

Barcroft Hall  
Cliviger, Lancashire:  
Archaeological Building Recording



March 2007

---

STEPHEN HAIGH

B u i l d i n g s   A r c h a e o l o g i s t

11 Browcliff Silsden Keighley West Yorkshire BD20 9PN

Tel/Fax: 01535 658925      Mobile: 07986 612548

[stephenhaigh@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:stephenhaigh@tiscali.co.uk)

---



# Barcroft Hall

## Cliviger, Lancashire:

### Archaeological Building Recording

#### CONTENTS

##### List of photographs

1	Introduction .....	1
2	Location and current use .....	1
3	Planning background.....	2
4	Historical background, archaeological interest and previous research.....	2
5	Recording methodology.....	5
6	Notes on areas recorded.....	5
7	Discussion and conclusion .....	10
8	References.....	11
	Appendix 1: Listed building description .....	12
	Appendix 2: Report on tree-ring analysis (Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd).....	14
	Appendix 3: Specification for recording (Lancashire Archaeology Service) .....	29
	Appendix 4: Contents of the project archive .....	39
	Appendix 5: Probate inventory of William Barcroft, 1620.....	43

##### Figures

1: Location maps	10: Upper ground floor plan
2: Detailed location map	11: Upper floor plan
3: Two sketches by SJ Allen, c. 1830s	12: Section A – A' (long section through north wing)
4: Extract from OS 1848 map	13: Section B – B' (long section through range)
5: Extract from OS 1893 map	14: Truss details, north wing
6: Extract from OS 1912 map	15: Ground floor plan with key to photographs
7: Extract from OS 1930-1 map	16: Lower ground floor plan with key to photographs
8: Ground floor plan	17: Upper ground floor plan with key to photographs
9: Lower ground floor plan	18: First floor plan with key to photos

##### Selected photographs

#### SUMMARY

Archaeological building recording was carried out at Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, near Burnley, Lancashire (NGR: SD 865304), in 2005 and 2006, for Tetlow Developments Ltd during their redevelopment of the house. The hall, listed grade 2\*, contains a wing dated to *circa* 1540 and a hall and south wing of *circa* 1610, both previously investigated by the RCHME. This work augments the existing survey and provides floor plans, section drawings and photographs, as well as a written account.

March 2007

---

STEPHEN HAIGH  
Buildings Archaeologist

11 Browcliff Silsden Keighley West Yorkshire BD20 9PN  
Tel/Fax: 01535 658925 Mobile: 07986 612548  
[stephenhaigh@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:stephenhaigh@tiscali.co.uk)

---



## **BARCROFT HALL, CLIVIGER, LANCASHIRE:**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING**

#### **LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT**

<b>Photo</b>	<b>Subject</b>
1	General view of the site from the north-west
4	North wing: side of doorway in east room (taken from the south-west; 2m scale)
5	North wing: east room on first floor, showing former gap in north side
6	North wing: west ground floor room showing timber post and remains of stairs
8	North wing: head of timber post and moulded beam in west ground floor room
9	North wing: remains of 3-light window in north side
12	Ground floor window in south side of north wing, with "drain pipes"
14	Detail of ground floor window in south side of north wing
16	North wing: interior view of south wall on first floor level
17	View showing position of small window at first floor level in south side of north wing
19	North wing: first floor fireplace and window in east room
20	North wing: east room on first floor
22	North wing: east room on first floor
23	North wing: detail of fireplace in west ground floor room
26	North wing: west ground floor room with original fireplace etc
27	North wing: blocked doorway apparently to hall gallery
30	North wing: detail of moulded beam in west ground floor room
31	North wing: fireplace in east room
34	North wing: fireplace in east room
35	North wing: detail of fireplace in east room
39	Detail of clay pipe found in chimney fill in north wing
52	North wing: detail of opening to bread oven in fireplace in east room
53	North wing: detail of opening to bread oven in fireplace in east room
60	North wing: steps down to blocked doorway to hall
64	North wing: west roof truss
65	North wing: west king-post truss
66	North wing: detail of tie-beam chamfer and stop, on west king-post truss
67	North wing: detail of tie-beam end, on west king-post truss
69	North wing: thin west roof truss
70	North wing: roof-framing on west side of chimney stack
71	North wing: roof truss on west side of chimney stack
72	North wing: head of thin truss on east side of chimney
73	North wing: head of thin east truss
74	North wing: detail of bracing on north side of west king-post truss
75	North wing: detail of bracing on north side of roof, to east of chimney
76	North wing: view along top of north wall-plate, showing mortices
77	North wing: north side at first floor level, and west tie-beam
78	North wing: lap joint on north wall-plate
79	The hall, with nineteenth century and later fireplace
81	The hall
82	The hall, with nineteenth century gallery
84	Interior view of blocked doorway in west side of hall
85	Blocked doorway to north wing from hall
90	Rear view of original hall fireplace arch, with later infill and inserted floor
93	Detail of daub panel in timber-framed partition on first floor
94	View of timber-framed partition on first floor
96	Detail of scratch-moulding on timber-framed partition on first floor

- 97 View showing position of shutters over window in east side of first floor
- 101 Internal detail of first floor window with ventilators
- 103 Detail of shutters over window in east side of first floor
- 105 Detail of tradesmen's graffiti on plaster of blocked doorway on first floor
- 107 View of riven plank ceiling over first floor, with later laths below
- 110 Fireplace and adjacent features in lower ground floor of south wing
- 113 Detail of date (1741) at top of south wing

A complete set of photographs forms part of the project archive (see Appendix 4)

## **BARCROFT HALL, CLIVIGER, LANCASHIRE:**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING**

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of archaeological building recording at Barcroft Hall, off Park Road, Cliviger, near Burnley, Lancashire, carried out between December 2005 and November 2006. The work was commissioned by Tetlow Developments Ltd, to fulfil a condition of planning and listed building consent from Burnley Borough Council for alterations to the building.
- 1.2 Barcroft Hall is a stone-built “lesser gentry” house with an E-shaped plan, comprising the sixteenth century north wing and adjoining seventeenth century hall and south wing, and there is evidence for an earlier hall which has been demolished. The building has been investigated and reported on previously, but the present re-development of the property resulted in additional information becoming available, which is presented here.
- 1.3 The work was carried out broadly in accordance with a specification issued by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (Appendix 3) and subsequent instructions; the records made include floor plans, section drawings, photographs, and a written account. This report will be submitted to the client, the planning authority, the County Archaeology Service and the English Heritage National Monuments Record, while the project archive will be deposited at the Lancashire Record Office, Preston.

#### **2 Location and current use**

- 2.1 Barcroft Hall forms the focus of a small group of houses and farm buildings, which lies about 200m north-east of Park Road, near the hamlet known as Walk Mill, in the former parish of Cliviger, about 3km south-east of Burnley town centre (Figure 1; NGR SD 86563041). The site lies at 150m AOD and is surrounded by farmland.
- 2.2 The Hall faces north-west and is E-shaped in plan, comprising a central range (containing the principal room, known as the hall), which is flanked by wings to north-east and south-west, and has a projecting porch in its front elevation; for consistency with the previous survey of the building, in this report the two wings are referred to as north and south. There are also additions of the eighteenth and nineteenth century at the north end of the building, which were not investigated.

- 2.3 The refurbishment of the Hall began in the autumn of 2005, before which it had been only partly occupied, and had fallen into a poor state of repair, with parts of the building being in a dangerous condition.

### **3 Planning background**

- 3.1 The Hall, with attached garden wall and entrance gateway, is listed as having special architectural or historic interest, grade 2\* (see Appendix 1), and was formerly on English Heritage's register of buildings at risk. Planning and listed building consents were granted by Burnley Borough Council in 2005 for alterations to the building (application nos: APP/2005/0687 and /0688), and conditions attached to the consents required detailed records to be made before development, the results of which this report presents.

### **4 Historical background, archaeological interest and previous research**

#### **The Barcroft family**

- 4.1 The Barcroft family was documented as early as the thirteenth century when Gilbert de Berecrofte of Cliviger lived from 1216 – 1272 (Barcroft 1953, 6), and in later times the Barcrofts were second only to the Towneleys as landowners in Cliviger. The lineage during the sixteenth century is unclear but In 1525 William Barcroft of Cliviger died, leaving his son Robert (then aged "forty or more", ie born *circa* 1485), as his heir. A later William Barcroft was born around 1504 and probably died in 1584, and he or his father may have been responsible for building the present north wing. The estate passed to William's son Robert (probably the builder of the present hall and south wing) who died in 1612, and subsequently to Robert's son William, who died in 1620/1; his name appears over the present entrance, with the date 1614. William left Barcroft to a son Thomas (died 1668, and no doubt responsible for the date of 1636 in the gateway), from whom no male heirs issued and with whom the associations of the Barcroft name with the hall ceased. There is a local tradition that Thomas had an "idiot" brother called William, who was confined by chains in a cellar until his death.
- 4.2 A succession of owners in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries included William Pimlot and Thomas Isherwood, but in 1795 Charles Towneley acquired Barcroft Hall at auction (Victoria County History 1911, 482-3). Around 1901 the property was sold again, in this case to the Rawsthorn family who held it until very recently (Webster 2003, 28).

## **Barcroft Hall**

- 4.3 The origins of Barcroft Hall itself are not known, and given the antiquity of the family they are likely to be medieval, but the earliest surviving component of the present building is the north wing, dated to the 1540s by dendrochronology carried out in 2006 (see below). When built, this wing appears to have served an earlier timber-framed hall to its north, since demolished, and replaced by cottages of eighteenth and nineteenth century date. The surviving hall and adjoining south wing date from 1610, according to dendrochronological analysis, and although the former carries a carved date of 1614, this relates to an early re-siting of the original and old-fashioned entrance to a screens passage, to what was at the time a more modern central position. In 1664 the hearth tax assessment recorded Thomas Barcroft as having six hearths, the most in Cliviger (Thornber 1987, 56).
- 4.4 Further significant episodes in the history of the building are not well documented but in the sale of 1901 the furniture, fixtures and fittings were excluded, and many of them (including much oak panelling) were removed to Towneley Hall and elsewhere. Losses to the historic fabric also resulted from mining subsidence during the twentieth century, with some rebuilding taking place, particularly after 1970 (Webster 2003, 28).
- 4.5 The building is important today not only because of the early date of the north wing, but also because of the quality of its construction and its largely unaltered form. Although changes were made in the seventeenth century and subsequently, the house retains its plan form and many early features, some of which were revealed for the first time in recent history during the present development.
- 4.6 An investigation of the building was carried out by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) around 1980 during research for the book *Houses of the Lancashire Pennines* (Pearson 1985), and the archive from this study, which comprises a large collection of photographs and some measured drawings, was obtained before the present recording took place. The aim of this new work was to supplement this existing record, particularly in respect of those areas of the building previously inaccessible or obscured.
- 4.7 Tetlow Developments Ltd also commissioned an analysis of timbers in the building from Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd (Tyers 2006). Their report is included here as an appendix, but essentially their findings are that timbers used in the roof of the north wing (which they refer to as the Cottage) were felled around 1540-1, and those used in the roofs of the hall and south wing, and in the hall ceiling, were felled in 1609-10. The nature of the timbers used in the hall

and south wing indicate that the same tree was used in constructing the roofs of both parts of the building, thereby showing that they are contemporary, which is not fully apparent from the building's masonry.

### **Illustrations**

- 4.8 Two sketches of the Hall were made by Samuel James Allen, probably in the 1830s, which are the earliest known illustrations of Barcroft Hall (York City Archives: Acc 100/S06/036,037) (Figure 3). While these show the hall and adjoining ranges largely as they are today they also show what appears to be a lean-to porch on the north side of the north wing, beyond which is a detached, stone building standing at an angle to the main building's alignment, no longer extant. This suggests that the timber-framed hall believed to have occupied this side of the north wing had already been demolished by this date, as might be expected once its role had been taken over by the new seventeenth century hall.

### **Maps**

- 4.9 Historic maps are of little use in contributing to an understanding of the building but extracts from relevant Ordnance Survey maps are included here. The available copy of the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map, surveyed in 1844, is of rather poor quality but shows the hall with the present north-east extensions, from which appears to be a wing running to the south-east (Figure 4). This is shown more clearly on the first edition 1:2500 map of 1893 (Figure 5), and later editions of this map show only slight changes to the building's outline at the north-east end (Figures 6 & 7).

### **William Barcroft's will of 1620**

- 4.10 William Barcroft's will (LRO: DDTA 557 & 558) includes the bequest to his son and heir apparent Robert, of "two tables in the hall, one table in the chamber and one standing bed in the chamber over the hall", and Robert also received half of all his "wains, yokes, teams and other instruments for husbandry". The "standing bed... in the chamber over the parlour" was left to his daughter Elizabeth Belfield. There is only one other reference to the rooms within the hall, within the probate inventory<sup>1</sup> of 15 January 1620 (Appendix 5), which also refers to "one pair of bedstocks standing in the new chamber"; which room this might be is not clear, and on the architectural evidence it implies a new subdivision or new use of an existing room, rather than an extension of the building.

---

<sup>1</sup> Probate inventory = a list of all the movable possessions of the deceased with their values

## 5 Recording methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological building recording took place between 13 December 2005 and 28 November 2006, and in accordance with the specification and later instructions issued by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service. The initial phase of work, in December 2005, concerned the hall and south range, following which the north wing was investigated, once it had been made accessible in the autumn of 2005.
- 5.2 The aim of the work was to supplement the existing RCHME record with significant new information. To this end, the existing ground floor plan and section drawings were up-dated with new details revealed by plaster removal etc, and new drawings were made of some areas, including lower ground, upper ground, and first floor plans, some based on drawings by the developer's architects Hall Needham Associates. All plans and sections have been reproduced in a consistent format, and show all significant archaeological detail, employing conventions based on those specified by English Heritage<sup>2</sup>.
- 5.3 In addition, a photographic record was made of previously un-recorded features, using a medium format camera, and black and white film for the sake of archival permanence. In most cases the photographs include a scale, and their locations are shown on copies of the floor plans. The photographs have been printed to a size of 7" x 5", and a selection are copied in this report, where they are referred to by numbers in bold. A small number of 35mm colour slides was also taken.

## 6 Notes on areas recorded

- 6.1 The numbers below in bold refer to photographs.

### **North wing: exterior**

- 6.2 The north wing is two storeys high and two bays in length, with a massive central stone chimney dividing it on both floors. Its north side, against which later cottages were built in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, contains two principal features which indicate an earlier arrangement. The main one is a distinct gap in the masonry in the centre of the building, 5.5m long, now partly infilled with breeze block and later rubble walling, but which was clearly built up to an existing wall, almost certainly the timber-framed south gable of a hall, presumably of late medieval date (**2,3**). The masonry at either end of this gap is finished with quoins and a good vertical edge for the most part (**4**), the east end best seen at first floor level (**5**). To the west, on the ground floor, the end of the

---

<sup>2</sup> English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

gap is marked by a timber stud or post with the remains of a rail to the east; the timber is only around 80mm thick and so has probably been reduced in size, and runs only to the level of the first floor, where it is not joined to the present floor frame (6-8) (although there is evidence that it may have continued to the wall-plate – see below). The adjoining rail probably represents the top of an earlier doorway linking the hall range with this room.

- 6.3 The other principal feature in the north wall of the present north wing, to the east of the former timber-framed hall, is the head of a three-light window (9), the bottom of it cut through by two later doorways (10). The window is of the same form as that surviving in the south side of the wing, with hollow chamfered mullions and sunken spandrels, and further fragments of it were identified in material removed from rebuilt parts of the wall during the present building work (11). Its presence here confirms that this was an exterior wall to the east of the former hall.
- 6.4 The similar, but intact three-light window in the south wall of the wing is well-preserved and appears to have its original glazing (12), and there are unusual copper pipes protruding through at sill level which appear to have served as drains, although these are almost certainly more recent (13). Other windows in the north wing are of interest: there is a narrow loop with original leadwork on the first floor above this three-light window (14-16), and a similar opening now within the seventeenth century hall (17-19), which lit the east chamber of the north wing. Although most of the windows in the gables of the north wing were altered in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries, the original three-light window and adjacent smaller window remain in the east gable at first floor level (20). A small splayed opening with iron bar in the north side on this floor has a flag-stone surround and is probably a later insertion (21,22).

### **North wing: interior**

- 6.5 The interior of the north wing contains two rooms on each floor, all of which were probably heated originally. On the ground floor, the west room appears to have been a parlour and has moulded ceiling beams which give it a higher status than the east room, which the large fireplace indicates to have been a kitchen.
- 6.6 The parlour fireplace, not visible at the time of the RCHME survey, has its original hollow-chamfered surround, the chamfers stopped just above present floor level, which is thought to have been raised (23). To the north, the chimney breast stops short of the north wall (originally timber-framed here), and although the adjacent void is now largely rubble-filled, spanned by a beam at first floor level, it appears to contain the fragmentary remains of a stone staircase which would have given access to the first floor directly from the former hall to the north (24,25). There are clearer traces of a second staircase within a recess to the

south of the fireplace (26), the steps running up from what appears to be a former doorway into the seventeenth century hall to the south, and therefore secondary to the sixteenth century north wing (27,28) (although this doorway was not visible within the hall). Next to this is a low window or other opening, blocked when the stone-built hall was added (29). Overhead, the first floor beams are moulded with stops, and at the walls are carried on shallow stone corbels (30).

- 6.7 The floor of the kitchen occupying the east half of the ground floor had been raised by around 0.6m, no doubt when the building was extended to the north, and recording took place before and after the removal of the later fill. A watching brief was also held during the removal of later material from the kitchen fireplace, which had been altered in the eighteenth or nineteenth century.
- 6.8 The fireplace in the west side of the kitchen is of considerable interest and has a wide stone arch, cut through in the centre with a steel lintel 0.8m above the soffit of the arch (31), no doubt to accommodate an iron range following the raising of the floor level. The opening below had also been divided into three, the central space occupied by the range. The arch itself is composed of voussoirs of a very finely grained green sandstone, not seen elsewhere in the building, and contrasting with the coarser sandstone and gritstone used in the jambs, and of which the rest of the house is built. Both arch and jambs have plain chamfers, with stops to the latter at different levels, which suggest that some rebuilding has taken place (32,33).
- 6.9 The reduction of the floor level in 2006 to the original flagged floor showed the extent of the eighteenth or nineteenth century alterations to the fireplace (34), with the central compartment for the range, to the left of which was a separate recess (35), and to the right of which was a partly blocked opening to an intact, original bread oven (36).
- 6.10 During the present alterations to the fireplace, which involved the removal of the arch to allow its reconstruction, the later infill within the opening was removed (a procedure which necessitated the use of several props which hindered photography). A large amount of rubble was removed from within the chimney above the later range recess, the chimney having been narrowed from its original size (37), and a few items of interest were observed within the material removed, including part of a window or other jamb, an intact clay pipe, and a metal object which resembles a spectacle arm (38-41).
- 6.11 The bread oven revealed during the removal of the arch (51) is set within the splayed back of the fireplace and has a rectangular opening with rebated surround to accommodate a door hung from a pair of hinges embedded at the top of the opening (52-54), and there are traces of red colour wash on the outer

face of the oven. The interior has a circular flat base 0.8m in diameter, made up from a number of thick gritstone blocks reddened with heating, with a dome over.

