



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

Barn 1, Rose Farm, Lunt
Historic Building Survey

June 2018

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological building survey was required prior to alterations of barn 1 at Rose Farm, Lunt. The work was carried out on behalf of Yvonne Callaghan by The Archaeology Co. The building was found to be a threshing barn erected in the early 19th century, later to become a combination barn in the later 19th century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Yvonne Callaghan for commissioning the survey, and to the staff of Lancashire Records Office and National Museums Liverpool.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Steven Price of The Archaeology Co. has been commissioned to prepare a level 2/3 historic building survey of Barn 1 at Rose Farm House, Lunt Lane, Lunt Village, L29 7WL. Planning condition 11 of application DC/2016/02221 states that:

a) Before development is commenced, a programme of archaeological building recording shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

b) This scheme shall then be implemented in accordance with the details approved under (a) above.

Reason: In the interests of archaeology and to comply with Sefton Unitary Development Plan Policy HC6.

1.2 This procedure follows the advice of Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework. This 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 2012, 141).

1.3 Yvonne Callaghan commissioned Mr. Steven Price BA (Hons), MA, MPhil, PCIfA of The Archaeology Co., to carry 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 standard Level 2/ 3 surveys for this type of property.

1.4 No previous historic, archaeological or architectural study is known to have been made of the buildings prior to the completion of this report.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 Barn 1 is located to the rear (north) of the farm house at Rose Farm and to the west of the listed barn 2. The farm itself is situated at the northeast corner of Lunt Lane, Lunt Village, Sefton L29 7WL. The National Grid Reference is SD 34901 01945. The barn is not listed although barn 2 is an entry on the Merseyside HER (MME 17684). It also lies within the Lunt Village Conservation Area, designated in 1991.

- 2.2 The underlying solid geology comprises Triassic Keuper Sandstone overlain by boulder clay and alluvial deposits. Within the Alt valley there are areas containing underlying deposits of peat and blown sand (MOL 2011).

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) Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures, 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 building. Floor plans and a section are required. The floor plans have been modified from those supplied by the architect after being checked on site. The section was drawn on site using permatrace. The drawn record shows all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, 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 a 35mm camera. All record photographs are black and white, using conventional silver-based film only. 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 For the purposes of the report only, high quality digital images have been produced using an Olympus E-600 DSLR (12.3 megapixels).
- 4.8 Record photographs have been printed at a minimum of 5" x 7".
- 4.9 A plan showing the location from which the photographs have been taken has been produced.
- 4.10 A photographic register listing all photographs taken has been produced. For ease of use each set of photographs have been numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, etc.
- 4.11 A site visit was made on 22nd May 2018 when detailed notes were made of the structural details of the buildings and photographs taken. Measurements were taken with hand held and electronic 'tapes' which enabled the floor plans and section to be produced.
- 4.12 Historical research, including a full map regression, was carried at Lancashire Records Office.

4.13 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.

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The evidence for prehistoric occupation of Lunt is very good, with a known Mesolithic camp at Lunt Meadows (R. Cowell, Pers. Comm). A survey of palaeoenvironmental remains and finds showed a trend for early prehistoric landuse in the Lunt area, especially along coastal routes, from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. The clearance of forests during the Bronze Age allowed for the formation and spread of farmsteads in well drained locations (MOL 2011, 46). There is no evidence for Roman occupation in Lunt and little evidence for such activity in Sefton as a whole.
- 5.2 The name Lunt derives from either the Old Norse word 'Lundr' or the Old Swedish word 'Lunder', both meaning "grove" or "copse" (Ekwall 1922; Mills 1976, 232 & 309). Sometime before 1212 Richard de Molyneux gave half a plough-land to Richard and Robert Branch to be held by knight's service and a rent of 6s. In 1295 Robert son of Robert Branch granted to Richard de Molyneux an oxgang of land in Lunt. Ownership was then passed down through the descendants of the Branch, Derleigh and Fowler families (Farrer & Brownbill, 1907, 75-76; MOL 2011, 46).
- 5.3 Some descendants took on the name Lunt. In 1302 Adam de Lunt granted to Peter, son of Richard de Molyneux, all his land in the vill of Sefton at a rent of 1d. In 1309 Robert de Lunt granted to his son John a house and curtilage in Lunt. The most prominent member of the family was Richard de Lunt, a clerk who in the fourteenth century was feoffee (a person to whom a grant of freehold property is made) in numerous instances for local families. In 1337 he granted to his son Henry a messuage and croft in Lunt which he received from Agnes his mother (Farrer & Brownbill 1907, 75-76).
- 5.4 The area was primarily agricultural throughout the medieval and Post-Medieval periods and the historic core of the village lies much where it is now; around Lunt Lane, Lunt Road, Longdale Lane and Back Lane. Although the land lay outside of the estate, the Molyneux estate plan of 1769 shows a building at Rose Farm. Although this is not barn 1, it does show that the farm was present by this time.

- 5.5 Hennet's map of Lancashire (LRO DDPK/39/36/14) from 1830 shows Lunt and several buildings are shown along Lunt Lane, although it is difficult to say which they are. Barn 1 was certainly present by the time of the 1845 tithe map (LRO PR 2882/29), where it is shown alongside the house and barn 2. Barn 1 appears as a simple rectangular building, much as it is now, although without the lean-to and rear addition. The barn lies in plot 55, which is recorded as "House part of farm buildings and orchard". It was occupied by Edward Ashcroft and owned by Reverend Richard Rainshaw Rothwell. Edward Ashcroft is also recorded in the 1841 census returns (HO/107/518/5) as a 45 year old farmer, along with Jane Ashcroft (60) and two farmhands; Thomas Croston and Mary Hurst.
- 5.6 The 1850 OS map shows barn 1, along with the farmhouse and barn 2, where it remains much the same as the tithe map. The field systems are shown to be fairly regular and rectangular, which suggests that they were formed from organised statutory forms of enclosure, demonstrating a late Post-Medieval origin (Baker & Butlin 1973, 32; Adkins, Adkins & Leitch 2008, 305). The census returns do not record the farm by name through the 19th century, although it appears that by 1851 James Ormesher, a farmer of 31 acres, was living there. He did so alongside his wife Ellen, as well as his daughter Agnes. Also listed were Catharine Watkinson, his sister-in-law and Richard Watkinson, his nephew. Three servants were also recorded (HO/107/2191).
- 5.7 By 1861 the farm appears to have changed hands again. As previously, the farm is not listed by name in the census returns (RG 9/2726), but it is surmised that Richard Rose lived at the farm with his wife Alice. They had 5 daughters; Jane (20), Catherine (16), Margaret W (9), Adelaide A (2) and Emely H (2 months), as well as 3 sons; William (14), Robert Carter (12) and James (4). Only Richard is listed with a profession: landed proprietor. By 1871 (RG 10/3838) several of the children had left, and Richard is listed as a gardener. 1881 saw the building as 'uninhabited', although again, the listings are unclear (RG 11/3697).
- 5.8 By 1891 the census (RG12/2984) suggests that the farm was occupied by Richard Kenyon, an agricultural laborer, along with his wife Ellen. They had three young children; Richard, John and Jane. The 1893 OS map XCIX.2 was not available to be

viewed, although the sheet to the north XCI.14 does show the corner of the barn, which suggests that the lean-to was erected by this time. It is also the first time the farm is named as Rose Farm.

- 5.9 The 1901 census (RG 13/3448) shows that James Hulme was now at the farm, with his wife Margaret, two sons (John and Henry) and two daughters (Mary and Margaret Q). The 1907/8 OS map shows the barn again, this time showing that the lean-to was only present at the northern end. The barn was otherwise unchanged. The 1911 census (RG 14/22332) is the first to record the property as Rose Farm, where James Hulme is still listed. The children are still present, along with three more daughters (Elizabeth, Ellen and Annie) as well as another son, William. Both James and his eldest son John are listed a 'Laborers on Farm', whereas the eldest daughter, Mary, is listed as a domestic servant and the other son, Henry, is a Greengrocers assistant.
- 5.10 Little changed over the 20th century and the barn appears much the same on the 1925 OS map. The lean-to however was by this time shown to be much as it is now. The 1945 mapping showed little change again, but by the time of the 1968 OS map, the rear low extension is shown to have been added.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

General Description

6.1 (Plates 1 & 2) The building is a rectangular four bay brick built building, aligned east – west. It is two stories high with a double pitched roof of slate. The majority of the building is constructed in a red brick measuring 9 x 3 x 4". A single story brick lean-to lies against the west side. Internally the building is divided into four rooms at ground floor level and three at first floor level.

Exterior

6.2 South elevation (Plates 3 & 4). This forms the main frontage of the building, facing towards the road. It is constructed in stretcher bond, with headers occasionally inserted. At the western end is the south face of the lean-to. This contains a wide doorway hung with a timber door with timber lintel above. To the east a rough joint runs up the face, marking where the lean-to joins the main building. Bay 1 of this contains a timber door with sandstone lintel above. The first floor level is featureless, with the exception of a sandstone block within the brick wall. Bay 2 contains the large barn door hung on a rail above, which allows it to slide to the west. This rises up to the first floor level. Bay 3 contains a wide inserted doorway with concrete lintel above. Above this a small clock is set within an alcove. A rough joint runs up the face, to the east of the door, showing the eastern end of the bay having been rebuilt in a browner coloured brick, measuring 9 x 3 1/4 x 4 1/4". The brick bond differs here, being built in English Bond. The bay is otherwise featureless.

