



**THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.**

Myerscough Inn, Balderstone  
Historic Building Survey

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July 2018

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

An archaeological building survey was required prior the demolition of Myerscough Inn, Myerscough Smithy Road, Balderstone, BB2 7LE. The work was carried out on behalf of Stuart Taylor by The Archaeology Co. The building was found to be an early 18<sup>th</sup> century double pile house, extended to the north west in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century when it became used as an Inn. It was extended again in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century and was heavily remodelled in the 1930's.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks are due to Stuart Taylor who commissioned the survey and to the staff of Lancashire Records Office and Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service. Thanks also go to Richard Maudsley (RIBA) of Sunderland Peacock and Associates Ltd. for supplying the floor plans on which the plans have been based.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Steven Price of The Archaeology Co. has been commissioned to prepare an historic building survey of Myerscough Inn, Myerscough Smithy Road, Balderstone, BB2 7LE. Condition 16 of Planning Permission Consent (REF: 3/2018/0259) states:

*No development, demolition or site preparation works shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording works. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. It should be undertaken by an appropriately experienced and qualified professional archaeological contractor to the standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The programme of works should include:*

- (i) The creation of a photographic and descriptive record of the building as existing, to level 2/3 and the standards set out in "Understanding Historic Buildings" (Historic England 2016); and*
- (ii) A formal watching brief during all ground works required as part of the development, including lifting of existing floor slabs and foundations, excavation for new foundations, landscaping and the provision of new paths, ramps, steps, etc.*

*The development shall then be undertaken in accordance with those agreed specifications.*

*Reason: To ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the building in accordance with Policy DME4 of the Ribble Valley Core Strategy.*

- 1.2 This procedure followed the advice given by central government as set out in 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 2012, 141).

- 1.3 Stuart Taylor has 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 The former Myerscough Inn is located on the northwest side of the A59, opposite Samlesbury Aerodrome. Myerscough Smithy was once a small hamlet in the Ribble Valley, Lancashire. The site lies approximately 1 mile south west of Balderstone and approximately 3 miles east of Preston. The National Grid Reference is SD 61844 31196 and the postal address is Myerscough Inn, Myerscough Smithy Road, Balderstone, BB2 7LE.
  
- 2.2 The Smithy is an entry on the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER No. PRN 6578), which lay adjacent to the Inn.

### **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 Inn. Floor plans and a representative cross 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 13th July 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 to be amended and the section 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* 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Balderstone and Osbaldeston were held as one manor of Clitheroe in thegnage by the yearly service of 6s. and one sore sparrow hawk or 2s. William de Balderstone was seated in Balderstone as owner of the lands there in 1223. After his death it passed to his son, William and eventually to Richard de Balderstone. Richard married Constance Banastre in the late 1300's, the only daughter and heir of her Grandfather Sir Thomas Banastre, greatly augmenting his family estate and wealth. On his death the estate passed to his son Richard and in 1431 he held half the manor of Claughton by knight's service. The estate passed later to Robert Harrington of Hornby, through marriage, after the death of Richards only son, William. The Harrington's retained this until 1487, when James Harrington was attainted of treason, and by Act of Parliament it was given to Thomas Stanley first Earl of Derby. In 1565 a partition of the whole Balderston estate was made between Edward Earl of Derby, Gilbert Gerard, esq., and John Osbaldeston, dividing the manor equally between the latter two. In 1596 Sir Thomas Gerard passed the manor and various lands and tenements to William Greenville with a view to a sale (Abram 1877, 413 - 421; Farrer & Brownbill 1911).
- 5.2 'Mascow Smithy' appears on Yates' map of Lancashire dated 1786, showing a building in the same location as at present, although it is unclear if it is the same building as the Inn. The Balderstone area was largely agricultural and in 1801 the population was 615. The field systems were fairly regular and rectangular, suggesting that they were formed from organised statutory forms of enclosure, during the late Post-Medieval period (Baker & Butlin 1973, 32; Adkins, Adkins & Leitch 2008, 305).
- 5.3 The building first appears on the 1846 OS map where, although not shown in detail, it appears to be shorter than it is at present, with small extensions to both the east and the north sides. The smithy is shown to the southwest, noted with a horse shoe marking and the name Myerscough Smithy. The Inn, nor the smithy were found in the 1841 census returns but by 1851 it was recorded that William Kenyon was an Inn Keeper at Myerscough Smithy, although the building is not noted as such. William (28) lived with his wife Elizabeth (26) and their children Ellen

(2) and Eli (5 months). The inn does not feature in Slater's Directory of Lancashire of 1858, nor in any subsequent trade directories, until the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 5.4 The 1861 census returns show that the Kenyons had moved on, with Richard Carter listed as an Inn Keeper at Myerscough Smithy. Again, the building is not named. He lived with his brothers John (a carter) and Roger, who 'works on the turnpike'. His nephew Richard also worked on the turnpike, whereas his niece, Mary, was a bar maid and house keeper, likely at the Inn. The youngest nephew, Thomas, was a scholar. By 1871 the head of the family was the former nephew Richard Carter, listed a Publican at Myerscough Inn. Mary is listed as his cousin and was a 'Publican Assistant'. A 5 year old Richard Carter and an 8 month old Mary Carter are also listed; no relationship to the head is given. By this time the population of Balderstone had dropped from 615 in 1801 to 475. This is likely due to the industrial revolution and families moving out of the rural area in order to find work in the nearby mills closer to Blackburn and Preston.
- 5.5 By 1881 the Carter family had moved on, with Henry Duckworth listed as a licenced victualler. He lived at Myerscough Inn with his wife Ann. 1891 saw a further change with John Kenyon listed as the publican, with his wife Frances. They lived with their three young children, Alice, Samuel and Emma. Emma Duffield is listed as a domestic servant. The 1893 OS map shows the building in more detail. Here, it appears to have been extended to the northeast, and the small extension on the northwest is still present. A small porch had also been added to the southeast face. The building to the southwest is likewise much as shown previously, although here it is connected to the southern corner of the Inn. The Inn is noted on the map, and the smithy shown to be the building to the northeast of it.
- 5.6 The turn of the century saw many ownership changes. Barrett's directory of 1900 is the first to list Myerscough Inn, with Daniel Robinson the victualler. However, the 1901 census shows John Barlow as Publican at Myerscough Inn, with his wife S. A. and their children Nelson and Dinah. Maggie Griffiths is listed as a Domestic Servant. Barrett's 1905 directory suggests that the Barlows had moved on by this time, with Thomas Crook listed as the victualler.

- 5.7 The 1910 OS mapping shows little change to the site, with the Inn remaining the same. Barrett's 1912 Directory shows that Thomas Brindle was the victualler, with Frank Mayo listed by the time of the 1925 Directory. An undated photograph shows the building prior to the bay windows being added. Here the large porch over the entrance is visible and the face is rendered. A further photograph taken prior to 1937 shows the rear of the building, with the windows to the bedrooms, the rear porch and the narrow staircase window.
- 5.8 The OS map for 1930 again shows little change to the site, although a plan to erect a tea room to the southwest of the Inn (LRO RDBL 3/6/2/919) shows that the bay windows were present by this time. Further plans showing proposed alterations to the Inn give a good look at the building in 1937. The existing plans show the building to have been 4 bays wide; the western bay was a smoking room, with a lounge to the east followed by a second smoking room and a snack bar. These formed the front of the building, with the rear rooms being a store, service bar, tap room and kitchen. The extension to the north is listed as a beer vault. The first floor is shown to be comprised of 6 bedrooms with a club room to the east. The staircase is in the same location as at present, although the layout is different. The bay windows across the main frontage are shown on both floors. The proposed alterations changed the building into how it appears now; the internal wall between the second and third bays was removed, with an RSJ beam inserted, along with a supporting pillar. The rear elevation shows substantial changes, with windows inserted and others blocked, showing most of the face as rebuilt. The stairs were also altered at this time, in order to accommodate the construction of the cellar. This was likely required as the beer vault was to be demolished. The first floor was less altered internally, with one of the bedrooms made into a bathroom and WC. Several windows along the rear wall were once again inserted, with others blocked.
- 5.9 A photograph from 1939 shows bays 3 and 4 of the building at this time, with the bay windows shown and the doorway into the extension visible. At this time the victualler was Isaac H. Bargh (Barrett 1939, 477) and the building called

Myerscough Hotel for the first time. By 1947 Mrs Mary L. Bargh was listed as the victualler (Barrett 1947, 497).

## 6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

### General Description

6.1 (Plate 1) The building is a rectangular 4 bay building aligned northeast – southwest with the main frontage facing southeast. It is two stories high over a cellar in the central two bays. The first bay is to the southwest with the fourth to the northeast. This latter bay is slightly taller than the rest of the building, with a separate roof. Both roofs are double pitched, with that of bay 4 covered with Welsh slate and the rest of the building cover with stone slabs. A brick built chimney lies at the southwestern end of bay 1, with a further brick built chimney at the northeast end of each of the bays 2 to 4. All have 2 pots with the exception of that to bay three, which has three pots.

### Exterior

6.2 Southeast elevation (Plates 2 - 5). This comprises the main frontage of the building. The face has been rendered and in each of the bays 1 to 3 a bay window has been inserted at both ground and first floor level. Those to the first floor are shorter than the ground floor windows, with the eaves being level with the lintel. Between bays 1 and 2 is the main entrance to the building. The door is boarded over and a porch has been added over, between the bay windows. Above this is the sign “THE MYERSCOUGH”. To the northeast is bay 4. This has been rendered to match although a straight joint is visible marking the end of bay 3. The face contains a central tall portrait window at ground floor level and a pair of timber framed sashes at first floor level.

6.3 Southwest elevation (Plate 6). This forms the gable end of the building which has again been rendered. The face is featureless, with the exception of an area of protruding wall in the centre of the face at ground floor level. At the northwestern end of this is a window, boarded over, which shows evidence of having been a blocked door. AT first floor level is a large sign reading “THE MYERSCOUGH”.

6.4 Northwest elevation (Plates 7 - 10). This constitutes the rear of the building. The render is not present here, revealing the brickwork. The majority of this face of

bays 1 to 3 has been rebuilt, in English Garden Wall bond (5:1). However, at first floor level a few patches of original brickwork remain, showing a stretcher bond. In bay 1 at ground floor level a pair of portrait windows have been inserted. These are boarded over. At first floor level is a timber framed casement window. Between bays 1 and 2 the large stair window has been inserted at first floor level. Bay 2 has a porch added to the ground floor, housing the rear entrance. Above this is a two light timber framed casement, a later insertion, with blocking visible beneath the cill, showing the former window. Immediately adjacent to the porch is an inserted long landscape window filling the remainder of bay 2 and into bay 3. Bay 3 contains a second matching inserted window at ground floor level, with a doorway inserted at the northeastern end. Above these are three small portrait windows at first floor level. The southwestern two have been inserted, whereas the northeastern is in its original location. To the northeast of this is a blocked window. Bay 4 is marked by a straight joint in the brickwork, which is also constructed in stretcher bond. At ground floor level a further inserted long landscape window has been inserted and at first floor level are a pair of timber framed casements.

- 6.5 Northeast elevation (Plates 11 & 12). This forms the other gable end of the building. At the southeastern end is a window, boarded over, with a second inserted to the northwest of it. In the centre of the face is a brick built porch, above which is the line of an earlier removed porch. The first floor is featureless with the exception of a large sign reading "THE MYERSCOUGH".

### **Interior**

- 6.6 The building was originally accessed via the doorway between bays 1 and 2 in the southeast elevation. The door is timber with a timber panelled porch internally (plates 13 & 14). This leads into the main area of the building, made up of bays 2 and 3, the dividing wall having been removed (plates 15 – 18). The line of the wall is marked by a pier with RSj beam spanning the width of the building, hidden within a false beam. Several further beams have been inserted, with a timber covering, although some original timber beams remain. Within bay 2 the central and southern beams are original, running northeast – southwest. To bay three are three remaining original timber beams, although these are aligned northwest –



southeast. These beams are shown to have been adze cut. Likewise, similar beams are used to span the bay window openings, suggesting that they have been reused. To the western corner of bay 2 a timber partition has been inserted, housing the rear entrance to the building and the modified staircase to first floor level.