- 6.12 The blocked, chamfered doorway leading from the kitchen down to the seventeenth century hall to the south has two steps down within the original flagged floor. Although its position here suggests it was inserted, this is not clear from the nature of the surrounding masonry and it may instead have been an original external access to the kitchen (58-60). A partly blocked opening with splayed sides to the right of this doorway, at a high level and formerly opening onto the gallery in the later hall, is best described as a “squint” and may be an altered window, although its purpose and date relative to the building are not clear (61).
- 6.13 The two chambers on the first floor of the north wing both appear to have been heated, the east room having its original hollow-chamfered fireplace (19), the west room however having only a blocked opening in the chimney breast with the remains of corbelling beneath, which would have supported a hearth (62). The most significant feature of these two upper rooms however is the roof structure, which was not entirely visible at the time of the RCHME investigation.
- 6.14 The north wing’s roof, which contains oak timber felled in the winter of 1540-1 (see Appendix 2), was clearly intended to be a visible feature within the two upper rooms, and is characteristic of the period when timber-framed construction was becoming superseded by building in stone, in that the roof is given lavish treatment far in excess of that necessary for the structural support which it provides. Each room has three trusses, with the central ones being of king-post form with heavy cambered and double-chamfered tie-beams, finished at each end with a short upright stud or block (not set in the walls as previously thought, but merely suspended from the tie-beams), and solid arch brace (63-68). The other two trusses in each room are largely embedded in the walls and are effectively only decorative, these having thinner principal rafters and collars (curved or straight), with no tie-beams (69-73). The purlins are roughly chamfered and stopped, and are scarfed at the trusses, where there are also wind braces, set in a diamond pattern (74-75).
- 6.15 The wall-plate along the north side of the north wing contains numerous mortices which can only mean that this component has been turned (76), and the size and number of these openings indicate that it previously served a timber-framed building, as is expected given the known history of the site (the same cannot be true of the wall-plate along the south side of the wing, which has masonry over it preventing inspection). A lap joint cut into the face of the north wall-plate directly above the stud visible on the ground floor, and at the end of the masonry wall projecting to the west, is an isolated feature which may have held the upper part of this element, but as the RCHME previously observed, there are no other

similar joints on this face or soffit of the wall-plate (77,78) to indicate any other timber-framing here, and it may have held part of a later door-frame rather than anything more substantial. The presence of this inverted wall-plate cannot be elucidated satisfactorily, as it is believed that the timber-framed hall remained standing when the north wing was built, meaning that the wall-plate would have remained *in situ* with the mortices in its lower side, although it is possible it was turned at a later date after the demolition of the hall.

### The hall range

- 6.16 There is no doubt that the seventeenth century hall was built after the north wing, on the structural evidence of a clear butt joint, the fact that windows open from the north wing into the hall range, and on the dendrochronological evidence that the hall range roof contains timbers felled in 1609-10.
- 6.17 Relatively few salient features of the hall range were not recorded during the RCHME survey. Within the hall itself (79-83), the former entrance to the screens passage is clearly visible (84), as is the former doorway from the north wing which may have continued to serve as a service wing (85). Other features include two blocked openings in the north wall: one near the former doorway to the north wing staircase (86), the other the “squint” from the kitchen, which overlooks the gallery (87,88).
- 6.18 The present fireplace arch at the south end of the hall was previously thought to date from the nineteenth century; the removal of plaster from inside its chimney, where later rooms have been inserted (following the construction of a narrow brick chimney within the original massive void), revealed the inside face of what is presumably an earlier arch, around 0.8m higher than the present one (89-91).
- 6.19 The majority of newly recorded features in the hall range are on the first floor where the original room divisions survive to a large extent, the stud partitions having scratch mouldings in some cases and wattle and daub infill to the panels (92-96). Some of the rooms would have been used as workshops or store-rooms, for weaving for example (William Barcroft’s probate inventory includes references to looms, lincloth, flax and wool), and one of the rooms in the east side has a ventilation system at the top of the external wall, which seems to have used a gap within the window dressings to provide a draught, controlled by a row of hinged shutters, below which the wall was formerly panelled (97-103). This suggests use of the room for storing textiles, or food such as grain or meal.
- 6.20 At first floor level a doorway and adjacent fireplace set into the front of the main hall chimney appear to be original, but the doorway has been blocked in an alteration of the circulation pattern. The date of infill is recorded as graffiti in the tradesmen’s hands: “Rodger Collinge, Joiner, Burnley, Oct 14 [18]90”; Charlie

Holgate Painter & Decorator”; there is also graffiti on the doorway arch soffit, perhaps of the same date but less legible, which probably reads “this job was done by Aspinal” (104-6).

- 6.21 The construction of the ceiling over the first floor is also of interest: in places there are crudely riven planks above the joists forming a rough floor within the roof space (107-8); in places these are overlain by a layer of unconsolidated clay (109), providing a primitive sealed surface perhaps to improve storage conditions.

### **South wing**

- 6.22 The original function of the south wing remains uncertain although the most likely use for the lower ground floor would have been as a kitchen, with parlour on the ground floor and chambers above. However the lower ground floor fireplace is of relatively modest size, although it has been altered (110). Two openings next to it are unusual (111); the left hand one which has been opened up at this level, forms the chute serving the garderobe on the first floor, but its position here is bizarre and lends credence to the otherwise unsubstantiated idea that the south wing is later than the hall, a situation which would have meant that this was an external wall originally. This idea is refuted by the dendrochronological results, but one possible explanation is that the south wing was not planned at the outset, but was included as an after-thought.
- 6.23 Access provided by scaffolding during this development allowed the identification and recording of a small inscribed date of 1741 at eaves level on the south wing’s south elevation (113), a date which has not been linked to any known historical event, and is likely to refer to repairs or alterations, as the date was clearly not intended to be highly visible.

## **7 Discussion and conclusion**

- 7.1 As Pearson (1985) previously noted, minor gentry families in the Burnley district, such as the Barcrofts, emerged from a pastoral farming background to their elevated social standing during the sixteenth century. The local area was relatively poor for farming and it was common for livestock-based agriculture to be combined with domestic-based textile production. While this mixed economy supported a large proportion of the population it alone is unlikely to have created the wealth which lies behind Barcroft Hall and similar houses, and it is thought that it was rather income generated through rents which allowed some families and individuals to accrue the finances to build such houses, and essential to this was the freehold system of landholding, which did not hold sway over many parts of Pennine Lancashire. Although domestic textile manufacture may not have been the principal source of wealth for those such as the Barcrofts, they may

well have enjoyed profits from the trade at a mercantile level, as in 1649 Thomas Barcroft was recorded to have had a factor or agent in London, and the proximity of the house to Burnley, then an important local cloth market, was an additional factor which probably benefited the family estate.

- 7.2 The sixteenth century north wing at Barcroft is probably one of the earliest buildings at this social level in the district and is typical in that the two first floor chambers are richly decorated in the form of the roof: there may also have been more ephemeral decoration which is no longer evident. The original use of the ground floor as a parlour and kitchen can be readily established from surviving features, but its role in the seventeenth century house, with the new hall and south wing, is unclear. Pearson suggests that the seventeenth century additions would have accommodated all the functions required by the household, with the lower ground floor of the south wing housing the kitchen, above which was the finely decorated parlour, and this would have rendered the older north wing redundant, perhaps to be used by a brother or guests, but the absence of a large fireplace in the south wing, together with the doorway linking the north wing and the hall's "low end" (ie that opposite the fireplace), suggests the earlier kitchen may have continued to be used.
- 7.3 The analysis of the roof timbers in the hall range and south wing by Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd is invaluable in dating these two components of the building to the same phase of construction. Although this was previously considered to be the most likely scenario, aspects of the masonry (including the size of the stones used, and form of windows), and the position of the garderobe chute, might lead one to suggest different dates for the two parts.

## 8 References

Barcroft, J P 1953 *Barcroft of Barcroft*

Pearson, S 1985 *Houses of the Lancashire Pennines*

Thornber, T 1987 *A Pennines Parish: the History of Cliviger*

Tyers, I 2006 *Tree-ring analysis of timbers from a building: Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, near Burnley, Lancashire* (unpublished report)

Victoria County History 1911 *Lancashire* Volume 6

Webster, N 2003 *Halls & Manor Houses of North-East Lancashire*

## Appendix 1: Listed building description

With undated amendments

---

Lesser gentry hall-house, now 2 dwellings. Late C16 and C17, altered. Coursed sandstone with quoins, stone slate roof. E-plan, facing north-west; north-east wing probably late C16, hall range and south-west wing C17, and possibly of different builds (modern addition to north-east wing not included in the item). Two and 3 storeys on sloping site, the south-west wing raised over a semi-basement. Small grass forecourt enclosed by high screen wall with moulded and dogtoothed semi-circular arched gateway under crow-stepped parapet incorporating datestone "1636"; on the same axis as the gateway a 2-storey gabled porch, formerly an oriel, with moulded doorway inserted beneath the hoodmould of a former window, the frieze over the doorway lettered "William Barcroft 1614"; in the re-entrant to the left, a blocked former doorway to the screens passage, above this a C16 window of 4 recessed round-headed lights (lighting gallery), and in the re-entrant wall of the left wing a similar window of 3 lights; the rear of this part has a corresponding doorway to the screens passage, a similar 3-light window to the gallery, and the rear gable of this wing has at 1st floor a similar but deeper 3-light window, and a narrow looplight to the left; other external openings of the earliest surviving part of the building all altered. Elsewhere, most of the original C17 windows of the hall range and south-west wing survive unaltered, they are recessed, with ovolo or chamfered mullions, and some at the front have hoodmoulds (but none elsewhere); on the south side the hall is lit by a transomed king-mullion window of 10 + 10 lights, and the principal floor of the wing by transomed windows of 10 lights in the gable and 9 and 9 lights in the return wall; at the south-west end of the hall range are 3 vertically-aligned 3-light windows, the lowest of which is the firewindow to a very large arched stone hall fireplace. Interior: not inspected; interpretive description in RCHM pp.139-140 (et passim). Reference also VCH Lancs VI PP.483-4. Home of Barcroft family until estate was partitioned following death of Thomas Barcroft 1668.

The description shall be amended to read: Lesser gentry hall-house, now house and 2 unoccupied cottages. Late C16 and C17, with additions of C19 at north end; altered in later C19 and subsequently. Coursed sandstone rubble with quoins, stone slate roofs. E-plan formed by an early C17 hall range on a north-south axis facing west, with a former through passage at its north end and an oriel in the centre altered as a porch; a large projecting south wing of slightly later date; and a projecting late C16 2-bay north wing (derelict at time of inspection) which appears to have been associated with a former hall-range to the north; plus later C18 and C19 parallel additions to the north side of this wing and integrated with it. Two and 3 storeys on a sloping site, the floor of the north wing now higher than that of the hall, and that of the south wing lower. A small grass forecourt is enclosed by a high screen wall with a moulded and dog-toothed semi-circular arched gateway which has a crow-stepped parapet incorporating a datestone lettered "1636". The gabled 2-storey former oriel, on the same axis as the gateway, has a plinth (carried round), a square-headed doorway with moulded surround and lintel lettered "William Barcroft 1614" inserted beneath the hoodmould of a former window, a double chamfered mullioned 4-light window at 1st floor and a single round-headed light immediately above, both with hoodmoulds; the bay to the left has a blocked square-headed doorway, above this (and offset left) a C16 gallery window of 4 recessed round-headed lights, and at 1st floor a C17 mullioned 3-light window; the re-entrant of the wing has C16 window of 3 round-headed lights. The bay to the right has one small 2-light mullioned window on each floor, and small round-headed loop-light in the corner to the right of the upper. At the rear (*inter alia*) the hall has a transomed king-

mullioned window of 10+10 lights, at its north end a doorway and gallery window like those at the front, and at its south end 3 vertically-aligned 3-light windows, the lowest of which is a firewindow; the north wing has a C16 window of 3 recessed round-headed lights at 1st floor and left of this a small round-headed loop-light; the south wing has a transomed 10-light window to the principal floor. Other windows of the hall range and south wing are also mullioned. The addition to the north of the north wing has a vertical joint in the centre, the portion to the west being of C18 masonry and the portion to the east later C19, with openings accordingly. INTERIOR: hall-range has lofty hall with beamed ceiling divided into compartments, very large stone fireplace at south end with remains of garderobe in its west side, late C19 gallery at north end; and chamber floor with beamed ceilings and C17 fireplaces. C16 north wing of 2 storeys and 2 bays divided by large chimney stack; east bay has arched head of large former fireplace now approx. 1 metre above floor level, and head of former doorway to hall at corresponding level of partition wall (suggesting that floor was raised to level of C18 and C19 additions on north side); each chamber has a kingpost truss with moulded cambered tie-beam on arched braces embedded in walls. North wall of this wing (now partition to C18 and C19 additions) has remains of former wide gap with dressed masonry at both ends suggesting position of former hall. Lateral partition wall between 2 portions of northern additions has window at 1st floor indicating that this was external gable wall of C18 western portion before C19 eastern portion was added, and massive beam at first floor level. Each portion is now internally integrated with one bay of C16 wing to which it is attached, making 2 separate dwellings (the cottages, derelict and dilapidated at time of inspection). HISTORY and REFERENCES: VCH Lancs VI pp 483-4; (Supplementary Series) "Rural Houses of the Lancashire Pennines 1560-1760" [1985] pp 139-40 (et passim).

The fourth sentence of the description shall be amended to read: " E-plan, facing north-west; north-east wing probably late C16, hall range and south-west wing C17, and possibly of different builds (modern addition to north-east wing is not of special interest)."

## Appendix 2: Report on tree-ring analysis (Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd)

---

# Dendrochronological Consultancy Limited



## Report 32

---

### Tree-ring analysis of timbers from a building: Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, near Burnley, Lancashire



---

by Ian Tyers, November 2006

[www.dendro.co.uk](http://www.dendro.co.uk)

## Tree-ring analysis of timbers from a building: Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, near Burnley, Lancashire

### Introduction

Barcroft Hall stands in rolling countryside c. 4km to the south-east of Burnley (NGR c. SD 8657 3042). The stone built hall is of E-shaped plan with two wings and a projecting entrance all facing north-west. The north-eastern range (known as the Cottage) has been extended with a later range on its north-eastern side of similar proportions and standing parallel to it (Figure 1). The property is listed II\*, and at the time of sampling was undergoing renovation into separate modern dwellings. This renovation scheme had enabled it to be removed from English Heritage's Buildings-at-Risk register. The tree-ring sampling of timbers from the roof of the Cottage, and the roofs of the central Hall, and south-west Wing was undertaken during this renovation work. Sampling was undertaken on 14 *in-situ* timbers from the three roofs, with 1 additional sample from the ceiling of the Hall. Dates were obtained from 12 of the samples, indicating mid 16<sup>th</sup> century timbers are present in the Cottage roof, and early 17<sup>th</sup> century timbers are present in the Hall roof, ceiling, and the south-west Wing roof.

### Tree-ring dating

Tree-ring dating or dendrochronology is an independent dating technique that utilises the pattern of ring widths within a sample of timber to determine the calendar period during which the tree grew. From England there are a large number of oak (*Quercus*) ring-width reference chronologies against which new sequences can be tested. The geographical and temporal coverage of these ring-width reference chronologies is constantly being extended and a series of strong regional chronologies can be produced for almost the entire area. If suitable ring sequences can be obtained, and these can be matched to reference chronologies, precise dates can be provided for buildings for which the date is either unknown or uncertain. It is not intended here to provide comprehensive details of the method as there is an extensive body of literature upon the subject. Details of the technique are given in Schweingruber (1988). The general methodology and working practises used are described in English Heritage (1998). A dendrochronological study is of real value only where integrated with detailed building recording. This report is for archive use and not intended for publication.

Several important aspects of the technique that need to be outlined here:

1). Trees put their new growth on the outside of their trunk, just under the bark. The most recent rings are therefore those originally most near the outside of the tree. A series of tree-rings from a sample run from the oldest which are those nearer the centre through to the most recent which are nearer the outside.

2). It is necessary that enough annual growth rings are obtained from any one sample in order to be able to find reliable cross-correlation with other tree-ring sequences. For oak the minimum acceptable number of rings is widely held to be 50, although some of the material from each site usually has to contain a minimum of 100 rings if dating is to be successful.

3). Since not all timbers contain datable sequences, it is appropriate to obtain samples from a number of apparently suitable timbers in any building for which a date is sought.

4). The date of the tree-ring sequence must not be confused with the date of usage of a tree. The felling year of a tree can only be determined by obtaining sequences that have complete sapwood and either bark or identifiable bark-edge. Such samples do not survive in every building. Many dendrochronological studies of buildings thus only provide felling date ranges or a *terminus post quem* dates.

5). The date of felling of a tree is not necessarily the date of its use. Observations relating to the toolmarks and conversion distortions can be used to suggest timbers were cut and framed whilst green. However it remains possible that timbers were re-used and that this has not been identified during the recording and interpretation of any particular structure.

6). The standard method of reporting correlation between tree-ring sequences employed throughout European dendrochronology is by use of coefficients calculated using the CROS algorithm of Baillie and Pilcher (1973). This algorithm produces *t* values. A *t* value of between -3.0 and 3.0 is normally found for each non-matching position of overlap between any two sequences. Values of between 3.0 and 5.0 may reflect the correct dating position. Values above 5.0 are usually reliable indicators of synchronous sequences. Values of around 10.0 are usually found between two sequences derived from the same tree. Reference chronologies are composite series

mathematically constructed from many separate data series. Reference chronologies correlate more strongly than individual series.

7). The *t* value tables (Tables 3, 4 and 5) lists examples of matches between the composite data set from this building, and 2 separate samples, and independent reference series. These tables are intended to show that there is independent corroboration for the dating given here, the list of which chronologies match best is irrelevant, except that it indicates the general area of the country where the trees were originally derived from. These tables are not exhaustive, since these sequences match many other reference series, the tables do not necessarily list the highest correlations available for these sequences.

### **Methodology**

An initial inspection showed the 3 areas of roof contained oak timbers, many of which appeared to be suitable for tree-ring analysis. The south-west Wing roof contain two trusses aligned SW-NE with king posts, a diamond set ridge and two rows of joggled purlins. The central Hall roof contained a further pair of trusses, aligned NW-SE but otherwise of identical design. The Cottage roof is of 2 bays, separated by a large stone stack, each bay containing two sets of 3 trusses, aligned SW-NE. The central trusses of each bay have king posts, with additional short angled struts from the tiebeam to the principal rafters. The two rows of purlins are not joggled, and there are short diamond wind braces. There was originally arch bracing from the tiebeams to short ashlar pieces, which are now missing in the SE bay although more complete in the NW bay. The 2 outer trusses in each bay have collars, some straight and others curving and no king posts. The Hall ground floor ceiling is a deeply coffered lattice, and was originally intended, and perhaps actually contained, highly decorative plasterwork. There is a timber gallery at the NE end.

The timbers in the 3 roofs were carefully examined for indications of the numbers of rings present and any sign of the presence of sapwood and bark. Timbers that appeared to have more than the minimum necessary number of rings, that is those in which more than fifty annual rings appeared to be present, were considered suitable for sampling. The results of this preliminary assessment were used to provide a sampling programme. Fourteen roof timbers, and one ceiling sample were selected as the most suitable for sampling. For the selected timbers the precise location of the sample was determined by factors such as the local presence of the bark surfaces, and ease of access. These locations were also intended to maximise the numbers of rings

obtained within the samples, and maximise the likelihood of successfully obtaining bark-edge from the timbers. Sampling was undertaken on the selected structural elements using a 15mm diameter hollow corer attached to an 110v electric drill. The holes were subsequently filled with oak plugs.

In the laboratory the sequence of ring widths in each core were revealed by preparing a surface equivalent to the original horizontal plane of the parent tree with a variety of bladed tools. The width of each successive annual tree ring was revealed by this process. The complete sequence of the annual growth rings in each of the samples were measured to an accuracy of 0.01mm using a micro-computer based travelling stage. The sequence of ring widths were then plotted onto semi-log graph paper to enable visual comparisons to be made between sequences. Cross-correlation algorithms (e.g. Baillie and Pilcher 1973) were employed to search for positions where the ring sequences were highly correlated (Tyers 2004). These positions were checked using the graphs and, where these were satisfactory, new mean sequences were constructed from the synchronised sequences.

