

BARN AT SULLOM SIDE FARM, STRICKENS LANE, BARNACRE, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Mrs Edith Gorst

Planning application ref.:
2/13/00632

NGR: 352416 444888

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July 2016



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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application to convert a barn at Sullom Side Farm, Strickens Lane, Barnacre, Preston, Lancashire, a condition was placed on the decision notice by Lancaster City Council requiring that a record of the building be made beforehand to better understand its historical development and significance. Following the provision of a project design by Greenlane Archaeology the work on site was carried out in June 2016.

The farm at Sullom Side is marked on the tithe map of 1839 and possibly on Yates's 1786 map of Lancashire, however, other information about the site pre-dating the mid-19th century is remarkably scarce. Early maps show that the barn was not built until between 1844 and 1891, and while much of the original fabric remains it was subject to a number of alterations and changes, largely as a result of changes in the way in which it was used. The survival of a considerable amount of its original fabric makes it of some interest, but it also represents a relatively unusual form of threshing barn.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Mrs Gorst for commissioning the project and providing information about the building, and the 'as existing' architect's drawings of the site, which were produced by NWA Architectural. In addition thanks are also due to her family for their help on site during the building recording.

The building recording was carried out by Dan Elsworth. The desk-based assessment was carried out by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace both of whom wrote this report. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace. The report was edited by Jo Dawson and the project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

1. Introduction

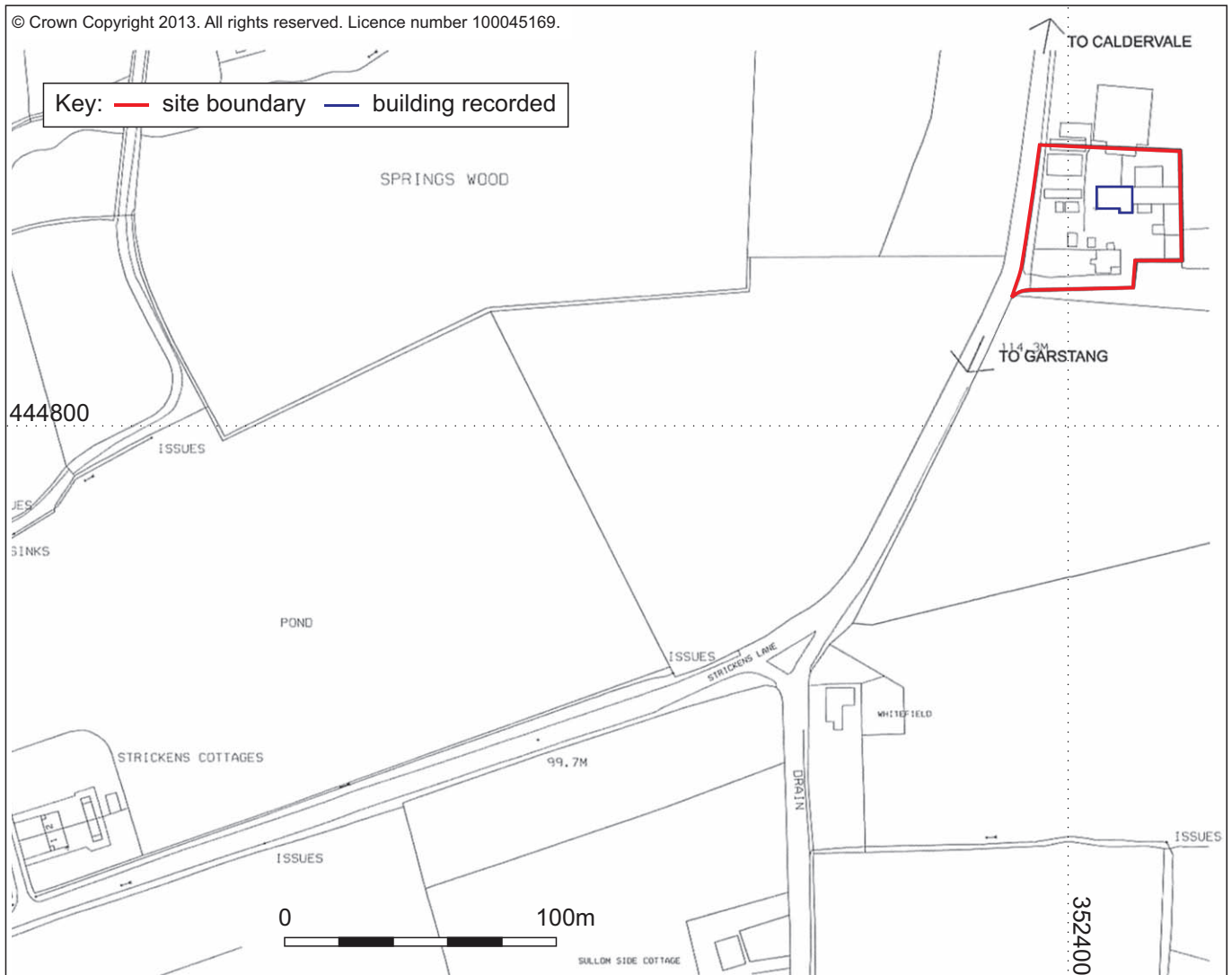
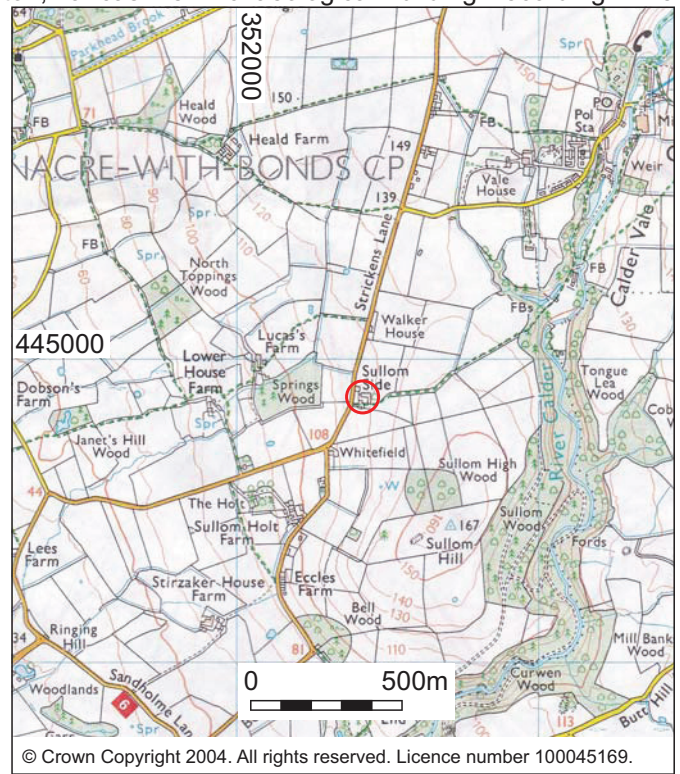
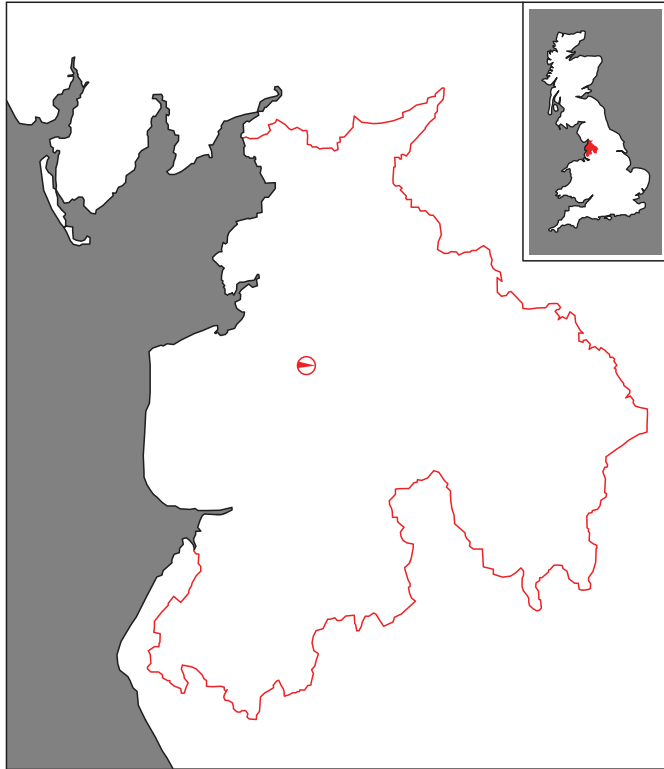
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. 2/13/00632) for the conversion of a barn at Sullom Side Farm, Strickens Lane, Barnacre, Preston, Lancashire (NGR 352416 444888), into a dwelling, a condition (No. 9) was placed on the decision notice by Wyre Borough Council, requiring that the building be subject to an archaeological building recording. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by Mrs Edith Gorst (hereafter 'the client') to carry out the archaeological building recording. In response to a brief produced by Doug Moir Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design for the work (Appendix 1), and the building recording was carried out in June 2016.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located approximately 3km south-east of Garstang, between the M6, 1.6km to the west, and the River Calder, 650m to the east (Ordnance Survey 2004; Figure 1). The site is approximately 120m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2004).

1.2.2 The site is situated just to the east of a major boundary fault between the softer Permo-Triassic rocks and the harder Carboniferous, with the high Bowland fells to the east forming a substantial block of strong sandstone (Countryside Commission 1998, 93). The area is in a transition zone between lowland and upland, although this is softened by thick glacial deposits not found on the higher ground to the east, and the landscape is typified by gentle rolling landscape occupied by numerous large farms and country estates making the most of the better land away from lower-lying wetland areas, although many of these were reclaimed in the post-medieval period (*ibid*).



