

THE NOOK, QUERNMORE ROAD, CATON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording



Client:
Mr and Mrs Barker

Planning Application Reference:
1/201700193 and 00194

NGR: 353127 463582

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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the erection of a single storey extension, replacement of existing single glazed windows, alteration of a side window to a door, installation of a raised walkway and repairs to a timber truss at The Nook, Quernmore Road, Caton, a condition was placed on the decision notice by Lancaster City Council requiring that a record of the affected truss be made beforehand. Following the provision of a project design by Greenlane Archaeology the work on site was carried out in June 2017.

The origins of The Nook are unknown but it has a datestone of 1697, which probably relates to the earliest part of the standing building. A further datestone of 1732 probably relates to the extension that contains the recorded truss, and further additions were added after that date but before the middle of the 19th century. The building had essentially taken on its current form by that time and saw relatively little major alteration until the 20th century. Documentary sources including the census returns show that the occupiers of the property were primarily connected to agriculture, but also shoemaking.

The truss comprised a single tie beam truss, constructed entirely from re-used timbers, largely pieces of cruck blade, as were all of the purlins. Later alterations related to attempts to support the truss comprised the addition of a tie beam and steel supports.

While it was not the remit of the project to discuss the development of the whole site in detail some basic phasing can be demonstrated, and the position of the truss within this is discussed.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Mr and Mrs Barker for commissioning the project and for their assistance on site. Further thanks are due to Lina Duhs at Harriss Pitt Architects for her assistance with the project and providing 'as existing' drawings of the relevant section of the building, which were produced by Thomas Consulting.

The building recording and desk-based assessment were carried out by Dan Elsworth. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace. The report was edited by Jo Dawson. Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. 1/201700193 and 194) for the erection of a single storey extension, replacement of existing single glazed windows, alteration of a side window to a door, installation of a raised walkway and repairs to a timber truss at The Nook, Quernmore Road, Caton, Lancashire (NGR 353127 463582), a condition (No. 3) requiring an archaeological building recording of the affected truss was placed on the decision notice. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by Mr and Mrs Barker (hereafter 'the client') to carry out the archaeological building recording. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design for the work (*Appendix 1*), and the building recording was carried out on 28th June 2017.

1.1.2 The truss that was recorded was located in what was clearly a slightly later extension to the north-east of the main house (Plate 1), which is dated 1697 according to a datestone over the front door (Plate 2). The section containing the truss probably corresponds to a datestone in the rear elevation of 1732 (Garnett 2008, 51), although it too has clearly been subsequently altered with a further slightly narrower extension had been added to the north-east.



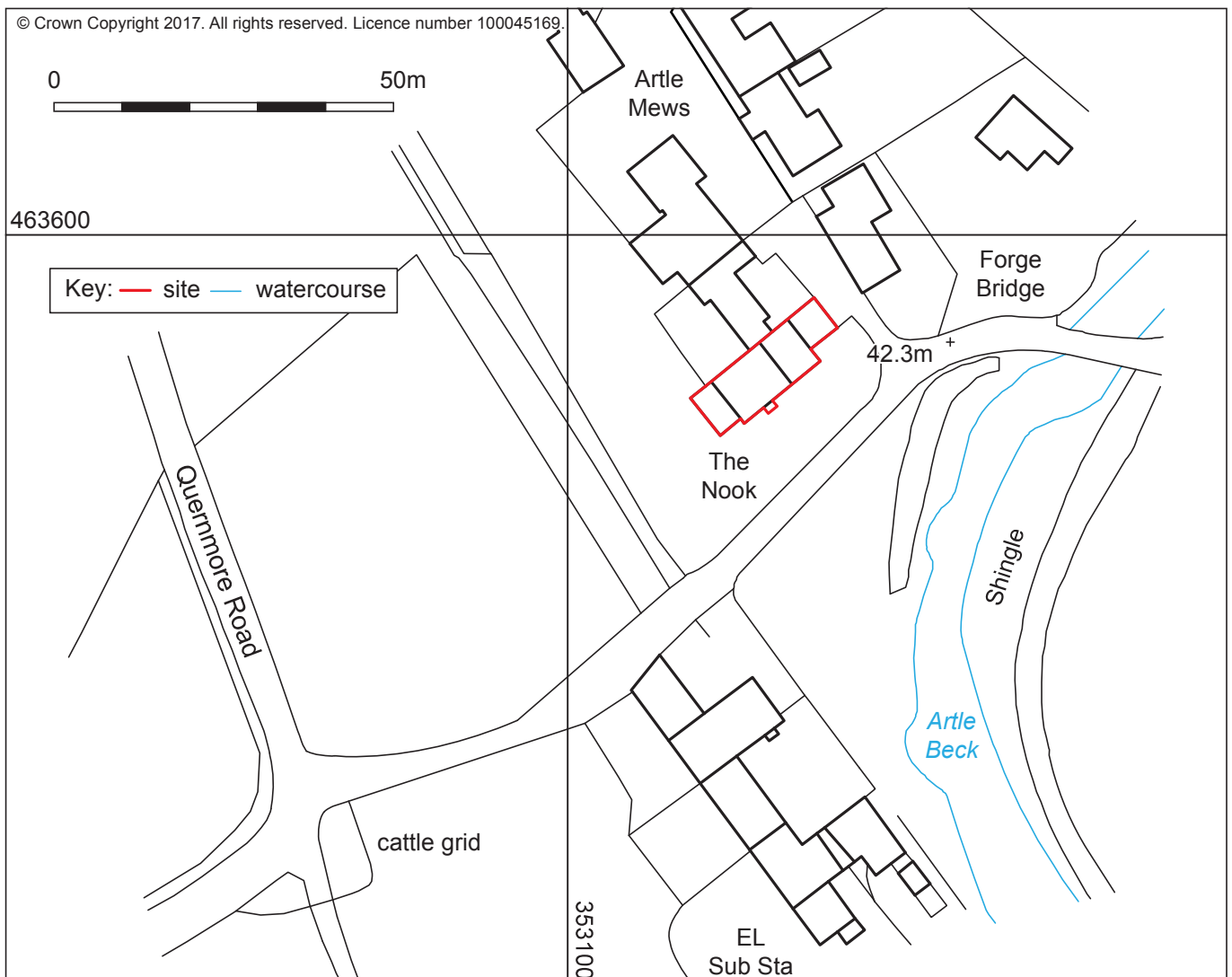
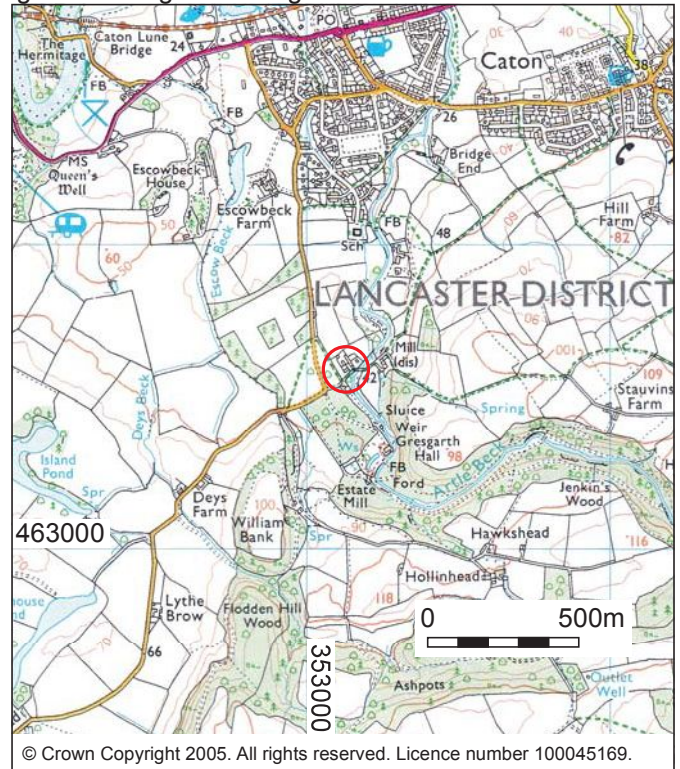
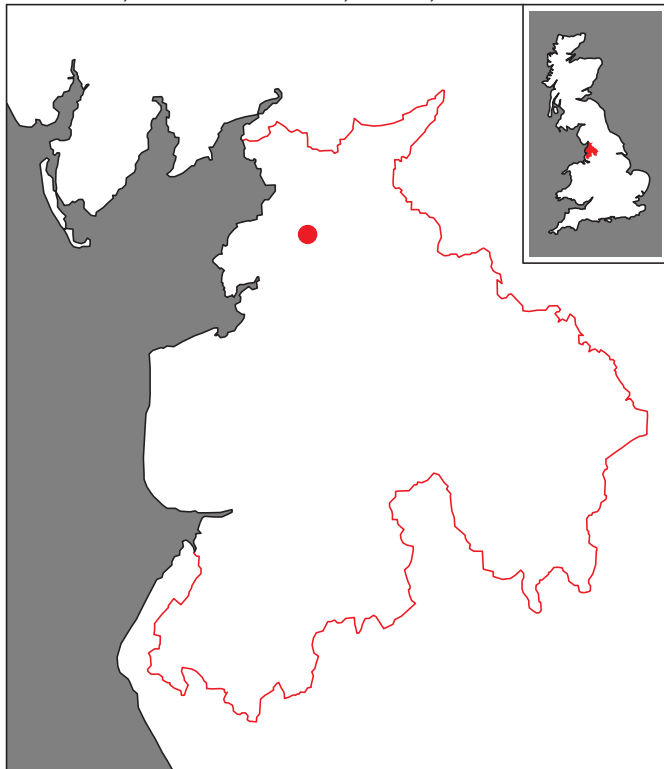
Plate 1 (left): The front (south-west) external elevation showing the relationship between the different sections of the building, viewed from the south

