

CONTENTS

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. SITE LOCATION AND GEOMORPHOLOGY	2
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4. METHODOLOGY	3
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	4
6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	6
7. ANALYSIS AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT	8
8. CONCLUSION	9
9. POST-RECORDING WORK AND ARCHIVING	10
10. COPYRIGHT	11
11. BIBLIOGRAPHY	11

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1.	PROJECT SPECIFICATION
APPENDIX 2.	FIGURES
APPENDIX 3.	PLATES

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological building survey was required as a condition of planning permission for conversion to residential use of a barn at Wheatsheaf Hill Farm, Barn, Plantation Road, Edgworth (NGR SD 7460 1762). The work was carried out on behalf of Mr Ian Higson by J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy. The building was found to be a stone-built 'laithe barn' adjoining a dwellinghouse, both of which were built within 50 years of the enclosure of Edgworth Moor in 1797. The barn is small, comprising a hay store with a single cart door and an adjoining shippon with stallage for 8 beasts with a hay loft over. The adjoining house appears to have a loomshop window and the steading is typical of the laithe-house type which provided a profitable combination of part time farming and hand powered textile work in the Lancashire hill country around the beginning of the 19th century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Mr Ian Higson, who commissioned the survey, and to Ms Caroline Jepps, his architect, who provided drawings of the buildings. The latter have been utilised in Figures 3-4&6 of this report. The assistance provided by the staff of Bolton Local Studies Library is also acknowledged.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy was instructed by Mr Ian Higson of Higsons Builders of Bolton to carry out an archaeological building recording programme at Wheatsheaf Hill Farm, Barn, Plantation Road, Edgworth prior to the conversion of the building to residential use. Mr. John Trippier BA (Hons), MRICS, PIFA is a Chartered Surveyor and Practitioner of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with over 30 years experience of surveying and recording buildings of many types. He was assisted by Steven Price BA (Hons), M.Phil who also prepared amended versions of the architect's drawings.
- 1.2 The recording programme was required as a result of a condition attached to the planning application for the proposed development by Blackburn and Darwin Borough Council. This condition follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15) and *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) issued by the (then) DOE. It was carried out in accordance with a standard specification setting out the work necessary to fulfil the condition prepared by the Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service for similar schemes (see Appendix 1). The resultant survey was at Level 2/3 of English Heritage's suggested recording levels (English Heritage 2006, 13 et seq.).

2. SITE LOCATION AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 2.1 Wheatsheaf Hill Farm is situated on the north side of Plantation Road which runs east off Broadhead Road approximately 500m north of the cross roads at the centre of the village of Edgworth which lies some 8 kilometres north of the town of Bolton. The national grid reference of the site is SD 7460 1762. It's general location is marked by a red arrow on the map enclosed as Fig 1 and it is shown more precisely edged red on the map enclosed at Fig 2.
- 2.2 Edgworth is a moorland village situated amidst the hill country of the West Pennines. The subject buildings are located on the northern edge of the village at an altitude of 220m OD. The solid geology comprises millstone grit and other sandstones of the carboniferous period (IGS, 1969). The overlying soils are locally produced deposits of the Wilcocks Association. These comprise peaty gley and organic soils which are poorly drained and if left unmanaged rapidly revert to wet heath. However with drainage, liming and fertilisation they are capable of producing good grassland providing grazing for beef and dairy cattle as well as the sheep which predominate today (Hall and Folland 1970, 54-57). Until the mid-20th century Edgworth was a predominantly agricultural settlement with a small amount of local industry but has increasingly become a desirable commuter location for the surrounding towns.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Farm buildings are of great historical importance. The siting of the buildings assists in determining the pattern of rural settlement and the making of the historic landscape. They provide evidence of the historic farming systems and methods used in the locality and of the design and materials used in the vernacular buildings of the area. Conversion and dereliction are steadily eroding the numbers of functional historical farm buildings in the county. The proposed development will have a significant impact on the character and appearance of the building and will result in the loss of some historic fabric.
- 3.2 The planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological survey and recording recognises the rate at which vernacular buildings of this type are being altered and the likelihood that conversion can affect the historic character and appearance of the building.
- 3.3 The aims and objectives of the survey were to record and analyse the plan, form, function, age and development of the buildings and to provide a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The project was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation previously submitted to the planning authority as required by the planning condition. This scheme followed standard project specifications prepared by the Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council

upon which we have based similar surveys carried out within the last twelve months. A copy of such a specification is contained at Appendix 1 to this report. Briefly, this required the compilation of a written record providing a description and analysis of the building; appropriate scale drawings and a photographic record. To that end, site visits were made on 26 February and 6 March 2009 when detailed notes were made of the structural details of the building. Measurements were taken with hand held tapes which enabled the architect's drawings to be checked and amended on site to show any additional features relevant to the survey. A revised version of the architect's floor plan was made for inclusion at Fig. 8 to this report. An additional scaled section drawing is also included at Fig. 8. Both of these drawings were produced at a scale of 1:100. A photographic record was made with a 35mm Pentax P30 camera loaded with an Ilford FP5 monochrome film and a Fuji Finepix A510 digital camera (5.2 mega pixels resolution) for the provision of colour prints. These will be deposited in the site archive (see para.9.1 below). Digital photographs have also been included in this report at Appendix 3. A photographic index and reference plans have been included at Figs. 9 & 10.

