

CONTENTS

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. SITE LOCATION	3
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4. METHODOLOGY	3
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	4
6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	6
7. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	14
8. CONCLUSION	16
9. POST-RECORDING WORK AND ARCHIVING	16
10. COPYRIGHT	17
11. BIBLIOGRAPHY	17

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1.	PROJECT BRIEF
APPENDIX 2.	FIGURES
APPENDIX 3.	PLATES

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Wyre Borough Council required an archaeological building survey of a range of agricultural buildings at New House Farm, New House Lane, Winmarleigh (NGR SD 4753 4755) prior to their conversion to residential use. The work was carried out on behalf of Maple Timber Systems by J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy. The subject buildings comprise a large threshing barn and cart-shed/granary building to which various cowhouses (shippons) have been added. The original buildings were built of good quality sandstone blocks and date from the early 19th century or possibly slightly earlier. The later buildings are a combination of stone and brick and were added in the late 19th and early 20th century. The buildings reflect changing agricultural practices from an arable or mixed economy c.1800 to a pastoral one in the late 19th century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Mr J. Baines of Maple Timber Systems who commissioned the survey and to the staff of Lancashire County Record Office Preston and Garstang Library for their assistance in providing information for the documentary research. The guidance provided by the Lancashire County Council Archaeological Adviser (Planning) is also acknowledged.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy was instructed by Mr J. Baines of Maple Timber Systems to carry out an archaeological building recording programme of a range of agricultural buildings at New House Farm, New House Lane, Winmarleigh (NGR SD 4753 4755) prior to their conversion to residential use. Mr. 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 on site by Steven Price M. Phil who also executed the drawings
- 1.2 The recording programme was required by Wyre Borough Council in order to create a record of the building for archive and research purposes. This condition follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15) and *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) issued by the (then) DOE. Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service prepared a specification setting out the work necessary to fulfil the condition (see Appendix 1) and the resultant survey and this report followed that specification.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 New House Farm is situated on the west side of New House Lane, a minor country lane situated in secluded pastoral countryside about 3km north west of

the small market town of Garstang. The national grid reference of the barn is NGR SD 4753 4755. Its location is marked by a red arrow on the location map enclosed as Fig 1 and it is shown edged red on the site plan at appendix 2. The subject buildings lie at an altitude of approximately 20m OD.

- 2.2 The solid geology comprises bunter sandstone (IGS, 1969). The glacial drift deposits are of the Salop Association and comprise reddish-brown medium textured till mainly derived from Triassic rocks. The resultant landscape is undulating or flat and usually below 75m OD. Drainage can be poor due to the slow run-off. Dairying and livestock rearing predominates in this area although arable farming and market gardening is practiced on these soils in the Liverpool and Warrington areas and on the fringes of Farington and Hoole Mosses near Leyland (Hall and Folland 1970, 84 et seq.). Slightly to the west are the deposits of the Winmarleigh Association comprising brown to reddish-brown, very strong to medium textured till mainly derived from Silurian or Ordovician rocks from the Lake District or limestone pebbles from north of Carnforth. The resultant land use is wholly grassland with dairy farming and the rearing of lambs although root crops can be grown as fodder (Hall and Folland 1970, 90 et seq.).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Farm buildings are of great historic 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 historic farm buildings in the county. The aim of the survey is to preserve 'by record' the information that may be lost as a result of the development scheme. This was achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development of the buildings and by the provision of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The project was carried out in accordance with the project specification at Appendix 1 of this report. This required:-
- 4.1.1 A rapid map regression exercise based on an examination of all historic Ordnance Survey maps sequence and any other readily available local historical maps.
- 4.1.2 A detailed annotated photographic record of the building affected by the planning proposal showing:-
- a) General photographs external and internal appearance of the buildings and their setting in relation to other buildings or a significant viewpoint
 - b) Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings' design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs;

The photographic record was made with a 35mm Pentax P30 camera loaded with Fujichrome Sensia ASA 400 monochrome film and with a Fuji Finepix digital camera (5.2 mega pixels resolution). A photographic register listing all photographs and a plan showing the direction of the photographs are included at in this report at Figures 13-15.

- 4.1.3 The preparation of scale plans of the ground and first floors of the buildings and section drawings. A survey was carried out using hand held tapes and a 1:100 scale plans were made on site on stable waterproof drafting paper using English Heritage drawing conventions (HE 2006). Any significant changes in materials, variations in openings and evidence for phasing were noted and the drawings are reproduced from electronic versions at appendix 2 of this report.
- 4.1.4 A short written account of the recording process, of the construction sequence of the building and the importance of any features to be affected by the proposed development.
- 4.1.5 A report covering the above.
- 4.2 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*.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 No previous archaeological work is known at this site. The buildings are neither scheduled as an Ancient Monument nor listed as Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. Nor are they shown on the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.2 The site is situated in the township of Winmarleigh, in the Parish of Garstang. In common with much of Wyresdale and the eastern Fylde Winmarleigh demonstrates a very dispersed settlement pattern no doubt denoting the lack of economic pressures and/or strong lordship which often produced nucleated settlements and open field systems during the early middle ages (Higham 2004, 126-7). The name Winmarleigh appears to derive from the Old English 'Winemaer's *Leah* (clearing)'. It was first documented in 1206 (Mills 1976, 150). Gregory de Winnerlie or de Wimerleigh gave land to Cockersand Abbey during the reign of Henry III but by 1343 a moiety of the manor was owned by Thomas de Gentyll. However by 1368 the Radcliffes had come to own the manor by marriage (Harland 1870, 535). In 1561 it descended to Anne Radcliffe who married Sir Gilbert Gerard. In the late 17th century Elizabeth Gerard married William Spenser of Ashton Hall. It again passed by marriage to the Heskeths of Rufford and when the Hesketh heiress married Sir Edward Stanley, later the 11th Earl of Derby, in 1714 it passed to that family. In 1743

it was sold to John Wilson Patten who built the current Winmarleigh Hall and became Lord Winmarleigh (Hewitson 1993, 70). His son, also John Wilson Patten, was born in 1802 and was a prominent figure in public life. He became an MP in 1820 and retired in 1874, the same year he became Baron Winmarleigh (Papers of John Wilson Patten 1986).

- 5.3 “New House” is shown and named on Yates map of 1786 (Fig 3) although the alignment to the lane is slightly different. The house appears to have Georgian origins and its name may indicate that it was ‘new’ at about that time. The farm buildings are not shown on either this map or Greenwood’s of 1818 although they do appear to be shown on Hennett’s Map of 1829. They are shown on the OS map of 1847 (Figure 4) with a rectilinear north-south footprint similar to the current one. The tithe map of 1849 (Figure 5) shows the extent of the land associated with this farm at the time, comprising 137 acres and 17 perches. This was noted as being owned by John Wilson Patten and occupied by John Harrison. The name of the land was given as ‘Mortons’, with the state of cultivation claimed as arable meadow and pasture. This land was charged at £320 9s 9d. Unfortunately there is no field by field breakdown of the usage but the whole of the township of Winmarleigh contained 2282 acres and 37 perches of land, with the quantity of land subject to tithe as meadow or pasture being 650 acres.
- 5.4 The barn underwent alterations in the form of an extension to its west face between 1847 and 1895, as evidenced on the OS map for 1895 (Figure 5). The building is still named “Mortons”, as it was in the tithe schedule. It underwent alterations again between 1895 and 1913, where it appears on the OS map of this year (Figure 6) to have a rectilinear structure built at right angles from the north end of the east wall.
- 5.5 The estate was auctioned at the ‘New Town Hall, Lancashire’(sic) on Wednesday July 24th 1912 (LRO/DDX/934). It comprised 3,050 acres with a rent roll of £3775. New House Farm (or Morton’s) comprised lot 10 and encompassed an area of 156.389 acres with a rent value for the farm of £178 and £5 for a cottage and croft, giving a total of £183. The farm was in the tenancy of Mr. Henry Dickenson. The buildings comprised an “extensive range of shippons for 50 cows, stabling for 5 horses, barns, 4 loose boxes, stock sheds, pigsties, etc”. A full list of the land is given in the table below.

Description	Area
Pit	0.185
Pasture	14.302
Pasture	10.191
Pasture	5.346
Croft	0.58
2 Cottages and Gardens (sublet)	0.285
Arable	3.196
Arable	4.515
Pit	0.245
Meadow	11.606
Pasture	26.829
Pit	0.159
Meadow	3.888
Meadow	12.932
Meadow	5.33
Pit	0.249
Orchard	0.555
pit	0.162
Homestead	1.425
Pasture	15.357
Pasture and Pit	
Meadow	8.242
Arable	2.362
Arable	4.722
	156.389

**Description and areas comprising Lot 10, New House Farm (or Morton's),
auctioned 1912**

- 5.6 The estate was bought by Frank Reddaway (Hewitson 1969). Another alteration was made to the barn between this time and 1932. On the OS map of that (figure 7) the previous extension has been removed and a small, 'L' shaped building built in its place between the barn and the farmhouse to the east. This probably forms the existing garage block. In 1945 the remaining portions of the Winmarleigh estate were again auctioned, this time at the Victoria and Station Hotel, Preston, on Thursday June 28th. New House Farm was not in the auctioned area probably indicating that by then it had become detached from the estate.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

6.1 General Description

- 6.1.1 The subject of this survey comprises a range of agricultural buildings primarily aligned north to south and located across the farmyard to the west and southwest of New House Farm farmhouse (**Fig 2**). A large barn is located at the south end of the range (**Fig 3 and Front Cover**). Attached to the north of the barn is a two storey building

containing a cartshed with a provender mixing room over and north of that is a two storey building containing a small shippon with a store room over which is accessed only from the provender mixing room (**Plate 1**). North of this is an east-west enclosed passage giving access to the rear of the range and north of that is a single storey brick built range of loose boxes (**Plate 2**). To the west of the barn and at right angles to it is a single storey shippon (**Plate 3**). To the south of this is a re-roofed outsut to the main barn. To the west of the cart shed there is also a modern lean-to shippon building that is aligned north-south, (**Plate 4**).

6.2 Barn –General Description

- 6.2.1 The east and north exterior walls are of regularly coursed, shaped sandstone. The other walls are also regularly coursed, but the sandstone has a rougher finish as do the internal skins. Where visible they appear to be bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Three king post roof trusses divide the barn into four bays. The internal walls and trusses carry purlins which support a double pitched roof of Welsh slate.