6.3 East elevation (Plate 5). This constitutes the gable end of the building and the English bond of bay 3 continues as the whole face has been rebuilt. The bricks are more regular than those found in the other faces and machine made. The ground floor level is featureless, although at first floor level in the centre of the face is a timber framed window with sandstone cill and lintel and fitted with a timber door. Three modern air bricks are located below.

- 6.4 North elevation (Plates 6 - 8) Bay 3 shows the rough joint at the eastern end, marking the end of the rebuilding of the gable. The brick bond here is shown to be English Garden Wall (1:5), but is not uniform across the face. Bay 3 contains an inserted 6 light timber framed landscape window at ground floor level with concrete cill and lintel. The first floor is featureless. Bay 2 is similar, although here the inserted window is blocked. In front and covering the lower part of the window a low brick extension has been added with a corrugated asbestos roof. Bay 1 matches that of bay 2, with a 6 light inserted window, although above this and to the east is a small blocked opening. On the east side of the window a diamond pattern set of breathers are located, the window blocking off the western end. To the west end of the elevation a rough joint marks the location of the adjoining lean-to, which is featureless. This is constructed in a brown brick in English Garden Wall bond (3:1).
- 6.5 West elevation (Plates 9 & 10). This forms the other gable end of the building. At ground floor level is the face of the lean-to. This has a doorway hung with a timber door, slightly north of centre, with a blocked landscape window to the southern end. At first floor level, in the centre of the gable is an inserted timber framed window, with concrete cill and lintel.

Interior

Ground floor

- 6.6 Room 1 (plates 11 - 13) is accessed externally from the door in bay 1 of the southern elevation. A small timber porch has been erected in front of this. The floor of the room is brick, with an infilled drain running from the north wall to the south. The ceiling has been plaster boarded and a machine cut timber beam runs north - south across the room, with a pair of soffits on the underside. In the west end of the north wall is an inserted window and to the east an inserted doorway lies in the centre to room 2, flanked by a pair of blocked windows. This eastern wall shows cracks at the southern end, showing it to be a later insertion. The west wall has an inserted doorway in the southern end, leading into the lean-to and the wall itself shows a sandstone base below the brick wall.

- 6.7 Room 2 (plates 14 – 17) is accessed only via the doorway in its west wall, from room 1. The flanking blocked windows are also visible. The floor in the room is concrete and stepped down from room 1, whereas the ceiling is much the same. The south wall is formed of ply sheeting, completely hiding the large barn door visible from the exterior. In the north wall an opening has been inserted at a low level giving access to the low extension visible externally. A vent pipe has been inserted and the central section of the extension rebuilt. The lintel of the inserted opening is timber. The east wall contains a pair of small blocked windows within it. Unlike those opposite, these have depressed arched lintels of brick.
- 6.8 Room 3 is (plates 18 – 20) formed of bays 3 and 4. The room is accessed via the doorway in bay of the south elevation. The floor is concrete and the ceiling is open to the joists above. A north - south machine cut timber beam runs across the room, with soffits on the underside. This beam is also supported by three machine cut timber upright posts. The rough joints visible externally and marking the area of rebuilding around the gable are also visible internally, although the bricks have been painted. The inserted window is visible in the north wall and a hatch lies in the northwest corner of the ceiling, with a ladder set against the west wall, giving access to the first floor. The inserted windows in the west wall are not visible due to the render, although a crack at the southern end shows that this wall is a later insertion.
- 6.9 The lean-to (plates 21 & 22) is accessed via room one with the concrete floor set at a higher level. The south wall has been covered with ply sheets, masking the door in the southern elevation completely. The ceiling is covered with plaster board and matches the slope of the pitched roof. An RSJ beam runs across the room centrally, with brick above it.

First floor

- 6.10 The first floor matches the room arrangement of the floor below, with the internal walls rising up to create three rooms. Room 1 (plates 23 – 25) lies at the western end. An inserted window is located in the centre of the western wall flanked by a pair of inserted brick piers supporting the lower purlins. Opposite the window is a doorway into room 2. The doorway has a timber lintel and shows evidence of

having a lower lintel removed, suggesting that it was a lower doorway with opening above. In the north and south walls there are low blocked openings. No truss is present and the purlins are of machine cut timber. The floor is timber boards.

6.11 Room 2 (plates 26 & 27) is accessed via the doorway from room 1 as well as an identical doorway from room 3. The timber floor of this room is lower than that of room 1, and the timber joists of room 1 are visible in the wall. The south wall shows the top of the large barn door with the brick wall above. The purlins are again machine cut timber.

6.12 Room 3 (plates 28 - 30) is accessed via the hatch in the floor to the northwest corner. This has a machine cut timber truss running north - south with hand cut timber purlins. The truss itself is a half king post, with the tie beam located halfway up the principle rafters. Additional support is given to the principle rafters, with a brace below each, running from the tie beam to the wall. No carpenters marks or graffiti are visible. In the east wall a timber framed window is located centrally.

7. ANALYSIS

- 7.1 Historic England (2006) have recognised that the agricultural development in England can be divided into 4 periods. The first is the economic boom in the 12th and 13th centuries, up until 1750. The second is from 1750 to 1880, when the production of farmyard manure by cattle played a major role in agricultural productivity, and is recognised as the most important period of farm building development. The third, from 1880 to 1940 saw a depression in the farming industry. The fourth period was from 1940 to present, with the agricultural act and the rise in self-sufficiency (Historic England 2006, 6). The building appears to have been erected in the early 19th century and thus falls into the second period. The bricks are handmade and vary in quality and, along with the size, suggest an early 19th century date. The mapping evidence supports this.
- 7.2 The years between 1750 and 1850 saw a massive rise in population, with agricultural productivity rising from around 6 million to over 16.7 million. By 1881 it had risen to 26 million. The period is often divided into two parts; before and after 1840 (Historic England 2006, 26). The building was built as a barn during this first period, with opposing barn doors onto the threshing floor and a bay to each side. The process of hand threshing with a flail was universal until the mid-19th century. It involved the stacking of the sheaves of unthreshed corn on one side of the threshing floor while the threshed straw was stacked on the other (Brunskill 2000, 158; Historic England 2014, 4). Rose Farm barn was added to an already existing farm with a dispersed plan, a farm plan common throughout the region (Historic England 2006, 45).
- 7.3 After 1840 mechanisation became more common, along with the availability of mass produced fittings and the adoption of industrial and scientific principles. The replacement of the traditional threshing barn was common (Historic England 2006, 28). The rapidly increasing demand for milk and dairy products during the industrial revolution diminished the importance of barns. Cattle stalls were inserted into existing barns, which were filled with hay rather than sheaves (Brunskill 1987, 67-8). The barn appears to have been altered during this second period, with the walls inserted to form three separate rooms. The drain channel in

room 1 and the location of the soffits within the beam may suggest that this was used as a cow house. The soffits suggest that three stalls were present. The same arrangement was also observed in room 3, although this room is slightly wider. Both show evidence of blocked windows to the central room 2, likely feeding windows. The doorway to room 3 is a later insertion; the original probably lay to the east, in the now rebuilt section of wall.

- 7.4 The first floor was used for storage, with the floor of room 2 likely inserted later. The roof appears to have been rebuilt in the 20th century, with the truss and most of the purlins replaced.
- 7.5 The low extension to room 2 with the extraction vent appears to have been erected to house an engine for the mechanisation of some of the farm work in the 20th century. It does not appear on the 1945 OS mapping but is present by the time of the 1968 map. The lean-to was erected by 1893. It is unclear when the eastern gable was rebuilt although the brick size and shape suggest it was in the 20th century.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The building was erected in the early 19th century as a threshing barn, as a later addition to Rose Farm. In the mid to late 19th century the barn was modified into a combination barn with space for cows to each side, with storage above and the lean-to erected in the late 19th century. The erection of housing for an engine and the rebuilding of the east gable occurred in the 20th century. The building was successfully recorded as set out in the methodology.

9. ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The archive resulting from the building recording will be deposited with National Museums Liverpool in a format to be agreed with the Archives Officer and within a timescale to be agreed with the Specialist Archaeological Advisor or the Planning Officer. The accession number is MOL.2018.39.
- 9.2 The site archive shall be prepared and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term- storage (1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (1992) 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.
- 9.3 The archaeological contractor will complete the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form. Once a report has become a public document by submission into the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS) may place the information on a web-site. Unless we hear to the contrary it will be assumed that our client is agreeable to this. Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of further work.

