

**A Report of the Archaeological Recording
and Watching Brief at
Cockshotts Farm and Cottage, School Lane, Simonstone, Burnley**

Part 1 The Building Survey

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September 2002

A Report in Two Parts

Part 1 The Building Survey

Part 2 The Watching Brief

Part 1

A Report of

the Archaeological Recording and Watching Brief at

Cockshotts Farm and Cottage, School Lane, Simonstone, Burnley

1 Non-Technical Summary

Listed Building Consent has been granted for internal alterations to both the farmhouse and adjoining cottage. The proposals show the cottage enlarged at the expense of the farmhouse, as approximately half of the present lounge of the farmhouse is to form the new kitchen to the cottage, with a similar area on the first floor forming a new bathroom. It is also proposed to remove the structural wall between the present kitchen and larder in the farmhouse. In addition, alterations are proposed to the first floor in both properties involving non-structural walls.

The original farmhouse was extended to the west by the addition of a cross-wing. Subsequently the cottage was built onto the east gable and latterly a stair turret and porch added onto the south of the cottage. The building was probably begun in the late sixteenth century and enlarged in the seventeenth century. It is listed Grade II (see appendix) and a great many of the original features are still extant. It is built in coursed sandstone with a stone slate roof.

The brief was commissioned by Mr Peter McCrone on behalf of the Environmental Director, Lancashire County Council and undertaken by Dr D J A Taylor, 46 Applecross Drive, Burnley BB10 4JP.

2 Introductory Statements

a) Details of interested parties

Building Owner

N G Le G Starkie
c/o Ingham and Yorke
Huntroyde Estate Office
Whins Lane
Padiham
Burnley
Tel. No. 01282 771024

Consultant Architect

Mr Brian C L Dawes
Acres Brook
Sabden Road
Higham
Burnley
BB12 9BL
Tel. No. 01282 772858

b) Survey

The survey was undertaken in July 2002.

c) Planning Details

Listed Building Consent was granted on 13th February 2002 for "Internal Alterations" to Cockshotts Farm and Cottage, School Lane, Simonstone. The application number is 3/01/0884/P. Consent was given subject to the following conditions:

- 1 The development must be begun not later than the expiration of five years beginning with the date of this permission.
- 2 No work shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the making of a detailed record of the building. This must be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological/building recording consultant or organisation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
- 3 Prior to commencement of the works on site, the applicant shall provide a specification to be agreed with and confirmed in writing by the local Planning Authority of any proposed works to the windows and doors.

d) Site Description and Background

The farmhouse and cottage are set back from School Lane, Simonstone (SD 776345) and form part of the Huntroyde Estate (fig. 1; pl. 1). The building is shown on the 1848 OS first edition 1:10560 map together with the stable to the north and a small building to the north east, no other buildings are shown in close proximity to it.

The farm is known as both Cockshutts and Cockshotts. The former is shown in earlier documentation and maps, although the latter form is now more commonly used.

A tenant presently occupies the farmhouse, but the cottage is empty. A lane running north from the farmyard leads to a detached barn which formed part of the farm.

3 Aims and Objects

The aim of the brief was to ensure the recording of the buildings using written, drawn and photographic methods. A watching brief is to be undertaken during the course of the building works.

All features of historic significance are to be recorded in accordance with section 5 of the attached specification (see appendix).

4 Methodology

As the architect has prepared floor plans (figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), no further recording of this element of the building was undertaken, with the exception of the south porch and stair turret which had not been recorded. A section was measured through the cottage (fig. 7) using a 2m staff and 3m steel tape.

Black and white photographs were taken externally and internally. Complementary colour photographs were taken internally to emphasise the differing colouration of the features.

5 Results

The farmhouse and cottage are stone built with a stone slated roof. The original plan of the farmhouse took the form of a simple housebody¹ with a through-passage. To this was later added a cross-wing. The farm cottage was later built onto the east gable wall of the farmhouse and had a similar plan form of housebody and through-passage. At a later date a stair turret and porch were added to the south of the building. This presumably replaced a ladder or simple stair between ground and first floors

Flues and chimneys are incorporated in the eastern gable walls of the farmhouse and cottage and to both eastern and western walls of the cross-wing. These would appear to have been largely rebuilt in recent times

EXTERIOR

South Elevation (pl. 2)

The initial upstanding phase of the buildings comprised a through-passage and housebody, which formed the central part of the south elevation between the projecting wing and the stair turret porch. It was built of coursed slobbered thin sandstone rubble. The five-light mullion window has recessed ovolo and fillet moulded mullions with a hood mould over (pl. 3). A similar two-light window is at first floor level. To the left of this is a later probably nineteenth century door, with a twelve-pane sash window of similar date at first floor level.

The cross-wing projecting to the left, which was added at a later date, is built of squared, sandstone masonry. There is a five-light mullion window at ground level (pl. 4), with a four-light window above. The mullions are cavetto-moulded with hood moulds over.

The cottage to the right was added as a third phase and is built of coursed, thin sandstone rubble with squared quoins. There is a three-light mullion window at first floor level with a hood mould, and a later inserted two-pane sash window at ground level with a hood mould over.

The projecting stair turret porch was added as a final phase with the roof line, being carried down over it. The walling is similar to that of the farm cottage. There is a double chamfered doorway to the left and a round headed window to the right (pl. 5), which would have lit the area below the stair.

West Elevation

The west elevation is rendered. There is a five-light mullion window at first floor level and an inserted window at ground level. A slit vent has been formed to the larder.

North Elevation (pl. 6)

The rear of the housebody has an inserted twelve-pane window at ground floor level, together with a similar style doorway. A small square window adjoining the cottage could have lit the area within the firehood. At first floor there is a two-light mullion window with the mullion removed, and a small square light above the rear door. Slight unevenness in the stonework between the two first floor windows suggests that a former window opening might have been blocked at a later date.

To the rear of the projecting cross-wing are two three-light mullion windows at ground floor level and one at the upper level, all with hood moulds except the one at ground floor level to the west (pl. 7). This window also does not line up with the one adjacent. This, together with the lack of a hood mould² could reflect the use of the room, or alternatively suggest the site of a former doorway.

A line of quoins is evident on the line of the wall between the farmhouse and the cottage (pl. 8). The doorway, with the quoins acting as the right hand jamb of the opening, is a wide shouldered opening leading to a recessed doorway.

At ground floor level of the cottage is a two-light mullion window with the mullion removed together with a small inset window. Adjacent to this is the two-piece round headed lintel and single jamb of a blocked up window (pl. 9). At first floor level are three small deeply-chamfered round-headed windows, the central one of which is a leaded light.

East Elevation (pl. 10)

Two deeply-chamfered, round headed lights are positioned at both ground and first floor levels. One light is blocked at first floor level. The glazing is set directly into the stonework.

INTERIOR

The Farmhouse

Ground Floor

The housebody of the farmhouse has a large chimney breast with a modern fireplace inserted and later two stores formed to each side. The chimney breast was formerly an inglenook fireplace and evidence of this can be seen in the unevenness of the plasterwork, and confirmed by oral evidence. A salt cupboard was formed in the recess to the right of the chimney breast (pl. 11).

The first floor is supported by three beams, with a large chamfered oak beam running from the front to rear wall, and two pine beams running into it from the chimney breast. The two pine beams are reused as evidence of mortices and circular holes for wattle infill can be seen.

A nineteenth century latch is fitted to the four-panelled door leading to the through- passage.

The through-passage runs between the housebody and cross-wing, with the staircase to the first floor rising from the south adjacent to the wall of the cross- wing.

