

**TOWNHEAD,
THE SKAITHE, SLAIDBURN
An Archaeological Recording Programme**

by J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy



Clients: R. Staples Esq.

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	6
7. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION	8
8. POST-RECORDING WORK AND ARCHIVING	8
9. COPYRIGHT	9
10. BIBLIOGRAPHY	9

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1.	PROJECT SPECIFICATION
APPENDIX 2.	FIGURES
APPENDIX 3.	PLATES

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy was instructed by R. Staples Esq., via his architects, Messrs. Brewster Bye Architects Ltd. of 5, North Hill Road, Headingley, Leeds, to carry out a photographic survey of the Grade II* listed mansion known as Townhead, the Skaithe, Slaidburn, Lancashire, prior to refurbishment of the existing house and service wing. Townhead, as it stands today, is a substantial Gentleman's residence of the 1730s which replaced an earlier 17th century house, fragments of which still survive, and which was altered again in the early 19th Century. It was built on a terrace overlooking the historic and picturesque village of Slaidburn and comprises a five bay wide three storey double pile block of dressed stone with a linking block and service block to the west. There are farm buildings beyond. Although Grade II* Listed the house has been vacant for decades and, due to its deteriorating condition, was placed on English Heritage's 'Buildings at Risk Register' and English Heritage carried out a full architectural investigation in 2004. The current refurbishment scheme has provided the opportunity for this photographic record to be made to supplement the report of that investigation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to R. Staples Esq. and his architects, Messrs. Brewster Bye Architects Ltd. of 5, North Hill Road, Headingley, Leeds, who commissioned the survey.. The guidance provided by D. Moir Esq. the Lancashire County Council Planning Officer (Archaeology) is also acknowledged.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy was instructed by R. Staples Esq., via his architects, Messrs. Brewster Bye Architects Ltd. of 5, North Hill Road, Headingley, Leeds, to carry out a photographic survey of the Grade II* listed mansion known as Townhead, the Skaithe, Slaidburn, Lancashire, prior to refurbishment of the existing house and service wing. John Trippier BA (Hons.), MRICS, PIFA is a Chartered Surveyor and Practitioner of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with over 30 years experience of surveying and recording buildings of many types. He was assisted in compiling the survey by Steven Price and Sara Vernon.
- 1.2 Following the submission of applications for planning permission and listed building consent (3/2009/0854 & 0855) to Ribble Valley Borough Council English Heritage recommended that, because of the architectural significance of Townhead, a record of it should be made before work is carried out. This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) and *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the DoE but which has now been superceded by Planning Policy HE12 of Planning Policy Statement, *PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment*.

This came into effect on 1st April 2010 and requires that “*Where the loss of the whole or material part of a heritage asset’s significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate.*” Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service prepared a brief setting out the work necessary to fulfil the recommendation (see Appendix 1) and this survey and report followed that brief.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 Townhead is a country house located just to the north-east of the attractive village of Slaidburn which is situated in unspoilt countryside on the southern edge of the Forest of Bowland about 10 km north of Clitheroe. The national grid reference of the site is SD7102652631. The site is indicated with a red arrow on the map enclosed as Fig 1 and is shown in more detail edged red on the plan enclosed at Fig 2. The house is separated from the village by the Croasdale Beck and is approached from *The Skaithe* by a long private drive

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of such buildings may remove evidence of their past uses and occupation and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the survey was to preserve ‘by record’ those features that have resulted in the building receiving a Grade II* listing. This was achieved by the provision of a photographic archive for future reference

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The project was carried out in accordance with the project brief at Appendix 1 of this report which required the production of a photographic record of the property.
- 4.2 In 2004 English Heritage’s Historic Buildings and Areas Research Department (HBARD) carried out an architectural investigation of Townhead, which was then on English Heritage’s ‘Buildings at Risk Register,’ and produced a report (EH 2004). The current survey and report is intended to supplement that investigation report by providing a monochrome photographic record of the building. In order to ensure that all relevant features were covered English Heritage’s report was used as a guide although some additional shots were added.
- 4.3 Visits to the property were made between 9 December 2009 and 25 February 2010 when a detailed annotated photographic record of the building was made which comprised:-
- a) General photographs of the building’s external and internal appearance

- b) 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;
- 4.3 The photographic record was made with a Mamiya 645 ProTL medium format camera and 50mm f/4 shift lens to achieve perspective control. The camera was loaded with Ilford ASA 400 HP5 120 monochrome film. Ranging rods were used to scale the general views and archaeological photographic scales were used for the detailed shots. A photographic register, listing the photographs and plans showing the direction of the shots are included in this report at Figures 4-9.
- 4.4 Section 6 of this report summarises English Heritage's architectural survey. The plates resulting from the current recording are contained in Appendix 3. The monochrome plate numbers have also been cross referenced to the colour digital ones in the English Heritage report at Figure 4 of Appendix 2 (the photographic register).
- 4.5 Rectified photographs were taken of the north wall of the drawing room and the in accordance paragraph 5.6.1 of the specification as this wall was to be demolished and rebuilt. A diagram showing the position of the rectified photographs is included a Fig.10. It was initially also intended to take rectified photographs of the wall between the drawing room and the staircase hall as it was thought that this was also to be demolished and rebuilt. However as this wall is now to remain rectified photography was not necessary.
4. 6 The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd ed. 1991 and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 Townhead is a Grade II* listed building. The Listed Building Description is as follows:

SD 7052-7152 SLAIDBURN 17/121 Townhead 16.11.54 (Formerly listed under General) - II House, probably an early C18th mansion, reduced in size, and altered in the C19th. Squared coursed limestone with sandstone dressings and hipped stone slate roof. 3 storeys. The south facade is of 5 bays, with projecting quoins and a ground-floor string course. The windows are sashed with glazing bars and have architraves. The 2 windows to the left of the door have been moved so that they are now adjacent. The large stone doorcase has Tuscan pilasters, a triglyph frieze with guttae and with metopes decorated with flower designs, and a pediment. At the eaves is a deeply-moulded stone cornice. The west wall is pebbledashed, the stone soffit of the eaves being supported on shaped stone brackets. The east wall has projecting quoins, a ground-floor string course and a moulded stone cornice.*

*It is of 5 bays, the ground-floor windows altered and now paired. The central doorway has Tuscan pilasters and a semi-circular head with stepped projecting keystone. The north wall is pebbledashed and has projecting quoins and a stone eaves soffit carried on shaped stone brackets. It is of 6 bays, having sashed windows with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds. Between bays 2 and 3, and cutting across the window surrounds, is a porch of timber and rendered brick. It has a timber shell hood and clustered wooden columns at its outer corners. Adjoining the west wall is an L-shaped 2-storey wing containing the kitchen and other service rooms. Its north wall is of one bay and has a ground-floor doorway whose plain stone surround rises to form a stair window with one transom and with glazing bars. The east wall of the wing is of 2 bays and has windows with plain stone surrounds and square mullions, of 2 lights except for the left-hand ground-floor window which is of 3 lights. The interior appears to have been remodelled in the mid-C19th and the front entrance moved from the south to the north facade. The main rooms are panelled in a Georgian manner. In the centre of the south side of the house is an open-well stair of 2 flights with landing, having an open string and 3 turned balusters per tread. The upper part of the stair hall rises through the 3rd storey and has a decorated cornice and blank niches with architraves. A drawing made c. 1720 and titled 'Slateburn Town Head The Seat of Mr Hen Wigglesworth to the South' shows a larger house in similar style which does not correspond in either the number of bays or the number of storeys to the present building. Buck, Samuel, *Yorkshire Sketchbook. Reproduced in Facsimile*, Wakefield, 1979.*

- 5.2 A copy of the drawing by Buck, referred to above, is at Fig. 3 of this report although it is extremely faint. Although of similar style to the current building that in the drawing has only two storeys and appears to comprise a central block with two end bays at right angles to form an E-shaped footprint.
- 5.3 Apart from the Listed Building Description no previous archaeological work is known to have been carried out prior to the English Heritage survey and it was omitted from Pevsner's architectural guide to West Yorkshire (English Heritage 2004, iii).
- 5.4 The Historical background is fully covered in the English Heritage Survey (2004, 2-6) but it can be summarised as follows. The current house was built in the 1730s by the Wigglesworth family on the site of an earlier house which was occupied by the Harrison family from at least 1632. In a codicil to his will Henry Wigglesworth directed that his executors should build a new house for his son Henry who was still in his minority. On the younger Henry's death the house passed to his brother James and then to his son, the Revd. Henry Wigglesworth the incumbent of Slaidburn parish church who died childless in 1838. The house was granted to his wife for her life but in 1855 it sold to the Wilkinsons (later King Wilkinsons) a local landowning family who rented it out. However it remained empty for much of the 20th century and was eventually placed on the English Heritage 'Buildings at Risk Register.'

