

Station Farm Cottage, Spout Lane, Wennington: Archaeological Building Recording



NGR SD 6179 6995
Planning Ref: 1/07/00644/CU
LB Consent: 1/07/00646/LB

Minerva Heritage Project Code: SFC001
For Mr and Mrs Harrison
© Minerva Heritage December 2008

Contents

Summary	3
1 Introduction	4
1.1 Planning and Project Background.....	4
1.2 Archaeological Building Recording.....	4
1.3 Acknowledgements.....	5
2 Methodology.....	6
2.1 Historic Map Analysis	6
2.2 Building Recording.....	6
2.3 Reporting, Project Archive and Publication	6
3 Historical Background	8
3.1 Cartographic Evidence	8
3.2 Documentary Evidence	8
4 Archaeological Building Recording	12
4.1 Introduction	12
4.2 Layout and Fabric.....	12
4.3 External Elevations	13
4.4 Roof	14
4.5 Interior	15
5 Conclusion	17
5.1 Introduction	17
5.2 Phasing.....	17
5.3 Discussion.....	18
6 Bibliography	19
Figures	21
Figure 1: Location Map	21
Figure 2: Ground Floor and First Floor Plans.....	22
Figure 3: Western Elevation	23
Figure 4: Eastern Elevation	24
Figure 5: Southern Elevation	25
Figure 6: Trusses 1-3 (north-facing sections)	26
Figure 7: Trusses 1-3 (south-facing sections) including barn cross section ..	27
Figure 8: Archive Photography Plan	28
Plates	29
Appendix 1: Project Specification.....	40
Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation	45
Appendix 3: Photographic Register	52

Summary

Following approval of a planning application, Minerva Heritage was invited by Mr and Mrs Harrison to conduct a programme of archaeological building recording at the historic barn building attached to Station Farm Cottage, Spout Lane, Wennington, Lancashire (centred on NGR SD 6179 6995). A condition of the planning permission approved for the conversion of the attached barn into a additional living accommodation was that a programme of archaeological building investigation and recording should ensure preservation of the historic buildings 'by record'.

Station Farm Cottage and the attached barn are of recognised historical importance, and have Grade II Listed Building status. The buildings were thought to date from the early to mid 18th century, and form part of the historic landscape of Lancashire, which contains many farmhouses and other agricultural buildings of a similar period. As a group, these historic barns, farmsteads and ancillary buildings are vulnerable to progressive deterioration or conversion, both of which can drastically alter their character and appearance. It is possible to record archaeologically the appearance and fabric of these buildings, and to preserve the asset 'by record'. Minerva Heritage conducted a historic map analysis of the development site and subsequently completed photographic and drawn surveys to produce an illustrative record of the buildings in terms of fabric, layout, appearance, relationships and historical development.

The results of the documentary research and fieldwork are presented in this document, which takes the form of a short illustrated report. An outline historical and architectural narrative for the development of the buildings is presented, accompanied by statements regarding the significance of each building. The barn building was found to have been a later addition to the cottage, probably dating from the late 18th to early 19th centuries. It probably originally functioned as a shippon or cowshed, with a loft for feed-storage, although the building was latterly used for general storage and as a utility room.

The documentary research and fieldwork was undertaken by Minerva Heritage between October and November 2008, and this report was produced in December 2008.

1 Introduction

1.1 Planning and Project Background

- 1.1.1 In October 2008, Minerva Heritage was invited by Mr and Mrs Harrison to conduct a programme of archaeological building recording of a barn attached to the Station Farm Cottage, Spout Lane, Wennington (centred on NGR SD 6179 6995; Figure 1). The barn building is located at the eastern end of a residential terrace occupying a strip of land between the Morecambe to Skipton railway and the river Wenning, approximately 15km to the north-east of Lancaster. The barn building and the cottage to which it is attached are thought to date from the early 18th century, and their national importance is recognised by their Grade II Listed Building status.
- 1.1.2 Conversion of these buildings with the insertion of new openings and other alterations was considered to compromise their historic character and appearance. Planning permission and Listed Building Consent were therefore conditional subject to completion of a programme of archaeological building recording. The Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS) issued a Project Brief (*Appendix 1*) in October 2008 detailing a specification for archaeological building recording, to preserve ‘by record’ the fabric, layout and appearance of the barn building prior to alteration or demolition.
- 1.1.3 The LCAS recommendation followed advice set out in HM Government guidance documents *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15; DoE 1990) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16; DoE 1990), and Policy E1 of the Lancaster District Core Strategy.
- 1.1.4 Minerva Heritage submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to LCAS in October 2008. Following approval of the WSI Minerva Heritage undertook the documentary research and building recording between 31 October 2008 and 20 November 2008. This report has been produced to meet the specified requirements as detailed in both the original specification (*Appendix 1*) and the Minerva Heritage WSI (*Appendix 2*).

1.2 Archaeological Building Recording

- 1.2.1 The Institute of Field Archaeologists (2001) defines archaeological building recording as:

“a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including buried components, on land, inter-tidal zone or

underwater.”

- 1.2.2 The purpose of the current programme was twofold: to provide some background information concerning the construction date and historic sequence of the building; and to record with a variety of techniques the buildings' extant appearance, and evidence for earlier forms.
- 1.2.3 The documentary research and fieldwork methodology employed to create a suitable record of the structures was in accordance with the LCAS Project Brief (*Appendix 1*), the Minerva Heritage WSI (*Appendix 2*), current English Heritage best practice guidelines (2006) and the *Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording* (2001).

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 The project was supervised and managed by Chris Healey, who also produced this report. Lisa Keys edited the report. Minerva Heritage would like to thank Mr and Mrs Harrison for commissioning Minerva Heritage to undertake the project and to Mr Ray Parr, Architect, for supplying his original drawings and allowing us to use these as base drawings. Thanks are also due to Mr Doug Moir, Planning Officer for Archaeology at LCAS, for his support during the project, and staff at the Lancashire County Record Office, Preston, for their assistance.

2 Methodology

2.1 Historic Map Analysis

2.1.1 Historic maps relating to the development site were consulted, where available, and these were critically scrutinised in advance of building recording fieldwork. These comprised Tithe Apportionments, with reference to the complementary Tithe Apportionment documentation, historic Ordnance Survey maps and other historic cartography where relevant. Relevant sources, including Trades and Business Directories, were held within the Lancashire County Record Office, Preston, and the Local Studies Library, Lancaster.

2.2 Building Recording

2.2.1 Existing architectural drawings were used as base drawings for the purposes of locating photographic viewpoints. Each discrete space, feature and elevation was described using Minerva Heritage Room Description pro forma recording sheets. Archive photographs comprising silver-based medium format Ilford HP5 black-and-white film were produced to record the interior and exterior appearance of the buildings, details of historic interest and the context of the barn building. High quality wide-angle digital photographs were also taken for the purposes of providing report illustrations.

2.2.2 A drawn record of the building was compiled in order to identify the original and successive historic layout of the site. Careful examination of building components during the fieldwork allowed the production of an architectural plan, external elevations and longitudinal sections. These facilitate the illustration the architectural and historic relationships between components of each building. Illustrations were produced using existing architectural drawings as base data. Where necessary, base drawings were altered and added to, in order to accurately reflect extant topology, using a combination of hand- and electronically-measured (using a Leica Disto electronic distance meter, capable of accuracy to $\pm 1.5\text{mm}$) survey techniques. Fully-dimensioned drawings of the timber roof trusses and frames were also produced, where practicable.

2.3 Reporting, Project Archive and Publication

2.3.1 This document presents the results of the documentary research and drawn and photographic survey in the form of a short illustrated report. A broad account of the building's historical development is presented, and some conclusions are drawn from observations made during the project. Drawing conventions follow current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2006), and include a site location plan (Figure 1) and all plans, elevation and section drawings (Figures 2-7). Extracts from

the historic maps are also included where this enables interpretation of the building and its context. A photographic plan and registers are also included to illustrate the archive photography (Figure 8; Appendix 3).

- 2.3.2 A comprehensive archive will be produced and curated according to current guidelines (as published by the United Kingdom Institute of Conservation 1992 and Museums and Galleries' Commission 1992). The fully indexed archive, comprising all the paper and photographic material generated during this project, will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer. This will take place within a timetable to be agreed with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) and Planning Officer (Archaeology). All documents, records and data will be marked with the site code. This report includes an index to the documentary archive (Appendix 4).
- 2.3.3 On completion of the project Minerva Heritage Ltd will complete the obligatory fields of the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form and submit an electronic version of the report to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis>). A short fieldwork report will be offered to the Institute for Field Archaeologists' Buildings Archaeology Special Interest Group Newsletter.

3 Historical Background

3.1 Cartographic Evidence

- 3.1.1 **Pre-1800:** although Wennington is first shown in Gough's rather schematic plan of Britain in 1360, and then again by Speed's Map of Lancashire in 1610, it is not until 1786 that the historic buildings comprising Station Farm Cottage first appear in cartographic documents. Yates' 1786 Map of Lancashire seems to show a building to the south of the River Wenning (Plate 1), although it is unclear what the layout and form of the building comprises.
- 3.1.2 **1800-1818:** Greenwood's Map of 1818 (Plate 2) appears to show a long building aligned east/west on the south side of the River Wenning in the approximate position of Station Farm Cottage and the adjacent properties. The map is at too large a scale to provide any further useful information regarding the buildings, although a protrusion from the southern elevation is visible.
- 3.1.3 **Hennet's Map 1829:** no useful information regarding Station Farm Cottage or the attached barn can be gleaned from this map as it is at too large a scale.
- 3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile First Edition 1847:** this map shows the buildings clearly for the first time, with their distinctive cruciform layout (Plate 3). A track links the farm to the road in the west. The track continues into the fields to the south-east, which are annotated as 'Hairbur Coppice' despite being located to the south of the wooded area. Fields surrounding the farm are bounded by tree-lines, and small parcels of woodland, some perhaps comprising orchards, are shown close to the farm.
- 3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile First Edition 1893:** this map (Plate 3) shows the farm buildings at Ward Hall in the same position as in previous cartography, although in far greater detail. The Farmhouse building is shown as a rectangular building in two sections; a small square at the north-west corner is attached to a larger square forming the main body of the range. Small enclosures adjoining the north-east, south-east and south-western elevations may comprise garden areas.
- 3.1.6 **Railway Plan Of Wennington - Carnforth Line Furness And Midland Joint Railway 1893 (LRODP 432/66):** the survey and plan of the railway appears to be based on the Ordnance Survey data for the same year, although the wing aligned north/south at the eastern end of the complex is split into two. The wider part of the barn is shown as separate from the rest of the complex.

3.2 Documentary Evidence

- 3.2.1 Contemporary directories and gazetteers show Wennington in 1811 as

having a population of 125 persons, which had by 1821 increased to 160 persons, divided into 29 families occupying 29 houses (Baines 1824, 663). In the 1824 directory no farmers are named (*ibid.*), although in Clarkes' *New Lancashire Gazetteer* (1830, 177) reference is made to the '*fine herbage and well grown timber*'. The population by 1851 is 189, and whilst a Thomas Stirzaker is listed as Station Master (Slater's Directory 1855, 142), the line from Wennington to Carnforth did not open until 1867 (Leeds, Lancaster and Morecambe Railway 2008).

