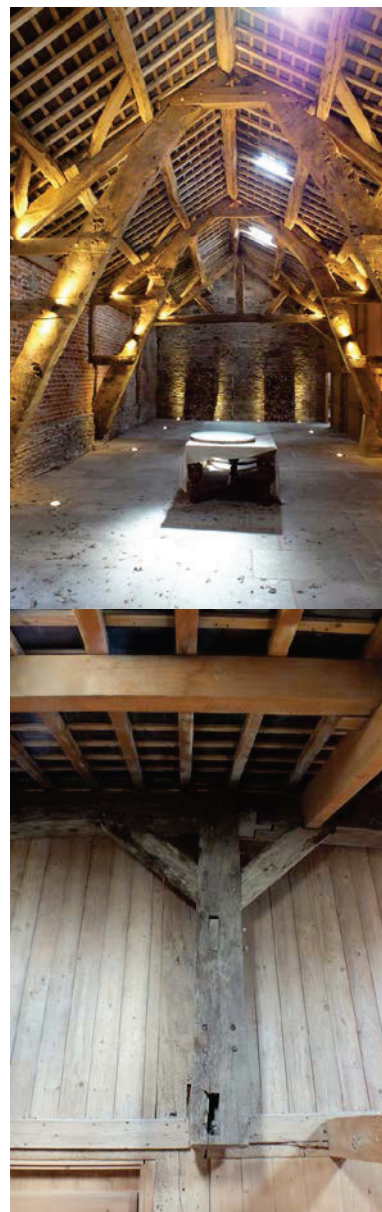


OXENDALE HALL BARN, OSBALDESTON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief



Client: Belmore Holdings Ltd

Planning Application Reference:
3/2017/0571

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Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,
Lower Brook Street, Ulverston,
Cumbria, LA12 7EE

Tel: 01229 588 500
Email: info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk
Web: www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk

Contents

Non-Technical Summary	5
Acknowledgements	5
1. Introduction	6
2. Methodology.....	8
3. Desk-Based Assessment.....	10
4. Building Recording.....	12
5. Watching Brief.....	51
6. Discussion.....	64
7. Bibliography	67
Appendix 1: Project Design.....	69
Appendix 2: Listed Building Details	75
Appendix 3: Photographic Register	76
Appendix 4: Summary Context List	81
Appendix 5: Summary Finds List.....	82
Appendix 6: Archive Index	83

Illustrations

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	7
Figure 2: North, east, and south external elevations	21
Figure 3: West external elevation and west-facing internal elevation of Room 4.....	22
Figure 4: Ground floor plan	23
Figure 5: Cross-sections B-B1, C-C1, and D-D1	24
Figure 6: Plan of the watching brief area and detailed drawings of pit 103.....	61
Figure 7: Detailed plan of the watching brief area to the south side of the barn	63
Figure 8: Ground floor plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken as part of the building recording	79
Figure 9: Site plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken as part of the building recording	80

List of Plates

Plate 1 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1848.....	10
Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1893.....	10
Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1912.....	11
Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1932.....	11
Plate 5: Aerial photograph, c1960s.....	11
Plate 6 (left): East end of the north external elevation.....	12
Plate 7 (right): West end of the north external elevation	12
Plate 8 (left): Blocked window in the north external elevation	13
Plate 9 (right): Door at the west end of the north external elevation	13

Plate 10: East external elevation 14

Plate 11 (left): South end of the east external elevation 14

Plate 12 (right): Brick-built central section of the east external elevation 14

Plate 13 (left): Blocked feature and ventilators in the brick-built section of the east external elevation 15

Plate 14 (right): Wagon door at the north end of the east external elevation 15

Plate 15: East external elevation of the north-east outshut 15

Plate 16: South external elevation 16

Plate 17 (left): Doorway in the south external elevation 16

Plate 18 (right): Blocked features on the ground floor to the east on the south external elevation 16

Plate 19: South external elevation of the north-east outshut 17

Plate 20: East external elevation 18

Plate 21 (left): North end of the east external elevation 18

Plate 22 (right): Northernmost window on the east external elevation 18

Plate 23 (left): Central window and northernmost door on the east external elevation 19

Plate 24 (right): Blocked doorway on the east external elevation 19

Plate 25 (left): Blocked ventilation slot at the south end of the east external elevation 20

Plate 26 (right): South end of the east external elevation 20

Plate 27 (left): North elevation of Room 1 25

Plate 28 (right): Window in the east elevation of Room 1 25

Plate 29 (left): South end of the west elevation of Room 1 26

Plate 30 (right): North end of the west elevation of Room 1 26

Plate 31: South face of Truss 1, Room 2 27

Plate 32: The underside of Truss 1, Room 2 27

Plate 33 (left): Iron tether at the west end of Truss 1, Room 2 28

Plate 34 (right): Iron tether at the east end of Truss 1, Room 2 28

Plate 35 (left): The east side of the north face of Truss 2, Room 2 29

Plate 36 (right): The west side of the north face of Truss 2, Room 2 29

Plate 37 (left): Levelling mark on the west side of the north face of Truss 2, Room 2 29

Plate 38 (right): Carpenter’s mark ‘II’ on the west side of the north face of Truss 2, Room 2 29

Plate 39 (left): Levelling mark on the east side of the north face of Truss 2, Room 2 30

Plate 40 (right): Carpenter’s mark ‘CC’ on the east side of the north face of Truss 2, Room 2 30

Plate 41 (left): The east side of the north face of Truss 3, Room 2 30

Plate 42 (right): The west side of the north face of Truss 3, Room 2 30

Plate 43 (left): Carpenter’s mark ‘III’ on the east side of the north face of Truss 3, Room 2 31

Plate 44 (right): Carpenter’s mark ‘CCC’ on the east side of the north face of Truss 3, Room 2 31

Plate 45 (left): The west side of the south face of Truss 3, Room 2 31

Plate 46 (right): The east side of the south face of Truss 3, Room 2 31

Plate 47 (left): Circle motifs including possible ‘daisy wheel’ on the south side of the west cruck of Truss 3, Room 2 32

Plate 48: smaller circular mark on the south face of the east side of Truss 3, Room 2 32

Plate 49: The north face of Truss 4, Room 2.....	33
Plate 50 (left): Carpenter’s mark ‘IIII’ on the west side of the north face of Truss 4, Room 2.....	33
Plate 51 (right): Carpenter’s mark ‘CCCC’ on the east side of the north face of Truss 4, Room 2.....	33
Plate 52: Levelling mark on the west side of the north face of Truss 4, Room 2.....	34
Plate 53: South face of Truss 4.....	34
Plate 54: North face of Truss 5.....	35
Plate 55 (left): East side of the north face of Truss 5.....	35
Plate 56 (right): West side of the north face of Truss 5.....	36
Plate 57 (left): Stop-chamfered brace on the east side of the north face of Truss 5, Room 2.....	36
Plate 58 (right): Stop-chamfered beam and possible carpenter’s marks on the west side of the north face of Truss 5, Room 2.....	36
Plate 59: Levelling mark on west side of the north face of Truss 5, Room 2.....	36
Plate 60 (left): Bay 1, east elevation, Room 2.....	37
Plate 61 (right): Bay 2, east elevation, Room 2.....	37
Plate 62: Pivot at the base of the post to the south of Truss 2, Room 2.....	38
Plate 63 (left): Bay 3, east elevation, Room 2.....	38
Plate 64 (right): Butt joint in east elevation of Bay 3, Room 2.....	38
Plate 65 (left): Bay 4, east elevation, Room 2.....	39
Plate 66 (right): Bay 5, east elevation, Room 2.....	39
Plate 67 (left): Bay 5, west elevation, Room 2.....	40
Plate 68 (centre): Bay 4, west elevation, Room 2.....	40
Plate 69 (right): Bay 3, west elevation of, Room 2.....	40
Plate 70 (left): Bay 2, West elevation, Room 2.....	40
Plate 71 (right): Bay 1, west elevation, Room 2.....	40
Plate 72 (left): Baltic timber marks in the wall plate at the top of the west elevation, Bay 4, Room 2.....	41
Plate 73 (right): Baltic timber marks at the base of the post against the west side of Truss 3, Room 2.....	41
Plate 74 (left): Sett floor in the west side of Room 3 and channel.....	42
Plate 75 (right): Long stone block for timber stall to the north in Room 3, showing damage.....	42
Plate 76 (left): Long stone block for timber stall to the south in Room 3, viewed from the east.....	42
Plate 77 (right): Long stone block for timber stall to the south in Room 3, viewed from the north.....	42
Plate 78: Truss in Room 3.....	43
Plate 79: Timber marks on the truss in Room 3.....	43
Plate 80: North elevation of Room 3.....	43
Plate 81: East elevation of Room 3.....	44
Plate 82 (left): South elevation of Room 3.....	44
Plate 83 (right): Top of the south elevation of Room 3.....	44
Plate 84: West elevation of Room 3.....	44
Plate 85 (left): East side of Room 4, viewed from the south.....	45
Plate 86 (right): Typical stall in Room 4.....	45
Plate 87 (left): Step down in the north-west corner of Room 4.....	45

Plate 88 (right): Half-truss in Room 4	45
Plate 89 (left): North elevation of Room 4.....	46
Plate 90 (right): Tether post in the north-east corner of Room 4	46
Plate 91 (left): North end of the east elevation of Room 4.....	47
Plate 92 (centre): Typical planking at the north end of the east elevation of Room 4	47
Plate 93 (right): High-level door in the planking of the east elevation of Room 4.....	47
Plate 94 (left): Doorway south of centre in the planking of the east elevation of Room 4	47
Plate 95 (centre): Beam with attached braces to the south end of planking on the east elevation of Room 4	47
Plate 96 (right): Boxed beam at the south end of the planking on the east elevation of Room 4	47
Plate 97 (left): Wall plate above the planking and stone sections on the east elevation of Room 4	48
Plate 98 (right): North end of the stone section in the east elevation of Room 4	48
Plate 99: Stone section in the east elevation of Room 4	48
Plate 100: Opening with overlong sill and lintel in the east elevation of Room 4	49
Plate 101 (left): Doorway in the south elevation of Room 4	49
Plate 102 (right): South end of the west elevation of Room 4	49
Plate 103: General view of the west elevation of Room 4, viewed from the south.....	50
Plate 104 (left): Room 2 after the removal of the stone flag floor	51
Plate 105 (right): Room 4 after the removal of some of the concrete and red brick floor.....	51
Plate 106: Sandy deposit (100) below the stalls at the north end of Room 4.....	52
Plate 107: Natural clay (111) exposed at the south end of Room 4	52
Plate 108 (left): General view of Room 4 after excavation to the underlying natural (111).....	53
Plate 109 (right): North-east/south-west aligned drain cut, Bay4/5, and loose bricks below Truss 5, Room 2.....	53
Plate 110 (left): Bay 5, Room 2, after excavation	53
Plate 111 (right): Looking along the north-west/south-east drain cut at the south end of Room 2	53
Plate 112: Wide cut for a drain at the north end of Room 2, viewed from the north-east	54
Plate 113: Drain pipe wrapped in plastic at the base of the wide drain cut in Room 2	54
Plate 114 (left): View along the trench for the electric cables connecting the recessed flood lights along the west side of Room 2.....	55
Plate 115 (right): Possible stone flooring (104) at the north end of Room 2	55
Plate 116: Pit 103, viewed from the south-west	56
Plate 117: Stake holes at the north end of Room 2, viewed from the west.....	56
Plate 118: Stake holes at the north end of Room 2, viewed from the north	57
Plate 119: Excavation underway to the south side of the barn.....	58
Plate 120: Ceramic drain below setts to the south end of the trench to the south of the barn.....	58
Plate 121: West-facing section of the trench excavated to the south of the barn	59
Plate 122: East-facing section of the trench excavated to the south of the barn	59

Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for various alterations to Oxendale Hall Barn, Osbaldeston, a condition was placed on the decision notice following consultation with the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service requiring that a record of the building be made beforehand to better understand its historical development and significance and that groundworks associated with the development be monitored. Following the provision of a project design by Greenlane Archaeology the building recording was carried out in September and the watching brief was conducted in October 2017.

The barn is Listed Grade II* and a date of c1600 is suggested for its construction and the nearby hall is dated 1656. A tithe map is not available for this area and the 1848 Ordnance Survey map is the first to accurately show the hall and barn in detail by which time it had a number of attached outshuts and during the late 19th and early 20th century it was clearly extended and associated buildings were constructed nearby.

The building recording revealed that the core of the building comprises a timber framed structure supported by four full height cruck trusses, including a closed one against the north elevation, and a tie beam truss to the south. Ritual marks on two of the cruck blades and associated evidence suggest that there was originally a wagon doorway to the west, opposing that to the east, which would have provided access to a large threshing floor. Slots for timbers extending to the west perhaps represent the position of an early aisle, predating the later stone structure, but these are only present in three of the posts and are irregularly spaced, perhaps indicating that they actually relate to a later extension or extensions that were removed. The timber barn was subsequently clad in stone in a number of phases, initially probably intended to support the south end where this had failed, but later to massively enlarge the barn and provide additional cattle housing. This too was later modified but not extensively, perhaps because other buildings were added to the complex to the west, and the building also saw some modification in the later 20th century after it had ceased to be used for agricultural purposes.

A small pit was uncovered close to the east cruck of Truss 4 during the course of ground works inside Room 2, but it contained no finds and was of unknown date and function. Finds from inside the barn were all post-medieval in date and an 18th or 19th century date is suggested for a series of stake holes at the north end of the same room, which could indicate that it was partitioned at one time, perhaps for keeping livestock. Much of the floor area had been disturbed, however, by more recent activity.

There were no finds or significant features recorded in the area excavated to the south side of the barn. Some features and deposits from this area may relate to a structure built in approximately this location between 1910 and 1930 and subsequently demolished. A layer of rubble may have derived from this structure, but no courses of brickwork remained, and plastic sheeting and the presence of flexible plastic drains show that much of the material removed during the course of the ground works was of modern derivation.

The building represents an important structure, primarily because of its surviving timber framing, but also because of the evidence for how this was subsequently modified. Much of this was in order to provide further housing for cattle, which culminated in its footprint being almost doubled in size.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Belmore Holdings for commissioning the project, and Roy Walsh for his assistance with access during the building recording. Additional thanks are due to Colin, Fred and Paul for their assistance on site during the watching brief and the gardener, Mike, for help with access.

The building recording was carried out by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, who co-wrote this report, the latter of whom also produced the illustrations. The watching brief was carried out by Tom Mace. The finds were processed by Dan Elsworth and examined by Jo Dawson. The report was edited by Jo Dawson and Dan Elsworth managed the project. Additional assistance to produce orthorectified images was provided by Adam Stanford at Aerialcam.

