

Historic Building Recording and Fieldwalking at

# **LOACHBROOK FARM CONGLETON**

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For CgMs

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Blair Poole MSc MifA

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L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Historic Building Recording and Fieldwalking at

# LOACHBROOK FARM CONGLETON

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Client:	CgMs
Local Authority:	Cheshire East Council
NGR:	383125,363225
Planning App:	APP/R0660/A/11/2158727
Author(s):	B. Poole
Doc Ref:	LPI607C-HBR-v1.2
Site Code:	CON/LBF 13
Date:	October 13

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## L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

A trading name of the L – P : Heritage LLP

33 Lower Bridge Street | Chester | Cheshire | CH1 1RS | +44 [0]1244 313100 | [chester@lparchaeology.com](mailto:chester@lparchaeology.com)

[www.lparchaeology.com](http://www.lparchaeology.com)

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# Abstract

As a condition of planning permission at the site of Loachbrook Farm, Congleton a phase of systematic fieldwalking and a level 2 historic building survey has been carried out. The fieldwork was undertaken between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> October 2013 by Blair Poole and Kate Pack of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of GcMs.

The results of the historic building survey and associated research show nine phases of development. Many of these took place in rapid succession after the initial construction of the building. However, some phases represent later 20<sup>th</sup> century activity. The standing building is thought to date from between 1840 and 1873 and replaced an earlier farmhouse recorded on the 1840 Tithe map. The styling of the building falls within the Victorian fashion of Olde English vernacular structure, popular between the 1850s and 1880s, although mostly seen in the 1870s.

Fieldwalking was undertaken across the site. The results of the fieldwalking revealed mainly 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic wares spread across the fields. This is typical of farm waste seen elsewhere in the area and supports the presence of a settlement here from at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

To the immediate north of the farmhouse, in a low lying area close to the brook a cluster of flint finds were identified. From their form and location it is thought possible that they represent items brought in by riverine activity, rather than in situ finds.

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1. The site of Loachbrook Farm, Congleton, has been granted planning permission for redevelopment for new residential dwellings, community area, and associated infrastructure. In advance of development a Level 2 historic building survey and a systematic phase of fieldwalking was required as a condition of planning permission.
- 1.2. This level 2 building survey and fieldwalking report has been prepared by Blair Poole of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of CgMs. Site work was undertaken by Blair Poole and Kate Pack of L – P : Archaeology between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> October 2013.
- 1.3. The site is located in at Loachbrook Farm, off Sandbach Road, Wall Hill, Congleton, Cheshire, CW12 4TE (FIGURE 1). The NGR is 383125,363225.
- 1.4. L – P : Archaeology have issued site code of CON/LBF 13.
- 1.5. The work was carried out in accordance with the written scheme of investigation prepared by Dr Robert Smith of CgMs and agreed by Mark Leah of Cheshire Shared Service.
- 1.6. A formal site archive will be deposited with the Cheshire Museum Service on completion of the project.

## 2. Site Background

### PLANNING

- 2.1. Planning consent has been granted for the demolition of standing buildings on the site and the erection of new residential properties, community land, and associated infrastructure (APP/R0660/A/11/2158727).
- 2.2. In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT 2012). This document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment and replaces all previous Planning Policy Guidance, specifically PPS5. Section 12 of the NPPF sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.
- 2.3. Paragraph 128 of the NPPF indicates planning decisions should be made based on the significance of Heritage Assets. These are defined as buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
- 2.4. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority, Cheshire East Council, is bound by the policies provided by NPPF. Additional guidance to help implement these policies is given in the accompanying Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (DCLG, ENGLISH HERITAGE, DCMS 2010).
- 2.5. Cheshire East Council is also bound by the policies held within the Local Plan (MAY 2011), which has adopted policies from the previous Congleton Borough Local Plan.
- 2.6. Condition 19 of the planning conditions attached to the development states:

No development shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The work shall be carried out in accordance with the approved scheme.

- 2.7. This condition has been clarified in a statement from Mark Leah of Cheshire Shared Service:

This should take the form of a programme of fieldwalking with particular emphasis on the recovery of prehistoric lithic material followed, if appropriate, by gridded

shovel testing of the topsoil to investigate concentrations of material and subsequent excavation of any areas where significant concentrations are detected. A watching brief should also be maintained in any areas where the alluvium is significantly disturbed along the Loachbrook, with the specific aim of recording any traces of prehistoric burnt mounds, which typically occur in this type of locality. Finally, I note that some elements of the current Loachbrook Farm appear to be present on the 19th-century Tithe Map. Where such elements survive, they should be recorded to an appropriate standard (Level 2) before demolition.

2.8. The standing buildings are neither nationally designated Listed Buildings or listed as being of local interest. The site does not contain any Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments. However, it should be noted that a large mound within the site area has recently been de-listed from the register of Scheduled Monuments. The mound had originally been listed as a long barrow (SM13499) although this is now not thought to be the case. This will be discussed in more detail below (PARAGRAPH 4.4.).

#### **SITE CONDITIONS**

2.9. The site lies approximately 155km to the west of Congleton within the Cheshire Plain. The site is an irregular parcel of land, 24.4 hectares in size, located between Sandbach Road to the south, Sandy Lane to the west, and Holmes Chapel Road to the North. The eastern site boundary is marked by Loach Brook (FIGURE 2).

2.10. The land slopes from high point to the west and south of approximately 98m AOD, to the flood plain around Loach Brook at approximately 80m AOD. The landscape is undulating in form with gently sloping areas divided by steep sloped banks. The landscape shows a character typical of glacial activity in the area.

2.11. The Loach Brook appears to have undergone some modification in the past. The southern course of the brook is that of a gently meandering stream. However, the northern extent of the brook is much more linear, defined by almost an almost straight course leading northwest.

2.12. The land is currently used as both pasture and under crop. At the time of survey the grass levels in the pasture were very low giving good ground visibility, and the crops had been cut exposing the ploughed surface.

2.13. At the southeastern corner of the site is Loachbrook Farm, a complex of farm

buildings that are thought to have occupied the site since at least the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

2.14. The local drift deposits covering the majority of the site comprise Devensian Glacial deposits, sand and gravels, and glacial till. Towards the floodplain and brook the drift deposit can be seen to be alluvium. The solid geology of the area is Sidmouth Mudstone (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SHEET 110).

### 3. Aims

3.1. The aims of the historic building survey were:

- ◆ Ensure the recording of archaeological and built heritage remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available.
- ◆ To secure an understanding of the structure
- ◆ To document the structure prior to material changes and to deposit a permanent record of the structure in a suitable archive

3.2. The aims of the fieldwalking were:

- ◆ To collect surface finds in order to identify dating evidence for activity on the site
- ◆ To identify the character of activity on the site
- ◆ To determine whether specific areas of the site contained prehistoric evidence in order to determine a strategy for further investigations on the site, such as shovel test pitting

## 4. Archaeological & Historic Background

### TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC
IRON AGE	600	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	1900
MODERN	1901	PRESENT

- 4.1. The following archaeological information is a summary historic background based on the desk based assessment carried out on the site by CgMs (CHADWICK AND GIDMAN, 2010).
- 4.2. There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the area, however it is thought that a low density population of hunter gatherers were present in the landscape from the Mesolithic period. These hunter gatherer groups were carrying out a form of slash and burn clearance of the extant woodland. Limited flint finds from the area are also indicative of this low density transient population.
- 4.3. This low density population model appears to continue into the Neolithic. Small flint finds from fieldwalking represent the bulk of evidence from this period in the area.
- 4.4. A large sand mound present in the flood plain of the site, close to Loach Brook, was previously scheduled by English Heritage as a Neolithic long barrow (SM13499). This has now been de-scheduled following further research and limited intrusive investigations. The location of the mound does not represent the normal siting of a long barrow, which are usually sited on high ground to give good visibility to and

from the monument. This mound is sited at the base of a slope and is hidden from most aspects. Long barrows are also uncommon in Cheshire, with an example at the Bridestons on the Cheshire Staffordshire border, as well as a second potential long barrow at Bartomley Farm, around 15km to the east of the site. The sheer size of the monument also suggests it is not a long barrow, being 150m by 20m in size, almost 50% bigger than other known examples. The shape of the mound, with scalloping along the eastern face and tails to the northwest suggest fluvial activity more commonly seen in sandbank formation.

- 4.5. As an earlier phase of work as part of this planning application investigations took place on the mound comprising geophysical survey, auger transects, and limited trial trenching. These investigations indicated a man-made origin for elements of the structure, although they did not provide any evidence to support or disprove a Neolithic origin. It is possible that this mound actually represents water course management where man made elements are present. Its form and scale are more suggestive of this, and the altered course of the brook, which would have previously been a larger stream, could support this theory.
- 4.6. Bronze Age finds have also been recovered from the surrounding area suggesting continued Prehistoric activity in the area.
- 4.7. A Roman temporary camp is known of from Bent Farm, 1km to the south of the site indicating a Roman presence in the wider area.
- 4.8. There is no evidence of Saxon or Medieval activity on the site. However, Congleton does appear in the Domesday book as a hamlet. It is possible that the site was used for agricultural purposes at this time. Certainly by the 13<sup>th</sup> century Congleton had grown sufficiently to get its own charter and develop into a market town.
- 4.9. The land surrounding Congleton, including the site area, is thought to have been a combination of woodland and agricultural land throughout the Medieval period.
- 4.10. The first cartographic evidence of a settlement in the area comes from John Speed's map of Cheshire, dated 1646. This does not give a detailed view of the area, however does show that both Congleton and Astbury were large enough settlements to warrant including on the map. This suggests that the land around the area around the site would have been settled by this time.

- 4.11. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century more detailed maps had been produced. Burdett's map dated to 1777 shows the site as lying between a triangle of roads, as it does currently, with a large pond or lake occupying the site. The current landscape suggests this may have been the case, as riverine features are clear in the lower fields. From the 18<sup>th</sup> century the fields are thought to have been used for cattle grazing.
- 4.12. It is known that by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century a dwelling was in place on the site, shown on Bryant's map of 1831. The 1840 Tithe map (FIGURE 3) details the standing buildings on the site and the land use at that time. The land is divided into 17 parcels of land, between two townships. Both townships fall within the parish of Astbury. However, to the southwest of the site five of the fields fall within the township of Newbold Astbury. The land here was mainly held by Sir Philip De Malpas Grey Egerton, with the exception of a single field held by Samuel Sanders (97). The Egerton land was occupied by Robert Cannon, whereas the Sanders land was occupied by John Sherratt.
- 4.13. The township boundary can be seen to cross the site towards the southern portion. To the north of the township boundary was Somerford Radnor, where a total of 12 fields occupied the site area, as well as a roadway (5) along the southern boundary. All of the land in this section of the site was owned by Sir Charles Peter Shakerley, 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet of Somerford Park, and occupied by Joseph Hill. The land was used mainly for pasture with two fields set aside for oats (APPENDIX 1).
- 4.14. A closer view of the structure shown on the Tithe map suggests that the standing building is not the one depicted on the 1840 map. The buildings shown on the 1840 map (FIGURE 3) have a distinctive staggered façade on the western elevation, not present on the standing building, and are located further from the eastern field boundary than the standing structures are. The presence of two buildings along the eastern field boundary would in fact block the current doorway.
- 4.15. The Post Office directory of 1857 records Lucy Hill as occupying the farm at Loachbrook, suggesting that the same family were still at the address at this time. In fact, a study of the trade directories shows that the Hill family occupied Loachbrook Farm into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.16. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1873 (FIGURE 4) shows the a different

layout to that of the 1840 Tithe map. The buildings shown on the 1873 map closely resemble the footprint of the standing structure with a farmhouse and outbuildings around a courtyard. It is thought that between 1840 and 1873 the original structures were demolished and replaced with a larger house and outbuildings. The styling of the standing building is typical of a revival of the 'Olde English' style of architecture common between the 1870s and 1880s, although this movement did appear as early as the 1850s (YORKE, 2009).

- 4.17. The first noted change in the structure's footprint is seen on the 1909 map, where a small lean to appears at the southern corner of the courtyard and a small extension appears on the northern extent of the western range (FIGURE 5).
- 4.18. Between 1954 and 1964 another extension is added to the northern end of the western range, as is a small extension to the north elevation of the farmhouse (FIGURE 6). This footprint continues thorough to its current layout (FIGURE 7).
- 4.19. The standing building appears to have been purpose built as a farmhouse with outbuildings the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in a design typical of the 1870s. Its function has not changed since its construction and only limited modifications appear to have taken place.

## 5. Methodology

- 5.1. For a full description of the archaeological methodology please refer to the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation submitted by CgMs and agreed by Mark Leah of Cheshire Shared Service in advance of fieldwork (SMITH, 2013).
- 5.2. All work was carried out to IfA standards and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Practice* (ENGLISH HERITAGE, 2006).

## 6. Results

6.1.A Level 2 historic building recording was carried out at Loachbrook Farm, Congleton. The results of this surveys have been divided into two sections below. Section one will discuss the external elevations and construction of the building. Section two will discuss the results of the internal survey.

### **GENERAL BUILDING DESCRIPTION**

6.2.The building lies in a low parcel of land, close to a brook, in a rural location. Its outlook on all sides can be described as open fields, used mainly for pasture, with some arable sub divisions.

6.3.The standing building is a red brick farmhouse with associated outbuildings. The Main house and barns form an enclosed courtyard complex around a cobbled yard area. The building is two stories in height with a grey slate roof, with grey ridge tiles.

### **EASTERN ELEVATION**



Plate 1 - Eastern elevation, north end

6.4.The eastern elevation of the property marks its façade facing the nearest settlement, Congleton . The decorative nature of this elevation clearly shows the public face of the building, a Victorian 'Olde English' style with decorative wooden bargeboards painted green around each of the three gables at the northern end (PLATE 1).

6.5.The brickwork is in English Garden wall bond, with a brick porch located centrally extending from the house at ground floor level (FIGURE 8). The bargeboards of the

porch match those of the three main gables. The door frame is of wood with a decorative Greek style appearance common of the Victorian period.

6.6. The fenestration of this face is of square pane wooden framed windows with stone sills and decorative brick lintels above each window similar in style to Gothic hood moulds, with the exception of the southern window, which has a stone lintel and plain brick sill. Although this window differs from those seen to the northern end it is still thought to be an original fixture. The difference represents a distinction between the areas of the structure. The northern three bays are part of the dwelling element of the property, whereas the southern two thirds of this elevation relate to a large barn area (PLATE 2).



Plate 2 - Eastern elevation, southern end

6.7. Along the barn elevation a series of three bricked up circular windows are present at first floor level. Two buttresses are located even spaced along the barn. These are keyed into the structure and are original elements to the building.

6.8. Below the eaves a three course band of denticulated decoration can be seen in the brickwork. This is unbroken across the length of the bar face and as such indicates that this building was erected in a single construction phase.

