

# **Jones' Farm, Dawson Lane, Chorley, Lancashire.**

## **An Archaeological Building Survey**

*By Archaeological Excavation Services*



**October 2008**

*Carried out for  
Lea Hough & Co. Chartered Surveyors  
on behalf of B.A.E. Systems Properties Ltd.*

**Archaeological Excavation Services**

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Report ref. 0804

## **CONTENTS**

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. SITE LOCATION	3
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4. METHODOLOGY	3
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	4
6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	7
7. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	14
8. CONCLUSION	15
9. ARCHIVE	15
10. COPYRIGHT	16
11. BIBLIOGRAPHY	16

## **APPENDICES**

APPENDIX 1. PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 2. FIGURES

APPENDIX 3. PLATES

APPENDIX 4. ARCHIVE CONTENTS

## **Non – Technical Summary**

Lancashire County Council planning authority required an archaeological building survey of Jones' Farmhouse (NGR SD 5703 2106) in accordance with an archaeological condition on outline planning permission (Application No. 08/00527/LBC), Listed Building Consent issued by Chorley Borough Council (The Local Planning Authority) on 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2008. prior to its sale and subsequent conversion to a private domestic dwelling. The work was carried out for Lea Hough & Co. on behalf of B.A.E. Systems Ltd., by Archaeological Excavation Services. The subject building is a 17<sup>th</sup> century grade II listed detached two storey stone built farmhouse (E.H. ref.no. 357671). The building has undergone two phases of later expansion extending the original roofline eastwards, adding a shippon and stable/workshop. Jones' farmhouse retains most of the original external features and many original internal structural features, although now, in a poor state of repair. The farmhouse has been unoccupied since its compulsory purchase by the M.O.D. in 1936 and is consequently in a semi-derelict condition. Although the building is in poor condition, the survey was conducted in accordance with the project design (see Appendix 1) with only the later eastward extensions being inaccessible.

## **Acknowledgments**

Thanks are due to Mr David Bailey of Lea Hough & Co, who commissioned the survey and to the staff of Lancashire County Record Office Preston for their assistance in providing information for the documentary research. The project was carried out by Ron Gurney assisted by Steven Price of Archaeological Excavation Services.

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 R. J. Gurney of Archaeological Excavation Services was instructed by Lea Hough & Co. Chartered Surveyors, to carry out a level three archaeological building recording programme of Jones' Farmhouse, Dawson Lane, Chorley, prior to its sale and subsequent conversion to a private dwelling. Mr R. J. Gurney B.A.(Hons.) FRNS, PIFA is an experienced field archaeologist and finds specialist with a wide knowledge of archaeological techniques and surveying. S. Price M.A.(Hons.) is an experienced archaeologist with several years experience in historic building survey.
- 1.2 The recording programme was required by Lancashire County Council planning authority in order to create a record of the building for archive and research purposes and to inform sympathetic conversion. This condition follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning*

*Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15) and *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) issued by the (then) DOE. A.E.S. submitted a brief to L.C.A.S. setting out the work necessary to fulfil the condition (see Appendix 1) and the resultant survey and this report followed the agreed brief.

## **2. Location of the Site**

The building is located at SD 5703 2106 (*circa* 77m O.D) lying 2.9km south-east of Leyland town centre in an isolated position on the south side of Dawson Lane (B5248) see Fig.13. A large modern housing development has recently been completed to the south of the property on ex. M.O.D. land (Royal Ordnance Factory)

- 2.2** The underlying solid geology of the area consists of Permian and Triassic undifferentiated sandstones, including Bunter and Keuper New Red Sandstone (IGS 1979). The drift geology comprises reddish coloured till known as 'Northern Drift', which is overlain to the west by windblown Shirdley Hill Sand. This area lies at the western limit of the Lancashire Coalfield, and here seams in the Lower Coal Measures, laid down in the Carboniferous Period some 300 million years ago are found. A good deal of the geology obscured in many places by glacial drift, boulder clay and sands (Hall and Folland 1970, 7). The drift cover consists of soils of the Salop Association and comprises medium to fine-textured, slightly calcareous soils, and is found generally on flat or gently sloping ground, resulting in poor drainage because of negligible water run-off (Hall and Folland 1970, 84).

## **3. Aims and Objectives**

Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they often provide a unique record of earlier technology, past occupations and social structure. The alteration of such buildings may result in the removal of evidence of their past uses and occupation, creating difficulties for future researchers attempting to understand and interpret them. The aim of the historic building recording is to compile an archive of the building's structure and features, prior to any development, consisting of both written and photographic records. The results of the survey are then used to attempt an interpretation of the building and produce a report chronicling changes and development within the building; and where possible, to attach relative dates to various construction phases.

### **3.1 Listed Buildings.**

The Town and Country Planning Act (1971) as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires local authorities to designate areas of 'special architectural or historic interest' as Conservation Areas with the aim of preserving and enhancing their character and appearance. English Heritage may need to be consulted with regard to proposed works within a Conservation Area and section 72(1)



requires Local Authorities to pay particular attention to Conservation Areas in the planning process.

- 3.2** Listed Building and Conservation Area legislation requires that statutory consultation takes place with a number of national amenity organisations, such as the Victorian Society, the Georgian Group, the Society for the protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB), the Ancient Monuments Society, the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) and English Heritage.

## **4. Methodology**

The project was carried out in accordance with the project brief at Appendix 1 of this report. The building recording was undertaken on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2008 prior to any development work being carried out at the site. The photographic survey was carried out using monochrome medium format film and 35mm colour side film in conjunction with high quality digital photography. A 1 or 2-metre scale was used where possible. Proforma Building Record Forms (which will form part of the archive) were used to record the structure and were used in combination with site notes and reference to site photographs, to produce the final record contained within this report. Although architects annotations on existing elevations are normally removed, in this instance they have been retained, as they containing accurate additional information regarding the exterior fabric. The methodology adopted and the working conditions meant that, although some areas of the building were inaccessible, the aims and objectives of the brief were achieved in full and the survey was successfully completed.

## **5. Archaeological and Historical Background**

**The timescales used in archaeological reports are:**

Prehistoric	Pre. AD 43
Roman/Romano-British:	AD 43 - AD 450
Early Medieval:	AD 450 - AD 1066
Medieval:	AD 1066 - AD 1540
Early Post Medieval:	AD 1540 - AD 1750
Late Post Medieval:	AD 1750 – present

### **5.1 Prehistoric**

Prehistoric burials have been discovered on the local moors around Chorley, along with finds of flint tools A site was discovered in 1975, close to Astley Hall Farm approx 2km south of Jones' farmhouse and recognised as the first lowland Bronze Age site found in Lancashire, containing six human cremations and two Collared Urns (Hallam 1988).

## **5.2 Roman / Romano British**

There is no evidence of Romano-British settlement within the surrounding area, although small finds have been reported, including a hoard of over 1000 Roman coins from Whittle le Woods. There is also a putative Roman road from Wigan to Walton-le Dale, which would probably have passed through the area (Shotter 1993, 33) and appears to follow the current route of the A49 trunk, some 1.5 km to the west of the farmhouse.

## **5.3 Medieval and Post Medieval**

Whittle le Woods, Wythhull in the Wode (1242), Whithull in the Wode (1304) derives from old English 'White hill' (Ekwall 1960,515). The manor of Whittle, a member of the fee of Penwortham was included in the grant of eight plough lands made by Richard Bussel to Richard Fitton in the reign of Henry I. The Knights Hospitallers also held land in Whittle le Woods from the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, the Molyneux family being their tenants in later times. The manor of Whittle was afterwards held in moieties between the Boteler (Butler) and Hoghton families (Farrer & Brownbill 1911,32-36). Both moieties descended through the respective families until the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Boteler moiety was divided between the co-heirs in 1572, with a fourth part becoming the property of the Standish family of Duxbury, and another fourth part going to the Anderton family of Clayton. This share was later sold, with an additional fourth part to William Crook in 1666.

- 5.4** The Houghton moiety appears to have sold about 1610, possibly acquired by the Standish & Anderton families (Birtell 1982,15), although some land in the area was retained, including the land upon which Jones' farmhouse stands. The Crook family of Crook (now Lisieux) Hall were one of the oldest families in the district, said to have taken the name 'Whittle' in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Their estate, in the northwest of the township, had been treated as a separate manor for centuries (Birtell p.16). The two daughters and co-heirs of Anthony Crook in 1569-70, sold their moieties to John and Thomas Clayton, the sons of Ralph Clayton of Clayton. John's moiety subsequently known as 'New Crook' and Thomas' moiety as 'Old Crook', both descended through their respective families until purchased, by the above-mentioned William Crook in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century.

- 5.5** The hearth tax records of 1664 list seventy seven chargeable hearths in the township, with Crook Hall, the largest property, having nine hearths and five other properties with two hearths, all others are recorded as having just one. As Jones' would appear to have been constructed with more than two hearths, this may well indicate that the house has yet to be constructed and this does coincide with the first appearance of the name Jones in the township records. No records appear to exist detailing either the builder or date of construction of Jones' farmhouse or indeed occupants prior to the 1841 census. However, a book amongst the Shaw Hill Estate collection at the Lancashire Record Office records the annual appointments of 'Constables' and 'Overseers of the Poor' in the township of Whittle le Woods between the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. In 1675, a 'William Jones of Barns House' is recorded as one of the inhabitants of the

township, required to hold the office of 'Overseer of ye Poor' and yet again in 1693. This may possibly indicate that Jones' farmhouse may be the 'Barns House' recorded. In 1749 and 1750 'William Jones of Barns House' is recorded again (probably a son or grandson), as one of the 'Supervisors of the Highways' and 'Overseers of the Poor', showing a Jones family occupancy, in the same property for around 75 years. The Township book in 1752 records a tax assessment of 2d in the pound levied on the wealthier inhabitants of Whittle le Woods, but William Jones is not listed, although a James Cross of Jones' is recorded as paying 2s 10d. This would seem to suggest a change of occupancy between 1750/52 and appears to record the first instance of the property being known as Jones'.

## 5.6 Late Post Medieval

The tithe map and schedule of 1845 records Jones's farm as consisting of just over 41 acres and described as a house, barn and fold (see schedule details below). The owner is recorded as Lady Susannah Hoghton of Astley Hall and the occupier as Hugh Ryding, a farmer.

The associated field names in the apportionment were listed as follows:

No.	Name	Cultivation
298	Ranglet	Pasture (P)
299	Smithy Croft	P
300	Orchard	
301	House, barn & fold	
303	Croft	Meadow (M)
306	Barn Meadow	M
307	Three Acres	P
308	Higher Park	P
309	Lower Park	P
310	Four Acre	P + Stubble
311	Hugh Field	Arable (A)
312	Old Meadow	A

5.7 Lady Susannah Houghton was the daughter and sole heir of Peter Brook of Astley Hall and the widow of Sir Henry Philip Houghton, seventh Baronet of Hoghton Towers (died 1836). It would appear that the land upon which Jones' farm stands was passed onto their only son, Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, taking the name Bold by virtue of his marriage in 1820 to Dorothea, the co-heiress of Peter Patten Bold of Bold.

5.8 Both the census of 1841 and the tithe schedule of 1845 record the tenant of Jones' farm as one Hugh Ryding, a farmer of 41+ acres. By 1851, John Bowling and his family have replaced Hugh Ryding, farming a smaller landholding of 23 acres. The 1861 census records that the farm has been further reduced 20 acres, but with the same John Bowling and his wife Elizabeth with four sons and one daughter in residence. By 1881, Elizabeth is recorded as the head of the household, with the farm increasing in size to 50 acres and employing two labourers. The 1891 census records that James,

a younger son of John and Elizabeth is the head of the household and is running the farm with his wife, Sarah, two sons, a daughter and an elder half-brother, Ralph, who is listed as a lodger. By the time of the 1901 census, the Bowling family are no longer the tenants at Jones' farm and have been replaced by either the Tuson or Bamber families, unfortunately the census lists the farm as one of the unnamed locations on Leyland Road (now Dawson Lane), making the holders of the tenancy difficult to establish. In 1917, the eleventh Baronet Sir James De Hoghton (the 9<sup>th</sup> Baronet re-establishing the ancient spelling of the name) sold off the Brindle area of the estate, which may have included the lands in Whittle le Woods, in response to the high prices created by the First World War's agricultural legislation.