Plate 2 (right): The datestone over the front door, viewed from the south-east

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The Nook is roughly 600m to the south of the village of Caton, which is approximately 5km north-east of Lancaster (Ordnance Survey 2005; Figure 1). The site lies at approximately 40m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2005).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by Namurian millstone grit (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay on the higher ground and extensive alluvial deposits of gravel and silt within the wide Lune Valley (Countryside Commission 1998, 93). The site itself is situated within the lower part of the Lune Valley, which is dominated by gently undulating topography, supporting lush pasture with occasional woodland (*op cit*, 91).



Client: Mr and Mrs Barker

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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised two separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a; 2014b). A suitable archive has been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and ClfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Lancashire Record Office, Preston (LRO(P))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site and relevant primary and secondary sources;
- **Greenlane Archaeology**: additional primary and secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library were also examined to provide information for the site background and map regression.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2/3 type standards (English Heritage 2006), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building, but discusses its development in terms of its historical context to only a limited extent. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in digital format, as both 12MB RAW files and jpegs, were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest (see *Appendix 3*; Figure 3 and Figure 4). A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings**: drawings were produced by hand-annotation of printed plots of 'as existing' architect's drawings provided by the client's agent. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
 - i. a cross-section through the truss showing all of the elements of historic interest, at a scale of 1: 20;
 - ii. a floor plan at a scale of 1:50.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building (see *Appendix 4*) will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). A copy of this report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital record of the project will be made on the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Map and Image Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail and are not included in this section as they are not detailed enough to be useful in understanding the development of the property. Hennes's map of 1830 shows buildings at the site to the east of 'Quernmore Park' and north of 'Grass Yard Hall' (Gresgarth Hall) (Plate 3). The most useful maps for understanding the development of the site, however, date from the mid-19th century onwards.



Plate 3: Extract from Hennes's map of 1830

3.1.2 **Tithe Map 1843:** this map (LRO(P) DRB 1/37 1843b; Plate 5) clearly shows the footprint of the building much as it is today (Plate 5). Strangely, the accompanying schedule appears to make no mention of the buildings at 'Nook House' (a seemingly empty field nearby is recorded as 'homestead', so perhaps the details in the schedule are incorrect). Several of the nearby gardens, orchards, woodland, allotments, and arable and pasture fields are owned by Samuel Gregson and occupied by Richard Greenwood at the time (LRO(P) DRB 1/37 1843a).

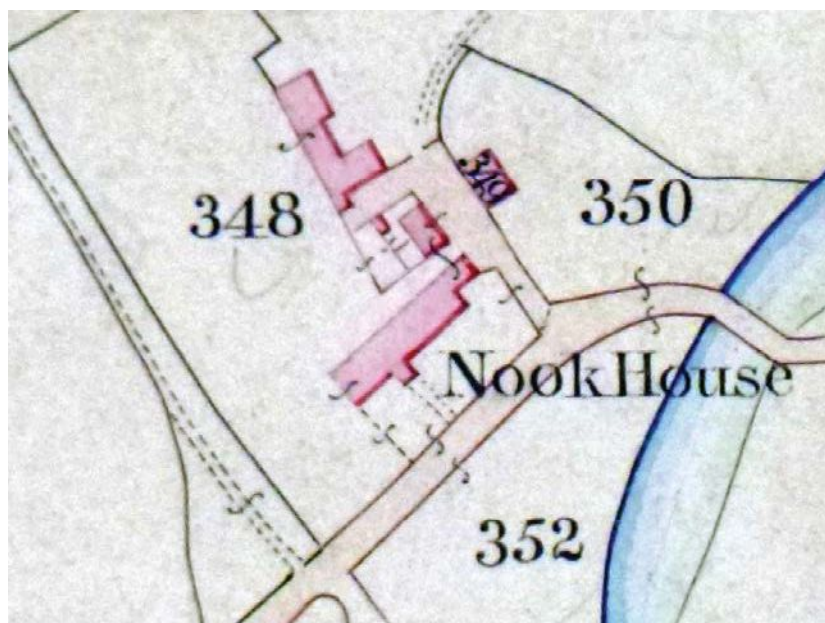


Plate 4: Extract from the Tithe Map of 1843

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey 1847:** the earliest available Ordnance Survey map is the first edition at a scale of 1:10,560, which was surveyed in 1844-1845, although at that scale it lacks detail (Plate 4). Nevertheless the site is clearly visible and forms part of a group of properties at this time named 'Nook'. Much if not all of the current footprint of the building was clearly present by this time.