10. COPYRIGHT

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

CIfA	Chartered Institute for archaeologists
LRO	Lancashire Record Office
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Ordnance Survey

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Census Returns

Census returns for Sefton 1841 – HO/107/518/5

Census returns for Sefton 1851 – HO/107/2191

Census returns for Sefton 1861 – RG 9/2726

Census returns for Sefton 1871 – RG 10/3838

Census returns for Sefton 1881 – RG 11/3697

Census returns for Lunt 1891 – RG12/2984

Census returns for Sefton 1901 – RG 13/3448

Census returns for Sefton 1911 - RG 14/22332

Maps

Molyneux Estate Plan 1769

Hannet's map of Lancashire 1830

Lunt Tithe Plan 1845

1850 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCIX

1893 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCI.14

1907 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCIX.2

1908 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCI.14

1925 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCIX.2

1925 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCI.14

1945 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCIX.2

Appendix 1: Figures

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Figure 6: 1907-8 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCI.14 & XCIX.2

Figure 7: 1925 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCI.14 & XCIX.2

Figure 8: 1945 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCIX.2

Figure 9: Ground floor plan

Figure 10: First floor plan

Figure 11: Section

Figure 12: Ground floor photo location plan

Figure 13: First floor photo location plan

Figure 14: Photographic Register

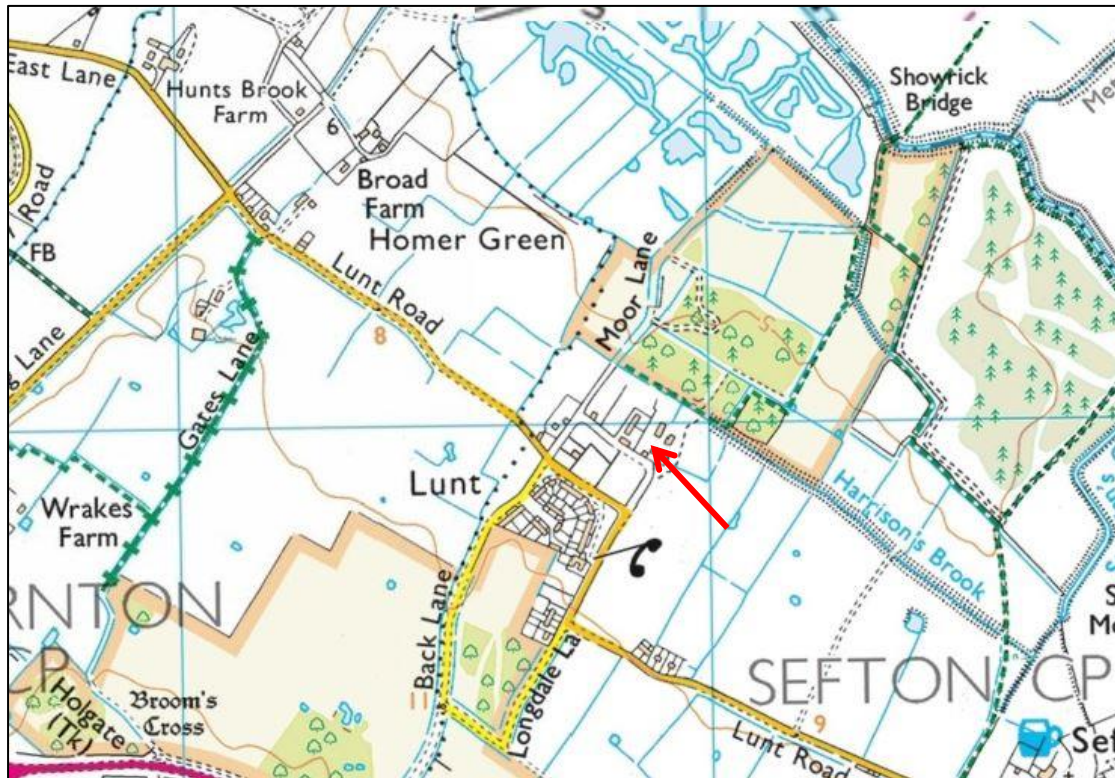


Figure 1: Location Plan (OS Licence Number: 100057911)

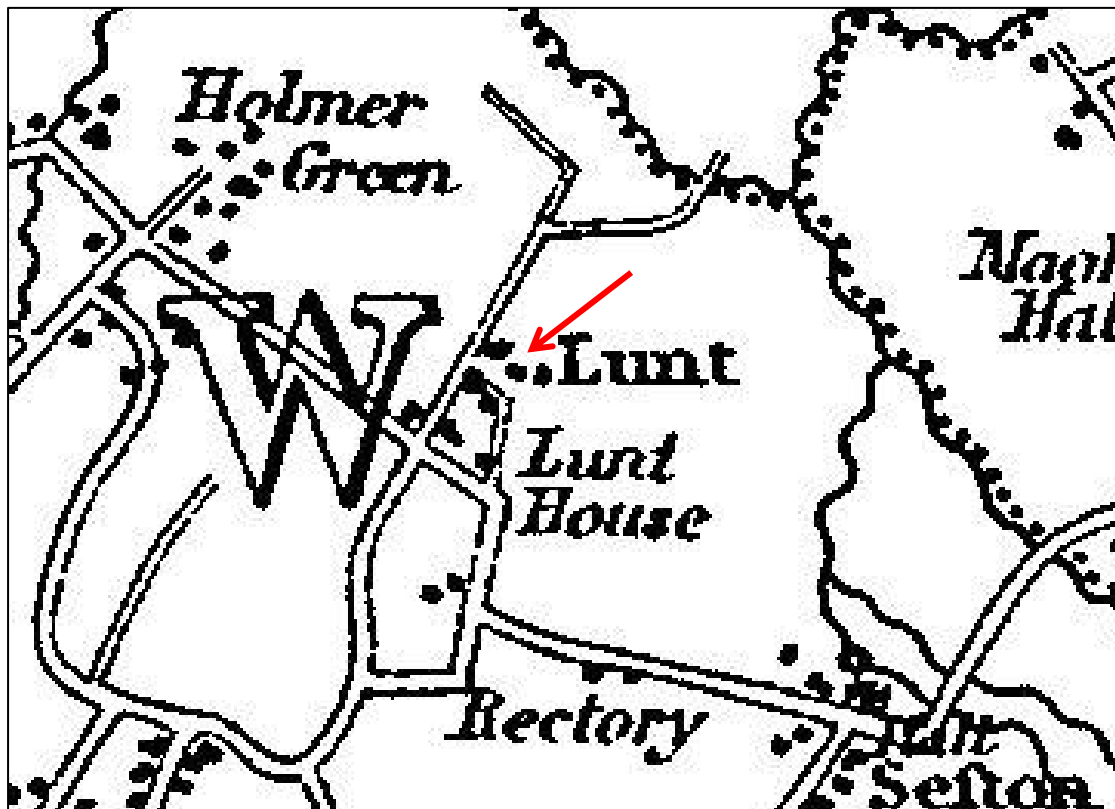


Figure 2: Henriet's map of Lancashire 1830 showing approximate location of site (Lancashire Record Office DDPK/39/36/14)

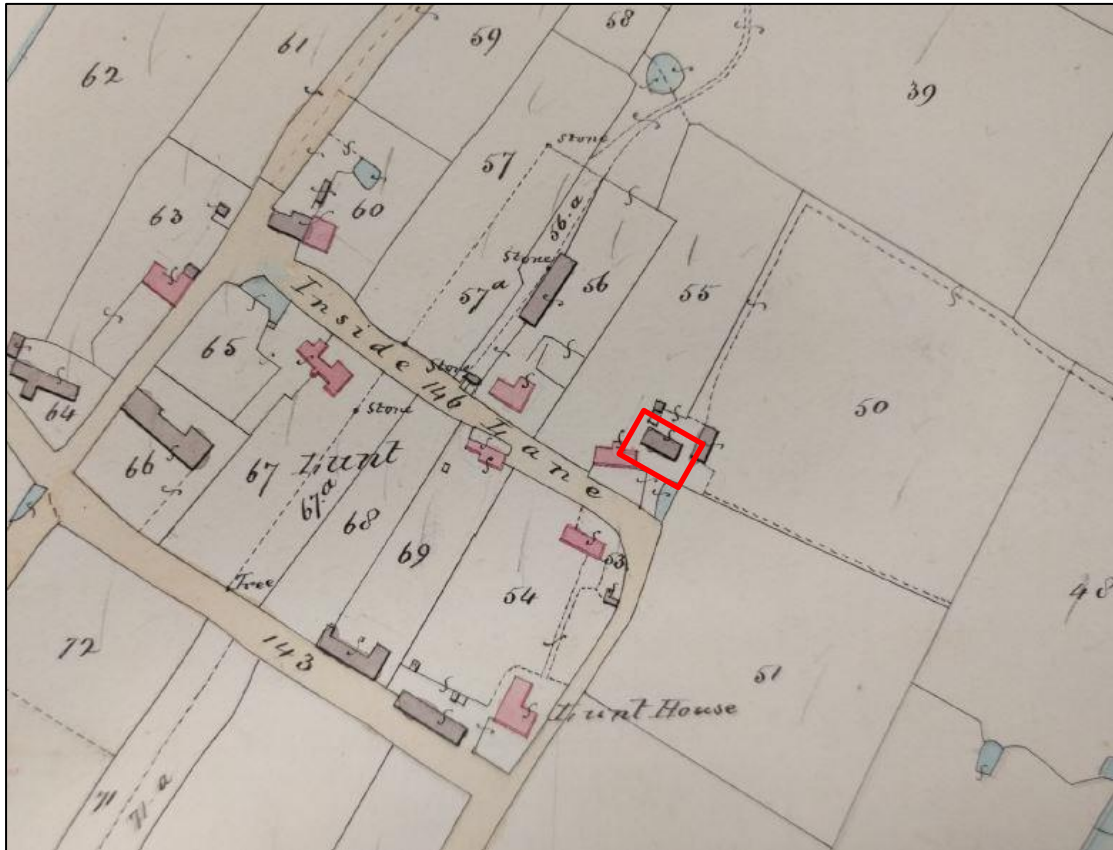


Figure 3: Lunt Tithe Plan 1845 (Lancashire Record Office: PR 2882/29)



Figure 4: 1850 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCIX (Lancashire Record Office)