1. Introduction

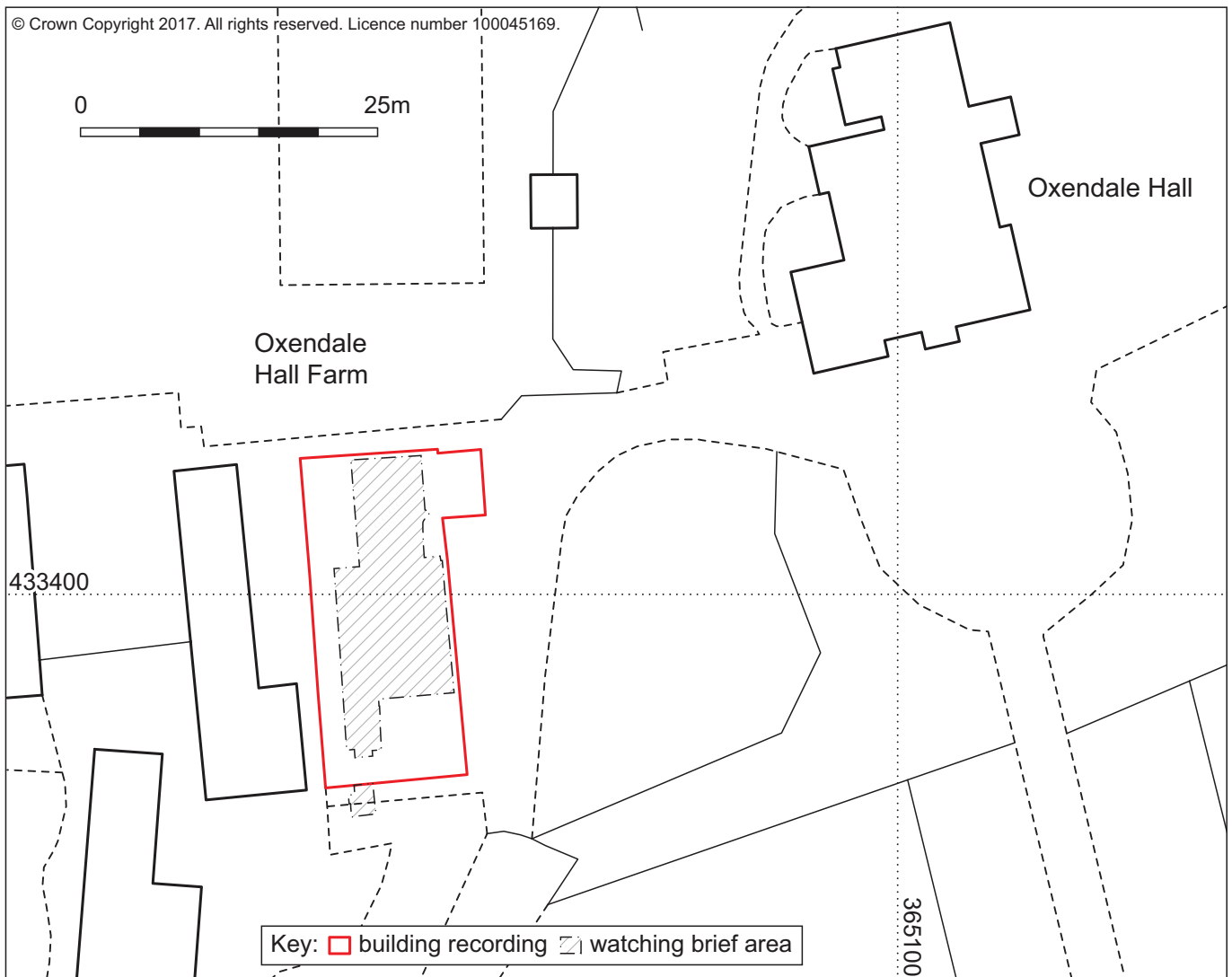
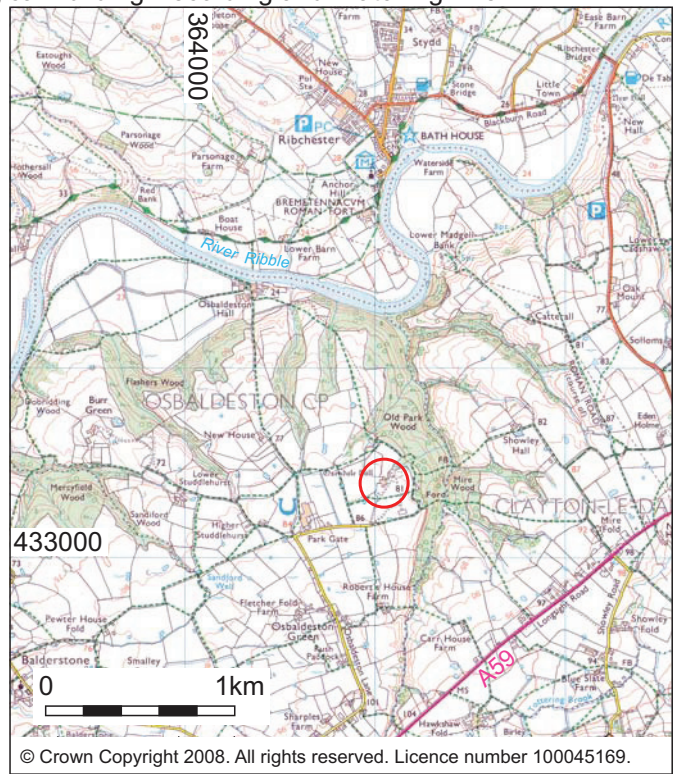
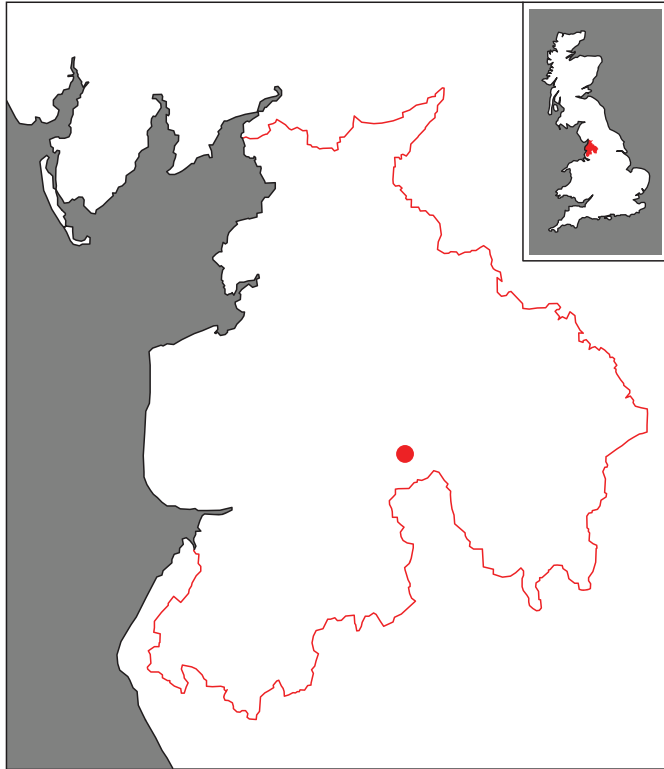
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. 3/2017/0571) for various alterations to Oxendale Hall Barn, Osbaldeston, Lancashire (NGR 365058 433401) it was recommended to Ribble Valley Borough council by the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) that an archaeological building recording be carried out and that groundworks associated with the development be monitored. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by Belmore Holdings (hereafter 'the client'), via their agent Roy Walsh, to carry out the work and in response to which Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design for the work (*Appendix 1*). The building recording was undertaken on the 1st, 19th and 20th September and the watching brief was carried out on the 10th and 31st October 2017.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Oxendale Hall is a country house in the civil parish of Osbaldeston on the rural south side of the Ribble Valley, between the River Ribble and the A59, c1.8km south of Ribchester and 9km east of Preston, Lancashire (Ordnance Survey 2011; Figure 1). The barn itself is c30m to the south-west of the hall.

1.2.2 The Ribble valley bounds the north-west extent of the Lancashire Valleys area, which occupies a broad trough underlain by Coal Measures and covered in glacial deposits, mostly till (Countryside Commission 1998 101-102).



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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation is intended to provide a suitable record of the structure in line with Historic England standards (Historic England 2017) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). All aspects of the archaeological watching brief were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (2007). A suitable archive has been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 No new desk-based research was carried out as part of this project. The site background and map regression is taken from an earlier heritage impact statement for the cruck barn at Oxendale Hall (Architectural History Practice 2017).

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-4 type standards (English Heritage 2006), which provides a detailed record of the building and discusses its development in terms of its historical context in as much detail as possible depending on the available documentary record. 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 colour 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 3*; Figure 8 and Figure 9). In addition, rectified photographs were taken of the external gable elevations, where access allowed, and orthorectified images were produced of the other external elevation through the use of high-level photography from a pole-mounted camera run through AgiSoft. 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 of the elevations, the rectified and orthorectified photographs, and a detailed survey of the ground floor provided by the client. The detailed survey required very little alteration whereas the cross-section and elevation drawings required considerably more alteration. In addition, cross-sections of the building were produced by hand. The drawings produced comprised:
 - i. external elevations at a scale of 1:100 (Figure 2 and Figure 3);
 - ii. a floor plan at a scale of 1:100 (Figure 4);
 - iii. two internal elevations showing the surviving timber framing at a scale of 1:50 (Figure 3 and Figure 5);
 - iv. two cross-sections showing the different truss types at a scale of 1:50 (Figure 5).

2.4 Watching Brief

2.4.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of an area of approximately 170m² within the barn after the removal of the stone flags in Room 2 and Room 4 and the removal of some of the red brick floor and concrete covering a large part of the southern two thirds of Room 4 as well. The bulk of the deposits were removed using a mini-digger in Room 4, where space was limited, and a midsize mechanical excavator with a flat bucket in Room 2. The underlying deposits and features were subsequently examined by hand. Excavation was to a depth of between c0.2m and c0.3m below the level of the flags and other floor surfaces and was discontinued once the underlying natural deposits were encountered. Externally, the watching brief monitored the excavation of approximately 5m² in total, comprising a deep

rectangular pit to the south side of the barn and a narrower section connecting this pit to the south side of the barn. The excavation was undertaken using a midsize mechanical excavator, with a toothless ditching bucket, and the underlying natural deposits were exposed throughout. The location of the areas excavated was recorded using the detailed survey of the ground floor plan provided by the client. All finds were collected from all deposits, as far as was practical. All deposits and features exposed were recorded in the following manner:

- **Written record:** descriptive records were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format, as both 12MB RAW files and jpegs, were taken of the excavated areas and any features of archaeological interest. 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 on site as follows:
 - i. a plan of the watching brief area inside the barn at a scale of 1:100 (Figure 6 and Figure 7);
 - ii. a plan of the watching brief area outside the barn to the south at a scale of 1:50 (Figure 6);
 - iii. plans and sections of individual features were drawn at a scale of 1:10 (Figure 6).

2.5 Environmental Samples

2.5.1 No environmental samples were taken as no appropriate deposits were encountered.

2.6 Finds

2.6.1 **Processing:** all of the artefacts recovered from the watching brief were washed, with the exception of metal and glass objects, which were dry-brushed. They were then naturally air-dried and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.6.2 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed and identified in the first instance by Jo Dawson. The finds were recorded on *pro forma* record sheets and a catalogue was produced (*Appendix 5*).

2.7 Archive

2.7.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building (see *Appendix 6*) will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA (ClfA 2014c). A copy of this report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory 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 Site History

3.1.1 **Introduction:** the following site history and map regression is a summary extracted from the Heritage Impact Assessment for the site produced by Architectural History Practice in 2017.

3.1.2 **Osbaldeston and the Oxendale Hall Estate:** Osbaldeston and Balderston manor is recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086 and was owned by the Osbaldeston family from the 13th century. The Oxendale Hall estate was owned by a junior branch of the family from at least 1508 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). It was sold to William Fox of Goosnargh in 1714 and remained in his family until 1846. It was tenanted to a succession of farming families recorded in the census returns and then sold to Messrs. John, Edward and Joseph Dugdale of Blackburn in 1874 for £5,139. Oxendale Hall was then occupied as a farmhouse, with barn, shippon, stable and outbuildings (Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser 1874).

3.1.3 The Oxendale Hall estate remained in the ownership of the Dugdales until the death of Joseph Dugdale in 1924 and was sold at auction in separate lots in 1926 (The Lancashire Daily Post 1926). Oxendale Hall and dairy farm were for sale again in 1936; the farm buildings in the sale particulars were described as two shippons for 23 and 10 cows, stables and Dutch barns (Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligence 1936).

3.1.4 The hall is Listed Grade II* and dated to 1656 (Historic England 2017b; *Appendix 2*).

3.1.5 **Oxendale Hall Barn:** the Listing considers the barn to have probably been built in the early 17th century (*Appendix 2*) although there is little detailed information to work from. A tithe map is not available for this area and the earliest historic maps covering the area in sufficient detail to be useful date from only the mid-19th century; the 1848 Ordnance Survey map is the first to accurately show the hall and barn in detail and shows additions to the north, west and south-east sides of the barn that are no longer extant (Plate 1). The 1893 edition (surveyed 1892) shows a slightly different layout to both buildings and it is possible that the main part of the barn has been widened by this date (Plate 2). The barn is shown as a simple L-plan, with the existing outshut appearing as a small projection on the north-east corner. A linear building was constructed parallel to the barn on its west side by the time the 1912 edition was produced (surveyed 1910) (Plate 3) and the barn and the range to its west are connected at their south end on the 1932 edition (Plate 4).

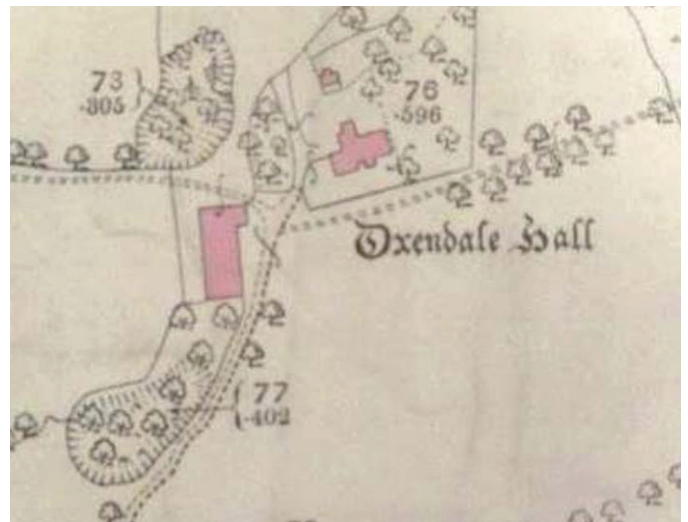


Plate 1 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1893

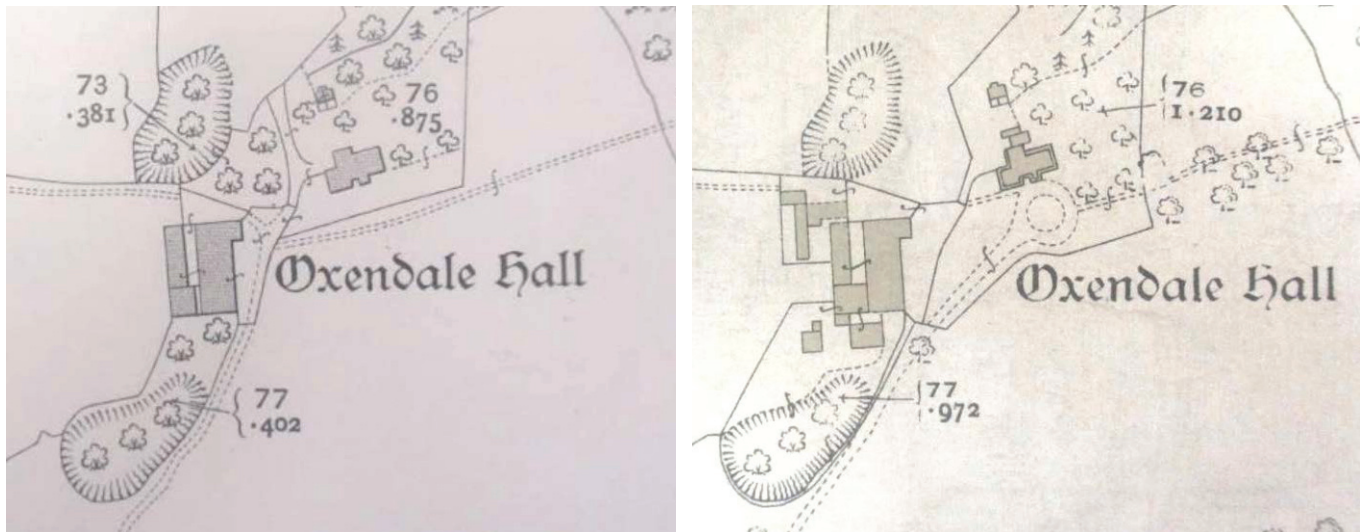


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1912

Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1932

3.1.6 An aerial photograph taken from the west and thought to date from the 1960s (Architectural History Practice 2017, 10; Plate 5) shows the barn as it was at that time. This corresponds with the map evidence, which is in itself very different to the current arrangement, in that it shows a large monopitched outshut on the south side of the west elevation, with a detached building (of partially corrugated metal sheet construction) with a corrugated roof. The lower part of the roof on the west side is also evidently finished with corrugated sheeting and there is a row of high level windows in the elevation itself.



Plate 5: Aerial photograph, c1960s

3.1.7 The farm was no longer operational by the late 1980s and in 1989 approval was granted by the local authority for the conversion of disused cow stalls and existing garage into horse stalls, recreation room and bathroom and garage, although whether this relates to the cruck barn or to the linear range west of the barn is unclear and drawings are not available to check.

3.1.8 The barn was Listed Grade II* in 1986 (Historic England 2017a).

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 Externally, the barn mostly comprises local yellow grit stone and handmade red brick. It has a purple slate roof over the main part, some grey slate to the west, and gritstone flags over the outshut to the north-east. Internally, cruck trusses support the roof, all of which are hand-finished, and there is some later machine-cut timber in the outshuts and extensions to the west, north-east, and south. There are iron rainwater goods throughout and modern lights and alarm fittings attached externally.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North elevation:** the north elevation is stone in slightly random courses over the main part and more uniform in the outshut to the east, especially at the top, which has been rebuilt. The outshut is slightly stepped back from the main elevation, which it butts, and there is a plastic light attached towards the middle (Plate 6). The main elevation is a gable end, with quoins at either end, and there are four rows of ventilation slots, two rows of three slots at the bottom, a row of two above that, and one slightly to the west of centre at the eaves (Plate 7; Figure 2). On the lowest level there is a blocked aperture, blocked with stone, to the west of the ventilation slots, with a stone sill and lintel and possibly quoins for the original end of the main barn on its east side (Plate 8). There is a doorway at the west end, with a long stone lintel and quoins around, and there is a strip of pointing below the roofline to the west (Plate 9).



Plate 6 (left): East end of the north external elevation

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



Plate 8 (left): Blocked window in the north external elevation

Plate 9 (right): Door at the west end of the north external elevation

4.2.2 East elevation: the south end of the east external elevation is built from stone in fairly regular courses (Plate 10), with large well-dressed quoins on the south end part of the way up (Figure 2) and a wall plate at the top behind the gutter. There is a blocked window a short distance to the north from the south end, with a stone lintel but no sill, blocked with stone. There was possibly a further opening above this as there is a sill and possible jamb line to the south, but there is no lintel or north jamb and this falls within a larger area of probable rebuild. The wall beyond is heavily repointed or rebuilt and contains a window with a very neatly dressed stone sill and rougher lintel and modern four-light casement (Plate 11). To the north of that is a large wagon doorway with a modern sawn timber lintel and large quoins on the north side and modern plank double door on large strap and L-shaped hinges. The elevation is brick-built to the north of that, the brick sat on a stone plinth topped with long slabs (Plate 12). The brick is slightly overlapped by stone fairly high at the join. There is an aperture, at a high level, at the junction of the brick and stone builds, with a stone sill and modern plank door. The north of this is a ground floor doorway that has been blocked with brick and stone, matching the wall and plinth (Plate 13). There are three rows on three ventilators in a diaper pattern of four holes in the brick-built section of the wall. There is a large wagon doorway at the north end, housing plank double doors with strap and L-shaped hinges (Plate 14). A post, forming part of the timber frame of the interior, is just to the south of the south jamb, which is modern sawn timber. The north end comprises the east side of the north-east outshut (Plate 15), which has seemingly been rebuilt recently. There are quoins at both end, and an off-centre window to the north end, with a concrete sill and stone 'mullion' with stone lintel and two fixed single-light windows. The ends of the purlins project behind the gutter.



Plate 10: East external elevation



Plate 11 (left): South end of the east external elevation



Plate 12 (right): Brick-built central section of the east external elevation



Plate 13 (left): Blocked feature and ventilators in the brick-built section of the east external elevation

Plate 14 (right): Wagon door at the north end of the east external elevation



Plate 15: East external elevation of the north-east outshut

4.2.3 South elevation: the gable of the main barn runs into a continuous outshut to the west side, with quoins at the end and purlin/wall plate exposed below the roof and one square purlin end (Plate 16; Figure 2). The doorway, which has square stone surround and lintel and a couple of well-dressed quoins in the east side (Plate 17), is at the junction with the gable end proper, but the junction is lost above these. The main gable has two blocked windows on the ground floor, with stone lintels and sills, which are blocked with stone (Plate 18). The surviving opening above, in the centre of the main gable, has no lintel or sill as such, so is probably a later insertion, and has a modern plank door. There are two purlin ends on the west pitch and one on the east side and a ridge rafter/wall plate below the eaves. There are massive dressed quoins on the east end but these only extend part of the way up. There are some traces of a former render along the ground. There are plastic light fittings attached throughout and the line of rebuild or where the roof has been raised is visible at the top of the elevation. The return at the north end is the south side of the north-east outshut (Plate 19). The doorway on the east side has a stone lintel finished with rough rilling and houses a plank door with a modern surround. There are no quoins on the west side but large dressed ones to the east continuing to the end of the wall. There appears to have

been a lot of rebuilding or repointing along the roof line and to the east of the doorway. The threshold stone does not quite match the opening, which suggests the wall below has possibly been moved to the east at some stage.