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** this is the first 1:2,500 scale map of the area produced by the Ordnance Survey (surveyed in 1890) and shows the site in more detail (Plate 6). The footprint of the building as it stands today is clear.

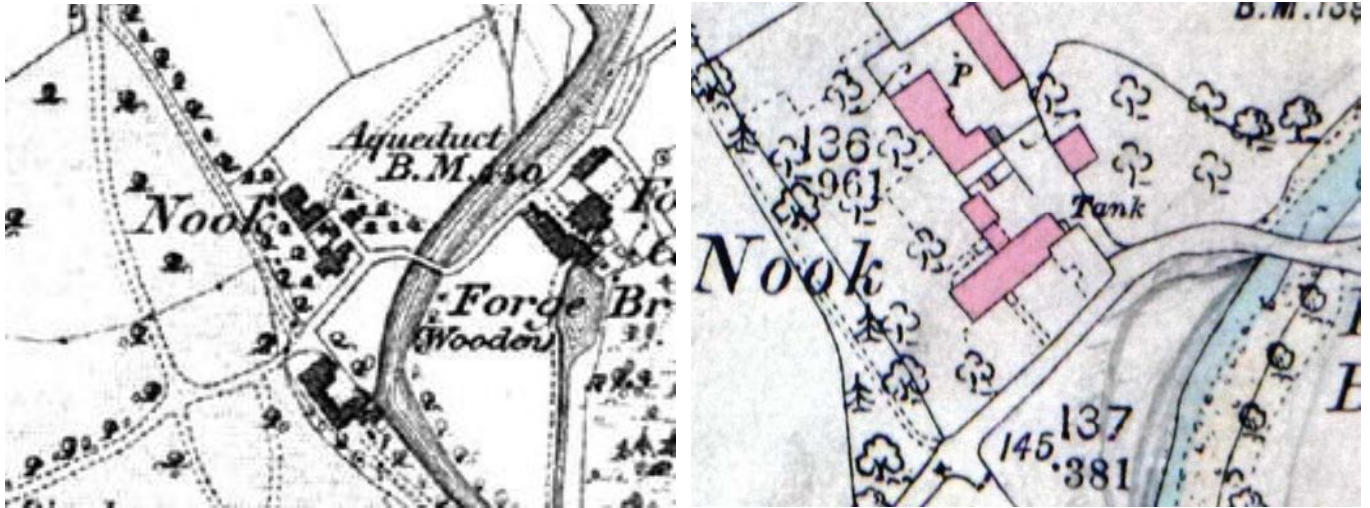


Plate 5 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1847 showing 'Nook'

Plate 6 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** the next available map for the area shows essentially the same information as the previous edition of the Ordnance Survey map (Plate 7; cf. Plate 6), although the porch is not shown to the south side. The outbuildings to the north-west had obviously been substantially added to by this point. The same edition of the Ordnance Survey maps was used for the *Record of valuations made by Commissioners of Inland Revenue c1910* (LRO(P) DVLA 2/1 XXXI.5 1910; Plate 8). The site occupied part of plot 225, which also includes several nearby fields in the division of Lunesdale South (LRO(P) DVLA 1/7/4 c1910). The renumbered entry for 225 is named 'Nook Farm' and described as 'house and buildings' and agricultural land occupied by John Askew and owned by 'Mr Harrison; Land Agent, Lancaster' (*ibid*). Mr Harrison as owner has been written over the top of 'Gregson, B P'.

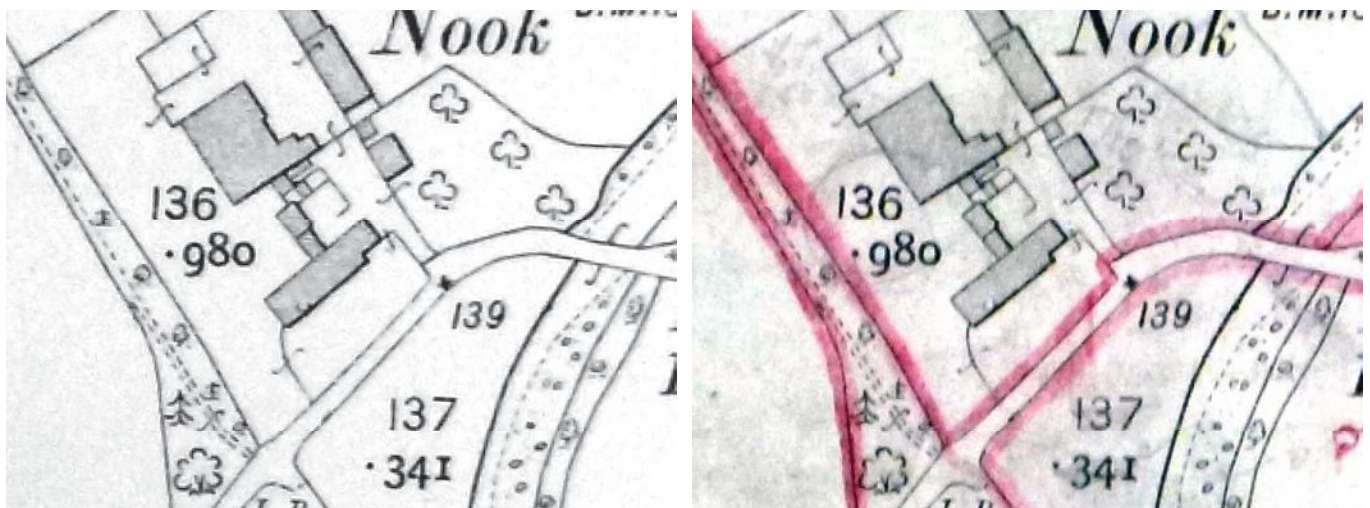


Plate 7 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

Plate 8 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913, showing rating valuation plot numbers c1910

3.1.6 **Ordnance Survey 1932:** the site is unchanged from the earlier edition of the Ordnance Survey maps (Plate 9; cf. Plate 7).

