



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

Middleforth Hall Farm, Penwortham
Historic Building Survey

October 2022

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological building survey was required prior to the demolition of the barns at Middleforth Hall Farm, Penwortham. The work was carried out by Steven Price of The Archaeology Co.

Barn 1 appears to have been erected in the late 18th / early 19th century as a typical Lancashire barn, with a northern lean-to erected in the mid – late 19th century and the western extension in the early 20th century. Barn 2 was erected as a part of a larger, now demolished, building, with the remaining part built as a stable.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Steven Price of The Archaeology Co. has been commissioned to perform a level 2/3 historic building survey of the two bars at Middleforth Hall Farm, Factory Lane, Penwortham, Preston, Lancashire PR1 9TE. The archaeological planning officer for Planning Permission Consent 07/2022/00604/LBC suggested that the following condition be applied:

No development or demolition shall take place on the site until the applicant or their agent or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis 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. The programme of works should include the creation of a Level 2/3 Record as set out in "Understanding Historic Buildings" (Historic England 2016) and the submission of a copy of that record to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record. This work should be undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional contractor to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The development shall be carried out in accordance with the agreed details.

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

The works are for the "Conversion of existing barns together with extensions, rebuilding and demolition works to form a detached dwelling with associated landscaping and external works".

- 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 2021, 141).

- 1.3 Mr David Ray of Bentham Developments Ltd. 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 southern side of Factory Lane, c. 2km southeast of Penwortham centre. The postal Address is Middleforth Hall Farm, Factory Lane, Penwortham, Preston, Lancashire PR1 9TE and the NGR is SD 53779 27374. The site does not lie within a conservation area and contains 1 Historic Environment Record (HER) entry; Middleforth Hall, Factory Lane, Penwortham (HER No. PRN9077). This is noted as a farmhouse dating between 1701 - 1732 and described thus:

Farmhouse, early C18. Back towards road. Roughcase brick painted white, stone dressings, slate roof, gable chimneys (one projecting, the other corbelled). Double pile plan 2 x 2 rooms. Two storeys with attic, almost symmetrical door slightly left of centre, with stone jambs and lintel, rectangular fanlight; 4 windows at ground floor and 3 above, all sashed with glazing bars, stone sills and splayed stone heads. Rear has outshut to left half, central stairlight window and 3 other windows. Interior: chamfered beams in front ground floor rooms; staircase with turned balusters, moulded handrail and rectangular newels.

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 6th September 2022. 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 There is little evidence for prehistoric activity in the study area. Finds of several bronze objects (PRN9) including axes and spearheads and horse bit and trappings are reported to have been made in Walton from an imprecise location sometime before 1851. Archaeological excavations at Walton le Dale located evidence for both the Mesolithic and Bronze Age periods. The possible line of a Roman road runs roughly north-south to the east of the site, though there are no visible remains. A Roman settlement has been identified at Winery Lane to the northeast (Prospect Archaeology 2020).
- 5.2 Penwortham was situated in a highly favourable position for settlement, trade, and defence, which may have been taken advantage of before the Norman era. It overlooks the River Ribble in the vicinity of fordable points of the river. As such, the site of the motte, to the north and east of the present St Mary's church, formed an important strategic position during the eleventh century, with the river marking a frontier zone between Norman-controlled England and the kingdom of Strathclyde (Vannan 2011, 9).
- 5.3 Prior to the Norman invasion Penwortham (Peneuerdant) was held by Edward the Confessor (AD 1042-1066) (Farrer and Brownbill 1906, 287). The Domesday Book records that half a fishery, woodland, and eyries of hawks were present in the area in 1086, and that these had been present during the reign of Edward twenty years earlier. Penwortham was the only borough to have been named for the whole of Lancashire in the Domesday survey. Vannan (2011, 9.) has also noted that prior to the Conquest there were two carucates of land in the area, although the antiquity of these holdings is somewhat ambiguous, but they certainly originated prior to 1086 (Vannan 2011, 8).
- 5.4 The Penwortham demesne at this time included two ploughs, with six burgesses, three radmans, eight villains, with four oxherds also listed, holding a combined total of four ploughs (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 56-61). The presence of burgesses implies that the castle formed a centre of power within

the administrative unit of a borough, and it has been suggested that the castle is likely to have remained in use until around 1232 (Vannan 2011, 9).

- 5.5 Penwortham remained as a rural township, with no nucleus of settlement, throughout the medieval period and did not evolve into a town, unlike neighbouring Preston. Instead, Penwortham formed the centre of a large barony, which included a large portion of the Leyland Hundred, and additional manors beyond this hundred (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 56-61). Initially, it had been bestowed upon Roger de Busli by William the Conqueror. It then passed into the ownership of Warine Bussel by the early part of the twelfth century, who transferred extensive lands in Penwortham to the Benedictine abbey of Evesham. This facilitated the establishment of the priory of Penwortham, which was said to include the church, although this wasn't dedicated to St Mary until 1205 when the barony was acquired by Roger de Lacy (Vannan 2011, 9-10).
- 5.6 The barony descended to the earls and dukes of Lancaster, and later passed to the Crown. The portion of the manor previously owned by the Abbey of Evesham was leased by John Fleetwood from 1539 until 1543, when he purchased the land from the Crown (Vannan 2011, 10 - 14).
- 5.7 The HER records that the farmhouse was erected in the early 18th century. However, it does not appear to be shown on Yates map of 1786. The site is clearly shown on the 1838 Penwortham Tithe plan. The farmhouse is shown to the west side, with the large northern barn to the east. This is roughly rectangular, with extensions to the west side. To the south is a small outbuilding, also rectangular, but set at a different angle to the house and barn. The tithe schedule shows that the land was owned by Henry Houghton and the occupier was Henry Astley. The buildings are recorded on 2 separate plots, with the first (809) described as "House, Barn, Outbuildings and fold" and the second (808) simply as "Garden". He also occupied two fields; nearer Middleforth Field (805) and Further Middleforth Field (806).
- 5.8 A similar situation is shown on the 1846 OS map. By 1851 however, the occupier is recorded as Thomas Wise, a farmer living with wife Isabella. His



sister-in-law and three farm servants are also recorded. Isabella died in September 1855 (Preston Chronicle 22/09/1855) and Thomas left soon after. The Wignall's are recorded at the property in 1860 (Preston Chronicle 02/06/1860) although the census gives more details. Mathew Wignall is recorded as the farmer, alongside his wife Ann. They lived with their four daughters and three sons.

- 5.9 The Wagnall's left in 1865, with the property put up to be let (Preston Herald 23/12/1865) and described as "comprising residence, convenient outbuildings, and 102 acres of rich land". It would appear as though Mr William Towler moved took over the property, although then immediately sold much of the property. An advert in the Preston Herald on 17th March 1866 reads "Middleforth Hall Farm, Near Penwortham Mill. Extensive sale of Household furniture, Farming Stock, Dairy Utensils, Implements, &c., &c. Mr Henry Snape has received instructions from Mr. Wm. Towler to offer for Sale by Auction ... The whole of his farming stock, comprising 30 head of horned cattle, ... all the farming implements, dairy utensils, hay, and a good quantity of surplus household furniture".
- 5.10 The Crook's took over the farm soon after, with Mr Snape again charged with selling "dairy cows, fat bullocks, heifers, and twinters, hay, turnips and winterage ... instructed by George and Robert Crook" (Preston Herald 28/11/1868). By 1871 George and Robert Crook had also moved on, with Roger Harrison listed in the census as a farmer of 35 acres. No family is listed, although a housekeeper and farm servant are.
- 5.11 By 1891 James Eccles had moved into the property, alongside his wife Rebecca and their son, William and daughter, Mary Ann. William had taken over the farm by the 1901 census, with his wife Margaret, son and four daughters. However, following the death of Jas. Eccles, the farm stock and personnel effects were to be sold at auction on 24 September 1908 (Preston Herald 19/09/1908).



- 5.12 John Woolam appears to have taken over the farm as he is listed in the 1911 census returns. He lived with his wife Alice and their 3 sons and 2 daughters. The OS map from this time shows that the small outbuilding to the south had been demolished and a long L-shaped building erected in its place, matching the alignment of the larger northern barn.
- 5.13 By 1915 Alice Dewhurst is recorded as a widow at the property (Lancashire Evening Post 20/10/1915) and in 1925 the death of James Houghton of Middleforth Hall Farm was recorded (Lancashire Evening Post 24/07/1925). The 1931 OS mapping show little change to the site, although the northern barn had been extended to the northern end of the west side. Mr W Howorth let the farm in the 1930's but left in 1934 (Lancashire Evening Post 05/11/1935). The 1946 OS map shown no change to the site.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Barn 1

General Description

6.1 (Plate 1) The building comprises a two story 5 bay barn built of brick in English Garden Wall bond (3:1). The roof is double pitched and of slate to the south and corrugated asbestos sheeting to the north. A single story extension has been added to the north and west sides. This is likewise brick constructed and in English Garden Wall bond (4:1). The single pitched roof is of Welsh slate.

Exterior

6.2 South elevation (Plates 2 - 10). This forms the main elevation facing onto the yard. At the far western end is the single story face of the lean-to extension. This is constructed of a red brick, in contrast with the brown of the barn and is featureless. A straight joint rises up the face showing where it joins. Bay 1 of the barn contains four sets of brick formed diamond shaped ventilation slots. Two lie at ground floor level, with two above at first floor level. Each lies above the other vertically. Bay 2 contains the large barn door. A timber sliding door has been placed over the opening with a frame around, also taking in bay 1. The doorway itself has a brick lintel and sandstone blocks show where former fittings would have been for the original doors. Above, at first floor level is a further diamond shaped ventilation slot. Bay 3 contains a cart door to the left side at ground floor level with a pair of timber double doors hung. To the right is an inserted landscape window with four light timber frame. Below this is evidence of blocking, suggesting it was originally inserted as a doorway. Above, to the centre of the bay, a timber covered pitching eye is present, with timber lintel and cill. Bay 4 contains a blocked doorway, partially cut by the inserted window/doorway to bay 3. This has a sandstone lintel. To the right of this is a large opening with timber lintel and jambs, although no door is hung. Above, in the centre of the bay, is a small inserted landscape window. A pair of ventilation slots lie to the right of this. Bay 5 contains a blocked doorway at ground floor level and an inserted doorway at first floor level. The latter has a concrete cill

and lintel and cuts across one of the two ventilation slots at this level. A rough joint is also visible at ground floor level, near the corner of the building.

