

CONTENTS

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. SITE LOCATION AND GEOMORPHOLOGY	3
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4. METHODOLOGY	4
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	4
6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	5
7. ANALYSIS AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT	9
8. CONCLUSION	11
9. POST-RECORDING WORK AND ARCHIVING	11
10. COPYRIGHT	12
11. BIBLIOGRAPHY	12

APPENDICES

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

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological building survey was required as a condition of planning permission for conversion to residential use of a barn at Top o'th Quarlton Farm, off Ramsbottom Road, Hawkshaw, Bury (NGR SD 75341571). The work was carried out on behalf of Mr David Draper by J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy. The buildings were found to be a Lancashire style combination barn with an adjoining cow house, latterly converted into a shelter shed, and both constructed of coursed sandstone rubble probably during the late 18th century. They are situated in an isolated rural location which is still redolent of the pre-industrial period and are an interesting illustration of the effects of the agricultural revolution of the 18th century on the design of agricultural buildings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Messrs. Harry Jackson Surveyors Ltd. who commissioned the survey on Mr Draper's behalf and provided drawings of the buildings. The latter have been utilised in Figures 3-4&6 of this report. The assistance provided by the staff of Bolton Local Studies Library is also acknowledged. Mr W. Short, the previous occupier of the barn, is also thanked for the benefit of his local knowledge.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy was instructed by Mr David Draper, through Messrs. Harry Jackson Surveyors Ltd. to carry out an archaeological building recording programme at Top o'th Quarlton Farm Barn prior to the conversion of the building 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 by Steven Price BA (Hons), M.Phil who also prepared amended versions of the architect's drawings.
- 1.2 The recording programme was required as a result of a condition attached to the planning application for the proposed development by Blackburn and Darwin Borough Council (Application Number 10/07/0947). 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. It was carried out in accordance with a standard specification setting out the work necessary to fulfil the condition prepared by the Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service for similar schemes (see Appendix 1). The resultant survey was at Level 2/3 of English Heritage's suggested recording levels (English Heritage 2006, 13 et seq).

2. SITE LOCATION AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 2.1 Top o'th Quarlton Farm Barn is situated in an attractive but somewhat isolated rural location approximately 400m north of the village of Hawksaw which lies some 7 kilometres north-east of Bolton and some 5 kilometres south-west of Ramsbottom. It is approached by a long private road and lies across the track from Top o'th Quarlton Farm with which it was once no doubt associated although it is now in separate ownership. The national grid reference of the site is SD 75341571. It's general location is marked by a red arrow on the map enclosed as Fig 1 and the buildings are shown more precisely edged red on the map enclosed at Fig 2.
- 2.2 The subject buildings lie at an altitude of 235m OD. The solid geology comprises millstone grit and other sandstones of the carboniferous period (IGS, 1969). The glacial drift deposits at these altitudes and the overlying soils are locally produced deposits of the Wilcocks Association. These comprise peaty gley and organic soils which are poorly drained and if left unmanaged rapidly revert to wet heath. However with drainage, liming and fertilisation they are capable of producing good grassland providing grazing for beef and dairy cattle as well as the sheep which predominate today (Hall and Folland 1970, 54-57). Hawkshaw is something of a 'commuter village' these days but it is readily apparent that the subject buildings are situated in a locale of historically dispersed farmsteads within the valley of the Hawkshaw Brook.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Farm buildings are of great historical importance. The siting of the buildings assists in determining the pattern of rural settlement and the making of the historic landscape. They provide evidence of the historic farming systems and methods used in the locality and of the design and materials used in the vernacular buildings of the area. Conversion and dereliction are steadily eroding the numbers of functional historical farm buildings in the county. The proposed development will have a significant impact on the character and appearance of the building and will result in the loss of some historic fabric.
- 3.2 The planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological survey and recording recognises the rate at which vernacular buildings of this type are being altered and the likelihood that conversion can affect the historic character and appearance of the building.
- 3.3 The aims and objectives of the survey were to record and analyse the plan, form, function, age and development of the buildings and to provide a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The project was carried out in accordance with a standard project specification prepared by the Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council upon which we have based similar surveys carried out within the last six months. A copy of such a specification is contained at Appendix 1 to this report. Briefly, this required the compilation of a written record providing a description and analysis of the building; appropriate scale drawings and a photographic record. To that end, site visits were made on 6 & 10 June 2008 when detailed notes were made of the structural details of the building. Measurements were taken with hand held tapes which enabled the architect's drawings to be checked and amended on site to show any additional features relevant to the survey. A revised version of the architect's floor plan was made for inclusion at Fig. 3 to this report. Additional scaled section drawings were also included at Fig. 4. All of these drawings were produced at a scale of 1:100. A photographic record was made with a 35mm Pentax P30 camera loaded with an Ilford FP4 monochrome film and a Fuji Finepix A510 digital camera (7.2 mega pixels resolution) for the provision of colour prints. These will be deposited in the site archive (see para.9.1 below). Digital photographs have also been included in this report at Appendix 3. A photographic index and reference plans have been included at Figs. 5 & 6.
- 4.2 Historical research, included a full map regression, was carried at Bolton Local Studies Library.
- 4.3 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 There has been no previous archaeological work in respect of Top o'th Quarlton Farm Barn although the farmhouse itself is a Grade II Listed Building.
- 5.2 Quarlton was one of the ancient townships within the extensive parish of Bolton-le-Moors and the early medieval Hundred of Salford. It first appears in the historical record in 1246 as 'Querendon' from the Old English *Cweorn* and *Dun* meaning 'mill-' or 'millstone hill' (Mills 1976,123). In the late 1200s the manor of Quarlton was in the hands of the de Radcliffes who appear to have held it from the Knights Hospitaller. It was subsequently held by the Radcliffes of Smithills from whom it passed to the Bartons who sold it to Lord Fauconberg in 1723. In 1911 it was in the hands of Mrs Julia Wright of Mottram St Andrew who had inherited it from her father, the Rev Henry Wright. In 1666 there were only 21 hearths in the township and no house had

