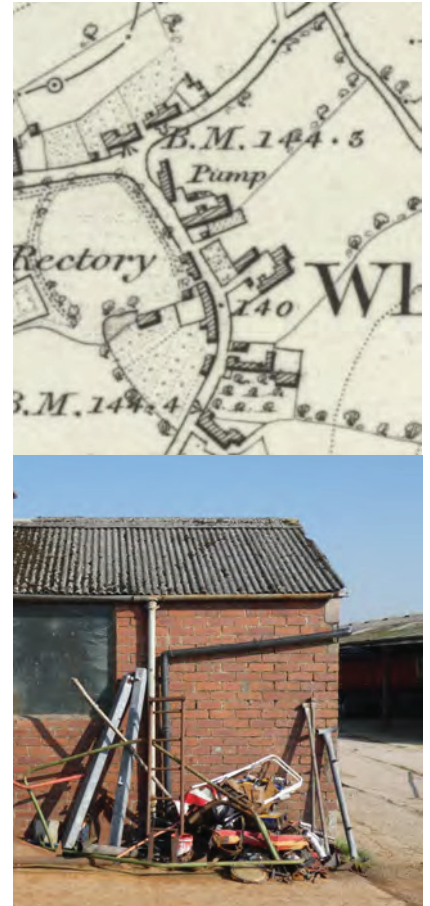


BARN AT WHITTINGTON FARM, MAIN STREET, WHITTINGTON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Mr and Mrs Mackereth

Planning ref: 18/01224/VCN

NGR 360212 476267

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March 2019



The Site	
Site Name	Barn at Whittington Farm, Main Street, Whittington
County	Lancashire
Listing Status, Level, and number	In the curtilage of a Listed Building (the barn is attached to Wayside, a house that is Listed Grade II) (source: Heritage Statement 2015)
Brief description of building/buildings to be recorded	The historic (i.e. pre-1900) farm buildings impacted by the proposals (source: letter from Pete Iles, LAAS, 2016). From the text in the Heritage Statement this is only the barn attached to Wayside.

Client	
Client Name	Mr and Mrs Mackereth
Client's architect	Groves Architects Ltd, Kirkby Lonsdale
'As existing' drawings available?	Yes. External elevations, cross-section, and ground floor plan

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No – application for variation to outline planning permission in progress
Planning Application No.	18/01224/VCN
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Change of use of barn and demolition of the existing agricultural buildings (source: Planning Application)
Condition number	From previous planning permission: 3
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Pete Iles, Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service
Level of Building Recording required	2-3
Comments from English Heritage?	For previous planning application: Yes

Listed Building Consent	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	16/00399/LB
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Internal and external alterations to facilitate change of use of barn (source: Listed Building Consent Application)
Condition number	5
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Conservation Officer or equivalent	Andrew Dobson, Chief Officer, Regeneration and Planning
Level of Building Recording required	Not specified

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Preston
Relevant HER	Lancashire

Staffing	
Desk-based assessment	Jo Dawson
Building recording	Dan Elsworth
Report writing	Jo Dawson and Dan Elsworth
Report editing	Jo Dawson
Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date on site work carried out	27/02/2019

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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the change of use of a former barn and demolition of associated modern farm buildings at Whittington Farm, Main Street, Whittington, Lancashire, a condition was placed requiring an archaeological building recording. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the work, which was carried out in February 2019, and is intended to form a permanent record of the structures as well as providing an understanding of their development and significance.

While the village of Whittington clearly has an ancient history the origins of Whittington Farm are less clear although it is probably at least 17th century in origin. The barn is attached to a cottage now in separate ownership that is considered to be mid-18th century. The map evidence shows that the building had taken on much of its current form by the mid-19th century but that it continued to be enlarged into the 20th century.

The building recording revealed that the earliest element of the building comprised a small threshing barn added to the end of the existing cottage in the late 18th or early 19th century. A detached building to the north-west was soon added, perhaps a bull pen, and these two elements were then connected by the addition of a cow house, which was also constructed before the late 19th century but replaced an earlier structure shown on the maps, which was accompanied by a small extension created in the space between the original barn and the possible bull pen, which probably served as a loose box. The building was extended again to the north-east in the later 19th century to provide a larger cow house or shippon, and this was enlarged again later in the 20th century. This involved considerable reworking of the earlier structure including the removal of an internal wall. The complex was again extended to the north-west with the creation of a modern steel and concrete shed, which also involved considerable alteration to the earlier possible bull pen, including the removal of an internal wall, and the reroofing of most of the rest of the building. A small extension was also later added to the south-east elevation, perhaps serving as a dairy.

The building represents a good example of the typical development of such sites in the wider region, with a general increase in the importance of dairy farming during the 19th century due to the demands of the Industrial Revolution. The building saw a remarkable number of alterations, which continued well into the 20th century and while it does retain some original fabric this has been substantially altered by later developments.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Mr and Mrs Mackereth for commissioning the project and for providing information about the site. Further thanks are also due to the staff of the Lancashire Record Office in Preston for their assistance with accessing the relevant documentary information.

The building recording was carried out by Dan Elsworth, who also wrote the report, along with Jo Dawson, who carried out the desk-based assessment. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace. The final report was edited by Jo Dawson and the project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The barn at Whittington Farm is located on the east side of the centre of Whittington, at a height of approximately 40m AOD. It is attached to a cottage at its south-west end called Wayside, which is now a separate property to Whittington Farm. Both Wayside and Whittington Farm at Grade II Listed Buildings (see *Appendix 1*).



Plate 1: The barn in relation to the cottage to the south-west, viewed from the south-east

1.2.2 Whittington is located within a wide area around the edges of Bowland Fell, in a transitional zone between the coastal plain and the uplands (Countryside Commission 1998, 93). The solid geology of the area is on the interface between the Namurian millstone grit to the south and the Carboniferous limestone to the north (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which are typically overlain by complex glacial deposits largely comprising tills but also sands and gravels (Countryside Character 1998, 93).

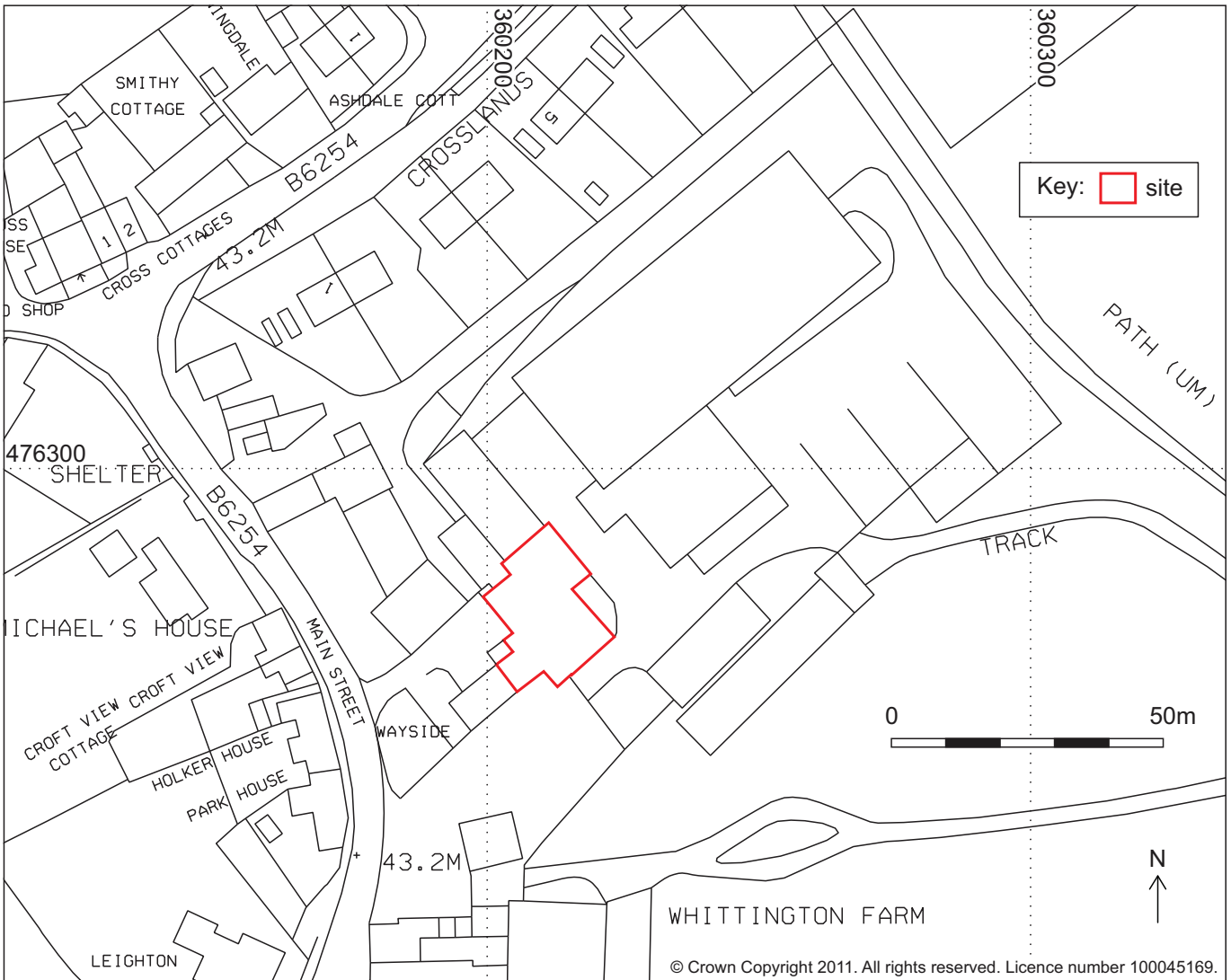
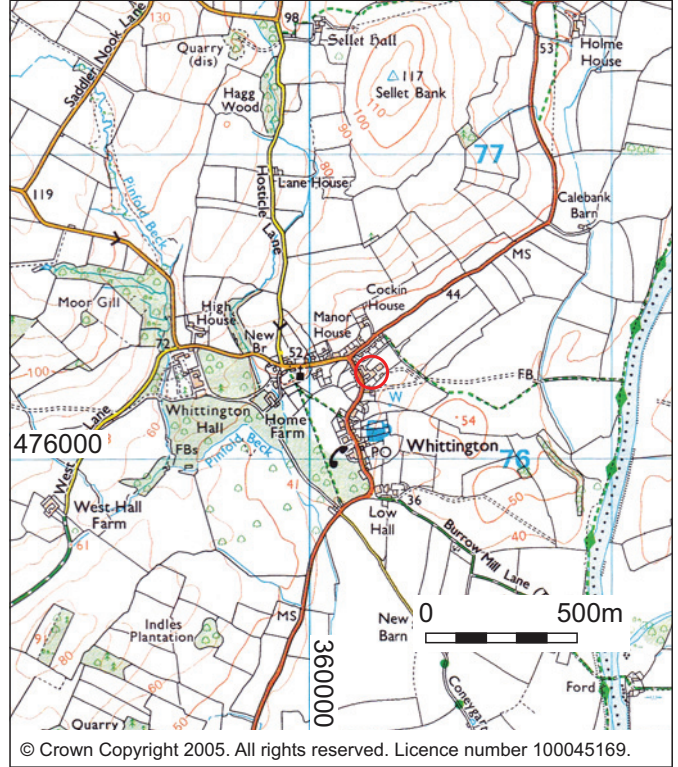
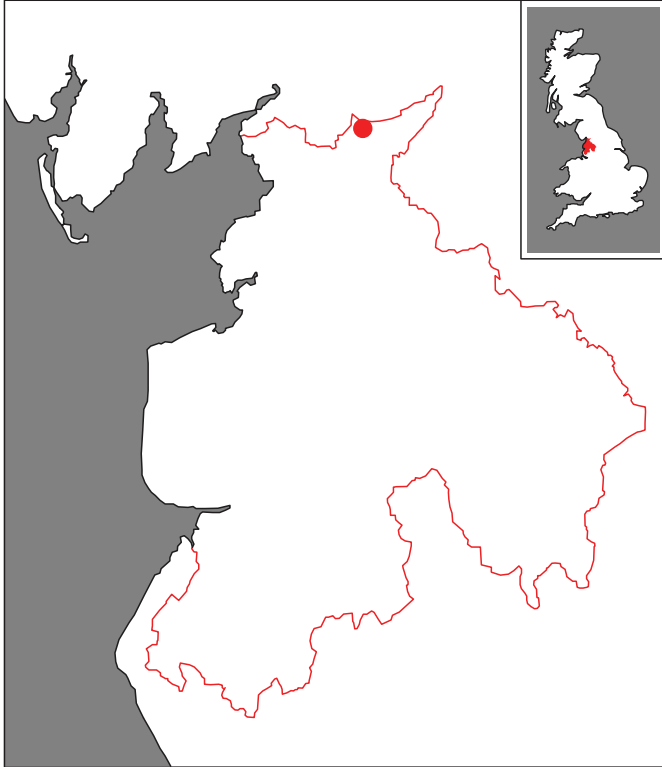