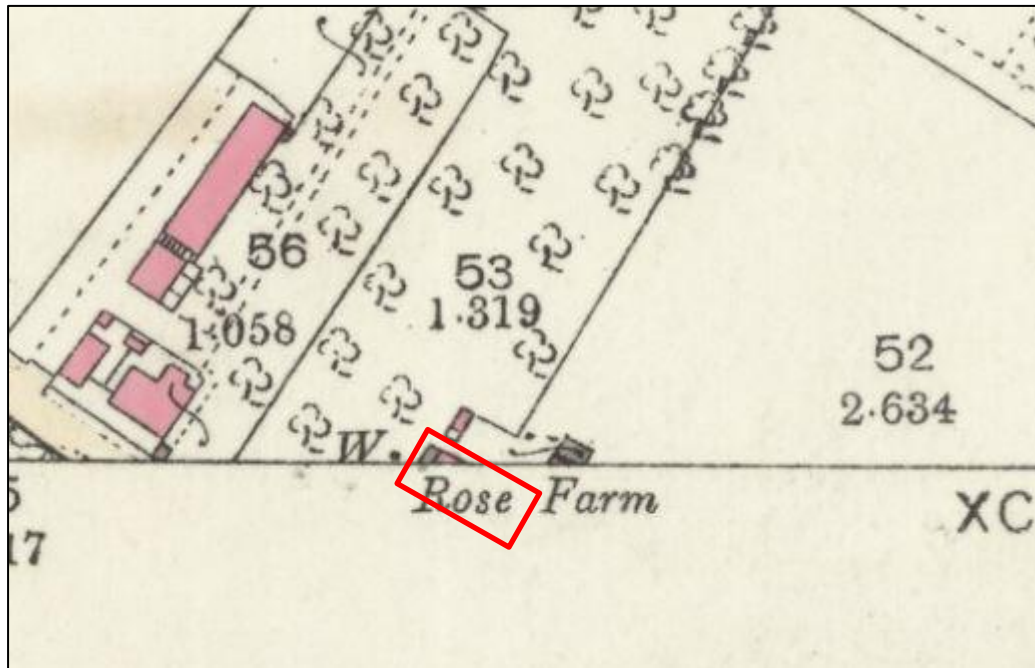


Figure 5: 1893 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCI.14 (Lancashire Record Office)

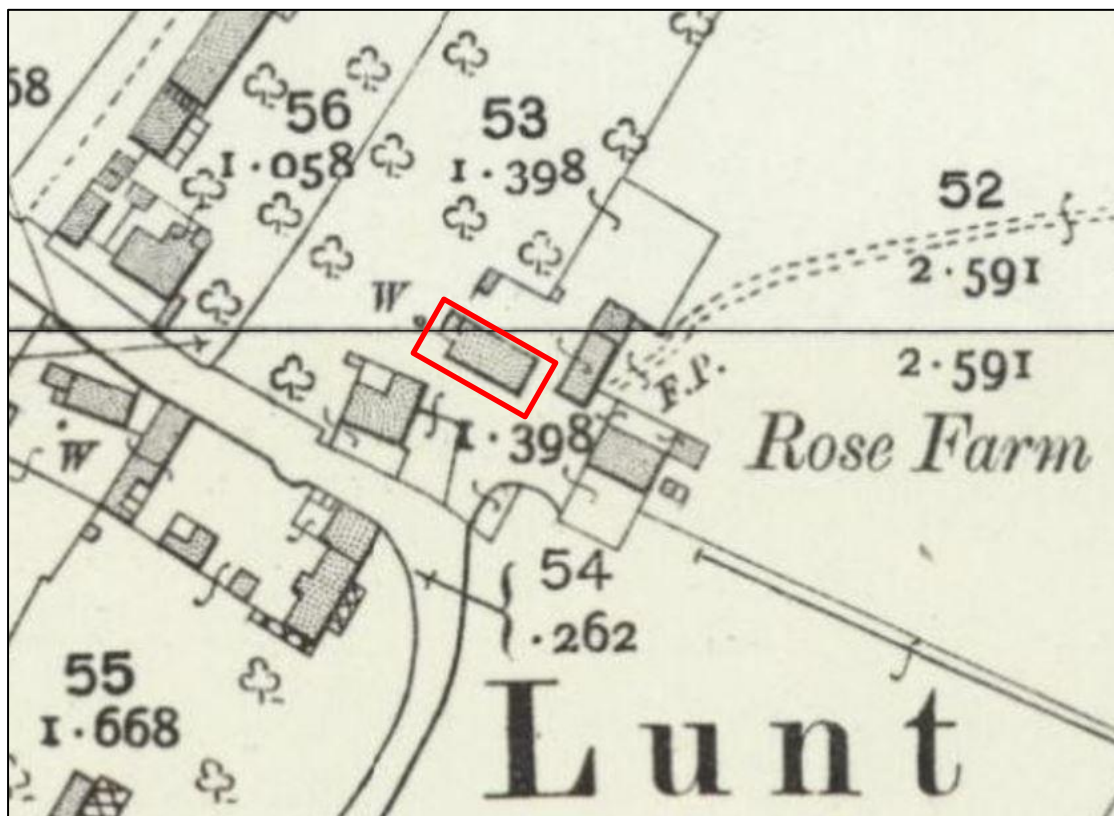


Figure 6: 1907-8 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCI.14 & XCIX.2 (Lancashire Record Office)

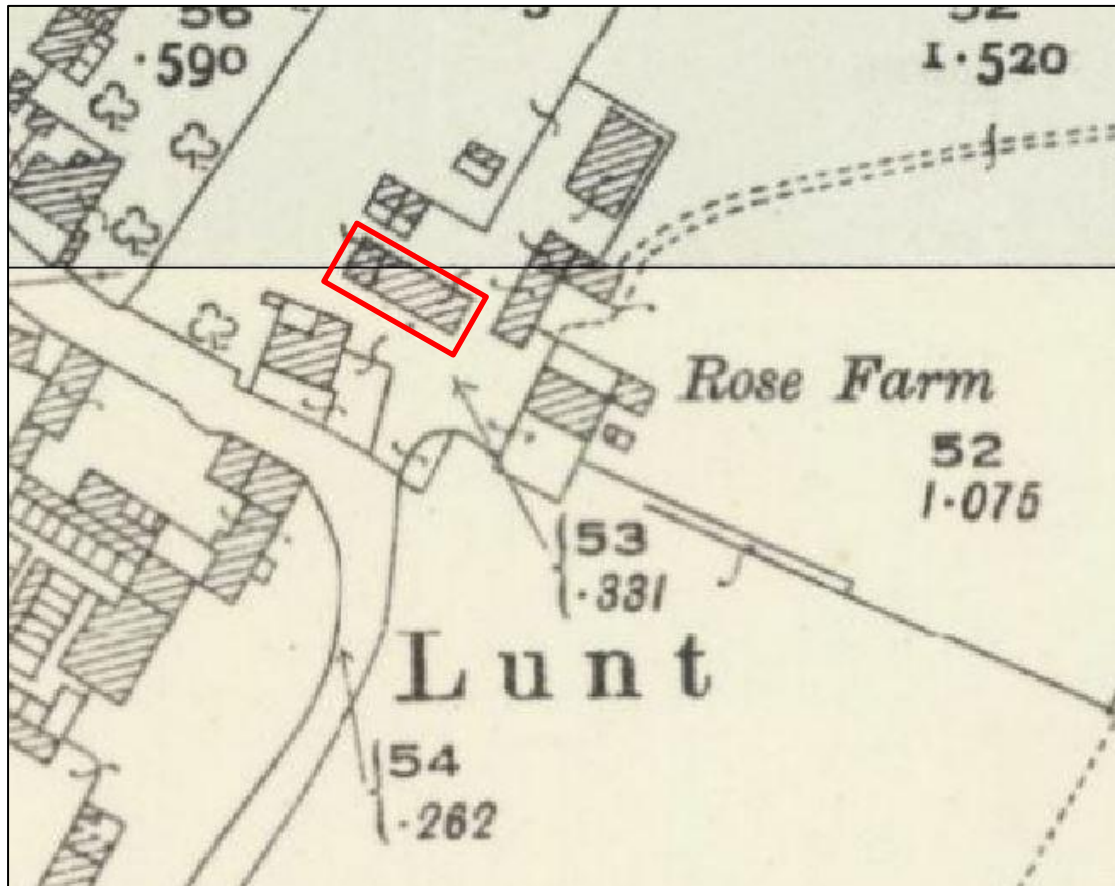


Figure 7: 1925 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCI.14 & XCIX.2