more than two. A Warburton family appear in Quarlton in the 16th and 17th Centuries and a Richard Knowles of Quarlton was named in 1583 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 284-5).

- 5.3 Mrs Wright had in her possession an estate plan endorsed 'The Plan of Quarnton belonging to the right worshipful Sir Thomas Barton of Smithills, knight. Taken by William Senior, Professor of Mathematics. Anno Domini 1620.' A copy was apparently given to the British Museum by *Sir Lees Knowles* and one is now in Bolton Archives (ref ZZ/55/12). This shows a house and two other buildings at Top o'th Quarlton. Presumably the former was the farmhouse which, according to the listed building description, had 16th century origins. All the land hereabouts in this south-east quarter of Quarlton is shown as being in the occupation of Richard and Thomas Knowles. Another plan in the Bolton Archives (ref ZZ/55/17) dates from 1727 and is endorsed 'A Map of the Manor of Quarlton belonging to William Wright'. This only shows one building at Top o'th Quarlton, again presumably the farmhouse. Bolton Archives also have a small plan of part of Quarlton in the Albinson collection (ref ZAL/17) but this relates to the area in the southwest quarter of the township around Quarlton Vale which Mr Wright sold to Mr. Thomas Hall in 1802-4.
- 5.4 Yates map of 1786 (Fig. 7) appears to show a building in the same position as the barn but the scale is too small for it to be identified clearly. The barn is shown on the 1st edition 1:10500 map of 1844 (Fig 8) although its overall footprint is somewhat different from the current plan which appears to have been achieved by 1893 (OS) (Fig. 9). It is understood that a 2nd World War bomb exploded just a few yards to the east of the south part of the barn (Pers. Comm. Mr W. Short) but despite being rebuilt the footprint remains unaltered.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

6.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

- 6.1.1 The subject property comprises two adjoining rectangular stone built agricultural buildings located just to the east of a private road which gives out into fields just to the north. Across the track is the farmhouse with which the buildings were no doubt once associated but which is now a private residence. The two buildings are aligned roughly north-south and are in a fair state of repair. The northernmost building is a two storey 3 bay barn approximately 13.5m long by 10m wide with a single storey single bay building approximately 12m long by 9.5m wide attached to the south (**Fig. 3** and **Plate 1**). The barn is under a double-pitched gabled roof covered with stone slabs supported by two queen post trusses whilst the single storey building has a single pitched roof

with a profile metal covering sloping from west to east and supported on beams made from reused telegraph posts.

- 6.1.2 They are interconnecting at ground floor level. The buildings have latterly been used as a hay barn and sheep pen. A small (now roofless) single storey brick building has been added to the east end of the north elevation of the barn but is not described in detail

6.2 BARN

- 6.2.1 West Elevation (Plate 2). This elevation forms the main front of the building. It is constructed of regularly coursed, shaped sandstone rubble bonded with lime mortar. The blocks decrease in size as they rise up the building. Those of the topmost metre in height are slightly lighter in colour indicating a rebuild which was confirmed by Mr Short.
- 6.2.2 The elevation is characterised by a large cart door at its southern end. The cart door has a depressed arch of gritstone blocks and jambs of 'long and short' quoins. The quoins at the bottom of the door project slightly into the doorway suggesting a slightly shorter door with a gap at the bottom indicative of a threshing barn. The door has been removed and a steel shutter gate put in its place. A double doorway with rendered jambs and a RSJ lintel has been inserted at the northern end of the wall (**Plate 3**). Between these two doorways were two windows now blocked with coursed rubble. The northernmost window has a sandstone cill and lintel and has been fully blocked. The southerly window has no cill, but a rough sandstone lintel and is blocked halfway up. The top half has a small window inserted with a single opening light.
- 6.2.3 North Elevation (Plate 4). This elevation forms one of the gable ends of the building and is of similar construction to the west one already described. However, with the exception of an area around the central door (see below) the stone work is not as well graded as that on the west elevation. The elevation is characterised by three personnel doorways at ground level and another located centrally at first floor level. This latter door has a sandstone lintel and is blocked with timber. In all cases the jambs are formed by the flanking walls. The western ground floor doorway has a concrete lintel is also blocked but with coursed rubble. The ground floor central doorway has a concrete lintel and has a timber frame with the lower half of a stable door still present. The eastern door has a gritstone lintel with cement rendered jambs. The doorway has been partially blocked with brick with a window inserted in the top. The window is timber framed with a single fixed light. There is also a small 'letter-box' owl hole located in the top of the wall, near the ridge of the roof.

