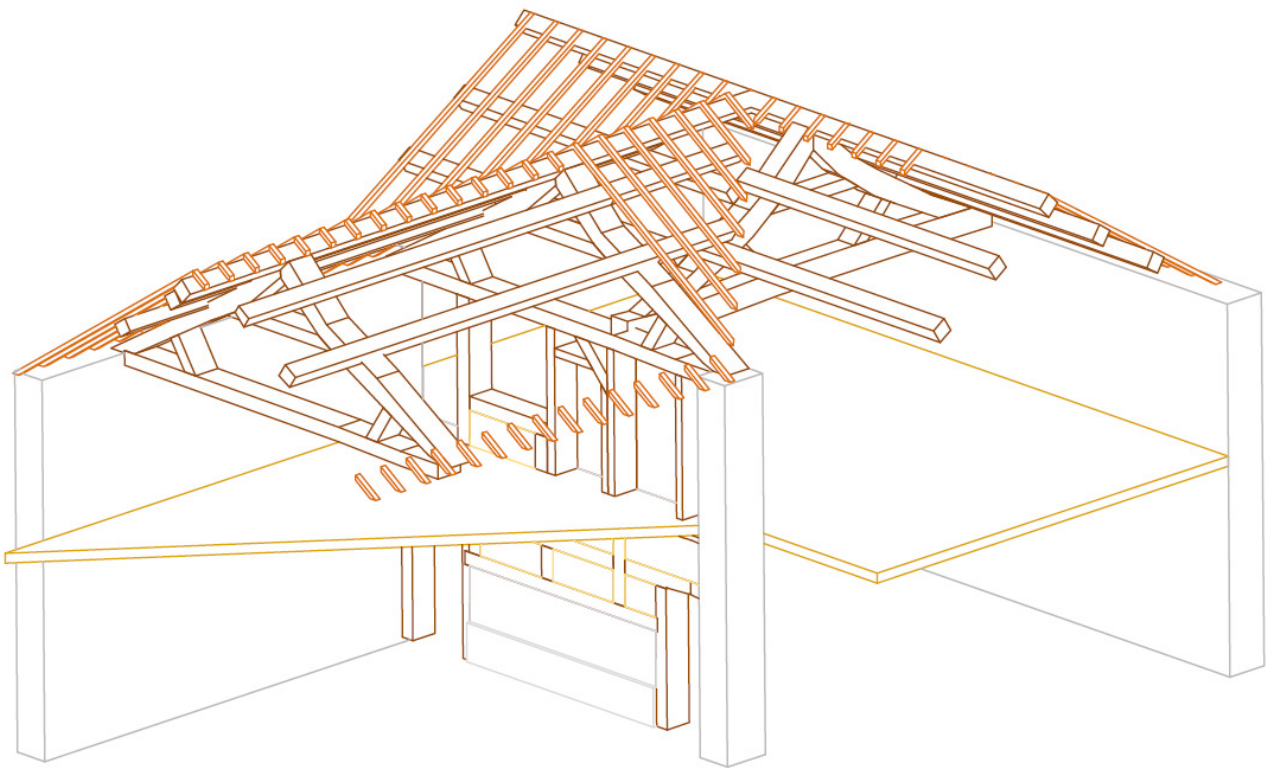


**Barrack Fold Farmhouse, Arthur Lane, Ainsworth,
Bury**

An Archaeological Building Survey

By J.M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy



October 2011

Client: C. Dudley Esq.

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological building survey was required in consequence of the redevelopment of Barrack Fold Farmhouse, Ainsworth. The work was carried out on behalf of Clifton Dudley Esq. by J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy. The building comprised a dwelling aligned east – west with a north-south orientated wing to the west. Two brick built extensions were later added to either side, prior to 1850. The east-west dwelling, which was stone built with mullions, appeared to date from the 17th century. However the west wing, which was also stone built with mullions, was found to encase a timber framed building probably of late 16th century date or earlier. The roof trusses of both the main dwelling and the wing were found to be of hand cut timber and the roofing material was sandstone slabs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the Clifton Dudley Esq. who commissioned the survey and to the staff of Bury Local Studies Centre for their assistance in providing information for the documentary research and for their kind permission for the reproduction of the maps and other monochrome illustrations used in the report. The guidance provided by A. Myers Esq., the Planning Officer at The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU), and M. Nightingale Esq. the Conservation Officer at Bury MBC is also acknowledged. Thanks are also due to Ian Tyers Esq. of Dendrochronological Consulting Ltd. of Sheffield for advice on the wood used in the internal timber framing.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy was instructed by Clifton Dudley Esq. to carry out an archaeological building recording programme at Barrack Fold farmhouse, Ainsworth which was required as a condition of the planning and listed building consent for the partial demolition and redevelopment of the original building. John Trippier BA (Hons.), MRICS, PIFA is a Chartered Surveyor and Practitioner of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with over 30 years experience of surveying and recording buildings of many types. Sitework was carried out by Steven Price who also took the digital photographs and produced the drawings accompanying this report from the architects' originals. John Trippier managed the project, carried out the analysis of the results and compiled the report.
- 1.2 The recording programme was required as a result of a condition attached to listed building consent by Bury Metropolitan Borough Council. This condition follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15) and *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16)

issued by the (then) DOE but which has now been superseded by the Planning Policy HE12 of Planning Policy Statement *PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit prepared a brief setting out the work necessary to fulfil the condition (see Appendix 1) and the resultant survey and this report follow that specification.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 Barrack Fold farmhouse is located amongst a substantial complex of farm buildings in an otherwise isolated rural position about 4km west of Bury town centre and about 5km north-east of Bolton town centre. Its National Grid Reference is SD 76215 11050 and its height above OD is approx. 65m. Its general location is marked by a red arrow on the map enclosed at Fig 1 and the extent of the buildings to be redeveloped by red arrows on the map enclosed at Fig 2. The farmstead is best approached by a rough farm track from Arthur Lane (B6196) to the west or, less easily, from Bury Old Road to the south. Although now within the metropolitan borough of Bury Barrack Fold was situated within the historic township of Ainsworth which was a detached portion of the ancient parish of Middleton.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of such buildings removes evidence of their past uses and occupation and makes it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the survey was to preserve 'by record' the information that may be lost as a result of redevelopment. This was achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development phases of the building and by the provision of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The project was carried out in accordance with the project brief at Appendix 1 of this report. This required the compilation of:-
- 4.1.1 A measured survey and drawings of the floor plans of the building at 1:100 scale. These were based on a set of the architect's drawings which were dimensionally checked and annotated to show the phased development of the building including evidence of blocking, repairs, joints, fixtures and fittings. power and processing and key architectural features. The survey was carried out using hand held tapes and scale drawings were produced in electronic format using RCHME drawing conventions (English Heritage 2006). The drawings are reproduced at Figs. 6 - 9 of this report;
- 4.1.2 A historic map-regression exercise and one day's documentary research undertaken at Bury Local Studies Libraries.

- 4.1.3 A photographic record showing:-
- a) The building's external appearance and the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas;
 - b) Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings' design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
 - c) Any internal detail views of features of especial architectural interest, fixtures and fittings, blockings or jointing and evidence of power systems relevant to phasing of the building which might be vulnerable to refurbishment;

This was made with a Mamiya 645 Pro camera with a perspective control lens loaded with Ilford HP5 120 film and an Olympus E-600 (12.3 mega pixels resolution) for the provision of colour prints which are included in the report (see para. 4.1.6 below). A photographic register listing the photographs (digital images and colour slides) and a plan showing the direction from which the photographs is included at Figs. 10 -12.

- 4.1.4 A written description including:-
- a) An analysis of the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence and an account of past and present use of the building and its parts with evidence for these interpretations;
 - b) An account of any surviving original fixtures and fittings and their purpose;
 - c) Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building.

- 4.1.5 A report covering all the above items outlined at section 4.1.5 above and also including:-
- a) The background to the survey including locational details and an outline of the methodology of the survey;
 - b) A description of the building's significance locally, regionally or nationally in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials and status;
 - c) Identification of 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 demolition;

- 4.2 The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd ed. 1991 and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

- 5.1 The farmhouse is a grade II listed building and is entered on the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record held by GMAU as (HER 9502.1). The current farmhouse comprises a two-storey stone-built east-west orientated two cell central block, a north-south orientated stone-built cross wing at the west end and brick built flanking extensions at the east and west ends. Apart from the Listing no archaeological work is known to have been carried out at Barrack Fold.
- 5.2 The Listed Building Description is as follows: *SD 71 SE ARTHUR LANE 5/87 Barrack Fold Farmhouse - II C17, with alterations and additions. Stone. 2 storeys. Main section has very narrow courses with dressed angles and massive stones to upper windows, but part of upper storey has wider courses and was probably rebuilt. This section has one 3-light splay-mullion window on ground floor and 2 windows above. Heavy flush entrance lintel has curved soffit and is inscribed '1631 RHE'. Interior has massive beams and wide boarded doors with strap hinges. Formerly also with inscriptions 'RTH 1601' and '- 1622'. To left is one-window section which has brick pantile projection. To right is cross-wing with gable projection and stone slab roof which to the front forms an outbuilding with weatherboarded upper parts and brick below. To the rear it has a multi-light window on ground floor, with continuous moulding above, and 2 windows on upper floor, enlarged, perhaps in C18. (Muschamp, History of Ainsworth).*
- 5.3 Ainsworth (Hainesworth 1200; Euenesworth 1243; Aynesworth 1332) is probably derived from the Old English and means *Aegens Enclosure* (Mills 1976, 54). Evidence for earlier occupation has been discovered on Cockey Moor, in the form of Roman coins and a bronze celt (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 180). Muschamp (1912, 12) attributes the name 'Barrack' to the mustering of Royalist forces in the area by Lord Strange in 1642. However this took place at Cocky Moor which is some way to the south-east. It should also be noted that in 1686 one Thomas Barlow of Barwick (Barrack Fold?) is listed at the property (LCQF 8/10/1959). Ekwall equates 'Barwick' with the OE *Berewic* meaning an outlying part of an estate (Ekwall 1951, 28 & 37). This may indicate that Barrack Fold was the central place of the detached part of Middleton comprising Ainsworth although Ainsworth Hall must also be a contender.
- 5.4 The earliest mention of Ainsworth was in a grant of the grant of land to Cockersand Abbey, made by Roger de Middleton c.1200. The lordship of Middleton and Ainsworth was long held by the Asshetons but descended from

the co-heiress of the last Sir Ralph Assheton to the Earls of Wilton who were still in possession in the mid 20th century (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 181-2). Ainsworth gave the surname to a local family who held the principal manor for many years (presumably by sub-infeudation), and continued to hold land until the start of the 17th century (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 180-181). The hearth tax of 1666 notes that there were 51 taxable hearths in Ainsworth, but no house had more than 5.

- 5.5 In 1588 an estate in Ainsworth, Brightmet and Harwood which included “11 acres of the King by the 300th part of a knight’s fee” was sold or mortgaged by Thomas Ainsworth to Ralph Booth (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 180-181). (The subject building lies close to the old borders of both Brightmet and Harwood). In 1622 this estate descended to Ralph Booth’s nephew Geoffrey Lomax.
- 5.6 An unpublished manuscript relating to the Lomax family tree names a John Greenhalgh as living at Barrack Fold in 1681 (LHRN 1962/63), although this has not been verified. The Greenhalgh’s, who first appeared in Tootington in the 16th century, also owned Brandlesholme manor in the neighbouring township of Elton which they retained until the early 1700’s. John Greenhalgh died in 1614 leaving an infant son, also named John. The family were in service of the Earls of Derby and in 1640 John (the 2nd?) was appointed governor of the Isle of Man. His grandson, Thomas Greenhalgh, became sheriff of the county in 1667 (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 133). It seems likely that it was his son who is mentioned as living at Barrack Fold in 1681. However by 1686 one Thomas Barlow of Barwick (Barrack?) is listed at the property (LCQF 8/10/1959). Peter Kirkman Senior is recorded as living at Barrack Fold in 1783 when he was granted a licence to keep a dog and a cock, and to plant trees. His corn was to be ground at the mills of Sir Thomas Egerton in Ainsworth (Bullock 1973, 47).
- 5.7 By 1789 John Lomax of Barrack, who married Ann Openshaw of Pimhole was in occupation and farming the property (LHRN 1962/63) although in 1804 the “Manchester Mercury” listed him as a bleacher. John’s eldest son George was born in 1791 and was still living at Barrack Fold in 1818 although working as a cotton manufacturer, meaning a weaver (LHRN1962/63). Unfortunately none of the above fits the date of 1631 and the initials RHE nor 1601 and RTH which are to be found over the doorways of the dwelling and these may refer to earlier connections than either the Greenhalghs or the Lomaxes. It will probably only be possible to identify these from Parish registers or wills which is outside the scope of this survey.
- 5.8 The Enclosure Map and Schedule of 1812 (LRO/ AE 6/14) does not show Barrack Fold Farm, however a road by the name of ‘Barrack Fold Gate’ runs north in the direction of the farm. A field on the north side of this road, just west of ‘Knowsleys,’ is mentioned in the text as being owned by Revd. Joseph Bealey and as once having been part of the Barrack Fold Estate. The field immediately to the west of this is shown as the Earl of Wilton’s land This field is recorded as no 74 on the Tithe map and schedule of 1838 (LRO/DRM 1/1) by which time it was owned by Mrs de Manneville along with the

remainder of the Barrack Fold estate. Mrs de Manneville, nee Crompton, died at her residence Acresfield in Bolton in 1843 (Muscamp, 17-18) and by 1898 the estate was back in the ownership of the Earl of Wilton (see para. 5.10 below).