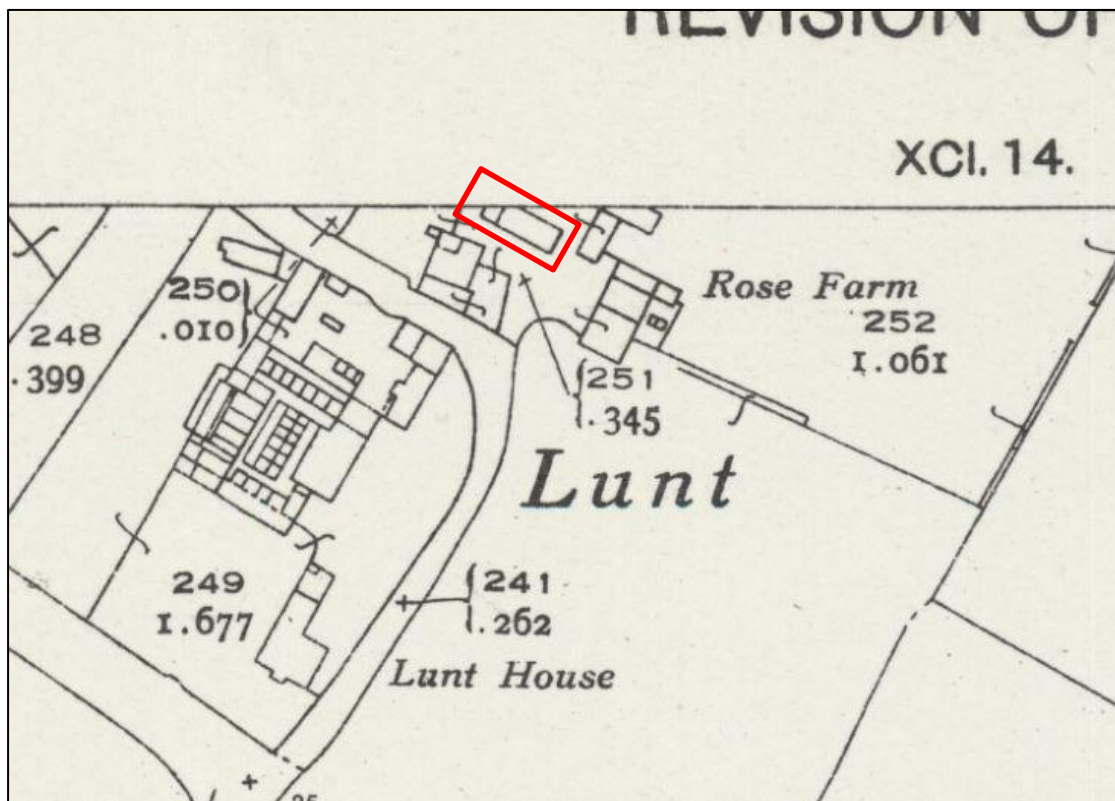


Figure 8: 1945 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCIX.2



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

steven@thearchaeologyco.uk
07803202689

Barn 1, Rose Farm
Lunt Lane, Lunt

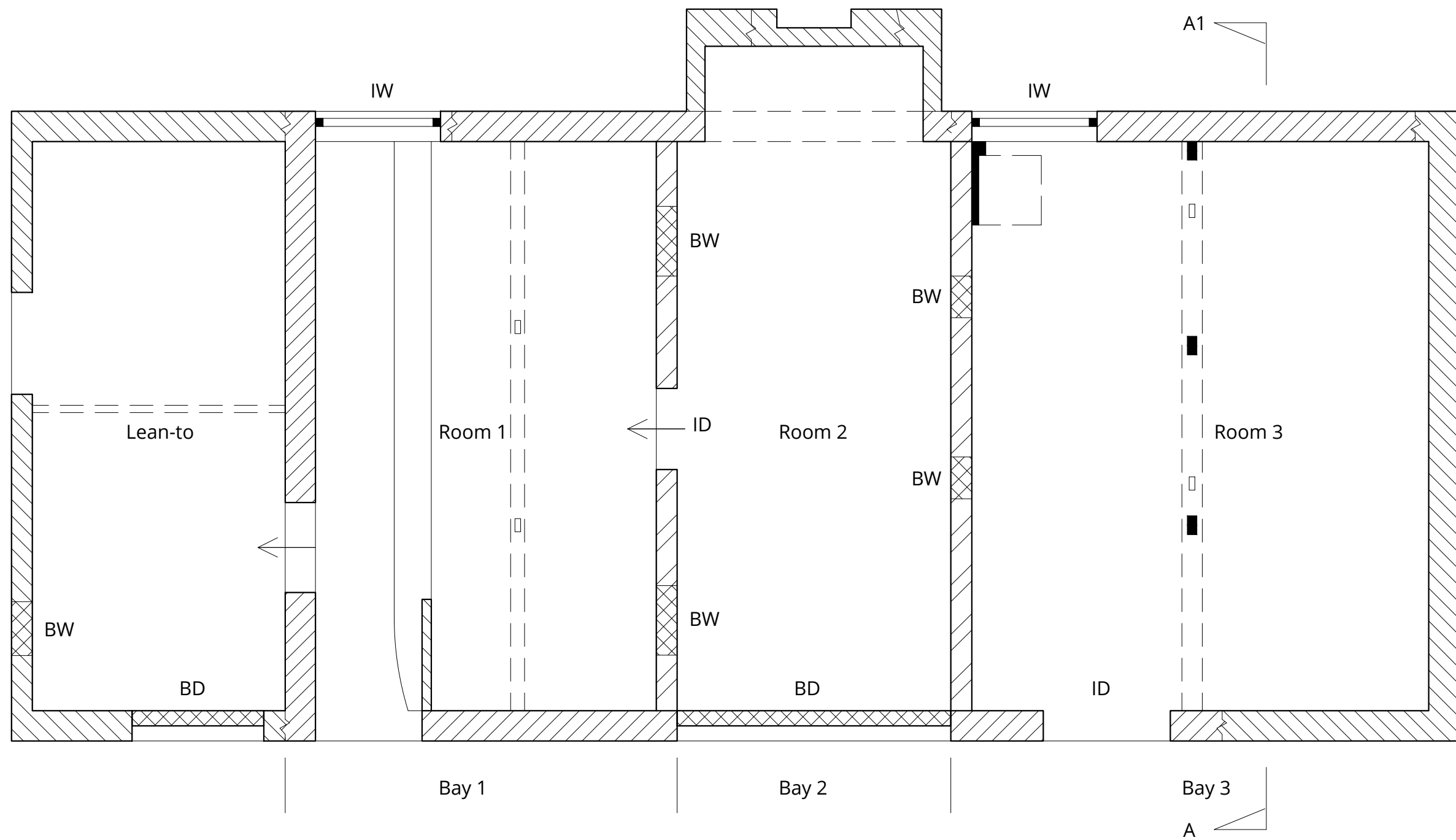
Figure 9: Ground floor plan

Scale: 1:50 @ A3

Date: June 2018

BO - Blocked Opening
ID - Inserted Doorway
BD - Blocked Doorway
IW - Inserted Window
BW - Blocked Window
IO - Inserted Opening