## SOUTHERN ELEVATION



Plate 3 - Southern elevation

- 6.9. The southern elevation (PLATE 3) fronts onto the A534, the main road leading to Congleton. This elevation is less decorative than that of the house frontage, an indicator that these are outbuildings and as such did not warrant the same level of decorative finish. The elevation can be seen to comprise two phases of construction. At the eastern and western extents are two, two storey, gable ends (FIGURE 9), which are thought to be contemporary. These are in a random coursed brickwork. The eastern extent is mainly obscured by vegetation. However a narrow rectangular wooden framed window can be seen below the apex of the gable. An inserted doorway is located at ground floor level at the western side of the eastern block. This doorway has a wooden frame and the rough brickwork around it suggests that this was inserted at some point after the original construction.
- 6.10. The central section is a single storey block forming a saddle roof. The brickwork on this face is similar to that either side, but the joints at each end of the central block indicate it is a later addition. Two doorways are present in this area. The western doorway is an original entrance with shallow header brick arched lintel over a recessed brick doorway. On the eastern jamb a series of unevenly spaced, and sized, stone hinge blocks, with protruding radius for the hinge pin. Two inserted wooden windows, of two pane hopper form, are located at head height.
- 6.11. On the western block, at ground floor level, is an inserted wooden frame four pane window. This window has had a shallow brick header arch constructed above it.

However, as this is an insertion the integrity of the arch has been compromised and it is falling into the window.

6.12. Between ground and first floor levels are a series of four brick vents. These take the form of alternating cross and diamond patterns of missing bricks. The two eastern vents are still in tact, whereas the western two have been blocked.

6.13. In the gable a round brick window can be seen. This has a wooden frame four pane window attached behind it. There is no evidence that there was originally any window within the round void, with it being likely that this was originally open. Above the round window is a small diamond brick vent close to the apex of the elevation.

#### 6.14. WESTERN ELEVATION



Plate 4 - Western elevation

6.15. The western elevation looks out onto the fields to the west of the property and has a brick façade in English garden wall bond (PLATE 4). The grey slate pitched roof has grey ridge tiles across the full length of the elevation. This range can be divided into three distinct blocks. The southern block and central block are both two storeys and contemporary with the original 1840-1873 structure. These are divided by a carriage access into the courtyard. The northern block is a single storey structure and is a later extension to the complex, dating to between 1882 to 1909.



Plate 5 - Southern block of western elevation

- 6.16. The southern block has an inserted roof light in the western pitch just off centre, to the north. Below the eaves the same denticulated three course brick band (PLATE 5) can be seen that was present on the eastern barn elevation.
- 6.17. Below the decorative band are a series of brick vents in an alternating cross and diamond pattern (FIGURE 10). These match the vents seen on the southern elevation. An inserted doorway with wooden frame is located towards the south of the elevation. At the northern end of the elevation a blocked doorway can be seen. This blocked door has a shallow header brick arched lintel and is thought to be the original doorway into the block. Between the two doors is a wooden frame five pane hopper window.
- 6.18. The northern extent of the southern block bounds the carriage entrance to the courtyard and in this area a significant amount of the brickwork has been repaired or replaced. Cartographic evidence suggests that the carriage entrance is contemporary with the original build, suggesting the modification is a later piece of repair work. This is supported by the modern form of the materials used in the repair. Interestingly set within the later repair work are a series of stone hinge blocks, matching those seen elsewhere on the original structure. It is thought that when the repair work was done the original hinge stones were retained. This also suggests that previously there was a gated entrance to the courtyard.



Plate 6 - Central block of western elevation

- 6.19. The central block (PLATE 6) matches the style of the southern block with a denticulated brick band below the eaves and alternating cross and diamond brick vents at first floor level. Brick repair work is seen on the southern edge of the elevation, where the carriage entrance is located. This matches that seen on the southern block and is thought to be part of the same repair phase. Again, as with the southern block the stone hinge blocks have been retained as part of the repair work.
- 6.20. At the southern end of the block is a brick framed recessed doorway with shallow header brick arch lintel. This is an original doorway, which has stone door hinge blocks along the northern jamb.
- 6.21. A second doorway is located centrally to the elevation at ground floor level. This matches the recessed brick frame with shallow arched lintel and stone hinge blocks seen on the doorway to the south. However, a later metal sliding door has been installed in front of the frame. At the northern end of the central block a matching third recessed doorway can be seen. This third doorway has been blocked up, however all three are thought to be original access points to the structure.
- 6.22. The fenestration this block is restricted to ground floor level and all windows can be seen to be later insertions. Three wooden framed four pane windows are located towards the northern end of the elevation, each with one end brick lintels. A three pane hopper window is located towards the southern extent of this elevation. At first floor level a small hatch is located between the northern and central doors. This appears to be a later modification to the structure.



Plate 7 - Northern end of western elevation

6.23. The northern block is a later, single storey, extension to the western range (PLATE 7). The pitched roof and decoration has been designed to match that of the original building, with denticulation below the eaves and recessed brick doorways with stone hinge blocks. However, the joint of the northern and central blocks clearly shows that the northern section is a later addition. Cartographic research shows that this dates to between 1882 and 1909.

6.24. Two of the three doorways have been clocked, with the central doorway also having a four pane wood frame window inserted into it.

#### **NORTHERN ELEVATION**

6.25. The northern elevation (FIGURE 11) comprises three sections. The western section is the single storey extension to the Western range, the central section is an external wall enclosing the courtyard, and the eastern section represents the dwelling element of the property.

6.26. The western section can be seen in PLATE 8 and contains a large double doorway to the western edge of the elevation and a single pane wooden frame window above it, in the gable wall. To the east of the doorway is a wall scar indicating that a previous garden wall has been removed from this point. The garden wall can be seen on several of the earlier Ordnance Survey maps. To the east of the wall scar is a small lean to area with wooden doorway. This is a late 20<sup>th</sup> century extension to create a covered walkway next to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century extension.



Plate 8 - Northern elevation, western end

6.27. Above the gable of the western extension, the original gable wall of the two storey ban can be seen. This contains a small rectangular window void and diamond shaped brick vent.

6.28. The central section of the northern elevation is an external brick wall in a later brick type in stretcher courses. The wall must post date the 1964 to 1970 lean to extension to the west as it butts against it (PLATE 9).



Plate 9 - Central area of northern elevation

6.29. The eastern area of the northern elevation is a two storey structure in with a single storey extension to the eastern edge (PLATE 10). The majority of the roof line has an east west orientation, with a return apex along a north south alignment at the eastern end.



Plate 10 - Northern elevation, eastern end

6.30. The face of the structure is of brick in stretcher courses, with denticulated A single doorway is present on the eastern block, which has a wooden frame and on end brick fan style lintel. At ground floor level there is a single window on the original face of wooden frame with no decorative lintel or sill. On the single storey extension are two wooden frame eight pane windows. A single, small four pane, wooden frame window is located on the gable wall (FIGURE 11).

#### **ENTRANCE TO COURTYARD**

6.31. Where the western range opens up to form a carriage entrance to the courtyard the original brickwork of the structure can be seen.



Plate 11 - Southern block, carriage entrance

6.32. On the southern block (PLATE 11) two wooden doorways are located centrally, one above the other. These are thought to be original features of the structure.



Plate 12 - Central block carriage entrance

6.33. On the central block a single hatch is located at frost floor level (PLATE 12). On both southern and central blocks the entrance to the courtyard has radius bricks forming a rounded corner.

#### **COURTYARD – WEST ELEVATION**

6.34. The western elevation in the courtyard is mainly represented by the central block of the western range, with a small lean to located in front of the southern block (FIGURE 12).

6.35. The small lean to has what appears to be an asbestos roof, however this would need to be confirmed by a specialist. On the western elevation of the lean to is a large 10 pane wood frame window with brick arched lintel (PLATE 13). The construction of the lean to is of English garden wall bond.



*Plate 13 - Lean to on western courtyard elevation*

6.36. The main elevation of the central block matches the styling seen on its counterpart (PLATE 6 & PLATE 14). Below the eaves is the three course decorative denticulated brick band. At first floor level are a series of alternating diamond and cross brick vents.



*Plate 14 - Western courtyard elevation*

6.37. At first floor level a square nine pane wood frame window is located centrally. This matches the counterpart hatch on the external west elevation. The wooden lintel and sill suggest that this is an inserted feature. A circular brick opening can be seen above the second bay, matching the style of the round brick openings on other faces of the original structure.

6.38. At ground floor level a series of five doorways have been identified. Of these four have been blocked up three and have had windows inserted into them. The

southernmost doorway does not have an inserted window. This leaves a single entrance to the barn at the central doorway. All of the doorways match with header brick shallow arched lintels and recessed brick door jambs. On the northern jamb of each door are three stone hinge blocks (PLATE 15).



Plate 15 - Central doorway on western elevation

#### **COURTYARD – NORTH ELEVATION**

6.39. The northern elevation of the courtyard represents the domestic dwelling part of the complex (PLATE 16).



Plate 16 - Courtyard northern elevation

6.40. The styling matches that seen elsewhere on the structure, with denticulated brick

bands below the eaves and an English garden wall brick bond. All of the windows on this elevation have been replaced by late 20<sup>th</sup> century uPVC double glazed units. The eastern window can be seen to replace an earlier doorway and window unit (FIGURE 13). The central doorway has an on end brick lintel in a fan style. This appears to be an original feature of the property.

#### **COURTYARD – EAST ELEVATION**

6.41. The eastern elevation of the courtyard has been heavily modified (FIGURE 14). At the northern end extent of the elevation a single storey extension has been added (PLATE 17). This dates to between 1840 and 1873. Although the dates are close to that of the original construction it is clearly a later addition. The doorway and windows are all wooden framed and single glazed units.



Plate 17 - Single storey extension on eastern elevation

6.42. Above the single storey extension a small two pane wooden frame window can be seen. This is thought to be a later addition and is cut into the decorative banding under the eaves.

6.43. The rest of the eastern elevation in the courtyard relates to the attached barn. The decorative brick bands below the eaves continue along the length of the face. Two round brick window openings are present at first floor level. A third round window can be seen at ground floor level next to the single storey extension and is a late 20<sup>th</sup> century insertion (PLATE 17). Above this inserted window is an area of brick repair.

6.44. Two blocked doorways can be seen on the elevation (FIGURE 14). The southern

blocked doorway matches the style seen on the other original elevations of the structure, with shallow header brick arched lintel and recessed brick doorway, with stone hinge blocks on the northern jamb (PLATE 18).



Plate 18 - Courtyard eastern elevation, showing two blocked doors and fenestration

6.45. The northern blocked door has been so heavily modified that all original elements have been removed. A wooden lintel has been inserted, not thought to be an original fixture, as has one of the ground floor windows on this elevation (PLATE 19).



Plate 19 - Blocked doorway and inserted window

6.46. The fenestration of this elevation is wholly represented by inserted wooden frame, six pane, hopper windows, along with the round inserted round window. All of these

are late 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

6.47. At the southern end of the elevation are two inserted doorways. The northern doorway leads into the barn and is a single width wooden framed stable door, likely 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. To the south of this is a larger doorway (PLATE 20). In this area a great deal of the brickwork has been repaired at some point in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Plate 20 - Southern end of courtyard eastern elevation

#### **COURTYARD – SOUTHERN ELEVATION**

6.48. The southern elevation of the courtyard is of red brick in an English garden wall bond, with a central single doorway, which has had a later sliding door installed (FIGURE 15). Set higher than the doorway, to either side of it, are two large metal frame six pane windows. These are thought to be 20<sup>th</sup> century in date (PLATE 21).



Plate 21 - Courtyard southern elevation

6.49. Above the doorway is an area of brick repair. Although the appearance of this suggests a blocked hatch, internally there is no evidence for a hatch. Therefore, it is likely that this just represents a phase of brick repair.

6.50. It should be noted that the decorative band seen below the eaves of the other elevations is not present on this façade.

6.51. The southern range is thought to have once been open on its northern elevation. Possibly used as a carriage store. This is supported by the presence, internally, of two columns. It appears that the northern face would have been a series of three open bays, divided by columns. This would explain the lack of the decorative banding below the eaves, seen on the southern elevation of this block, presence of columns, and the later material used for the construction of this elevation.

#### **INTERNAL ROOM SURVEY**

6.52. There were several areas which were not accessible during the survey. These include the main house, storage area to the southeast, and storage area to the southwest (FIGURE 16).

6.53. The internal layout will be discussed by floor, and by room. Each room has been designated an individual identifier based on its location.

#### **GROUND FLOOR**

G1

6.54. Room G1 is located in the eastern outbuilding range (FIGURE 16) and is an open plan space with screed floor and plastered walls. The eastern side has a raised floor and has been subdivided by wooden partitions (PLATE 22). A feeding trough is located along the eastern wall. A rough, open, wooden stairwell leads to room F1 at the northern end of the room.



Plate 22 - G1, looking north

6.55. The raised floor, feeding trough, plastered walls, and screed floor are all late 20<sup>th</sup> century modifications to the room. No original furniture was identified within G1.

## G2

6.56. Room G2 is located in the southern range of outbuildings. This is also an open plan space, with double height ceiling.



Plate 23 - G2, looking northeast

6.57. The floor space has been divided by concrete dwarf walls, forming pens on a raised platform. The walls have been painted white and loading hatches can be seen on both east and west walls at first floor height.

6.58. The ceiling is clearly a replacement, with 20<sup>th</sup> century materials used for the framework.

### G3

6.59. Room G3 is located at the southeastern extent of the complex. This is a small store room with a rough, open, wooden stairwell leading to F2 at the western end of the room.

6.60. The room has a screed floor and plastered walls. There are no historic features visible in this room.

### G4

6.61. Room G4 (PLATE 24) is located at the southwestern extent of the complex. The room appears to have been partitioned at some point in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to annex a small store area (not accessible) at the southern end of the room. Along the northern wall of G4 is a rough wooden staircase leading to F3.



Plate 24 - G4, looking east

6.62. The walls have been painted white, however the brickwork is still visible and this appears to represent historic fabric from the original structure. The doorway leading from G4 to G3 can be seen to be a later insertion.

#### G5

6.63. Room G5 is the 20<sup>th</sup> century lean to, located in the southern end of the courtyard. This has a combination of brick and stone slabs forming a raised floor. All materials within G5 can be seen to be late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

#### G6



Plate 25 - Room G6, looking south

6.64. Room G6 is a large open plan barn area in the western range. The central area has

been raised and a brick, rendered, dwarf wall forms feeding pens (PLATE 25).

6.65. The historic fabric is clearly visible in this room. The external walls, with blocked doorways, have been painted white, and the walkway to the east of the raised floor area has a typically Victorian brick floor. The dwarf wall has a radius on its corner matching that of the courtyard entrance (PLATE 26).



Plate 26 - Corner of dwarf wall in G6

6.66. The majority of the beams are replacements, indicating that the ceiling/first floor boards have been repaired in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### G7

6.67. Room G7 is the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century extension to the north of G6. To the east of G7 is the enclosed walkway, dating from the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The wall between these two areas has a series of windows showing that this would have once been an external wall (PLATE 27).

6.68. The floor in this area has been raised and appears to have been used for livestock in recent times. The roof form differs from the rest of the structures in the complex with dwarf side posts supporting the purlins and no central post supporting the ridge board, and no principal rafters.