- 6.2.4 East Elevation (Plate 5). This elevation is of similar construction to those so far described. The change in colour of stone resulting from the rebuild of the top part of the building (see para. 6.2.1 above) is most clearly seen in this elevation. A large cart door to the south opposes that in the west elevation and is of matching construction. There is now a modern metal shutter door. To the north is a small portrait window with a roughly shaped sandstone cill and lintel and jambs formed by the flanking walls. It has a timber frame and six fixed lights. The elevation is otherwise blank.
- 6.2.5 South Elevation (Front Cover). This forms the other gable end of the building and is of similar construction to those so far described. The lower half is masked by, and contained within, the southern building. Above the latter can be seen the 'ghost' of an earlier double pitched roof (**Plate 6**). This is approximately 1.5 below the current ridge post of the barn and is somewhat west of centre in relation to it. A number of square holes, which must have held the ends of purlins for the original roof of the south building, are still visible in the upper part of the gable end of the barn. Also within the 'ghost' of the earlier roof line is a pitching door. It is now blocked with a timber panel. There is also a small owl hole located in the top of the wall, near the ridge of the barn roof.
- 6.2.6 Interior The two northern bays are divided from south one by a sandstone wall, 1.85m high and topped with modern concrete blocks, running at right angles from the west wall of the barn towards the centre (**Plate 7**). A doorway with timber lintel and blocked with sandstone is located at the west end of this wall, the barn wall forming one of the jambs. The wall ends at a personnel doorway which has a timber frame and lintel and two steps up from north to south. To the east of this is a timber and iron rail framework partially covered with profile metal sheeting. This structure supports the beams for the timber floor above.
- 6.2.7 The north bay has three doorways in its northern wall, as described in 6.2.3 (**Plate 8**). The central door has an RSJ lintel on the interior, as opposed to the timber lintel visible outside. The western door is bricked up to a height of 1.15m high with concrete blocks above. There is an opposing blocked doorway in the transverse dividing wall (**Plate 9**). There are wrought iron tethering posts on the north wall, adjacent to the west and east doors (**Plate 10**). The east wall has a window located centrally, with a rough sandstone cill and lintel and a single fixed light. The west wall is as described in section 6.2.2. The floor is concreted and a channel at a slightly lower level than the remainder runs north-south from the central door in the north wall. The ceiling comprises the timber floor above, supported by beams running north-south, some of which have been replaced with telegraph posts. A large post, south east of centre supports another beam which runs west across the room.

- 6.2.8 The south bay is divided from the two northern bays as already described. The east and west walls containing the large cart doors, opposite one another which are described in sections 6.2.2 and 6.2.4 above. (**Plates 11 & 12**). The south wall contains a large doorway at ground level leading into the south building. This has an RSJ lintel on this side. The pitching door above (see para. 6.2.5 above) is blocked with hay! (**Plate 13**). The floor is of sandstone flags and the room open to the roof in this area. The roof is supported by two queen post trusses of machine cut timbers, bolted together with iron right-angle brackets (**Plates 13 & 14**). These support three sets of machine cut purlins which support the common rafters.

6.3 SOUTH BUILDING

- 6.3.1 West Elevation (**Plate 15**). This forms the main front of the building. As with the barn it is mainly of regularly coursed shaped sandstone rubble although towards the southern end the stonework becomes less shaped and the coursing more random. The elevation is characterised by a large opening at the north with a timber lintel and a timber panel above up to the level of the roof. The southern wall of the barn forms the northern jamb of the door, and is ragged, suggestive of a removed wall. The opening is fitted with a metal gate. To the south is a blocked personnel door. Between these two features a yard wall runs out at right angles to the elevation.
- 6.3.2 North Elevation. This comprises the party wall with the Barn and is described under the internal description of this building at para. below.
- 6.3.3 East Elevation (**Plate 16**). The stonework is mainly regularly coursed, shaped sandstone rubble up to a height of approximately 1.85 metres with much rougher sandstone above. 5.2 metres from the south end there is a clear break and the rougher sandstone takes over completely. This elevation is blank except for three blocked portrait windows of slightly differing sizes but all with rough sandstone flag lintels and cills and jambs formed by the adjoining walls (**Plates 17 & 18**). The central window is partially blocked from view by a collapsed gutter.
- 6.3.3 South Elevation (**Plate 19**). This elevation is of rough sandstone rubble with random coursing, although each corner has quoin stones. There is a straight joint and lighter stonework at the east end which may indicate a blocked doorway. Slightly to the west is a blocked window with rough sandstone flag lintels and cills and jambs formed by the adjoining walls.
- 6.3.4 Internal Description (**Plate 20**). This comprises a single space open to the underside of the profile metal roof, which slopes down from 3.15m on the west to 2.40m on the east. This is supported by reused telegraph

poles running east-west. The walls are all of rough rubble occasionally brought to course. The east wall has concrete blocks above the sandstone wall, at the same level as the rougher sandstone noted on the exterior elevation in 6.3.2. The south wall contains the large doorway through to the barn (see para. 6.2.8 above). However on this side the lintel is of hand-cut timber (**Plate 21**) in contrast to the RSJ in the barn. There are also hand-cut timber lintels over two blocked doorways on the west wall (**Plate 22**). The blocked windows noted on the east elevations can clearly be seen internally (**Plates 23 & 24**). A straight joint visible at the east end of the north wall suggests that there may also have been a doorway in this north east corner. At the east end of the south wall is an opposing doorway filled with concrete blocks and already noted on the exterior as is a small blocked window to the west (see para 6.3.3 above). This wall is otherwise blank except for a timber and wire hay rack that runs for its entire length (**Plate 25**).