- 3.2.2 It is not clear what name or names the farm had gone by previous to the advent of the railway. A possible candidate is Wennington Farm, occupied by Anthony Dounham, yeoman, in 1745 (LRODDBD 38/4). Wennington Bridge End, or Bridge-End, is a candidate which appears in documents in the 19th century.
- 3.2.3 A sales notice from September 1826 (LRODDBD 38/9) records the auction of a '*messuage, barn, stable, and other convenient outbuildings, with several closes, inclosures and parcels of rich arable, meadow and pasture land*', comprising 31 acres at Wennington Bridge End. This sales article, called Lot 1, was in the ownership of Miss Wilsons, James Ellis and Robert Sharples, this last named as hat manufacturer in Wennington in 1824 (Baines 1824, 664). Lot 2 similarly comprised a '*messuage, barn, stable, and other convenient outbuildings, with several closes, inclosures and parcels of rich meadow and pastureland, called Jackson Pastures*', totalling 24 acres. This lot was also located at Wennington Bridge-End, and was occupied by a James Wildman. Lot 3 was called Townson Closes, comprising 8 acres which included timber. All of the properties for sale were freeholds, and enjoyed unlimited common rights on Tatham Moor.
- 3.2.4 Further sales documents from October 1849 (LRODDBD 38/10) record one of these, probably Lot 1 by virtue of its size at 29 acres, occupied by a John Dickinson. Cattle comprising '*Present and Spring Calving, and Gelt Cows, to the number of 10 Head and upwards*' were to be auctioned, and the winterage of the whole estate was also to be let until 5 April 1850. Also on offer were approximately '*100 yards of well-got Hay and a quantity of excellent turnips*' (*ibid.*), in lots convenient to the purchasers.
- 3.2.5 Tax documents pertaining to the affairs of John Charnley of Colne between 1849 and 1852 record that he was the landowner of Wennington Bridge End Farm and that John Dickinson was the tenant (LRODDBD 38/24-28). The next sales document, from November 1852, alludes to John Dickinson as the late tenant (LRODDBD 38/ 11). This document records the sale of a '*farm, dwelling-house and convenient outbuildings, known by the name of Wennington Bridge End*' at approximately 29 acres.

3.2.6 Farmers make their first appearances in the listings in the Mannex Directory (1866), where three yeomen farmers, all surnamed Carter, are listed in Wennington township. A further six farmers are listed, and Thomas Stirzaker is still named Station Master. Names of the individual farms are not given, however.

Name	Occupation
Peter Bramwell	Farmer
James Burrow	Farmer
William Burrow Senior and William Burrow Junior	Farmer
Edward Carter	Yeoman
James Carter	Yeoman
William Carter	Yeoman
Margaret Thompson	Farmer
Mason Walling	Farmer

Table 1: Farmers named in 1866 Mannex Directory

3.2.7 Slater's Directory (1879) records a number of farmers in their own section, and also the names of their residences.

Name	Farm
Peter Bramwell	Ringer's Hill
Mrs Burrow	Wennington Green
Richard Burrow	Bull's Bank
Edmund Carter	Old Hutton
William Carter	The Gill
Robert Hodgson	Old Wennington
Margaret Kendal	The Marshes
Ann Taylor	Bucks Trees
William Wilcock	Ravenclose

Table 2: Names of Farmers and Farms in 1879 Slater's Directory

3.2.8 A somewhat different situation is recorded in the Mannex Directory (1881), although some names persist.

Name	Farm
Joseph Atkinson	Lineside
Peter Bramwell	Rivers' Farm
Richard Burrow	Bull's Bank
Edmund Carter (yeoman)	Old Hutton
John Fisher (bailiff)	Moss House
Robert Hodgson	Old Wennington
John Jackson	Craven's Farm
John Robinson	Mill Farm

Ann Taylor	Box Tree
William Walcock (yeo)	Ravensclose
Samuel Worthington	Wennington Green

Table 3: Names of Farmers and Farms in 1881 Mannex Directory

By contrast, the Barrett Directory (1886) mentions only four of these, Joseph Atkinson, Peter Bramwell, Richard Burrow and John Robinson, also a butcher. 'Lineside', the property occupied by Atkinson, would seem to be a likely precursor to Station Farm.

3.2.9 From 1898, there are a similar number of farmers at similarly named properties. Lineside is no longer named, however, and a William Handley, Coal Merchant, is shown as occupying the Railway Station until 1913.

4 Archaeological Building Recording

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section presents a description of the barn structure as extant at the time of survey. This comprises an assessment of the building fabric, space and function as identified through the archaeological building recording survey. The results will inform conclusions regarding the construction date, phasing and importance. The description of the barn building as given by the Statutory Listing description is provided in the original specification (Appendix 1).
- 4.1.2 The building mostly survived in good condition, although the original roof slates and wooden frame had been replaced. It was possible to carry out the survey without hindrance and site conditions were generally good, although halogen lighting had to be provided to facilitate the photographic survey.
- 4.1.3 Existing architectural drawings were used as base plans, and these were annotated using hand measured survey techniques to record original and replacement features, where evident. Extra copies were made to locate the direction of digital and archive photography shots. Form terminology follows Harris (1978), Peters (1981) and Brunskill (2000) unless indicated otherwise.

4.2 Layout and Fabric

- 4.2.1 The Barn comprised a rectangular block aligned north/south (Figure 2), with three arbitrary internal room divisions, numbered 1-3. The room divisions comprised cow-stalls on the ground floor of the shippon (Room 1), loft space above the cow-stalls (Room 2) and space at the northern end of the building which extended up to the roof (Room 3). There were no internal structural walls, and the layout comprised a shippon or cow-house with loft above for storing feed, a longitudinal feeding passage and flanking manure passages (Brunskill 2000, 163 Figure m). A narrower space between shippon and the living accommodation was probably used for threshing hay and pitching up into the loft, as well as cart storage.
- 4.2.2 The majority of the construction material comprised variously dressed and shaped pink sandstone blocks, most probably locally-sourced, and weathered to a dull grey-green for the most part. Timber beams and a timber roof frame supported a gabled slate roof built in diminishing courses. Internal partitions were provided in Room 1 by mesh fencing or wooden partitions between the vertical wooden posts supporting the loft.
- 4.2.3 Rainwater goods comprised plastic pipework mounted on wooden boards. Services comprised multiple 240V mains electricity points in

the northern elevation of the barn (Room 3), although these were built into the modern brick partition wall. A gas boiler in Room 3 governing central heating for the living accommodation was also mounted on this wall. While Rooms 1 and 3 served a multitude of purposes for which the adjacent living accommodation was not considered suitable (wood-chopping, hanging game, storing fuel and garden equipment), the loft space (Room 2) was almost redundant as the floor was rotten and unsafe, and it was used purely for storage.

4.3 **External Elevations**

- 4.3.1 *Western elevation* (Figure 3; Plate 5): this side of the building was constructed of a combination of roughly squared and thin oblong units arranged in snecked courses. Three arrow-slit windows on the ground floor and a pair of similar windows on the first floor occupied the shippon end of the building. An original window with plain reveals occupied the far northern end of the elevation, although this was inside the farmhouse. A single 20th century door had been inserted into the northern end of the elevation, although this appeared to have utilised an earlier opening.
- 4.3.2 *Eastern elevation* (Figure 4; Plate 6): masonry comprised a combination of roughly squared and thin oblong block units built to courses, with substantial emphasised quoins. The three windows on the ground floor and the two windows on the first floor of the wider shippon end comprised vertical slit-windows, although a large cluster of ivy concealed the central ground floor window. The French doors in the recess at the northern end comprised modern replacements in the position of a former cart door, of which the stonework arch remained. Exterior lighting was provided from a single point above the former cart door.
- 4.3.3 *Southern gable* (Figure 5; Plate 7): the blockwork comprised a combination of roughly squared and thin oblong units built to courses with substantially emphasised quoins. Immediately below the apex of the gable wall a vent had been blocked with a single brick. Below this a small triangular dovecot had been inserted. A single small square window occupying a central position on the ground floor had been blocked in stone. Small doors were positioned at each side of the wall, although the easternmost of these had been blocked with stone to create a window. The westernmost door had evidently been damaged at some point in its history, as the lintel comprised a replacement in the shape of a former stone gatepost. The split-level wooden door appeared to be a 20th century specimen inserted into an earlier opening. The wall around the jamb and immediately above the lintel had also been remodelled.

4.4 Roof

- 4.4.1 The entire roof appears to have been constructed over the shippon as well as the elongated farmhouse. The former gable-end chimney of the farmhouse appears to have been retained and can be seen extending upwards through the shippon roof (Plate 8). The slates formed a ridged roof of uniform-width units arranged in even courses, with a small parapet covering the apex at the southern gable end. The roof slates, the ridge, parapet and wooden roof frame comprised a twentieth century replacement (Plate 9). The three original trusses had been retained, however (Figure 6), and these comprised hand finished beams.
- 4.4.2 The extant roof arrangement comprised a double roof above three trusses (Figures 2 and 6), numbered 1-3 from north to south. The tie-beams of each truss were mounted into the masonry wall fabric at either end, although Truss 2 was supported by the top of the western elevation (Plate 10). The tie-beam of Truss 3 was lower by virtue of the greater distance between the western and eastern wall elevations. The principal rafters were halved at the collared yoke (Brunskill 2000, 85, Figs k and m). Three trenched purlins per pitch were mounted in the upper faces of the principal rafters on Trusses 2 and 3, although the lowest purlins terminated at Truss 2, and some of the trenches had become redundant following replacement of the roof. The apex purlin spanned the length of the roof from the southern gable end to the modern brick northern elevation. Each joint connecting the collars and principal rafters was pegged by wooden dowels up to 2 inches diameter. The roof frame otherwise comprised common rafters supporting additional small purlins.
- 4.4.3 There was a small quantity of carpentry marks visible on Trusses 2 and 3. The very neat and slightly incised numeral 'IIII' was located at the western end of the collar and of the tie-beam of Truss 2 (Plate 11), and also at the ridge end of the eastern principal rafter (Plate 12). The well-carved numeral 'V' was incised into the western end of the tie-beam of Truss 3, adjacent to the joint with the principal rafter, and also on the collar adjacent to a further numeral on the rafter (Figure 6; Plates 13-14). A graffito '1877' had been inscribed into the north face of the tie-beam of Truss 2 using a nail (Plate 15).
- 4.4.4 Some of the timbers comprising the trusses appeared to have been reused from earlier buildings. Aside from numerous peg-holes on the principal rafters and collars, the southern side of the Truss 3 collar had a square notch carved into its upper face, which contained an empty peg-hole (Figure 6; Plate 16). Truss 2 had a notch of similar size in the same position on its collar as Truss 3 (Figure 6), and the western principal rafter of Truss 3 housed two similarly-sized notches on each face (Figures 6-7). The upper face of the western end of the Truss 3 tie-beam also sported a 2-inch wide cut notch (Figure 6).