6.3 Barn -External Description

- 6.3.1 Eastern Elevation (**Plate 5**). This elevation forms the long wall of the barn which faces towards New House Lane and is the front of the building. The elevation is constructed in shaped sandstone blocks, regularly coursed. The elevation is characterised by three doors and two windows. The windows are located close together at the southern end of the elevation at ground floor level (**Plate 6**). Both windows have sandstone sills and recessed timber frames with one fixed light. A large cart door with quoin surround is located slightly south of centre (**Plate 1**). The quoins at the bottom of the door project slightly into the doorway suggesting that a slightly shorter door with a gap at the bottom was originally present. Each projection contains two vertical grooves (**Plate 7**). North of this door is a large stone trough (**Plate 8**) and two personnel doorways (**Plate 9**). The southerly of these has a doorway with a batten and brace timber stable door in a recessed timber frame. It has a stone slab lintel and jambs formed by the adjoining stonework. On the northside this is a row of large stone quoins which form the south jamb of the northernmost doorway. A row of large stone quoins laid as 'long and shortwork' form the north jamb. Together these support a massive sandstone lintel with a drip mould over. The doorway has a recessed timber frame and timber batten door with vertical light slots.
- 6.3.2 Northern Elevation (**Plate 10**). This elevation comprises one of the gable ends of the building and is constructed of regularly coursed, sandstone blocks. It is partially obscured by the adjoining two storey

cartshed building and by an external sandstone staircase rising to first floor level. At the top are two personnel doors with sandstone quoins and lintels, recessed timber frames and batten doors. One doorway leads into the first floor of the barn and the other into the first floors over the cart shed and the adjoining small shippon. There is a blocked 'letterbox' window at first floor level in the gale wall above the staircase.

6.3.3 West Elevation (Plate 11). This elevation forms the original long west wall of the barn and is constructed of roughly shaped sandstone blocks. Only a small portion of this elevation is visible due to the erection of two shippon extensions on this face (see para.6.1.1 above). The visible portion contains two windows. Both have sandstone lintels and jambs, although the southern jamb of the southern window is constructed of machine made brick. The northern portrait window is partially blocked with machine-made brick. The visible portion shows a recessed timber frame and six lights, the top three of which can be opened. The southern window is square without a frame and the cill is rendered with concrete.

6.3.4 Southern Elevation (Plate 12). This elevation forms the other gable end of the building and is constructed of shaped sandstone, regularly coursed. The elevation is characterised by four doors, three of which are at ground level and a pitching door centrally at the first floor level. A circular 'owl hole' with a sandstone surround is located just below the apex of the roof. Two slender air vents are located below this, but above the level of the first floor pitching door. At ground level, the western doorway is a personnel door with sandstone quoins, a recessed timber frame and a modern flush panelled timber door. Both doors to the east of this are modern large timber flush panelled cattle doors on runners above. The pitching door at first floor level is boarded shut with the same sort of timber panelling used on the ground floor doors.

6.4 Barn-Internal Description

6.4.1 The interior of the barn can be conveniently divided into three parts for descriptive purposes. These are a south section, a central section and a north section. The internal walls of the main barn are constructed of handmade brick .

6.4.2 Central Section (Plates 13&14). This section is separated from the south and north sections by handmade brick walls that run east-west across the barn (see Fig. 9). The external east and west walls are made from coursed sandstone blocks. The interior is accessed from the exterior through the large timber cart door located in the southern end of the east wall. A large personnel door with a recessed timber frame is located centrally in the west wall and leads to the west shippon (see Fig. 9). In the southern end of the west wall there is evidence of a blocked doorway. Although it is obscured by

machinery in this area it is partially visible in the west shippon. The floor is concreted with a small apron of cobbles running along the east wall. The northern end of this section is separated from the main area by a concrete dwarf wall rising to a height of approximately 1m (**Plate 15**). North of this is a raised concrete platform which appears to have comprised four double stalls. Although the stalls have been removed although their footprint is still visible. The platform ends 1m from the north brick wall creating a walkway or manuring passage behind the stalls. An external personnel door is located in the northern end of the east wall granting ingress from outside to this shippon area of the central section. A small square window at the west end of the walkway, directly opposite the external door, has a brick surround and a concrete rendered cill, without a frame. A small personnel doorway with a timber frame but no door is set into the south brick wall and provides access to the ground floor of the south section of the barn.

- 6.4.3 The central section has a partial upper floor of timber T & G construction on timber joists which extends above the shippon area to the north and along the west wall where it projects approximately 3m into the barn. It is supported by steel stanchions and poles along the outside edge of the floor. No staircase is present; access is by ladder. The Barn is otherwise open to the underside of the roof, which is supported by two king post roof trusses and three sets of purlins (**Plate 16**). In this section all roof timbers are machine-cut. The king-post is mortice and tenoned into the tie beam whereas that in the south section is bolted. Unlike the standard king post truss in the southern section, these also have king struts on either side of the king- posts. Both the king-post and the struts are braced. Two openings are present at first floor level. One of these is located in the northern brick wall and the other in the southern brick wall. It is worth noting that the bottoms of the openings are approx. 1m above the first floor making access on foot impractical. Above both of these openings are timber lintels with smaller openings above. It seems likely that these were pitching hoes for the movement of cereals.
- 6.4.4 South Section. This section is separated from the central section by a handmade brick wall that runs east-west, at a point 7.4m from the south wall of the barn. The south elevation of the barn has an internal skin of concrete blocks, not visible from the exterior. This also projects 0.75m along both the east and west internal walls of the barn (see **Fig.9**). The remainder of the east and west walls are constructed of roughly shaped sandstone brought to courses. The floor is concrete, except along the west wall, where a small apron of cobbles runs between the north and south walls as in the central section. The room is accessed from the exterior by the two large timber cattle doors on runners located in the south wall (see para 6.3.4 above). Another door is located in the west wall. This has a quoin surround but no frame or door. Instead it has a small iron gate.

This leads into the western outshut. Two small windows are located in the east wall (see para 6.3.1 above). Both have sandstone cills and lintels with a recessed timber frame and a single fixed light. Another window is located at the south end of the west wall, but this has been blocked and contains no frame. The space has a partial upper floor which extends from the west wall to within 3.3m of the east wall. This comprises an RSJ running centrally east to west, and another running north to south along its the edge. These support timber joists which carry the timber floors. No staircase is present and access is by ladder. The upper floor is open to the roof which is supported by a single king post roof truss with three pairs of purlins and rafters. The king post is braced and there area pair of angled struts. All roof timbers are machine-cut. Those south of the truss are quite modern (**Plate 17**).

- 6.4.5 North Section. The north section comprises a small shippon with five stalls and a concrete floor (**Plate 18-jpeg 30**). The south wall is formed by the northerly of the two internal east- west brick walls within the barn and the other three walls by the stone built walls of the barn. All walls have a limewash finish. The ground floor room is accessed from the exterior through the ornate doorway in the south of the east wall (see para 6.3.1. above). This leads into the manuring passage. At the opposite end of this, in the west wall, is a recessed timber framed window. This has been partially blocked with machine made brick from the outside, but the frame shows evidence of having held twelve lights, with the top three opening. The stalls are located north of this passage. The stall dividers are comprised of metal pipes, rather than stone *boskins*. A drainage channel, which debouches through the east wall of the barn, is located between the manuring passage and the stalls.
- 6.4.6 This area has a first floor but, unlike the other rooms, the floor is complete. It is supported by hand- cut timber joists, let into held by the northern sandstone wall and the southern brick wall. There are also two unusual sets of timber central supports around which some small timber fences have been erected, possibly to provide a makeshift provender store.
- 6.4.7 The first floor itself is accessed by the stairs on the exterior of the north wall of the barn which also lead to the provender store over the cart shed (see para.6.3.2 above). Internally, the south wall is formed by the northerly of the two internal east- west brick walls within the barn and the other three walls by the stone built walls of the barn (**Plate 19**). It has a timber boarded floor and it is open to the underside of the barn roof. In this section this comprises three sets of hand-cut purlins and a machine- cut ridge pole, modern rafters and battens and a Welsh slate roof. (**Plate 20**) In the brick wall are the two pitching holes already described at para.6.4.3 above. There is also a rectangular pitching hole with a sliding timber

door in the west wall (**Plate 19**) The exterior of this is just visible within the north-west shippon (see section 6.9 and **Plate 26** below).

6.5 Cart Shed

6.5.1 External Description (Plate 10). This two storey building is attached to the north elevation of the barn. It is constructed of large stone quoins and coursed stone blocks similar to those of the barn. At ground level on the east elevation it has an attractive segmental arch with substantial voussoirs and a projecting keystone. This holds a poorly constructed timber batten cart door on rusted wrought iron hinges. At first floor level is a window with a stone slab cill, lintel and jambs. It is fitted with a recessed timber casement with 15 lights in three rows. The top row of lights sit above a thicker transom are top hung. The south west and north elevations now form the party walls of the adjoining buildings (see **Fig** and **Plate 4**) and are not visible from the exterior. There is a double pitched Welsh slated roof on timber battens and rafters let into the east and west elevations.

6.5.2 Internal Description (Plates 21 & 22). The south wall is of uneven coursed stone blocks bonded with limestone mortar. It is apparent that this wall is the lower external north elevation of the barn. The other walls are constructed of somewhat rougher stone blocks again brought to uneven courses. The floor of the cart shed is concreted. The ground floor is open to the underside of the first floor above. This comprises handcut timber beams running north-south which support east-west joists upon which are laid wide butt-jointed timber floor boards. The first floor is accessed by the stairs on the exterior of the north wall of the barn (see para.6.3.2 above). The walls are roughly rendered and limewashed. It contains a large timber-built bin in the centre of the floor indicating that this room was used as a provender store and/or mixing shop.

6.6 North Shippon

6.6.1 External Description (Plate 10). This two storey building is attached to the north elevation of the cart shed. Only the east elevation is fully visible. The north and west elevations partly so (**Plate 4**). The building is constructed of hand made brick. On the east elevation the brick work sits on a 1.25m high regularly coursed stone block wall with stone copings. There are personnel doorways at both the north and south ends of this elevation. They both have stone slab thresholds, massive stone lintels and stable style timber battened doors in recessed timber frames. Both have unglazed windows in the upper doors. Centrally placed just below the eaves is a window with a stone cill and lintel. It contains a damaged two light casement window with a timber central mullion and three panes in both lights. There is a cast iron drainpipe and rainwaterhead just north of the south doorway. The north elevation

is blank but as with the east elevation the west one sits on a 1.25m high regularly coursed stone block wall with stone copings. At its north end is a personnel doorway with a massive punched stone lintel but no door or frame (**Plate 23**).

- 6.6.2 Internal Description (Plate 24). The concreted ground floor contains a central platform with concrete boskins and wrought iron rails providing four double stalls, an access/manuring passage along the north wall and a feeding passage along the south wall. The internal walls are roughly rendered and lime washed. The ground floor is open to the underside of the first floor above. This comprises machine-cut timber beams running north-south which support east-west joists upon which are laid wide butt-jointed timber floor boards. The first floor is accessed through a doorway from the first floor of the cart shed. The walls are roughly rendered and limewashed.