Plate 27 - G7, looking north

## FIRST FLOOR

### F1

6.69. Room F1 is located above G1 (FIGURE 17) and is an open plan storage area with circular opening onto the courtyard.

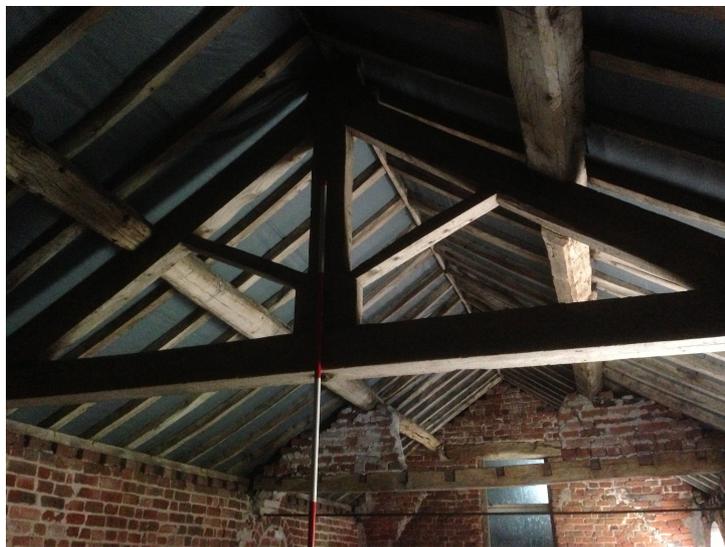


Plate 28 - Room F1, looking south

6.70. The floorboards in F1 are modern replacements. It is thought that this would have always functioned as a hay store or similar, with loading access onto the courtyard. The roof structure is a later replacement. The materials are a combination of modern timber and re-used timbers (PLATE 28). The presence of cut-outs for beams along the

wall plate suggest recesses for joists, which would not have been present in a room such as this. These can also be seen on a re-used tie beam at the southern end of the room.

6.71. A blocked doorway, with inserted window, can be seen on the southern wall of F1 (PLATE 29). This would have originally given access to F2. Also visible in this wall is a repair to the roof structure. The gable wall beyond the limit of the purlins has been replaced. This is thought to have occurred after the doorway was replaced with a window, possibly due to the loss of integrity during the replacement work.



Plate 29 - Blocked doorway in F1, looking south

F2

6.72. Room F2 is located at the southeastern corner of the complex, above G3. The room is now used as a store, however its original function is unclear. It is a small area with low roof timbers, where the junction of the two roof apex meet, making it an unusual space. The timbers present in F2 are a mixture of re-used and modern materials. None are thought to be original element of the structure, although the re-used timbers do appear to have some antiquity, possibly coming from a cruck frame building (PLATE 30).



Plate 30 - F2, looking north

### F3

6.73. Room F3 is located at the southwestern extent, above G4. This room has been divided into two sections via a partial dividing wall of brick and timber uprights (PLATE 31). The roof structure and floorboards are 20<sup>th</sup> century replacements, and roof lights have been added to allow more light into the room.



Plate 31 - F3, looking south

### F4

6.74. Room F4 is located above G6 in the western range. The space is open plan, with a partial dividing wall towards the northern section of the room. As with the rest of

the complex, the roof structure is a 20<sup>th</sup> century replacement, as are the floorboards.

6.75. Historic fabric in this roof is restricted to the external walls.

### **RESULTS OF FIELD WALKING**

6.76. A systematic phase of fieldwalking was undertaken across the site. This was done by field staff following transects at 25m intervals across fields under grass, 10m spaced transects in fields under plough, and 2m transects across the de-scheduled mound in Field 4.

6.77. All finds were recorded using a hand held GPS device and plotted on a map of the site. Fields were designated identifying numbers, which have been used to outline the results below (FIGURE 20).

#### **Field 1**

6.78. Field 1 was located at the southern most corner of the site and represents the highest ground. It is also situated to the south of a township boundary, which forms it's northern perimeter. In this area several transects were made. It was noted that there was a noted difference in ground level either side of this township boundary, with fields 2 and 3 set at a lower level (PLATE 32).



Plate 32 - Township boundary, Field 1-3, looking southwest

6.79. Most of Field 1 was under grass, however a ploughed area was located in the centre of the field (PLATE 33). Finds recovered from this field represented a spread of ceramic material from the 16<sup>th</sup> century through to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. All of this was

domestic ware, discarded on to the fields.



Plate 33 - Field 1, looking west

#### Field 2

6.80. Field 2 was under grass and as such no finds were recovered from this field (PLATE 34). The field has a relatively steep slope leading from the township boundary to the farmhouse.



Plate 34 - Field 2, looking east

#### Field 3

6.81. Field 3 was a large sloping field, dropping from west to east significantly in areas (PLATE 35). The northwestern half was under grass, whereas the southeastern half was under plough. The finds recovered from the ploughed area of Field 3 respected that

seen in Field 1, with a spread of domestic ceramics dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> century to the 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.



Plate 35 - Field 3, looking east

#### Field 4

6.82. Field 4 had been divided into three main sections (FIGURE 20). A ploughed area close to the house, pasture in the low lying area next to the brook, east and north of the house, and pasture to the north of the ploughed area, containing the mound (PLATE 36).



Plate 36 - Field 4, showing mound, looking north

6.83. The area of Field 4 to the west of the mound had a steep bank, leading up to Field 3 (PLATE 37). The spread of finds from Field 4 mainly followed that of the previous

fields, with domestic ceramics dating from between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, a cluster of flint finds (FIGURE 20) were recovered from a low lying area close to the farmhouse and brook. The flint finds did not appear to be tools. However, there did appear to be some evidence of striking on several pieces. These may require further assessment, although the location and form of the flint could suggest that these have been brought in by riverine activity, rather than representing *in situ* processing finds.



Plate 37 - Field 4, looking northwest

6.84.No finds were recovered from the mound or the grassy area in the northern section of Field 4. It was noted that the landscape around the mound was similar in nature to that of sandbars, and its location within a historically riverine environment suggests that this mound is a natural riverine feature. It is also possible that this has undergone later modification in order to try and control the brook activity in this area.

#### Field 5

6.85.Field 5 was located at the northernmost extent of the site and was under crop (PLATE 23).



*Plate 38 - Field 5, looking southwest*

**6.86.**No finds were recovered from this field.

## 7. Analysis & Conclusions

- 7.1. As a condition of planning permission at the site of Loachbrook Farm, Congleton a phase of systematic fieldwalking and a level 2 historic building survey has been carried out. The planning permission has been granted for new residential dwellings, community area, and associated infrastructure.
- 7.2. The level 2 building survey and fieldwalking was undertaken between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> October 2013 by Blair Poole and Kate Pack of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of GcMs.
- 7.3. The work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted by CgMs and agreed by Mark Leah of Cheshire Shared Service.

### ANALYSIS OF BUILDING

- 7.4. The results of the historic building survey and associated research indicate that nine phases of development can be identified (FIGURE 19). Many of these took place in rapid succession after the construction of the building. However, some phases represent later 20<sup>th</sup> century activity. Of note is that the same family, the Hill's, occupied the site from at least the late 18<sup>th</sup> century into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, if not longer.
- 7.5. The standing building is thought to date from between 1840 and 1873 and replaced an earlier farmhouse recorded on the 1840 Tithe map. The styling of the building falls within the Victorian fashion of Olde English vernacular structure, popular between the 1850s and 1880s, although mostly seen in the 1870s.
- 7.6. The original building was an L-shaped house and barn, with associated outbuildings, forming a courtyard complex. Shortly after construction extensions were made to the house element, with a covered entrance and extended kitchen. This was carried out before 1873. The southern section of the courtyard was enclosed prior to 1873, possibly to create a carriage store. Between 1873 and 1909 this carriage store was fully enclosed, with the construction of a northern wall.
- 7.7. Between 1882 and 1909 an extension was added to the western range, using materials and styling to match that of the standing building. Also added around this time was a small store room in the southwestern corner of the courtyard.

7.8. At some point in the 20<sup>th</sup> century the southern section of the eastern range's courtyard wall was repaired.

7.9. Between 1964 and 1970 a covered walkway was added to the eastern side of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century extension to the north of the western range. Later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century the courtyard was fully enclosed with the replacement or addition of a high wall along the northern part of the courtyard.

7.10. All of the rooms examined as part of the survey could be seen to be outbuildings associated with the function of the complex as a farm.

### **FIELDWALKING**

7.11. Fieldwalking was undertaken across the site. The results of the fieldwalking revealed mainly 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic wares spread across the fields. This is typical of farm waste seen elsewhere in the area and supports the presence of a settlement here from at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

7.12. To the immediate north of the farmhouse, in a low lying area close to the brook a cluster of flint finds were identified. These have not been fully assessed, however limited inspection indicates that these are not tools, although they show some signs of being struck. It is possible that they represent items brought in by riverine activity, rather than *in situ* finds.

# Sources Consulted

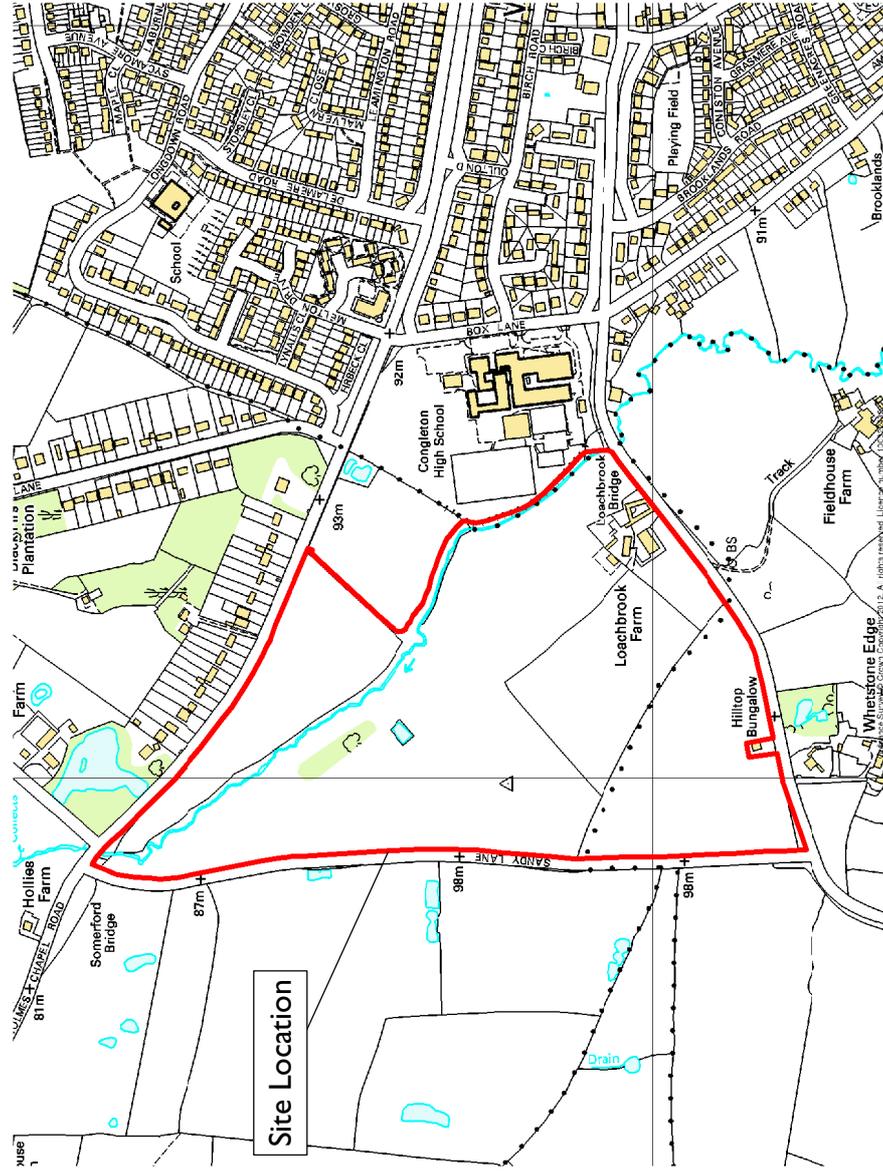
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# FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location General



Scale 1:10,000 @ A4

0 500 m

PROJECT // 1607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // Site Location General

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FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detail



PROJECT // 1607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // Site Location Detail

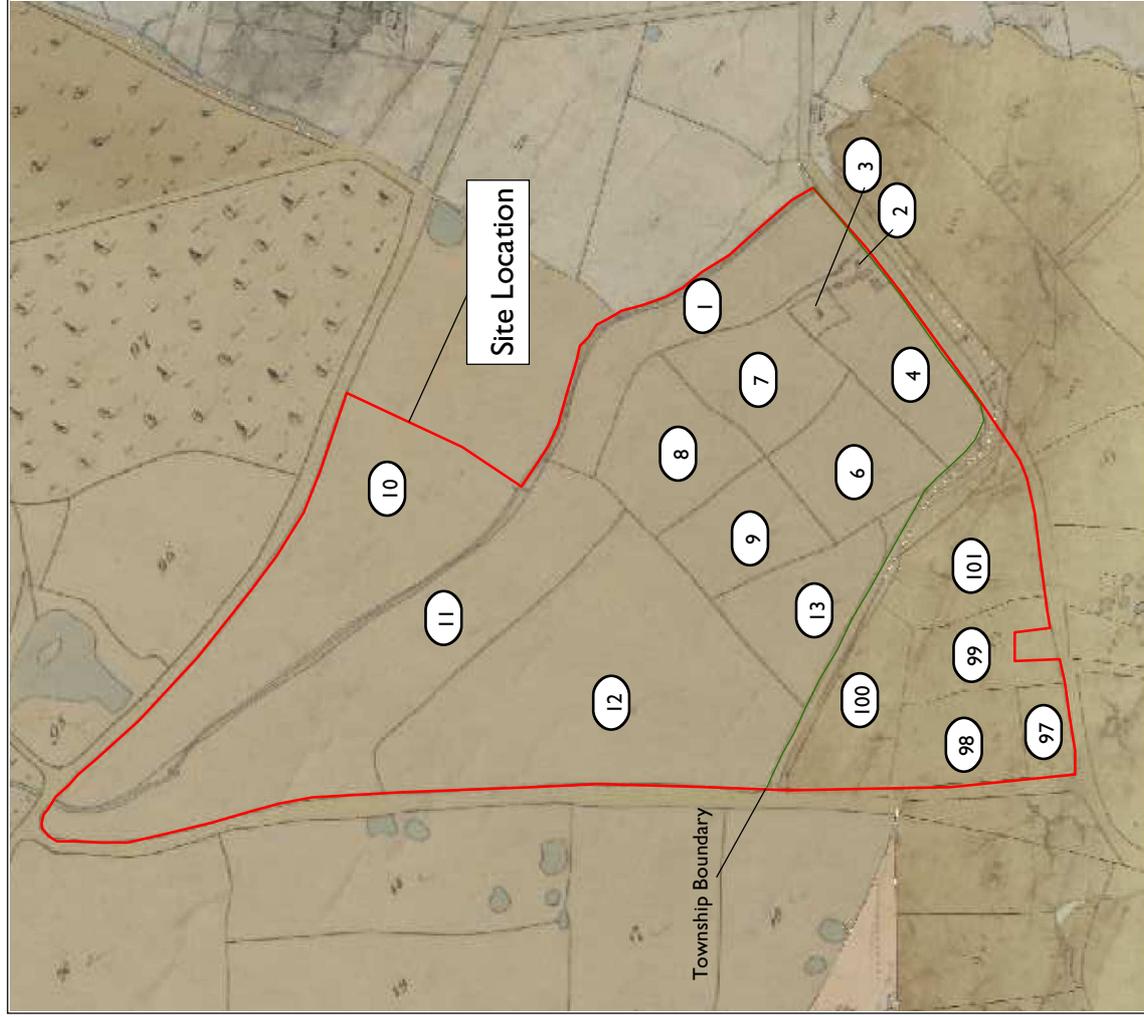
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0 250 m