- 4.2 Historical research, including a full map regression, was carried at Bolton Local Studies Library.
- 4.3 The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd ed. 1991 and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 There has been no previous archaeological work in respect of Wheatsheaf Hill Farm Barn but other agricultural buildings in Edgworth have been the subject of similar surveys.
- 5.2 Edgworth was one of the ancient townships within the extensive parish of Bolton-le-Moors and the early medieval Hundred of Salford. It seems probable that Bolton was an important administrative centre before the Norman Conquest and *Eggewrthe* - 'the enclosure on the hillside' (Mills 1976, 81) - may have originated as an associated seasonal livestock enclosure (Kenyon 1991, 105-8 & 137). Edgworth first enters the historical record in 1212 when, with the neighbouring townships of Entwistle and Quarlton, it formed one of the manors held from King John by William de Radcliffe of Radcliffe. In the late 1200s the de Radcliffes granted Edgworth itself to the Traffords of Trafford (Francis 1986, 3). In 1589 it was conveyed to Nicholas Mosley who sold it to Richard Orrell of Turton Tower and Alexander Bradshaw. It subsequently ceased to exist as a manorial unit and became divided amongst a number of freeholders (Day et al 1999, 49).
- 5.3 In 1795 the freeholders of Edgworth and Entwistle, who had rights in common, successfully petitioned for an Act of Parliament which would enable them to

enclose the 488 acres of Edgworth Moor in order that ‘the waste.. might be considerably improved and rendered of great value to the owners and to the public’(Francis 1986, 6). As a result the moor was apportioned between the freeholders according to the value of their existing landholdings (Francis 1986, 11). At that time Wheatsheaf Hill farm was not constructed, but the site was close to the eastern boundary for the enclosure, which ran past Crowthorn, Wheatsheaf Hill and Hazelclough Farms (Francis 1986, 6). Before apportionment could be made, however, all roads and ways needed to be established, which presented an opportunity to create new roads and improve new ones. From this Broadhead Road and Lumsgate Highway (now Plantation Road) were built, although Lumsgate Highway was noted as being an “Occupation Pack and Prime Way”, indicating its limited use (Francis 1986, 9). The awards were finalised on 30th January 1797 and the moor was apportioned into 50 allotments. The land which now holds the subject building was given to the trustees of the Late John Lawson and amounted to 17 A. 2 R and 28 P. based on the ownership of qualifying properties known as Old Living, Barlow Living, Young Ralph’s and Rasbottom’s (Francis 1986, 18-21). The allotment is quite clearly shown as a regular rectangle just to the north west of the bend on Plantation Road (Fig 3). By 1841 both Wheatsheaf Hill farm and the nearby property of Wheatsheaf Hill had been constructed, the latter to the northwest of the subject property. Thomas Entwistle, a farmer, was the occupier of the former along with his wife and five children (BLSL/1841 census).

- 5.5 Wheatsheaf Hill Farm Barn is shown on the 1st edition 1:10500 map of 1850 (Fig 4) as rectangular building with a small lean-to on the southern end of its eastern face. The building is not named. The census for the following year (BLSL/1851) states that it was then occupied by John Bury who lived there with his wife and daughter, as well as his illegitimate son. He is listed as a farmer of 24 acres and also a collier. He remained there until after 1861, being listed on the census of that year (BLSL/1861) by which time he had 5 children and his niece living with him, although his illegitimate son was not mentioned. Over the following decade the farm changed hands and was occupied by James Whitehead (BLSL/1871census). The neighbouring property is also listed as housing John Whitehead, James’s brother, who acted as a farm labourer, and James Entwistle, a retired farmer most likely related to the Entwistle family who had occupied the neighbouring property for many decades. By 1881 George Warburton occupied the farm with his wife Elizabeth and their 5 children, where George was listed as a farmer of 16 acres (BLSL/1881census). 1891 is the first census record to distinguish between the subject building and its neighbour, with the suffix ‘farm’ being added to the name (BLSL/1891). Once again the occupiers have changed, with William Crompton residing there with his wife and 2 children. He is, however, listed as working with looms rather than farming, although by the 1901 census the farm had changed hands once again and the occupier, William Billing, is noted as being a farmer, with his wife and eldest daughter being cotton weavers (BLSL/1901).

- 5.6 The 1894 OS Map (Fig 5) shows another much smaller rectangular building located to the south-east and isolated from the main building. It is clear from the 1910 25" OS map (Fig.6) that the original house was a single fronted building although a large square building had also been built on the eastern side of the lean-to by 1910. By 1929 (Fig.7) this had been extended to form the double fronted house that exists today. By 1964 several further additions have been made, including a brick stables to the west and several other outlying buildings (Fig.8).
- 5.7 It may be pertinent to note that the house attached to the barn has large windows located at ground level at the rear of the property, perhaps suggestive of being involved in cotton weaving cottage industry, as the census indicates.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

6.1 General Description (Plate 1).

- 6.1.1 The subject building comprises a rectangular two storey sandstone built structure, the frontage facing south south-west. The subject, a barn, has a house constructed on its east and a modern single storey brick built stable block butting it to the west. The layout of the farmstead is elongated. The exterior fabric is in good condition although the roof has had its covering and many of its rafters removed. Stone roofing flags stored to the rear of the barn were presumably removed from it. By contrast the house roof has a Welsh slate covering. The roof is double pitched with a single king post truss in the centre. The barn is currently unused and undergoing construction work. A single sandstone chimney is visible rising from the dividing wall between the barn and the house. It has a single modern ceramic pot. Although there is evidence suggesting that the barn had a partial first floor, this is no longer present.

6.2 External Description

- 6.2.1 Southern Elevation (Plate 2). This elevation comprises the front of the building and is constructed in regularly coursed and shaped sandstone rubble, with lime mortar, re-pointed with cement in places. It is characterised by two doorways; a single door located at the west end of the face and a large barn door, the western jamb of which is approximately central to the wall. The single door has a sandstone surround with cement repair work on its western jamb. It has a timber frame and door. The barn door has large sandstone jambs, reaching two thirds of the way up, capped with quoins. The lintel is formed from an RSJ which also forms the runner for a sliding timber batten door.
- 6.2.2 Western Elevation (Plate 3). This forms one of the gable ends of the building. It is partially obscured at ground floor level by the modern single storey brick built stable block although the north end of the elevation remains exposed. The elevation is built of rough sandstone blocks, occasionally brought to courses and bonded with lime mortar. It has been cement rendered and whitewashed within the modern brick stables. Outwith the stables it is

rendered at first floor level only with the north end of the elevation being exposed stonework. There is a centrally located personnel door blocked with timber within the stable block and a square window with a sandstone surround, and now blocked with sandstone, to the north. The northern edge of the building shows a clean join with the rebuilt sandstone wall of the north face, butting the original western face (see para. 6.2.3 below).

