

**BARBER'S MOOR FARM BARN, CROSTON,
CHORLEY, LANCASHIRE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD**



CS Archaeology

July 2012

On behalf of: Ms H Spencer and Mr J Fisher
Barber's Moor Farm
Croston
Chorley
Lancashire

The Site's National Grid Reference (NGR): SD 4982 1907

Project Number: 100

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Frontispiece: view of the barn's roof looking east

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[3]	external brick plinth, phase 2
[4]	winnowing door [4], phase 2
[5]	inserted doorway (phase 4)
[6]	circular pitching hole (phase 3)

0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This report is in response to a condition placed on planning consent by Chorley Borough Council (App. No. 11/00836/FUL) associated with the proposed renovation of the farmstead's historic barn (an undesignated heritage asset).
- 0.2 The Barn and the detached farmhouse represent the historic Barber's Moor Farm, Croston, Lancashire.
- 0.3 This report records the remains of a 5 bayed barn that dates to at least the 17th century. The barn has largely been remodelled in multi phased brickwork, but still features sections of the original roof represented by two wind braced tie-beam trusses that still retain, in part two original posts. The other two replacement trusses date to the 19th century as does the current fenestration. The barn door and associated threshing floor partially survives and is situated within the 4th bay (off centre) with an opposing winnowing door.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.2 Barber's Moor is located 1km northeast of Croston village. Croston is situated 9.1 kms west of Chorley in Lancashire (Figure 1).
- 1.3 This report is in response to and supports planning application (App. No. 11/00836/FUL), which allows for a record of the building prior to any alterations.
- 1.4 The barn is an undesignated heritage asset (i.e. not a Listed Building), but because of the retention of its early oak roof, it is of historic and archaeological interest.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 To identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historic form and functions of the barn, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing a copy of the report with Lancashire Archives and a copy of the digital report to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, both in Preston.
- 2.2 To analyse and interpret the buildings as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. CS Archaeology will give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the building. The roles of historical plan, form, layout and circulation/process flow will all be considered in the barn's interpretation.

3 METHODOLOGY

This has been carried out according to the agreed specification (Appendix 1).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A general background is noted in the WSI (Appendix 1). The present owners of Barber's Moor Farm, Mr & Mrs Fisher originally moved to the farm in the 1950s and little is known of the farmstead before this time.
- 4.2 Readily available cartographic sources indicate that there was very little change throughout the later 19th century and early 20th centuries. The first edition map of 1847 depicts two buildings, which correlate with today's farmhouse and barn. The farmhouse faces east and the barn (building 1) faces north towards Moor Road. The buildings were positioned at the north of one of Croston's 'town fields', which represent the remains of the medieval strip field system. This system can still be discerned by the characteristic closely spaced, 'S' shaped or curved boundaries.
- 4.3 By 1894 (Internet 3) the two buildings feature orchards to the west of the farmhouse and south of the barn. Between 1847 and 1890 a small rectangular structure (Building 2) was established at the western end of the barn's south elevation. By 1910 the barn had been appended by a long extension across three quarters of the southern elevation and an open shed to the barn's eastern gable. The farmstead layout stayed unaltered until after 1977 when a series of satellite farm buildings and associated enclosures were established southeast of the barn (Internet 3).

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 The barn represents a 5 bayed combined hand threshing barn (l20.6m x h3.4) and a small late Victorian pig-sty. The pigsty was appended to the western end of the barn's south elevation. As a combined barn it consisted of a shippon at the western end. Historically the eastern end features a stable with loft above.
- 5.2 The barn is in fair condition but has been subject to extensive historic repair. However, there are series of original features and interesting historic developments to the barn. Four broad phases chart the barn's development and are proposed below:
- Phase 4: 20th century brickwork, doorways and fenestration;
 - Phase 3: Late 19th century, Victorian brickwork;
 - Phase 2: small 18th century brickwork with sandstone quoins;
 - Phase 1: the original timber frame, dating to the 17th century, and featuring through purlin roof with tie-beam trusses.
- 5.3 **External:** the front *North Elevation* of the barn (Building 1: [Plate 1, 1](#)) consists of multi-phased brickwork with a series of modern and historic openings. The red brickwork is in at least four phases (Figure 3: B, E, F & G). The earliest bricks are the phase 2, B bricks; these are thin and irregular (l0.215 x w0.11 x h0.06), required a wide mortar bed, and probably date to the eighteenth century. Phase 3 & 4 bricks (Figure 3: E & F) are very similar dimensions (l0.23 x w0.11 x h0.078), and date to the 19th/20th centuries. The openings start at the western end with an arched doorway and window (bays 1-2, Rm. 1: [Plate 2, 4](#)), and use double header brickwork for the arches. A similar adjacent arched doorway accesses room 2 and both doorways

date, via the brickwork, to the modern C20th and represent the creation of a large illuminated shippon to the eastern end of the building. Towards the centre of the elevation, at first floor level is a 'diamond' shaped brick ventilator (there is an opposing ventilator in the south wall), which marks the only purpose built ventilation to the building. The barn door [1], to the 4th bay, is 2.75m wide x 3.13m high (Plate 3, 5). There is no external evidence for its original appearance such as a quoined surround or surviving arched brickwork, and it has been affected directly by later rebuilding.

- 5.4 To the east of the barn door [1] is a timber post [2] which is joined internally to the roof truss (T4: Plate 4, 7). Today this post rests on a stone corbel that protrudes from the elevation (1.75m above the ground). NB there is also a stone pad directly below the corbel which probably indicates the extent of the original post. The external face of post [2] features two pairs of small dowel holes. The purpose of these holes is unknown, but they could relate to the original fixing of the outer phase 1 walls, which may have been supported by rails, pegged onto the main wall /roof posts.
- 5.5 The 5th bay has been largely modified by the insertion of a steel beam above rebuilt supporting pillars (brickwork G). Examination of the line of the wall footings revealed a worn thresh, which marks the position of a historically used doorway (pers. comm. Mr Fisher). The arrangement of possibly a wider doorway, marked by two stone pads with recessed mortice holes (Plate 5, 53), was unknown to Mr Fisher, and appears to evidence an historic opening or the use of re-used masonry for the phase 2 walls.
- 5.6 The Barn's western gable elevation is in multi-phased brick with sandstone quoins at the lower southwest corner and gabled roof above (Plate 6, 9). A brick plinth extends across the lower elevation and can be traced more as a stone footing course across the south elevation (Figure 3). The absence of quoins above suggests either a rebuild which is supported by a faint horizontal building line or limited use of quoin stones. There are two inserted windows with concrete lintels/sills and glazed casement windows, which date to the early 20th century. Abutting the south wall is the former late 19th century pig sty. Largely collapsed, its original design is still clear. The pig sty was accessed from the west via two doorways which are now no longer extant, and was a brick lean-to structure with a pitched stone roof. The doorways led into two exercise yards (2.3 x 1.7 & 2.3 x 1.5m) and were partitioned via two rows of large vertically set flagstones. Access into the sty (2.25 x 2.15m) was via two small arched doorways through the western brick wall. The roof was still partially extant and consisted of stone flags. The floor was totally obscured but an original stone feeding trough (Plate 7, 11) is still in situ. There is evidence for a second floor with small joist holes to the barn's south wall, though no evidence for nesting boxes was revealed, and a blocked small doorway to the west wall which probably represented a doorway to a hen house.
- 5.7 The *Southern Elevation* (Figure 3) has until recently been obscured by modern buildings (see section 5.3). The elevation consists of 18th and 19th century brick and stone work (phases 2 to 3) with an early, phase 2, doorway [4] to bay 4 (west) and a modern inserted doorway [5] to bay 1 (east). The phase 2 stonework features prominent sandstone quoin stones set within rubble lower walls. The stonework (Figure 3, D) is also intermixed with phase 2 brickwork showing that the phase 2 building featured lower stone and brick walls. Dating of the phase 2 building suggests an 18th century date, and probably pre-dates the brick tax of 1784 which was introduced to fund colonial expansion. As with the north elevation, the brick walls sit beneath a concrete and stone flag roof.

