

The Centre for
**Applied
Archaeology**



Centre for
Construction Innovation
North West



35 Barnsfold Road, Hawk Green, Marple Stockport
An Archaeological Building Survey of a
17th to 20th Century Farmhouse

A report by Dr Michael Nevell

CfAA 2010 (4)

CfAA Contact: 0161 295 3825

m.d.nevell@salford.ac.uk



Contents

<i>Summary</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>1. Introduction</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>2. Historical Background</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>3. Building Description</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>4. Discussion</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>5. Sources</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Appendix 1: Photographic catalogue</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Appendix 2: Illustrations</i>	<i>20</i>



Summary

The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the University of Salford were commissioned by Brindley and Taylor Chartered Surveyors on behalf of clients to undertake a PPS5 historic building record of 35 Barnsfold Road, Hawk Green, Marple, Stockport, (centred SJ 9567 8720), a Grade II Listed Building, prior to conversion and extension. 35 Barnsfold Road is a two storey, stone and brick cottage, L-shaped in plan, lying on the southern side of Barnsfold Road, in the Hawk Green area of Marple. The cottage is one of several buildings that form the small hamlet of Barns Fold.

35 Barnsfold Road was a two storey, stone and brick, cottage with an L-shaped plan form. The long axis of the L-shape was aligned west to east whilst the short axis was aligned north to south and lay on the south-western side of the complex, forming a single-storey outshut. Internally, the ground floor contained five rooms (G1-G5), whilst there were three rooms on the first floor (FF1-FF3). Six phases of activity were identified on the site, beginning with a possible timber-framed phase from the 16th or early 17th century. The earliest major phase to survive was a two storey stone bay on the west which appeared to be late 17th century in date. An outshut was added to the south of this bay in the 18th century and in the late 18th or early 19th centuries a two storey brick eastern bay was added which may have replaced the earlier timber-framed wing. In the late 19th century the out shut was extended in the mid-20th century the property saw significant alterations to the roof structure and flooring.



1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

Planning permission is being sought for the conversion and extension of 35 Barnsfold Road, Hawk Green, Marple, Stockport, (centred SJ 9567 8720; **Fig 1**). The whole complex is located on the southern side of Barnsfold Road, at a height of 170m AOD. Barnsfold Cottage is listed as a curtilage building of the adjacent Barnsfold Manor House, does not lie within a Conservation Area, but it is on the Stockport MBC local list.

The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the University of Salford were commissioned by Brindley and Taylor Chartered Surveyors on behalf of clients to undertake a PPS5 historic building record of the cottage (PPS5 Policy HE12.3), at Level III detail as outlined in English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006). This work was carried out in May and June 2010.

1.2 Methodology

The building survey included the following elements:

- a) A set of the measured survey drawings of the ground-plan, external and internal elevations of the existing building (at 1:100 or 1:50 scale) to form the basis for annotation and phasing. Additional details were added by the survey relating to evidence for blocking, repair, joints, fittings and fixtures and key architectural features.
- b) A detailed annotated photographic record was made showing the buildings' external and internal appearance, the overall appearance of principal internal spaces, any external or internal detail relevant to the buildings' design, development and use.
- c) Detailed views were made of features of special architectural interest, fixtures and fittings, evidence of blockings or jointing relevant to phasing the building should also be identified.
- d) Photographs were taken as 35mm colour slide and high resolution digital (or monochrome medium format). View point directions and image references are shown on the plans of the cottage.
- e) An analysis and discussion of the documentary, cartographic and physical evidence was used to discuss the phased development of the building. The analysis used phased plans using colour to differentiate the various phases of development.

1.3 The Landscape Setting

35 Barnsfold Road, Marple, Stockport, is a two storey, stone and brick cottage lying on the southern side of Barnsfold Road, in the Hawk Green area of Marple. The cottage is one of several buildings that form a small hamlet. To the west of the cottage is Barnsfold Manor House, whilst to the east lies a converted shippon and cottage. The site lies on the western side of the hill known as Marpleridge, on clay lands overlooking rolling fields falling away gradually to the west towards Hazel Grove. The Macclesfield Canal runs roughly 100m west of the site.



2. Historical Background

1.1 The Map Evidence

Burdett's map of Cheshire, published in 1777 (**Fig 2**), names a 'Barns Fold' and shows it as a group of buildings at the western end of the present Barnsfold Road. The cottage is also shown on the 1840s Ordnance Survey one inch map of the area but the most detailed early mapping is the 1850 tithe map for Marple (Chester Record Office EDT 262; **Fig 3**). This shows an L-shaped range aligned west to east with a separate small square structure immediately to the west. The long axis of the L-shape was aligned west to east whilst the short axis was aligned north to south and lay at the south-western end of the complex. This extension probably represented the current southerly outshot. The cottage lay on the southern side of a green. Around this green were six other buildings, including a barn, two shippens, unnamed outbuildings and five houses, which formed the 'Barns Fold' hamlet on the tithe map.

The 1882 Ordnance Survey six inch map (**Fig 4**), whilst not showing the cottage in any detail, does highlight the way in which these buildings were arranged around the green. Furthermore it appears to suggest that the cottage had been divided into two properties by this date, since a boundary line dividing two gardens ran from the back, or southern side, of the cottage.

The 1892 Ordnance Survey 25 inch mapping for the area shows 35 Barnsfold as a single dwelling, although the boundary division is shown in greater detail at the rear of the property. The 1909 map (**Fig 5**), however, shows the cottage as two dwellings, and that the shippen and cottage to the east had been demolished and replaced by another barn closer to 35 Barnsfold Road. The 1935 1:2500 OS edition once again shows the cottage as two dwellings. It also reveals that the farmhouse to the north had been demolished.

1.2 Historical Documents

Documentary analysis was confined to the most readily accessible sources; the tithe award, trade directories and census returns. The tithe map describes the cottage in 1850 as a single building and garden (plot 715) occupied by Henry Hadfield and owned by the Trustees of the late Thomas Marriott. The Trustees also owned the six other buildings within the hamlet. The late Thomas Marriott was one of the 10 largest landowners in Marple, along with Peter Arkwright, Thomas Isherwood, Thomas Legh, Thomas Orford, Mary Stevenson, Alice Waine, George Withington, Thomas Worsley and John Wright. Barns Fold lay at the northern end of four blocks of land held by the Trustees of the late Thomas Marriott in 1850. A Henry Hadfield, labourer, is recorded at Barnsfold on the 1851, along with his wife Ruth, and his children Ann, William Henry and Thomas.

The trade directories and census returns both show that the Barns Fold hamlet was a populous and industrious place. More than a dozen families are recorded here in the mid-19th century and as late as the 1901 census there were nine households.

Occupations in the hamlet included a boot maker and a blacksmith, cotton spinners and weavers, farmers, hatters, and a mechanic. Henry Hadfield and his family are recorded in the Census at Barnsfold in 1841, 1851 and 1861, by which time Henry was described as a hatter and farmer of six acres, as were his daughter and son. He was described this way again in 1871 but is missing in 1881. However, his son Joseph, a hatter, is recorded here with his family in 1881 in Barns Fold Farmhouse, presumably the current property, although not in the 1891 census.

Since neither the Census Returns nor the trade directories give the current house numbers or names it has proved impossible in the time available for the current study to associate with any certainty a particular family with 35 Barnsfold Road after 1881. However, it is possible that either the Pott family or the Barber family, who are attested in the hamlet in the 1890s until 1914 (*Kelly's Directory of Cheshire*, 1914), may have been associated with the cottage although this is by no means certain.



3. *Building Description*

3.1 *The Overall Plan Form of the Cottage*

35 Barnsfold Road was a two storey, stone and brick, cottage with an L-shaped plan form. The long axis of the L-shape was aligned west to east whilst the short axis was aligned north to south and lay on the south-western side of the complex, forming a single-storey outshut. Internally, the ground floor contained five rooms (G1-G5; **Fig 6**), whilst there were three rooms on the first floor (FF1-FF3; **Fig 7**).

3.2 *External Description (Fig 8)*

Northern Elevation (Fig 9)

The northern, main, elevation of the property had been rendered, obscuring much of the finer architectural and archaeological detailing. This elevation sat on a shallow plinth at the western end and was two storeys high, with gable end chimney stacks, built in hand-made brick. The roof was covered in graduated stone slates, those above the western bay being thick and capped with stone ridges. The thinner slates above the eastern bay were capped with ceramic ridges. On the ground floor there were two window openings flanking a doorway off-set to the west. The eastern ground floor window was square with a four-light casement window with two-lights that opened vertically. The western ground floor window sat beneath a very heavy, and long, stone lintel suggesting that this may originally have been a doorway and window arrangement. The current window was a six-light casement with the two central lights opening vertically. The first floor of the elevation contained three window openings. The eastern window was a two-light casement with a stone lintel and sill, and vertical light openings. The middle and western window openings were the same; each being a four-light casement window with two-lights that slid open horizontally.

Eastern Gable (Fig 10)

The eastern gable was also rendered obscuring much of the detail. The brick chimney could be seen to sit on an extruded stack and beneath the rendering was hand-made brick.

Southern Elevation, Eastern Bay (Fig 11)

The southern elevation of the eastern bay was built in a mixture of hand-made and machine-made brick in a very irregular English Garden wall bond. There were two window openings. The ground floor window was a three-light casement with a central opening light with a machine-made bull-nosed brick sill and a brick headed lintel. The brick around this window was rebuilt in machine-brick. Above was a mixture of hand-made and machine-made brick. The first floor window was a two light casement with vertical opening lights immediately beneath the eaves. The sill was a later replacement in concrete whilst the lintel was also a later replacement, and was a rolled steel joist (RSJ).