Client: Mrs Edith Gorst

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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised two separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). A suitable archive has been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and CIfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Lancashire Record Office, Preston (LRO):** this was visited in order to examine early maps of the site;
- **Lancaster City Library, Local Studies Collection:** this was visited in order to examine historic directories so that occupiers of the site could be identified;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** additional primary and secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library were also examined to provide information for the site background and map regression.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2 type standards (English Heritage 2006), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building, but discusses its development in terms of its historical context to only a limited extent. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both colour print and digital format, as both 12MB RAW files and jpegs, were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest (see *Appendix 2*). A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced by hand-annotation of printed plots of 'as existing' architect's drawings provided by the client's architect. In addition, cross-sections were produced by hand. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
 - i. external elevations at a scale of 1:100;
 - ii. floor plans at a scale of 1:100;
 - iii. cross-sections at a scale of 1:50.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building (see *Appendix 3*) will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). A copy of this report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital record of the project will be made on the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Map and Image Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail and are not detailed enough to be useful in understanding the development of the property. A building is marked in the area of Sullom Side on Yates's map of 1786 (Yates 1786) but the farm is not labelled. The most useful maps date from 1839 onwards, although the barn itself appears to only be marked after 1846.

3.1.2 **Tithe Map 1839:** the barn had not been built by 1839 (LRO DRB/1/12 1839a; Plate 1). It is located to the north of the buildings shown at Sullom Side on this map (cf. Plate 3). The site falls within plot 389, which the accompanying schedule records as owned by the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon and occupied by Thomas Dobson. Thomas Dobson occupied a number of neighbouring plots at Sullom Side (plots 388, 389, 390, 391, 392 and 662), all of which belonged to the Duke, details of which are recorded in Table 1.

Owner	Occupier	Number	Description	State of Cultivation
His Grace the Duke of Hamilton & Brandon	Thomas Dobson	390	House Outbuildings + lane	-
		391	Higher Field	Pasture
		392	Further three acres	Pasture
		388	Nearer three acres	Pasture
		389	Barn Meadow	Meadow
		662	Lower field	½ meadow ½ oats

Table 1: Details of the plots at Sullom Side farm in the order in which they are recorded in the tithe apportionment of 1839 (LRO DRB/1/12 1839b)

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey 1846:** the barn had still not been built by the time the first edition Ordnance Survey map was surveyed in 1844 (Plate 2).

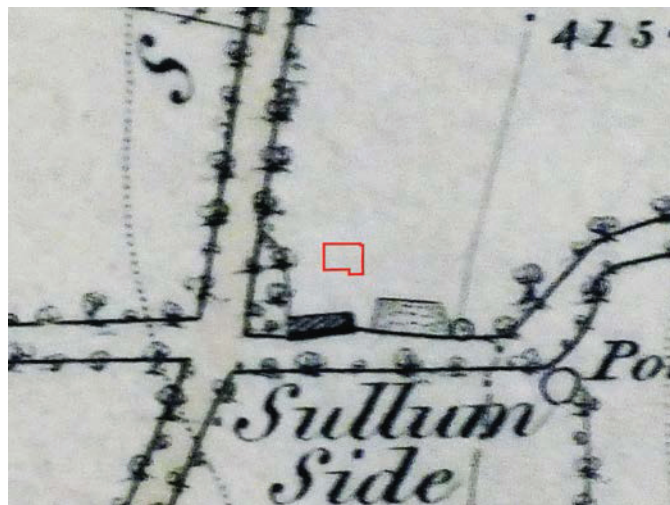
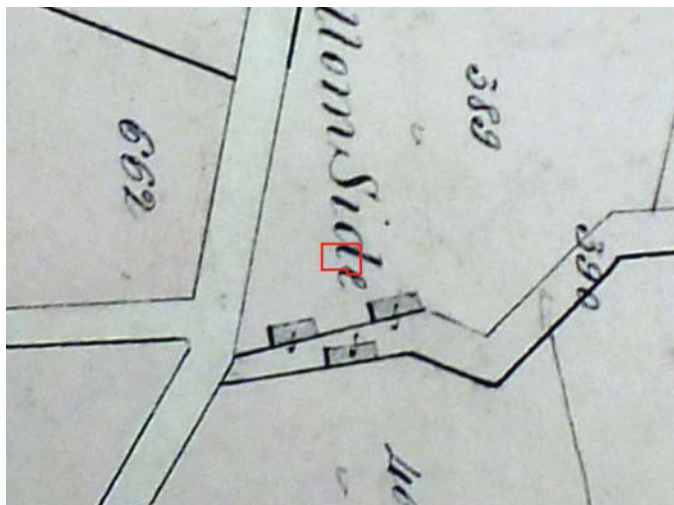


Plate 1 (left): Extract from the Tithe Map of 1839

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1846

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey 1892:** this is the first plan to show the barn in detail (Plate 3), which was surveyed in 1891. The barn relates to the east end of the long east/west range shown on this map, although no internal divisions are shown. The building to the south perhaps relates to the east end of the earlier east/west aligned buildings marked at Sullom Side (to the south), but the earlier map was at a scale of 1:10,560 and as such lacks specific detail. There is a small kink in the north elevation, in line with a small building attached to this side of the range and approximately in line with the east end of the barn as it is today, and the porch appears to be shown on the south side.

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey 1912:** an open-sided building appears to have been added to the east end of the range by 1910 and further additions have been built elsewhere at the farm, but the footprint of the barn is the same as the previous map (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3).

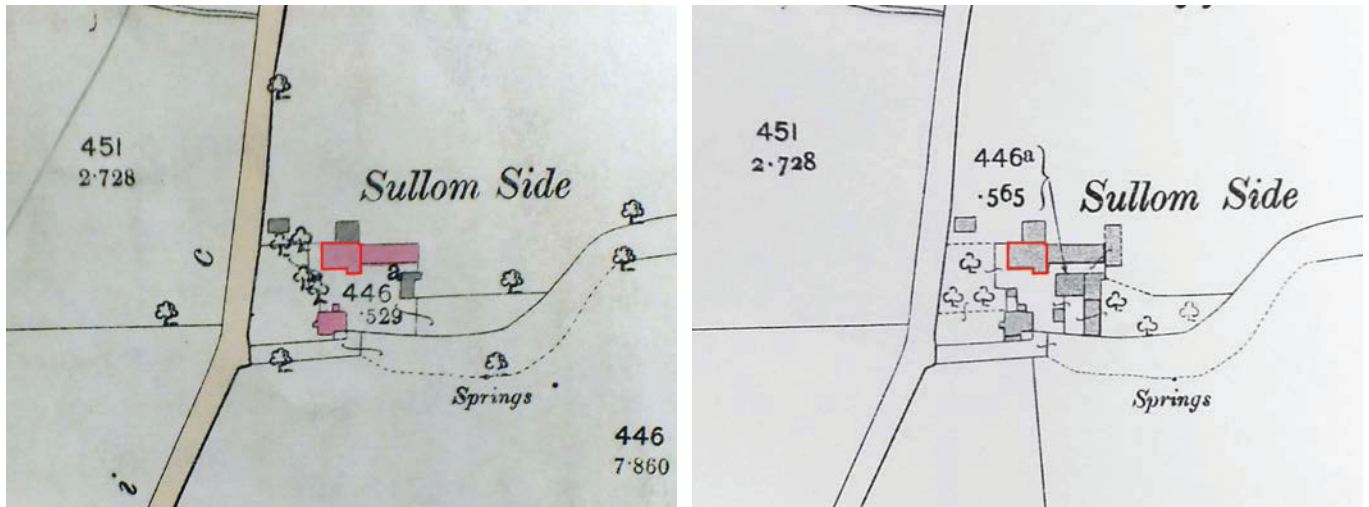


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1892

Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1912

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 **Early History:** Sullom Side Farm is clearly named after the nearby Sullom Hill, to the south-east (see Figure 1), which presumably also gave its name to Sullom High Wood. The meaning of Sullom is uncertain; Ekwall suggests it might be derived from the Old English *Solan hamm*, meaning Sola's settlement (Ekwall 1922, 164). An alternative might be the dative plural of the Norse word *súl* (post) and so meaning 'at the post(s)'. The post (or posts) this is referring to and why it was significant is not known, however, although the hill is said to have been the site of a village fair in about 1800 (Wilcock 2012, 18). In addition, it has been suggested that the nearby Bruna Hill was the site of the 10th century Battle of Brunanburh (Clarkson 2014, 98-99), which is also perhaps relevant. Whatever the meaning the first recorded use of it is in 1246 in the name de Solam (Ekwall 1922, 164), although whether this relates to a settlement at Sullom Side Farm, somewhere nearby, or just a wider region that bore the name is unclear. A number of documents dating to the mid-16th century refer to what appears to be an estate called Sullam formerly belonging to Cockersand Abbey (LRO DDF/1474 1552/2; LRO DDHE/43/4 1538; LRO DDX/102/48 1551), but it is not clear if this is a reference to the same place.

3.2.2 **Sullom Side Farm:** remarkably no documentary reference to Sullom Side Farm predating the tithe map of 1839 could be identified (see Section 3.1.2) and it does not even appear to be listed in the parish registers. Details of some of the occupiers of the site can be ascertained through an examination of various sources, principally early directories and the census, with the earliest occupier, Thomas Dobson, recorded in the tithe apportionment of 1839 (see Section 3.1.2 above). This allows a list of possible occupiers to be produced, as shown in Table 2 and Table 3.