Early - mid 19th century
 Mid - late 19th century
 Late 19th - 20th century





THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

steven@thearchaeologyco.uk
07803202689

Barn 1, Rose Farm
Lunt Lane, Lunt

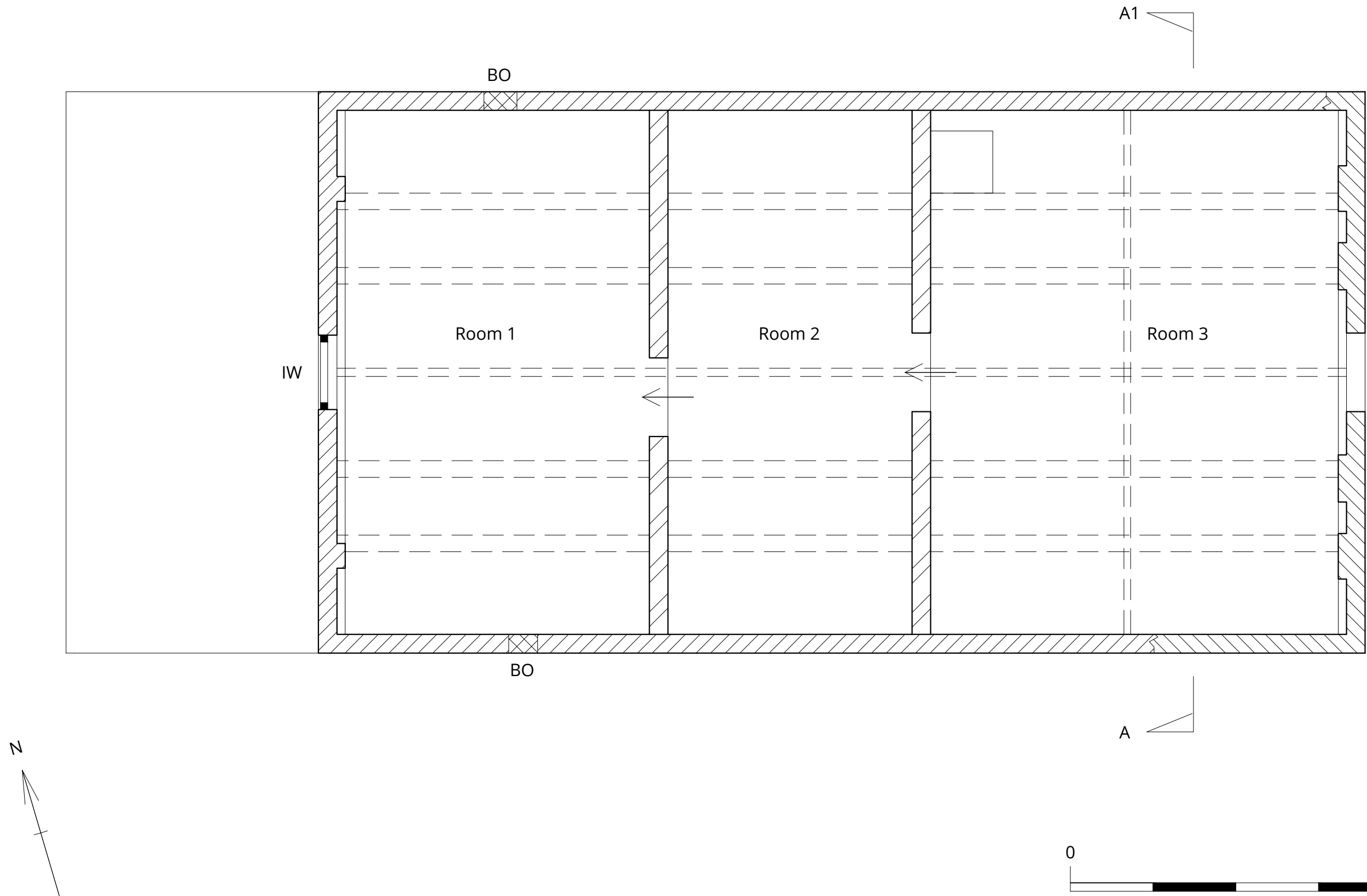
Figure 10: First floor plan

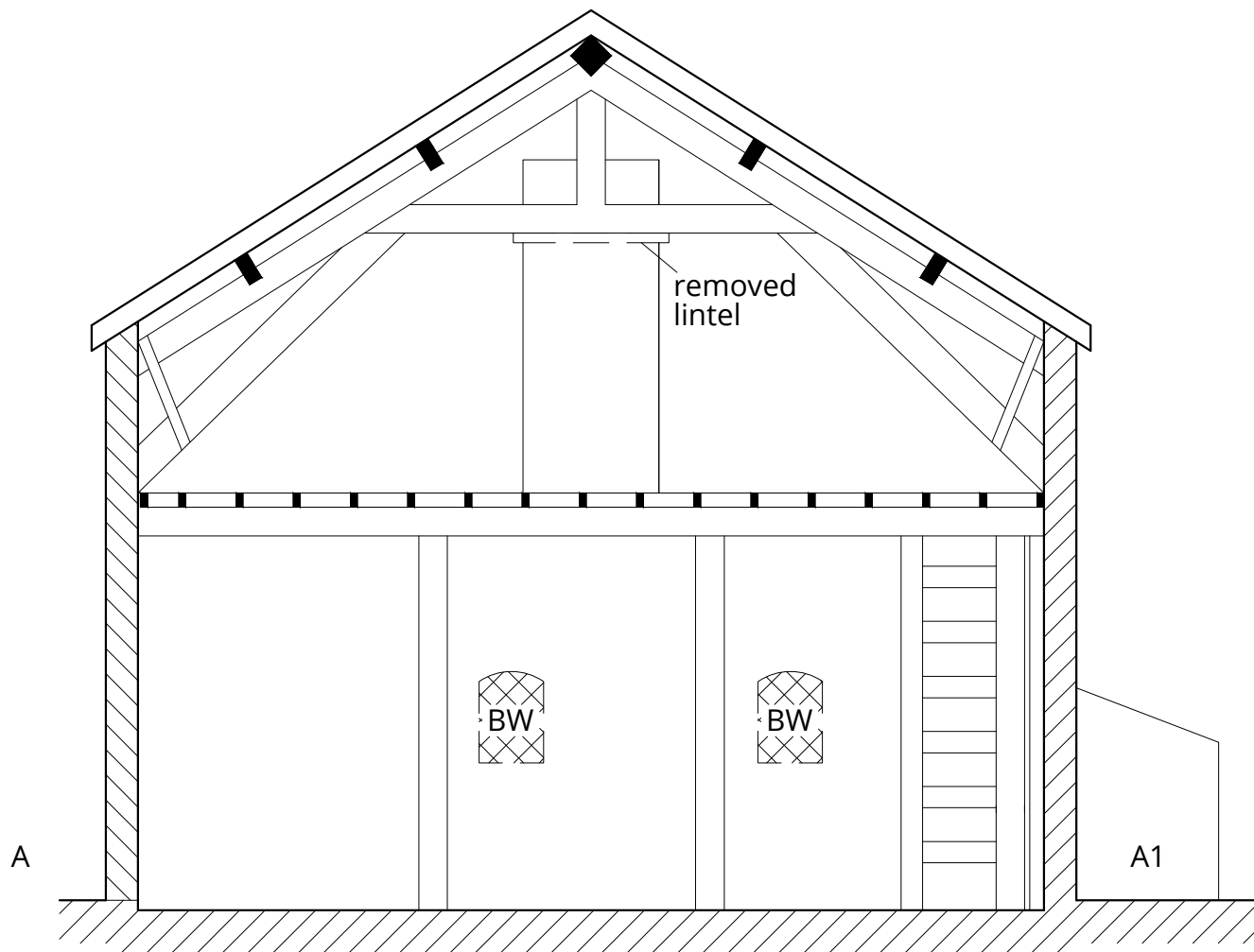
Scale: 1:50 @ A3

Date: June 2018

BO - Blocked Opening
ID - Inserted Doorway
BD - Blocked Doorway
IW - Inserted Window
BW - Blocked Window
IO - Inserted Opening

- Early - mid 19th century
- Mid - late 19th century
- Late 19th - 20th century





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steven@thearchaeologyco.uk
07803202689

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Figure 11: Section A - A1

Scale: 1:50 @ A4

Date: June 2018

BO - Blocked Opening
ID - Inserted Doorway
BD - Blocked Doorway
IW - Inserted Window
BW - Blocked Window
IO - Inserted Opening





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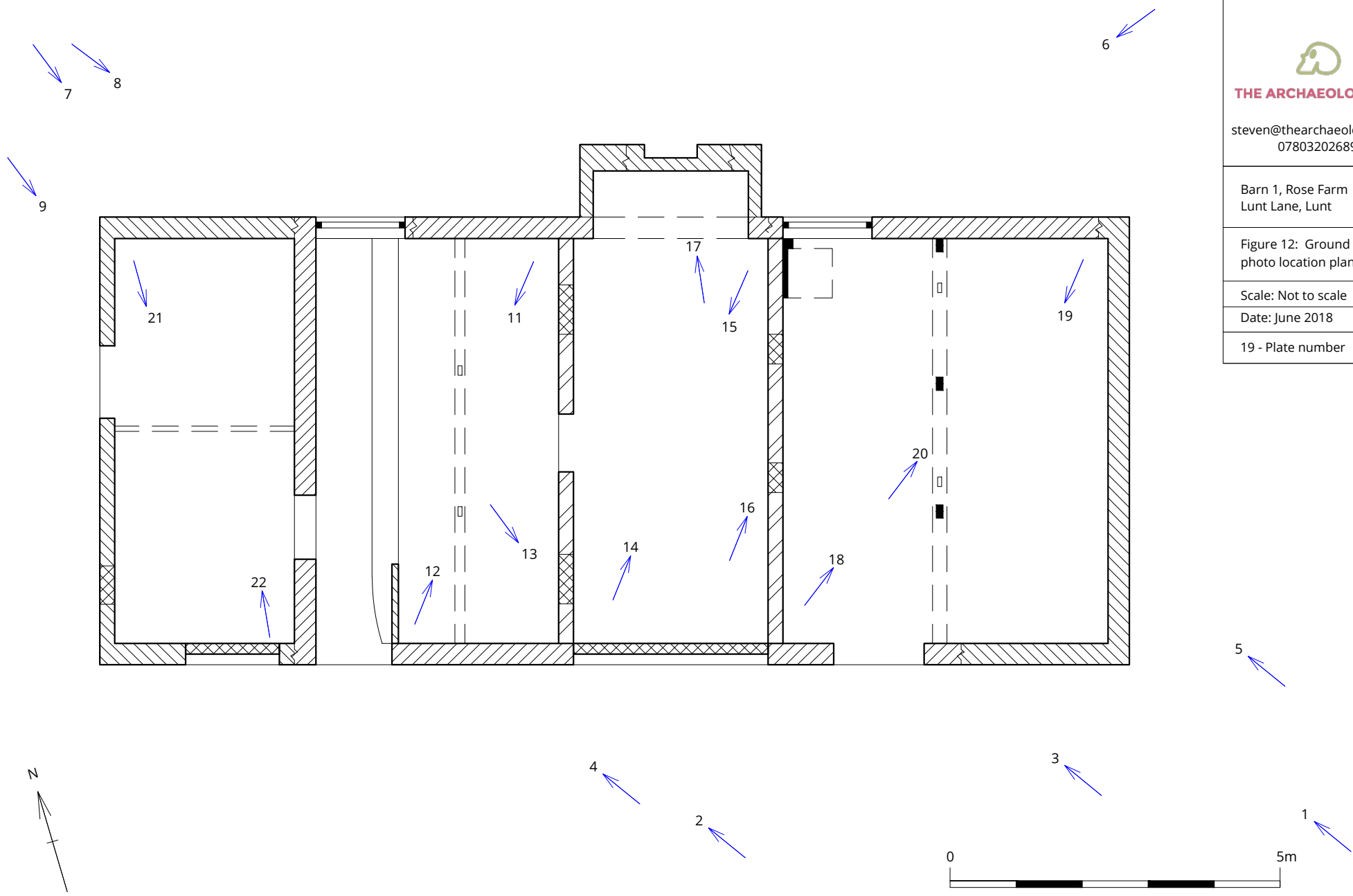
Barn 1, Rose Farm
Lunt Lane, Lunt

Figure 12: Ground floor
photo location plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: June 2018

19 - Plate number





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steven@thearchaeologyco.uk
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Barn 1, Rose Farm
Lunt Lane, Lunt

Figure 13: First floor
photo location plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: June 2018

