



LANCASHIRE LOCAL HISTORY FEDERATION

NEWSLETTER

ISSUE NO. 15 MAY 2016

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***DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE: AUGUST 15th, 2016**

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PLEASE NOTE REMAINING DEADLINES FOR 2016:
AUGUST 15th; NOVEMBER 15th

The editor cordially invites you to submit your Society information, and your own news, notes, reports and articles.

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NEW GROUP MAKES GREAT HEADWAY! Friends of Adlington Cemetery (See p.2)

FRIENDS OF ADLINGTON CEMETERY

Last Autumn, Adlington & District Heritage Society established the *Friends of Adlington Cemetery*. The ambition was to help keep the Cemetery tidy and care for the appearance of the individual plots and general area.

By way of a historical summary: Adlington Cemetery was founded in 1875 and is now maintained by Chorley Council. Within the grounds is the former Chapel of Rest. Its foundation stone was laid by John Gerrard, J.P. in 1877.

Society Chairman Stuart Clewlow explains:

“We have been fortunate to have the support of Chorley Council on this project and we have already made quite a noticeable impact. The Council fulfils its mowing and grounds obligations and we have been able to follow up behind and tackle the objective of tidying up the individual plots which appear to have become unkempt. The overall ambition is to help maintain the cemetery to a high standard and make it a place where visitors feel comfortable to pay their respects. Naturally, the group members take pride in their work and hope it pays a fitting tribute to those who lie at rest in the cemetery, many of whom are ancestors and friends of group members.”

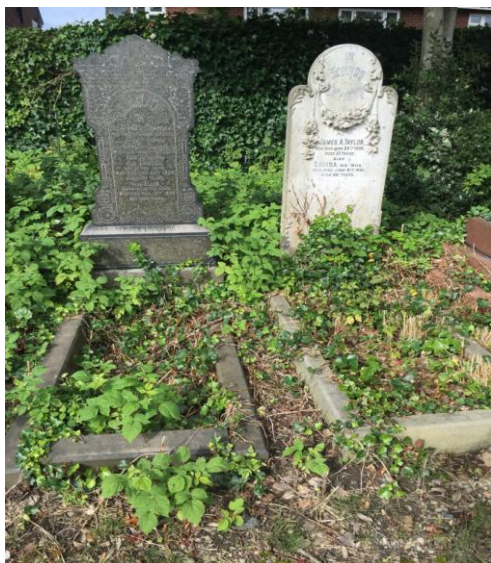
Having already worked over a third of the cemetery, the Friends group has wound down its efforts during the winter months but will continue in the spring. Heritage details and information can be found via the Adlington & District Heritage Society and the Friends of Adlington Cemetery group has a dedicated group site on Facebook.



Old aerial view of Adlington Cemetery.



The Chapel



Just one of the tasks ahead.....



After a lot of hard work!



Before the team moved in....



After!



A younger member gets down to it....



And some of the adults focus on structural matters.

LLHF is always pleased to receive news of projects of this kind, preserving graveyards, or recording what gravestones tell us. Local and family historians so often gain useful information from gravestones - but if the information has been vandalised or overgrown, or weathered without a record of the inscriptions being made, a valuable resource of history has been removed. Thanks to this team's initiative Adlington now has a Cemetery that is a real amenity, one which encourages quiet veneration and also preserves an important heritage. Congratulations to all the team. Editor.

FACING THE MUSIC!

On page 25 of our Newsletter Issue No. 10, February 2015, we referred to a report ('i', 23 01 2015, p.28) of how, while the burial mask of King Tutankhamun was being moved, the beard had accidentally been broken off, then re-affixed, seemingly in a less than professional manner. The accident had occurred in October 2014.

In *The Independent* of 25 01 2016 Serina Sandhu reported that 'four senior restoration experts, a former director of restoration, and the former director of an Egyptian museum' in a total of 'eight employees at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo' are now expected to 'face trial for gross negligence'. When the glue used in the repair referred to above became visible, apparently 'sharp metal tools' were used to remove it and the mask was damaged. The Egyptian Minister of Antiquities publicly admitted in January 2015 that the damage had occurred.

Late last year a 'German-Egyptian team of specialists' removed the inappropriate epoxy and repaired the mask, using beeswax to attach the beard. The mask was once more on display in December 2015.

Margaret Edwards

THE FEDERATION'S SPRING DAY SCHOOL

This event provided members with a lot of interest and pleasure; we had positive feedback about the talks, location, venue, lunch and incidental refreshments. Now there follow brief reports of the talks. M.E.

Christine Workman's substantial documentary research enabled her to take us into the Wyre and Tatham areas to give us an insight into the felt hat industry carried on on a surprisingly large scale in the villages there. Although little visible evidence has survived in the buildings, illustrations from further afield showed us in useful detail how the hats were made; and two instances were mentioned of surviving local separate buildings where the craft was carried on. Felt hat-making became the victim of fashion and competition in due course, making a big and detrimental impact on the communities involved.

Janet Lambert dealt with the craft of charcoal burning on the Furness fells, another craft which left behind few specific traces of activity and suffered because of industrial developments. In the course of her painstaking research Janet had amassed a list of a very large number of people involved in this itinerant trade and she was able to sketch something of their movements and lives for us. We look forward to her forthcoming book based on her research - it should appear in this coming Autumn.

Diana Winterbotham focused especially on financial accounts as her sources in creating the story of how the old Ringley and the old Barton bridges came to be built. A bridge is a real boon and construction is usually undertaken with enthusiasm. Diana gave us names and dates relating to entrepreneurs, designers, constructors and phases of works. However, processes did not always develop smoothly; and during and after completion floods wreaked havoc on bridges, as they still do now. A notable feature of the enterprises we learned about was the repeated failure of people who had made pledges to honour them, and a great reluctance to pursue them through the courts, in order to gain redress. The levels of frustration must have been truly high. Nowadays we usually cross our bridges not thinking much of how we come to have them and would miss them; well, in the case of the Ringley and Barton old bridges - now we know! (Kevin Illingworth has sent in the recent photographs, seen below, of Ringley old bridge. Ed.)

Val and David Bryant are well known for their research and knowledge relating to the spinning wheel and its history and here they were able to show us illustrations of wheels with local connections, but also to broaden our horizons, taking us through the development of the wheels in our country at large. It was fascinating to watch as Val revealed through excellent photographs how the spinning wheel, a utilitarian tool used mainly in humble domestic contexts, moved on to become an item of status, its design being modified in the process so that some models (including a few with royal and aristocratic connections) gained acceptability and desirability as items of furnishing in the public rooms of the rich and influential, even if never used. It was almost a 'rags to riches' story, as the honest, well-loved and well-used timber domestic wheels of cottage industry gave birth to 'show pieces', beautifully decorated and inlaid.