- 6.3 East elevation (Plates 11 - 17). This forms the gable end of the building and is three bays wide. At ground floor level each of the bays contains a blocked doorway with window inserted. Each has a timber cill and lintel, with the exception of the central, which has sandstone. At first floor level, the centre bay contains a circular pitching eye. This is surrounded by 10 diamond shaped ventilation slots. A small slot lies near the apex, just below an owl hole. To the north is the face of the lean-to extension. A further blocked doorway with window inserted lies against the former corner of the building. Above, and to the right is a further circular pitching eye. The rest of the face is featureless.
- 6.4 North elevation (Plates 18 - 23). This face is dominated by the face of the single story lean-to extension, masking the original barn elevation. It contains a large doorway at bay 1 with sandstone lintel. Bay 2 contains a small single light timber framed window. Bays 3 - 5 each contains a portrait window with sandstone cill and lintel. The frames, however, are modern uPVC. At bay 6 a small projection of an outside toilet is constructed of a modern machine made brick, although it otherwise featureless. Beyond this the face of the lean-to continues, but is otherwise featureless.
- 6.5 West elevation (Plates 24 - 28). This forms the other gable end of the building, although the ground floor is dominated by the lean-to extension. At the northern end is the face of the modern toilet. This has a timber door to the right side, but is otherwise featureless. The lean-to is divided into three units. To the north the face is brick and featureless. The central section to the south is timber, with a small window to the north side. The southern end of this, however is open, showing a storage area and a part of the original barn wall. This has been whitewashed and ventilation slots are visible. To the south the face has been rendered and whitewashed. A six light timber framed landscape window lies in the centre of the face. Above, the face of the gable is visible. This contains five diamond shaped ventilation slots, with a smaller set near the apex, below an owl hole.

Interior

Ground floor

- 6.6 The barn is accessed via the large doorway at the eastern end of the southern elevation. This leads into a large shippon area (plates 29 – 32), with a concrete floor and modern timber beams and floorboards of the ceiling above. The space is spanned by a pair of large RSJ beams. The northern wall of this room is the former external wall of the barn. Three doorways have been inserted into it, with a pair of personnel doorways flanking a wider cattle doorway. The lower c. 1.5m of wall has been cement rendered, with the brickwork above whitewashed. The western wall is an inserted concrete block wall. This wall has been inserted to provide a small storage area accessed via the cart doorway in bay 3 (plates 33 – 35). The floor in this space is again concrete and in the northern wall a blocked doorway is present with window inserted. The timber joists and boards of the ceiling are visible above and the whole supported on hand cut timber beams, reused from elsewhere. The western side of the barn (plates 36 – 40) is accessed via the large barn door in bay 2 of the south elevation. The floor in this area was covered with hay and did not contain a first floor level, the ceiling open to the rafters. In the northern wall, opposite the large barn door was a further barn door. This was slightly smaller than that in the south elevation, although with a similar brick lintel and sandstone blocks to the jambs. A pair of ventilation slots lie above. To the west side of both barn doors a brick pier is present, supporting the king post truss above. The east gable is visible from here and contains four rows of 4 ventilation slots. The east wall is the party wall. This is featureless at ground floor level, but contains three doorways at first floor level. Two are set at the level of the first floor, with an additional doorway set much higher in the face, the cill being slightly higher than the lintel of the lower doors.
- 6.7 The northern end of the lean-to extension is accessed via several of the doorways in the north wall of the original barn. These give access to a shippon (plates 41 – 45), with feeding passage along the north side and stalls to the south. The whole is formed of timber, although several of the timber panels to the stalls have decayed. The floor is again concrete and the ceiling open to the roof. This is supported on machine cut timber brace trusses and the rafters are

covered with ply, although this has badly decayed in places. The south wall, the former external wall of the barn, has been whitewashed, as have all of the other walls. A pair of doorways lie in the east wall, one from the shippon the other from the feeding passage. Both lead into a small storage area (plate 46) with whitewashed brick walls and a large metal feed hopper. A further doorway in the north wall leads to the open storage area (plates 47 & 48) seen on the western gable. The southern wall of this is concrete block and a doorway leads into a further small storage area (plate 49).

First Floor

6.8 (Plates 50 - 53) The first floor is present only at the eastern end of the barn, accessed internally via the doorways in the party wall of the western end. These lead to a passage aligned north - south, with step up at the southern end to a raised floor level. The passage corresponds to the inserted concrete block wall below. The floor is modern timber and the floor open to the rafters of the roof. The roof is supported by a pair of machine cut timber king post trusses. All of the walls have been whitewashed.

Barn 2

General Description

6.9 (Plate 54) The building is a two story three bay barn, constructed of brick in English Garden Wall bond (3:1). The roof is double pitched of Welsh slate

Exterior

6.10 North elevation (Plates 55 - 58). This forms the elevation facing onto the yard. The first bay contains a window at both first and ground floor levels, each having a timber frame, and sandstone cill and lintel. The central bay contains a tall doorway with the sandstone lintel at the same level as the ground floor window to the left. This lintel also forms the cill of the large pitching doorway above. The ground floor doorway had a light liver, with timber frame. The third bay has a similar tall ground floor doorway. Above, however, is a smaller window, with internal timber shutter hung. All have sandstone cills and lintels.

- 6.11 East elevation (Plates 59 & 60). This forms the gable end of the building. The face is featureless except for a diamond shaped ventilation slot towards the apex
- 6.12 South elevation (Plates 60 - 63). This forms the rear of the building and a pair of windows lie in the face, to the left and right sides. The rightmost window is landscape, with the timber frame still remaining, along with the timber cill and lintel. That to the left is a portrait window with sandstone cill and lintel, although the frame has gone. To the east the face continues as a features wall of a demolished extension.
- 6.13 West elevation (Plates 64 & 65). This forms the other gable end of the building and is much the same, being featureless with ventilation slots near the apex. Here however, the single pitch of a removed roof is also visible, the face below which has been whitewashed.

Interior

Ground floor

- 6.14 Internally the barn is divided into two units, each accessed via the doors in the northern elevation. The western unit (plates 66 – 69) is the smallest and has a cobbled floor with inserted drain at the eastern side. The ceiling is modern timber boards and a chamfered and stopped timber beams spans the space east – east. The walls are bare brick but show traces of whitewash. The eastern unit (plates 70 & 71) is similar, although has a concrete floor and the lower part of the walls have been cement rendered. Above the whitewash is still present over the brick. A chamfered and stopped timber beam again spans the space and three hatches lie in the ceiling along the southern wall. A hatching the northeast corner of the ceiling gives access to the first floor

First floor

- 6.15 (Plates 72 - 76) The first floor matches the ground, with the internal brick wall rising up to support the roof. However, a doorway lies in the centre, allowing access to each side. The floor is modern timber and the ceiling open to the rafters of the roof. The brick walls show traces of whitewash.

7. ANALYSIS

- 7.1 Barn 1 is shown on the 1838 tithe plan where the width would suggest that the northern lean-to extension had already been built, along with several extensions to the western side. However, the 1846 OS map shows the building to be narrower. This may suggest that an earlier northern extension was present and later demolished in the early 1840's. The 1893 and 1911 OS maps show little change to the building, with the western extension demolished and rebuilt between 1911 and 1931.
- 7.2 The barn appears to have been built as a Lancashire barn, with three doors (now windows) in the eastern gable. Lancashire barns generally comprised of a 4 or 5 bay hand flail threshing barn, with a shippon replacing two of the bays to one side (in this case, the east). The three doors in the gable gave access to the central feeding passage, with cattle doors flanking to either side. In some cases, including this one, the shippon floor was set below the level of the threshing floor, allowing for a tall storage loft above. These barns were used in the traditional way, with sheaves taken from the full height storage bays and being threshed and winnowed on the floor between the opposing barn doors. The straw was stacked in the tall loft over the shippon (Brunskill 1981, 111). No scar was found in the walls of the shippon to suggest that a wall had been removed, marking the end of the shippon, although the walls were half rendered and whitewashed. If this was the case, it may have held up to 24 cattle. However, the remains of a blocked doorway to bay 4 of the southern elevation, partially truncated by the inserted window, may suggest that the end of the feeding passage, which would have made it two bays and holding around 16 cattle.
- 7.3 The lean-to to the north appears to be the next phase of the building, replacing an earlier structure and built in the mid - late 19th century. It appears to have been built as a shippon, with opposing doors in the east and west walls leading directly onto a feeding passage. A doorway in the east end of the north wall and another in the west wall allowed the cattle to move in and out. This may suggest that the number of cattle had increased, resulting in the need for further shippon space. When the property was put up to be sold in 1866, it was

noted that it included 30 head of horned cattle, which may suggest it was erected before this time.

- 7.4 The western extension was erected in the early 20th century, with the small toilet added later. This extension altered the use of the lean-to extension, as the western doorways, previously leading the cattle into, or out of, the shippon, lead into a small enclosed room. This may suggest that the shippon had by this time fallen out of use. It was likely at this time that the main eastern end of the barn was rearranged, creating a wider shippon with cattle access through the large inserted door in the south elevation. Feeding passages lay to the east and west side, accessed via inserted doors in the northern wall, from the lean-to. The western concrete block was likely inserted in the late 20th century and the ceiling replaced, with RSJ beams inserted.
- 7.5 Barn 2 is first shown on the 1893 OS map, suggesting a late 19th century date. However, it appears much longer, suggesting that the western gable was initially an internal wall. The remaining building appears to have been built as a stable, with two separate units. Brunskill (1981, 76) notes that common dimensions for individual stalls for horses were around 2.7 – 3m high with 1.8m between stall partitions. These are similar for the dimensions of barn 2, allowing for 3 horses to the larger east side, with 2 to the west. The horse was considered “the prince of animals” (*ibid*, 76) and the stable was spacious, airy and well-lit in comparison to the shippon. The chamfered and stopped timber beams found here supporting the ceiling also suggest a higher status than the shippon. The building is unchanged on the early 20th century OS mapping but on the 1955 1:25,000 scale map it appears to be smaller, suggesting it was partially demolished by this time.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The farmhouse dates from the early 18th century. Barn 1 was erected in the late 18th / early 19th century in the typical Lancashire style, with shippon to one side of the hand flail threshing barn. A further shippon was added to the northern side in the mid – late 19th century, around the same time that barn 2 was erected as a stable. The western extension to barn 1 was erected in the early 20th century

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.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

