

**Barn at Home Farm, Roach Road, Samlesbury,
Lancashire, PR5 0RB**

An Archaeological Building Survey

By J.M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy



May 2015

Client: Mr. J. Wadsworth

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological building survey was required as a condition of a planning permission for the conversion of the barn at Home Farm, Roach Road, Samlesbury (SD 6122 2771). The work was carried out on behalf of J. Wadsworth Esq. by J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy. The building was found to be the partial remains of an 18th century barn, although the majority had been rebuilt in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to reflect the changing economic realities as a rapid increase in importation of foodstuffs, especially grain and meat, led to local farming switching to the production of milk to serve the industrial towns of Lancashire.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to J. Wadsworth Esq. who commissioned the survey. The assistance provided by the staff of Lancashire Records Office and the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) is also acknowledged.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted for the conversion of the barn at Home Farm, Roach Road, Samlesbury (Planning application number: 07/2013/0439/REN). It is a condition of the planning approval that *“No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis. This shall be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have to be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.”*
- 1.2 This condition followed the advice given by central government as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework*, issued by the Department of Communities and Local Government (March 2012) which requires that *“Where the loss of the whole or material part of a heritage asset’s significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate.”* In addition LCAS prepared a specification for archaeological recording of an historical agricultural building describing how the condition should be implemented.
- 1.3 J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy was instructed by Mr Wadsworth to carry out the archaeological programme. John Trippier BA (Hons), MRICS, PIFA is a Chartered Surveyor and Practitioner of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with over 30 years experience of surveying and recording buildings of many types. He was assisted by Steven Price BA

(Hons), M.Phil who carried out the site work and documentary research, drafted the report and created the site drawings.

- 1.4 As required by the planning condition a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by the contracted archaeologist and submitted to LCAS on 27 May 2015 and was agreed by them on 3 June 2015. The client submitted the same WSI to the South Ribble Borough Council for their agreement as required by the planning condition. As a result the survey was carried out at Level 2/3 of English Heritage's suggested recording levels (English Heritage 2006, 13 et seq.) in accordance with the WSI, a copy of which is attached at Appendix 1. The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd ed. 1991 and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The subject barn is a rectangular structure fronting the south side of Roach Road at its eastern end, The barn forms a part of the larger farmstead which is made up of several buildings including a farmhouse, which lies directly to the west of the barn. The location is indicated by a red arrow at **Fig 1** and the site is edged red on the plan at **Fig 2**
- 2.2 Samlesbury is a dispersed rural settlement bounded on the north side by the River Ribble. Along with Cuerdale it forms most of the green belt between Preston and Blackburn. Home farm lies directly between these towns, c. 7.5km from each. Although it is situated in a rural area the farmstead is only some 5km East of the M6 Motorway Junction and some 5km north of Junction 3 of the M65 Motorway. It therefore has easy access to the Motorway network although public transport is very limited.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of such buildings may remove evidence of their past uses and occupation and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the survey was to preserve 'by record' the information that may be lost as a result of demolition or alteration. This was achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development of the building and by the provision of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An appropriate record has been made of the former farm buildings. Floor plans and sections are required (at 1:100 scale). Plans were made available and were checked and amended on site by the archaeologist using hand tapes. The drawn record shows all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as showing other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.
- 4.2 Construction techniques and sequences were appropriately illustrated and described, if visible.
- 4.3 The archaeologist on site identified and noted:
- Truss positions and form;
 - Any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size, coursing, etc.
 - All blocked, altered or introduced openings;
 - Evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.
- 4.4 Drawing conventions conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage 2006.
- 4.5 A photographic record (both external and internal) was made which comprised 35mm SLR black and white prints and negatives for archiving and digital images for the report, an index of photographs taken (in both formats) and a plan showing the location of those taken; Photographs contained a 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.
- 4.6 The photographic coverage includes:
- General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building.
 - The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
 - Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.

- Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
 - The building's relationship to its setting, and to significant viewpoints.
 - Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) have been recorded by means of a single representative illustration.
- 4.7 For the purposes of the report only, high quality digital images have been produced using an Olympus E-600 DSLR (12.3 megapixels)
- 4.8 Record photographs have been printed at a minimum of 5" x 7".
- 4.9 A plan at a suitable scale, showing the location from which the photographs have been taken has been produced.
- 4.10 A photographic register listing all photographs taken has been produced. For ease of use each set of photographs have been numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, etc.
- 4.11 A site visit was made on 29th May 2015 when detailed notes were made of the structural details of the building. Measurements were taken with hand held and electronic 'tapes' to check and, where appropriate, amend drawings of the buildings.
- 4.12 Historical research, including a full map regression, was carried at Lancashire Records Office and the Harris Library, Preston. Census records and trade directories were also consulted. Regarding the census records, the property changed names several times over the course of the latter half of the 19th century. Establishing the correct property in the census has therefore been difficult. The names of those residing in the property has been established by charting the course taken by the census taker and placing the property in relation to the neighbouring farms, which appear to have, for the most part, kept the same names.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The area has little information regarding the prehistoric period, although Bronze Age burial urns have been found around Blackburn (LET 1996). An assessment of a pipeline route from Samlesbury to Helmsshore was undertaken in 2004. The results as to human occupation were not conclusive (PRS 2004).

- 5.2 Although the immediate area of the site contains no known Roman material, Roman occupation is known about in the wider area. At Walton-le-Dale a substantial Romano-British settlement was established during the Hadrianic period. At Ribchester was the well-known Roman fort and Roman roads are likewise known in the area.
- 5.3 The earliest spelling of Samlesbury comes from 1179, where it is *Samerisberia*, although many alternative spellings follow it. Ekwall (1922) has noted that the formation is complicated, but it could refer to a ledge on the bank of the Ribble, or alternatively, it could have Roman roots, coming from the Roman name of the Ribble, *Belisama*.
- 5.4 During the medieval period Samlesbury was a township in the large parish of Blackburn and the eponymous Hundred. Samlesbury was held in the latter half of the 12th century by Gospatric son of Swain in return for service 12s. In addition to his manor of Samlesbury he held half the manor of Alston in Amounderness, and in Salford Hundred half the manors of Harwood and Sharples. The manor passed to his son Roger and in 1224 his neighbour Edward de Brockholes demanded half the vill of Samlesbury from him. However, after Roger's death he accepted 10 marks from Roger's successor in 1227 to resign his claim (Farrer & Brownbill 1912).
- 5.5 This successor was William de Samlesbury, Roger's eldest son, who increased his estates by marrying Avina daughter and heir of William de Notton, lord of Brightmet in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors. He died about 1256, his widow obtaining the manor of Brightmet in satisfaction of her dower. His eldest daughter Margery married Richard, son and heir-apparent of William de Clifton, who died shortly after his marriage. She then married Robert de Hampton of Allonby and died without children before July 1267; Cecily the second daughter married John Deuyas; and Elizabeth the youngest daughter married a Robert de Holand son and heir of Thurstan de Holand. Robert de Hampton died in 1277, but not until 1292 or 1296 was a partition of his third part of the manor made between Deuyas and Holand. By 1311 Dame Cecily Deuyas and Dame Elizabeth de Holand held a plough-land in thegnage by the yearly service of 12s (Farrer & Brownbill 1912).
- 5.6 The Holand moiety of the manor passed like the other estates of the family to the Lovells, and was forfeited by Francis Viscount Lovell upon his attainder in 1485. In 1489 it was granted with many other forfeited estates in the county to Thomas Earl of Derby (Farrer & Brownbill 1912). In 1600 William Earl of Derby passed half the manor by fine to trustees, by whom it was conveyed to Thomas Walmsley, kt., who was the Justice of the Common Pleas. (Farrer & Brownbill 1912). From Thomas Walmsley the manor descended with the other estates of that family until 1852 when it was left to the father of Mr. Oswald Henry Petre (Farrer & Brownbill 1912). Much of the Samlesbury tithe map is unmapped, with the portion of land within which the subject building

resides, being left blank. It is noted that as being owned by Sir Henry B Hoghton Bart. who had a considerable landholding in the area and in 1785 leased land to Mathew Barton near Darwen Bridge (LRO DDX 19/57). However the occupier does not appear in the tithe schedule.

- 5.7 The early census records are similarly unhelpful in that they list most of the properties in the area under “Coppice”. This presumably relates to the nearby ‘Stanley Coppice’ which is shown on the 1848 O.S. Map The first identifiable resident of the farmhouse associated with the subject barn comes from the 1861 census when Betty Livesey a 49 year old farmer resided at the house with her two daughters (the eldest of which was a dress maker) and two male farm hands aged 51 and 73. The property is listed simply under Coppice Lane, although the nearby farms are named thus enabling the subject one to be identified by a process of elimination.
- 5.8 Betty Livesey was not listed in the earlier census returns in the area although by 1871 the Farm is listed as Liversay Farm, with Edward Dewhurst as a farmer of 30 acres. He lived there with his wife Cecily and five children. By the 1881 census the property had changed both name and occupants again. This time it was listed as the Willows, with Thomas Hartley residing there with two domestic servants, Joseph and Rebecca Winder. The 1891 census returns show that Ellen Nightingale, a 73 year old retired farmer, lived there along with her son Robert. The property was listed as Withings Farm.
- 5.9 The 1901 census records that James Clayton was now the occupier of the farm, and the farm was listed as Home Farm, for the first time. The occupier also appears in a trade directory for the first time (Slater 1901), although the farm appears under a different name again, listing James Clayton at Staintons. This is the first appearance of the farm in trade directories, being absent for the others (Slater 1865; 1876; 1887; 1890).
- 5.10 By 1911 William Clayton had taken over the farm, living with his wife Lydia and his two nephews, as well as a servant. The property is listed as “Coppice”. However Kellys directory of 1918 lists William Clayton as being at Home Farm and also Shorrock Fold.
- 5.11 Map Regression. Yates map of 1786 shows a long rectangular building in approximately the location of the subject building, along with the Hollins Farm, to the northwest (cf 1892 OS Map at Fig which also shows ‘The Hollins’). The OS map of 1848 shows the building for the first time in detail, where it appears to be an ‘L’ shaped building with the extending leg projecting south at the west end. A small rectangular structure (the house?) lies to the west. As mentioned above the tithe map of the following year does give any further reliable information.

