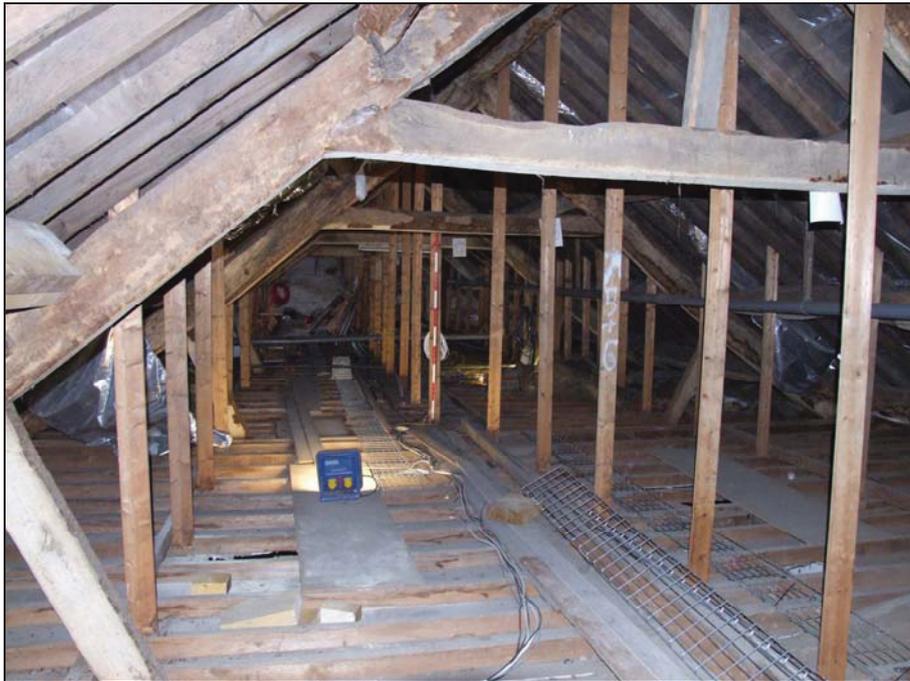


The Barns, Tower Drive, Turton, Lancashire.

An Archaeological Roof Timber Survey

By Archaeological Excavation Services



November 2008

*Carried out
on behalf of V.A. Consulting.*

Archaeological Excavation Services

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Report ref. 0608

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Non – Technical Summary

Lancashire County Council planning authority required an archaeological building survey and recording of the roof timbers at The Barns, Tower Drive, Turton (NGR SD 7314 1513). This was in accordance with an archaeological condition on outline planning permission (Application No.10/08/0850), Listed Building Consent issued by Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council (The Local Planning Authority) on 24th September 2008, prior to renovation and remedial work on the roof timbers. The project was carried out on behalf of V.A. Consulting, by Archaeological Excavation Services. The subject building is a 17th century grade II listed, detached, now two storeys, stone built barn (Lancashire Historic Environment Record PRN 1071). The building had undergone substantial renovation in the late 60s and early 1970s which has removed virtually all of the internal archaeological features and substantially altered areas of the external fabric. The roof structure and timbers, although repaired at this time, were however retained and were the focus of this recording programme. The timbers had retained evidence of the original carpenters marks and proved suitable for dendro-chronological sampling, the result of which would appear to concur with the date-stone bearing the initials 'I.C.' and the date '1697'. Although the stone may belong to the barn, it is not in its original location.

Acknowledgments

Thanks are due to Mr Bert Maloney of V.A. Consulting, who commissioned the survey and to the staff of Lancashire County Record Office Preston for their assistance in providing information for the documentary research. The project was carried out by Ron Gurney and the drawings by Steven Price of Archaeological Excavation Services.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 R. J. Gurney of Archaeological Excavation Services was instructed by V.A. Consulting Architects, to undertake a recording programme of the timber roof structure of The Barns, Tower Drive, Turton, prior to its repair/renovation. Mr R. J. Gurney B.A.(Hons.) FRNS, PIFA is an experienced field archaeologist and finds specialist with a wide knowledge of archaeological techniques and surveying. S. Price M.A.(Hons.) is an experienced archaeologist with several years experience in historic building survey.
- 1.2 The recording programme was required by Lancashire County Council planning authority in order to create a record of the building's roof structure for archive and research purposes and to inform sympathetic conversion. 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. L.C.A.S. issued a project brief setting out the work necessary to fulfil the condition (see Appendix 1) and the resultant survey and this report followed the agreed brief.

2. Location / Geology of the Site

The building is located at NGR SD 7314 1513 (*circa* 175m A.O.D) lying 6.4km north-east of Bolton and approximately 7km south of Darwen. It is approached by a short drive off, and to the west of Chapeltown Road (B6391) see Fig.12. The drive also provides access to the Turton Tower Museum, A 15th century grade I listed building.

- 2.2 The solid geology comprises millstone grit and other sandstones of the carboniferous period (IGS, 1969). There are no glacial drift deposits at these altitudes and 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).

3. Aims and Objectives

Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they often provide a unique record of earlier technology, past occupations and social structure. The alteration of such buildings may result in the removal of evidence of their past uses and occupation, creating difficulties for future researchers attempting to understand and interpret them. The aim of the historic building recording is to compile an archive of the roof structure and features, prior to any renovation, consisting of both written and photographic records. The results of the survey are then used to attempt an interpretation of the building and produce a report chronicling changes and development within the building; and where possible, to attach relative dates to various construction phases.

3.1 Listed Buildings.

The Town and Country Planning Act (1971) as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires local authorities to designate areas of 'special architectural or historic interest' as Conservation Areas with the aim of preserving and enhancing their character and appearance. English Heritage may need to be consulted with regard to proposed works within a Conservation Area and section 72(1) requires Local Authorities to pay particular attention to Conservation Areas in the planning process.

- 3.2 Listed Building and Conservation Area legislation requires that statutory consultation takes place with a number of national amenity organisations, such as the Victorian Society, the Georgian Group, the Society for the

protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB), the Ancient Monuments Society, the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) and English Heritage.

4. Methodology

The project was carried out in accordance with the project brief at Appendix 1 of this report. The building recording was undertaken on 6th November 2008 prior to any development work being carried out at the site. The photographic survey was carried out using monochrome medium format film (Ilford HP5) and 35mm monochrome film (Ilford HP5) in conjunction with high quality digital photography. A 1 or 2-metre scale and graduated photographic scale were used where possible. Proforma Building Record Forms (which will form part of the archive) were used to record the structure and were used in combination with site notes and reference to site photographs, to produce the final record contained within this report. The methodology adopted and the working conditions meant that the objectives of the brief were achieved in full and the survey was successfully completed.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

The timescales used in archaeological reports are:

Prehistoric	Pre. AD 43
Roman/Romano-British:	AD 43 - AD 450
Early Medieval:	AD 450 - AD 1066
Medieval:	AD 1066 - AD 1540
Early Post Medieval:	AD 1540 - AD 1750
Late Post Medieval:	AD 1750 – present

5.1 Prehistoric

There is evidence of prehistoric activity in the surrounding area, between Chapelton and Egerton were the remains of two prehistoric stone circles on moorland at Chetham Close, which are believed to date back to the Bronze Age. One located at SD71651589 was largely destroyed in the 19th century by a local farmer, the remains of the larger stone circle are still visible at SD71661586, fortunately both had been recorded and drawn by Gilbert French, a local antiquarian, prior to this act of vandalism.

5.2 Roman / Romano British

There is no evidence of Romano-British settlement within the surrounding area. The route of the Roman road from Manchester to Ribchester passes approximately 1 km to the east of the site of the barn, through Turton Bottoms, where a section was excavated in 1956 (Shotton 1973 p.47).

5.3 Medieval and Post Medieval

The place name Turton, recorded in documents as Turton (1212), Thurton (1277) and Terton/Torton (1282) derives from Scandinavian name 'Thor' or 'Pori' and the old English 'Tun' meaning enclosure or settlement and describes Thor's or Pori's enclosure (Ekwall 1960, p.483).