- 5.8 The removal, of the modern buildings which were appended to the southern elevation, has allowed a close inspection. At the western end of the elevation lies the dilapidated pig-sty. To the 4th bay is the winnowing doorway [4] (1.85m high x 1.14m wide). Examination and a small excavation of this doorway [4] (Plate 8, 61) revealed a stop chamfered thresh (Plate 9, 65). Because the chamfers are on both sides, it is more reminiscent of a section of mullion window. It therefore represents a re-used piece of architectural salvage inserted during the phase 2 building. Examination of the surrounding brickwork of the winnowing door [4] shows that the lower half features phase 2, type C, brickwork and the upper half, phase 3, type E bricks, dating the doorway [4] to the phase 2 period. Towards the centre of the elevation below the eaves is a phase 3, diamond brick ventilator which corresponds to the one in the northern elevation. The eastern end of the elevation is again marked by an inserted doorway [5] and phase 2 stone and brick work (with the wide sandstone quoins: Plate 10, 21).
- 5.9 The west elevation (Plate 11, 22) has the widest expanse of phase 2 stone and brickwork. The upper wall, above 2m, has been rebuilt with type E brickwork (phase 3) with a high centrally positioned circular pitching hole [6] with a complete surround of 'header' brickwork.
- 5.10 Internally the barn is divided into four areas (Rooms 1-4). Room 1 (w 5.54 x l 5.94m), is situated at the eastern end of the barn and occupies bays 1 & 2. Today access is served by three doorways, two to the north wall and one to the south wall. The south wall doorway [5] is a modern insertion and the opposing (to the north wall) has been built or more accurately rebuilt during the C20th, to create a large shippon. Evidence from the concrete floor indicates internal stalls were in 2 sets of three across the building's width and still present a pressurised water system, which relates to the room's most recent function as a milking parlour (pers. comm. Mrs Fisher). An earlier irregular stone set floor (5.54 x 1.8m) across the eastern side of the room also retains evidence for 3 stalls, via square mortice holes (Plate 12, 29) and a kerb that transverses the building. The ceiling is exposed to the first floor timbers of the above hayloft and, as with the walls, has been lime-washed throughout. There is no evidence for trap doors/hatches through the ceiling. The western wall is no longer extant, but truncated remains of a timber partition are still retained across the ceiling. A further feature of the walls is the two opposing brick pillars which support the roof truss above. This room indicates the presence of a recent shippon/milking parlour but it may have been on the site of an earlier shippon, possibly evidenced by the stone setts across the eastern end of room (Figure 3: G).
- 5.11 Room 2 (w5.49 x l9.98m) occupies bays 3 & 4. Its main feature is the exposed roof (Plate 13, 38) and the opposing barn doorway [1] and the winnowing doorway [4] with sections of large flagstones, representing the historic hand threshing floor between. Bay 3 features an earth floor, the walls and the remnants of the ceiling are not white-washed, but the structural brick pillars are evident and as with the external walls comprise of type C and E (phases 2-3) brickwork. The brick pillars represent brick replacements of the original timber posts still evident beneath trusses T3 & T4. Bay 4 consists of the opposing doorways ([1] & [4]).
- 5.12 Room 3 (w1.17 x l4.8m x ht. 2.11m) represents a narrow passage with three high openings to the north wall which is accessed via the threshing floor (room 4: Plate 14, 45), it has no external doorways. Examination of the brickwork confirms that the north, south and west walls consist of type C (phase 2) brickwork. The ceiling consists

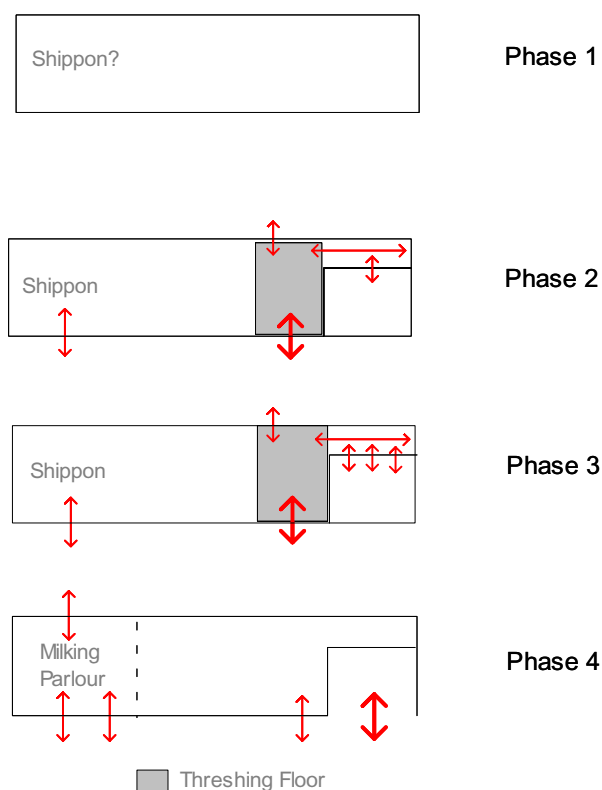
of exposed timber joists (short transverse) and boards to the historic loft above. NB there was no evidence for any accesses through the ceiling. Room fittings included an array of nails (tack hooks) to the south wall. The room served as a feeding passage and dates to at least the eighteenth century (phase 2) and evidences the early internal sub division of the barn.