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

- 6.1 The physical details of the property are fully covered in the English Heritage survey (2004, 7-34) but can be summarised as follows
- 6.2 Townhead is situated on a terrace at the summit of a north-western slope above Croasdale Beck which separates the site from the village of Slaidburn which it overlooks. In addition to the house, service block and other outbuildings there is a substantial range of farm buildings to the northwest (**Plates 1 & 2**). The house itself is a compact rectangular double pile block five bays wide to the south front and three storeys high with a basement under the west end (**Front Cover**). A two storey service block on the west side is attached to the main house by a two storey link block (**Plates 3 & 4**).
- 6.3 The house is constructed of squared pitch-faced limestone blocks with sandstone dressings including quoins with bold vertical tooling (**Plates 5&6**). The English Heritage report describes them as being laid in watershot style but this does not appear to be the case. The principal south and east elevations (**Front Cover**) are treated as symmetrical compositions and are finished to a higher standard than the north and west ones with finely moulded eaves cornices and a classically detailed door case in the centre of the south elevation (**Plate 7**) which gave access to the stair hall. The north and west elevations are rendered and have modillioned cornices (**Plates 3 & 4**). The windows on the south front have moulded surrounds (**Plate 8**) and those on the east, north and west elevations have square cut surrounds (**Plates 9, 10 & 11**). Those on the north and west elevations have zigzag tooling and it is said that these window surrounds are reused from the earlier 17th century house as evidenced by dressed back mullion bases on some cills. However we were unable to identify these.
- 6.4 In the early 19th century various alterations were made, possibly at the instigation of the wife of the Revd. Henry Wigglesworth. These included the replacement of single windows with pairs on the south and east elevations (**Plates 5 & 9**) and the addition of a new doorway with a round headed ashlar surround with double keystone to the latter. This gave access into the south-east drawing room.
- 6.5 The principal entrance is in the north elevation and is now situated within an enclosed porch which was added in the 19th century and to which both the original door and shell canopy were refitted (**Plate 12**). This provides access to the entrance hall (**Plates 13&14**) which leads in turn into the stair hall. There had been another doorway in the position of what is now the third window from the west in the north elevation which gave access to the service corridor running from the entrance hall to the service wing (**Plate 15**). This was converted to a window in the early 19th century when a new doorway was inserted in the north elevation of the link block.

- 6.6 There are three reception rooms on the ground floor; two on the south frontage which are accessed from the stair hall (**Plate 16**) and have been identified as the drawing room (east side of hall) (**Plates 17-26**) and dining room (west side of hall) (**Plates 27 & 28**) and one in the north-east corner which is accessed from both the drawing room and the entrance hall and may have been the library or morning room (**Plates 29 & 30**). The north-west corner of the ground floor is made up of the back stairwell and the house keeper's room (**Plates 31 & 32**).
- 6.7 The main staircase rises to the first floor level only but the upper part of the highly decorative stair hall rises through the third storey (**Plate 33 -38**). The first floor has five heated bedrooms, four with dressing rooms (**Plates 39 -46**). The south-east room (**Plate 39-40**) is fully panelled and all retain their original fireplaces although some have lost their overmantels.
- 6.8 The second floor is reached from the 'back stairs' which are situated on the north side of the service corridor which runs from the entrance hall to the service wing. This is of 'dog leg' construction with a half landing at first floor level (**Plate 47**). There were six rooms at this level, only two of which were heated (**Plate 48**), and which were presumably servants' bedrooms although the presence of a row of coat-hooks in at least one room suggests that staff may well have come in from the village. The second floor corridor (**Plate 49**) has a deep window at its west end which suggests that this wall may have been part of the 17th Century house. There is an ash chute in the south wall of the corridor which also contains a trap door giving access to the roof space (**Plates 50 & 51**).
- 6.9 The basement, which is accessed by stone steps from the service corridor has mullioned windows which suggests that it was also part of the earlier 17th century house (**Plates 52 & 55**).
- 6.10 The service wing (**Plates 56 & 57**).has two kitchens (**Plates 58 – 60**) with pantries a scullery and three first floor rooms which were to unsafe to access.
- 6.11 The outshut attached to the west side of the service wing is of random rubble construction and is partly rendered (**Plate 61**). It has a slated catslide roof. The south wall has two windows. The westerly one has a plain stone surround similar to those on the east and north elevations of the main house. The easterly one (**Plate 62**) has a recessed chamfered stone surround which suggests that it is a reused 17th century feature (EH 2004, 24). A mullioned window of similar vintage is contained in the south wall of the barn immediately north-west of the outshut (**Plate 63**).
- 6.12 A screen wall extends westwards from the south-west corner of the main house to block off the outbuildings when viewed from the south (**Plate 64**). At the west end is a doorway with a stone surround, the jambs of which are moulded (**Plate 65**). There are a number of lean-to buildings against the screen wall which appear to be part of the 19th century alterations.

- 6.13 Finally at the front of the house are iron railings which enclose the terrace and south side of the drive and are embellished by the occasional urn-shaped finial (**Plate 66**) which appear to be contemporary with the 1730s house (EH 2004, 8).

7. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

- 7.1 Townhead is a rare example in the county of a gentlemen's residence (as opposed to those of the gentry or squirarchy) which was built in the 'Queen Anne (died 1714)' style of the early 18th Century. As such it is a good illustration of the attempts during this period to fit the classical style, introduced by Inigo Jones in the previous century for more aristocratic residences, into the well-to-do gentleman's home. This design is typified by the symmetrical rectangular plan and by the replacement of gables by hipped roofs which allowed the horizontal eaves line to extend all the way round the house and be treated like a cornice. Unlike more pretentious buildings where the grand reception rooms were on the first floor, or at least a raised ground floor, requiring stepped access, in this more modest design they remained at ground floor level.
- 7.2 Built in local materials the style is typified by quoined corners and by sash windows with shallow reveals although the lack of long and shortwork and keystones around the windows in favour of moulded or unadorned stone surrounds is redolent of earlier more vernacular styles. Other features typical of the period are the classical doorway on the south elevation and the shell canopy over the north entrance even though it has been moved. By contrast the Adam style doorway inserted into the east elevation is more typical of the late 18th or early 19th century when the alterations were made. Internally the area around the main staircase with its intricately plastered ceiling and Palladian doorways on the first floor landing were typical of the early 18th century as were the deeply panelled walls of the main reception and bedrooms. The kitchens are an equally good example of 18th century service rooms whilst the proximity of the housekeepers quarters to this area demonstrate the role of the office in linking life 'above' and 'below stairs'. Finally it should not be forgotten that in the basement and in some of the reused mullion windows there are still vestiges of a yet earlier 17th century house although the provenance of Buck's drawing of 1720 still remains elusive.

8. POST-RECORDING WORK AND ARCHIVING

- 8.1 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling will be in indelible ink on the back of the print and will include film and frame number; date photographed and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; and NGR. Photographic prints will be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

- 8.2 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 (Archaeology).
- 8.3 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'.
- 8.4 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.
- 8.5 The archaeological contractor will complete the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) form. Once a report has become a public document by submission into the *Lancashire Historic Environment Record* (HER) LCCAS may place the information on a web-site. Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of further work

9. COPYRIGHT

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

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

OS Ordnance Survey

Maps

OS, Sheet SD 7152, 1:2500 scale, 2001, Southampton

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APPENDIX 1

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AT TOWNHEAD, SLAIDBURN (SD 71026 52631)

**Prepared on behalf of Ribble Valley Borough Council for Mr E Jagger,
Agent**

1. Summary

Applications for planning permission and Listed Building Consent (3/2009/0854 & 0855) have been submitted to Ribble Valley Borough Council for the refurbishment of the existing house and service wing; construction of a new swimming pool to the west of the main house with the associated demolition of outbuildings and relocation of the existing glasshouse into the walled garden at Townhead, Slaidburn.

Because of the architectural significance of the building English Heritage has recommended that a record of the building should be made before work is carried out.

This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) and *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the DoE.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The building stands at the end of a private driveway, off The Skaithe, to the north of the village of Slaidburn.

3. Planning Background

3.1 The proposed refurbishment of the building will require the rebuilding of two internal walls, as well as general repairs to panelling and plasterwork, although it is intended to keep changes to an absolute minimum.

4. Archaeological Background & Requirement for Recording

4.1 Townhead is a Grade II* Listed Building, the Statutory List description is:

House, probably an early C18th mansion, reduced in size, and altered in the C19th. Squared coursed limestone with sandstone dressings and hipped stone slate roof. 3 storeys. The south facade is of 5 bays, with projecting quoins and a ground-floor string course. The windows are sashed with glazing bars and have architraves. The 2 windows to the left of the door have been moved so that they are now adjacent. The large stone doorcase has Tuscan pilasters, a triglyph frieze with guttae and with metopes decorated with flower designs, and a pediment. At the eaves is a deeply-moulded stone cornice. The west wall is pebbledashed, the stone soffit of the eaves being supported on shaped stone brackets. The east wall has projecting quoins, a ground-floor string course and a moulded stone cornice. It is of 5 bays, the ground-floor windows altered and now paired. The central doorway has Tuscan pilasters and a semi-circular head with stepped projecting keystone. The north wall is pebbledashed and has projecting quoins and a stone eaves soffit carried on shaped stone brackets. It is of 6 bays, having sashed windows with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds. Between bays 2 and 3, and cutting across the window surrounds, is a porch of timber and rendered brick. It has a timber shell hood, and clustered wooden columns at its outer corners. Adjoining the west wall is an L-shaped 2-storey wing containing the kitchen and other service rooms. Its north wall is of one bay and has a ground-floor doorway whose plain stone surround rises to form a stair window with one transom and with glazing bars. The east wall of the wing is of 2 bays and has windows with plain stone surrounds and square mullions, of 2 lights except for the left-hand ground-floor window which is of 3 lights. The interior appears to have been remodelled in the mid-C19th and the front entrance moved from the south to the north facade. The main rooms are panelled in a Georgian manner. In the centre of the south side of the house is an open-well stair of 2 flights with landing, having an open string and 3 turned balusters per tread. The upper part of the stair hall rises through the 3rd storey and has a decorated cornice and blank niches with architraves. A drawing made c. 1720 and titled 'Slateburn Town Head The Seat of Mr Hen Wiglesworth to the South' shows a larger house in similar style which does not correspond in either the number of bays or the number of storeys to the present building. Buck, Samuel, Yorkshire Sketchbook. Reproduced in Facsimile, Wakefield, 1979.