- 5.9 In 1838 the estate comprised two farmsteads – one being based around the current house and comprising some 58 acres and the other being on the site of the current temporary farm buildings to the west and comprising some 14 acres. The subject building was occupied by John Olive and his wife Nancy who had been in occupation since at least 1831. John founded several businesses including “J. Olive and Brothers Wagon Builders” prior to 1850 and “Olive Brothers Paper Manufacturing” in the 1860s (LCQF 1959). Robert Unsworth, a junior Calico printer in 1831, lived at the smaller farmstead. He and his wife Mary and their 7 children were still in occupation in 1841 when he as described as farmer but the Olives had been replaced by David Mills and his wife Ellen, with their children Margaret and Thomas and a 20 year old agricultural labourer (Census Returns 1841). Thomas Margeson was listed in the trade directory as farming Barrack Fold in 1850 (Bullock 1973, 67) when it appears from the 1850 OS map that the westerly of the original two dwellings had either been demolished or reduced to two much smaller buildings. However by the time of the 1851 census Barrack Fold was again occupied by two families - John Parker, a farmer of 30 acres, with his wife Ellen and a lodger, Thomas Moon who worked on the farm, and Mark Parker, a farmer of 40 acres, with his wife Rachel and two servants (Census Returns 1851).
- 5.10 By 1861 the farmstead appears to have been occupied by a single family of Robert Kenyon and his wife Alice, as well as David Yates and George Melady, both farm labourers, (Census Returns 1861). The family remained at the property for some time, and by 1881 Robert had died, leaving Alice a widow at 68. David Yates remained there as a servant, along with Alice Brooks (Census Returns 1881). By the time of the 1891 census, William Gratrix was living at the property with his wife Francis, where he worked as a farmer. They also had two sons, Jarvis and John, as well as a servant living with them (Census Returns 1891). Barrack Fold Farm was included in a list of holdings in Ainsworth belonging to the Lord Wilton in 1898 when L.J. Aitken was the tenant (Bullock 1973, 81).

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

6.1 General Description

- 6.1.1 The subject building is part of a farmstead located in an isolated position to the north of Ainsworth. It is surrounded by an extensive range of buildings (Plate 1) The buildings to be upgraded and redeveloped comprise of 4 distinct elements; a central stone built two unit dwelling, a stone built wing to the west, a brick built extension to the west of the wing and a brick built extension to the east of the dwelling (Plate 2). The buildings are two storeys throughout, although fire damage has destroyed the first floor of the eastern extension and

the eastern end of the main dwelling. The surviving roofs are doubled pitched with stone slabs.

EXTERNAL DESCRIPTIONS

6.2 Two Unit Dwelling

- 6.2.1 North Elevation. (Plate 3) This face comprises the front of the dwelling. At ground floor level is a wide personnel doorway with a heavy sandstone lintel and jambs. "1631 RHB" is inscribed upon the lintel (Plate 4). Flanking the doorway are two windows. The window to the east has a timber frame of two lights with a chamfered whitewashed surround (Plate 5). To the west, the window is a three light splayed sandstone mullion window, with chamfered sandstone surround (Plate 6). The stonework at ground floor level is comprised of thin rectangular stones c. 70x200mm, up to the line of the western window lintel. Above this, at first floor level, the stones are much larger c. 150x300mm, suggesting the first floor to be a later addition (Plate 7 []). The eastern end of this has collapsed due to fire damage, although quoins are visible in the eastern corner. At the western end is a 4-pane Yorkshire sash with 2 fixed lights over. A modern stone porch has been added to the western side of the face in the corner which meets the wing. This is built of shaped sandstone blocks regularly coursed with a modern top-opening timber framed window in the centre. It has a single pitched roof of welsh slate and hides a blocked personnel doorway.
- 6.2.2 East Elevation (Plate 8). This elevation lies within the eastern brick extension and has collapsed considerably. The construction is similar to the north elevation, with smaller stone work at ground floor level and larger blocks above. A personnel doorway with a timber lintel and jambs is at the southern end at ground floor level. The wall has collapsed above it, although the straight edge of the break suggests a doorway at first floor level. At the northern end of the face is a doorway at first floor level with a sandstone lintel.
- 6.2.3 South Elevation. (Plate 9) This face comprises the rear of the dwelling and is constructed in a similar fashion to the front, with thin stonework at ground floor level and larger blocks above with quoins in the eastern corner. This face has been whitewashed. A large personnel doorway is located slightly east of centre. It has sandstone jambs and lintel and large quoins on either side. To the east of this is a large portrait window blocked with ply and to the west of the doorway is a matching window with the frame removed. Both have sandstone lintels and cills and jambs formed by the wall. Once again, the eastern end of the first floor has been destroyed through fire damage. The western end houses two portrait windows. The westernmost matches the western window in the ground floor, albeit slightly shorter. To the east of this is a thinner timber framed two-light portrait window with sandstone jambs.
- 6.2.4 West Elevation. This face lies within the west wing and will be discussed in section 6.3.4 below.

6.3 West Wing

- 6.3.1 North Elevation. (Plate 10) This comprises the front of the wing and is constructed in uncoursed rough sandstone rubble. A single story modern brick lean-to is in the centre of the face, flanked by a pair of two light timber framed landscape windows with sandstone lintels. These are likewise matched at first floor level.
- 6.3.2 West Elevation. (Plate 11) This face is located within the western brick extension and is constructed in shaped and coursed sandstone rubble. A small blocked window is apparent in the northern end of the face with a blocked personnel doorway to the south of this. South of this again is a brick chimney stack c. 1m wide with a blocked fireplace within it. South of this again is a blocked doorway. A remaining piece of timber framing was visible at the northern end at first floor level (Plate 12), once the western brick extension had been removed.
- 6.3.3 South Elevation. (Plate 13) This face comprises the rear of the wing. It has large quoins on each corner and the ground floor is constructed in thin stone blocks with larger stones above, much like the construction of the central dwelling. The ground floor has been knocked through and a modern brick and uPVC conservatory built onto the face. A sandstone string course runs across the face above this. In the centre of the elevation at first floor level is a square window with sandstone cill, blocked with ply.
- 6.3.4 East Elevation. The majority of the face butts the central dwelling. Where it extends beyond the dwelling to the south is a small portrait window with arched sandstone lintel and sandstone jambs and cill. An upturned sandstone hood moulding is above. Above this is a thin portrait window with no surround and a two light timber frame (Plate 14 [1809]). The northern end of the face is contained within the porch at ground floor level. Here there is a personnel doorway with timber lintel and decorated sandstone block above (Plates 15 & 16) which carries the worn "1601 RTH". There are no features at first floor level.

6.4 Western Brick Extension

- 6.4.1 North Elevation. (Plate 17) This comprises the front of the extension and is constructed in machine-made brick. A cattle doorway is located at the western end of the face with a sandstone lintel and a large window is located at the east end of the first floor. This likewise has a sandstone lintel and cill. A sandstone wall runs from the western end of the face to the north.
- 6.4.2 West Elevation. (Plate 18) This elevation is constructed of regularly coursed sandstone blocks to a height of c1.5m with hand made brick above. A square window with a timber lintel is located roughly in the centre of the face.

6.4.3 South Elevation. (Plate 19) This face is likewise constructed of regularly coursed sandstone blocks to a height of c1.5m with hand made brick above. An area of rebuilding is evidence around a first floor landscape window with timber lintel at first floor level.

6.5 Eastern Brick Extension

6.5.1 North Elevation. (Plate 20) The face is constructed in hand made brick with a large landscape window in the centre of the face at ground floor level with a concrete lintel and blocked with ply. The first floor has collapsed due to fire damage, but the lower part of a matching window is still present.

6.5.2 East Elevation. (Plate 21) This elevation has likewise collapsed at first floor level. The face is rendered with cement although handmade bricks can be seen at first floor level where the render has fallen away. Two windows, boarded over are present at ground floor level. One is located at the southern end with the second located slightly south of centre.

6.5.3 South Elevation. (Plate 22) This elevation is likewise constructed of handmade brick, although the face has been whitewashed, matching the southern face of the dwelling. A window, boarded with ply, is located in the centre of the face at ground floor level. Above this, slightly west of centre are the remains of a large portrait window.

6.5.4 West Elevation. Likewise constructed of handmade brick this area protrudes to the north. Within it is a single personnel doorway giving access to the ground floor.

INTERNAL DESCRIPTIONS

6.6 Two Unit Dwelling

6.6.1 General. The central dwelling is orientated east-west and contains two bays –an east one and a west one. The east bay comprises a single space but has been badly damaged by fire which has destroyed the first floor and roof leaving it open to the elements and covered with rubble due to the collapse of the first floor. The west bay comprises a passage running the full length of the north wall with the houseroom taking up the remainder of the bay to the south.

6.6.2 East Bay –Ground Floor. Accessed through two opposing personnel doors at the west end of the north and south elevations. The north one had a small modern timber vestibule (Plate 23). To the east of the vestibule is the small timber framed window with chamfered surround seen in the north elevation blocked internally by ply. As with the exterior the face shows two different methods of construction, with thin stones used below the timber and larger ones above. At the break point is a hand cut timber beam with slots for joists. Was this a wall plate for the original roof before the wall was heightened? The

south wall is of similar construction (Plate 24). The eastern jamb of the personnel door at the west end has been rebuilt in machine made brick and hung with a modern timber door. To the east of this is a large portrait window the eastern jamb of which is chamfered. It has a sandstone lintel and is blocked with ply. The east wall is of stone construction similar to the others but is dominated by a large brick chimney breast running up the centre of the wall. The top of the sandstone lintel and jambs of the fireplace at ground floor level are visible above the rubble. To the south of this an opening leads to the eastern extension, although this has been blocked with rubble. The western cross wall is constructed of shaped sandstone blocks, occasionally brought to course. Traces of plaster render adhere to all of the walls, but this has badly deteriorated. A blocked doorway is in the southern end and a timber beam marks the line of the former first floor. The original wall at first floor level has been destroyed by fire and replaced with modern temporary partitioning. At the north end is the doorway leading into the passageway from within the modern vestibule described below.

- 6.6.3 West Bay - Passageway. This is accessed at its eastern end via the timber porch as described above. The jambs of the doorway are curved and the walls of the passageway rendered with plaster (Plate 25). At the eastern end of the north wall is the three light sandstone splayed mullion window (Plate 26) described at para.6.2.1 above. At the western end is a personnel door leading into the modern porch also described at para. 6.2.1 above. Towards the east end of the south wall is a timber post (the heck post). To the east of this the wall is of plastered timber construction (the heck wall) which was intended to protect the houseroom from draughts. Immediately to the west of the heck post is a doorway leading into the houseroom which comprises the remainder of the bay and beyond this a modern brick wall completes the south wall of the passage.
- 6.6.4 West Bay - Houseroom. As noted above the room is accessed via a doorway in the south wall of the passageway. An inglenook fireplace is located in the eastern wall (Plate 27). The fireplace itself is brick built with an iron lintel. The heck post to the north supports the bressummer beam which runs north – south in front of the fireplace (Plate 28). Another north – south beam is located at the western end of the room and two east – west beams run between them. A cupboard is located to the north of the fireplace and a blocked doorway to the south of it. The south wall is bare stonework with a blocked window in the eastern corner not visible on the exterior. A large portrait window is located to the west of this, with brick below suggesting it has been inserted. East of this again is a further blocked window.
- 6.6.5 The north wall of the houseroom is the modern brick wall which separates the room from the passageway to the north (Plate 29). The west wall is constructed of sandstone blocks to a height of 1m, with a shallow plinth at the base (Plate 30). Above this the wall was papered. The paper was removed to reveal a timber frame with wattle and daub infill (Plate 32). The timber framing continues to the ceiling, where another timber beam has been fastened to the existing timbers, with timber brackets below (Plate 33). Several of the joints in the framing show carpenters marks (Plate 34). The plinth is

interrupted at either end by two blocked timber framed personnel doorways. The northern of these has a chamfered and cranked timber lintel (Plate 35). The floor is concrete and the ceiling is plastered.

- 6.6.6 West Bay - First Floor (Plate 36). This comprises a single room which was accessed from the adjoining room in the west wing. No other staircases have been located. The room has suffered considerable fire damage and a partition wall, running east west down the centre has perished, leaving the timber studs only. The north and south walls were covered with painted plaster which was subsequently removed to reveal the underlying stonework. In the eastern end of the north wall was the 6 light timber framed casement window described externally at para, 6.2.1 above. Opposite this was a large portrait window, the frame of which had been removed. The removal of plasterboard from the west wall revealed a timber frame similar to that at ground floor level with daub still present in places but also with brick nogging (Plate 37). The vertical members are continuations of those at ground floor level and there are identical carpenter's marks on both floors (Plates 38 & 39). The floor is timber boarded and the ceiling lath and plaster. Above the ceiling are two hand cut timber trusses with tie beams (Plates 37 & 40). Timber boards have been attached to the eastern side of the western truss. The trusses support a handcut timber purlin on each side and a hand cut timber ridge pole. The east wall has collapsed and been replaced with modern temporary partitioning.

6.7 West Wing

- 6.7.1 General The west wing is orientated north-south at right angles to the central building. It currently comprises two bays divided by an east-west partition wall. The north bay is divided into two cells by a north-south partition wall. There is a north-south orientated staircase to the first floor along the east wall of the south bay.
- 6.7.1 Ground Floor - North Bay- (Plate 41). This bay comprised two cells fitted out as a kitchen and a bathroom at the west end (Plate 42). The bay was accessed from the modern stone porch (see para. 6.2 above) via a modern timber door in the north end of the east wall. The walls were plastered and painted, the floor concreted and the ceiling plastered. A machine cut timber beam ran east west across the room. A timber framed personnel doorway in the south wall led to the south bay. When the plaster was removed it revealed the frame of a mullioned window in the west wall (Plate 43).
- 6.7.3 Ground Floor - South Bay (Plate 44). This area was accessed via the timber framed doorway from the north bay. Two chamfered timber beams run east – west across the room, stopped at their western ends. A bricked-up sandstone fireplace with a moulded surround and a heavy mantel (Plate 45) is located in the west wall. The remains of a timber container – a spice box? – (Plate 46) was discovered in the wall to the south of the fireplace. The south wall of the bay had been knocked through to form the French window into the modern brick conservatory. The frame of an earlier window was visible once the

render has been removed (Plate 47). The east wall is the reverse of the timber framed wall in the west bay of the central building. This could initially be seen at the foot of the staircase which ran alongside the east wall (Plate 48). It was more obvious once the staircase had been removed (Plate 49). The southern end of the east wall has a small portrait window with an arched lintel. The wall south of this is recessed to form a small alcove (Plate 50).

- 6.7.4 First floor (Plate 51). The floor is accessed via the timber staircase in the southern end of the east wall and extends over both bays. Partition walls had been inserted to form three rooms, although these were removed, leaving only a central east – west wall with the hand cut timber truss resting upon it (Plate 52]). This has a single tie beam and two struts and supported two hand cut timber purlins on the east side and two machine cut purlins on the west. The floor is timber and the walls stone beneath the plaster. A large window is located in the southern wall although the frame has been removed. Two landscape windows with timber frames are located in the northern wall, either side of centre. Finally, a small timber framed portrait window is located at the southern end of the east wall (Plate 51).

