

SLATED LAITHE, OFF PAA LANE,
PAYTHORNE, LANCASHIRE BB7 4JD

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING



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On behalf of

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2020, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) Ltd were commissioned by Ms Fiona Johnstone to produce a historic building record of an agricultural barn known as Slated Laithe, off Paa Lane, Paythorne, Lancashire, prior to its conversion to a dwelling (NGR SD 83277 52084 centred). The work was required as a condition of planning consent. In summary, the project involved some limited documentary research and a drawn and photographic survey of the building, brought together in a detailed descriptive record and report.

The surviving structural evidence suggests that the barn is largely of a single constructional phase. In form and organisation, it bears a very strong resemblance to what some sources term a 'Lancashire' or combination barn, although similar examples are also found in western parts of North Yorkshire. Although two of the roof trusses are of similar form to those present in Broach Laithe, the barn 190m to the north-east of Slated Laithe which was tentatively dated to 1712 by a previous survey, the combined structural and cartographic evidence suggests that Slated Laithe was built in the later 18th century. It may have formed part of a small complex of buildings or farmstead shown here on a map of 1792, which had possibly been established before 1738, although this had been replaced with the present barn by the time that the 1846-47 tithe map was drawn up. The west gable of the present barn might incorporate a part of one of the structures shown in 1792, but this is not certain.

Comparison with other recorded examples indicates how the barn would have functioned. The west central bay has a cart entrance forming a porch, and the presence of a winnowing doorway in the north wall, opposite the cart entrance, indicates that this bay could also have been used for threshing if required. The westernmost bay is likely to have been given over at least partly to the storage of hay and other crops. The wider, eastern, part of the barn formed a large cow-house or shippon on the ground floor, almost certainly with an internal hay or straw loft over. This shippon was of gable-end entry form, and its width suggests that there were once two east-west parallel rows of stalls, separated by a central feeding passage or foddergang. The surviving doorways at either end of the east gable would have provided the cows with access to each row of stalls. The heads of the stalls faced inwards towards a central foddergang, which would have had its own doorway in the east gable; it was subsequently destroyed when the existing modern large entrance was created. A small attached yard was present to the east of the barn by 1846-47.

It is believed that the eastern part of the barn was used for milking cows into the second half of the 20th century. At some point subsequent to this, the earlier arrangement of the shippon was cleared to create an open arrangement for the accommodation of cattle to the interior, and feeding passages built along either side, making use of the earlier doorways in the east gable. A large, high entrance was inserted to the centre of the east gable at the same time.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1 In April 2020, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) Ltd were commissioned by Ms Fiona Johnstone to produce a historic building record of an agricultural barn known as Slated Laithe, off Paa Lane, Paythorne, Lancashire, prior to its conversion to a dwelling (NGR SD 83277 52084 centred).
- 1.2 The project involved some limited documentary research, and a drawn and photographic survey of the building, brought together in a detailed descriptive record and report. The work was made a condition of planning approval, granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council on 28th June 2018 (application 3/2018/0357, condition 6). The parameters of the project were defined by an EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), the contents of which were discussed and agreed with Peter Iles, Planning Officer (Archaeology) in the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Team (see Appendix 2).

Site Location and Description

- 1.3 Slated Laithe is located to the south of Paa Lane, close to the east side of the steep-sided ravine known as Dodgson Gill (see figure 1). Paa Lane is an extension of Bow Hills Lane which branches off the north side of Kiln Lane in Paythorne, and provides a link to Manor House Farm, Paa Farm and Englands Head. Paythorne is a small settlement set on the north-west side of the valley of the River Ribble, some 3km to the north of Gisburn; historically, this area formed part of the West Riding of Yorkshire.
- 1.4 The barn lies some 120m to the north-east of Manor House Farm, in an isolated position at one end of a field, at an elevation of 137.8m AOD (see figure 2). There are no other surrounding buildings or structures, although the part of the field in which the barn lies has been used for the dumping of soil and rubble over a long period, significantly altering the ground surface.
- 1.5 The barn is aligned north-east/south-west and is built largely from roughly squared limestone rubble, brought to uneven courses. It is of a tall single storey with a pitched roof covered with corrugated sheeting. There is a cart entrance to the south elevation. The interior of the barn is floored with earth and concrete, and is crossed by three roof trusses. The two westernmost roof trusses, aligned with the side walls of the cart entrance, are both principal rafter roof trusses, pegged throughout, with raking struts between the tie-beams and principals. The eastern roof truss is of much later date, and is of bolted softwood king-strut form, with raking struts from the central strut to the principal rafters.
- 1.6 The barn is not listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. The nearest Listed Building, the late 17th century Paa Farmhouse, lies some 640m to the north-east (National Heritage List for England 1362347). The barn is recorded on the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER), as site 40201, and there are no other recorded sites in the vicinity. As part of the planning application (see below), the client submitted a Structural Condition Report which noted that the barn would need minor, localised, external repairs and the complete replacement of the existing roof structure (Robinson 2017).

Planning Background

- 1.7 A planning application for permission to convert the barn to a dwelling was approved by Ribble Valley Borough Council on the 28th June 2018 (application 3/2018/0357). Permission was granted, subject to a number of conditions, including one which related to archaeological recording. This condition was imposed on the advice of the Lancashire Archaeology Advisory Service, in their capacity as heritage advisors to the council.

- 1.8 The condition (number 6) states:

No development including any demolition works shall take place until the applicant or their agent or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording, analysis and reporting work. This programme of works should comprise the creation of a record of the building to level 2-3 as set out in "Understanding Historic Buildings" (Historic England 2016).

It should include a full description of the building, inside and out, a drawn plan, elevations and at least one section (which may be derived from a checked and corrected architect's drawing), and a full photographic coverage, inside and out. The record should also include a rapid desk-based assessment, putting the building and its features into context. The work must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional archaeological contractor to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. This archaeological recording shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Lancashire Historic Environment Record before the dwelling hereby approved is first occupied.

Reason: This needs to be prior to commencement to ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the site.

- 1.9 In response to this condition, a WSI was produced, and this was approved by the Lancashire HER on 15th April 2020 (see Appendix 2). The WSI confirmed that, due to their relatively simple nature, the internal and external elevations of the building could be recorded using photography, and that no elevation drawings were required, unless it became apparent that structural phasing which could not be adequately recorded photographically was present.

Fieldwork Methodology

Aims and Objectives

- 1.10 In accordance with the approved WSI (see Appendix 2), the aims and objectives of the historic building recording were to identify, record and interpret the existing structure on the site, prior to its conversion to a dwelling, and to place this record in the public domain by deposition with the Lancashire HER and Lancashire Archives. All recording work was undertaken in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England guidelines (CIfA 2014; Historic England 2015 & 2016).

Documentary Research

- 1.11 Due to the lockdown imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, all libraries and archives were closed during the period when the main phase of historic building recording work was undertaken. However, EDAS had previously undertaken historic building recording on another barn (Broach Laithe), located only 190m to the north-east of Slated Laithe (Richardson & Dennison 2019). An appropriate level of readily-available documentary research had been undertaken in local libraries and archives for this project, principally at Lancashire Archives in Preston, and some of the material was relevant to the current survey. In addition, a large amount of primary documentary material relating to landholding families in Paythorne, some of which is relevant to the barn, has been transcribed by others and is available online (for example, <http://www.gisburn.org.uk/paythorn/Descendants%20of%20Robert%20Dodgson%20.pdf>). Additional research for the current survey was therefore undertaken at a later date, once tithe map information had been obtained from the National Archives, via the 'Genealogist' website (www.thegenealogist.co.uk).
- 1.12 The Lancashire HER and Historic England's 'Heritage Gateway' database, which provides links to the National Heritage List for England, the National Record of the Historic Environment (Pastscape) and the National Monument Record Excavation Index, were also consulted for all relevant entries to the site and surrounding area. These entries cover known archaeological sites as well as historic records and details of any previous archaeological investigations in the immediate neighbourhood. A full list of the sources consulted, together with their references, is given in the bibliography (Chapter 5) below.

Historic Building Recording

- 1.13 The condition attached to the planning approval required that a Level 2-3 historic building survey should be undertaken; a Level 3 survey is essentially an analytical record augmented by detailed photographs and appropriate plans (Historic England 2016, 26).
- 1.14 Prior to the survey work taking place, a trailer that was stored in the barn was removed and re-located a reasonable distance from the building so as to not interfere with recording. A small amount of material remained stored internally and against the cart entrance to the south elevation, but this did not obscure any significant historic detail.
- 1.15 A ground plan, elevations and a section of the barn had been produced by the applicant's agents, WBW Surveyors, at a scale of 1:100. However, for the building recording, a new ground floor plan of the barn and a north-south section through the barn, to include one of the roof trusses, both at a scale of 1:50, were produced on site using measurements taken in the field. The resulting plan and section show all visible architectural detail such as blocked or unblocked openings, constructional detail, tool or timber marks, fixtures and fittings etc, in accordance with Historic England guidelines. As noted above, due to their relatively simple nature, it had been agreed that all elevations could be adequately recorded using photography, and that no new elevation drawings were required.
- 1.16 A detailed external and internal photographic record was undertaken. Historic England guidelines were followed, and each photograph was provided with a scale where appropriate. External photographs were taken, as far as was possible, at a right angle to the external elevations, whilst the interior coverage aimed to produce

a record of all significant spaces and individual details (subject to access). Artificial lighting and tripods were used where necessary, again subject to practicalities and access.

- 1.17 The primary photographic record was produced using an SLR digital camera which has 12 mega-pixel resolution. Photographic prints were produced for the archive at approximately 6" x 4" size. A total of 63 photographs were taken, in both jpeg and RAW formats; the latter were converted to 8 bit TIFF files for archive purposes. All photographs have been clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and are cross referenced to film and frame numbers. A photographic register detailing the location and direction of each film-based photograph was completed, and the location and direction of each photograph was noted on the ground floor plan of the building (see Appendix 1).
- 1.18 Sufficient notes were also taken on site for a detailed description of the building to be prepared, illustrated with the drawn and photographic records.

Report and Archive

- 1.19 This report forms the basic written account of the historic building project undertaken on the barn, prepared from the sources of information set out above, and analyses the results, placing them within their historical, archaeological and landscape contexts where possible. Electronic copies of the final report (in pdf format) were supplied, for distribution to the client, the Local Planning Authority Planning Department and the Lancashire HER. The HER also received a full set of digital site photographs, in jpeg format.
- 1.20 The full archive, comprising paper, magnetic and plastic media, relating to the project has been ordered and indexed according to the standards set by Historic England (EDAS site code PYN20). The archive included a hard copy of the report and hard and digital copies of the site photographs, the latter in TIFF format. It was deposited with Lancashire Archives on the completion of the project.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Paythorne lies within, and forms part of, a rich and complex archaeological landscape which lay, until relatively recently, within the historic county of West Yorkshire. It was formerly a township within the larger Gisburn parish. There is evidence for Iron Age settlement in the area, whilst many of the villages close to this part of the River Ribble have place-names derived from Old English forms, with Paythorne suggested to derive from 'Pai's thornbush' (Mills 1991, 255). During the medieval period, much land in the area was held by the Cistercian house at Sawley (Greenhalgh 2009, 55-59). However, the following section concentrates on the post-medieval period, as it is this which is most relevant to the development and context of Slated Laithe.
- 2.2 The earliest map depiction of the area uncovered during the research undertaken for this report is that provided by a 1792 plan of the township of Paythorne (LA DDHCL/26/13/3) (see figures 3A-3B). A small enclosure, numbered '139', borders Paa Lane. The enclosure is bordered in yellow, and most (although not all) of the other land similarly depicted on the map was owned or tenanted by either 'C Dodgson' or 'Tho Lister Esq'. There is a narrow strip running along the eastern side of the enclosure that might denote a trackway, whilst to the south there is a

small rectangular yard or walled area. This appears to have had an entrance in the south side, flanked by a pair of buildings; the eastern building occupies approximately the same position as the existing barn. The buildings and surrounding enclosure are numbered '138'. There is a small open area to the immediate south of the buildings and then a second narrow strip resembling a trackway leading to the field to the south. The depiction of a pair of buildings here is interesting, as in the 1846-47 tithe award (see below), the enclosure numbered '139' on the 1792 map is named as 'Little Croft'. An indenture concerning land in Paythorne made in 1738 between the widowed Agnes Dodgson and her son Edmund Dodgson makes reference to *'the little croft with the barnes therein standing'* (<http://www.gisburn.org.uk/paythorn/Descendants%20of%20Robert%20Dodgson%20.pdf>). Although not certain, it is possible that it is the pair of buildings shown in 1792 which were being referred to in 1738, and therefore that they were barns built during or before the early 18th century.