- 5.12 The 1892 map shows names the farm as “Spencer’s Farm” in contrast to the 1891 census where it has been identified as ‘Withings Farm’. Physically much had changed since the 1840’s OS mapping. The barn is now shown as being attached to the house and at the eastern end is a slightly deeper extension to the barn, most likely a shippon (see para.6.1 below). The 1912 OS mapping shows that the rear of the barn had been developed by this time, with extensions added to form a regular rectangle although still connected to the house. There is now what looks like a small piggery to the rear. Little had changed by the time of the 1932 OS map although it appears that the eastern shippon had been subdivided, perhaps signalling the end of its use as such. This footprint is largely as the steading appears on the modern mapping (Fig 2) which still shows the bridging building between the house and the barn even though this has now been remove.
- 5.13 Home Farm is not a listed building and is not listed on the Lancashire County Council Historical Environment Record. No previous archaeological work is known of at the site.

6. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

- 6.1 The barn is currently set up as an eight bay shippon (**Fig.10**) with the front, northern elevation having a cattle doorway at each end and a row of six timber framed portrait casement windows along the front for light (**Plates 1 & 2**). Two square pitching eyes, with timber shutters lie in the first floor, between bays three and four and bays six and seven with another in the west elevation. The barn plan is rectangular, although at the eastern end, the first two bays are slightly deeper, creating an ‘L’ shaped plan as noted on the 1892 map at **Figure 7**. This suggests that the building was at this time a barn with the eastern end likely used as a shippon, the form identified by Brunskill (2000, 163). As the eastern gable (**Plates 3 & 4**) has been rebuilt, no trace of the former cattle doors which would have been within it is left.
- 6.2 The front elevation, along with the eastern gable, is constructed of snecked sandstone rubble The sandstone is yellow/brown in colour, which contrasts with the red sandstone quoins on both of the corners of the front and east elevations and especially the western gable (**Plates 6 - 8**) which, in stark contrast to the others, is constructed wholly of rough red sandstone rubble. A large square pitching eye lies in the centre of the first floor level. The rear wall of the building is obscured by later brick built and timber lean-tos (**Plates 9 & 10**). A southern projections shown at the western end of the original building on the 1840’s mapping has presumably now been replaced by this brick lean-to which o appears to have been constructed as a single build.
- 6.3 The south face of the stone building, which now lies within the brick lean-tos, is mostly rendered in a thick white lime mortar, obscuring any details.

However where it is visible it is clear that the base was constructed of red sandstone like that of the west gable, the yellow dressed sandstone above (**Plate 36**).

- 6.4 Internally the whole is fitted out as a shippon (**Plates 11 – 17**), with a concrete floor with drain, rear feeding passage and timber boskins. All of the walls have been rendered in a white lime mortar obscuring any detail. However, a doorway has been inserted in the rear wall (**Plate 17**), close to the centre, to allow access to the feeding passage. In the corner of the 'L' where the former barn and east shippon meet (see para.6.1 above) is a Jacob's ladder giving access to the loft (**Plate 15**). The junction of the 'L' between the two wall walls has been rather clumsily infilled with brickwork which can be seen behind the ladder. This is also visible at first floor level (**Plate 25**).
- 6.5 The loft (**Plates 18 – 26**) contains three machine cut timber king post trusses and an RSJ beam with brick above which support the roof. In the western gable is a blocked opening (**Plate 18**) which is not visible from the exterior, but is cut by the floor showing that the floor is a later insertion. Four blocked vent holes (**Plate 26**) lie in the south wall and a further inserted doorway is also inserted in this wall (**Plate 22**), gives access to the roof space of the brick lean-tos.
- 6.6 The lean-tos themselves comprise five cells. At the western end is a small room (**Plate 27**), currently used as a workshop, although given the size was likely built as a stable. To the east of this is an access area (**Plates 28 – 30**) which leads to the feeding passage of the main barn as well as a doorway through to the feeding passage of the shippon to the east. To the east of this room is a two room shippon (**Plates 31 – 35**), with cross passage running along the rear wall of the barn. A north-south brick wall divides the space into two rooms, with an inserted (and later blocked) doorway between the two. Only the eastern area has concrete boskins remaining. To the east of these cells is a timber structure, used as a garage.

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The building has clearly undergone many changes and alterations since its construction, making it difficult to date. It appears on the Yates' map of 1786 (Figs 3 &4) placing its origins in the late 18th Century if not earlier, when it was presumably a building of red sandstone rubble and likely used as a barn. Between Yates' map of 1786 and the 1st ed. OS map of the 1840's (**Fig 5**), the house to the west appears to have been built although at that time it was a separate building.
- 7.2 It appears that between 1848 and 1892 a slightly protruding building (which may have been a shippon) was added to the east and is first shown on the

latter OS map (**Fig 7**). However more significant changes had occurred by the time of the 1912 OS Map (Fig 8) when the rear south side of the building footprint was filled in to form a regular rectangle. This presumably included the addition of the brick built lean-tos which give the same appearance to the building's floor plan today. Sometime within the period, i.e. between 1892 and 1912, it appears that the original building was rebuilt using snecked yellow sandstone and converted to a purpose built shippon as the farm moved wholesale to dairying. It appears from the presence of red sandstone quoins at the west end and the red sandstone base wall in the eastern timber lean-to garage that this rebuild may have been on the footprint of the pre-existing building. Any barn provision was now in the Dutch barn at the rear which appeared in embryonic form in the 1920s. Little change is seen on the 1932 OS map and the farm buildings continued to exist in that state until the present.

- 7.3 The mapping also shows that sometime between the 1840s and 1892 the space between the barn building and the house was infilled. It also appears from the mapping that this continued until the present day (see **Figs 1 & 2**). The infill has now been removed but evidence of its former presence is still visible from traces of render and the ghost of a pitched roof on the western gable of the barn.
- 7.4 Home Farm Barn therefore is a good example of how farm buildings evolved in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to reflect the changing economic realities as a rapid increase in importation of foodstuffs, especially grain and meat, led to local farming switching to the production of milk to serve the industrial towns of Lancashire (Brunskill 1987, 140-1). This heralded the end of the traditional combination barn which was associated with the earlier phases of the Industrial Revolution, when farming was often a part-time occupation combined with other work such as textile production and quarrying (Brunskill 1987, 113), in favour of more specialised dairy units now represented by the purpose built shippon; in this case constructed of snecked rubble which was also indicative of the period.

8. ARCHIVE

- 8.1 The archive resulting from the building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office in a format to be agreed with the Archives Officer and within a timescale to be agreed with the Specialist Archaeological Advisor or the Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record.

- 8.2 The site archive shall be prepared and stored according to the UKIC *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term- storage* (1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections*(1992) ‘Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives’.
- 8.3 A copy of this report will be supplied to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (six months after completion of the field work unless another date is agreed with the Specialist Archaeological Advisor or the Planning Officer (Archaeology)). A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.
- 8.4 The archaeological contractor will complete the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) form. Once a report has become a public document by submission into the *Lancashire Historic Environment Record* (HER) LCCAS may place the information on a web-site. Unless we hear to the contrary it will be assumed that our client is agreeable to this. Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of further work.

9. COPYRIGHT

- 9.1 Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

LET – Lancashire Evening Telegraph
PRS – Palaeology Research Services
LRO – Lancashire Records Office

Maps

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**APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF
BARN AT HOME FARM, ROACH ROAD, SAMLESBURY, PR5 0RB**

By J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy

Planning application number: 07/2013/0439/REN

Grid Reference: SD 6122 2771

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by South Ribble Borough Council for the conversion of a barn into a dwelling house together with a two storey extension and alterations to access at Home Farm, Roach Road, Samlesbury. Because of the impact on the historic interest of the building, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has recommended that the building be recorded before conversion. This recommendation followed the advice given by central government as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework*, issued by the Department of Communities and Local Government (March 2012).

It is a condition (no. 3) of the planning permission that:

"No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis. This shall be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have to be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority."

- 1.2 The Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has also prepared a specification for archaeological recording of an historical agricultural building required by a planning proposal on behalf of South Ribble Borough Council which further recommends that prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should confirm in writing adherence to this specification, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of LCAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing.

- 1.3 The recommendations by LCAS outlined at paras. 1.1 and 1.2 above follow the advice contained in paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 1.4 Farm buildings are of great historical importance. They record, by the siting of the farmstead, the pattern of rural settlement and the making of the historic landscape. They record the historic farming systems and methods of the area and they show the vernacular or traditional building materials and methods of their locality. Conversion, dereliction and demolition are steadily eroding the numbers of functional historical farm buildings in the county. The Council for British Archaeology's *'An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 2, Research Agenda and Strategy'* states that "there is an urgent need for all local authorities to ensure that farm buildings undergoing adaptation are at least considered for recording" (p. 140) so that "a regional database of farm buildings can be derived and variations across the region examined" (ibid).
- 1.5 J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy have been commissioned by John Wadsworth Esq. to carry out the archaeological recording recommended by LCAS. John Trippier BA (Hons), MRICS, PIFA is a Chartered Surveyor and Practitioner of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with over 40 years experience of surveying and recording buildings of many types. His company has carried out numerous standard Level 2/3 surveys for this type of property and it is assumed that this is what is required in this case also. He will be assisted by Steven Price M.Phil.
- 1.6 J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy have therefore prepared this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in order to demonstrate their intention to comply with the requirements of the specification referred to at para. 1.2 above and have arranged for it to be forwarded it to LCAS and South Ribble Borough Council for approval.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The subject barn is a rectangular structure fronting the south side of Roach Road, Samlesbury and apparently immediately adjacent to the farmhouse at Home Farm. It is situated in a rural area (Samlesbury being a dispersed rural settlement some km 5km East of the M6 Motorway Junction and some 5km north of Junction 3 of the M65 Motorway). It is equidistant from Preston to the west and Blackburn to the east being approx 10km from both. There are therefore good road systems in the vicinity although public transport is very

limited. The location is indicated by a red arrow at Fig 1 and the site is edged red on the plan at Fig 2.

3. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

- 3.1 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, surveyed in 1844-6 (Lancashire Sheet 62) shows a building of a similar size and location as the barn proposed for conversion. Although the farm is not named at that time, by the 1890s the farm was known as *Spencer's Farm*. The building should be considered as being of some local or regional historical interest, probably originating in the first half of the 19th century or earlier, with evidence for alterations during its working life in response to changing agricultural practices and economics, and therefore merits recording prior to conversion
- 3.2 The farm is not a designated heritage asset as defined in Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework nor is it included on the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Record. Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor will undertake a rapid map-regression exercise and all historic Ordnance Survey and other maps, trades and business directories, documents and photographs held in local collections will be examined as will census returns. The applicants will also be consulted to see if they have relevant documentation in his possession. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to the date of construction, use and re-use of the building/structure and a discussion of the significance of the building.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The subsequent sitework will comprise the preparation of a photographic record and a drawn record which will result in the compilation of a report as described in the Outputs at section below
- 4.2 **The Photographic Record.** This will include:
- 4.2.1 A general and detailed photographic record. **It should be noted that the building should be cleared of all stored items (and any other tools or building materials) in order to ensure that a comprehensive record can be made.**

- 4.2.2 General photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the building are required.
- 4.2.3 Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- 4.2.4 The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.
- 4.2.5 Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. Detail photographs will be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.
- 4.2.6 Archive photographs will be taken with an SLR 35mm camera. All record photographs will be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5 or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). This basic photographic record is to be supplemented by colour slide photography where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. All detailed photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale. A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, will be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure. For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images will be used.
- 4.2.7 Record photographs will be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report. For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images will be used.
- 4.2.8 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot will be completed. The position and direction of each photograph will be noted on a copy of the building/site plan.
- 4.3. The Drawn Record.** This will include:
- 4.3.1 A scale plan (1:50 or 1:100) of each floor of the building is to be made. Storage areas such as lofts at first floor level will be noted on the plan. The drawn record is to show all features of interest that have been recorded

photographically, as well as to show any other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.

- 4.3.2. Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural details (e.g. timber or metal framing, roofs) will be made.
- 4.3.3. A section (1:50 or 1:100) to illustrate the vertical relationships within the building (e.g., ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses) will be made
- 4.3.4. Construction techniques and sequences should be appropriately illustrated and described, if visible. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, joints, peg-holes, carpenters' marks, etc.
- 4.3.5. The archaeologist on site will also identify and note:
 - any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
 - any blocked, altered or introduced openings
 - evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building
- 4.3.6. Drawing conventions will conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

4.4. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation.

- 4.4.1. A short written report will be produced detailing who undertook the recording, when the work was done, where the structure/building is located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. The report will also include details of the alterations/demolition to be undertaken and an assessment of the importance of the feature/building to be affected. A discussion of the construction sequence of the building(s) will also be included.
- 4.4.2. The report illustrations will include: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500 with the building(s) being recorded clearly marked; photographs used to illustrate key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.

5. Archiving

- 5.1 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling will be in indelible ink on the back of the print and will include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Printed adhesive labels may also be used. Photographic prints will be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.
- 5.2 The archive resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations and any digital image files will be deposited with the Lancashire HER and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon. This should be provided as an Adobe Acrobat 'pdf' format file on CD-ROM.
- 5.3 The site archive shall be conserved and stored according to the *UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990)* and the *Museum and Galleries Commission Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (1992)* 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives
- 5.4 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record as an Adobe Acrobat 'pdf' on CD-ROM on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the fieldwork unless another date is agreed in writing with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). A copy of the report will be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision by the contractor's client.
- 5.5 The archaeological contractors will complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Lancashire HER may place the information on a web-site.

6. Personnel

- 6.1 The work will be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Steven Price M.Phil will carry out the sitework and draft the initial report and

prepare the drawings. Documentary research will be carried out by John Trippier who will also manage the project and edit the report.

7. Health and Safety

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

8. Bibliography

Brennand, M. (ed.), 2007, *An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*, CBA NW: Loughborough

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OS, 1840s, *Lancashire 6" Sheet 62*, Southampton

OS, 1890s *Lancashire 25" Sheet 62:9*, Southampton

OS, 2000, *1:25000 Scale Explorer Map 287*, Southampton

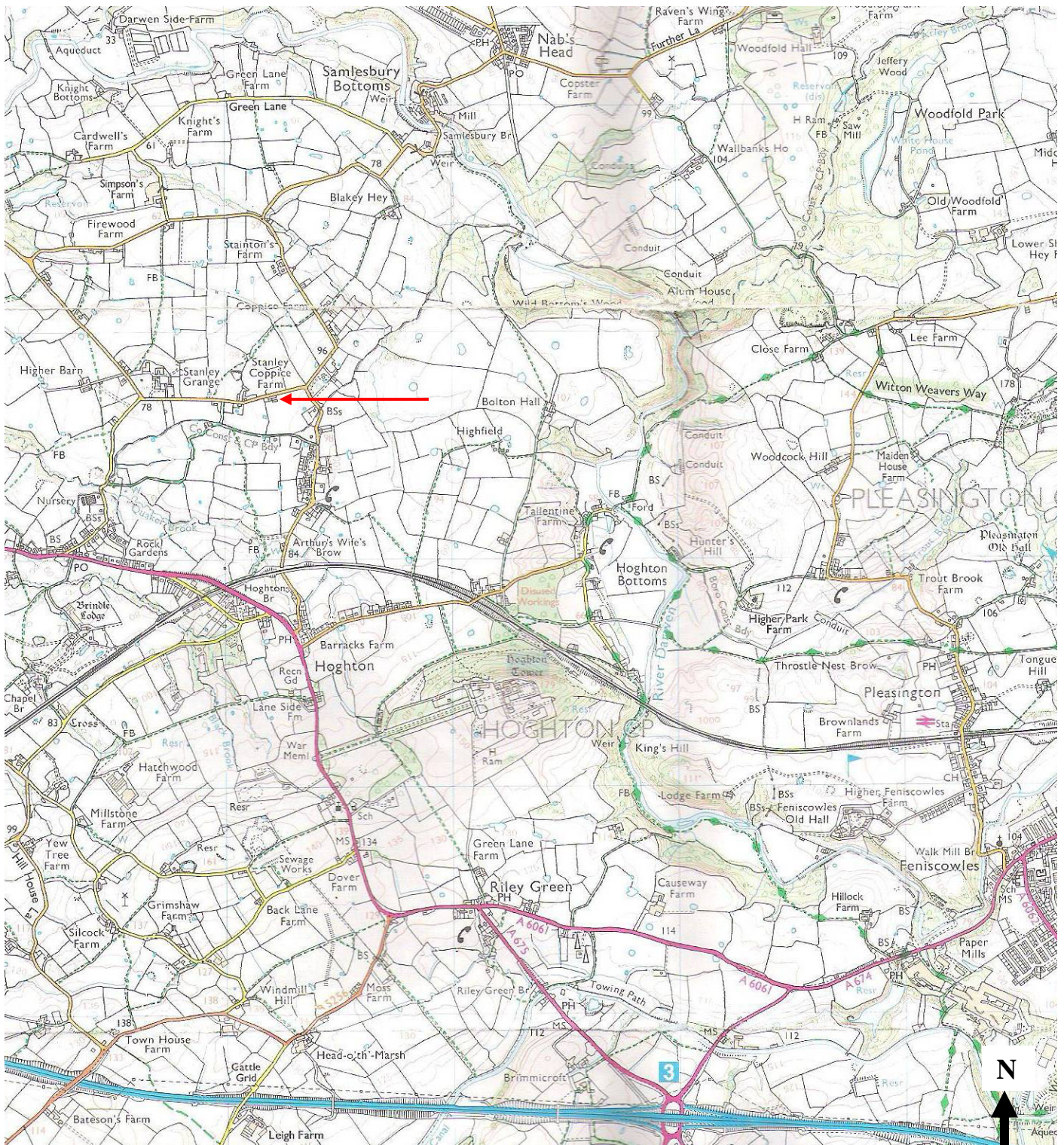


Figure 1: Location Plan

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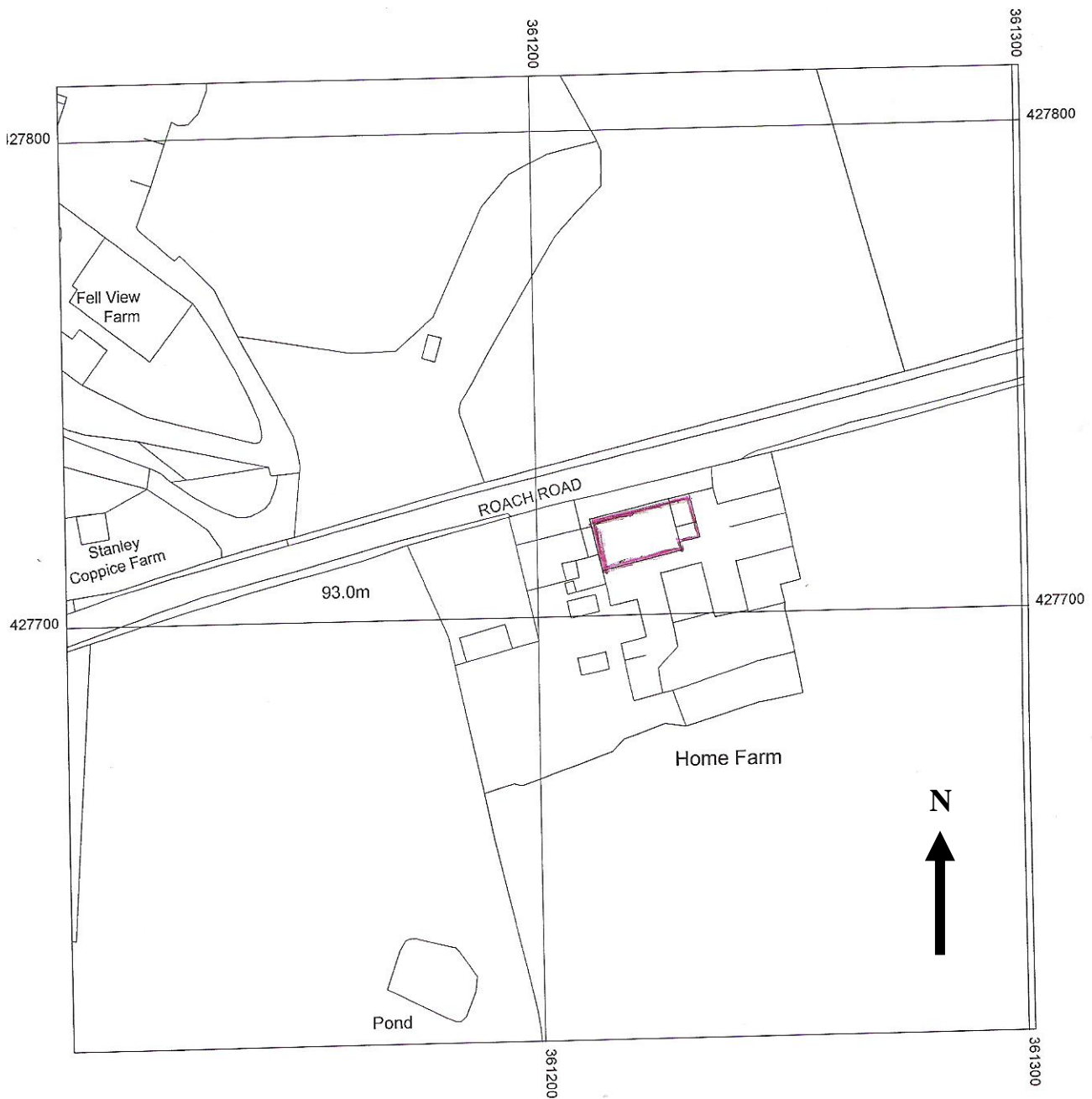