4.5 Interior

- 4.5.1 **Room 1:** this rectangular space was arranged between a pair of wide drains aligned north-south. Wooden partitions supported by a rudimentary wooden frame, and sat directly onto the concrete, created three bays from the centre-line of the room to the manure drain along the western elevation (Figure 2; Plate 17). The interior elevations were white-washed throughout.
- 4.5.2 The entire floor area comprised concrete surfaces, and a brick rubble hardcore base was visible where the concrete had been broken. The floor of the bays was formed from relatively modern concrete which was dressed to give the appearance of comprising square tiles, and the floors in the manure drains were dressed to form tessellated rectangles. The centre-line of each manure passage was depressed to facilitate drainage. Although a former central longitudinal feeding passage had been lost through the almost-complete internal rearrangement, the concrete floor along the central line of the building was not dressed.
- 4.5.3 The wooden frame which housed the bay partitions was also sat above the concrete flooring, and had been remodelled rather haphazardly to support the ceiling. Two dog pens had been created against the southern gable end, and the eastern side of the building had had any bays removed (Plate 18). Ceiling beams extending from wall to wall were built into the masonry, and there was no evidence indicating that they had been replaced at any time.
- 4.5.4 **Room 2:** a loft space was afforded by a wooden floor mounted on beams held above Room 1 by wooden uprights. The loft floor had suffered from rot towards the southern gable end. The walls were whitewashed to the roof height, and arrow-slit windows were built into the western, eastern and southern elevations (Plate 19). Vents in the western, southern and eastern elevations had all been blocked in antiquity. Access to the loft probably comprised a ladder as no other provision was evident.
- 4.5.5 **Room 3:** comprised the area adjoining the farmhouse, between the recess at the northern end of the western elevation and the cart doorway on the eastern elevation. The floor was covered in concrete, and the masonry walls comprising the western and eastern elevations were whitewashed. The masonry was built to courses from sandstone units, with two blocked vents evident above the doors in the western elevation (Plate 20) and a blocked vent above the eastern doorway (Plate 10). The northern elevation comprised a modern brick wall with a single door providing access into the living area of the adjoining farmhouse. Although the majority of the fixtures and fittings were 20th century the lintels of a former cart door, in the eastern elevation, and a probable winnowing door opposing the cart door, had been retained,

and these were probably original. The lintel above the winnowing door (Plate 20) comprised a hump-backed timber with three peg-holes at its northern end, and a wood block nailed to its southern end. The lintel above the cart door also comprised a hump-backed timber, with a single 8 inch by 3 inch notch at the southern end of the upper side. Wrought iron plates provided the hinge-housing for the doors whilst a recess in the centre allowed the double doors to shut securely. Four peg-holes were blocked in the underside of the timber (Plate 21), and a further six peg-holes were located on its internal face (Plate 22).

5 Conclusion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The cartographic evidence would seem to point to a late 18th or early 19th century, and there is no architectural detail or style to contradict this. Estimating construction dates for the building relies on architectural detail and recognisable plan forms. Using the limited available information and comparisons to similar buildings in the region it is most probably late 18th or early 19th century. The relict bays, central longitudinal passage, drains and loft elements comprising this building indicate that it functioned as a shippon or cowshed. The concrete floors were probably late 19th or early 20th century replacements of an original stone-flagged surface, and remodelling of the ground floor layout following the redundancy of the cowshed was probably not effected until the mid 20th century.

5.2 Phasing

- 5.2.1 **Phase 1** (c 1750 - 1847): the shippon was placed onto the southern end of an early 18th century elongated farmhouse plan, incorporating the existing gable end chimney. This building will have provided more secure livestock accommodation and a small threshing floor, perhaps with room for a small cart.
- 5.2.2 **Phase 2** (1838 - 1867): the activities undertaken in the farmyard will have been somewhat curtailed by the arrival of the Carnforth to Wennington rail line, which had arrived by 1867 (Leeds, Lancaster and Morecambe Railway 2008), and the insertion of a substantial turntable to the east of the farm complex. There was no firm evidence of any alterations to the building itself during this period, however.
- 5.2.3 **Phase 3** (1867 - c 1950): this period probably saw the introduction of the concrete floors into Rooms 1 and 3. It is also likely that the damage to the south-western corner of the building occurred during this period.
- 5.2.4 **Phase 4** (post c 1950): the shippon ceased to function as a cowshed during this period, and the building became an appendage of the living space to the north, affording an intermediate area between indoors and outdoors as well as increased storage and service space. The former bays were removed or remodelled and the wooden frame supporting the ceiling also appears to have been remodelled, since the loft had also become redundant and the ceiling did not require as much support as previously. Both the cart door in the eastern elevation and the winnowing door in the western elevation were replaced, and one of the manure drain doorways in the southern elevation was blocked up and replaced by a window. The window at the end of the feeding passage was also blocked up.

5.3 Discussion

5.3.1 The barn at Station Farm Cottage has obscure origins. The L-shape complex formed by the attachment of the shippon to the eastern end of the farmhouse may not have been created until the early 19th century, although it appears that some of the timber fabric at least may be reused from earlier buildings. The 17th and 18th centuries saw many large estates broken up and sold off to tenant farmers, giving rise to a new social class; the yeoman farmer. The purchase of small farm units by these men represented an initial entrepreneurial spark which was often followed by investment in new buildings (Nevell 1993). The ingenious adaptation of the existing long-house plan to accommodate a shippon for livestock probably represents a drive to increase economic efficiency by investment in new buildings and organisation of agricultural activities.

6 Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

1847 Ordnance Survey 6 inch-to-1 mile map Sheet no 26

1893 Ordnance Survey 25 inch-to-1 mile map Sheet no XXVI.5

Baines E 1824, *History, Directory and Gazetteer of the County Palatine of Lancaster*, reprinted Trowbridge

Barrett 1866, *Topography and Directory of Preston, the Fylde, Lancaster and Districts*, Preston

Clark SR 1830, *The New Lancashire Gazetteer*, London

Kelly's 1898, *Directory of Lancashire*, London

Kelly's 1901, *Directory of Lancashire*, London

Kelly's 1905, *Directory of Lancashire*, London

Kelly's 1913, *Directory of Lancashire*, London

LRODDBD 38/4: 'Receipt of legacy: Anthony Dounham of Wennington, yeoman, and Alice his wife, to James Ripley of Tatham, yeoman': 9 Nov. 1745

LRODDBD 38/9-11: 'Notices of sale and letting -- Wennington and Tatham Bridge End farms' date: 7 Sep. 1826 - Oct. 1852

LRODDBD 38/24-28 'Forms of property and income tax -- John Charnley of Colne -- Wennington and Tatham Bridge End farms.' date: 31 Dec. 1849 - 19 Feb. 1852

LRO DP 432/66: *Railway Plans originally kept at British Railways Estate Office, Euston file - Wennington - Carnforth line Furness and Midland Joint Railway, date: 29 Dec. 1893*

Mannex 1866, *Topography and Directory of North and South Lonsdale, Amounderness, Leyland, and the Town of Southport, &c*, Preston

Mannex 1881, *Topography and Directory of Lancaster and Sixteen Miles round*, Preston

Slater's 1855, *Royal National Commercial Directory of the Northern Counties Vol 2*, London

Slater's 1879, *Directory of Lancashire*, London

6.2 Secondary Sources

Brennand M (ed) 2007a, *The Archaeology of North West England: An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 1 Resource Assessment*, Univ Manchester

Brennand M (ed) 2007b, *Research and Archaeology in North West England: An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*, Univ Manchester

- Brunskill RW 2000, *Vernacular Architecture: an Illustrated Handbook*, London
- DoE (Department of the Environment) 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment*, HMSO
- DoE (Department of the Environment) 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*, HMSO
- English Heritage 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London
- Harris R 1978, *Discovering Timber-Framed Buildings*, Aylesbury
- IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) 2001, *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording*, rev edn, London
- Leeds, Lancaster and Morecambe Railway 2008, <http://www.llmr.co.uk/history.cfm>, date accessed 04 December 2008
- Museum and Galleries Commission 1992, 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives', in *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*, London
- Peters JEC 1981, *Discovering Traditional Farm Buildings*, Aylesbury
- United Kingdom Institute of Conservation 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage*, London



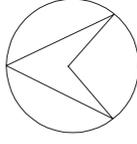
Figure 1: Location Map

Area in red circle indicates site location

Reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence no 100048087

Not to scale

North

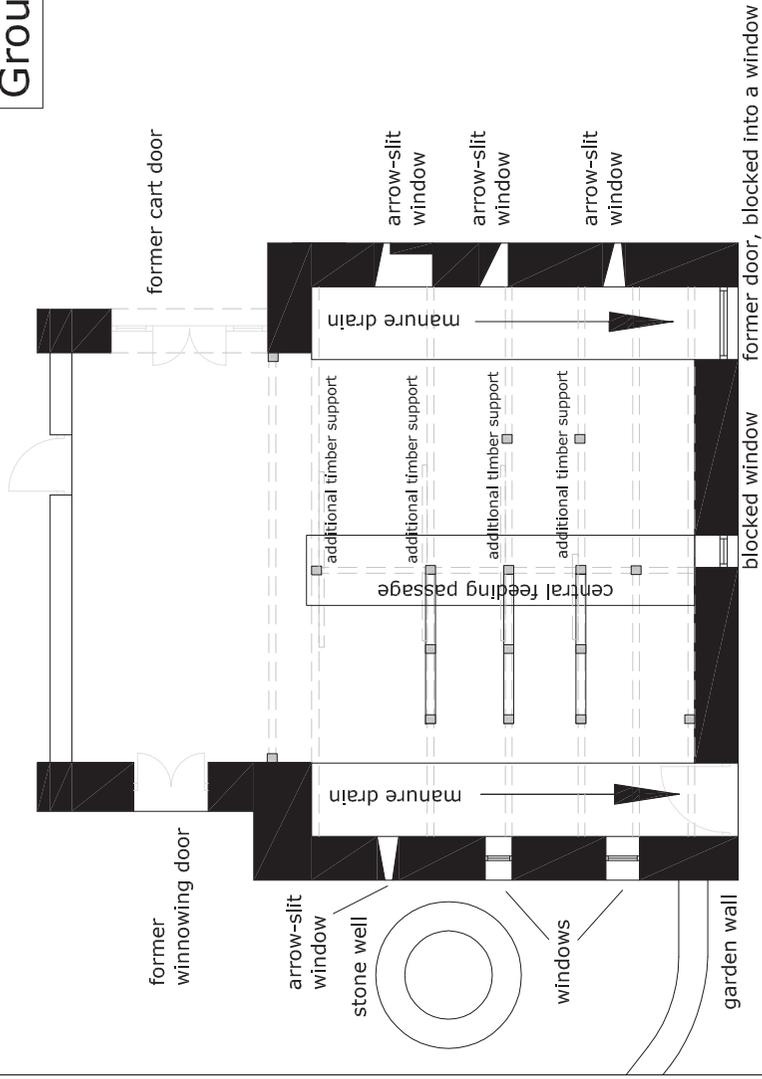


Minerva Heritage Ltd
14 Briery St
Lancaster
LA1 5RD



Figure is for the purposes of illustrating archaeological and historical information only. Do not scale from this drawing.

Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan

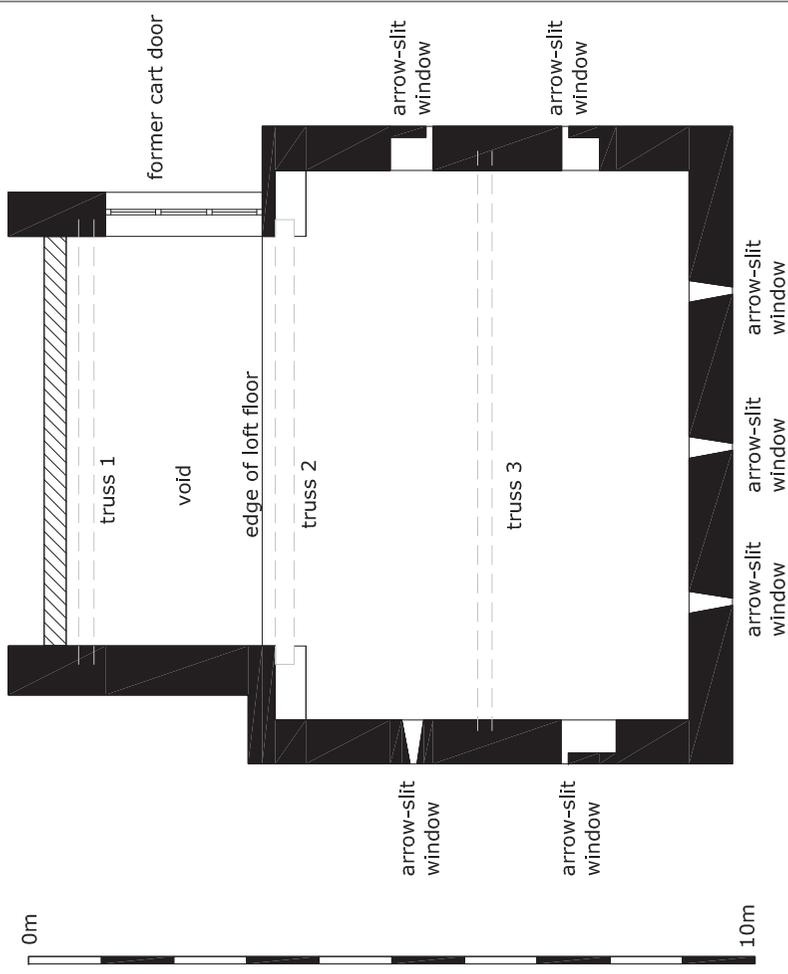
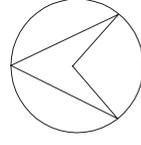


Figure 2: Ground Floor and First Floor Plans

North



Not to scale

Figure is for the purposes of illustrating archaeological and historical information only. Do not scale from this drawing.

Minerva Heritage Ltd

14 Briery St

Lancaster

LA1 5RD



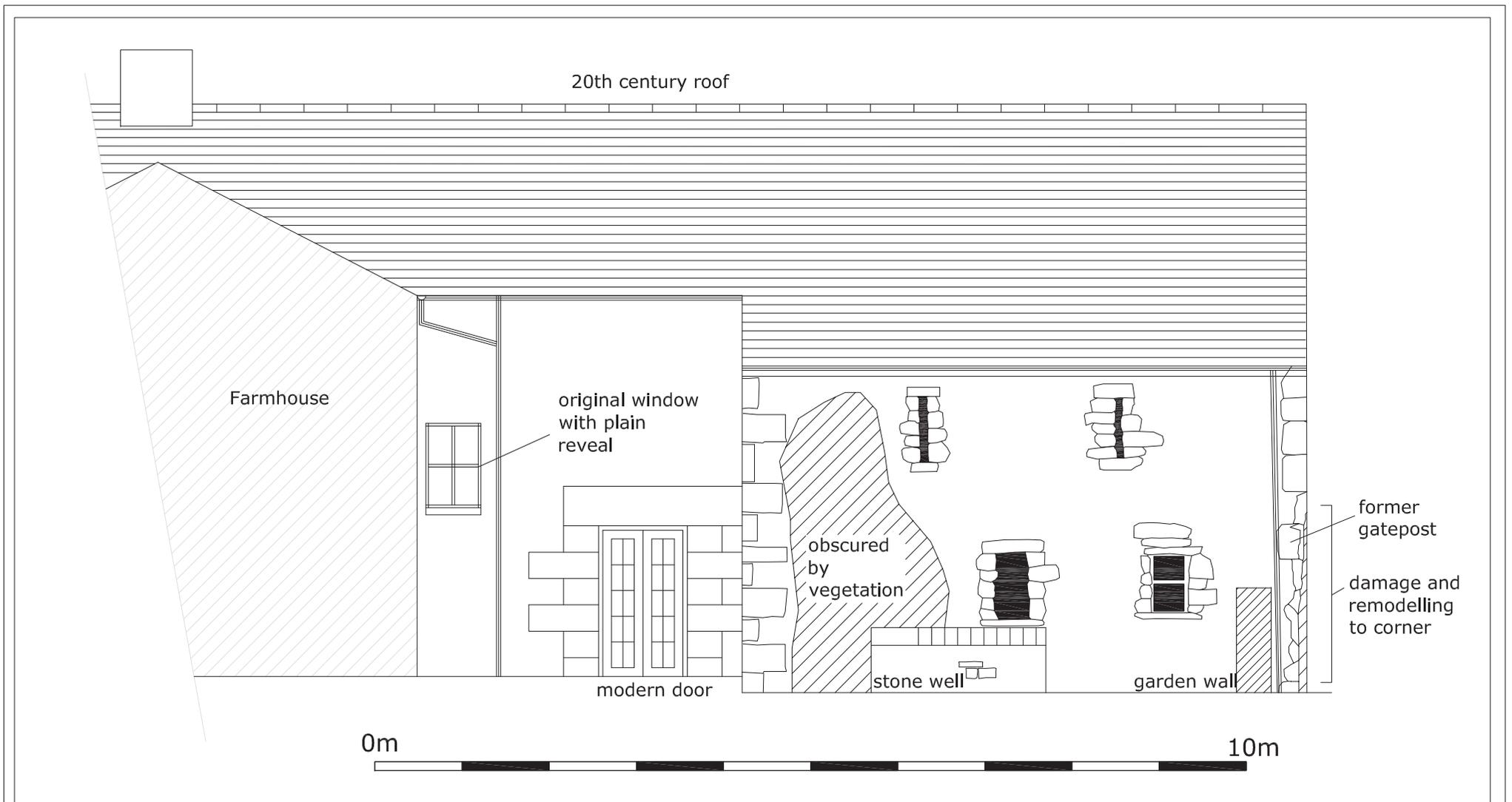


Figure 3: Western Elevation

Figure is for the purposes of illustrating archaeological and historical information only. Do not scale from this drawing.

Not to scale

Minerva Heritage Ltd
 14 Briery St
 Lancaster
 LA1 5RD



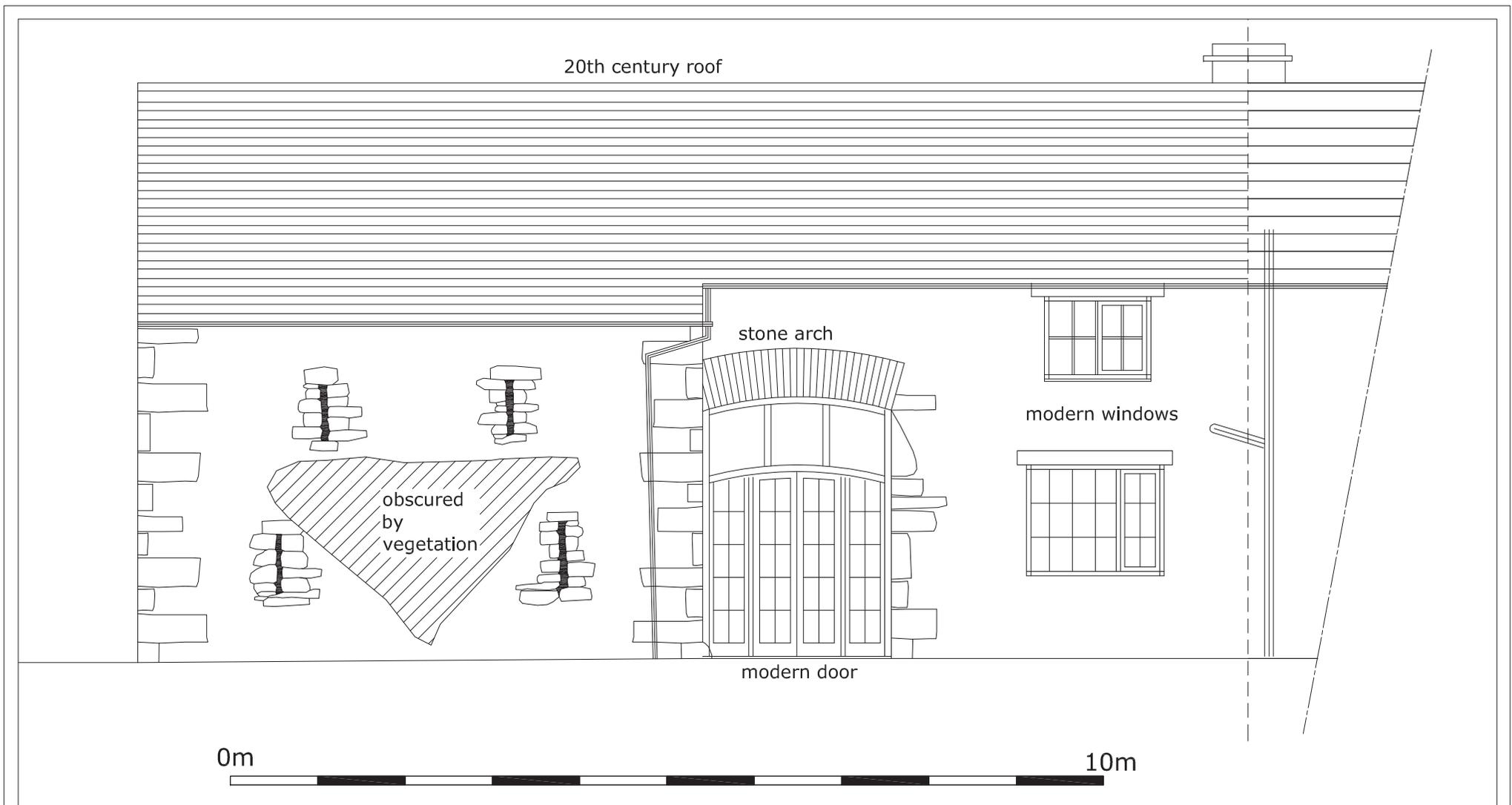


Figure 4: Eastern Elevation

Not to scale

Figure is for the purposes of illustrating archaeological and historical information only. Do not scale from this drawing.