- 5.9** In 1936, the land upon which Jones' farmhouse stood was acquired by the War Office for the purpose of constructing an ordnance factory. The site of the R.O.F. Chorley covered 928 acres and included seven farms. The land was purchased at a cost of £105,000 and limited munitions manufacture began in 1938. During the war, the site provided employment for 35000 people. The Royal Ordnance Factories were privatised by an Act of Parliament in 1985 and subsequently sold to British Aerospace in 1987 (Nevell, Robert, Smith 1999,1-2). During the 1990s, the site was gradually decommissioned, with production finally ceasing in 2007. The factory has now been demolished and most of the land sold off for the Buckshaw Village housing development.

## **6. Physical Description**

### **General Description**

- 6.1** The subject building comprises a rectangular detached two storey stone built structure (plate 1), roughly aligned to the cardinal points with the frontage facing north. The building is located in an isolated position off Dawson Lane. Originally, a three bay building, the layout of the farmstead is elongated; the shippon/stable are constructed on the east side of the farmhouse in two additional phases of construction. These are clearly visible as straight joints with quoins on the west side of each. The exterior fabric is in good condition although the roof has several slates missing, over the first extension, which has been covered with plastic sheeting. The roof is comprised of a double pitched slate roof, although the southern pitch of the main building is of stone tiles. Two brick chimneys are visible rising from the main building, one to the east and one at the west gable. A stone built porch projects from the front of the building with the front door on the east side, creating a baffle entry.
- 6.2** A small (6.46 x 3.00m) piggery is located to the east of the farmhouse (plate 2). It is constructed from sandstone blocks with three entrances in the west face, which all show brick repair work. Two internal brick walls divide the piggery into three stalls. The double pitched slate roof is covered with ivy. In front of the doors on the exterior are two small pens, formed by large vertical sandstone slabs.

## External Description

- 6.3 Northern Elevation** (plates 1 & 3). This elevation comprises the front of the building and is constructed in coursed and shaped sandstone block, re-pointed with cement (plate 34). The second extension, furthest to the east, is constructed in uncoursed rough rubble (plate 35). The face is characterised by several windows and a protruding porch. The second extension has a single window at ground floor level, with a sandstone cill and dressed sandstone jambs and lintel. It has no frame remaining and was previously a doorway, blocked to form a window, as evidenced in the straight joints and sandstone jambs reaching ground level and the sandstone blocking beneath it; it has been fitted with a metal grate. A small wind eye is located centrally, close to the roofline. In the first extension, located between the second extension to the east and the main building to the west, two square windows, one at ground floor level, the other above it, are located in the western side. The ground floor window has a sandstone cill and lintel, but no frame and is fitted with a metal grate. The first floor window has no cill or jambs and is located below the roofline, the aperture is fitted with a timber frame. A large personal timber framed door with heavy sandstone lintel is located to the east, fitted with a metal grate. Six diamond shaped faceplates are located across the face of both extensions (plate 4). The main building has eight windows in total, four at each level, all of which are blocked, with the exception of the eastern ground floor window. This square timber framed window has a chamfered sandstone cill, jambs and lintel, although the cill has been cement rendered. A hood mould is located above this with a dog-legged label stop at its eastern end and runs west. Above this window is another square window, located below the eaves has a cement rendered cill. West of these is the projecting face of the porch, built in the same manner as the rest of the building, but with a gabled slate roof running south to meet the northern pitch of the main building. This contains two small, decorative arched windows. The ground floor window has a sandstone surround, the lintel shaped to form an arch. Located at first floor level, is a two light chamfered mullion window with a sandstone surround shaped similar to the window below, but having two round-headed lights. Between these is the extended hood (drip) mould, which continues to run along the elevation (plate 5). To the west, on the face of the main building once again, are four landscape windows. The two at ground floor level have chamfered sandstone cills and lintels, and sandstone half jambs, supporting the lintel. Above this, the prominent hood mould runs the length of the face. The two windows above have cement rendered cills and rise up to the roof level. The eastern most of these is not fully blocked, and three lights can be seen at the top. A low chamfered plinth runs around the face of the building.
- 6.4 Western Elevation** (plate 6). This forms one of the gable ends of the building and is built in coursed sandstone blocks with lime mortar, although it has been re-pointed with cement. The face is characterised by four windows, all sealed with concrete blocks and all having chamfered



sandstone surrounds. The hood mould, which ran along the north face, continues to run along this face, above the two ground floor windows, terminating at the southern end of the southern window with a dog-legged label stop. Another hood mould is situated above the two first floor windows, with a similar label stop at the northern end. A machine made brick chimney rises from the centre of the gable, its northern side in line with the centre of the gable. Both corners are constructed of staggered quoins and the northern corner has an iron gate hook attached. A low plinth runs around the base of the building. To the north of this face is the western face of the projecting porch. Once again, the extended hood mould separates the ground and first floors, with a small portrait window above and below. Both are sealed with modern concrete block and both have sandstone jambs, cills and lintels.

**6.5 Southern Elevation** (plates 7 & 8). This elevation forms the rear of the building and is characterised by several windows, most of which are sealed with modern concrete blocks. At the western end, the building protrudes, with the sandstone tile roof running down beyond the normal roof level. In this section are two square windows, both with chamfered sandstone jambs, one at ground floor level and the other on the below the eaves in the stairwell. The lower window is not blocked and has a timber frame with a cement rendered cill and a chamfered sandstone lintel. Above this is a hood mould with a dog-legged label stop at the west end, the right end butting the stairwell window. This latter window has a chamfered sandstone cill. The corners of this projection are constructed in staggered quoins. To the east of this the face of the main building continues. It has three windows, two of which at first floor level are situated below the eaves. The western most of these two is not blocked and contains a timber frame with three lights. Below this window is another, but with chamfered sandstone jambs, lintel and cill, and a hood mould above. To the west, this the hood mould joins the east face of the projection and to the west terminates by a patch of cement rendering around a personal doorway. This is timber framed and fitted with a batten & braced timber door. The lintel is chamfered sandstone and the top half of the eastern jamb is also chamfered. The area around the doorway retains evidence in the form of a roofline, of an attached single storey gabled porch. The eastern end of the main building is marked by a straight joint and quoins running down the wall. The first extension houses two windows at ground floor level, both blocked in the same style as the wall, making them difficult to recognise, except for the large sandstone lintels above. Quoins and a straight joint once again mark the end of this building and the construction of the second extension. This has a single square window at first floor level, with a heavy sandstone cill and lintel. The whole building is constructed in coursed, shaped sandstone rubble. However, the first floor level of the first extension is constructed in rough un-coursed sandstone, as is the second extension. Six diamond shaped iron-bracing plates are also located across the face of both extensions.

**6.6 Eastern Elevation** (plate 9). This elevation comprises the other gable end of the building and is eastern face of the second extension. Once again, this face is constructed in sandstone rubble, is occasionally brought to course,

and has been re-pointed in cement. At the south end of this face is a personal door, sealed with concrete blocks and fitted with a sandstone lintel. A central door /pitching window is located at first floor level. This has a sandstone lintel, a concrete cill and a jamb formed of large sandstone staggered blocks, in much the same manner as the quoins on the building's corners. It has been partially sealed with concrete blocks. To the north, the east face of the porch can be seen. A blocked door is located centrally at ground floor level, with a large sandstone cill and a hood moulding above, without the dog-legged label stops. Above this is an arched window is located, similar to that in the north face of the porch at ground floor level, and has a sandstone surround, the lintel shaped to form an arch.

## Internal Description

### Ground Floor

- 6.7 Extensions 1 and 2.** (4.48 x 4.92m & 4.48 x 3.60m) Full access to these rooms was not available and consequently only a limited survey could be undertaken. Access to the first extension is via a doorway in the northern wall. Although having no frame or door the doorway is fitted with an iron grate. The floor of the room is concrete and the walls whitewashed in lime. The walls appear to have been constructed with uncoursed rough rubble, with the exception of the west wall, which is coursed sandstone blocks, having once formed the original east elevation of the main building. A timber partition (stall) is located at the east end of the room, running from the south wall halfway into the room, suggesting use as a stable. The ceiling is timber with two timber beams running north – south across the room. A square window fitted with an iron grate is located in the north wall, west of the door (plate 10). The second extension was originally accessed via a door in the east elevation, although this has been recently blocked. The walls have again been whitewashed and are constructed of uncoursed rough rubble. Likewise, the western wall is once again constructed in coursed sandstone blocks, having once formed the east elevation of the first extension. The ceiling is timber and the floor concrete. A timber workbench is located on the east wall and a window fitted with an iron grate is located in the east of the north wall (plate 11).
- 6.8 Room 1.** (4.98 x 3.48m) This room is located at the east end of the main building (plate 12). The floor originally had a sandstone flag floor, although most of these have been removed, with only a few small pieces remaining. The walls are covered with a lime rendering, although patches have deteriorated around the external doorway in the south wall, revealing a wall constructed of sandstone rubble. This doorway is located in the eastern side of the south wall and is fitted with a timber frame and door. It has a chamfered sandstone lintel and the eastern jamb is likewise of chamfered sandstone. Opposite this, in the north wall, is a square window with a broken timber frame. The chamfered timber casement surrounding is detaching from the sandstone. A chimneybreast is situated in the west wall, with a ceramic tiled fireplace set within it. An internal doorway is located to the north of this in the west wall, without frame or door and leads through

to a small corridor giving access to room 2 and the porch (plate 13). The ceiling, though dilapidated, still has patches of lath and plaster on the timber joists and a concrete skirting runs around the base of all the walls.

**6.9 Room 2.** (4.98 x 5.19m) Accessed through the doorway in the northeast of room one, this room also has had the sandstone flags removed from the floor, revealing the earth floor beneath. The ceiling is of lath and plaster, although patches have decayed revealing the timber joists. The north wall of this room is rendered with lime plaster, patches of which have decayed to reveal a construction of sandstone blocks beneath. The other walls are rendered in modern plaster. An inglenook is located along the eastern wall with a hand cut timber bressummer, bevelled at the front and chamfered at the rear, with a flat ridge running along the bottom (plate 14). The south wall of the building forms the southern end of the inglenook, whereas the northern end is formed by a coursed, shaped gritstone wall, running east – west. The northern side of this is rendered with modern plaster and forms a small corridor between rooms 1 and 2. The western end of this wall has a sandstone plinth, pedestal and capping stone. Within the inglenook is a brick built chimneybreast with a cast iron fireplace set within it. This fireplace is set within an earlier blocking, which originally had a wider opening and a depressed brick arch. A doorway in the north of the west wall leads into room 3 (plate 15). This door has a hand cut timber lintel above, which runs the length of the wall. While this wall is rendered, below the render it is a timber framed wattle and daub wall. Above the timber beam are two further hand cut and shaped timber beams running east – west across the room towards the inglenook. Another doorway is located in the western end of the south wall, leading to a timber spiral staircase to the first floor (plate 16). Halfway up this staircase is a blocked window in the south wall. Two timber framed blocked windows are located in the room, one in the north wall and one in the south wall. The northern has the remains of a chamfered timber casement, although the chamfered sandstone lintel is visible. The southern window has a moulded timber surround. A timber picture rail and concrete skirting run around the room. Another doorway is located in the north wall, in the passageway between rooms 1 and 2 formed by the inglenook wall. It has a sandstone surround and a hand cut timber lintel, although no door is present, and leads to the porch, with a single step up.

**6.10 Porch** (plate 17). This room is accessed through the personal door to the south and has a concrete floor and a lath and plaster ceiling. The front door to the building is located in the east wall and has been recently sealed with cement blocks. The doorway has a decorative lintel with rounded rendered jambs and is fitted with a timber door with a circular light within it. Both the north and west walls have small square windows, with moulded timber frames and internally sealed with plywood.

**6.11 Room 3.** (6.63 x 3.99m) This room is accessed via the doorway in the west wall of room 2, with a small step down (plate 18). It has a concrete floor and a lath and plaster ceiling. The north, south and west walls are cement rendered, whereas the east wall is a timber framed wattle and daub wall

(plate 19 & 20). The lower central panel has been filled with handmade brick noggings and the southern end has been plastered. In the west wall is a cement rendered chimneybreast, with the rendering decayed and showing brickwork beneath. A ceramic tiled fireplace has been set within it. Four timber framed portrait windows are located in this room, one in the north wall, one in the south wall and two in the west wall, flanking the chimneybreast. Both the north and south windows have timber cills with a chamfered surround, rendered in cement (plate 21). The western windows have concrete rendered cills and while the southern of these has a rendered, chamfered surround, the northern has a chamfered timber casement. All of the windows are blocked, with the exception of that in the south wall. A timber partition wall in the southeast corner forms a small cupboard and a concrete skirting runs around the room.

