

Farm Buildings at Barcroft Hall
Cliviger, Lancashire:
Archaeological Building Recording



January 2008

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Photographs

SUMMARY

The farm buildings at Barcroft Hall (NGR: SD 86563041) date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries for the most part although the dominant building, the large barn, was probably remodelled in the 1870s from an earlier, smaller building and now contains a large shippon and stable outshot. The other outbuildings are a group of pig sties, a cart shed, and a former wash-house. The recording work was carried out for the developer Tetlow Developments Ltd in November 2007, as required by a condition of planning consent for alterations to Barcroft Hall and the conversion of the barn to dwellings, and comprises drawn, photographic and written records.

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FARM BUILDINGS AT BARCROFT HALL, CLIVIGER, LANCASHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

Photo	Subject
1	General view of the site, from the west
2	View of the barn, from the south
3	Exterior of shippon at north-west end of barn, from the north
4	North-east elevation of barn, from the north
6	View of the barn, from the east
7	View of the barn, from the west
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18	Interior of barn from the north-west, showing blocked doorways in original gable
20	Interior of barn from the east, showing partition to shippon
21	Roof structure over barn, from the south-east
22	Interior of shippon, along south-west side of barn
24	Stalls and boskin in shippon along south-west side of barn
26	Interior of shippon, at north-west end of barn
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34	Interior of south-east end of barn (former shippon or stable)
37	Cart shed, from the south-west
39	Cart shed, from the east
40	Pig sties, from the east
42	Pig sties, from the west
43	Former wash-house, from the west

A complete set of photographs forms part of the project archive (see Appendix 1)

FARM BUILDINGS AT BARCROFT HALL, CLIVIGER, LANCASHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of the archaeological recording of a barn and other farm buildings at Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, near Burnley, Lancashire. The work was commissioned by the owner and developer Tetlow Developments Ltd, and carried out in November 2007, to fulfil a condition of planning consent from Burnley Borough Council for the conversion of the barn to four dwellings.
- 1.2 The barn has a datestone of the 1870s but parts of it are clearly older, the date no doubt commemorating a re-modelling and extension, and the building probably has 18th or early 19th century origins. The present structure is four bays long and has outshots along three sides in which there is cattle housing and horse stabling.
- 1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with a specification from the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, and involved drawn, written, and photographic recording, with historic maps being incorporated. This report will be submitted to the client, Burnley Borough Council, the Lancashire County Archaeology Service and the English Heritage National Monuments Record, while the project archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Barcroft Hall is a lesser gentry house primarily of 16th and 17th century date forming the focus of a small group of other houses and farm buildings, and lies about 200m north-east of Park Road, near the hamlet known as Walk Mill, in the former parish of Cliviger, about 3km south-east of Burnley town centre (Figure 1; NGR SD 86563041). The site lies at 150m AOD and is surrounded by pasture land.
- 2.2 The farm buildings stand to the north of the Hall (Figure 2). The barn dominates the group, its long axis running from north-west to south-east, while to the north of it is a short range of pig sties and a former cart shed, much altered. Other minor outbuildings include a wash-house close to the south-east end of the barn and other structures to the east, which lie outside the development area.

- 2.3 The barn and other buildings have been disused for a number of years, but latterly formed part of a dairy farm which supplied milk to Burnley into the second half of the 20th century.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 The buildings are not listed as having special architectural or historic interest, although arguably lie within the curtilage of Barcroft Hall (listed grade 2*). Planning consent was granted by Burnley Borough Council in 2005 for the refurbishment of the Hall and the conversion of the barn to four dwellings (application no APP/2005/0687), with a condition that a record is made of the buildings prior to development, which this report, along with one on the recording of the Hall produced in March 2007¹, constitutes.

4 Historical background

- 4.1 Traditional farm buildings are of historic interest because they contribute to an understanding of the vernacular architecture and past farming systems of the region. As a group they are under threat due to redundancy and neglect, as well as their potential for conversion, and records of them can help provide an understanding of this diminishing and irreplaceable stock.
- 4.2 Little is known of the history of the farm buildings at Barcroft, which formed part of the property owned by the Towneley family from c.1795 until c.1901, and by the Rawsthorn family from then until c.2000. Ordnance Survey maps show that the barn was present in 1844 when the first edition 6" to the mile map was surveyed (Figure 3), but the pig sties and cart shed had then yet to be built. The barn appears to have had the same proportions at that time as the present structure, although the small scale of the map means little else about it can be determined. The larger scale 1:2500 map surveyed in 1890–1892 (Figure 4) shows the building in greater detail, and clearly with the same outline as at present; the cart shed had been built in the intervening period. There is no change recorded on the revision of 1909, but by 1928 the pig sties had been added to the north (Figure 5).

5 Recording methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological building recording took place on 19 November 2007, and in accordance with the specification issued by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (Appendix 2). It involved drawn, photograph and written records.

¹ Stephen Haigh, Buildings Archaeologist March 2007 *Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording* (unpublished)

- 5.2 The drawn record comprises a new ground floor plan and cross-section drawing of only the barn, showing all significant archaeological detail, and employing conventions based on those specified by English Heritage². These were produced by hand measurement.
- 5.3 A photographic record was also made of the barn and the other outbuildings, using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for its archival qualities. External and internal photographs were taken (external only in the case of the outbuildings), using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, and the locations of the photographs are shown on a site plan and, for the barn, a copy of the floor plan. The photographs have been printed to a size of 7" x 5", with one at 10 x 8", and a selection are copied in this report, where they are referred to by numbers in bold.

6 Description of the buildings

Barn

- 6.1 The barn is a large example of its type and dominates the farmstead, where it stands close to the Hall, demonstrating the significance of farming at the site and the role of agriculture in the more recent history of Barcroft (**1**). Structurally, the building consists of a four bay barn of uncertain date, which was greatly altered and extended on three sides, probably in the 1870s; its present external appearance is therefore in keeping with this relatively late date, but some elements of the earlier building survive, particularly inside.
- 6.2 The barn is faced with sandstone, squared and coursed to the south-west front and the projecting gables (**2**), but with rubble elsewhere which is largely random in character, with few dressings: these include squared quoins, window and doorway surrounds, stone eaves brackets, and two owl holes. The roof is covered with blue slate and an interlocking tile ridge with ventilation cowls, evidently all of 19th century date.
- 6.3 The main part of the barn has its entrance in the north-east side (**4**), a tall, wide cart entrance with flat timber lintel and an external rebate to accommodate a sliding door, indicating that the opening must date from the late 19th century (**5**). There are no straight joints in this elevation, which continues beyond the original gables to the end outshots, a feature which implies that this wall has been completely rebuilt, although some coursed stonework in the central area may be

remnants of the original structure. At the south-east end of the elevation, serving the outshot, is an original pedestrian doorway intended for a sliding door, and a more recent, inserted vehicular door (6).

- 6.4 The opposite side of the building, the south-west front, forms the outer side of the long outshot and is therefore much lower in height, and it follows the slope down from south-east to north-west (7,8). It incorporates two doorways near the south-east end (one to the stable and one to the shippon), both also for sliding doors (9), as well as five plain windows (10). At each end the return walls have similar windows albeit with slight variations (11-13), and that facing north-west has a doorway to the shippon (14).
- 6.5 The only other external features of note are the owl holes within the gables: that to the north-west with the date carved below the aperture, reading 187_. The figure "7" may have been re-worked, suggesting an original date of 181_, possibly the date when the barn was first built (15).
- 6.6 The cart entrance in the north-east elevation provides the only external access to the main part of the barn (16), which comprises a large space or mewstead with mostly earth floor (probably partly flagged at one time), open to the roof and containing a ventilation duct of mid 20th century date which would have served to dry hay (17). The north-west and south-east walls appear to be the building's original gables, and the north-west one has a straight joint near one end which appears to show that it has been extended by 0.8m. Both walls contain a pair of doorways; those in the north-west wall appear to be secondary, but those to the south-east are thought to be original features (18), and the wider opening has a timber lintel bearing a mortice to indicate its re-use (19). A row of blocked joist holes across this gable shows that a loft, which probably once ran over a shippon, has been removed from this end of the building.
- 6.7 The south-west side of the barn's mewstead comprises a timber partition enclosing the shippon and supporting a hay loft, interspersed by three brick piers carrying the roof trusses (20), and with a masonry wall at the south-east end enclosing a small room, probably a dairy. Nothing of the south-west side of the original building survives, although its position may be indicated by the straight joint in the north-west gable. Likewise, the roof structure is wholly of late 19th century date, the three queen-strut trusses and the purlins being fashioned from sawn imported softwood (21).
- 6.8 Cow housing was provided in the outshots to the north-west and south-west sides of the barn, for a total of some 23 head of cattle (22,23), and the stalls in

² English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

the latter area survive largely intact, along with a feeding passage at a higher level next to the partition between the shippon and barn. The stall dividers or boskins are of oak, which is unusual for their 19th century date, but they are of a form characteristic for the period (24). The floor is of concrete with brick to the standings themselves, and there are recesses in the outer wall to accommodate lamps or milk cans, and a hay loft overhead. The shippon continues around the north-west gable but here most of the stalls have been removed, and new masonry walls built to provide loose boxes (25-27). This area also has a loft over.

- 6.9 Towards the other end of the building a small room within the south-west outshot beyond the shippon appears to have been a dairy (28), and at the south corner in the part of the building closest to the house is a small stable for three horses. It has a stone floor with characteristic drains (29), rows of harness pegs on two walls (30), and two repaired timber partitions between the stalls (31), the stalls all having timber hay racks served by holes with sliding timber hatches in the brick wall beyond, and mangers made from U-shaped tiles in sectional fashion (32). A doorway through the rear wall (33) leads up to another room within this south-east outshot, which has been altered to form a garage or workshop, but appears formerly to have been a shippon, to judge from the appearance of the concrete floor (34-36). There are few features of interest here, although the blocked doorways in the barn's south-east gable are visible, and a low door at a high level gives access to a loft over the stable, once reached from the loft within this room (now removed).

Outbuildings

- 6.10 The cart shed appears to be the earliest of the outbuildings recorded, and was probably built during the second half of the 19th century, but has been much altered during the 20th century. It is a single storey, rectangular building with two wide doorways and two windows in the south-west front, and two windows in the rear elevation (37-39). The walls are of sandstone, coursed to the front but random rubble elsewhere, and the roof is of blue slate with tile ridge. There are no features of interest inside the building.
- 6.11 The pig sties, dated to between 1909 and 1928, form a short building facing south-east, of coursed rubble and brick and with a stone slate roof and tile ridge. There are three sties, each with its own pen enclosed by a yard wall, and each is lit by a high window in the rear (40-42).
- 6.12 The wash-house to the south-east of the barn is mostly of the same period (ie early 20th century), although it adjoins a smaller building which maps show to

have been extant in 1890 – 1892, and was probably an earth closet or privy originally (43).

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 The farm buildings at Barcroft do not match the Hall's opulence and there is no evidence that any of the existing structures investigated are of the same antiquity as the 16th and 17th century parts of the house. While the barn in its present form is undoubtedly a late 19th century structure parts are demonstrably older, although probably no earlier than the 18th century. The other outbuildings are of lesser interest and more recent date, but together with the enlarged barn show how the property developed into a relatively large dairy farm in the 19th century, no doubt largely because of the market Burnley provided as it grew into a densely populated industrial town.

Appendix 1: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office

1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report
- full set of black and white photographs
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

Complete list of photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
2	1	1	View of the barn, from the south
9	1	2	South-east end of the barn and entrance to stable, from the south-west
12	1	3	South-east end of the barn, from the south
13	1	5	View of the barn and former wash-house, from the south-east
43	1	6	Former wash-house, from the west
11	1	7	South-east end of the barn, from the east
6	1	8	View of the barn, from the east
5	1	10	Cart entrance in north-east side of barn, from the north
4	1	11	North-east elevation of barn, from the north
3	1	12	Exterior of shippon at north-west end of barn, from the north
14	1	13	Exterior of shippon at north-west end of barn, from the west
7	1	14	View of the barn, from the west
8	1	15	View of the barn, from the south-west
1	1	17	General view of the site, from the west
10	1	18	Typical window in south-west elevation of barn
15	2	1	Dated owl hole in north-west gable of barn
37	2	2	Cart shed, from the south-west
38	2	4	Cart shed, from the west
39	2	5	Cart shed, from the east
40	2	6	Pig sties, from the east
42	2	7	Pig sties, from the west
41	2	8	Pig sties, from the north-west
26	2	9	Interior of shippon, at north-west end of barn
25	2	11	Interior of shippon, at north-west end of barn
27	2	13	Typical boskin in shippon at north-west end of barn
23	2	14	Interior of shippon, along south-west side of barn
24	2	15	Stalls and boskin in shippon along south-west side of barn
22	2	17	Interior of shippon, along south-west side of barn
28	2	18	Interior of dairy, in south-west side of barn
17	3	1	Interior of barn mewstead, from the south-east, showing ventilator
21	3	2	Roof structure over barn, from the south-east
20	3	4	Interior of barn from the east, showing partition to shippon
18	3	5	Interior of barn from the north-west, showing blocked doorways in original gable
16	3	6	Interior of cart entrance in north-east side of barn
19	3	7	Detail of blocked doorway in original south-east gable, with re-used timber lintel
34	3	8	Interior of south-east end of barn (former shippon or stable)
35	3	10	Interior of south-east end of barn (former shippon or stable)

36	3	11	Interior of south-east end of barn (former shippon or stable), showing blocked doorway to barn
33	3	12	Doorway down to stable in south-east end of barn
31	3	13	Stall divider in stable, in south-east end of barn
32	3	14	Stall with hay rack and manger in stable, south-east end of barn
30	3	16	Harness pegs in stable, south-east end of barn
29	3	17	Stone floor surface in stable, south-east end of barn

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF AN HISTORICAL AGRICULTURAL BUILDING REQUIRED BY A PLANNING PROPOSAL

Prepared on behalf of Burnley Borough Council for Mr Ross Tetlow, applicant

Site Name: Barcroft Hall, Park Road, Cliviger

Planning application number: 2005/0687

Grid Reference: SD 8656 3045

1.1 Summary

Planning permission (2005/0687) has been granted by Burnley Borough Council for the conversion of a barn to 4 dwellings at Barcroft Hall, Park Road, Cliviger.

Because of the impact on the historic interest of the building, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has recommended that the barn be recorded before its conversion. The recording is a condition (no. 9) of the planning permission.

This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) and *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the DoE.

1. Purpose of recording

1.1 Building recording is required to comply with condition no. 9 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 current proposals will require the modification of existing openings, insertion of new openings, rooflights and internal alterations.

3. Archaeological/Historical interest

3.1 Although the barn has a datestone of 187? In the north gable, the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, surveyed in 1844 (Lancashire Sheet 64) shows a building of the same size and location. The farm buildings to the rear of the barn are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, surveyed in 1891 (Lancashire Sheet 64.07) and therefore date to some time between 1844 and 1891. The barn should be considered as being of historical interest, probably originating in the first half of the 19th century or earlier, with evidence for alterations during its working life in response to changing agricultural practices and economics, and therefore merits recording prior to conversion.

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.

4. Map analysis

4.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise. As a minimum, all historic Ordnance Survey maps should be examined. If available, other historic cartographic sources should also be examined. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to the function of the building/structure and its phasing.

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 A general and detailed photographic record is to be made of the building.

6.2 General photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the building are required.

6.3 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.

6.4 The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.

6.5 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.

6.6 For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images are acceptable.

6.7 Archive photographs can be taken with a 35mm 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. Digital photography is unacceptable due to unproven archiving qualities. This basic photographic record is to be supplemented by colour slide photography where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. 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, discreetly 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.

6.8 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be completed. The position and direction of each photograph is also to be noted on a copy of the building/site plan.

6.9 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.

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 RCHME 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings - A Descriptive Specification (3rd Edition)*.

8. Health and Safety

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

9. Monitoring

9.1 The Lancashire County Archaeology Service may undertake monitoring for its own quality control purposes. A minimum of one week's 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. 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 bound into 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 will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon. This should be provided as an Adobe Acrobat 'pdf' on CD-ROM.

11.2 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'.

11.3 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record 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)). A copy of the report will be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.

11.4 Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of any further work. As a minimum, a brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* will be produced. This will be sent to the editor of *Archaeology North West* in time for it to appear within a calendar year of the completion of fieldwork.

12. Adherence to specification

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 recording should be appropriately qualified and experienced.

13. Technical queries

13.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to LCAS without delay at Lancashire County Council, Environment Directorate, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston, PR1 8RD, Tel. 01772 531734. Fax 01772 533423. E-mail: Douglas.moir@env.lancscc.gov.uk

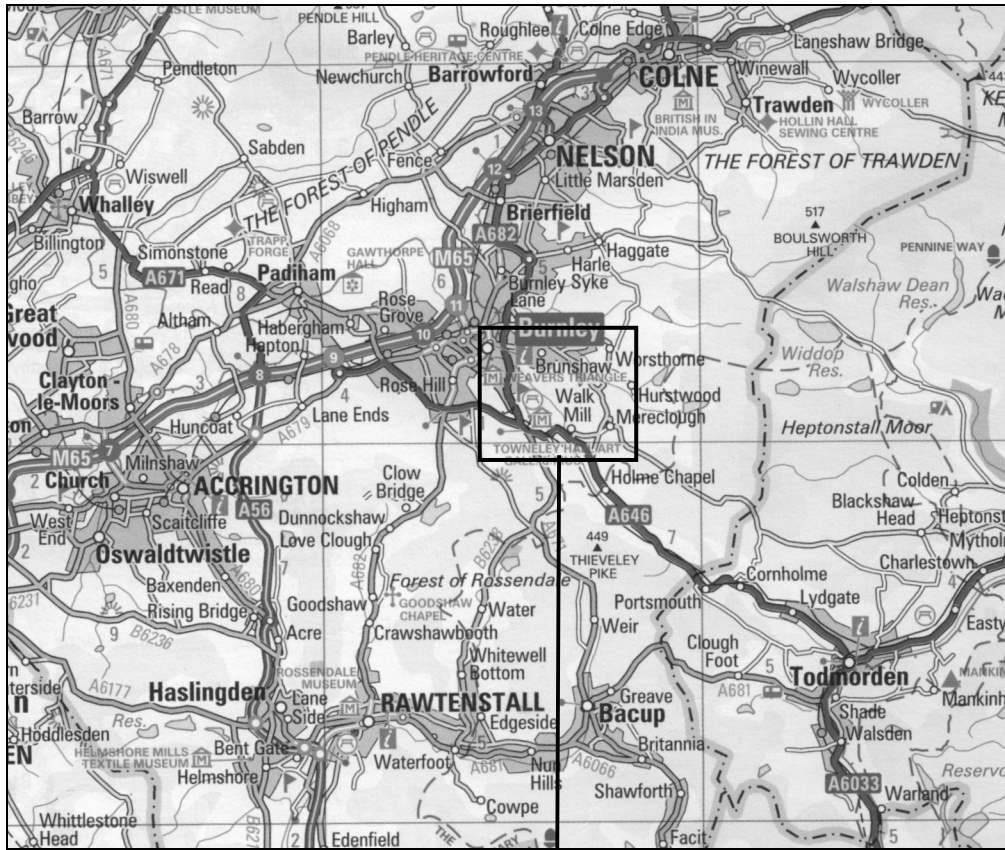
13.2 Further information about the building and proposed development can be obtained from Mr Ross Tetlow, Tetlow Developments Ltd, Midway Cottage, Oulderhill, Rochdale, OL11 5LF, tel: 01706 352251, Mob: 07792 248113, e-mail: rosstetlow@talktalk.net

14. Valid period of specification

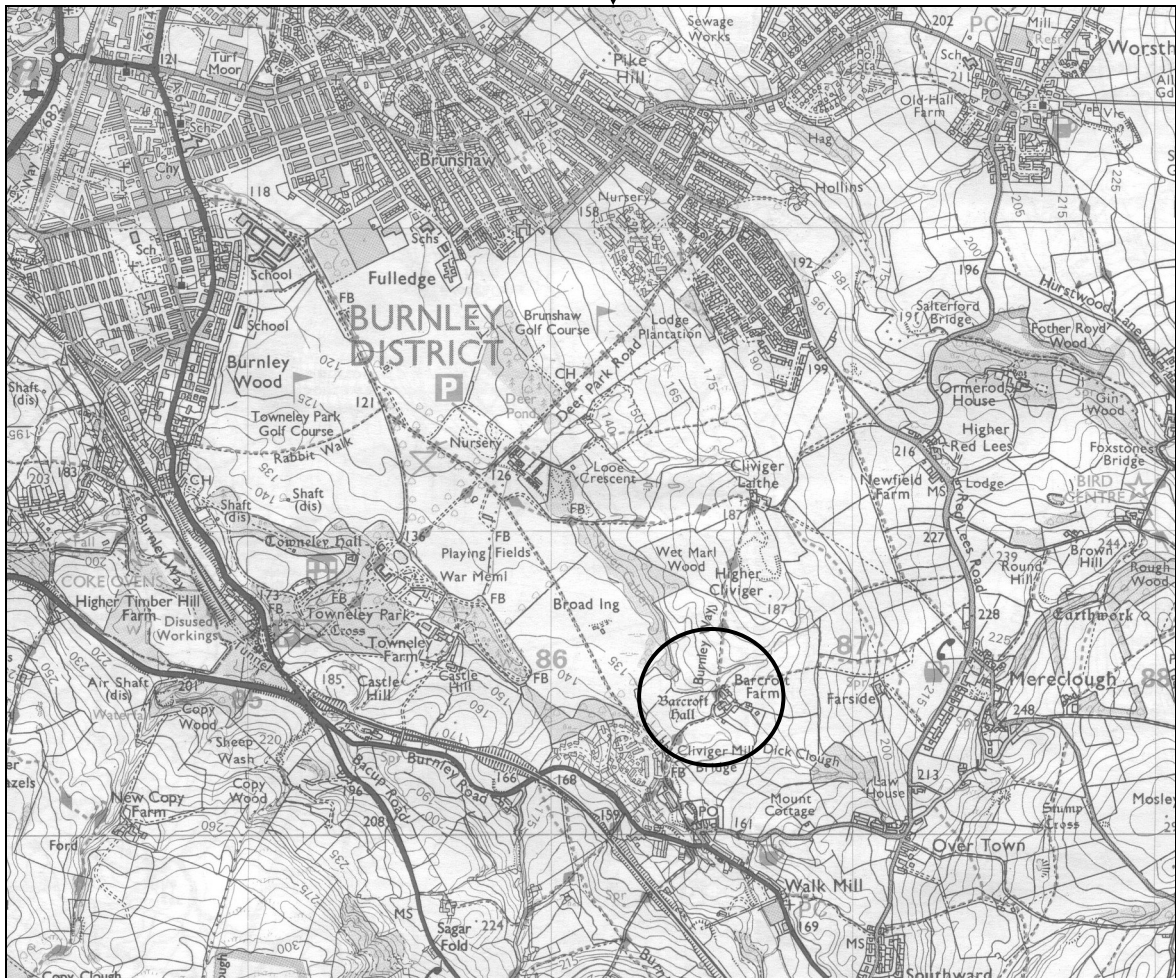
14.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Doug Moir
Planning Officer (Archaeology)
Lancashire County Archaeology Service

November 2005



1:200 000



1:25 000



Figure 1: Location maps

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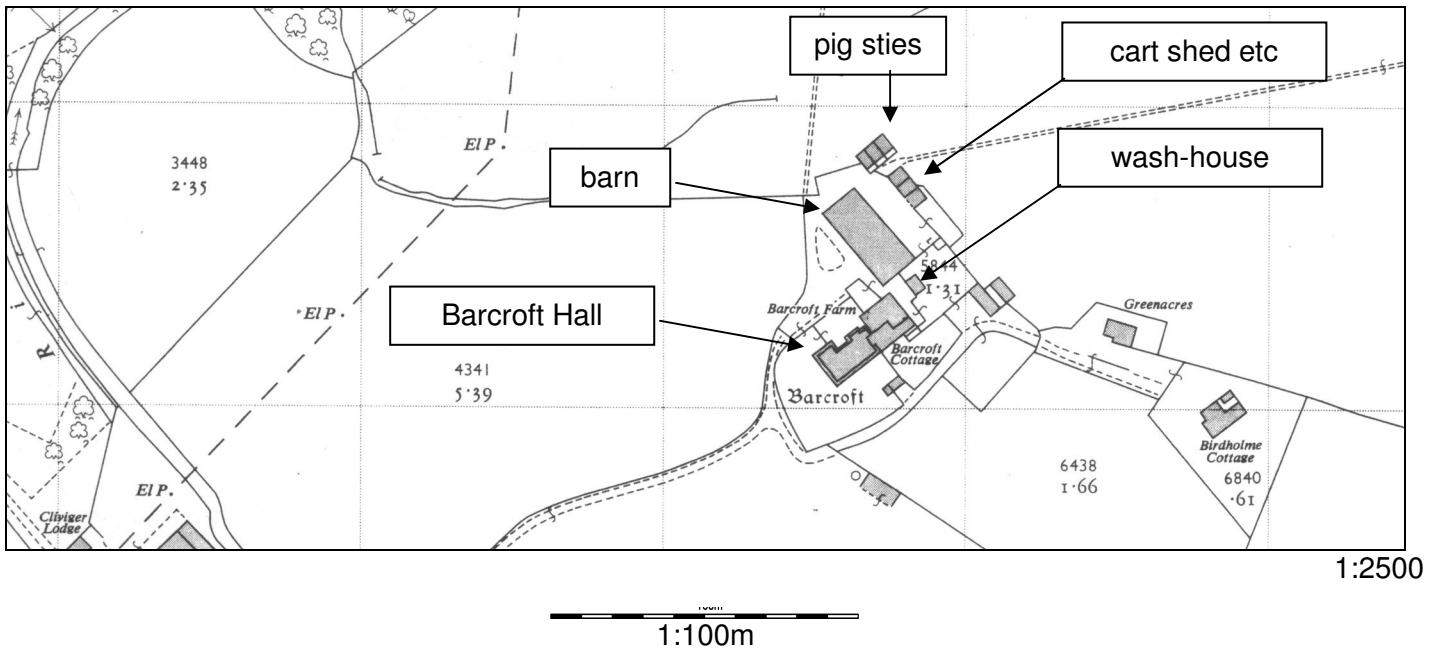


Figure 2: Detailed location map
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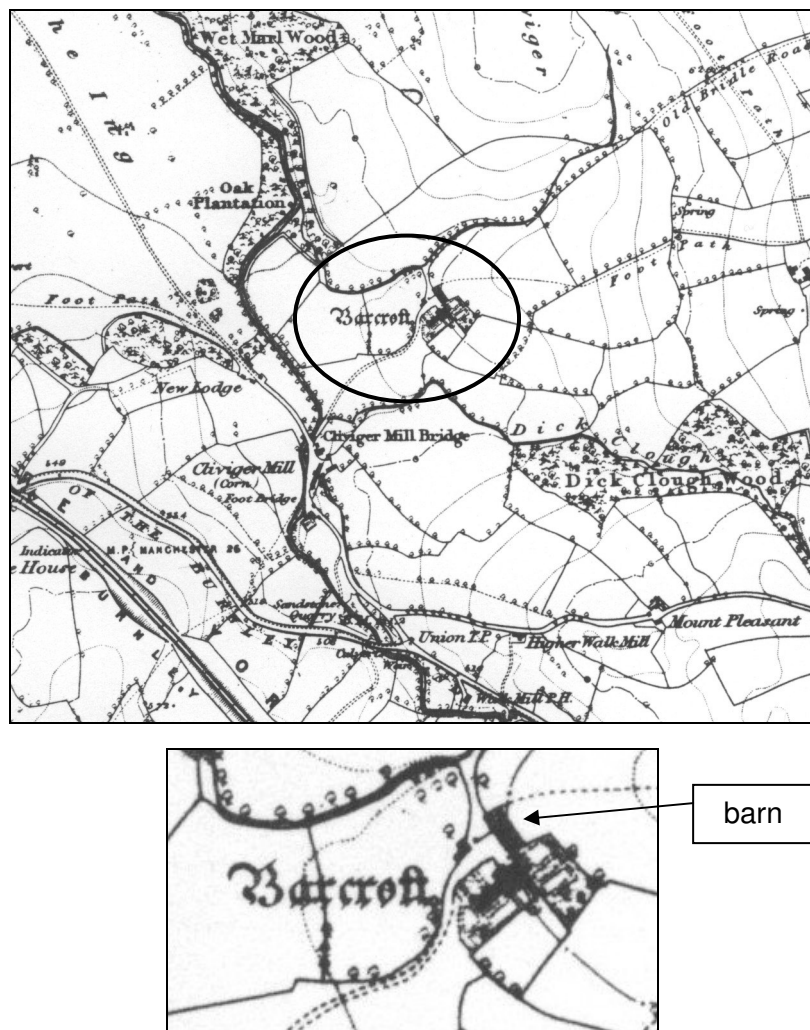


Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1848 6" to mile map (surveyed 1844)
 Sheet no: Lancashire, 64

Of the present farm buildings, only the barn was extant at this time

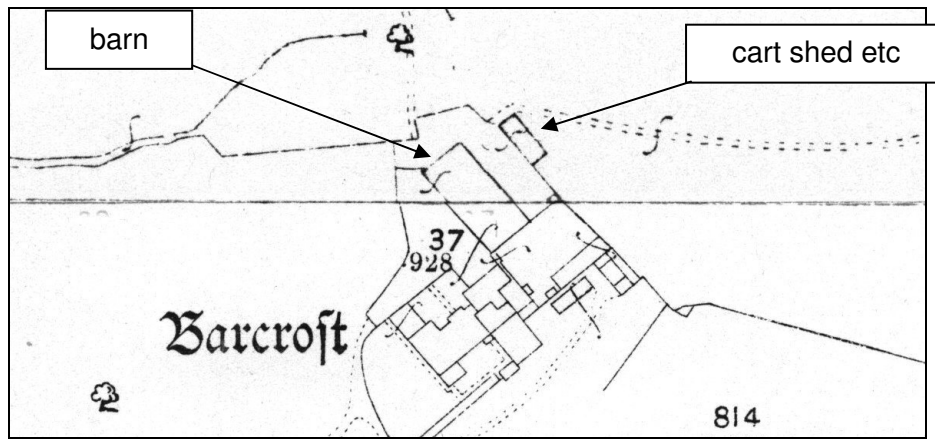


Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1893 1:2500 map (surveyed 1890-92)
Sheet nos: Lancashire, 64.7 & 64.11

This shows that the cart shed was added between 1844 and 1890

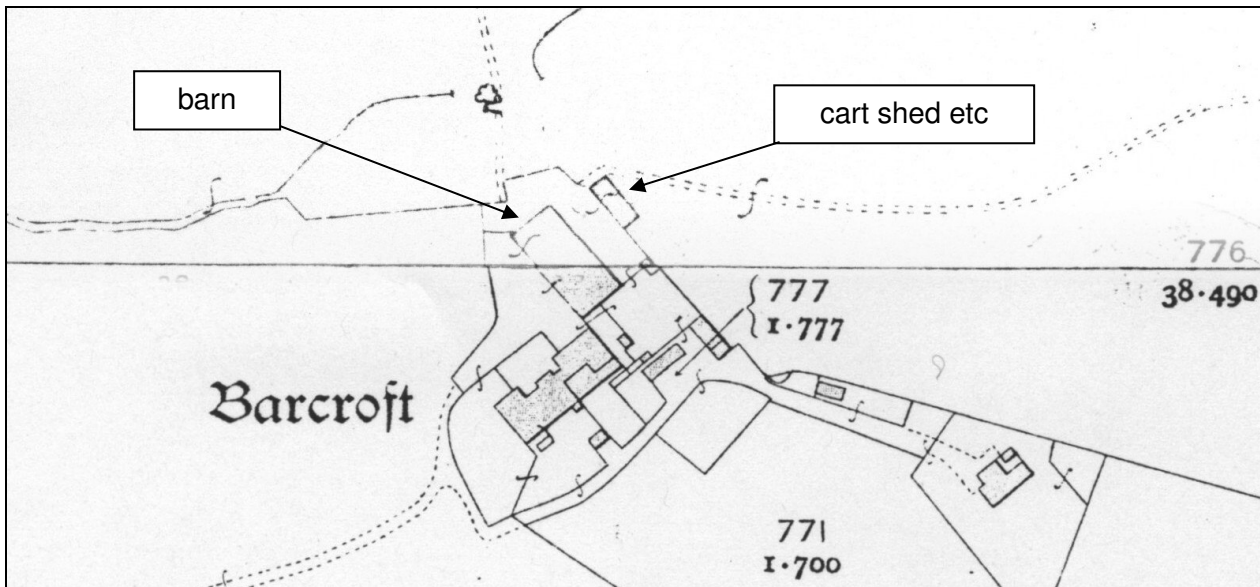


Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1912 1:2500 map (revised 1909)
Sheet nos: Lancashire, 64.7 & 64.11

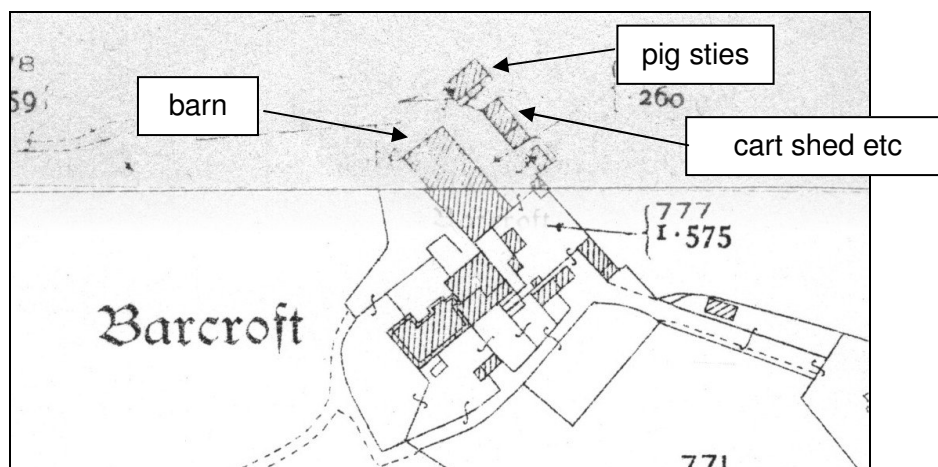
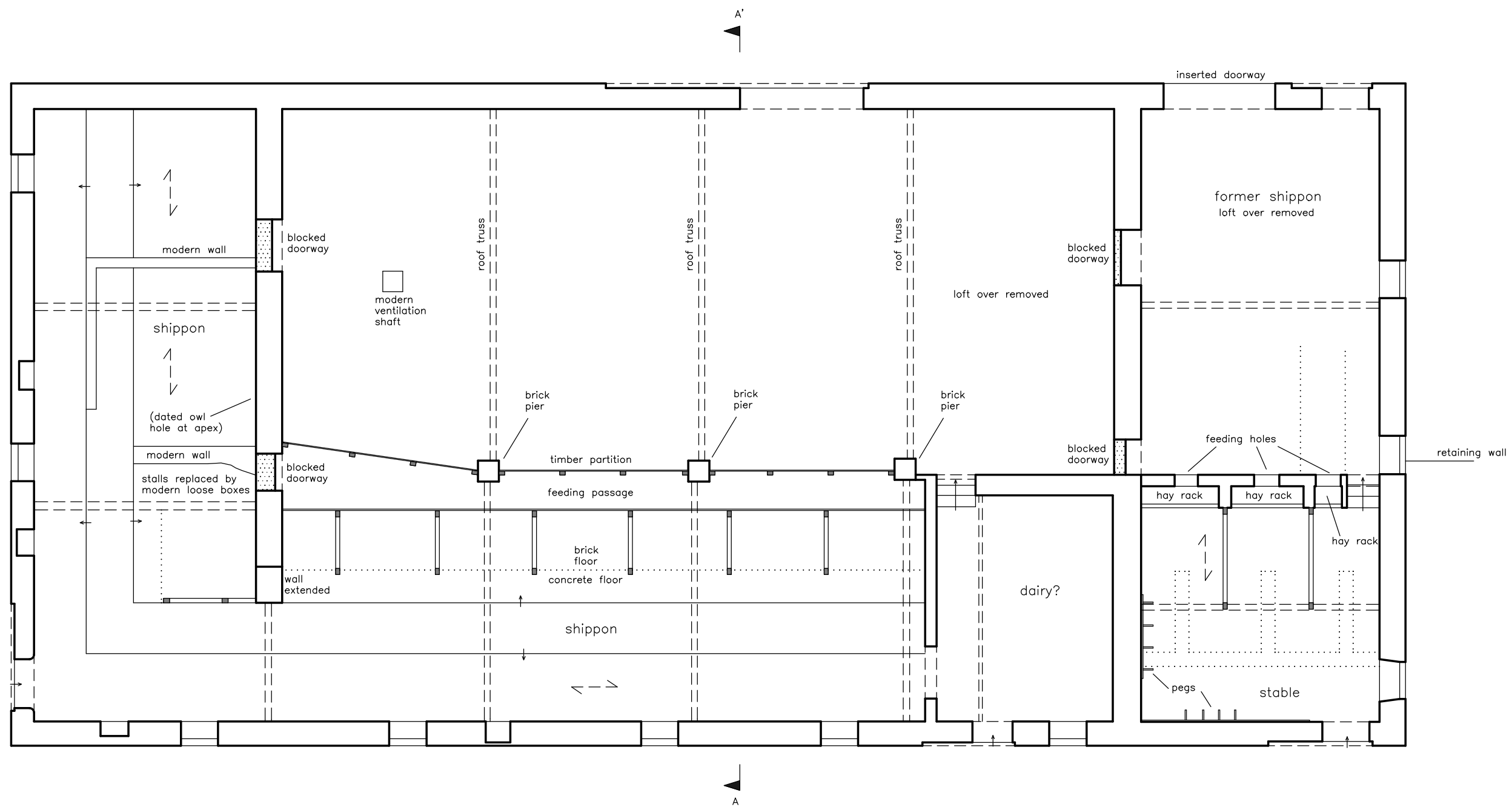
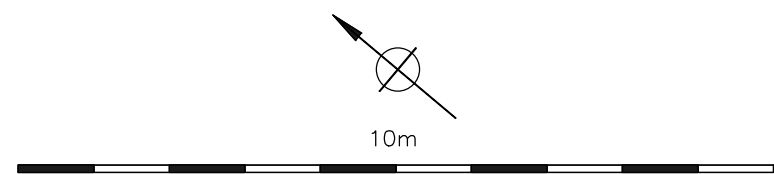


Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1930 & 1931 1:2500 maps (revised 1928)
Sheet nos: Lancashire, 64.7 & 64.11



- overhead detail
- floor detail
- <--> direction of joists to loft over
- █ blocking or infill

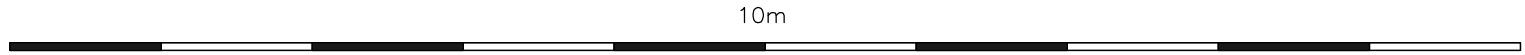
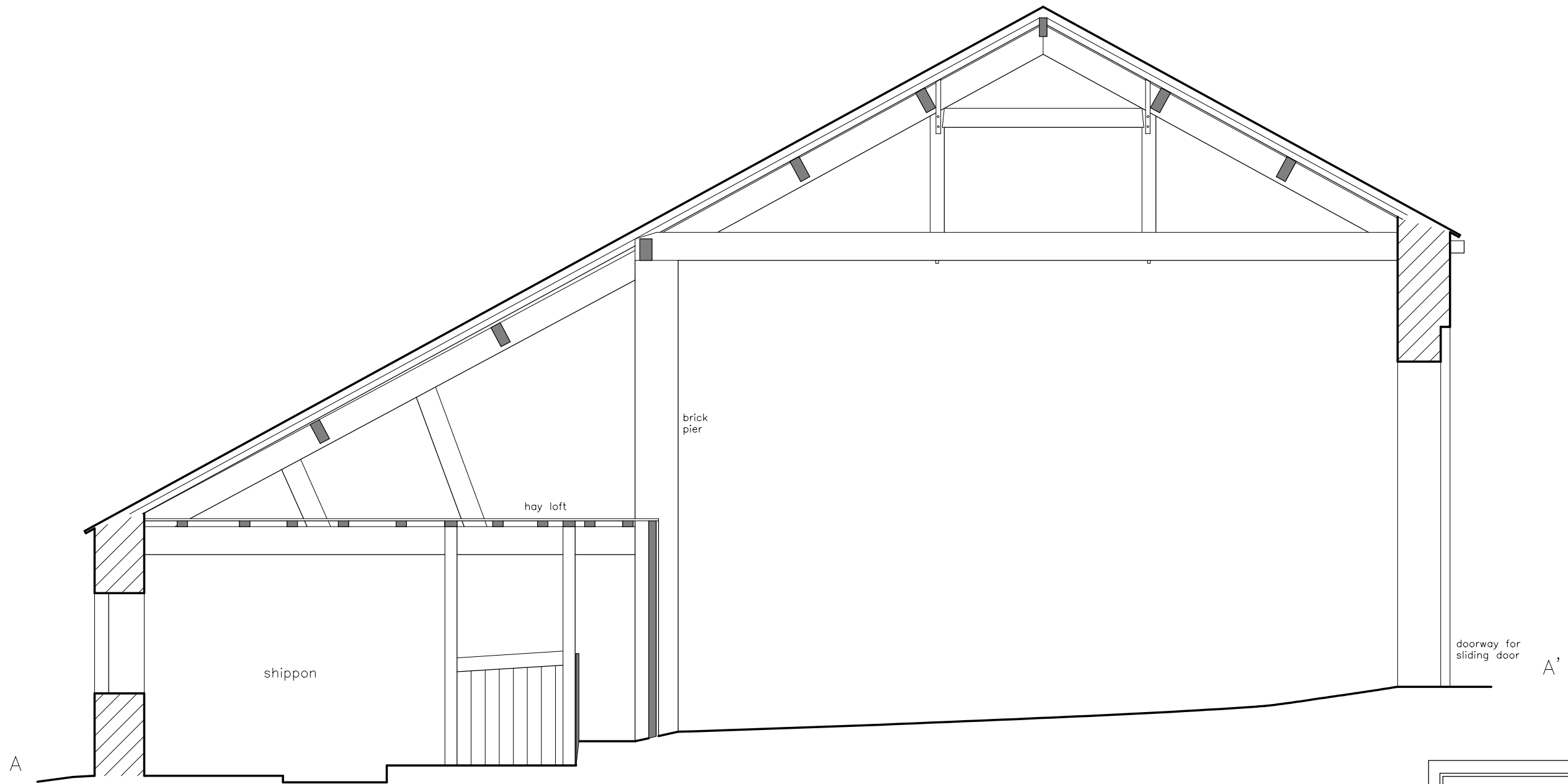


FARM BUILDINGS AT BARCROFT HALL
 CLIVIGER
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 86644618):
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 7
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100
 DATE OF SURVEY: NOVEMBER 2007

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



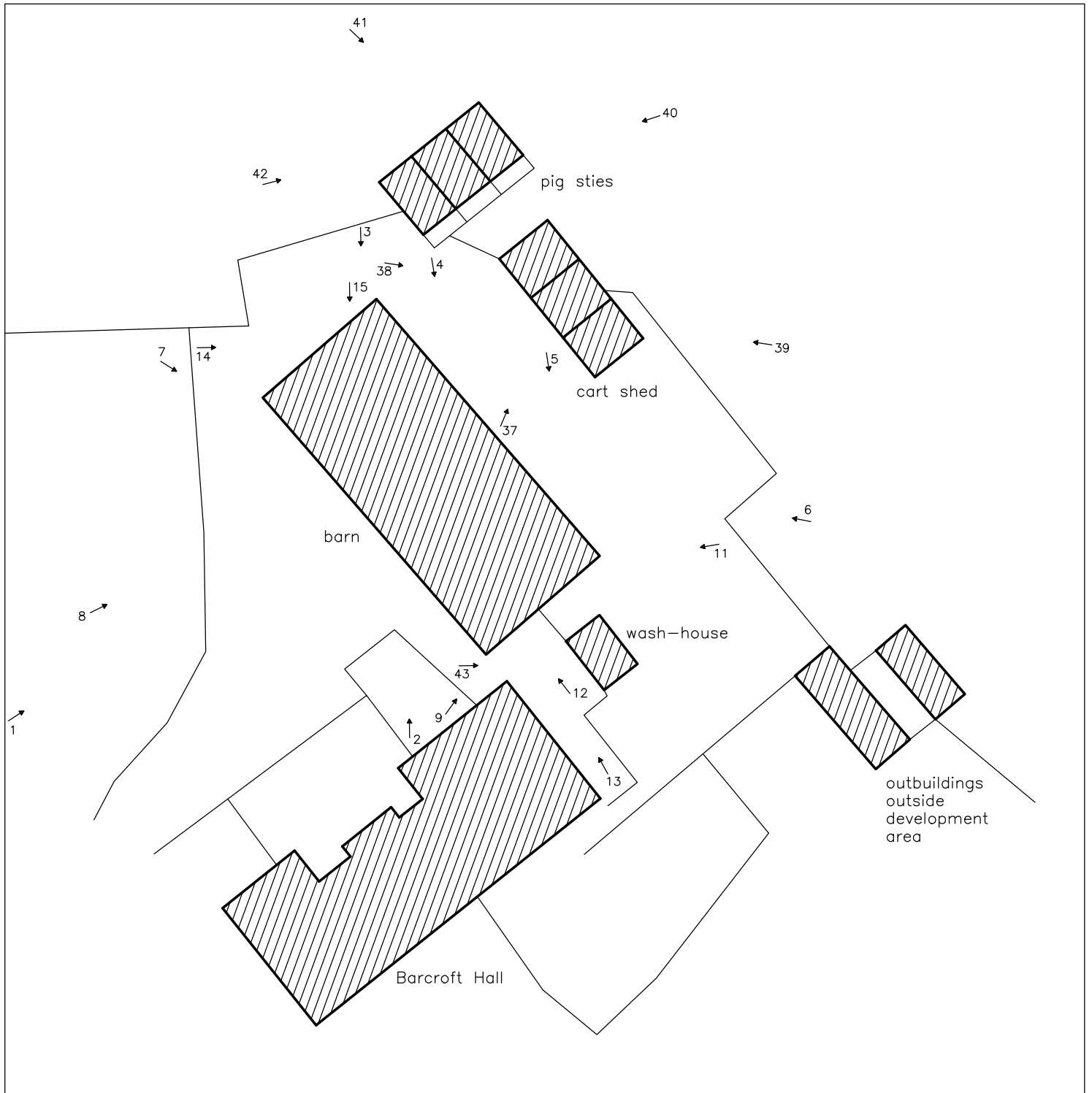
FARM BUILDINGS AT BARCROFT HALL
 CLIVIGER
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 86644618):
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 8:
 CROSS-SECTION

SCALE: 1:50

DATE OF SURVEY: NOVEMBER 2007

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



FARM BUILDINGS AT BARCROFT HALL
 CLIVIGER
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 86563041):
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

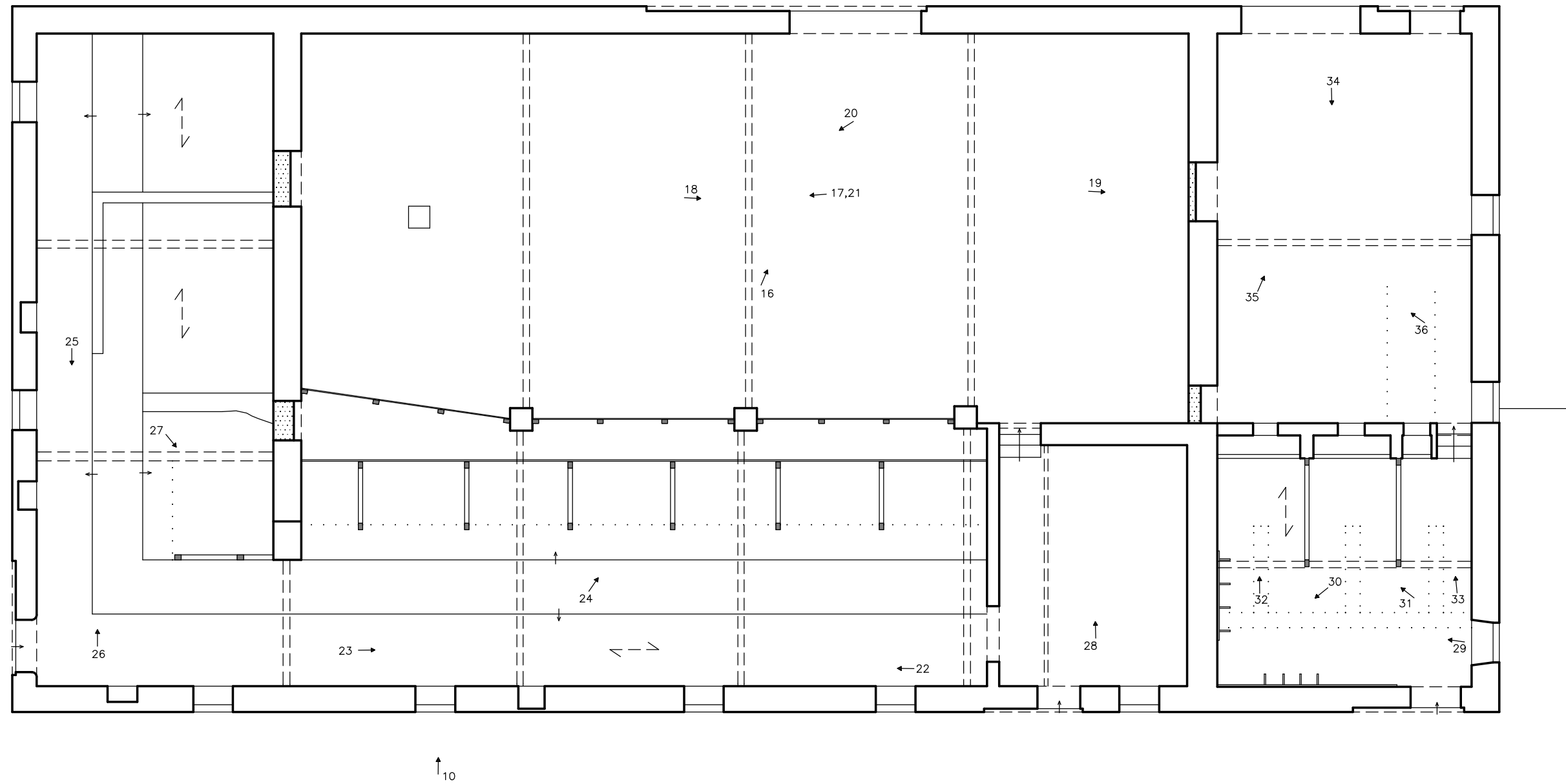
FIGURE 9:
 SITE PLAN WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:500

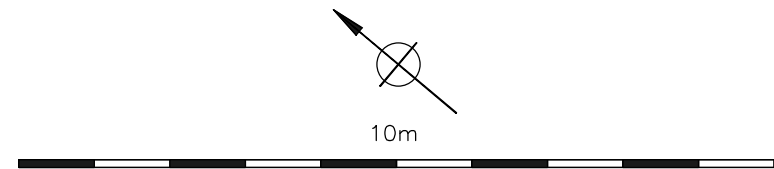
DATE OF SURVEY: NOVEMBER 2007

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

↗ 1: photograph direction and number
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- 1: photograph direction and number
- overhead detail
- floor detail
- ↔ direction of joists to loft over
- blocking or infill



FARM BUILDINGS AT BARCROFT HALL CLIVIGER LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 86644618): ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING
FIGURE 10: GROUND FLOOR PLAN WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS
SCALE: 1:100
DATE OF SURVEY: NOVEMBER 2007
STEPHEN HAIGH Buildings Archaeologist



Photo 1: General view of the site, from the west



Photo 2: View of the barn, from the south



Photo 3: Exterior of shippon at north-west end of barn, from the north



Photo 4: North-east elevation of barn, from the north



Photo 6: View of the barn, from the east



Photo 7: View of the barn, from the west



Photo 9: South-east end of the barn and entrance to stable, from the south-west



Photo 13: View of the barn and former wash-house, from the south-east



Photo 15: Dated owl hole in north-west gable of barn



Photo 17: Interior of barn mewstead, from the south-east, showing ventilator



Photo 18: Interior of barn from the north-west, showing blocked doorways in original gable



Photo 20: Interior of barn from the east, showing partition to shippon



Photo 21: Roof structure over barn, from the south-east

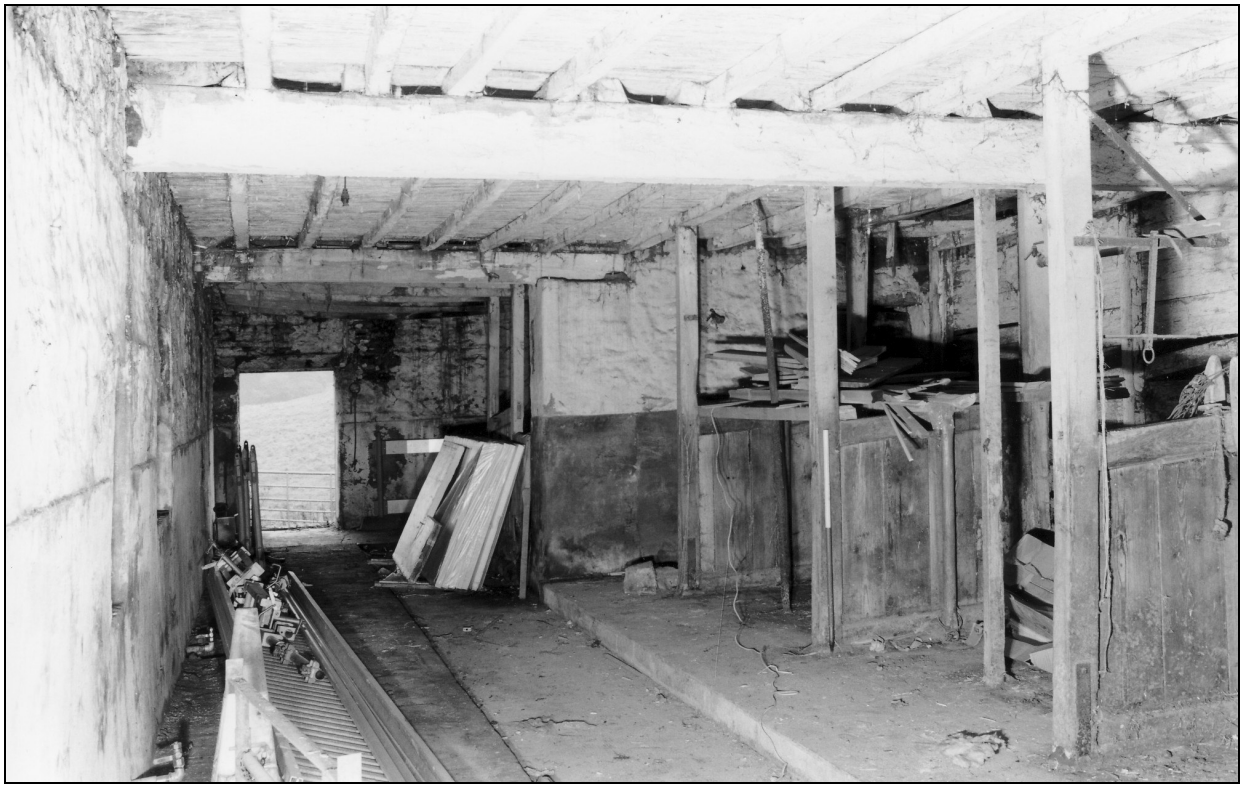


Photo 22: Interior of shippon, along south-west side of barn

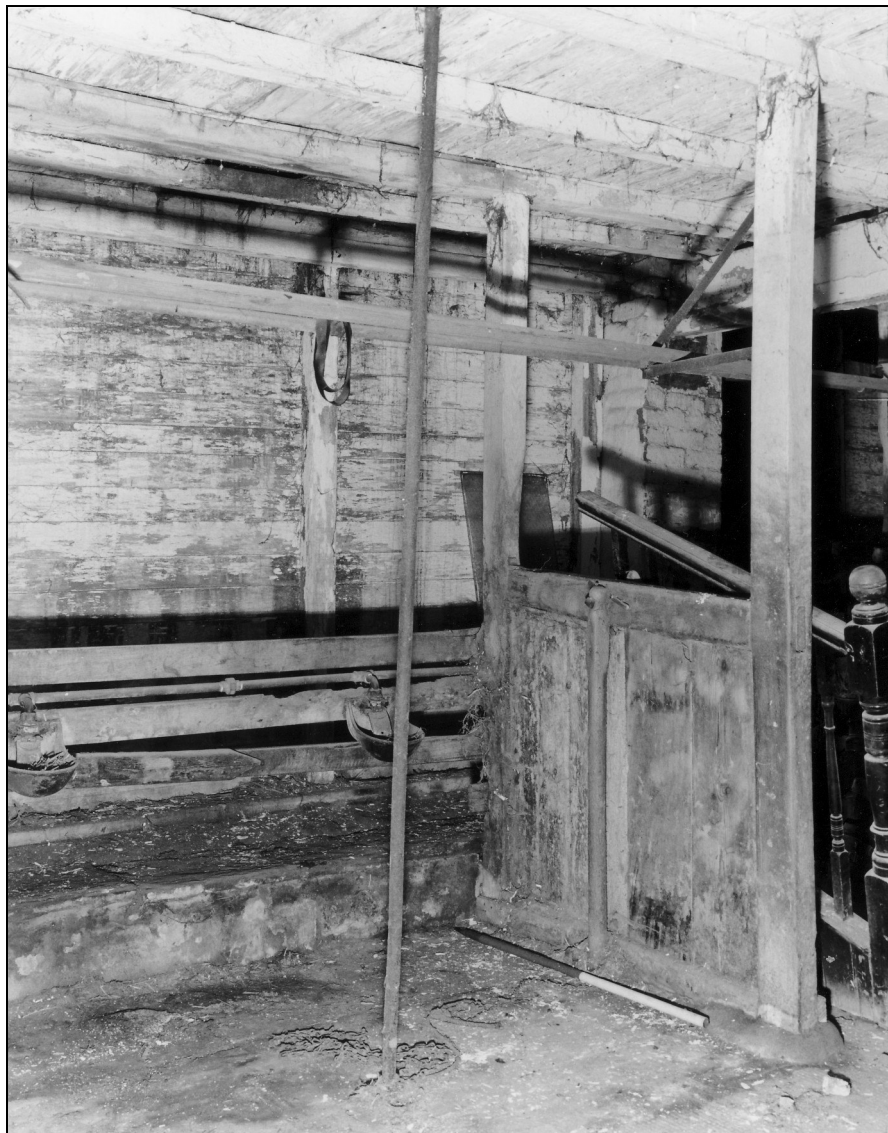


Photo 24: Stalls and boskin in shippon along south-west side of barn



Photo 26: Interior of shippon, at north-west end of barn



Photo 32: Stall with hay rack and manger in stable, south-east end of barn



Photo 34: Interior of south-east end of barn (former shippon or stable)



Photo 37: Cart shed, from the south-west



Photo 39: Cart shed, from the east



Photo 40: Pig sties, from the east



Photo 42: Pig sties, from the west



Photo 43: Former wash-house, from the west