



Historic Building Recording at

# **GREEN FARM HIGHER KINNERTON**

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For Daniel Rowland

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Author Ethan Ellis MA John Baker MA

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MOLA

Historic Building Recording at

# GREEN FARM HIGHER KINNERTON

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Client:	Daniel Rowland
Local Authority:	Flintshire County Council
NGR:	333761, 361094
Planning App:	064050
Author(s):	E Ellis and J Baker
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MOLA Chester

York House, York Street | Chester | Cheshire | CH1 3LR | [buisness@mola.org.uk](mailto:buisness@mola.org.uk)

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# Crynodeb

Cafodd arolwg adeiladu lefel 2 ei cynnal yn “The Green Farm, The Green, Higher Kinnerton, CH4 9BZ” yn ystod mis Medi 2022 gan Ethan Ellis a John Baker o MOLA ar ran Daniel Rowland.

Roedd yr arolwg adeiladau Lefel 2 o fwthyn fferm cyn 1839 o fewn tirwedd wledig Higher Kinnerton. Darganfododd yr arolwg mai carreg a mortar oedd cyfnod cynnar yr adeilad, a addaswyd yn y 19eg a'r 20fed ganrif gyda defnydd o frics a wnaed â law a brics wedi gwneud â pheiriant.

Mae yna pum cyfnod adeiladu gwahanol sy'n debygol o fod yn gyfoes â'r sgubor gyfagos. Mae'r adeilad wedi'i addasu a'i ymestyn o ran hyd ac uchder, gan dynnu'r ffabrig strwythurol ar gyfer gosod ffenestri a drysau. Nid yw swyddogaeth gychwynnol yr adeilad yn hysbys, boed at ddibenion amaethyddol neu annedd. Er hyn, erbyn canol y 19eg ganrif, mae gosod simneiau brics yn awgrymu preswylad.

Roedd yr arolwg ar ffurf arolwg ffotograffig a lluniadu yn unol ag arfer gorau treftadaeth Lloegr a methodoleg gytûn, fel y nodwyd mewn cynllun ymchwilio ysgrifenedig.

Nid yw'r safle yn gorwedd o fewn Ardal Gadwraeth, Ardal o Bwysigrwydd Archeolegol, nac ychwaith o fewn unrhyw Barciau a Gerddi Cofrestredig neu Feysydd Brwydr.

# Abstract

A level 2 building survey was carried out at The Green Farm, The Green, Higher Kinnerton, CH4 9BZ during September 2022 by Ethan Ellis and John Baker of MOLA on behalf of Daniel Rowland.

The Level 2 building survey was of a pre 1839 farm cottage within the rural landscape of Higher Kinnerton. The survey found that the early phase of the building was of stone and mortar, which was adapted in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century with the use of hand made brick and machine made brick.

There are five distinct building phases that are likely contemporary to the nearby barn complex. The building has been subject to modification and extended in both length and height, with the removal of structural fabric for the insertion of windows and doorways. The initial function of the building is unknown, whether for agricultural purposes or a dwelling. Although, by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, the insertion of brick chimneys suggests residency.

The survey had been requested by CPAT prior to the demolition and reconstruction of a new dwelling, and took the form of a photographic and drawn survey in line with English heritage best practice and an agreed methodology, as laid out in a written scheme of investigation.

The site does not lie within a Conservation Area, Area of Archaeological Importance, nor is it within any Registered Parks and Gardens or Battlefields.

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Level 2 Historic Building Report (HBR) has been prepared by Ethan Ellis and John Baker of MOLA on behalf of Daniel Rowland.
- 1.2. The fieldwork was carried out by Ethan Ellis and John Baker of MOLA on the 20<sup>th</sup> of September 2021.
- 1.3. This site location is at The Green Farm, The Green, Higher Kinnerton, CH4 9BZ (FIGURE 1). The site centres around National Grid Reference (NGR) 333761,361094.
- 1.4. The site code allocated by MOLA is LP4509C. The HER event number supplied by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) is PRN 213811.
- 1.5. The work was carried out in line with a written scheme of investigation, approved by CPAT (ELLIS, 2022), the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2021) and the CIFA's standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (CIFA, 2020). All works were carried out in accordance with Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2016).
- 1.6. This report should be read in conjunction with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) LP4509C-WSI-v.1.0 written by Ethan Ellis of MOLA.

## 2. Site Background

### 2.1.PLANNING

- 2.1.1. Planning consent has been approved for the Conversion of the existing traditional agricultural building into four residential units, complete with access, associated parking, turning and landscaping (064050).
- 2.1.2. This document has been prepared in response to a planing condition submitted by CPAT, the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority Flintshire County Council (FFC), for a Level 2 building survey prior to any construction works.
- 2.1.3. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act (WELSH GOVERNMENT, 2016) is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment in Wales and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Act has three main aims:
- ◇ to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
  - ◇ to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
  - ◇ to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.
- 2.1.4. When considering a planning application, Flintshire County Council is bound by Welsh Government Planning Policy Wales (FEBRUARY 2021) Section 6.1, and Technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment (2017).
- 2.1.5. Currently Flintshire County Council (FCC) abide by the policies laid out in the Flintshire Unitary Development Plan regarding archaeology and planning, in this case Policies GEN1 and HE8.
- 2.1.6. On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment FCC take impartial advice from the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT).
- 2.1.7. Condition 12 of the planning consent states:

No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to a Historic England Level 2 building survey, has been secured and implemented, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The programme of building analysis and recording will be completed by an archaeological contractor and must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP).

REASON: In the interest of allowing the opportunity to record the history of the site prior to development and to comply with the requirements of policies GEN1 and HE8 of the Flintshire Unitary Development Plan.

2.1.8. An event number has been assigned to this project by CPAT Historic Environment Record (PRN 213811).

2.1.9. The building is not listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 or the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, nor does it lie within a conservation area. However, the site lies within the vicinity of five Grade II Listed Buildings located in higher Kinnerton, west of site.

2.1.10. Of the five Listed Buildings in the vicinity three date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century; Hillside Cottage (19<sup>th</sup> Century: 19078) situated on the south side of Kinnerton Lane, Kinnerton Lodge and Stables (19<sup>th</sup> Century: 19077) within enclosed grounds off Kinnerton Lane. The remaining buildings, Crompton Hall (17<sup>th</sup> Century: 1205633) near Park Avenue, and Kinnerton Hall (1740 AD: 19076) west of Kinnerton Road (CADW 2021) date to the 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> Century respectively.

## **2.2.GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY**

2.2.1. The bedrock geology of the site is thought to be of Kinnerton Sandstone Formation, a Sedimentary Bedrock formed in an environment dominated by hot deserts approximately 247 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period (BGS, 2020).



- 2.2.2. The site is set on a farmstead directly east off Green Road, southeast of Higher Kinnerton in the parish of hope, within a comparatively level plain area, 22 mOD, which presents extensive vistas over the surrounding agricultural landscape.
- 2.2.3. The complex was assessable via two entrance points off The Green Road, one to the front facade and the other to the rear (FIGURE 2).

### 3. Aims and Objectives

3.1. The aims of the survey were to:

- ◆ Provide a basic understanding of the form, function and any phasing of the standing building,
- ◆ Provide a photographic, written and drawn record of the historic elements of the building, prior to any construction work taking place.

3.2. The objectives were:

- ◆ To undertake historic research on the site at relevant repositories;
- ◆ To make a detailed record to level 2 standards of the structure as per Historic England standards and guidance (2016);
- ◆ To produce a formal report on the results of the survey, which is fully illustrated.

## 4. Archaeology & Historic Background

4.1. Historically the surrounding landscape was agricultural in nature. Kinnerton is listed in the Domesday Book as Edritone and was held by Almer and Ravenkel of Clayton prior to the Conquest but was passed to Hugh FitzOsbern. It was very small, consisting of just five households, land for one plough and one meadow (MORRIS, 1978).

*Hugh Son of Osbern holds Kinnerton. Richard holds from him. Aelmer and Ravenkel held it as 2 manors; they were free men. 1 1/2 hides paying tax. Land for 1 plough. It is there, with 2 riders and 3 smallholders. Meadow, 1 acre.*

*Value 10s*

*Osbern son of Tezzo holds 1 hide of this land, and Hugh son of Norman 1/2 hide.*

4.2. This continued into the later Medieval period with a windmill at windmill hill in Dodleston. This illustrates a focus on grain production and processing within the local landscape.

4.3. The current appearance of the landscape and the majority of the built heritage dates to the later Post Medieval and Modern periods. There are various sand pits, marl pits and saw pits recorded from historic maps in the surrounding fields all concurrent with the established small scale agricultural landscape.

4.4. The area became more residential with increased infrastructure in later periods. Such as the railway, located to the north of the site, was built in 1849 and dismantled in 1962, but there are still some fragments of railway furniture visible on the fields to the north. By the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century there is a building visible on the Tithe Map in keeping with the small scale agricultural landscape **FIGURE 3**.

4.5. Two areas of ridge and furrow have been recorded within 500m of the site. One at Brookside, to the northwest, and one at Station Farm, to the northeast, highlighting the agricultural nature of activity in the vicinity.

## HISTORIC MAPS

- 4.6. As depicted in the 1839 Dodleston Parish Tithe Map (FIGURE 3), the site consisted of two main buildings within a pasture of land documented as 615, owned by Sir Stephen Richard Glynn Bart and occupied by one Edward Peters. The building complex in review, which comprised of a two staggered rectangular shaped building, and a further much larger barn complex to the southeast. Two additional secluded smaller buildings were evident to the east of the north most building, Extensive countryside divided into pastures and buildings encompassed the site.
- 4.7. By the publication of the 1871 Ordnance Survey (OS) Map (FIGURE 4), and the 1893 OS Map (FIGURE 5), the cottage appears to be more rectangular in shape with a small extension in the north most corner of the building, which extends marginally eastward.
- 4.8. The 1899 OS Map (FIGURE 6) depicts a complete rectangular building, with an extension south of the north most corner, forming one large rectangular building. To the south of the building, a small extension is evident, in the location of the present porch.
- 4.9. The appearance of the building is unaltered from the 1899 OS Map throughout the 1911, 1960 and 1990 OS Maps with only a small modern extension being added between the 1990 and the survey taking place (FIGURE 7, 8, 9).

## 5. Methodology

5.1. The survey was carried out in line with a brief supplied by CPAT to a Level 2 standard as set out by Historic England in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (HISTORIC ENGLAND, 2016). This level of survey includes:

- ◇ Description and photographic record of the exterior and the interior
- ◇ Detailed account of type, construction, form, function, phasing
- ◇ Past and present use and relationship with setting
- ◇ Identification and recording of original fixtures and fittings
- ◇ Conclusions regarding the building's development and use
- ◇ The drawn record annotated accurately measured plans supplied by the architect in order to form:
- ◇ Accurate, measured ground plan, elevations and cross-sections as appropriate
- ◇ Phase plans showing the development of the structure

5.2. A photographic record was made of 89 photographs (Appendix 1, 2, 3):

- ◇ Views of elevations
- ◇ Views of external appearance
- ◇ Views of all internal rooms
- ◇ Internal and external structural detail
- ◇ Fixtures, fittings, machinery, related contents

5.3. The written record included a precise location of the building as an address, a note of any statutory designations associated with the structure and the date when the record was made, the name of the recorder and the location of any archive material.

5.4. A summary statement describing the building's setting, type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible dates so far as these are apparent from a visual inspection.

5.5. The associated archive is to be submitted to CPAT through Heddos and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales and will comprise a containing 89 digital images, a contact sheet as a pdf, and a copy of this report as a pdf.

## 6. Results

6.1. This section will outline the results of the level 2 historic building recording undertaken at The Green Farm, The Green, Higher Kinnerton, CH4 9BZ. The results of this survey have been divided into two sections below. Section one will discuss the external elevations and construction of the building. Section two will discuss the results of the internal survey.

### EXTERNAL

#### NORTH WEST FACING ELEVATION

6.2. Upon the northwest facing elevation (PLATE 1), there are five distinct phases. Phase 1 is the original body of the building constructed from irregular blocks of grey limestone from North Wales – seen on the north west corner of the external northwest facing elevation. The lower half of which is now covered in a pale render and may be of local origin.