19 - Plate number

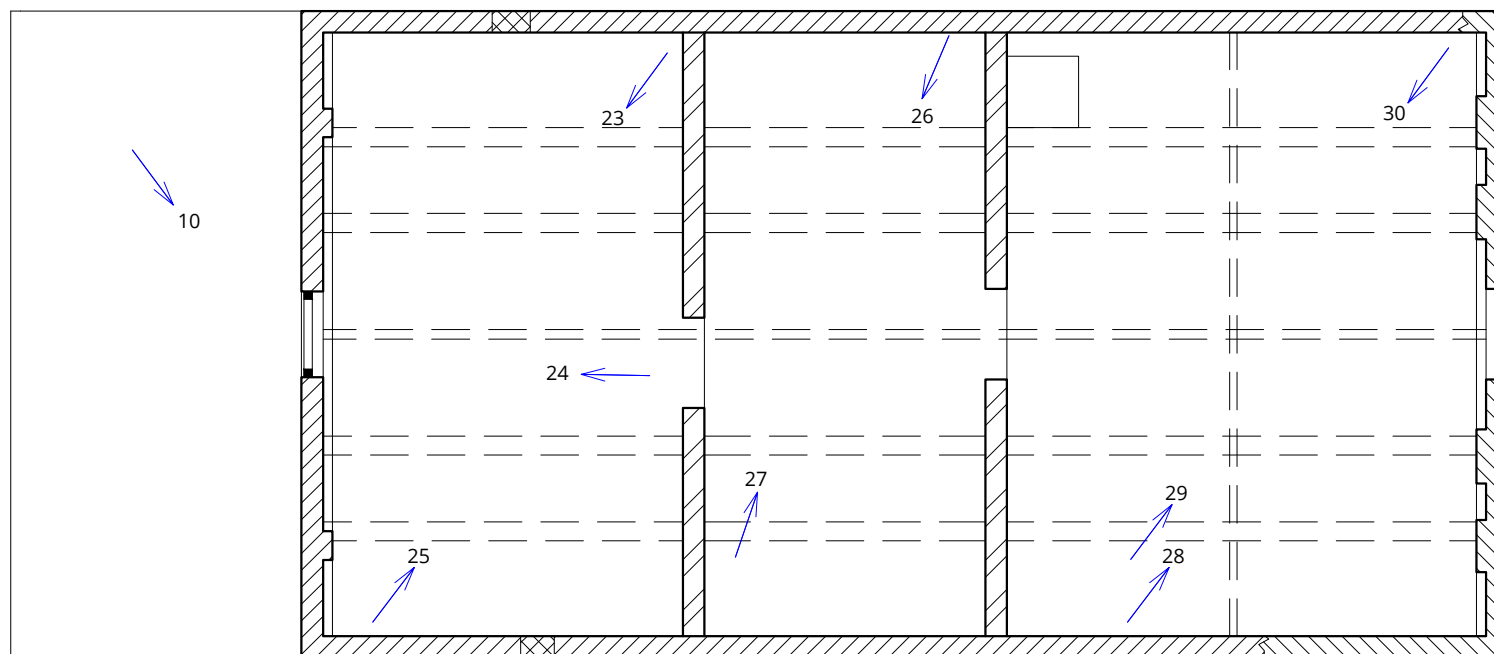


Figure 14: Photograph Register

Plate No.	Digital No.	Black & White Film/Frame	Description	View to
1	P5223531	1/1	General shot of barn 1 (left) in relation to barn 2 (right)	NW
2	P5223532	1/2	General shot of barn 1 (right) in relation to the farmhouse	NW
3	P5223534	1/3	South elevation	NW
4	P5223535	1/4	Detail of west end of south elevation	NW
5	P5223536	1/5	East gable	W
6	P5223538	1/6	North elevation	SW
7	P5223539	1/7	Detail of lean-to at north elevation	SE
8	P5223540	1/8	North elevation	SE
9	P5223542	1/9	East gable	SE
10	P5223544	1/10	Detail of window in east gable	SE
11	P5223545	1/11	Room 1 showing timber 'porch'	S
12	P5223546	1/12	Room 1 showing blocked window and doorway to room 2	NE
13	P5223547	1/13	Detail of blocked window	SE
14	P5223550	1/16	Room 2 showing inserted opening and low extension	N
15	P5223551	1/17	Southern wall blocking the barn door	S
16	P5223552	1/18	Blocked window detail in east wall	NE
17	P5223553	1/19	Detail of low extension interior	N
18	P5223554	1/20	Room 3 showing timber uprights	NE
19	P5223555	1/21	Room 3	SW
20	P5223556	1/22	Beam detail	NE
21	P5223548	1/14	Lean-to interior looking south	S
22	P5223549	1/15	Lean-to interior looking north	N
23	P5223562	1/28	First floor room 1	SW
24	P5223563	1/29	Window and flanking piers	W
25	P5223564	1/30	Doorway to room 2	NE
26	P5223560	1/26	Room 2 showing top of barn door	S
27	P5223561	1/27	Other side of room 2	N
28	P5223557	1/23	Room 3	NE
29	P5223558	1/24	Truss detail in room 3	NE
30	P5223559	1/25	Other side of room 3	SW

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: General shot of barn 1 (left) in relation to barn 2 (right)



Plate 2: General shot of barn 1 (right) in relation to the farmhouse



Plate 3: South elevation



Plate 4: Detail of west end of south elevation



Plate 5: East gable



Plate 6: North elevation



Plate 7: Detail of lean-to at north elevation



Plate 8: North elevation



Plate 9: East gable



Plate 10: Detail of window in east gable



Plate 11: Room 1 showing timber 'porch'



Plate 12: Room 1 showing blocked window and doorway to room 2



Plate 13: Detail of blocked window



Plate 14: Room 2 showing inserted opening and low extension



Plate 15: Southern wall blocking the barn door



Plate 16: Blocked window detail in east wall



Plate 17: Detail of low extension interior



Plate 18: Room 3 showing timber uprights



Plate 19: Room 3



Plate 20: Beam detail



Plate 21: Lean-to interior looking south



Plate 22: Lean-to interior looking north



Plate 23: First floor room 1



Plate 24: Window and flanking piers



Plate 25: Doorway to room 2. Note the notch in the jamb where a former lintel has been removed, suggesting a lower door with opening over.



Plate 26: Room 2 showing top of barn door.



Plate 27: Other side of room 2



Plate 28: Room 3



Plate 29: Truss detail in room 3



Plate 30: Other side of room 3



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

Barn 1, Rose Farm, Lunt
Written Scheme of Investigation

May 2018

1: Introduction

Steven Price of The Archaeology Co. has been commissioned to prepare a WSI for a Level 2/3 historic building survey of Barn 1 at Rose Farm House, Lunt Lane, Lunt Village, L29 7WL. Planning condition 11 of application DC/2016/02221 states that:

a) Before development is commenced, a programme of archaeological building recording shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

b) This scheme shall then be implemented in accordance with the details approved under (a) above.

Reason: In the interests of archaeology and to comply with Sefton Unitary Development Plan Policy HC6.

This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which outlines the programme of work required to undertake this survey.

2: Site Location

Barn 1 is located to the rear (north) of the farm house at Rose Farm. The farm is situated at the east corner of Lunt Lane, Lunt Village, Sefton L29 7WL. The National Grid Reference is SD 34901 01945. The barn is not listed but is an entry on the Mersyside HER. It also lies within the Lunt Village Conservation Area, designated in 1991. The area has been used for agriculture since it was settled and still is today but since the construction of the council built estate in 1950 the area has served a more residential purpose with a suburban feel.

3: Historical Background

Although barn 1 does not appear on the Historic Environment Record, Barn 2 does, which reads as follows:

A building is shown on this site on the Molyneux estate plan of 1769, but the land does not form part of the estate. The building is recorded on the Tithe map of 1845

as part of No. 50, field and barn, owned by Reverend Richard Rainshaw Rothwell and occupied by Edward Ashcroft. A three bay brick barn on stepped sandstone foundations standing to c.1.5m in height. The west gable is almost entirely of sandstone. There are sandstone quoins, the stone work is even coursed and consists of large blocks which diminish in size in the upper courses. There is a blocked up loft granary opening in the west gable. There are opposing threshing doors. A large stone block in the north east corner is suggestive of a pad for a cruck blade but all timber in the building is modern, as is the roof.

Barn 1 appears on the 1850 OS mapping as well as the 1845 Tithe map, suggesting an early to mid-19th century date.

4: Historic Building Survey

Aims

Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of 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 is to preserve 'by record' the information that may be lost as a result of demolition or alteration. This will be achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development of the building and by the preparation of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.

Method

This shall comprise a field survey recording of the building. The survey shall be performed to level 2/3 of Historic England's 2016 "Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice", and shall record:

- The form and fabric of the building, along with a measured survey, with a view to producing plans at each level of the building and one representative cross section. These shall be produced at 1:50 scale at least;

- Architects plans are to be supplied and, after checking their accuracy using hand tapes and hand held electronic distometers, they shall be used as the base for archaeological details to be added;
- A photographic survey of the building's external appearance and internal rooms, as well as detailed photographs and/or drawings of key architectural features or features evident of past function. Photographs will be taken on 35mm black and white film for archive purposes duplicated with a high resolution digital SLR camera for the report. All photographs will contain an appropriate photographic scale and the locations and direction will be marked on a photograph location plan.
- An historic map regression will be undertaken examining historical Ordnance Survey Maps as well as tithe maps, along with historical research into the site, with a view to producing a short account of the history of the building and group of buildings it belongs to as well as putting the building into its surrounding context;
- Sources to be consulted will be those which are readily available, such as census returns, trade directories, tithe apportionments, etc.;
- Areas which may hold key information to the understanding of the buildings development, but are currently obscured, will be identified to inform where an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during stripping out/demolition;
- The building will be formally described internally and externally.

The assessment will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the "Standard and Guidance for Historic Building Surveys" (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014) to Historic England level 2/3 standards as stated above.

Reporting

Following the building survey, the results will be described within a fully illustrated report, which shall include the following:

- A summary of the survey's findings;

- The background to the survey, which will include an outline of the planning context, the survey dates and location details;
- An outline of the survey methodology;
- A summary of the sites history, development and importance, including a discussion of the building(s) in its local and regional context;
- A formal and descriptive account of the buildings, with reference to plans, elevations and photographs;
- A set of measured scaled drawings showing plans and at least one representative cross section;
- Plan or plans showing the location and direction of the photographs;
- The identification of currently obscured areas of historic fabric which will be exposed by the development works that should be subject to a watching brief;
- The contents and location of the archive

5: Archive

The site archive will conform to the guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (Historic England 1991). The written, drawn and photographic archive will be placed with National Museums Liverpool within a reasonable time of completion of the project and in accordance with their requirements as stated within their "Guidelines for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to the Museum of Liverpool" (2015). This shall comprise a bound copy of the report as well as a PDF/A copy on CD and the black and white photographs. The OASIS record shall be completed, including an upload of the report. The Development Control Archaeologist will be notified by email once deposition has taken place.