The three arches of Ringley Old Bridge over the River Irwell (1677), here seen from SE, leading to the former Lord Nelson pub, now 'La Roma'. From the W, the bridge heads for the thin church tower from the demolished C17 church.

ST HELEN'S HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Society is our host for the forthcoming AT HOME to be held on 21 MAY 2016.

We have been asked to publicise the fact that the Society has
two overhead projectors

(similar to the model used at our recent Spring Day School held in Preston, 20 Feb.)
which are available to anyone interested in acquiring one or both of them.

PLEASE CONTACT: Mrs Mary Presland. Telephone: 01744 23141

Mr J.E. Mayes of St Annes writes:

I was interested to read in the Newsletter (Issue No. 14, February 2016) that the Frank Kilroy Collection relating to the wreck of the German barque *Mexico* in 1886 has been donated to the Lancashire Archives. The *Mexico* was wrecked on Trunk Hill Brow, WSW of Southport; her twelve-man crew was brought ashore at Lytham by the Lytham Lifeboat, *Charles Biggs*. The loss of the thirteen-man crew of the St. Annes Lifeboat, *Laura Janet*, and fourteen of the seventeen-man crew of the Southport Lifeboat, *Eliza Fernley*, during the rescue, remains the worst disaster in the history of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

North Craven Heritage Trust is holding a guided walk in Slaidburn on
Wednesday 13 July 2016, at 1.00pm.

This will be a walk around the village focused on looking at vernacular buildings, led by Kevin Illingworth (approx. 2 and a half hours). Visitors £2. Meet at Slaidburn Car Park. If you are coming, or want to come, please contact Kevin Illingworth on 01422 844941, leaving your telephone number.

Jenny Palmer writes: **THE DOWNHAM BANNER PROJECT**

The Downham Banner Group is researching the history of a banner made in 1885, by Skerits of Bury, to commemorate the Centenary of the Downham Benevolent Society. We have a rule book, which gives details of the rules and income of the society, though not the expenditure. We are keen to know about any similar societies in Lancashire. If you can help please contact:

email: jenniferalmer7@btinternet.com telephone: 01200 445619

Edgar Wood Society: Arts & Crafts Trip to Buxton and Marple: 18 06 2016

The Society has arranged an all-day trip to two Arts and Crafts churches,
St. Martin, Marple Bridge and St. Mary, Buxton.

Details are yet to be confirmed.

Contact: Long Street Methodist Church, Lever Street, Middleton, Manchester. M24 5UE

Telephone: 0161 643 4362 email: artsandcraftsawakening@gmail.com

Obituary

The local history community has lost a long-standing member in the recent death of E. Alan Rose. Alan had lived in Mottram for many years, but had been associated with the history of Ashton-under-Lyne and the rest of Tameside. A retired teacher, he was a Methodist lay preacher and a historian of the Methodist movement. He spoke on that subject at a Federation event in St Annes two years ago. Alan was also an active and valued member of the Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society for many years, holding the office of Treasurer in recent times. His death was sudden and unexpected; a mutual friend had spoken with him only a few days earlier.

Bob Dobson

(See article on Tameside Local History Forum on next page. Ed.)

TAMESIDE LOCAL HISTORY FORUM

The TLHF has recently become a LLHF member and I invited Alice Lock to tell our readers about this important group and its enviable record of activity. M.E.

The Tameside Local History Forum was established in January 2000 to increase public awareness and use of all the elements of local history throughout the Borough. It aims to promote the study of archive and source material for social, business and archaeological purposes, to make sure that such material is well preserved, collated and accessible to all, and to encourage co-operation between related historical and civic societies and statutory authorities acting as a point of contact for them. At present 28 local societies or local authority organisations, along with many individual members, are represented, all involved in a wide range of local history activities, including local and family history research, archaeology and conservation of the built heritage. Combining together gives these like-minded people and units a stronger voice in dealings with the local authority and grant-making bodies.

The Forum website (www.tamesidehistoryforum.org.uk) is a valuable resource which gives access to the websites of the member societies and also to back files of the lively and informative newsletter published from 2006 to 2010 (earlier volumes can be consulted at the Tameside Local Studies and Archives Centre). The website also has a news section and publishes local history research carried out by members.

The Forum has always had close links with the GM Archaeology Advisory Service, now based at Salford University, and in 2012 it managed a major archaeology project at Newton Hall with the Service's help. Newton Hall is thought to have originally been a medieval manor house; it is a Grade II listed building of c1380, privately owned and restored by W. Kenyon & Sons. It is one of the few surviving cruck buildings in the region. The Forum successfully bid for £48,300 from HLF for this project, which trained volunteers to excavate the site and resulted in the publication of a book and also the transfer of the Hall to Manchester Historic Buildings Trust, which will make it available to the Forum and other community groups.

Since its formation the Forum has promoted Heritage Open Days in Tameside and has co-ordinated the activities of participating volunteers. Attractive leaflets promoting the events have been produced with the help of Tameside MBC. Linked with this, the Forum tries to preserve historic buildings at risk and contributes to their commemoration via a brown plaque scheme. Forum officers also have input into Tameside MBC's blue plaque programme. Social events, talks and visits provide opportunities for Forum members to get to know each other in a more informal setting. Recent visits have been made to Dunham Massey, Crich Tram Museum and Swarthmoor Hall.

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ITEMS FROM THE SECRETARY'S REPORT 2015

*The AGM was held on the 24 02 2015 at Old Chapel, Dukinfield, and as always was very well attended. The guest speaker was Graham Braithwaite, who talked about the group from the Armoury which hopes to take over the building for community use. This is a very ambitious project and the Forum hopes to support the group.

*The first of the Heritage Consultation meetings was held on January 19th; Councillor J. Lane and officers from Tameside MBC, along with several members of the Forum, were present. Items discussed were: History Forum member groups' projects and activities; blue and brown plaques; and Heritage Open Days.

*Exhibitions involving members: (i) Forum members attended meetings in Waterloo, Ashton, to plan an event to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo in 2015. Volunteers researched the Waterloo area - street names, pubs and people, and how the village grew; and a successful public event with exhibition was held on the 21st June in Waterloo Park.

(ii) The Ashton Court Leet exhibition was launched at Local Studies in April. A guest speaker from the Heraldry Society, Martin Goldstraw, gave an excellent talk in the Gallery at Ashton Library about the Court Leet. (iii) When a brown plaque was erected on the former Mechanics Institute, Ashton, during Heritage Open Days, an exhibition on the history of the Institute was opened at Local Studies.

*Members are always encouraged to try to publish their research and over the years this has been very successful. This year Val Bowker published her material on a soldier who fought in the Battle of Waterloo and lived in Tameside.

continued.....

*Heritage Open Days 2015 was very successful in promoting the stained glass we have in Tameside, and Forum members were much involved.

*It is hoped that in 2016 the Forum will come within sight of securing the future of **Newton Hall**.