Plate 16: South external elevation



Plate 17 (left): Doorway in the south external elevation



Plate 18 (right): Blocked features on the ground floor to the east on the south external elevation



Plate 19: South external elevation of the north-east outshut

4.2.4 **West elevation:** this is very low due to the extension of the building in this direction. There is a row of 13 single-light skylights on this side, with a further seven above (Plate 20). There is a projecting corbel on the north end and a dressed stone lintel to the south, but the former opening is scarcely any longer visible from the outside (the projecting corbel is visible to the left and the blocked feature is to the right in Plate 21; Figure 3). There is a small patch of brick immediately south of this (to the right on Plate 21). There are a further three windows to the south, with stone sills and modern two-light hinged casement windows (e.g. Plate 22). The southernmost window is actually set into a doorway (Plate 24), which has been blocked with stone and has quoined jambs, and there are two further doorways, one to the north (Plate 23) and one to the south (Plate 26). Again, the doorways have quoined jambs and modern plank doors and a single step up. The lintel is missing from the north door but there is a gap where it should be, while the jambs of the south door extend to the roof. There is also a blocked ventilation slot towards the south end, infilled with upright stones (Plate 25). There is a barge board on top and metal rainwater goods.



Plate 20: East external elevation



Plate 21 (left): North end of the east external elevation

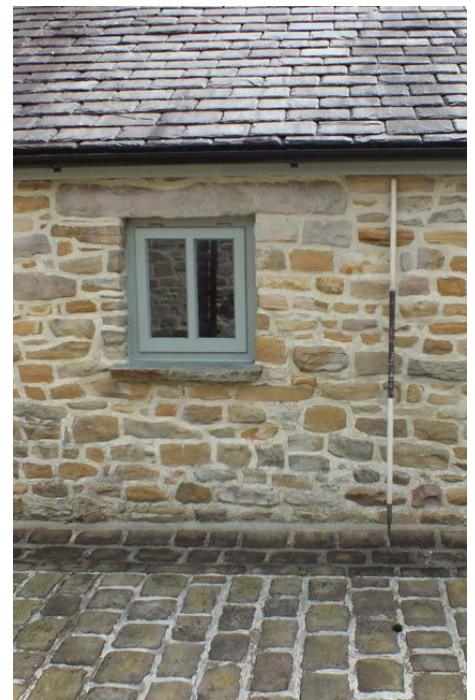


Plate 22 (right): Northernmost window on the east external elevation



Plate 23 (left): Central window and northernmost door on the east external elevation



Plate 24 (right): Blocked doorway on the east external elevation



Plate 25 (left): Blocked ventilation slot at the south end of the east external elevation



Plate 26 (right): South end of the east external elevation

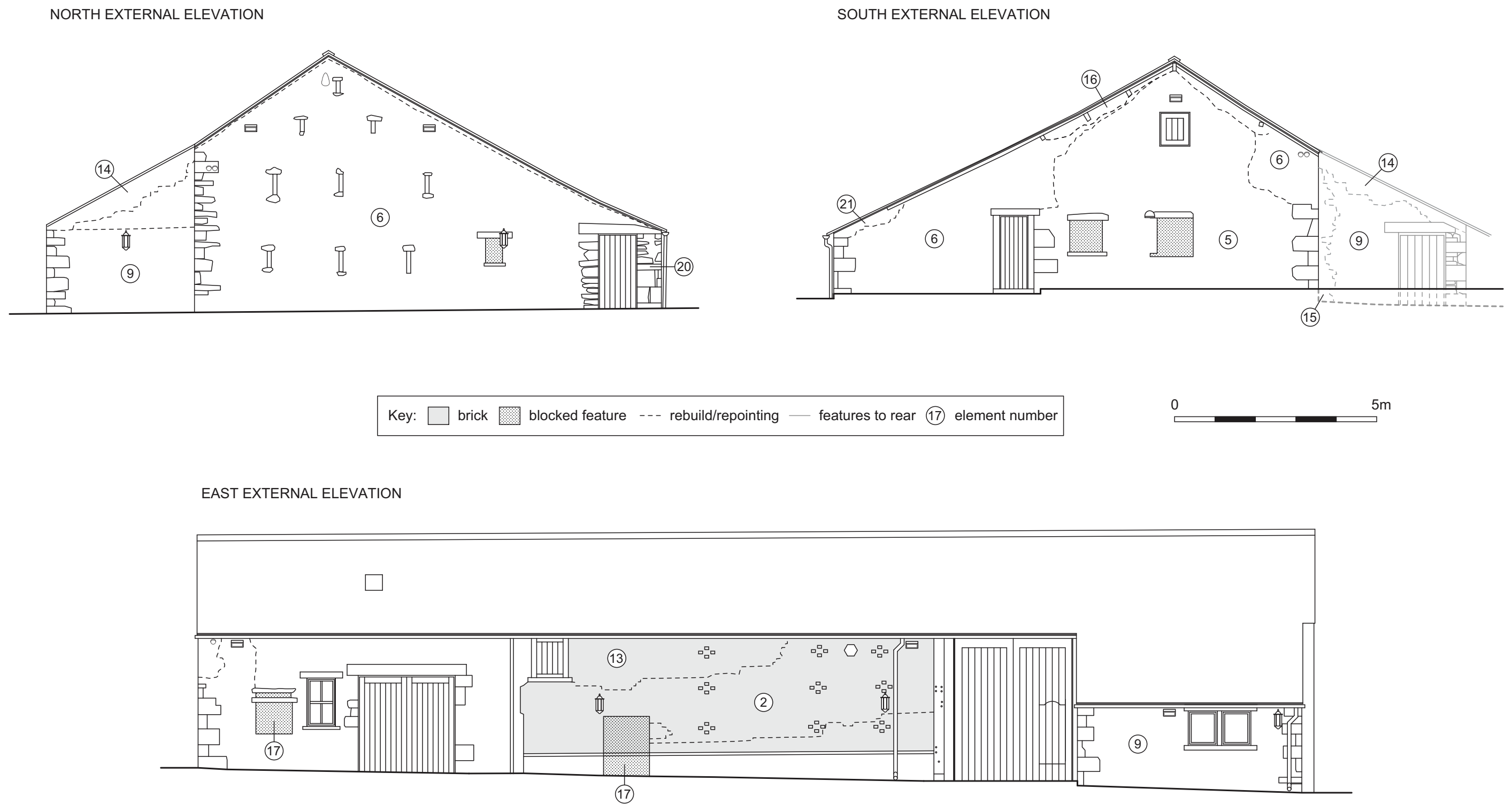
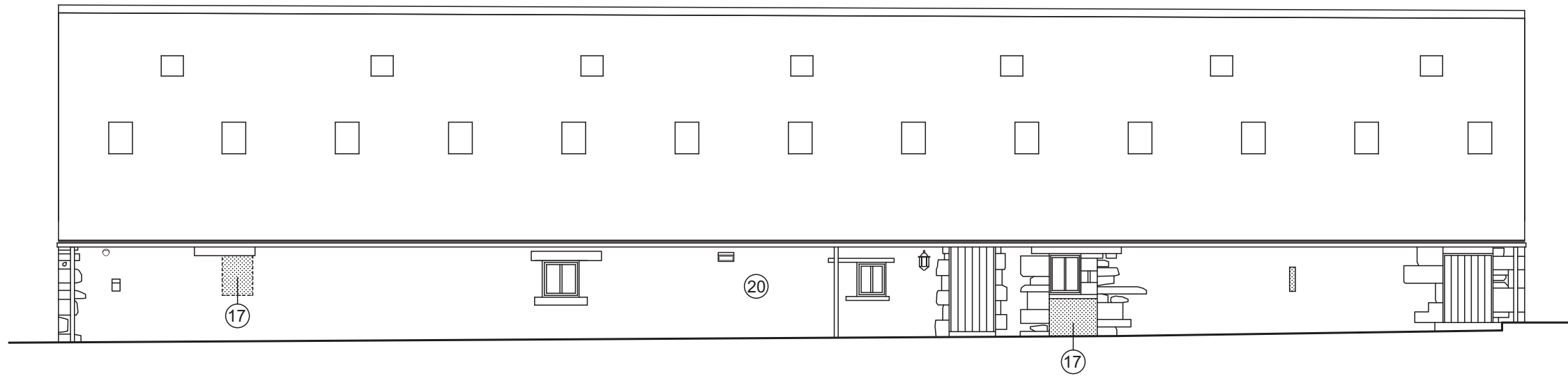







Figure 2: North, east, and south external elevations

WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION



Key:  blocked feature  extrapolated line  cross-sectional wall  cross-sectional timber  element number

WEST-FACING INTERNAL ELEVATION OF ROOM 4

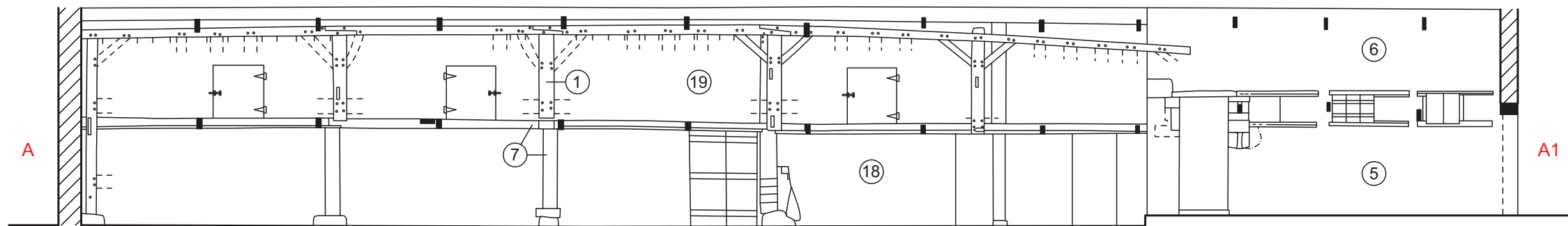
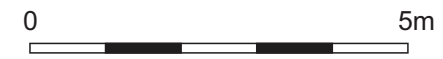
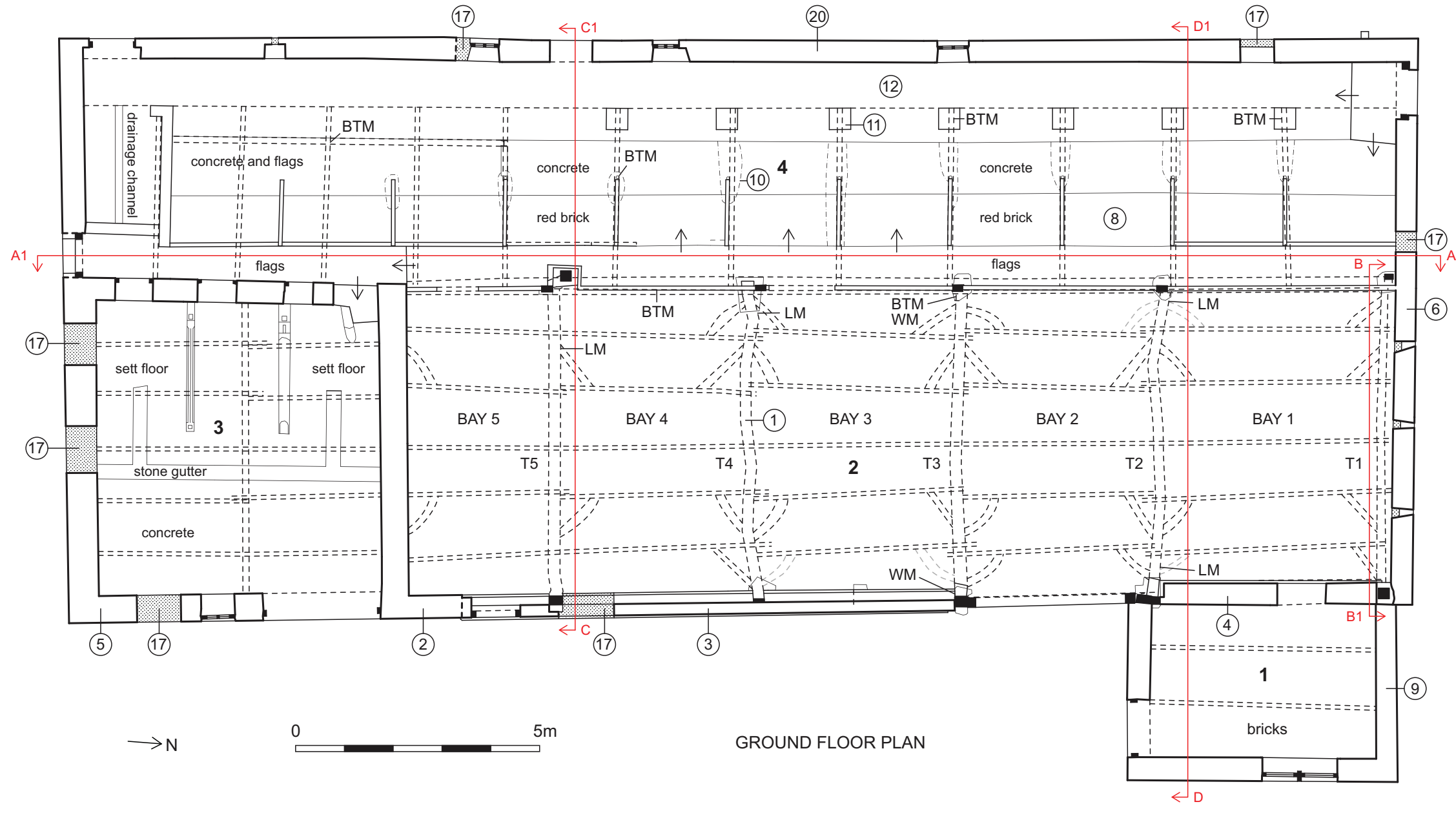


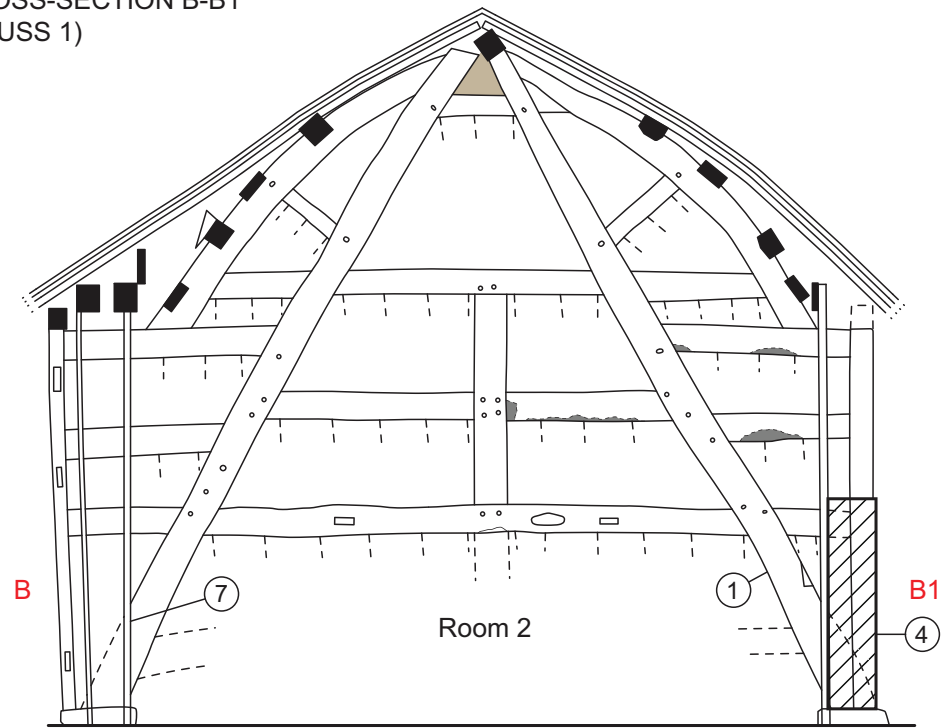
Figure 3: West external elevation and west-facing internal elevation of Room 4



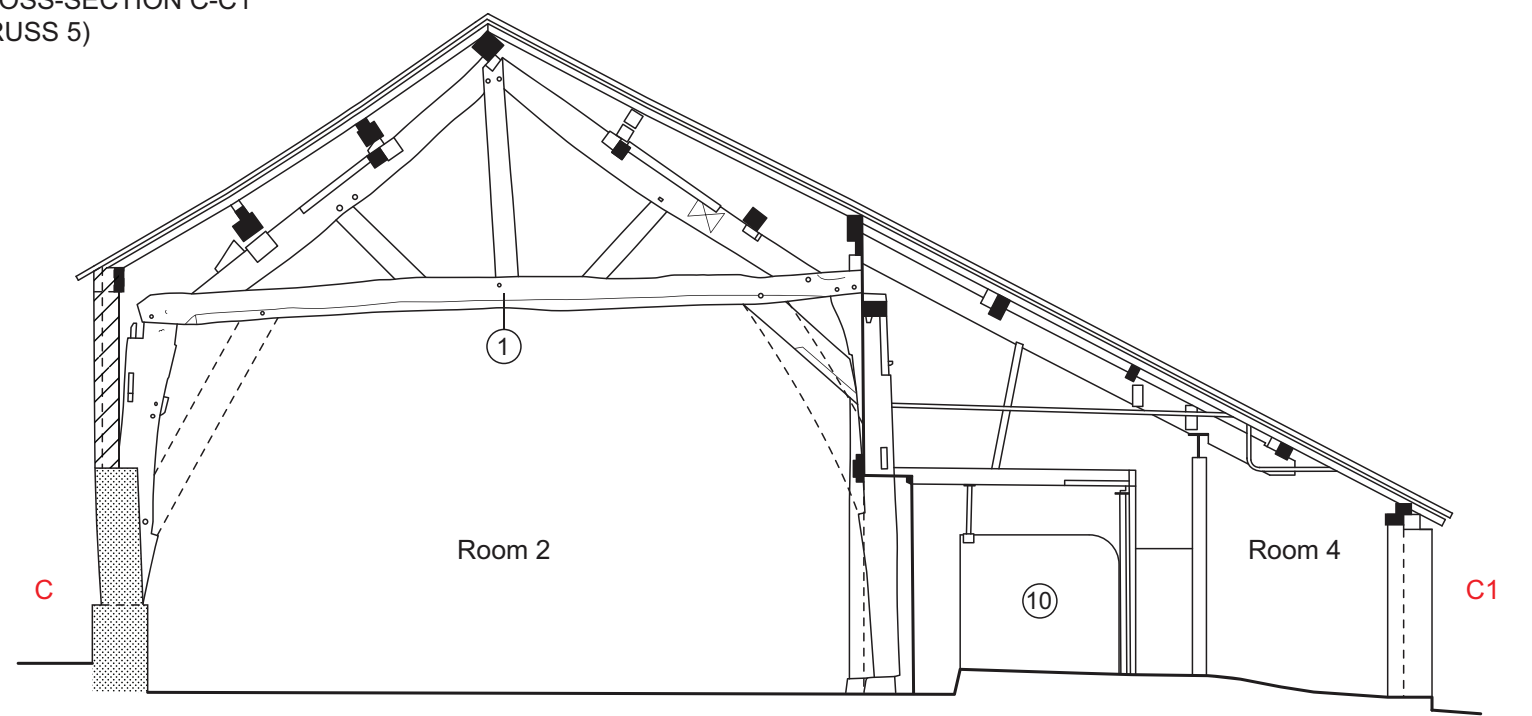
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Key: blocked feature overhead feature cross-sectional timber step up (in direction of arrow) missing timber element number
 T5 truss number BTM Baltic timber mark WM 'witch's mark' LM levelling mark 4 room number A1 drawn section