- 6.7 At the southeastern end of bay 1 is a small room (plates 19 - 22) accessed via doorway in the wall separating it from bay 2. This contains a fireplace in the southwest wall, with a woodburning stove inserted. The bays window in the southeast wall is spanned by a modern timber beam and an adze cut timber beam spans the room from southeast to northwest. The northwestern room of bay 1 is also accessed via bay 2. This is has been fitted out as a WC (plate 23) at the northern end with an access corridor to the southeast. In the northern corner of the bay a set of stone sets have been inserted leading down to the cellar. These steps are accessed via the corridor. To the northeast are the steps to first floor level and the rear porch (Plates 24 & 25). Bay 4 is accessed through doorways in the party wall with bay 3. To the northwest the room has been fitted out with a modern kitchen (plates 26 & 27) and to the southeast the room is a modern bathroom (plates 28 & 29).
- 6.8 The first floor is accessed via a set of timber steps inserted in the northern corner of bay 2. The steps lead onto the southwestern end of a corridor which runs the length of the building (plates 30 & 31), with rooms accessed from it to the northwest and southeast. At the southwestern end of the corridor a doorway leads into bedroom 1, but to the northwest of this, at the top of the stairs, a wall scar marks the location of a removed wall. To the northeast an inserted opening to bay 3 continues the corridor into this bay. Here however, the whole corridor has been shifted to the northwest. A set of steps run up the corridor to the northeast leading to an inserted opening into bay 4.
- 6.9 Bedrooms 1 and 2 lie within bay 1 of the building. Bedroom 1 (plate 32) is small, with a window in the northwest wall. A wall has been inserted in the southeast, forming the bathroom of bedroom 2. The steep slope of the roof is visible here, with the ceiling at the northwestern end of the room following the slope of the

roof. This stops at a machine cut timber purlin where the rest of the ceiling is flat. This is the same though bays 1 to 3 on both sides of the building. Bedroom 2 (plates 33 & 34) has the bay window in the southeast wall and a partition has been inserted in the northwest end in order to form a bathroom. A possible blocked doorway lies in the centre of the northeast wall and a blocked fireplace in the southwest wall, cut by the bathroom insertion.

6.9 On the northwest side of bay 2 is a kitchen (plate 35), the window in the northwest wall being a later insertion to rise above the level of the counter tops. To the southeast is bedroom 3 (plates 36 & 37). This is larger than bedroom 2 and has a bathroom inserted in the northern corner. A bay window is once again in the southeastern wall and a blocked fireplace lies in the northeast wall. Bay 3 contains a large bedroom to the southeast once again (plates 38 & 39), with a bay window and inserted bathroom to the northern corner. The doorway to this room lies in the western corner of the room, the corner doorway formed from the shifting of the corridor to the northwest. On the other side of the corridor are a pair of toilets (plate 40) to the eastern end and a bathroom (plate 41) to the west. Bay 4 has had a wall inserted to create two separate rooms. To the northwest is a larger room (plates 42 & 43) with a fireplace in the northeast wall. To the southeast is a smaller room (plate 44). The southwest wall of the bay protrudes, showing it to have been an external stack and the central corridor from bay 3 cuts through it. The attic (plates 45 & 46) was visually accessible in bay 2 where no truss was found, the purlins resting on the internal brick walls. The purlins were found to be hand cut timber to the northwest and machine cut timber to the southeast.

6.10 The cellar (plates 47 – 53) is accessed via the stone staircase in its western corner. The stairs lead into a large room which lies below the northwestern end of bays 2 and 3. The walls are rendered, the floor is concrete and the timber boarded ceiling has a machine cut timber beam spanning the room from northeast – southwest. In the northwestern wall is an alcove containing a timber ladder leading up to a hatch. In the northeast wall a doorway leads through to a small storage space comprised of two small rooms.

## 7. ANALYSIS AND PHASING

- 7.1 A building is shown on Yates map of 1786, although it is unclear whether this is the Inn, the smithy or both. The name however suggests that the smithy was certainly present, and that the smithy was known throughout the area.
- 7.2 The Inn appears to have been built as a double pile house (bays 1 and 2), with the central doorway between the windows of each bay. The fireplaces were in the gable walls and the doorway opened onto what would have been the living room, with the parlour opposite to the west. To the rear would have been the kitchen and dairy, with the staircase in between. This plan type was common from the mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century through to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> (Brunskill 1997, 84). The low level of the eaves may suggest date more towards the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The house was then extended to the northeast with a third bay and later extended again with the 4<sup>th</sup> bay.
- 7.3 The 1840's OS map shows that the third bay extension was erected by this time, suggesting it was erected in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This bay extended the house to the northeast and may mark when the building became used as an Inn, as the extra space would have been necessary. The smithy being well known made it a good location for the Inn, with people coming to the area for the smithy, and the Inn allowing them to stay the night. The names Myerscough Smithy and Myerscough Smithy Road suggest that the blacksmith was renowned in the wider area, with little else to distinguish the hamlet from others.
- 7.4 The 4<sup>th</sup> bay extension was erected in the mid - late 19<sup>th</sup> century, shown on the 1890's OS map. Although its exact date of construction is unknown, it may have been erected after the Carters left in the 1870's, when Henry Duckworth took over, in an effort to further the business. This may have been built as a private area for the family, as well as a kitchen, with rooms above. The successive changes of ownership over the next few decades however, may suggest that its use was in decline. In the 1790s Henry Maudslay created the first screw-cutting lathe, which started the slow decline of blacksmiths, with them slowly being replaced by machinists in factories. Further a patent to produce steel from pig iron was taken

out in 1855 by Henry Bessemer. This could produce steel far more effectively than previously and was cheaper than producing wrought iron. Consequently, towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century blacksmiths were in decline. Little was in Myerscough at this time, with the smithy, Inn and farm making up the majority of the hamlet. The decline in need for a blacksmith would have also hit the Inn. The mass production of the car in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century further impacted the blacksmith, but may have saved the Inn. The smithy is not shown on the 1930's OS map, suggesting it had gone out of use. With people able to travel around more freely and quickly however, the Inn became more accessible and, as it was located on the main road into Preston, it could pick up passing trade.

- 7.5 Business at the Inn improved in the early – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the bay windows inserted in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and the building being remodelled in 1937. The bathrooms on the first floor were inserted later.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The building was erected as a double pile house in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century it was extended, with a third bay added to the northeast. This is likely when the building became used as an Inn. The fourth bay was added in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Soon after this the Inn appears to have had problems, going through three different owners in the five years between 1900 and 1905. This turned around however and in 1937 the building was remodelled into how it appears today, including the creation of the cellar. Several original timber beams remain at ground floor level along with the purlins in the attic. 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 the Lancashire County Record Office 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. It will be held under the catalogue reference DDX 3172
- 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 A copy of this report will be supplied to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record in Adobe Acrobat 'pdf.' format on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (six months after completion of the field work unless another date is agreed). A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.
- 9.4 The archaeological contractor will complete the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form. Once a report has become a public document by submission into the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) LCCAS may place the information on a web-site. 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

### Sources

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## **Trade Directories**

1858 Slater's Directory of Lancashire  
1864 Kelly's Post Office Directory of Lancashire  
1869 Slater's Directory of Lancashire  
1873 Kelly's Post Office Directory of Lancashire  
1900 Barrett's Directory of Blackburn and District  
1905 Barrett's Directory of Blackburn and District  
1912 Barrett's Directory of Blackburn and District  
1925 Barrett's Directory of Blackburn and District  
1939 Barrett's Directory of Blackburn and District  
1947 Barrett's Directory of Blackburn and District

## **Census Returns**

Census returns for Mellor 1841 HO 107/504/5 – 8  
Census returns for Walton le Dale 1841 HO 107/504/11 - 13  
Census returns for Balderstone 1851 HO 107/2257  
Census returns for Balderstone 1861 RG 9/3092  
Census returns for Balderstone 1871 RG 10/4170  
Census returns for Balderstone 1881 RG 11/4179  
Census returns for Balderstone 1891 RG 12/3394  
Census returns for Balderstone 1901 RG 13/3903  
Census returns for Balderstone 1911 RG 14/25025

## Maps and Plans

1786 Yates Map of Lancashire

1846 OS map 1:10,000 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII

1893 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII.5

1910 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII.5

1930 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII.5

1930 "Proposed alterations to Tea Room at Myerscough Inn" LRO RDBL 3/6/2/919

1937 "Proposed alterations to Myerscough Hotel" LRO PSBL/20/147

## Appendix 1: Figures

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- Figure 2: Yates' Map of Lancashire 1786
- Figure 3: 1846 OS map 1:10,000 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII
- Figure 4: 1893 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII.5
- Figure 5: 1910 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII.5
- Figure 6: 1930 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII.5
- Figure 7: Ground floor plan as existing 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)
- Figure 8: Ground floor plan proposed 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)
- Figure 9: First floor plan as existing 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)
- Figure 10: First floor plan proposed 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)
- Figure 11: Cellar as proposed 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)
- Figure 12: Rear elevation as proposed 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)
- Figure 13: Section as proposed 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)
- Figure 14: Undated photograph prior to 1930
- Figure 15: Rear of the Inn before the alterations of 1937
- Figure 16: Myerscough farm, with the Inn to the left
- Figure 17: Ground and First floor plans
- Figure 18: Cellar plan
- Figure 19: Section
- Figure 20: Ground floor photo location plan
- Figure 21: First floor photo location plan
- Figure 22: Cellar photo location plan
- Figure 23: Photograph register

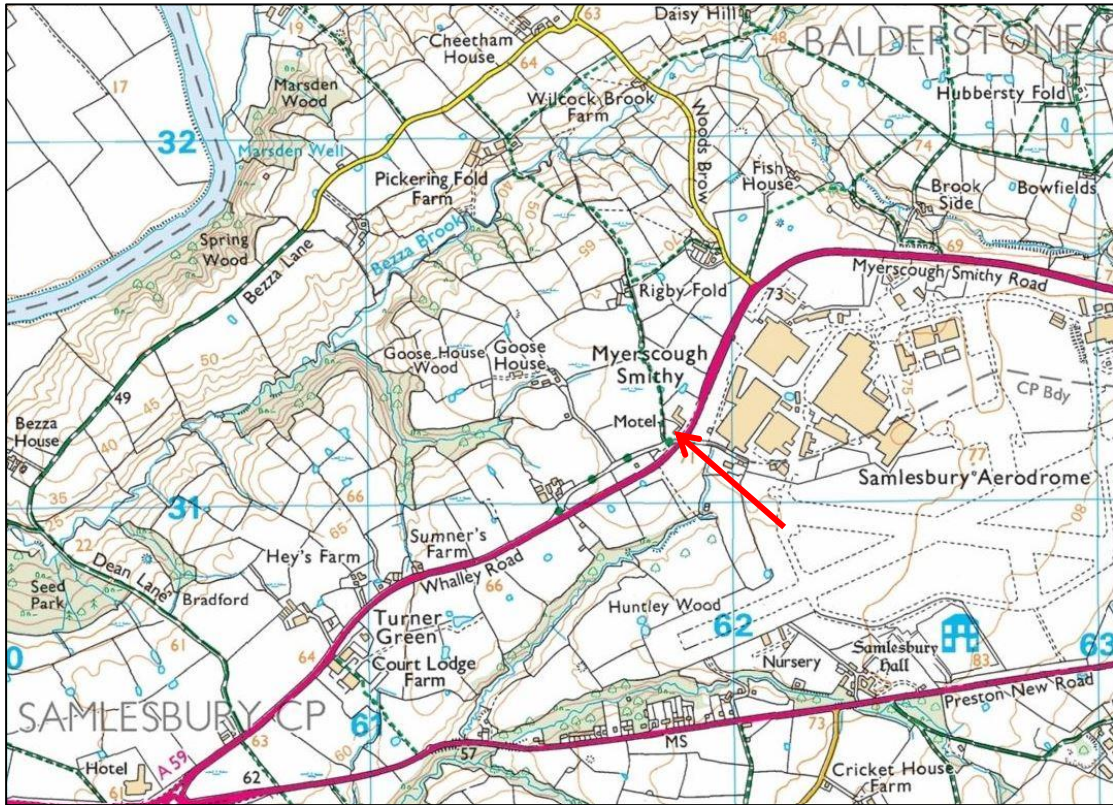


Figure 1: Location Plan (OS Licence Number: 100057911)



Figure 2: Yates' map of Lancashire 1786



Figure 3: 1846 OS map 1:10,000 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII

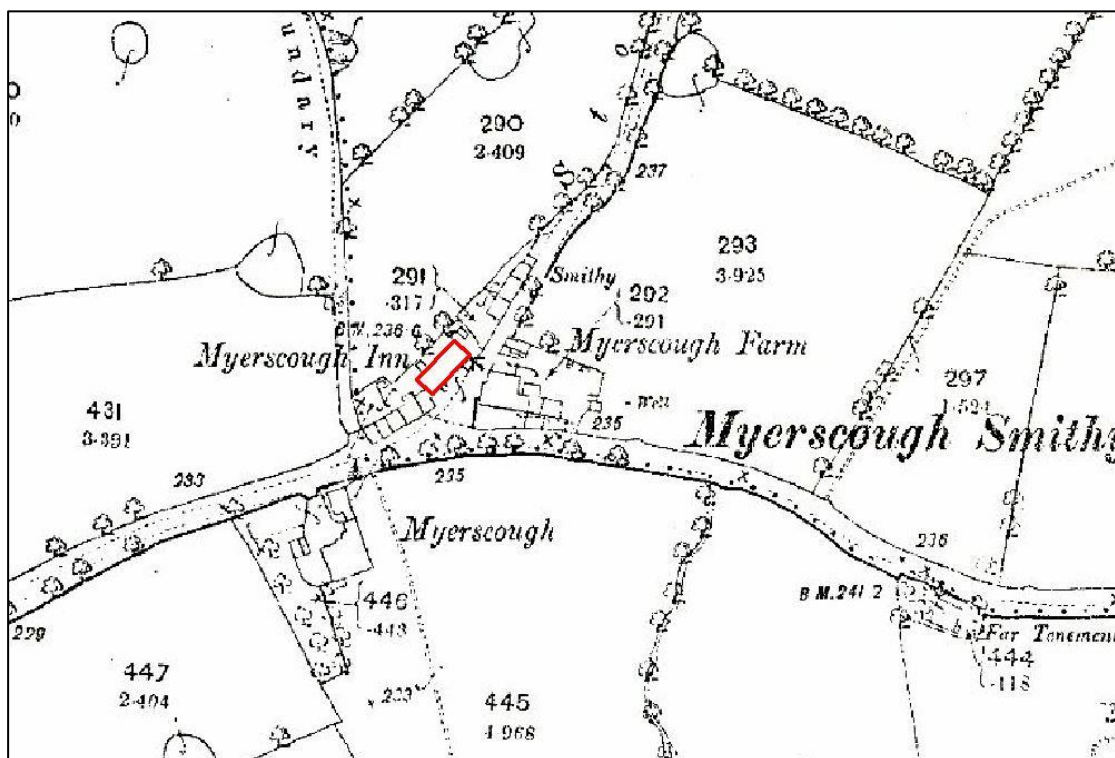


Figure 4: 1893 OS map 1:2,500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII.5

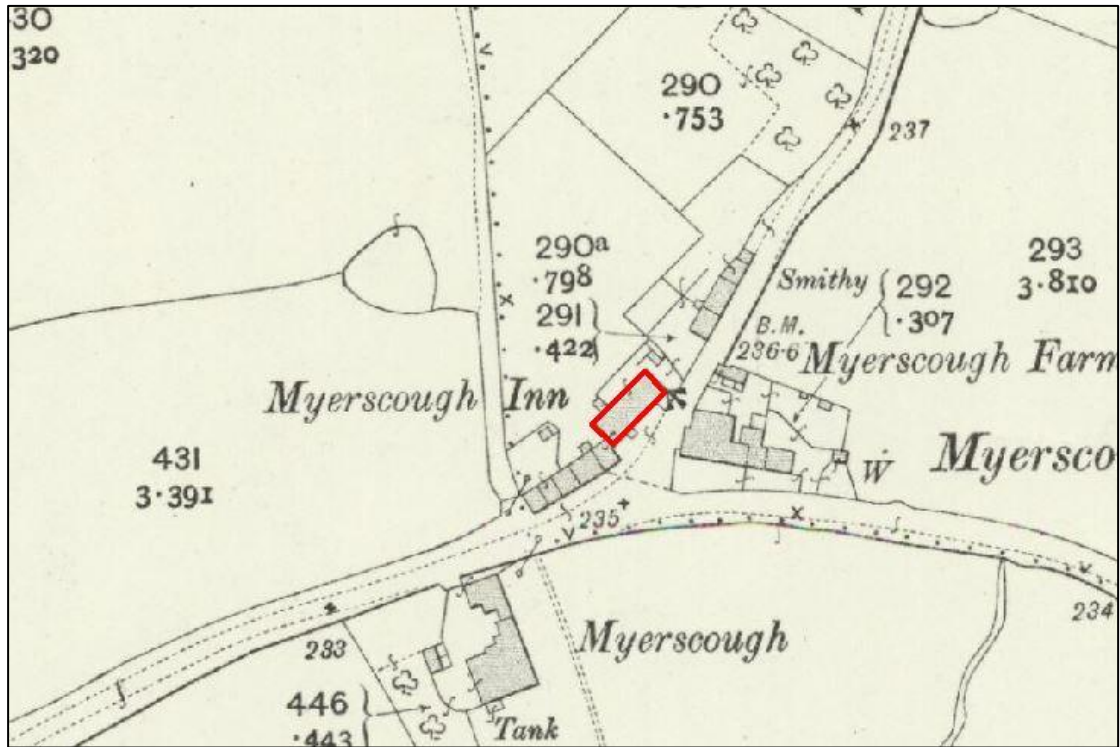


Figure 5: 1910 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII.5



Figure 6: 1930 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII.5

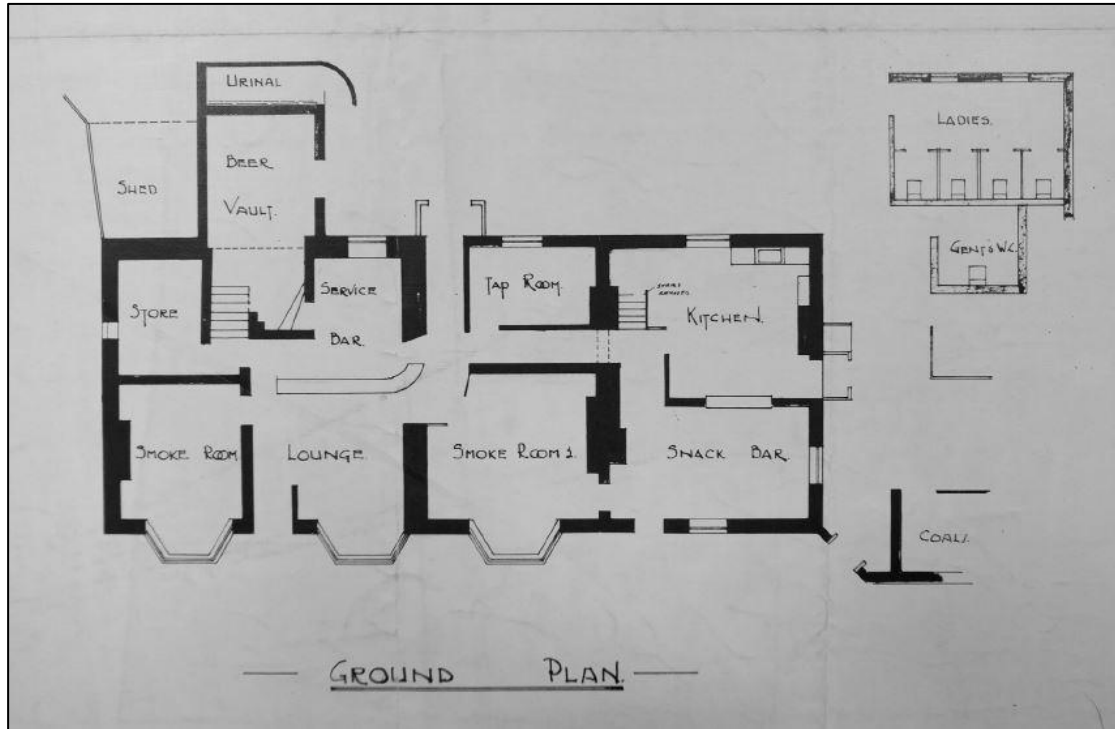


Figure 7: Ground floor plan as existing 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)

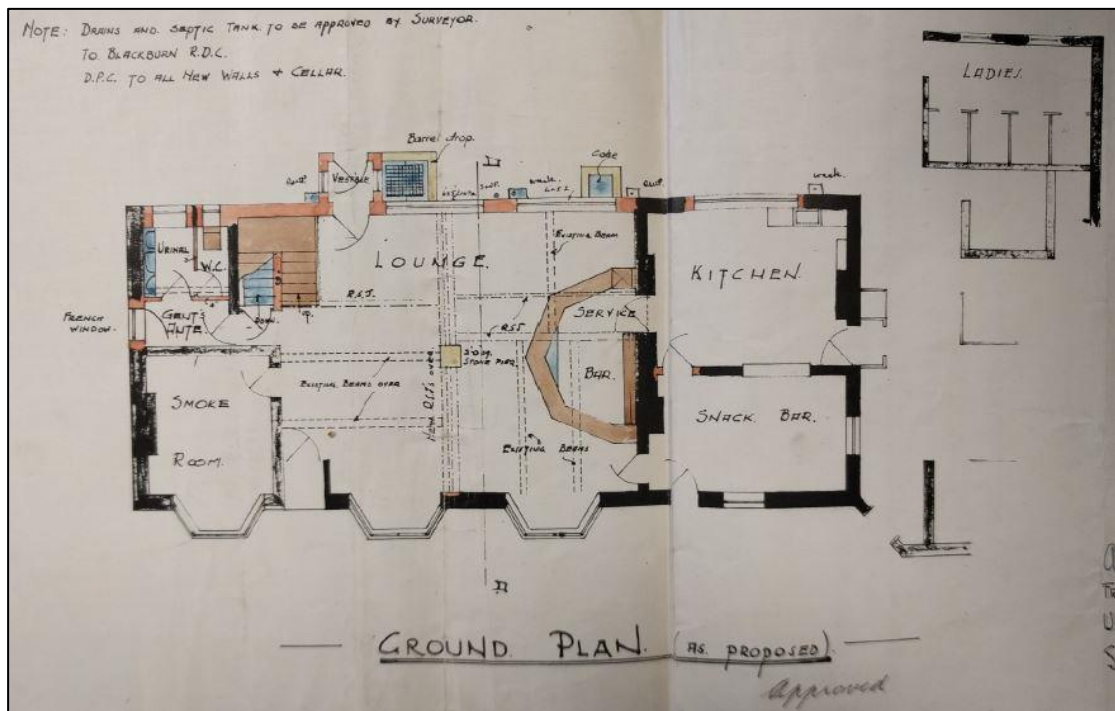


Figure 8: Ground floor plan proposed 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)



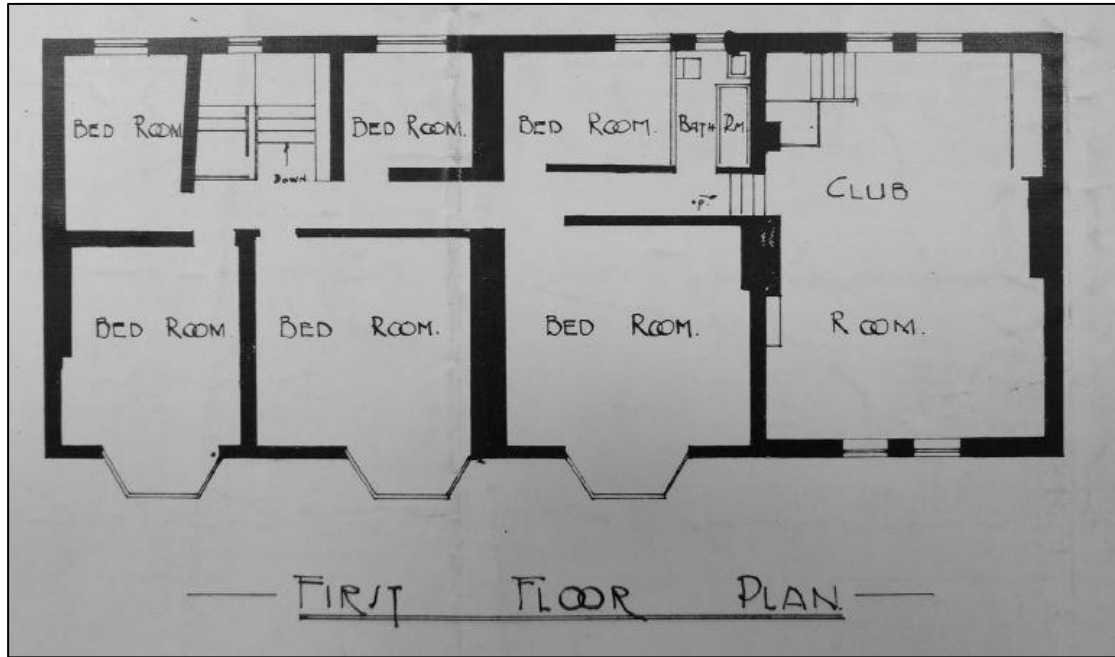


Figure 9: First floor plan as existing 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)

