

GOLDHILL FARM, GOLDHILL,
CASTLESIDE, COUNTY DURHAM

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

JULY 2013

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

GOLDHILL FARM, GOLDHILL, CASTLESIDE, COUNTY DURHAM

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING REPORT

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**Goldhill Farm, Goldhill, Castleside, County Durham:
Historic Building Recording**

National Grid Reference: NZ 40526 547557

Site Code: GHF 13

Commissioning Client:

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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology was commissioned to undertake historic building recording of a complex of disused farm buildings - known as Goldhill Farm - at Goldhill, near Castleside, County Durham. The work was to provide a permanent record of the buildings, in compliance with a condition of planning permission, prior to a re-development scheme to create two new dwellings with garaging. The building recording was carried out to a standard equivalent to an English Heritage 'Level 2' record.
- 1.2 Goldhill is a small hamlet in the parish of Muggleswick in the northern central part of County Durham. The hamlet straddles Goldhill Lane, which runs south to join a minor road, partly Healeyfield Lane, which winds north-eastwards to join the A68 at Castleside, south-west of the town of Consett. The re-development site lies on the east side of Goldhill Lane, centred at National Grid Reference NZ 405267 547557.
- 1.3 Goldhill Farm does not lie within a Conservation Area and none of the extant structures at the site are listed buildings (including local listing). However, the Local Planning Authority, Durham County Council, identified the building stock as a non-designated heritage asset of historic and archaeological interest at a local level. The main buildings of interest are a stone-built, F-plan combination barn, along with a stone-built, L-plan block of animal housing with attached lean-to barn, to the west. Map evidence indicates that the farm largely acquired its existing form in the second half of the 19th century, although some elements of the overall complex are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857. In terms of written documentary evidence, farmers are listed at Goldhill in an 1828 directory, while Goldhill is named as a livestock centre in medieval accounts going as far back as the 14th century.
- 1.4 The F-plan combination barn comprises a two-part (with connecting room) north-south aligned west range, with north and south (central) wing ranges on its eastern side. The north part of the west range and the north wing range is two-storey, while the remainder is single-storey. Historic map evidence indicates that the combination barn was built as one structure in the second half of the 19th century. Such structures became increasingly common as part of planned farmsteads in northern England from the early to mid-19th century within a landscape transformed by large scale re-organisation and enclosure. The buildings generally reflect a farm economy where livestock was a major component, with cattle usually housed in the wings of the 'F' (or 'E', in more developed instances) and the long range providing space for fodder processing and storage, as well as further stabling and other accommodation. In the building at Goldhill, the majority of the ground floor accommodation had been adapted for livestock stabling, with the first floor accommodation probably used for fodder storage.
- 1.5 The L-plan block comprises narrow north-west and south-west ranges of animal housing, each with two rooms, with an attached small yard to the north-east and lean-to barn to the south-west. Historic map evidence indicate that some fabric of this block likely survives from a larger L-plan block of farm buildings depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857, making this the earliest structural fabric at the site.

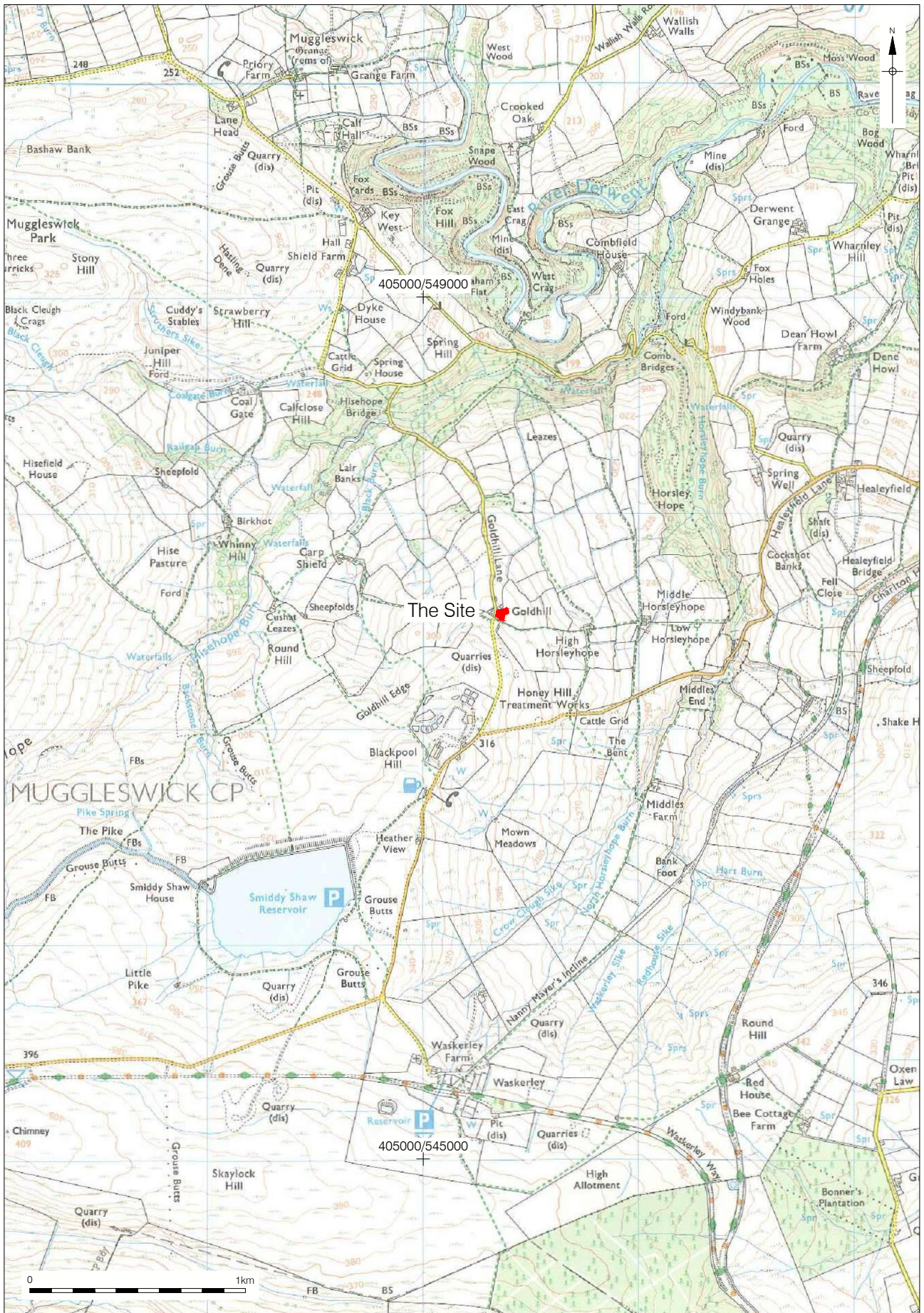
2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Background

- 2.1.1 This report describes the methods and results of a programme of historic building recording undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) at Goldhill, near Castleside, County Durham. The work was required by the Local Planning Authority, Durham County Council, as a condition of planning permission for the re-development of a cluster of disused farm buildings at the site - known as Goldhill Farm - to create two new dwellings with garaging. The work was commissioned by the developer, Mr. Peter Grieve.
- 2.1.2 The historic buildings at the site represent a non-designated heritage asset of historical and archaeological interest at a local level. The main building is a stone-built, F-plan combination barn, which is to be retained as the core element of the scheme, following conversion into the two dwellings. An ancillary building to the west, a stone-built, L-plan block of animal housing, with attached lean-to barn, is to be demolished to make way for a new garage. Historic map evidence indicated that the overall complex acquired its existing form in the second half of the 19th century, although some components of the animal housing block are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857 and are, therefore, probably the oldest structural elements at the site, although their precise date of origin is uncertain.
- 2.1.3 The building recording was undertaken and this report compiled in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (PCA, 2012) approved by the Local Planning Authority. The recording was carried out to a standard equivalent to an English Heritage 'Level 2' record (English Heritage, 2006a). The project was designed according to English Heritage guidelines set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage, 2006b).
- 2.1.4 At the time of writing, the Site Archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records, is housed at the PCA North Regional Office, Unit N19a Tursdale Business Park, Durham, DH6 5PG. When complete, the Site Archive will be deposited with body that deals with archaeological archives generated in the former Derwentside District, namely the County Durham Archaeological Archive, Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, County Durham, under the site code GHF 13. The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) reference number for the project is: preconst1-155769.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 Goldhill is a remote hamlet in the parish of Muggleswick in the northern central part of County Durham. It lies west of the village of Castleside, north of the hamlet of Waskerley and south-east of the village of Muggleswick (Figure 1). Located in the north-eastern part of the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) it is a rural location, within a distinctive landscape of high moorland and upland dales. The hamlet straddles Goldhill Lane, which runs south to join a minor road which winds north-eastwards, partly as Healeyfield Lane, to join the A68 at Castleside. The re-development site - centred at National Grid Reference NZ 405267 547557 - comprised a cluster of disused farm buildings on the east side of Goldhill Lane (Figure 2).

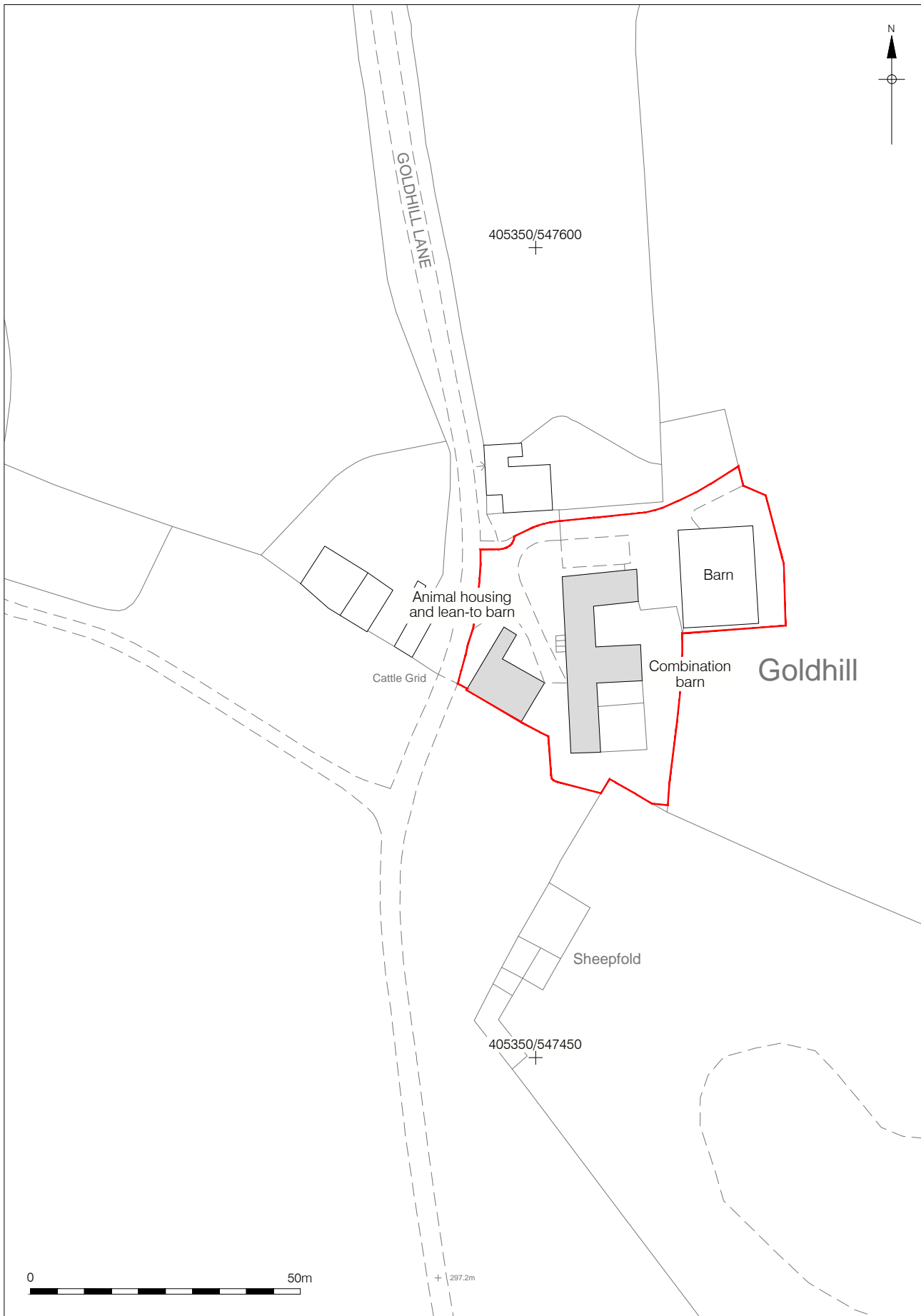


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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:1,000 at A4

2.2.2 The site is an irregularly-shaped plot of land measuring up to c. 58m east-west by up to c. 60m north-south, with a total area of c. 0.20ha. It is bounded by Goldhill Lane to the west and by a residential property (the original farmhouse, but not part of the site herein described) to the north. It is bounded on its other sides by a variously aligned stone boundary wall, beyond which lie marshy open ground to the south and a pasture field to the east.

2.2.3 At the time of the work herein described, the main buildings at the site were the centrally located F-plan combination barn and the L-plan animal housing block and attached lean-to barn. The south-western wall of the lean-to barn formed part of the site boundary. The buildings were in varying states of disrepair and the combination barn had been recently boarded-up. The lean-to barn was in use as a storage area for farm equipment. A large steel-framed barn of modern date lay to the east of the combination barn, while another barn depicted on recent mapping to its immediate north had been recently demolished (Figure 2).

2.3 Planning Background

2.3.1 Planning permission (ST/1/2012/0466/DMFP) was approved in November 2012 by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Durham County Council, for the re-development of the Goldhill Farm site, comprising conversion of the F-plan block into two dwellings, demolition of the other standing structures and erection of new garaging.

2.3.2 A planning condition (condition no. 13) required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, comprising building recording, to be undertaken at the site ahead of the re-development. The programme of archaeological work was to be appropriately specified through the compilation of a WSI, which was to be submitted to and approved by the LPA. The work was to involve a 'Level 2' building record, as defined by English Heritage, prior to any conversion works or stripping out of fixtures and fittings.

2.3.3 The requirement to undertake the building recording was in line with planning policy at a national level, as set out in paragraph 141 of Part 12, 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' of the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2012). A key component of current thinking on the historic environment is the recognition of 'heritage assets', those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. Heritage assets can be 'designated', for example by being Listed Buildings or by virtue of lying with a Conservation Area (and thus have statutory protection under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*), or 'non-designated', these being buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions and which are normally identified by LPAs during the pre-application enquiry stage, during decision making or through the plan-making process.

- 2.3.4 In this instance, justification for planning condition no. 13 was given as *'to comply with Para 141 of the NPPF as the building is of historic interest'*. The planning condition was imposed on the advice of the Archaeology Section of the Heritage, Landscape and Design Team of Durham County Council. Although the standing buildings are not designated heritage assets, as they are not Listed Buildings, do not lie within a Conservation Area and have no other form of formal designation, they are of historical and archaeological interest at a local level and thus constitute non-designated heritage assets, which are therefore afforded some degree of protection under the terms of the NPPF. Accordingly, the effect of the re-development proposal on the significance of the asset was taken into account in determining the planning application.
- 2.3.5 An additional planning condition (no. 14) required that *'Prior to the development being beneficially occupied, a copy of any analysis, reporting, publication or archiving required as part of the mitigation strategy shall be deposited at the County Durham Historic Environment Record'*. Justification for this condition was again founded in paragraph 141 of the NPPF which ensures information gathered by archaeological work become publicly accessible.