*The old Ashton Baths were renovated this year and members had the chance to visit and to be involved in historical research on the site. Several years after its publication, the *Smokestack to Urban Chic* book published by the History on Your Doorstep group became an invaluable asset to the builders and architects.

*A telephone enquiry about 'donkey stones' led to a trip to Liverpool for Christine Clough. There she met Dan Cruikshank, the well known TV architectural historian, and took part in a programme about the social history of 'donkey stoning', due to be broadcast on BBC 4 in March 2016.

*The Forum plans to take part in the Manchester Histories Festival in June 2016.

Christine Clough. Secretary.

LANCASHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY

The Archaeology of Poverty

This talk was co-presented (19 February 2016) by Drs. Andrew Gritt and Lewis Darwen and looked at the physical manifestations of poverty on the built environment in Lancashire, with a particular focus on the architecture of workhouses and how it shaped their form and function in C18 and C19.

Dr. Gritt began the talk by looking at the development of workhouses over the period. He explained that many early workhouses in Lancashire, built during the second half of C18, were small buildings very much unlike their large C19 counterparts. They had a 'homely' feel, both in their appearance and the way they functioned, catering as they did for elderly people in the local community. The appearance and role of the workhouse, Dr. Gritt demonstrated, changed following the passage of the Poor Law Amendment (also known as the New Poor Law) in 1834.

The New Poor Law marked a significant shift in the principles behind social welfare in England and Wales. It placed the 'less eligible' union workhouse at the heart of welfare, and slowly unions across Lancashire began building very large workhouses according to this specification. In these new institutions paupers were separated according to age and sex, and strict discipline was encouraged to deter potential applicants for relief. The architecture of C18 and C19 workhouses was therefore crucial to the way they functioned as institutions, and changed as the principles behind social welfare evolved. However, this is only part of the story.

The New Poor Law was very strongly opposed in many Lancashire unions, and the refusal to erect a union workhouse epitomised the resistance campaign that emerged. This was discussed by Dr. Darwen, who through a case study of the Preston union was able to show how competing ideological convictions over the way poor relief should be administered divided key figures in Preston for over thirty years. On the one side was Joseph Livesey, better known as leader of the Temperance movement, who felt the union workhouse was an impracticable and inhumane solution to poverty in a manufacturing district. On the other was Thomas Batty Addison, a wealthy local magistrate, who felt the disciplined less eligible union workhouse was the only way of reforming the poor. The Preston union workhouse, still standing on Watling Street Road in Fulwood (see photo), was finally opened in 1868, and thereafter the number of paupers in Preston declined significantly. Addison was right - workhouses could deter the poor - but at what human cost it was achieved is another matter. Jeanette Dobson



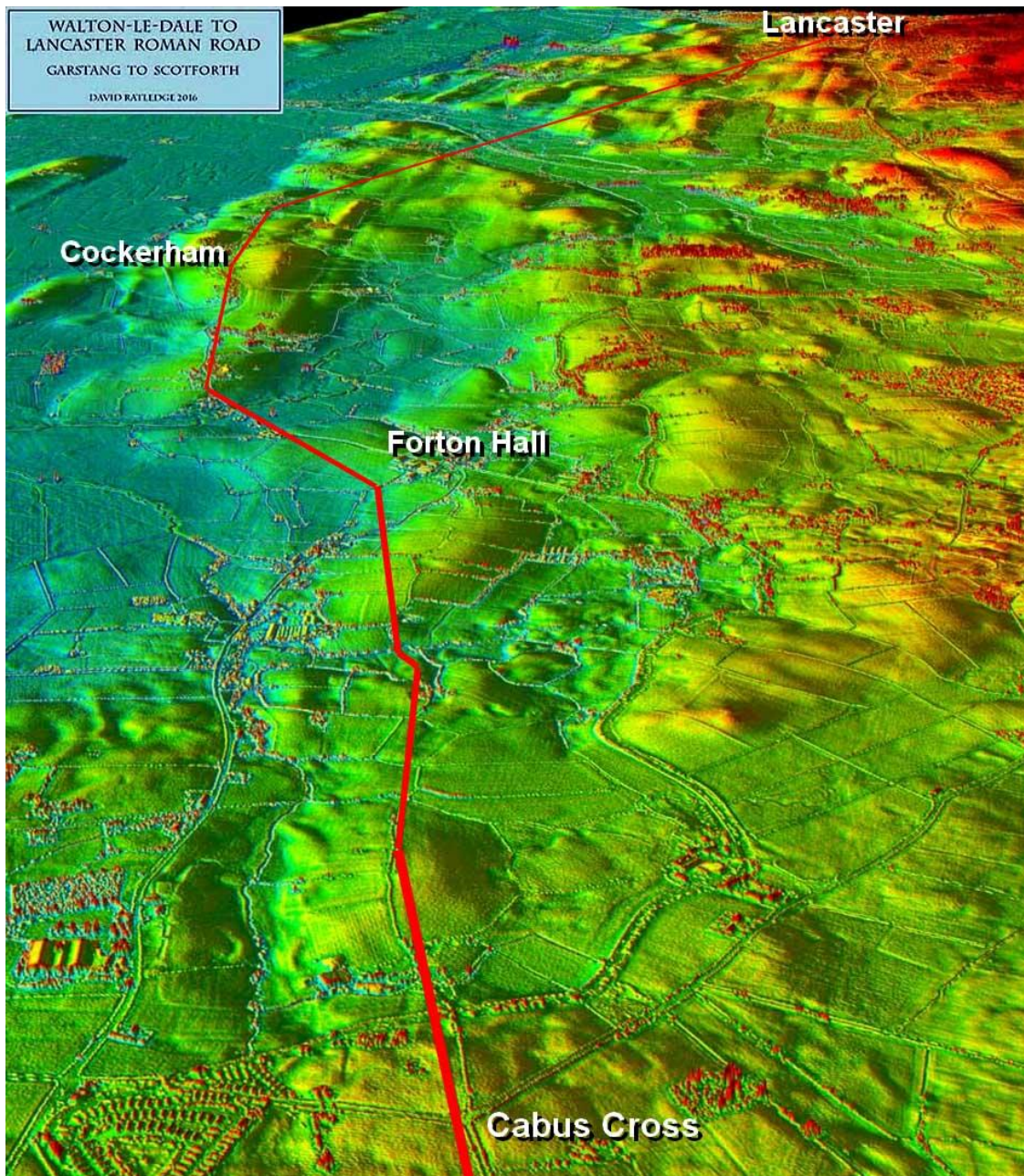
LANCASHIRE'S ROMAN ROADS - LIDAR UPDATE

David Ratledge

Walton-le-Dale to Lancaster Roman Road

In the last edition of the Newsletter I reported on the discovery of this road in the Barton area. With the route through Garstang also determined that left only north of Garstang to be worked out. This proved to be the most difficult not because there was no evidence but because the evidence wasn't where it was supposed to be! It took well over a year for the penny to drop - the road is where the evidence shows it. But what a surprise it turned out to be!