- 2.3 The Dodgsons were a prominent local family who had been present in the area since at least the early 16th century; in 1522, a 'William Dogeson' is named as tenant to the abbot of Sawley for Paythorne. The 'C Dodgson' named on the 1792 map is presumably Christopher Dodgson, who was born at Paythorne in 1744 and died in 1829 (<http://www.gisburn.org.uk/paythorn/Descendants%20of%20Robert%20Dodgson%20.pdf>). It has not been possible to discover anything else about Thomas Lister.
- 2.4 The barn is first definitely shown on the 1846-47 Paythorne tithe map (LA PR 3432/3/4) (see figures 3C-3D). There had apparently been a significant number of changes to the area surrounding the building since 1792. The enclosure adjacent to Paa Lane remains and is numbered '468'; it had a small pond adjacent to the external south-west corner. However, the yard or walled area and all other subdivisions shown to the south in 1792 had gone, so that the isolated barn now stood within a larger field, aligned almost east-west and numbered '467'. The barn itself was numbered '469' and labelled as 'Barn'. It is depicted as a rectangular structure, with a small, narrower projection from the west end and a small yard at the east end.
- 2.5 The enclosure adjacent to Paa Lane, numbered '468' formed a meadow named 'Little Croft', and it was owned by Christopher Lancaster of Clitheroe and tenanted by John Lancaster. John Lancaster tenanted just over six acres within the township, and was then living at the farmhouse (numbered '473') on the opposite side of Dodgson Gill to the barn (NA IR/43/316). The field in which the barn stood, numbered '467', was pasture known as 'Bow Hill', and it was owned by Lord Ribblesdale and tenanted by Edmund Dodgson. The barn itself, numbered '469' was also tenanted by Dodgson. Edmund Dodgson owned 24 acres within Paythorne township in his own right, and tenanted another 35 acres; the tenanted land was all in the area close to the barn, to the north and south of Paa Lane (NA IR/43/316). However, Dodgson was not resident in Paythorne, but lived in the adjacent township of Newsholme, on the south side of the river Ribble (NA IR/43/298). Edmund Dodgson is assumed to be the individual of the same name who was born in Paythorne in about 1777 and died in 1849 (<http://www.gisburn.org.uk/paythorn/Descendants%20of%20Robert%20Dodgson%20.pdf>).
- 2.6 On the 1853 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map, a trackway left the southern side of Paa Lane and ran past the adjacent enclosure along the top of the east side of Dodgson Gill, before curving around to finish opposite the south side of the barn (see figure 4 top). The barn is named 'Slated Lathe' and is shown as a broadly T-

shaped structure, the eastern part being wider than the narrower western part. There is a small yard attached to the eastern end of the barn. Despite not being shown in 1846-47, some of the walls existing to the south of the barn in 1792 are shown in 1853; such discrepancies between the tithe maps and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps are not uncommon, as the former are more concerned with 'taxable areas' rather than specific detail (Peter Iles, Archaeology Planning Officer, *pers. comm.*). By 1894, the small enclosure adjacent to Paa Lane, present on historic maps since 1792, had disappeared, although the small pond at the south-west corner and a fragment of wall remained. The barn is named 'Slated Laithe', and is a structure consisting of two parts, a wider eastern part and a narrower western part; the small attached yard remained to the east end. A small spring or watercourse arose to the south of the barn and ran south-west into Dodgson Gill, whilst further south the walls shown in 1792 and 1853 remained. The barn is similarly depicted in 1909, although any remaining walls in the field surrounding it had been removed, with only the small pond remaining.

- 2.7 It is believed that the barn was partly used for milking cattle into the second half of the 20th century, and it was still used to accommodate cattle until relatively recently (Local information, *pers. comm.*).

3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

- 3.1 The barn is described below, beginning with its location, followed by an account of its plan form, structure and materials, and finally the external elevations and the interior. The description refers to the ground plan and the section (see figure 5). The colour digital photographs are referenced in the following text in italic type and square brackets, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the image number e.g. [1/032].
- 3.2 As previously noted, the barn is set on a north-east/south-west alignment but, for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned east-west. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe the roof structures are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Campbell (2000). Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977). Finally, in the following text, 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

Location

- 3.3 As has been noted above in Chapter 1, the barn lies some 120m to the north-east of Manor House Farm, in an isolated position at one end of a field to the south of Paa Lane (see figure 1). An un-metalled trackway leaves Paa Lane and runs around to the east end of the barn (see figure 2). The area around the barn has been used for dumping soil, rubble and other material for some time, and this has significantly altered the ground surface around the barn [1/193, 1/269].
- 3.4 Nevertheless, the remnants of the small enclosure shown adjacent to Paa Lane between 1792 and 1853 can just be discerned, and it appears to be defined by a low, spread earthwork bank [1/267, 1/268]. At the western end of this, a sub-rectangular depression might represent a part of the small pond shown here in 1846-47 and 1894, although it is perhaps more likely to be a remnant of the trackway marked in 1853 [1/270]. To the south of the barn, the spring or watercourse shown in 1894 survives as a linear depression heading towards

Dodgson Gill [1/265, 1/266]. There are no clearly visible traces of the small yard or any of the other walls shown in 1792. The barn itself is set slightly lower than Paa Lane, with the ground surface sloping away relatively slowly to the south; there are views to the hills to the north-east of Pendle Hill, although Pendle Hill itself is obscured by trees around Manor House Farm.

Plan Form, Structure and Materials

- 3.5 At ground level, the barn has maximum external dimensions of 14.90m long (east-west) by 8.55m wide (north-south) (see plate 1). It is sub-rectangular in plan, with the eastern two-thirds of the south wall and the eastern half of the north wall breaking forwards from the rest. The external walls have an average width of 0.55m. A stepped plinth is visible to the base of the south elevation [1/203], and also partly to the east gable, although it is then obscured by the rising ground level to the north (see plate 2). At the barn's south-east corner, the stepped plinth rises markedly and is three courses in height [1/200].
- 3.6 The barn is of a tall single storey with a pitched roof covered, at the time of the survey, with corrugated metal sheeting [1/194, 1/195]. It is built largely from roughly squared limestone rubble, brought to uneven courses, with some intermittent through stone courses, set with a lime mortar. There is some variety to the size of the rubble used and the depth of the courses in the external elevations; for example, the rubble is generally more thinly coursed to the western part of the barn than to the eastern part. However, there are no major differences in the materials used in the various elevations (apart from perhaps to the lower part of the west gable), and there are similarly no clear butt joints or other structural breaks. Sandstone/gritstone is used mainly for door lintels, and there are also occasional pieces of sandstone incorporated into the limestone rubble. There are quoins to the external corners of the building, and the major openings have quoined jambs; some of the openings make use of sections of re-used timber as lintels.
- 3.7 The small attached yard shown to the east of the barn between 1846-47 and 1909 may remain visible as a sub-square, slightly sunken area, with possible traces of a stone wall visible in plan only along the top of the eastern scarp [1/208].

External Elevations

- 3.8 As noted above, the southern end of the east gable of the barn rises from a stepped plinth. The gable is dominated by a large inserted modern entrance to the centre, with a wooden lintel [1/189, 1/190] (see plate 4). The large modern entrance is flanked by low doorways, each 1.15m wide, with substantial stone lintels. Each doorway was fitted with a simple softwood door frame, with doors hung on cast-iron pintles opening inwards; the north doorway was hung on the south side of the door frame, and the south doorway in the north side of the door frame [1/186, 1/187, 1/191, 1/192] (see plate 3). Above the large modern entrance, there is an opening with a wooden lintel that appears to be earlier, and above this to the apex, a similarly sized opening blocked with stone [1/188]. There are three pairs of sub-square ventilators at different levels, flanking the larger openings; their distribution might suggest that they were once timber sockets for a roofed structure abutting the barn's east gable, but this is almost certainly a result of the pattern left after the insertion of the later openings. There are also a very few through stones.

- 3.9 The eastern half of the north elevation breaks forward from the western half [1/213, 1/218] (see plate 5), but the walling of the two parts is tied-in well where they meet, with no evidence for butting or any other structural break. The main feature to the narrower western half is a low doorway, 1.45m wide, which has a substantial stone lintel; it has been blocked with stone externally and blockwork internally [1/215] (see plate 6). Above the doorway, this part of the elevation incorporates two deeper and relatively level courses of rubble, with a single row of four sub-square ventilators between them; there are also two very intermittent courses of through stones [1/214]. The wider eastern half of the elevation preserves two rows of ventilators, the lower row comprising four slit ventilators, all now partly or wholly blocked [1/217]. Above, there is an intermittent course of through stones, and then a second row of sub-square ventilators; there were probably once four, but an area of probable modern re-building or repair has removed two. A second course of intermittent through stones is set above the ventilators.
- 3.10 The west gable of the barn has been subject to several different phases of patching and repair [1/210, 1/212] (see plate 7). However, it is noticeable that the rubble used to a height of c.2m to the central part of the gable is different from that to either side; it is less squared and also less well coursed. There is a what appears to be a straight joint (now obscured by the remains of a tree trunk) at the south end, and perhaps a staggered joint at the north end, but this area of rubble does not form a clearly recognisable shape such as an earlier gable, for example. It incorporates a row of at least three features that resemble the sub-square ventilators seen elsewhere, but they are not visible internally, and it is possible that they are former sockets for timbers relating to a structure that once extended west from the barn. Above, approximately mid-way up the gable, there is a row of three sub-square ventilators, and a second row of similar features to the gable's upper part; all are partly or wholly blocked [1/209].
- 3.11 The wider eastern two-thirds of the south elevation break forward from the western part [1/197, 1/211] (see plate 8), but both parts rise from a stepped plinth (see plates 2 and 7); this rises markedly at the barn's south-east corner, where it is three courses high. The walling of the two parts is tied-in well where they meet, with no evidence for butting or any other structural break. The narrower western part has three courses of intermittent through stones and two courses of sub-square ventilators [1/207]. The west end of the eastern part is formed by a flat-headed cart entrance [1/199, 1/201] (see plate 9). The cart entrance is 3.0m wide with quoined jambs, and probably once had a thin flagstone drip course over, although this has mostly now gone. The lintel comprises two pieces of timber re-used from a timber-framed structure [1/202]. The internal side walls of the cart entrance each incorporate a small square recess placed c. 1m above ground level [1/206]. There is a modern breeze-block wall across the inside of the entrance, which has been used as the base for the sloping timber partition which fills the upper part. There was no evidence for any threshold board, although it might have been hidden by the modern blocking. The remainder of the eastern part of the elevation has three courses of intermittent through stones and two rows of ventilators [1/198]. The lower row comprises four slit ventilators, all of which have been blocked; the westernmost example has been partly rebuilt using bricks [1/205]. The upper row comprises four sub-square ventilators.

Circulation

- 3.12 At the time of the EDAS survey, the only access to the interior of the barn was through the large modern entrance in the east gable. The wider, eastern part of

the interior of the barn is floored with concrete, whilst the narrower, western part is floored with earth [1/264] (see plate 10). Modern feeding passages, accessed from the doorways in the east gable, have been created along the north and south sides of the barn's wider, eastern part. Each passage is on average 0.80m wide, and is defined by a low blockwork wall. The north passage retains tubular metal railings along the top and has several water troughs at the west end [1/228] (see plate 11). The south passage has a block work cross-wall to the eastern end, with an adjacent upright timber structure which suggests that the passage itself and perhaps also a wider area of this part of the barn once had a first floor over [1/235, 1/236].