- 5.13 Room 4 (w4.15 x l4.65m) has been modified by the removal of the north wall. All the surviving walls feature phase 2, type C brickwork which still retain sections of adhering lime-wash. The room historically functioned as a stable for the shire horses (pers. comm. Mr Fisher). The south wall features a re-used oak beam (Plate 14 & 15, 56) which originally would have allowed a room-wide feeding hole. Later brickwork has divided this into 3 holes which correlate with two joists holes to the wall for two stall dividers (Plate 14). The floor has been modified but featured brick setts to the south and a modern longitudinal manuring recess midway across the room, which doesn't correlate with current or historic doorways. Historically there was a doorway to the north wall. Evidence for this comes from the in situ door thresh (Plate 16, 54). Immediately next to this thresh were two post pads with their characteristic mortice holes. This feature probably suggests an earlier opening, perhaps a cart doorway.
- 5.14 The barn's roof reflects the modifications and adaptations that have been made to the barn. As can be shown the phase 2, type C brickwork only survives up to 2-2.5m throughout the barn. Therefore that the original roof survives at all is remarkable. But survive in part it does. The eastern half of the barn (trusses T1-2) have been replaced by pine king-post trusses (Plate 17, 49), probably during the 19th/early 20th centuries. The tie-beam trusses T3 & T4 clearly predate these and survive largely in their original form, and feature raking struts between the tie-beams and principal rafters. All the timbers from the original roof are of oak. There is a single set of through purlins and a ridge purlin. The purlins have been re-enforced by straight wind braces and are still in situ to the phase 1 trusses (T3 & T4). The wind braces were overlapped and rebated to the top of principal rafters (Plate 18, 57) and the all the joints were morticed and oak pegged (Plate 19, 58). Parts of the original posts, which still support the trusses, survive to the northern end of T3 & T4 as does the concave brace from the posts to the under side of the tie-beam (Plate 20, 47). As noted above the post to T4 is exposed externally and evidence is suggested that originally rails may have supported the timber walls, but these no longer survive and were no doubt replaced when the barn was re-walled in brick during the 17th/18th centuries (phase 2).
- 5.15 Access to the loft was obtained via an inserted opening, but fragility of the floor prevented a detailed inspection. The circular pitching hole with its sliding internal door was recorded (Plate 21, 48).
- 5.16 Information from the surviving phase 1 roof marks a shift in design from the traditional cruck to a post and truss arrangement. A system which allowed for easier transportation of 'smaller' timbers from the carpenter's yard/workshop to site.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 The barn at Barber's Moor Farm stands as a testimony to the changing functions and purposes of agricultural practice, and spans the Later Medieval period with its revolutionary changes in agricultural practice. Unfortunately the exact access and internal functions have greatly been affected by the construction and rebuilding of brick walls, and replacement of the majority of the original (phase 1) oak timbers. Enough of the original structure survives to suggest that the original appearance was a large 5 bayed barn. The precise arrangement of the internal arrangement is unknown. It was only when the phase 2, type C brick work was established were the previous accesses defined. The stone and brick walls effectively encased and replaced the original timberwork, which at lower levels had probably rotted away. The angle and inherent strength of the roof, suggests that it was originally covered in stone flags.

6.2 Phased historic access and process flows through the barn are proposed below:



6.3 The proposed renovations to the barn will involve modifications to the two later pine roof trusses (T1 & T2 – eastern half of the roof), in order to provide a practical and sustainable layout. The original oak roof and posts (trusses T3 & T4) will be sympathetically restored to reveal the historic character and original form of the building. Therefore it is considered the structural modifications, to the eastern half of the roof, will not be detrimental to the barn's character and historic value.

7 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 7.1 The barn is an undesignated heritage asset and therefore does not enjoy statutory legal protection. However designations aside this asset is of archeological significance because of the phased modifications which chart the barn's agricultural life over at least the last 400 years.
- 7.2 A summary of the information has been collated into Table 1 (below). Building significance has been based upon date, surviving extent and architectural/archaeological detail.

Table 1: Barber's Moor Farm Barn building chronology and significance

Building	Building Type	Date of construction	Significance
1	Originally a large 5 bayed barn probably used as a Hand Threshing Barn with integral shippon with successive modification	C17th with later modifications	Local/Regional
2	Pigsty	Later C19 th	Local

8 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 8.1 Where structural instability is a concern, a certain amount of localised rebuilding of the walls is anticipated. But providing that the phase 1 timberwork and as much as possible can be retained of the phase 2 type C stone and brickwork, **no further archaeological recording work is recommended.**

9 REFERENCES

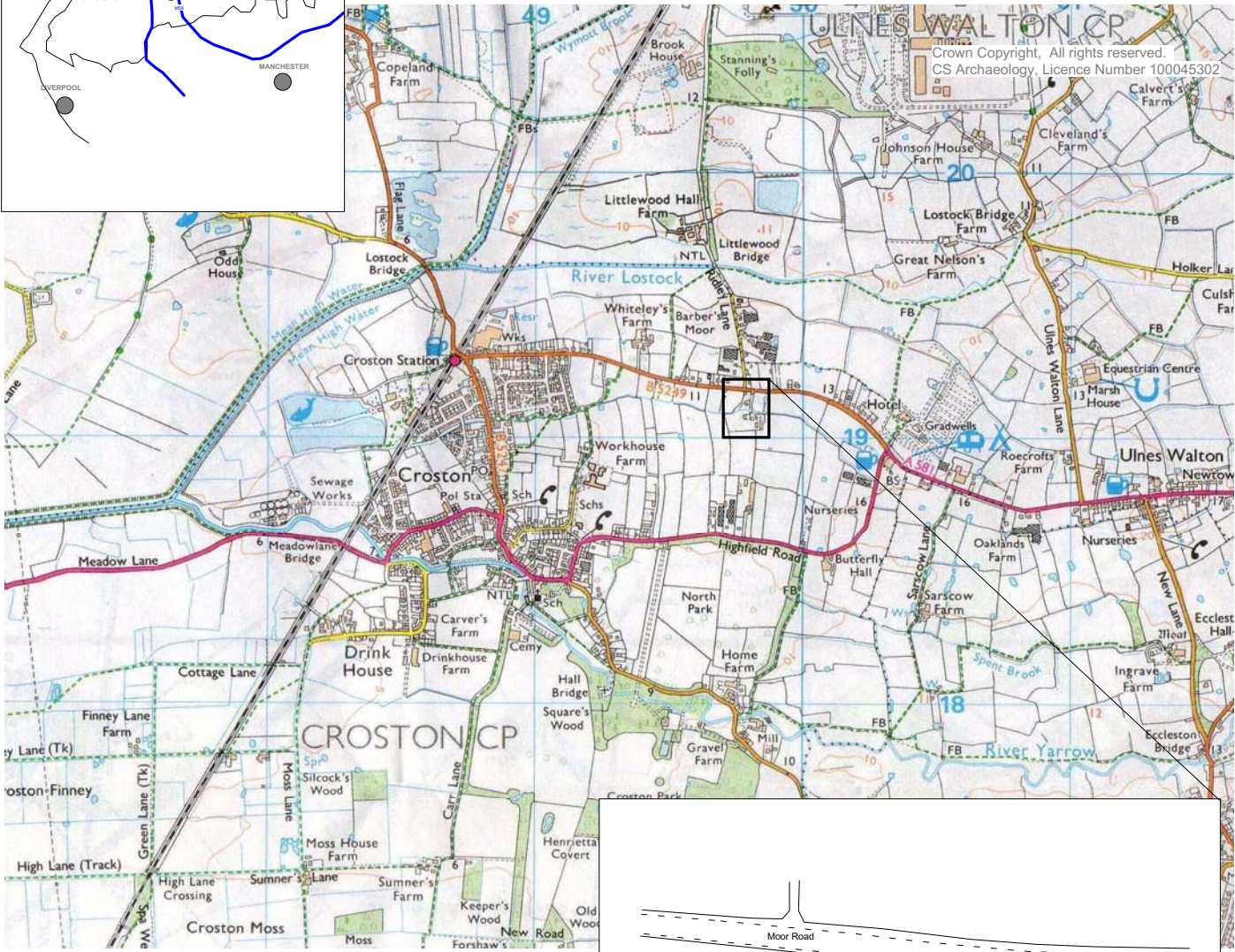
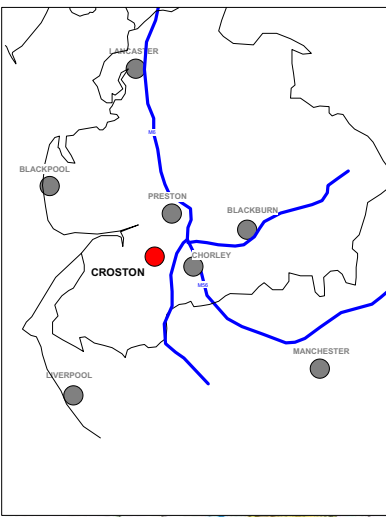
9.1 Internet Sources