7. ANALYSIS AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 7.1 The complex of agricultural buildings at Top o'th Quarlton comprises two buildings; the barn to the north and what is now a single storey building to the south. These are attached to each other and intercommunicating although the latter butts up against the former and is not keyed into it. Based on the cartographic evidence the buildings appear to have been in place on their current foot print by 1893 and possibly by 1844 although the footprint appears to have been somewhat different then due to the presence of two protuberances extending eastwards from the south building. It is also possible that there was a building on the site as early as 1786 (Yates' Map) but the scale of that map is too small to compare the detail with that of the current buildings.
- 7.2 The barn itself comprises a tall south bay with double cart doors at each end and two northerly bays over which there is a first floor accessed both from the south bay and from the exterior via the pitching hole in the north elevation. The double cart doors are indicative of a barn used for the storage and threshing of corn and the tall unobstructed area between the double doors would have been the threshing floor. The flagged floor is also diagnostic of this use (Brunskill 1987, 40). The double doors themselves were intended to be opened to allow maximum light and a through draught at the winnowing stage (Brunskill 1987, 43). In the classic threshing barn design there would have been storage bay on either side of the threshing floor although it is not unknown to have a three bay threshing barn with the threshing floor at one end as in this case (Brunskill 1987, 39).
- 7.3 A further variation is the presence of a first floor in the earlier full height storage bays. During the Industrial Revolution the increasing demand for milk and dairy products and the growing practice of storing sheaves of corn outside prior to threshing resulted in cow- houses and stables being installed in barns

(Brunskill 1987, 68). This was the origin of the 'combination barn' one version of which was the 'Lancashire barn'. The latter retained a conventional hand flailing threshing floor but the former full height storage bays now comprised a ground floor cow-house with a loft over. The latter would have been used for storing corn sheaves and straw or hay which would have been fed in either from the exterior through the pitching door or from the threshing area. Access to the cow house was usually by three doors in the gable end of the building (Brunskill 1987, 111) as is the case with the north elevation of this barn. In this instance the central doorway opens onto a shallow channel which runs across the barn until it reached the two steps leading up to the cart area. Adjacent to the two flanking doors are tethering rails indicating that beasts must have been tethered facing the east and west walls of the building. It therefore seems likely that the beasts were brought in via the central passageway which also acted as a manuring passage and were tethered in stalls facing the two 'outside' feeding passages.

- 7.3 The south building has been the subject of a number of rebuilds and alterations judging by the number of blocked openings. Much of this work is likely to have resulted from the damage caused by the explosion of a bomb nearby in World War II although the two easterly protuberances had gone by 1893. The outline of the roof on the adjacent gable end of the barn clearly indicates that before these alterations the south building had two storeys and a gabled roof rather than the sloping flat roof that exists today. That roof line also indicates that the building was much lower than the adjoining barn. It is also apparent that there was a pitching door between the barn and the now non-existent upper floor of the south building. It seems likely that this building was used as a cow house.
- 7.4 In the traditional cow house the beasts were tethered nose to the wall and fed from behind or were tethered nose on to a feeding passage running the length of the cow house (Brunskill 1987, 64). Fodder was traditionally stored in a loft over the cow house which resulted in the latter being low in height and snug in atmosphere. However the agricultural theorists of the mid 19th century deplored the dank and dusty conditions that often resulted from this arrangement and recommended the use of well-lit and ventilated shippons with separate storage arrangements for the storage of fodder (Brunskill 1987, 66-7). One alternative means of providing accommodation, especially for young cattle, was the fold yard and shelter shed whereby increasing numbers of cattle could be housed in the yard which was relatively sheltered, with the shelter acting as a windbreak and providing cover in the worst weather (Brunskill 1987, 70).
- 7.5 The south building at Top o'th Quarlton appears to illustrate these developments. The large doorway at the north end of the west wall is certainly a late insertion and it seems likely that the building was used subsequently as a shelter shed. However it was noted that the hay rack, which runs the length of the south wall and was no doubt associated that use, was placed in front of a blocked opening at the extreme east end of the wall. There may have been an

opposing doorway at the east end of the north wall which suggests the possibility of a feeding passage running the length of the east wall. This might indicate an earlier phase of use when the beasts were tethered in stalls facing 'nose-on' to this passage which would have lit by the three blocked windows in the east elevation. The pitching door visible in the south gable of the barn would have enabled the loft over the cow house to have been used for the storage of fodder.