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Mr and Mrs Mackereth

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological building recording is intended to provide a suitable record of the structure equivalent to Level 2-3 survey as defined by Historic England (Historic England 2016). The building recording was carried out according to the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). A suitable archive has also been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results, also in accordance with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

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

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps were consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to Historic England Level 2-3 type standards (Historic England 2016), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building. 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 12meg jpegs and RAW files) were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings:** 'as existing' architect's drawings were provided by the client. These were plotted at a scale of 1:100 and annotated by hand with additional detail.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building, will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c). 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. A paper copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Map Progression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** from the Ordnance Survey historical mapping, it can be seen that Whittington Farm is located in Whittington parish in Lancashire (Ordnance Survey 1847).

3.1.2 **Ordnance Survey 1847:** somewhat unusually, the first detailed map of the site is the first edition six inch Ordnance Survey map of 1847, which was surveyed in 1844-5. This appears to show a courtyard arrangement with the southeast range of buildings having a small extension to the northwest, and two extensions to the north (or possibly an extension linking an existing building further north). There is a simple rectangular building along the northwest side of the courtyard, and a small building to the west of the southeast range.

3.1.3 **Tithe map 1849:** the tithe map is at a larger scale than the Ordnance Survey map that immediately preceded it. The tithe map appears to show a very similar courtyard arrangement to that shown on the Ordnance Survey six inch map, although the northwest building appears to have doubled in size with an extension to the north. For the courtyard arrangement from the tithe map and associated apportionment, the landowner is Butler Thornton, and the occupier is Edward Birkett (PRO IR 29/18/335 1848, 14). Edward Birkett is evidently a farmer who occupies 15 fields and two collections of buildings. His main residence is Whittington Farm (although the farm name is not given) - plot number 266 of the tithe map, which is described in the apportionment as *House, Outbuildings, Garden, Fold, &c.* The second group of buildings that he occupies as part of the farm is plot 267 (Wayside, although again the building name is not given), which is described as *Cottages, Fold, &c.*



Plate 2 (left): Extract from the 1st edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1847

Plate 3 (right): Extract from Whittington tithe map of 1849, showing the site (plot 267) and Whittington Farm to the south (plot 266) (PRO IR 30/18/335 1849)

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** this is the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map, and there are some definite changes that can be seen to the farm buildings around the Wayside courtyard when compared with the earlier tithe map. The main change is an extension to the southeast range of buildings by the addition of a northwest/southeast orientated building to the northeast end of the range, with a track added linking this new building to the courtyard of Whittington Farm, to the south. The small building on its own to the west of the Wayside range has now been demolished. The land divisions to the north Wayside courtyard have changed significantly.

3.1.5 **Land Valuation 1910:** this map shows what is now called Wayside as part of Plot 51, and what is now Whittington Farm and the barn attached to Wayside part of Plot 85. Both plots are owned by H. Dawson-Greene, and Wayside is described as a cottage and land, occupied by Thomas Tallon, whilst Whittington Farm is described as a house and agricultural land, occupied by William Lund (LRO DVLA 1/7/11 1910).

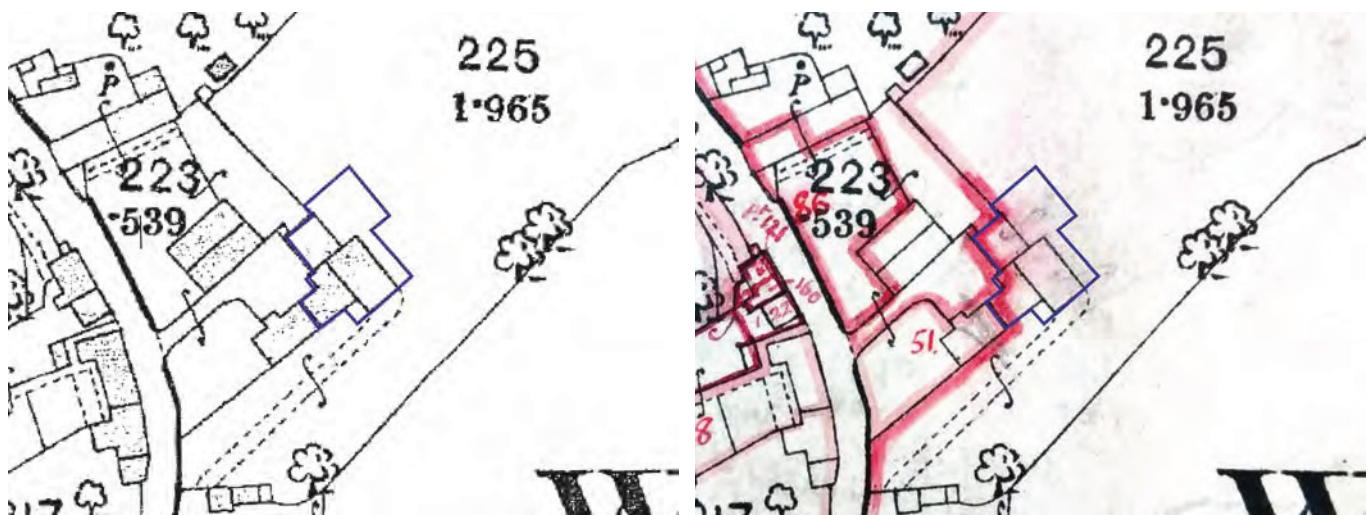


Plate 4 (left): Extract from the 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1891

Plate 5 (right): Extract from the same map as Plate 3, but with 1910 valuation annotations (LRO DVLA 2/1 XIX.8 1910)

3.1.6 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** this map does not show any major changes compared with the previous Ordnance Survey map.

3.1.7 **Ordnance Survey 1919:** this is a six inch map, and therefore much less detailed than the previous three maps. It does not show any major changes.



