



Paul Butler Associates

Planning, Development & Heritage Consultants

North End Farm

Wase Homes Limited

Archaeological Building Survey

28 September 2022

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Professional Planning, Development & Heritage Advisors since 1992.

Members of the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI). Recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) as a Historic Environment Service Provider (HESPR).

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological building survey was required prior to the demolition and refurbishment of farm buildings at North End Farm, Halewood. The work was carried out by Paul Butler Associates. Building 1 was found to be a purpose built threshing barn from the mid 19th century. Building 2 appeared to be an early 19th century dovecote. Building 3 is shown on the 1875 estate plan and was formerly a barn, now converted to a house. Buildings 4 and 6 appeared on the 1843 tithe plan, but are not shown on the 1785 estate plan, suggesting an early 19th century date. The former was a possible coach house serving the house, later converted to stables. Building 6 was a former shelter shed, likely converted for use as a piggery in the early 19th century and later converted to stables. Building 5 was a derelict stable block, formerly attached to the house, and shown for the first time on the tithe plan of 1843.

Contents

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Site Location**
- 3. Aims and Objectives**
- 4. Methodology**
- 5. Historical Background**
- 6. Physical Description**
- 7. Analysis and Conclusions**
- 8. Archive**
- 9. Copyright**

- Bibliography**

Appendix 1: Figures

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

Appendix 3: Plans

1. Introduction

1.1 Paul Butler Associates have been commissioned by Wase Homes Limited to produce a Level 2/3 Archaeological Building Survey of six buildings at North End Farm, Halewood.

1.2 Condition 14 of planning permission consent 20/00064/FUL states that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant has submitted to and agreed in writing with the local planning authority a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work. The work shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved scheme and any findings submitted to the Local Planning Authority, who shall send notice of receipt of findings.'

Reason: To ensure any archaeological works are identified and record maintained, to comply with Paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2019) and Policy 20 of the Knowsley Local Plan adopted January 2016.'

1.3 This procedure followed the advice of Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework. This came into effect in March 2012 and requires that 'Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible' (NPPF rev. 2021, section 16).

1.4 Mr. Steven Price BA (Hons), MA, MPhil, PCIfA of Paul Butler Associates carried out the historic building recording. Steven Price is a Practitioner of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists with over 15 years' experience of surveying and recording buildings of many types. He has carried out numerous Level 2/3 surveys.

2. Site Location

2.1 The site is situated on the west side of North End Lane. The postal address is North End Farm, North End Lane, Halewood, Knowsley, Merseyside L26 5QB and the National Grid

Reference is SJ 44241 87084. The site contains 6 early-mid 19th century agricultural buildings and lies to the north of the site of the former Weston House. Each of the buildings is recorded on the HER and comprise:

- Large barn to the north of the former site of Weston House, North End Lane, Halewood MME5759 (Building 1)
- Dovecote at Weston House MME11793 (Building 2)
- Outbuilding to south of large barn MME11784 (Building 3)
- Outbuilding to southeast of the large barn MME11785 (Building 4)
- Large outbuilding to the north of the former site of Weston House MME11786 (Building 5)
- Outbuilding to north of Large Barn MME 11782 (Building 6)

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of such buildings may remove evidence of their past uses and occupation and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the survey was to preserve ‘by record’ the information that may be lost as a result of demolition or alteration. This was achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development of the building and by the provision of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.
- 3.2 The purpose of an Historic Building Recording, according to the ClfA (2014) is to ‘examine a specified building, structure or complex, and its setting, in order to inform a) the formulation of a strategy for the conservation, alteration, demolition, repair or management of a building, or structure, or complex and its setting or b) to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results’.

3.3 The objective for this project was to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results.

4. Methodology

4.1 An appropriate record has been made of the buildings. floor plans and a representative cross section were required. All drawings were produced on site on permatrace, using hand-held tapes and electronic distometers. The drawn record (Appendix 3) shows all features of interest that have been recorded photographically (Appendix 2), as well as showing other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.

4.2 Construction techniques and sequences were appropriately illustrated or described, if visible.

4.3 The archaeologist on site identified and noted:

- Truss positions and form;
- Any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size, coursing, etc;
- All blocked, altered or introduced openings;
- Evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

4.4 Drawing conventions conform to Historic England guidelines as laid out in Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice, Historic England 2016.

4.5 Photographs were taken with digital SLR camera in RAW format with files saved as lossless TIFFs for archive purposes. All detailed photographs and general shots contain a 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.

4.6 The photographic coverage includes:

- General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building.
 - The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
 - Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.
 - Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
 - The building's relationship to its setting, and to significant viewpoints.
 - Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) have been recorded by means of a single representative illustration.
- 4.7 A plan showing the location from which the photographs have been taken have been produced and is included within Appendix 3. A photographic register listing all photographs taken has also been produced and is set out at the beginning of Appendix 2. For ease of use each set of photographs have been numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, etc.
- 4.8 A site visit was made on 1st March 2022 when the buildings were drawn and photographs taken. The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of The Management of Archaeological Projects 2nd ed. 1991 and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures 2014, and; Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice, Historic England 2016.

4.9 The following research questions were selected from the North West Regional Research Framework (NWRRF 2022) to be addressed:

- Ind07: How can we understand the role of country houses and estates as innovators and consumers of technology during this period?
- Ind12: How did large houses and estates decline, especially during the early 20th century?

5. Historical Background

5.1 The site was associated with Weston House, a large villa-type residence which lay to the south. The building is shown on Stanley's Derby Estate Survey Plan of 1783, where the 'House, Outbuildings, Garden, Orchard, Fold and Tanyard' at Plot No. 5 were occupied by Mr Weston. He was also in occupation of 'Fold and Tanyard' which is recorded as one with the above as comprising 0 Acres, 2 Roods and 1 Perch. He also had nine further plots.

5.2 The tithe plan of 1843 shows several buildings on the site with the apportionment recording it as 'House, Outbuildings, Fold and Garden. The site comprised 2 plots, 32 and 32a, both of which were owned by the Earl of Derby and occupied by James Spencer Steers, the grandson of Thomas Steers. The tithe plan shows several buildings across the site. At the northern end a U-shaped building is present, in approximately the location of building 6. South of this neither the barn (building 1) or the dovecot (building 2) is present, but a small rectangular building is shown in roughly the location of the former. To the south a building is shown in the location of building 3 with building 5 shown as the northern end of the Western House range. To the east an L-shaped building is shown in roughly the location of the present building 4. A further building, no longer present is shown to the north of this and a large irregular shaped building lay to the north of this again, along North End Lane. Excavations by Headland Archaeology (HA 2022) on the site found walls associated with these buildings. At the northern end of the site, the southern wall of a building was found, constructed of red sandstone blocks. To the south of this a further sandstone footing was found for a separate building (HA 2022, 6-7).

- 5.3 Weston House is shown on the 1892 OS map as consisting of a main block with receding wing (probably containing services) on the north side. It was approached by a carriage drive from North End Lane, while the application buildings lay to the north. Millar notes that this separation, along with the formal gardens to the rear of the house, suggests Weston House was of middle-class status and not a working farm (Miller 2019). Weston House was subsequently demolished between 1928 and 1952. On the latter map, the site of the house is named Weston House Nursery and a number of glasshouses are depicted.
- 5.4 The OS map of 1845 shows a similar situation to the tithe plan, although some features differ. The U-shaped building to the north is shown with a yard to the south. The barn is still not shown, although the dove cot appears to have been built by this time. Several other small buildings had also been erected to the east. The L-shaped building in roughly the location of building 4 is here shown as rectangular. The surrounding field systems on the Tithe and First edition OS maps are generally regular and rectangular, suggesting that they were formed as part of the enclosures act of the late 18th century. However, the fields to the north and west are much larger and less regular, suggesting they may have been formed earlier (Adkins et al 2008; Baker & Butlin 1973).
- 5.5 Building 1, the barn, is absent on the 1840s mapping but present by the time of the 1892 OS map. The dovecote, building 2, is present upon the 1843 tithe plan, shown as free-standing. The 1892 OS map shows it connected to the barn to the north, although no evidence of this was found on site. and a series of what appear to be pens were built to the south. These pens had been removed by the time of the 1928 OS map. Building 4 is possibly the L-shaped building shown on the tithe plan in roughly this location, although is more clearly the building shown on the 1845 OS map, where it is no longer L-shaped. An open south front is shown on the 1908 mapping which suggests its use as a cartshed. Building 5 appears to have been part of an outbuilding attached by a thin link to the service wing at the north side of Weston House, as shown by the tithe and 1845 mapping. With the demolition of the house it became a free-standing entity. Building 6 existed by the 1843 tithe plan. This, and subsequent mapping, shows a series of pens to the front, forming a U-shaped structure. The configuration may suggest the building was originally kennels for hunting dogs (Millar 2019). The pens still remained in 1952. Building 3 appears on the 1843 tithe and appears on subsequent mapping.

- 5.6 In terms of the occupation of the house, the 1851 census does not record Weston House by name. It does, however, record Spencer J. Steers, his occupation recorded as 'MA late St Johns Coll., Cambridge, farming 70 acres Employing 9 labourers'. He lived with his two nieces, Margaret and Susan Peel, both recorded as Gentlewomen. He is recorded again in 1861, still unmarried and being visited by John Weston, a London Merchant, and his son. Again, Weston House is unnamed and listed on Gerards Lane. The subsequent entries detail North End, with William Sutton as a gardener, likely for the house, as well as John Cassidy, both with their families. Various farm labourers are also recorded, along with John Hall, a butler.
- 5.7 The 1871 census is the first to name Weston House, With Spencer Steers now in his 70s. Two nieces are again mentioned, Susannah and Mary Peel, along with 5 servants. The rest of North End is again populated with farm labourers, with William Jarvis as a gardener and George Carter and a coachman. Spence was still living there at the time of the 1881 census. By 1890 it was recorded that Mr Richard Bennett, of Richard Bennett & Co. resided at Weston House, Halewood (Liverpool Daily Post 21/10/1890). The company were agents to the London & North-Western Railway Company, as well as general forwarding and shipping agents (Liverpool Albion 06/05/1882). The census for 1891 records him living alongside his wife Esther and their 6 children, as well as three servants. Farm labourers and gardeners are again listed at North End. In 1893 Richard and his wife allowed the inmates of the Girls' Industrial Schools, Everton, to spend 'a happy afternoon on Saturday at the residence. ... Races, tugs of war, skipping rope competitions, donkey rides, swings, &c., were greatly enjoyed' (Liverpool Mercury 27/06/1893).
- 5.8 By 1898 the Mitchells lived at Weston House, with the wife of AC Mitchell giving birth to a son in November of this year (Liverpool Weekly Courier 03/12/1898) and again in January of 1901 (Liverpool Weekly Courier 26/01/1901). The 1901 census records Alexander Michell as a South American General Merchant, born in Scotland. He lived with his wife and seven children. The eldest, Alexander, was an 18 year old civil engineer pupil. The Michell family were still present by the time of the 1911 census. He was recorded at the property again in 1915, when the Runcorn Weekly News stated that a distress warrant against him had been issued 'for the non-payment of the education portion of the poor rate' (10/09/1915). This was not the first time Mr. Michell had refused to pay, as it was recorded in 1913 (Liverpool

Daily Post 08/03/1913), that this was the 18th time he had been summoned. By 1925 Mr. W. Dockerty was at the house, foreman of the Health Committee's Nursery (Runcorn Weekly News 23/10/1925). This is likely when the house became Weston House Nursery.

6. Physical Description

- 6.1 The section below should be read in conjunction with the plates which are included within Appendix 2 Photographic Register, and the plans which are set out within Appendix 3.

Building 1 - Barn

General Description

- 6.2 The building is a two storey rectangular structure of three bays, brick built in EGW bond (3:1). It is aligned roughly northeast – southwest and has a single storey extension to the northeast and northwest side.

Exterior

- 6.3 Northwest elevation (plates 3 - 11). This forms the main frontage of the building. The face is dominated by the single storey extension, the pitched roof of which rises up to meet the barn, covering the majority of the face. The exception to this is the central bay. Here the extension breaks, with the large barn door visible. This has a pair of double timber doors fitted with a timber board at the base, between the brick door jambs. This board fits into a slot within the large sandstone blocks at the base of each jamb. The lintel is a depressed arch of brick. The face of the extension contains three bays to the south and one to the north. To the north the face contains a single personnel doorway with heavy sandstone lintel. To the south is an inserted landscape window to bay 1, with brick surround, lintel and cill. To the north, bays 2 and 3 each contain a square window with heavy sandstone lintel. That to bay 3 also contains a sandstone cill, whereas that to bay 2 contains a concrete cill, with blocking beneath showing it to have formerly been a doorway. A stone plinth runs around the base of the whole extension
- 6.4 Southwest elevation (plates 12 - 14). This forms the site boundary to the west and the gable end of the building. To the north is the single pitched end of the extension, which contains

- a square window with sandstone cill and lintel. The majority of the barn elevation is obscured through ivy and overgrown plants, although a ventilation slot is visible, chamfered to the exterior.
- 6.5 Southeast elevation (plates 15 - 16). This forms the rear elevation of the barn. In the central bay at ground floor level is a personnel doorway, with sandstone lintel over and timber door hung. This is flanked by chamfered ventilation slots to each side, each having sandstone cills. These are matched above at first floor level. Further slots are found to bays 1 and 3, with counterparts also found directly above them at first floor level. Above the central doorway a timber beam protrudes from the wall, connecting to building 2 to the southeast. To the south is the single pitched side of the extension. This is featureless, although a rough joint is visible where it connects.
- 6.6 Northeast elevation (plates 17 - 21). This forms the other gable end of the building which is butted by the single storey extension. Only the upper part of the gable is visible and is featureless. At ground floor level is the face of the extension. Bays 1 – 3 each contain a timber framed window, each with a sandstone lintel. That to bay 2 appears to have been inserted, with a rough joint to the south showing blocking. The base also shows evidence of having been blocked, suggesting the whole was a former doorway. To the north a personnel doorway leads into the extension and to the north of this are three small timber framed windows, each with a sandstone cill and lintel.

Interior

- 6.7 (Plates 22 - 26). The interior of the barn comprises a single open space with the ceiling open to the rafters above. The roof is supported by a pair of king post trusses of machine cut timber, with a single machine cut timber purlin to each side. These rest upon a pair of brick pillars within the northwest and southeast walls, adjacent to the central barn door. The personnel door in the southeast wall lies directly opposite. The floor is flagged.
- 6.8 The extension has been divided into three separate units. To the western corner a doorway in the northwest elevation leads into a small storage room (plates 27 – 29). This has whitewashed brick walls and a machine cut timber purlin visible above. The floor is stone sets. The second area is accessed via a personnel doorway adjacent to the eastern jamb

of the barn door. This steps up into a small modern room (plate 30), with plastered walls, concrete floor and inserted toilet to the east. The third unit comprises the whole of the northeastern side (plates 31 – 35). This is accessed via the doorway in the northwestern elevation which leads into a small corridor. To the southwest a further doorway leads into a kitchen and tiled bathroom area, and a doorway to the southeast leads into a living room. This has plastered walls and ceiling with carpeted floor. A further doorway leads to the east corner of the extension, with which is a further room, smaller, but otherwise identical.

Building 2 – Dovecot

General Description

- 6.9 The building is a two storey square structure lying close to building 1, to the southeast. It is brick built in in EGW bond (4:1) with a pyramidal roof of slate.

Exterior

- 6.10 Northeast elevation (plates 36 - 39). This forms the main frontage of the building. At ground floor level is a personnel doorway with depressed arch lintel of brick to the south side. North of this is a portrait window, with matching lintel, although this has been blocked with ply. Above, at first floor level, a blocked window lies in the centre of the face. Finally, above the doorway, close to the level of the eaves a small tear had been rebuilt between three small vent holes.
- 6.11 Southeast elevation (plates 36, 40 - 42). This elevation is featureless with the exception of six rectangular blocked ventilation holes at ground floor level. The lead flashing of a removed lean-to was present above them.
- 6.12 Southwest elevation (plate 42). This elevation faced onto the site boundary and was featureless.
- 6.13 Northwest elevation (plates 43 - 44). This elevation faced the barn and was also featureless with the exception of a timber beam protruding and connecting to the barn.

Interior

- 6.14 (Plates 45 - 49). The interior comprised a single open space with the ceiling open to the machine cut timber roof beams above. Brick pillars were located to each corner and the centre of each wall, with a gap in the whitewash showing the location of a removed first floor. At ground floor level, in the southeast wall, a timber cover had been put in place over an electric box. Above this a crosshatch pattern was visible in the whitewash, showing removed features. These were also present to the northeast wall, up to the blocked window. The brick pillars to the corners continued to rise at first floor level, each with a series of horizontal grooves with them, evenly spaced. The floor was concrete throughout.

Building 3 – House

General Description

- 6.15 The building is a two storey rectangular structure lying to the south side of the site. It is brick built in in EGW bond (5:1) with a double pitched roof of slate.

Exterior

- 6.16 Southeast elevation (plates 50 - 54). This forms the main 6 bay frontage of the building. Bay 1 contains an inserted window at each level, with that at first floor level having been inserted with a blocked window. Bay 2 contains a further blocked portrait window at first floor level, with rebuilding shown at ground floor. The third bay contains the personnel door entrance to the building, set within a wide opening, flanked with timber panelling. Above, is a further blocked window. Bay 4 contains a square window at both ground and first floor levels. That at first floor has been inserted in place of a blocked window, and the ground floor shows evidence of rebuilding. This rebuild appears across bays 2 – 5 at ground floor level, with the brick being a much lighter orange than the rest of the building, which is an orange brown. At first floor level bay 5 contains a further blocked portrait window. Bay 6 contains a square window at first floor level, with a portrait window at ground floor level. The latter has been inserted in place of a former doorway. Finally, to the left side, a rough joint runs up the face close to the corner

- 6.17 Northeast elevation (plates 55 - 58). This forms the gable end of the building. At the southern end a portrait window has been inserted. To the north a wide opening is present with large rounded arch lintel of brick. The opening has been blocked and a personnel doorway set within it. At first floor level a pair of square windows have been inserted, set closer to the centre of the face than the openings below.
- 6.18 Northwest elevation (plates 59 - 65). This forms the rear of the building. Bays 1 and 2 each contains a square window at ground floor level, with bay 1 having another at first floor level. Bay 2 contains a blocked portrait window. Bays 3 and 4 likewise have windows at ground and first floor levels, with those at first floor level each showing rebuilding below, suggesting they replaced earlier windows. Bay 5 contains a blocked doorway at ground floor level, with a depressed arch lintel of brick. The first floor is featureless. The final bay is featureless at ground floor level with a window at first floor level. This appears to have been inserted in place of an earlier window, with rebuilding below. Finally, a rough joint runs up the right hand side of the building, close to the corner.
- 6.19 Southwest elevation (plates 66 - 67). This forms the other gable end of the building, with two windows to ground and first floor levels. The elevation appears to be a later rebuild, as evidenced by the rough joints found on the southeast and northwest elevations

Interior

- 6.20 Ground floor. The doorway in the northeast gable leads into a small room, fitted out as a modern kitchen (plate 68), with toilet to the north corner. A set of steps in the southwest wall lead up to an opening giving access to a large room spanning the width of the building (plates 69 - 71). Windows lie in the northwest and southeast walls. The walls are plastered and painted along with the ceiling and the floor is carpeted. In the south end of the western wall a set of double doors lead through to a hallway and staircase (plates 72 - 74). The staircase is modern and rises up to the northwest. This lies opposite the doorway in the southeast elevation. Beyond the staircase to the northwest is a small toilet room. Adjacent to the bottom of the stairs is a further wide doorway leading to a further room, at the western end of the building (plates 75 - 76). This matches the others, with plastered walls and ceiling and carpeted floor. A recess lies in the northwest wall, in the location of the blocked doorway seen externally.

