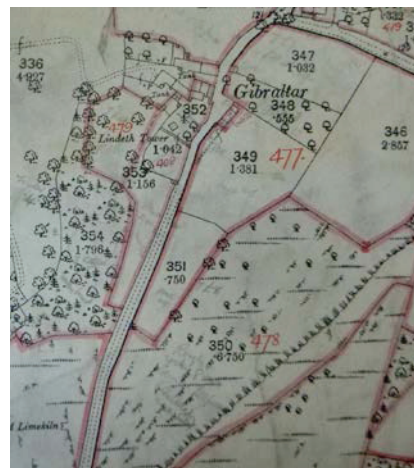


# GIBRALTAR FARMHOUSE, LINDETH ROAD, SILVERDALE, LANCASHIRE

## Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Karl Greenall

Planning ref: 19/00639/FUL  
LB Consent ref: 19/00640/LB

NGR 346134 474178

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October 2019



<b>The Site</b>	
Site Name	Gibraltar Farmhouse, Lindeth Road, Silverdale
County	Lancashire
NGR	346134 474178
Listing Status, Level, and number	Listed Grade II No. 1362467
Brief description of building/buildings to be recorded	Attached garage and workshop

<b>Client</b>	
Client Name	Karl Greenall
Client's architect	John Coward Architects
'As existing' drawings available?	Yes

<b>Planning</b>	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	19/00639/FUL
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Change of use of attached garage and workshop to form holiday accommodation
Condition number	3
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Team
Level of Building Recording required	3

<b>Listed Building Consent</b>	
Listed Building Consent Application No.	19/00640/LB
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Erection of a first floor extension
Condition number	3
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Team
Level of Building Recording required	3

<b>Archiving</b>	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Lancashire Record Office (Preston)
Relevant HER	Lancashire

<b>Staffing</b>	
Desk-based assessment	Jo Dawson Tom Mace
Building recording	Dan Elsworth Tom Mace
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Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date on site work carried out	18 <sup>th</sup> September 2019

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## Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application and listed building consent application for the conversion of a garage and workshop into dwellings, a condition was placed on both of the decision notices requiring an archaeological building recording be carried out. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by Karl Greenall to carry out the work, which was undertaken in September 2019.

Gibraltar Farm is known to have existed from at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century although its origins are uncertain; the name probably derives from the capture of Gibraltar in 1704. The map evidence certainly demonstrates that the current footprint was essentially in place by 1829 while the census returns describe one or more lodging houses at Gibraltar Farm in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The building recording revealed that while the garage had been subject to considerable alteration in the 20<sup>th</sup> century a substantial amount of original fabric remained making up the south-west elevation. This included two windows with surrounds partially constructed from stone mullions of probable 17<sup>th</sup> century date. However, the arrangement of the part of the building including the garage indicates that it was actually added as part of a larger outshut off the rear of the main house, probably in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, meaning that the mullions were reused from an earlier structure. Their incomplete form and the presence of reused timber, probably parts of former cruck blades, is also suggestive of a general reuse of material. The garage appears therefore to have been constructed as part of an extension to the house, which probably provided an additional service room for the house and a row of two or three cottages. These were probably originally for the use of seasonal farm workers, although they were latterly described as a lodging house. The former is a recognised phenomenon at other farms in the wider region, although surviving examples are still rare, and in this case only a small amount of the original fabric remains.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Karl Greenall for commissioning the project and for providing information about the site, and Lorraine Greenall for her assistance during the fieldwork. Further thanks are due to Mike Darwell at John Coward Architects for providing drawings of the building and additional information and the staff of the Lancashire Record Office in Preston for providing access to the relevant archive material.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Gibraltar Farmhouse is at the south end of village of Silverdale, Lancashire and is approximately 1.5km south-west of Silverdale railway station, which is on the line from Lancaster to Barrow-in-Furness (see Figure 1). Silverdale is known locally as 'the sunniest spot on Morecambe Bay'. Lancaster is approximately 14km to the south.

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1). The solid geology is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 72).

1.2.3 The area generally consists of undulating coastal pasture, although there is woodland to the south and east (*op cit*, 71). The site lies between approximately 20m and 30m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2011).

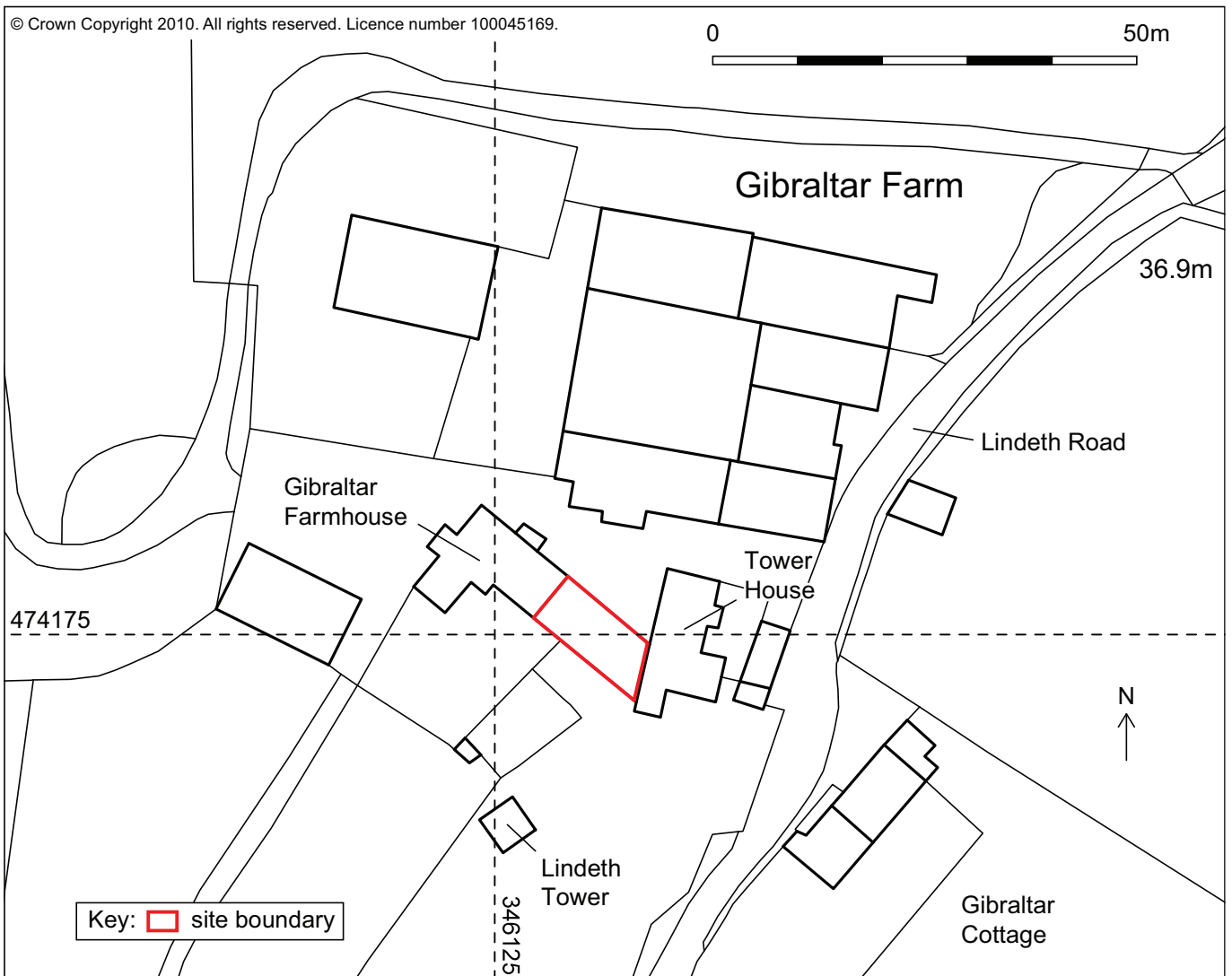
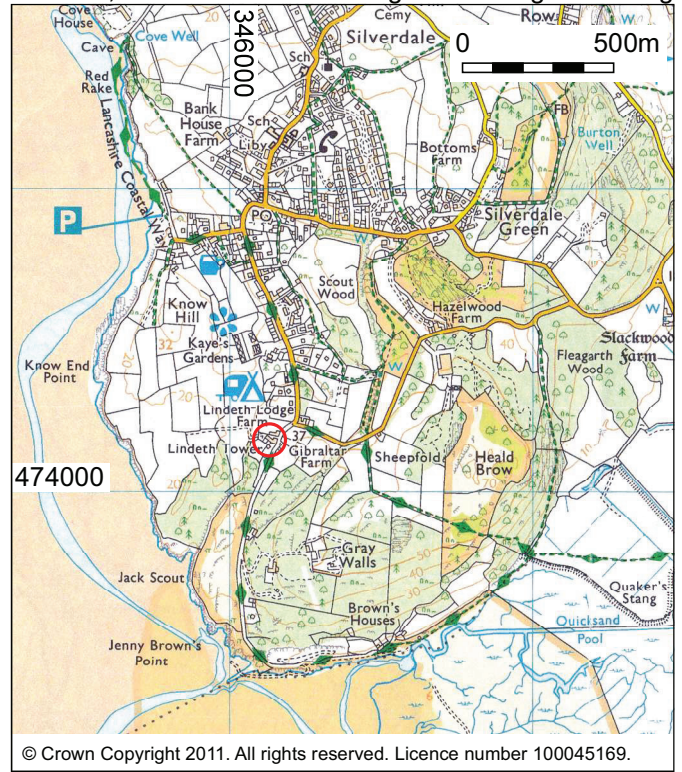
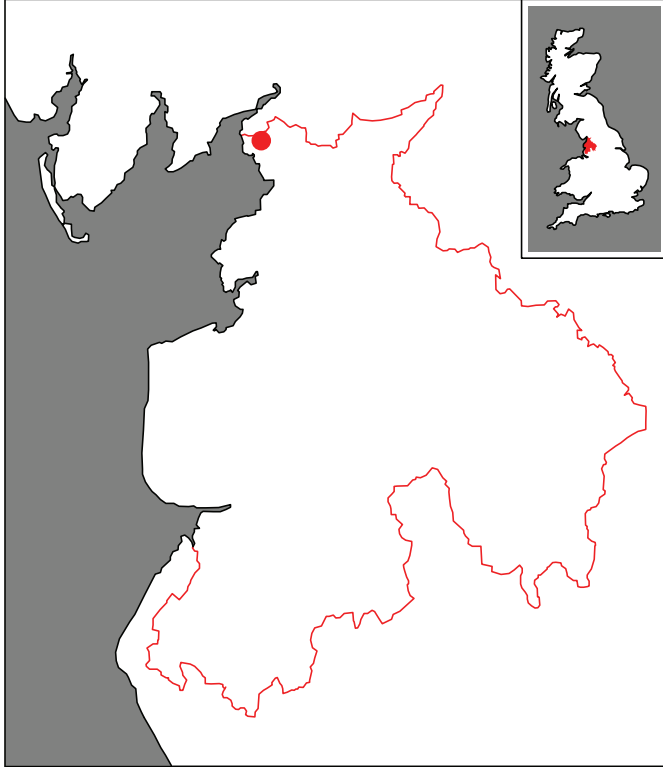