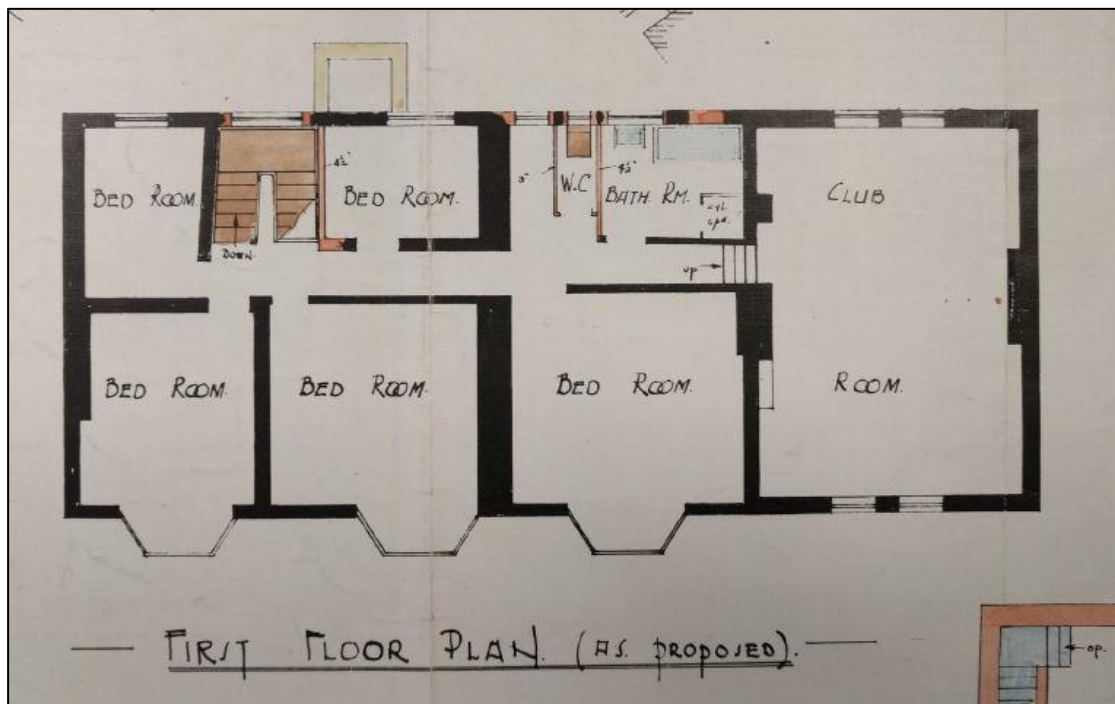


Figure 10: First floor plan proposed 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)

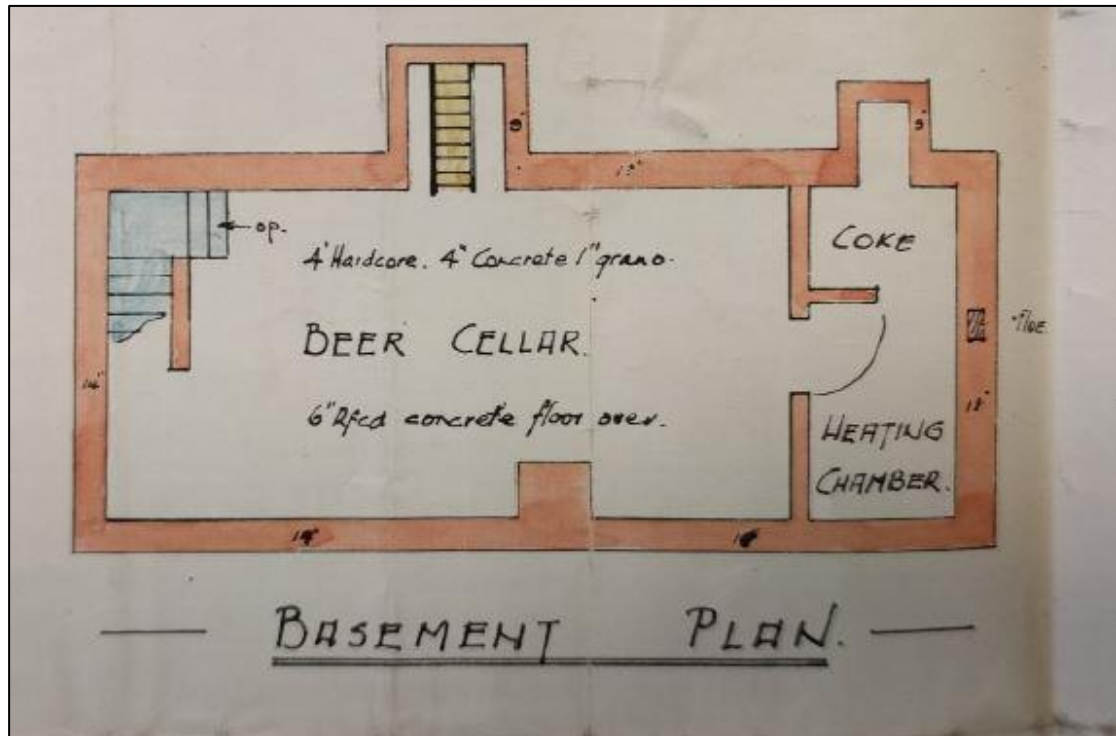


Figure 11: Cellar as proposed 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)



Figure 12: Rear elevation as proposed 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)

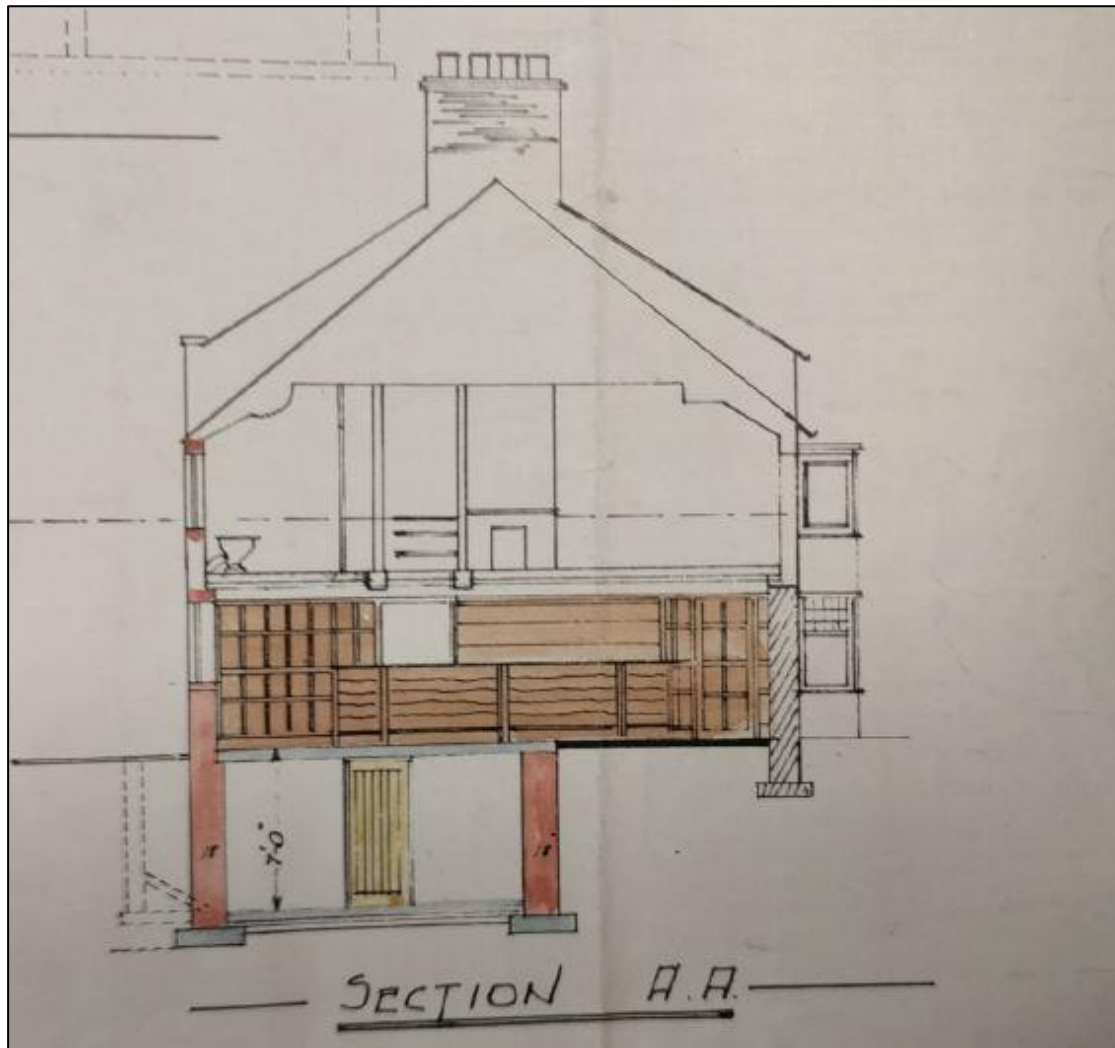


Figure 13: Section as proposed 1937 (LRO PSBL/20/147)








Figure 14: Undated photograph prior to 1930, note the bay windows have not yet been inserted

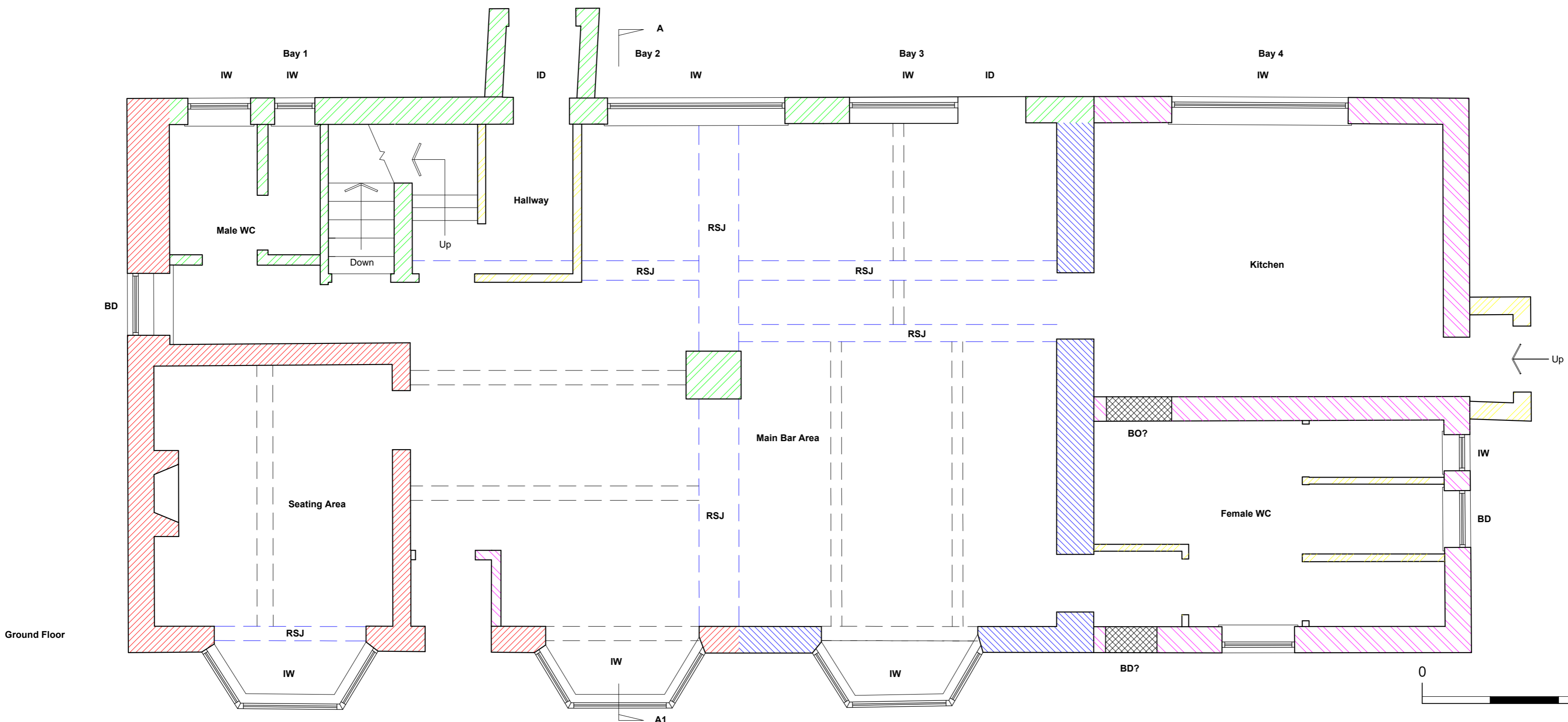
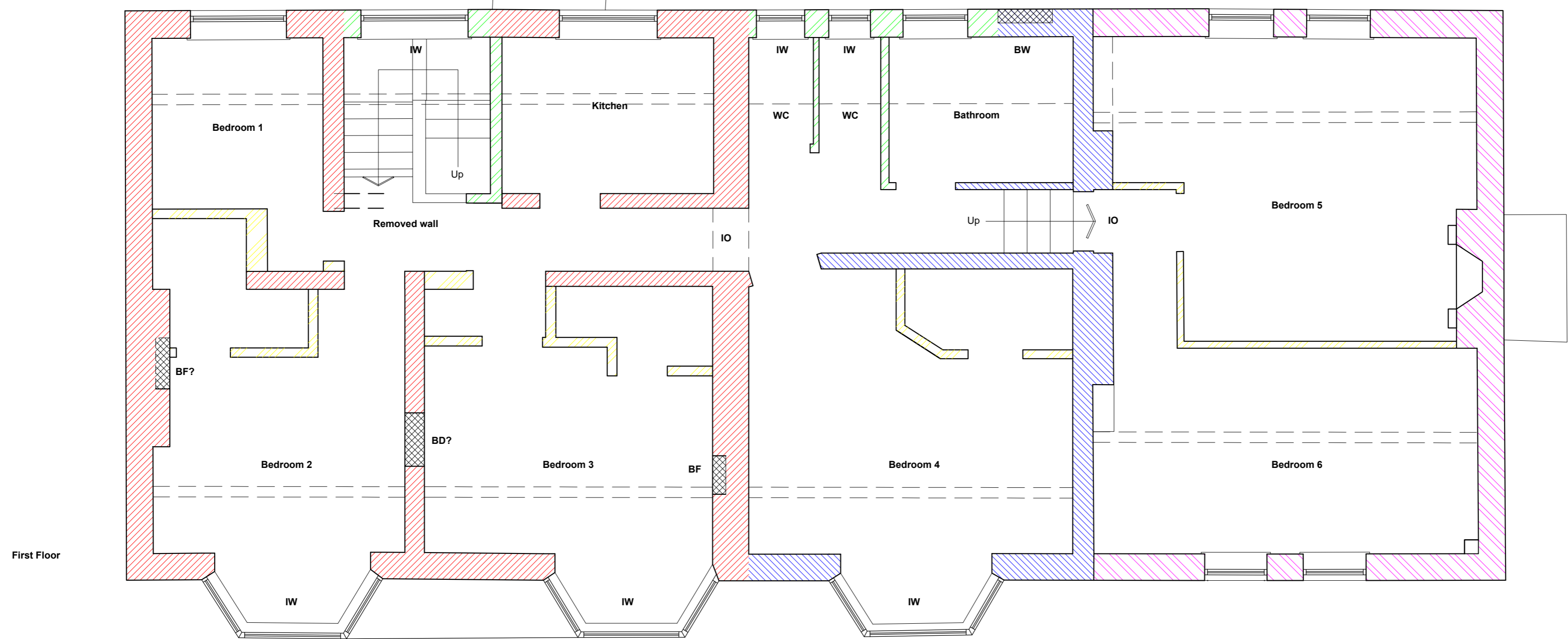


