

Barn at New Ing
Bolton-by-Bowland, Lancashire:
Historic Buildings Record



May 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

A barn at New Ing, near Bolton-by-Bowland (NGR: SD 78823 50713), was recorded along with a detached single-storey outbuilding nearby. The barn forms a range of four main historic phases, of which the earliest is probably late 18th century, and the latest, circa 1900. The range began as a four-bay combination barn, in which survives an oak-framed shippin, and which was extended by a double shippin with hayloft over at the south end, while later additions at the north end include a small cartshed. The buildings were recorded for the developers Mr & Mrs Bury, in response to a condition of planning consent for conversion.

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Figure 14: Outbuilding: ground floor plan with key to photographs

List of photographs in report (selection)

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	Front of the barn range, looking south-west
2	Rear of the barn range, looking east
3	Original part of barn range
4	Cart entrance and shippon doorway, in front of original barn
5	Rear of original barn, in modern lean-to, with areas of rebuilding
6	Interior of original part of barn, looking north
7	Interior of original part of barn, looking south-east
9	Front of timber-framed shippon
11	Front of timber-framed shippon (centre)
13	Front of timber-framed shippon, looking west
17	Stalls in shippon, looking west
23	Central roof truss in original barn, looking north
25	Underside of west roof pitch in original barn
28	Front of added shippon to south of barn
30	Added shippon to south of barn, looking north-east
32	Added shippon to south of barn: ground floor, looking north-east
34	Added shippon to south of barn: ground floor, looking south-east
36	Added shippon to south of barn: roof truss, looking north-east
40	Added shippon to south of barn: hayloft, looking south
41	Front of added cart-shed and later lean-to at north end of barn, looking west
43	Cart-shed: ground floor, looking east
46	Detached outbuilding, looking east
49	Detached outbuilding, looking north-west
50	Detached outbuilding: south room, looking north

BARN AT NEW ING, BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of the recording of a barn and outbuilding at New Ing, in Bolton-by-Bowland civil parish, Lancashire. It was commissioned by the developers Mr & Mrs Bury, through their agent AJH Associates, in response to a condition of planning consent from Ribble Valley Borough Council (RVBC), for the barn's conversion to two dwellings.
- 1.2 The main building at the site is a barn range whose earliest phase is probably late 18th century, but which grew to its present size through three historic extensions, the latest of which was added about the turn of the 20th century. The original part of the barn contains an oak-framed shippon with some original components, and much of its roof structure is similarly original. There is a detached, single-storey outbuilding across a yard to the east of the barn, of limited interest.
- 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 clients, 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 New Ing is an outlying farmstead lying 1.4km north of Bolton-by-Bowland, to the east of the Skirden Beck. It is centred on NGR: SD 78866 50686, and lies at 130m above Ordnance Datum. The farmstead lies at the end of a private road from the south, off Hellifield Road, and is surrounded by slightly undulating pasture fields, enclosed predominantly by hedgerows (figures 1 & 2).
- 2.2 The barn and outbuilding stand about 70m north-west of what was formerly New Ing's farmhouse (now in separate ownership). The barn range faces east onto a yard, with the detached, single-storey outbuilding opposite (figure 3). The barn range has four historic components, and has been extended to the west by a mid 20th century lean-to, while the outbuilding is much smaller, but has also been extended by a corrugated iron shed, at the south side.