3.2.3 Several of the directories only list the name and occupation and not the name of the farm in Barnacre where the person worked (Table 2). The Dobson family was noted in several directories, so the family presumably continued to live and work as farmers in Barnacre, but they are never directly connected to Sullom Side in the directories which were examined. There is also some variation in spelling for the address, which gives rise to confusion. Matthew Butler continues to work as a farmer in Barnacre in 1864 and 1879, but the name of the farm is not mentioned (Post Office 1864, 3; Slater 1879, 257). Thomas Smith is mentioned at Sullum in 1879 (Slater 1879, 257). Matthew Butler continues to be located in Barnacre in the 1880s (eg Slater 1885, 272; Kelly's Directories Limited 1898, 96), but rarely in connection with Sullom Side. In 1881 he is mentioned in connection with Sullam and Thomas Smith is at Sullam Side (Mannex and Co. 1881, 187). There is some confusion over whether the farm is called Sullom or Sullom Side at this point, especially with directory entries for 1885: Butler and Smith are

recorded for Sallam / Sullum separately in the Barrett and Slater directories (Barrett Directory 1885, 522 and Slater, 1885, 272 respectively) but Smith is specifically connected to Sallam Side in the Barrett Directory which only lists Butler as being in Barnacre (Barrett Directory 1885, 523). Butler, Smith and Dobson are all listed as farmers in Barnacre in 1898 (Kelly's Directories Limited 1898, 96), at which point a Thomas Smith is listed as 'farmer, miller (water) & corn merchant' at Sandholme mill. A Richard Butler is listed as a farmer in Barnace in 1901, as are members of the Dobson family, and there are two entries for Smith: 'Smith James, Sarah & Jane (Misses), farmers' and 'Smith Thomas and James, farmers, millers (water and steam) & corn merchants' at Sandholme mill (Kelly's Directories Limited 1901, 99). Similar entries are recorded in 1905, but with an Isabella Butler in place of Richard, and James Smith is listed on his own (Kelly's Directories Limited 1905, 99-100). Directory entries after this date, where the name of the farm is specifically recorded, more consistently list the occupier as James Smith.

Year	Address	Occupier	Occupation	Source
1839	Sullom Side	Thomas Dobson	-	LRO DRB/1/12 1839b
1851	Sullum Side	Matthew Butler	farmer	Mannex and Co. 1851, 567
1879	Sullum	Thomas Smith	farmer	Slater 1879, 257
1881	Sullam	Matthew Butler	farmer	Mannex and Co. 1881, 187
	Sullam Side	Thomas Smith	farmer	
1885	Sallam	Matthew Butler	farmer	Barrett Directory 1885, 522-523
	Sallam Side	Thomas Smith	farmer	
	Sullum	Thomas Smith	farmer	
1886	Sallam	Matthew Butler	farmer	Barrett and Co. 1886, 522-523
	Sallam Side	Thomas Smith	farmer	
c1910	Sullam Side	James Smith	farmer	Bulmer c1910, 309
1912	Sullam Side	James Smith	farmer	Bulmer 1912, 309
1913	Sullam Side	James Smith	farmer	Bulmer 1913, 309

Table 2: Occupiers of Sullom Side Farm, 1839-1913

3.2.4 Properties named Sullom, Sullom Farm or Sullom Side (or variations of these spellings) could only be identified in the census returns from 1871 onwards. These make it clear that at least some of the time there were two properties known by the name Sullom, as suggested by the directories (see Table 2) but it is not clear in most cases how they related to each other (Table 3). They further demonstrate, however, the long-standing connection that the Smith family have with Sullom Side, and indicate that it was a different property occupied by the Butlers, perhaps that otherwise known as Eccles Farm, which is located to the south.

Year	Address	Name	Age	Occupation	Where born
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1871	Sullom Side	Thomas Smith	50	Farmer of 78 acres	Garstang, Lancashire
		Sarah Ann Smith	17	Housekeeper	Garstang, Lancashire
		James Smith	15	Farm servant	Garstang, Lancashire
		Mary Smith	12	Scholar	Garstang, Lancashire
		Jane Smith	10	Scholar	Garstang, Lancashire
		Samuel Smith	7	Scholar	Garstang, Lancashire
1871	Sullom Side	Henry Howe	38	Gamekeeper	Suffolk, Whipstead
		Susan Howe	40		Suffolk, Whipstead
1881	Sullam	Thomas Smith	57	Farmer of 78 acres	Wyresdale, Lancashire
		Sarah Smith	27	Farmer daughter	Barnacre, Lancashire
		James Smith	25	Farmer son	Barnacre, Lancashire
		Jane Smith	20	Dress maker	Barnacre, Lancashire
		Samuel Smith	17	Farmer son	Barnacre, Lancashire
1891	Sulmm Side	Thomas Smith	35	Farmer	Barnacre, Lancashire
		Sarah Smith	31	House keeper	Barnacre, Lancashire
		Jane Smith	30		Barnacre, Lancashire
		George Smith	72	Farmer	Wyresdale, Lancashire
1891	Sulmm Farm	Matthew Butler	79	Farmer	Wyresdale, Lancashire
		Ellin Butler	68		Wyresdale, Lancashire
		Ann Butler	49	Living on her own means	Wyresdale, Lancashire
		Richard Butler	40	Farm Servant	Barnacre, Lancashire
		Margaret Butler	37	Farm Servant Domestic	Thurnham, Lancashire
		Isabella Pedder	42	Living on her own means	Wyresdale, Lancashire
		Ellen Butler	12	Scholar	Barnacre, Lancashire
		Matthew Butler	7	Scholar	Barnacre, Lancashire
		Ann Butler	3	Scholar	Barnacre, Lancashire
		Thomas Pedder	11	Scholar	Wyresdale, Lancashire
1901	Sullom Side	James Smith	44	Farmer	Barnacre, Lancashire
		Margaret Smith	30		Claughton, Lancashire
		Joachim Smith	4 mths		Barnacre, Lancashire
		Sarah Smith	46	Farmer	Barnacre, Lancashire
		Jane Smith	39	Farmer	Barnacre, Lancashire
		John Smith	77	Retired butcher	Wyresdale, Lancashire
		George Westworth	18	Servant (cattle man)	Preston, Lancashire
1901	Sullom Side (Eccles)	Richard Butler	51	Farmer	Barnacre, Lancashire
		Margaret Butler	47		Thurnham, Lancashire
		Ellen Butler	22		Barnacre, Lancashire
		Matthew Butler	17	Farm servant	Barnacre, Lancashire
1911	Sullam Side	James Smith	55	Farmer	Barnacre, Lancashire
		Margaret Smith	40		Claughton, Lancashire
		Thomas Smith	10	School	Barnacre, Lancashire
		James Smith	8	School	Barnacre, Lancashire
		Sarah Smith	2		Barnacre, Lancashire
		Alfred Pond	18	Farm servant	Lancaster, Lancashire

Table 3: Census returns 1871-1911

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 Buildings marked on plans of Sullom Side before the 1892 edition of the Ordnance Survey are located to the south of the barn recorded, which was only built between 1844 and 1891. The east end of the building marked on the 1846 edition possibly corresponds to the building to the south of the barn today, although no internal divisions are shown on the earlier map. The building butting against the north elevation of the barn has been removed and a loose-box has been added to the south side (to the west of the porch) since 1910.

3.3.2 While there are early references to Sullom it has not been possible to locate any references to Sullom Side Farm before the beginning of the 19th century. The directories of this period give various different spellings, including *Sullum*, *Sallam* and *Sullam Side*, not all of which can be identified with the site of Sullom Side Farm with certainty. The earliest known occupier was Thomas Dobson, as recorded in the tithe apportionment. Sullom Side Farm seems to have been occupied by the Smith family for a considerable period, although there is some confusion with another property known by a similar name, occupied by the Butler family, also over a long period, but probably relating to a different property.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The barn was aligned east/west with a projecting porch to the south and an attached building on the east side (Figure 4 and Figure 5). The buildings were built from locally-sourced yellowish-brown gritstone in rough courses. Rock-faced blocks were used for lintels and other detailing and it had neatly dressed quoins, a concrete tile roof and plastic rainwater goods, and concrete was used internally for floors and stalls. All the timber was machine-cut except where noted.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North elevation:** the east end of the north external elevation was finished with dressed quoins and there were quoins at the west end also, but these were not as neat as those to the east (Plate 5; Figure 2). There was a plain bargeboard along the top, supporting a plastic gutter. The doorway on the east side had dressed quoins and a lintel with rilled edges, rebated for a door, and housed a plain plank and batten type door with long hinges (Plate 6). There was a ceramic pipe in the wall to the west near its base. There was a further doorway to the west in a similar style, but the stonework was more eroded and the door was slightly smaller (Plate 7). Again the door was a plank and batten type on strap hinges with a concrete step and there was an eight-light timber casement window to the west of this, with a projecting sill, again with dressed surrounds, but the surrounds were heavily eroded. From just to the east of the west door the whole wall had been heavily repointed (and perhaps rebuilt) (Plate 7).



Plate 5: The north external elevation



Plate 6 (left): Doorway at the east end of the north external elevation

Plate 7 (right): The west end of the north external elevation

4.2.2 **East elevation:** the east external elevation was mostly obscured by the attached building but the ends were finished with quoins (Plate 8) and there was a blocked small hole at the top, presumably an owl hole (Figure 2). The adjoining building looked to be butted against it, but they could have been a single build. Inside the building to the east the wall was whitewashed (Plate 9). It had two large projecting corbels and a doorway on the north side with a timber lintel and stone jambs including long upright pieces.