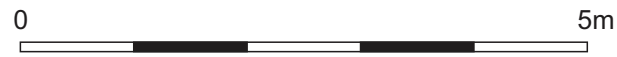
CROSS-SECTION B-B1
(TRUSS 1)



CROSS-SECTION C-C1
(TRUSS 5)



Key:
 blocked feature (stippled pattern) --- extrapolated line (dashed line) cross-sectional wall (hatched pattern)
 fire damage (solid grey) cross-sectional timber (solid black) daub (tan) (17) element number



CROSS-SECTION D-D1
(TRUSS 2)

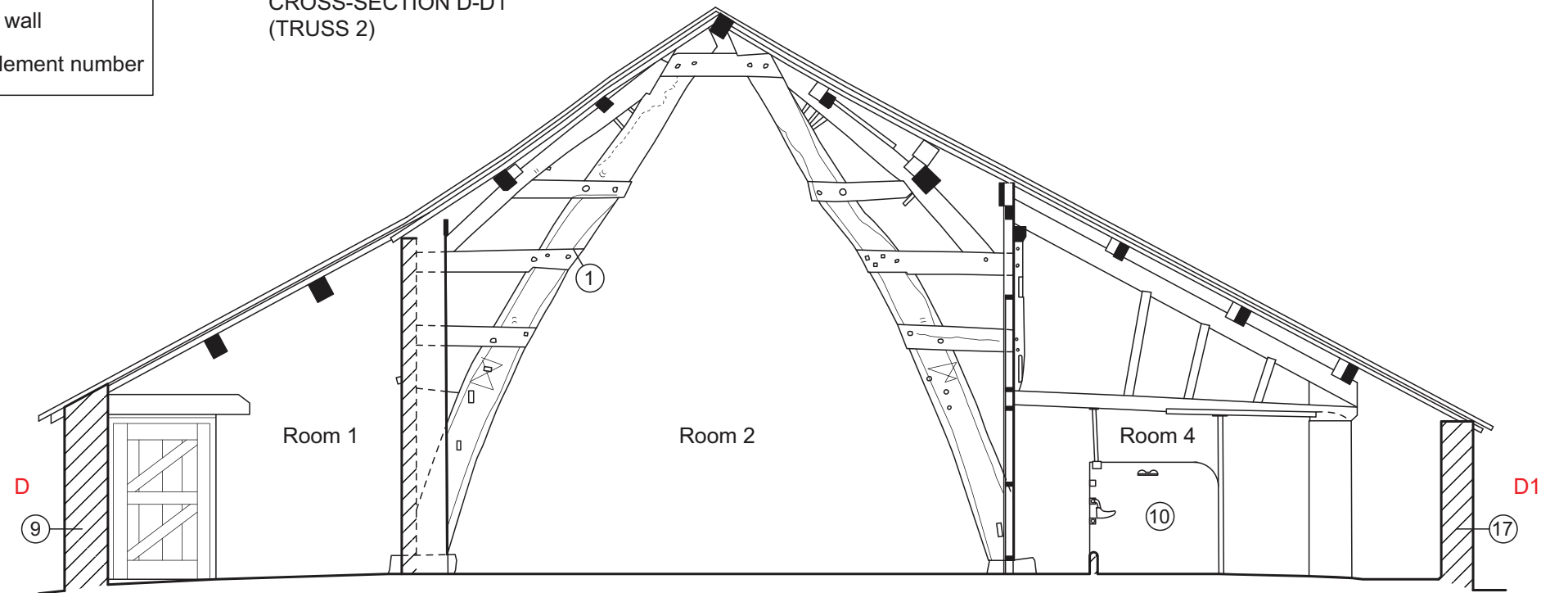


Figure 5: Cross-sections B-B1, C-C1, and D-D1

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Room 1:** the outshut to the north-east has a brick floor, comprising fairly small handmade brick, but the bricks are obscured by the concrete between them and sand on the floor. The room is open to the roof and has replacement timbers, with two reclaimed purlins (Plate 27), giving the impression of age, aligned north/south, and machine cut rafters, and felt backing. The walls are mostly stone and there is no sign of plaster, although the upper half of the east elevation is timber plank infill, nailed together, which is fairly late. The north elevation is plain, although it is apparent that the top has been repointed or rebuilt (Plate 27), and there are cables and water pipes attached and a piece of timber built in. This butts the west elevation. The east elevation has been recently rebuilt and has a modern machine-cut wall plate. There is a window on the north side, with long two-lights, stone mullion and timber casement and a rough reused timber lintel and stone sill and there are bricks in the jambs (Plate 28). The very small and dark red bricks are suspected to be modern or possibly reused old ones. The south elevation has a doorway on the east side with a modern plank door, with chamfered diagonal battens, plain surround and stone lintel. The rest of the elevation is plain, other than the electric cables and junction box, and butts the west elevation. The lower part of the west elevation is stone, with a timber post on the south side, butted in part by the south elevation (Plate 29). This forms part of the framing/crucks of the interior of the Room 2. There are two horizontal timbers built in, one to the south and one to the north. The doorway on the north side has been modified as the south jamb has been rebuilt but the north jamb is original below a rough reused timber lintel (Plate 30). The planking above is fairly late, it is nailed with flat-headed nails. The planks are mostly horizontal but some are vertical.



Plate 27 (left): North elevation of Room 1

Plate 28 (right): Window in the east elevation of Room 1



Plate 29 (left): South end of the west elevation of Room 1

Plate 30 (right): North end of the west elevation of Room 1

4.3.2 **Room 2:** this is the main room and oldest part of the barn (Figure 4), although it has a modern flag floor with spotlights set into it. The flags are a fine-grained yellowish stone. The room comprises five bays (numbered 1 to 5 from north to south) and is open to the roof. Note that the roof has fairly modern machine cut rafters but no roofing felt. All the trusses are hand-finished, with slightly curved wind braces, all of which are peg jointed, with a diagonally set ridge purlin, the sections of which are scarf-jointed. The purlins overlap at the trusses and there are two purlins per pitch. Four full-height cruck trusses support the roof to the north end of the room and there is one tie-beam truss to the south. These are referred to here as Trusses 1 to 5 from north to south.

- **Truss 1** is a closed truss set against the north wall (Plate 31), so it was not possible to examine its north face. It is heavily wood wormed and fire damaged, particularly on the east side (Figure 5). The cruck blades of this truss are much thinner than the rest and straighter with supporting spurs extending to the walls to the east and west and angled braces attached to the packing pieces. There are also horizontally set timbers with holes in the underside (Plate 32) and slots in the top for stud walling. This is also present in the braces and the collar at the top. These horizontal timbers are supported by an upright post in the centre and the bottom timber has three slots for joining timbers to north/south but no peg holes. There is a further slot at the base of each cruck for another east/west timber and corresponding slot in the centre for another vertical timber. There are later iron loops attached, presumably tethers, fixed into the south face of the base of each cruck blade (Plate 33 and Plate 34).



Plate 31: South face of Truss 1, Room 2



Plate 32: The underside of Truss 1, Room 2



Plate 33 (left): Iron tether at the west end of Truss 1, Room 2

Plate 34 (right): Iron tether at the east end of Truss 1, Room 2

- Truss 2** has much thicker cruck blades than Truss 1, like those to the south. All of the timbers are again hand-finished (Plate 35 and Plate 36) and there are levelling marks on the north face of the cruck blades (Figure 5; Plate 37 and Plate 39). There are three horizontal spurs in each side and packing pieces on eachside, all connecting to upright posts in the wall, and curved wind braces at the top. Chiselled carpenter's marks 'II' are present on the west side (Plate 38) and there are crescent 'CC' marks on the east (Plate 40) at most junctions between the spurs and cruck blade on the north face. The crucks blades are on pad stones, and there are slots for smaller timbers north/south at the base of each. Some of the horizontal spurs are notched where they meet the cruck blades. The south face is plain, although saw marks are visible.



Plate 35 (left): The east side of the north face of Truss 2, Room 2

Plate 36 (right): The west side of the north face of Truss 2, Room 2



Plate 37 (left): Levelling mark on the west side of the north face of Truss 2, Room 2



Plate 38 (right): Carpenter's mark 'll' on the west side of the north face of Truss 2, Room 2



Plate 39 (left): Levelling mark on the east side of the north face of Truss 2, Room 2

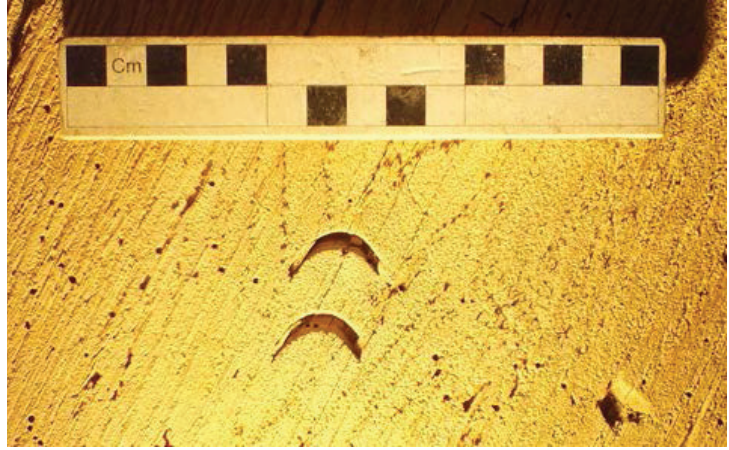


Plate 40 (right): Carpenter's mark 'CC' on the east side of the north face of Truss 2, Room 2

- **Truss 3** is the same style as Truss 2 and the cruck blades are similarly sat on pad stones (Plate 41 and Plate 42). There are no obvious levelling marks, but some chopped lines. Carpenter's marks 'III' (Plate 43) and 'CCC' (Plate 44) are present at the junctions between the spurs and cruck blades, but there are only two horizontal spurs with much straighter packing pieces and collar at the top. The south face is plainer (Plate 45 and Plate 46), with a small batten attached midway up on the west side, but there are also circular motifs carved into the surface comprising two larger ones on the west side, one a probable daisy-wheel (Plate 47), and a smaller carved circle on the east side (Plate 48).



Plate 41 (left): The east side of the north face of Truss 3, Room 2



Plate 42 (right): The west side of the north face of Truss 3, Room 2

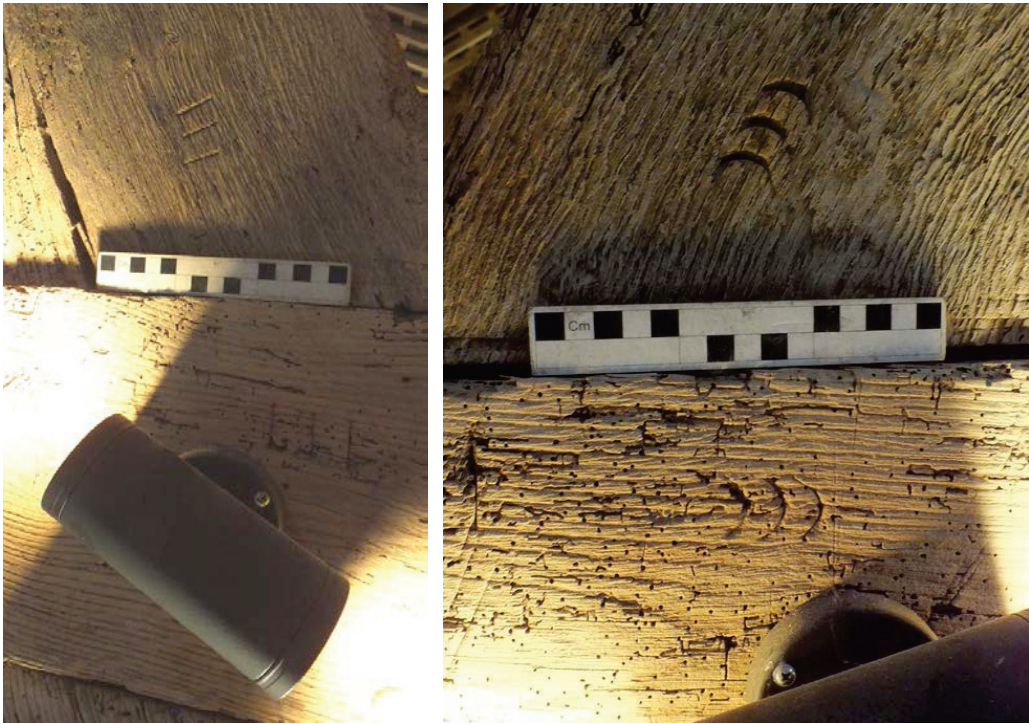


Plate 43 (left): Carpenter's mark 'III' on the east side of the north face of Truss 3, Room 2
Plate 44 (right): Carpenter's mark 'CCC' on the east side of the north face of Truss 3, Room 2



Plate 45 (left): The west side of the south face of Truss 3, Room 2
Plate 46 (right): The east side of the south face of Truss 3, Room 2



Plate 47 (left): Circle motifs including possible 'daisy wheel' on the south side of the west cruck of Truss 3, Room 2



Plate 48: smaller circular mark on the south face of the east side of Truss 3, Room 2

- **Truss 4** is the same style as those to the north, with the cruck blades resting on stone pads (Plate 49). The west side has a block of concrete added on top and around the base of the cruck. There are two horizontal spurs on each side and carpenter's marks 'IIII' (Plate 50) and 'CCCC' (Plate 51) on the west and east side of the north face respectively, as well as a levelling mark on the west side (Plate 52). The spurs are notched as per Truss 3 and there is a further slot at the top, presumably for a horizontal collar; there is a broken off section still attached on the east side

although the angle of the slot on the west side does not suggest a single piece running right across. There are also packing pieces and a collar on top as per the rest. The south face is plain (Plate 53) apart from saw marks. The similarity of the curve of the two cruck blades suggests they are two halves of the same tree, and there is a cut out section in east face of the west cruck blade.



Plate 49: The north face of Truss 4, Room 2



Plate 50 (left): Carpenter's mark 'IIII' on the west side of the north face of Truss 4, Room 2



Plate 51 (right): Carpenter's mark 'CCCC' on the east side of the north face of Truss 4, Room 2

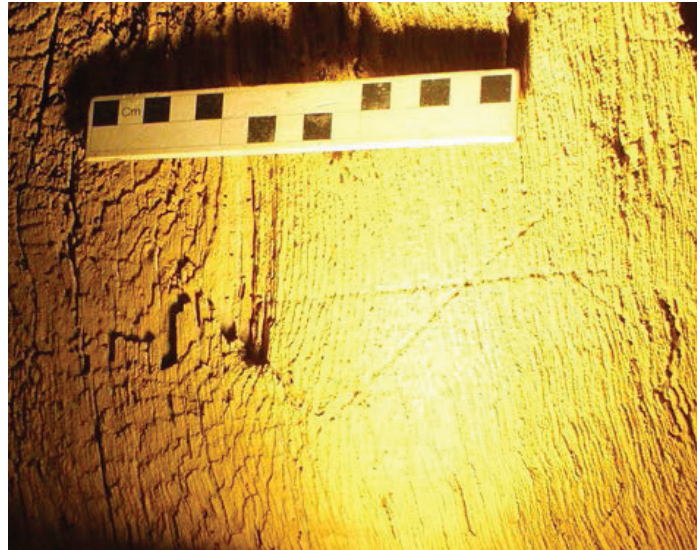


Plate 52: Levelling mark on the west side of the north face of Truss 4, Room 2



Plate 53: South face of Truss 4

- Truss 5**, at the south end of the room, is completely different to the rest (Figure 5; Plate 54). The posts in the walls are jowled presumably originally had angled braces as there are sockets above a notch in each and a corresponding slot with a peg hole in the underside of the tie beam on the east side (Plate 55). On the west side (Plate 56) there is a brace set at a higher level than the notch (although it uses what is presumably the original slot in the tie beam), which is stop-chamfered (Plate 57) and this ends oddly at the post and so is presumably reused, although the tie beam is also stop-chamfered on both faces (Plate 58). The tie beam has a pair of angled braces on top and central king post (Figure 5). There are no obvious carpenter's marks, with the exception of a pair of linked 'C's on the east side of the north face (Plate 58)), but there is a levelling mark on the north face of the west principal (Plate 59) and south face of the east brace.

The principals are trenched for earlier purlins on the east and west ends, so perhaps reused. The king post is also slightly off-centre of the ridge. The south side of the cruck has slots for timbers, north/south, and purlins continue to the south wall as do wind braces. The lowest purlins on the east and west sides are stop-chamfered in the three southernmost bays and in the last two bays a single purlin spans the full length of two bays, which corresponds to the older joint holes in the tie beams, which have been filled with timber.



