



Melling

# Conservation Area Appraisal

Adopted February 2016



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Conservation Areas

In 1967 the Civic Amenities Act introduced Conservation Areas to the UK. Conservation areas are defined as 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve and enhance'.

Lancaster City Council has 38 Conservation Areas, many of which have been designated for very different architectural and historic interests. For example, the city of Lancaster has an extraordinary collection of Georgian townhouses and shops, Victorian and Edwardian public buildings.

Morecambe has the novelty of the seaside resort architectural style; an eclectic mix of revival and art deco styles. Many rural conservation areas within the district are characterised by their vernacular building construction.



Fig. 1 View of Castle Hill in Lancaster, a collection of Georgian houses.

## 1.2 Purpose of a Conservation Area Appraisal

A Conservation Area Appraisal sets out how an area has evolved historically and highlights what are the key contributors to the architectural quality and character of the place. The appraisal will identify opportunities for beneficial change or the need for additional protection.

The purpose of this appraisal is to make sure Melling's historic contribution to the District's heritage is widely recognised as it crucially contributes to our sense of place and community. Building traditions and settlement patterns have developed uniquely to each area and it should be explicitly outlined why the area of Melling was designated as a conservation area in 1981 to better inform future decisions for change. This appraisal has been prepared by Lancaster City Council's conservation team during October 2015. It was taken to public consultation during December 2015 and was adopted in February 2016.



Fig. 2 Sketch of the north side of St Wilfrid's church in Melling, which is Grade I listed.

# 2. Planning Policy Context

## 2.1 Legal Requirements

The 1967 Civic Amenities Act introduced Conservation Areas. The legislation has since been consolidated by the 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act. This Act outlines that every local planning authority has a duty to determine Conservation Areas.



Fig. 3 View along Morecambe seafront and the Winter Gardens.

## 2.2 National Guidance

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted in 2012, which outlines the government's aims for sustainable development. In paragraph 127, it is outlined that local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies the status of special architectural or historic interest. In addition, Historic England (2011) has published guidance on the production of conservation area appraisals, both of which inform this document.

## 2.3 Local Policies

Lancaster City Council developed a Development Management DPD which was adopted in 2014. The document provides a new planning framework for the area with a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The key policies which will inform this document include:

- **DM31:** Development affecting Conservation Areas
- **DM32:** The Setting of Designated Assets



Fig. 4 Church Gates is grade II listed vernacular constructed house. The house, dated 1885, was likely a rebuilding of a late 17th century house as there remains a datestone of '1661' above the former doorway.

# 3. Melling's Conservation Area

## 3.1 Conservation Area Boundary

As seen in Fig. 7, Melling's conservation area boundary surrounds the whole village due to the retention of its historic nucleated settlement plan and collection of many pre-20th century buildings. The boundary encompasses properties along the A683, which runs south west to north east through the village. The conservation area also encloses properties to the east of the village, along a road that branches towards the Melling railway tunnel and Wennington.

The boundary has been designated to provide a buffer around properties which face onto the main highway, as development within this buffer will strongly impact the visual appearance of the collection of historic buildings. The boundary encompasses the historic settlement plan of the village and its retention of many post-medieval vernacular constructed buildings.

The development of the village has created a distinctive linear arrangement of historic buildings facing onto the main highway, which has been infilled by modern housing.