Outshut Eastern Elevation (Fig 12)

The eastern elevation of the outshut was built in roughly finished coursed stone sitting on a shallow plinth. There was a single opening, a two-light casement with concrete sill and stone lintel and a vertically opening light.

Outshut Southern Elevation (Fig 13-4)

The southern elevation of the outshut range (rooms G3, G4 and G5) was built in hand-made brick and ashlar stone. The gable end to room G5 projected slightly beyond that of the southern elevation to rooms G3 and G4 and was built in hand-made brick to the west and stone to the east with a straight building break between. The stone elevation to rooms G3 and G4 sat on a shallow two course stone sill and contained two openings. These were a doorway to the east with a stone lintel and a two light casement window to the west with a vertical opening light with a stone lintel and sill. This window appears to have been originally a doorway, as shown by a change to the stonework and a vertical building break below the western edge of the window.

Western Gable (Fig 15-7)

This was built on a plinth, three-courses deep, and there was a straight vertical building break between the two ground floor windows. The northern window was a single light with a stone lintel and sill, whilst the southern window was also a single light but with a stone surround. The northern corner of the elevation had large quoins, whilst the northern side of the building break had a few smaller quoins. The southern corner of the elevation had no quoins but there was a large crack where the southern gable of the outshut, G3, had begun to slip down the hill. North of the building break the masonry was roughly finished, whilst south of the break the masonry was dressed stone in regular courses. The chimney stack rose above the top of the gable and was built in hand-made brick.

3.3 Internal Description (Fig 51-2)

Room G1 (**Fig 18-24**) lay at the eastern end of the complex. It had a stone flagged floor and window openings in the southern and northern elevations. The ceiling was covered in 20th century hardboard and plaster-board, but beneath this were machine-cut, thin, pine joists. There was a fireplace in the middle of the eastern gable with a large stone lintel above and a mid-20th century glazed tile, arched, fire surround. Most of the plaster on the walls had been removed revealing the presence of hand-made brick in English Garden wall bond in the northern and southern walls but in rat-trap bond in the eastern gable. Against the western elevation there was a boxed-in staircase with a small lobby at the northern end accessed via a hard-board covered door. There was a small cupboard underneath the southern end of the stairs accessed from the doorway that led into room G2.

Room G2 (**Fig 26-30**) lay at the eastern end of the complex and was entered via an external doorway in the northern elevation, via a doorway into room G1 on the eastern side and via a doorway with a step down into G3 on the southern side. The southern side of the doorway into room G1 had a full-height chamfer. The floor of the room was covered in 20th century bitumen. There were two window openings in the

room; a large one in the northern elevation with a deep chamfer on the western side and a small single light immediately south of the central chimney breast in the middle of the western gable. This chimney breast contained a glazed and tiled mid-20th century fireplace. The walls were plastered. The ceiling was supported by two oak ceiling beams running north to south. Both were chamfered with simple scrolled and stepped run-out stops of 17th century date and appeared to be original features.

Room G3 (**Fig 31-3**) formed part of the southern outshut and lay immediately south of G2. It was accessed via an external opening in the southern elevation and via an internal doorway, with a four panel 20th century door, from G2 down a single step. The floor was skimmed with a bitumen covering and the walls were plastered. The ceiling was covered with hardboard. There was a single opening in the southern elevation with a shallow chamfer on the western side.

Room G4 (**Fig 34**) lay on the western side of the outshut and was only accessed from G3 via a narrow, central, doorway in the middle of a stud partition. It had a bitumen skimmed floor and the walls were plastered. There was a single narrow window opening in the western elevation. The ceiling was covered in hardboard.

Room G5 (**Fig 35-8**) lay on the eastern side of the outshut and was only accessed from an external doorway in the south-western corner of the room. It had a stone flagged floor and the walls were lime-washed. The western wall was built in watershot stone indicating that originally it was an external elevation for room G3 from the 18th or very early 19th century. The southern wall had been rebuilt in hand-made brick. There was a single opening in the eastern wall. The roof structure was exposed in the ceiling and had five rafters, four in machine-cut pine, whilst the one at the northern end was a re-used oak purlin. In the north-eastern corner was a small hand-made brick flue, square in section that rose the full height of the room. This may have been a feature connected with brewing in this room, although no other related features were noted.

Room FF1 (**Fig 25**) was the wooden staircase in the centre of the property that rose from the western side of room G1. An exposed purlin ran above the stairwell at the southern end of the room space.

Room FF2 (**Fig 39-43**) lay at the western end of the building. The floor comprised a mixture of six inch pine floor boards and a few nine-inch wide floorboards running north to south. All the walls were plastered. There was a mid-20th century glazed tile fireplace in the middle of the western gable. There were two casement windows in the northern elevation, each of which had chamfering and each of which slide open horizontally. The ceiling was plaster-covered and the room rose partially into the roof space exposing the bottom of two purlins running west to east.

Room FF3 (**Fig 44-49**) lay at the eastern end of the building. The floor comprised a mixture of six inch pine floor boards and a few nine-inch wide floorboards running north to south. All the walls were plastered. There was a casement window in the northern elevation, and a small casement window in the southern elevation. The room rose partially into the roof space exposing two unchamfered oak purlins running west to east.

3.4 Roof Structure (Fig 50)

Most of the roof structure within 35 Barnsfold Road was not accessible at the time of the current survey. However, a hole in the ceiling in room FF2 revealed part of the roof structure above this room. This showed that in this part of the building the roof structure comprised machine-cut pine rafters and a thin machine-cut ridge tree which supported the earlier thick graduated slate roof.



4. Discussion

4.1 The Phasing of 35 Barnsfold Road (Fig 53)

Four major phases of activity at 35 Barnsfold Road were identified by the current survey, with many smaller alterations also observed. These indicated a building development spanning the 17th century to the late 20th century.

Phase 0

A primary phase of activity, Phase 0, was suggested by the plan-form of the cottage. The earliest surviving element in the plan-form of the cottage was represented by rooms G2 and FF2 (see below Phase 1). These appear to form a single two-storey, square stone-built structure one bay wide. Whilst the documentary record for the North West indicates that one- and two-roomed rural cottages were once very common, it would be highly unusual to find a free-standing two-storey, one-bay, cottage surviving in the Manchester city region, and the current writer knows of no such parallels. However, a more plausible explanation for the peculiar Phase 1 plan-form would be to suggest an earlier phase of activity, Phase 0. This saw the construction of a small timber-framed dwelling beneath the site of Room G1, with room G2 being added to the eastern gable of this timber-framed cottage. This would mean that the doorway between G2 and G1 originally provided access into this lost timber-framed wing. This putative timber-framed wing was demolished and replaced by room G1 during Phase III (see below).

Phase 1: late 17th Century

This phase saw the construction of rooms G2 and FF2, probably as a heated extension to the timber-framed cottage to the west, beneath room G1. It had two transverse ceiling beams in G2, both with scrolled, steeped, chamfers of 17th century date which appear to have been original features. The gable-end fireplace also had a small narrow window immediately adjacent to the south, which is a feature of many 17th century fireplace arrangements. Finally, the northern window in G2, with its heavy stone lintel, and the two northern windows in FF2 all have chamfered bays, which again is a typical feature of stone dwellings in the Pennines during the 16th and 17th centuries. Indeed the presence of the heavy stone lintel above the northern window in G2 may suggest that originally this was a combined doorway and window, that was only converted to a window at a later date. This would also suggest that the doorway to the east was a later insertion. Such a supposition, could be confirmed by the removal of the render.

Parallels for the addition of a stone bay to a timber-framed cottage or farmhouse can be found across Greater Manchester during this period, and include Apethorn Farmhouse in Hyde, Tameside, to the north (Burke & Nevell 1996, 32-4), and Onion Farmhouse in Warburton, Trafford, to the west (Nevell 2010, 94-5; **Fig 54**).

The context for the building of this heated stone-wing, may have been the rebuilding work or change in ownership, recorded by the 1659 datestone on the adjacent manor farmhouse (see below section 4.2).

Phase II: 18th Century

This saw the addition two single-storey, stone-built, rooms to the southern gable of G2, and represented by rooms G3 and G4. This is shown by the vertical break-line in the western gable of the cottage. This may have acted as a pantry/scullery area. It had a graduated thick stone slate roof contemporary with the roof covering over FF2 and suggesting that it had been replaced at this period. There were also stone ridge pieces above FF2. However, there is evidence to show that this roof covering had been re-laid in the 20th century (see below Phase V). The style of the stone-work and roofing suggests a broadly 18th century date for this addition.

Phase III: Late 18th/Early 19th Century

The western handmade-brick, two-storey bay, represented by rooms G1 and FF3, was added during this phase. Break-lines in the form of different wall thicknesses can be seen on the ground floor in the passageway linking rooms G1 and G2 and on the first floor in the passageway linking rooms FF2 and FF3, at the head of the stairs. G1 appears to have retained its original stone flagged floor. Room FF3 has a different, later, style of purlin exposed in the roof, compared to room FF2. The graduated stone slate roof above FF3 had clay ridge tiles from the late 18th or 19th centuries. This produced the L-shaped plan-form recorded on the Marple tithe map of 1850.

Phase IV: Late 19th/Early 20th century

This phase saw the addition of the eastern half of the single storey outshut represented by room G5. This had a stone eastern gable and an early machine-made brick southern elevation. A small square brick chimney in the north-eastern corner may have been the remains of a flue for a brew house. The roof structure comprised a re-used oak purlin and re-used rafters. Despite this addition the map evidence does not show this clearly, although it does seem to suggest that the farmhouse was divided into two properties.

Phase V: 20th Century

This period saw the rafters above FF2 replaced with softwood versions, showing that the roof slates above FF2 and G3 and G4 had been re-laid during this period. The northern, front, elevation and the eastern gable were rendered, presumably to mask the join between the stone and brick bays and to give the northern elevation some symmetry. The southern wall of the outshut G5 appears to have been rebuilt in brick during this period. The stud partition between rooms G3 and G4 was inserted during this phase and the floors of each room were covered in bitumen. The fireplaces in rooms G1 and G2 were rebuilt during the mid-20th century and the floor in G2 was skimmed with bitumen during this period. The casement windows in G1, the northern elevation of G2, and in FF3 were replaced during this period. The floors in rooms FF2 and FF3 were replaced during this period and a new fireplace inserted into FF2.

4.2 The Archaeological Context of 35 Barnsfold Road

There are around 2500 farmsteads sites in Greater Manchester, many like 35 Barnsfold Road surviving with some farm buildings on them despite the late 19th and 20th century urban growth which has destroyed many farm sites. Unfortunately, no systematic survey of this data-base exists although most of these sites are recorded on the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. Recent work has suggested that most of these farmstead sites (roughly 60%) were built after 1500 (Nevell & Walker 1999, 79-80). Only a small number of these 2500 farmstead sites have been surveyed and even fewer excavated.

In terms of the study of standing buildings within Greater Manchester, there has been no systematic survey of farmsteads and vernacular buildings in the region, unlike other parts of the North West (Brunskill 1987; McNeil & Newman 2006a, 145-50; McNeil & Newman 2006b, 168-70). A study of more than 70 clay walled buildings of the Solway plain (an area approximately 44km across and 20km deep with Carlisle at its centre) was undertaken in the early 2000s (Jennings 2003). Richard Watson and Marion McClintock studied 26 traditional houses of the Fylde, a lowland coastal area of some 20km by 20km in western Lancashire as long ago as the mid-1970s (Watson & McClintock 1979). The Royal Commission for the Historical Monuments of England surveyed 98 domestic properties between 1560 and 1760 rural houses in the Lancashire Pennines around Burnley and Colne in the early 1980s (RCHME 1985). Gary Miller's study of domestic houses from 1300 to 1770 in the upper Douglas Valley, between Chorley, Ormskirk, and Wigan in south-west Lancashire, looked at 145 buildings in the late 1990s (Miller 2002).

However, the recently published Regional Research Framework for North West England has called for greater recording in this area and a greater use of archaeological theoretical frameworks when looking at buildings archaeology (Newman & McNeil 2007, 116-22).

Within Greater Manchester there have been four local vernacular building studies since 1990. Firstly, a survey of adjacent townships in the Bollin Valley, on the Cheshire-Greater Manchester border, looked at 61 Post-Medieval farm buildings and farmhouses in the townships of Dunham and Little Bollington between 2007 and 2009 (Nevell, Grimsditch & Hradil 2009). Secondly, a survey of 48 farm buildings and farmhouses in the township to the west, Warburton, was undertaken between 1996 and 2009 (Nevell 1999; McNeil & Nevell 2001). Thirdly, 11 Post-Medieval rural buildings were recorded in detail in the Kingsway area of Rochdale between 2004 and 2007. Finally, a study 55 dwellings and farm buildings in Tameside, including 31 farmhouses and cottages, was undertaken between 1996 and 2006 (Burke & Nevell 1996; Nevell & Walker 1998; Nevell & Walker 1999; Nevell & Walker 2004; Nevell, Grimsditch & King 2006) as part of the Tameside Archaeological Survey. Such intensive studies, though, do not always reveal the early evidence that might have been anticipated, which is why excavated material is so important in revealing the earlier, medieval, origins of farmsteads (Nevell 2010).

During the 1990s there were several research excavations of rural cottages and

farmsteads including Onion Farmhouse in Warburton, a two bay timber-framed farmhouse of the 17th century; Paddock Lane Farm; a two bay timber-framed cruck farmhouse with late medieval origins; and Glasshouse Fold, Denton, Tameside, a three bay stone-built, two storey, farmhouse from the late 17th or early 18th centuries. Nicholas Fold, Atherton, a single depth two bay stone cottage was also excavated in Bolton ahead of open-cast coal quarrying. Since 2000 PPG16 work has led to the excavation of more post-medieval rural cottages and farmsteads, at Chorlton Fold, Monton in Salford, Gadbury Fold and Hatton Farm at Gibfield in Leigh, Wigan, Castle Farm and Dixon Green Farm at Kingsway in Rochdale, Captain's Farm and Hilltop Farm at Pilsworth in Bury, and Town Farm and Lawson's Farm at Golborne, Wigan.

These studies have shown that the two or three-bay tenanted farmhouse, like 35 Barnsfold Road, was most common during the 17th and 18th centuries across Greater Manchester. There was a progression from timber-framed, two roomed, linear plan, single-storey dwellings in the 16th century to two storey, brick-built, four- or six-roomed farmhouses in the 18th century. This is a pattern of expansion that may be present at 35 Barnsfold Road (**Fig 54**) and reflected both an increase in room specialisation and a desire for more personal space and goods (Johnson 1993).

Thus, the growth of the building at 35 Barnsfold Road can be seen to reflect both the rise of more polite styles of architecture in the 17th to 19th centuries and the increasing need for specialised room space, either for work (as with the possible brew house) or for more personal activities (as with the construction of the pantry/scullery area and the increasing number of heated rooms).

35 Barnsfold Road was also part of a larger farm complex that included in 1850 the adjacent Manor House (39 Barnsfield Road) to the west and a demolished barn and shippon to the east. It seems highly likely that this complex was in the same hands during the 18th and 17th centuries as well. Architecturally, 35 Barnsfield Road had little elaboration, apart from some quoining, when compared to the double-depth, central-staircase-plan Manor House with its coped gables and kneelers in typical 17th century Pennine upland higher status domestic style. This latter building also had a datestone of 1659 which might provide a context for some of the rebuilding work during the Phase 2 works at 35 Barnsfield Road. Whatever the precise status of 35 Barnsfield Road during the 17th to 19th centuries it must have remained secondary to the Manor House, acting as either a farm cottage or perhaps less likely the home of the farm steward.



5. Sources

Brunskill R W, 1987, *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain*. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London. Second Edition.

Burke T & Nevell M D, 1996. *A History and Archaeology of Tameside. Volume 5: Buildings of Tameside*. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council with the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit and the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.

Jennings N, 2003, *Clay Dabbins. Vernacular Buildings of the Solway Plain*. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Extra Series Vol XXX.

Johnson M, 1993, *Housing Culture: Traditional Architecture in an English Landscape*. Washington, Smithsonian, and London, UCL, Presses.

Miller G, 2002, *Historic Houses in Lancashire. The Douglas Valley 1300-1700*. Heritage Trust for the North West, Pendle Heritage Centre.

McNeil R & Nevell M, 2001, 'Old buildings for the future: the work of an archaeological unit', in Meeson B & Pearson S (eds), *Vernacular buildings in a changing world: understanding, recording and conservation*. CBA Research Report 126, 74-88.

McNeil R & Newman R, 2006a, 'The Post-Medieval Period Resource Assessment', in Brennand M, with Chitty G & Nevell M, 2006, *The Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North west England: Volume 1. Resource Assessment*. Archaeology North West Volume 8, 145-64.

McNeil & Newman R, 2006b, 'The Industrial and Modern Period Resource Assessment', in Brennand M, with Chitty G & Nevell M, 2006, *The Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North west England: Volume 1. Resource Assessment*. Archaeology North West Volume 8, 165-94.

Nevell M, 1999, 'The Warburton Archaeological Survey and the Vernacular Buildings of a North West Township', *Archaeology North West 4 (Issue 14)*, 18-22.

Nevell M, 2010, *Newton Hall and the Archaeology of the Cruck Buildings of North West England*. University of Salford Archaeology Monograph No. 1, University of Salford and Tameside MBC.

Nevell M, Grimsditch B & Hradil I, 2009, *Fir Tree Cottage, Dunham Village, Dunham Massey, Trafford. An Archaeological Building Survey*. Unpublished client report, University of Manchester Archaeology Unit, January 2009.

Nevell M with Grimsditch B & King C, 2006, *The Archaeology of Tameside Volume 6: Carrbrook. A Textile Village and its Valley. A Study in the Industrialisation of the Pennine Uplands*. Tameside MBC and UMAU.

Nevell M & Walker J S F, 1998, *A History and Archaeology of Tameside. Volume 6: Lands and Lordship in Tameside. Tameside in Transition, 1348-1642*. Tameside Metropolitan Borough with the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit.

Nevell M & Walker J, 1999, *A History and Archaeology of Tameside: Volume 7: Transition in Tameside. The Archaeology of the Industrial Revolution in Two North-West Lordships, 1642-1870*. Tameside MBC and University of Manchester Archaeological Unit.

Nevell M & Walker J, 2004 *A History and Archaeology of Tameside Volume 8: The Archaeology of Twentieth Century Tameside. From Lordship to Local Authority. The Archaeology of the Later Industrial Period, 1870-2000*. Michael Nevell & John Walker. Tameside MBC with UMAU.

Newman R & McNeil R, 2007, 'The Post-Medieval Period Research Agenda', in Brennan M, with Chitty G & Nevell M, 2007, *The Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North west England: Volume 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. Archaeology North West Volume 9, 115-32.

RCHME, 1985, *Rural Houses of the Lancashire Pennines 1560-1760*. Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England. Supplementary Series 10. HMSO.

Watson R C & McClintock M E, 1979, *Traditional Houses of the Fylde*. Centre for North-West Regional Studies, University of Lancaster Occasional Paper no. 6.



Appendix 1: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Fig.	Description	Viewpoint	Format
001		The northern elevation of 35 Barsnfold Rd, wide shot	Looking S	Digital
002	9	The northern elevation of 35 Barsnfold Rd, close up		Digital
003		The north-western corner of 35 Barsnfold Rd	Looking E	Digital
004		The western gable of 35 Barsnfold Rd	Looking E	Digital
005	10	The eastern gable of Barsnfold Cottage	Looking W	Digital
006		The eastern gable of Barsnfold Cottage detail	Looking W	Digital
007		The eastern gable of Barsnfold Cottage looking at the chimney stack	Looking W	Digital
008	12	The western elevation of the southern outshut	Looking W	Digital
009	11	The south-eastern elevation of 35 Barsnfold Rd	Looking N	Digital
010	13	<i>The southern elevation of 35 Barsnfold Rd</i>	Looking N	Digital
011		Detail of the external gable end of Room G5	Looking N	Digital
012	14	<i>The south-western elevation of 35 Barsnfold Rd</i>	Looking N	Digital
013		Detail of the doorway and window into the kitchen, Room G3	Looking N	Digital
014	15	<i>The south-western corner of 35 Barsnfold Rd</i>	Looking NE	Digital
015		The western gable of 35 Barsnfold Rd	Looking E	Digital
016	17	<i>Detail of the western gable of 35 Barsnfold Rd, showing the building break between the two windows</i>	Looking E	Digital
017	16	<i>Detail of the western gable of 35 Barsnfold Rd showing the break at the south-west corner</i>	Looking E	Digital
018		General view of the landscape west of the cottage showing the Macclesfield Canal	Looking W	Digital
019	36	<i>Room G5 looking northwards</i>	Looking N	Digital
020	37	<i>Room G5 looking northwards, showing the re-used ceiling beam supporting the rafters. Note the small brick chimney in the corner,</i>	Looking N	Digital
021		Room G5 looking northwards	Looking N	Digital
022		Room G5 looking northwards	Looking N	Digital
023	38	<i>Room G5 looking north-westwards at the watershot stone partition with room G3,</i>	Looking NW	Digital

		<i>which was a former gable wall</i>		
024	35	<i>Room G5, the outshut, looking southwards towards the entrance</i>	Looking S	Digital
025	31	<i>Room G2 looking northwards towards room G2</i>	Looking N	Digital
026	32	<i>Room G3 looking southwards</i>	Looking S	Digital
027	33	<i>Room G3 looking westwards at the doorway into room G4</i>	Looking W	Digital
028	34	<i>Room G4 showing the chamfered window in the western gable</i>	Looking W	Digital
029		Panoramic view of Room G2	Looking NW	Digital
030		Room G2 looking NW	Looking NW	Digital
031	27	<i>Room G2 looking northwards</i>	Looking N	Digital
032	29	<i>Room G2 looking westwards</i>	Looking W	Digital
033	30	<i>Room G2 looking southwards towards the kitchen area, room G3. Note the chamfered ceiling beams</i>	Looking S	Digital
034	28	<i>Room G2 looking at the southern end of the eastern ceiling beam. Note the deep chamfering and run out stops</i>	Looking S	Digital
035		Room G2 looking at the southern end of the eastern ceiling beam. Note the deep chamfering and run out stops	Looking S	Digital
036		Room G2 looking at the northern end of the western ceiling beam. Note the deep chamfering and run out stops	Looking N	Digital
037		Room G2 looking at the northern end of the eastern ceiling beam. Note the deep chamfering and run out stops	Looking N	Digital
038	26	<i>Room G2 looking eastwards from G1 showing the angled wall on the right</i>	Looking E	Digital
039	20	<i>Detail of room G1 looking along the southern wall. Note the brickwork and the flag-flooring</i>	Looking E	Digital
040	24	<i>The cupboard beneath the stairwell (FF1) in room G1</i>	Looking N	Digital
041		Room G1 looking E	Looking E	Digital
042		Room G1 looking N-E	Looking N-E	Digital
043		Room G1 looking N	Looking N	Digital
044		Panoramic view of Room G1 looking N-E	Looking N-E	Digital
045	22	<i>The mid-20th century fireplace against the western gable of Room G1</i>	Looking E	Digital
046	21	<i>The mid-20th century fireplace against the western gable of Room G1</i>	Looking S	Digital
047	23	<i>The lobby area at the foot of the stairwell (FF 1)</i>	Looking W	Digital
048	25	<i>The stairwell, FF1, looking from the lobby in room G1</i>	Looking S	Digital
049	44	<i>Room FF3 looking westwards across the</i>	Looking W	Digital

		<i>landing to room FF2</i>		
050	45	<i>Room FF3 looking westwards at the ceiling beams and chimney breast</i>	Looking W	Digital
051	46	<i>Room FF3 looking north</i>	Looking N	Digital
052	47	<i>Room FF3 looking south-westwards</i>	Looking S-W	Digital
053	48	<i>Room FF3 looking eastwards</i>	Looking E	Digital
054	49	<i>Room FF3 showing the six-inch pine floorboards</i>	Looking E	Digital
055		Room FF2 looking S-W	Looking S-W	Digital
056	39	<i>Room FF2 looking west</i>	Looking W	Digital
057	40	<i>Room FF2 looking north</i>	Looking N-W	Digital
058	42	<i>Room FF2 showing the north-western chamfered casement window</i>	Looking N	Digital
059	41	<i>Room FF2 looking north-eastwards</i>	Looking N-E	Digital
060		Room FF2 showing the north-eastern chamfered casement window	Looking N	Digital
061	43	<i>The floorboards in room FF2 showing the six inch pine (left) and nine inch oak (right) floor boards.</i>	Looking N	Digital
062	50	<i>Detail of the roof structure (machine-cut pine rafters) above room FF2</i>	Looking W	Digital
063		Stairwell FF1 looking S	Looking S	Digital
064		The ceiling of the stairwell FF1 showing the exposed purlin	Looking W	Digital



Fig 1: The location of 35 Barnsfold Lane, arrowed. Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale map, 2000. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright (2000). All rights reserved. License Number 100050261.

Fig 2: Burdett's
 1777 map of
 Cheshire
 showing the
 'Barns Fold'
 hamlet arrowed.

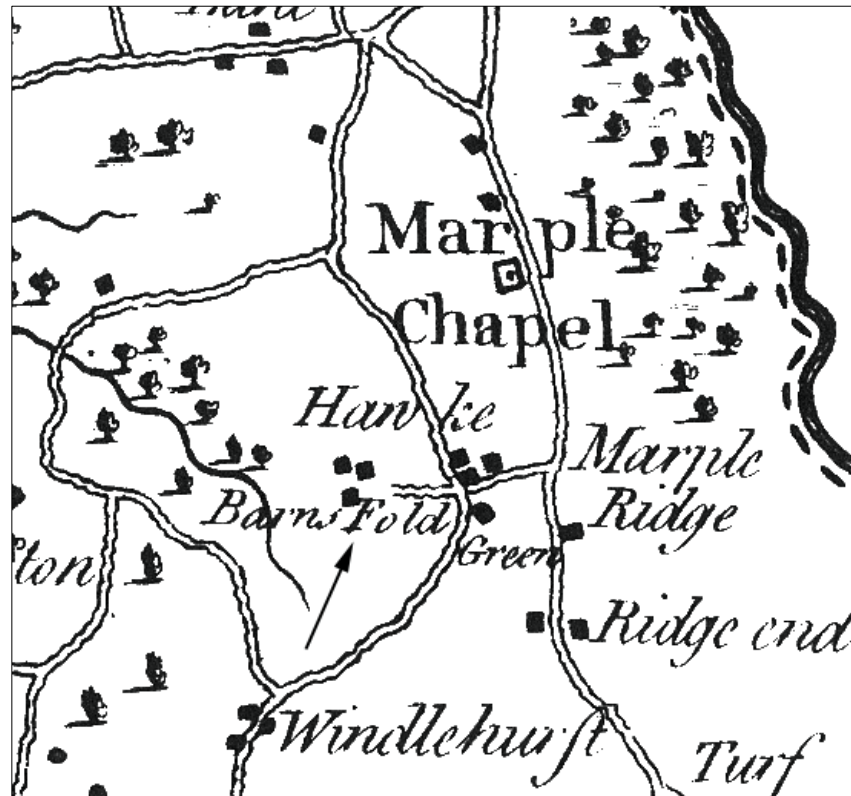


Fig 3: The 1850
 tithe map of
 Marple showing
 the location of
 35 Barnsfold
 Road, arrowed,
 plot number
 715.