- 6.2.3 Northern Elevation (Plate 4). This elevation comprises the rear of the building. The whole face is currently undergoing reconstruction in regularly coursed sandstone blocks, some of which have a rock pitched face, bonded in cement. It is characterised by five windows, three of which are at first floor level, and a single personal door. Due to the ongoing reconstruction, none of the windows or doors has frames fitted. Both windows at the eastern end of the face at ground and first floor levels are landscape, whereas the two at the western end of the face are portrait. The door is located to the west of centre with a portrait window above. Although the walls are constructed of sandstone, the cills and lintels of the doors and windows are of concrete.
- 6.2.4 Eastern Elevation. This elevation comprises the other gable end of the building and is located within the house. Therefore its face within the barn will be describes as part of the interior

6.3 Internal Description

- 6.3.1 The barn has no internal walls and consists of a single space (9.26x7.67m), open to the roof timbers. The stone flag roof covering has been removed and is stacked close by awaiting refitting. The walls are cement rendered at the level of the ground floor. The north wall, which has been recently reconstructed in concrete block, houses three windows at first floor level and two at ground floor level, with a personnel door west of centre (**Plates 5 & 6**). As noted in 6.2.3 none of these features have yet been fitted with a frame and exist only as openings.
- 6.3.2 The western wall (**Plate 7**) houses a central door with two square windows to either side, at ground floor level. Both windows have been blocked; the southern with concrete block, flush with the wall and whitewashed as with the rest of this wall at ground floor level; it is not visible externally. The northern window is blocked with sandstone, recessed and untouched by the whitewash. The door is located slightly north of centre and is fitted with a timber door, used to block the opening to the stables, rather than as a functioning door. A timber frame is still present however, as is the timber lintel. As noted the wall has been rendered and whitewashed at ground floor level, but above this can be seen the rough sandstone rubble construction. A series of timber joist holes is visible just above the whitewashed rendering indicating that a first floor has been removed.
- 6.3.3 The southern wall (**Plate 8**) contains a large barn doorway to the east and a single door to the west. The barn door is a sliding one fixed to runners on the

exterior as noted at para. 6.2.1 above. The single door (**Plate 9**) is of timber batten, ledged and braced construction in a timber frame. Just east of this door is a wrought iron tie bar fixed to the wall (**Plate 10**). As noted the wall has been rendered and whitewashed at ground floor level but the rough rubble sandstone construction is once again visible at first floor level. Another joist hole is located between the single and the barn door, presumably for a cross support beam for the former first floor.

- 6.3.4 The eastern (**Plate 11**) wall is the party wall between the barn and the house. This has evidence of lime plaster still attached and is featureless, save for a wide, apparently blocked, opening at first floor level at the north end of the wall. This is blocked with rough sandstone, in a similar manner to the wall construction, but is slightly recessed (**Plate 12**). A hand cut timber lintel is still in place. To the south of this the shadow of a flue is visible running down the wall from the chimney, turning slightly to the south as it moves down.
- 6.3.5 As noted the roof covering has been removed to reveal the roof timbers which are still in place. These comprise a single king post truss of machine cut timbers (**Plate 13**) and machine cut purlins which show no evidence of being trenched. The rafters, while having been removed over most of the roof, were partially present on the south side (**Plate 14**). The floor is earthen throughout

7. ANALYSIS AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 7.1 The barn comprises a simple regular rectangular building attached on the east to the adjoining farmhouse. Based on the cartographic evidence the barn appears to have been in place by 1850 although it cannot have been built until after 1797 when Edgworth Moor, of which the site formed part, was enclosed. Its footprint at least appears to have remained unchanged over time. The same cannot be said for the adjoining farmhouse. That it was a dwelling from 1841 at least is apparent from the census information. However in 1850 and 1894 it appears to have been only a single cell dwelling rather than the double fronted one that exists today.
- 7.2 The barn has had the roof covering removed and has been gutted internally. However it is apparent from the distribution of joist sockets in the west and south walls that there must have been a first floor running the depth of the building along the west wall. This would have been accessed from the door at the west end of the south wall (**Plate 9**). The presence of a tying rail just east of the doorway (**Plate 10**) indicates that the area below the first floor was used for housing beasts. The occupier of the house confirmed that there were latterly three boskins dividing the area below the first floor from west to east into four stalls. It is likely that these would have been 'doubles' allowing this shippin area to house eight beasts. The floor above would have been a haystore allowing hay to be fed down to the beasts and the open area inside the large barn door would have allowed the hay wains to gain access. It seems likely that the two blocked windows in the west wall were original although

the doorway between them is more likely to have been a later insertion associated with the single storey brick- built building to the west.