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Karl Greenall



## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological building recording is intended to provide a suitable record of the structure equivalent to Level 3 survey as defined by Historic England (Historic England 2016). The building recording was carried out according to the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). A suitable archive has also been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results, also in accordance with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

### 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 (CIfA 2014b). 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:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps were consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

### 2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to Historic England Level 3 type standards (Historic England 2016), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building. 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 colour digital format (as both 12meg jpegs and RAW files) were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest (see *Appendix 3*). A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings:** 'as existing' architect's drawings were provided by the client's architect. These were plotted at a scale of 1:100 and annotated by hand with additional detail.

### 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building, will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c; see *Appendix 4*). 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. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

### 3. Desk-Based Assessment

#### 3.1 Map Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** early county-wide maps of the area of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century date tend not to be detailed enough to usefully show the site. The earliest useful plans therefore only date from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

3.1.2 **Estate plan, 1829:** an estate plan of 1829 (LRO DDX/291/86 1829; there are two other copies of the same plan in the archives: LRO DDX/291/87 1829 and LRO DDX/291/88 1829) shows the Gibraltar Farm site to the west of Lindeth Road comprises separate ranges of buildings: the east/west block to the north, a north-west/south-east range, including elements of what is now Gibraltar Farmhouse, and Tower House to the east, which appears to be detached (Plate 1). Lindeth Tower had evidently not been built by this date.

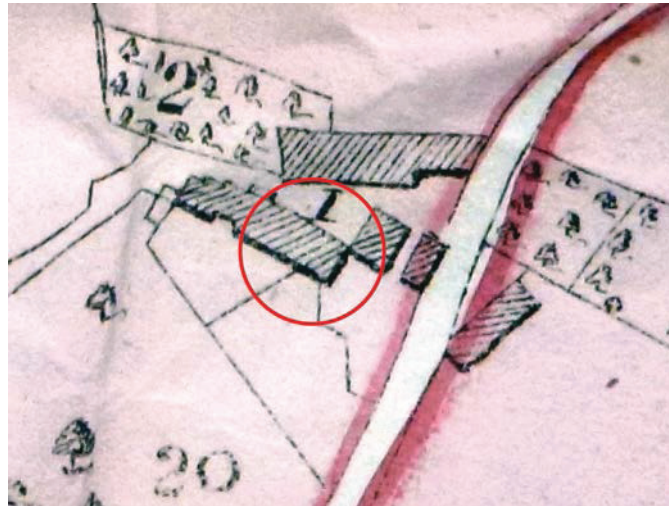


Plate 1: Extract from an estate plan of 1829

3.1.3 **Tithe map, 1846:** the L-shaped block of Gibraltar Farmhouse and the block comprising Tower House to the east are both present on the tithe map 1846 (LRO DRB/1/195 1846). It is possible that the farmhouse to the east end of the block has been extended to the south-west by this point or entirely rebuilt (Plate 2; cf. Plate 1). This range and the block to the east are possibly now butting. This map is perhaps a little simplified as details shown on the 1848 edition of the Ordnance Survey are absent from this plan despite the Ordnance Survey map having been surveyed in 1845 (Plate 2; cf. Plate 3). Lindeth Tower has clearly been built by this date.

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1848:** the footprint of the site is discernible, comprising the L-shaped block of Gibraltar Farmhouse and the block comprising Tower House (Plate 3). There appears to be an additional outshut to the south side of the barn and Tower House has a more L-shaped footprint than shown on the 1846 map (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2).

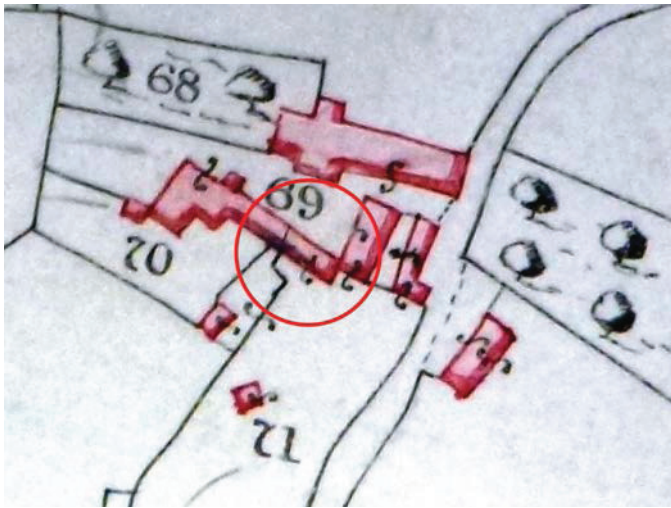


Plate 2 (left): Extract from the tithe map of 1846



Plate 3 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1848

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1891**: this is the first edition 25 inch map, and so is much more detailed than the previous map (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3).

3.1.6 **Rating Valuation, 1910**: the 1891 edition of the Ordnance Survey map was annotated (LRO DVLA/2 XVIII.14 1912) for the 1910 ratings valuation (LRO DVLA/1/6/9 1910).

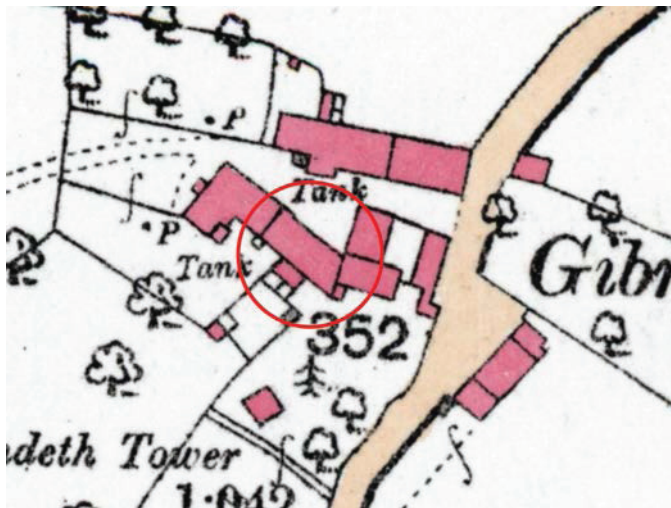


Plate 4 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

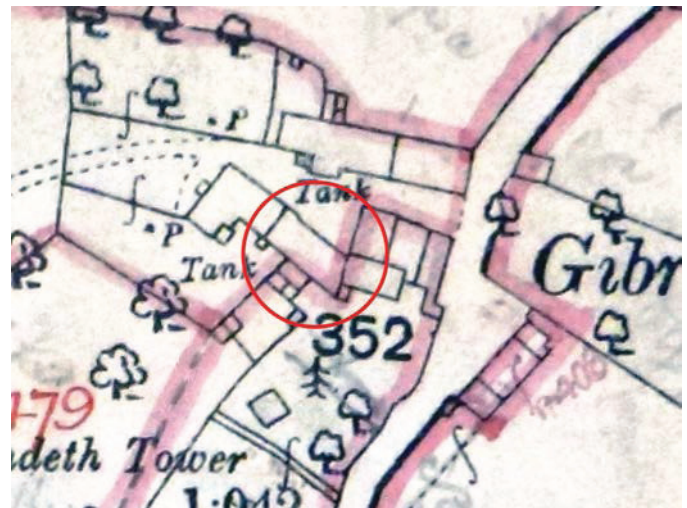


Plate 5 (right): Extract from the annotated version of Ordnance Survey map used for the 1910 ratings valuation

3.1.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1913**: the site is largely unchanged (Plate 6; cf. Plate 4).

3.1.8 **Ordnance Survey, 1970**: there are no outshuts attached to the south side of the barn and the north side is shown to be open-sided (Plate 7). Tower House has also been extended beyond corner of the barn to the south.

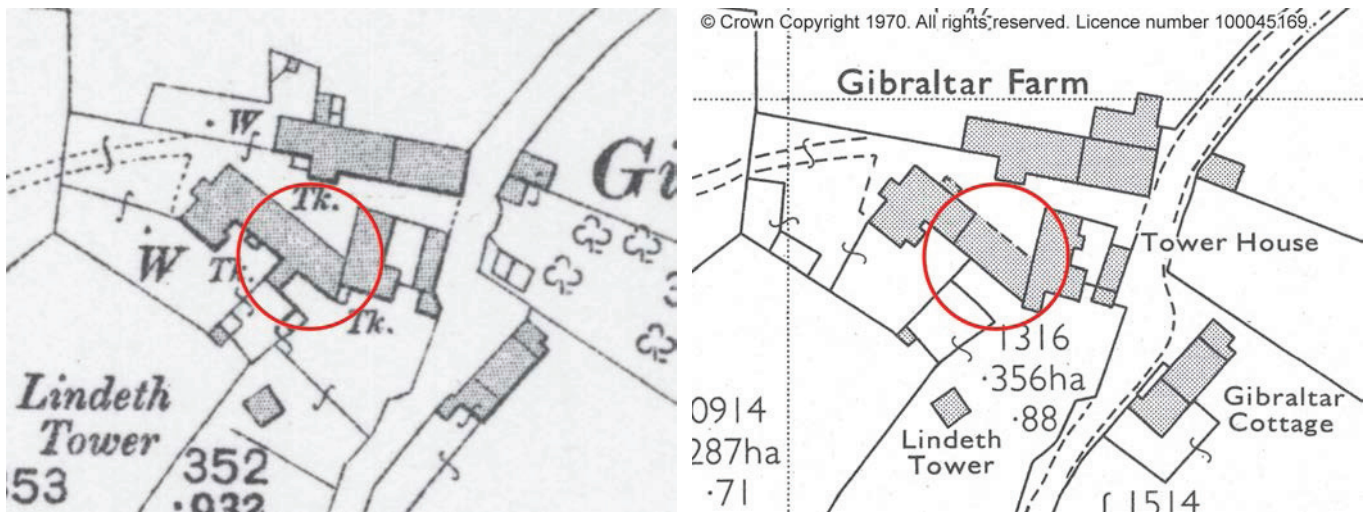


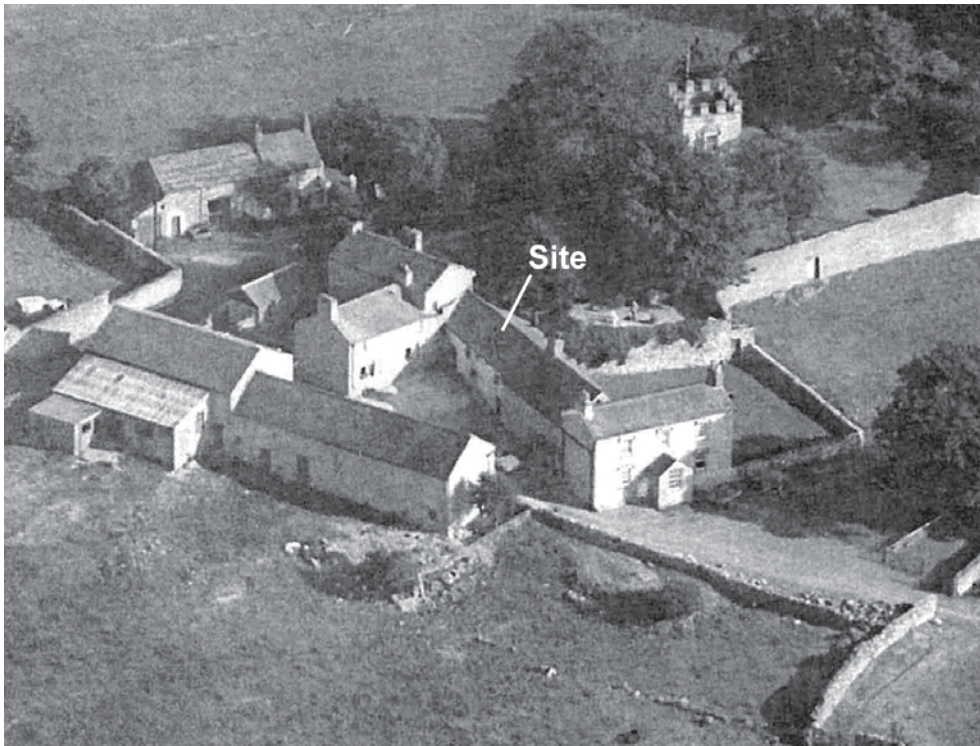
Plate 6 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

Plate 7 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1970

3.1.9 **Undated photographs:** two early but undated photographs of the property (although they clearly pre-date 1970) are available (supplied by the client; Plate 8 and Plate 9). Both seem to show that the site was originally domestic, comprising at least two cottages with perhaps two doorways shown and first and ground floor windows.



Plate 8: Early photograph of the site prior to conversion into a garage



**Plate 9: Aerial photograph of Gibraltar Farm prior to the conversion of the site into a garage**

## 3.2 Site History

**3.2.1 *Origins:*** the building originally formed part of Gibraltar Farm, the origins of which are uncertain; there are a distinct lack of documentary sources regarding it, although the Listing suggests that the main house is 19<sup>th</sup> century but mentions 'old windows' in the south-west elevation (see *Appendix 1*). While the place-name Gibraltar may derive from Old English and Norse elements it is more likely it was named, as were many other properties across the country, following the capture of the island of Gibraltar by Sir George Rooke in 1704 (Peter 1994, 19). If this is the case and it existed before 1704 its original name is now unknown, which makes tracing its history very difficult. Further confusion is caused by the number of properties in the immediate area that include the name 'Gibraltar', particularly in the census returns (see *Appendix 2*); not only Gibraltar Farm, but also 'Gibraltar Cottage', 'Gibraltar Tower', and simply 'Gibraltar'.

**3.2.2 *Owners:*** details of the owners are difficult to ascertain without consulting the deeds, although two sources do provide this information. The earliest is the tithe apportionment of 1845 (LRO DRB/1/195 1845), which accompanies the map of 1846 (LRO DRB/1/195 1846; see *Section 3.1.3* above). This states that the plots including Gibraltar Farm belonged to a Henry Paul Fleetwood. The second source is the rating valuation of 1910, which records it as belonging to 'WH Hatch, Harrison Hall & Moore, Lancaster' (LRO DVLA/1/6/9 1910).

**3.2.3 *Occupiers:*** details of the occupiers are also difficult to be certain of; early directories do not apparently list Gibraltar Farm or other properties containing the element Gibraltar. The earliest reliable source is again the tithe apportionment, which lists John Jackson as resident (LRO DRB/1/195 1845). This tallies with the earliest census return in which the site could be identified, which lists John Jackson, a farmer, at 'Gibralter' [*sic*] in 1851 (see *Appendix 2*). The subsequent census returns provide a very confusing picture in which various buildings including the element 'Gibraltar' are listed as lodging houses (or even possibly a public house in one case) before reverting to being a farm. The 1910 valuation lists it as occupied by M Bennett (LRO DVLA/1/6/9 1910).

**3.2.4 *The building:*** there is little useful description of the buildings at Gibraltar Farm in any of the available documents. A schedule on the estate plan of 1829 describes Plot 1, which names the site Gibraltar Farm and describes it as comprising 'Two Houses & gardens' (LRO DDX/271/86). The tithe

apportionment simply describes the whole complex as '*buildings & yard*' (LRO DRB/1/195 1845), while the 1910 valuation similarly describes it as '*House & bldgs*' (LRO DVLA/1/6/9 1910).

3.2.5 Several of the nearby and attached buildings are Listed (see *Appendix 1*): Tower House, to the east of the site (against Lindeth Road), is a Grade II Listed Building, built in 1816; Gibraltar Farmhouse, attached at the west end of the site, is also early 19<sup>th</sup> century and it too is Grade II Listed; and Lindeth Tower, to the south, is a Grade II Listed folly erected in 1842 by H.P. Fleetwood Esq.

## 4. Building Recording

### 4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 **Arrangement:** the building comprises a linear range orientated north-west/south-east between a range projecting on the same alignment from the rear of the main house to the north-west and a separate dwelling (Tower House) to the south-east (Figure 1). It is single storey but was evidently originally two storeys and the same height as the extant section running to the main house. Since it meets other buildings at both its north-west and south-east ends it does not have any elevations in those locations.

4.1.2 **Fabric:** it is primarily constructed from stone, mainly the local limestone but with smaller amounts of slate and sandstone, with slobbered rubble in rough courses. However, much of the north-east elevation has been substantially rebuilt and/or is finished with smooth concrete render, while the south-west elevation retains much of its original fabric. The current roof has a shallow pitch down to the north-east and is constructed from corrugated concrete sheeting. Internally it has been substantially modernised, especially at the south-east and north-west ends, through the insertion of concrete block and timber stud partition walls but a considerable amount of original fabric has survived on the south-west side.

### 4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North-east external elevation:** this is finished with smooth concrete render at the south-east end and also partially obscured by vegetation (Plate 10). There is a slight step back at the south-east end, perhaps originally a doorway, which has a machine cut lintel over it, although this is essentially just part of the wall plate for the roof, to which plastic rainwater goods have been attached. In the centre there is a large garage door with an electronic timber plank door with four six-light windows (Plate 11 and Plate 12). The lintel is hidden by timber plank cladding. To the north-east the wall has been substantially rebuilt leaving exposed stone, with slobbered mortar over the lower part, and incorporates a large window with three six-light hinged timber casements (Plate 11). This has a heavy limestone lintel and thinner yellow sandstone sill, below which is a straight butt joint on the south-east side. The junction with the projecting section forming part of the main house is obscured but it seems to be continuous, with no obvious quoins or butt joints.



Plate 10 (left): The south-east end of the north-east external elevation, viewed from the north

Plate 11 (right): The central and north-west end of the north-east external elevation, viewed from the north-east



**Plate 12 (left): The garage door in the north-east external elevation, viewed from the north-east**



**Plate 13 (right): The north-east external elevation continuing into the main house, viewed from the east**

4.2.2 The elevation continues into the house at the north-west east end, which retains its original fabric of slobbered limestone rubble throughout (Plate 13). There are two windows on the first floor each with nine-light hinged timber casements and concrete lintels and sills, while on the ground floor there are two windows, one with three six-light casements and a concrete lintel and sill on the south-east side and one with two six-light casements and a stone lintel and concrete sill to the north-west. Between these is a doorway with a modern split timber door, over which is a large canopy constructed from a single massive slate flag supported on two plain cylindrical limestone pillars with neatly finished projecting bases and rougher blocks on the top (Plate 14). The end of the elevation comprises the gable end of the house proper, the quoins of which form the north-west jamb of the north-west window (Plate 14), but these do not extend higher than the window, although there is step in the wall line. The gable is otherwise plain, although there are quoins on the north-west side, which are larger and more irregular towards the bottom, and it is topped with a square chimney with two ceramic pots and barge boards (Plate 15).





**Plate 14 (left):** The junction north-west end of the north-east external elevation, viewed from the north

**Plate 15 (right):** The gable end of the house, at the north-west end of the north-east external elevation, viewed from the north-east

**4.2.3 North-west external elevation:** Although there is no north-west external elevation of the part of the building being recorded the corresponding elevation of the main house was briefly examined. It comprises a symmetrical façade with three 12-light sliding sash casements on the first floor and two on the ground floor, either side of a central gabled porch (Plate 16). This is accessed via a doorway on the north-east side and with the porch is a single doorway with a moulded sandstone surround and entablature (Plate 17), which is cut through by the porch roof leaving part of it visible externally.

**4.2.4 South-west external elevation:** this is entirely of slobbered rubble construction with large boulders at the base and concrete pointing, although there have been numerous alterations. It is shortened relative to the north-east elevation by the position of the boundary wall, which it butts against at its south-east end (Plate 18 and Plate 19). There is a small window at this point, with a plain timber surround and timber plank shutter (Plate 20). To the north-west there are two further low ground floor windows; the south-east has the remains of a stone mullion window forming the surround on all but the north-west side and the sill, which is concrete (Plate 21). A machine cut very simple frame has been inserted into this with a wire mesh over and a modern window comprising two six-light timber casements inserted behind this. The window to the north-west is taller and also has the remains of a stone mullion forming the surround but it has evidently been extended at the bottom to make it taller and this part is finished with concrete (Plate 22). A modern window comprising two six-light hinged casements has been incorporated into it. Above these windows the wall top has evidently been raised, above the eaves of the wall to the north-west, and this incorporates a further window on the north-west side with a nine-light casement, which has concrete over the lintel and a modern stone sill and has evidently been inserted or modified (Plate 18). There is no obvious joint in the main wall, which continues into the house part to the north-west. This has a doorway on the ground floor with a stone lintel and window on the first with a

concrete lintel and sill. North-west of this is the main part of the house, which has a projecting central section, evidently housing the main stairs and a further monopitch outshut to the south-west (Plate 23).



**Plate 16 (left):** The south-east external elevation of the main house, viewed from the south-east

**Plate 17 (right):** The moulded door surround within the porch on the south-east elevation of the main house, viewed from the north



**Plate 18:** General view of the south-west external elevation, viewed from the south-west



**Plate 19 (left): Small opening at the south-east end of the south-west external elevation and the relationship of the building to the adjoining wall, viewed from the west**



**Plate 20 (right): Detail of the small opening at the south-east end of the south-west external elevation, viewed from the south-west**



**Plate 21: South-east window retaining elements of a stone mullion in the south-west external elevation, viewed from the south-west**



**Plate 22 (left): North-west window retaining elements of a stone mullion in the south-west external elevation, viewed from the south-west**

**Plate 23 (right): The relationship of the south-west elevation of the garage to the main part of the house to the north-west, viewed from the south**

4.2.5 ***South-east external elevation***: while there is no south-east external elevation as such the north-west elevation of the adjoining building shows the line of the original roof as a line of thick slates projecting through the render (Plate 24). These follow the line of the roof but then very obviously go around a first-floor window in the adjoining building. In addition, the step in the south-east end of the north-east elevation also appears to have been deliberately constructed in order to accommodate a window in the adjoining building.



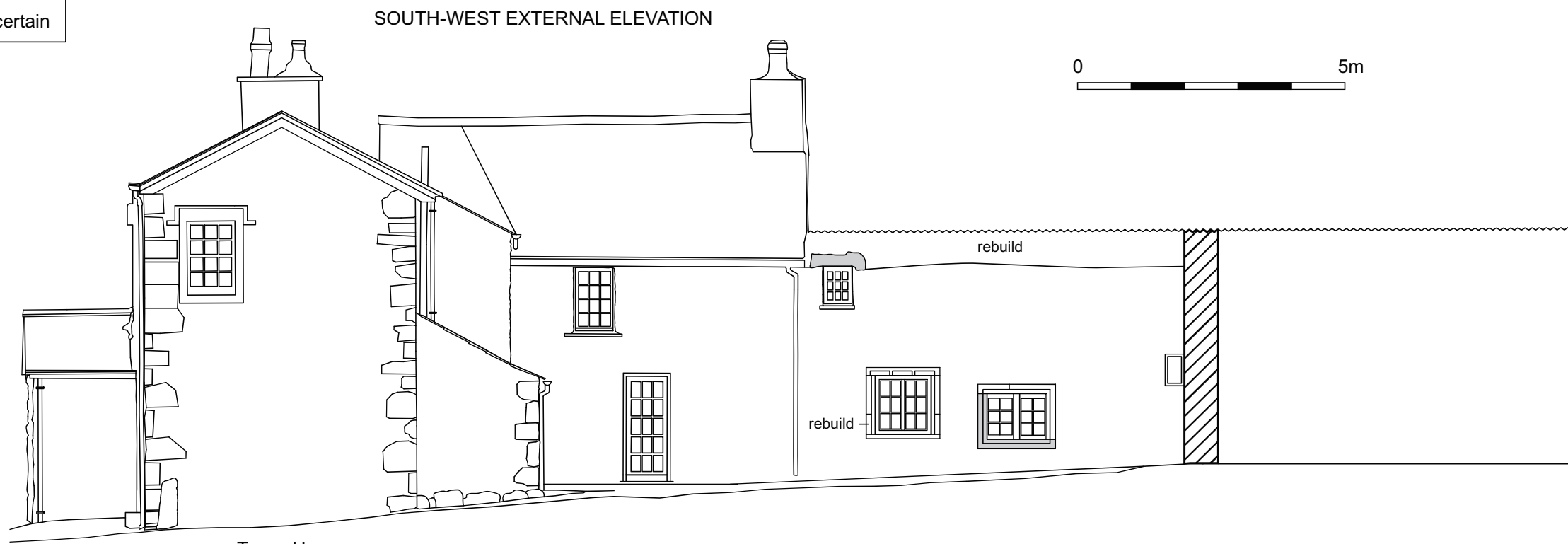
**Plate 24: Details of the former roof line visible in the north-west external elevation of the adjoining building, viewed from the east**



Tower House

Key:

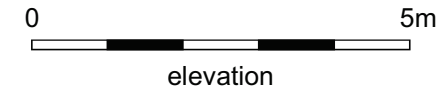
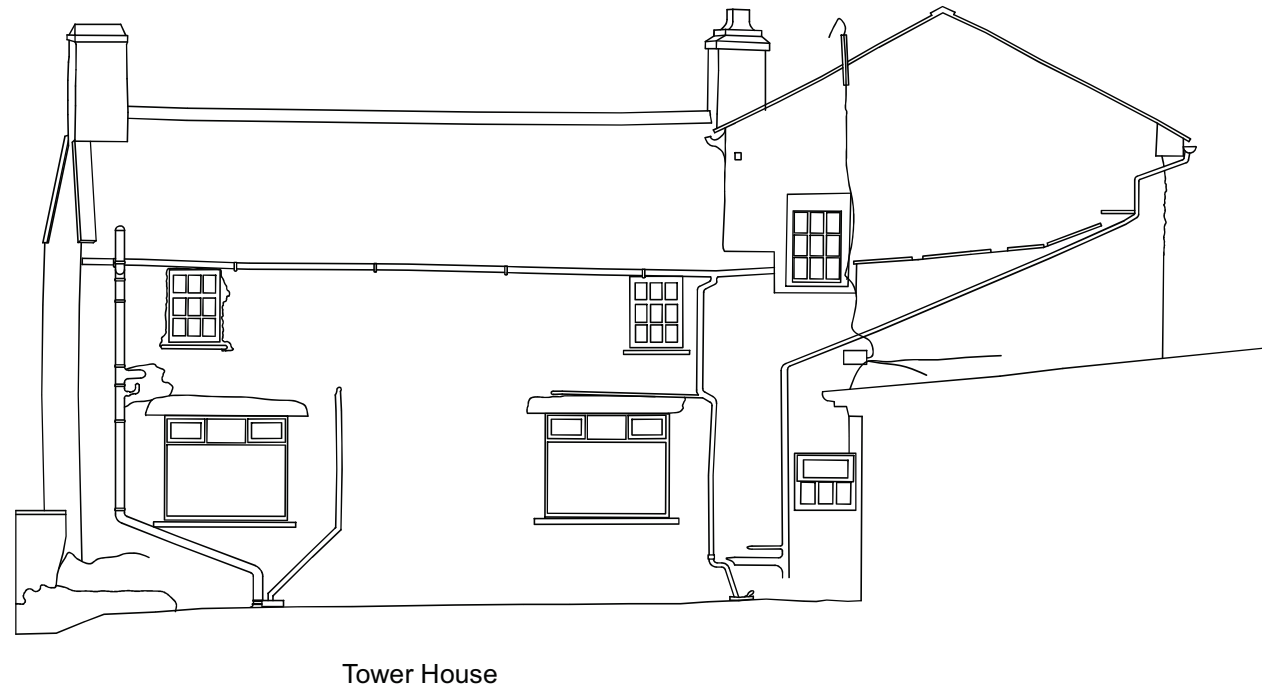
- concrete
- timber
- edge uncertain



Tower House

Figure 2: North-east and south-west external elevations

ADJACENT NORTH-WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION



CROSS-SECTION A-A1

Key:

- concrete
- cross-sectional wall
- cross-sectional timber

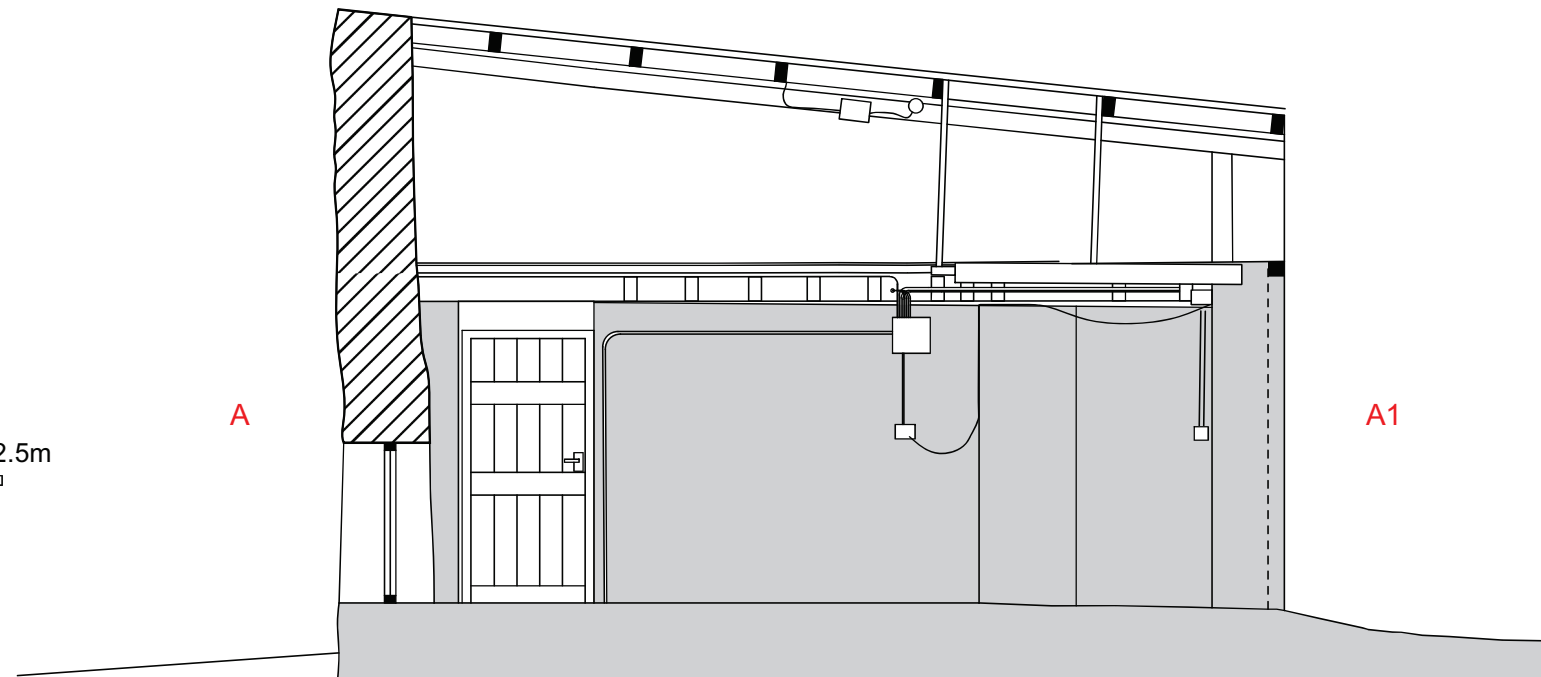
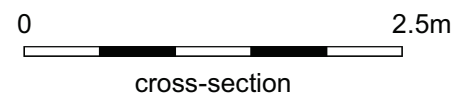


Figure 3: Adjacent north-west external elevation and cross-section A-A1

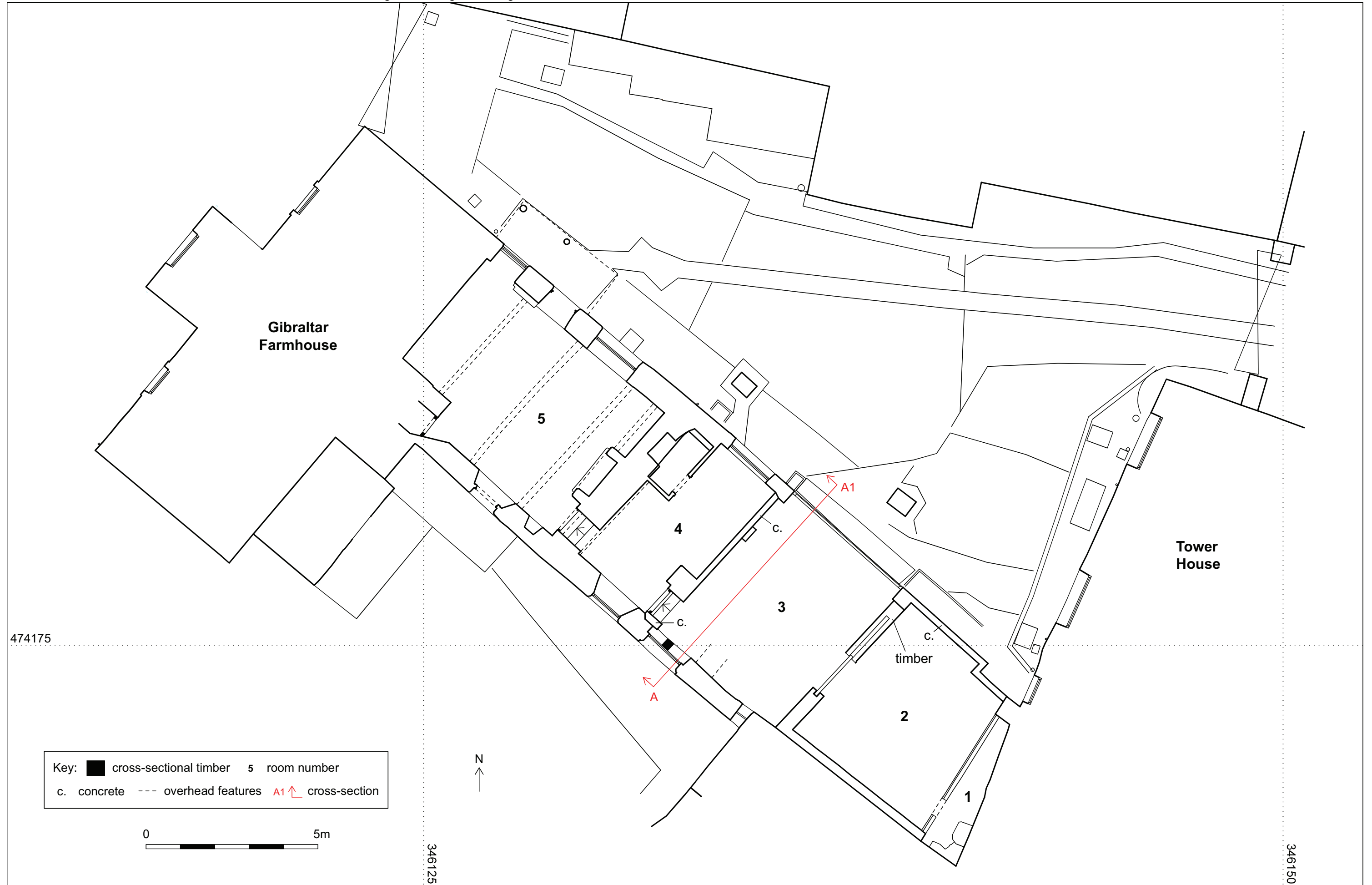


Figure 4: Ground floor plan

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### 4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Ground floor Room 1:** this only comprises a small space between the adjoining building to the south-east and the inserted stud wall forming Room 2 to the north-west (Plate 25). The south-east elevation is essentially plain stone finished with the remnants of limewash and with some large boulders on the north-east side continuing round to the south-west elevation (Plate 26). A stone 'lintel' connects these two elevations across the corner (Plate 27) but the south-west elevation is otherwise plain. The north-west elevation is a modern stud partition inserted across the original building and constructed from timber stud and plasterboard. The north-east elevation only comprises a small section and is stone built but with some rebuild in brick, possibly denoting the position of a blocked aperture.



Plate 25 (left): General view of Room 1, from the south-west

Plate 26 (right): The boulders in the south corner, viewed from the north-west



Plate 27: Stone 'lintel' across the south corner of Room 1, viewed from the north

4.3.2 **Ground floor Room 2:** this is entirely modernised, with a concrete floor finished with carpet, the walls finished with plaster and paint and the ceiling plaster but with two joists from the roof exposed. The south-east elevation is plain, with attached units and a narrow plank door on the south-west side (Plate 28). The south-west elevation is also entirely plain, while the north-west has attached units and a coat rack and a wide central doorway with a sliding timber door (Plate 29). The north-east elevation is also plain, with attached units and a step on the south-east side (Plate 30).



Plate 28 (left): The north-west elevation, Room 2, viewed from the south-east

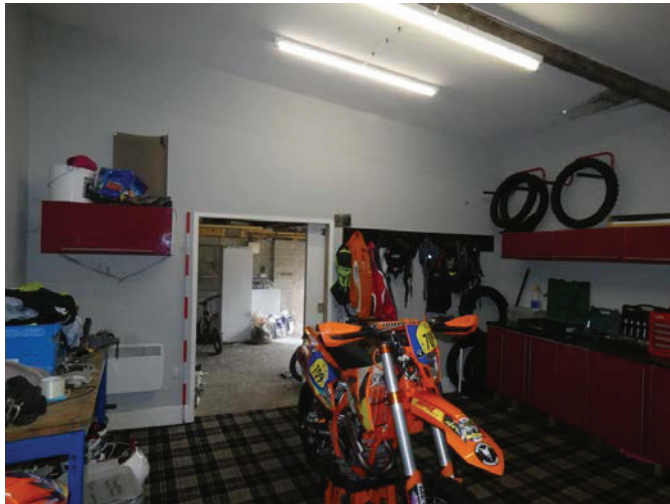


Plate 29 (right): The south-east elevation, Room 2, viewed from the north-west



Plate 30 (left): The north-east elevation, Room 2, viewed from the west



Plate 31 (right): The south-east elevation, Room 3, viewed from the west

4.3.3 **Ground floor Room 3:** this has a concrete floor and is open to the ceiling, which comprising corrugated concrete sheets supported by machine-cut joists running north-east/south-west. The north-west side is partially an inserted concrete block wall, meaning that there is a roof space continuing above this. The south-east elevation is an inserted timber stud partition wall with a wide sliding door in the centre (Plate 31). The south-west elevation is stone built finished with the remains of plaster and lime wash. There is a small opening on the north-west side filled with a timber shutter on strap hinges (Plate 32). To the north-west of this there is a vertical scar high in the wall approximately 0.6m wide, which is suggestive of there having been a stone internal dividing wall (Plate 33). North-west of this is a window with an oddly stepped north-west jamb and sill at ground level; the north-east jamb has been partially obscured by attached concrete blocks forming the side of a doorway (Plate 34). The lintel is a very thin rough piece of timber that doesn't go completely into the wall on the south-east side and is supported by a large square-section timber post that is evidently quite modern. The window itself houses a modern

casement. The north-west elevation proper, above and behind the inserted concrete block wall, is finished with plaster and lime wash. The concrete block wall has a doorway on the south-west side with a concrete and timber step down Room 4 (Plate 35) and a buttress on the north-east side. The north-east elevation is a concrete block rebuild on the north-west side, although this is apparently earlier than the north-west elevation, which has been inserted against it. A large garage door fills most of the space, the south-east jamb of which is also concrete block skimmed with concrete.



**Plate 32 (left):** Small window at the south-west end of the south-west elevation, Room 3, viewed from the north-east

**Plate 33 (right):** General view of the south-west elevation of Room 3, showing the scar of the probable dividing wall



**Plate 34 (left):** Window on the north-east side of the south-west elevation, Room 3, viewed from the south-west

**Plate 35 (right):** The north-west elevation, Room 3, viewed from the south-east

4.3.4 **Ground floor Room 4:** this is entirely modernised and within a space created by the addition of the inserted concrete block wall forming the south-east elevation. It has a laminate floor probably over concrete and plaster ceiling with attached rusticated joists running north-west/south-east. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and a plain skirting board with units covering most of the north-west and south-east walls. There is a modern plank and batten door on the south-west side of the south-east elevation (Plate 36). There north-east elevation has a low window with splayed jambs and modern two by six light casement and stone sill (Plate 36). There is a doorway on the north-east side of the north-west elevation with a modern plank and batten door down three steps and there is an added stud wall on the south-west side with a doorway forming a small toilet room. The south-west elevation has a modern window with a three part six-light casement in square jambs and the wall is very thin (Plate 37).



Plate 36 (left): General view of the south corner of Room 4, showing the door to the south-east and window to the south-west

Plate 37 (right): General view of Room 4, from the south-west

4.3.5 **Ground floor Room 5:** this two has been entirely modernised but is an original space and retains a lot of original fabric. It has a laminate floor, over concrete(?) and plaster ceiling with three beams orientated north-east/south-west, all of which have various empty slot holes, are hand-finished and slightly chamfered, demonstrating that they are reused; they were probably originally cruck blades (Plate 38 and Plate 39). The walls are finished with plaster apart from the south-east end of the south-west elevation, which is exposed stone pointed with concrete. The south-east elevation has a projecting central chimney breast with a fireplace, now housing a wood burning stove (Plate 40). To the south-west is a doorway accessed by stairs up to Room 4 and with a modern plank and batten door. The south-west elevation has a small alcove on the south-east side, which has splayed jambs (Plate 41) and to the north-west of this is a doorway, also with splayed jambs (Plate 42). The north-west elevation steps out on the south-west side and has a doorway with an original or early plank and batten door (Plate 43). Beyond the return the wall is plain and finished with modern tongue and groove planks. The north-east elevation has two windows, the north-west with a timber seat, with a doorway between.



Plate 38 (left): North-western beam in Room 5, viewed from the south-east



Plate 39 (right): South-eastern beam in Room 5 showing empty slots, viewed from the west



Plate 40 (left): The south-east elevation, Room 5, viewed from the north-west



Plate 41 (right): Alcove in the south-west elevation, Room 5, viewed from the north-east



**Plate 42 (left): The south-west elevation, Room 5, viewed from the north**

**Plate 43 (right): Early door in the north-west elevation, Room 5, viewed from the south-east**

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The documentary evidence, particularly the maps, provides a relatively detailed understanding of the development of the building, but only from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. It is clear, however, that there is evidence for earlier activity on the site, however, some of this contradicts suggestions made about the origins of the site in the Listed Building entries, and some of it relates to material that is probably reused. The extensive modifications that the building has gone through make an interpretation of its development difficult. In addition, the nature of its chronological development relative to the main house to the north-west and the neighbouring property to the south-east, which are important factors in its construction, is difficult to determine as only the house was subject to investigation as part of the project.

### 5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 **Introduction:** the documentary evidence combined with the results of the building recording have allowed three phases of development to be determined. A comparison with the documentary evidence allows some relatively detailed dating to be included, although this has to allow for the relative inaccuracies of the early maps.

5.2.2 **Phase 1 (early 19<sup>th</sup> century):** it is evident from the map of 1829 that the footprint of the site was much as it currently is by this date and that a building existed on the site of the current garage, although it is depicted as much wider than it currently is. The house to the north-west is shown as having a slightly different footprint but it is not clear how accurate this is. Confusingly the building recording revealed that the south-west elevation of the garage butted against part of the boundary wall (later shown as a probable outshut), while the earliest maps seem to show it as a free-standing structure with its south corner not even meeting the adjoining building. What is apparent from the building recording is that the garage and adjoining rear outshut from the house were constructed as a single block, apparently butting against the main house to the north-west and built after it, with the roof line and part of the wall respecting existing windows. Given that the house is considered to be early 19<sup>th</sup> century this would suggest that the rear extension, including what is now the garage, were built after this date. The map evidence, however, shows that this must have happened before 1829 or at least 1846. It is entirely possible that the house was built at the very beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the rear extension shortly afterwards, but it is also conceivable that the house is slightly earlier, perhaps late 18<sup>th</sup> century. What confuses the issue is the remains of mullion windows in the south-west elevation (these are alluded to in the Listing). Given the presence of re-used timber in Room 5, probably former cruck blades and so unlikely to be later than 17<sup>th</sup> century date, and the incomplete nature of the mullions, it is likely that these too are reused from an older building, not necessarily on the same site. The original purpose of the building that is now the garage is unclear but the early photographs (Plate 8 and Plate 9) clearly show that it was domestic in character, in a form consistent with an early 19<sup>th</sup> century date and not evidently incorporating earlier fabric such as mullion windows in the north-east elevation. The census returns show that there was one or more lodging houses at Gibraltar Farm in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and it seems likely that the extension built to the rear of the house served two functions: to provide an additional service room for the main house, represented by Room 5, and a row of at least two small cottages (represented by Rooms 1-4, although Room 4 has been formed within a larger space. The scar of a dividing wall in Room 3 shows where one of the original divisions was), probably originally for seasonal farm workers, which were later described as a 'lodging house'. Such accommodation must have been a relatively common feature in farm buildings in the wider area (although there are now few surviving examples), often just comprising a single cottage attached to the end of a barn (Lewis and Warhurst 1987; Elsworth and Mace forthcoming) but also occasionally entire rows of very simple cottages without internal staircases as the upper floors were accessed by ladders (Greenlane Archaeology 2015).

5.2.3 **Phase 2 (late 20<sup>th</sup> century):** given the extensive changes that took place in this and the subsequent phase it is not clear if there were any alterations in the later 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, but it is

clear from the census returns and the early photographs that the building remained largely untouched into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The map evidence shows that by at least 1970 a garage had been created by opening out much of the north-east elevation. The map of this date (Plate 7) seems to suggest that this was originally entirely open-fronted but it is difficult to be sure given the scale. In either case this development undoubtedly also resulted in the remodelling of the roof to approximately its present form, which would also have led to the removal of any internal floors and dividing walls. The wall scar in Room 3 is evidence of this. The concrete floor within Rooms 1-3 was also probably added during this period – it appears to be somewhat raised relative to that in the rooms to the north-west.

**5.2.4 Phase 3 (late 20<sup>th</sup> – early 21<sup>st</sup> century):** it is apparent that the building has undergone some fairly extensive alterations quite recently, principally the insertion of concrete block and timber stud walls to form new internal spaces, in particular Room 4. New window casements were also been added throughout and general modernisation carried out, in particular of wall finishes but also the inserted walls to create a toilet in Room 4.

### 5.3 Significance

5.3.1 The building currently comprising a garage and workshop attached to Gibraltar Farmhouse clearly has a much longer and more complex history than its current form would indicate, but it is apparently not as ancient as the presence of mullion windows would suggest, having been constructed in a gap between the house to the north-west and the adjoining property and associated boundary walls and outbuildings to the south-east. Nevertheless, it was evidently originally built as a short row of dwellings, presumably for seasonal workers, although later referred to as a 'lodging house', and as such would have been a relatively unusual example of such a building. Unfortunately, most of this structure was entirely removed by its subsequent conversion into a garage, with only the south-west wall, which contains the remnants of two mullion windows, surviving.



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## Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

### TOWER HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1071846

Date first listed: 02-May-1968

Date of most recent amendment: 07-Nov-1983

Statutory Address: TOWER HOUSE, LINDETH ROAD

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Silverdale

National Grid Reference: SD 46148 74176

Details:

SD 47 SE SILVERDALE LINDETH ROAD

3/185 Tower House 2.5.1968 (formerly listed under Gibraltar Road)

G.V. II

House, 1816. Pebbledashed rubble, with first floor of south wall slate hung, with slate roof. L-plan. Two storeys. North wing of two bays with windows with glazing bars and plain stone surrounds, the ground floor windows being sashed. The door has a plain stone surround. On the first floor is a slate plaque, 'Isaac and Anne Hadwen MDCCCXVI'. The ground floor is partly covered by a modern conservatory. The north side of the east wing, which is higher, has a sashed window with glazing bars and plain stone surround on each floor. The south wall has similar windows, with two on the ground floor, and one on the first floor with a window with plain reveals to the right. At the left is a modern glass porch. Between the windows is a chimney flush with the wall.

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### GIBRALTAR FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1362467

Date first listed: 02-May-1968

Date of most recent amendment: 07-Nov-1983

Statutory Address: GIBRALTAR FARMHOUSE, LINDETH ROAD

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Silverdale

National Grid Reference: SD 46120 74183

Details:

SD 47 SE SILVERDALE LINDETH ROAD

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Client: Karl Greenall

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3/186 Gibraltar Farmhouse 2.5.1968 (formerly listed under Gibraltar Road) II

House, early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Limestone rubble with sandstone dressings and slate roof. Central-entry plan with gable stacks. Two storeys, three bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars, plain stone surrounds and square-sectioned labels. Later gabled stone porch cuts across plain stone door surround with cornice hood. Right-hand gable has modern fixed window with glazing bars and plain stone surround on first floor. Lower wing to rear (south-east) with modern window and door with plain reveals on north-east wall and stack on south-east wall. South-west wall said to have old windows.

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LINDETH TOWER

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1071845

Date first listed: 02-May-1968

Date of most recent amendment: 07-Nov-1983

Statutory Address: LINDETH TOWER, LINDETH ROAD

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Silverdale

National Grid Reference: SD 46126 74153

Details:

SD 47 SE SILVERDALE LINDETH ROAD

3/184 Lindeth Tower (formerly listed as Tower in 2.5.1968 garden of Tower House under Gibraltar Road)

G.V. II

Summerhouse, 'Erected 1842 by H.P. Fleetwood Esq' on slate plaque over door. Limestone rubble. Square plan with battlemented parapet. Three storeys, one bay each side. The south-east wall has a sashed window with no glazing bars and plain reveals on the ground floor. The other walls have sashed windows with glazing bars, plain reveals, deeply projecting sills and label moulds of square section. The doorway, in the north-east wall, is reached by stone steps and has plain reveals and a door with raised moulded diamond pattern and studs. Mrs. Gaskell did some of her writing here.

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## Appendix 2: Census information 1851-1901

### 1851 Census (HO107/Piece 2273/Folio 259/Page 5, 1851)

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Gibraltar Lideth	John Jackson	29	Head	Farmer	Lancashire, Heysham
	Jane Jackson	45	Wife	-	Lancashire, Heysham
	John Jackson	15	Son	Scholar	Lancashire, Heysham
	Betty Jackson	13	Daughter	Scholar	Lancashire, Heysham
	William Mashiter	19	Servant	Farm servant	Lancashire, Skerton

### 1871 Census (RG10/Piece 4232/Folio 60/Page 11 1871)

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Gibraltar Cottage	William Hall	35	Head	Fisherman	Lancashire, Silverdale
	Margaret Hall	21	Sister	House keeper	Lancashire, Silverdale
Gibraltar Tower	Margaret Wilson	43	Head	Lodging house keeper	Lancashire, Warton
	Stephen Winkworth	40	Head	Cotton spinner	Lancashire, Manchester
	Emma Winkworth	32	Wife		Lancashire Bolton le Moor
	Stephen Winkworth	6	Son	Scholar	Lancashire, Manchester
	Mabel Winkworth	9	Daughter	Scholar	Lancashire, Manchester
Gibraltar Farm	Jane Jackson	37	Head	Lodging house keeper	Lancashire, Yealand Conyers
	Janet Jackson	4	Daughter		Lancashire, Silverdale
	Isaac Jackson	25	Visitor	Farm servant	Lancashire, Silverdale
	James Wilson	13	Visitor	Farm servant	Lancashire, Silverdale

### 1881 Census (RG11/Piece 4270/Folio 8/Page 10-11 1881)

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Gibraltar House Public[?] House	Margaret Wilson	52	Head	Lodging house keeper	Lancashire, Yealand
	Hannah Hall	37	Servant	Char woman	Lancashire, Lindeth
Gibraltar Farm House	Richard Bethell	60	Head	Farmer	Cheshire, Chester
	Agness Bethell	62	Wife	Farmer's wife	Lancashire, Silverdale
	John Hodgson	21	Servant	Farm servant indoor	Lancashire, Silverdale
	John Newsham	18	Servant	Farm servant indoor	Lancashire, Silverdale
	Elizabeth Wilson	16	Servant	Domestic indoor	Lancashire, Ulverston

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Gibraltar Cottage	Wilhelm E Steinschen	47	Head	Wool and yarn merchant	Prussia – naturalised British subject
	Mary Ann Steinschen	44	Wife		Sussex, Huntfield[?]
	Alice M Steinschen	14	Daughter		Yorkshire, Bradford
	Winifred Steinschen	14	Daughter		Yorkshire, Bradford
	Arthur R Steinschen	7	Son		Yorkshire, Shipley
	Emily A Lawrence	24	Servant	Housemaid (domestic)	Shropshire, Hadley
	Susannah Hall	41	Servant	General servant (domestic)	Yorkshire, Shipley

### 1891 Census (RG12/Piece 3469/Folio 132/Page 14 1891)

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Gibraltar Farm	Richard Bethell	68	Widower	Farmer	Cheshire, Chester
	Fred Bethell	24	Nephew	Farm servant	Cheshire, Chester
	William W Saul	17	Servant	Farm servant	Westmorland, Arnside
Gibraltar Cottage	Jane Jackson	57	Head	Private lodging house keeper	Lancashire, Silverdale
	Janet Jackson	24	Daughter		Lancashire, Silverdale
Gibraltar	William Hall	55	Head	Gardener, domestic servant	Lancashire, Silverdale
	Ann Hall	63	Wife		Lancashire, Bispham
Gibraltar Tower	(Unoccupied)				

### 1901 Census (RG13/Piece 3994/Folio 92/Page 14 1901)

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Gibraltar Farm	Michael Bennett	34	Head	Farmer	Westmorland, Crosthwaite
	Eleanor Bennett	30	Wife		Lancashire, Silverdale
	Edmund W Bennett	8	Son		Lancashire, Ellel
	Thomas W Bennett	7	Son		Lancashire, Silverdale
	Walter B Bennett	5	Son		Lancashire, Silverdale
	James S Bennett	4	Son		Lancashire, Silverdale
	Harold B Bennett	3	Son		Lancashire, Silverdale
	Frank S Bennett	2	Son		Lancashire, Silverdale
	Marion E Bennett	5 months	Daughter		Lancashire, Silverdale
	Annie Bell Hodgson	21	Servant	General servant domestic	Westmorland, Lupton
	James Nicholson	18	Servant	Ordinary agricultural labourer	Cumberland, Millom
Gibraltar	Margaret Wilson	73	Head	Lodging house keeper	Lancashire, Yealand
	Jane Jackson	67	Boarder		Lancashire, Yealand

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
	Mary J Gaulter	17	Adopted daughter		Lancashire, Yealand
Gibraltar	Mary Goss	72	Head		Lancashire, Ellel
Gibraltar Cottage	William Hall	65	Head	Gardener domestic	Lancashire, Silverdale

**1911 Census RG 14/Piece 25565 1911)**

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Gibraltar (2 rooms)	William Hall	75	Head	Gardener retired	Lancashire, Silverdale
Gibraltar Farm (8 rooms)	Michael Bennett	45	Head	Farmer employer	Westmorland, Crosthwaite
	Eleanor Bennett	40	Wife		Lancashire, Silverdale
	Edmund Wilson Bennett	18	Son	Farmer's son working on farm	Lancashire, Ellel
	Thomas Wilson Bennett	17	Son	Farmer's son working on farm	Lancashire, Silverdale
	Walter Benson Bennett	15	Son	Farmer's son working on farm	Lancashire, Silverdale
	James Simpson Bennett	14	Son		Lancashire, Silverdale
	Harold Benson Bennett	13	Son	School	Lancashire, Silverdale
	Frank Simpson Bennett	12	Son	School	Lancashire, Silverdale
	Beatrice Mary Bennett	8	Daughter	School	Lancashire, Lindeth Silverdale
	Helen Margaret Bennett	7	Daughter	School	Lancashire, Lindeth Silverdale
	John Edgar Bennett	5	Son	School	Lancashire, Lindeth Silverdale
	Arthur Wilson Bennett	3	Son		Lancashire, Lindeth Silverdale
	Gertrude Truscot	21	Servant	General Servant (domestic)	Lancashire, Dalton

## Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital
01	Exterior	North-east external elevation	GF19_1_01
02	Exterior	North-east external elevation	GF19_1_02
03	Exterior	North-east external elevation	GF19_1_03
04	Exterior	North-east external elevation; door	GF19_1_04
05	Exterior	North-east external elevation: roof scar on north-west external elevation of Tower House	GF19_1_05
06	Exterior	North-east external elevation: Gibraltar Farmhouse	GF19_1_06
07	Exterior	North-east external elevation: porch and quoins	GF19_1_07
08	Exterior	North-east external elevation: porch	GF19_1_08
09	Exterior	South-west external elevation: all	GF19_1_09
10	Exterior	South-west external elevation: garage	GF19_1_10
11	Exterior	South-west external elevation and Gibraltar Farmhouse	GF19_1_11
12	Exterior	South-west external elevation: Gibraltar Farmhouse	GF19_1_12
13	Exterior	South-west external elevation: small window	GF19_1_13
14	Room 1	North-east end	GF19_1_14
15	Room 1	Lintel in corner	GF19_1_15
16	Room 1	Boulder	GF19_1_16
17	Room 2	South-east elevation	GF19_1_17
18	Room 2	North-west elevation	GF19_1_18
19	Room 2	North-east elevation	GF19_1_19
20	Room 3	South-east elevation	GF19_1_20
21	Exterior	North-east external elevation: Gibraltar Farmhouse	GF19_1_21
22	Exterior	North-east external elevation: porch	GF19_1_22
23	Exterior	North-east external elevation: north-west end	GF19_1_23
24	Exterior	North-east external elevation: porch	GF19_1_24
25	Room 3	Small window to south-east end of the south-west elevation	GF19_1_25
26	Room 3	South-west elevation	GF19_1_26a; GF19_1_26b
27	Room 3	Window to the north-west end of the south-west elevation	GF19_1_27
28	Room 3	North-west elevation	GF19_1_28
29	Room 4	North-east elevation	GF19_1_29
30	Room 4	Window and door to south-west	GF19_1_30
31	Room 5	South-east elevation	GF19_1_31
32	Room 5	South-west elevation alcove	GF19_1_32
33	Room 5	South-west elevation door	GF19_1_33
34	Room 5	Door to the south-west end of the north-west elevation	GF19_1_34
35	Room 5	Beam	GF19_1_35
36	Room 5	Beam	GF19_1_36
37	Exterior	North-west external elevation of Gibraltar Farmhouse	GF19_1_37
38	Exterior	North-east external elevation: Gibraltar Farmhouse porch	GF19_1_38
39	Exterior	North-east external elevation: Gibraltar Farmhouse, detail	GF19_1_39
40	Exterior	South-west external elevation: Gibraltar Farmhouse	GF19_1_40
41	Exterior	Gibraltar Farmhouse: detail in porch	GF19_1_41
42	Exterior	North-east external elevation: door closed	GF19_1_42
43	Exterior	South-west external elevation: south-east mullion	GF19_1_43
44	Exterior	South-west external elevation: north-west mullion	GF19_1_44
45	Exterior	South-west external elevation: butt joint in wall	GF19_1_45



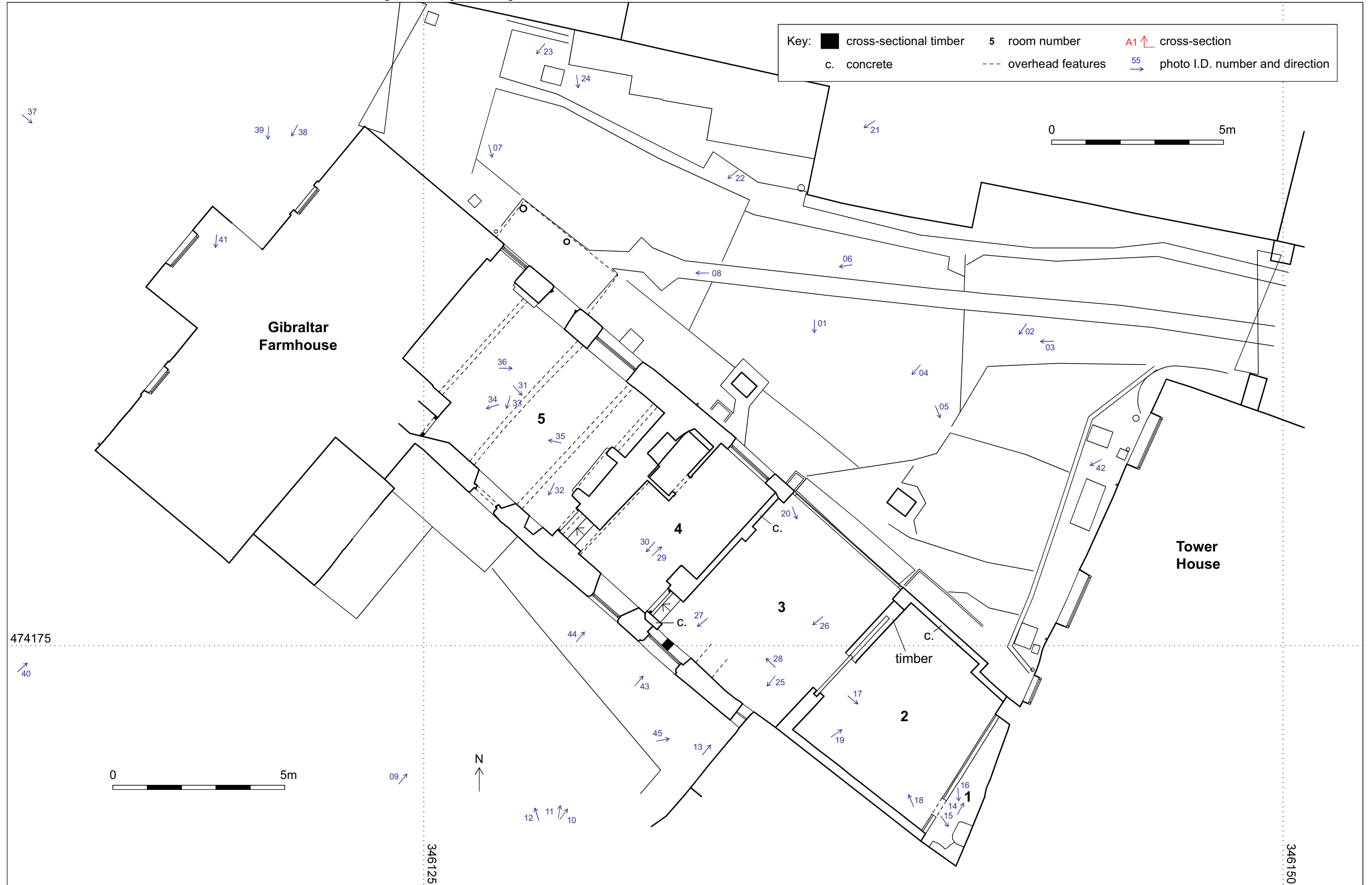


Figure 5: Ground floor plan, showing the location of photographs taken

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## Appendix 4: Archive Index

<b>Project name:</b>	Gibraltar Farm, Lindeth Road, Silverdale, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording		
<b>Project Code:</b>	G1434	<b>Site Code:</b>	GF19
<b>Description</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Report	Paper, comb-bound	A4 with A3 fold- outs	22 sheets printed double- sided
Building investigation fabric record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Building investigation elevation record sheet	Paper	A4	3 sheets, double-sided
Building investigation room description record sheet	Paper	A4	4 sheets, double-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	2 sheets, double-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Drawings	Paper	A4	5 sheets, single-sided
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1