Plate 6 (left): Extract from the 2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1913

Plate 7 (right): Extract from the 4th edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1919

3.1.8 **Sales particulars 1924:** there are three lots in the sale of the Whittington Hall Estate that are very close to the site (LRO DDGR Est 1924 and LRO DDHH 1/963 1924). Lot 3 (in blue), Whittington Farm, includes the site barn, and that part of Ordnance Survey number 223 within Lot 3 is described as 'Barn and Shippon'; Lot 7 (in yellow), Harrisons Farm, is the farm immediately to the north, and includes the barn that appeared from the maps to form the north-western range of buildings on the courtyard; and Lot 8 (in red) is Wayside. The Heritage Statement records that when the estate was sold in 1924, Whittington Farm was not bought by the buyers of the main estate (JWRC 2015, 7).

3.1.9 **Ordnance Survey 1972:** this is the first map to name all the buildings – Whittington Farm, Wayside, and Harrison Farm to the north. It can be seen that lots of buildings have been added to the northeast of the barn site.

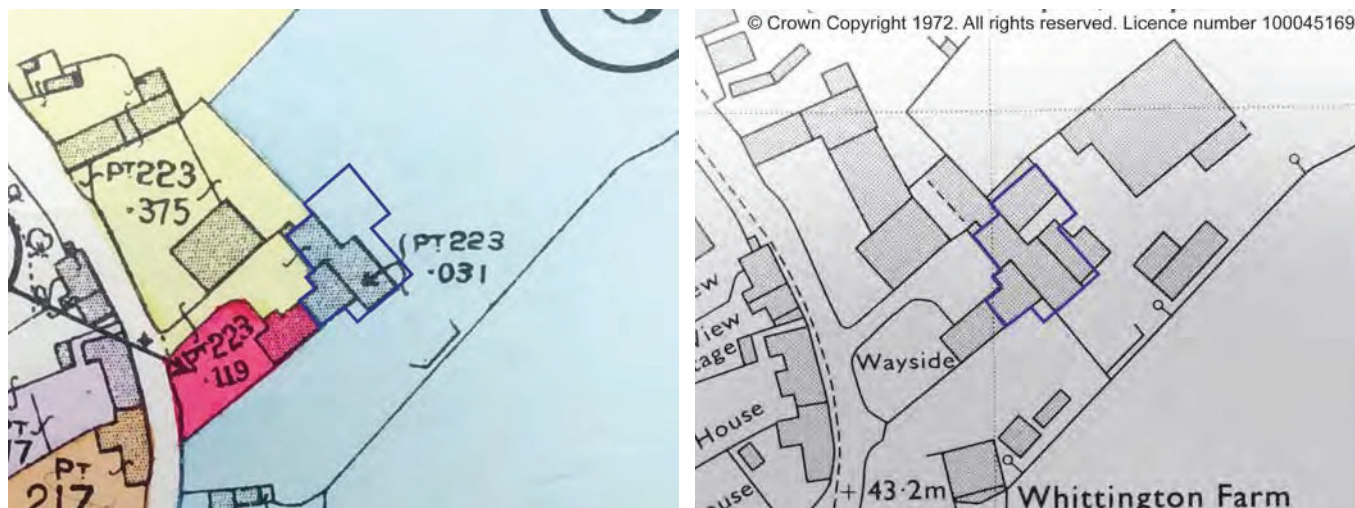


Plate 8 (left): Detailed map from the 1924 Whittington Hall Estate sales particulars (LRO DDGR Est 1924)

Plate 9 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1972

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 **Whittington:** the village of Whittington is of at least medieval origin, although the name, which means the settlement of *Hwita* and is of Old English origin, indicates that the settlement existed from before the Norman Conquest (Ekwall 1922, 184). Whittington formed the core of its own manor and gives its name to the local parish and was clearly of considerable local importance prior to the Conquest and through much of the medieval period (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 241-242).

3.2.2 **Whittington Farm:** the origins of Whittington Farm are obscure without carrying out more detailed research. The farm house has a datestone of 1671 (*Appendix 1*), which has been reset, but at least indicates that the farm existed in the 17th century.

3.2.3 **Owners:** the first known owner is Butler Thornton in 1848 (NA IR 29/18/335 1848, 14). He appears to be Butler Edward Thornton of Whittington Hall, who died in 1848 (Legacies of British Slave-ownership – UCL Department of History 2018). The farm was still part of the Whittington Hall estate in 1910, when it was owned by H. Dawson-Greene (LRO DVLA 1/7/11 1910). In 1924 the whole of the estate was put up for sale (LRO DDGR Est 1924 and LRO DDHH 1/963 1924) and was apparently not bought by the person who bought the main estate at that time (JWRC 2015, 7).

3.2.4 **Occupiers:** the trade directories do not name the majority of the farms, and therefore occupiers for Whittington Farm could not be traced through them. The first known occupier is Edward Birkett in 1848 (NA IR 29/18/335 1848, 14). The 1910 rating valuation lists the occupier as William Lund (LRO DVLA 1/7/11 1910), and by 1924, the sales particulars state that Whittington Farm was let to Mrs J. Lund (LRO DDGR Est 1924 and LRO DDHH 1/963 1924).

3.2.5 **Buildings:** the barn forms part of Whittington Farm (Lot 3) in the 1924 Whittington Hall Estate sales particulars. The farm is described as follows: “*The Capital Dairy Farm known as Whittington Farm conveniently situate, mostly adjoining the Village, and extending to an Area of about 92a. 1r. 26p. and consisting of good Farmhouse, buildings, rich feeding pasture and arable land, having a Frontage of about 400 yards to the River Lune. The Farmhouse is stone built with slate roof, and contains Sitting Room, Kitchen, Scullery, Dairy, Four Bed rooms. Outside Wash-house and E.C. Good Garden. The Farm Buildings consist of Store, Stable for 2 horses, Shippon for 12, with large Barn over, Shippon for 10, Coal-house, Piggeries, etc*”.

3.2.6 Since the barn is attached to what is currently known as Wayside, it is useful to include the description of it (Lot 8) from the 1924 sales particulars: “*A Pair of Cottages with Gardens, being numbered Part 223 on Plan, and extending to an Area of about 19 perches. The Cottages are stone-built with slate roof, and each contains Two Bed Rooms, Living Room, Scullery, Pantry, Outside Wash-house, Garden. Let to Mr. A. Burrow and Mrs. R. Bateson on Half-yearly Tenancies at Rentals amounting to £7*

16s. 4d per annum and £4 8s. 0d. per annum respectively, making a total Rental of £12 4s. 4d. per annum. Landlord pays Rates. This Lot is sold with benefit of a Right-of-way over Road and Yard forming Part Lot 7, and with the use of Earth Closet as at present used".

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 **Arrangement:** the building comprises an essentially L-shaped range, the main part orientated north-east/south-west, butting against an earlier cottage (Wayside) at the south-west end (Plate 10) and considerably wider at the north-east end, where it has been further extended to the north-west by a modern concrete block and corrugated sheet shed. It is on the opposite side of an open yard to the main farmhouse at Whittington Farm, which is to the south-east. Further modern farm buildings have been constructed to the north-east and north-west of the barn.



Plate 10: The south-east external elevation of the barn showing the relationship to the adjoining cottage, viewed from the south-east

4.1.2 **Fabric:** the earlier parts of the building are constructed from the local yellow gritstone, while later additions are largely concrete block and steel frame, although some brick has also been used. The roof is typically corrugated asbestos concrete throughout, although the cottage to the south-west has a grey slate roof with stone ridge tiles and the north-eastern end of the barn is roofed in purple (Welsh) slate. Internally the floors are typically concrete and the timber is largely machine cut, although some earlier hand-finished timber is also present.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North-east external elevation:** this is partly covered on the south-east side by a concrete structure supporting a fuel tank. The bulk of the elevation proper comprises the concrete block extension and the steel frame shed to the north-west (Plate 11). The concrete block section has a row of four square vents (one of which is obscured by the fuel tank), all of which have iron surrounds; those at either end are blocked with concrete while the other two have timber slats inside. Above this section the gable of the earlier barn is visible; it is finished with concrete render. The elevation is continued to the north-west by a range of modern sheds constructed from corrugated sheeting on a low concrete block wall; this has a wide doorway on the south-west side and is further continued to the north-west by an open-fronted shed of similar style (Plate 12).



Plate 11: The south-east end of the north-east external elevation, viewed from the north-east



Plate 12: The north-east external elevation viewed from the east showing the modern extension to the north-west

4.2.2 South-east external elevation: the south-west end is clearly butting against the neighbouring cottage and is constructed from rough course of gritstone with a doorway on the south-west side that has a large stone lintel and is blocked with stone (Plate 13). To the north-east of this there is a ventilation slot, also blocked with stone, and possibly another below, beyond which is a large wagon doorway with a tongue and groove plank and batten sliding door on an iron rail and with a machine cut timber lintel. To the north-east of this the wall returns with the side of a small outshut built of machine made red brick, although with quoins in concrete block at the south-east end, and with a window with a single light fixed casement (Plate 14). After the return again to the north-east this end of the elevation is formed by two low gables (Plate 15), the south-east constructed from concrete blocks with red brick 'quoins' on the south-west side and two windows with single-light fixed casements either side of a central doorway with a very plain single panel door. All of the openings share a single iron I-beam lintel. The gable to the north-east projects slightly and has large dressed stones forming quoins on its south-west side, which continue into the jamb of a doorway with a heavy stone lintel, the lower part of which is blocked with

concrete blocks and there are two iron bands across the upper part. To the north-east there is another doorway the jambs of which are finished with concrete and which has a thin stone lintel and modern timber sheet door. In the apex of this gable there is a small owl hole with timber surround and thin stone sill. What was presumably the original end of the building has been extended to the north-east with a section built of concrete blocks. This has a further much wider doorway with an iron I-beam lintel and modern timber sheet door. The elevation is further extended at the north-east end by the addition of a concrete block structure supporting a fuel tank.