Figure 15: Rear of the Inn before the alterations of 1937



Figure 16: Myerscough farm, with the Inn to the left. Note the bay windows are present

- BO - Blocked Opening
  - ID - Inserted Doorway
  - BD - Blocked Doorway
  - IW - Inserted Window
  - BW - Blocked Window
  - IO - Inserted Opening
  - BF - Blocked Fireplace
-  Late 18th century
  -  Early 19th century
  -  Mid - Late 19th century
  -  1937
  -  Post 1937





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


Myerscough Inn  
Balderstone

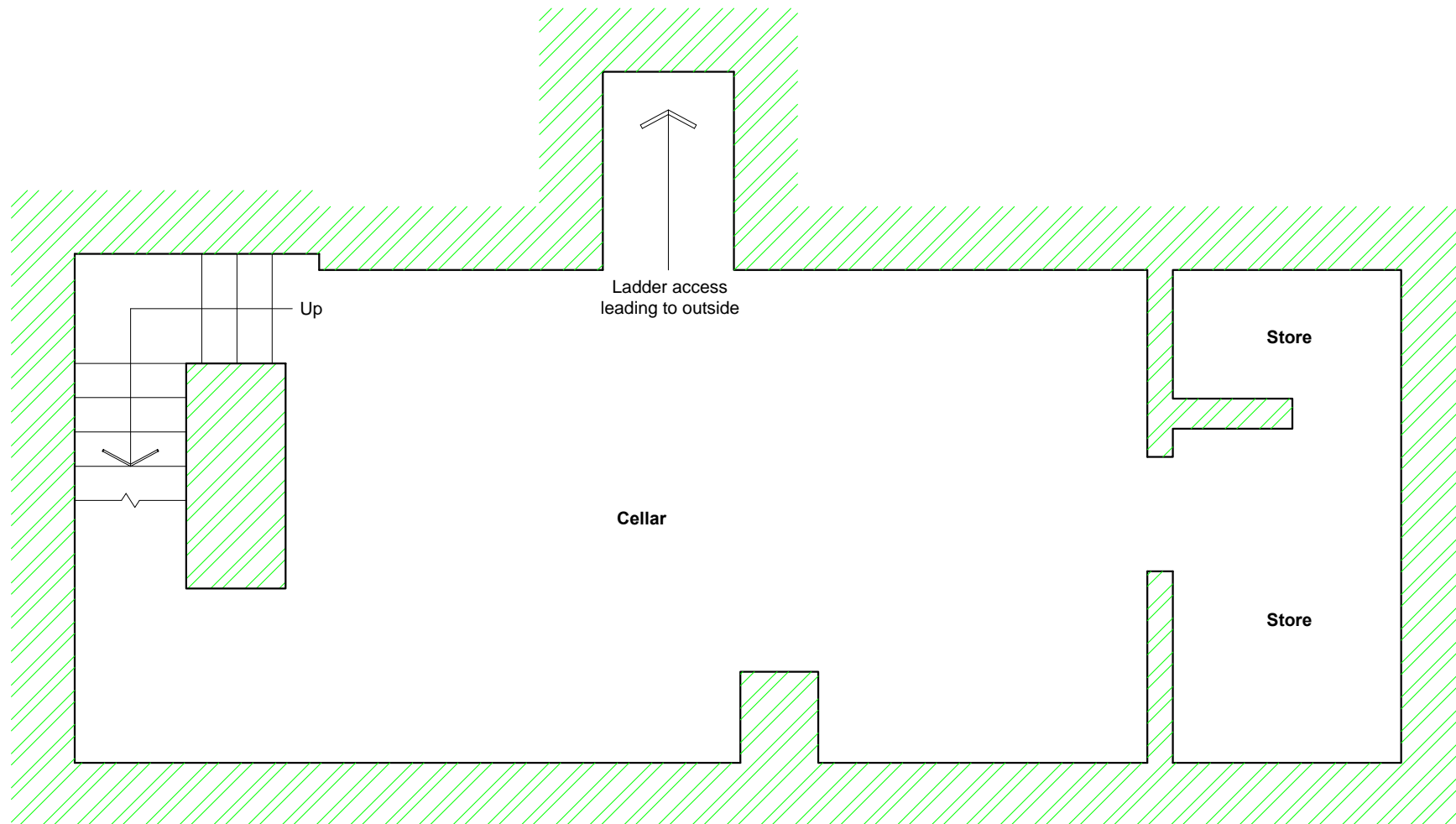
Figure 18: Cellar plan

Scale: 1:50 @ A4

Date: July 2018

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

 Late 18th century  
 Early 19th century  
 Mid - Late 19th century  
 1937  
 Post 1937





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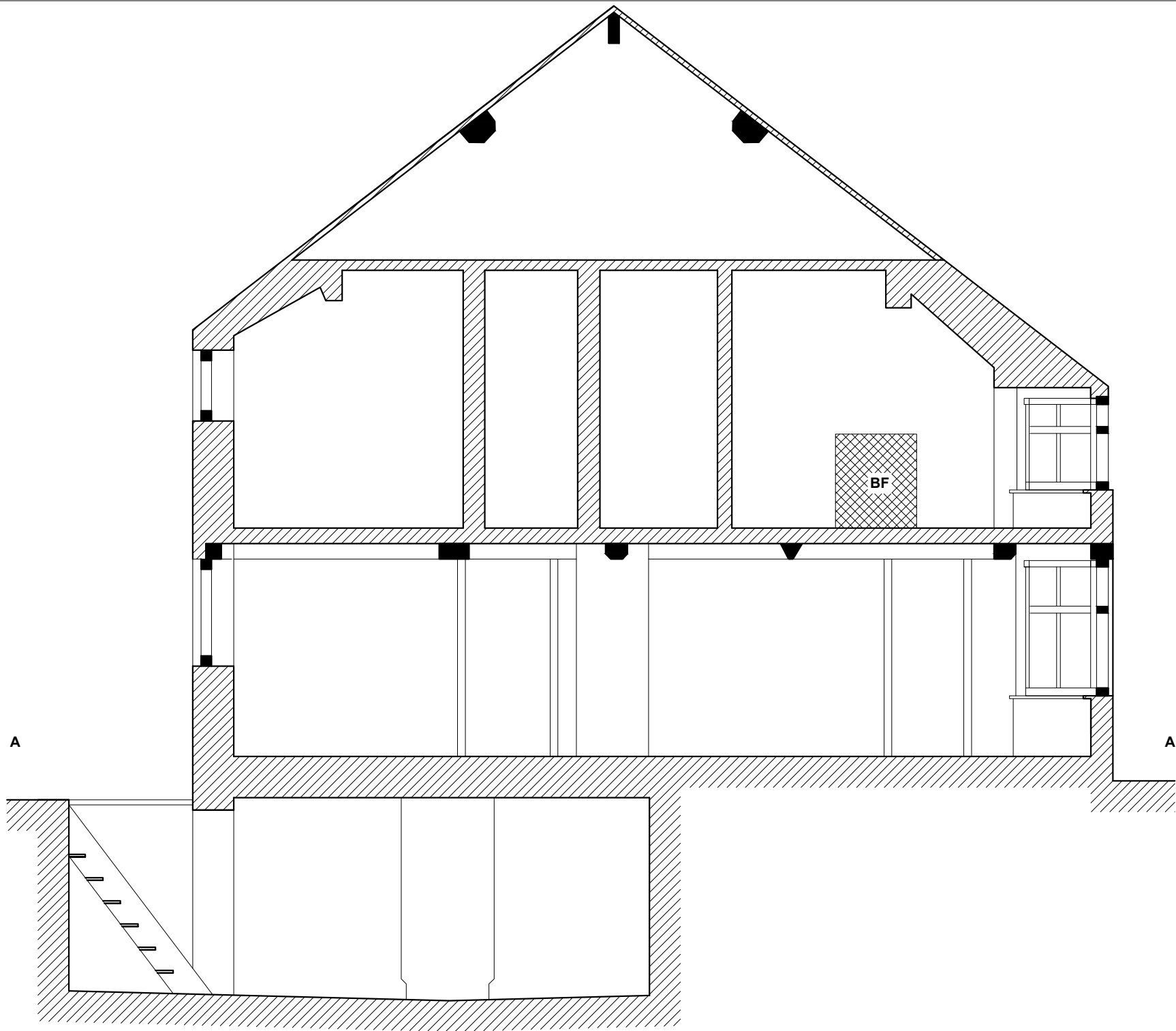
Myerscough Inn  
Balderstone

