by fire in February 2006 and the subsequent deterioration of the fabric had, however, significantly reduced the inherent historical interest of the buildings themselves. Under these circumstances, and within the limitations imposed by Health and Safety concerns resultant from the dangerous condition of the buildings, the project allowed for as full a record as possible to be made of the remaining buildings in their present state, in advance of demolition. The historic core of the Wharf originated as an isolated farmhouse, Slack Hillock Farmhouse, loosely dated to the middle years of the 18th century. Identifiable alterations made to the primary structure include the full rebuilding of the southern elevation and the strengthening of the block by the introduction of three tiers of iron tie rods extending around all four elevations, presumably in response to subsidence arising from the extensive mining activities in the area. Slack Hillock Farm was sold in 1852 and was converted to use as a hotel or inn, being first listed in the trade directories as "The Sportsman and Railway Hotel" in 1860. The change of use reflected the general reduction in traditional agricultural land-use as farming became increasingly incongruous within a rapidly developing industrial landscape. A series of single storey extensions to the east, north and west of the main block dated principally to the later years of the 20th century and were of no inherent architectural significance or merit. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: birmingh2-45271

(G.06.4569/2008)

SP00838989

Parish: West Bromwich

Postal Code: B70 6DB

**THE ARCHIBALD KENRICK BUILDING, UNION STREET, WEST BROMWICH**

***The Archibald Kenrick Building, Union Street, West Bromwich. Links Building. Historic Building Record***

Tyler, REdgbaston : Birmingham Archaeology, Report: 1813 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Birmingham Archaeology

The study was undertaken with regard to a two-storey link building connecting the office range with warehouse structures to the east. The link structure represented an interesting though unremarkable construction that had been shown to be partly contemporary with the



Grade II Listed office range. It had no architectural merit or special archaeological significance. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: birmingh2-45801

## Walsall

(G.06.4570/2008)

SP01009840

Parish: Wallsall Borough

Postal Code: WS2 9JR

### **BOAK BUILDING & 8-20 STATION STREET, WALSALL**

***Boak Building & 8-20 Station Street, Walsall, West Midlands (ex-Staffordshire)***

Morriss, R K Bromlow : Richard K Morriss & Associates, Report: 389 2008, 77pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Richard K Morriss & Associates

The focal point of the site was the tall Boak Building at the southern end of the site, which was Grade II Listed and which would be retained and refurbished in any redevelopment scheme. Nos. 12-20 Station Street were not statutorily Listed but were on the local authority's local list. The buildings represented a row of terraced industrial buildings including a water tower and chimney. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* SLR7311  
*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Wolverhampton

(G.06.4572/2008)

SO94809590, SO94909580

Parish: Sedgley

Postal Code: WV14 0LA, WV14 0JS

### **WALL AT DUDLEY STREET, BILSTON**

***Building Recording of a Wall at Dudley Street, Bilston, West Midlands***

Cook, M Tardebigge : Martin Cook, 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Martin Cook

Building recording was carried out and determined that the wall of iron production slag had been part of the Albert Street Ironworks that formerly occupied the site. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* SRL 7310  
*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.06.4573/2008)

SO91009700

Parish: Wolverhampton

Postal Code: WV2 4XA

### **NIPHON WORKS, BLAKENHALL**

***Nippon Works, Blakenhall, Wolverhampton. Laser Scan Survey of External Elevations***

Tyler, R Edgbaston : Birmingham Archaeology, Report: 1768 2008, 13pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Birmingham Archaeology

The elevations were recorded using a laser scanner. The building of the Nippon Works represented a notably complete and relatively intact example of a mid-late Victorian industrial complex. The continued use of the site for light industrial purposes through the course of the

20th century resulted in periodic alteration and adaptation of the buildings. The survey recorded a four-storey frontage with narrow workshops to the rear. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: SRL 7309

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

## Herefordshire

### County of Herefordshire

(G.60.4574/2008)

SO51204010

Parish: Hereford

Postal Code: HR1 2BA

#### **BASTION MEWS**

#### ***Bastion Mews, Hereford: Historic Building Assessment***

Archaeological Investigations Ltd. Hereford : Archaeological Investigations Ltd., 2008, 38pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, index

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Investigations Ltd.

An historic building assessment was undertaken of properties at Bastion Mews. The site lay in the Hereford Area of Archaeological Importance close to the site of the medieval Byesters Gate. The line of the medieval city wall ran along the eastern side of the site. Four buildings were considered in detail, the remaining structures being recent or temporary in nature. These were Rowberry and Sons Butcher Shop (formerly no.1 Commercial Square, latterly No. 37 Commercial Square/Street), Cartridge world (13 Union Street), Papaya (18 Commercial Street) and Bastion House. No. 18 Union Street appeared to have been built between 1800 and 1836, and No. 13 was probably late-19th century in date. No. 37 Commercial Square was built just before 1848 and was the remaining terrace of a row of five, the other four demolished to make way for the Hereford inner ring road (Bath Street widening) in 1967, Bastion House was likely to be similar in date. Historically and architecturally the most significant of these appeared to be Bastion House, which was most probably built by Leonard Johnson from the demolished remains of the city prison, and as a 19th century ashlar stone-built structure was unusual in Hereford City. Leonard Johnson also built one of the other buildings studied at 37 Commercial Square, a sole surviving property from a row of 5 terraces (four demolished in 1967). However, this property was much altered both internally and externally from its original design. Both these buildings were built around 1848. The other two buildings studied, Nos. 13 and 18 Union Street, had also undergone major internal and external alteration. The first of these included structures spanning from the beginning of the 19th century into the late Victorian period, the second dating from the early 19th century. The latter (no. 18) did not appear to retain any visible original features in its façade. One other structure of significance was considered, the rebuilt line of the city wall, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The above ground portion was of 19th century date, probably reconstructed around 1848 when the Bastion was demolished and this part of the city redeveloped. The Scheduling for this also encompassed the east end of Bastion House. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: SMR 45145

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

OASIS ID: archaeol8-47230

(G.60.4575/2008)

SO56076968

Parish: LITTLE HEREFORD

Postal Code: SY8 4LT

#### **OASIS DATABASE: BLEATHWOOD MANOR FARM, HEREFORDSHIRE**

#### ***Bleathwood Manor Farm, near Tenbury Wells, Herefordshire: dendrochronological analysis of oak timbers: scientific dating report***

Tyers, I. Portsmouth : English Heritage, Report: 77-2008 2008, A4 heat-bound report (ISSN 1749-8775)

*Work undertaken by:* English Heritage

"Tree-ring analysis of oak timbers from the farmhouse identified a felling date in the late 16th century AD." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: englishh2-55978

## Shropshire

### Bridgnorth

(G.39.4576/2008)

SO65309415

Parish: Acton Round

Postal Code: WV166XB

#### **ASTON EYRE HALL, ASTON EYRE**

***Aston Eyre Hall, Aston Eyre, Shropshire. An Architectural and Archaeological Analysis***

Morriss, R Bromlow : Richard K Morriss & Associates, Report: 377 2008, 59pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Richard K Morriss & Associates

The gatehouse and hall were probably begun in the mid-14th century. Work seemed to have recommenced in the mid-15th century. In the post-medieval period, the status of the site declined and the gatehouse was extended as the main dwelling and farmhouse, the hall was relegated to agricultural use. It was re-roofed in the 18th century and a new opening created, but the basic masonry survived. It consisted of a hall range containing the great hall and a floored service area beyond the former screen's passage at its low end, and a projected service wing. There was also a larger shelter shed and another building, which later became a garage. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ESA 6268

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM

OASIS ID: no

### North Shropshire

(G.39.4577/2008)

SJ71753110

Parish: Cheswardine

Postal Code: TF9 2RG

#### **THE ROUND HOUSE, CHIPNALL, CHESWARDINE**

***The Round House, Chipnall, Cheswardine***

Frost, P Pontesbury : Castlering Archaeology, 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Castlering Archaeology

The only dating evidence for the round house was its appearance for the first time on the 1929 OS map. This date was considered to be extremely rare for a structure of this type. The building material indicated a construction date no earlier than the 1890s period, to time when the Ruabon red brick used on the building became fashionable. There were several attributes that made the Round House a unique structure. The building was a particularly late example of a horse engine house, in an unusually isolated position for a horse engine. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4578/2008)

SJ59162859

Parish: Hodnet

Postal Code: TF9 3LJ

**BANK FARM, KENSTONE, HODNET*****Bank Farm, Kenstone, Hodnet, Shropshire. Historic Building Appraisal***

Castlering Archaeology Pontesbury : Castlering Archaeology, Report: 294 2008, 20pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Castlering Archaeology

The sandstone barns were a fine example of agricultural buildings. There had been little alteration to the external appearance of the barns since 1858. The buildings included an L-shaped barn complex constructed in red sandstone, the eastern gable of which included an 1858 date stone. The barns enclosed the former cobbled farmyard and a detached part stone/part steel framed barn. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ESA 6233

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4579/2008)

SJ43203490

Parish: Welshampton and Lyneal

Postal Code: SY120PG

**OAKLEIGH FARM BARNs*****Oakleigh Farm Barns. Historical and Architectural Appraisal***

King, M Shrewsbury : King Partnership, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* King Partnership

The style of the farm house to the farm building was typical of the style adopted to suit the tastes of tenant farms who were aspiring to become gentry, in that the façade of the farmhouse was designed to face away from the fold yard and faced towards the garden area. It was possible the fenestration and plan formed the cross wind away from the farmyard was constructed later on in the later 19th century and that the rear range with the central stack was the original farmhouse. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4580/2008)

SJ54164170

Parish: Whitchurch Urban

Postal Code: SY131LB

**FORMER HORSE & JOCKEY PH, WHITCHURCH*****Former Horse & Jockey PH, Whitchurch, Shropshire. Historic Building Recording***

Frost, P Pontesbury : Castlering Archaeology, Report: 289 2008, 35pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Castlering Archaeology

A survey found that the surviving building was the result of three post-medieval phases. The results gave no continuity in the appearance of the building and the west/front elevation was a contrasting mix of architectural styles. The timbers were of exceedingly poor quality and had no architectural merit other than providing a recorded of former rooflines. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ESA 6290

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4581/2008)

SJ55010989

Parish: Atcham

Postal Code: SY4 4TP

**ATTINGHAM PARK STABLE BLOCK*****Attingham Park Stable Block, "An Architectural Statement in its Own Right"***

Anait, S London : National Trust, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* National Trust

The aim of the survey was to research the history of the stable block at Attingham Park. The report looked at how the building was procured, designed and constructed. It also charted its historical evolution by collating information from primary and secondary sources as well as through an architectural analysis of its use and development. [Sec]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5913*Archaeological periods represented:* PMSerial: **National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4582/2008)

SJ54810772

Parish: Berrington

Postal Code: SY5 6LE

**UPPER BROMPTON FARM, CROSSHOUSES*****An Historic Farm Building Survey at Upper Brompton Farm, Crosshouses, Shropshire***

Baker, N Birmingham : Nigel Baker, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Nigel Baker

Rapid survey of burnt out farm buildings and an undamaged range in advance of demolition was undertaken. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5918*Archaeological periods represented:* PMSerial: **National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4583/2008)

SJ49102110

Parish: Pimhill

Postal Code: SY4 3DY

**LEA HALL FARM, FARM BUILDINGS*****Lea Hall Farm, Farm Buildings, Photographic Survey***

Dench, G Shrewsbury : Graham Dench, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Graham Dench

A survey was made of the Grade II Listed Buildings which were formerly used for agricultural purposes. Photographs were taken of a barn and outbuildings before their conversion to light industrial use. [AIP]

*SMR primary record number:* ESA 6174, 19895*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4584/2008)

SJ33920965

Parish: Westbury

Postal Code: SY5 9RG

**VENNINGTON FARM, VENNINGTON**  
***Vennington Farm, Vennington, Shropshire***

Castlering Archaeology Pontesbury : Castlering Archaeology, Report: 302 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Castlering Archaeology

A survey was made of the buildings at Vennington Farm. The main building of the complex was Vennington Farmhouse, designated as a Grade II Listed Building in 1986. To the west of the farmhouse, the complex included a two-storey barn and cart shed with loft above, a range of single-storey stabling with a two storey barn adjoining the east end and a barn originally of timber framed construction aligned north-south and fronting the roadside. These buildings were referred to as Buildings A, B and C throughout the Listed Building. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ESA 6249

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Staffordshire

### East Staffordshire

(G.41.4585/2008)

SK04063380

Parish: Leigh

Postal Code: ST148SQ

**HOB HILL COTTAGE, NEAR BRAMSHALL**

***Hob Hill Cottage, Near Bramshall, Staffordshire. Historic Building Recording***

Meeson, B & Henshaw, C      Tamworth : Bob Meeson, Report: 08/14 2008, 9pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bob Meeson

Prior to its demolition in October 2008, a historic building record was made of Hob Hill Cottage. The building comprised an early 19th century brick cottage with two rooms down and two rooms up, with later additions on each end and to the rear. As a result, a sequence of refurbishments, particularly in the middle of the 20th century, and again in or about 1970, the cottage contained few visible early fixtures or fittings. The most interesting extension was the former cow-house to the south, which, despite its conversion into a garage, retained evidence of internal alteration to meet the changing needs of the farmers. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: bobmeeso1-60763

(G.41.4586/2008)

SK11293923

Parish: Rocester

Postal Code: ST145JY

**TUTBURY MILL, ROCESTER**

***Historic Building Recording. Tutbury Mill, Rocester***

Poole, B      Chester : L-P: Archaeology, Report: LP0771C-HBR-v1.2 2008, 122pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* L-P: Archaeology

The building lay within a medieval monastic centre and rural village, later part of the 18th century industrial growth area. Tutbury Mill was a Grade II Listed structure, and both structures, the Mill and Mill House, lay within a Conservation Area. The mill dated to the late-18th century and 12 subsequent construction phases were identified. Only a number of features from the early mill survived, such as shaft bearing boxes on both the ground floor and third floors, as well as blocked up arches associated with the wheel pit and fixings. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Lichfield

(G.41.4587/2008)

SK09200786

Parish: Wall

Postal Code: WS138JU

### **FARM BUILDINGS AT PIPE HILL HOUSE, WALSALL ROAD, PIPE HILL, LICHFIELD**

***Farm Buildings at Pipe Hill House, Walsall Road, Pipe Hill, Lichfield, Staffordshire***

Cherrington, R Erdington : Benchmark Archaeology, 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, refs, CD  
*Work undertaken by:* Benchmark Archaeology

A building recorded commenced prior to the conversion of agricultural buildings to four dwellings and four garages. Evidence in the form of date plaques, building material and architectural design firmly placed the date to the 18th century. The date plaques bore the inscription "I.B. 1755". One building was a threshing barn. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* SST4401

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.41.4588/2008)

SK16200820

Parish: Whittington

Postal Code: WS149LH

### **THE OLD HALL, WHITTINGTON**

***The Old Hall, Whittington. Historic Building Report***

Meeson, B & Meeson, J Tamworth : Bob Meeson, Report: 08/01 2008, 11pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bob Meeson

