



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

Hawthorn House, Edenfield
Historic Building Survey

November 2021

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological building survey was required prior to the demolition of Hawthorn House, Edenfield. The work was carried out by Steven Price of The Archaeology Co.

The building appears to have been built as a double pile house, likely for a mill owner, in the late 18th / early 19th century, before being extended in the early 20th century and again, much more heavily, in the mid – late 20th century.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Steven Price of The Archaeology Co. has been commissioned to perform a level 2/3 historic building survey of Hawthorn House, Edenfield. It is a requirement of condition 12 i of Planning Application 2021/0454 that:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. 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. The programme of archaeological work should comprise the following:

i) The creation of a record of the existing building to level 2-3 as set out in Understanding Historic Buildings (Historic England 2016).

This work should be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional contractor to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

ii) A formal watching brief during lifting of ground slabs, removal of foundations and any intrusive works in the cellar etc., followed by such subsequent work as required to investigate and record any remains encountered. This work should be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional archaeological contractor to the standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Reason: To ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological and historical importance associated with the site.

The works are for the “Development of 9 Detached Residential Dwellings (with associated works) following demolition of Hawthorn House”.

- 1.2 This procedure followed the advice of Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework. This came into effect in March 2012 and requires that “Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the

historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible” (NPPF 2019, 141).

- 1.3 Mr Andrew Thompson of Oak Tree Developments 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 and 3 surveys for this type of property.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The site lies on the south side of the A680 Rochdale Road, south of its junction with Market Street and Bury Road. The postal address for the house is Hawthorn House, Rochdale Road, Edenfield, Bury, Lancashire BL0 0JX and the NGR is SD 80045 19043. The site is bounded by Rochdale Road to the north, Merlewood Road to the northwest, Number 18 Hawthorn Ave. and the rear of numbers 12 - 18. 13 Bond Street bounds the far southern end, with the line of Bond Street forming the southeastern boundary, along with the Chapel to the east.

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 building to Historic England level 2/3 standards. Floor plans and a representative section are required which have been 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 an Olympus E600 Digital SLR camera (12 Megapixels) in RAW format. 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, where it was safe to do so.
- 4.6 The photographic coverage includes:
- General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building.
 - The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.

- Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.
 - Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
 - The building's relationship to its setting, and to significant viewpoints.
 - Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) have been recorded by means of a single representative illustration.
- 4.7 A plan showing the location from which the photographs have been taken has been produced.
- 4.8 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.
- 4.9 The site was visited on the 12th October 2021. 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 drawings to be produced.
- 4.10 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 Tottington, the parish within which Edenfield is a part, originally comprised the northern part of the parish of Bury. In the 17th or 18th century what remained of Tottington, after parts had been given away, became divided into two parts: the Lower end and the Higher end, south and north respectively. Edenfield lies on the eastern end of this and the brook running through the site forms the parish boundary between Tottington Higher End and Shuttleworth to the east (Farrer & Brownbill 1911).
- 5.2 The village was present as early as the 15th century, when Lumb Hall was said to have been the seat of Adam Rawsthorne in 1482. In 1541 a chapel, described in 1546, was noted to have been built by the tenants upon a piece of the kings waste. An inquiry was made about it in 1552 and it appears to have been sold to William Kenyon. In the following century it was kept up by the inhabitants without endowment, much as the nearby Holcome was (Farrer & Brownbill 1911). Edenfield and the surrounding area had been changing slowly for generations, however, this accelerated towards the end of the 18th century. Long established farms gave over their land to mills, including Greaves Farm at Dearden Clough (Simpson 2003, 1, 27).
- 5.3 The first mill in the area was built in the mid 1760's by Thomas Booth. Booths Fulling Mill, as it was first known also included a house, perching mill or gig and nine seams of tenters (LRO DDHCL liber k, folio 42). The mill changed its name over this time, to become known as Dearden Clough Mill. The mill is an entry on the Lancashire HER (SMR No. PRN8338 - MLA8338) The leasehold was offered for sale in 1777 where the notice states that in addition to the mill there was also the mill house, thirteen seams of tenters and extensive warehousing, noted to be leased from Thomas Booth for £64 10s per annum (LRO DDHCL liber m, folio 446). The mill was subsequently taken over again by the Hoyle brothers, Lawrence and John, who, by 1792 had built a second fulling mill to the south, known as Dearden Clough Lower Mill, along with a dryhouse (LRO DDHCL liber q, folio 110). By 1820 there were seven mills along Dearden Brook within the space of a mile (Simpson 2003, 54). During this time it is believed

that the mill owner Captain John Aitken lived at Hawthorn House, father of A. H. Aitken (BT 13/10/1909). The Aitkens were prominent mill owners in the area, with John Aitken owning Irwell Vale Mill, in Edenfield in the 1850's (English Patents of Inventions Specifications 1859).

- 5.4 The building is not named in the 1841 or 1851 census returns. Hawthorn house is shown on the 1851 OS map, appearing as a square building, with two buildings, one rectangular and one L-shaped, both to the north. The house lies c. 200m northwest of Dearden Clough Mill. The building is recorded in the Bury Times from the 3rd August 1861, when Joshua Townsend is recorded at the house, in relation to a dinner provided by the Sunday School. The 1861 census returns record Joshua Townsend as a cotton spinner employing 104 people, although once again the residence is un-named. He lived with his wife Annie and Elizabeth Ashworth is recorded as a visitor at the time, with Margaret Haworth listed the head servant.
- 5.5 Joshua Townsend had moved to Haslingden by the time of the 1871 census returns. Again, the property is not named in the census. "Hawthorn Hill" is mentioned, as occupied by the Rev. Thomas Cain, an "Independent Minister", with another listing for Thomas Kendle, a "Bolton factory worker", although it is unclear if this is Hawthorn House. Richard Walton was, at this time, working as a bookkeeper for his father, James Walton, a master stone dealer, living at "Thornccliffe". By 1881 however, Richard Walton was listed at Hawthorn House, himself listed as a stone merchant and living with his wife Jane. A general servant is also recorded.
- 5.6 The house is shown again on the 1891 OS map, although this time in more detail. It is named as "Hallthorn House", although this is likely an error. The building is again shown as square with a bay window to the east side of the south elevation. Two small outbuildings lie to the west. The property is accessed via a track from Rochdale Road which leads to the front (south) of the house. The gardens extend to the east and southwest, with a small path leading around the gardens to the south, behind the Methodist Church. Richard Walton likely still lived at the property, although the census returns for this year

record only Emily Lewis present, working as a general servant. Richard Walton is again recorded in the 1901 census at the property however. Again, he is recorded alongside his wife Jane and a domestic servant.

- 5.7 The 1911 census returns show that Richard Walton and his wife continued to live at the property. The 1910 and 1929 OS maps show the house again, correctly named as Hawthorn House. Here the bay window is no longer shown and the small outbuildings to the west have been replaced by an extension to the west elevation of the house. The garden path has also disappeared. To the south of the site a bowling green and tennis courts were erected between 1910 and 1929.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

General Description

- 6.1 (Plate 1) The building is a square three bay building with extensions to the west and south. It is three stories high plus basement and the whole is rendered externally. A pair of chimney stacks lie to the east and west gable ends and the slate covered roof is pitched to the north and south. The house has been modernised throughout.

Exterior

- 6.2 South elevation (Plates 2 - 6). This forms the former main frontage of the building. The ground floor is obscured by the later extension, which extends to the west. At the western end the extension appears as a bay window to the end bay of the house. This window is set forward from the main elevation slightly and contains a large three light window with a modern timber frame. To the east the extension protrudes again. This is brick built and contains a personnel doorway at the eastern end, with a large window to the west of this. West of this is a small portrait window high in the face. To the west the extension continues as a porch, with the elevation set back. This contains a pair of large portrait windows with large double doors between. At first floor level the face of the original house can be seen. As noted this is of three bays, with the east and west bays each containing a large portrait window with modern timber frame. A drip mould lies over and the chamfered cill is of sandstone. Between them, in the central bay is a smaller portrait window, with matching drip mould and cill. To the west the face of the earlier extension is visible. This is brick built and contains a landscape window in the centre. At attic level of the main house are a pair of gables to the east and west bays, each containing a portrait window with a modern timber frame. They each have a drip mould and chamfered sandstone cill.
- 6.3 East elevation (Plates 7 - 9). This forms the gable end of the building. The face is rendered and featureless with the exception of a window at attic level, north of

centre. This has a modern timber frame and cill. To the north is the face of the single story porch extension, with a modern timber personnel door.

- 6.4 North elevation (Plates 10 - 12). This is the rear elevation of the main building. The bay to the east contains a large portrait window with modern timber frame to both ground and first floors. The rest of the ground floor is obscured by a later extension. The first floor contains a matching window to the west bay. The central bay is featureless. Unlike the south elevation, there are no attic windows, although a skylight lies to the west side in the pitched roof. The porch extension is brick built and contains a landscape window to the west side. Beyond this is the face of an earlier two story extension. This is brick built, although whitewashed, and contains a square window to the east with modern timber frame and louvered timber doorway to the west. To the west is the face of a single story later extension, which is featureless.
- 6.5 West elevation (Plates 6 & 13). This forms the other gable end of the main building. This is once again rendered and is featureless. To the north side is the lower two-story brick extension. This contains a blocked square window to the southern side at ground floor level and a small square window to the north side. The whitewash has decayed here showing the English bond brickwork. To the south is the face of the single story later extension. This contains a modern landscape window to the northern end.

Interior

Ground floor

- 6.6 (Plates 14 - 26) The ground floor is accessed via the porch extension on the north elevation. This leads into a modern porch area with a doorway in the south wall leading into the kitchen of the house proper. The kitchen is fitted out with modern fixtures and fittings. A doorway in the east wall leads to a long lounge area running the length of the house. This contains a window in the north wall with the large bays window to the south wall. A pair of fireplaces lie in the east wall, each with a modern fireplace. 5 modern timber beams span the room east – west. From the kitchen a doorway in the west wall leads to a small. From the kitchen, an opening in the south wall leads to a staircase

running upwards to the west and a dining room to the southwest corner of the main house. This has a fireplace in the west wall and a pair of modern timber beams span the room east – west. A wide doorway has been inserted in the south wall leading to the southern porch extension, with a small toilet room to the west side. From the dining room, a doorway in the south end of the west wall leads to the western extension. This comprises a single open room with a fireplace in the north wall and a pair of modern timber beams spanning the room north – south.

