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**Former Outbuilding at Crofton Hall, Thursby, Cumbria
Building Survey**

March 2016

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Mr M Cowen
Former Outbuildings at Crofton Hall
Thursby
Building Survey

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of Project

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Manning Elliott on behalf of Mr M Cowen to undertake a level 3 building recording of the former outbuildings at Crofton Hall in Thursby, Cumbria (NGR NY 30421 49891; Figure 1).

1.1.2 A condition of the planning permission granted for the redevelopment of the existing structure into a commercial area (Ref 2/2015/0764) was that, *“Prior to the carrying out of any construction works, the existing buildings affected by the proposed development shall be recorded in accordance with a Level 3 survey as described in English Heritage’s document ‘Understanding Historic Buildings (2006)’ (Allerdale Borough Council 2015,2).*

1.1.3 The reason for this was *“to ensure that a permanent record is made of the buildings of architectural and historical interest prior to their alteration as part of the proposed development”* (Allerdale Borough Council 2015,2).

1.2 National Planning Policy and Legislative Framework

1.2.1 National planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment are set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*, which was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012. Sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance that are valued components of the historic environment and merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as ‘heritage assets’; ‘heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource’, the conservation of which can bring ‘wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits...’ (DCLG 2012, Section 12.126). The policy framework states that the ‘significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting’ should be understood in order to assess the potential impact’ (DCLG 2012, Section 12.128). *In addition to standing remains, heritage assets of archaeological interest can comprise sub-surface remains and, therefore, assessments should be undertaken for a site that ‘includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest’ (DCLG 2012, Section 12.128).*

1.2.2 *NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be; substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be*

exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional' (DCLG 2012, Section 12.132). Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exception circumstances exist.*

1.2.3 *It is normally accepted that non-designated sites will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to or loss of the site as a result of the proposals, to 'avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposals' (DCLG 2012, Section 12.129). Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments (DCLG 2012; Section 12.132).*

1.3 **Local Planning Policies**

1.3.1 Allerdale Borough Council adapted the Allerdale Local Plan in July 2014. Under policy S27 it refers to its built and historic environment.

1.3.2 S27 states: *"The historic environment including all heritage assets and their settings will be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their intrinsic historic value and significance, their importance to local character, distinctiveness and sense of place, and to other social, cultural economic or environmental benefits/values."*

1.3.3 Furthermore it states that only proposals which do not harm any positive qualities of the heritage asset will be approved, unless there is a clear and convincing public benefit to the proposal that will outweigh the harm caused to the asset.

1.3.4 Where the heritage significance of a heritage asset is likely to be lost a full record in accordance with agreed criteria is required, proportionate to the value and significance of the heritage asset.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by the client Manning Elliott on behalf of Mr M Cowen to undertake a level 3 building survey of the former outbuildings at Crofton Hall, Thursby, Cumbria (NGR NY 30421 49891; Figure 1) prior to the redevelopment of the site for three commercial units. All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, as set out in *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014) and *Understanding Historic Buildings* (English Heritage 2006).

2.2 Desk Based Assessment

2.2.1 For the purposes of this report, the term site is used to refer to the area within the proposed development site boundary (Figure 2) and the term study area is used for the wider 250m radius contextual area surrounding the site.

2.2.2 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with professional guidelines (CIfA 2014) and local curatorial requirements. A further search of online resources was undertaken in order to identify any designated sites such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas, around the proposed development area. This was done in order to help assess the possible impact of the proposed development on archaeologically sensitive areas. The principal sources of information were historical maps and secondary sources.

2.3 Site Survey

2.3.1 The site was visited on the 14th March 2016. The results are fully discussed in Chapter 5.

2.3.2 The survey was also undertaken following standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2014) and Historic England.

2.3.3 In accordance with the guidance, the survey consists of digital photography that includes:

- Measured photographs of the structures, where possible, with a scale of 2m and 1m.
- General views of the structures with restricted access, usually in an oblique photograph.

- Oblique views of the area to set the structures into general context.

2.3.4 The written record comprises:

- The structure's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form;
- A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area);
- The location of the project archive;
- An historical background to set the site into its historical context, with information derived as a result of an assessment of documentary and cartographic sources.

2.3.5 The purpose of the measured photographic survey was to produce a photographic and written record of the existing structures prior to the proposed redevelopment of the area.

2.4 Reporting and Project Archive

2.4.1 An archive will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in 'Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation' (Brown 2011). The project archive will be deposited with the HER at Cumbria County Council's offices in Kendal.

2.4.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project (<http://www.oasis.ac.uk>). The aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of developer-funded fieldwork. Details of this project have been included on the OASIS database under the identifier **wardella2- 245894**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location, Topography and Geology

3.1.1 The site is located 8.5 miles to the south-west of Carlisle, within the parish of Thursby. It is situated within the old Crofton Hall estate (NGR NY 30421 49891; Figure 1).

3.1.2 The study area lies in a mostly rural environment, the character of which has developed from the medieval period onwards. The proposed development site consists of a plot of land and to the north of the former Crofton Hall which was demolished in 1960. The outbuilding and boundary walls were once part of the holding belonging to Crofton Hall.

3.1.3 The bedrock geology consists of mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The local environment was previously dominated by hot deserts. The superficial geology is Diamicton, part of the Devensian Till. The superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. (British Geological Survey of Britain: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.2 Historical Background

3.2.1 **Introduction:** The following historic background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, the desk-based assessment conducted by Fiona Wooler in the course of producing a heritage statement in October 2011 and from cartographic records consulted during the desk-based assessment. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments around the study area. References to the Historic Environment Record (HER) are included where relevant.

3.2.2 Crofton Estate

3.2.3 The place name 'Crofton', which means '*tūn with a croft*', is first recorded in documentary sources in 1198 in a Feet of Fines. In 1283 it is recorded as '*Crofton near Thorisby*' in the Register and Records of Holm Cultram Abbey; in 1565 it is referred to as '*Crofton vel Croston*'. The first reference to 'Crofton Hall' appears to be in 1702 (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 154-155).

3.2.4 There is some slight evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the area around the present site of Crofton Hall Stables. Aerial photographs have identified

cropmarks in West Park, to the north-west of the stable block; near Low Whinnow to the north; and in a field to the north of the East Park. Fieldwalking of these sites revealed finds of sherds of Roman pottery and prehistoric flints, however it was noted, with regard to the field to the north of East Park, that there were no concentrations of finds over any of the enclosures and the limited quantities precluded any conclusions about dating of these sites (HER No's 393, 446 and 5834; Anon 1985, 253-255). It is suggested that the site of the former Crofton Hall may have medieval origins. It has already been noted from place name evidence that the name *Crofton* was recorded in documentary sources from the 12th century, suggesting that a settlement of some form was in existence by that date. The HER entry for Crofton Hall has suggested that the site was the caput of the manor of Crofton, and was probably established in the 13th century (HER No. 41880).

- 3.2.5 Crofton Manor is first mentioned as held by Sir Gilbert of Dundraw in the 13th century, and went over into the possession of the Crofton Family and later the Brisco Family, who held it until they sold the property in 1908 (Robinson 1991, 99).
- 3.2.6 There appears to be references to Crofton Hall in the church registers of the parish of Thursby dating to the early 18th century. The estate underwent an extensive alteration and extension in the 19th century. The still standing former stable block to the north-east of the site contains a date stone from 1826. Pevsner appears to indicate that this was not the only building which had been erected in the early 19th century. Pevsner suggests that the gateway to the south-east with two pairs of fluted Ionic columns and a straight top, and two lodges with pilasters, date to around c.1820. Greenways, a cottage located to the north of the stable block, is described by Pevsner as: *'a cottage, the front is three sides of an octagon. The windows are pointed, with Y-tracery. That also is probably of the 1820s'* (Pevsner 2002, 193).
- 3.2.7 Sales Particulars dating to 1931, refer to Crofton Hall as constructed on the site of an earlier house known as 'Crofton Place'. A date stone of 1665 was noted to have existed within the building that stood in 1931 (Figure 8). The mansion house that was offered for sale in 1931 was believed to have been enlarged during the 18th century and the *'present elevations were added in about the year 1830, whilst many of the interior decorations are attributed to the Brothers Adams, and ceilings and friezes executed by Italian craftsmen, who were brought to this country especially for the purpose by the then owner of the property'* (Carlisle Archives Centre Ref: D/Mil/Mounsey/153/487). Figure 3 is an extract taken from the Crofton Tithe Map of

1848. This map clearly shows the buildings at Crofton hall at this date, which includes the mansion house and the two associated ranges to the south-east corner of the walled garden, buildings associated with the walled garden along its north boundary, and Home Farm and the stable block with flanking ranges to the north. Other structures visible include a large building to the west, which is labelled on later mapping as a 'Riding School', with a small summerhouse accessed from a track leading south-westwards. Accompanying this map there is an 'Award' which lists the various plot numbers shown on the map. At this date, Crofton Hall estate (Plot 23) was listed as being owned by Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart., and was occupied by himself. The total acreage for Plot No. 23 was given as 418 acres, 1 rood and 31 perches. The property remained in the Brisco Family till it went for auction, first unsuccessfully in 1908, and again in 1931. At that point the estate had been in hand of caretakers for over 20 years. The deer park had been reclassified as pasture land after all animals were shot in the 1920s. In 1936 property went into the possession of the Land Settlement Association, including the hall, deer park lodges and several other structures in a total area of 783 acres (Cumbrian News 1936, Ref.: CW2 XXXII 1). The mansion of Crofton Hall had been demolished by 1967, leaving the outbuildings standing alone.

3.2.8 The Outbuilding

3.2.9 The range of the former outbuildings is visible on the Tithe Map of 1848 and the Ordnance Survey mapping of from 1857 to 1925 as a linear arrangement located to the north-east side of Crofton Hall (Figure 3 to 8), aligned roughly north-west to south-east. It was part of two ranges once associated with the hall. Its primary function therefore could have been associated with the house rather than agricultural. From the road to the east of the Crofton Hall site, it was possible to note this range, discreetly situated in the landscape (Plate 2). Historical mapping appears to show trees planted along the east side of this range, presumably in an attempt to conceal this utilitarian range of buildings (Figure 4). A north-east to south-west aligned glasshouse is shown to the north-east of the building on the 1866 County Series map (Figure 4). A second glasshouse abutted the second range to the southwest of the building, facing the enclosed orchard. The glasshouses had disappeared by 1900 (Figure 6).