- 7.3 The large blocked opening in the east wall may have allowed egress to be gained from the barn to the house at first floor level. If this were the case the most likely purpose would have been as a 'taking in' door connected with the home textile industry which would have enabled bales of raw cotton or wool to have been loaded into the first floor storage area and woven cloth removed after weaving.
- 7.4 There appears to be a ground floor loomshop window in the rear (north) wall of the east bay of the adjoining farmhouse. There may also have been one in the west bay which is now the kitchen window (**Plate 11**). This quite extensive use of the premises for textile production would further support the argument that the enigmatic blocked opening in the upper east wall of the barn was a 'taking-in' door.
- 7.5 Where the house and barn adjoined in an elongated rectangle, as in this case, they are referred to as a 'laithe-house', literally barn –house'. *"The true laithe-house comprised a conventional domestic building of 18th or 19th century style(i.e. two rooms deep and one or more rooms wide) to which is attached a combination barn, stable and cow-house of the same two storey height....The true laithe-house was built all at one time but....the form may be achieved by adding later farm buildings to an earlier farmhouse...The laithe-house is found almost entirely on the Pennine slopes between the Aire Gap and the Peak District though the type does stray...westwards into Bowland and Rossendale.....the great period of construction was between about 1780 and 1820. The building type seems to have grown out of a society which enjoyed the profitable combination of hand-powered textile work and part-time farming"* (Brunskill 1987, 109-110).The subject property appears to fit this description exactly.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 This small but interesting building, together with the adjoining farmhouse, is a good example of the type of farmstead known as a laithe- house where the agricultural buildings and farmhouse existed side by side often under the same roof. Although largely gutted it is still possible to identify a small shippon with loft over and an adjoining barn. And there is good evidence that the farmhouse was used for hand-loom weaving in loom shop windows in the north elevation. A combination of farming and textile production was a feature of the Pennine uplands in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and both the barn and the adjoining farmhouse would have been an integral parts of this joint enterprise. Of particular interest is what appears to be a rare example of a possible 'taking- in' door in the east wall of the barn itself.

9. POST-RECORDING WORK AND ARCHIVING

- 9.1 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 will be in indelible ink on the back of the print and will include film and frame number; date photographed and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; and NGR. Photographic prints will be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.
- 9.2 The archive resulting from the building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office in a format to be agreed with the Archives Officer and within a timescale to be agreed with the Planning Officer. A summary record of the building will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon.
- 9.3 The site archive will be prepared 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'.
- 9.4 A copy of this report will be supplied to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record in Adobe Acrobat 'pdf.' format on CD-ROM on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (six months after completion of the field work unless another date is agreed). A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.
- 9.5 The archaeological contractor will complete the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) form. Once a report has become a public document by submission into the *Lancashire Historic Environment Record* (HER) LCCAS may place the information on a web-site. It is understood that our clients are agreeable to this. Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of further work.

10. COPYRIGHT

- 10.1 Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

BLSL Bolton Local Studies Library

IGS Institute of Geological Sciences
OS Ordnance Survey

Maps

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

02 March 2009

Dear Mr Noblett

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

WHEATSHEAF HILL FARM, PLANTATION ROAD, EDGORTH

We have been instructed by Mr I Higson to carry out the above work which we understand is required as a result of a condition attached to the planning permission conversion of the building to residential use. We further understand that we are required to submit a written scheme of investigation for your approval.

We intend to carry out a level 2-3 recording programme as defined by English Heritage in their 2006 publication 'Understanding Historic Buildings *A guide to good recording practice*'. Broadly this will comprise:

- A detailed written description;
- a plan based on the architect's CAD drawings;
- a section including the roof truss (to be drawn at a suitable scale 1:20 to 1:50);
- black and white archive photographs to be taken using a 35mm SLR camera and report photos e taken using a digital camera with a resolution of at least 5 megapixels;
- background research will be carried out a Bolton Local Studies Library and Lancashire County Record Office if necessary – the sources to be consulted will be the local occupancy information tenants (e.g. census returns) as well as any other documentation such as estate maps, tithe & enclosure awards, wills etc, if they survive.

The programme will follow the more detailed standard specification setting out the work necessary to fulfil the condition prepared by the Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service for similar schemes (see attached).

We shall be grateful if you would provide your approval, or details of any amendments that you require, as soon as possible.

Yours Sincerely

John Trippier

**SPECIFICATION FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF
NEW HOUSE FARM BARNS, NEW HOUSE LANE, WINMARLEIGH**

Site Name: New House Farm Barns, New House Lane, Winmarleigh

Planning application number: 2/07/01291

Grid Reference: SD 4753 4755

Summary

Planning permission (2/07/01291) has been granted by Wyre Borough Council for the conversion of farm buildings into residential properties at New House Farm Barns, New House Lane, Winmarleigh.

Because of the historic interest of the building, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has recommended that the barns (units 1-4) be recorded before its conversion. The recording is a condition (no. 4) of the planning permission. 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.

1. Purpose of recording

1.1 Archaeological building recording and analysis is required to comply with a condition attached to the planning permission. The proposals will require significant alterations to the building, and a permanent record of the building is therefore required.

2. Description of proposal

2.1 The current proposals will require the insertion of new openings (rooflights, windows and doors), modification of existing openings as well as changes to the existing internal layout of the buildings.

3. Archaeological/Historical interest

3.1 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:10560 map, surveyed in 1844-5, (Lancashire Sheet 39) shows a building occupying the same location as the proposed units 1-4, and the garage block for units 2 & 3, when the site is called *New House*. Both Unit 5 and the garage block for units 1, 4 & 5 are absent from the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS (Lancashire Sheet XXXIX. 15), when the site is known as *Mortons*, and therefore post-date 1890 and are not of interest.

3.2 The building (proposed units 1-4) is therefore considered as being of historical interest, probably originating in the first half of the 19th century or earlier, with evidence for alterations during its working life in response to changing agricultural practices and economics, and therefore merits recording prior to demolition. The building is a combination of original stone

elements, with later brick additions. The southern gable and first bay have been completely rebuilt.

3.3 Farm buildings are of great historical importance. They record, by the siting of the farmstead, the pattern of rural settlement and the making of the historic landscape. They record the historic farming systems and methods of the area and they show the vernacular or traditional building materials and methods of their locality. Conversion, dereliction and demolition are steadily eroding the numbers of functional historical farm buildings in the county.

4. Map analysis

4.1 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 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 function of the buildings and the phases of construction.

5. Personnel

5.1 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be discussed and agreed with the monitor prior to the work being carried out.

6. Photographic Recording

6.1 A general and detailed photographic record is to be made of the building.

6.2 General photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the building are required.

6.3 Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.

6.4 The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.

6.5 Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **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.

6.6 For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images are acceptable.

6.7 Archive photographs can be taken with a 35mm camera (a Medium or Large Format camera can also be used). 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. This basic photographic record is to be supplemented by colour slide photography where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. 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.

