



**ABOVE BECK BARN,
WRAY,
LANCASHIRE**

**Building Survey
Report**



Oxford Archaeology North

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Raymond Parr and Mr and Mrs
Harrison

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology North, at the request of Raymond Parr (Architect), were commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment and historic building survey to English Level 2 standard of Above Beck Barn, Wray (SD 6084 6709). The barn together with a shippon and small lean-to structure, is attached to the south end of Above Beck Farm House which is a grade II Listed Building and dates to the late seventeenth century; however, the barn does not form part of the listing. The barn is the subject of a planning application for conversion to domestic use and a requirement of the planning condition (Planning reference: 1/12/00733/CU and 1/12/00734/LB) is that a survey of the barn be undertaken in advance of any building works. A project brief for the building survey was prepared by D Moir, Planning Archaeologist, Lancashire County Council and OA North undertook a survey of the building in accordance with that specification, the fieldwork being carried out on 3rd January 2013.

Above Beck Farm is situated on a natural spur between the valleys of Hunts Gill Beck, and the River Hindburn in an area of gentle sloping topography at an altitude of *c* 90m AOD. The farm is less than a kilometre to the south-east of Wray, a village highlighted as a Conservation Area of special architectural and historic interest (LCC 2010, 1-2).

The cartographic research revealed that the earliest map on which Above Beck is marked by name is Hennem's map of 1829. However, buildings in the same locality were depicted on Greenwood's map of 1818 and the earlier Yates' map of 1786. The earliest documented reference to Above Beck was in the Parish Registers of Melling, when a William Skirrow was recorded as being from Above Beck in 1732. It is possible that at this time there were a number of residential buildings at Above Beck in addition to the farm. The map regression revealed that the farm and attached barn were established by the time of the 1844 Ordnance Survey map (published in 1847), on which they are both illustrated. Documentary evidence in the form of sales particulars advertised in the Lancaster Gazette, suggests the barn was added between 1813 and 1831. The shippon was first depicted on the 1847 Ordnance Survey map and the lean-to was added by the time of the 1891 Ordnance Survey map.

The results of the building survey concur with the documentary evidence and the general fabric and construction details of the barn, shippon and lean-to, probably date to the early-mid nineteenth century. The three structures are clearly of separate phases with the farmhouse being the earliest; followed by the barn; the shippon; and finally, the lean-to. Evidence for this includes features such as clear vertical joins between the buildings and a partially concealed mullion window in the north wall of the house which is bisected by the wall of the barn. The barn was revealed to have once had cattle stalls at the south end, together with a loft space above. The shippon still contained stall structures, including a timber stall partition and a cobble floor. A further partition was probably once present. A distinctive manger or trough was set into the north wall of the shippon and a loft space, comprising the whole floor, was present.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Raymond Parr (Architect) for commissioning the survey and to Mr and Mrs Harrison (owners) for their support and assistance in the course of the investigation. We would also like to thank Doug Moir, Lancashire County Council, for providing guidance and advice at the outset. OA North are very grateful to Lancashire Archives for their help and assistance in the course of the documentary study, and to Ken Davies, Lancashire County Council, for providing the Historic Environment Record Details.

The building recording and photography were undertaken by Karl Taylor. The documentary research was undertaken by Helen Quartermaine. The buildings section of the report was written by Karl Taylor and the drawings were produced by Anne Stewardson and Anne Hodgkinson. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North, at the request of Raymond Parr (Architect), have undertaken a Level 2 survey (English Heritage 2006) of Above Beck Barn, Wray (SD 6084 6709) (Fig 1). The barn is attached to Above Beck Farm House which is a grade II Listed Building, and dates to the late seventeenth century; the barn, however, does not form part of the listing. The barn is being converted for domestic use and a requirement of the planning condition (Planning reference: 1/12/00733/CU and 1/12/00734/LB) is that a survey of the barn be undertaken in advance of any building works. A project brief for a building survey was prepared by D Moir, Planning Archaeologist, Lancashire County Council (*Appendix 1*) and OA North undertook a survey of the building in accordance with that specification; the fieldwork was undertaken on 3rd January 2013. The recommendations in the brief followed government advice as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This study enables the preservation by record of the structure with respect to any alterations undertaken to the original historic structure of the barn during this work. The results of the investigation are presented in this document as a report with accompanying photographs and figures.

1.2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 Above Beck Farm is located on a natural spur between the valleys of Hunts Gill Beck, and the River Hindburn. It is an area of gentle sloping topography, and the farm is at an altitude of *c* 90m AOD; the spur is occupied by irregular, and ancient, pastoral fields. The farm is less than a kilometre to the south-east of Wray, a village highlighted as a Conservation Area of special architectural and historic interest (LCC 2010, 1-2). Wray has had an agricultural economy from its inception as a planned village in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (Garnett 1997) and, from the seventeenth century onwards, industrial manufacturing interests. By the nineteenth century Wray had become a centre of hat, nail and bobbin making (LCC 2010, 3-12).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology of the area consists of the Close Hill Siltstone which is a silty sandstone formed by movement of underwater slopes (bgs.ac.uk). The superficial deposits consist of till laid down during the Ice Age conditions (*ibid*). The soils comprise slowly, permeable seasonally wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils and very acid, loamy, upland soils with a wet peaty surface (landis.org.uk).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project brief prepared by D Moir, Planning Archaeologist, Lancashire County Council (*Appendix 1*) was used as the basis for this investigation, and required that a building survey be undertaken to English Heritage Level 2 standards (2006). The project brief was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2009, 2012a, 2012b), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

2.2.1 All available historic maps in the Lancashire Archives were consulted, including copies of the historic Ordnance Survey maps. References to documents and wills in the Lancashire Archives were examined. The Census Records from 1841-1911 were consulted (Lancashire Archives, transcriptions by Tatham History Society (www.tathamhistory.org.uk) and *Families of Lunesdale* (<https://sites.google.com/site/lunesdalefamilies/Home/places>)), incorporating images and secondary transcriptions of the Census Records. Secondary publications, including photographs, were consulted.

2.2.2 **Listed Building and Historic Environment Record:** the Historic Environment Record and online British Listed Buildings record were accessed for Above Beck Farm and for the adjacent Beck Farm. It was discovered that the listing building descriptions for each building (which are also reproduced in the HER) have been transposed, so that the description for Beck Farm corresponds with the architecture of Above Beck farmhouse and vice versa. The correct Listing Building description for Above Beck farmhouse is reproduced below (*Section 3.1.1*); however, it makes no mention of the attached barn.

2.2.3 **Documentary Archive in the Ownership of the Applicant:** the occupier of Above Beck farmhouse was consulted regarding any deeds, documents or photographs in their possession which might add to the historic record, but they were not aware of any documents that might contribute to the present study.

2.3 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

2.3.1 **Descriptive Record:** written records to English Heritage Level 2 (2006), using OA North *pro forma* record sheets, were made of all principal building elements, both internal and external, as well as any features of historical or architectural significance. Particular attention was paid to the relationship between those areas of the building where its development and any alterations could be observed. These records are essentially descriptive, although interpretation was also carried out on site as required.

2.3.2 **Site Drawings:** the drawings produced were, for the most part, based upon existing architects' survey data supplied by the client. The following drawings were produced:

- Plan of the ground floor, showing the form and location of any structural features of historic significance;
- A cross-section through the short axis of the barn (determined on site).

2.3.3 **Plans and Cross-section:** the plan and cross-section were created by a combination of manual and instrument survey. A reflectorless total station (Leica 805) was used to generate the cross-section through the building, which was logged using a pen computer. The drawings were created within an industry-standard CAD package (Autocad 2004) which were then enhanced and annotated to show the form and location of all structural features of historic significance. The additional detail was created by means of manual survey with a Leica Disto laser measure and the annotation of paper copies on to archive drafting film.

2.3.4 **Photographic Record:** a Canon EOS 5D digital SLR (12.8 megapixels) camera with a selection of lenses, including shift lenses, was used for the photographic record. Images in Canons RAW format files (.cr2 format) were captured and saved as 8 bit TIFFs for archive purposes. The data is stored on two separate servers, each on different sites and with appropriate back-up and disaster plans in place. In addition, hard copies of the images were created on paper of appropriate archival quality and will be deposited as part of the paper archive.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with current IfA (IfA 2009) and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston on completion of the project, and a paper copy will be sent to Lancashire County Archaeological Service. The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project.

2.4.2 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IfA in that organisation's code of conduct (IfA 2012a). OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate repository.

2.4.3 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.

3. DOCUMENTARY STUDY

3.1 LISTED BUILDING RECORD

- 3.1.1 The Listed Building Records for Above Beck Farm (Listing Building Record 1071586) and Beck Farm (Listing Building Record 1317478) were consulted and it was evident that the description for Beck Farm corresponds with the farmhouse for Above Beck Farm:

House, probably late 17th century, altered. It has a sandstone rubble build with a stone slate roof. It has two storeys. The windows have rebated and chamfered surrounds. On the ground floor there is one window to each side of the central door. The right-hand one, formerly of four lights, has a central mullion remaining. The two 1st floor windows were formerly of two lights. The door has plain reveals. There are chimneys at each end of the building.

The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey (1986).

Grade 2

- 3.1.2 There was no description for the attached barn, which was not apparently part of the listed building designation.