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

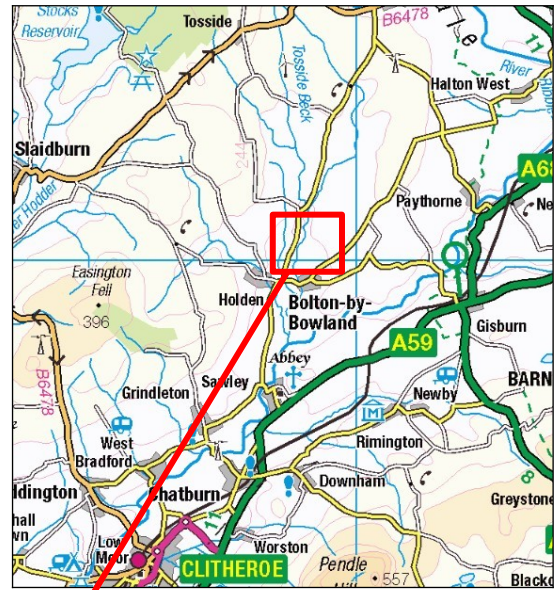


Figure 1: Location map (i), 1:250,000

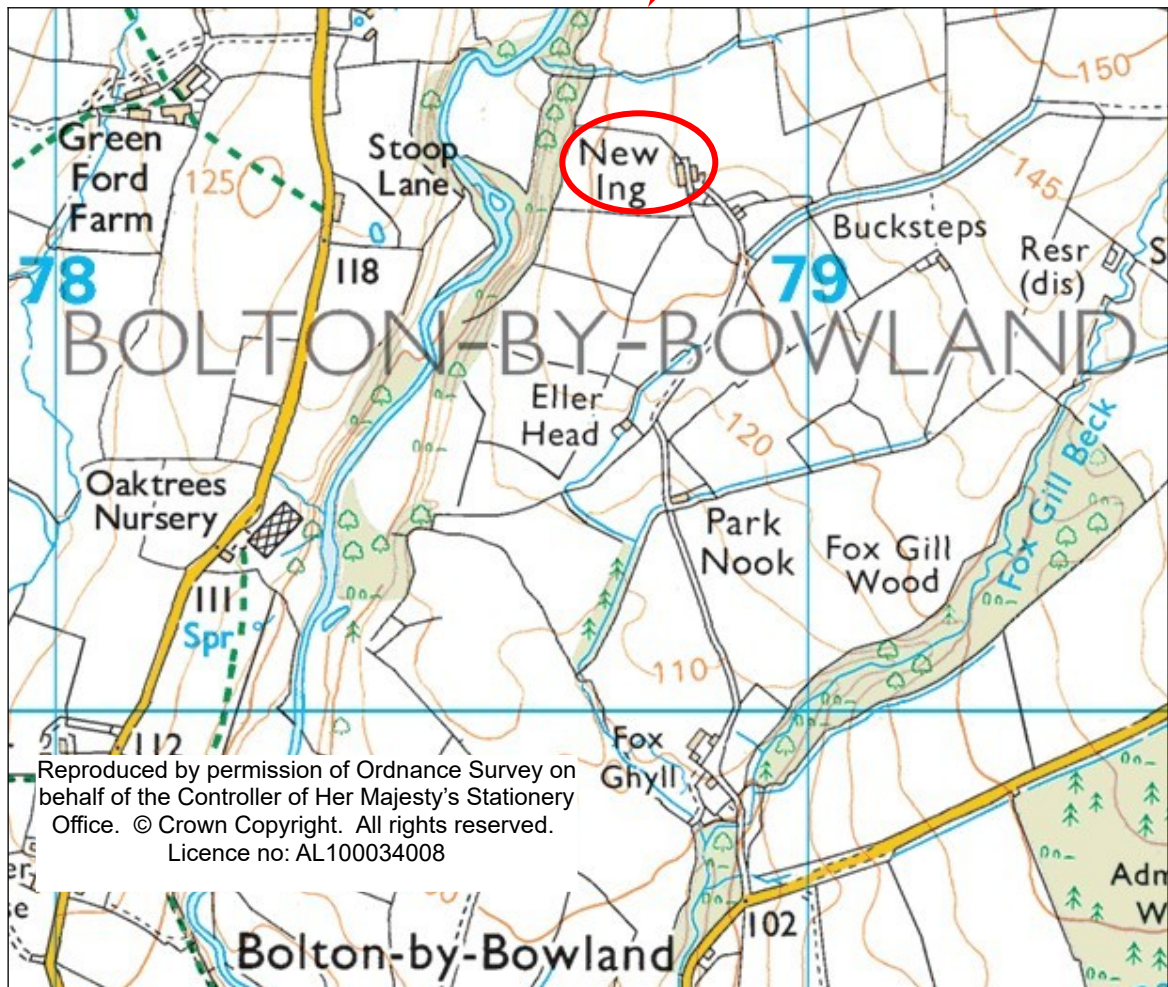


Figure 2: Location map (ii), 1:10,000

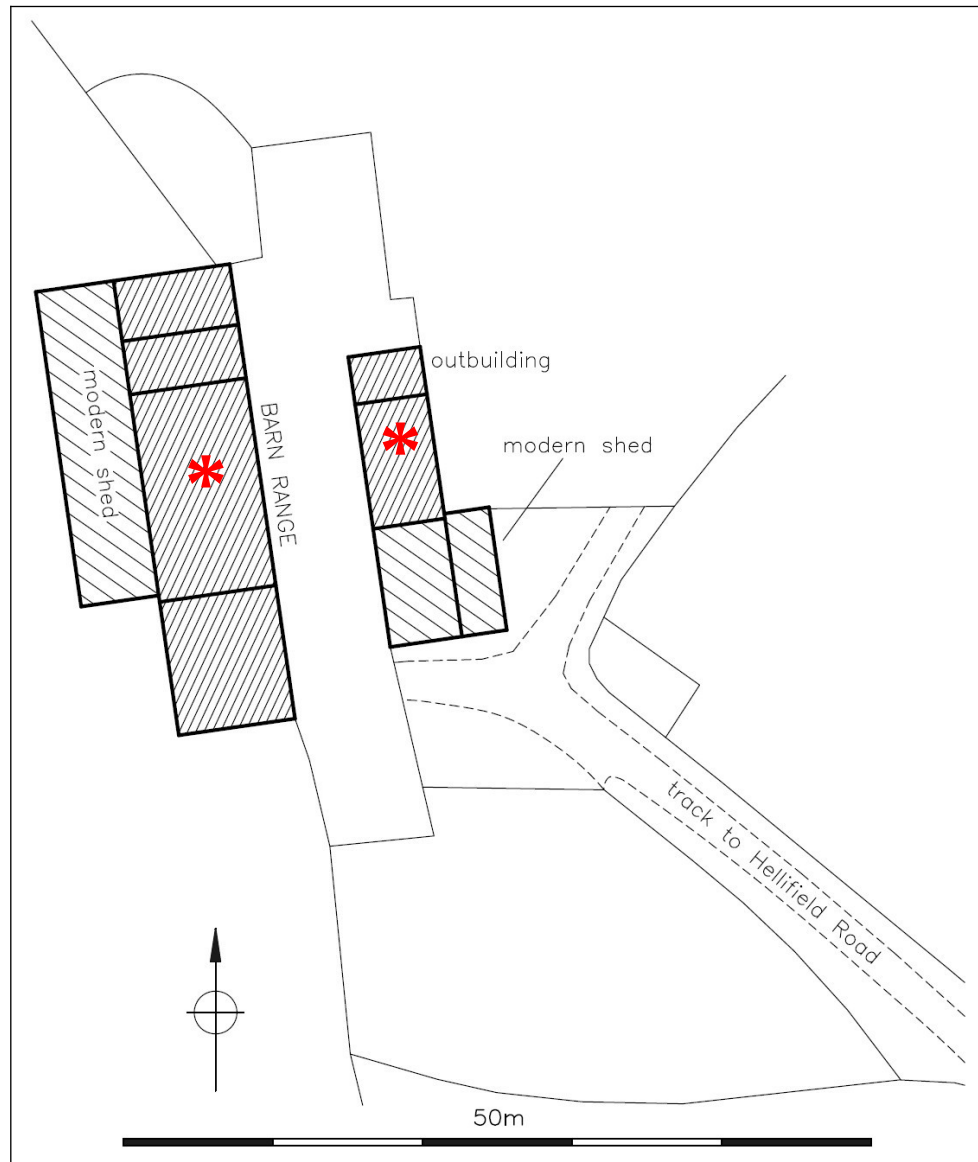


Figure 3: Site plan (1:500)

3 Current use and condition

- 3.1 The barn is presently redundant and appears not to have been in farming use for some years. It appears generally weather-tight but some timber floors show signs of decay.

4 Planning context

- 4.1 There are no designated heritage assets within or in the immediate vicinity of the site. The Lancashire Historic Environment Record has an entry for the site², noting the existence of the farm and an adjacent well, which are shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1853 (see below).

²PRN 9947. Information from HER provided 31/07/2017

- 4.2 Planning consent for "*Conversion of barn to two new dwellings including erection of garages and gardens and installation of new sewage treatment plant*" was granted on appeal, on 21 December 2018 (appeal ref: APP/T2350/W/18/3202661)³.
- 4.3 In their consultation response of 21 February 2018 to the original application (reference 3/2018/0079), the local planning authority's consultee at that time, the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service, recommended that a building record should be made, should consent be granted.
- 4.4 The planning inspector acted on their recommendation, and condition no. 9 of the planning permission requires that:
"No development, demolition or site preparation works shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording works. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority. This should comprise the creation of a level 2/3 record of the pre-1893 buildings as set out in 'Understanding Historic Buildings' (Historic England 2016). It should be undertaken by an appropriately experienced and qualified professional contractor to the standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)."
- 4.5 A written scheme of investigation (see appendix 2) has been compiled, and Lancashire County Council's Historic Environment Team confirm it is acceptable to them.

5 Previous investigative work

- 5.1 No detailed recording is known to have been undertaken previously at the site, though the present writer produced a heritage assessment in 2017, which was submitted with the planning application.

6 Historical background

- 6.1 The history of New Ing has not been researched in detail, although the first documented reference to it appears to be from 1637, when it was mentioned in the parish registers; the meaning is believed to be "new meadow"⁴. The farm lies within an area of "ancient enclosure", land believed to have been divided up

³RVBC application reference: 3/2018/0079

⁴Smith, A H 1961 *The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire Part VI: East & West Staincliffe and Ewcross Wapentakes*, p189

before 1600 into relatively small enclosed fields for management by individual occupiers or landholders⁵, so it is possible that there has been settlement at the site since the medieval period.

- 6.2 According to the 1841 tithe map (figure 4)⁶, the farmstead then comprised the house and barn, the former falling within an elongated yard area, with the barn standing on the yard's western edge, further north. The yard and a small paddock on its west side are marked as land parcel 693, noted in the tithe schedule as the property of Mary Littledale, and occupied by Thomas Atkinson, who farmed 195 acres, including the nearby Ellerhead and Springhead farms.

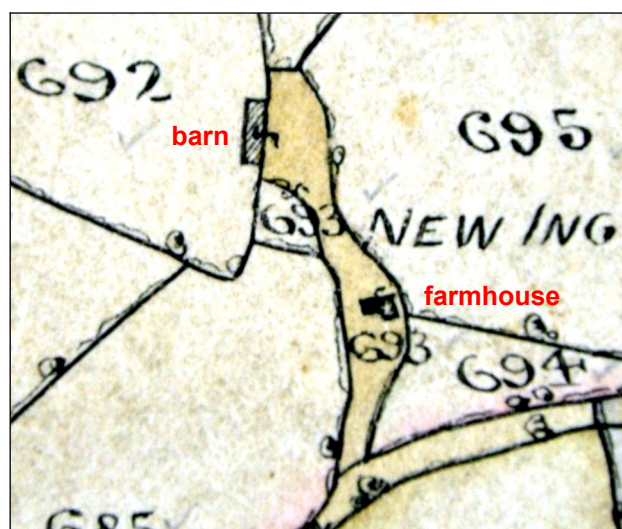


Figure 4: Extract from 1841 tithe map

- 6.3 The Ordnance Survey's 1:10560 map, surveyed 1849-50⁷ (figure 5), depicts the same arrangement of buildings, but their 1:2500 map, surveyed in 1892⁸ (figure 6), shows significant changes to have taken place. These include the construction of the outbuilding to the east of the barn, and the creation of an enclosed lane in place of the formerly wide yard around the house. It is also apparent from this map that the barn range had nearly attained its present length, although a later edition of the map, revised in 1907⁹ (figure 7) shows that it was again extended to the north before 1907, and the detached outbuilding was lengthened to the south during the same period.