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

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Maps

Yates Map of Lancashire 1786

Tithe plan of Penwortham 1838

1846 OS map Lancashire sheet LXIX

1911 OS map Lancashire sheet LXIX.2

1931 OS map Lancashire sheet LXIX.2

1946 OS map Lancashire sheet LXIX.2

Appendix 1: Figures

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- Figure 2: Site plan
- Figure 3: Yates's map of Lancashire 1786
- Figure 4: 1838 Tithe plan of Penwortham
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- Figure 6: 1893 OS map Lancashire sheet LXIX.2
- Figure 7: 1911 OS map Lancashire sheet LXIX.2
- Figure 8: 1931 OS map Lancashire sheet LXIX.2
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- Figure 10: Barn 1 Ground Floor Plan
- Figure 11: Barn 1 First Floor Plan
- Figure 12: Barn 1 Section
- Figure 13: Barn 2 Ground Floor Plan
- Figure 14: Barn 2 First Floor Plan
- Figure 15: Barn 2 Section
- Figure 16: Barn 1 Ground Floor Photo Location Plan
- Figure 17: Barn 1 First Floor Photo Location Plan
- Figure 18: Barn 2 Ground Floor Photo Location Plan
- Figure 19: Barn 2 First Floor Photo Location Plan
- Figure 20: Photo Register