3.2.10 It is noticeable however that despite the close proximity of this single storey range to the former Crofton Hall, this range is not shown on any of the historical photographs

of Crofton Hall (Plate 1).

3.2.11 By the time of the 1971 OS map the hall and the south-west range had been demolished, leaving only a single elevation as a boundary wall and a possible newer smaller building to the north-west of the removed range (Figure 10). All road structures associated with the hall had disappeared, and the orchard and enclosed garden had become one large field (Figure 10).

4 MEASURED PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The measured photographic survey was undertaken on the 14th March 2016. At the time of survey the structure was in mediocre condition and the majority of the roof was missing. The buildings were derelict, and the interior was slightly overgrown and filled with some general waste and parts of the roof structure.

4.2 Level 3 Building Survey

4.2.1 The level 3 building survey concentrated on the exterior of the derelict outbuilding. The structure itself consists of two abutting, one storey buildings, running in a north-west to south-east alignment. The first building to the north-west contains nine sections, the second to the south-east is partitioned into three sections (Figure 11). The majority of the south-west elevation of the first structure is fenced off. Both contain a saddle roof with original timber structure and some remains of slate tiles. Several areas of the roof are collapsed. The range of buildings is located to the south-east of the still existent stable block complex, and to the east of the former walled garden (Figure 2).

4.2.2 **Structure 1:** At the north end of the range is an apparent gate house, or lodge, with an angled north-west corner. Abutting the north-west of this structure is a disused well (Plate 3 to 4). The building and the well are constructed of irregular coursed rubble sandstone with large quoins. The first room to the north-west is narrow, and the majority of the wall plaster is crumbled away, showing open masonry (Plate 6). Remains of a fireplace are situated in the south corner. A north-east to south-west aligned partition wall made of irregular sized bricks in English bond separated this room from the nearly double sized room of the second section. They are interconnected by a timber framed doorway in the south east elevation. The windows in this section are domestic in character, and internally, the walls were plastered and a decorative architrave existed around one of the internal doors. This is indicative of a domestic function for this part of structure 1. Three doorways give access to structure 1. The first doorway is constructed of large quoins with a decorative carved lintel (Plate 4). Via this doorway, the first and second section rooms can be accessed. The second section can be accessed via two doorways, from the north-east and the south-west with a small entrance room situated in the west corner (Plate 7).

- 4.2.3 The third section to the south-east contains a slightly plainer doorway with a timber door and a narrow timber framed window to the south-east (Plate 9). The door still contains historic fittings, but appears to be bricked up from the inside. The section is particularly overgrown with ivy, and could not be accessed.
- 4.2.4 The following five compartment of this first structure of the range consists of possible cart or coach sheds, with large openings which once had doors now missing (Plate 10-11). They are constructed of irregular coursed, roughly dressed ashlar sandstone. Traces of hinges are visible along the south-east and north-west elevations (Plate 12). The floor appears to be laid out with flagstones in some areas.
- 4.2.5 The last section of the first structure is a single room, possibly a former stable, with remains of a timber stable door still in situ (Plate 13 and 15). A square window constructed of a dressed stone surround is situated to the south-east of the doorway. Part of the masonry is damaged at the southern corner of the elevation where it is abutting the second structure.
- 4.2.6 **Structure 2:** The second structure is slightly higher than the first. The irregular coursed masonry of the first section, an open compartment abutting the other structure, is damaged at its western corner (Plate 14). The same cobble stone paving as on the enclosed courtyard can be seen within the compartment, which lets assume that it might have been used as a garage or open storage area. No traces of door fittings can be seen.
- 4.2.7 The remaining two sections were possibly used as a workshop or storage area. There are two interconnected rooms with three access point from the exterior. Two doorways are situated at the south-west facing elevation, one doorway is at the south-east facing elevation (Plate 15 and 16). The first doorway contains an reused lintel which has the initials 'W B' and the date '1660' below, all set within a shield design, with a Tudor-style carving below. This lintel is clearly reused as it does not fit with the general used plain jambs (Plates 17 and 18). The initials may refer to the William Brisco who was the lord of the manor at this date, and who was noted to have been as recorder of Carlisle, a leading Cromwellian, served as sheriff of Cumberland in 1650, and was an MP for the county in 1654, 1656, 1659 and for Carlisle in 1660 (Wooler 2011, 16). This date stone may be a commemoration of that event. The style of the still present doors and door fittings has been in use since late medieval times, the particular style of strap hinges and handles (Plate 15 and 20) however suggests a date from possibly the late 18th century.

- 4.2.8 All windows of this structure contain iron bars or remains of such, which suggests that this space was used for housing something of value (Plate 16). The south-east elevation of the structure is the only visible exterior brick work elevation with some remains of plastering (Plate 22 to 24). The slightly irregular bricks are laid in an irregular bond, with some sandstone masonry at the east corner. The original, large doorway has been reduced to a single doorway. Above the timber lintel is an infill of ashlar sandstone. This elevation was most likely originally abutting Crofton Hall and was not meant to be seen.
- 4.2.9 The rooms have a dropped floor level of approximately 0.5m. Along the north-east elevation of the first room stretches a work-bench or shelf, set onto several brickwork plinths (Plate 19). A timber doorway with string hinges leading to the second room is situated at the south-east elevation made irregular coursed sandstone. Two modern brick pillars are situated at the north-east elevation of the second room to support the failing roof structure (Plate 21). The whole interior is overgrown with shrubbery.
- 4.2.10 **Further Structures:** Located to the east of the standing Crofton Hall Range is a blank wall, north-east to south-west aligned, constructed of coursed ashlar masonry, which may have been constructed following the demolition of Crofton Hall, using material from it. Located opposite the Crofton Hall Range, orientated north-west to south-east, is a single wall still standing which may be the remains of a service range associated with Crofton Hall (Figure 25 to 26). Several open and blocked windows are present in this wall. Furthermore, on the north-east facing elevation, is evidence for a fireplace (Plates 25). A building is certainly shown in this location from the middle of the 19th century up until the demolition of the hall in the middle of the 20th century. It may have been the building which is shown to the rear of the main hall on an undated historic photograph (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Undated photograph showing the south and west elevations of Crofton Hall, with possible servant's quarters to left of photograph (Courtesy of Carlisle Library)



Plate 2: General view of the outbuilding facing south direction



Plate 3: General view of south-west facing elevation, 1st structure



Plate 4: General view South-west elevation 1st and 2nd structure



Plate 5: North-east facing elevation of structure 1, modern brick masonry porch



Plate 6: General view of 1st room, structure 1



Plate 7: General view, 2nd room, structure 1



Plate 8: General view 2nd room, structure 1



Plate 9: South-west facing elevation, second doorway structure 1



Plate 10: South-west facing elevation of structure 1



Plate 11: South-west facing elevation of structure 1



Plate 12: Detail, indentations of door fittings, structure 1



Plate 13: Stable in structure 1 and abutting open space of structure 2



Plate 14: Structure 2, south-west elevation

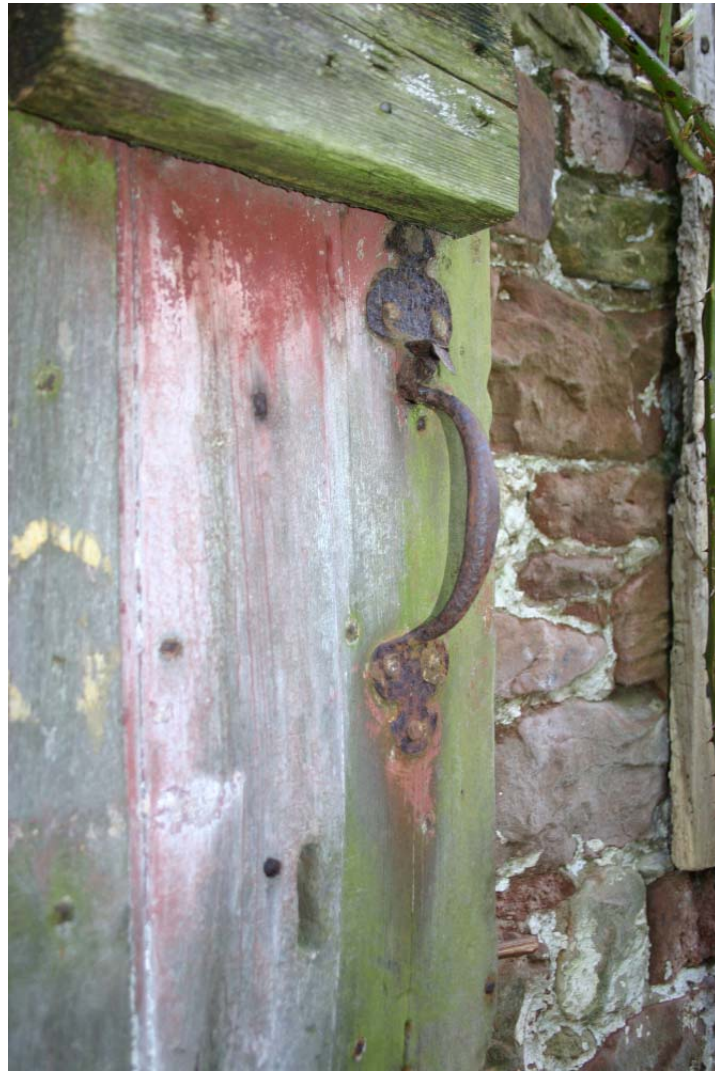


Plate 15: Detail doorhandle, stable, structure 1



Plate 16: South-west elevation structure 2



Plate 17: Detail of a reused lintel at south-west elevation, datestone 1660, structure 2



Plate 18: Initials and date 'W B 1660', on the lintel reused above a doorway in the south-west elevation of Crofton Hall Range, Photo: F.Wooler 2011



Plate 19: General view of interior room with bench/shelf



Plate 20: Detail Door connecting room 2 and 3 in structure 2



Plate 21: General view of interior structure 2 with supporting pillars



Plate 22: East corner of structure 2, brick walling set in front of sandstone ashlar masonry



Plate 23: South-east facing elevation, with uncoursed brickwork and sandstone masonry



Plate 24: South-east facing elevation and new boundary wall



Plate 25: South-west facing elevation of boundary wall with fireplace remains



Plate 26: West view of boundary wall

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Development of the Building

5.1.1 The former outbuilding was clearly associated with the now demolished Crofton Hall. Although it is difficult to assess, with all the other buildings associated with the main house of Crofton Hall now gone, it is possible that this range was used for some of the functions referred to in the 1908 Sales Particulars, such as wash house, laundry or fruit rooms (Ref.: D/Mil/Mounsey/153/205 Carlisle Archives Centre). It consists of two main structures, cartographic evidence since the 1848 however always presents them as one long building. Structure 1 appears to have been partially domestic in character and may have housed the servant in charge of the halls horse and trap.