6.7 South-West Outshut

- 6.7.1 External Description (Plates 3&12). It is apparent from the matching construction, most noticeable in the south elevation (**Plate 12**), that this small outshut was built at the same time as the main barn. The west wall has been covered with Portland cement rendering and the outshut now has a lean-to single pitch roof covered with plastic coated profile metal sheeting.
- 6.7.2 Internal Description. Internally the single space has been divided by a short centrally located east-west wall. It is accessed via the personnel doors at the west end of the south elevation and from the south section of the main barn. It seems likely that these rooms would have originally been used as loose boxes.

6.8 West Shippon

- 6.8.1 External Description (Plates 3 & 11). This single storey stone building is attached to the west face of the barn and is aligned east-west. It has a double pitched roof covered with Welsh slates. The west and south elevations are built of unevenly coursed sandstone blocks with large quoins. There is a doorway with a concrete lintel and cemented jambs in the centre of the west elevation but no door. On either side of the doorway are windows with stone surrounds. Each holds a flush timber two light casement with a transom and top hung opening light. There is a square window opening at the west end of the south elevation but no frame. The north elevation is built of regularly coursed watershot stone blocks to a height of about 1m. There is then a sandstone stringcourse above which the wall is built of pressed brick. Immediately below the eaves is a row of ceramic

ventilation tubes. This elevation contains a single window with a protruding sandstone cill and timber frame but no glass or glazing bars.

- 6.8.2 Internal Description (Plate 25). The interior walls are of random sandstone rubble except for the east wall, which is formed by the west elevation of the barn (see para.6.3.3 above), and the upper part of the north elevation which is brick. The walls have been limewashed but this is now much worn. The interior is open to the underside of the roof the rafters of which are supported by a single king-post truss and two sets of purlins. The king-post is braced and there are two angled struts (cf south section of barn). There are raised concrete platforms against the south and north walls and a central platform -all running east-west. They are divided into individual cattle stalls by tubular steel boskins. There is a personnel door in the east wall giving access from the barn (see para. 6.4.2 above) but the access for cattle would have been via the west door and the passages between the stall platforms which are floored with small concrete setts.
- 6.8.3 A feature of this shippon was a number of blocked openings in the east and south walls. At the south end of the east (barn) wall corner was a massive stone lintel and quoins forming the north jamb (**Plate 26**). The south jamb was not visible and appears to be obscured by the south wall. Any previous opening is now blocked with stone blocks. Another large stone lintel in the south wall appears to butt up against this blocked opening and also has a west jamb formed from stone quoins. Again any previous opening is now blocked with stone blocks. Without removal of the stonework it was not possible to establish which of these features was the earlier and how they relate to each other. However the cartographic evidence indicates that the shippon was a later addition to the barn (**Figs. 4 & 6**). Further along the south wall was another blocked opening (**Plate 27**). Here a straight joint formed by stone quoins was surmounted by a lintel within the wall. Above this the wall was built of brick. To the west of this joint was a further rough stone lintel, the space below which had been very roughly filled with random rubble occasionally bonded with black ash mortar.

6.9 North-West Shippon

- 6.9.1 External Description (Plates 4 and 11). This is a brick built single storey lean-to three bay shippon which rests against the west wall of the cart-shed and the north shippon block. It is constructed of machine made brick and has a Welsh slate single pitch roof supported by rafters and two purlins on braced half-trusses, let into the east and west walls,. All roof timbers are machine-cut. There are opposed doorways at the west end of the north and south elevations with timber braced and

battened stable doors in timber frames. There are two timber casement windows with opening top lights in the west elevation.

- 6.9.2 Internal Description (Plate 28). There is a raised concrete platform against the east wall which has wrought iron boskins providing 14 single cattle stalls. Manuring and access passages are provided via the two opposing doors.

6.10 North Loosebox Range

- 6.10.1 External Description (Plate 2 and Plate 29). This is a single storey building of pressed brick with a double pitched Welsh slate covered roof with a raised ridge. A passage with a brick arched lintel links this building to the north shippon block to the south (**Plate 2**). There are three windows in the east wall. They have stone slab cills and concrete lintels and are fitted with timber framed casement windows each with a lower row of three fixed lights with three bottom hung opening lights above. The west elevation is constructed of large random stone blocks with stone quoins. There are three windows in this wall with stone slab cills and lintels. They are fitted with timber framed casement windows each with two timber mullions and three fixed lights. The north and south gables each have a personnel doorway with a concrete lintel, timber frame and timber batten stable-doors.
- 6.10.2 Internal Description (Plates 30& 31-jpegs33&34). The walls are whitewashed and the interior is open to the underside of the roof which is underboarded. The rafters are supported by two sets of purlins on a single king-post truss which is braced and has two angled struts (cf south section of barn and the west shippon). The floor is concrete. At the south end internal brick walls provide a tackroom and store. Four stone slab half-height partitions within the main body of the interior provide four loose boxes.

7. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

- 7.1 The first documentary or cartographic evidence for the barn and associated buildings at New House Farm was the 1st edition OS 6" map of 1847 (Figure 3) where the farmstead is named as "New House" and a rectilinear structure is shown in the same position as the existing range. An 'L' shaped building -the farmhouse - lies to the east. The similarity between the structure shown on the map and that now existing on the ground is striking although it is apparent from later maps that there have been a number of alterations in the last 150 years or so.
- 7.2 It would appear that the footprint shown on the 1847 map represented the existing barn together with the south-west outshut. A slightly narrower range of buildings extends north from the barn and presumably represents the cart-shed building and others beyond that.

Taken together with the farmhouse the plan of the farmstead appears to conform to the standard courtyard plan where the two ranges of buildings effectively enclosed a sheltered area or *fold-yard* where loose cattle could be accommodated. The positioning of the barn range on the west side of the yard would provide protection from the prevailing winds. Brunskill dates this type of farmstead organisation to the late 18th and early 19th centuries when permanent buildings were replacing the earlier 'rude and ephemeral shelters of previous centuries' (Brunskill 1987, 35).

- 7.3 The barn itself fits well into this arrangement. It is divided into three sections (or bays) by the internal full height brick walls. The large central bay is accessed by a large double door the jambs of which contain grooves. It can be deduced from this that the barn must have been designed for the hand-threshing of grain, the grooves being intended to take boards which prevented flying grains of corn escaping from the barn during the flailing and winnowing processes. The central bay was large enough not only to be used as a threshing floor but also to allow a horse and cart to enter and to turn round if need be although it seems more likely that the sheaves of corn and bales of straw were stored in the end bays and brought into the central one for threshing (see para. 7.4 below). A further indications that the barn was intended as a threshing barn is the presence of the smaller blocked doorway in the west wall opposite the main barn door in the east wall. Such a smaller door could be opened during the winnowing process to provide a through draught (Brunskill 1987, 40). Finally had the barn been built for hay storage it would have had numerous ventilation slits as hay needed much more ventilation than corn which was usually stored dry. The owl hole in the south gable also allowed those birds to enter and keep the mice at bay (Brunskill 1987, 40).
- 7.4 Features of the two end bays that require further explanation are the openings at first floor level in the brick dividing walls between the bays. These are clearly not doorways as they do not reach the floor and windows would serve no purpose. Their most likely use is as pitching holes which would allow sheaves of corn and bales of straw to be piled up towards the roof of the barn and pitched directly through to the central threshing floor when required. It seems likely that the first floors within the south and central bays are modern additions as is the shippon at the north end of the latter. The antique shippon within the ground floor of the north bay appears to be an original feature and as such perhaps marks an early phase in the late 18th and early 19th century development of the combination barn when increased efficiencies enabled other uses to be brought under the same roof (Brunskill 1987, 111).
- 7.5 Immediately adjoining the barn on its north side is a building that we have interpreted as a cart-shed with a room over that may be either a provender and/or mixing room. It seems likely that the first floor may have originated as a granary taking in winnowed grain from the

adjoining barn, This would again fit in with a classic building design identified by Brunskill (1987, 90-92). Immediately adjoining the cart-shed and granary on its north side is a small shippon with a room over that interconnects with the granary. As it butts up against the cart-shed quoins and contains hand-made bricks it appears that this is a somewhat later building than the former but its footprint may still be included in the elongated range shown on the 1847 map.

- 7.6 By 1895 a change had taken place to the footprint of the building with the addition of the west shippon which extends at right angles to the barn (OS 1895). This provided additional cattle housing and also blocked off the winnowing door in the west wall of the barn referred to at para.7.3 above. This must demonstrate a change in farming practice whereby arable farming was giving way to pastoral farming which was a trend of the late 19th century as grain imports from the USA increased in volume (Brunskill 1987, 31).
- 7.7 It is apparent that by 1913 (OS) further changes had taken place to the footprint of the building with the removal of an elongated section that had existed north of the north shippon building and the addition of a new range at right angles to the existing one. By 1932 had latter had been altered to form an almost square building that may equate with the garage block for the current farmhouse. The remnants of the section removed by 1913 can still be seen in the west wall of the loosebox block that had also been added by 1932 (OS) along with the north-west shippon. The farmstead had therefore reached its final stage of development prior to the addition of more temporary buildings in recent years.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 New House Farm Barn is a good illustration of how changes in farming practices in the mid to late 19th century were reflected in the development of the buildings of the farmstead. Initially the farmstead was centred around the farmyard which linked the farmhouse with the agricultural buildings and enabled cattle to be kept under close control whilst the main farm building (the barn) remained devoted to the processing of corn for consumption on the farm and elsewhere. In the mid century the only farm buildings were the barn and the adjoining cart shed and granary although even then two small shippons for the indoor housing of cattle were contained within these buildings indicating a more considered approach to the keeping of livestock. By the turn of the century this trend had increased as new shippons were built and grain production gave way to the pastoral farming for which the area of the eastern Fylde is renowned.

9. POST-RECORDING WORK AND ARCHIVING

- 9.1 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 photographed and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; and NGR. Photographic prints will be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

- 9.2 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 Planning Officer. A summary record of the building will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon.
- 9.3 The site archive will 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'.
- 9.4 A copy of this report will be supplied to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record in Adobe Acrobat 'pdf.' format on CD-ROM 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). A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.
- 9.5 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. It is understood that our clients are 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.