First Floor

6.7 (Plates 27 - 34) The first floor is accessed via the modern staircase running up from east to west which gives access to a landing running east – west along the north side of the house. From the landing, a doorway in the west wall leads into a modern bathroom within the western two story extension. At the east end the landing turns south, giving access to the staircase to the attic, rising up to the west, and to a pair of doorways. The doorway in the southern wall leads to a bedroom in the southwest corner of the house, with a window in the south wall and built-in wardrobes to the west wall. The doorway to the east leads to a small inserted corridor with doorways to the north and south. each leads to a small bedroom.

Attic

6.8 (Plates 35 – 38) The attic is accessed via the inserted staircase at first floor level. The landing runs east – west to the north side of the staircase, with doorways off to the east side. In the north wall a doorway leads to a long cupboard within the eaves. To the east a doorway leads to a small bedroom. A partition has been inserted along the east wall, with cupboard space behind. The landing turns at the northern end, with doorways in the east and west walls. Each leads to a bedroom with gable window in the south wall. The machine cut timber beams supporting the gables are visible, as are the matching purlins. No truss supports the roof, with the spine wall used for support.

Basement

6.9 (Plates 39 – 44) The basement is accessed via a set of stone steps leading down to the east, directly below the staircase to the first floor. This leads down to a

small landing with a blocked opening to the north, with an alcove set within it. The landing then turns south, with a step down into the basement proper. This comprises a single room with barrel vaulted ceiling of brick. The walls, like the ceiling, have been whitewashed. The floor is concrete with a small drain towards the southwest corner. In the south wall is a blocked window and to the east of this is a further alcove. A brick wall has been inserted in the southeast corner, with shelves built on the southern side to form a storage space. A stone thrawl lies in the northwest corner of the room, supported on modern brick pillars.

7. ANALYSIS

- 7.1 The OS map shows the southern side facing onto the gardens, with a path round them. The house was likely entered from the north side, where the present doorway is located, with a central corridor linking the rooms and a further doorway to the south. The northern doorway is slightly off centre, which was common in the double pile form in order to maintain the correct dimensions. The interior has been heavily modified during its life with many internal walls removed and others inserted, including the former central passageway. The present staircase is likely in the original location, as suggested by the staircase to the basement which lies directly below it. In this case there would have been a tall window in the west gable to light it. No evidence of this was found due to the external render and western extension. The staircase was also likely a dog-leg, rising up to the east before turning to the west, as was common (Brunskill 2008). The two fireplaces in the east wall at ground floor level suggest that this was once two rooms rather than one.
- 7.2 The building appears to have been constructed as a mill owners' house in a double pile form. Such forms are typical from the late 18th to the mid-19th century. The building appears on the 1851 first edition OS map, and it is unclear if it is shown on Yates's map of 1786. As such the building likely dates from the late 18th – early 19th century.
- 7.3 The two-story western extension was added at the turn of the century, where it appears on the 1910 OS map. It was therefore likely added by Richard Walton who lived at the house over this period. The other extensions were added in the mid – late 20th century.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The building was erected in the late 18th / early 19th century as a double pile house, likely for a mill owner. The two-story western extension was added in the early 20th century with the remaining extensions added in the mid – late 20th century. The interior was also substantially altered during this latter period.

9. ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The results of the survey will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with ClfA Archives Selection Toolkit, Archaeological Archives Forum (2011) Archaeological Archives and current ClfA “standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transportation and deposition of archaeological archive” (published October 2014). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation’s code of conduct.
- 9.2 All documents and project files will be reviewed by Steven Price throughout the project lifespan. Material will be selected on the basis of its contribution to the overall aims of the project as set out in section 4. The selection of the archive will be undertaken by Steven Price with advice from the Lancashire Historic Environment Record if important architectural features are encountered. The selection process will be a single phase following the approval of the final report by the Senior Conservation Archaeologist at the Lancashire Historic Environment Record.
- 9.3 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition. Only final copies of any born digital data will be deposited in the final project archive. Deselected material is expected to include duplicates and any non-final versions of data. In terms of photographic images, this would include blurred or light imbalanced images. Deselected material will be deleted following acceptance of the archive.
- 9.4 The archive will comprise the report and digital photographs. The paper archive, comprising the report, will be placed with Lancashire record Office, within a reasonable time of completion of the project. The primary digital archive shall be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), with a secondary digital archive provided on a PC compatible CD-ROM to the Archives.

As such, along with the report, a CD containing the digital photographs shall also be deposited. The primary digital archive, comprising the digital photographs shall be saved as tiff files following ADS guidance, and deposited with them, along with a digital copy of the report. A digital copy of the report will also be sent to Lancashire Historic Environment Record. Should the results warrant it, a summary report, or detailed article on the work shall be submitted for publication in a regional or national journal, appropriate to the significance of the results and findings of the project, as well as being uploaded to the OASIS database. This shall be done no later than one year after the completion of the 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.

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Abbreviations

ADS	Archaeological Data Service
CifA	Chartered Institute for archaeologists
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Ordnance Survey

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Maps

1786 Yates Map of Lancashire

1851 OS map Lancashire Sheet LXXX

1891 OS map Lancashire Sheet LXXX.5

1910 OS map Lancashire Sheet LXXX.5

1929 OS map Lancashire Sheet LXXX.5

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Figure 11: Basement Plan

Figure 12: Section

Figure 13: Ground Floor Photo Location Plan

Figure 14: First Floor Photo Location Plan

Figure 15: Attic Photo Location Plan

Figure 16: Basement Photo Location Plan

Figure 17: Photograph Register

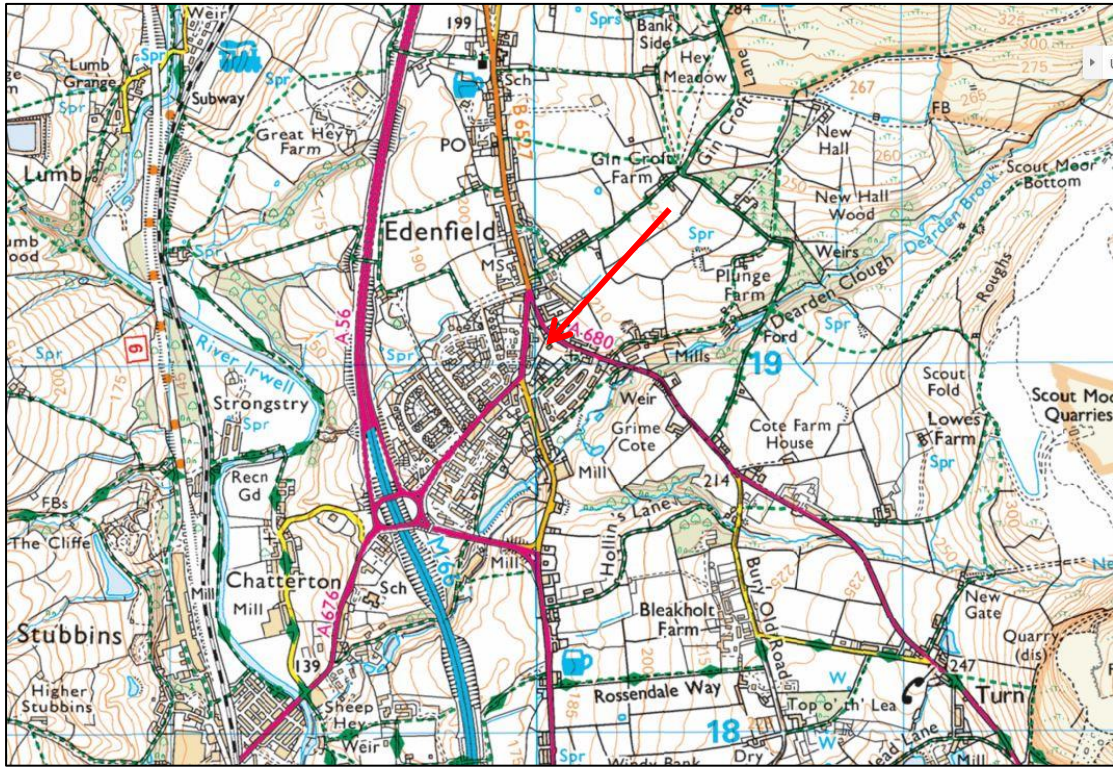


Figure 1: Location Plan (OS Licence Number: 100057911)

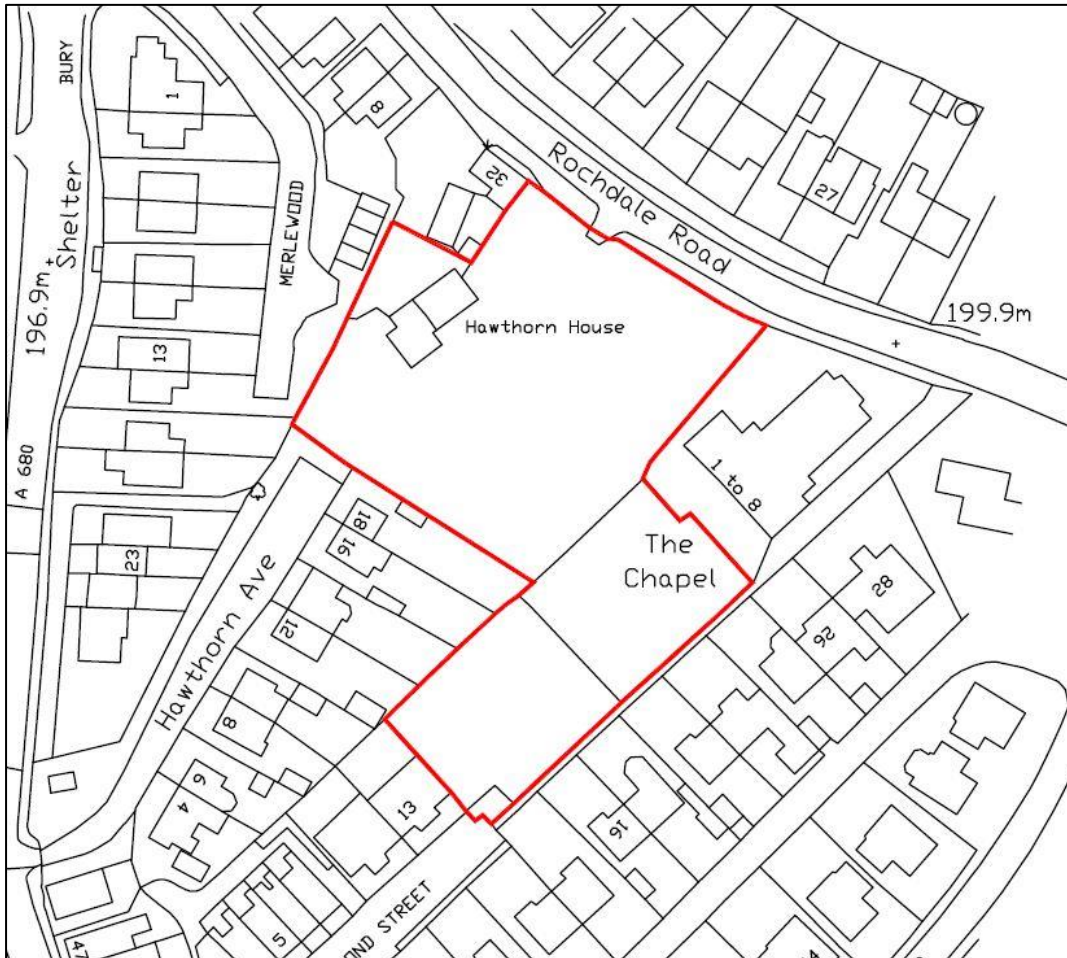


Figure 2: Site Plan (Courtesy of client)