### **First Floor**

- 6.12 Room 4.** (3.73 x 3.05m) This room is located in the southwest corner of the building (plate 22). The floor is timber and the ceiling lath and plaster. The south and west wall are constructed of sandstone blocks and rendered with plaster. The north and east walls are constructed of timber stud partition. Another timber stud partition wall runs east – west on the south side of the room, with an opening in its eastern end, creating a small cupboard (plate 23). This wall is capped with a hand cut timber purlin. Another hand cut timber purlin run across the centre of the room, with the ceiling to the north of this being flat, whereas on the south it slopes down in line with the roof. A Yorkshire slider window is located in the west wall with a chamfered timber casement. A chimneybreast is located in the northwest corner of the room, hung with floral wallpaper. The room is accessed through a timber framed doorway in the eastern wall, although no door is present. This door leads to a corridor running east west along the south of the building, and to room 5 to the north of room 4 (plate 24).
- 6.13 Room 5.** (2.80 x 3.99m) This room is accessed via a timber framed doorway in the south partition wall. The eastern wall is likewise a timber stud partition wall, with the tie beam of the truss running across the top. The north and west walls are the external walls of the building, rendered in plaster. A timber framed blocked landscape window is located in the south of the western wall and had a chamfered timber casement (plate 25). A blocked portrait window is in the north wall, with a timber casement. The floor is timber and the ceiling has been repaired with plasterboard. A hand cut timber purlin runs east – west across the room at the north end, with the ceiling sloping down to the north of it in line with the roof.
- 6.14 Room 6.** (4.95 x 5.14m) This large room has the timber partition wall to the west, separating it from room 5 and the north and south walls are the external walls of the building (plate 26). The south wall is cement rendered whereas the north wall has lime plaster, below which the rough sandstone construction can be seen, occasionally brought to course. The east wall is rendered in cement, but is the solid wall of the chimneybreast with a small

ceramic tiled fireplace inserted. Running east – west, from the south of the chimney breast is a timber stud partition wall, creating a corridor along the south of the building, formed between this and the south wall of the building. The room is accessed via a doorway in the west end of this timber partition. Purlins run east – west along the length of the room to the north and south, the southern purlin being located in the corridor. The lath and plaster ceiling between these is flat, whereas between the purlins and the external walls the ceiling slopes down in line with the roof. A partially blocked timber framed window is in the western end of the north wall; with a moulded timber surround and repair work in brick visible, possibly indicating that the window was at some point wider. In the south wall are two windows. The window to the west is a timber framed Yorkshire slider, looking into the stairwell. The window to the east has a moulded timber casement and timber frame. In the northeast of this room is a small step up to a doorway leading to a small room above the porch (plate 27). The doorway has a timber frame and hand cut timber lintel. Three small blocked windows are located in this room, one in each of the external walls and all with moulded timber casements. The windows in the east and west walls are small arched windows, their sandstone construction visible from the exterior. The northern window is a two light sandstone mullion with arched lights, the sandstone construction of which is likewise visible from the exterior. The floor in this area is timber and the ceiling lath and plaster.

**6.15 Room 7.** (4.95 x 3.48m) This room is located at the east end of the main building and is accessed through a doorway with a hand cut timber lintel in the south end of the west wall, from the east end of the corridor (plate 28). As with the rest of the first floor, the floor is of timber and the ceiling lath and plaster. The east – west running purlins are likewise present in this room, the ceiling sloping down to accommodate the roofline at the north and south of them. All of the walls are lime plastered and of solid construction. A chimneybreast is located in the west wall with a small ceramic tiled fireplace within it. Three windows are present in the room, one in the north wall, one in the south and another in the east. Both the northern and southern windows are timber framed with moulded timber casements. They have both been recently blocked. The window in the east is a sandstone mullion window with three lights, although the northern mullion has collapsed and rests on the cill (plate 29). The surround is likewise of sandstone, chamfered. Due to the addition of the extensions on the east of the building, this window looks into the first floor of them, and provides the only current means of visual access.

**6.16 Room 8.** (4.48 x 9.02m) As noted, this room is only accessible visually from the mullion window in room 7 (plate 30). There is no dividing wall and thus room comprises the first floors of both extension 1 and 2. The walls are constructed of rough sandstone rubble and have been heavily re-pointed in cement. In addition, both the north and south walls have been rebuilt at the top in brick. The floor is timber and the ceiling open to roof. An 'A' frame roof truss, is located where the two extensions meet, replacing the stone gable of the first extension. In addition to the mullion window in the west wall, is a single window/door in the north wall, at its



western end, although it has no frame and is fitted with a metal grate. A wind eye is located further along the north wall, within the wall of the second extension. A timber framed doorway is located in the east wall, the lower part is blocked and the timber frame is beginning to collapse.

- 6.17 Attic.** The attic was only partially accessible. The main building had a single hand cut 'A' frame truss, with a curved tie beam (plate 31). The trenched purlins are likewise hand cut and rise from two heavy east-west running longitudinal beams (see plates 23 & 26). The purlins are extended with pegged splayed scarf joints, as is the diamond set ridge pole. The principle rafters and tie beam are connected by pegged mortis and tenon joints. The chimney breast at the east of room 6 and the west of room 7 rises up the whole length of the building, as does the wall, and both can be seen to be of hand-made brick construction (plate 32). The slates of the roof were visible in places, where the plaster between the rafters had decayed. The common rafters are constructed of machine cut timbers, suggesting that the originals had been replaced (plate 33). These are attached to the joists by two rows of vertical machine cut timber posts providing additional support for the roof structure (plate 32).

## 7. Analysis and Interpretation

- 7.1** Although there appear to be no records detailing the construction date of Jones' farmhouse, the architectural style places its origin firmly in the middle years of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. If indeed the first inhabitants of the farmhouse were the Jones family then the remaining records do reinforce this postulated date of construction, as no Jones' are recorded in the township book in the entries for 1620, but they first appear in 1675. The original construction consisted of a two storey stone house with three medium sized rooms downstairs and four rooms upstairs of varying sizes and accessed via a timber spiral stairway with a small landing and a long corridor. The original building was then extended eastwards by the addition of a stone built two storey shippon and loft, enclosing the original east elevation and the first floor mullioned window; there is no access to either level from the original building. The evidence of early cartography appears to indicate that this extension was constructed prior to the first edition 6" O.S. of 1847. A further eastwards stone extension occurred between the 1847 and 1894 first edition 25" O.S. map and added what appears now as a workshop, this area had no access internally to the first extension. As access to these areas was not possible, it was difficult to ascertain their earlier use and relationship. The new east end wall of the first extension would appear to have been taken down to first floor level to provide a large open granary/hayloft on the first floor. The cartographic evidence prior to 1928 also details two large barns located to the east of the house beyond the piggeries, with the earliest O.S. maps also recording buildings in this area and this may provide a clue to the first name of the property, if the earlier theory regarding the name of the property is correct (see para. 5.5). It would appear that at some time prior to the purchase by the M.O.D. in 1936, that the roof had undergone substantial repair, which probably involved re-

roofing the original part of the building. Although the principal rafters of the single truss are hand cut and original, all the common rafters are of machine cut timber with the added insertion of vertical machine cut timber hangers to provide additional support for roof. The original stone slates appear to have been reused on the southern pitch and replaced with Welsh slate on the northern pitch. The eaves of the western gable had also required significant repair with a sand and cement mix, presumably at the same time. Both chimneys had been repaired, above the roofline, with machine cut brick, whilst the interior construction, below the roofline was of early hand made brick. It is probable that the repairs to the roof may have occurred not long before its purchase date, as although in poor condition the building has, without doubt survived remarkably well, in view of the length of time it has been unoccupied.

## 8. Conclusion

The purchase of Jones' Farmhouse by the M.O.D has, in many ways, been a mixed blessing, for although the building has deteriorated slowly since its acquisition and closure, it has also been cocooned and protected from unsympathetic modernisation, surviving with the original 17<sup>th</sup> century room layout largely intact. The house is an example of a variation of the *central fireplace family* plan, with living and service rooms heated by a central back to back fireplace arrangement, the outer wall of these forming a small lobby (Brunskill 1971,102). This type of plan superseded the earlier cross passage plan and is more common in the eastern counties and amongst 17<sup>th</sup> century New England colonists. Originally constructed in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century the building was then modified into a form of *laithe-house* by the addition of a shippon/stable and hayloft in the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> centuries:

*The true laithe-house consists of a conventional domestic building (i.e. two rooms deep and one or two rooms wide) to which is attached a combination barn, stable and cow house of the same two-storey height. Thus the laithe-house, like the longhouse, is normally a simple elongated rectangle on plan. There is rarely any intercommunication between the domestic and agricultural portions and the barn block is as likely to be attached to the parlour end of the house as to the kitchen end. The true laithe-house was built all at one time, but as with the longhouse the form may be achieved by adding later farm buildings to an existing farmhouse (Brunskill 1987,109).*

The last sentence above appears to describe accurately the constructional phases of Jones' farmhouse (see fig.3a). According to Brunskill, this type of arrangement is rarely found this far west of the Pennines and although the agricultural extensions to the original property do not appear to have been used for any threshing operations, it can be assumed that this process was probably carried out in the nearby barn, which no longer exists.

## 9. Archive

- 9.1 A copy of this report will be supplied to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record in Adobe Acrobat 'pdf.' format on CD-ROM on the

understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (six months after completion of the field work unless another date is agreed). A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.

- 9.2** The archive resulting from the building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office in a format to be agreed with the Archives Officer and within a timescale to be agreed with the Planning Officer. The site archive will be prepared and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term- storage (1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections(1992) 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.

## **10. Copyright**

- 10.1** Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

## **11. Bibliography**

### **Abbreviations**

IFA - Institute of Field Archaeologists  
LCRO - Lancashire County Record Office  
OS - Ordnance Survey  
HER – Historical Environment Record (formerly SMR)  
OS – Ordnance Survey  
Nd – Not dated  
PRN – Primary Record Number  
CHME – Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

### **Maps**

Whittle le Woods Tithe map 1845  
Greenwood's map of Lancashire 1818 (LCRO)  
Hennet's map of Lancashire 1829 (LCRO)  
OS, 1847, 1:10560 Scale Lancashire sheet 79, Southampton  
OS, 1894, 1: 2500 Scale Lancashire sheet 79-13, Southampton  
OS, 1911, 1: 2500 Scale Lancashire sheet 69-15, Southampton  
OS, 1928, 1: 2500 Scale Lancashire sheet 69-15, Southampton  
OS, 1964, 1: 2500 Scale Lancashire sheet 69-16, Southampton  
I.G.S. 1979 Geological Map of the British Isles 5<sup>th</sup> Ed.

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- Shotter, D. 1993. *Romans and Britons in North-West England*. Lancaster: Centre for North-West Regional Studies

**Unpublished Manuscripts**

- Census Returns for Chorley; Whittle le Woods Township  
1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881,1891, 1901
- Whittle le Woods Tithe Map and Schedule 1845, (LCRO/DRB 1/205)
- Whittle le Woods Township Book (DDSH 25/33)
- Hundred of Leyland Hearth Tax Records (E179/132/35)

## **Appendix 1.**

**A Project Brief for an Archaeological Building Survey at  
Jones' Farmhouse  
Dawson Lane  
Whittle Le Woods  
Nr Chorley,  
Lancashire.**

**Project Design**

**Prepared for Lea, Hough & Co. Chartered Surveyors**

**October 2008**

**Archaeological Excavation Services  
Towngate Works  
Dark Lane  
Mawdesley  
Lancashire**



## CONTENTS

1. Introduction and Non-Technical Summary.....	2
2. Location of site.....	2
3 Form of Survey.....	2
4. Survey Report.....	3
5. Reporting.....	4
6. Confidentiality and Publicity .....	4
7. Copyright .....	4
8. Resources and Timetable.....	4
9. Insurances and Health and Safety.....	5
10. References.....	5
11. Figures.....	6

## **1. Introduction and Non-Technical Summary**

- 1.1** Archaeological Excavation Services have been approached by Lea, Hough & Co. on behalf of BAE Systems, to carry out an archaeological survey of Jones' Farmhouse, Dawson lane, Nr. Chorley, a grade II listed building, prior to internal and external modernisation see Fig.1. The survey is being undertaken in accordance with an archaeological condition (P.P.G.15) on outline planning permission for (Application No.) 08/00527/LBC. Listed Building Consent issued by Chorley Borough Council ( The Local Planning Authority) on 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2008.