- 6.21 First floor (plates 77 - 88). The staircase leads to a first floor landing, which doglegs round to the southeast and then runs as a corridor to the northeast. Five bedrooms lie off the landing and corridor, each with plastered walls and ceiling and carpeted floors. A pair of timber beams span the first floor. Hatches give access to the loft space, which shows that the beams are the tie beams of two king post trusses, each of machine cut timber.

Building 4 – Stable

General Description

- 6.22 The building is a single storey rectangular structure lying to the southeast side of the site. It has a double pitched roof of slate.

Exterior

- 6.23 Southeast elevation (plates 89 - 93). This forms the main frontage of the building and comprises four bays. Each of the bays contains a projecting pillar of brick to each side with a rendered wall between. The wall contains a small square window to the west and a wide stable door to the east. The pillars are all rendered brick, with the exception of those to the corners, which are bare sandstone. The walls, below the level of the render can be seen to be modern brick.
- 6.24 Northeast elevation (plates 93 - 94). This comprises the gable end of the building and is built in shaped and coursed sandstone rubble. The majority is covered in ivy, but is featureless.
- 6.25 Northwest elevation (plates 95 - 97). This comprises the rear elevation of the building. It is again shown to be constructed of shaped and coursed sandstone rubble. A blocked personnel doorway lies at the western end with sandstone lintel over. The face is otherwise featureless.
- 6.26 Southwest elevation (plate 98). This forms the other gable end of the building and is again sandstone. The stone pier to the southern corner is visible, formed of tall sandstone uprights, with long stone blocks between. The face is otherwise featureless.

Interior

6.27 (Plates 99 - 104) The interior is divided into four identical separate units, each separated by an inserted concrete block wall. These walls lie directly below the machine cut timber trusses. The walls are all whitewashed, with the stone being visible to the northwest and the brick to the south east. The floor is concrete throughout.

Building 5 – House

General Description

6.28 The building is a single storey rectangular structure lying to the southern boundary of the site. It has a single pitched roof running down to the northwest and comprises three units, the eastern most being derelict.

Exterior

6.29 Northwest elevation (plates 105 - 109). This forms the main frontage of the building. At the eastern end the building is brick built in English Garden Wall bond (4:1). A personnel doorway lies at the eastern end of this section, with a depressed arch lintel of brick. The timber frame is present, although only the bottom of the timber door itself remains. The rest of the face is featureless, although ivy lies to the west. Beyond this the face is constructed of concrete block over a brick base. A small window lies to the east side with a wide doorway to the west. each has a concrete lintel. The western jamb of this doorway is formed of modern brick, which the remainder of the face is constructed in. This contains a personnel doorway to the eastern end, with concrete lintel, and the rest of the face is featureless.

6.30 Northeast elevation (plates 110 - 111). This forms the single pitched end of the building. To the southern side a large square window is present, blocked with ply. Ivy covers the central part of the face, but it is otherwise featureless.

6.31 Southeast elevation (plates 111 - 113). This elevation forms the southern site boundary and is heavily overgrown. The face, where visible is brick and windows covered with ply are present to the eastern end.

6.32 Southwest elevation (plate 114). This comprises the other single pitched end of the building. This is in better condition, being constructed of modern brick with a landscape window to the north side, with a concrete lintel. Ivy covered the southern end.

Interior

6.33 The interior is divided into the units. At the eastern end the unit is derelict, overgrown and inaccessible (plate 115). A timber panel is barely visible to the west side of the doorway. The central unit (plates 116 – 124) is accessed via the wide doorway in the concrete block section of walling. This leads into a single room with whitewashed brick walls and ceiling open to the machine cut timber beams of the single pitched roof. To the east are a pair of stalls, formed of timber and concrete posts. The floor is concrete and slopes up from northwest to southeast. Several blocked openings are visible in the walls. A blocked doorway lies to the southwest wall, directly adjacent to the main entrance. Opposite this, in the northeast wall is a large blocked opening, the brick header lintel visible close to the level of the timber beams. Directly adjacent to this is a wall scar. Two further blocked doorways lie in the southeast wall, either side of a square window. Finally, a further blocked doorway, this one blocked with a more modern brick, lies in the southern end of the southwest wall. The third unit (plates 125 – 127) is accessed via the doorway in the modern brick section of the northwest elevation. This leads into a rectangular room with stud wall to the southeast and a corrugated asbestos ceiling. A doorway within the stud wall leads into a larger room. The ceiling here is inserted, covering the timber beams above. The walls have been plastered and painted.

Building 6 – Stable

General Description

6.34 The building is a single storey rectangular structure lying to the northern boundary of the site. It has a double pitched roof and is aligned roughly northeast – southwest. It comprises four identical units internally

Exterior

- 6.35 Southeast elevation (plates 128 - 130). This forms the main 4 bay frontage of the building. Each bay is identical, having an inserted rendered concrete block wall with a window to the west and stable door to the east. The roof line projects forward, beyond the rendered wall, and rests on three sandstone columns, each one having chamfered and stopped corners.
- 6.36 Northeast elevation (plate 131). This forms the gable end of the building. To the south side the building is constructed in a shaped and coursed sandstone rubble. A rough joint runs up the face, and beyond this the face is different. The construction is similar, although the coursing doesn't match in places. Towards the apex, the construction is different again, with the rubble being unshaped and only occasionally brought to course. All of the shaped sandstone shows tooling marks, or rustication marks. No other features are present.
- 6.37 Northwest elevation (plates 132 - 133). This forms the rear elevation of the building and northern boundary wall. This is constructed in the shaped and coursed sandstone rubble, with brick visible at the level of the eaves. The sandstone again shows rustication marks. The face is otherwise featureless.
- 6.38 Southwest elevation (plates 132, 134-135). This forms the other gable end of the building. This comprises the coursed and shaped sandstone rubble found to the other elevations. Above, much like the other gable, the top is constructed in a rough rubble, occasionally brought to course. The face is otherwise featureless.

Interior

- 6.39 (Plates 136 – 140) The interior is divided into four identical units, through the insertion of concrete block walls with metal grates fitted across. All of the walls are whitewashed, with the stone construction visible to the northwest and the concrete block walls to the southeast. The roof is modern, with timber rafters and tie beams throughout, with no truss present. The floor is covered with modern grooved tiles.

7. Analysis and Conclusions

Building 1 – Threshing Barn

- 7.1 The building does not appear on the 1845 OS map but was present by the time of the 1892 edition, suggesting it was built over this period. The building was clearly a threshing barn, with large barn doorway with winnowing door in the opposite wall. Storage bays lay to either side. During the mid-late 19th century threshing floors were mainly a part of a combination barn, combining the threshing floor with a shippon or stable to one side. Here, however, the building appears to have been built as a traditional threshing barn. Combination barns, such as the Lancashire barn, were suited to the smaller farm, and so the large threshing barn here suggests its use as a part of a larger farm or estate.
- 7.2 The 1892 OS mapping shows the ‘U’ shaped plan, formed from single story around two of the sides, with a gap for the barn door. The rough joint to the southeast elevation shows that the single story was a later extension, suggesting that the barn itself was erected in the mid-19th century, with the extension added afterwards. The purpose of these is unknown, as they have generally been modernised, but appear to have comprised four individual units and were likely used for storage. The barn itself does not appear to have had a first floor.

Building 2 - Dovecot

- 7.3 The building first appears on the 1845 OS map as a freestanding square building. By 1892 a series of possible pens were shown to the south. The building is constructed in English Garden Wall bond, which was used from the late 18th century onwards. The bricks themselves are handmade, and the building itself likely dates from the mid 19th century, not shown on the 1843 tithe, but present by 1845. Internally the building had storage at ground floor level with a timber floor above. The first floor contained nesting boxes against the southwestern wall, The ghosts of these in the whitewash suggest there were 6 of these, with a further row above. A further three with three above lay to the southeast wall, up to the first floor opening.

Building 3

7.4 This is what is now the house and a building is shown here on the 1785 estate plan. It has undergone a lot of rebuilding, with the southwest gable having been completely rebuilt, as well as some of the ground floor level to the southeast face. The building has a series of 5 tall windows to the first floor on each of the long elevations. These were absent to the easternmost bay. A wide doorway with rounded arch lintel gave access to the building to the northeast gable, suggesting a cart shed. The ground level at this end of the building is also lower than the rest, suggesting that this was a separate unit. This end was likely divided into the two units, with a personnel doorway in the east end of the southeast elevation, suggesting a separate room to the south of the cart shed. The remainder of the building may have been a shippon at ground floor level to the western side. This may be suggested by the wide blocked doorway in the northwest elevation. Internally the house has been modernised, with walls inserted and remained. However, a central spine wall suggests that the space was divided further. The southeast elevation has been rebuilt at this level, removing any earlier evidence of how the building may have functioned. However, if the wide doorway was a cattle entrance to a shippon, a feeding passage may have been located in approximately the location of the present stairs and landing, against the internal spine wall. The first floor was likely used for storage, with large hayloft windows to each bay.

7.5 The building may be the same as that shown on the 1785 estate plan, although the alteration into the L-shape, shown on the 1845 and 1892 OS maps is not evidenced. This may be due to the rebuilding of the gable however. The bricks are similar to those used on the dovecote. The bond is also the same, although here the ratio varies, from 4:1 in places to 6:1 in others. The building likely dates from the late 18th century, although has been considerably altered.

Building 4

7.6 This stone built building is possibly shown on the 1843 tithe plan, where an L-shaped building is shown on the location. The Earl of Derby Estate plan also shows a building in this location, although aligned at right north – south. By 1845 it was shown as rectangular and the 1904 mapping shows the building to have an open front to the south side. This was likely the

case on the 1845 mapping, as the building has clean corners to the east and west with vertical sandstone blocks to each. The south face and internal walls are formed of concrete block. The rear elevation also showed no sign of the building having been L-shaped in the past, which may suggest it was a different building to that shown on the tithe plan. Miller (2019) notes that this open frontage suggests its use as a cart shed. However, the open frontage faced onto the track from the house, rather than facing onto the farm yard, suggesting it served the former rather than the latter. A doorway in the west end of the north elevation however, gave access from the yard into the building. In this case it may have been for housing coaches from the house, possibly for visitors, rather than as the main coach house. Given that the building appears on the 1845 OS map, but is stone built rather than brick, may suggest that this is early 19th century in date.

Building 5

- 7.7 The building, formerly attached to the house, has been substantially altered. The exterior gives little information as to its original purpose, with the majority of the main frontage having been rebuilt in concrete block and brick. The original brick section is derelict and overgrown internally. However, a timber stall was visible within this, close to the doorway, forming a passage. The central bay has been fitted out as a stable, with three stalls. The stalls are formed of timber and concrete posts and may suggest that the stable moved from the derelict area into this bay. That it was used for a different purpose is evident from the large blocked opening linking the central and eastern units, as well as a removed wall. A pair of blocked doorways in the south wall likely led into a further building attached to the house. The western unit has been completely modernised and gives little insight into the building.
- 7.8 The building appears on the 1843 tithe plan, but is not shown on the earl of Derby Estate plan of 1785, suggesting an early 19th century date. No stables have been identified on the farm, which may suggest that this building fulfilled that function. It was located close to the house, attached to the rear, close to the track which ran from the house the rear buildings. Given its location, it may also have functioned as the coach house, although the complete rebuilding of the front elevation and internal alteration has removed all evidence.

Building 6

- 7.9 The stone-built building is first shown on the 1843 tithe plan, and is, much like building 4, open fronted, although not shown as such on the mapping. The northeastern gable shows evidence of rebuilding, although this is likely due to the demolition of an attached building, shown on the 1890s mapping. As with building 4, the inserted concrete block frontage does not appear to have replaced an earlier wall, with the building having been built with an open frontage onto the farmyard. The difference between this and building 4 is the chamfered and stopped sandstone piers supporting the roof to this face. Given this, the building appears to have been as a shelter shed for cattle. Brunskill (1981, 70) notes that from the mid 18th century cattle began to spend the whole year out in the open, whereas others were tethered to the cow-house. Those kept outside were often the young heifers and young bullocks and were folded into the farmyard, where they could be sheltered from the weather, and food and water could be made easily available. Agricultural writers at the time recommended that the foldyard should face south to benefit from the sun, and the building should be open, without dividing walls. Both were the case here.
- 7.10 The building is first shown on the 1843 Tithe map and is likely early 19th century in date. Its use appears to have changed by the mid 19th century however, with various pens shown to the south on the 1840s OS mapping. Miller suggests these were kennels for hunting dogs, which may have been the case, although no trace remains now. However, they were more likely pigsties. Brunskill (1981, 78) notes that occasionally pigs were kept in yard with a shelter shed. This was an economical arrangement, converting straw and muck into manure, much as with a yard containing cows.
- 7.11 The buildings were all built to serve the house as either farm buildings or ancillary buildings, such as stables or coach houses. The earliest are likely the stone built buildings 4 and 6, from the late 18th century. The brick-built dovecote (building 2), building 5 and building 3 were likely erected in the early 19th century, with the barn (building 1) built in the mid 19th century.
- 7.12

Research questions

Ind07: How can we understand the role of country houses and estates as innovators and consumers of technology during this period?

- 7.13 The threshing machine was invented by the Scottish Millwright and inventor Andrew Meikle in 1786. In the early 19th century, improvements to this allowed for threshing, winnowing and grading to be done in one operation. The most common method of power was a horse engine, which was built adjacent to the barn itself, with horses tethered to a wheel and walking in a circle. On larger farms a stationary steam engine was often put in place. The threshing barn at North End farm was erected in the mid – late 19th century, and shows no evidence of a former engine house. However, the dovecot was shown to be connected to the barn on the 1892 OS map, which may suggest that it had been converted to hold an engine by this time. However, no openings were found on the northern face of the dovecot to allow for the transmission of power. This is not to say that an engine was not used however, as portable steam engines and threshing machines were taken from farm to farm (Brunskill 2000, 160). The fact that the barn was built without an engine suggests that they either used a portable machine or that hand flailing was still used. Both suggest that a dedicated engine was not considered viable, despite the size of the barn, perhaps indicating the amount of threshing that occurred. The other farm buildings show little innovation either, in terms of having been adapted in historic times to a new use. Building 4 is an exception to this. This was built as a shelter shed for cattle, but was altered for containing pigs, in the early 19th century. This suggests that the farm moved away from cattle in this period. Pig keeping began to emerge as a specialist aspect of farming in its own right during the course of the 19th century. Some very notable Victorian landowners, including the Royal Family, had very extensive and well-appointed piggeries on their estates and followed with interest the performance of their stock at the agricultural shows (Museum of English Rural Life 2021). As such, the adoption of pig farming in the early 19th century may well relate to this.
- 7.14 The farm began as a part of the estate of the earl of Derby, shown as a small collection of 5 buildings on the site in 1785. Weston House appears to have used traditional methods of farming, as suggested by the shelter shed (building 4). The farm appears to have remained

as a part of the villa estate until the late 19th / early 20th century. However, the lack of a purpose built threshing machine suggests that they were not necessarily technological innovators or adopters, although the suspected change from cattle to pigs associated with building 4 suggests that they followed the upper classes in their farming ideals. The farm appears to have had several buildings over its period of use with many more buildings shown on the 1843 tithe plan than the 1785 estate plan. It is unknown what the building to the northeast corner of the site, shown on the tithe plan is. However, it was of a considerable size and demolished between 1845 and 1892. This may suggest it was an earlier barn, replaced by building one in the late 19th century. The excavation by Headland Archaeology (HA 2022) found the remains of the southern wall of this building, of a sandstone construction, with a cobbled walkway running parallel to it, to the south.

Ind12: How did large houses and estates decline, especially during the early 20th century?

- 7.15 Weston House appears to have continued as a large house into the early 20th century, with the merchant Alexander Michell living there in 1911 followed by Mr. Dockerty who likely turned the house into Weston House Nursery, being the foreman of the Health Committee's Nursery. The house itself was not a part of this study and was demolished in the mid 20th century. Following this the farm likely began to wind down, with buildings 4 and 6 converted into modern stables for horses. The dovecote had the first floor and nest boxes removed, with the small space used for storage. No longer belonging to the house, building 3 was converted into a house in the late 20th century. The barn itself was relatively untouched, likely used for housing the tractor and other large vehicles, with the single storey extension converted to accommodation.

8. Archive

- 8.1 The results of the survey will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines ('The Management of Archaeological Projects' 2015); the 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage' (UKIC 1990); current ClfA 'standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transportation and deposition of archaeological archive' (published 2014); and National Museums Liverpool's 'Guidelines for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to the Museum of Liverpool' (December 2015). The project archive represents the collation and indexing

of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation's code of conduct.

- 8.2 The written, drawn and photographic archive will be placed with National Museums Liverpool. A digital copy of the report shall be deposited with ADS through the OASIS database, and the OASIS form filled out prior to fieldwork commencing. Should the results warrant it, a summary report, or detailed article on the work shall be submitted for publication in a regional or national journal, appropriate to the significance of the results and findings of the project. This shall be done within 12 weeks of completion of all onsite archaeological work.