The Listed Building was photographed at different stages as the building was restored from two dwellings with smaller partitioned rooms to the reinstatement of the post-medieval large hall. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.41.4589/2008)

SK15500680

Parish:

Postal Code: WS149TH

### **WHITTINGTON BARRACKS, LICHFIELD**

***Whittington Barracks, Lichfield, Staffordshire: Historic Building Record, October 2008***

Tyler, R Edgbaston : Birmingham Archaeology, Report: 1878 2008, 104pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Birmingham Archaeology

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken at the Whittington Barracks. The Whittington Barracks were one of 22 'localisation depots' constructed throughout Great Britain between 1872 and 1880, as a direct result of the 'Cardwell Reforms'. The barracks were constructed on Whittington Heath in the late-1870s, on land purchased from the Marquis of Anglesey, and were handed over to the Military in August 1880. The project recorded the details of a total of nine structures at the site, the majority of which dated to a radical

programme of modernisation undertaken in c.1964 and were only of limited historical interest and of no inherent architectural merit. A single structure [The Training Wing] represented an original element of the barrack complex as designed in the 1870s and was of special interest. While maintaining to a great degree its original exterior appearance, it was evident that this building had undergone radical internal alteration with the removal of partition walls and primary stacks and the excavation of a semi-basement. Further, the building had been removed to a great degree from its historical context by the demolition of adjacent contemporary structures. Further buildings dated to the development and extension of facilities at the barracks in the years before and during the Second World War. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: birmingh2-54007

## South Staffordshire

(G.41.4590/2008)

SJ84700930

Parish: Brewood

Postal Code: ST199AT

### **THE BLACKLADIES, KIDDMORE GREEN**

#### ***The Blackladies, Kiddmore Green. Historic Building Report***

Meeson, B Tamworth : Bob Meeson, Report: 08/13 2008, 11pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bob Meeson

The post-medieval house had a T-shaped plan, but within an early 20th century block built into the south-west angle. The staircase had widely spaced turned balusters of an unusual profile and a good ball finial, both probably of a 17th century date. The fabric of the building was recorded following the removal of plaster in areas that were affected by the development. The bricks appeared to be largely 17th century in date. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.41.4591/2008)

SJ90401840

Parish: Dunston

Postal Code: ST189BU

### **THE TOFT BARN, LEVEDALE**

#### ***The Toft Barn, Levedale. Historic Building Recording***

Meeson, B Tamworth : Bob Meeson, Report: 08/10 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bob Meeson

The toft barn was part of a complex of agricultural buildings within the discreet curtilage that had been divided off from the farmhouse. The majority of the walls were red/brown bricks of 19th century origin. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* SST4403

OASIS ID: no

## Staffordshire Moorlands

(G.41.4593/2008)

SK06974985, SK0890148343

Parish: Cauldon

Postal Code: TA230TJ, ST13 7QZ

### **LCUK CAULDON WORKS**

#### ***LCUK Cauldon Works, Staffordshire. Proposed Extension to Limestone and Shale Quarries. Historic Building Recording of Field Barn and Topographic Survey of Historic Limekiln***



Davis, R          Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 63504.01 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

The survey identified that the field barn, although badly damaged by partial collapse, was a typical example of post-medieval agricultural exploitation of marginal land. Located as it was in small field pastures, it was constructed to shelter animals in harsh weather and to store hay gathered from close by. The limekiln appeared to have been built in the 18th century to exploit the natural outcropping of limestone, and was used to produce lime for a variety of purposes including agricultural soil improvement and for lime mortar construction. The associated quarry was also recorded. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Stoke-on-Trent

### Stoke-on-Trent UA

(G.83.4594/2008)

SJ88415323

Parish: Brown Edge

Postal Code: ST6 8UN

#### **BUILDINGS 18, 19, 20 & 21, CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD COLLIERY**

***Archaeological Building Recording of Buildings 18, 19, 20 & 21: Chatterley Whitfield Colliery***

***Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire***

Sutherland, Z    Hanley : Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology, Report: 244 2008, 64pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology

A building recording was carried out on buildings 18, 19, 20 and 21, Chatterley Whitfield Colliery. The building recording took place between the 4th and the 28th August 2008 and surveyed a complex of buildings comprising 18: Baths, 19: Canteen, 20: Medical Centre/Deployment Wing and 21: Rescue Station, built between 1937 and 1976. The Baths and the Canteen were built by the Miners Welfare Commission in 1937 and were indicative of improvements in miner's welfare made from the early 1900s onwards. The Baths in particular, retained many of the original furniture and fittings specific to such a building. As the colliery grew extra accommodation was added to the Canteen in the form of Building 21, built by 1951, and originally known as the feeding centre. Further changes were made following new standards introduced with nationalisation in 1947. In the mid-1950s Building 21 was altered to accommodate a dedicated rescue station, although little trace of this was identified within the structure. Building 21 was built in the mid-1960s as a Deployment Wing. Following the closure of the colliery in 1976 the internal layout of the buildings was significantly altered. In particular the ground floor of the Baths was subdivided by breeze-block and glazed timber partitions. The insertion of additional doorways provided external access to many of the workshops. The Chatterley Whitfield Mining Museum took over many of the buildings from 1978 until closure in 1991. Under their occupation Building 19 remained in use as the Canteen, however, Building 21 was sub-divided. More recently the buildings had been unoccupied with the exception of Building 20 which was refurbished. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: stokeont2-56136

(G.41.4595/2008)

SJ879473

Parish:

Postal Code: ST1

## **OASIS DATABASE: CAPPER RATAUD BUILDING, CLOUGH STREET, STOKE-ON-TRENT**

### ***Former Capper Rataud Building, Stoke-on-Trent, Historic Building Recording***

Simons, E., Lilley, S. AOC Archaeology Group, Loanhead, Scotland : AOC Archaeology Group, 2008, A4, 71 pages, including 9 A3 fold-out pages. Text, photographs, plans and elevations. White spine, transparent plastic covers.

*Work undertaken by:* AOC Archaeology Group

"A programme of historic building recording was required as a condition of planning consent prior to the demolition of the Former Capper Rataud Building, Clough Street, Stoke-on-Trent. AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers to undertake this work in November 2007. The former Capper Rataud works is a typical industrial complex within the Stoke area and is characterised as having a plain utilitarian style. The initial construction of the factory dates to the late 19th century with the erection of the Kensington Pottery on the western half of the site and a confectionary factory situated on the corner of Morley and Statham Streets. Both were built over the remains of a former unnamed Pottery, although the extent to which any earlier buildings were re-used is unclear due to later developments in the 20th century. Both works underwent expansion along Statham Street so that by the mid 20th century the two factories became united under a single continuous facade. Whilst the interior of the ground and second floors survived to include decorative brick corbels, brick pilasters and King and Queen post roof trusses, substantial fire damage to the first floor prevented much of the area from being accessed and its character understood. This report provides a synthesis of the results of the Level 3 recording undertaken on the former Capper Rataud works, which included archive research, a detailed photographic, written and drawn record of the building. It also includes the results of a Level 1 survey of the facades of several building running along the north side of Clough Street, many of which have late Art Deco or Modernist decorative schemes." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-50586

(G.83.4596/2008)

SJ86725309

Parish: Kidsgrove

Postal Code: ST6 6JU

### **WESTCLIFFE HOSPITAL, TURNHURST ROAD, STOKE-ON-TRENT**

#### ***Archaeological Survey of Westcliffe Hospital, Turnhurst Road, Stoke-on-Trent***

Wallis, A Coalbrookdale : Ironbridge Archaeology, Report: 227 2009, 165pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Ironbridge Archaeology

A building record was made of the Lodge, the Vagrant's Ward and the New Infirmary at Westcliffe Hospital. For health and safety reasons it was not possible to record the interior of the Vagrant's Ward but recording the exterior showed only limited changes to these buildings. The New Infirmary was recorded both internally and externally. A number of changes had been made to the building. Externally, the majority of changes had taken place including elevation. Internally, a number of changes had taken place including alteration to the stair and landings and the introduction of toilets to the rooms in the cross wings. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: ironbrid1-52203

(G.83.4597/2008)

SJ88415323

Parish: Stoke-on-Trent

Postal Code: ST6 8UN

### **BUILDING 29: GEOLOGY OFFICE, CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD COLLIERY**

#### ***Archaeological Building Recording of Building 29. Geology Office, Chatterley Whitfield Colliery, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire***

Sutherland, Z Hanley : Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology, Report: 226 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology

The building recording identified an early to mid-20th century building that had been utilised as a mix of office and workshop space. Its occupants had included the Colliery Manager, the National Coal Board's Western Area Geology Office and, most recently, a car repair business. The internal layout of the building was largely constructed with wooden partitions and displayed little evidence of change over time. A brick partition and supporting wall appeared to have been removed in room A and, later, a breeze block wall had been constructed to separate this room from the rest of the building. Some partitions had also been removed in rooms A and D, probably in order to increase the available workshop space. Further evidence of alteration may, however, have been lost in a recent fire which gutted the south-east end of the building. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: stokeont2-50753

## Telford & Wrekin

### Telford and Wrekin UA

(G.85.4598/2008)

SJ68500350

Parish: The Gorge

Postal Code: TF7 5UP

#### **LLOYDS HEAD MILL, IRONBRIDGE**

#### ***Archaeological Recording at Lloyds Head Mill, Ironbridge***

Ironbridge Archaeology Telford : Ironbridge Archaeology, 2008, 49pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Ironbridge Archaeology

Archaeological recording of the remains of a mill, located on the south bank of the River Severn was undertaken. Engineering works involved the implementation of stabilisation measures (including piling) on both sides of the River Severn. The recording was to take place prior to continuation of works in the area of the mill, once an important mining community and heavily populated with industries dealing in iron, brick and tile making. Though one of the tile factories was still in operation at Jackfield, all of the earlier industries had ceased in this part of the Gorge. The features recorded were of local significance. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: ironbrid1-59111

## Warwickshire

### Rugby

(G.44.4599/2008)

SP51876738

Parish: Willoughby

Postal Code: CV238BS

#### **THE ROSE INN, WILLOUGHBY**

#### ***Archaeological Recording at The Rose Inn, Willoughby, Warwickshire***

Coutts, C & Pratt, E Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services, Report: 0844 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Warwickshire Museum Field Services

Following a fire in the roof space and thatch of The Rose Inn, a Grade II Listed Building dating to the early to mid-18th century, an archaeological survey of the burnt timbers was carried

out. The timbers were drawn, measured and photographed prior to damaged timbers being removed. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Stratford-on-Avon

(G.44.4600/2008)

SP26053146

Parish: Little Compton

Postal Code: GL560PR

### **HILL BARN, BARTON-ON-THE-HEATH**

#### ***Hill Barn, Barton-on-the-Heath***

Coutts, C      Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services, 2008, 1p, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Warwickshire Museum Field Services

A rapid record was made of the probable 18th century, unlisted barn in 2008 in advance of restoration. The building represented the ruinous north-eastern arm of a complex that was L-shaped with a yard to the south-east in 1839. The south-eastern end of the building contained accommodation with two ground floor rooms and a loft over. The larger south-western room had an external door and window to the south-west, an inserted brick fireplace and a tiled floor. The smaller north-eastern room had a window to the north-east and was paved with bricks. The next room to the north-west had facing doorways of different sizes, a cobbled floor and a loft over; it may have housed animals. The complex was partly demolished sometime after 1974. [Sec]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial: **Warwickshire Archaeology in 2008, Summary Reports on Fieldwork**, Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group, ,  
OASIS ID: no

(G.44.4601/2008)

SP41886179

Parish: Southam

Postal Code: CV471PQ

### **1 MARKET HILL, SOUTHAM**

#### ***Archaeological Recording at 1 Market Hill, Southam, Warwickshire***

Coutts, C      Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services, Report: 0903 2009, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Warwickshire Museum Field Services

Recording of the Grade II Listed Building, after the removal of render, revealed timber-framing. The building dated to the mid to late-16th century, and was known to be timber-framed, but the complexity of the herring-bone and decorative-brace framing was hitherto unknown. Each bay had a different motif for its panelling. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Warwick

(G.44.4602/2008)

SP27747228

Parish: Kenilworth

Postal Code: CV8 1PQ

### **KENILWORTH CASTLE**

**Archaeological Survey of Collapsed Curtain Wall South of the "King's Gate", Kenilworth Castle**

Coutts, C Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services, Report: 0858 2008, 5pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Warwickshire Museum Field Services

Survey of an area of collapsed curtain wall was carried out. The upstanding masonry in the area affected was drawn, as was the fallen masonry, so reconstruction could be as accurate as possible. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: no

(G.44.4603/2008)

SP34296477

Parish: Radford Semele

Postal Code: CV311FH

**ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, RADFORD SEMELE*****Archaeological Recording at St. Nicholas Church, Radford Semele, Warwickshire***

Coutts C, Wright K, Jones R & Cooper A Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services, Report: 0852 2008, 26pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Warwickshire Museum Field Services

Archaeological recording of the medieval church was carried out after a serious fire. The church was found to have been largely rebuilt in the 19th century. The original north aisle was found to be slightly smaller than its Victorian predecessor, and a barrel-vaulted tomb was recorded, partly below the eastern wall of the vestry. Some later alterations were also recorded. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: no

(G.44.4604/2008)

SP27536361

Parish: Warwick

Postal Code: CV346BQ

**FISHER'S BROOK BRIDGE, STRATFORD ROAD*****Fisher's Brook Bridge, Stratford Road***

Greig, I Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services, 2008, 1p, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Warwickshire Museum Field Services

Recording of the eastern side and the underside of the arch of Fisher's Bridge, Stratford Road, prior to its proposed replacement, was carried out in September 2008. The present bridge appeared to be as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886. Evidence of two stages of widening was recorded, confirming previous assessments. [Sec(abr)]

Serial: ***Warwickshire Archaeology in 2008, Summary Reports on Fieldwork***, Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.44.4605/2008)

SP28106514

Parish:

Postal Code: CV344JH

**NORTHGATE HOUSE*****Northgate House, Warwick. A Summary Architectural Survey and Heritage Impact Assessment of Redevelopment Proposals***

Palmer, N & Grieg, I     Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services,    2008, 1p, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Warwickshire Museum Field Services

A rapid survey to inform redevelopment proposals for one of a pair of large, Grade II\* Listed, semi-detached town houses built c.1698 after the 1694 fire of Warwick was carried out. The survey revealed five main building phases, the original house of c.1698, extensions to the north-eastern and north-western parts of the house made between 1806 and 1851; a rebuilding of the rear service wing between 1851 and 1886; alterations carried out in the 1930s and conversion into the WCC Staff club in the 1960s. The garden contained the buried remains of medieval properties fronting Saltisford destroyed by the 1694 fire and an earlier fire of 1664 and unbuilt on since. Observation of five borehole starter pits to the rear of the house revealed a deep layer of topsoil, over natural clay in three pits, deeper in the other two. [Au(abr)]

Serial:**Warwickshire Archaeology in 2008, Summary Reports on Fieldwork**, Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group, ,  
OASIS ID: no

## Worcestershire

### Bromsgrove

(G.93.4606/2008)