Plate 13 (left): The south-west end of the south-east external elevation, viewed from the south-east



Plate 14 (right): The return to the south-east of the south-east external elevation, viewed from the south-west



Plate 15: The north-east end of the south-east external elevation, viewed from the east

4.2.3 ***South-west external elevation:*** this could not be fully accessed but part of it could be viewed from the entrance drive to the adjoining property. This showed that the north-west side of the elevation comprised a large gable constructed in stone with dressed quoins (Plate 16). This was extended on the north-west side by a flat roofed addition, the south-east end of which was constructed from stone and had a doorway, although the rest was open fronted and not otherwise accessible.



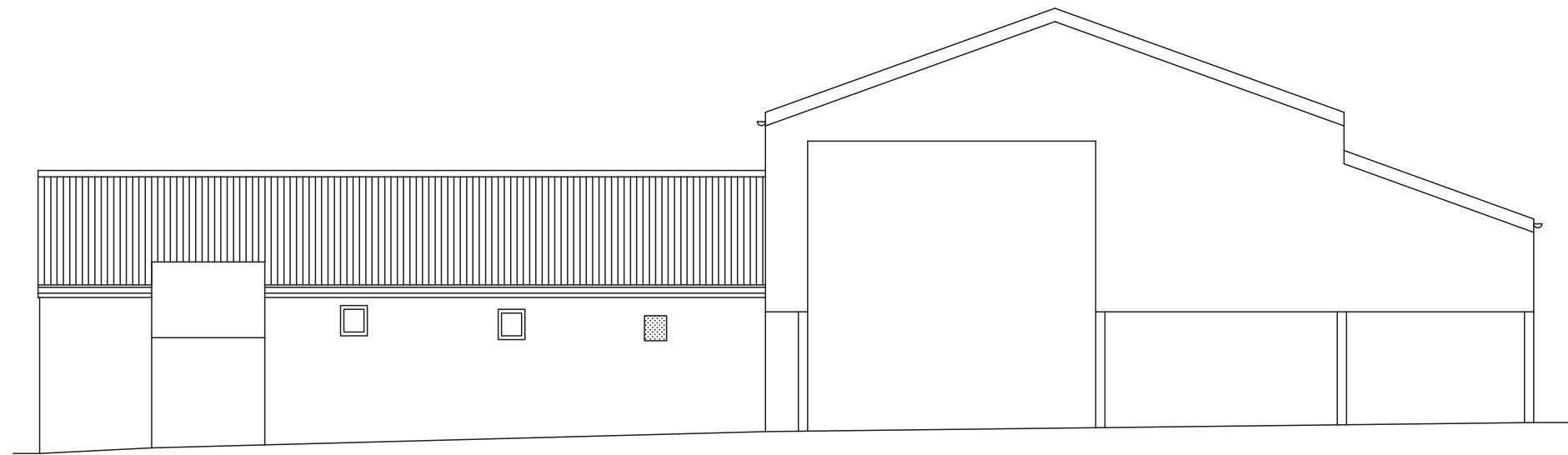
Plate 16: The north-west end of the south-west external elevation, viewed from the south-west

4.2.4 **North-west external elevation:** this also could not be fully accessed and was largely obscured by an adjoining open-fronted shed but it was evident that the return on the north-east side was constructed from stone and essentially plain (Plate 17).

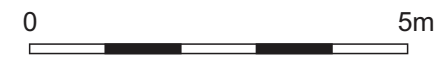


Plate 17: The north-east end of the north-west external elevation

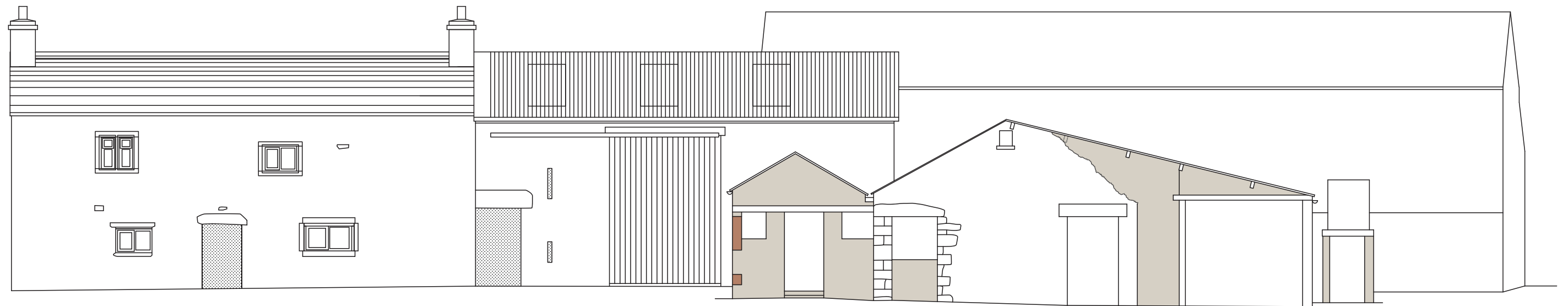
NORTH-EAST EXTERNAL ELEVATION



Key:  concrete block  brick  blocked feature



SOUTH-EAST EXTERNAL ELEVATION



house - not surveyed in detail

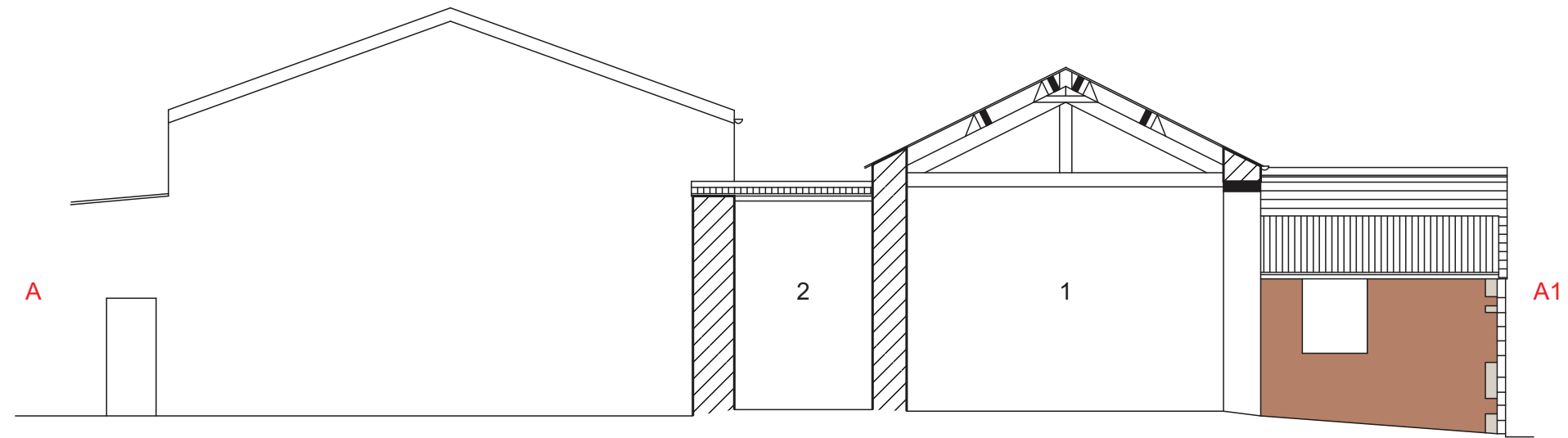
© Groves Architects Ltd 2016

Figure 2: North-east and south-east external elevations

SECTION A-A1

0 5m

Scale: Section A-A1



© Groves Architects Ltd 2016

Key: concrete block brick cross-sectional timber cross-sectional wall 2 room number