6.8 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be completed. The position and direction of each photograph is also to be noted on a copy of the building/site plan.

7. Drawn Record

7.1 A scale plan (1:50 or 1:100) of the ground floor of the building to be affected is to be made. Storage areas such as lofts at first floor level should be noted on the plan. Existing plans (e.g. plans submitted with a planning application) may be used as the basis for the drawn record; it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any existing drawings used are accurate, if not, to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. The drawn record is to show all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as to show any other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.

7.2 Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural details (e.g. timber or metal framing, roofs). In this instance the internal elevation containing the remains of the cruck blade must be cleaned back to reveal the timber in order that it may be properly drawn.

7.3 Sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g., ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses).

7.4 Construction techniques and sequences should be appropriately illustrated and described, if visible. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, joints, peg-holes, carpenters' marks, etc.

7.5 The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building
- any other evidence for the use of cruck construction in the south-western end of the range of buildings.

7.6 Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

8. Health and Safety

8.1 The archaeologist on site will operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

9. Monitoring

9.1 The Lancashire County Archaeology Service may undertake monitoring for its own quality control purposes. A minimum of one weeks notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by the archaeological contractor to the monitor, in order that arrangements can be made.

10. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

10.1 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.

10.2 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.

10.3 A short written report should be produced detailing who undertook the recording, when the work was done, where the structure/building is located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. The report should also include details of the alterations/demolition to be undertaken and an assessment of the importance of the feature/building to be affected. A discussion of the construction sequence of the building should also be included.

10.4 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 4.) are also to be included within the report with the building/buildings of interest clearly visible, where they aid interpretation of the development of the building(s). All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.

10.5 A copy of this specification should be bound into the back of the report.

11. Deposition of archive

11.1 The archive resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the 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. This should be provided as an Adobe Acrobat 'pdf' on CD-ROM.

11.2 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'.

11.3 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Lancashire Sites and

Monuments Record, within 12 weeks of the completion of the on-site recording, 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)). A copy of the report will be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.

12. Technical queries

12.1 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 recording should be appropriately qualified and experienced.

12.2 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to LCAS without delay at Lancashire County Council, Environment Directorate, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston, PR1 8RD, Tel. 01772 531734. Fax 01772 533423. E-mail: Douglas.moir@env.lancscc.gov.uk

13. Valid period of specification

13.1 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.

Doug Moir
Planning Officer (Archaeology)
Lancashire County Archaeology Service

February 2008

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| Fig. 1: | Site Location Map |
| Fig. 2: | Site Plan |
| Fig. 3: | South-East Part of Enclosure Map |
| Fig. 4: | OS 6" Lancashire Sheet 79, 1850 |
| Fig. 5: | OS 25" Lancashire Sheet 79, 1893 |
| Fig. 6: | OS 25" Lancashire Sheet 79:10, 1910 |
| Fig. 7: | OS 25" Lancashire Sheet 79:10, 1929 |
| Fig. 8: | Ground Floor Plan & Section A-A1 |
| Fig. 9: | Photograph Register |
| Fig. 10: | Photograph Location Plan |



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Fig. 1: Site Location Map

Wheatsheaf Hill Farm

6463
.37

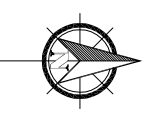




Fig. 3: South-East Part of Enclosure Map
(Francis 1986, 19)

Subject property is situated on the allotment to 'Trustees of late John Lawson'

