

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, Chapeltown 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 Partership Blackburn : Street Design Partership, 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. Saughton Camp, Chester***

Ambrey, C & Johnson, P G Barnard Castle : Northern Archaeological Associates, Report: 08/75 2008, 58pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Northern Archaeological Associates

Saughton 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 : Castlering Archaeology, Report: 284 2008, 69pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Castlering 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 Hurdsfield

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

Elsworth, 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 bypass, 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 Wigton : 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 Beckermest

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

Elseworth 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

(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, DUKINFIELD, 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 Ellet 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 Ellet 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 shippens 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

Wyre

(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: jmtrippi1-58777

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