- 5.4 The manor of Turton was originally a member of the Barony of Manchester and was assessed as one ploughland. In 1212 it formed part of the knight's-fee held chiefly by Richard de Lathom, who also held the manor of Tarbock in Huyton. The manor descended through several younger members of the family and at the end of the 14th century the widow of Henry de Lathom, Ellen remarried a John de Tarbock. The manors of Turton and Tarbock along with other lands descended through the de Tarbock family. In 1420 John de Tarbock died leaving his daughter Elizabeth, who married William Orrell of Orrell and gained the manor of Turton, the manor of Tarbock being inherited by a male heir (Farrer & Brownbill 1907 p.176-182). The construction of the original section of the tower appears to coincide with this change of ownership. The Orrell family made major extensions to Turton Tower and held the manor until 1628 when William Orrell sold the manor to Humphrey Chetham, the founder of Chetham's Hospital and Library. The manor then descended through the Chetham family until the death of the last male heir, Edward Chetham in 1769 when his elder sister, Alice and her husband Adam Bland acquired the manor. It is during the occupancy of the Chetham family that the barn appears to have been constructed.

5.5 Late Post Medieval

The manor was inherited by the daughter of Adam and Alice Bland, Mary, the wife of a Spanish Merchant, Mordecai Greene, who passed it on to their son James. Upon his death in 1814, his eldest daughter Mary Anne, wife of Edward Frere of Clydach inherited the manor and subsequently sold it to James Kay, a successful cotton spinner, in 1835. James Kay lived at the tower until his death in 1857, when his eldest surviving son, Robert inherited the estate. Incapable of running the estate his younger brother, James became the acting owner and upon Robert's death in 1878, James' son another James inherited the estate. The Kay family during their period of ownership carried out major alterations, remodelling the house and gardens and in 1882 sold the Tower and Lordship of the manor of Turton to a Mrs Appleton (Farrer & Brownbill 1911 p.273-281). In 1903 the tower and the manor were acquired by Sir Lees Knowles Bart., of Pendlebury and after his death in 1929, his wife, Lady Nina Knowles gave the house over to the care of the local authority. Initially used for council offices and housing a small museum, in 1974 the house and grounds were fully opened to the public as a historic house and museum.

- 5.6** Although no tithe map exists for the Turton, from the cartographic evidence and census records, it is clear that, although originally built as part of the Turton Tower farming complex, the barn became a separate farm prior to 1840. In the manor court records for November 1840, a juror named John Taylor is recorded as living at part of Tower Farm and the census of 1841 records a farmer named James Crowshaw living at Tower Farm, with his wife, son and daughter. The two subsequent census' do not record Tower Farm as a separate building, and although a group of buildings called Tower Cottages are listed, no farmer is recorded as living in any of the properties. In 1871, a farmer of 90 acres named Francis Coates and his family are recorded as living at Tower cottages, probably Tower Farm, as in 1881 the same Francis Coates is recorded as the occupant of Tower Farm with 10 acres less. By 1891 the Coates family have been replaced as occupiers by William Carr, a farmer, his wife and their seven children. The Carr family are still in residence at the time of the 1901 census. The lack of family continuity at Tower Farm, tends to indicate that the farm was tenanted, which is more likely, in view of its proximity to Turton Tower.
- 5.7** Tower Farm appears to have continued as a working farm until the 1950s. In the following decade the barn building was acquired by Mr J. Pullen, a Manchester night club owner and converted to a large private residence. The property was then acquired by Mr and Mrs P. J. Hopkinson, who resided there until 2007, and from whose family it was subsequently purchased by Ian and Anna Griffiths, the current owners.

6. Physical Description

General Description

- 6.1** The subject building comprises a rectangular detached two storey stone built structure, roughly aligned to the cardinal points with the frontage facing west. Both the east and west elevations have an off-centre full height gabled porch, with ball finials at the kneelers and apex, each containing a large arched cart doorway. The building is located in an isolated position and is accessed by a drive off Chapeltown Road, which also provides access to the Turton Tower museum (plate 1) The original building comprised a large single storey barn open to the roof, which is clad in stone tiles and appears to date from the late 17th century. At the time of the survey the roof tiles had been removed in preparation for the remedial work required (plate 2). The barn roof timbers had undergone some repair in the 1930s and further repair in the 1960s/70s when the barn underwent substantial modernisation and was converted into a dwelling. At that time a large single storey extension was added to the southern elevation housing an indoor swimming pool. The first floor ceiling had been inserted at the upper level of the large tie beams, leaving the lower part of the beams and additional braces, which are supported on stone corbels, exposed in the rooms below. The trusses were labelled A to E (north-south) and purlins numbered 1-6 (west to east) to aid the description.

- 6.2** The timber roof structure comprises five identical east-west running principle rafter trusses (plate 3) supporting three north-south running trenched purlins on each pitch and a diamond set centre ridge pole (plate 4). Each truss is constructed of handcut timbers and consists of a massive tie beam (0.39-42 x 0.32-36) that spans the building, which is also supported by a bracing timber and vertical wall strut, standing on a stone corbel at either end (plate 5). Two principal rafters (0.33 x 0.19) rise to the apex and are connected by a collar rafter (0.18 x 0.13) with two further inclined struts connecting the tie beam and principal rafters. All timbers are connected by mortis and tenon pegged joints and some have evidence of original incised carpenters' marks (see fig 2). Many of the timbers have been defrassed (removal of sapwood) during previous renovation work, which has, no doubt removed further carpenters' marks. The small gabled porch roof areas were inaccessible.
- 6.3** The south face of truss 'A' displays several carpenters' marks. A mark consisting of four incised lines is visible on the lower section of the western up brace, but the corresponding mark on the wall strut has been erased (plate 6), a similar mark consisting of three lines is located on the lower section of the western inclined strut (plate 7). The eastern end of the collar strut has a single incised line with a corresponding mark where it joins the principal rafter (plate 8). The eastern wall strut has a single incised line on the upper section with a corresponding mark on the tie beam. Two unidentified marks are also visible on the tie beam (see fig 2). A putative mark consisting of two lightly incised lines is visible on the upper section of the inclined strut on the north face of this truss. An additional machine cut timber has been added between the collar rafter and the ridge pole.
- 6.4** Several marks are visible on the south face of truss B. A mark consisting of four incised lines is located on the western wall brace with a corresponding mark on the lower section of the up brace (plate 9). A mark consisting of a single incised line is visible on the upper section of the eastern end of the collar strut with a corresponding mark on the principle rafter. The up brace on the eastern side has been removed and no carpenters' marks are visible. Several diamond/arrow shaped cuts are visible on the tie beam (plate 10); these cuts probably refer to required planing depth. No marks are visible on the north face of the truss.
- 6.5** The eastern wall strut, corbel and up brace have been removed on truss C and a carpenter's mark consisting of a single incised cut is visible on the eastern end of the collar strut with a corresponding mark on the principle rafter (plate 11). No marks are visible on the north face of the truss.
- 6.6** Truss D has no visible carpenters' marks, but has a large machine cut vertical timber support, added on the eastern side of the truss between the tie beam and collar strut.
- 6.7.** The north face of truss E has several carpenters' marks visible. On the western wall strut two marks are visible, the lower mark consisting of one

incised line and a corresponding mark on the lower section of the up brace (plate 12), the upper mark also consists of a single incised line but with no corresponding mark on the tie beam. Two incised lines are also visible on the upper section of the inclined strut, but again with no corresponding mark on the principle rafter. The eastern wall strut has four incised lines with a corresponding mark on the lower section of the up brace (plate 13), and some later illegible incised graffiti. There is a putative mark on the east side of the collar beam consisting of two angled scratched lines. On the south face two putative marks are visible and consist of a scratched inverted 'V' and two angled lines on the principle rafters. No marks are visible on the south face of the truss.