## **2. Location of site**

- 2.1** The building is located at SD 5703 2106 (*circa* 77m O.D) lying 2.9km south-east of Leyland town centre in an isolated position on the south side of Dawson Lane (B5248) see Fig. 2. A large modern housing development has recently been completed to the south of the property on ex. M.O.D. land (Royal Ordnance Factory)

## **3. The survey will take the following form:**

- 3.1** All work shall be carried out in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (IFA 1996) and recorded to level 3 as defined in Royal Commission for Historic Monuments of England (RCHME 1996).
- 3.2** A set of the architect's measured survey drawings of the plan, all external elevations and a section of the building (at 1:100 or 1:50 scale) will be drawn by the surveying archaeologist. If suitable drawings are already available, upon checking accuracy, these will form the basis for annotation and phasing.
- 3.3** Additional details need to be added by the archaeological survey, such as evidence for blocking, repair, joints, fittings and fixtures, and key architectural features.
- 3.4** An historic map regression exercise will be undertaken along with historic research and consultation with the Lancashire H.E.R. if necessary. There will be a short account of the history of the building and the group of buildings it belongs to. This includes items such as place name evidence, tithe awards and any information derived from local history publications.
- 3.5** A written description, to include:

An analysis of the buildings' plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence and of the evidence supporting this analysis (illustrate with historic map sequence, reduced plans, elevations and photographs). Also a brief analysis and description of the other buildings that make up the complex.

An account of the buildings' past and present use and of the uses of their parts, with the evidence for these interpretations.

An account of the fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the buildings, and their purpose.

Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building.

Identification of areas that are currently obscured which might hold key information to inform our understanding of the buildings' origin and development and recommendation where an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during stripping out/demolition.

Identification of any areas that might contain below-ground archaeological remains that could inform our understanding of the site's evolution and recommendation where an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during development ground works.

**3.6 A detailed and annotated photographic record showing:**

**3.7** The buildings' external appearance.

**3.8** The overall appearance of principal remaining rooms and circulation areas.

**3.9** Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings' design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.

**3.10** For the interior, detailed views of features of especial architectural interest, fixtures and fittings, evidence of power systems, blockings or jointing relevant to phasing the building which might be vulnerable to refurbishment and demolition.

**3.11** Photographs should also be taken of other buildings that are linked to the study site.

**3.12** Photographs to be taken as high quality digital images for report purposes, medium format monochrome and 35mm slide film for archiving. A photolocation plan will show view point directions.

**4 Survey report will include:**

**4.1** A summary statement of the survey's findings.

**4.2** The background to the survey including locational details (to include grid reference, reason for survey). The site should be located on a 1:50, 000 OS map or a more detailed OS map.

**4.3** An outline of the methodology of the survey.

**4.4** A description of the site's setting including topography and geology.

**4.5** A short account of the history of the building and the complex it belongs to, and a brief description of the archaeological and historic interest of the site's hinterland (including relevant H.E.R. information).

- 4.6 An account of the building's past and present use and of the uses of their parts, with the evidence for these interpretations.
- 4.7 An account of the fixtures, buildings, and their purpose.
- 4.8 Evidence for the former with the building existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building
- 4.9 A description of the significance of the site in its local and regional context.
- 4.10 The identification of areas that are currently obscured which might hold key information to inform our understanding of the buildings' origin and development and where an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during demolition, or where a watching brief might be appropriate for ground works affecting potential buried remains of archaeological interest.
- 4.11 A catalogue of archive items, including a register of photographs and photo location plan.
- 4.12 A copy of annotated plans/elevations.

## **5. Reporting**

- 5.1 Further copies and a digital version of the report and illustrations will be provided as required within one week of the receipt of the clients comments on the draft report. (Digital text to be in Microsoft Word format and illustrations in AutoCAD and/or PDF format). Upon completion A.E.S. will submit details of the project to the HER (Historic Environment Record) via the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.
- 5.2 A.E.S. will submit a copy of the report to the Archaeological Officer for Lancashire for deposition in the Lancashire HER.

## **6. Confidentiality and Publicity**

- 6.1 A.E.S. will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of the client.

## **7. Copyright**

- 7.1 Copyright in all reports and documentation/images produced as part of this project to reside with Archaeological Excavation Services who retain the right to be identified as the author/originator of the material. This applies to all archaeological aspects of the project.
- 7.2 The results of the archaeological work will be submitted to the client and Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service by A.E.S. and will ultimately be made available for public access (see 5.1 ).

## **8. Resources and Timetable**

- 8.1** All archaeological personnel involved in the project will be suitably qualified and experienced professionals.
- 8.2** The timetable for the work will be dependant upon access. The archaeological officer at L.C.C.A.S. will be notified prior to the agreed date of survey.

## **9. Insurances and Health and Safety**

- 9.1** A.E.S. is covered by public and professional indemnity insurance.
- 9.2** All on site work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974 and the regulations of the *Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM)* and identified hazards are set out in a risk assessment document, signed by all staff, prior to any work commencing. Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological issues

## **10. References**

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Centre for Archaeology Guidelines Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

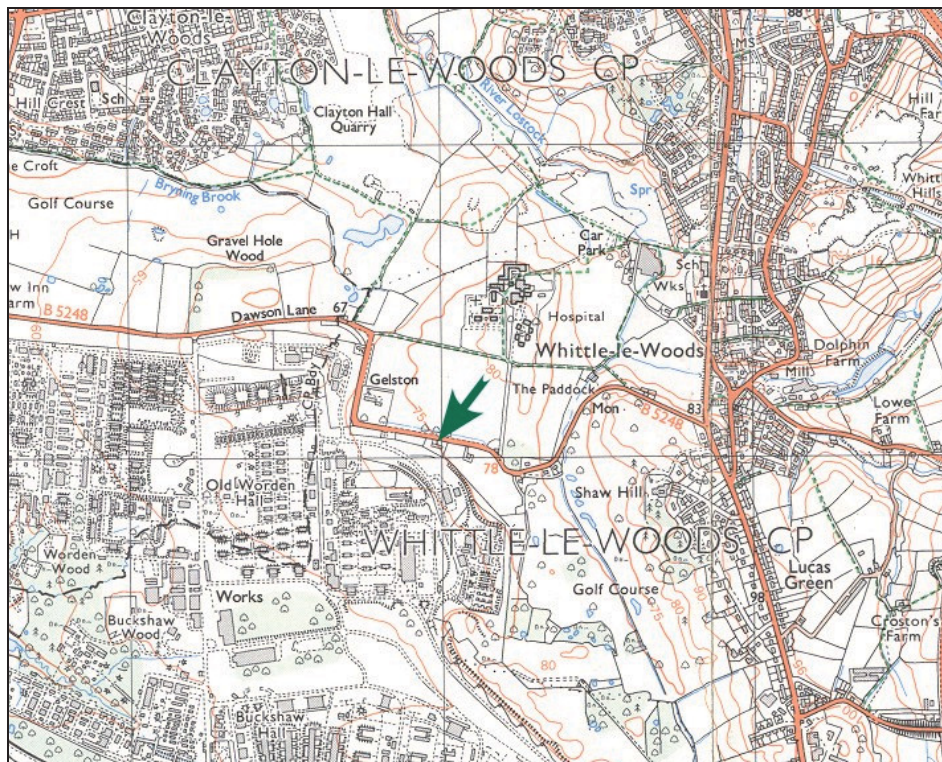
RCHME 1996. *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification*. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition



## 11. Figures



**Figure 1** Jones' Farmhouse from the west



**Figure. 2** Location of Jones' Farmhouse (SD 5703 2106)

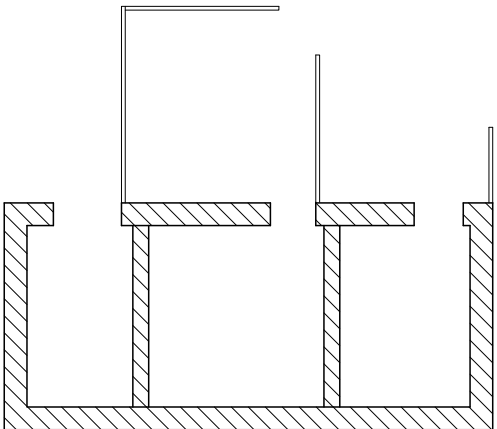
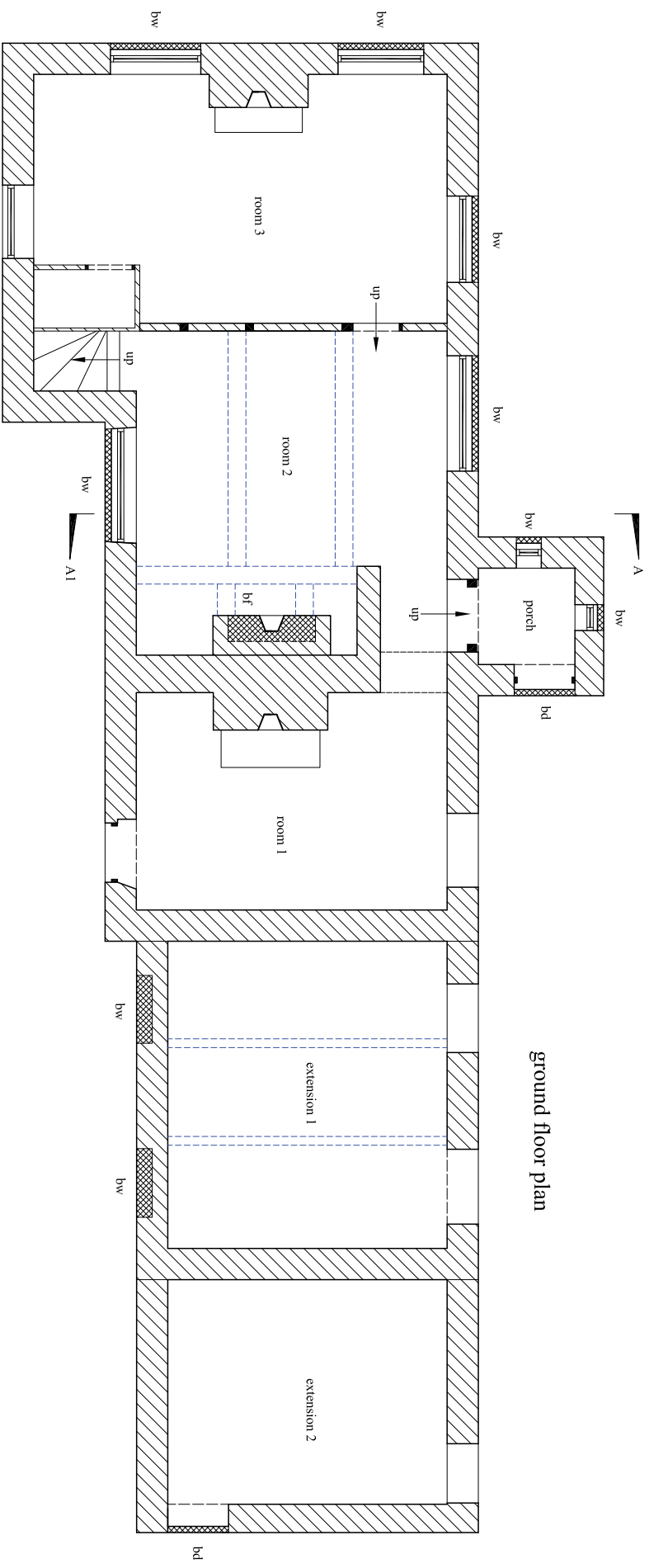
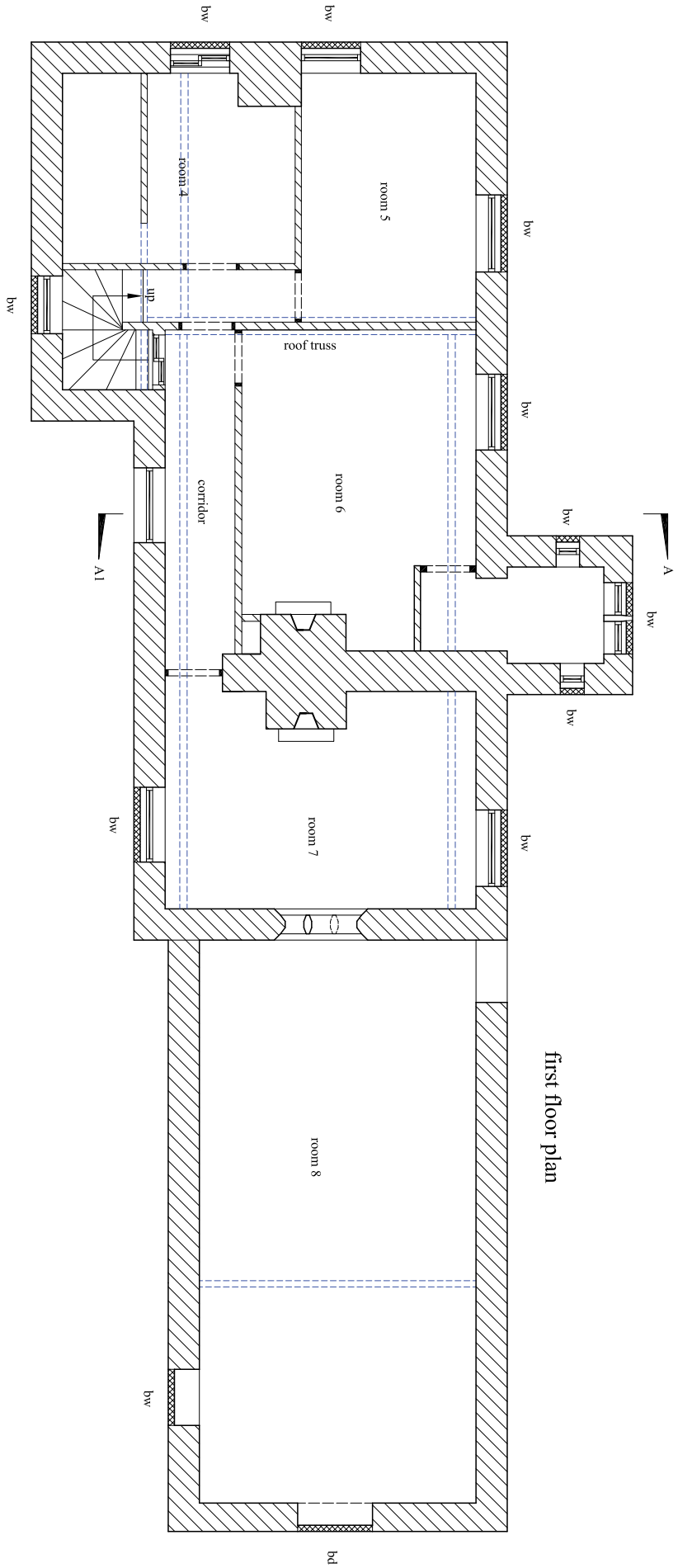
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## **Appendix 2. Figures**

