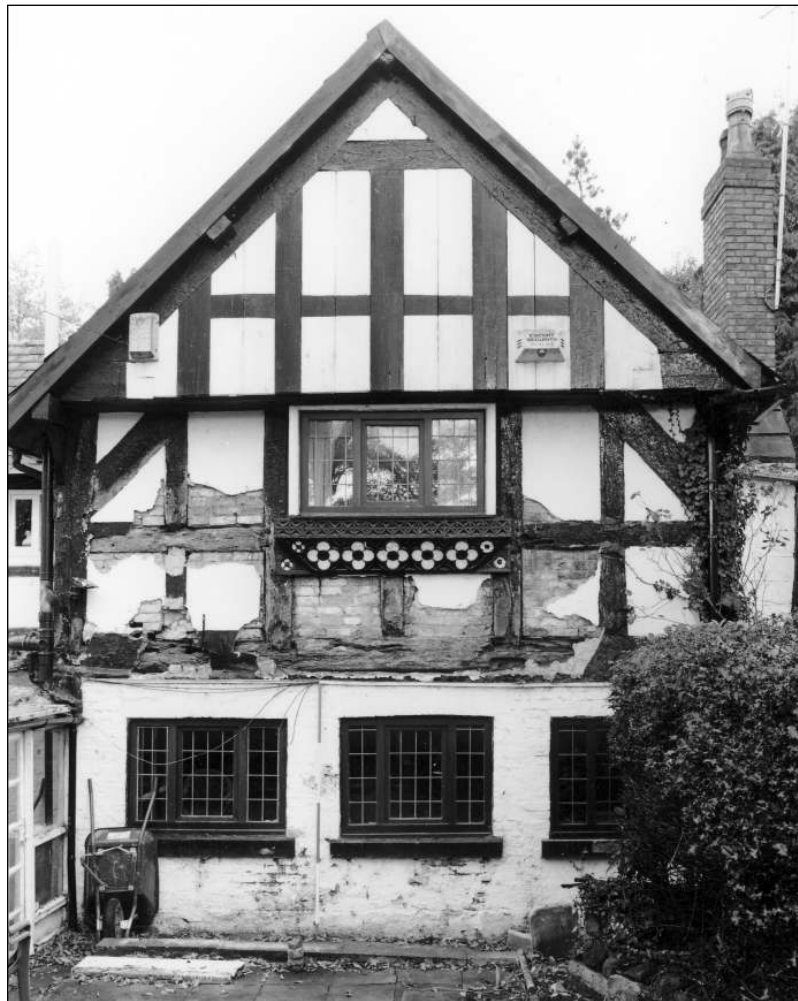


247 Kempnough Hall Road
Worsley, Salford, Greater Manchester:
Historic Building Assessment and Recording



November 2009

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SUMMARY

Kempnough Hall is an H-plan, timber-framed house in the Roe Green district of Worsley, near Salford in Greater Manchester (NGR: SD 74640152), which is listed (grade 2), and probably has medieval origins. This report concerns the south part of its east wing, now known as no. 247 Kempnough Hall Road, which is probably late 16th or early 17th century, and contains a heated parlour on the ground floor and a chamber on the first floor, the latter subdivided in the 19th century. This historic building assessment and recording were carried out in October 2009 for the developer Mr J Stott, to inform a forthcoming planning application for its refurbishment, and this report includes measured drawings, photographs, and a detailed written account, supplemented by the results of historical research.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building assessment and recording at no. 247 Kempnough Hall Road (part of Kempnough Hall), Worsley. The work was commissioned by Mr Jeff Stott and carried out in October 2009, to inform a proposed application for listed building consent for the refurbishment of the property.
- 1.2 Kempnough Hall is an H-plan late medieval or early post-medieval house which is largely timber-framed, but was altered, subdivided and extended to the rear in the 19th century, and which is now grade 2 listed. This study is specifically concerned with no. 247 itself, which occupies the ground and first floors of the front part of the east wing.
- 1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with a brief from the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU), and included an investigation of documentary material associated with the building, and measured and photographic surveys. It also comments on the historical significance of the building and the relative significance of different parts of the structure. This report will be submitted to the client, Salford City Council, the GMAU, Salford Local Studies Library, and published on the internet via the Oasis Project. The project archive will be deposited with Salford Archives.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Kempnough Hall stands on the north side of Kempnough Hall Road, now a suburban street in the Roe Green area of Worsley, about 5km north-west of Salford city centre. The building lies at NGR: SD 74640152, at an altitude of 50m above sea level (Figures 1,2), and effectively on the urban fringe of Greater Manchester.
- 2.2 The Hall faces south and has cross-wings at each end, and the building now contains three separate properties, known as 246, 247 and 248 Kempnough Hall Road. No. 247 comprises a small dwelling (unoccupied at present) in the south end of the east wing and contains a main ground floor room, supplemented by small lean-to additions, and a similarly sized first floor, subdivided into three rooms. No. 248 is the largest of the three properties and occupies the main range and west wing, while no. 246 occupies the north part of the east wing.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 Kempnough Hall was listed as having special architectural or historic interest in 1966 (grade 2: listed building number 211994). The present description is as follows:

House, now 3 houses. C17 perhaps including earlier work but with alterations and rebuilding of C19. Timber-framed with a rendered wing to left and a slate roof. H-shaped plan with a total of 5 bays and 2 storeys. Between the projecting crosswings the central range has a 4-panel door and C19 porch and casement windows of various dates. The principal posts have diagonal bracing and the framing panels are roughly square. The left crosswing is completely rendered whereas the right crosswing projects considerably and appears to contain the earliest fabric. The first floor jetty has been hidden by a brick supporting wall on the ground floor. The gable is also jettied but concealed by painted boarding. A 3-light ovolo-moulded timber mullion window lights the first floor and projects slightly above a coved sill panel which is carved with rosettes. A brick chimney stack projects on the left return whereas a massive stone stack with brick shaft projects on the right return. C20 porch adjoining the stone stack. C19 wing to rear of central range. Interior: ovolo-moulded floor beams and other original features including roof construction. A previous building was the seat of the Starkies by 1594.

- 3.2 The present owner is seeking to refurbish no. 247 and has been advised by Salford City Council as the local planning authority that an archaeological assessment and survey should be carried out, to inform an application for listed building consent which will be required for this. This report and the project archive are intended for this purpose.