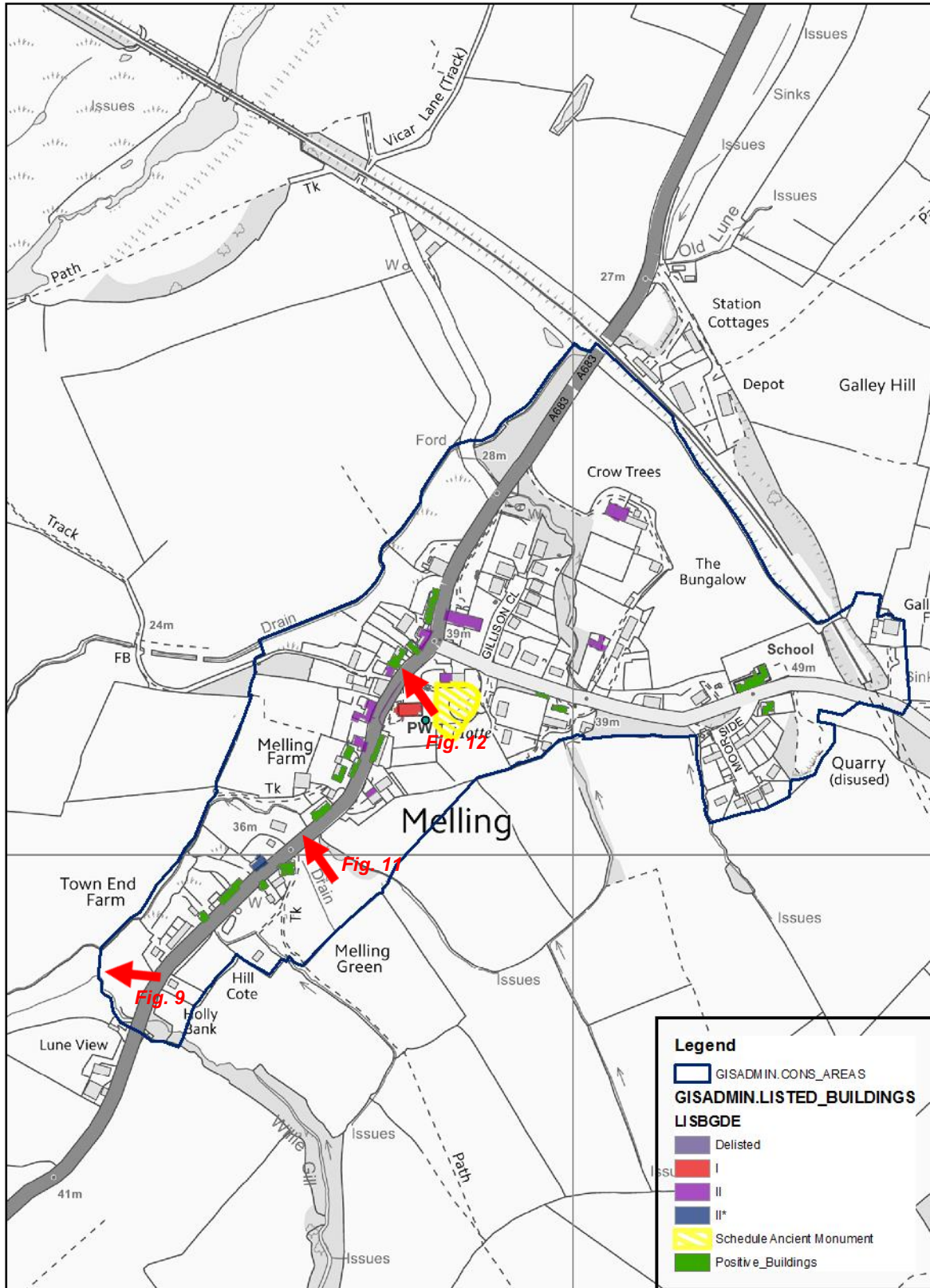


Fig. 5 This milestone is grade II listed and dates from the late-18th century.



Fig. 6 View along the A683 of traditionally constructed terrace of houses, which have also retained traditional stone boundary walls.

# Melling Conservation Area Boundary



**Fig. 7** Townscape analysis map of Melling showing the listed buildings, positive unlisted buildings and scheduled monument. It also identifies key views with red arrows.

## 3.2 Summary of Special Interest

Melling's conservation area encompasses the historic core of the settlement, which is primarily characterised by its traditionally constructed 17th to early 19th century houses and barns which surround St Wilfrid's church. Modern housing is chiefly located to the north east of the conservation area. In addition, there is still evidence of the historic origins of the settlement visible in the motte and bailey situated behind St Wilfrid's church. What characterises Melling is its prominent vernacular built tradition and architectural style.



**Fig. 8** Ash Lea and The Old Forge are traditionally constructed in sandstone with slate roof. The Old Forge has retained architectural detailing of its previous agricultural use as a barn with the segmental arched opening.



**Fig. 9** Crow Trees farmhouse in the foreground is a 17th century farmhouse constructed in sandstone rubble and grey slate roof. Melling Brow in the background is modern terraced housing development which positively responds to the vernacular expression of Melling's conservation area.

Melling's conservation area consists of a mixture of building types: farmhouses, barns, a former hotel and modern housing. Even with the variety of building types, the built tradition is unified through its sandstone walling and stone slab and slate roofing. Modern housing has mostly responded well to the traditional building techniques and materials, however, some modern housing has developed unsympathetically to this vernacular tradition.

The vernacular expression and tradition of buildings is enhanced by the views of surrounding agricultural land and the mixture of mature trees within the conservation area. Overall, Melling's special historic interest is associated with the early settlement connections, but primarily to its farming tradition and stone constructed building from the 17th and 18th centuries. With the exceptions of the splendour of the gothic detailing of St Wilfrid's church and classical architecture of Melling Hall, the village's architectural interest is associated with the way buildings have been predominantly built for function rather than form. This has formed the vernacular tradition expressed in Melling's conservation area.

# 4. Assessment of Significance

## 4.1 Location and Setting

Melling is located along the Lune valley, eleven miles northeast of Lancaster. The village is part of a network of settlements located along the River Lune, which were strategically important after the Norman conquest in the 11th century. Melling's main road connects to Hornby in the south and Kirkby Lonsdale in the north.

The setting of the conservation area can be characterised by its agricultural and rural scenery, juxtaposed with the industrial and sublime connotations of the railway infrastructure. Within Melling's conservation area, important views of the agricultural land which encloses the village and the railway viaduct to the northwest can be obtained along the main street. In addition, views of the agricultural land can be obtained east of Melling's Primary School.



Fig. 10 View facing south west in the conservation, looking over agricultural land and woodland.