Figure 19: Section A - A1

Scale: 1:50 @ A4

Date: July 2018

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





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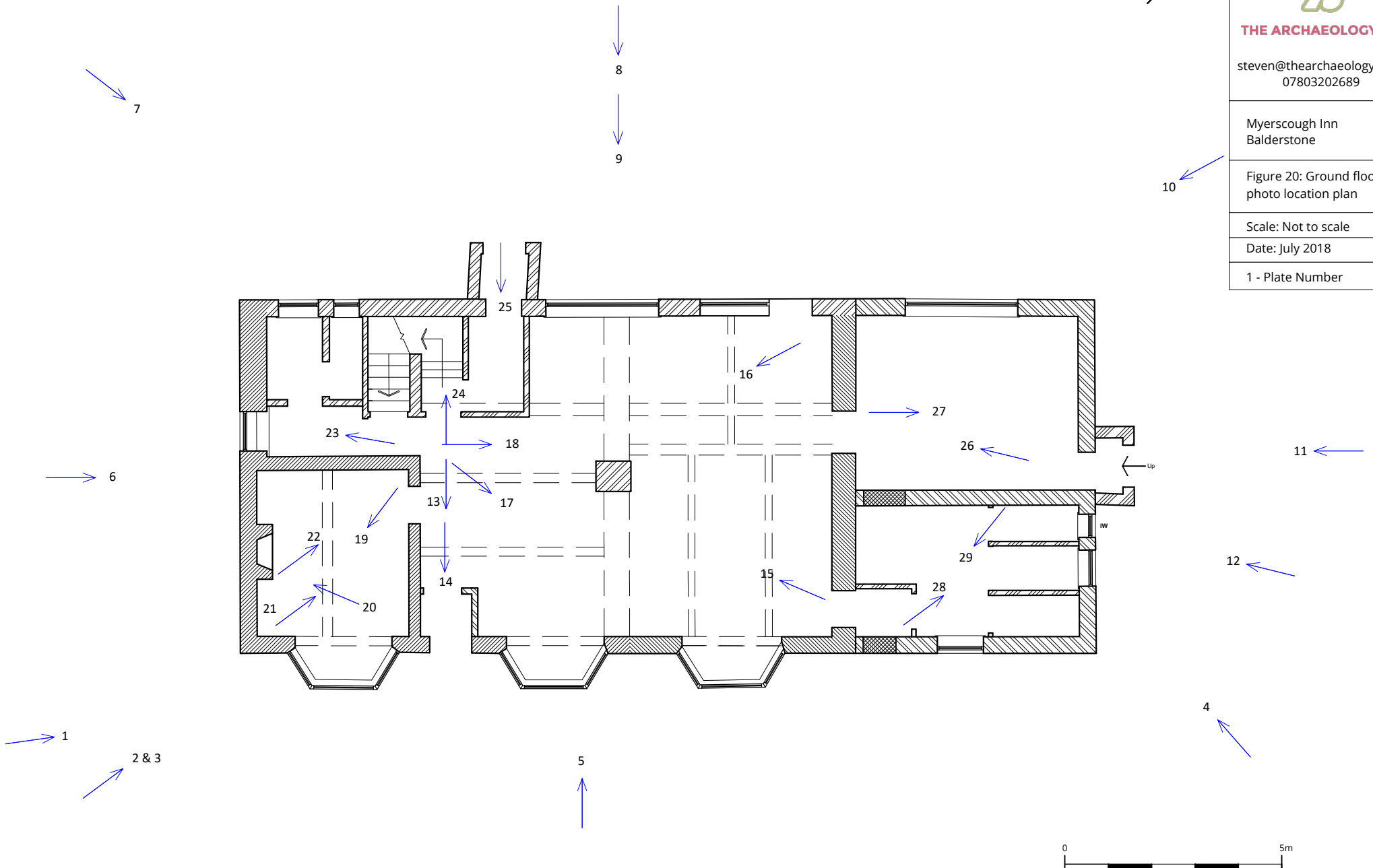
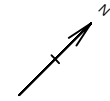
Myerscough Inn  
Balderstone

Figure 20: Ground floor  
photo location plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: July 2018

1 - Plate Number



10

11

12

4

5

7

8  
9

6

2 & 3

1







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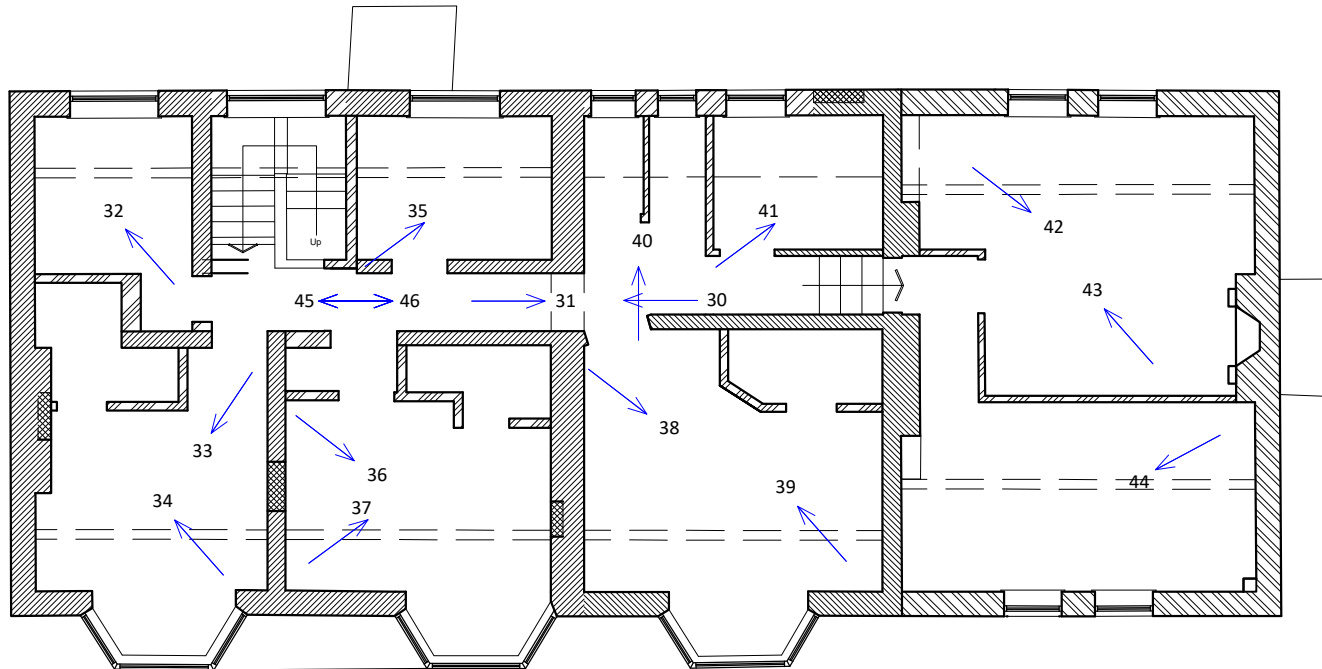
Myerscough Inn  
Balderstone

Figure 21: First floor  
photo location plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: July 2018

1 - Plate Number





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Myerscough Inn  
Balderstone

Figure 22: Cellar photo  
location plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: July 2018

1 - Plate Number

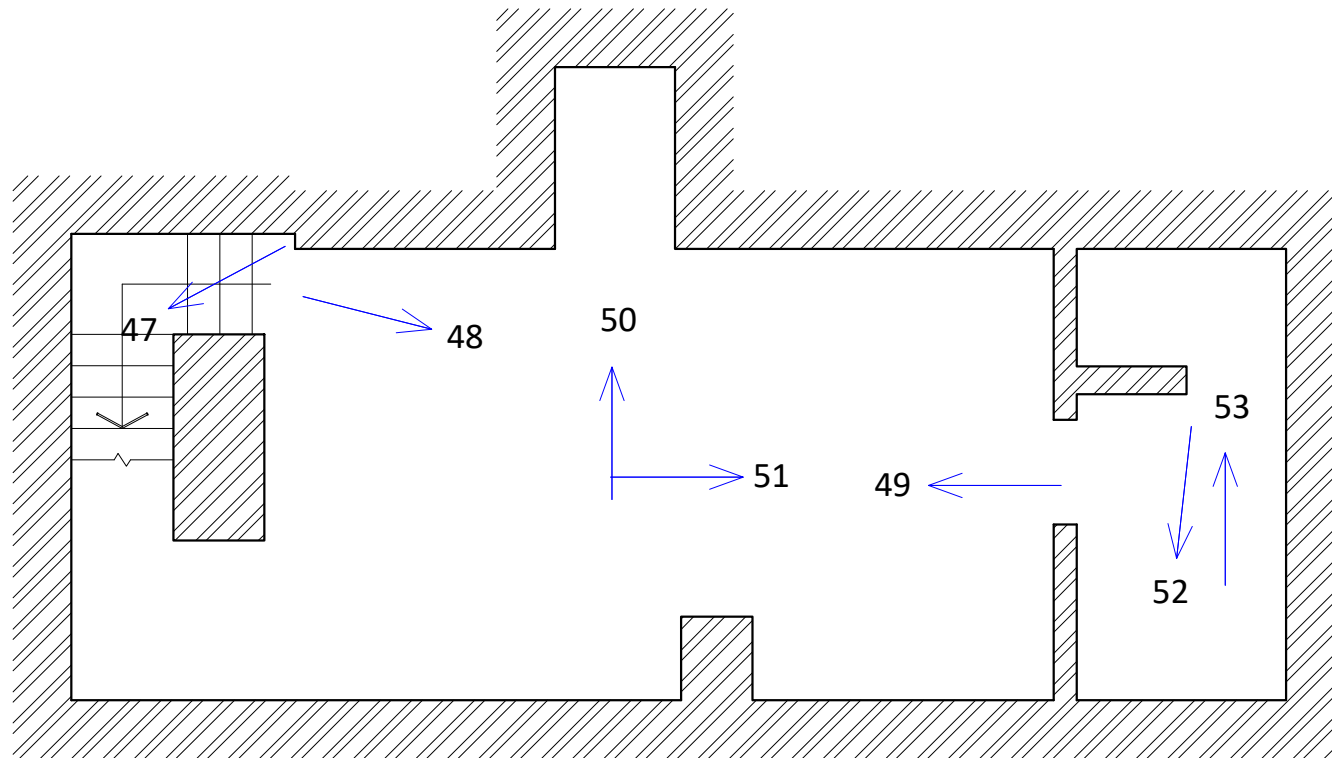


Figure 23: Photograph Register

Plate No.	Digital No.	Black & White Film/Frame	Description	View to
1	P7133988	1/1	General shot of Myerscough Inn	NE
2	P7133990	1/3	Southeast elevation	N
3	P7133997	1/10	Southeast elevation	N
4	P7133998	1/11	Southeast elevation	W
5	P7133999	1/12	Southeast elevation	NW
6	P7133989	1/2	Southwest elevation	NE
7	P7133991	1/4	Northwest elevation	E
8	P7133992	1/5	Northwest elevation	SE
9	P7133993	1/6	Northwest elevation	SE
10	P7133994	1/7	Northwest elevation	S
11	P7133995	1/8	Northeast elevation	SW
12	P7133996	1/9	Northeast elevation	SW
13	P7134007	1/19	Entrance porch	SE
14	P7134008	1/20	Front door	SE
15	P7134003	1/15	Bay 3 looking west	W
16	P7134004	1/16	Bay 3 looking south	S
17	P7134005	1/17	Bay 2 looking east	E
18	P7134006	1/18	Bay 2 looking northeast	NE
19	P7134010	1/21	Bay 1 southeast room	S
20	P7134011	1/22	Fireplace in above	W
21	P7134012	1/23	Bay 1 southeast room	N
22	P7134013	1/24	Beam in above	N
23	P7134014	1/25	Bay 1 WC	SW
24	P7134001	1/14	Staircase to first floor	NW
25	P7134000	1/13	Rear porch	SE
26	P7134017	1/28	Bay 4 kitchen	SW
27	P7134018	1/29	Bay 4 kitchen	NE
28	P7134015	1/26	Bay 4 WC	N
29	P7134016	1/27	Bay 4 WC	S
30	P7134029	2/3	First floor corridor	SW
31	P7134030	2/4	First floor corridor showing stairs to bay 4	NE
32	P7134020	1/30	Bedroom 1	W
33	P7134021	1/31	Bedroom 2	S
34	P7134022	1/32	Bedroom 2	W
35	P7134025	1/35	Kitchen	N
36	P7134023	1/33	Bedroom 3	E
37	P7134024	1/34	Bedroom 3	N
38	P7134026	1/36	Bedroom 4	E
39	P7134027	2/1	Bedroom 4	W
40	P7134028	2/2	first floor toilets	NW
41	P7134031	2/5	First floor bathroom	N
42	P7134032	2/6	Bay 4 northwest bedroom	E
43	P7134033	2/7	Bay 4 northwest bedroom	W
44	P7134034	2/8	Bay 4 southeast bedroom	S



45	P7134036	2/9	Attic space	SW
46	P7134038	2/10	Attic space	NE
47	P7134039	2/12	Cellar steps	S
48	P7134040	2/13	General shot of cellar	NE
49	P7134041	2/14	General shot of cellar	SW
50	P7134042	2/15	Ladders to hatch	NW
51	P7134043	2/16	Doorway to storage area	NE
52	P7134044	2/17	Storage area	SE
53	P7134045	2/18	Storage area	NW

## Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: General shot of Myerscough Inn