FIG.2: SITE PLAN

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APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

Fig 1: Location plan

Fig 2: Site Plan

Fig 3: Yates map of 1786

Fig 4: Detail of Yates map

Fig 5: First ed. 1848 OS map 1:10,000 scale

Fig 6: 1849 Tithe map of Samlesbury

Fig 7: 1892 OS map 1:2500 scale

Fig 8: 1912 OS map 1:2500 scale

Fig 9: 1932 OS map 1:2500 scale

Fig 10: Barn ground floor plan

Fig 11: Barn first floor plan

Fig 12: Section

Fig 13: Photo register

Fig 14: Ground floor photo location plan

Fig 15: First floor photo location plan

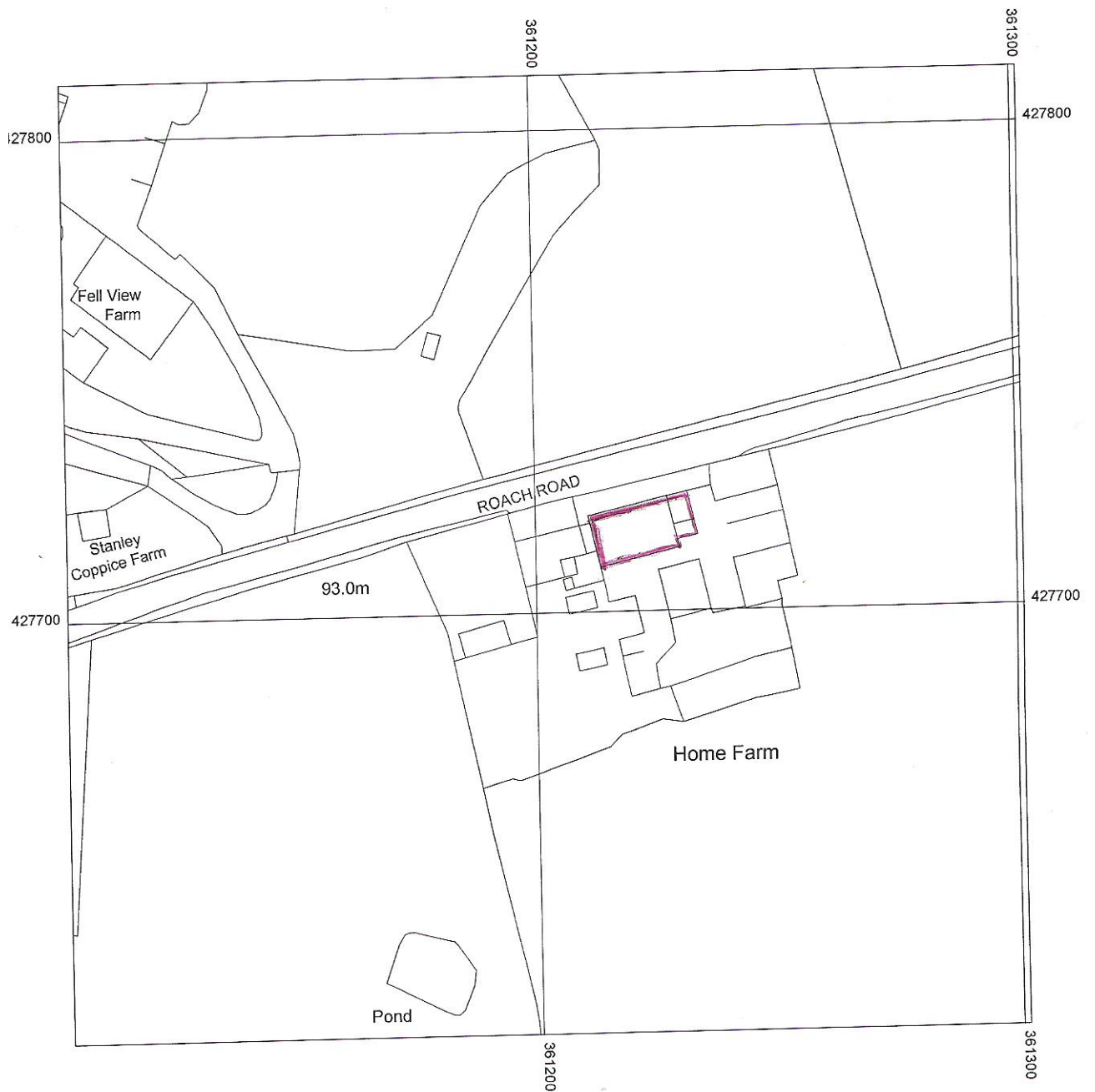


Figure 1: Location map

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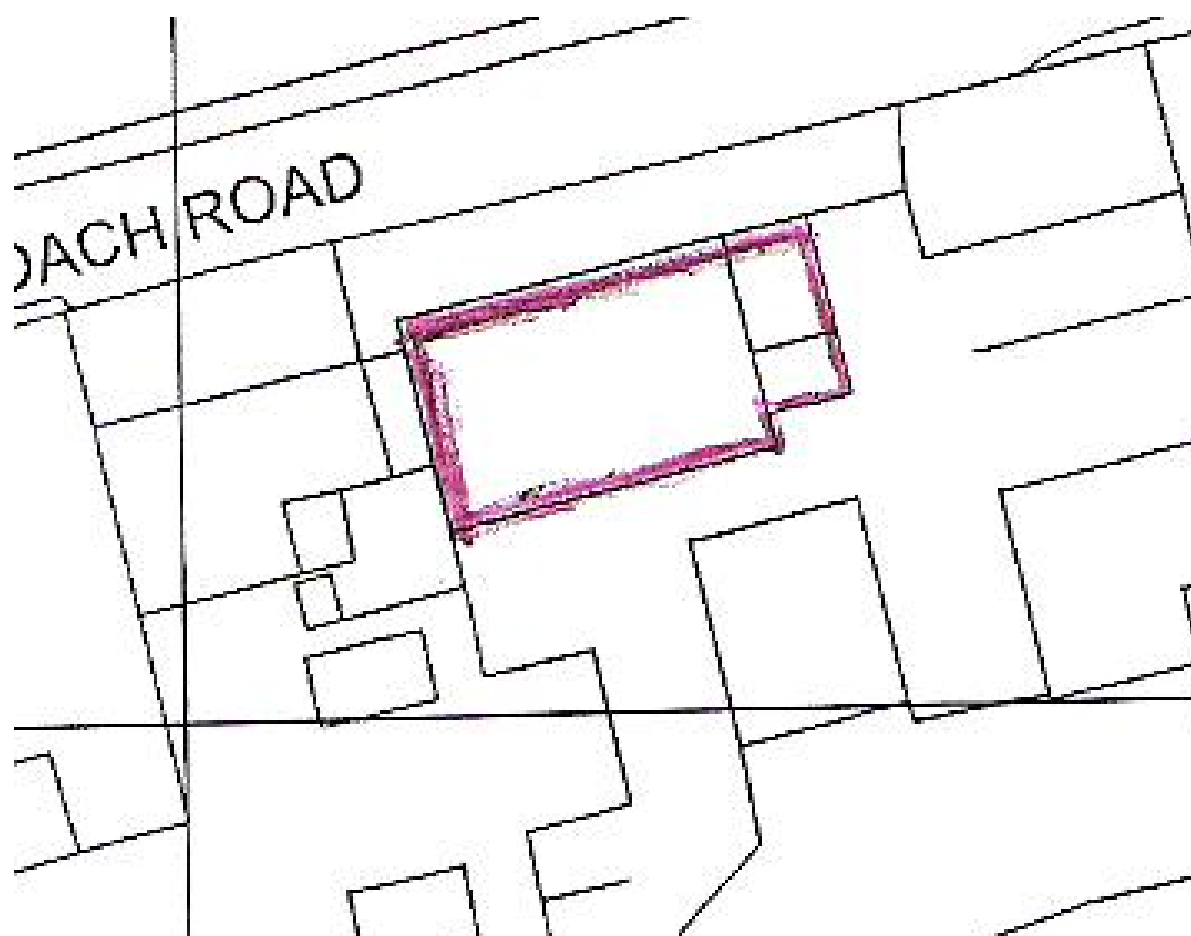