- 3.13 The east wall [1/242, 1/244-1/246] contains no features that are not visible externally, and neither does the west wall [1/223]. In the north wall, the doorway to the western part (i.e. opposite the cart entrance in the south wall) has been blocked with blockwork and has a curving piece or re-used timber as a lintel [1/224-1/226] (see plate 12). A line of damaged recesses to the eastern part again suggest that a wider area of the barn here once had a first floor [1/227] (see plate 11). To the south wall, shallow areas of damage to both sides of the cart entrance, set at the same height, were probably caused by the removal of pintles supporting a two-leaf door here, set flush with the interior wall face [1/231, 1/234]. Further east, a wall recess, possibly for a lamp, with a timber lintel is positioned between the two easternmost blocked slit ventilators [1/237] (see plate 13).
- 3.14 The interior of the barn is divided into four bays by three roof trusses [1/263]. The west and central roof trusses are set in line with the side walls of the cart entrance, and are of the same form [1/247, 1/251, 1/255, 1/259] (see plate 15). Each truss is of hardwood, and of pegged construction throughout. The shallowly chamfered tie-beam is slightly tapered in plan, decreasing in width from north to south, with diminished and slightly curved principal rafters; raking struts run between the tie-beam and the principals. The principals are lapped at the apex and there was probably once a diamond set ridge-piece but this has subsequently been removed. Each principal once carried a pair of trenched, staggered purlins, but the majority of these have been either re-set or removed, and replaced by softwood timbers supported by cleats [1/248, 1/249, 1/252] (see plate 16). The common rafters have all been removed, presumably when the roof was renewed with corrugated sheeting. The west faces of both trusses retain incised assembly or carpenters marks. These take the form of a matching 'I' marks to the north half of each truss, and matching 'II' marks to the south half of each truss [1/257] (see plate 17). The north end of each tie-beam is set into the north wall, but the south ends rest on top of the south wall. Although at least one of the surviving original purlins is a re-used timber [1/253] (see plate 14), the remainder of the timber to both trusses is not re-used. The east truss is of much more recent bolted, softwood, king-strut form [1/261] (see plate 18). There are raking struts from the king-strut to the principal rafters, and each principal supports three back purlins with cleats. The ends of the tie-beam are supported on crude stone corbels, and there are again no common rafters.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The surviving structural evidence suggests that the barn is largely of a single constructional phase. There are no clear butt joints or changes in the materials used, both parts of the south elevation rise from a similar plinth, and the detailing of the building is similar throughout. In form and organisation, it bears a very strong resemblance to what Brunskill (1999, 111-113) terms a 'Lancashire' or

combination barn, which he dates broadly to the period c.1750 to 1850, although similar examples of 18th century date are also found in those parts of North Yorkshire bordering on Westmorland (for example, see Pacey 1996, 39), and in a c.1840 large field barn near Hawes in Wensleydale (Pacey 2009b, 58-60).

- 4.2 The west and central roof trusses of the barn are of similar form to those present in Broach Laithe, the barn previously recorded 190m to the north-east of Slated Laithe. Here, 'H H 1712' was carved on the tie-beam of the east roof truss, and it was entirely possible that this commemorated both the builder (Henry Hewitt) and the date of erection (Richardson & Dennison 2019). However, in the Yorkshire Dales, very similar roofs have been recorded in field barns dating to the later 18th century (Pacey 2009b, 56-57).
- 4.3 In the absence of further documentary research, the dating of the barn also depends on a reading of the map evidence. The 1792 map shows that there was a small complex here on the eastern side of Dodgson Gill, comprising a small enclosure with a walled yard to the south side. The yard had an entrance in its south side, flanked by a pair of buildings. The complex appears to have had access from Paa Lane via an enclosed trackway, with a similar feature leading to the field to the immediate south. In Ribblesdale, North Yorkshire, some large, isolated cart-entry barns appear to have served what might be termed satellite farmsteads, providing all the structures that might be found in a complete farmstead apart from the farmhouse and serving a group of fields rather than a single meadow (Pacey 2009a, 7). It is possible that the pair of buildings shown in 1792 are referred to in a 1738 indenture as 'barnes', indicating that they were built during or before the early 18th century.
- 4.4 The barn as it currently exists is first definitely shown on the 1846-47 tithe map, by which date much of the 1792 complex had been swept away, and little or nothing of the late 18th century arrangements survive as earthworks either, making it impossible to relate them to the standing structure. Assuming they are not taken from another structure and re-used here, the central and west roof trusses are unlikely to date to the early to mid 19th century. Similarly, if the pair of buildings shown here in 1792 are the barns referred to in 1738, then this would seem too early for the existing structure. It is therefore suggested that Slated Laithe is later 18th century in date. If it dates to before 1792, then it once formed part of a small farmstead complex here, perhaps replacing one of the barns referred to in 1738. However, if it dates to after this date, perhaps the very end of the 18th century, then it may have replaced this complex. Is the apparently different stonework to the lower part of the barn's west gable a remnant of one of the structures shown in 1792, subsequently incorporated into a new building? It might have been retained to form an additional small cow-house, for example, and then subsequently demolished.
- 4.5 The enclosure to the immediate north of the barn was owned or tenanted by Christopher Dodgson in 1792, and by 1846-47 both the barn and the field in which it stood were tenanted by Edmund Dodgson. The latter owned 24 acres within Paythorne township in his own right, and tenanted another 35 acres; the tenanted land was all in the area close to the barn, to the north and south of Paa Lane. However, Dodgson was not resident in Paythorne, living in the adjacent township of Newsholme. Given that it was easily accessible from Paa Lane, the building could have formed an 'outbarn' (Haigh 2006, 8-9), serving the outlying land in this area tenanted by Dodgson. The term 'Lathe' or 'Laithe' only appears to have been applied to Slated Laithe after the mid 19th century. Although 'laithe' was commonly used across the Yorkshire Dales in relation to field barns (Armstrong

2000, 32), Pacey (2009a, 7) notes that the term was loosely applied by the Ordnance Survey (often missing out the 'i' to produce 'Lathe'), with laithes (a multi-purpose barn with a threshing floor) and field barns usually being quite distinct structures. external south-west corner. However, the yard or walled area and all other sub-divisions shown to the south in 1792 are not depicted (although this may be due to the vagaries of the cartographer), so that the isolated barn now stood within a larger field, aligned almost east-west and numbered '467'. The barn itself was numbered '469' and labelled as a 'Barn'. It is depicted as a rectangular structure, with a small, narrower projection from the west end and a small yard at the east end.

- 4.6 In 1846-47, the enclosure adjacent to Paa Lane, numbered '468' was a meadow named as 'Little Croft'; it was owned by Christopher Lancaster of Clitheroe and tenanted by John Lancaster, the latter tenanted just over six acres within the township. The field in which the barn stood, numbered '467', was pasture known as 'Bow Hill', and it, together with the barn, was owned by Lord Ribblesdale and tenanted by Edmund Dodgson. Dodgson lived in the adjacent township of Newsholme, on the south side of the river Ribble, and he is assumed to be the individual of the same name who was born in Paythorne in about 1777 and died in 1849 (<http://www.gisburn.org.uk/paythorn/Descendants%20of%20Robert%20Dodgson%20.pdf>).
- 4.7 Comparison with other recorded examples indicates how the barn would have functioned. The narrower western part comprises two bays. The west central bay has a cart entrance forming a porch, a feature commonly seen on barns in the region of Lancashire to the north-east of Paythorne (Haigh 2016), where a cart or wagon could be garaged. By the mid 19th century, the principal access to the barn was clearly through the south elevation, as indicated by the trackway which approaches it on the 1853 Ordnance Survey 6" map. Internally, the presence of a winnowing doorway in the north wall, opposite the cart entrance, indicates that the west central bay could also have been used for threshing when required. The westernmost (end) bay is likely to have been given over at least partly to the storage of hay and other crops. The wider, eastern part of the barn (also of two bays) formed a large cow-house or shippon on the ground floor, almost certainly with an internal hay or straw loft over. The shippon was of gable-end entry form, and its width suggests that there were once two parallel east-west rows of stalls, separated by a central feeding passage or foddergang; the surviving doorways at either end of the east gable would have allowed the cows access to each row of stalls. The heads of the stalls faced inwards towards a central foddergang, which would have had its own doorway in the east gable, and which was destroyed when the existing modern large entrance was created. The foddergang may have connected with the west parts of the barn, although there would have been a partition between the main body of the shippon and the bays to the west. There is no clear surviving evidence for the mucking-out hole/holes that would be expected, unless the shippon was mucked out through the doorways in the east gable. The lower opening over the modern large entrance might have formed a forking hole. It is not known what form the original roof truss/trusses over the shippon took, but the existing east truss is clearly a much later replacement.
- 4.8 It is believed that the barn was partly used for milking cows into the second half of the 20th century. At some point subsequent to this, the earlier arrangement of the shippon was cleared out to create an open arrangement for the accommodation of cattle to the interior, and feeding passages built along either side, making use of the earlier doorways in the east gable. A large, high entrance was inserted to the centre of the east gable at the same time.

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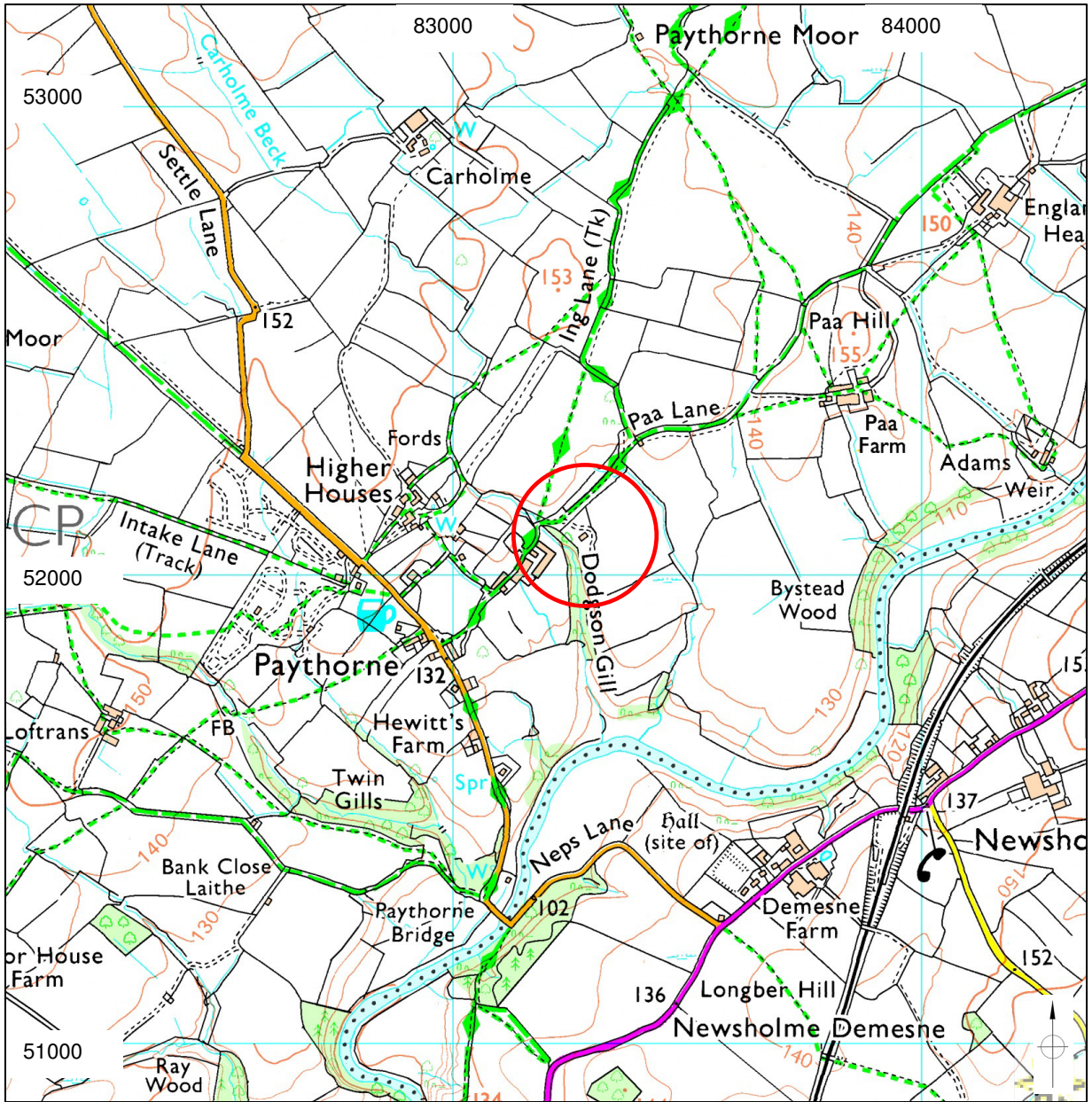
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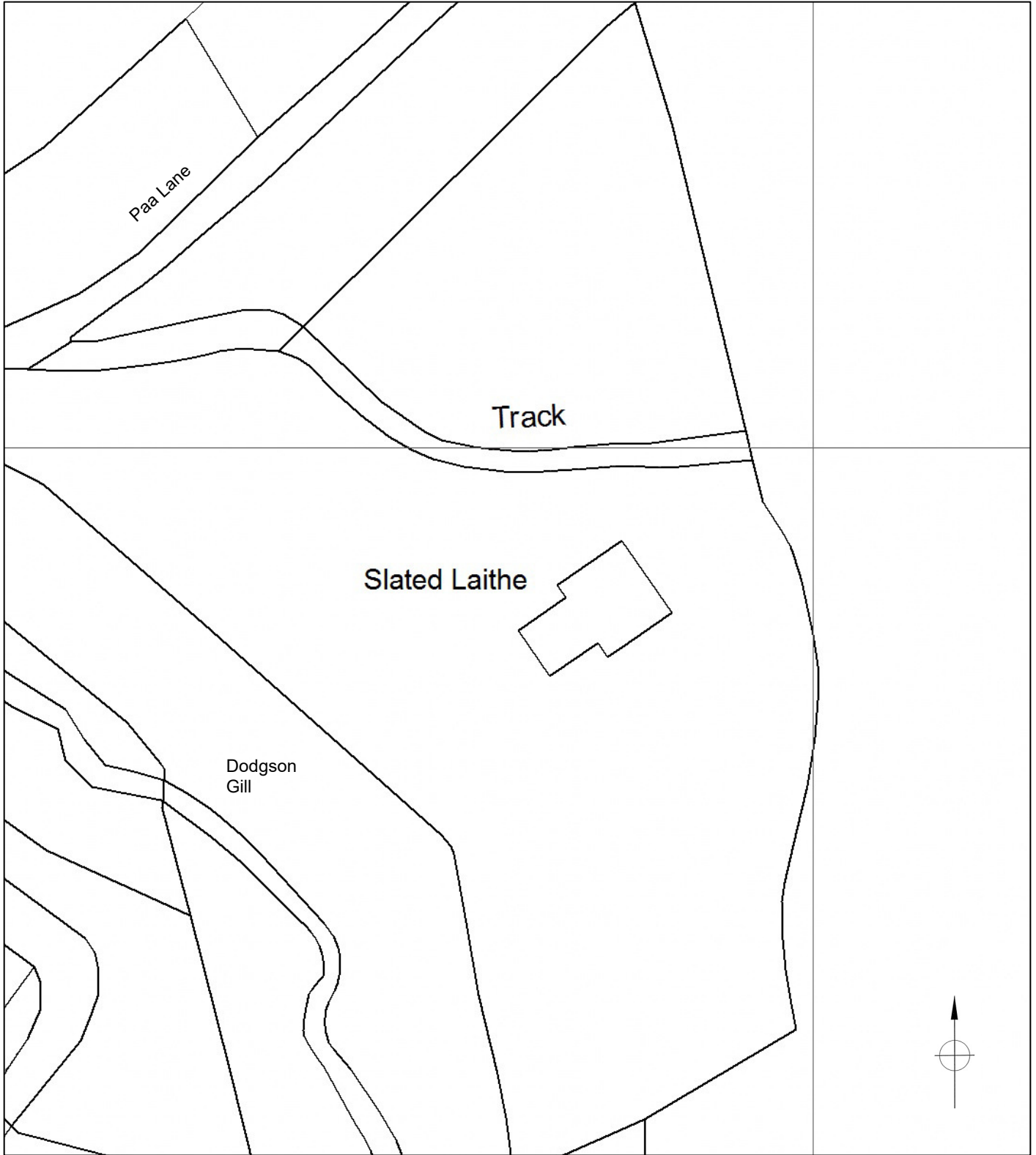
6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 The Slated Laithe historic building recording project was commissioned by the owner, Ms Fiona Johnstone. EDAS would like to thank her for her help and co-operation during the project. Shaun Richardson undertook the site survey work, including the photography, and produced a draft survey report. The final report and drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