SO93487719

Parish: Belbroughton

Postal Code: DY9 9UL

**BELL HALL CHAPEL, BELL END, BELBROUGHTON**

***Bell Hall Chapel, Bell End, Bellbroughton***

Pagett, T     Worcester : Tom Pagett,    2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Tom Pagett

The purpose of the survey was to re-examine the building known as the Chapel at Bell End, which was first surveyed in 1991. This survey was undertaken in April and May 2008. The building of stone churches in Worcestershire appeared to occur in the period 1130-1200. The building was showing signs of wear and tear by the 15th-16th centuries. It was around this time that possibly the insertion of an inner shell with the addition of new windows occurred. The English Reformation in the mid-16th century may have had some bearing on the continued use of the building for ecclesiastical purposes and the general decline at that time. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: no

### Malvern Hills

(G.93.4607/2008)

SO57296073

Parish: Bockleton

Postal Code: HR6 0RB

**GRAFTON HILL COTTAGE, BOCKELTON**

***Historic Building Recording at Grafton Hill Cottage, Bockelton, Worcestershire***

Williams, P     Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ225  
2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

The assessment determined that the cottage was most likely built during the early decades of the 19th century for rent to a local worker. The site was then surrounded by larger farms, which by 1866 were all incorporated into the Bockleton Estate. The building itself was a two-

up two-down cottage with an attached brick-built lean-to, probably made of bricks from the estate's own brick kilns. The evidence suggested that the structure was likely to have been of one phase, with only minor alterations over the next 200 years. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* WSM40524

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4608/2008)

SO71796536

Parish: Shelsley Kings

Postal Code: WR6 6RY

**BANK HOUSE FARM, STANFORD BRIDGE**

***Historic Building Recording at Bank House Farm, Stanford Bridge, Worcestershire***

Williams, P Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ224 2008, 34pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

The survey determined that the subject building was a combination barn dating from around 1780, with an extension to the first phase within 20 years of the original build, and later modification after 1840 with piecemeal alteration in the next half century or so. Areas of the barn utilised for different functions, e.g. the housing of animals, were identified. The barn was occupied by the Barry family until the mid-1880s and was probably built for that family. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4609/2008)

SO85673925

Parish: Upton-upon-Severn

Postal Code: WR8 0NJ

**BURYEND FARM, BURYEND LANE, UPTON UPON SEVERN**

***Historic Building Recording at Buryend Farm, Buryend Lane, Upton-upon-Severn Worcestershire***

Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ208 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

The survey was constrained by the development, but included a photographic and drawn record of the structural remains of the barn and a cider mill and press. The barn was most likely constructed in the 17th century, with the square-panelled form of framing used common in the area during this period. The original function of the barn was not known, but it was probably used for storage with some threshing carried out before it was converted to cider production sometime in the latter half of the 18th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4610/2008)

SO85234039

Parish:

Postal Code: WR8 0LE

**THE FORMER POLICE STATION, SCHOOL LANE, UPTON UPON SEVERN**

***Historic Building Recording at The Former Police Station, School Lane, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire***

Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ216 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

The project determined that the subject building was probably built in 1822-23 by local coal and timber merchant James Chamberlain, who owned the house until he sold it to David Davies in 1848. The house continued in domestic occupation until it was sold to the Police Authority in 1953 and converted to a police station, with cells added to the rear and offices to the side. The property still retained much of its original character and many of its features. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4611/2008)

SO81054081

Parish: Welland

Postal Code: WR8 0BA

### **HOOK BANK FARM, HANLEY CASTLE**

***Building Recording at Hook Bank Farm, Hanley Castle, Worcestershire***

Cook, M Tardebigge : Martin Cook, 2008, 11pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Martin Cook

A barn on the site was recorded, and established to have been brick-built with a tile roof. It comprised three bays, the central one over the threshing floor. Stables were recorded on the eastern end, with a hayloft overhead. Small extensions on the north and south sides consisted of a probable tack room, tool store and dairy. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* WSM39878

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## **Wychavon**

(G.93.4613/2008)

SO91784142

Parish: Eckington

Postal Code: WR103BJ

### **BARNS WEST OF LOWER END HOUSE, MANOR FARM, ECKINGTON**

***Photographic Recording of Barns West of Lower End House, Manor Farm, Eckington, Worcestershire***

Robson-Glyde, S Worcester : Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment & Archaeology Service, Report: 1663 2008, 48pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment & Archaeology Service

Recording took place of a number of buildings at the site. Lower End House was a Grade II Listed Building dating to the 16th or 17th century, and had undergone a very fine and sympathetic restoration programme to be converted into accommodation for a nearby cookery school. The barns comprised four structures all joined to each other, a threshing barn, stable, byre and a barn that was once open space but later became roofed storage. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* WSM40537

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4614/2008)

SO97005830



Parish: Grafton Flyford

Postal Code: WR7 4PN

**HILL TOP FARM, GRAFTON FLYFORD*****Hill Top Farm, Grafton Flyford, Worcestershire. Historic Building Record, October 2008***

Tyler, R Edgbaston : Birmingham Archaeology, Report: 1856 2008, 67pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Birmingham Archaeology

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken at Hill Top Farm. Documentary sources did not allow for a precise date to be assigned for the construction of the outbuildings. Therefore, dating of the structural remains were based upon stylistic evidence of form and fabric alone. The outbuilding under consideration had to be evaluated together with the series of agricultural buildings to the west and north-west which, a cursory inspection suggested, were broadly contemporary and formed part of a conceptual whole, being laid out around three sides of a central yard. The surviving buildings on the western side of the yard comprised a brick-built barn and a four-bay cart house beneath a raised granary. The yard was originally closed to the north by a long, single-storey range, represented at the time of recording only by the ruinous, western stub. Such an arrangement seemed to represent a planned programme of building, reflecting the rationalisation of the farming process and a more scientific approach to agriculture, a pattern of development that became increasingly current during the second half of the 18th century and into the 19th century. In the absence of firm documentary evidence for the date of the buildings at Hill Top Farm, they should be set within this late-18th/early 19th century context, most probably representing an expansion or restructuring of the farm after the enclosure of the common in 1779. The building as recorded constituted an interesting and attractive, though unremarkable structure and formed part of a relatively complete complex of agricultural outbuildings dating to the later 18th or early 19th century. The visual completeness of the complex was masked, however, to a large extent by the intrusive, 20th-century metal framed structure covering the central yard. The study allowed for a full visual and interpretative record of the outbuildings to be made ahead of conversion, and can be seen to form the basis for a more complete record of the complex as a whole should further works be proposed in the future. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: birmingh2-49795

(G.93.4615/2008)

SO96306366

Parish: Hanbury

Postal Code: B60 4BU

**WOODROW FARM BARNS, HANBURY*****Standing Building Recording Survey. Woodrow Farm Barns, Hanbury, Worcestershire***

Children, G Leominster : Border Archaeology, Report: BA0802PPWFH 2008, 41pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Border Archaeology

The standing building recording survey of the complex of outbuildings at Woodrow Farm, supplemented by documentary research, identified evidence of three major phases of construction and rebuilding. The site at Woodrow Farm had been occupied at least since the early 18th century and probably much earlier. A detailed plan of the manor of Hanbury dated 1731 showed a house occupying the site of the farm, however, no adjacent outbuildings were shown. The Ordnance Survey surveyors' drawing of 1813 and the Hanbury tithe map of 1838 showed that a complex of outbuildings had been erected to the south-east of the farmhouse, however, its layout bore little resemblance to the existing outbuildings, which appeared to have been constructed at some time between 1838 and 1884. This initial construction phase was represented by the northern range of Barn 3, Barn 4, the small L-shaped stable block immediately north of Barn 3, Barn 5, situated immediately adjacent to and west of Barn 3, the range of pigsties and adjacent swill house [Barn 6]. The consistent external detailing of this group of buildings confirmed that they were constructed at about the same time. A secondary phase was represented by the construction of Barn 2, lying adjacent to the east of Barn 3 and replacing an earlier structure, which, based on cartographic

evidence, appeared to have been rebuilt at some time between 1884 and 1904. A small single-storey extension was added to the north of Barn 2 at some time between 1904 and 1928. The most recent phase of building activity, dating from the mid-late-1970s, was represented by the building of a brick extension to the north of Barn 2 to accommodate a workshop, together with the rebuilding of the southern range of Barn 3 and the extensive renewal of window-and door-openings in Barns 3 and 4. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 38545

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: borderar1-40490

(G.93.4616/2008)

SP03964564

Parish: Norton and Lenchwick

Postal Code: WR114NT

**TWYFORD HOUSE, TWYFORD BANK, EVESHAM**

***Building Appraisal of Twyford House, Twyford Bank, Evesham, Worcestershire***

Cook, M      Tardebigge : Martin Cook, 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Martin Cook

A building appraisal determined that the building, although probably of early 19th century in date, had been significantly and substantially altered in the later 19th and 20th centuries. It no longer had any of its original windows, all having been replaced by modern, usually uPVC, items. There were no surviving internal features that would have made further recording of the building worthwhile. The building was clearly associated with a prosperous, early 19th century Evesham man. However, it lies at the end of a row of several such buildings on the road out of Evesham and it was not believed that this alone made it worthy of preservation or further recording. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4617/2008)

SO94404590

Parish: Pershore

Postal Code: WR101BX

**AMERIE BARN, PERSHORE**

***Amerie Barn, Amerie Court, 100 Newlands, Pershore. Historic Environment Record***

Poole Phillips Associates      Pershore : Poole Phillips Associates, 2008, 6pp, colour pls, figs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Poole Phillips Associates

A drawn and photographic survey was carried out of the probable post-medieval barn at the site. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4618/2008)

SO90605130

Parish: Stoulton

Postal Code: WR7 4RB

**MUCKNELL FARM, STOULTON**

***Archaeological Building Recording at Mucknell Farm, Stoulton, Worcestershire***

Napthan, M      Worcester : Mike Napthan Archaeology, Report: WSM 38550 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Mike Napthan Archaeology

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken in January 2008, prior to the rebuilding of the present farmhouse in an existing form. The farm house had a complex structural history, and only very fragmentary evidence survived of its earliest phase. The earliest element was the remains of a medieval cruck truss, consisting of two opposing cruck blades and the truncated remains of a collar. These were tree ring dated to 1439. There is a small amount of late-17th century brick visible within the building together with reused internal doors of late-17th early 18th century date. The vast majority of the surviving fabric is 18th and 19th century in date. The interior of the house was primarily the product of a major 19th century remodelling, broadly contemporary with the addition of the north wing [c.1850-1860] and then a later addition of a lean-to kitchen [c.1860-1870]. An extension was built in the [1960s-70s] on the southern elevation. This was later demolished. A more recent remodelling [1990s] involved alterations to the interior layout, which left little of the original character. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Wyre Forest

(G.93.4619/2008)

SO82007550

Parish: Bewdley

Postal Code: DY116NL

**10 HAMILTON ROAD, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Report. 10 Hamilton Road, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 769 2008, 3pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

This house was of particular interest because it was an example of a council house built for sale. This issue caused much political controversy in the inter-war period. Sometimes whole estates were erected by the Borough of Kidderminster with the intention of selling the houses to private buyers. The report was based upon the deeds held by the present owner. This house was part of a large estate created by the break up of the historic Sutton Farm. Sutton was named in Domesday of 1086. The most likely site of the medieval settlement was where the farm stood until demolition in the 1930s, at the junction of Woodward Rd and Brinton Crescent where they meet Tomkinson Drive. With Kidderminster expanding outwards and agriculture in the doldrums, Sutton Farm was ripe for sale and redevelopment. In 1881 much of the farmland was purchased by the Worcester Land and Investment Company. However, this company was unable to develop much of the land, and in 1902 its members resolved to wind up the business. In June 1903 the farm, which still operated under yearly tenants, was sold with 52 acres of land to a house furnisher of Kidderminster. The land still had to wait a considerable time for building to take place, and was to be used to build a large council estate. However, the houses built by the council were all to be sold. This policy was vigorously opposed by the rising Labour Party, who favoured letting the properties. In October 1929 the Corporation sold the newly built house to a blacksmith of 10 Clensmore St, at the price of £290. A good sized garden of 400 sq yards was included. The deeds showed that the house was then rented out by private landlords until 1944. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4620/2008)

SO82807640

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116TR

**109 PARK STREET, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Report. 109 Park Street, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 777 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was of particular interest, having been built in consequence of the activity of the Park Street Land Society, which extended the street down to the cemetery in the late-19th century. The basis of the report came from documents held by the present owner. The house carried a stone with its name, Eton Cottage. It fronted directly on to the pavement, as did all the houses built in Park Street at this time. It was semi-detached. Its neighbouring house, number 108, which occupied the other half of the lot, was a mirror image and must have been built at the same time. It too appeared on the 1885 OS map. It was named Alma Cottage. Presumably its builder co-operated with in the construction of the two houses. In the 1887 list it is owned by William Cave. The neighbouring house on the north side was also shown on the 1885 map and was one of the biggest houses in this development of Park Street. In 1887 it was owned and occupied by James France. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4621/2008)

SO82807640

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116TR

**120 PARK STREET, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Report: 120 Park Street, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 778 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was of particular interest, having been built in consequence of the activity of the Park Street Land Society, which extended the street down to the cemetery in the late-19th century. [Au]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4622/2008)

SO81807620

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116PQ

**142 BEWDLEY HILL, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Report: 142 Bewdley Hill, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 279 2008, 3pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

Number 142 Bewdley Hill was part of the Blakebrook and Bewdley Hill Building Estate. The house had a dry cellar, with a kitchen at the back leading to a wash-room extension. Off the tiled floor hall was a middle room with original fireplace and a front room. All original doors and sash windows were intact. On the first floor was a bathroom and a small room with fireplace and added corridor into the bathroom. The middle and front bedrooms had fireplaces. All original windows and doors were intact. There was a large attic bedroom, part of the original house, and access from there into the roof space over the two-story extension at the rear. This roof space was shared with next door. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4623/2008)

SO82207620

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116QN

**192 SUTTON ROAD, KIDDERMINSTER*****Building Report. 192 Sutton Road, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 741 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was of great interest as part of a significant development of a row of cottages along the west side of Sutton Road in Kidderminster Foreign. The land was taken from a field belonging to Sutton Farm. It seemed to have been a very early example of a private initiative to enable a number of individual owners to quickly build upon a line of plots. A sales notice from August 1918 briefly described the two properties, by then having their present numbers 192 and 193. Each house contained three bedrooms, parlour, kitchen and cellar, and at the rear which was approached by a party entry, there was a paved yard with two sculleries, WC and long plot of garden land. The side entry only served number 192 at the time of recording. It was likely to have been uncovered originally, with the first floor subsequently being extended over it. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4624/2008)