9. Copyright

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

Bibliography

Abbreviations

DCMS – Department for Culture, Media and Sport

HA – Headland Archaeology

HER – Historic Environment Record

NPPF – National Planning Policy Framework

NWRRF – North West Regional Research Framework

OS – Ordnance Survey

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'A Survey with Maps of the Estate of the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Derby' 1785 Knowsley Hall Archives DDK 1777/137-138 Map XXXI

Maps

1845 OS map Lancashire Sheet CXIV

1892 OS map Lancashire Sheet CXIV.6

1904 OS map Lancashire Sheet CXIV.6

1925 OS map Lancashire Sheet CXIV.6

1938 OS map Lancashire Sheet CXIV.6

Appendix 1: Figures

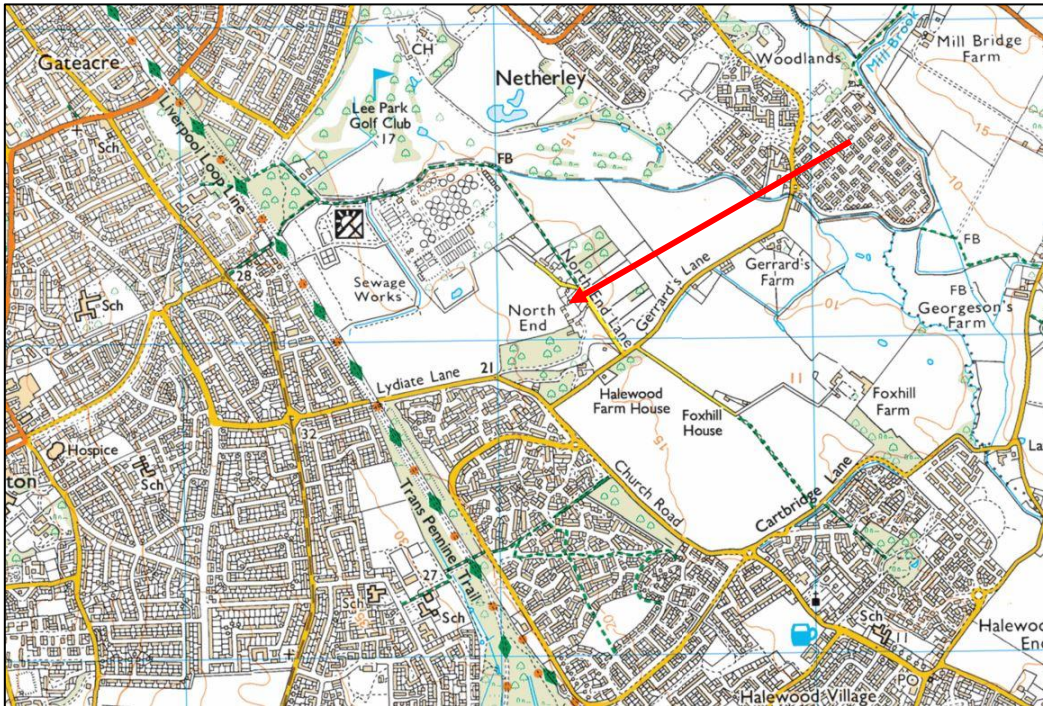


Figure 1: Location plan

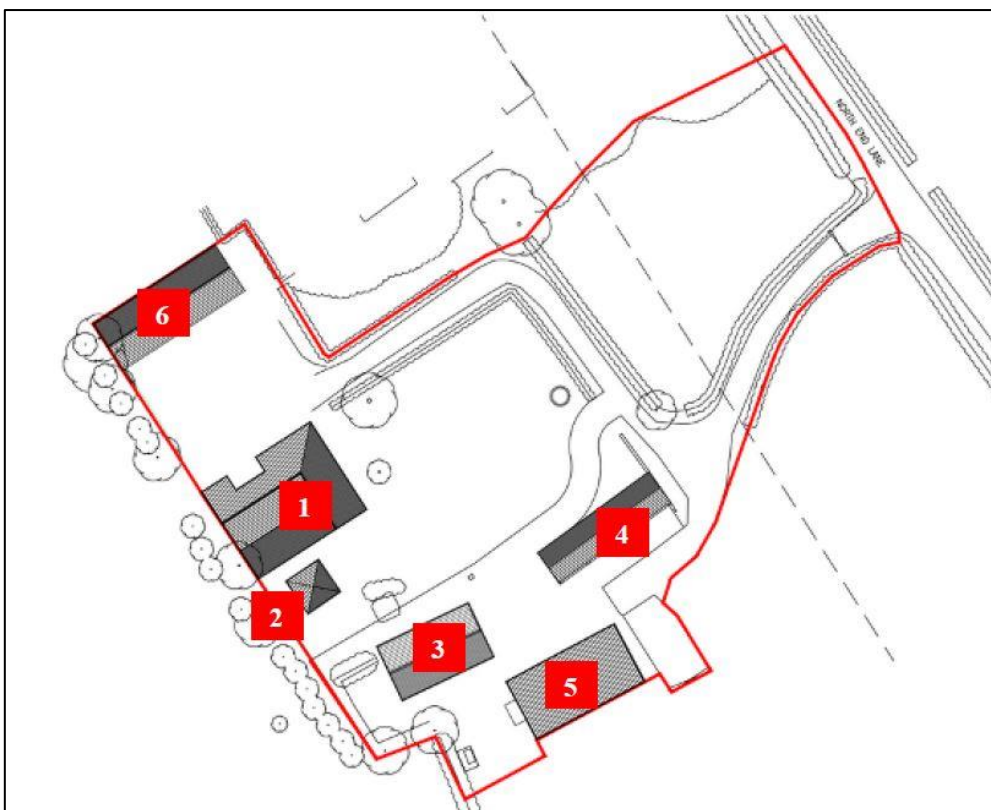


Figure 2: Site Plan showing buildings



Figure 3: 1785 Earl of Derby Estate Plan of Halewood. Map XXXI



Figure 4: 1843 Tithe plan of Halewood



Figure 5: 1845 OS map Lancashire Sheet CXIV



Figure 6: 1892 OS map Lancashire Sheet CXIV.6

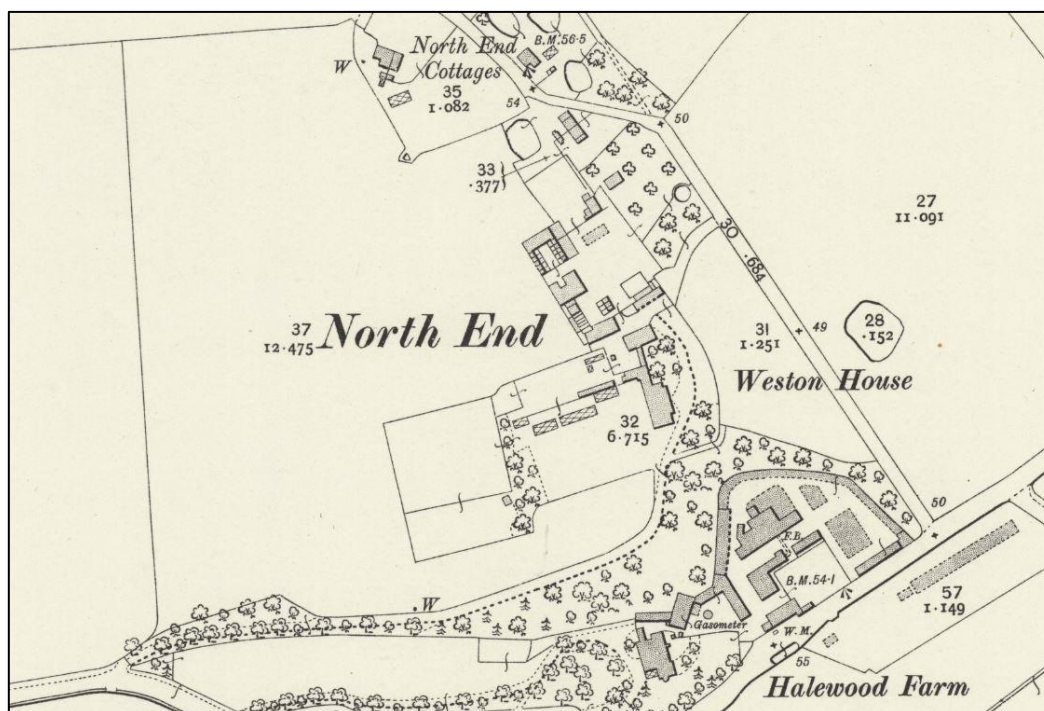


Figure 7: 1904 OS map Lancashire Sheet CXIV.6

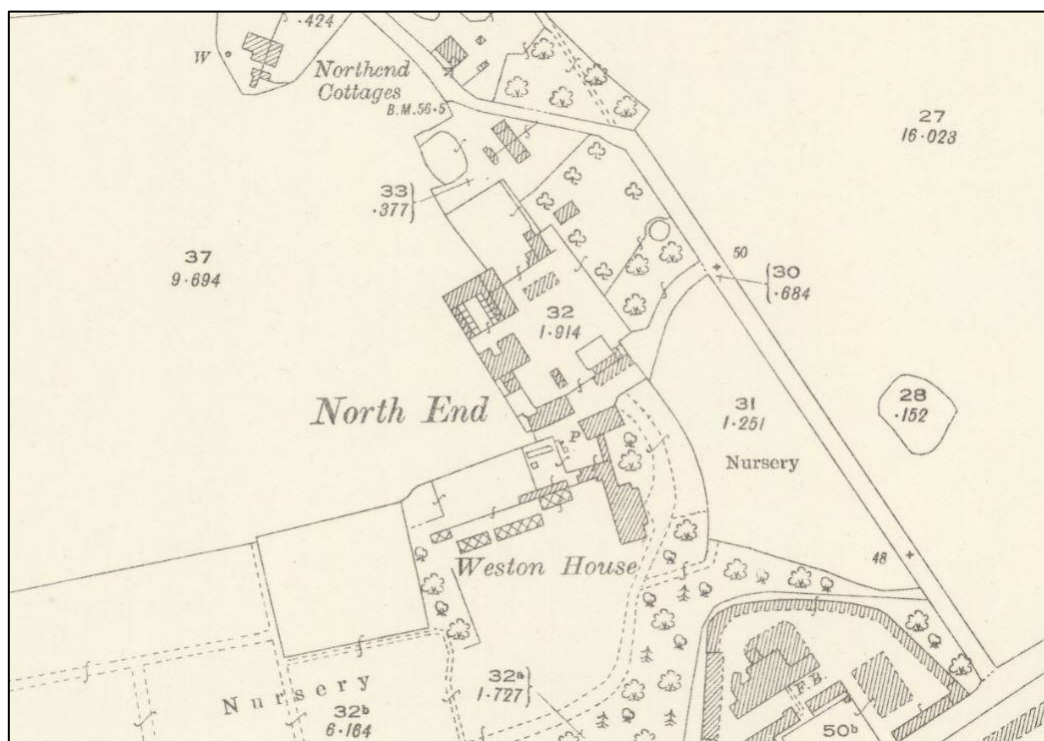


Figure 8: 1925 OS map Lancashire Sheet CXIV.6

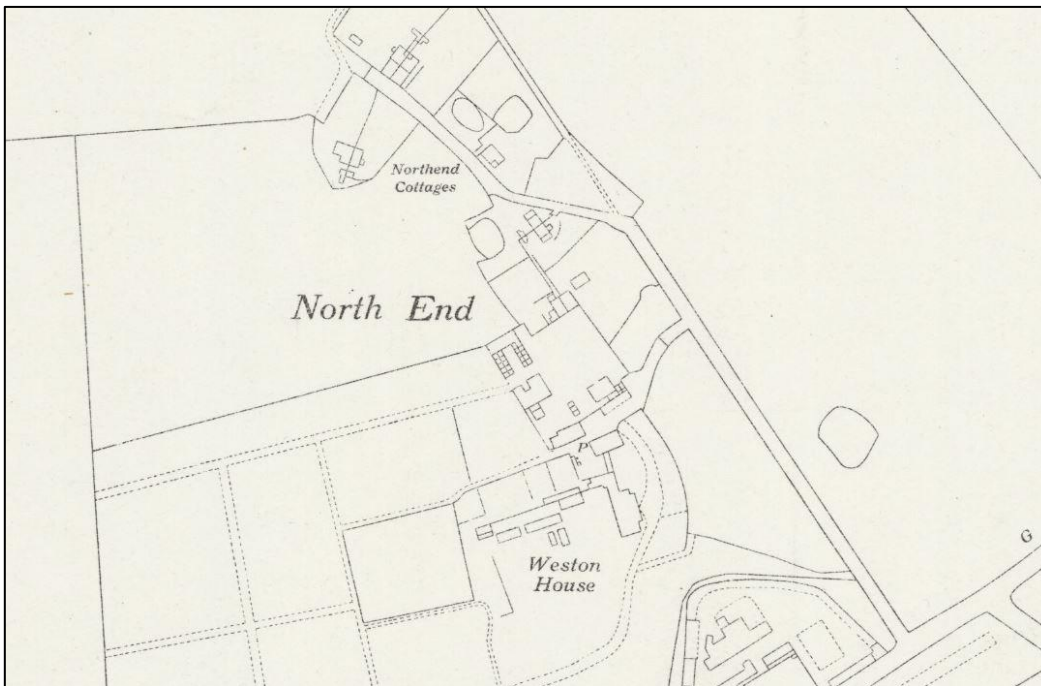


Figure 9: 1938 OS map Lancashire Sheet CXIV.6

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

Plate No.	Digital No.	Description	View to
Building 1			
1	P3011576	General shot showing (left to right) Buildings 2, 1 and 6	N
2	P3011634	General shot of site from the south showing (left to right) Buildings 5, 3, 2, 1 and 4	N
3	P3011501	Northwest elevation	S
4	P3011502	Blocked doorway detail	S
5	P3011503	Barn door	SE
6	P3011504	Detail of wall shown above	SE
7	P3011505	Barn door detail	SE
8	P3011506	Detail of stone base to barn door jamb with groove containing timber board	
9	P3011507	Barn door lintel	S
10	P3011508	Extension wall to right side of barn door	SE
11	P3011509	West end of single story extension	S
12	P3011510	Southwest elevation	SE
13	P3011511	Detail of single story extension elevation	NE
14	P3011512	Detail of ventilation slot	NE
15	P3011494	Southeast elevation	NW
16	P3011495	As above showing winnowing doorway	NW
17	P3011496	Northeast elevation	W
18	P3011534	Detail of blocked doorway	W
19	P3011497	Northeast elevation	S
20	P3011498	Stone and brick plinth detail	S
21	P3011499	Inserted windows detail	S
22	P3011517	Barn interior	S
23	P3011523	Barn interior	NE
24	P3011524	King post truss and roof detail	NE
25	P3011525	Flagged floor detail	NE
26	P3011526	Winnowing door detail	SE
27	P3011514	Western extension room	E
28	P3011515	Roof detail	NE
29	P3011516	Doorway with cobbled floor shown	NW
30	P3011575	Room to east of barn door	N
31	P3011528	Inserted kitchen	NW
32	P3011529	Inserted bathroom	NE
33	P3011530	Living room	S
34	P3011531	Living room	N
35	P3011533	Bedroom in eastern corner	E
Building 2			
36	P3011535	Northeast and southeast elevations	W
37	P3011536	Detail of ground floor of northeast elevation	SW
38	P3011537	Blocked window at first floor level	SW
39	P3011538	Blocked opening high in the face	SW
40	P3011540	Southeast elevation	N
41	P3011541	Blocked ventilation holes	N
42	P3011539	Southeast and southwest elevations	N

Plate No.	Digital No.	Description	View to
43	P3011544	Northwest elevation	S
44	P3011545	Relationship between building 1 and 2	SW
45	P3011546	Interior showing brick pillar to ground floor	W
46	P3011547	Southeast wall	SE
47	P3011548	Whitewash showing pattern of removed boxes	SE
48	P3011551	Blocked first floor opening	NE
49	P3011552	Roof detail	E
Building 3			
50	P3011589	Southeast elevation	NW
51	P3011590	Rebuilt ground floor section of wall	NW
52	P3011591	Blocked windows at first floor level	NW
53	P3011592	As above also showing rough joint to left where gable has been rebuilt	NW
54	P3011593	Blocked doorway with window inserted	NW
55	P3011585	Northeast gable	W
56	P3011586	Blocked arched opening with doorway inserted	W
57	P3011587	Inserted first floor window	W
58	P3011588	Altered ground floor window	SW
59	P3011577	Northwest elevation	E
60	P3011578	Western end	SE
61	P3011579	Blocked doorway detail	SE
62	P3011580	Inserted first floor window	SE
63	P3011581	Inserted first floor windows	SE
64	P3011582	Blocked window detail	SE
65	P3011583	Ground floor windows	SE
66	P3011584	Southwest gable	E
67	P3011594	Southwest gable	N
68	P3011595	Modern kitchen	SE
69	P3011596	Room to the west of kitchen	NW
70	P3011597	As above showing opening to kitchen	SE
71	P3011598	As above showing doorway to staircase and hallway	S
72	P3011599	Hallway and staircase showing doorway to southeast elevation	SE
73	P3011600	Inserted modern staircase	NW
74	P3011601	Doorway into western room	S
75	P3011603	Western room showing recessed blocked opening of former doorway	NW
76	P3011604	As above looking towards the southeast	SE
77	P3011605	First floor landing	SE
78	P3011606	Room to north side of western end	NW
79	P3011607	Room to south side of western end	S
80	P3011608	As above showing base of truss	NE
81	P3011609	Base of truss detail	N
82	P301161	Room to south side of corridor showing base of truss	SE
83	P3011611	Inserted bathroom to northside of corridor	NW
84	P3011612	Inserted shower room	NW
85	P3011613	Eastern room	SE
86	P3011614	First floor corridor	SW

Plate No.	Digital No.	Description	View to
87	P3011615	Base of truss visible in corridor	SW
88	P3011625	Truss detail	SW
Building 4			
89	P3011632	Southeast elevation	N
90	P3011631	Detail of east end	NW
91	P3011635	Inserted wall, brick piers and doorway detail	NW
92	P3011637	Southeast elevation	N
93	P3011630	Southeast and northeast elevations	NW
94	P3011629	Northeast elevation	SW
95	P3011626	Northwest elevation	E
96	P3011627	Blocked doorway detail	SE
97	P3011628	East end	E
98	P3011638	Southwest gable	N
99	P3011639	Interior showing blocked doorway in northwest elevation	NW
100	P3011640	Whitewashed gable detail	SW
101	P3011643	Truss detail	NE
102	P3011644	Inserted dividing wall below truss	NW
103	P3011646	Inserted wall to main frontage	SE
104	P3011647	Whitewashed gable detail	NE
Building 5			
105	P3011651	Northwest elevation	SE
106	P3011652	Doorway to eastern end into derelict section	SE
107	P3011653	Central section built in concrete block	S
108	P3011654	Detail of above	SE
109	P3011655	Western end constructed of modern brick	S
110	P3011648	Northeast elevation	NW
111	P3011649	South end of northeast elevation and east end of southeast elevation	NW
112	P3011671	Southeast elevation	NW
113	P3011672	Southeast elevation	NW
114	P3011670	Southwest elevation	NE
115	P3011657	Derelict eastern unit showing timber stall	S
116	P3011661	Central unit showing stalls	SE
117	P3011662	Central stall	NE
118	P3011663	Blocked doorway in east end of southeast wall	E
119	P3011664	Stall detail	NE
120	P3011665	Roof detail	NW
121	P3011666	Blocked opening high in face to west of entrance	SW
122	P3011673	Blocked doorway directly below above	SW
123	P3011674	Large blocked opening from eastern unit with wall scar to the right	NE
124	P3011675	Pair of blocked doorways in southern corner of room	S
125	P3011667	Western unit	S
126	P3011668	Detail of ceiling	S
127	P3011669	Southern end of western unit	S
Building 6			
128	P3011554	Southeast elevation	NW
129	P3011555	Detail of sandstone pier	NW