6.8 Western Extension

- 6.8.1 Shippon. (Plate 53) The shippon is accessed via the cattle doorway in the western end of the north wall. The east wall is formed by the west wall of the west wing (see para. 6.7 above). The south and west walls are sandstone blocks to a height of 1.5m, with handmade brick above. The north wall is constructed solely of handmade brick. The remains of concrete cattle stalls are evident along the eastern side of the room. A large window is located at the east end of the north wall, at first floor level. A smaller landscape window is located in the south wall and another small timber framed window is located in the centre of the west wall at ground floor level.

6.9 Eastern Extension

- 6.9.1 This room was derelict and access was limited at the time of the survey. The room is accessed via a personnel doorway in the west wall. The first floor had collapsed and debris littered the floor to a height of c.1m. In the northern end of the east wall was a fireplace with a small blocked portrait window to the north of it (Plate 54). South of this is a larger blocked landscape window with another to the south of this. A large landscape window with the frame removed is located in the southern wall. The northern wall has a large timber framed landscape window in the centre of the face and another directly above it at first floor level, although this had partially collapsed.

7. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

- 7.1 Barrack Fold farmhouse comprises a rectangular two unit dwelling with a wing to the west set at right angles and later extensions on each side. Barrack

Fold is both shown and named on Yates' 1786 map of Lancashire (Fig 3) where the farmhouse can be identified as a simple square with two further separate buildings of a similar shape to the west in the area now occupied by temporary agricultural structures. A building of similar shape lies across the yard to the north of the house where the current large stone built barn is located. By the time of the Tithe map of 1838 (Fig 3A) the farmhouse comprised the various elements described above. Therefore even the two side extensions, which due to both their position and their predominantly brick construction, can confidently be regarded as comparatively late additions, are still likely to predate 1838 but probably not before 1786 (see Yates' map). The 1850 6" OS map (Fig 4) suggests that there may also have been a further northern extension protruding from the west wing but this had gone by 1893 (Fig 5) by which time the building has assumed its current form. There is a slight variation between the more recent OS maps (Fig 2) and the position on the ground as the former shows the east extension as having a slightly L-shaped footprint whereas in reality the north elevation of the extension overlaps the two-unit central dwelling slightly. There is no evidence that this elevation was ever rebuilt and therefore this discrepancy remains unexplained.

- 7.2 Turning to the two-unit dwelling and the west wing *prima facie* the footprint conforms with the house developments of the 1600's when the single storey main dwelling was given a second storey and a wing added to one end resulting, in the popular 'T' shaped hall and cross wing plan (Brunskill 2000, 50). However, closer inspection suggests that the position here was more complicated.
- 7.3 The west wall of the two unit dwelling (east wall of the west wing) has now been revealed as timber framed on a sandstone base. There are a number of features of the wall - the prominent character of the brackets affixed to the cross beam at ceiling level, the northern doorway with its slightly cranked lintel (Plate 35) and the shallow plinth of the sandstone wall which projects on the east side into the two unit dwelling (Plates 31 & 32) - which suggest that this was an external face. Furthermore it is clear that the north wall of the two unit dwelling butts up against and slightly obscures the north architrave of the door frame, indicating that this wall at least and probably the whole of the two unit dwelling post-date the timber framed wall. It is also apparent from the helpful photographs in Bury Archives (Fig. 13) that the whole of the west wing was timber framed originally and was only encased in stone later.
- 7.4 At first glance the first floor does not seem to sit easily with these conclusions. In particular whilst the timber framing continues upwards it terminates in a north-south orientated roof truss (Plates 37 & 38) which appears to sit contextually within the framework of the two unit dwelling rather than the west wing. However closer inspection of the timbers reveals that several pieces have been re-used and relocated. Furthermore the lower timbers at first floor level carry the same carpenter's marks as those on the ground floor clearly indicating that the basic frame is all of a piece (cf plates 34 & 39). We would suggest therefore that the upper part of the timber framing was altered and the truss inserted to accommodate it within the newly erected two unit dwelling.

- 7.5 Turning to the dating evidence there are two datestones. One over the north door leading to the east bay of the two unit dwelling reads “1631 RHE” whilst one over the door into the east wall of the west wing, where it protrudes northwards, reads “1601 RTH”. However neither set of initials on these datestones can be matched to the known owners and occupants of the farm. We were advised that the latter stone was found in the farmyard by the farmer and placed in its present position some years ago. Muschamp (1928-33, 22) and Bullock (Bullock 1973, 18) noted it but did not describe its location. Also the inscribed lintel in the east bay of the two unit dwelling appears to be of a different type of stone from the supporting jambs. If both have been relocated there evidential value for dating the structure is obviously severely compromised. Muschamp (ibid) also refers to a datestone of 1622 with an obliterated inscription but this was not located during this survey.
- 7.6 As part of the timber frame in the east wall of the west wing was to be cut away this provided the opportunity to have a section of it sent away for dating using dendrochronology. However the results which came back were that *‘although it has enough rings (70) they are principally wide growth rings but interspersed by 2 very narrow bands. Such a pattern is suggestive of forestry practice, perhaps coppicing an understorey around this or pollarding or shredding this one, sometimes as emergency fodder in bad winters and such characteristics are not helpful for dating.’*
- 7.7 It is therefore necessary to rely on stylistic evidence for dating purposes. The doorway at the north end of the timber framed wall has a cranked lintel or doorhead of a type that has been dated to the late 16th century (CBA 1994, 20) which may be appropriate for the timber framed west wing. Whilst the splayed mullion windows in the north elevation of the two unit dwelling, were common from the beginning of the 15th century (Brunskill 2010, 125) it is generally held that in the Pennine regions stone buildings did not replace timber until the early to mid 17th century (Brown 1982, 198 & Smith 1987, 21) which would be an appropriate date for the addition of the two unit dwelling. The blocked window in the southern wall of the west wing, which was largely removed when the French window was inserted (see archive photos at Fig 13 and Plate 47), also appears to have splayed mullions. This suggests that the timber framed wing may have been encased in stone at about the same time that the two unit dwelling was added.
- 7.8 Whilst, *prima facie*, the plan of the combined two unit dwelling and west wing conforms to that of the traditional T-shaped medieval hall house plan it might be classified more accurately as a cross-passage house albeit it with the earlier west wing taking the place of the usual parlour. In both cases the access was via a cross-passage (screens passage in the medieval hall) with two opposing doors which in this instance are located in the north and south walls of the east bay of the two unit dwelling. In the medieval hall the remainder of the east bay would have been separated off by the screens passage and would have comprised the pantry and buttery whereas in the later cross-passage house the area would have been referred to as the downhouse (see Brunskill 1977, 105 and Brown 1982, 83) and comprised a single room as in this case. In the

classic hall plan access to the hall or houseroom would have been directly from the screens passage whereas in the cross-passage house it was via a 'mell' passage which ran alongside the inglenook fireplace as in this case. Cross-passage houses of this type were being built in the north-west from about 1625 to 1775 (Brunskill 1977, 105 and Brown 1982, 83) which would support the early to mid 17th century date for the addition of the two unit dwelling and the stone encasement of the timber framed hall referred to at para. 7.7 above.

- 7.9 A number of other features require comment. Firstly the small arched window at the stone built south end of the timber framed wall is late 16th century in style which may suggest that the timber framed element is somewhat earlier than mentioned above. On the other hand this type of feature has been found on other sites in the area (see forthcoming report on Bolton Fold, Horwich) where it appears to have been the fire window lighting an inglenook fireplace so it may be a local archaic tradition. Secondly the large heavily mantled fireplace appears to have early 17th century moulding (CBA 1994, 20) although the asymmetrical nature of the fireplace jambs may indicate that it has been moved from elsewhere. Finally there is no staircase within the two unit dwelling which is unusual but again suggests that the west wing, which does contain the staircase, predated it.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 Barrack Fold Farmhouse is a dwelling of considerable historical and archaeological interest. The name itself may be a corruption of 'berewick' which suggests that the steading could have been the central place of Ainsworth which was an outlying 'berewick' or township of the manor of Middleton in the early medieval period. Whilst no features or artefacts have been discovered which date so far back the existing farmhouse is nevertheless of considerable antiquity. Heretofore it has generally been considered that the central elements of the farmhouse comprised a mid 17th century two unit dwelling to which a west wing had been added at right angles to provide a T-shaped footprint not dissimilar to earlier hall houses of the medieval period. However this study has shown that in fact the west wing was the earlier part of the dwelling and that it comprised a timber framed building, probably of the late 16th century or earlier, which was encased in stone in the next century when the two unit dwelling was also added to create a traditional 17th century cross-passage house complete with the mullioned windows and inglenook fireplace recorded by this survey.

9. ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The archive resulting from the building recording and a copy of this report will be deposited with the Bury Local Studies Library.
- 9.2 A copy of this report will also be supplied to the Bury Planning Department and to the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.

10. COPYRIGHT

- 10.1 Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

BoLSL Bolton Local Studies Library
BuLSL Bury Local Studies Library
GMRO Greater Manchester Record Office

LRO Lancashire Record Office
OS Ordnance Survey

Maps

Enclosure Map and Schedule of 1812 (LRO/ AE 6/14)
OS, 1850, 1:10560 Scale Lancashire sheet 79, Southampton
OS, 1893, 1: 2500 Scale Lancashire sheet 79.11, Southampton
OS, 1935, 1: 2500 Scale Lancashire sheet 79.11, Southampton
OS, 1967, 1: 2500 Scale sheet SD 7611, Southampton
OS, 2000, 1:25000 Explorer 287 West Pennine Moors, Southampton
Richardson, N., 1982, *Yates' Map of Lancashire*, Swinton

Unpublished Manuscripts

Census returns for:

1841; 1851; 1861; 1871; 1881; 1891, (BuLSL)
Local History Research Notes (LHRN): Lomax family Pedigree. Compiled 1962/63 Bury RIS Misc. File, (BuLSL)
Local Collection Queries File (LCQF) – Barrack Fold 8/10/1959 Bury RIS Misc. File, (BuLSL)
Manchester Mercury 1804 *extract* in Local History Research Notes (LHRN): Lomax family Pedigree. Compiled 1962/63 (BuLSL)
Tithe Map and Schedule, 1838, (LRO/ DRM 1/1)
Wilton Estate records (GMRO E74)

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APPENDIX 1

Brief for a Historic Building Survey Including Watching Brief

Site Name: Barrack Fold Farmhouse, Arthur Lane, Ainsworth, Bolton, BL2 5PS

NGR: SD 76215 11050

Planning Reference: 53450 & 53451

District Planning Case Officer: Helen Longworth

Brief issued by: A. M. Myers (GMAU)

Brief Issued to: Clifton Dudley

Date: 14th February 2011

1.0 Introduction

Bury Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) has granted planning and listed building consent for the 'Demolition of two storey side extension (east & west); Renovation and conservation of the building fabric; Erection of two storey extension to rear; Two storey extension to side (west) & single storey extension to side (east)' at Barrack Fold Farmhouse, Arthur Lane, Ainsworth, Bolton, BL2 5PS.

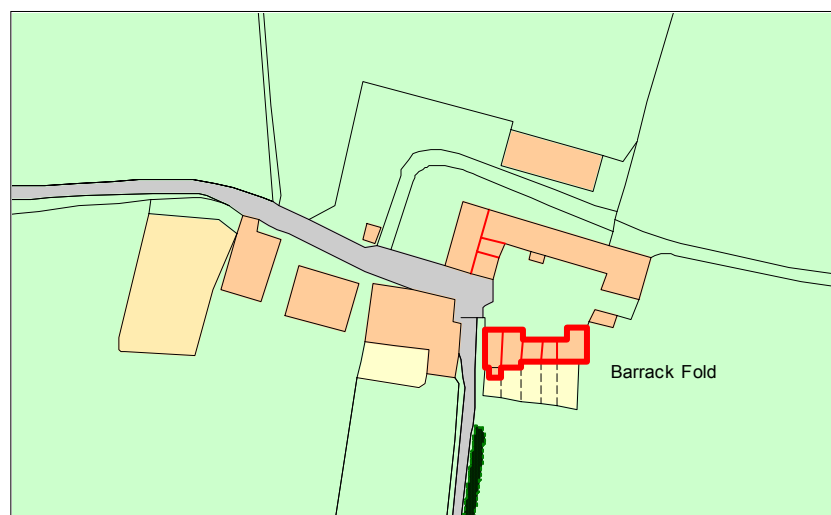


Fig. 1: Barrack Fold Farm (site outlined in red)

1.2 Conditions 10 (application 53450) and 11 (application 53451) attached to the consents are both as follows:

No demolition/development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or their successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of historic building survey and recording in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the approved WSI. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved WSI and provision made for the analysis, publication and dissemination of results and the archive deposition has been secured. The WSI shall cover the following:

1. A phased programme and methodology of site investigation and

recording to include:

- an historic building survey (English Heritage level 3) supported by basic documentary research
 - an intra-demolition/ development watching brief on exposed fabric
2. A programme for post investigation assessment to include:
- analysis of the site investigation records
 - production of a final report on the significance of the architectural and historical interest represented.
3. Provision for archive deposition of the report, finds and records of the site investigation.
4. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.

Reason: To make a record of buildings and features of archaeological interest pursuant to policies EN3/1 Impact of Development on Archaeological Sites, EN3/2 Development Affecting Archaeological Sites and EN3/3 Ancient Monuments of the Bury Unitary Development Plan and PPS5 - Planning for the Historic Environment.

1.3 This brief sets-out the scope of the work that is required, based upon the condition wording recommended by GMAU. From this brief the appointed contractor will prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) detailing the work to be undertaken which should be submitted for agreement by TMBC.

2.0 Background

2.1 Barrack Fold Farmhouse is a grade II listed building and entered on the Historic Environment Record (HER 9502.1). The listed building description refers to 3 date inscriptions of 1601, 1622 and 1631. The latter is carved in the lintel above what is held to be the original doorway. Much of the earliest fabric would therefore appear to date to the sixteenth century. The building is however in a very poor condition. Without intervention it is certain the building's fabric will continue to deteriorate and its significance will be damaged.