- 6.8.** Purlin 1 (0.24-28m x 0.24-28m) comprises a series of hand cut timbers running north-south, connected by rough splayed scarf joints which are supported on the trusses (plate 14).
- Purlin 2 (0.20-25m x 0.22-25m) comprises a series of hand cut timbers running north-south, connected by rough splayed scarf joints which are supported on the trusses. The section between truss A and the north wall (plate 15) has been replaced by two machine cut timbers each (0.25m x 0.08m).
- Purlin 3 (0.20-25m x 0.20-25) comprises a series of hand cut timbers running north-south, connected by rough splayed scarf joints which are supported on the trusses. The section between truss A and the north wall (plate 15) has been replaced by two machine cut timbers each 0.25m x 0.08m. The section between truss A and truss B has been replaced by a single machine cut timber (0.25m x 0.08m).
- Ridge pole (0.18-21m x 0.18-21m) comprises a series of hand cut timbers running north-south, connected by rough splayed scarf joints.
- Purlin 4 (0.20-23m x 0.20-23m) comprises a series of hand cut timbers running north-south, connected by rough splayed scarf joints which are supported on the trusses. The section between truss A and truss B and truss E and the south gable have been replaced by two parallel machine cut timbers each 0.25m x 0.08m (plates 16 & 19).
- Purlin 5 (0,20-30m x 0.20-25m) comprises a series of hand cut timbers running north-south, connected by rough scarf joints which are supported on the trusses. The section between truss A and the north wall and truss A and truss B have both been replaced by two machine cut timbers each 0.25m x 0.08m (plates 16 & 17).
- Purlin 6 (0.22-26m x 0.22-25m) comprises a series of hand cut timbers running north-south, connected by rough scarf joints which are supported on the trusses. The section between truss A and the north wall has the addition of two machine cut timbers each 0.25m x 0.08m (plate 16). The southern end of this original section terminates in a naturally split timber which clasps the eastern principle rafter of truss A.

7. Analysis and Interpretation

- 7.1 There are no records detailing the construction date of the barn, but it is believed to have been built toward the end of the 17th century. A date stone located in the wall to the north of the western cart doorway bears the initials 'I. C.', and is dated 1697. The initials would appear to relate to James Chetham in the Latin form (Iacobus Chetham), who actually died in 1697. The stone does appear to have been relocated during renovation, another stone below it bears the partly readable inscription John Hou***, the surname is undecipherable as it is seriously weathered and a downspout as been attached to the wall obscuring part of it, this stone also appears to be not in its original situation. Unfortunately the barn retains few original internal features as it was modernised in the 1960s/70s into a large dwelling. The barn appears to have been constructed by the Chetham family as an addition to the Turton Tower agricultural complex, but without evidence of the internal features it is impossible to ascertain its main function. Prior to the Kay family's purchase of the property in 1835, the Tower had fallen into disrepair and for many years was used as a farmhouse and corn mill. The barn would have, no doubt, provided an ideal storage space for both wheat and grain for the corn mill operation. The arrival of the Kay family and the return of the Tower to a middle class residence would have resulted in the demise of the corn mill operation and the redundancy of the barn. At this time it appears likely that the barn became a farm in its own right, known as Tower Farm and is referred to in the 1840 Manor Court records and the later census records. The 1844 O.S. (fig.6) map shows the barn extended on the southern side to the east and west, probably providing living accommodation for the farmer and his family. The later 1893 O.S. (fig.5) more detailed map the barn as having extensions added to the east elevation, whilst the building on the south side now appears to be detached from the barn. Both the later O.S. maps of 1908 and 1927 (figs.3 & 4) show a small additional building on the east elevation, but otherwise the farm had changed little. None of these additional buildings have survived, the southern elevation now having a large single storey extension, housing a swimming pool.

8. Conclusion

The accurate dating of agricultural buildings is often problematic as dateable architectural features are often changed, modified or re-cycled. This tends to be more common within this type of structure than in domestic architecture. Architectural styles also take longer to appear in rural buildings, especially those reserved for animals or produce. The barn at Turton, from architectural evidence, would appear to date from beginning of the 18th century. Although it is now difficult to ascertain the original internal layout, it would appear to have been constructed as a three bay barn, open to the roof, with a central threshing area. The barn itself is unusual, as the design does not appear to conform to the standard typology of agricultural buildings in the north-west and in many ways bears similarities to early tithe barn designs (Brunskill 1987 p.36). The dated stone (lintel), although not in its original location, may well be an original

feature of the barn and dates its construction to 1697. A dendro-chronological investigation of the timbers carried out at the time of this survey, revealed a felling date of between 1640 and 1693. This would further support a construction date of 1697, as the timber would have been normally seasoned for several years prior to use. The felling date and the lack of superfluous cut marks would also indicate that the timbers were not re-used. Fortunately, an abundance of carpenters' marks have survived, many on the lower timbers, these should remain unaffected by the planned renovation work.

9. Archive

- 9.1** A copy of this report will be supplied to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments 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.
- 9.2** 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. 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'.

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

IFA - Institute of Field Archaeologists
 LCRO - Lancashire County Record Office
 OS - Ordnance Survey
 HER – Historical Environment Record (formerly SMR)
 OS – Ordnance Survey
 Nd – Not dated
 PRN – Primary Record Number
 CHME – Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

Maps

Yates' map of Lancashire 1786 (LCRO)
 Greenwood's map of Lancashire 1818 (LCRO)
 Hennet's map of Lancashire 1829 (LCRO)
 OS, 1844-47, 1:10560 Scale Lancashire sheet 79, Southampton
 OS, 1893, 1: 2500 Scale Lancashire sheet 79-14, Southampton
 OS, 1908, 1: 2500 Scale Lancashire sheet 69-15, Southampton
 OS, 1927, 1: 2500 Scale Lancashire sheet 69-15, Southampton
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Unpublished Manuscripts

Census Returns for Turton Township
 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881,1891, 1901

Appendix 1.

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AT THE BARNS, TOWER DRIVE, OFF CHAPELTOWN ROAD, TURTON (SD 7314 1513)

**Prepared on behalf of Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council for Mr B. Maloney,
agent**

1. Summary

An application for Listed Building Consent (10/08/0850) has been submitted to Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council for Stripping and repair of main building roof; re-roofing with existing materials; window frame replacement; repairs to external stonework; replacement of lost finials at The Barns, Tower Drive, off Chapeltown Road, Turton.

Works on the roof have already commenced, but have now been halted by the Borough Council. Because of the historic nature of the building, the Barns is a Grade II Listed Building, the Borough Council's Conservation Officer has requested that a record of barn's roof should be made, both as a record of the structure, but also as a means of providing information that will aid the determination of the application for Listed Building Consent.

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 Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council *Local Plan Policy H13* and *Listed Buildings Supplementary Planning Guidance*.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The building stands at NGR SD 7314 1513, off the B6391 (Chapeltown Road), approximately 7km to the south of Darwen, and is reached via the access to the nearby Turton Tower Museum.

3. Planning Background

3.1 The proposed works to the Hall will require the stripping and repair of the roof structure. A survey of the timbers has indicated the presence of furniture beetle in the purlins, which it is proposed to remedy by means of defrassing (removal of sapwood) and chemical treatment.