The doorway into the living room has a broad chamfer and stop (pl. 13), and is similar in appearance to an external door, and matching the doorway leading from the kitchen to the through-passage. The living room is dominated by two very large corbels (640mm x 660mm overall) built into the external wall (pl. 14). These support two beams, one chamfered and one boxed in. The corbels on the opposing wall are the quarter round type. It is probable that the large corbels are reused and may have come from Whalley Abbey, which was dissolved in 1536.

The kitchen leads off the through-passage and an inglenook fireplace was formed in the north-east corner. A step down leads to a large pantry. Two beams resting on corbels in the west external wall support the first floor over the kitchen and pantry. The inner beam to the kitchen is reused. Two vents (one blocked) were formed in the west wall. Evidence of a timber frame can be seen to the northern one, which is extant.

Extensive stone shelving supported on brickwork has been built against the walls of the pantry. Some of the shelving shows evidence of reuse.

The door between the kitchen and pantry is formed of three broad planks secured to battens by pegs and hung on two strap hinges (pl. 15). Evidence of scoring for the setting out of the door can be seen on the kitchen side. This door is of some age and it is recommended that it be reused as part of the proposed alterations.

First Floor

The room over the housebody is used as a bedroom. The lower part of a roof truss projects down into the centre of the room and is faced with boarding. A further truss is positioned on the line of a partition wall between the bedroom and the landing.

The chamfered oak tie beam to a roof truss is exposed in bedroom 3 in the cross-wing. A further truss is on the line of the partition between bedroom 3 and the bathroom and corridor. As the spaces between the ties of this truss within the roof space are filled in with what appears to be wattle and daub, it is possible that this partition wall could be of similar early construction.

The Roof

Two collared oak roof trusses support the roof to the cross-wing, on which are supported purlins and spars. The stone roof slates are pegged over the battens. The main roof members, trusses and purlins, have chamfered edges with stops. This implies that the ceilings are a later addition and that the original roof timbers would have been exposed. The areas between the tie beam and collar and the principle rafters are infilled with wattle and daub and finished with limewash (pl. 16)

A more detailed survey of this section of the roof will be undertaken when the re-slating takes place. The roof over the housebody was inaccessible.

The Cottage

Ground Floor

The housebody of the cottage has been sub-divided with a kitchen and pantry formed at a slightly higher level against the north external wall. Two beams supporting the first floor, running east to west, are boxed in.

The southern door to the through-passage is sited under the staircase and is now blocked. The south external face of the doorway can be seen from within the present store and former stair turret (pl. 17). The door has broad chamfers and stops. The former stair within the stair turret was entered from the housebody, and the opening has been closed up within living memory. A plan of the stair turret porch together with a measured section through the farm cottage has been drawn (fig. 6).

First Floor

The space over the housebody and through-passage has been sub-divided to form two bedrooms, a bathroom, toilet and landing (pl. 18). The ceilings are high and have been inserted at a later date as the gable walls are plastered within the roof space.

There is some unevenness in the plastered wall internally to the east gable wall, which could suggest a later rebuilding of this wall.

The Roof

The roof to the cottage is supported by a king post roof truss, on the line of the central partition wall, supporting one purlin to each pitch with rafters and stone slate roof covering on battens and felt. The roof structure was renewed *c.* 1999 and replaced except for the truss and purlins. The main roof timbers are not chamfered. The tie to the roof truss is in the upper part of the first floor partition wall.

There is some possible evidence in the gable wall adjacent to the farmhouse that there was an earlier roofline with a steeper pitch. A former resident of the building (Mr W. Palmer) states that there is a stone in the roof space stating "raised from this stone 1593". This was not found or confirmed by the author.

6 Discussion

Cockshotts Farmhouse and Cottage, although having undergone many changes in the past, still retain to a substantial degree many of their original features.

The phasing of the buildings can clearly be determined, with the housebody and through-passage of the farm forming the initial phase, with the cross-wing added shortly after. Subsequently the cottage was built onto the east gable with a stair turret porch added later to the south elevation. There is no firm dating evidence available, although stylistically a late sixteenth century date for the initial phase is possible and an early seventeenth century date for the later phases is likely.

Cockshutts (sic) Farm is listed in the RCHME survey (1985, 186-7) as being a house whose owners rose to gentry status *c.* 1700, and being built between *c.* 1610 and *c.* 1660. Examples of stair turrets in the survey are rare. Eveson's Tenement, also in Simonstone (ibid 67, 164) is the only example given and has a similar roofline over.

In any building of this age, it is almost certain that substantial rebuilding or re-facing of the external walls has taken place. If the evidence of a steeper roof pitch is to be believed, it is not impossible that an earlier structure is incorporated in the farmhouse.

An inventory of goods and chattels of Edmund Cockshutt made in 1644 is useful in that it gives us the names of many of the rooms and some indication

as to how they were used (appendix). The first floor of the farmhouse was used as three bedrooms, "over the house" (the housebody) and in the cross-wing "over the parlour" and "over the kitchen". On the ground floor the parlour also housed three beds. The remaining rooms are difficult to interpret but a buttery and kitchen can probably be identified.

The report has been prepared in two parts, part 1 being the Buildings Survey and part 2 the Watching Brief. As substantial internal alterations are being carried out in the oldest part of the building, the housebody of the farmhouse, it is important that a full Watching Brief is undertaken when the work is carried out. A recommendation is made that any work undertaken should be easily reversible, i.e. using a timber stud wall as the alternative for the separating wall in the housebody. It is also recommended that the beams in the housebody supporting the first floor should not be cut. A relaxation of the Building Regulations could possibly be agreed with Building Control over condition 1b of the conditions set out in the Notice of Passing of Building Plans dated 15th May 2002.

Notes

- 1 The term “housebody” follows the usage found in the RCHME volume “Rural Houses of the Lancashire Pennines 1560 – 1760”. It is described as the main room of a dwelling, often referred to in inventories as the “house” or “house body” (RCHME 1985, 58)
- 2 There was no evidence of the hood mould having been removed and the conclusion must be that it was never formed

Bibliography

RCHME, 1985 *Rural Houses of the Lancashire Pennines 1560-1760*. London

List of Plates and Figures

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Figures 1 – 6 have been prepared by Brian C L Dawes, Chartered Architect



Pl. 1 Cockshutts Farm in its setting. The farmhouse is the white gabled building on the left