4.2 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment, providing information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. Alterations to such buildings remove evidence for the past uses and occupation of the buildings and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret the buildings. The production of a drawn and/or photographic record of a building preserves 'by record' the information which might be lost during alteration.

5. Photography

5.1 General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex are required, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building. These must be taken with a Medium or Large Format camera with perspective control. All photographs are to be black and white. All detailed photographs

must contain a graduated photographic scale (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.

5.2 The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.

5.3 Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of buildings designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.

5.4 Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.

5.5 The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.

5.6 Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. This would apply to features such as fireplaces, staircases, panelling and plasterwork. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **N.B.** Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

5.6.1 Rectified photography of the wall between the sitting room and library and entrance hall, and that between the sitting room and staircase hall.

5.7 For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images are acceptable.

5.8 All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Digital photography is unacceptable due to unproven archiving qualities.

5.9 Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

5.10 A plan at a suitable scale (1:50 or 1:100), for each floor, showing the location from which the photographs have been taken shall be produced. The annotation of architect's plans for this purpose is acceptable.

5.11 A photographic register listing all photographs (b/w prints, colour slide or digital images) taken shall be produced. For ease of use each set of photographs should be numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, etc.

6. Adherence to specification

6.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should confirm in writing adherence to this specification, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of LCAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. The archaeologist carrying out the watching brief should be appropriately qualified and experienced. Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to LCAS *without delay*.

7. Monitoring

7.1 LCAS will be responsible for monitoring the contractor's work. The contractor must give a minimum of one week's notice, in writing or by e-mail, of the commencement of fieldwork in order that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

8. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

A written report shall be produced. This will include:

8.1 The location of the building, including name or street name and number, town, civil parish, and National Grid Reference. Details of listing or scheduling.

8.2 The date when the record was made and the names of the recorders and the organisation which employs them (e.g. Unit name) as well as the reason for the record (to meet the requirements of a planning condition) and quoting the relevant planning application or Listed Building Consent reference (see 1. Summary).

8.3 A detailed description of the building. This should describe the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be included if known. The purpose of this is to describe the building when no fuller record is required or to serve as an introduction to a more detailed record that may follow.

8.4 An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building.

8.5 A note of the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status.

8.6 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500 with the building(s) being recorded clearly marked; photographs used to illustrate key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.

8.7 A copy of this specification should be bound into the back of the report.

8.8 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Printed adhesive labels are also acceptable. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

9. Deposition of archive

9.1 The ARCHIVE resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, Bow Lane, Preston, PR1 2RE, tel: 01772 533039, e-mail: record.office@ed.lancss.gov.uk, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations will be deposited with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon.

9.2 The site archive shall be conserved 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'.

9.3 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology) and to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record within 12 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork, and on the understanding that it will become a public document

after an appropriate period [a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the fieldwork unless another date is agreed in writing with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology)]. This should be provided as an Acrobat Adobe 'pdf' format file on CD-ROM. Copies should also be supplied to the relevant Planning Officer and Conservation Officer at Lancaster City Council.

9.4 Archaeological contractors must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact Lancashire HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Lancashire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer (Ken Davies) at Lancashire HER. “

10. Further Details

10.1 Further information about the building and proposed development can be obtained from Ed Jagger at Brewster Bye Architects, 5 North Hill Road, Headingley, Leeds, LS6 2EN, tel: 0113 275 4000, e-mail edj@brewsterbye.co.uk.

10.2 Any queries about the contents of the specification should be addressed to the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Lancashire County Council Environment Directorate, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston PR1 8RD Tel 01772 531734, fax 01772 533423

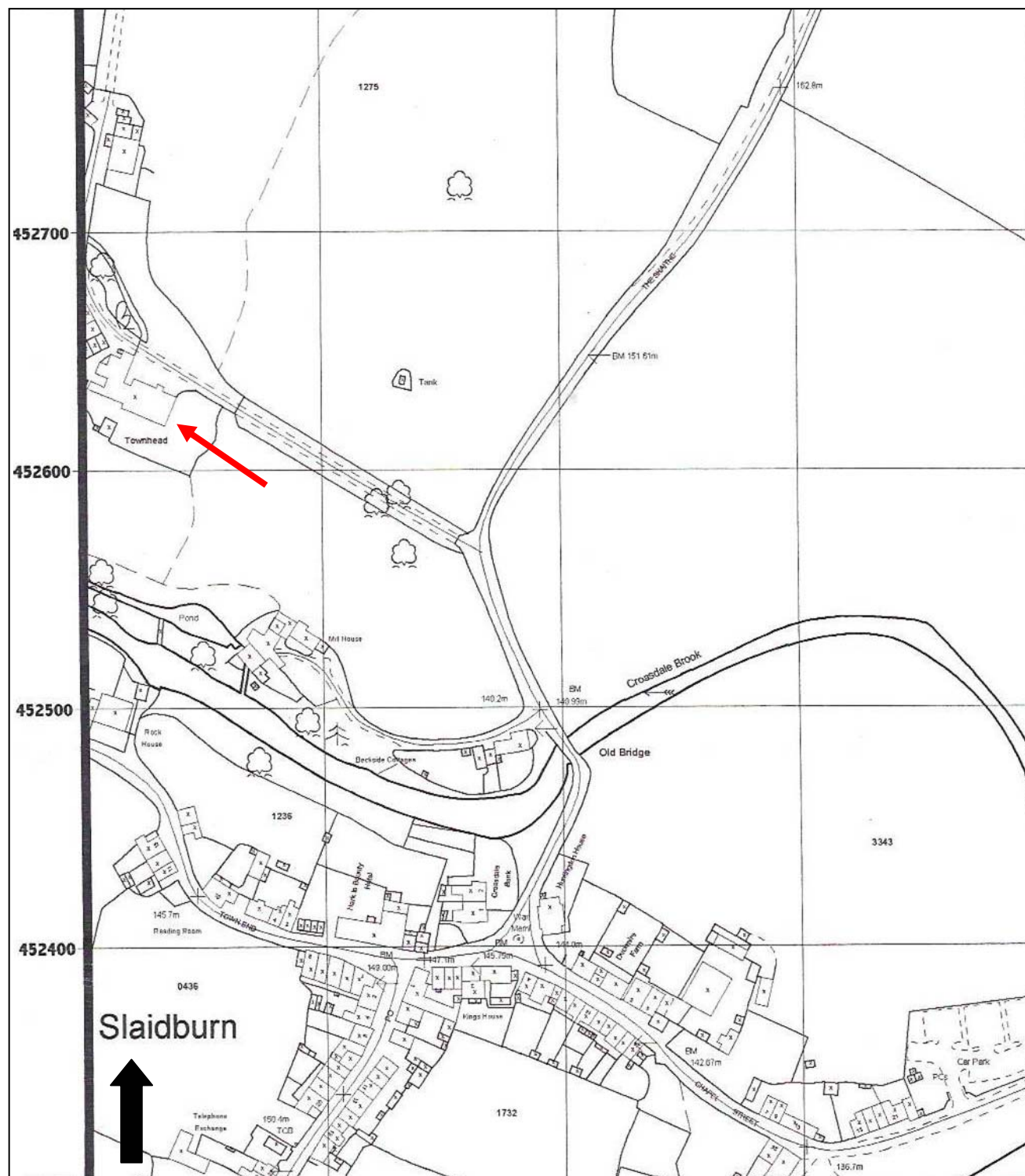
Doug Moir
Planning Officer (Archaeology)
E-mail: Douglas.moir@lancashire.gov.uk

October 2009

This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

Fig. 1	Site Location
Fig. 2	Site Plan
Fig. 3	Buck's Drawing of the 1720s
Fig. 4	Photographic Register
Fig. 5	Photograph Location Plan: Ground Floor of Main House
Fig. 6	Photograph Location Plan: Ground Floor of Service Block
Fig. 7	Photograph Location Plan: First Floor of Main House
Fig. 8	Photograph Location Plan: Second Floor of Main House
Fig. 9	Photograph Location Plan: Basement of Main House
Fig. 10	Guide drawing to rectified photographs of north wall of drawing room