Plate 2: Southeast elevation



Plate 3: Southeast elevation



Plate 4: Southeast elevation



Plate 5: Southeast elevation



Plate 6: Southwest elevation





Plate 7: Northwest elevation



Plate 8: Northwest elevation



Plate 9: Northwest elevation detail



Plate 10: Northwest elevation



Plate 11: Northeast elevation



Plate 12: Northeast elevation



Plate 13: Entrance porch



Plate 14: Front door



Plate 15: Bay 3 looking west



Plate 16: Bay 3 looking south



Plate 17: Bay 2 looking east



Plate 18: Bay 2 looking northeast



Plate 19: Bay 1 southeast room



Plate 20: Fireplace in above



Plate 21: Bay 1 southeast room



Plate 22: Beam in above



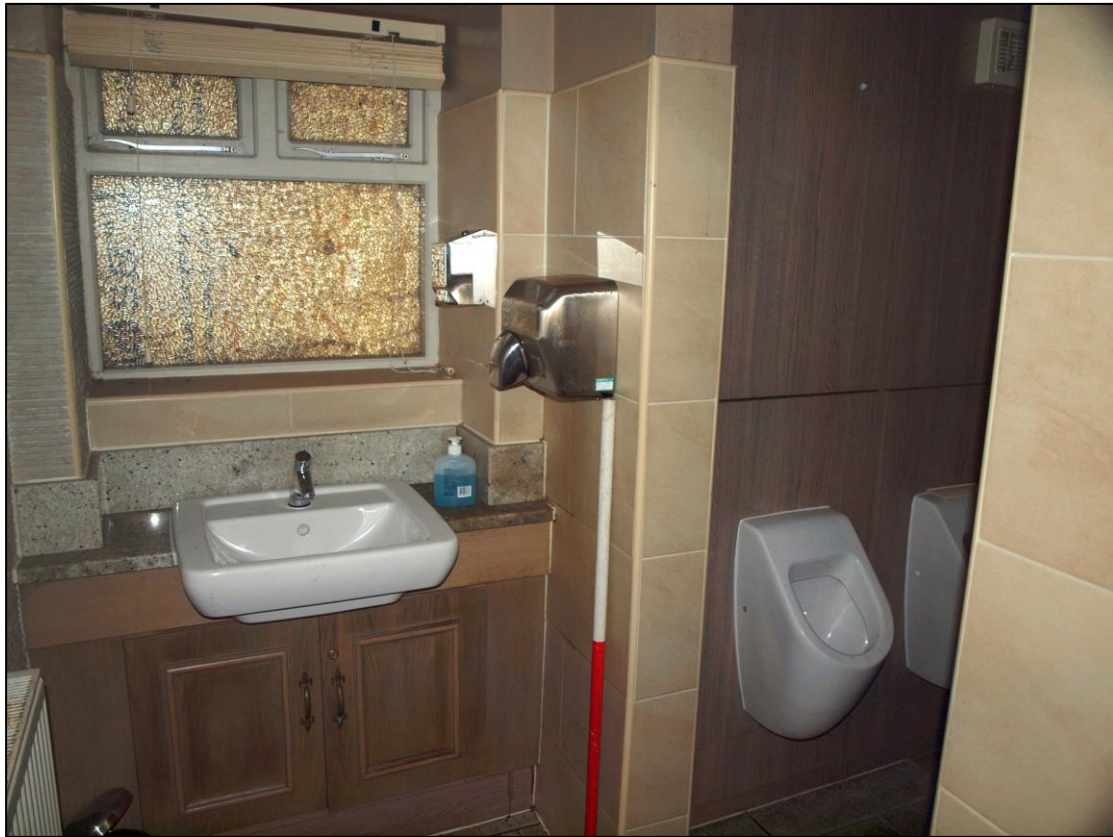


Plate 23: Bay 1 WC



Plate 24: Staircase to first floor



Plate 25: Rear porch



Plate 26: Bay 4 kitchen



Plate 27: Bay 4 kitchen



Plate 28: Bay 4 WC



Plate 29: Bay 4 WC



Plate 30: First floor corridor



Plate 31: First floor corridor showing stairs to bay 4



Plate 32: Bedroom 1



Plate 33: Bedroom 2

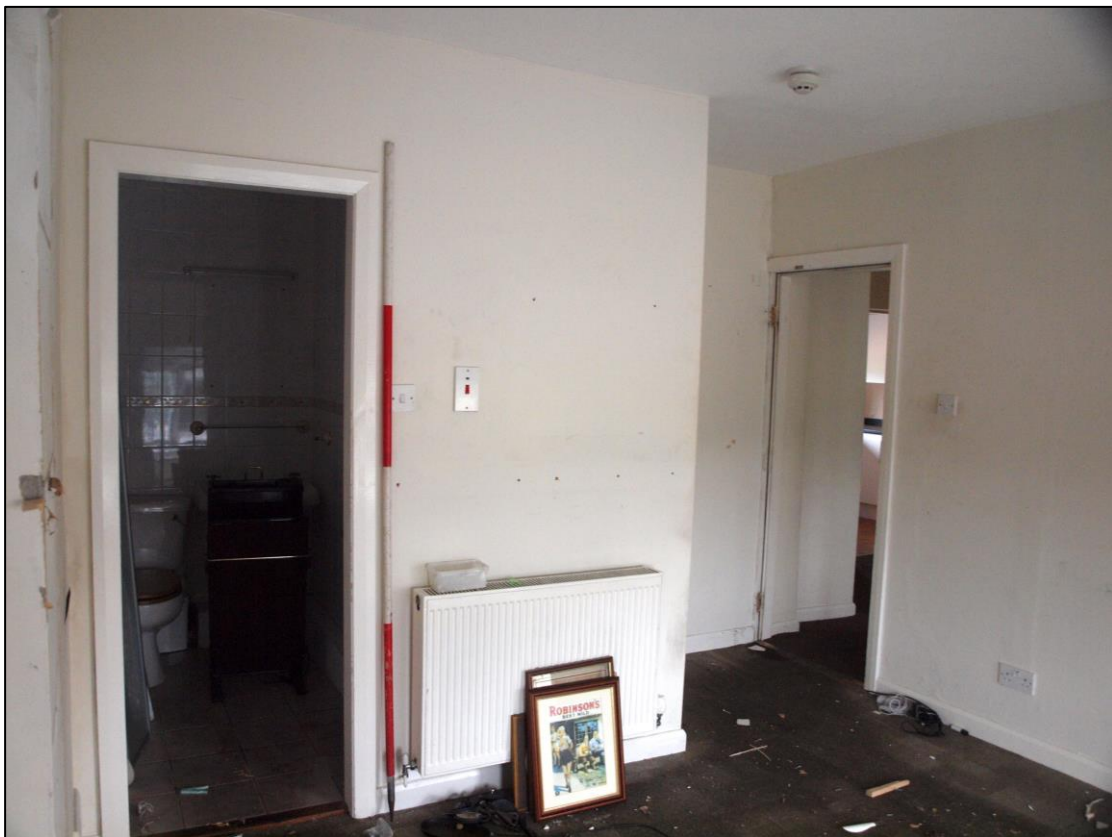


Plate 34: Bedroom 2



Plate 35: Kitchen



Plate 36: Bedroom 3



Plate 37: Bedroom 3



Plate 38: Bedroom 4





Plate 39: Bedroom 4



Plate 40: first floor toilets



Plate 41: First floor bathroom



Plate 42: Bay 4 northwest bedroom



Plate 43: Bay 4 northwest bedroom



Plate 44: Bay 4 southeast bedroom



Plate 45: Attic space



Plate 46: Attic space



Plate 47: Cellar steps



Plate 48: General shot of cellar



Plate 49: General shot of cellar



Plate 50: Ladders to hatch



Plate 51: Doorway to storage area

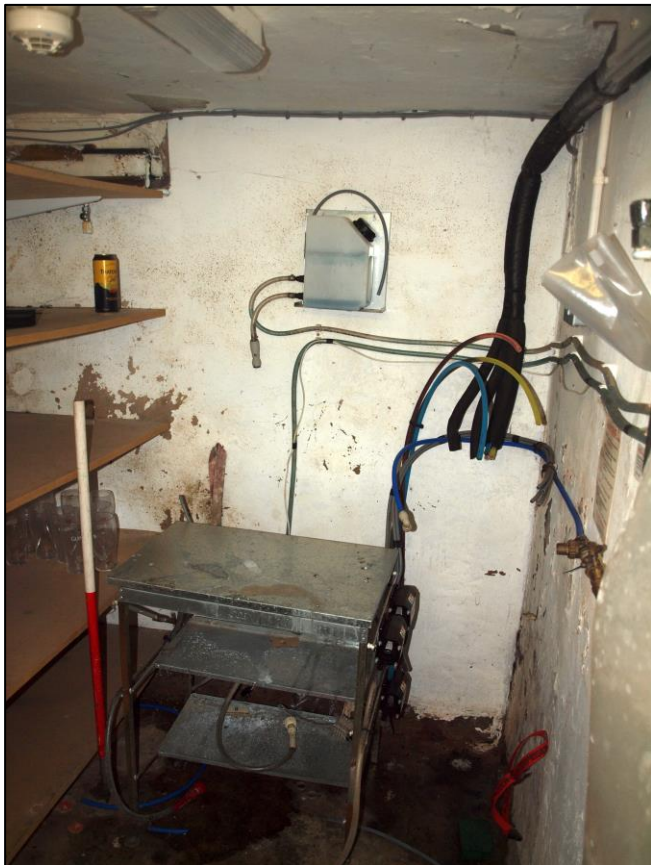


Plate 52: Storage area



Plate 53: Storage area





**THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.**

Myerscough Inn, Balderstone  
Written Scheme of Investigation

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July 2018

## 1: Introduction

Steven Price of The Archaeology Co. has been commissioned to prepare a WSI for an historic building survey and Watching Brief of Myerscough Inn, Myerscough Smithy Road, Balderstone, BB2 7LE. Condition 16 of Planning Permission Consent (REF: 3/2018/0259) states:

*No development, demolition or site preparation works shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording works. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. It should be undertaken by an appropriately experienced and qualified professional archaeological contractor to the standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The programme of works should include:*

- (i) The creation of a photographic and descriptive record of the building as existing, to level 2/3 and the standards set out in "Understanding Historic Buildings" (Historic England 2016); and*
- (ii) A formal watching brief during all ground works required as part of the development, including lifting of existing floor slabs and foundations, excavation for new foundations, landscaping and the provision of new paths, ramps, steps, etc.*

*The development shall then be undertaken in accordance with those agreed specifications.*

*Reason: To ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the building in accordance with Policy DME4 of the Ribble Valley Core Strategy.*

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

## **2: Site Location**

The former Myerscough Inn is located within what was once a small hamlet known as Myerscough Smithy. This is not to be confused with the 'Myerscough' close to Garstang. The area is located within the Ribble Valley in Lancashire is approximately 1 mile south west of the village of Balderstone and approximately 3 miles from the city of Preston. The National Grid Reference is SD 61753 31226.

## **3: Historical Background**

The Heritage Assessment by SPA (2018) gave a succinct historical background which has been reproduced here.

The existing building appears to be of three phases of construction with the north section being a later addition to the building and is indicated by the dichotomy within the brickwork to the rear of the building. The larger and earlier south section of the building appears to be of two phases of construction and is indicated by the thickness of the internal masonry walls at first floor level. The most southerly part of the south section is likely to be the earliest and would have been the original dwelling (likely to be double piled given the existing plan form layout) which was then extended to the north and eventually combined, possibly to form the inn and again extended to the north possibly to provide accommodation for the proprietor of the inn and their family. The rear of the building shows areas of English Garden Wall brickwork bond (indicated by the presence of queen closers) which was common from the late 18th century and is consistent with the suggested late 18th century origin of the building. The brickwork to the north east phase of the building is of common stretcher brickwork bond construction, however stretcher bond is also noted to areas of the first floor of the earlier phases suggesting rebuilding work has taken place.

Greenwoods Map of 1818 shows a small group of buildings in the approximate location of Myerscough Smithy, however this is not confirmed on the map and the group of buildings is not identified by a place name.

The former Myerscough Inn first appears on the OS map of 1844, however the building is unnamed. The level of detail in this particular series of maps is poor and the accuracy of the size and layout of the buildings cannot be guaranteed as wholly accurate. The building is identified as an 'Inn' on the OS map of 1892 and identified as the 'Myerscough Inn' on the OS map of 1910. The detail of the 25 inch scale map is of a higher quality and the various sections of the building can be identified. The building has five discernable parts and also adjoins the building to the north. The map of 1930 shows a great change in the size of the building with the north northerly section having now been demolished along with the two most southerly sections of the building and is more resembling of the present building.

#### **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 an appropriate scale;
- 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 of at least 12 megapixels for the report. Images shall be saved as TIFF files along with RAW files. 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 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;
- 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: Watching Brief**

### **Aims**

The purpose of a watching brief is to allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works. It also provides an opportunity for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

### **Method**

An archaeologist shall be present during any groundworks. Ground excavation is to be carried out with a toothless bucket or toothless ditching bucket in level spits, with opportunities for archaeological observation. The attending archaeologist will be given opportunity to direct the machine to stop to allow inspection, excavation and/or recording of potential archaeological features. Where archaeological features are deemed to be present they shall be archaeologically exposed and recorded. Recording shall take the form of digital photography (DSLR 10Megapixel minimum). Should significant archaeology be discovered then 35mm b/w SLR print film shall also be used to record features, along with colour slide film where colour is an important component. An appropriate photo scale shall be present in each of the shots and a photo register compiled, recording the direction and subject of each shot. Features shall be located in plan at 1:50 scale. If the features warrant it, details of will be drawn at 1:20 and sections also produced. The assessment will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs

## Reporting

Following the watching brief, the results will be described within a fully illustrated report, which will include the following:

1. A non-technical summary of the survey's findings;
2. Introductory statements;
3. Aims and objectives;
4. The background to the survey, which will include an outline of the planning context, the survey dates and location details;
5. An outline of the survey methodology;
6. Results of the watching brief;
7. Conclusions;
8. A set of measured scaled drawings;
9. A photograph register including the direction of shot as well as details of the subject;
10. A copy of the Online access to the index of archaeological investigations form (OASIS);
11. A catalogue of photographs and other archive items;
12. Archive location; and
13. Appendices containing a copy of the WSI and other essential technical and supporting detail.