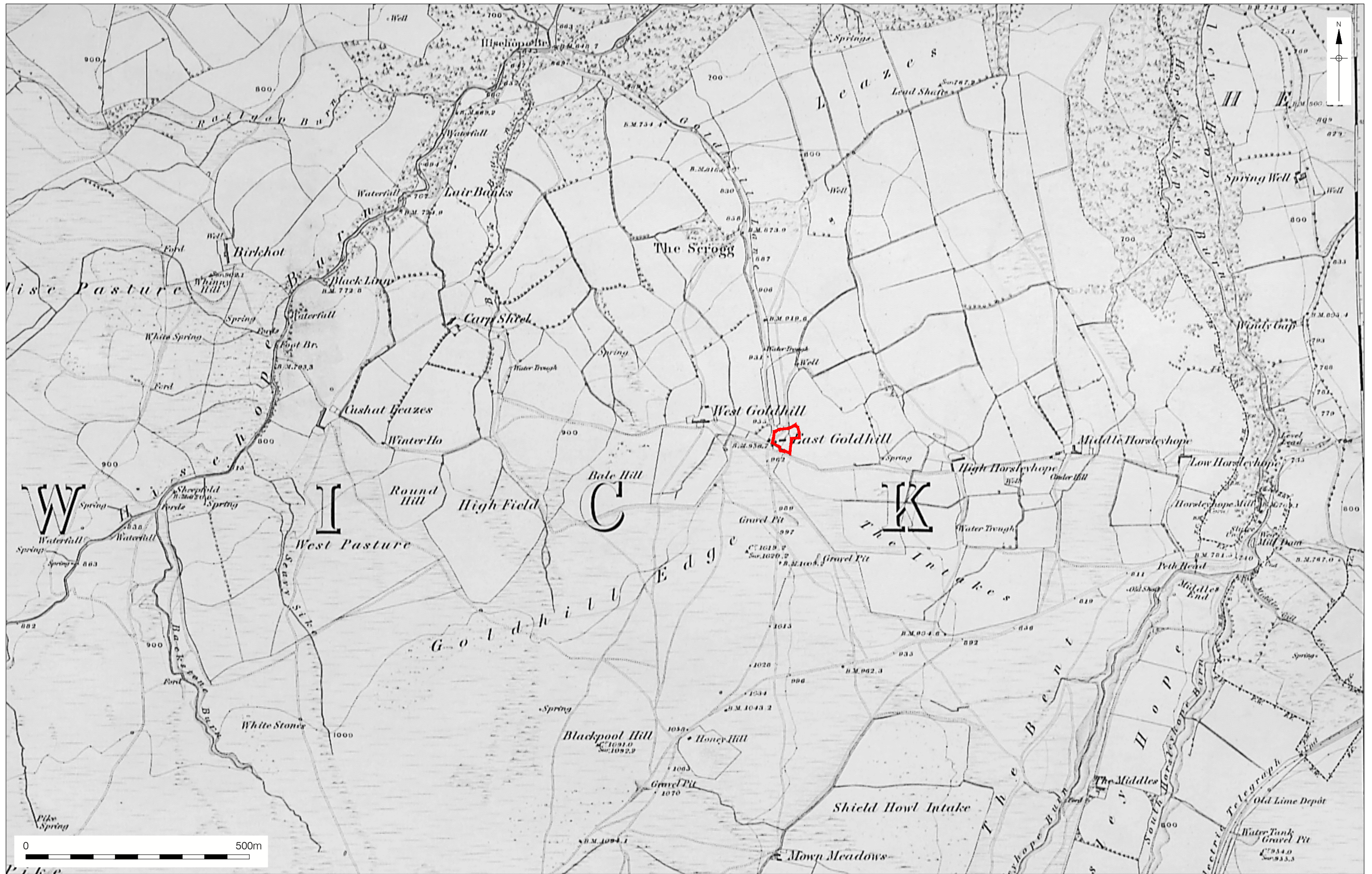
2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

Information collated from 'Keys to the Past', the online version of the County Durham Historic Environment Record (HER), and other sources, as referenced, including PCA's map regression undertaken as part of the project herein described.

- 2.4.1 There is no recorded prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity of Goldhill. Further afield, numerous individual isolated finds have been recorded around Stanhope area, c. 10km to the south-west. The earliest such artefacts comprise Mesolithic flint tools with other individual finds from various prehistoric periods again predominantly being lithic material.
- 2.4.2 There is no Roman activity recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site. The nearest Roman site of note lies c. 10km to the east of the site, this being *Longovicium* fort on the line of the Dere Street Roman road at Lanchester. In between, the County Durham HER records the site of a possible Roman dam and aqueduct.
- 2.4.3 The nearest settlement of note with a medieval village core is Consett, although the early component lies c. 1km south-west of the modern town centre, within a largely residential area towards the village of Castleside.
- 2.4.4 The location of Goldhill, in the central northern part of modern County Durham, is rural – as mentioned it now falls within the north-eastern part of the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Historically, the site lies in the parish of Muggleswick, within an area with a distinctive landscape of high moorland and upland dales, managed for centuries with a mixture of farming, mostly pastoral with some arable. This is evident within the immediate area of the site, with numerous small enclosed pasture fields, but also linear earthworks evident to the north, these derived from ridge and furrow ploughing, possibly of medieval origin.
- 2.4.5 Goldhill was certainly known in the medieval period, although the location of a settlement core is unknown. A catalogue of medieval accounts relating to livestock compiled by Durham University Library lists 'Goldhill (Muggleswick)' and names it as centre for sheep rearing, with documents dating back to c. 1340 naming various shepherds (Durham University Library, 2009).

- 2.4.6 Today, in the wider area around Goldhill, larger open areas of pasture become more common place, particularly to the west, towards Muggleswick Common. Enclosure of common fields took place across northern England from the late medieval period and by the 17th and 18th centuries much of the landscape was largely divided into larger regular fields (English Heritage, 2006c). From the 18th century, agricultural production was increasingly centred around larger centralised farming units.
- 2.4.7 Notwithstanding the aforementioned written documentary evidence, historic map evidence broadly indicates a post-medieval date of origin for the farmstead at Goldhill. William Makepeace and Amos Rowe are listed as farmers at Goldhill, Muggleswick in an 1828 directory (Parsons and White, 1828) and the fact that two farmers are listed likely refers to the separate farms of West and East Goldhill, as discussed below. No Tithe map showing the site could be located as part of the work herein described (see Section 4), but the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1857 (6-inch scale) (Figure 3) and 1865 (25-inch scale) (Figure 4) name the farmstead at the site as 'East Goldhill' and 'East Gold Hill', respectively. This mapping depicts a network of enclosed fields across the wider landscape but some evidence of post-medieval industrial activity is also evident in the wider area, for example quarries to the south. To the west of the site is the aforementioned farmstead at 'West Goldhill' or 'West Gold Hill'.
- 2.4.8 The farmstead at East Goldhill depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps has a loose courtyard plan, with a rather irregular appearance created by a farm track forking as it enters the farmstead from the south. A substantial L-plan block of buildings lay to the south-west, this with a main NW-SE range and small north-east wing, with a second large linear building, aligned roughly west-east, to the north. A boundary wall running NE-SW between these two buildings created a triangular yard, accessed from the north. Separate buildings were set aside from this main core, lying beyond the branching farm track; to the north was a small square building, probably the farmhouse, and to the west was a small rectangular building, presumably an ancillary building, both lying beyond the limits of the current site. West Goldhill comprised a linear range of farm buildings and a further rectangular building to the north, probably the farmhouse.
- 2.4.9 By the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1896 (Figure 5), the layout of East Goldhill had altered significantly and although the overall rather informal plan form was generally retained, the complex had gained a new core element. The substantial L-plan range had evidently been mostly demolished, possibly with part of its north-east wing retained within a smaller L-plan block of outbuildings, probably pig sties, hen houses, *etc.* and a substantial new F-plan block had been constructed to the east. Farm buildings of this form, often with added ranges creating E-plan and even double E-plans, were increasingly seen throughout England from the mid-18th century, with the more developed types appearing on larger planned farmsteads in the North from the early to mid-19th century within a landscape transformed by large scale re-organisation and enclosure (English Heritage, 2006c).

- 2.4.10 Such buildings generally reflect a farm economy where livestock was a major component, since - for the most part with buildings of this type - cattle were housed in the wings of the 'F' or 'E', while the long range provided space for fodder storage and processing and any upper floor space was usually used for additional fodder storage. The broad aim was to have various functions placed in relation to one another in order to minimise the waste of labour. Thus, when built, the F-plan block at East Goldhill likely comprised a long range of barns, stables, shelter sheds and other accommodation, with enclosed cow houses in the wings. Small enclosed yard areas are depicted in the south-eastern part of the F-plan, these likely to provided shelter for smaller livestock, such as sheep. The farmhouse to the north is depicted in developed form. By this time, a single north-south farm track ran through the farmstead, as is the current arrangement. To the west, West Goldhill farmstead is depicted in much reduced form on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 2.4.11 Goldhill lies c. 4.5km to the south-west of Consett, a small village with a medieval core, as mentioned, until its rapid expansion in the mid-19th century following the establishment of its ironworking industry by the Derwent Iron Company, which exploited local ironstone and coal. Such activity would have undoubtedly increased demand for meat and dairy products in the wider area as a result of population growth in the industrial urban area of Consett (English Heritage, 2006c). Accordingly, it is probable that the re-development of the farmstead at East Goldhill after 1865 occurred as a result of the need to increase local food supply.
- 2.4.12 The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1921 depicts the buildings at East Goldhill in a broadly similar layout to the previous edition, with the addition of an outbuilding – probably a barn - to the north of the F-plan block and the extension south-westwards of the L-plan block - this likely the current lean-to barn (Figure 6). At a later date, a large steel frame barn as added to the complex, to the east of the F-plan block.



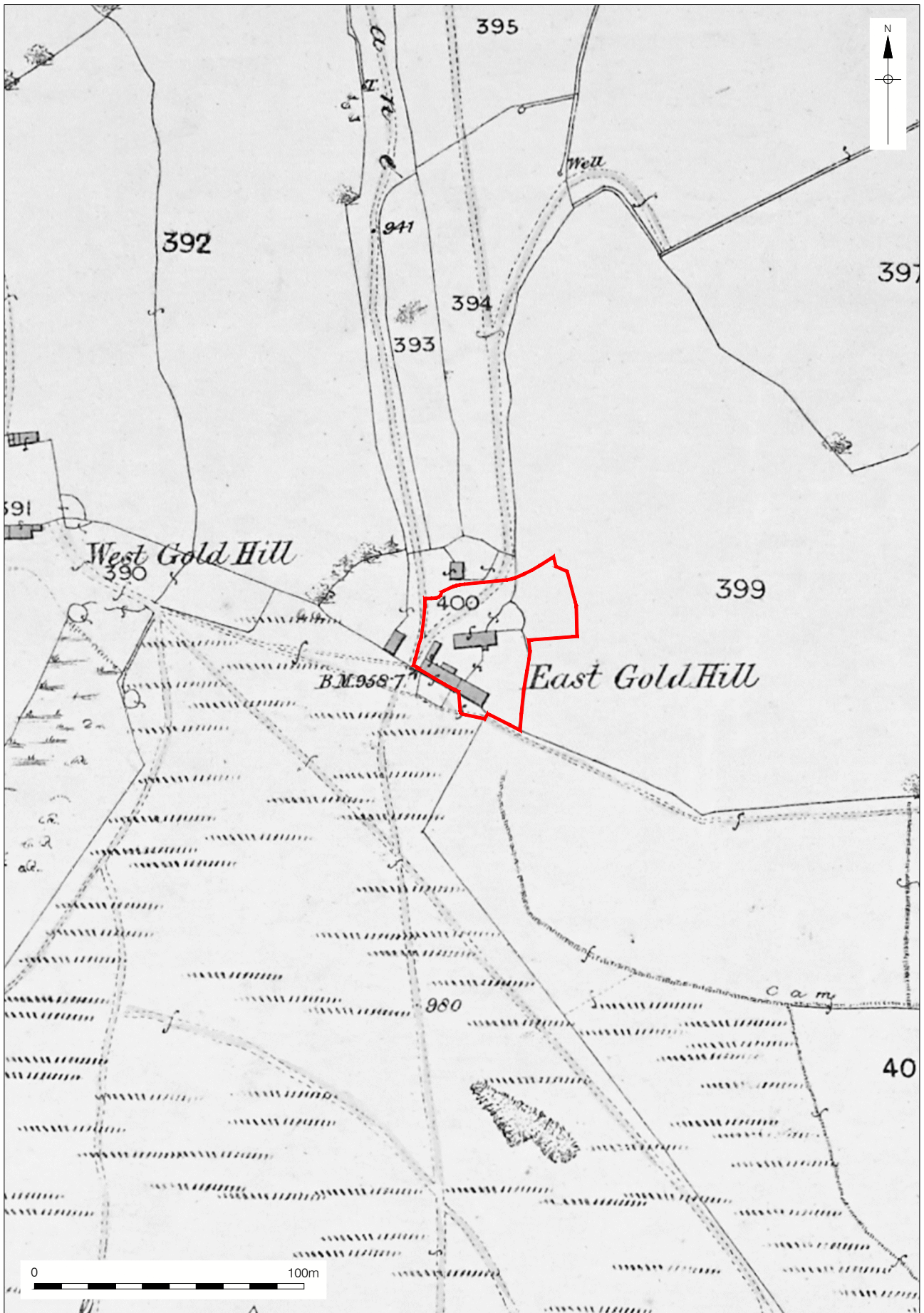
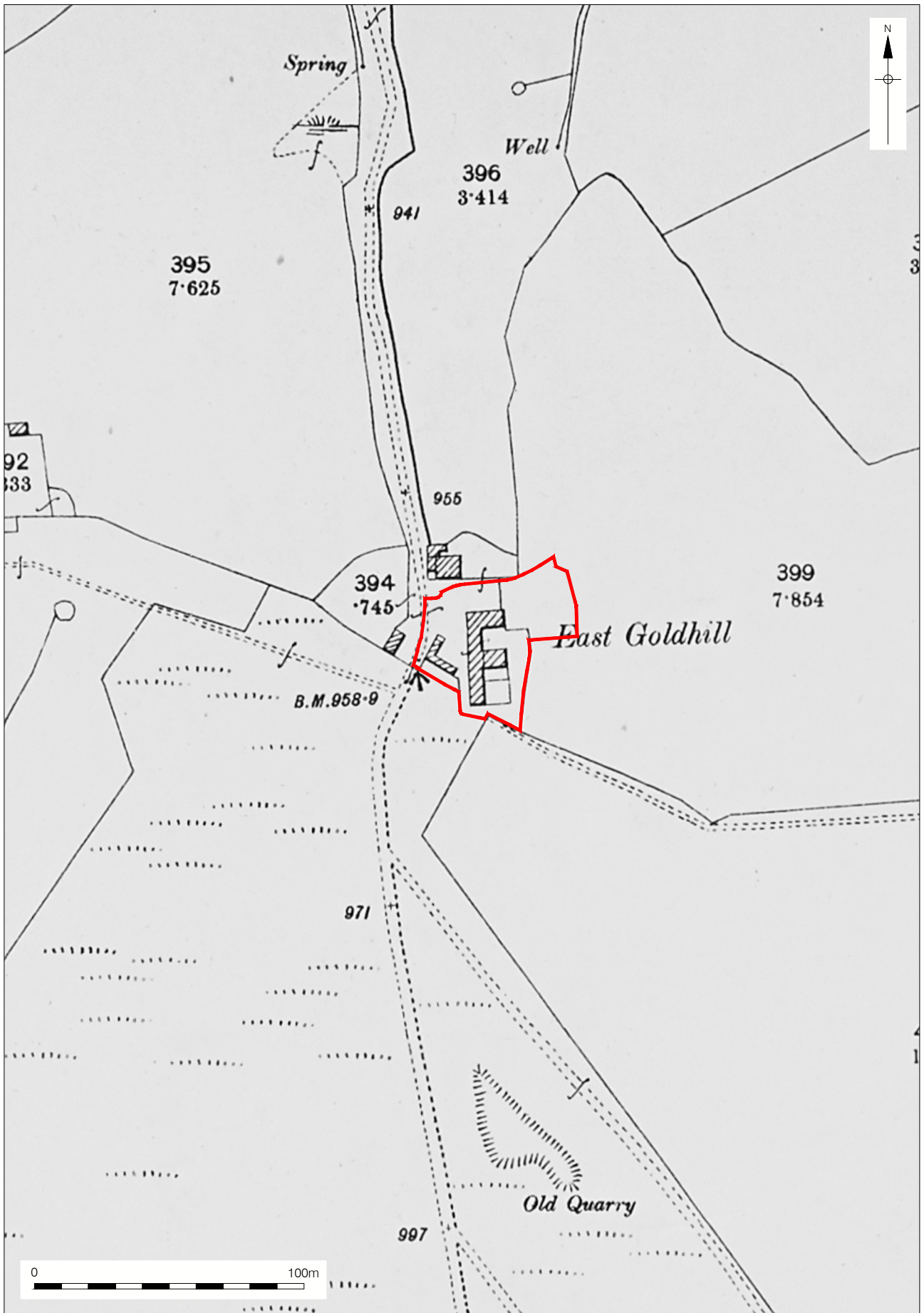