Fig. 11 View looking northwest along the main street of the railway viaduct and rural landscape.



Fig. 12 View from St Wilfrid's churchyard looking northwest.



## 4.2 Historic Development

Melling historically originated before the conquest as the seat of a compact lordship which occupied land between the River Lune and River Wenning (Farrer and Brownbill 1914). During the 11th century, it became an important and strategic settlement in the post-conquest military network established along the Lune Valley by William the Conqueror. Evidence of this period is visible in the Norman motte castle to the east of the church, however, its bailey has since been removed. Movement throughout the Lune Valley was controlled by the strategic placement of a motte and bailey near the River Lune, which was also twinned with Arkholme's motte and bailey.



St Wilfrid's Church, also known as 'The Cathedral of the Lune Valley', largely dates from the 15th century but there are some remains of an earlier church from 1300. It is suggested that a church existed on the site of the motte and bailey from the 11th century, but there is no physical evidence of this. St Wilfrid's church once served a large parish which included Arkholme, Hornby, Wennington, Wray and Roeburndale (Garnett 1994).

After the military occupation of Melling, the village became characterised by agricultural activities out in the open fields in the medieval period. Between 1536 and 1537 it is recorded that the people of Melling joined the Northern Rebellion against Henry VIII's disconnection from the Roman Catholic Church (Farrer and Brownbill 1907).

Fig. 13 Map of Melling and Tatham parishes (Farrer and Brownbill 1914).



Fig. 14 Underhill is a late-18th century barn constructed in sandstone with a stone slab roof. In the late 20th century it was converted to residential use.

Architectural historians have theorised that a ‘Great Rebuilding’ occurred in England in the post-medieval period when yeoman farmers rebuilt houses and agricultural buildings in stone rather than timber. Many of Melling’s buildings date from the 17th and 18th centuries and developed for increasingly specialised functions: to house livestock in barns, house crops and house people in farmhouses and cottages. In Melling, these post-medieval buildings developed primarily along the main street frontage. A malt house or inn was also constructed in the late-17th century, which is indicated by the elaborate datestone of 1684 above the doorway (Garnett 1994).



Fig. 15 1840s OS map (1:7500) of Melling, which demonstrates the historic settlement plan that has largely remained intact.

During the mid-18th and early-19th centuries, larger and grander houses such as Melling Hall began to be constructed amidst the traditionally constructed houses and barns. In the mid-19th century the railway arrived at Melling, along the Furness and Midland Company’s Wennington to Carnforth line. During the 20th century, there was a decline in agricultural activities and, subsequently, many farm buildings were converted to a residential use. In 1952 the station at Melling closed but the railway line continues to be used by Northern Rail. The village of Melling is characterised by its rural residential use, with continued farming use of some buildings.