3.2 EIGHTEENTH AND EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY EVIDENCE

- 3.2.1 The earliest map that marked Above Beck was by Hennet in 1829 (LCC, Environment Directorate Old Maps). Hennet's map had detailed four to five square blocks labelled Above Beck and represented either separate farms or farm buildings. Above Beck was shown as a neighbour of 'Alcocks', and Alcocks was marked on an earlier map of 1818 by Greenwood and on the Yates map of 1786 (LCC, Old Maps); however, Above Beck was not marked on these earlier maps. There were, however, a number of families and names recorded as being from Above Beck in the eighteenth century Parish Registers of Melling (LPRS 1911 and 2010). These included the following names:

- William Skirrow in 1732;
- William Procter in 1751;
- Jane Wilkinson in 1751;
- John Nicholson in 1751;
- Elizabeth Alcock in 1760;
- Agnes Alcock in 1761;
- James Willson in 1780;
- John Hogg in 1781;
- John Allcock in 1782;
- Gilbert Fox in 1788;
- Benjamin Dodgson in 1788.

- 3.2.2 The Hornby Registers recorded the baptism of a daughter of John Craven from Above Beck in 1789 (LPRS 1922). The number of different family surnames may suggest the mobility of the population or more likely that Above Beck referred to a group of residential buildings, rather than a single farmhouse and this is possibly indicated by Hennem's map. Thus, during the eighteenth century at least, Above Beck Farm was the domicile for a number of families, in what were presumably tied cottages, as well as the main farmhouse.
- 3.2.3 There is one other source of evidence for earlier nineteenth century references to the farm estates and residents of Above Beck: the Lancaster Gazette and General Advertiser for Lancashire Westmorland and Cumberland, which contained a series of advertisements for the early nineteenth century. The Lancaster Gazette in 1813 published an advert for the sale of the 'messuage and tenement ... known... as The Above Beck ... consisting of a good farmhouse and suitable outbuildings with several closes of land now in the possession of John Townson, as tenant thereof'. It may be of significance that a later advertisement of 1831 describes the property (this time being advertised as being To Let), as 'consisting of Messuage, or Dwelling House, together with Barns and other outbuildings'. If these descriptions are of Above Beck Farm, it is possible that the attached barn was built between 1813 and 1831.
- 3.2.4 The Lancaster Gazette of 1827 published an advert for the sale of Outhwaite Farm, for which a, 'John Parker of Above Beck [could] show further particulars' (Hudson 1994, 35).

3.3 MAP AND APPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE OF THE TOWNSHIP WRAY-WITH-BOTTON – 1849 (LA DRB 1/214)

- 3.3.1 This township map, surveyed in 1849 (Fig 2), was drawn up in order to set a rate of apportionment for titheable landholdings, as dictated by the Tithe Commutation Act Surveys of 1810-1850 (<tathamhistory.org.uk>). The map had a very clear depiction of the two messuages and sets of farm buildings at Above Beck. As the Schedule (Lancashire Archives, Apportionment Schedule 1849) indicated these were occupied by two separate tenants, William Parker and Thomas Stewardson, and there were two properties as confirmed by the Census Records of 1851 and thereafter, which referred to just two residential properties at Above Beck (Above Beck 1 and Above Beck 2).
- 3.3.2 The 1849 tithe map showed detailed plans of both properties and associated buildings, indicating a virtually unchanged footprint to that of the present day. The larger of the buildings was aligned north/south with projections and extensions on its western and eastern sides. The main difference to the present day being a small additional structure where the east wall of the barn and south wall of the shippon meet. This was described in the Apportionment Schedule as 'a House, associated with the Yard and Garden occupied by William Parker and is now known as Above Beck Farm'. There was a third building in the yard to the east of William Parker's farmhouse, perhaps an outbuilding. William Parker also rented pastures to the south and east of this property. To the west of the main farmhouse, aligned alongside the road, was the east/west aligned building described in the Apportionment Schedule as 'a House and

tenanted by a Thomas Stewardson who had paddocks' to the north of the road (this building is the present Above Beck Cottage).

- 3.3.3 The 1849 Apportionment Schedule also indicated the ownership of the two adjacent properties. William Parker's buildings and land were owned by Richard Marshall Esq and Thomas Stewardson's farm was owned by John Murray. However, the annotated map showing the Tithe Commutations by the Tatham History Society indicates that there was evidence that the Stewardson farm was, at some point, in the ownership of John Marshall. The Marshall family had been significant landowners in Wray since at least the sixteenth century (Chippendall 1939, 36-7; Marshall family wills in Lonsdale and Richmond, and Lancashire Archive: DDX 2743/MS2024; DDX 2743/MS4803; W/RW/A R60A/25) but none of the earlier documentary evidence accessed has indicated any Marshall association with the buildings and land at Above Beck during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

3.4 MID-NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH-CENTURY MAP REGRESSION

- 3.2.1 The series of Ordnance Survey maps began with the OS 1st edition map drawn up at a scale of 1:10,560 in 1844 (Fig 3) (five years earlier than the Township map) and which was published in 1847. This showed the larger north/south building (present Above Beck Farmhouse) with its associated east/west outbuilding and yard on its east side. At its north-west corner, and to the west, was the building aligned east/west but showing an unroofed part to its west; this seemed to have been the house subsequently tenanted by Thomas Stewardson.
- 3.2.2 The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map published in 1891 was at a scale of 1:2,500 (Fig 4). The north/south building was marked as being split into three parts, with an additional attached building on its eastern side, which is no longer present. The lean-to is illustrated for the first time here also. The east/west building on the roadside was depicted as one whole roofed building with a square extension to the west and a square plot further to the west of this. These buildings still formed the eastern and northern sides of the original garden that were shown in the 1849 Township map. On the north side of the road was a seemingly longer building than that shown in the 1849 map.
- 3.2.3 The Ordnance Survey map of 1913 at the same 1:2500 scale showed an unchanged plan, with one notable difference (Fig 5). The east/west building on the road was now split into two parts. There are no later historic maps at this scale. The Ordnance Survey 1919 and 1956 (Fig 6) maps at 1:10,560 indicated the similar outline of buildings, but did not depict any sub-divisions. The small square structure situated at the south side of the join of the barn and shippon has disappeared. The modern 1973 Ordnance Survey map at the scale of 1:2,500 demonstrated further changes to the east/west building on the road, incorporating the addition of a porch. The main north/south building was shown as being sub-divided into two parts. The separate eastern outbuilding now had a southern extension attached.

3.3 THE CENSUS RECORDS

- 3.3.1 The census of 1841 showed no information of the different properties in Wray and the surrounding area, but the Tatham History Society website flagged Henry Parker's property as being at Above Beck; Henry Parker (farmer) was the father of William Parker, aged 15 at the time of the 1841 census. Thomas Stewardson (farmer) was also cited on the record, but again his house was not differentiated, and was only recorded as being in Wray. Of interest was the Stephenson's family of Wray; the Tatham History website flags their address as being at Alcocks. The daughter Alice Stephenson was aged 16 at the time of this census, she later married William Parker in 1846 and moved to Above Beck (W/RW/L/R624; W/RW/L/R627).
- 3.3.2 By the time of the 1851 Census, Above Beck was defined separately from the Wray houses and was recorded as comprising two properties, one occupied by the Moorby family and the other occupied by William Parker, his wife Alice, three young children and three house and farm servants. Alcocks Farm was also defined as a separate place occupied by the Stephenson family.
- 3.3.3 The microfilm of the 1861 Census, showed that Above Beck continued to comprise two properties, one occupied by William and Mary Moorby and their son-in-law Richard Stephenson, his wife and family, and the second occupied by an older farmer, William Baynes, and his wife. In the 1871 Census, Above Beck was listed as having two households, one headed by Richard Stephenson and the other headed by Robert Stephenson. In 1881, 1891 and 1901 these families, and their descendants, were still living in the two properties. By 1911 one of the houses was occupied by a different farming couple (*Families of Lunesdale* (sites.google.com/sites/lunesdalefamilies)).

3.4 PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

- 3.4.1 There are two photographs in the published archive: these were of haymaking at Above Beck Farm and dated to *c* 1930 and 1940 with members of the Stephenson family. One them showed a small detached barn in the background but this was clearly not part of the cluster of farm buildings at Above Beck Farm (Kenyon 2008, 154).

4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The subject of the investigation was the barn attached to the south side of the farmhouse, together with two smaller attached outbuildings (Fig 7). These were situated on the east and west sides of the barn and comprised a partially demolished lean-to (west side) and a former shippon (east side).

4.2 GENERAL LAYOUT AND FABRIC

- 4.2.1 Above Beck Farm is a rectangular building and lies on an axis approximately 20° east of north, the barn lying on the same axis. The layout of the three structures is straightforward with the barn comprising a single open space, with the lean-to and shippon on either side (Fig 7). The lean-to is only accessible externally, while the shippon can be accessed internally from the barn and externally from the yard at the front of the house. The barn is able to be accessed externally and from the shippon.
- 4.2.2 The barn and outbuildings are mainly constructed from coursed, squared sandstone with some areas of random rubble. Much of the stonework is fairly uniform and most of the visible mortar is lime. There are some large padstones at the base of some of the walls, which probably served as foundations. Long and short quoins are present at all of the corners, some being simply squared off, whilst others are more finely finished and exhibit tool marks. Most of the window and door apertures have simple stone lintels (timber internally) but the cart door, set within the east elevation of the barn, has a segmental arch of regularly-sized stone voussoirs. The roof is constructed from sandstone tiles laid in straight courses, much of which is in a poor state or repair. All the external rainwater goods are plastic and are limited to the west side of the building.