Figure 4
First Edition Ordnance Survey map (25 inch), 1865
1:2,000 at A4



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Figure 5
Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (25 inch), 1896
1:2,000 at A4

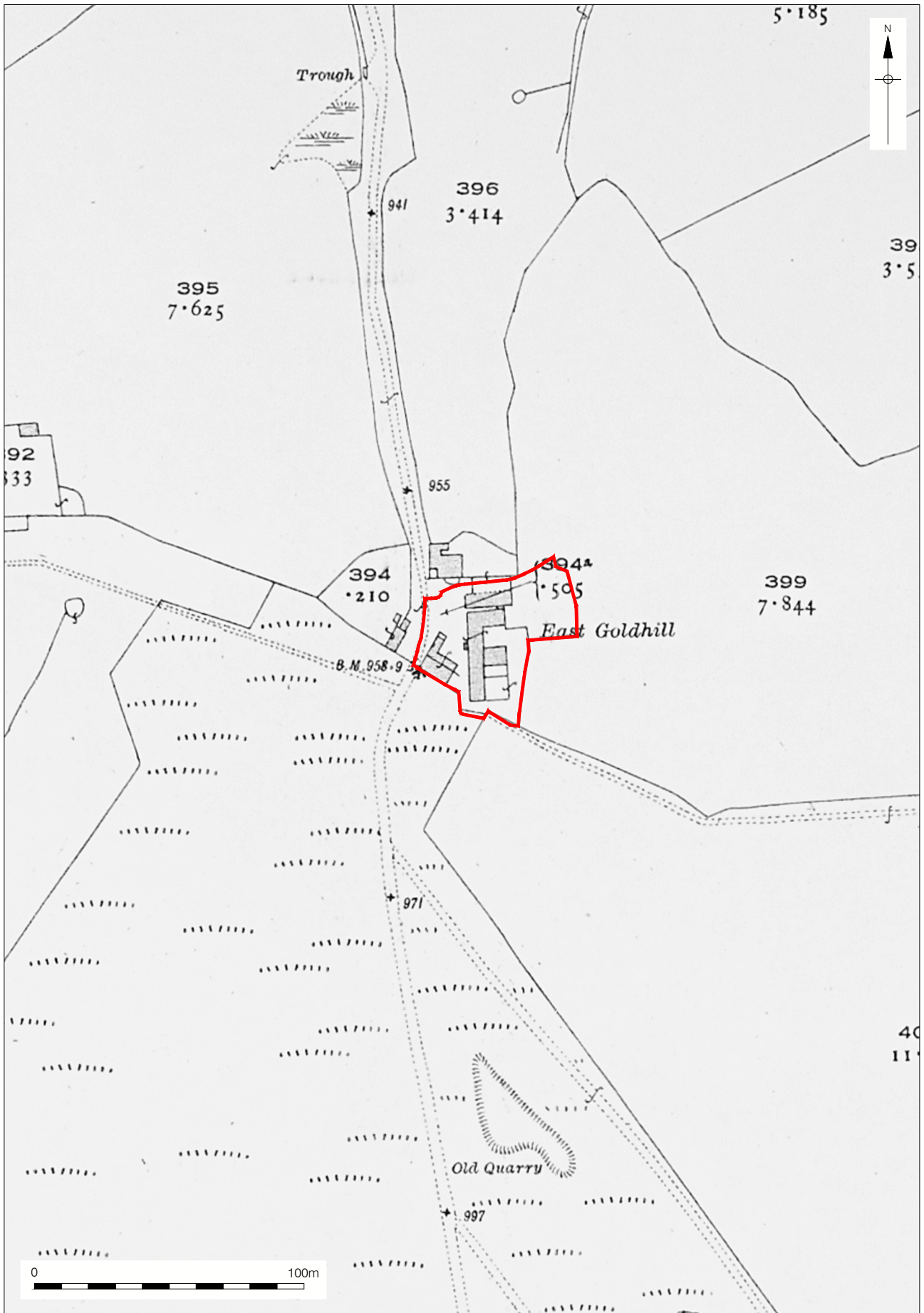


Figure 6
Ordnance Survey map (25 inch), 1921
1:2,000 at A4

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The planning condition required a programme of historic building recording at Goldhill Farm as a mitigation strategy for the re-development proposal. Therefore, the overarching aim of the work, as set out in PCA's WSI, was to provide a permanent record of the buildings prior to re-development, which would thereby allow the LPA to discharge the planning condition relating to the historic environment. The record was to be at a 'Level 2' standard, as defined by English Heritage.

3.2 Specific objectives of the project were:

- to provide a permanent record of the historic standing buildings at the site;
- to provide an appropriately detailed record and level of analysis, including an appropriate level of research which places the buildings in their wider archaeological and historical context;
- to establish, where possible from the work described above, a more precise date of origin for the complex, with the aim of placing the structures in context with similar small complexes of farm buildings of the period in the local area.

3.3 In terms of a research framework, *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (NERRF) (Petts and Gerrard 2006) highlights the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. The Resource Assessment for the post-medieval period in the NERRF highlights the work of the North-East Vernacular Architecture Group in carrying out extensive survey of vernacular farmhouses and related structures and focuses on areas of the North-East, such as Weardale, Teesdale and the North Pennines. Previous research has made it evident that the pace of agricultural change in the later post-medieval period was hastened by widespread experimentation with new crops, animal breeding and other agricultural innovations. Throughout the region, forward-thinking agriculturalists of the period provided the catalyst for such experimentation and innovation and many of these individuals also built model farms.

3.4 The NERRF sets out the following 'Key Research Priority' within the Research Agenda for the post-medieval period which is of direct relevance to this project:

- **PMviii. Industrial intensification 1790-1830.** In terms of academic priorities, it is noted how the period between 1790 and 1830, which was the peak of industrial intensification and innovation, was also important for agricultural innovation, including the adoption of the first gin-gangs and later stationary steam engines. It states, *'This period must be a focus for in depth research, not only into industrial production and manufacture, but also into major contemporary developments in agriculture, including stockbreeding, enclosure and vernacular architecture'*. In terms of strategic priorities it states *'Detailed survey of farm buildings and associated infrastructure, such as stock pens and enclosures, should be a priority. Where necessary, good examples of early 19th-century farm buildings should be added to Local Lists...'*

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 The building recording was conducted with regard to standards set out by English Heritage in *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage, 2006a). A 'Level 2' record was required, which comprises photographic recording of the building, interior and exterior, with written notes and amendments to existing floor plans, as appropriate, to record structural changes and developments made to the building since its construction. All works were undertaken in accordance with IfA standards set out in *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA, 2008a).
- 4.1.2 The photographic recording and visual examination and analysis of the standing buildings at the site were carried out in June 2013 by PCA.
- 4.1.3 A photographic record was compiled using an SLR camera with black and white 35mm film to provide negatives from which a set of prints was generated and by digital SLR camera of at least 6 megapixels. The specific aim was to record external elevations, key features, interior spaces (where accessible), the external area of the site and the site in overall context. Photographs included a legible graduated metric scale, where possible. Full and detailed photographic record sheets cross-referenced to the black and white negatives/prints and the colour digital images/prints will be compiled. For digital photography, the 'RAW plus JPEG' camera settings were used (with the camera set for the largest image size with least compression to produce the highest quality possible JPEG images). The RAW images are converted to the uncompressed format TIFF before they are burnt onto archival quality CD to form the digital element of the photographic archive. A selection of colour printed images will be generated from the JPEG images. Thus the photographic element of the Site Archive (for deposition with the appropriate repository) will comprise: black and white negatives, black and white prints generated from the negatives, a selection of colour prints generated from digital images, colour digital TIFF images on CD. A selection of the photographs is included as Appendix A to this report to illustrate the text, with the location and direction of the photographs shown on Figure 19 (in Appendix A).
- 4.1.4 The buildings at the site were examined, externally and internally, where accessible. Notes made during the examination were used as the basis of the descriptions of the building which forms Section 5 of this report.
- 4.1.5 Building plans and elevations provided in electronic format by the Client form the basis of the drawn illustrations in this report. These were modified with additional information gathered by the on-site analysis in order to illustrate archaeological and architectural features. In addition, an elevation for the L-shaped building complex not included in the original set of drawings, of the internal south-west elevation of the south-west range, was created from on-site measurements.

4.2 Documentary Research

- 4.2.1 Cartographic and archival research was undertaken in order to assist with the understanding of the historical development of the site.
- 4.2.2 The Durham County Record Office (DCRO) was visited by appointment to examine pre-Ordnance Survey maps and successive editions of the Ordnance Survey map and a selection of relevant historic maps is included in this report (Figures 3-6). As no Tithe map for the area of the site was held by the DCRO, the Northumberland Museum and Archives at Woodhorn was consulted, again without success. Due to the ongoing Lindisfarne Gospels exhibition it was not possible to consult the Durham University Library's Archives and Special Collections during the project.
- 4.2.3 '*Keys to the Past*', the online version of the County Durham Historic Environment Record, was consulted for broader archaeological and historical background information. Other online sources were consulted as appropriate, including the online catalogue of holdings of the DCRO and Durham University Library. A synthesised summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and its wider area is set out in Section 2.4.

4.3 Project Archive

- 4.3.1 The undertaking of archaeological fieldwork, including historic building recording, results in the establishment of a project archive. In preparing the project archive for deposition all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown, 2007) would be adhered to, in particular the IfA guidance document on archaeological archives (IfA, 2008b).
- 4.3.2 The project archive will include all written, drawn, and photographic records generated by the fieldwork element of the project. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, and internally consistent before transfer to the recipient museum.
- 4.3.3 The project archive is currently held at the Northern Office of Pre-Construct Archaeology Durham, under the site code GHF 13. The archive will ultimately be deposited with the body that deals with archaeological archives generated the former Derwentside District, that is the County Durham Archaeological Archive, Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, County Durham. The archive will be organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the county. A completed transfer of title deed will accompany the archive on deposition.

5. RESULTS OF THE BUILDING RECORDING

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The re-development site, known as Goldhill Farm (centred on National Grid Reference NZ 405267 547557), consists of an irregularly shaped plot of land adjacent to Goldhill Lane as it runs northwards.
- 5.1.2 Three main structural components were present at the time of the work. The first, located roughly centrally to the site, is a stone-built, F-plan block - a combination barn - with one- and two-storey parts, to the south and north, respectively. The connecting north-south aligned (west) range is c. 33.0m in length by c. 5.50m wide, with north and south (central) wing ranges on its eastern side, both c. 7.80m in length and c. 5.50m wide and c. 5.20m wide, respectively (Figure 7).
- 5.1.3 The north part of the west range and its wing ranges enclose a small yard area, covering c. 70m², open to the east, with a stone post near the end of the north wing probably indicating the location of an entrance in a former wall or fence (Figure 7). A two-part yard area bounded by the south wing range and south part of the west range has an enclosing wall to the south and east and a west-east internal sub-dividing wall (Figure 7; Photographs 10 and 11). The northern portion of the enclosed yard covers c. 33m², while the southern portion covers c. 60m². The yard walls were up to c. 1.70m in height, constructed in sandstone rubble, bonded with lime mortar, with roughly hewn round-top coping stones. There is gated access to each portion to the east and gated access between the two, all in dilapidated condition.
- 5.1.4 In the south-western portion of the site is a stone-built, L-plan block, comprising two ranges of animal housing, with lean-to barn attached to the south-west. The narrow, north-west range is c. 7.30m in length by up to c. 3.20m wide, with a small yard enclosure at its north-east end. The yard, covering c. 4.5m², is accessed by a narrow entrance at its north-eastern corner, this in very dilapidated condition but with one large gatepost remaining (Figure 7; Photograph 27). The narrow, south-west range of the animal housing block is c. 9.20m in length by c. 3.10m wide. It is abutted to the south-west by a lean-to barn, c. 12.50m in length and c. 4.0m wide, integral with the southern site boundary (Figure 7).
- 5.1.5 The F-plan and L-plan blocks were generally in fair condition when examined, with most internal areas safely accessible. The notable exception was the first floor element of the F-plan block where the timber flooring was in a considerable state of disrepair, so that detailed examination and photography was restricted to what could be undertaken from designated 'safe' areas of flooring. In the L-plan block, structural failure of roof timbers in the north-easternmost room of the north-west range limited the extent of examination and the north-westernmost room in the south-west range was inaccessible so that examination of the interior was restricted to what could be seen through a damaged doorway.
- 5.1.6 To the east of the F-plan combination barn is the third extant structure, a substantial modern steel-framed open barn that was to be demolished as part of the re-development scheme. This is not described further herein, although a photograph forms part of the site archive.

- 5.1.7 Written descriptions of the buildings are set out in the following sub-sections. Firstly, the external elevations are described, then the internal spaces and roof treatment. This systematic, objective approach is designed to be read in conjunction with elevation drawings and plates that illustrate the text, before a summary discussion of the structure and its development and use is set out in Chapter 6.