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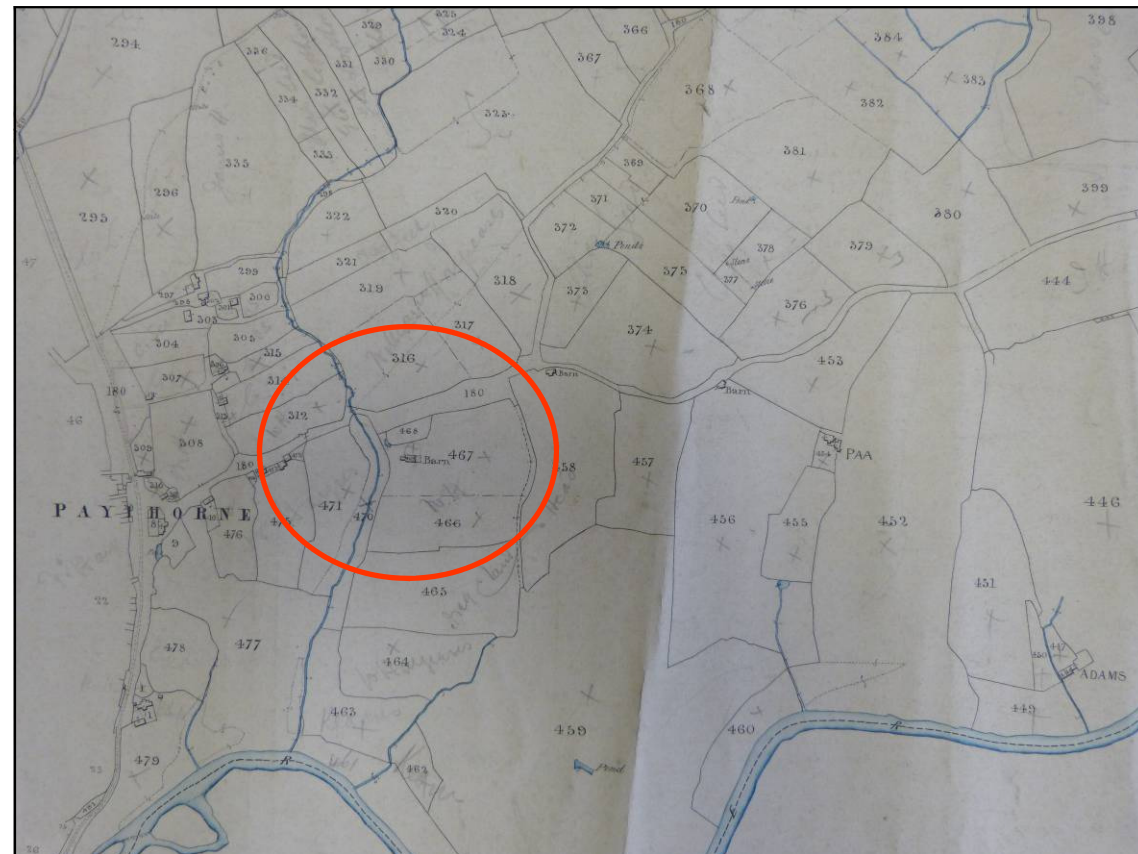
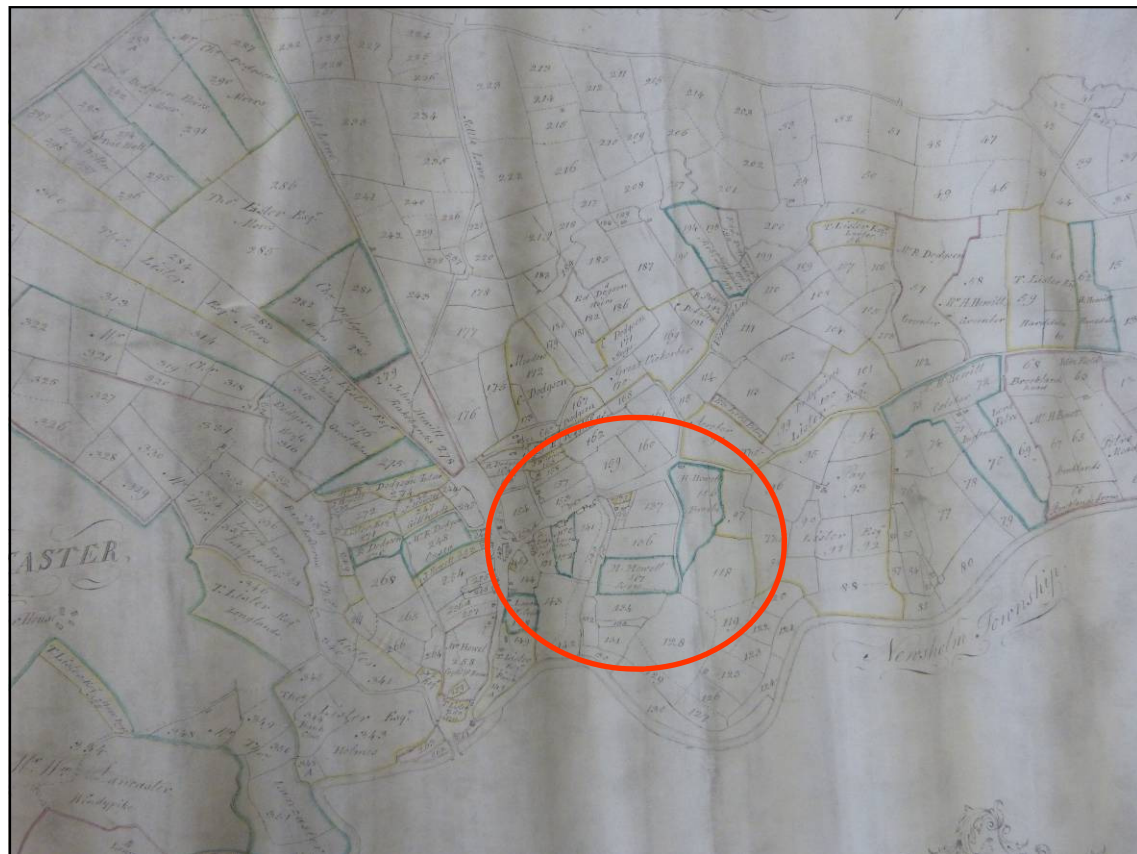
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TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JULY 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	1



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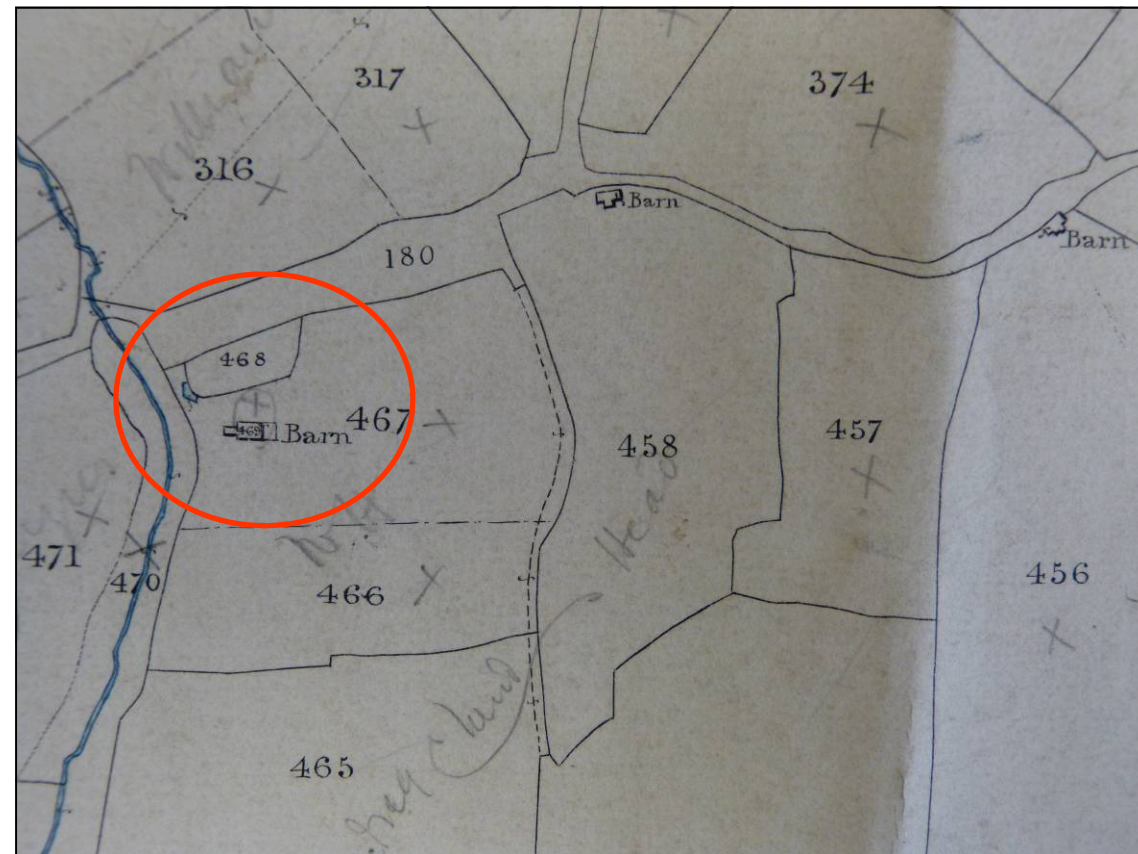
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TITLE		DETAILED SITE LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JULY 2020
	EDAS	FIGURE	2