5.1.2 There is no clear date of construction for either the mansion or the outbuildings, it is however assumed that the demolished Crofton Hall was based on an earlier, medieval structure. It is probable that the outbuildings might have been constructed around the same time as the stable wing, dating to 1826. It is possible that they once stood slightly apart and were later connected, as the open section 1 of structure 2 clearly contains the general rubble paving of the courtyard. Both buildings present the same style of irregular coursed ashlar sandstone masonry, and could therefore be contemporary to each other.

5.1.3 The reused lintel datestone on the south-west facing elevation of structure 2 may derive from a previous structure within the Crofton estate. The date 1660 and initials W.B. probably refer to the William Brisco, the lord of the manor of that time. The surviving doors and door fittings present a style used over an extensive period of time, from medieval to the Victorian period. In this case they may be dated between the late 18th century and before the 19th century.

5.1.4 The current state of deterioration of the building probably began in relation with the abandonment of the mansion in the early 20th century. The removal of Crofton Hall and the second range of outbuildings in the 1960's left the irregular coursed brickwork of the south-east facing elevation open to the elements. Extensive vegetation along the elevations and within the buildings has caused a number of structural damage.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 Crofton Hall was once the centre of an extensive estate with a large number of outbuildings and other associated structures. Although the estate is no longer

present, many buildings and features which related to the estate prior to its break-up and decline particularly within the first half of the 20th century remain. Surviving structures like the grade II listed stable wing to the north-west of the site or the large entrance gate to the south-east give an indication of its former appearance.

- 5.2.2 The remaining structure is at most of local significance. It is not listed or mentioned in the HER. There are some aesthetic and historic valuable elements such as the reused date stone and the roughly dressed ashlar masonry of the south-west facing elevation and several of the remaining fittings.
- 5.2.3 The previous outbuildings contain several elements of archaeological interest, however the state of the building is steadily declining. The proposed development will ensure a longer term future for a part of the surviving building by retaining the majority of the exterior frontage.
- 5.2.4 The structures appear to date to the nineteenth century and to have reused in part some seventeenth century material, perhaps indicative of earlier buildings that stood on the site. The outbuildings were not agricultural in function but served the main house with structure 1 possibly being a coach house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cartographic Sources

Crofton Tithe Map 1848

County Series Map 1866 (1:2500 SCALE)

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1868 (6" TO 1 MILE SCALE)

Second First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1900 (25" TO 1 MILE SCALE)

Third First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1925 (25" TO 1 MILE SCALE)

Sales Plan 1931

Ordnance Survey Map 1957 (6" TO 1 MILE SCALE)

Ordnance Survey Map 1971 (1:2500 SCALE)

Site Plan provided by Manning Elliott (1:100 SCALE)

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APPENDIX I DIGITAL PHOTO REGISTER

SITE:CP11718		SITE NAME: Crofton Hall Stables			ACC NO:
		CAMERA: Digital			CAMERA SET:
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction	Description	
1.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Outbuilding and well NW facing elevation	
2.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Outbuilding and well SW facing elevation	
3.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Outbuilding SW facing elevation	
4.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Outbuilding NW facing elevation	
5.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Outbuilding oblique	
6.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Outbuilding SW facing elevation	
7.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Outbuilding SW facing elevation	
8.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Outbuilding SW facing elevation	
9.	AB	14.3.16	E	Interior Outbuilding 2 nd section	
10.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Interior Outbuilding 3 rd section	
11.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Outbuilding SW facing elevation detail door	
12.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Outbuilding SW facing elevation section 3	
13.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Outbuilding SW facing elevation section 3	
14.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables SW facing elevation 4	
15.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables SW facing elevation 3+4	
16.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables SW facing elevation 4	
17.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables SW facing elevation 4	
18.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables SW facing elevation 4	
19.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables SW facing elevation 5	

SITE:CP11718		SITE NAME: Crofton Hall Stables			ACC NO:
		CAMERA: Digital			CAMERA SET:
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction	Description	
20.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables SW facing elevation 5	
21.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables SW facing elevation 4+5	
22.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables SW facing elevation 4+5	
23.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables SW facing elevation 6+7	
24.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables SW facing elevation 6+7	
25.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables SW facing elevation 6+7	
26.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables SW facing elevation 6+7	
27.	AB	14.3.16	N	Open stable interior section 6	
28.	AB	14.3.16	N	Open stable interior section 6	
29.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Open stable interior section 6	
30.	AB	14.3.16	E	Open stable interior section 6	
31.	AB	14.3.16	UP	Roof Section 6	
32.	AB	14.3.16	NW	Detail notch for hinges section 6	
33.	AB	14.3.16	NW	Detail notch for hinges section 6	
34.	AB	14.3.16	N	Open stable 7 interior	
35.	AB	14.3.16	N	Open stable 7 interior	
36.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Open stable 7 interior	
37.	AB	14.3.16	N	Detail Quoin Section 7	
38.	AB	14.3.16	E	Open stable 7 interior	
39.	AB	14.3.16	E	Open stable 7 interior	

SITE:CP11718		SITE NAME: Crofton Hall Stables			ACC NO:
		CAMERA: Digital			CAMERA SET:
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction	Description	
40.	AB	14.3.16	up	Detail Lintel and Roof Section 7	
41.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables 7+8 SW facing elevation	
42.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables 8 SW facing elevation	
43.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Open stables 8 SW facing elevation	
44.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Open stable8 interior	
45.	AB	14.3.16	E	Open stable 8 interior SE elevation	
46.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Open stables SW facing elevation, transition	
47.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Section 9 SW facing elevation, transition	
48.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Section 9 SW facing elevation, transition	
49.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Interior section 9	
50.	AB	14.3.16	N	Detail hinges section 9	
51.	AB	14.3.16	N	Detail hinges section 9	
52.	AB	14.3.16	N	Detail hinges section 9	
53.	AB	14.3.16	N	Detail door handle section 9	
54.	AB	14.3.16	NE	2 nd structure, section 1, SW facing elevation	
55.	AB	14.3.16	NE	2 nd structure, section 1 +2, SW facing elevation	
56.	AB	14.3.16	E	Interior, 2 nd structure, section 1	
57.	AB	14.3.16	N	Transition structure 1 to 2	
58.	AB	14.3.16	NE	2 nd structure, section 2, SW facing elevation	
59.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Datestone, lintel 2 nd structure section 2	

SITE:CP11718		SITE NAME: Crofton Hall Stables			ACC NO:
		CAMERA: Digital			CAMERA SET:
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction	Description	
60.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Datestone, lintel 2 nd structure section 2	
61.	AB	14.3.16	E	Interior 2 nd structure section 2	
62.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Interior 2 nd structure section 2	
63.	AB	14.3.16	E	Interior 2 nd structure section 2	
64.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Interior 2 nd structure section 2	
65.	AB	14.3.16	N	Doorway 2 nd structure section 2	
66.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Detail metal ornament above window 2 nd structure section 2	
67.	AB	14.3.16	NE	2 nd structure, section 2+3, SW facing elevation	
68.	AB	14.3.16	NE	2 nd structure, section 3, SW facing elevation	
69.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Doorway 2 nd structure section 3	
70.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Interior 2 nd structure section 3	
71.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Interior 2 nd structure section 3	
72.	AB	14.3.16	E	Interior 2 nd structure section 3	
73.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Interior 2 nd structure section 3	
74.	AB	14.3.16	N	Interior 2 nd structure section 3	
75.	AB	14.3.16	N	Interior 2 nd structure section 3	
76.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Interior 2 nd structure section 3	
77.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Interior 2 nd structure section 3	
78.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Detail doorway 2 nd structure section 3	

SITE:CP11718		SITE NAME: Crofton Hall Stables			ACC NO:
		CAMERA: Digital			CAMERA SET:
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction	Description	
79.	AB	14.3.16	NE	2 nd structure, section 3, SW facing elevation	
80.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Boundary wall	
81.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Boundary wall	
82.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Boundary wall	
83.	AB	14.3.16	SW	Boundary wall	
84.	AB	14.3.16	SW	Boundary wall	
85.	AB	14.3.16	SW	Boundary wall, sandstone feature	
86.	AB	14.3.16	SW	Boundary wall	
87.	AB	14.3.16	S	Boundary wall oblique	
88.	AB	14.3.16	S	Boundary wall oblique	
89.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Detail lintel 1 st structure section 2	
90.	AB	14.3.16	S	General view NE facing elevation	
91.	AB	14.3.16	SE	General view NE facing elevation	
92.	AB	14.3.16	W	Boundary wall	
93.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
94.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
95.	AB	14.3.16	NW	Gate	
96.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
97.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
98.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	

SITE:CP11718		SITE NAME: Crofton Hall Stables			ACC NO:
		CAMERA: Digital			CAMERA SET:
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction	Description	
99.	AB	14.3.16	Down	Detail remains of door	
100.	AB	14.3.16	S	Interior 1 st structure, 2 nd section	
101.	AB	14.3.16	S	Interior 1 st structure, 2 nd section	
102.	AB	14.3.16	SW	Interior 1 st structure, 2 nd section roof	
103.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
104.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
105.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
106.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
107.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
108.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
109.	AB	14.3.16	S	General view NE facing elevation	
110.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
111.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
112.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
113.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
114.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
115.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
116.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st structure, NE facing elevation	
117.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st and 2 nd structure, NE facing elevation	
118.	AB	14.3.16	SW	1 st and 2 nd structure, NE facing elevation	