2.2 The applications were submitted with a 'Design and Access Statement' and a 'Historical/ Condition Analysis and Design Justification' prepared by Tom Myersclough and Co LLP. The latter document provides a basic descriptive account of the fabric of the building supported by a basic plan showing the existing layout. The plan offers a broad phasing of the building's construction whilst the report contains a certain amount of useful information concerning the condition of the building. However, the phasing plan and text confusingly refer to the original building as dating to the 1700s. Presumably, what is meant is 17th century? There is a general photographic survey (colour, digital) of the building's exterior and interior presented in appendix 1. Unfortunately, the photographs are not consistently referenced to the text or a plan and do not contain scales. Some of them appear poorly lit and only produced for illustrative purposes. Appendix 2 contains a series of historic photographs, the earliest dating to the 1970s. The report has been produced with a specific purpose in mind but cannot serve as an adequate archival historic analysis and record of the building.

3.0 The Survey and Watching Brief

3.1 The building survey will be undertaken at English Heritage level 3 and include:

- a) Production for archival purposes of a set of detailed, measured survey drawings consisting of floor plans, external elevations, cross-sections and roof structure (at an appropriate scale). These drawings will form the basis for annotation and reference to other drawings illustrating detailing and evidence for phasing. These drawings should be supported by record-standard monochrome photographic images taken using a medium format camera.
- b) Production of measured drawings of external and internal detailing supported by photography with scales. Colour 35mm film or high quality digital imagery may be used.
- c) Drawn and/ or photographic records for illustrating constructional methods and evidence of phasing. Colour 35mm film or high quality digital imagery may be used.
- d) The survey should give particular attention to identifying, describing and documenting constructional methods and details providing clues to the phasing, age and past function of different parts of the building. Internal and external design/ constructional elements (mouldings, surfaces, finishes) should be recorded (selective measured drawing/ photography). Colour 35mm film or high quality digital imagery may be used. All images should contain scales.
- e) Identify areas of fabric currently obscured which might hold key information and where further investigation by should be undertaken by maintaining a watching brief during any subsequent stripping out/ demolition. On this matter there will need to be particularly close liaison on the schedule and timing of works between the appointed contractor, the owner and those undertaking the demolition/ strip.
- f) Undertake a documentary (text, mapping, images) search of available historic sources including those held by Bury Local Studies. Discuss with the owner if the deeds are available and can be consulted for any useful historic information.

Produce a written description and analysis, to include:

- i) A formal description and analysis of buildings including plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence and of the evidence (illustrate with historic map sequence, plans, elevations, drawings and photographs), including internal constructional and design elements.
- ii) An account of the past uses of the different spaces and the evidence for these interpretations.
- iii) An account of the surviving fixtures and fittings associated with the buildings.
- iv) A comparative discussion and assessment of the design with other comparable farms of the period across the region.

4.0) Output

4.1 For the whole survey and watching brief a report should be produced to an agreed timetable. It will include:

- a) A summary statement of the survey and watching brief's findings.

- b) 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.
- c) An outline of the methodology of the survey.
- d) A description of the site's urban setting.
- e) An account of the documented history of the site.
- f) Historic mapping, where reproduced for regression analysis, should be enlarged sufficiently for the building to be easily discernable.
- g) A formal descriptive account of the building, its fixtures and fittings supported by measured plans, drawings and photography
- h) A discussion and assessment of the significance of the church and Sunday school.
- i) The identification of areas that are currently obscured which might hold key information
- j) A catalogue of archive items, including a list of photographs.
- k) Photographic images should be included, at laser printer quality, no smaller than 5" x 4".
- l) A copy of the brief.
- m) A CD containing a digital copy of the report (PDF) and separate digital copies of all photographic images. All photographic images or drawn illustrations should be located on plans showing the reference, viewpoint and direction.

4.2) An ordered site archive will be deposited with relevant Local Planning Authority archives.

5.0) Other Considerations

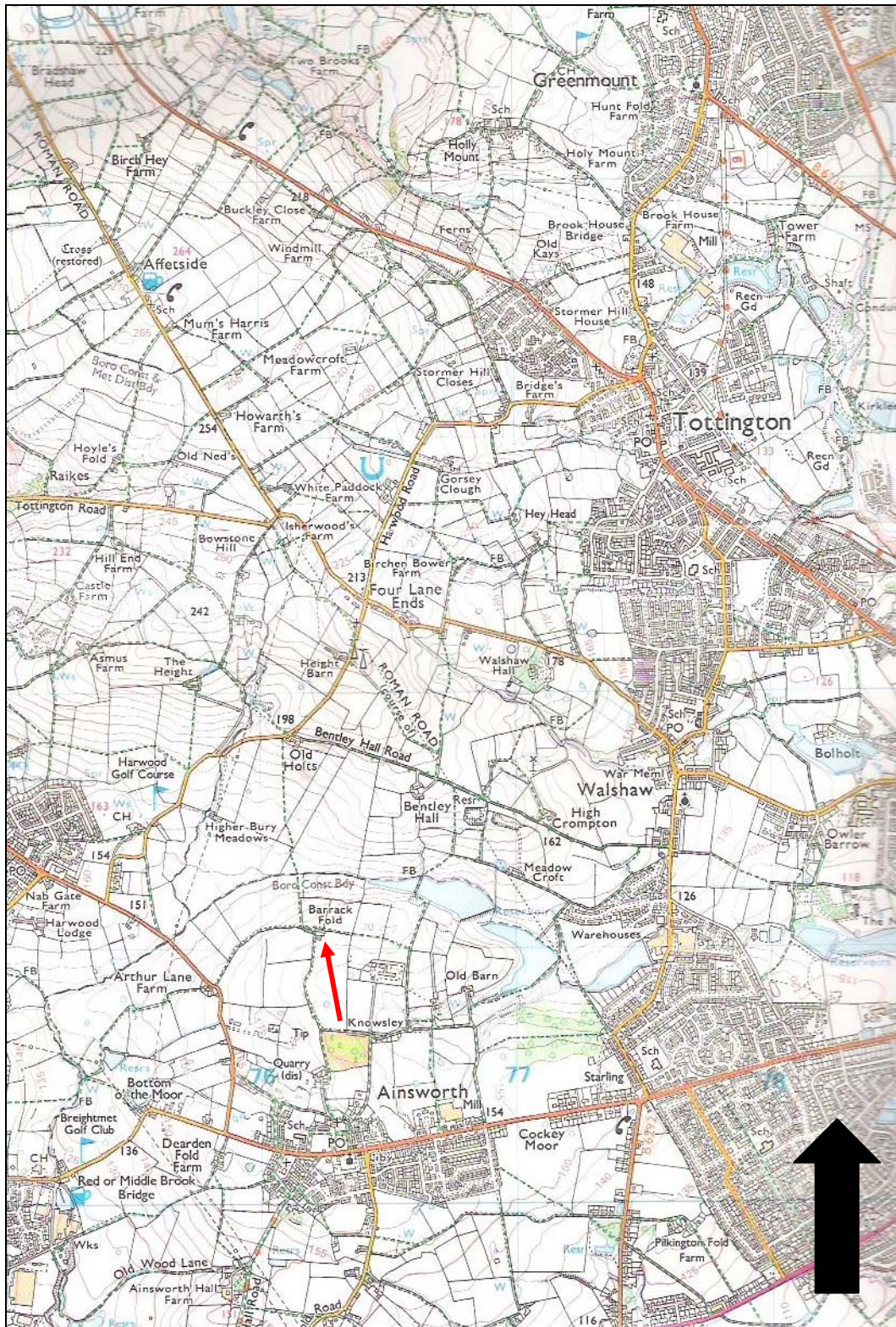
5.1) The appointed contractor will inform GMAU of the commencement date for the survey and provide GMAU with the opportunity to visit the site during the survey.

5.2) The appointed contractor will comply with the requirements of all relevant Health & Safety legislation.

5.3) Hard copies of the survey report will be sent to 1) the client, 2) BMBC, 3) GMAU (to enter on to the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record) and 4) Bury Local Studies Library.

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

- Fig. 1: Site Location Map**
- Fig. 2: Site Plan: OS 1:2500 Lancashire Sheet SD 7611, 1967**
- Fig. 3: Yates' 1786 1" to 1 mile Map of Lancashire**
- Fig. 3A: Tithe Map of Ainsworth, 1838**
- Fig. 4: OS 6" Lancashire Sheet 87, 1850**
- Fig. 5: OS 25" Lancashire Sheet 87/11, 1893**
- Fig. 6: Ground and First Floor Plans**
- Fig. 7: Elevations**
- Fig. 8: South Facing Section through Building**
- Fig. 9: Elevation of Timber Framing looking west**
- Fig. 10: Photographic Register**
- Fig. 11: Photograph Location Plan –Ground Floor**
- Fig. 12: Photograph Location Plan – First Floor**
- Fig. 13: Archive Photographs**



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FIG.1: LOCATION PLAN

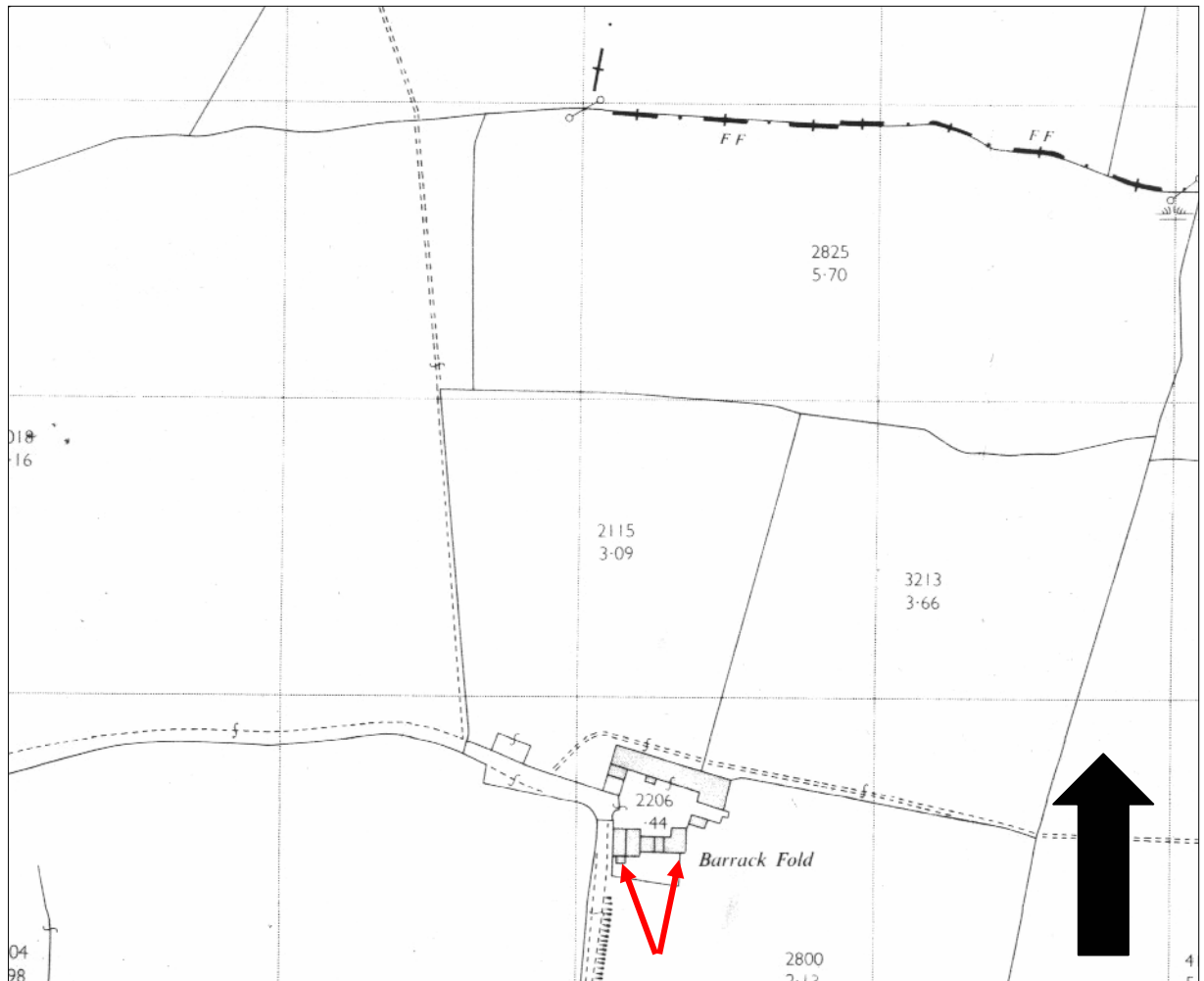


Fig 2: Site Plan

OS Map Dated 1967, 1:2500 scale with the extent of the subject building arrowed red