Figure 3: 1786 Yates' Map of Lancashire showing approximate site location

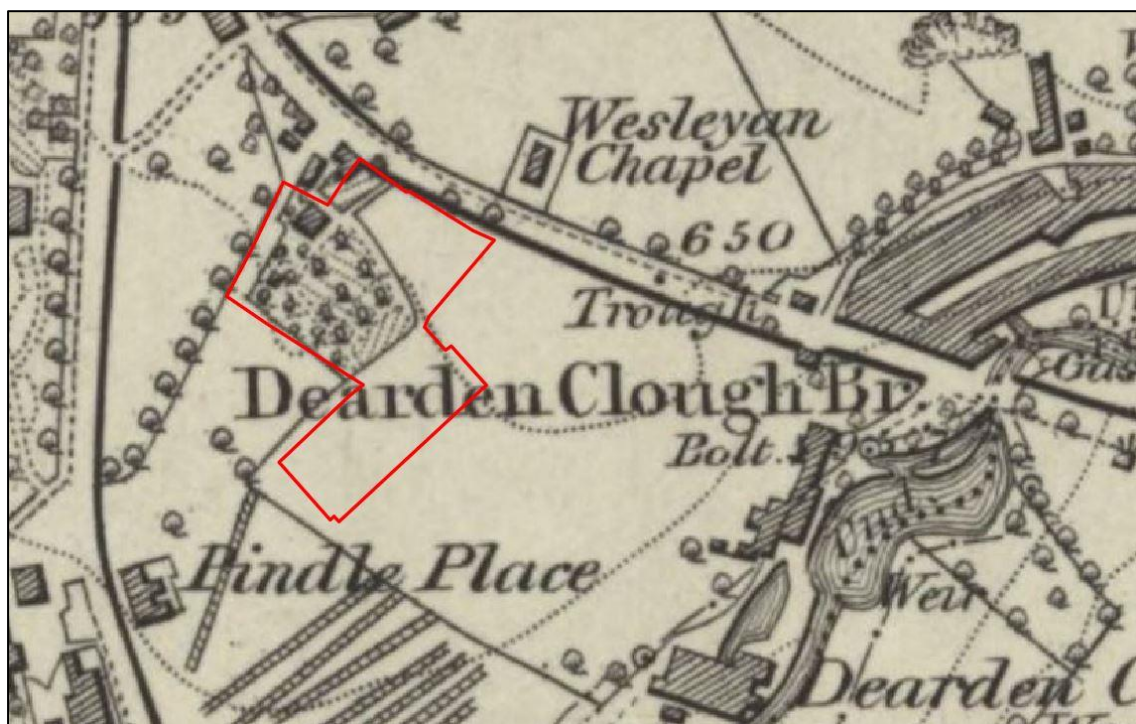


Figure 4: 1851 OS map Lancashire Sheet LXXX

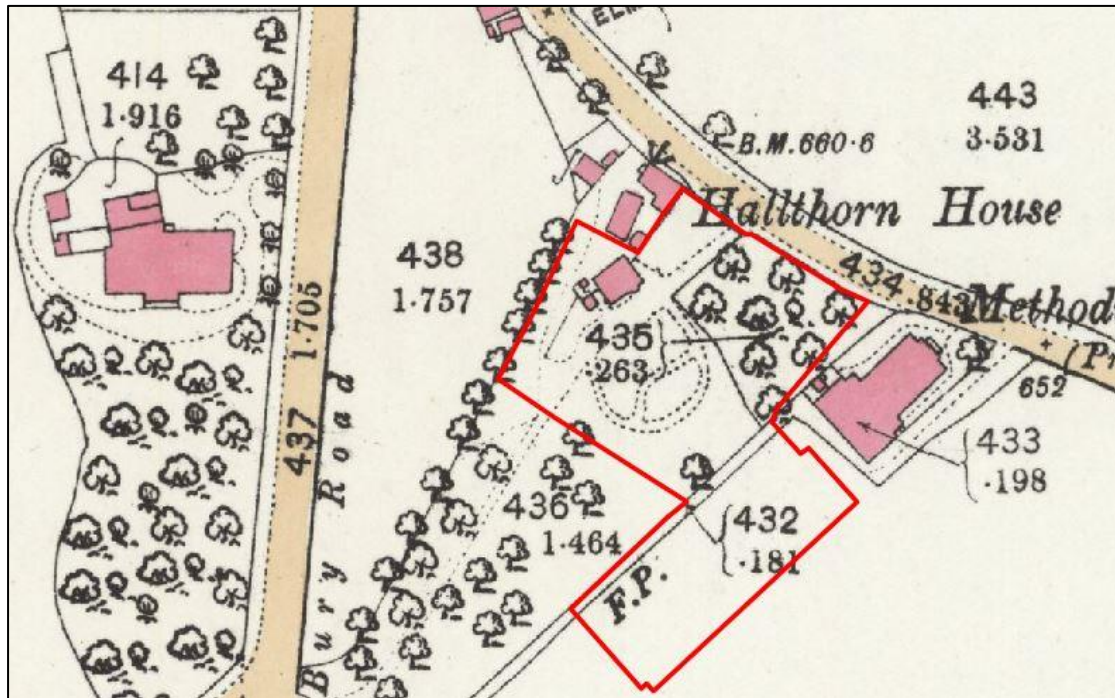


Figure 5: 1891 OS map Lancashire Sheet LXXX.5

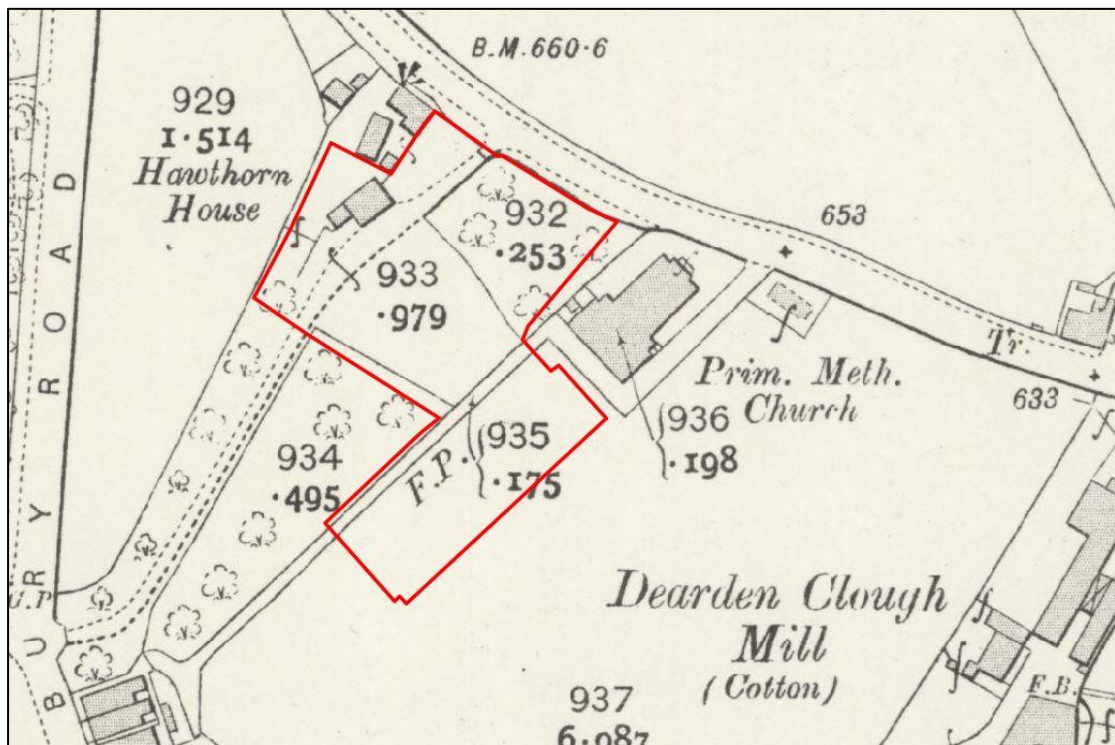


Figure 6: 1910 OS map Lancashire Sheet LXXX.5

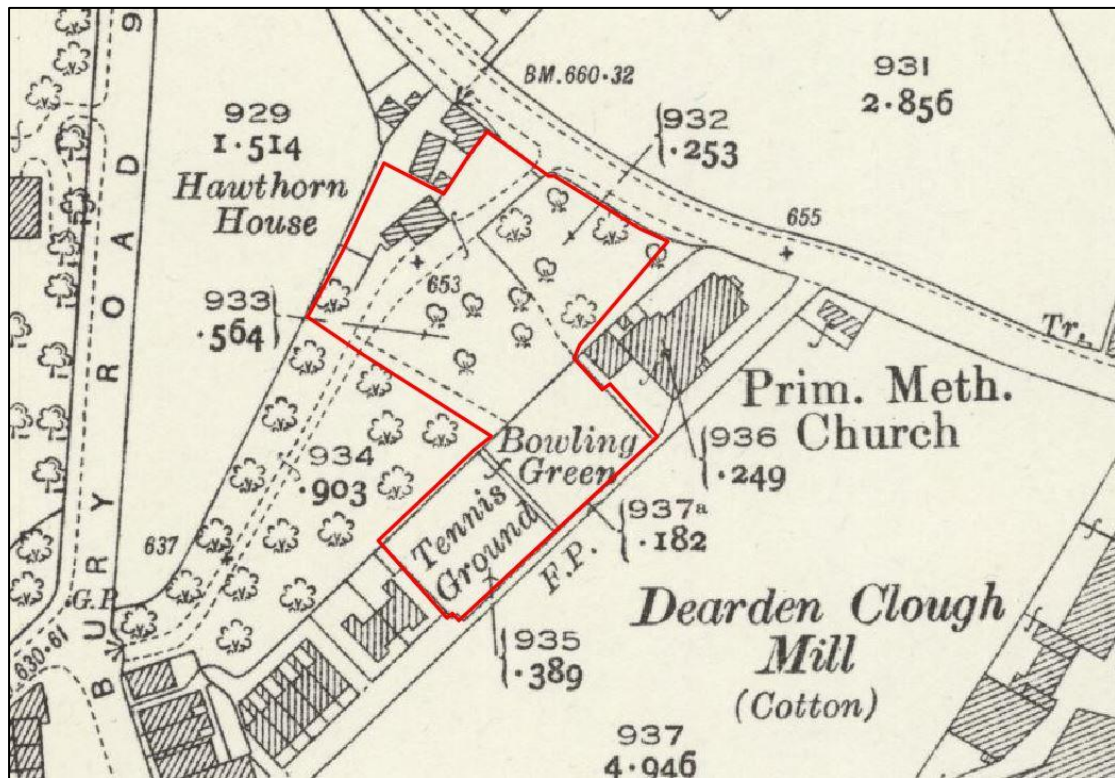