SITE:CP11718		SITE NAME: Crofton Hall Stables			ACC NO:
		CAMERA: Digital			CAMERA SET:
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction	Description	
119.	AB	14.3.16	SW	2 nd structure, NE facing elevation	
120.	AB	14.3.16	SW	2 nd structure, NE facing elevation	
121.	AB	14.3.16	SW	2 nd structure, NE facing elevation	
122.	AB	14.3.16	SW	2 nd structure, NE facing elevation	
123.	AB	14.3.16	SW	2 nd structure, NE facing elevation	
124.	AB	14.3.16	SW	2 nd structure, NE facing elevation	
125.	AB	14.3.16	SW	2 nd structure, NE facing elevation	
126.	AB	14.3.16	SW	2 nd structure, NE facing elevation	
127.	AB	14.3.16	W	2 nd structure, oblique	
128.	AB	14.3.16	SW	2 nd structure, NE facing elevation	
129.	AB	14.3.16	NW	2 nd structure, SE facing elevation	
130.	AB	14.3.16	NW	2 nd structure, SE facing elevation, detail step	
131.	AB	14.3.16	NW	2 nd structure, section 3 interior	
132.	AB	14.3.16	NW	2 nd structure, section 3 interior	
133.	AB	14.3.16	W	2 nd structure, SE facing elevation, detail doorway	
134.	AB	14.3.16	NW	2 nd structure, SE facing elevation	
135.	AB	14.3.16	NW	Boundary wall	
136.	AB	14.3.16	NW	Boundary wall	
137.	AB	14.3.16	NW	Boundary wall	

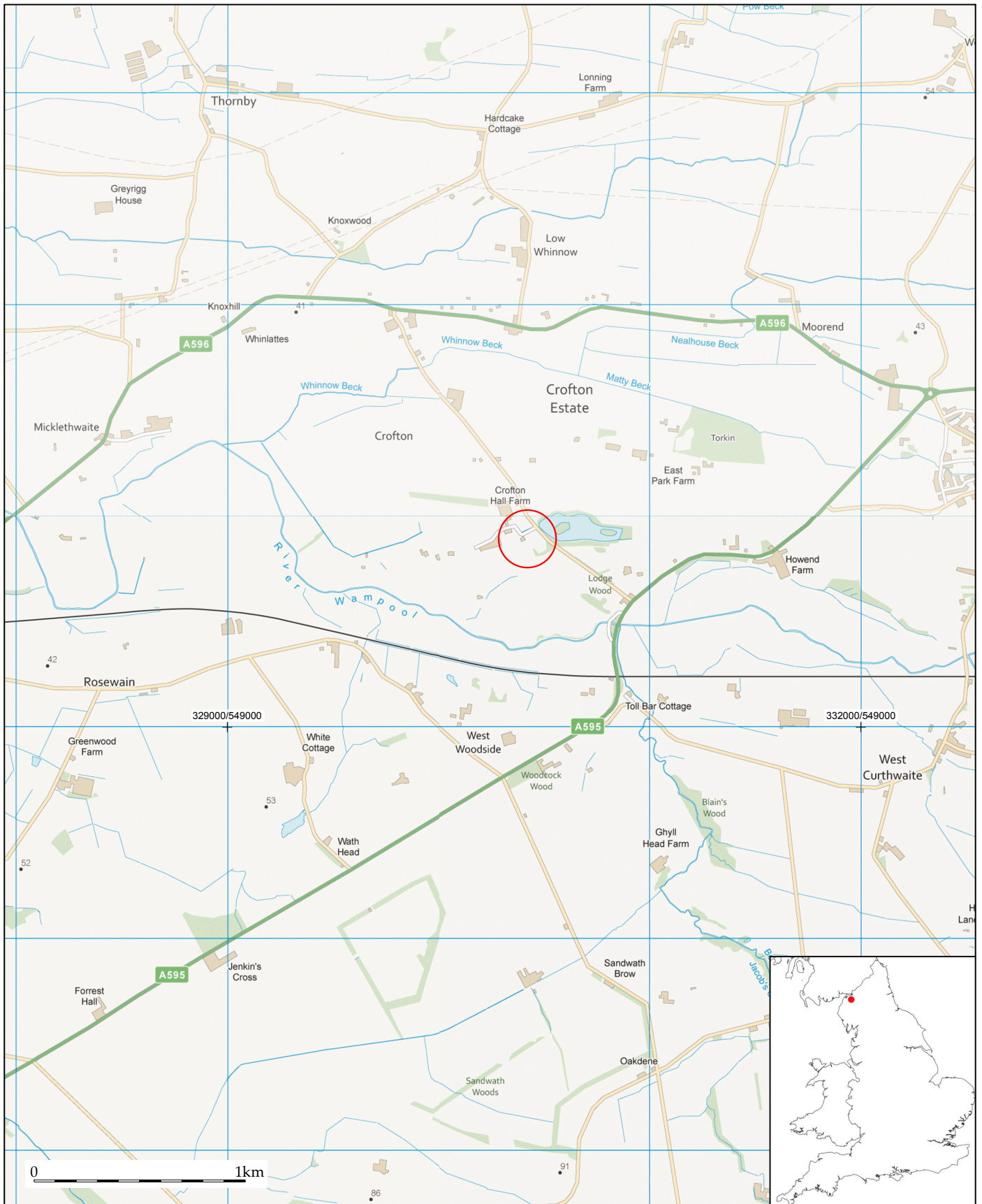

SITE:CP11718		SITE NAME: Crofton Hall Stables			ACC NO:
		CAMERA: Digital			CAMERA SET:
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction	Description	
138.	AB	14.3.16	NW	Boundary wall	
139.	AB	14.3.16	NW	General view boundary wall	
140.	AB	14.3.16	SW	2 nd structure, section 3 interior General view roof	
141.	AB	14.3.16	SW	2 nd structure, section 3 detail window	
142.	AB	14.3.16	SW	2 nd structure, section 2 interior	
143.	AB	14.3.16	SW	2 nd structure, section 2 interior	
144.	AB	14.3.16	W	2 nd structure, section 2 interior	
145.	AB	14.3.16		Detail transition 1 st to 2 nd structure	
146.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Detail stones	
147.	AB	14.3.16	S	Detail 1 st structure, 2 nd section	
148.	AB	14.3.16	S	Interior 1 st structure, 2 nd section	
149.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Interior 1 st structure, 2 nd section	
150.	AB	14.3.16	W	Interior 1 st structure, 2 nd section	
151.	AB	14.3.16	SW	Interior 1 st structure, 2 nd section	
152.	AB	14.3.16	NW	1 st structure, 2 nd section modern extension	
153.	AB	14.3.16	S	Well and building general view	
154.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Boundary wall and gate	
155.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Alley of threes and boundary wall	
156.	AB	14.3.16	NE	1 st structure, general view	

SITE:CP11718		SITE NAME: Crofton Hall Stables			ACC NO:
		CAMERA: Digital			CAMERA SET:
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction	Description	
157.	AB	14.3.16	NE	1 st structure, general view	
158.	AB	14.3.16	NE	1 st and 2 nd structure, general view	
159.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Boundary wall	
160.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Boundary wall	
161.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Boundary wall detail	
162.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Boundary wall	
163.	AB	14.3.16	NW	Boundary wall	
164.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Boundary wall	
165.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Boundary wall	
166.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Boundary wall	
167.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Boundary wall	
168.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Boundary wall	
169.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Boundary wall	
170.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Boundary wall	
171.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Boundary wall	
172.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Boundary wall detail	
173.	AB	14.3.16	E	General view building and well	
174.	AB	14.3.16	NE	General view well	
175.	AB	14.3.16	E	General view well detail	
176.	AB	14.3.16	E	General view well detail	

SITE:CP11718		SITE NAME: Crofton Hall Stables			ACC NO:
		CAMERA: Digital			CAMERA SET:
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction	Description	
177.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Interior 1 st structure, section 1	
178.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Interior 1 st structure, section 1	
179.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Interior 1 st structure, section 1	
180.	AB	14.3.16	SE	Interior 1 st structure, section 1	
181.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Interior 1 st structure, section 1	
182.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Interior 1 st structure, section 1	
183.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Detail door handle section 3	
184.	AB	14.3.16	E	Interior 1 st structure, section 3	
185.	AB	14.3.16	NE	Interior 1 st structure, section 3	

Table 1: Photographic Index


APPENDIX II FIGURES


Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology
2016

PROJECT: Former Outbuildings at Crofton Hall, Thursby, Cumbria
 SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4
 REPORT No: CP11718
 CLIENT: Mr M Cowen
 DRAWN BY: AB
 DATE: March 2016
 FIGURE: 1

KEY:

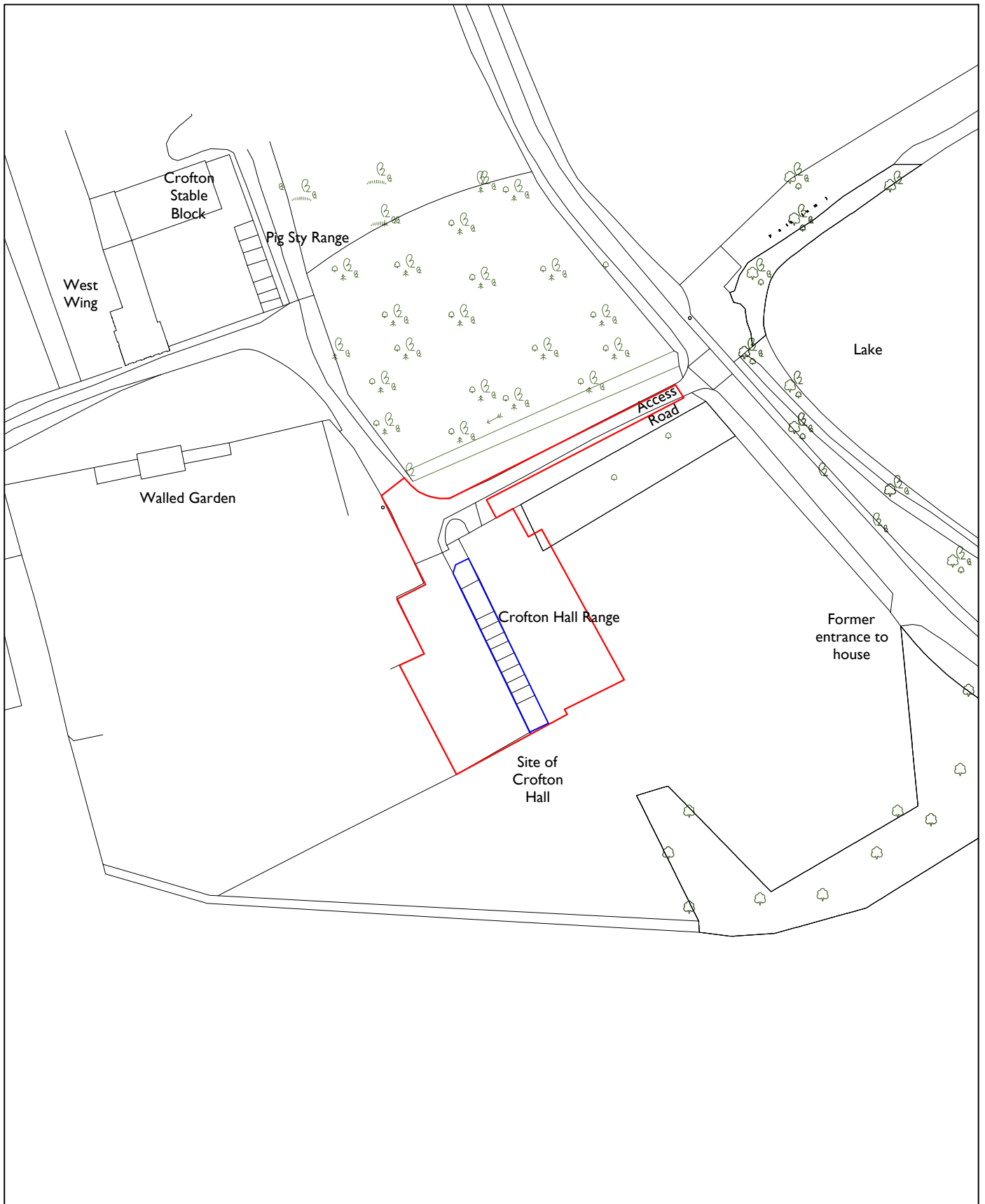


Site location



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Figure 1: Site location.






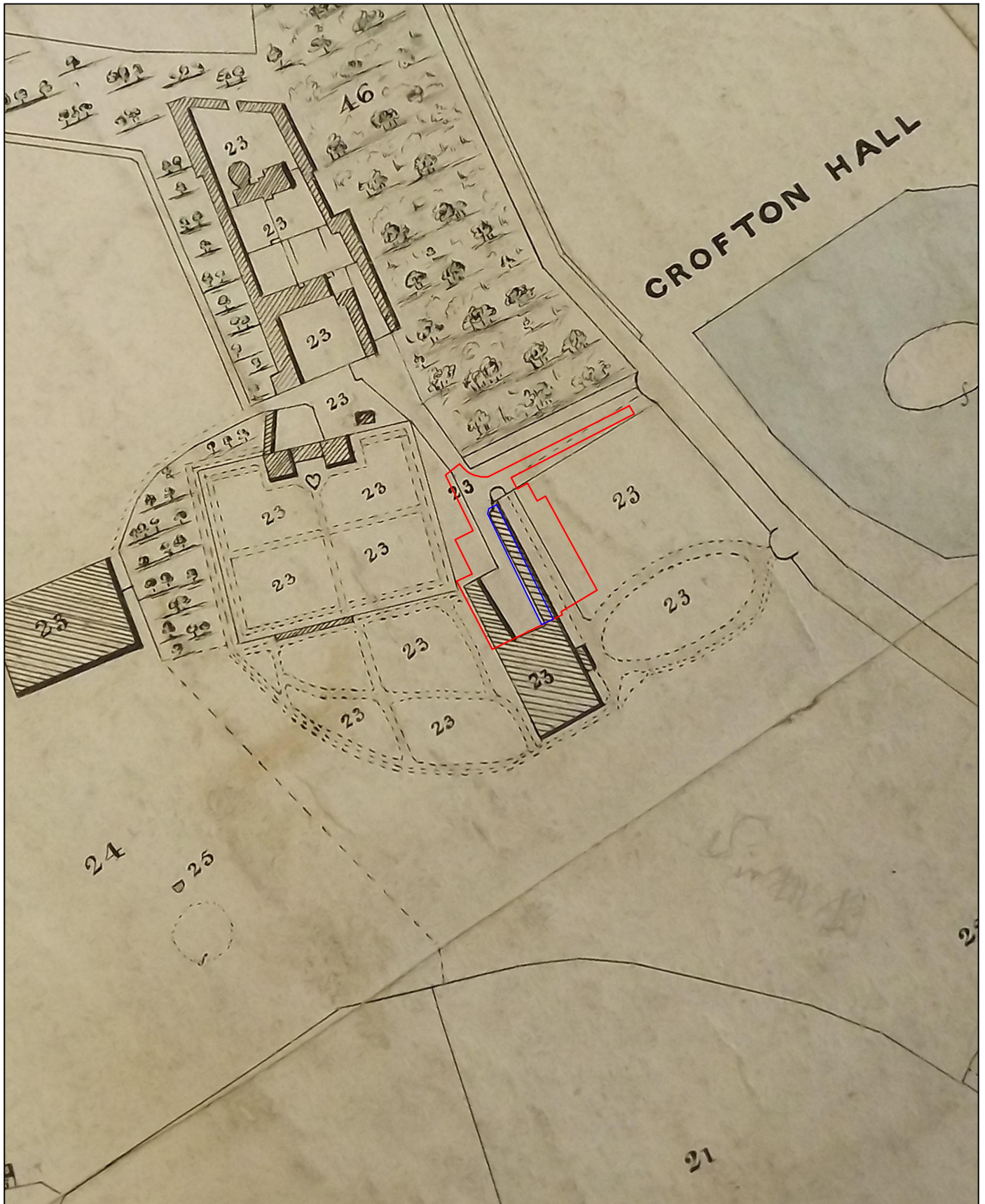
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Former Outbuildings at Crofton Hall, Thursby, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11718</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr M Cowen</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 2: Detailed site location.




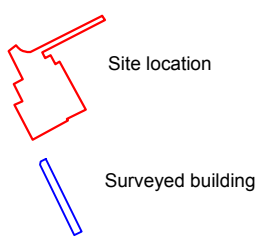

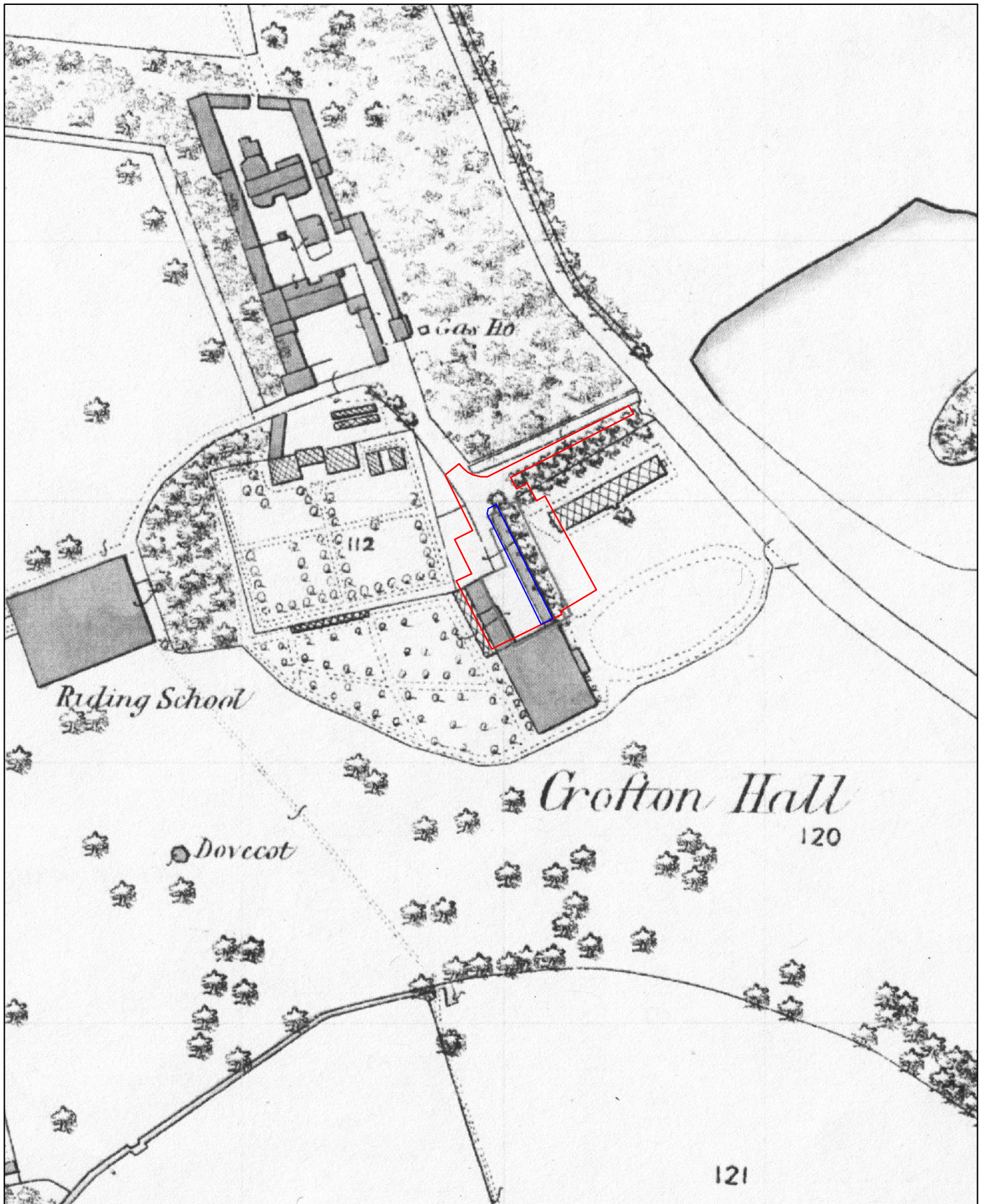
	<p>PROJECT: Former Outbuildings at Crofton Hall, Thursby, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11718</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr M Cowen</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 3</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site location</p> <p>Surveyed buildings</p>	
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Figure 3: Extract from Crofton Tithe Map, 1848.