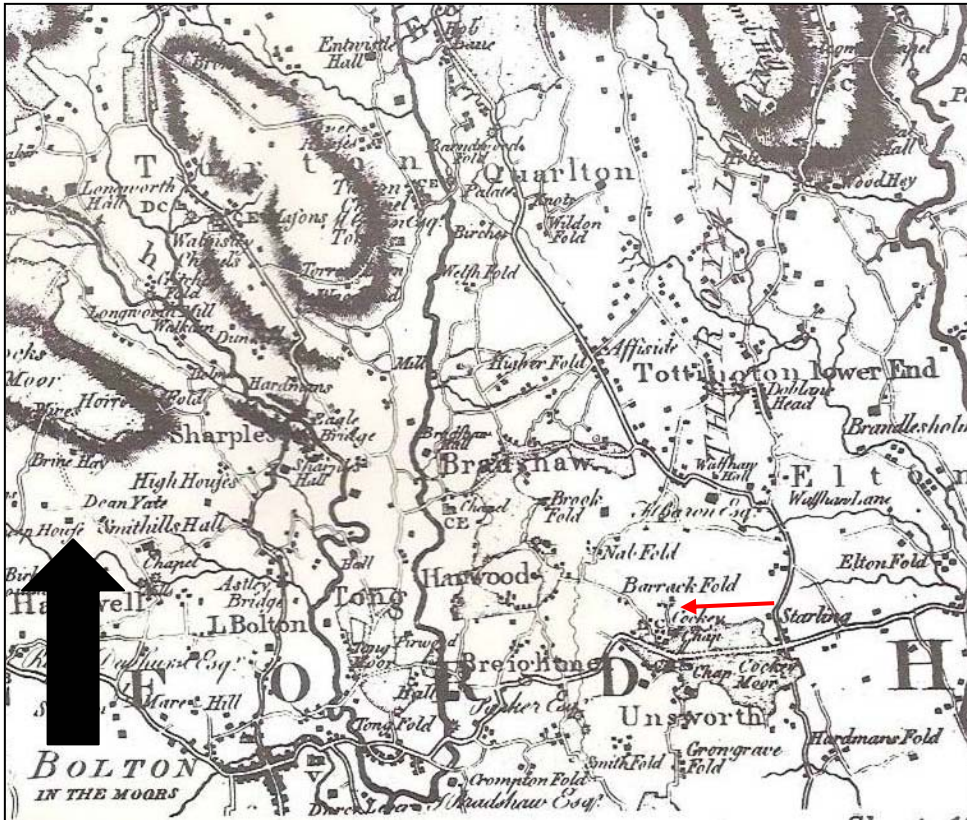
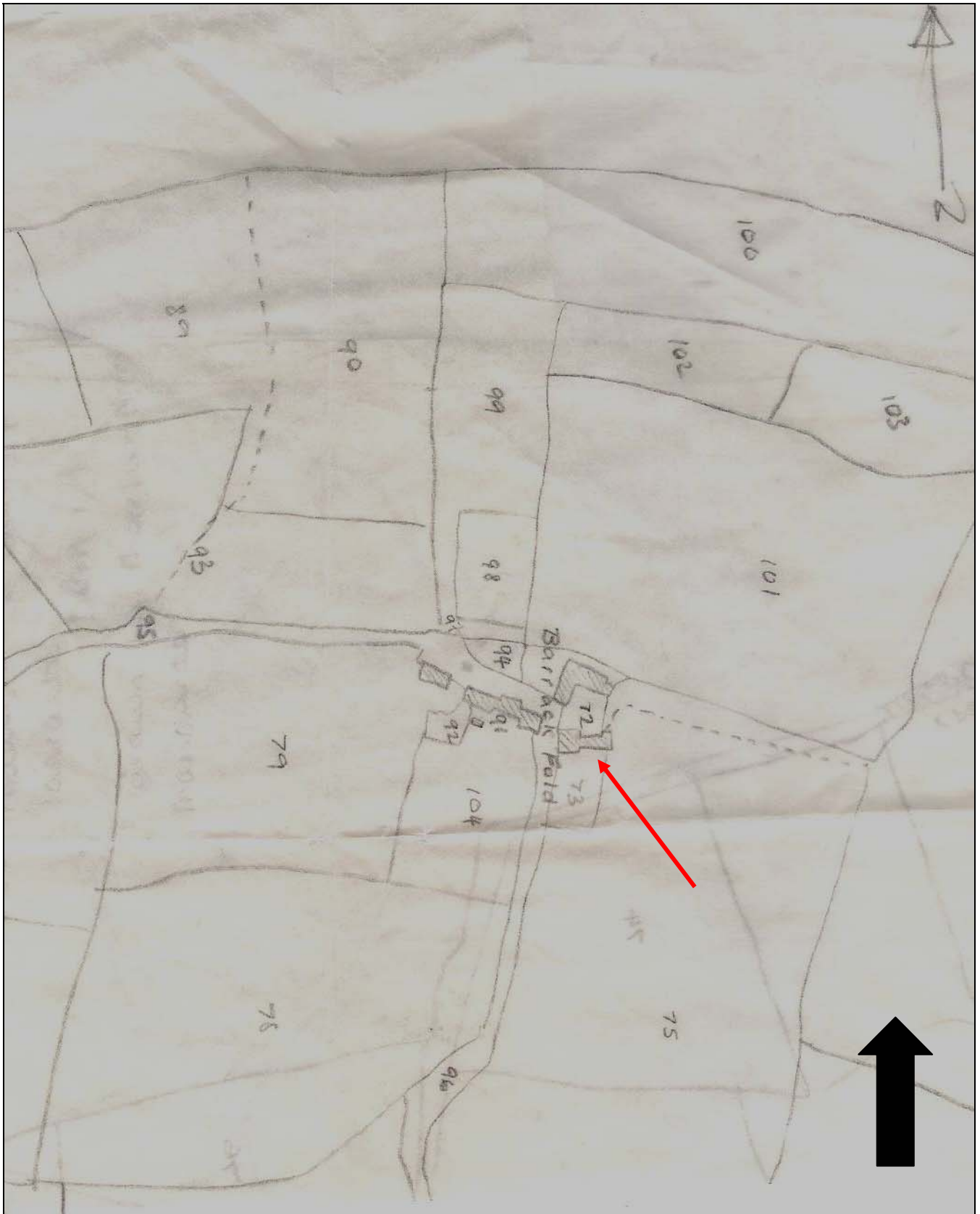