⁵Lancashire County Council *MARIO Maps & Related Information Online*

⁶*Map of the Parish of Bolton by Bowland, in the West Riding of the County of York* (Lancashire Archives PR3431). Reproduced by kind permission.

⁷Yorkshire, sheet 166

⁸Yorkshire, sheet 166.5

⁹Yorkshire, sheet 166.5



Figure 5: OS 1:10560 map, 1853

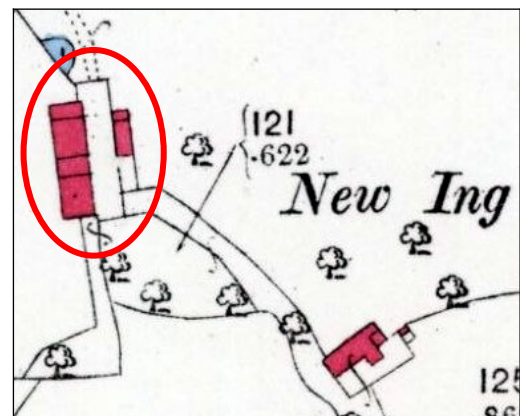


Figure 6: OS 1:2500 map, 1894

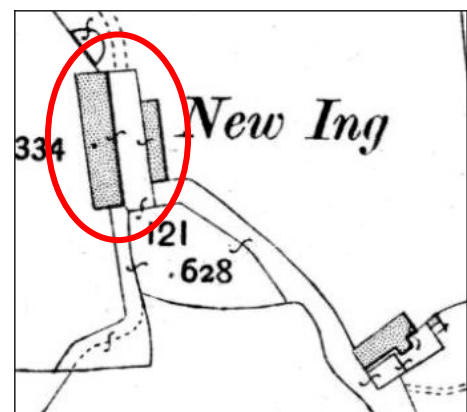


Figure 7: OS 1:2500 map, 1909

7 Recording methodology

- 7.1 Recording involved detailed inspection of all those parts of both barn range and outbuilding which had been built before 1893. The recording included a drawn survey, photography, and written account.

- 7.2 The drawn survey comprised new floor plans at 1:100 scale of both buildings, together with two cross-sections of the barn range at 1:50. These were all 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 12 to 14, and a selection of photographs is copied at the end of this report; in the text the photographs are referred to by numbers in **bold**.

8 Descriptions of the buildings

Barn

- 8.1 The barn range contains four distinct phases of construction, believed to date from between the late 18th century and circa 1900, and there is also a late 20th century lean-to on the west side, constructed from concrete blockwork (**1,2**). The range faces east onto the yard, which is cobbled in places.
- 8.2 The earliest part of the range was built as a four-bay combination barn, from local hammer-dressed sandstone rubble, laid in irregular courses with very few dressings, and with a roof of stone slate (**3**). The later extension of it to the south has left only a few of its quoins in place here, but the original north end is better defined (**4**), at the junction with the later cart-shed. Within the east elevation is the principal opening, a cart entrance with segmental arch and inner lintel of oak, which formerly held a pair of doors with a central post and fixed by iron hinges. The low doorway to the right serves a shippon in the north end of the barn, while the taller doorway with overlight at the south end is of a form which suggests it was the entrance to a stable, a theory supported by the building's depiction on the 1894 map, which marks an internal division there. There is no suggestion that this doorway is not original to the building.
- 8.3 A blocked ground floor doorway in what was originally the south gable may also be original, as may the forking hole above it, although that was enlarged to its present size in the 20th century. A forking hole in the north gable has been infilled, no doubt when the barn was extended to the north in the 19th century.
- 8.4 Much of the barn's west elevation was rebuilt in the 20th century, with the wall incorporating courses of flagstone throughs. The only opening in that side of the

first phase building is a pedestrian doorway, opposite the arched entrance, and although this is set within the rebuilt fabric, there is likely to have been a doorway in this approximate position from the outset (5).

- 8.5 The barn's four bays contain the threshing bay, onto which the cart entrance opens, as well as a timber-framed shippon with loft over in the north bay (6). The two bays at the south end did at one time contain some form of vertical and horizontal divisions, but are now a single space open to the roof (7).
- 8.6 The shippon's timber frame was built in a characteristic form for the district, with all principal members of oak, but much of it has been lost or replaced, particularly the infill panels (8-13). The three surviving head-posts have hour-glass profiles above the rail, and the latter is tenoned and pegged into them. Each post carries a beam for the loft or balks, with narrower, plain posts also supporting beams between them; the ends of the beams are shaped at their south ends (14), and one, next to the east wall where there is no post, is supported by a dressed corbel (15). Two elbowed heel-posts survive (16-19), along with the rails forming the tops of the boskins, but the third boskin has been replaced by one of brick. The floor is laid with concrete.
- 8.7 The former arrangements within the south end of the barn are not fully understood, but the extent of whitewash around the east doorway indicates the approximate size of what is believed to have been a stable, a rather unusual feature of a combination barn in this position (20-21). There is a blocked recess close to the doorway, and blocked doorway at the south-west corner, but the rebuilding of much of the west wall makes it likely that further evidence regarding it has been lost.
- 8.8 The roof structure of the barn comprises the three original trusses, along with original purlins and some rafters, though the rafters in the east pitch have all been replaced with sawn softwood (22-24). The roof trusses are typical for the district and period, and are composed of pegged, hand-converted oak members, with king-posts and angled struts; in each case, the pair of elbowed principal rafters is formed from a single tree, halved down the middle. The purlins are trenched into the principal rafters and each runs for a single bay. On the west roof pitch, the rafters are also of local timber, short in length and with distinctive irregular forms (25). The form of the roof is a primary means of dating for the barn, and suggests that it was built in the late 18th century.
- 8.9 The two-bay addition at the south end of the barn was probably built shortly after the barn itself, and was certainly extant by the 1840s, according to the Ordnance Survey (26,27); it seems to have been intended as a double shippon, with hayloft

over. It is built of similar stonework, although the three doorways in the east side have outer lintels of re-used oak, which is unusual, due to its poorer longevity compared with stone (28). The central one of the three doorways is rather narrow, and was the entrance to a feeding passage, while the outer two gave access to the livestock stalls. In the south gable, the two ground floor windows both appear to be secondary openings, while the forking hole at hayloft level seems to have been enlarged to its present size (29). The triangular owl-hole above does appear to be original but another forking hole, in the west side, has concrete sill and lintel (30,31).