Plate 8: The east external elevation



Plate 9: The east external elevation of the barn viewed from inside the building to the east

4.2.3 **South elevation:** there were dressed quoins around the apertures and at both ends of the south external elevation (Plate 10; Figure 3). There was a plain bargeboard along the top supporting rainwater goods. The window on the ground floor at the west end had dressed surrounds and a projecting sill and an eight-light timber casement. The doorway to the east was different to those to the north as it was not rebated and the lintel was a simple rectangular block (Plate 11). It had a tongue and groove plank and batten door with a window cut in. Two low concrete block walls to the east of it probably at one time formed a coal store (Plate 12) and the circular pitching window above it had a dressed surround and no casement. There was a large projecting porch at the east end of the elevation, with a gabled roof, a large stone lintel and quoins (Plate 13). It had a very tall double plank and batten door with a smaller door incorporated into it with a round head. On the west side of the porch there was a small mono-pitch lean-to with a narrow door on the east side with a plain stone lintel with a reused timber lintel behind. The west doorjamb was unusual because it incorporated a reused scrolled piece and long thin pieces of stone (Plate 14). The door was a tongue and groove, plank and batten type, in a plain surround, and it had quoins at the west end, rougher than the rest, and a machine-made red brick and concrete wall was added against the lower part of the west side.



Plate 10: General view of the south external elevation



Plate 11 (left): West end of the south external elevation



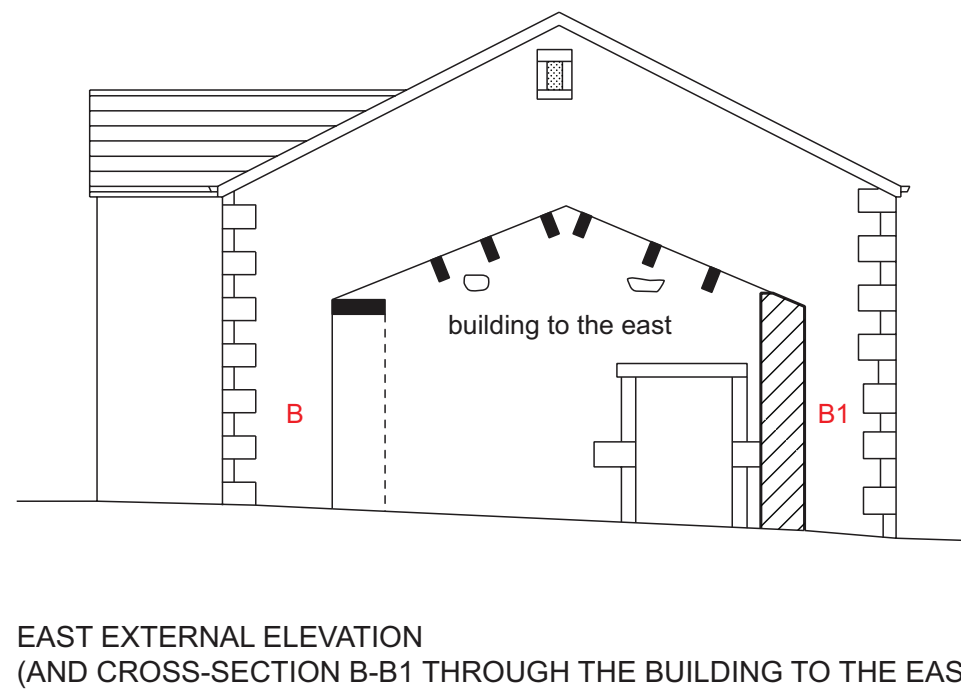
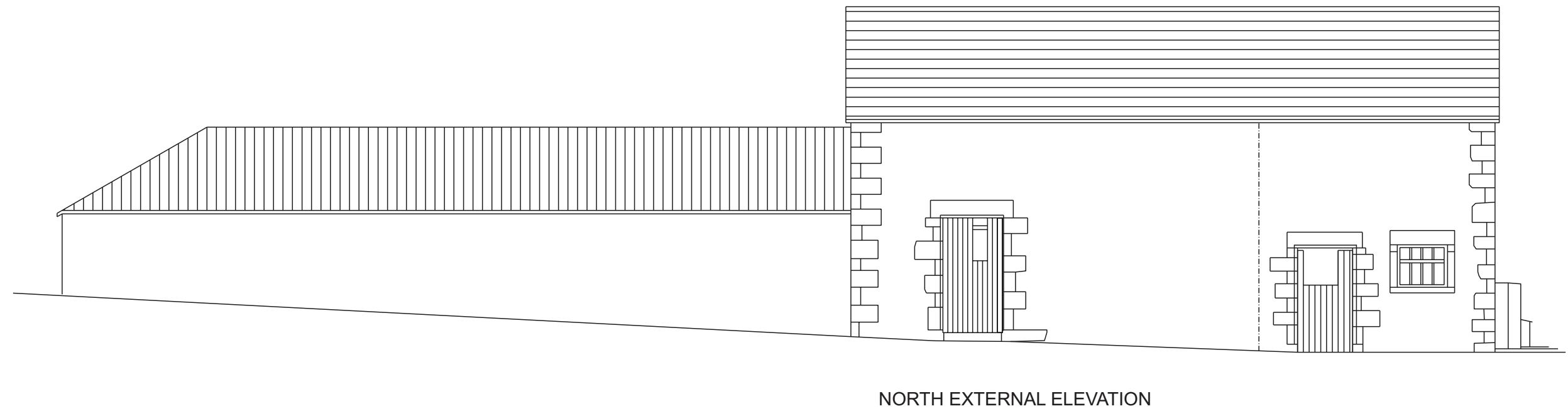
Plate 12 (right): Store and lean-to the west of the porch on the south elevation



Plate 13 (left): Porch at the east end of the south elevation

Plate 14 (right): Detail of the lean-to to the west of the porch on the south elevation

4.2.4 **West elevation:** the gable end of the barn (Plate 15 and Plate 16) and the side of the porch to the south were visible from the west (Plate 10). There were dressed quoins at both ends of the west elevation (Figure 3). There was a large crack on the north side (Plate 15) and a row of three vents formed by a triangular arrangement of narrow ceramic pipes, a further two vents forming a row in the same style above, and a larger pipe forming an owl hole at the apex. There were three iron plates low down on the south side and an electric light attached on the south-west corner. There was a low brick-built dog kennel attached to the south of centre, with a corrugated mono-pitch roof and concrete skim over red brick (Plate 17) with 'brenda Gorst 1995' scored on the side near a small opening to the north and 'DIANE' scored below the entrance to the south (Plate 18). The bricks used were red and machine made with a two-part frog, one side of which is visible stamped 'JOHN DAR...' and with the words 'BOG HEIGHT' stamped on the dividing line.



Key:

- cross-sectional timber
- cross-sectional wall
- blocked feature
- doorway in section
- - - re-pointing
- B1 cross-section letter



Figure 2: North and east external elevations (and cross-section B-B1 through the building to the east)

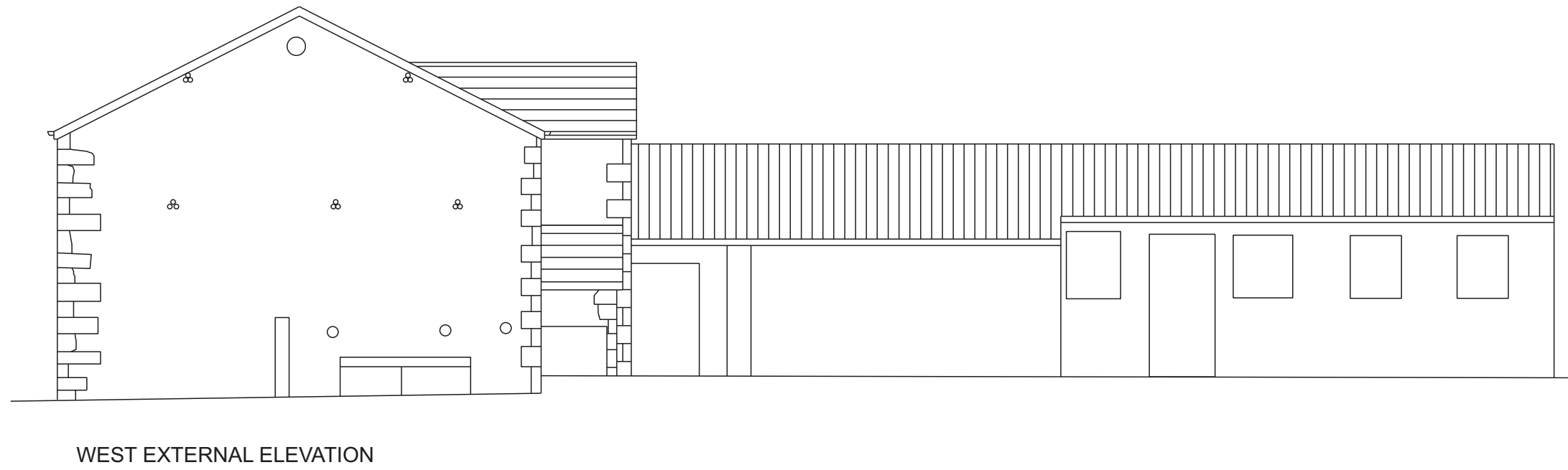
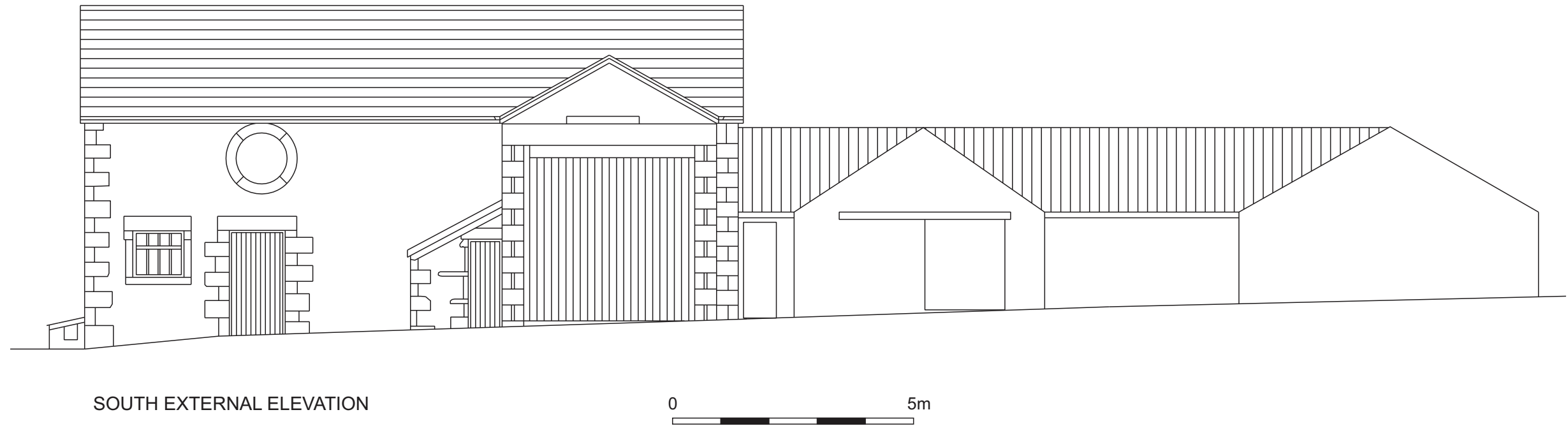