10. COPYRIGHT

- 10.1 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

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

IGS Institute of Geological Sciences
LCRO Lancashire County Record Office
OS Ordnance Survey

Maps

Greenwood's map of Lancashire 1818 (LCRO)

Harley, J.B., 1968, *Yates Map of Lancashire 1786*, The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire
Hennet's map of Lancashire 1829 (LCRO)
IGS, 1969, *Geological Map of the British Islands*, Southampton
Winmarleigh Tithe Map 1849 (LRO/DRB 1/206)
OS, 1847, 1: 10560 Scale, Lancashire sheet 39
OS, 1895, 1: 10560 Scale, Lancashire sheet 39
OS, 1913, 1: 10560 Scale, Lancashire sheet 39
OS, 1932, 1: 2500 Scale, Lancashire sheet 39/15
OS, 1967, 1: 2500 Scale, Sheet SD 4747

Unpublished Manuscripts

1986 "Papers of John Wilson Patten M.P., Baron Winmarleigh"
1849 "Apportionment of the Rent-Charge in Lieu of tithes in the township of Winmarleigh in the Parish of Garstang" (LRO/DRB1/206)
1912 "Sales of the Winmarleigh and Catterall Estate" (LRO/DDX/934)
1945 "Sales of the remaining portion of the Winmarleigh Estate" (LRO/DDX/131)

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Brunskill, R., W., 1987, *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain*, London
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APPENDIX 1

SPECIFICATION FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF NEW HOUSE FARM BARN, NEW HOUSE LANE, WINMARLEIGH

Site Name: New House Farm Barns, New House Lane, Winmarleigh

Planning application number: 2/07/01291

Grid Reference: SD 4753 4755

1.1 Summary

Planning permission (2/07/01291) has been granted by Wyre Borough Council for the conversion of farm buildings into residential properties at New House Farm Barns, New House Lane, Winmarleigh.

Because of the historic interest of the building, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has recommended that the barns (units 1-4) be recorded before its conversion. The recording is a condition (no. 4) of the planning permission.

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

1. Purpose of recording

1.1 Archaeological building recording and analysis is required to comply with a condition attached to the planning permission. The proposals will require significant alterations to the building, and a permanent record of the building is therefore required.

2. Description of proposal

2.1 The current proposals will require the insertion of new openings (rooflights, windows and doors), modification of existing openings as well as changes to the existing internal layout of the buildings.

3. Archaeological/Historical interest

3.1 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:10560 map, surveyed in 1844-5, (Lancashire Sheet 39) shows a building occupying the same location as the proposed units 1-4, and the garage block for units 2 & 3, when the site is called *New House*. Both Unit 5 and the garage block for units 1, 4 & 5 are

absent from the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS (Lancashire Sheet XXXIX. 15), when the site is known as *Mortons*, and therefore post-date 1890 and are not of interest.

3.2 The building (proposed units 1-4) is therefore considered as being of historical interest, probably originating in the first half of the 19th century or earlier, with evidence for alterations during its working life in response to changing agricultural practices and economics, and therefore merits recording prior to demolition. The building is a combination of original stone elements, with later brick additions. The southern gable and first bay have been completely rebuilt.

3.3 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.

4. Map analysis

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

5. Personnel

5.1 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be discussed and agreed with the monitor prior to the work being carried out.

6. Photographic Recording

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

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

6.3 Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.

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

6.5 Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **N.B.** Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

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

6.7 Archive photographs can be taken with a 35mm camera (a Medium or Large Format camera can also be used). All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Digital photography is unacceptable due to unproven archiving qualities. This basic photographic record is to be supplemented by colour slide photography where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.

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

7. Drawn Record

7.1 A scale plan (1:50 or 1:100) of the ground floor of the building to be affected is to be made. Storage areas such as lofts at first floor level should be noted on the plan. Existing plans (e.g. plans submitted with a planning application) may be used as the basis for the drawn record; it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any existing drawings used are accurate, if not, to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. The drawn record is to show all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as to show any other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.

7.2. Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural details (e.g. timber or metal framing, roofs).

In this instance the internal elevation containing the remains of the cruck blade must be cleaned back to reveal the timber in order that it may be properly drawn.

7.3. Sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g., ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses).

7.4 Construction techniques and sequences should be appropriately illustrated and described, if visible. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, joints, peg-holes, carpenters' marks, etc.

7.5 The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building
- any other evidence for the use of cruck construction in the south-western end of the range of buildings.

7.6 Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

8. Health and Safety

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

9. Monitoring

9.1 The Lancashire County Archaeology Service may undertake monitoring for its own quality control purposes. A minimum of one weeks notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by the archaeological contractor to the monitor, in order that arrangements can be made.

10. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

10.1 Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

10.2 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back

of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Printed adhesive labels are also acceptable. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

10.3 A short written report should be produced detailing who undertook the recording, when the work was done, where the structure/building is located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. The report should also include details of the alterations/demolition to be undertaken and an assessment of the importance of the feature/building to be affected. A discussion of the construction sequence of the building should also be included.

10.4 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500 with the building(s) being recorded clearly marked; photographs used to illustrate key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. Extracts from all historic maps studied during the map analysis stage (section 4.) are also to be included within the report with the building/buildings of interest clearly visible, where they aid interpretation of the development of the building(s). All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.

10.5 A copy of this specification should be bound into the back of the report.

11. Deposition of archive

11.1 The archive resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon. This should be provided as an Adobe Acrobat 'pdf' on CD-ROM.

11.2 The site archive shall be conserved and stored according to the *UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990)* and the Museum and Galleries Commission *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (1992)* 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.

11.3 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, within 12 weeks of the completion of the on-site recording, 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.

12. Technical queries

1.1.1

12.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should confirm in writing adherence to this specification, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of LCAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. The archaeologist carrying out the recording should be appropriately qualified and experienced.

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

13. Valid period of specification

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

Doug Moir
Planning Officer (Archaeology)
Lancashire County Archaeology Service
February 2008

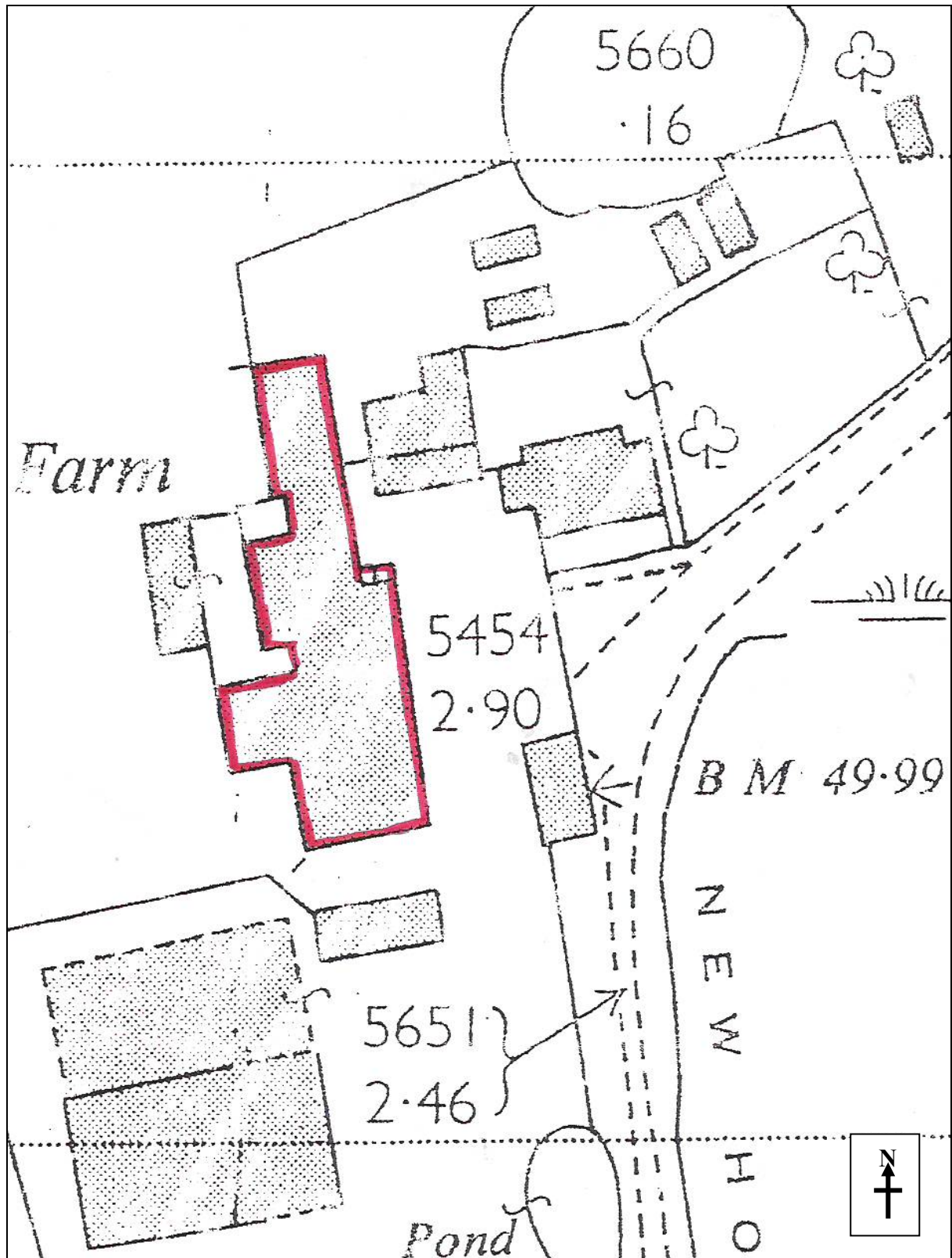
APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

Fig. 1:	Site Location Map
Fig. 2:	Site Plan
Fig. 3:	Yates Map of Lancashire
Fig. 4:	OS 6” Lancashire Sheet 39, 1847
Fig. 5:	Tithe Map for Winmarleigh, 1849
Fig. 6:	OS 6” Lancashire Sheet 39, 1895
Fig. 7:	OS 6” Lancashire Sheet 39, 1913
Fig. 8:	OS 25” Lancashire Sheet 39:15, 1932
Fig. 9:	Ground Floor Plan
Fig. 10:	First Floor Plan
Fig. 11:	Cross-sections
Fig. 12:	Phasing Plan
Fig. 13:	Photographic Register
Fig. 14:	Photograph Location Plan –Ground Floor
Fig. 15:	Photograph Location Plan – First Floor



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FIG.1: LOCATION PLAN



Enlarged to 1: 500 scale from OS Sheet SD4747, 1:2500 scale, 1967, with permission of the Controller of her Majesty's Stationary office. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 00043600