5.2 External Elevations: Combination Barn

West Range: West Elevation (Figure 8, Elevation A)

- 5.2.1 The west (front) elevation of the F-plan combination barn consists of two elements, a two-storey north part (Photograph 1) and a single-storey south part (Photographs 13 and 14). These elements were evidently built contemporaneously; the entire F-plan block dates to the second half of the 19th century when East Goldhill Farm was re-modelled.
- 5.2.2 The masonry of the two-storey north part of the west range was, for the most part, obscured by slobbered mortar as a render. However, it was evident that the fabric was constructed in sandstone rubble laid in rough courses, bonded with lime mortar. The stone, predominantly buff in colour, with some variation including grey and greyish brown, was probably quarried locally and therefore is likely to be the coarse Carboniferous sandstone known as Millstone Grit which was extensively quarried where it outcropped on Muggleswick Fell. The blocks are variously sized, as is the case in this form of construction, from narrow unworked rectangular fragments to substantial roughly squared and rectangular blocks (up to 500mm x 350mm). Each corner has projecting quoins.
- 5.2.3 The ground floor of the north part of the west range is accessed by a doorway, with dressed sandstone lintel, containing a timber door. Immediately to the left is a window with concrete sill and lintel, with a second, smaller window further to the right, this also with concrete sill and lintel (Photograph 1). The first floor is accessed by a projecting stair-block leading to a doorway in its right hand side (Photographs 1 and 15). The stair-block comprises sandstone rubble walls around a rubble core, with substantial rectangular sandstone slabs (1260mm x 360mm x 200mm) forming the steps. The first floor doorway has a timber lintel and dressed sandstone sill. To the left, is a single first floor window at eaves level, with dressed sandstone lintel.
- 5.2.4 Both ground and first floor doorways and the first floor window are probably original features, having retained their stone lintels and sills. The ground floor windows are likely later additions. Four ceramic pipes (c. 110mm diameter) noted at the height of the ground floor window lintels likely represent ventilation features, also probably later additions.
- 5.2.5 The single-storey south part of the west range is accessed by a doorway to the left, with flanking windows either side and another window further to the right (Plates 13 and 14). The isolated window is probably an original feature, given its narrow size and dressed stone lintel. The windows flanking the doorway are later additions, with sills built with yellow firebricks (230mm x 110mm x 80mm), in a rowlock course bonded by concrete mortar, and timber lintels. Sections of the wall between the doorway and each flanking window had been rebuilt with the same firebricks as the sills, also bonded with concrete mortar.

West, North and South Ranges: East Elevation (Figure 9, Elevation B)

- 5.2.6 The east (rear) elevation of the F-plan combination barn has four elements, the gable end walls of the north and south (central) wing ranges and the single- and two-storey elevations (south and north parts, respectively) of the west range (Photographs 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10).
- 5.2.7 The gable end wall of the north wing range (Photograph 3) is two-storeyed, constructed in the same sandstone rubble as previously described, with projecting quoins. In the first floor, positioned centrally to eaves level, is a doorway with dressed sandstone lintel and sill and timber door. This is a 'pitching' door, through which hay would have been 'pitched' from a cart outside.
- 5.2.8 The two-storey element of the north part of the west range has a centrally-placed ground floor doorway and another pitching doorway above, each with windows either side (Photograph 5). This elevation is again in the same sandstone rubble as previously described, with much of the concrete render removed when examined. The ground floor doorway has a dressed sandstone lintel and sill with timber door. The windows are similarly constructed with large dressed sandstone lintels and yellow firebrick (230mm x 110mm x 80mm) sills, in rowlock course, bonded with concrete mortar. The relatively large size of these windows and the firebrick sills indicated that these were a later addition, possibly replacing smaller original features. As with the front elevation, ceramic pipes had been inserted through the wall presumably as ventilation features. The first floor doorway has a dressed sandstone lintel and sill and a split-level timber door. The small, first floor eaves level windows were similarly constructed with timber lintels and dressed sandstone sills.
- 5.2.9 Roughly central to the overall east elevation is the single-storey gable end of the south (central) wing range (Photograph 7). It was again in the same sandstone rubble as previously described, partially obscured by concrete render, with projecting quoins. Access is by a doorway to the right, this with dressed sandstone lintel and sill and split-level timber door. Left of and above the doorway is a c. 200mm x 200mm aperture with thin sandstone slab sill which projects outwards by 190mm from the wall. This was either a dove hole or may have been to provide ventilation.
- 5.2.10 The single-storey south part of the west range is again in the same sandstone rubble as previously described. The elevation was interrupted by two wide stable doorways. The northernmost was c. 1.50m wide and the southernmost c. 2.40m wide, each with rather poorly defined quoins.

West Range (North and South Parts) and South Range: South Elevations (Figure 10, Elevation C)

- 5.2.11 A composite south elevation is formed by the gable end walls of the south and north parts of the west range of the F-plan combination barn (Photographs 12 and 13), the south elevation of the south (central) range (Photographs 8 and 11) and the southernmost yard wall (Photograph 10).

- 5.2.12 Both the single- and two-storey gable end walls of the south and north parts of the west range, respectively, are again constructed in lime mortared sandstone rubble, again with quoins. Three apertures noted towards the apex of the gable of the north part of the west range comprise horizontal sandstone slabs with firebricks on edge, again these being dove holes or to provide ventilation to the roof space.
- 5.2.13 The southernmost yard wall adjoining the gable end wall of the south part of the west range has two components, a lowermost portion c. 1.10m in height, with a subsequent addition in height of c. 0.60m. Again constructed in lime mortared sandstone rubble, the wall is topped with roughly hewn round-top coping stones.
- 5.2.14 The south elevation of the south (central) wing range was again constructed in lime mortared sandstone rubble. Differential pointing in a section c. 1.30m wide to the west indicates either localised repair or rebuild or an infilled former aperture (Photograph 8).

West and North Ranges: North Elevation (Figure 11, Elevation D)

- 5.2.15 The elevation formed by the gable end wall of the north part of the west range and the adjoining north wall of the north range is again constructed in lime mortared sandstone rubble, with projecting quoins (Photograph 2). The masonry courses are uninterrupted across the elevation, indicating a single, contemporaneous build. A doorway located at the far right has a timber lintel and timber door and is possibly a later addition.

5.2.16 ***North Range: South Elevation (Figure 12, Elevation E)***

- 5.2.17 The south elevation of the two-storey north wing range, fronting onto the yard area, is again constructed in lime mortared sandstone rubble, with quoins to the right (Photograph 4). The ground floor has a central doorway with stone lintel, concrete step and eight-plank timber door, with small windows either side, both with stone lintels and sills. Directly above are two first-floor windows at eaves level, each with timber lintels and stone sills. The timber door and concrete step of the doorway are later additions. The first-floor window openings may have originally had stone lintels, with their replacement in timber possibly indicating re-roofing.

South Range: North Elevation (Figure 13, Elevation F)

- 5.2.18 The north elevation of the single-storey south (central) wing range is again constructed in lime mortared sandstone rubble, with quoins to the left (Photograph 6). There are two identical windows, both with sandstone lintels and sills.

5.3 External Elevations: Animal Housing and Lean-to Barn

South-East Elevation (Figure 14, Elevation G)

- 5.3.1 The overall south-east elevation of the L-plan block comprises three elements: the south-east elevation of the north-west range and its associated yard wall, the pitched-roof end wall of the south-west range, and the open end of the lean-to barn to the south-west (Photographs 28 and 30).

- 5.3.2 The south-east elevation of the north-west range is built in lime mortared sandstone rubble, similar to that previously described (Photograph 28). The jointing in the masonry is clearly defined to the right, while, to the left, the mortar is slobbered as a rough render, suggesting that the right-hand portion is probably an earlier build and is thus likely derived from the north-east wing of the substantial L-plan range of buildings depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857; this wing was evidently retained as part of an L-plan block of ancillary farm buildings, probably the main elements of the extant structure.
- 5.3.3 Two blocked apertures were noted, one above the other, roughly centrally in the elevation. The lowermost measures c. 1.10m high by c. 0.75m wide and has a sandstone lintel. The uppermost measures c. 0.90m high by c. 0.60m wide and has a timber lintel, with the sandstone lintel of the lower aperture forming the sill. The blocking is sandstone rubble laid to rough courses. To the left is a doorway with concrete lintel and quoins to the right. The doorway, and the portion of wall in which it sits, probably derive from the re-modelling of the structure, as described above.
- 5.3.4 The wall of the small yard which abuts the end of the north-west range of the animal housing block is constructed in roughly coursed sandstone rubble, bonded with lime mortar, to a height of c. 1.20m, with roughly hewn round-top coping stones. The wall which forms part of the overall south-east elevation is angled slightly inwards to narrow the entrance.
- 5.3.5 Two builds are evident in the pitched-roof end wall of the south-west range of the animal housing (Photograph 30). To the right, the lowermost fabric is essentially similar to that in the right hand side of the elevation of the north-west range with clearly-defined jointing and quoins. The remainder of the fabric, evidently later, is in similar materials but with the mortar slobbered as a rough render, similar to that in the left hand side of the elevation of the north-west range. The earlier fabric likely derives from the substantial linear range depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857, with the remainder possibly derived from the re-modelling as the small L-plan block.
- 5.3.6 The lean-to barn abutting the south-west range of animal housing for the most part comprises a timber-frame structure with pitched roof. To the north-east, at the higher end of the roof pitch, the joists are housed within the wall of the adjacent animal housing, while at the lower end of the roof pitch the joists are housed within the wall which forms part of the site boundary. A structure is first depicted at this location on the Ordnance Survey map of 1921. The lean-to/site boundary wall was in very poor condition, with significant collapse (Photograph 31).

North-West and South-West Ranges: North-East Elevation (Figure 15, Elevation H)

- 5.3.7 The overall north-east elevation of the L-plan block comprises two elements: the elevation of the south-west range and the pitched-roof end wall of the north-west range (Photographs 27 and 29). The masonry of the end wall of the north-west range is as described for that in the south-east elevation. To the left is a low, narrow entrance, c. 1.20m high by c. 0.75m wide, with thin sandstone lintel.
- 5.3.8 Two builds are evident in the north-east elevation of the south-west range, with the lowermost c. 1.50m of the masonry as described for the earlier masonry in the south-east elevation. The wall has been extended in height by up to 0.60m, in similar materials but with the mortar slobbered as a rough render, similar to that in the left hand side of the elevation of the north-west range. The earlier fabric possibly derives from the substantial linear range depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857, while the height extension either dates to the later 19th-century re-modelling or a subsequent episode of re-roofing. Off-centre to the right is a doorway to roof level, containing a split-level timber door. Large quoins to the left cease at the height of the re-build.

North-West and South-West Ranges: North-West Elevation (Figure 16, Elevation I)

- 5.3.9 The overall north-west elevation of the L-plan block comprises elements of the north-west range and associated yard wall and the pitched-roof end wall of the south-west range (Photograph 34). Again, two main builds were identified, with the earlier masonry comprising the majority of the north-west range, and probably the associated yard wall, along with the lowermost portion of the south-west range end wall. Again, the earlier fabric is probably derived from structures depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857, with the later fabric likely derived from re-modelling in the second half of the 19th century.
- 5.3.10 In the north-west range, an area of sandstone masonry measuring c. 3.20m in length and located centrally to the elevation, represents an extension in height by c. 0.40m. The majority of the end wall of the south-west range is evidently a re-build in sandstone rubble, with quoins.
- 5.3.11 A short section of wall was recorded at the south-western corner of the L-plan block (Photograph 33). Approximately 0.95m in length and 0.47m wide by 1.50m high, it was constructed in sandstone rubble with quoins, built to courses and bonded with lime mortar, and an assortment of sandstone coping stones. It is likely the remnant of a former boundary wall, depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, presumably where a gateway was located, and may have been retained as a buttress to the adjacent wall following re-building.

South-West Range: South-West Elevation (Figure 17, Elevation J)

- 5.3.12 The south-west elevation of the L-plan block, the wall of the lean-to barn, is essentially part of the existing site southern boundary wall, constructed in sandstone rubble, bonded with lime mortar (Photograph 31). The wall was in very poor condition with a c. 8.0m long section of collapsed at the time of the building recording. It likely dates to the addition of the lean-to barn, with the building first depicted at this location on the 1921 Ordnance Survey map.

South-West Range: South-West (Internal) Elevation (Figure 18, Elevation K)

- 5.3.13 The south-west elevation of the south-west range of animal housing was visible within the lean-to barn. It was constructed in sandstone rubble, roughly coursed, bonded with lime mortar. Located roughly centrally was a low blocked opening, infilled with sandstone rubble and with timber lintel (Photograph 38). Another similar, although larger, opening, a former doorway, was noted to the right, again with a timber lintel. The majority of the fabric of this elevation may be derived from structures depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, with the blocking of the openings likely dating to the later re-modelling of the complex.
- 5.3.14 The upper portion of this elevation had been extended in height by c. 0.60m, although a large area of lime mortar render for the most part obscured the interface between the two builds. To the left, the line of the pitched roof of the adjacent north-west range is evident in the masonry, within the render. To the right, a c. 1.20m wide portion of the wall is also evidently a later re-build, constructed in sandstone rubble, but largely obscured by render.

5.4 Internal Spaces: Combination Barn

- 5.4.1 The majority of the ground floor of the combination barn had most recently been used for stabling livestock. Formal concrete animal stalls occupied the north and south (central) wing ranges and the central room of the north part of the west range, while the rooms of the south part of the west range were open stables/barns. The north room of the north part of the west range was a workshop and the central linking room between the north and south parts had been sub-divided into three small rooms, one a WC, the other two for storage. The first floor rooms in the north part of the west range and first floor room of the north wing range would have been used primarily for preparation and storage of animal fodder.

North Range, Ground Floor (Figure 7)

- 5.4.2 The ground floor of the north wing range was a single-room cow house (Photograph 20), lit by two windows in the south elevation with access to the northern yard area via a centrally-located doorway in the south elevation and access to the northernmost room of the west range by a doorway in the south-west corner.
- 5.4.3 Four cattle stalls were located along the north wall, three measuring 2.07m wide and a narrower, c. 0.90m wide, stall to the east, with all stalls c. 1.50m in length. At the end of each of the wider stalls were two salt-glazed ceramic troughs set in a raised concrete slab with a centrally located salt-glazed ceramic water pipe. The narrow stall to the east contained a single trough with no water pipe. Each stall partition was formed by a 1.25m high concrete slab, c. 80mm thick, with rounded outer corner. Each stall contained two iron tethering brackets, one to either side. The floor surface was a concrete slab. Running along the long axis of the room was a broad c. 0.95m wide drainage gully, with a narrower c. 0.30m wide drainage gully running off it at right angles to the south, to carry waste through the doorway to the adjacent yard.
- 5.4.4 The lowermost c. 1.40m of the internal wall was obscured by a thick concrete render, painted white, with the uppermost portion of wall obscured by slobbered mortar, although with large areas of masonry exposed (Photograph 20).

South Range, Ground Floor (Figure 7)

- 5.4.5 The ground floor of the south wing range was a single-room cow house (Photograph 24), lit by two windows in the north elevation with access to the exterior via a doorway in the north-eastern corner and access to the linking room of the west range by a doorway in the north-west corner. The doorway to the west range is a probably modern insertion, with areas of modern brick used to infill around the doorway. A blocked door in the south-west corner of the room was likely an original feature, giving access to the west range. Its lowermost portion was obscured by concrete render, while the exposed uppermost c. 0.50m had a timber lintel and was infilled with mortared stone rubble.
- 5.4.6 Three cattle stalls were located along the south wall, each c. 2.35m wide. At the end of each stall were two salt-glazed ceramic troughs set in a raised concrete slab. The concrete stall partitions were identical to those recorded in the north range, again with iron tethering brackets fixed to either side. Circular sockets were noted in the concrete slab floor surface towards the rear of each stall, these presumably representing additional tethering fixtures. Running roughly centrally along the long axis of the room was a c. 0.60m wide drainage gully, with an associated narrower c. 0.10m wide drainage gully to carry waste to the adjacent yard.
- 5.4.7 The internal walls were treated similarly to those of the north range.