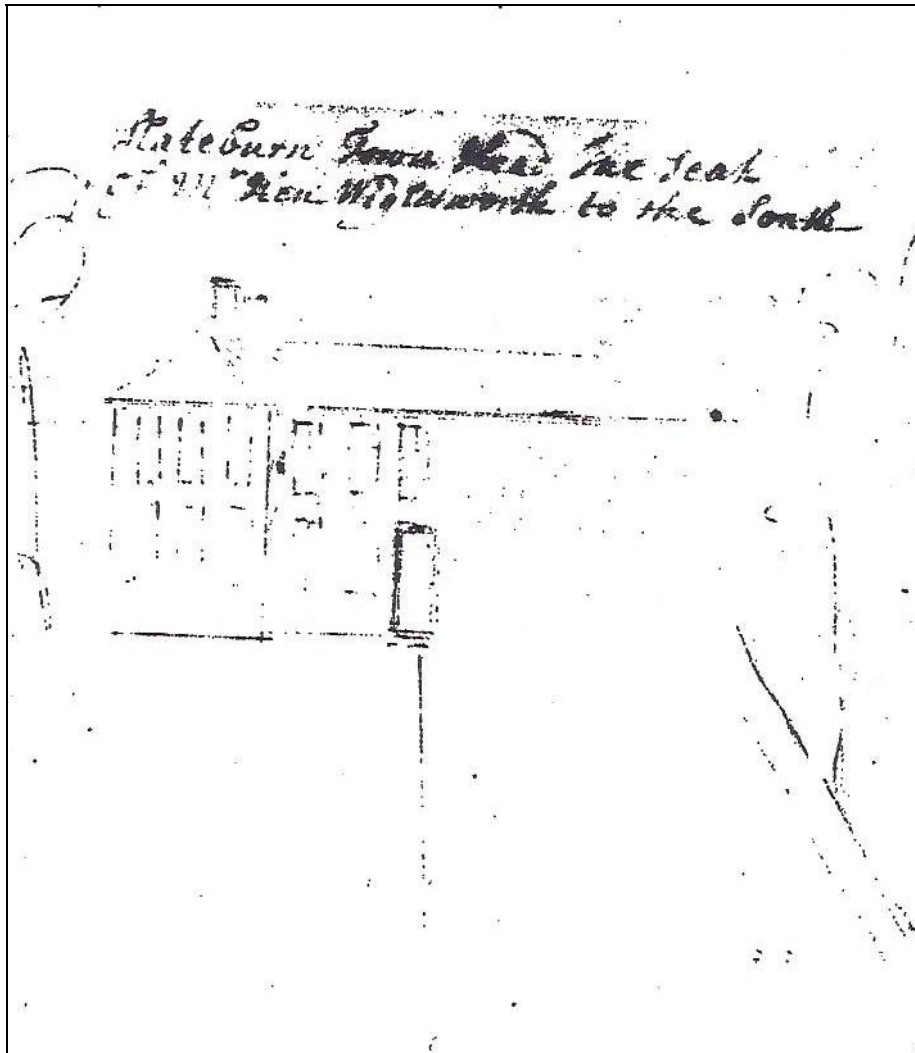


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Fig. 1: Site Location



Figure 2: Site plan



A drawing made c. 1720 and titled 'Slateburn Town Head The Seat of Mr Hen Wiglesworth to the South' (Buck, Samuel, Yorkshire Sketchbook. Reproduced in Facsimile, Wakefield, 1979) shows a larger house in similar style but which does not correspond in either the number of bays or the number of storeys to the present building.

Fig. 3

Figure 4: Photographic Register (1 of 2)

Plate No:	EH FIG NOs	Description	Shot Towards	Monochrome Film No/Frame	Digital Jpegs
Front cover	Front cover	South and east elevations	NW	4/009	004
1		Farmstead from west	E	4/001	001
2		West elevations of house and service block	E	4/001	002
3		North elevation and kitchen range	SW	4/004,005	008
4	38	North elevation of the link block	S	4/006	047
5	7	South elevation	N	4/010	005
6		Tooled quoins at junction of east and north walls		9/001	010
Front cover	10	As front	NW	4/009	
7	11	Classically detailed doorway in south elevation	NE	4/011	006
8		Window on ground floor of south elevation with moulded surround and cill with vertical toolmarks	N	9/003	011
9	12	East elevation	W	4/008	009
		East and north elevations	NW		007
10	13	North elevation	S	4/003	009
11		Window on ground floor of north elevation with square-cut surround and cill with zigzag toolmarks.		9/002	012
12	34	Principal entrance	SE	4/012	013
13	14	The entrance hall	SW	1 /004	015
14		Window in north wall of entrance hall east of doorway	NE	4/013	
15	35	Original doorway in north wall of entrance hall west of doorway converted to window	NE	11/004	014
16		Double doors from stairs hall to drawing showing inner panel between	SE	8/010	016
17	17	West wall of drawing room	SW NW	1/001-2, 7/010 8/001-3, 9/013-14	017
18		South door in west wall of drawing room	W	1/003	018
19		North and east wall of drawing rooms	NE	5/002	020
20		North wall of drawing room	NE	5/001	019
21-26		Rectified photos of north wall in drawing room	N	6/001-3, 7/011-15	
27	15	East wall of dining room	W	7/009 8/004 9/008 9/009 9/010	022
28	16	North wall of dining room	N	1/005, 7/008	023
29	37	West wall of north-east ground floor room after early 19 th Century remodelling	SW	4/014	021
30		South wall of north-east ground floor room after early 19 th Century remodelling	S	4/015	
31		Housekeeper's room east of entrance hall and servants staircase –west wall	SW	11/001	
32		Housekeeper's room east of entrance hall and servants staircase –east end of south wall	SE	11/002	
33	18	Open string staircase	SW	1/008	024
34	19	First floor of main stair hall	S	7/005	025
35		Landing looking north	N	12/013-15	026

36	20	First floor doorway to south east bedroom	SE	7/003, 10/002-3	027
37		Detail over first floor doorway	W	1/ 004	028
38		Stairwell ceiling	S	1/007	029
39	22	West wall of south east first floor bedroom	NE	7/006-7, 8/005-6, 9/011-012, 10/009-12, 12-010-12	031
40	23	East wall of south east first floor bedroom showing doorway to south dressing room	E	7/001	032
41		North dressing room of south east first floor bedroom	S	1/013	033
42		North dressing room of south east first floor bedroom	N	8/008	034
43		East wall of south west first floor bedroom	NE	7/004	036
44	24	East wall of south west first floor bedroom showing doorway to landing	E	7/002	037
45	25	North west first floor bedroom: original stone chimney piece on west wall and window with panelled soffit and jambs in north wall	NW	1/009 &10	038
46		North east first floor bedroom: Later fireplace installed under earlier brick arch and door with six fielded panels in west wall	SW	1/011 & 012	035
47	21	Back staircase to attic	S	8/009	039
		Detail of the back staircase to attic	SW	6/008	039
48	26	North-east attic bedroom: original fireplace and fielded panel door on south wall and window with panelled soffit and jambs in east wall	SE	1/015	041
49		Deep window with ash chute at west end of attic corridor	W	6/009	040
50	27	North west hipped corner to roof	NW	6/010	042
51	28	Principal rafter with curved strut	SW	6/011	043
52	29	The northern basement room	NW	6/007	044
53		Mullioned window in west elevation of northern basement room		6/004	045
54		The southern basement room	SW	6/006	046
55		Wine cellar in southern basement room	S	6/005	
56	30	East elevation of service wing	W	4/007	048
57		North and west elevations of service wing with barn in foreground	SE	12/007	
58	31	The north end of the main kitchen	NE	5/003	049
59	32	South wall of main kitchen	N	5/004	050
60	33	Fireplace in north wall and window in east wall of second kitchen	NE	5/005	051 &52
61		Outshot on west side of service wing	NE	10/005	055
62		Reused 17 th century window with recessed chamfered surround in south wall of outshot	NE	8/015	057
63		17 th century mullioned window in south elevation of barn	N	9/015	
64		Screen wall along south terrace	NW	9/007	033
65		South facing door in screen wall	NE	8/012	055
66		Iron railings with urn-shaped finials from 1730s house	SW	10/013	003

Fig. 4 Photographic Register (2 of 2)