1. <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org>.
2. <http://www.magic.gov.uk>
3. <http://www.mario:lancashire.gov.uk>
4. <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a>

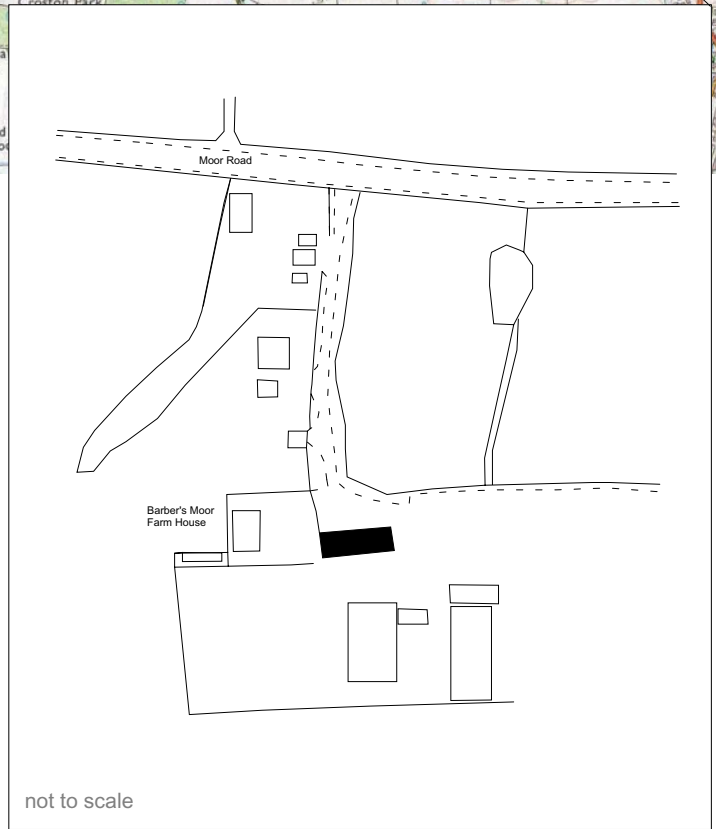
10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Ms T Spencer and Mr J Fisher for commissioning this report and to Mr S Carter of Craftsman Projects for providing a set of drawings.

FIGURES



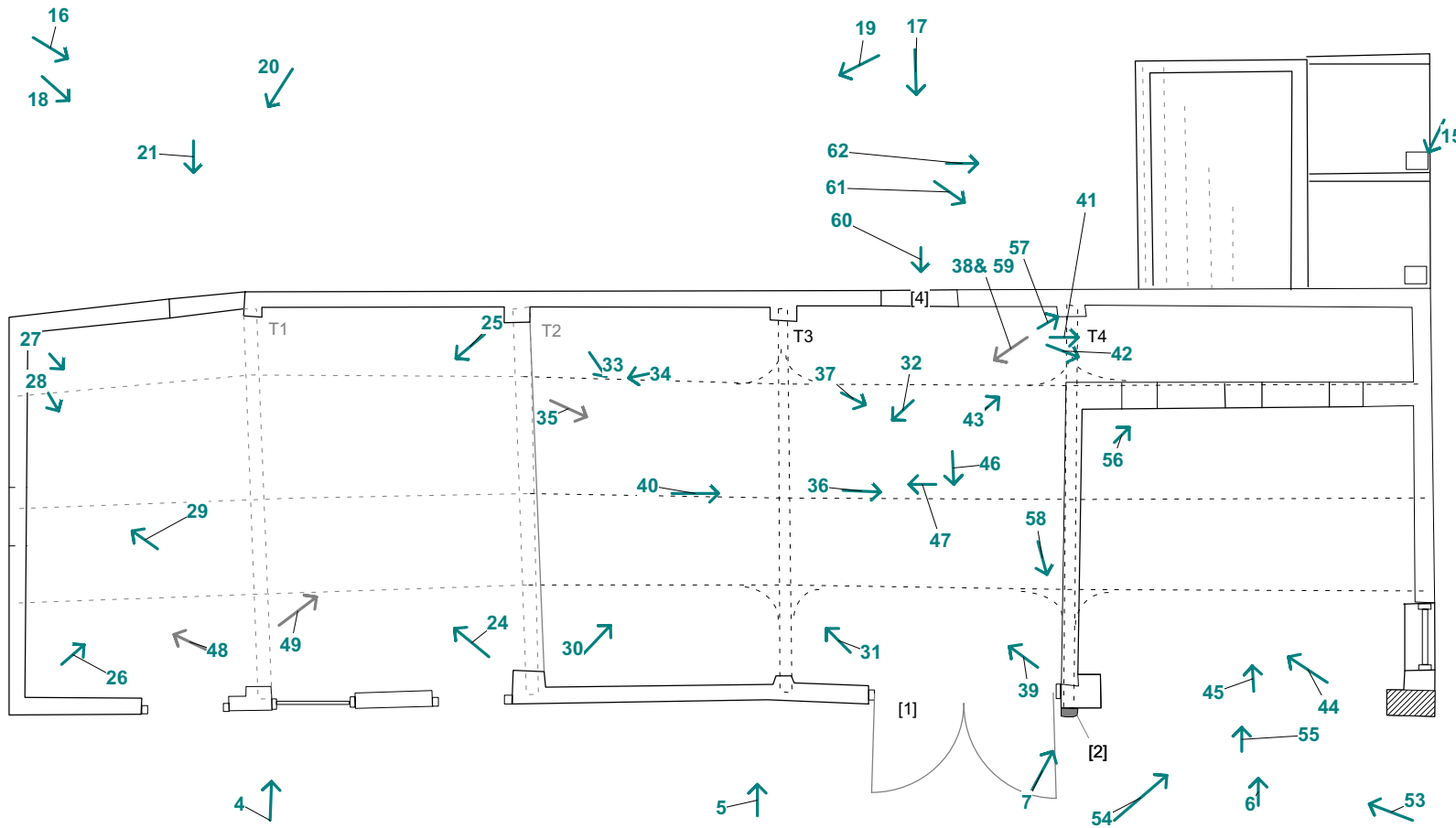
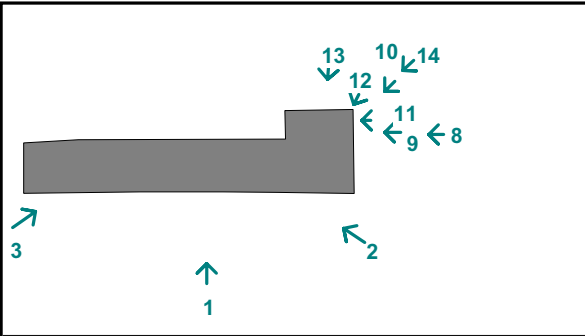
Scale 1:25000