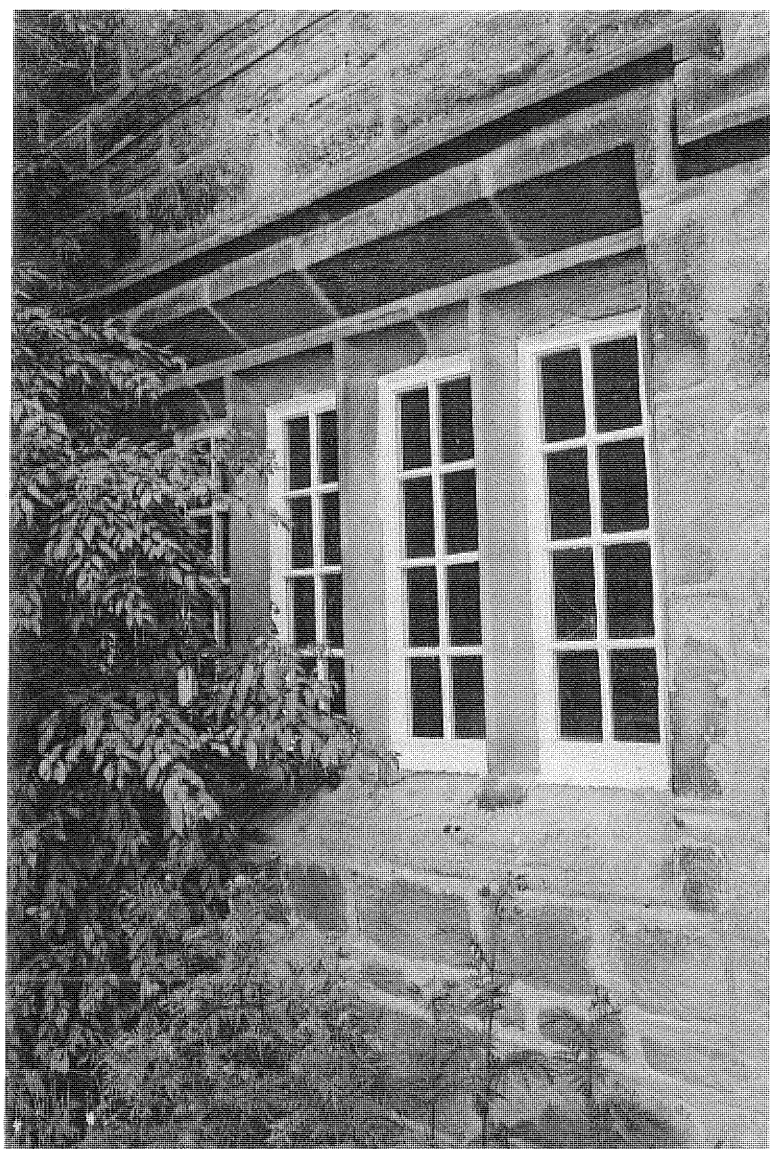
Pl. 2 South elevation



Pl. 3 Five-light mullion window to farm housebody



Pl. 5 Stair turret to farm cottage



Pl. 4 Five-light mullion window to farm cross-wing



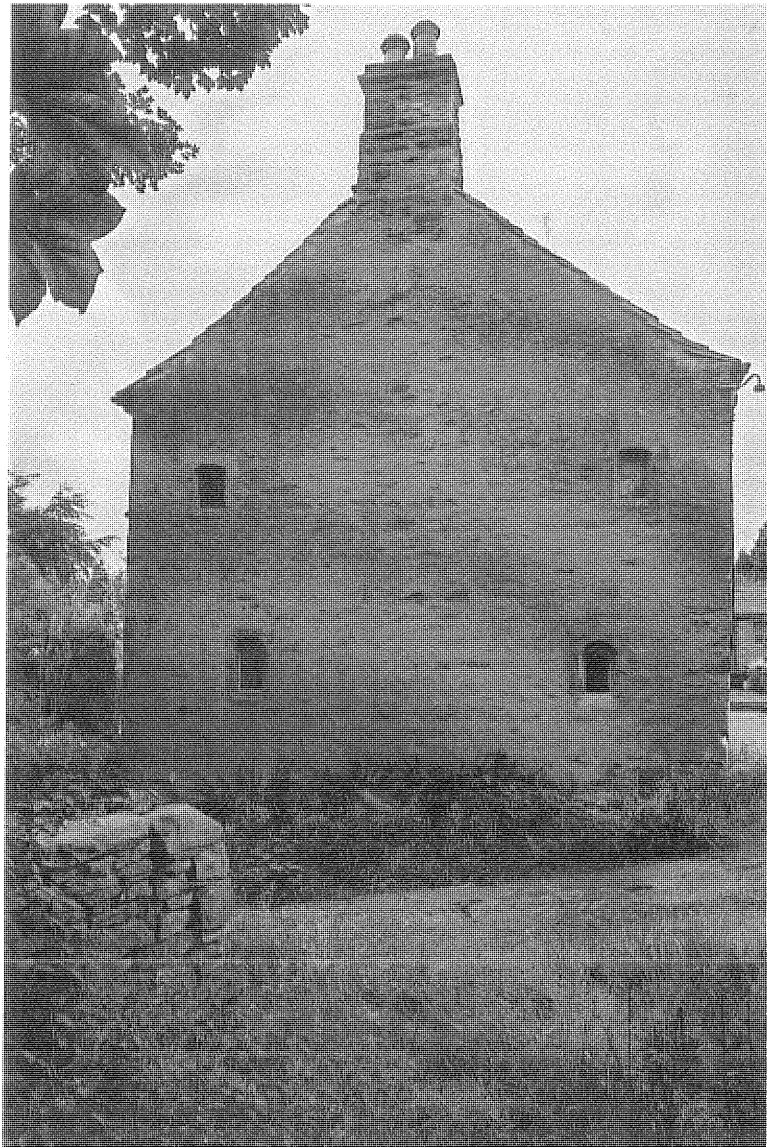
Pl. 6 North elevation



Pl. 8 Farm cottage showing the line of quoins at the junction with the farmhouse



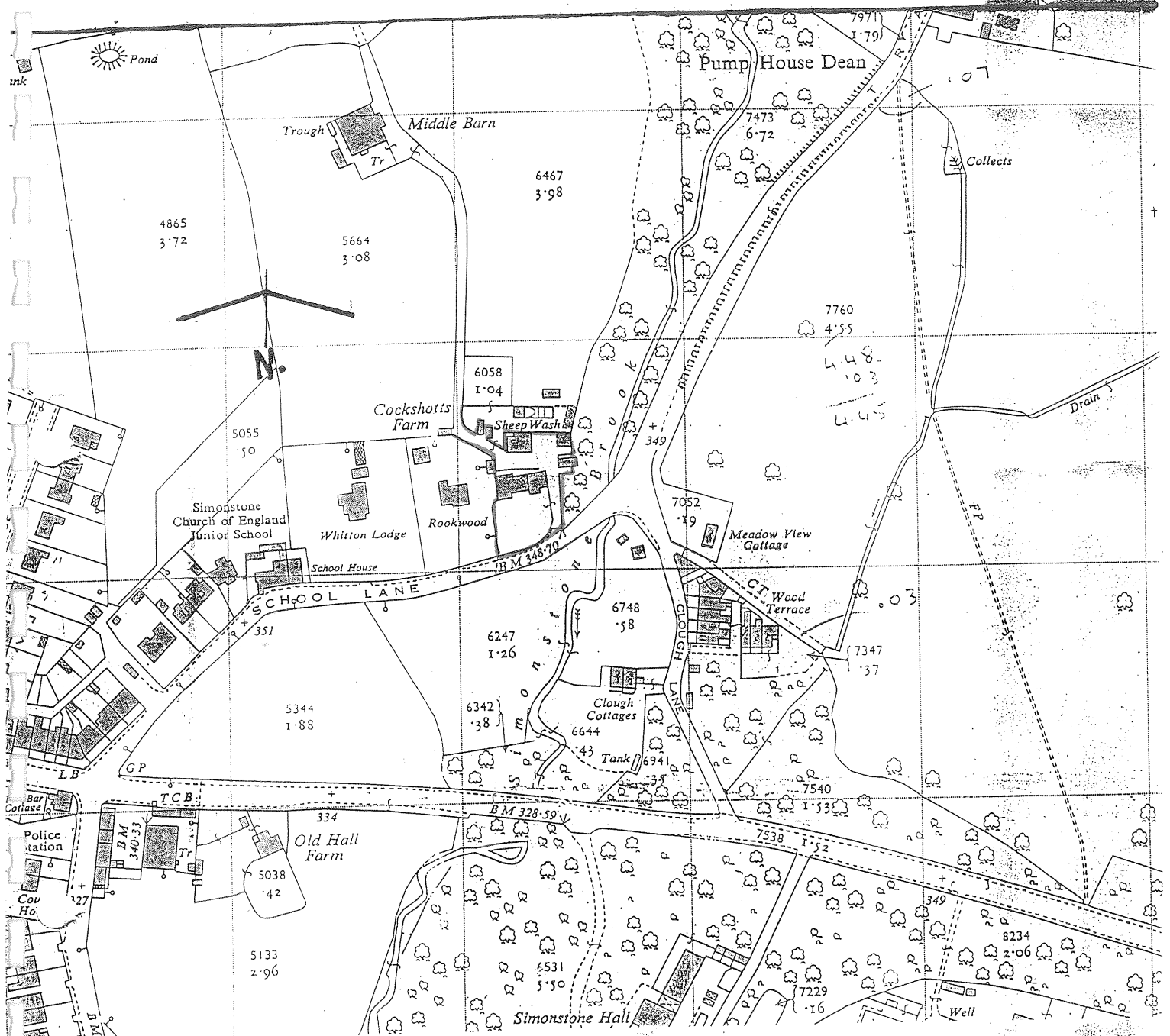
Pl. 7 Mullion windows to north elevation of the cross-wing