Plate 1 - Northwest Facing Elevation

6.3. Phase 2 butted against the northwest side of the original phase 1 stone built structure and extended the overall size of the building in length. Constructed from handmade mottled red and dark blue brick in a running bond fashion, it is likely that phase 2 pre dated the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, prior to the mass production of machine made brick in the latter end of the century.

- 6.4. Ceramic air ventilation tiles were inserted at a latter stage along the base of both phase 1 and 2 in a horizontal fashion, which were likely a 20<sup>th</sup> century addition (PLATE 2).
- 6.5. A window feature is evident on the upper northeast section of the phase 2 elevation, comprising of a contemporary UPVC window. Yet, the original brickwork either side of the feature does not appear to be disturbed. However, machine made brick is evident directly above and below, indicating a later insertion. Thus, it is likely that an original window had once occupied the area but the fabric was altered marginally at a later stage to accommodate the contemporary UPVC.
- 6.6. Plaster render along the lower northeast elevation concealed the wall beneath. Thus, a detailed analysing of the buildings skeletal fabric was unsuccessful.



*Plate 2- AirVent Brick on Northwest Facing Elevation*

- 6.7. Phase 3 is a further brick construction – nine courses of brick were added in a common bond to give additional height to the building, these run across the entire upper elevation, beneath the roofline. These bricks are more regular in appearance (machine made) and of a different bond (English Garden Wall) so can be distinguished from phase 2. At this point, a new roof (presently of slate) would have been constructed to accommodate the new height of the building. The roof construction is visible as the slate shingles have been removed. It is a pitched gable construction, the wooden battens are presently exposed. The exposed structure



appears to be modern – the timber is new and there is a visible black, waterproof membrane beneath.

6.8. Phase four is a single story lean-to extension, protruding to the northwest (PLATE 3).

This extension was also of brick construction. The brick is constructed with a common bond and appears to be modern and machine made. The brick and bond match that of phase 3.

6.9. The extension has a slate roof following the pitch of the main structure. Two windows were included in this phase of construction. The lower appears to have been contemporary. The upper window appears to have been added at a later date – the surrounding brickwork is disturbed and has been repointed, and the two windows are of different sizes. A concrete lintel was fitted between the two likely for additional support when the new window was added.



*Plate 3 - Northwest Facing Elevation*

6.10. A modern pipe is exposed beneath the lower window, with contemporary brick encompassing, suggesting a later insertion.

6.11. A shadow outline of a previous standing building was evident along phase 2 and along the southwest elevation of phase 4. The absent building is phase 5 and butted against phase 4. The bond of the brick and the style of the roof cannot be determined due to demolition.

## **SOUTHWEST FACING ELEVATION**

6.12. The southwest gable end elevation is almost entirely covered in a white wash render (PLATE 4, 5). The lower two courses show a stone construction (PLATE 6), which would indicate that this was part of the original body of the cottage. However, there is evidence of brickwork which may be associated to later repair works. A chimney stack consisting of machine made brick was aligned with the elevation.



Plate 4- Southwest Facing Elevation (lower)



Plate 5- Southwest Facing Elevation (upper)



Plate 6- Southwest Facing Elevation, Detail.

## **SOUTH EAST FACING ELEVATION**

6.13. The southeast facing elevation functioned as the front facade and main access point into the complex. Similarly to the southwest elevation, the front facade is entirely masked in a white wash render, concealing the building fabric beneath (PLATE 7).

6.14. There are also ceramic air ventilation bricks towards the northwest side of the elevation (PLATE 8). These match those seen on the northwest elevation in dimension and location points along the lower elevation, indicating a possible contemporary phase.



Plate 7- Southeast Facing Elevation



6.15. The roof structure is identical to that seen on the northwest facing elevation – gable ended with the battens and waterproof membrane currently exposed.



Plate 8- Air vent brick

6.16. The elevation shows three windows on the ground floor and three flanking windows on the first floor level. They are of modern UPVC and are similar in dimension and flat arched design. The render makes it difficult to determine if the spaces for the windows are contemporary to the phasing or later additions.

6.17. There is an addition of a porch on this elevation offset to the southwest, which makes up the main entrance to the building. This is a gable ended structure with a pitched roof perpendicular to the pitch of the main body of the building. A single window is present on the southeast facing elevation of the porch. Because of the render, it is not possible to determine if the porch was a part of the initial construction phase or a later addition.

#### **NORTH EAST FACING ELEVATION**

6.18. There are three phases visible on this elevation. The first phase is the same as phase 2 and 3 described in 6.3-6.4 though they cannot be separated due to the render covering the upper half of this elevation (PLATE 9).

6.19. In the centre of this elevation there is a section of exposed brickwork that shows the join between the main body of the building and the lean-to extension described

in 6.5 above (phase 4). The brickwork has not been tied into the main structure, showing that the lean-to was a later addition to the structure.

6.20. The additional phase seen on this elevation is a now demolished extension. There are signs that this extension was once present on the lower southwest side of the elevation. There is an external door and window present in the southwest corner which shows that the extension was either a lean-to patio cover, or an additional room. The extension appears to have come across backing on also to the lean-to extension and was therefore a more modern addition to the overall structure.

6.21. This elevation is largely covered in a white wash render. There is a window present in the upper centre of this elevation, the surrounding render makes it impossible to determine if it is contemporary or a later addition – though the window is of modern UPVC.

6.22. The doorway on the northeast corner of this elevation looks to be internal and may have been a later addition to allow access to the now demolished extension, the render surrounding the doorway makes an analysis of this difficult to determine.



Plate 9- Northeast Facing Elevation

## INTERNAL

### ROOM G1

6.23. The exposed ceiling in room G1 (PLATE 10) located on the ground floor, southeast most side, is a timber construction. A load bearing timber beam extended on a northwest-southeast alignment in the centre of the ceiling, with a series northeast-southwest aligned joists resting above. Modern timber floorboards of the first floor sit above the series of (PLATE 12).



Plate 10- Room G1, Northeast Facing Elevation

6.24. The floor is also made of timber floor boards, and there are floor tiles present on the threshold joining room G1 and G2, behind the staircase in the north east corner of the room (PLATE 11).



*Plate 11 - Tiled Floor in Room G1*

- 6.25. On the northeast facing elevation the construction is of irregular stone and mortar. There is a chimney breast in the centre of the elevation constructed from brick which has since been painted white internally and plastered externally (PLATE 10). The courses of brick are irregular on the rear of the fireplace, the side walls have a common coursing. The paint over them makes it difficult to determine their age.
- 6.26. The northwest facing elevation of room G1 is mixed fabric of brick (towards the southeast edge) and stone and mortar (towards the southwest). There is a window offset to the southwest made from modern UPVC (PLATE 12). On the southwest edge of the window the stonework is partially exposed, and looks to have been designed to accommodate the window space from the outset.





Plate 12: Northwest Facing Elevation of Room G1

6.27. The southwest facing elevation of room G1 comprises of the timber frame of a former stud wall, behind which the staircase to the first floor is visible. The wall behind the staircase is of brick construction. The brick appears to be modern, machine made and in a common bond. The southeast corner of this elevation houses a doorway which grants access to the foot of the staircase and entry to the porch and into room two on the ground floor. Located on the northeast corner of this elevation there is an additional doorway giving access to room G2 (PLATE 13).



Plate 13- Southwest Facing Elevation of Room G1





Plate 14- Southeast Facing Elevation of Room G1

6.28. The southeast facing elevation of room G1 is of stone and mortar construction, most of the elevation is plastered and so obscured. There is a doorway in the northeast corner leading to the outside. This has a timber lintel above which appears to be contemporary to the surrounding stonework (PLATE 14).

## ROOM G2

6.29. The ceiling of room G2 is of the similar material and construction as room G1. Comprising of a northwest-southeast aligned timber load bearing beam which supported a series of northeast-southwest aligned timber joists above, with floor boards of the first floor above the joists (PLATE 15,16). The floor consisted of timber boards.

6.30. The northeast facing elevation is of a machine made brick, with a common bond construction. There are two doorways on the southwest and northwest ends of the elevation which presented access into room G1 (PLATE 15).



Plate 15- Northeast Facing Elevation of Room G2

6.31. The northwest facing elevation is of a brick construction identical to that of the northeast facing elevation – modern machine made brick in a common bond. The majority of the wall is covered in plaster. There is a central UPVC window, the surrounding plaster means that it is not possible to determine if this was contemporary to this phase of construction (PLATE 16).



Plate 16- Northwest Facing Elevation of Room G2

6.32. The southwest facing elevation of room G2 consists of machine made brick construction in a common bond form. Centrally, there is a large open fire place with a wooden manteltree. Positioned on the northwest end of the elevation, there is a doorway that leads into room G3 (PLATE 17). This doorway is supported by a wooden

lintel, the surrounding brickwork is undisturbed so this is likely contemporary to this building phase (PLATE 18).



Plate 17- Southwest Facing Elevation of Room G2



Plate 18-Wooden Lintel Above Doorway on Southwest Facing Elevation of Room G2

6.33. The southeast facing elevation is of brick construction. The bricks are machine made and modern, the bonding is indeterminable as only two courses are visible on the lowest portion of this elevation – the rest of the wall is covered in plaster (PLATE 19).



Plate 19- Southeast Facing Elevation of Room G2

### ROOM G3

6.34. The ceiling in room G3 is made up of timber joists which run perpendicular to those seen in rooms G1 and G2 (i.e. running northwest – southeast, rather than north east to south west). The plaster has been left between the joists (PLATE 20, 21) so the first floor floorboards were not visible.



Plate 20- Northwest Facing Elevation of Room G3





Plate 21 - Southeast Facing Elevation of Room G3

6.34.1. The floor is made up of timber floorboards and tiles, which are present in-situ in the southeast corner of the room (PLATE 22). The same tiles have been lifted in the centre of the room which appear to be modern from the fabric and the stamp on the obverse side (PLATE 24).



Plate 22 - In Situ Tiles in Southeast Corner of Room G3

6.35. The northeast facing elevation of room G3 is entirely covered in plaster, concealing the fabric beneath, preventing a detailed analysis of the buildings skeletal structure in order to date. On the north west edge of the elevation there is a doorway leading into room G2 (PLATE 23).



Plate 23- Northeast Facing Elevation of Room G3

6.36. The northwest facing elevation of room G3 is again entirely covered in plaster. There is a modern UPVC window in the centre of this elevation. As the brickwork is obscured it is not possible to say if this was a later addition or contemporary to this building phase (PLATE 20)

6.37. The fabric of the southwest facing elevation of room G3 was largely obscured by the plastering. There is a section of exposed brickwork and a tiled hearth where a fireplace and chimney were once housed (PLATE 25). The bricks are machine made and in a common bond design (PLATE 26).



Plate 24- Detail of Obverse Side of Floor Tiles in Room G3



Plate 25- Detail of Tiled Hearth in Room G3



Plate 26- Southwest Facing Elevation of Room G3

6.38. On the southeast side of this elevation is an external door – as identified in section 6.15, and next to this, a UPVC window (PLATE 26). The plaster render makes it impossible to tell if the window and door are later additions.

6.39. The southeast facing elevation of room G3 was covered in plaster rendering the fabric indeterminable. A doorway was positioned in the centre of the elevation leading to room four. (PLATE 21)

#### **ROOM G4**

6.40. The ceiling of room G4 consisted of exposed joists which run along the same alignment as seen in room G3. Any other plasterwork or boarding has been removed, though the fixings are still existent in the timber (PLATE 27, 28).





Plate 27- Northeast Facing Elevation of Room G4



Plate 28- Northwest Facing Elevation of Room G4

6.41. The floor is covered in large, dark square tiles alluding to the room's function as a kitchen.

6.42. The north east facing elevation of room G4 is largely covered in plaster. There are three courses along this elevation of black and white tiles, extending in a horizontal fashion along the centre. A further single course of black square tiles were fixed in a horizontal fashion along the elevation where the wall met the floor. In the centre towards the ceiling, the silhouette of an extractor hood is visible (PLATE 27).