Heading north from Garstang the road had been reasonably well attested as far as Cabus Cross at the north end of Fowler Hill Lane. Lidar confirmed this with the road agger being visible as far as the canal. This stretch had always been a puzzle as its direction was aiming well to the west of Lancaster - the reason would later become clear. (continued on page 9)



Heading south from Lancaster, the road had always been assumed to pass just to the east of Burrow Heights and some parch marks on aerial photographs appeared to support this. Projecting this line southwards would indicate a route through Galgate and onwards towards Garstang. However, Lidar showed no strong evidence for this and instead revealed convincing signs of a road passing to the west of Burrow Heights heading in the direction of Cockerham. Remember the strange direction of the road down at Cabus? Project that forwards and it too was pointing towards Cockerham.

Did it really go via Cockerham? Lidar showed some more traces on this route at Forton Hall, where a milestone had been found. A visit to Forton Hall Farm was quickly arranged and unbelievably, exactly where the Lidar had shown it, were the unmistakable signs of the foundation stones of the road. Through Cockerham Lidar couldn't help - the Roman route would be under the modern road but this is called Main Street and where the Roman route would turn off towards Lancaster is Broad Gate. Evidence was building up but I really needed visible confirmation north of Cockerham.

Lidar showed a surviving agger at Thurnham RC Church so that was the next port of call. In the wood there was a superb stretch of typical Roman road agger pointing to Lancaster. Email exchanges with Peter Iles pointed me to his (and David Shotter's) book on Lancaster's Roman Cemeteries. Cemetery 22 is where the famous statuette had been found during digging the canal near Burrow Heights. The route I had found on Lidar was to the west of Burrow Heights and crossed the canal there. The traditional route east of Burrow Heights did not. Roman cemeteries were generally adjacent to their roads so everything now fitted in with the Cockerham route. The logic behind the route chosen and its apparent target of connecting with the coast at Cockerham I will have to leave to others to work out.

STOP PRESS: A newly recognised milestone - probably.



In my site visits to look for signs of the road to Lancaster, I passed the tollhouse at Cabus and took a closer look at the west gate post (SD49074667). This is now known to be on or near the Roman road line. It does bear all the characteristics of a Roman milestone with a square base and a round top. The gate post on the east side of the road is totally different - it is not a single stone but made out of segments. It looks as if the turnpike trust commandeered the milestone to use for their own purposes. All they had to do was add a gate stop. Peter Iles has now forwarded details to Historic England with a view to having it scheduled.

The base data used in the Lidar image is copyright the Environment Agency.

Website: *Roman Roads in Lancashire*: <http://www.romanroads.org/gazetteer/lancspages.html>

An exhibition marking the centenary of the
introduction of conscription in 1916

CONSCIENCE AND WAR

The untold stories of
Manchester Quakers who resisted WW1

Sunday 15th May to Sunday 12th June 2016. All welcome.
Friends' Meeting House, 6 Mount Street, Manchester, M2 5NS



meetinghousemanchester.co.uk 0161 834 5797

Quiet Afternoons

There will be four Quiet Afternoons
when the exhibition can be viewed
in peace from **12 noon until 5pm.**

These are:

- Monday 23rd May
- Tuesday 31st May
- Monday 6th June
- Thursday 9th June

**Refreshments will be available on
these dates.**

At 6 Mount Street, M2 5NS

The untold stories of Manchester Quakers who resisted WW1

*Have you ever wondered what happened 100 years ago in 1914 to Manchester Quakers
who refused to go to war?*

*This exhibition tells the poignant, distressing, and at times disturbing stories of courageous
young Quaker men and their families. There are stories of courage, stories of resistance
and stories of hope.*

*Walk the path of resistance to war through this exhibition and reflect on the choices that men
and women made a hundred years ago in 1916... What would you have done?*

This free exhibition will include an overview of the Quaker response to conscription
and the eventual conscience clause, biographies of Manchester Quakers who took
the decision to object and an installation of textile artwork by Dr Sonja Andrew.

The exhibition can be found throughout Friends' Meeting House. The building is open from
9am to 9pm Monday to Friday and from 9am to 5pm on Saturdays. As well as a place of
worship, the building operates as a conference venue and therefore the exhibition may be
closed on particularly busy days. Please feel free to contact the office on 0161 834 5797
before visiting. Alternatively, you might want to pop in on one of our quiet afternoons.

WIGAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The main news in the Society's May Newsletter focused on attempts to trace what might be a Roman road between Coppull and Charnock Richard (Row High Wood). This was in response to hearing a talk from David Ratledge based on his LIDAR work in central and north Lancashire. The members put together a substantial amount of evidence of activity in post-Roman times; and following up on that they hope to gain the necessary permission to carry out a GPR survey.

The May meeting main event was a talk given by members of the Lancaster and District Heritage Group who last year excavated a site, on the outskirts of Lancaster, which turned out to be Roman.

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PENDLE FOREST HISTORY GROUP

Lecture Programme – Spring/Summer 2016

Lecture Venue - Barley Village Hall, Barley, Nr. Burnley, BB12 9JU

For our evening lecture to be held on Wednesday, 18 May 2016, we welcome David Joy to our group to give a talk on 'The Cow Keepers of Liverpool'. During World War II, to overcome the problem of transporting milk on a daily basis from the surrounding countryside, cows were housed near to the dairies in inner city buildings. David Joy's talk will give us an insight into this unusual arrangement and the challenges it produced. Then, on 20 July, we are looking forward to Derek Clayburn's talk on 'Clock Making in the Dales', when we hope to find out more about the Dales families that became well known for their skills in the craft which survived for several hundred years.

Guests are always welcome to our lectures, which start at 7.30p.m.. If you wish to attend please forward your contact details prior to the evening, as occasionally we have to make changes to the programme at short notice. This can be done through the Pendle Forest History Group website, where you will find an email link under the 'Contact' option.

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WARRINGTON LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

David Barlow tells me the Society has drawn up its programme for 2016-17, only the last meeting needing to have some details confirmed. The opening meeting of the season takes place on Monday, 3 October. The speaker will be Kevin Arbuckle of Liverpool University, whose talk is entitled: Venom World. Kevin will be illustrating the rich variety (what Darwin would call 'forms most beautiful and most wonderful') of venomous and poisonous animals found in nature, the developmental arms race between predators and prey and the evolutionary principles which underlie these conflicts.

Our next (August) Newsletter will carry details of other programme items.

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WYRE ARCHAEOLOGY

*The May Newsletter reported that the members had enjoyed a talk by Chris Robson on the history of Knott End and Preesall. W.A. has built up a reputation for being very active and was recently invited by Age UK to talk to its branches in Knott End, Great Eccleston and Garstang. The first talk was on the Society's digs from its earliest days, followed by a focus on 'The Lost Hill-fort of Thornton', which told of their digs on Bourne Hill from 2005 - 2014.