N

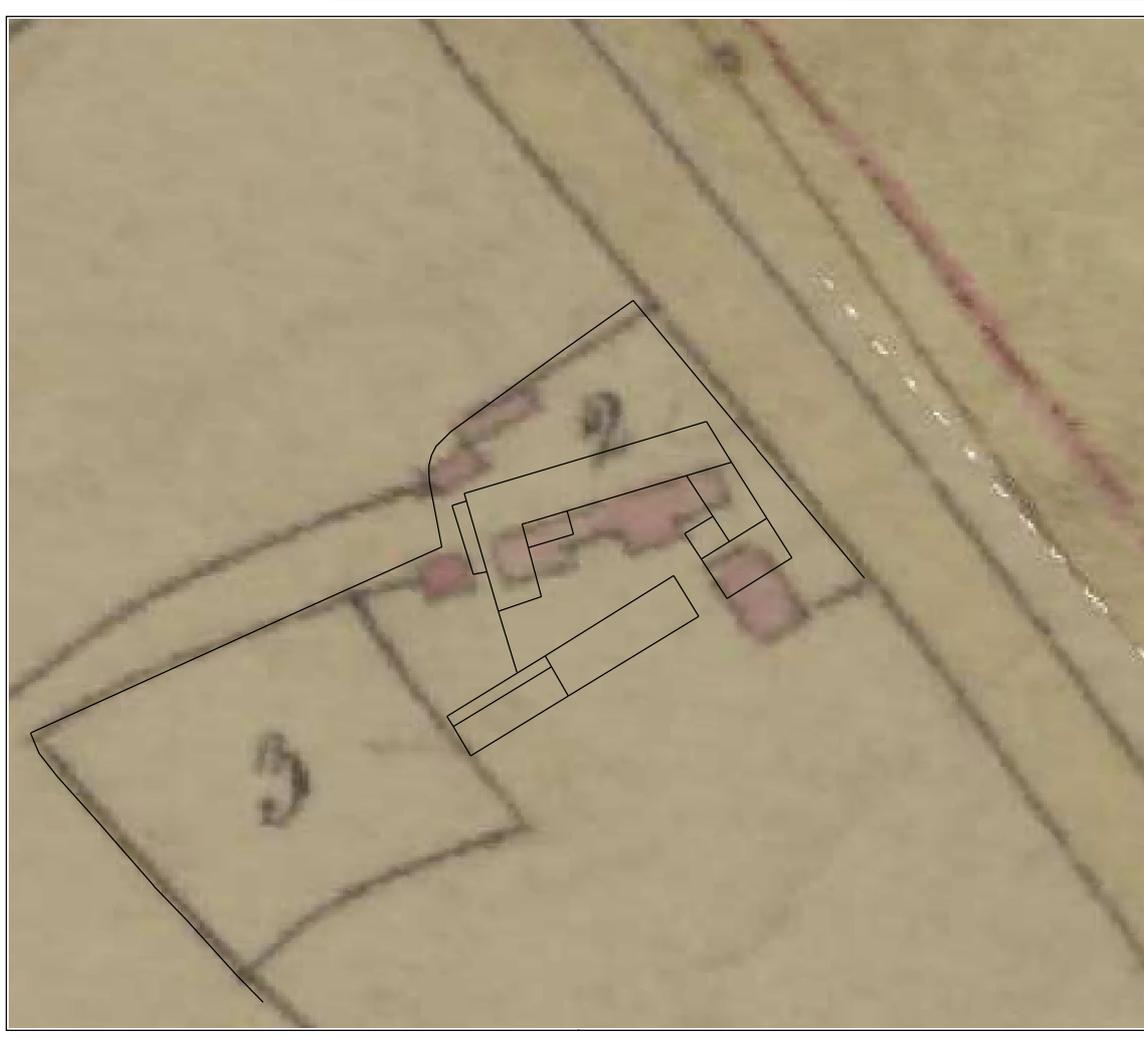
FIGURE 3 // 1840 Tithe Map



Not to scale. For illustration only.

Image to left shows Tithe map of whole site

Image to right shows a detail of the structures at Loachbrook Farm in 1840 with an overlay of the standing building footprint



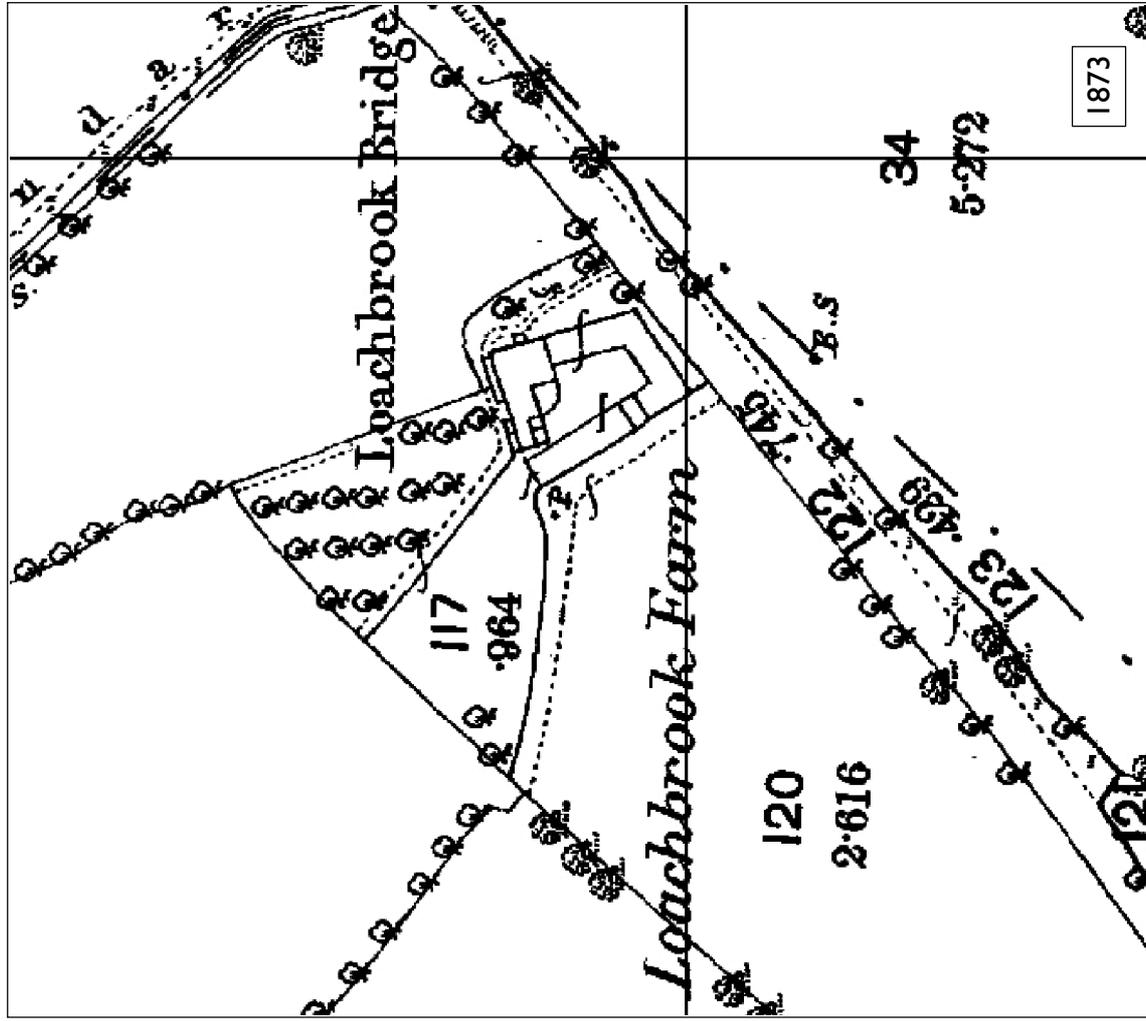
PROJECT // 1607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // 1840 Tithe Map

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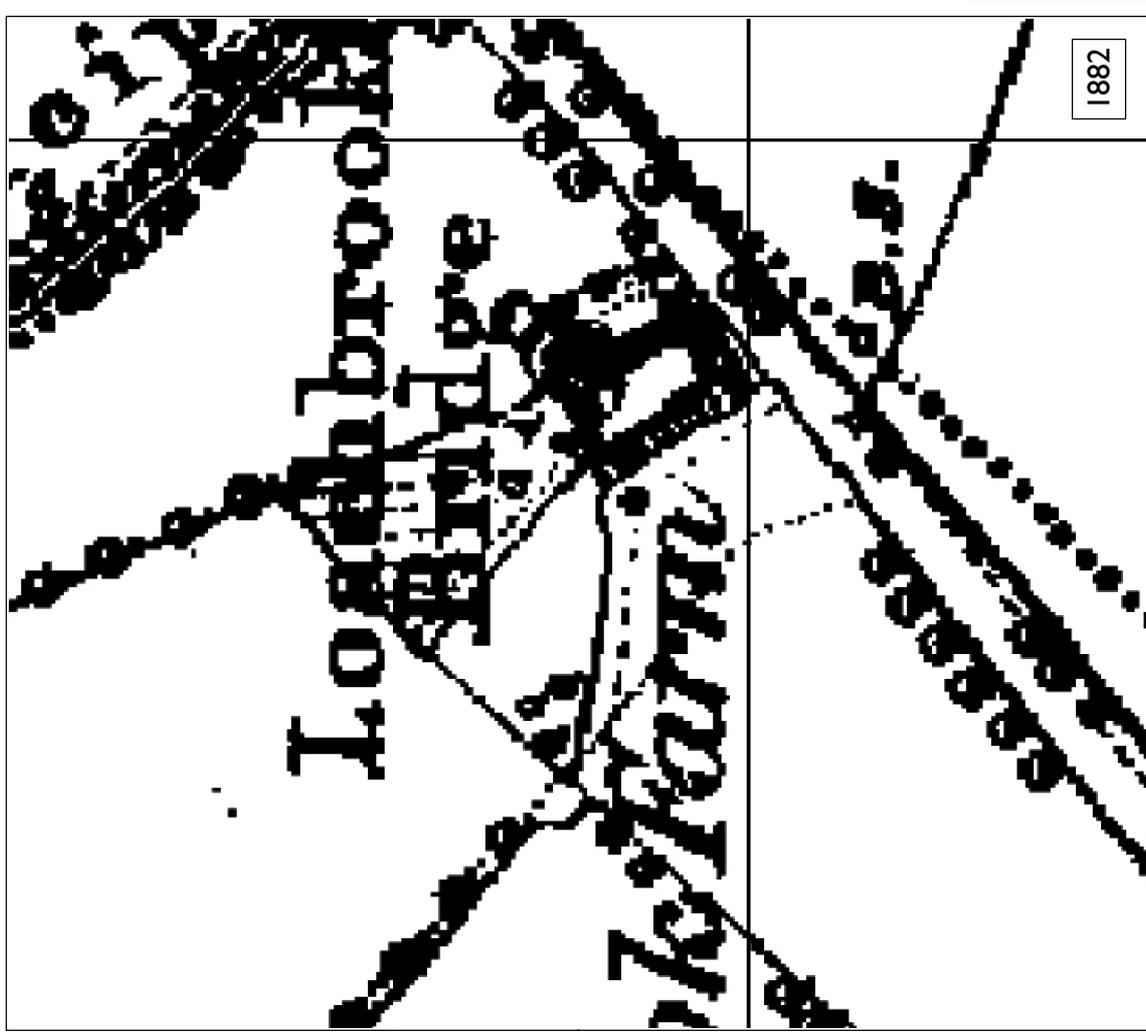
L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // 1873 and 1882 Maps



Scale 1:1,500 @ A4

0 100m



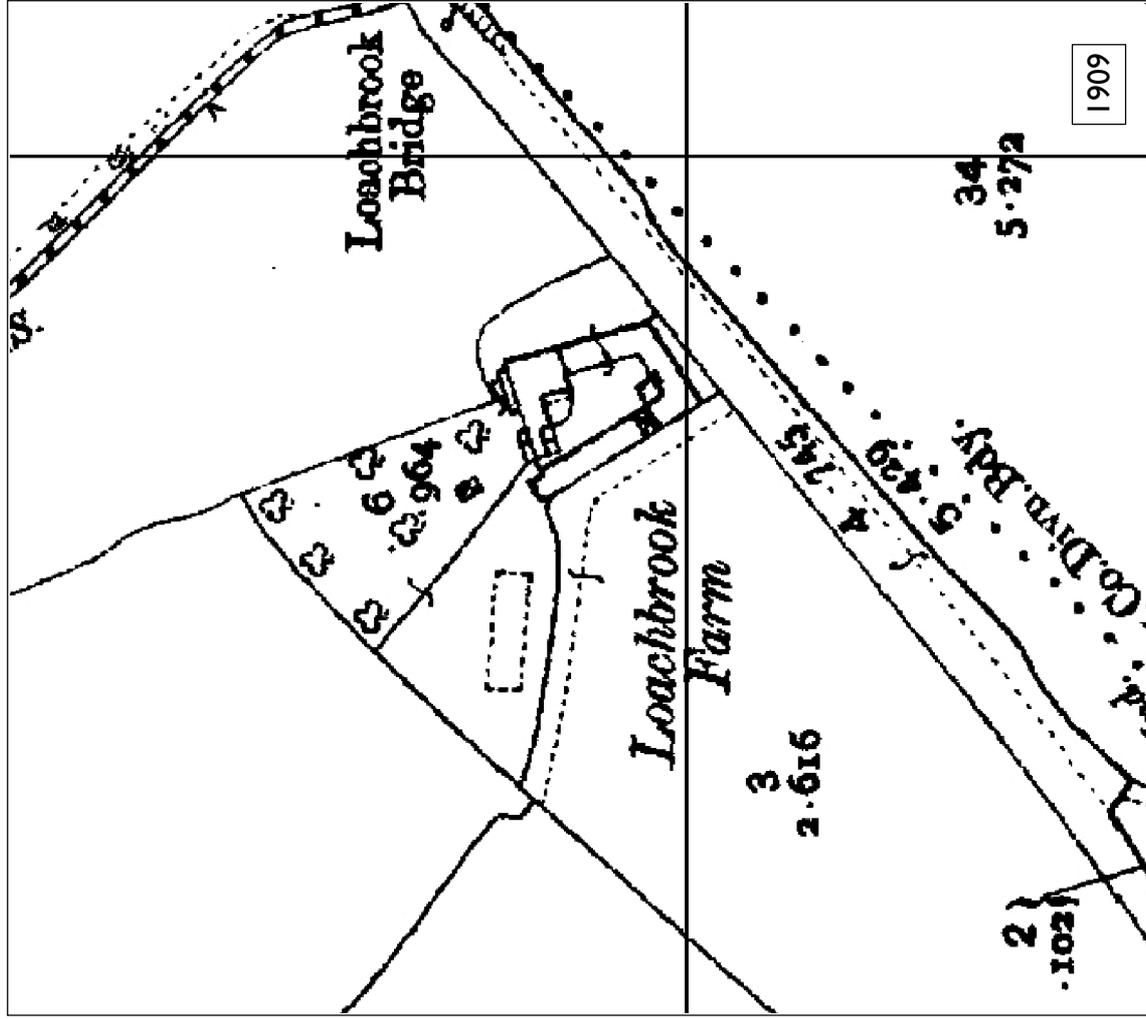
PROJECT // 1607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // 1873 and 1882 Ordnance Survey Maps