6.43. The north west facing elevation of room G4 was largely covered in plaster. There was the same three courses of black and white tile towards the southwest edge of this elevation. The black tiles along the base of the wall also run all the way across. There was a central doorway leading into room G3 (PLATE 28).

6.44. The southwest facing elevation is also plastered. The same course of black tiles which run the entire periphery of the base room G4 are visible. The three courses of decorative black and white kitchen tiles were present on this elevation on the north east edge. There was a wooden door towards the centre of the elevation, leading to the outside (PLATE 29).



Plate 29- Southwest Facing Elevation of Room G4

6.45. The southeast facing elevation of room G4 was covered in plaster, the fabric of the elevation cannot be seen. The course of black tiles had been removed at the base of this elevation, though the silhouette of them is visible. The three courses of black and white tiles which extend in horizontal fashion along the centre of the elevation run the entire width, with a partial interruption from the central window (PLATE 30).



Plate 30 - Southeast Facing Elevation of Room G4

## ROOM F1

6.46. On the first floor, the ceiling in room F1 was pitched to follow the line of the roof. Two load bearing timber beams extended northeast to southwest and rested on the northeast elevation wall and the southwest elevation wall. The load bearing beams appeared to be recycled, characterised by cut marks of previous fixtures. The rafters were visible as was the waterproof membrane and the ceiling joists, which were modern (PLATE 31).



Plate 31 - Ceiling in Room F1

6.47. The floor was made up of timber boards running north east – southwest (PLATE 32).



Plate 32- Northeast Facing Elevation of Room F1

6.48. The north east facing elevation of room F1 is a mixed fabric of stone and mortar and brickwork. The stonework is visible near the base of the elevation, the extent is obscured by plaster. The top southeast corner shows the brick fabric – this is machine made brick given the finish and regularity of the size and shape, in a common bond. There is a central brick chimney breast – a continuation of the one seen in room G1. The brickwork for the chimney is exposed, machine made and in a stretcher bond (PLATE 32).

6.49. The north west facing elevation is similarly a mixed fabric of stone and mortar and machine made brick. The brickwork is in a common bond. There is a modern UPVC window offset towards the southwest of the elevation. The stone fabric comes half way up the window and the upper half is accommodated by five courses of brickwork. The stonework looks to have been disturbed to accommodate this window, the brickwork looks to be contemporary. There is a wooden lintel above the window which also looks contemporary. Located on the southeast side of this elevation, there is a silhouette of an internal wall which separated off the gap for the stairway (PLATE 33).





Plate 33- Northwest Facing Elevation of Room F1

6.50. The southwest facing elevation was not photographed as the floor of room F1 was deemed hazardous and could not be walked upon due to health and safety concerns.

6.51. The fabric of the southwest facing elevation was entirely of machine made modern brick in a common bond. A continuation which is seen in room G1 (PLATE 13) and the rear side in room F2 (PLATE 34). There was a doorway in the north east corner leading into room F2.



Plate 34- Northeast Facing Elevation of Room F2

6.52. The southeast facing elevation of room F1 is largely obscured by plaster. Although, machine made brick in a common bond was visible on the upper northeast section

of the elevation (PLATE 35).



Plate 35- The Southeast Facing Elevation of Room F1

## ROOM F2

6.53. The ceiling of room F2 is identical to that of room five, as is the makeup of the floor (PLATE 36, 37). The northeast-southwest support timber beam had evidently been repurposed, as there were defunct slots cut in the centre of the timber (PLATE 36).



Plate 36- Ceiling in Room F1

6.54. The northeast facing elevation was constructed entirely of machine made brick in a common bond. There is a doorway on the northwest edge of this elevation. The doorway was recently reinforced with modern breeze blocks. There are some remnants of plaster over the brickwork (PLATE 34).

6.55. The northwest facing elevation is made entirely of machine made brick in a common bond. There is a central UPVC window, with a stone lintel below. The brickwork encompassing the feature appear to accommodate the window space, indicating a contemporary window space that was later fitted with a modern window (PLATE 37).



Plate 37- Northwest Facing Elevation of Room F2

6.56. The southwest facing elevation of room F2 is dominated by a central chimney breast and fire place. The outside of the chimney is plastered. The brickwork inside the fireplace is exposed – it is machine made and in a stretcher bond. Either side of the chimney, the elevation is constructed of machine made brick in a common bond. A doorway was located on the northeast side of the elevation which presented access to room F3. Similarly to the opposing doorway described above (6.50), this has been reinforced with modern blockwork as part of the present works on the building (PLATE 38).





Plate 38- Southwest Facing Elevation of Room F2

6.57. The southeast facing elevation is largely covered with plaster, with a central modern UPVC window. Due to the surrounding render, the fabric beneath was obscured for detailed analysis. Just above the window was a partial course of red brick which were machine made although, the bond is not able to be determined (PLATE 39).



Plate 39- Southeast Facing Elevation of Room F2

### ROOM F3

6.58. The ceiling and flooring in room F3 is identical to that seen in rooms F1 and F2 (PLATE 40, 41). With recycled northeast-southwest aligned support beams and modern joists, rafters and a waterproof membrane. The floor consisted of timber boards.





Plate 40- Ceiling in Room F3



Plate 41 - Northeast Facing Elevation of Room F3

6.59. The northeast facing elevation is made up of brickwork – this is exposed on the northwest side. The bricks are machine made and in a common bond. There is a doorway on the extreme northwestern edge of this elevation, which leads to room F2. The top of this has been reinforced as described in section 6.52. The southeast side of the elevation is covered by plaster. In the centre, there is a large chimney and open fireplace constructed of brick. The brick is regular and consistent in its finish and size and therefore machine made. The chimney is built in stretcher bond (PLATE 41).

6.60. The northwest facing elevation is covered with plaster. There is a central UPVC window, above which there is a timber lintel and stone sill. Three courses of brickwork were exposed below the window. The bricks were machine made, the bonding is indeterminable (PLATE 42).



Plate 42- Northwest Facing Elevation of Room F3

6.61. The southwest facing elevation of this room was covered largely in plaster so the fabric is difficult to determine. There was a central chimney which lead from the southwest facing elevation fireplace, in room G3 below. On the northwest side of this elevation, there was a toilet and sink, elluding that this area functioned as a bathroom. Above the sink is a modern UPVC window – the surrounding fabric is obscured by plaster (PLATE 43).



Plate 43- Southwest Facing Elevation of Room F3

6.62. The southeast facing elevation of room F3 is largely of exposed brick. The brick appeared to be a single phase of construction, machine made and in a common bond. In the centre there was a shadow of a now demolished partition wall for the bathroom. Towards the southwest side, there was a doorway which lead into room F4. The doorway was supported by a concrete lintel, and the surrounding brickwork appeared to have been disturbed so to accommodate the doorway. This suggests that the doorway was a later addition to this phase of construction, possibly during the construction of phase 4 (PLATE 44).



Plate 44: Southeast Facing Elevation of Room F3

## ROOM F4

6.63. The floor of room F4 was deemed hazardous and so the images and analysis are limited. The floor is made up of timber floor boards running perpendicular to those in rooms F1, F2 and F3. The ceiling is low and has a single modern timber beam running across it (southwest – northeast). There is a space in the centre of the ceiling for a sky light. The rest of the ceiling is plastered (PLATE 45).



Plate 45: Oblique of Room F4

6.64. All four elevations are covered in plaster, none of the fabric of the structure is visible from the inside. There is a space for a window on the southeast facing elevation which meets the floor, the frame and glass have been removed (PLATE 45).

## 7. Analysis and Conclusions

7.1..A Level 2 historic building survey was carried out at The Green Farm, The Green, Higher Kinnerton, CH4 9BZ during September 2022 by Ethan Ellis and John Baker of MOLA on behalf of Daniel Rowlands. The works were conducted for the purpose of ascertaining a record of the building prior to its demolition. The results concluded a minimum of 5 phases of main structural reconstruction (Appendix 4, 5, 6, 7).

### PHASE 1

7.2.The first phase of the building is of stone and mortar construction, predating 1839, and may be contemporary to the stone and mortar barn at Green Farm (ELLIS, 2021). From the internal and external survey this comprises of most of room G1 – the internal southeast facing elevation, the majority of the northeast facing elevation, and the majority of the southwest facing elevation. Room F1 is also attributed to phase one. The lower half of the southeast, northeast and southwest facing elevations are of stone and mortar construction.

### PHASE 2

7.3.The second phase of building is of hand made brick. From the external survey, this extends across from room G1 through to room G2, and likely G3 on the ground floor, and similarly to a height on the first floor which comes up to the midpoint of room F3. The handmade brick suggests a date for this phase of pre machine made industrial brick (early 19<sup>th</sup> Century).

### PHASE 3

7.4. Phase three is a vertical extension to phases one and two. The brickwork used in this construction phase is visible from the external northeast facing elevation. The brick is regular in size with a consistent finish, and is therefore determined to be machine made (and so dated to early 19<sup>th</sup> century). This phase increased the height of the overall structure and at this point the roof would have had to be reconstructed. At present, it is a timber truss framed roof – gable ended comprised of reused timber load bearing beams and a series of modern raters and battens.



## PHASE 4

7.5. Phase four is an extension protruding to the northwest along the northeast most side of the building, which comprised of room G4 which appeared to have functioned most recently as a kitchen, with room F4 above as possible storage. This phase has similar brick material to phase three and the bonding is identical. However, the join between this extension and the main body of the cottage can clearly be seen in the southeast facing external elevation so is clearly a later addition. Further, the doorway from room F3 into room F4 shows signs of disturbed brickwork so to accommodate a new entryway. Contemporary reconstruction in the form of an additional window on the first floor level, room F4, and pipe work and under the ground floor window which was sealed with machine made brick. The exposed roof indicated a later, modern conservation works. The date of the phase 4 is likely late 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

7.6. As render concealed the fabric beneath the external and internal elevations of the porch, located on the front facade, a phase could not be established. Although, a porch appears on the 1899 OS Map which would suggest the feature is late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, the feature falls under phase 4 and likely a later edition when referring to the mapping data. Although, it is difficult to establish whether the porch has been subject to reconstruction at a later stage. However, the exposed roof revealed modern timbers, indicating contemporary conservation work.

## PHASE 5

7.7. Phase five comprises of an external extension (now demolished). The silhouette of the structure is still present (as seen in the northeast external elevation). A further single story extension coming off the southeast side of the elevation is also attributed to this phase. It cannot be determined if these two extensions are contemporary to each other, but both are likely later than phases 1-4 as they are not tied into the main structure of the building. There is an external door and window on the southeast most end of the northeast facing elevation, and an outline of a single story build, which appeared as if it butted against the main fabric of the build. Indicating either a lean-to patio roof, or further room and the elevation served as an internal wall.

7.8. Additionally, an outline of an extension appeared to butt against the northwest

elevation of phase one and two, and butted against phase 4. This structure was evidently a later phase of construction.

## Conclusion

7.9. The initial date and function of the Phase 1 stone building is unknown, whether it was utilised for agricultural purposes or as a dwelling. However, by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the building was subject to reconstruction and adaptation with the use of handmade brick in Phase 2, and later with early machine made brick of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in phase 3, to increase the overall dimension of the buildings height. In addition, there were three brick chimneys which were designed so that all rooms within the building had a fireplace, further indicating a residential functioning building.

7.10. From analysing the OS mapping data, a porch located on the southwest elevation was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century during phase 3. Phase 4 comprised of the 20<sup>th</sup> century extension positioned on the northeast most end of the northwest elevation and protruded northwestwardly as the building appeared to butt against phase 2 and 3. Phase 5 consisted of the demolished buildings along the northwest elevation and the northeast elevation. Both appeared to butt against phase 4 which would indicate a later construction dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> -21<sup>st</sup> century.

## 8. Dadansoddi a chasgliad

- 8.1. Cafodd arolwg adeiladu lefel 2 ei cynnal yn “The Green Farm, The Green, Higher Kinnerton, CH4 9BZ” yn ystod mis Medi 2022 gan Ethan Ellis a John Baker o MOLA ar ran Daniel Rowland.