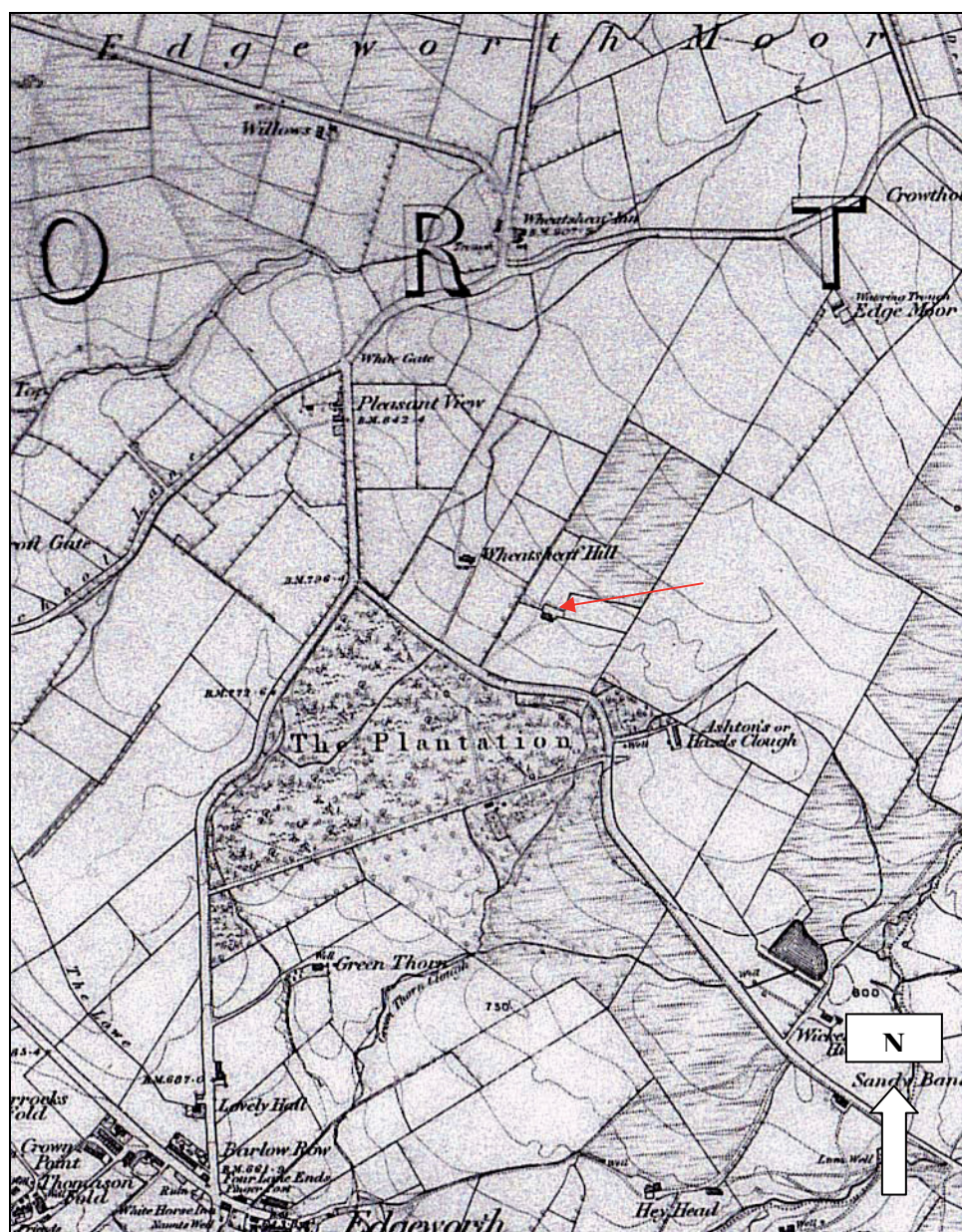


Fig. 4: OS 6" Lancashire Sheet 79, 1850 –Actual Size



Fig. 4b: OS 6" Lancashire Sheet 79, 1850 –Enlarged x 2

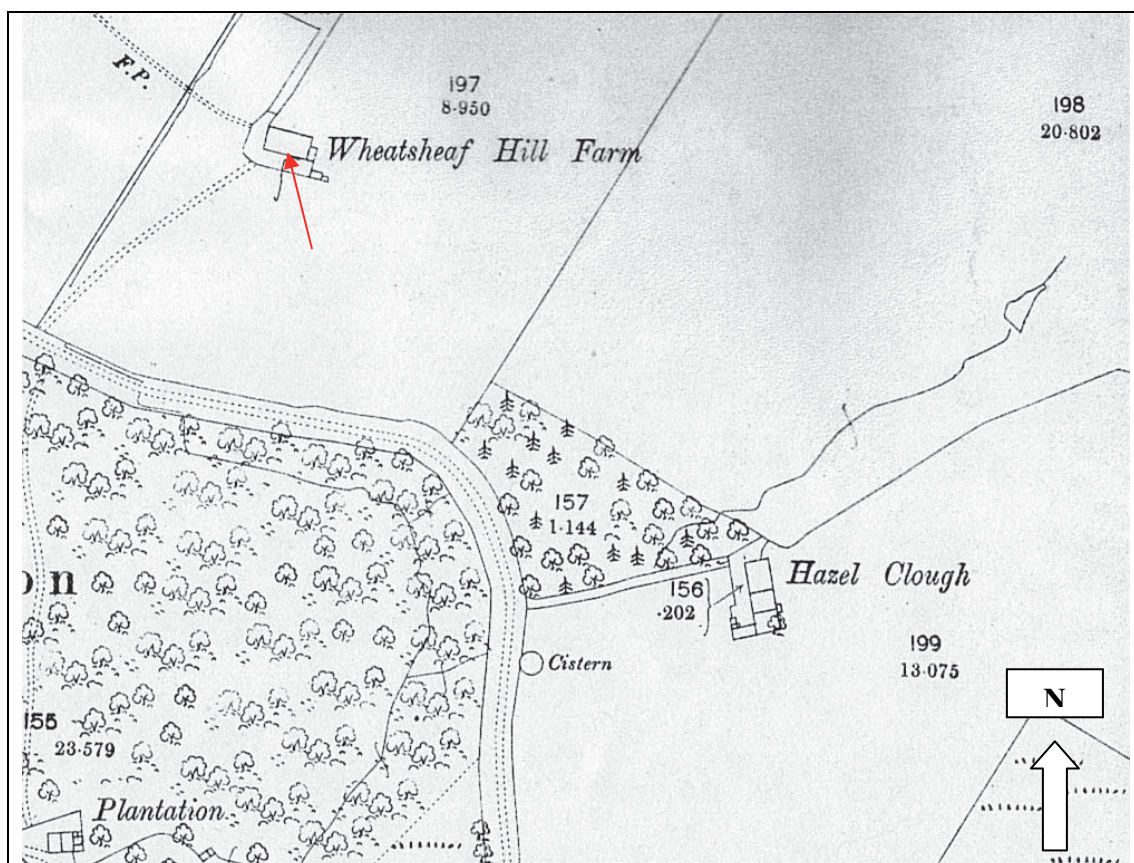