Figure 2: Site Plan at 1:500 scale

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Figure 3: Yates map of 1786

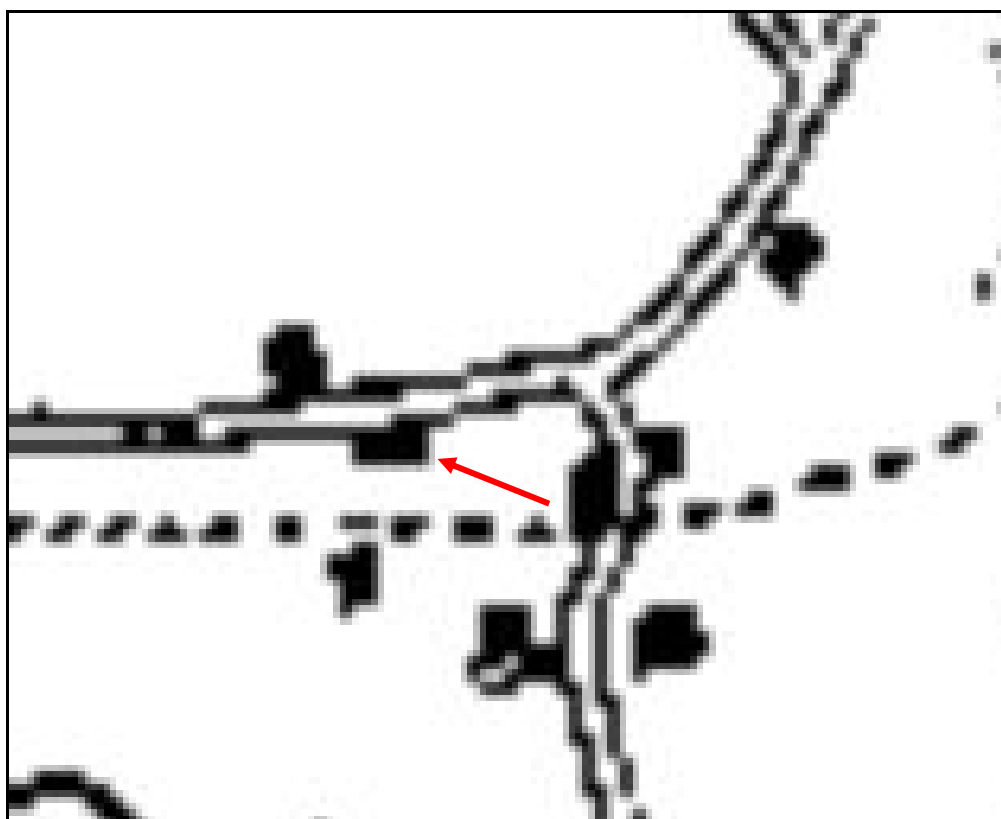


Figure 4: Detail of Yates map

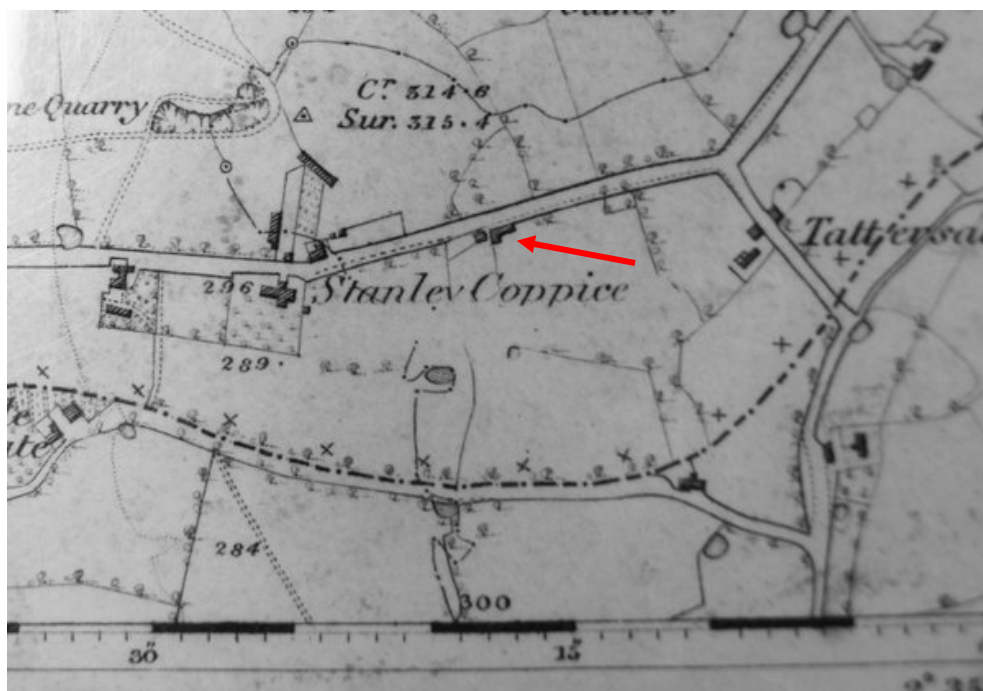


Figure 5: First ed. 1848 OS map 1:10,000 scale



Figure 6: 1849 Tithe map of Samlesbury

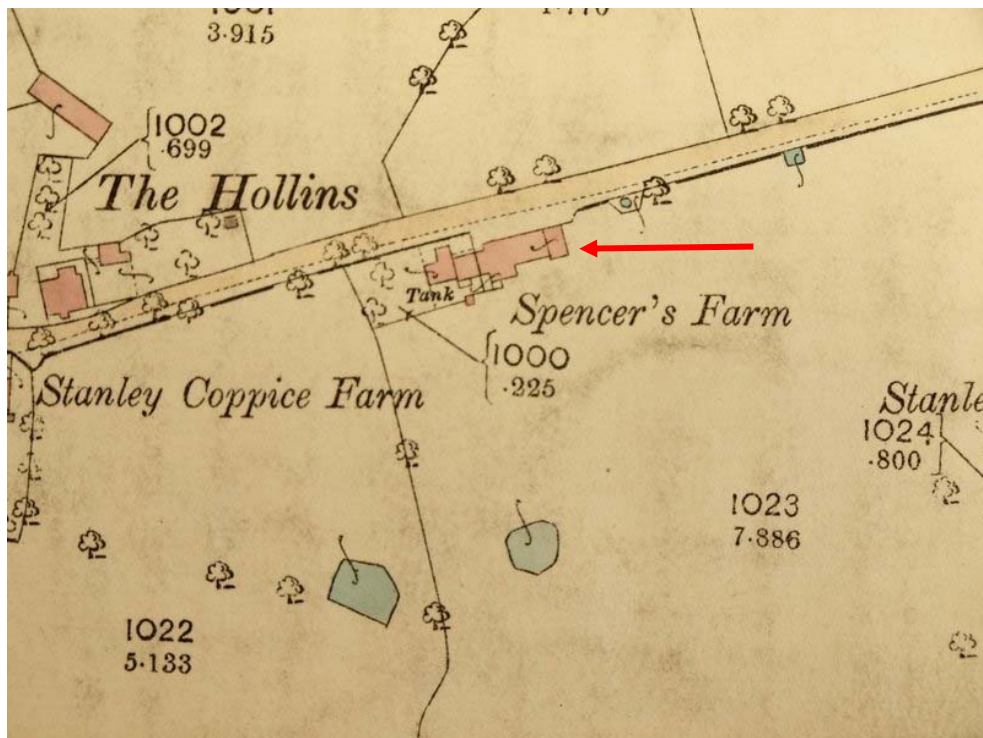


Figure 7: 1892 OS map 1:2500 scale