FIG.2: SITE PLAN

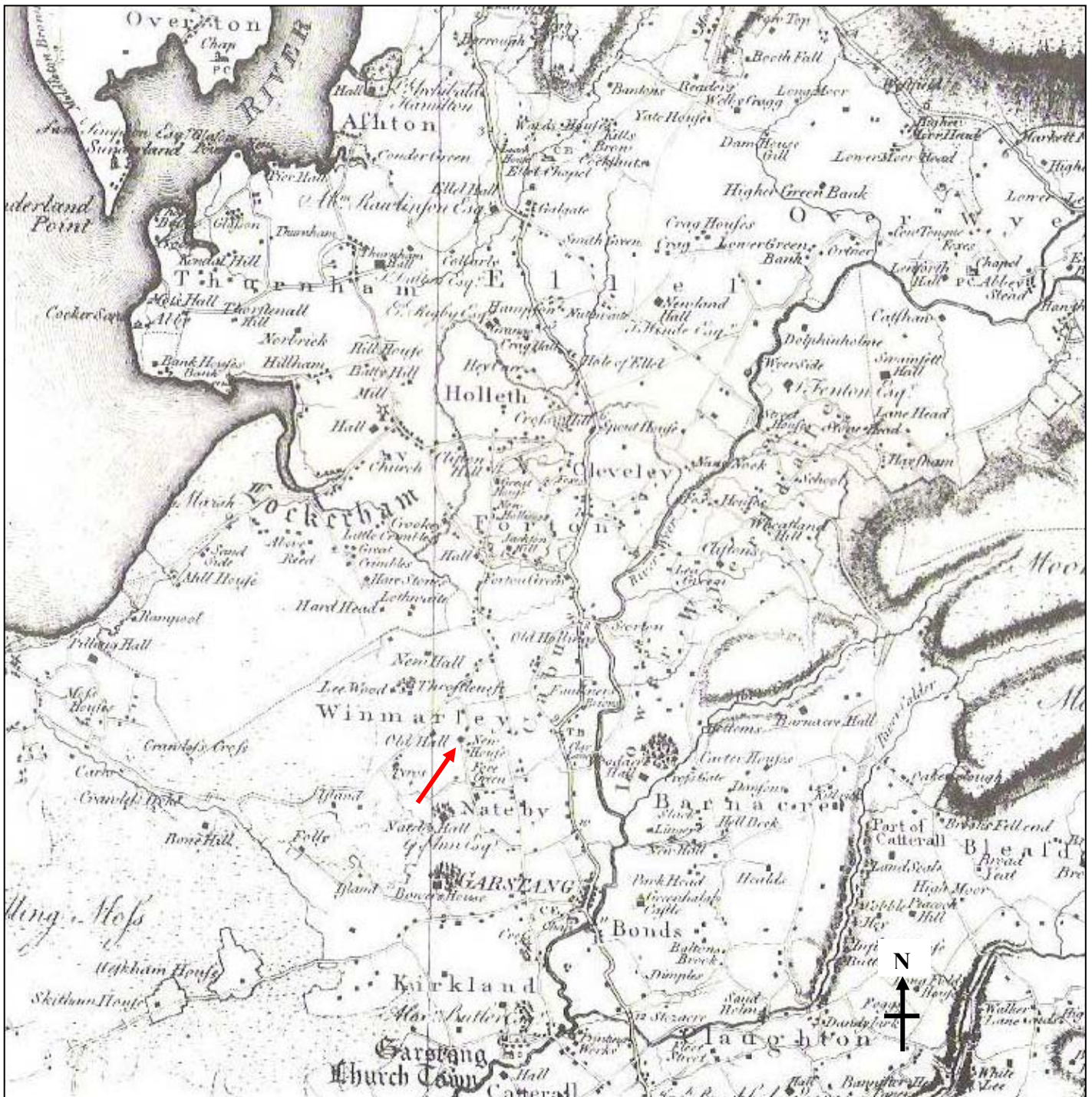


Fig.3: Yates's Map of 1786
(Scale 1" to 1 Mile)

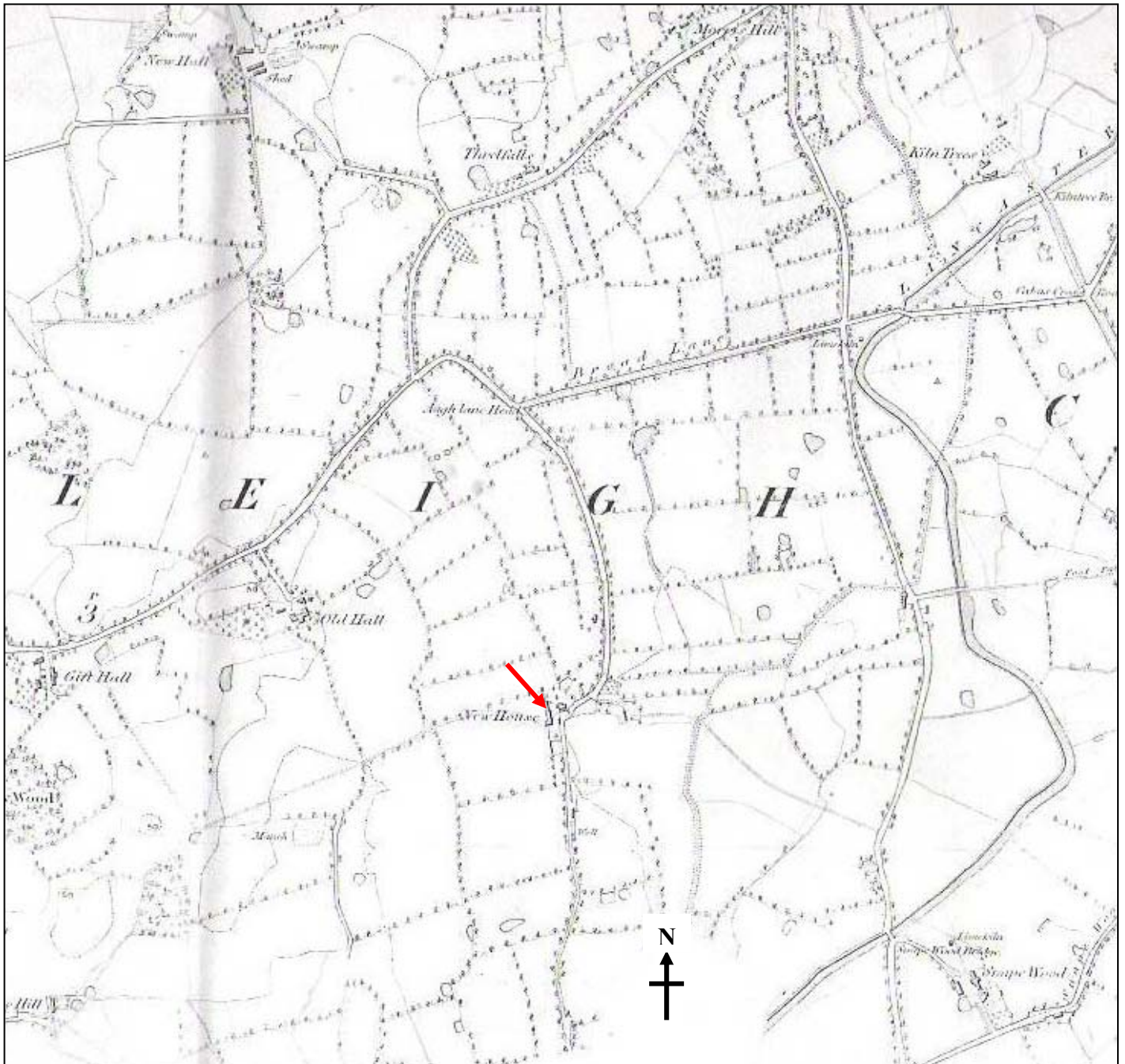


Fig. 4: O.S. 6" Scale Map 1847



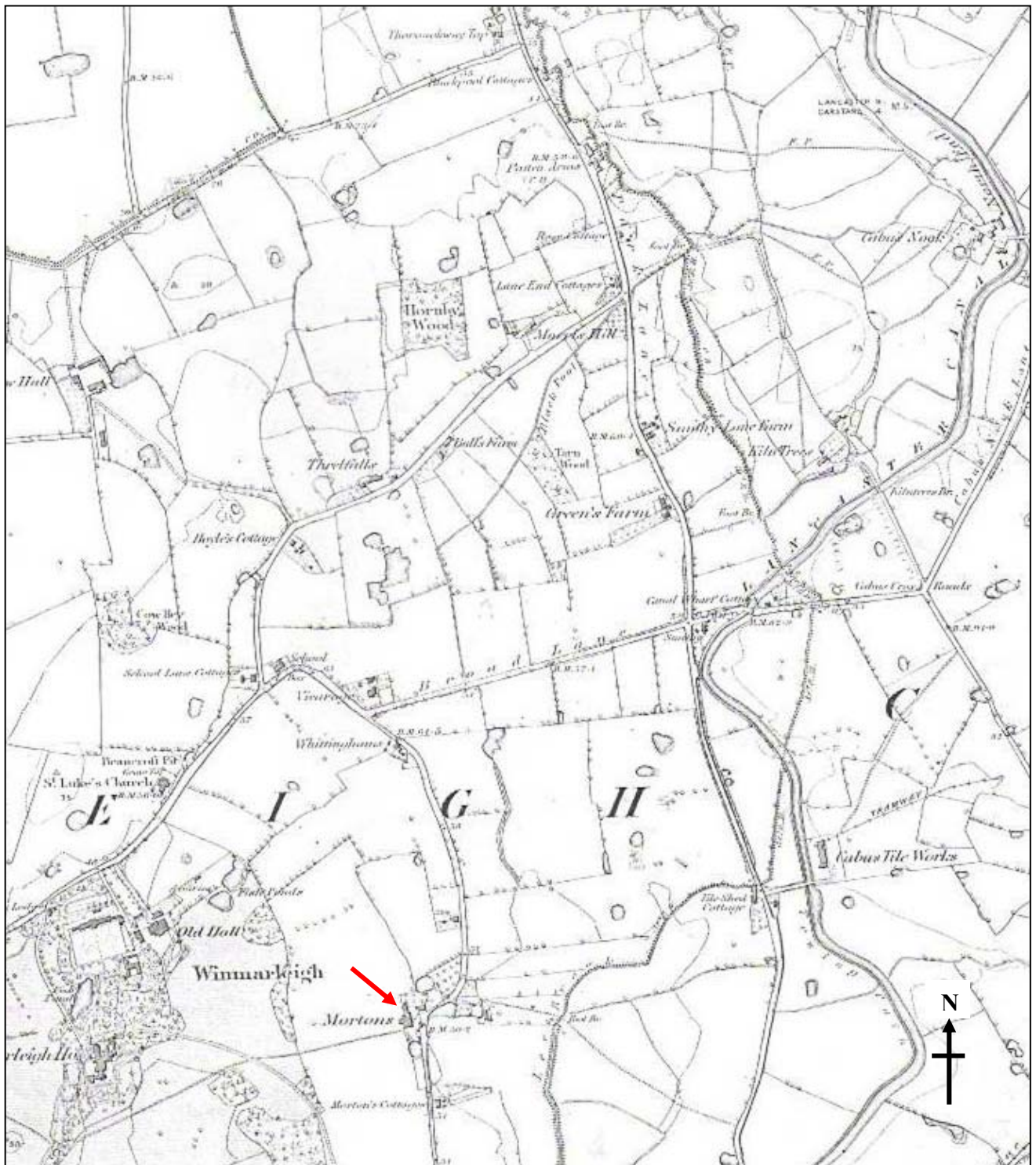
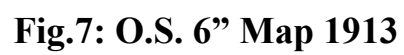


