

WENNINGTON OLD FARM, TATHAM, LANCASTER, LANCASHIRE

Heritage Assessment



Client: Richard and Harriet
Crabtree

NGR: 361399 469524

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June 2021



The Site	
Site Name	Wennington Old Farm, Tatham, Lancaster
County	Lancashire
NGR	361399 469524
Listed	Grade II

Client	
Client Name	Richard and Harriet Crabtree

Planning	
Pre-planning?	Yes
Planning Application No.	-
Condition number	-
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Doug Moir, Lancashire County Council

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

Staffing	
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Summary

Prior to proposed alterations to Wennington Old Farm, Tatham, Lancaster, Lancashire, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a heritage assessment for the property, which is Grade II Listed. This was intended to provide suitable information about the history of the building so that a better understanding of its development could be obtained, which could then be used to assess the impact of any proposed changes.

The origins of the site are uncertain although a datestone of 1688 indicates it has at least 17th century origins. It was evidently at one time called Ridleys and there is a documentary source from the early 1630s referring to 'Ridleys House' and a family of the same name but it is not clear if this is referring to the same building. Despite the late 17th century datestone the Listed Building details suggest that the property is primarily 18th century with 19th century additions, including what was originally a large barn at the south-west end. The map evidence shows that it had essentially taken its current form by the mid-19th century and that it was owned and occupied by a farmer named John Chapman during much of this time, although it was also tenanted during the same period. There is relatively little documentary information about the physical fabric of the building available although it is described as a house with a yard, garden and orchard in the Tithe apportionment of 1848.

An archaeological building recording carried out as part of the project revealed that while there is some evidence for earlier fabric being incorporated into the building, the most evident part being the datestone of 1688 and associated moulded door jambs, the core of the current property is a double-pile plan house of probable early 18th century origin. This was subsequently enlarged with a two-storey service wing to the north and a threshing barn to the south, perhaps in the 18th or early 19th century. This element was later enlarged slightly to the east, probably to provide additional housing for animals, and then the building was substantially renovated and enlarged in the late 20th century with the construction of a large function room in the former barn and addition of a flat-roofed extension to the north. A substantial amount of historic fabric was removed or altered as a result of these changes.

As a Grade II Listed building Wennington Old Farm is statutorily protected. However, it has already been substantially modernised, altered and extended, and this has apparently removed many original features. The current proposals have the potential to undo some of the earlier damage and preserve the what remains of historic fabric internally, in particular the staircase, by creating a second staircase. The proposed new extension to the north is a better match for the existing building and the conversion of the former barn at the south is a more traditional barn conversion and makes better use of the space. It is considered that the loss of some, already heavily modified, early fabric at the north end would be acceptable given the overall benefits.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Richard and Harriet Crabtree for commissioning the project and providing information about the site.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

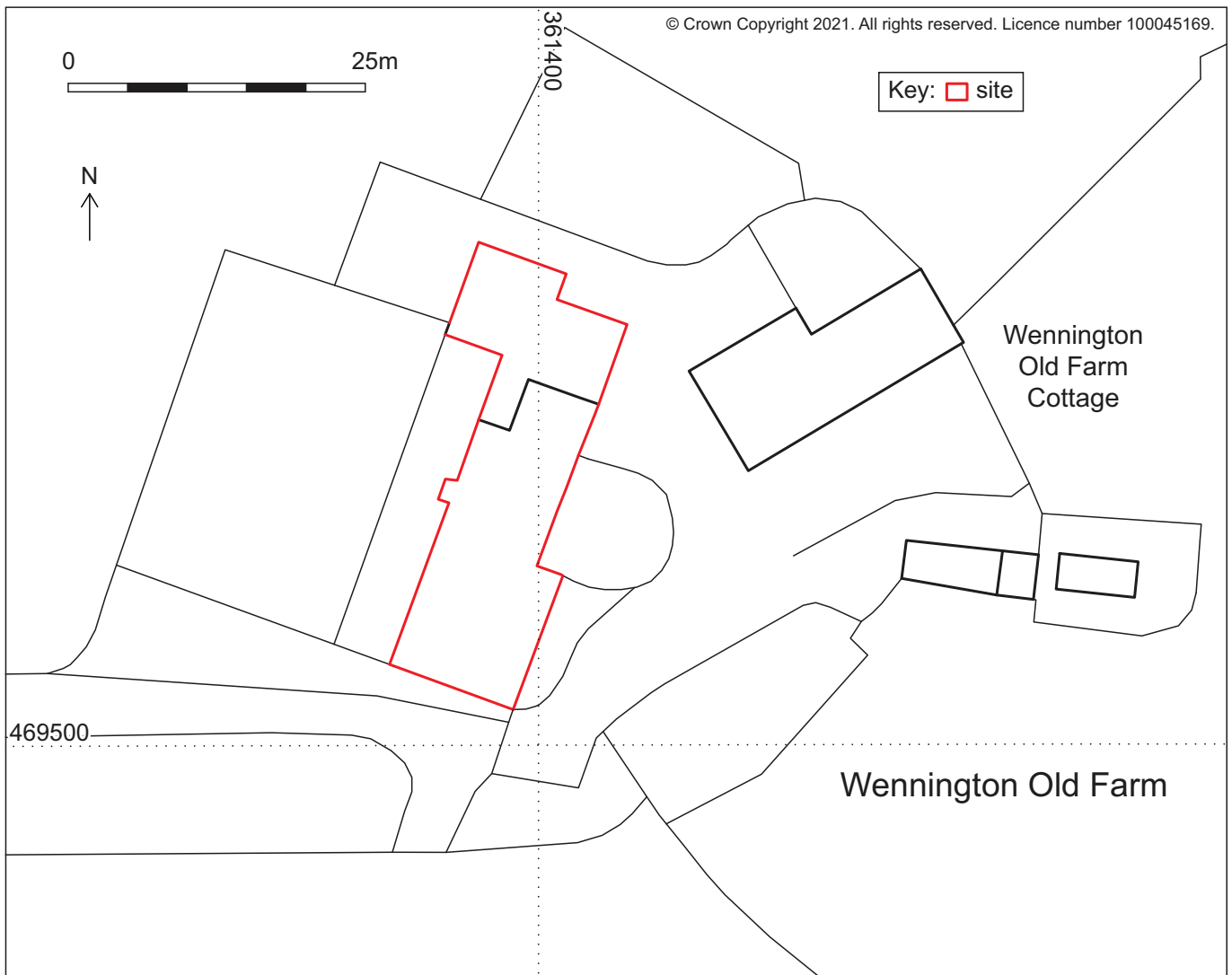
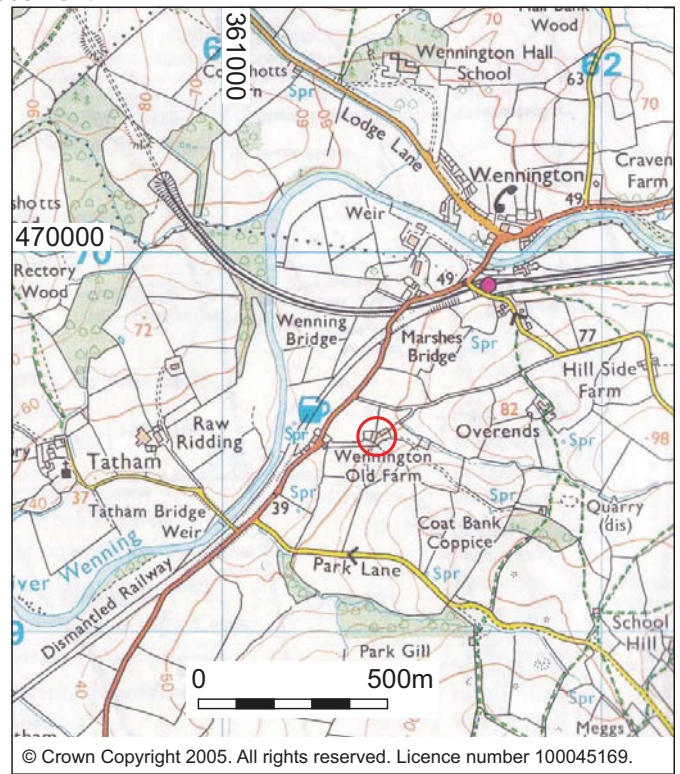
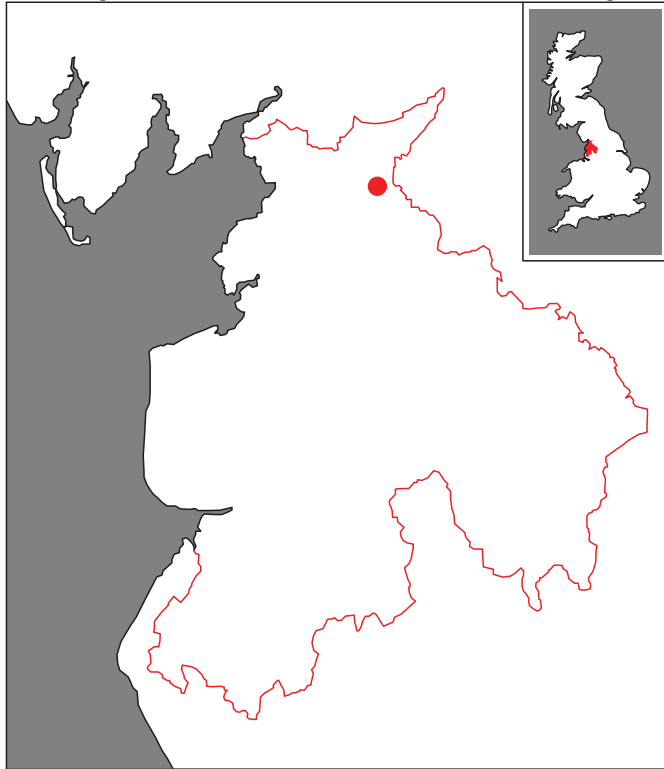
1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The village of Tatham is located on the very northern edge of Lancashire, approximately 15km north-east of Lancaster and immediately east of the River Wenning (Figure 1). The site is actually situated approximately 0.5km east of Tatham and a similar distance south-west of the village of Wennington.

1.2.2 Tatham is located within the wider Morecambe Bay Limestones area, which is characterised by higher ground dominated by outcropping Carboniferous Limestone and lower valleys covered by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 71-72). The resulting landscape is largely used for grazing animals, with rough pasture bounded by stone walls and hedges a common feature (*ibid*, 73).

1.2.3 Wennington Old Farm comprises a Grade II Listed Building (*Appendix 1*).



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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The heritage assessment consists of three elements, the most important of which is a desk-based assessment, as outlined below (see *Section 2.2*). It also includes archiving the results of the project. In addition, an archaeological building recording was also carried out of the property in order to better understand its physical development, especially in consideration of the results of the desk-based assessment.

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 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:

- **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. At present, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the archives are closed and so the majority of records were consulted via online resources. This meant that some, such as the tithe map or other estate maps and original sources, could not be accessed;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and relevant published sources 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 Archaeological Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to Historic England Level 2 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. 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. These were plotted at a scale of 1:100 and annotated by hand with additional detail.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive of the project 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). 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. Results

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 The initial component of the heritage assessment is a desk-based assessment, the results of which have been used to produce two main elements. Firstly, all available maps of the area were compiled into a map regression, demonstrating how the site physically developed (*Section 3.2*). The second purpose of the heritage assessment is to produce a background history of the site, focussing specifically on the known history and development of the building (*Section 3.3*). The compilation of this information then allowed a discussion of the development of the site and its significance to be considered (*Section 4*).

3.2 Map and Image Regression

3.2.1 **Ordnance Survey, 1847:** the building is clearly shown at this date as a single north-east/south-west orientated structure (Plate 1). The south-west end is evidently much wider and there is a suggestion of a smaller outshut or outshuts being present at the north-east end. The core of the building is essentially much as it is today.