Barber's Moor Farm Barn, Croston:
An Archaeological Building Record

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Floor Plan with Photographic Positions



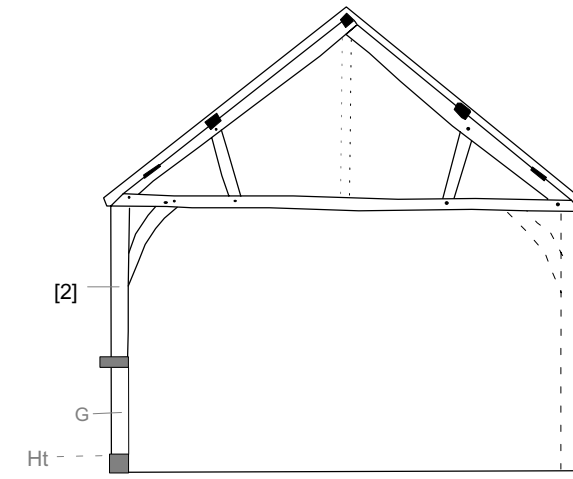
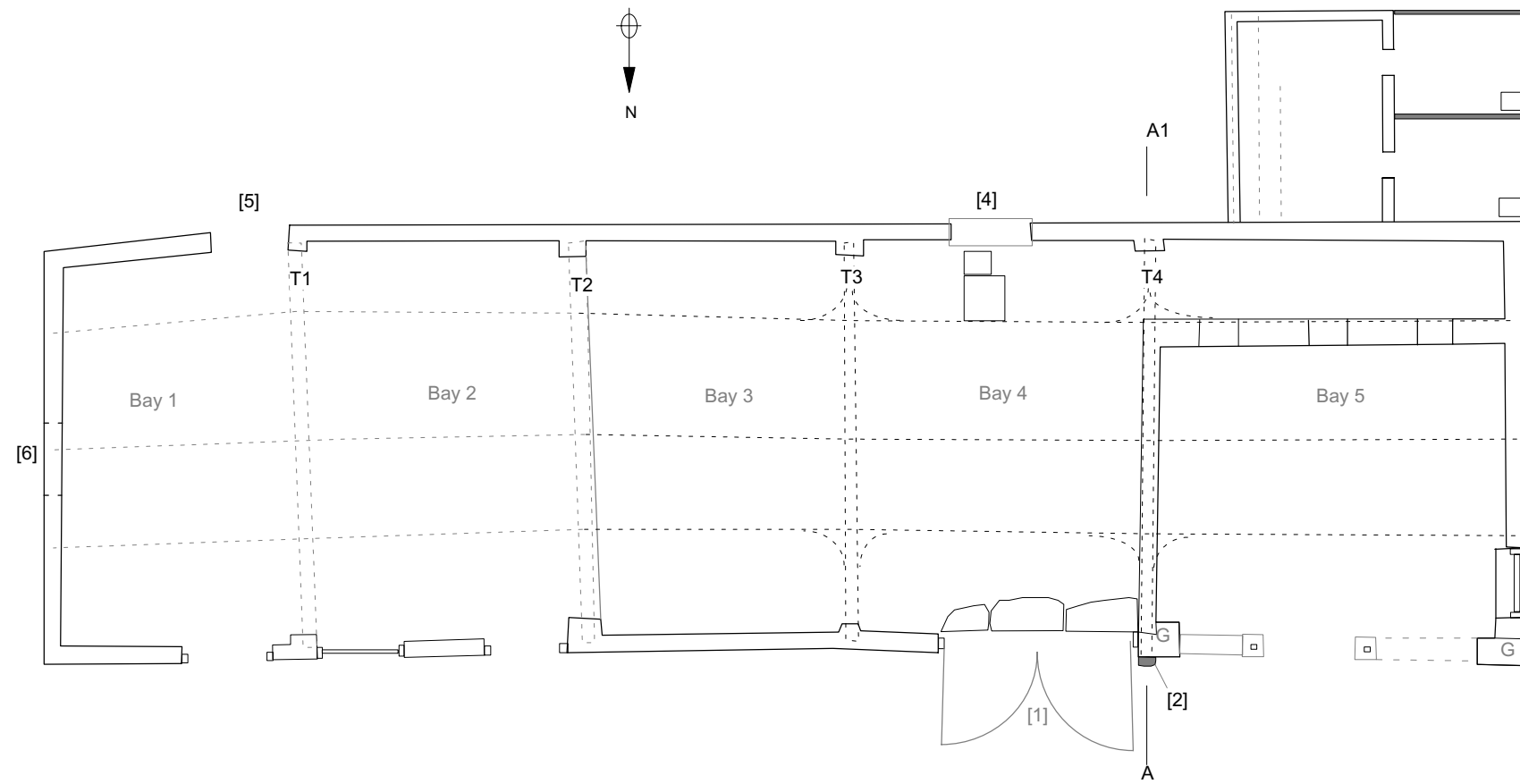
-  photographic position (ground floor level)
-  photographic position (first floor level)

Barber's Moor Farm Barn,
Croston: An Archaeological
Building Record

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scale 1:100





Cross Section A-A1

Key

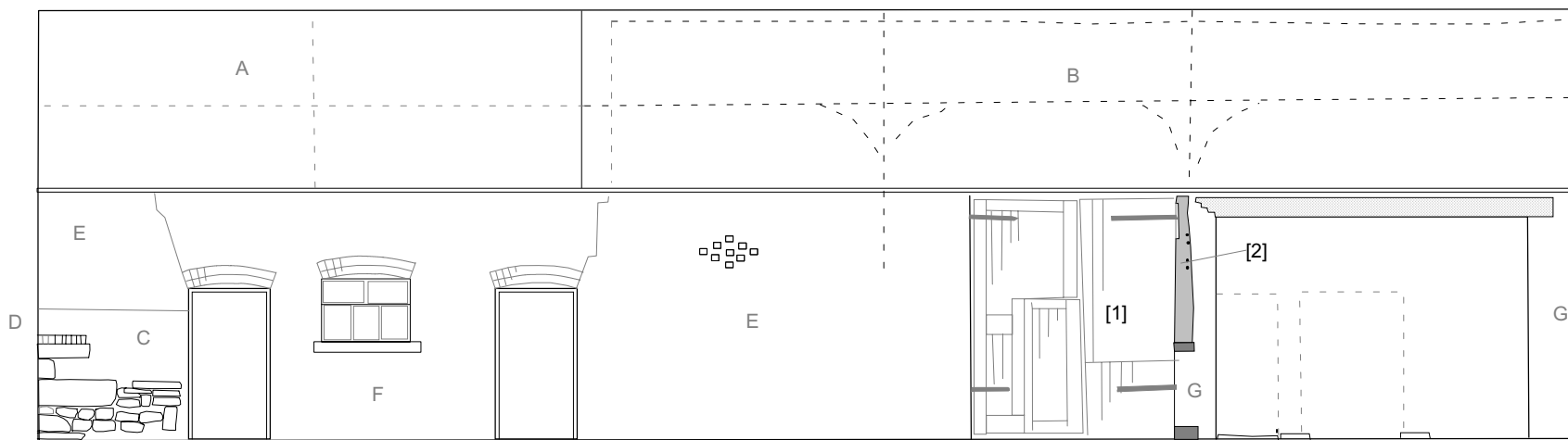
- phase 1 timbers (trusses T3 & T4)
- later timberwork (inc. trusses T1 & T2)
- modern inserted king post