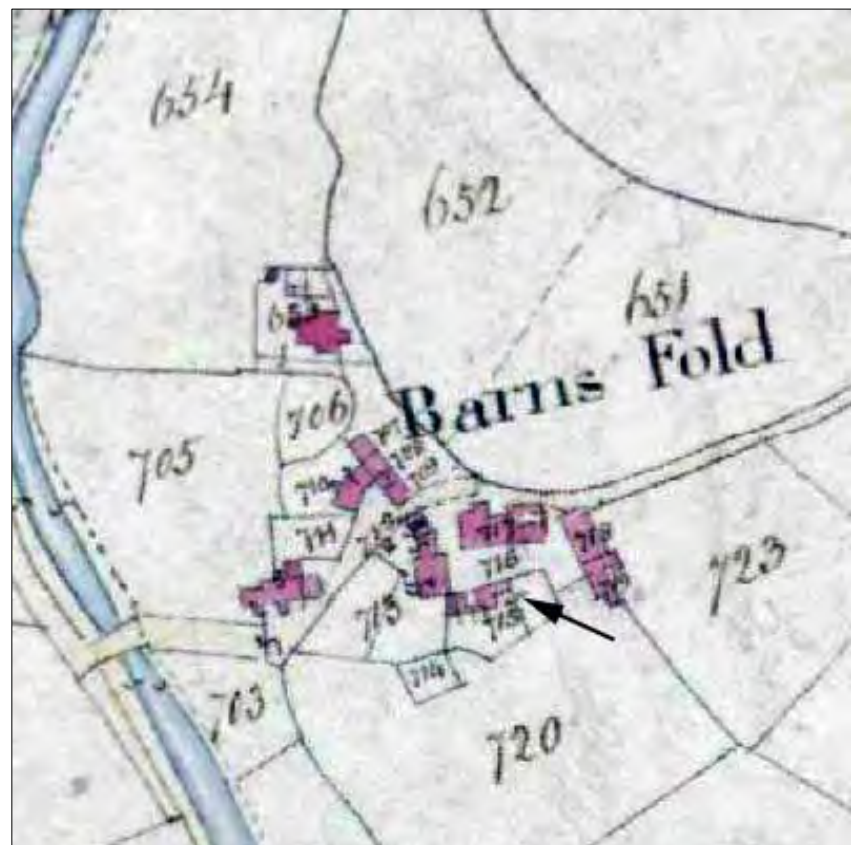




Fig4: Ordnance Survey 6 Inch First Edition map, Cheshire Sheet XX, 1881-2. 35 Barnsfold Road is arrowed.

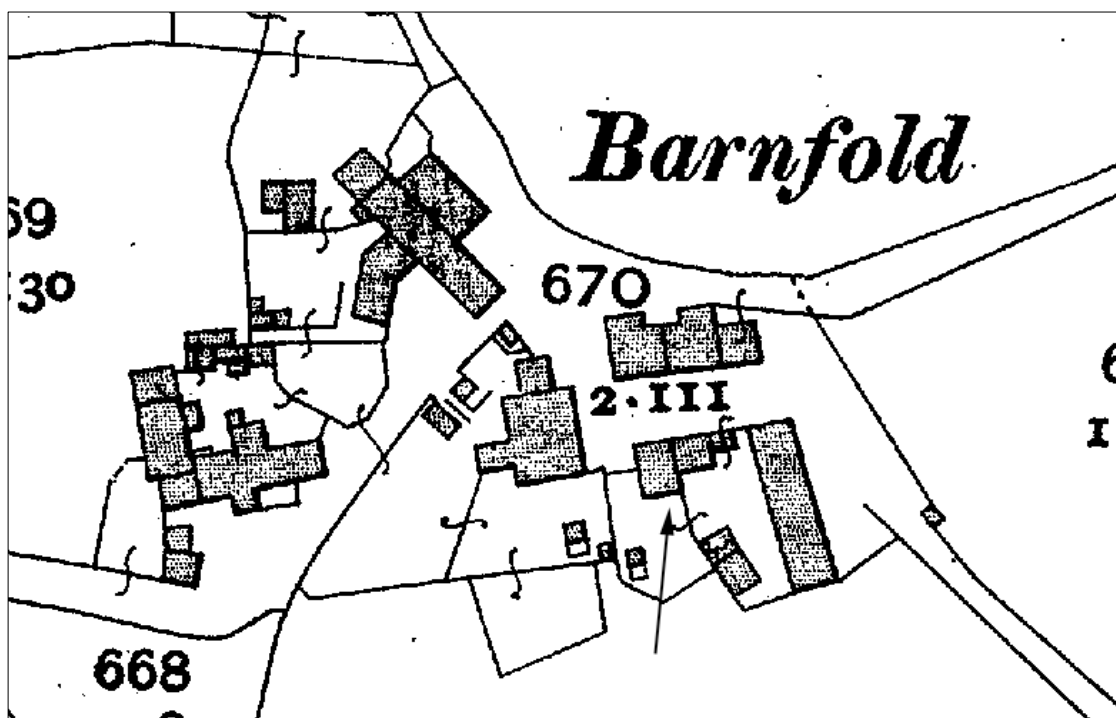


Fig 5: Ordnance Survey 25 Series map, Cheshire Sheet XX.2, 1909 edition. 35 Barnsfold Road is arrowed.

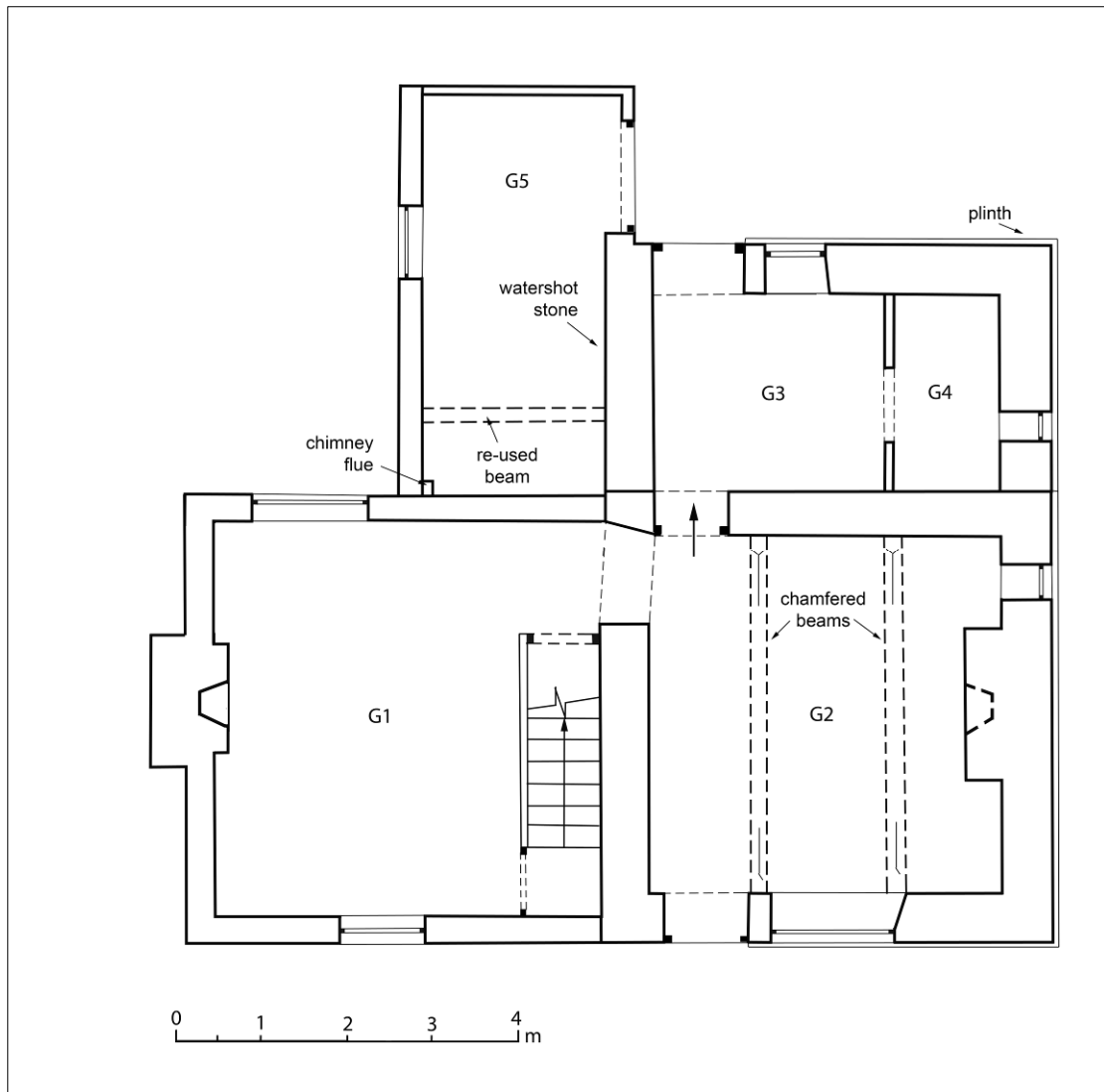


Fig 6: Ground floor plan of 35 Barnsfold Road.

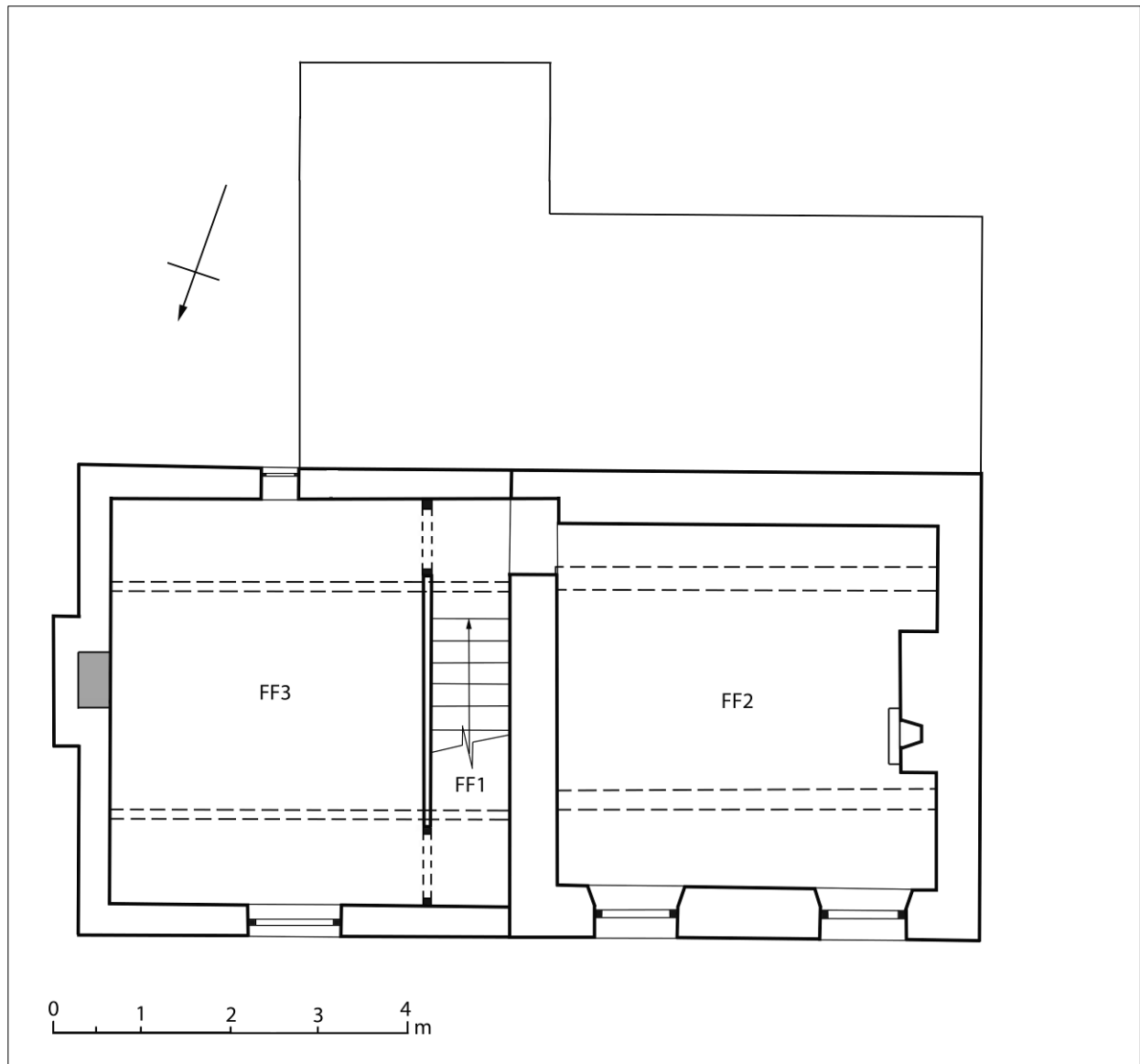


Fig 7: First floor plan of 35 Barnsfold Road.

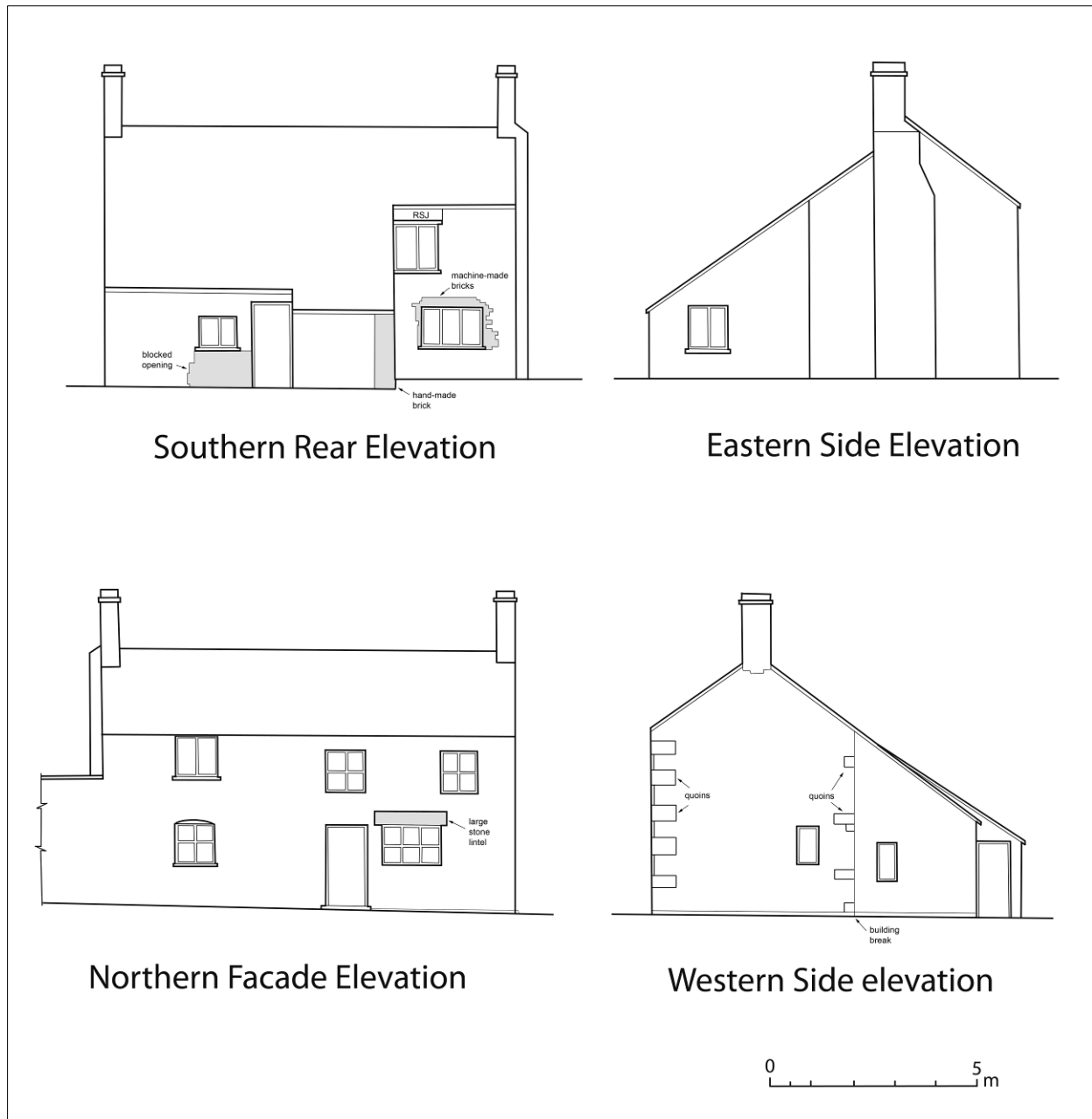


Fig 8: Elevations of 35 Barnsfold Road.



Fig 9: The northern elevation of 35 Barnsfold Road.



Fig 10: The eastern gable of 35 Barnsfold Road.



Fig11: The south-eastern elevation of 35 Barnsfold Road.



Fig 12: The south-eastern gable of the outshut at 35 Barnsfold Road.



Fig 13: The southern elevation of 35 Barnsfold Road.



Fig 14: The south-western elevation of 35 Barnsfold Road.



Fig15: The western gable of 35 Barnsfold Road.



Fig 16: detail of the western gable of 35 Barnsfold Road showing the break at the south-west corner



Fig 17: Detail of the western gable of 35 Barnsfold Road, showing the building break between the two windows.



Fig 18: Room G1 looking north.



Fig 19: Room G1 looking east towards the fireplace.

Fig 20: Detail of room G1 looking along the southern wall. Note the brickwork and the flag-flooring.



Fig 21: Detail of the ceiling joists along the western wall of room G1.





Fig 22: The mid-20th century fireplace against the western gable of Room G1.



Fig 23: The lobby area at the foot of the stairwell (FF 1).

*Fig 24: The cupboard
beneath the stairwell (FF1)
in room G1.*



*Fig 25: The stairwell, FF1,
looking from the lobby in
room G1.*

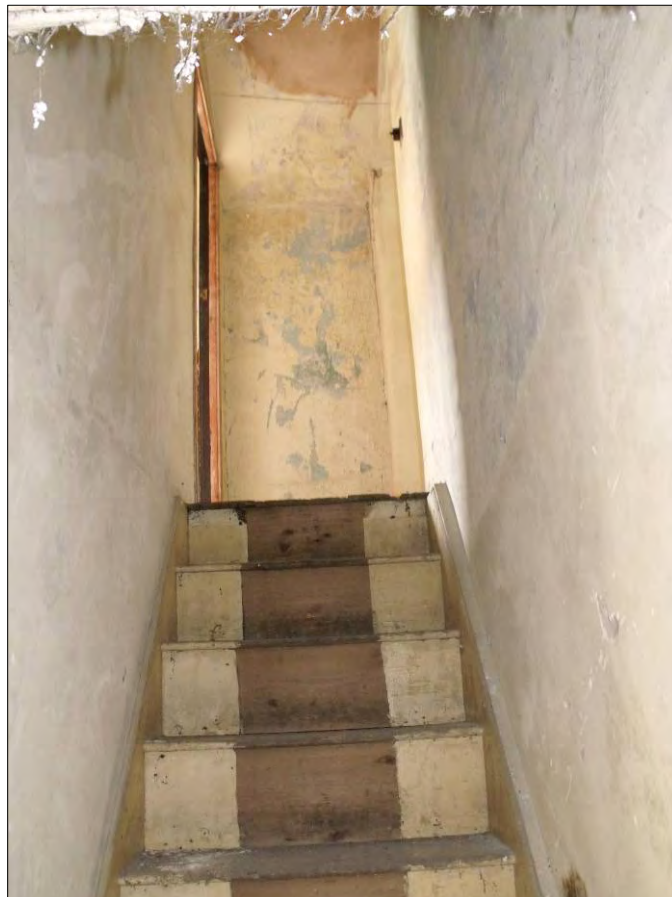




Fig 26: Room G2 looking eastwards from G1 showing the angled wall on the right.



Fig 27: Room G2 looking northwards.



Fig 28: Room G2 looking at the southern end of the eastern ceiling beam. Note the deep chamfering and run out stops.



Fig 29: Room G2 looking northwards.



Fig 30: Room G2 looking southwards towards the kitchen area, room G3. Note the chamfered ceiling beams.

Fig 31: Room G2 looking northwards towards room G2.



Fig 32: Room G3 looking southwards.



Fig 33: Room G3 looking westwards at the doorway into room G4.



Fig 34: Room G4 showing the chamfered window in the western gable.

Fig 35: Room G5, the outshut, looking southwards towards the entrance.



Fig 36: Room G5 looking northwards



Fig 37: Room G5 looking northwards, showing the re-used ceiling beam supporting the rafters. Note the small brick chimney in the corner, Was this used as a brew house?



Fig 38: Room G5 looking north-westwards at the watershot stone partition with room G3, which was a former gable wall.





Fig 39: Room FF2 looking west.



Fig 40: Room FF2 looking north.



Fig 41: Room FF2 looking north-eastwards.



Fig 42: Room FF2 showing the north-western chamfered casement window.



Fig 43: The floorboards in room FF2 showing the six inch pine (left) and nine inch oak (right) floor boards.

Fig 44: Room FF3 looking westwards across the landing to room FF2.



Fig 45: Room FF3 looking westwards at the ceiling beams and chimney breast.



Fig 46: Room FF3 looking north.



Fig 47: Room FF3 looking south-westwards.



Fig 48: Room FF3 looking eastwards.



Fig 49: Room FF3 showing the six-inch pine floorboards.



Fig50: Detail of the roof structure (machine-cut pine rafters) above room FF2.

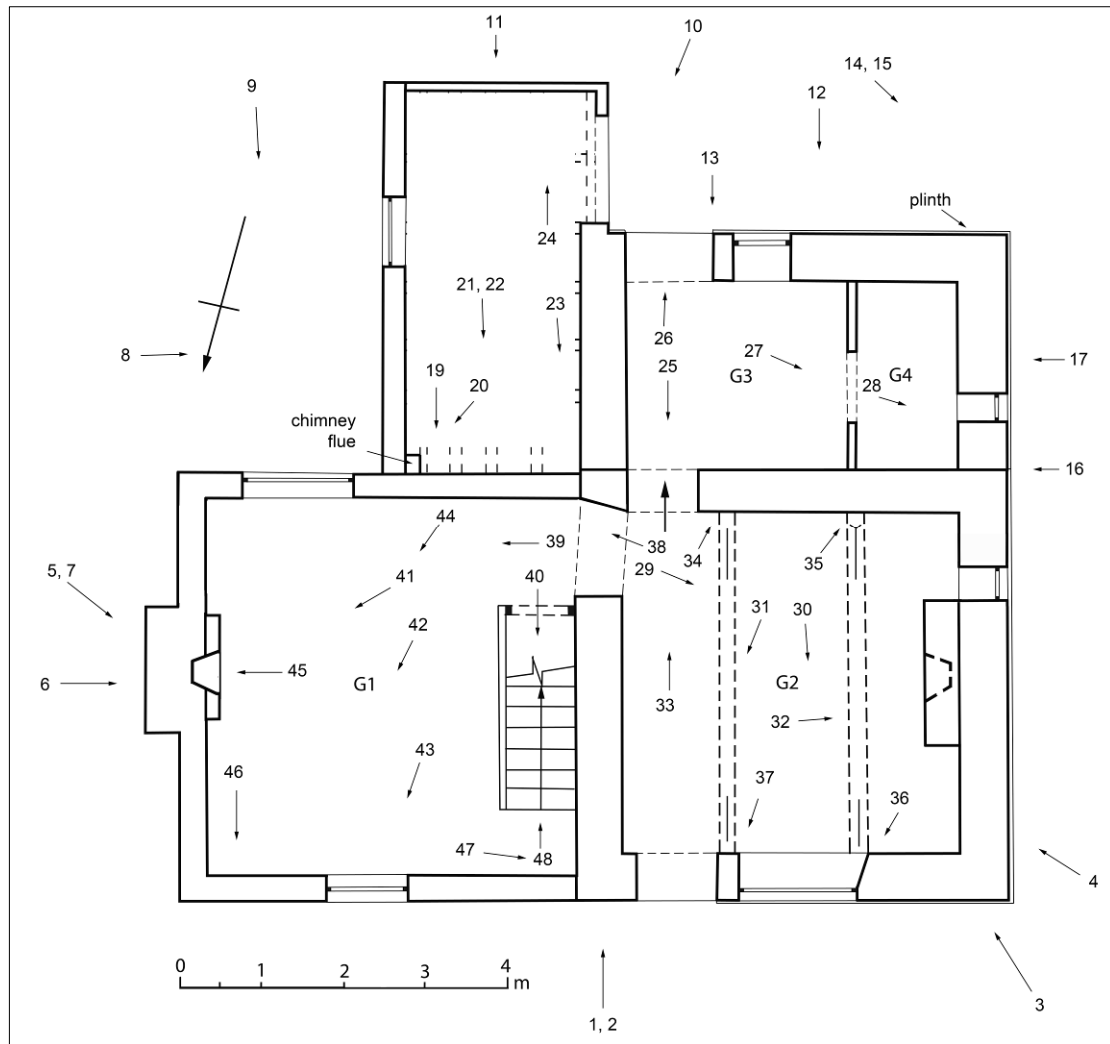


Fig 51: Barnsfold Road ground floor plan viewpoints.

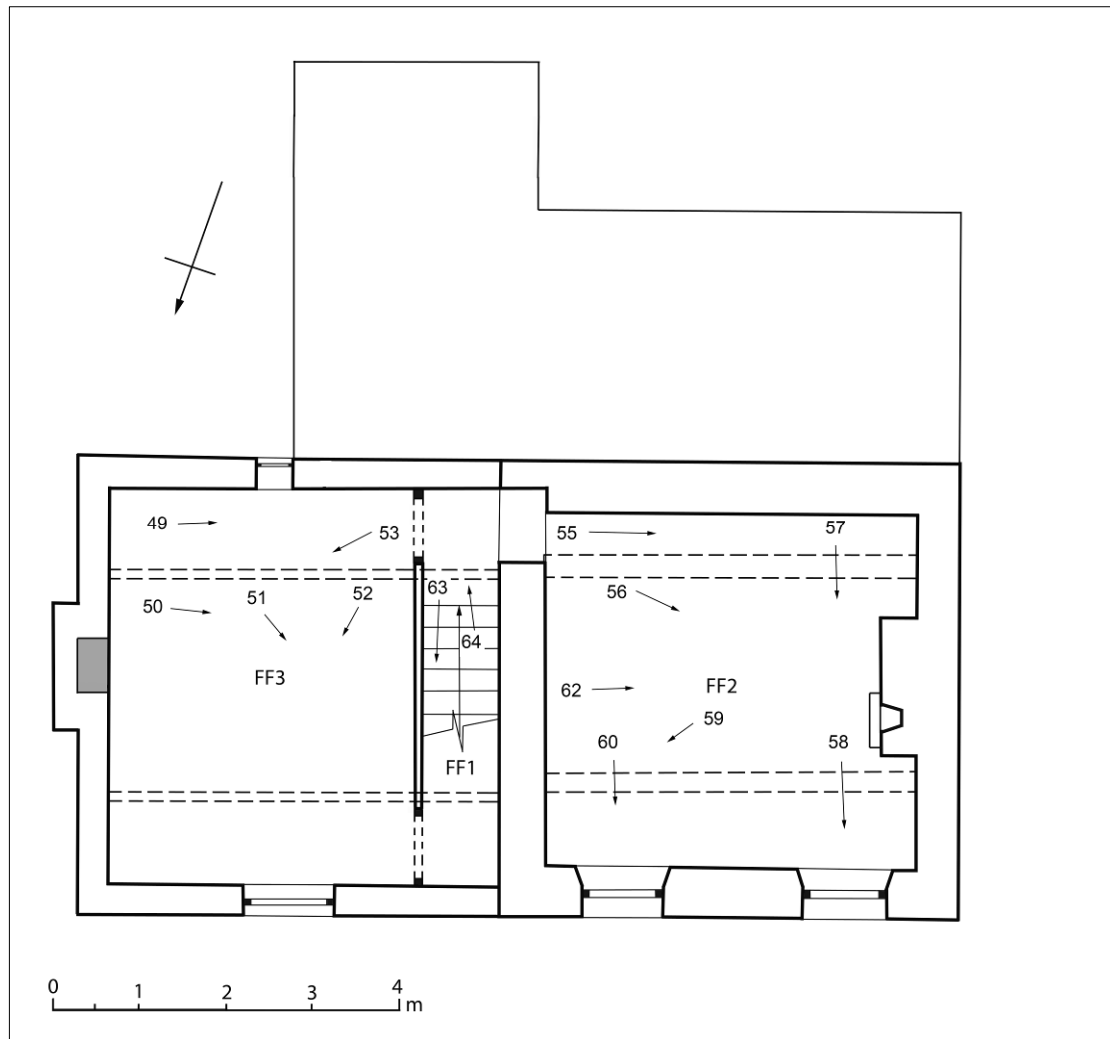


Fig 52: Barnsfold Road first floor plan viewpoints.

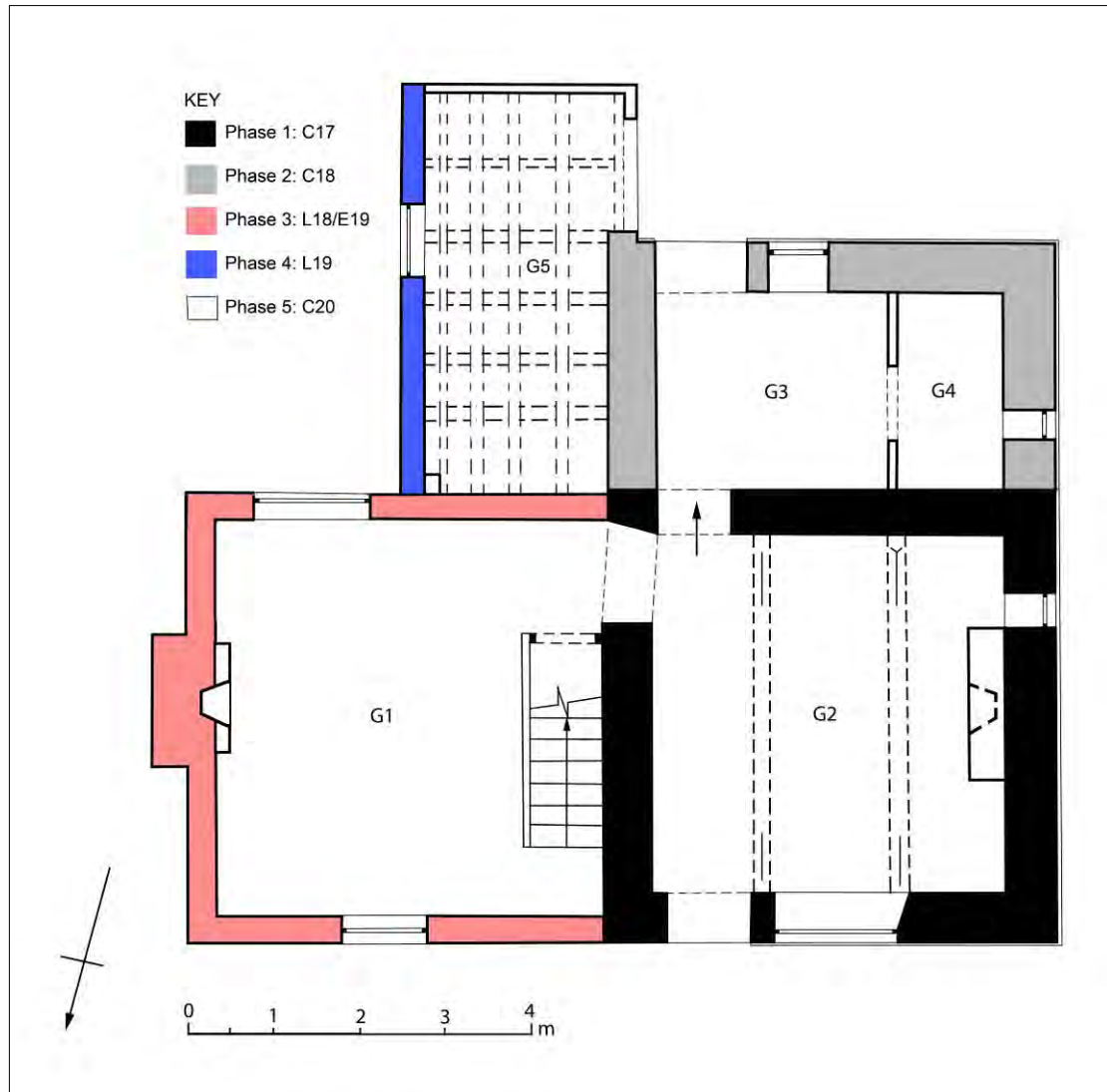


Fig 53: Phased plan of 35 Barnsfold Road.

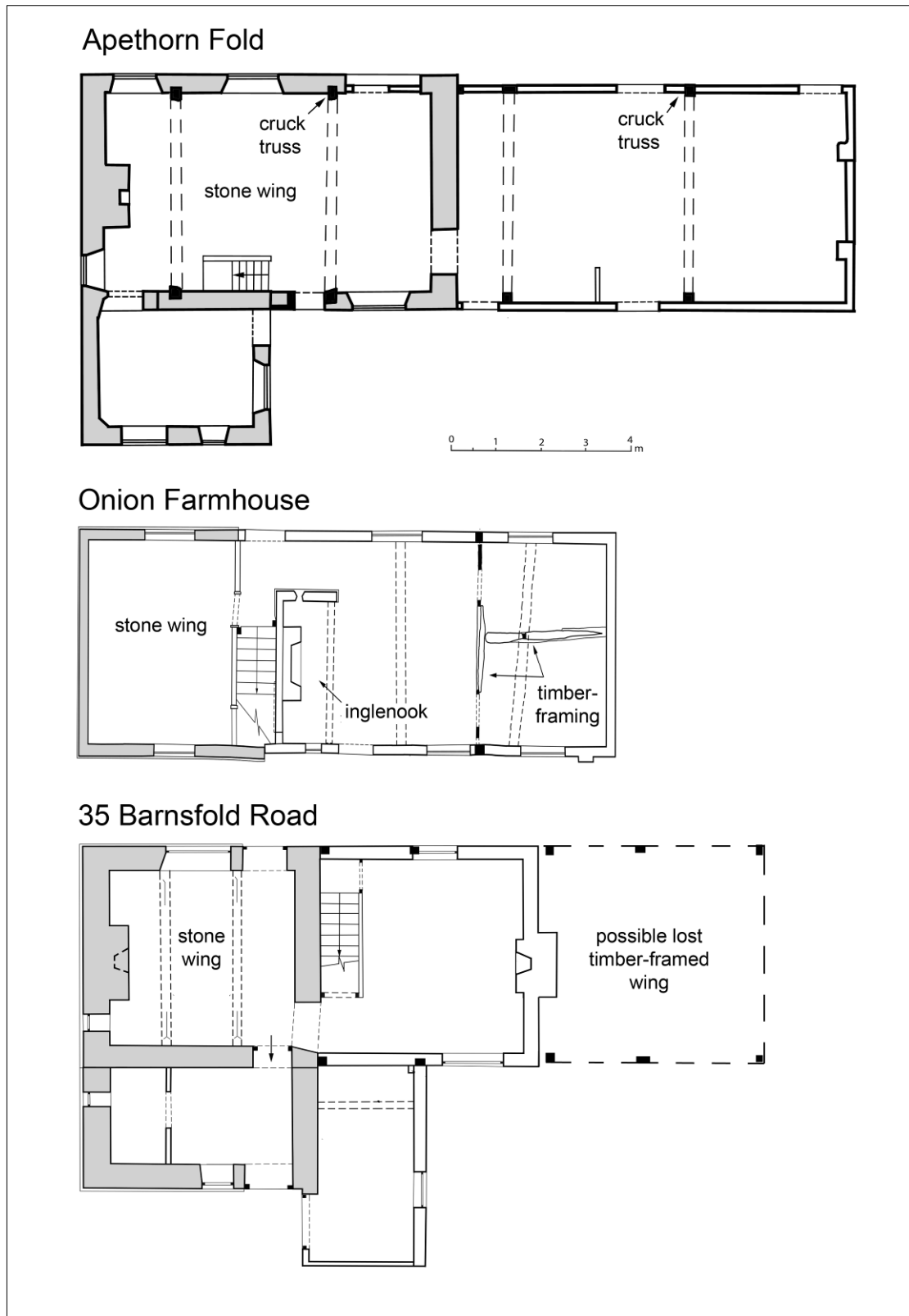


Fig 54: Comparative plans of 17th century timber-framed farmhouses with later stone wings; top Apethorn Fold, Hyde; middle Onion Farmhouse, Warburton; and bottom 35 Barnsfold Road. Scaling is approximate.