Figure 3: South and west external elevations



Plate 15 (left): North end of the west external elevation

Plate 16 (right): South end of the west external elevation



Plate 17 (left): Kennel to the west side of the barn

Plate 18 (right): Name inscribed below the entrance to the kennel

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Ground floor room 1 (G1):** this room formed the main part of the building and it was open to the roof (Figure 4). It had an earth floor, which was covered with straw, apart from a stone threshold to the door to the south and a patchy brick area nearby. The roof comprised modern concrete tiles supported on a single north/south aligned, king post truss, angled to meet the principles, with angled braces, and bolted to the tie beam (Plate 19; Figure 6). The truss was set on top of the wall but it had slightly scrolled corbels below each end (Plate 20). There were two purlins per pitch and a ridge plank, chamfered to a point at the base, and two skylights in each pitch. The walls were all exposed stone with a rough, lime mortar pointing. The north elevation was mostly plain. It had a doorway on the east side, with a rough (possibly reused) timber lintel and dressed quoins, as per the exterior, and a plank and batten door (Plate 21). The batten was fixed in the north-east corner and there were bridging timbers across this corner. The east elevation formed the gable end and had an owl hole at the top (Plate 19). The lowest two metres had been repointed in concrete and there was a projecting concrete base against the doorway on the north side. The doorway had a reused timber lintel and dressed jambs, comprising three large blocks on each side, two upright and one horizontal (Plate 21). The south elevation had a large wagon door on the east side, with the gabled roof of the porch above (Plate 22). The doorway had quoins for the jambs and was rebated, housing a plank and batten double door incorporating a smaller door near its base. Machine-cut timber was used for the lintel in the main room but the timber in the porch had been reused behind the long stone lintel. There was a central pitching door on the upper level of the west elevation, with a (possibly reused) timber lintel and sill and rough quoins (Plate 23).



Plate 19: Truss in G1



Plate 20: Scrolled corbel below the north end of the truss in G1



Plate 21: North-east corner of G1



Plate 22 (left): Wagon doorway in the south elevation of G1

Plate 23 (right): Pitching door in the west elevation of G1

4.3.2 **Ground floor room 2 (G2):** this room comprised the interior of the lean-to on the south side of the barn to the west of the porch (Figure 4). It had a concrete floor and the roof comprised the joists and backs of the concrete tiles. A timber shelf was built into a space on the west side, but there was only one shelf left. The walls were finished with green distemper over plaster.

4.3.3 **Ground floor room 3 (G3):** this room occupied the south half of the west end of the building (Figure 4). It had a concrete floor, which was gridded on the east side and stepped up on the west, with two stall partitions comprising concrete sides and timber posts (Plate 24 and Plate 25). There was a single north/south beam across the ceiling (Plate 26), with chamfered sides and an empty slot for a post near the centre where the chamfering stopped (Plate 27). The joists on top were east/west and there was a pitching hole in the north-east corner with plywood sheets on top. The walls had remnants of whitewash over the stone. There was a small alcove in the east elevation (Plate 28). The door and window to the south had rough timber lintels and were otherwise as per the exterior. The west side had an iron pipe and water troughs for the stalls attached to the remains of a thick timber batten.



Plate 24: Stalls along the west side of G3



Plate 25: Detail of a stall in G3



Plate 26: Beam across the ceiling in G3



Plate 27: Detail of the chamfered beam and slot in G3



Plate 28: South-east corner of G3

4.3.4 **Ground floor room 4 (G4)**: this room, to the north of G3 (Figure 4), had a concrete floor with a step to the door to the north. There was a single roughly-chamfered beam, north/south across the ceiling, and joists with plywood on top (Plate 29). The walls were roughly whitewashed and were plain except for the west elevation, which had the remains of a timber manger attached, comprising pieces of round wood (Plate 30). The window and door to the north had rough timber lintels (Plate 31 and Plate 32 respectively).



Plate 29: Beam in G4



Plate 30: West elevation and manger in G4



Plate 31 (left): Window at the west end of the north elevation in G4

Plate 32 (right): Door at the east end of the north elevation in G4

4.3.5 **First floor room 1 (F1)**: this room formed a hayloft, with a timber board floor, over the west end of the barn. It was mostly full of straw bales. It was open to the roof. There were no trusses, just two purlins per pitch and a ridge purling, as per G1, and the backs of roof tiles were visible. These were marked 'REDLAND STONEWOLD REG. TRADE MARK 723043 BS 473/550'. The walls were stone with a rough lime mortar. Mostly plain throughout. The south elevation had a round window on the east side and stepped out and there was a timber rail built into the wall above that and to the west (Plate 33).