SO82507630

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116TX

**43 WOODFIELD CRESCENT, KIDDERMINSTER*****Building Report. 43 Woodfield Crescent, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 767 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was of interest, having been one of the earliest built by the Woodfield Estate Land Society, which was formed by 1878. It carried a date stone 1883. Other streets which were part of the scheme were Peel Street, Cobden Street, Crescent Road and part of Plimsoll Street. In 1905, the house, like all its neighbours, was built in red brick. The roof had been renewed with tiles, but was presumably originally slate as were those of the adjoining properties. There was no side access, with the three houses built by Durrance forming part of a long terrace on the north- east side of Woodfield Crescent. There was a cellar basement, the ground floor of the houses were set slightly above pavement level. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4625/2008)

SO82307610

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116QW

**46 FRANCHISE STREET, KIDDERMINSTER*****Building Report: 46 Franchise Street, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 755 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

This was an important house by virtue of its occupation of a site which was part of an extensive piece of land purchased in 1851 by the ambitious Kidderminster Freehold Land Society. Deeds held by the present owners provided evidence that the apparent aim of the society was to create working class home owners with the qualification to vote, this was not always achieved. It took a quarter of a century before this house was built by John Lane 1876-79. The Kidderminster Freehold Land Society was formed in 1849. By January 1851 it had collected £645 in contributions from members. It made various purchases of land, and its second purchase in 1851 was at the Borough boundary on the east side of Sutton Road, then usually described as Sutton Common, but sometimes as Blakebrook. The society laid out the streets, which were Hume Street, Holman Street, Talbot Street and Franchise Street. The last-named street referred to the aim of the society's promoters to create new voters, who they hoped as working men would vote for the Liberal party. In July 1851 it was reported that "the levelling at Blakebrook is completed and the whole fenced in with rustic paling in a strong and tasteful manner". The land society created and disposed of building plots and presumably it was quickly realised that more was needed to ensure homes were actually built and were affordable to working men. A second organisation was set up to build up a fund for lending to members the money to purchase their plot and house. This was the Kidderminster Freeholders Permanent Benefit Building Society established in September 1851. The plots had already been allocated by April 1851, a plan of the allocated plots survived and was held by Kidderminster Library. In following the analysis it was important to distinguish between the present numbering of the houses and the numbering of the plots on the 1851 plan. Number 46 Franchise Street was built on the north side of the plot allocated to William Thomas and numbered 49. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4626/2008)

SO82307610

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116QW

**48 FRANCHISE STREET, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Report. 48 Franchise Street, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 756 2008, 5pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

This was an important house by virtue of its occupation of a site which was part of an extensive piece of land purchased in 1851 by the ambitious Kidderminster Freehold Land Society. It was one of the earliest houses erected on this estate c. 1855, whereas its neighbouring houses, numbers 46 and 47, were built later. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4627/2008)

SO82607650

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116UG

**59-62 PEEL STREET, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Report: 59-62 Peel Street, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 768 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

Peel Street was of great interest, having been part of a development by the Woodfield Estate Land Society, which was formed by 1878. These houses illustrated the difficulties land clubs faced in progressing with building. There was a delay of about twenty years before number 59

and neighbouring houses were erected. Nos. 59-62 stayed together as a block of rented houses at least until 1944. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4628/2008)

SO82807610

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116TF

**PARK LANE (SOUTH)-WEST SIDE**

***Historic Kidderminster Project Report No. 733. Park Lane [South]-West Side, Including No. 101 [Cemetery Lodge], Nos. 102-113 ["The Dolls Houses"], No. 127 [Camden House], Nos. 128-131 and 133, No. 132 [Stanley House, Old Cemetery Lodge]***

Taft, J & Taft, P & Onslow, G Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 733 2008, 14pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

This work was carried out as part of The Historic Kidderminster Project to provide a record of buildings and other important sites in Kidderminster. The project was funded by the Local Heritage Initiative and administered by the Kidderminster Civic Society in partnership with Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment and Archaeology Service. [Au]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO  
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4629/2008)

SO80407450

Parish:

Postal Code: DY121PZ

**RIFLE RANGE HALT, SEVERN VALLEY RAILWAY**

***Historic Kidderminster Project Report No. 448. Rifle Range Halt, Severn Valley Railway***

Beddoes, K & Millward, B Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 448 2008, 2pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The building of Rifle Range Halt was authorised by Great Western Railway [GWR] on 12 April 1905 at a cost of £145. The plans show a timber platform 100 yards long 6' wide and 3' high and a waiting shelter 20' x 7' similar to that on Foley Park Halt. These shelters were commonly known as "Pagodas" because of their distinctive design. The Halt was situated next to the line adjoining the bridge over the cart track on the tunnel side. There was a footpath from the platform to the cart track. GWR inspected the Halt on 2 May 1905 and stated that the opening was to be in June ; but no official date was given or is known. Although opened in conjunction with a Steam Rail Motor Service, as was Foley Park Halt the main purpose of Rifle Range Halt was to provide better access for the Local Volunteers (precursors to the Territorial Army) to the nearby Rifle Range which has since lent its name to much of the area. The Halt was closed to passengers on 4 Oct 1920 but remained in situ until the early 1930s for the occasional use by trains conveying military personnel on exercises. The 1884 OS Map above shows the position of Kidderminster Racecourse just a short distance away from the position of the Halt. The two never coexisted, the last meeting at the racecourse being held in 1885. When the 1902 OS map was published the Racecourse area had been renamed as the Rifle Range. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4630/2008)

SO78697519

Parish:

Postal Code: DY122DH

**THE BAKE HOUSE, REAR OF 15 HIGH STREET, BEWDLEY*****Building Recording at the Bake House, Rear of 15 High Street, Bewdley, Worcestershire***

Cook, M      Tardebigge : Martin Cook, 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Martin Cook

Building recording of a former bake house was carried out. Phase 1 [early 18th century] of the building provided cooking and scullery facilities for the houses on the street frontage. This was extended to include a bakery [Phase 3 - 1879, perhaps as early as 1830] with a single oven with a storage area over. This storage area was subsequently converted to a shop in Phase 4 in the early 20th century. The building was characterized by the extensive re-use of building materials. This practice was carried to extraordinary lengths with bricks of different sizes being used indiscriminately and roof trusses of different heights and spans being employed. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* WSM38574

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4631/2008)

SO78837553

Parish:

Postal Code: DY121AD

**THE OLD COACH HOUSE, PLEASANT HARBOUR, WRIBBENHALL*****Historic Building Appraisal of The Old Coach House, Pleasant Harbour, Wribbenhall, Worcestershire***

Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings      Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ228 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

The timber-frame of the Grade II Listed Old Coach House was probably constructed some time in the middle decades of the 17th century, and was probably originally a barn. At some time, most likely in the 19th century, most of the timber-frame was replaced by brick and the building appeared to have been converted to a coach house, with a cart bay at the north-western end and a stable at the other end, below a hayloft. The function of an opening and a air of oval recesses in the south-eastern gable could not be determined and it may have been that there was a further intermediate use for the structure. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* WSM40528*Archaeological periods represented:* PA, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4632/2008)

SO82207640

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116QJ

**VAGRANTS RECEPTION AND BOARD ROOM, KIDDERMINSTER WORKHOUSE, SUTTON ROAD*****Building Report. Vagrants Reception and Board Room, Kidderminster Workhouse, Sutton Road***

Shaw, K &amp; Gilbert, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster project, Report: 601 2008, 5pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

This was an important building in Kidderminster's history, being all that remained of the workhouse, an institution hated and feared by the poor. A Borough workhouse existed in



Kidderminster in Vicar Street in the mid-18th century. Around 1784 a larger one was built in the nearby Vicarage meadow, approximately where Oxford Street is today. A further expansion was needed and a new workhouse was erected in Hornes's Field (now Broad Street) in 1816. The workhouse was built to house 150, but by 1881 accommodated 323 inmates. Further expansion was completed in 1885 to include two hospitals, one with 66 beds for men and a second with 50 beds for women. Other buildings included a bakery, brewery, laundry and a boiler house together with a school for 120 children. These changes took the workhouse capacity up to 420. In 1889 the public house called the Tap House was purchased by the Guardians, who demolished it and added the ground to the workhouse site. From 1915 it was forbidden to keep children in workhouses and the Guardians leased "Sunnyside" in Franche Road as a home for the children. There was no record of further work before the Workhouse buildings were integrated into the National Health Service and formed part of Kidderminster General Hospital. This was erected in 1874 to a design by the local architect J. T. Meredith. The ground floor of the surviving building served as an administration block where prospective inmates were initially interviewed. It also provided accommodation for staff including a waiting area, porter's day room with adjacent bedroom, bread room and overseers' room. Stairs led to the Guardians' Board Room on the first floor with a clerk's room and retiring room for the use of the Guardians. They had a separate entrance, which led directly to a staircase to the Boardroom. Also erected at the rear were vagrant wards, mostly for men. These have been demolished, apart from one room connected to the surviving main block which was a bathroom. The original plan shows a double room and three single rooms for women. There were ten men's wards [each some 10 feet by 3 feet 4 inches] and ten labour cells across a passage [the Local Government Board required some minor changes and a revised plan showed only nine male rooms which were slightly wider at 4 feet each]. The labour cells had an aperture through which stones to be broken had to pass, and the tramps were kept in until the stones were small enough to pass through. Outside these cells was a stone yard. Provision was made on the plans also for drying ground, a coach house and stable, and a yard with a broken stone store and an unbroken stone store. Inmates broke stone as a condition of their accommodation and were detained until their task was completed. The surviving reception building with boardroom and offices still remain with modifications. In recent years until 2007 it was in use as offices, but it was later empty. The original main entrance doorway had been partly bricked-up converting it into a window, the Guardians' entrance has been completely bricked up, entrance later being gained by a new doorway, probably converted from a window. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4633/2008)

SO87737446

Parish: Chaddesley Corbett

Postal Code: DY104LR

**HARVINGTON HALL MALTHOUSE**

***Harvington Hall Malthouse***

Pagett, T Worcester : Tom Pagett, 2008, 8pp, colour pls, figs, tabs

*Work undertaken by:* Tom Pagett

Prior to work being undertaken on the three storey post-medieval building, which was previously used as a malt house, a building survey was undertaken. Many modifications had been carried out over the last three/four centuries and it was uncertain about the use of the building over the time. The hall in its present form was thought to have been started c. 1580, superficially the building appeared to be contemporary with the hall with a mix of building elements used over time. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4634/2008)

SO84107720

Parish: Churchill and Blakedown

Postal Code: DY102RF

**8 RODEN AVENUE, KIDDERMINSTER*****Building Report: 8 Roden Avenue, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 774 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

This house was of great interest, being on land developed by the Avenue Road Land Society. The involvement with this society of one of the town's most eminent physicians, Dr. William Roden, provided added interest. There were many attractive well-built Victorian houses in this road, and No. 8 was one of them. It was built c.1880 with its adjoining house, No. 10 Roden Avenue. This was a well-built red-brick semi, with ample frontage as required by rules of the society. The main access was through a side porch, which seemed to be as originally built, and it was unaffected by a modern extension to its rear. No. 10 was its mirror image, sharing a tall chimney, although the symmetry had been reduced by both houses having their own extensions. One curiosity was that each house had an initialled stone near to its entrance. In the case of No. 10, it clearly referred to James Coates who built the house and was still living there at the 1901 census. However, the similar stone at No. 8 provided a mystery as it had the inscription "W.H.D." This could not even be the initials of Thomas' widow who was Selina Maria. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4635/2008)

SO83107730

Parish: Kidderminster Borough

Postal Code: DY102NF

**38 YORK STREET, KIDDERMINSTER*****Building Report: 38 York Street, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 779 2008, 3pp, colour pls

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

This was originally a two up two down house. The cellar was built with a coal chute at the back, which was built over by an extension containing the kitchen. It was one of a pair with number 36 on its north side, and between them was an entry. A similar pair built by Richard Hughes still survived next to them and was numbered 32 and 34. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4636/2008)

SO83017672

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116UU

**7 & 8 MILL ST., KIDDERMINSTER, ONCE THE COACH & HORSES*****7 & 8 Mill St, Kidderminster, Once The Coach & Horses***

Millward, B      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 471 2008, 5pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The Paradise Balti House was listed as No. 7 Mill Street. Clearly, the Balti House had been formed by an amalgamation of two properties 7 and 8. The merger of the two properties into one was after 1902 and probably, but not certainly, before 1910. There was some evidence to suggest that the building had traces of timber framing. Previous to the property becoming the Paradise Balti House it had, for many years, been a public house called the Coach & Horses.

Initially, the Coach & Horses only occupied No. 8; this was shown clearly on the 1885 OS map and, less clearly, on the 1902 OS map. Nevertheless, a photograph of Lower Mill St. for c1910 seems to indicate that, by that date, the two properties had been merged. The ornate bay windowed entrance still exists at the front of No. 8. By 1957, this entrance had been restructured and the main entrance moved to the left-hand building of the property. Although the Paradise Balti House was numbered as No. 7, the Coach & Horses was always referred to in Trade Directories as No. 8, at least up to 1962. The last entry for the Coach & Horses in the Register of Electors is 1985 which suggested that it ceased trading as a public house in 1985/1986, or thereabouts. Photographs dated 1987 and 1990 show the building, prior to becoming the Paradise Balti House, was being used as a dining room and delicatessen. A conveyance of 1805 reveals information dating back to the late-1770's. The conveyance refers (without dates) to former names by which the property had previously been known. The earliest reference is to the "Old Post Office", then the "Boars Head" and then the "Shears" before the style "Chaise & Horses" was adopted. Before this property merged with number 8 next door to form an enlarged 'Coach & Horses', it had been long associated with the Boot & Shoe trade. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4637/2008)

SO82207680

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116AQ

**CHURCH WALK, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Historic Kidderminster Project Church Walk, Kidderminster***

Taft, G & Onslow, G Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 731 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

According to the 1891 census there was no listing for Church Walk. The first houses appeared on the east side of the street between 1891 and 1901. Probably the first ones to be built were Nos. 14-18, Cedar Place. This was a terrace of 5 houses which were built in 1898 according to the plaque. They were built in the former grounds of The Cedars on Mason Road and named after that house accordingly. The number of houses on the east side of Church Walk was listed as 10 on this census. With the exception of No 12, all the cottages had named plaques [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4638/2008)

SO83307700

Parish:

Postal Code: DY10 2JJ

**DUDLEY STREET, FORMERLY NEAR THE HORSEFAIR, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Report: Dudley Street, Formerly Near the Horsefair, Kidderminster***

Shuttes, A Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 664 2008, 62pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

Dudley Street at the height of its development in the 1800s had about 90 dwelling houses fronting the street, a further 50 or so houses in courts and yards behind, as well as the Dissenting Meeting House Chapel, 6 public houses, several brew houses, 2 bake houses, loom shops, wheelwright's workshops, a coachbuilder's, coal yards, slaughterhouse, warehouses and a mineral water factory. The report included description, functions, maps and photographs covering approximately 170 former Dudley Street buildings on 23 different plots between Churchfields and the rear of Blackwell Street from the late-18th century to their gradual demolition in the 1960s and 1970s. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4639/2008)

SO83707695

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102BT

**ELDERFIELD LODGE, 50 COVENTRY ST., KIDDERMINSTER***Elderfield Lodge, 50 Coventry St, Kidderminster*

Millward, B      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 461 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