- 7.6 Dating of these buildings is difficult. The cartographic evidence indicates a date earlier than 1844 although at that date the south building was apparently U-shaped with two protuberances extending eastwards from the current footprint. The remnants of these protuberances can be seen in the variations in the stonework at the south and north ends of the east elevation. This might suggest that this building had an earlier phase of use than those identified at para. 7.5 above. Both barn and the south building employ a similar style of roughly squared and coursed rubble which predated the extensive local use of watershot stone in the first half of the 19th century. On the other hand the use of RSJs for lintels in some places suggests a 19th century date. Taken together, these features suggest that the barn may have been built in the early 19th century. The south building clearly abuts the barn suggesting that it was added later (although within the same period). However the 'ragged' nature of abutment may indicate an earlier building which was altered when the barn was built. It also seems unlikely that the south building would have been added along with its two protuberances only for the later to be removed in the late 19th century. The roof timbers are of little help in dating the buildings as it is understood that both were re-roofed following the World War II bomb damage.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 This is a small but interesting range of buildings situated in a rural location which appears to have altered little since the pre-industrial period. The current buildings are centred on a threshing barn which indicates the widespread nature of cereal production even in remote upland locations in the early 19th century when the barn was probably built. The fact that this was a combination barn, which also housed cattle, demonstrates how the increasing productivity of land and efficiency of harvesting techniques of the previous century influenced building design and use. The adjoining building was probably originally a cow house and fodder loft of the type which went out of fashion in the mid-19th century and it was subsequently converted to a shelter shed. However there is also the possibility that this building predated the barn and was altered after the latter was constructed.

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

BLSA Bolton Local Studies and Archives
IGS Institute of Geological Sciences

OS Ordnance Survey

Maps

Harley, J.B., 1968, *Yates Map of Lancashire 1786*, The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire

IGS, 1969, *Geological Map of the British Islands*, Southampton

OS, 1844, *1:10560 Scale Lancashire sheet 79*, Southampton

OS, 1893, *1: 2500 Scale Lancashire sheet 79.15*, Southampton

OS, 1964, *1: 2500 Scale sheet SD 7417*, Southampton

OS, 2000, *1:25000 Explorer 287 West Pennine Moors*, Southampton

Unpublished Manuscripts

Map of Quarlton Township dated 1620 (BLSA/ZZ/55/12)

Plan of Manor of Quarlton surveyed by Mathias Aston dated 1727
(BLSA/ZZ/55/17)

Published Sources

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

DOE *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15)

DOE *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16)

English Heritage, 1991, *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, London

Farrer, W. and J. Brownbill eds., 1911. *A History of the County of Lancaster*,
Vol. 5

Hall, B.R. and C.J. Folland, 1970, *Soils of Lancashire*, Harpenden

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*, Reading

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2000, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Reading

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2000, *Code of Conduct*, Reading