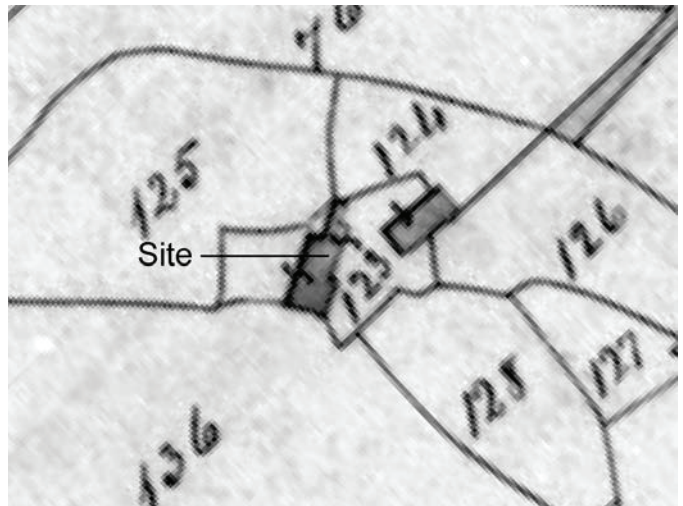


Plate 1 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1847

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the tithe map of 1848

3.2.2 **Tithe Map, 1848:** this map shows that the building has essentially the same footprint as depicted in the earlier map, with the addition of what appears to be another small outshut on the north-east end (TNA IR 29/18/300, 1848a) (Plate 2).

3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1894:** this is more detailed but seems to show essentially the same footprint as the previous maps, with the addition of small outshuts on the south-east and north-west elevations and a small garden on the south-east side with a rounded end (which is still present) (Plate 3).

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** the building is shown in the same form as on the previous map (Plate 4).

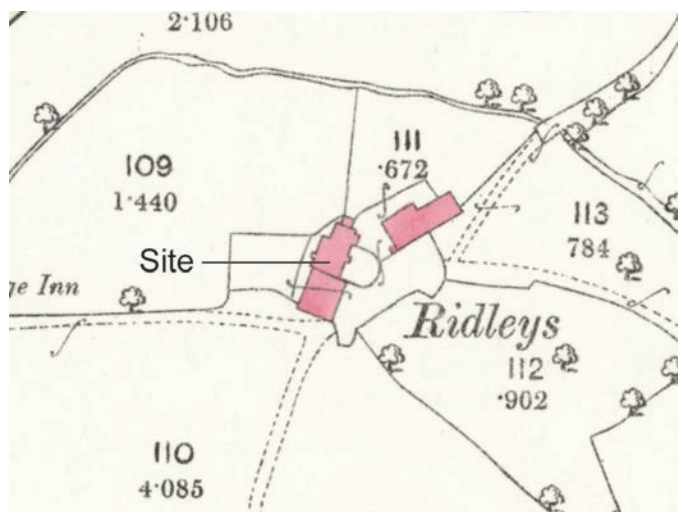


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

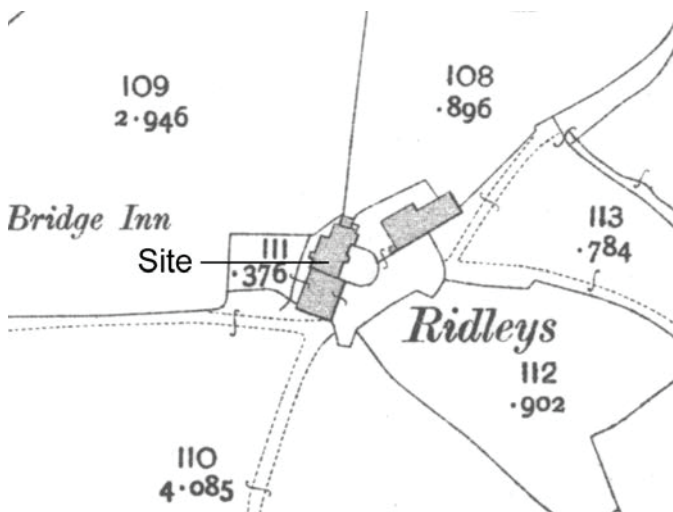


Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.2.5 **Recent photographs:** a collection of recent photographs of the building is held by the current owners, primarily showing some of the ground floor rooms as they were prior to changes made by a previous owner. While many areas have seen relatively little change, they are useful because they show the fireplaces that were present in Rooms G3 and G5.



Plate 5 (left): Recent view of Room G1, from the north-west



Plate 6 (right): Recent view of Room G1, from the south-west



Plate 7 (left): Recent view of Room G2, viewed from the north-east



Plate 8 (right): Recent view of Room G3, from the north-east



Plate 9 (left): Recent view of Room G5, viewed from the west



Plate 10 (right): Recent view of Room G8, from the north-east

3.3 Site History

3.3.1 **Owners and Occupiers:** details of the owners and occupiers are difficult to ascertain. The building has a datestone of 1688 (see *Appendix 1*), with the initials 'RM', which are thought to relate to a Robert Marshall of Wray (Garnett 1999, 157 – although the property is mistakenly listed by Garnett as 'Wennington Old Hall' and it is not clear why someone resident in Wray would have built a second house in Tatham). The only certain piece of evidence is the apportionment for the tithe map, which lists plot 123 as owned and occupied by John Chapman (TNA IR 29/18/300, 1848b). John Chapman, who is described as a farmer, apparently lived until 1875 (The London Gazette 1875, 4593), having been resident at Ridleys for 40 years (Colt and Witt 1890, 19). Unfortunately, the parish registers for Tatham do not begin until the mid-18th century and even then, references to Ridleys or 'The Ridleys' do not occur

until the 19th century. These are summarised in Table 1 below. The Lawson family were apparently tenants at Ridleys (Tatham History Society 2012):

Year	Event
1834	Baptism of Mary Anne Lawson, daughter of Stephen and Betty Lawson of Ridleys
1835	Baptism of Jane Hogg daughter of Thomas and Grace Hogg of Ridleys
1838	Baptism of Hugh Armistead Hogg so of Thomas and Grace Hogg of Ridleys
1910	Burial of James Mount of The Ridleys
1910	Burial of John Chapman Mount of The Ridleys

Table 1: References to Ridleys in the Parish Registers for Tatham

3.3.2 The Building: the available documentary records do not reveal the date at which the property was first constructed, although the original name, 'Ridleys', potentially provides some information. There is a reference in 1632/3 to a 'Ridleys House' (LRO DX/772 1632/3), evidently named after the family who lived there, although this cannot be connected with any certainty to this property. As already mentioned, the extant house has a datestone of 1688, which presumably demonstrates when house was constructed. The listed building information suggests that it is probably mid-18th century with 17th century elements with the barn to the south-west as probably early to mid-19th century (Historic England 2021; see *Appendix 1*). The tithe apportionment describes the property as comprising 'House Yard Garden & Orchard' (TNA IR 29/18/300, 1848b). The Listed Building details state that there are some alterations of 19th and 20th century date but the property was first listed in 1967, before the large flat-roofed extension was added to the north end; anecdotally this is thought to have occurred in the 1980s. This was evidently constructed in a faux Georgian style, with stone(?) balusters supporting a rail along at least one side. In addition, the former barn was converted, presumably at a similar time, into a large function room, and an 'entrance hall' was created within what appears to be a later (perhaps 19th century) addition to the building.

3.4 Archaeological Building Recording

3.4.1 Arrangement and fabric: the building comprises an essentially linear range orientated north/south, with the front facing into the yard to the east, but projecting slightly on the east side at the south end and considerably more at the north-west corner. It is primarily constructed in local dark yellow gritstone in rough courses, although the central and northern section of the east elevation has been finished with render scored to give the appearance of ashlar blocks. The north-west end is a modern extension but appears to have used some reclaimed stone in areas such as the quoins. The roof is finished with modern ceramic tiles and possibly stone ridge tiles, with two modern skylights in the east elevation. There are four chimneys typically constructed from ashlar stone and with ceramic pots. Internally the building has been extensively modernised with relatively few original features surviving and those that are have typically been heavily painted or stripped, although there are elements such as the original roof trusses that remain hand finished and largely unchanged. The building ranges from two stories plus an attic in the centre to single storey with a flat roof at the west end.

3.4.2 North external elevation: the west side comprises the flat roofed modern extension with a string course below the parapet. The corner has dressed stone quoins. There are two large windows in this section, both with fixed 15-light casements and stone sills and lintels (Plate 11). The return to the east has a double doorway, each with eight lights and with a stone lintel. The east end has a row of three windows each with dressed square stone surrounds and hinged six-light casements and this section is also finished with render scored to give the appearance of ashlar blocks but with projecting stone quoins at the east end. (Plate 12) Above this lower section is the raised gable of the main part of the building to the south, which is constructed from roughly coursed stone and has a small chimney with stone water tabling and a single ceramic pot. Beyond this, to the south, is the gable of the central part of the house,

which is finished with smooth render apart from the chimney, which is constructed from ashlar stone work with water tabling and three ceramic pots.



Plate 11 (left): The west side of the north external elevation, viewed from the north

Plate 12 (right): The east side of the north external elevation, viewed from the north-east

3.4.3 East external elevation: the north end is part of the single storey extension with a flat roof and plain parapet. It is rendered with scored ashlar blocks and projecting quoins at the north end (Plate 13). There is a long low window on the north side with square stone surrounds and a fixed three-light casement. To the south is a doorway also with square stone surrounds, although with central projecting keystones in the jambs, and a split door, the top half with six lights the bottom plank and batten. To the south of this the elevation raises to two stories. The ground floor has a window with a square stone surround with a fixed nine-light casement. To the south is a doorway with nine lights in the top and a fielded panel below. At first floor level is a window, again with square stone surrounds and a 16-light sash casement with horns. To the south the elevation is raised again at the centre of the house (Plate 14). There are a pair of wide windows on the ground floor with narrow dressed stone surrounds with a steep chamfer and three part six-light casements, hinged in the centre (Plate 15). These are either side of a central doorway with moulded quoined jambs and an embattled lintel with the date '1688' and initials 'RM' carved in relief (Plate 16). The door has nine lights above a moulded panel. The first floor has three more windows again with narrow dressed stone surrounds with a steep chamfer and modern 20-light sash casements with horns. At the south end there are ashlar V-jointed quoins against a return in the wall to the east, which is plain but has ashlar dressed stone quoins where it returns to the south. There is a small doorway immediately after this with square surrounds and a modern glazed 12-light door (Plate 17 and Plate 18). To the south is a large wagon doorway with ashlar quoins and a flat voussoir arch. The door has been infilled with large panelled double doors with 16 lights over and four lights in flanking panels either side. There is a further doorway at the south end blocked with stone and with a square surround and ashlar quoins at the south-east corner.



Plate 13 (left): The north end of the east external elevation, viewed from the east



Plate 14 (right): The central part of the east external elevation, viewed from the east



Plate 15 (left): Detail of the northern ground floor window in the central part of the east external elevation, viewed from the east



Plate 16 (right): The doorway in the central part of the east external elevation, viewed from the east



Plate 17 (left): The south end of the east external elevation, viewed from the east



Plate 18 (right): The south end of the east external elevation, viewed from the south-east

3.4.4 South external elevation: this comprises the gable end of the building, with a continuous outshut extension clearly added to the east side (Plate 19). It is all exposed stone laid in rough courses with a small chimney on top of ashlar stone. There are dressed quoins at either end with ovolo-moulded kneelers on top, although the eastern one is partially hidden by the outshut roof. Below the chimney is a former owl hole, blocked with stone but leaving a small recess, and with a projecting stone sill. At ground floor level there is a pair of windows that are evidently inserted and have thin band surrounds in concrete and lead over the lintels, extending to either side, and 12-light casements (Plate 20). Low to the east of these is a further small opening with a plank door. The outshut extension to the east also has a small window with square stone surrounds and a nine-light fixed casement (Plate 21).



Plate 19: The south external elevation, viewed from the south



Plate 20 (left): Detail of inserted window in the south external elevation, viewed from the south

Plate 21 (right): Outshut extension on the east side visible in the south external elevation, viewed from the south

3.4.5 **West external elevation:** the south end has a quoined corner immediately after which is a blocked doorway with a quoined jamb and stone lintel (Plate 22). To the north of this are two windows either side of a wagon doorway (Plate 23). The windows are evidently inserted and have square concrete surrounds and hinged 12-light casements. The doorway between them has been much altered, with evidence for rebuilding above, where there is also a strip of concrete presumably covering a lintel, and around the jambs. The door itself comprises a doubled glazed door of 12-lights with further flanking lights and overlights. At high level there are two former winnowing slots, one on either side. There is a slight return to the west before the elevation reaches the central section (Plate 24), which has a French door on the south side with three parts each with ten lights (Plate 25). This is below a canted bay projecting at first floor level, which is finished with concrete in the form of rock faced stone and with modern sash windows above of 12 and 40-lights. Immediately to the north of the French door are the remains of a former doorway, now comprising just the north quoins and part of the lintel, the opening blocked with stone. To the north is a tall stair window with a dressed square stone surround and 15-light fixed timber casement. There are two further windows to the north, the ground floor with a square concrete surround and 12-light hinged casement, the first floor with a dressed stone square surround and 12-light sash casement. There is a further window into the cellar at ground level, with a central chamfered stone mullion and small single and two-light fixed casement windows (Plate 26). The quoins have largely been removed at the north end of the central section making the junction between it and the modern extension to the north difficult to identify. At ground level there is a small aperture, presumably to provide access to downpipes serving the flat roof. The north end is flat roofed, with a decorative concrete balustrade and houses a pair of windows with square concrete surrounds and 12-light hinged casements (Plate 27). Above the flat roof is a further set of French doors providing access onto the flat roof. It returns to the west at the north end, where there is a doorway with a double door with 16-lights and flanking six lights, and the return to the north has a further two windows each with 21-lights and a French

door of 16-lights and narrow flanking lights. All of these have no surrounds and stone lintels and sills (Plate 28).