- 8.10 The interior of this south end of the range was much altered in the 20th century. The ground floor is now undivided, except for two steel columns which support a modern cross-beam, but the floor surface indicates a former double shippon arrangement (32-35). It contains two manure channels ("groups"), of concrete but with stone kerbs, brick floors to the standings, and cobbles to the feeding passage. The boskins have been entirely removed, but there are likely to have been stalls for eight animals in each side; a recess near the south-east corner is likely to have been a lamp-hole. The hayloft and the beams which carry it have all been replaced.
- 8.11 Despite these radical modern changes, the south end of the range does retain its original oak roof structure, probably late 18th or early 19th century (36-40): it has a principal rafter truss with collar, and trenched purlins as in the barn, some of them with signs of previous use.
- 8.12 The third phase in the barn range's development was the addition of a single bay at the north end, to serve as a cartshed or perhaps trap-house (41). This was extant by 1892 (see figure 6), and is probably mid to late 19th century. It is also built of sandstone rubble, and has a wide doorway with timber lintel to the ground floor room, and formerly had a taking-in doorway to the first floor, though that has now been reduced to a smaller opening. There is also an inserted 20th century pedestrian ground floor doorway in the west side, within the wider area of rebuilding in that side of the range, and now facing into the large lean-to cowshed there.
- 8.13 The cart-shed comprises a single room with cobbled floor and timber ladder-stair to the loft over (43,44). The upper floor may have been intended as a hayloft or granary originally, but might have been used as a bothy more recently, as it has plastered and limewashed walls (45). The roof is carried on square-sawn softwood purlins, a structure which is obviously more modern than that in the earlier parts of the barn, but is similarly covered with stone slate.

- 8.14 The barn was further extended to the north, between 1892 and 1907, according to the Ordnance Survey. This addition was in the form of a lean-to, and has walls of thinner, quarried, fine-grained sandstone or limestone, and the roof is covered with blue slate (42).

Outbuilding

- 8.15 On the east side of the yard, the existing single-storey outbuilding appears to have been built in the period between 1850 and 1892, though it was later extended at the south end, where there is presently an open-fronted shed (46-49). In common with the barn, it is built from sandstone rubble, but its stone slate roof and tile ridge have been removed recently for safety.
- 8.16 There are three doorways to the front elevation, and a window in the north gable. A brick cross-wall divides the building into a larger south end (served by two doorways), which presently has mid 20th century boskins for housing tied cattle, and a simple truss of sawn softwood (50). The smaller north room was last used as a dairy, in the mid/late 20th century (51). These present arrangements mean that the original use of the building is no longer clear, but it may well have been first intended as additional livestock housing.

9 Conclusion

- 9.1 The farm buildings at New Ing serve to illustrate the changes in farming practice from the 18th to the late 20th century, and are traditional, vernacular structures with generally plain, functional forms. The 18th century, four-bay barn is of interest for its well-preserved front elevation with arched cart entrance, its timber-framed shippon, and original roof structure, and appears to have been built for the mixed farming regime which was then predominant in the locality. The addition of a large shippon at the south end, before the mid 19th century, suggests an increased emphasis on livestock or dairy farming, and this part of the range is similarly plain and functional, but also notable for its historic roof truss. Later additions, and the detached outbuilding on the east side of the yard, suggest further small increases in the intensity of farming or prosperity of the proprietors, but are of less interest architecturally.

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	Front of the barn range, looking south-west
2	Rear of the barn range, looking east
3	Original part of barn range
4	Cart entrance and shippon doorway, in front of original barn
5	Rear of original barn, in modern lean-to, with areas of rebuilding
6	Interior of original part of barn, looking north
7	Interior of original part of barn, looking south-east
8	Interior of original part of barn, looking north-west (note rebuilt part of west wall)
9	Front of timber-framed shippon
10	Front of timber-framed shippon (west end)
11	Front of timber-framed shippon (centre)
12	Front of timber-framed shippon (east end)
13	Front of timber-framed shippon, looking west
14	Front of timber-framed shippon: detail of construction
15	Stone corbel supporting loft beam over shippon, east wall
16	Stalls in shippon, looking east
17	Stalls in shippon, looking west
18	East boskin in shippon, looking east
19	Central boskin in shippon, looking west
20	Interior of original part of barn, looking south-west
21	West wall of barn (note rebuilding to left and right)
22	North roof truss in original barn, looking north
23	Central roof truss in original barn, looking north
24	South roof truss in original barn, looking south
25	Underside of west roof pitch in original barn
26	Added shippon to south of barn, looking north-west
27	Added shippon to south of barn, looking north-west
28	Front of added shippon to south of barn
29	South gable of added shippon to south of barn
30	Added shippon to south of barn, looking north-east
31	Rear (west) elevation of added shippon to south of barn
32	Added shippon to south of barn: ground floor, looking north-east
33	Added shippon to south of barn: ground floor, looking north-west
34	Added shippon to south of barn: ground floor, looking south-east
35	Added shippon to south of barn: ground floor, looking south-west
36	Added shippon to south of barn: roof truss, looking north-east
37	Added shippon to south of barn: hayloft, looking north-west
38	Added shippon to south of barn: hayloft, looking north-east
39	Added shippon to south of barn: west end of roof truss, looking north
40	Added shippon to south of barn: hayloft, looking south
41	Front of added cart-shed and later lean-to at north end of barn, looking west
42	Lean-to (c.1900) at north end of barn, looking south-east

- 43 Cart-shed: ground floor, looking east
- 44 Cart-shed: ground floor, looking west
- 45 Loft over cart-shed, looking south-east
- 46 Detached outbuilding, looking east
- 47 Detached outbuilding, looking north-east
- 48 Detached outbuilding, looking south-east
- 49 Detached outbuilding, looking north-west
- 50 Detached outbuilding: south room, looking north
- 51 Detached outbuilding: north room, looking north-east

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

BARN AT NEW ING, BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE, BB7 4LU

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

(PLANNING APPEAL REF: APP/T2350/W/18/3202661)

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) sets out the work proposed for the recording of the pre-1893 barn and adjacent outbuildings at New Ing, near Bolton-by-Bowland, as commissioned by the developer through their agent AJH Associates, in order to fulfil a condition of planning consent.
- 1.2 The writer has been instructed to undertake the recording.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 New Ing is an outlying farmstead lying 1.4km north of Bolton-by-Bowland, on the east side of the Skirden Beck, centred on NGR: SD 78866 50686, and at 130m above sea level. The farm lies at the end of a private road from the south off Hellifield Road, and is surrounded by slightly undulating pasture fields, enclosed predominantly by hedgerows.
- 2.2 The buildings at the farmstead include the farmhouse at the south-east end of the group (outside the development area), and about 70m to the north-west, a barn range facing east onto a yard, with a detached, single-storey farm building on the east side of the yard. The barn range has four historic components, and has been extended to the west by a mid 20th century lean-to, while the outbuilding is much smaller, but has also been extended by a corrugated iron shed, at the south side.

3 Project context

- 3.1 The barn is considered to be a non-designated heritage asset. A heritage assessment by the present writer was submitted with the application.
- 3.2 A planning application for "Conversion of barn to two new dwellings including erection of garages and gardens and installation of new sewage treatment plant" (3/2018/0079) was refused on 19 March 2018, but granted on appeal, on 21 December 2018.
- 3.3 In their consultation response to the application (dated 21 February 2018), the local planning authority's consultee at that time, the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service, recommended that a building record should be made, if consent is granted.
- 3.4 The planning inspector acted on their recommendation, and condition no. 9 of the planning permission requires that:

"No development, demolition or site preparation works shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording works. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority. This should comprise the creation of a level 2/3 record of the pre-1893 buildings as set out in 'Understanding Historic Buildings' (Historic England 2016). It should be undertaken by an appropriately experienced and qualified professional contractor to the standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)."

4 Archaeological and historical background

- 4.1 The statement of significance included in the heritage assessment noted that "the farm has "medium" significance as an historic farmstead, whose present buildings reflect the site's evolution and adaptation to changing agricultural practice, over more than two centuries.... There has been little obvious modern change to the site, so that the slightly unusual, linear farmyard arrangement has survived unaltered since the late 19th century... Within the farmstead group there is a hierarchy of significance, with the oldest component, the four-bay combination barn, being the most significant, due to its superior age, and surviving shippon and roof structure. The additions to north and south... and the detached building on the east side of the yard are of lesser interest, due to a combination of their later dates and internal changes."

5 Aims of the project

- 5.1 The proposed works will have some impact on heritage significance and the aim of the project is to identify, interpret and record significant evidence relating to the buildings' historic character, functioning 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 planning condition specifies a level 2/3 record of the pre-1893 buildings: these are those shown on the map below.