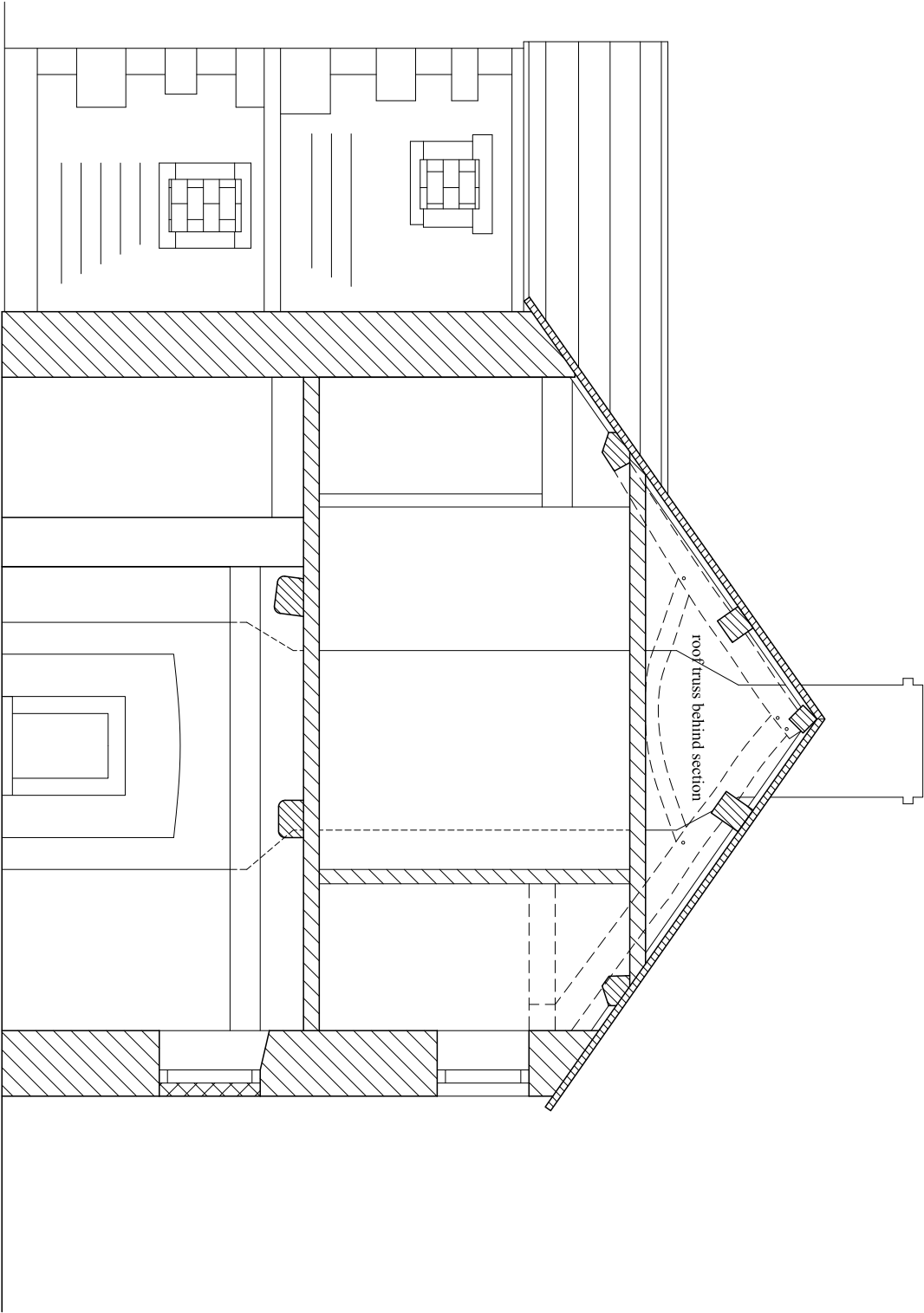
Figure 1.	Ground floor and first floor plans
Figure 2.	Cross section A – A
Figure 3.	Elevations
Figure 3a	Chronological Phase Plan

### **Map Regression**

Figure 4.	O.S. 1:2500 map of 1964
Figure 5.	O.S. 1:2500 map of 1928
Figure 6.	O.S. 1:2500 map of 1911
Figure 7.	O.S. 1:2500 map of 1894
Figure 8.	O.S. 1:10560 map of 1847
Figure 9	Hennet's map of Lancashire 1829
Figure 10	Greenwood's map of Lancashire 1818
Figure 11	Photographic Register
Figure 12	Photograph Location Plan
Figure 13	Geographical Location



approximate location of pigsty



Archaeological Excavation Services

Archaeological Building Survey

Jones' Farmhouse, Dawson Lane,  
Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire

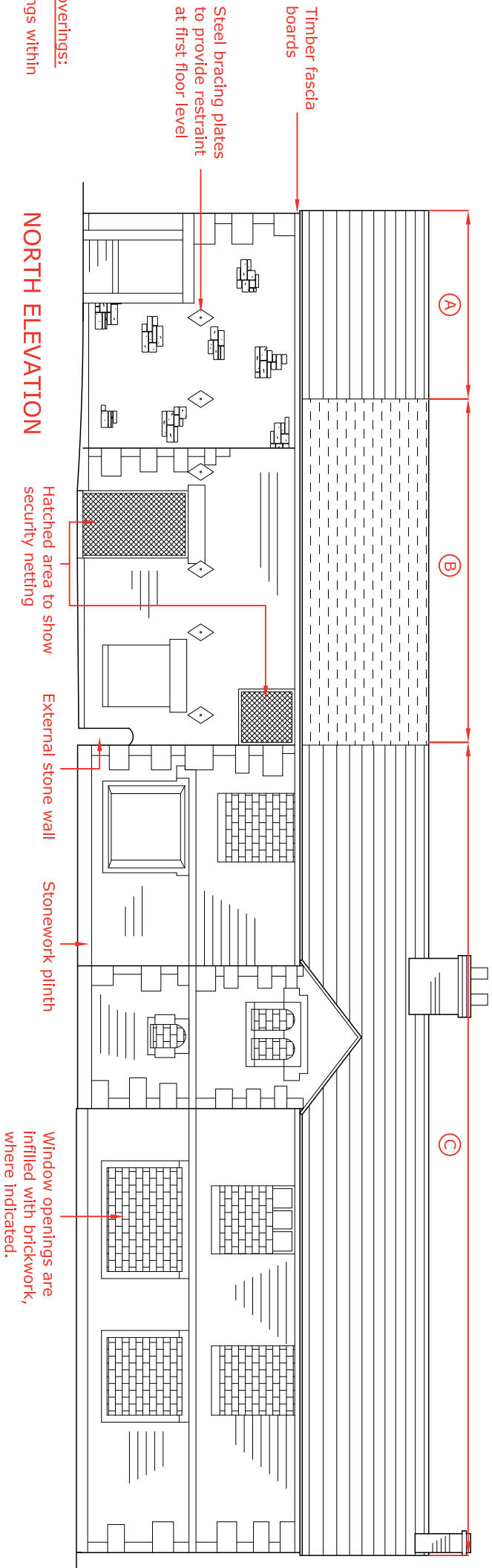
Scale 1:50 @ A4

Figure No. 2  
Section A - A1

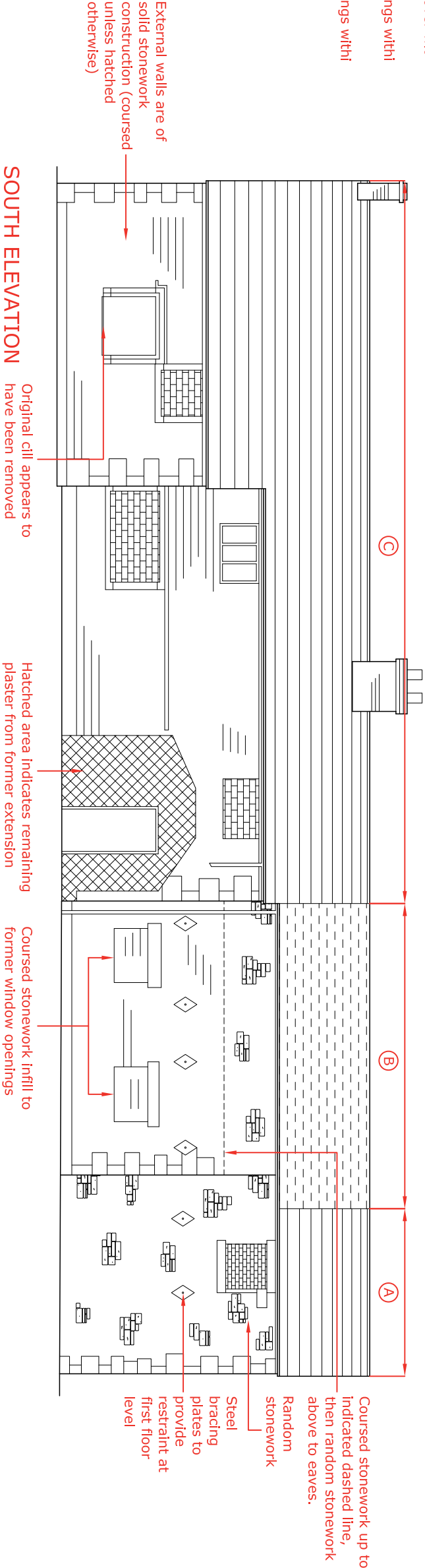
© Lea, Hough & Co



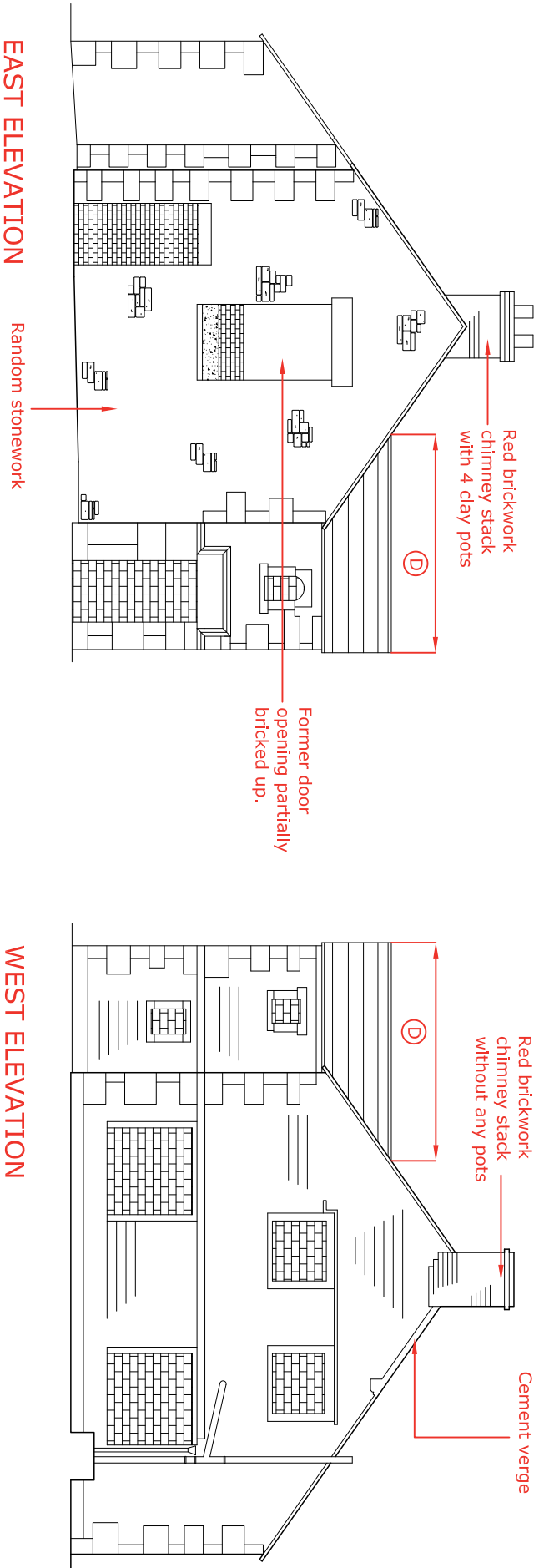
- Key for existing roof coverings:
- A = Slate roof coverings within indicated arrows
  - B = Large area of roof slate missing covered over with tarpaulin
  - C = Stone flag coverings within indicated area
  - D = Stone flag coverings within indicated area