4.3 EXTERNAL DETAILS

- 4.3.1 ***The Barn, East Elevation:*** the main access to the barn is via the cart door with double timber doors set within the east-facing elevation (Plate 1). This has a segmental arched head with 19 voussoirs of fairly regular dimensions and shape. Above the arch is a rudimentary drip moulding formed by flat stones set into the wall. Set in-between the apex of the arch and the eaves is a blocked aperture, which is not visible internally. The jambs of the door are made up of long and short squared quoin stones. At the left side of the north-eastern elevation, is a further smaller doorway, which has a stone lintel. The door is of plank and ledge construction with a small, unglazed light. The door is hung via two long strap hinges on pintles set into the wall. Above, and slightly to the right of this door is a blocked vertical ventilation slit. At the right side of the elevation the butt-joint of the shippon is clearly visible.
- 4.3.2 ***The Barn, South Elevation:*** this forms the gable elevation of the barn and is fairly plain in appearance with no doors or windows (Plate 2). The coursing is of higher quality than the other elevations, the courses diminishing towards the

top of the gable, and there is little mortar visible. There are two padstones visible at each end of the base of the elevation. An owl hole is situated close to the apex of the gable, with a further hole lower down and to the left, both of which are visible internally. There are finished sandstone copings on both slopes of the roof which are placed on top of the roofing tiles. The gap between the roof and the wall is filled with random stones, most of which are loose. At the foot of each roof slope is a worked stone kneeler. In front of the elevation, is an area of paving that is approximately 4m long by 2m wide in extent; it consists of substantial flagstones and is of unknown use.



Plate 1: General view of the south side of the barn



Plate 2: Oblique view of the south elevation of the barn

4.3.3 *The Barn, West Elevation:* this is the longest visible elevation of the building, the southern third of it being obscured by the attached lean-to (Plate 3). The stonework on this elevation is more random than either of the other elevations of the barn and the courses are less well defined. There are two rows of through-stones visible, as well as two rows of blocked, vertical ventilation slits (six in total). Larger pad stones are visible at the base of the elevation. Lime mortar is present, and some of it is smeared over the stones. A window aperture lies adjacent to the lean-to, which has a sandstone lintel. This is a former doorway that has been partially blocked in order to create the window; the frame is of timber construction.



Plate 3: West elevation of the barn and lean-to

4.3.4 *The Shippon, North Elevation:* this elevation faces the courtyard at the front of the farmhouse and appears to have been repointed in cement relatively recently (Plate 4). It is of random, rubble construction with variable coursing. There is a single door, just off centre, which has a sandstone lintel. The timber door is similar to that on the east elevation on the Barn, has similar strap hinges, and is also hung on pintles. To the left of this is a single window aperture with sandstone lintel and timber frame; this was formerly a door that has been partially blocked. To the right of the central doorway is a small niche set within the wall. The west side of the elevation butts against the east wall of the barn which, in turn, butts against the front elevation of the farmhouse evidenced by a visible vertical join (Plate 4). Long and short quoins are visible marking the south-east corner of the farmhouse.

4.3.5 *The Shippon, East Elevation:* this forms the gable end of the shippon and is of coursed squared stone construction. The mortar is lime with some recent patching. Close to the apex of the gable is an aperture with a small timber door; it has a sandstone lintel and sill, and above it is a projecting flat sandstone drip stone. Unlike the verge of the gable of the barn, there are no copings or kneelers.



Plate 4: General view of the shippon showing north and east elevations

- 4.3.6 ***The Shippon, South Elevation:*** this elevation is plain and contains no door or window openings. The construction is of squared and random rubble with areas of smeared lime mortar. There are some vertical cracks running up the wall. The west end of the wall butts against the east wall of the barn in line with the cart door jamb, the join being clearly visible.



Plate 5: Oblique view of the east side of the barn and the lean-to

- 4.3.7 ***The Lean-to:*** this building is small, and is attached to the west wall of the barn (Fig 7; Plates 2, 3 and 5). There are clear butt joins where it meets the barn and it is constructed of a combination of random rubble, squared, and flat stonework with tool-marked long-and-short quoins. There is a single doorway in the south elevation with a flat sandstone lintel, above which is a small square ventilation aperture. There is a similar small aperture in the west

elevation, to the left of which is a vertical crack running the full height of the wall.

- 4.3.8 **The Roof:** there are three separate roof sections, each building having its own individual structure; the barn and shippon have pitched roofs and the lean-to a single slope. All three of the roofs are covered with flat sandstone roof tiles laid in straight courses. Both the ridges on the barn and shippon are of stone and the south gable of the barn has sandstone copings. The roof of the barn appears to be a continuation of the roof of the main farmhouse, which has the same construction details. The roof of the shippon lies at a right angle to the barn roof and is not joined to it; there is a gablet projecting up which is visible from inside the barn. A small owl hole is set into the gablet. At the time of the survey, the roofs of the barn and lean-to were in a dilapidated condition with many of the tiles lying precariously balanced. The roof of the barn was removed prior to inspection of the interior.

4.4 INTERNAL DETAIL

- 4.4.1 **The Barn:** the interior of the barn consists of a single space open up to the roof (Plate 6). At the time of the survey it was being used as a storage area and several items of building materials were present. The walls are of similar appearance to the external elevations except that most of the joints have smeared lime mortar. There is some evidence of internal partitioning at the south end of the room, where the walls have been limewashed up to the level of a line of joist slots that are set within the south wall at a height of 1.9m (Plate 7).



Plate 6: View of the interior of the barn facing north

- 4.4.2 There are also three niches (one blocked) present in the south wall and internal vertical scars suggest the presence of former dividing wall. The layout of the south end suggests that this part of the barn once contained cattle stalls. There

are two opposing entrances (the one in the west wall is now blocked) and the floor is laid down to large sandstone flags with a raised platform of cobbles and kerb of stones where the stalls were situated (Fig 7, Plate 8).



Plate 7: View of the interior of the barn facing south



Plate 8: The floor at the south end of the barn

- 4.4.3 The east wall has the main cart door entrance, which has a curved oak lintel (Plate 9). The double doors are of plank and chamfered ledge construction and are harr-hung on metal strap hinges into sockets in the floor plate and lintel. The ledges overlap in the middle, reinforcing the doors when they are closed. To the left of, and above, this entrance is an opening into the loft of the adjacent shippon. There is a low level doorway allowing access into the shippon at the north end of the barn which has a simple timber lintel.



Plate 9: Cart door in the east wall of the barn

- 4.4.4 It is evident that the barn post-dates the adjacent farmhouse; in the north wall of the barn (the south elevation of the farmhouse) there is a stone mullioned window situated high up on the wall that is bisected by the west wall of the barn (Plate 10). The vertical join is clearly visible and the west barn wall is not bonded to the southern wall of the farmhouse. The west wall of the barn contains a blocked doorway, that has been partially blocked to create a window. At the southern end of the western wall is a further blocked door, most probably blocked when the adjacent lean-to was constructed. To the north of this door are three niches, two of which have been blocked with flat stones and lime mortar.



Plate 10: Bisected mullion window in the south elevation of the house

- 4.4.5 The floor of the barn was originally mostly laid down to stone flags (except the south end which was where the stalls were located), but those in the middle of the building have seemingly been removed (Plate 8). Those that remain have average dimensions of approximately 0.66m (2 feet 1 inches) by 0.6m (2 feet); they are uniformly laid and are quite level. The area where the flags have been removed is bare earth, a trench having recently been excavated across it.
- 4.4.6 *Roof:* the roof structure of the barn consists of three A-frame trusses, all of which have collars that are morticed into the principal rafters (Plate 11, Fig 8). All the members of the structure retain some of their natural shape being squared off where necessary. There are no saw marks visible on any of the members, except the tie beam of the north truss, which is a later repair. There are two rows of purlins on each slope, that are trenched into the principal rafters, and a ridge purlin. Several pegged joints are visible but there are no obvious assembly marks present. The foot of each truss is set with the wall. Resting on the purlins, at the extreme north end of the roof, is a small collar with crown strut. This supports the ridge purlin where it meets a chimney stack situated on the gable of the farmhouse roof. This was probably required because a hole for the ridge purlin could not be inserted into the stack.



Plate 11: Truss two in the barn

- 4.4.7 At the time of the internal inspection of the barn, all of the roof covering and most of the common rafters had been removed for health and safety reasons; however, on the lower part of the north-east section of the roof slope some short rafters remained. These are of the same timber as the trusses and are split with some chamfering and tool marks. The rafters are quite short, just spanning the gap between the purlins and the wall. Preliminary inspection of the interior of the roof, prior to removal of the tiles, confirmed that the whole of the roof was constructed in this manner. A compound rafter separated by a cleat rests on each of the principal rafters, and was necessary due to the purlins projecting out from the trusses. A single batten remained, from which the stone tiles were hung.

- 4.4.8 **The Shippon:** the shippon is smaller than the barn (Fig 7) and still retains much of the internal timber framework of its stalls (Plate 12). At the time of the survey, the space was being used for storage and some of the fabric was obscured. Access into the shippon is available via the external door at the north side of the building and also via the doorway leading to and from the Barn.