Pl. 10 East elevation



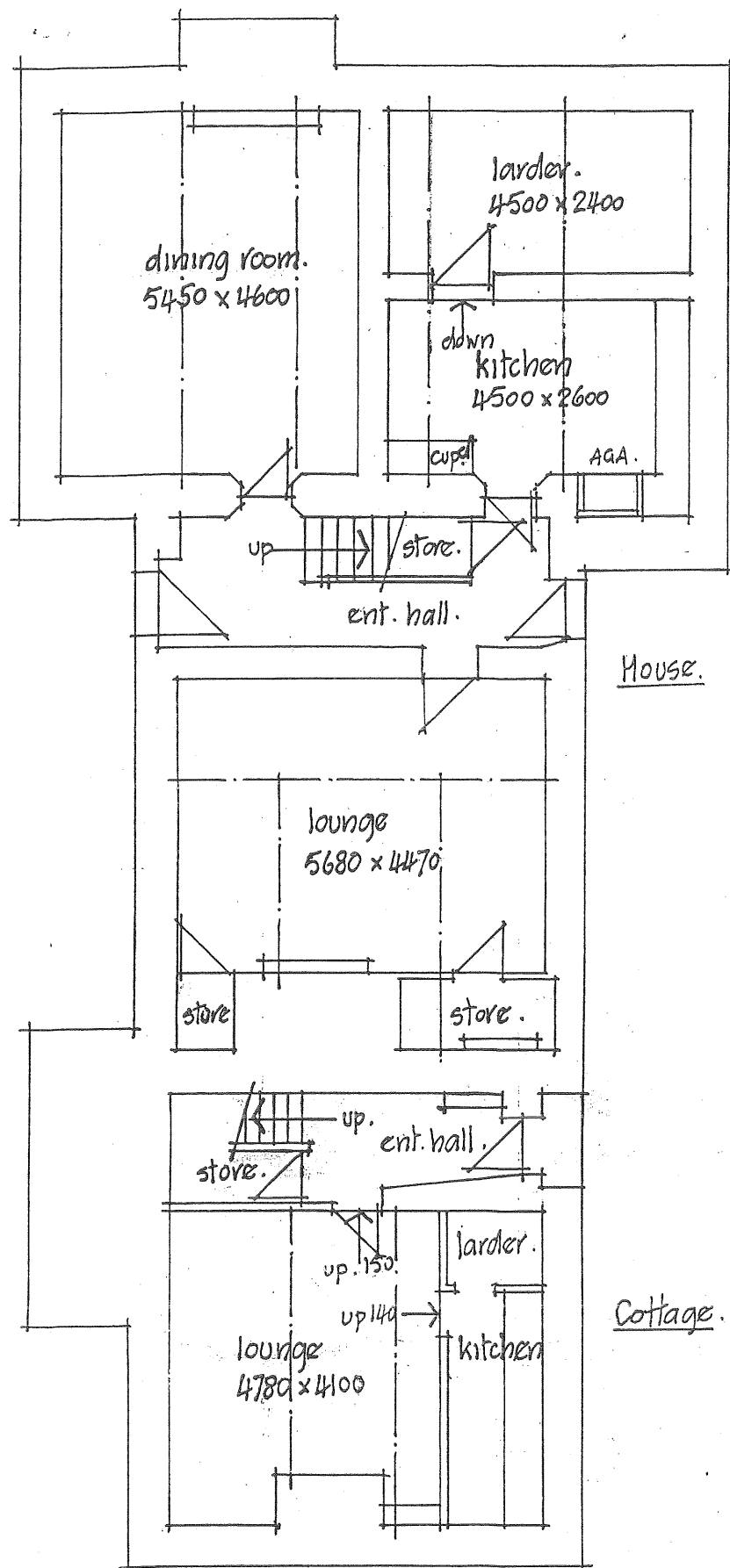
Pl. 18 First floor landing to the farm cottage



Location Plan.

Cockshotts Farm Cottage. Simonstone.

Brian C.L. Dawes. Chartered Architect. Acres Brook. Sabden Rd. Hingham. Fig. 1
 Scale. 1/2500. Date. Nov. 2001. Drawing No. CL.20.11.7



Ground Floor Plan.

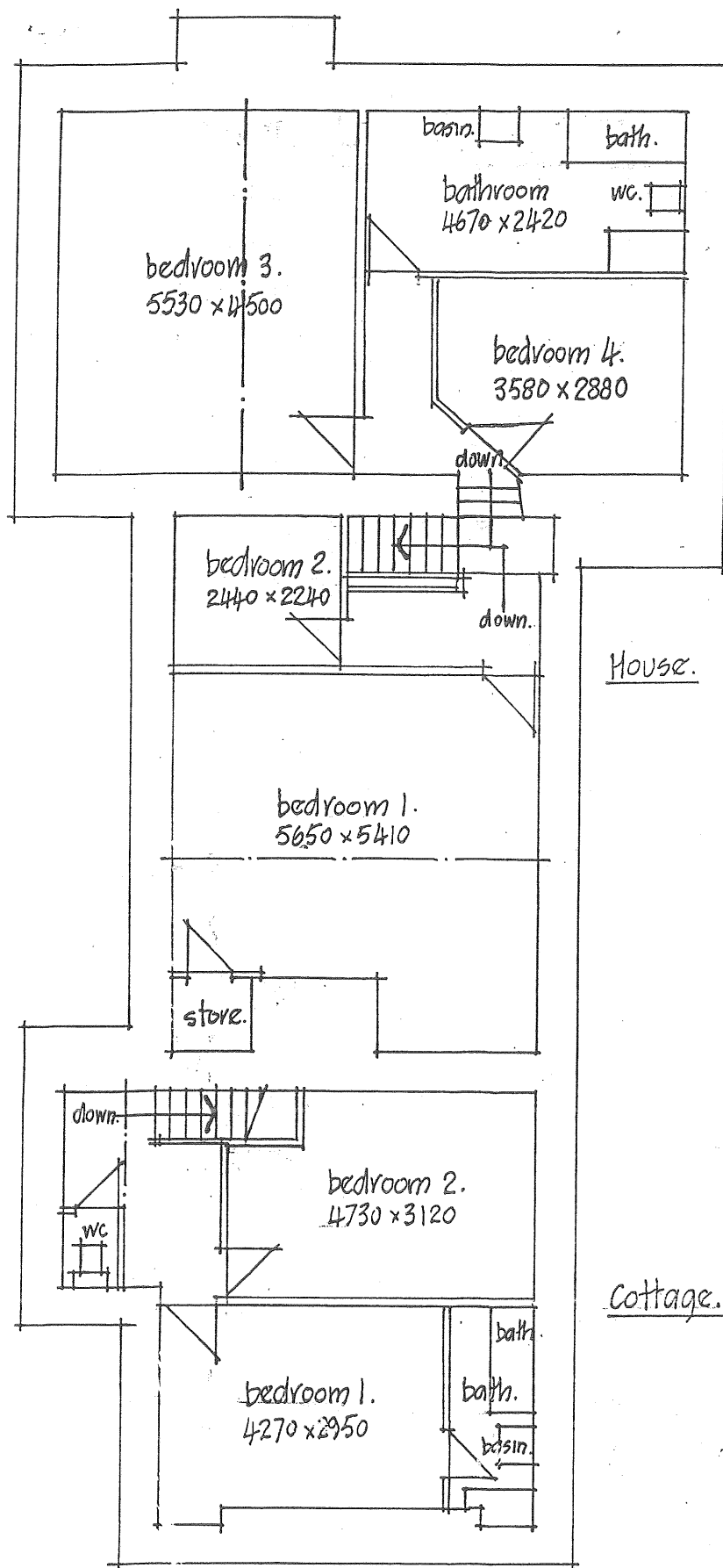
Rooms are correct size. Windows are not shown.

Details as Existing.

Cockshotts Farm Cottage. Simonstone.

Brian C.L. Dawes. Chartered Architect. Acres Brook. Sabden Rd. Hingham.

Scale. 1:100 Date. March 2000. Drawing No. CL-20-11-2



First Floor Plan.

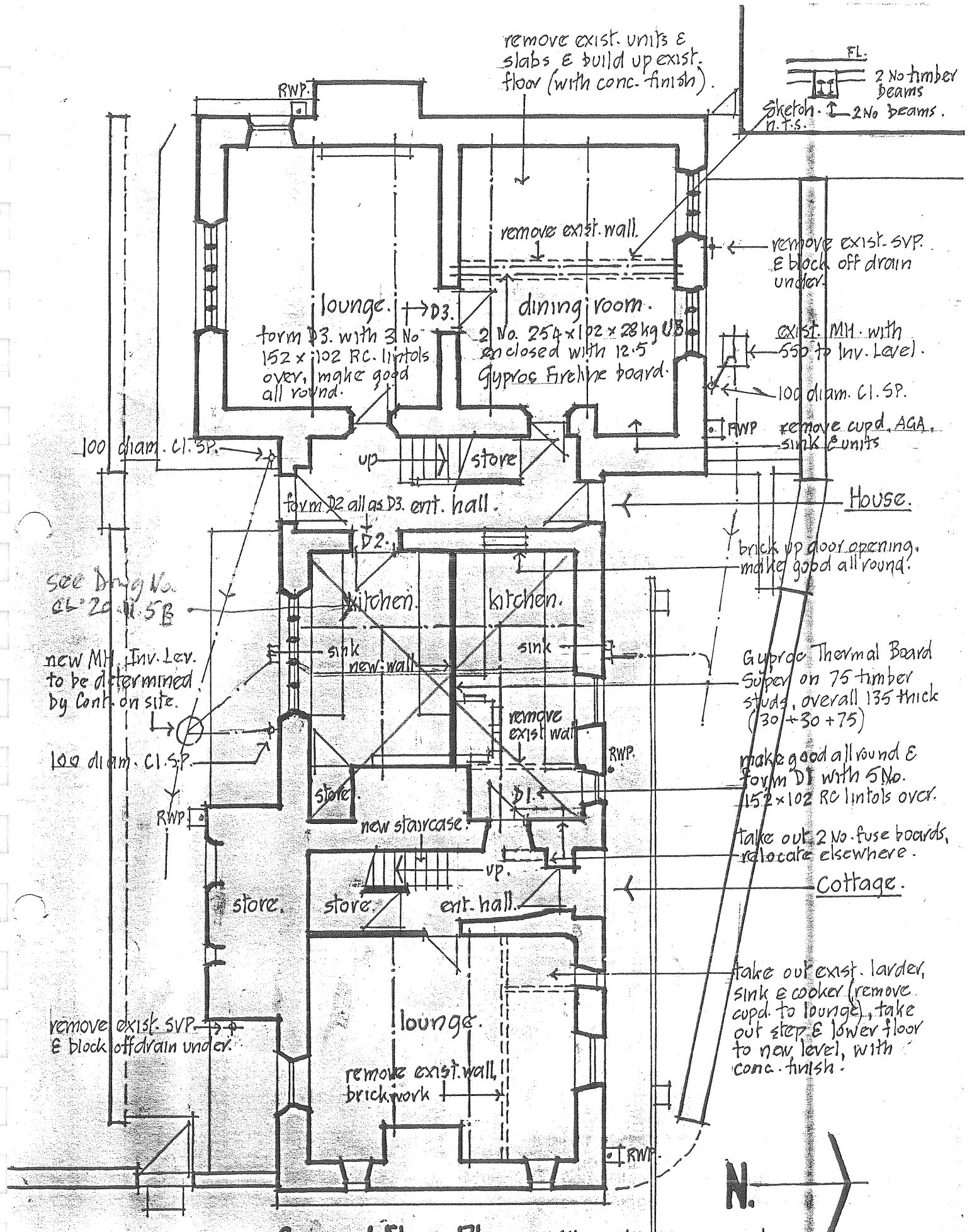
Rooms are correct size. Windows are not shown.

Details as Existing.

Cockshotts Farm Cottage. Simonstone.

Brian C.L. Dawes. Chartered Architect. Acres Brook. Sabden Rd. Higham.

Scale: 1:100 Date: March 2000. Drawing No. CL.20.11.1



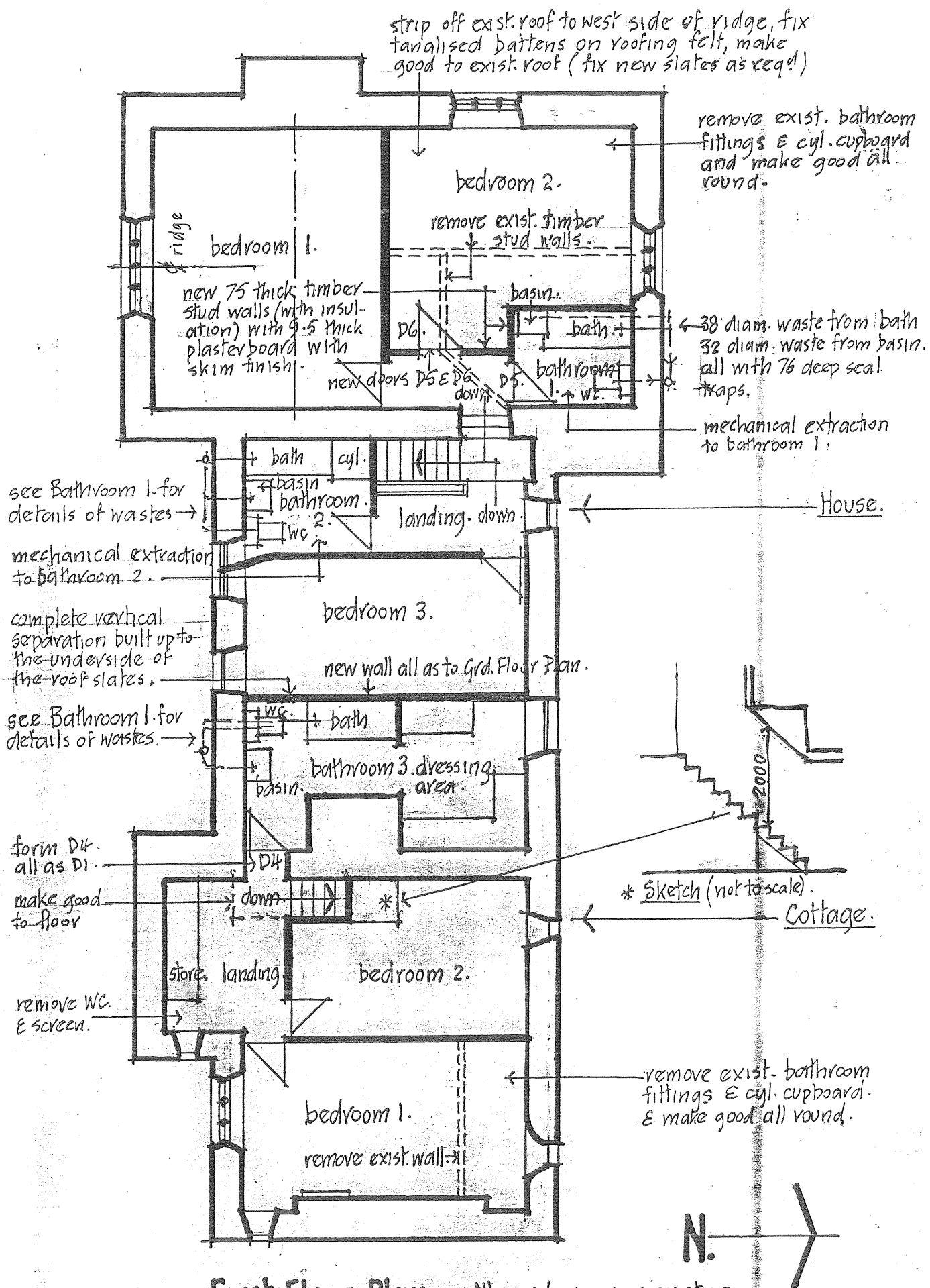
Ground Floor Plan. • All windows are as existing.