- modern early C21st brickwork
- later C20th brickwork
- steel 'I' beam
- flagstone walling
- timber post

- A - graduated flagstones (stone slates)
- B - concrete pantiles (modern)
- C - brickwork (phase 2)
- D - rubble stonework with quoins (phase 2)
- E - brickwork C19th (phase 3)
- F - brickwork C20th (phase 4)
- G - modern brickwork using reclaimed type C

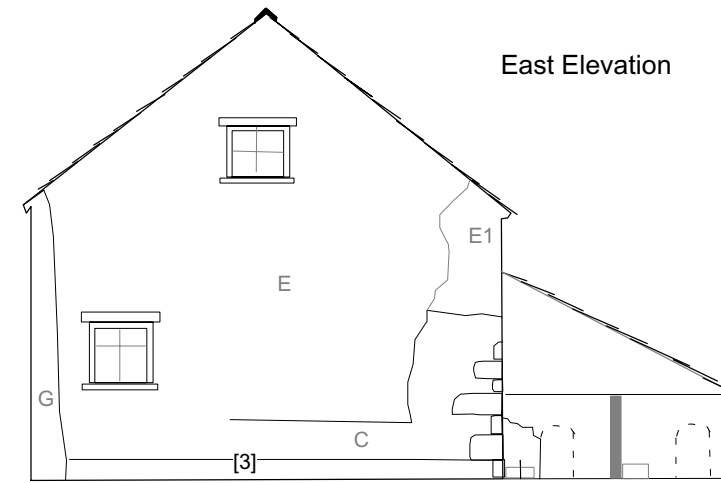
- Ht - height to lower post pad
- TF - Threshing Floor

North Elevation



Blg. 1

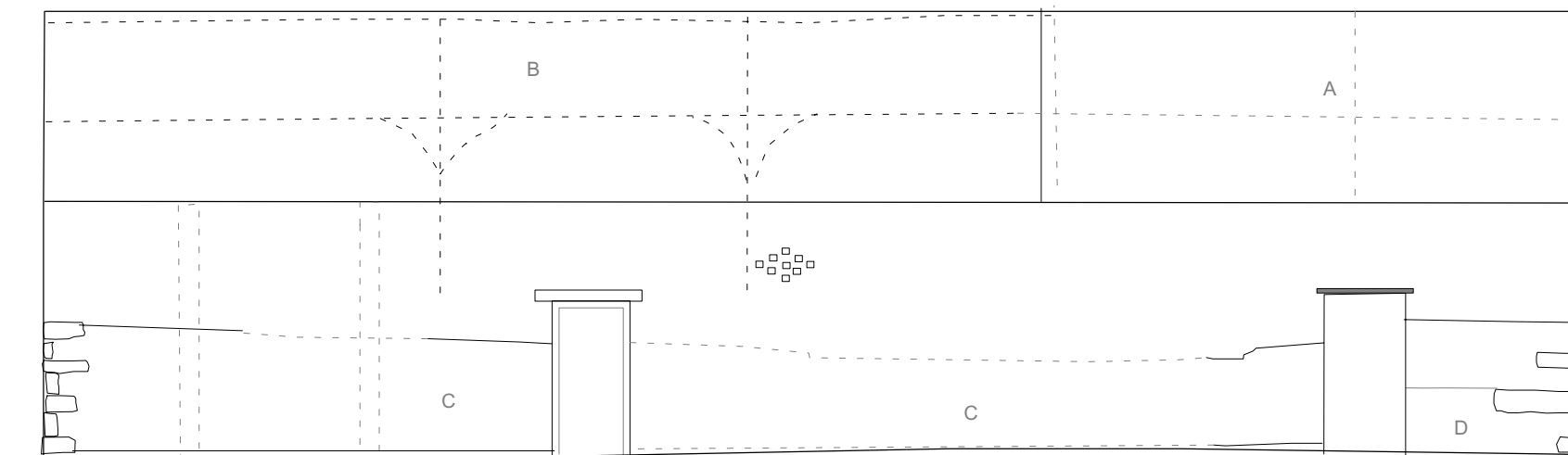
East Elevation



Blg. 1

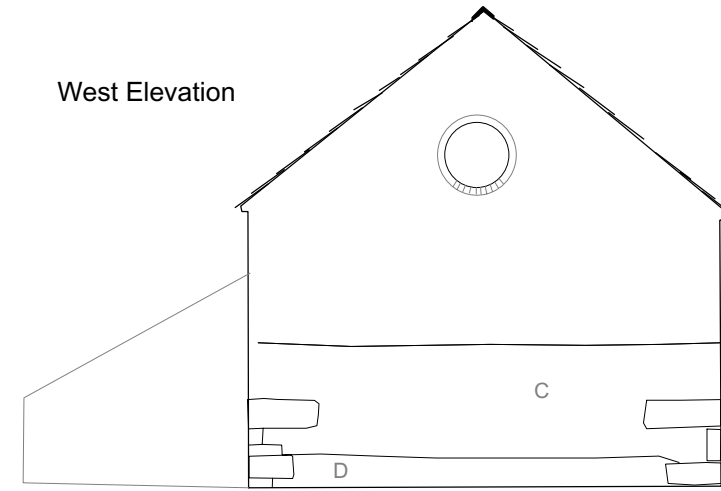
Blg. 2

South Elevation



(Blg. 2)

West Elevation



Blg. 2

Blg. 1

Figure 3: Plan and Elevations

scale 1:100 @A3

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PLATES



Plate 1, 1: general view of the front, North Elevation, looking south



Plate 2, 4: view of the front, North Elevation (Bay 1), looking south



Plate 3, 5: view of the front North Elevation (Bays 2/3), looking south



Plate 4, 7: detail of the post and post pads [2] with 2 sets of dowel holes, looking southwest



Plate 5, 53: oblique view of the 'post pads' and door threshold, looking southeast



Plate 6, 9: View of the West Elevation (gable), looking east



Plate 7, 11: view of the collapsed pigsty (Blg.2), looking east



Plate 8, 61: view of the Winnowing doorway [4], looking north west



Plate 9, 65: detail of the door thresh to doorway [4] with stop chamfers, looking east

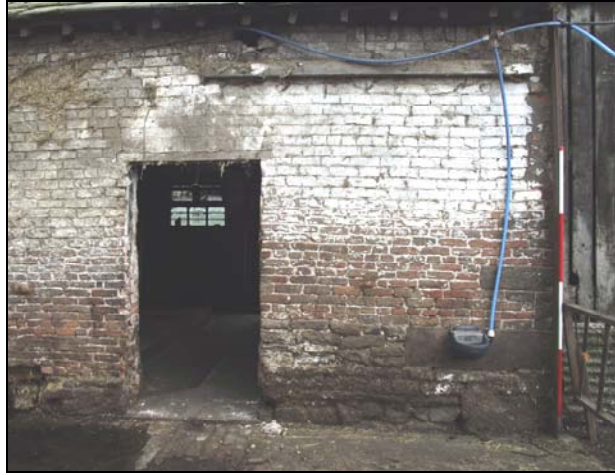


Plate 10, 21: view of the South Elevation (Bay 1) with the inserted doorway [5], looking north