Plate 12: View of the stalls in the shippon

- 4.4.9 There are several joists crossing the room, that are set into slots on both the northern and southern walls. Some chamfering is visible on the joists and they form the structure of the floor of an upper space or loft, although no floorboards remain. The ground floor is limewashed and partly plastered whilst the loft elevations are bare stone. The stonework is of similar appearance to the exterior and all the mortar appears to be lime based.
- 4.4.10 The stalls are of all timber construction, and most of the members were assembled with mortice and tenon joints. There is evidence that some of the timbers have been reused, for example there are stave holes present in one timber. A surviving, dividing stall partition is present which is of plank and ledge construction, the remaining stall being 1.57m (approximately 5 feet) wide. The floor is laid down to cobbles with a raised stalls area. Set into the floor to the west of the surviving stall is a padstone betraying the location of a further, removed, stall partition (Fig 7). Directly above this is a mortice slot in the floor joist. There are some larger stones and kerbs set into the floor, one of which exhibits simple moulding, suggesting that it has been reused. There were once three stalls present in the shippon.
- 4.4.11 The north wall of the shippon contains, other than the current entrance, a further aperture now containing a window. This was formerly a door, the extent of the blocking being visible externally. To the left of this, and recessed within the wall, is a large sandstone stone trough or manger (Plate 13); this measures approximately 1.2m (4 feet) by 0.58m (2 feet) by 0.4m (1 foot 4 inches). Above it is an opening with a curved timber lintel. The manger

projects slightly from the wall and may have been reused from elsewhere. Above the manger and set into the wall is a small niche.



Plate 13: Drinking trough or manger in the north wall of the byre

4.4.12 The loft area was not accessible but was visible from ground level revealing the structure of the roof. Situated within each of the gables is a small opening, the east one having a timber shutter or door; the western aperture opens directly into the barn. The roof of the shippon is supported upon a single, centrally placed, triangular truss (Plate 14). There is a row of purlins on each side which are slightly trenched, together with a ridge purlin. All of the main roof members are of the same general appearance and some pegs are visible at the joints. The common rafters are of similar scantling to those in the barn and lime mortar torching was used on the underside of the roof covering (Plate 14).



Plate 14: The roof structure in the shippon, facing east

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The documentary evidence suggests that the building known as Above Beck Farm was constructed before at least 1732 when the parish registers of Melling record that at that time, William Skirrow was from Above Beck. A number of dwellings may have been present at that time and this person may not necessarily have lived in the farmhouse. Buildings in the same location as the current farm are shown on Yates' map of 1786 and Greenwood's map of 1818, but the buildings were not directly named until 1829 when they were marked as 'Above Beck' on Hennet's map of that date. Direct references to Above Beck Farm in the Lancaster Gazette of 1813, when it was advertised for sale, suggest that the farm stood alone with some outbuildings. A further advertisement in the same publication in 1831, describes a dwelling house together with barns and outbuildings. This may suggest that the barn was added after 1813 and before 1831. The earliest available large scale mapping evidence for the development of the buildings dates to 1847 when both the farmhouse and barn are shown on the Ordnance Survey map of this date (Fig 2). The shippon appears not to be illustrated, but a smaller additional structure on the east side is. This smaller addition may be the same as that illustrated on the 1849 tithe map (Fig 3); and the 1891 (Fig 4); and 1913 (Fig 5) Ordnance Survey maps and is located in the angle formed by the east wall of the barn and the south wall of the shippon. It is no longer present and there is no physical evidence of it remaining. The mapping evidence shows that the smaller structure was gone by 1956 (Fig 6); it may have been a porch, as the cart door to the barn is in the same location. The shippon itself is first clearly illustrated on the 1847 Ordnance Survey map, and the lean-to is first illustrated on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 4).
- 5.1.2 The phasing evidence from the building survey is broadly consistent with the mapping evidence for development of the buildings. The obvious first phase of development was the construction of the farmhouse, suggested in the listed building entry as being of late seventeenth century date. Details such as the mullion window visible in the south wall of the farmhouse (Fig 9: *Section 4.4.3*) and other constructional details suggest that this date is not unreasonable.
- 5.1.3 The next obvious phase of construction was that of the barn, which must have taken place prior to its appearance on the 1847 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2). If the sale notices in the Lancaster Gazette as described above, are taken literally, then it may have been built between 1813 and 1831. The general appearance of the barn would support this date range, the roof structure is also suggestive of an earlier nineteenth century date. Inspection of the roof suggests that the roof covering of the house and barn are of a single phase and that the roof of the whole building was possibly recovered when the barn was constructed. Following the addition of the barn, and, according to the mapping evidence, the shippon was added relatively soon afterwards by 1849, probably due to expansion of the farm requiring more space for livestock. Again, the

construction details and nature of the layout suggest a date range of between 1831 and 1849.

- 5.1.4 Following this, the lean-to was added; clear vertical joins testify to its later phase, which was prior to 1891. No significant construction details suggestive of a specific date are visible and the mapping evidence for the date of construction is reasonable.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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6.2 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

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DDX 2743/MS 4803 John Marshall admitted tenant to land in Hornby Manor, 1674,

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6.3 SECONDARY SOURCES

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Lancashire County Council, 2010 The Conservation Studio for Lancaster City Council, *Wray: Conservation Area Appraisal*, 2009 (lancaster.gov.uk)

6.4 WEB SITES

British Geological Survey - www.bgs.ac.uk

Land Information System – Soils mapping for the UK – www.landis.org.uk

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT SPECIFICATION

SPECIFICATION FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF AN HISTORICAL AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

PREPARED ON BEHALF OF LANCASTER CITY COUNCIL FOR MR R J PARR, AGENT

SITE NAME: ABOVE BECK FARM, HELKS BROW, WRAY

Planning application number: 1/12/00733/CU & 1/12/00734/LB

Grid Reference: SD 368040 467090

SUMMARY

Planning permission and Listed Building Consent has been granted by Lancaster City Council for the conversion of an attached barn into additional residential accommodation at Above Beck Farm, Helks Brow, Wray. Because of the impact on the historic interest of the building, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has recommended that the building be recorded before conversion. This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (March 2012), issued by the Department of Communities and Local Government.

1. Purpose of recording

- 1.1 Building recording is required to comply with a condition attached to the planning permission. The alterations will lead to the loss of significant historic fabric relating to the building's former agricultural use. A permanent record of the building is therefore required.

2. Description of proposal

- 2.1 The proposals will require changes to existing openings, creation of new ones as well as some minor demolition, rebuild and internal alterations.

3. Archaeological/Historical interest

- 3.1 Above Beck Farm is a designated heritage asset, a grade II Listed Building (Lancashire Historic Environment Record PRN 16303), which dates to the late 17th century. The barn does not form part of the listing. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey, 1:10560 map, surveyed in 1844-5 (Lancashire Sheet 25) does however show a building in a similar location and to a similar scale as the barn proposed for conversion. Consequently the building should therefore be considered to be of some historical interest, dating to the first half of the 19th century, having undergone a number of alterations in response to changes in agricultural practices and economics. The period 1750-1880 has been recognised as the most important period of farm building development in England.
- 3.2 Farm buildings are of great historical importance. They record, by the siting of the farmstead, the pattern of rural settlement and the making of the historic landscape. They record the historic farming systems and methods of the area and they show the vernacular or traditional building materials and methods of their locality. Conversion and dereliction are steadily eroding the numbers of functional historical farm buildings in the county. The proposed development will involve the demolition of the current buildings. A drawn and photographic record of the buildings will therefore preserve 'by record' information which is lost by their demolition. It is intended that the Information

derived from this recording exercise will contribute to the creation of a regional database of farm building types and from which variations across the region examined (Brennand, ed. 2007, 140).

4. Documentary research

- 4.1 As a minimum, all historic Ordnance Survey maps, Census returns and any other relevant documents and photographs should be examined. Any other available historic cartographic sources should also be examined. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to the date of construction, use and re-use of the building/structure and a discussion of the significance of the building. The applicant should also be consulted to see if he has relevant documentation in his possession.

5. Personnel

- 5.1 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be discussed and agreed with the monitor prior to the work being carried out.

6. Photographic Recording

- 6.1 It should be noted that the buildings should be cleared of all stored items in order to ensure that a comprehensive record can be made.
- 6.2 A general and detailed photographic record is to be made of the building.
- 6.3 General photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the building are required.
- 6.4 Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- 6.5 The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.
- 6.6 Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **N.B.** Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.
- 6.7 For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images are acceptable.
- 6.8 Archive photographs can be taken with either:-
- 6.7.1 35mm SLR camera (a Medium or Large Format camera can also be used). All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. This basic photographic record is to be supplemented by colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.
- Or
- 6.7.2 Digital cameras with a resolution of 12 mega pixels; using RAW format files for image capture; saved as 8 bit TIFFs for archive purposes. The data is to be stored on two separate hard drives or servers, each on different sites and with appropriate back-up and disaster plans in place (The County Council server utilised by the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) could be one of these). In addition hard copies of the images must be created on paper of appropriate archival quality and deposited as part of the paper archive (below). It should be noted that when creating prints from

digital files, greater clarity and longevity can be obtained through the use of photographic printing paper. When preparing files for printing, a resolution of 300dpi at the required output size is appropriate.

- 6.8 All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.
- 6.9 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be completed. Position and direction of each photograph is also to be noted on a copy of the building/site plan.

7. Drawn Record

- 7.1 A scale plan (1:50 or 1:100) of the ground floor of the building to be affected is to be made. Storage areas such as lofts at first floor level should be noted on the plan. Existing plans (e.g. plans submitted with a planning application) may be used as the basis for the drawn record; it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any existing drawings used are accurate, if not, to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. The drawn record is to show all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as to show any other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.
- 7.2. Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural details (e.g. timber or metal framing, roofs).
- 7.3. Sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g., ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses).
- 7.4 Construction techniques and sequences should be appropriately illustrated and described, if visible. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks, etc.
- 7.5 The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:
- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
 - any blocked, altered or introduced openings
 - evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.
- 7.6 Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage 2006.