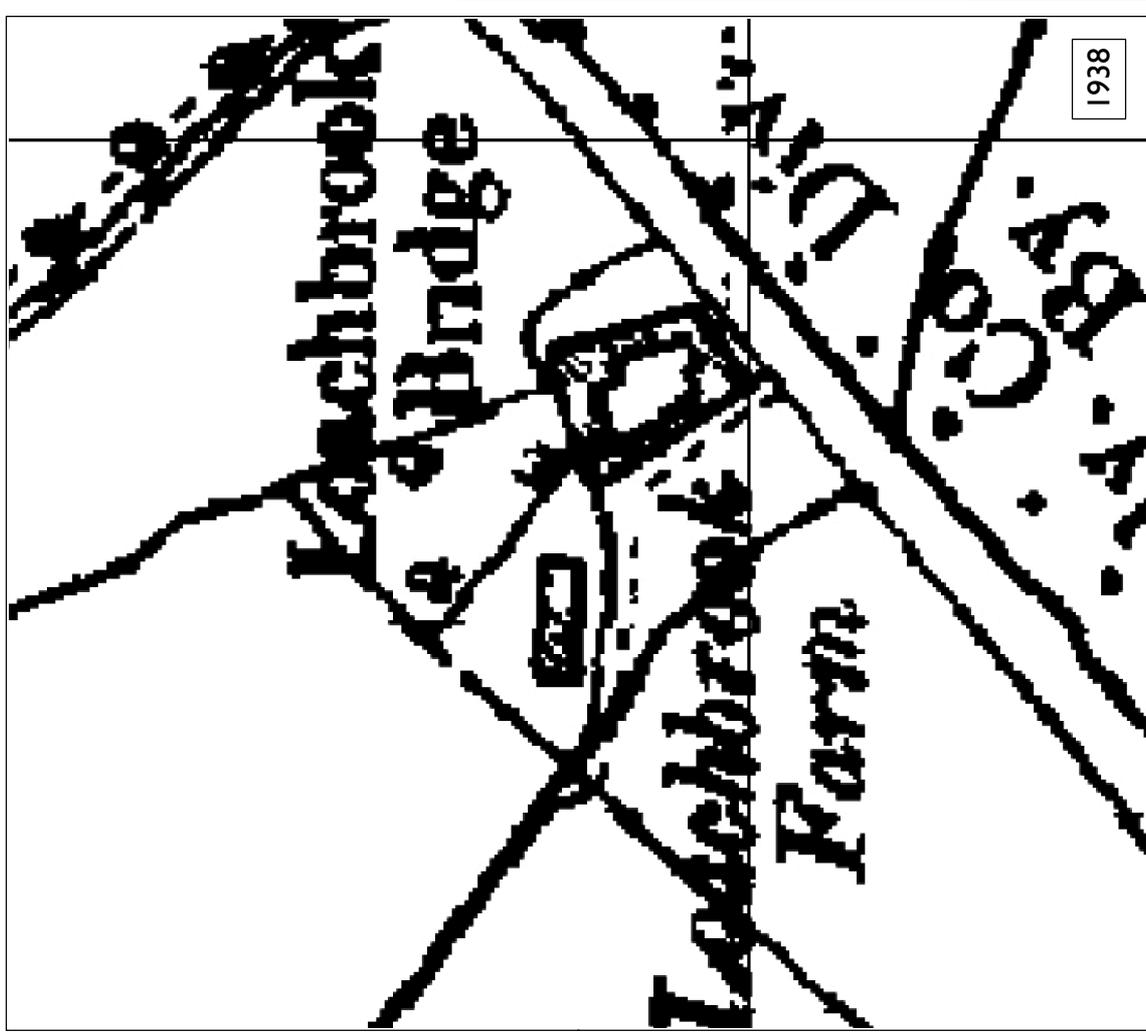
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FIGURE 5 // 1909 and 1938 Maps



Scale 1:1,500 @ A4



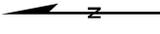
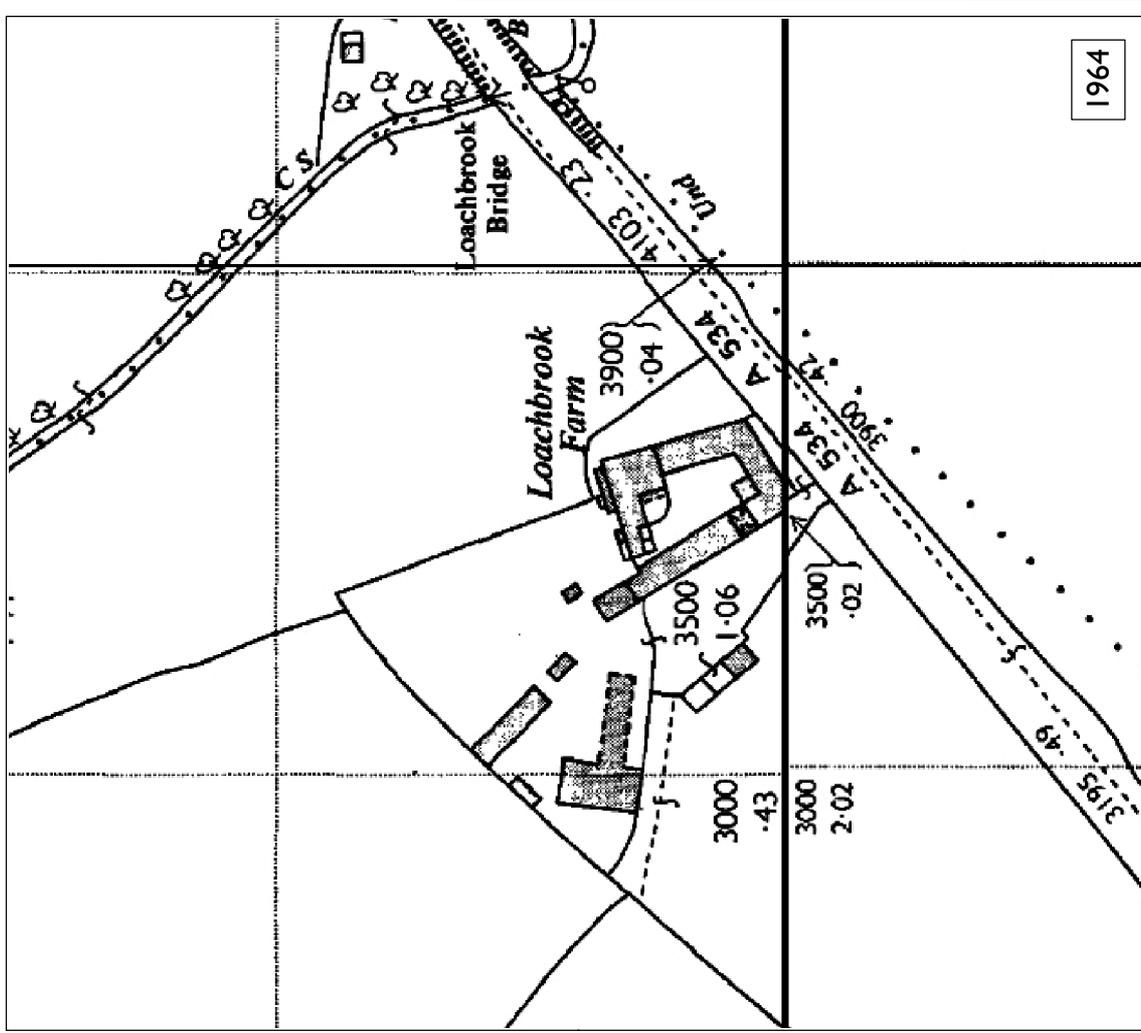
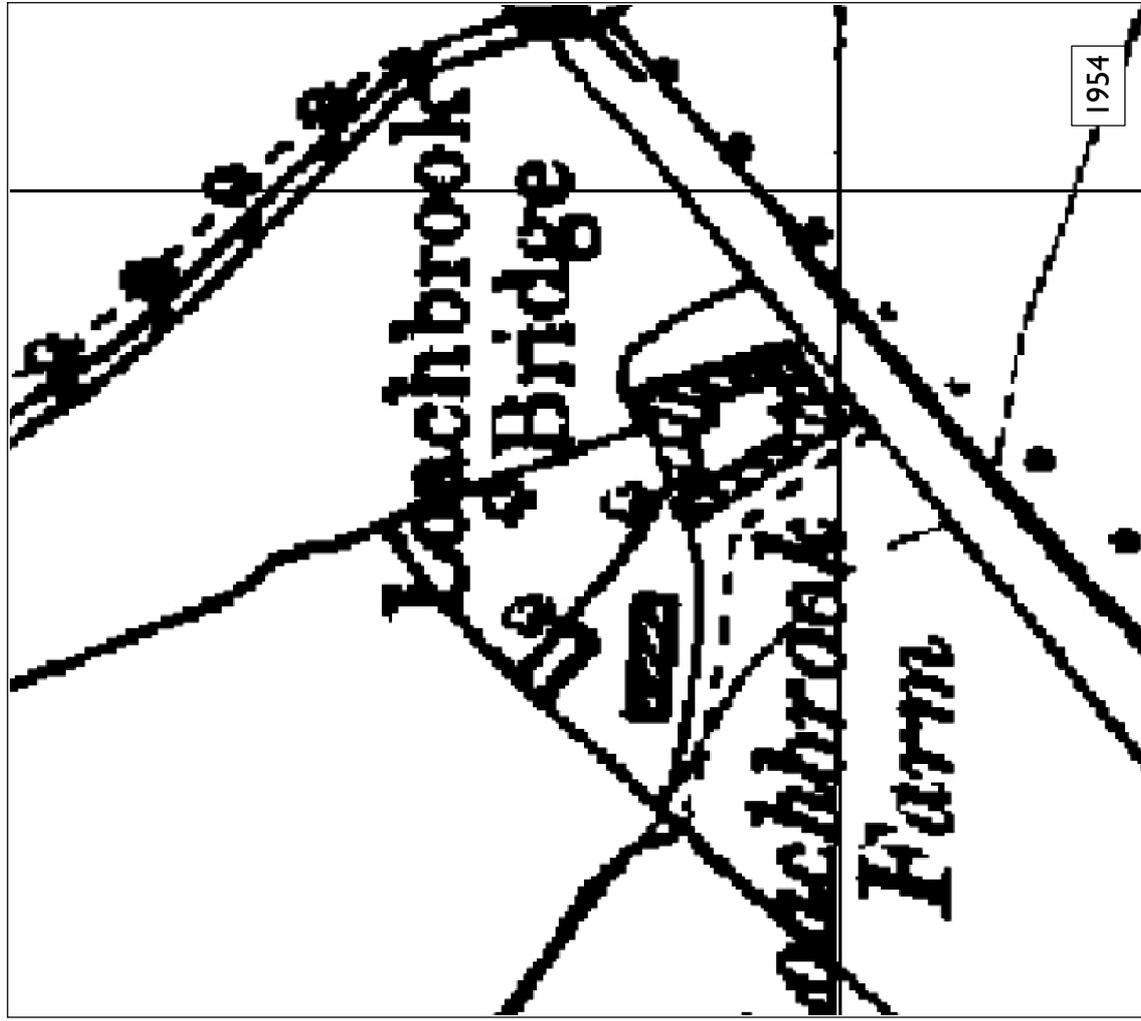
PROJECT // 1607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // 1909 and 1938 Ordnance Survey Maps

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L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 6 // 1954 and 1964 Maps



Scale 1:1,500 @ A4

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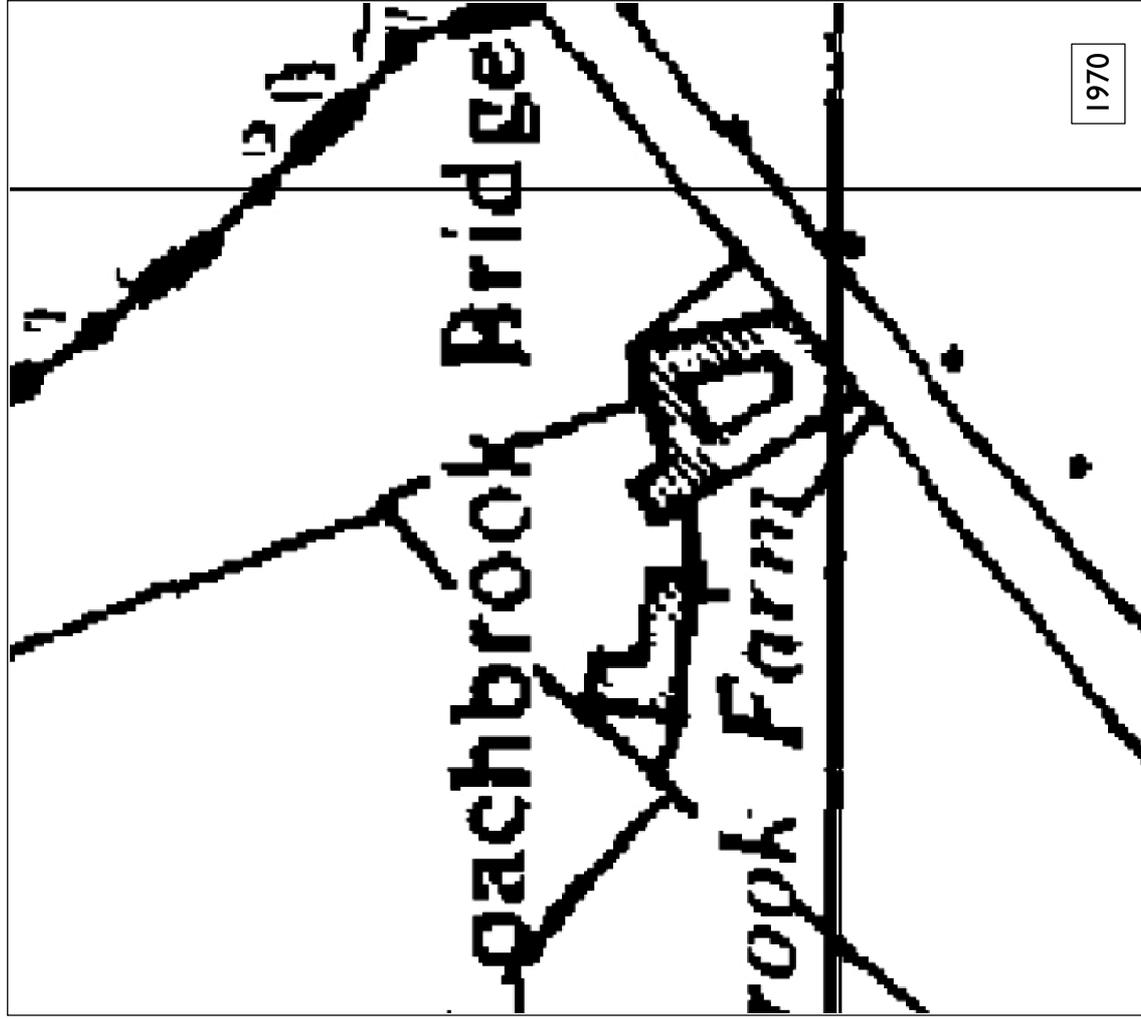
DESCRIPTION // 1954 and 1964 Ordnance Survey Maps