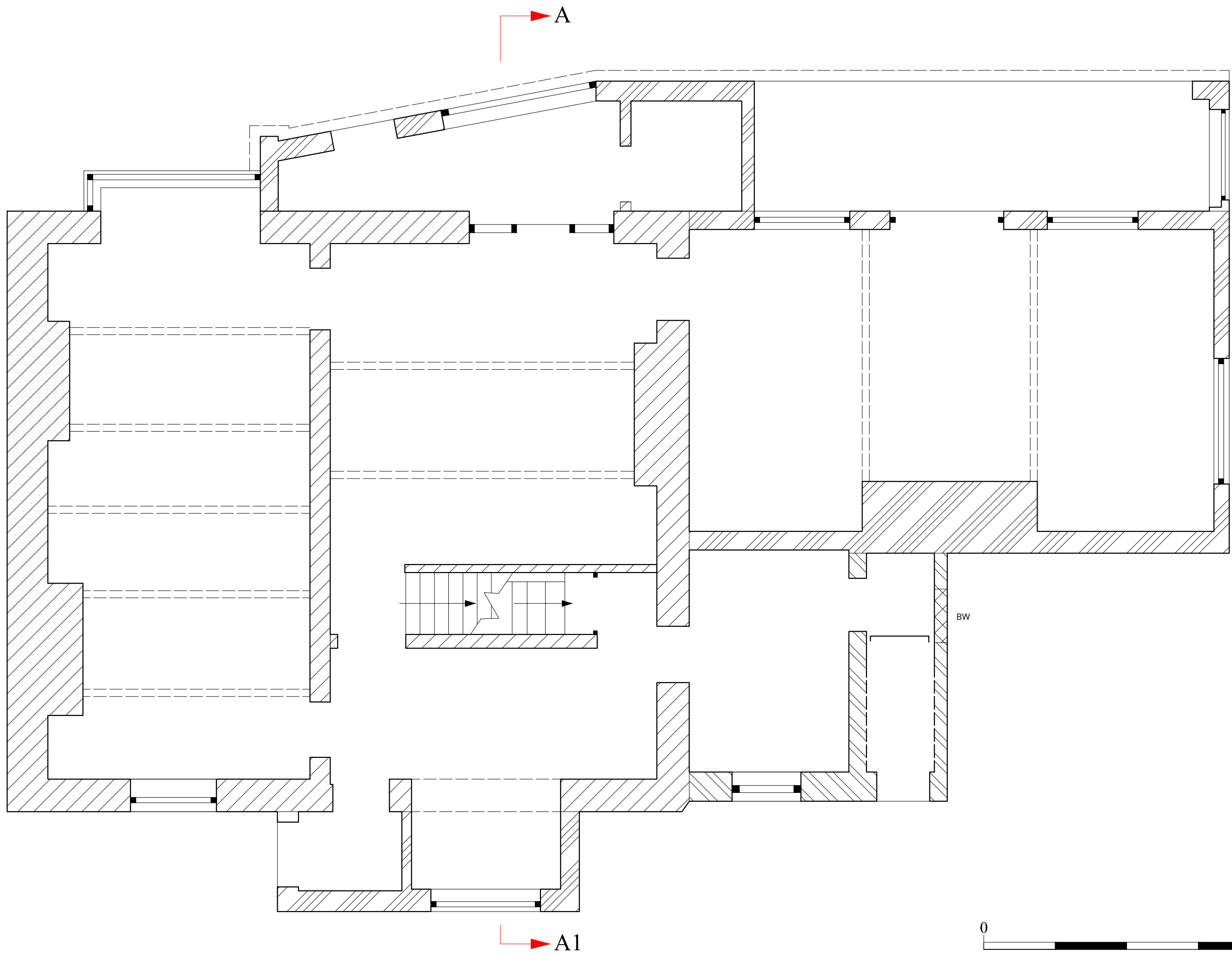


Figure 7: 1929 OS map Lancashire Sheet LXXX.5



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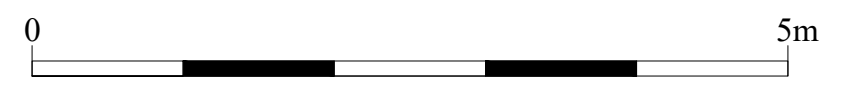
Hawthorn House, Edenfield

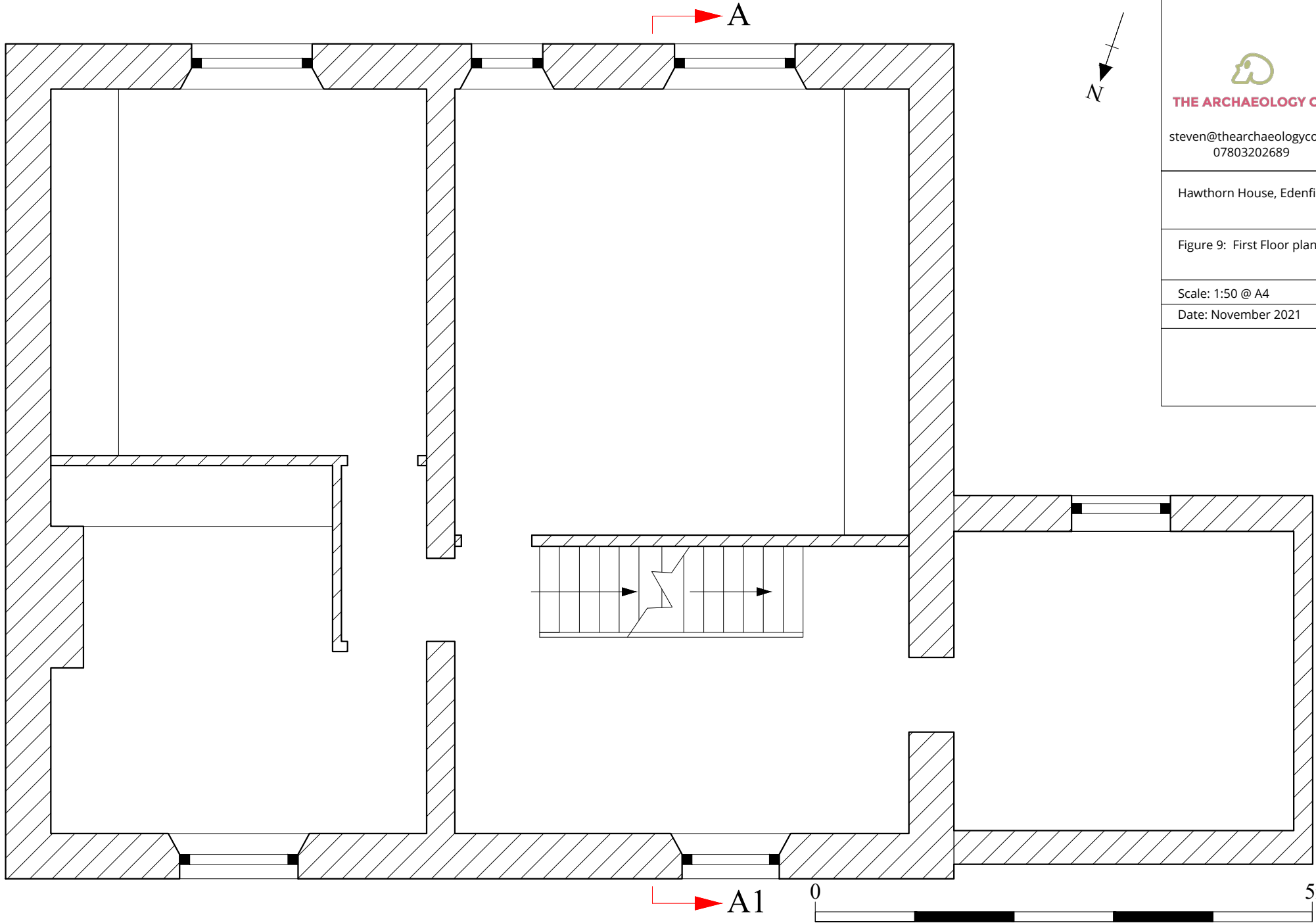
Figure 8: Ground Floor plan

Scale: 1:50 @ A3

Date: November 2021

- BW - Blocked Window
- Late 18th / early 19th C
- Early 20th century
- Mid/late 20th century