Plate No.	Digital No.	Description	View to
130	P3011570	Doorway in inserted wall detail	NW
131	P3011556	Northeast gable	NW
132	P3011560	Northwest and southwest elevation	E
133	P3011564	Detail of stonework to northwest elevation	E
134	P3011557	Southwest gable	N
135	P3011558	Southwest gable	E
136	P3011566	Interior showing inserted cross walls	N
137	P3011567	Roof detail	N
138	P3011568	Inserted wall to main frontage	SE
139	P3011571	Whitewashed stone wall	NW
140	P3011572	Whitewashed gable	E



Plate 1: General shot showing (left to right) Buildings 2, 1 and 6



Plate 2: General shot of site from the south showing (left to right) Buildings 5, 3, 2, 1 and 4

Building 1



Plate 3: Northwest elevation



Plate 4: Blocked doorway detail



Plate 5: Barn door



Plate 6: Detail of wall shown above



Plate 7: Barn door detail



Plate 8: Detail of stone base to barn door jamb with groove containing timber board



Plate 9: Barn door lintel



Plate 10: Extension wall to right side of barn door



Plate 11: West end of single story extension



Plate 12: Southwest elevation



Plate 13: Detail of single story extension elevation



Plate 14: Detail of ventilation slot



Plate 15: Southeast elevation



Plate 16: As above showing winnowing doorway



Plate 17: Northeast elevation



Plate 18: Detail of blocked doorway



Plate 19: Northeast elevation



Plate 20: Stone and brick plinth detail



Plate 21: Inserted windows detail



Plate 22: Barn interior



Plate 23: Barn interior



Plate 24: King post truss and roof detail



Plate 25: Flagged floor detail



Plate 26: Winnowing door detail



Plate 27: Western extension room



Plate 28: Roof detail



Plate 29: Doorway with cobbled floor shown



Plate 30: Room to east of barn door



Plate 31: Inserted kitchen



Plate 32: Inserted bathroom



Plate 33: Living room



Plate 34: As above



Plate 35: Bedroom in eastern corner

Building 2



Plate 36: Northeast and southeast elevations



Plate 37: Detail of ground floor of northeast elevation



Plate 38: Blocked window at first floor level



Plate 39: Blocked opening high in the face



Plate 40: Southeast elevation



Plate 41: Blocked ventilation holes



Plate 42: Southeast and southwest elevations



Plate 43: Northwest elevation



Plate 44: Relationship between building 1 and 2



Plate 45: Interior showing brick pillar to ground floor



Plate 46: Southeast wall



Plate 47: Whitewash showing pattern of removed boxes



Plate 48: Blocked first floor opening



Plate 49: Roof detail

Building 3



Plate 50: Southeast elevation



Plate 51: Rebuilt ground floor section of wall



Plate 52: Blocked windows at first floor level



Plate 53: As above also showing rough joint to left where gable has been rebuilt



Plate 54: Blocked doorway with window inserted



Plate 55: Northeast gable



Plate 56: Blocked arched opening with doorway inserted



Plate 57: Inserted first floor window



Plate 58: Altered ground floor window



Plate 59: Northwest elevation



Plate 60: Western end



Plate 61: Blocked doorway detail



Plate 62: Inserted first floor window



Plate 63: Inserted first floor windows



Plate 64: Blocked window detail



Plate 65: Ground floor windows



Plate 66: Southwest gable



Plate 67: Southwest gable



Plate 68: Modern kitchen



Plate 69: Room to the west of kitchen



Plate 70: As above showing opening to kitchen



Plate 71: As above showing doorway to staircase and hallway



Plate 72: Hallway and staircase showing doorway to southeast elevation



Plate 73: Inserted modern staircase



Plate 74: Doorway into western room



Plate 75: Western room showing recessed blocked opening of former doorway



Plate 76: As above looking towards the southeast



Plate 77: First floor landing



Plate 78: Room to north side of western end



Plate 79: Room to south side of western end



Plate 80: As above showing base of truss



Plate 81: Base of truss detail



Plate 82: Room to south side of corridor showing base of truss



Plate 83: Inserted bathroom to northside of corridor



Plate 84: Inserted shower room



Plate 85: Eastern room



Plate 86: First floor corridor



Plate 87: Base of truss visible in corridor



Plate 88: Truss detail

Building 4



Plate 89: Southeast elevation



Plate 90: Detail of east end



Plate 91: Inserted wall, brick piers and doorway detail



Plate 92: Southeast elevation



Plate 93: Southeast and northeast elevations



Plate 94: Northeast elevation



Plate 95: Northwest elevation



Plate 96: Blocked doorway detail



Plate 97: East end



Plate 98: Southwest gable



Plate 99: Interior showing blocked doorway in northwest elevation



Plate 100: Whitewashed gable detail



Plate 101: Truss detail



Plate 102: Inserted dividing wall below truss



Plate 103: Inserted wall to main frontage



Plate 104: Whitewashed gable detail

Building 5



Plate 105: Northwest elevation



Plate 106: Doorway to eastern end into derelict section



Plate 107: Central section built in concrete block



Plate 108: Detail of above



Plate 109: Western end constructed of modern brick



Plate 110: Northeast elevation



Plate 111: South end of northeast elevation and east end of southeast elevation



Plate 112: Southeast elevation



Plate 113: Southeast elevation



Plate 114: Southwest elevation



Plate 115: Derelict eastern unit showing timber stall



Plate 116: Central unit showing stalls

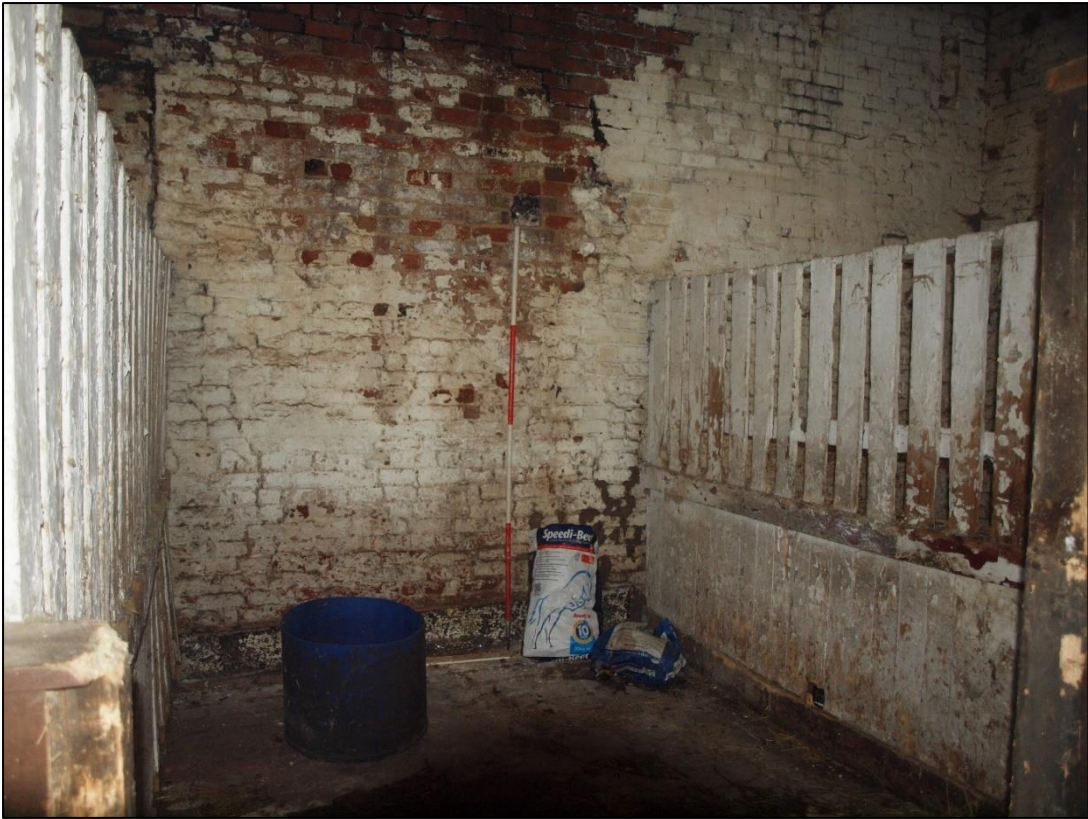


Plate 117: Central stall



Plate 118: Blocked doorway in east end of southeast wall



Plate 119: Stall detail



Plate 120: Roof detail



Plate 121: Blocked opening high in face to west of entrance



Plate 122: Blocked doorway directly below above



Plate 123: Large blocked opening from eastern unit with wall scar to the right



Plate 124: Pair of blocked doorways in southern corner of room



Plate 125: Western unit



Plate 126: Detail of ceiling



Plate 127: Southern end of western unit

Building 6



Plate 128: Southeast elevation



Plate 129: Detail of sandstone pier



Plate 130: Doorway in inserted wall detail



Plate 131: Northeast gable



Plate 132: Northwest and southwest elevation



Plate 133: Detail of stonework to northwest elevation



Plate 134: Southwest gable



Plate 135: Southwest gable



Plate 136: Interior showing inserted cross walls



Plate 137: Roof detail

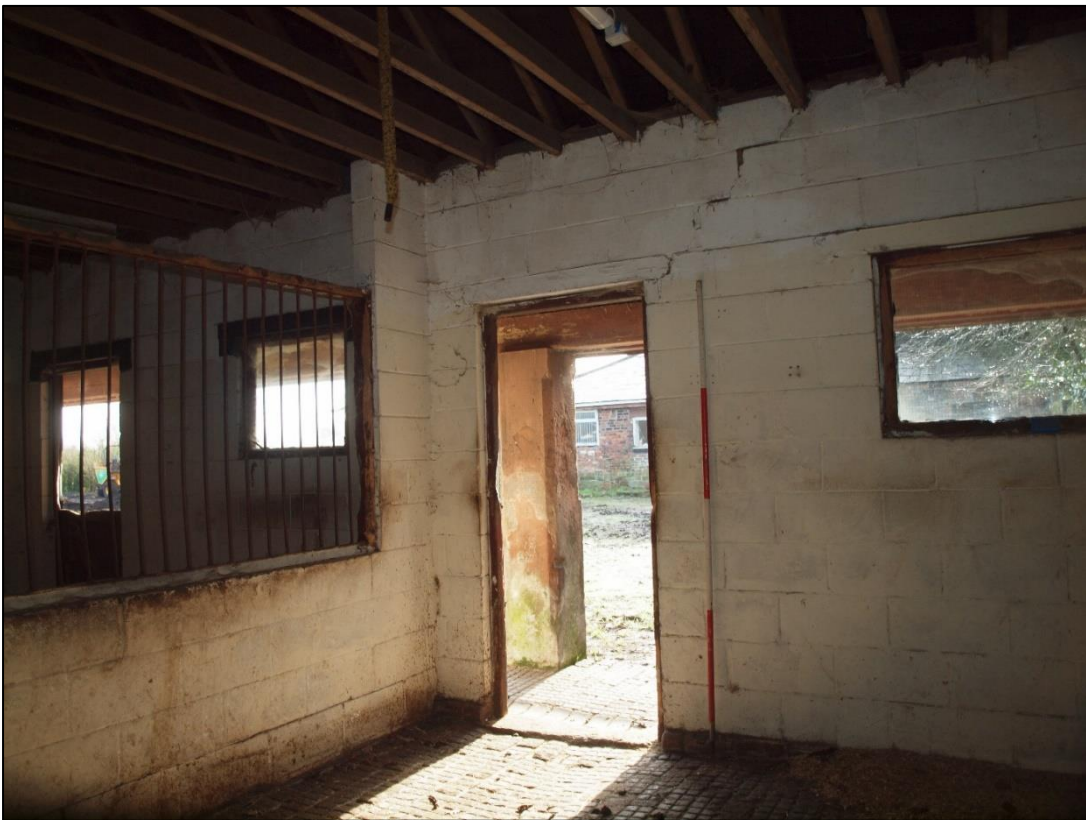


Plate 138: Inserted wall to main frontage



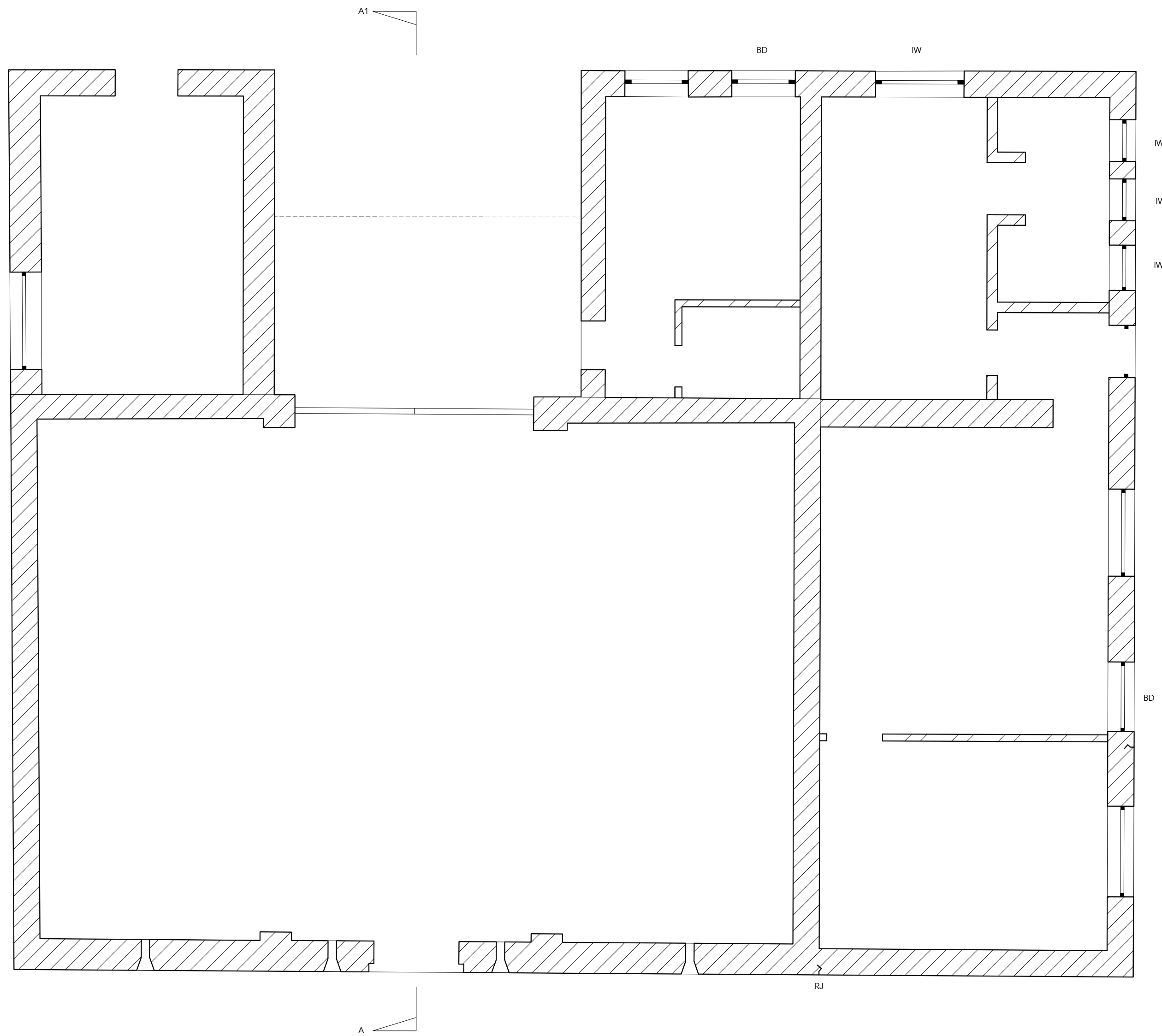
Plate 139: Whitewashed stone wall



Plate 140: Whitewashed gable

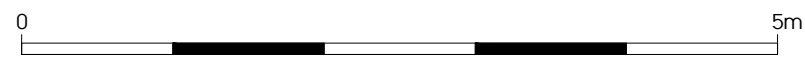
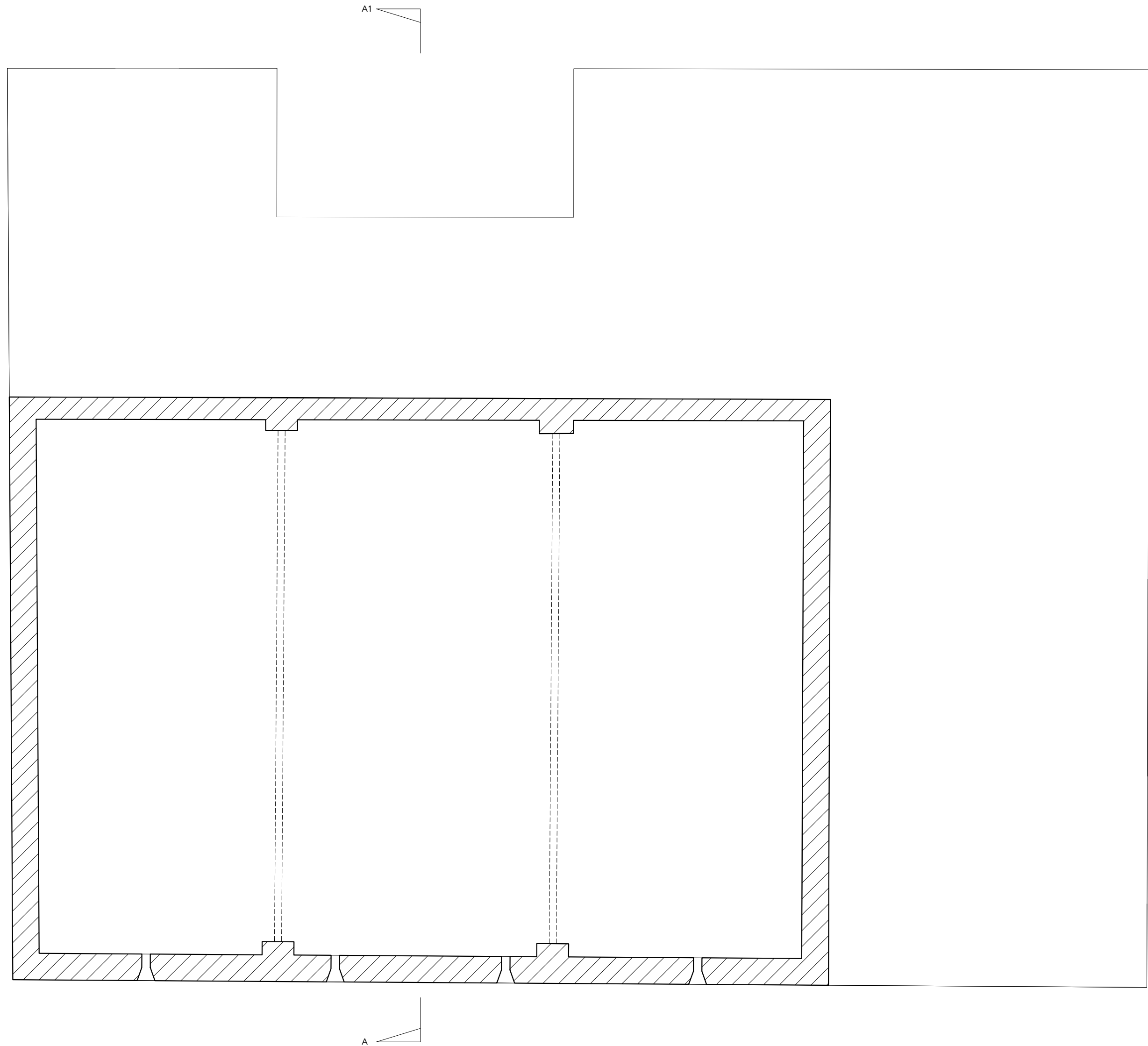
Appendix 3: Plans