This initial analysis can obviously only date the rings present in the cores. The correct interpretation of those dates relies upon the nature of the final rings in the individual samples. If the sample ends in the heartwood of the original tree, a *terminus post quem* (*tpq*) for the felling of the tree is indicated by the date of the last ring plus the addition of the minimum expected number of sapwood rings that may be missing. This *tpq* may be many decades prior to the real felling date. Where some of the outer sapwood or the heartwood/sapwood boundary survives on the sample, a felling date range can be calculated using the maximum and minimum number of sapwood rings likely to have been present. Alternatively, if bark-edge survives, then a felling date can be directly utilised from the date of the last surviving ring. The sapwood estimates applied throughout this report are a minimum of 10 and maximum of 46 annual rings, where these figures indicate the 95% confidence limits of the range. These figures are applicable to medieval and modern oaks from England and Wales (author unpubl.). The dates obtained by the technique do not by themselves necessarily indicate the date of the structure from which they are derived. It is necessary to incorporate other specialist evidence concerning the reuse of timbers and any repairs before the dendrochronological dates given here can be reliably interpreted as reflecting the construction date of any component of the structure.

## Results

A total of 14 timbers were selected for tree-ring sampling from the three areas of roof, with an additional sample from the Hall ceiling. The sampled timbers from the south-west range roof comprised both king posts, 3 principal rafters, and a purlin. Those from the central Hall roof comprised a king post and 3 principal rafters. One sample was taken from the traverse beam at the north-east end of the ground floor Hall ceiling, directly in front of the gallery. Four samples were obtained from the south-east bay of the Cottage roof and comprised a king post, a strut, a principal rafter and a wall plate. These samples were assigned numbers 1-15 inclusive (Figure 1, Table 1). Three of the samples contained either unmeasurable sequences or contained too few rings to be suitable for analysis. The remainder included 2 which were complete to the bark-edge, and a further 5 that retained significant quantities of sapwood including some from which relatively minor depths of sapwood were lost during the coring process. Following their measurement 10 of the series, all of them from the Hall roof and ceiling and south-west Wing roof were found to cross match to form a single group (Table 2). A composite series was constructed from this group of correlated samples, to form a sequence of 158 years length. This sequence was cross-matched with a large number of reference chronologies at a single consistent position (Table 3). These correlations indicate the rings in the composite series date from AD1452 to AD1609 inclusive. Table 1 lists the dates of the individual samples derived by this process. The remaining 2 series were both from the Cottage wing. Neither cross-matched with the other material, and they did not apparently cross-match with each other. They were separately run against the reference chronologies and each was found to match at a single consistent position (Tables 4 and 5).

## Discussion

The Barcroft Hall composite sequence dated AD1452-1609 comprised samples from king posts and principal rafters of the two roofs of the Hall and its south-west Wing, along with a ceiling beam also from the Hall. This latter sample was complete to bark-edge and this timber was felled in the winter of AD1609 or spring of AD1610. The results from the two roofs of the Hall and south-west Wing are more complex. During the initial inspection it was clear that the four principal rafters in the south-west Wing were derived from a single tree, sawn into four wide but relatively thin planks. The same was clearly also true of the four principal rafters in the Hall roof. Samples were obtained from several of each in order to maximise the sequence obtained from them, and improve the likelihood of obtaining precise dates from the material. The principal rafter samples from each roof cross-matched strongly and could, unsurprisingly, be

shown to be derived from a single tree (Table 2). The king posts in both roofs were short, quartered trees, only two of which are still complete, the others having been cut through when the attics spaces were converted to accommodation. Remarkably the 3 sampled king posts derived from both roofs were found to be derived from the same original tree, and in addition this was the same tree that was used for the principal rafters in the south-west Wing (Table 2, the king posts were therefore from a length of trunk above or below the section used for the principal rafters). This linkage shows without doubt that the two roofs were constructed at the same time. The interpretation each of these samples can be combined to create a single interpretation for the date of these four roof trusses. In both roofs the outermost rings of sapwood disintegrated during coring. The precise depths of the sapwood fragmentation were recorded for the 3 least fragmented cores. Felling date ranges could be calculated for these by adding the minimum and maximum likely numbers of rings of lost sapwood, based on the growth rates of the cores, to the date of the last sapwood ring for each of these samples (see Table 1 and Figure 2 for details). These calculations suggest this group of timbers were felled between AD1607 and AD1610. Given the precise date obtained from the Hall ceiling beam it is probably reasonable to conclude this group of timbers were also felled in the winter of AD1609 or spring of AD1610. The shrinkage and seasoning distortions, particularly on the inner faces of the principal rafters in both roofs, and the ceiling beam, demonstrate this material was sawn whilst it was still fresh effectively within a few weeks or months of their felling. In all likelihood the roof framing was prepared during the first half of AD1610.

The 2 dated samples from the cottage roof include one with bark-edge dated to the winter of AD1540/1, and a sample entirely derived from heartwood felled some time after AD1506 (see Table 1 and Figure 2 for details).

In conclusion the Cottage dates from *c.* AD1540/1, whilst the Hall and south-west Wing date from *c.* AD1609/10, these latter are precisely co-eval as they use a common group of trees. Whilst these results create something of an issue with the 1614 date inscribed over the front door, it is probably not especially problematic as many datestones refer to events such as the marriage of the owner rather than the construction date of the building.

## Acknowledgements

The sampling, analysis and report on the results from these timbers was commissioned by Mr Ross Tetlow, who also provided useful discussion and practical assistance.

## References

Arnold, A J, Howard, R E and Litton, C D, 2003 *Tree-Ring Analysis of Timbers from Dilston Castle, Dilston Hall, Corbridge, Northumberland*, Centre for Archaeol Rep, 88/2003

Arnold, A J, Howard, R E and Litton, C D, 2004 *Tree-Ring Analysis of Timbers from Ordsall Hall, Taylorson Street, Salford, Greater Manchester*, Centre for Archaeol Rep, 49/2004

Baillie, M G L and Pilcher, J R, 1973 A simple crossdating program for tree-ring research, *Tree Ring Bulletin*, 33, 7-14

Boswijk, G and Hillam, J, 1997 *Tree ring analysis of timbers from Lands Head Farm, Northowram, West Yorkshire*, ARCUS Rep, 330

English Heritage, 1998 *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates*, London

Groves, C, 1997 *Dendrochronological analysis of Ightfield Hall Farm Barn, Ightfield, Whitchurch, Shropshire*, 1997, Anc Mon Lab Rep, 91/97

Groves, C, 1998 *Tree-ring analysis of Lightshaw Hall, Golborne, Greater Manchester*, Anc Mon Lab Rep, 77/98

Groves, C, 1999 *Tree-ring analysis of Hall I' Th' Wood, Bolton, Greater Manchester*, Anc Mon Lab Rep, 12/99

Groves, C and Hillam, J, 1990 *Tree-ring dating of oak timbers from the Golden Cock, Little Westgate, Wakefield, West Yorkshire*, unpubl rep, -

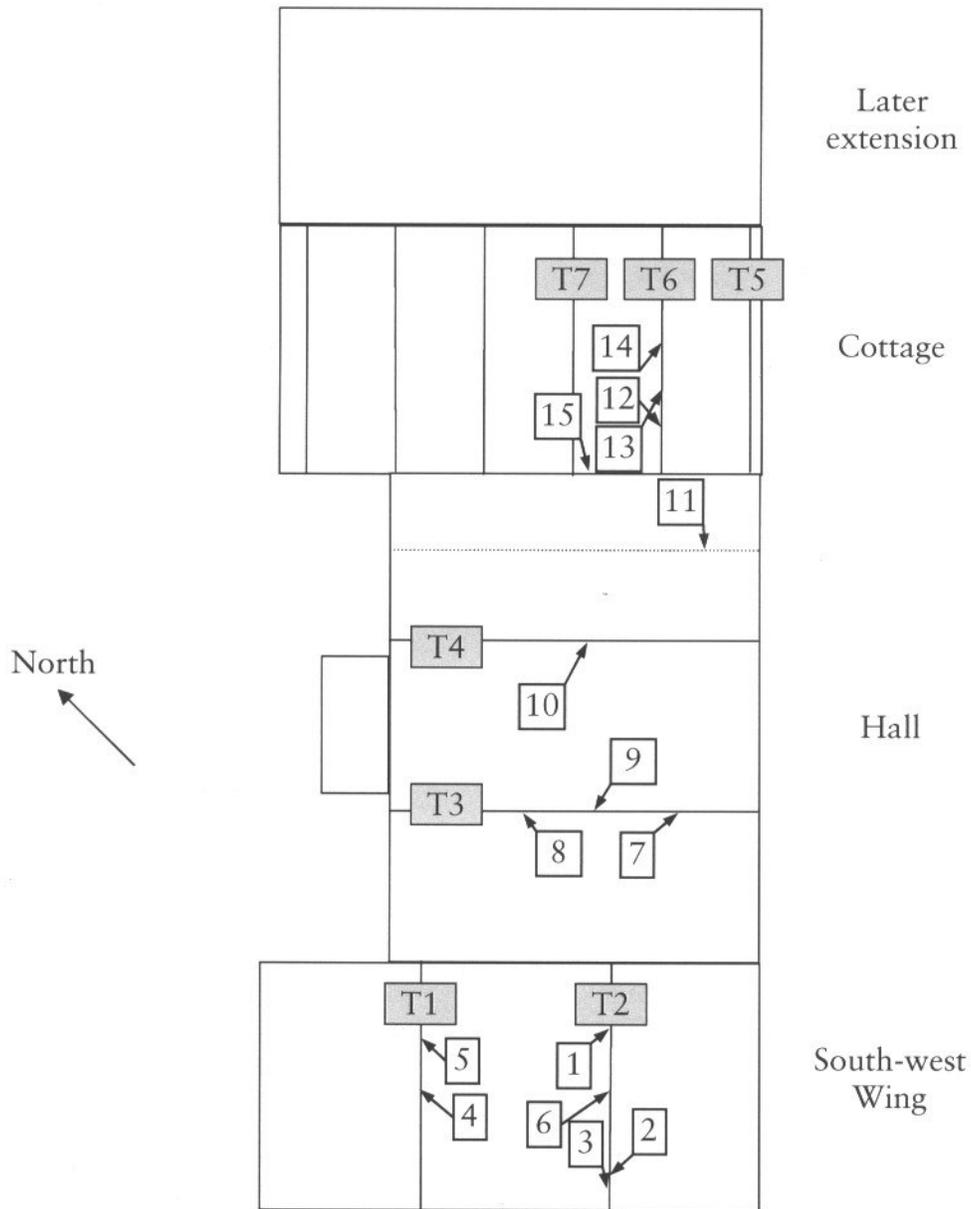
Hillam, J, 1983 Tree-ring dates from Sheffield University: List 10, *Vernacular Architect*, 14, 61

Hillam, J, 1984 *Tree-ring analysis of timbers from Elland Old Hall, West Yorkshire*, Anc Mon Lab Rep, 4165

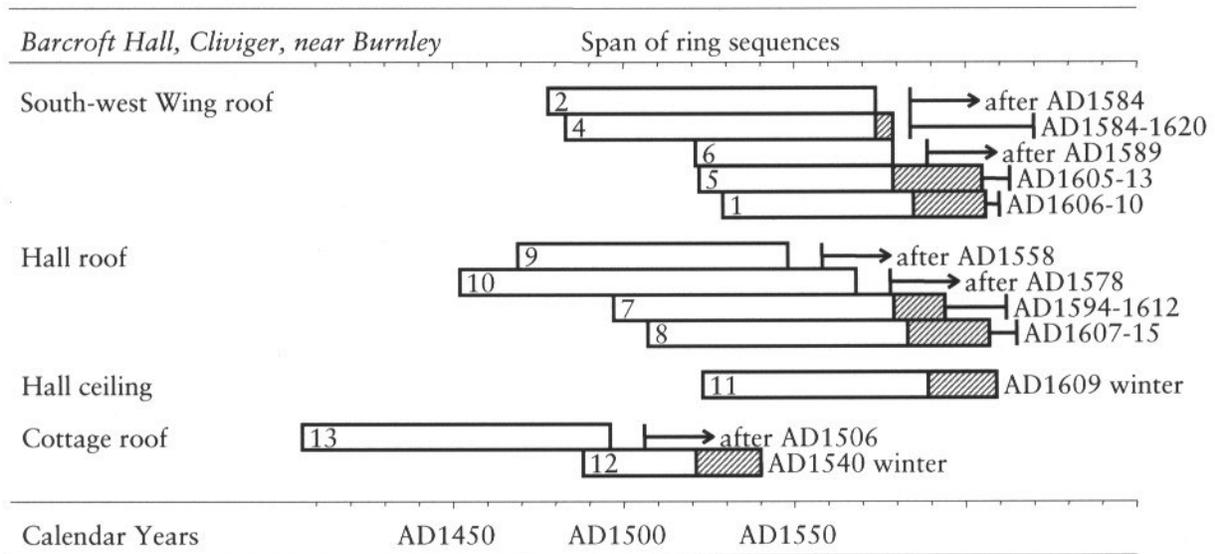
Howard, R E, Laxton, R R and Litton, C D, 2002 *Tree-Ring Analysis of Timbers from the Staircase of the West Lodge, Hardwick Old Hall, Doe Lea, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire*, Centre for Archaeol Rep, 57/2002

- Laxton, R R and Litton, C D, 1988 *An East Midlands master tree-ring chronology and its use for dating vernacular buildings*, University of Nottingham, Dept of Classical and Archaeological Studies, Monograph Series, III
- Miles, D, Haddon-Reece, D, Moran, M and Mercer, E, 1993 Tree-ring dates for buildings: List 54, *Vernacular Architect*, 24, 54-60
- Morgan, R, 1980 Tree-ring dates for buildings: List 1, *Vernacular Architect*, 11, 22
- Nayling, N, 1998 *Dendrochronological Analysis of Timbers from Old Abbey Farm, Risley, Cheshire*, ARCUS Rep, 412
- Nayling, N, 2000 *Tree-ring analysis of timbers from Stayley Hall, Greater Manchester*, Anc Mon Lab Rep, 6/2000
- Nayling, N, 2000 *Tree-ring analysis of timbers from Lathom House, Lancashire*, Anc Mon Lab Rep, 5/2000
- Nayling, N, 2001 *Tree-Ring Analysis of Timbers from the Mynde, Much Dewchurch, Herefordshire*, Centre for Archaeol Rep, 5/2001
- Schweingruber, F H, 1988 *Tree Rings*, Dordrecht
- Tyers, I, 1997 *Tree-ring analysis of timbers from Sinai Park, Staffordshire*, Anc Mon Lab Rep, 80/97
- Tyers, I, 1999 *Tree-ring analysis of timbers from 30A and 31 Market Place, Stockport, Greater Manchester*, ARCUS Rep, 451
- Tyers, I, 1999 *Dendrochronological analysis of timbers from Apethorn Fold Farmhouse, Hyde, Tameside*, Anc Mon Lab Rep, 59/1999
- Tyers, I, 2000 *Dendrochronological analysis of timbers from the Old Vicarage, Mellor, near Stockport*, ARCUS Rep, 574
- Tyers, I, 2001 *Interim Report on the Tree-Ring Analysis of Oak Timbers from Two Barns at Headley Hall Farm, Upper Headley, near Thornton, West Yorkshire*, Centre for Archaeol Rep, 10/2001
- Tyers, I, 2004 *Dendro for Windows program guide 3rd edn*, ARCUS Rep, 500b
- Tyers, I, 2006 *Tree-ring analysis of timbers from a building: Lane Head Farm, Dodworth, South Yorkshire*, ARCUS Rep, 853v

Figure 1. Sketch roof plan of Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, near Burnley, showing the major components of the building. The truss numbering scheme is shown (T1-T7) and the approximate location of the sampled timbers 1-15. Not to scale.



**Figure 2.** Bar diagram showing the relative and absolute positions of the dated samples from Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, near Burnley. White bars represent heartwood, hatched bars represent sapwood. The felling date, felling date range, or *terminus post quem* date is also shown for each sample as appropriate.



**Table 1.** List of samples from Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, near Burnley

Core	Origin of sample	Cross-section size (mm)	Total rings	Sap rings	Growth rate	Date of sequence	Interpretation
1	T1 NE principal	410 x 125	78	21	1.66	AD1529-1606	AD1606-10 <sup>1</sup>
2	T1 SW principal	440 x 110	97	-	1.94	AD1478-1574	after AD1584 <sup>1</sup>
3	T1 SW upper purlin	210 x 200	-	-	-	unmeasured	-
4	T2 king post	290 x 140	97	5	2.07	AD1483-1579	AD1584-1620 <sup>1</sup>
5	T2 NE principal	410 x 125	84	26	1.51	AD1522-1605	AD1605-13 <sup>1</sup>
6	T1 king post	280 x 130	59	-	2.66	AD1521-1579	after AD1589 <sup>1</sup>
7	T3 SE principal	420 x 140	98	15	1.37	AD1497-1594	AD1594-1612 <sup>2</sup>
8	T3 NW principal	440 x 125	101	24	1.27	AD1507-1607	AD1607-15 <sup>2</sup>
9	T3 king post	300 x 135	80	-	2.55	AD1469-1548	after AD1558 <sup>1</sup>
10	T4 SE principal	420 x 120	117	-	2.31	AD1452-1568	after AD1578 <sup>2</sup>
11	Hall NE ceiling beam	450 x 200	87	20+Bw	1.75	AD1523-1609	AD1609 winter
12	T6 SW principal	310 x 170	53	19+Bw	2.38	AD1488-1540	AD1540 winter
13	T6 SW strut	365 x 120	91	-	2.17	AD1406-1496	after AD1506
14	T6 king post	290 x 210	-	-	-	unmeasured	-
15	T6-T7 SW wall plate	230 x 230	-	-	-	unmeasured	-

KEY: Figure 1 shows the location of the sampled timbers. T1-T7 truss numbers, S south, N north, E east, W west, Growth rate = mm/year, +Bw = bark-edge with a complete annual ring indicating the tree was felled in winter. Felling date ranges from samples 1, 5 and 8 calculated using the known depths of lost sapwood. <sup>1</sup> Tree 1, <sup>2</sup> Tree 2.

**Table 2.** Correlation *t*-values between the dated samples from Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, near Burnley. - = *t*-value less than 3.0, Bold value indicates these samples were derived from a single tree, <sup>1</sup> Tree 1, <sup>2</sup> Tree 2.

	2 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	5 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>	7 <sup>2</sup>	8 <sup>2</sup>	9 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup>	11
1 <sup>1</sup>	<b>7.81</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<b>7.86</b>	4.16	4.93	<b>6.10</b>	-	6.47
2 <sup>1</sup>		<b>8.56</b>	<b>9.24</b>	<b>7.49</b>	3.01	3.34	<b>11.23</b>	3.82	3.89
4 <sup>1</sup>			<b>7.87</b>	<b>6.89</b>	4.34	-	<b>11.29</b>	-	4.22
5 <sup>1</sup>				<b>6.98</b>	3.98	4.35	<b>5.04</b>	-	5.09
6 <sup>1</sup>					-	-	<b>7.58</b>	-	3.56
7 <sup>2</sup>						<b>8.91</b>	-	<b>8.45</b>	5.48
8 <sup>2</sup>							-	<b>7.74</b>	5.19
9 <sup>1</sup>								-	-
10 <sup>2</sup>									3.48

**Table 3.** Illustrative correlation *t*-values between the composite sequence constructed from the 10 dated samples from Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, near Burnley and a number of independent oak reference chronologies.

Reference chronology	Barcroft Hall, AD1452- AD1609
Cheshire, Warrington Risley Old Abbey Farm (Nayling 1998)	5.87
Cumbria, Appleby weir (Groves pers. comm.)	7.44
Cumbria, Carlisle Lanes building demolition (Groves pers. comm.)	5.19
Derbyshire, Hardwick Old Hall (Howard <i>et al</i> 2002)	6.17
Manchester, Bolton Hall I' Th' Wood (Groves 1999)	5.27
Manchester, Stockport 30-31 Market Place (Tyers 1999)	5.17
Manchester, Wigan Lightshaw Hall Golborne (Groves 1998)	6.47
Yorkshire, Bradford Headley Hall (Tyers 2001)	5.39
Yorkshire, Lands Head Northowram (Boswijk and Hillam 1997)	5.60
Yorkshire, Wakefield Golden Cock (Groves and Hillam 1990)	5.53

**Table 4.** Illustrative correlation *t*-values between sample 12 from the Barcroft Cottage roof, Cliviger, near Burnley and a number of independent oak reference chronologies.