Plate 22 (left): The blocked doorway and inserted window in the south end of the west external elevation, viewed from the west

Plate 23 (right): General view of the south end of the west external elevation, viewed from the south-west



Plate 24: General view of the central part of the west external elevation, viewed from the north-west



Plate 25 (left): Blocked former door, French door and bay window on the south side of the central section, viewed from the north-west

Plate 26 (right): Ground floor and cellar windows on the north side of the west external elevation, viewed from the west



Plate 27 (left): The north end of the west external elevation, viewed from the south-west

Plate 28 (right): The north end of the west external elevation, viewed from the west

3.4.6 Internal detail – Room B1: this comprises a small cellar with a concrete floor, with a square hole in the north-west corner, and stone steps up in the south-west (Plate 29). There is a stone slab bench in the south-east corner supported on stone pillars, the north-west of which is a reused dressed piece with chamfered sections, perhaps a reused door or window lintel (Plate 30). The ceiling is supported by machine cut timber joists. The walls are finished with lime plaster and limewash and the north, east and

west are plain, although the underside of the stairs is visible in the east, which has thick boards some of which with Baltic timber marks and chamfered supporting pieces (Plate 31). There is a stone shelf below this and a modern safe set into the wall. To the south of this is a doorway, the door of which has six plain panels. The west elevation has a small window with a central chamfered stone mullion, stone sill and splayed jambs (Plate 32).



Plate 29 (left): Stone steps on the south-west side of Room B1, viewed from the north

Plate 30 (right): Stone bench in Room B1, viewed from the north-west



Plate 31 (left): Underside of the stairs on the east side of Room B1, viewed from the west

Plate 32 (right): Mullion window in the west elevation of Room B1, viewed from the east

3.4.7 Internal detail – Room G1: this comprises a large function room at the south end of the building. The floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling is plaster with applied Georgian-style cornice and decorative including floral swags and fluting (Plate 33 and Plate 34). The walls are also finished with plaster, wallpaper and a denticular dado rail, and the whole room has been extensively modernised. The north elevation is plain apart from a wide doorway with double doors, each with five panels. The east elevation has a large doorway near the centre with elaborate glazed infill comprising glazed double doors with a massive fan light above and flanking lights to either side (Plate 35). There is a low cupboard set in an alcove to the north containing a heater. The south elevation has a central fireplace with a decorative surround comprising a polished stone insert and elaborately carved timber and houses a woodburning stove (Plate 36). Either side of the fireplace there is a window with a window seat and at either end of the elevation the walls have been built out to form large cupboards with double doors each with a pair of eight lights and panelling. The large alcove that the fireplace sits in has scrolled kneelers decorated with acanthus leaves at either end. The west elevation has a large central doorway with French doors (Plate 37), either side of which is a window with splayed jambs finished with panels and a timber sill (Plate 38). The lower part of the winnowing slots visible externally are just evident at the top of the wall, continuing behind the cornice and ceiling.



Plate 33 (left): Detail of the cornice in Room G1, viewed from the south-west

Plate 34 (right): The ceiling in Room G1, viewed from the south



Plate 35 (left): The doorway in the east elevation of Room G1, viewed from the south-west

Plate 36 (right): The south end of Room G1, viewed from the north



Plate 37 (left): The doorway in the west elevation of Room G1, viewed from the east

Plate 38 (right): The southern window in the west elevation of Room G1, viewed from the east

3.4.8 Internal detail – Room G2: this comprises a long ‘lobby’ off the east side of Room G1. The floor is finished with carpet, and raised relative to Room G1, and the ceiling is plaster with an ornate cornice and a single plastered beam orientated east/west (Plate 39). The south end has been partitioned off to form a bathroom and the walls are finished with plaster and paint. The north elevation has a small alcove on the west side with a rough timber lintel and later timber sill, and steps back on the east side to form a larger alcove adjacent to the doorway in the east elevation (Plate 40). The door within this has a glazed 12-light door and to the south there is a large doorway with central double doors each with three panels and an overlight and flanking lights (Plate 41). The south end, inside the bathroom, has been extensively modernised and is tiled throughout. There is an alcove in the south end of the east elevation corresponding with the blocked doorway visible externally (Plate 42). The south elevation, inside the

bathroom, has a window on the west side with a nine-light hinged casement. The west elevation has a large alcove at the south end within the bathroom (within which the bath is set) with a rough and reused timber lintel exposed. There is a large doorway in the main part of the room with glazing and a fan light as per Room G1.



Plate 39 (left): The cornice in Room G2, viewed from the south



Plate 40 (right): The north end of Room G2, viewed from the south



Plate 41 (left): The doorway in the east elevation of Room G2, viewed from the north-west

Plate 42 (right): The south end of Room G2, within the bathroom, viewed from the north-west

3.4.9 **Internal detail – Room G3:** this comprises the living room within the main part of the house and has a carpet floor and flat plaster ceiling with two exposed timber beams orientated east/west, which are hand-finished and chamfered with stop chamfer detailing at the north end of the eastern one (Plate 43 and Plate 44). There is a further east/west beam in the south-west corner (Plate 49). The walls are finished with plaster and wallpaper and have a moulded skirting board. The north elevation has a modern cupboard built into an alcove on the west side before a return to the north (Plate 45). This contains a doorway to the stairs (Room G4), which has an early surround decorated with fluted columns, mouldings and a rounded arch (Plate 46) but a modern door with six lights in the top. The elevation proper to the east of this has another doorway with a moulded surround and modern door. The east elevation has a doorway on the north side with a moulded surround and modern door (Plate 47). To the south is a window with splayed jambs with bevelled raised and fielded panels and a timber sill seat (Plate 47). The south elevation is plain apart from a doorway with a moulded surround and double doors (Plate 48). There is a vent for a former fireplace to the west. The west elevation has a wide French door on the south side with a moulded surround and panelled jambs, all modern (Plate 49).



Plate 43 (left): Beams in Room G3, viewed from the south-west



Plate 44 (right): Stop chamfer detail at the north end of the eastern beam in Room G3, viewed from the south-west



Plate 45 (left): The north side of Room G3, viewed from the south



Plate 46 (right): Doorway between Room G3 and G4 in the return of the north elevation, viewed from the east



Plate 47: The east elevation in Room G3, viewed from the west



Plate 48 (left): The south elevation in Room G3, viewed from the north-east



Plate 49 (right): French door in the west elevation of Room G3, viewed from the east

3.4.10 **Internal detail – Room G4:** this comprises the dog-leg staircase within the main part of the house. The staircase has turned balusters on square blocks and a moulded newel post and handrail coming to a scrolled end (Plate 50). At the landing level the newel post is fluted (Plate 51) and there is a tall stair window to the west with splayed jambs and a timber sill seat. At ground floor there is a doorway on the west side leading to the cellar with six bevelled raised and fielded panels and a moulded surround (Plate 52). In the north wall there is an alcove with a rounded head and pair of panelled doors in the bottom (Plate 53).



Plate 50 (left): Staircase in Room G4, viewed from the north-east

Plate 51 (right): Fluted newel post on landing in Room G4, viewed from the west



Plate 52 (left): Door to the cellar in Room G4, viewed from the east

Plate 53 (right): Alcove on the north side of Room G4, viewed from the south

3.4.11 **Internal detail – Room G5:** this comprises a dining room and has a carpeted floor and plaster ceiling supported by two beams running north/south, both of which are hand finished and chamfered with runout stops (Plate 54). The walls are finished with plaster and paint and has a tall moulded skirting

board. The north elevation has a long low alcove on the west side, now housing shelving but perhaps originally a window (Plate 55). To the east is a doorway with a moulded surround and modern door with six lights in the top. To the east is a vent for a former fireplace. The east elevation has a large window with splayed jambs with panelling as per Room G3, a timber sill and moulded surround (Plate 56). The south elevation has a tall alcove on the east side, which is largely plain but has bevelled raised and fielded panels in the lower part (Plate 57). To the west is a doorway with a moulded surround and modern door. The west elevation steps out around the staircase (Room G4) and has a window with square jambs, a modern hinged casement, and timber sill seat.



Plate 54 (left): Detail of a chamfered beam in Room G5, viewed from the south-west

Plate 55 (right): The north elevation in Room G5, viewed from the south-east

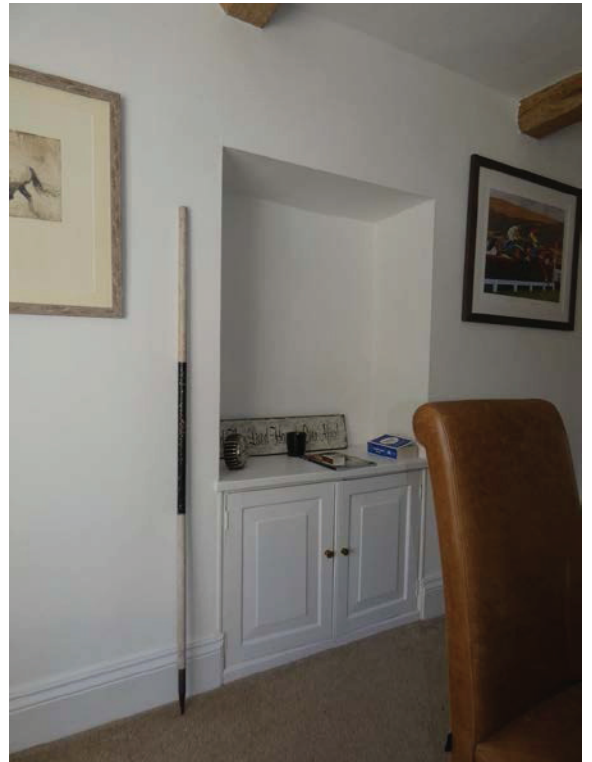


Plate 56 (left): Window in the east elevation of Room G5, viewed from the west

Plate 57 (right): Alcove in the south elevation of Room G5, viewed from the north-east

3.4.12 **Internal detail – Room G6:** this forms an entrance hall into the building. The floor is finished with carpet and it has a plaster ceiling with two beams orientated north/south, both very neatly finished and

with a narrow runout chamfer, and there is also a simple modern coving around the whole room (Plate 58). The walls are finished with plaster and wallpaper and the lower part is partially covered by timber-effect panelling. The north elevation has a double doorway, which is glazed, at the west end before a return through a wide opening. There is then another doorway with a plain surround and modern door with six-lights (Plate 59). To the east is a fixed bookcase incorporating a false fireplace with polished stone insert (Plate 60). The east elevation has a window on the north side with splayed jambs, the northern of which is overlong, and a timber sill (Plate 61). There is a doorway to the south in an overlong opening, with a very shallow splayed jamb on the south side (Plate 61). The south elevation has a doorway on the west side, also in an overlong opening with a single step up and a moulded surround around the wider opening and the doorway (Plate 62). The west elevation has a window with a pair of six-light hinged casements and a timber sill (Plate 63).



Plate 58 (left): Beam in Room G6, viewed from the south-east

Plate 59 (right): North elevation of Room G6, viewed from the south



Plate 60 (left): Built in bookcase with false fireplace on the east side of the north elevation of Room G6, viewed from the south-west

Plate 61 (right): Window and doorway in the east elevation of Room G6, viewed from the west



Plate 62 (left): Doorway in the south elevation of Room G6, viewed from the north-east



Plate 63 (right): Window in the west elevation of Room G6, viewed from the east

3.4.13 **Internal detail – Room G7:** this comprises a kitchen and is extensively modernised and finished with tiles and attached kitchen units throughout. The east side has been partitioned off to form a separate utility. The floor is tiled and the ceiling plaster, with two large recesses, perhaps originally for roof lights. The walls are typically obscured by the kitchen units; there is a window to the north with a six-light hinged casement, and a doorway to the south, as well as a window and doorway in the eastern wall of the utility room.