4 Historical background

- 4.1 As part of this study, research was undertaken at Salford Local Studies Library, Salford Archives, and the GMAU. Published and unpublished references to the Hall have been consulted, as well as map and photographic collections, and historic census returns. It should however be noted that the holdings of Salford Archives are at present largely uncatalogued, so further documents relating to the site may possibly be held there.
- 4.2 Until the early 20th century Kempnough Hall formed the nucleus of the Kempnough Hall Estate, a landholding which can be traced back to the 13th century, but despite this early date, the present building itself is likely to have been built somewhat later. The general appearance of the house suggests it is late medieval or early post-medieval in date, but built at different times, and that part of the east wing which forms no. 247 is probably late 16th or early 17th century.

- 4.3 The Kempnough estate was first formed from part of Worsley by a grant from the lord of the manor Richard de Worsley to his brother or son Roger in the late 13th century, and it remained in this branch of the family until the late 14th century, when, after descending to Helen or Ellen de Worsley, it passed by marriage to Richard de Parr. Succeeding generations of this family held the property until 1578, when Ann de Parr married Nicholas Starkie, whose descendants remained owners until 1876, when the trustees of the Bridgewater Estate purchased it.¹ It is worth noting that the Bridgewater Estate itself was a successor of the Worsley estate, so in a sense Kempnough returned to its former owners by this act.
- 4.4 Worsley lies on the middle and lower coal measures, overlain with glacial drift, and appears to have been a settlement largely typical for lowland north-west England in the medieval and early post-medieval periods, when its economy was predominantly agricultural. Kempnough is associated with the Roe Green district of the township, the centre of which lies to the north-east of the site, and which has to some degree been severed from it by a mid 19th century railway line (now disused). This west end of Roe Green is now also known as Beesley Green, and the area retained its rural character until around the end of the 19th or early 20th century, when the farms and cottages which made up most of its settlement began to be swallowed up by suburban expansion. Worsley village itself lies around 1km south of Kempnough: by the mid 18th century its coal deposits were being exploited by the Duke of Bridgewater, but the associated industrialisation seems not to have spread as far north as Roe Green.
- 4.5 There have been a number of halls of manorial and sub-manorial status in Worsley, although not all of them survive. Worsley Old Hall (0.5km to the south-west of Kempnough) probably has medieval origins, but is predominantly 17th century, and was superseded by a new house on a different site in the 18th century, known as Worsley New Hall, which was demolished in 1946. Wardley Hall (1km to the north-east of Kempnough) has a quadrangular plan, and is probably essentially 15th century, but was much repaired during the 19th. Kempnough Hall belonged to a lower social stratum than these two, and can be compared to two others in Worsley: Drywood and Hazelhurst Halls.² It may be thought of as having been built for the lesser gentry.
- 4.6 Of Kempnough Hall itself, one of the earliest records known is its depiction on a map of c.1590, which arose from a boundary dispute between the incumbents of Worsley and Wardley Halls, Sir Richard Brereton and Gilbert Sherington respectively.³ The map is reproduced photographically in a book of 1908⁴, and

¹ Farrer, W & Brownbill, J (editors), 1911 'Townships: Worsley', *A History of the County of Lancaster* Volume 4, pp. 376-392

² Wickham, H 2003 *Worsley in the 18th Century*

³ Tyldesley, B 1993 *The Roe Green Story*

⁴ Hart-Davis, H V & Holme, S 1908 *History of Wardley Hall, Lancashire*

names the house “The Haule of Kempnough” (Figure 4). It appears with a single gabled wing at its west end, and with an arched doorway and chimney stack in the middle of the main range, but it is unlikely that this was ever intended to be an accurate depiction of the house. It was at this time that its owner, Nicholas Starkie, is said to have “been under visitation of demoniacal possession”.⁵ The Starkies lived at Kempnough for some years, but it is thought that from the 17th or 18th century the Hall was let to tenants, and so effectively its status began to decline.

- 4.7 There do not appear to be any significant references to the building between the late 16th and the 19th century, but it is worth noting that the name Kempnough has had various spellings over the centuries, including Kempnagh, Kempenhalgh, and Kempnall, the name used by the Ordnance Survey on their first edition 6” to the mile map surveyed in 1845 (Figure 5). This shows “Kempnall Hall” as an L-shaped house, with detached outbuildings to the south and east, as well as a large pond. It was then reached from the north-west, from what is now known as Greenleach Lane. It is not thought that the shape the house is given on this map is intended to be other than schematic, and was no doubt restricted by the small scale.
- 4.8 There is another mid 19th century documentary reference to the site, which appears in an act of Parliament from 1835, “enabling the committee of the estate of Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, a lunatic, to grant leases of his settled estates”.⁶ Kempnough was just one of numerous properties which Starkie held, and was described as: “the capital messuage called Kempnagh Hall, and divers other messuages, buildings, lands hereditaments and premises in the several occupations of Joseph Madder, George Parr & James Higson, and the under-tenants”, comprising 103 acres in total. The 1841 census records Nancy Mather, a widow, as the head of one of two households at Kempnough Hall (see Appendix 3), and local tradition records that Joseph Madder, probably her husband, had previously kept an inn there, but following his death the house was divided into tenements.⁷
- 4.9 Censuses from the second half of the 19th century appear to show that there were three households at Kempnough for most of this period, and that their constituents were not farmers as the Mathers had been, but were mostly employed as tradesman or workers such as joiners, labourers, and wheelwrights, so can be seen to have belonged to a still lower socio-economic class. (There is some uncertainty regarding the census returns for the house, as the enumerators did not use consistent names for the property, and there may have been other dwellings in the vicinity identified by the same name in some years.)

⁵ Kirk, E 1870 *A Guide to Worsley*

⁶ Salford Archives BW/T/9/18

⁷ *Transaction of the Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society* 1911, Volume 29, p 192,

- 4.10 The Kempnough Estate was sold by Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie in 1876 to the Bridgewater Estates, at which time a map was produced. This clearly shows the house as containing three distinct parts, with the dwelling which survives as no. 247 already clearly one of them⁸ (Figure 6). The map also shows two detached outbuildings, a large one to the west (perhaps a barn) and a smaller one to the east, probably equating to some of those shown by the Ordnance Survey in 1845.
- 4.11 The Ordnance Survey's larger scale 1:2500 map of 1893 shows a more simple arrangement within the Hall, although the farm buildings appear more complex (Figure 7), but their 1908 edition again shows that the south part of the east wing formed a separate dwelling (Figure 8). Maps also show that between then and 1961 the wing was extended westwards, by the addition of a small lean-to on the ground floor (Figures 10,11).
- 4.12 A number of photographs and a drawing of the Hall are also of use in understanding its history, albeit in relation to fairly minor aspects (Figures 12 - 21). There are two main differences between the earliest of these, and the building's present appearance. One of these is the presence of a brick chimney stack at the wing's south-west corner, which appears to have served the lean-to added on the west side, but which was taken down during the course of the 20th century. The other is the change in the appearance of the gable. It now has a grid of painted black stripes on a white ground, but earlier photographs show a different arrangement. However, the earlier pattern, with vertical post and raking struts, is thought to be a 19th century painted design, rather than a structural arrangement. The photos also show the first floor window to have had a 19th century, three light window, which was probably replaced towards the end of the 20th century.
- 4.13 The house was described in detail in the early 20th century in the Victoria County History volume⁹, whose account is quoted verbatim by a local historian¹⁰:

Kempnough Hall is a small black and white timbered building on a stone base, much renewed with brickwork, and said to have been almost entirely rebuilt in comparatively recent times. Much of the old timber work has been preserved, though the greater part of the 'timber' front is paint on plaster. The house is a two-story building with a slightly projecting gabled wing at each end, and is now divided into three cottages. It lies, surrounded by trees, about half a mile north-east of Worsley, near to Roe Green, but presents no remarkable features. The roofs are covered with stone slates and the chimneys are of brick. Two gates, with piers, which in the early

⁸ Salford Archives BW/T/9/18: *Plan of Kempnough Hall Estate Plan No.1*

⁹ Farrer, W & Brownbill, J (editors), 1911 'Townships: Worsley', *A History of the County of Lancaster* Volume 4, pp. 376-392

¹⁰ Rogerson, W 1933 *Old Worsley: Some Historical Notes* (Typescript, Salford Local Studies Library)

part of the 19th century stood in front of the house have now disappeared. There is a large stone chimney at the east end of the house, and the ceilings of the lower rooms are crossed by oak beams. The back of the house shows the original timber framing. For some time during the latter half of the last century (c.1850–75), a room in the building was set apart and maintained by the Countess of Ellesmere as a free medicine dispensary for the Worsley tenantry.

4.14 Other accounts of the house aver that the dispensary was in use from 1840 to 1857, that in the same century part of it was used as a bawdy house (ie. a brothel), and that L S Lowry made a drawing of the associated farm buildings, in the 1920s.¹¹ It is also known that no. 247 was sold by the Bridgewater Estate to private buyers in 1961.¹² By this date, Kempnough Hall Road had been established as a new thoroughfare, and had been developed as a suburban street.

4.15 The GMAU Historic Environment Record identifies Kempnough Hall as monument no. 518.1.0, but does not note any previous investigative work. Other monuments in the vicinity include: Kempnough Place (7001.1.0), the private house to the east, directly across Kempnough Hall Road, a cottage potentially of some historic interest and possibly the building shown on the OS 1845 map; and Beesley Hall (1678.1.0), possibly 17th century but more likely to be 19th century, and located further east, on the other side of Kempnough Brook.

5 Survey methodology

5.1 The historic building assessment and recording of no. 247 Kempnough Hall Road was carried out on 28 October 2009 and involved an investigation of the building, photography, the production of measured drawings, and a written account. It should be noted that this work is confined to this property itself, and does not consider the rest of the Hall (except briefly), and that no intrusive work, such as plaster removal, was carried out, although some stripping out or removal of loose material had already taken place by the developer. The investigation of the exterior was carried out from ground level only, but inside, the ground and first floors, and roof space, were all accessible.

5.2 The main photographic record was made using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for its archival qualities, but a duplicate record was also made using a digital SLR camera. External and internal photographs were taken, generally using as scale (either a 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations, or a 1m stick marked with 0.1m graduations), and the locations of the photographs are shown on copies of the plans. All the photographs have been printed and form part of the project

¹¹ Mullineux, C E M 1989 *Halls of the Manor of Worsley*

¹² Information from Mr J Stott

archive; most are also copied in this report, where they are referred to by numbers in **bold**.

- 5.3 The drawn record comprises ground and first floor plans and elevation drawings at 1:50, based on a survey by Mr J Stott. These show all significant archaeological detail, and employ conventions based on those specified by English Heritage.¹³

6 Structural description

Kempnough Hall

- 6.1 Kempnough Hall is a timber-framed, H-plan house, probably medieval in origin, but extended to the rear in the 19th century, and much repaired then and subsequently. It is of two storeys throughout, but as the main range and the two wings each have different roof levels and styles of timber framing, it is likely that they are of different periods (**1,2**). The main components of an H-plan house are the hall range in the central part, which formed the main living room, where guests would be received; a lower, or service wing, used for storing and preparing food and drink etc; and an upper wing, containing the more private rooms, such as a parlour and solar. These arrangements have medieval origins but were adapted over time, and were still predominant in many 17th century houses, but in the 18th century generally became outmoded by centrally planned houses. At Kempnough, it is thought that the west wing was the service end of the house and the east wing the upper end, containing a parlour and chamber, (and perhaps other rooms).
- 6.2 In the medieval period, the "hall", which was the principal room in houses such as Kempnough, would have been open to the roof, and heated by an open fire without a chimney, but with the progression into the post-medieval period, means of enclosing the fire were introduced, as well as upper floors. It is conceivable that Kempnough was built as an open hall in this way, with later adaptations giving it its more modern appearance, but it is beyond the scope of this report to speculate further on this matter.

No. 247

- 6.3 No. 247 occupies two bays, at the south front of the east wing of the Hall, and measures 6.0m wide (west to east), and 5.8m from north to south, projecting 3.2m beyond the front of the Hall's main range (**3-6**). It is two storeys high, and has a single storey mid 20th century lean-to on its west side, within the angle with the main range, with a late 20th century sun room added to the south end of

¹³ English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

this. The building is timber-framed, but has a projecting chimney stack on the east side of stone, repaired and heightened with brick, and the roof is of blue slates, with a small area of remnant stone slates (no doubt the original covering for the rest of the wing), on the south side of the chimney.

- 6.4 The timber frame of the house is not intact and has been altered and rendered over in places, particularly on the ground floor and at the front gable, but its essential components and structure are fairly readily evident. It comprises two bays defined by three parallel cross frames, the central one open but the other two closed. All appear to be built on sandstone plinths (7), and there are remnants of a sill beam in a few places.