Fig. 3: Yates' 1786 1" to 1 mile Map of Lancashire –actual size



Fig. 3: Yates' 1786 1" to 1 mile Map of Lancashire –actual size x 3



**Fig. 3A: Tithe Map of Ainsworth, 1838—actual size
(traced from LRO/ DRM 1/1)**

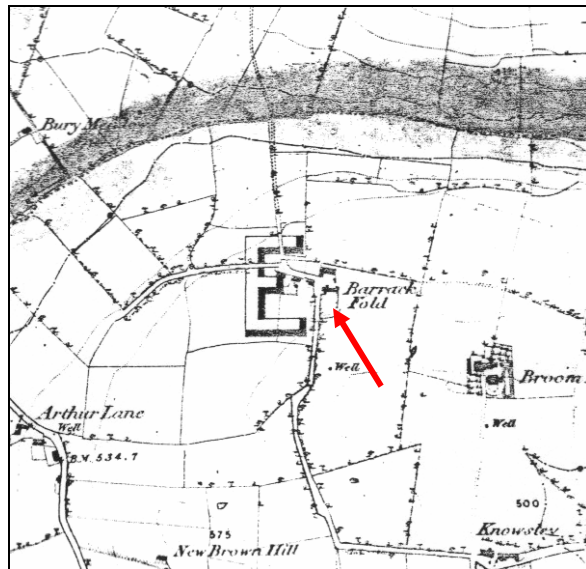


Fig. 4: OS 6" Lancashire Sheet 87, 1850-actual size

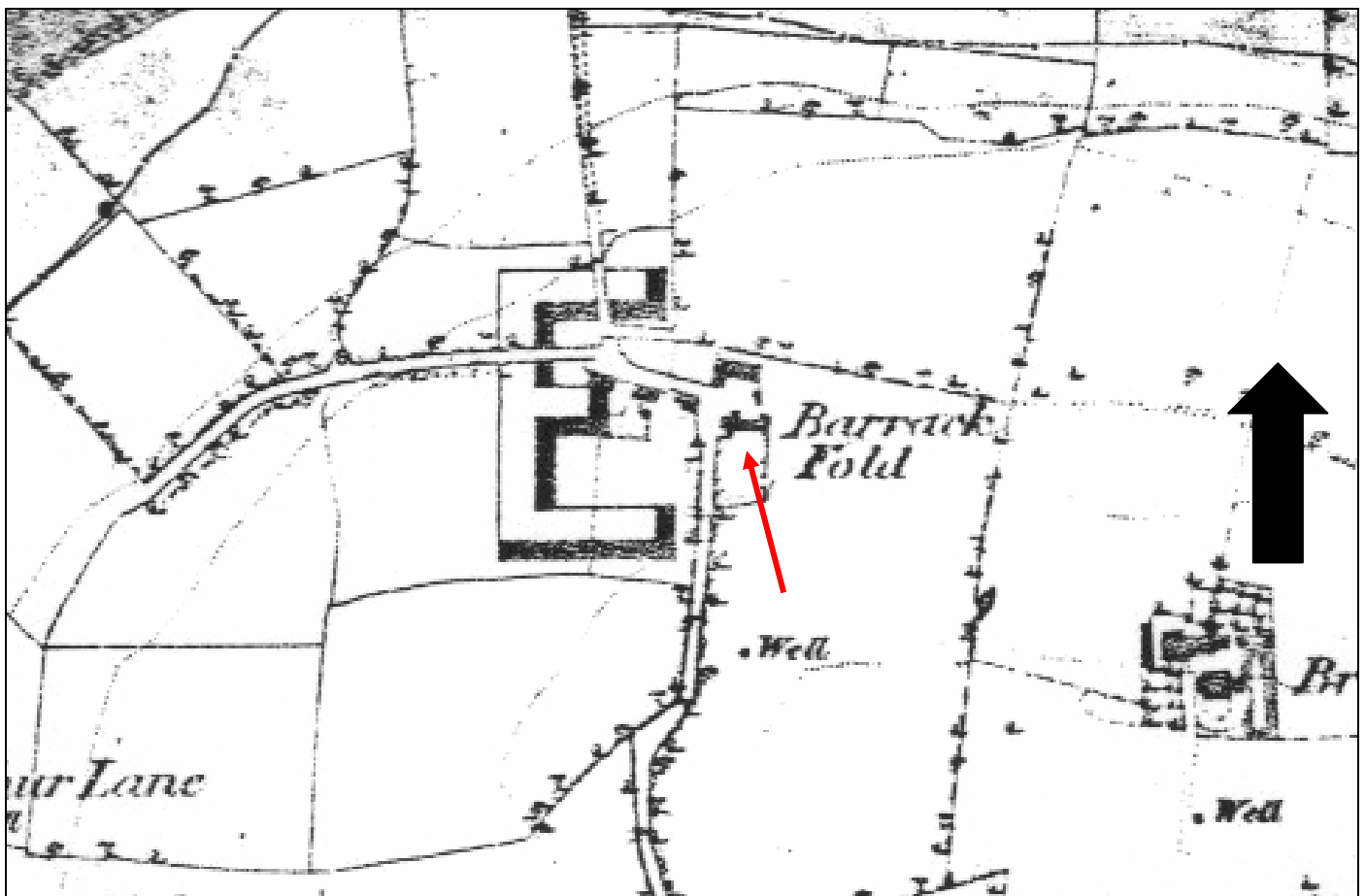


Fig. 4: OS 6" Lancashire Sheet 87, 1850-actual size x 3

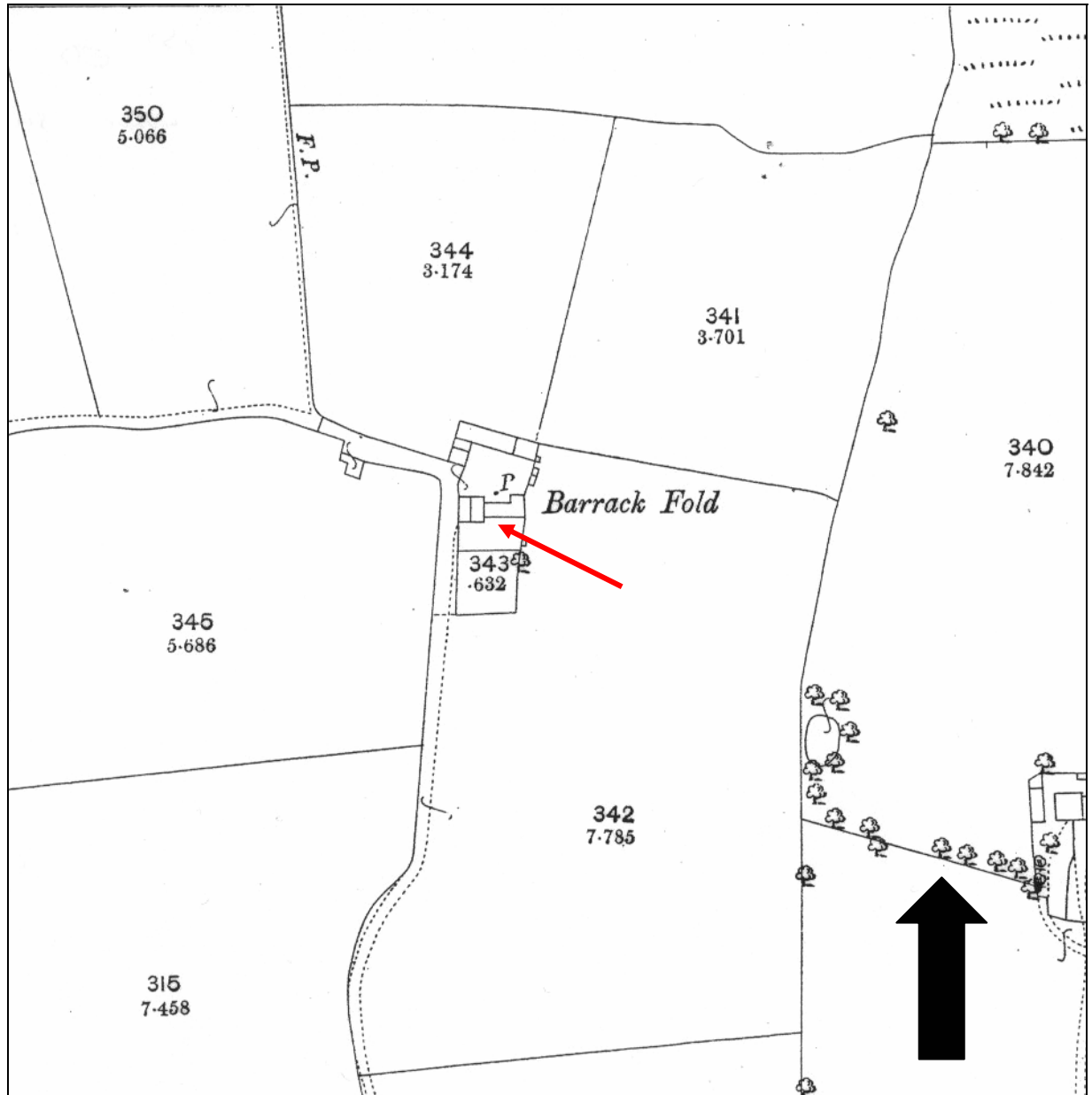


Fig 5: OS Map Dated 1893, 1:2500 scale

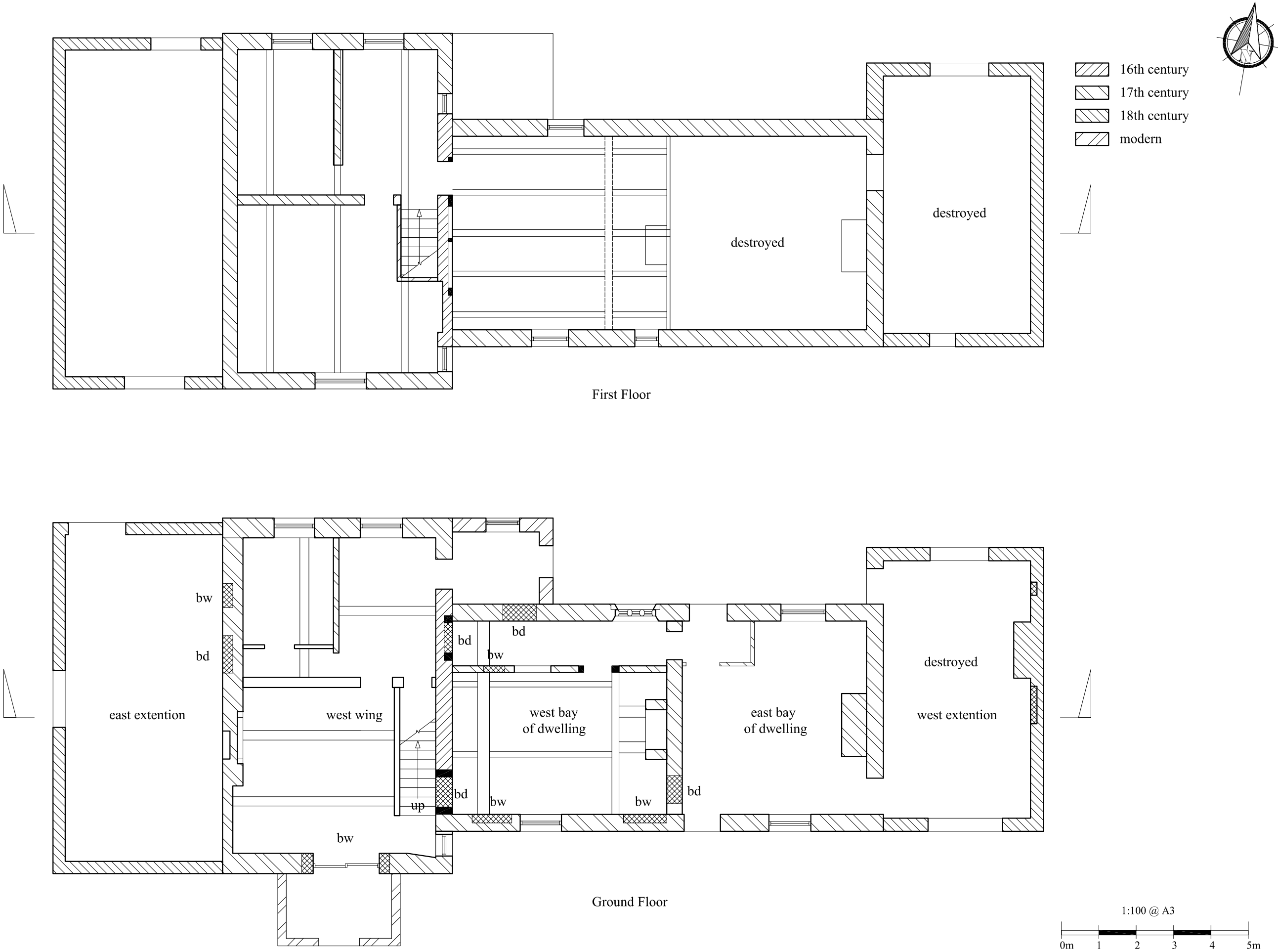


Figure Number 6. Ground and first floor plan

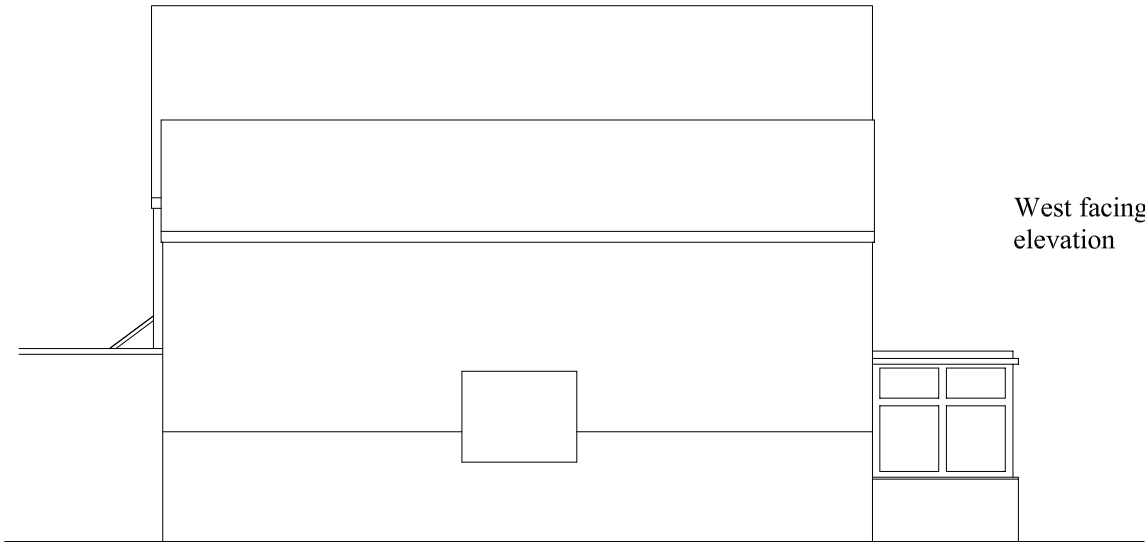
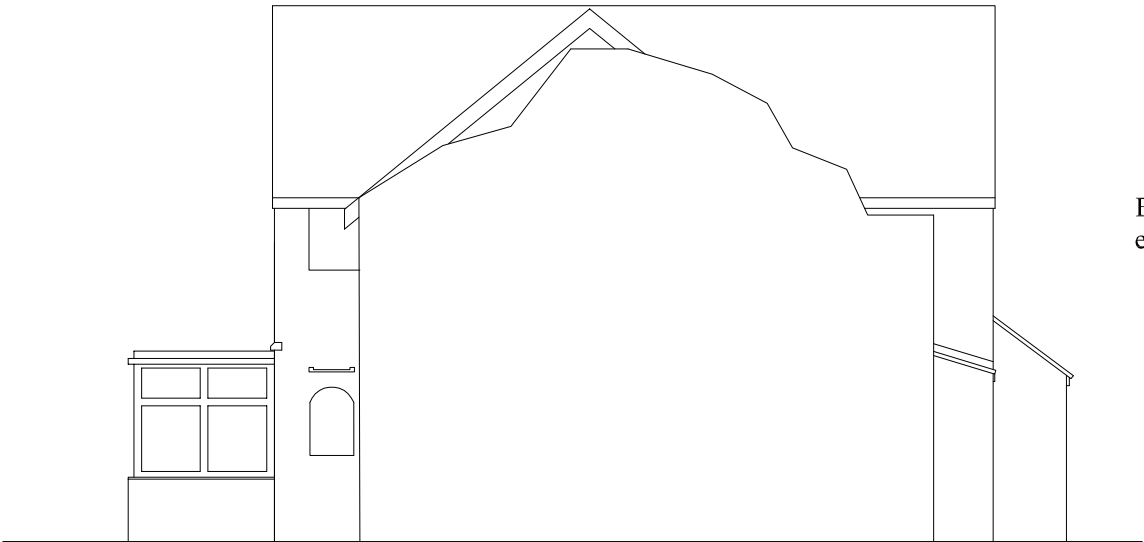
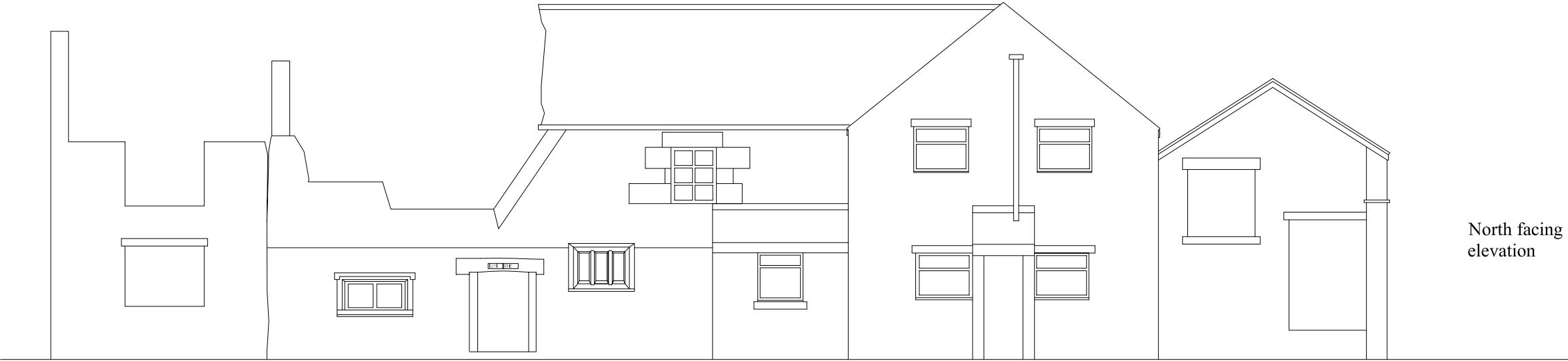
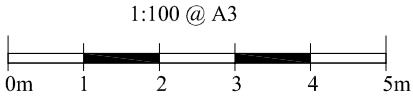
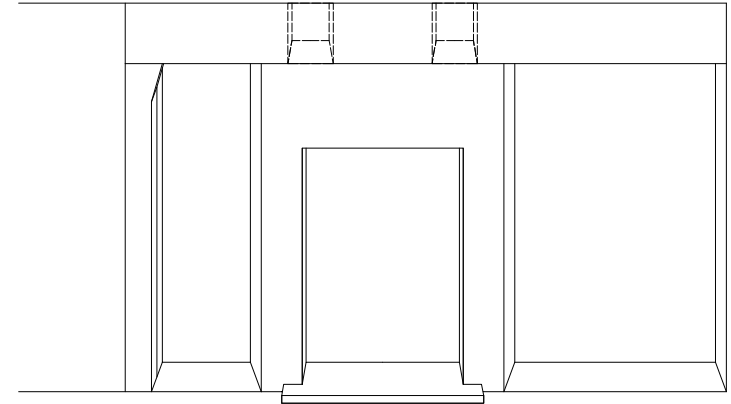
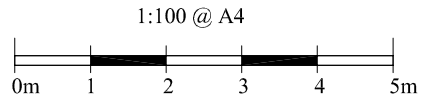
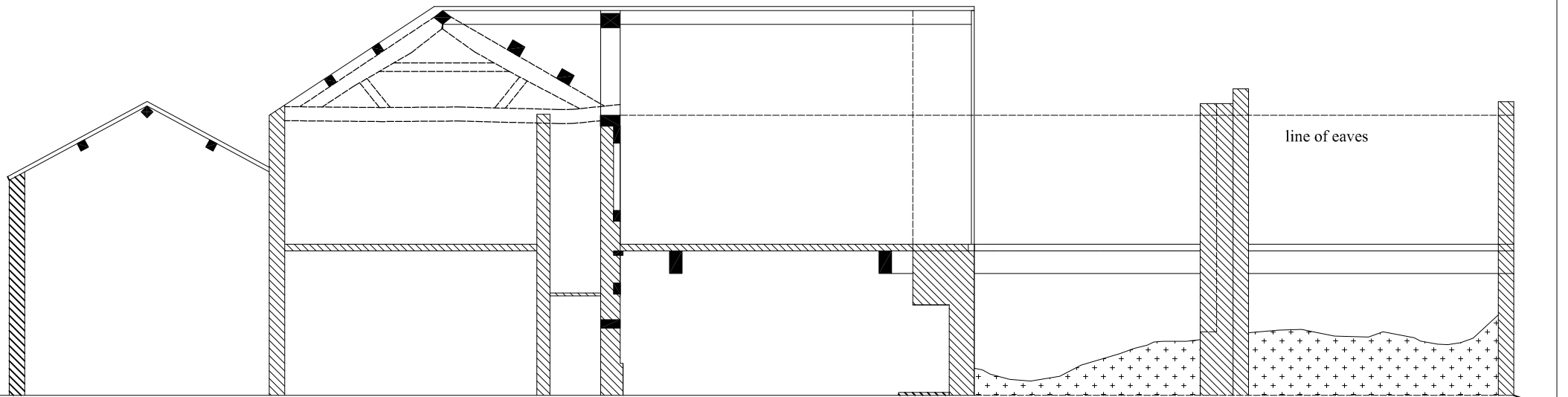