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Hawthorn House, Edenfield

Figure 9: First Floor plan

Scale: 1:50 @ A4

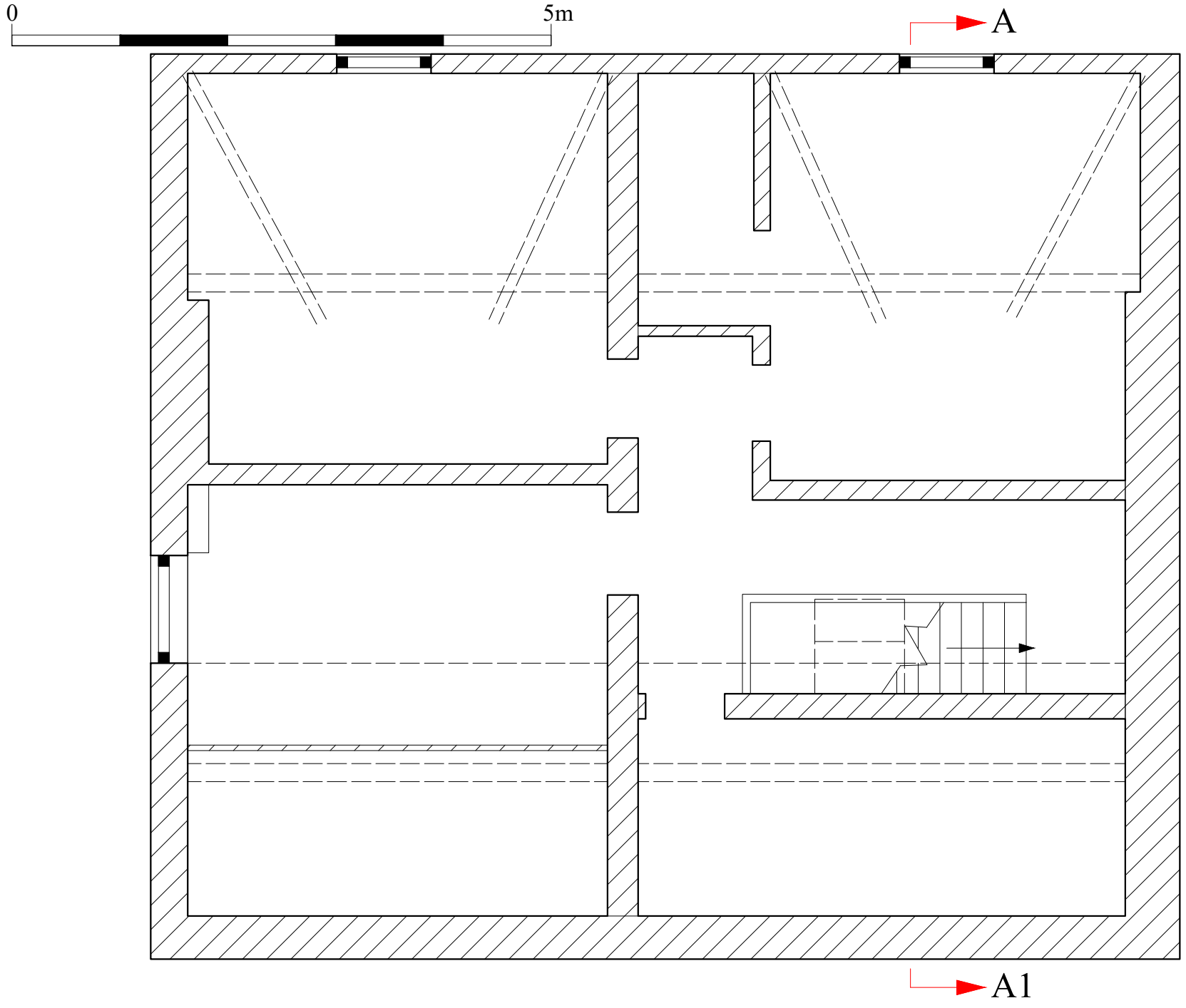
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A1





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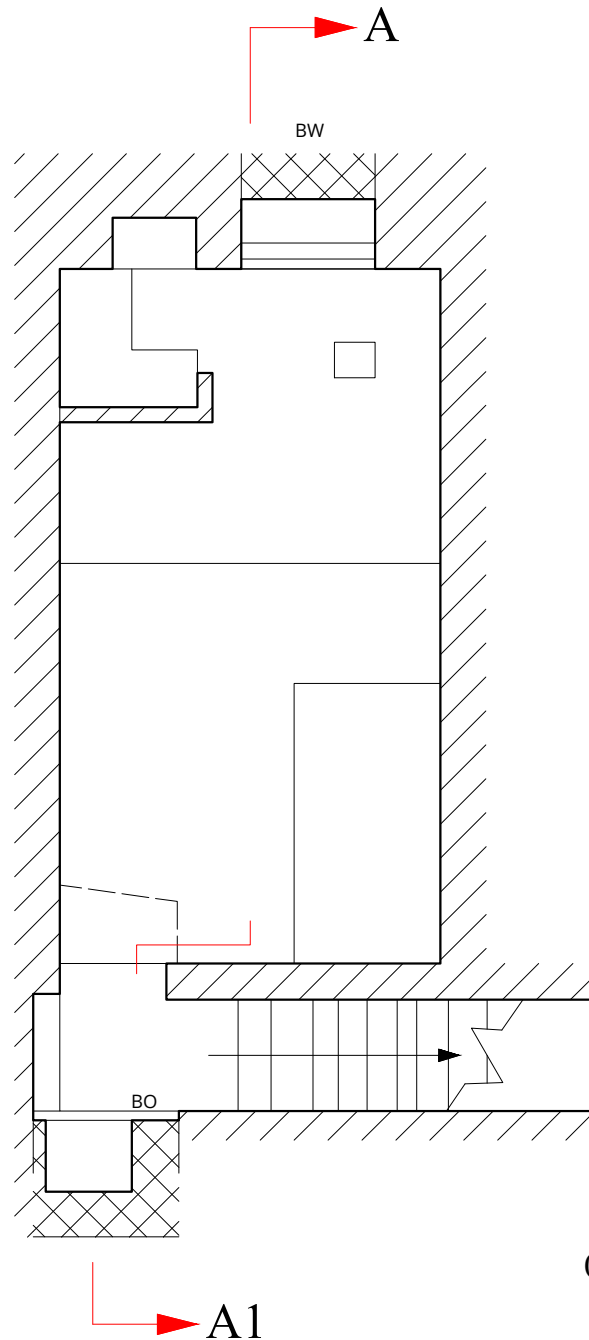
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Figure 10: Attic plan

Scale: 1:50 @ A4

Date: November 2021





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Hawthorn House, Edenfield

Figure 11: Basement plan

Scale: 1:50 @ A4

Date: November 2021

BO - Blocked Opening
BW - Blocked Window





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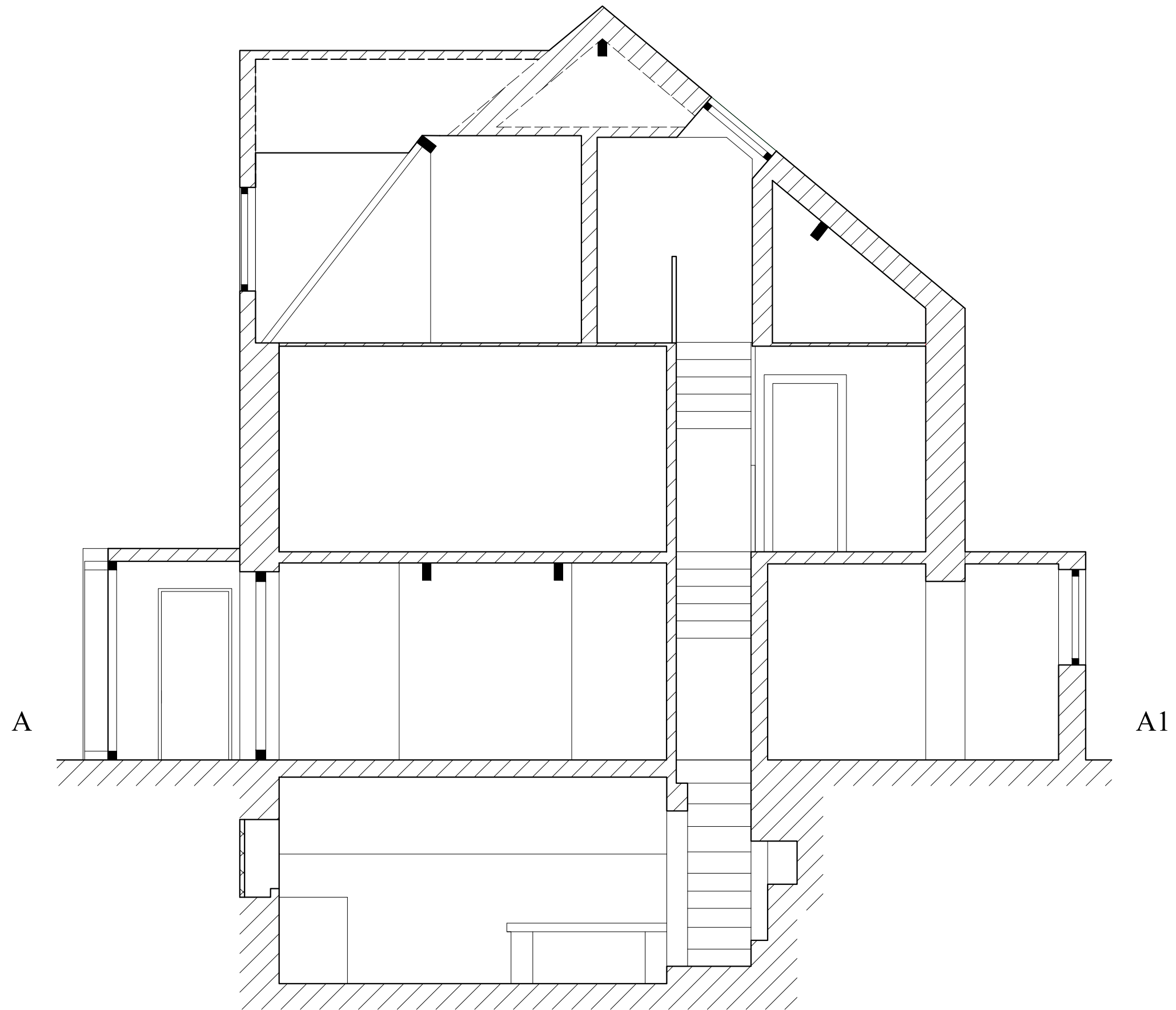
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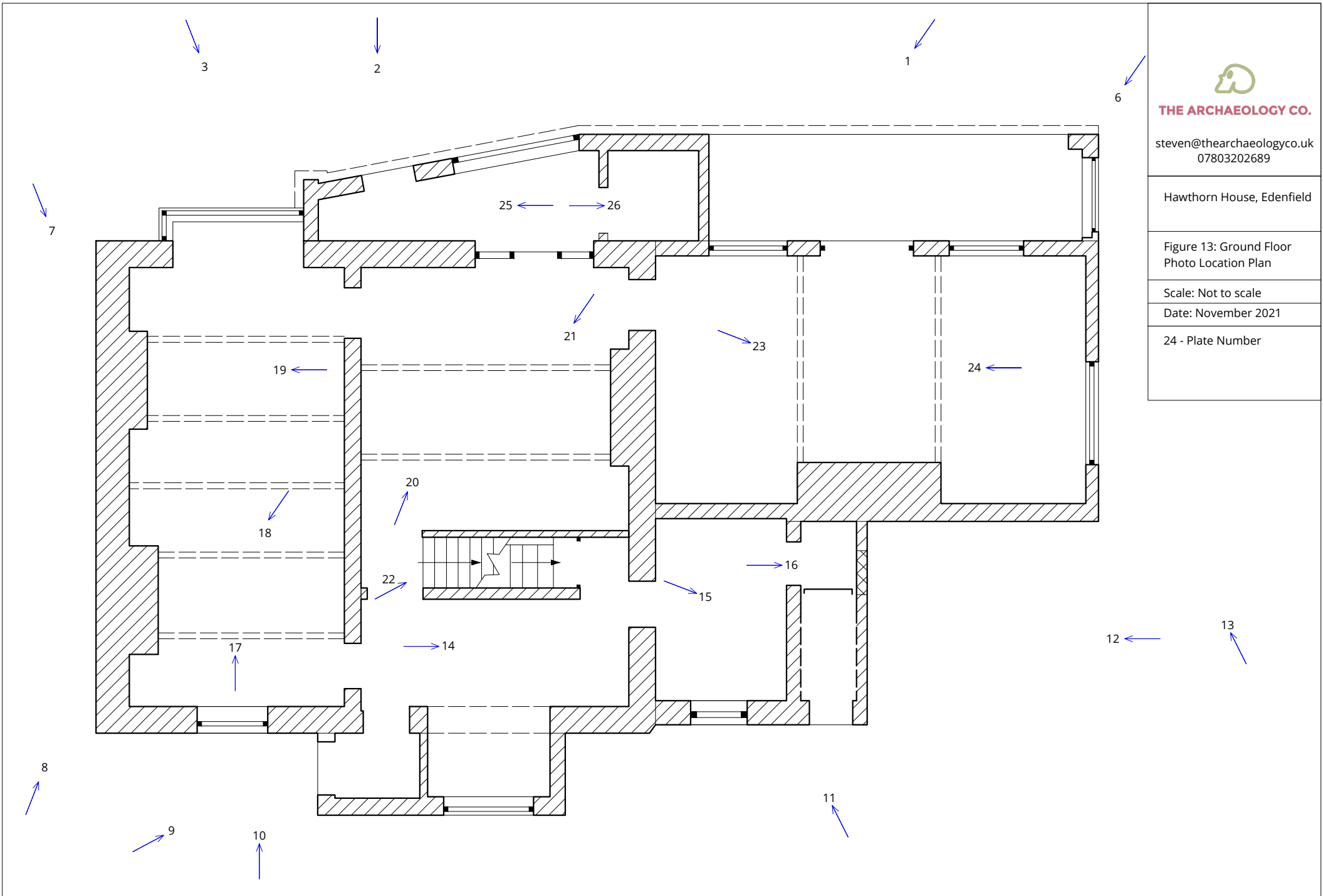
Hawthorn House, Edenfield