- Key**
- BD Blocked Door
 - ID Inserted Door
 - RJ Rough Joint
 - IW Inserted Window
 - BW Blocked Window



north

- Key**
- BD Blocked Door
 - ID Inserted Door
 - RJ Rough Joint
 - IW Inserted Window
 - BW Blocked Window



north

Building 1 Section A - A1

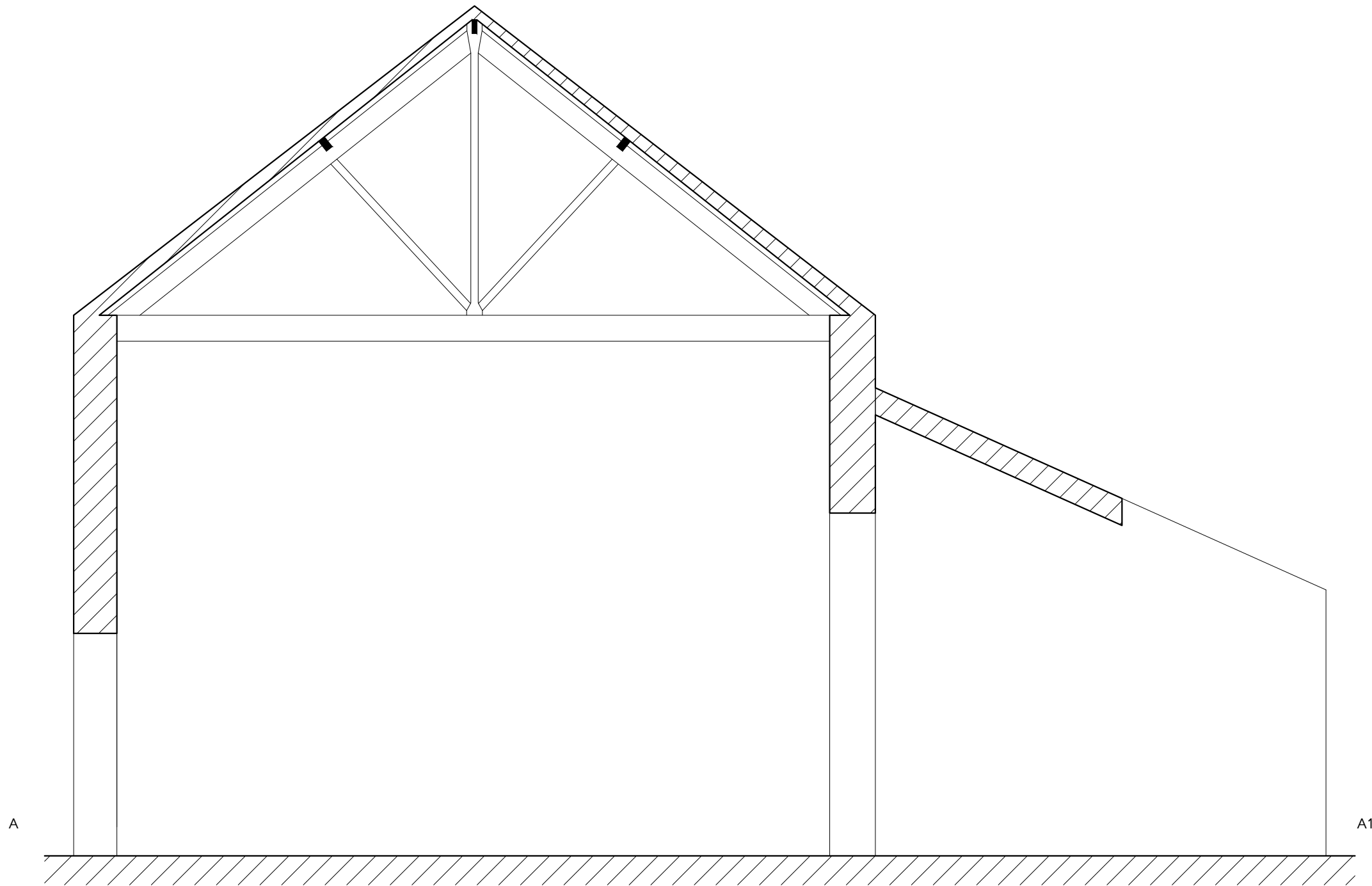


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Key

- BD Blocked Door
- ID Inserted Door
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- IW Inserted Window
- BW Blocked Window

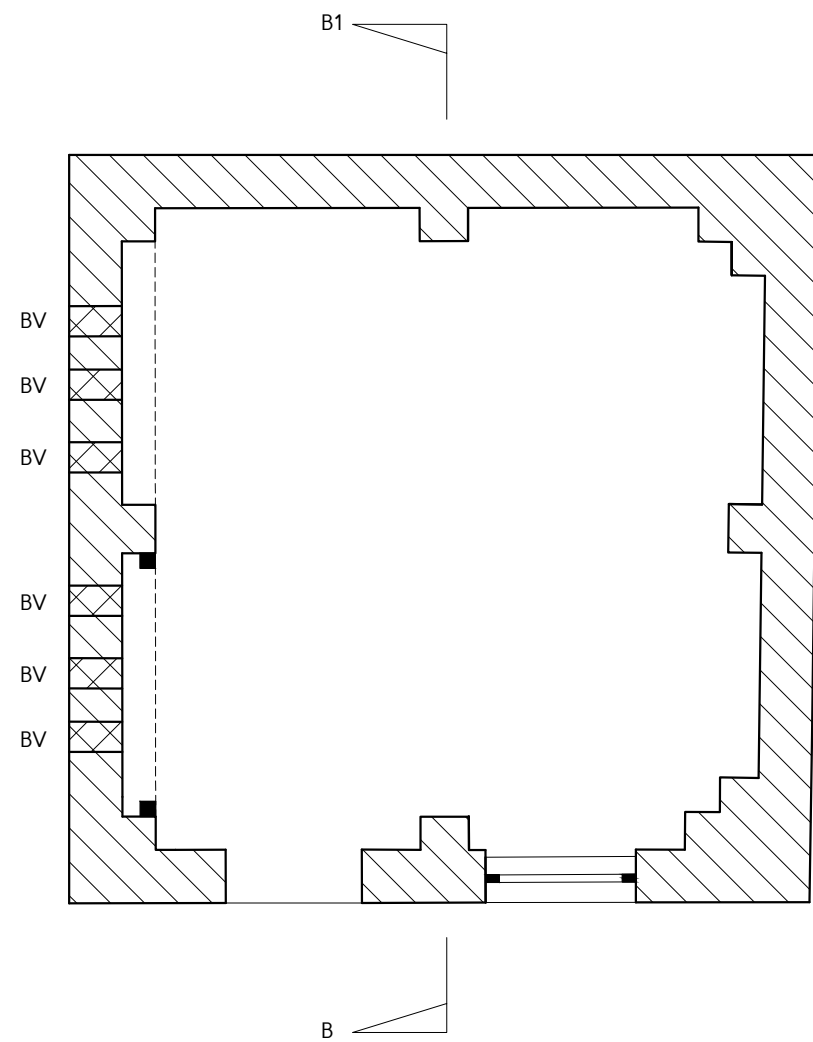


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job no.: 22.1692
fig no.: 12
scale: 1:50
date issued: March 2021

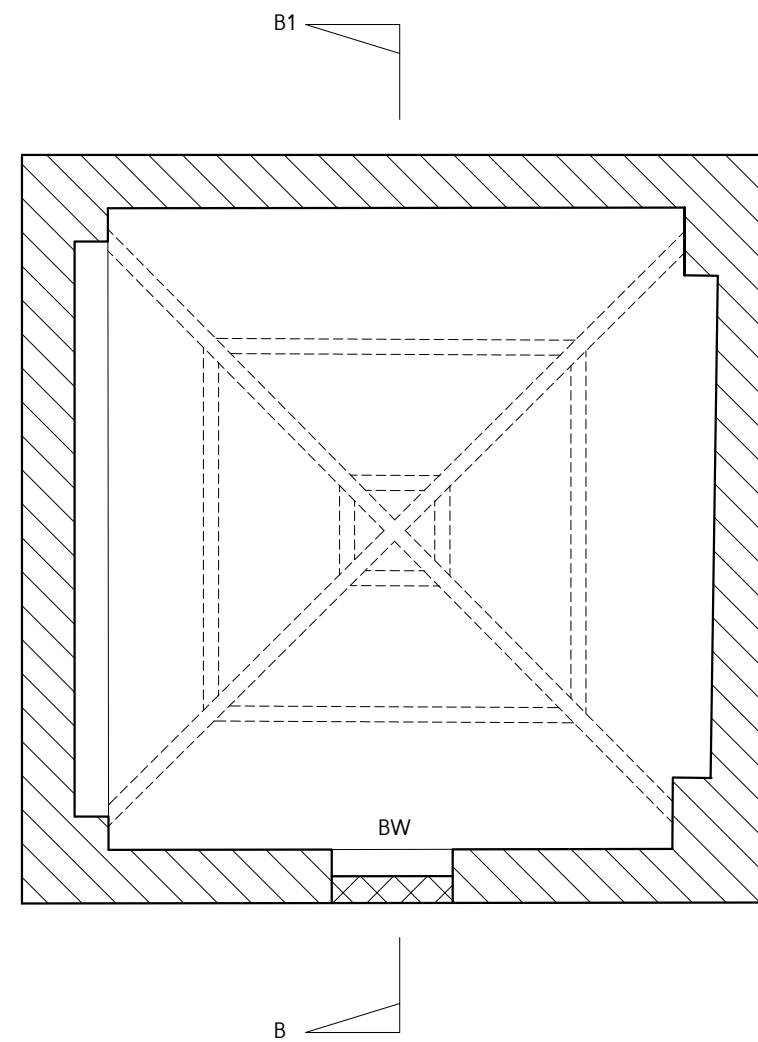
Building 2 Ground and First floor plans

Key

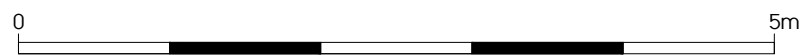
- BD Blocked Door
- ID Inserted Door
- RJ Rough Joint
- IW Inserted Window
- BW Blocked Window
- BV Blocked Vent



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



Building 2 Section B - B1



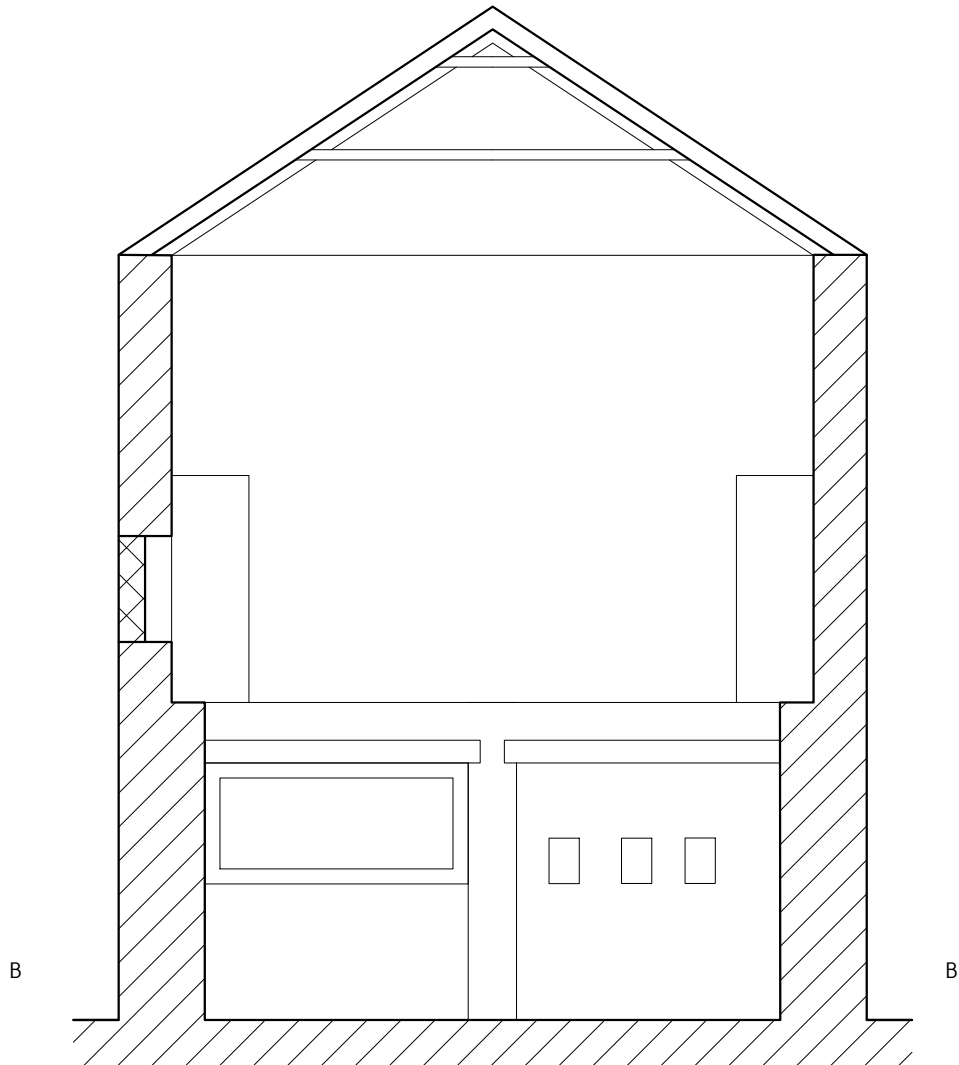
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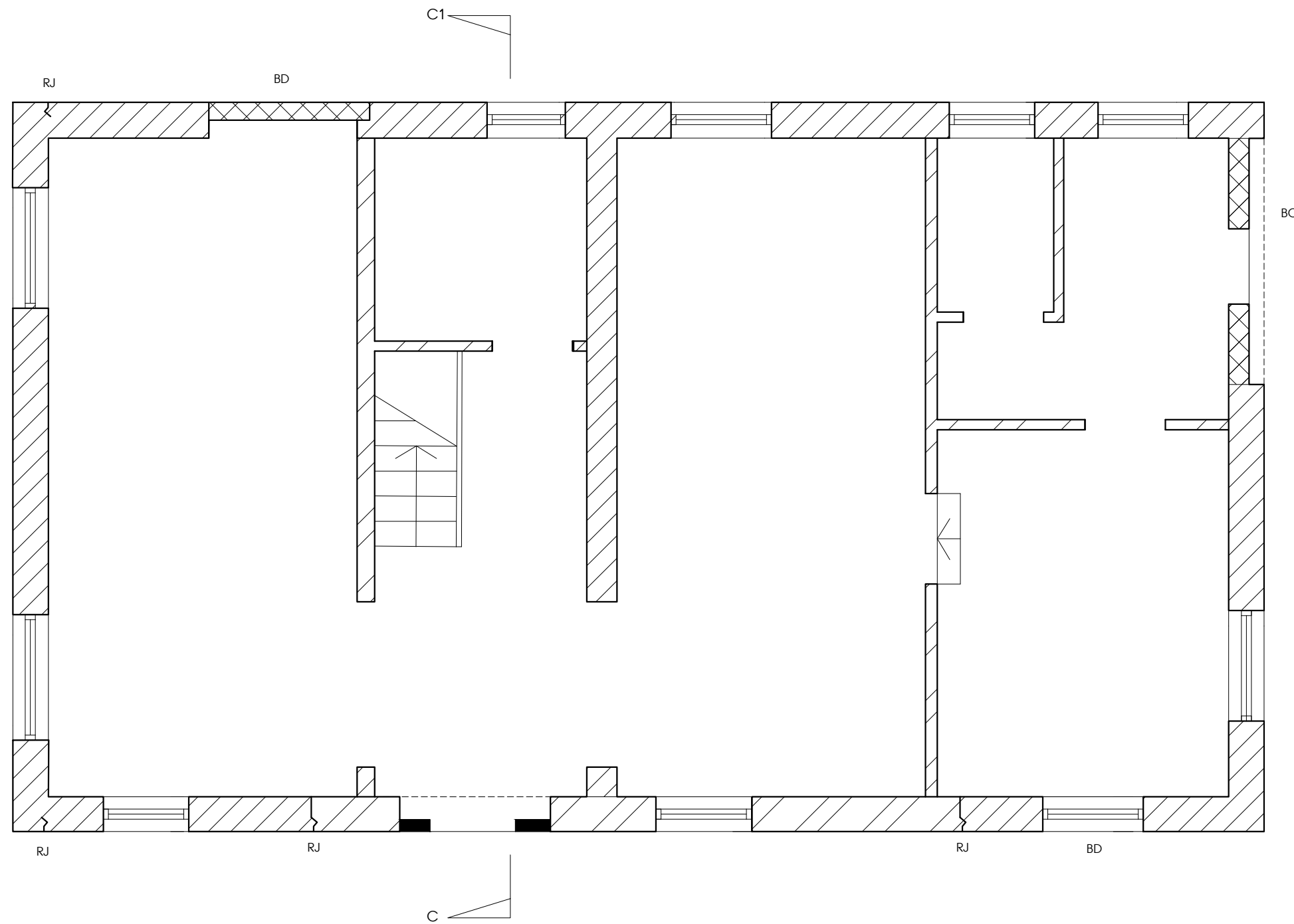
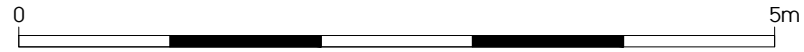
Key