Minerva Heritage Ltd
 14 Briery St
 Lancaster
 LA1 5RD



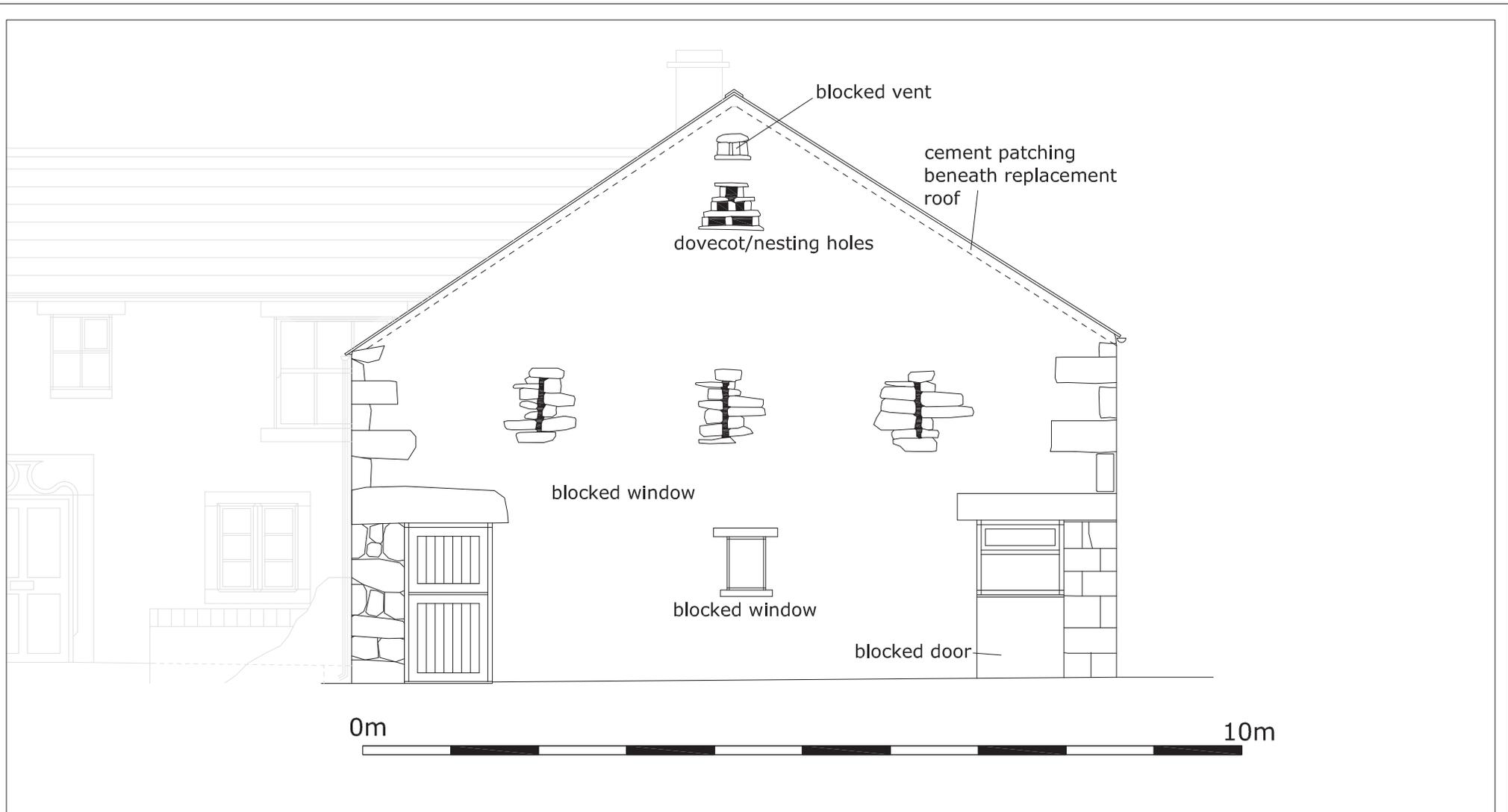


Figure 5: Southern Elevation

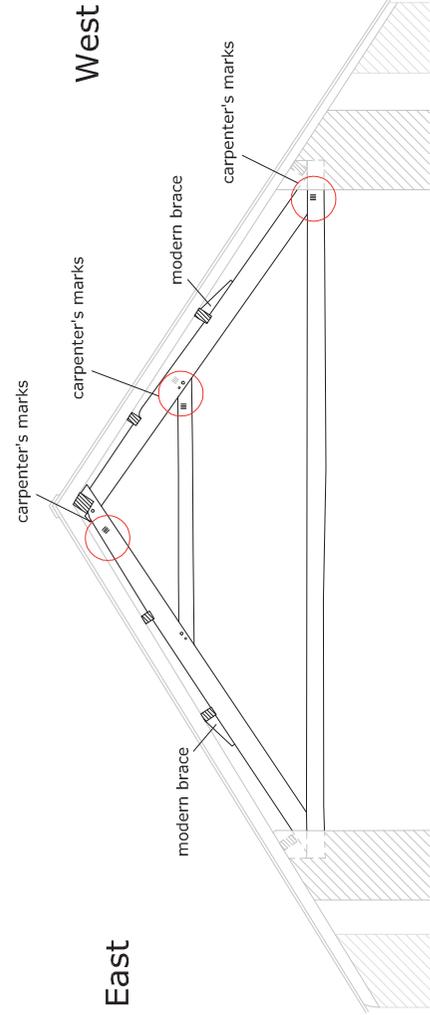
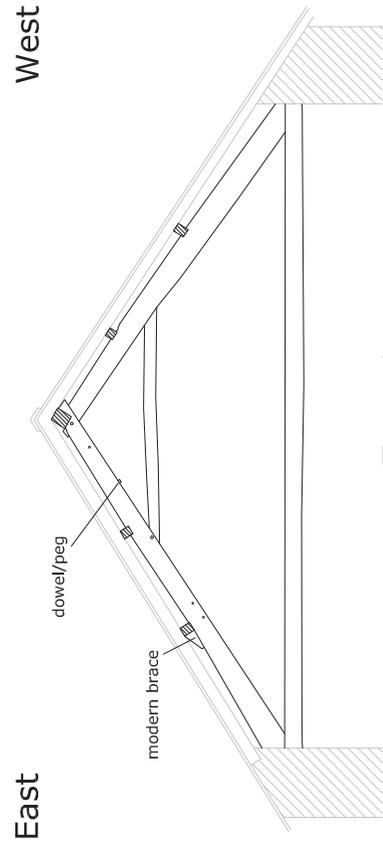
Not to scale

Figure is for the purposes of illustrating archaeological and historical information only. Do not scale from this drawing.

Minerva Heritage Ltd
 14 Briery St
 Lancaster
 LA1 5RD



**Figure 6:
Trusses 1-3
(north-facing
sections)**



Not to scale

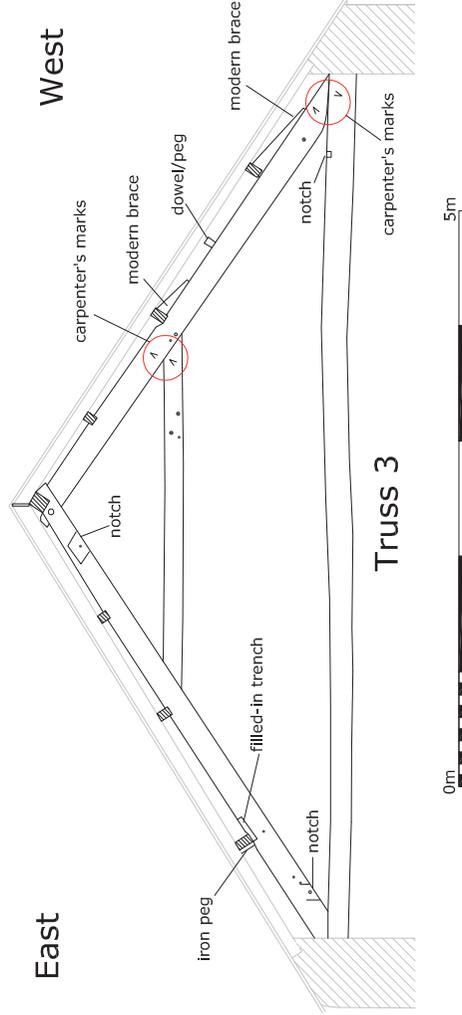


Figure is for the purposes of illustrating archaeological and historical information only.
Do not scale from this drawing.

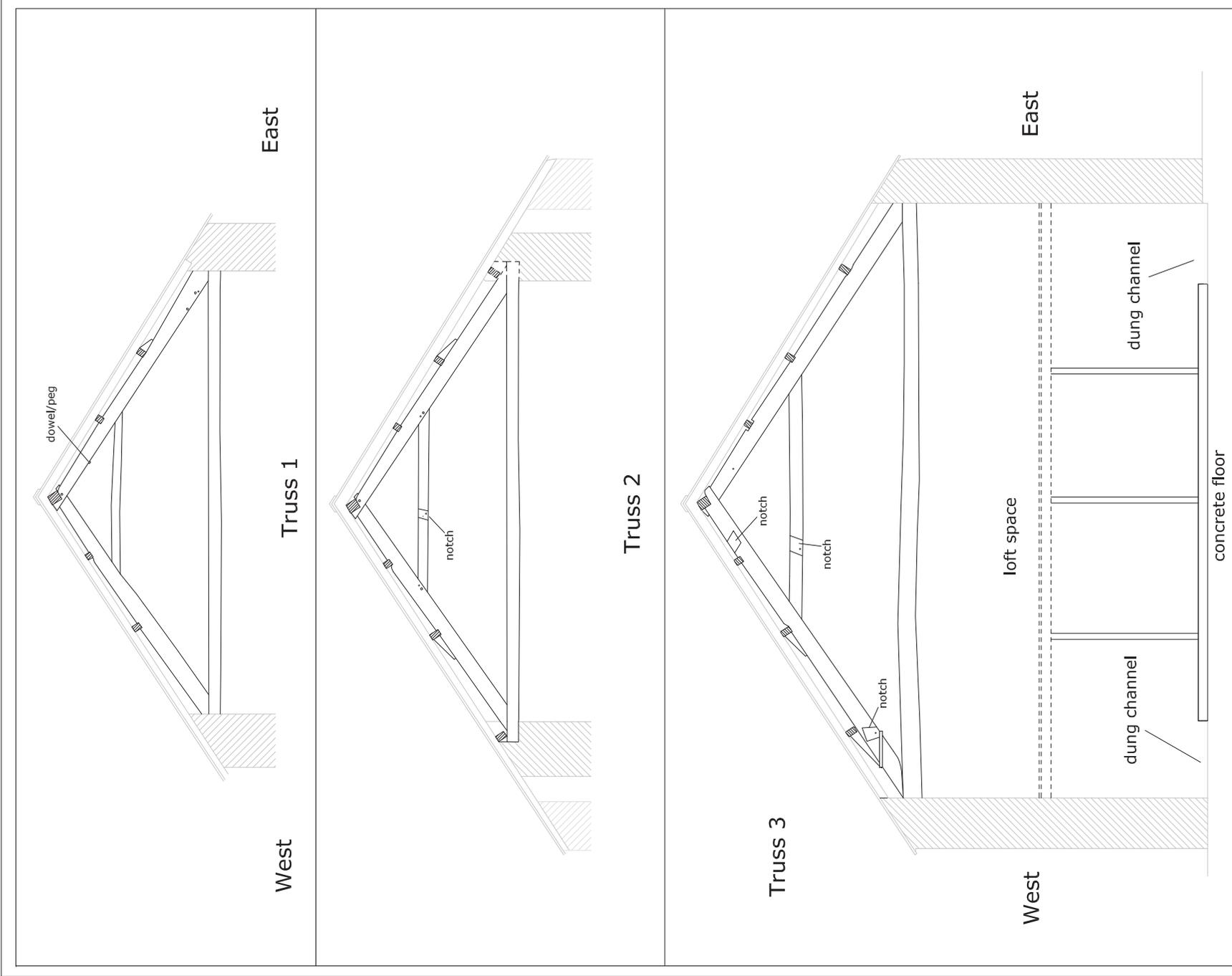


Figure 7: Trusses 1-3 (south-facing sections) including barn cross section

Not to scale

Figure is for the purposes of illustrating archaeological and historical information only. Do not scale from this drawing.