A



C

B



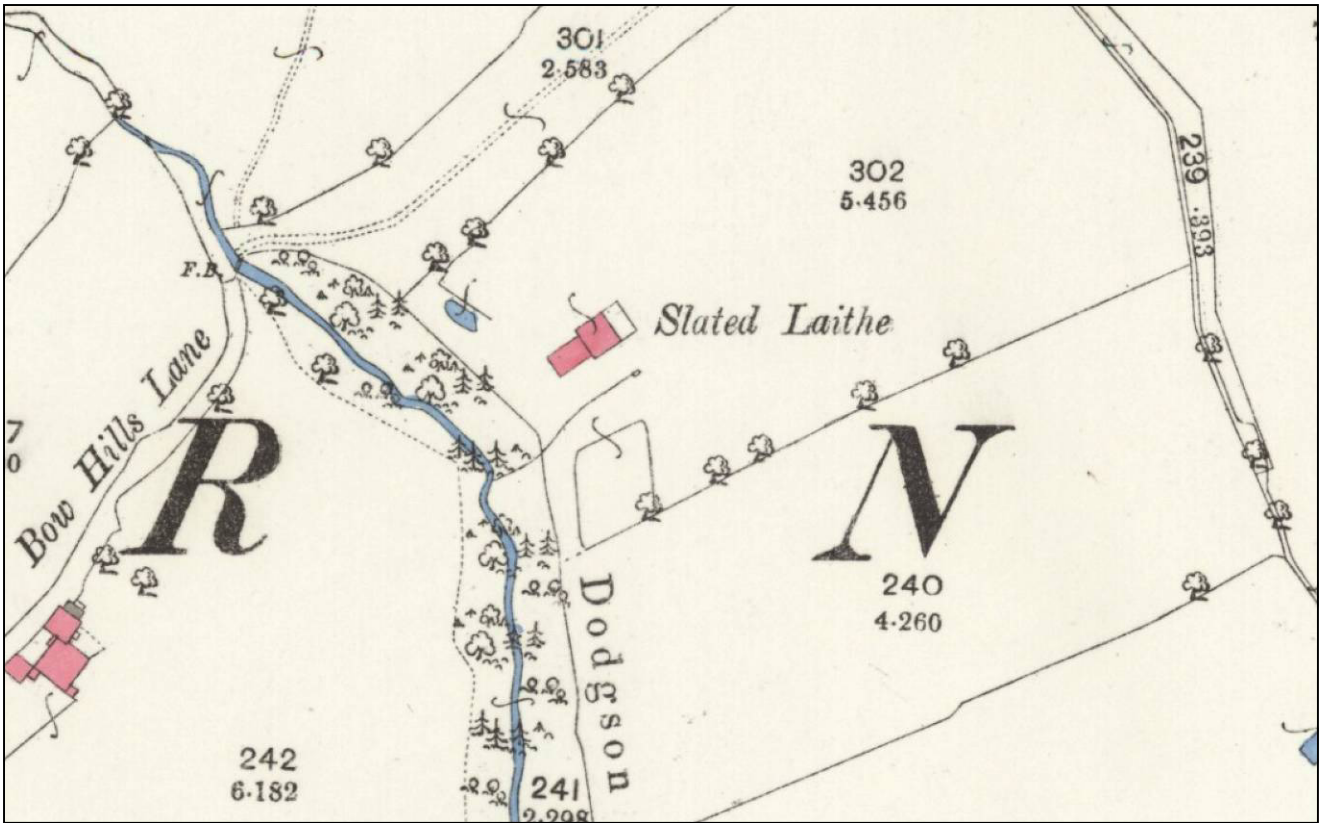
D



Source: 1792 A Plan of the Township of Paythorne in the Parish of Gisburn in Craven in the County of York. The Manor, with the greatest part of the Estate is the property of the Rt Hon Robt Ed Lord Petre (LA DDHCL/26/13/3).

Source: 1846-47 Paythorne tithe map and apportionment, map made by Ino Greenwood, Land Surveyor, Gisburn (LA PR 3432/3/4).

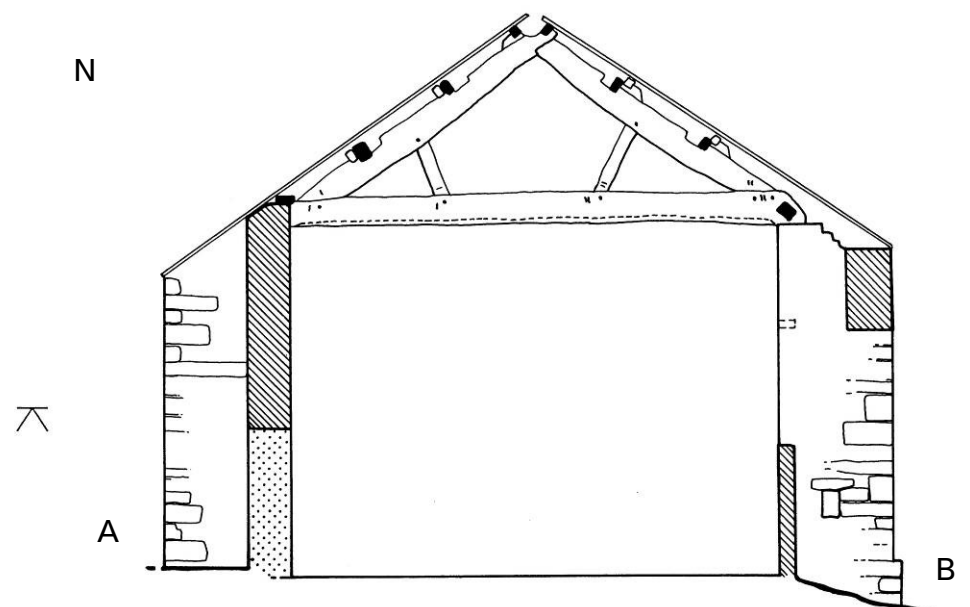
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TITLE		MAPS OF 1792 AND 1846-7	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JULY 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	3



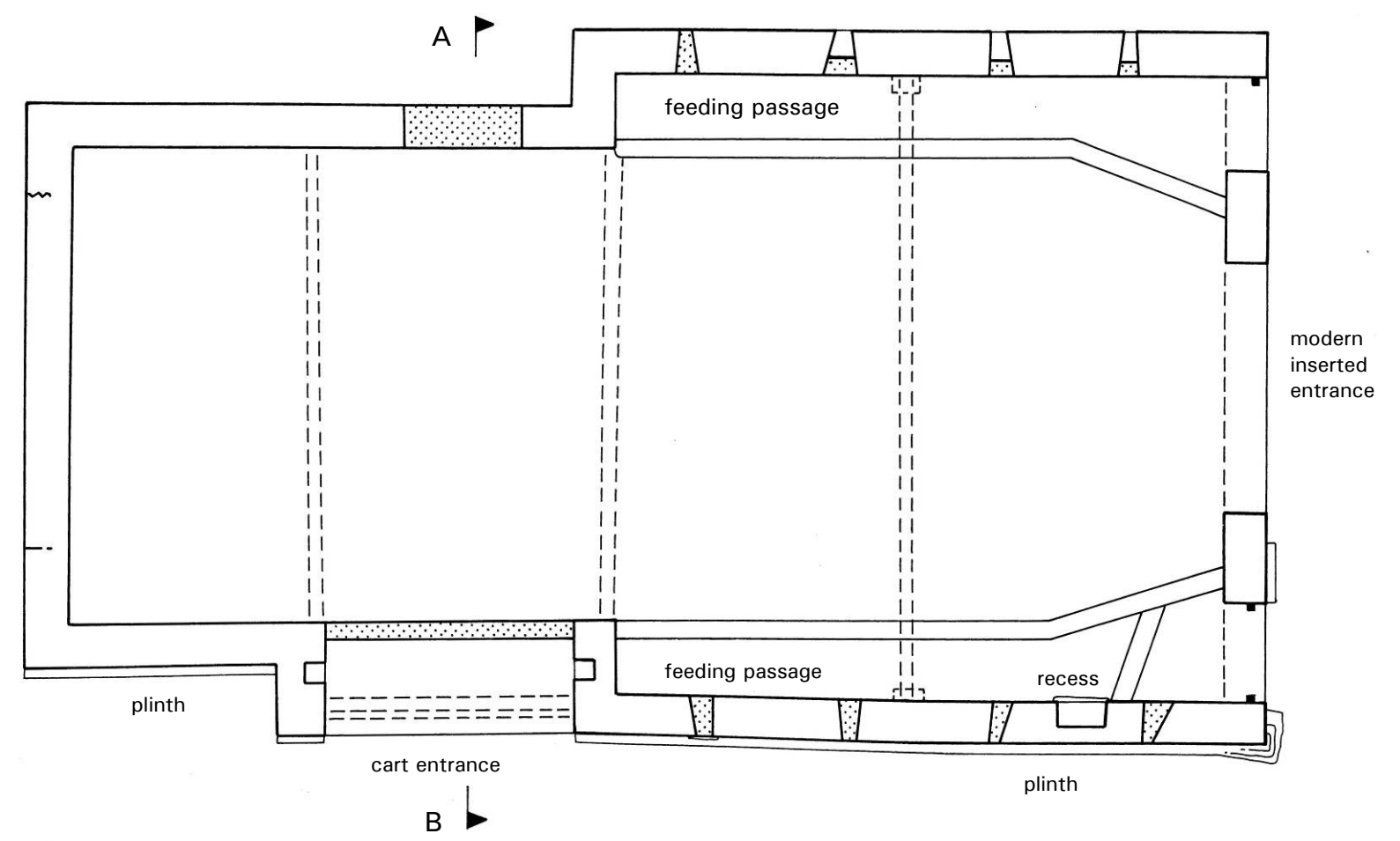
Top: 1853 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map
Yorkshire sheet 166 (surveyed 1849-50).

Bottom: 1894 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map
sheet 166/6 (surveyed 1892).

PROJECT		SLATED LAITHE, PAYTHORNE	
TITLE			
		MAPS OF 1853 AND 1894	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JULY 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	4

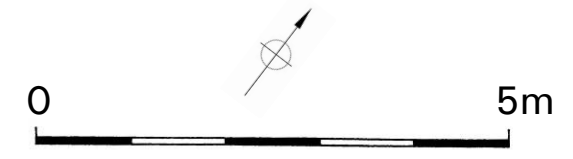


Section



 BLOCKING

Ground plan



PROJECT		SLATED LAITHE, PAYTHORNE	
TITLE		GROUND PLAN AND SECTION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JULY 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	5



Plate 1: East gable and south elevation, looking NW (photo 1/194).



Plate 2: South elevation, east part, detail of plinth, looking E (photo 1/203).



Plate 3: East gable, detail of south end, looking W (photo 1/187).



Plate 4: East gable, looking W (photo 1/190).



Plate 5: North elevation, looking S (photo 1/213).



Plate 6: North elevation, west part, blocked doorway, looking S (photo 1/215).



Plate 7: West gable and south elevation, looking NE (photo 1/210).



Plate 8: South elevation, looking N (photo 1/197).



Plate 9: South elevation, cart entrance, looking N (photo 1/201).



Plate 10: General view of interior, looking W (photo 1/264).



Plate 11: North internal wall, east part, looking N (photo 1/227).



Plate 12: North internal wall, west part, blocked doorway, looking N (photo 1/226).



Plate 13: South internal wall, recess to east part, looking SE (photo 1/237).



Plate 14: West central roof bay, north slope, looking N (photo 1/253).