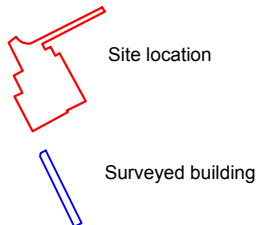

	<p>PROJECT: Former Outbuildings at Crofton Hall, Thursby, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11718</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr M Cowen</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 4</p>	<p>KEY:</p> 	
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Figure 4: County Series Map, 1866 (1:2,500 scale).

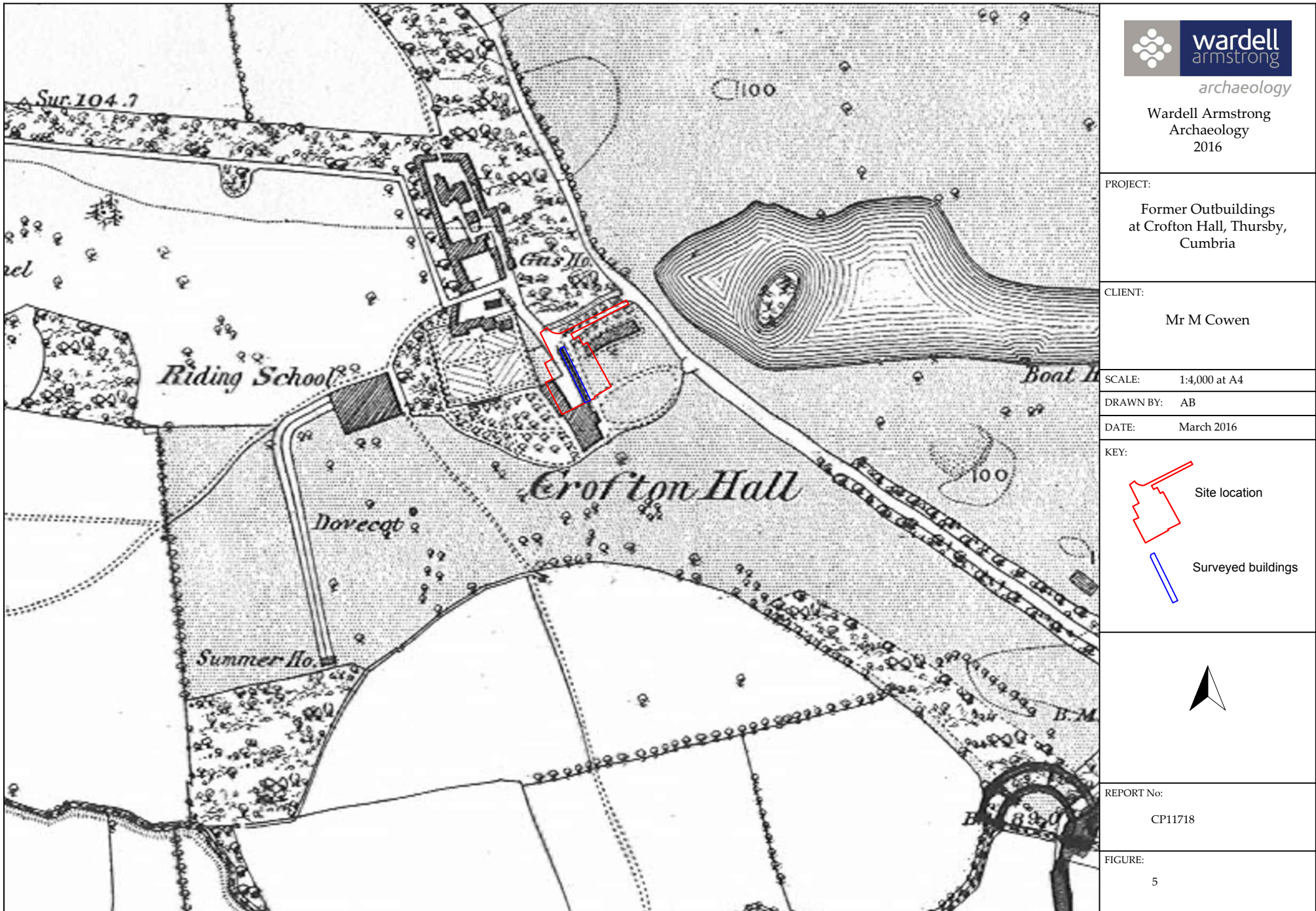
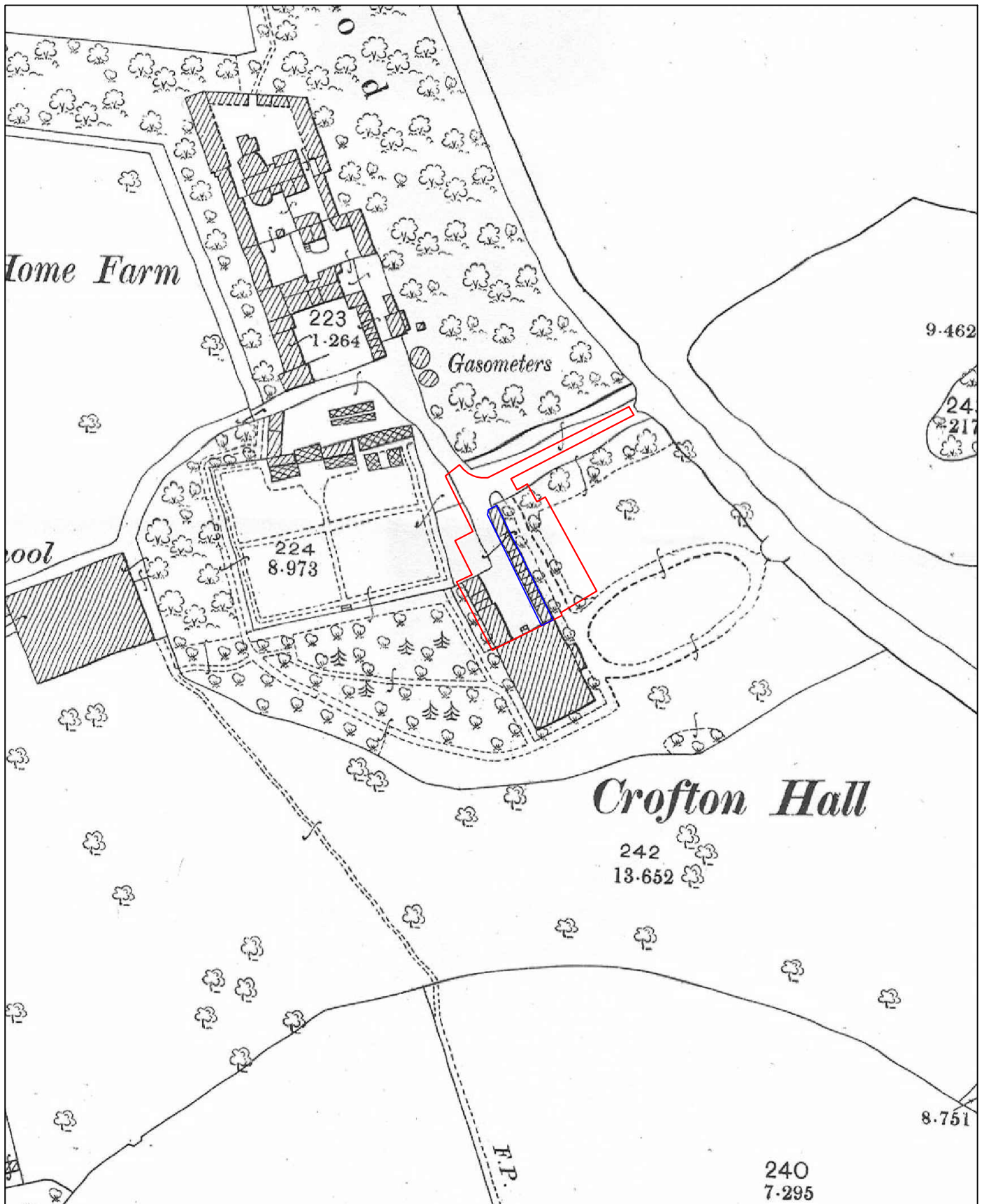


Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1868 (6 inches to 1 mile scale).