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

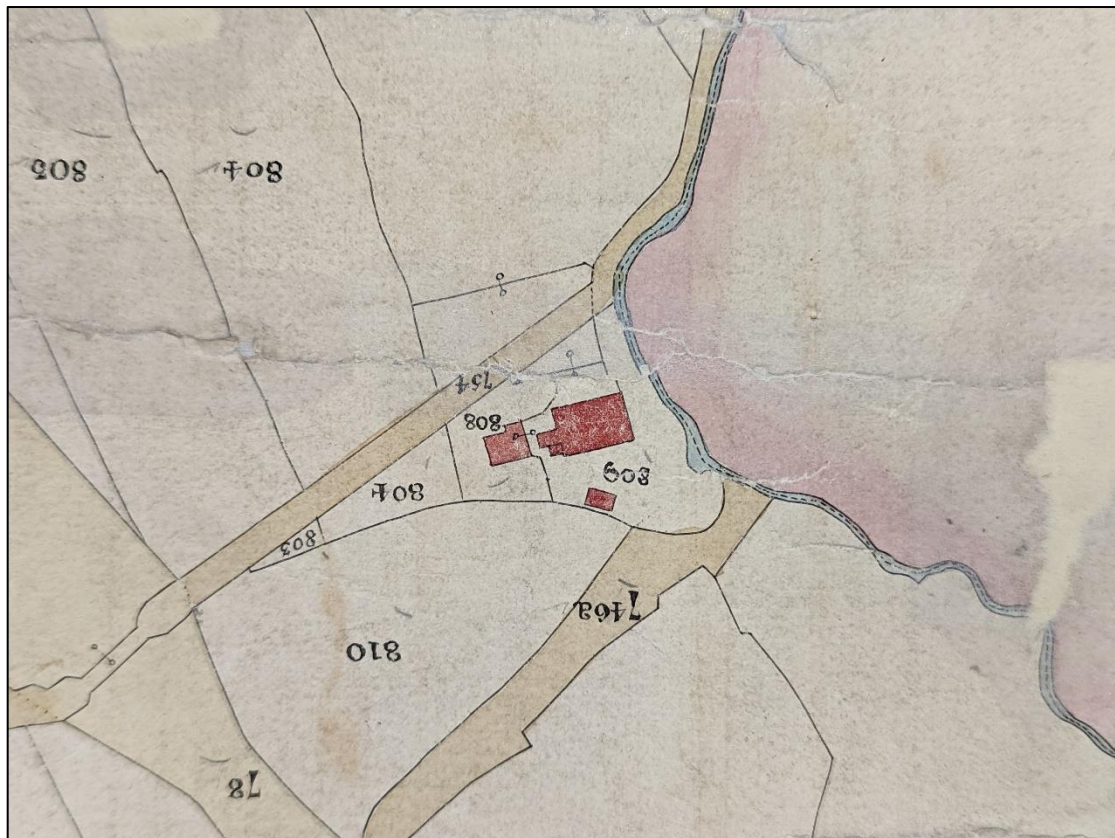


Figure 4: Tithe plan of Penwortham 1838

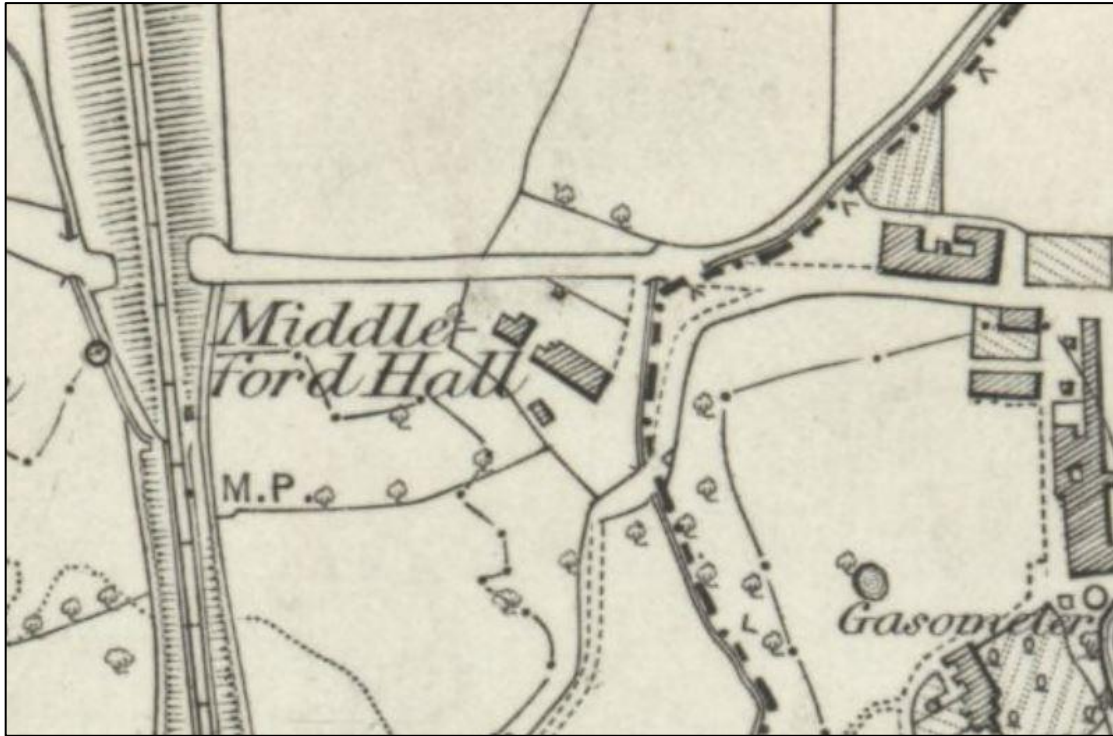


Figure 5: 1846 OS map Lancashire sheet LXIX

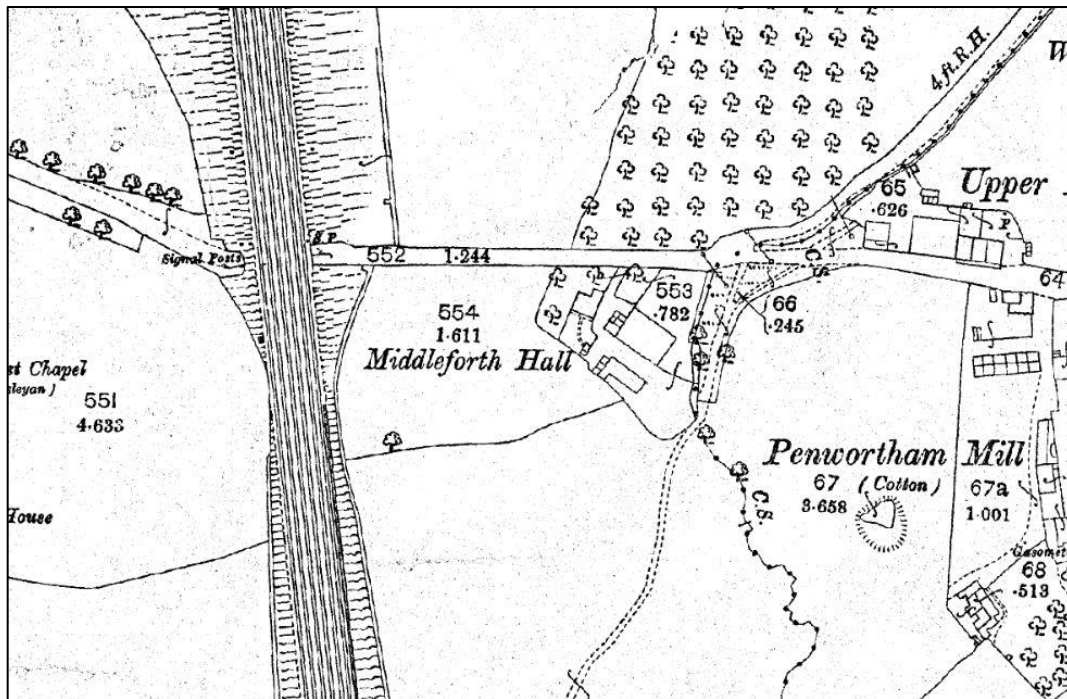


Figure 6: 1893 OS map Lancashire sheet LXIX.2

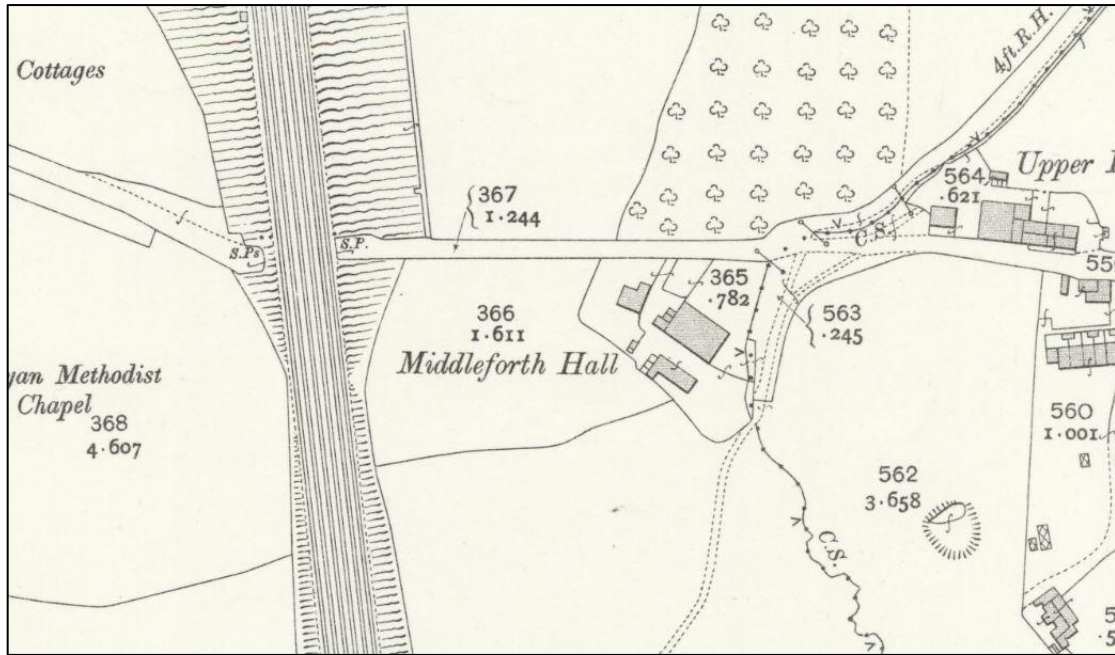


Figure 7: 1911 OS map Lancashire sheet LXIX.2

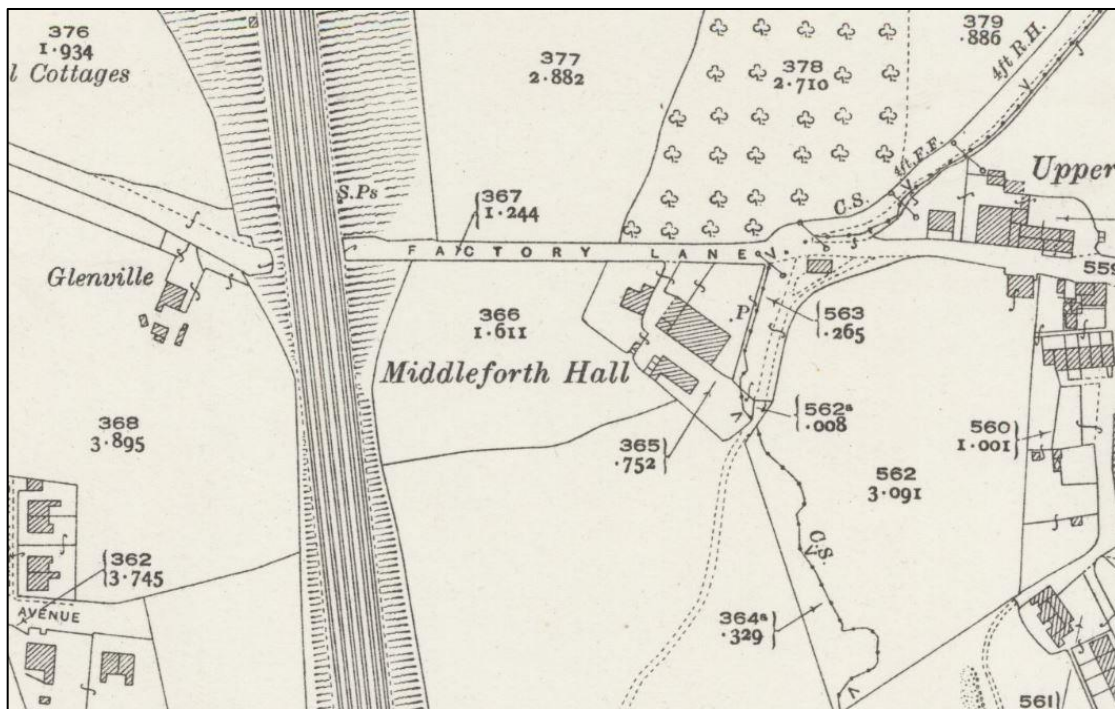


Figure 8: 1931 OS map Lancashire sheet LXIX.2

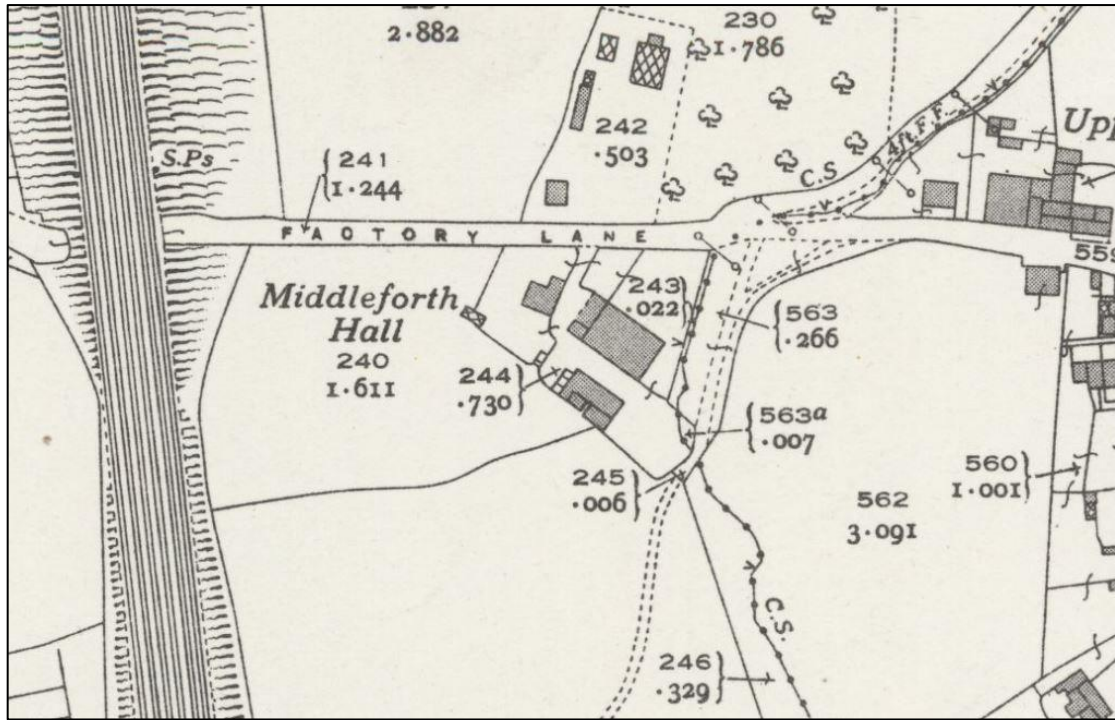


Figure 9: 1946 OS map Lancashire sheet LXIX.2



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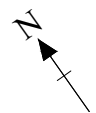
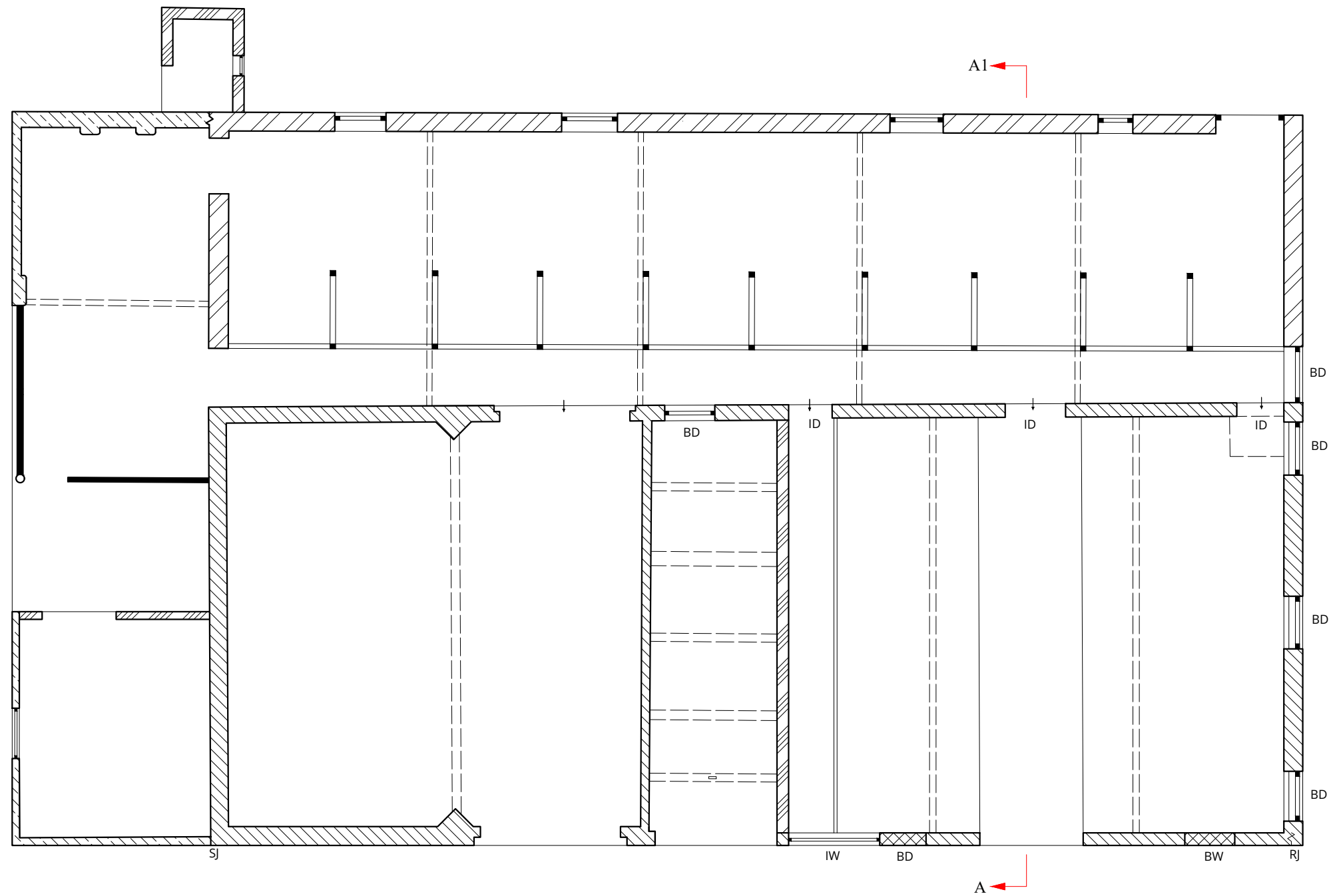
Middleforth Hall Farm,
Penwortham

Figure 10:
Barn 1 Ground Floor plan

Scale: 1:100 @ A3

Date: October 2022

- Late 18th / early 19th C
- Mid - Late 19th C
- Early 20th century
- Late 20th century
- BW - Blocked Window
- BD - Blocked Door
- IW - Inserted Window
- ID - Inserted Door
- SJ - Straight Joint
- RJ - Rough Joint



0 5 10m



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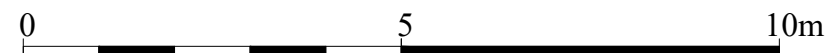
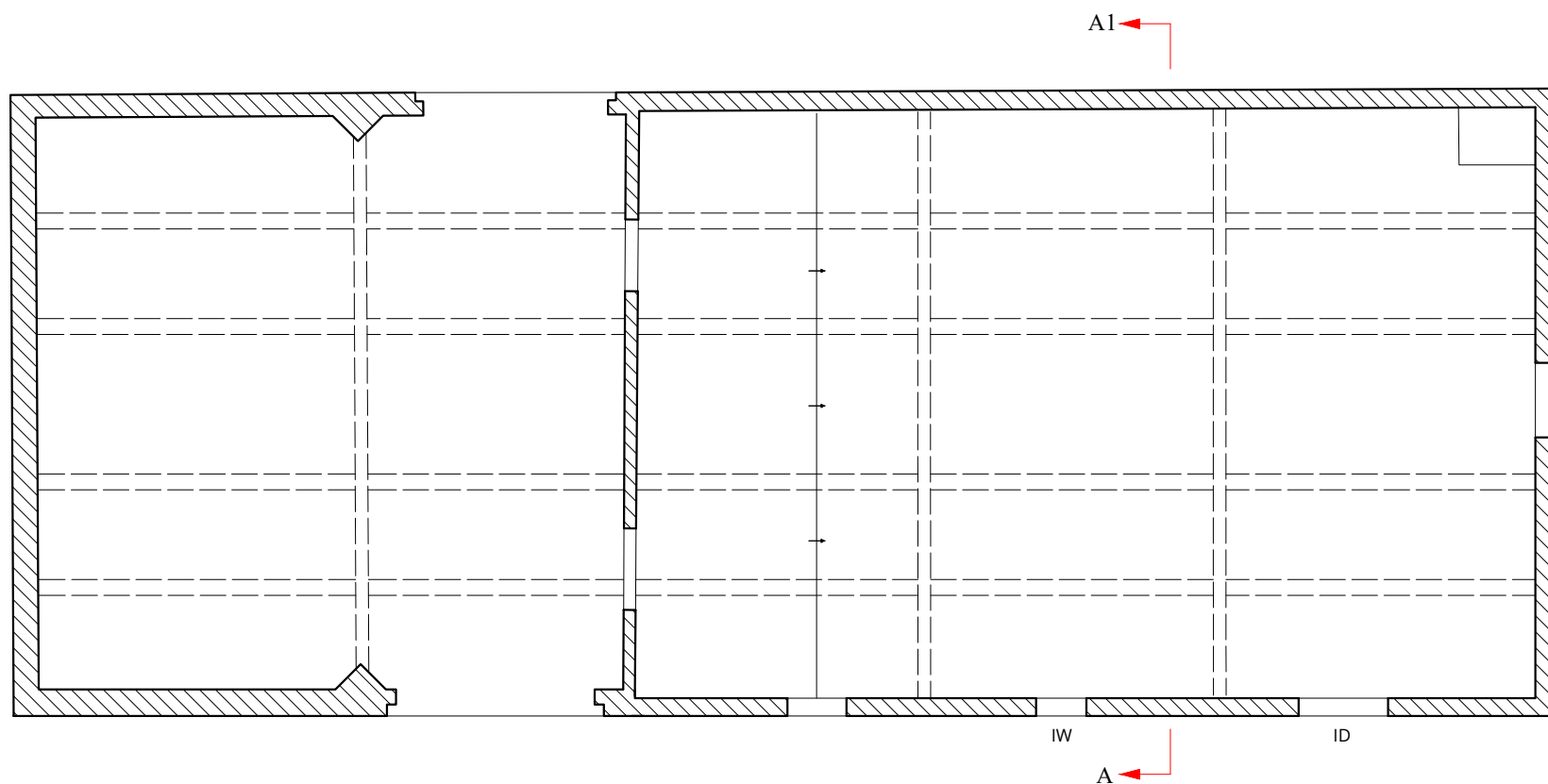
Figure 11:
Barn 1 First Floor plan

Scale: 1:100 @ A4

Date: October 2022

 Late 18th / early 19th C

IW - Inserted Window





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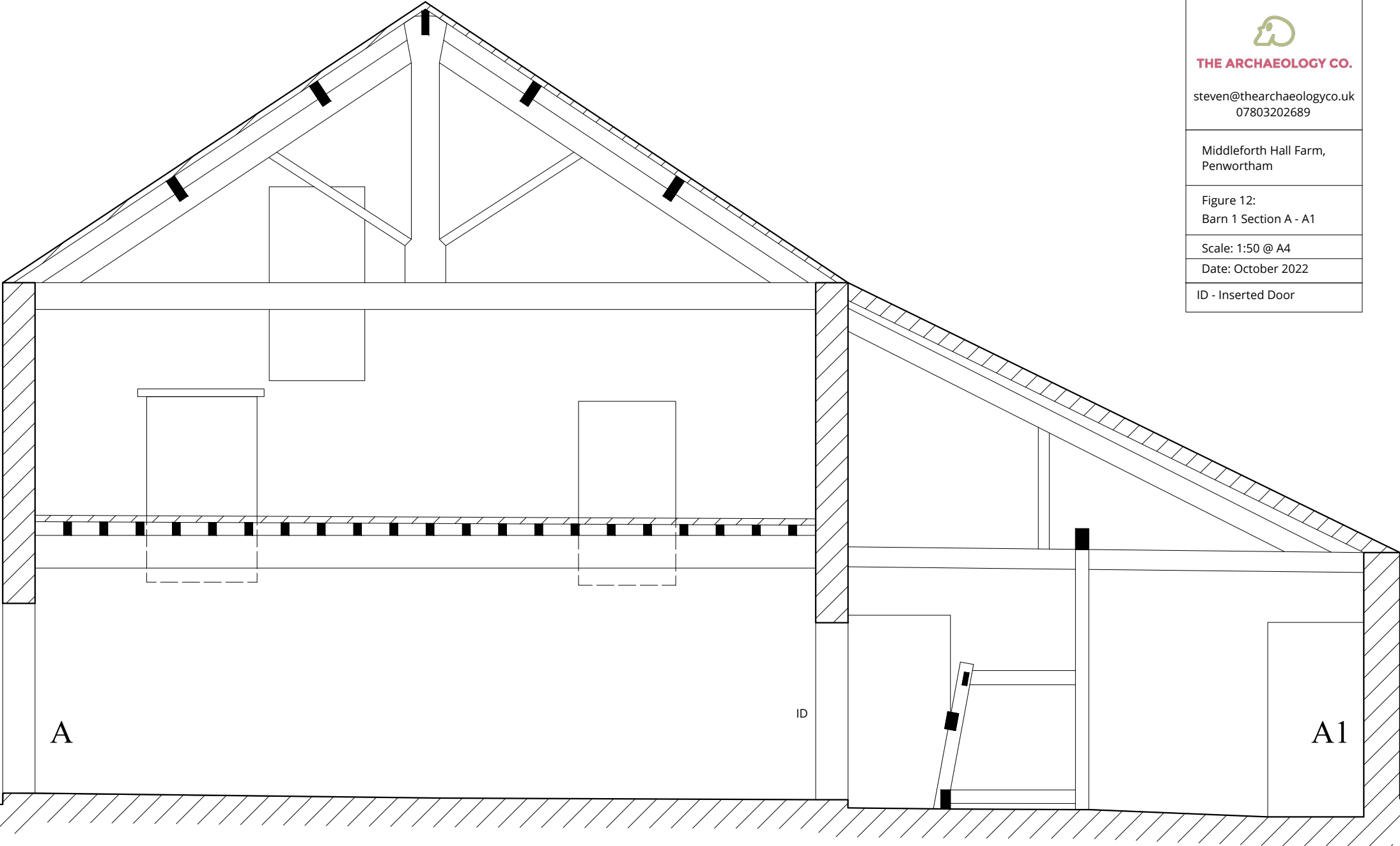
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Figure 12:
Barn 1 Section A - A1