Plate 15: Central roof truss, east face, looking W (photo 1/259).



Plate 16: West roof bay, north slope, looking N (photo 1/248).



Plate 17: Central roof truss, west face, detail of numbering, looking E (photo 1/257).

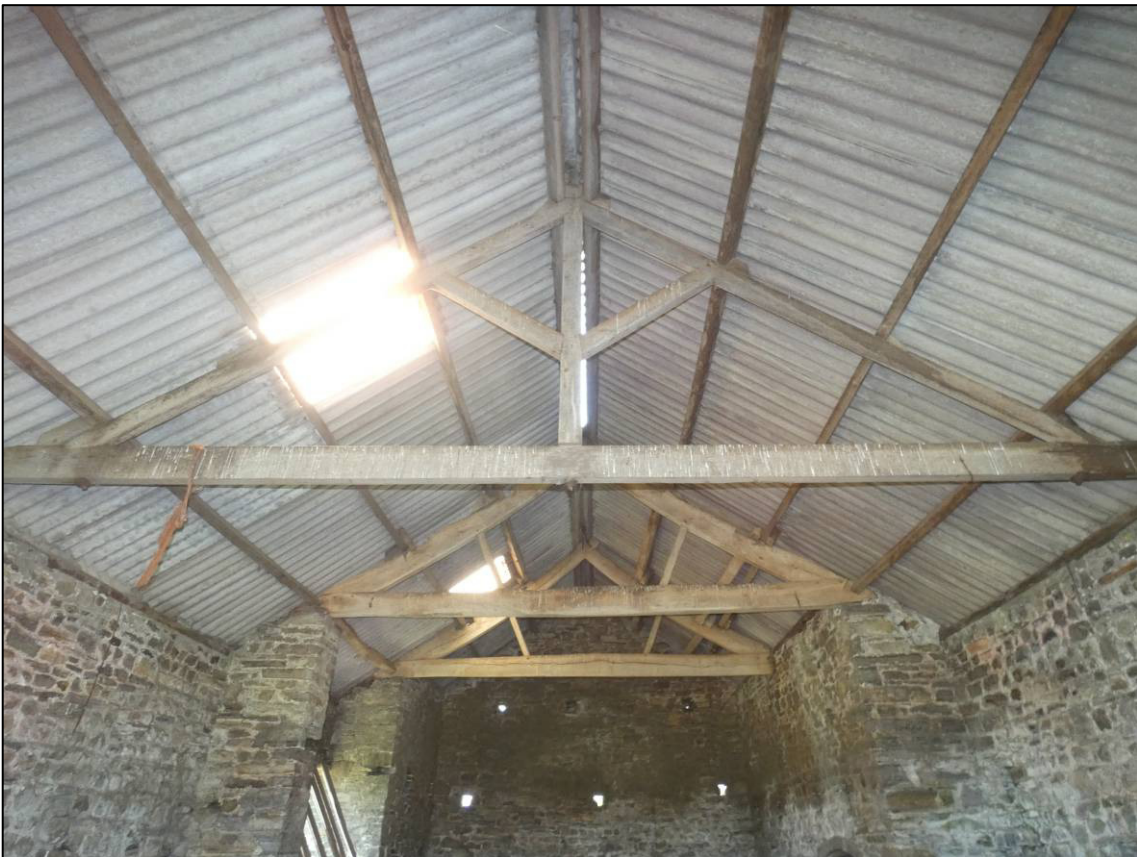


Plate 18: Roof trusses, looking W (photo 1/263).

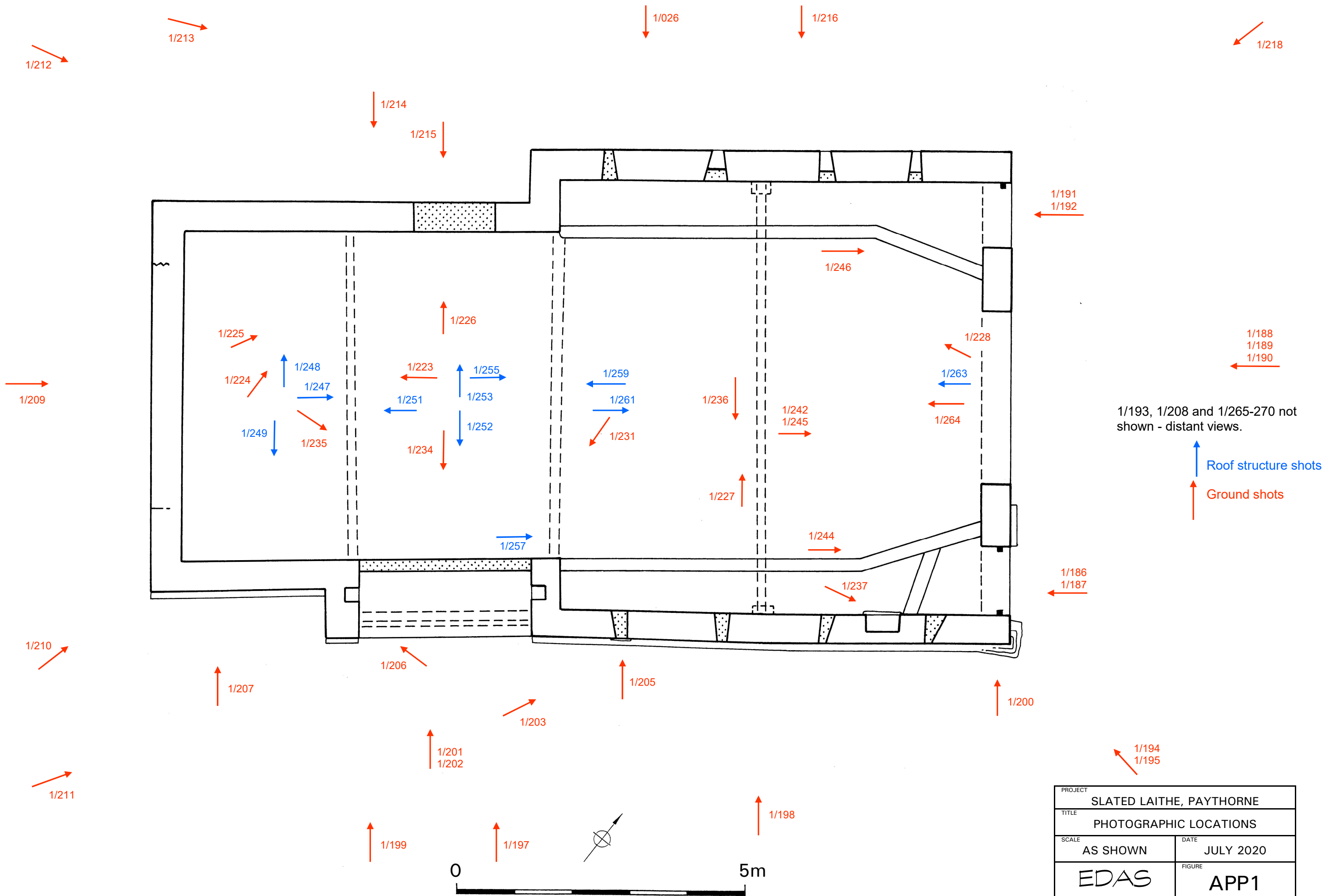
APPENDIX 1
EDAS PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

SLATED LAITHE, PAYTHORNE - PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken 21st April 2020

<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	186	East gable, detail of south doorway, looking W	1m
1	187	East gable, detail of south end, looking W	1m
1	188	East gable, detail of apex openings, looking W	-
1	189	East gable, looking W	2 x 1m
1	190	East gable, looking W	2 x 1m
1	191	East gable, detail of north doorway, looking W	2 x 1m
1	192	East gable, detail of north end, looking W	1m
1	193	General view of barn, looking NW	2 x 1m
1	194	East gable and south elevation, looking NW	2 x 1m
1	195	East gable and south elevation, looking NW	2 x 1m
1	197	South elevation, looking N	2 x 1m
1	198	South elevation, east part, looking N	2 x 1m
1	199	South elevation, west part, looking N	1m
1	200	South elevation, detail of plinth at south-east corner, looking N	1m
1	201	South elevation, cart entrance, looking N	1m
1	202	South elevation, reused lintel to cart entrance, looking N	-
1	203	South elevation, east part, detail of plinth, looking E	1m
1	205	South elevation, detail of altered ventilator on east side of cart entrance, looking N	1m
1	206	South elevation, internal west side of cart entrance, looking NW	1m
1	207	South elevation, west end, looking N	1m
1	208	Site of possible enclosure to east of barn, looking N	1m
1	209	West gable, looking E	2 x 1m
1	210	West gable and south elevation, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	211	General view of barn, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	212	West gable and north elevation, looking SE	2 x 1m
1	213	North elevation, looking SE	2 x 1m
1	214	North elevation, west part, looking S	2 x 1m
1	215	North elevation, west part, blocked doorway, looking S	1m
1	217	North elevation, east part, looking S	2 x 1m
1	218	North elevation, looking SW	2 x 1m
1	223	West internal wall, looking W	2 x 1m
1	224	North internal wall, west part, looking N	1m
1	225	North internal wall, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	226	North internal wall, west part, blocked doorway, looking N	1m
1	227	North internal wall, east part, looking N	1m
1	228	North internal wall, looking NW	2 x 1m
1	231	South internal wall, west part, looking SW	1m
1	234	South internal wall, west part, looking S	1m
1	235	South internal wall, east part, looking SE	2 x 1m
1	236	South internal wall, east part, looking S	1m
1	237	South internal wall, recess to east part, looking SE	1m
1	242	East internal wall, looking E	2 x 1m
1	244	East internal wall, south part, looking E	1m
1	245	East internal wall, upper part, looking E	-
1	246	East internal wall, north part, looking E	1m
1	247	West roof truss, west face, looking E	-
1	248	West roof bay, north slope, looking N	-
1	249	West roof bay, south slope, looking S	-
1	251	West roof truss, east face, looking W	-
1	252	West central roof bay, south slope, looking S	-
1	253	West central roof bay, north slope, looking N	-
1	255	Central roof truss, west face, looking E	-
1	257	Central roof truss, west face, detail of numbering, looking E	-
1	259	Central roof truss, east face, looking W	-
1	261	East roof truss, west face, looking E	-
1	263	Roof trusses, looking W	-
1	264	General view of interior, looking W	-
1	265	General view of barn, with possible remains of watercourse, looking SE	-

1	266	General view of barn, with possible remains of watercourse, looking SE	-
1	267	General view of barn, with possible enclosure bank, looking S	-
1	268	General view of barn, with possible enclosure bank, looking SW	-
1	269	General view of barn, looking SE	-
1	270	Possible remains of pond, north-west of barn, looking NW	-



PROJECT		SLATED LAITHE, PAYTHORNE	
TITLE		PHOTOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JULY 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	APP1

APPENDIX 2
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

CHANGE OF USE OF AN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
TO A DWELLING, SLATED LAITHE,
OFF PAA LANE, PAYTHORNE,
LANCASHIRE BB7 4JD
(planning application 3/2018/0357)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR A PROGRAMME
OF HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING PRIOR TO CHANGE OF USE OF AN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING TO A DWELLING, SLATED LAITHE, OFF PAA LANE, PAYTHORNE, LANCASHIRE BB7 4JD (planning application 3/2018/0357)

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of historic building recording that will be undertaken prior to the conversion of a disused agricultural building known as Slated Laithe, off Paa Lane, Paythorne, Lancashire BB7 4JD (NGR SD 83277 52084). This written scheme has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the applicant, Ms Fiona Johnstone.
- 1.2 This document forms the 'programme of archaeological recording, analysis and reporting' stipulated in condition 6 of the outline planning permission (application 3/2018/0357), approved by Ribble Valley Borough Council on 28th June 2018. Its content has been discussed and agreed with Peter Iles, Planning Officer (Archaeology) in the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Team.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The to-be-converted building is located to the immediate south side of Paa Lane, which itself branches off the north side of Kiln Lane in Paythorne, Lancashire. It lies some 120m to the north-east of Manor House Farm, in an isolated position at the end of a pasture field; there are no other surrounding buildings or structures (see figure 1). The project architect has produced 'as-existing' drawings of the building (see figure 2).
- 2.2 Although the name 'Slated Laithe' might suggest a laithe-house (i.e. a building which included both domestic and agricultural space under a single roof), the appearance of the site suggests that it formed a barn. The building is aligned north-east/south-west and is built from roughly squared sandstone/limestone rubble, brought to uneven courses; there is some variety to the size of the rubble used in the external elevations, probably resulting from repairs, alterations and possibly different phases of construction. The barn is of a tall single storey with a pitched roof covered with corrugated sheeting. The eastern two thirds of the south-east elevation break forward from the rest, and contain a cart entrance with a timber lintel; there are numerous slit and square ventilators to both parts of the elevation, some remaining open and others blocked. The eastern half of the north-west elevation also breaks forward from the rest; there is a blocked doorway opening with a substantial stone lintel to the west part, and numerous ventilators to both parts. The north-east gable has a tall, inserted cart/vehicle entrance to the centre, flanked by doorways with stone lintels to either side. Above the inserted vehicle entrance, there is a large window opening with a timber lintel that also appears to be inserted, and above this to the apex of the gable a blocked opening of similar size, again with a wooden lintel. With the exception of several rows of ventilators, the south-west gable appears largely blank.
- 2.3 The interior of the barn appears to be mostly floored with concrete. The doorways in the north-east gable gave access to internal passages, defined by low breeze block walls and metalwork, running parallel to the barn's long walls. The interior is crossed by three roof trusses. The two westernmost roof

trusses, aligned with the side walls of the cart entrance in the south-east elevation, are both principal rafter roof trusses, pegged throughout, with raking struts between the tie-beams and principals. Each principal supports several staggered purlins, and several of the timbers may be re-used. The eastern roof truss is of much later date, and is of bolted softwood king-strut form, with raking struts from the central strut to the principal rafters.