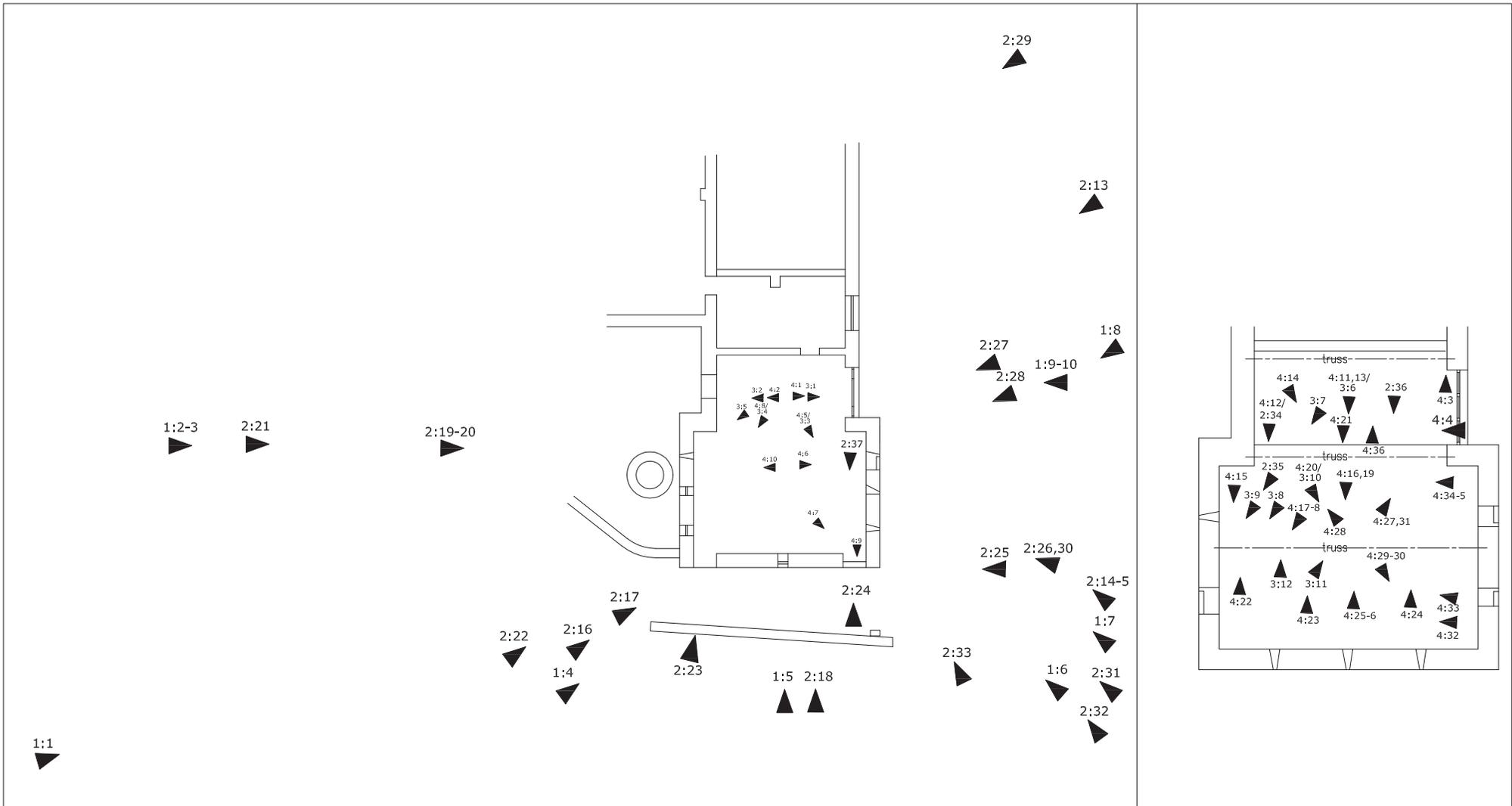


Figure 8: Archive Photography Plan

Figure is for the purposes of illustrating archaeological and historical information only. Do not scale from this drawing.

Not to scale



Plates



Plate 1: Yates' Map of Lancashire 1786, extract

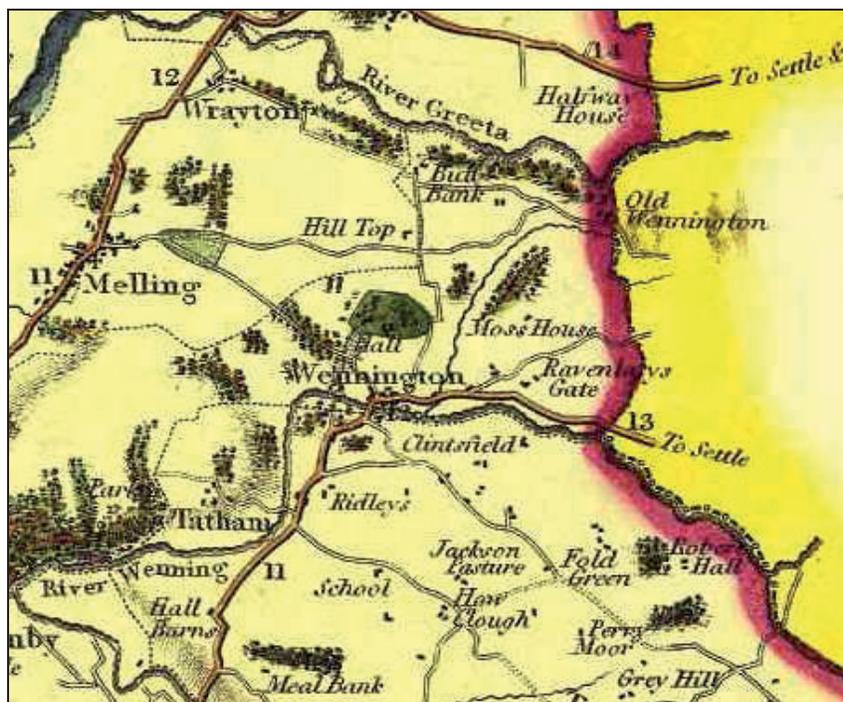


Plate 2: Greenwood's Map of Lancashire 1818

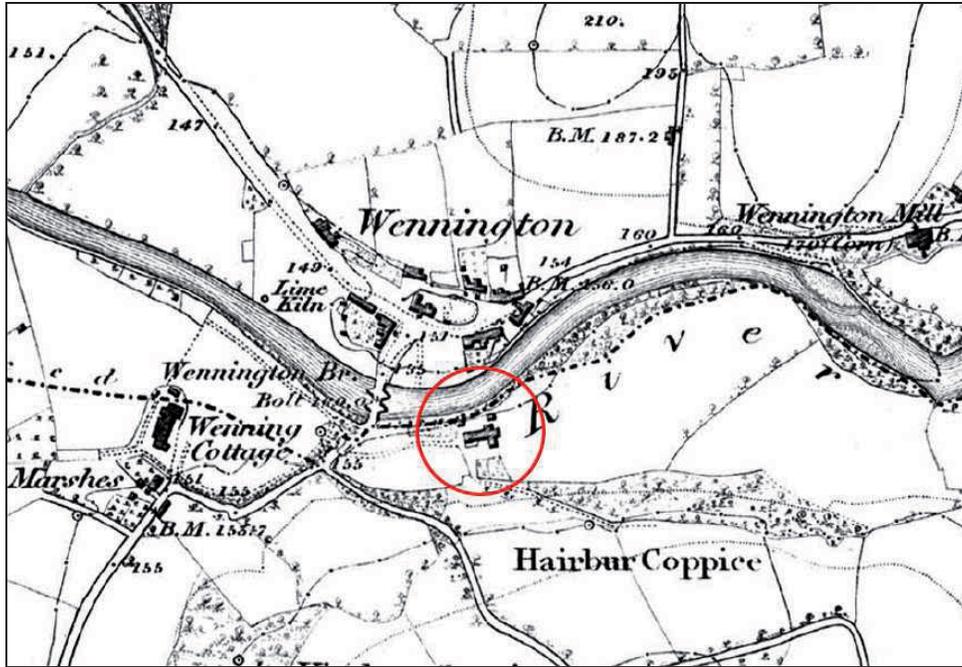


Plate 3: Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map 1847, extract

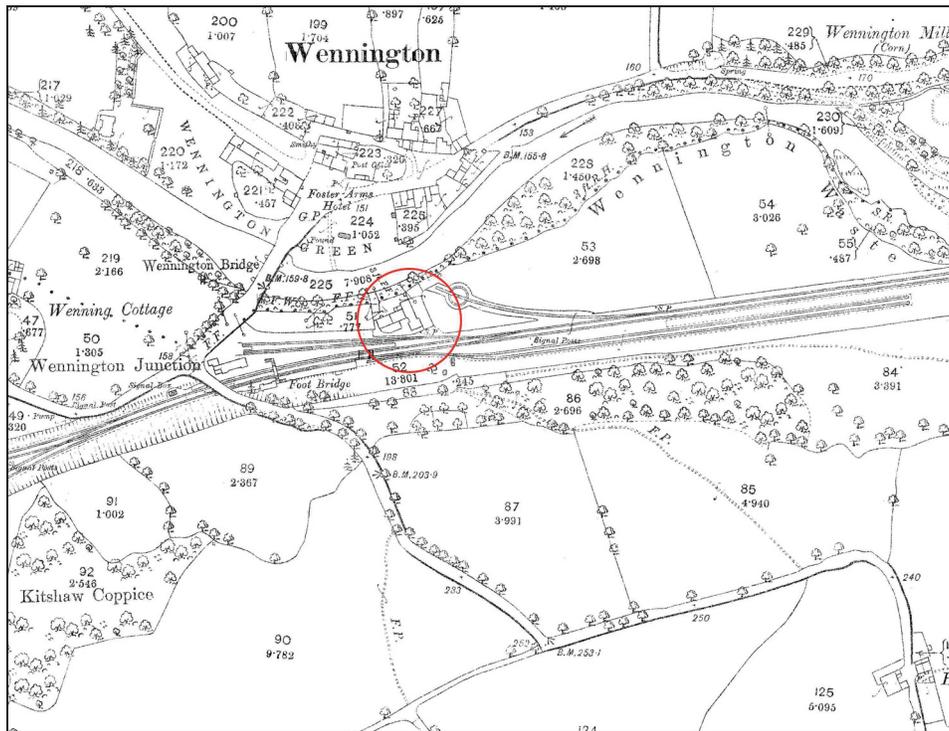


Plate 4: Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map 1893, extract



Plate 5: Western Elevation, facing east



Plate 6: Eastern Elevation, facing west



Plate 7: Southern Gable, facing north-east



Plate 8: Former farmhouse gable-end chimney in roof of barn extension, facing east-north-east



Plate 9: Modern roof and wooden frame over original trusses, facing south



Plate 10: Truss 2 mounted onto wall, facing north-east



Plate 11: Carpenter's Mark ('III') at tie-beam terminus of Truss 2, facing south



Plate 12: Carpenter's Marks ('III') at ridge-end of eastern principal rafter and western end of collar, Truss 2, facing south



Plate 13: Carpenter's Marks ('V') at western tie-beam terminus, Truss 3, facing south