Figure 12: Section A - A1

Scale: 1:50 @ A3

Date: November 2021





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Hawthorn House, Edenfield

Figure 13: Ground Floor
Photo Location Plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: November 2021

24 - Plate Number



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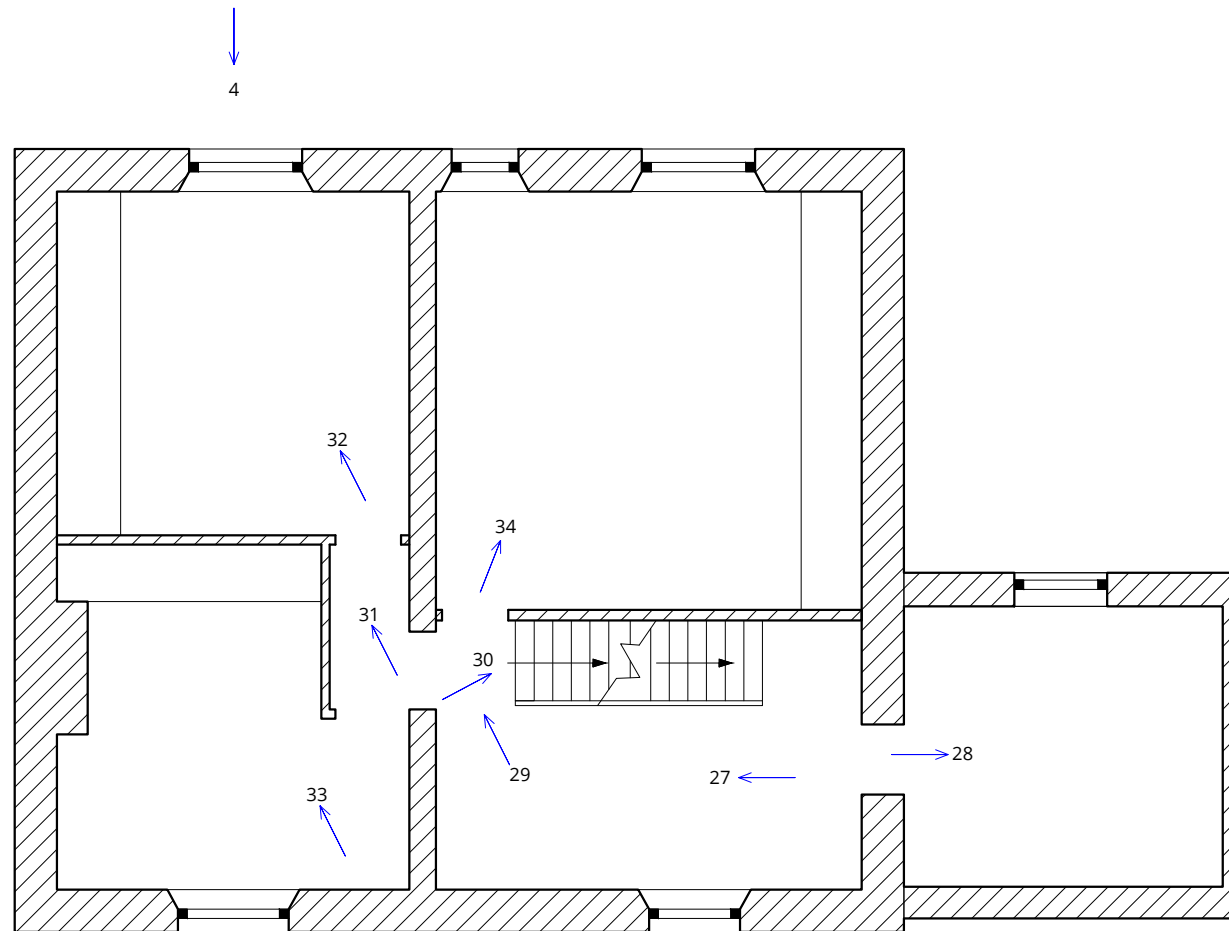
Hawthorn House, Edenfield

Figure 14: First Floor Photo
Location Plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: November 2021

24 - Plate Number





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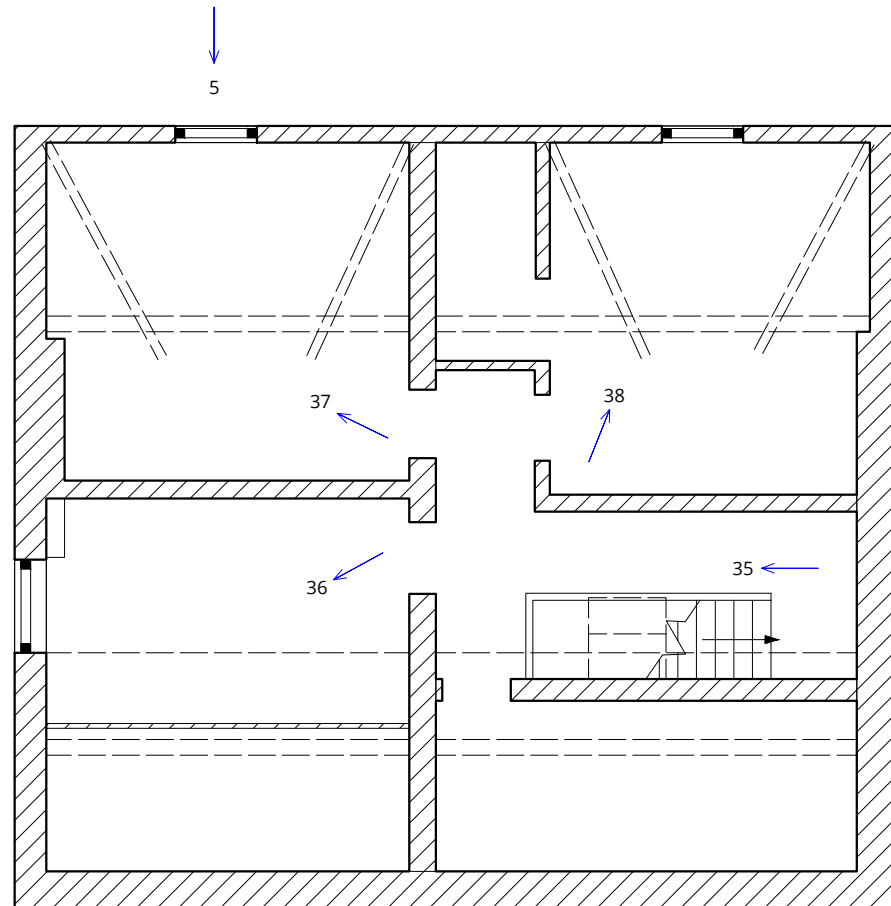
Hawthorn House, Edenfield

Figure 15: Attic Photo
Location Plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: November 2021

24 - Plate Number





THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

steven@thearchaeologyco.uk
07803202689

Hawthorn House, Edenfield

Figure 16: Basement Photo
Location Plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: November 2021