### NORTH ELEVATION

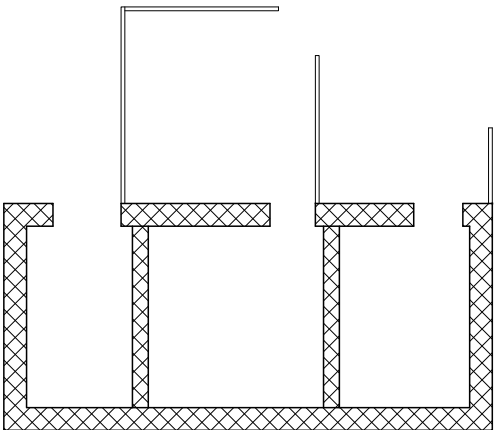
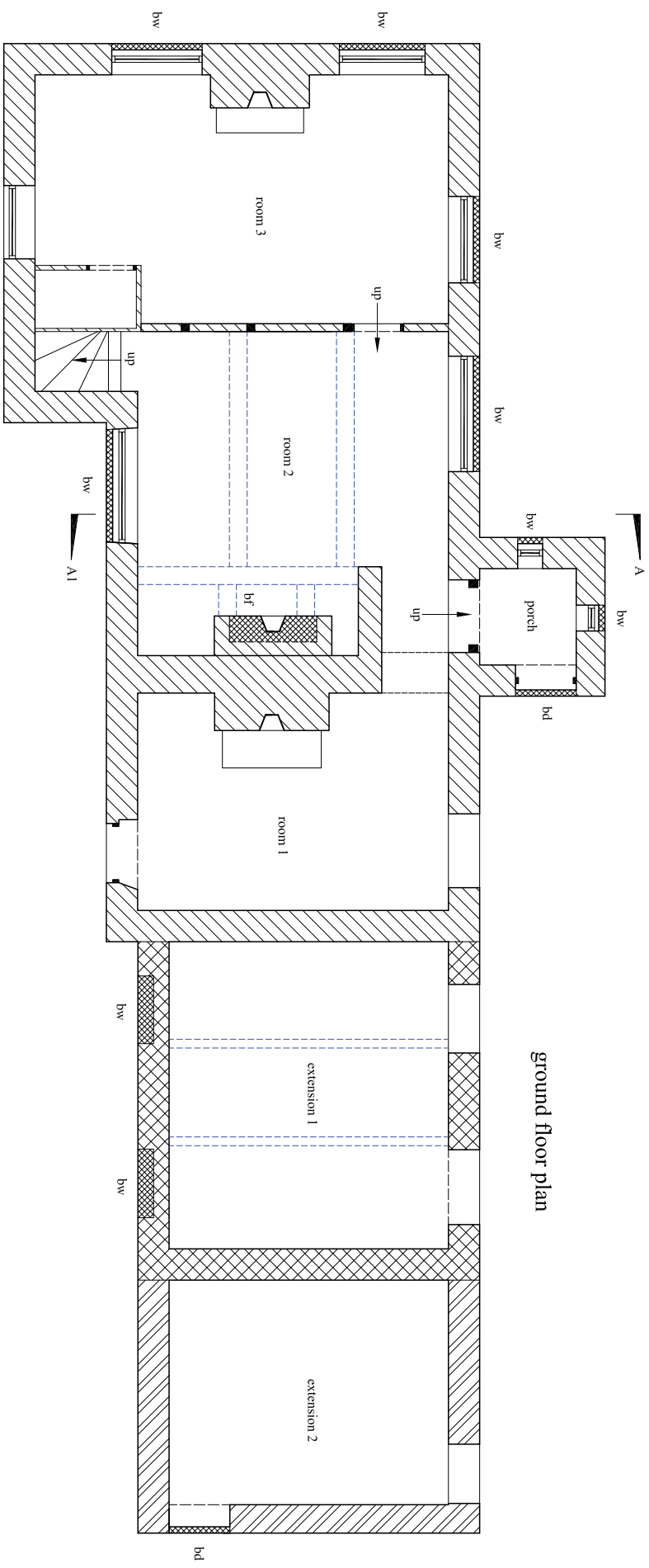
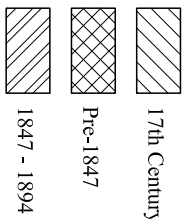
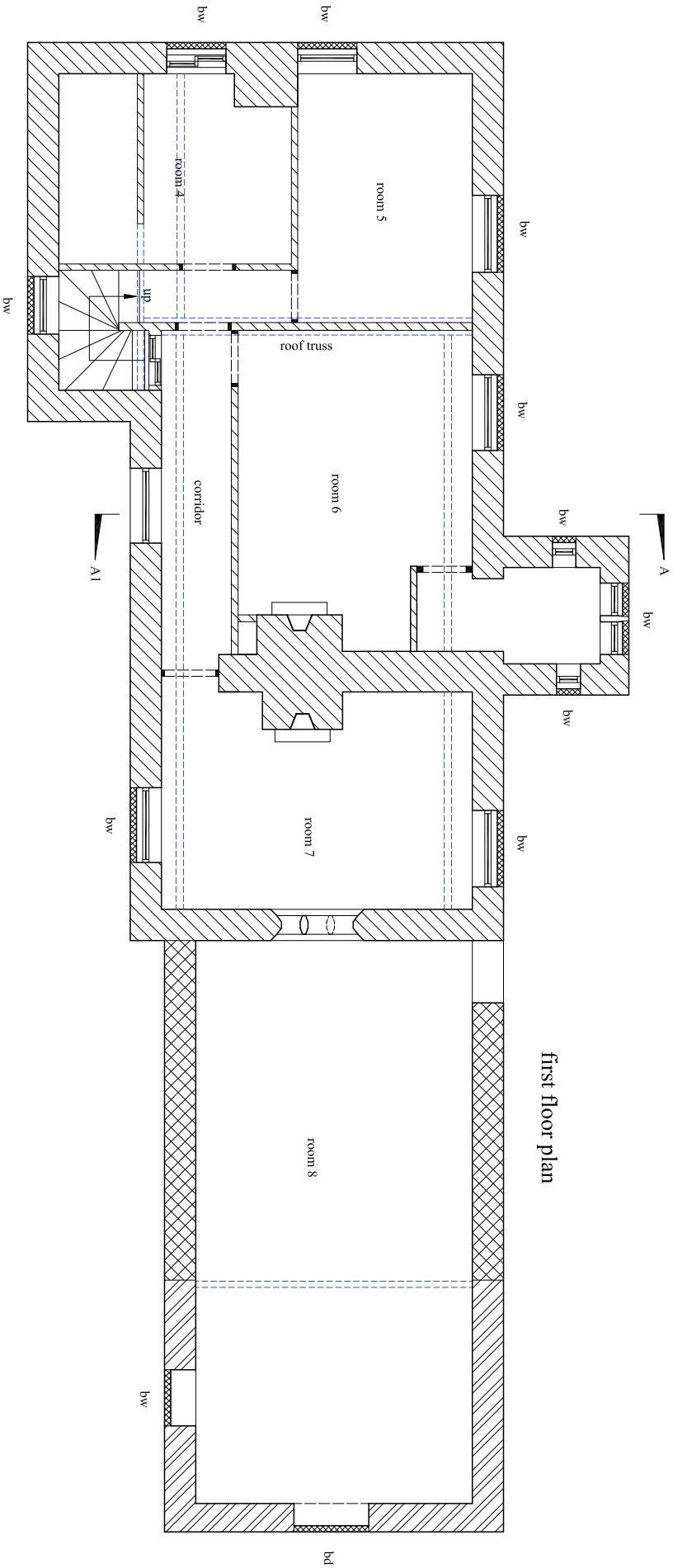


### SOUTH ELEVATION



### EAST ELEVATION

### WEST ELEVATION





## Map Regression

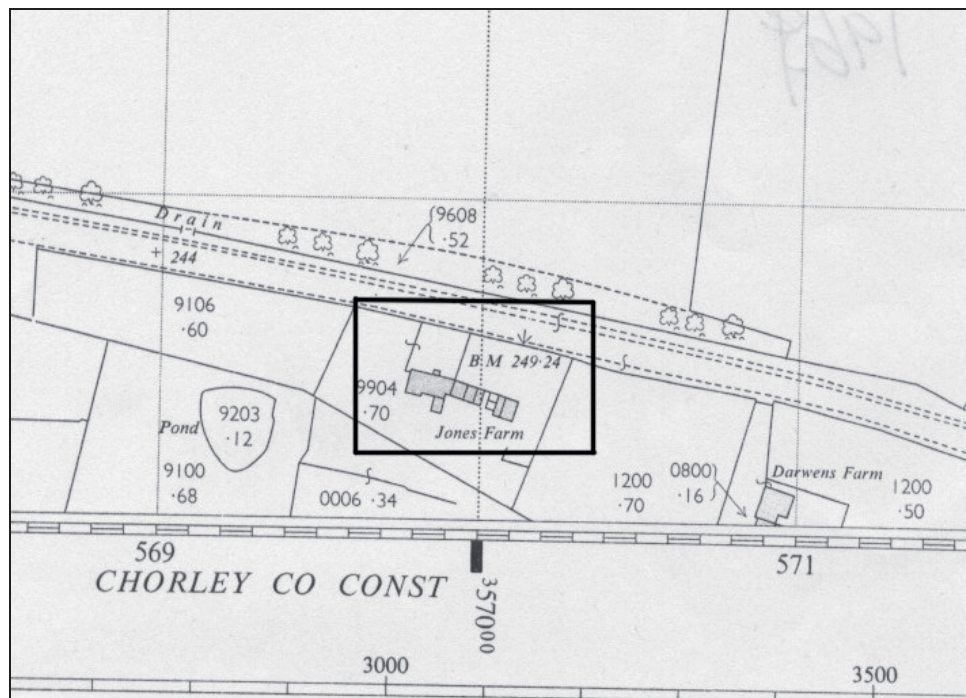


Figure 4. O.S. 1:2500 map of 1964 (Jones' Farmhouse within rectangle)