SECTION B-B1

0 5m

Scale: Section A-A1

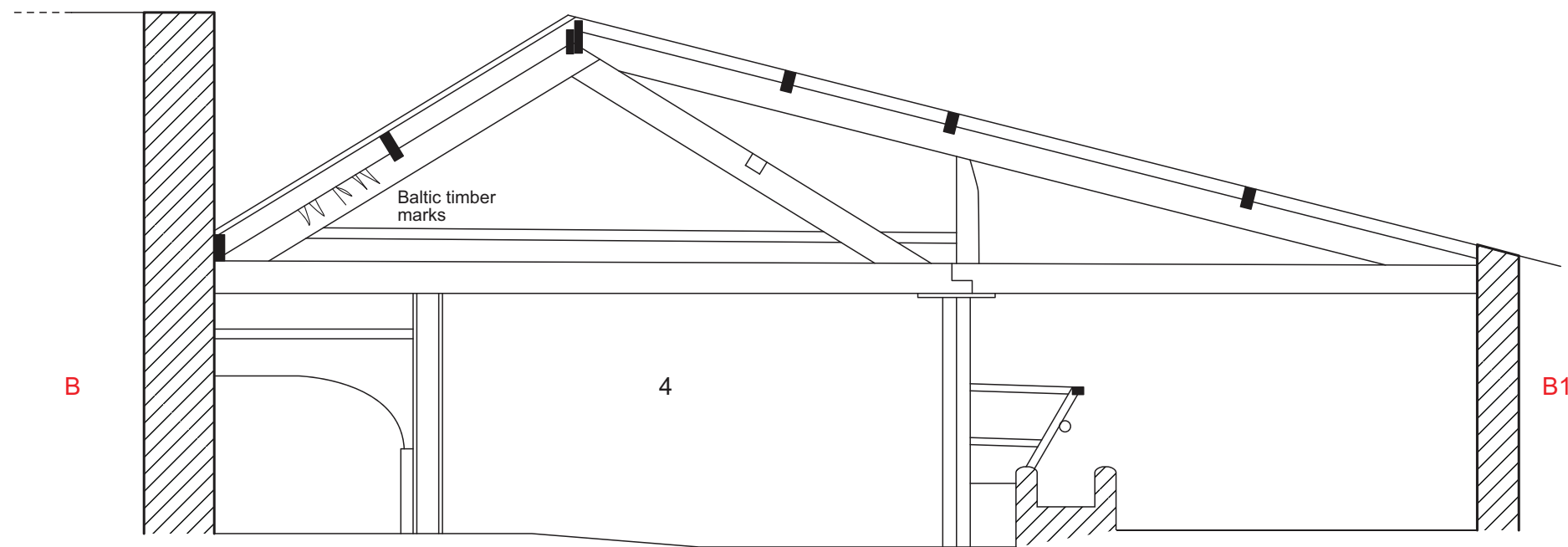


Figure 3: Sections A-A1 and B-B1

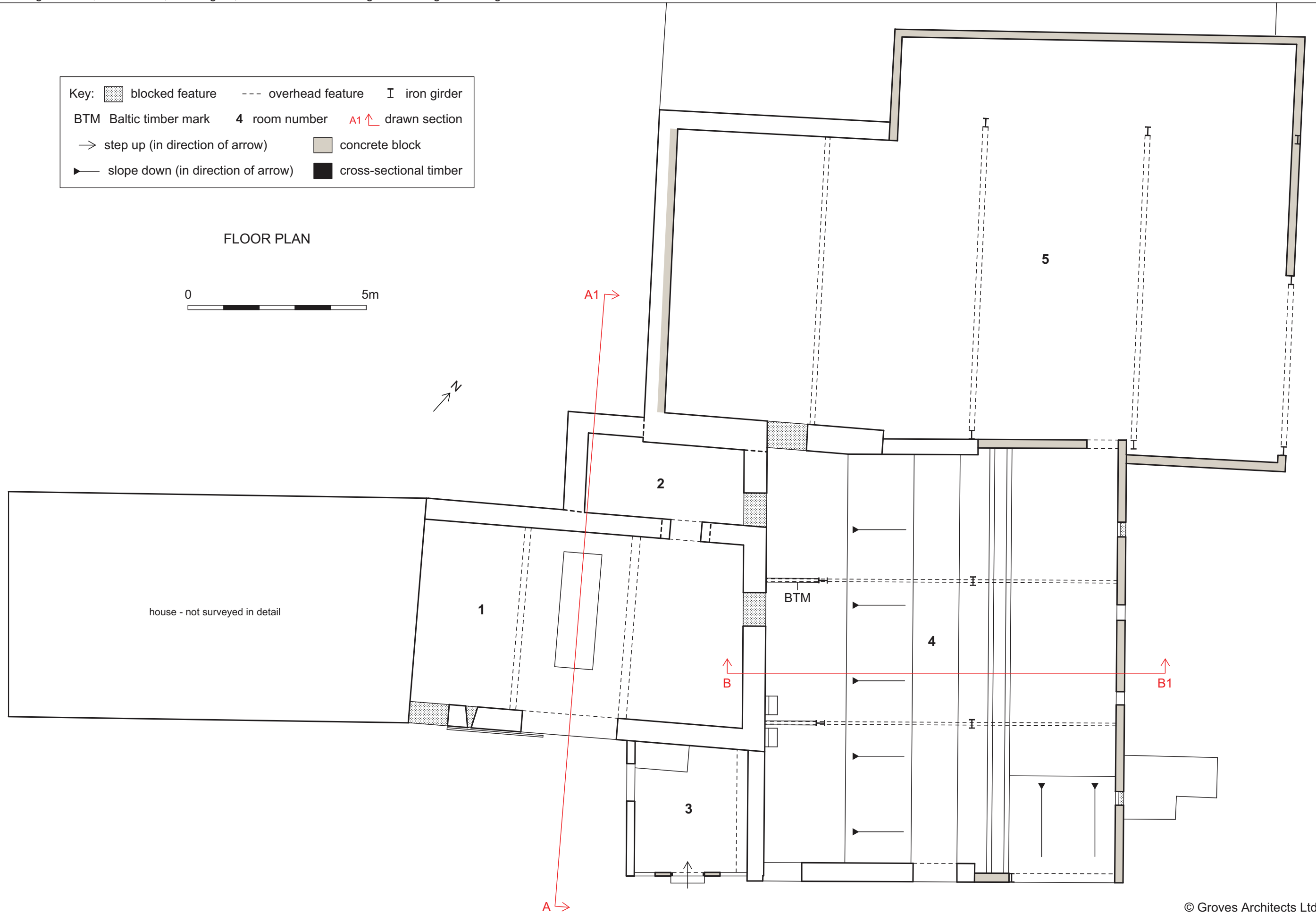


Figure 4: Floor plan

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4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Ground floor Room 1:** this is the main barn at the south-west end of the range. It has a concrete floor with a vehicle inspection pit aligned north-west/south-east near the centre covered by large timber sleepers (Plate 18). It is open to the roof, which is corrugated concrete/asbestos supported by two trusses. The trusses are king post-type of machine-cut timber, with a metal plate across the top on both faces. There is a single purlin per pitch and a pair at the ridge support by wedges on principals (Plate 19). There are three corrugated plastic roof lights on the south-east side. The walls are rough stone, mostly with rough pointing. The **north-east elevation** is plain apart from a course of through stones. The **south-east elevation** is plain apart from a wagon door at the centre, with a very tall (raised?) machine-cut timber lintel (Plate 20). The **south-west elevation** has the remains of earlier render in the centre and numerous through stones. The **north-west elevation** is mostly plain, with a small doorway on the north-east side, with an iron I-beam lintel and concrete block in the jambs showing that it is inserted (Plate 21).

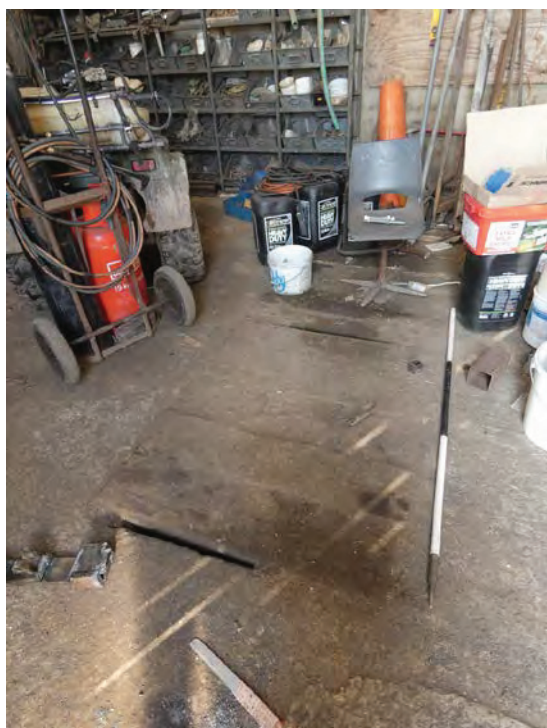


Plate 18 (left): Inspection hatch in the floor of Room G1, viewed from the south-east

Plate 19 (right): South-west truss in Room G1, viewed from the north-east



Plate 20 (left): Wagon doorway in the south-west elevation of Room G1, viewed from the west

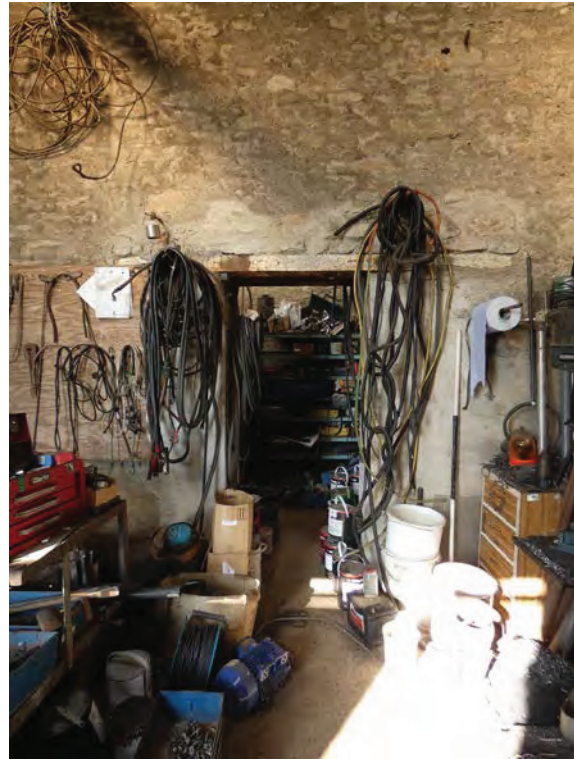


Plate 21 (right): Doorway in the north-west elevation of Room G1, viewed from the south-east

4.3.2 **Ground floor Room 2:** this has a concrete floor continuing from Room 1. It is open to the roof, which is supported by just a pair of purlins at the apex and one per pitch (Plate 22). It has corrugated concrete asbestos sheeting with a single plastic roof light per pitch. The walls are stone with rough mortar cover, and are all basically plain although mostly obscured by shelving. The **north-west elevation** is stepped on the south-west side (Plate 22). The **south-east elevation** has a doorway with an iron I-beam lintel and concrete block in the jambs and is clearly inserted.