- BD Blocked Door
- ID Inserted Door
- RJ Rough Joint
- IW Inserted Window
- BW Blocked Window
- BV Blocked Vent



client: Wase Homes Limited
job no.: 22.1692
fig no.: 14
scale: 1:50
date issued: March 2021

Building 3 Ground floor plan



north



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Key

- BD Blocked Door
- ID Inserted Door
- RJ Rough Joint
- IW Inserted Window
- BW Blocked Window
- BV Blocked Vent
- BO Blocked Opening

client: Wase Homes Limited
 job no.: 22.1692
 fig no.: 15
 scale: 1:50
 date issued: March 2021

Building 3 First floor plan

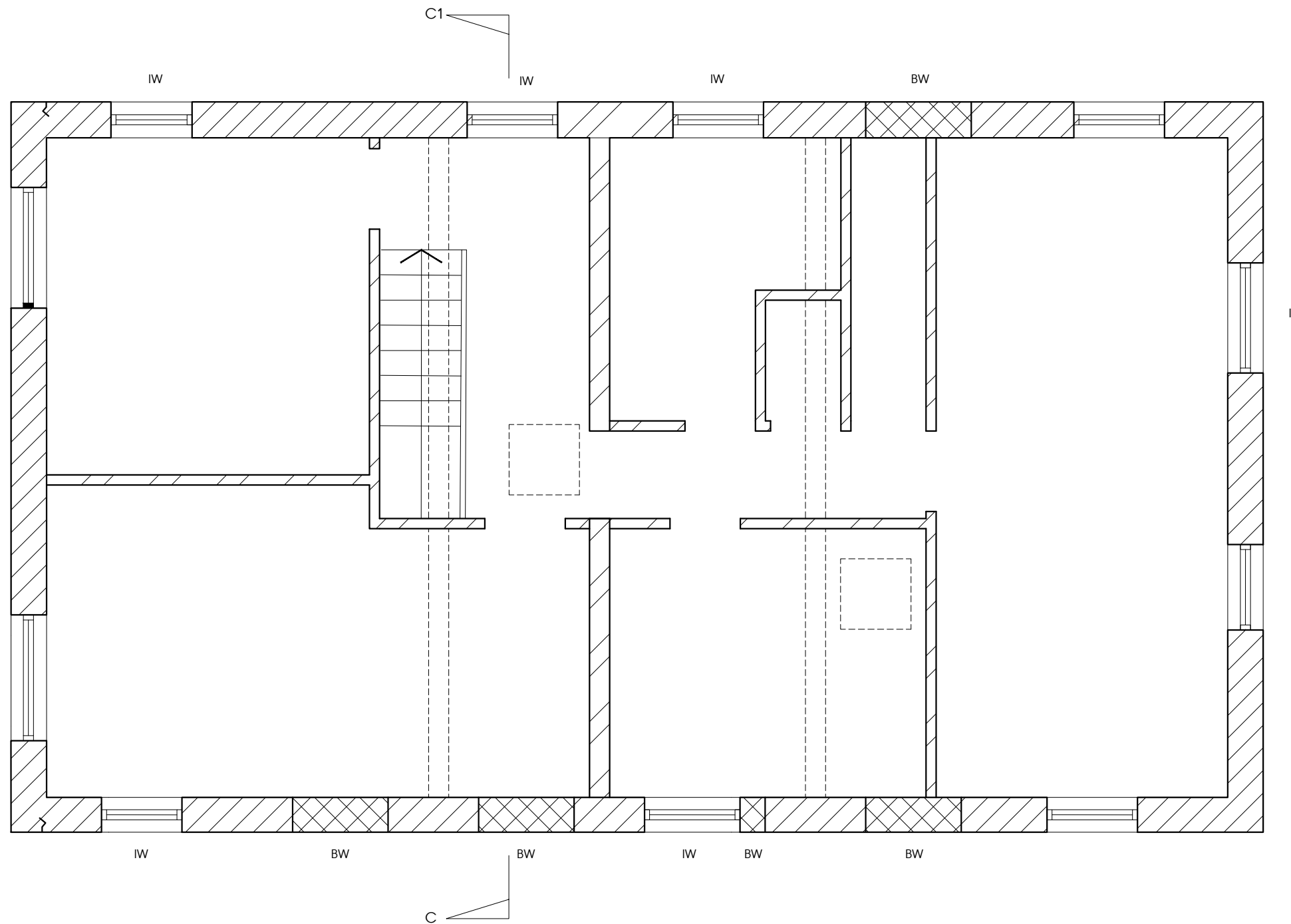


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Key

- BD Blocked Door
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- BV Blocked Vent
- BO Blocked Opening



north

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 job no.: 22.1692
 fig no.: 16
 scale: 1:50
 date issued: March 2021

Building 3 Section C - C1



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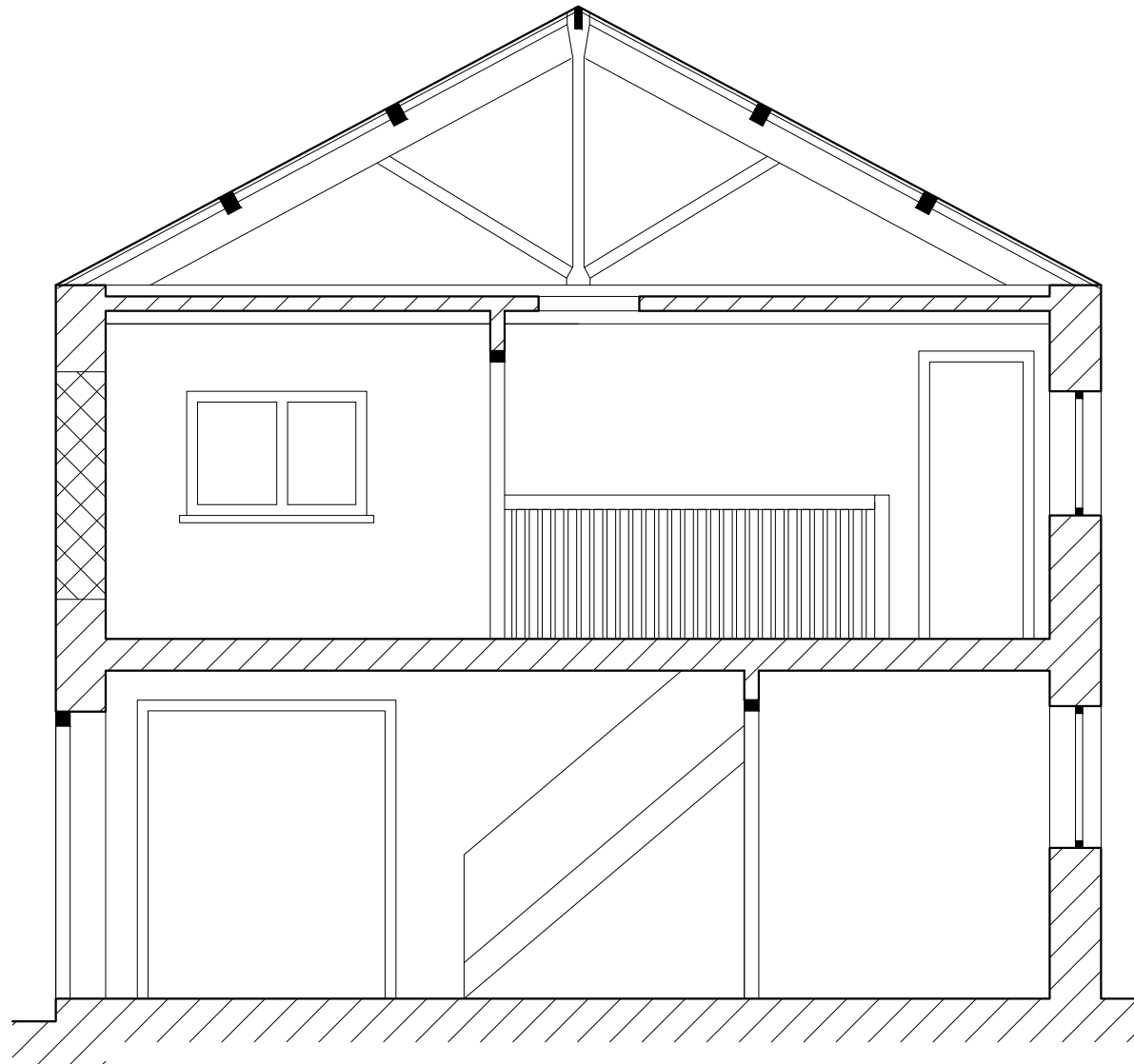
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Key

- BD Blocked Door
- ID Inserted Door
- RJ Rough Joint
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- BV Blocked Vent
- BO Blocked Opening



client: Wase Homes Limited

job no.: 22.1692

fig no.: 17

scale: 1:50

date issued: March 2021

Building 4 Plan

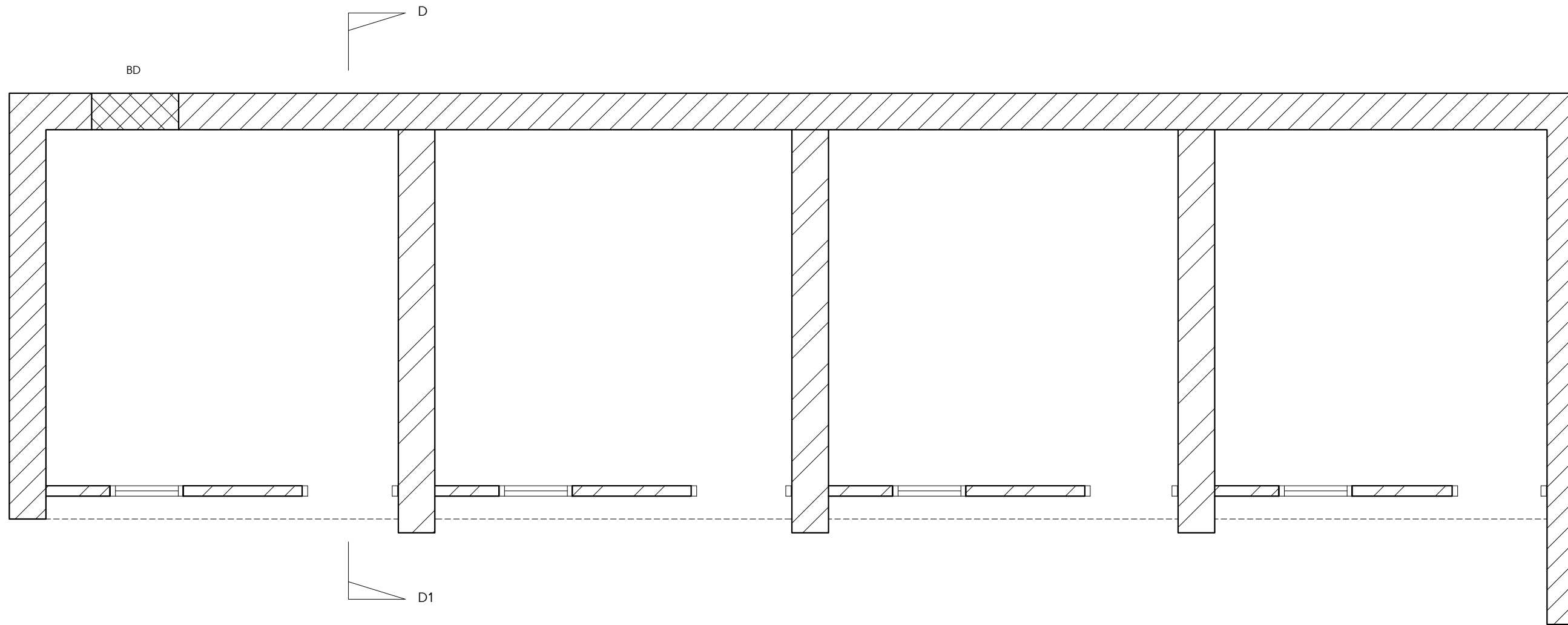


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Key

- BD Blocked Door
- ID Inserted Door
- RJ Rough Joint
- IW Inserted Window
- BW Blocked Window
- BV Blocked Vent
- BO Blocked Opening



north ↑

client: Wase Homes Limited
job no.: 22.1692
fig no.: 18
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date issued: March 2021

Building 4 Section D - D1



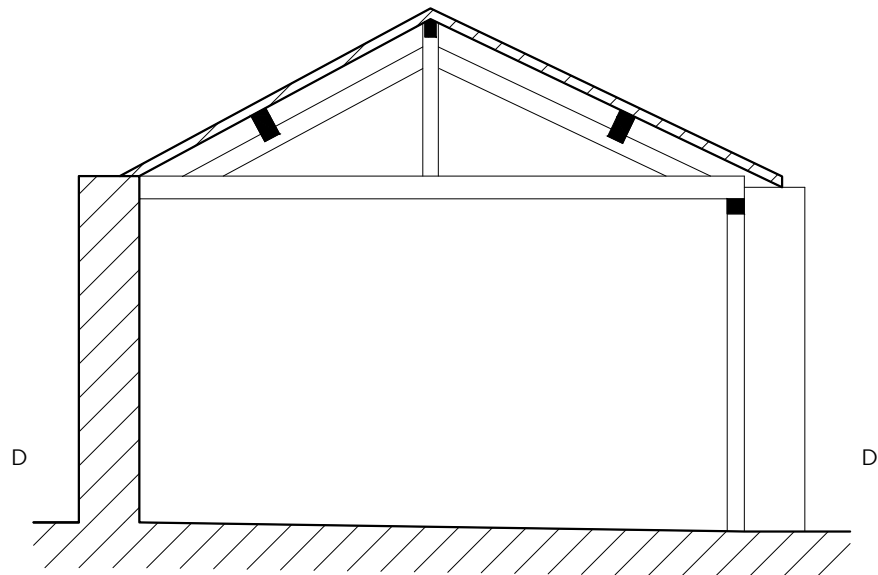
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Key

- BD Blocked Door
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- BV Blocked Vent



client: Wase Homes Limited
job no.: 22.1692
fig no.: 19
scale: 1:50
date issued: March 2021

Building 5 Plan

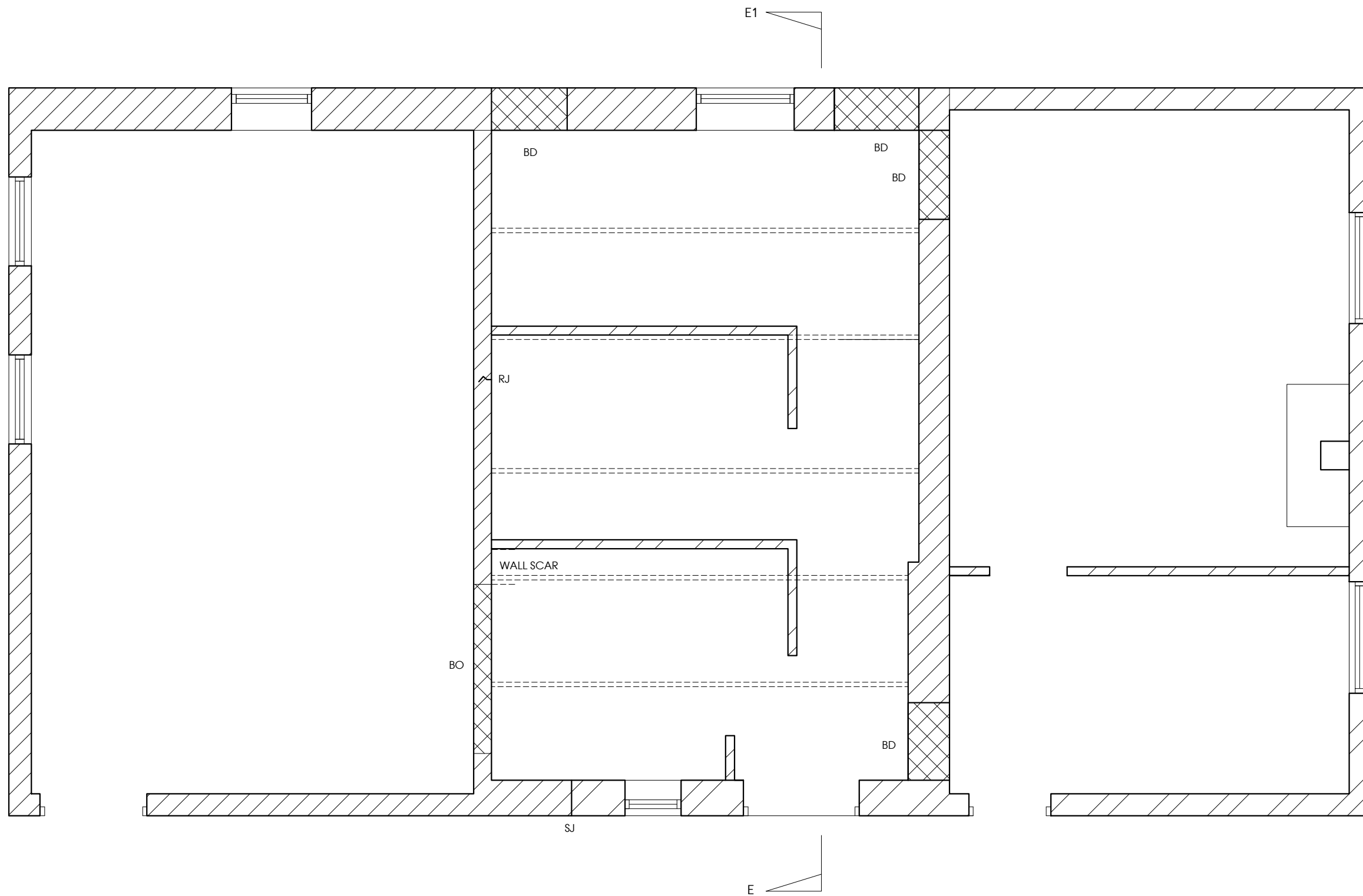


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Key

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- BV Blocked Vent
- BO Blocked Opening



client: Wase Homes Limited
job no.: 22.1692
fig no.: 20
scale: 1:50
date issued: March 2021