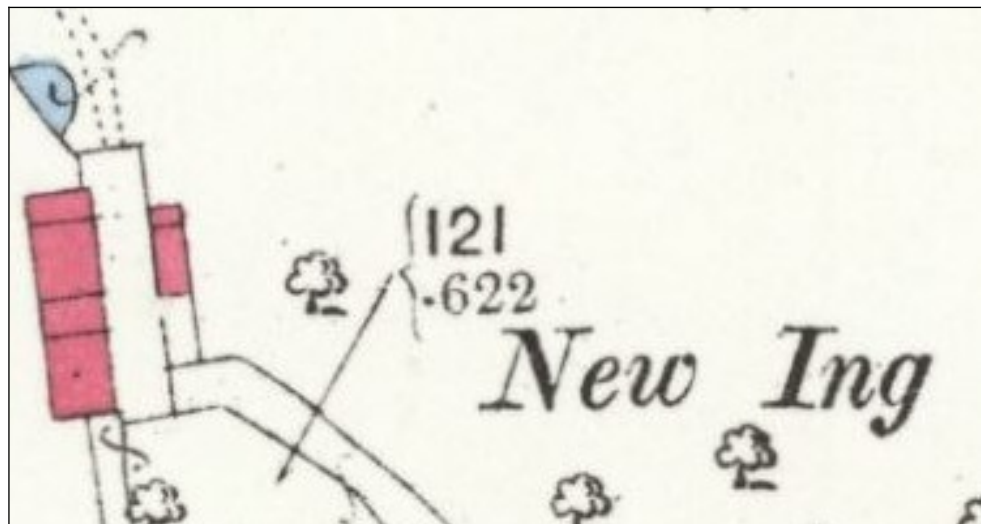


Figure 1: OS 1:2500 map, surveyed 1893

- 7.2 A level 2 record is defined by Historic England as "descriptive", and a level 3 record as "analytical". The work will therefore fully describe, and to a limited degree analyse, the historic buildings.
- 7.3 Drawings will be made, to comprise new ground and upper floor plans of the buildings at 1:100 scale, and cross-section drawings of the barn at 1:50 scale. These will show all features of historic and architectural interest, such as additions, blocked openings, and significant fixtures and fittings, as well as roof truss form. 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 buildings and their setting, the exteriors and interiors, and detailed photographs of any structural and decorative features that are relevant to the buildings' design, development and use, 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, 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. Prints will be produced for the archive at approximately 5 x 7". The locations of all photographs taken will be shown on site and floor plans.
- 7.7 Written notes will also be made while on site.

8 Timetable

- 8.1 The site work is expected to take place during spring 2021, once the LPA provides written agreement to this WSI.

9 Report preparation

- 9.1 A report on the recording will be produced within one calendar month after completion of site work. It will be illustrated appropriately, with location maps, extracts from any relevant historic maps, and photographs. Copies will be supplied to the local planning authority, the client, and the Lancashire County Historic Environment Record. It will also be submitted to the OASIS project, for potential future publication on the internet.

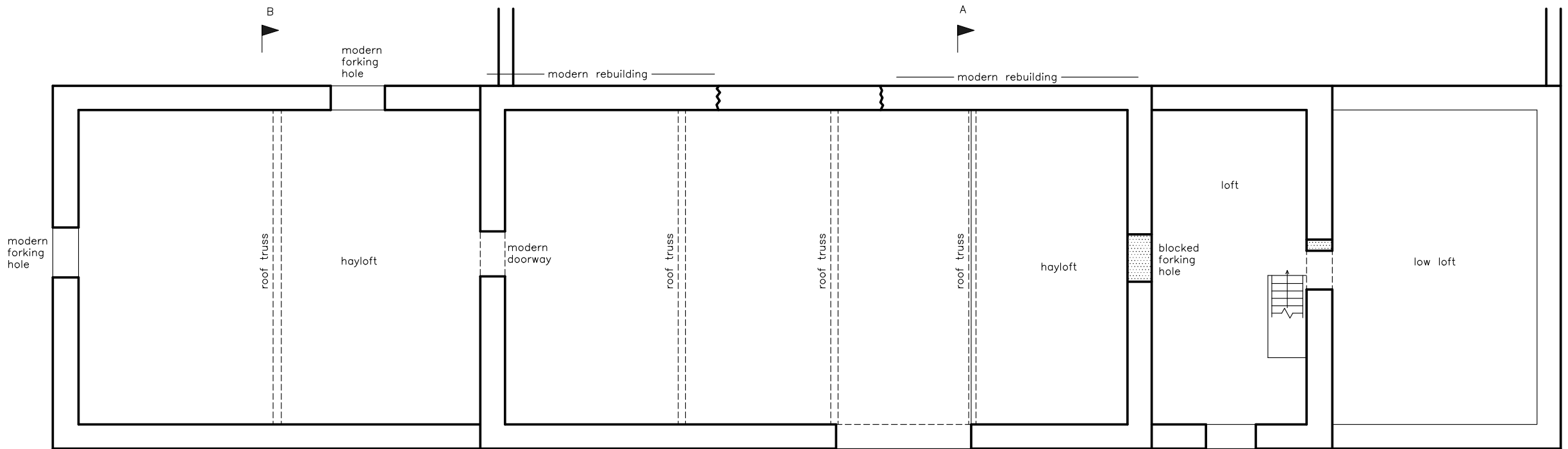
10 Archive deposition

- 10.1 The project archive (including a paper copy of the report, and photographic images both as .tif files and photographic prints), will be submitted to Lancashire Archives. The photographic data files will also be submitted as .tif files to the HER.