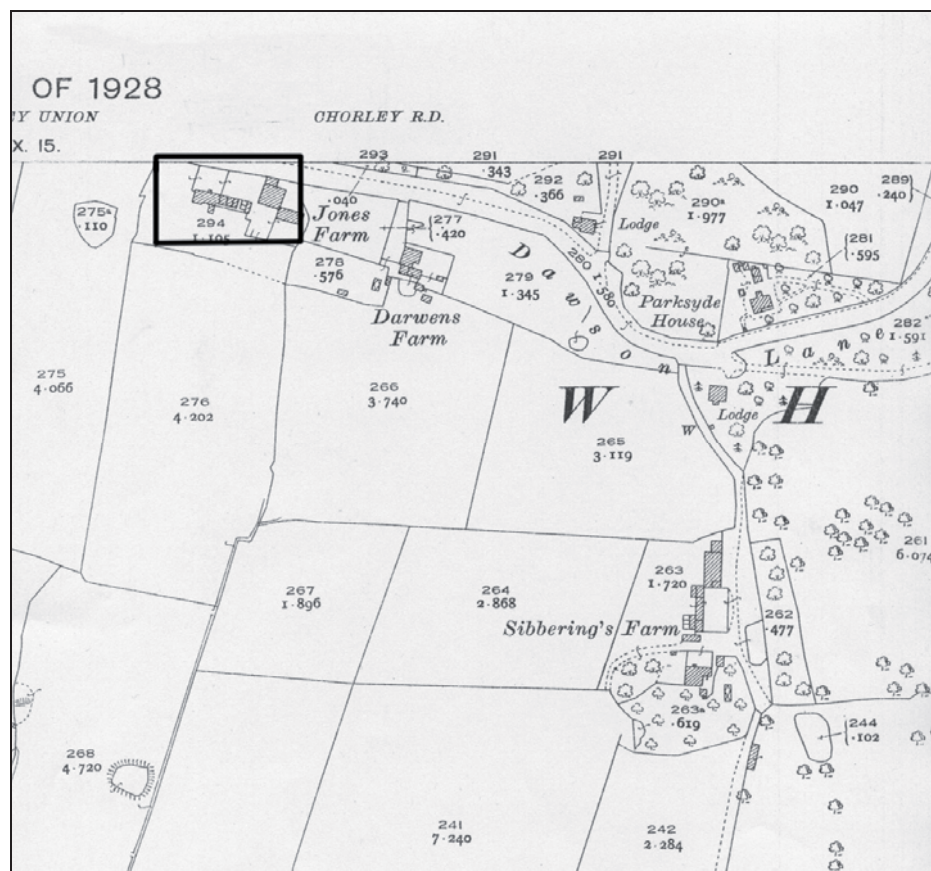


Figure 5. O.S. 1:2500 map of 1928

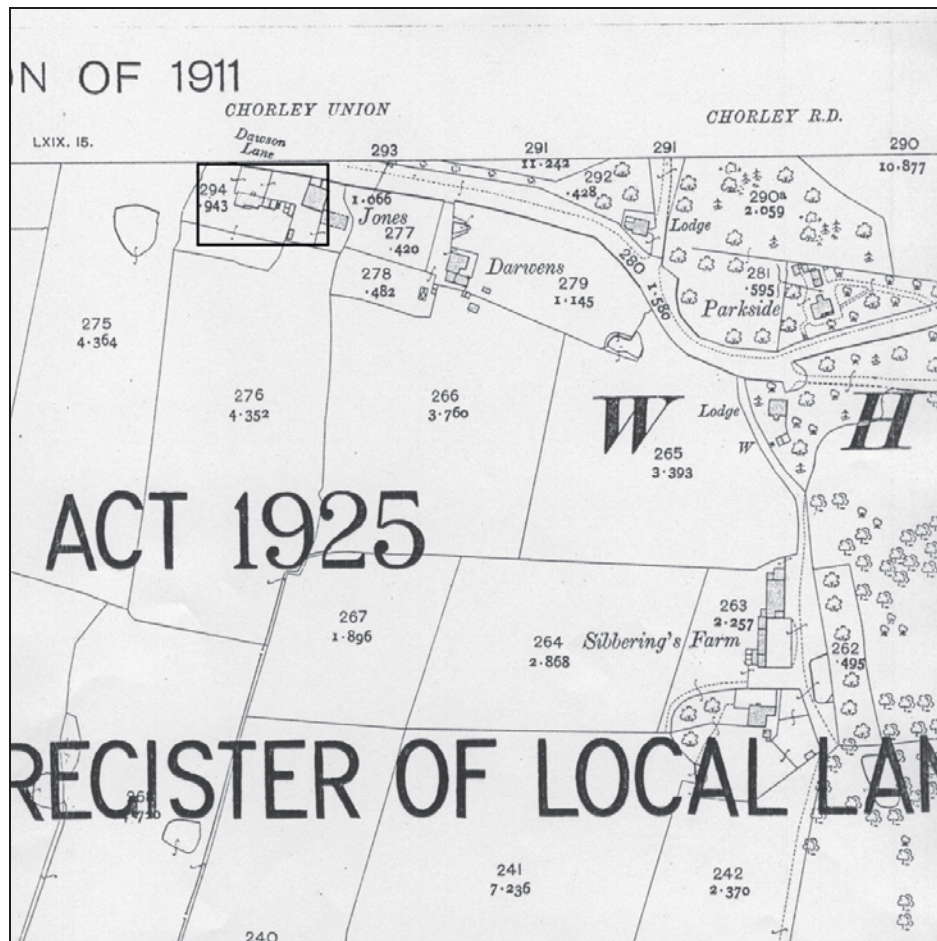


Figure 6. O.S. 1:2500 map of 1911

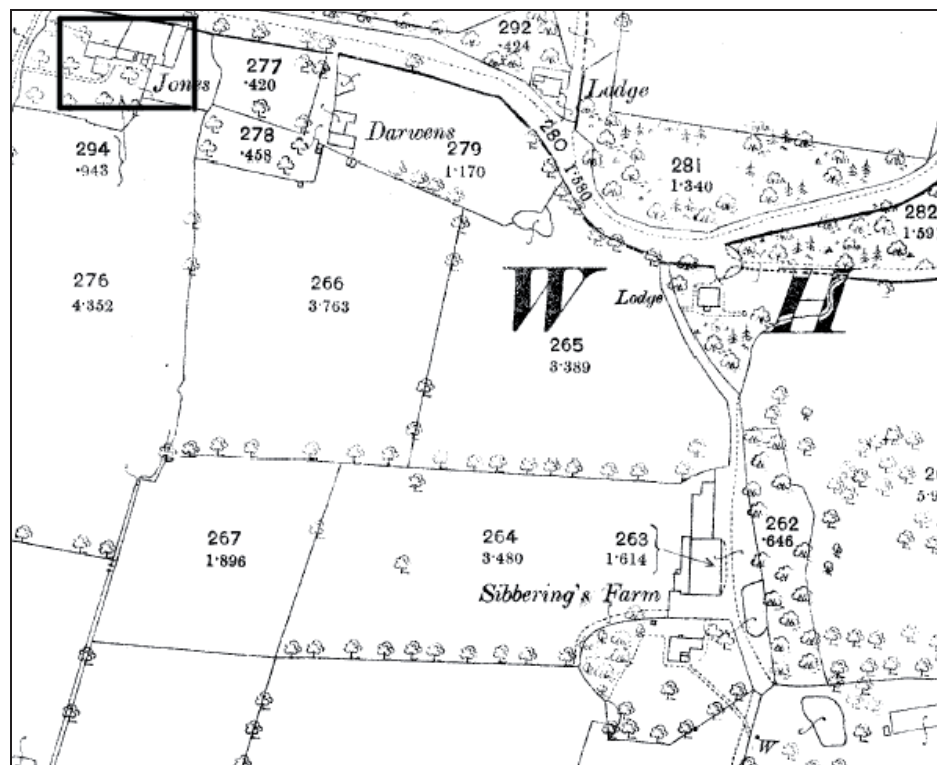


Figure 7. O.S. 1:2500 map of 1894





Figure 8. O.S. 1:10560 map of 1847

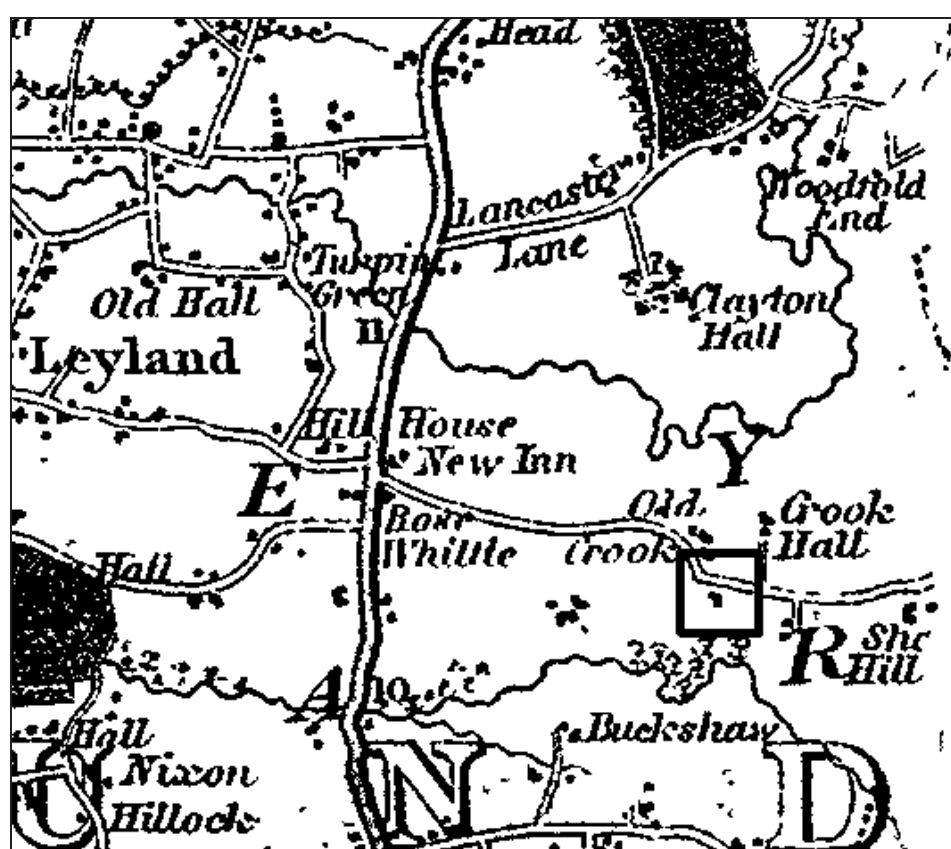


Figure 9. Hennet's map of Lancashire 1829

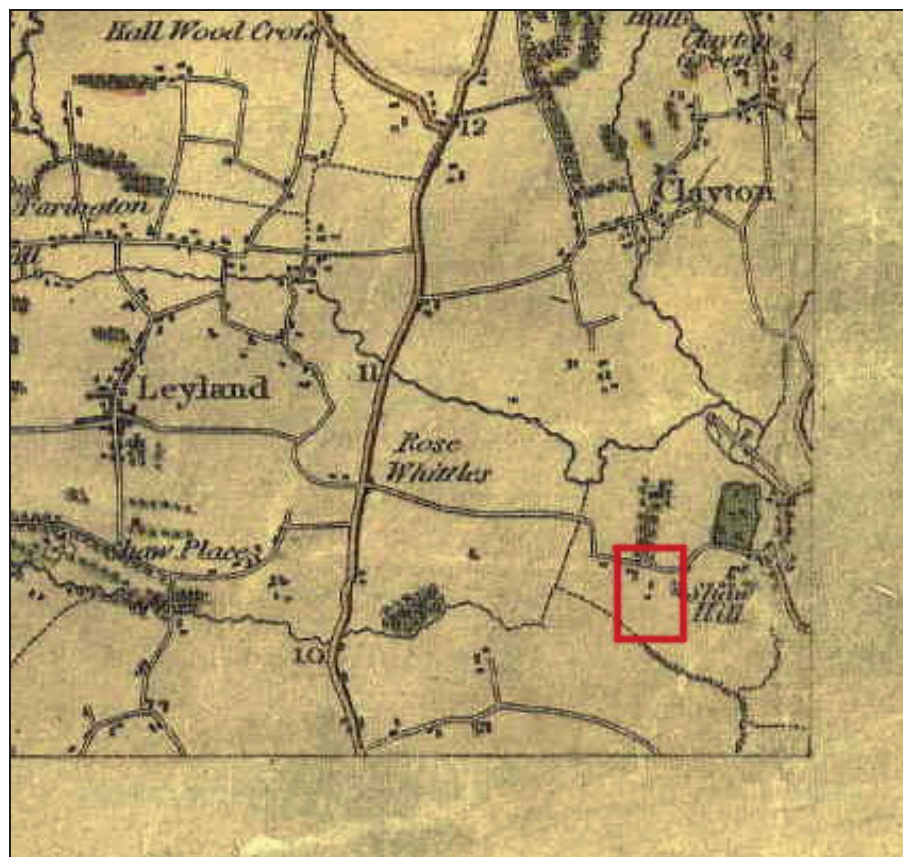


Figure 10. Greenwood's map of Lancashire 1818  
(Highlighting Jones', Darwen's & Sibbering's Farmhouses)