24 - Plate Number

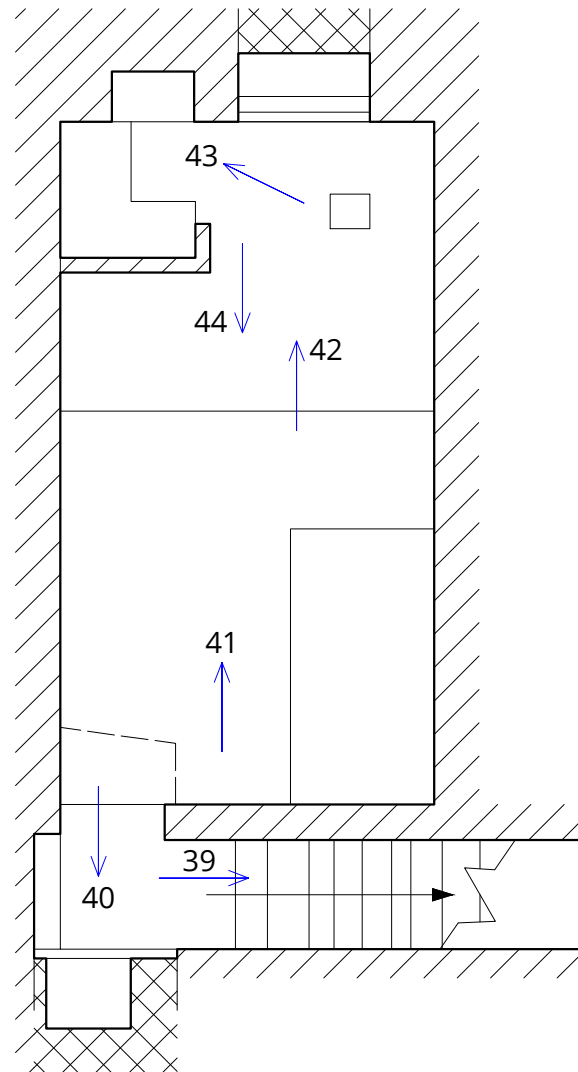


Figure 17: Photographic Register

Plate No.	Digital No.	Description	View to
1	PA121053	General shot of house from the south	NE
2	PA121002	South elevation	N
3	PA121003	South elevation	N
4	PA121004	Detail of first floor window	N
5	PA121005	Detail of attic window	N
6	PA121006	South elevation of extension	NE
7	PA121009	East gable	NW
8	PA121010	East gable	SW
9	PA121013	East elevation of northern porch extension	W
10	PA121012	North elevation	S
11	PA121014	North elevation of west extension	SE
12	PA121015	North elevation of later west extension and western gables	E
13	PA121016	West elevation of western extension	SE
14	PA121017	Ground floor kitchen	W
15	PA121018	Utility room in extension	W
16	PA121019	Boiler room	W
17	PA121021	Room along east side of house, looking south	S
18	PA121022	As above, looking northeast	NE
19	PA121023	South end of room above showing southern fireplace	E
20	PA121025	Room to southwest corner of house	SW
21	PA121030	As above looking northeast	NE
22	PA121026	Staircase to first floor	SW
23	PA121028	Modern western extension looking west	NW
24	PA121029	As above looking east	E
25	PA121032	Southern porch extension	E
26	PA121031	Toilet in southern porch extension	W
27	PA121033	First floor landing looking east	E
28	PA121034	First floor bathroom in western extension	W
29	PA121035	East end of landing	SE
30	PA121036	Staircase to attic	SW
31	PA121037	Inserted corridor at east end of landing, showing doorway to north	S
32	PA121039	Bedroom to southeast corner	S
33	PA121052	Bedroom to northeast corner	S
34	PA121040	Bedroom to southwest corner	S
35	PA121042	Attic landing	E
36	PA121043	Bedroom to northeast corner	E
37	PA121044	Bedroom to southeast corner	E
38	PA121045	Bedroom to southwest corner	S
39	PA121046	Stone and brick steps to basement	W
40	PA121047	Blocked opening and alcove at base of stairs	N
41	PA121048	Basement looking south	S
42	PA121049	Blocked window	S

43	PA121050	Alcove in east end of south wall	SE
44	PA121051	Basement looking north	N

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: General shot of house from the south