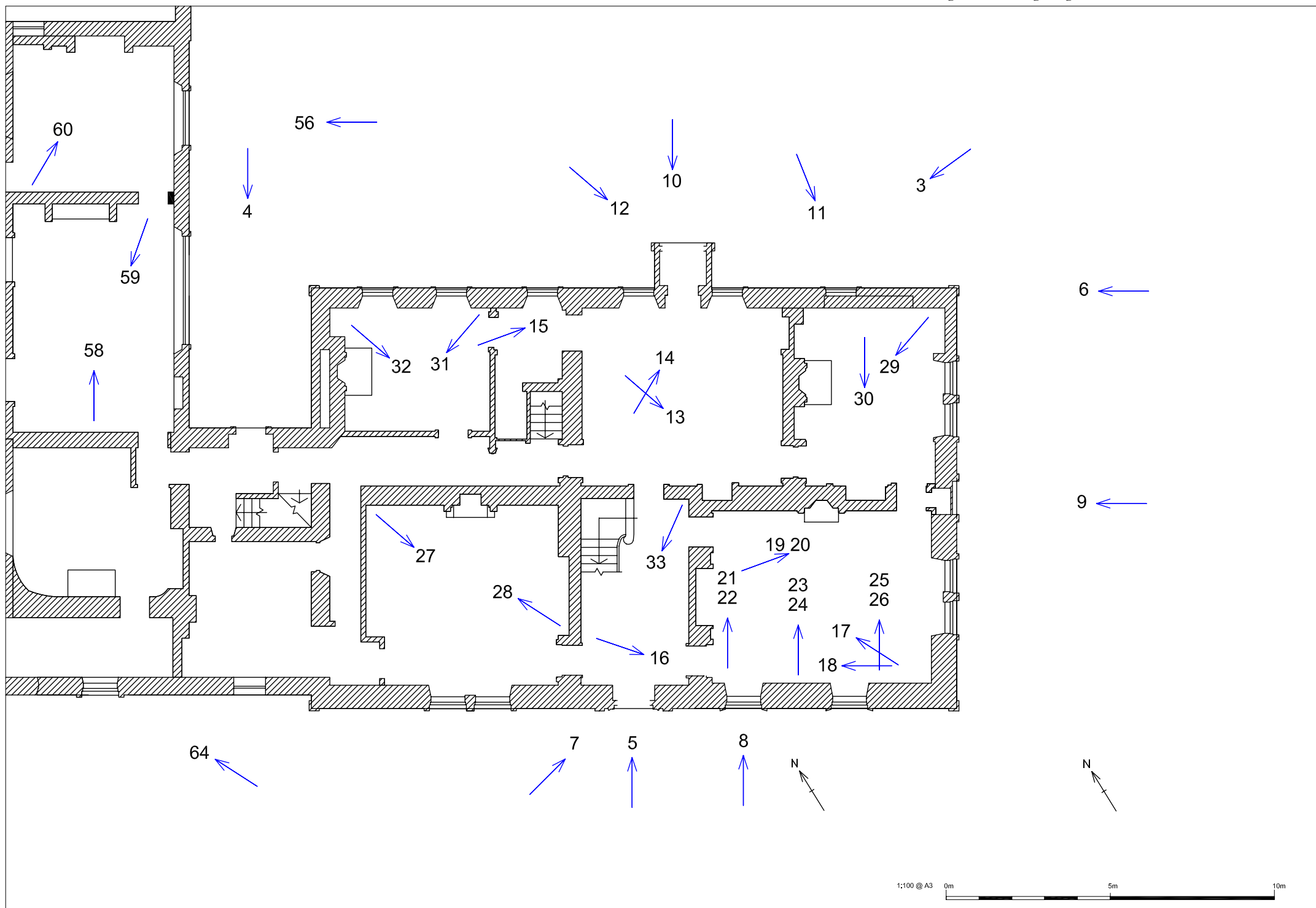


Figure 5 : Photograph Location Plan: Ground Floor of Main House

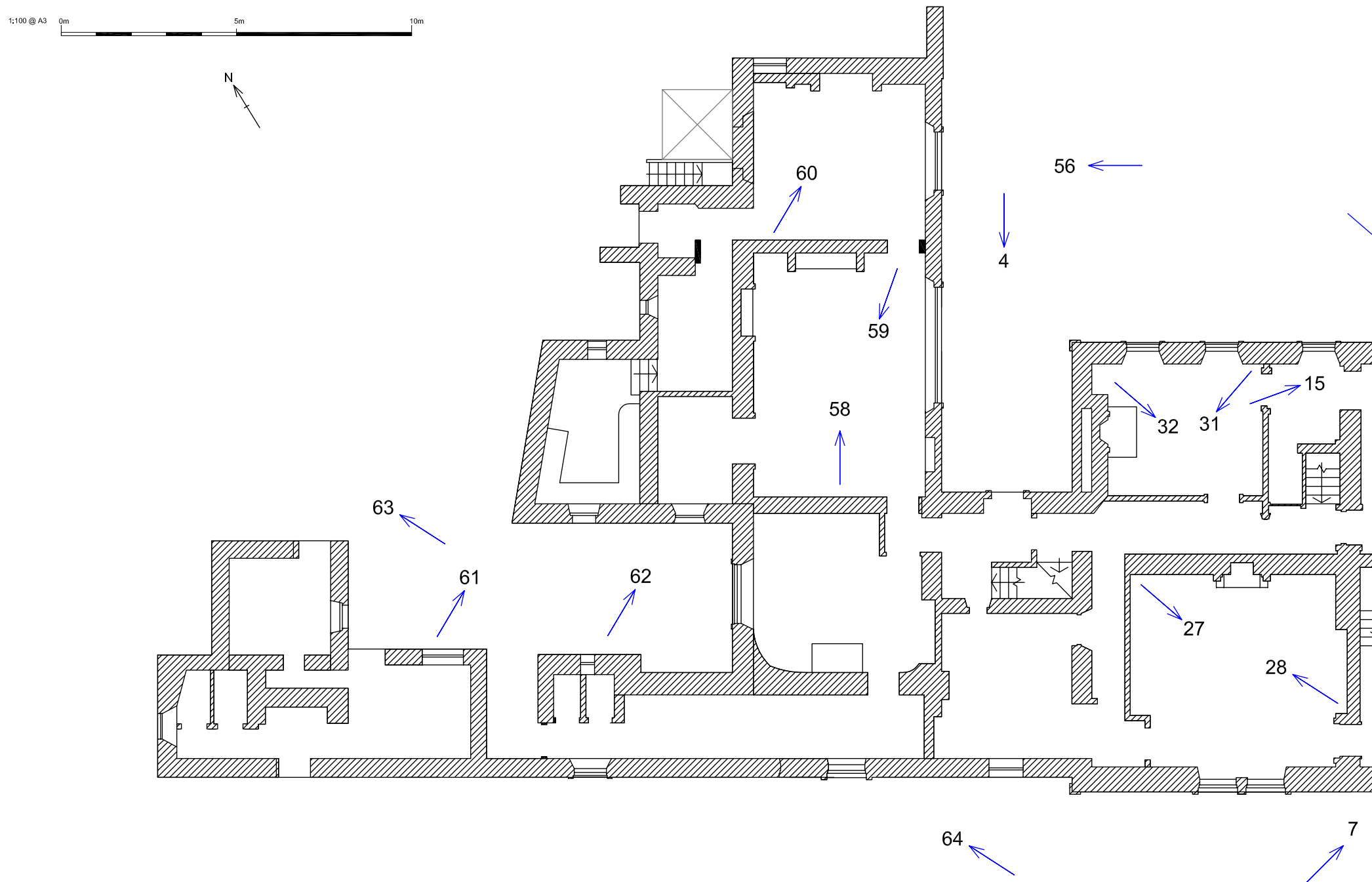


Figure 6 : Photograph Location Plan: Ground Floor of Service Block

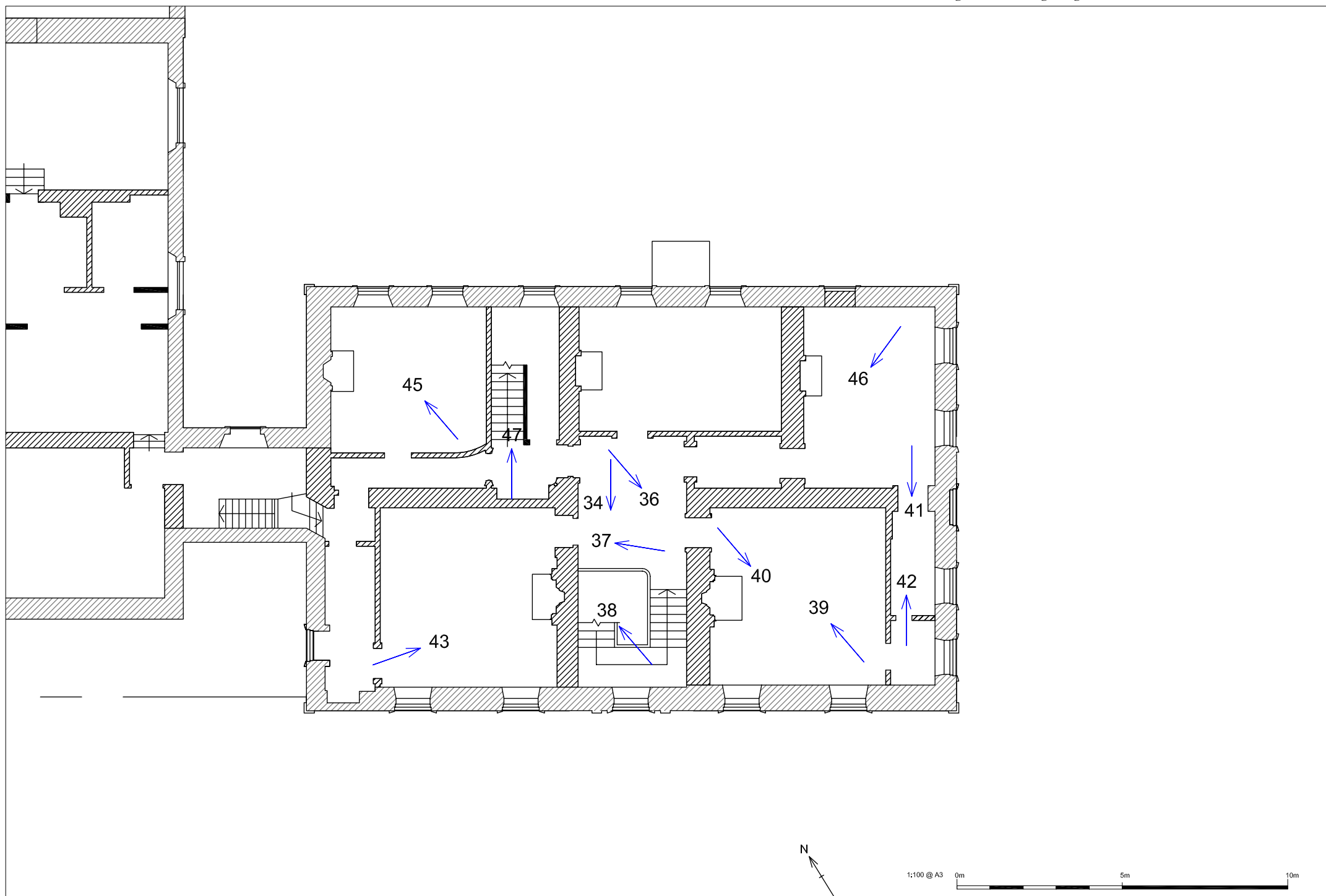
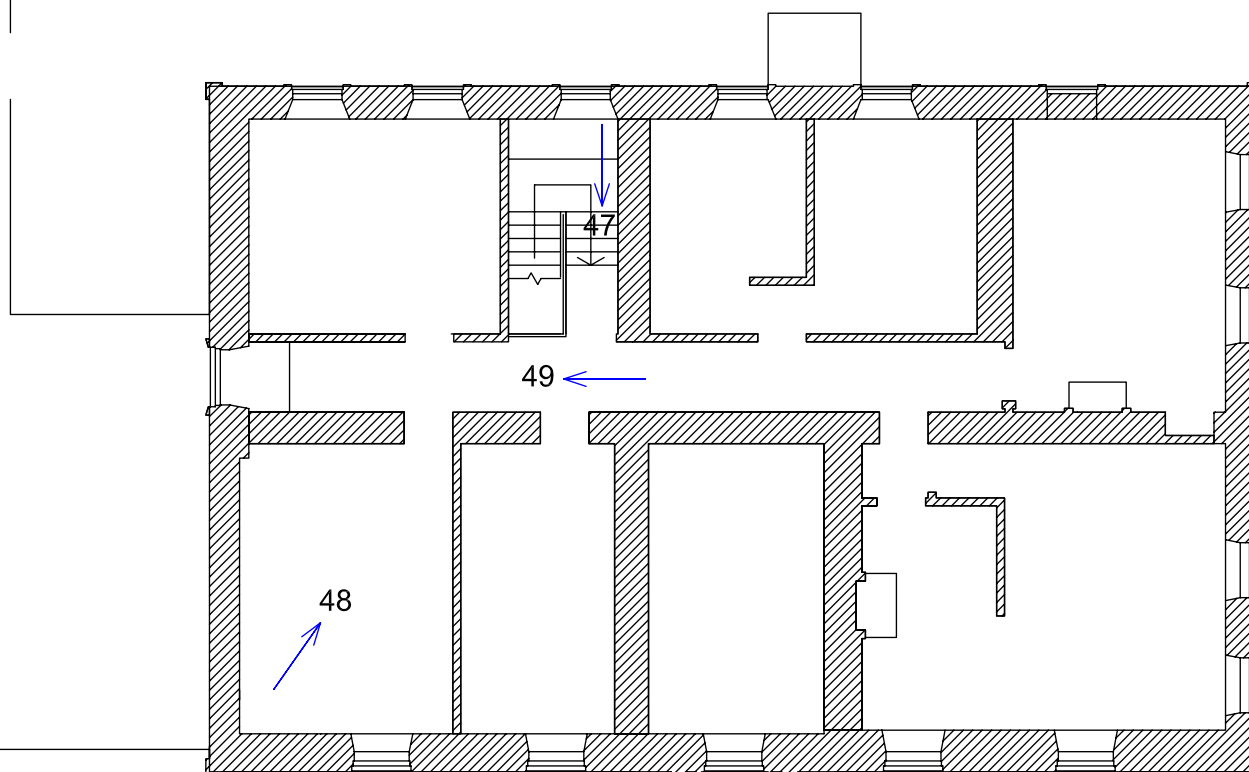