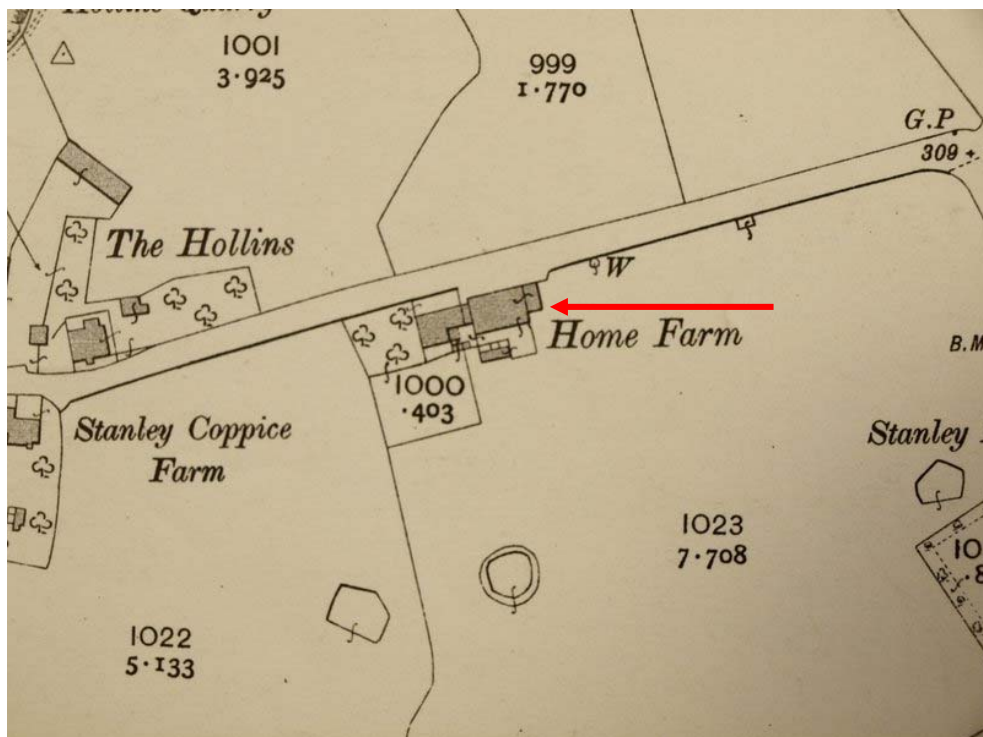


Figure 8: 1912 OS map 1:2500 scale

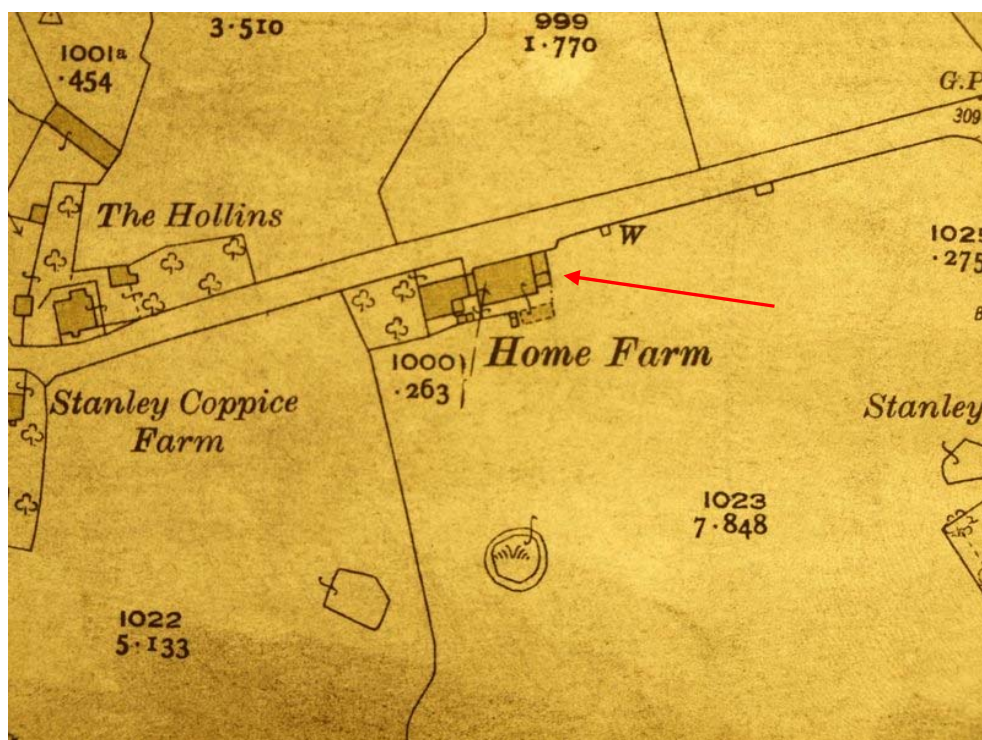


Figure 9: 1932 OS map 1:2500 scale

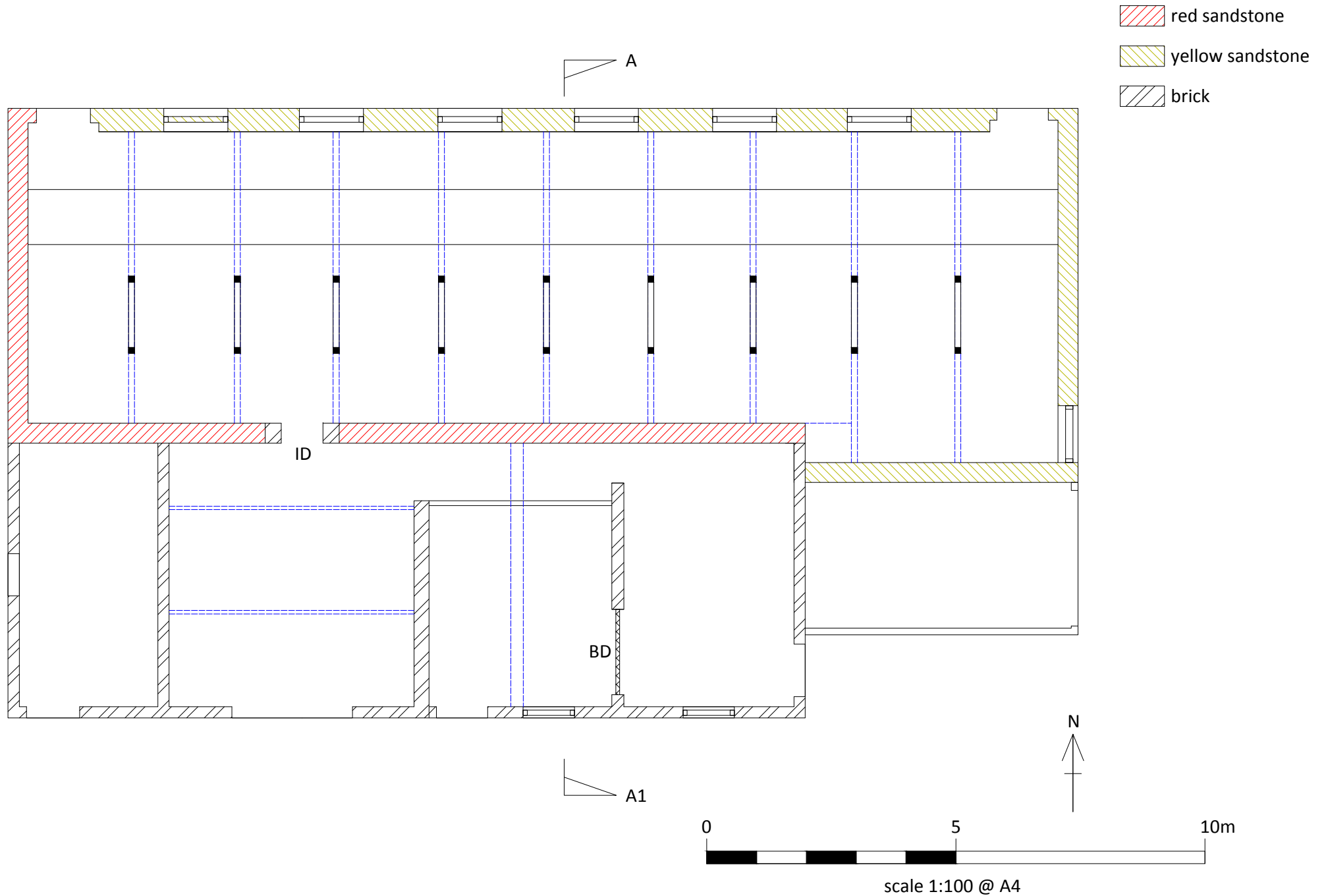


Figure 10: Barn ground floor plan

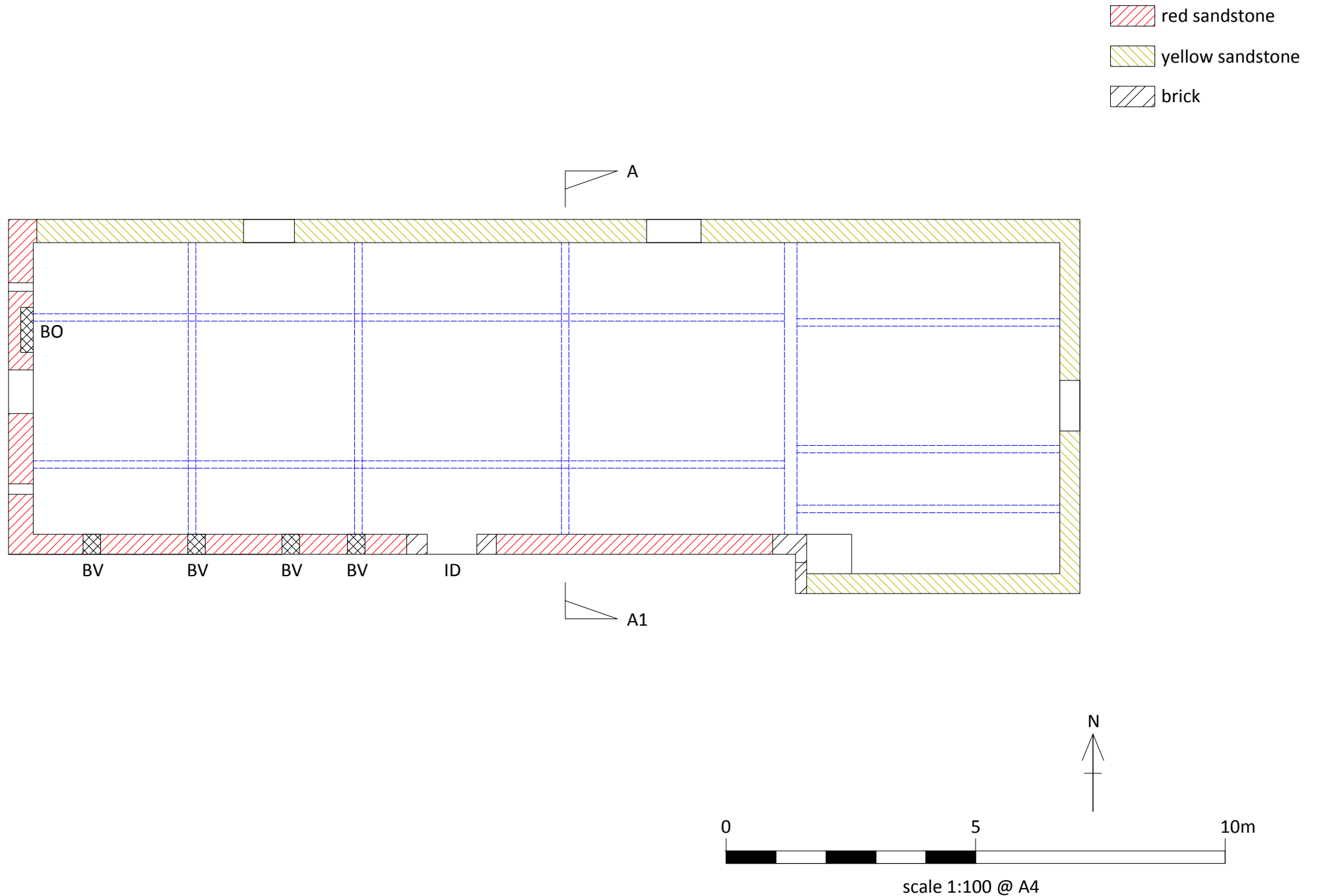
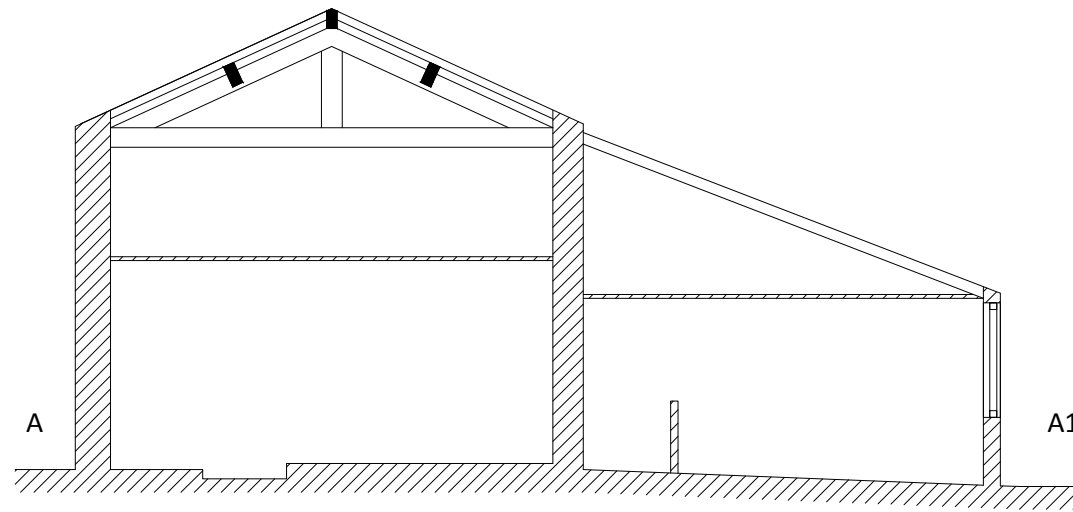


Figure 11: Barn first floor plan



scale 1:100 @ A4

Figure 12: Section A - A1

Figure 13: Photo Register (1 of 2)