Plate 54: North face of Truss 5



Plate 55 (left): East side of the north face of Truss 5

Plate 56 (right): West side of the north face of Truss 5**Plate 57 (left): Stop-chamfered brace on the east side of the north face of Truss 5, Room 2****Plate 58 (right): Stop-chamfered beam and possible carpenter's marks on the west side of the north face of Truss 5, Room 2****Plate 59: Levelling mark on west side of the north face of Truss 5, Room 2**

4.3.3 The north elevation of the room is built from stone in fairly random courses of roughly dressed blocks, mostly pointed in a soft pale lime mortar but the central part has been heavily repointed in a harder grey pointing. There is a row of three ventilation slots visible near the base (Plate 31), which are blocked, the north two using the same grey mortar, but with more grit. The central one has a thin, fire-damaged timber lintel, but the others are stone. There are further vents above, which are also blocked, some using brick and the same gritty mortar, but these are obscured by the timber frame.

4.3.4 The east elevation is clad by modern planking on the north side in the first bay, with a double door high on the north side (Plate 60). This runs the width of the first bay. The next bay to the south is filled by a modern plank and chamfered batten type wagon door, with a machine-cut lintel with a plank over it (Plate 61). The jambs for the present door are also modern, but beyond them is what is probably the

original door post, which has a timber loop at the base, probably the pivot for the original door (Plate 62). To the north of this is the post of the timber framing, to which spurs from the truss are attached. The third bay has a stone plinth with a slight step out at the base and possible butt joint, topped with flags and brick infill (Plate 63 and Plate 64). The bricks are typically 220mm by 105mm by 70mm each and a mid orange/red colour, handmade, and laid in English garden bond 5:1, with a step back after 14 courses, incorporating blocked diaper pattern vents. The brickwork butts the post to which the spurs are attached. The next bay (Bay 4) is essentially the same with a blocked doorway against the next truss (Plate 65), which continues through the plinth. Behind the post of Truss 5 the brickwork has a gap, presumably where it was built against a post that is now missing. In the last bay the plinth ends at a blocked doorway or butt joint (Plate 66), which extends up to the roof. To the north of this is a pitching window with a modern, chamfered plank and batten door with a stone sill. The brickwork to the north is all rebuilt up to the next bay and Truss 4, including a section behind Truss 5. This incorporates electric cables, so was obviously built for that purpose.



Plate 60 (left): Bay 1, east elevation, Room 2

Plate 61 (right): Bay 2, east elevation, Room 2



Plate 62: Pivot at the base of the post to the south of Truss 2, Room 2

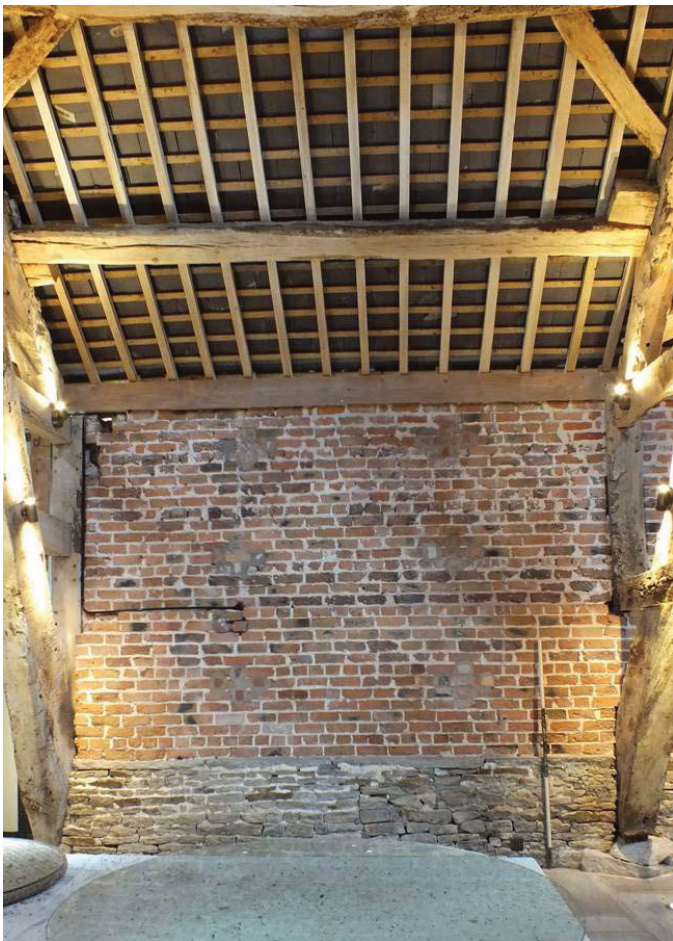


Plate 63 (left): Bay 3, east elevation, Room 2



Plate 64 (right): Butt joint in east elevation of Bay 3, Room 2



Plate 65 (left): Bay 4, east elevation, Room 2

Plate 66 (right): Bay 5, east elevation, Room 2

4.3.5 The south elevation is fairly plain (Plate 54) and stone built in rough courses, with the same mix of softer lime mortar and a harder grey type present elsewhere. There is a slight step about first floor level where it has perhaps been raised. It is seemingly butted by the east elevation lower down, but butting against it higher up, and is butted by the timber walls of the west elevation.

4.3.6 The west elevation comprises a timber stud wall finished with planks (Plate 67 to Plate 71) set against the bases of the cruck blades of the trusses. The planks in the lower half are quite modern compared to those in the upper part, which are earlier, although still machine-cut. The stud walling is built between a series of upright posts each against the cruck blades, meeting a splayed scarf-jointed wall plate or beam at the top and there are Baltic timber marks on both the posts and the wall plate (Plate 72 and Plate 73). The plank walling incorporates a small double door in the third bay and upper level doorway in the first, second and fourth bay, row and row of timber pegs set into a lower horizontal beam that runs between all of the later posts.



Plate 67 (left): Bay 5, west elevation, Room 2

Plate 68 (centre): Bay 4, west elevation, Room 2

Plate 69 (right): Bay 3, west elevation of, Room 2



Plate 70 (left): Bay 2, West elevation, Room 2

Plate 71 (right): Bay 1, west elevation, Room 2



Plate 72 (left): Baltic timber marks in the wall plate at the top of the west elevation, Bay 4, Room 2



Plate 73 (right): Baltic timber marks at the base of the post against the west side of Truss 3, Room 2

4.3.7 Room 3: this room, to the south of the main barn (Figure 4), has a stone sett floor on the west side, with two long stone blocks (one still largely intact), with a groove and a hole at the end, for east/west timber stalls (Plate 74 to Plate 77). There is an additional line of stone slabs in the sett floor to the north and south, aligned east/west and dressed to form a shallow channel leading down to a north/south channel along the east edge of the setts (Plate 74). The floor is concrete to the east, laid in four sections. The room is open to the roof but was originally two floors. The roof is supported by a single king post truss with angled queen braces (Plate 78). The king post is bolted to the tie beam and notched for principals. There are two purlins per pitch, overlapping at the truss. Those to the east are rough and hand-finished, those to the west are sawn. There are Baltic marks on the south face of the east principal rafter and on the lower north-west purlin (Plate 79). The walls are exposed stone and there is no evidence of plaster. The north elevation is essentially plain except for a row of joist holes for the original upper floor (Plate 80), and some brick has been used in forming these. Some of the ends of the purlins from Room 1 are visible and there are quoins running into the doorways at the east and west ends (perhaps relating to the gable end of Room 1). The east elevation has been heavily rebuilt/repointed on the north side, especially around the large wagon doorway which has a machine-cut timber lintel and double plank and batten door (Plate 81). The battens are chamfered. To the south is a ground floor window with a machine-cut timber lintel and a stone sill covered in concrete. There are two rougher timber lintels in the wall to the south of this and the line of a jamb to the south, as well as attached electrical cables in ducting across the elevation. The south gable has a concrete skim over the lower part (Plate 82), obscuring two blocked windows with rough and reused timber lintels. Above is a row of joist holes, matching those to the north, and there is a small aperture near the top (Plate 83), with very rough jambs, machine-cut timber lintel, and plank and chamfered batten door, which is possibly a later insertion. The west elevation has a row of three openings with rough timber lintels and sloped sills finished with planks or concrete (Plate 84). The north window is taller and narrower and joins a column forming the jamb of a door at the north end. It has a rough timber lintel and dressed stone quoins but has seen some rebuilding. There is a single hole near the centre of the elevation for a beam east/west.



Plate 74 (left): Sett floor in the west side of Room 3 and channel



Plate 75 (right): Long stone block for timber stall to the north in Room 3, showing damage



Plate 76 (left): Long stone block for timber stall to the south in Room 3, viewed from the east



Plate 77 (right): Long stone block for timber stall to the south in Room 3, viewed from the north



Plate 78: Truss in Room 3



Plate 79: Timber marks on the truss in Room 3



Plate 80: North elevation of Room 3



Plate 81: East elevation of Room 3



Plate 82 (left): South elevation of Room 3

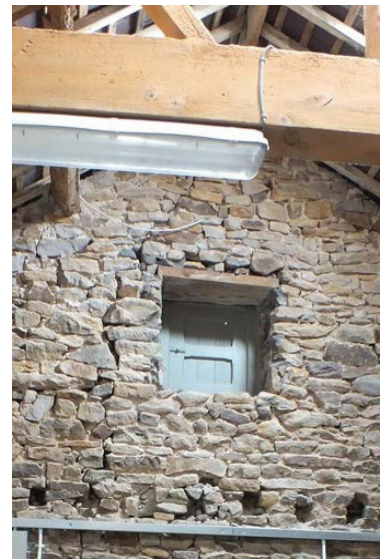


Plate 83 (right): Top of the south elevation of Room 3



Plate 84: West elevation of Room 3

4.3.8 Room 4: the extension of the barn to the west (Figure 4) has a relatively modern flag floor along the east side, forming the feed channel (Plate 85). It steps up beyond this to the west and there is a concrete edge along much of the handmade bricks in the floor here, similar in type to those used in the east elevation before the floor again slopes down to a concrete floor to the west with infill of newer concrete along the far west side (Plate 86), possibly corresponding to a former dung channel on this side. There is also a step down in the north-west corner (Plate 87). The raised brick and concrete section has 10 concrete stall partitions, supporting iron posts which hold the half-truss of the roof (Plate 88), and there is a concrete block wall at the south end forming a small 'room'. It is apparent that these stalls are later insertions as a concrete infill has been added around the base of most of them where the original flooring has been cut out. The stalls also support iron rails at the south end and have gaps for the same, three in total, to the north. There are also iron brackets with three holes for tether posts, but it is mostly just the brackets which remain, and occasional water troughs connected to a central rail, which is actually a pipe. The half-trusses, one per stall, comprise just the tie and principal and three angled braces and a wedge at the west end.



Plate 85 (left): East side of Room 4, viewed from the south

Plate 86 (right): Typical stall in Room 4

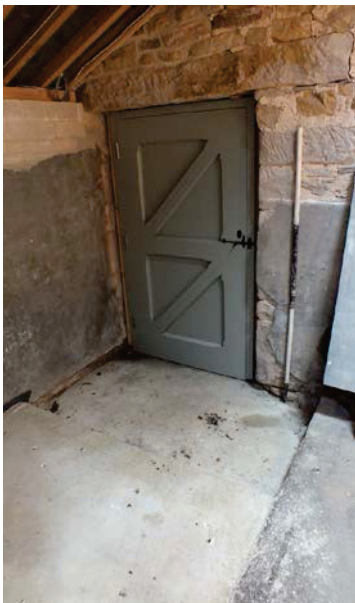


Plate 87 (left): Step down in the north-west corner of Room 4

Plate 88 (right): Half-truss in Room 4

4.3.9 The north elevation has a concrete skim over the lower part (Plate 89). The doorway on the west side has a stone lintel, with some evident rebuild/repointing above that, and there are quoins on its east side (Plate 87). To the east there is a piece of timber set into the wall, then a blocked vent, filled with handmade brick, with a stone lintel (Plate 89). There are four timber battens/planks attached high on the east side and a plastic pipe through the wall. Electric cable in ducting is also attached and iron tether post, which is attached to a timber batten set into the wall. The east elevation has a large post at the north end, which is the only complete post of the original timber frame on this side (Plate 90). There are slots for braces to the east and also for a brace to the rail above and for the horizontal piece to the south. The north end of the east elevation comprises planks set between posts and rail (as per Room 2; see Plate 91 to Plate 96). The lower part is modern timber with earlier timbers above, with the ends of half trusses meeting the central rail. Four of the earlier early posts remain, not including the complete one at the north end, only the two of which, to the south have surviving angled braces at the top (see Plate 94 to Plate 96; Figure 3) but all have slots for these and the horizontal beam between and hall have been sawn off at about the point where they meet the later horizontal rail. The wall plate above is been jointed with a face-halved scarf joint and is evidently dropping at the south end where it meets the stone wall (Figure 3). There are numerous slots in the underside of the wall plate, further demonstrating the presence of a doorway matching the wagon door in the east side of Room 1. There are three doorways at high level in the planking (e.g. Plate 96), with 20th century hinges and latches, and a double door in the fourth bay, with modern hinges and latch (Plate 94). The southernmost post is boxed in at the base behind further modern planking (Plate 96). The south end of the elevation is stone, but the wall plate continues into this (Plate 99), so the original building was presumably longer, extending further to the south. There is a doorway (to Room 3) on the north side of the stone section, which has clearly been rebuilt, especially around the timber lintel and quoins (Plate 98 and Plate 99) To the south is a row of three openings with machine-cut lintels and sills (Plate 99 and Plate 100), which are overlong to accommodate beaded plank and batten sliding doors.



Plate 89 (left): North elevation of Room 4

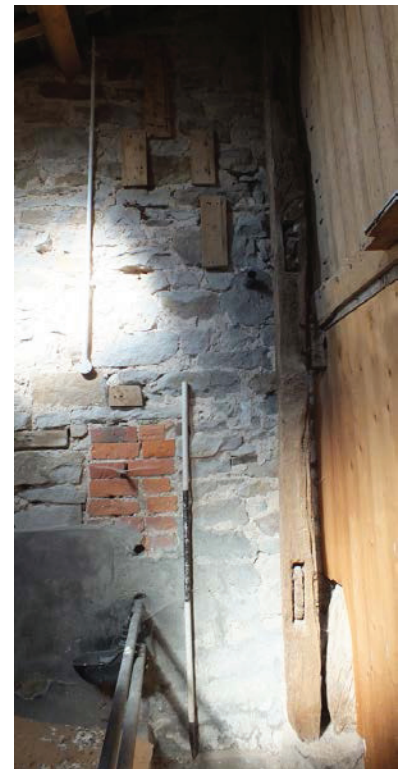


Plate 90 (right): Tether post in the north-east corner of Room 4



Plate 91 (left): North end of the east elevation of Room 4

Plate 92 (centre): Typical planking at the north end of the east elevation of Room 4

Plate 93 (right): High-level door in the planking of the east elevation of Room 4



Plate 94 (left): Doorway south of centre in the planking of the east elevation of Room 4

Plate 95 (centre): Beam with attached braces to the south end of planking on the east elevation of Room 4

Plate 96 (right): Boxed beam at the south end of the planking on the east elevation of Room 4



Plate 97 (left): Wall plate above the planking and stone sections on the east elevation of Room 4

Plate 98 (right): North end of the stone section in the east elevation of Room 4



Plate 99: Stone section in the east elevation of Room 4



Plate 100: Opening with overlong sill and lintel in the east elevation of Room 4

4.3.10 The south elevation has a doorway on the east side with a stone lintel and machine-made froged bricks in the jambs (Plate 101). There is concrete skim over the lower part to the west, but the elevation is otherwise fairly plain, with cabling attached. The top of the west elevation is entirely rebuilt in concrete block and has concrete skim over most of the rest and a modern wall plate (Plate 102). The doorway at the south end houses a modern plank and batten door in a plain surround. There is a blocked aperture at the south end, with a stone lintel and sill, leaving an alcove, and another at the north end, which is the same only wider. There are three windows across the centre (Plate 103), with stone sills and lintels and modern two-light hinged opening casements. The one north of centre is slightly infilled on the north side. The doorway in the centre houses a modern plank and batten door with plain surrounds.



Plate 101 (left): Doorway in the south elevation of Room 4

Plate 102 (right): South end of the west elevation of Room 4



Plate 103: General view of the west elevation of Room 4, viewed from the south

5. Watching Brief

5.1 Results

5.1.1 **Interior:** following the lifting of the stone flag floor in Room 2 and parts of the brick and concrete floor in Room 4 all subsequent groundwork was monitored by an archaeologist until the underlying natural deposits were encountered across the site (Figure 6; Plate 104 and Plate 105).



Plate 104 (left): Room 2 after the removal of the stone flag floor

Plate 105 (right): Room 4 after the removal of some of the concrete and red brick floor

5.1.2 Below the brick and concrete flooring in Room 4 there was a thin layer of light orange sand (**100**) on top of a hard, dark grey-brown clay (**111**) (Plate 106 to Plate 108). This sand was probably brought in as bedding material below the red brick floor, most notably to the north end of the room beyond the line of Room 3 (Plate 106), although a patch of firmer light orange sand was noted in line with the north end of Room 3 in Room 4. In contrast, Room 2 had a coarse, light grey angular gravel (**101**), c0.06m thick on top of the clay natural, although this again was probably some sort of bedding material for the stone flag floor. The underlying clay 'natural' layer was very firm and had very few inclusions. It was noted to be a lighter brown to the north end of Room 2, but it still contained very few inclusions.



Plate 106: Sandy deposit (100) below the stalls at the north end of Room 4



Plate 107: Natural clay (111) exposed at the south end of Room 4

5.1.3 A narrow trench, c0.16m wide, had been cut into the clay (**111**) at the east side at the south end of Room 4. This contained a softer and siltier dark brown deposit at the base of which was a flexible plastic conduit (just visible above the ranging rod in Plate 107), which curved round the north-west end of Room 3 and continued across Room 2 on a north-east/south-west alignment (on a line from the loose bricks to the far side of the blocked doorway in Plate 109). The plastic tubing was additionally wrapped in thin transparent plastic, presumably to prevent it from silting. A similar cut containing flexible plastic piping crossed the south end of Room 2 on a north-east/south-west alignment (just visible from the loose bricks to the left of the plate to the right hand corner of the room in Plate 110; Plate 111) before realigning north/south at the point where it crossed the pipe from Room 4 at the north end of Bay 5. There were three stray red bricks above the point where the two drains crossed, approximately below Truss 5 (Plate 109 to Plate 111). These were unfrogged and each measured 230mm by 110mm by 75mm. The north/south section of the drain in Room 2 was much wider at the north end (Plate 112), c0.4m wide from the midpoint of Bay 3 to the end of Bay 1, but it had the same flexible plastic pipe wrapped in plastic at its base as it did to the south (Plate 113). The plastic wrapping at this point was recognised as old fertiliser bags by one of the workmen on site.