6: Staff

Steven Price of the Archaeology Co. is nominated to carry out the works. All fieldwork will be undertaken by Steven Price BA (Hons.) MA, MPhil, PCIfA as well as other trained staff under his guidance.

7: Timetable

It is anticipated that the historic building assessment will be undertaken over a period of one week, and a report will be produced within three weeks of commencement.

8: General

All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The project will follow the requirements set down in the appropriate Standard and Guidance notes prepared by the Institute for Archaeologists and all staff will wear appropriate PPE.

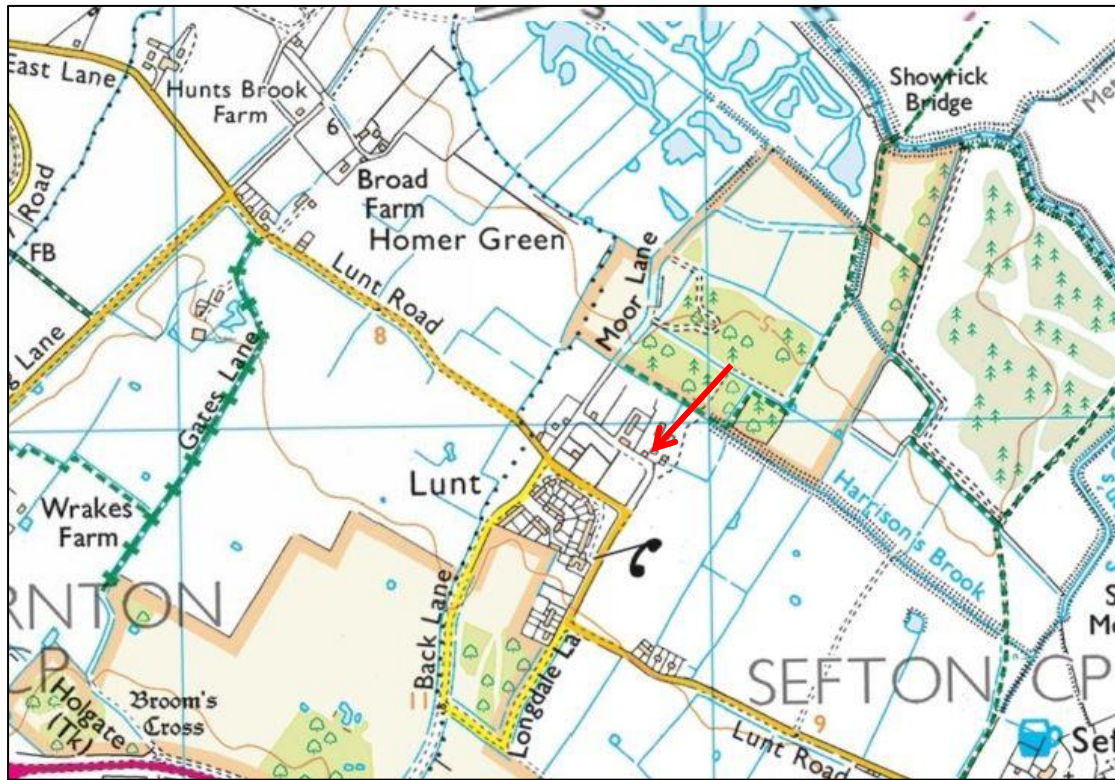


Figure 1: Location Plan (OS Licence Number: 100057911)



Figure 2: 1850 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCIX

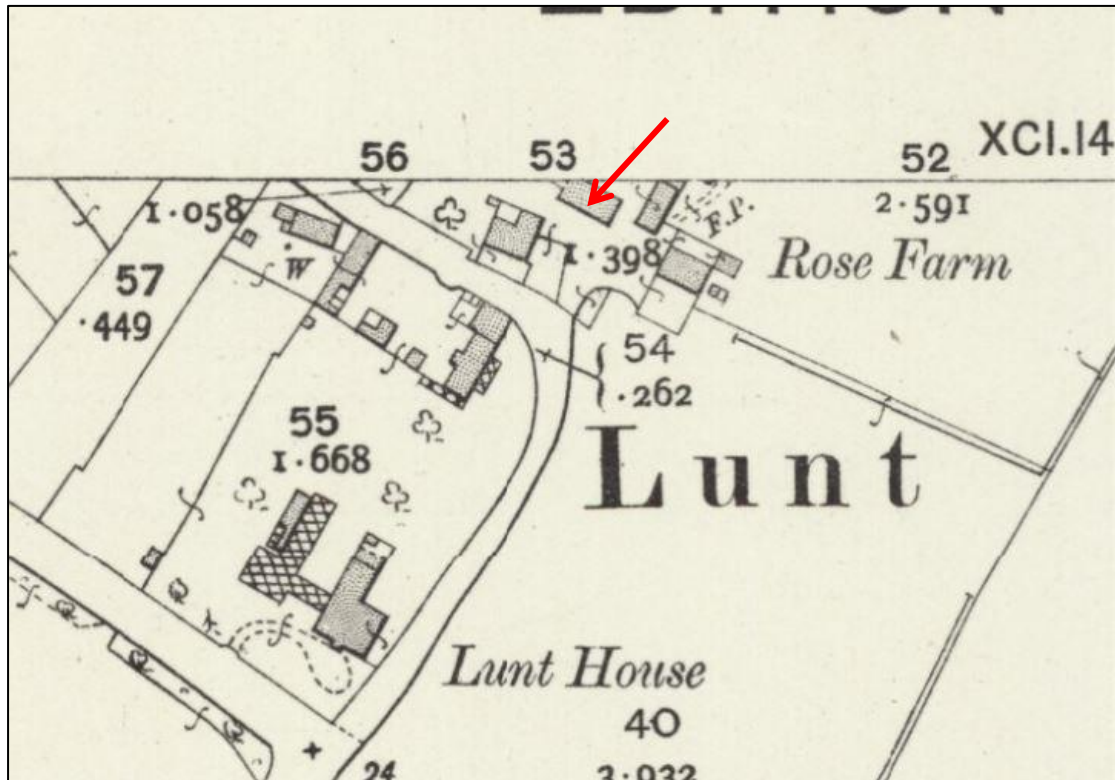


Figure 3: 1907 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCIX.2

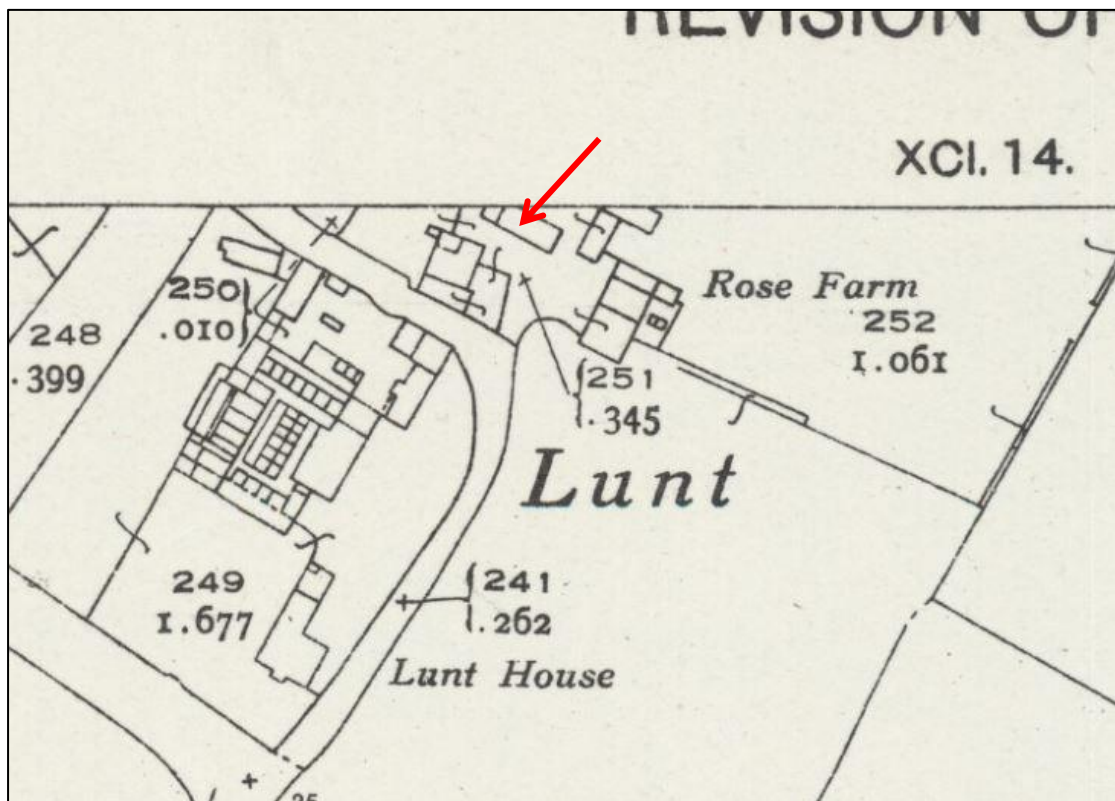


Figure 4: 1945 OS Map Lancashire Sheet XCIX.2