West Range, Ground Floor (Figure 7)

- 5.4.8 The ground floor of the overall west range has five separate internal spaces, described below from north to south.
- 5.4.9 The northernmost room, the north room of the north part of the range, is a workshop (Photograph 21), c. 4.40m square. It is lit by a single window in the west elevation with access to the exterior at the north-west and south-west corners. The doorway to the north-west is possibly a later insertion. Access to the rooms to the east and south is by doorways in the south-east corner. The doorway to the stable to the south is probably a later insertion since a blocked doorway with timber lintel was recorded in the south-west corner, infilled by mortared sandstone rubble (Photograph 22). The floor surface is a concrete slab. A rectangular concrete machine base, measuring 1.25m by 0.89m and 0.50m high, abutted the west wall, situated immediately below the window. Four iron fixing bolts were noted within each corner of the base. The machinery may have been for processing animal fodder. In the north-west corner of the room, a small square hatch was noted in the ceiling timbers.
- 5.4.10 South of the workshop, forming the south room of the north part of the west range, was a large cow house (Photograph 23), c. 8.50m in length, lit by a single window in the west wall and two windows in the east wall. Access to the external yard area was via a centrally-located doorway in the east wall, with doorways in the north-east and south-east corners giving access to the adjacent rooms. Four animal stalls were located along the west wall, each measuring c. 2.05m wide by c. 1.50m long. At the end of each stall were two salt-glazed ceramic troughs set in a raised concrete slab. The concrete stall partitions were essentially as described above, again with tethering brackets noted. The floor surface was a concrete slab, with a roughly centrally-located c. 0.63m wide drainage gully running along the long axis of the room with an adjoining narrower c. 0.15m wide drainage gully running off it at right angles to the east to carry waste through the doorway to the adjacent yard.

- 5.4.11 Circular sockets were noted in the concrete slab floor surface towards the rear of each stall, one housing an upright timber post (80mm x 80mm x 1000mm), likely for additional tethering.
- 5.4.12 The internal walls are treated similarly to those of the stables in the north and south wing ranges. In this instance, small areas stonework of the north and south walls were exposed where the render had deteriorated.
- 5.4.13 The north and south parts of the west range are linked by a connecting room. c. 4.40m square. It was lit by two windows in the west wall, these flanking a roughly central doorway to access the exterior, with doorways to access adjacent rooms in the north-east corner and roughly central in the south wall. The floor was a concrete slab. Initially this room had been a single space but had been latterly sub-divided into three smaller rooms by the insertion of brick partition walls to create two smaller rooms to the north, one containing a WC, and a larger room to the south. The walls were mostly obscured by mortar render, although a small area of brickwork exposed in one of the partition walls indicates a 20th-century date for the sub-division; this activity may have occurred when the windows and doorway were inserted in the west wall, as recorded in the external west elevation.
- 5.4.14 The two rooms of the south part of the west range comprise are open stables/barns, lacking the formal concrete stalls seen elsewhere. The northernmost stable is the smaller of the two, c. 4.50m in length (Photograph 25). Lit by a single window in the west wall, access to the adjacent room to the north is via a centrally-located doorway. The northern part of the yard area to the east was accessed by a wide, c. 1.40m, doorway, centrally-located in the east wall, with the door no longer present. The door sill comprised large sandstone blocks at each end, with square sockets for door jambs, and a rectangular sandstone slab. The floor was soil and organic material, with no hardstanding observed. The walls are largely obscured by a mortar render, painted white, but with areas of masonry exposed across the lower portion of the walls.
- 5.4.15 The southernmost stable (Photograph 26) is c. 7.75m in length with no windows and access to the southern part of the yard area to the east by a very wide, c. 2.40m, doorway that would have housed a double-doors, these no longer present. The door sill comprised large sandstone blocks at each end, with square sockets for door jambs, and a rectangular sandstone slab. A small patch of cobbled surface was noted beneath the soil and organic material covering most of the floor and this probably continues throughout the room. Again, the walls are largely obscured by a mortar render, painted white, but with some areas of masonry exposed.

North Range, First Floor (Figure 7)

- 5.4.16 The first floor of the north wing range comprises a single room, probably used principally as a preparation and storage area for animal fodder during the lifetime of the building. It was lit by two windows in the south wall, with access to the west range by a doorway in the south-west corner (Photograph 18) and to the exterior by a centrally-located pitching door in the east gable end wall (Photograph 19).

- 5.4.17 The doorway to the west range is a later insertion, constructed using various types of modern brick (230mm x 110mm x 90mm) with concrete mortar. One brick was stamped 'FL'. The walls were largely obscured by a thin mortar render, painted white but with areas of stonework exposed where the paint has deteriorated. The floor was formed by timber boards (150mm x 30mm), which in this room were in good to fair condition.

West Range, First Floor (Figure 7)

- 5.4.18 The first floor of the north part of the west range comprises two rooms. The floor surfaces were formed by timber boards (150mm x 30mm) in very poor condition, so that these spaces could not be subject to detailed examination due to Health and Safety concerns.
- 5.4.19 The southernmost room (Photograph 16) is large, c. 8.50m in length, and lit by two windows in the east wall and a roughly centrally-located window in the west wall. It connects to the room to the north via a doorway in its north-east corner and is accessed from the external stair block via a doorway towards its south-west corner. The east wall has a centrally located pitching door. The masonry of the walls of the room was obscured by slobbered mortar render, painted white.
- 5.4.20 The northernmost room (Photograph 17) measures c. 4.50m square and is lit by a single window in the west wall with doorway access to the adjacent room to the south in the south-east corner and to the north wing range in the east wall. The masonry of the walls was largely obscured by slobbered mortar render, painted white, and a square hatch was noted in the floor, in the north-west corner of the room.

5.5 Internal Spaces: Animal Housing and Lean-to Barn

North-West Range (Figure 7)

- 5.5.1 The north-west range of the L-plan animal housing block comprises two rooms. The north-east room, c. 2.40m in length by c. 1.90m wide, is accessible from the adjacent small yard area by a low entrance in the north-east corner. Despite its low height, the room originally evidently had two storeys, as evidenced by *in situ* floor joists represented by three evenly spaced timbers set into the south-east and north-west walls; this was therefore probably a hen house above a pig sty. Two blocked openings, one above the other, were noted in the south-east wall in the external elevation. A further blocked opening noted internally in the south-east corner would have given access to the adjacent room; it was infilled with mortared sandstone rubble (Photograph 35). The floor was formed by substantial sandstone slabs towards the infilled entrance in the 'back' wall, with the remainder formed by cobbles.
- 5.5.2 The south-west room of the north-west range of the L-plan animal housing block is roughly rectangular, c. 4.20m in length by c. 2.0m wide, with a roughly centrally-located doorway in the south-east wall. The southern part of the doorway is formed by the rounded corner of the adjoining room of the south-west range. The aforementioned blocked access to the north-east room is evident with the masonry, recessed in this room. The floor surface is a concrete slab. The room is sub-divided by a NW-SE aligned timber frame and wire-mesh partition of recent origin. All the internal walls are obscured by mortar render, with traces of a white paint covering (Photograph 36).

- 5.5.3 It is likely that some fabric of this range, including the north-east end wall, most of the north-west wall and part of the south-east wall, is derived from the north-east wing of the substantial L-plan range depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The remainder is likely derived from the later re-modelling.

South-West Range (Figure 7)

- 5.5.4 The south-west range of the L-plan animal housing block has two rooms. The north-west room, c. 2.90m in length by c. 1.90m wide, was inaccessible at the time of the recording, although the interior was observed through a gap in the door. It was noted that the masonry of the walls was obscured by mortar render, painted white, while the floor was obscured by hay.
- 5.5.5 The south-east room (Photograph 37) was c. 5.10m in length by c. 1.90m wide, with doorway access in its south-east end wall. The walls of this room were partially obscured by mortar render, painted white. However, there were significant areas where the masonry was exposed. The north-west wall abutted the south-west wall at the location of a blocked opening. A further blocked opening, this infilled with mortared sandstone rubble, was recorded in the south-west wall, close to the doorway.
- 5.5.6 It is likely that some fabric of this range, including part of the south-west wall and much of the north-east wall of the south-eastern room, is derived from the substantial linear range depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The north-west wall of the south-east room and possibly the majority of the fabric of the north-west room are likely derived from the later re-modelling.
- 5.5.7 The lean-to barn adjacent to the south-west range is probably first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1921. As previously discussed, it shares the south-west wall of the L-plan block along its length, with this wall having been extended in height probably at the time of the construction of this structure during the early 20th century.

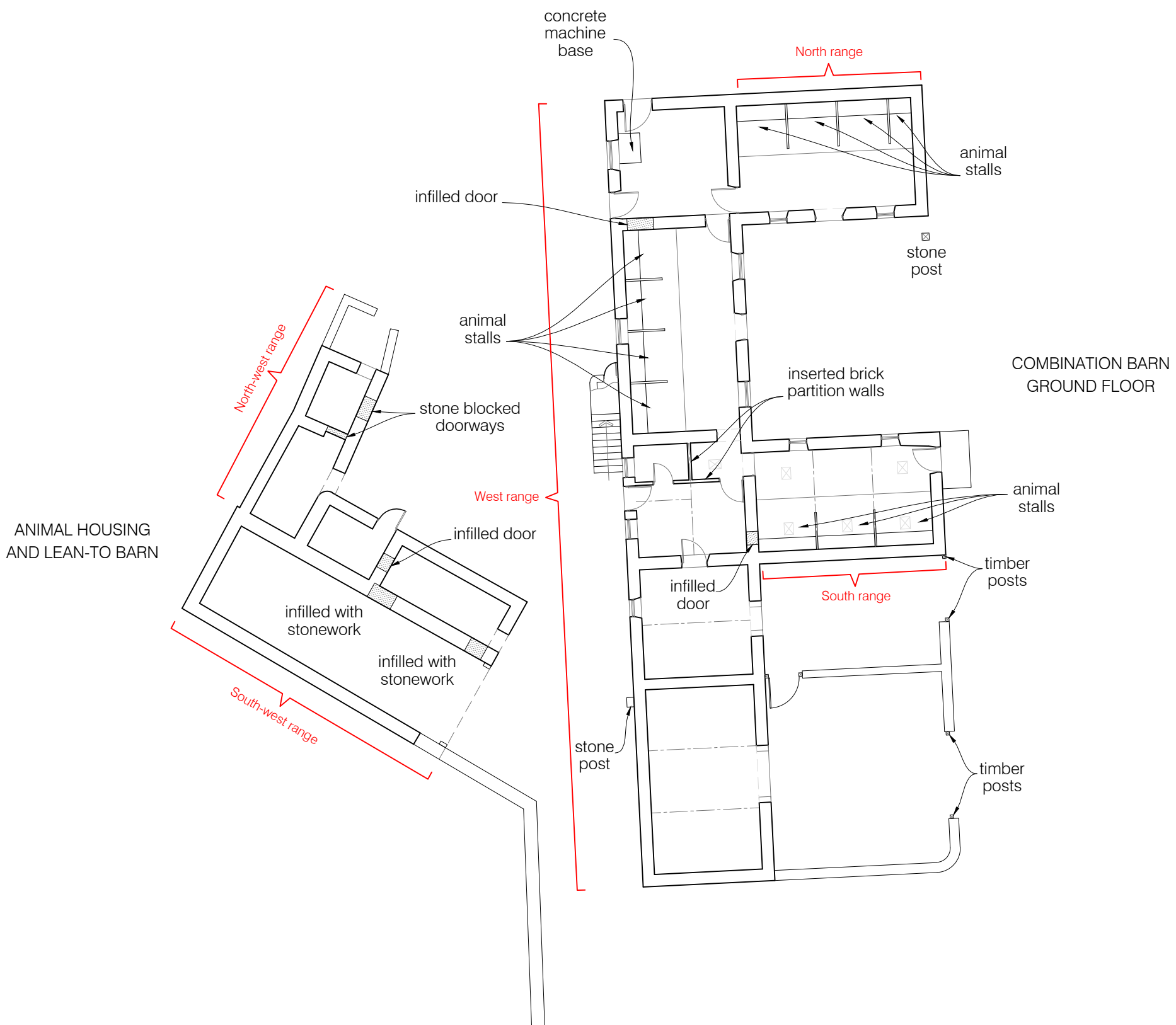
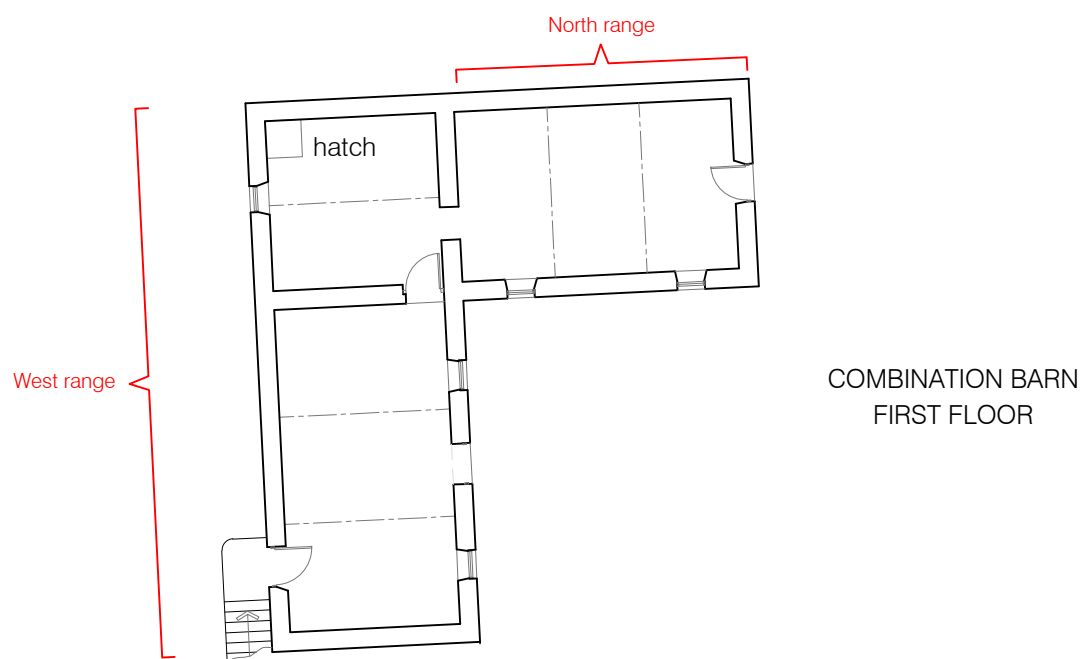
5.6 Roof Structures: Combination Barn

- 5.6.1 The pitched roofs of the north part of the west range and the north wing range were covered with concrete pantiles on a mortar bed with concrete half-round ridge tiles (Photographs 1 and 2). The height of the west range exceeded that of the north range by c. 0.40m. At the intersections of the roofs lead valleys were noted. Internally, the pantiles overlay horizontal timber batons attached to common rafters which were supported by two purlins on each roof slope. These rested upon the principle rafters of a king-post truss that had an iron bolt fixing at the foot of the king-post, through the tie beam. All the timbers were squared and sawn and the entire roof of this portion of the complex is likely of early 20th-century date.