Reference chronology	Barcroft Cottage #12, AD1488-AD1540
Manchester, Salford Ordsall Hall (Arnold <i>et al</i> 2004)	5.90
Manchester, Stayley Hall Stalybridge (Nayling 2000)	5.30
Manchester, Stockport Mellor Old Vicarage (Tyers 2000)	4.36
Nottinghamshire, East Midlands region (Laxton and Litton 1988)	5.46
Staffordshire, Sinai Park nr Burton (Tyers 1997)	4.20
Yorkshire, Clumpcliff Farm Rothwell (Howard pers. comm.)	5.59
Yorkshire, Dewsbury Low Mill (Hillam pers. comm.)	5.42
Yorkshire, Dodworth Lane Head Farm (Tyers 2006)	5.49
Yorkshire, Elland Old Hall (Hillam 1984)	5.12
Yorkshire, Sheffield Jordanthorpe Barn (Hillam 1983)	4.92

**Table 5.** Illustrative correlation *t*-values between sample 13 from the Barcroft Cottage roof, Cliviger, near Burnley and a number of independent oak reference chronologies.

Reference chronology	Barcroft Cottage #13, AD1406-AD1496
Cheshire, Warrington Risley Old Abbey bridge (Nayling 1998)	4.74
Herefordshire, The Mynde Much Dewchurch (Nayling 2001)	4.71
Lancashire, Lathom House (Nayling 2000)	5.18
Manchester, Apethorn Fold Farmhouse (Tyers 1999)	4.48
Manchester, Salford Ordsall Hall (Arnold <i>et al</i> 2004)	4.81
Manchester, Stayley Hall Stalybridge (Nayling 2000)	4.63
Northumberland, Corbridge Dilston Hall (Arnold <i>et al</i> 2003)	4.71
Shropshire, Ightfield Hall Barn (Groves 1997)	5.06
Shropshire, Plowden (Miles <i>et al</i> 1993)	5.37
Yorkshire, Sheffield Bishops House (Morgan 1980)	4.86

## Appendix 3: Specification for recording (Lancashire Archaeology Service)

---

**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING  
AT BARCROFT HALL, PARK ROAD, CLIVIGER  
(SD 8656 3041)**

**Prepared on behalf of Burnley Borough Council for Mr Ross Tetlow, applicant**

**1. Summary**

Planning permission (2005/0687) and Listed Building Consent (2005/0688) has been granted by Burnley Borough Council for the change of use and conversion of a barn to four dwellings; conversion of the existing house to two dwellings; and conversion of the existing Hall to two dwellings at Barcroft Hall, Park Road, Cliviger.

Because of the historic nature of the building, the Hall is a Grade II\* Listed Building, it has been recommended that a record of the Hall and barn should be made before work is carried out. This specification deals with the Hall and Cottages only, a separate specification has been issued for the barn and other outbuildings.

This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) and *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the DoE, and Burnley Borough Council *Local Plan 2<sup>nd</sup> Deposit Stage (May 2003)* Policy E12 (d).

**2. Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 The building stands at NGR SD 8656 3041, at the end of an unadopted track off Park Road, Cliviger approximately 2 miles to the south east of Burnley off the A646. The Hall faces north west with a large aisled barn oriented north west-south east c. 30m to the north. Other farm buildings can be found to the rear of the barn.

**3. Planning Background**

- 3.1 The proposed works to the Hall will require the removal of modern partition walls, removal of plaster board cladding of earlier timber-framed partitions, removal of areas of water damaged plaster, the opening up of former blocked openings such as doors and fire places, as well as the repair and replacement of defective lath and plaster. The works to the cottages, which may occupy the area of an earlier hall, will require substantial rebuilding as this part of the building has for many years only had a temporary roof covering which has failed. Consequently much of this part of the building is in danger of collapse and therefore will be scaffolded and taken down and rebuilt.

**4. Archaeological Background**

- 4.1 Barcroft Hall, a lesser-gentry hall, is a Grade II\* Listed Building built in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. Although the barn has a datestone of 187? In the north gable, the 1<sup>st</sup>

edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, surveyed in 1844 (Lancashire Sheet 64) shows a building of the same size and location. The farm buildings to the rear of the barn are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, surveyed in 1891 (Lancashire Sheet 64.07) and therefore date to some time between 1844 and 1891.

The Hall has been the subject of some study already, appearing in the Royal Commission Volume, *Rural Houses of the Lancashire Pennines 1560-1760* (1985), as well as *The Victoria History of the County of Lancaster, Volume Six* p. 482-4 (1911, reprinted 1966), along with a brief history of the family. Information supplied by the applicant, Mr Ross Tetlow, indicates that a number of photos and drawings were made in addition to those that appear in the Royal Commission volume. Mr Tetlow has indicated that it is proposed to strip areas of failed or water-damaged plaster throughout the building. There is a potential that this work may uncover previously unknown features of architectural interest, and which may shed further light on the development of the building. Similarly restoration works to the cottages are also likely to merit some degree of archaeological recording.

As to the barn and other agricultural buildings, these buildings should be considered as being of historical interest, probably originating in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier, with evidence for alterations during their working life in response to changing agricultural practices and economics, and therefore meriting recording prior to conversion. This work will be the subject of a separate recording specification.

#### 4.2 The Statutory List description is:

"Lesser gentry hall-house, now house and 2 unoccupied cottages. Late C16 and C17, with additions of C19 at north end; altered in later C19 and subsequently. Coursed sandstone rubble with quoins, stone slate roofs. E-plan formed by an early C17 hall range on a north-south axis facing west, with a former through passage at its north end and an oriel in the centre altered as a porch; a large projecting south wing of slightly later date; and a projecting late C16 2-bay north wing (derelict at time of inspection) which appears to have been associated with a former hall-range to the north; plus later C18 and C19 parallel additions to the north side of this wing and integrated with it. Two and 3 storeys on a sloping site, the floor of the north wing now higher than that of the hall, and that of the south wing lower. A small grass forecourt is enclosed by a high screen wall with a moulded and dog-toothed semi-circular arched gateway which has a crow-stepped parapet incorporating a datestone lettered "1636. The gabled 2-storey former oriel, on the same axis as the gateway, has a plinth (carried round), a square-headed doorway with moulded surround and lintel lettered "William Barcroft 1614" inserted beneath the hoodmould of a former window, a double chamfered mullioned 4-light window at 1st floor and a single round-headed light immediately above, both with hoodmoulds; the bay to the left has a blocked square-headed doorway, above this (and offset left) a C16 gallery window of 4 recessed round-headed lights, and at 1st floor a C17 mullioned 3-light window; the re-entrant of the wing has C16 window of 3 round-headed lights. The bay to the right has one small 2-light mullioned window on each floor, and small round-headed loop-light in the corner to the right of the upper. At the rear (inter alia) the hall has a transomed king-

mullioned window of 10+10 lights, at its north end a doorway and gallery window like those at the front, and at its south end 3 vertically-aligned 3-light windows, the lowest of which is a firewindow; the north wing has a C16 window of 3 recessed round-headed lights at 1st floor and left of this a small round-headed loop-light; the south wing has a transomed 10- light window to the principal floor. Other windows of the hall- range and south wing are also mullioned. The addition to the north of the north wing has a vertical joint in the centre, the portion to the west being of C18 masonry and the portion to the east later C19, with openings accordingly.

INTERIOR: hall-range has lofty hall with beamed ceiling divided into compartments, very large stone fireplace at south end with remains of garderobe in its west side, late C19 gallery at north end; and chamber floor with beamed ceilings and C17 fireplaces. C16 north wing of 2 storeys and 2 bays divided by large chimney stack; east bay has arched head of large former fireplace now approx. 1 metre above floor level, and head of former doorway to hall at corresponding level of partition wall (suggesting that floor was raised to level of C18 and C19 additions on north side); each chamber has a kingpost truss with moulded cambered tie-beam on arched braces embedded in walls. North wall of this wing (now partition to C18 and C19 additions) has remains of former wide gap with dressed masonry at both ends suggesting position of former hall. Lateral partition wall between 2 portions of northern additions has window at 1st floor indicating that this was external gable wall of C18 western portion before C19 eastern portion was added, and massive beam at first floor level. Each portion is now internally integrated with one bay of C16 wing to which it is attached, making 2 separate dwellings (the cottages, derelict and dilapidated at time of inspection).

HISTORY and REFERENCES: VCH Lancs VI pp 483-4; (Supplementary Series) "Rural Houses of the Lancashire Pennines 1560-1760" [1985] pp 139-40 (et passim)."

## **5. Requirement for Recording**

- 5.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment, providing information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. Alterations to such buildings remove evidence for the past uses and occupation of the buildings and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret the buildings. A drawn and photographic record of the building preserves 'by record' the information which is lost during alteration.
- 5.2 The alterations will result in changes to the functions of some rooms and the creation of new circulation patterns within the building. Preliminary stripping out works (the removal of existing wallpaper and plaster in order to dry out the building) has revealed a number of blocked openings. The recording of the building will therefore be undertaken after all such works have been completed to ensure that all such information is recorded.

## **6. Documentary research**

- 6.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise. As a minimum, all historic Ordnance Survey maps, Trades and Business Directories, documents and photographs held in local libraries, archives and museums should be examined. If available, other

historic cartographic sources should also be examined. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to the date of construction, use and re-use of the building/structure and a discussion of the significance of the building.

- 6.2 The RCHME Volume (1985) p.140 indicates that information available at the Lancashire Record Office includes E Broeck Runk's *Barcroft Family Records* (1910), whilst the Access to Archives (a2a) web-site (a2a.org.uk) lists the following documents of possible interest:

Will and probate of William Barcroft (LRO ref: DDTA 557, 558) dated 4 Jan 1621 & 5 April 1621

Will of Susan Barcroft (DDTA 559) dated 2 Dec 1648

Will of Thomas Barcroft (DDTA 423) dated 1663

Will of Thomas Barcroft (DDTA 561) dated 11 Aug 1668

Will of Ruth Barcroft (DDTA 564 & DDX 54/75) dated 15 July 1695

Inventories included in the wills may provide information on the function and name of a number of the rooms in the Hall, as well as the status and occupation of the family. There are also numerous other documents possibly relating to the family. The VCH Vol. 6, p. 483 also contains a description of the Hall, along with a plan of the ground floor.

- 6.3 Correspondence from the National Monuments Record (October 2005) indicates that they hold the following in their archive files (BF033811 & BF088619):

- Black and white photographs from c. 1978 & 1982
- references to documentary material in the Lancashire Record Office
- 58 snapshots of the hall, 17 exterior views, 5 interior detail, 10 general interior, 14 interior detail and 12 of the roof trusses (10 in the N wing) taken as part of the study for the RCHME 1985 volume
- measured drawings (MD93/24254-2427, MD9306529 & MD94/06141)

## 7. Drawn Record

- 7.1 The building should be carefully examined prior to the commencement of recording, in order to identify all features relevant to the original and subsequent historical uses of the site. These features should then be incorporated into the final drawn record; RCHME drawing conventions will be followed. The following list should not be treated as exhaustive, but items of interest would typically include:

- Flue? and blocked opening to left of fireplace in room 1
- Two blocked former door openings in the Hall in room 5
- Small glazed windows, exterior of rooms 9 and 29
- Former window at 1<sup>st</sup> floor above gallery in room 15
- Rebated ceiling laths and clay floor in room 19
- Arrow slit window to right of fireplace in room 21
- 19<sup>th</sup> century graffiti covering blocked doorway and doorway between rooms 22 & 20

- Wattle and daub panels and framing in room 23 and the partition between rooms 22 & 23
- Shutter? In room 23
- Window with datestone '1741' on south elevation

Room numbers referred to are those on the architects existing floor plans: Floor plans 1 (drwg no. 4981/001), 2 (4981/002) & 3 (4981/003) dated 06/06/05.

- 7.3 A scale plan of each floor of the building to be affected should be made. Existing plans (e.g. plans submitted with the planning application) may be used as the basis for the drawn record; it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure the accuracy of any existing drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. The scale to be used will be discussed and agreed with the monitor.

**NOTE:** The drawn record included in the RCHME 1985 volume is limited to a ground floor plan, although the NMR does make reference to other measured drawings (6.3 above). The NMR should be consulted to determine whether or not the existing drawings are suitable for annotation. It is not intended that the current recording exercise should duplicate work already undertaken by RCHME in 1985, but rather that it should supplement that work to include areas not recorded at that time and other previously unknown features subsequently revealed by the stripping out works.

- 7.4 The drawn record should comprise representative sections at a suitable scale (not smaller than 1:50). With the exception of ephemeral, clearly modern features (e.g. plasterboard partitions), the structures should be recorded as existing.
- 7.5 Where they are necessary for understanding of the building's design, development of function, the drawn record should include elevations.
- 7.6 Where they are necessary for understanding of the building's design, development of function, the drawn record should include drawings of decoration, fixtures and fittings.
- 7.7 Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in RCHME 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings - A Descriptive Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)*.

## 8. Photography

- 8.1 General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex are required, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building. These can be taken with a 35mm camera (Medium or Large Format cameras may also be used). Detailed photographs of areas to be affected are also required and are to be taken with a Medium or Large Format camera with perspective control. All photographs are to be black and white. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently

establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure. **N.B.** Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

- 8.2 This basic photographic record is also to be supplemented by colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. decorative finishes.
- 8.3 The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- 8.4 The following items were identified as needing recording (site visit 11/11/05)
- Flue? and blocked opening to left of fireplace (room 1)
  - Two blocked former door openings in the Hall (room 5)
  - Small glazed windows (exterior of room 9 and room 29)
  - Former window at 1<sup>st</sup> floor above gallery (room 15)
  - Rebated ceiling laths and clay floor (room 19)
  - Arrow slit window to right of fireplace (room 21)
  - 19<sup>th</sup> century graffiti covering blocked doorway and doorway (room 22/20)
  - Wattle and daub panels and framing (room 23 and partition between 22/23)
  - Shutter? (room 23)
  - Window with datestone '1741' on south elevation

Room numbers referred to are those on the architects existing floor plans: Floor plans 1 (drwg no. 4981/001), 2 (4981/002) & 3 (4981/003) dated 06/06/05.

**NOTE:** It is not intended that the current recording exercise should duplicate work already undertaken by RCHME in 1985, but rather that it should supplement that work to include areas not recorded at that time and other previously unknown features subsequently revealed by the stripping out works.

- 8.7 For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images are acceptable.
- 8.8 All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Digital photography is unacceptable due to unproven archiving qualities.
- 8.9 Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.
- 8.10 A plan at a suitable scale (1:50 or 1:100), for each floor, showing the location from which the photographs have been taken shall be produced. The annotation of architects plans for this purpose is acceptable.

- 8.11 A photographic register listing all photographs (b/w prints, colour slide or digital images) taken shall be produced. For ease of use each set of photographs should be numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, etc.

## **9. Adherence to specification**

- 9.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should confirm in writing adherence to this specification, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of LCAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. The archaeologist carrying out the watching brief should be appropriately qualified and experienced. Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to LCAS *without delay*.

## **10. Monitoring**

- 10.1 LCAS will be responsible for monitoring the contractor's work. The contractor must give a minimum of one week's notice, in writing or by e-mail, of the commencement of fieldwork in order that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

## **11. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation**

A written report shall be produced. This will include:

- 11.1 The location of the building, including name or street name and number, town, civil parish, and National Grid Reference. Details of listing or scheduling.
- 11.2 The date when the record was made and the names of the recorders and the organisation which employs them (e.g. Unit name) as well as the reason for the record (to meet the requirements of a planning condition) and quoting the relevant planning application or Listed Building Consent reference (see 1. Summary).
- 11.3 A detailed description of the building. This should describe the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be included if known. The purpose of this is to describe the building when no fuller record is required or to serve as an introduction to a more detailed record that may follow.
- 11.4 An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis.
- 11.5 An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building.
- 11.6 Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building should be given.
- 11.7 Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location.

- 11.8. Relevant information from other readily available sources and from other people such as the owner, building contractors or architects, who may be familiar with the building. Sources of such information should be given.
- 11.9 A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example its relationship to local settlement patterns, particularly settlement patterns contemporary with the building, to a field system, to a park, garden, moat, graveyard or other man made landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings, its visual importance as a landmark, etc.
- 11.10 A note of the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status.
- 11.11 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500 with the building(s) being recorded clearly marked; photographs used to illustrate key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. Extracts from all historic maps studied during the map analysis stage (section 6.) are also to be included within the report with the building/buildings of interest clearly visible. All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.
- 11.12 A copy of this specification should be bound into the back of the report.
- 11.13 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Printed adhesive labels are also acceptable. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

## 12. Deposition of archive

- 12.1 The ARCHIVE resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, Bow Lane, Preston, PR1 2RE, tel: 01772 533039, e-mail: [record.office@ed.lancss.gov.uk](mailto:record.office@ed.lancss.gov.uk), in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon.
- 12.2 The site archive shall be conserved and stored according to the UKIC *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections* (1992) 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.
- 12.3 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology) and to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments

Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period [a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the fieldwork unless another date is agreed in writing with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology)]. This should be provided as an Acrobat Adobe 'pdf' format file on CD-ROM. Paper copies should also be supplied to the relevant Planning Officer and Erika Eden-Parker, Conservation Officer, at Burnley District Council.