Plate 11, 22: View of the East Elevation with the circular pitching hole [6], looking west



Plate 12, 29: view of the floor (stone setts in a 3 stall configuration), looking southeast



Plate 13, 38: General view of roof with truss T3 and T1-2 in the background, looking east



Plate 14, 45: General view of the south wall, looking south



Plate 15, 56: oblique view of the feeding holes, looking southwest



Plate 16, 54: Oblique view of the post pads and door thresh, looking southwest



Plate 17, 49: view of the roof truss T2, looking southwest



Plate 18, 57: detail of the carpentry joints to the south side of truss T4, looking southwest



Plate 19, 58: detail of the northern side of truss T4, looking north



Plate 20, 47: View of the roof, truss T3, looking east



APPENDICES

**A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD OF
BARBER'S MOOR FARM BARN, CROSTON, CHORLEY,
LANCASHIRE**

CS Archaeology

May 2012

0 SUMMARY

0.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is in response to a condition placed on planning consent by Chorley Borough Council (App. No. 11/00836/FUL) associated with the proposed renovation of the farmstead's historic barn (an undesignated heritage asset) at Barber's Moor Farm, Croston, Lancashire.

0.2 This design involves a basic examination, drawn record and photographic record, the results will provide a permanent archaeological record of this historic building.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site name:* The Barn, Barber's Moor Farm, Croston
- 1.1.2 *Location:* Barber's Moor Farm, Croston, Lancashire
- 1.1.3 *Grid reference:* SD 4982 1907

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 First recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 the manor consisted of 'Ten plough-lands and 6 oxgangs of land in CROSTON were held by Roger de Montbegon, lord of Hornby, given to John Malherbe his half-brother to be held by knights' service. This knight's fee included not only the township of Croston, but Mawdesley, which went with it, Bispham, Chorley and Tarleton. John Malherbe dying without issue, Croston reverted to Sir Roger de Montbegon, who enfeoffed John de la Mare of this knight's fee. William de la Mare followed. By about 1300 the manor had descended to the two daughters and co-heirs of John de la Mare, whose relationship to William de la Mare is uncertain. By the 16th century croston was held by the Ashton and Croxton families. The freeholders recorded in 1600 were Thomas Ashton, Henry Croston and John Banastre (William Farrer & J. Brownbill 1911).
- 1.2.2 In 1666 there were 113 hearths recorded for the tax. The principal house was that of John Trafford, with thirteen hearths; the rector's house had five (ibid).
- 1.2.3 The commons were enclosed by an Act passed in 1724. The soil is mostly clay and peat. Wheat, oats and potatoes are grown, also quantities of fruit. There is a cotton factory, and bricks and tiles are made (ibid).
- 1.2.4 The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's railway from Liverpool to Preston, formed in 1848-9, crosses the township and has a station called Croston at the north-west end of the village (ibid).
- 1.2.5 The greater part of the land surface is moss-land, below the 25 ft. level the more habitable land, with the village and church, is chiefly in the north-east (ibid). Barber's Farm lies 1km northeast of Croston village on the southern edge of Barber's Moor at a height of c.12m AOD.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 This WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to mitigate the impact of the renovation works on the historic barn. This is in accordance with local plan policies and the National Planning Policy 5 (PPS5).
- 1.3.2 Chorley Borough Council is the Local Planning Authority, and may be advised by the Lancashire Archaeology Service at Preston.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 To identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historic form and functions of the barn, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing a copy the report with the archive with Lancashire Archives at Preston and copy of the digital report to Lancashire Historic Environment Record also in Preston.
- 2.2 To analyse and interpret the buildings as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. CS Archaeology will give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the building. The roles of historical plan form, layout and circulation/process flow will all be considered in the barn's interpretation.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 **Documentary research**

- 3.1.1 A review of readily available sources will provide background information for the building record.
- 3.1.2 This assessment will be based on the following information:
- site visit with an examination of the building;
 - visit to Chorley Local Studies Library;
 - published documentary and cartographic sources.

3.2 **Written Record**

- 3.2.1 CS Archaeology will carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use and to obtain an overview of the development of the building and of the site as a whole. As part of this exercise, CS Archaeology will produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. This process will include the completion of a Room Data Sheet or similar structured recording pro-forma for each room or discrete internal space within the volume of the structure. The crucial requirement is that each room will be examined individually, that the results of that examination will be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations will be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the farm.

3.3 **Drawn Record**

- 3.3.1 The drawn record will based upon existing survey plans and elevations which will be adapted and annotated and will comprise of:
- floor plan;
 - elevation drawings;
 - cross section with particular reference to the roof truss or roof trusses.
- 3.3.2 Drawings will be made at an either an appropriate or floating scale, which maximises the drawing size for clarity. The structures will be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction

will be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and any material introduced during the late 20th-century.

- 3.3.3 *Scope of the Record.* All features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal will be incorporated into, and clearly identified in, the final drawn record. Typically, items of interest would include:
- roof trusses;
 - roof line scars;
 - joist holes;
 - mason's and/or carpenter's marks and any other pertinent features.

This list will not be treated as exhaustive. CS Archaeology will also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone type and size;
 - any blocked, altered or introduced openings;
 - evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.
- 3.3.3 *Dimensional accuracy* will accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements will be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm). Major features such as changes in structural material may be indicated in outline. The recording of individual stones or stone courses is not required unless greater detail is needed in order to adequately represent a particular feature of interest.
- 3.3.4 *Drawing method.* The survey will be use recently prepared plans, cross sections and elevations. Additional architectural and detail will be appended, in accordance with national guidelines¹, drawings executed on site will be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, CS Archaeology will ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature will then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. This will enable a well-modelled and clear drawing to be produced; ambiguous flat-line drawings will be avoided. Drawing conventions will conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*.

3.4 Photographic Record

- 3.4.1 The Photographic record will be primarily by black and white photography with digital back of each shot and viewpoint.
- 3.4.2 *External photographs* will be made of all elevations of each historic building, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. CS Archaeology will ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points without the constraints of scaffolding or appending structures. A general external photographic record will also be made which includes a number of

oblique general views of the buildings from all sides, showing them and the barn within its setting.

- 3.4.2 *Internal photographs* will be made, general views will be taken of each room or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.
- 3.4.3 *Detailed photographs*, In addition, detailed record shots will be made of all individual elements. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration.
- 3.4.4 *Equipment*. General and detailed photographs will be taken with a 35mm camera using a tripod. All photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions.
- 3.4.5 *Film stock*. All record photographs will be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, Ilford Delta 400 Pro.
- 3.4.6 *Printing*, Record photographs will be printed at 6" x 4" on to proven archivally stable paper. Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints will be reproduced.
- 3.4.7 *Documentation*, a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot will accompany the photographic record. The positions and direction of each photograph will be noted on a copy of the building plan, which will also be marked with a north pointer.