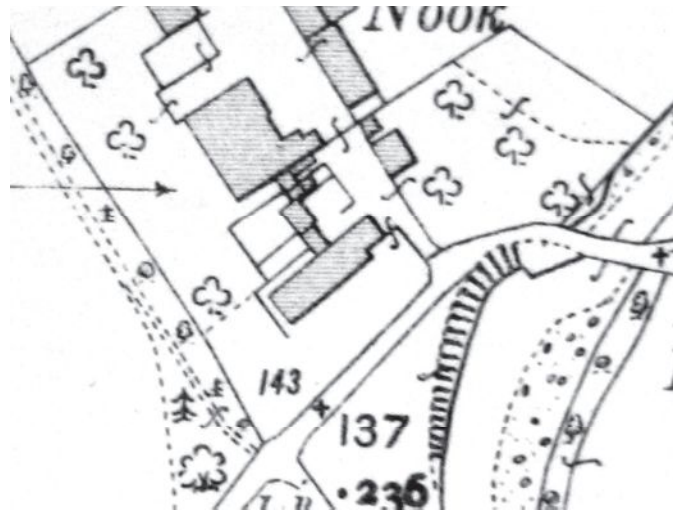


Plate 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1932

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 While Caton is an ancient settlement recorded in the Domesday survey and probably combining Old Norse and Old English elements (Ekwall 1922, 177) the origins of The Nook are less certain. The name is most likely simply referring to a corner of land and probably not particularly old, although recorded in the 17th century (Garnett 2008, 50-51), while the closest settlement for which an early date is known is Grassgarth Hall, first recorded in 1577 (Ekwall 1922, 177). The datestones of 1697 and 1732 are thought to relate to members of the Hodgson family, who were well-established in the area during the mid-16th century and remained until the end of the 18th century and were one of the main tenants in the area (Garnett 2008, 50-51).

3.2.2 The most useful source in terms of understanding the history of the building is the map evidence, which is outlined in *Section 3.1* above. Buildings are marked at the site on Hennet's map of 1830 and the footprint of the building is apparently much as it is at present on the tithe map and early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. However, while a porch is shown on the maps up to 1891 it is not shown after that, meaning that the present porch must post-date 1932.

3.2.3 Details of the owners are more difficult to ascertain, although some can be potentially identified from the tithe map of 1849 and more definitely from the valuation of 1910 (see *Sections 3.1.2* and *3.1.5* above). The occupiers too can be revealed from the same sources and it appears that in 1910 it formed part of a farm. A more detailed source for this is the census returns of 1841 to 1911, which are potentially useful in terms of understanding how the cottage was used. The details from the census for 'Nooke', 'Nooke Cottage', 'Nook', 'Nook Farm', 'Nook Cottage', and 'The Nook' are presented in *Appendix 2* and a number of points of interest can be gleaned from these. Primarily the buildings at The Nook were clearly used as a farmhouse and associated dwellings, although trades associated with the sale of cattle and shoemaking are also listed.

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 While the house itself clearly has evidence dating it to the late 17th century and onwards, the available cartographic evidence only shows that its current footprint was essentially in place by the middle of the 19th century and saw little change until after 1932. Undoubtedly further research, beyond the scope of this project, would reveal the earlier origins of the property and the people that lived there.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Internal Detail

4.3.1 As the purpose of the building recording was solely to examine the affected truss the descriptions are limited only to it and its immediate context, namely the roof space in which it was located. However, the ends of the truss are visible on the north-west and south-east sides of room below on the first floor, albeit hidden by painted timber boxing with beaded edges (Plate 10 and Plate 11).



Plate 10 (left): The boxed end of the truss on the north-west side of the first floor, viewed from the east

Plate 11 (right): The boxed end of the truss on the south-east side of the first floor, viewed from the east

4.3.2 Within the roof space, which comprised a single space, the walls were finished with the remains of limewash on the south-west side but exposed stone to the north-east. The south-west end had a slight central recess indicative of a flue for a smoke hood (Plate 12), although this does not reconcile with the current arrangement of the building, while the north-east end has a projecting chimney breast flanked by a small window on either side, now blocked but leaving small alcoves and with timber lintels (Plate 13). The roof itself has clearly been quite recently replaced on the north-west side, with modern machine cut rafters and felt backing, while the south-east side has also been replaced but less recently as, although the rafters are machine cut, the slates are backed with lime pargetting rather than felt. There are two purlins per pitch, the lowest at the level of the first floor ceiling, all of which are reused, probably former cruck blades given the presence of empty angled slots (Plate 14), as well as a diagonally-set ridge purlin. This is not obviously reused and has cracked badly at the south-west end, while the south-western most purlin has also cracked and had timber supports attached to it and a post placed beneath (Plate 15). The floor is supported by hand-finished joists, although most of these were obscured by layers of insulation.



Plate 12 (left): The south-west end of the roof space, viewed from the north-east



Plate 13 (right): The north-east end of the roof space, viewed from the south-west



Plate 14 (left): The north-east end of the north-west purlin showing empty slots, viewed from the west



Plate 15 (right): The cracked and supported south-west end of the south-east truss, viewed from the east

4.3.3 The truss itself comprises a simple tie beam (Figure 2), with the principal rafters meeting at a shallow lap joint, overlapping south-east on north-west (Plate 16 and Plate 17) and made out of sections of reused cruck blade as there are numerous empty slots in the north-east face (Plate 18, Plate 19 and Plate 20), and all were hand finished with an adze. The south-west face is essentially plain, but has a possible levelling mark in the form of an incised line. The north-west end of the north-west principal rafter has modern steel supports in the form of short sections of L-shaped plates bolted on. A further post made from a reused piece of relatively modern timber has been positioned below the purlin adjacent to this. There is a thin collar near the top, which is also reused and was apparently originally a rail from a timber stud partition wall, with numerous empty peg holes in the underside and a narrow slot in the top, which is also finished by a run out stop chamfer. Below this is a further supporting timber, effectively forming a tie beam, which is a later piece of machine cut timber bolted to the principal rafters at either end and with a further piece of L-shaped girder supporting the north-west end.



Plate 16 (left): General view of the south-east side of the truss, viewed from the north-east

Plate 17 (right): General view of the north-west side of the truss, viewed from the north-east



Plate 18 (left): Detail of the empty slots at the south-east end of the truss, viewed from the north-east

Plate 19 (right): Detail of the empty purlin slot south-east end of the truss, viewed from the north



Plate 20 (left): Detail of the empty slot at the north-west end of the truss, viewed from the north-east

Plate 21 (right): The steel and post supporting the north-west end of the truss



Plate 22 (left): The underside of the collar showing empty peg holes, viewed from the south-east

Plate 23 (right): The upper surface of the collar showing the slot, viewed from the south-east