Figure Number 7. Elevations

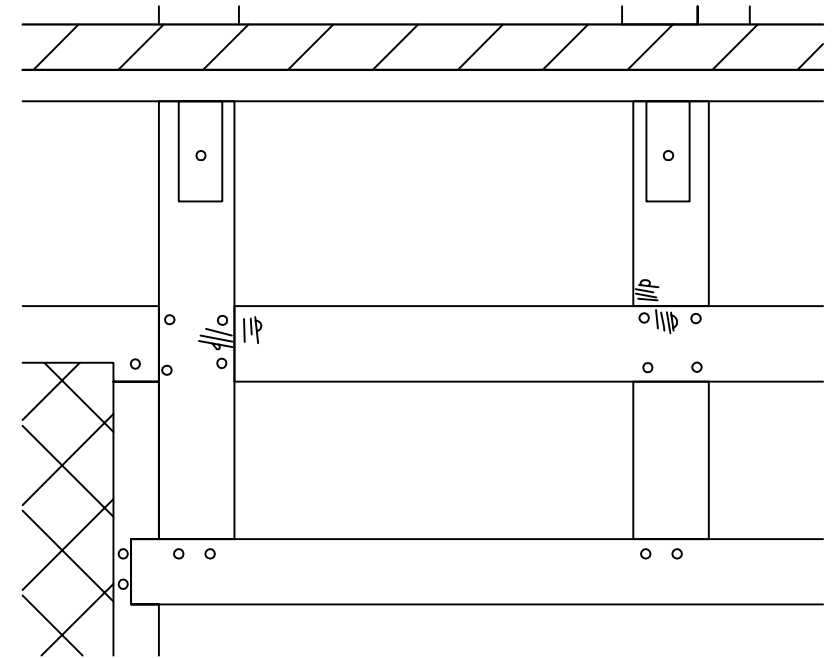
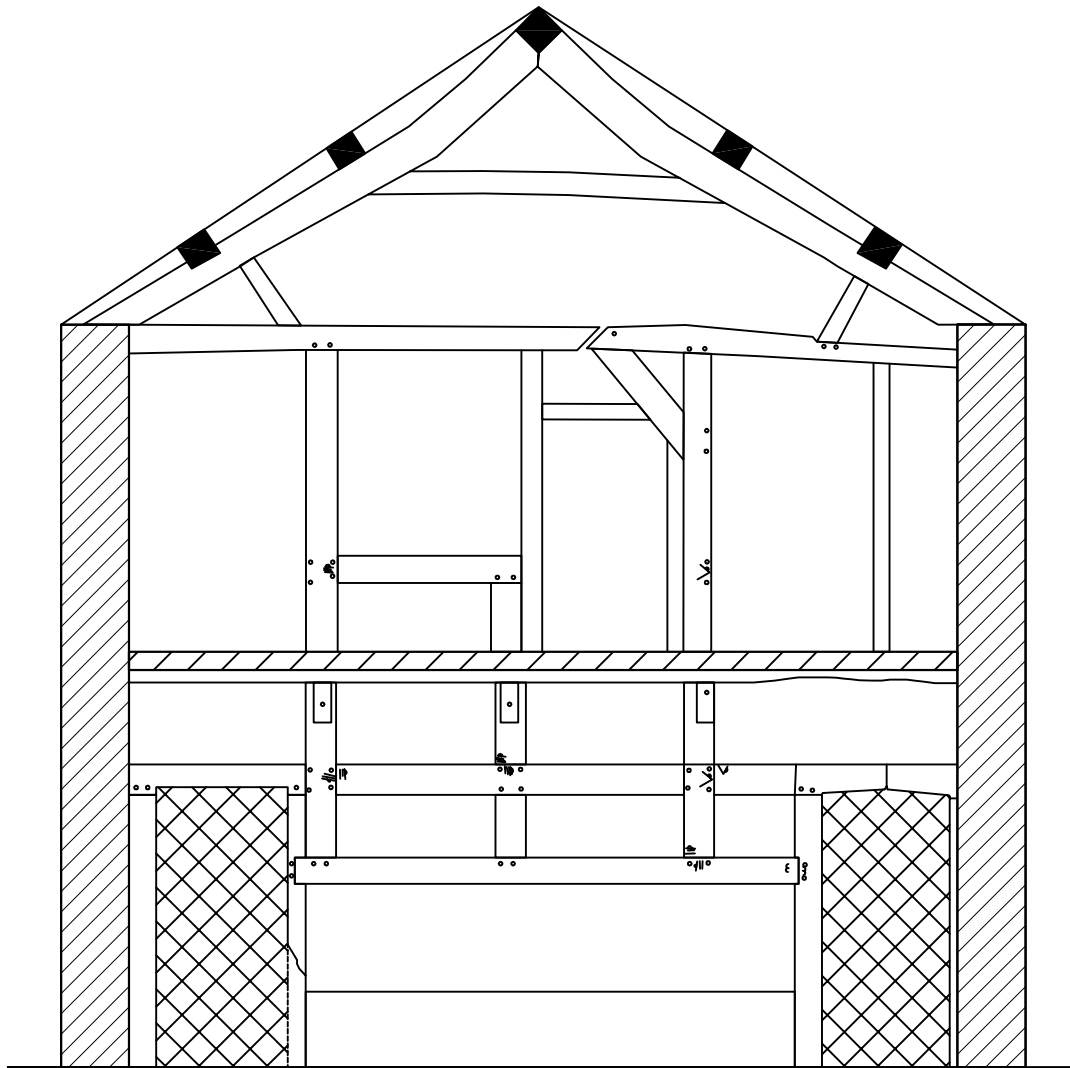


View of inglenook - not to scale



line of eaves

Figure Number 8. South facing section and inglenook



detail of timber framework and carpenters marks
1:20 @ A4

1:50 @ A4



Figure Number 9. Elevation of timber frame

FIG. 10: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER (1 of 2)

Plates In Report	Digital Photos	MediumFormat Monochrome Film/Frame	Description	Direction Of Shot
1	1768	2/12	General view of farmstead	NW
2	2211780-1	2/10	Buildings to be redeveloped	SE
3	1776	4/02	North elevation of dwelling	S
4	1661	4/03	Detail of dwelling doorway	S
5	1660	4/14	Mullioned window with chamfered frame to east (left) of doorway.	SE
6	1662	4/15	Window with chamfered frame and Splayed mullions to west (right) of doorway	SW
7	1658	3/10	Variation in stonework above and below west window lintel	SW
8	1839	3/04	Dwelling East elevation	W
9	1818	3/05	South elevation of dwelling	N
10	1689	3/08	North elevation of wing	S
11	1866	5/04	West elevation of wing	NE
12	1867	-	Piece of timber frame in west elevation	E
13	1814	As Plate 8	South elevation of wing	N
14	1809	3/07	Southern end of wing's east elevation	W
15	1685	As Plate 7	Northern end of wing's east elevation	W
16	2011-3-27-004	5/11	Detail of sandstone block above doorway	W
17	1690	2/08	West extension north elevation	S
18	1777	2/04	West extension west elevation	SE
19	1670	2/11	West extension south elevation	N
20	1703	2/07	East extension north elevation	S
21	1770	2/14	East extension east elevation	W
22	1671	2/05	East extension south elevation	NE
23	1728	2/02	Eastern room of dwelling showing northern window	N
24	1725	2/03	Eastern room of dwelling	S
25	2011-3-27-003	2/13	Mell passage	W
26	1719	-	Mullion window in dwelling	N
27	1709	4/11	Inglenook fireplace	E
28	1711	5/13	Heck post and wall supporting bressummer	N
29	1706	3/01	North wall of houseroom	N
30	1705	4/12	West wall of west bay of central dwelling	W
31	1795	-	Detail of west bay of west bay of	

			central dwelling	
32	1854	5/08	Timber framing	W
33	1856	5/07	Timber beam and timber brackets	NW
34	1858	-	Detail of carpenters marks	W
35	1865	5/06	Detail of lintel of northern blocked doorway	W
36	1750	-	Dwelling first floor before removal of modern fittings	NW
37	1801	6/31 & 4/06	Timber frame at first floor level	W
38	2011-4-20-029	6/30	Timber frame at ground and first floor	W
39	2011-7-16-004	7/9	Carpenter's marks on timber frame at first floor	W
40	1806	3/13	Eastern roof truss in west bay of central dwelling	
41	1682	-	Modern kitchen within west wing	SW
42	1684	-	Bathroom within west wing	NW
43	2011-3-27-003	7/15	Frame of mullion window in west wall of west wing	
44	1676	4/04	South bay of wing	SW
45	1819	-	Detail of fireplace in southern room of wing	W
46	2011-4-20-030	6/32	Remains of spice box	
47	1821	-	Blocked window in southern wall of wing	S
48	1681	5/01	Staircase and west side of timber framing	E
49	2011-3-27-017	3/15	East wall of west wing	E
50	1811	-	Recess and window in south east corner of wing	E
51	1742	-	South east corner of wing first floor	SE
52	1791	7/08	Hand cut timber truss revealed after removal of modern fittings	S
53	1787	1/11	Western extension interior showing remains of concrete boskins	S
54	1807	3/02	Interior of eastern extension	E

Fig. 10: Photographic Register (2 of 2)