- 2.4 The barn appears as two small separate structures on a map of Paythorne made in 1792. The structures are numbered '138', and appear to stand on the south side of a small enclosed or walled area; this in turn is set on the south side of a small enclosure numbered '139' which borders Paa Lane. On the 1846-47 Paythorne tithe map, the building appears as a single structure, named 'Barn', and numbered '469'. It is depicted as rectangular in plan, with the western half being narrower than the eastern half, and this could conceivably indicate that it had acquired something like its existing plan form by the mid-19th century. A small enclosure was attached to the east end. The barn is named 'Slated Lathe' on the relevant 1853 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map and is shown in a very similar manner as on the tithe map. The Ordnance Survey 1894 25" to 1 mile map names the barn as 'Slated Laithe'.
- 2.5 The barn is not listed as being of Special Historic or Architectural Interest. The nearest Listed Building, the late 17th century Paa Farmhouse, lies some 640m to the north-east. The barn is generally in reasonable structural condition.
- 2.6 A Planning Statement for the proposed conversion works has been issued by the agents for the applicant, and a Structural Condition Report has been produced by Mr W L Robinson, Consulting Civil and Structural Engineer, of Worsthorne, Burnley.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Outline planning approval to convert the barn into a dwelling was approved by Ribbles Valley Borough Council on the 28th June 2018, subject to a number of conditions. One of these conditions relates to archaeological recording, which was imposed on the advice of the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service.
- 3.2 This condition (no. 6) states: *No development including any demolition works shall take place until the applicant or their agent or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording, analysis and reporting work. This programme of works should comprise the creation of a record of the building to level 2-3 as set out in "Understanding Historic Buildings" (Historic England 2016).*

It should include a full description of the building, inside and out, a drawn plan, elevations and at least one section (which may be derived from [sic] a checked and corrected architect's drawing), and a full photographic coverage, inside and out. The record should also include a rapid desk-based assessment, putting the building and its features into context. The work must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional archaeological contractor to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. This archaeological recording shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Lancashire Historic Environment Record before the dwelling hereby approved is first occupied.

Reason: This needs to be prior to commencement to ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the site.

4 SURVEY METHODOLOGIES

Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims and objectives of the historic building recording work are to identify, record and interpret the existing structure on the site, prior to its conversion to a dwelling, and to place this record in the public domain by deposition with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and Lancashire Archives; the latter shall also received the archive arising from the project.

General Comments

- 4.2 The scale and scope of the historic building recording work will be determined by this WSI. Additional standards and guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, in their 2019 publication *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, as well as that published by Historic England, in their 2016 publication *Understanding Historic Buildings: a Guide to Good Recording Practice*, will also be followed.
- 4.3 The historic building recording work should not unduly delay the overall programme of site works, although there will need to be effective liaison and co-operation with the building contractor/developer. All parties should ensure that EDAS have sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the pre-intervention survey work will be accomplished through a single site visit, and so access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.

Documentary Research

- 4.4 Due to the lockdown imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, all libraries and archives are currently closed. However, EDAS have previously undertaken historic building recording on another barn (Broach Laithe), located only 190m to the north-east of Slated Laithe. An appropriate level of readily-available documentary research was undertaken in local libraries and archives for this project, and some of the material will be useful for the current work. This, as well as material held on the internet, will be used to provide a history and context for the site.
- 4.5 Subject to the current restrictions therefore, the documentary work will include a consideration of the following sources:
- (i) archival plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day;
 - (ii) trade and business directories;
 - (iii) relevant archaeological archives and historical journals and books;
 - (iv) place and street name evidence;
 - (v) oral history evidence (where available);
 - (vi) historical documents, leases, bills of sale, plans and historic photographs etc.

- 4.6 The results of the documentary research will be used to discuss the development of the site over time and the sequence of construction and uses of the building. Where possible, the results will be used to put the standing building into its context to establish its archaeological, architectural and historical significance.

Historic Building Survey

- 4.7 The condition attached to the planning consent requires that a Level 2-3 historic building survey, as outlined by Historic England in their 2016 publication *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, should be undertaken. A Level 2 survey is a descriptive record whilst a Level 3 survey is an analytical record augmented by detailed photographs and appropriate plans and other drawings.

Vegetation and Interior Clearance

- 4.8 The surrounding area of the barn is generally free from vegetation, such as bushes or small trees, which would otherwise obscure the external elevations. There is a small amount of loose wood stacked against the breeze block wall to the cart entrance in the south elevation, and also a small number of wooden pallets to the interior, together with a stored trailer and other smaller pieces of farm equipment. These will be removed by the client before the historic building survey work takes place, and re-located to a reasonable distance from the barn so as not to obscure subsequent photography etc.

Measured and Drawn Survey

- 4.9 A ground plan, elevations and a section of the barn 'as existing' have been produced by the applicant's agents, WBW Surveyors Ltd, at a scale of 1:100 (see figure 2). These will be checked on site for accuracy, and used as the base for a new 1:50 scale ground floor plan of the barn and a north-east-south-west section through the barn (to include one of the earlier roof trusses at the western end) also at a scale of 1:50. Due to their relatively simple nature, it is considered that all elevations (internal and external) can be adequately recorded using photography, and that no new elevation drawings are required. However, the 'as-existing' elevation drawings will be annotated to show relevant features and detail if required.
- 4.10 The resulting drawings will show all visible architectural detail such as openings (blocked or unblocked), constructional detail, tool or timber marks, fixtures and fittings etc, and would conform to Historic England guidelines. The plans would be supplemented by more detailed drawings (e.g. at 1:20 and/or 1:10 scales to show original fixtures, fittings, joinery etc), sketch illustrations, phased plans etc where appropriate and relevant.

Photographic Survey

- 4.11 A detailed external and internal photographic record will be undertaken. The guidelines produced by Historic England will be followed and each photograph will be provided with a graduated photographic scale and/or ranging rod where appropriate.
- 4.12 External photographs will be taken, as far as is possible, at right angles to the external elevations, whilst the interior coverage will aim to produce a record of

all significant spaces and individual details (subject to access). The latter will include detailed photographs of typical ventilators, differential construction, historical graffiti, doors and window openings etc; particular attention will be paid as to how the original doors are/were hung, the presence/absence of any evidence for a threshold board, and any re-used timber which might have been utilised for lintels, purlins, etc. Artificial lighting and tripods will be used where necessary, subject to practicalities and access. Additional photographs will be taken to place the building into its context, with views to and from the structure.

- 4.13 The primary photographic record will be produced using an SLR digital camera which has 12 mega-pixel resolution, using RAW format files for image capture and converted to 8 bit TIFF files for archive purposes. High resolution jpeg photographs will also be taken. Prints will be produced for the archive at approximately 6" x 4".
- 4.14 All photographs will be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and will be cross referenced to film and frame numbers. A photographic register detailing the location and direction of each film-based photograph will be completed, and the location and direction of each photograph will be noted on the relevant site and floor plan of the building.

Written Accounts

- 4.15 Sufficient notes will be taken on site in order for a detailed description of the building to be prepared, illustrated with the drawn and photographic records.

Scientific Analysis

- 4.16 Given the nature of the surviving building, it is not envisaged that any specialist architectural analyses will be required, for example the analysis of paint, mortar, stucco, etc and/or dendrochronological dating of timbers, radiocarbon dating etc. However, if it is felt that such work would be worthwhile and justified, discussions will be held with the client in advance of carrying out such work.

Modifications

- 4.17 The programme of recording work outlined above may be modified in accordance with the professional judgement of the staff undertaking the work, insofar as the overall provisions and objectives of this WSI would not be changed. Any variations in the project would be discussed and agreed in advance with the client and the Lancashire Archaeology Advisory Service.

5 PROJECT ARCHIVE

- 5.1 Once the on-site fieldwork is completed, a fully indexed field archive would be prepared, following the guidance produced by Historic England. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive would also be produced. All material within the archive will be stored in archival-stable material, to include appropriate sleeves for the photographic prints. The converted 8 bit TIFF photographic files will also be included in the site archive, stored on a CD/DVD.

- 5.2 EDAS will obtain the site owner's consent for the donation of the building recording archive to the local record office (Lancashire Archives). EDAS will adhere to any specific transfer and donation requirements which the record office might impose; these might include charges for the storage and long-term curation of the site archive.

6 PROJECT REPORT

- 6.1 Within six weeks of the completion of all the site work (or longer if agreed with relevant parties), an EDAS survey archive report detailing the results of the building recording will be produced. The final report will include the following (as appropriate):

- A non-technical summary;
- Site code/project number;
- Planning reference number and HER casework number;
- Dates of fieldwork visits;
- National Grid reference;
- A brief account of the project plan, research objectives, survey methodology, procedures and equipment used;
- A summary of the historical and archaeological background to the site;
- The results of the historic building recording work, and an account of the overall form and development of the structure and of the evidence supporting any interpretation, in the context of the known architectural/archaeological heritage of the area;
- Conclusions, including an assessment of the importance of the findings in relation to the other remains on the site and in the region as a whole;
- Recommendations for any further analysis/work relating to the recorded finds;
- A bibliography and list of sources consulted;
- Site location plans, with scales;
- Survey plans and section drawings, showing ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
- Copies of the colour photographic prints, printed at 600dpi;
- Selected illustrative material, including general site photographs and photographs of any significant architectural features that are encountered;
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary;
- Appendices containing a copy of this WSI, together with the details of any departures from that design, survey data and photographic registers and catalogues.

Appropriate drawn records of the building would be produced as reduced A4 or A3 size paper copies within the body of the report; full scale drawings would be included within the site archive.

- 6.2 Electronic copies (pdf format) of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the client, the Ribble Valley Borough Council Planning Department and Conservation Officer, and the LHER. A copy of the final report will also be included with the site archive. The LHER will also receive a full set of TIFF/jpeg images on a CD.
- 6.3 If the historic building recording work produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication of a brief note detailing the findings of the project in an appropriate local journal.

7 TIMESCALE AND PERSONNEL

- 7.1 It is envisaged that the historic building recording will be undertaken in the next couple of weeks, subject to agreement with the client.
- 7.2 The historic building recording work will be undertaken by EDAS, who are registered as an Archaeological Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project will be managed by Ed Dennison, Director of EDAS. The documentary research and collation, and building recording work, will be undertaken by Ed Dennison and Shaun Richardson of EDAS who each have some 30 years experience in historic building recording survey work, of all types of buildings and structures, ranging from medieval castles to post-medieval industrial and agricultural buildings; CVs can be provided if necessary.
- 7.3 EDAS has a reputation for thorough and professional work, and they have worked throughout the North, East, West and South Ridings of Yorkshire, as well as further afield. Clients include all Yorkshire-based local authorities and national parks, national bodies such as Historic England, Highways Agency and Natural England, and numerous private commercial organisations. Further information regarding past projects, including a comprehensive list of past projects and reports, can be found on the EDAS website: www.edarchserv.co.uk.