4. Archaeological Background

4.1 The Barns is a grade II Listed Building (Lancashire Historic Environment Record PRN 1071), probably dating to the late 17th century, there is a datestone of 1697. The national importance of this building has been recognised by virtue of its listing. The proposed works would have a significant impact on the historic character of the building and may result in the loss of some historic fabric

4.2 The Statutory List description is:

“Large barn, dated 1697, altered as dwelling since first listed. Coursed sandstone rubble with quoins, stone slate roof now with small chimney at left end, stone gable copings and kneelers with ball finials. Now 2 storeys; offset to right of centre is gabled porch with ball finials to the kneelers and at the apex, the round-headed entrance arch now glazed, with a door. The wall to the left of the porch incorporates a shaped door lintel lettered "I" "C";
"1697"

beyond are 3 round-headed lancets at ground floor and 4 narrow windows at 1st floor, and various inserted windows. To the right of the porch are 2 large inserted windows on each floor. Left gable wall has continuous dripstone stepped over shaped lintels at each end and over a blocked 2-light mullioned window in the centre, at 1st floor in the centre a blocked doorway with a shaped lintel and a hoodmould, 2 narrow windows each side; and in the gable a blocked owl hole. Rear wall has been radically altered by insertion of very large windows.”

5. Requirement for Recording and Dating

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 require the removal of sapwood to timbers in the roof structure. As well as having the potential to remove evidence of woodworking techniques and carpenter’s marks, such work will potentially render the timbers unsuitable for dating by means of dendrochronological analysis. Consequently as well as the drawn record, the applicants must also seek the advice of a relevant professional contractor in this field in order to determine whether or not the remaining rood members that are to be worked on are suitable for dating, and if so commission the appropriate survey. The results of such work will form a separate report.

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.

7. Drawn Record

7.1 The requirement for drawings is limited to the roof structure only. 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. Photography

8.1 General photographs of the interior and exterior of the roof structure are required, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building. These, as well as any detailed photographs of areas to be affected 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 For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images are acceptable.

8.3 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.

8.4 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.

8.5 A plan at a suitable scale (1:50 or 1:100) showing the location from which the photographs have been taken shall be produced. The annotation of architects plans for this purpose is acceptable.

8.6 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 roof structure.

11.4 Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building should be given.

11.5 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.

11.6 A note of the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status.

11.7 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.

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

11.9 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, 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 Andrew Rudge, Conservation Officer, at Blackburn with Darwen District Council.

12.4 Archaeological contractors must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact Lancashire HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Lancashire HER may place the information on a website. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer (Ken Davies) at Lancashire HER. "

13. Further Details

13.1 Further information about the building and proposed development can be obtained from Mr B. Maloney, VA Consulting, Automation House, Newton Road, Lowton St Mary's, Cheshire, WA3 2AN, tel: 01942 681111, Mob: 07932 176113, e-mail: design@vaconsulting.co.uk.

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

English Heritage (1996), *Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice*

Doug Moir
Planning Officer (Archaeology)
E-mail: Douglas.moir@lancashire.gov.uk

October 2008

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.

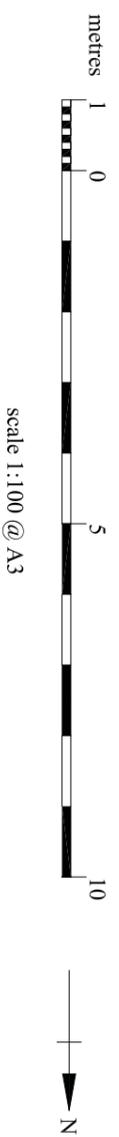
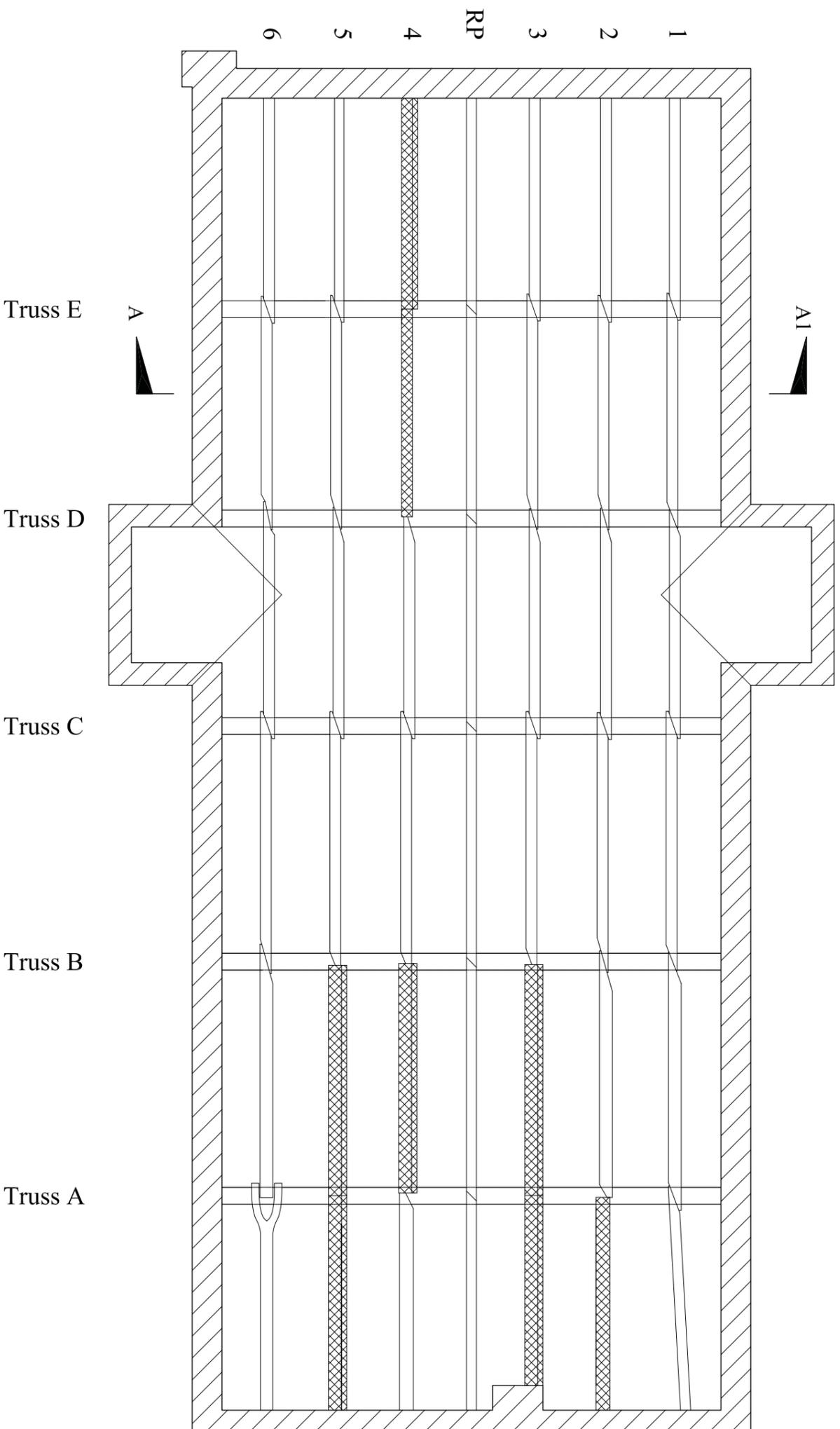
Appendix 2. Figures

- Figure 1. Plan of roof timbers
- Figure 2. North facing cross section A - A of roof and truss details

Map Regression

- Figure 3. O.S. map of 1927 1:2500
- Figure 4. O.S. map of 1908 1:2500
- Figure 5. O.S. map of 1893 1:2500
- Figure 6. O.S. map of 1844-7 1:10000
- Figure 7. Hennets map of 1829
- Figure 8. Greenwoods map of 1818
- Figure 9. William Yates map of 1768
- Figure 10. Photographic Register
- Figure 11. Photograph Location Plan
- Figure 12. Geographical Location