Elderfield Lodge was at the top of Coventry Street next to the property 'Elderfield'. It was part of an elegant row of eight houses under the collective name of 'Elderfield Gardens'. At the front of the house, yellow facing brick was decorated with contrasting 'terracotta' styled moulded and plain brick string courses, with matching pediments, lintels, eared architraves and parapet to the false roof balcony. The roofing was slate and there was a full dormer window over this elevation. The side and rear of the property were plainer than the front, although the standard red brick construction was alleviated by the use of yellow bricks for over window segmental lintels. A plain dormer projecting from the slated roof provided a view out to the rear from the second floor. The single storey outhouse facilities were original to the property. At some time in its history the house was converted into flats but was re-converted to a family residence. The first record related to this property was a Conveyance dated 26th May 1883. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4640/2008)

SO84017650

Parish:

Postal Code: DY101SR

**YEW TREE HOUSE 45 LORNE STREET, KIDDERMINSTER***Building Record and Historical Research on Yew Tree House, 45 Lorne Street, Kidderminster*

Owen, A      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 493 2008, 6pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

Aerial photographs (1969 and 1972) and the OS Maps of 1885 and later showed the house to have occupied a large plot behind 33 to 44 Lorne Street. The house appeared from photographs to have an L-shaped floor plan, was two-storied and had no dormer windows. The drive was the current entry to Lorne Grove. Part of the plot was on land originally proposed for development in 1830s and now mostly under the railway line. On an aerial photograph, what was assumed to be the original western boundary line of the development was visible beyond the railway. Its position in the plot, almost up against its eastern boundary. it was built after the railway went through or perhaps was a rebuild like No. 44 Lorne Street. The house was demolished between 1972 and 1988. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4641/2008)

SO83907620

Parish: Kidderminster Foreign

Postal Code: DY101UG

**25 FARFIELD***Building Report: 25 Farfield*

Griffiths, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster project, Report: 327 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

No. 25 Fairfield was the second in a terrace of three brick houses built between 1841 and 1851. The original slate roof had been replaced with cement tiles. The chimney served both Nos. 25 and 26. It retained its original height but had lost the original chimney pots. Recent work to the interior revealed that the house had been built up against the side wall of No. 24, which must have been built first with an external chimney stack, as traces of the brickwork and soot could still be seen on the wall which formed an internal wall to No. 25. Only one brick to the front of No. 25 had been tied into the front wall of No. 24. Originally the six-foot high, wooden, six-panelled front door had wooden pilasters on either side and ogee brackets supporting a ledge above. The pilasters, door, brackets and ledge had been removed and replaced with a uPVC surround and moulded door. The original six paned sashes to the ground floor and the window with six panes to the lower sash and three panes to the upper sash to the first floor had also been replaced with modern uPVC windows. The stone sills to both windows and the flat arch decorated with five panels above the ground floor window remained. Originally the front boundary would have had a low wall with iron railings. The railings to all the houses in Farfield were removed during World War II and the low wall had also been removed. All windows to the rear had been replaced and original doorways moved. There was originally a single storey extension containing the brewhouse at the rear but this had been extended, new windows and doors inserted, and given a new flat roof and a second outer skin of brick. The extension to the rear of No. 26 appeared largely unaltered and this had a slate tiled shed roof. There was also a privy beyond the brewhouse on the boundary with No. 26. The rear brickwork was tied into the brickwork of both No. 24 and No. 26. The front door opened directly into the front parlour. This room originally had a fireplace on the left hand wall adjoining No. 26 with a cupboard beside it. It also had a quarry-tiled floor. A door led into the back room but these two rooms were knocked into one. The stairs were originally enclosed and a door opened from the rear room onto the stairs. Another door under the stairs opened onto stairs descending towards the rear of the house into the cellar under the rear room, which had been filled in. The rear room originally had a chimney across the corner between the room dividing it from the front parlour and the left hand wall adjoining No. 26. A door led out into the brewhouse. The steep narrow stairs led to two bedrooms above the front parlour and the rear room. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4642/2008)

SO83907620

Parish:

Postal Code: DY101UG

**26 FARFIELD**

***Building Report: 26 Farfield***

Griffiths, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster project, Report: 328 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

Third in a terrace of three brick houses built between 1841 and 1851. The original slate roof had been retiled with cement tiles. The chimney served both Nos. 25 and 26. It retained its original height but had lost the original chimneypots. The six-panelled front door had wooden pilasters on either side and ogee brackets supporting a ledge above. The original six paned sashes to the ground floor and the window with six panes to the lower sash and three panes to the upper sash to the first floor have been replaced with modern uPVC windows. The stone sills to both windows and the flat arch decorated with five panels above the ground floor window remained. Originally the front boundary had a low wall with iron railings. The railings to all the houses in Farfield were removed during World War II but the low brick wall remained. All windows to the rear had been replaced and doorways moved. There was originally a single storey extension across part of the width of the house containing the brew house at the rear. This had been modified although it appeared to retain the slate tiled shed roof. Originally

there was a gap between Nos. 26 and 27. At some point late in the 19th century or early in the 20th both Nos. 26 and 27 were extended on the first floor to create a covered passage between the two houses. The extension did not appear on the Ordnance Survey map of 1885 but did on that of 1921. The roof of this extension was at the level of the roof on No. 26, slightly lower than the roof of No. 27. The rear room formed a third bedroom to No 26 that extended slightly over the ground floor of No 27, while the front room was part of No. 27. The front door opened directly into the front parlour. This room had a fireplace on the right hand wall adjoining No. 25 with a cupboard beside it. There was a 1930s tiled fireplace but the outline of an opening big enough to take a range could still be determined. There was a quarry-tiled floor. A door in the far wall led into a very small back room with a window to the rear elevation. This room had a chimney across the right hand corner by the door. On the left two doors led to steps down to the cellar and the staircase to the bedrooms on the first floor. A door in the far wall led out into the kitchen/bathroom extension. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4643/2008)

SO82307560

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116NY

**5 WOODWARD ROAD, SUTTON FARM, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Report: 5 Woodward Road, Sutton Farm, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project., Report: 770 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

It seemed that both No. 5 and No. 6 Woodward Road were farm labourer's cottages dating to Elizabethan times. The present owner had completely renewed the cottage and extended it. The exterior was rendered and it was not possible to see the original brickwork, which (allegedly) consisted of the smaller type brick from a previous era. The report was primarily based on deeds held by the current owner, since purchasing No. 5 in 1970. The building had been considerably extended, so it was unrecognisable as a small cottage. In its original state from front to back it would have been little more than 12 feet and there was no staircases in it (a ladder was used). By the time of the purchase of No. 5 there was 'rickety staircases'. There was a toilet in No. 5 Prior to that the occupier of No. 5 had the right to 'access to and egress from' toilets and wash house behind No. 6, which were still there in 1998 but subsequently had been demolished. Number 5 had a ceiling timber in the front room taken from Oldington Farm, which was being demolished in 1970. The whole cottage was built with small bricks, possibly Elizabethan, all now concealed by rendering. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4644/2008)

SO84207630

Parish:

Postal Code: DY103DJ

**CHADDESLEY ROAD, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Report No. 732 Historic Kidderminster Project Chaddesley Road, Kidderminster***

Taft, P & Onslow, G Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 732 2008, 9pp, colour pls, figs,

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

This research was the result mainly of scrutiny of censuses. Chaddesley Road was situated in an area of Kidderminster known as Short Heath and was formerly known as Spirit Lane and appeared as this on the most recently published census in 1901. [Au]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4645/2008)

SO84027615

Parish:

Postal Code: DY101XB

**'CLAREMONT', 144 CHESTER ROAD SOUTH, KIDDERMINSTER*****'Claremont', 144 Chester Road South, Kidderminster***

Coombe, J Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 105 2008, 3pp, pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

Claremont was one of a pair of semi-detached Victorian villas on the west side of Chester Road South. It was built in about 1858 by John Thompson a builder who bought the land in April 1858 from William Boycott. He, in turn, had acquired a parcel of land in 1840, part of a larger plot called Farfield which had originally been owned by Lord Foley and his wife Cecilia Olivia Foley. John Thompson died in 1866, William Thompson and Henry Willis lived at Claremont until it was sold in July 1867. It was sold by auction to William Coley. William Coley died in 1892 leaving the house to his sister Grace Coley-Power to live in until her death in 1954. It was sold once again at auction in 1955, then resold in 2006. The house had five bedrooms and large gardens with stabling and outbuildings at the rear. Since then it had been converted into flats. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4646/2008)

SO76867891

Parish:

Postal Code: DY121PL

**EYMORE FARMHOUSE [DEMOLISHED]*****Building Recording and Historical Research, Eymore Farmhouse [Demolished]***

Gammond, C Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 215 2008, 3pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The reputed Manor of Eymore originated in Edward Burnel's gift c. 1312 to the Prior and Convent of Worcester. Burnel had bought Eymore Wood in 1301, along with the estate of Trimpley. In 1542 Eymore was bestowed upon the Dean and Chapter of Worcester until the abolition of the Chapter when the old Mansion House at Eymore was bought and occupied in 1649 by John Corbyn. The Dean and Chapter recovered their lands at the Restoration and Eymore remained in their possession until 1861. At what date the original house was replaced was unclear. During World War II the Home Guard were based at Eymore Farm. Nearby there were trench positions for guarding Victoria Bridge and the remains of railway line defences could be found discarded at the eastern end of the bridge. Tenants occupied Eymore Farm between 1952 and 1964. In 1964 the Birmingham Corporation Water Dept. began construction of Trimpley Reservoir and Treatment Works and Eymore Farmhouse was demolished to make way for a terrace of 4 houses. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4647/2008)

SO81907760

Parish:

Postal Code: DY115AL

**THE LAKES, FRANCHE ROAD**

***Building Report. The Lakes, Franche Road***

Gilbert, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 277 2008, 4pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The Lakes was an early example of the great houses built by carpet manufacturers, in this case John Lea. The Lea family was of immense importance in Kidderminster's early manufacturing history. The Lakes was a good indication of the fortunes being made by industrialists in the town. It is also a further example of a mansion which went into decline and was demolished with no recognition of its former glory. No record of its demolition had been discovered and no photograph had been found. Sales particulars from 1919 offered an insight into the nature of this house. It was set in grounds extending to about five acres. Half of this was "rich old turf land". Pleasure grounds were tastefully laid out to include a tennis lawn and rose garden. They were well planted with shrubs and trees. The house was approached by a good carriage drive. A portico led to an entrance hall 25ft by 8ft and a back hall 14ft by 9ft. There was a morning room 17ft by 15ft, drawing room 21ft by 17ft, dining room 25ft by 18ft, with semi-circular end and entrance from lawn. Other ground floor rooms comprised a library 16ft by 12ft, china pantry, kitchen 22ft by 15ft, back kitchen and other outbuildings. There were extensive cellars under the whole house, with a coke stove by which the whole house was heated. On the first floor a large landing gave access to eight bedrooms, bathroom, box room, store room, linen room and servants' room. Outbuildings were around a yard with two coach houses, stabling for four horses, harness room, dog kennel, corn room and hay loft. The glass houses included a vinery with ten vines, tomato house and stove. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4648/2008)

SO83807570

Parish: Stone

Postal Code: DY101XH

**216 CHESTER ROAD NORTH, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Record and Historical Research on 216 Chester Road North, Kidderminster, DY10 1TN***

Owen, A      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 487 2008, 3pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was built of red brick under a slate roof. It was two storeys high and slightly lower than the houses on either side. The moulded blocks making up the decorative lintel on the porch window were similar to but not exactly matching the front wall window, indicating the porch was a later build. The OS map of 1885 showed a small porch. The earliest date reference for the land was 1780. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4649/2008)

SO84087654

Parish:

Postal Code: DY101SX

**36 LORNE STREET, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Record and Historical Research for 36 Lorne Street, Kidderminster, DY10 1SX***

Owen, A      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project., Report: 492 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project



No. 36 Lorne Street was one of a block of five cottages called "Spring Cottages". The houses were two rooms deep and without a hallway. The front door opened directly into the front room from the pavement. There was no front garden and 1885 OS maps did not show any kitchen extensions. The houses were of brick construction under a tiled roof [small flat tiles] of shallow pitch. Windows were originally sash and had later been replaced. A service alley between Nos. 37 and 38 gave access to the rear. A name plate, "Spring Cottages", was inset in the upper storey over the service door between 37 and 38. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4650/2008)

SO83607630

Parish:

Postal Code: DY101QP

**SCOTLAND HOUSE, 12 COMBERTON HILL, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Scotland House, 12 Comberton Hill, Kidderminster***

Fisher, P Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 162 2008, 5pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

Scotland House was built as a freehold shop and dwelling house and sale particulars advertised in 1938 suggested that it was built to a high standard. They listed the accommodation on the ground floor as a shop communicating to store room, china pantry with cupboards and sink, and a dining room. In the basement, there was a kitchen with range and cupboard fixture, back kitchen with sink, larder, store room, coal house, and a well-lit work room. Outside, there were two WC's, a yard and a rear entrance. On the first floor were a lounge, bedroom and dressing room. On the second floor there were three bedrooms, bathroom with bath and geyser and box room. The property remained very much the same as when it was built but was later used as office accommodation. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4651/2008)

SO86227508

Parish:

Postal Code: DY104BG

**STONE HOUSE, STONE**

***Historic Building Recording at Stone House, Stone, Worcestershire***

Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ125 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

Analysis of the site suggested that the earliest visible structure on site dated from sometime in the 18th century, although there was a suggestion that it was built on the site of the 13th century manor house. During the first two decades of the 18th century, the house was overhauled and modernised, with a "modern" symmetrical Georgian appearance to the fenestration with the 17th century fabric unaltered at the rear. During the following 130 years, the building was further extended and modernised, resulting in the piecemeal architectural patchwork that was later noted. A stable block and coach house to the rear of the building had undergone a similar pattern of modernisation. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4652/2008)

SO83907620

Parish:

Postal Code: DY101UG

**THE RAILWAY STATION INN, FARFIELD*****Building Report. The Railway Station Inn, Farfield***

Griffiths, N      Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster project, Report: 326 2008, 5pp, colour pls, figs, tabs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The Railway Station Inn was a brick built, double fronted building with an arched passageway leading to the rear. There was a gabled roof tiled with a modern replacement for the original Welsh slates. There was a chimney at each gable end, with only one original chimney pot remaining. The different pitch to the roof indicated that it was built separately from the adjoining terrace although it shares the same dentil decoration under the eaves. The brickwork had been painted over. The two windows to the first floor at the front were replacements under the original square arches and with the original stone sills. To the round floor is a pair of canted bay windows each with four original sashes with stained glass to each bottom sash. There was dentil wooden decoration to the top of the window frame of each bay. The window locks inside appear to be original. The central front door had a wooden pilaster to either side and a pediment over with matching dentil decoration. To the southern end of the façade was an arched passageway with a ledged and braced door that led to a small courtyard and the original stable block. This courtyard had later been covered over as an outside smoking area. There were originally three houses adjoining at the southern end but these were demolished around the middle of the last century to provide a car park. To the rear was a two storey extension with a shed roof with a single chimney stack. The alleyway between the rear extension and the shed roofed stable block had been covered over creating a lean-to. The windows to the first storey of the extension were all replacements. However the ground floor windows that later opened onto the covered passageway appeared to be original. Beyond the two storey extension was a further flat roofed extension, possibly of later date than the main building, containing toilets. A lean-to conservatory had been added to the south side so that the toilets could be accessed without going outdoors. It was only possible to examine the public rooms of the building. At the time of survey, the front door opened into a tiny vestibule with a modern, glass panelled inner door. The side walls of this vestibule appeared to be original but it is not clear whether this was once a longer hallway. Originally there were two rooms either side of the front door, each with its own fireplace. The chimney breasts remained but the fireplaces have been replaced with a gas fire to the room to the left and a reproduction fireplace with open fire to the room to the right. The two rooms had later been made into an open area together with the room originally behind the left hand front room. This room also had a chimney breast, later fitted with a gas fire, and a window overlooking the courtyard. A modern, glass panelled door from this room opened into a passageway. On the right hand side of this passage a door opened onto the stairs to the first floor. Beyond it a second door, which would originally have been an external door from the small courtyard, opened into the first room in the rear extension. This room had a chimneybreast with original fire surround fitted with a gas fire. There was tongue and grooved panelling to the lower part of the walls but it could not be determined if this was original but thought unlikely to be. Next to the door were two original sash windows that would have overlooked the courtyard but later looked onto the covered and glazed passageway. A door at the far end of this room led to the kitchen that also had a door and two windows onto the area between the stables and the extension, now roofed and glazed to make a conservatory area. The glazed lean-to giving access to the toilet extension led off the far end of this conservatory area next to a modern glazed door leading into the garden. The area beneath the stairs leading to the first floor has been used to make a servery with a bar to the room in the extension and another bar that extends out into the right hand front room. This servery area also contained the door beneath the stairs that led to the cellar. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4653/2008)

SO80267071

Parish: Stourport-on-Severn

Postal Code: DY130AL

**25 CHURCH WALK, ARELEY KINGS*****Archaeological Recording at 25 Church Walk, Areley Kings, Worcestershire***

Mercian Archaeology Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ 210 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

The results of the archaeological recording demonstrated that the structure recorded at 25 Church Walk was the base of a Victorian glasshouse from within the kitchen garden of Areley Court. The glasshouse was one of a pair shown on early mapping and referred to in sales particulars of 1923. Local residents confirmed the presence of a former ice house on the site, although the entrance to the structure remained unlocated. The depth of soil over the suggested area of the entrance suggested that the development would not affect any remains of the building that may have survived. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4654/2008)

SO83317717

Parish: Wolverley and Cookley

Postal Code: DY102EP

**13 HORSEFAIR, KIDDERMINSTER*****13 Horsefair, Kidderminster***

Millward, B Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 443 2008, 5pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

There had been a small lock-up shop on the site for over a century, the last business recorded was a General Store with specialisation in farm produce. The premises were demolished in 2007 after a compulsory purchase order was approved by a planning inquiry inspector in September 2001. The centrally located Horsefair shop was often, erroneously, known by local residents as the "tin shop" because the corrugated steel boundary fence adjoining the footpath in Broad Street gave it a superficial appearance. The main entrance to the shop led into the retail area which included a counter and stock for sale. An interior doorway led into storage areas and other backroom facilities. The 1902 OS map and the equivalent 1885 OS map showed the property in precisely the same profile as did a "bird's eye" aerial map shortly before demolition. Therefore it seemed most likely that the building was there since at least 1885. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4655/2008)

SO83907720

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102QZ

**17 SHRUBBERY STREET, KIDDERMINSTER*****Building Report. 17 Shrubbery Street, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 776 2008, 3pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

Number 17 was a semi-detached house built in red-brick with a slate roof. It was part of a row of four pairs of houses which appeared to be identical and to have been built together. Four of these houses, numbered 9, 11, 13 and 15, were owned by Thomas Hall Garlick in the 1887 list, although it was J. Garlick who appears in the list of members among the 1873 papers.

Clearly William Arnold and the Garlick family co-operated in the construction of these houses.  
[Au]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4656/2008)

SO82357727

Parish:

Postal Code: DY115DD

**34 MARLPOOL LANE, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Historic Kidderminster Project: Building Report No. 396 No. 34 Marlpool Lane, Kidderminster***

Leek, P Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 396 2008, 5pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was a substantial double fronted early Victorian [1851] red brick building with sash windows and an attractive ornate front porch. Inside, the hall floor still boasted the original tiles, later covered with carpet. Downstairs were two large front drawing rooms and a smaller room to the back which was the original kitchen. To the back of one of the drawing rooms was a bricked up doorway which was the tradesman's entrance. Hidden away in the wall at the base of the sash windows were very unusual wooden sash shutters, which would have been able to secure the front windows from the inside. To the left, the most recent owners had installed a new kitchen and to the right was a large brick built conservatory. When the present owners were constructing a water feature in the garden near to the new kitchen, it was obvious that some sort of structure had previously been there, and the plans of the house mentioned a "freezer room" situated here. In the rear garden there were mature trees and shrubs and to the right a two storey brick built stable, which was built at the same time as the house. Originally a driveway would have led to this stable from the road outside, and, although most of this driveway was later covered over by the garden, part of the original paving could still be seen near to the stable. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4657/2008)

SO83807740

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102QW

**346-349 HURCOTT ROAD, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Report: 346-349 Hurcott Road, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 763 2008, 3pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

This group of four terraced houses was an example of a small development undertaken by an independent builder at a time of widespread construction in Kidderminster. He built the four houses now numbered 346-349 Hurcott Road. The pair of houses now numbered 348 and 349 was built on the first plot. It is likely he used the money raised from the sale of these two houses to finance the building of the pair of houses now numbered 346 and 347 Hurcott Road. The 1891 Census provided clear evidence that four houses had been built by then. These were numbered 45 to 49 Hurcott Road. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4658/2008)

SO82357727

Parish:

Postal Code: DY115DD

**35 MARLPOOL LANE, KIDDERMINSTER*****Historic Kidderminster Project. Building Report No. 395, 35 Marlpool Lane, Kidderminster***

Leek, P Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 395 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was built in about 1840 and was first known as Whitville Lodge. The property was a substantial double fronted early Victorian property built of red brick with sash windows. At the rear was a mature garden with old trees and a shrubbery. A modern conservatory had been built onto the rear. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4659/2008)

SO83907740

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102QX

**47 RODEN AVENUE, KIDDERMINSTER*****Building Report: 47 Roden Avenue, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 775 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

This house was built c. 1899-1901 with its adjoining house number 49 Roden Avenue. Number 47 was one of a pair of semi-detached houses built in red-brick with a slate roof. They were single bay and their rather narrow frontages were offset by substantial extensions at the rear and slightly to the side, these extensions contained the front doors. The houses were elegantly adorned with a string course and detailed window heads. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4660/2008)

SO83707780

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102QD

**99 STOURBRIDGE ROAD, KIDDERMINSTER*****Building Report: 99 Stourbridge Road, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 762 2008, 3pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

This was a house of some character, known as "Laurel Cottage", and was part of the development of the north side of Stourbridge Road during the latter half of the 18th century. It was believed that it was undertaken by a land society, though little evidence was available to prove this. A series of plots was successfully built upon, with one exception, to form Nos. 85 to 103 Stourbridge Road. The only 20th century house in this row was number 99. This was a nicely proportioned red brick detached house. Like its neighbouring properties on either side, which were built on plots from the same piece of land, it had an extremely long garden at the back. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4661/2008)

SO82507850

Parish:

Postal Code: DY115HT

**HALIFAX FARM, FRANCHE*****Building Report. Halifax Farm, Franche***

Weale, G C Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 856 2008, 7pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

Halifax Farm sat along side other areas in Franche as being significant in its connection to market gardening, which became a specific industry during the 19th century and up to the close of the Second World War. Reference was made to a cottage which may well have been amongst that cluster of farm buildings where Halifax Farm became established. Over the years the total area of the farm had changed from 35 acres in 1871 to 24 acres in 1947. Lying in a ring fence, and having a valuable building frontage to the main road from Franche to Bewdley, and another approach from Habberley Road. Interestingly the real access to Halifax Farm seemed to have been for some time off the Franche Road, even though it was a long way, along the side of The White Wickets Estate. The House was substantially built and had a small hall, living room, sitting room, kitchen, back kitchen, dairy, pantry, washhouse, cellar with rolling way, store with entrance from outside, spacious landing, three bedrooms and a garden. The house had a south-east aspect with extensive views and was in excellent structural and decorative repair. The outbuildings were situated well away from the house and included a stable for two with loft over, loose box or store (formerly cow shed) with loft over, another stable for two, two pigsties with corrugated iron extension over yards. Adjoining this building was a wood and corrugated iron lean-to shed, detached wood and corrugated iron open-fronted three bay cart shed, two-bay wood and corrugated iron open shed, boiling and mixing house with corrugated iron roof, and well of water with semi-rotary pump. A range of three wood and corrugated iron pigsties, detached wood and corrugated iron pigsty and concrete pig yard. In the orchard there was two detached wood and corrugated iron pig cots and runs with concrete floors. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4662/2008)

SO83107690

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102JH

**HALL STREET*****Building Recording and Historical Research. Hall Street, Kidderminster Now Part of St. Mary's Ringway***

Shuttes, A Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 663 2008, 53pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

Hall Street was named after the "Old Hall" which stood on the site and was believed to be part of the old manor house buildings. This manorial land was developed into a new street of houses in the late-18th century by the owner, Lord Foley of Witley Court, Baron of Kidderminster. Almost all the buildings were demolished in the 1960s and replaced by St. Mary's Ringway, part of Kidderminster's ring road. The site was adjacent to St. Mary and All Saints Church with its origins dating back at least to the 12th century. The Historic Kidderminster Project also initiated an archaeological radar survey which took place in 2006 next to the church to investigate the possibility of an earlier Saxon church or monastery. The site was close to the town centre, the canal, the river and to former carpet factory sites. Hall Street, at its height of building development in the 1800s, had 34 properties fronting the street

and a further 24 houses behind in Courts 1-4. In addition to the weavers' houses, it included the classical style house belonging to the Price and Chambers families, used also for a school and then the Savings Bank, the Royal George Public House, some shops, the "Old Hall" building, an alehouse, a bakehouse, two small carpet factories, an almshouse and a pig sty. The last house on the "South side" butted up to the stable building on the plot of 22 Church Street, which was the only original building still standing on what was Hall Street and was used for commercial offices accessed from Church Street. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4663/2008)

SO83207680

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102HJ

**HARVEYS WINE VAULTS, 1 COVENTRY STREET, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Report. Harveys Wine Vaults, 1 Coventry Street, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N & Coombe, J Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 757 2008, 10pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

In January 1968 the demolition began of Harvey's wine vaults, It marked the end of at least 148 years of occupation of the premises by wine merchants in Kidderminster. For most of that time the famous firm of Harvey's were there. Remembered as a Bristol company, their important link with Kidderminster had been largely forgotten. The fine extensive cellars, were now filled in (or destroyed) and buried beneath the Swan Centre. Legends abounded regarding these cellars, including that they once led by underground passages to both St. Mary's Church and to Caldwell Tower. Another idea was that they once contained a Saxon chapel. Doubt remained, but probably the best opinion was that they were the undercrofts of medieval merchants. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4664/2008)

SO83707690

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102BZ

**SPRING BANK HOUSE, 28 LESWELL LANE**

***Historic Kidderminster Project Ref 457. Spring Bank House, 28 Leswell Lane***

Millward, B Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 457 2008, 4pp, colour pls, refs, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

This property sat at the top of Leswell Lane overlooking Coventry Street and St. George's church and once possessed an elevated panoramic view over the town. Initially a family home in the late-18th century, Spring Bank House later provided accommodation for private and Diocesan educational purposes, before reverting to residential use. In the 1960s/1970s, its appearance change dramatically to the present "warehouse" look after conversion into flats, and its garden was transformed into housing. Before conversion into flats this building had a gabled roof and period windows which overlooked the town. The sloping garden stretched westwards down the lane and there was a gated stepped access to it from Coventry Street [the bricked gateway could still be discerned]. The door and remains of a foot scraper near the main entrance are rare original external features of the property. Within living memory a name plate proclaiming "Spring Bank House" was near this doorway. There was no direct access to inside the building but an ex-inhabitant of the downstairs flat thought that the original main staircase remained in situ, but hidden from view behind a walled up stairwell. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4666/2008)

SO81307860

Parish:

Postal Code: DY115RP

**THE MALTHOUSE, BRIDGNORTH ROAD**

***Building Report. The Malthouse, Bridgnorth Road***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 276 2008, 6pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was much changed and it was not possible to pick out the original structure with any certainty within the current building with its many extensions. The double bay frontage with its gabled roof may have been original, and the top could just be seen on a painting by Miss Edith Thomas of how she remembered the district to be in 1898. However, the front door at the centre of this frontage had later been removed. The high malthouse, from which the dwelling house later took its name, is shown in the painting in all its glory. The base of this structure still remained. Next to it, closely abutting the Bridgnorth Road was the stable building which has acquired a new roof. This stable is not shown on the 1885 edition of the OS map, and its construction may have been part of improvements made in 1895. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4667/2008)

SO84207760

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102RG

**THE NOOK, 7 TURTON STREET, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Building Report. The Nook, 7 Turton Street, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project., Report: 772 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

This house was of great interest, being built on a site within the land at Greenhill purchased by the Kidderminster Freehold Land Society at the end of 1850. It was a small detached house, a rare example of the Society achieving its stated aim of enabling working men to become home owners. The plots for Greenhill were allocated by ballot at a meeting of members and friends of the Freehold Land Society in the Plough Inn on 22nd January 1851. Plots were allocated in Hurcott Road, Turton Street and Batham Street. The plot consisted of 572 square yards with a 10 yard frontage on the west side of an "intended new street to be called Turton Street". The house was given its current name in 1928, when it was described as "The Nook", 4 Turton Street. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4668/2008)

SO82327725

Parish:

Postal Code: DY115AD

**WHITVILLE COTTAGE, FRANCHE ROAD, KIDDERMINSTER**

***Historic Kidderminster Project Building Report No. 397. Whitville Cottage, Franche Road, Kidderminster***



Leek, P Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 397 2008, 3pp, colour pls, figs  
*Work undertaken by:* Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was invisible from the road and was accessed by a long drive from Franche Road. It was a substantial white painted, double fronted property standing in its own large grounds with sash windows and an ornate porch. The garden had many mature trees and shrubs. Inside a hallway runs front to back with original tiles. There were three large reception rooms and a newly furnished kitchen, also a large cellar. There was a theory that the house was originally divided into two-the roof was thought to have two gabled sections running east-west, encompassing two smaller houses [possibly for the coachmen of Whitville House], but when work was done on the house and the roof was, in fact, shown to be run north-south, making the two houses theory to be much less feasible, also the Court map of c.1840 gave no indication of a divide. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Yorkshire & Humberside

### East Riding of Yorkshire

#### East Riding of Yorkshire

(G.57.4669/2008)

TA03883926

Parish: Beverley

Postal Code: HU170NP

#### **15 FLEMINGATE, BEVERLEY**

#### ***15 Flemingate, Beverley, East Yorkshire, Preliminary Architectural Appraisal***

Richardson, S & Neave, S & Dennison, E      Beverley : Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd., Report: 008/334.R01 2008, 32pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd.