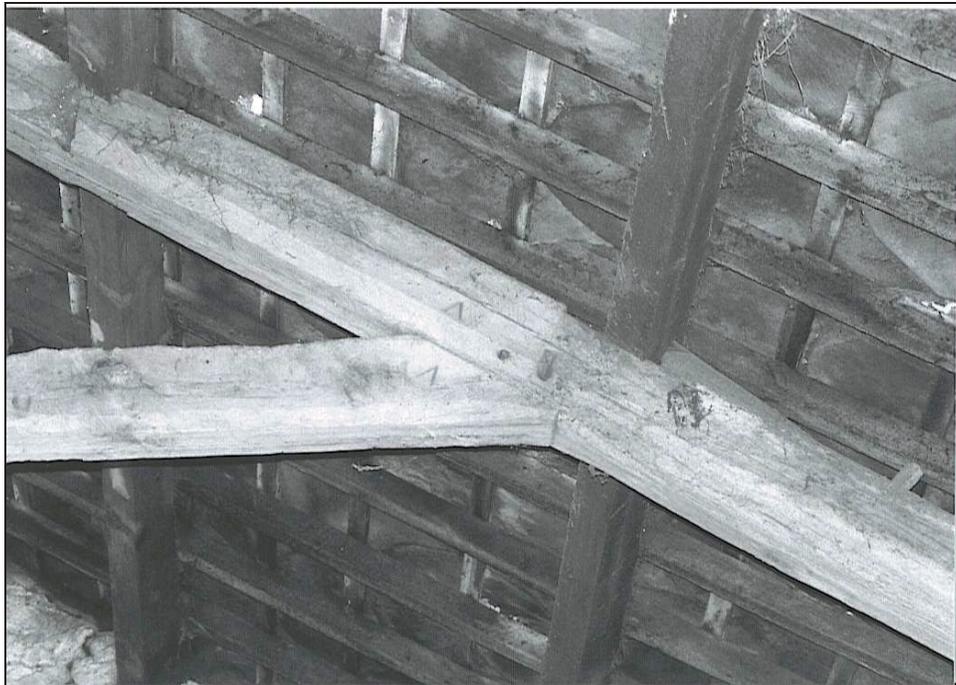


Plate 14: Carpenter's Marks ('V') at western end of collar and on principal rafter, Truss 3, facing south



Plate 15: Graffito '1879' on Truss 2 tie-beam, facing south



Plate 16: Notch in principal rafter of Truss 3, facing south



Plate 17: Western dung channel, facing south



Plate 18: Eastern dung channel, facing south



Plate 19: Loft (Room 2), facing west



Plate 20: Former winnowing door in Room 3, facing south



Plate 21: Lintel above former cart door in Room 3, facing up



Plate 22: Lintel above former cart door in Room 3, facing east

Appendix 1: Project Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING
AT STATION FARM COTTAGE, SPOUT LANE, WENNINGTON
(SD 6179 6995)

Prepared on behalf of Lancaster City Council for Mr & Mrs Harrison, applicants

1. Summary

Planning permission and Listed Building Consent (1/07/00644/CU & 1/07/00646/LB) has been granted by Lancaster City Council for the conversion of attached barn to provide additional living accommodation at Station Farm Cottage, Spout Lane, Wennington. Because of the historic nature of the building Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has been recommended that a record of the buildings should be made before work is carried out.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The building stands at NGR SD 6179 6995, off the B6480, to the south-east of Wennington Bridge, between the railway line and the River Wenning, at the eastern end of Station House.

3. Planning Background

3.1 The proposed development of the house and barn will require the modification of a number of existing openings as well as the creation of new windows), the insertion of new internal subdivisions and rooflights.

3.2 After a recommendation from LCAS, Lancaster City Council has made it a condition (no. 12 of the planning permission and no. 10 of the Listed Building Consent) that:

“No works shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.”

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.

4. Archaeological Background

4.1 Station Farm Cottage and attached barn is a Grade II Listed Building (Lancashire Historic Environment Record PRN 16261), and dates to the early-mid 18th century. The building's national importance has been recognised by virtue of its listing. A site visit on 17th September 2008 noted that although the roof had new slates and battens, the original roof trusses survived, showing evidence for carpenters marks/graffiti. Internal stall divisions have also been retained.

4.2 The Statutory List description is:

“House, early-to-mid C18th. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays. On the ground floor are 2 2-light windows with flat-faced mullions and stone surrounds with a slight chamfer. At the right is a small window with plain reveals. The left-hand window on the 1st floor has a surround with slight chamfer; the others have plain reveals. The door has a cyma-moulded surround with an ogee shape on the lintel. Chimney to right of left-hand bay. Inside, the left-hand room appears to have a shouldered stone fireplace. The barn projects forwards at right angles to the right and has been partly converted into living accommodation. Its west wall, at right angles to the house facade, has a window with plain reveals and a door with long-and-short jambs. To the right the wider shippon end projects forwards.”

5. Requirement for Recording

5.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment, providing information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. Alterations to such buildings remove evidence for the past uses and occupation of the buildings and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret the buildings.

5.2 Farm buildings are also 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 how they were adapted to meet changes in agricultural practices and economics. They also they show the vernacular or traditional building materials and methods of their locality. 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.

5.3 A drawn and photographic record of the building preserves 'by record' information which is lost during alteration.

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 barn remains in a largely unaltered state and both a ground floor plan and section are required (1:100 and 1:50 respectively). 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 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.

7.3 The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

- truss positions and form
- 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

7.5 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 building/complex are required, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building. These must be taken with a Medium or Large Format camera. Detailed photographs of areas to be affected are also required and are to be taken with a Medium or Large Format camera with perspective control. All 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.

8.2 This basic photographic record is also to be supplemented by colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. decorative finishes.

8.3 The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.

8.4 Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a buildings designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builders intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.

8.5 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.

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

8.7 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.

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

8.9 All archive 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.

8.10 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.

8.11 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.

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

11. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

A written report shall be produced. This will include:

11.1 The location of the building, including name or street name and number, town, civil parish, and National Grid Reference. Details of listing or scheduling.

11.2 The date when the record was made and the names of the recorders and the organisation which employs them (e.g. Unit name) as well as the reason for the record (to meet the requirements of a planning condition) and quoting the relevant planning application or Listed Building Consent reference (see 1. Summary).

11.3 A detailed description of the building. This should describe the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be included if known. The purpose of this is to describe the building when no fuller record

is required or to serve as an introduction to a more detailed record that may follow.

11.4 An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis.

11.5 An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building.

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

11.7 Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location.

11.8. Relevant information from other readily available sources and from other people such as owners, building contractors or architects) who may be familiar with the building. Sources of such information should be given.

11.9 A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example its relationship to local settlement patterns, particularly settlement patterns contemporary with the building, to a field system, to a park, garden, moat, graveyard or other man made landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings, its visual importance as a landmark, etc.

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

11.11 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500 with the building(s) being recorded clearly marked; photographs used to illustrate key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. Extracts from all historic maps studied during the map analysis stage (section 6.) are also to be included within the report with the building/buildings of interest clearly visible. All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.

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

11.13 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Printed adhesive labels are also acceptable. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

12. Deposition of archive

12.1 The ARCHIVE resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, Bow Lane, Preston, PR1 2RE, tel: 01772 533039, e-mail: record.office@ed.lancss.gov.uk, 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 Historic Environment 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 Historic Environment Record within 12 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork, and 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 Conservation Officer at Lancaster City 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 web-site. 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 Any queries about the contents of the specification should be addressed to the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Lancashire County Council, Highways and Environmental Management, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston PPR1 8RD Tel 01772 531734, fax 01772 533423

Doug Moir

Planning Officer (Archaeology)

E-mail: Douglas.moir@env.lancscc.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: Written Scheme of Investigation



Station Farm Barn, Spout Lane, Wennington, Lancashire: A Specification for a Programme of Archaeological Building Recording

For Mr and Mrs Harrison

Job Number SFC001
NGR: SD 6179 6995
Planning Application Number: 1/07/00644/CU

Minerva Heritage Ltd
October 2008

Summary

Mr and Mrs Harrison have requested that Minerva Heritage Ltd submit proposals for a programme of archaeological building recording to investigate a building at Station Farm Barn, Spout Lane, Wennington, Lancashire (NGR SD 6179 6995), prior to proposed conversion into additional living accommodation.

The building proposed for conversion is a stone-built barn attached to the Station Farm Cottage. The entire complex is a Grade II Listed Building (Historic Environment Record no PRN 16261). As part of the grant of Planning Approval and Listed Building Permission 1/07/00646/LB, a project brief detailing a programme of archaeological building recording required to secure an appropriate record of the building was produced by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) in October 2008.

This document outlines the methodology to be employed in the various stages of the archaeological building recording project. This document takes the form of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), and has been produced in response to the brief issued by LCAS. The current WSI was produced in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2nd Edn* (English Heritage 1991), English Heritage guidelines (*Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*, 2006) and guidance issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001).

Site Location

The proposed development site occupies land to the south-east of Wennington Bridge, between the River Wenning and the railway line (NGR SD 6179 6995). Wennington is located approximately 18km to the east-north-east of Lancaster, and 10km to the south of Kirby Lonsdale.

Project Context

Mr and Mrs Harrison have proposed to convert the barn building into additional living accommodation. The building is recognised as being of historical significance and of national importance by dint of its inclusion on the National List of Historic Buildings. The development comprises modification of a number of original features, the insertion of new windows and rooflights and layout alterations. LCAS therefore recommended the implementation of a programme of archaeological building recording prior to any development, in accordance with governmental guidance in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment*.

The collection of historic agricultural buildings in the North West is vulnerable to modification, conversion and demolition. There is a need to ensure that they are recorded and thus preserved when faced with conversion. The building comprising the subject of the current project is believed to have been constructed in the mid 18th century or earlier. This archaeological building recording will propose methods of investigation considered appropriate to preserve the building by record and fulfil the requirements of the LCAS brief.

Minerva Heritage Ltd was invited by Mr and Mrs Harrison to undertake a programme of archaeological building recording in October 2008. This WSI has been produced in response to a written brief issued by LCAS in October 2008.

Project Aims

General:

A programme of archaeological building investigation and recording will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource associated with a specified building, structure or complex. It will draw on existing records (both archaeological and historical sources) and fieldwork. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the IFA. The programme will result in the production of drawings, an ordered accessible archive and a report (IFA 2001).

The IFA defines archaeological building investigation and recording (ABIR) as:

“a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including buried components, on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater.” (ibid)

The purpose of ABIR is to examine a specified building, structure or complex, and its setting, in order to inform either (*ibid*):

- *“The formulation of a strategy for the conservation, alteration, demolition, repair or management of a building, or structure, or complex and its setting”*
- *“To seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results.”*

The archaeological work is designed to mitigate the impact of the proposed development. This programme of archaeological building recording will consist of a detailed building record made in advance of any conversion of the stone barn attached to Station Farm Cottage.

Specific:

- Relevant sources will be consulted in order to rapidly collate the available historic evidence and provide a historical context for the building.
- Production of a written record of the building to present a description of the building’s plan, form, function, age, development sequence and construction materials, within a historical context.
- Production of an illustrative photographic record of the building, to record the interior and exterior of the building, any features of archaeological or architectural significance, and its setting within the immediate landscape.
- Production of scaled plans of the building, showing its relationship to nearby buildings or other significant features, and the locations of detail photographs.
- Production of scaled elevations of the building prior to demolition.
- Production of scaled sections of the building showing its vertical relationships, where appropriate.
- The report will be published through the Lancashire Council Historic Environment Record, and a professional archive will be produced.

Methodology

Rapid map regression:

Historic evidence will be collected, comprising a rapid systematic examination of available documentation relating to the building proposed for conversion. This includes historical documents held in museums, libraries or other archives, and any other relevant sources such as documents held by the land owners or Trade and Business Directories. Relevant unpublished material, including academic research reports and archives held by archaeological contractors/consultants prior to deposition in publicly accessible museum archives, will also be consulted where available. Written and reported evidence will be complemented by cartographic and photograph evidence where available, and copies of cartographic and photograph evidence will be made for inclusion in the final report where appropriate.