8. Health and Safety

- 8.1 The archaeologist on site will operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

9. Monitoring

- 9.1 Lancashire County Archaeology Service may undertake monitoring for its own quality control purposes. A minimum of one weeks notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by the archaeological contractor to the monitor, in order that arrangements can be made.

10. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

- 10.1 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints and/or printed versions of digital images (above). Labelling should be in indelible ink

on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Printed adhesive labels are also acceptable. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

- 10.2 A short written report should be produced detailing who undertook the recording, when the work was done, where the structure/building is located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. The report should also include details of the alterations/demolition to be undertaken and an assessment of the importance of the feature/building to be affected. A discussion of the construction sequence of the building should also be included.
- 10.3 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500 with the building(s) being recorded clearly marked; photographs used to illustrate key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. Extracts from all historic maps studied during the map analysis stage (section 4.) are also to be included within the report with the building/buildings of interest clearly visible, where they aid interpretation of the development of the building(s). All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.
- 10.4 A copy of this specification should be included as an appendix in the back of the report.

11. Deposition of archive

- 11.1 The archive resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations and any digital image files will be deposited with the Lancashire HER and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon. This should be provided as an Adobe Acrobat 'pdf' format file on CD-ROM.
- 11.2 Where a purely digital archive is created (see above) a copy of the digital archive is to be supplied to the Lancashire HER for curation on the County Council server.
- 11.3 The site archive shall be conserved and stored according to the *UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990)* and the Museum and Galleries Commission *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (1992)* 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.
- 11.4 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology) and to the Lancashire HER within 12 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork, and on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period [a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the fieldwork unless another date is agreed in writing with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology)]. This should be provided as an Acrobat Adobe 'pdf' format file on CD-ROM. Similar copies should also be supplied to the relevant Planning Officer and Conservation Officer at Ribble Valley District Council.
- 11.5 Archaeological contractors must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact Lancashire HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Lancashire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at Lancashire HER.

12. Technical queries

- 12.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should confirm in writing adherence to this specification, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of LCAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. The archaeologist carrying out the watching brief should be appropriately qualified and experienced.
- 12.2.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to LCAS without delay at Lancashire County Council, Transport & Environment, Environment Directorate, PO Box 100, County Hall, Preston, PR1 0LD, Tel. 01772 531734, E-mail: Douglas.moir@lancashire.gov.uk
- 13. Valid period of specification**
- 13.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX					
Project name			Project code		site code
Above beck Farm, Wray			L10553		N/A
Image No.	Date	Description	Dir	Scale	Photographer
4640	14/11/2012	North elevation of the byre	S	2m	JQ
4642	14/11/2012	General view of the byre showing north and east elevations	SW	2m	JQ
4643	14/11/2012	Oblique view of the east elevation of the byre	SW	2m	JQ
4644	14/11/2012	Oblique view of the east elevation of the byre	N	2m	JQ
4645	14/11/2012	General view of the south side of the barn and byre	N	2m	JQ
4652	14/11/2012	South elevation of the barn	N	2m	JQ
4654	14/11/2012	General view of the south side of the barn	N	2m	JQ
4655	14/11/2012	North side of the lean-to building	N	2m	JQ
4656	14/11/2012	West elevation of the lean-to building	E	2m	JQ
4658	14/11/2012	West elevation of the barn and lean-to	E	2m	JQ
4659	14/11/2012	West elevation of the barn	E	2m	JQ
4660	14/11/2012	Oblique view of the east side of the barn and lean-to	S	2m	JQ
4661	14/11/2012	Oblique view of the east side of the barn	NE	2m	JQ
4662	14/11/2012	View of the west slope of the roof of the barn	E	2m	JQ
4663	14/11/2012	Oblique view of the south elevation of the barn	NE	2m	JQ
9191	03/01/2013	View of the interior of the barn	N		KIT

9192	03/01/2013	Oblique view of the interior of the barn	N		KIT
9193	03/01/2013	Oblique view of the interior of the barn	S		KIT
9199	03/01/2013	South internal elevation of the barn	S		KIT
9202	03/01/2013	Cart door in the east wall of the barn	E		KIT
9204	03/01/2013	Blocked door at the south end of the west wall of the barn	W		KIT
9205	03/01/2013	Partially blocked window in the west wall of the barn	W		KIT
9206	03/01/2013	Niches in the west wall of the barn	NW	2m	KIT
9207	03/01/2013	Bisected mullion window in the south elevation of the house	N	2m	KIT
9211	03/01/2013	Doorway between the barn and the byre	SE	2m	KIT
9212	03/01/2013	Upper window in the east wall of the barn	E	2m	KIT
9212	03/01/2013	Door at the south end of the east wall of the barn	E	2m	KIT
9217	03/01/2013	View of the east foot of the truss two in the barn	NE	2m	KIT
9219	03/01/2013	Apex of truss two in the barn	N	2m	KIT
9220	03/01/2013	Truss two in the barn	N	2m	KIT
9225	03/01/2013	Small queen post truss at the north end of the barn	NE	2m	KIT
9227	03/01/2013	Remaining rafters between trusses one and two	E	2m	KIT
9229	03/01/2013	Remaining rafters on the east side of the barn	NE	2m	KIT
9233	03/01/2013	Strap hinge on the internal side of the cart door	E	2m	KIT
9236	03/01/2013	Raised area at the south end of the barn	E	2m	KIT
9238	03/01/2013	Remaining flags in the barn	N	2m	KIT
9241	03/01/2013	Interior view of the byre	SE	2m	KIT

9242	03/01/2013	View of the stalls in the byre	S	2m	KIT
9244	03/01/2013	View into the remaining stall in the byre	S	2m	KIT
9245	03/01/2013	Detail of the remaining stall divider in the byre	S	2m	KIT
9248	03/01/2013	Socket stone for the stall divider upright in the byre	E	0.5m	KIT
9250`	03/01/2013	Floor of the byre showing socket stone for removed stall divider	S	2m	KIT
9253	03/01/2013	Detail of kerbstone in the floor of the byre	S	0.5	KIT
9257	03/01/2013	Detail of re-used timber used in the construction of the stalls	S	2m	KIT
9258	03/01/2013	General view of the roof on the byre	E	2m	KIT
9259	03/01/2013	The truss in the roof of the byre	E	2m	KIT
9263	03/01/2013	Drinking trough in the north wall of the byre	N	2m	KIT
9265	03/01/2013	Drinking trough in the north wall of the byre	NE	2m	KIT

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Extract of the Tithe map for the township of Wray, 1849

Figure 3: Extract of the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map, 1844

Figure 4: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map, 1891

Figure 5: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map, 1913

Figure 6: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map, 1956

Figure 7: Detail plan of Above Beck Barn and Shippon

Figure 8: North-facing cross-section through the barn

Figure 9: Locations of photographs

PLATES

Plate 1: General view of the south side of the barn

Plate 2: Oblique view of the south elevation of the barn

Plate 3: West elevation of the barn and lean-to

Plate 4: General view of the shippon showing north and east elevations

Plate 5: Oblique view of the east side of the barn and the lean-to

Plate 6: View of the interior of the barn facing north

Plate 7: View of the interior of the barn facing south

Plate 8: The floor at the south end of the barn

Plate 9: Cart door in the east wall of the barn

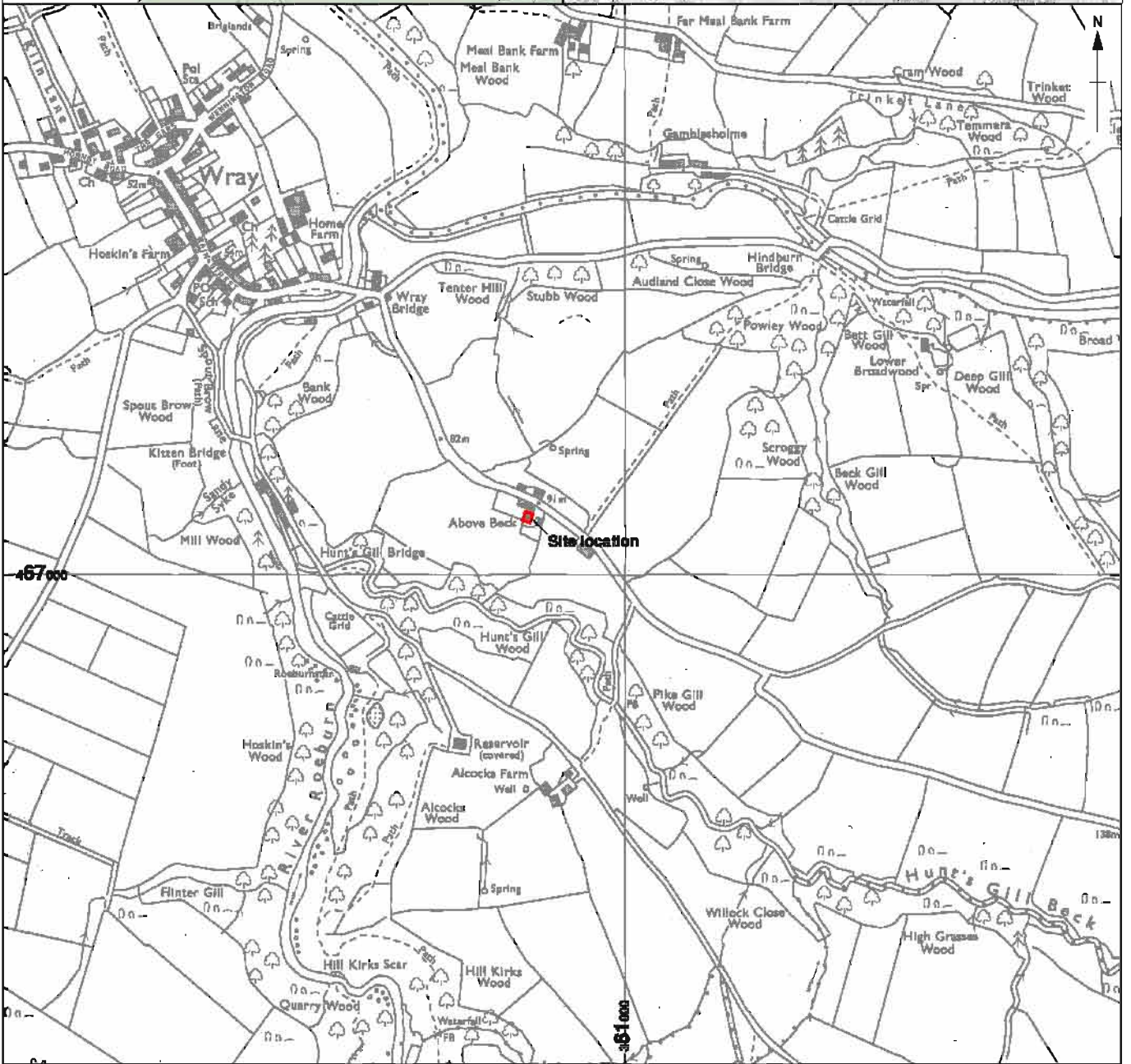
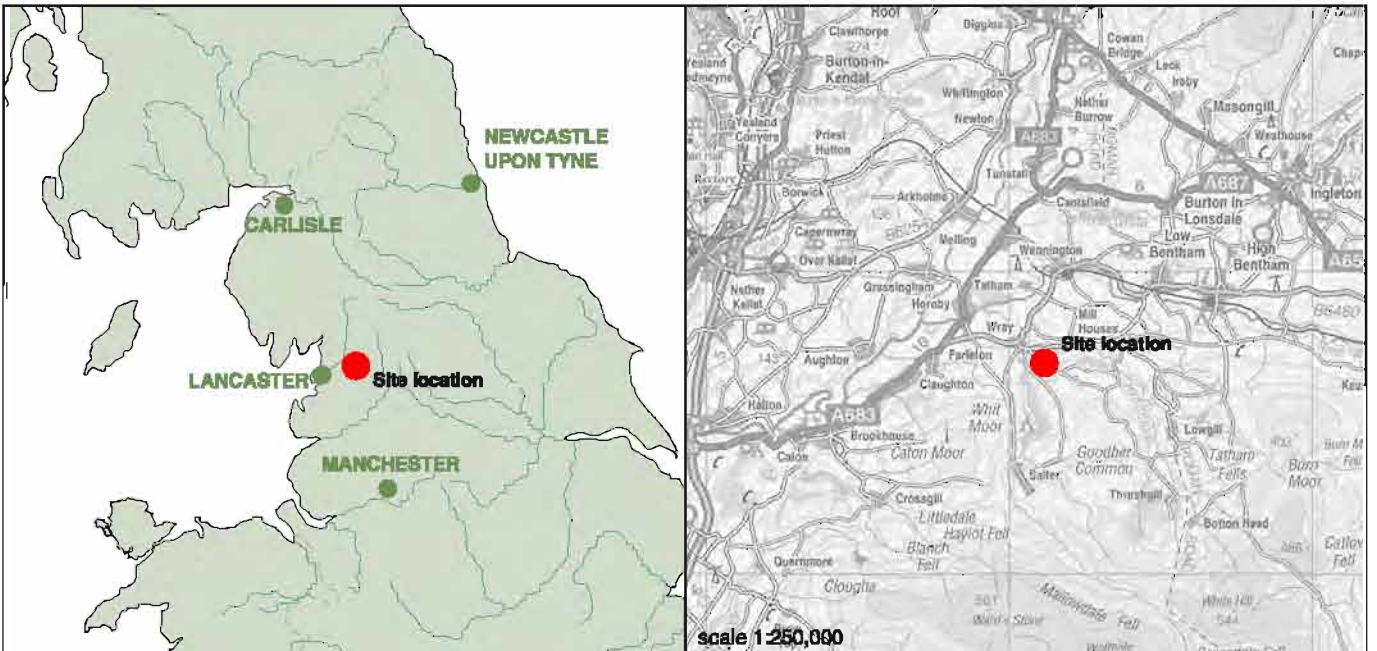
Plate 10: Bisected mullion window in the south elevation of the house

Plate 11: Truss two in the barn

Plate 12: View of the stalls in the shippon

Plate 13: Drinking trough or manger in the north wall of the byre

Plate 14: The roof structure in the shippon, facing east



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0 250 m
1:10,000 @ A4



Figure 1: Site location

JOY.L10563*AMIS*030113

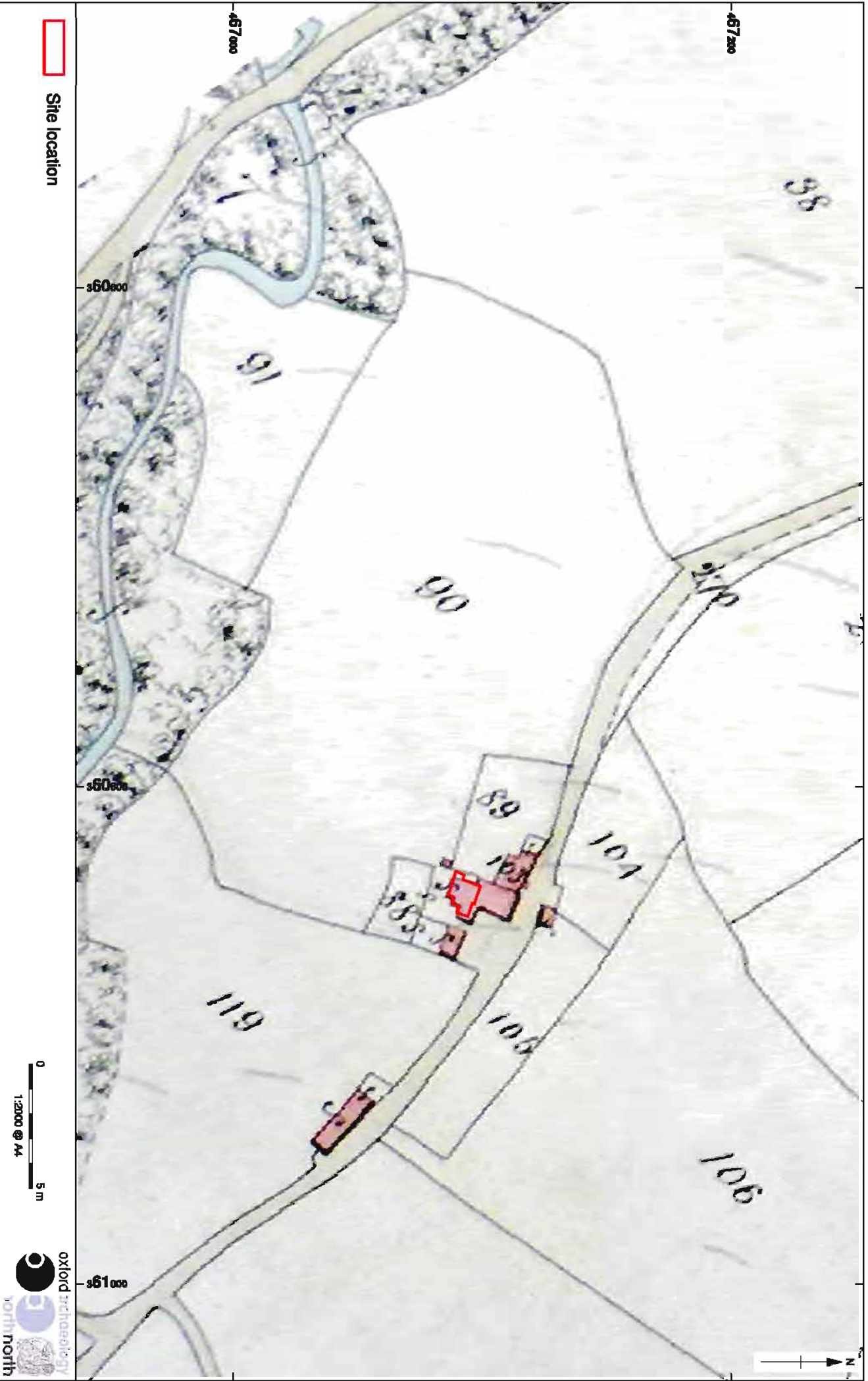


 Site location

0 5 m
1:2000 @ A4

oxford
university
north north

Figure 2: Extract of the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map, 1844