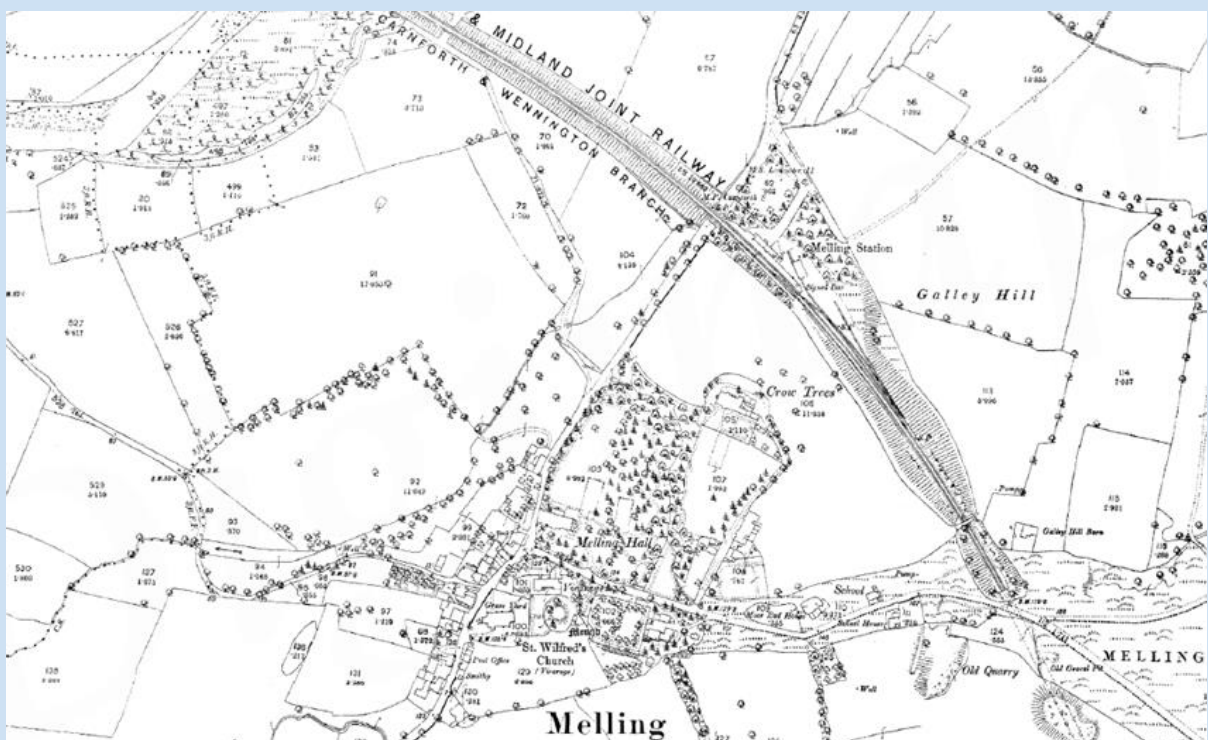


Fig. 16 1890s OS map (1:5000) of Melling, showing the development of the Furness & Midland railway to the north of the village.

### 4.3 Built Form and Architectural Quality

The village is characterised by its nucleated settlement plan, with its buildings facing onto the two main streets. There is a mixture of detached, semi-detached and terraced buildings; the variety of building types are integrated by their use of traditional construction techniques and local materials. The character of many of the area's buildings are associated with the post-medieval period - from the 17th to early 19th century vernacular construction. The buildings, farmhouses and cottages, often have elongated plan forms, some with attached barns to the side or a detached barn within the grounds of the building.



**Fig. 17** Late-18th century detached barn, which has been converted to residential use.



**Fig. 18** This mid-18th century barn is attached to Church Gates Cottage and has been converted to residential use.

Melling's vernacular architecture is primarily characterised by sandstone rubble walling and a mixture of stone slate and grey slate roofs in diminishing courses. The vernacular expression of the village has been well maintained through the retention and reuse of these materials. Towards the centre of the conservation area, there are some examples of designed or 'polite' architectural styles of buildings. For example, St Wilfrid's parish church is mainly 15th century with gothic architectural detailing, but constructed in local materials such as sandstone rubble walling and stone slate roof. Melling Hall, a mid-18th century former grand house, is faced in ashlar stone and stucco rendered with large sash windows along the façade and Ionic porch detailing. In addition, Swallows Nest has Dutch gabled front and Edmondson House has two shaped gable fronts.



**Fig. 19** Melling Hall is a mid-18th century house which demonstrates the Georgian era's neo-classical architectural influence.

For traditional architectural details, such as timber sliding sash windows and timber panelled doors, there has been a mixture of some retention and some modern alterations. Some windows have been inappropriately altered to non-traditional materials, such as PVCu, or to mock sash style windows with casement openings. Modern alterations, such as these, have negatively impacted parts of the conservation area and its historic character. The previous agricultural identity of the village has been well maintained with the continued use of barn door openings as a feature in converted properties.



**Fig. 20** Modern satellite dishes and PVCu windows negatively impact historic interest of parts of Melling's conservation area.



**Fig. 21** Highways sign negatively impacts this listed building and the character of buildings in conservation area.

Modern features, such as highways signage, satellite dishes and antennas, have negatively impacted the setting of some listed buildings and the special interest of the conservation area. In general, properties have been well maintained and are in a good condition. However, the assessment of the conservation area has identified some features such as vegetation growth on roof as a potential long term risk to the buildings. In addition, one unlisted building was identified as vacant in the assessment which if prolonged could lead to the long term deterioration of the building and negatively impact the character of the conservation area.



**Fig. 22** Melling Brow contributes positively to character of the area through its use of traditional materials and plan form.

Modern developments, such as Melling Brow, have responded positively to the historic architectural style of the village and enhance the character of the area as a result. Nonetheless, some modern developments have been less sympathetic as they have not responded to the distinctive use of local materials in the surrounding architecture. Fortunately, the use of greenery along the boundaries of such properties has mitigated the adverse impact of these buildings on the conservation area. Traditional rubble sandstone walling with coping stones enclose many buildings which face onto the main highway and these crucially contribute to the built character of the area.

Many grade II listed buildings reside within the conservation area, which are predominantly vernacular buildings listed for their special historic interest. The Malt House is grade II\* listed as it is particularly important example of architectural and historic interest of the late-17th century. The church of St Wilfrid's is of exceptional interest and is grade I listed due to its strong retention of 15th century external architectural detailing, some 14th century window details and its prominence as a historic parish church of the Lune Valley. In addition, there are two 18th century milestones and the church boundary wall which are listed.



**Fig. 23** Town End Farm is visible on the 1840s OS map which was a barn for the late-17th century Town End House.

Overall, the overriding impression of Melling is a rural farming village which had strong religious influence in the Lune Valley during the medieval and post-medieval period. It has continued to attract residents to the area, as seen by the continued development and reuse of existing buildings in the conservation area. In general, there has been a good retention of the key characteristics which connect to the agricultural identity and heritage of Melling. Some inappropriate changes to traditional architectural details and unsympathetic development threatens to undermine this character, but on the whole Melling's conservation area has retained much of its special architectural and historic interest.



**Fig. 24** Old Crowtrees dates from late 17th century, constructed in rubble sandstone with a stone slab roof to the front with a large projecting chimney stack to the right. To the left a gable projecting extension was constructed in a sympathetic style in the late-20th century.

## 4.4 Archaeological Interest



**Fig. 25** Castle Mound Motte became a scheduled monument in 1953 for its historic interest and connection to the Norman conquest of England. The remaining motte castle at Melling was part of a group of post-conquest mottes along the Lune Valley.

Within the conservation area there is a scheduled monument of the Castle Mound Motte located east of St Wilfrid's churchyard. The motte and bailey was a medieval fortification introduced by the Normans after the conquest of England in the 11th century. The motte and bailey at Melling was twinned with the motte at Arkholme and was part of a larger network along the River Lune to control movement along the Lune Valley. It is believed that this network was the second largest during the 11th century.

Melling's Castle Mound Motte has been retrospectively landscaped to include a terrace and the bailey has been partially lost. Nonetheless, the site provides a potential resource for future archaeological research or interpretation.

## 4.5 Open Spaces, Parks, Gardens and Trees

As a rural settlement, there are a number of open spaces throughout the village which enhances the agricultural character and setting of many of the buildings in the conservation area. Some of these open spaces are formal public spaces, such as Melling Green, St Wilfrid's churchyard and St Wilfrid's CoE Primary schoolyard. There are no formal parks within the conservation area.



**Fig. 26** Melling Green is located south of the conservation area.



**Fig. 27** St Wilfrid's churchyard.

Primarily, properties which face onto the main highway have a small garden at the front which is enclosed by a stone boundary wall and a larger garden at the rear of the property. There is an abundance of mature trees and hedges, some topiary examples, all of which contribute to the character of the conservation area. There are over twenty Tree Preservation Orders within Melling's conservation area, which are mostly located north of Melling Hall. Mature trees contribute to the setting of the conservation area and anyone proposing to cut down or carry out work to a tree within a Conservation Area is required to give the Local Planning Authority six weeks prior notice.

## 4.6 Positive Contributions

There are many listed buildings and structures within Melling's conservation area, as well as a scheduled monument. In addition to these designated heritage assets, there are some non-designated heritage assets which add to the character of the conservation area and local identity of the district. Non-designated heritage assets that contribute to the significance of the conservation area are protected under the 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It is important to clearly identify these buildings as proposals for their demolition normally constitute substantial harm to the conservation area, which will require strong justification. There is a presumption in favour of the conservation of unlisted buildings that contribute to the character of the conservation area.

As identified in Fig. 7, there are many unlisted buildings which positively contribute to the architectural and historic character of Melling's conservation area. The following buildings have been identified for their positive contribution to the area:

- Town End Farm
- Town End Cottage
- Town End House
- Beech House
- Rushford
- Green Cottage
- Green Close Barn
- Melling Hall Farm Barn
- The Mews
- School House
- Old Lune Barn
- Swallows Nest Cottage
- Swallows Nest
- Swallow Cottage
- Swift Cottage
- The Old Forge
- Ivy Cottage
- Ash Lea
- Rose Cottage
- 1-6 Melling Brow
- Garden Cottage



**Fig. 28** Swallow Cottage and Swift Cottage positively contribute to the built character of the area through their traditional construction.



**Fig. 29** Town End House (in the centre) has origins from late-17th century with a datestone reused on the rear extension of '1673'.

# 5. Summary of Condition

Melling's character boasts a good collection of post-medieval traditional and vernacular constructed buildings with sandstone walling and a mixture of slate and stone slate roofs. The integrity and authenticity of the village would be lost with the demolition of buildings which convey this character. They, therefore, have the capacity to adapt if done sympathetically to the historic and architectural interest. This process of change is already evident in the built form of the village, as there has been a good retention of segmental arches and barn doors after farm buildings have been converted to residential use. This has maintained Melling's historic legibility of a previous agricultural settlement, which is also enhanced by the retention of its nucleated settlement plan form and surrounding rural views.

This appraisal has identified that no listed buildings within the conservation area are 'at risk', however, there was one unlisted building identified as vacant and vulnerable to becoming at risk if unmaintained for a prolonged period. Nevertheless, pressures for change within Melling's conservation area may primarily arise from inappropriate redevelopment and alteration rather than neglect of the built environment. For example, the change of traditional architectural details or the unsympathetic new build development could undermine the distinctive vernacular special interest of Melling's built heritage.



**Fig. 30** Inappropriate alteration to windows to a mock sash style.



**Fig. 31** Retention of traditional timber sliding sash windows contribute to the historic interest of the area.

Detailing, such as traditional sliding sash or casement windows, should be retained as these features can provide evidence of the period of construction of a building and, if lost, could erode the architectural and historic interest and legibility of the conservation area. Some inappropriate alterations have occurred to mock-style sash windows with a casement opening. Thus far the impact of these alterations has not been detrimental but if continued this could lead to the devaluation of the importance of the area's built heritage.