3.5 Site Monitoring

- 3.5.1 Chorley Borough Council/ Lancashire Archaeology Service (LCAS) will be offered the opportunity to monitor the building record. A minimum of 10 day's notice of the start of the field work will be given by CS Archaeology to LCAS so that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

3.6 Health and Safety

- 3.6.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be prepared in advance.

3.7 Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

3.7.1 The preparation of the report will follow the guidelines published by the institute of Field Archaeology.

3.7.2 The report will include as a minimum:

- non-technical summary;
- introductory statement;
- aims and purpose of the project;
- methodology;
- conclusion;
- supporting illustrations at appropriate scales tied into the Ordnance Datum;
- illustrative plates of key/representative features;
- supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including photographic registers;
- index to the archive with confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements;
- references;
- a copy of the Oasis form;
- a copy of this report (WSI) as an appendix to the final report.

3.7.3 *Drawings*, the report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500; photographs used to illustrate all key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. All historic maps copied during the map analysis stage (section 5.0) should also be included within the report with the building of interest clearly visible. The photographic record plan must also be included. In addition to those photographs used as illustrations, a complete set of all photographs, excluding duplications, are to be included in the digital copy of the report and referenced as necessary.

3.7.4 *Archive Deposition*, arrangements are being made with Lancashire Archives. The archive will be deposited in accordance with their deposition and archiving standards. A Museum accession number will be applied for and if available be used in the final report.

3.7.5 At the start of the project an Oasis online record will be initiated and key fields completed on details, location and creators forms. All parts of the Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded.pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

3.8 Report Submission

3.8.1 Upon completion of the field work a full report will be produced and copies with CD Rom containing the text of the report and illustrations (including all photos and slides taken), scanned at 300 dpi, is to be provided with each copy of the printed report submitted to the client, Mr G Woon, and Mr D Moir (LCAS). As a minimum, a full report within 3 months.

3.8.2 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations, will be prepared and submitted in digital format (word/jpg >300dpi) to LCAS.

3.9 Publicity

- 3.9.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.
- 3.9.2 CS Archaeology will either arrange for copyright on the deposited material to be assigned to the Lancashire Archives in perpetuity; this licence will allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 3.9.3 CS Archaeology is aware that this work may lead to further archaeological dissemination.

3.10 References

English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

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Appendix 2: ARCHIVE

1. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER, Monochrome (Delta 400 professional) and Digital

Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	Looking
1	1/1	1	Ext.	General view of the front , North Elevation	S
2	1/2		Ext.	Oblique view of the front North Elevation	SE
3	1/3		Ext.	Oblique view of the front North Elevation	SW
4	1/4	2	Ext.	View of the front North Elevation (Bay 1)	S
5	1/5	3	Ext.	View of the front North Elevation (Bays 2/3)	S
6	1/6		Ext.	View of the front North Elevation (Bays 4/5)	S
7	1/7	4	Ext.	Detail of the post and post pads [2] with 2 sets of dowel holes	SW
8	1/8		Ext.	View of the West Elevation (gable)	E
9	1/9	6	Ext.	View of the West Elevation (gable)	E
10	1/10		Ext.	View of the SW corner with Blg 2 abutting	NE
11	1/11	7	Ext.	View of the collapsed pigsty (Blg.2)	E
12	1/12		Ext.	Oblique view of the collapsed pigsty (Blg.2)	NE
13	1/13		Ext.	View of the collapsed pigsty (Blg.2)	N
14	1/14		Ext.	View from the barn from the silage stack	NE
15	1/15		Ext.	Detail of one of the original stone feeders situated within the exercise yard	NE
16	1/16		Ext.	Oblique view of the South Elevation	NW
17	1/17		Ext.	View of the Winnowing Door [4]	N
18	1/18		Ext.	Oblique view of the South Elevation	NW
19	1/19		Ext.	Oblique view of the South Elevation	NE
20	1/20		Ext.	Oblique view of the South Elevation (Bay 1)	NE
21	1/21	10	Ext.	View of the South Elevation (Bay 1) with the inserted doorway [5]	N
22	1/22-23	11	Ext.	View of the East Elevation with the circular pitching hole [6]	W
23	1/24		Ext.	Oblique view of the East Elevation	NW
24	1/25-26		Rm.1	View of the east wall	SE
25	1/27		Rm.1	View of the NE corner	NE
26	1/28		Rm.1	View of the SW corner	SW
27	1/29		Rm.1	View of the NW corner	NW
28	1/30		Rm.1	View of the ceiling	NW
29	1/31	12	Rm.1	View of the floor (stone setts in a 3 stall configuration)	SE
30	1/32		Rm. 2	General view (Bays 2-3)	SW
31	1/33		Rm. 2	General view (Bays 2-3)	SE
32	1/34		Rm. 2	View of the north wall with truss T3	NE
33	1/35		Rm. 2	View of the north wall with truss T4 and barn doorway [1]	NW
34	1/36		Rm. 2	View of the roof with C19th king post trusses	ENE
35	2/1		Rm. 2	View of the roof with truss T3	NW
36	2/2		Rm. 2	View of roof truss T4	W
37	2/3		Rm. 2	Oblique view of roof truss T4	NW

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38	2/4-5	13	Rm. 2	General view of roof with truss T3 and T1-2 in the background	NE
39	2/6-7		Rm. 2	General view of roof with truss T3	SE
40	2/8-9		Rm. 2	General view of roof with truss T4	W
41	2/10		Rm. 3	General view of the Feeding passage	W
42	2/11		Rm. 3	View of the three feeding holes	NW
43	2/12		Rm. 2	View towards Rm. 3	SW
44	2/13		Rm. 4	General oblique view of the east wall	SE
45	2/14	14	Rm. 4	General view of the south wall	S
46	2/15		Rm. 2	View of the barn door [1]	N
47	2/16-17	20	Rm. 2	View of the roof, truss T3	E
48	2/18-19	21	Loft	View of the circular pitching hole and sliding door	E
49	2/20	17	Loft	View of the roof truss T2	SW
50	2/21		Ext.	View of the barn and farmhouse	SW
51	2/22		Ext.	View of the barn and farmhouse	W
52	2/23		Ext.	View of the barn's south elevation	NW
53	2/24	5	Ext.	Oblique view of the 'post pads' and door thresh	SE
54	2/25	16	Ext.	Oblique view of the post pads and door thresh	SW
55	2/26		Ext.	Detail of a phase 2 brick taken from the internal wall between Rms. 3 & 4.	-
56	2/27-28	15	Rm. 4	Oblique view of the feeding holes	SW
57	2/29-30	18	Rm. 2 (truss [4])	Detail of the carpentry joints to the south side of truss T4	SW
58	2/31	19	Rm. 2	Detail of the northern side of truss T4	N
59	2/32-33		Rm. 2	View of roof truss T3	NE
60	2/34		Ext.	View of the re-used door thresh to the winnowing doorway [4]	N
61	2/35		Ext.	View of the Winnowing doorway [4]	NW
62	2/36		Ext.	View of the East Elevation of the Pig-sty (Blg2)	W
63	-		Rm. 2	View of the winnowing doorway [4]	S
64	-		Rm. 4	View of the west wall	SW
65	-	9	Rm. 2	Detail of the door thresh to doorway [4] with stop chamfers	E