A preliminary architectural appraisal of premises at No. 15 Flemingate, Beverley, was undertaken. Flemingate probably took its name from the Flemish merchants trading in Beverley in the 12th century. It may have been the street in which some of them lived, and so it was possible that the site of No.15 was occupied from an early date. During the 14th century a house belonging to Thomas Harpham was located on north side of Flemingate. The details of a 1318 lease of land to Harpham by the burgesses of Beverley suggested that the site of No.15 may have been included in the lease, perhaps situated on the western edge of the land taken by Harpham, or possibly just beyond it, however, it was not certain if there was any occupation at this date. The earliest surviving parts of the existing building comprised a timber-framed domestic structure of probable late-15th century date. The form and detailing of the roof trusses in particular was similar to a small number of surviving examples from this period within Beverley and also others within the Yorkshire region, for example in York and Scarborough. The quality of one of the trusses indicated a building of some status. On the basis of the surviving structural evidence, it was proposed that No.15 may have comprised a house set at an approximate right angle to the street frontage, with a gabled jettied end facing onto Flemingate (and possibly also onto a lane to the east) and a hall to the rear. Although a number of such houses dating to the 15th century and after survived in York, it was believed that this was the first time that the surviving structural evidence for such a layout had been considered in detail in Beverley. If the proposal was correct, then it could have wider implications for Flemingate and the medieval townscape as a whole, as it was unlikely to have been the only example of such a building within the town. Documentary evidence indicated that Nos.13 and 15 Flemingate were considered as a single property by c.1700, and it appeared that both underwent extensive alteration after being sold to a local tanner in 1725, including removal of parts of the timber-framing to No 15. The first clear documentary evidence for the use of Nos. 13 to 15 as an inn dated from 1809. No.15 appeared to have formed a dwelling separated from the inn (although in the same ownership) by 1815, and to

have continued as such throughout the 19th century. By the late-20th century, it was in poor condition and in 1984 it was refurbished for use as offices. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: eddennis1-62647

## Barnsley

(G.04.4670/2008)

SE24380324

Parish: Penistone

Postal Code: S30 6BA

### **PENISTONE MARKET, PENISTONE**

#### ***Penistone Market, Penistone, South Yorkshire. Photographic Building Survey***

Savage, S A Saxilby : Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln), Report: 08-484 2008, 51pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

Documentary and cartographic research undertaken for this report demonstrated that some of these buildings were already in existence by the early 1850s. The buildings fell into two groups, those in the market place itself, and most recently used as its offices, and those lying to the north, most recently part of an abattoir associated with the cattle market. The market buildings appeared to have originated as outbuildings to the rear of the 19th century Rose and Crown Inn, later used as agricultural buildings following the demolition of the Inn, and converted for market use in 1910. The northern group of buildings probably originated similarly to the rear of the Old Crown Inn. The survey also included the façade of the 19th century town lockup, now incorporated into a retaining wall on the northern edge of the proposed development area. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.04.4671/2008)

SE24340392

Parish:

Postal Code: S36 7BU

### **THE NETHERFIELD ANNEXE, PENISTONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PENISTONE,**

#### ***Netherfield Annexe, Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire. An Archaeological Building Record***

Scurfield, C Barnsley : CS Archaeology, Report: 27 2008, 144pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* CS Archaeology

A building recording was undertaken prior to the demolition of the Netherfield Annexe. The annexe consisted of a series of Victorian residential, administrative and hospital buildings. These functioned as the Penistone Union Workhouse, which was designed by the Bradford architects Lockwood and Mawson [c.1859] and based on Sampson Kempthorne's "cruciform or square" plan. Later buildings included an infirmary [c.1895], a mortuary and isolation hospital [early 20th century]. Some original and subsequent buildings had, during the late-20th century, been demolished but overall the building complex survived relatively unaltered. A few areas were either inaccessible or subject to extensive remodeling and would require further recording work. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: csarchae1-45852

(G.04.4672/2008)

SE31960316

Parish: Stainborough

Postal Code: S75 3ET

**WENTWORTH CASTLE ESTATE, STAINBOROUGH*****Wentworth Castle Estate, Stainborough, South Yorkshire. Before and After Monument Recording***

Swann, A Morley : Archaeological Services WYAS, Report: 1894 2008, 29pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services WYAS

In advance of repairs and refurbishment, a photographic survey was carried out on a number of monuments and garden features at Wentworth Castle between 2005 and 2008. Some, such as the Tuscan Temple, were little more than piles of rubble and displaced architectural fragments. Others, such as the Rotunda Temple, were in danger of collapse. Monuments such as the Gun Room had been ravaged by time and the weather. Photographs were taken to record the monuments before intervention, and following repair and consolidation work. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**Doncaster**

(G.04.4673/2008)

SE57710326

Parish: Doncaster

Postal Code: DN1 3LU

**8-9 HALL GATE, DONCASTER*****8-9 Hall Gate, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. An Archaeological Building Appraisal***Scurfield, C Barnsley : CS Archaeology, Report: 24 2008, 54pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* CS Archaeology

The proposed development area featured two building phases. Phase 1 consisted of two 19th century brick buildings, each with a pitched roof. The exact original function of these buildings was unknown, but probably related to manufacture (Building A) and administration (Building B). Phase 2 buildings represented an extensive late-20th century flat roofed extension. Although the Phase 1 buildings were of some historical and archaeological interest they had been modified and retained a few original features, their loss was therefore considered to be of significance. This report therefore proposed further mitigation should take place in the form of an archaeological watching brief. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO

OASIS ID: csarchae1-44320

(G.04.4674/2008)

SE57670294

Parish: Sprotbrough and Cusworth

Postal Code: DN1 3JE

**DONCASTER COLLEGE, WATERDALE, DONCASTER*****Archaeological Buildings Recording at Doncaster College, Waterdale, Doncaster, South Yorkshire (2 Vols)***

Upson-Smith, T &amp; Wolfram-Murray, Y Northampton : Northamptonshire Archaeology, 2008, 78pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Northamptonshire Archaeology

The survey consisted of general and detailed photographs showing original features and the development of the buildings. At the time of the survey all of the buildings had been empty for some time and had suffered to varying degrees from vandalism, leaks etc. The Chequer Road Boys elementary school was built to a central hall design so that pupils could gather for

special occasions. Around this time, there was a change in thinking to a more hygienic ventilated style of building, the Pavilion style, which the 1926 Girls and Infants school partially adopted. The 1910 High School for Girls was, as a grammar school, able to pick elements of the new thinking whilst being able to have a more ornate façade. The 1958 Technical College was built to cater for those born during the Second World War and to serve the growing mining and engineering industries which were located in and around Doncaster at the time. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.04.4675/2008)

SK5904692730

Parish: Tickhill

Postal Code: DN119QZ

**SUNNYSIDE COTTAGE, LINDRICK, TICKHILL**

***Archaeological Building Recording of Sunnyside Cottage, Lindrick, Tickhill, South Yorkshire***

Thompson, J    Sheffield : ARCUS, Report: 887d.1(1) 2008, 51pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* ARCUS

A scheme of archaeological building recording was undertaken on Sunnyside Cottage, Lindrick, Tickhill. The recording was undertaken to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which was placed on the consent for development. Recording comprised floor plans, cross section, and photography. The building lay on a roughly level site, orientated north-west to south-east, with its southern boundary defined by Lindrick. The footprint of the building occupied an area of 55m<sup>2</sup>. It was a rectangular two storey limestone structure with a single storey lean-to against the south-eastern gable. Sunnyside Cottage was a good surviving example of a small post-medieval agricultural building dating to the early mid-18th century. Although the structure had been converted several times within its lifetime, sufficient evidence remained to indicate it had originally been a cattle-shed, particularly the survival of a brick manger. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: arcus2-53088

## Rotherham

(G.04.4676/2008)

SK42019571

Parish: Wentworth

Postal Code: S61 4EL

**MANOR FARMSTEAD, CHURCH STREET, GREASBROUGH**

***Manor Farmstead, Church Street, Greasbrough, South Yorkshire, Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal***

Ware, P & Hunter, K    Malton : MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd., 2008, 9opp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

The buildings within the Development Area included an 18th century barn with 17th century timbers with an attached 19th century horse engine house, the farmhouse (possibly 18th century in date), two 19th century barns and cart sheds and three modern farm buildings, pig sties and outbuildings. The site of the development was derelict and overgrown and the buildings in a state of disrepair with visible signs of vandalism and arson. The site bordered to the north onto the Wentworth Woodhouse Registered Park and Garden (GD2167 Grade II\*). [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO

OASIS ID: maparcha1-56576

**Sheffield**

(G.04.4677/2008)

SK35108610

Parish: Ecclesall

Postal Code: S2 4QH

**DENBY STREET NURSERY, DENBY STREET*****Archaeological Photographic Survey of the Denby Street Nursery, Denby Street, Sheffield***

Barnes, J      Sheffield : ARCUS, Report: 973b.1(1) 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* ARCUS

This report described a programme of photographic survey at the Denby Street Nursery school fronting Denby Street. A photographic record was required to record the buildings on the site. However, access to the site was not achieved and photography for the report was undertaken by a third party, restricting the scope of the report. The site consisted of six buildings which fell into three main phases of construction taking place from the 1930s up to the 1980s. All of the buildings studied were specifically built to function as a school apart from the caretaker's house which was purpose built as a dwelling. A previous desk-based assessment in 2006 revealed that prior to construction of the site the area had previously been used as allotment and formal gardens, and following this the Corporation Depot No.12, a municipal authority store. The only remains extant from this period of the sites history was the western external boundary wall. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: arcus2-42096

(G.04.4678/2008)

SK34768573

Parish: Eckington

Postal Code: S11 8AJ

**SHARROW LANE INFANTS SCHOOL*****Archaeological Buildings Appraisal of Sharrow Lane Infants School, Sheffield***

May, R, Jessop, O & Thomson, J      Sheffield : ARCUS, Report: 1206.1(1) 2008, 70pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* ARCUS

A building survey showed that the earliest phase of the Infant School was typical of Sheffield Board School structures of the late-19th century, with subsequent modernisation of pupil and staff facilities within and around this core. The layout of the 19th century school remained essentially intact despite these changes, although the original intended circulation was impeded by the expansion of class rooms within the existing framework. Desk-based research indicated that there were no known structures on the site from at least the late-18th century until the construction of the school. The site was part of a field or close associated with the adjacent 17th century Priory Grange house, which was demolished in the 1880s. It has been suggested that this building stood on the site of a medieval monastic grange and tithe barn affiliated with Worksop Priory, but no supporting information, other than place-names, was found during the assessment. Geotechnical investigation indicated that there was the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits at the site, some of which may predate ground-levelling activities for the construction of the school. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: arcus2-46372

**Former County of West Yorkshire**

## Bradford

(G.07.4679/2008)

SE16123291

Parish: Horsforth

Postal Code: BD1 2BS

### **FORMER ODEON CINEMA, PRINCE'S WAY, BRADFORD**

***Archaeological Photographic Report on the Standing Structure. Former Odeon Cinema, Prince's Way, Bradford***

Michelmores, D Horbury : David Michelmores Consultancy & Conservation, 2008, 189pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* David Michelmores Consultancy & Conservation

Building recording was carried out of the old cinema prior to its demolition and the construction of a mixed use development. The former Odeon Cinema was previously known as the Gaumont Cinema and, when constructed in 1930, the New Victoria Theatre. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

## Calderdale

(G.07.4680/2008)

SE00792660

Parish: Hebden Royd

Postal Code: HX7 8PD

### **ATTACHED BARN, BROAD BOTTOM, MYTHOLMROYD**

***Attached Barn, Broad Bottom, Mytholmroyd. West Yorkshire. Archaeological Building Recording***

Haigh, S Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 1p, pls

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

Historic building recording was carried out of the post-medieval barn on the site. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.07.4681/2008)

SD99442766

Parish:

Postal Code: HX7 8HF

### **FORMER WESLEYAN MISSION, UNITY STREET, HEBDEN BRIDGE**

***Former Wesleyan Mission, Unity Street, Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire. Archaeological Building Recording***

Haigh, S Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 36pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

The building was constructed in c.1886 on the outskirts of the then expanding town, and was significant as a "tin tabernacle", with its upper floor timber frame clad in corrugated iron. The building was to be demolished to make way for future development. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.07.4682/2008)

SE09992406

Parish: Ripponden

Postal Code: HX3 9JP

### **CEMETERY CHAPEL, STONEY ROYD, SIDDAL NEW ROAD, HALIFAX**

**Cemetery Chapel, Stoney Royd, Siddal New Road, Halifax**

Chamberlin, E Halifax : Calderdale MBC Building Consultancy, 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Calderdale MBC Building Consultancy

Investigation of the building was carried out in advance of demolition. The chapel was constructed in 1861 to serve Stoney Royd cemetery. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.07.4683/2008)

SE09252467

Parish:

Postal Code: HX1 2HS

**HALIFAX HIGH SCHOOL*****Archaeological Building Recording of Halifax High School, Halifax, West Yorkshire***

Thomson, J Sheffield : ARCUS, Report: 1225.1[1] 2008, 198pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* ARCUS

Halifax High School consisted of two buildings, the main school building was constructed in 1882, and had a 1894 extension. The school was an excellent example of Victorian educational architecture and a record of the perceived strengths and weaknesses of the design by later generations through alterations within its fabric. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: arcus2-52117

(G.07.4684/2008)

SE0917125830, SE09172588

Parish:

Postal Code: HX3 5AP, HX3 6HF

**THE COACH AND HORSES INN AND OTHER BUILDINGS IN HALIFAX*****The Coach and Horses Inn and the Haley Hill Dryhouse, Coach Fold and Copley Street, Haley Hill, Halifax***

Thomson, J Sheffield : ARCUS, Report: 1190 2008, 21pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* ARCUS

The site comprised an 1803 dry house, with alterations including the removal of the western town in the later 19th and 20th centuries. The building was three storeys with open floors divided by modern partitioning. Nothing remained of the original timber frame, although there was ephemeral evidence from later alterations that survived behind modern studwork and plaster coverings. The Coach and Horses Inn was built prior to 1802 to serve the Halifax to Bradford via Queens Head turnpike. It comprised a two storey cellared building, with living arrangements upstairs and a public house on the ground floor, with adjoining cottages to the south that predated the inn and possessed evidence for domestic and industrial use. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.07.4685/2008)

SD93542408

Parish: Todmorden

Postal Code: OL145DF

**TODMORDEN HALL**

**Todmorden Hall ["The Old Hall"]. Todmorden West Yorkshire. Archaeological Building Recording and Assessment**

Haigh, S Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 48pp, pls, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist  
 Todmorden Hall was a Grade II\* Listed stone-built gentry house in the town centre, built in its extant form by the Radcliffe family in c.1600 but incorporating a late medieval timber-framed wing, in what was essentially an H-plan of hall and cross-wings, with a contemporary rear outshut. The original hall was subdivided in the mid-18th century, and later altered when it functioned as a post office for much of the 20th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MD  
 OASIS ID: no