8 MONITORING

- 8.1 It is assumed that the building recording work will be monitored, either by the LHER or the Local Authority Building Conservation Officer. EDAS would give a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of site work so that arrangements for monitoring can be made as appropriate.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1 All site recording work will be carried out with due regard for all health and safety considerations, and health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. EDAS will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy is available on request, and a Risk Assessment will be produced in advance of any site work. The site is privately owned and EDAS will indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the recording brief, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

Ed Dennison, EDAS
15th April 2020

Access Plan: Slated Laithe, Paa Lane, Paythorne, Clitheroe

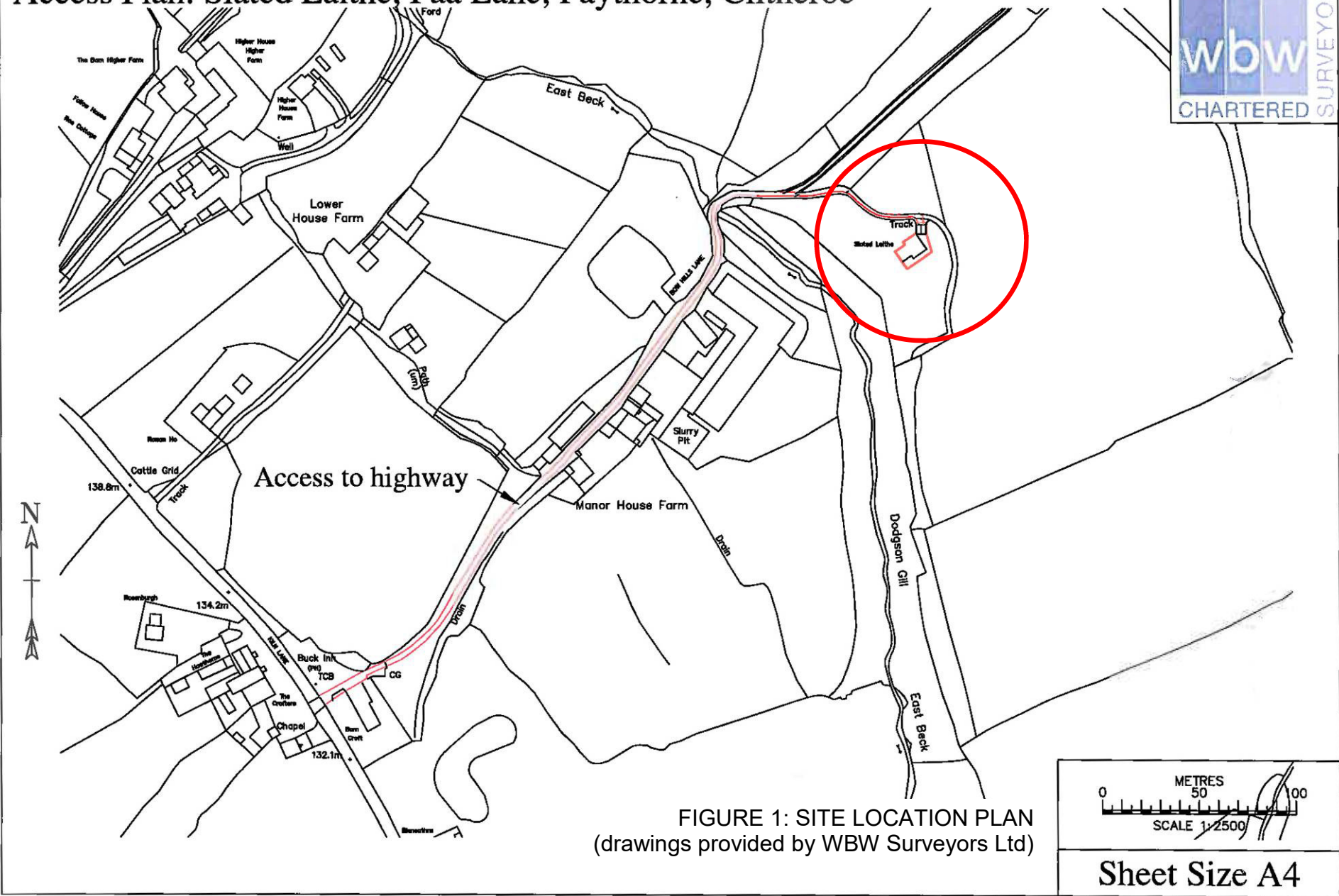
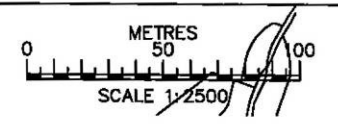


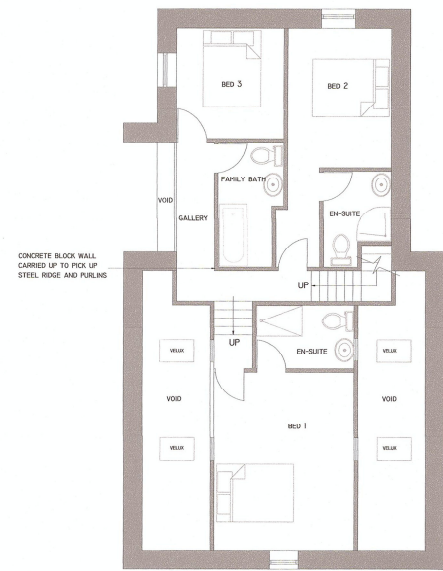
FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION PLAN
(drawings provided by WBW Surveyors Ltd)



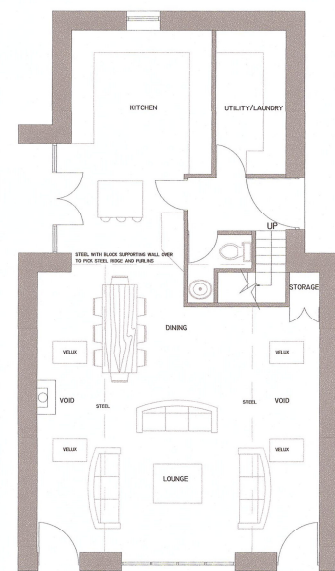
Sheet Size A4

FIGURE 2: AS EXISTING AND AS PROPOSED DRAWINGS
(drawings provided by WBW Surveyors Ltd)

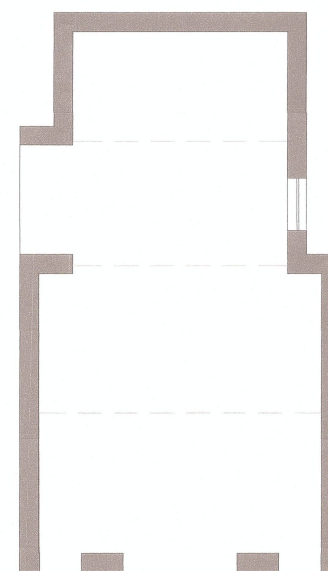
As Proposed



PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN

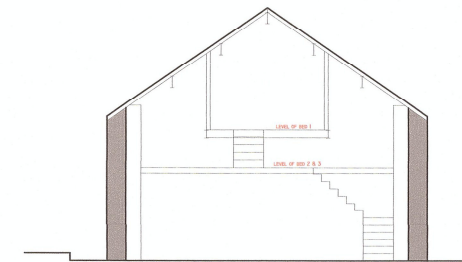


PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN (NO FIRST FLOOR)

As Existing



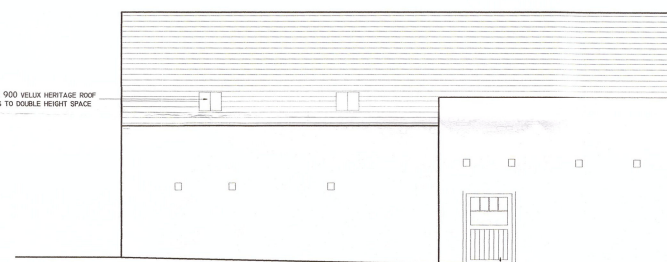
PROPOSED SECTION THRU'



PROPOSED SOUTH EAST ELEVATION



PROPOSED NORTH EAST ELEVATION



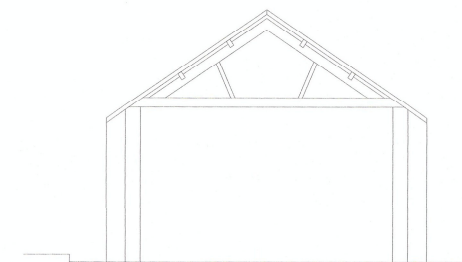
PROPOSED NORTH WEST ELEVATION

UN-BLOCK EXISTING OPENING



PROPOSED SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

EXISTING OPENING 900 x 900



EXISTING SECTION THRU'

PLANNING NOTES:

CONVERT AND RENOVATE EXISTING STONE BARN INTO THREE BED DWELLING.
EXISTING RANDOM STONE WALLS BUILT FROM A MIXTURE OF SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE WITH SANDSTONE QUOINS.

WINDOWS AND DOORS:

TO BE PAINTED TIMBER WINDOWS AND DOORS, TO HAVE TRADITIONAL APPEARANCE BROKEN UP WITH HORIZONTAL GLAZING BARS PAINTED IN FLAT OIL DARK COLOURED GREY REF FARROW AND BALL : BLACK BLUE OR GREEN F&B CARRIAGE GREEN

ROOF:

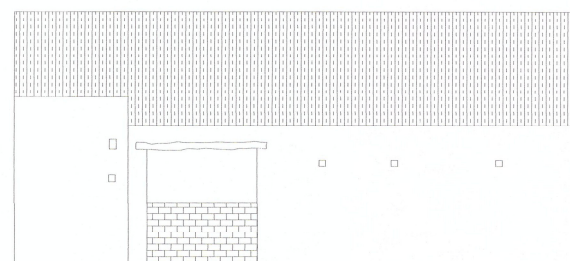
RE-ROOF IN RE-CLAIMED NATURAL YORKSHIRE STONE WITH FLUSH POINTED VERGE AND WET STONE RIDGES.

RAINWATER GOODS:

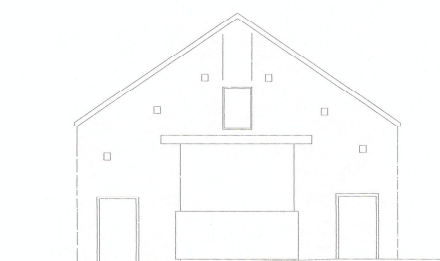
BLACK 1/2 ROUNDED GUTTERS ON GALVANISED RISE AND FALL BRACKETS.

WALLS:

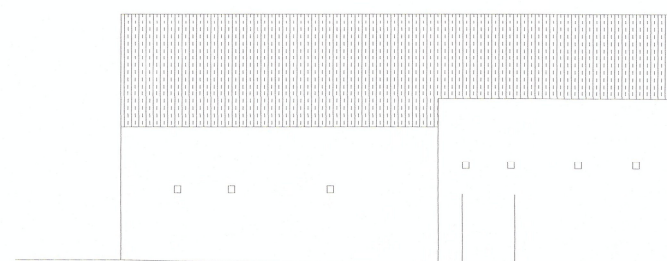
HACK OUT AND RE-POINT WALLS IN TRADITIONAL GREY LIME/MORTAR MIX, RATIO: 1 CEMENT, 1 LIME, 4 GREY GRIT, 2 SOFT YELLOW, 2 SILVER SAND.



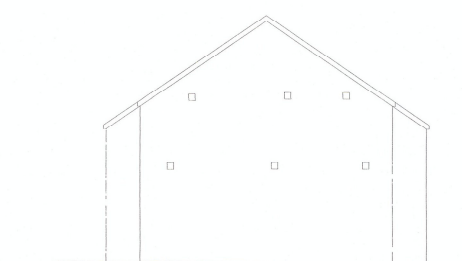
EXISTING SOUTH EAST ELEVATION



EXISTING NORTH EAST ELEVATION



EXISTING NORTH WEST ELEVATION



EXISTING SOUTH WEST ELEVATION



Ling Fields
Gargrave Road
Skipton
North Yorkshire
BD23 1UD
☎: 01756 692900

Dwg No.: 276/ 1

Title:
SLATED LAITHE BARN , PAYTHORNE.
EXISTING AND PROPOSED PLANS AND
ELEVATIONS.

Scale: 1 : 100

Date: 15th NOVEMBER 2017

Produced by: JMA

Issue Number: