

Barns at Landskill
Barnacre-with-Bonds, Lancashire:
Historic Buildings Record



February 2021

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*This report is formatted for printing on both sides of the paper
and contains some blank pages*

Some drawings are at A3 size

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SUMMARY

Two barns at Landskill, a farm in Barnacre-with-Bonds civil parish (NGR: SD 53830 45866), appear to date from the early 19th century. The larger, and probably earlier of the two (Barn 1), is a five-bay combination barn with a simple rectangular plan, and was built with a shippon on a lower level at one end, while Barn 2 was added to an existing barn range (now on a neighbouring property), and combines stable with shippon, and large hayloft. The buildings were recorded for the developer, Mr Whitaker, to fulfil a condition of planning consent for conversion.

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Many of the photographs taken during the recording are reproduced at the end of this report, but for a full set of photographs, the project archive should be consulted (see Appendix 1).

Photo	Subject
1	Barn 1: general view, looking west
3	Barn 1: general view, looking south-west
4	Barn 1: detail of kneeler, south-west quoin
6	Barn 1: west elevation, looking north-east
7	Barn 1: winnowing door in west elevation
8	Barn 1: south gable
9	Barn 1: former outer doorways, and modern central doorway, south gable
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20	Barn 1: roof trusses, looking south
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32	Barn 2: roof trusses and hayloft, looking south-west

BARNS AT LANDSKILL, BARNACRE-WITH-BONDS, LANCASHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of the recording of two barns at Landskill, in Barnacre-with-Bonds civil parish, Lancashire. It was commissioned by the developer Mr Whitaker, to fulfil a condition of planning consent from Wyre Borough Council (WBC), for the barns' conversion to dwellings, and the survey was carried out in February 2021.
- 1.2 The two barns form the only traditional agricultural buildings within the present farmstead and probably date from the early 19th century. Barn 1, to the north of the farmhouse, is a five-bay combination barn, containing threshing bay and a former shippon to one end, while Barn 2, to the east, contains a stable, shippon, and cart or threshing bay, as well as a large hayloft.
- 1.3 The recording work involved a drawn survey and photography, supplemented by a study of some historic maps. This report will be submitted to the client, the local planning authority and the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, as well as the Oasis Project for publication on the internet¹. The project archive will be deposited with Lancashire Archives.

2 Location

- 2.1 Landskill is an outlying farmstead surrounded by fields of grassland, located about 600m east of Calder Vale, in Barnacre-with-Bonds civil parish (figures 1 and 2); the farmstead directly adjoins the neighbouring Higher Landskill Farm to the east, a separate property. The site lies on the south-west flank of the Bowland massif, and falls within the Forest of Bowland AONB. The NGR is SD 53830 45866 and the altitude is approximately 180m above sea level.
- 2.2 The principal building in the farmstead is Landskill Farmhouse, a 17th century, high quality vernacular building, at the south-west end of the site (figure 3). Barn 1 is located about 15m to the north of it, and is orientated south-north, with its principal elevation facing east. Barn 2 stands about 15m to the east of the farmhouse, and was built onto the west end of a barn range, now within Higher Landskill. It faces south. There are numerous modern additions to these two traditional buildings, some in a very poor state of repair.

¹ [Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations](#)

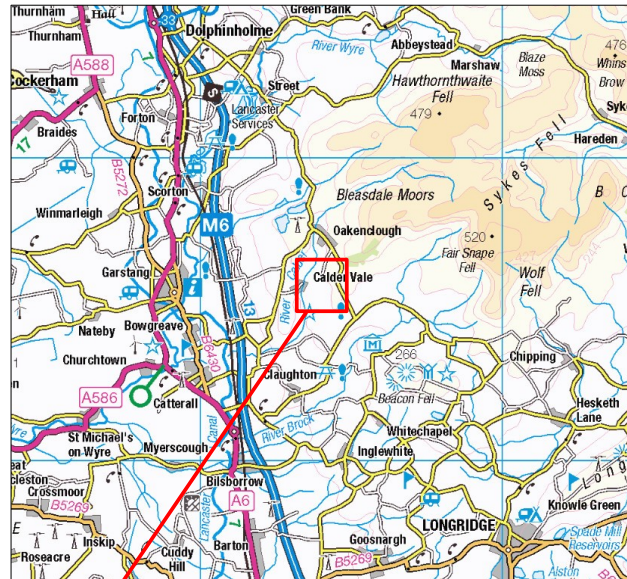


Figure 1: Location map (i), 1:250,000

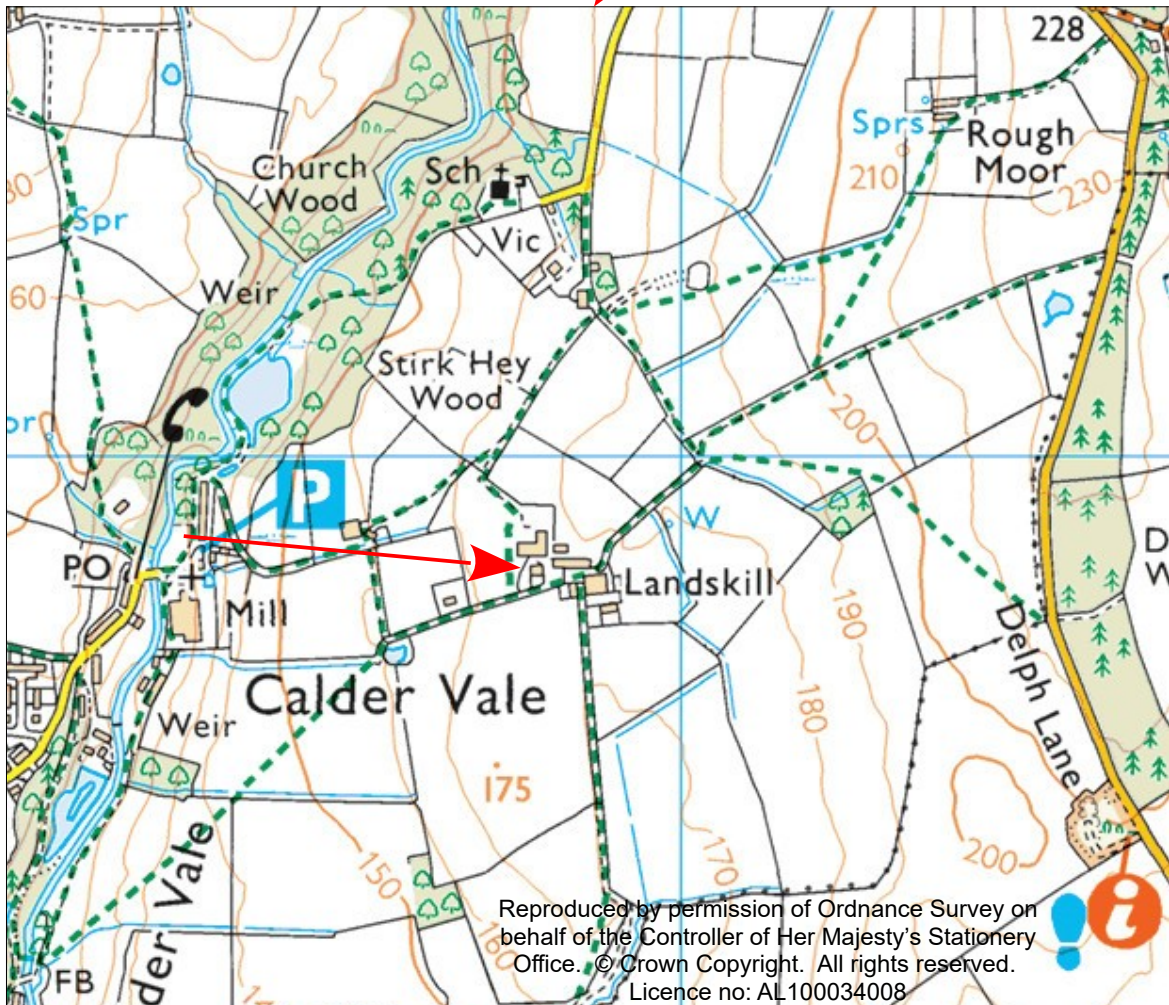


Figure 2: Location map (ii), 1:10,000

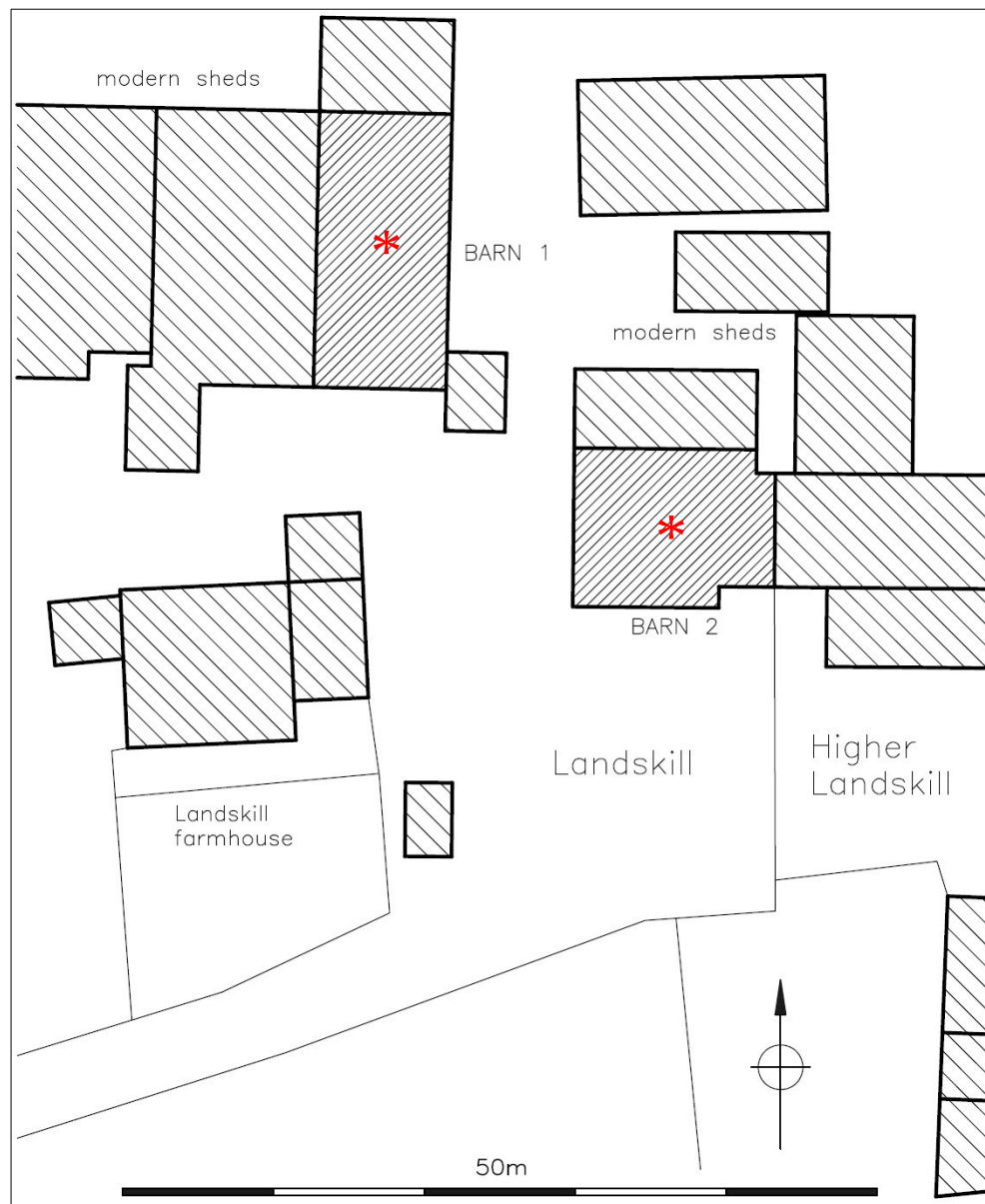


Figure 3: Site plan (1:500)

3 Current use and condition

- 3.1 The barns appear not to have been in farming use for a number of years, and show signs of deterioration, to the extent that the west gable of Barn 2 collapsed in early 2021.

4 Planning context

- 4.1 Neither of the barns is individually listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended, but Landskill Farmhouse itself is listed at grade II (National Heritage List, ref 1072930).

4.2 Planning consent for conversion to dwellings was granted by Wyre BC on 18 January 2018 (application ref: 17/00482/FUL).

4.3 In their consultation response to the application (dated 22 June 2017), the local planning authority's consultee at that time, the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service, recommended that any consent should be conditional upon a record of the buildings being made before conversion.

4.4 As a consequence, condition no. 10 of the consent requires that:

Prior to the commencement of development, including any site preparation, stripping, repair or demolition works, a scheme of investigation which shall include a programme of building recording and analysis shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme of building recording and analysis shall be in accordance with a methodology to be first submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

For the purpose of this condition, the programme of works should comprise the creation of a record of the buildings to Level 2-3 as set out in 'Understanding Historic Buildings' (Historic England 2016). It should include a full description of the buildings, inside and out, a drawn plan, elevations and at least one section (which may be derived from checked and corrected architect's drawings) for each building, and a full photographic coverage, inside and out. The record should also include a rapid desk-based assessment, putting the buildings and its features into context - this may build on the extant heritage assessment. This work should be undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional contractor to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (www.archaeologists.net).

The scheme of investigation shall be carried out as approved.

4.5 The written scheme of investigation (see appendix 2) was approved through an application for discharge of conditions (17/00482/DIS). Submission of this report should enable full discharge.

5 Previous investigative work

5.1 No detailed recording is known to have previously been undertaken at the site, though a heritage assessment by Garry Miller was submitted with the planning application.

6 Historical background

6.1 The site of Landskill is believed to have been occupied in the medieval period, but the present farmhouse of 1692 was built by Francis and Martha Sherrington, whose initials appear on the front doorway lintel. Francis was also associated

with Booths Hall in Worsley near Salford, and his father (also Francis) had established himself as a commercial entrepreneur, who at one time made a good living by lending out money, but died as a debtor in Lancaster prison, in 1681. In 1685, the Sherington estates in Lancashire included the “capital messuage of Langscales” (the name by which Landskill was then known)². Francis married Martha in 1689, and they must then have gone on to rebuild the house at Landskill three years later, a year after the family sold Booths Hall.

- 6.2 Ordnance Survey maps show that the present arrangement of historic buildings at the farm, including Barns 1 and 2, had been established by the mid 1840s³, and remained unchanged in the 1890s⁴ (figures 4 and 5). The Landskill holding may have remained in single ownership during this period. By 1910 (figure 6), a boundary wall had been added to the east of Barn 2 however, implying a division of the property, and Barn 1 had been extended to the west⁵.



Figure 4: OS 1:10560 map, 1846

²Smith, S 1986 *Booths Hall, Worsley* See: <https://leigh.life/index.php?page=wiki&id=leighlife:boothshallworsley>

³Lancashire, sheet 45, surveyed 1844

⁴Lancashire, sheet 45, surveyed 1891

⁵Lancashire, sheet 45.2, revised 1910



Figure 5: OS 1:10560 map, 1895

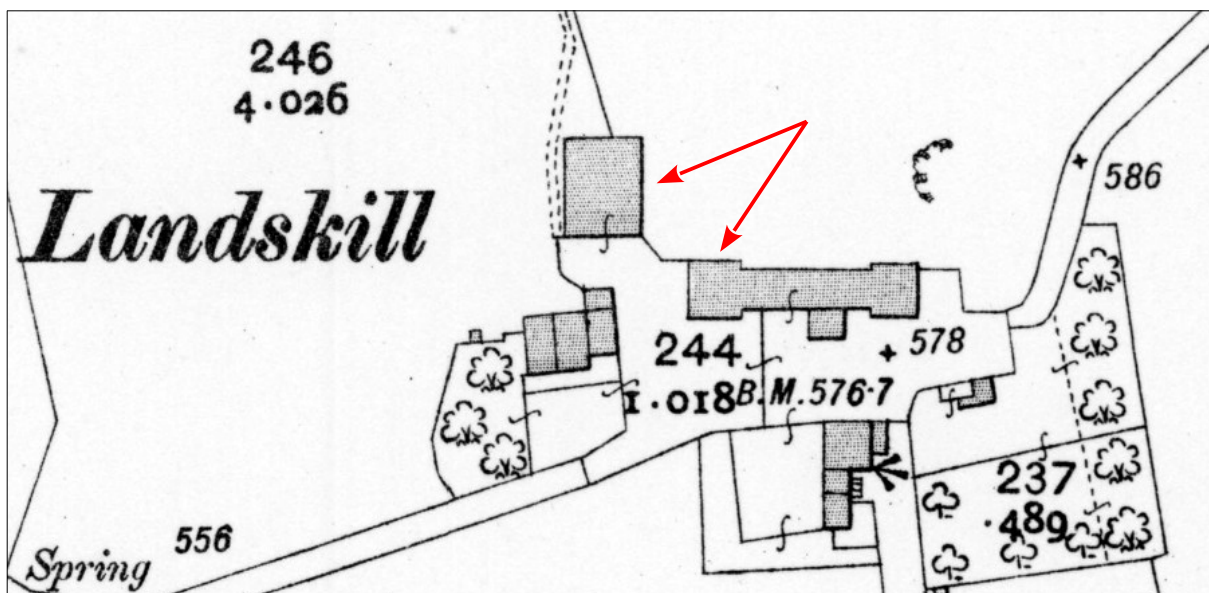


Figure 6: OS 1:2500 map, 1912

7 Recording methodology

- 7.1 Recording was carried out during a site visit on 17 February 2021, and involved detailed inspection of all accessible parts of both barns. The recording included a drawn survey, photography, and written account.
- 7.2 The drawn survey comprised ground floor plans and outline elevation drawings at 1:100 scale of both buildings, together with cross-sections at 1:50. These were achieved through hand-measurement.
- 7.3 The photographic record was made using a digital SLR camera (12 megapixels), and both external and internal photographs were taken, generally using a scale in the form of a 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations. Images were

captured as camera raw (NEF) files, which were converted to 8 bit TIFF files and printed at approximately 5 x 7", to form part of the project archive, in accordance with the standard requirements of Lancashire County Council's Historic Environment Team. The photograph locations are shown on figures 13 to 15, and a selection of photographs is copied at the end of this report; in the text they are referred to by numbers in **bold**.

8 Descriptions of the buildings

Barn 1

- 8.1 The larger of the two barns measures 18.5m long by 8.8m, and is a five-bay structure with a simple rectangular form, most likely built in the early 19th century (**1-3**). It is sited on a slope which runs up slightly to the north-east, and has its front elevation facing east. The building was extended to the west between 1891 and 1910, by a lean-to along its full length (a common phenomenon), but with the exception of its south end, this lean-to was later demolished and replaced by the existing larger, steel-framed shed in about 1970.
- 8.2 The barn is built from sandstone rubble, roughly squared and brought to courses, and has squared sandstone dressings to quoins and around the few openings; the only other embellishment derives from the shaped kneelers at all four corners (**4**). The east roof pitch is graduated metamorphic slate, perhaps of Cumbrian origin, while the west pitch has been re-covered in Welsh blue slate. The interlocking tile ridge and roof-lights are both secondary. There are weathered stone copings to the gables.
- 8.3 The main entrance is in the east side, a typical wagon doorway with low segmental arch and quoined jambs, in which iron hinge pintles have been driven for the doors. To the left of the doorway are two windows low down at ground level, which served a shippon there formerly. One of the windows may be original, but is now infilled with concrete block, while the second is clearly an insertion. No breathers were identified anywhere within this elevation. Approximately opposite the wagon doorway, in the west elevation, is the original winnowing doorway, with later plank door (**5-7**); the two other doorways in this side of the barn are modern insertions associated with the creation of a milking parlour within the former shippon in the south end.
- 8.4 Two former entrances to the shippon exist in the south gable, in a typical arrangement close to the corners (**8,9**), and these would have been the means of access to two rows of stalls, facing onto a central feeding passage. The large doorway which now occupies the centre of the south gable is another 20th century insertion, and quite probably replaced a doorway to the feeding passage.

- 8.5 The remnant of the western outshut adjoins this gable, and contains a doorway to its own feeding passage (**10,11**). Although this wall has been heightened, to support the roof over the larger steel-framed shed here (dated to 1970 by a graffito within the pointing), the original, steeper roof-line of about 1900 can be discerned within it.
- 8.6 There are no openings in the north gable, where a late 20th century lean-to has also been added (**12**).
- 8.7 Inside the barn, the threshing bay connects the east and west doorways, with a low stone wall on its south side, which enclosed the shippon (**13,14**). As is usually the case, the threshing bay and mewstead to the north are open to the roof, and the latter would have been used for storing crops or hay (**15**). No floor surfaces can be identified within these areas.
- 8.8 The low stone cross-wall has a good coping, and contains a former entrance in the centre, which would have led down to the shippon's feeding passage, whose floor was at a level approximately 0.6m below the north end of the building (**16**). The wall has also been heightened with concrete blockwork, which supports the modern hayloft over the two south bays; while there would no doubt have been a hayloft here originally, its exact level and means of construction have been lost. The conversion of the shippon to a milking parlour, probably about 1970, has left no original internal arrangements (**17,18**).
- 8.9 In contrast, the barn's roof structure does appear to be largely original (**19,20**). It consists of four king-post trusses, all of imported softwood. The feet of the king-posts have been morticed through the tie-beams, and there are raking struts to the principal rafters. Notably, the ridge is a substantial, diamond-set timber.

Barn 2

- 8.10 This three-bay addition, to the west end of a range otherwise serving the neighbouring Higher Landskill, is also thought to date from the first half of the 19th century, and was certainly extant by 1844 (**21,22**). It is not a barn in the truest sense of the word, but contains a stable and shippon, with single hayloft over, and a threshing or cart bay in the east end.
- 8.11 The barn is also built from sandstone rubble, and has bold, squared sandstone dressings to openings. The roof is Welsh blue slate, probably secondary, and the ridge is sandstone.

- 8.12 The building faces south, and has a tall, wagon doorway at the east end, under a massive stone lintel (**23,24**); its east jamb is formed by the south-west quoin of the earlier building beyond. To the west of here, the front elevation breaks forward by 1.4m as the building widens, and in this part are a window and pair of doorways, of which the wider, left one serves the stable, and the right one a shippon.
- 8.13 The west gable has recently collapsed (**25**), leaving an inserted window with brick jambs intact, but a photograph in the 2017 heritage assessment confirms that there were no other openings. A modern timber-framed lean-to prevents a meaningful view of the rear elevation (**26**), but beneath it, a doorway from the narrower east end emerges (**27**), and a blocked doorway and mucking-out hole can be identified to the rear of the shippon and stable, respectively (**28**).
- 8.14 Given the dangerous condition of the building, there is limited access to the interior. The threshing or cart bay at the east end is open to the roof, but presently filled with hay. Its west side communicates at ground floor level with a narrow shippon, comprising a single row of east-facing stalls. These originally had timber boskins dividing them into pairs, and supporting the hayloft, but steel columns, concrete boskins, and a blockwork wall have since replaced, but replicated, that former arrangement (**29**). Up to ten animals, most likely young livestock, could have been housed here.
- 8.15 The larger ground floor room to the west would have been a stable for six horses, but has also been adapted in the 20th century, and more latterly served as cow housing (**30**). The individual horse stalls are now separated by concrete boskins, with timber heel-posts still supporting the loft, although some of those have been replaced. Evidence of equestrian occupation, rather than bovine, is found in a row of timber pegs fastened to the east wall to the rear of the stalls, used for hanging harness or tack (**31**).
- 8.16 Two trusses carry the roof, set within the wider part of the building. They are of a standard king-post form with raking struts, but differ from those in barn 1 by virtue of the bolts fastening the king-posts' feet (**32,33**). All timbers are machine-sawn, imported softwood, and the ridge piece is set vertically (**34**).

9 Conclusion

- 9.1 The two buildings recorded date from slightly different points in the farm's history, and seem to indicate a general period of investment and change, during the early decades of the 19th century. The construction of barn 1, in a form which is widespread in Lancashire, indicates a farming economy strongly geared

towards dairying, so it is likely that some intensification of that nature was taking place at the time, though it is also possible that the property then became divided, necessitating separate farm buildings. It is not clear whether barn 1 replaced an earlier building, and previously its function might have been fulfilled by the range to the north of Higher Landskill Farmhouse. The barn is very much of a standard form, but notable for its large size (five bays), and very functional character. Barn 2, perhaps slightly later in date, also seems to indicate intensification of farming activity, but was added to provide a large stable for working horses, and an additional shippon. Its smaller size and supplementary character mean it is a less prominent building within the farmstead.

Appendix 1: Contents of the Project Archive

To be deposited with Lancashire Archives, Preston (reference DDX 2204)

Archive contains:

- a copy of the report
- full set of printed photographs
- CD or DVD with all photographs as TIFF files

Complete list of photographs taken

Photo	Subject
1	Barn 1: general view, looking west
2	Barn 1: general view, looking south-west
3	Barn 1: general view, looking south-west
4	Barn 1: detail of kneeler, south-west quoin
5	Barn 1: west elevation, looking south-east
6	Barn 1: west elevation, looking north-east
7	Barn 1: winnowing door in west elevation
8	Barn 1: south gable
9	Barn 1: former outer doorways, and modern central doorway, south gable
10	Barn 1: south gable, with remnant of added outshut at left
11	Barn 1: remnant of added outshut, looking south (note earlier roof-line)
12	Barn 1: north gable
13	Barn 1: threshing bay and east wagon door, looking east
14	Barn 1: general view of interior, looking south-west to threshing bay and modern loft
15	Barn 1: mewstead in north end, looking north-east
16	Barn 1: stone cross-wall enclosing former shippon in south end
17	Barn 1: modern milking parlour in former shippon, looking east
18	Barn 1: modern milking parlour in former shippon, looking west
19	Barn 1: roof trusses, looking south-west
20	Barn 1: roof trusses, looking south
21	Barn 2 and adjoining range (part of adjacent property), looking north-east
22	Barn 2, looking north-east
23	Barn 2: south elevation
24	Barn 2: east part of south elevation
25	Barn 2: west gable (recently collapsed)
26	Barn 2, looking south-east
27	Barn 2: rear doorway from threshing/cart bay, north elevation
28	Barn 2: blocked rear doorway from shippon, and mucking-out hole from stable, north elevation
29	Barn 2: shippon, looking north-east
30	Barn 2: stable, looking north
31	Barn 2: harness pegs in east side of stable
32	Barn 2: roof trusses and hayloft, looking south-west
33	Barn 2: roof trusses and hayloft, looking north-east
34	Barn 2: roof truss, looking west

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

BARNS AT LANDSKILL FARM, CALDER VALE ROAD, BARNACRE-WITH-BONDS, LANCASHIRE PR3 1SS

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

WYRE BOROUGH COUNCIL, PLANNING REF: 17/00482/FUL

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) sets out the work proposed for the recording of two barns at Landskill Farm, as commissioned by the developer Mr Andrew Whitaker, through his agent J Hadfield Engineering Surveying. The work is required by a condition of planning consent from Wyre BC, for “*Conversion of 2 existing barns into 4 residential dwellings*”.

2 Location

- 2.1 Landskill Farm is an outlying farmstead surrounded by fields of grassland, located about 600m east of Calder Vale, in Barnacre-with-Bonds civil parish. The site lies on the south-west flank of the Bowland massif, and falls within the Forest of Bowland AONB. The NGR is SD 53830 45866 and the altitude is approximately 180m above sea level.
- 2.2 The two barns stand to the north-east of Landskill farmhouse, separated from each other by some 10m, and have various modern farm buildings around them. They are termed the north barn and east barn below.

3 Project context

- 3.1 The barns are historic farm buildings, and form part of the curtilage of the grade II listed Landskill Farmhouse, dated to 1692⁶.
- 3.2 Planning consent for conversion to dwellings was granted by Wyre BC on 18 January 2018 (application ref: 17/00482/FUL).
- 3.3 In their consultation response to the application (dated 22 June 2017), the local planning authority’s consultee, the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service, recommended that any consent should be conditional upon a record of the buildings being made before conversion.
- 3.4 As a consequence, condition no. 10 of the consent requires that:
Prior to the commencement of development, including any site preparation, stripping, repair or demolition works, a scheme of investigation which shall include a programme of building recording and analysis shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme of building recording and analysis shall be in accordance with a methodology to be first submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

For the purpose of this condition, the programme of works should comprise the creation of a record of the buildings to Level 2-3 as set out in 'Understanding Historic Buildings' (Historic England 2016). It should include a full description of the buildings, inside and out, a drawn plan, elevations and at least one section (which may be derived from checked and corrected architect's drawings) for each building, and a full photographic coverage, inside and out. The record should also include a rapid desk-based assessment, putting the buildings and its features into context - this may build on the extant heritage assessment. This work should be undertaken by an

⁶National Heritage List for England, ref 1072930 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1072930>

appropriately qualified and experienced professional contractor to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (www.archaeologists.net).

The scheme of investigation shall be carried out as approved.

4 Archaeological and historical background

- 4.1 A Heritage Assessment by Garry Miller was produced for the planning application. This noted that the site is probably of medieval origin but the present farmhouse of 1692 was built by Francis and Martha Sherrington, and the present arrangement of historic buildings had been established by the mid 1840s.
- 4.2 The barns themselves are probably of late 18th or early 19th century date. The north barn is a large, rectangular structure with a cart entrance in its east side and few other openings, while the east barn forms part of a long range, shared with the neighbouring farm: the portion in the applicant's ownership comprises the west end, used as a shippon.

5 Aims of the project

- 5.1 The proposed conversion will lead to the loss or masking of some historic features and historic character. The aim of the project is to identify, interpret and record significant evidence relating to the building's historic character and development, and place this in the public domain by deposition with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and Lancashire Archives.

6 Statement of recording standards

- 6.1 All work which forms part of this project will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Standards and Guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

7 Methodology

- 7.1 The following methodology conforms with the Level 2-3 record, as currently defined by Historic England⁷.
- 7.2 Recording will include drawn, photographic and written records. Limited historical research, mainly concerned with historic mapping, will also be carried out.
- 7.3 The drawn record will include a ground floor plan and elevation drawings of both barns at 1:100 scale, and cross-sections at 1:50. These may be achieved by a new survey or based on the existing one produced for the planning application, but in the latter case will be checked for suitability and accuracy. They will show all features of historic and architectural interest, such as additions to the buildings, historic structural timbers, blocked openings, and significant fixtures and fittings. Conventions used in the drawings will be those specified by Historic England.
- 7.4 A photographic record will be made, to comprise general photographs of the site and setting, and the exterior and interior of the buildings, along with detailed photographs of any structural and decorative features that are relevant to the buildings' design, development and use, and which are not adequately recorded on the general photographs. Such detailed photographs will be taken at medium to close range and framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.
- 7.5 Detailed photographs will contain an appropriately positioned graduated photographic scale (not measuring tapes or surveying staffs). A graduated ranging-rod, discretely positioned, will be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient independently to establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure. The size, graduations,

⁷ Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings*

and any other relevant data relating to the scales and ranging-rods so utilised will be specifically noted in the methodology section of the written report.

7.6 Photographs will be taken using a digital camera with a resolution of 12 mega pixels, using RAW format files for image capture and converted to 8 bit TIFF files for archive purposes.

7.7 A rapid desk-based study of the site will take place, which will examine historic maps and any other readily available documents which relate to the building.

8 Timetable

8.1 The site work is expected to take place during summer 2020, subject to approval of this WSI by the local planning authority.

9 Report preparation

9.1 Following site work, a report on the recording will be produced. It will be illustrated appropriately, with location maps, extracts from historic maps, copies of the survey drawings, and selected photographs. Copies will be supplied to the local planning authority, the client, and the Lancashire County Historic Environment Record. It is also anticipated that it will be published on the internet via the OASIS project.

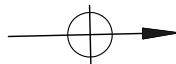
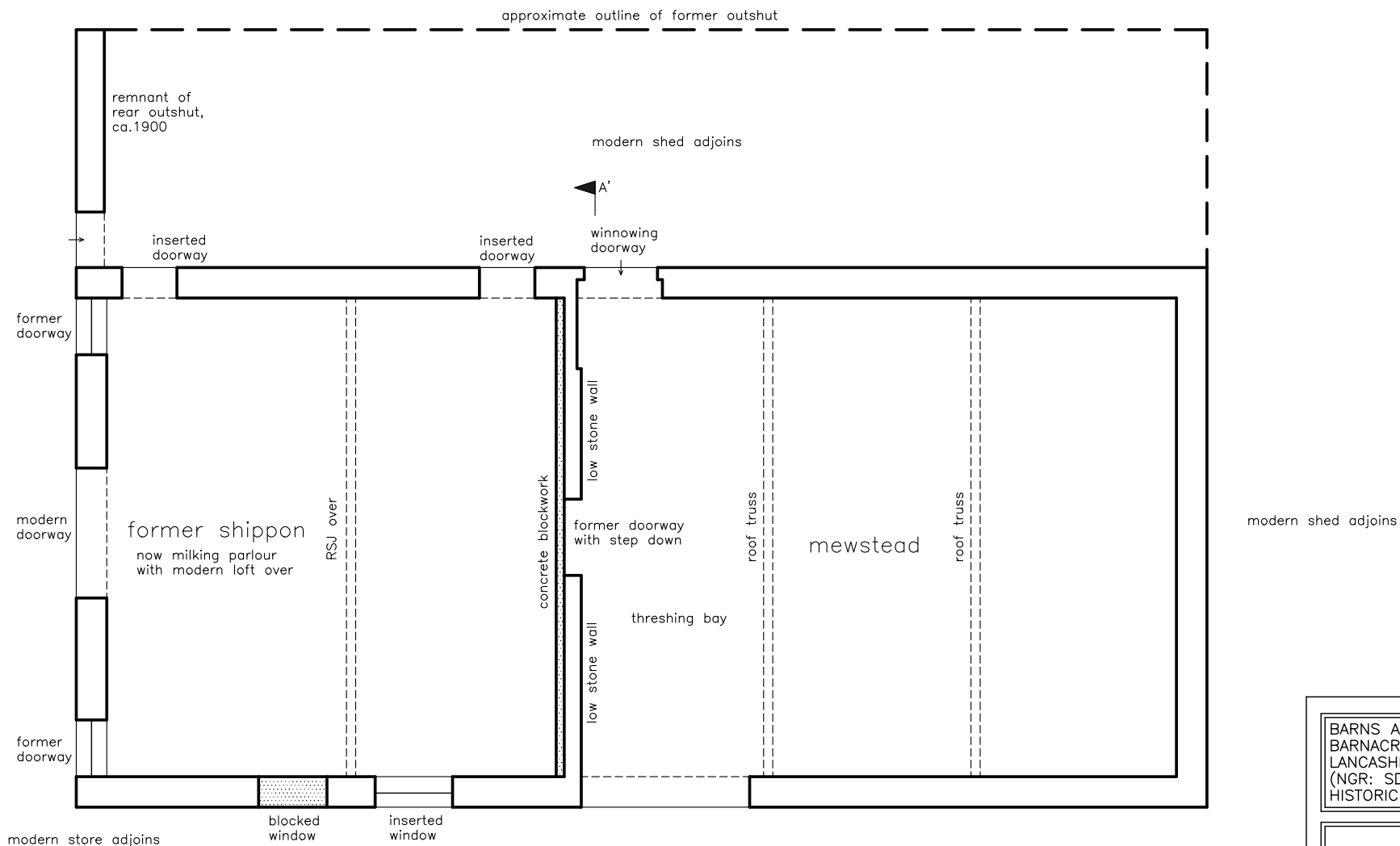
10 Archive deposition

10.1 The project archive (including a copy of the report) will be submitted to Lancashire Archives. Photographic data will be uploaded to two separate servers.

11 Personnel

11.1 All work will be undertaken personally by Stephen Haigh MA, a buildings archaeologist with many years experience of investigating and recording historic buildings in Lancashire and elsewhere. He reserves the right to seek amendments to this project design where dictated by professional judgement or health and safety considerations for example, but any changes will be agreed with the planning authority as appropriate.

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10m



KEY

↑ step up

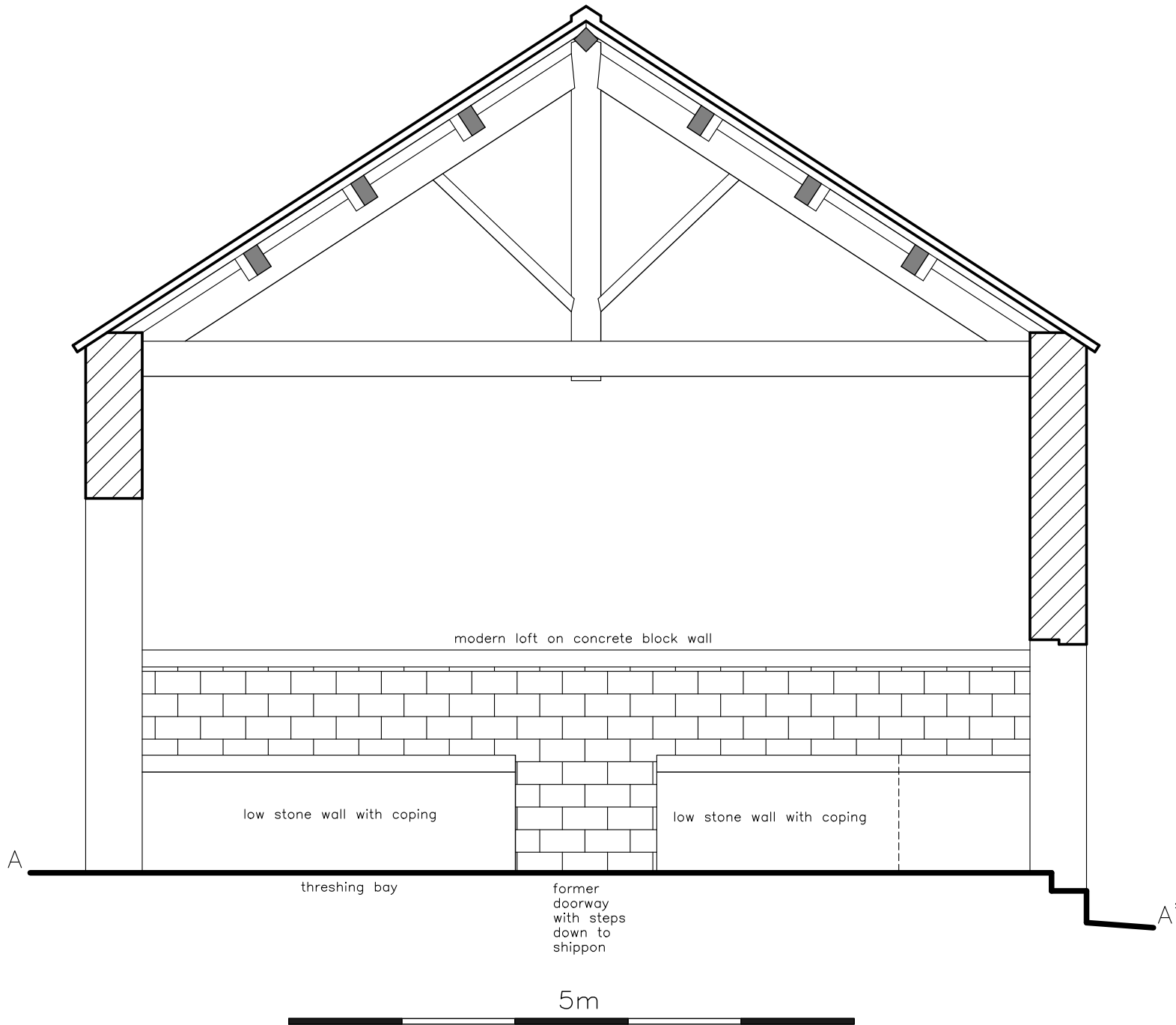
BARNs AT LANDSKILL
BARNACRE WITH BONDS
LANCASHIRE
(NGR: SD 53830 45866):
HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 7
BARN 1: GROUND FLOOR PLAN

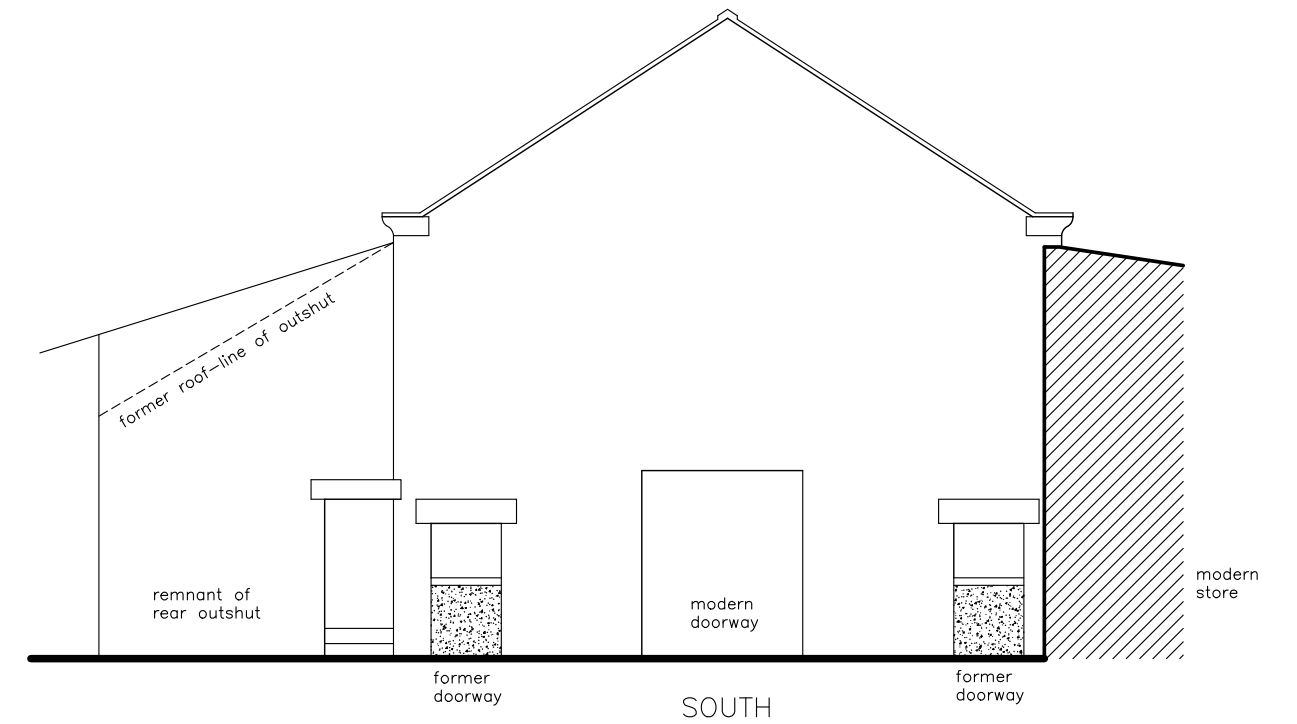
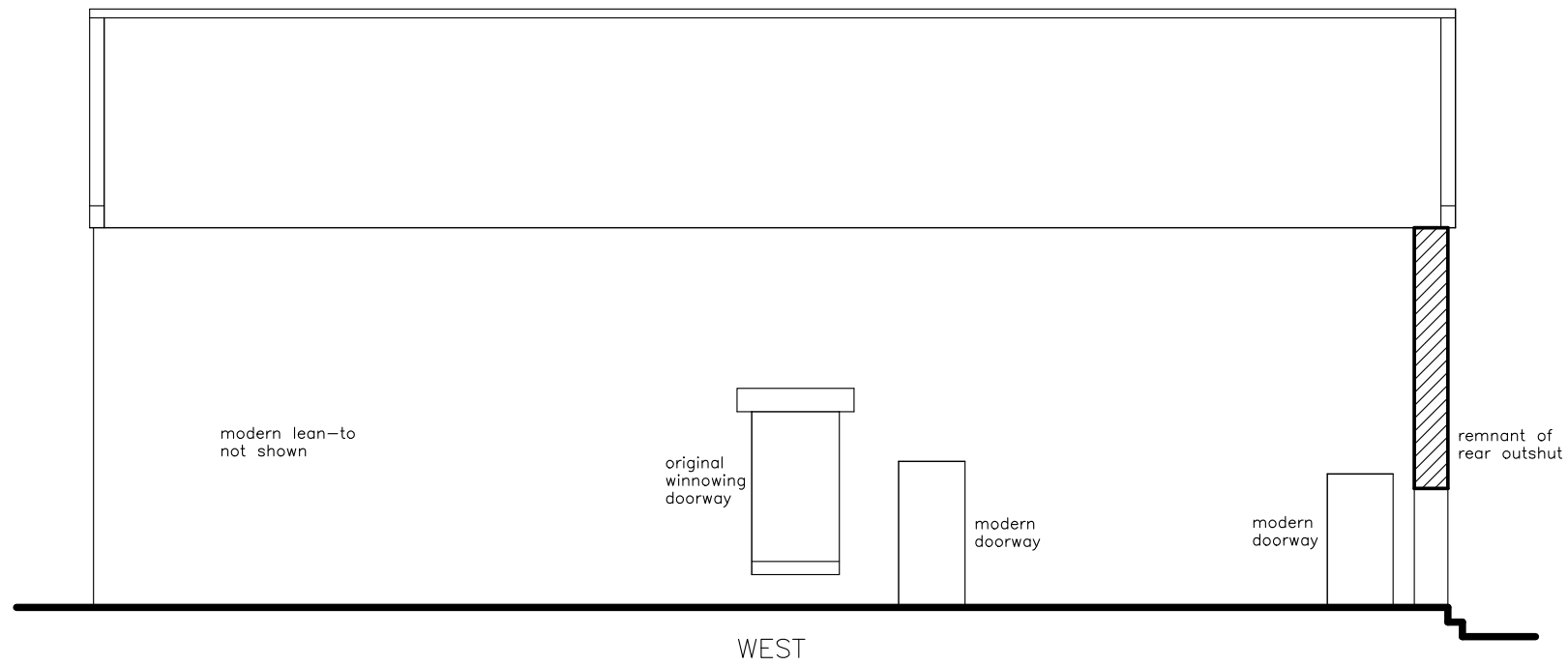
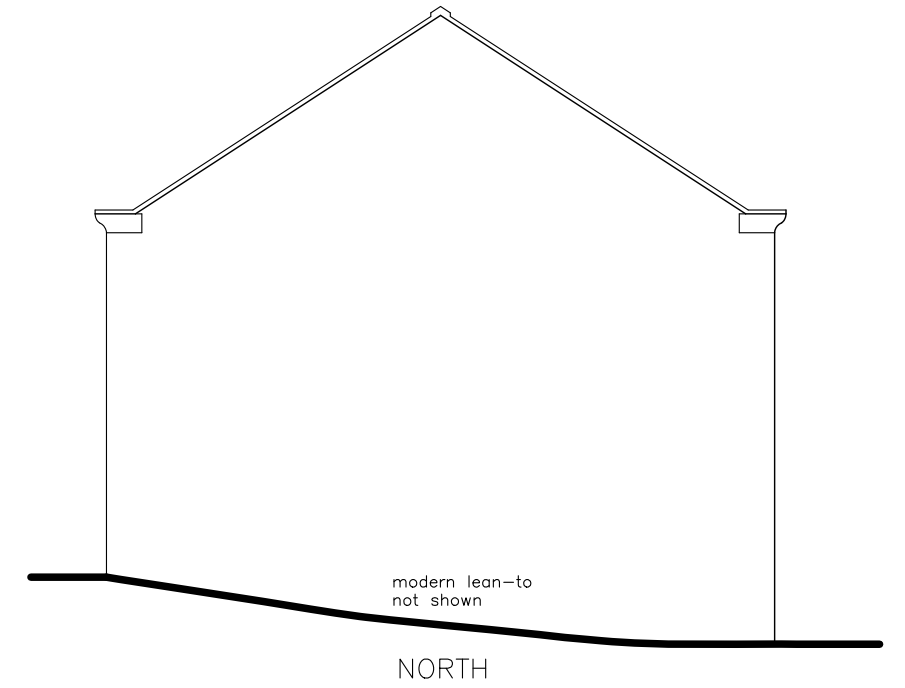
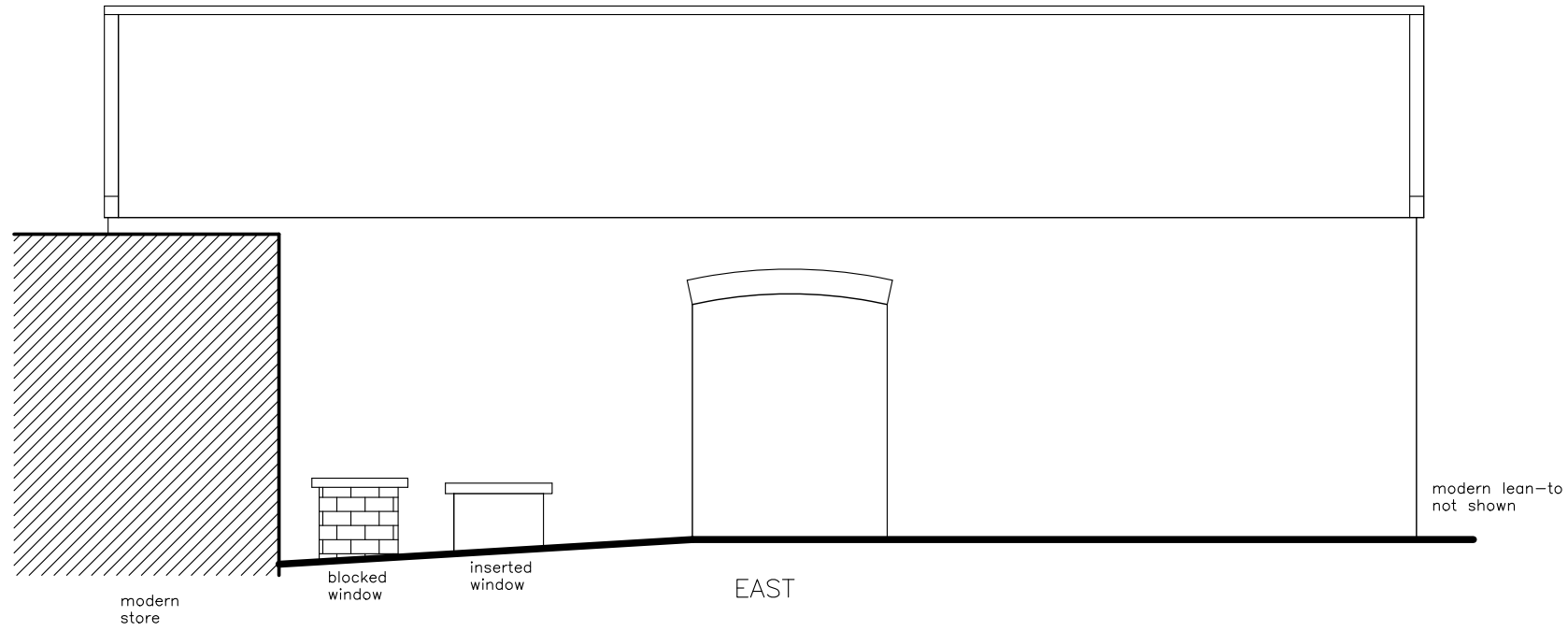
SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2021

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



<p>BARNs AT LANDSKILL BARNACRE WITH BONDS LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 53830 45866): HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD</p>
<p>FIGURE 8 BARN 1: CROSS-SECTION</p>
<p>SCALE: 1:50 (at A4)</p>
<p>DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2021</p>
<p>STEPHEN HAIGH Buildings Archaeologist</p>



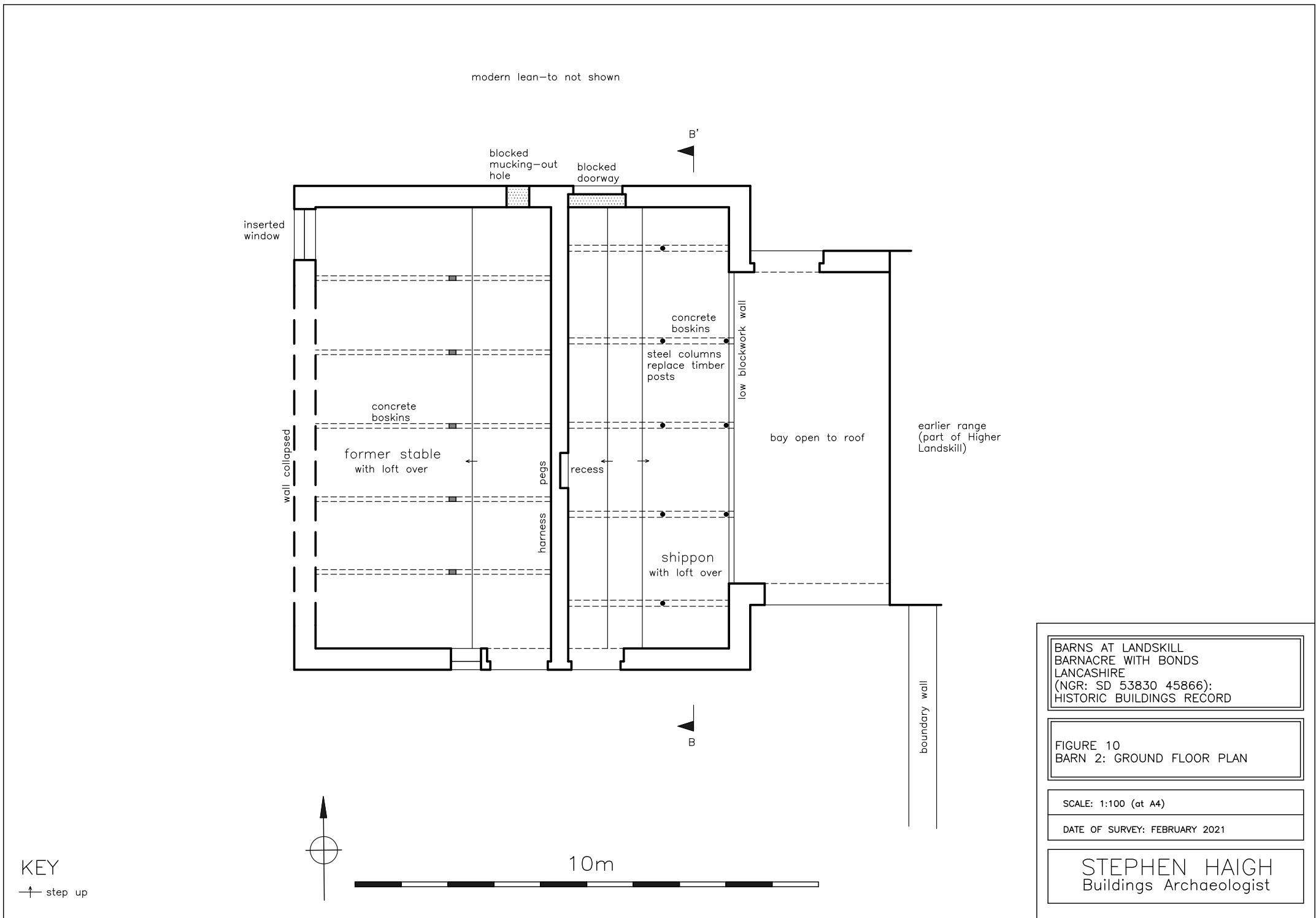
BARNs AT LANDSKILL
 BARNACRE WITH BONDS
 LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 53830 45866):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

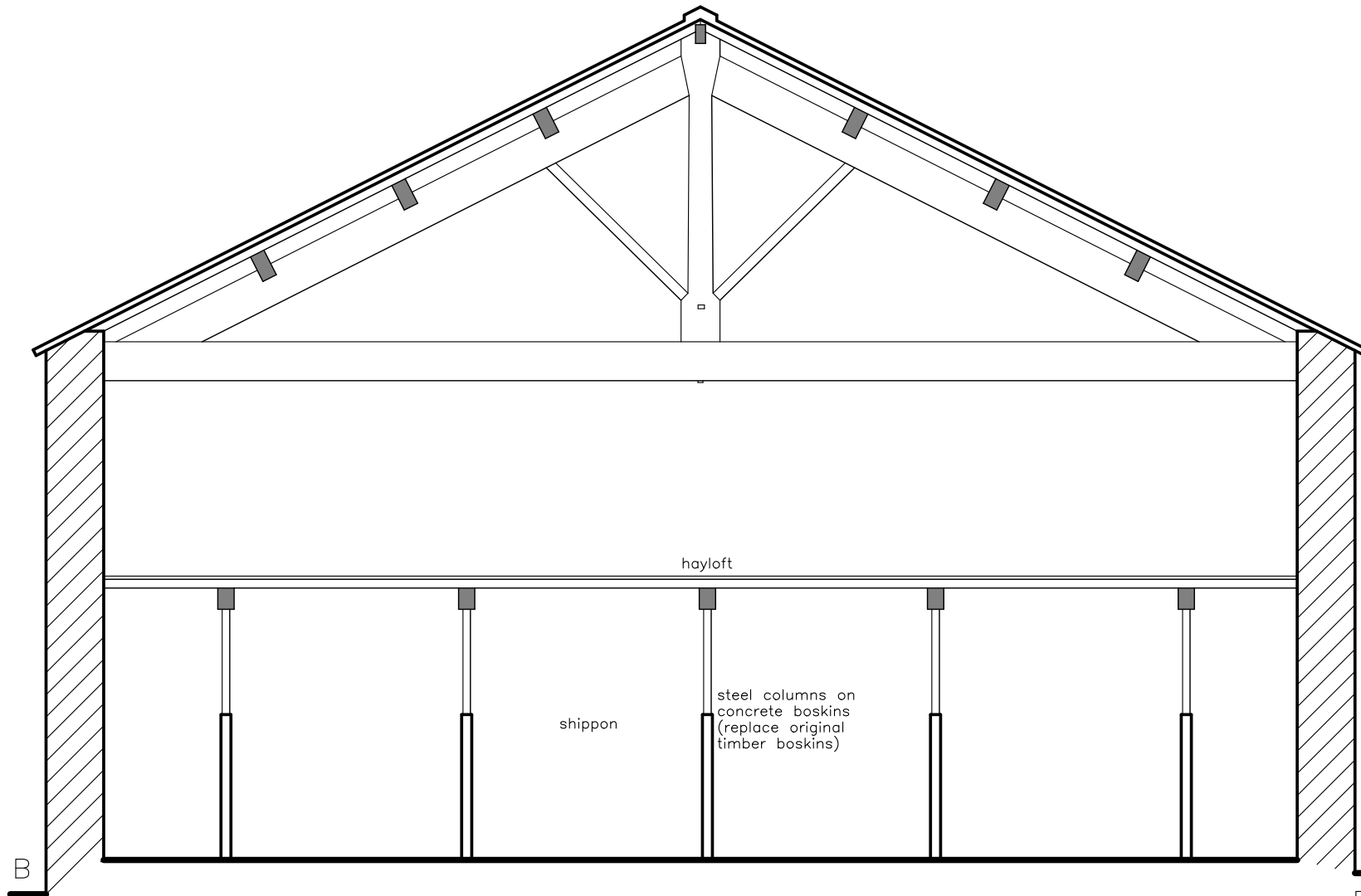
FIGURE 9
 BARN 1: ELEVATIONS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2021

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 Buildings Archaeologist





hayloft

shippon

steel columns on
concrete boskins
(replace original
timber boskins)

5m

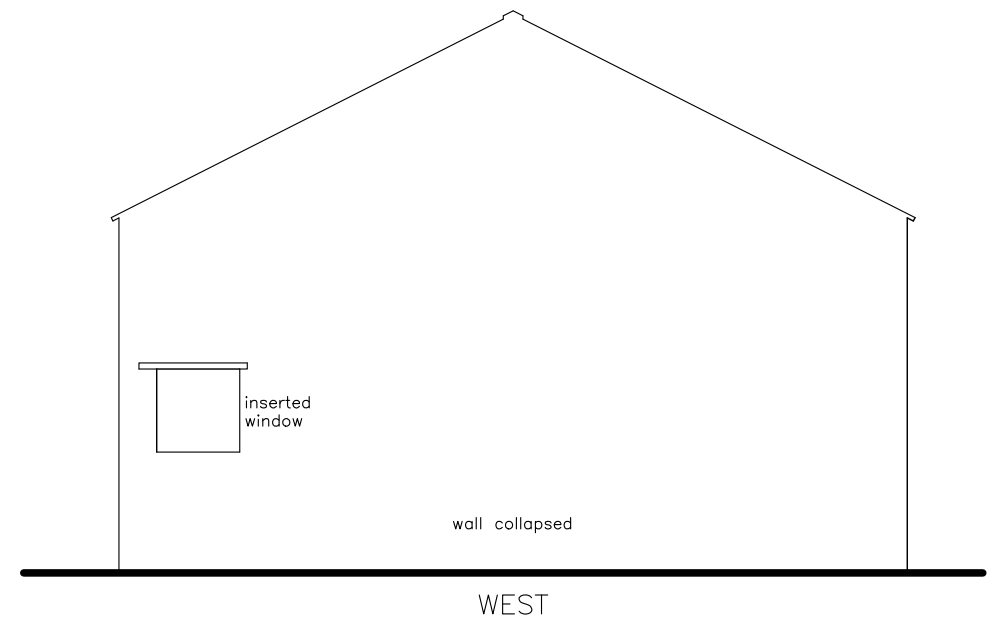
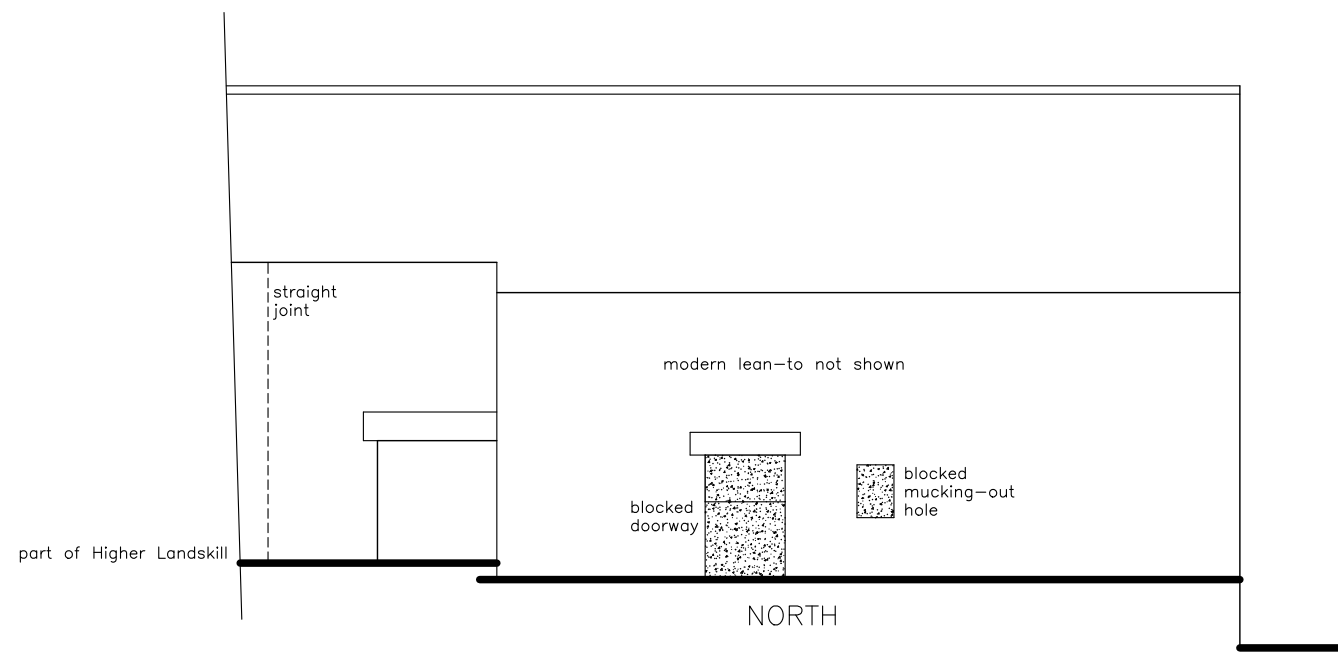
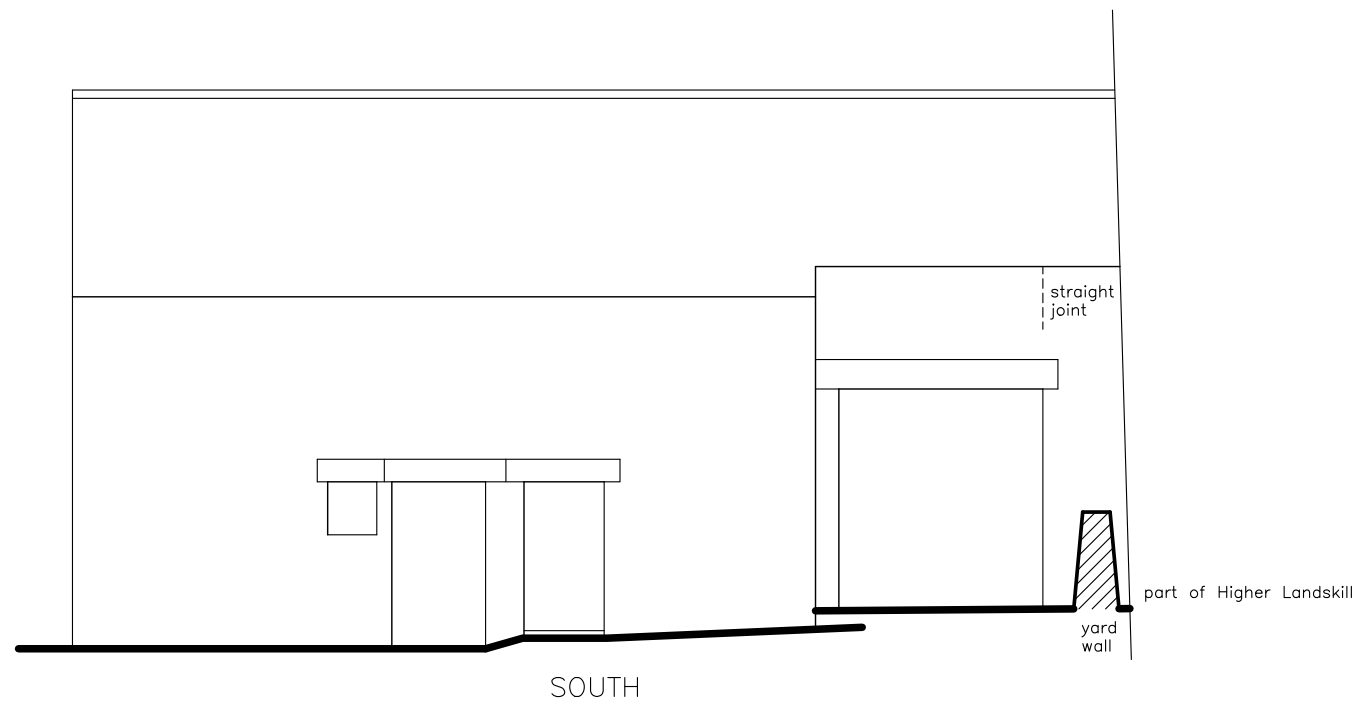
BARNS AT LANDSKILL
BARNACRE WITH BONDS
LANCASHIRE
(NGR: SD 53830 45866):
HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 11
BARN 2: CROSS-SECTION

SCALE: 1:50 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2021

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Buildings Archaeologist



BARNS AT LANDSKILL
 BARNACRE WITH BONDS
 LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 53830 45866):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 12
 BARN 2: ELEVATIONS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2021

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 Buildings Archaeologist



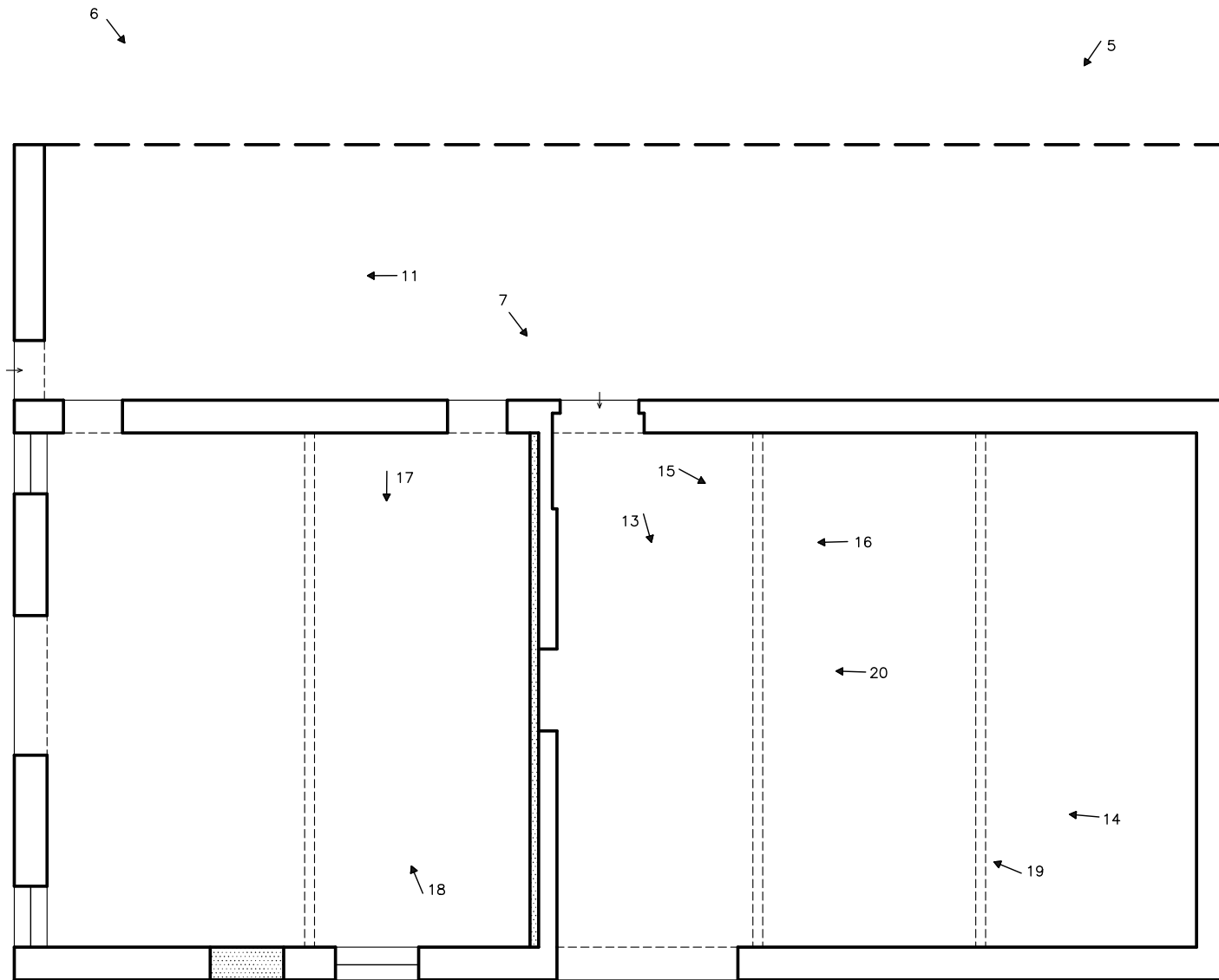
↗1: photograph direction and number

BARNs AT LANDSKILL
 BARNACRE WITH BONDS
 LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 53830 45866):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 13:
 SITE PLAN
 WITH PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)
 DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2021

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 Buildings Archaeologist



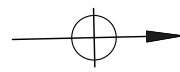
BARNS AT LANDSKILL
 BARNACRE WITH BONDS
 LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 53830 45866):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 14:
 BARN 1: GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2021

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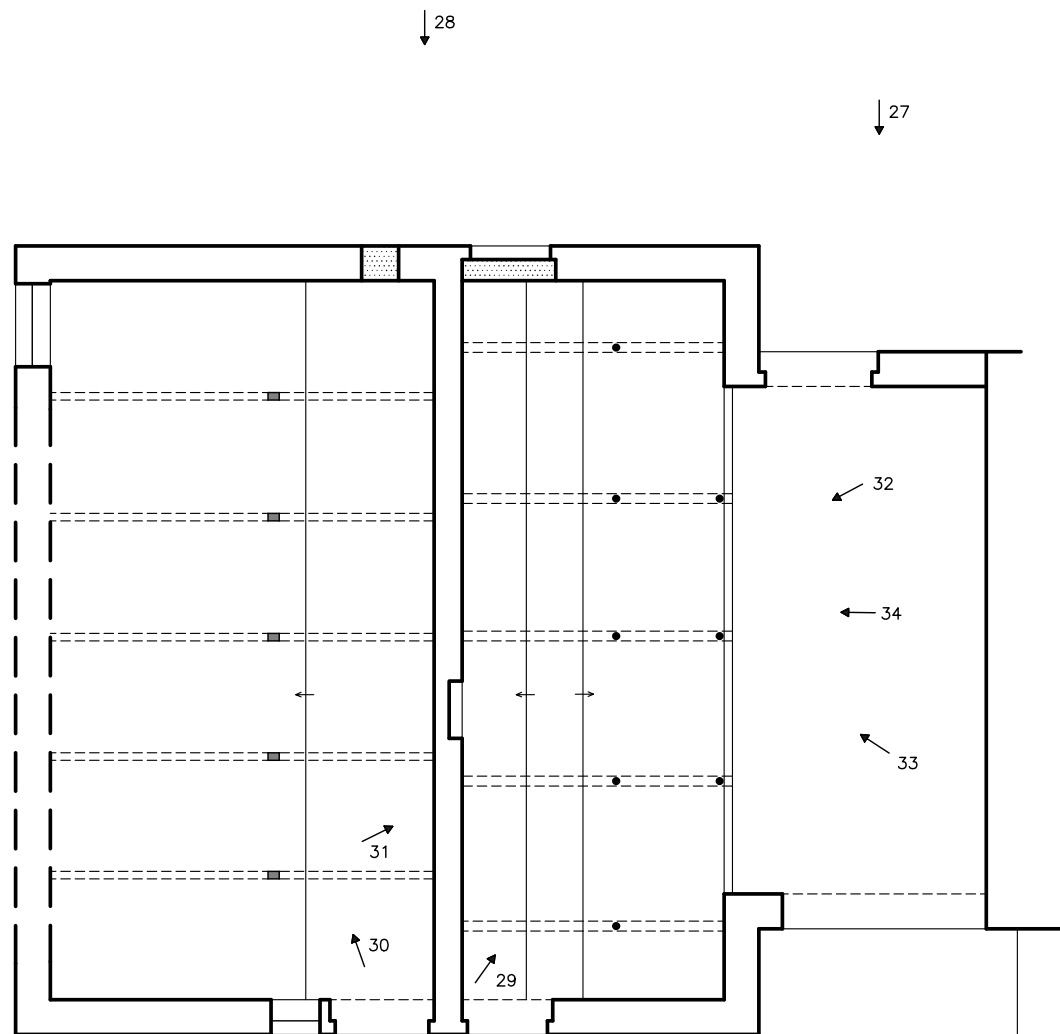


10m



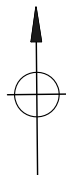
KEY

↖ 1: photograph direction and number



KEY

↗ 1: photograph direction and number



10m



BARNS AT LANDSKILL
 BARNACRE WITH BONDS
 LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 53830 45866):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 15:
 BARN 2: GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2021

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



Photo 1: Barn 1: general view, looking west



Photo 3: Barn 1: general view, looking south-west



Photo 4: Barn 1: detail of kneeler, south-west quoin



Photo 6: Barn 1: west elevation, looking north-east



Photo 7: Barn 1: winnowing door in west elevation



Photo 8: Barn 1: south gable



Photo 9: Barn 1: former outer doorways, and modern central doorway, south gable



Photo 10: Barn 1: south gable, with remnant of added outhshut at left



Photo 12: Barn 1: north gable



Photo 14: Barn 1: general view of interior, looking south-west to threshing bay and modern loft



Photo 15: Barn 1: mewstead in north end, looking north-east



Photo 16: Barn 1: stone cross-wall enclosing former shippon in south end



Photo 17: Barn 1: modern milking parlour in former shippon, looking east



Photo 20: Barn 1: roof trusses, looking south



Photo 21: Barn 2 and adjoining range (part of adjacent property), looking north-east



Photo 22: Barn 2, looking north-east



Photo 23: Barn 2: south elevation



Photo 25: Barn 2: west gable (recently collapsed)



Photo 26: Barn 2, looking south-east



Photo 27: Barn 2: rear doorway from threshing/cart bay, north elevation



Photo 29: Barn 2: shippon, looking north-east



Photo 30: Barn 2: stable, looking north



Photo 31: Barn 2: harness pegs in east side of stable



Photo 32: Barn 2: roof trusses and hayloft, looking south-west