Plate 33: Pitching window in the south elevation of F1

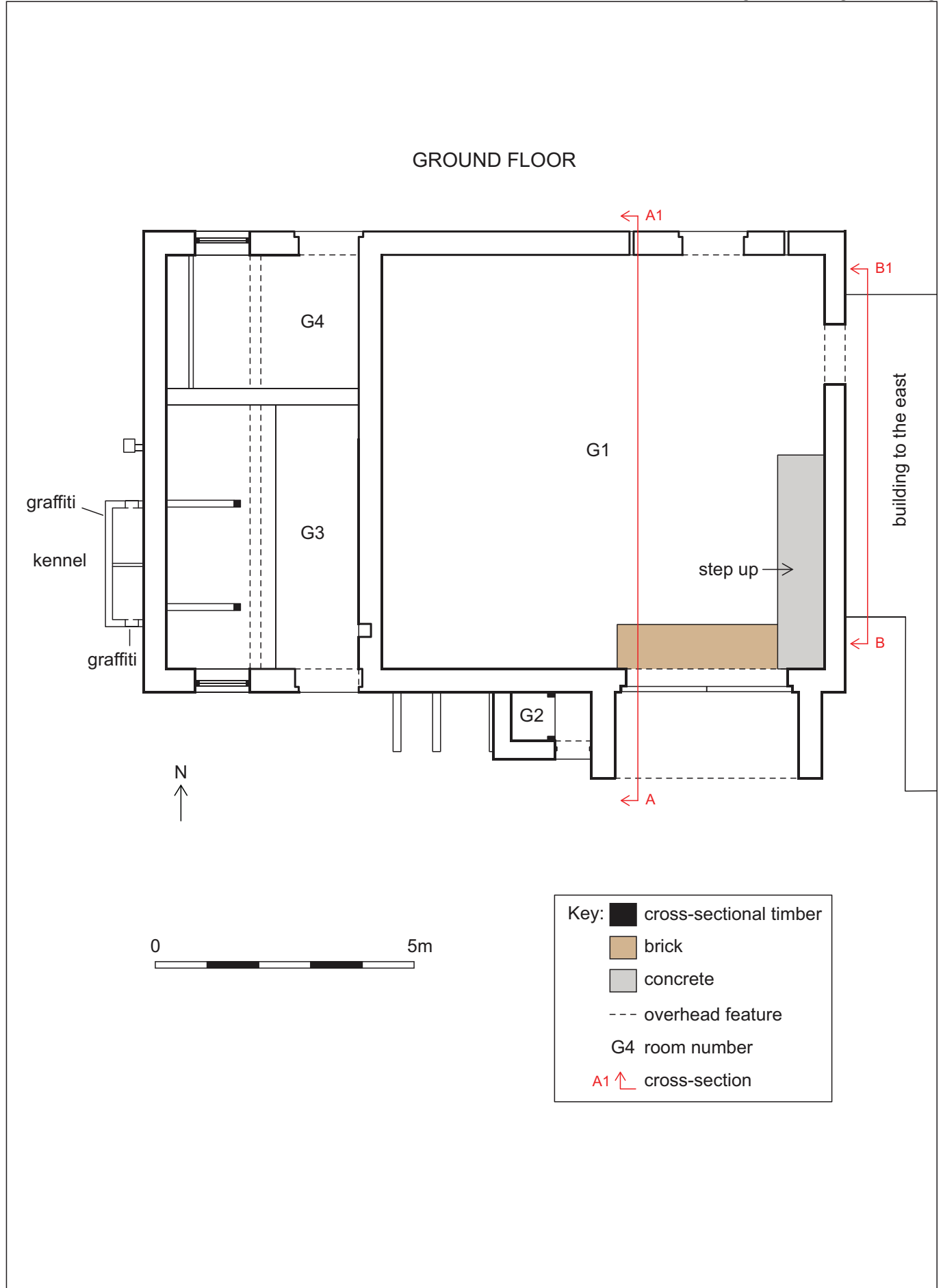
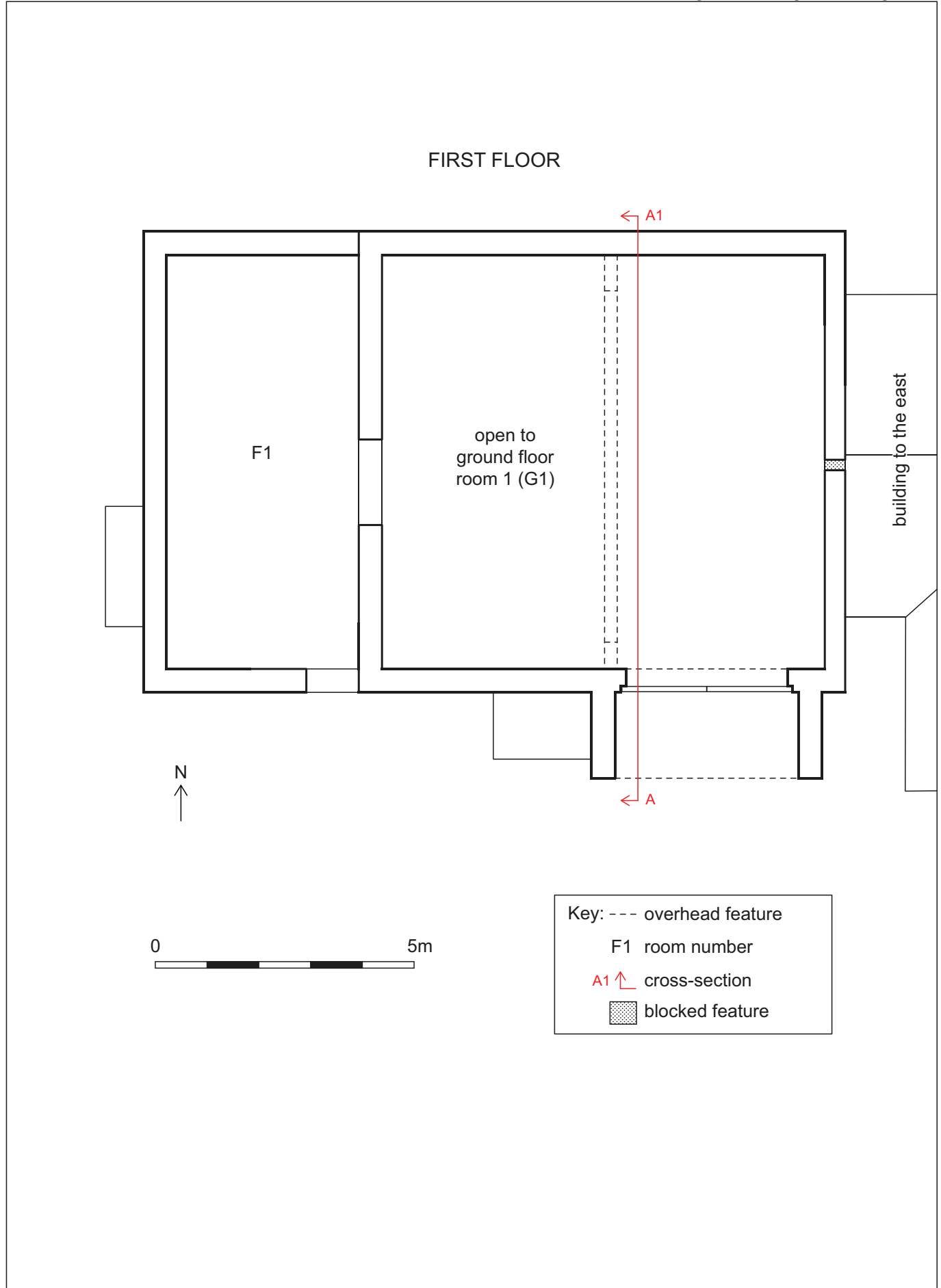


Figure 4: Ground floor plan

Client: Mrs Edith Gorst

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Client: Mrs Edith Gorst

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Figure 5: First floor plan

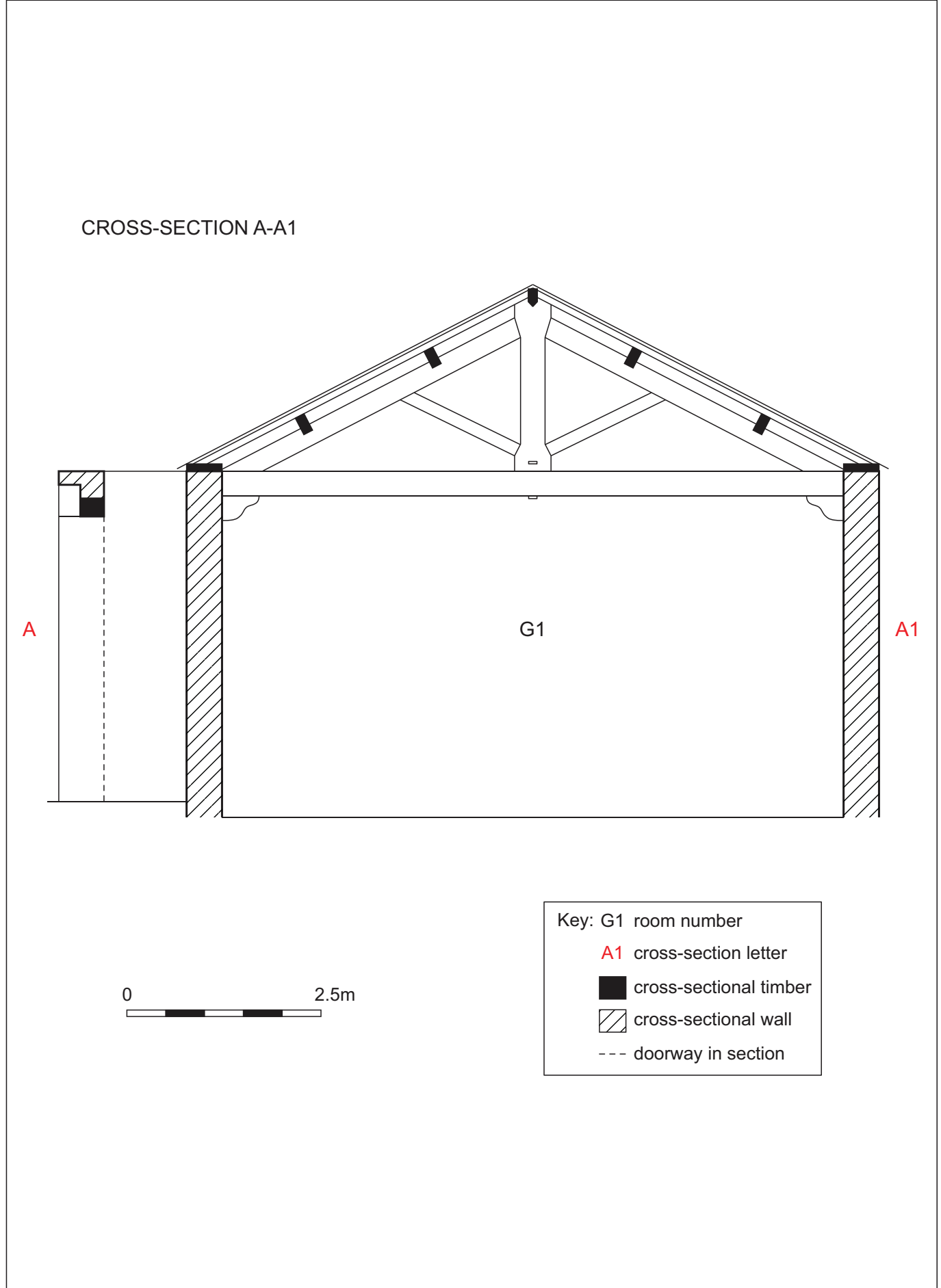


Figure 6: Cross-section A-A1

Client: Mrs Edith Gorst

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5. Discussion

5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 **Introduction:** the building clearly retains much of its original fabric and has only undergone relatively minor alterations since its construction. In total, three main phases were identified.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (mid-to-late 19th century):** the map evidence demonstrates that the barn was built between 1846 and 1891. It is apparent from the map evidence that the original structure included the porched entrance on the south side, but otherwise there is little documentary evidence about the form of the building. However, the building recording revealed that it comprised a large threshing barn with the threshing floor (Room G1), apparently constructed in brick, situated between the large wagon doorway to the south and a smaller door to the north. The west end evidently comprised a small shippon on the south side (Room G4) and a smaller room, perhaps a loose box, on the north side (Room G5). The shippon clearly originally had a different arrangement of stalls, judging by the chamfer of the beam, perhaps with only a single division making two, much wider, stalls. Above the west end was a hay loft (Room F1) accessed by an external circular pitching door to the south and an internal one linking to the threshing floor. There was presumably a structure of some form to the east during the initial phase of construction as there are corbels in the east wall and an internal doorway with timber lintels, but the corbels do not correspond to the extant structure. The presence of ceramic drain pipes used for vents in the west elevation, assuming they were not inserted later, would indicate a date after the middle of the 19th century as pipes with such a narrow bore were only used for a limited period of a few decades after the 1840s, based on evidence from the wider region (Davies and Davies 2013, 52 and 77). There re-use in a building built in the late 19th century would therefore be fitting.