3.4.14 **Internal detail – Room G8:** this comprises a garden room within the modern extension. It has a tiled floor and flat plaster ceiling supported by two large east/west beams and chamfered joists (Plate 64). The walls are finished with plaster and paint with a partition on the east side forming a small toilet. The walls are generally fairly plain, with large windows to the north and west and a French door with flanking windows on the west side of the south elevation and double doors up a flight of steps on the east side (Plate 65). The west elevation has two exposed stone buttresses either side of another French door and the east elevation has a doorway into the toilet.



Plate 64 (left): General view of Room G8, from the south-east



Plate 65 (right): General view of Room G8, from the north

3.4.15 **Internal detail – Room F1:** this comprises a bedroom with an en suite to the east. The floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling plaster with beams along the north and south walls, the south finished with plaster and the north hand finished and with empty slots along the north face, presumably for an earlier stud partition wall. The walls are finished with plaster and wallpaper. The north elevation is

a modern stud partition wall with doorway with an early door with six plain panels and a built-in modern cupboard with double doors to the east of this (Plate 66). The east elevation, within the bathroom, has a window with a modern sash casement and panelling over splayed jambs (Plate 67). The south elevation is plain, and the west has a projecting canted bay window with modern sash casements (Plate 68).



Plate 66 (left): Doors in the north elevation of Room F1, viewed from the south

Plate 67 (right): Window in the east elevation of Room F1, viewed from the west



Plate 68 (left): Bay window the west elevation of Room F1, viewed from the east

3.4.16 **Internal detail – Room F2:** this forms the landing. The floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling is plaster. The walls are also finished with plaster and wall paper. There are doorways to the north, south and east, all with original six bevelled raised and fielded panel doors and moulded surrounds (Plate 69). There is a narrow double doorway to the west leading to the stairs to the second floor, the top half of the door, which is modern, is vented and the bottom panelled. To the south of this are the stairs down to the ground floor, which have a rectangular section fluted newel post (Plate 70).



Plate 69 (left): Doors to the north and east in Room G2, viewed from the south-west

Plate 70 (right): The west side of Room G2, viewed from the east

3.4.17 **Internal detail – Room F3:** this currently forms a small playroom and has a carpeted floor and flat plaster ceiling. The walls are finished with plaster and wallpaper and there are modern stud walls in the south-west corner forming a small toilet. The room is otherwise mostly plain; there is a fixed shelf attached to the north elevation and a window to the east with a modern sash casement and panelled splayed jambs (Plate 71).

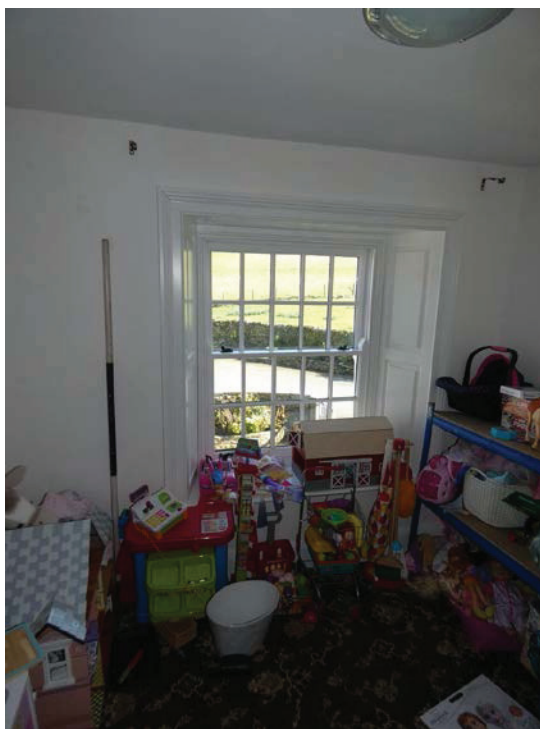


Plate 71: Window in the east elevation of Room F3, viewed from the west

3.4.18 **Internal detail – Room F4:** this has been extensively modernised and the walls are largely covered by fitted cupboards. The floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling plaster. There is a large opening on the east side of the north elevation into Room F5 with a modern arch decorated with panelling and fluted columns (Plate 72). The east elevation has window with a splayed panelled jambs and a modern sash casement (Plate 72), while the south elevation has a doorway on the west side with an early door with six bevelled raised and fielded panels and a moulded surround (Plate 73).



Plate 72 (left): Arch to north and window to east in Room F4, viewed from the south-west

Plate 73 (right): Doorway in the south elevation of Room F4, viewed from the north

3.4.19 Internal detail – Room F5: this comprises a large bedroom and is accessed through the large arched opening to the south via a single step down from Room F5 to the south. The floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling flat plaster and the walls are finished with plaster and wallpaper, with fitted cupboards to the south and over and around the bed to the north. The room is mostly plain, with a window to the east with a modern sash casement and panelled splayed jambs and French doors to the west leading onto the flat roof (Plate 74). There is a doorway on the west side of the south elevation with an early door with six bevelled raised and fielded panels (Plate 75).



Plate 74 (left): French doors in the west elevation of Room F5, viewed from the east

Plate 75 (right): Doorway in the south elevation of Room F5, viewed from the north

3.4.20 Internal detail – Room F6: this forms a bathroom and is raised up a single step from Room F5. The floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling flat plaster. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and mostly plain, although there is an early six-panel door on the east side of the north elevation, the doorway of which has steeply angled jambs suggesting it was inserted. The south elevation has a tall alcove on the east side, presumably originally a doorway, with some moulded surround remaining (Plate 76), and the west elevation has a window with a modern sash casement and fairly square plain jambs (Plate 77).



Plate 76 (left): Alcove on the east side of the south elevation, viewed from the north

Plate 77 (right): Doorway on the east side of the north elevation, viewed from the south-west

3.4.21 **Internal detail – Room S1:** this comprises the roof space above Room G1. It has a modern joist floor and is open to the roof, which is supported by iron I-beams with concrete blocks on top below the purlins, of which there are two per pitch plus a ridge plank. The walls are rough stone, apart from the north, which has the remains of some early plaster on it. In the centre of the north elevation is the access from Room S2, which was evidently originally a small window as it has part of the dressed stone jamb on the west side and possibly the lintel. The east elevation has three winnowing slots and the top of the wagon doorway, with the original rough timber lintel. The south elevation is a relatively plain gable, with a concrete brick flue added for the fireplace below. The west elevation has been partially rebuilt in modern block (above the large French door in Room G1) and there are three small square winnowing slots along the north side.

3.4.22 **Internal detail – Room S2:** this comprises a single attic room. It has a carpet floor and is open to the roof, which is backed with modern board. There are two trusses, both of fairly basic tie beam type with lap jointed principals (west on top of east) and pegged. Each has a collar, although this is certainly a modern addition or replacement in the north truss, and each also has a pair of queen posts below the junction between the collar and the principals, although these are probably recent additions or have been more recently moved into this position as both have lots of filler. There are carpenter's marks 'I' and 'II' on the north face of the junction of the principals, from north to south, as well as a 'I' on the east end of the northern principal, again on the north face. In addition, there is an inscribed star on the west end of the south principal and a circle at the west end of the north principal, both also on the north face. The trusses support four purlins per pitch, plus a diagonally-set ridge purlin. All of these are hand-finished and some are evidently reused, probably cruck blades. The east and west elevations are little more than the wall top, although the top of the stairs is on the west side, with a very basic hand rail added between this and the north truss. The north elevation is plain and finished with rough plaster and paint. The south elevation has a similar finish but also a row of through stones and a small doorway providing access to Room S1 to the south. Above this is a modern winch.



Plate 78 (left): The southern truss in Room S2, viewed from the south-west

Plate 79 (right): The northern truss in Room S2, viewed from the north-west



Plate 80 (left): Carpenter's marks 'I' at the top of the north truss, viewed from the north

Plate 81 (right): Carpenter's marks 'II' at top of the south truss, viewed from the north

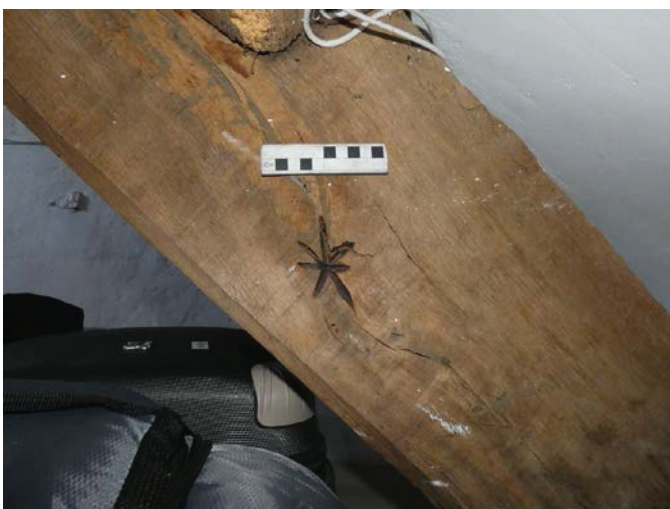


Plate 82 (left): Inscribed star at the west end of the south truss, viewed from the north

Plate 83 (right): Inscribed circle at the west end of the north truss, viewed from the north

NORTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION



SOUTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION



Key: --- rebuild / insert ▨ cross-sectional wall ▩ blocked feature — features to the rear