Site location

0 1:2000 @ A4 5 m



Figure 3: Extract of the Tithe map for the Township of Wray, 1849

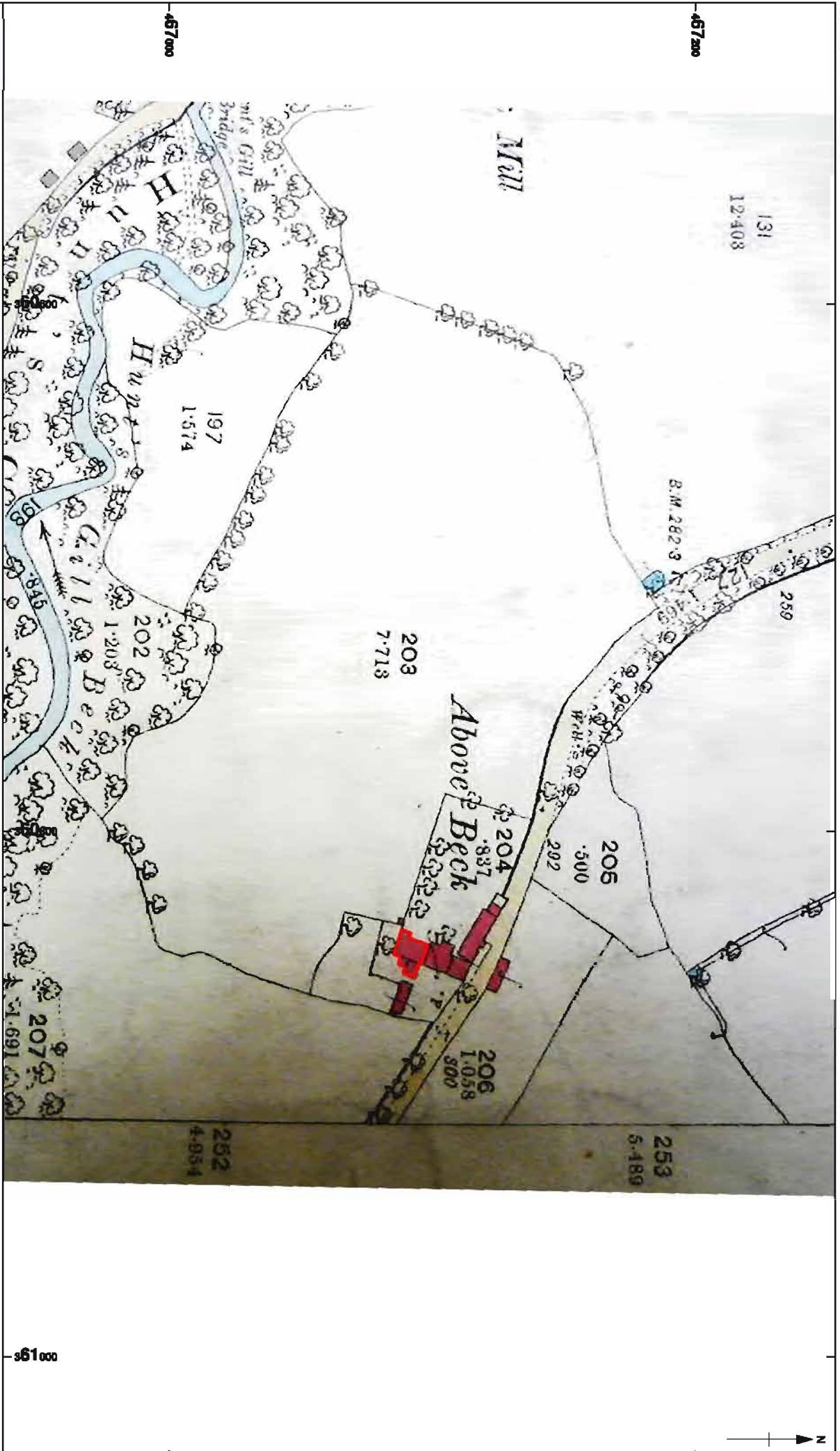
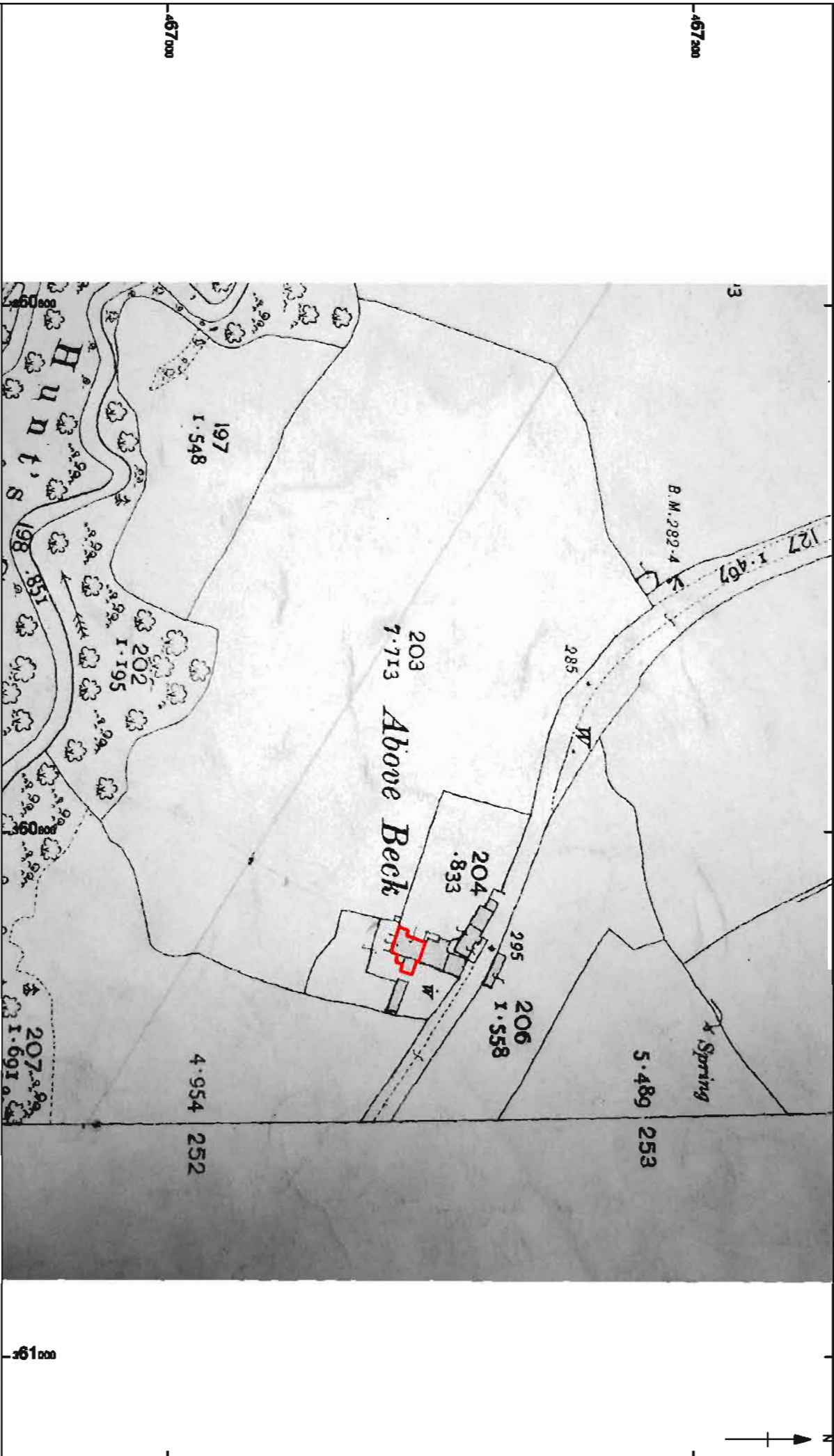


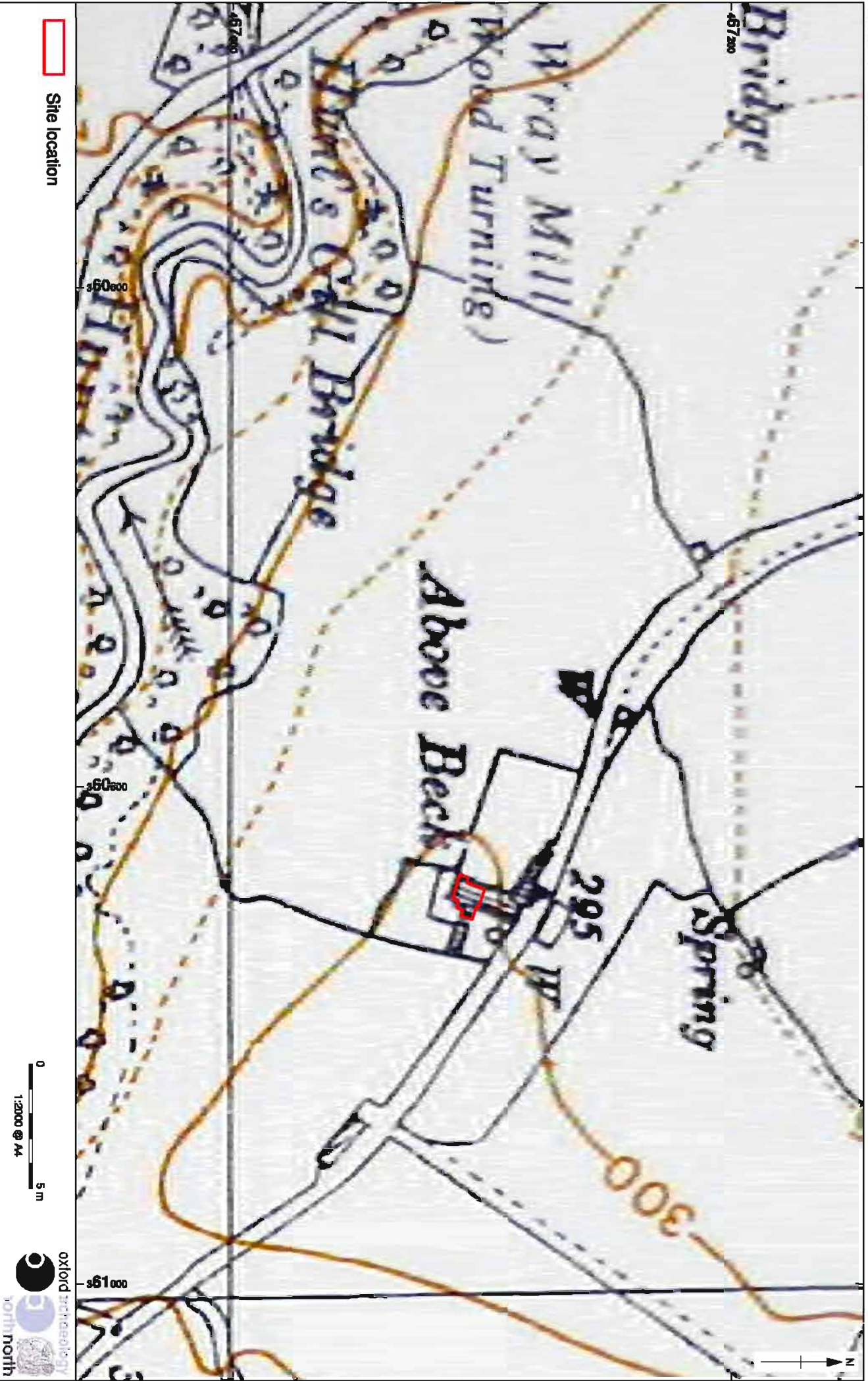
Figure 4: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map, 1891