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (late 19th):** prior to the surveying of the Ordnance Survey map of 1892 the current extension to the east had been added, presumably to provide more animal housing. In addition, the small outshut on the south elevation (Room G2), against the west side of the porched entrance to the threshing floor, also appears to have been added during this phase, although the mapping is not clear enough to demonstrate this with certainty. The purpose of this is uncertain, but it is very small and so cannot have been used for animal housing. The modifications to the stall in Room G3, which involved the creation of a new concrete floor and insertion of new posts and concrete stalls to provide the current arrangement, probably also occurred during this phase, although it could have been slightly later. The repointing to the west end of the north elevation perhaps also took place in this phase, or again slightly later.

5.1.4 **Phase 3 (mid-20th century to present):** during the later 20th century parts of the building gradually ceased to be used for agricultural purposes and this led to some modifications, although some of these also represent changes to how the building was used. The small brick built structure on the west end was presumably a kennel and can perhaps be dated by the graffiti to 1995; the complete mark on the brick used in this structure is evidently 'JOHN WOODS DARWEN', although it has not been possible to confirm when these were manufactured. The owl hole present in the east end was probably blocked during this time, as the building was used for different purposes, and the concrete platform was added to the east side of Room G1, the original purpose of which is unclear. The building was also completely reroofed in this phase, although the original timber structure seems to have largely survived; the type of concrete tiles used on the roof cannot have been manufactured before 1953, which is when the trademark was first registered (Intellectual Property Office nd).

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 The barn clearly retains much of its original fabric and has remained relatively unchanged since it was built in the late 19th century. It represents a slightly unusual form of barn with a substantial threshing floor and associated storage area and very small animal housing, although this is probably largely because there was other animal housing in an adjoining structure to the east, even if this was not originally the one that is now present.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

BARN AT SULLOM SIDE FARM, STRICKENS LANE, BARNACRE, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording Project Design



Client: Mrs Edith Gorst

NGR: 352416 444888

Planning application ref.: 2/13/00632

June 2016

Client: Mrs Edith Gorst

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. 2/13/00632) for the conversion of a barn at Sullom Side Farm, Strickens Lane, Barnacre, Preston, Lancashire (NGR 352416 444888) into a dwelling, a condition (No. 9) requiring an archaeological building recording was placed on the decision notice. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by Mrs Edith Gorst (hereafter 'the client') to carry out the archaeological building recording and this project design was produced in response.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 25 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct. The desk-based assessment and building recording will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists.

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)**, who will also carry out the building recording with appropriately experienced assistance as necessary. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has managed a number of recent projects in Cumbria and Lancashire including several archaeological building recordings. Recent projects include the recording of a former public house in Dalton-in-Furness (Greenlane Archaeology 2011a), lock keeper's cottage in Ulverston (Greenlane Archaeology 2011b), former school in Millom (Greenlane Archaeology 2011c) and industrial and commercial buildings in Barrow-in-Furness (Greenlane Archaeology 2009; 2011d). He is very experienced at building recording, having carried out numerous such projects, mainly in Cumbria and Lancashire, over the past 16 years.

2. Objectives

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 To examine early maps of the site and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand the dating and development of the building, and set it in its historic context.

2.2 Building Recording

2.2.1 To undertake a programme of archaeological building recording of the building to a Level 2-type standard (English Heritage 2006). This will provide a relatively detailed record of the building, as well as providing outline information about its development, form and function.

2.3 Report

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the desk-based assessment and building recording, which will outline the character, form and development of the historic fabric of the building.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the building recording.

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk-based Assessment

3.1.1 A rapid examination of easily available sources, particularly maps, relating to the site will be carried out. These will include:

- **Lancashire Record Office:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. Of principal importance are early maps of the site, particularly Ordnance Survey maps. These will be examined in order to establish the date of the building, any periods of alteration, and, where possible, its function in order to set it in its historic context. In addition, any details of the building's architect(s), patrons and owners will be acquired where available;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps and local histories are held by Greenlane Archaeology. These will be consulted in order to provide information about the date of the building, and any obvious phases of alteration.

3.2 Archaeological Building Recording

3.2.1 A programme of archaeological building recording to English Heritage Level 2-type standards is required (English Heritage 2006). This is a moderate level of investigation intended to record the form, function, and phasing of the building, without incorporating the results of the desk-based assessment, in order to aid the interpretation of its development. It will comprise three types of recording:

- **Drawn Record:** plans of all of the principal floors will be produced, indicating alterations to the building and the location of each photographed feature of architectural or historic interest. These are compiled through hand measured survey techniques utilising 'as existing' plans and survey drawings. These are then drawn up to produce the final illustrations. In addition, a plan showing the location of the building in relation to other nearby buildings, structures and landscape features will also be produced;
- Elevations and cross-sections will be included where considered useful in explaining the relationship between different elements of the building or showing features of architectural or historic interest;
- **Written Record:** descriptive records of all elements of the building will be made on Greenlane Archaeology standard *pro forma* record sheets. These records will describe the building's plan, form, function, age, and construction materials. They will then be used to provide an account of the development of the building. In addition, the landscape and historic setting of the building will be described, in particular its relationship with other nearby buildings, streets, settlements and other structures;
- **Photographic Record:** photographs in colour digital format (RAW files at 12meg resolution) will be taken. These will cover both general and detailed shots of the external elevations, individual rooms and circulation areas, but also scaled photographs of specific features of architectural or archaeological interest. In addition, a record of the associated landscape and nearby buildings will also be made. Digital photographs will also be used for illustrative purposes within the report, and a written record will be kept of all of the photographs that are taken.

3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of the building investigation will be compiled into a report, which will provide a summary and details of any sources consulted. It will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the desk-based assessment;
- Results of the building recording;
- Discussion of the results including phasing information;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;

- a plan showing the location of the building in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
- plans of all of the principal floors of the building showing the location of each photographed feature of architectural or archaeological interest;
- elevations of the building;
- a cross-section or cross-sections showing as a minimum the roof structure;
- photographs of the building, features of architectural/historic interest and its landscape, accompanied by appropriate descriptions;
- copies of selected historic maps and plans of the building.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, together with a copy of the report. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CfA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A paper copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the Lancashire Historic Environment Record. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from **22nd June 2016**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the elements of the project will be carried out in the following order:

- **Task 1:** desk-based assessment;
- **Task 2:** on-site building recording;
- **Task 3:** production of draft report including illustrations;
- **Task 4:** feedback on draft report, editing and production of final report;
- **Task 5:** finalisation and deposition of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access and clearance

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s). In addition, the building will be cleared by the client in order to allow internal photographs to be taken without obstructions. Greenlane Archaeology reserves the right to increase the price if the building has not been cleared at the time of recording, if this results in additional time on site to photograph the building's interior once it has been cleared. This also applies if the exterior is not accessible or obstructed to the extent that it prevents the building recording taking place as required.

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£1,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

Client: Mrs Edith Gorst

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5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, and uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

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Appendix 2: Photographic Register

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital	Colour print
01	Exterior	General view of the north external elevation from the north	01-01	02-01
02	Exterior	Door at the west end of the north external elevation, viewed from the north-west	01-02	02-02
03	Exterior	Door and window at west end of the north external elevation, viewed from the north	01-03	02-03
04	Exterior	West end of the north external elevation, viewed from the north-east	01-04	02-04
05	Exterior	General view of the west external elevation from the north-west	01-05	02-05
06	Exterior	General view of the west external elevation from the south-west	01-06	02-06
07	Exterior	Graffiti on the south side of the kennel, viewed from the south	01-07	02-07
08	Exterior	Graffiti on the west side of the kennel, viewed from the west	01-08	02-08
09	Exterior	Kennel, viewed from the north-west	01-09	02-09
10	Exterior	General view of the south external elevation from the south-west	01-10	03-01
11	Exterior	West end of the south external elevation, viewed from the south	01-11	03-02
12	Exterior	Lean-to on the south elevation, viewed from the south	01-12	03-03
13	Exterior	Lean-to and walls on the south elevation, viewed from the south-west	01-13	03-04
14	Exterior	Porch on the south elevation, viewed from the south-east	01-14	03-05
15	Exterior	Porch door, viewed from the south	01-15	03-06
16	Exterior	Porch door, viewed from the south	01-16	03-07
17	Exterior	East external elevation, viewed from the south-east	01-17	03-08
18	Exterior	East elevation in adjoining building to the east, viewed from the east	01-18	03-09
19	G1	Doors to the south, viewed from the north	01-19	03-10A; 03-10B
20	G1	Door to the east, viewed from the south-west	01-20	03-11
21	G1	Door to the north, viewed from the south-west	01-21	03-12
22	G1	Doors to the east and north, viewed from the south-west	01-22	03-13
23	G1	Pitching door to the west, viewed from the east	01-23	03-14
24	G1	Truss viewed from the east	01-24	03-15
25	G1	Corbel below the truss, viewed from the west	01-25	03-16
26	F1	Round window, viewed from the north	01-26	03-17
27	G1	Truss viewed from the west	01-27	03-18
28	G3	Stalls viewed from the south-east	01-28	03-19
29	G3	Ceiling viewed from the south-east	01-29	03-20
30	G3	Stall, viewed from the east	01-30	03-21
31	G3	Beam detail, viewed from the south-west	01-31	03-22
32	G3	Door and alcove, viewed from the north-west	01-32	03-23
33	Exterior	Door and window detail, viewed from the south	01-33	03-24
34	G4	Manger, viewed from the east	01-34	03-25
35	G4	Ceiling viewed from the east	01-35	03-26
36	G4	Window, viewed from the south-east	01-36	03-27
37	G4	Door, viewed from the south-west	01-37	03-28
38	Building to the east	General view of the inside of the building to the east, viewed from the west	01-38	03-29
39	House	North external elevation of the house, viewed from the north	01-39	03-30
40	House	South external elevation of the house, viewed from the south	01-40	03-31
41	House	West external elevation of the house, viewed from the west	01-41	03-32
42	Building to the east	General view of the exterior of the building to the east, viewed from the south-west	01-42	03-33
43	Building to the east	General view of the exterior of the building to the east, viewed from the west	01-43	03-34
44	Building to the east	Truss in the building to the east, viewed from the south	01-44	03-35