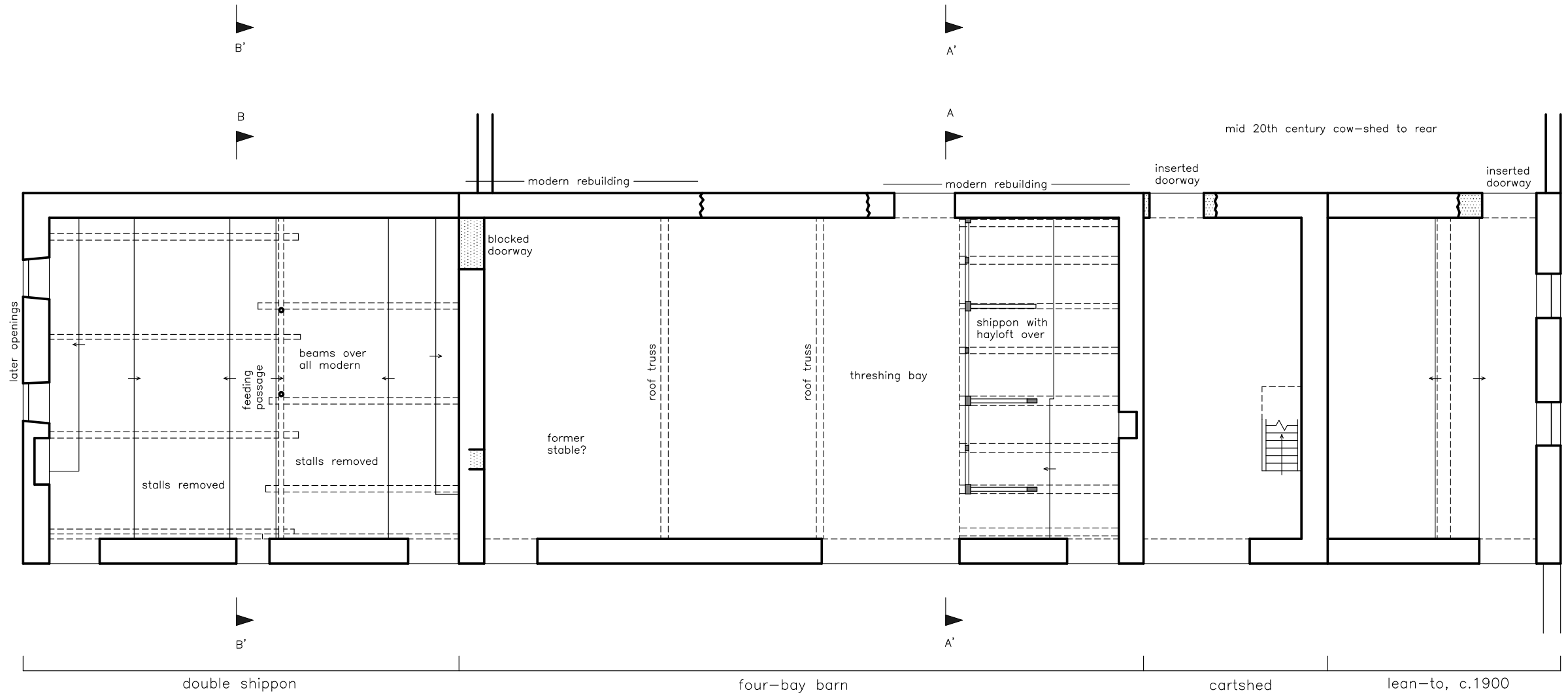
11 Personnel

- 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.

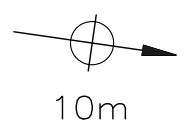
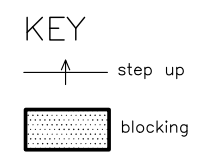
© Stephen Haigh, MA
Buildings Archaeologist
26 April 2021
11 Browcliff, Silsden, Keighley, West Yorkshire BD20 9PN



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

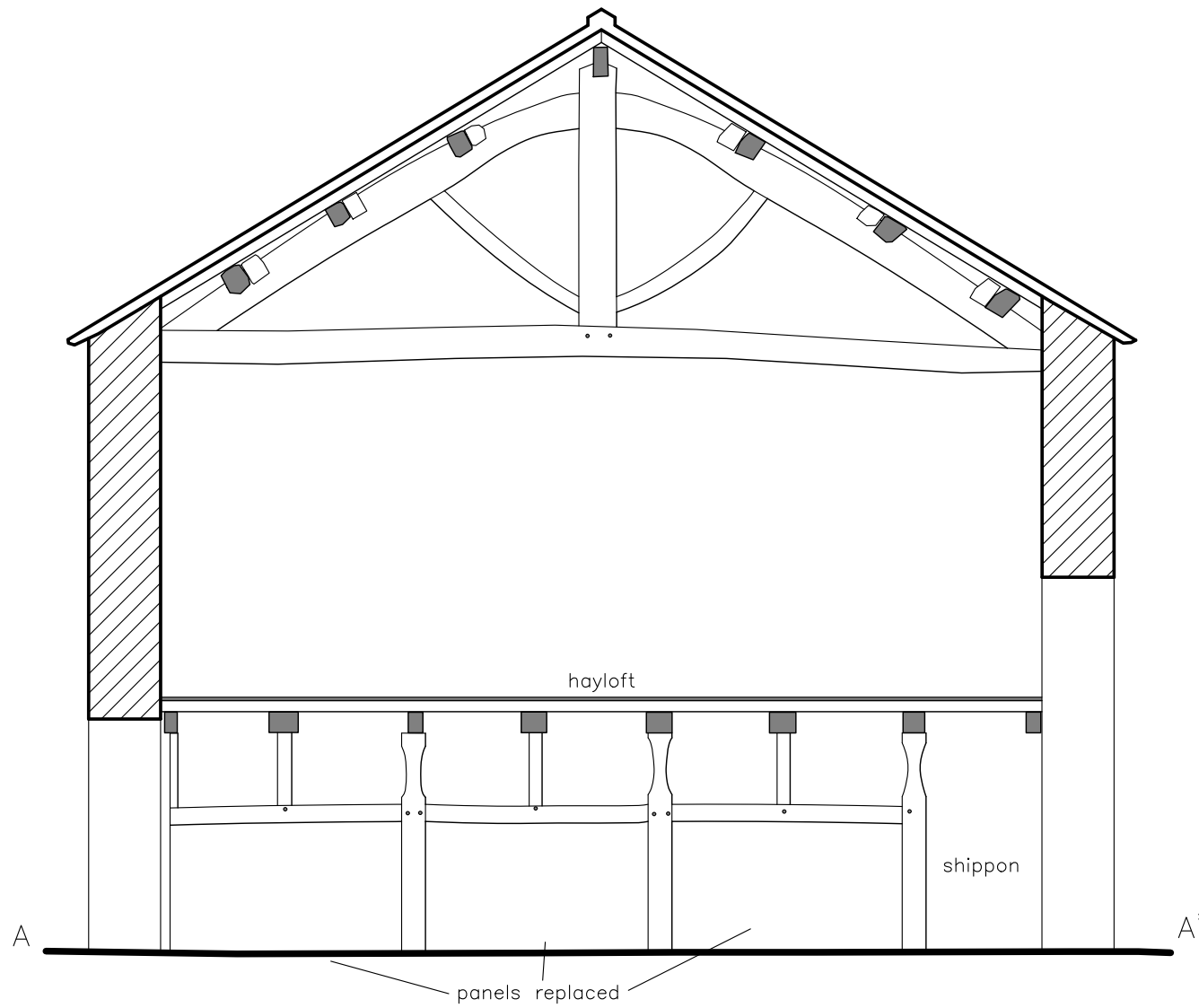


BARN AT NEW ING
 BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 78823 50713):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 8:
 BARN RANGE: FLOOR PLANS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)
 DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2021

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



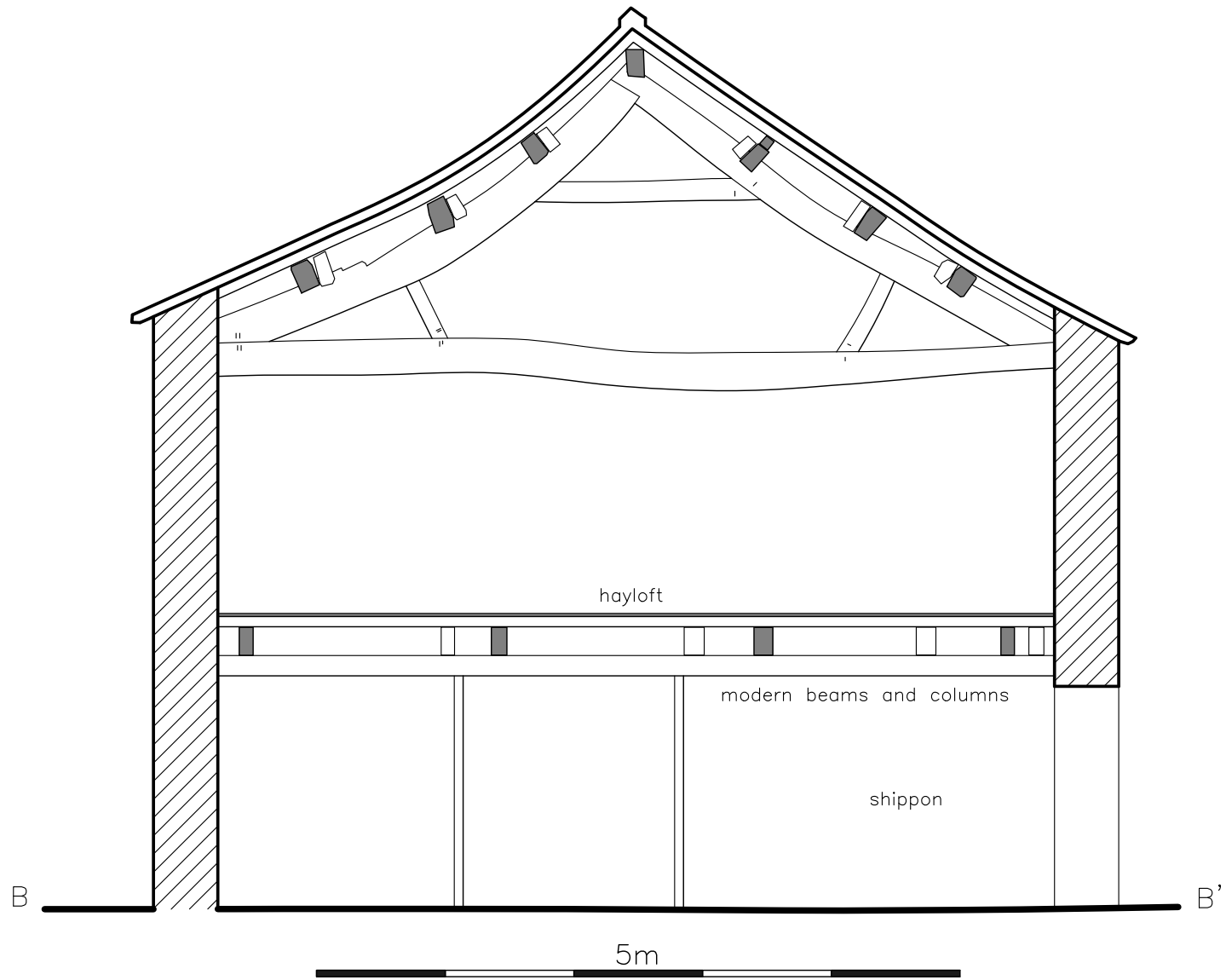
BARN AT NEW ING
 BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 78823 50713):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 9:
 CROSS-SECTION A - A'