*The Society's good friend David Ratledge had shared his recent explorations using LIDAR in researching Roman roads and his considerations of possible Roman routes in the coastal area around Cockerham.

*Excavation will be continuing this summer at Hollowforth and a programme of dates has been drawn up.

[David Ratledge has shared his discoveries with us, too; see in our last issue, and in this present issue on pp. 8&9. Editor.]

Prehistoric Intertidal Life at Formby Point

(Report of a lecture to Lancashire Archaeological Society)

Alison Burns is involved in archaeology and is working for her Ph.D.. She brought life to her subject and showed us the tangible link we have to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Ages by virtue of footprints which have survived at Formby's coast.

Alison started by saying there is debate over the ages of the footprints; whether they were all laid down at about the same time or over a much longer timescale. The footprints stretch for about 4km. around the Point and, very occasionally, footprints can be seen at Ainsdale, too. The reason we see them is that, because of coastal erosion, the sediment bed which contains them is revealed; some of the footprints have now been visible for 5 years, and now they are somewhat degraded.

9,000 years ago the ice sheets were retreating and there was a great rise in the oceans and also an uplift in the land, which in Scotland caused many raised beaches. At this time the land in our area stretched as far as Anglesey and out into what is now the Irish Sea; it was marshy land, which was gradually swamped, and reed beds which contained mudflats started to form. It was an open landscape and the river would have been used by humans to travel to the coast. The life seen in the footprints is mostly thought to date from about 5,500 years ago.

This open land attracted a large number of birds, animals and people coming to the salt marshes and then moving back into the wetlands. From the directions of the human footprints Alison believes that there must have been a settlement under the sand dunes at the Point itself, as these prints seem to form paths. She thought it would have been a very noisy place mainly because of the great numbers of birds as evidenced by the footprints. This area of land, from Formby to Anglesey, would have been intertidal and she thought the tides must have been very gentle at this time, enabling the preservation of these footprints. Alison thinks they were laid down between early Spring and late Autumn. Remains of a Neolithic forest are seen just above the intertidal zone at both Hightown and Formby; and amongst the trees, which covered half an acre, have been found animal bones and both human and wolf footprints, with roots going through them, thus proving that the prints were there before the trees. Nearby, red deer and auroch prints have also been found. The red deer seem to have been a third bigger than modern red deer and the auroch was far bigger than any modern bovine.

The process of formation happened over a number of years. Animals and people walked on mudflats which were baked by the sun and then filled with sand, which protected them; then further mud and sediment would form a lid. Many of these lids can still be seen. It is through erosion that the prints themselves are visible. These natural processes formed laminated beds. The sediment layers have been dated from the Mesolithic through the Neolithic to the Bronze Age. The deer and the auroch prints appear in the same area and this is probably because these animals frequented the area at different times of day. There are roe deer prints too, which seem to indicate animals of the same general size as that of those deer we know today. The crane prints are, however, the most numerous - there must have been vast flocks of these birds - and there are also many oystercatcher prints.

Footprints of humans include one of a very large man with big feet, and a set seeming to show a mother carrying a baby upon her hip - there are also many child and adolescent footprints, some of which suggest the people were playing, others that they were standing still and possibly consuming some of the food around them, as they were probably foraging. Some of the footprints show deformities possibly caused through injury. Almost all the human footprints are unshod. All of this is evidence for great use of this area being made by the whole population. It would have been an area rich in food resources.

Alison would like, as part of her ongoing research for her Ph.D., to survey the outcrops and date the beds and put the footprints into the right timeframe. Were these people hunter gatherers, or farmers, or were they on the cusp of the transition between these lifestyles? She would also like to measure and record the footprints to try to identify what the people were doing and also to look at the landscape and how the animals and people related to it.

This was a most interesting talk which brought us in touch with people and animals that inhabited part of our area thousands of years ago. **The society has arranged a walk to view them led by Alison Burns on June 25th.**

Jeanette Dobson

MANCHESTER REGION HISTORY REVIEW - NEW FORMAT

Volume 1 now out and on-line. It is aimed at current readers plus (i) those working, volunteering, or with an interest, in museums, archives, libraries, heritage and community projects; (ii) local, community and family historians and enthusiasts; (iii) academics, researchers and students. Free online open-access.

https://issuu.com/mcphh/docs/manchester_region_history_review_v1

FOREST OF BOWLAND EVENTS

*Saturday, 23 July 2016 14:00 - 15:30 St. Mary's Church Tour, NEWCHURCH IN PENDLE.

Discover the heritage of St. Mary's Church in the village of Newchurch in Pendle. Guides will share findings from the historic research they have been carrying out over the past six months and also the work that has been undertaken to preserve the church for the future - all thanks to a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund. The tour of the church and grounds will last around an hour, after which tea and cake will be served. Families are very welcome but children must be accompanied by an adult. Donations towards the upkeep of the church will be welcome at this free event.

Booking essential. For more information contact:

telephone: AONB office on 01200 448000 or email: sandra.silk@lancashire.gov.uk

*Thursday, 8 September 2016 10:00 - 13:00 Heritage Walk - BLEASDALE REMEMBERED

Meet Bleasdale Parish Hall.

A walk in the footsteps of those who lived, worked and served in Bleasdale during the Great War. This will be followed by a film, 'The First World War – Life on the Home Front in North West England', presented by the North West Film Archive. Bring a drink for the walk. Tea and home-made cakes available at additional cost.

Booking essential. For more information contact: bursar@bleasdale-ce.lancsngfl.org.uk

Free; 3 hours; terrain guide; 3.3 miles. For details contact as above.

*Sunday, 11 September 2016 10:30 - 12:30 GREENHALGH CASTLE

Meet Visit Garstang Centre.

This castle ruin is on private land and we are lucky to be able to place our hands on the stonework and listen to the historian telling us 'how it was'. Free, 2 hours, terrain guide, 2 miles.

Booking essential. For more information contact:

telephone: the Visit Garstang Centre on 01995 602125 or email: garstangtic@wyre.gov.uk

TALKS AT LANCASHIRE ARCHIVES

8 June The Leeds and Liverpool Canal by Mike Clark

13 July Westfield: A Story of First World War Survival by Martin Purdy

All talks take place on Wednesdays at lunchtime: from 12 noon - 1.30pm.

The ancient Egyptian statue of Sekemka, sold at auction in July 2014 by Northampton Borough Council to an anonymous buyer for £15.8m, a new world record for ancient Egyptian art, will now leave this country, lacking a purchaser here. The statue was given in c.1870 to the Northampton Museum by the Marquess of Northampton. Its sale caused the Museum to lose its Arts Council England accredited status. Readers may remember that the case was reported in the LLHF Newsletter at the time of the scandal. Information on this present development was gained from the 'i' of 5 April 2016. Editor.