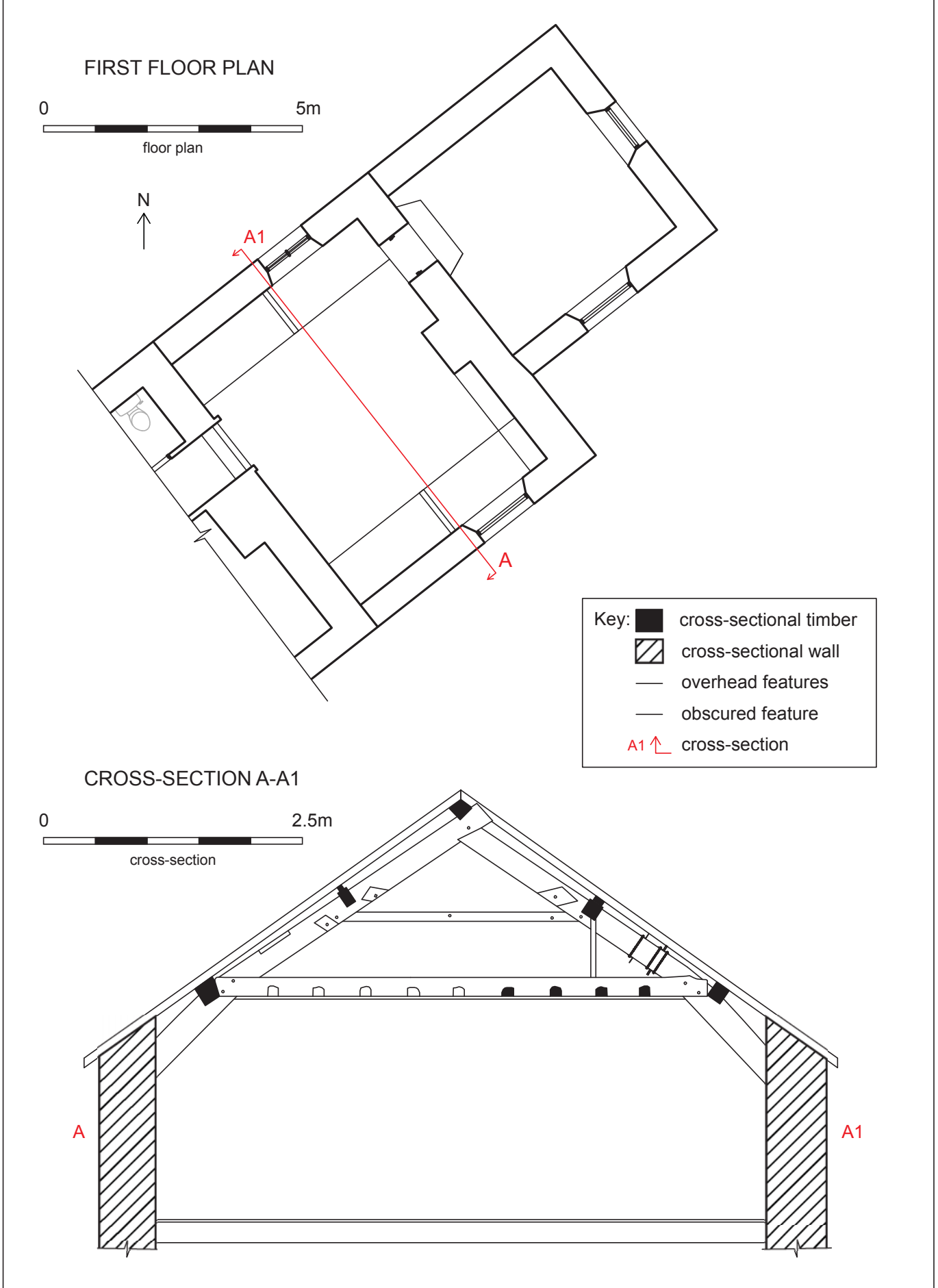


Figure 2: First floor plan and cross-section A-A1

Client: Mr and Mrs Barker

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5. Discussion

5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 **Introduction:** the nature of the investigation clearly provides only limited opportunities for understanding the phasing of the whole building, but it is clear from the various sources of information and the extent of original fabric remaining at the property, that there have been a number of alterations and modifications. In total, four phases of development were identified.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (1697):** the earliest part of the property comprises the main section of the house, to which the element containing the recorded truss was clearly added; this undoubtedly formed a fairly typical two-unit farmhouse, of a form found across a wide area (Brunskill 2000, 106-107; 2002, 64-65). On the basis of the datestone this section can be dated to 1697, although it might contain earlier fabric. The fact that the recorded truss was clearly made from one or more re-used cruck blade is suggestive of earlier buildings of cruck-framed construction having been present in the area, although it is impossible to determine how far such material might have been carried and the re-use of timber and stone from older buildings was widespread in the post-medieval period (see Tyson (2000) for a discussion of this as it relates to Cumbria).

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (1732):** the element of the building containing the recorded truss is clearly a later addition, added to the north-east end of the earlier (Phase 1) structure. On the basis of the datestone in the rear elevation this can probably be dated to 1732. The form of the truss, while not particularly diagnostic, is a type regularly found in the 18th and 19th century, and the presence of re-used material, particularly parts of cruck blades, is not uncommon in such trusses (see Brunskill 2002, 152-153 for the most relevant discussion of this). It is likely that this addition was to provide additional accommodation at the farm, perhaps for farm labourers or members of the family and possibly as an entirely separate dwelling from main house; certainly it is likely to have become so by the 19th century if not before on the basis of the census records.

5.1.4 **Phase 3 (early 19th century):** it is apparent from the map evidence that the whole complex had been somewhat enlarged by at least 1843, by which time a number of additions had been made. These affected the area in which the truss was recorded because they led to the pair of windows in the north-east being blocked.

5.1.5 **Phase 4 (late 19th - late 20th century):** the main part of the building seems to have retained much of its original form throughout the later 19th and early 20th century, with the exception of changes to the outbuildings to the north-west. The most substantial alterations after that date seem to have occurred in the later 20th century, mainly involving the remodelling of outbuildings to form the present structure. Of more relevance to the recorded truss and the roof space in which it is located are the various repairs that have been made; these include at least two phases of reroofing, one quite recent, and an earlier attempt to reinforce the truss with the addition of a further collar or tie beam and steel strapping.

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 The truss recorded at the The Nook, although only a single part of a much larger and more complex building, represents an interesting element, showing re-use of earlier timber from a cruck-framed structure located within part of the building belonging to an early phase of alteration. In itself it has also shown evidence for modification to provide support where it has started to fail associated with obvious repairs to the roof itself.

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LRO(P) DRB 1/37, 1843b *Plan of the township of Caton in the parish of Lancaster, Hundred of Lonsdale South of Sandsand Northern Division of the County of Lancaster*

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Ordnance Survey, 1932 *Lancashire Sheet XXXI.5*, 1:2,500, re-surveyed in 1890, revised in 1931, re-levelled in 1931

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RG 10/Piece 4234/Folio 41/Page 2, 1871 Census

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Appendix 1: Project Design

THE NOOK, QUERNMORE ROAD, CATON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording Project Design



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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. 1/201700193 and 194) for the erection of a single storey extension, replacement of existing single glazed windows, alteration of a side window to a door, installation of a raised walkway and repairs to a timber truss at The Nook, Quernmore Road, Caton, Lancashire (NGR 353127 463582) into a dwelling, a condition (No. 3) requiring an archaeological building recording of the affected truss was placed on the decision notice. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by Mr and Mrs Barker (hereafter 'the client') to carry out the archaeological building recording and this project design was produced in response.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 25 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct. The desk-based assessment and building recording will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)**, who will also carry out the building recording with appropriately experienced assistance as necessary. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has managed a number of recent projects in Cumbria and Lancashire including several archaeological building recordings. Recent projects include the recording of a former public house in Dalton-in-Furness (Greenlane Archaeology 2011a), lock keeper's cottage in Ulverston (Greenlane Archaeology 2011b), former school in Millom (Greenlane Archaeology 2011c) and industrial and commercial buildings in Barrow-in-Furness (Greenlane Archaeology 2009; 2011d). He is very experienced at building recording, having carried out numerous such projects, mainly in Cumbria and Lancashire, over the past 17 years.

2. Objectives

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 To examine early maps of the site and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand the dating and development of the building, and set it in its historic context.

2.2 Building Recording

2.2.1 To undertake a programme of archaeological building recording of the affected truss to a Level 2/3-type standard (English Heritage 2006). This will provide a relatively detailed record of the building, as well as providing outline information about its development, form and function.

2.3 Report

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the desk-based assessment and building recording, which will outline the character, form and development of the historic fabric of the building.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the building recording.

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk-based Assessment

3.1.1 A rapid examination of easily available sources, particularly maps, relating to the site will be carried out. These will include:

- **Lancashire Record Office:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. Of principal importance are early maps of the site, particularly Ordnance Survey maps. These will be examined in order to establish the date of the building, any periods of alteration, and, where possible, its function in order to set it in its historic context. In addition, any details of the building's architect(s), patrons and owners will be acquired where available;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps and local histories are held by Greenlane Archaeology. These will be consulted in order to provide information about the date of the building, and any obvious phases of alteration.

3.2 Archaeological Building Recording

3.2.1 A programme of archaeological building recording to English Heritage Level 2/3-type standards is required (English Heritage 2006). This is a relatively detailed level of investigation intended to record the form, function, and phasing of the building, without incorporating the results of the desk-based assessment, in order to aid the interpretation of its development. It will comprise three types of recording:

- **Drawn Record:** drawings of the truss will be produced, most likely in the form of a cross-section and so therefore showing the principal elevation, although where significant detail is visible in other areas these will be drawn too. These drawings are compiled through hand measured survey techniques utilising 'as existing' plans and survey drawings. These are then drawn up to produce the final illustrations. In addition, a plan showing the location of the building in relation to other nearby buildings, structures and landscape features will also be produced;
- **Written Record:** descriptive records of all elements of the building will be made on Greenlane Archaeology standard *pro forma* record sheets. These records will describe the building's plan, form, function, age, and construction materials. They will then be used to provide an account of the development of the building. In addition, the landscape and historic setting of the building will be described, in particular its relationship with other nearby buildings, streets, settlements and other structures;
- **Photographic Record:** photographs in colour digital format (RAW files at 12meg resolution) will be taken. These will cover both general and detailed shots of the external elevations, individual rooms and circulation areas, but also scaled photographs of specific features of architectural or archaeological interest. In addition, a record of the associated landscape and nearby buildings will also be made. Digital photographs will also be used for illustrative purposes within the report, and a written record will be kept of all of the photographs that are taken.

3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of the building investigation will be compiled into a report, which will provide a summary and details of any sources consulted. It will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the desk-based assessment;
- Results of the building recording;
- Discussion of the results including phasing information;
- Bibliography;

- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - a plan showing the location of the building in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
 - drawings of the truss, as a minimum one cross-section showing the principal face;
 - detailed photographs of the truss showing features of architectural/historic interest, accompanied by appropriate descriptions;
 - copies of selected historic maps and plans of the building.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, together with a copy of the report. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CfA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A paper copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the Lancashire Historic Environment Record. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from **27th June 2017**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the elements of the project will be carried out in the following order:

- **Task 1:** desk-based assessment;
- **Task 2:** on-site building recording;
- **Task 3:** production of draft report including illustrations;
- **Task 4:** feedback on draft report, editing and production of final report;
- **Task 5:** finalisation and deposition of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access and clearance

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s). In addition, the building will be cleared by the client in order to allow internal photographs to be taken without obstructions. Greenlane Archaeology reserves the right to increase the price if the building has not been cleared at the time of recording, if this results in additional time on site to photograph the building's interior once it has been cleared. This also applies if the exterior is not accessible or obstructed to the extent that it prevents the building recording taking place as required.

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£2,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, and uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

6. Bibliography

Brown, DH, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and Curation*, IfA, Reading

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, Swindon

Greenlane Archaeology, 2009 *Davey's Yard, Salthouse Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011a *Cavendish Arms, Market Place, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011b *Lock Cottage, Canal Foot, Ulverston, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011c *Land Adjacent to the Millom Cricket Club, St George's Road, Millom, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011d *Oxford Chambers, 102 Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Appendix 2: Census Details

1841 Census (HO 107/Piece 554/Folio 10/Page 24-25)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Richard Greenhood	64	Farmer	Nooke	Same county
Alice Cooke	22	Female servant		Same county
Richard Parkinson	48	Miller	Nooke Cottage	Same county
Mary Parkinson	52	Independent means		Different county
Sarah Parkinson	41	Male servant		Same county
John Parkinson	22	Cotton weaver		Same county
Jane Parkinson	20			Different county
Richard Parkinson	14			Same county
Isabella Parkinson	12			Same county
John Matchell	24	Male servant		Same county

1851 Census (HO 107/Piece 2273/Folio 69/Page 34)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Edward Parkinson	27	Shoemaker	Nook Cottage	Caton, Lancashire
Eliza Parkinson	27	Shoemaker wife		Caton, Lancashire
Mary Parkinson	4	At home		Caton, Lancashire
Rossanna Parkinson	3	At home		Caton, Lancashire
William Parkinson	2	At home		Caton, Lancashire
Richard Parkinson	24	Miller		Caton, Lancashire
James Mattinson	23	Miller		Quernmore, Lancashire
Isabella Mattinson	22	Milliner		Caton, Lancashire
Mary Ann Mattinson	10m	At home		Kellet, Lancashire
Thomas Barton	35	Farmer of 20 acres		Nook Farm
Alice Barton	33	Farmer wife	Caton, Lancashire	
Edmond Barton	2	At home	Caton, Lancashire	
George Birket	60	Joiner	Troutbeck, Westmorland	
Agnes Townley	15	House servant	Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland	
Richard Gudgeon	19	Agricultural labourer	Skerton, Lancashire	

1861 Census (RG 9/Piece 3160/Folio 54/Page 26)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
James Mattinson	33	Miller	Nook	Quernmore, Lancashire
Isabella Mattinson	32			Caton, Lancashire
Richard Mattinson	8	Scholar		Caton, Lancashire
Isabella Mattinson	5	Scholar		Caton, Lancashire
Thomas Mattinson	2			Caton, Lancashire
William Rooke	49	Agricultural labourer	Nook	Cartmel, Lancashire
James Rooke	15	Servant		Caton, Lancashire
William Rooke	13	Footboy		Caton, Lancashire
Joseph V Rooke	7	Scholar		Caton, Lancashire
Henry Miller	37	Woodman	Nook	Arkolme, Lancashire
Thomas Barton	44	Farmer 30 acres employing 1 man	Nook	Barton, Lancashire
Alice Barton	42			Caton, Lancashire
Edmund Barton	12	Scholar		Caton, Lancashire
Richard Barton	9	Scholar		Caton, Lancashire
Joseph Barton	17	Farm servant		Goosenargh, Lancashire
Thomas Wearing	22	Butcher		Cartmel, Lancashire
George Birkett	69	Joiner		Nook

1871 Census (RG 10/Piece 4234/Folio 41/Page 2)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Thomas Barton	54	Farmer of 35 acres	Nooke	Barton, Lancashire
Alice Barton	52			Caton, Lancashire
Richard Barton	19	Farmer son		Caton, Lancashire
Alice Barton	9	Scholar		Caton, Lancashire
George Birkett	79	Joiner (sup.)		Troutbeck, Westmorland
James Mattinson	43	Corn miller	Nooke	Quernmore, Lancashire
Isabells Mattinson	41			Caton, Lancashire
Richard Mattinson	18	Shoemaker		Caton, Lancashire
Thomas Mattinson	12	Stableboy		Caton, Lancashire
James Mattinson	8	Scholar		Caton, Lancashire
Annie Mattinson	6	Scholar		Caton, Lancashire
Mary Atkinson	3			Caton, Lancashire
Sarah Holmes	27	[????] Cotton Factory	Nooke	Sussex
Rebeka Huntington	53	Laundress	Nooke	Pilling, Lancashire
Isabella Huntington	18			Lancaster, Lancashire
Peter Huntington	15	Pupil teacher		Halton, Lancashire
Reuben Huntington	10	Scholar		Halton, Lancashire
Annie I Huntington	3			Lancaster, Lancashire

1881 Census (RG 11/Piece 4271/Folio 16/Page 14)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Thomas Barton	63	Farmer (34 acres)	Nook Farm	Barton, Lancashire
Alice Barton	33			Bolton le Sands, Lancashire
Annie M Barton	4			Caton, Lancashire
Maggie M Barton	1			Caton, Lancashire

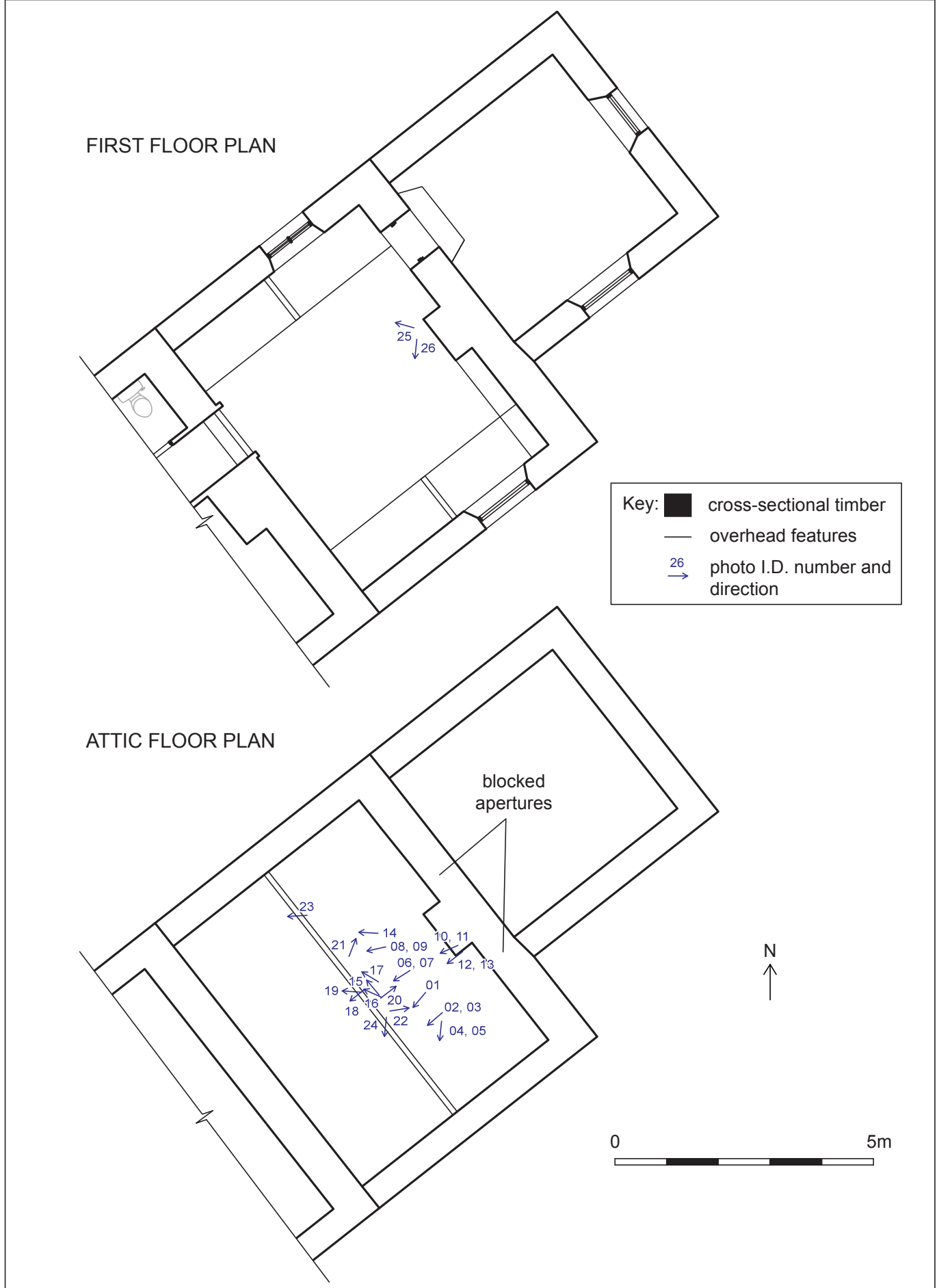
1891 Census (RG 12/Piece 3470/Folio 18/Page 20)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
James Mattinson	63	Corn miller	Nook Cottage	Quernmore, Lancashire
Isabella Mattinson	62			Caton, Lancashire
Edmund Askew	49	Cow dealer and farmer	Nook Farm	Killington, Westmorland
Sarara [sic] Askew	48			Kendal, Westmorland
Nancy Askew	25			Barrow, Lancashire
Elizabeth Askew	24			Ulverston, Lancashire
Thomas W Atkinson	21	Agricultural labourer		Skerton, Lancashire
William J Elleray	14	Corn miller's apprentice		Skelsmergh, Westmorland

1901 Census (RG 13/Piece 3996/Folio 20/Page 24)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Sarah Agnes Askew	58	Farmer	Nook Farm	Kendal, Westmorland
Elizabeth Knowles	59			Kendal, Westmorland
William Askew	38	Agricultural labourer		Winster, Westmorland
Edward Eccles	51	Agricultural labourer		Cow Brow, Westmorland

1911 Census (RG 14/Piece 25569)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Askew	42	Cow merchant	The Nook, Caton, Lancaster	Newland, Lancashire
Catherine Askew	44			Milford, Montgomery
Barbara Askew	14	School		Halton, Lancashire
Edmund Askew	12	School		Halton, Lancashire
Nellie Huddleston	18	General servant (domestic)		Arkholme, Lancashire

Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital
01	Attic / Truss	Truss, south-east end	01_01
02	Attic / Truss	South-east end, empty slots	01_02
03	Attic / Truss	South-east end, empty slots	01_03
04	Attic / Truss	South-east end, purlin slot	01_04
05	Attic / Truss	South-east end, purlin slot	01_05
06	Attic / Truss	Junction of principals	01_06
07	Attic / Truss	Junction of principals	01_07
08	Attic / Truss	North-west end, empty slot	01_08
09	Attic / Truss	North-west end, empty slot	01_09
10	Attic / Truss	Truss, north-west end	01_10
11	Attic / Truss	Truss, north-west end	01_11
12	Attic / Truss	Truss, south-east end	01_12
13	Attic / Truss	Truss, south-east end	01_13
14	Attic / Truss	North-west end, modern braces	01_14
15	Attic / Truss	Underside of collar	01_15
16	Attic / Truss	Underside of collar	01_16
17	Attic / Truss	Top side of collar	01_17
18	Attic / Truss	South-west elevation, south-east side	01_18
19	Attic / Truss	South-west elevation, north-west side	01_19
20	Attic / Truss	North-east elevation	01_20
21	Attic / Truss	North-west purlin, north-east end	01_21
22	Attic / Truss	South-east purlin, north-east end	01_22
23	Attic / Truss	North-west purlin, south-west end	01_23
24	Attic / Truss	South-east purlin, south-west end	01_24
25	Bedroom	Boxing, north-west side	01_25
26	Bedroom	Boxing, south-east side	01_26
27	Exterior	Datestone over front door	01_27
28	Exterior	Front elevation	01_28
29	Exterior	Front elevation, north-east end	01_29
30	Exterior	Front elevation, north-east end	01_30



Client: Mr and Mrs Barker

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Figure 3: First floor and attic floor plans, showing the location and direction of photographs taken

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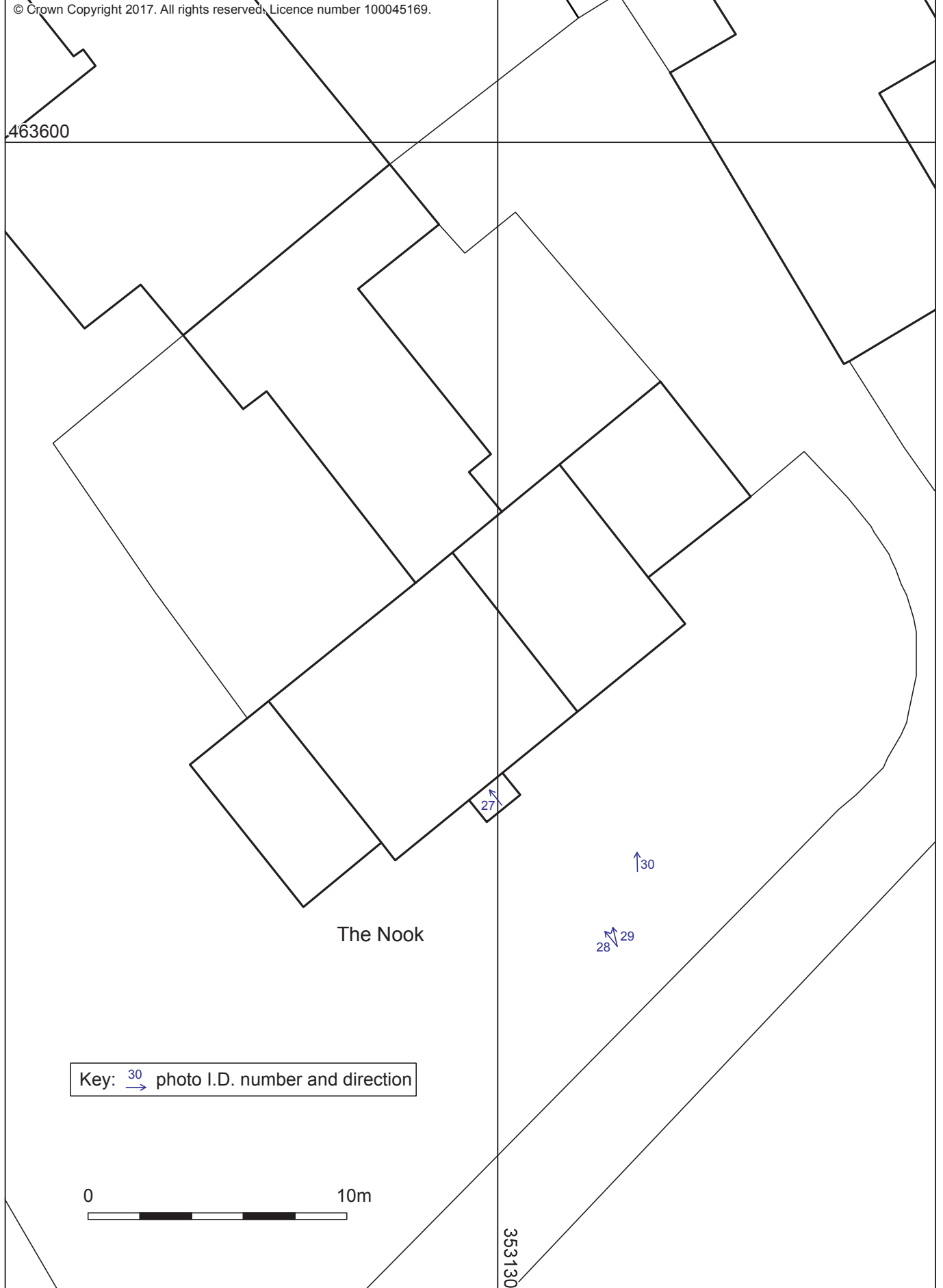


Figure 4: Site plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken

Appendix 4: Archive Index

Project name:	The Nook, Quernmore Road, Caton, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording		
Project Code:	G1355	Site Code:	TN17
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper, comb-bound	A4	17 sheets, single- and double-sided
Heritage Statement	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Building investigation room description record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Miscellaneous working drawings	Paper	A4	2 sheets, single-sided
Drawings	Drafting film	29 x 32cm	2 sheets, single-sided
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1