Details as Proposed. Note: This drwg. to be read in conjunction with drwg. No. CL-20-11-2

Cockshotts Farm Cottage, Simonstone.

Units to kitchens to be agreed between Cont. and Employer.

Brian C.L. Dawes. Chartered Architect. Acres Brook. Sabden Road. Higham.

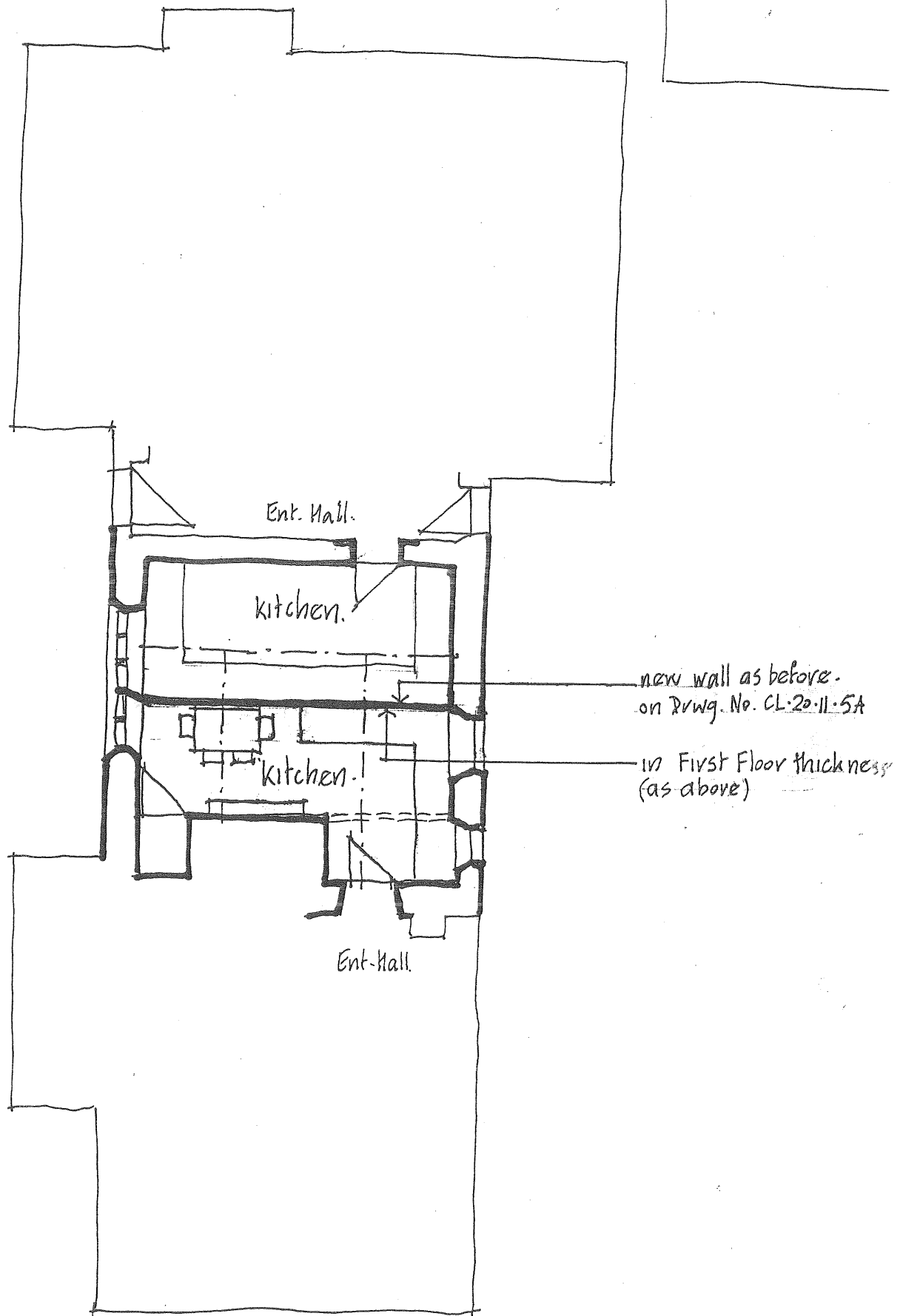


First Floor Plan. • All windows are as existing.

Details as Proposed. Note. This drwg. to be read in conjunction with drwg. No. CL-20-11-1
Cockshotts Farm Cottage. Simonstone.