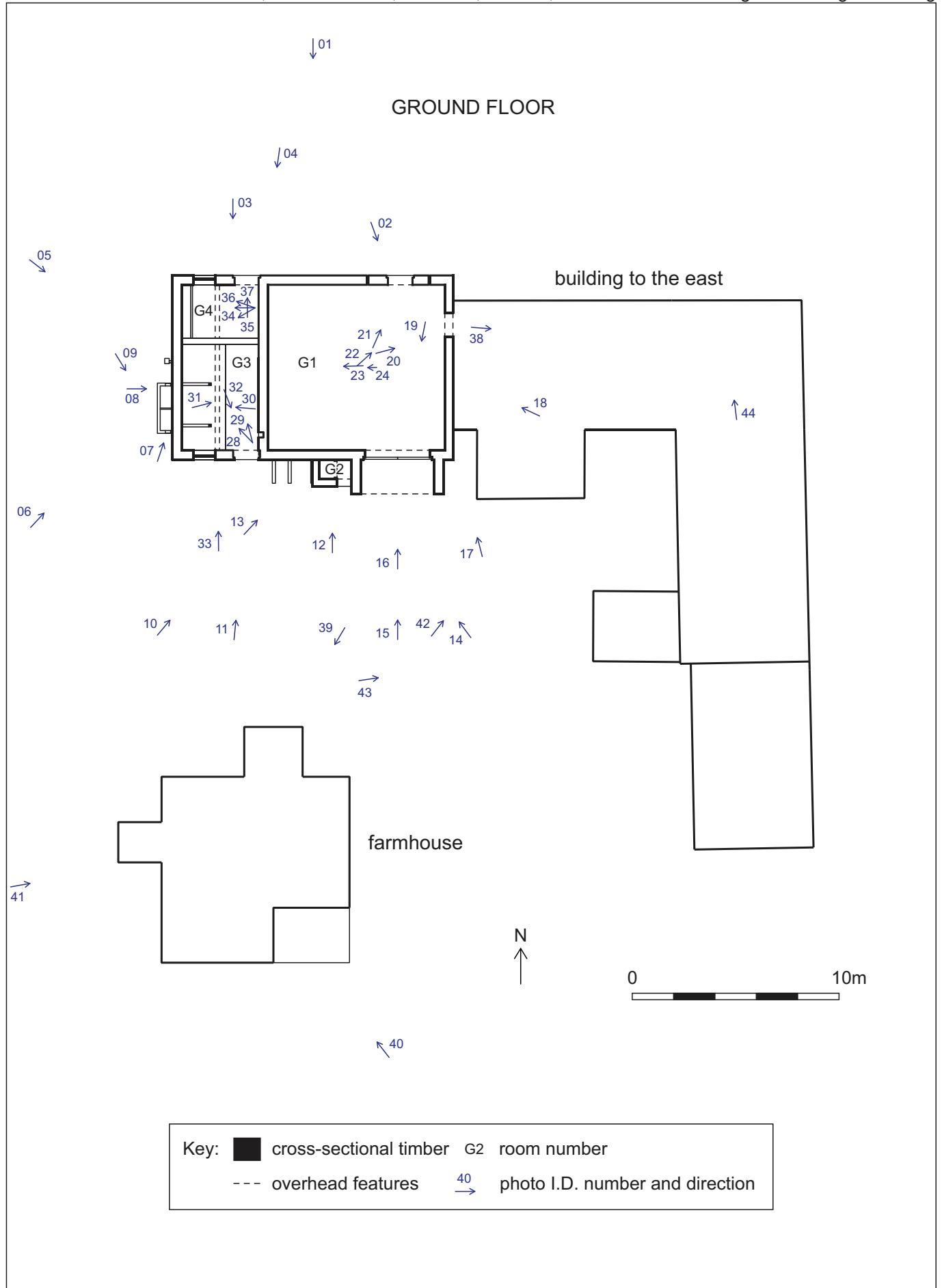
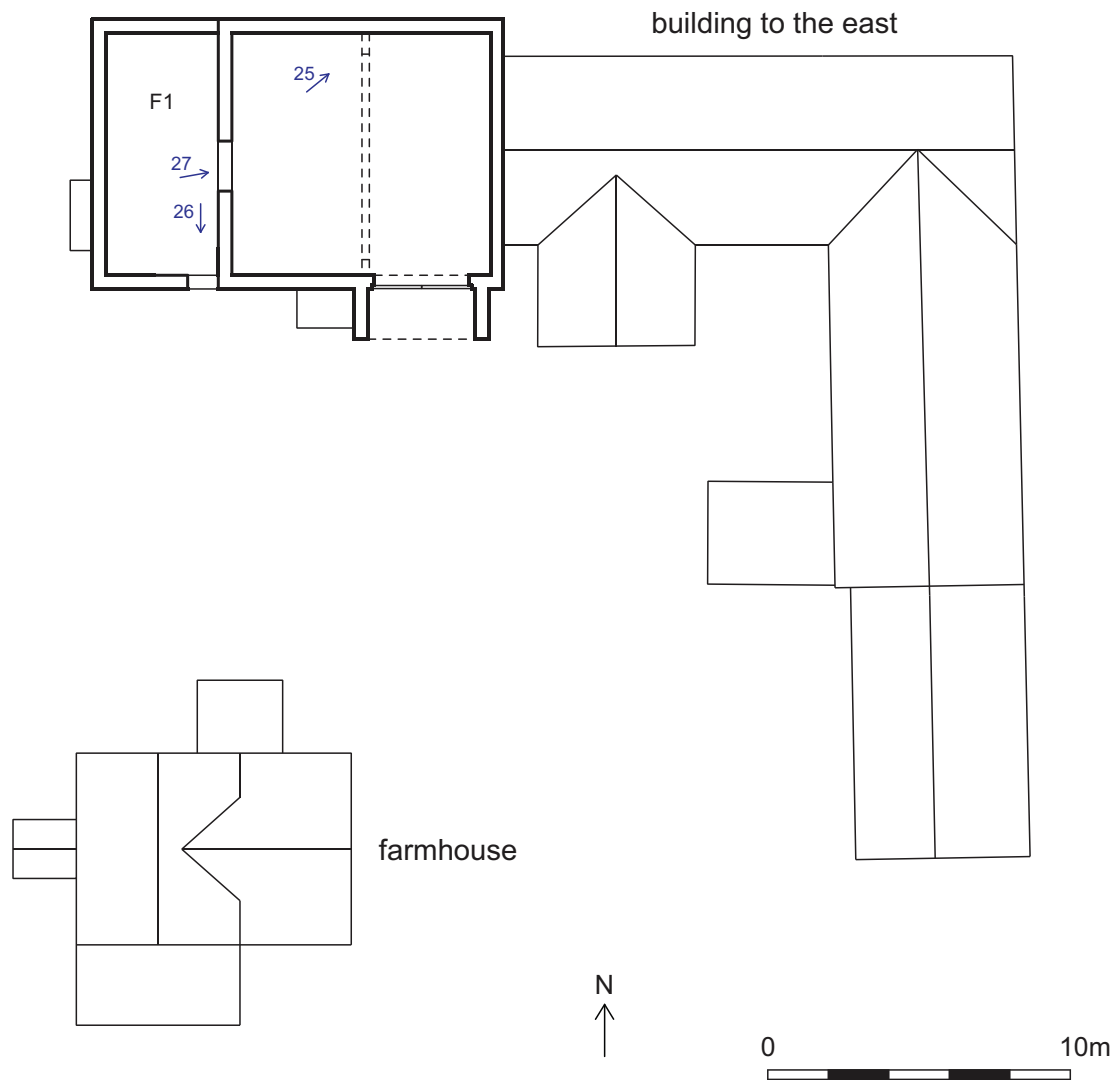


Figure 7: Ground floor plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken on site

FIRST FLOOR



Key:	■	cross-sectional timber	F1	room number
	---	overhead features	25 →	photo I.D. number and direction

Figure 8: First floor plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken on site

Appendix 3: Archive Index

Project name:	Barn at Sullom Side Farm, Strickens Lane, Barnacre, Preston, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording		
Project Code:	G1317	Site Code:	SS16
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper, comb-bound	A3 and A4	22 sheets, single- and double-sided
Building investigation fabric record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Building investigation elevation record sheet	Paper	A4	4 sheets, double-sided
Building investigation room description record sheet	Paper	A4	5 sheets, double-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	3 sheets, double-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Miscellaneous working drawings	Paper	A4	5 sheets, single-sided
Drawings	Drafting film	29 x 32cm	1 sheet, single-sided
Negatives	Negative film	6 x 1 ³ / ₈ inch strips	13 strips
Colour prints	Colour print film (gloss)	4 x 6 inch	45 prints
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1