Figure 11. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

**SITE:** *Jones' Farmhouse Dawson Lane, LANCASHIRE (Survey - Sep/Oct. 2008)*

<b>Date</b>	<b>Monochrome Medium Format Film No/Frame No:</b>	<b>Colour Slide Film/Frame No:</b>	<b>Digital (9 Mega-pixels) File Name:</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>View - From</b>	<b>Photographer</b>
30/9/08		Film1/01	100-082 Plate 19	Western room (R3) main house	SW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/02	100-083	Detail of timber framing Western room (R3) main house	W	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/03	100-084 Plate 18	Western room (R3) main house	NE	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08			100-085 Plate 20	Detail of chamfered stone jambs North Wall – western room (R3)	S	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08	Film1/10	Film1/04	100-086 Plate 14	Middle room – main house and Inglenook fireplace (R2)	NW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/05	100-088 Plate 16	Middle room – main house and Stairway to first floor	NE	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08			100-089 Plate 15	Middle room (R2) – doorway to Western room (R3)	SE	R. J. Gurney

30/9/08		Film1/06	100-90 Plate17	Internal view of porch	S	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/07	100-91 Plate 13	Eastern room – main house (R1)	SE	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/08	100-92 Plate 12	Eastern room – main house (R1)	NW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/09	100-93 Plate 23	First floor corridor	W	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/10	100-94 Plate 25	Central room – first floor (R7) And small room above porch	SW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/11	100-95 Plate 26	Room above porch (Dangerous condition)	SW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08	Film 1/11	Film1/12	100-96 Plate 28	Eastern room – first floor (R8) Detail of mullion window	SW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/13	100-97 Plate 27	“ “ “	NE	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/14	100-98 Plate 29	Eastern extensions – first floor	W	R. J. Gurney

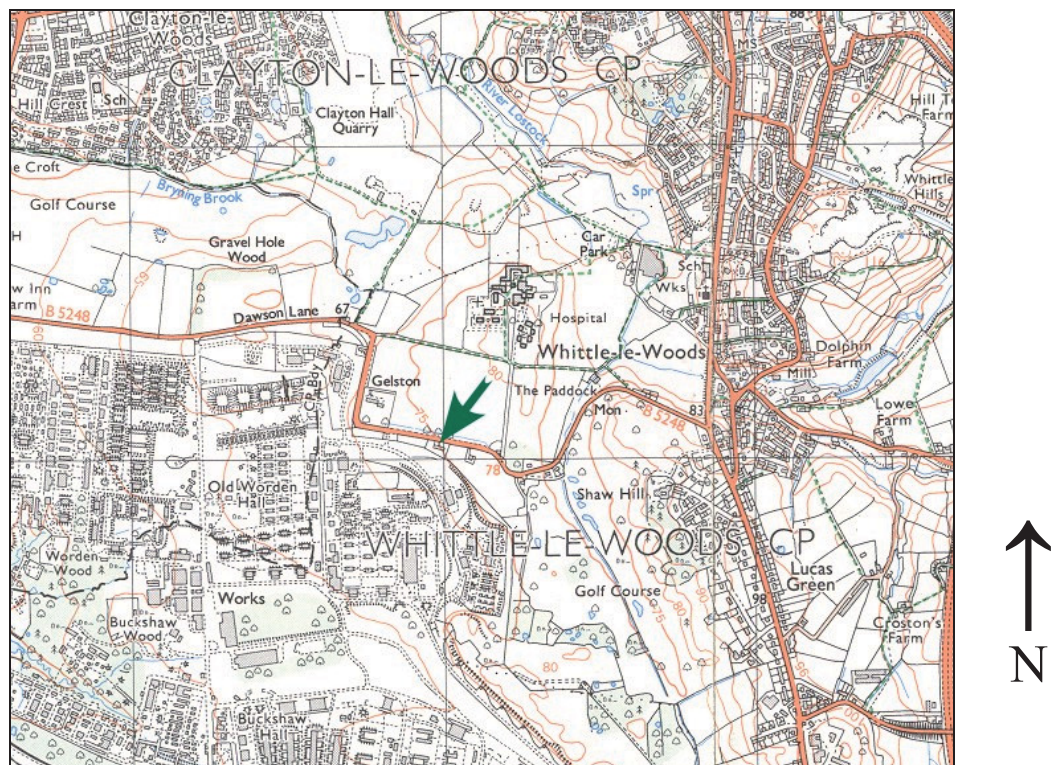


30/9/08	Film 1/12	Film1/15	100-99	Corridor and landing	E	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/16	100-100 Plate 21	Southwest room (R5)	E	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/17	100-101 Plate 24	Northwest room (R6)	SE	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/18	100-102 Plate 22	Southwest room (R5) – walk in cupboard	NW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/19	100-103 Plate 30	Roof space	W	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/20	100-104 Plate 31	Roof space – detail of hand- made brick chimney	W	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08			100-105 Plate 32	Detail below stone slates	NE	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/21	100-106	Stairway to ground floor	N	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/22	100-107	Detail of wall repair – central room, first floor (R7)	S	R. J. Gurney

30/9/08		Film1/23	100-108	Central room –first floor (R7) and chimney/fireplace	NW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/24	100-109	Yorkshire slider window above stairwell	SW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08	Film 1/6	Film1/25	100-110 Plate 7	South elevation	SE	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08	Film 1/5	Film1/26	100-111 Plate 8	South and west elevations	SW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08	Film 1/4	Film1/27	100-112 Plate 6	West elevation	SW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08	Film 1/1	Film1/28	100-113 Plate 3	North elevation and porch	W	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08	Film 1/2	Film1/29	100-114 Plate1	“ “ “	NE	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08	Film 1/3	Film1/30	100-115 Plate 5	Detail of porch	NE	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08	Film 1/7	Film1/31	100-116 Plate9	East elevation	NE	R. J. Gurney

30/9/08	Film 1/8	Film1/32	100-117 Plate 2	Piggeries	NW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08	Film 1/9	Film1/33	100-118 Plate 4	North elevation - eastern section	NW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/34	100-119	West and south elevation	SW	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/35	100-120	North elevation and piggeries	N	R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/36	100-121 Plate33	Detail of stonework – west elevation		R. J. Gurney
30/9/08		Film1/37	100-122 Plate34	Detail of stonework – east elevation		R. J. Gurney
30/9/08			100-134 Plate 10	View in first extension	NE	
30/9/08			100-187 Plate 11	View in second extension	NE	

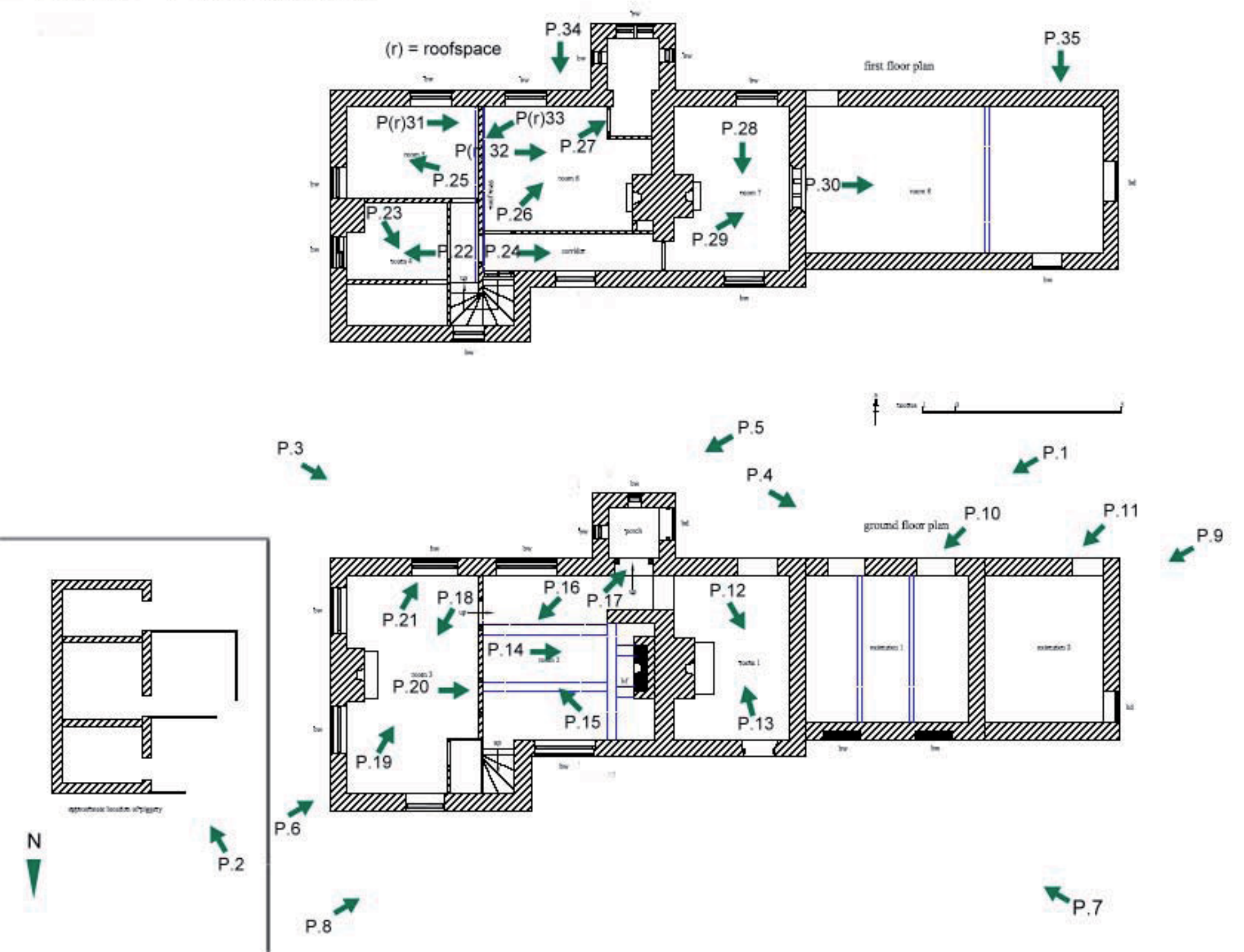
**Figure 13. Geographical Location.**



**Figure. 13** Location of Jones' Farmhouse on the O.S. 1:50000

O.S.Licence No.100047948

Figure 12. Photolocation Plan





### Appendix 3: Plates



**Plate 1.** North elevation from the northeast



**Plate 2.** The piggeries from the northwest





**Plate 3.** Western end of the north elevation from the west



**Plate 4.** Eastern end of the north elevation from the northwest





**Plate 5.** Detail of the porch from the northeast



**Plate 6.** West elevation from the south west





**Plate 7.** Main house from the southeast ( western end of south elevation)



**Plate 8.** South and west elevation from the southwest





**Plate 9.** East and north elevation from the northeast



**Plate 10.** View of interior of the first extension from the north east





**Plate 11.** View of interior of the second extension from the northeast



**Plate 12.** Room1 from the northwest





**Plate 13.** Room 1 from the south east



**Plate 14.** Room 2 Showing the inglenook fireplace from the west.





**Plate 15.** Room 2 from the southeast



**Plate 16.** Room 2 showing the stairway to the first floor



**Plate 17.** The interior of the porch from the south



**Plate 18.** Room 3 from the northeast





**Plate 19.** Room 3 from the southwest



**Plate 20.** Detail of the timber framed partition – Room 3





**Plate 21.** Detail of chamfered window lintel and jambs – Room 3



**Plate 22.** Room 4 from the east



**Plate 23.** The large cupboard in room 4 from the northeast



**Plate 24.** The east-west running corridor from the west





**Plate 25.** Room 5 from the southeast



**Plate 26.** Room 6 from the southwest with doorway to small room above porch



**Plate 27.** First floor room in porch



**Plate 28.** Room 7 from the north





**Plate 29.** Room 7 from the southwest showing the mullioned window



**Plate 30.** Room 8 - the hayloft above the two eastern extensions





**Plate 31.** The roof truss from the west



**Plate 32.** The handmade brick chimney and vertical timber supports from the west





**Plate 33.** Machine cut timber rafters



**Plate 34.** Detail of stonework of main building





**Plate 35.** Detail of stonework of second extension

## **Appendix 4.**

**Jones' Farmhouse  
Dawson Lane  
Whittle le Woods  
Lancashire**

**Archaeological Building Survey carried out 30<sup>th</sup> September 2008**

### **Archive Contents:**

**Medium Format Monochrome 1 set of 12 prints & negatives -  
labelled & numbered**

**35mm Colour Slide – 1 set 37 slides - numbered**

**Hard copy of report inc. plans**

**Pro-forma recording sheets**

**.jpg files Photo contact sheet**

**Copy of planning permission**

**C.D. containing report in .pdf format and .jpg photographs**