**Kirklees**

(G.07.4686/2008)

SE18980973

Parish: Kirkburton

Postal Code: HD8 8AL

**10 JENKYN LANE, SHEPLY**

***Archaeological Report on the Standing Structure. 10 Jenkyn Lane, Sheply, Huddersfield***

Michelmores, D Horbury : David Michelmores Consultancy & Conservation, 2008, 82pp, pls, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* David Michelmores Consultancy & Conservation  
 Archaeological recording was carried out of the Grade II Listed barn, prior to its conversion. The barn was a laithe house, combining living accommodation, storage for crops and hay and cattle stalls, all under one roof. This example was thought to have been built before the agricultural recession of the late-19th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
 OASIS ID: no

(G.07.4687/2008)

SE18811791

Parish:

Postal Code: HD5 0PF

**COCKLEY HILL FARM, COCKLEY HILL LANE, KIRKHEATON**

***Cockley Hill farm, Cockley Hill Lane, Kirkheaton, West Yorkshire. Photographic Building Recording***

Swann, A Morley : Archaeological Services WYAS, Report: 1899 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services WYAS  
 A group of 18th and 19th century buildings were recorded in advance of redevelopment. The site was known to have been settled from at least the 13th century and from the 16th century was in ownership of the Pilkington family. Buildings recorded on the site comprised a farmhouse, a range of stables with loose-boxes and a large barn with internal byre. A small shed attached to the corner of the farmhouse was thought to be the remaining lower part of a weaver's loom shop. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
 OASIS ID: no

**Leeds**



(G.07.4688/2008)

SE40752622

Parish: Allerton Bywater

Postal Code: LS269AQ

**DUNFORD HOUSE FARM, METHLEY, LEEDS*****Dunford House Farm, Methley, Leeds. Archaeological Building Recording/Structural Watching Brief***

Swann, A      Morley : Archaeological Services WYAS, 2008, 88pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services WYAS

Recording was carried out of the buildings on the site prior to a proposed redevelopment. The buildings included two barns, a dovecote, a stable with both over and a converted cart shed together with other lean-to structures dating from the middle of the 18th to the middle of the 20th century. Roof trusses in the smaller of the two barns were re-used and could have come from a late-17th century context. The use of stone for walls and some footings implied the fossilisation of earlier building foundations. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.07.4689/2008)

SE24393906

Parish: Horsforth

Postal Code: LS185NL

**HOSFORTH POTTERY, STATION ROAD, HORSFORTH*****Hosforth Pottery, Station Road, Horsforth, West Yorkshire. Archaeological Building Recording***

Haigh, S      Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 38pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

Archaeological building recording was carried out at an altered barn and cottage formerly used as a pottery, before the redevelopment of the property. The barn was the earliest building in the group, probably 17th century, and contained unusual king post trusses, with the cottage of different phases of the 18th and 19th century date. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.07.4690/2008)

SE24703440

Parish:

Postal Code: LS134BW

**SPRINGFIELD AND CRAVEN MILLS, STANNINGLEY ROAD, LEEDS*****Archaeological Building Recording at Springfield and Craven Mills, Stanningley Road, Leeds, West Yorkshire***

Barnes, J & Jessop, O      Sheffield : ARCUS, Report: 1121.1[1] 2008, 38pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* ARCUS

Recording of the structure of the buildings was carried out after demolition had begun. However, there was enough remaining evidence to reconstruct the historic plan of the building including power transmission and to suggest the layout of the former office and workshop spaces. Springfield Mill was built between the 1880s-1894 as a boot and shoe factory. By 1908 the factory had been expanded, and a chimney had been built. The buildings were designed so they could be easily adapted to alternative manufacturing processes associated with the sewing and textile industries until the closure of the factory in the early 21st century. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO  
OASIS ID: arcus2-44166

(G.07.4691/2008)

SE31263179

Parish: Morley

Postal Code: LS101QR

**HUNSLET BAPTIST TABERNACLE, LEEDS**

***Archaeological Photographic Report on the Standing Structure Hunslet Baptist Tabernacle, Leeds***

Michelmores, D Horbury : David Michelmores Consultancy & Conservation, 2008, 95pp, pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* David Michelmores Consultancy & Conservation

Hunslet Baptist tabernacle was built in 1836. The foundation stone was laid in 1835 by the owner of the land and opened for service in 1882-83. A photographic record of the tabernacle was undertaken prior to alterations [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM,  
OASIS ID: no

(G.07.4692/2008)

SE26072828

Parish:

Postal Code: LS279DP

**STUBLEY FARM, VICTORIA ROAD, MORLEY**

***Stubley Farm, Victoria Road, Morley. Archaeological Building Recording and Structural Watching Brief***

Swann, A Morley : Archaeological Services WYAS, Report: 1883 2008, 58pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services WYAS

In advance of demolition and redevelopment, a two-phase long barn, a house and a small boundary building along with another barn were recorded. The buildings were dendrochronologically dated from roof beams to the second half of the 17th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.07.4693/2008)

SE29603290

Parish:

Postal Code: LS115QB

**THE ROUND FOUNDRY, WATER LANE, LEEDS**

***Historic Building Assessment of the Number 1 and 2 Foundries at the Round Foundry, Water Lane, Leeds***

Structural Perspectives Halifax : Structural Perspectives, 2008, 58pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Structural Perspectives

A survey was carried out of the foundries on the site. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.07.4694/2008)

SE26873277

Parish:

Postal Code: LS124JX

**UPPER WORTLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL, LEEDS*****Upper Wortley Primary School, Ashley Road, Upper Wortley, Leeds, West Yorkshire. Archaeological Building Recording***

Ford, L & Swann, A Morley : Archaeological Services WYAS, Report: 1813 2008, 52pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services WYAS

In advance of redevelopment and partial demolition, buildings at the site were subjected to a programme of archaeological recording work. The earliest of the two "Board" school buildings was constructed in the Neo-Gothic style in 1876 and comprised a brick building with stone dressings. The later building was constructed at the end of the 19th century and was of similar style and construction. Both buildings retained much of their interior features and had few modern interventions. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**Wakefield**

(G.07.4695/2008)

SE44492132

Parish: Featherstone

Postal Code: WF8 4SD

**PONTEFRACT BARRACKS*****Pontefract Barracks, Love Lane, Pontefract, West Yorkshire. Archaeological Building Recording***

Swann, A Morley : Archaeological Services WYAS, Report: 1884 2008, 81pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services WYAS

In advance of demolition, the barrack buildings in the study area were recorded. The remaining buildings included a two-storey barrack block, a truncated barrack block and a bath house with attached boiler house. All buildings were brick-built and had been constructed in 1878 as part of the Cardwell reforms. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.07.4696/2008)

SE31991328

Parish: Woolley

Postal Code: WF4 2LB

**BARN AT PEAR TREE FARM, WOOLLEY, WAKEFIELD*****Archaeological Photographic Recording. Barn at Pear Tree Farm, Woolley, Wakefield***

Michelmores, D Horbury : David Michelmores Consultancy & Conservation, Report: 1848 2008, 6pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* David Michelmores Consultancy & Conservation

Historic building recording was carried out of the post-medieval barn on the site. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

**North Yorkshire**

**Craven**

(G.36.4697/2008)

SD97167237

Parish: Kettlewell with Starborton

Postal Code: BD235RN

**LEYLAND'S BARN, MIDDLE LANE, KETTLEWELL*****Leyland's Barn, Middle Lane, Kettlewell, North Yorkshire, Archaeological Assessment and Building Recording***

Haigh, S Silsden : Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2008, 50pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

Leyland's Barn, standing in the village of Kettlewell in upper Wharfedale was a four-bay "combination" barn, probably of 18th or possibly 17th century date, which was extended by the addition of a stable at one end in the 19th century. It contained relatively few individual significant features but was important as a traditional agricultural building. Assessment and recording was carried out before its conversion to a dwelling. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: stephenh1-54175

**Hambleton**

(G.36.4698/2008)

NZ52100820

Parish: Stokesley

Postal Code: TS9 5NT

**THE FORMER OAKLANDS NURSING HOME, CARRICKS CORNER, THIRSK ROAD, STOKESLEY*****Photographic Schedule of Condition. Areas to be Part Demolished & Altered at the Former Oaklands Nursing Home, Carricks Corner, Thirsk Road, Stokesley***

Tones, S Newcastle-upon-Tyne : GVA Lamb & Edge, 2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* GVA Lamb & Edge

The original Georgian house was built and completed in 1840 and was designated as a Grade II Listed Building. The facades of the subject structures were constructed in traditional loadbearing masonry and were plain in appearance with a timber pitched slate covered roof over. A number of outbuildings were provided for storage purposes and were constructed in facing brickwork with mono pitch cement asbestos roof coverings. The interior finished with the extension had basic features. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**Harrogate**

(G.36.4699/2008)

SE31407110

Parish: Ripon

Postal Code: HG4 1QT

**SOUTH AISLE ROOF, RIPON CATHEDRAL, RIPON*****South Aisle Roof, Ripon Cathedral, Ripon, North Yorkshire. Building Recording Report***

Johnson, M York : York Archaeological Trust, Report: 2008/49 2008, 11pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* York Archaeological Trust

Evidence was found for the original mono-pitch roof-line of the roof cover, together with the cut-off remnants of a series of corbels that supported the northern side of this structure. A

number of incidental observations were made regarding the characteristics and sequence of adjacent and related fabric in this area. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: no

(G.36.4700/2008)

SE31407110

Parish:

Postal Code: HG4 1QT

**SOUTH TOWER, RIPON CATHEDRAL, RIPON**  
***South Tower, Ripon Cathedral, Ripon, North Yorkshire***

McComish, J M York : York Archaeological Trust, Report: 2008/45 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs  
*Work undertaken by:* York Archaeological Trust

A number of features of interest were noted. Some striated tooling was present on the walling, though the surface in other areas, notably the window sills, had eroded. The window in the south passage contained a window in a wooden frame, while the window in the eastern passage lacked a wooden frame, though a slot for one was clearly visible. Four small wooden pegs and one slightly larger wood peg were visible at the southern end of the west facing elevation of the eastern passageway. In addition several infilled put-log holes were present, three in the west facing elevation of the east passage, one in the east facing elevation of the east passage and one in the north-facing elevation of the south passage. The wooden beams visible at the base of the east passage east-facing elevation were badly cracked along their entire length. Two iron rods, presumably tie-bars, were present across the northern end of the eastern passageway. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

## Richmondshire

(G.36.4701/2008)

NZ04550221

Parish: Marrick

Postal Code: DL117NW

**HURST LEAD MINES, SWALEDALE**

***Hurst Lead Mines, Swaledale. Cat Shaft Chimney. Photographic Survey, Plan and Summary Review Prepared in Conjunction with Remedial Works***

Vyner, B Stokesley : Blaise Vyner Consultancy, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Blaise Vyner Consultancy

The assessment demonstrated that lead mining at the site had been carried out since the 12th century. The Cat Shaft chimney was constructed in 1883 to serve a horizontal engine which was used for both pumping and winding. However, by 1890, mining at the site had ceased. Cat Shaft chimney was square in plan and was constructed of chamfered ashlar blocks. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Ryedale

(G.36.4702/2008)

SE89728308

Parish: Ebberston and Yedingham

Postal Code: YO139PA

**THE GRAPES INN, EBBERSTON**

***The Grapes Inn, Ebberston, North Yorkshire. Preliminary Architectural Appraisal***

Dennisin, E & Richardson, S Beverley : Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd., Report: 2008/323R.01 2008, 42pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd.

A preliminary architectural appraisal of The Grapes Inn described the architectural structure and character of building, and provided an understanding of the architectural and historical development of the complex. Based on the surviving structural evidence, and comparison with other sites, a sequence of development was proposed for The Grapes. There was a single storey house present on the site during the 17th century, but the structural evidence for its original form was conflicting. It may have been a three-cell hearth-passage house that was substantially altered during the 18th century, or a two-cell house in the hearth passage tradition but with a gable entry, or an uncommon example in this area of a much altered two cell lobby entry house. On balance, it was considered that it was a two-cell house in the hearth passage tradition with a gable entry. This 17th century house could have been altered during the early or mid-18th century, but the existing structural evidence suggested that the main phase of works took place in the late-18th century. The house was re-fronted and raised to two storeys at this time, and a stable / byre was added to the east end. It may be that it first became an inn at this date, to take advantage of increased coach traffic to Scarborough which took place in the second half of the 18th century. Further additions, both internal and external, were made in the mid to late-19th century. A cellar was created in the latter part of the 20th century, along with several additions to the rear of the inn. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: eddennis1-62551

(G.36.4703/2008)

SE79867254

Parish: Malton

Postal Code: YO170HB

**ST. MARY'S PRIORY CHURCH, OLD MALTON**

***St. Mary's Priory Church, Old Malton, North Yorkshire Archaeological Desk-top Assessment of Proposed WC Extension***

Dennison, E Beverley : Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd., Report: 2008/324.R01 2008, 21pp, pls, figs, tabs

*Work undertaken by:* Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd.

A desk-based assessment was undertaken at St. Mary's Priory Church. The remains of St. Mary's Church, consisting of a chancel and nave in one range, were formed from the six western bays of a former Gilbertine priory church. The north aisle was demolished in the late-15th century and the south aisle was destroyed by fire sometime after that. The surviving three stage south-west tower represented one of the two towers formerly positioned at either end of the west front. The priory cloisters and claustral complex formerly lay to the south of the church, and a crypt or undercroft survived within the adjacent 17th century Abbey House. It was recommended that archaeological work should be undertaken to mitigate any disturbance to below-ground deposits or structures. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: eddennis1-62611

## York UA

(G.36.4704/2008)

SE597478

Parish: BISHOPTHORPE

**OASIS DATABASE: BISHOPTHORPE PALACE, BISHOPTHORPE**

***Bishopthorpe Palace, Bishopthorpe, York: tree-ring analysis of timbers: scientific dating report***

Arnold, A., Howard R. and Tyers, C. Portsmouth : English Heritage, Report: 57-2008 2008, A4 heat-bound report (ISSN 1749-8775)

*Work undertaken by:* English Heritage

"Tree-ring analysis of timbers from the medieval and later Bishop's Palace suggested felling dates in the later 15th/Early 16th century for the North Range." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: englishh2-64474

## York

(G.92.4705/2008)

SE59305330

Parish: York

Postal Code: YO306NJ

### **FORMER GRAIN STORE, WATER LANE, YORK**

***Former Grain Store, Water Lane, York. Report on a Photographic Survey of a Standing Building***

On Site Archaeology York : On Site Archaeology, Report: OSA08BS02 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* On Site Archaeology

A photographic survey was conducted upon a number of structures associated initially with the wartime use of the site as part of the RAF Clifton Moor, namely three hangars, and its subsequent use, in part by the MoD. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 901

OASIS ID: no