Replaced purlin
Original purlin

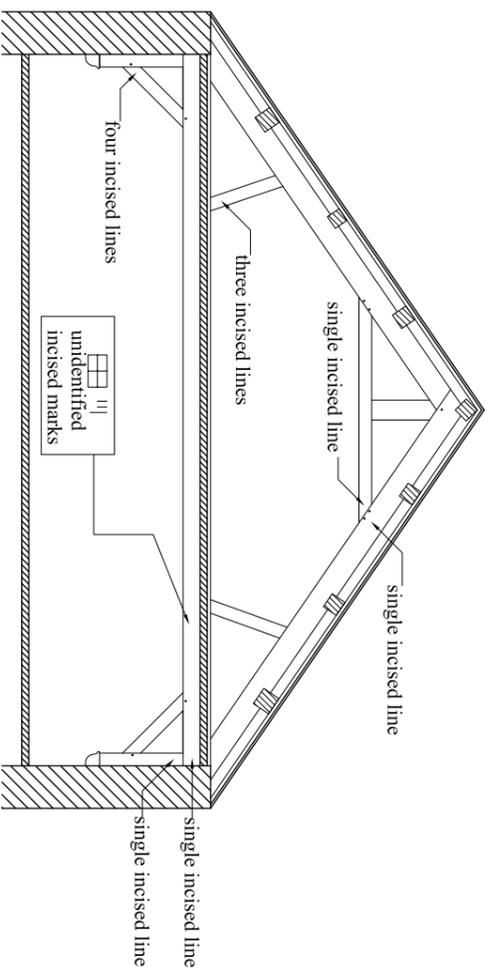


Archaeological Excavation Services

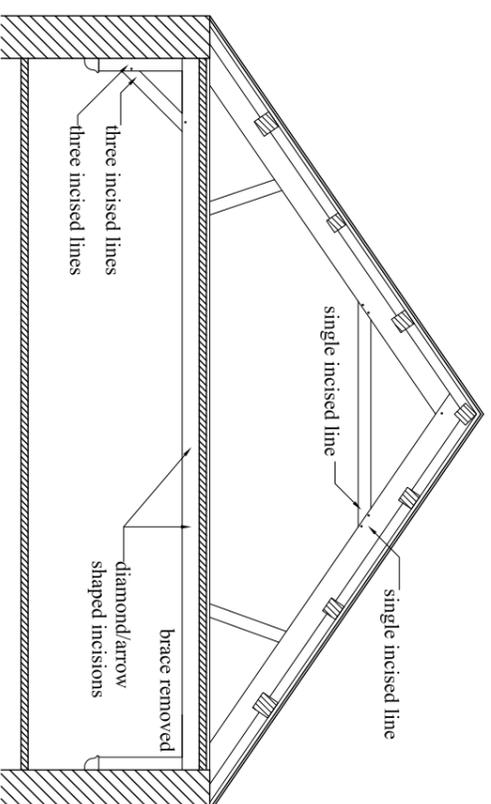
Archaeological Building Survey
The Barns, Chapeltown Road,
Turton, Lancashire.

Scale 1:100 @ A3

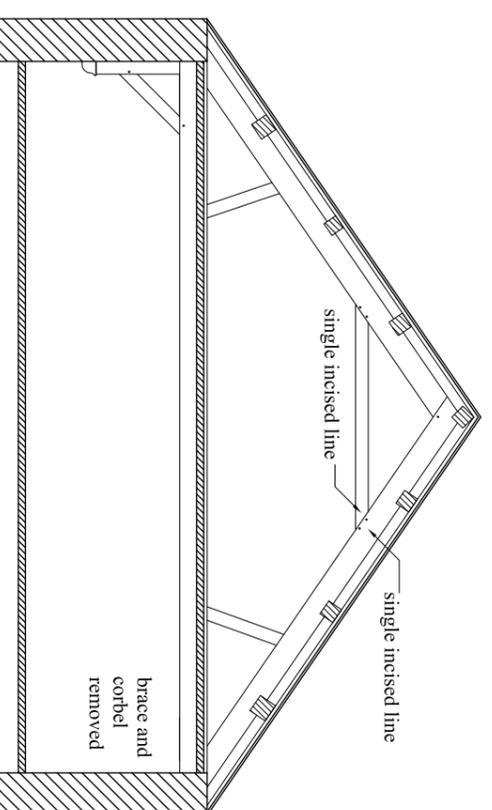
Figure No. 1
Plan showing roof trusses' and purlins