Plate no.	Digital no.	Film/Frame	Description	View to
1	6275	1/2	Northern front elevation	SW
2	6330		Detail of cattle doorway on north elevation	S
3	6277	1/3	Eastern gable, showing red sandstone quoins	SW
4	6280	1/4	Eastern gable showing red sandstone quoins and timber lean-to	NW
5	6268	1/1	North elevation showing yellow sandstone and western gable showing red sandstone	SE
6	6289	1/9	Detail of west gable	SE
7	6287	1/8	West gable	NE
8	6286	1/7	West gable and brick lean-to	NE
9	6282	1/5	Eastern end of rear lean-tos.	NW
10	6283	1/6	Western end of rear lean-tos	NE
11	6292	1/10	Interior of barn looking west	W
12	6293	1/11	Interior of barn looking east	E
13	6294	1/12	Detail of door from the interior	N
14	6296	1/13	Detail of timber casement window	N
15	6299	1/14	Jacobs ladder also showing brickwork	SW
16	6300	1/15	Window in east gable with low brick trough.	E
17	6303	1/16	Inserted doorway in rear wall for access to feeding passage	SW
18	6315	1/25	West gable. Note the blocked opening with timber lintel to the right of the large pitching eye.	W
19	6317	1/26	Machine cut timber king post truss	E
20	6320	1/29	RSJ beam with brick over at east end	E
21	6324	1/32	Detail of modern roof structure	E
22	6318	1/27	Inserted doorway in rear (south) wall	S
23	6319	1/28	General shot of first floor	W
24	6321	1/30	East gable	E
25	6322	1/31	Brick rebuilding at eastern side of south wall.	SW
26	6325	1/33	Blocked vent hole in south wall	S
27	6329	1/36	Western lean-to 'stable'	N
28	6304	1/17		SW
29	6305	1/18	Access room in lean-to, leading to barn through left door and feeding passage for lean-to shippon through the right.	NE
30	6306	1/19	Detail of inserted doorway to lean-to feeding passage	E
31	6307	1/20	Interior of west side of lean-to shippon	NE
32	6308	1/21	Interior of west side of lean-to shippon	SE

			showing blocked opening	
33	6310	1/22	Interior of east side of lean-to shippon showing concrete boskins	NW
34	6312	1/23	Feeding passage of lean-to shippon	W
35	6314	1/24	Doorway to lean-to shippon	SE
36	6328	1/35	Interior of timber garage, showing yellow sandstone over the red sandstone rubble, butting the brick wall.	NW
37	6327	1/34	General shot showing the barn in relation to the house	SE

Figure 13: Photo Register (2 of 2)

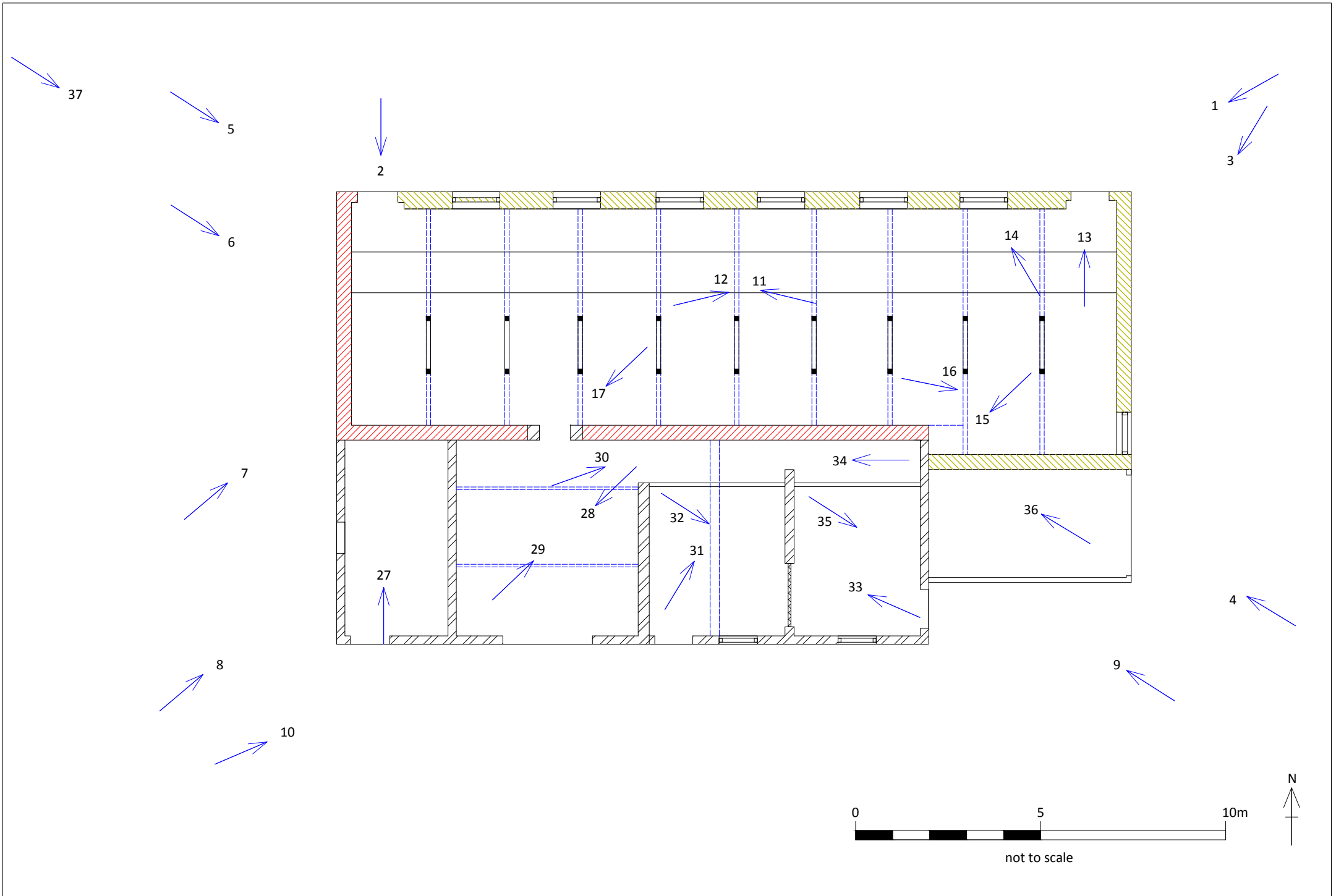


Figure 14: Ground floor photo location plan

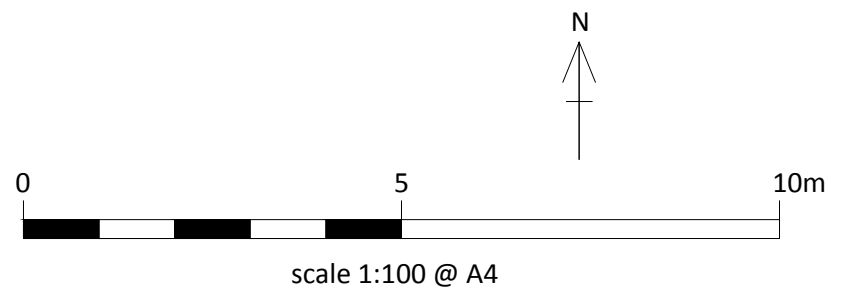
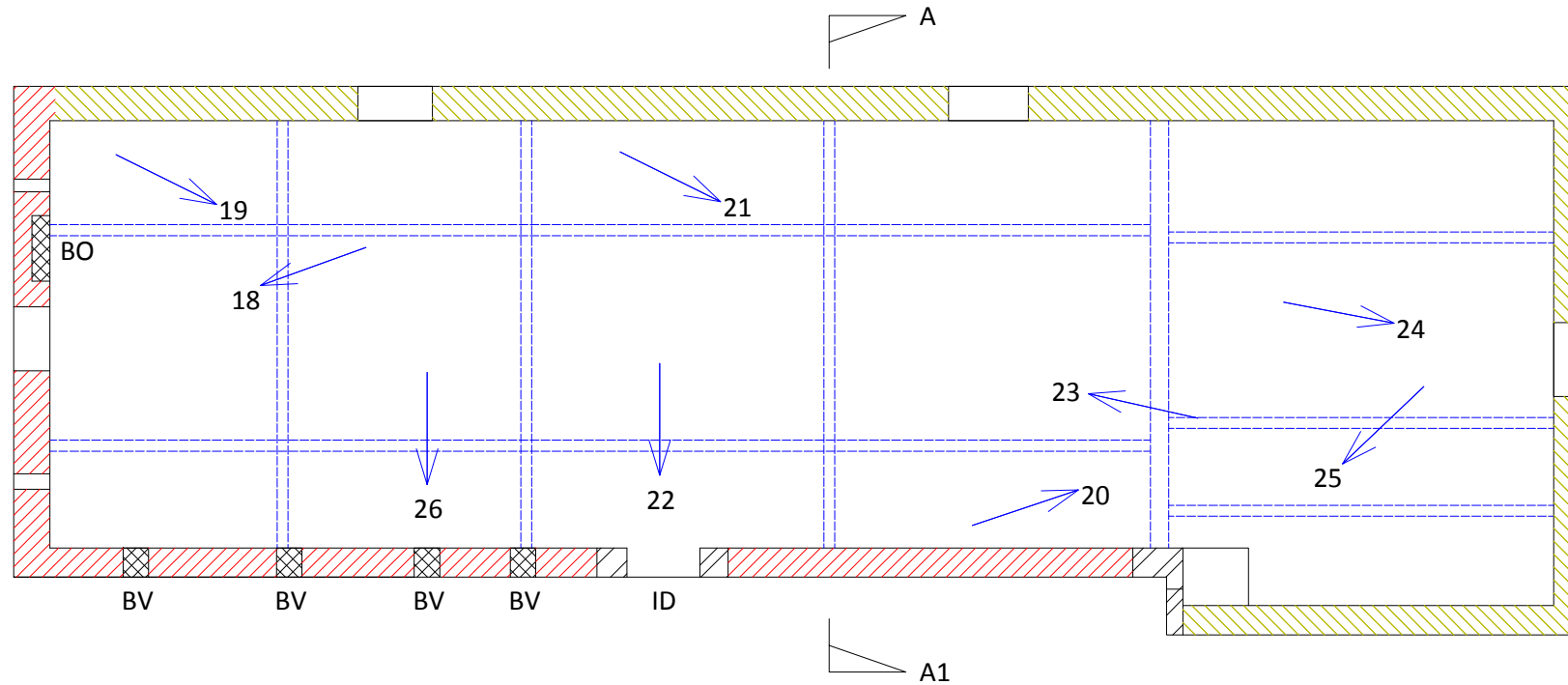


Figure 15: First floor photo location plan

APPENDIX 3: PLATES



Plate 1: Northern front elevation



Plate 2: Detail of yellow sandstone snecked rubble stonework, red sandstone quoins and cattle doorway at west end of north elevation



Plate 3: Eastern gable, showing red sandstone quoins at north end



Plate 4: Eastern gable showing red sandstone quoins at south end and timber lean-to



Plate 5: North elevation of yellow sandstone and western gable of red sandstone



Plate 6: Detail of west gable



Plate 7: West gable



Plate 8: West gable and brick lean-to



Plate 9: Eastern end of rear lean-tos.