Fig. 5

Brian C.L. Dawes. Chartered Architect. Acres Brook, Sabden Road. Higham 31



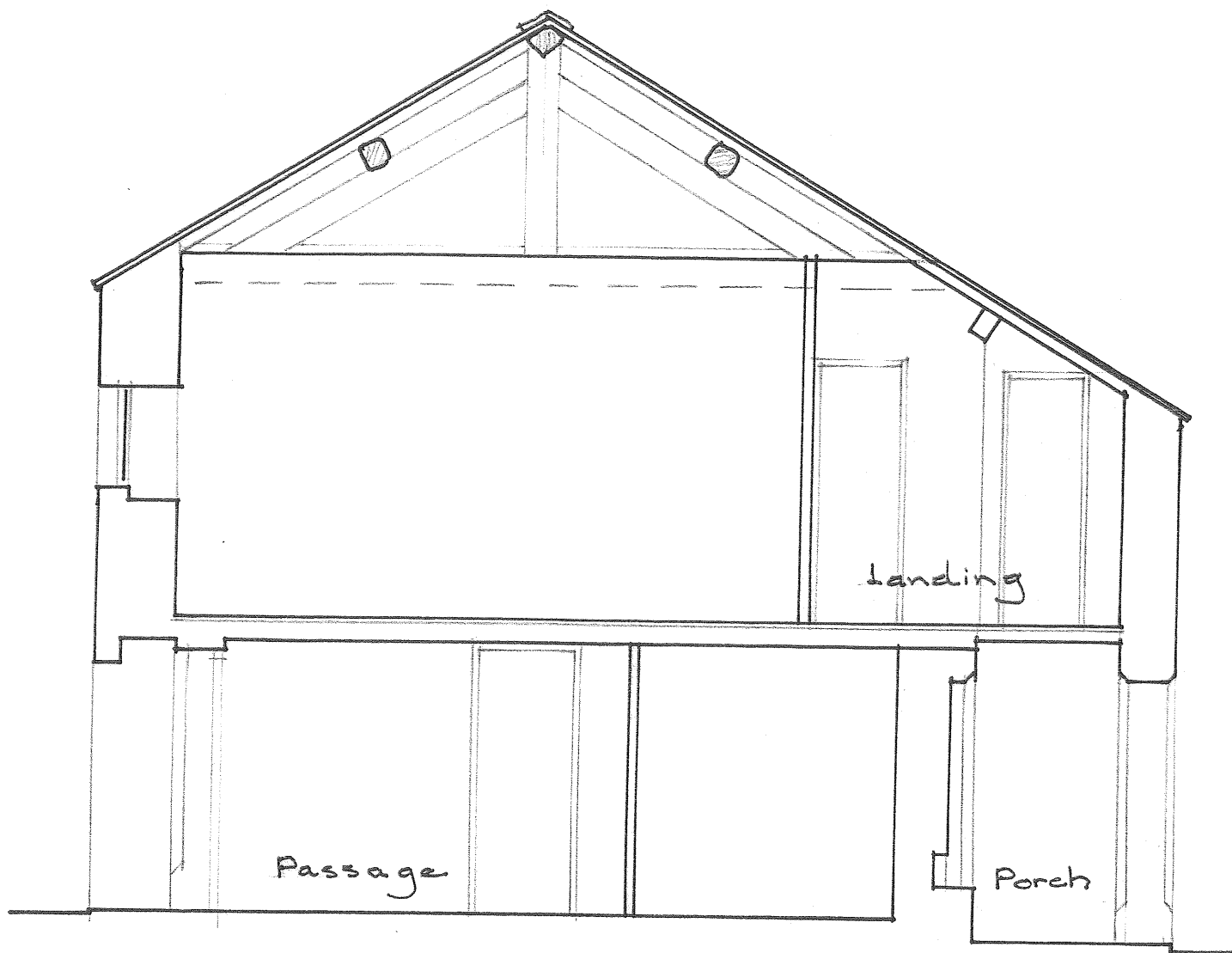
Ground Floor Plan. (as amended).

Details as Proposed

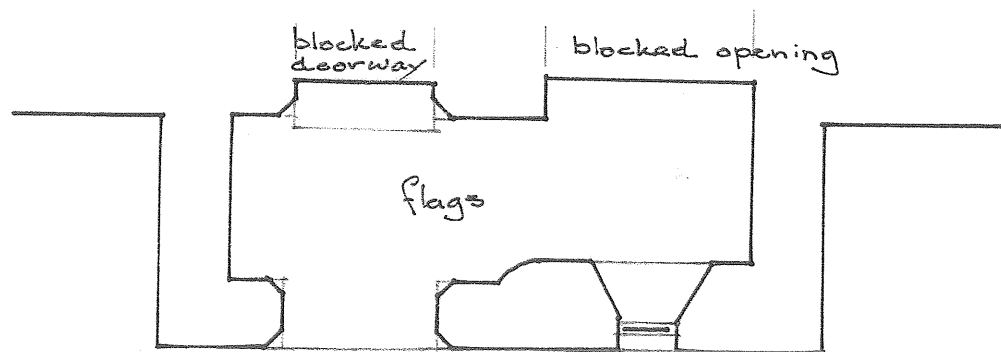
Cockshotts Farm Cottage. Simonstone.

Brian C.L. Dawes. Chartered Architect. Acres Brook. Sabden Road. Higham.
 Scale. 1:100 - Date. April. 2002. Drawing No. CL-20-11-5 B

Fig. 6



Section of farm cottage —
Showing through-passage & stair turret porch



Plan of stair turret porch

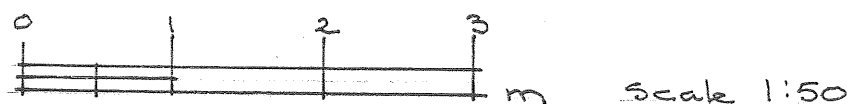


Fig 7

Appendices

Listing details of Cockshotts Farmhouse and Farm Cottage

The specification for the archaeological recording of a historic building and watching brief as required by a planning proposal for Cockshotts Farm and Cottage

Inventory of all goods and chattels of Edmund Cockshutt, late of Symonstone, 1644

SD 73 SE

SIMONSTONE

SCHOOL LANE

3/61

17.12.1968

Cockshutts Farmhouse and
Cockshutts Farm Cottage
(formerly listed as
Cockshott's Farmhouse)
II

Farmhouse, probably C16 enlarged in C17, now 2 dwellings. Slobbered thin sandstone rubble (except wing which is faced in squared sandstone), stone slate roof with a chimney on the ridge at the junction of the bays, one at the right gable, and another at the rear corner of the wing. T-shaped: 2-bay through-passage plan hall-range with projecting stair-turret porch to 2nd bay, and crosswing at left end. Two storeys; 2-storey porch with carried-down roof has chamfered doorway to left, round headed light to right; hallpart has a 5-light window with recessed ovolo and fillet moulded mullions and a hoodmould, an inserted door close to the wing on the left, at 1st floor a similar 2-light window and a 12-pane sash. Gable wall of wing has windows of 5 lights at ground floor and a 4 lights above, both with cavetto-moulded mullions and hoodmoulds. Right return wall has 2 small deeply-chamfered round-headed lights on each floor (one blocked); rear of this part has 3 similar windows at 1st floor, and at ground floor 2 small windows and a wide shouldered opening to a recessed doorway to the through-passage; rear of hallpart has, inter alia, quoins to the junction, a recessed 2-light window at 1st floor (lacking the mullion), and a little square light above the back door next to the wing; rear gable of wing has two 2-light windows at ground floor and another above. Interior: crudely-chamfered beams in the hallpart, and a smokehood in the chamber above; chamfered stone doorways to both rooms in the crosswing (both of these made like external doorways, and one of them inside out); parlour in front bay of wing has 2 beams supported by exceptionally large moulded corbels in the outer wall; kitchen in rear bay has small inglenook fireplace; wing has collar truss roof.

SPECIFICATION FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF AN HISTORIC BUILDING AND WATCHING BRIEF AS REQUIRED BY A PLANNING PROPOSAL

Location: Cockshotts farm and Cottage, School Lane, Simonstone, Burnley

Proposed Works: Internal alterations

1 Summary

The farm and cottage are adjoining and are set back from the main road. Ribble Valley Borough Council has granted Listed Building Consent for internal alterations at the above property; the application number being 3/01/0884P. The proposed alterations will increase the size of the cottage at the expense of the farmhouse. New openings will be formed in existing internal walls, existing walls removed and new walls constructed.

No alterations will be carried out to the exterior of the building.

Because of the impact on the historic interest of the building, Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS) has recommended that the farmhouse and cottage be recorded fully before the works take place and a watching brief be carried out during the course of the internal alterations.

This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) and *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the DoE.

2 Site Location and Description

The site is situated on School Lane, Simonstone at SD 776 345.

3 Archaeological Background

Cockshotts farmhouse and Cockshotts farm cottage (formerly Cockshotts farmhouse) is listed Grade II. The building was probably erected in the 16th century and enlarged in the 17th century.

The buildings form part of the Huntroyde Estate.

4 Requirement for Recording

The buildings are significant due to their age and condition.

The proposed development will have some impact on the internal arrangements within the building and will result in the loss of some historic fabric.