**Fig. 32** The Old Malt House dates from 1684 and is of significant historic interest as it was constructed as a late-17th century inn or malthouse.

There has been a mixture of positive and negative buildings within the conservation area. Melling Brow positively contributes to the historic character of the area through its sympathetic construction. Some late -20th century buildings erode parts of the historic character, but the full extent of this has been reduced by the frontage of properties with hedges and trees.

Overall, Melling's conservation area is in a relatively good condition as the historic core of the settlement has been retained along with traditional built characteristics. The reuse of agricultural buildings has contributed to the continued economic viability of Melling and maintained the vernacular expression of the village which it has been designated a conservation area for.



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## Listed Buildings

- St Wilfrid's Church – Grade I
- Malt House – Grade II\*
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- Church Gates – Grade II
- Church Gates Cottage – Grade II
- St Wilfrid's Church (Boundary Wall) – Grade II
- Todds House – Grade II
- Crowtrees Farmhouse and Barn – Grade II
- The Old Vicarage – Grade II
- Crow Trees – Grade II
- Old Crowtrees – Grade II
- Melling Hall – Grade II
- Milestone – Grade II
- Milestone – Grade II
- Hodgeson Tombstone – Grade II
- Sundial in St Wilfrid's churchyard – Grade II

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# Glossary

**Conservation Area:** is a designated area of architectural and historic interest.

**Designated Asset:** is a heritage assets that has been recognised nationally or internationally. It can include a listed building, conservation area, ancient scheduled monument or World Heritage Site.

**Diminishing Courses:** layers or rows of slates of the same length in each course, but diminish in height with each course from the eaves.

**Heritage Asset:** includes designated and non-designated assets, it can be a building, site or structure that contributes positively to the local and/or national historic identity

**Listed Building:** is a designated asset. It is protected under the 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act

**Mullioned Windows:** a vertical stone post between the lights of the windows.

**Non-designated Asset:** is a building or structure that does not meet the national criteria, but may express local historic or architectural interest.

**Quoins:** large stones coursed at the corner of a building, usually laid in alternate header and stretcher courses

**Random Rubble:** is the walling construction technique of using rough irregular shapes of stones

**Rendered:** is the external finish on a stone wall. Common renders can include plaster, pebble-dash and stucco.

**Vernacular:** is the traditional building technique that was related to the availability of local materials. Unlike buildings that have been designed by an architect, vernacular buildings are usually built for their function rather than their form.

# Appendices

## Appendix 1 - Listed Building Descriptions

### St Wilfrid's Church – Grade I

4/162 Church of St. Wilfrid 4-10-1967 GV I

Church, late C15th with remains of c.1300 and earlier, restored 1763, 1856, and later C19th. Sandstone rubble with stone slate roof. Comprises a west tower, nave with clearstorey, Chancel under a continuous roof, north and south aisles, south porch, and south chapel. The tower has diagonal buttresses and an embattled parapet. The bell openings are of 3 pointed lights under a Tudor-arched head with hood. The west window is similar. The west doorway has a pointed head with hood and is hollow-chamfered in 2 orders. The west window of the north aisle is a lancet with outer chamfer and inner rebate. The corresponding window to the south aisle is of c.1300 and is a trefoiled lancet with hood. The clearstorey windows are of 1856 and are of 2 trefoiled ogee lights. On the north side there are 3 to the nave and 2 to the chancel. The windows of the north aisle are separated by buttresses. The eastern one is of 3 trefoiled ogee lights under a flat traceried head. The others are of 2 trefoiled lights under a flat head with hood. To the right is chamfered doorway with round head. To the left is a chamfered C19th vestry door. The south aisle has 2 windows of 2 trefoiled lights with flat heads and hoods. The south chapel is flanked by buttresses with crenellated cappings, and has a solid parapet with coping. Its south window is of 3 trefoiled lights with flat head and hood. To its left is a chamfered doorway with pointed head. Its east window is C19th and has 3 trefoiled ogee lights under a flat head with Perpendicular tracery. The south wall of the chancel has a similar window of 2 lights. The east window is of 3 cusped lights under a pointed head with Perpendicular tracery. The porch has a gable with coping and pointed inner and outer doorways, the outer one hollow-chamfered. Inside, the arcades are of 3 bays to the nave and one to the chancel, with pointed arches chamfered in 2 orders, octagonal piers, and caps, mostly with their mouldings defaced. The tower arch is pointed and chamfered in 2 orders dying into the responds. The roof, of 1763, has king posts rising from tie beams and braced to the principals. There is no chancel arch, but the floor level at the east end is higher, approached by a series of steps. The south chapel has an aumbry without a door, and a squint in the north wall. The nave pews, screens, pulpit, and communion rails all appear to be late C19th and by Paley and Austin. The aisle pews are C18th, with raised panels and ball finials. The numerous wall tablets include one by Webster for Thomas Smith (d. 1831). Fragments discovered during restoration and built into the vestry wall include a piece of Norman chevron ornament, part of a crucifix, and part of a grave slab.