Figure 7: Photograph Location Plan: First Floor of Main House



1:150 @ A3 0m 5m 10m

Figure 8: Photograph Location Plan: Second Floor of Main House

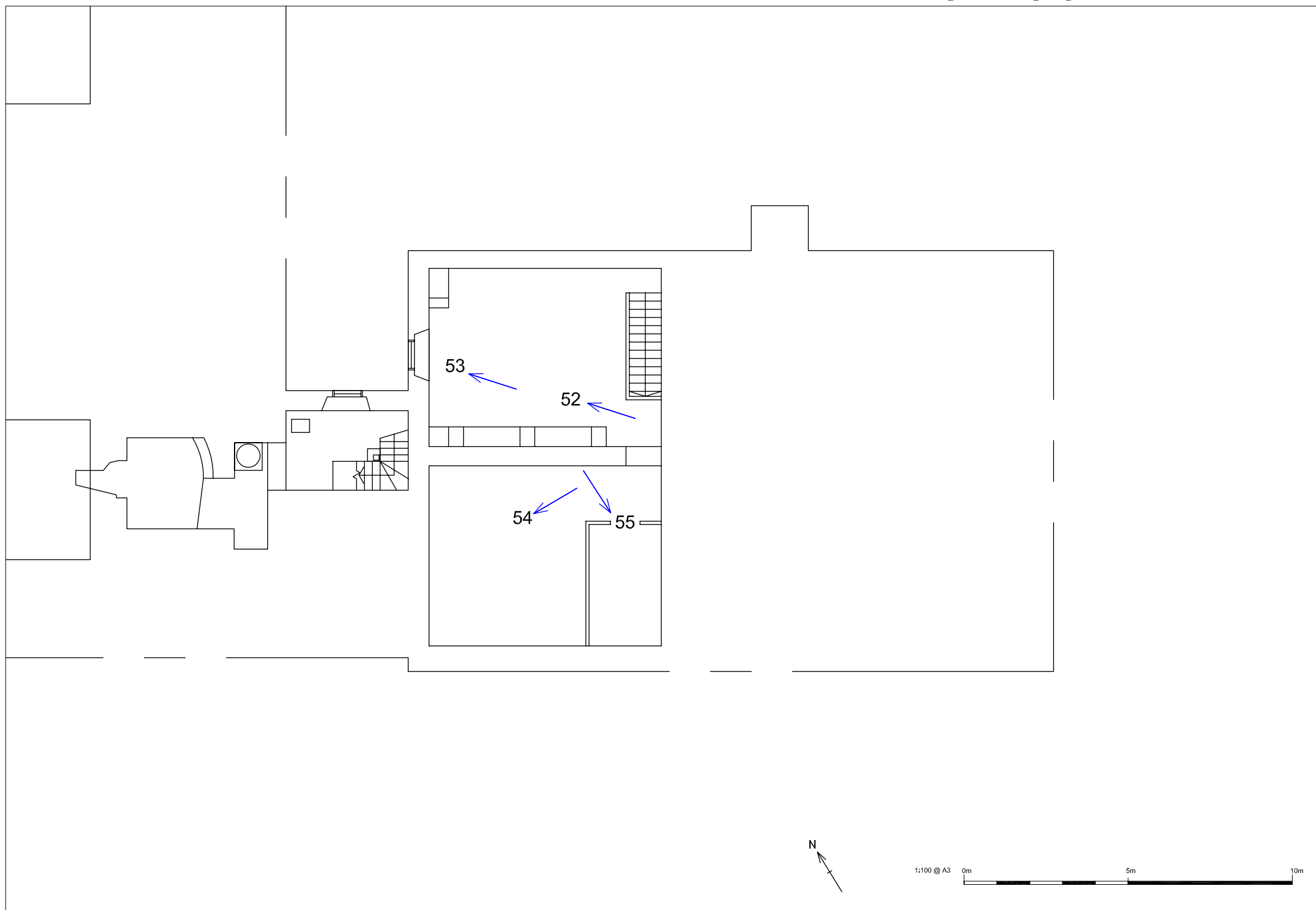
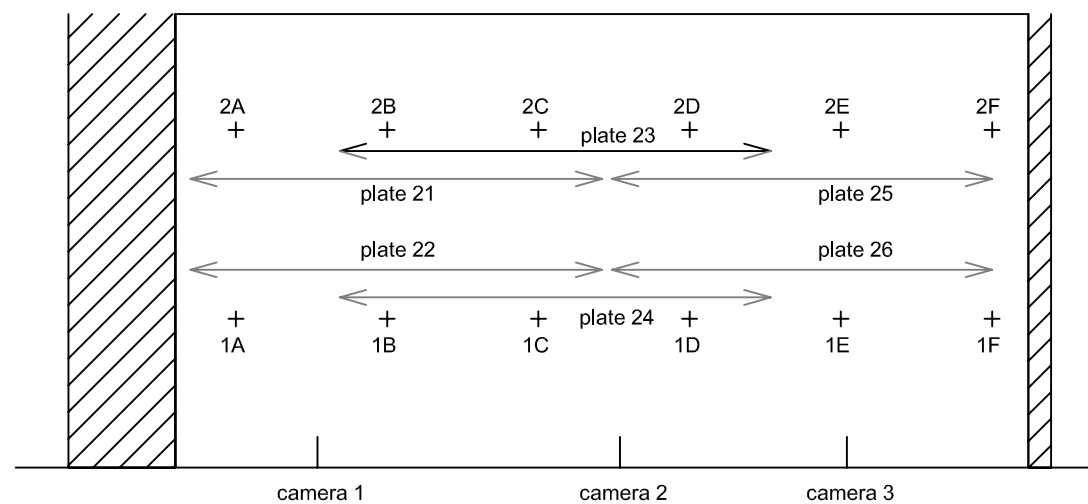