- 5.6.2 The pitch, height and covering materials of the roofs of the single-storey part of the west range and the south (central) wing range were identical (Photographs 6, 11 and 13). Throughout, the covering material consisted of thin slates over horizontal timber batons with concrete half-round ridge tiles. In the south wing range, two pre-cast concrete ventilation structures interrupted the ridge line and four roof lights were noted on the south side and two on the north side (Photographs 6 and 11). A single roof light was noted on the west side of the south part of the west range (Photograph 14). Throughout, the timber batons were attached to common rafters which were supported by two purlins on each roof slope. In the south wing range, the purlins rested upon the principle rafters of a king-post truss that had an iron bolt fixing at the foot of the king-post through the tie beam and in the south part of the west range the purlins rested on the principle rafters of a tie-beam truss.

5.7 Roof Structures: Animal Housing and Lean-to Barn

- 5.7.1 The single-pitch roofs of the north-west range of the L-plan animal housing block comprise two materials. The north-eastern portion is covered with substantial sandstone slabs (880mm x 500mm x 20mm) over horizontal batons fixed to rafters set into the north-west and south-east walls. This roof is in very poor condition, partly collapsed. Although the roofing material is probably of early to mid-19th-century date, it is possible that it was re-used on square-cut batons during a late 19th or early 20th-century re-roofing and thus potentially represents the original roofing material of the earliest version of the complex. The roof of south-western portion is c. 0.25m higher than the adjacent roof of the north-eastern portion and the covering is corrugated fibre cement roofing. The roof is fixed to a single centrally located purlin and set in concrete.
- 5.7.2 The single-pitch roof of the south-west range of the L-plan animal housing block consists of corrugated fibre cement roofing. This was similarly constructed to the adjacent roof structure of the south-western portion of the north-west range, with the roofing material directly attached to a single centrally located purlin and set in concrete.
- 5.7.3 The lean-to barn was roofed with overlapping rows of corrugated iron sheeting attached to a series of timber roof joists set into the walls to the north-east and south-west; the covering is of mid- to late 20th-century date.



0 10m

Figure 8: Front (West) Elevation A

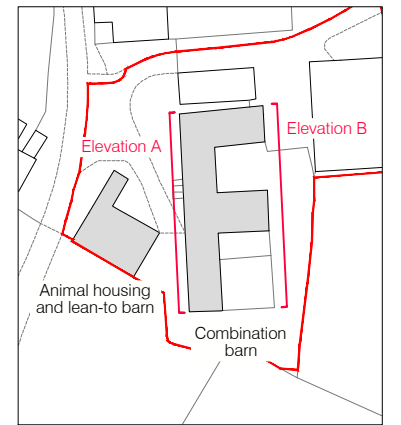
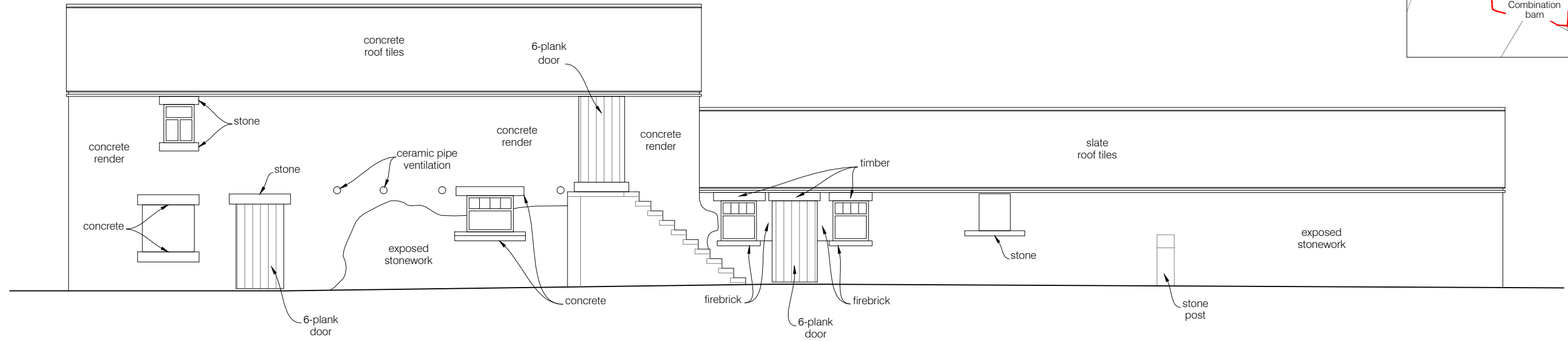


Figure 9: Rear (East) Elevation B

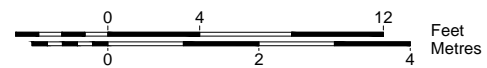
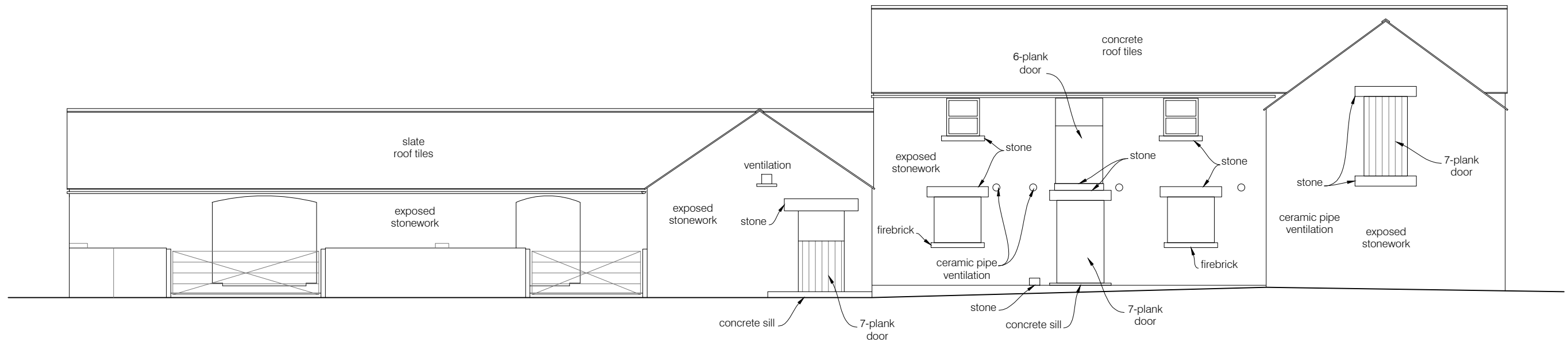


Figure 10: Side (South) Elevation C

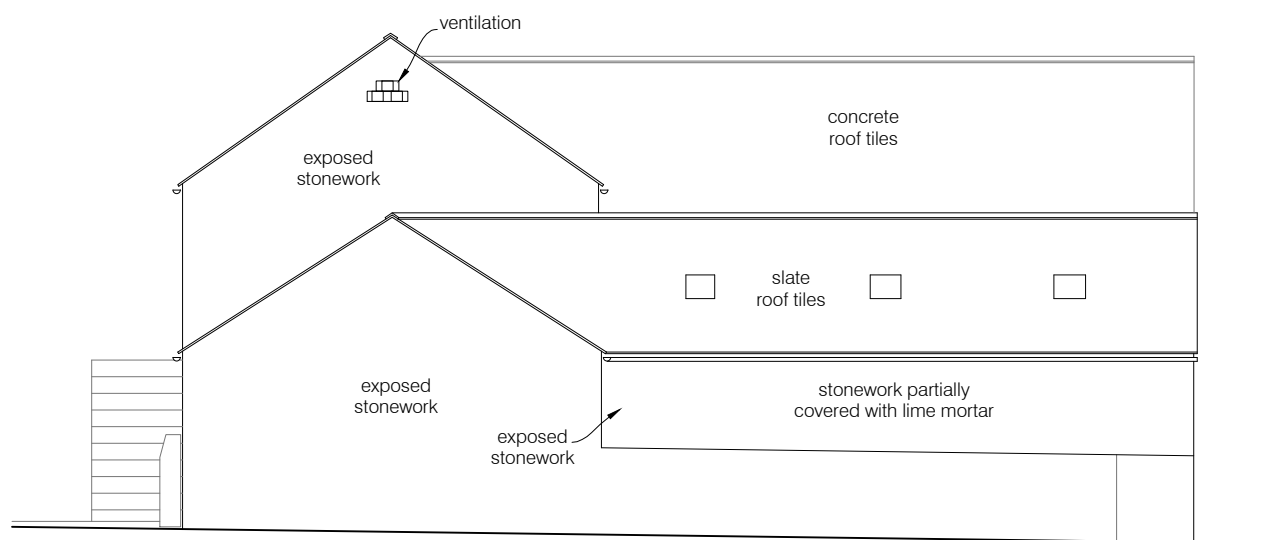


Figure 11: Side (North) Elevation D

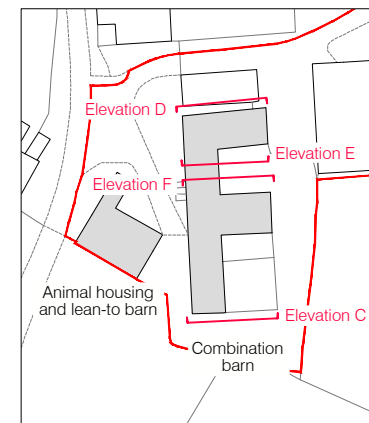
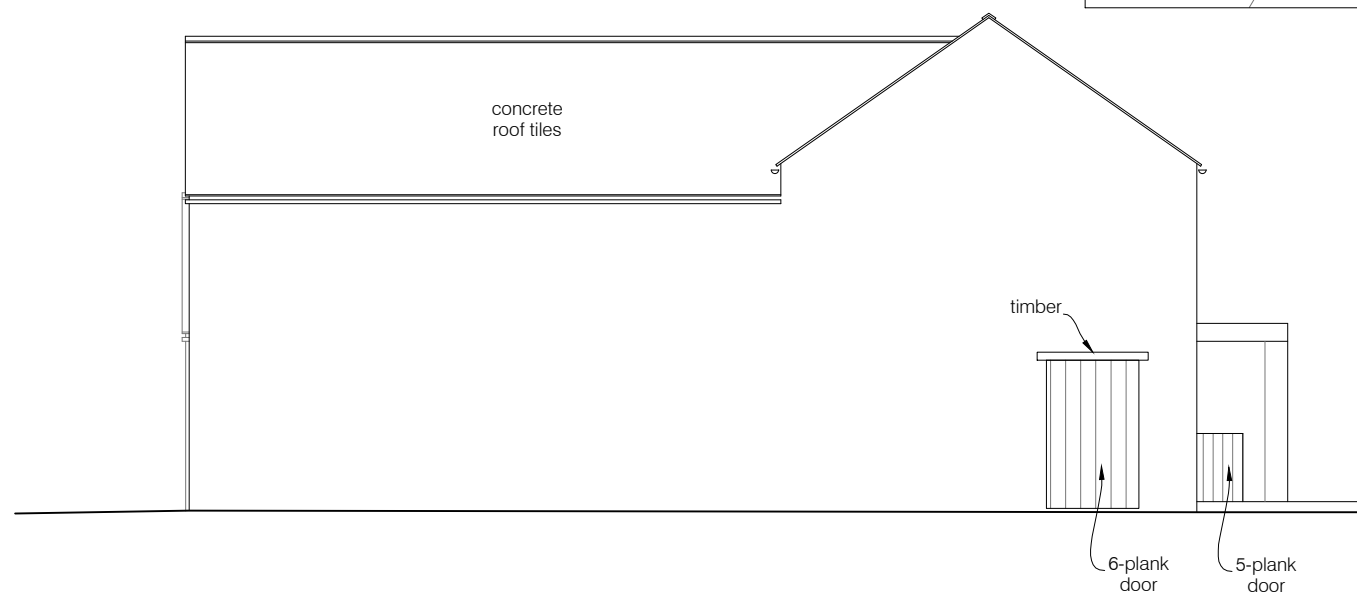


Figure 12: Yard (South) Elevation E

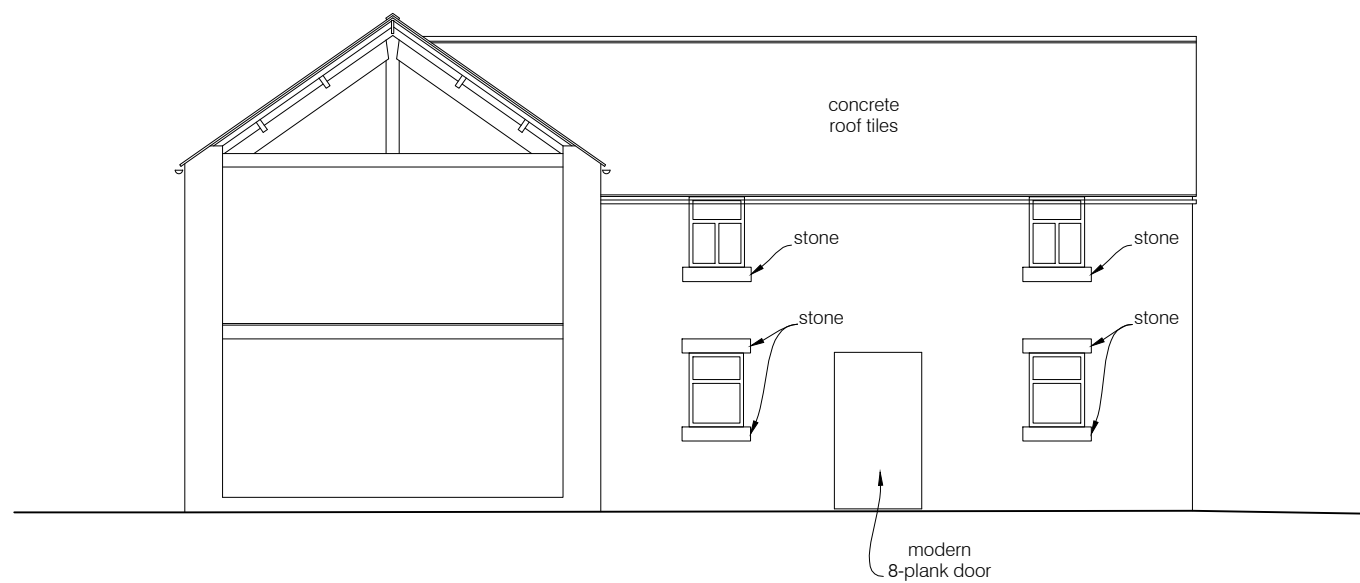


Figure 13: Yard (North) Elevation F

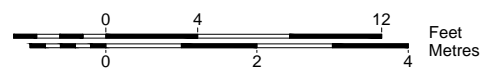
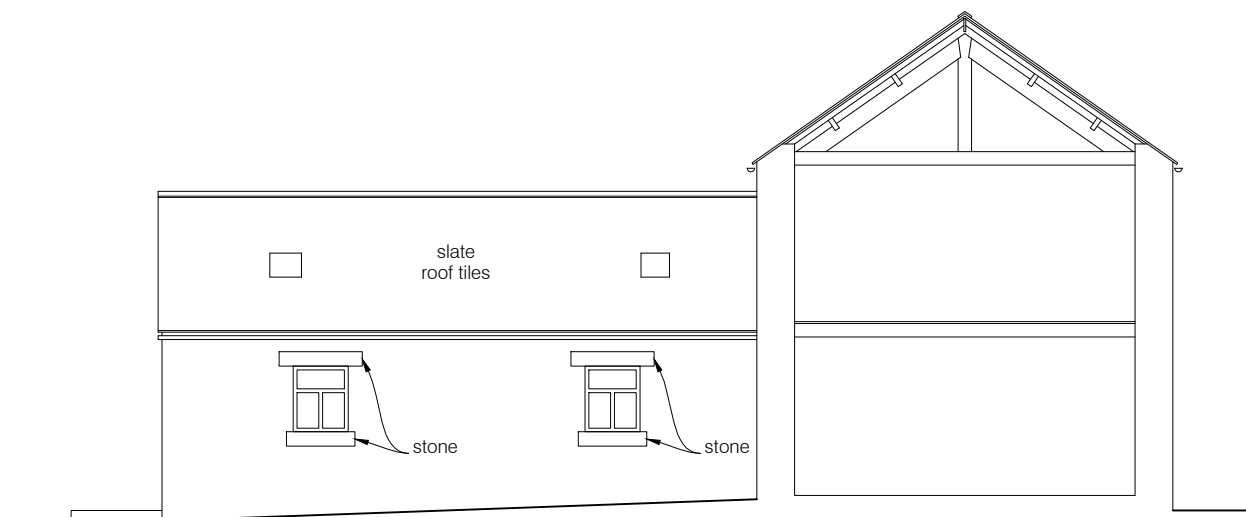