### Malt House – Grade II\*

7/171 The Old Malt House 4-10-1967

II\*

House, 1684. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. A symmetrical composition of 2 storeys (originally with attic) and 4 bays, with rebated and chamfered mullioned windows and a drip course over the ground floor. The outer bays have one-light windows. The other windows are of 3 lights except for the central one on the 1st floor which is of 2 lights. The door has a moulded surround and an elaborate stepped lintel inscribed: 'ROBART V 1684'. End chimneys, the left-hand one with a projecting stack. The left-hand gable wall has a one-light chamfered attic window. Interior has pitch pine ceiling beams on ground floor and oak tie beam trusses on the 1st floor. An early example of a farmhouse with a symmetrical facade.

### Underhill – Grade II

4/166 The Barn

GV II

Barn, 1795. Watershot sandstone with stone slate roof. Original outshut on south-west side, with recessed wide entrance with segmental arch. To the left are breathers on the ground floor and a pitching hole with plain reveals above. To the right is a door with long-and-short jambs. The left-hand gable wall, facing the road, has 3 shippon doors with long-and-short jambs, and a similar door to the right to the outshut. Between and above the doors are breathers. Under the apex is a semi-circular keyed opening with plain stone surround. Above it is a circular owl hole with a stone surround inscribed: 'RR 1795'.

### **Church Gates – Grade II**

4/170 Church Gate 4-10-1967

GV II

House, 1885, probably rebuilding a house of 1661, parts of which remain. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Windows mullioned, rebated and chamfered and of 3 lights, except for the central one on the 1st floor which is of 2 lights and chamfered, and the right-hand one on the ground floor which is of 4 lights. Some of the mullions have been extended. A drip course rises over the former doorway in the central bay and over a blocked opening at the right. The former doorway is now a window with a central mullion and has a chamfered surround with a battlemented lintel inscribed: 'TMT 1661' and 'GR.1885'. The gables have chimneys and copings with kneelers and ball finials. The left-hand stack projects, the right-hand one projecting on stone corbels at 1st floor level.

### **Church Gates Cottage – Grade II**

4/169 Church Gates Cottage and barn adjoining to north

GV II

House and barn, mid C18th. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. 2 storeys, 2 bays, with flush chamfered mullioned windows of 2 lights except for the left-hand one on the ground floor which is of 3 lights. The door, between bays, has a stone surround with a slight cyma moulding under an open timber porch. End chimneys. The barn adjoining to the right has a wide entrance with plain reveals and segmental arch, blocked breathers, and a blocked door at the left. 1

### **St Wilfrid's Church (Boundary Wall) – Grade II**

MELLING-WITH-WRAYTON MAIN STREET (east side) Churchyard wall bordering Main Street, with steps at north and south ends, and gate piers at south end

GV II Sandstone rubble wall, age uncertain. 5 steps at northern entrance to churchyard of rectangular plan. 5 steps at southern entrance of rectangular plan with rounded corners. Gatepiers of C18th type, of sandstone ashlar and square on plan, with cyma-moulded bases and moulded cornices.

### **Todds House – Grade II**

4/168 Todd's House

GV II

House, probably mid C18th. Sandstone rubble with stone slate roof. 2 storeys, 2 bays. Ground floor windows have plain stone surrounds and a central timber mullion, with one side of each window sashed and one fixed. The 1st floor windows are sashed with rebated and chamfered surrounds. The door, between bays, has a plain stone surround and a re-set lintel inscribed: '1687 WGE'. Gable chimneys. Interior has some chamfered main joists and a shouldered fireplace.

### **Crowtrees Farmhouse and Barn – Grade II**

4/167 Crowtrees Farmhouse and barn adjoining to south-west

GV II

House, late C17th, altered c.1800. Sandstone rubble with tile roof. T-plan. 2 storeys with attic, 2 bays. Windows have plain stone surrounds, a central flat-faced mullion, and modern frames with glazing bars. The door, between bays, has a plain stone surround. Above is the surround of a blocked mullioned window. Straight joints show where other C17th windows have been removed. Gable chimneys, the right-hand one having a cap carried on wooden corbels. On each side of this projecting cap the gable wall has a one-light chamfered attic window, one now blocked. The north wall of the rear wing has 2 chamfered window surrounds on the 1st floor. In the angle with the front range is a lean-to porch with cyma-moulded door surround. Above is a plaque inscribed 'RR 1792' re-set from a farm building. The barn adjoining at the left of the front of the house has a stone slate roof and a wide entrance with external sliding door. Above to the right is a pitching hole with plain reveals. To the left is a modern ground-floor door with plain reveal. The front wall also has breathers and putlog holes.