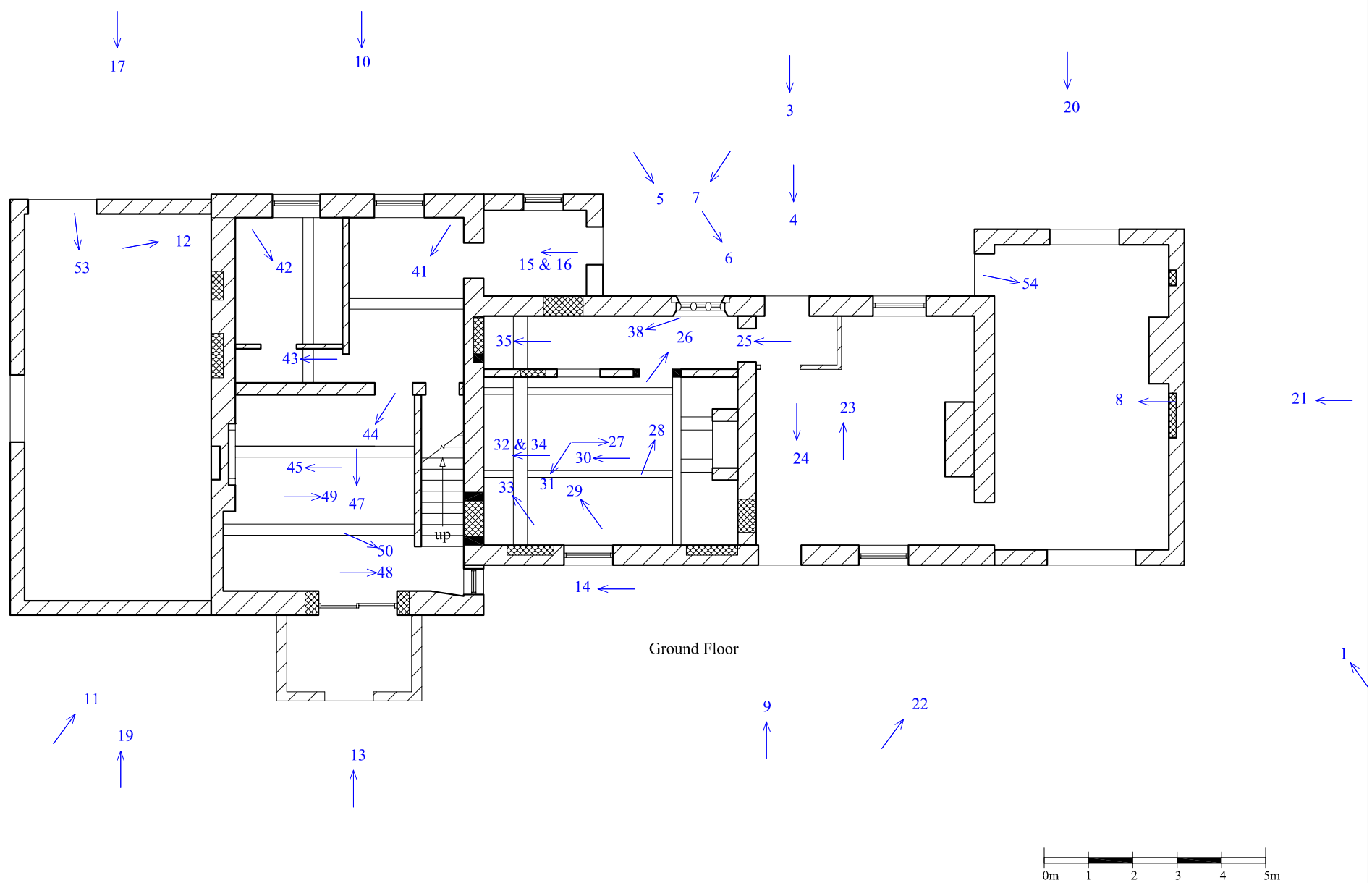


Figure Number 11. Ground floor photo location plan

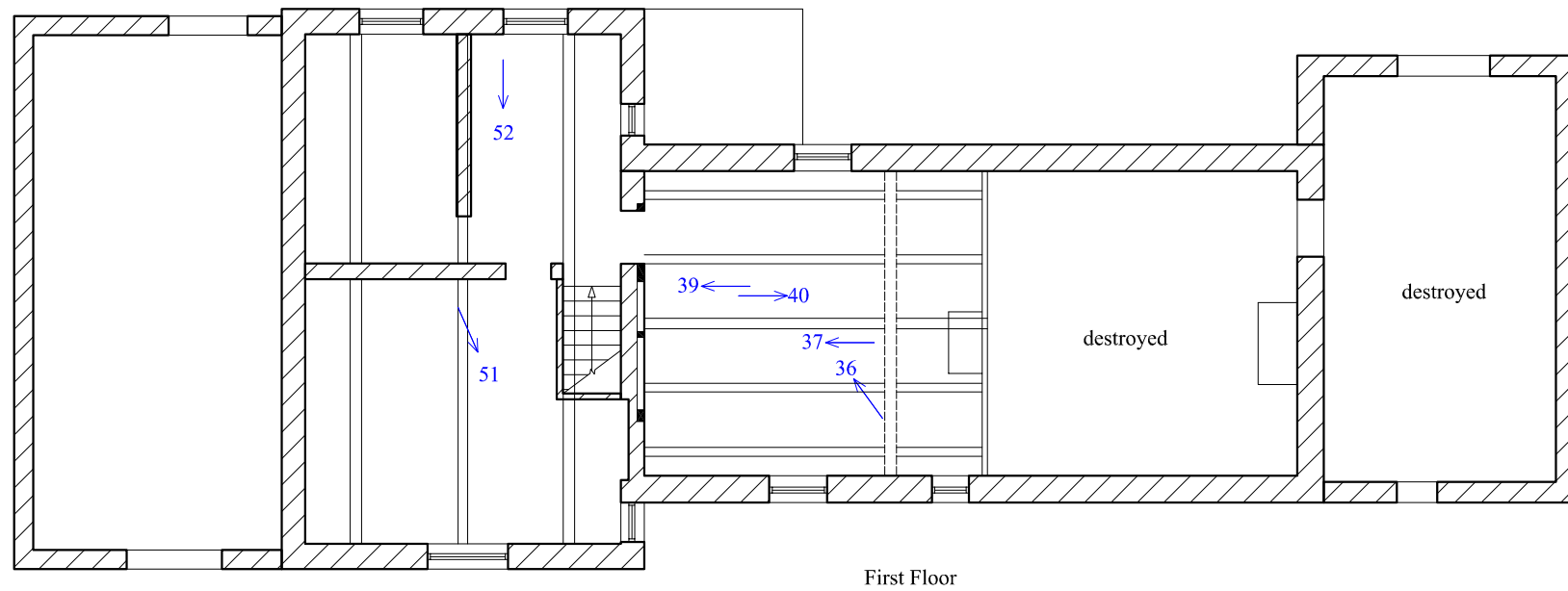


Figure Number 12. First floor photo location plan



Fig. 13A: Bury Archive Photograph; North Front

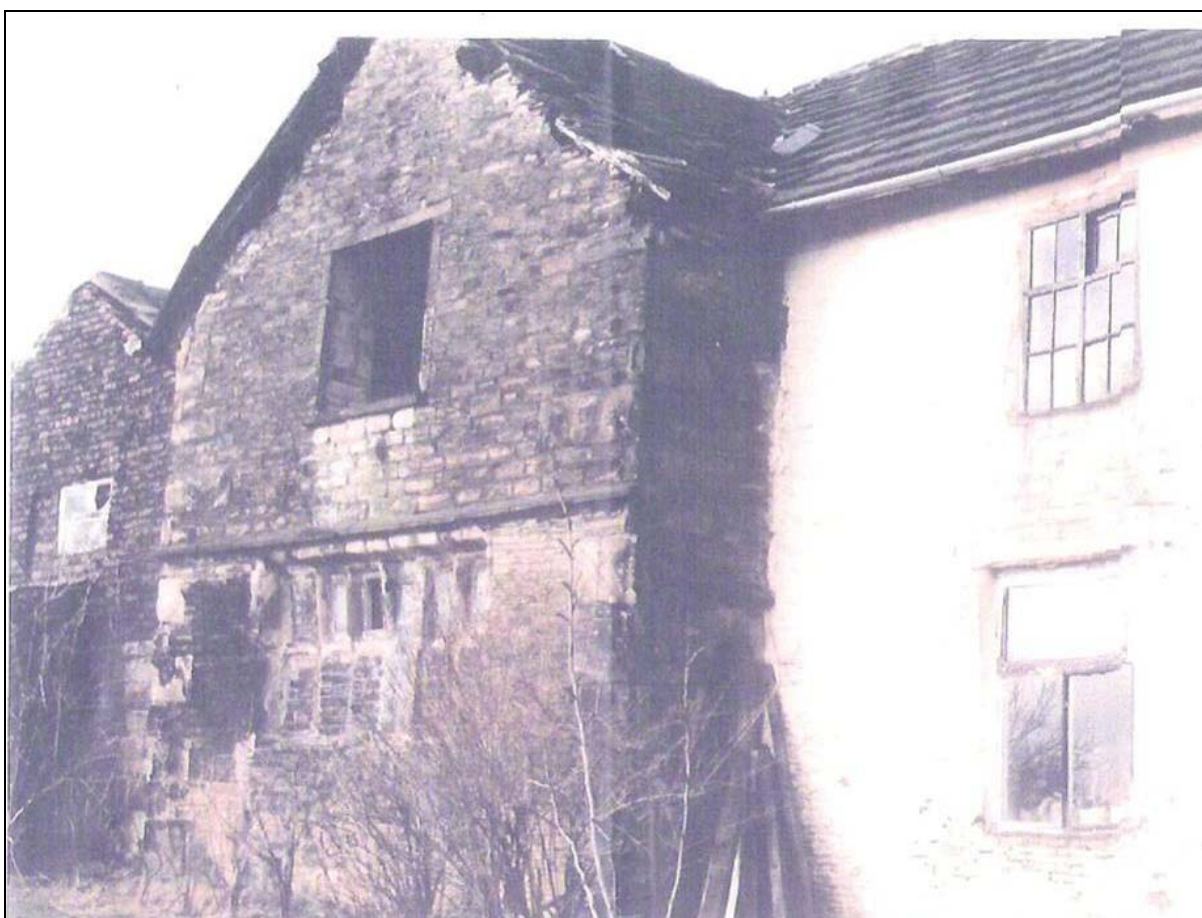


Fig. 13B: Bury Archive Photograph; South Front

APPENDIX 3: PLATES

Plate 1: Farmstead from south-east

Plate 2: Buildings to be redeveloped from north-west

Plate 3: Dwelling north elevation

Plate 4: Dwelling front door with date inscribed on lintel

Plate 5: Mullioned window with chamfered frame to east (left) of doorway

Plate 6: Window with chamfered frame and splayed mullions to west (right) of doorway

Plate 7: Variation in stonework above and below west window lintel

Plate 8: East wall of central building after demolition of eastern extension

Plate 9: South elevation of the central building

Plate 10: North elevation of west wing

Plate 11: West elevation of west wing after removal of western extension

Plate 12: Remains of timber framing in north end of west wall of west wing

Plate 13: South elevation of wing of west wing

Plate 14: South end of east elevation of west wing

Plate 15: North end of east elevation of west wing showing doorway

Plate 16: Detail of inscribed sandstone block above doorway shown in Plate 10

Plate 17: North elevation of western extension

Plate 18: West elevation of western extension

Plate 19: South elevation of western extension

Plate 20: North elevation of eastern extension

Plate 21: East elevation of eastern extension

Plate 22: South elevation of eastern extension

Plate 23: East bay of dwelling

- Plate 24: Mullion window in north wall of mell passage**
- Plate 25: Mell (entrance) passage looking west**
- Plate 26: Sandstone mullion window within in north wall of mell passage**
- Plate 27: Inglenook fireplace in east wall of west bay of central dwelling**
- Plate 28: Timber framing with wattle and daub fill resting on sandstone wall**
- Plate 29: Modern partition extending to south of mell passage beyond**
- Plate 30: West wall of west bay of central dwelling**
- Plate 31: Detail of stone wall and plinth in west wall of west bay of dwelling**
- Plate 32: Uncovered timber frame with wattle and daub fill resting on sandstone wall forming west wall of west bay of dwelling**
- Plate 33: Timber beam with timber brackets**
- Plate 34: Detail of carpenters marks on timber frame**
- Plate 35: Detail of lintel of northern doorway**
- Plate 36: First floor of west bay of central dwelling looking north-west**
- Plate 37: Timber frame in west wall of first floor of central dwelling with handcut roof timbers above**
- Plate 38: Exposed timber frame at ground and first floor levels**
- Plate 39: Carpenter's mark at first floor level matching those on ground floor (cf Plate 34)**
- Plate 40: Hand cut truss at west end of west bay of central dwelling**
- Plate 41: Modern kitchen within north bay of west wing**
- Plate 42: West cell in north bay of west wing.**
- Plate 43: Frame of mullion window in west wall of west cell in north bay of west wing**
- Plate 44: South room of west wing**
- Plate 45: Detail of fireplace in wing**

Plate 46: Possible spice cabinet discovered in wall to south of fireplace in west wing

Plate 47: Mullioned window pierced by French window in south wall of wing

Plate 48: Stairs and timber framed east wall of west wing

Plate 49: East wall of west wing with staircase removed

Plate 50: Arched window and recess at junction of east and south walls of west wing

Plate 51: First floor of west wing, looking west

Plate 52: Exposed hand cut timber truss in west wing

Plate 53: Interior of western extension showing remains of concrete boskins

Plate 54: Interior of eastern extension



Plate 1: Farmstead from south-east



Plate 2: Buildings to be redeveloped looking south-east



Plate 3: North elevation of dwelling

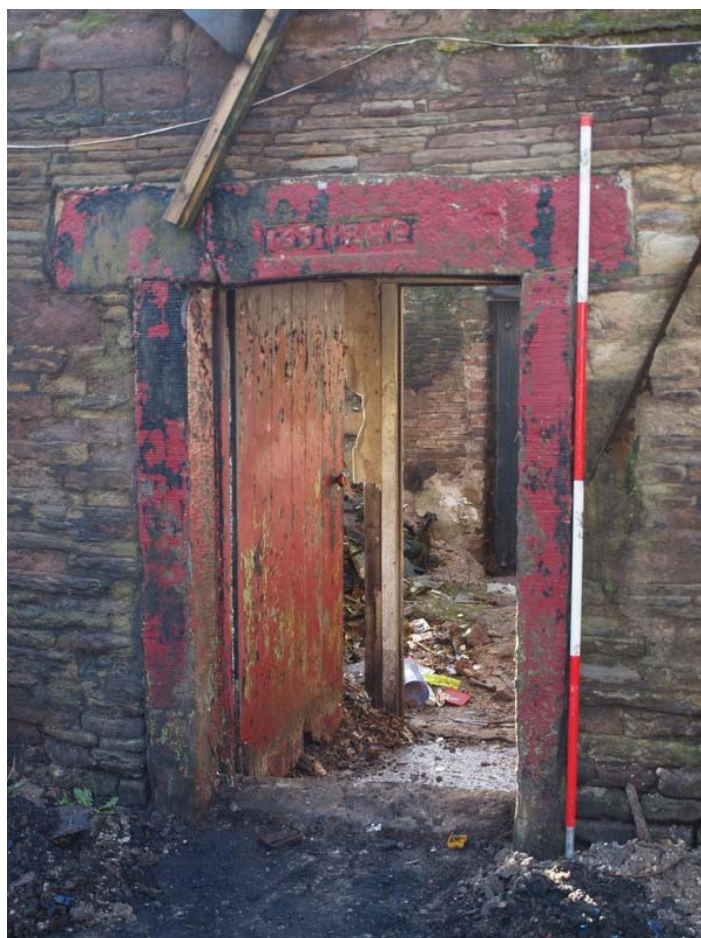


Plate 4: Front door of dwelling with date inscribed on lintel



Plate 5: Mullioned window with chamfered frame to east (left) of doorway



Plate 6: Window with chamfered frame and splayed mullions to west (right) of doorway



Plate 7: Variation in stonework above and below west window lintel



Plate 8: East wall of dwelling after demolition of eastern extension. The right-angled walls and doorway at the right-hand end were part of the extension



Plate 9: South elevation of the dwelling



Plate 10: North elevation of west wing



Plate 11: West elevation of wing after removal of western extension. NB blocked windows to left of ranging rod and back of fireplace to right.



Plate 12: Remains of timber framing in north end of west wall of west wing



Plate 13: South elevation of west wing



Plate 14: South end of east elevation of west wing.



Plate 15: North end of east elevation of west wing showing doorway



Plate 16: Detail of inscribed sandstone block above doorway shown in Plate 15



Plate 17: North elevation of western extension



Plate 18: West elevation of western extension

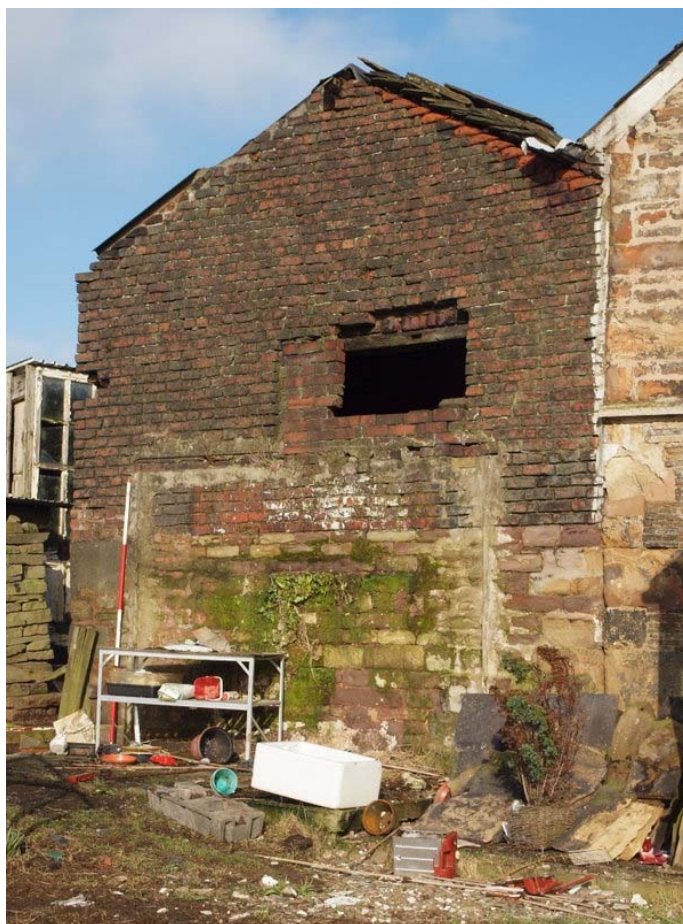


Plate 19: South elevation of western extension



Plate 20: North elevation of eastern extension



Plate 21: East elevation of eastern extension



Plate 22: South elevation of eastern extension



Plate 23: East bay of dwelling looking north



Plate 24: East bay of dwelling looking south



Plate 25: Mell (entrance) passage looking west



Plate 26: Mullion window in north wall of mell passage



Plate 27: Inglenook fireplace in east wall of west bay of central dwelling. Heck separating house room from mell passage is to left of fireplace



Plate 28: Heck post supporting bressummer with mell passage beyond



Plate 29: Modern partition extending to south of mell passage beyond



Plate 30: West wall of west bay of central dwelling



Plate 31: Detail of stone wall and plinth in west wall of west bay of dwelling



Plate 32: Uncovered timber frame with wattle and daub fill resting on sandstone wall forming west wall of west bay of dwelling



Plate 33: Detail of timber frame showing timber brackets, pegs, carpenter's marks and adze marks



Plate 34: Detail of carpenter's marks on timber frame



Plate 35: Detail of lintel of north doorway in timber-framed wall



Plate 36: First floor of west bay of central dwelling looking north-west



Plate 37: Timber frame in west wall of first floor of central dwelling with handcut roof timbers above



Plate 38: Exposed timber frame at ground and first floor levels



Plate 39: Carpenter's mark at first floor level matching those on ground floor (cf Plate 34)



Plate 40: Handcut roof truss at east end of first floor of west bay in central dwelling



Plate 41: East cell in north bay of west wing looking through into south bay.



Plate 42: West cell in north bay of west wing.



Plate 43: Frame of mullion window in west wall of west cell in north bay of west wing



Plate 44: South bay of west wing



Plate 45: Detail of fireplace in south bay of west wing



Plate 46: Possible spice cabinet discovered in wall to south of fireplace in west wing



Plate 47: Mullioned window pierced by French window in south wall of wing



Plate 48: Stairs and timber framed east wall of west wing



Plate 49: East wall of west wing with staircase removed



Plate 50: Arched window and recess at junction of east and south walls of west wing



Plate 51: First floor of west wing; south end looking west



Plate 52: Exposed hand cut timber truss in west wing



Plate 53: Interior of western extension showing remains of concrete boskins



Plate 54: Interior of eastern extension