Plate 22 (left): Roof and stepped section in the north-west elevation in Room G2, viewed from the south-east



Plate 23 (right): Roof in Room G3, viewed from the south-east

4.3.3 **Ground floor Room 3:** this has a concrete floor, with two steps up from the south-east end, which are also concrete. It is open to the roof, which is a simple corrugated asbestos concrete sheeting supported by paired machine-cut purlins at the apex and a single purlin per pitch (Plate 23). There is a

further beam on the north-east side where the roof flattens out. The walls are finished with concrete. The **north-east** and **north-west elevations** are plain, with a built-up 'box' of concrete blocks topped with plywood in the south corner (Plate 24). The **south-east elevation** has a doorway with a single-light window either side, all of which share an iron I-beam lintel. The doorway has a reused three-panel door with a large lock (Plate 25). The **south-west elevation** has a single light window on the north-west side, with a machine-cut timber lintel which forms the wall plate.



Plate 24 (right): Window in the south-west elevation of Room G3, viewed from the east

Plate 25 (left): Doorway in the south-east elevation of Room G3, viewed from the west

4.3.4 **Ground floor Room 4:** this has a concrete floor, which is gridded and sloping down to a shallow channel on the south-west side. It is plain on the north-east side but sloping down to the door. There are two stalls on the south-west side, against I-beams supporting roof trusses, which have concrete stalls with an iron tether pole above (Plate 26 and Plate 27). There is a long feed trough aligned north-west/south-east on the north-east side of the centre of the room, with iron manger bars over it and further bars connecting to I-beams supporting the roof. The roof is Welsh slate on the south-west side with an early iron skylight. It is concrete asbestos sheeting to the north-east with plastic skylights, supported by two tie beam trusses that have been extended to the north-east to accommodate an extension to the building (Plate 29 and Plate 30). There is an extra principal and tie beam section and a short king post. The trusses have carpenter's marks 'II' and 'III' (Plate 31) on the south-east face of the south-east truss and Baltic timber marks on the south-east face of the north-west truss (Plate 32). The trusses are supported by an iron I-beam and round iron column with a flat plate on top. The walls are finished with limewash but with a concrete skim over the lower part and the north-east is all concrete. The **north-east elevation** has four small openings with those at either end blocked leaving a 0.1m deep alcove and the rest filled with slatted timber (Plate 33). The **south-east elevation** has a wide doorway in the extended section on the north-east side, with an I-beam lintel and a south-west jamb (Plate 34). There are two smaller doorways to the south-west, with timber internal lintels which are rough and reused (the north-east lintel is chamfered) and the lower part of the south-west doorway is blocked with concrete blocks (Plate 35). The **south-west elevation** has a blocked doorway on the north-west side (Plate 36) and a possible second doorway to the south-east, both with timber lintels. The **north-west elevation** has a blocked doorway on the south-west side filled with concrete blocks and with a timber lintel. There is a butt joint and a small hole high up (Plate 37) then a step in the wall on the north-east

side at the extension, beyond which is a further doorway with a plank and batten door and a plain surround (Plate 38).



Plate 26 (left): Stall against the south-west elevation of Room G4, viewed from the south-east

Plate 27 (right): Stall against the south-west elevation of Room G4, viewed from the west



Plate 28: Stall across the centre of Room G4, viewed from the south



Plate 29 (left): South-west end of south-east truss in Room G4, viewed from the south-east



Plate 30 (right): North-east end of south-east truss in Room G4, viewed from the south-east



Plate 31 (left): Carpenter's mark 'III' on south-east truss in Room G4, viewed from the south-east



Plate 32 (right): Baltic timber marks on the north-west truss in Room G4, viewed from the south-east



Plate 33 (left): North-east elevation, Room G4, viewed from the south



Plate 34 (right): North-east end of the south-east elevation, Room G4, viewed from the north-west



Plate 35 (left): South-west end of the south-east elevation, Room G4, viewed from the north-west



Plate 36 (right): South-west elevation showing blocked doorways, Room G4, viewed from the north-east



Plate 37 (left): South-west side of north-west elevation, Room G4, viewed from the south-east



Plate 38 (right): North-east side of the north-west elevation, Room G4, viewed from the south-east

4.3.5 **Ground floor Room 5:** this is a modern shed added to earlier walls. It has a concrete floor, and is open to the modern corrugated asbestos concrete sheet roof, which is supported by machine-cut timber purlins and three steel L-section trusses, which are supported by iron-square section posts at either end (Plate 39). The walls are a mixture of concrete block supporting a modern iron frame covered by corrugated sheeting or earlier stone. The **north-east elevation** comprises modern sheeting with a large doorway on the south-east side. The **south-east elevation** is concrete block and sheeting at the north-east end, which butts an earlier section built in concrete block comprising the side of a monopitch wall containing a doorway with a plank and batten door (Plate 40). This in turn butts a stone wall, perhaps also the side of a monopitch section, possibly with quoins at the north-east end. After this there is a further step to a tall section of stone wall finished with a concrete skim, which has a doorway blocked with stone on the south-west side (Plate 41). The **south-west elevation** is a plain and constructed from concrete blocks, with the walls to the north-west and south-east butting against this (Plate 42). The **north-west elevation** comprises a tall stone section on the south-west side, the lower part of which is skimmed with concrete (Plate 43). This is butted at the north-east end by a concrete block wall, which returns to the north-west before turning back to the north-east. From this return it is entirely modern and constructed from concrete blocks with corrugated sheeting above (Plate 44).



Plate 39 (left): Trusses in Room G5, viewed from the north



Plate 40 (right): North-east end of the south-east elevation, Room G5, viewed from the north-west



Plate 41 (left): South-west end of the south-east elevation, Room G5, viewed from the north-west



Plate 42 (right): South-west elevation of Room G5, viewed from the north-east



Plate 43 (left): South-west end of the north-west elevation, Room G5, viewed from the east



Plate 44 (right): North-east end of the north-west elevation, Room G5, viewed from the east

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 It is apparent from the documentary evidence that the site has an early history, with Whittington Farm dating from at least the 17th century. The barn, however, is clearly much later and butts against the cottage now known as Wayside, which is thought to be mid-18th century. The map evidence shows that the site was well developed by the middle of the 19th century when the first detailed maps are available and that it originally formed part of a very large complex of buildings, which in turn formed part of a much larger estate. The building clearly continued to develop throughout the 19th and 20th centuries and the building recording has been able to demonstrate in some detail the manner in which this happened.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 **Introduction:** the building recording was able to identify six phases of development within the building, the majority of which could be dated through reference to the documentary sources.

5.2.2 **Phase 1 (late 18th- early 19th century):** the earliest phase of the building is the south-west end of the structure butting against the cottage now known as Wayside and corresponding with Room G1. Given the likely date of Wayside, considered by the Listing to be mid-18th century (see *Appendix 1*), and the fact that the map evidence shows that this part of the building was clearly in existence by the mid-19th century, this element can be quite closely dated although it has been much altered. Its form clearly shows that it comprised a small threshing barn, presumably serving the main farm.

5.2.3 **Phase 2 (early 19th century):** the earliest maps also show that by the early 19th century the building had also been extended to the north-west with an approximately square structure corresponding with the south-west end of Room G5. This appears initially to have been detached from the Phase 1 barn and so little of it now remains that it is difficult to determine what its original function might have been. Its single doorway, detached position, and basic form means it is likely to have been a bull house or similar.

5.2.4 **Phase 3 (early 19th century):** the early maps show that further additions had been made by the middle of the 19th century but the evidence from within the building shows that they were slightly later than Phase 2; it is not possible to be certain exactly what order they occurred in but it seems likely that they are broadly contemporary although some were replaced by later alterations. An addition was made to the north-east end of the Phase 1 barn continuing its line but not apparently corresponding to the present structure, with the possible exception of the north-east end of the north-west elevation of Room G4. This probably comprised additional cow housing, but perhaps as a lean-to, and evidently represented yet more expansion at Whittington Farm. A further addition was also made by filling in the space between the Phase 1 barn and the Phase 2 extension (corresponding with Room G2), presumably to form a small loose box or calf pen, which was evidently originally only accessible from the north-east.

5.2.5 **Phase 4 (late 19th century):** between 1847 and 1890 the building was further enlarged with the creation of a new extension at the north-east end, which went beyond the original line of the Phase 1 barn. This corresponds with the approximately the south-western two thirds of Room G4 and clearly formed a much larger cow house or shippon, with the access to the probable loose box formed in Phase 2 (Room G2) retained.

5.2.6 **Phase 5 (mid to late 20th century):** the building continued to be enlarged more recently, initially by extending the north-east end and making Room G4 its current size. This was done by simply adding concrete block walling to the north-east and removing the original north-east end wall, the line of which can be extrapolated from the point at which the truss was evidently extended. The available map evidence only shows that this had happened after 1924 but before 1971. Much of the rest of the site was probably also reroofed in this phase, or perhaps the following one, with the original trusses clearly removed from Room G1.