SCALE: 1:50 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2021

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



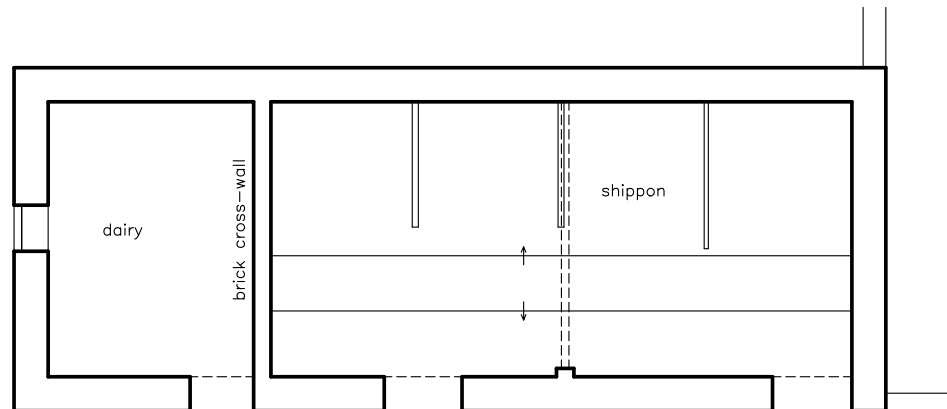
BARN AT NEW ING
 BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 78823 50713):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 10:
 CROSS-SECTION B - B'

SCALE: 1:50 (at A4)

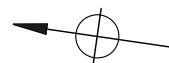
DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2021

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 Buildings Archaeologist



KEY

↑ step up



10m



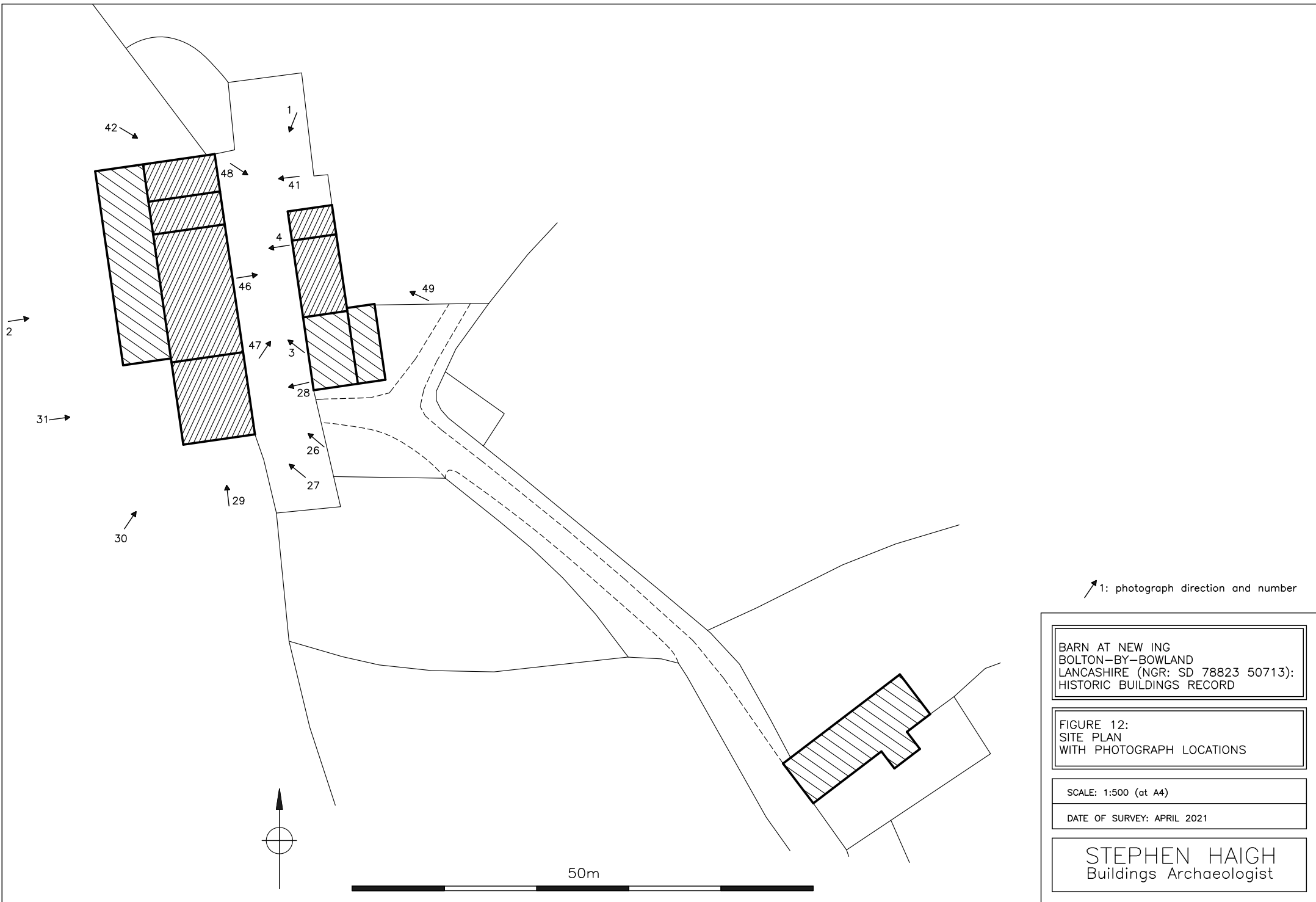
BARN AT NEW ING
 BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 78823 50713):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