Scale: 1:50 @ A4

Date: October 2022

ID - Inserted Door





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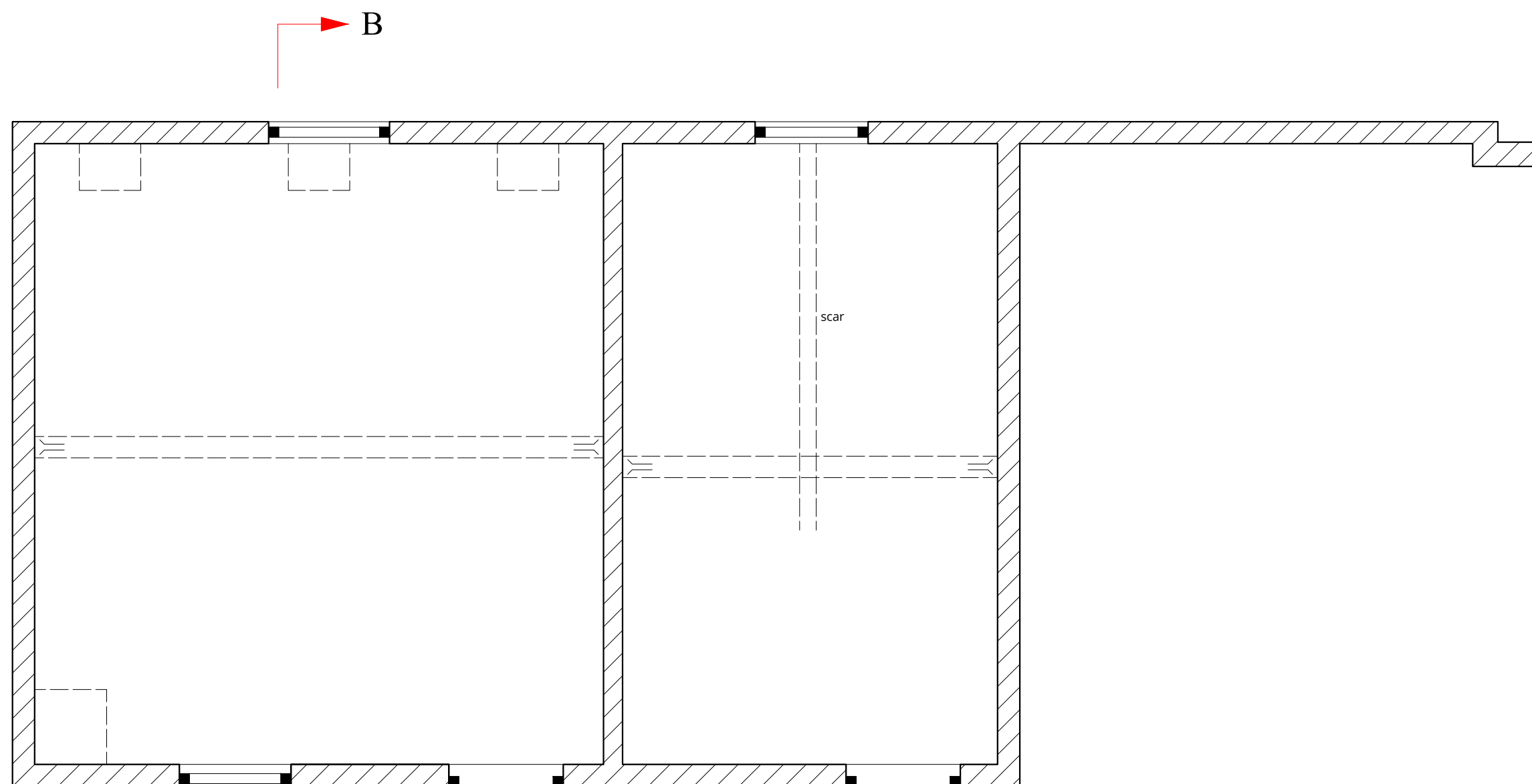
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Figure 13:
Barn 2 Ground Floor Plan

Scale: 1:50 @ A3

Date: October 2022





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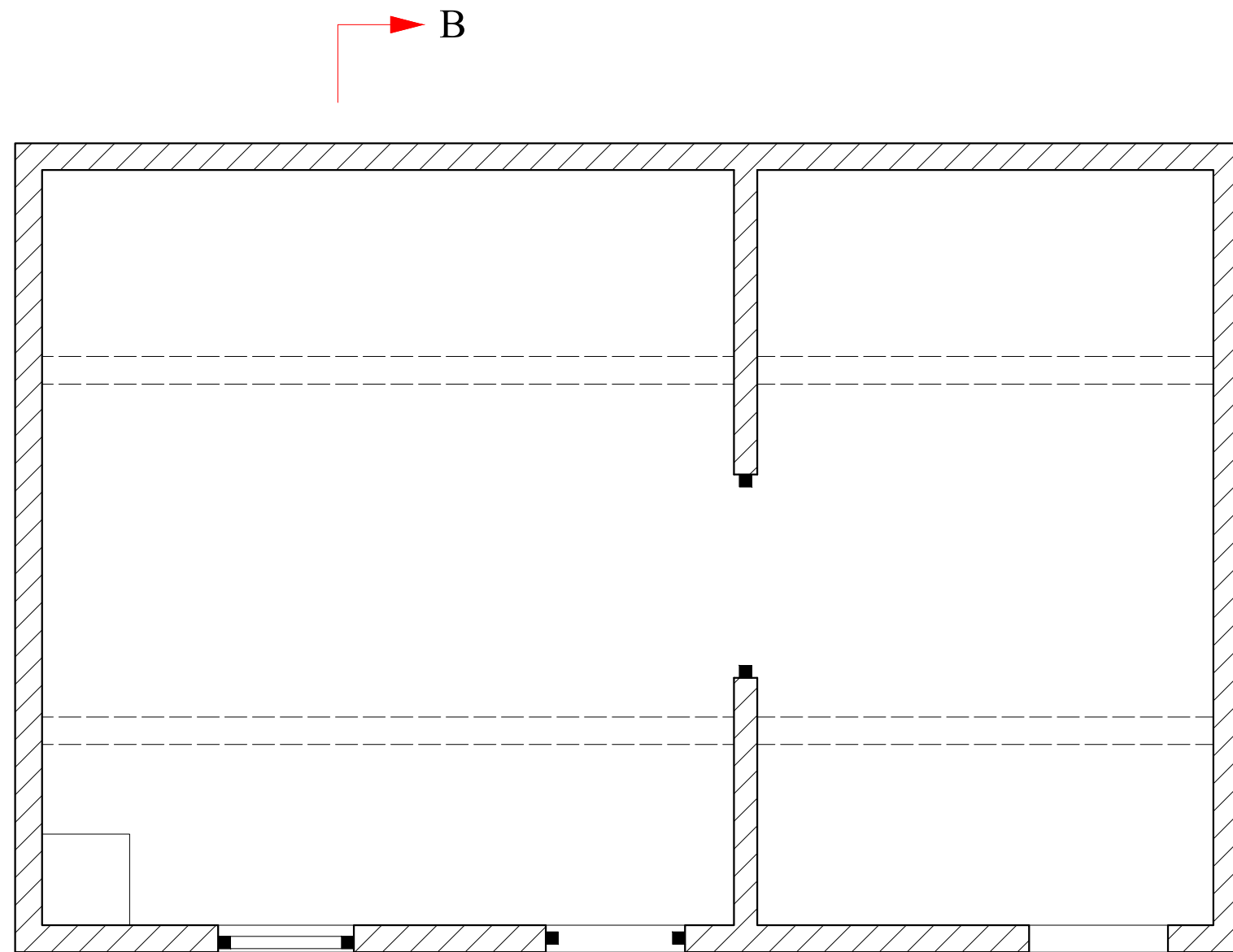
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Figure 14:
Barn 2 First Floor Plan

Scale: 1:50 @ A3

Date: October 2022





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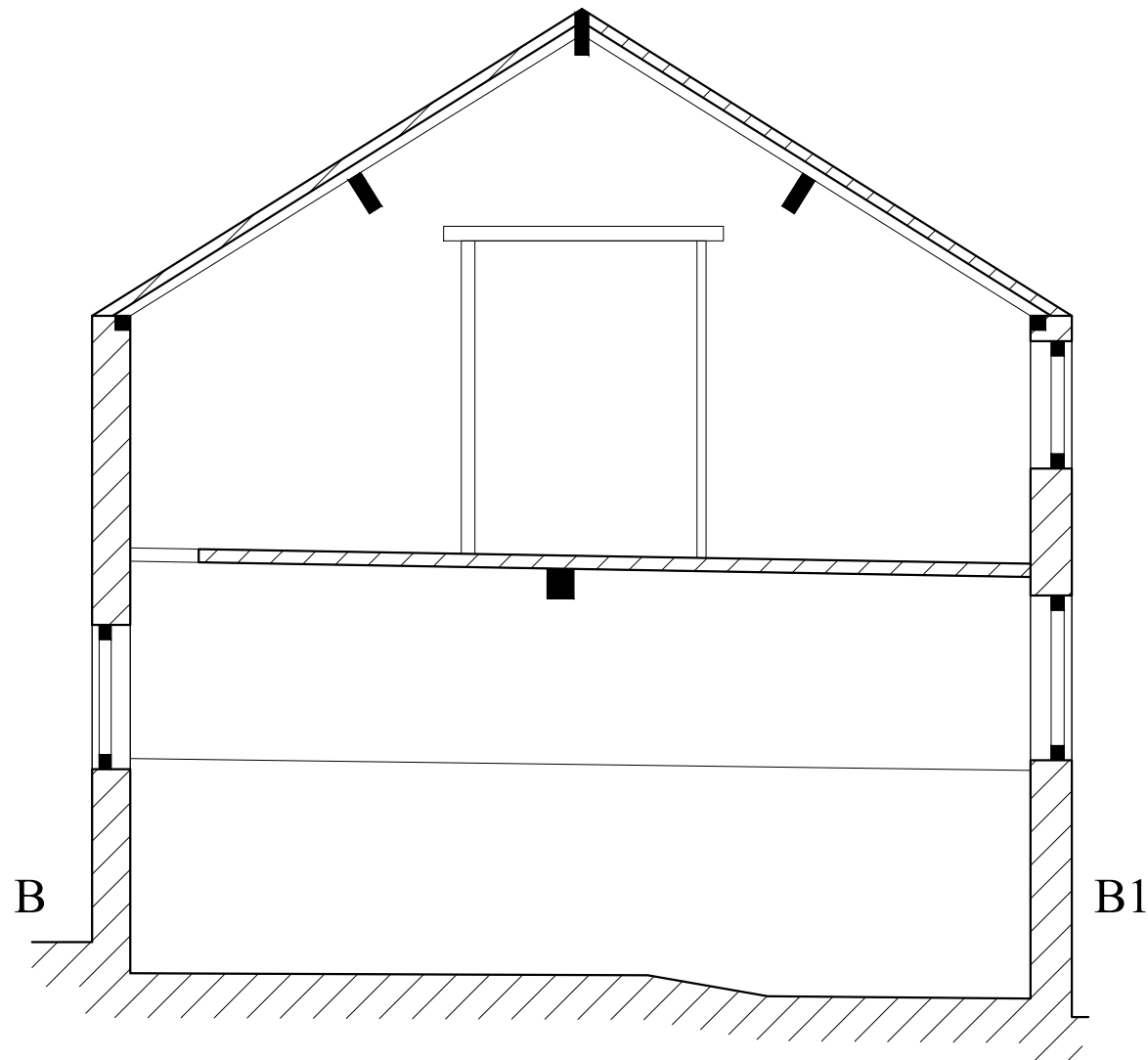
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Middleforth Hall Farm,
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Figure 15:
Barn 2 Section B - B1

Scale: 1:50 @ A4

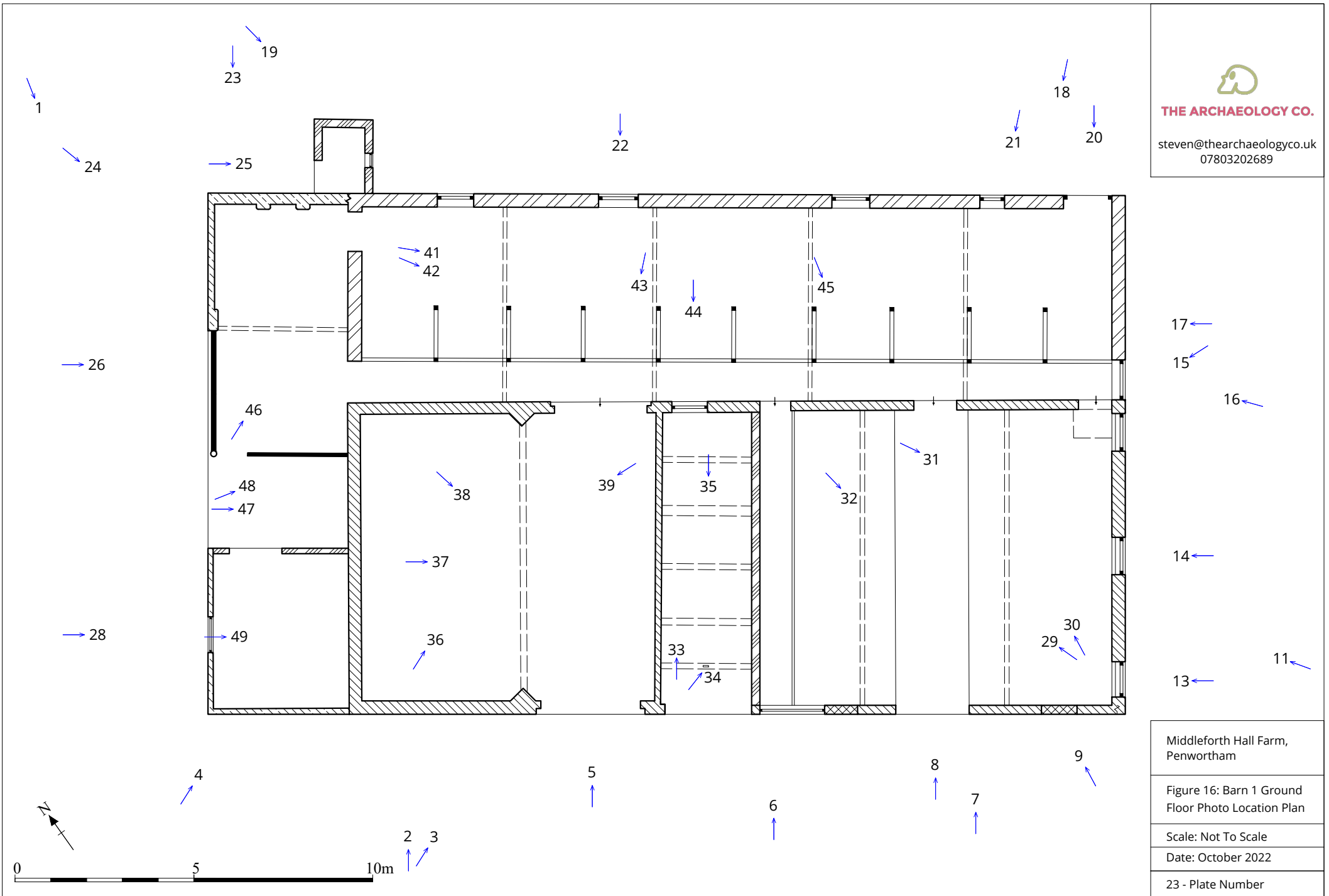
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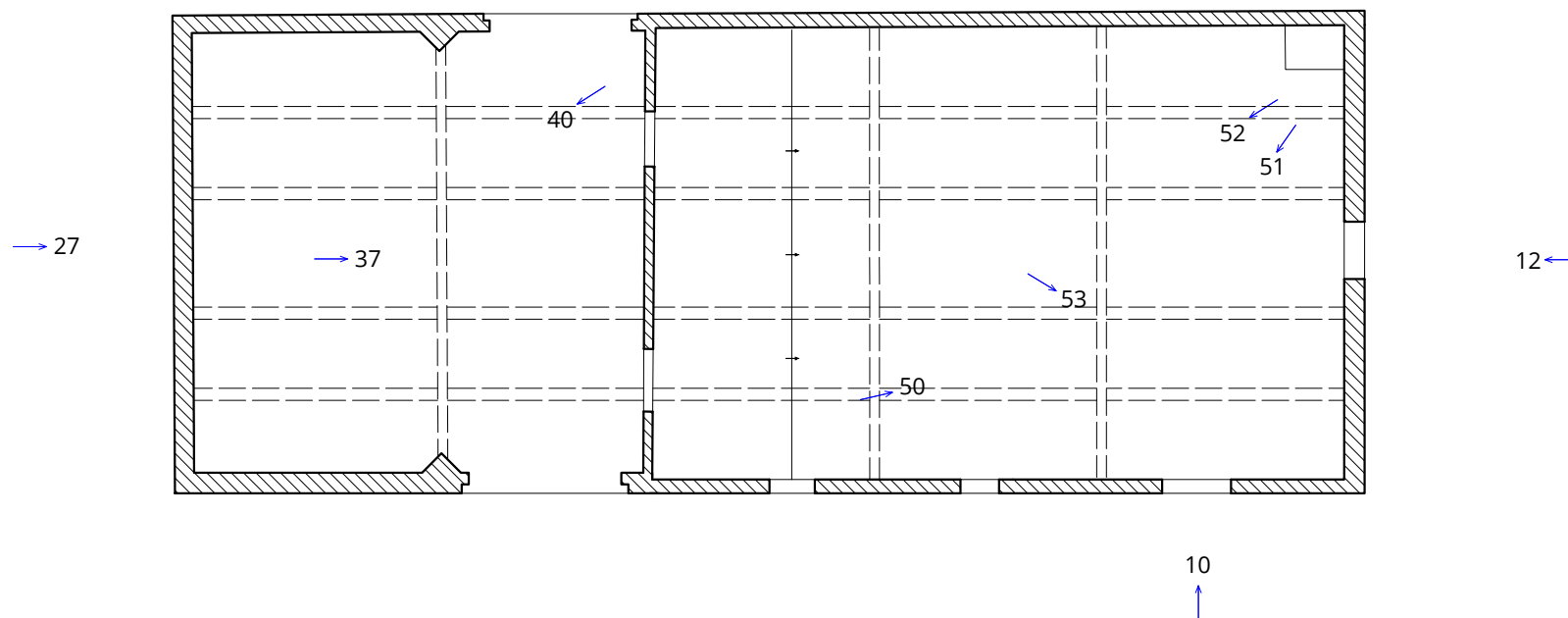
Middleforth Hall Farm,
Penwortham

Figure 17: Barn 1 First Floor
Photo Location Plan

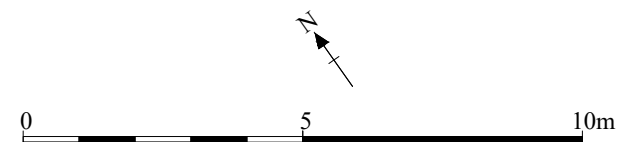
Scale: Not to scale

Date: October 2022

23 - Plate Number



10
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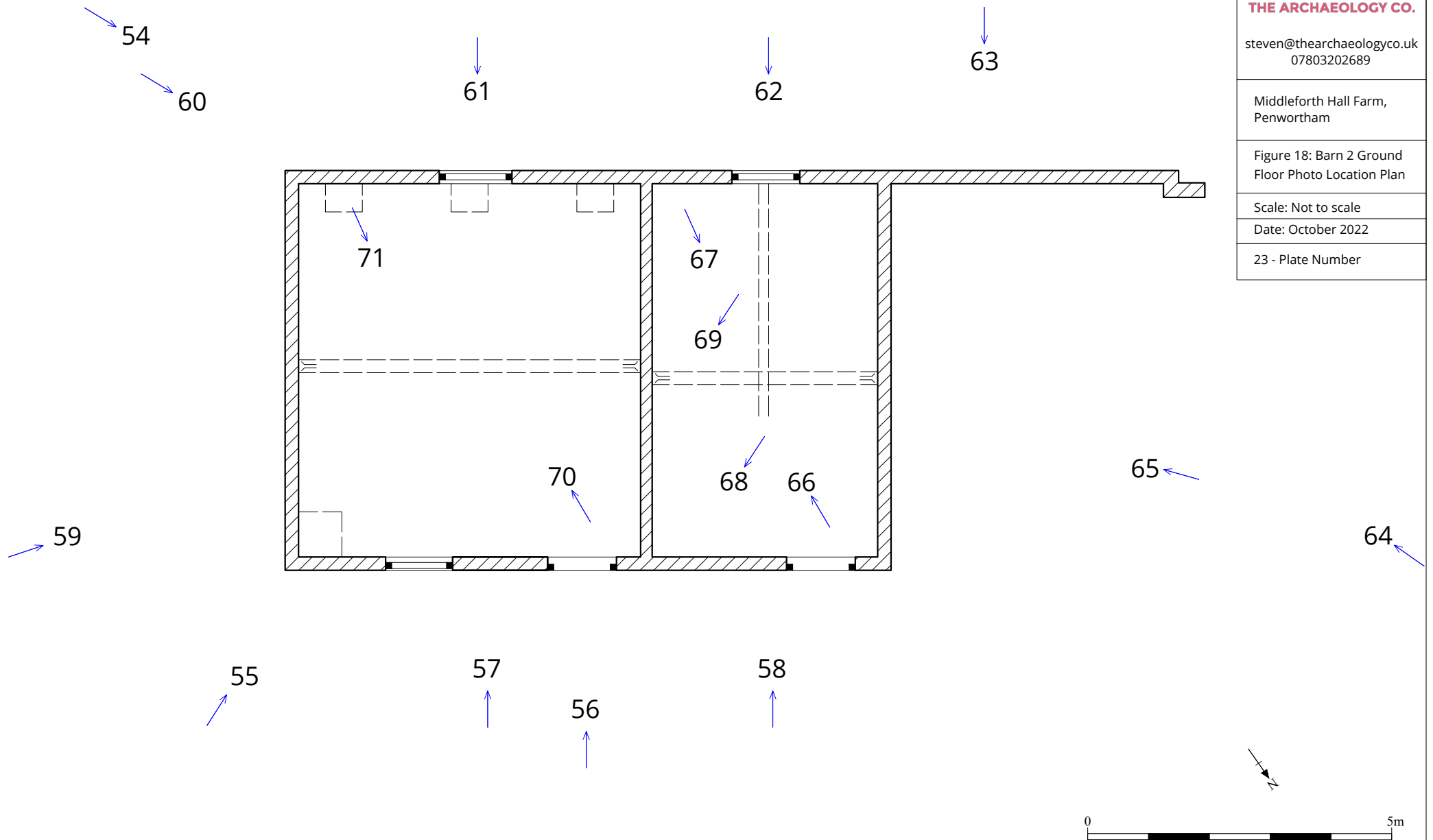
Middleforth Hall Farm,
Penwortham