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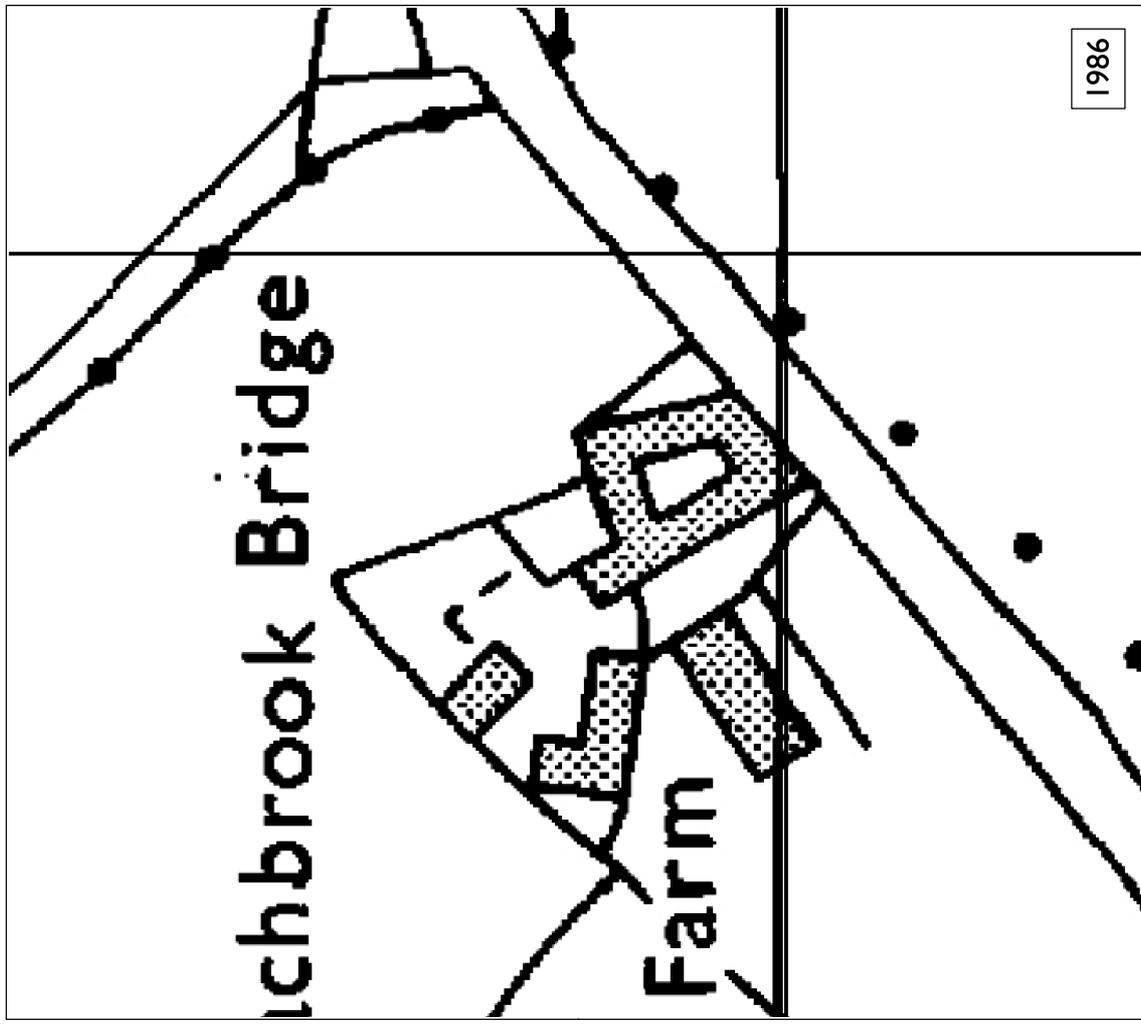
L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // 1970 and 1986 Maps



Scale 1:1,500 @ A4

0 100 m



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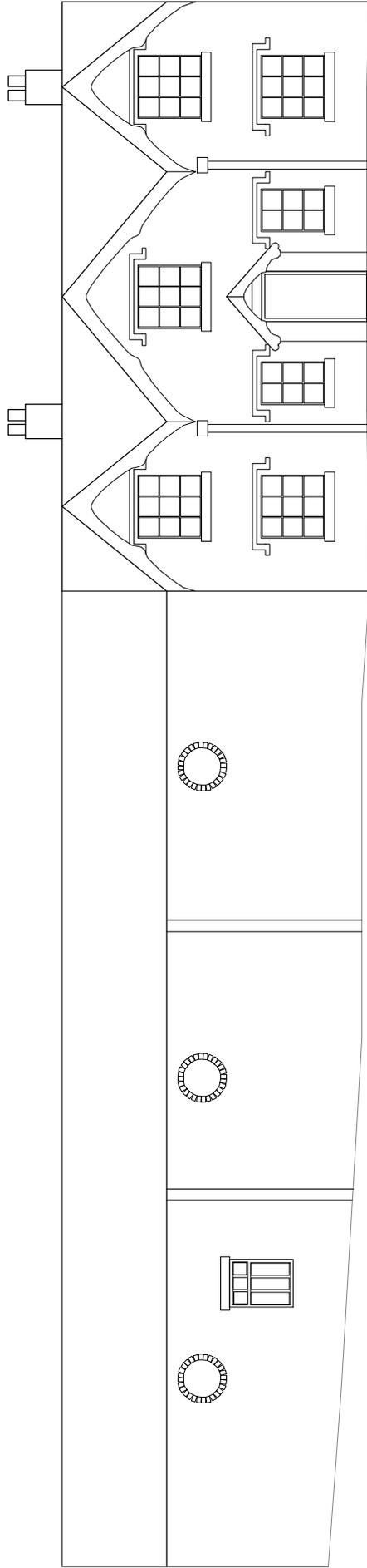
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FIGURE 8 // East Elevation



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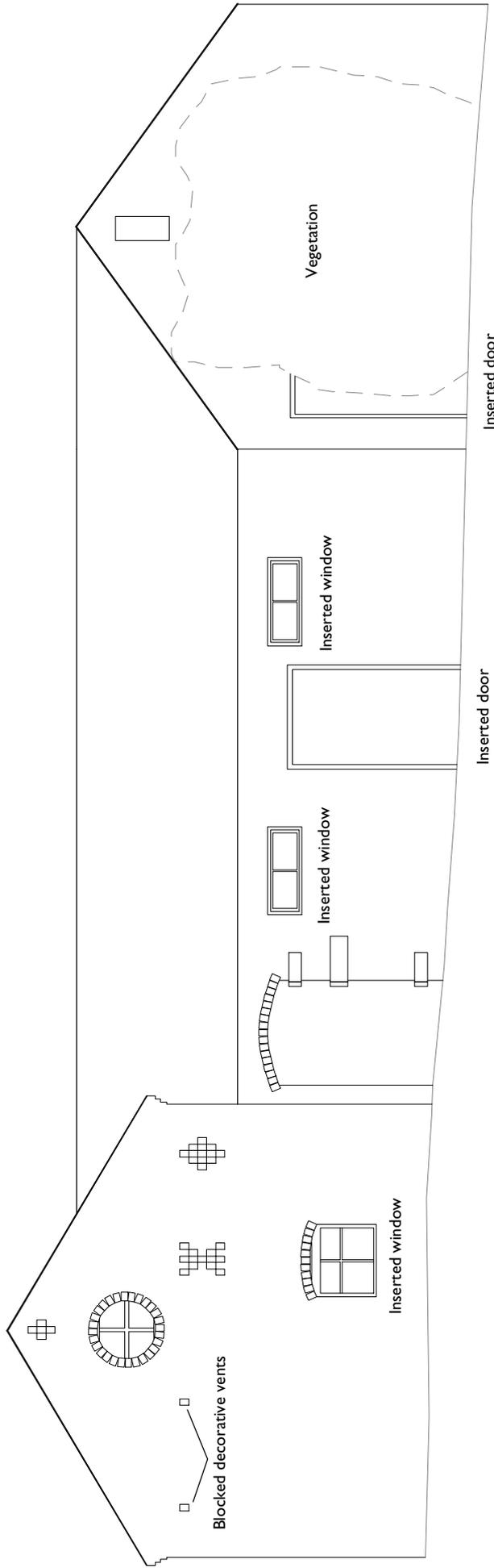
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DESCRIPTION // East Elevation

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FIGURE 9 // South Elevation



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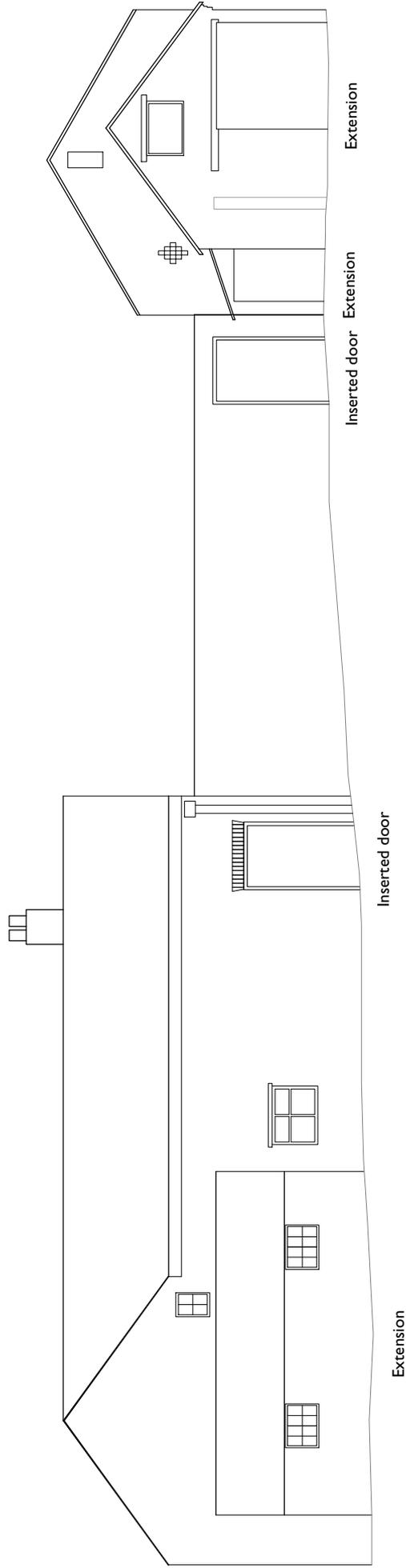
DESCRIPTION // South Elevation

DOC REF: LPI607C-HBR-vI

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY



FIGURE 11 // North Elevation



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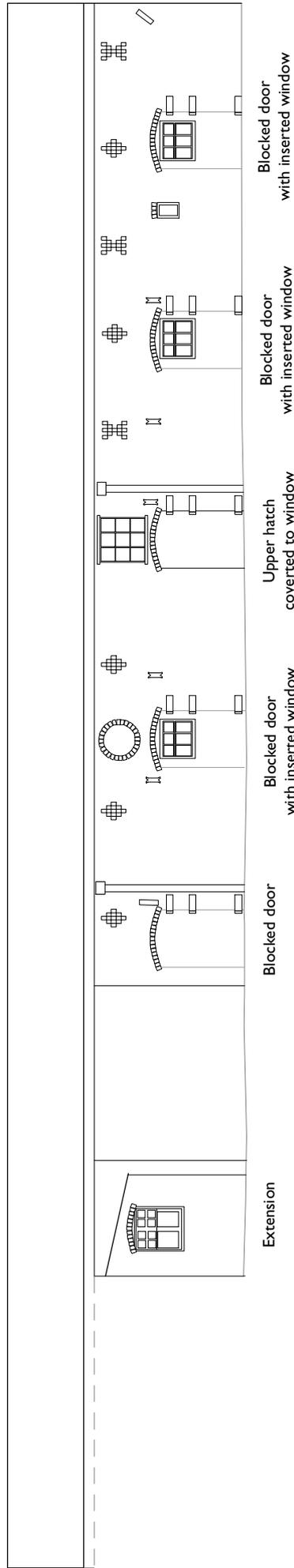
PROJECT // 1607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // North Elevation

DOC REF: LPI607C-HBR-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 12 // Courtyard - West Elevation