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

### 13. Further Details

- 13.1 Further information about the building and proposed development can be obtained from Mr Ross Tetlow, Tetlow Developments Ltd, Midway Cottage, Oulderhill, Rochdale, OL11 5LF, tel: 01706 352251, Mob: 07792 248113, e-mail: [rosstetlow@talktalk.net](mailto:rosstetlow@talktalk.net)
- 13.2 Any queries about the contents of the specification should be addressed to the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Lancashire County Council Environment Directorate, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston PPR1 8RD Tel 01772 531734, fax 01772 533423

### 14. Bibliography

Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1985), *Supplementary Series: 10, Rural Houses of the Lancashire Pennines 1560-1760*, London: HMSO

RCHME (1996), *Recording Historic Buildings - A Descriptive Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)*. Swindon: RCHME

*The Victoria County History of Lancaster*, Volume 6 (reprinted 1992), Folkestone: Dawson

Doug Moir  
Planning Officer (Archaeology)  
E-mail: [Douglas.moir@env.lancscc.gov.uk](mailto:Douglas.moir@env.lancscc.gov.uk)

**November 2005**

This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

## Appendix 4: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office, Preston  
1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report text & figures
- full set of labelled photographs
- photographic negatives
- 35mm colour slides
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

### Complete list of photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject	Date
89	1	1	Rear view of original hall fireplace arch, with later infill, within chimney (taken from the south; 1m scale)	13.12.05
90	1	2	Rear view of original hall fireplace arch, with later infill, within chimney (taken from the north-west; 2 x 1m scale)	13.12.05
110	1	3	Fireplace and adjacent features in lower ground floor of south wing (taken from the south-west; 2m scale)	13.12.05
111	1	5	Detail of slot (flue?) next to fireplace in lower ground floor of south wing (taken from the south-west; 2m scale)	13.12.05
84	1	6	Interior view of blocked doorway in west side of hall (taken from the south-east; 2m scale)	13.12.05
85	1	7	Blocked doorway to north wing from hall (taken from the south-west; 2m scale)	13.12.05
14	1	8	Detail of ground floor window in south side of north wing (taken from the south-west; 100mm scale)	13.12.05
88	1	9	Detail of former opening between north wing and hall gallery (taken from the south-west; 0.5m scale)	13.12.05
87	1	11	View showing position of former opening between north wing and hall gallery (taken from the west; 1m scale)	13.12.05
17	1	12	View showing position of small window at first floor level in south side of north wing (taken from the south-west; 2m scale)	13.12.05
18	1	13	Detail of small window at first floor level in south side of north wing (taken from the south-west; 100mm scale)	13.12.05
97	1	14	View showing position of shutters over window in east side of first floor (taken from the north-west; 2m scale)	13.12.05
102	1	15	Detail of shutters over window in east side of first floor (taken from the north-west; 0.5m scale)	13.12.05
103	1	17	Detail of shutters over window in east side of first floor (taken from the north; 0.5m scale)	13.12.05
94	1	18	View of timber-framed partition on first floor (taken from the east; 2m scale)	13.12.05
95	2	2	View of timber-framed partition on first floor (taken from the south-east; 2m scale)	13.12.05
96	2	3	Detail of scratch-moulding on timber-framed partition on first floor (taken from the north-east; 100mm scale)	13.12.05
92	2	5	View of timber-framed partition on first floor (taken from the south-west; 2m scale)	13.12.05
93	2	6	Detail of daub panel in timber-framed partition on first floor (taken from the south-west; 0.5m scale)	13.12.05
105	2	7	Detail of tradesmen's graffiti on plaster of blocked doorway on first floor (taken from the north-east; 0.5m scale)	13.12.05
106	2	9	Detail of tradesmen's graffiti on arch of blocked doorway on first floor (taken from the north-east)	13.12.05
107	2	11	View of riven plank ceiling over first floor, with later laths below (taken from the north-east)	13.12.05
108	2	12	View of riven plank ceiling over first floor (taken from the north-east)	13.12.05
12	2	15	Ground floor window in south side of north wing, with "drain pipes" (taken from the south-west; 0.5m scale)	13.12.05
13	2	17	Detail of "drain pipe" in ground floor window in south side of north wing (taken from the south-west; 100mm scale)	13.12.05

113	2	18	Detail of date at top of south wing (taken from the south-west)	13.12.05
79	3	1	The hall, with nineteenth century and later fireplace (taken from the north-east; 2m scale)	13.12.05
80	3	2	The hall, from the gallery (taken from the north-east; 2m scale)	13.12.05
83	3	3	The hall, with nineteenth century gallery (taken from the west; 2m scale)	13.12.05
82	3	5	The hall, with nineteenth century gallery (taken from the south; 2m scale)	13.12.05
81	3	6	The hall (taken from the east; 2m scale)	13.12.05
104	3	7	Blocked doorway and original fireplace on first floor (taken from the north-east; 0.5m scale)	13.12.05
109	3	8	Detail of clay and riven plank floor over first floor (0.5m scale)	13.12.05
91	3	9	Rear view of original hall fireplace arch, with later infill, following removal of later floor within chimney (taken from the north-west)	13.12.05
86	3	11	Blocked opening in north side of hall (taken from the south-west; 0.5m scale)	13.12.05
112	3	12	Masonry pier at lower ground floor level in south wing, (taken from the south; 0.5m scale)	13.12.05
101	4	13	Internal detail of first floor window with ventilators (taken from the west)	13.02.06
100	4	16	Internal detail of first floor window with ventilators (taken from the north)	13.02.06
98	4	17	External detail of first floor window with ventilators (taken from the south)	13.02.06
99	4	18	External detail of first floor window with ventilators (taken from the east)	13.02.06
1	5	1	General view of the site from the north-west	05.09.06
26	5	4	North wing: west ground floor room with original fireplace etc (taken from the north; 2m scale)	05.09.06
29	5	5	North wing: west ground floor room showing infilled window etc (taken from the north-east; 2m scale)	05.09.06
6	5	6	North wing: west ground floor room showing timber post and remains of stairs (taken from the west; 2m scale)	05.09.06
7	5	7	North wing: timber post in west ground floor room (taken from the south-west; 2m scale)	05.09.06
8	5	8	North wing: head of timber post and moulded beam in west ground floor room (taken from the south-west)	05.09.06
24	5	10	North wing: detail of remains of stairs on ground floor, north of fireplace (taken from the west; 1m scale)	05.09.06
23	5	11	North wing: detail of fireplace in west ground floor room (taken from the north-west; 1m scale)	05.09.06
27	5	12	North wing: blocked doorway to hall gallery (taken from the north; 2m scale)	05.09.06
28	5	13	North wing: traces of stairs up from blocked doorway to hall gallery (taken from the north-west; 1m scale)	05.09.06
30	5	14	North wing: detail of moulded beam in west ground floor room (taken from the north-west)	05.09.06
78	5	17	North wing: halving on north wall-plate (taken from the south-west; 250mm scale)	05.09.06
66	5	18	North wing: detail of tie-beam chamfer and stop, on west king-post truss (taken from the south-east; 250mm scale)	05.09.06
67	6	1	North wing: detail of tie-beam end and decorative stud and block, on west king-post truss (taken from the south; 250mm scale)	05.09.06
15	6	2	North wing: interior view of first floor window in south wall (taken from the north-east; 250mm scale)	05.09.06
77	6	4	North wing: north side at first floor level, and west tie-beam (taken from the south; 2m scale)	05.09.06
70	6	5	North wing: roof-framing on west side of chimney stack (taken from the west; 1m scale)	05.09.06
71	6	6	North wing: roof truss on west side of chimney stack (taken from the north-west; 2m scale)	05.09.06
16	6	7	North wing: interior view of south wall on first floor level (taken from the north-east; 2m scale)	05.09.06

64	6	8	North wing: west roof truss (taken from the north)	05.09.06
63	6	10	North wing: west king-post truss (taken from the north-east; 1m scale)	05.09.06
65	6	11	North wing: west king-post truss (taken from the south-west; 1m scale)	05.09.06
69	6	12	North wing: thin west roof truss (taken from the south-east)	05.09.06
58	6	13	North wing: blocked doorway in east room, to hall (taken from the south-east; 2m scale)	05.09.06
59	6	14	North wing: steps down to blocked doorway to hall (taken from the north-east; 1m scale)	05.09.06
9	6	15	North wing: remains of 3-light window in north side (taken from the north-east; 2m scale)	05.09.06
31	6	18	North wing: fireplace in east room (taken from the south-east; 2m scale)	05.09.06
32	7	1	North wing: detail of fireplace in east room (taken from the south-east; 1m scale)	05.09.06
33	7	2	North wing: detail of fireplace in east room (taken from the south-east; 1m scale)	05.09.06
56	7	4	North wing: end of beam in east room (taken from the south; 2m scale)	05.09.06
4	7	5	North wing: side of doorway in east room (taken from the south-west; 2m scale)	05.09.06
57	7	6	North wing: detail of first floor construction over east room (taken from the west)	05.09.06
61	7	7	North wing: detail of blocked opening from east room to hall gallery (taken from the north-east; 2m scale)	05.09.06
19	7	8	North wing: first floor fireplace and window in east room (taken from the east; 2m scale)	05.09.06
5	7	10	North wing: east room on first floor, showing former gap in north side representing earlier hall (taken from the south; 2m scale)	05.09.06
22	7	11	North wing: east room on first floor (taken from the south-west; 2m scale)	05.09.06
20	7	12	North wing: east room on first floor (taken from the north; 2m scale)	05.09.06
73	7	13	North wing: head of thin east truss (taken from the north-west)	05.09.06
72	7	14	North wing: head of thin truss on east side of chimney (taken from the south-east)	05.09.06
68	7	16	North wing: east king-post truss (taken from the west)	05.09.06
74	7	17	North wing: detail of bracing on north side of west king-post truss (taken from the north; 1m scale)	05.09.06
76	7	18	North wing: view along top of north wall-plate, showing mortices	05.09.06
62	8	1	North wing: blocked first floor fireplace, west side of chimney (taken from the north)	06.09.06
3	8	2	North wing: north-east elevation, now within later cottages (taken following new construction)	06.09.06
2	8	4	North wing: north-east elevation, now within later cottages (taken following new construction)	06.09.06
75	8	5	North wing: detail of bracing on north side of roof, to east of chimney (taken from the north-east)	06.09.06
21	8	6	North wing: detail of first floor window in north wall (taken from the north-east; 0.5m scale)	06.09.06
10	8	7	North wing: north wall, now in later cottages, below original three-light window (taken from the north-east; 1m scale)	06.09.06
25	8	8	North wing: view into void on east side of chimney, from first floor level (taken from the south-east)	06.09.06
34	9	4	North wing: fireplace in east room (taken from the south-east; 2m scale)	04.10.06
35	9	6	North wing: detail of fireplace in east room (taken from the south-east; 1m scale)	04.10.06
36	9	10	North wing: detail of fireplace in east room (taken from the south-east; 1m scale)	04.10.06
11	9	12	North wing: fragments of window dressings removed from north wall of east room (1m scale)	04.10.06

60	9	14	North wing: steps down to blocked doorway to hall (taken from the north; 1m scale)	04.10.06
42	10	1	North wing: void above south side of fireplace in east room (taken from the east; 1m scale)	28.11.06
43	10	2	North wing: void above south side of fireplace in east room (taken from the east; 0.5m scale)	28.11.06
44	10	6	North wing: detail of fireplace in east room after removal of rubble (taken from the south-east; 1m scale)	28.11.06
40	10	7	Detail of clay pipe found in chimney fill in north wing	28.11.06
39	10	8	Detail of clay pipe found in chimney fill in north wing	28.11.06
41	10	11	Detail of metal object found in chimney fill in north wing	28.11.06
38	10	12	Detail of worked stone found in chimney fill in north wing (1m scale)	28.11.06
45	10	13	North wing: detail of fireplace in east room after removal of rubble (taken from the south-east; 1m scale)	28.11.06
46	10	14	North wing: detail of fireplace in east room after removal of rubble (taken from the south-east; 1m scale)	28.11.06
47	10	16	North wing: detail of fireplace in east room after removal of rubble (taken from the south-west; 1m scale)	28.11.06
48	10	17	North wing: fireplace in east room after removal of later infill (taken from the south; 1m scale)	28.11.06
37	10	18	North wing: view up chimney over fireplace in east room	28.11.06
49	11	1	North wing: detail of fireplace in east room after removal of infill (taken from the south-east; 1m scale)	28.11.06
50	11	2	North wing: detail of fireplace in east room after removal of infill (taken from the south-east; 1m scale)	28.11.06
54	11	4	North wing: detail of opening to bread oven in fireplace in east room (taken from the south; 1m scale)	28.11.06
53	11	5	North wing: detail of opening to bread oven in fireplace in east room (taken from the south; 1m scale)	28.11.06
51	11	6	North wing: fireplace in east room after removal of later infill (taken from the south; 2m scale)	28.11.06
52	11	7	North wing: detail of opening to bread oven in fireplace in east room (taken from the south-west; 1m scale)	28.11.06
55	11	8	North wing: detail of chamfered jamb opening to fireplace in east room (taken from the south-west; 0.5m scale)	28.11.06

## LIST OF COLOUR SLIDES

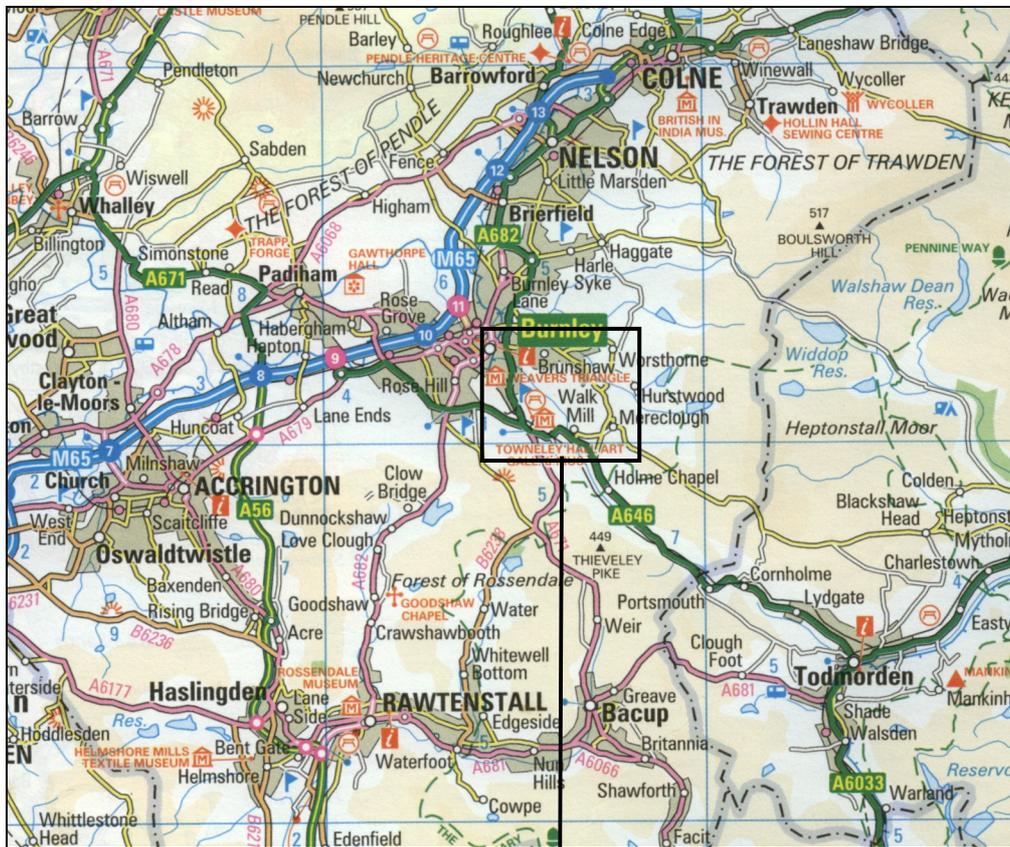
Slide	Subject	Date
1	General view of the site from the north-west	05.09.06
2	North wing: fireplace in east room (taken from the south-east; 2m scale)	04.10.06

## Appendix 5: Probate inventory of William Barcroft, 1620

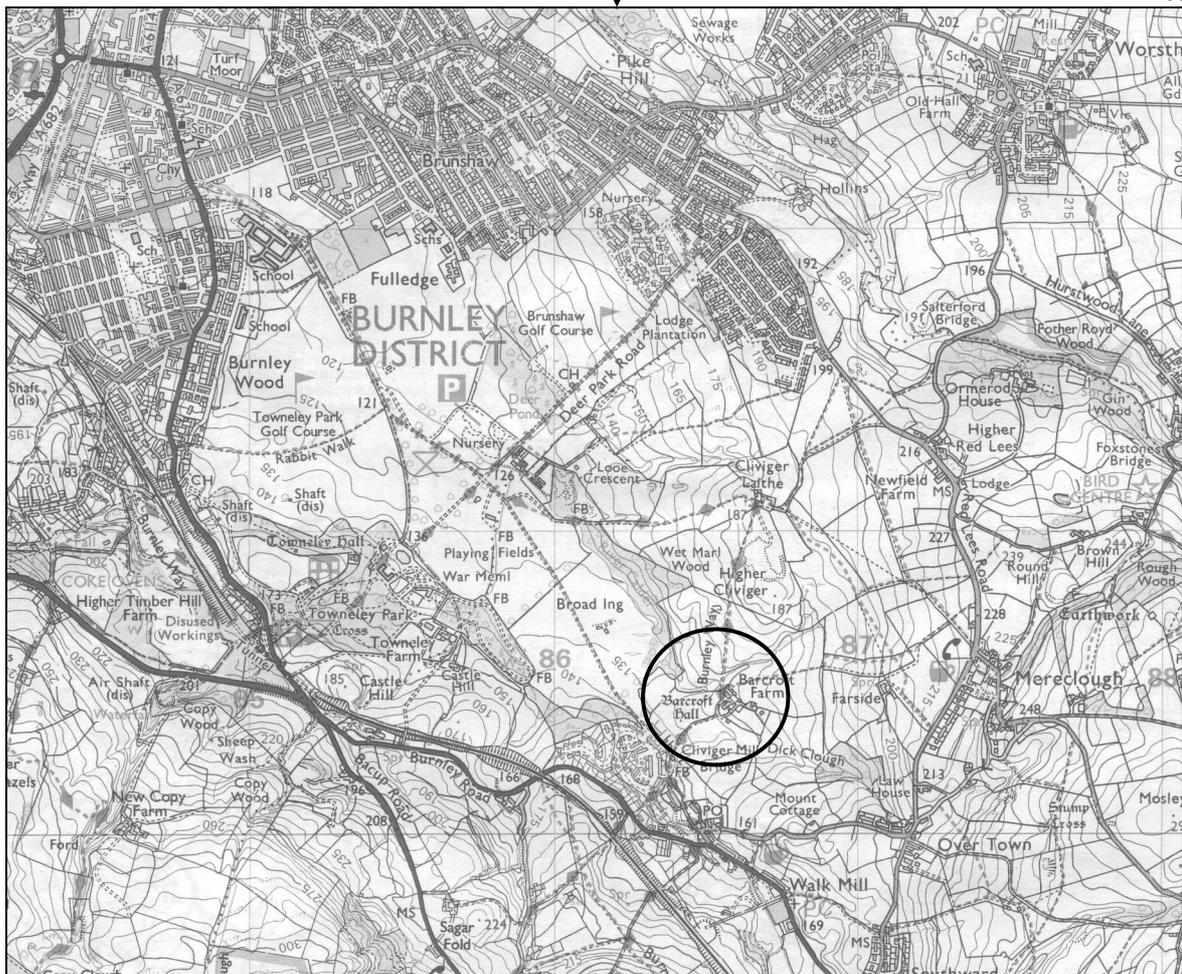
Lancashire Record Office DDTA 557/8; transcribed by Lorna Powell

**An Inventory of all the goods, \*\*\* & chattels of William Barcroft late of Barcroft deceased, \*\*\* the fifteenth day of January with grant of our Lord God 1620 by Peter Ormerod, Christopher Jackson, Henry Farrer and Anthony Hartley.**

	£	s	d
First in oxen, kine and other beasts	80	6	8
Item one horse and a mare with their furniture	9	13	4
Item in sheep	45	-	-
Item in barley and oats	24	-	-
Item in hay	10	-	-
Item in utensils belonging to husbandry	12	-	-
Item in fallen timber and other broken timbers	9	16	-
Item in silver, plate and silver spoons	6	-	-
Item in brass and pewter	9	19	-
Item two tables in the hall and one in the parlour	4	10	-
Item one pair of bedstocks standing in the new chamber	6	6	8
Item one other pair of bedstocks standing in the chamber over the hall	4	-	-
Item in bedclothes and furniture on the bed standing in the new chamber	11	-	-
Item all other bedstocks and bedclothes	30	2	10
Item in other tables and cupboards	3	11	8
Item in arks and chests	3	5	-
Item one garner [grain store?]	3	6	8
Item in looms	1	6	8
Item in lincloth and flax	3	6	-
Item in hoppetts [?] and wool	1	-	-
Item in wooden vessels	6	12	-
Item in cheese, butter and tallow	2	8	4
Item in wheat, meal and such	7	16	-
Item one hog and in pullen [?]	3	8	-
Item in sieves sacks and one windicloth	1	14	-
Item in chairs, cushions and tablecloths	1	19	-
Item in spits, dripping pans, frying pans, racks and other instruments of iron	-	13	8
Item in fire irons	1	7	6
Item in stone troughs	1	7	-
Item in leather	3	5	-
Item in cheese presses, wheels, combs and cards	-	5	-
Item in fuel	-	6	8
Item one lease of tithe corn	10	-	-
Item his apparel	10	-	-