The cross frames and roof

- 6.5 The south frame, forming the outer gable, is in generally poor condition and parts of it have been removed to be replaced with brickwork (probably in the 19th century), are missing, or have been plastered over (8). It has a pair of slightly splayed posts and a mid-rail at first floor level, which appears to be mostly intact (9,10). Below this rail and between the posts, the timber framing has been replaced by brickwork, but the positions of two studs, dividing the frame into three equal parts, can be identified within the lower side of the rail, which is in very poor condition; the studs lap over the rail, rather than being tenoned into it (11). There may also have been intermediate studs, matching those above the mid-rail, but no evidence was found for any. The brickwork contains three large windows with sandstone sills, the windows themselves late 20th century replacements which probably occupy the original 19th century openings. Above the mid-rail more timber framing survives, including two studs directly above those removed on the ground floor, and three more, intermediate studs, not wholly intact. An intermediate rail also runs the full width of the frame at window sill level, and braces run from the wall posts to the jettied gable. The first floor window is late 20th century and replaces a 19th century frame, but its opening is probably largely unchanged. It projects slightly from the wall, the jettying beneath being decorated with a carved timber frieze of rosettes (12).
- 6.6 The present jettied gable is almost entirely of 19th and 20th century date, although the original truss clearly also projected beyond the main facade (13). However, as can be seen from within the roof space, all visible elements of the original truss have been replaced with square-sawn softwood, the only surviving original elements being the purlin ends. The tie-beam has been replaced in softwood, but this has evidently also failed as the central part has since been removed, leaving short spurs less than 1m long at each end, and a later structure has been concocted in the mid or late 20th century, now encased within vertical planks with painted black stripes. The principal rafters and collar are also of softwood, no doubt contemporary with the failed tie beam, so probably

19th century, but the wind braces within the roof are still largely intact (14). Photographs of the early or mid 20th century show the earlier external arrangement, but no record has been found which shows the gable before the 19th century alteration.

- 6.7 The second cross frame forms an intermediate one, which does not correspond with any internal division of the building. Its wall posts are clearly visible inside the building, and outside to the east (15), but the outer face of the west one is rendered over within the lean-to on this side of the wing; it can be seen above the lean-to roof however (16). They carry a first floor cross beam, chamfered and stopped on its south side but not on the north (17,18). There is no tie-beam at the level of the first floor ceiling, the only horizontal member of the truss being a collar, tenoned into and pegged to the principal rafters, which are themselves halved and pegged at the ridge, with a notch to carry the diamond-set ridge purlin (19,20).
- 6.8 The third cross frame now forms the division between nos. 246 and 247, and as the truss itself is closed (ie. has an original infill), it is possible that this frame always formed a division within the east wing throughout the height of the building, although the position of the fireplace may suggest otherwise. In structural terms the cross frame comprises a pair of wall posts with a cross beam carrying the first floor, and a full roof truss, ie. with a tie-beam, unlike the intermediate frame to the south. The east post is visible externally (although largely hidden by vegetation so cannot be photographed) and internally, but the west one only internally, its outer face being located within the adjacent property. On the ground floor, a horizontal sill, which appears to be timber, runs for a length of 2.4m from the west post, and then terminates inexplicably: it is at the same level as the sandstone plinth within the external walls, so may have been an internal equivalent, or alternatively, it is a stone sill which has been covered in timber. It also runs south from the same post for a short distance, but here, a short remnant of a true sill beam can be seen on top of it (the scale in the photograph rests on top of this (21)).
- 6.9 This northern cross beam is plain, not chamfered, and at either end is fixed into the wall posts by pegged notched joints (22). The panel forming the wall beneath it is set back beyond the face of these beams, and is rather uneven in appearance, but its construction is not known. No pegs or peg holes are visible within the cross beam to indicate the positions of any studs (which might also show the position of a doorway), but the infill may be of wattle and daub construction (as is the case within the truss – see below), or it may be of later brickwork and therefore may have been open originally, so that the room would have been larger, a possibility which the proximity of the large fireplace to this wall might support.

- 6.10 On the first floor this cross frame has a brace visible at the east side (23), and one can be inferred for the west post from the presence of pegs in the splayed head and tie beam, although in this case it is hidden by the wall-coverings (24). The same comments apply on this floor, regarding the nature of the infill, but the presence of these braces suggests that this has always been a division and that this room did not continue further north into the wing. There is however a pair of pegs, approximately in the centre of the tie beam, to indicate a stud: this may represent one side of a doorway, although it appears to be the only such vertical member.
- 6.11 The upper part of this cross frame forms a complete roof truss, in which the tie beam is partly exposed within the first floor rooms by the cambered ceiling (25). It has pegs for a pair of raking struts, with the Roman numerals "II" between the pegs, which are carpenter's marks probably indicating that this was truss no. 2 when the wing was built. These struts are visible within the roof space, as is the collar, and the truss is filled with a wattle and daub panel constructed from staves interwoven with sturdy riven laths (26-28). The fact that the truss is closed raises questions, as the roof space is too low to permit its use as an inhabited room, so the most likely explanation is that the present ceiling over the first floor is an insertion, and that this room was open to the roof originally, a theory borne out by the form of the spine beam and ceiling joists (see below). Alternatively, the roof space may have served as a storage area which required some form of enclosure, or the closure of the truss may relate more directly to the use of the room beyond, now within the adjacent property.
- 6.12 The other elements within the roof include a single side purlin to each roof pitch, the principal rafters being trenched to hold these: the purlins run between the south gable and the closed truss, where there are scarf joints. The east purlin bears a plain chamfer and stop, but the majority are not decorated, and the presence of obsolete pegs in it, further south, probably indicates re-use. Straight wind braces run from each truss (including the central one) up to these purlins.

The side wall frames

- 6.13 Much of the east side of no. 247 is obscured, by the modern porch and by vegetation, but despite these, the underlying structure is generally visible. The dominant feature of this side is however the large projecting stone chimney of the lateral fireplace, its upper parts largely rebuilt and repaired in brick (29,30). The surviving original stonework is of large, roughly coursed blocks of sandstone, and has a plinth course, which appears to have been hollow chamfered originally, but has lost its definition to weathering (31); meanwhile the opening to the room has a plain chamfer and a flat arch, but is somewhat damaged (32). The timber framing appears to have been built around this fireplace, although it is not symmetrically placed in relation to it, so it is possible,

but not likely, that the ground floor room was unheated originally. The fireplace is built immediately to the north of the intermediate wall post, and has a stud on its north side which continues up to the wall plate, with two rails off, now forming the lintel and sill of narrow 19th century windows, perhaps in the positions of original openings. The mid rail is not visible externally here (33,34).

- 6.14 To the south of the fireplace, at ground floor level a stud forms a jamb of the present doorway, which is likely to be an insertion created in the 19th century (originally, it is likely that there would have been no external access into the east wing, which would have been entered only through the main range of the Hall). The mid rail on this east side is masked by the porch roof to the exterior, and may have been replaced or encased, as the walling above is 19th century brickwork. At first floor level, the wall post next to the chimney is visible, along with part of a rail, but ivy hides the rest of the timber frame, and it is possible that it has been largely replaced with brickwork, painted black and white in imitation. Inside the building, these two posts remain visible, and the wall plate is also exposed: a pair of pegs within it suggest the position of a single stud (35-37).
- 6.15 On the west side, the lean-to and the render within it obscure the outer face of the fabric of the wall face on the ground floor, and on the inside, the only timber components visible are the three wall posts, and remnants of sill beams (38). It is not clear how far the brickwork visible at the south end of this wall extends, and whether the panel to the north of the intermediate post is filled with brick or wattle and daub, but this is the likely position for a doorway from the main range. The present doorway into the lean-to is thought to be an insertion, cut down from a window within the brickwork, and a stud was probably removed from this position in the 19th century.
- 6.16 At first floor level, the timber frame in the west side appears unaltered, and includes a brace to the corner wall post, and two rails at different levels. The position of the intermediate post and cross frame, in relation to the main range of the Hall, suggests that the east wing was an addition to it, a theory which the wing's higher roof line tends to support.
- 6.17 Within the building, the wall plate over the west side is exposed (39) and has a short vertical slot in it, 1.6m from the north-west post, as well as sockets, which may have related to an earlier ceiling arrangement. The fact that the north-west post appears only to serve the wing, rather than the main range, also points to the wing being an addition.

The interior arrangements

- 6.18 There are very few historic fixtures and fittings surviving within no. 247, and the relationship of the rooms within these two bays, with the rest of Kempnough Hall,

is now obscure. On the ground floor (41), the two bays formed a single heated room, possibly extending further north into the wing, although there is no evidence for this. The present staircase is a late 20th century construction (in an inserted opening) and there is no evidence for any earlier means of access to the first floor, so the upper storey may have been entered from an adjoining part of the Hall originally. As such, this room was probably intended as a heated parlour (perhaps also used for sleeping, as was the fashion in the early post-medieval period). It does not appear to have been divided in subsequent years, but was no doubt used as a living room for a much smaller dwelling in the 19th century; at this time the fireplace was reduced in size by brickwork (this alteration having been removed in 2009, before this record was made). The only significant fixture in this ground floor room is the 19th century two pane casement window at the north-east corner.

- 6.19 The first floor within no. 247 appears to have formed an unheated two bay chamber, originally, probably reached from an adjacent first floor room in the Hall. As such, it was probably open to the roof originally. Evidence for this is found in the position of the present spine beam, running perpendicular to the trusses, and simply resting on their tie beams, so that the joists slope up to it from the wall plates (43), and the fact that the north truss is closed supports this idea. This ceiling is made up of a thick layer of wattle and daub similar to that observed in the truss, albeit with much more slender laths (44). It is not known what material the ceiling below the first floor is made up of (45), but the first floor itself has wide oak boards, mostly obscured by modern chipboard (46).
- 6.20 In the 19th century stud partitions were erected to divide the first floor room into three parts, and the two doors within these partitions survive (47): they are plain plank-and-batten doors, but bear their original furniture, including hand-made strap hinges, and Norfolk latches (48); contemporary with them are two two-pane casement windows, one to the east and one to the west. In the 20th century another partition was inserted to create a small bathroom in the south-west corner, served by a new window (which is not shown on the early photographs).

7 Summary of the findings

- 7.1 The property which is the subject of this report forms a small part of Kempnough Hall, specifically the south part of its east wing, which is thought to have formed the house's upper end, containing a heated parlour on the ground floor and an unheated chamber on the first floor, the latter open to the roof originally, but ceiled over shortly afterwards. Aspects of its timber framing suggest it dates from the late 16th or early 17th century, and was added to the existing hall range to the west: its depiction with only a west wing on a map of 1590 lends a little credence to this idea. While the essential components of the timber frame remain in situ, many of the lesser timbers have been removed to be replaced by

brickwork, so that it is far from complete in that sense. However, much of the roof survives particularly well, including a complete truss with wattle and daub infill, and an intermediate truss, and the stone fireplace and chimney are also good original features.

8 Recommendations for future investigative work

- 8.1 There are a number of questions regarding the building which might be answered by observations made during refurbishment, depending on the precise scope and nature of building works. These include the type of material used in the west and north walls, where they are presently hidden by wall-coverings, and it may be appropriate for further observation to take place during refurbishment to record this, and any other aspects which are not presently visible. Similarly, any major groundworks within the building may merit archaeological observation, although the nature of the development is such that such works are not thought likely, and it is not possible to identify particular areas where this would be appropriate. A further possible course of action which would aid understanding of the building is dendrochronological analysis to provide dates of timbers, if suitable timbers are present, and an assessment by a specialist in this field might be obtained.

9 Recommendations relating to the proposed refurbishment

- 9.1 The proposed refurbishment represents an opportunity to arrest the decay of the building, and rectify areas of damage and poorly executed previous repairs. However, given the historic significance of the property, it is recommended that a number of elements are retained. These should include:
- all sound components of the existing timber frame
 - all sound wattle and daub panels and ceilings
 - the floorboards on the first floor
 - the three surviving 19th century windows
 - the existing 19th century partitions and doors on the first floor

The author would welcome any relevant additional information or notice of inaccuracy in this report.

Appendix 1: Project brief (GMAU)

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT KEMPNOUGH HALL, KEMPNOUGH HALL ROAD, WORSLEY, SALFORD

Background

An archaeological survey is required for no. 247 Kempnough Hall, Worsley in Salford, in order to inform a listed building consent application for refurbishment of the property and to make an archival record. The property, which is located at SD 7464 0152, is currently empty but has been bought with a view to modernisation, whilst being sympathetic to early fabric and features. No. 247 is one of three properties making up the former Kempnough Hall. It occupies part of the former east wing which appears to contain some of the earliest fabric. The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record has the following description of the hall:

'In late 13thC it was owned by the Kempnall, Kempnough or Kempenhalgh family. Later, it passed to the Worksleghs, Parrs then Starkies through marriage. A small black/white timbered building on a stone base much renewed with brick. 5 bays, 2 storeys. Mostly rebuilt in recent times. In early 19thC the hall was tenanted by Joseph Mather, since he died the building has been divided into tenancies. Now 3 separate residences. House, now 3 houses. C17 perhaps including earlier work but with alterations and rebuilding of C19. Timber-framed with a rendered wing to left and a slate roof. H-shaped plan with a total of 5 bays and 2 storeys. Between the projecting crosswings the central range has a 4-panel door and C19 porch and casement windows of various dates. The principal posts have diagonal bracing and the framing panels are roughly square. The left crosswing is completely rendered whereas the right crosswing projects considerably and appears to contain the earliest fabric. The first floor jetty has been hidden by a brick supporting wall on the ground floor. The gable is also jettied but concealed by painted boarding. A 3-light ovolo-moulded timber mullion window lights the first floor and projects slightly above a coved sill panel which is carved with rosettes. A brick chimney stack projects on the left return whereas a massive stone stack with brick shaft projects on the right return. C20 porch adjoining the stone stack. C19 wing to rear of central range. Interior: ovolo-moulded floor beams and other original features including roof construction. A previous building was the seat of the Starkies by 1594.'

Brief

The survey will take the following form:

1) A set of the architect's measured survey drawings of the plan and external elevations of the existing building will be provided to the archaeologist. These drawings will form the basis for annotation and phasing.

i) Additional details need to be added by the archaeological survey, such as evidence for original timber frame elements, blocking, repair, joints, fittings and fixtures, and key architectural features.

2) Undertake a historic map regression exercise and a maximum of two days historic research (including Salford Local Studies Library and consultation with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record) to aid interpretation of the site's evolution. There should be a short account of the history of the building and the settlement it belongs to. This includes items such as place name evidence, tithe awards and any information derived from local history publications.

3) A written description, to include:

- i) An analysis of the building's plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence and of the evidence supporting this analysis (illustrate with historic map sequence, reduced plans, elevations and photographs). There should also be a brief analysis and description of the rest of the hall where it is visible and/or accessible.
- ii) An account of the building's past and present use, with the evidence for these interpretations.
- iii) An account of the fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and their purpose.
- iv) Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building.
- v) Identify areas that are currently obscured which might hold key information to inform our understanding of the building's origin and development and where an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during stripping out.
- vi) Identify any areas that might contain below-ground archaeological remains that could inform our understanding of the site's evolution and where an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during development ground works.

4) There should be a detailed annotated photographic record showing:

- i) The building's external appearance.
- ii) The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- iii) Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- iv) For the interior, detailed views of features of especial architectural interest, fixtures and fittings, evidence of blockings or jointing relevant to phasing the building.
- v) Photographs should also be taken of rest of the hall and of the surrounding settlement to show its local context.
- vi) Photographs to be taken as 35mm colour slide and high resolution digital (or monochrome medium format). Show view point directions on plans.

5) For the whole survey a report should be produced to an agreed timetable. It will include:

- i) A summary statement of the survey's findings.
- ii) The background to the survey including locational details (to include grid reference, reason for survey). The site should be located on a 1:50, 000 OS map and a more detailed OS map.
- iii) An outline of the methodology of the survey.

- iv) A description of the site's setting including topography and geology.
- v) A short account of the history of the building and a brief description of the archaeological and historic interest of the site's hinterland (including relevant Historic Environment Record information). Illustrate with historic maps and photographs. Historic mapping, where reproduced for regression analysis, should be enlarged sufficiently for the building(s) to be easily discernable
- vi) An account of the building's past and present use and of the uses of their parts, with the evidence for these interpretations.
- vii) An account of the fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and their purpose.
- viii) Evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building.
- ix) A description of the significance of the site in its local and regional context.
- x) The identification of key historic fixtures, fitting and fabric that should be preserved (or enhanced) as part of the refurbishment scheme.
- xi) The identification of areas that are currently obscured which might hold key information to inform our understanding of the buildings' origin and development and where an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during demolition, or where a watching brief might be appropriate for ground works affecting potential buried remains of archaeological interest.
- xii) A catalogue of archive items, including a list of photographs.
- xiii) A copy of the brief.

6) An ordered site archive will be deposited with Salford Local History Library. A disc of photos will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (GMAU).

7) The Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record.

Other Considerations

1) The Conservation Officer and County Archaeologist (GMAU) will be consulted on the report before it is finalised.

2) The archaeological contractor will abide by the Institute of Field Archaeologists Bye-Laws of Approved Practice.

3) Contractors shall comply with the requirements of all relevant Health & Safety legislation and adopt procedures according to guidance set out in the Health & Safety Manual of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

4) Copies of the survey report will be sent to:

The client (x2), Salford Conservation Planning Dept, GMAU (to enter on to the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record), Salford Local History Library.

NR
12/10/09

Appendix 2: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with Salford Archives

Archive contains:

- a copy of the report
- full set of black and white photographs and negatives
- full set of colour digital prints
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

Complete list of photographs taken, in film order

NB: Film and frame numbers refer to black and white photographs only. The same principal numbering sequence is used for the duplicate set of digital colour prints.

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
8	1	2	South elevation of the east wing
4	1	4	The east wing and main range, from the south
9	1	5	East wing: lower part of front elevation
10	1	7	East wing: middle part of front elevation
15	1	8	East wing: south part of east elevation and chimney stack, from the south-east
29	1	10	East wing: chimney stack and rear part (no.246), from the south-east
1	1	11	General view of the Hall, from the south-west
5	1	12	The east part of the Hall, and the east wing, from the south-west
16	1	13	East wing: the west elevation, above hedge and lean-to
12	1	14	Detail of carved timber frieze on front elevation of east wing
11	1	17	Detail of timber framing on front elevation of east wing
7	1	18	Detail of stone plinth at foot of east wing, front elevation
3	2	1	The east wing, from the south-east
2	2	4	General view of the Hall, from the south
30	2	6	Chimney and roof of east wing, from the east
13	2	8	East wing: upper part of front elevation: the projecting gable is mostly of modern timber
6	2	10	The front elevation of the main range, from the east wing
31	2	12	Detail of stonework forming the south side of the chimney to the east wing
17	2	13	Ground floor room of no 247, from the south-east
38	2	14	Ground floor room of no 247, from the north-east
41	2	16	Ground floor room of no 247, from the north-west
33	2	17	Ground floor room of no 247, from the south-west
34	2	18	Detail of post and stud at north-east corner of ground floor
22	3	2	Detail of joint of first floor beam with post, at north-east corner of ground floor
32	3	3	Detail of fireplace
45	3	4	Detail of joists over ground floor room
42	3	6	Detail of stone plinth and remnant of sill beam at south-east corner of ground floor
21	3	8	Detail of stone plinth and remnant of sill beam (on which the scale rests), at north-west corner of ground floor
35	3	9	First floor: timber framing at south-east corner, the chimney stack to the left
37	3	10	First floor: internal view of south-east wall post
47	3	11	First floor: north-west corner of main room, showing spine beam and 19th century door
43	3	14	First floor: spine beam and ceiling joists over main room, from the south-east
36	3	15	First floor: south side of main room

40	3	16	First floor: internal view of south-west wall post
39	3	17	First floor: internal view of west wall plate, showing slot at left and joint with wall post at right
24	3	18	First floor: north-west wall post and tie beam with brace pegs, to right
23	4	1	First floor: north-east wall post and brace, with stud and 19th century window to right
25	4	4	First floor: north end of spine beam, resting on tie beam of truss, with pegs and numbering of struts to each side
46	4	5	Detail of floor boards exposed in rear bedroom on first floor
48	4	6	Detail of construction and furniture of 19th century door to main bedroom
26	4	7	Wattle and daub infill, within truss forming north side of no.247
28	4	10	Collar and ridge of truss forming north side of no.247
27	4	11	Detail of wind brace on east side of truss, and scarf joint in chamfered purlin
19	4	13	Collar and ridge of truss over middle of no.247, from the north
20	4	15	Wind braces on east side of middle truss
14	4	16	Wind brace at south-east corner, with modern timbers beyond (nothing of the original south truss appears to survive)
18	4	17	Detail of chamfer and stop, to west end of beam over ground floor
44	4	18	Portion of wattle and daub, removed from ceiling over first floor

Appendix 3: Extracts from census returns

1841

Address	Name	Age (male)	Age (female)	Occupation etc
Kempnough Hall	Nancy Mather		60	Farmer
	Joseph Mather	25		Farmer
	Ann Mather		25	
	Elizabeth Mather		2	
	Alice Mather		7	
	Samuel Mather	20		Wheelwright
	William Mather	10		
	Edward William	15		
Kempnough Hall	John Meadowcroft	30		Labourer
	Nancy Meadowcroft		30	
	William Meadowcroft	10		
	Margaret Meadowcroft		5	
	Joseph Meadowcroft	2		
	Nancy Meadowcroft		7 months	

1861

Address	Name	Age (male)	Age (female)	Occupation etc
Kempnow	William Yates	62		Wood sawyer [?]
	Catherine Yates		66	
Kempnow	Matthew Mullineux	40		Colliery under-inspector
	Betty Mullineux		36	
	John Mullineux	7		Scholar
	Lucy Mullineux		2	
Kempnow	Thomas Hilton	48		Joiner journeyman
	Martha Hilton		55	
	Thomas Hilton	25		
Kempnow	Ellen Howarth		68	Widow
	Charlotte Howarth		32	Dressmaker
Kempnow	John Darbyshire	27		Joiner
	Elizabeth Darbyshire		27	
	Anne Darbyshire		2	
	Robert Darbyshire	8 months		

1871

Address	Name	Age (male)	Age (female)	Occupation etc
Kempnough	Thomas Yates	50		Labourer
	Elizabeth Yates		50	
	John Yates	19		Apprentice joiner
	James Yates	8		Scholar
	Catherine Yates		72	
Kempnough Hall	Ellen Howarth		78	
	Charlotte Howarth		42	Dressmaker
	John Darbyshire (son-in-law)	37		Joiner
	Annie Darbyshire		13	Scholar
	Elizabeth Darbyshire		37	
	George Darbyshire	8		Scholar
	Mary Darbyshire		6	
Kempnough Hall	Thomas Hilton	68		Joiner
	Thomas Hilton	34		Joiner

1881

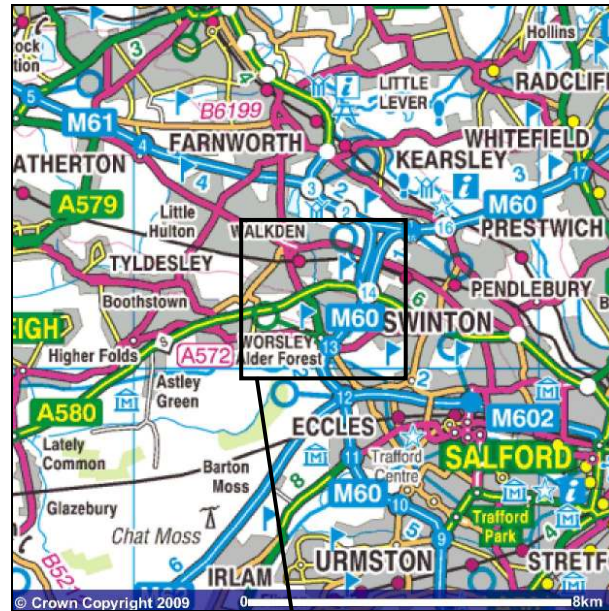
Address	Name	Age (male)	Age (female)	Occupation etc
1 Kempnough Hall	Thomas Hilton	78		Joiner unemployed
	Thomas Hilton	44		Joiner
	Charlotte Hilton		51	
	Cecilia Hilton		8	Scholar
2 Kempnough Hall	William Morris	48		Coal miner
	Mary Morris		47	
	James Morris	20		Joiner unemployed
	Herbert Morris	17		Wheelwright
	Leonard Morris	15		Office boy
	Elizabeth Morris		12	Scholar
3 Kempnough Hall	Henry Godley	41		House carpenter
	Jane Godley		38	
	William Henry Godley	20		House carpenter
	Elizabeth		18	Milliner
	Esther Godley		16	Pupil teacher
	John Godley	12		Scholar
	Frank Godley	10		Scholar
	Arthur Godley	8		Scholar
	Percy Godley	6		Scholar
	Henry Godley	4		Scholar
4 Kempnough Hall	Thomas Yates	59		Foreman labourer
	Elizabeth Yates		60	
	James Yates	18		Blacksmith

1891

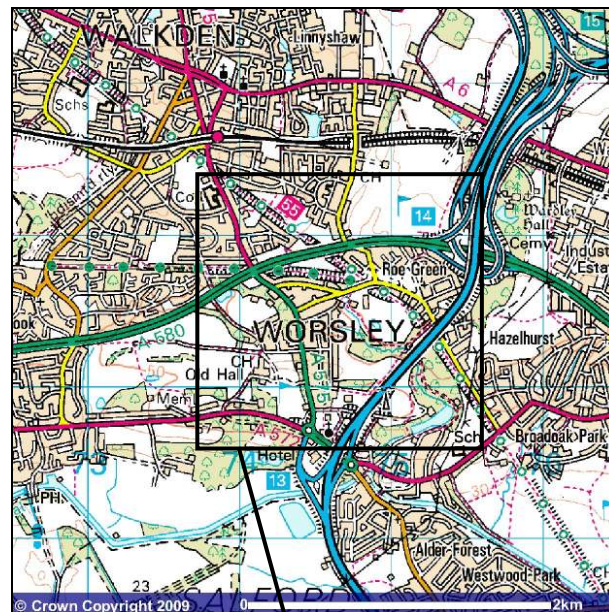
Address	Name	Age (male)	Age (female)	Occupation etc
237 Kempnough	Thomas Yates	68		Retired foreman
	Elizabeth Yates		70	
236 Kempnough	Jane Godley		48	Widow
	Jane Godley		26	Teacher - school
	John Godley	22		Joiner
	Frank Godley	20		[?] turner (apprentice)
	Arthur Godley	18		Painter (house)
	Percy Godley	16		Clerk
	Fred Godley	9		Scholar
	Annie Wilson (visitor)		24	Teacher - school
	Henry Godley	14		Scholar
235 Kempnough Hall	1 house uninhabited			
234 Kempnough Hall	Thomas Hilton	54		Joiner
	Charlotte Hilton		61	

1901

Address	Name	Age (male)	Age (female)	Occupation etc
234 Kempnough	Thomas Hilton	64		Joiner & carpenter
	Charlotte Hilton		72	
235 Kempnough	John Broome	36		Stocksman
	Sarah Broome		41	
	Ethel Broome		11	
	Percy Broome	9		Carter on farm
	Frederick	30		
	Parker (lodger)			Carter on farm
	John Tweedy (lodger)	24		
	Robert Newton	26		
Robert Peacock	23		Yardsman Platelayer	
236 Kempnough	Jane Godley		58	School mistress Joiner carpenter House painter Joiner carpenter Mechanic
	Jane Godley		36	
	John Edward	32		
	Arthur Godley	28		
	Henry Godley	24		
	Fred Godley	19		
237 Kempnough	Elizabeth Yates		80	Widow Blacksmith
	James Yates	39		
	William Yates	12		10
	Alice Yates			
	Thomas Yates	8		
	Elizabeth Yates		6	



1:200,000

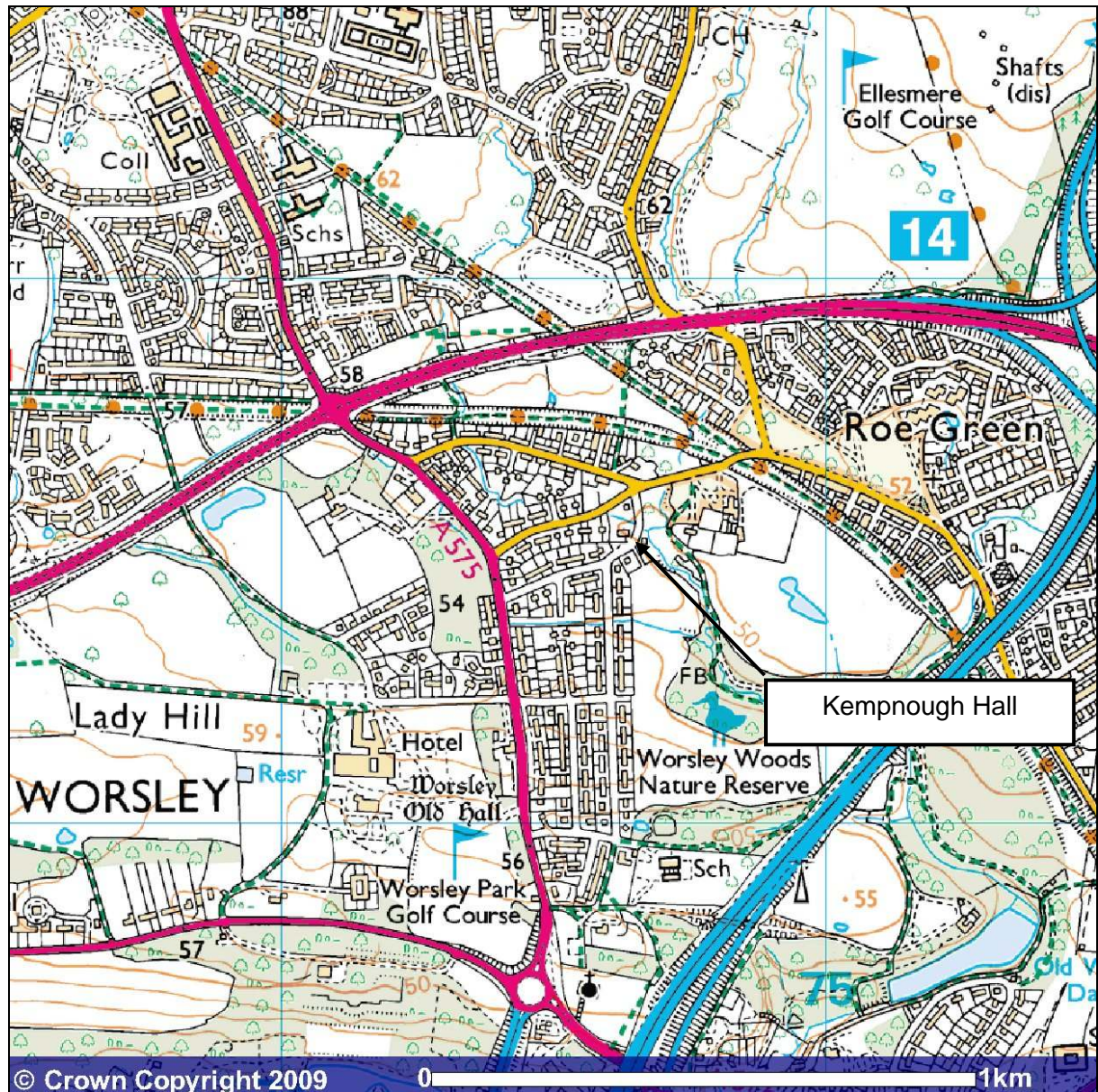


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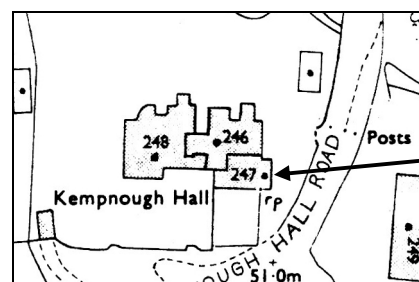
see Figure 2

Figure 1: Location maps

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1:12,500



1:1250

Figure 2: Detailed location maps

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