Fig. 5: OS 25" Lancashire Sheet 79:10, 1893

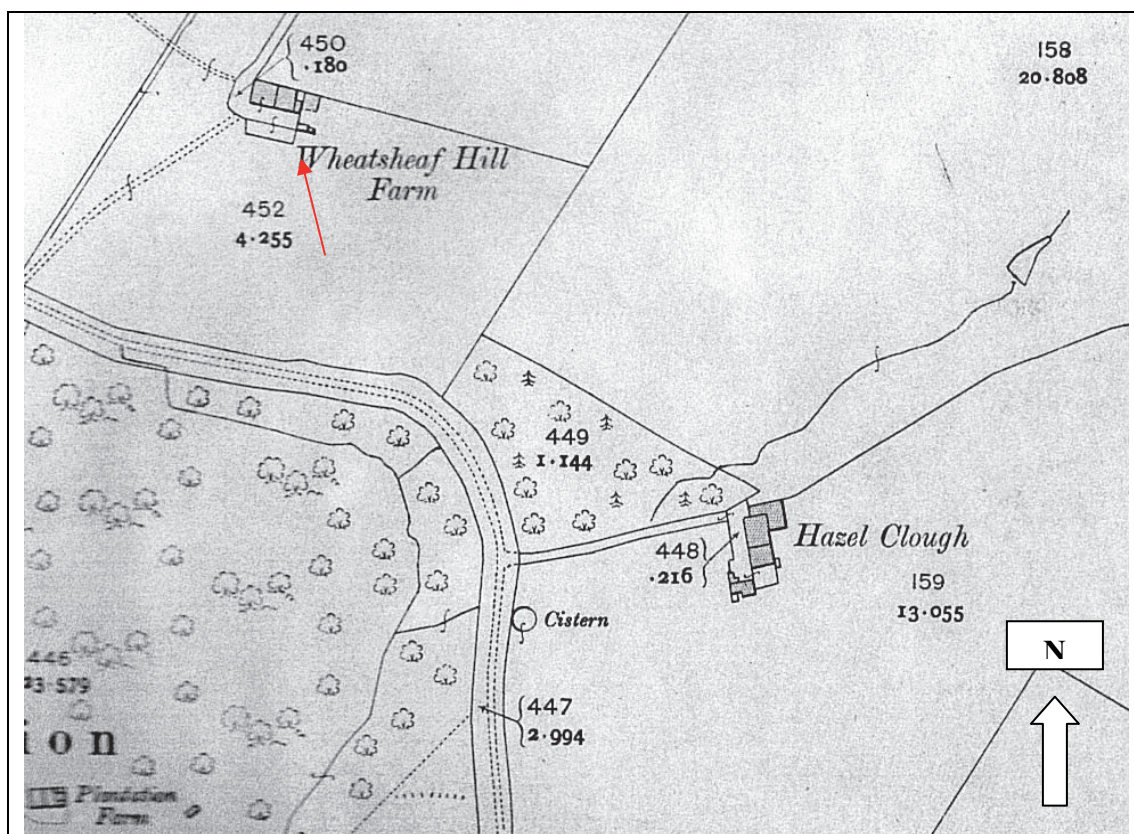


Fig. 6: OS 25" Lancashire Sheet 79:10, 1910

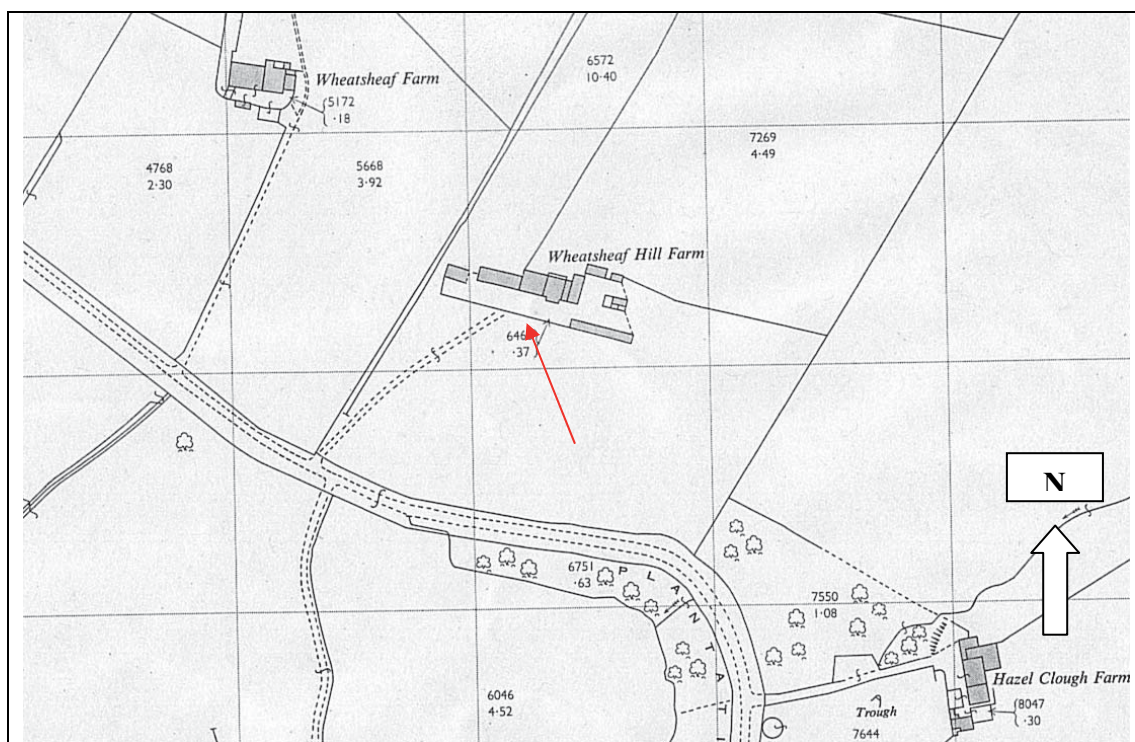
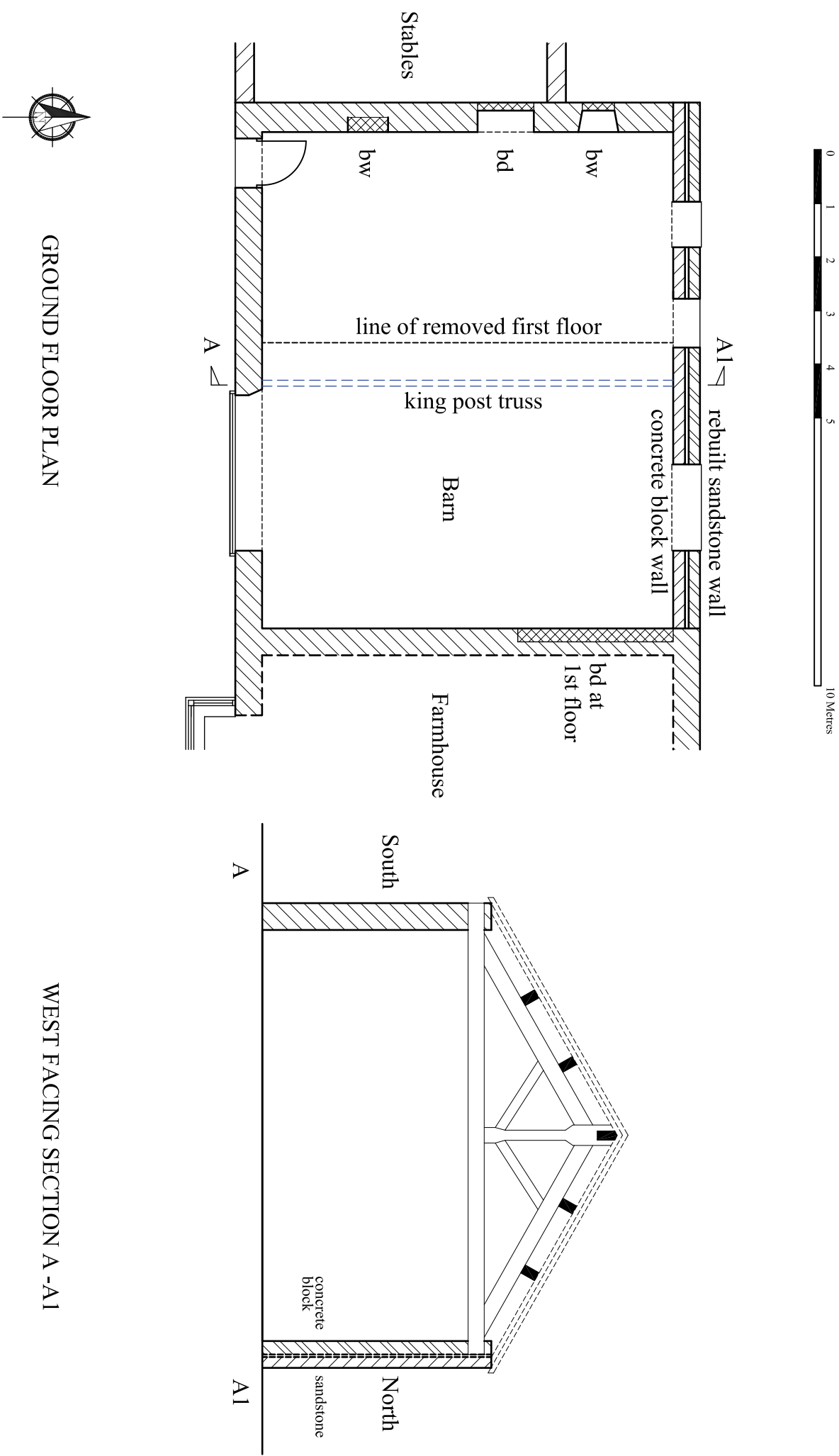