Figure 18: Barn 2 Ground
Floor Photo Location Plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: October 2022

23 - Plate Number





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Middleforth Hall Farm,
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Figure 19: Barn 2 First Floor
Photo Location Plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: October 2022

23 - Plate Number

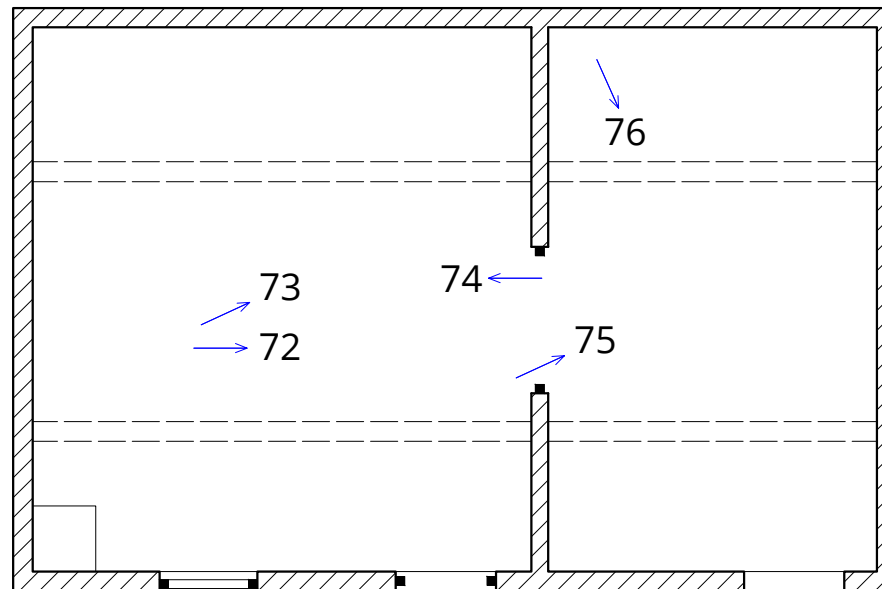


Figure 20: Photographic Register

Plate No.	Digital No.	Description	View to
1	P9062175	General shot of Barn 1 in relation to farmhouse	S
2	P9062183	Barn 1 south elevation, western end	N
3	P9062184	As above, eastern end	NE
4	P9062182	Southern elevation of lean-to extension	NE
5	P9062185	Barn door to bay 2	N
6	P9062186	Doorway to bay 3 with inserted window above and blocked doorway to right	N
7	P9062187	Doorway to bay 4	N
8	P9062188	Detail of above	N
9	P9062189	Blocked window to bay 5	N
10	P9062190	Inserted doorway to first floor bay 5	N
11	P9062191	East gable	NW
12	P9062194	Detail of first floor ventilation slots	NW
13	P9062192	Blocked doorway at southern end	W
14	P9062193	Blocked doorway to centre	W
15	P9062195	Blocked doorway at northern end (left) and into lean-to extension (right)	W
16	P9062196	As above showing lean-to extension	W
17	P9062197	Pitching eye over doorway	W
18	P9062198	North elevation	S
19	P9062203	North elevation	SE
20	P9062199	Doorway at east end of lean-to	S
21	P9062200	Window to the west of above	S
22	P9062202	Detail of window	S
23	P9062204	Toilet block at western end	S
24	P9062177	Western elevation	SE
25	P9062178	Toilet block at northern end	E
26	P9062179	Lean-to and gable end above	E
27	P9062180	Detail of gable at first floor level	E
28	P9062181	Southern end of elevation	E
29	P9062208	Interior of main barn, bays 4 – 5 showing inserted steel beams and concrete block wall	NW
30	P9062209	Inserted doorways in north wall into lean-to	N
31	P9062211	Blocked doorways in east gable	E
32	P9062212	Detail of steel beam and modern timber boards and joists	SE
33	P9062270	Inserted storage area to bay 3 showing reused beams	N
34	P9062272	Detail of beam with soffit	NE
35	P9062273	Storage area looking south	S
36	P9062229	Threshing barn floor showing barn door to lean-to and high doorway to first floor	NE
37	P9062230	Eastern cross wall showing first floor doorways	E
38	P9062232	Barn door to south elevation	SE
39	P9062233	Western wall	SW

40	P9062227	King post truss and roof structure	SW
41	P9062219	Lean-to looking east showing timber stalls	E
42	P9062220	Brace truss roof structure	SE
43	P9062221	Timber stall with barn door behind	S
44	P9062222	Blocked doorway to bay 3	S
45	P9062223	Whitewashed walls and inserted doorways to barn	S
46	P9062224	Northern end of western extension showing doorways for cattle (left) and feeding passage (right)	NE
47	P9062274	Central area of extension, open fronted, showing whitewashed barn wall	E
48	P9062275	Inserted timber wall to northern side as seem above	NE
49	P9062276	Southern end of western extension	E
50	P9062234	First floor of barn, looking northeast showing kingpost truss	E
51	P9062236	First floor showing inserted doorway to south	SW
52	P9062237	First floor looking west	SW
53	P9062238	Detail of truss and roof structure	SE
54	P9062244	General shot of barn 2 in relation to farmhouse (left) and barn 1 (right)	N
55	P9062239	North elevation of barn 2	SW
56	P9062240	Detail of above	S
57	P9062241	Bays 1 and 2	S
58	P9062242	Bays 2 and 3	S
59	P9062243	East gable	W
60	P9062245	Southern elevation	NW
61	P9062246	Window to eastern unit	N
62	P9062247	Window to western unit	N
63	P9062248	Continuation of wall to the west	N
64	P9062250	Western gable, formerly internal cross wall	SE
65	P9062251	Detail of above	E
66	P9062252	Western unit looking south	S
67	P9062253	Western unit looking north	N
68	P9062254	Inserted drain and cobbled floor	NE
69	P9062255	Detail of chamfered and stopped timber beam	NE
70	P9062256	Eastern unit looking southeast	SE
71	P9062257	As above looking northwest	NW
72	P9062261	First floor showing doorway in cross wall	W
73	P9062263	Roof detail	SW
74	P9062265	Eastern unit looking east, showing hatch to corner	E
75	P9062266	Western unit	SW
76	P9062269	Western unit showing pitching eye	N

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: General shot of Barn 1 in relation to farmhouse



Plate 2: Barn 1 south elevation, western end



Plate 3: As above, eastern end



Plate 4: Southern elevation of lean-to extension



Plate 5: Barn door to bay 2



Plate 6: Doorway to bay 3 with inserted window above and blocked doorway to right



Plate 7: Doorway to bay 4



Plate 8: Detail of above



Plate 9: Blocked window to bay 5



Plate 10: Inserted doorway to first floor bay 5



Plate 11: East gable



Plate 12: Detail of first floor ventilation slots



Plate 13: Blocked doorway at southern end



Plate 14: Blocked doorway to centre



Plate 15: Blocked doorway at northern end (left) and into lean-to extension (right)



Plate 16: As above showing lean-to extension



Plate 17: Pitching eye over doorway



Plate 18: North elevation



Plate 19: North elevation



Plate 20: Doorway at east end of lean-to



Plate 21: Window to the west of above



Plate 22: Detail of window



Plate 23: Toilet block at western end



Plate 24: Western elevation



Plate 25: Toilet block at northern end



Plate 26: Lean-to and gable end above



Plate 27: Detail of gable at first floor level



Plate 28: Southern end of elevation



Plate 29: Interior of main barn, bays 4 – 5 showing inserted steel beams and concrete block wall



Plate 30: Inserted doorways in north wall into lean-to



Plate 31: Blocked doorways in east gable



Plate 32: Detail of steel beam and modern timber boards and joists



Plate 33: Inserted storage area to bay 3 showing reused beams



Plate 34: Detail of beam with soffit



Plate 35: Storage area looking south



Plate 36: Threshing barn floor showing barn door to lean-to and high doorway to first floor



Plate 37: Eastern cross wall showing first floor doorways



Plate 38: Barn door to south elevation



Plate 39: Western wall



Plate 40: King post truss and roof structure



Plate 41: Lean-to looking east showing timber stalls



Plate 42: Brace truss roof structure



Plate 43: Timber stall with barn door behind



Plate 44: Blocked doorway to bay 3



Plate 45: Whitewashed walls and inserted doorways to barn



Plate 46: Northern end of western extension showing doorways for cattle (left) and feeding passage (right)



Plate 47: Central area of extension, open fronted, showing whitewashed barn wall



Plate 48: Inserted timber wall to northern side as seen above



Plate 49: Southern end of western extension



Plate 50: First floor of barn, looking northeast showing kingpost truss



Plate 51: First floor showing inserted doorway to south



Plate 52: First floor looking west



Plate 53: Detail of truss and roof structure



Plate 54: General shot of barn 2 in relation to farmhouse (left) and barn 1 (right)



Plate 55: North elevation of barn 2



Plate 56: Detail of above



Plate 57: Bays 1 and 2



Plate 58: Bays 2 and 3



Plate 59: East gable



Plate 60: Southern elevation



Plate 61: Window to eastern unit



Plate 62: Window to western unit



Plate 63: Continuation of wall to the west



Plate 64: Western gable, formerly internal cross wall



Plate 65: Detail of above



Plate 66: Western unit looking south



Plate 67: Western unit looking north



Plate 68: Inserted drain and cobbled floor



Plate 69: Detail of chamfered and stopped timber beam



Plate 70: Eastern unit looking southeast



Plate 71: As above looking northwest



Plate 72: First floor showing doorway in cross wall



Plate 73: Roof detail



Plate 74: Eastern unit looking east, showing hatch to corner



Plate 75: Western unit



Plate 76: Western unit showing pitching eye