Plate 108 (left): General view of Room 4 after excavation to the underlying natural (111)

Plate 109 (right): North-east/south-west aligned drain cut, Bay4/5, and loose bricks below Truss 5, Room 2



Plate 110 (left): Bay 5, Room 2, after excavation

Plate 111 (right): Looking along the north-west/south-east drain cut at the south end of Room 2



Plate 112: Wide cut for a drain at the north end of Room 2, viewed from the north-east



Plate 113: Drain pipe wrapped in plastic at the base of the wide drain cut in Room 2

5.1.4 Electric cabling for the floor lights in Room 2 was housed in plastic ducts between each light fitting (the ducts and one of the recesses are just visible to the right in Plate 115). The ducts were in a light yellowish brown, coarse, sand-filled cut (the sandy fill is visible up the centre of Plate 114), forming a loop around the outside of Room 2 with an additional east/west section along the line of Truss 2 at the north end. This east/west section of the trench for the electric cable ducts cut across the wider section of the drain in Room 2 (that the electric cable ducts cut the wider drain cut is apparent on the right-hand side of Plate 117), but to the south end of the room it appeared that the narrower sections of the drain cut across the sandy backfilled trench for the electric cable ducts.

5.1.5 At the north end of Room 4 there was what may have been the remains of a stone floor (**104**; Plate 115), comprising some sub-angular stones or possibly stone setts, which was not apparent elsewhere. This appeared to underlie a coarse sandy deposit similar to that backfilling the trench for the electric cable ducts in Room 2; however, such a small amount remained or was uncovered in this small strip at the north end of Room 4 to the west of the north end of Room 2 that it was a little unclear if these stones did indeed form a surface.



Plate 114 (left): View along the trench for the electric cables connecting the recessed flood lights along the west side of Room 2

Plate 115 (right): Possible stone flooring (104) at the north end of Room 2

5.1.6 A small sub-circular pit (**103**) was exposed close to the east cruck of Truss 4. It was c0.24m wide and 0.06m deep with a concave base and was filled with a firm, dark grey clay which had no inclusions or finds (Plate 116; one of the recessed light cases is visible to the top right of the plate).



Plate 116: Pit 103, viewed from the south-west

5.1.7 Three round stake holes (**106**, **108** and **110**) were noted in Bay 1 of Room 2. Two of the stake holes (**108** and **110**) were c0.08m wide and the other was 0.12m wide. Two of the stake holes (**106** and **108**) show up as darker circles at either end of the ranging rod in Plate 117 and the third is visible close to the electric cable trench to the right hand side of the plate on the far side of the wider drain cut. The wider stake hole (**110**) is visible in the foreground of Plate 118, a smaller one (**106**) is visible between that and the workman to the top of the picture, almost in a line, and the white end of the ranging rod points to the third (**108**) at the left hand side of the picture. All of them still contained the tip of a fairly soft, pointed wooden stake, penetrating a few inches into the clay natural, but no other fill deposit or packing material was present.



Plate 117: Stake holes at the north end of Room 2, viewed from the west



Plate 118: Stake holes at the north end of Room 2, viewed from the north

5.1.8 **Exterior:** an area measuring approximately 2.0m by 2.1m of the stone flags was removed by hand from the path to the west side of the door at the south end of the barn (Figure 7). The flags were c0.08m thick and below this was a concrete layer c0.09m thick above a gritty, blackish, silty/gravel deposit (c0.05m thick) on top of firm pinkish-brown clay ('natural', probably a variation of **111**) (Plate 119). A narrow north/south section (c0.95m wide) within this area was excavated to a depth of 1.0m to 1.1m deep into the clay (**111**) to c0.30m north of the southern edge of the path, which was lined with squared stone cobbles (c.017m deep). South of that, the garden soil was uniform, soft, blackish-brown silt (**112**), with no inclusions, up to 0.25m thick, which rose slightly to the south. This was above a rubble layer (**113**), with loose frogged red brick in a crumbly mortar, above a softer dark grey silty-clay (**114**). The bricks did not form courses and evidently did not form part of an extant wall or floor surface. Towards the base of this softer grey deposit were some stone setts above a ceramic drain, aligned slightly north-west/south-east, at a depth of c0.9m to 1.0m below the top of the lawn (Plate 120). Again, these did not seem to form a coherent surface, although only a very small area was actually exposed. They did not continue into the east or west sections of the trench, so they were perhaps just in place to protect the underlying drain.

5.1.9 The area excavated across the edge of the path and into the lawn to the south was approximately 2m wide overall, however, a metal pipe was exposed c0.25m in from the east side, below the concrete and gravel, preventing further excavation against this edge (Figure 7; Plate 121). To the west of the pipe an area approximately 1.6m by 1.4m was excavated to a much greater depth. The south edge of the trench was determined by the route of an existing service trench (there were various cables noted across the lawn), the route of which was established between manhole covers visible on the surface. A gravel deposit was noted to the south end of the trench, which was probably in place above the existing services. The rubble layer (**113**) extended to the west edge and there was some plastic sheeting below it in section to the west side of the trench (Plate 122). There was also some flexible plastic piping below that above the older ceramic drain to the east, which possibly patched or reconnected to the older pipe at some stage, but it was now apparently redundant. The clay natural (**111**) was overcut here as elsewhere. The deeper section was excavated to a maximum depth of c2.4m to 2.5m below the level of the lawn to accommodate the new tank. No finds were present.



Plate 119: Excavation underway to the south side of the barn



Plate 120: Ceramic drain below setts to the south end of the trench to the south of the barn



Plate 121: West-facing section of the trench excavated to the south of the barn



Plate 122: East-facing section of the trench excavated to the south of the barn

5.2 Finds

5.2.1 A total of 31 finds were recovered during the watching brief, all from within the building from deposits below the modern flag floor, although in many cases the nature of the excavation work made the exact stratigraphic location difficult to discern. All of the finds are likely to represent accidental losses or rubbish, with the exception of the piece of timber, and their details are summarised below:

5.2.2 **Pottery:** only a single piece of brown-glazed red earthenware pottery was recovered during the watching brief. This is a fabric type that was typically used over a long period and so is not particularly useful for dating. However, the form of this particular piece would suggest it is more likely to be of 18th or 19th century date.

5.2.3 **Glass:** 16 bottle fragments were recovered, the majority of which are of 19th century date, although one, which had its punt mark, could be more closely dated to between 1872 and 1913.

5.2.4 **Composite:** a fragment of concrete or ceramic tile with apparent molten glass waste attached to it was recovered. This is presumably relatively modern, but its exact form and the manner in which it was produced is difficult to discern. It might have resulted from an industrial process but since it is a single piece it is unlikely to indicate something that was taking place nearby.

5.2.5 **Iron:** 13 fragments of iron were recovered, the majority comprising bars and strips. Most of these were difficult to identify without further cleaning and x-ray although they are likely to represent architectural items such as door furniture (e.g. hinges) or parts of agricultural equipment. A number of spikes, nails and bolts were also recovered, which are likely to have had a similar use, while a pair of iron loops perhaps represent a tether ring (used for holding an animal in place) or part of a harness.

5.2.6 **Animal Bone:** a single fragment of a rib, probably from a sheep, was recovered.

5.2.7 **Timber:** the remains of a stake or small post were recovered, forming the fill (**105**) of pit **106**. While difficult to interpret by itself this seems to represent the only surviving example of a group of stakes at the north end of Room 2.

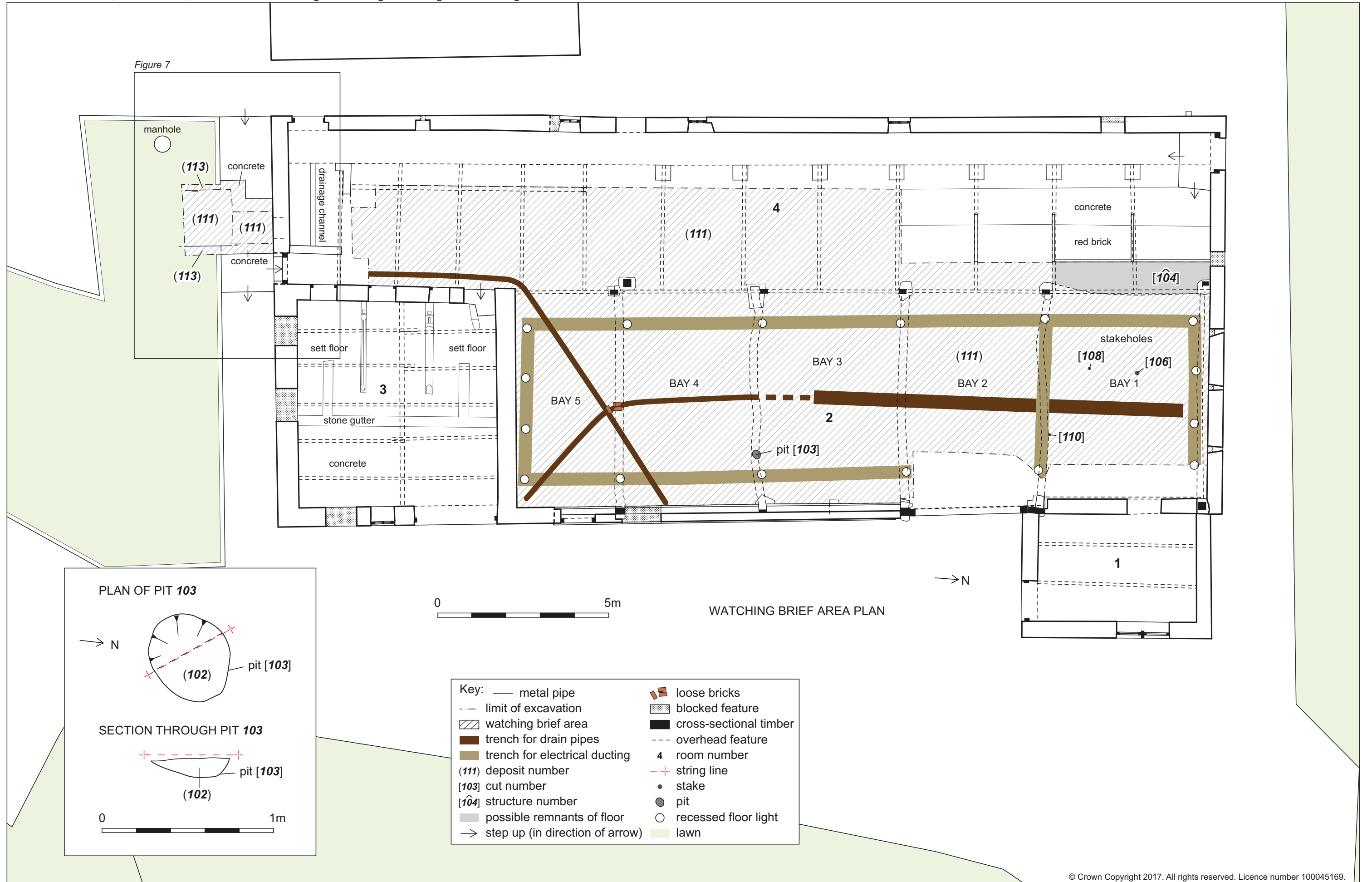
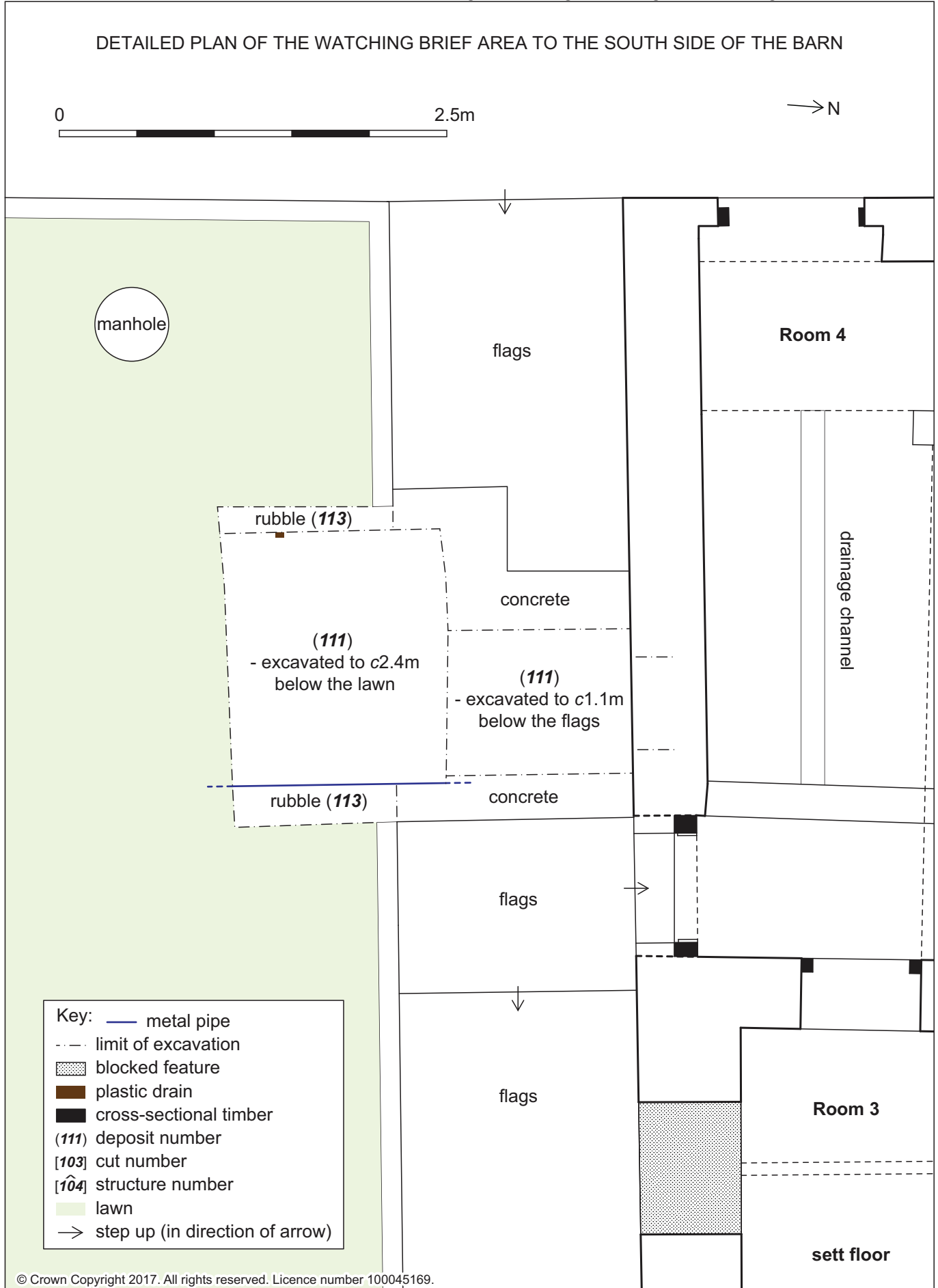


Figure 6: Plan of the watching bried area and detailed drawings of pit 103

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Figure 7: Detailed plan of the watching brief area to the south side of the barn

6. Discussion

6.1 Building Recording: Phasing

6.1.1 **Introduction:** the building clearly retains much of its original fabric but has also undergone a number of alterations and modifications. In total, six phases of development were identified and for ease of discussion the main elements relating to these are referred to by a specific number (beginning at **01**) and have corresponding labels on the figures.

6.1.2 **Phase 1 (early 17th century):** in the absence of any archaeological evidence for earlier activity on the immediate site of the barn revealed during the watching brief (see *Section 6.2* below) the earliest phase is represented by the surviving timber elements of the original barn (**01**), comprising five bays formed between the four cruck trusses (Trusses 2-4 and including that against the north wall, Truss 1), the tie beam truss (Truss 5), and the surviving parts of the timber framing along the west side. It is apparent that this barn was originally entirely timber, with infilled panels, probably of wattle and daub, as evidenced by the peg holes and grooves in Truss 1 and peg holes in the wall plate visible along the east side of Room 2 (Figure 3 and Figure 5). What is evident in the latter case is the gap corresponding with Bay 2 opposite the wagon doorway to the west. This suggests that there was originally a second wagon door opposing the extant one, something that is a relatively common arrangement in barns used primarily for threshing corn, where a wagon could be driven straight through in order to easily access the threshing floor. The presence of circular marks including a possible 'daisy wheel' on Truss 3, is also evidence that these were both originally entrances as such apotropaic (ritual) marks were often placed near openings where they could ward off evil spirits and/or witches and prevent them from entering the building (Meeson 2005, 47). The southern end of this building, Bay 5, is somewhat different as the associated truss (Truss 5) is not a cruck and is finished to a much higher level, almost suggestive of domestic use and perhaps that there was a second floor at this end. Given that the wall plate visible in the east side of Room 4 extends into the south wall of Room 2 (Figure 3) the Phase 1 building was clearly originally slightly longer and it seems likely that this end was used for storing the grain threshed at the north end of the building. While absolute dating of the building is difficult there is good reason for assuming it is early 17th century: the Listing (*Appendix 2*) has suggested a date of c1600, and on the basis of the style of Truss 5, which is virtually identical to those at Gawthorpe Great Barn in Padiham, which has documentary evidence indicating it was built between 1603 and 1605 (OA North 2014), this seems very plausible. The form of the levelling marks identified during the building recording also suggests a date prior to the 18th century, although such marks were used throughout the medieval period (Miles and Russell 1995, 34 and 38).

6.1.3 **Phase 2 (18th century):** it is apparent that the south end of the original barn had begun to structurally fail at some stage, given the drop in level of the Phase 1 wall plate (Figure 3). Presumably a truss forming the end wall at this location had become unsound, which is perhaps not unlikely given that it would have been exposed to the elements; it is noteworthy that the corresponding truss at the north end (Truss 1) was badly affected by not only woodworm but also fire. In order to prevent the collapse of the south end of the barn a section of L-shaped stone wall was added (**02**). That this was added very soon after the removal of the original gable/truss can be seen by the manner in which the wind braces were incorporated into it at this time. This addition probably soon led to the removal of other parts of the original timber framing and subsequent infilling with brick across much of the east elevation (**03**) or more stone (**04**, although this section was perhaps added slightly later to accommodate the construction of a small outshut (**09**)). The form of the brick in **03** suggests an 18th century date, which is likely to correspond to much of this phase.