The principal sources of information for the area comprising the proposed development site are likely to be held in the County Records Office at Preston, and the Local Studies Library in Lancaster.

Written Record:

This will incorporate relevant documentary research using all available and appropriate resources. The written record will comprise:

- The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
- A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area). Non-statutory designations (historic parks and gardens registers, local lists etc) may be added. The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
- A table of contents and a list of illustrations or figures.
- If appropriate, a summary of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known. The purpose of such an expansion is to describe the building when no fuller record is necessary, to serve as an introduction to the more detailed body of the record that may follow, and to satisfy those users who may need no more than a summary of the report's findings.
- An introduction, setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints which limited the achievement of objectives. Where appropriate the brief for the work or the project design should be stated or appended.
- Acknowledgements to all those who made significant contributions, practical, intellectual or financial, to the record or its analysis, or who gave permission for copyright items to be reproduced.
- Full bibliographic and other references, or a list of the sources consulted (in long reports it is preferable to include both). Websites which may prove to be ephemeral should be avoided as references wherever possible; where their use is unavoidable the date on which the site was consulted should be noted.

Photographic Record:

This will be carried out using a TLR Medium Format camera loaded with Black and White ISO120 film. 35mm SLR cameras loaded with ISO200 colour slide film will record colour detail where colour is an aspect requiring recording, and high quality wide-angle digital photography will record the site for the purposes of illustrating the report. Halogen lighting will be used where necessary. All detail shots and a selection of general shots will incorporate a suitably-dimensioned graduated metric scale. The photographic record will comprise:

- A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
- The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.
- Further views may be desirable to indicate the original design intentions of the builder or architect, where these are known from documentary sources or can be inferred from the building or its setting. In the case of building elevations which have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may again be appropriate.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.
- Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development or use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. When photographing details it can be helpful to include a clearly marked and suitably sized scale next to the subject and parallel to one edge of the photograph.
- Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
- Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or machinery, if not adequately captured by transcription. A contemporaneous transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret.
- Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history (for example, a cheese press or a malt shovel), where not sufficiently treated in general photographs. Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs, present in the building and illustrating its development or that of its site. The copyright owner's consent to reproduce such may be required.

Drawn Record:

This will utilise available and appropriate modern and historical plans, principally comprising architects drawings of the building 'as existing' to be used as base drawings. The drawing record will comprise:

- Plans, sections, elevations and detail drawings. Sketches may be roughly dimensioned, and dimensions on scaled base drawings will be calculated using hand-measured survey techniques.
- A site plan, typically at 1:500 or 1:1250, relating the building to other structures and to related topographical and landscape features.
- A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs.
- Copies of earlier drawings where relevant to the building's history.

Reporting

A report will be produced to present the results of the archaeological building recording. This document will include:

- A front cover with the relevant planning application number relating to the proposed development, and its national grid reference
- A site location plan tied into the National Grid
- A non-technical summary
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- Dates during which the project was undertaken and by whom
- An architects plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs
- Scaled plans, section drawings, elevations and photographs
- Appropriate descriptions to accompany photographs of the building
- Index to and location of the project archive
- References
- The original LCAS specification and Minerva Heritage WSI as appendices

Three copies of the report will be submitted to the Lancashire County Historic Environment Record within two months of completion of the project.

Copyright:

Minerva Heritage shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design.

Archive:

The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will form the core of a documentary archive which will be produced according to best practice guidelines issued by the Archaeological Archives Forum (*Brown 2007*).

- All paper, photographic and born-digital records or other material will be collated, curated and indexed prior to the submission of a copy of the final report to the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Record.
- The archive resulting from the project will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, Preston, to a timetable agreed with LCAS, following consultation with the Planning Authority.
- The copy of the final report will be accompanied by an index to the documentary archive. On completion of the project Minerva Heritage Ltd will complete the obligatory fields of the OASIS form and submit an electronic version of the report to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis>).

Resources and Timetabling

The project will be under the management of Chris Healey BA, AIFA, Archaeologist at Minerva Heritage Ltd. At present no firm start date has been agreed, although the client has expressed the wish to begin the desk-based assessment at the earliest opportunity. It is anticipated that the project will take no more than 2 man-days to complete the fieldwork, and a day to undertake the rapid desk-based survey.

Health and Safety

All archaeological work will follow SCAUM guidelines (Allen and St John Holt 1986) in addition to relevant Health and Safety legislation, and will be carried out in accordance with the standards and guidance described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists document entitled *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording* (IFA 2001). All staff visiting the building and surrounding areas will wear relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and maintain contact with a nominated person at regular agreed intervals throughout the visit. The building proposed for conversion is part of a domestic dwelling, and a risk assessment reflecting this will be conducted prior to commencing any work.

REFERENCES

- Allen, JL and St John Holt, A 1986 *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*, Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM)
- Brown, D, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archive Forum, London
- DoE (Department of the Environment) 1990, *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 Planning and the Historic Environment*
- DoE (Department of the Environment) 1990, *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*
- English Heritage 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd Edn*, London
- English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, London
- Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 'Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures', Revised edn

Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Photographic Record pro forma				Film Type: Medium	ISO: 120 Roll
FILM NO: 1				Format Monochrome	
Frame	Date	Site	Taken by	Description	Direction Facing
1	3/11/08	SFC001	CH	General Site Shot	ENE
2	" "	" "	" "	General Barn Exterior	E
3	" "	" "	" "	" " "	E
4	" "	" "	" "	General Shot, Southern Elevation	ENE
5	" "	" "	" "	Dovecot/Nesting Boxes in Southern Elevation near ridge	N
6	" "	" "	" "	General Barn Exterior	NW
7	" "	" "	" "	" " "	NW
8	" "	" "	" "	" " "	SW
9	" "	" "	" "	" " ", shows arch over former cart door	W
10	" "	" "	" "	" " "	W
Photographic Record pro forma				Film Type: Black and white	ISO: 400
FILM NO: 2					
Frame	Date	Site	Taken by	Description	Direction Facing
13	3/11/08	SFC001	CH	General Exterior	SW
14	" "	" "	" "	" "	WNW
15	" "	" "	" "	" "	WNW
16	" "	" "	" "	" "	ENE
17	" "	" "	" "	" "; Southern Elevation	ENE
18	" "	" "	" "	Southern Elevation, dovecot and nesting boxes	NE
19	" "	" "	" "	General Exterior: Western Elevation	E
20	" "	" "	" "	" "	E
21	" "	" "	" "	" "	E
22	" "	" "	" "	General Exterior	NE
23	" "	" "	" "	Doorway in south elevation using former gatepost as lintel	N
24	" "	" "	" "	Blocked doorway in south elevation	N
25	" "	" "	" "	Emphasised quoins in SE corner: exterior shot	W
26	" "	" "	" "	General exterior shots: eastern elevation	W
27	" "	" "	" "	General exterior shot: cart door in eastern elevation	WSW
28	" "	" "	" "	General exterior shots: eastern elevation	WSW
29	" "	" "	" "	General exterior shots: eastern elevation	WSW
30	" "	" "	" "	General exterior shots: eastern elevation	WSW
31	" "	" "	" "	General exterior shots: south and eastern elevation	NW
32	" "	" "	" "	General exterior shots: south and eastern elevation	NW
33	" "	" "	" "	General shot, eastern elevation	NNW

34	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 2 detail: Carpenter’s Marks (‘III’) on tie-beam	S up
35	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3 detail: Carpenter’s Marks (‘V’) on tie-beam and principal rafter	SSE up
36	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3 general shot	S up
Photographic Record pro forma FILM NO: 3				Film Type: Medium Format Monochrome	ISO: 120 Roll
Frame	Date	Site	Taken by	Description	Direction Facing
1	14/11/08	SFC001	CH	Former Cart Door and replacement French Doors	E
2	“ “	“ “	“ “	Replacement French Doors beneath original lintel in western elevation	W
3	“ “	“ “	“ “	General Interior, Ground Floor: Former Dung Channel Area	SE
4	“ “	“ “	“ “	General Interior Shot: Dung Channel and Loft Floor above	SW
5	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 2 Detail: Carpenter’s Marks (‘III’) on tie-beam	SW up
6	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 2 Detail: Carpenter’s Marks (‘III’) on collar	S up
7	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3 Detail: Carpenter’s Marks (‘V’) on collar and principal rafter	S up
8	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3 Detail: Carpenter’s Marks (‘V’) on principal rafter and tie-beam	SW
9	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3 Detail: Notch and pegs near ridge on principal rafters	SW up
10	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 2 General Shot – includes roof frame	SSE up
11	“ “	“ “	“ “	Trusses 2-3 and Roof frame	NE
12	“ “	“ “	“ “	Trusses 2-3 and Roof frame	N
Photographic Record pro forma FILM NO: 4				Film Type: Black and white	ISO: 400
Frame	Date	Site	Taken by	Description	Direction Facing
1	14/11/08	SFC001	CH	Former Cart Door	E
2	“ “	“ “	“ “	Replacement doors in eastern elevation beneath original lintel	W
3	“ “	“ “	“ “	Cart door lintel, detail	N up
4	“ “	“ “	“ “	“” “”	“”
5	“ “	“ “	“ “	East dung channel: General Interior of Ground Floor	SSE
6	“ “	“ “	“ “	Slit windows in eastern elevation of ground floor	E
7	“ “	“ “	“ “	Blocked door and slit window at south end of dung channel	SE
8	“ “	“ “	“ “	Western dung channel area, ground floor	SSW
9	“ “	“ “	“ “	Lintel above doorway in southern elevation	S up
10	“ “	“ “	“ “	Windows in western elevation, general shippon interior	W
11	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 2 detail: Carpenter’s Marks (‘III’) on collar and both rafters	S up

12	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 2 detail: Carpenter’s Marks (‘III’) in collar and rafter	“”
13	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 2 detail: Carpenter’s Marks (‘III’) on rafter by ridge	“”
14	“ “	“ “	“ “	General Interior shot, roof space and southern elevation	“”
15	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3 detail: Carpenter’s Marks (‘V’) in collar and rafter	“”
16	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3 detail: Notch and peg in rafters by ridge purlin	“”
17	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3 detail: Carpenter’s Marks (‘V’) in tie-beam and rafter	SW
18	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3 detail: Carpenter’s Marks (‘V’) in collar and rafter	SSW
19	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3 detail: Notch and peg in rafters by ridge purlin	S
20	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3	SE
21	“ “	“ “	“ “	Graffito ‘1879’ on north face, Truss 2 tie-beam	S
22	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3: Notch and peghole, also modern blocks	N
23	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3: Collar detail NB Notches	N
24	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3 collar detail	N
25	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 3 collar and ridge	N
26	“ “	“ “	“ “	Roof frame general shot	N
27	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss 2 general shot	NE
28	“ “	“ “	“ “	“” “”	NW
29	“ “	“ “	“ “	Loft interior, General shot	SE
30	“ “	“ “	“ “	“” “”	SE
31	“ “	“ “	“ “	Cart door lintel, general shot	ENE
32	“ “	“ “	“ “	Loft interior general shot	W
33	“ “	“ “	“ “	“” “”	WNW
34	“ “	“ “	“ “	“” “”	W
35	“ “	“ “	“ “	“” “”	W
36	“ “	“ “	“ “	Truss General Shot	N