Building 5 Section E - E1



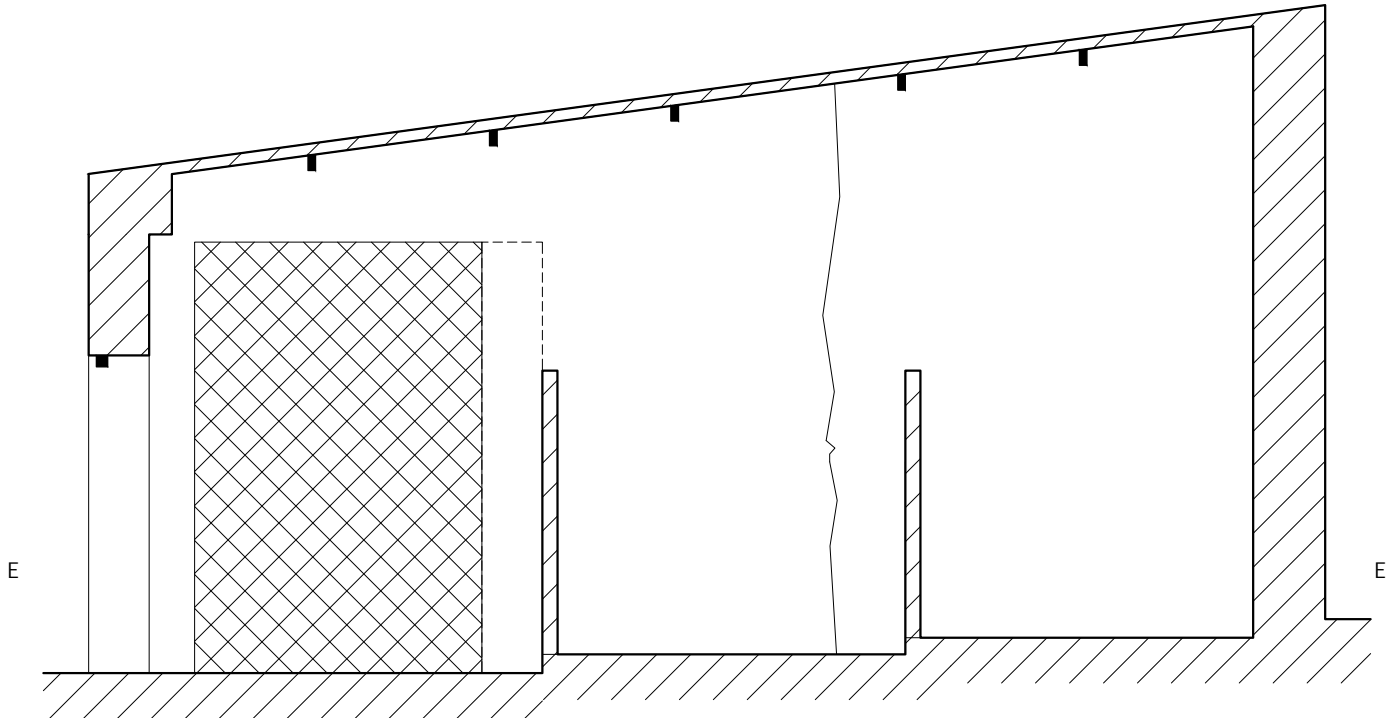
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Key

- BD Blocked Door
- ID Inserted Door
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- IW Inserted Window
- BW Blocked Window
- BV Blocked Vent



0 5m

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job no.: 22.1692
fig no.: 21
scale: 1:50
date issued: March 2021

Building 6 Plan

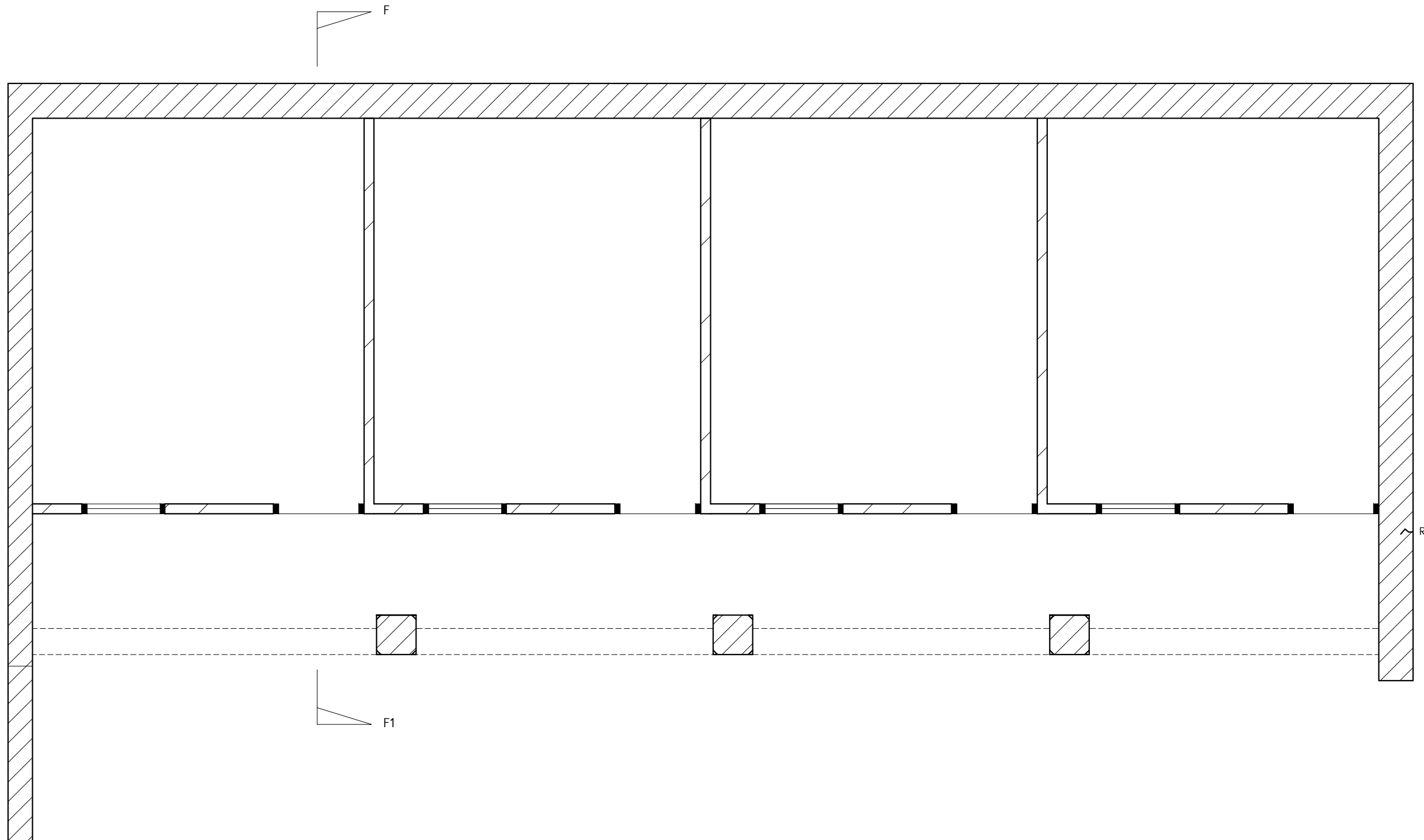


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Key

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- ID Inserted Door
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- BO Blocked Opening



north

client: Wase Homes Limited
job no.: 22.1692
fig no.: 22
scale: 1:50
date issued: March 2021

Building 6 Section F - F1



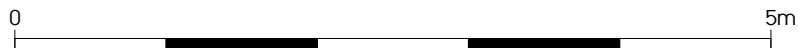
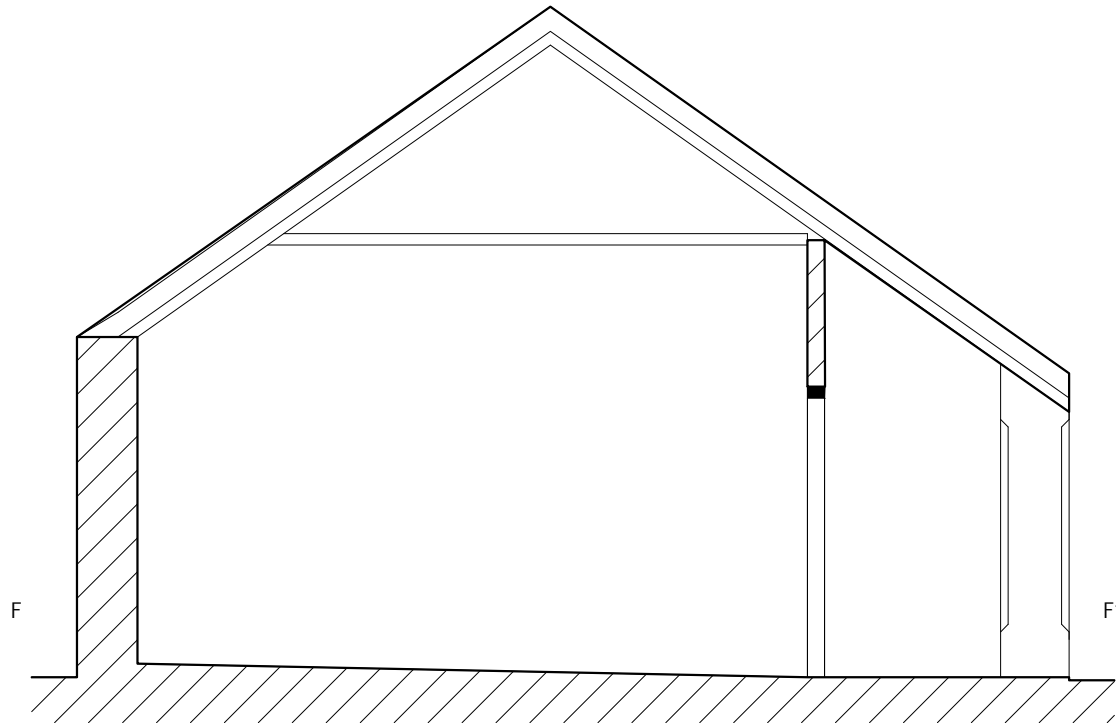
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Key

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- RJ Rough Joint
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- BW Blocked Window
- BV Blocked Vent



client: Wase Homes Limited
job no.: 22.1692
fig no.: 23
scale: 1:50
date issued: March 2021

Building 1 Photo Location Plan



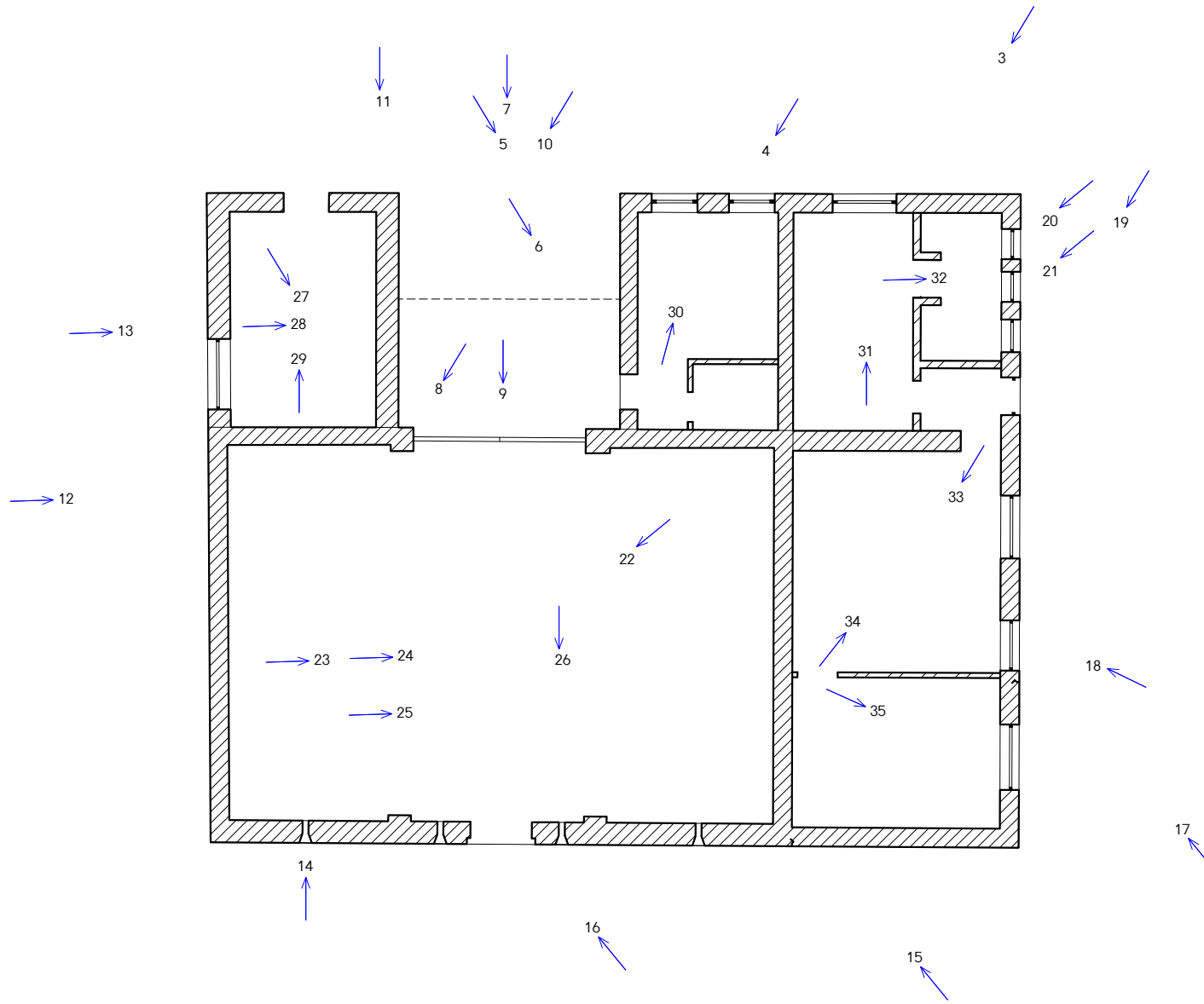
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Key

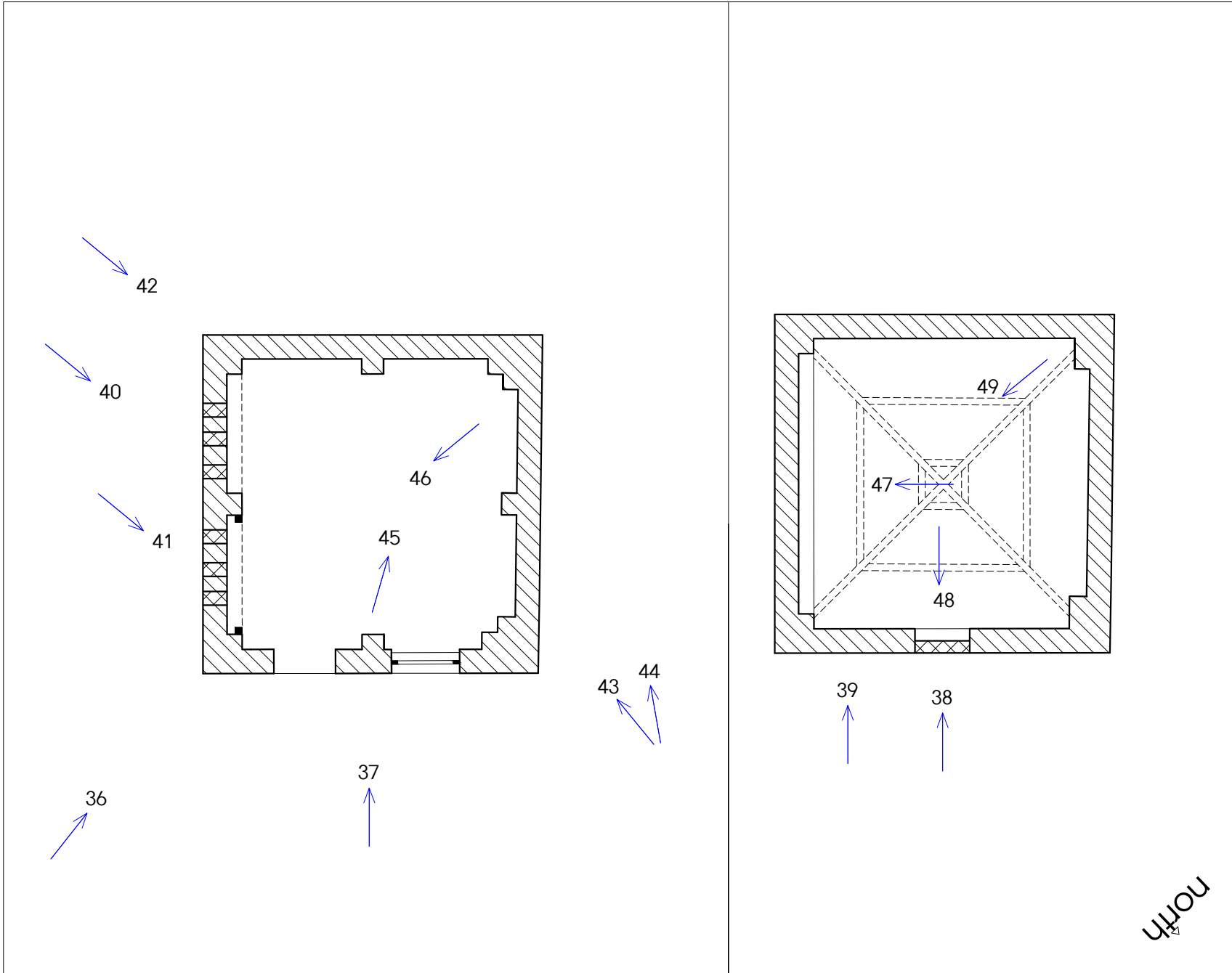
23 Plate Number



north ↑

client: Wase Homes Limited
 job no.: 22.1692
 fig no.: 24
 scale: Not to scale
 date issued: March 2021