5.2.7 **Phase 6 (late 20th century):** the building was extended again after this date with the addition of the steel frame and concrete block shed to the north-west, corresponding with Room G5. This addition

presumably also saw the removal of the north-east wall from the Phase 2 structure and considerable remodelling of this building, including the rebuilding of the inside face of the south-west internal elevation. The map evidence shows that this additionally clearly took place after 1972 and replaced an earlier building on part of the site. The building was further enlarged by the addition of a small extension added on the south-west side, corresponding with Room G3. The form of the bricks used and the iron lintel mean that it is likely to be very late 19th or early 20th century but map evidence seems to indicate that it occurred after 1972. The purpose of this addition is uncertain, but it is likely to be connected with dairy processing, perhaps following one or more of the changes in legislation that occurred in this period (Grundy 2015). The site as a whole clearly continued to enlarge in this period with a number of very large buildings added to the north-east.

5.3 Significance

5.3.1 While the barn at Wittington Farm has been subject to a number of, in some cases substantial, changes it is clear that it does retain some early fabric in the form of the original threshing barn added to Wayside in the late 18th or early 19th century. The building also shows several early phases of change that are relatively typical for this type of building in that period, primarily the addition of further housing for cattle and provisions for dairy products. This development is seen throughout farm buildings of this sort in the north-west and is thought to have primarily resulted from an increased in demand for dairy products brought about due to the population boom associated with the Industrial Revolution (Brunskill 2007, 140-141), although at Whittington this expansion clearly continued into the late 20th century.

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Details for Buildings Associated With the Site

Whittington Farmhouse and Barn adjoining to east, Main Street, Whittington

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1071616

Date first listed: 04-Dec-1985

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Whittington

National Grid Reference: SD 60181 76216

WHITTINGTON MAIN STREET (east side) SD 67 NW 2/223 Whittington Farmhouse and barn adjoining to east
GV II

House and barn, probably mid C18th. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Windows have surrounds with slight chamfer, and flat-faced mullions. Those on the ground floor are of 3 lights. On the 1st floor the outer bays have 2 lights each, with a single light to the central bay. The door, in the central bay, has a chamfered surround with a battlemented lintel, probably re-set, painted with the date '1671'. Barn, to right, blank except for a threshing door with plain reveals. At the right the wider shippon end projects forwards slightly.

Wayside, Main Street, Whittington

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1165431

Date first listed: 04-Dec-1985

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Whittington

National Grid Reference: SD 60197 76259

WHITTINGTON MAIN STREET (east side) SD 67 NW
2/222 Wayside

GV II

House, probably mid C18th, altered. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. 2 storeys. Original windows have flat-faced mullions. At the right on the ground floor is one of 3 lights. The 2 other windows to its left have plain reveals. On the 1st floor are 2 windows of 2 lights, and a central window with plain reveals. Door, with plain reveals, to right of left-hand window. Gable chimneys.

Appendix 2: Project Design**Archaeological Building Recording Cover Sheet and Project Design**

The Site	
Site Name	Barn at Whittington Farm, Main Street, Whittington
County	Lancashire
Listing Status, Level, and number	In the curtilage of a Listed Building (the barn is attached to Wayside, a house that is Listed Grade II) (source: Heritage Statement 2015)
Brief description of building/buildings to be recorded	The historic (i.e. pre-1900) farm buildings impacted by the proposals (source: letter from Pete Iles, LAAS, 2016). From the text in the Heritage Statement this is only the barn attached to Wayside.

Client	
Client Name	Mr and Mrs Mackereth
Client's architect	Groves Architects Ltd, Kirkby Lonsdale
'As existing' drawings available?	Yes. External elevations, cross-section, and ground floor plan

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No – application for variation to outline planning permission in progress
Planning Application No.	18/01224/VCN
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Change of use of barn and demolition of the existing agricultural buildings (source: Planning Application)
Condition number	From previous planning permission: 3
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Pete Iles, Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service
Level of Building Recording required	2-3
Comments from English Heritage?	For previous planning application: Yes

Listed Building Consent	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	16/00399/LB
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Internal and external alterations to facilitate change of use of barn (source: Listed Building Consent Application)
Condition number	5
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Conservation Officer or equivalent	Andrew Dobson, Chief Officer, Regeneration and Planning
Level of Building Recording required	Not specified

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Preston
Relevant HER	Lancashire



1. Introduction

1.1 Project Cover Sheet

1.1.1 All the details specific to this project are set out on the cover sheet of this project design. The project design itself covers all elements that are involved in archaeological building recording to English Heritage Levels 2 and 3.

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 worked continuously in commercial archaeology since 2000 and 1999 respectively, 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 will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the CIfA (CIfA 2014a).

1.3 Staff

1.3.1 **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)** 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 many recent projects in Cumbria and Lancashire including several archaeological building recordings. He is very experienced at building recording, having carried out numerous such projects, mainly in Cumbria and Lancashire.

1.3.2 **Tom Mace (BA (Hons), MA, MIfA)** has extensive experience of working on a variety of archaeological projects, especially watching briefs, but also excavations, evaluations, and building recordings, as well as report writing and illustration production. He joined Greenlane Archaeology in 2008 having worked for several previous companies including Archaeological Solutions and Oxford Archaeology North. He currently works on a broad range of projects and is also responsible for the production of all illustrations for reports and publications as well as some post-excavation assessments. He is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.3.3 **Jo Dawson (MA (Hons), ACIfA)** graduated from University of Glasgow in 2000 with a joint honours degree in Archaeology and Mathematics, and since then has worked continuously in commercial archaeology. Her professional career started at Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD), following which she worked for Headland Archaeology, in Edinburgh, and then Oxford Archaeology North, in Lancaster. During this time she has been involved in a range of different archaeological projects. She has extensive experience of both planning and pre-planning projects, and has undertaken assessments of all sizes. Since establishing Greenlane Archaeology in 2005 she has managed numerous projects in south Cumbria, including desk-based assessments and evaluations. She currently mainly carries out quality control of reports and post-excavation assessments. She is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2. Objectives

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 Where an archaeological desk-based assessment has not already been carried out in a previous phase of work, the objective will be to examine early maps of the site and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand its dating and development, 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 the level stated on the cover sheet of this project design (Historic England 2016).

2.3 Report

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

2.4 Archive

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

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 Where an archaeological desk-based assessment has not already been carried out in a previous phase of work, an examination of various sources, particularly early maps and plans relating to the site, will be carried out, including other relevant primary and secondary sources. The sources that will be used as part of the desk-based assessment will include:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this project design. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These will be examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers will be acquired where available;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps will be consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These will be consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

3.2 Archaeological Building Recording

3.2.1 A programme of archaeological building recording to English Heritage standards is required (Historic England 2016). 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. Where 'as existing' drawings are not available, plans will be produced through a mixture instrument survey and/or hand measurement, as appropriate. These plans 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;
- Where 'as existing' elevation drawings are available, 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 roof 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 hand-annotating 'as existing' drawings 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 at least 12meg resolution) will be taken. These will cover both general and detailed shots of the external elevations, individual rooms and circulation areas, but also scaled photographs of specific features of architectural or archaeological interest. In addition, a record of the associated landscape and nearby buildings will also be made where practical to do so. 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 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;
- 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 (where 'as existing' elevations are already available);
 - a cross-section or cross-sections showing relevant details such as the roof structure;
 - photographs of the building, features of architectural/historic interest and its landscape, accompanied by appropriate descriptions;
 - copies of selected historic maps and plans of the building 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 relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this project design, together with a copy of the report. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA (ClfA 2014b). 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 relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this project design.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on the date specified on the Order Form, 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:** rapid desk-based assessment (where this has not already been carried out as a previous phase of archaeological work);
- **Task 2:** on-site building recording;
- **Task 3:** production of draft report including illustrations;
- **Task 4:** feedback on draft report, editing and production of final report;
- **Task 5:** finalisation and deposition of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access and clearance