Figure 9: Photograph Location Plan: Basement of Main House



1:50 @ A4 0m 2m

Figure 10: Guide drawing to rectified photographs of north wall of drawing room

APPENDIX 3: PLATES



Plate 1: Farmstead from west



Plate 2: West elevations of house and service block



Plate 3: North elevation and kitchen range



Plate 4: North elevation of the link block



Plate 5: South elevation

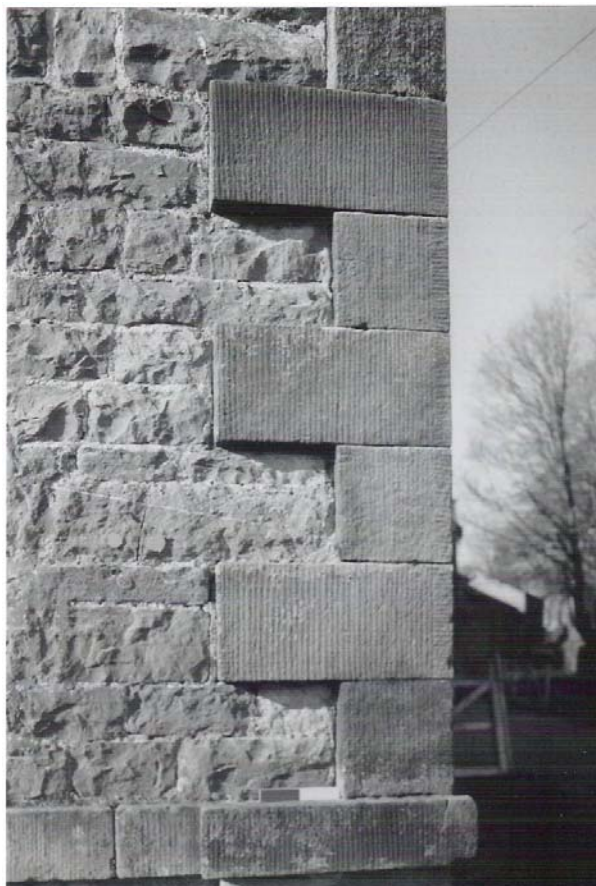


Plate 6: Tooled quoins at junction of east and north walls



Plate 7: Classically detailed doorway in south elevation



Plate 8: Window on ground floor of south elevation with moulded surround and cill with vertical toolmarks