### **The Old Vicarage – Grade II**

4/160 Vicarage  
GV II

Vicarage, late C17th, altered mid C18th. Sandstone rubble with stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Main part of house of 3 bays. Windows have stone surrounds with a shallow cyma moulding and with moulded sills. They are sashed with no glazing bars except for the central one on the 1st floor which retains its glazing bars, as does the upper sash of the window adjoining it to the left. The central single-storey gabled porch has a door with eared architrave, a triangular pediment and 'SALVE' inscribed on the frieze. To the right, and partly covered by the porch, is the blocked C17th doorway, with cyma surround and shaped lintel: presumably this was revealed when the C18th rendering was removed. To the left is an addition which has, on the 1st floor, a sashed window with glazing bars and a surround similar to those to the main facade. To its right is a small window with plain reveals. On the ground floor are 2 modern windows with plain reveals. Gables have copings with kneelers. Chimneys on gables and between main house and addition.

### **Crow Trees – Grade II**

5/157 Crow Trees  
II

House, early C19th. Scored render with sandstone dressings and slate roof. Double-depth plan. 2 storeys, 3 bays. On the ground floor are sashed tripartite windows with plain stone surrounds and square mullions. The 1st floor windows are sashed with glazing bars and have plain stone surrounds and a sill band. The door, in the central bay, has a plain stone surround and a Doric porch. Gable chimneys.

### **Old Crowtrees – Grade II**

MELLING-WITH-WRAYTON WENNINGTON ROAD SD 67 SW Old Crowtrees (formerly listed as 5/172 4-10-1967 Crowtrees Cottage and The Coach House)  
II

House, probably late C17th, extended and restored C20th. Sandstone rubble with roof of stone slate at front. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Windows mullioned, all rebated and chamfered, except for the right-hand one on the ground floor which has flat-faced mullions. All are of 3 lights except for the left-hand one on the 1st floor, which is of 2 lights. A C20th gabled stone porch in the middle bay covers a door with plain reveals. At the left are C20th extensions and conversions in keeping. The right-hand gable has a large projecting stack with offsets. The rear wall has rebated and chamfered mullioned windows, of 3,3 and 2 lights on the 1st floor. On the ground floor is one of 3 lights with restored mullions. At the right 2 3-light windows, one above the other, are combined to light the stair. Between the ground-floor windows are a blocked one-light window and a blocked doorway. Inside, the right-hand room has a tall chamfered arched fireplace. The dog-leg stair has a closed string and turned balusters.

### **Melling Hall Hotel – Grade II**

4/158 Melling Hall Hotel 4-10-1967 GV II

Hotel, formerly house, early-to-mid C18th, altered late C18th Central block, of sandstone ashlar with hipped tile roof, is of 3 storeys and was originally of 5 bays. Only the attic storey retains 5 windows: the lower storeys have been reduced to 3 bays. The windows are sashed with glazing bars and have architraves. This central part of the facade has a modillioned cornice and a blocking course. The door, in the central bay, has a plain stone surround and a tetrastyle Ionic porch of later C18th type. This has half columns as responds. The frieze is fluted over the columns and has a central oval patera. To the left of the main block is a lower addition of rendered rubble, of 2 storeys and 2 bays. Its windows have plain stone surrounds: those to the right-hand bay are sashed with glazing bars. The ground-floor left-hand window is set within a blocked door surround. The door is between bays and has a plain stone surround. To the right of the main block are 4 2-storey bays of rendered rubble with a cornice and blocking course, the 3rd and 4th bays set back slightly and covered by a glass lean-to on the ground floor. The windows are sashed with glazing bars and architraves. To the right of the ground-floor window of the 2nd bay is a smaller similar window. Inside, the right-hand part of the main block forms a stair hall, the stairs cutting across the right-hand ground-floor window. The stair, of 2 flights at right angles leading to a balustraded landing, has an open string and wreathed handrail. Each tread has 3 turned balusters and a carved tread bracket.

**Milestone – Grade II**

4/159 Milestone

GV II

Milestone, probably late C18th. Sandstone. Of triangular plan, with slightly rounded top. Both faces have incised fingers pointing the directions. Left-hand face inscribed: 'To Lancaster. To Ky Lonsdale or Ingleton.' Right-hand face inscribed: 'To Bentham'.

**Milestone – Grade II**

4/161 Milestone

GV II

Milestone, probably mid C19th, sandstone. Triangular plan, with sloping top inscribed: 'MELLING'. Left-hand face inscribed: 'TO HORNBY 2 MILES. LANCASTER 11 MILES.' Right-hand face inscribed: 'TO Ky LONSDALE 5i MILES. INGLETON 7 MILES.'

**Hodgeson Tombstone – Grade II**

4/164 Hodgson tomb approx. 7 metres east of Church of St. Wilfrid

GV II

Tomb chest, early C18th, sandstone. Corners have square balusteed panels. North and south sides each have 2 raised and fielded panels. West side has carved hour glass; east side carved with skull and crossed bones. Cover slab moulded, with worn inscriptions: 'Marmaduke Hodgson.,.1720.[?]'

**Sundial in St Wilfrid's churchyard – Grade II**

4/163 Sundial south of Church of St.Wilfrid

GV II

Sundial and base, probably C18th. Sandstone with brass plate and gnomon. Base roughly square on plan. Shaft rectangular, tapering, with chamfered edges. Plate inscribed: 'S[?] Simpson Fecit'.