5 Level of Recording

The building record will comprise

Written record:

- 1 The location of the building, including name or street name and number, town, civil parish and National Grid Reference and details of listing or scheduling.
- 2 The date when the record was made and the name of the recorder.
- 3 A summary statement describing the building's type or purpose, materials and possible date(s) so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.
- 4 A copy of this brief will be included as an appendix in the report on the building.

Drawn record:

- 1 Plan of the site showing the location of the building and its relationship to other buildings on the site, access road etc.
- 2 Plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) of all main floors as existing.
- 3 Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural details (e.g. timber roofs).
- 4 Sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g. ceiling heights, differing floor heights, roof trusses).

Photography:

- 1 General views of the exterior of the building.
- 2 The overall appearance of the major spaces within the building.
- 3 Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance.
- 4 Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- 5 The building's relationship to its setting and to other buildings.
- 6 Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- 7 Any structural or other features found during the course of the internal alterations.

7 Deposition of Archive

The archive resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer. A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon. This will be provided both as paper copy and in a suitably digital form on 3.5" 'floppy disk' or CD.

The site archive, including finds and environmental material, will be conserved and stored according to UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1992) 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.

Copies of the report will be supplied to the County Archaeological Officer and to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the fieldwork, unless another date is agreed in writing with the County Archaeological Officer). A copy of the report will be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.

Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results, which are not to form part of any further work. A brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* will be produced, even when an excavation encountered no archaeological deposits. This will be sent to the editor of *Archaeology North West* in time for it to appear within a calendar year of the completion of the fieldwork.

8 Further Details

The proposals for the alteration of the building have been drawn up by Mr B C L Dawes, Acres Brook, Sabden Road, Higham, Burnley.

D J A Taylor, Dip.Arch. Phd, RIBA MIFA
Chartered Architect, Archaeologist
46 Applecross Drive
Burnley
BB10 4JP

Tel. 01282 413101

12th July 2002

A true and perfect inventory of all goods & chattels of **Edmund Cockshutt** late of Symonstone in the Countie of Lancaster yeomen hereafter valued and prysed the three and twentieth day of October Anno Domini 1644 by Gilbert Erynesshawe Edmund Starkie Thomas Lonsdale of Symonstone said yeomen Chris Rawsthorne of Higham in the said Countie yeoman in manner and forme following

	£	s	d
Imprimis Two oxen three stirkes and heffer one fat cowe	44	13	4
Eight Milke kyne and three calves			
Item Two horses and one mare	10	0	0
Item One Swyne	1	6	8
Item in corne and other graine	17	0	0
Item in?	7	0	0
In the chamber over the p[ar]lor			
Item one feather bedd and boulster two pillows one paire of blankets one Coverlett, one coveringe one Chaste bedd shalfe one stand bedd	5	0	0
Item one coverlette one coveringe two blankets one feather Bedd one Boulster one pillow one chaste bedd and Bedstockes	3	2	0
Item two coverlets & two blankets	0	16	0
Item four Chists & one little Coffre ?	2	5	0
Item three Chiare	0	6	8
Item Three dozen Nabkins	0	12	0
Item thirtie two paires of Shetts, one pillow boarded contr-?			
Table Cloathes four Towells and a webb of niree? Cloath	13	3	4
In the chamber over the house			
Item two Chists one Arke	2	3	4
Item one feather bedd, one boulster two pillows two paires of Blanketts one Coverlett one Cheste bedd and a paire of Bedstockes	3	0	0
Item one feather bedd one cheste bedd one boulster two pillows Three blankets one coverlet beddstockes & one chiste	3	3	4
Item in wheate	1	1	0
Item two stone of wooll	0	17	2
Item in Leather Tanned	1	0	0
Over the Kitshinge			
Item two Coverletts two blankets one boulster and four pillows One paire of bedstockes one Cheste bedd	1	0	0
Item Meale and Mault	6	4	0
Item Two Arkes and one Chist	3	5	0
In the Parlor			
Item One feather bedd one Cheste bedd one boulster two pillows Three blanketts one Coverlett & one standinge bedd	4	0	0
Item one little bedd two blankets & a Coverlett two boulsters & one Cheste bedd	0	16	0
Item one Cupbord two Cheares two stooles one Table One fourme one table coveringe	4	10	0

Coffre

Inventorie of Edmund Cockshutt of Symonstone (continued)

	£	s	d
Item two coverlets two blankets two boulsters one Cheste bedd one paire of bedstockes	0	15	0
Item one Arke one haire Cloath, two harrowes & other huslements	1	13	0
Item two Coulters, one shuirt two harkes ?	0	14	0
Item two teames with one pirke & pairinge hammer and other Iron Tooles two sagre? Two halchetts	12	0	0
Item one haggney saddle & a Bridle	0	5	0
Item one cheese press, one old geller	0	10	0
Item one hammer	0	2	6
Item in Butter	1	16	4
Item Two saltinge Tubbes, Milk Bassens Troughes Butter Cupps Collackes? & such like things	1	11	0
Item in brewing vessel, five knopps & five piggins ----- Two bottles	2	10	0
Item three troughs, four dozen of -----, five butter prints Twentie Earthen potts and glasses, four wooden Dabblers Seven Chesatts	0	13	6
Item Three trests, two loose boards one Cupbord with other huslements	1	5	0
Item One Arke, one ladder twelve soules one hay cart and a muck cart Twoe pairs of wheeles	3	13	4
Item two plowes, four yoakes five hundred latts, two gauges of Soekes three gauges of selgres? Cloven timber three sithes Peered of Saplin Tymber without Doores	3	10	0
Item two dunge forkes fouer pitch forkes rakes, two barke holmes One Cart saddle two ---- saddles, orseyed wantoned,-trased Two hinder Cottts two slates one spade & four shovels One muck crocke	1	1	0
Item in perother?	4	1	8
Item one strikeing knife two chopping knife three prig pans Four ladles two little forks, one tostinge Iron one salt pyee	0	7	0
Item in Brasse	11	16	6
Item in salt, Beefe & Bacon Candles and grease	1	5	8
Item in cheese	3	6	8
Item in spoones	3	6	8
Item one churne one flaskett, one Collocke	0	5	0
Item two Dripping panes, two fryinge panes, two pairs of rackes, One spit, one Syre Iron & furniture	1	12	0
Item in serkes & one window sheete	1	6	8
Item one table one Chist one syborie Table one little Chist one sonrom? Chaires and stooles, one little table, five cheese boards	2	13	0
Item in brasse Candle Sticks	0	8	0
Item fiteene felt quishons	0	13	4
Item in grothe?	0	5	0
Item in Apparell	5	0	0
Item one dawmer two spits one Backstone one Baggbread, one baking Board one Morter, one pestell a smoothing iron	0	7	0
Item in patten	0	9	0

Inventorie of Edmund Cockshutt of Symonstone Continued.

	£	s	d
Item in bookes	1	0	0
Item one steele Bowe and one Stas----?	0	5	0
Item in coles	0	4	0
Item in readie Money	23	4	0
Debts owing to the Testator	0	6	0

Gilbert Earnshaw
Edmund Starkie

LRO WCW 1644



Pl. 9 Blocked-up round-headed window to ground floor of farm cottage



Pl. 11 Salt cupboard by fireplace in farmhouse housebody



Pl. 12 Farmhouse housebody



Pl. 13 Doorway leading from kitchen to through-passage



Pl. 14 Detail of corbels in external wall of living room



Pl. 16 Detail of roof truss over cross-wing to the farmhouse. The infill is wattle and daub



Pl. 15 Door between kitchen and pantry formed out of three oak planks



Pl. 17 Blocked doorway in farm cottage leading from stair turret porch to through-passage