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY REGIONAL HERITAGE CENTRE

The Edwardian Postcards Project

A searchable resource of 1,000 cards, together with their transcriptions, is now available at

<http://www.lancaster.ac.uk/fass/projects/EV1Ipc/>

The entire collection contains some 3,000 cards, backed by information taken from two issues of census returns. Dr. Amanda Pullan is in charge of the project, which (i) highlights the significance of being able to send an image of a photograph to a friend, outlaying very little cost and relying on as many as six daily postal collections and deliveries in some places: the quickest available equivalent of our digital 'click and send'; and (ii) explores the ways in which people made use of the cards. Dr. Pullan is keen to receive donations of the era's postcards or to receive cards which can be scanned then returned to owners. Contact her at: a.pullen@lancaster.ac.uk



Friends of Lancashire Archives

Charity Registration Number 518611

A Walk by the Mansions of Slaidburn

with Chris Spencer

Saturday 9 July 2016



This will be a gentle stroll of about a couple of miles mainly on the flat (no hills or difficult terrain). Walking through Slaidburn village and its array of 18th century cottages, surrounded by beautiful English countryside, we'll pass by the mansions of Town Head (an early Georgian mansion, recently renovated, with connections to Lawrence Sterne the novelist); Whiteholme (an 1850s Italianate-style villa designed by architects Austin and Paley of Lancaster); and Dunnock Hall (on the site of the Domesday vill of 'Battersby', and the Jacobean Battersby Hall, the present mansion dating mainly from the 1860s; there is a tragic history associated with its first owner).

Time permitting, we can then visit the Church with its array of 17th century (and later) box pews, 1630s bench pews, Georgian 3-decker pulpit and Jacobean chancel screen similar to that of St John's, Leeds. And, for those who wish to carry on, a walk up to Woodhouse Hall (a slight but gentle climb up Shay Lane), a 'mansion house' built in 1694 for William and Jane Smithson nee Leigh.

Please bring suitable walking footwear. The 'road' to Dunnock Hall is sometimes muddy if there has been recent rain. The walk will last about 3 hours, with stops along the way.

Meet at the Car Park on Slaidburn Green at 1pm

Fee: £10

Booking form for Mansions of Slaidburn.

Please complete and return to: Zoë Lawson, Roselea, Mill Lane, Goosnargh, Preston, PR3 2JX.
Tel. 01772 865347 or, if paying by BACS email this form as an attachment to : zoe.lawson@talktalk.net

Name(s)

Address

Postcode

Telephone Email.....

I enclose a cheque for _____ made out to *Friends of Lancashire Archives*

Or

I wish to pay by BACS. Please transfer funds to the following account:

Sort Code: 16-28-33 Account number 11771886. Ensure you give your surname as reference.

SOMME - 'GET INVOLVED': a community project - 9 & 10 July 2016

St. John's Church, Hurst, Ashton-under-Lyne

***An Exhibition in the church, both days: 11am to 4pm**

***Special Community Event 6pm on Sunday, 10 July - followed by refreshments**

***For more information, or to get involved, visit www.stjchurch-hurst.co.uk**

CBA NW 2016 SPRING CONFERENCE, AT STAINING

1. This was an excellent event and those attending had plenty of evidence that the Group is lively and well, as reflected in the opening item, the AGM; 2. 'medieval' is a term which in my lifetime has not only changed its spelling but also widened its embrace to include Saxon and Viking periods; and the range and quality of the 'medieval' archaeology presented in the rest of the programme were splendid.

*In delivering his Chairman's report, Dr. Mike Nevell, with finger on the pulse, not surprisingly first reported how Committee members, as well as society and individual members, had strongly lobbied **Lancashire** Council over the planned closure of the county's archaeological advisory service and six museums. The former was indeed closed at the end of March; however, the latest understanding was that an out-sourced consultancy would replace it later this Spring. The **Cheshire** service remained under review; and a report on the future of the cultural services in **West Cheshire and Chester Council** was awaited. **Merseyside**, on the other hand, had appointed an Archaeological Planning officer earlier this year.

*The Group had held three conferences during the last year: 'Resurrecting the Bronze Age' (at Chelford, Cheshire); 'Hoarding the Past' (at Barley, Lancashire); and 'Cloth of the World' (at Burnley, Lancashire), this being the 35th North West Industrial Archaeology Conference, and CBA NW Industrial Archaeology Panel running it.

*Communications giving information and providing outlet for comment are in good order. Members can contact: **the website:** www.archaeologyuk.org/cbanw/ **the chair's blog:** www.archaeologyuos.wordpress.com **the twitter feed:** @cbanorthwest and the forthcoming **open Facebook group:** www.facebook.com/pages/cbanorthwest

*The launch of the PETER LANGE COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY GRANT was announced. This has been set up in memory of Peter in recognition of his work over many years as a committee member, as well as his involvement with several groups in the Manchester region. A single grant of £400 is to be made available to a group in Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside which is working on an archaeology project focused on its community.

*The decision was taken to hold subsequent AGMs in the Autumn rather than the Spring, a move which allows treasurer and auditor more time after the official end of the financial year to assemble the accounts, and publish them to members. This pattern of operating will be inaugurated in the Autumn of 2017.

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The day's lectures brought us up to date, first, with work (mid-stage 2 of 3) on Lytham Hall (Mike Nevell), where the courtyard and its buildings have yielded evidence of earlier occupation on the site - C17 pottery, a joist (re-used?) dated to 1529, timber frame structures, and glimpses of a stone sill on which buildings rest. The quest to find the site of the Priory dissolved in 1536 goes on. This lecture was followed by one re-examining (Howard Williams) the genre of widely-varying monuments long called 'hogbacks', and in particular re-interpreting the example at West Kirkby, which Howard sees as an attempt by one creative mason (or more) to produce something innovative rather than a 'standard' model. 'A tale of two cities' (part of Norman Redhead's title) followed, as Norman set out the archaeological evidence relating to medieval Salford and Manchester. It was a tale full of surprises, emphasising how these two close settlements, opposite each other and divided by the River Irwell, were very different from the outset. (Salford did not have a church until 1635 - a fact which made an impact on this listener!) Retrieving their medieval archaeology had taken enormous patience and perseverance. 'Sites' were often very small ('fiddling archaeology' was Norman's description) and often were hardly natural targets for 'sightseers'; but they provided vital evidence, and were fascinating to us, and without a doubt very rewarding for the excavators.