## 6: Archive

The site archive will conform to the guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (Historic England 2015). The written, drawn and photographic archive will be placed with Lancashire Record Office within a reasonable time of completion of the project. This shall comprise a bound copy of the report as well as a PDF/A copy on CD and the black and white photographs. A digital version (PDF) of the report and digital photographs shall be sent to Lancashire Historic Environment Record. 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.

**7: Staff**

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

**8: Monitoring**

Monitoring shall follow the guidelines set out in the ClfA's Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs. Monitoring will be undertaken against the WSI and visits will be documented. Non-compliance with the agreed WSI or project design must be pointed out by the monitor to the archaeologist undertaking the work, and their client if appropriate, at the earliest opportunity.

**9: 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 six weeks of commencement. The watching brief is largely dependent on the contractor, although within 12 weeks of the completion of the development the reporting shall have been completed.

**10: 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.



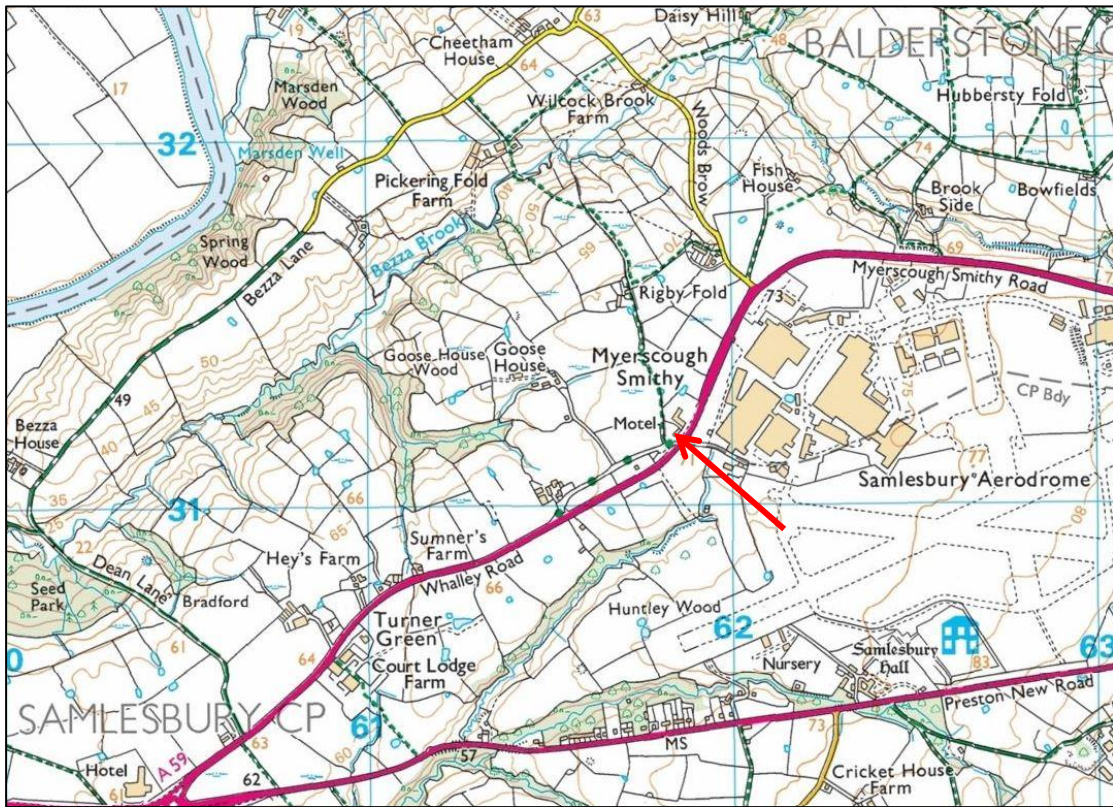


Figure 1: Location Plan (OS Licence Number: 100057911)



Figure 2: Yates' map of Lancashire 1786



Figure 3: 1846 OS map 1:10,000 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII

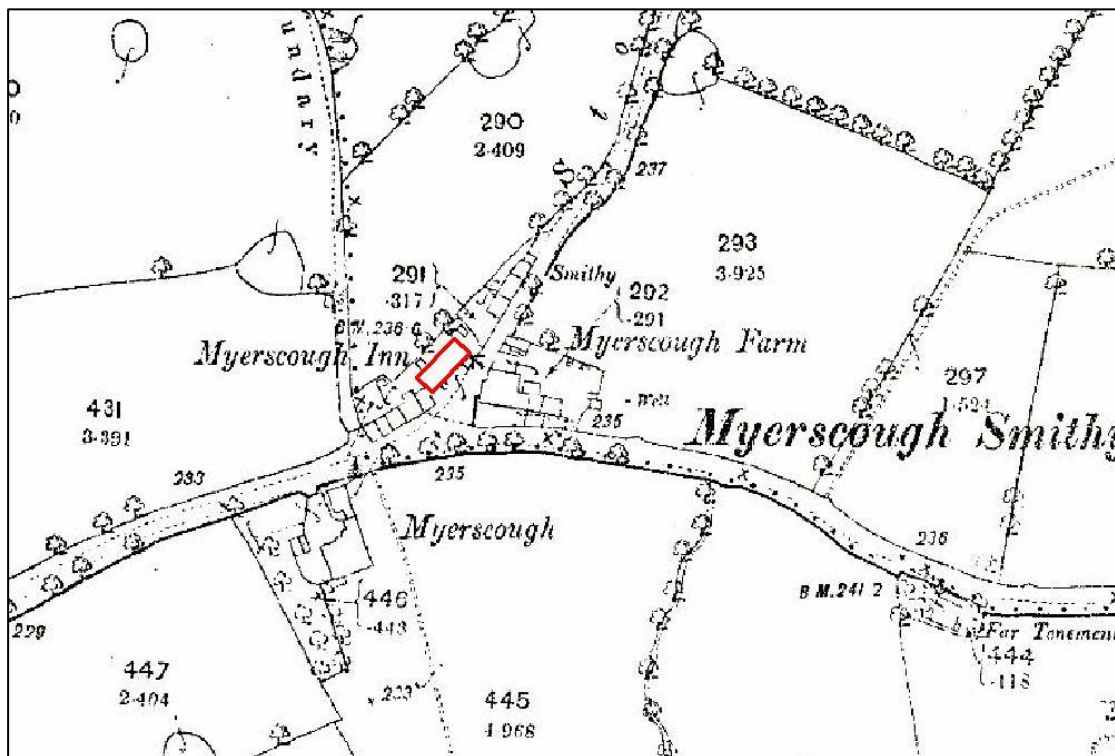


Figure 4: 1893 OS map 1:2,500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII.5

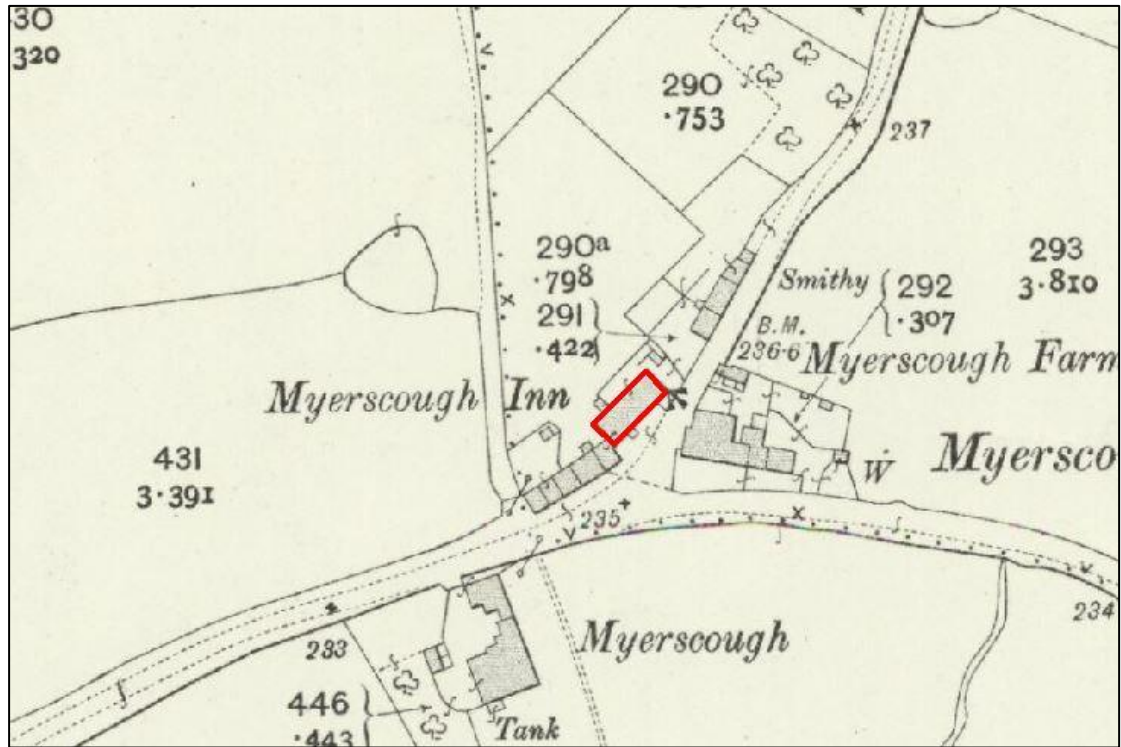


Figure 5: 1910 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII.5

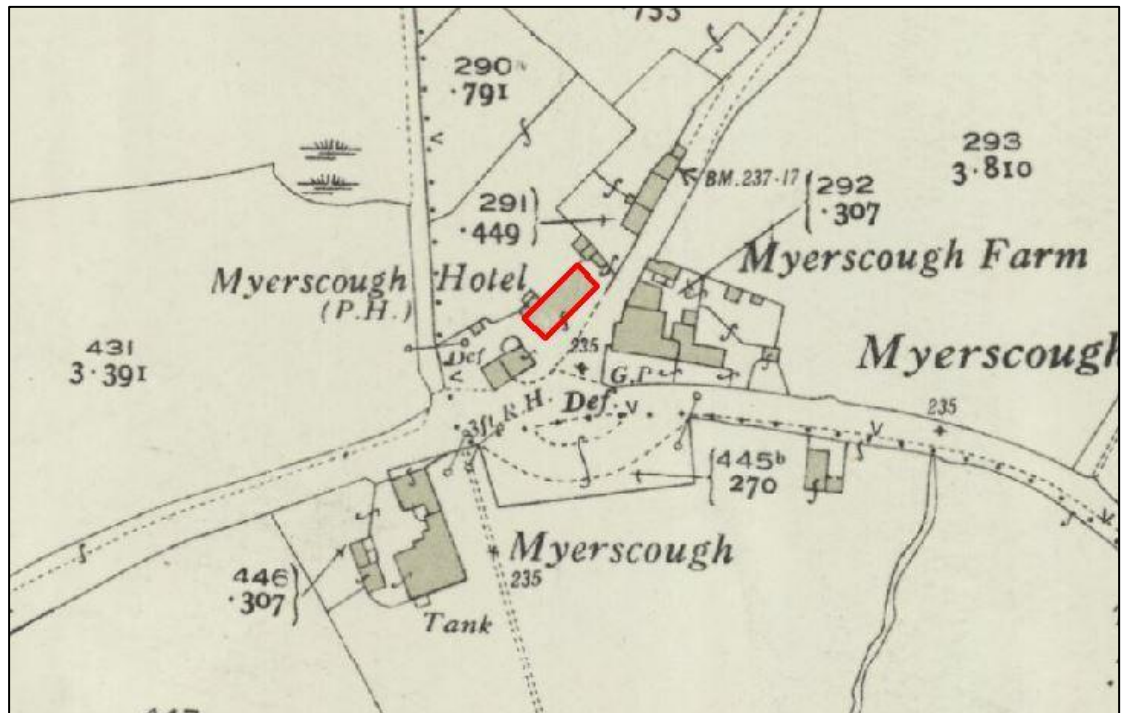


Figure 6: 1930 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXII.5