Mills, D., 1976, *The Place Names of Lancashire*, London

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

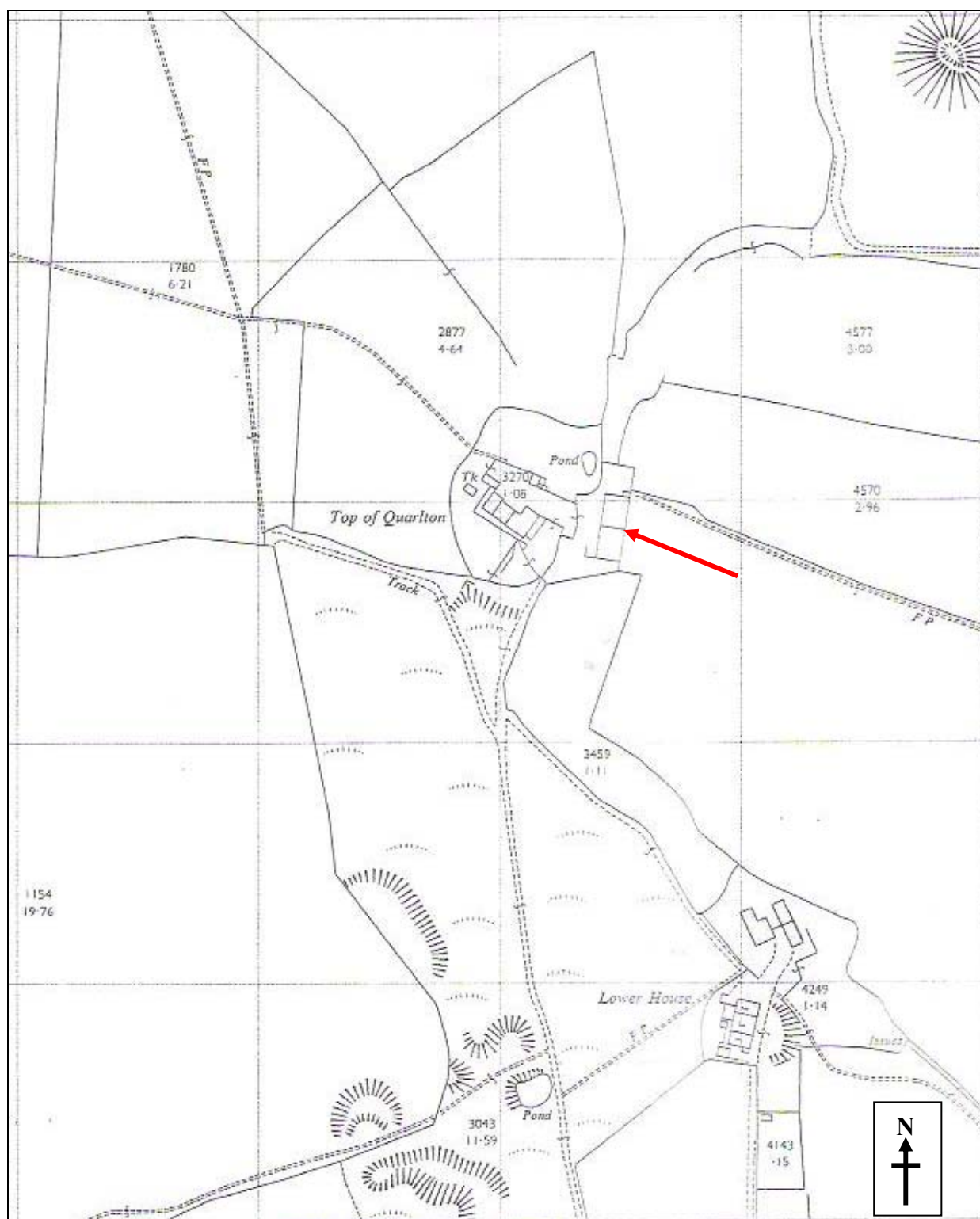
13. Valid period of specification

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

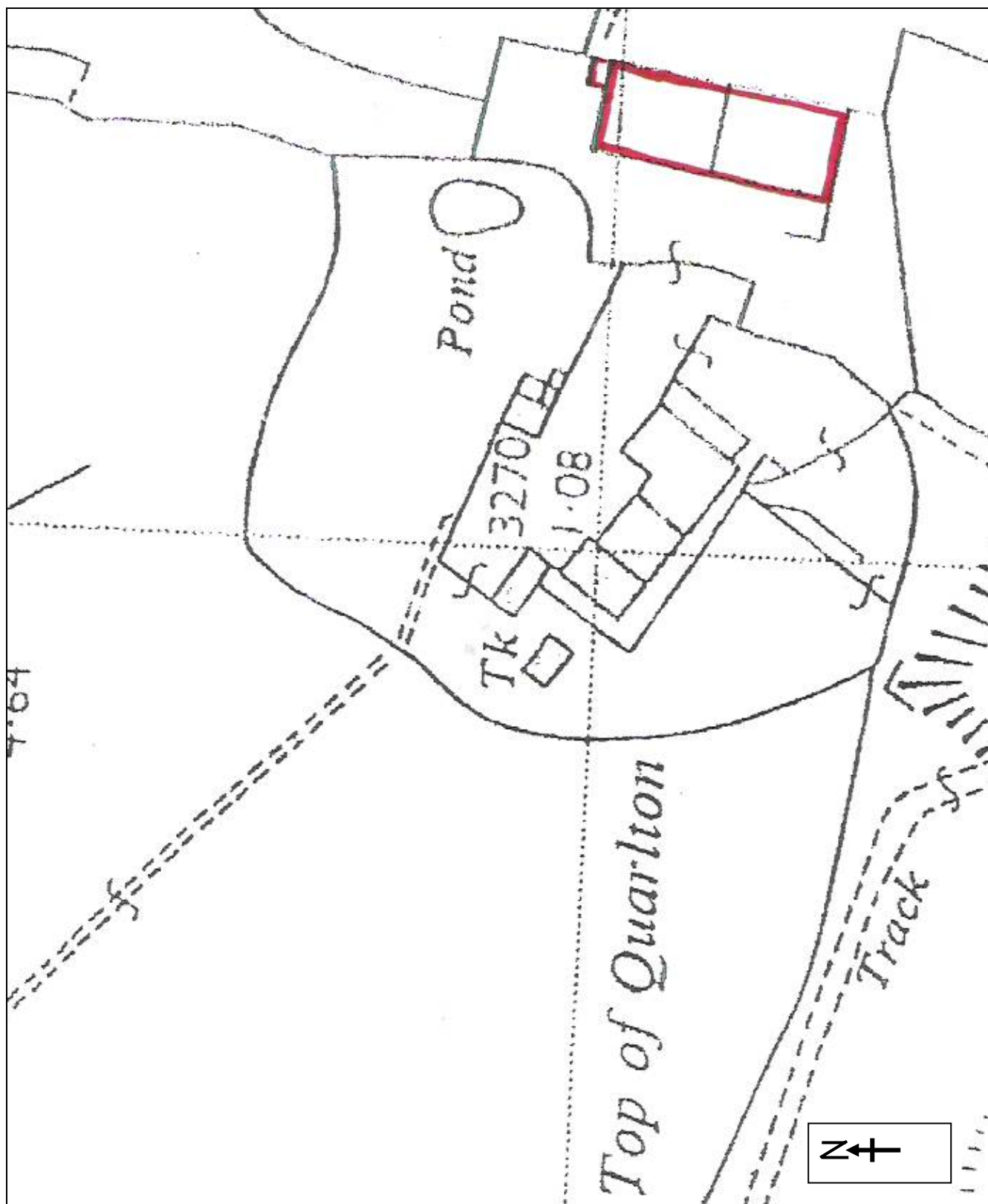
APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Fig. 1: | Site Location Map |
| Fig. 2: | Site Plan |
| Fig. 3: | Ground Floor Plan |
| Fig. 4: | Cross-sections |
| Fig. 5: | Photographic Register |
| Fig. 6: | Photograph Location Plan |
| Fig. 7: | Yates Map of Lancashire |
| Fig. 8: | OS 6" Lancashire Sheet 79, 1844 |
| Fig. 9: | OS 25" Lancashire Sheet 79:15, 1893 |



Reproduced from OS Sheet SD7515, 1:2500 scale, 1964,
with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright.
All rights reserved. Licence number 00043600