Figure 14: Side (South-east) Elevation G

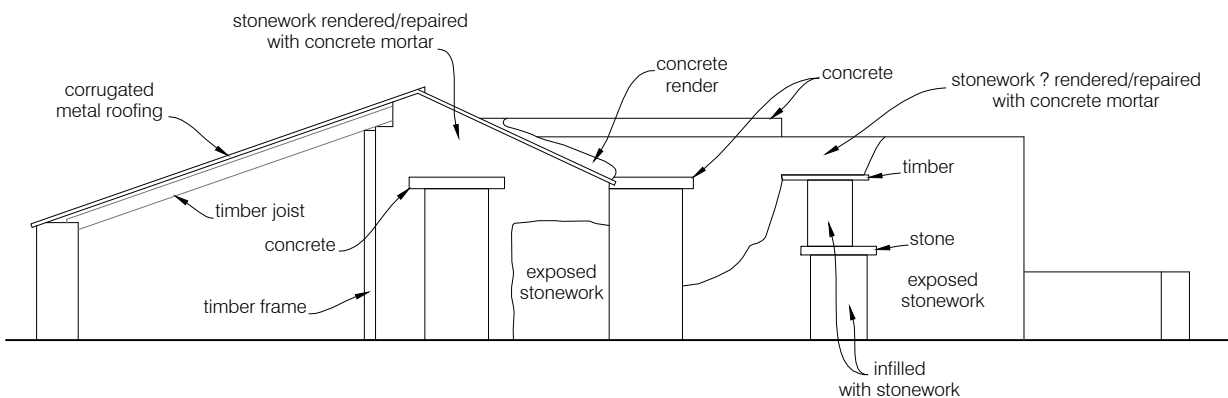
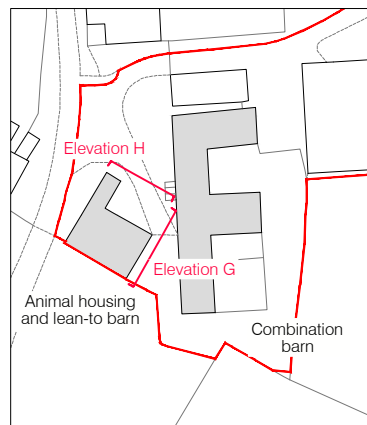


Figure 15: Front (North-east) Elevation H

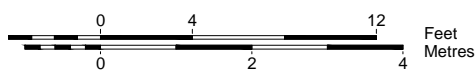
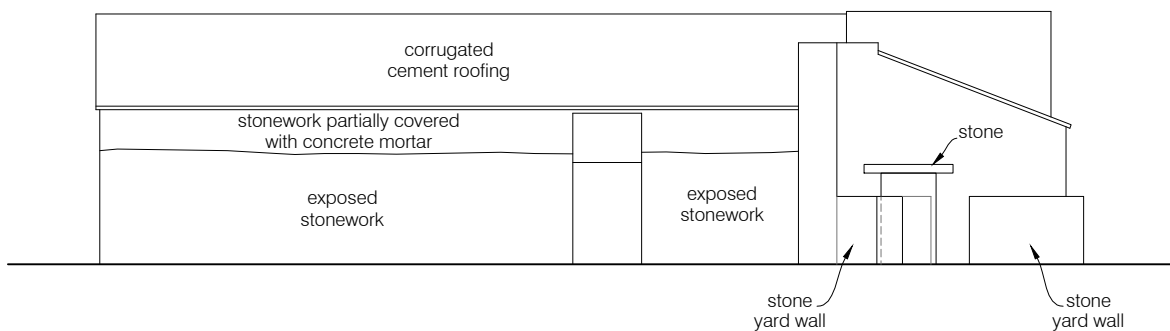


Figure 16: Side (North-west) Elevation I

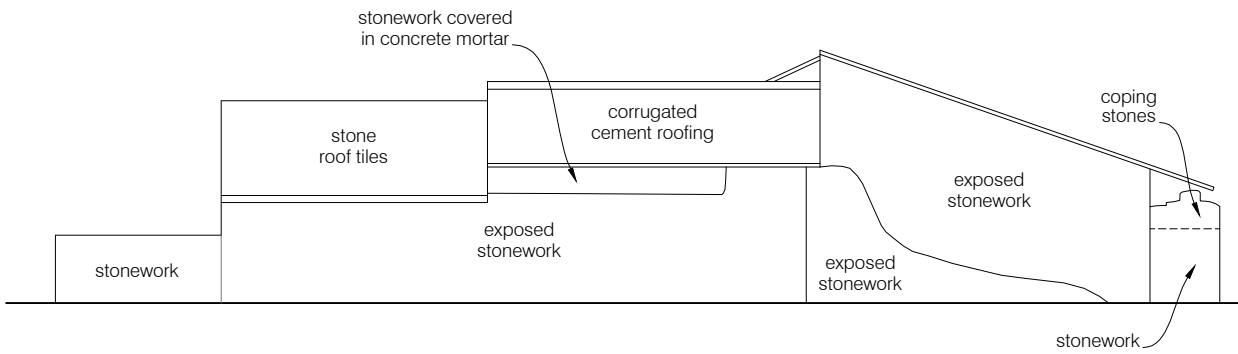
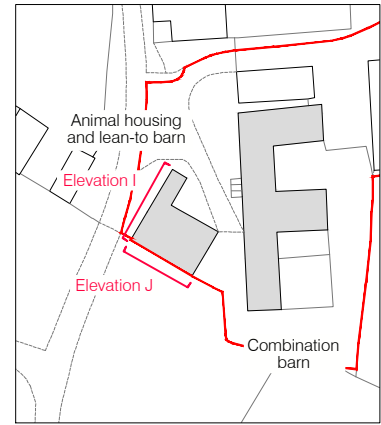


Figure 17: Rear (South-west) Elevation J

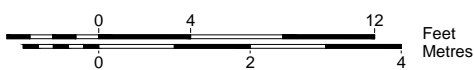
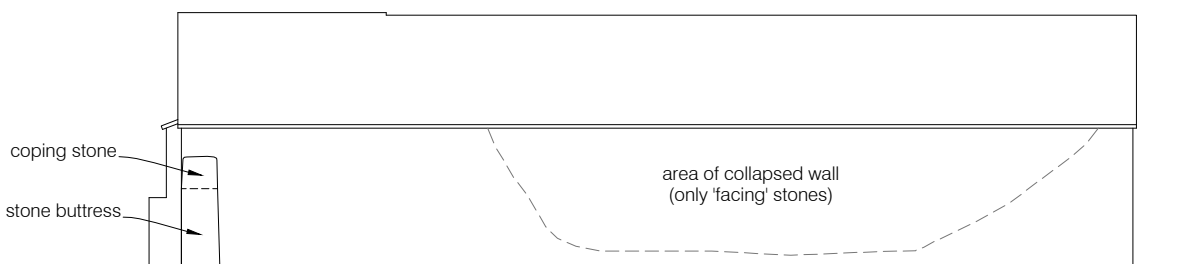
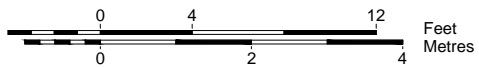
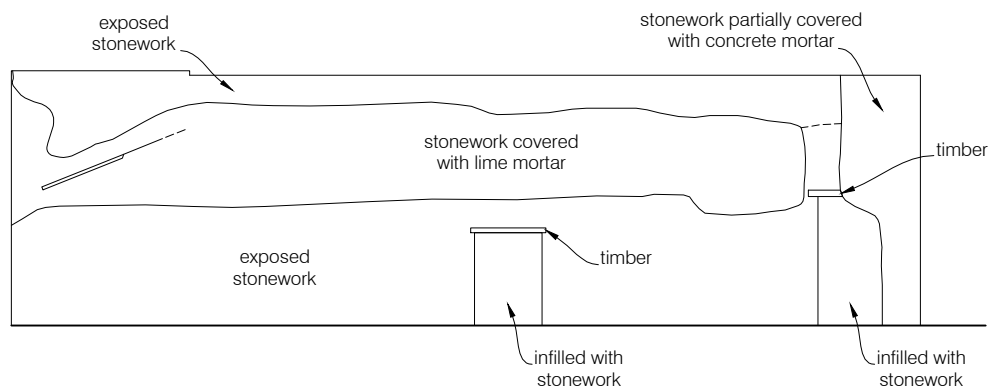
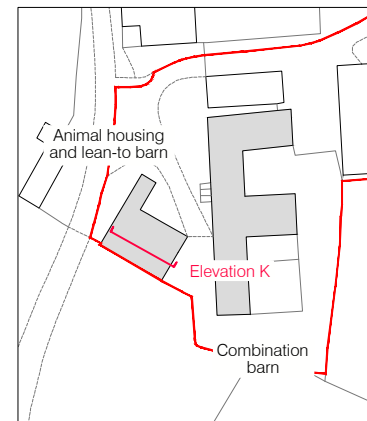


Figure 18: Internal (South-west) Elevation K



6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Written documentary material indicates that Goldhill was in existence as far back as the mid 14th century, although the precise location of a settlement core, if there was one, is unknown. Historic map evidence confirms that the farmstead initially known as 'East Goldhill' and 'East Gold Hill', one of a pair of farmsteads, along with 'West Goldhill'/'West Gold Hill', was established prior to 1857. Although the precise date of origin of the earliest elements of the existing building complex at Goldhill Farm (on the site of East Goldhill) remains uncertain, two farmers are listed at Goldhill in an 1828 directory. Therefore, it can be reasonably assumed that the farmstead was in place at the site at that date.
- 6.2 The earliest surviving structural fabric appears to survive within the small L-plan block of animal housing situated in the south-western part of the site. A far more substantial L-plan block is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857 and while its main range was evidently largely demolished as part of an extensive re-modelling in the second half of the 19th century, its small north-east wing was evidently largely retained as part of the existing L-plan block. The north-west range of the existing L-plan block, particularly its north-eastern end, therefore likely contains the earliest structural fabric at the site. Some fabric within the south-east range is potentially derived from the main range depicted on the 1857 map.
- 6.3 Since it was created, the L-plan block has likely been used for housing small livestock, probably pigs and sheep, with poultry above where possible. A lean-to barn was added to the south-west side of the block before 1921, this now integral with the southern site boundary wall. Minor structural modifications were noted throughout the L-plan block, these of late 19th- and 20th-century date. Of the existing roof coverings, stone slabs on the north-east part of the north-west range are potentially an original feature, while concrete pantiles on the pitched roofs of the south-west range and south-west part of the north-west range are of modern date, similarly the corrugated iron covering of the lean-to barn. Roof timbers throughout are likely of late 19th century or later date.
- 6.4 By the time of the re-modelling depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1896, the main element of the farmstead was a substantial stone-built, F-plan combination barn, which survives as the main element of the existing arrangement. With extensive stabling facilities for larger livestock, probably cattle, throughout the ground floor of the main west range and north and south (central) wing ranges, the first floor component of the north part of the west range and a north wing range would have been used for the processing and storage of animal fodder. The remaining ground floor rooms would have been for equipment storage or used as workshops. A room connecting the north and south parts of the west range was sub-divided in the modern era. Yard areas were set out on the east side of the building, with the south-easternmost area of these enclosed and sub-divided by low stone walls, probably to create a fold yard for livestock shelter.

- 6.5 Although the period from the mid-19th century onwards is noted for the expansion and modernisation of agricultural practice in northern England, no evidence was recorded for machine footings or fixings throughout the F-plan combination barn, with the exception of a probable 20th-century concrete machine base, which likely housed machinery for processing animal fodder, recorded in a workshop in the northernmost room of the west range. Minor structural modifications were noted throughout the combination barn, these mostly of likely 20th-century date. All existing roof coverings, comprising concrete pantiles and slate, along with all roof timbers, are likely of late 19th century or later date.
- 6.6 Cartographic evidence shows that the layout of the complex altered little after the early 20th century, with the exception of two barn structures added to the east and north of the combination barn, although of these the northernmost has since been demolished.
- 6.7 It is concluded that the building recording fulfilled the project aims by providing a permanent record of the historic standing buildings at the site through compilation of an appropriately detailed record and undertaking an appropriate level of analysis, including documentary research which has placed the buildings in their wider archaeological and historical context. In terms of establishing a precise date of origin for the farmstead, it can only be concluded that the earliest structural fabric of the L-plan block dates to before 1857, while the main F-plan block and later fabric within the L-plan block, derived from its remodelling, dates to between 1857 and 1896.
- 6.8 In research/academic terms, the work has added to existing knowledge regarding vernacular architecture, specifically farm buildings of the region, from a period when farming practice had to rapidly modernise to keep pace with the contemporary upsurge in industrial production and manufacture.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Mr Peter Grieve for commissioning this project.

The role of Clare Henderson, DCCAS Senior Archaeologist, is acknowledged.

PCA Credits

Project Manager: Robin Taylor-Wilson

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Building Analysis and Report: Aaron Goode and Robin Taylor-Wilson

CAD, Illustrations and Figures: Mark Roughley

Documentary Research: Aaron Goode

8. REFERENCES AND SOURCES CONSULTED

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Cartographic Resources

The following maps were examined at the Durham County Record Office (extracts were obtained as necessary and as copyright allowed):

- Ordnance Survey 1st edition (6-inch scale), 1857
- Ordnance Survey 1st edition (25-inch scale), 1865
- Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (25-inch scale), 1896
- Ordnance Survey (25-inch scale), 1921
- Ordnance Survey (25-inch scale), 1977

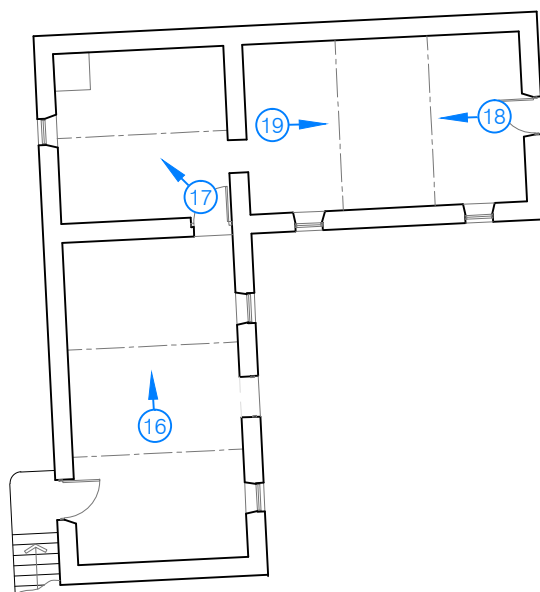
Online Sources

Keys to the Past website (the online County Durham HER): <http://www.keystothepast> (the 'Search the Records' facility was used to examine HER entries for Goldhill, Muggleswick, Castleside, Stanhope etc.)