Plate 10: Western end of rear lean-tos



Plate 11: Interior of barn looking west



Plate 12: Interior of barn looking east



Plate 13: Detail of door from the interior



Plate 14: Detail of timber casement window



Plate 15: Jacob's ladder with brick infill between former barn and shippon behind

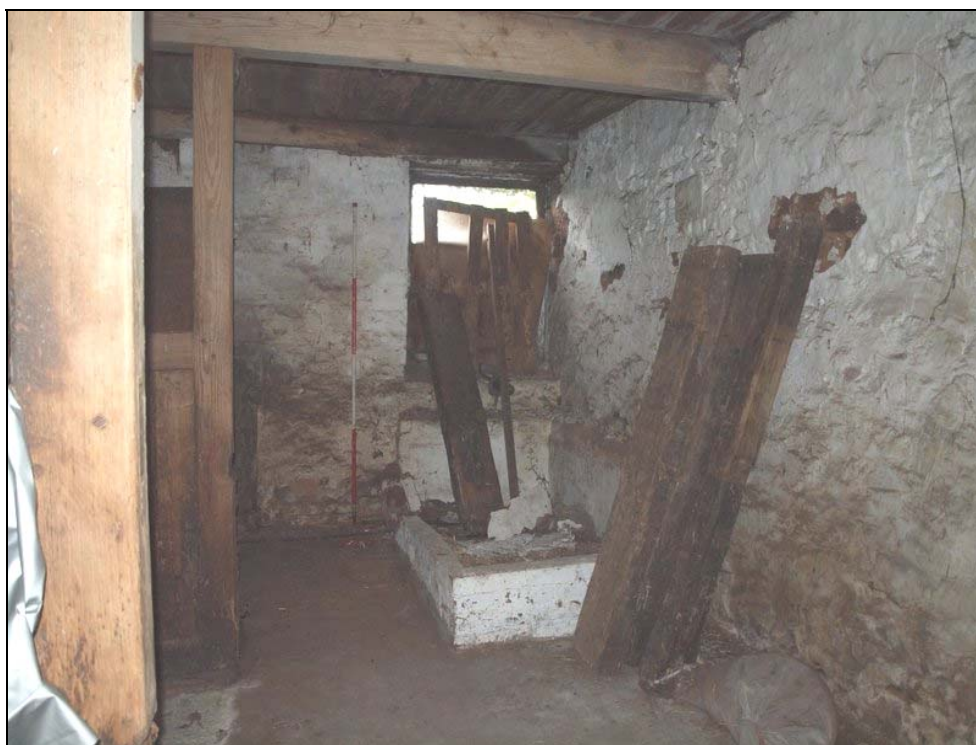


Plate 16: Window in east gable with low brick trough.



Plate 17: Inserted doorway in rear wall for access to feeding passage



Plate 18: West gable. Note the blocked opening with timber lintel to the right of the large pitching eye.

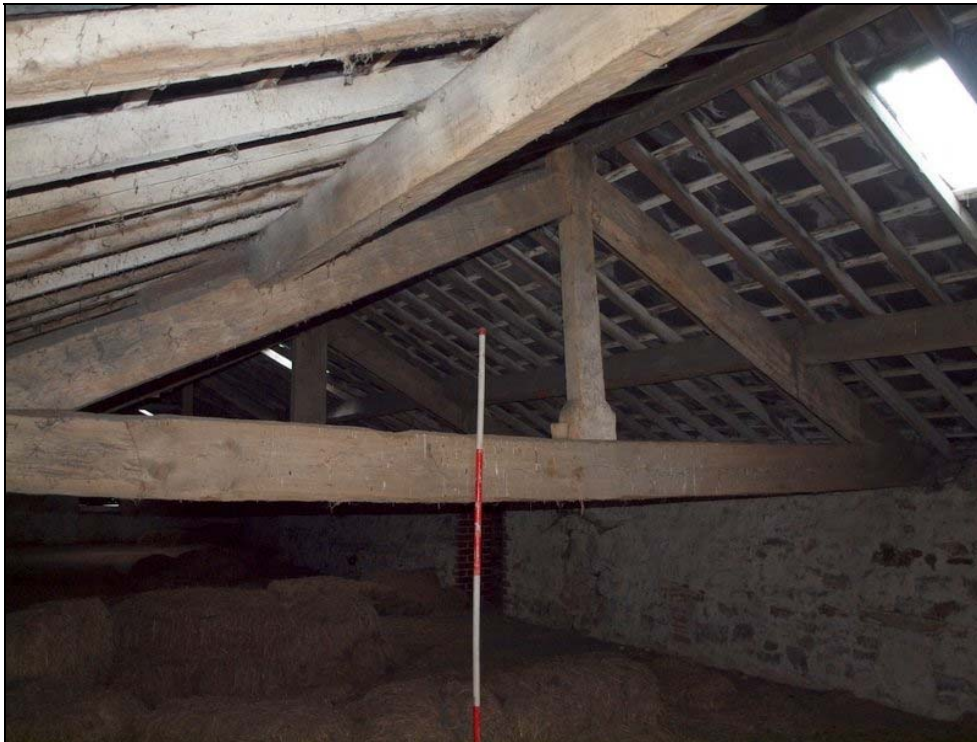


Plate 19: Machine cut timber king post truss



Plate 20: RSJ beam with brick over at east end



Plate 21: Detail of modern roof structure



Plate 22: Inserted doorway in rear (south) wall of first floor



Plate 23: General shot of first floor



Plate 24: East gable



Plate 25: Brick infilling at first floor level on south wall at junction of former barn and shippon



Plate 26: Blocked vent hole in south wall

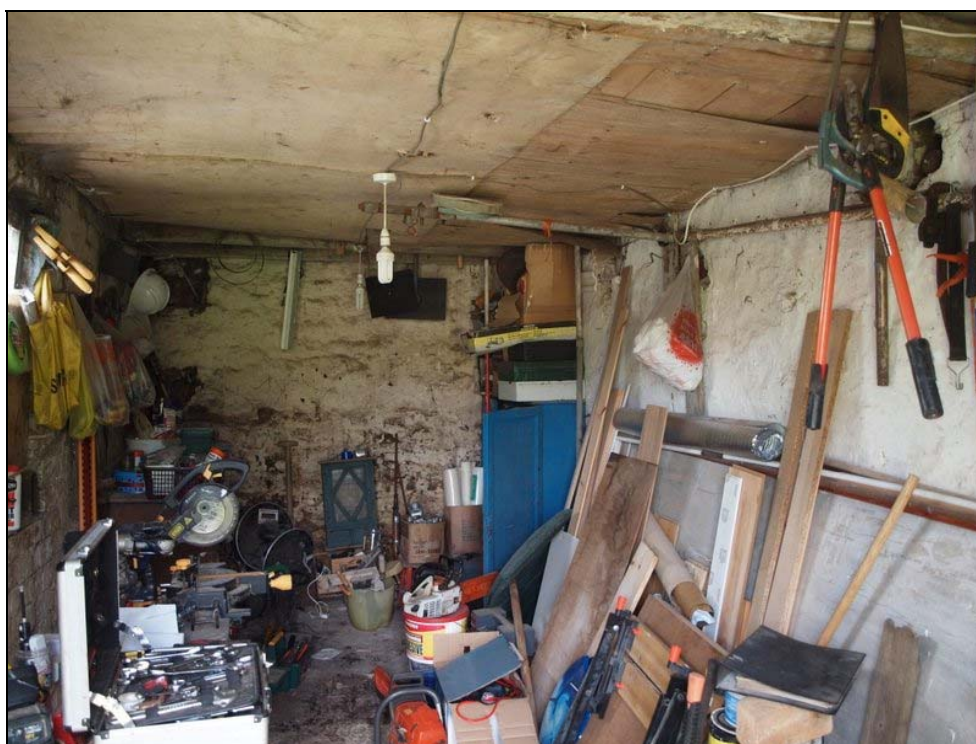


Plate 27: Western lean-to 'stable'



Plate 28: Interior of lean-to access area to shippon



Plate 29: Access area in lean-to, leading to barn through left door and feeding passage for lean-to shippon through the right.



Plate 30: Detail of inserted doorway to lean-to feeding passage



Plate 31: Interior of west side of lean-to shippon



Plate 32: Interior of west side of lean-to shippon showing blocked opening



Plate 33: Interior of east side of lean-to shippon showing concrete boskins



Plate 34: Feeding passage of lean-to shippon



Plate 35: Doorway to lean-to shippon

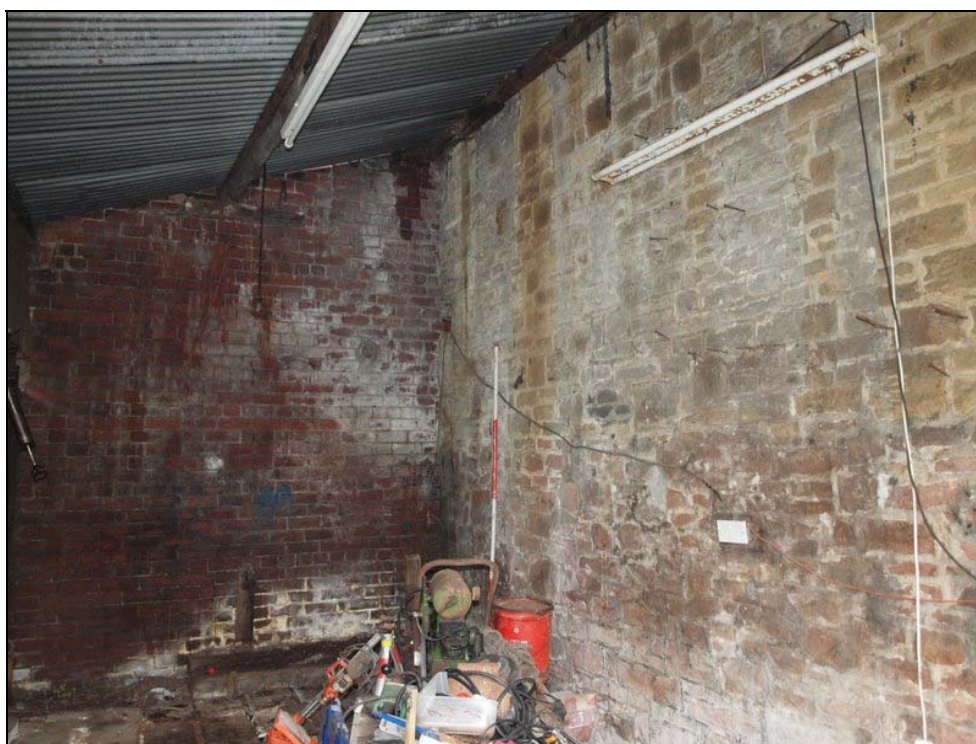


Plate 36: Interior of timber garage, showing yellow sandstone over the red sandstone rubble butting the brick wall.



Plate 37: General shot showing the barn in relation to the house