Fig. 6: O.S. 6" Scale Map 1895



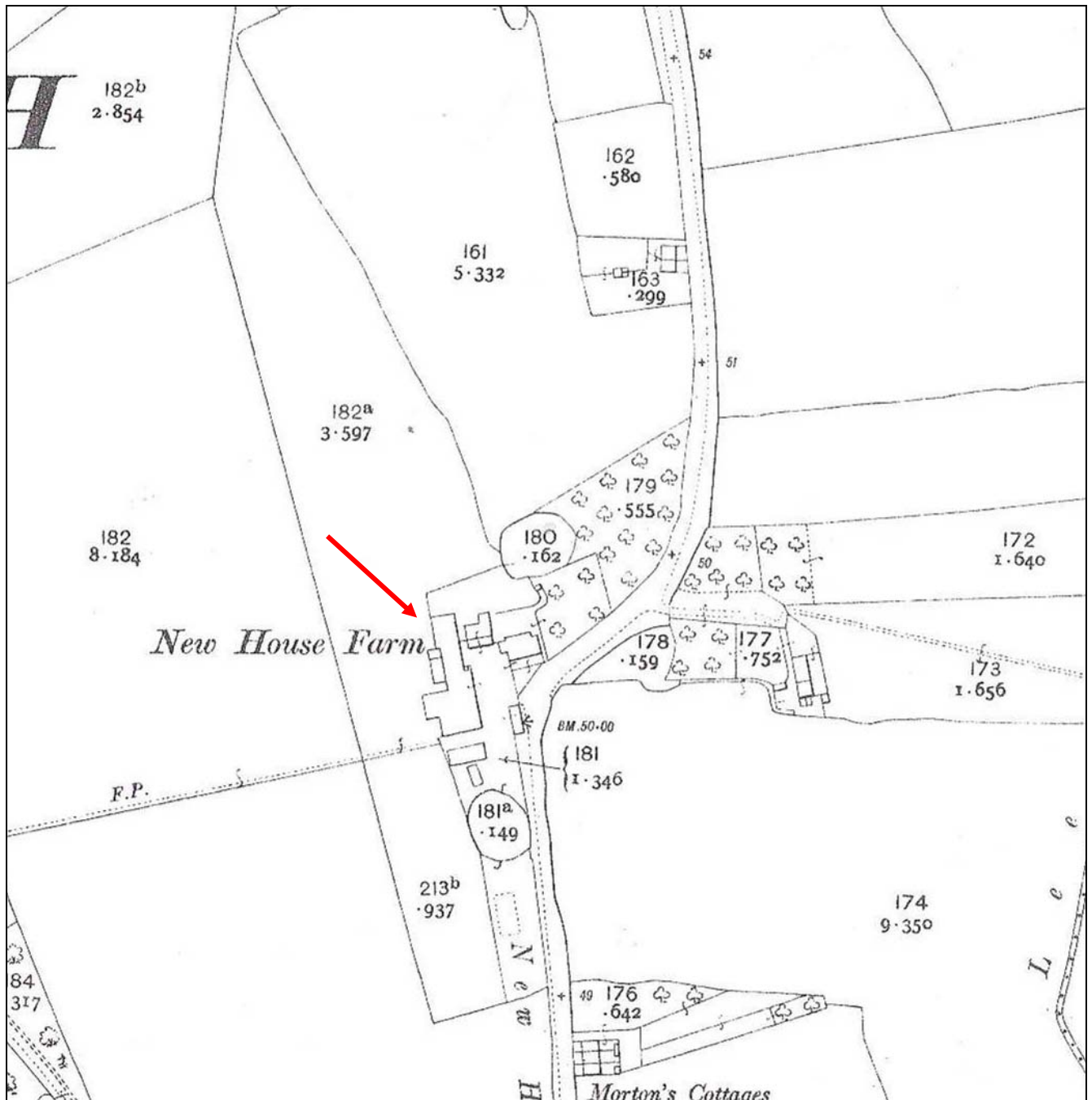


Fig.8: O.S. 25" Map 1932



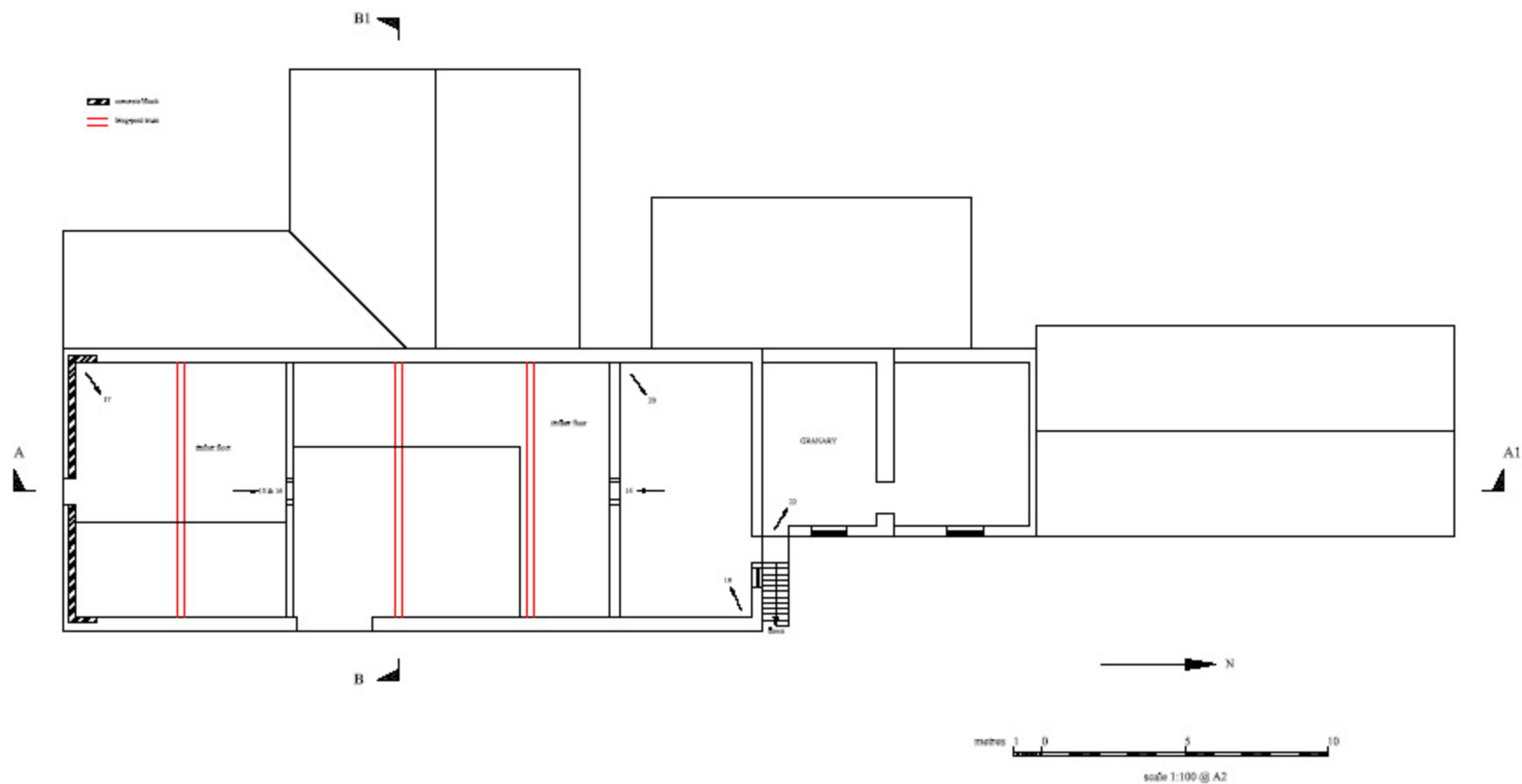


Figure 10. First Floor Plan

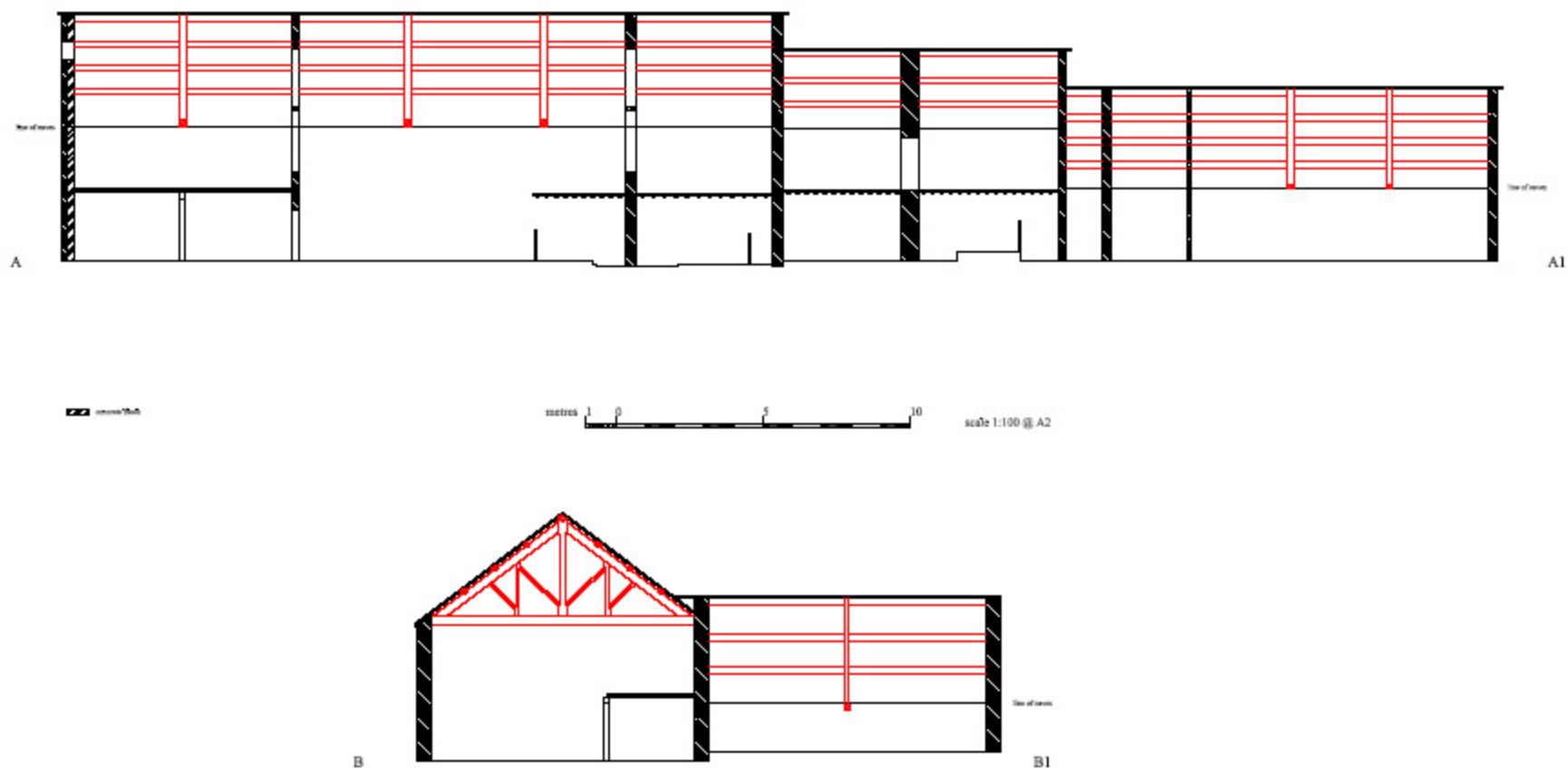


Figure 11. Sections A-A1 & B-B1

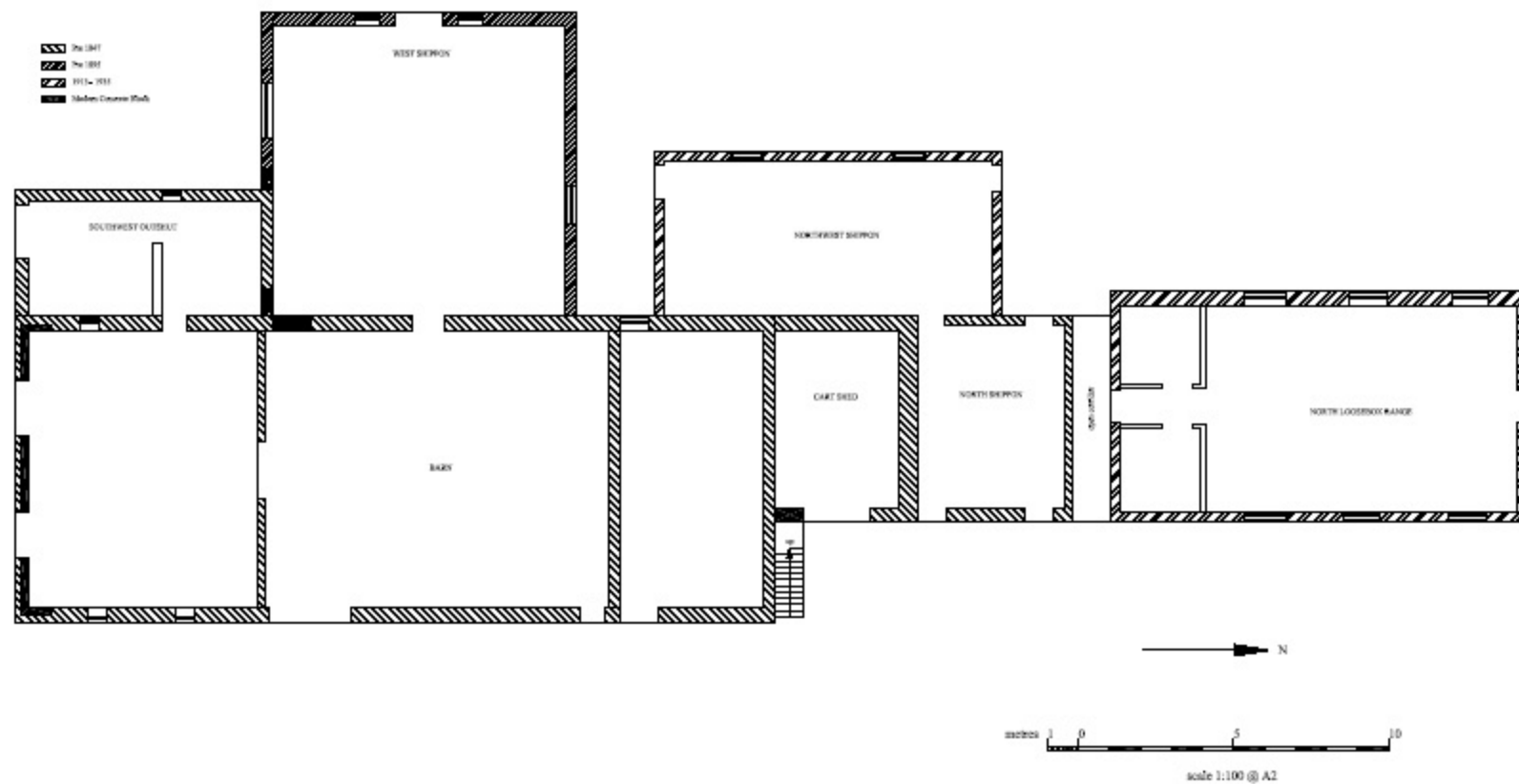


Figure 12. Phasing Plan

FIG.13 : PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER (1 of 2)

Date	Monochrome Film No/ Frame No	Report Plate No	Digital (7.2 Mega-pixels) Filename	Description	Direction of Shot
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 2	Front Cover	001.jpg	South & East elevations	NW
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 3	1	002.jpg	East elevation of bldgs	W
2/4/08	Film 12 Frame 4	5	003.jpg	East elevation of barn	W
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 5	29	004.jpg	North elevations of range	S
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 6	6	005.jpg	Small windows in east elevation of barn.	W
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 7	12	006.jpg	South elevation of barn	NW
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 8	3	007.jpg	West view of range	NE
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 9	6	008.jpg	Distant view of range	NE
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 10	9	009.jpg	North doors in east elevation of barn	W
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 11	8	010.jpg	Troughs against east elevation of barn	S
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 13	7	011.jpg	North jamb of cart door in east elevation of barn	NW
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 14	10	012.jpg	Cart shed and shippon to north of barn	W
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 15	2	013.jpg	East elevation of loosebox range	NW
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 16	4	014.jpg	West elevation of loosebox range	SE
2/4/08	Film 1 Frame 17	23	015.jpg	Passage to south of loosebox range	E
17/04/08	Film 1 Frames 37-8	11	016.jpg	West wall of barn	E