Figure 2: North and south external elevations

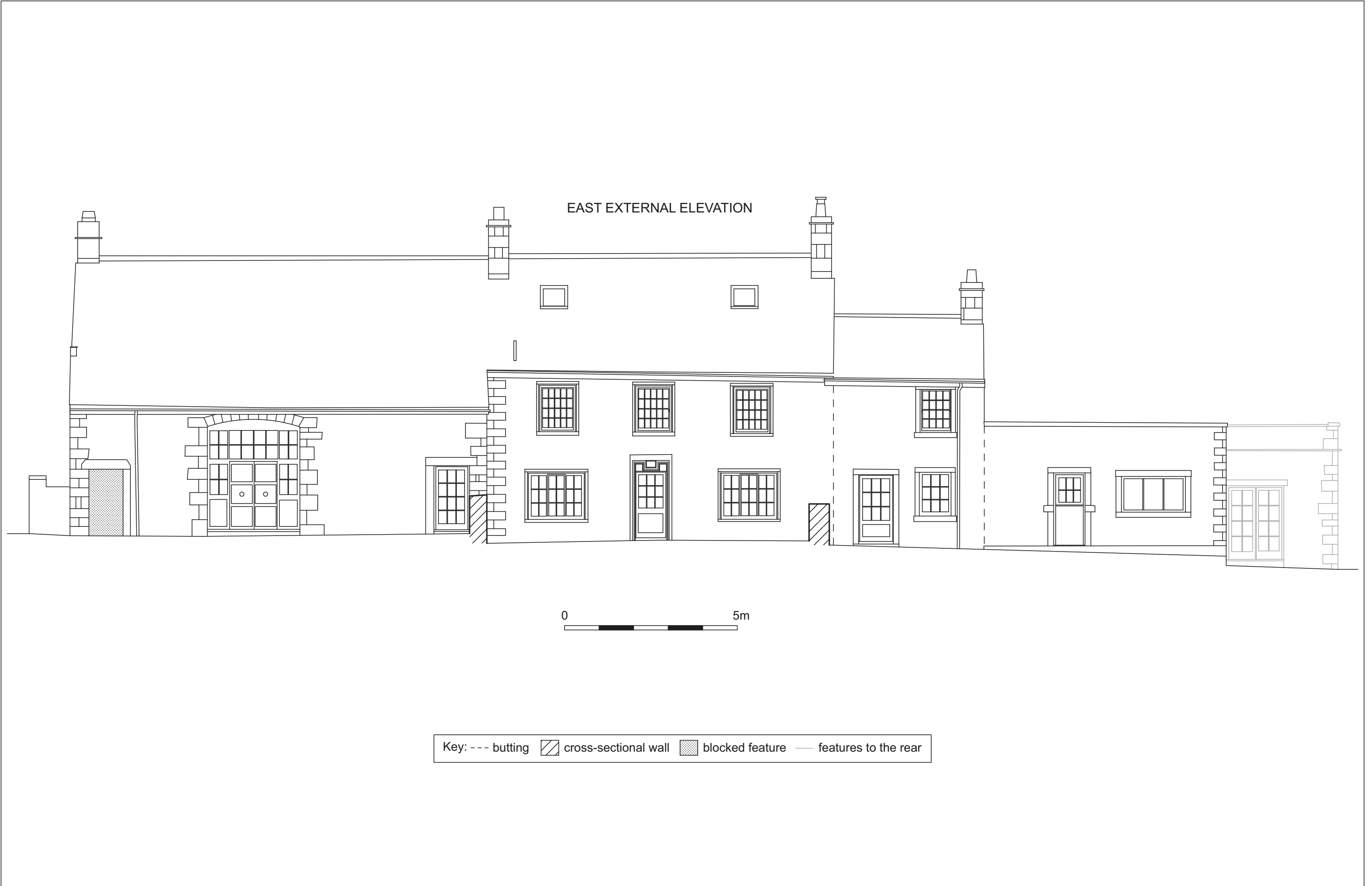
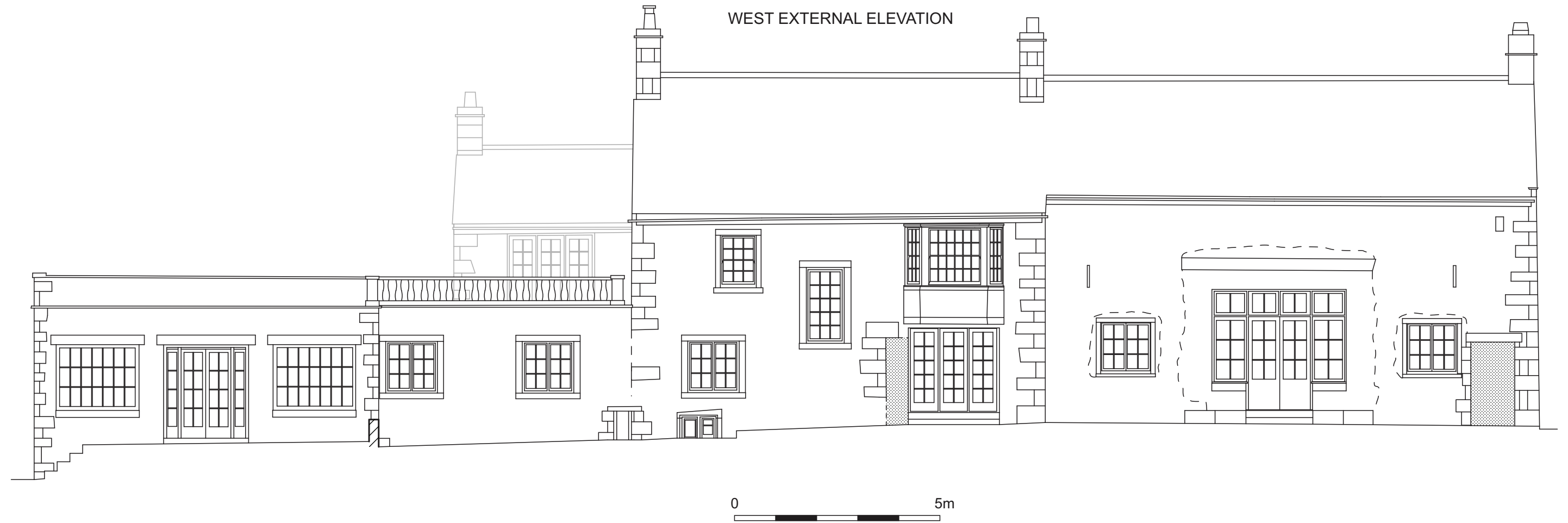


Figure 3: East external elevation



Key: --- rebuild / insert ▨ cross-sectional wall ▩ blocked feature — features to the rear