6.1.4 **Phase 3 (18th century):** stratigraphically after the alterations of Phase 2, but probably at about the same time, a small addition was made to the south end of the building (**05**, corresponding to Room 3). The arrangement of the quoins in the south elevation and south end of the east elevation indicate that this was originally slightly lower but it seems likely that it formed a stable or similar animal housing and was a precursor of what came later. It is possible that the small outshut on the north end of the east elevation (**09**, corresponding to Room 1) was also added in this phase but it could also have been added during Phase 4; the map evidence only shows that it was built before 1847 (see *Section 3.1.5*). In addition, the iron tethers fixed to Truss 1, the slots in Truss 2, and the post holes revealed during the

watching brief (**106**, **108** and **110**) are all indicative of animals being housed inside the barn itself, probably prior to the substantial changes of Phase 4. All of these additions suggests an increased interest in animal housing, which becomes particularly apparent during the subsequent phase and is a common development of farm buildings in the North West during this period, when there was more generally a shift from arable to cattle farming to meet the demands of an increasingly urbanised population as a result of the Industrial Revolution (Brunskill 1987, 67). Other minor modifications and additions were probably also made during this period; it has been suggested that the three empty slots in the early posts surviving between Rooms 2 and 4 represent evidence for an early aisle, belonging to the timber framed building of Phase 1 (Architectural History Practice 2017, 18). However, these are only present in three of the five posts and are not uniformly positioned, so it seems more likely that they relate to later additions, perhaps to provided attached outshuts for more animal housing, that were removed in Phase 4.

6.1.5 Phase 4 (late 18th – early 19th century): during this phase the building was substantially enlarged with the addition of a full height gable wall (**06**) cladding the north end, against Truss 1, which continued to the west into a continuous outshut (Room 4) before turning to the south and ultimately joining element **05**. This was also raised in height to bring it in line with the main part of the barn, which led to a new roof being added and an extra floor in Room 3 for a hay loft, with the arrangement of the floor demonstrating that this space most likely served as a stable. The original wall between Rooms 2 and 4 was largely removed, the lower part of the posts for the timber framing cut away and replaced with a post and rail construction. In Room 4 there were clearly a row of 10 stall partitions on the line of the current ones below the half trusses, but these were subsequently removed (see *Section 6.1.6* below). The dating of this phase can be identified by a number of things; firstly the presence of Baltic timber marks on the posts and rails added between Rooms 2 and 4 and on the truss in Room 3, which indicate a late 18th or early 19th century date (Vandenabeele *et al* 2016). Secondly, it is possible that a comparison of the Ordnance Survey maps of 1848 and 1893 show that the building was enlarged during this period, which would also fit the evidence of the Baltic timber marks, the use of Baltic timber peaking in the mid-19th century (*ibid*). The relatively large amount of windows included within this phase, along the west elevation of Room 4, might suggest also suggest a date at the later end of this period, by which time agricultural theorists were recommending greater ventilation and illumination in cow houses (Brunskill 2007, 66-67).

6.1.6 Phase 5 (late 19th century – early 20th century): later alterations, following the substantial changes of Phase 4, are less obvious and those that can be identified are relatively superficial. However, it is apparent that the stalls were modified at a later date with the present concrete stall partitions and associated metal structure inserted but cutting into the original floor (**10**). In addition the upper part of the planking between Rooms 2 and 4 was probably added during this phase (**19**), perhaps suggesting that some original walling was removed at this time too. The map evidence (*Section 3.1.5*) demonstrates that the buildings immediately associated with the barn underwent some major alterations in this period, with a number of new additions made, which might explain why the barn was relatively untouched during this period.

6.1.7 Phase 6 (late 20th century): the majority of the most recent alterations relate to the point after the barn went out of use, although it is not known when this was. The listing of 1986 (*Appendix 2*) refers to an outshut attached to the centre of the east elevation that is no longer present but indicates that the building had until that point been used as a farm building, so it seems likely that much of the work is of a later date than this, especially given the planning applications that were made for the building in 1989 (see *Section 3.1.6*). However, it is apparent from the 1960s aerial photograph that the building was substantially modified sometime after this date but presumably before the building ceased to be used for agricultural purposes. The west elevation (**20**) was evidently moved to the west by approximately 1m to its current location, lowering the height of the wall and leaving the ends of the trusses sitting proud (these were originally supported by metal poles; Roy Walsh pers. comm.). What is remarkable is how little evidence there is for this alteration visible within the standing building. The extension corresponds with the east jamb of the doorway in the north gable so this has hidden it, but in the south gable the stonework has been rebuilt remarkably well to match the rest, with only the shortened end of the wall plate and a small patch of different pointing (**21**) showing this change. The fact that the rebuilt west elevation contained openings consistent with its use as an agricultural building suggests that it was still in use as

such at this time, and that the extension incorporated a dung channel along the west side of Room 4 connecting to the doorway at the north end. This was subsequently filled with concrete (12).

6.1.8 Alterations carried out after this date include It most probably included the blocking of many of the windows and related alterations to doorways (17) as these became unnecessary, although several could have been blocked earlier. Some areas of rebuilding or repair were also undertaken, the most extensive of which is in the east elevation (13) and seems to have resulted in considerable remodelling of a number of windows and doorways in this elevation. Elsewhere this seems to have been associated with the repair or replacement of the roof (16) but in the small outshut on the east side (Room 1) this seems to have been associated with the rebuilding of the east wall and slight enlargement of the doorway to the south (14). Between Rooms 2 and 4 the lower part of the planking in the dividing wall (18) was also replaced, with some associated modifications to the associated timberwork. All of the current doors and window casements also belong to this period. In addition, in Room 4 the west end of all of the original roof had and new concrete block supports added below (11) replacing earlier posts.

6.2 Watching Brief: Discussion

6.2.1 **Excavation within the barn:** there is little that can be said about either the date or function of the small pit (103) recorded in Room 2, given that it contained no finds.

6.2.2 The stakes (within stake holes 106, 108 and 110) at the north end of Room 2 could conceivably represent some sort of partition(s) at this end of the room, perhaps stalls for keeping livestock, but it is uncertain how old these stakes are. However, the fact that some timber survived in relatively dry conditions suggests that these relatively late. As suggested above they are probably late 18th or 19th century.

6.2.3 The area in Room 2 in particular has clearly been very disturbed by modern alterations to the barn, especially as a result of the recessed floor lights but also due to trenching for plastic drains. It seems likely that some clearance took place when the flag floor was laid as well because the area was fairly level below the few centimetres of gravel, which had presumably been laid down for bedding material, and no other deposits or floor surfaces were encountered between this and the clay natural as might otherwise have been expected. It must also be noted, however, that the natural was not very deep below the surface of the stone flags or the stone pads below each cruck.

6.2.4 **Excavation to the south side of the barn:** there were no finds or features recorded in the area excavated to the south side of the barn. The drain at the base of the trench and the stone setts may have related to a structure shown in approximately this location on the Ordnance Survey map of 1932, although the setts did not continue into either section, so they may just have been in place to protect the underlying drain. The structure shown on the Ordnance Survey map must have been built between 1910 and 1930, but it is not known when it was demolished. The rubble layer may also have derived from this structure, but no courses of brickwork remained. The plastic sheeting is clearly modern and the plastic drain below that may relate to attempts to patch or reconnect the older ceramic drain when later services were put in. The area of the lawn was cut across by various service trenches and cables, the route of which could be approximated from the location of manholes on the surface.

6.3 Significance

6.3.1 The barn contains the remains of a rare survival of a timber-framed structure of early date, albeit only early 17th century and missing a number of sections. The relatively detailed nature of the building recording means that the manner in which it developed subsequent to this initial phase of construction can be outlined. It is apparent that there are a remarkable number of later alterations, at least some of which probably relate to attempts to stabilise the original timber framed structure after it became structurally unsafe, either due to more gradual damage from the elements or a fire. The building survived, however, and went on to be substantially enlarged, probably in the mid-19th century.

6.3.2 The watching brief carried out inside the barn revealed features that potentially show that the north end was partitioned or contained stalls for housing animals at some point, but the date at which this was the case is uncertain; a 19th century date is suggested for the stakes at the north end, and certainly none of the finds from inside the barn appear earlier than post-medieval in date. The small isolated pit

(103) of unknown purpose and date near the east cruck of Truss 4 is not considered archaeologically significant.

6.3.3 No significant finds or features were observed in the small area excavated to the south side of the barn. Some of the deposits encountered in this area, including the rubble layer (113), are clearly modern, suggesting considerable disturbance in this area. The setts and ceramic drain below the rubble layer are earlier and may relate to a structure built in this area between 1910 and 1930 and demolished at some later stage, but there was nothing to suggest a significantly earlier date for any of the deposits. In addition, various parts of the surrounding lawn have already been cut across by modern service trenches, which is apparent from the manholes visible on the surface.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

OXENDALE HALL BARN, OSBALDESTON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief Project Design



Client: Roy Walsh

NGR: 365058 433401

Planning application ref.: 3/2017/0571

August 2017

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. 3/2017/0571) for various alterations to Oxendale Hall Barn, Osbaldeston, Lancashire (NGR 365058 433401) it was requested by the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) that an archaeological building recording be carried out and that groundworks associated with the development be monitored. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by Roy Walsh (hereafter 'the client') to carry out the work 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 building recording and watching brief will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the CIfA (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

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 17 years.

2. Objectives

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A Heritage Impact Statement has already been compiled for the building (Architectural History Practice 2017) and so it is not anticipated that any new desk-based research will be carried out, rather information will be extracted from this report as necessary and utilised during the project 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 4-type standard (Historic England 2016). This will provide detailed record of the building, as well as providing information about its development, form and function incorporating the available documentary evidence.

2.3 Watching Brief

2.3.1 To identify any surviving archaeological remains and to investigate and record any revealed archaeological remains or deposits.

2.4 Report

2.4.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the building recording and watching brief, which will outline the character, form and development of the historic fabric of the building.

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the building recording and watching brief.

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk-based Assessment

3.1.1 Information included in the previous heritage impact statement will be extracted from the existing report for inclusion in the final report.

3.2 Archaeological Building Recording

3.2.1 A programme of archaeological building recording to English Heritage Level 4-type standards is required (Historic England 2016). This is a detailed level of investigation intended to record the form, function, and phasing of the building, incorporating any known historical information, 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;
- Drawings of all of the elevations will be produced showing, as a minimum, all of the detail relevant for understanding the development of the building. In addition at least one cross-section will be produced, which will show the detail of the cruck/truss structure and will be useful in explaining the relationship between different elements of the building or showing features of architectural or historic interest. These drawings will be produced through a mixture of survey using a reflectorless total station connected to a tablet computer running AutoCAD and TheoLT, which allows drawings to be produced in real time at a scale of 1:1, and rectified photographs (see below). The information produced in this manner will then be hand-annotated on site to produce finished drawings, which will be drawn up for inclusion as figures in the report;
- **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 (both RAW files and JPEG format 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, and will be used to produce rectified photographs of the exterior either through standard measured techniques or through the use of Agisoft Photoscan software, which will also allow the producing of a 3D model of the building. In addition, a record of the associated landscape and nearby buildings will also be made. A selection of these 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 Watching Brief

3.3.1 Where the groundworks involve excavation of a depth of more than six inches (15cm) below the surface these will be monitored, with one archaeologist on site. If there are several areas being excavated concurrently it may be considered necessary to have more than one archaeologist on site.

3.3.2 The watching brief methodology will be as follows:

- All excavation will be carried out under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology;
- All deposits of archaeological significance will be examined by hand if possible in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. If possible, negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include detailed plans and sections at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 where practicable or sketches where it is not, and photographs in both colour print and colour digital format. In addition, photographs will also be taken of the site before work begins and after completion;

- All deposits, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the watching brief for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the watching brief as far as is practically and safely possible, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features) where possible, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any articulated human remains discovered during the watching brief will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The client will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of LAAS and ground works in that area halted so that the need for further work can be determined. Any additional work (which would result in additional costs) will be agreed with LAAS, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.4 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 building recording;
- Results of the watching brief;
- 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, and a phase plan if appropriate;

- elevations of the building;
- a cross-section or cross-sections showing the cruck/truss structure;
- a plan of the areas monitored by watching brief and detailed plans and/or sections of any features of interest revealed;
- photographs of the building, features of architectural/historic interest and its landscape, accompanied by appropriate descriptions, including rectified views of the principal elevations;
- photographs of the areas monitored during the watching brief and any features of archaeological interest revealed;
- copies of selected historic maps and plans of the building relevant to understanding its development.

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 ClfA (Brown 2011), 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 **28th August 2017**, 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:** on-site building recording;
- **Task 2:** watching brief;
- **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

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.

6. Bibliography

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Appendix 2: Listed Building Details

After: Historic England 2017a and Historic England 2017b

List Entry Number: 1317727

Location: Barn at Oxendale Hall Farm, South-west of Oxendale Hall, Ribble Valley, Osbaldeston, Lancashire

NGR: SD 65058 33401

Date listed: 13th March 1986

Date of last amendment: not applicable

Grade: II*

Details:

Barn at Oxendale Hall Farm, south-west of Oxendale Hall. The barn, possibly c1600, is cruck-framed with walls of sandstone rubble and brick replacing timber framing, and with a slate roof. The east wall has an open corrugated iron lean-to between two wide entrances, the left-hand one with plain reveals and concrete lintel, the right-hand one with brick reveals. At the right is a lean-to addition with stone slate roof. Against the west wall is a lean-to shippon with corrugated asbestos roof. Interior has 3 large cruck trusses with outriders, the blades joined by yokes below the ridge, with spurs tying them to wall posts. The southern truss has had a high collar removed. It is not clear whether the other trusses had collars or tie beams. Against the north gable wall is a former closed truss with straighter cruck blades of lighter scantling, a collar which continues across to meet the outriders, a sill beam, and other timber framing with evidence for wattle infill. The two southern bays of the barn are divided by an open king post truss with raking queen struts and jowled wall posts. Some straight wind braces remain, and remaining sections of wall plate show that the walls were once of timber framing.

List Entry Number: 1072075

Location: Oxendale Hall, Ribble Valley, Osbaldeston, Lancashire

NGR: SD 65104 33429

Date listed: 27th August 1952

Date of last amendment: not applicable

Grade: II*

Details:

House, dated 1656, of sandstone rubble construction with stone slate roof. It is of two storeys plus attic. The façade has cross-wing at left, and a bay with gabled attic dormer on each side of a porch of two storeys with attic. The windows are mullioned with ovolo moulding and chamfer, with hoods. Much of the stonework of the windows has been renewed, and some of the sills have been lowered. The cross-wing has a six-light window on the ground floor, one of five lights above, and a three-light attic window. The bay to the left of the porch has windows with a similar number of lights. To the right the windows are of four lights to the ground and first floors and three lights to the attic. The porch has three-light windows on the first floor and to the attic. The door has a worn moulded stone surround with segmental head and lintel inscribed '1656 LRO'. The gables are coped with kneelers and finials. Chimneys are located to the right of porch and on right-hand gable. Quoins of the right-hand gable wall appear to have been replaced. Inside, the door opens against a firehood baffle. In the room to the left of the porch the firehood bressumer remains, as do two ovolo-moulded axial main beams. The cross-wing is divided by a wall of timber and wattle-and-daub and is entered by two timber doorways. On the first floor of the cross-wing is a blocked moulded stone fireplace with a plaster overmantel with plant decoration and various motifs including deer and flowers. In the centre it has the inscription '1657 LRO'. A first floor window at the rear of the house includes a diamond pane painted with the inscription 'LOR 1658'. This appears to be genuine.

Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital
1	Exterior	North external elevation: rectified	01-031; 01-032; 01-033
2	Exterior	North external elevation: rectified, complete	01-034; 01-035; 01-036
3	Exterior	North external elevation: east end	01-017
4	Exterior	North external elevation: quoins on east	01-064
5	Exterior	North external elevation	01-013
6	Exterior	North external elevation: main gable	01-014
7	Exterior	North external elevation: blocked window	01-015
8	Exterior	North external elevation: west end door	01-016
9	Exterior	East external elevation: south end rectified	01-040; 01-041; 01-042
10	Exterior	East external elevation	01-019
11	Exterior	East external elevation: south end, detail	01-022
12	Exterior	East external elevation: south end	01-020
13	Exterior	East external elevation: blocked door	01-024
14	Exterior	East external elevation: centre	01-021
15	Exterior	East external elevation: centre, detail	01-023
16	Exterior	East external elevation: wagon door	01-063
17	Exterior	East external elevation: wagon door	01-025
18	Exterior	East external elevation: outshut	01-027
19	Exterior	East external elevation: north end rectified	01-043; 01-044; 01-045
20	Exterior	East external elevation	01-018
21	Exterior	South external elevation	01-009; 01-028; 01-029; 01-030
22	Exterior	South external elevation: west side	01-010
23	Exterior	South external elevation: east side, lower	01-011
24	Exterior	South external elevation: east side, upper	01-012
25	Exterior	South external elevation: outshut to east	01-026
26	Exterior	South external elevation: rectified	01-037; 01-038; 01-039
27	Exterior	West external elevation: most of north end	01-001
28	Exterior	West external elevation: corbel and blocked window	01-002
29	Exterior	West external elevation: window to north	01-003
30	Exterior	West external elevation: window and door to south	01-004
31	Exterior	West external elevation: window and door to south	01-005
32	Exterior	West external elevation: door/window to south	01-006
33	Exterior	West external elevation: blocked slot, south end	01-007
34	Exterior	West external elevation: door at south end	01-008
35	Room 1	North elevation	01-046
36	Room 1	North elevation	01-047
37	Room 1	West elevation: door, north end	01-050
38	Room 1	West elevation: door, north end	01-049
39	Room 1	West elevation: post, south end	01-048
40	Room 2	General view	01-065
41	Room 2	General view	01-066
42	Room 2	[General view] Trusses	01-067
43	Room 2	North elevation	01-068
44	Room 2	North elevation: west side	01-069; 01-071
45	Room 2	North elevation: east side	01-070; 01-072