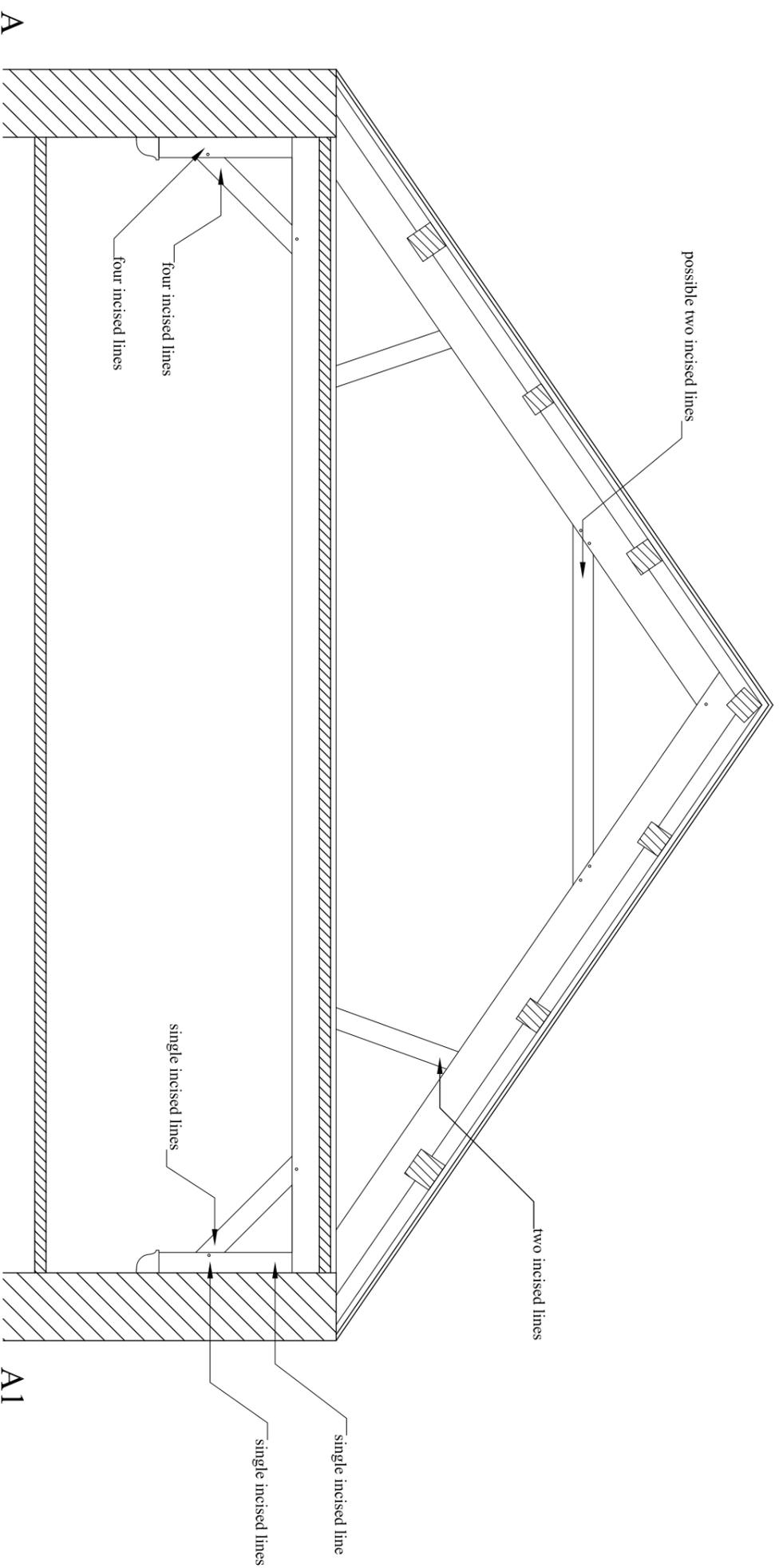
Truss A - South Face
scale 1:100



Truss B - South Face
scale 1:100



Truss C - South Face
scale 1:100



Truss E - North facing Section A - A1
Scale 1:50

Map Regression

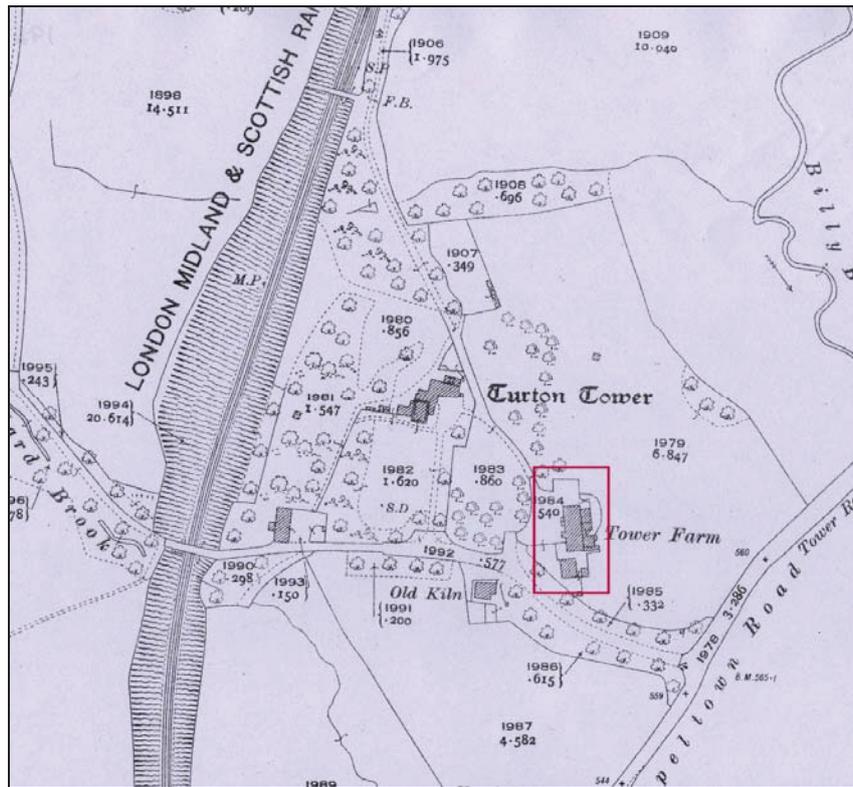


Figure 3. O.S. 1: 2500 1928 (The Barns/Tower Farm highlighted)

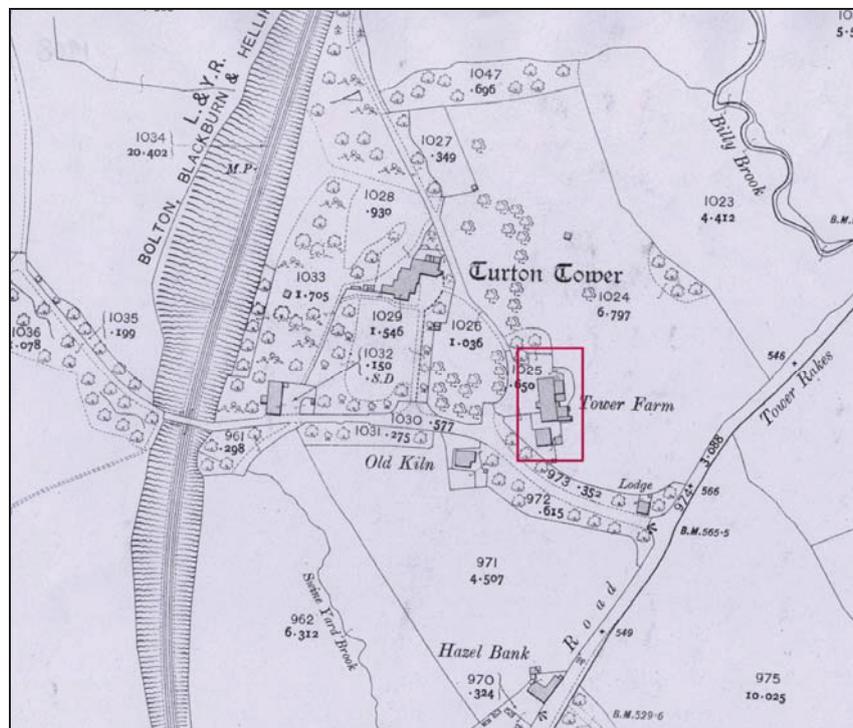


Figure 4. O.S. 1: 2500 1908 (The Barns/Tower Farm highlighted)