1:200 000

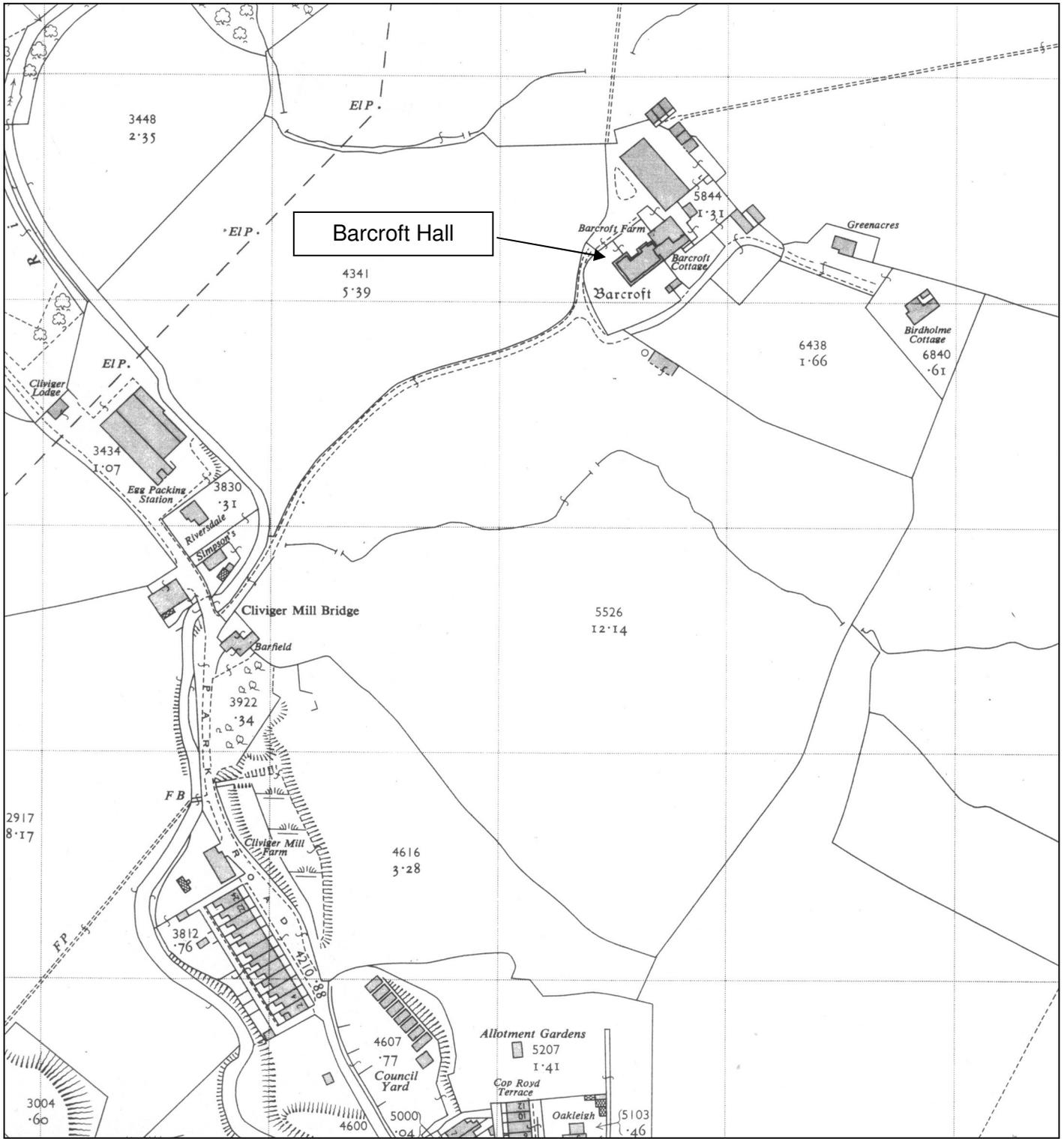


1:25 000

1km

**Figure 1: Location maps**

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey© on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence no: AL100034008

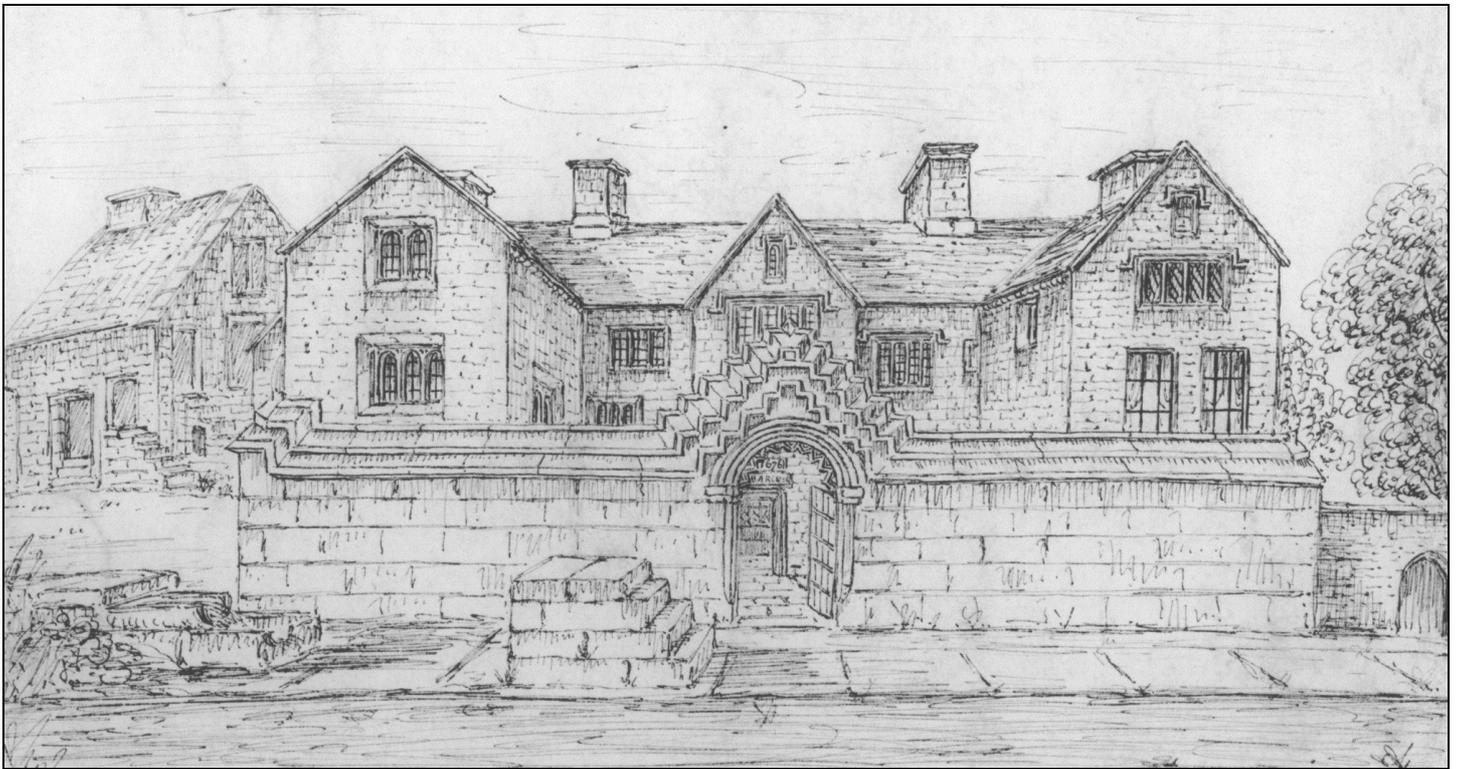


1:2500

100m  
1:100m

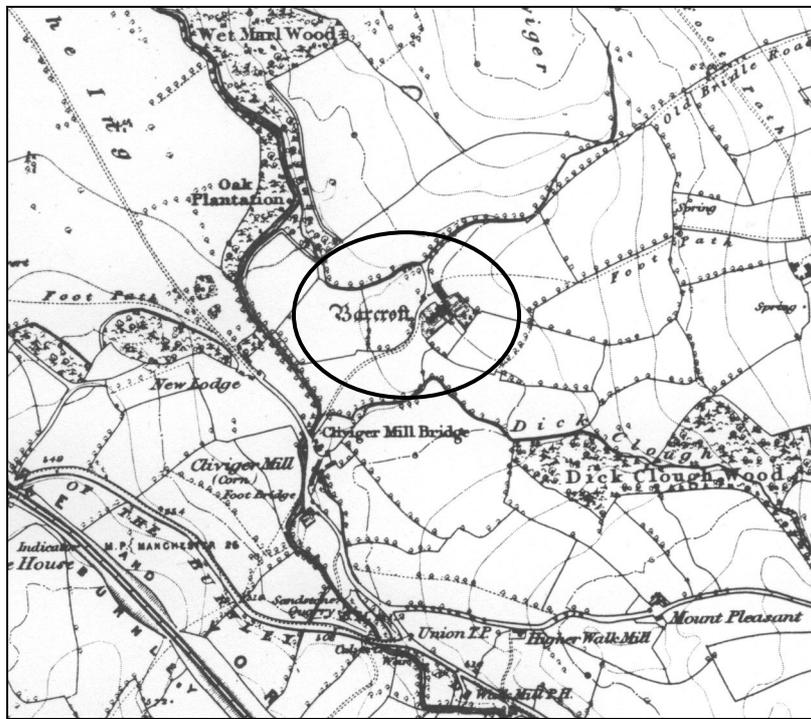
**Figure 2: Detailed location map**

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey© on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
© Crown Copyright 1961. All rights reserved. Licence no: AL100034008

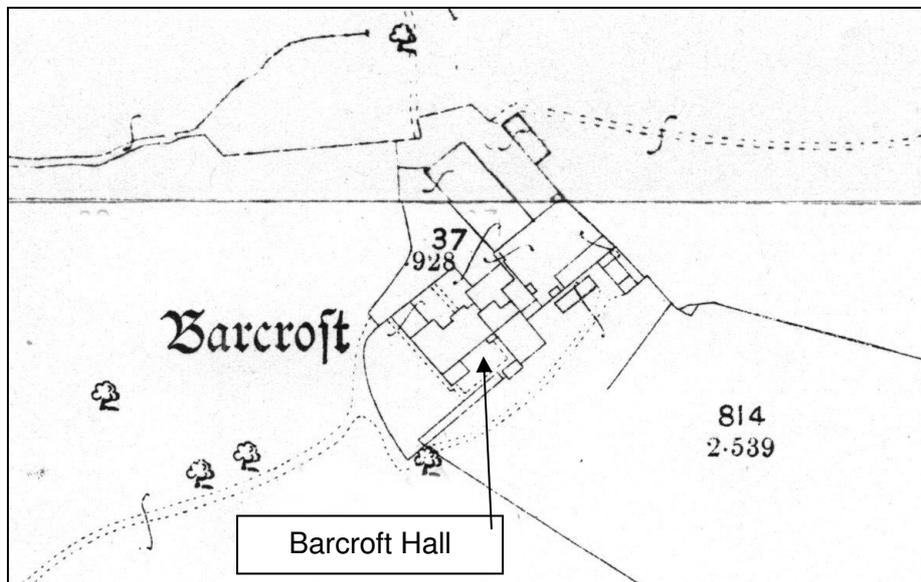


**Figure 3:** Two sketches of the hall by Samuel James Allen, probably in the 1830s  
(York City Archives: Acc 100/S06/036,037)

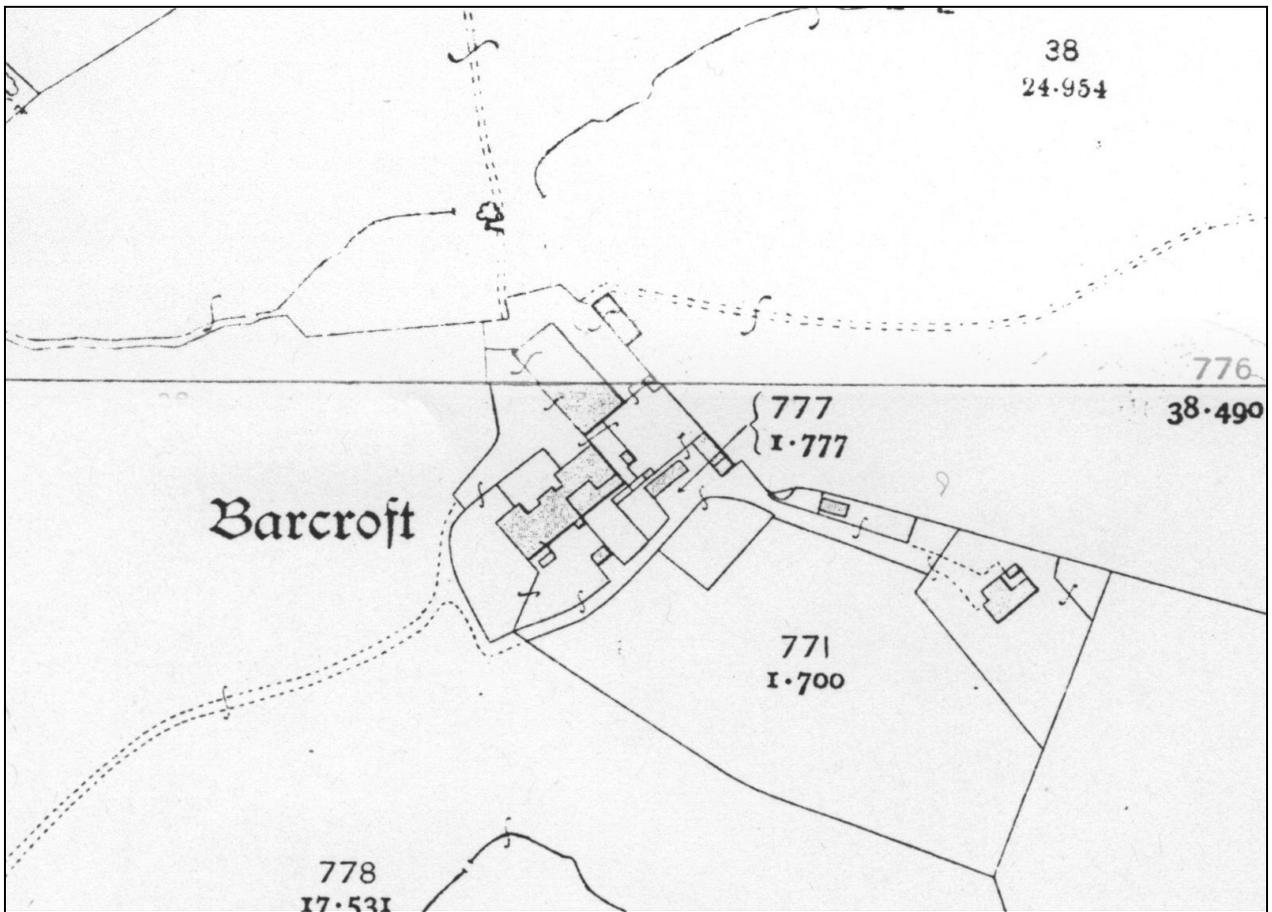
Both show a porch or similar on the north side of the north wing, as well as a detached building at an angle to the main range.



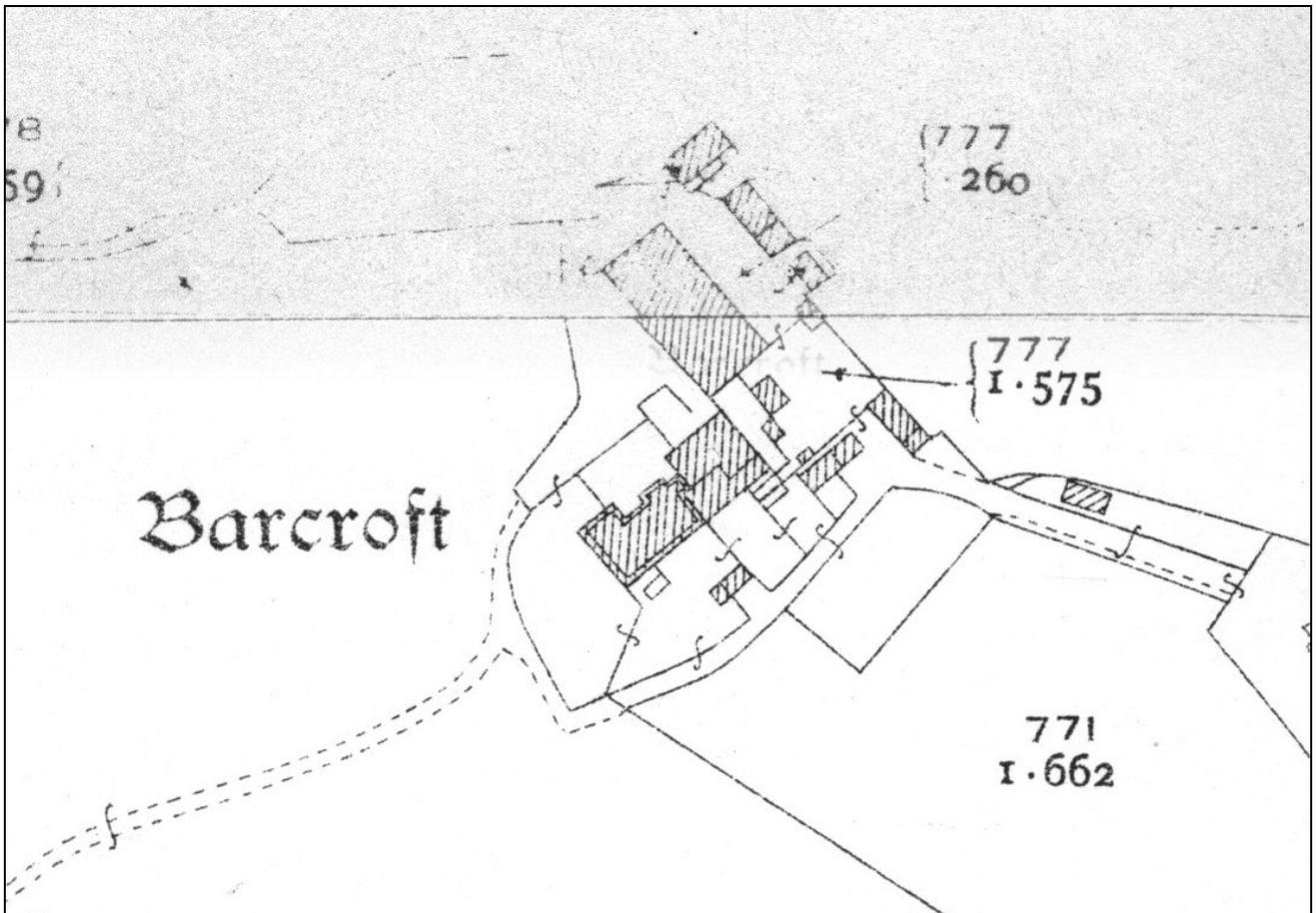
**Figure 4:** Extract from Ordnance Survey 1848 6" to mile map (surveyed 1844)  
Sheet no: Lancashire, 64