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital
46	Room 2	Truss 1: iron fitting, west side	01-164
47	Room 2	North truss [truss 1]: underside	01-073
48	Room 2	Truss 1: iron fitting, east side	01-165
49	Room 2	Bay 1: east elevation	01-110
50	Room 2	Bay 1: west elevation	01-109
51	Room 2	Bay 1: roof, east side	01-106
52	Room 2	Bay 1: roof, west side	01-105
53	Room 2	Truss 2 [north side]: east end	01-114
54	Room 2	Truss 2 [north side]: level mark, east side	01-139
55	Room 2	Truss 2 [north side]: carpenter's marks, east side	01-144
56	Room 2	Truss 2 [north side]: west end	01-113
57	Room 2	Truss 2 [north side]: level mark, west side	01-138
58	Room 2	Truss 2 [north side]: carpenter's marks, west side	01-143
59	Room 2	Truss 2 [south side]: west end	01-112
60	Room 2	Truss 2 [south side]: east end	01-111
61	Room 2	Timber pivot, east elevation	01-142
62	Room 2	Bay 2: east elevation	01-108
63	Room 2	Bay 2: west elevation	01-107
64	Room 2	Bay 2: roof, east side	01-103
65	Room 2	Bay 2: roof, west side	01-104
66	Room 2	Truss 3 [north side]	01-089
67	Room 2	Truss 3 [north side]: east end	01-090
68	Room 2	Truss 3 [north side]: carpenter's marks, east side	01-145
69	Room 2	Truss 3 [north side]: west end	01-091
70	Room 2	Truss 3 [north side]: carpenter's marks, west side	01-146
71	Room 2	Truss 3 [south side]: west end	01-086
72	Room 2	Truss 3 [south side]: witch's mark, west side	01-140
73	Room 2	Truss 3 [south side]: west end, marks	01-087
74	Room 2	Truss 3 [south side]: Baltic timber marks	01-162
75	Room 2	Truss 3 [south side]: east end	01-088
76	Room 2	Truss 3 [south side]: witch's mark, east side	01-141
77	Room 2	Bay 3: east elevation	01-094
78	Room 2	Bay 3: join in east wall	01-161
79	Room 2	Bay 3: west elevation	01-097
80	Room 2	Bay 3: roof, east side	01-102B
81	Room 2	Bay 3: roof, west side	01-102A
82	Room 2	Truss 4 [north side]: carpenter's marks, east side	01-149
83	Room 2	Truss 4 [north side]: carpenter's marks, west side	01-147
84	Room 2	Truss 4 [north side]: level mark, west side	01-148
85	Room 2	East elevation and truss 4 [south side]	01-080; 01-081
86	Room 2	Truss 4 [south side]: west end	01-084
87	Room 2	Truss 4 [south side]: west end	01-085
88	Room 2	Truss 4 [south side]: east end	01-082; 01-083
89	Room 2	Bay 4: east elevation	01-093
90	Room 2	Bay 4: west elevation	01-096
91	Room 2	Bay 4: Baltic timber marks	01-158
92	Room 2	Bay 4: roof, east side	01-100
93	Room 2	Bay 4: roof, west side	01-101
94	Room 2	Truss 5 [north side]	01-074; 01-075
95	Room 2	Truss 5: east end	01-076; 01-077
96	Room 2	Truss 5: carpenter's marks, east side	01-152
97	Room 2	Truss 5: west end	01-078; 01-079
98	Room 2	Truss 5: level mark	01-150
99	Room 2	Truss 5: chamfer on west side	01-151
100	Room 2	Truss 5: level mark, east strut	01-153
101	Room 2	Bay 5: east elevation	01-092
102	Room 2	Bay 5: west elevation	01-095

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital
103	Room 2	Bay 5: Baltic timber marks and joint	01-159
104	Room 2	Bay 5: roof, east side	01-099
105	Room 2	Bay 5: roof, west side	01-098
106	Room 3	North elevation	01-058
107	Room 3	Truss	01-056
108	Room 3	Truss: Baltic mark	01-057
109	Room 3	East elevation	01-059
110	Room 3	South elevation	01-060
111	Room 3	South elevation: top	01-061
112	Room 3	West elevation	01-062
113	Room 3	North stall: base	01-051
114	Room 3	North stall: base	01-052
115	Room 3	North stall: base	01-053
116	Room 3	South stall: base	01-054
117	Room 3	South stall: base	01-055
118	Room 4	Step and door, north-west corner	01-118
119	Room 4	North elevation	01-120
121	Room 4	North elevation	01-119
122	Room 4	Post in north-east corner	01-123
123	Room 4	Post in north-east corner	01-122
124	Room 4	[Room 4] truss 1: Baltic timber marks	01-156
125	Room 4	Post at [west end of] truss 2 [from Room 2]	01-124
126	Room 4	Post at [west end of] truss 3 [from Room 2]	01-125
127	Room 4	[Room 4] Truss 4: Baltic timber marks	01-157
128	Room 4	Feed channel	01-121
129	Room 4	Post at [west end of] truss 4 [from Room 2]	01-126
130	Room 4	Post at [west end of] truss 4 [from Room 2]	01-127
131	Room 4	Typical stall	01-115
132	Room 4	[Room 4] Truss 5 [south side]	01-116
133	Room 4	Evidence for stall insertion	01-160
134	Room 4	[Room 4] Truss 6 [north side]: cut-outs and block	01-166
135	Room 4	Concrete columns	01-117
136	Room 4	Example of earlier slot in truss [Room 4, truss 6, south side]	01-163
137	Room 4	Stall and truss [Room 4, truss 7, north side]	01-128
138	Room 4	[Room 4] Truss 7 [north side]: Baltic timber marks	01-155
139	Room 4	Post at [west end of] truss 5 [from Room 2]	01-129
140	Room 4	I-beam and concrete [Room 4, truss 8, north side]	01-137
141	Room 4	East elevation: wall plate end	01-130
142	Room 4	East elevation: wall plate end	01-131
143	Room 4	East elevation: windows to south	01-132
144	Room 4	[Room 4] Truss 9 [north side]: Baltic timber marks	01-154
145	Room 4	East elevation: window and shutter	01-133
146	Room 4	South elevation: door	01-134
147	Room 4	West elevation: north end	01-135
148	Room 4	West elevation: south end	01-136
149	Exterior	General view of the barn and hall	01-175
150	Exterior	General view of the barn	01-174
151	Exterior	General view of the outbuildings	01-176
152	Exterior	General view of the outbuildings	01-177
153	Exterior	General view of the outbuildings	01-178
154	Exterior	General view of the barn	01-167
155	Exterior	General view of the barn	01-172
156	Exterior	General view of the barn	01-173
157	Exterior	General view of the barn	01-168
158	Exterior	General view of the hall	01-169
159	Exterior	General view of the hall	01-170
160	Exterior	General view of the barn	01-171

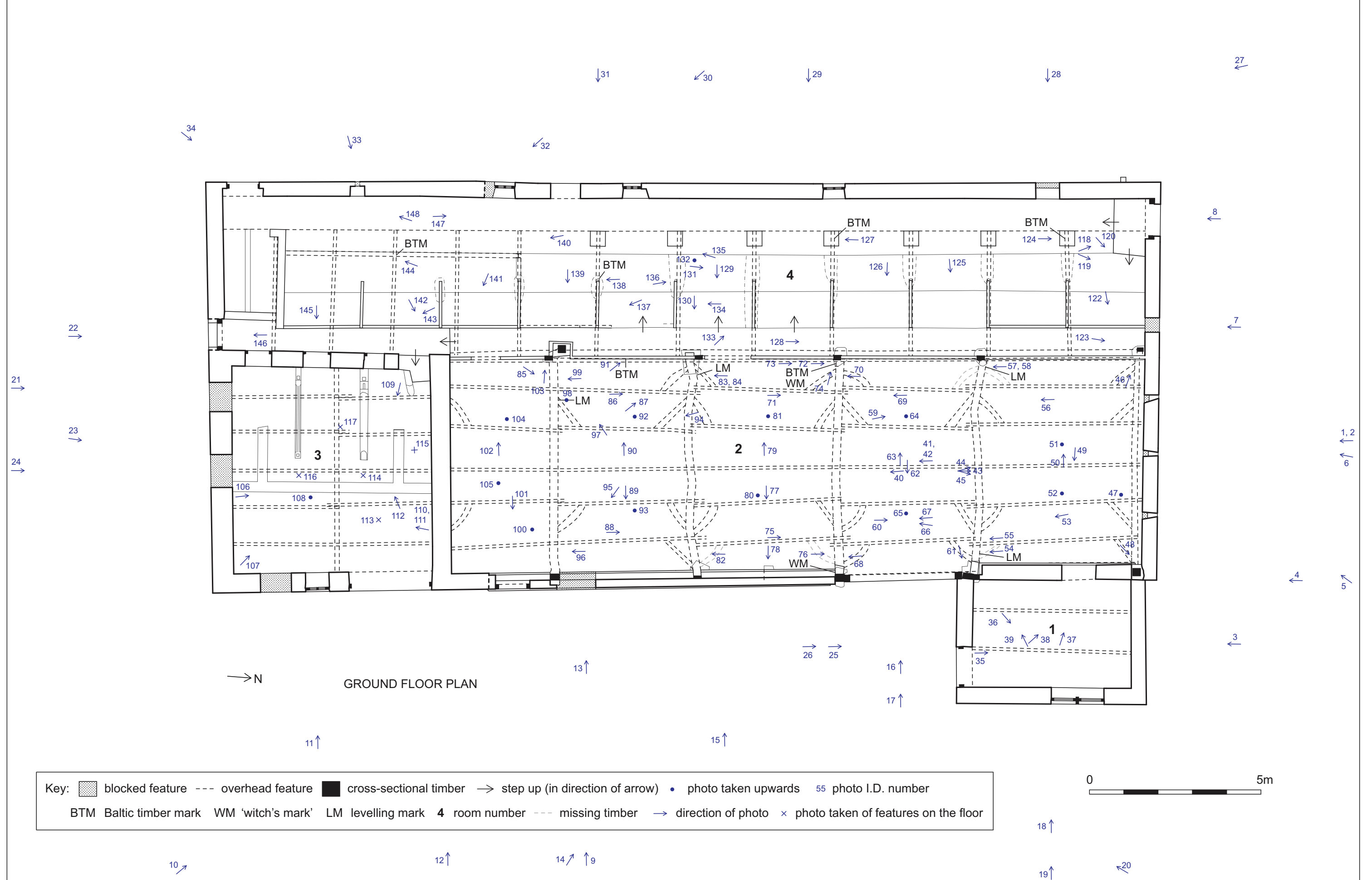


Figure 8: Ground floor plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken of the building

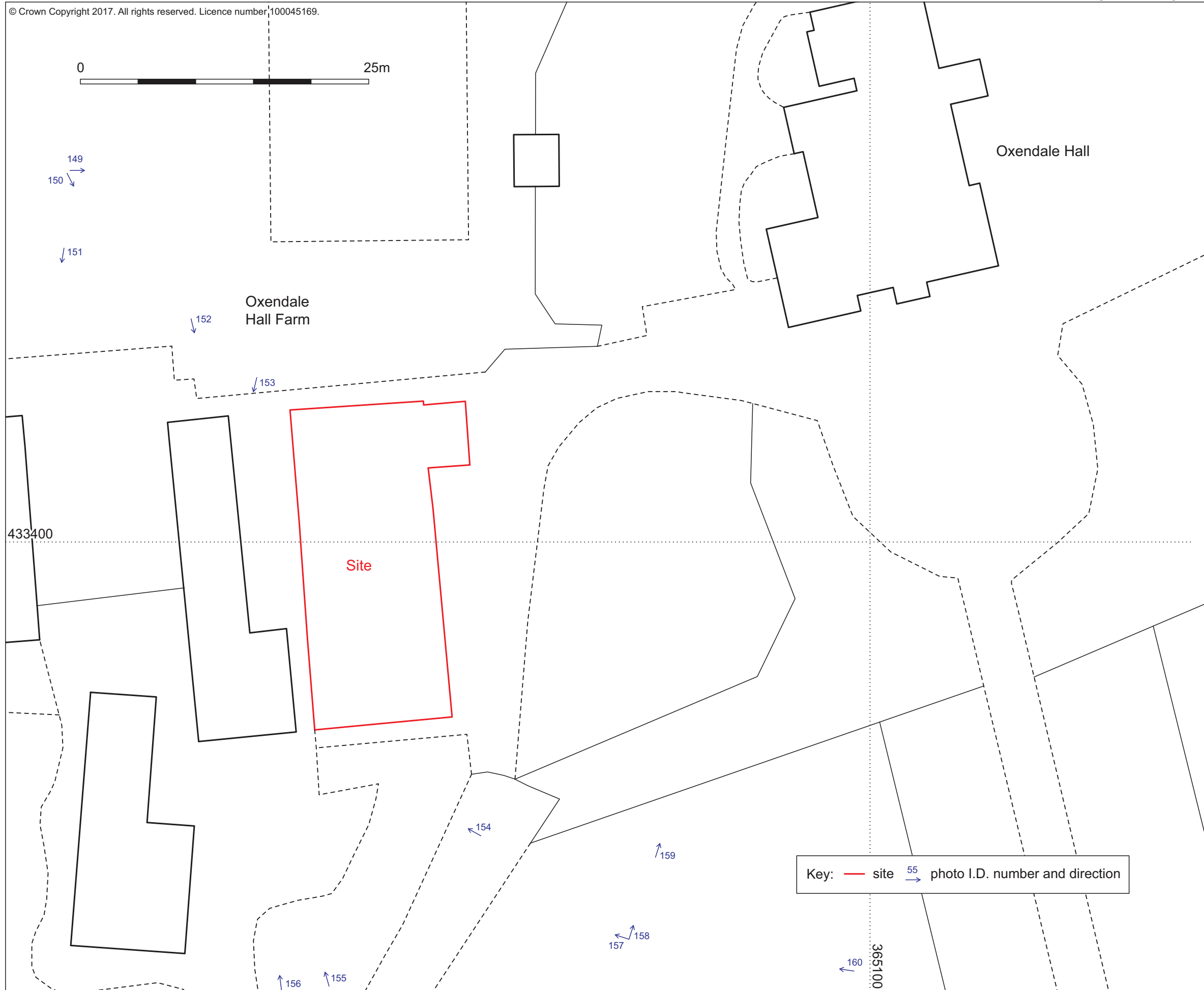


Figure 9: Site plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken at the site

Appendix 4: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	A thin layer of light orange sand	Sandy bedding material in Room 4
101	Deposit	Coarse, light grey angular gravel, c0.06m thick on top of 111	Fine gravel below flags in Room 2
102	Deposit	Firm, dark grey clay with no inclusions or finds; fill of pit 103	Fill of pit [103]
103	Cut	Sub-circular pit close to the east cruck of Truss 4, c0.24m wide and 0.06m deep with a concave base; filled by deposit 102	Small, circular pit cut
104	Structure	Small area of frequent sub-angular stones, possibly a surface at the north end of Room 4, underlying coarse sandy deposit similar to that backfilling the trench for the electric cable ducts in Room 2	Possible stone floor
105	Deposit	Tip of a fairly soft, pointed wooden stake, penetrating a few inches into the clay natural (111)	Stake filling 106
106	Cut	Small circular 'cut', 0.12m diameter, at the north end of Room 2	Stake hole
107	Deposit	Tip of a fairly soft, pointed wooden stake, penetrating a few inches into the clay natural (111)	Stake filling 108
108	Cut	Small circular 'cut', 0.08m diameter, south of 106 , at the north end of Room 2	Stake hole
109	Deposit	Tip of a fairly soft, pointed wooden stake, penetrating a few inches into the clay natural (111)	Stake filling 110
110	Cut	Small circular 'cut', 0.08m diameter, to the south-east of 106 and 108 at the north end of Room 2	Stake hole
111	Deposit	Very firm dark grey-brown clay across site with very few inclusions; noted to be lighter brown to the north end of Room 2 and pinkish-brown in the area excavated to the south of the barn	'Natural' / geological layer
112	Deposit	Uniform, soft, blackish-brown silt, with no inclusions, up to 0.25m thick to the south of the path at the south end of the barn; rising slightly to the south	Garden soil
113	Deposit	Loose frogged red brick in a crumbly mortar in the area of the lawn; below 112	Rubble layer overlying plastic sheeting, possibly associated with demolition of structure in this area, built between 1910 and 1930
114	Deposit	Soft, dark grey silty-clay; below 113 and above 111 ; there were some stone setts above a ceramic drain towards the base of this softer grey deposit	Drain and setts within a silty-clay deposit perhaps relating to structure in this area, built between 1910 and 1930

Appendix 5: Summary Finds List

Room No.	Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
2	<i>U/S, under flag floor north end near door</i>	Glass	8	Green wine bottle fragments, possibly from single vessel. Including four base fragments with high kick, and mouth with strip below rim	19 th century
2	<i>U/S, under flag floor north end near door</i>	Glass	5	Very light turquoise bottle fragments, from three different vessels, including two refitting base fragments from square cross-sectioned bottle with punt mark 'N & C ^d /...7' (Nuttall & Co)	1872-1913 (Toulouse 1971, 380)
2	<i>U/S, under flag floor north end near door</i>	Animal bone	1	Sheep-sized rib fragment	Not closely dateable
2	<i>U/S, under flag floor</i>	Glass	1	Green wine bottle body fragment	19 th century
2	<i>U/S, under flag floor</i>	Composite	1	Concrete with ridged grey ceramic (?) tile (?) on top, and white glass waste adhering to surface of tile	19 th – 20 th century
2	<i>U/S, under flag floor</i>	Fe	7	1 x pair of linked rings, one large one small, 3 x square-section bars one with spurs and one with end bent at 90°, 1 x long rod with threaded end and nut attached, 1 x thin bent strip	Post-medieval
4	<i>From drain cut (?)</i>	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware dish rim with glazed white slip stripe along edge, and glazed white slip decoration on rim	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
4	100	Fe	6	3 x flat strips with one pointed end and one flat, 1 x long rod or spike with round section, 1 x long nail with square section and flat head, 1 x strip with one end curved at 90°	Post-medieval
2	105	Timber	1	Very badly degraded post or large socket, approximately round section, with hand-finished point	Not closely dateable

Appendix 6: Archive Index

Project name:	Oxendale Hall Barn, Osbaldeston, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief		
Project Code:	G1359	Site Code:	OH17
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper, comb-bound	A4 with A3 fold-outs	43 sheets, single- and double-sided
Building investigation fabric record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Building investigation elevation record sheet	Paper	A4	3 sheets, double-sided
Building investigation room description record sheet	Paper	A4	8 sheets, double-sided
Watching brief record sheet	Paper	A4	2 sheets, double-sided
Context index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	3 sheets, double-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Drawings	Paper	A4	6 sheets, single-sided
Drawings	Paper	A3	5 sheets, single-sided
Drawings	Drafting film	29 x 32cm	9 sheets, single-sided
Finds and samples discard policy	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1