### Cyfnod 1

- 8.2. Mae cam cyntaf yr adeilad wedi'i wneud o gerrig a morter, yn dyddio o'r cyfnod cyn 1839, a gall hyn fod yn gyfoes â'r ysgubor carreg a morter yn Green Farm (Ellis, 2021). O'r arolwg mewnol ac allanol mae hwn yn cynnwys rhan fwyaf o ystafell G1 - y drychiad mewnol sy'n wynebu'r de ddwyrain, y rhan fwyaf o'r drychiad sy'n wynebu'r gogledd ddwyrain, a'r rhan fwyaf o'r drychiad sy'n wynebu'r de orllewin. Priodolir Ystafell F1 hefyd i gam un. Mae hanner isaf y drychiadau sy'n wynebu'r de-ddwyrain, y gogledd-ddwyrain a'r de-orllewin wedi'u hadeiladu o gerrig a morter.

### Cyfnod 2

- 8.3. Mae ail gam yr adeiladu o frics wedi'u gwneud â llaw. O'r arolwg allanol, mae hyn yn ymestyn ar draws o ystafell G1 drwodd i ystafell G2, ac mae'n debyg G3 ar y llawr gwaelod, ac yn debyg i uchder ar y llawr cyntaf sy'n dod i fyny at ganolbwynt ystafell F3. Mae'r fricsen a wnaed â llaw yn awgrymu dyddiad ar gyfer y cyfnod hwn o frics diwydiannol a wnaed ymlaen llaw (cyn canol y 19eg ganrif).

### Cyfnod 3

- 8.4. Mae cam tri yn estyniad fertigol i gamau un a dau. Mae'r gwaith brics a ddefnyddiwyd yn y cyfnod adeiladu hwn i'w weld o'r drychiad allanol sy'n wynebu'r gogledd ddwyrain. Mae'r fricsen yn rheolaidd o ran maint gyda gorffeniad cyson, ac felly mae'n benderfynol o gael ei gwneud â pheiriant (ac felly wedi'i dyddio i ganol y 19eg ganrif ar ôl hynny). Roedd y cyfnod hwn yn cynyddu uchder y strwythur cyffredinol ac yn y fan hon byddai'n rhaid ailadeiladu'r to. Ar hyn o bryd, to ffrâm gyplau pren ydyw - talcen sy'n cynnwys trawstiau cynnal llwythi pren a ailddefnyddiwyd a chyfres o gyfraddwyr ac estyll modern.



## Cyfnod 4

8.5. Mae cam pedwar yn estyniad sy'n ymwthio allan i'r gogledd orllewin ar hyd ochr ogledd-ddwyreiniol fwyaf yr adeilad, a oedd yn cynnwys ystafell G4 a oedd yn ymddangos fel pe bai'n gweithredu'n fwyaf diweddar fel cegin, gydag ystafell F4 uwchben fel storfa bosibl. Mae gan y cam hwn ddeunydd brics tebyg i gam tri ac mae'r bondio yn union yr un fath. Fodd bynnag, mae'r uniad rhwng yr estyniad hwn a phrif gorff y bwthyn i'w weld yn glir yn y drychiad allanol sy'n wynebu'r de ddwyrain felly mae'n amlwg yn ychwanegiad diweddarach. Ymhellach, mae'r drws o ystafell F3 i ystafell F4 yn dangos arwyddion o waith brics aflonydd er mwyn gwneud lle i fynedfa newydd. Ailadeiladu cyfoes ar ffurf ffenestr ychwanegol ar lefel y llawr cyntaf, ystafell F4, a phibellau ac o dan ffenestr y llawr gwaelod a oedd wedi'i selio â brics wedi'u gwneud â pheiriant. Roedd y to agored yn dynodi gwaith cadwraeth diweddarach, modern. Mae dyddiad cyfnod 4 yn debygol o ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif neu ddechrau'r 20fed ganrif.

8.6. Gan fod rendrad yn cuddio'r ffabrig o dan ddrychiadau allanol a mewnol y porth, a leolir ar y ffasâd blaen, ni ellid sefydlu cyfnod hyn, mae porth yn ymddangos ar Fap OS 1899 sy'n awgrymu bod y nodwedd yn dyddio o ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif. Felly, mae'r nodwedd yn dod o dan cyfnod 4 ac yn ôl pob tebyg argraffiad diweddarach wrth gyfeirio at y data mapio. Er hyn, mae'n anodd sefydlu a yw'r porth wedi cael ei ailadeiladu yn ddiweddarach. Fodd bynnag, datgelodd y to agored bren modern, sy'n dangos gwaith cadwraeth cyfoes.

## Cyfnod 5

8.7. Mae cyfnod pump yn cynnwys estyniad allanol (sydd bellach wedi'i ddymchwel). Mae silwet y strwythur yn dal yn bresennol (fel y gwelir yn y drychiad allanol gogledd ddwyrain) ac ar un adeg roedd yn gartref i'r boeler ac yn ofod amlbwrpas. Mae estyniad unllawr pellach yn dod oddi ar ochr dde-ddwyreiniol y drychiad hefyd wedi'i briodoli i'r cyfnod hwn. Ni ellir pennu a yw'r ddau estyniad hyn yn gyfoes â'i gilydd ond mae'r ddau yn debygol o fod yn hwyrach na cyfnodau 1-4 gan nad ydynt wedi'u clymu i'r brif strwythur yr adeilad, ac mae estyniad yn amlwg ym Map OS 1899 ac i mewn i'r 20fed ganrif. Mae drws a ffenestr allanol ar ben mwyaf de

ddwyreiniol y drychiad sy'n wynebu'r gogledd ddwyrain, a oedd yn ymddangos fel pe bai'n groes i brif ffabrig yr adeilad. Yn dangos naill ai to patio croes, neu ystafell bellach a'r drychiad yn wal fewnol. Yn ogystal, roedd yn ymddangos bod amlinelliad o estyniad yn ymylu ar ddrychiad gogledd-orllewin cyfnod un a dau, ac yn ymylu yn erbyn cyfnod 4.

## Casgliad

8.8. Nid yw dyddiad a swyddogaeth gychwynnol yr adeilad carreg cam 1 yn hysbys, a gafodd ei ddefnyddio at ddibenion amaethyddol neu fel annedd. Fodd bynnag, erbyn canol y 19eg ganrif, roedd yr adeilad yn destun ailadeiladu ac addasu trwy ddefnyddio brics wedi'u gwneud â llaw ung ngham 2, ac yn ddiweddarach gyda brics peiriannol cynnar o ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif yng ngham 3, i gynyddu dimensiwn cyffredinol yr adeilad, o ran uchder a hyd. Yn ogystal â gosod tair simnai o frics a ddyluniwyd fel bod lle tân ym mhob ystafell yn yr adeilad.

8.9. O ddadansoddi data mapiau, adeiladwyd porth ar y drychiad de-orllewinol ar ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif yn ystod cam 3. Roedd Cam 4 yn cynnwys yr estyniad o'r 20fed ganrif a leolir ar ben gogledd-ddwyrain y rhan fwyaf o'r drychiad gogledd-orllewinol ac yn ymwthio allan tua'r gogledd-orllewin wrth i'r adeilad ymddangos. yn erbyn cam 2 a 3. Roedd Rhan 5 yn cynnwys yr adeiladau a ddymchwelwyd ar hyd y drychiad gogledd-orllewin a'r drychiad gogledd-ddwyreiniol. Roedd yn ymddangos bod y ddau yn gwrthdaro â cham 4 a fyddai'n dynodi gwaith adeiladu diweddarach yn dyddio o'r 20fed - 21ain ganrif.

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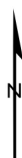
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# FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



0 100 m



PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

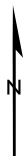
Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2022 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP4509C-HBR-v1.0

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



0 50 m



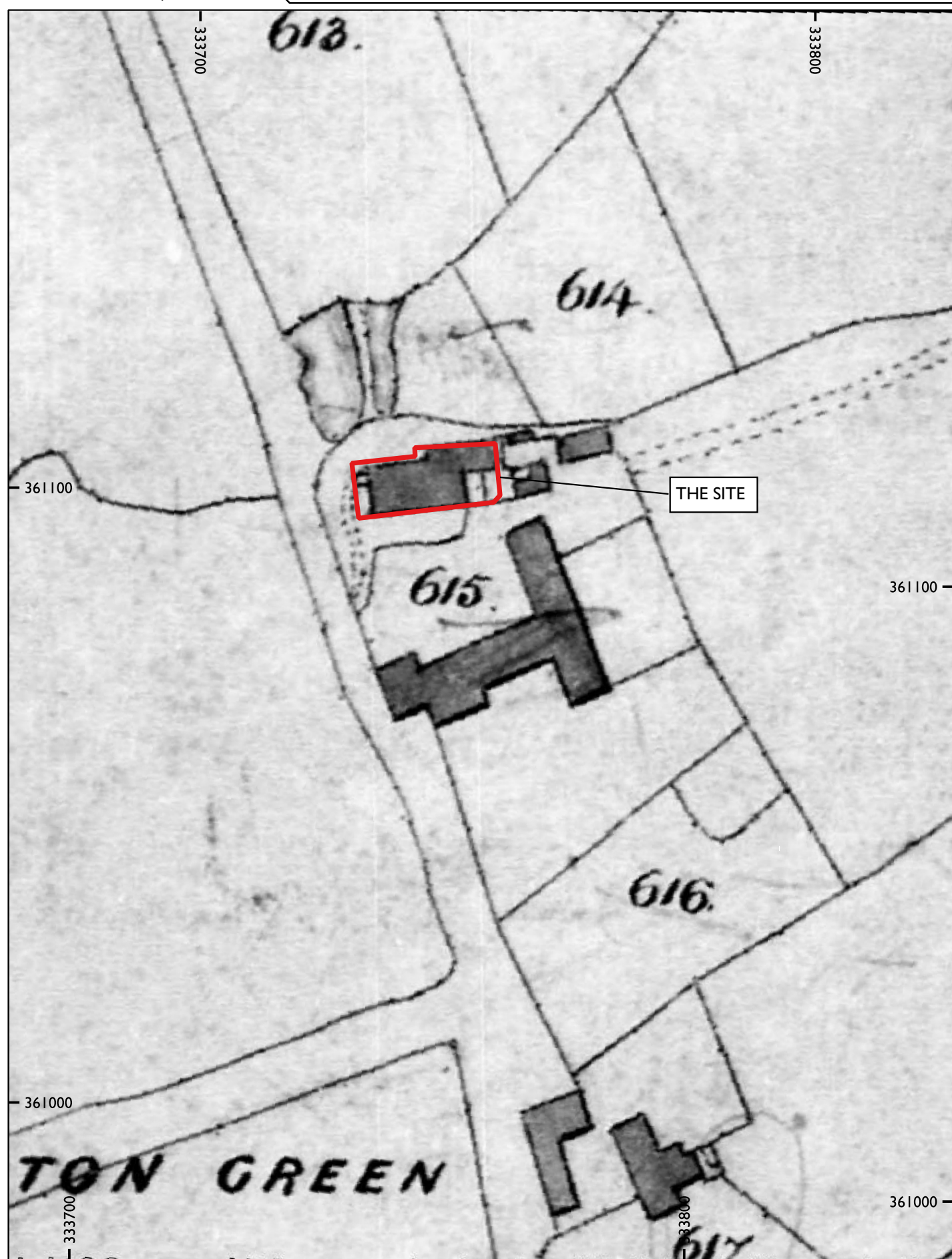
PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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FIGURE 3 // 1839 Tithe Map



0 50 m



PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

DESCRIPTION // 1839 Doddleston Parish Tithe Map

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FIGURE 4 // 1871 OS Map



0

100 m



PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

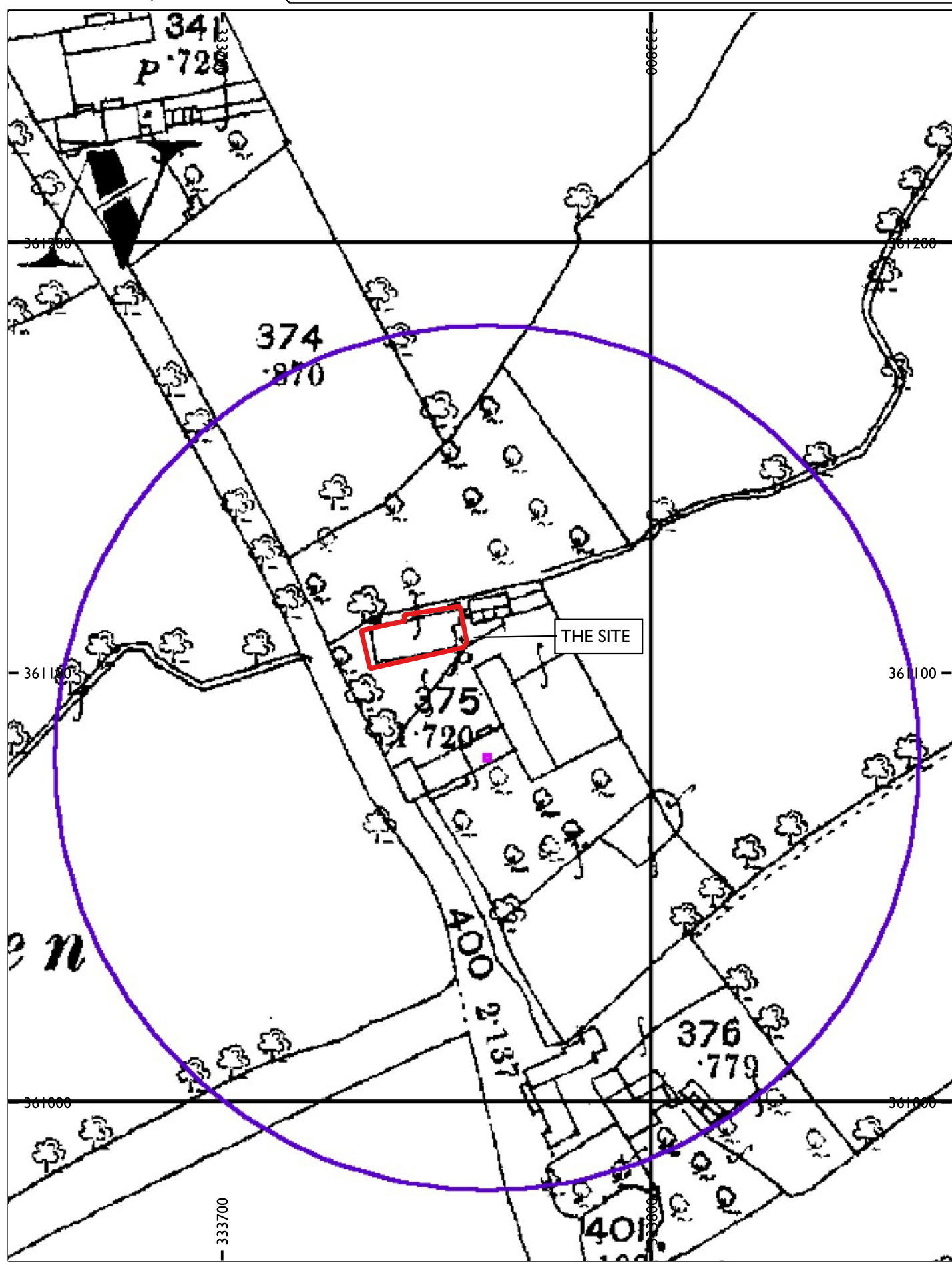
DESCRIPTION // 1871 Ordnance Survey

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FIGURE 5 // 1893 OS Map



0 50 m



PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

DESCRIPTION // 1893 Ordnance Survey Map

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FIGURE 6 // 1899 OS Map

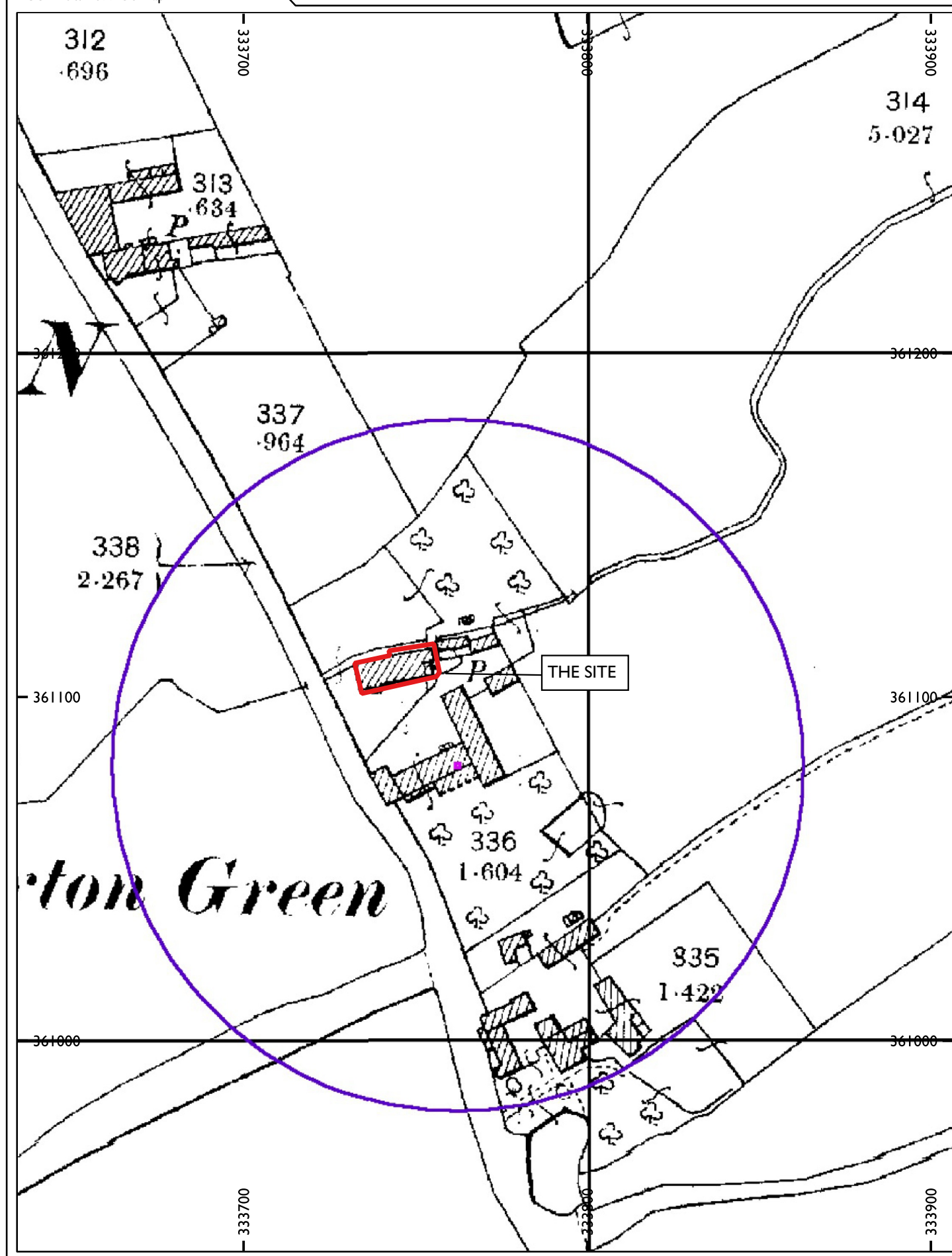
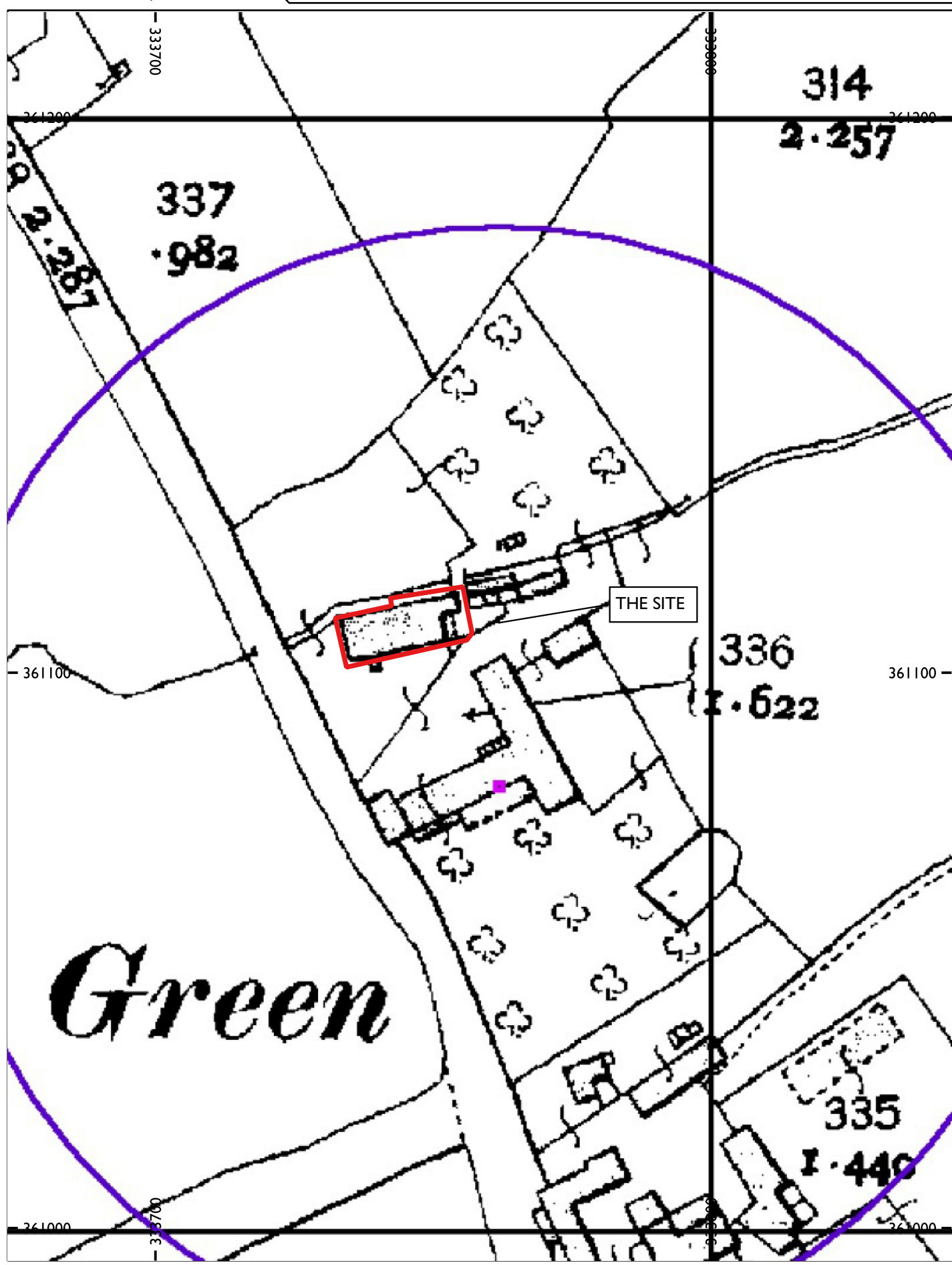


FIGURE 7 // 1911 OS Map



0 50 m



PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

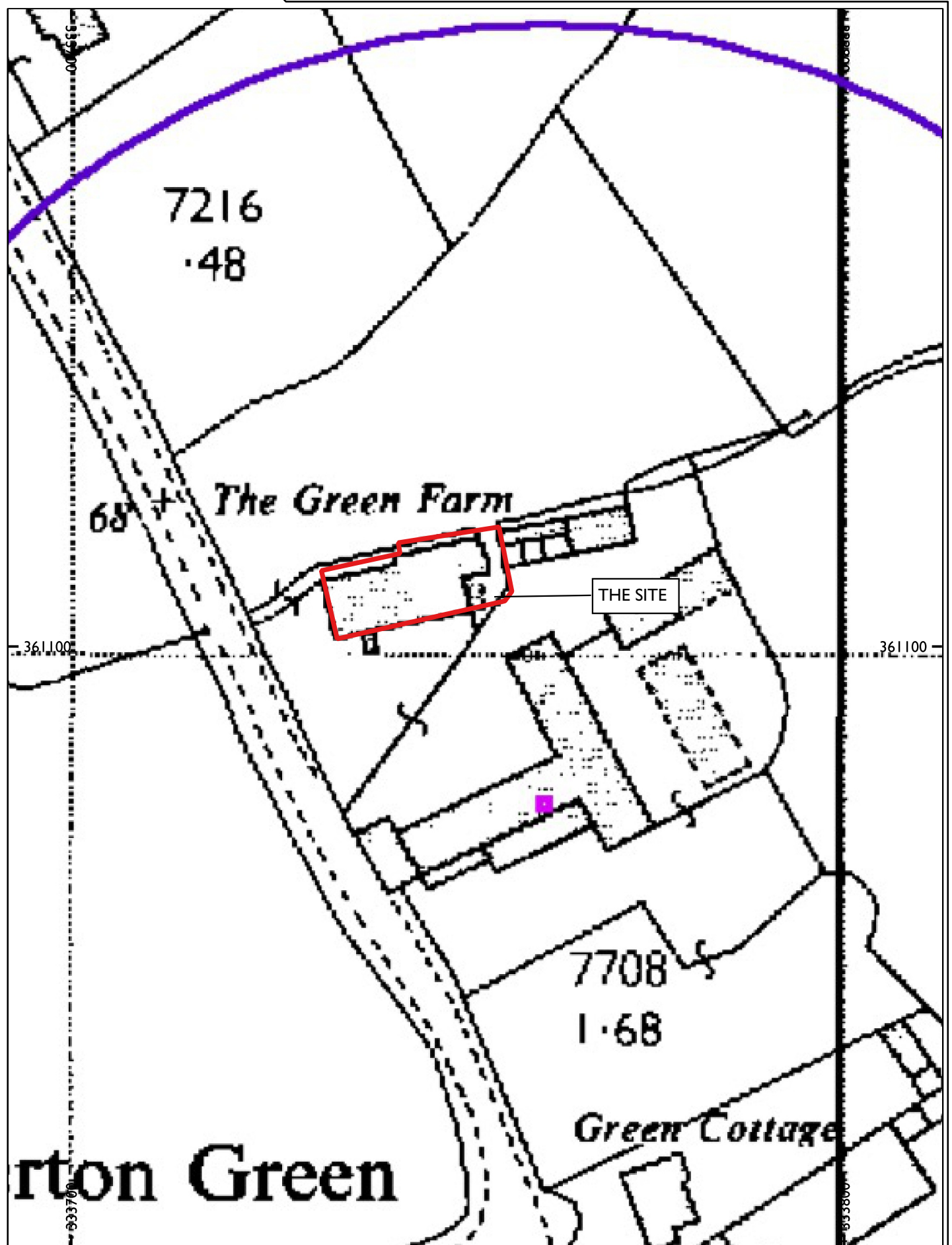
DESCRIPTION // 1911 Ordnance Survey Map

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FIGURE 8 // 1967 OS Map



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50 m



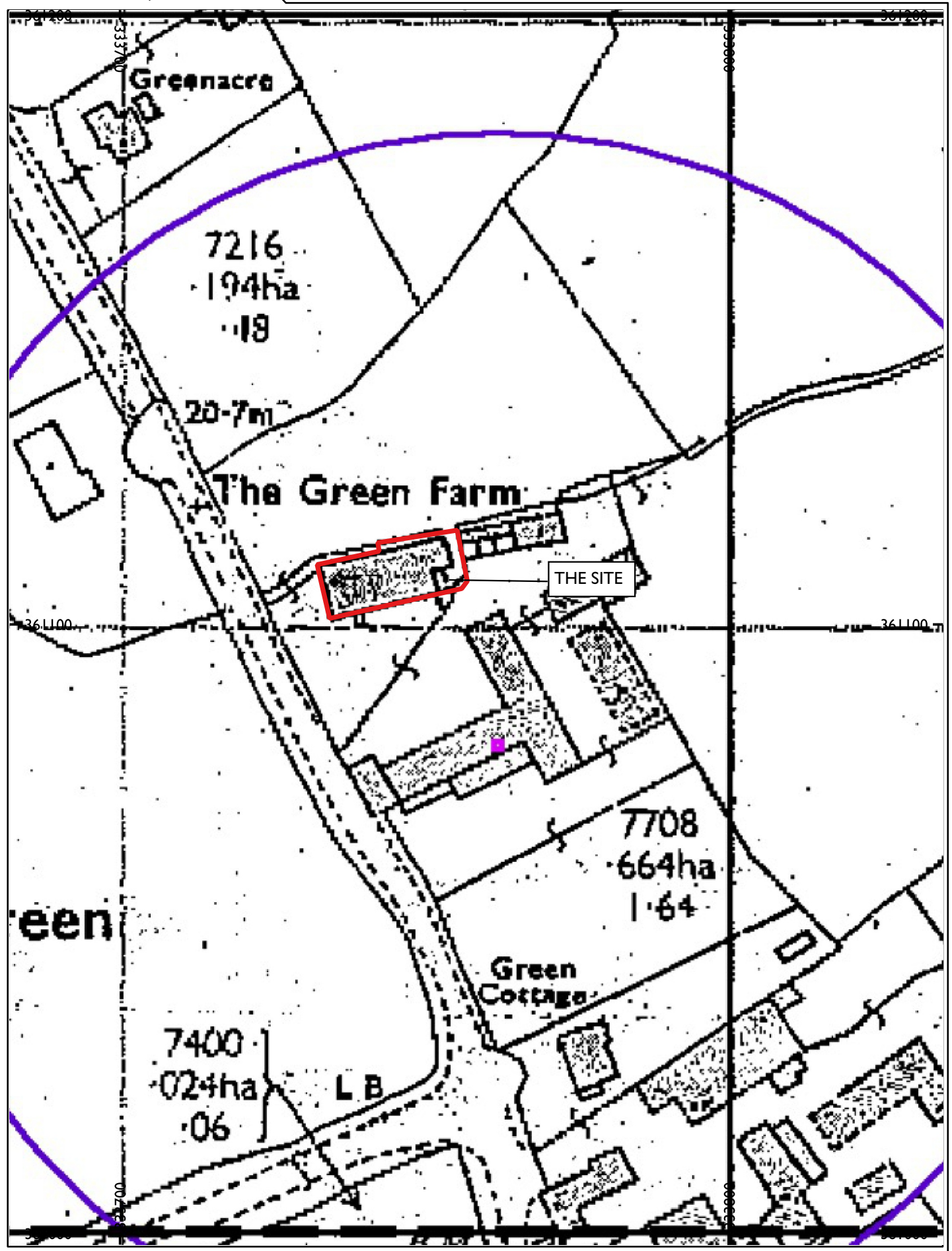
PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

DESCRIPTION // 1967 Ordnance Survey Map

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FIGURE 9 // 1990 OS Map



0 50 m



PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

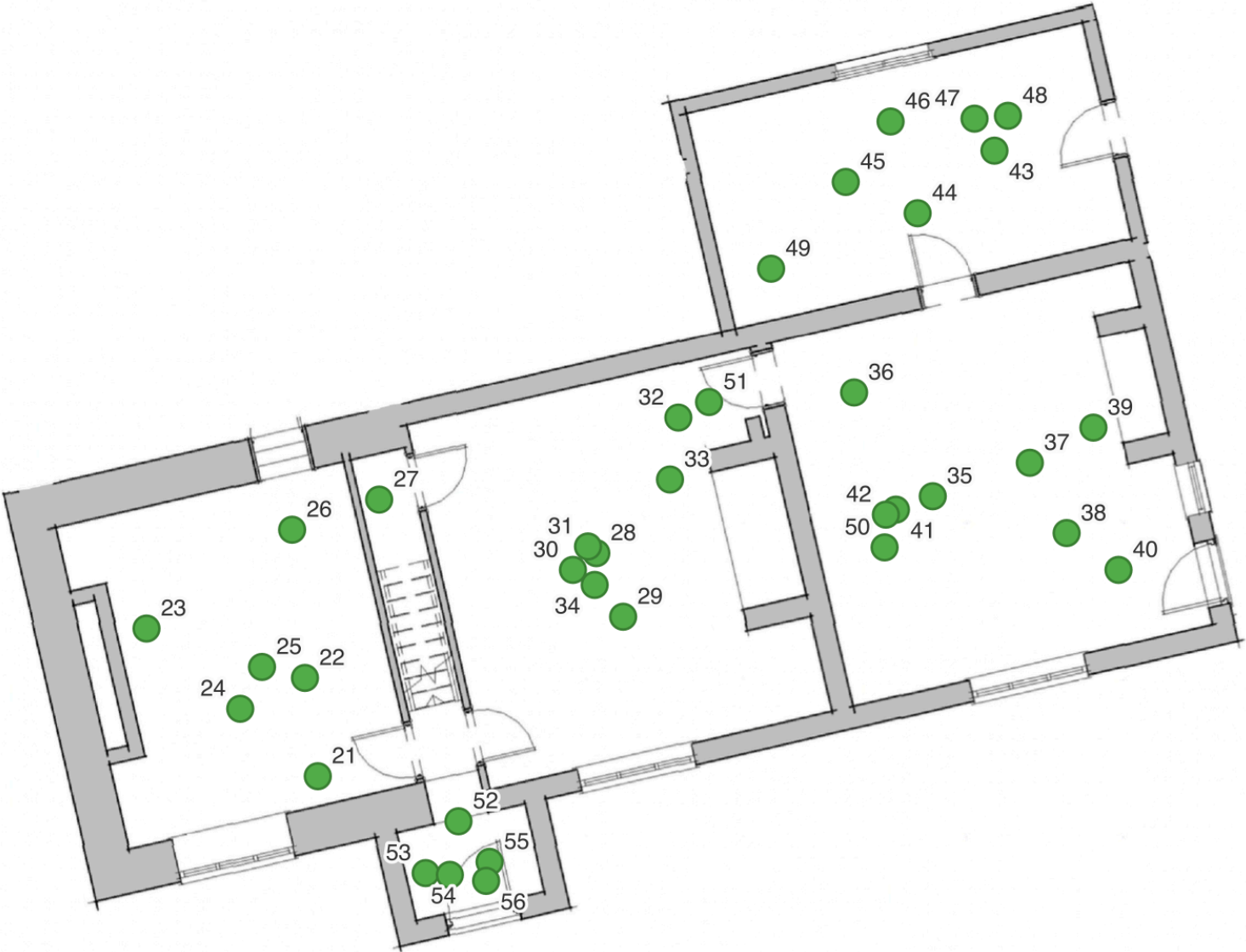
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# APPENDICES