Plate 2: South elevation



Plate 3: South elevation



Plate 4: Detail of first floor window



Plate 5: Detail of attic window



Plate 6: South elevation of extension



Plate 7: East gable



Plate 8: East gable



Plate 9: East elevation of northern porch extension



Plate 10: North elevation



Plate 11: North elevation of west extension



Plate 12: North elevation of later west extension and western gables



Plate 13: West elevation of western extension

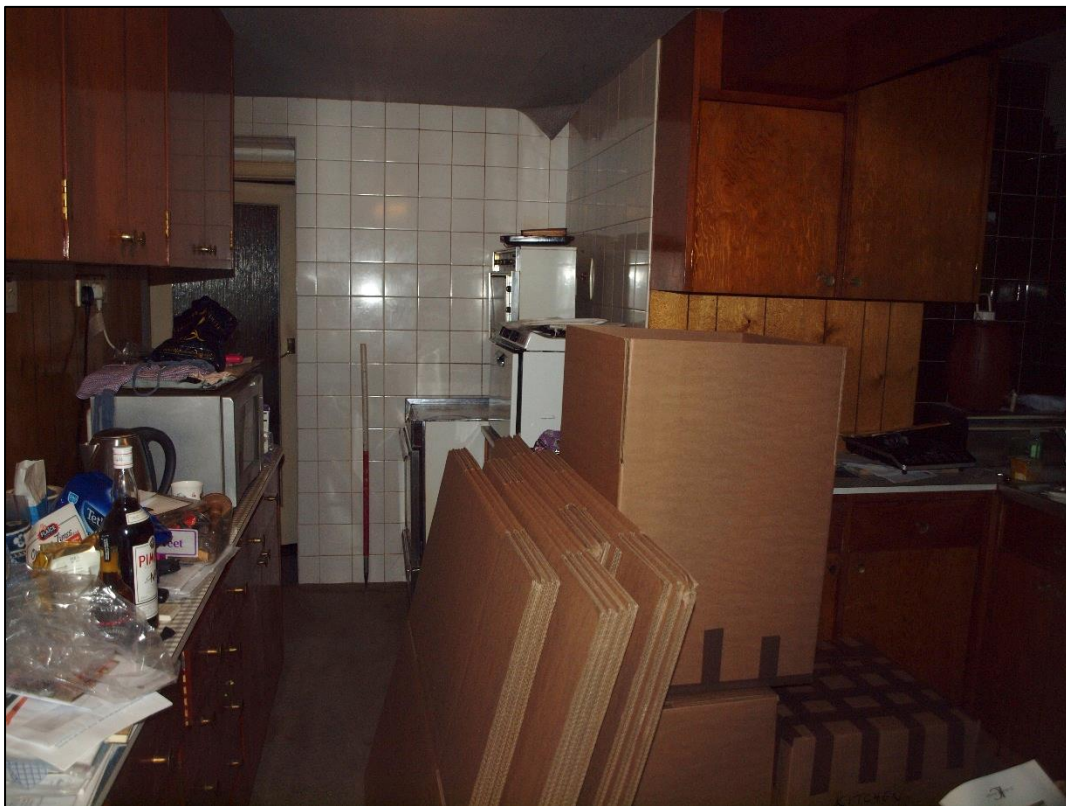


Plate 14: Ground floor kitchen



Plate 15: Utility room in extension



Plate 16: Boiler room



Plate 17: Room along east side of house, looking south

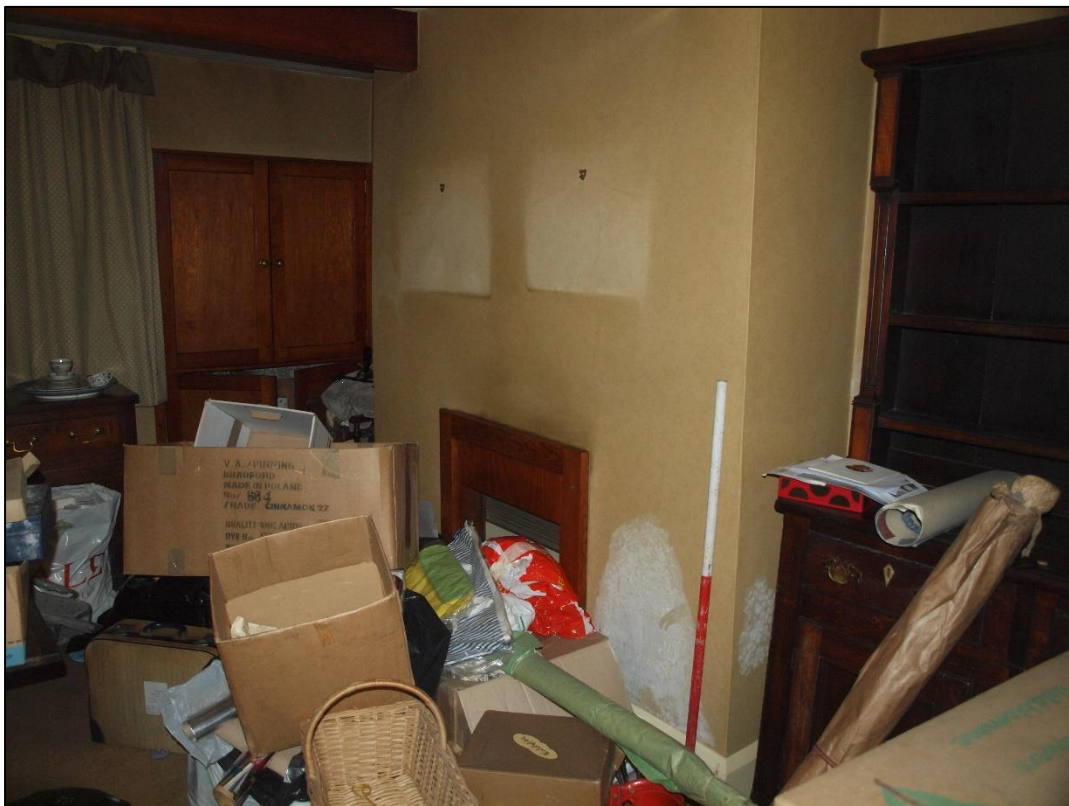


Plate 18: As above, looking northeast



Plate 19: South end of room above showing southern fireplace



Plate 20: Room to southwest corner of house



Plate 21: As above looking northeast

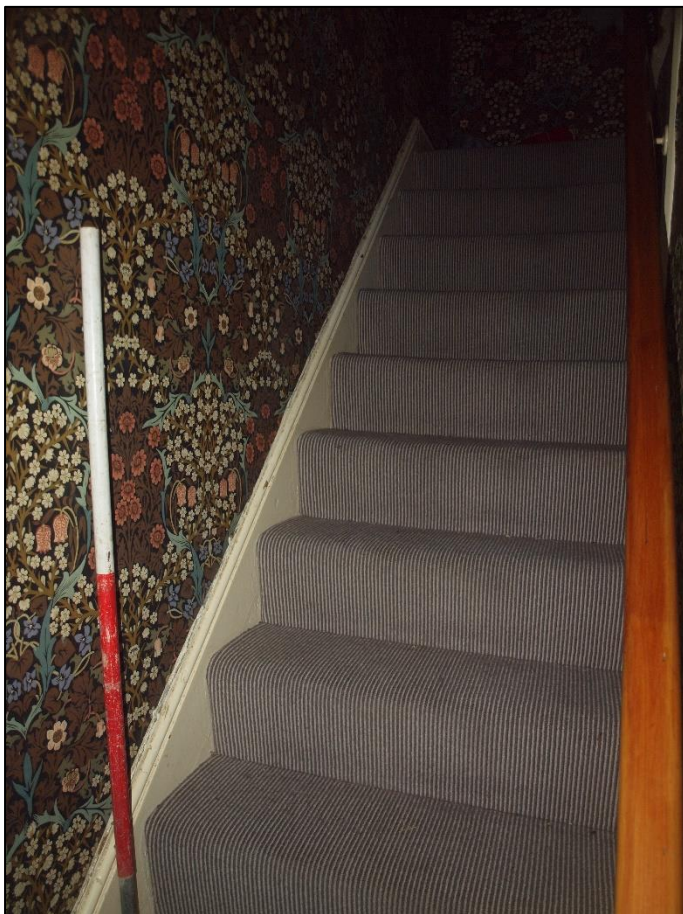


Plate 22: Staircase to first floor



Plate 23: Modern western extension looking west



Plate 24: As above looking east



Plate 25: Southern porch extension



Plate 26: Toilet in southern porch extension



Plate 27: First floor landing looking east



Plate 28: First floor bathroom in western extension

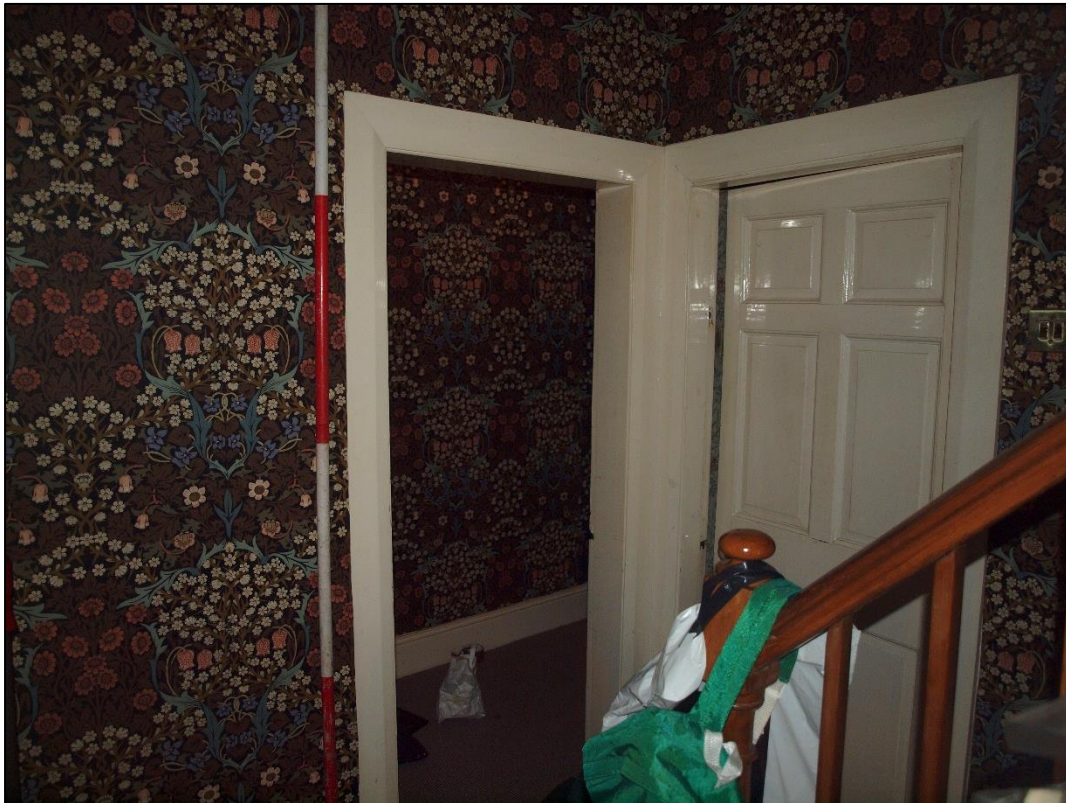


Plate 29: East end of landing

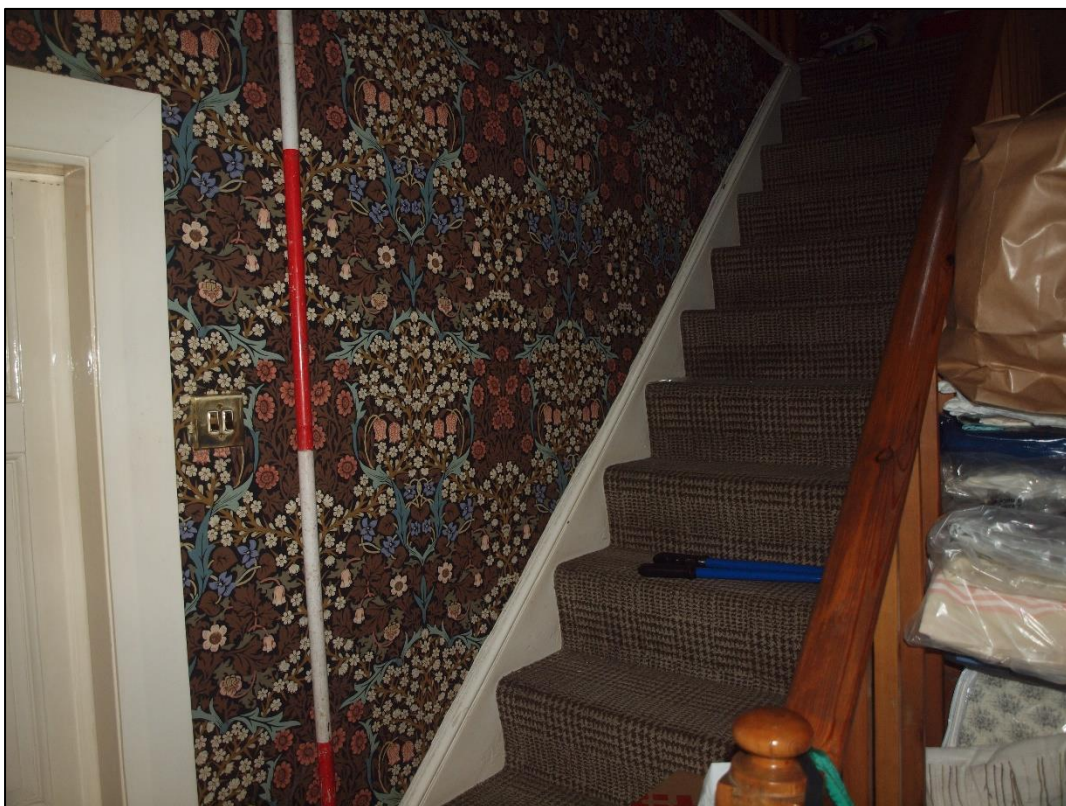


Plate 30: Staircase to attic



Plate 31: Inserted corridor at east end of landing, showing doorway to north



Plate 32: Bedroom to southeast corner



Plate 33: Bedroom to northeast corner



Plate 34: Bedroom to southwest corner



Plate 35: Attic landing



Plate 36: Bedroom to northeast corner



Plate 37: Bedroom to southeast corner



Plate 38: Bedroom to southwest corner



Plate 39: Stone and brick steps to basement

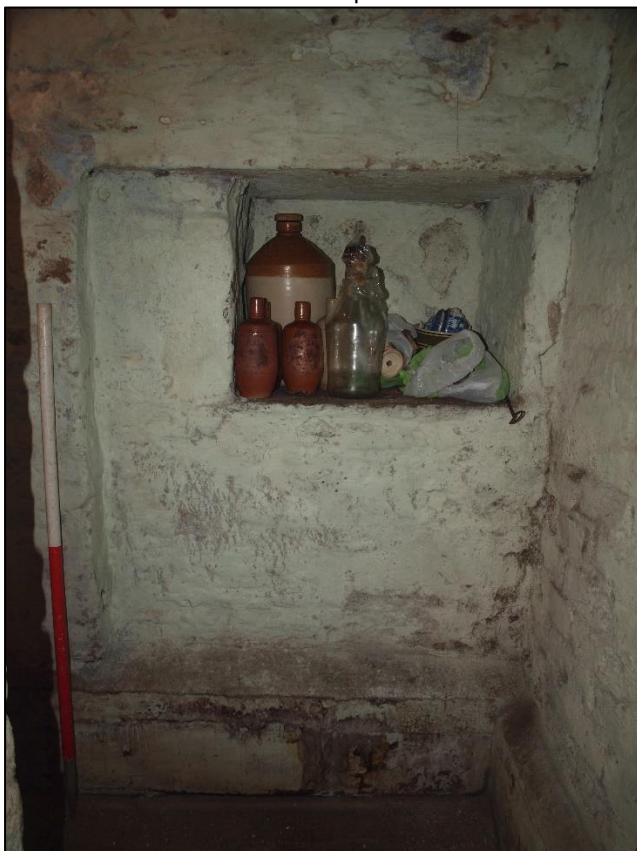


Plate 40: Blocked opening and alcove at base of stairs



Plate 41: Basement looking south



Plate 42: Blocked window



Plate 43: Alcove in east end of south wall



Plate 44: Basement looking north