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

5.2 Health and Safety

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

5.3 Insurance

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

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

CIfA, 2014a *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, Reading

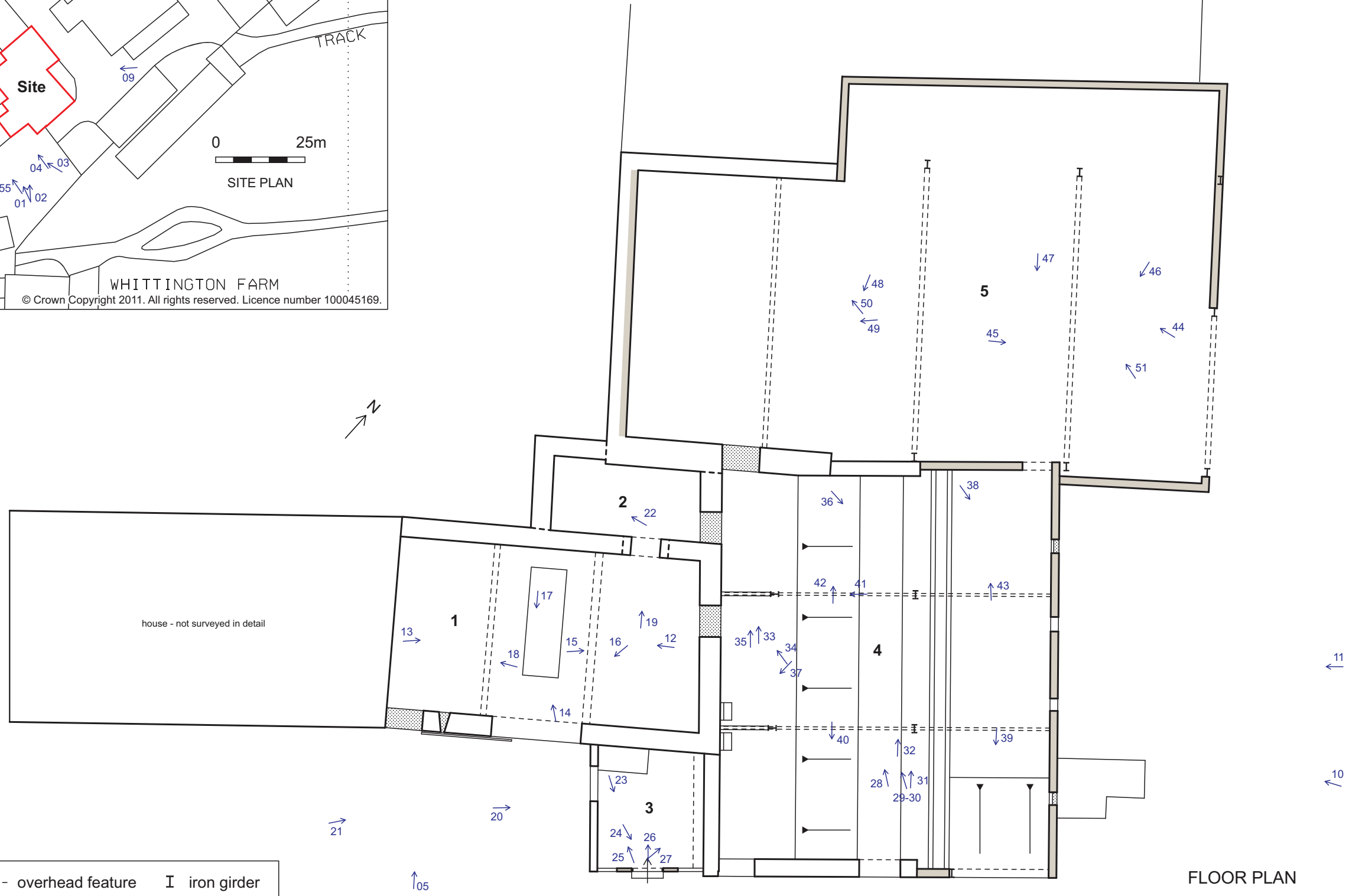
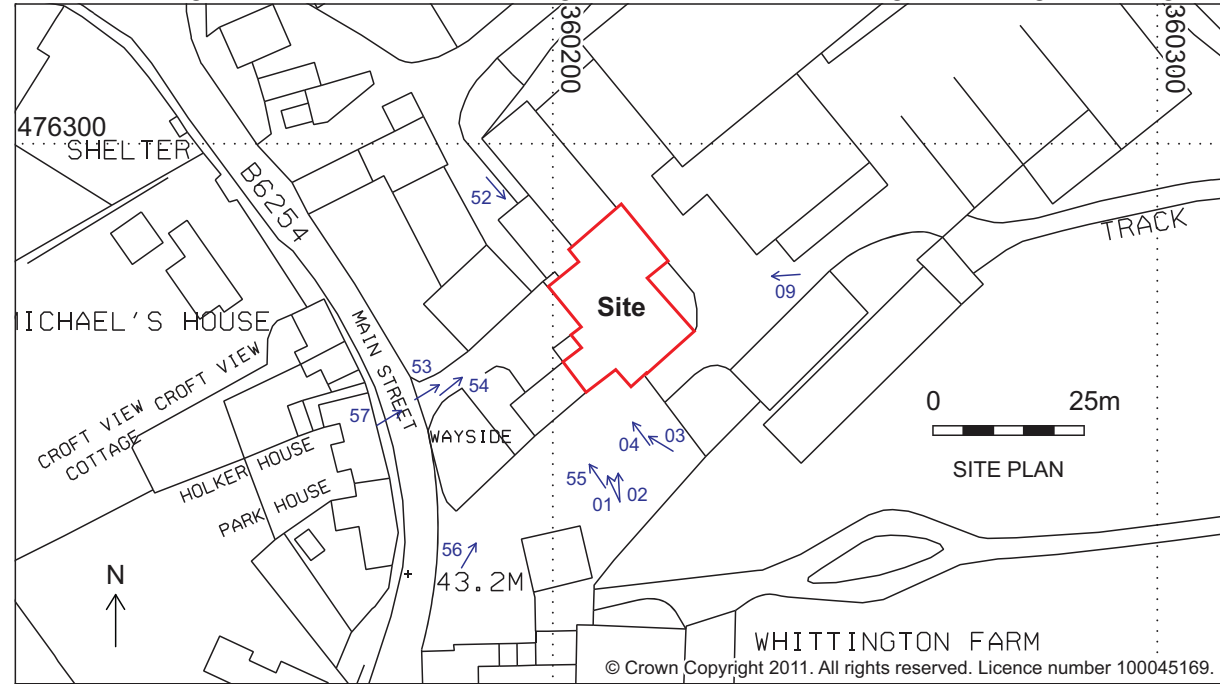
CIfA, 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, Reading

Historic England, 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a Guide to Good Recording Practice*, Swindon (<https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/heag099-understanding-historic-buildings.pdf/>)

Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital
01	External	South-east elevation, south-west end	WF19_1_01
02	External	South-east elevation	WF19_1_02
03	External	South-east elevation	WF19_1_03
04	External	South-east elevation, centre	WF19_1_04
05	External	South-east elevation, door detail	WF19_1_05
06	External	South-east elevation, north-east end	WF19_1_06
07	External	South-east elevation, north-east end	WF19_1_07
08	External	South-east elevation, north-east end	WF19_1_08
09	External	North-east elevation	WF19_1_09
10	External	North-east elevation, south-east side	WF19_1_10
11	External	North-east elevation, south-east side	WF19_1_11
12	Internal	Room G1, south-west truss	WF19_1_12
13	Internal	Room G1, north-east truss	WF19_1_13
14	Internal	Room G1, inspection pit in floor	WF19_1_14
15	Internal	Room G1, north-east elevation	WF19_1_15
16	Internal	Room G1, door to south-east	WF19_1_16
17	Internal	Room G1, door to south-east	WF19_1_17
18	Internal	Room G1, south-west elevation	WF19_1_18
19	Internal	Room G1, door to north-west	WF19_1_19
20	External	Brick return of south-east elevation	WF19_1_20
21	External	Brick return of south-east elevation	WF19_1_21
22	Internal	Room G2, roof	WF19_1_22
23	Internal	Room G3, south-east elevation	WF19_1_23
24	Internal	Room G3, south-east elevation, doorway	WF19_1_24
25	Internal	Room G3, south-west elevation	WF19_1_25
26	Internal	Room G3, roof	WF19_1_26
27	Internal	Room G3, beam along north-east elevation	WF19_1_27
28	Internal	Room G4, floor, south-west side	WF19_1_28
29	Internal	Room G4, trusses	WF19_1_29
30	Internal	Room G4, trusses	WF19_1_30
31	Internal	Room G4, trusses, north-east end	WF19_1_31
32	Internal	Room G4, south-east truss carpenter's marks	WF19_1_32
33	Internal	Room G4, north-west truss, Baltic timber marks	WF19_1_33
34	Internal	Room G4, stall on south-west side	WF19_1_34
35	Internal	Room G4, stall on south-west side	WF19_1_35
36	Internal	Room G4, feed trough in centre	WF19_1_36
37	Internal	Room G4, stall on south-west side	WF19_1_37
38	Internal	Room G4, north-east elevation	WF19_1_38
39	Internal	Room G4, south-east elevation, north-east side	WF19_1_39
40	Internal	Room G4, south-east elevation, south-west side	WF19_1_40
41	Internal	Room G4, south-west elevation blocked doorways	WF19_1_41
42	Internal	Room G4, north-west elevation, south-west side	WF19_1_42
43	Internal	Room G4, north-west elevation, north-east side	WF19_1_43
44	Internal	Room G5, roof and posts	WF19_1_44
45	Internal	Room G5, north-east elevation	WF19_1_45
46	Internal	Room G5, south-east elevation	WF19_1_46
47	Internal	Room G5, south-east elevation, north-east side	WF19_1_47
48	Internal	Room G5, south-east elevation, south-west side	WF19_1_48
49	Internal	Room G5, south-west elevation	WF19_1_49
50	Internal	Room G5, north-west elevation, south-west side	WF19_1_50
51	Internal	Room G5, north-west elevation	WF19_1_51
52	External	North-west elevation, north-east side	WF19_1_52
53	External	South-west elevation, north-west side	WF19_1_53

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital
54	External	South-west elevation, north-west side	WF19_1_54
55	External	South-east elevation, adjoining cottage	WF19_1_55
56	External	General view of site	WF19_1_56
57	External	General view of site	WF19_1_57



Key:

- blocked feature
- overhead feature
- iron girder
- 4** room number
- A1 drawn section
- 55 photo I.D. and direction
- step up (in direction of arrow)
- concrete block
- slope down (in direction of arrow)
- cross-sectional timber

FLOOR PLAN



© Groves Architects Ltd 2016

Client: Mr and Mrs Mackereth

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2019

Figure 5: Site plan and floor plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken

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Appendix 4: Archive Index

Project name:	Barn at Whittington Farm, Main Street, Whittington, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording		
Project Code:	G1410	Site Code:	WF19
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper, comb-bound	A4 with A3 fold-outs	22 sheets printed double-sided
Building investigation fabric record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Building investigation elevation record sheet	Paper	A4	2 sheets, double-sided
Building investigation room description record sheet	Paper	A4	5 sheets, double-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Drawings	Paper	A4	6 sheets, single-sided
Drawings	Drafting film	29 x 32cm	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1