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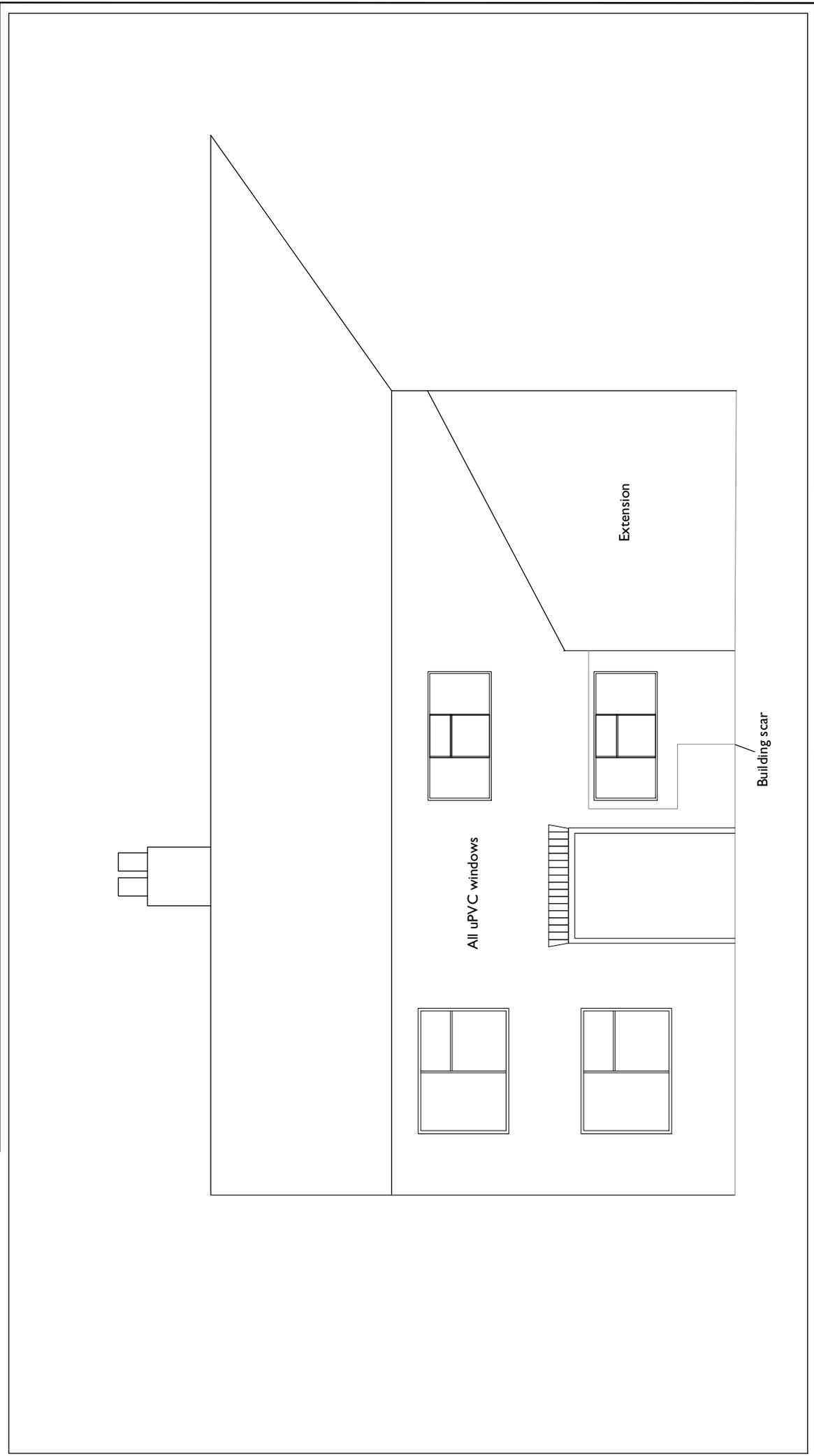
PROJECT // 1607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // Courtyard - West Elevation

DOC REF: LP1607C-HBR-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 13 // Courtyard - North Elevation



Not to scale. For illustration only.

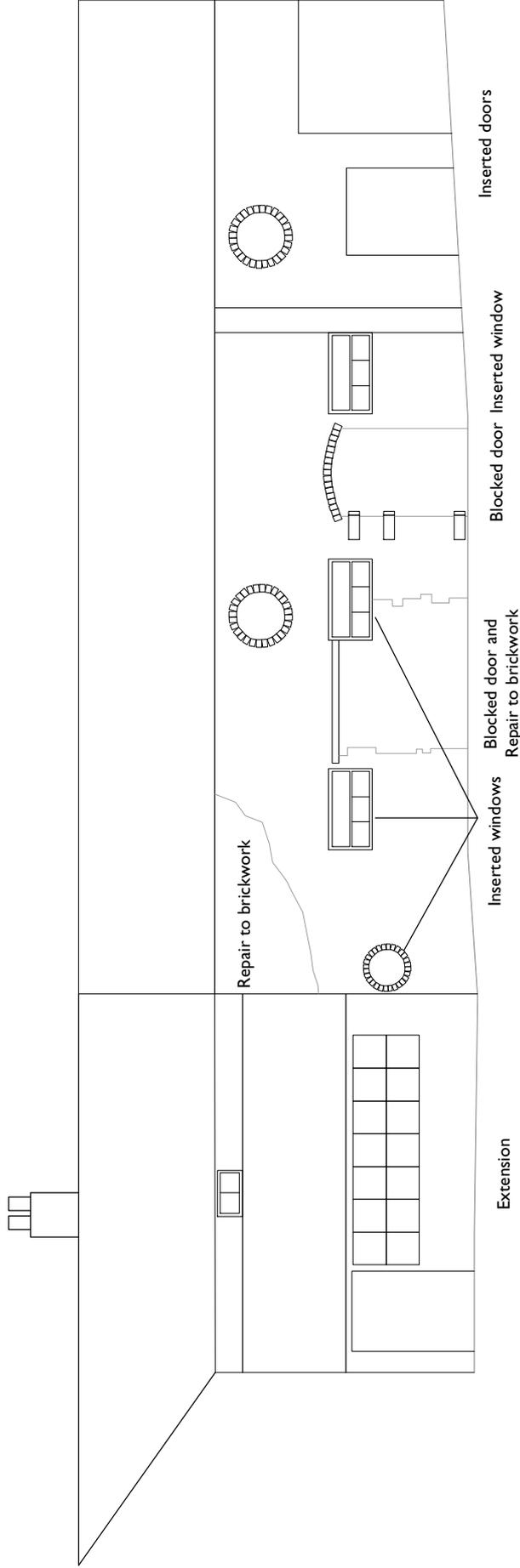
PROJECT // 1607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // Courtyard - North Elevation

DOC REF: LPI607C-HBR-v1

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FIGURE 14 // Courtyard - East Elevation



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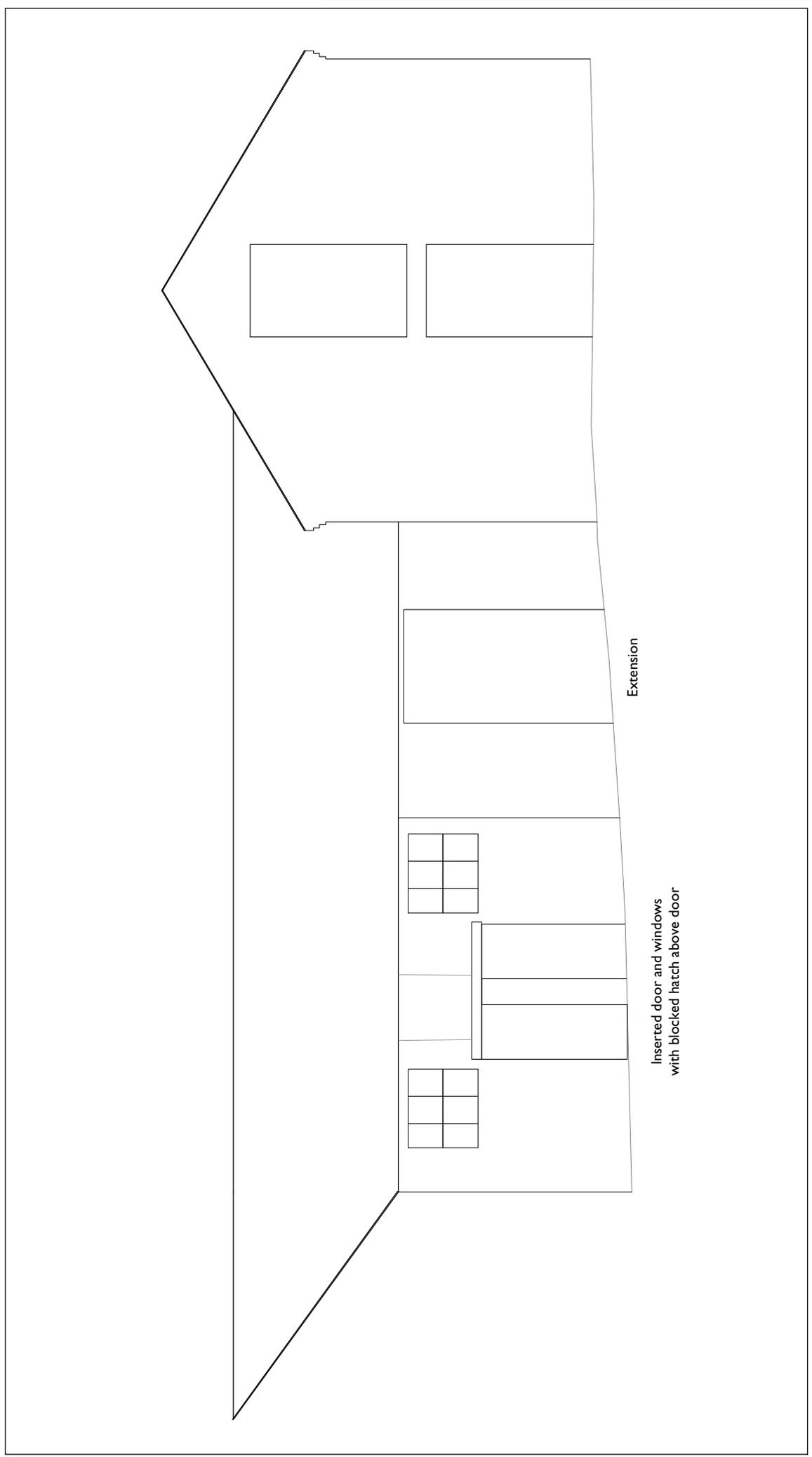
PROJECT // 1607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // Courtyard - East Elevation

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FIGURE 15 // Courtyard - South Elevation



Extension

Inserted door and windows  
with blocked hatch above door

Not to scale. For illustration only.

PROJECT // 1607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // Courtyard - South Elevation

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FIGURE 16 // Ground floor plan



Not to scale. For illustration only.



Area not accessible



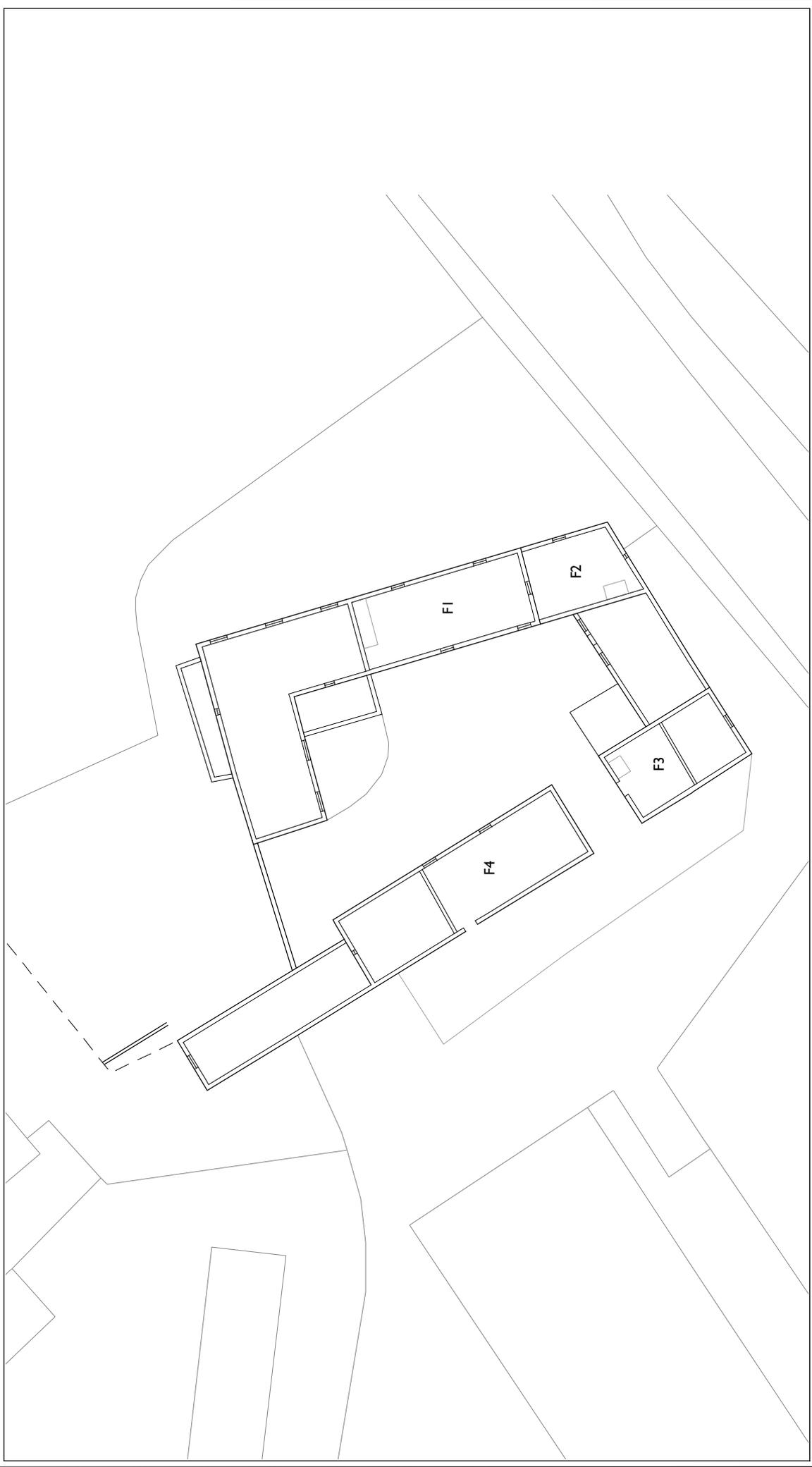
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DESCRIPTION // Ground floor plan

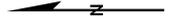
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FIGURE 17 // First floor plan



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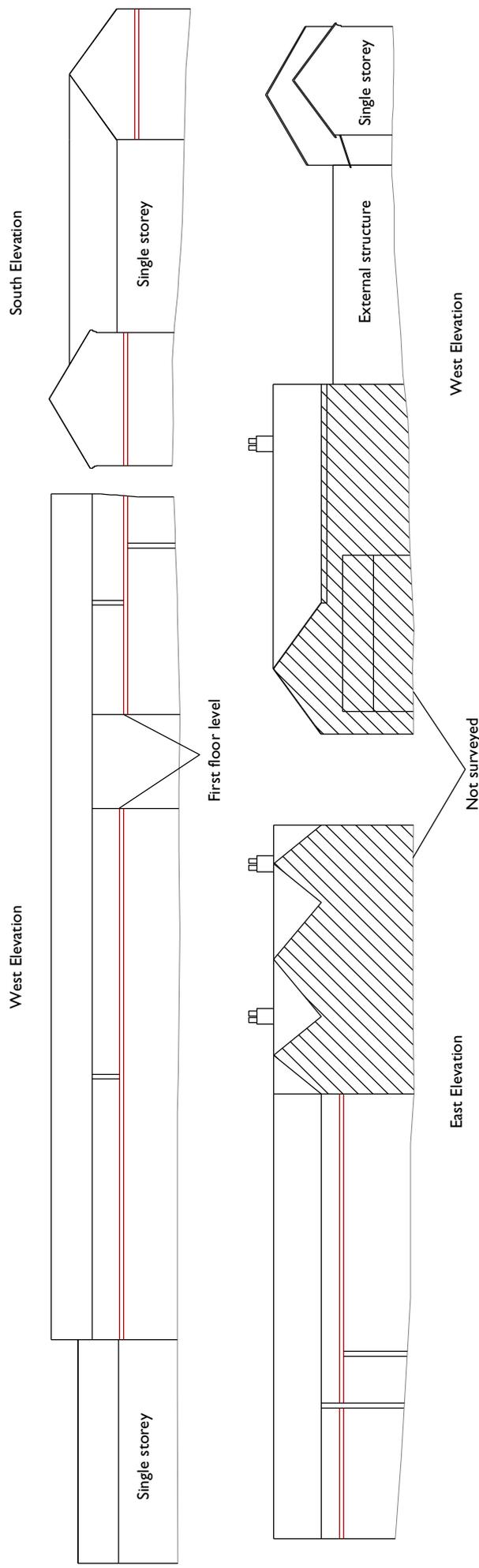
PROJECT // 1607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // First floor plan

DOC REF: LP1607C-HBR-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 18 // Cross Sections



Not to scale. For illustration only.