Fig.7: OS 25" Lancashire Sheet 79:10, 1929



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

WEST FACING SECTION A -A1

Scale 1:100 @ A4

Figure No. 8 Ground Floor Plan and Section A - A1

FIG. 9: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Plates In Report	Digital Pictures	Monochrome Film/exposure	Description	Direction Of Shot
	001	1/16	Roof truss from barn doorway	NW
13	002	1 /18	Roof truss from barn doorway	NW
		1/17	Roof truss through barn door	NW
14	003	1/19	Roof truss from northeast corner of barn	SW
	004	1/20	Roof truss from northeast corner of barn	SW
		1/21	Roof truss from southeast corner of barn	NW
7	005	1/24-5	West wall of barn	SW
5	006	1/22-23	North-west corner of barn	NW
	007		North wall of barn	NW
6	008	1/27	North wall of barn	NE
11	009	1/26	East wall of barn	NE
12	010	1/30	Handcut lintel over opening in east wall of barn	NE
8	011	1/14	North-west corner of barn	SE
9	012	1/28	Shippon door in south-west corner of barn	SW
10	013	1/29	Detail of tying rail in former shippon in south west corner of barn	SW
1	014	1/34-35	Farmstead from south west	NE
	015		Barn and farmhouse from south west	NE
2	016	1/15	Barn from south west	NE
	017		Barn from south west	NE
	018	1/33	Barn from south east	NW
	019	1/31	Doorway to shippon	N
		1/32	Barn door	N
	020	1/3-8	Farmstead from north west	SE
	021	1/1-2	Barn and farmhouse from north west	SE
3	022	1/13-14	West elevation of barn	E
4	023	1/9-10	North elevation of barn	S
	024	1/26	North elevation of farmhouse	SE
	025	1/11-12	Detail of rebuilt north wall of barn	SE
	026	1/28	Detail of loomshop window in north wall of farmhouse	SE

Fig. 9: Photograph Register



APPENDIX 2: PLATES

Plate 1: Farmstead from south west

Plate 2: Barn from south west

Plate 3: West elevation of barn

Plate 4: North elevation

Plate 5: North–west corner of barn

Plate 6: North wall of barn

Plate 7: West wall of barn

Plate 8: North–west corner of barn

Plate 9: Shippon door in south–west corner of barn

Plate 10: Detail of tying rail in former shippon in south west corner of barn

Plate 11: East wall of barn

Plate 12: Handcut lintel over opening in east wall of barn

Plate 13: Roof truss from barn doorway

Plate 14: Roof truss from northeast corner of barn



Plate 1: Farmstead from south west



Plate 2: Barn from south west



Plate 3: West elevation of barn



Plate 4: North elevation



Plate 5: North-west corner of barn



Plate 6: North wall of barn



Plate 7: West wall of barn



Plate 8: North-west corner of barn



Plate 9: Shippon door in south-west corner of barn



Plate 10: Detail of tying rail in former shippon in south west corner of barn



Plate 11: East wall of barn



Plate 12: Handcut lintel over opening in east wall of barn



Plate 13: Roof truss from barn doorway



Plate 14: Roof truss from northeast corner of barn