Fig. 1: Site Location Map



Enlarged to 1: 500 scale from OS Sheet SD7515, 1:2500 scale, 1964, with permission of the Controller of her Majesty's Stationary office. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 00043600

Fig. 2: Site Plan

Figure 3. Ground Floor Plan

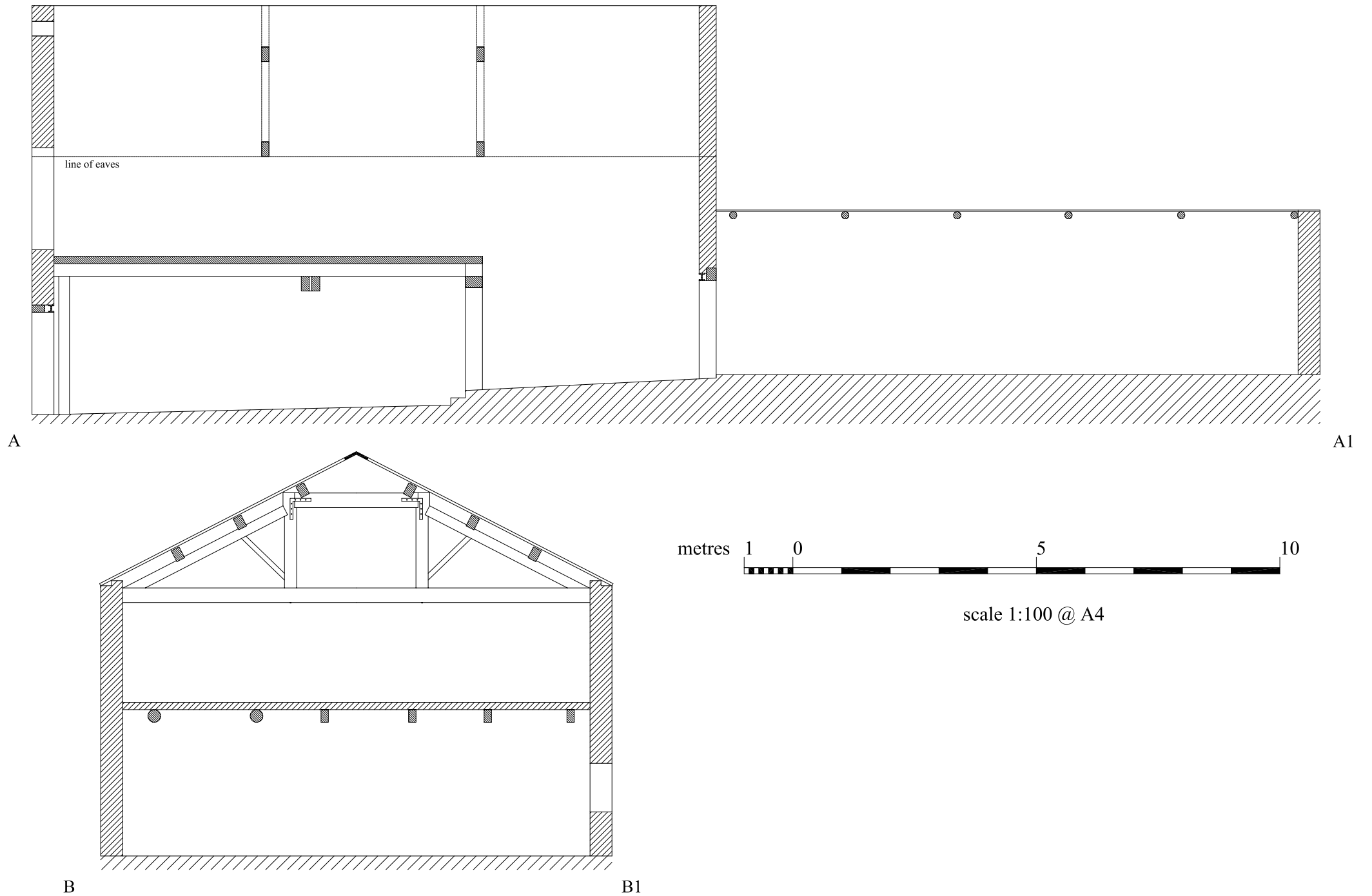


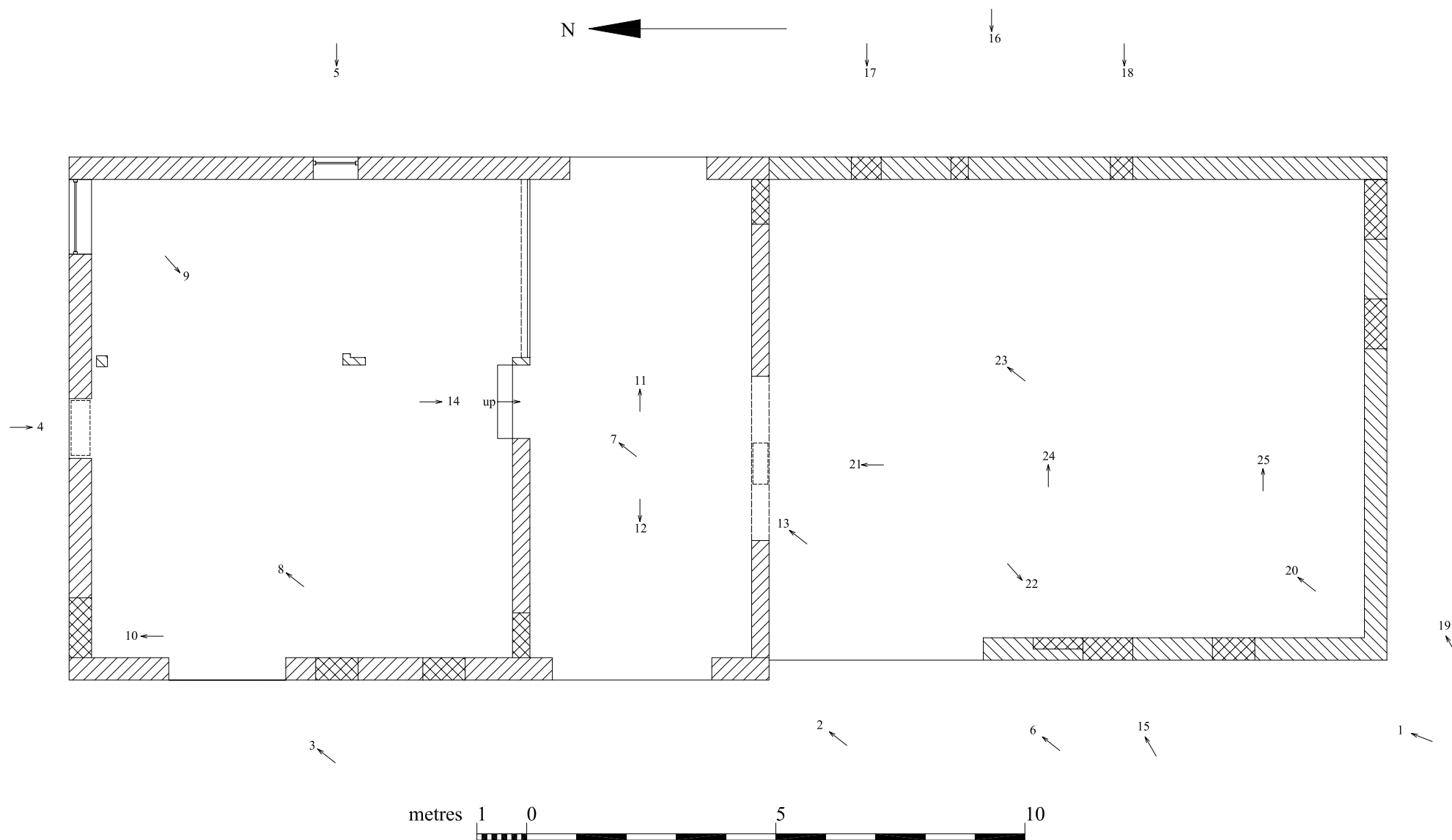
Figure 4. Sections A - A1 and B - B1

FIG. 5: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER (1 of 2)

Plates In Report	Digital Pictures	Monochrome Prints Film/exposure	Description	Direction Of Shot
FC	001	1/3	General view from south east	NW
	002	1 /4	General view from south east	NW
	003	1/5	East elevation of building range	W
5	004	1/6	East elevation of barn	W
	005		East elevation of barn	W
16	006	1/7	East elevation of south building	W
17	007	1/8	Blocked window at north end of east elevation of south building	W
18	008	1/9	Blocked window at centre of east elevation of south building	W
	009		North area of Barn from NW corner	SE
8	010	1/13	North wall of Barn from SW corner	NE
9	011	1/14	North area of Barn from NE corner	SW
10	012		Blocked feeding passage door and tethering post at NW corner of Barn	N
	013	1/15	Partially blocked window in SW corner of north bay of barn	W
	014	16A-17A	Blocked window in centre of west wall of north bay of barn	W
14	015	1/16	Queen- post roof trusses in north bay of barn	N
7	016	1/17	First floor in north bay of barn	NE