**Figure 5:** Extract from Ordnance Survey 1893 1:2500 map (surveyed 1890-92)  
Sheet nos: Lancashire, 64.7 & 64.11

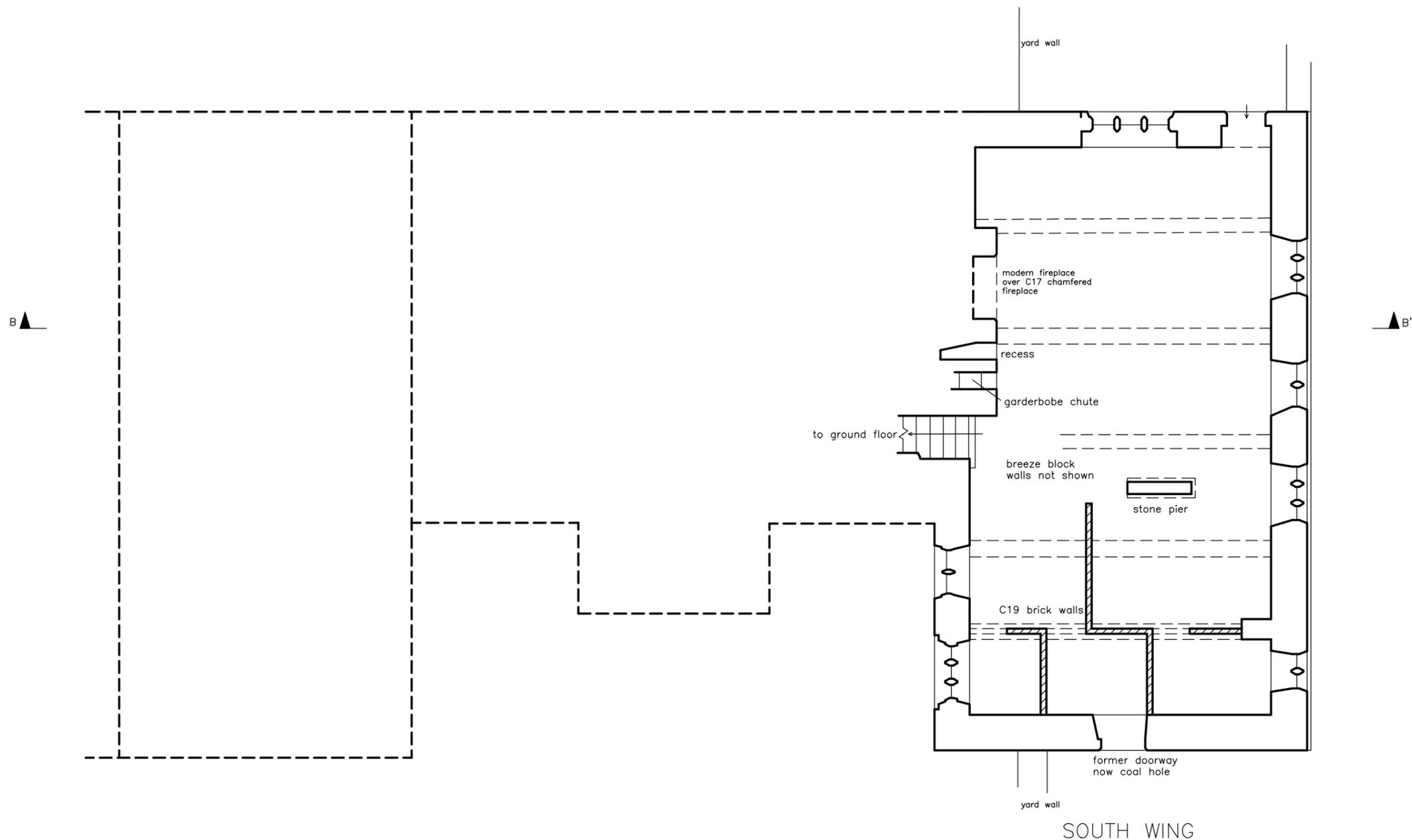


**Figure 6:** Extract from Ordnance Survey 1912 1:2500 map (revised 1909)  
Sheet nos: Lancashire, 64.7 & 64.11



**Figure 7:** Extract from Ordnance Survey 1930 & 1931 1:2500 maps (revised 1928)  
Sheet nos: Lancashire, 64.7 & 64.11





NEW PLAN BY STEPHEN HAIGH

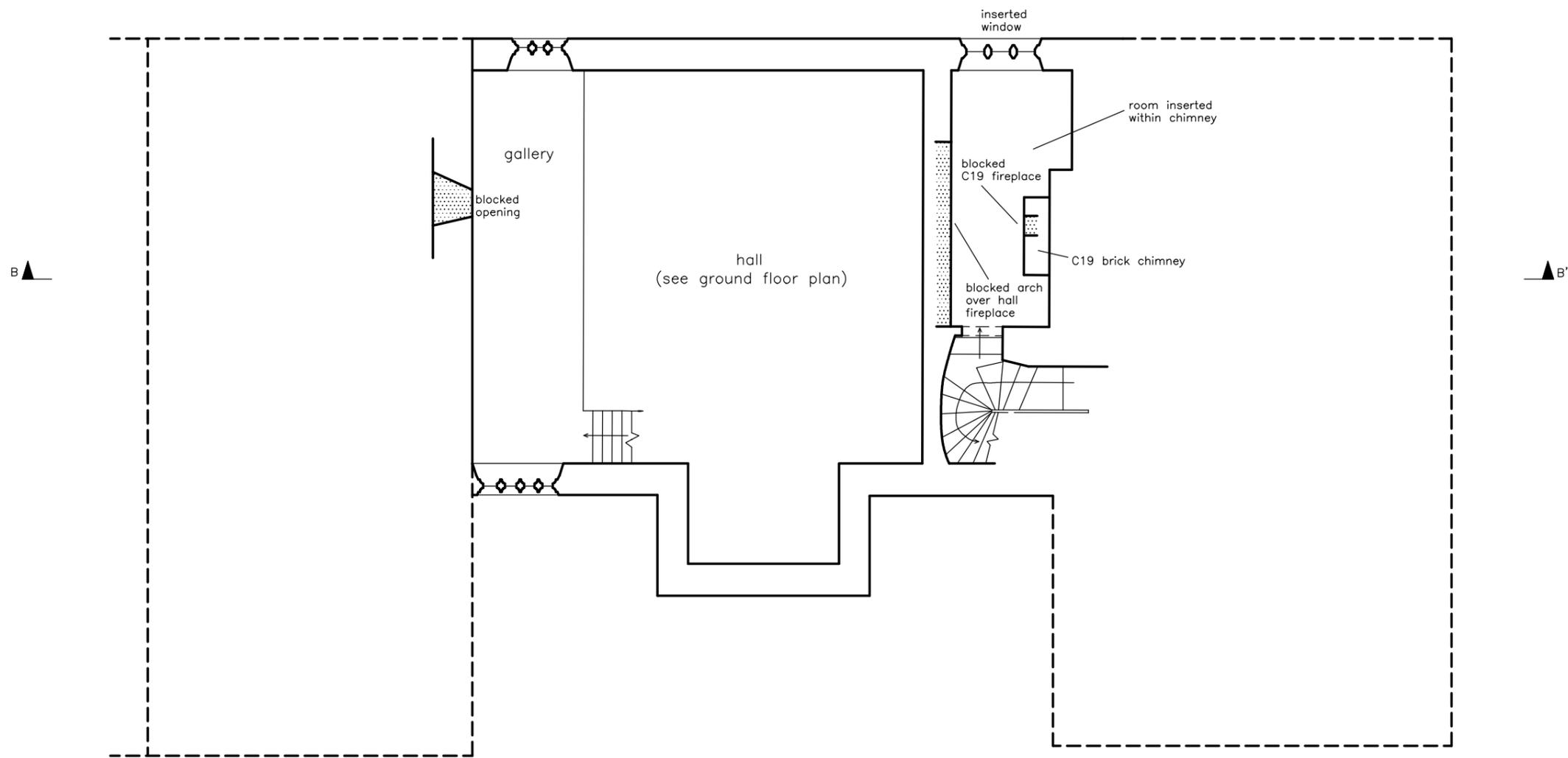
BARCROFT HALL  
 CLIVIGER  
 LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 86563041);  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 9:  
 LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: DEC 2005 – NOV 2006

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



NORTH WING

SOUTH WING



NEW PLAN BY STEPHEN HAIGH

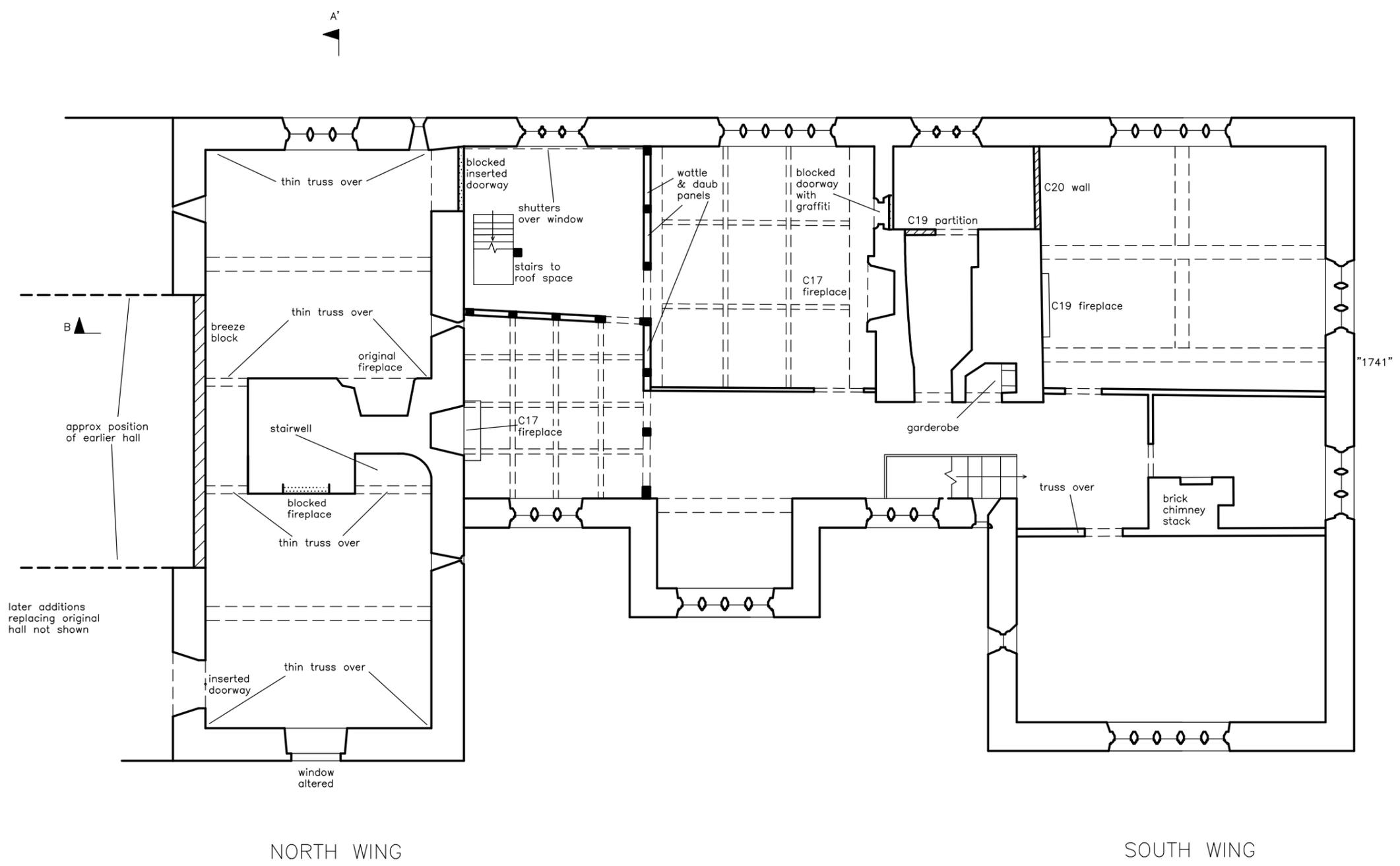
BARCROFT HALL  
 CLIVIGER  
 LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 86563041);  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 10:  
 UPPER GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: DEC 2005 – NOV 2006

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist

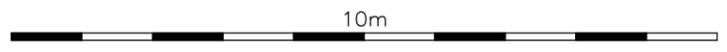


later additions replacing original hall not shown

approx position of earlier hall

NORTH WING

SOUTH WING



DRAWING BASED ON PLAN BY HALL NEEDHAM ASSOCIATES

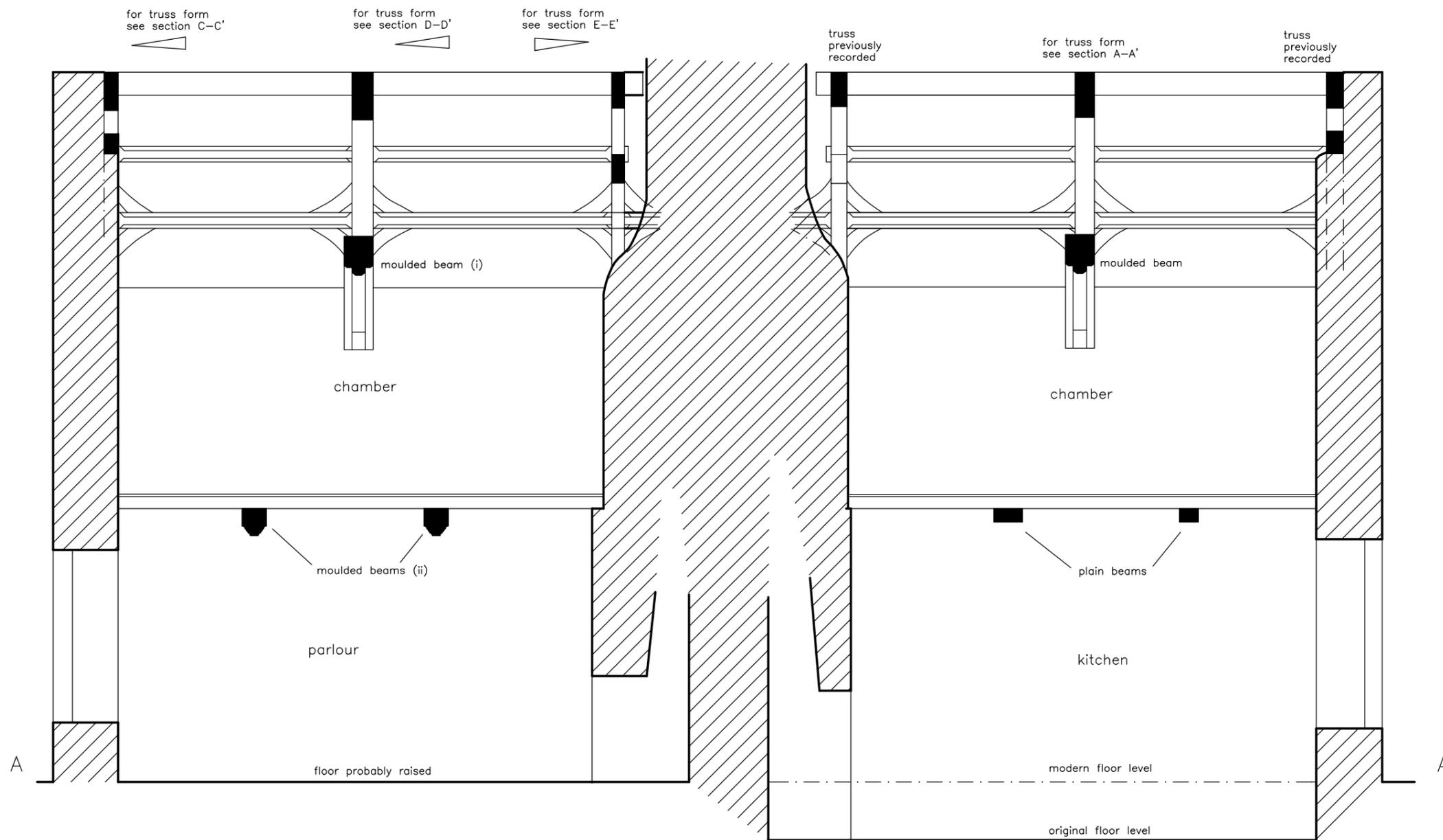
BARCROFT HALL  
 CLIVIGER  
 LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 86563041);  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 11:  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

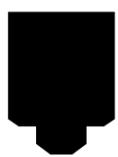
SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: DEC 2005 – NOV 2006

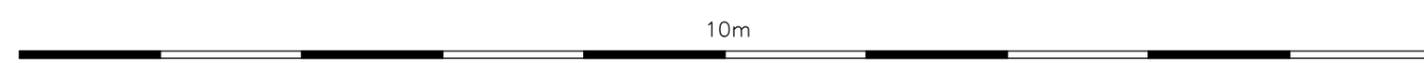
STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



(i) detail of parlour beam moulding (1:20)



(ii) detail of tie-beam moulding (1:20)



DRAWING BASED ON RCHME SECTION, 1985

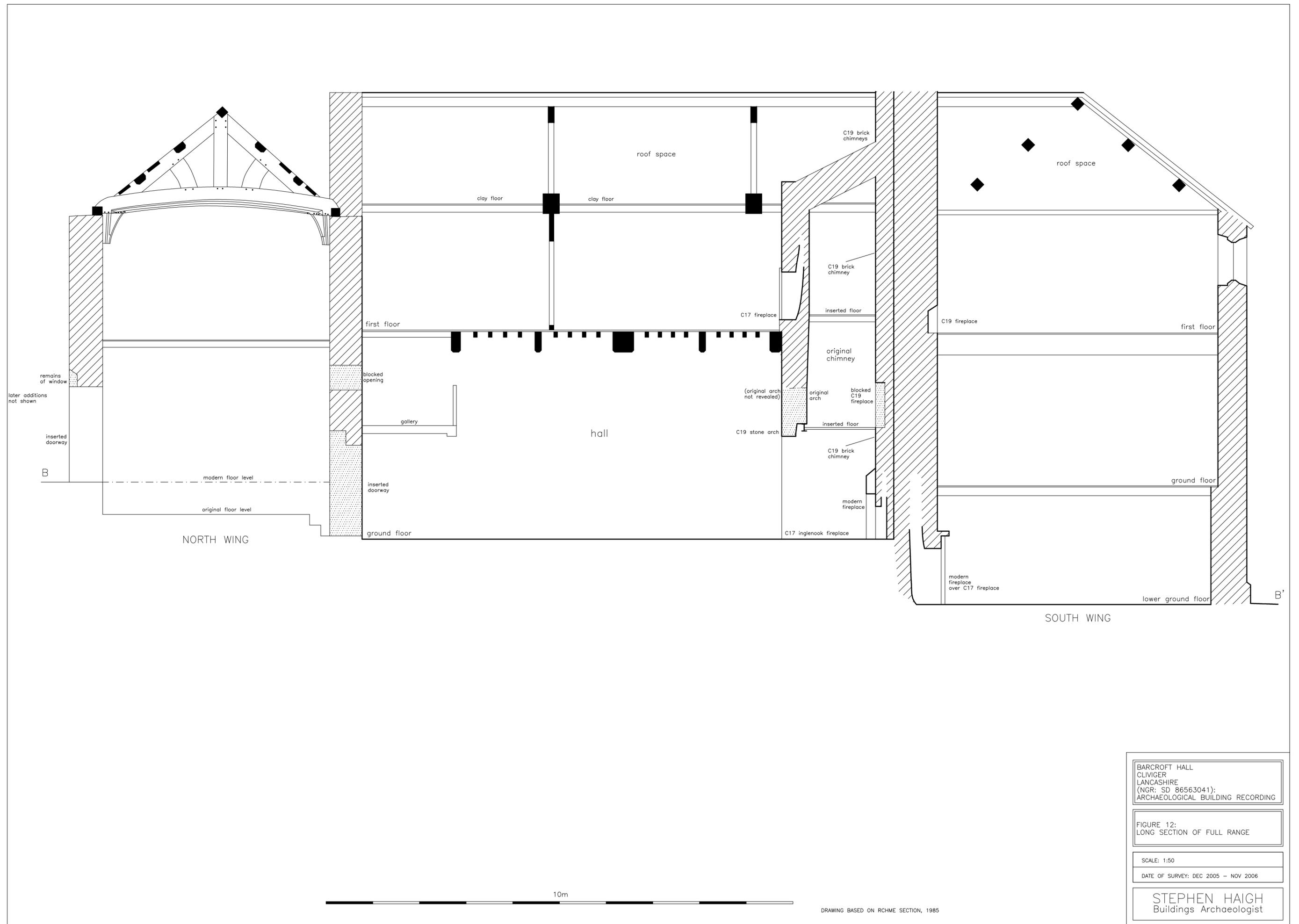
BARCROFT HALL  
 CLIVIGER  
 LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 86563041);  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 12:  
 LONG SECTION THROUGH NORTH WING