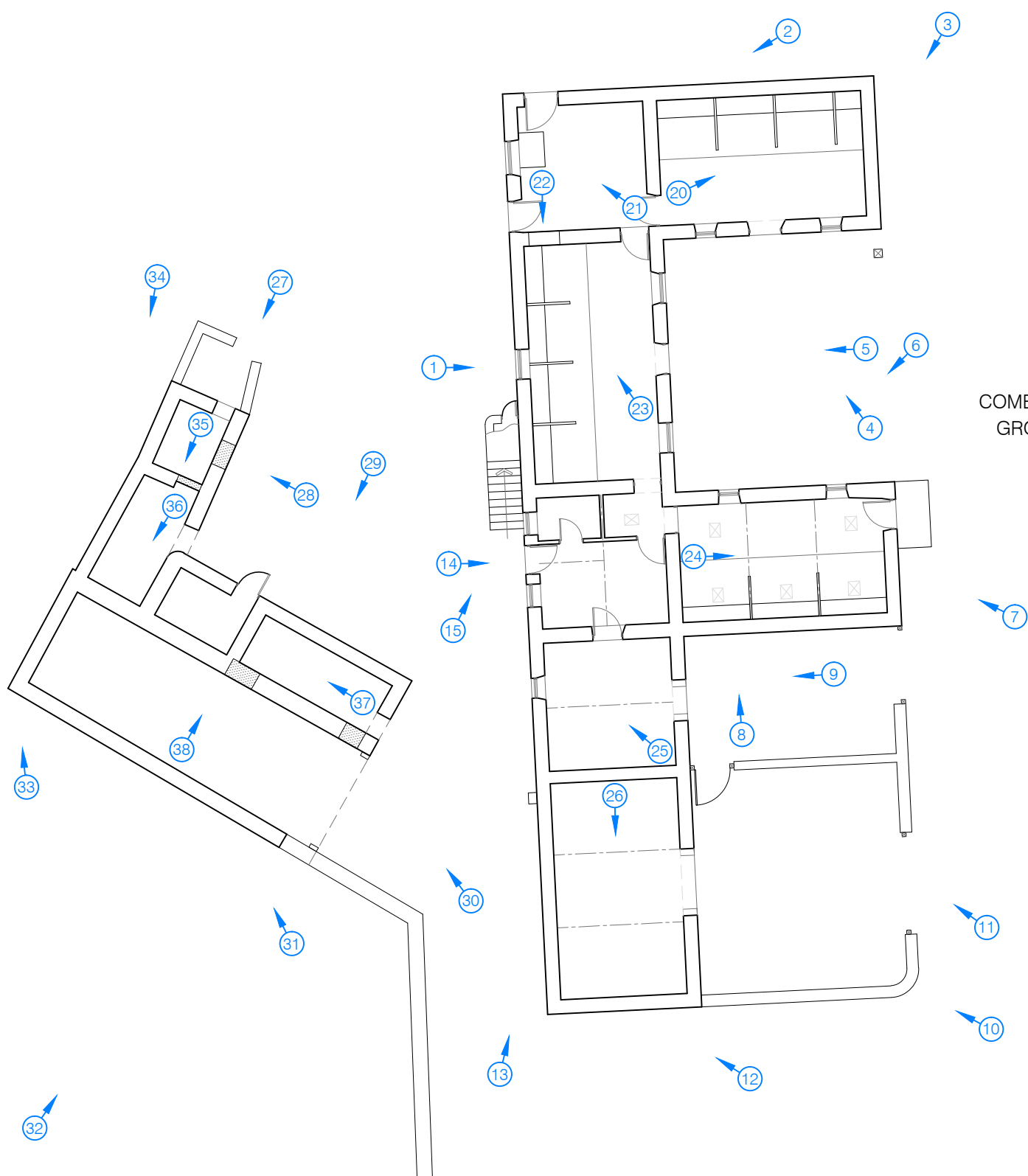
APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Figure 19	Photograph Location Plan
Photograph 1	Combination barn, west range, north part, west facing elevation
Photograph 2	Combination barn, north and west ranges, north facing elevation (oblique)
Photograph 3	Combination barn, north range, east facing gable end elevation (oblique)
Photograph 4	Combination barn, north range, south facing elevation (oblique)
Photograph 5	Combination barn, west range, north part, east facing elevation
Photograph 6	Combination barn, south range, north facing elevation (oblique)
Photograph 7	Combination barn, south range, east facing gable end elevation (oblique)
Photograph 8	Combination barn, south range, south facing elevation (west part)
Photograph 9	Combination barn, west range, south part, east facing elevation (north portion)
Photograph 10	Combination barn, west range, south part, east facing elevation (south portion) (oblique)
Photograph 11	Yard area to south-east of combination barn
Photograph 12	Combination barn, west range, south part, south facing gable end elevation (oblique)
Photograph 13	Combination barn, west range, south part, west facing elevation (oblique)
Photograph 14	Combination barn, west range, south part, west facing elevation (north part)
Photograph 15	Combination barn, west range, north part, steps to first floor on west side
Photograph 16	Combination barn, west range, north part, first floor, south room interior, dividing wall
Photograph 17	Combination barn, west range, north part, first floor, north room interior
Photograph 18	Combination barn, north range, first floor, room interior, dividing wall
Photograph 19	Combination barn, north range, first floor, room interior, gable end wall
Photograph 20	Combination barn, north range, ground floor, stable room interior
Photograph 21	Combination barn, west range, ground floor, north room interior, end wall
Photograph 22	Combination barn, west range, ground floor, north room interior, detail of infilled doorway
Photograph 23	Combination barn, west range, north part, ground floor, stable room interior
Photograph 24	Combination barn, south range, stable room interior, end wall
Photograph 25	Combination barn, west range, south part, north room interior, dividing wall
Photograph 26	Combination barn, west range, south part, south room interior, end wall
Photograph 27	Animal housing, north-west range, north-east facing elevation
Photograph 28	Animal housing, north-west range, south-east facing elevation
Photograph 29	Animal housing, south-west range, north-east facing elevation
Photograph 30	Animal housing, south-west range, and lean-to barn, south-east facing elevation
Photograph 31	Lean-to barn, south-west facing elevation (oblique), showing wall collapse
Photograph 32	Overview of site, looking north-east
Photograph 33	Lean-to barn, section of wall external to south-west corner
Photograph 34	Animal housing, north-west range, and lean-to barn, north-west facing elevation (oblique)
Photograph 35	Animal housing, north-west range, north-east room interior, detail of infilled opening
Photograph 36	Animal housing, north-west range, south-west room interior, end wall elevation
Photograph 37	Animal housing, south-east range, south-east room interior, end wall elevation
Photograph 38	Lean-to barn interior, detail of infilled opening



COMBINATION BARN
FIRST FLOOR



COMBINATION BARN
GROUND FLOOR

ANIMAL HOUSING
AND LEAN-TO BARN

0 10m



Photograph 1: Combination barn, west range, north part, west facing elevation (scale 2m)



Photograph 2: Combination barn, north and west ranges, north facing elevation (oblique) (scale 2m)



Photograph 3: Combination barn, north range, east facing gable end elevation (oblique) (scale 2m)



Photograph 4: Combination barn, north range, south facing elevation (oblique) (scale 2m)



Photograph 5: Combination barn, west range, north part, east facing elevation (scale 2m)



Photograph 6: Combination barn, south range, north facing elevation (oblique) (scale 2m)



Photograph 7: Combination barn, south range, east facing gable end elevation (oblique) (scale 2m)



Photograph 8: Combination barn, south range, south facing elevation (west part) (scale 2m)



Photograph 9: Combination barn, west range, south part, east facing elevation (north portion) (scale 2m)



Photograph 10: Combination barn, west range, south part, east facing elevation (south portion) (oblique (scale 2m)



Photograph 11: Yard area to south-east of combination barn (scale 2m)



Photograph 12: Combination barn, west range, south part, south facing gable end elevation (oblique) (scale 2m)



Photograph 13: Combination barn, west range, south part, west facing elevation (oblique) (scale 2m)



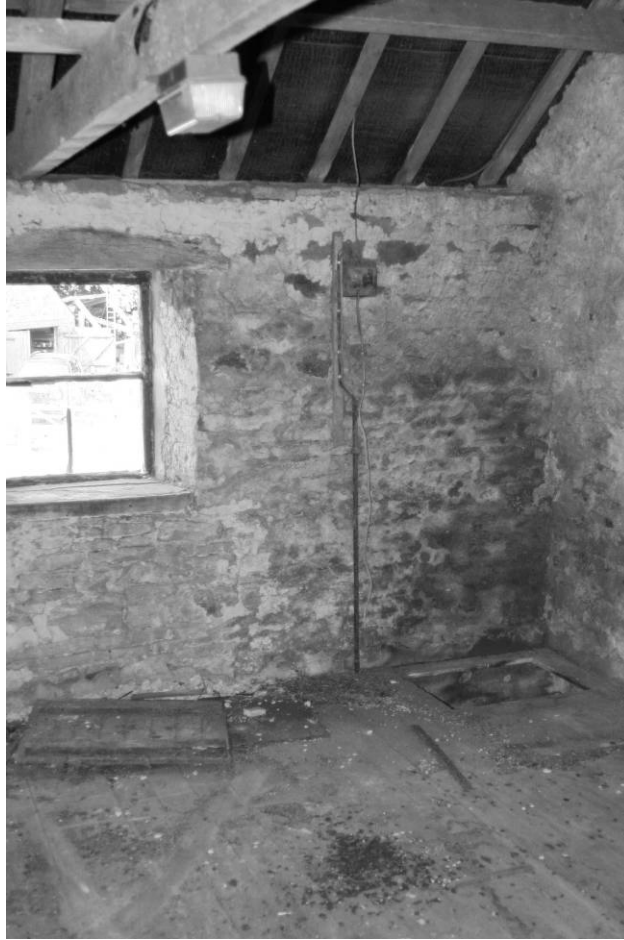
Photograph 14: Combination barn, west range, south part, west facing elevation (north part) (scale 1m)



Photograph 15: Combination barn, west range, north part, steps to first floor on west side (scale 1m)



Photograph 16: Combination barn, west range, north part, first floor, south room interior, dividing wall (scale 1m)



Photograph 17: Combination barn, west range, north part, first floor, north room interior



Photograph 18: Combination barn, north range, first floor, room interior, dividing wall (scale 1m)



Photograph 19: Combination barn, north range, first floor, room interior, gable end wall (scale 1m)



Photograph 20: Combination barn, north range, ground floor, stable room interior (scale 1m)



Photograph 21: Combination barn, west range, ground floor, north room interior, end wall (scale 1m)



Photograph 22: Combination barn, west range, ground floor, north room interior, detail of infilled doorway (scale 1m)



Photograph 23: Combination barn, west range, north part, ground floor, stable room interior (scale 1m)



Photograph 24: Combination barn, south range, stable room interior, end wall (scale 1m)



Photograph 25: Combination barn, west range, south part, north room interior, dividing wall (scale 1m)



Photograph 26: Combination barn, west range, south part, south room interior, end wall (scale 1m)



Photograph 27: Animal housing, north-west range, north-east facing elevation (scale 1m)



Photograph 28: Animal housing, north-west range, south-east facing elevation (scale 2m)



Photograph 29: Animal housing, south-west range, north-east facing elevation (scale 2m)



Photograph 30: Animal housing, south-west range, and lean-to barn, south-east facing elevation (scale 2m)



Photograph 31: Lean-to barn, south-west facing elevation (oblique), showing wall collapse (scale 2m)



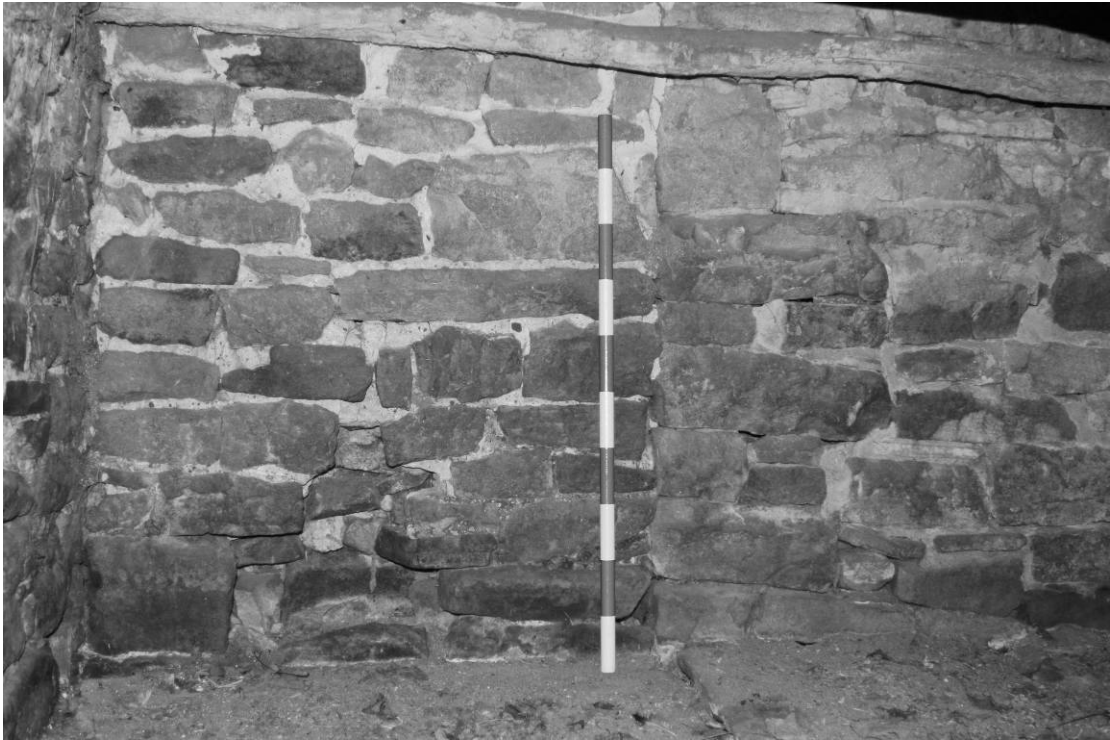
Photograph 32: Overview of complex, looking north-east (scale 2m)



Photograph 33: Lean-to barn, section of wall external to south-west corner (scale 1m)



Photograph 34: Animal housing, north-west range, and lean-to barn, north-west facing elevation (oblique) (scale 2m)



Photograph 35: Animal housing, north-west range, north-east room interior, detail of infilled opening (scale 1m)



Photograph 36: Animal housing, north-west range, south-west room interior, end wall elevation (scale 1m)



Photograph 37: Animal housing, south-east range, south-east room interior, end wall elevation (scale 1m)



Photograph 38: Lean-to barn interior, north-east wall, detail of infilled opening (scale 1m)

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