The afternoon session opened with a teaser: 'Medieval finds? From Building to Bedhead. The Stories of Two Bits of Old wood'. And there they were, awaiting our examination after Craig Brisbane had set them out and told us their story of links with a church, removal, and appearance in a sale room. Each had been backed with rough timber while attractive on the viewing side. We all had a careful look and, intrigued, offered our ideas - but no conclusion was reached. 'The Greater Manchester Graffiti Survey' (Ellen McInnes and Carolanne King) centred on another puzzling topic. This research has already amassed 400+ examples of marks made on pre-1700 buildings but not part of their decorative scheme. Their range challenges easy classification (some are scrappy 'scratches', others well-formed 'compass-drawn flower' motifs, others burn marks) and their interpretation is far from straightforward. Those involved have concluded that many might be invoking 'protection' from antagonistic forces. From this our attention was turned to excavations at Halton Castle in Cheshire (Sarah Cattell). Previous investigation had been encouraged by sketches by Randall Holme (c.1645) and Buck (c.1727), and records telling of neglect and Civil War damage, then romanticisation in C19. The late Robina McNeil found evidence for a D-shaped tower, and sherds of Cistercian ware in the undercroft of the only remaining tower. The August 2015 dig produced a lot of medieval pottery, a large post-hole similar to one found at Mellor (Iron Age), and a carefully shaped stone which might well indicate that there was a chapel on the site. The completion of this talk brought to a close what had been an enjoyable and memorable day, giving us access to important, well-presented and absorbing research.

Margaret Edwards.



Friends of Lancashire Archives

Charity Registration Number 518611

FLA visit to Parrox Hall



The FLA is organising a visit to Parrox Hall, Preesall in the Wyre on Saturday 3 September. Parrox Hall is a Grade II listed building and one of the oldest houses in Lancashire, probably built in the early C17th. The owners, the Elletson family, have been in continuous occupation for 300 years and the present Squire is still the direct descendant of the original Lord of the Manor of Preesall-with-Hackensall, Geoffrey the Crossbowman (Galfridus Arbalastarius). He was a Norman soldier who was granted six carucates of land by Prince John in 1189. The hall is rarely open to the public but the FLA has managed to arrange a special viewing.

If you are interested in coming on this tour of the house, which also includes refreshments, fill out the booking form below.

Please meet at 2.00. There is parking near the hall, which is on Park Lane, Preesall, Poulton-le-Fylde FY6 0NW.

Fee £10.

Booking form for Visit to Parrox Hall.

Please complete and return to: Zoë Lawson, Roselea, Mill Lane, Goosnargh, Preston, PR3 2JX.
Tel. 01772 865347 or, if paying by BACS email this form as an attachment to :
zoe.lawson@talktalk.net

Name(s)

Address

Postcode

Telephone Email.....

I enclose a cheque for _____ made out to *Friends of Lancashire Archives* Or

I wish to pay by BACS. Please transfer funds to the following account:

Sort Code: 16-28-33 Account number 11771886. Ensure you give your surname as reference.

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'digventures'.....

has put out leaflets announcing that it is an organisation which funds archaeological excavation in an unusual way: by crowdfunding; that it plans to run a two-week excavation of a Bronze Age burial mound 'near Morecambe Bay' from 4 - 17 July 2016; and that, with support from the Heritage Lottery Fund and working in partnership with Morecambe Heritage, it will host the dig HQ and archaeology incident room, as well as a 'pop-up museum', in Morecambe Heritage Centre on the promenade. To learn more about all of this, visit its website:

<http://www.digventures.com/projects/barrowed-time-2016/>

The preserved Anti-aircraft gun base at Lucas Green, Whittle-le-Woods, Chorley, Lancashire

At a time when a lot of our historical heritage is vanishing under new developments it is very refreshing to hear of a developer who has preserved a unique piece of our heritage. By a public footpath near Lucas Green in Whittle-le-Woods was a World War II Pillbox. (Location: SD 58255 20839 or lat/long coordinates 53.682323,-2.633555) Many such were set up all over the country and after WWII this one was used by generations of children (including my own) as an adventure playground. It was surrounded by open fields and had excellent views of the surrounding countryside (see photo 1). Its original purpose was to provide protection for the nearby Euxton Royal Ordnance Factory at Chorley. The ROF Chorley was a UK government-owned, munitions filling, Royal Ordnance Factory. It was constructed during the late 1930s and the new factory employed over 1,000 workers by the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. By June 1940 the numbers employed had risen to nearly 15,000 and at its war-time peak it had over 28,000 employees. During the war employees were brought in by train from all over the NW of England. Because of its importance it was imperative that protection from bombing raids was provided .

From the 1980s onwards there had been several applications for residential developments in the Lucas Green area but these did not proceed. Eventually a planning application by Redrow Homes (Lancashire) Ltd was approved, with a condition by Chorley Council Planning Department that a historic investigation and recording report were prepared, works carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited early in 2013. Excavations revealed that the pillbox did not stand alone; an anti-aircraft gun mounting was adjacent (see photo 2). Such a survival is rare.



Photo 1: The site in Feb. 2013 shortly after the excavations commenced. (Magill Close, Whittle-le-Woods)



Photo 2: Photomontage with a Bofors gun superimposed to show how the site would have looked. (contd. p.18)

The concrete pedestal exposed was a mounting for a static Bofors 40mm LAA (Light Anti-Aircraft Gun (photo 2). It was probably built in the late summer or autumn of 1940, documentary evidence indicating that four static Bofors guns were deployed by 80th LAA Battery of the 21st LAA Regiment in defence of the factory in mid-November of that year. The static guns were replaced by mobile Bofors guns the following February and it is likely that the LAA emplacement on Lucas Green went out of use after that date, although the pillbox was probably manned for some time after that, possibly by the Home Guard in 1943-44. No other static sites remain except for a small pill box on the edge of the old ROF site, which has now been re-developed as the Buckshaw Housing and Industrial area.

When the excellent condition of the installation was exposed, Redrow Homes took the decision to re-design the development and layout to allow the installation to be preserved *in situ*. The development is still in progress but the installation has now been stabilised, landscaped and fenced off within the continuing development. An excellent information board has been provided (see photos 3 & 4).



The site after landscaping in Nov. 2015



The new information board, Nov. 2015

The report prepared by Pre-Construct can be viewed as a pdf document on the website of Chorley Historical and Archaeological Society [www.chorleyhistorysociety.co.uk] under 'other reports' on the home page.

Boyd Harris

PROTECTING OUR HERITAGE BETTER The 'i' of 16 April 2016 reported: 'This month...the first person in England and Wales to fall foul of a crackdown on heritage crime...was jailed for nearly three years under new sentencing guidelines which ask courts to impose tougher punishments for thefts affecting historic buildings or objects.' The culprit had been involved in organised theft of lead from roofs of churches in Norfolk. 'The first national conference on heritage crime for law enforcement experts, held at the British Library, heard that measures ranging from the establishment of a national intelligence database on heritage crime to the appointment of a liaison officer within every police force are being undertaken...' [Conf. date not given. Ed.] A photo caption read: 'According to Heritage England, nearly 40 per cent of churches suffer damage from crime in a single year.'