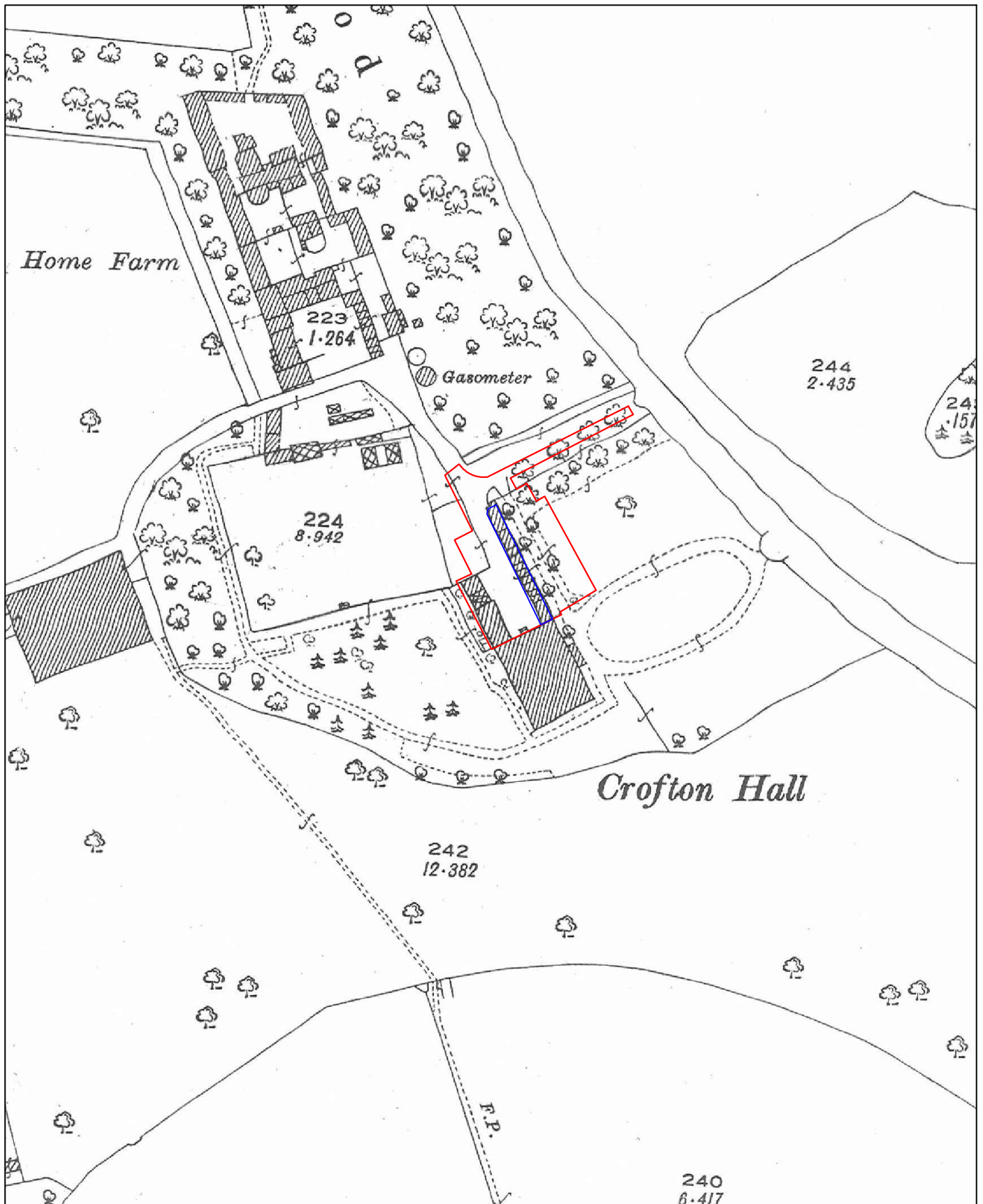
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Former Outbuildings at Crofton Hall, Thursby, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11718</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr M Cowen</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 6</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site location</p>  <p>Surveyed buildings</p>	
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Figure 6: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).







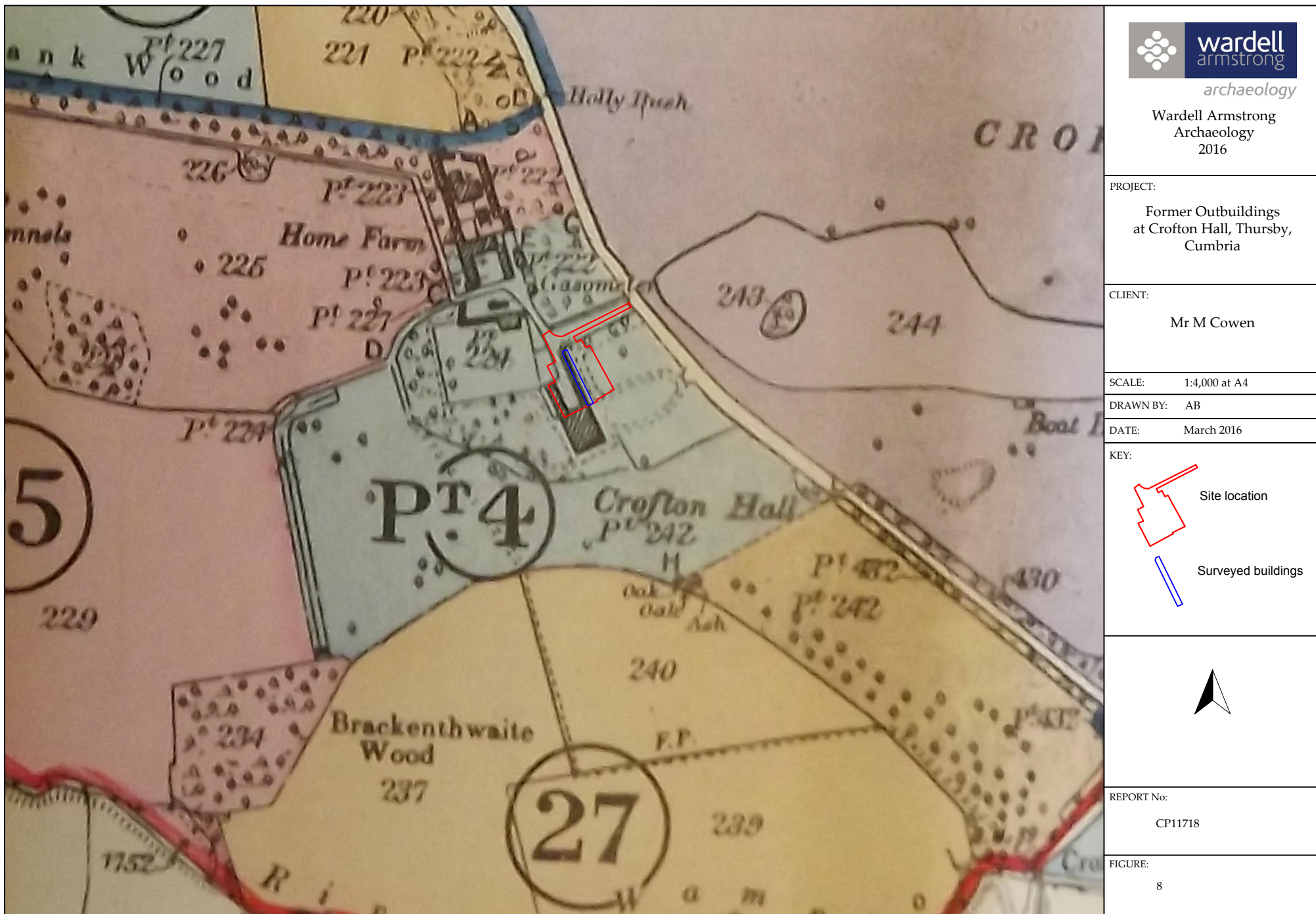
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Former Outbuildings at Crofton Hall, Thursby, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11718</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr M Cowen</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 7</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location  Surveyed buildings	
---	--	---	---

Figure 7: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1925 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).





PROJECT:
 Former Outbuildings
 at Crofton Hall, Thursby,
 Cumbria

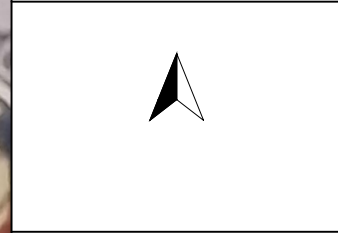
CLIENT:
 Mr M Cowen

SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: March 2016

KEY:
 Site location
 Surveyed buildings



REPORT No:
 CP11718

FIGURE:
 8

Figure 8: Sales Plan, 1931.

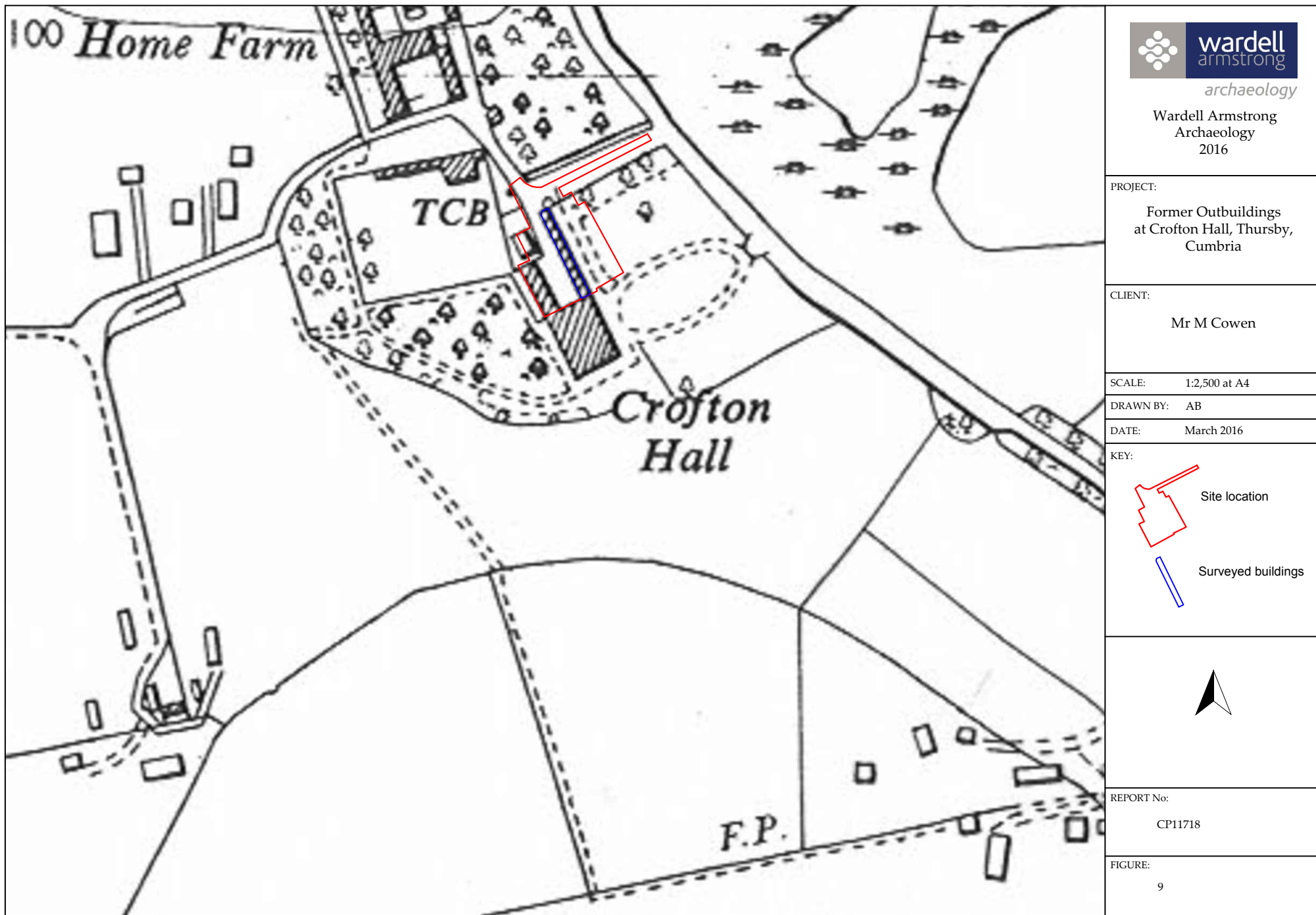


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Map, 1957 (6 inches to 1 mile scale).

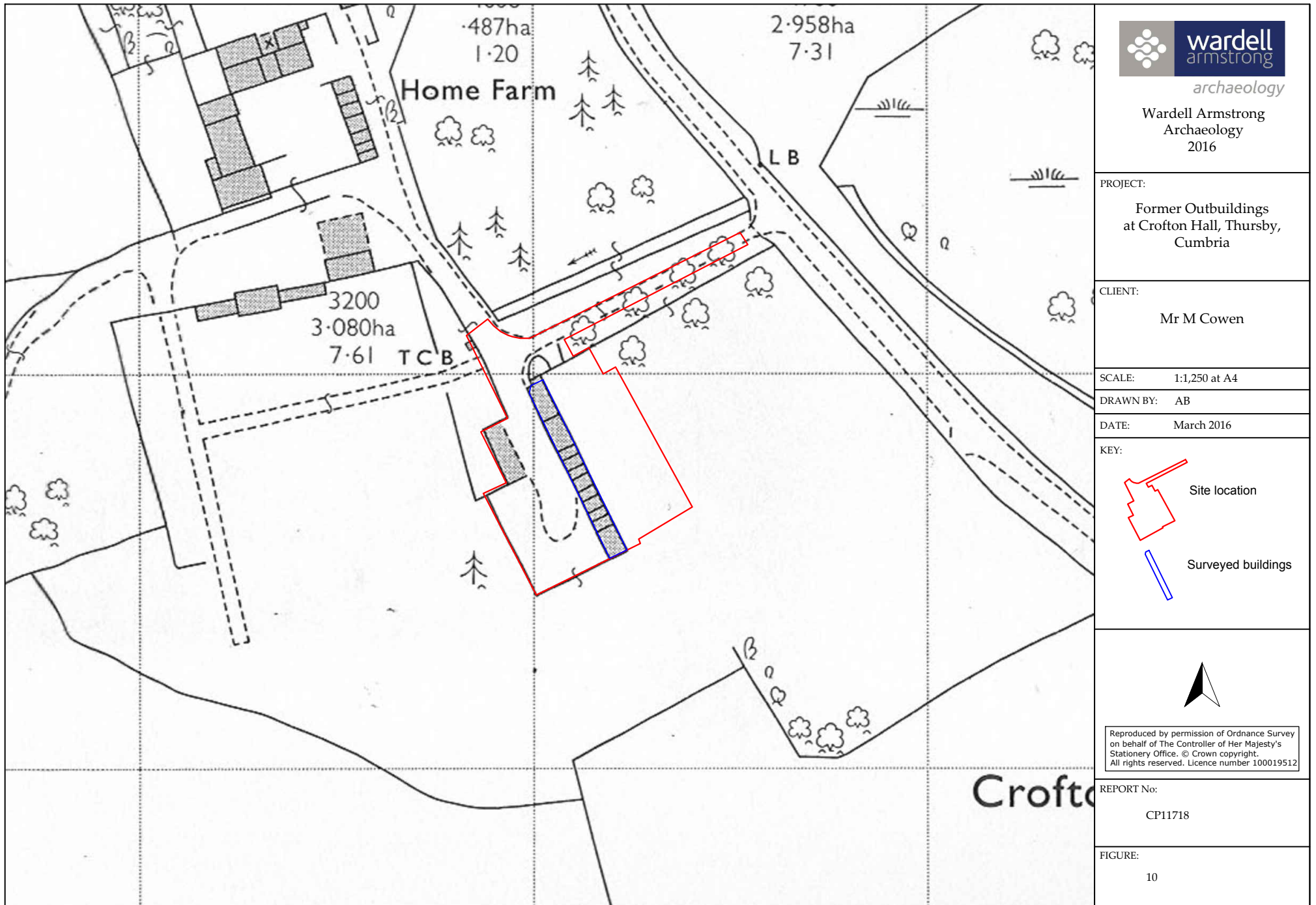


Figure 10: Ordnance Survey Map, 1971 (1:25,000 scale).

PROJECT:

Former Outbuildings
at Crofton Hall, Thursby,
Cumbria

CLIENT:

Mr M Cowen

SCALE: 1:400 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: March 2016

KEY:

- Site boundary
- 1 Room numbers referred to in report

REPORT No:

CP11718

FIGURE:

11

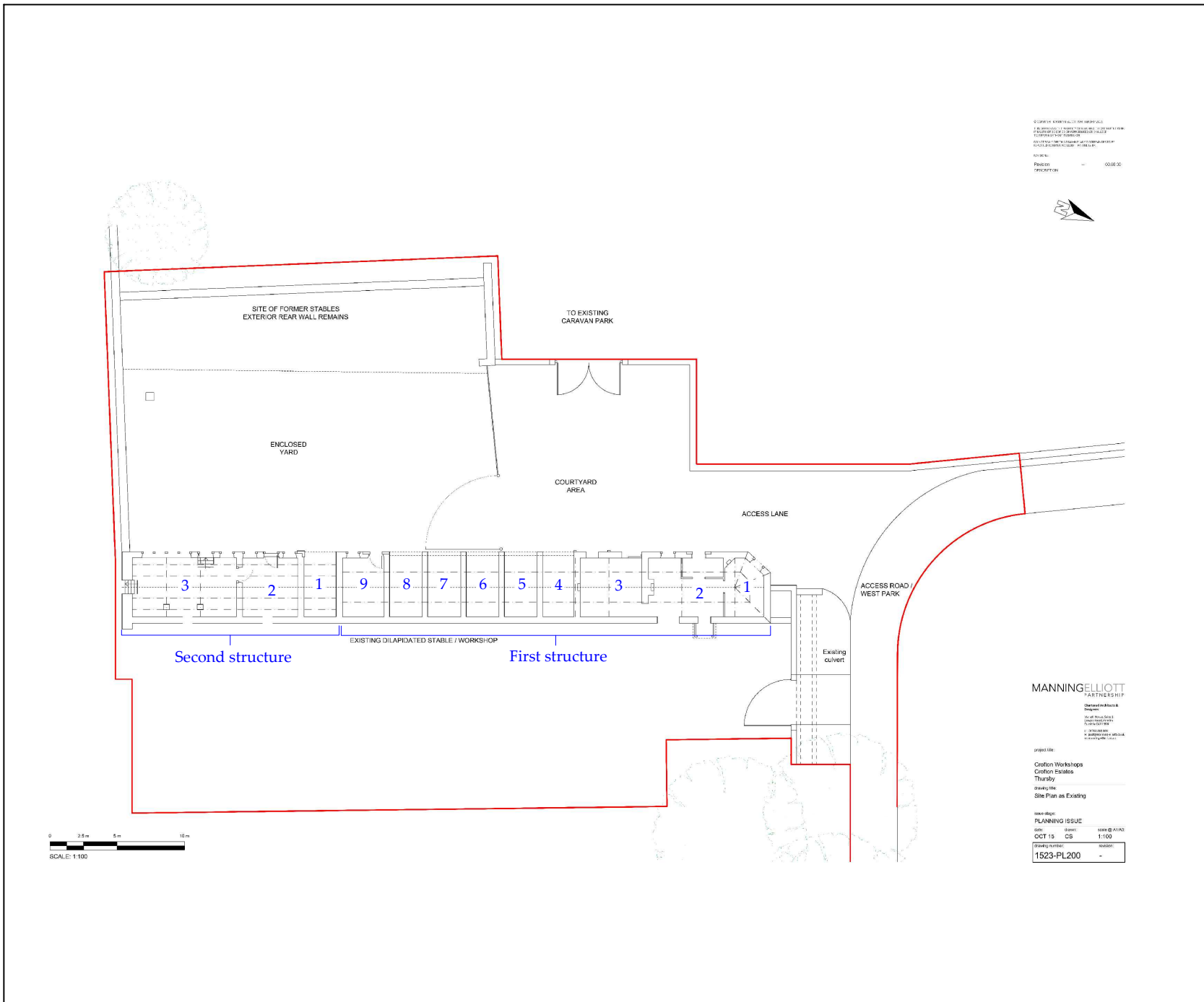


Figure 11: Site plan provided by Manning Elliot Partnership.

wardell-armstrong.com

STOKE-ON-TRENT
Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5BD
Tel: +44 (0)845 111 7777

CARDIFF
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Cardiff
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GREATER MANCHESTER
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LONDON
Sutherland House
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London
W1F 7TE
Tel: +44 (0)20 7287 2872

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
City Quadrant
11 Waterloo Square
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4DP
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

SHEFFIELD
Unit 5
Newton Business Centre
Newton Chambers Road
Thornccliffe Park
Chapelton
Sheffield
S35 2PH
Tel: +44 (0)114 245 6244

TRURO
Wheal Jane
Baldhu
Truro
Cornwall
TR3 6EH
Tel: +44 (0)1872 560738

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