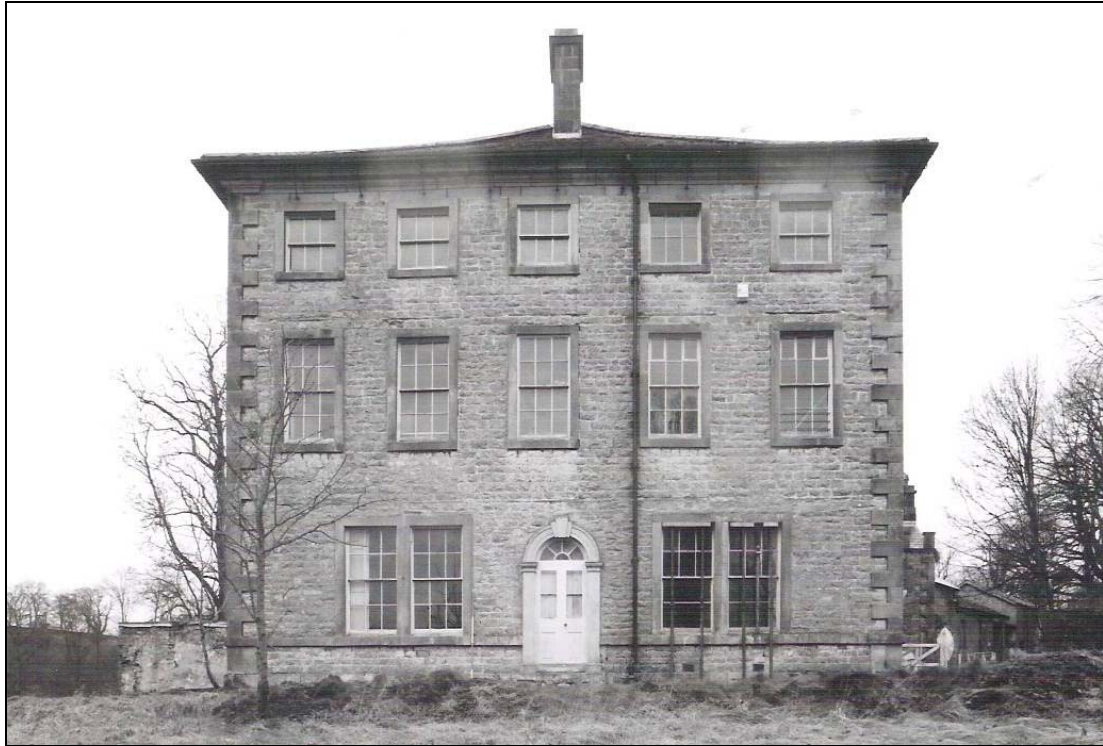


Plate 9: East elevation



Plate 10: North elevation



Plate 11: Window on ground floor of north elevation



Plate 12: Principal entrance on north elevation



Plate 13: The entrance hall



Plate 14: Window in north wall of entrance hall east of doorway



Plate 15: Original service doorway in north wall converted to window



Plate 16: Double doors from stairs hall to drawing showing inner panel between



Plate 17: West wall of drawing room



Plate 18: South door in west wall of drawing room



Plate 19: North and east wall of drawing rooms



Plate 20: North wall of drawing room



Plate 21: Rectified photos of north wall in drawing room

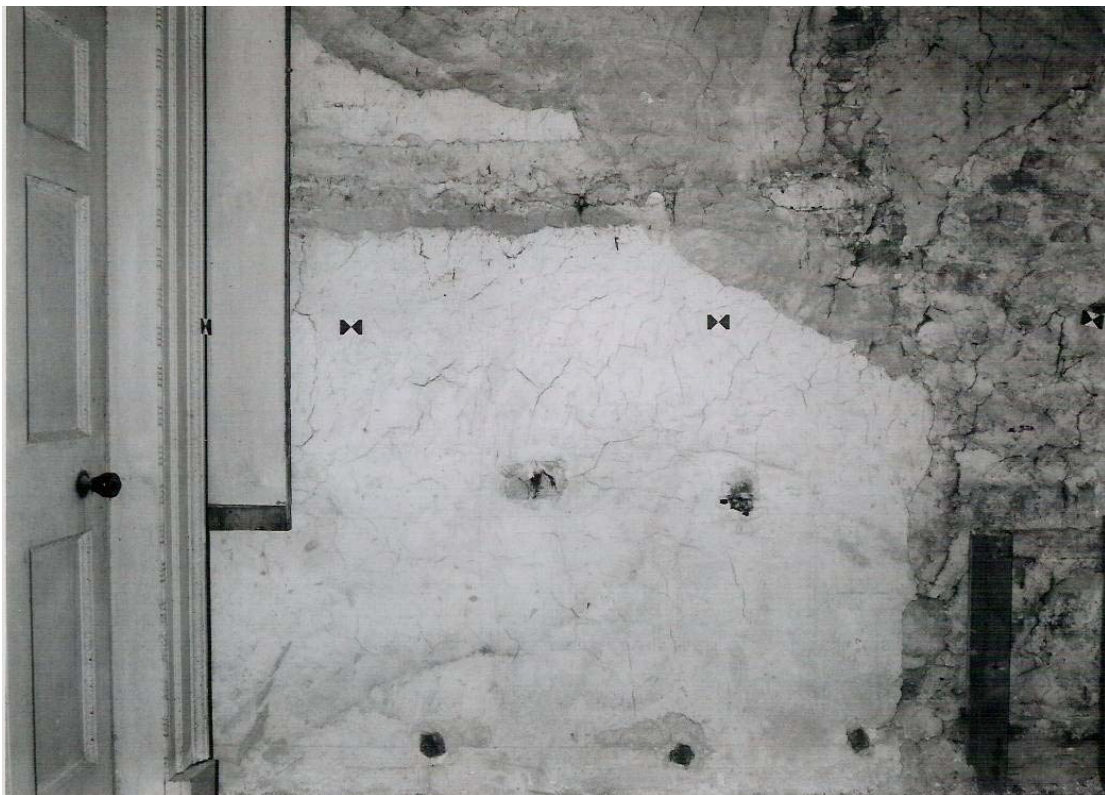


Plate 22: Rectified photos of north wall in drawing room



Plate 23: Rectified photos of north wall in drawing room



Plate 24: Rectified photos of north wall in drawing room



Plate 25: Rectified photos of north wall in drawing room

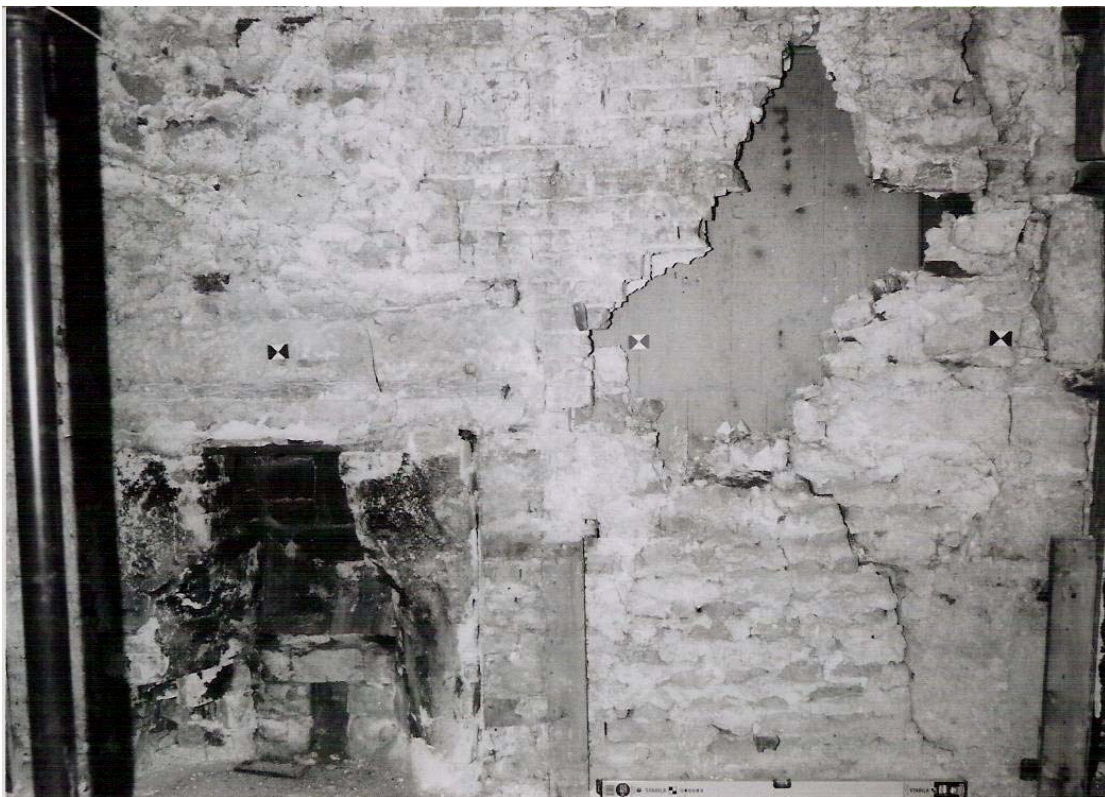


Plate 26: Rectified photos of north wall in drawing room



Plate 27: East wall of dining room



Plate 28: North wall of dining room



Plate 29: West wall of north-east ground floor room after early 19th C remodelling



Plate 30: South wall of north-east ground floor room after early 19th C remodelling



Plate 31: Housekeeper's room east of entrance hall and servants staircase –west wall



Plate 32: Housekeeper's room east of entrance hall and servants staircase –east end of
south wall



Plate 33: Open string staircase



Plate 34: First floor of main stair hall



Plate 35: Landing looking north



Plate 36: First floor doorway to south east bedroom



Plate 37: Detail over first floor doorway



Plate 38: Stairwell ceiling

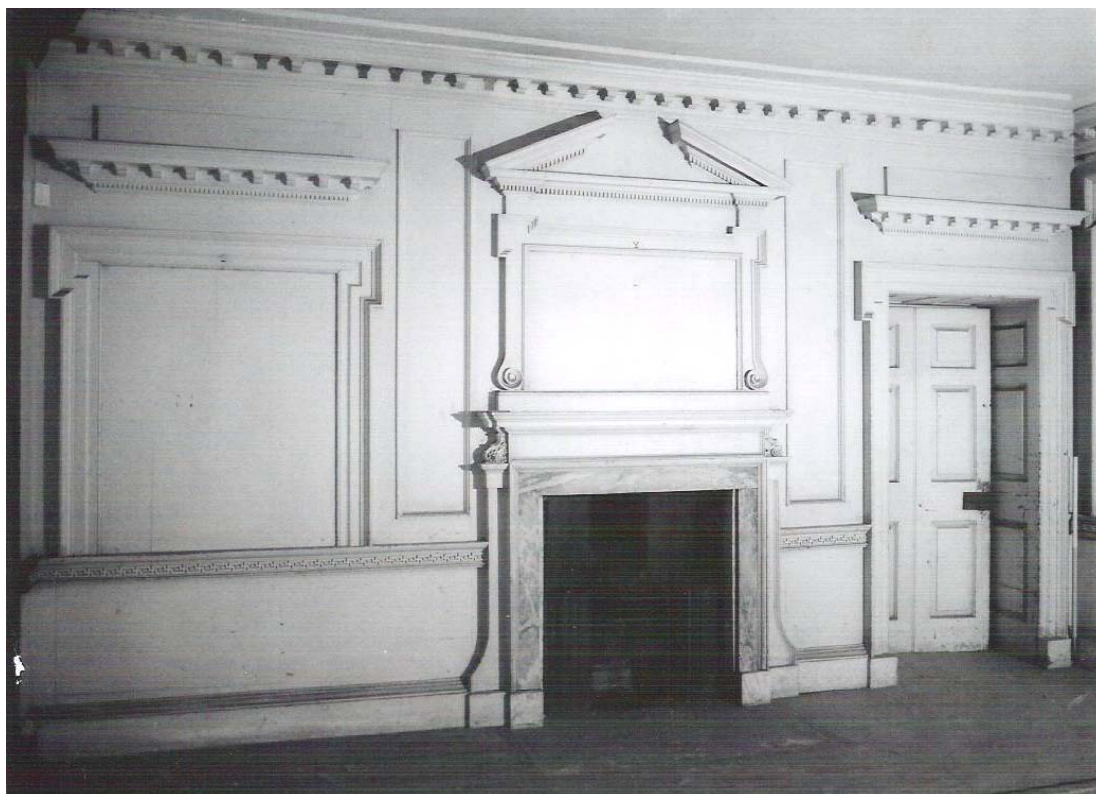


Plate 39: West wall of south east first floor bedroom



Plate 40: East wall of south east first floor bedroom showing doorway to south dressing room



Plate 41: North dressing room of south east first floor bedroom looking south



Plate 42: North dressing room of south east first floor bedroom looking north



Plate 43: East wall of south west first floor bedroom



Plate 44: East wall of south west first floor bedroom showing doorway to landing



Plate 45: North west first floor bedroom: original stone chimney piece on west wall and window with panelled soffit and jambs in north wall



Plate 46: North east first floor bedroom: Later fireplace installed under earlier brick arch and door with six fielded panels in west wall



Plate 47: Back staircase to attic



Plate 48: North-east attic bedroom: original fireplace and fielded panel door on south wall and window with panelled soffit and jambs in east wall



Plate 49: Deep window with ash chute in left wall at west end of attic corridor



Plate 50: North west hipped corner to roof of main house



Plate 51: Principal rafters with curved strut looking east along south pitch of roof to main house



Plate 52: The northern basement room



Plate 53: Mullioned window in west elevation of northern basement room



Plate 54: The southern basement room



Plate 55: Wine cellar in southern basement room



Plate 56: East elevation of service wing

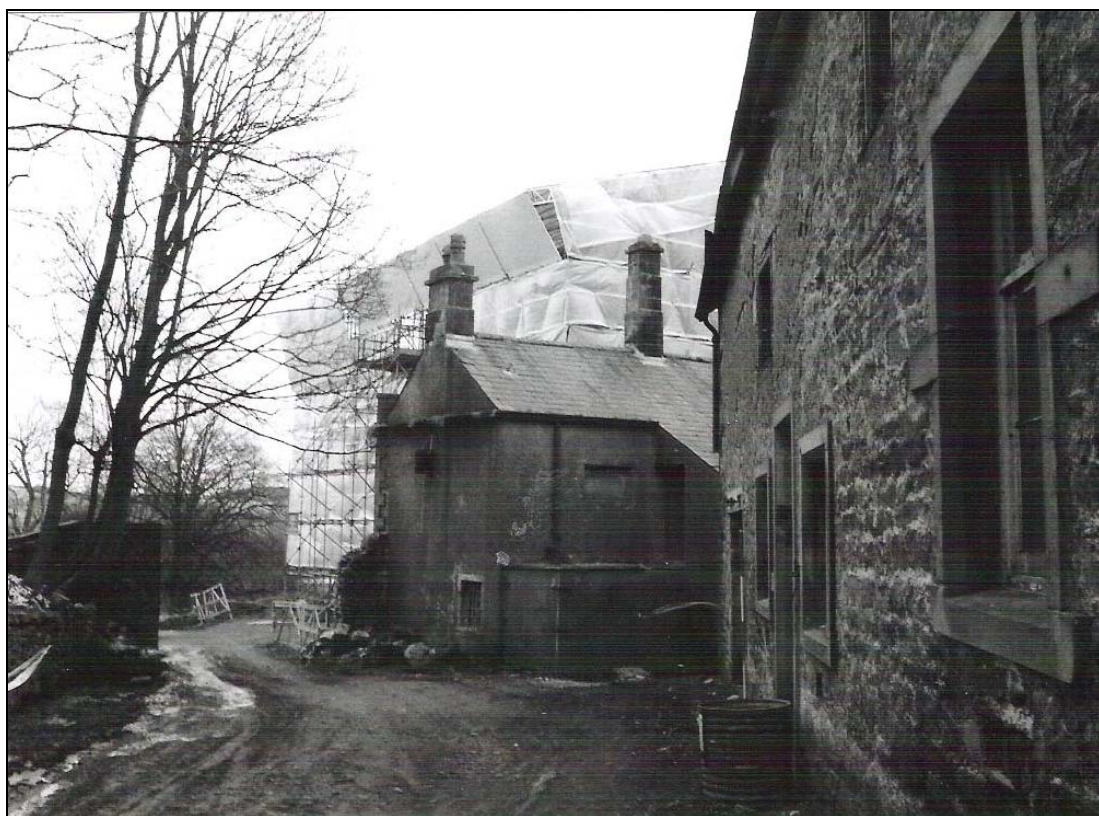


Plate 57: North and west elevations of service wing with barn in foreground



Plate 58: The north end of the main (south) kitchen



Plate 59: South wall of main kitchen



Plate 60: Fireplace in north wall and window in east wall of second kitchen



Plate 61: Outshot on west side of service wing



Plate 62: Reused 17th century window with recessed chamfered surround in south wall of outshot



Plate 63: 17th century mullioned window in south elevation of barn



Plate 64: Screen wall along south terrace



Plate 65: South facing door in screen wall



Plate 66: Iron railings with urn-shaped finials from 1730s house