The Association of Preservation Trusts

The Annual Tour of Buildings at Risk and other historic buildings: this year's theme is 'Churches/Chapels, Mills and Housing along the upper reaches of the Irwell River'

Friday 8 July 2016

Places to be visited include:

Bacup, Stubbylee, Stacksteads, Waterfoot, Newchurch, Rawtenstall, Crawshawbooth, Grane and Edenfield. The coach tour begins and ends at Middleton (though it can be joined at Piccadilly, Manchester) and costs £25, including buffet lunch. Two experts, Stephen Lever, the Bacup Townscape Heritage Officer, and Roger Holden, a historian and industrial archaeologist interested in textile mills and non-conformist chapels, will lead the tour.

Contact address (postal) given in the publicity leaflet: Heritage Trust for the North West, Higherford Mill, Gisburn Road, Barrowford, Nelson, Lancashire, BB9 6JH

No telephone number or email address is given. However, help might be obtainable from Pendle Heritage Centre, whose telephone number is: 01282 677 150.

NORTH CRAVEN IN THE EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD: A NEW INSIGHT.

A report on a talk given by David Johnson to LAS on 17 March 2016

David Johnson placed the North Craven area in its geographical, historical, ethnic and linguistic context. This context is very complex and difficult to disentangle. The area became a part of the kingdom of Northumbria and by the C8 it was said that a woman and her child could pass safely from sea to sea, thus implying that the area stretching from Northumberland on the east coast to Furness, and to West Cumbria as far as the River Esk at Ravenglass, was all under Northumbrian control.

The name 'Craven' is probably originally a pre-Saxon word and at that time probably referred to a greater area than does the present day administrative district. The place name evidence holds clues as to the ethnic/linguistic make-up of the people. There are Old English names such as Settle and Langcliffe; Old Norse and Hiberno Norse names, as well as Old Irish names, e.g. Ireby is a hybridisation with 'Ire' referring to Irish and 'by' old Norse for a place; Ireton has a first element referring to Irish and 'ton', the Old English word for settlement. There are Old West Scandinavian as well as Danish names, and many pre-Saxon words, probably British. However, most of the geographical nomenclature is of Norse origin.

There were six post Roman polities in this area: Loidis, from which Leeds is derived; Elmet - the place name Sherburn in Elmet still exists; Regione Dunuting, the administrative unit of, possibly, the people of Dunut; Craves/Cravescire, a small shire similar to Blackburnshire; and Rheged, centred on Carlisle.

Not many early medieval sites have been identified in the Craven area; indeed it has recently been claimed that no Anglo-Saxon period sites have been discovered in the North -West. Our speaker strongly refuted this and presented his evidence. Previously known early medieval sites include the so-called priest's house on Malham moor and the Ribblesdale 'Viking' settlement. There have also been finds at various cave (non-settlement) sites, e.g. the Arncliffe amulet canister, which is thought to be Anglo-Saxon and the Sulber gryke burial evidence, which has been dated to AD 668-775. He then discussed the 'Viking' house at Ribblesdale. He believes that this settlement site predates the Danes, as the coin finds were minted about 860AD. He agrees it is a long house but queries it as a 'longhouse'. There is a door at each end and a hearth; however, Viking longhouses usually had only one door. (There are two other smaller houses on this site, one of which he sees as, possibly, a kitchen, the other a workroom.)

Four new sites have been identified in Craven:

Clapham Bottom, which has a huge enclosure containing two buildings, both rectangular but one being much smaller than the other. **This site has been dated to 660-780.**

Upper Pasture near Horton in Ribblesdale. This is near the gryke burial and contains a small rectangular structure with a cross-wall, and charcoal dated between 660 and, at the outside, 740-780. This proves that **this settlement is of the Anglo-Saxon period.**

Brown's Pasture has earthworks consisting of a complex of farmsteads and rectangular structures. These had very wide walls and the corners on the outside were curved, but internally were right-angled. One structure **contained an Anglo-Saxon coin.**

Crummack dale has three clusters in the same style as in the Brown's Pasture settlement, and charcoal there has been dated to **the same period as at the previous sites.**

David Johnson believes that these buildings can all be deduced to have been built to the standard Anglian short perch measurement, which he believes is further proof that they are Anglo-Saxon period structures.

David ended his talk by referring to documentary evidence for non-Viking ownership of land in the area in the C11, and earlier grants of estates, e.g. to St. Wilfrid in Yeadon and Amounderness; and also the distribution of Anglo-Saxon crosses.

This was a most thought-provoking talk in which much evidence was presented showing that there was Anglo Saxon period settlement in this district. However, it cannot be proved that the people there were necessarily ethnic Anglo-Saxons. There may well be a lot more to be found and much more research certainly needs to be done.

Jeanette Dobson

Vernacular architecture news from Kevin Illingworth

(i) I am organising a visit for the Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group to Stephen Park Farmhouse (C17) and its barns, near Stocks Reservoir, Forest of Bowland. (See photos below.) The date is Saturday, 16 July 2016, AT 10.30a.m.. Phone Kevin Illingworth for details (01422- 844941).

Non-members can come, but YVBSG members have 1st choice. Further information will be in the May newsletter of YVBSG, due out late May/ early June.

For newsletters and information on how to join the Group, visit www.yvbsg.org.uk



(ii)

North West Traditional Buildings Trust

After Easter this year, John Miller, the energetic Chief Executive of the Heritage Trust for the North West, collected a very important and substantial archive of more than 2,200 black and white prints of photographs of vernacular buildings taken between 1940 and 1976 by the late Ralph Cross, of Burnley. This valuable resource has now been donated to the Trust and will be in the care of John Miller at the Pendle Heritage Centre, Barrowford, Nelson.

Ralph Cross lived from 1893 to 1978 and for fifty years photographed historic buildings in Lancashire and Yorkshire, reaching them by travelling on foot and by bus. The photographs were printed from Ralph's negatives by the late John Chadwick, of Todmorden and Whalley, using his own dark room, and John stored them for 30 years. I myself have recently worked on the Collection at the Centre and made a list of the names of the photographed buildings. Most of those to be seen in this present Collection are in Calderdale, though a few are in Lancashire.

This Collection is not the first of Ralph's material to reach the Trust, which was launched by the late Dr. R. W. Brunskill on 30 August 2006. Some years ago the NWTBT had already received another Ralph Cross archive of 1,307 folders of material relating to Lancashire and Yorkshire buildings. The huge W. John Smith Collection of 70,000 slides, measured drawings and records was the first major archive to be acquired by the Trust. Later donations have included the archive of the late Nigel Morgan, of Preston, (who had 'listed' buildings in much of Lancashire, Leeds, Sedbergh and Dent areas, Surrey and Cornwall) and material compiled by Jonathan Ratter, a former YVBSG member and now of Morecambe. Eventually these collections will be available to the public via the internet.

(iii) The Holme, Cliviger, after the 2013 arson attack.....and, restored, as seen at present