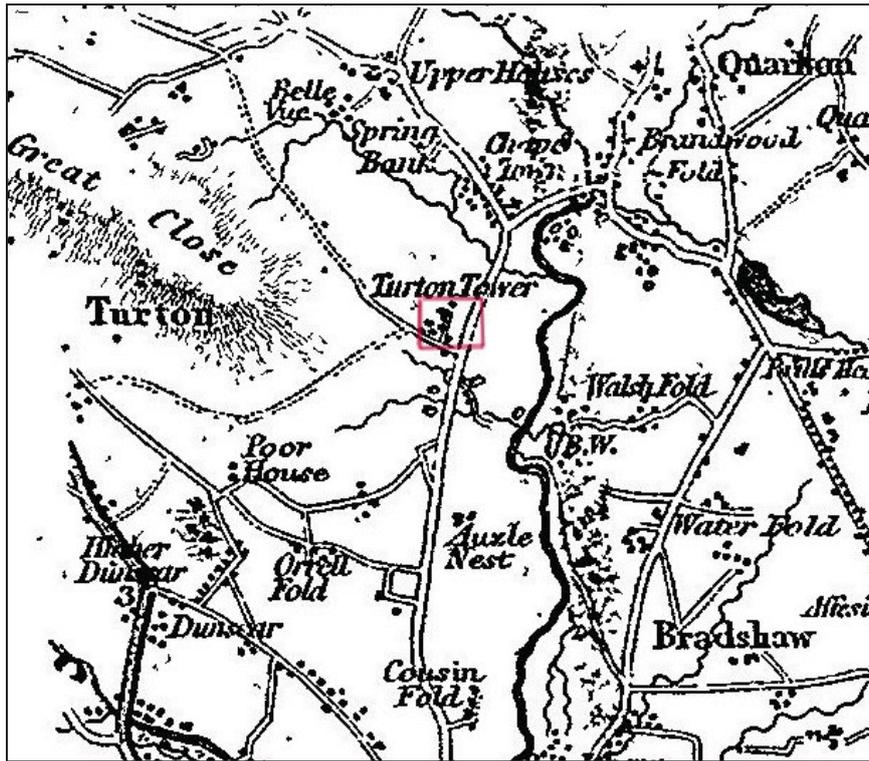


Figure 7. Hennet's map of Lancashire 1829

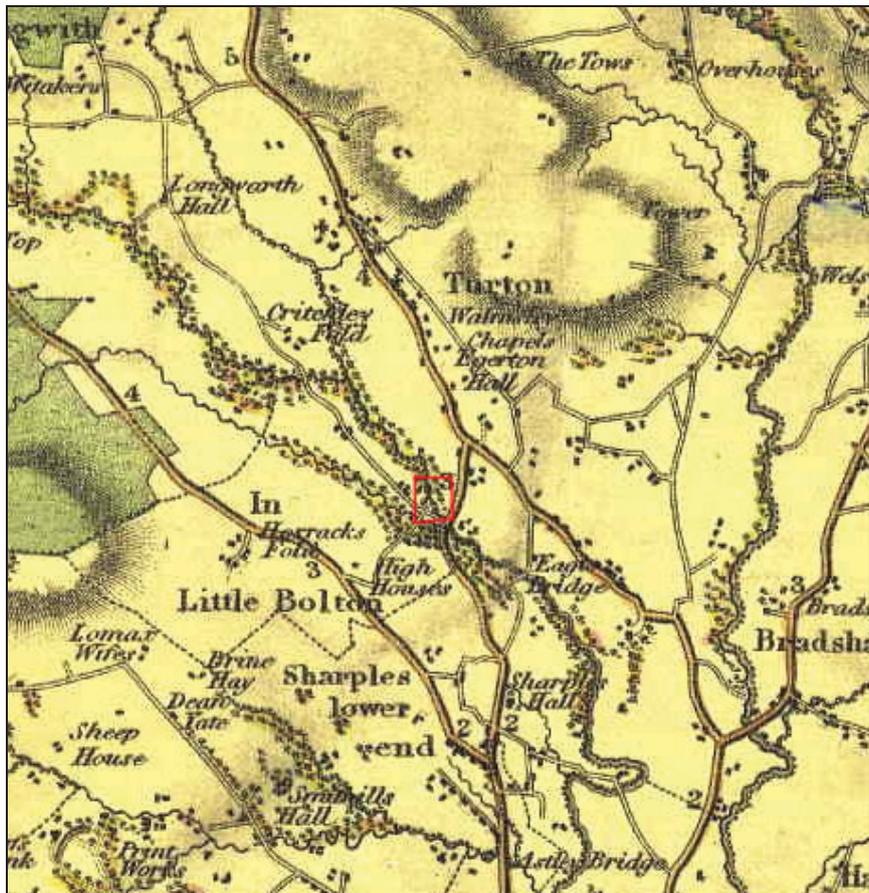


Figure 8. Greenwood's map of Lancashire 1818

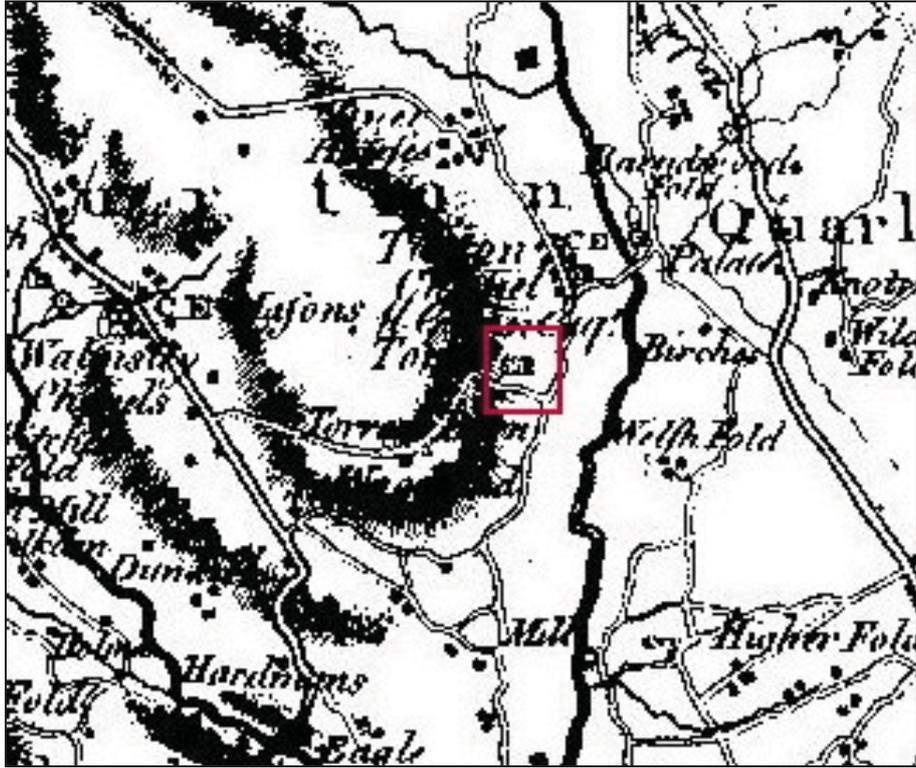


Figure 9. Yate's map of Lancashire 1786 (barn not shown)

Figure 10. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

SITE: *The Barns, Turton, LANCASHIRE (Survey- November 2008)*

Date	Monochrome Film No/Frame No: Medium Format	Monochrome Film/Frame No: 35mm	Digital (10 Mega-pixels) File Name:	Description	View - From	Photographer
6/11/08		1/1	001 (Plate 1)	External view of barn	N.E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	1/1	2/1	002 (Plate 2)	External view of roof without tiles	S.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	2/1	3/1	003	Internal view of roof space	S.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	3/1	4/1	005 (Plate 3)	“	S.W.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	4/1	5/1	006	“	N.E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	5/1	6/1	007	“	N.W.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	008	“	N.W.	R. J. Gurney

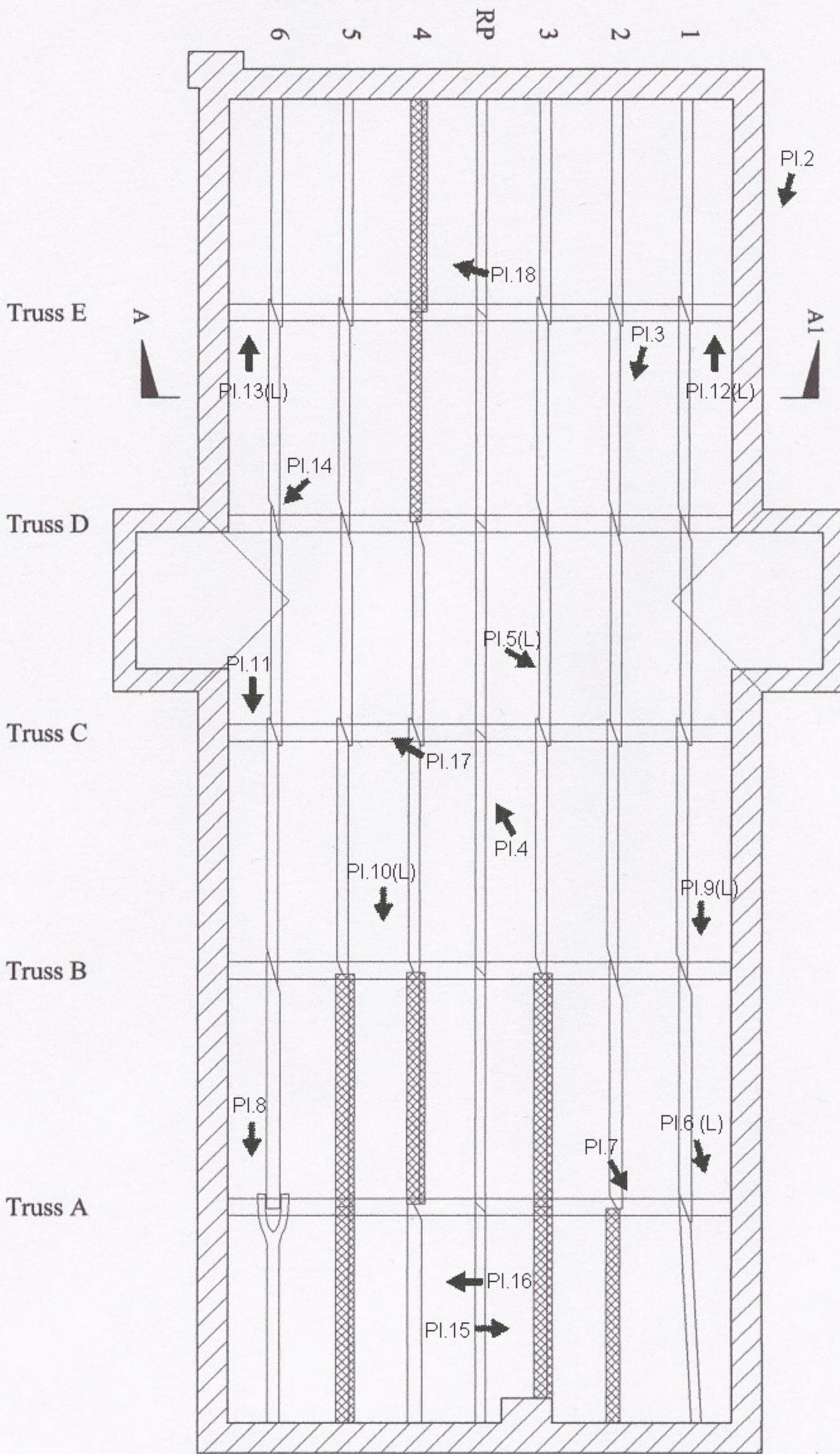
6/11/08	_____	7/1	009	Detail of truss 'C'	N.E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	010	Detail of apex joint – truss 'C'	N.E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	8/1	011	Detail of apex joint – truss 'B'	N.E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	9/1	012 (Plate 14)	Detail of purlin scarf joint	W.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	10/1	013 (Plate 8)	Detail of carpenter's marks and joint – truss 'A'	S.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	11/1	014	Detail of south gable	N.E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	12/1	015 (Plate 4)	Detail of ridge pole and truss 'E'	S.E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	6/1	13/1	016 (Plate 10)	Detail of carpenter's marks – truss 'B'	S.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	017	Detail of carpenter's marks – truss 'B' alternative lighting	S.	R. J. Gurney