● Photo Points

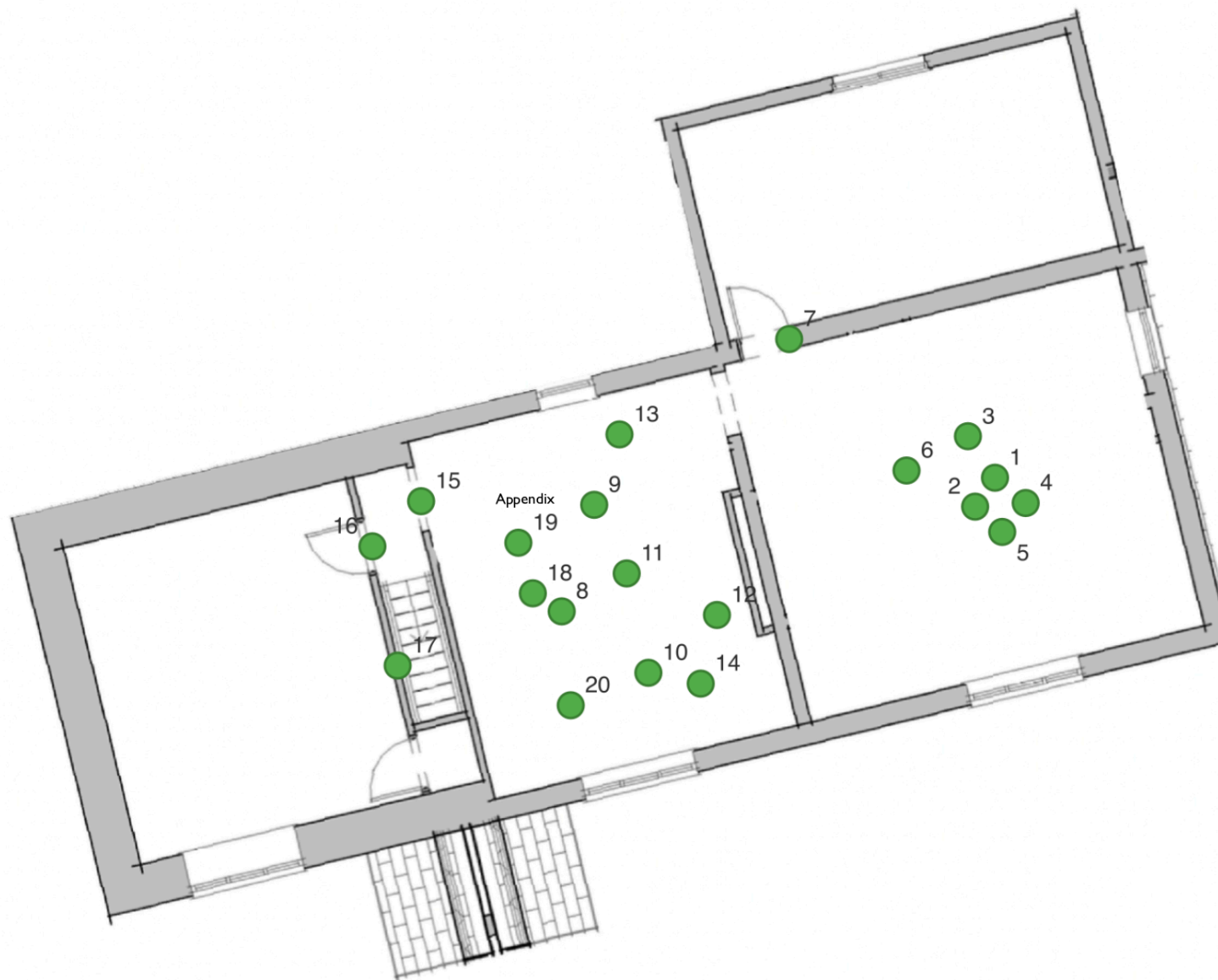


PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

DESCRIPTION // Appendix I Ground Floor Level Phot Points

DOC REF: LP4509C-HBR-v2.0





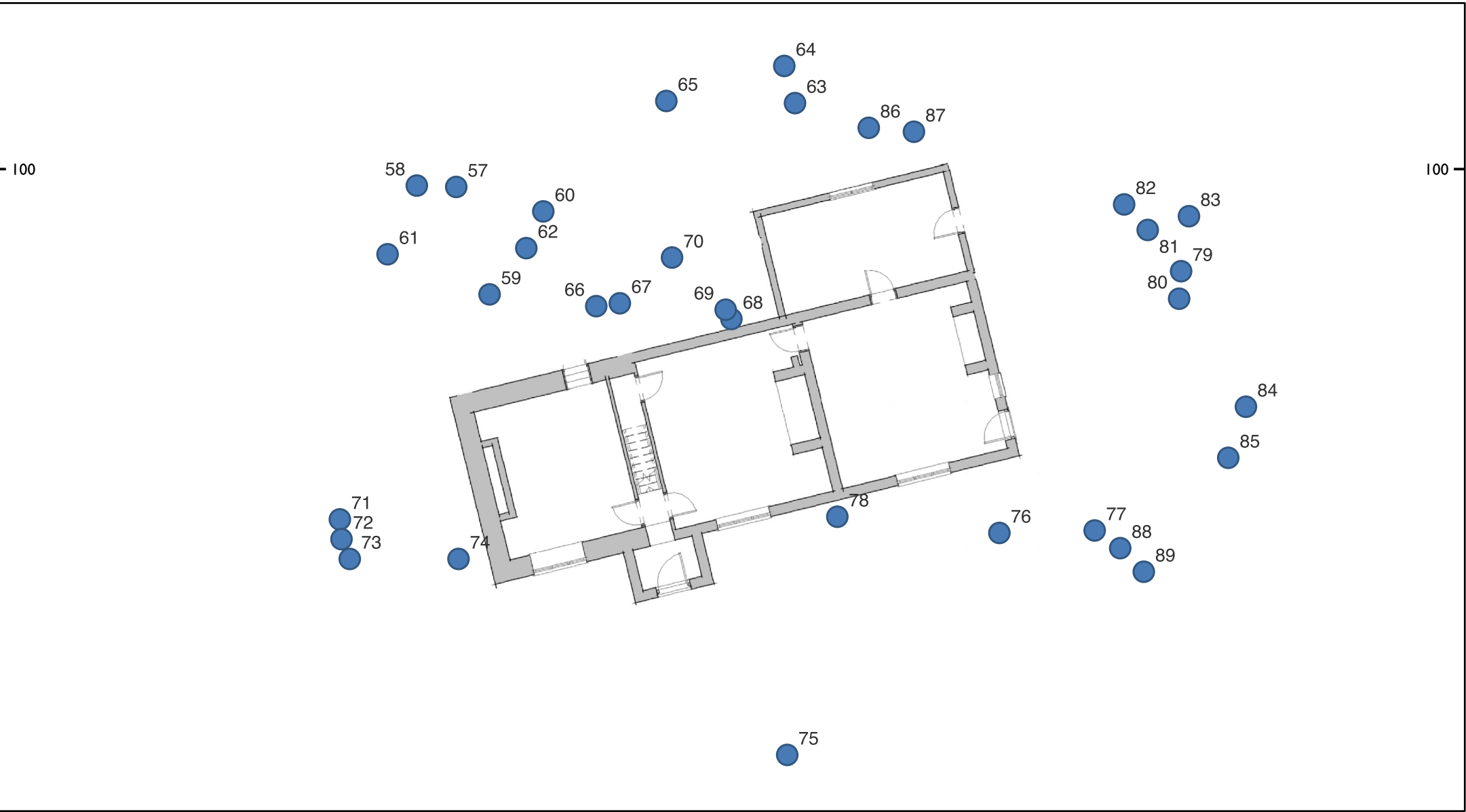
● Internal First Floor Level Photo Points



PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

DESCRIPTION // Appendix 2 First Floor Level Photo Points

DOC REF: LP4509C-HBR-v2.0



● External Photo Points



PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

DESCRIPTION // Appendix 3 - External Photo Points

DOC REF: LP4509C-HBR-v2.0



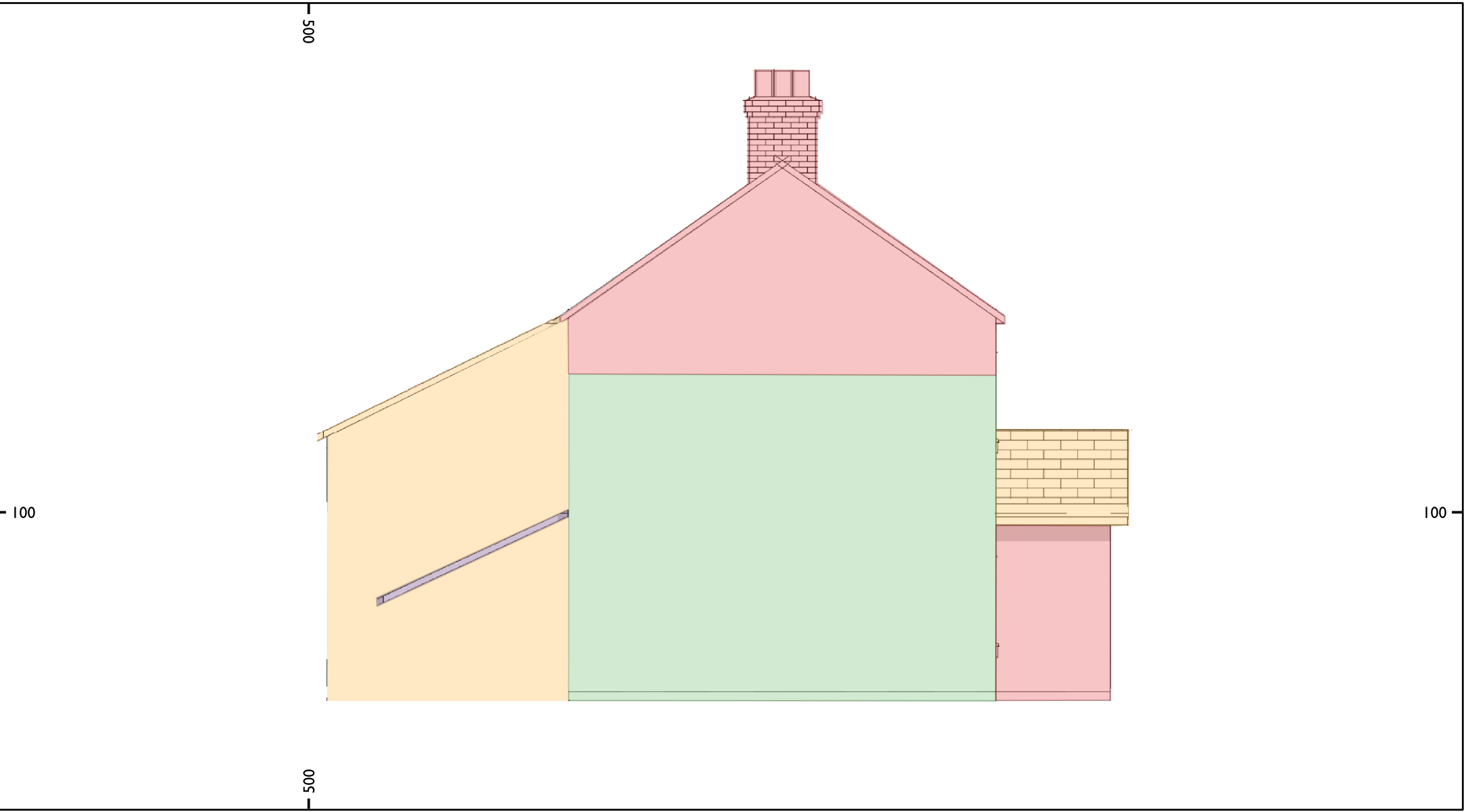
- Phase 1 - Pre 1839
- Phase 2 - Pre Mid 19th Century
- Phase 3 - Post Mid 19th Century
- Phase 4 - 20th-21st Century

PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

DESCRIPTION // Phasing : Rear Elevation - Northwest Facing Elevation

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DOC REF: LP4509C-HBR-v2.0



- Phase 1 - Pre 1839
- Phase 3 - Pre Mid 19th Century
- Phase 4 - 20th - 21st Century
- Phase 5 - Absent Extension 20th - 21st Century

PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

DESCRIPTION // Phasing : Southwest Facing Gable End

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DOC REF: LP4509C-HBR-v2.0



- Phase 1 - Pre 1839
- Phase 2 - Pre Mid 19th Century
- Phase 3 - Post Mid 19th Century
- Phase 4 - 20th - 21st Century

PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

DESCRIPTION // Phasing : Southeast Facing Front Facade

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DOC REF: LP4509C-HBR-v2.0

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- Phase 2 - Pre 19th century
- Phase 3 - Post 19th Century
- Phase 4 - 20th - 21st Century
- Phase 5 - Absent Extension 20th - 21st Century

PROJECT // 4509C - The Green Farm, Higher Kinnerton

DESCRIPTION // Phasing : Northeast Facing Gable End

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DOC REF: LP4509C-HBR-v2.0



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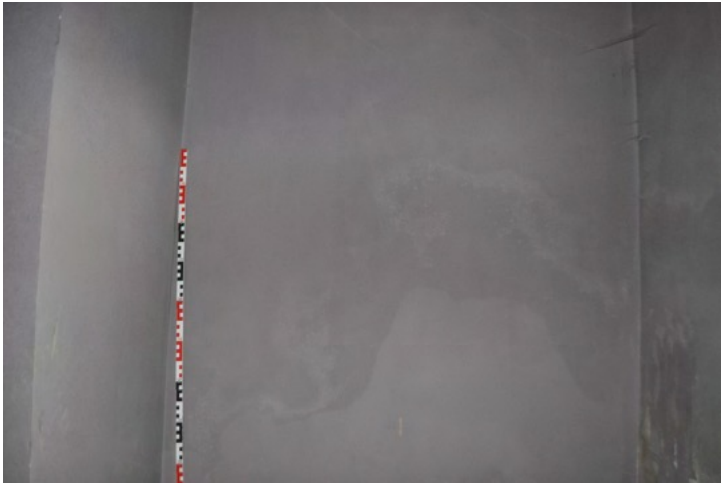


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ID	X coord	Y coord	Eternal/Internal	Description	Direction of Photograph shot	Initial – Date
1	2.1809767021158	99.9634706586447	Internal	Northwest facing shot of Room F3	NW	JB – 20/09/22
2	2.17948227633599	99.9612969484195	Internal	Northeast facing shot of Room F3	NE	JB – 20/09/22
3	2.1789388487797	99.9665953670934	Internal	Southeast facing shot of Room F3	SE	JB – 20/09/22
4	2.18328626923006	99.9615686621977	Internal	Southwest facing shot of Room F3	SW	JB – 20/09/22
5	2.1815201296721	99.9593949519725	Internal	Northeast facing shot of roof in Room F3	NE	JB – 20/09/22
6	2.1743197145512	99.964014086201	Internal	Southwest facing shot of roof in Room F3	SW	JB – 20/09/22
7	2.16548901676141	99.9739316391033	Internal	North facing shot of Room F4	N	JB – 20/09/22
8	2.14837104873814	99.9534172488532	Internal	Northeast facing shot of Room F2	NE	JB – 20/09/22
9	2.15081647274146	99.9614328053086	Internal	Southwest facing shot of Room F2	SW	JB – 20/09/22
10	2.15489217941367	99.9487981146247	Internal	Northwest facing shot of Room F2	NW	JB – 20/09/22
11	2.15326189674479	99.9562702435238	Internal	Southeast facing shot of Room F2	SE	JB – 20/09/22
12	2.16005474119847	99.9531455350751	Internal	Northeast facing shot of fireplace in Room F2	NE	JB – 20/09/22
13	2.15271846918849	99.9667312239825	Internal	Northwest facing shot of window sill in Room F2	NW	JB – 20/09/22
14	2.15883202919681	99.9479829732903	Internal	Northeast facing shot of damaged brick partition wall in Room F2	NE	JB – 20/09/22
15	2.1377742113904	99.9617045190867	Internal	Southeast facing shot of Room F1	SE	JB – 20/09/22
16	2.13410607538541	99.9583080968599	Internal	Southwest facing shot of Room F1	SW	JB – 20/09/22
17	2.13600807183244	99.949341542181	Internal	West facing shot of Room F1	W	JB – 20/09/22
18	2.14619733851296	99.954775817744	Internal	Southwest facing shot of roof in Room F2	SW	JB – 20/09/22
19	2.14511048340037	99.958579810638	Internal	West facing shot of doorway in Room F2	W	JB – 20/09/22
20	2.14905033318351	99.9463526906214	Internal	Southeast facing shot of reused timber beam and modern timber joists	SE	JB – 20/09/22
21	1.12833764390264	99.941985674569	Internal	Southeast facing shot of Room G1	SE	JB – 20/09/22
22	1.1274304489492	99.9489283752048	Internal	Southwest facing shot of Room G1	SW	JB – 20/09/22
23	1.11623987810553	99.9524158476253	Internal	Southeast facing shot of Room G1	SE	JB – 20/09/22
24	1.1228607783979	99.9467490755977	Internal	Northwest facing shot of Room G1	NW	JB – 20/09/22
25	1.12439741287107	99.9497041418923	Internal	Northeast facing shot of Room G1	NE	JB – 20/09/22
26	1.12652506060314	99.9593967593384	Internal	Northwest facing shot of timber door lintel	NW	JB – 20/09/22
27	1.13267159849582	99.9615244070705	Internal	Northeast facing shot of floor tile in Room G1	NE	JB – 20/09/22
28	1.1480379432275	99.9577419222135	Internal	Southwest facing shot of Room G2	SW	JB – 20/09/22
29	1.14992918565601	99.9532502214458	Internal	Northwest facing shot of Room G2	NW	JB – 20/09/22
30	1.14638310610255	99.9565598956957	Internal	Northwest facing shot of Room G2	NW	JB – 20/09/22
31	1.14744692996859	99.9582147328206	Internal	Southwest facing shot of Room G2	SW	JB – 20/09/22
32	1.15382987316482	99.9673163370078	Internal	Northeast facing shot of timber lintel in Room G2	NE	JB – 20/09/22
33	1.15323885990591	99.9629428388919	Internal	East facing shot of timber mantletree in Room G2	E	JB – 20/09/22
34	1.14791974057572	99.9554960718296	Internal	Northeast facing shot of timber mantletree in Room G2	NE	JB – 20/09/22
35	1.17179667623571	99.9617608123741	Internal	Northeast facing shot of Room G3	NE	JB – 20/09/22
36	1.16624115160195	99.9690893767846	Internal	Southwest facing shot of Room G3	SW	JB – 20/09/22
37	1.17865243003908	99.9641248654097	Internal	Southwest facing shot of Room G3	SW	JB – 20/09/22
38	1.18125288837829	99.9591603540349	Internal	Northwest facing shot of Room G3	NW	JB – 20/09/22
39	1.1831441308068	99.9666071210971	Internal	Northeast facing shot of fireplace in Room G3	NE	JB – 20/09/22
40	1.18491717058353	99.9565598956957	Internal	East facing shot of tile floor in Room G3	E	JB – 20/09/22
41	1.1691962178965	99.9608151911598	Internal	Photo of floor tile stamp in Room G3	N/A	JB – 20/09/22
42	1.16848700198581	99.9604605832045	Internal	Photo of floor tile stamp in Room G3	N/A	JB – 20/09/22
43	1.17615388481952	99.9862090776929	Internal	Southwest facing shot of Room G4	SW	JB – 20/09/22
44	1.17072847192467	99.9817883708897	Internal	Northwest facing shot of Room G4	NW	JB – 20/09/22
45	1.1656547061619	99.9839987242913	Internal	Northeast facing shot of Room G4	NE	JB – 20/09/22
46	1.16881953035056	99.9882687251808	Internal	Southeast facing shot of Room G4	SE	JB – 20/09/22
47	1.17474729629122	99.9884696663991	Internal	West facing shot of Room G4	W	JB – 20/09/22
48	1.17710835560657	99.9886706076174	Internal	Photo of modern timber ceiling in Room G4	N/A	JB – 20/09/22
49	1.1603799991808	99.9778700171323	Internal	West facing shot of floor tiles in Room G4	W	JB – 20/09/22
50	1.16839696514162	99.9581474792587	Internal	Southwest facing shot of timber blocking in Room G3	SW	JB – 20/09/22
51	1.15599869282573	99.9684147985203	Internal	Southwest facing shot of timber mantletree in Room G2	SW	JB – 20/09/22
52	1.13827397186658	99.9388014735755	Internal	Southwest facing shot of porch	SW	JB – 20/09/22
53	1.13595672996128	99.9351426705672	Internal	Northeast facing shot of porch	NE	JB – 20/09/22

Sheet1

54	1.13766417136519	99.9350207104669	Internal	North facing shot of porch	N	JB – 20/09/22
55	1.1404692536716	99.935935411219	Internal	Southwest facing shot of porch	SW	JB – 20/09/22
56	1.14022533347104	99.9345938501159	Internal	North facing shot of porch	N	JB – 20/09/22
57	3.1106527713643	99.9969181625319	External	Southeast facing shot of Northwest facing elevation	SE	JB – 20/09/22
58	3.10382572117679	99.9971535780557	External	Southeast facing shot of Northwest facing elevation	SE	JB – 20/09/22
59	3.11642045169513	99.9783203361591	External	Southeast facing shot of Northwest facing elevation	SE	JB – 20/09/22
60	3.12571936488157	99.9926806831052	External	Southeast facing shot of Southwest most end brick chimney	SE	JB – 20/09/22
61	3.09876428741708	99.9852650941084	External	Southeast facing shot of Southwest most end brick chimney	SE	JB – 20/09/22
62	3.12277667083523	99.9863244639651	External	East facing shot of Northeast most end brick chimney seen in Room G2	E	JB – 20/09/22
63	3.16929095821629	100.011429415856	External	Southeast facing shot of Phase 4 on the Northwest facing external elevation	SE	JB – 20/09/22
64	3.16743450831729	100.017865108839	External	Southeast facing shot of Phase 4 on the Northwest facing external elevation	SE	JB – 20/09/22
65	3.14701355942839	100.011800705836	External	Southeast facing shot of the northwest facing external elevation showing Phase 2 and 3, and the exposed modern timber roof	SE	JB – 20/09/22
66	3.13488475342165	99.9762806311015	External	Northeast facing shot of external Southwest elevation of Phase 4. Outline of previous building Phase 5	NE	JB – 20/09/22
67	3.13896894319943	99.9767756844079	External	Northeast facing shot of external Southwest elevation of Phase 4. Outline of previous building Phase 5	NE	JB – 20/09/22
68	3.15827602214894	99.9740528912228	External	Southwest facing shot of ceramic air vent along the lower Northwest external facing Phase 2 elevation	SW	JB – 20/09/22
69	3.15728591553614	99.9756618144685	External	Southwest facing shot of ceramic air vent along the lower Northwest external facing Phase 1 elevation	SW	JB – 20/09/22
70	3.14800366604119	99.9846965373103	External	Stamped brick within the demolished cluster of brick northwest of the building	N/A	JB – 20/09/22
71	3.09050525390756	99.9393642717045	External	Northeast facing shot of Southwest gable end	NE	JB – 20/09/22
72	3.09079050139184	99.9359413018931	External	Northeast facing shot of Southwest gable end	NE	JB – 20/09/22
73	3.09221673881325	99.9325183320818	External	Northeast facing shot of Southwest gable end	NE	JB – 20/09/22
74	3.11104307277581	99.9325183320818	External	Northeast facing shot of exposed stone foundations of Phase 1 Southwest gable end, and brick restoration work	NE	JB – 20/09/22
75	3.16794261706989	99.8985940716542	External	Northwest facing shot of Southeast facing external front facade	NW	JB – 20/09/22
76	3.20466745841087	99.9370191371313	External	Photo of exposed brick structural fabric on the Northeast most side of the Southwest external elevation	NW	JB – 20/09/22
77	3.22115963253159	99.9374441931654	External	West facing shot of Southwest facing external front facade	W	JB – 20/09/22
78	3.17661376016429	99.939824506956	External	Northwest facing shot of ceramic air vent along the lower Southeast elevation	NW	JB – 20/09/22
79	3.23612160492976	99.9823301103599	External	Southwest facing shot of Northeast gable end	SW	JB – 20/09/22
80	3.23578156010253	99.9775694827787	External	Southwest facing shot of Northeast gable end	SW	JB – 20/09/22
81	3.23034084286683	99.9894710517317	External	Northwest facing location shot	NW	JB – 20/09/22
82	3.22626030494006	99.9938916344858	External	North facing location shot	N	JB – 20/09/22
83	3.23748178423869	99.9918513655224	External	Northeast facing location shot	NE	JB – 20/09/22
84	3.2473430842284	99.9588670172809	External	East facing location shot	E	JB – 20/09/22
85	3.24428268078332	99.9500258517729	External	Southwest facing location shot	SW	JB – 20/09/22
86	3.18205447739999	100.007153382748	External	West facing location shot	W	JB – 20/09/22
87	3.18987550842631	100.006473293093	External	Northwest facing location shot	NW	JB – 20/09/22
88	3.22558021528559	99.9343837897203	External	South facing location shot	S	JB – 20/09/22
89	3.22966075321237	99.9303032517935	External	South facing location shot	S	JB – 20/09/22