17/04/08			017.jpg	Interior of central section of barn from cart door	NW.
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 35	15	018.jpg	Interior of central section of barn from upper floor of south section	North
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 32-3	13	019.jpg	Interior of central section of barn from lower floor of south section	North
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 34	16	020.jpg	View of king post roof trusses in central section	North
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 28	14	021.jpg	Interior of central section of barn from upper floor of north section	South
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 30	19	022.jpg	First floor of north section	S.W.
17/04/08		17	023.jpg	King post roof truss in south section	S.W.
17/04/08	Not replicated in mono.	20	024.jpg	Hand-cut purlins in north section of barn	S.W.

17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 19	25	025.jpg	Interior of west shippon	S.E.
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 20	26	026.jpg	Blocked doorway in southeast corner of west shippon	S.E.
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 21	27	027.jpg	Blocked doorway in south wall of west shippon	S
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 22	21	028.jpg	Interior of cartshed	W
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 27	22	029.jpg	First floor of cartshed	NW
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 31	18	030.jpg	Old shippon to south of cartshed	W
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 23	24	031.jpg	Small shippon to north of cartshed	SE
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 24	28	032.jpg	Northwest shippon	S
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 25	29	033.jpg	Interior of loosebox block	S
17/04/08	Film 1 Frame 26	30	034.jpg	Roof truss in loosebox block	S

FIG.13 : PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER (2 of 2)

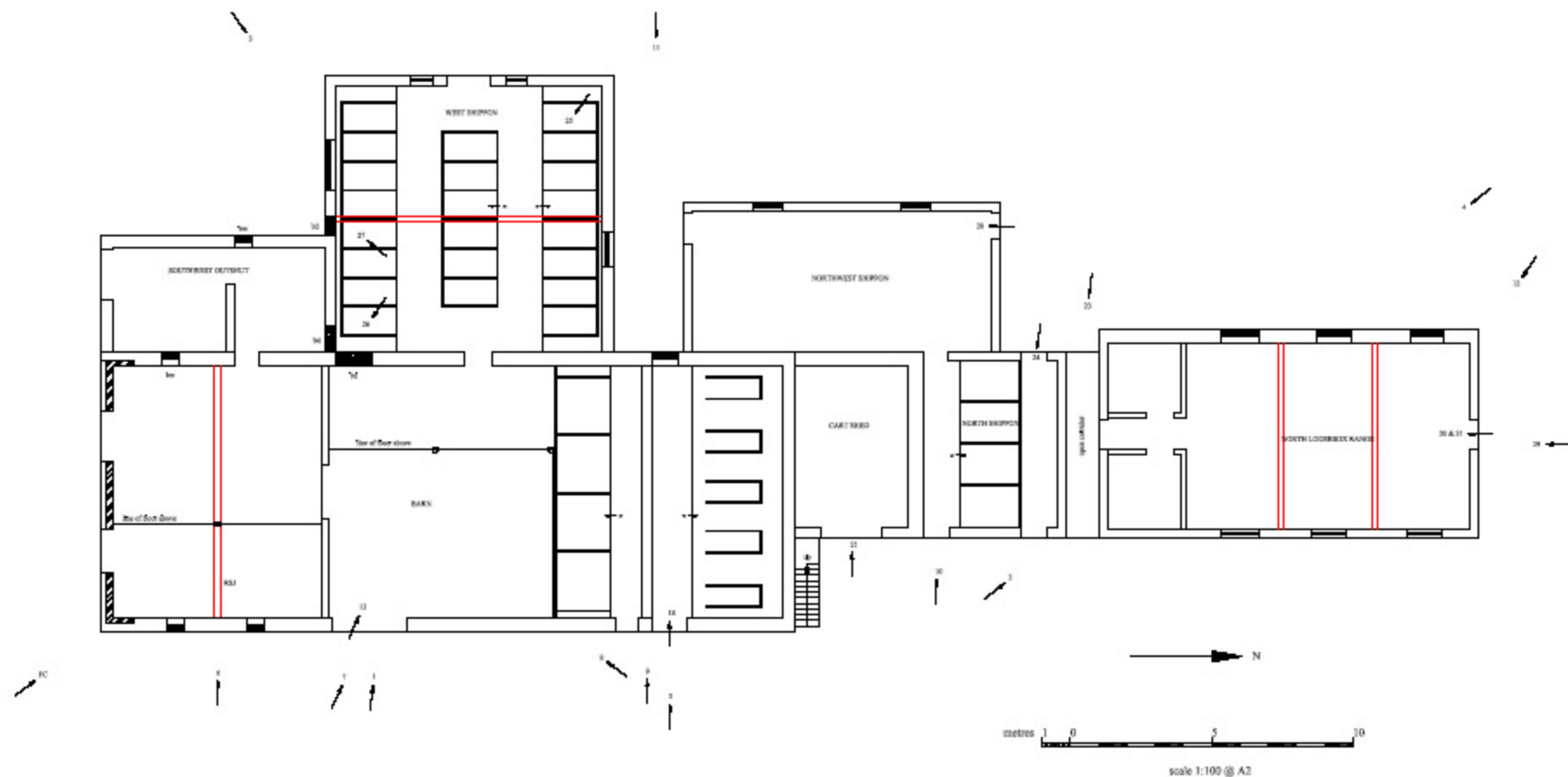


Figure 14. Ground Floor Photo Plan (Nos. refer to plate nos. in report)

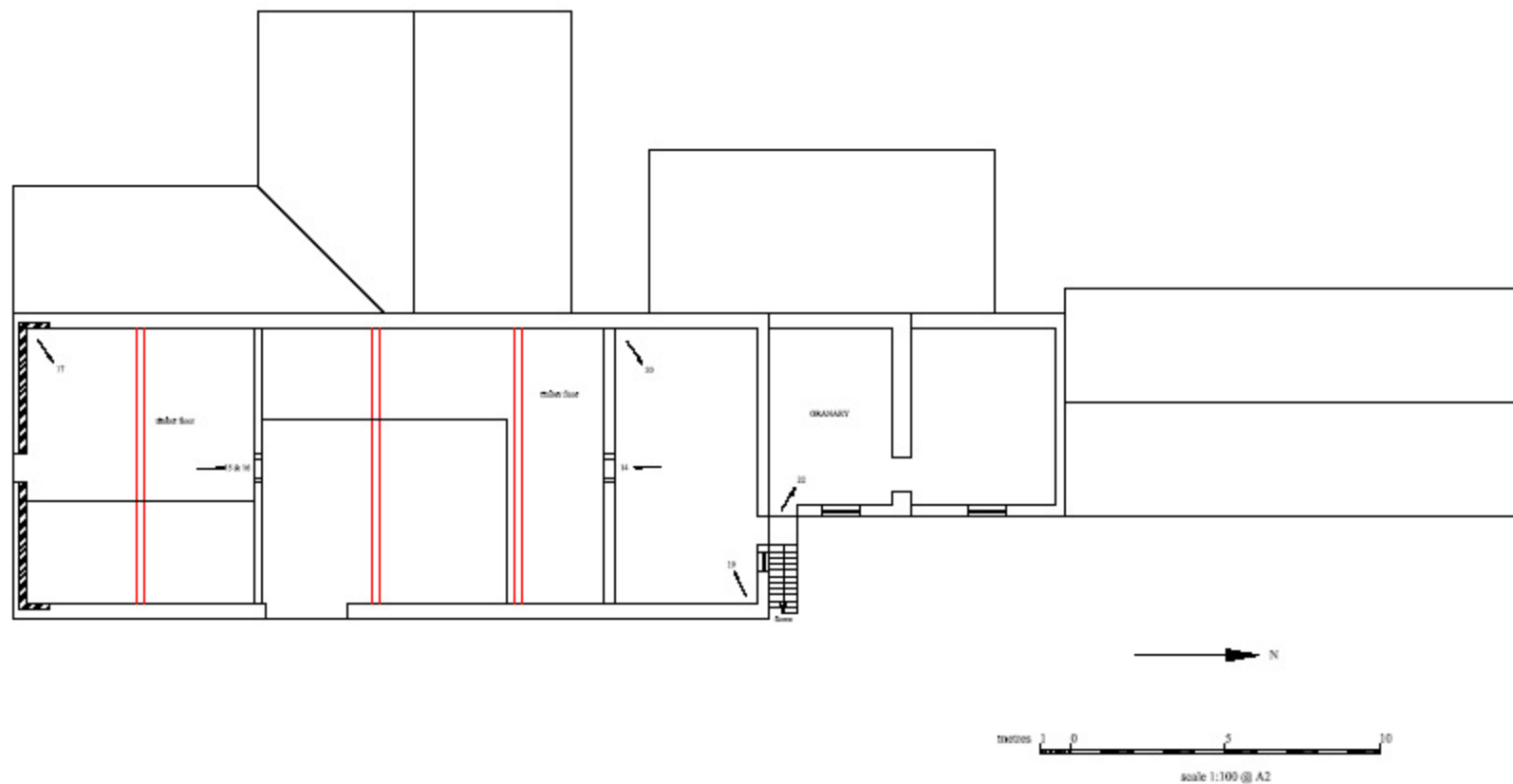


Figure 15. First Floor Photo Plan (Nos. refer to plate nos. in report)

APPENDIX 3: PLATES

- Fig 1: East Elevation of Buildings**
- Fig 2: East Elevation of Loosebox Rang**
- Fig 3: West Elevation of South Part of Range**
- Fig 4: West Elevation of North Part of Range**
- Fig 5: East Elevation of Barn**
- Fig 6: Small Windows in East Elevation of Barn**
- Fig 7: Groove in Jamb of Cart Door in East Elevation of Barn**
- Fig 8: Trough to North of Cart Door in East Elevation of Barn**
- Fig 9: North Doors in East Elevation of Barn**
- Fig 10: North Elevation of Barn and East Elevation of Cart-shed and North Shippon with Granary over**
- Fig 11: West Elevation of Barn between North Elevation of West Shippon and South and West Elevations of North-West Shippon**
- Fig 12: South Elevation of Barn**
- Fig 13: Interior of Central Section of Barn looking North-West from Cart Door**
- Fig 14: Interior of Central Section of Barn looking South from First Floor**
- Fig.15: Central Section of Barn looking North from Upper Floor of South Section**
- Fig 16: King-Post Roof Trusses in Central Section of Barn looking North**
- Fig 17: King-Post Roof Truss in South Section of Barn looking North-East**
- Fig 18: Old Shippon in North Section of Barn looking West**
- Fig 19: First Floor in North Section of Barn looking South-West**
- Fig 20: Hand-cut Purlins in North Section of Barn looking North-East**
- Fig 21: Interior of Cart Shed**
- Fig 22: Interior of Granary over Cart Shed**
- Fig 23: Passage between North Shippon and Loose-Box Range**
- Fig 24: Interior of North Shippon Looking South-East**
- Fig 25: Interior of West Shippon**
- Fig 26: Blocked Doorway in South-East Corner of West Shippon**
- Fig 27: Blocked Doorway in South Wall of West Shippon**
- Fig 28: Interior of North-West Shippon Looking South**
- Fig 29: Loose-Box Range Looking South**
- Fig 30: Interior of Loose-Box Range Looking South**
- Fig 31: King-Post Roof Truss in Loose-Box Range Looking South**



Fig 1: East Elevation of Buildings



Fig 2: East Elevation of Loosebox Range



Fig 3: West Elevation of South Part of Range



Fig 4: West Elevation of North Part of Range



Fig 5: East Elevation of Barn



Fig 6: Small Windows in East Elevation of Barn



Fig 7: Groove in Jamb of Cart Door in East Elevation of Barn



Fig 8: Trough to North of Cart Door in East Elevation of Barn



Fig 9: North Doors in East Elevation of Barn



Fig 10: North Elevation of Barn and East Elevation of Cart-shed and North Shippon with Granary over



Fig 11: West Elevation of Barn between North Elevation of West Shippon and South and West Elevations of North-West Shippon



Fig 12: South Elevation of Barn



Fig 13: Interior of Central Section of Barn looking North-West from Cart Door



Fig 14: Interior of Central Section of Barn looking South from First Floor



Fig.15: Central Section of Barn looking North from Upper Floor of South Section



Fig 16: King-Post Roof Trusses in Central Section of Barn looking North



Fig 17: King-Post Roof Truss in South Section of Barn looking North-East



Fig 18: Old Shippon in North Section of Barn looking West



Fig 19: First Floor in North Section of Barn looking South-West



Fig 20: Hand-cut Purlins in North Section of Barn looking North-East



Fig 21: Interior of Cart Shed



Fig 22: Interior of Granary over Cart Shed



Fig 23: Passage between North Shippon and Loose-Box Range



Fig 24: Interior of North Shippon Looking South-East

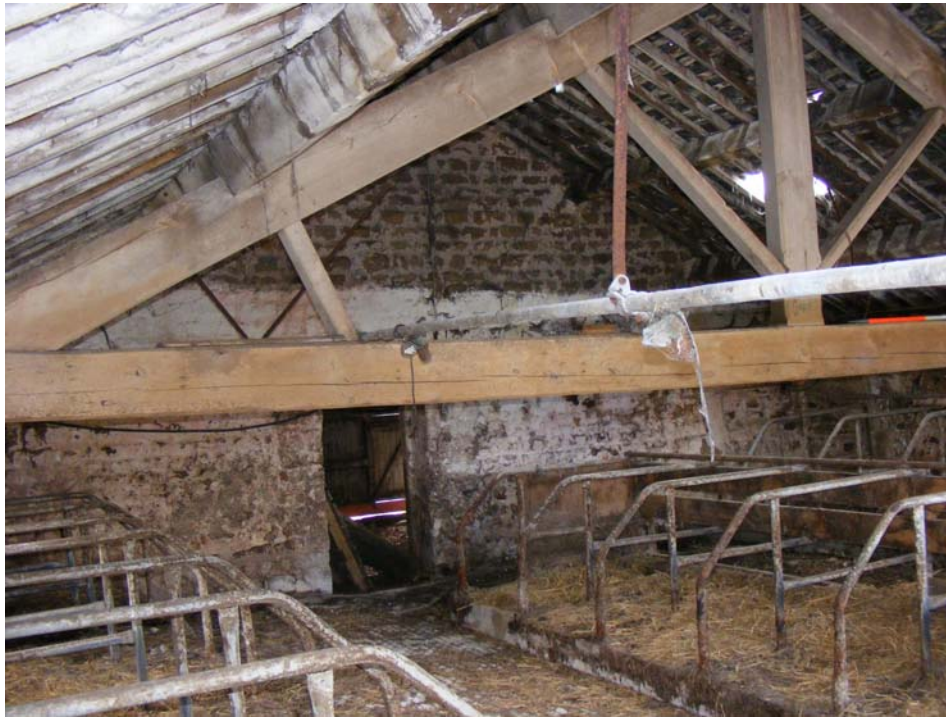


Fig 25: Interior of West Shippon



Fig 26: Blocked Doorway in South-East Corner of West Shippon



Fig 27: Blocked Doorway in South Wall of West Shippon



Fig 28: Interior of North-West Shippon Looking South



Fig 29: Loose-Box Range Looking South



Fig 30: Interior of Loose-Box Range Looking South



Fig 31: King-Post Roof Truss in Loose-Box Range Looking South