Building 2 Photo Location Plan



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Key

23 Plate Number

client: Wase Homes Limited
job no.: 22.1692
fig no.: 25
scale: Not to scale
date issued: March 2021

Building 3 Ground Floor Photo Location Plan

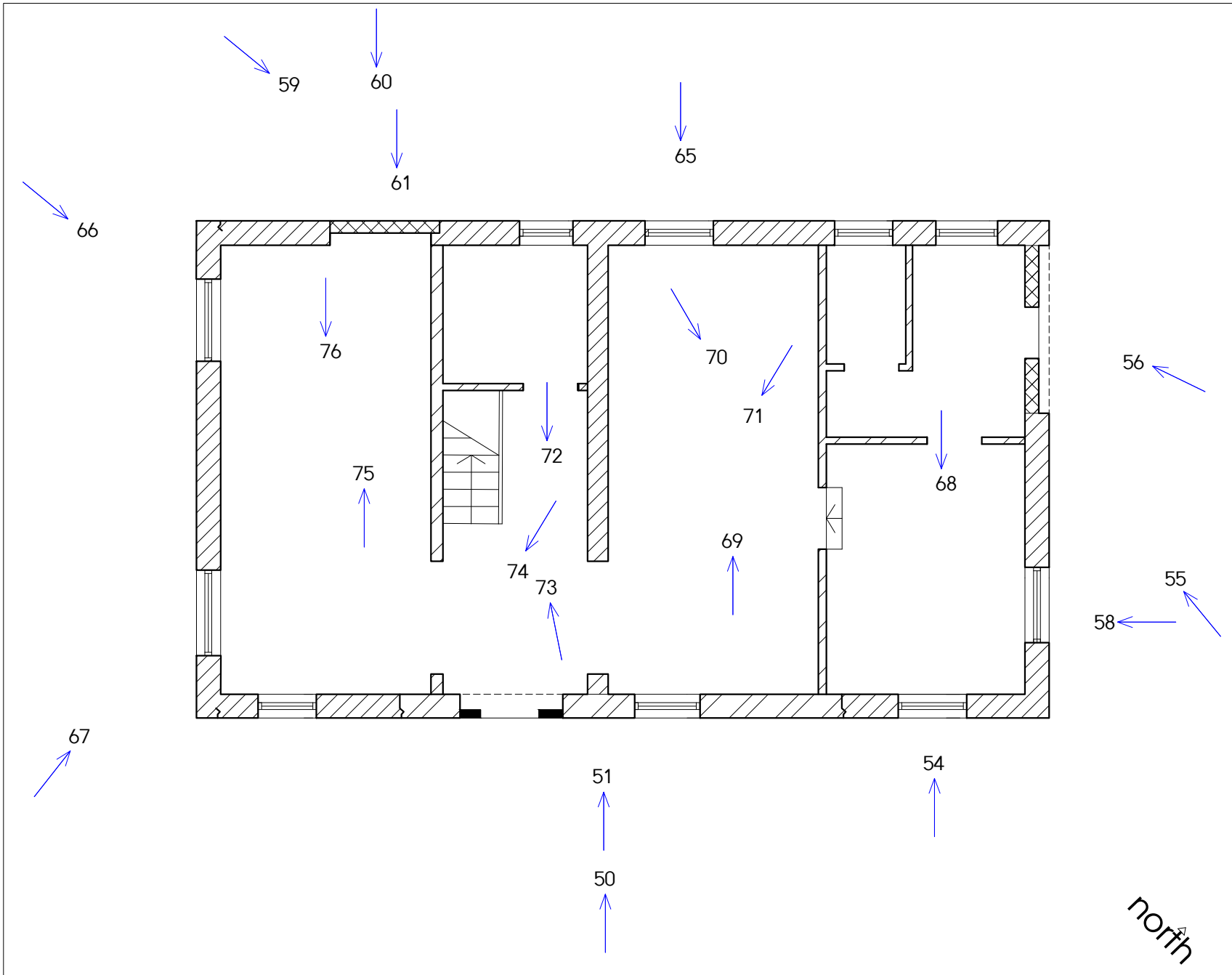


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Key

23 Plate Number



client: Wase Homes Limited
 job no.: 22.1692
 fig no.: 26
 scale: Not to scale
 date issued: March 2021

Building 3 First Floor Photo Location Plan



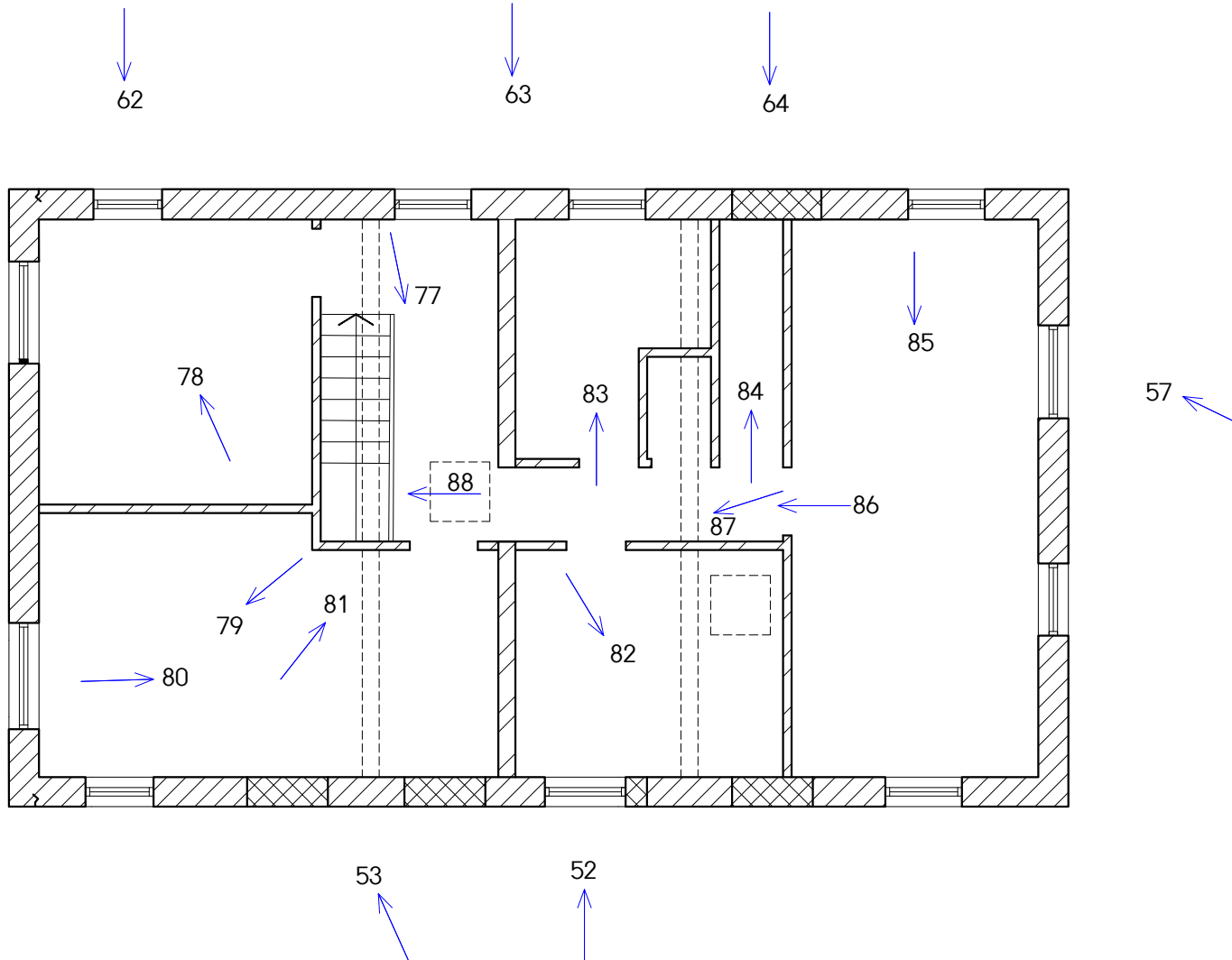
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Key

23 Plate Number



north

client: Wase Homes Limited
job no.: 22.1692
fig no.: 27
scale: Not to scale
date issued: March 2021

Building 4 Photo Location Plan



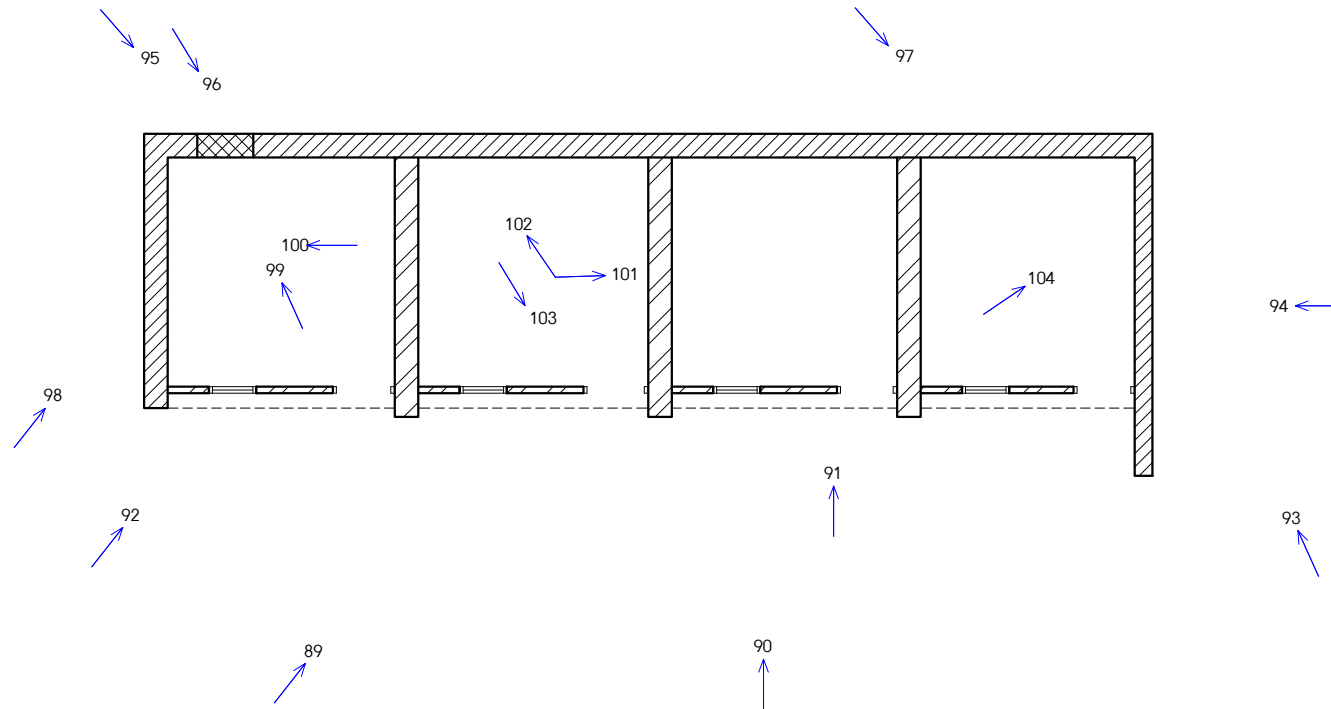
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Key

23 Plate Number



north ↑

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job no.: 22.1692
fig no.: 28
scale: Not to scale
date issued: March 2021

Building 5 Photo Location Plan

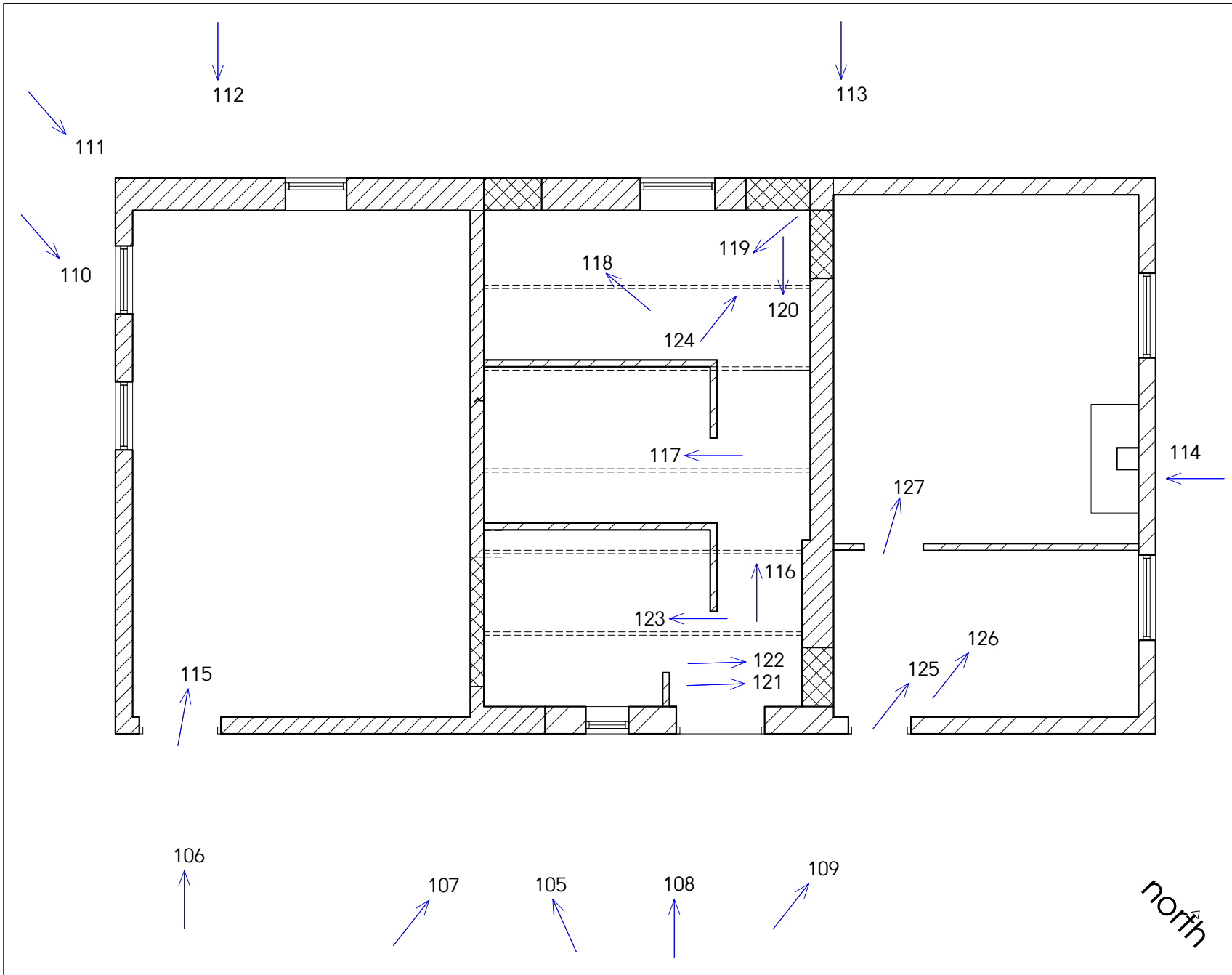


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Key

23 Plate Number



client:	Wase Homes Limited
job no.:	22.1692
fig no.:	29
scale:	Not to scale
date issued:	March 2021

Building 6 Photo Location Plan



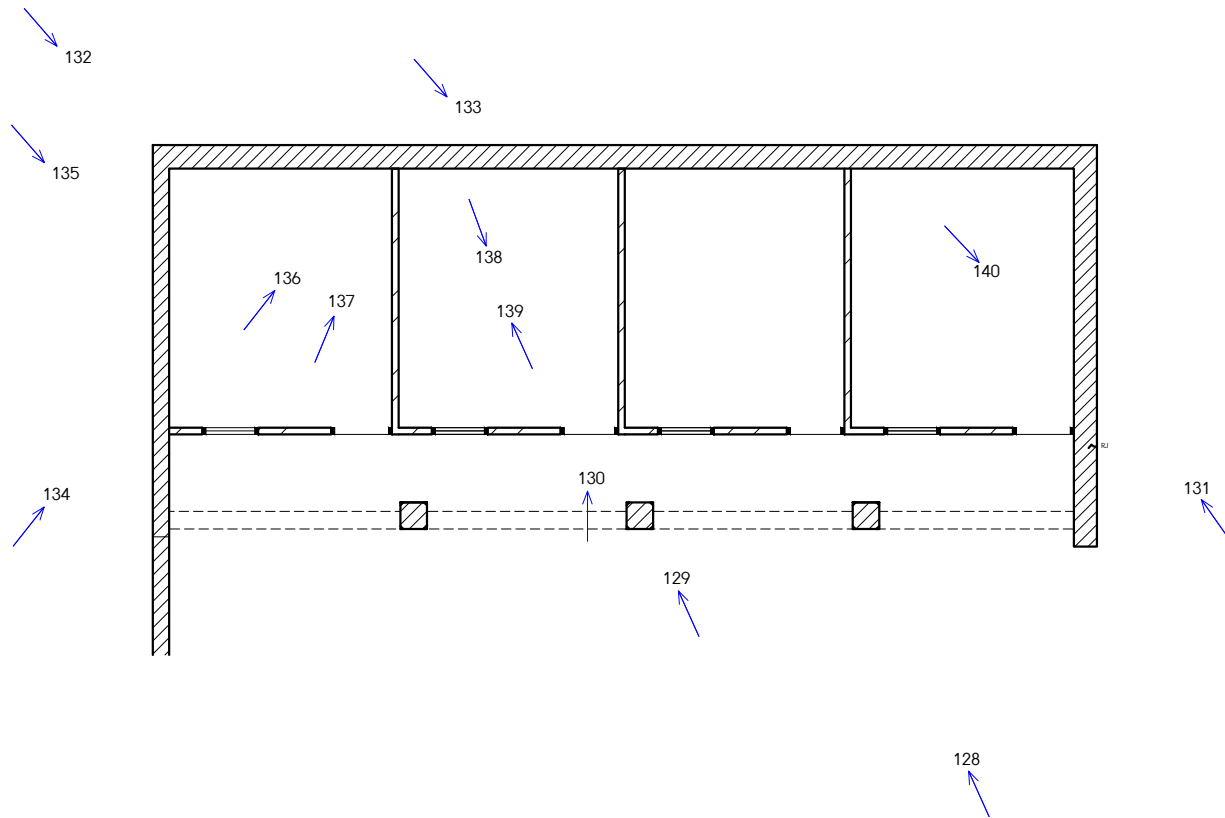
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job no.: 22.1692
fig no.: 30
scale: Not to scale
date issued: March 2021