Image shows cross sections through the structure with changes in floor level.

PROJECT // 1607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // Cross Sections

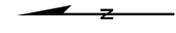
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L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 19 // Phasing



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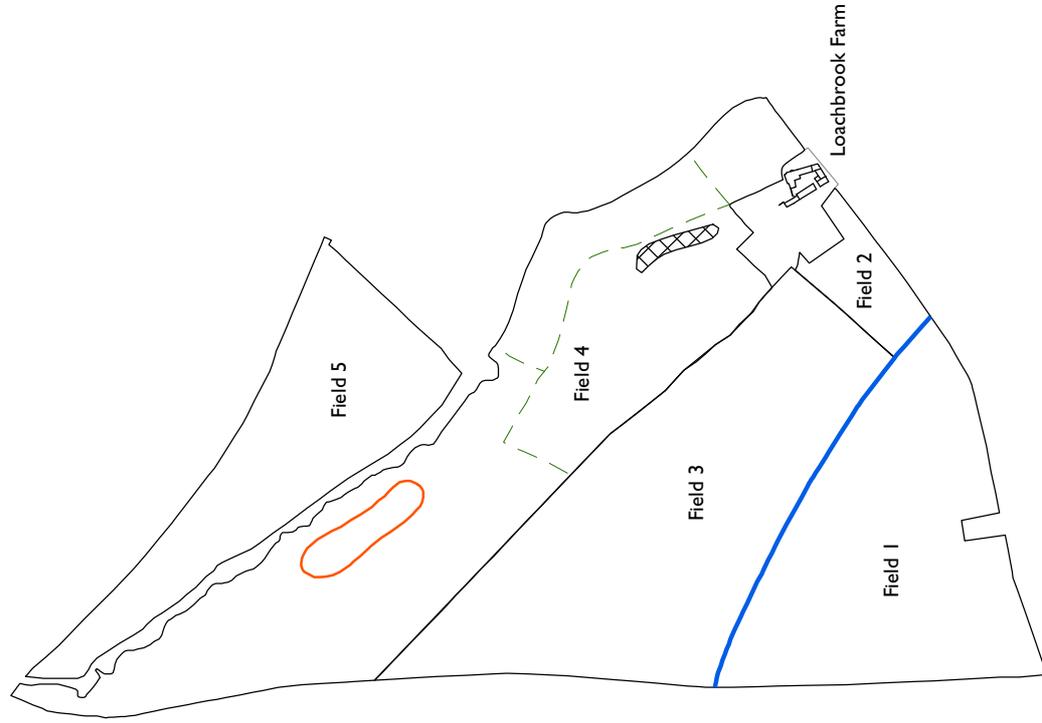
PROJECT // I607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // Phasing

DOC REF: LPI607C-HBR-v1

FIGURE 20 // Fieldwalking Results

-  Flint finds cluster
-  Township boundary
-  New fenceline
-  De-scheduled monument



Not to scale. For illustration only.



PROJECT // 1607C - Loachbrook Farm

DESCRIPTION // Fieldwalking Results

DOC REF: LPI607C-HBR-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

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# TITHE APPORTIONMENT

## APPENDIX I

Astbury Parish Tithe – 1840

<b>Township Plot</b>	<b>Newbold Astbury Plot Name</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Occupier</b>	<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Size</b>
97	Common Lot	Samuel Sanders	John Sherratt	Arable	0 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches
98	Common Lot	Sir Philip De Malpas Grey Egerton	Robert Cannon	Arable	2 acres, 0 roods, 28 perches
99	Common Lot	Sir Philip De Malpas Grey Egerton	Robert Cannon	Arable	2 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches
100	Common Lot	Sir Philip De Malpas Grey Egerton	Robert Cannon	Pasture	3 acres, 1 roods, 17 perches
101	Common Lot	Sir Philip De Malpas Grey Egerton	Robert Cannon	Arable	5 acres, 0 roods, 31 perches
<b>Township Plot</b>	<b>Somerford Radnor Plot Name</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Occupier</b>	<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Size</b>
1	Meadow	Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	Joseph Hill	Mowing	4 acres, 0 roods, 5 perches
2	Site of buildings and fold	Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	Joseph Hill	Building	0 acres, 1 roods, 13 perches
3	Garden	Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	Joseph Hill	Garden	0 acres, 1 roods, 4 perches
4	Barn croft	Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	Joseph Hill	Pasture	2 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches
5	Road piece	Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	Joseph Hill	Pasture	0 acres, 0 roods, 10 perches
6	High pool croft	Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	Joseph Hill	Pasture	3 acres, 0 roods, 16 perches
7	Lower middle croft	Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	Joseph Hill	Oats	2 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches
8	Low far croft	Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	Joseph Hill	Oats	3 acres, 1 roods, 10 perches
9	Far pool croft	Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	Joseph Hill	Pasture	2 acres, 1 roods, 23 perches
10	Common pice croft	Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	Joseph Hill	Pasture	18 acres, 1 roods, 26 perches
11	Pool	Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	Joseph Hill	Pasture	11 acres, 0 roods, 37 perches
12	Whilstone Edge	Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	Joseph Hill	Pasture	13 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches
13	Baileys	Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	Joseph Hill	Mowing	2 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches

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# PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

## APPENDIX 2

Site Code: Loachbrook Farm

Film Number: 1

Film type: CS | BW | Digi

Fr. No.	Description	Scale	Direction	Date/initials
1	West elevation	2m	NE	BP – 02/11/13
2	West elevation	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
3	West elevation	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
4	West elevation	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
5	West elevation	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
6	West elevation	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
7	West elevation	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
8	West elevation	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
9	West elevation	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
10	West elevation	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
11	West elevation	2m	SW	BP – 02/11/13
12	North elevation	2m	S	BP – 02/11/13
13	North elevation	2m	S	BP – 02/11/13
14	South elevation	2m	NW	BP – 02/11/13
15	South elevation	2m	NE	BP – 02/11/13
16	Entrance to courtyard	2m	N	BP – 02/11/13
17	Entrance to courtyard	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
18	Entrance to courtyard	2m	S	BP – 02/11/13
19	Courtyard	2m	W	BP – 02/11/13
20	Courtyard	2m	W	BP – 02/11/13
21	Courtyard	2m	NW	BP – 02/11/13
22	Courtyard	2m	W	BP – 02/11/13
23	Courtyard	2m	W	BP – 02/11/13
24	Courtyard	2m	NW	BP – 02/11/13
25	Courtyard	2m	S	BP – 02/11/13
26	Courtyard	2m	S	BP – 02/11/13
27	Courtyard	2m	SE	BP – 02/11/13
28	Courtyard	2m	S	BP – 02/11/13
29	Courtyard	2m	SE	BP – 02/11/13
30	Courtyard	2m	S	BP – 02/11/13
31	G2	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
32	G2	2m	N	BP – 02/11/13
33	Courtyard	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
34	Courtyard	2m	NE	BP – 02/11/13
35	Courtyard	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
36	Courtyard	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
37	Courtyard	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13
38	Courtyard	2m	NE	BP – 02/11/13
39	Courtyard	2m	E	BP – 02/11/13

40	Courtyard	2m	N	BP – 02/11/13
41	Courtyard	2m	N	BP – 02/11/13
42	East elevation	2m	SW	BP – 02/11/13
43	East elevation	2m	W	BP – 02/11/13
44	East elevation	2m	W	BP – 02/11/13
45	North elevation	2m	S	BP – 02/11/13
46	North elevation	2m	SW	BP – 02/11/13
47	North elevation	2m	SE	BP – 02/11/13



P1040639



P1040640



P1040641



P1040642



P1040643



P1040644



P1040645



P1040646



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P1040680



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P1040683



P1040684



P1040685



P1040686



P1040687

Site Code: Loachbrook Farm

Film Number: 2

Film type: CS | BW | Digi

Fr. No.	Description	Scale	Direction	Date/initials
1	G1		N	BP – 02/11/13
2	F1		S	BP – 02/11/13
3	F1		S	BP – 02/11/13
4	F1		N	BP – 02/11/13
5	F1		N	BP – 02/11/13
6	F1		S	BP – 02/11/13
7	F1		N	BP – 02/11/13
8	F2		N	BP – 02/11/13
9	F2		N	BP – 02/11/13
10	F2		W	BP – 02/11/13
11	G3		NE	BP – 02/11/13
12	G3		NW	BP – 02/11/13
13	G2		E	BP – 02/11/13
14	G2		S	BP – 02/11/13
15	G4		E	BP – 02/11/13
16	F3		S	BP – 02/11/13
17	F3		S	BP – 02/11/13
18	F3		S	BP – 02/11/13
19	F3		S	BP – 02/11/13
20	G5		S	BP – 02/11/13
21	G5		S	BP – 02/11/13
22	G6		E	BP – 02/11/13
23	G6		N	BP – 02/11/13
24	G6		E	BP – 02/11/13
25	G6		S	BP – 02/11/13
26	G6		E	BP – 02/11/13
27	G6		S	BP – 02/11/13
28	G6		W	BP – 02/11/13
29	G6		N	BP – 02/11/13
30	G6		E	BP – 02/11/13
31	G6		E	BP – 02/11/13
32	G6		N	BP – 02/11/13
33	G7		N	BP – 02/11/13
34	G7		N	BP – 02/11/13
35	F4		N	BP – 02/11/13
36	G6		E	BP – 02/11/13
37	G6		E	BP – 02/11/13
38	G6		E	BP – 02/11/13
39	G6		S	BP – 02/11/13

40	G6		N	BP – 02/11/13
41	East elevation		W	BP – 02/11/13
42	Entrance porch		W	BP – 02/11/13
43	East elevation		W	BP – 02/11/13



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IMG\_2453



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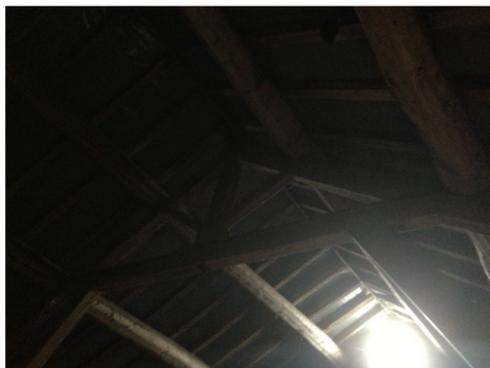
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IMG\_2502



IMG\_2503

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# OASIS FORM

## APPENDIX 3

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: Iparchae1-161784**

### Project details

Project name	Loachbrook Farm
Short description of the project	Level 2 historic building survey and fieldwalking at Loachbrook Farm, Congleton.
Project dates	Start: 02-10-2013 End: 18-10-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	LP1607C - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	FLINT FLAKES Neolithic
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CHESHIRE CONGLETON SOMERFORD Loachbrook Farm
Postcode	CW12 4TE
Study area	25.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	SJ 383125 363225 52 -2 52 55 13 N 002 55 03 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 92.00m Max: 98.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	CgMs
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)

Project design originator	CgMs
Project director/manager	Dr Robert Smith
Project supervisor	Blair Poole
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cheshire Museum Service
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cheshire Museum Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Cheshire Museum Service
Paper Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Recording and Fieldwalking at Loachbrook Farm, Congleton
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Poole, B.
Other bibliographic details	LP1607C-HBR-v1.2
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Chester
Description	Results of the level 2 building survey and fieldwalking at Loachbrook Farm.
Entered by	B Poole (chester@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on	18 October 2013

# OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: /export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page

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# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## APPENDIX 4

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED

***Ashlar*** – Large blocks laid edge to edge with no gaps for mortar

***Banding/bands*** – Decorative horizontal layer on a building elevation

***Barge boards*** – Decorative boards along the gable end or eaves of a structure

***Buttress*** – A support, usually brick or stone, constructed against a wall or building to support or reinforce it

***Capital*** – Head feature for columns

***Central post*** – Upright post supporting ridge board

***Coping stone*** – Stone which sits above a wall or feature to demarcate or protect it

***Column*** – An upright pillar or post which may support a roof or a beam, or be purely decorative. The lower portion of a column is called the base. The upper portion of a column is called the capital

***Cruck frame*** – Pair of curved timbers leaning inwards forming the roof support

***Denticulation*** – Decorative brick design of alternating stepped courses

***Eaves*** – Projecting edge of roof, primarily to allow run off for water

***English garden wall bond*** – Decorative brick coursing of a band of header bricks dividing multiple stretcher courses

***Fenestration*** – The form of windows on an elevation

***Gable*** – Section of wall leading to roof following the pitch

***Header course*** – A course of brickwork with the narrow face of the brick visible

***Hinge Stone*** – Stone block with metal hinge pin set into it, built into a wall to allow a door to be hung

***Hood mould*** – Decorative band or moulding above a window, with dropped edges

***Hopper window*** – Window light that opens out, with a hinge at its base

***Lintel*** – Stone or brick support over an opening, window or door

***Mullion*** – Vertical stone separator within a window frame

***Parapet*** – A wall projecting from the edge of a platform, terrace, or roof. Parapets may rise above the cornice of a building or form the upper portion of a defensive wall or tower

***Pediment*** – A formalised gable also used over doors and windows

***Pitch*** – Angle of roof line

***Principal rafters*** – Main structural rafters forming part of a roof truss

***Purlin*** – Horizontal timber along the length of a roof

***Quoin*** – Stone blocks on the corner of a building or structure

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***Range*** – Complex or cluster of connected buildings

***Ridge board*** – Board running along the apex of a roof

***Ridge tiles*** – Row of tiles along the apex of the roof to protect where the roof faces meet

***Side posts*** – Upright posts supporting principal rafters

***Sill*** – Stone, brick or other material located below an opening, window or doorway

***Stretcher course*** – A course of brickwork where the longest face of the brick is visible

***Tie beam*** – Horizontal beam supporting roof truss

***Wall plate*** – *Board along the top of a wall where the roof truss meets the wall*