 Site location

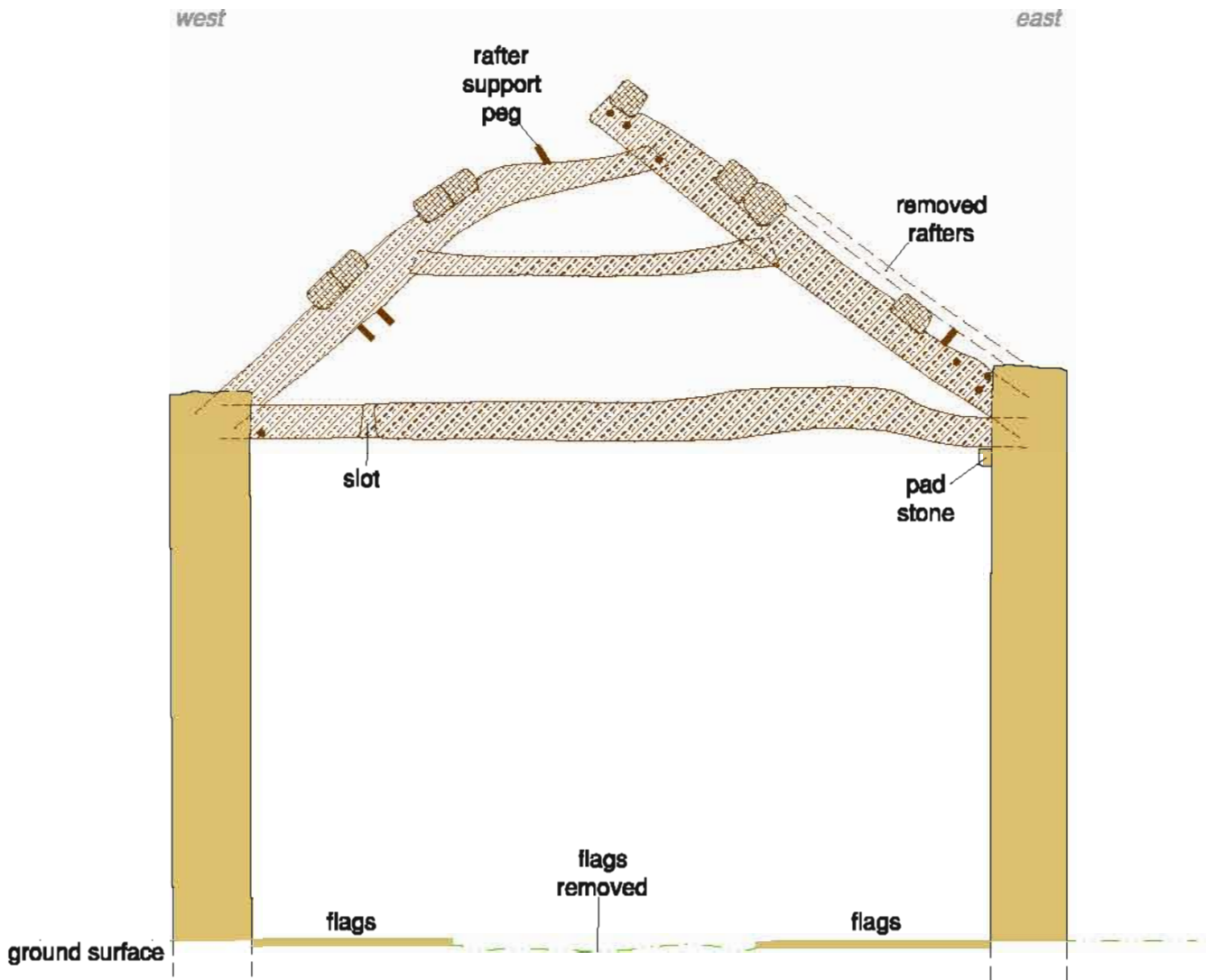
0 5 m
1:2000 @ A4

Figure 5: Extract of the Ordnance Survey Survey 25" to 1 mile map, 1913



Site location

Figure 6: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map, 1956



Wall/stone



Beam - cross-section



Beam - longitudinal



Wooden peg



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Figure 8: North-facing cross-section through barn

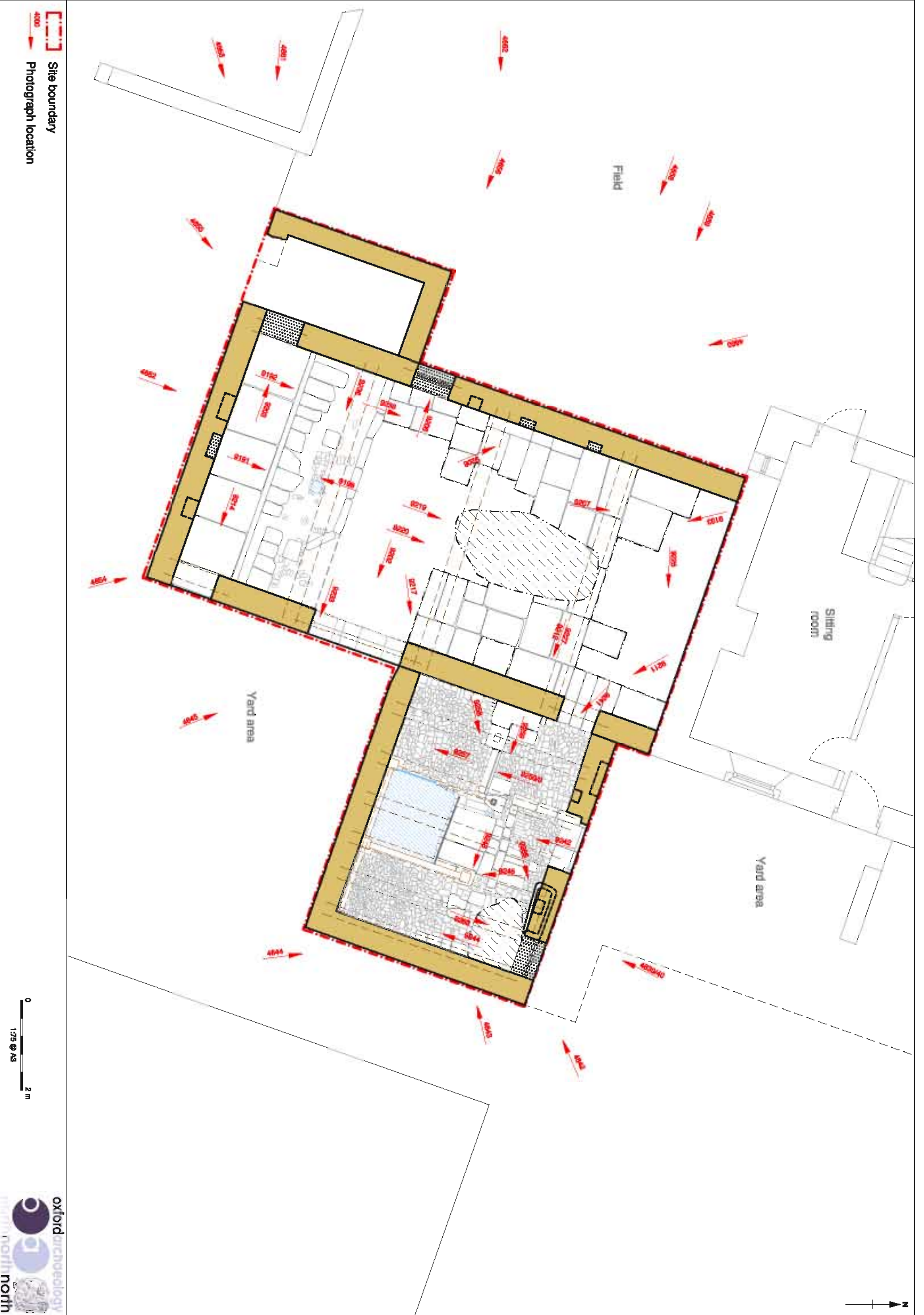


Figure 9: Location of photographs