Figure 4: West external elevation

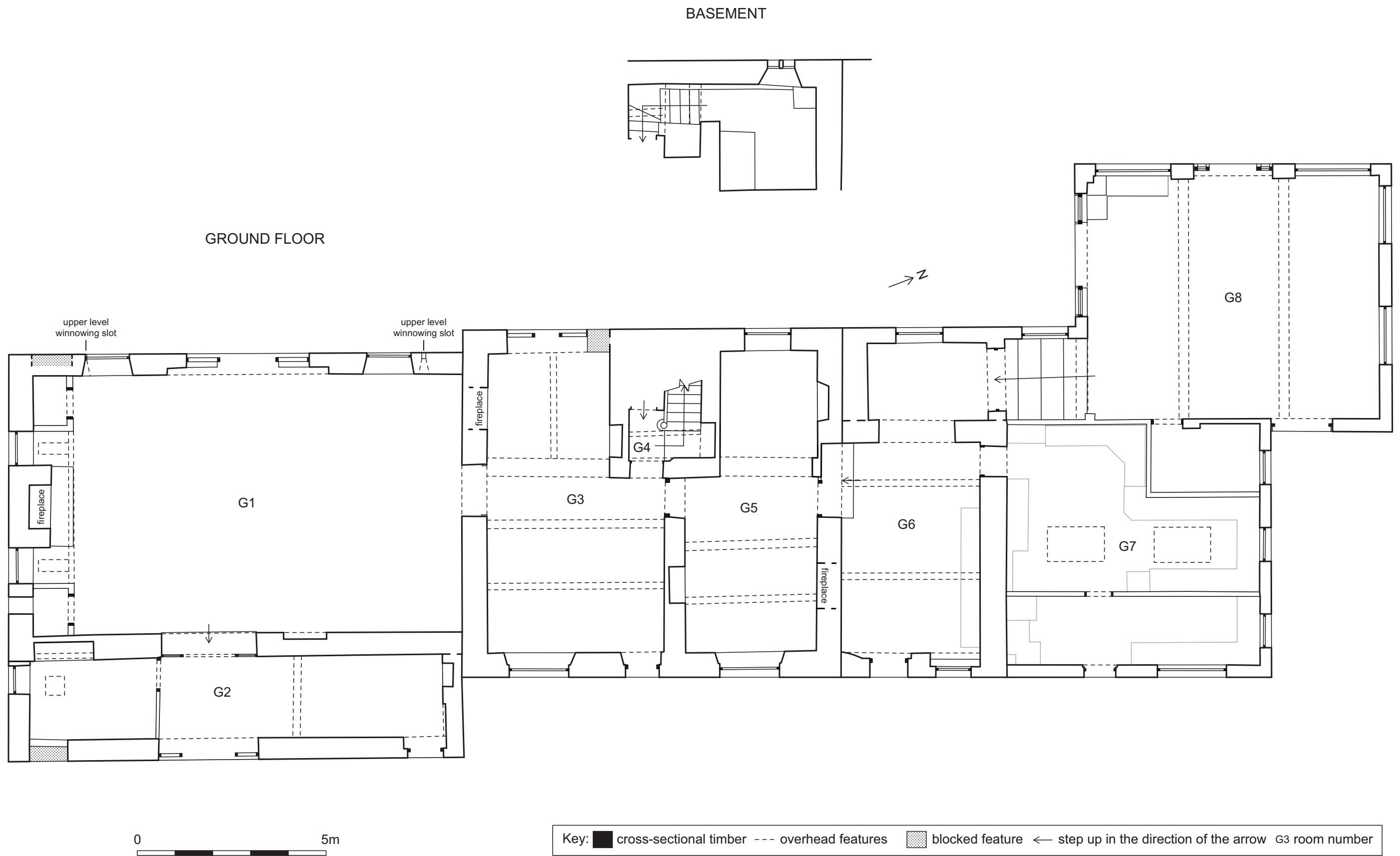


Figure 5: Ground floor and basement plans

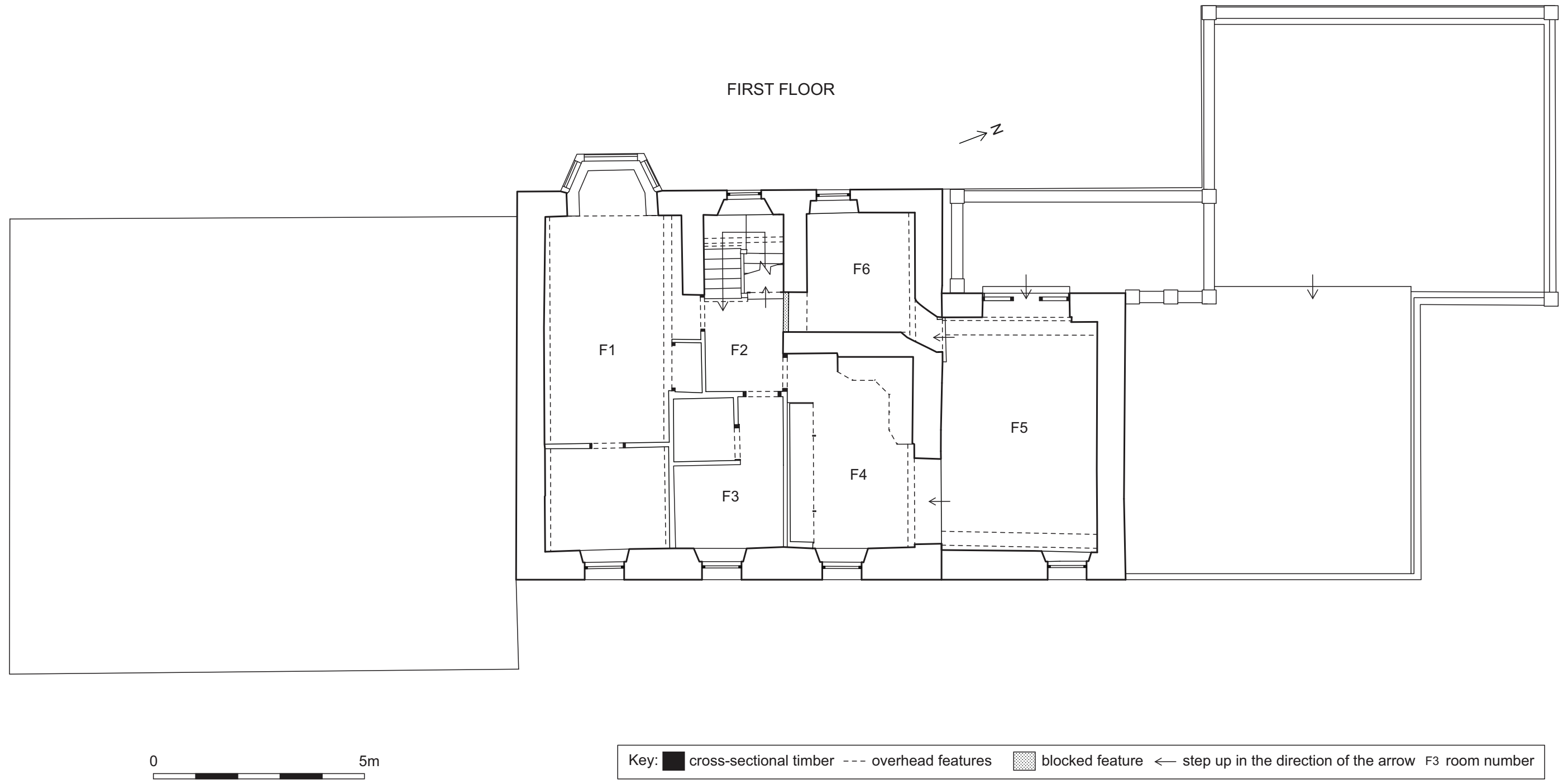


Figure 6: First floor plan

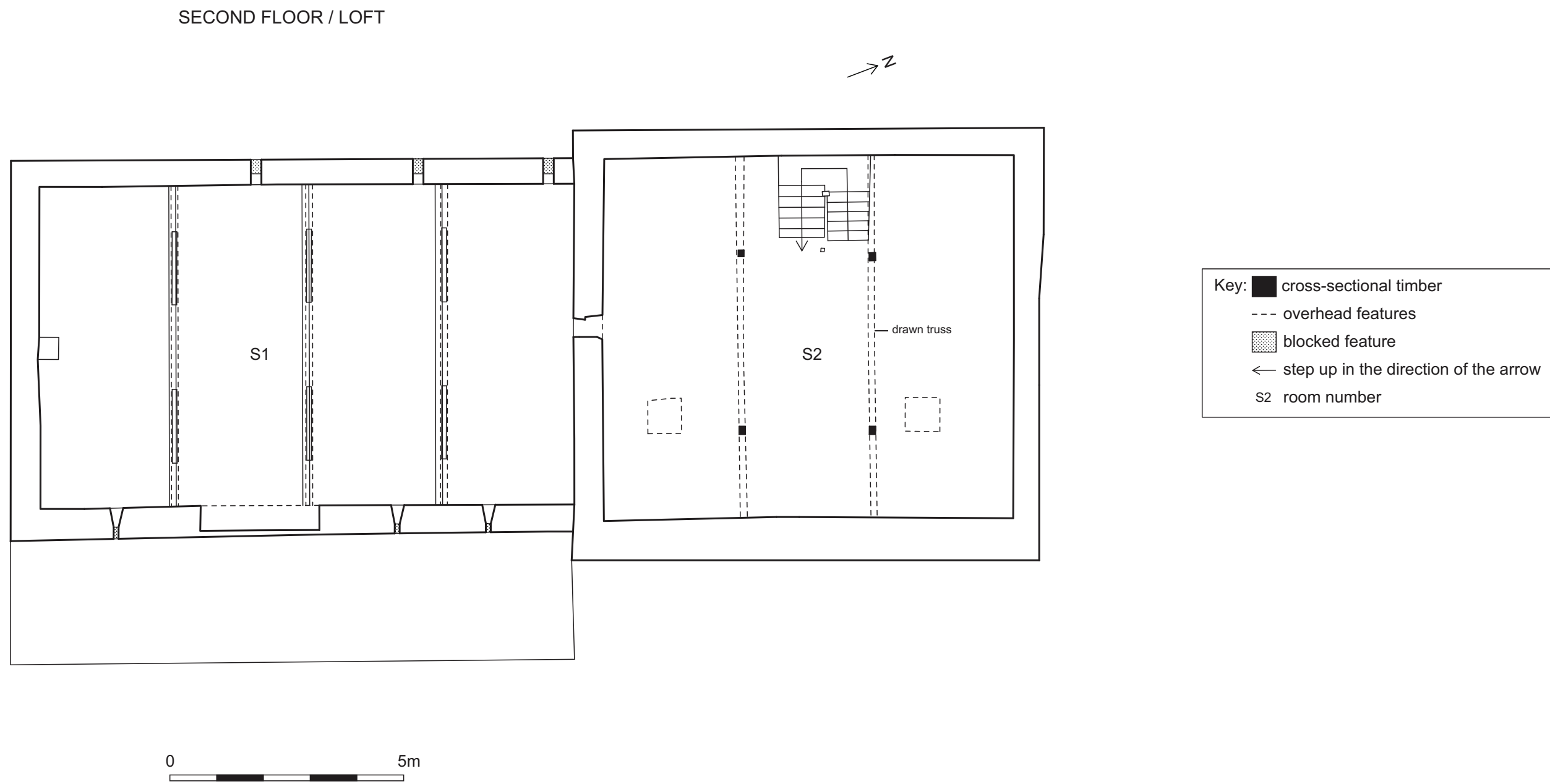
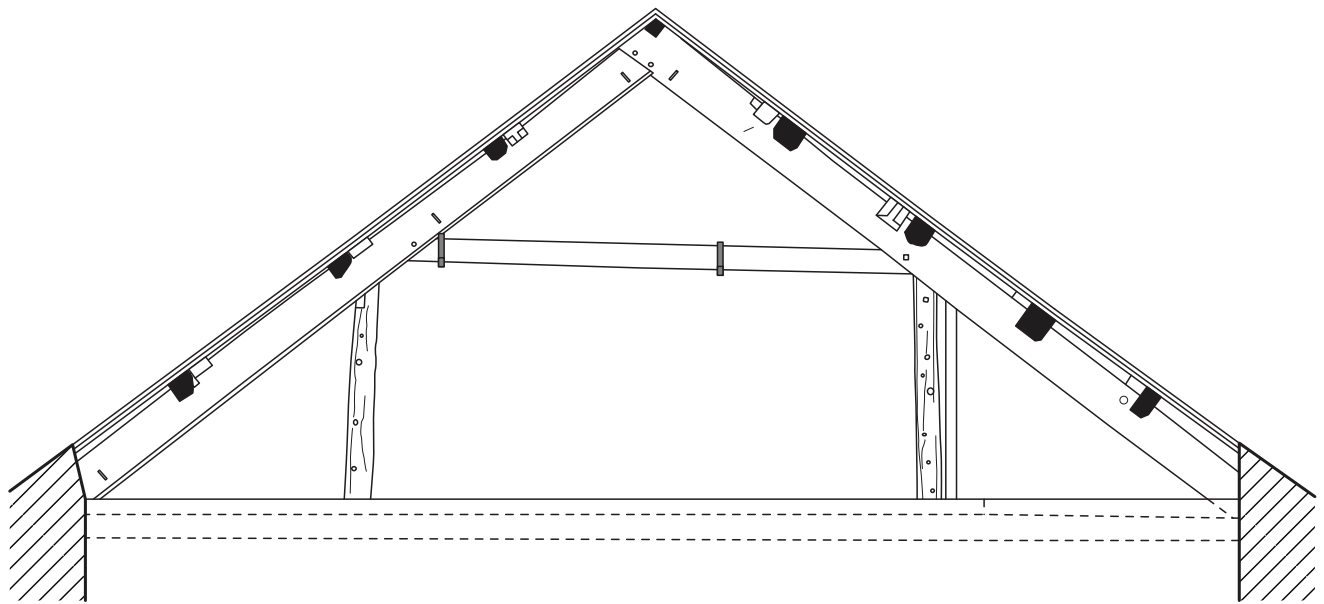


Figure 7: Second floor / loft plan

NORTH FACING SIDE OF THE NORTH TRUSS IN THE LOFT (S2)



0 2.5m




Key:  cross-sectional timber
 extrapolated line
 blocked feature

Figure 8: The north facing side of the north truss in the loft (S2)

4. Discussion

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The available documentary evidence demonstrates that the site has at least late 17th century origins and that the original house part of the extant structure has at least elements dating from 1688. The documentary history is not detailed before the 19th century but it is clear that the building had taken on much of its current form by this date, with the exception of the large extension at the north end, which was added in the 1980s but built in a faux Georgian style. The building recording has allowed a much more refined understanding of the development of the structure and it is therefore easier to identify areas of significance within the structure and discuss what the impact of any proposals might be.

4.2 Phasing

4.2.1 The building recording, combined with the available, albeit fairly limited documentary evidence, has allowed five phases of development to be identified within the structure.

4.2.2 **Phase 1 (late 17th century?):** the datestone in the front (east) elevation of the building of 1688 demonstrates that at least parts of the extant structure are late 17th century in origin – assuming this has not been moved from elsewhere to the property, which is possible given the suggested connections with a Robert Marshall of Wray (see *Section 3.3.1*). However, the arrangement of the wall between the central section of the property and the south end, with throughstones visible in Room S2 suggesting that the external face was originally to the north, might indicate that this wall formed part of an earlier property that was incorporated into the current building. Such an occurrence is known in a similar building at Slackwood Farm, Silverdale, where a main wall was evidently retained through various phases of redevelopment beginning in at least the medieval period (Greenlane Archaeology 2013). A group of stone mullions re-used to form the legs of a kit stand immediately east of the front of the property perhaps also originate in an earlier building on the site (Plate 84).



Plate 84: Stone mullions re-used as legs for a kit stand to the east of the property, viewed from the north

4.2.3 **Phase 2 (early-18th century):** it is evident that the earliest part of the current building comprised a double-pile plan house corresponding with Rooms G3-G5, F1-F4, F6, and S2. This is a very well-known form across the country, originating in the 17th century at the higher end of the social scale and becoming wide-spread by the mid-18th century onwards (Brunskill 2000, 114). However, there is

increasing evidence for their adoption earlier in the 18th century across the region, based on the evidence of numerous surveys carried out by Greenlane Archaeology. What is apparent is how uniform they were, with the footprint almost always 10m square, and a similar arrangement of four rooms on each floor (divided by a solid masonry wall or stud partitions) organised around a rear staircase (Room G4), which was accessed via a corridor from the front door leading to the decorative entrance with fluted columns and a round arch on the south side of Room G4. In the case of Wennington Old Farm the rooms have been opened up on the ground floor into two larger spaces (Rooms G3 and G5), the south wall of the corridor has been removed, and the original main front door (beneath the datestone of 1688) is now subservient to the door to the north into Room G6. There was possibly also additional access into the stairs from the west sides of both of these rooms, now remaining as alcoves, and the tall alcove in the south wall of Room G5 was probably also originally a doorway from the central corridor, the extant doorway to the west probably a later insertion. Dating this phase is difficult because of the loss of so many features, including the fireplaces in Rooms G3 and G5; although these appear to have been 18th century on the basis of the photographs (see *Section 3.2.5*; Burton and Porten 2000). However, the presence of bevelled raised and fielded panels and the form of the staircase are both suggestive of an early 18th century date (Alcock and Hall 2002, 51; Burton 2001, 22-29). The presence of a stone mullion in the cellar window is not necessarily indicative of an earlier date as these continued in use into the early part of the 18th century. This also suggests that the datestone, and associated moulded surround, was repositioned in its current location and reused from an earlier building. There was evidently a window at attic level in Room S2, but this was presumably added into an existing wall from the Phase 1 structure.

4.2.4 Phase 3 (18th – 19th century): it is evident the Phase 1 house was soon extended both to the north and south, although whether this was in exactly the same period is unclear due to the numerous alterations that these sections have subsequently been subject to. To the south a large barn was added, corresponding with Rooms G1 and S1. This was evidently a threshing barn, with large wagon doorways to the east and west and winnowing slots, some of which are still present. There is little dating evidence now remaining, with the exception of the kneelers at the south end, which would suggest an 18th century date, but it is apparent from the map evidence that it was in existence by at least the mid-19th century. At the north end the house was extended with a small two-storey addition, probably to provide more service rooms (corresponding with all but the west end of Room G6 and Room F5). Again, there is little to date this addition, although the presence of bevelled raised and fielded panel door between it and the original house between Room F5 and F6 is again suggestive of an 18th century date (although this could have been reused) and this is the period in which such additions were often made in order to provide service rooms separate from the main house.

4.2.5 Phase 4 (19th century): once it had reached its Phase 3 extent the building saw relatively little major change for a while. The only substantial change seems to have been a small extension to the barn at the south end, with monopitch addition along all of its east face (corresponding to Room G2). This was probably to provide additional animal housing, suggesting that the barn had become, or was already, more of a combination barn, with animals kept inside part of it alongside the threshing of grain (see Brunskill 2000, 154-155, for examples).

4.2.6 Phase 5 (late 20th century): during the late 20th century the building underwent a number of considerable alterations, despite having been first listed in 1967, many of which substantially altered or removed elements of the historic fabric. It is not clear exactly what order these took place or when, although more detail is known about some of the more substantial elements. The former barn at the south end (Rooms G1, G2 and S1) was apparently in a poor condition and at one point part of the roof collapsed (Harriet Crabtree pers comm). This was presumably what preceded the radical renovation of this section, with the insertion of windows in the south and west elevations, reconfiguration of the south end of Room G1 to create the fireplace and flanking cupboards, remodelling of the wagon doorway to the west and insertion of elaborate doors and glazing into the wagon doorways to the east, rebuilding of the roof, and insertion of the decorative plaster ceiling in Room G1 to create a large function room. The access between Room G1 and Room G3 was also probably added or enlarged at this time. In the main house new windows and French doors were added to the west elevation, including the projecting canted bay window at first floor level. At the north end the flat-roofed extension was also added (creating Rooms

G7, G8 and the west side of G6); this is thought to have been added in the 1980s. Larger access was also created between Rooms F4 and F5 and French doors added onto the flat roof from Room F5, presumably at the same time. More recently modern sash casements have been added into many of the windows, although all of the windows otherwise have 20th century hinged casements. Almost all of the current doors are also 20th century, with the exception of that leading to the cellar in Room G4 and those on the first floor, and it is likely that a number of original doorways were blocked up at this point. The fire surrounds in Rooms G3 and G5 were apparently recently removed by a previous owner. On the second floor it is likely that the trusses were also modified in this phase to include the new collars and repositioned queen posts. Externally, with the exception of the inserted windows, new casements and doors, and new addition at the north end, the building saw relatively little change, although the current ceramic roof tiles were presumably added during this phase as was the chimney at the south end of the building.