SCALE: 1:50

DATE OF SURVEY: DEC 2005 – NOV 2006

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



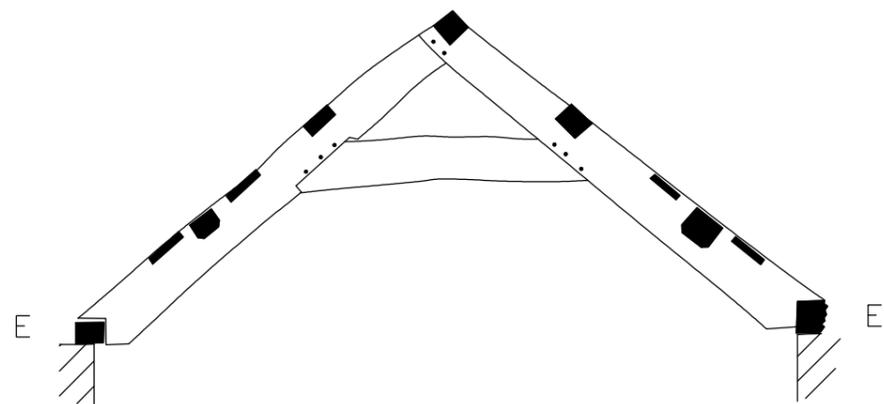
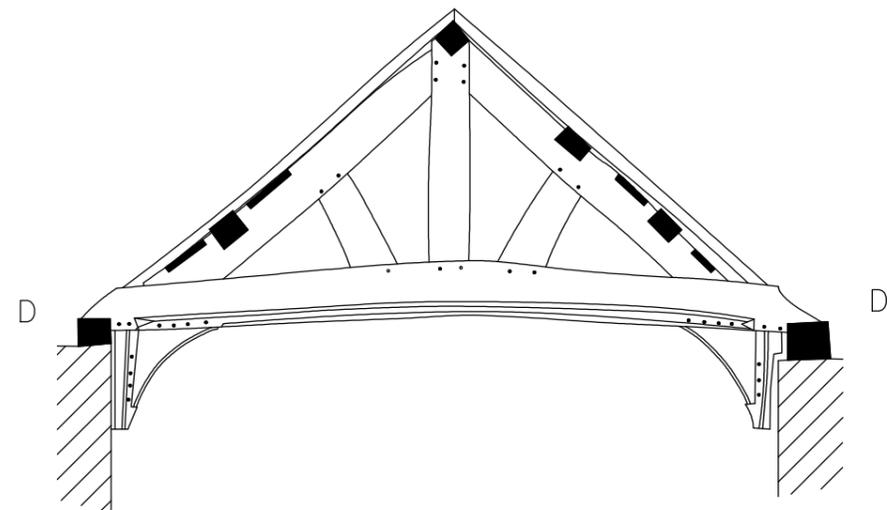
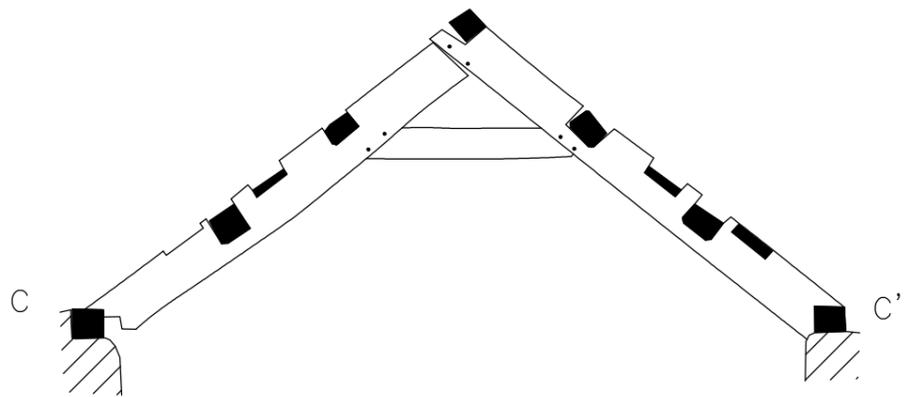
BARCROFT HALL  
 CLIVIGER  
 LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 86563041):  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 12:  
 LONG SECTION OF FULL RANGE

SCALE: 1:50  
 DATE OF SURVEY: DEC 2005 – NOV 2006

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist

DRAWING BASED ON RCHME SECTION, 1985



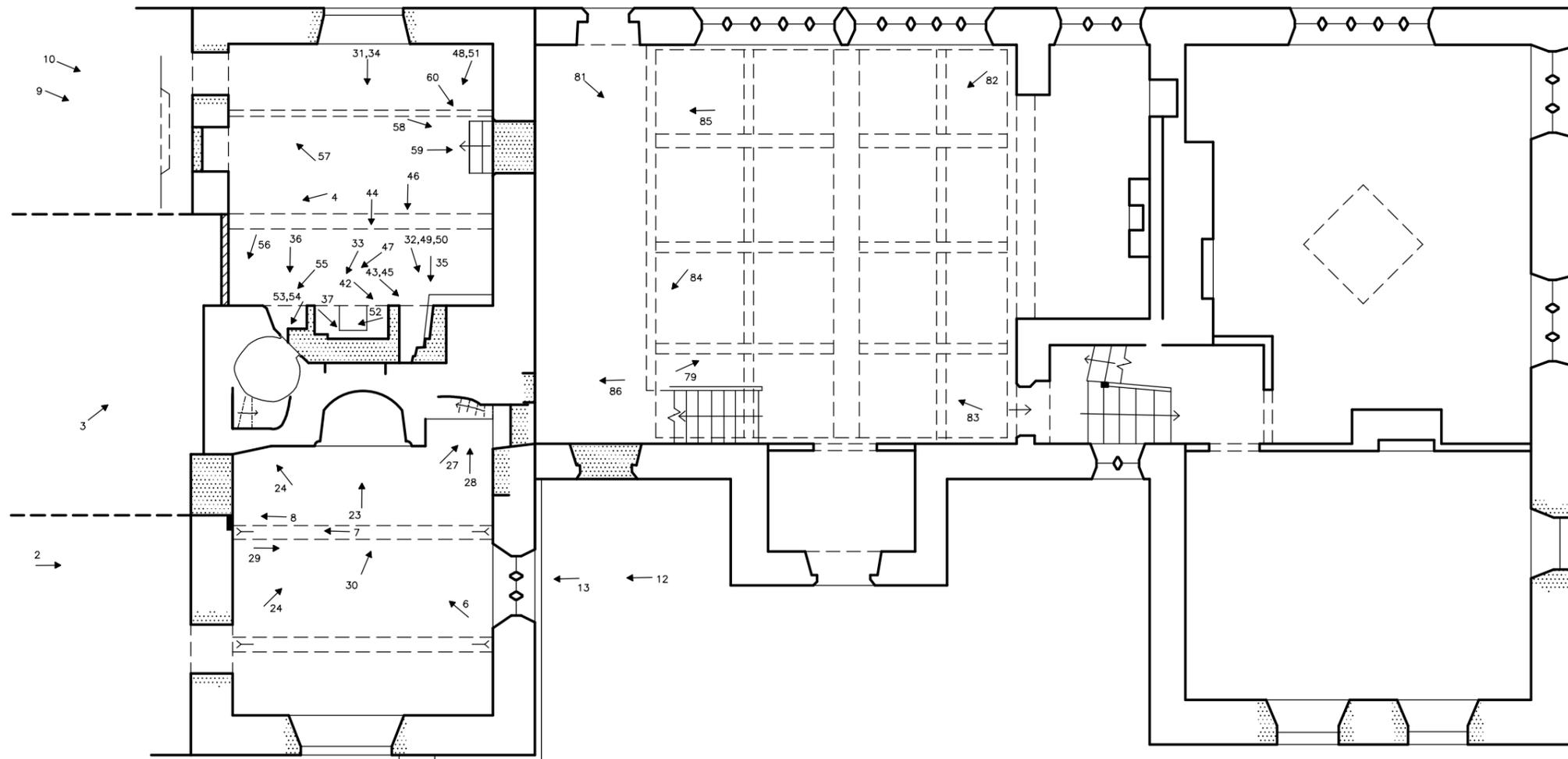
BARCROFT HALL  
 CLIVIGER  
 LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 86563041);  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 14:  
 DETAILS OF TRUSSES IN NORTH WING

SCALE: 1:50

DATE OF SURVEY: DEC 2005 – NOV 2006

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



NORTH WING

SOUTH WING

BARCROFT HALL  
 CLIVIGER  
 LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 86563041):  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 15:  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

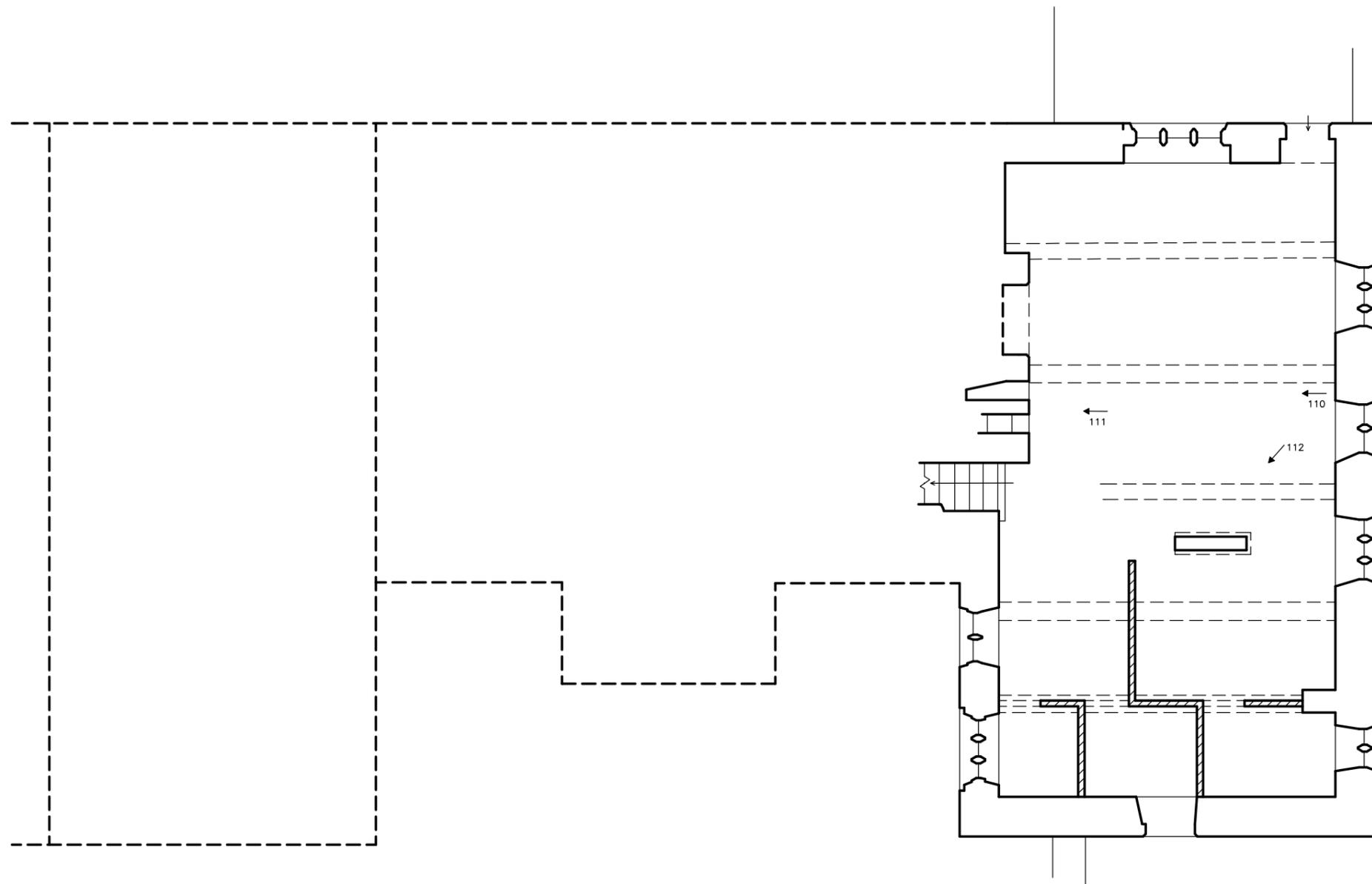
SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: DEC 2005 – NOV 2006

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



DRAWING BASED ON RCHME PLAN, 1985



10m



NEW PLAN BY STEPHEN HAIGH

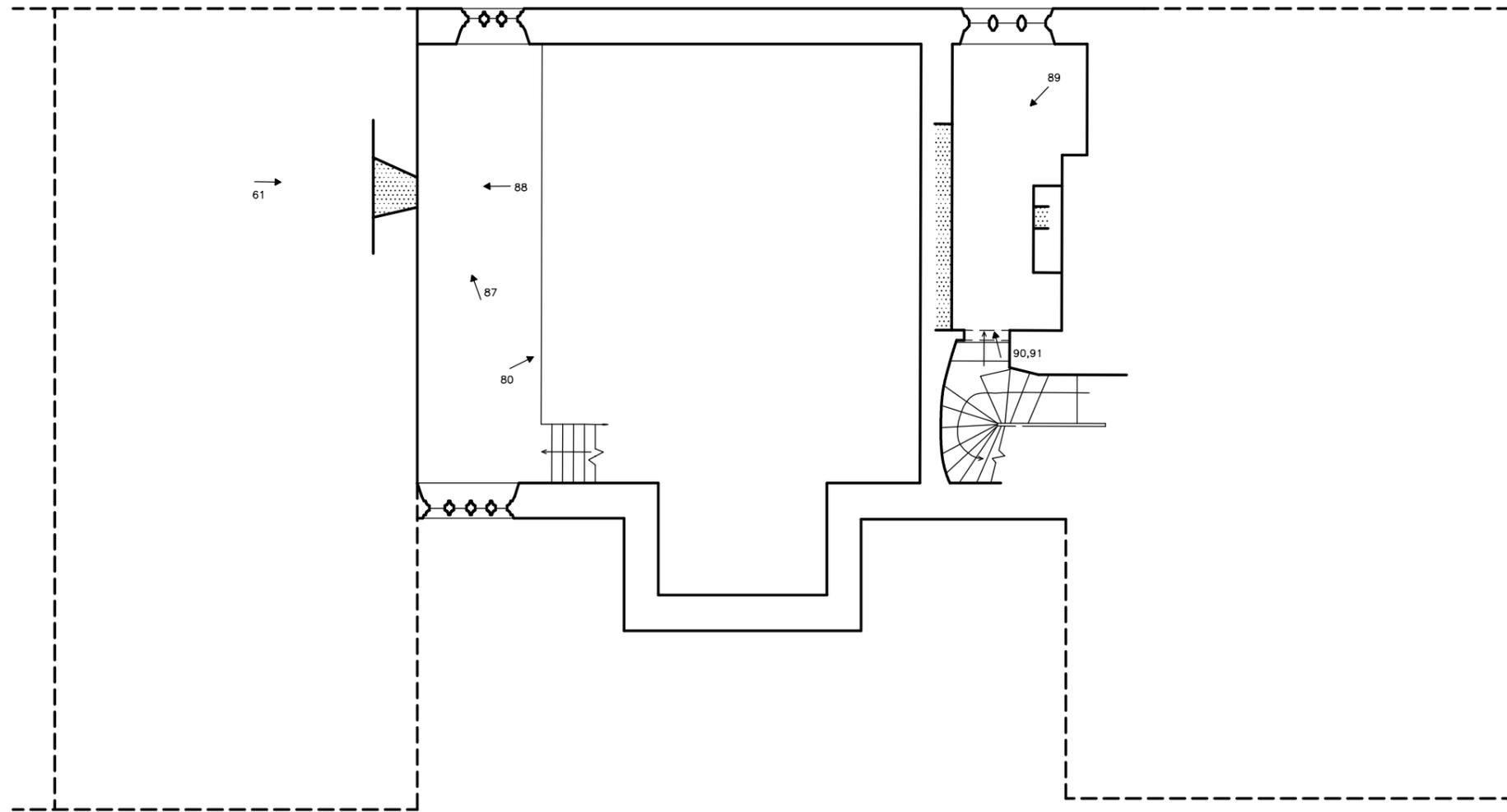
BARCROFT HALL  
 CLIVIGER  
 LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 86563041);  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 16:  
 LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: DEC 2005 – NOV 2006

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



10m



NEW PLAN BY STEPHEN HAIGH

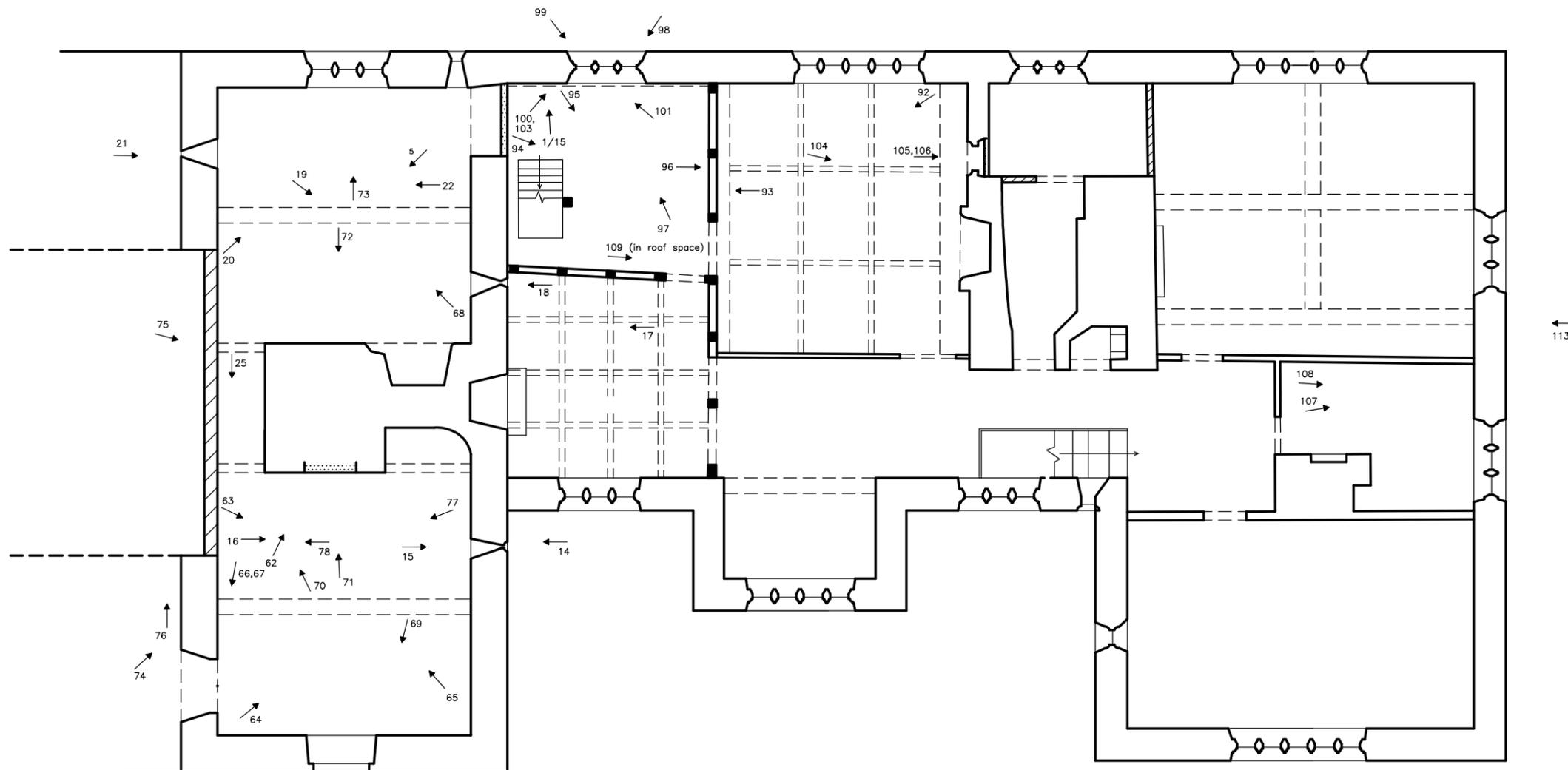
BARCROFT HALL  
 CLIVIGER  
 LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 86563041);  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 17:  
 UPPER GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: DEC 2005 – NOV 2006

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



← 113

BARCROFT HALL  
 CLIVIGER  
 LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 86563041);  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 18:  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: DEC 2005 – NOV 2006

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



DRAWING BASED ON PLAN BY HALL NEEDHAM ASSOCIATES



Photo 1: General view of the site from the north-west



Photo 4: North wing: side of doorway in east room (taken from the south-west; 2m scale)