6/11/08	7/1	14/1	018 (Plate 6)	Detail of carpenter's marks – truss 'A' - west facing –south side	S.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	8/1	15/1	019	Truss 'C' and 'D'	N.E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	9/1	16/1	020 (Plate 5)	Truss 'C' –detail of bracing	S.E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	17/1	021 (Plate 12)	Detail of carpenter's marks – truss 'E' - north facing – west side	N.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	18/1	022 (Plate 13)	Detail of carpenter's marks – truss 'E' - north facing – east side	N.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	19/1	023	Truss 'E' –detail of bracing – east side	N.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	024	“	N.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	20/1	025	Truss 'A' – crossbeam with carpenter's marks	S.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	21/1	026 (Plate 7)	Detail of carpenter's marks – truss 'A'	S.	R. J. Gurney

6/11/08	_____	22/1	027	Detail of purlin six – northern end	S.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	23/1	028 (Plate 11)	Detail of joints – truss ‘C’ –east side with 0.5 m scale	N.E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____		029	Purlins between gable and truss E – west side	E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	030	Purlins between truss E and truss D – west side	E	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	031	Purlins between truss D and truss C – west side	E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	032	Purlins between truss C and truss B – west side	E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	033	Purlins between truss B and truss A – west side	E	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	034 (Plate 15)	Purlins between truss A and gable – west side	E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	035 (Plate 16)	Purlins between truss A and gable – east side	E.	R. J. Gurney

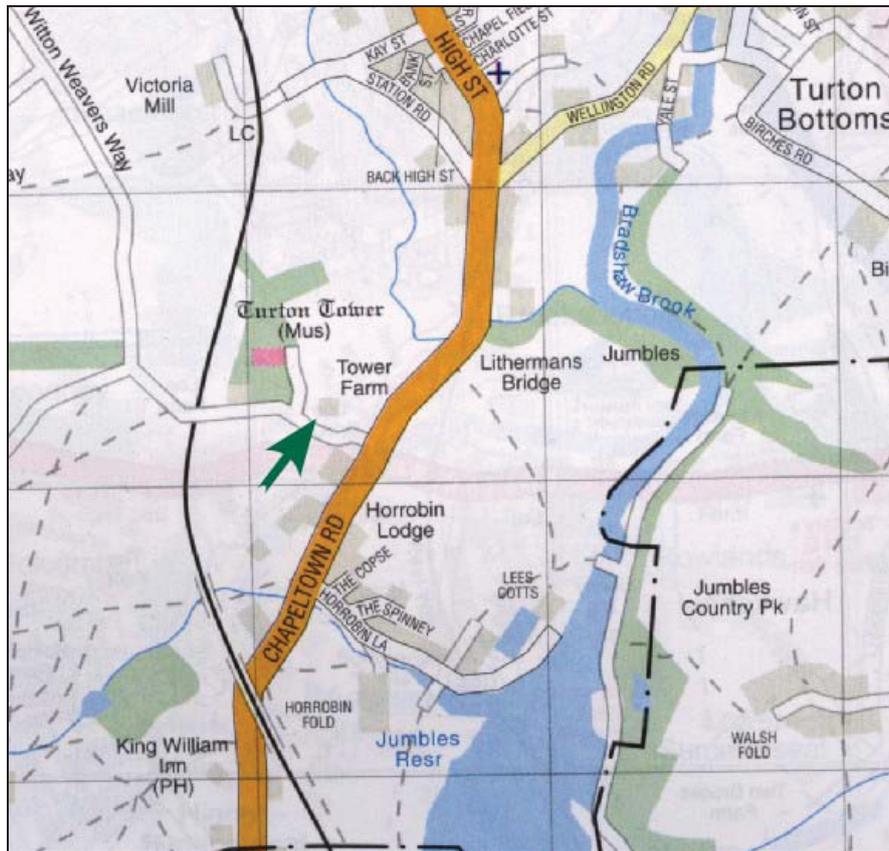
6/11/08	_____	_____	036	Purlins between truss B and truss A – east side	E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	037	Purlins between truss B and truss C– east side	E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	038 (Plate 17)	Purlins between truss C and truss D– east side	E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	039	Purlins between truss D and truss E– east side	E	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	040 (Plate 18)	Purlins between truss E and gable – east side	E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	041	Tie beam of truss B –east side	S.W.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	042	Tie beam of truss B –west side	S.E.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	043	Tie beam and bracing –truss A West side	S.	R. J. Gurney
6/11/08	_____	_____	044 (Plate 9)	Carpenter’s marks – truss B bracing – west side	S.	R. J. Gurney

Figure. 11



(L) Indicates lower level

Figure 12. Geographical Location



Location of 'The Barns' (Tower Farm) on 1997 3.5 ins. to the mile O.S. map
O.S.Licence No. 100047948

Appendix 3: Plates



Plate 1. The Barn from the north-east



Plate 2. External view of roof without stone tiles from the south.



Plate 3. Internal view of roofspace showing principle rafter trusses



Plate 4. Detail of ridge pole and truss 'E'



Plate 5. Detail of bracing – truss ‘C’



Plate 6. Detail of carpenters' marks – truss A –west side – south facing.



Plate 7. Detail of Carpenters' marks on truss 'A' western angled strut.



Plate 8. Detail of carpenters' mark on collar beam and principle rafter of truss 'A'



Plate 9. Carpenters' marks on Truss 'B' strut and up brace



Plate 10. Detail of planning depth marks on south face of tie beam – truss 'B'



Plate 11. Detail of joint – truss 'C' –east side



Plate 12. Detail of carpenters' marks – truss 'E' - north facing – west side



Plate 13. Detail of carpenters' marks – truss 'E' - north facing – east side



Plate 14. Detail of purlin scarf joint



Plate 15. Purlins between truss A and gable – west side



Plate 16. Purlins between truss A and gable – east side



Plate 17. Purlins between truss C and truss D– east side



Plate 18. Purlins between truss E and gable – east side

Appendix 4.

**The Barns
Tower Drive
Turton
Lancashire**

Archaeological Roof Timber Survey carried out 4th November 2008

Archive Contents:

Medium Format Monochrome 1 set of 9 prints & negatives - labelled & numbered

35mm Monochrome – 1 set 23 prints & negatives - labelled & numbered

1 x Hard copy of report inc. plans

Pro-forma recording sheets

.jpg files Photo contact sheet

Copy of planning permission

1 x C.D. containing report in .pdf format and .jpg photographs