4.3 Significance

4.3.1 As a Grade II Listed Building the property is statutorily protected, of 'special interest' but essentially of at least local significance. However, it is evident from the building recording that the property has been subject to considerable alterations despite the listing, which have led to the loss or alteration of some historic fabric. Elements do remain however, such as the chamfered beams in Rooms G3 and G5, the trusses in Room S2, the door to the cellar and those on the first floor, and the main staircase, which represents the most substantial surviving internal element of the original house. Throughout, the house has been substantially modernised and the majority of its windows and doors replaced; at least some of the former are good quality sash casements with panelling, although in some cases the number of lights is remarkably high (up to 40 in one case), when 12 or 18 would probably be more appropriate. Despite these changes, the property represents a good example of a historic building that would have once been relatively common in the area but are now rare survivors in such condition. The original house is a 'double pile' plan, a form that became widespread during the 18th century (Brunskill 2000 114-115). However, the relatively large modern addition at the north end somewhat detracts from the otherwise vernacular form of the property and has given it a grandeur that is not entirely appropriate for the scale and form of the original house.

4.4 Impact

4.4.1 The proposed alterations to the building provide an opportunity to undo some of the damage to the historic fabric caused by the previous phases of modernisations, while retaining important elements of the historic fabric. This particularly includes the original central staircase, by including a second staircase in the proposed new extension. The new extension to the north also more appropriately matches the gabled roof line of the earlier structure, while also being a distinctly new addition, but in a more 'barn-like' form better matching the south end. The conversion of the former barn at the south end into additional living space and removal of the inappropriate internal finishes will be closer to a more usual barn conversion and make better use of the space. The proposed changes would require the loss of the Phase 2 structure, which has already been substantially modified and is currently subservient to the later extension to the north, but it is considered that the overall benefit to the building would make this acceptable.

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

From: Historic England 2021

Location

Statutory Address: RIDLEYS, TATHAM

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Tatham

National Grid Reference: SD 61398 69517

Details

SD 66 NW 2/92

TATHAM Ridleys

4-10-1967

II House, probably mid C18th with C17th remains and C19th and C20th alterations. Scored render with sandstone dressings and tile roof. Double-depth plan. Chamfered quoins to left of facade. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Windows have stone surrounds with a slight chamfer and modern glazing bars. The door, in the middle bay, has a moulded surround with a battlemented lintel inscribed: '1688 RM'. End chimneys. To the right is a lower addition of one bay, which has windows with plain stone surrounds and a door to the left with a similar surround. To the left a former barn, now part of the house, projects forwards. It appears to be of early-to-mid C19th date and has a wide entrance with segmental arch and chamfered voussoirs, now glazed. To the left and right are doors with plain stone surrounds, the left-hand one now blocked.

Listing NGR: SD6139869517

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital
01	External	North elevation, west end	WO21_1_001
02	External	North elevation, west end	WO21_1_002
03	External	North elevation	WO21_1_003
04	External	North elevation	WO21_1_004
05	External	East elevation, north end	WO21_1_005
06	External	East elevation, north end	WO21_1_006
07	External	Reused mullions in kit stand	WO21_1_007
08	External	East elevation, centre	WO21_1_008
09	External	East elevation, centre	WO21_1_009
10	External	East elevation, doorway	WO21_1_010
11	External	East elevation, ground floor window	WO21_1_011
12	External	East elevation, first floor window	WO21_1_012
13	External	East elevation, south end	WO21_1_013
14	External	East elevation	WO21_1_014
15	External	East and south elevations	WO21_1_015
16	External	East elevation	WO21_1_016
17	External	South elevation	WO21_1_017
18	External	South elevation, window	WO21_1_018
19	External	South elevation, east extension	WO21_1_019
20	External	West elevation, south end	WO21_1_020
21	External	West elevation, blocked doorway	WO21_1_021
22	External	West elevation, wagon doorway	WO21_1_022
23	External	West elevation, centre	WO21_1_023
24	External	West elevation, bay window	WO21_1_024
25	External	West elevation, partial blocked doorway	WO21_1_025
26	External	West elevation, windows	WO21_1_026
27	External	West elevation, north end	WO21_1_027
28	External	West elevation, north end	WO21_1_028
29	External	West elevation, north end	WO21_1_029
30	External	West elevation	WO21_1_030
31	External	West elevation	WO21_1_031
32	External	West elevation, north end	WO21_1_032
33	External	West elevation, centre	WO21_1_033
34	External	West elevation, south end	WO21_1_034
35	External	West elevation	WO21_1_035
36	Internal	Room G1, cornice	WO21_1_036
37	Internal	Room G1, ceiling	WO21_1_037
38	Internal	Room G1, door to east	WO21_1_038
39	Internal	Room G1, south end	WO21_1_039
40	Internal	Room G1, window to west	WO21_1_040
41	Internal	Room G1, doorway to west	WO21_1_041
42	Internal	Room G2, cornice	WO21_1_042
43	Internal	Room G2, north end	WO21_1_043
44	Internal	Room G2, door to east	WO21_1_044
45	Internal	Room G2, bathroom details	WO21_1_045
46	Internal	Room G2, alcove to west	WO21_1_046
47	Internal	Room G2, doorway to west	WO21_1_047
48	Internal	Room G3, beams	WO21_1_048
49	Internal	Room G3, chamfer detail	WO21_1_049
50	Internal	Room G3, north elevation	WO21_1_050
51	Internal	Room G3, east elevation	WO21_1_051
52	Internal	Room G3, south elevation	WO21_1_052
53	Internal	Room G3, west elevation doorway	WO21_1_053

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital
54	Internal	Room G3, doorway to Room G4	WO21_1_054
55	Internal	Room G4, doorway to cellar	WO21_1_055
56	Internal	Room G4, alcove to north	WO21_1_056
57	Internal	Room G4, stairs	WO21_1_057
58	Internal	Room G4, newel post	WO21_1_058
59	Internal	Room G4, stair window	WO21_1_059
60	Internal	Room G5, north elevation	WO21_1_060
61	Internal	Room G5, chamfer detail	WO21_1_061
62	Internal	Room G5, window to east	WO21_1_062
63	Internal	Room G5, alcove to south	WO21_1_063
64	Internal	Room G5, window to west	WO21_1_064
65	Internal	Room G6, north elevation	WO21_1_065
66	Internal	Room G6, north elevation shelf	WO21_1_066
67	Internal	Room G6, beam	WO21_1_067
68	Internal	Room G6, east elevation	WO21_1_068
69	Internal	Room G6, south elevation	WO21_1_069
70	Internal	Room G6, window to west	WO21_1_070
71	Internal	Room G7, general view	WO21_1_071
72	Internal	Room G7, general view	WO21_1_072
73	Internal	Room B1, stone bench	WO21_1_073
74	Internal	Room B1, stone bench leg	WO21_1_074
75	Internal	Room B1, stone bench leg	WO21_1_075
76	Internal	Room B1, stone steps	WO21_1_076
77	Internal	Room B1, below stairs	WO21_1_077
78	Internal	Room B1, below stairs	WO21_1_078
79	Internal	Room B1, mullion window to west	WO21_1_079
80	Internal	Room F1, doorways to north	WO21_1_080
81	Internal	Room F1, window to east	WO21_1_081
82	Internal	Room F1, window to west	WO21_1_082
83	Internal	Room F2, doorways	WO21_1_083
84	Internal	Room F2, west side	WO21_1_084
85	Internal	Room F3, window to east	WO21_1_085
86	Internal	Room F4, window etc	WO21_1_086
87	Internal	Room F4, doorway to south	WO21_1_087
88	Internal	Room F5, doorway to south	WO21_1_088
89	Internal	Room F5, doorway to west	WO21_1_089
90	Internal	Room F6, alcove to south	WO21_1_090
91	Internal	Room F6, window to west	WO21_1_091
92	Internal	Room F6, doorway to north	WO21_1_092
93	Internal	Room S2, south elevation	WO21_1_093
94	Internal	Room S2, south truss	WO21_1_094
95	Internal	Room S2, north truss	WO21_1_095
96	Internal	Room S2, north truss	WO21_1_096
97	Internal	Room S2, north truss	WO21_1_097
98	Internal	Room S2, north truss, circular mark	WO21_1_098
99	Internal	Room S2, north truss, circular mark	WO21_1_099
100	Internal	Room S2, north truss, carpenter's marks	WO21_1_100
101	Internal	Room S2, north truss, carpenter's marks	WO21_1_101
102	Internal	Room S2, south truss, star mark	WO21_1_102
103	Internal	Room S2, south truss, carpenter's marks	WO21_1_103
104	Internal	Room S2, purlins	WO21_1_104
105	Internal	Room S2, purlins	WO21_1_105
106	Internal	Room S1, roof	WO21_1_106
107	Internal	Room S1, east elevation	WO21_1_107
108	Internal	Room S1, south elevation	WO21_1_108
109	Internal	Room S1, west elevation	WO21_1_109

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital
110	Internal	Room S1, north elevation	WO21_1_110
111	Internal	Room S1, north elevation, access hatch/window	WO21_1_111
112	Internal	Room S1, north elevation, access hatch/window	WO21_1_112

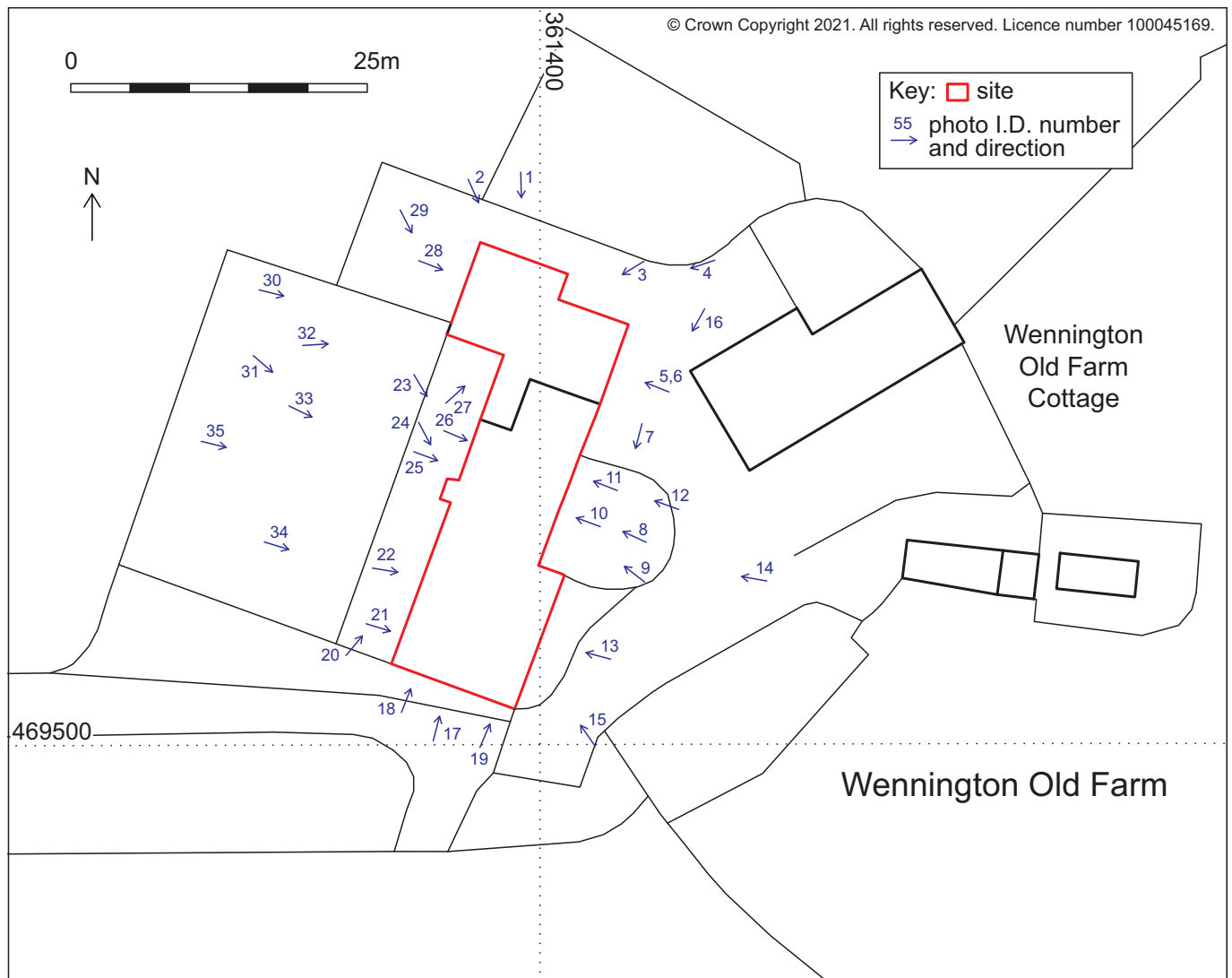


Figure 9: Site location plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken

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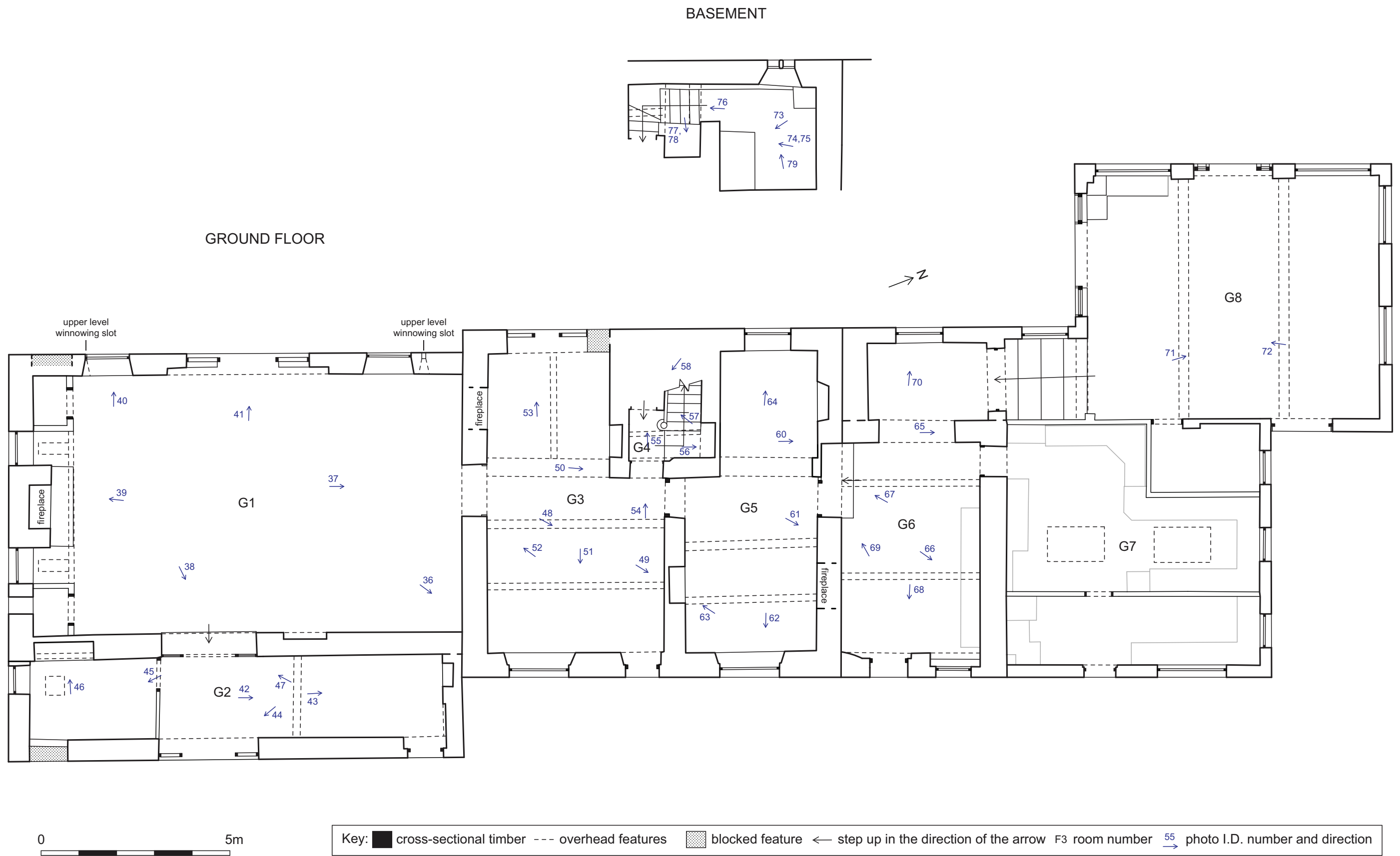


Figure 10: Ground floor plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken

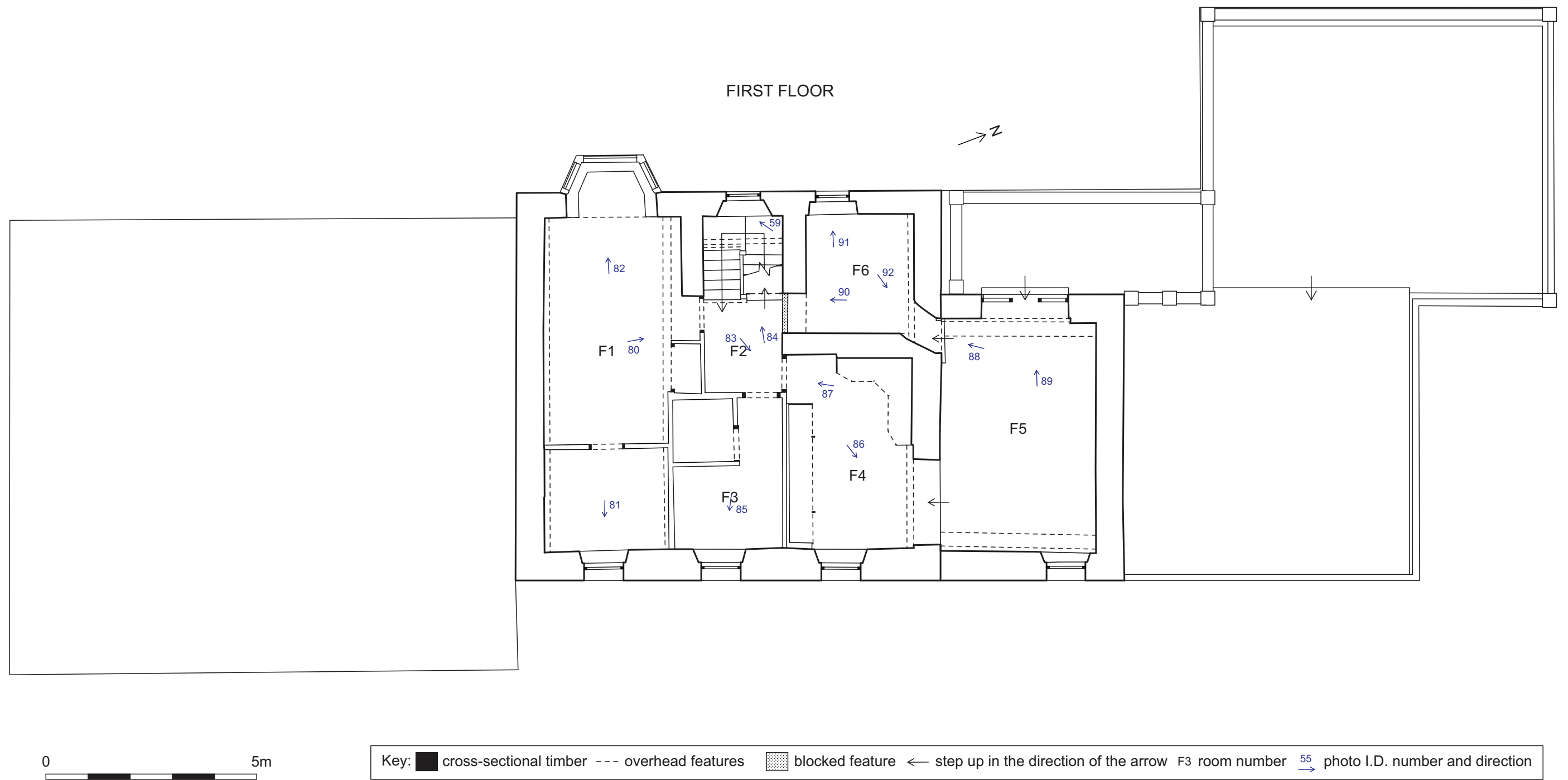


Figure 11: First floor plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken

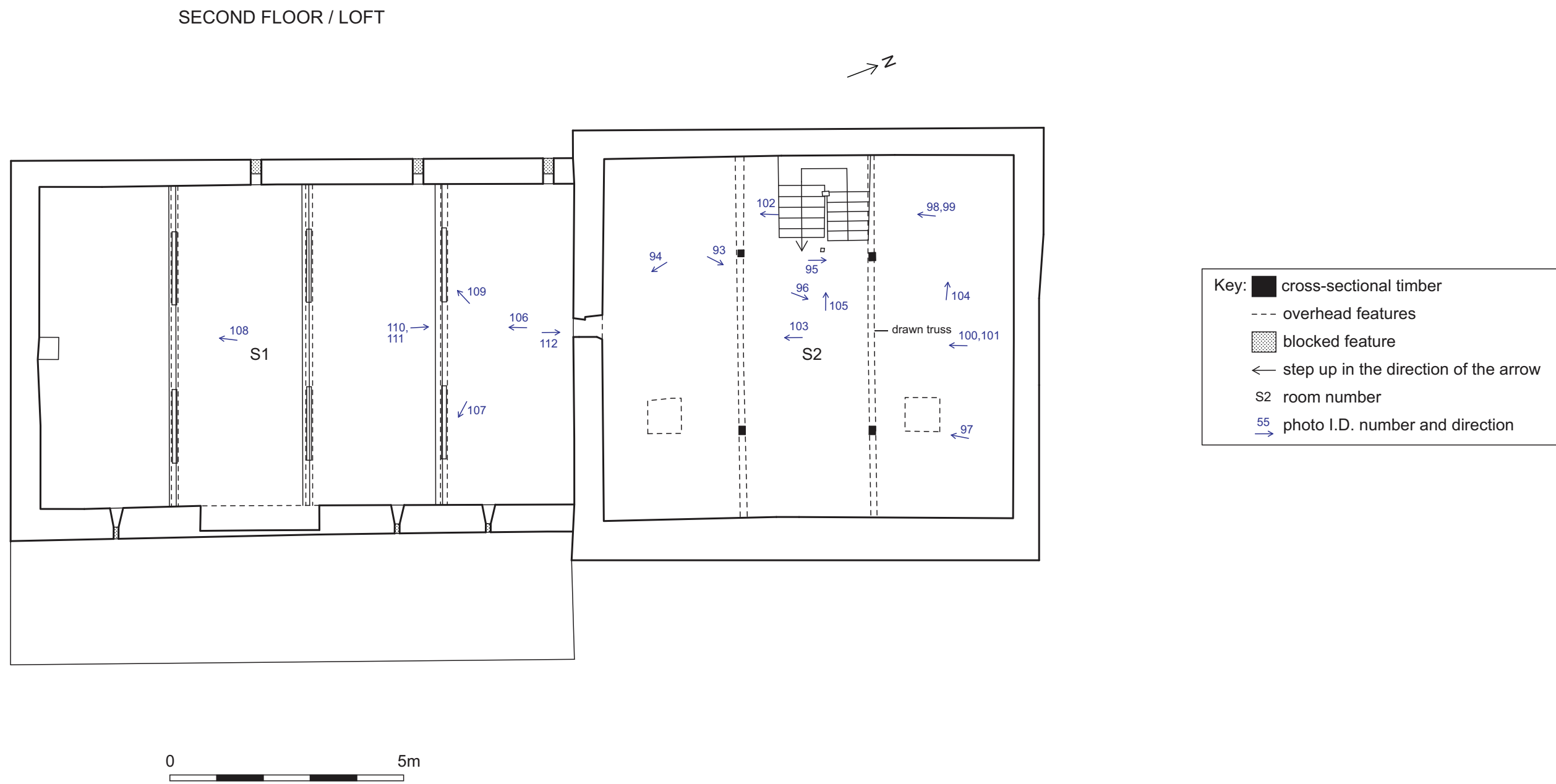


Figure 12: Second floor / loft plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken

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Appendix 3: Archive Index

Project name:	Wennington Old Farm, Tatham, Lancaster, Lancashire: Heritage Assessment		
Project Code:	G1470	Site Code:	WO21
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper, comb-bound	A4 with A3 fold-outs	31 sheets printed double-sided
Building investigation fabric record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Building investigation elevation record sheet	Paper	A4	4 sheets, double-sided
Building investigation room description record sheet	Paper	A4	15 sheets, double-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	2 sheet, double-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Annotated drawings	Paper	A4	11 sheets, single-sided
Drawings	Drafting film	29 x 32cm	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1