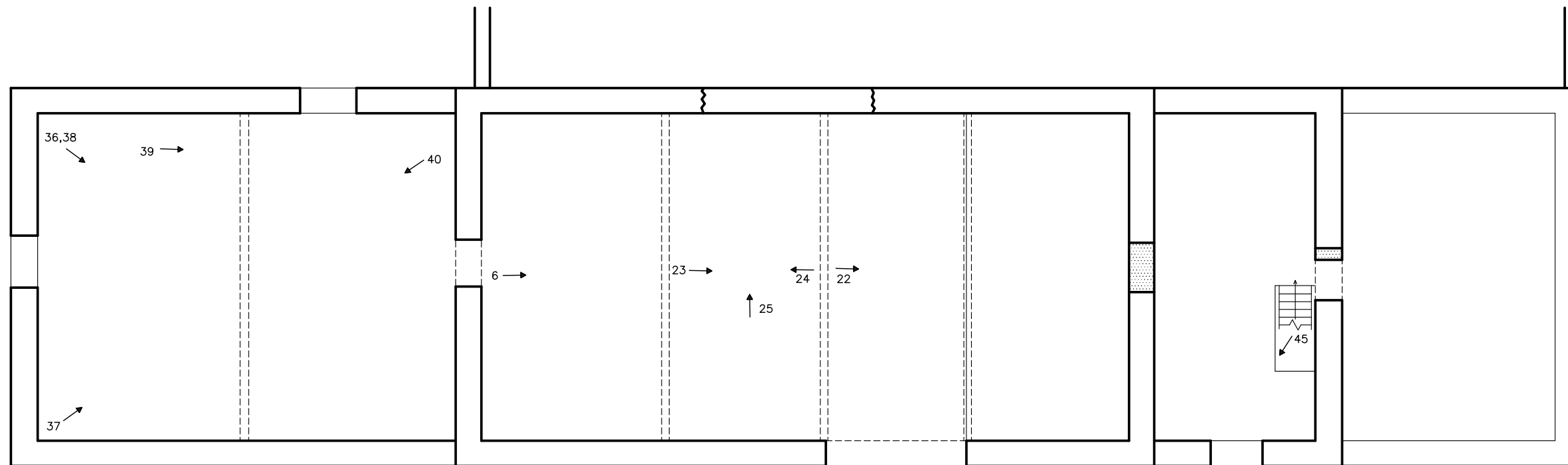
FIGURE 11:
 OUTBUILDING: GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

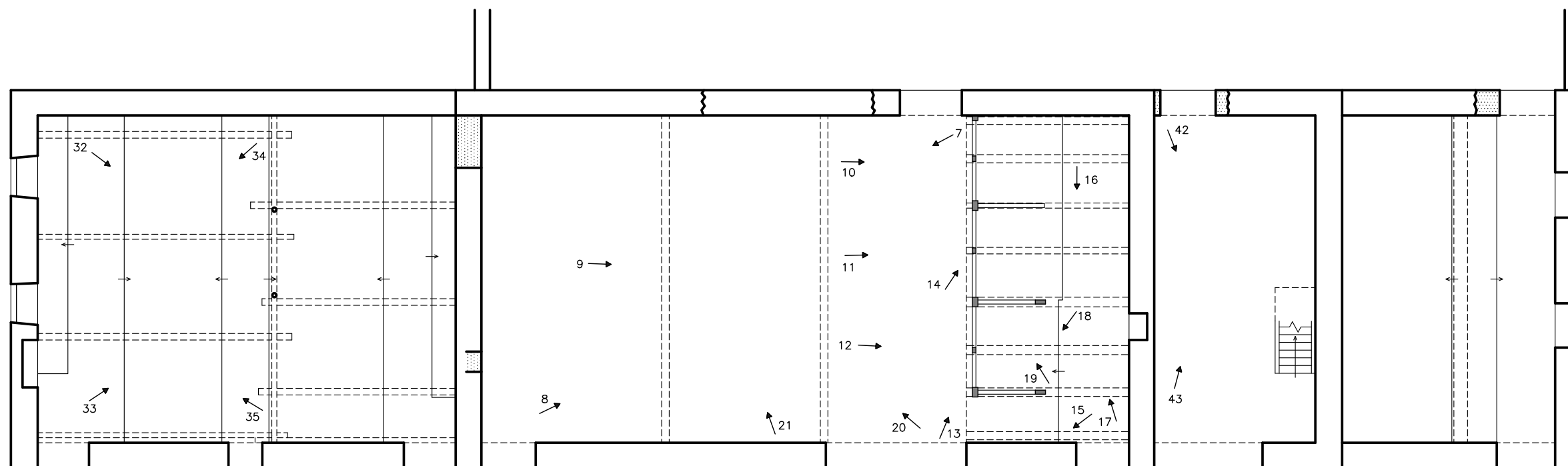
DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2021

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FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

KEY

↗ 1: photograph direction and number



10m



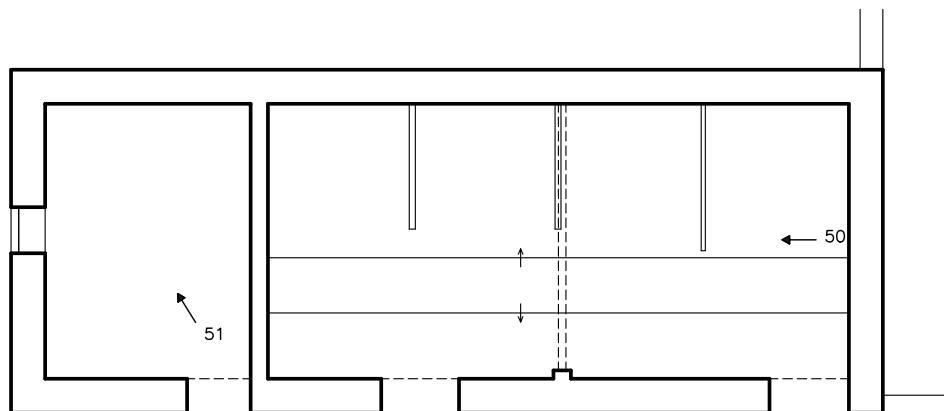
BARN AT NEW ING
BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND
LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 78823 50713):
HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 13:
BARN RANGE: FLOOR PLANS
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

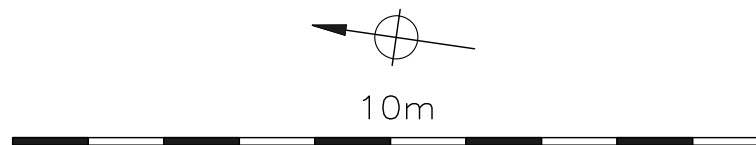
DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2021

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



KEY

↗ 1: photograph direction and number



BARN AT NEW ING
 BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 78823 50713):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 14:
 OUTBUILDING: GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2021

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



Photo 1: Front of the barn range, looking south-west



Photo 2: Rear of the barn range, looking east



Photo 3: Original part of barn range



Photo 4: Cart entrance and shippon doorway, in front of original barn



Photo 5: Rear of original barn, in modern lean-to, with areas of rebuilding



Photo 6: Interior of original part of barn, looking north



Photo 7: Interior of original part of barn, looking south-east



Photo 9: Front of timber-framed shippon



Photo 11: Front of timber-framed shippon (centre)



Photo 13: Front of timber-framed shippon, looking west



Photo 17: Stalls in shippon, looking west



Photo 23: Central roof truss in original barn, looking north



Photo 25: Underside of west roof pitch in original barn



Photo 28: Front of added shippon to south of barn



Photo 30: Added shippon to south of barn, looking north-east



Photo 32: Added shippon to south of barn: ground floor, looking north-east



Photo 34: Added shippon to south of barn: ground floor, looking south-east



Photo 36: Added shippon to south of barn: roof truss, looking north-east



Photo 40: Added shippon to south of barn: hayloft, looking south



Photo 41: Front of added cart-shed and later lean-to at north end of barn, looking west



Photo 43: Cart-shed: ground floor, looking east



Photo 46: Detached outbuilding, looking east



Photo 49: Detached outbuilding, looking north-west



Photo 50: Detached outbuilding: south room, looking north