1	017	1/18	General view of buildings from SW	
6	018	1/19	Earlier roof line of south building	NE
	019	1/20	South elevation of south building	NE
	020	1/21	West elevation of south building	NE
13	021	1/22-23	Queen-post roof truss and pitching hole in south wall of barn	SW
11	022	1/24	West cart door in south bay of barn	W
12	023	1/25	East cart door in south bay of barn	E
20	024	1/26	Interior of south building from SW corner	NE
25	025	1/27	Hay racks against south wall of south building	SE
	026	1/28	Blocked windows and door in NE corner of south building	NE
23	027		Blocked windows and door in NE corner of south building	NE
24	028	1/29	Blocked windows in centre of east wall	W

			of south building	
	029	1/30	Handcut lintels over blocked doorway in west elevation of south building	SE
	030		Handcut lintels over blocked doorway in west elevation of south building	SE
	031		Handcut lintels over blocked doorway in west elevation of south building	SE
	032		Handcut lintels over blocked doorway in west elevation of south building	SE
21	033	8A	Handcut lintel over doorway from south building to barn	N
2	034	1/31	West elevation of barn	NE
3	035	1/32	West elevation of north bay of barn	NE
4	036	1/11&33	North elevation of barn	S

FIG. 5: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER (2 of 2)



NOT TO SCALE

Figure 6. Photograph Location Plan



Fig.7: Yates's Map of 1786
 (Scale 1" to 1 Mile)

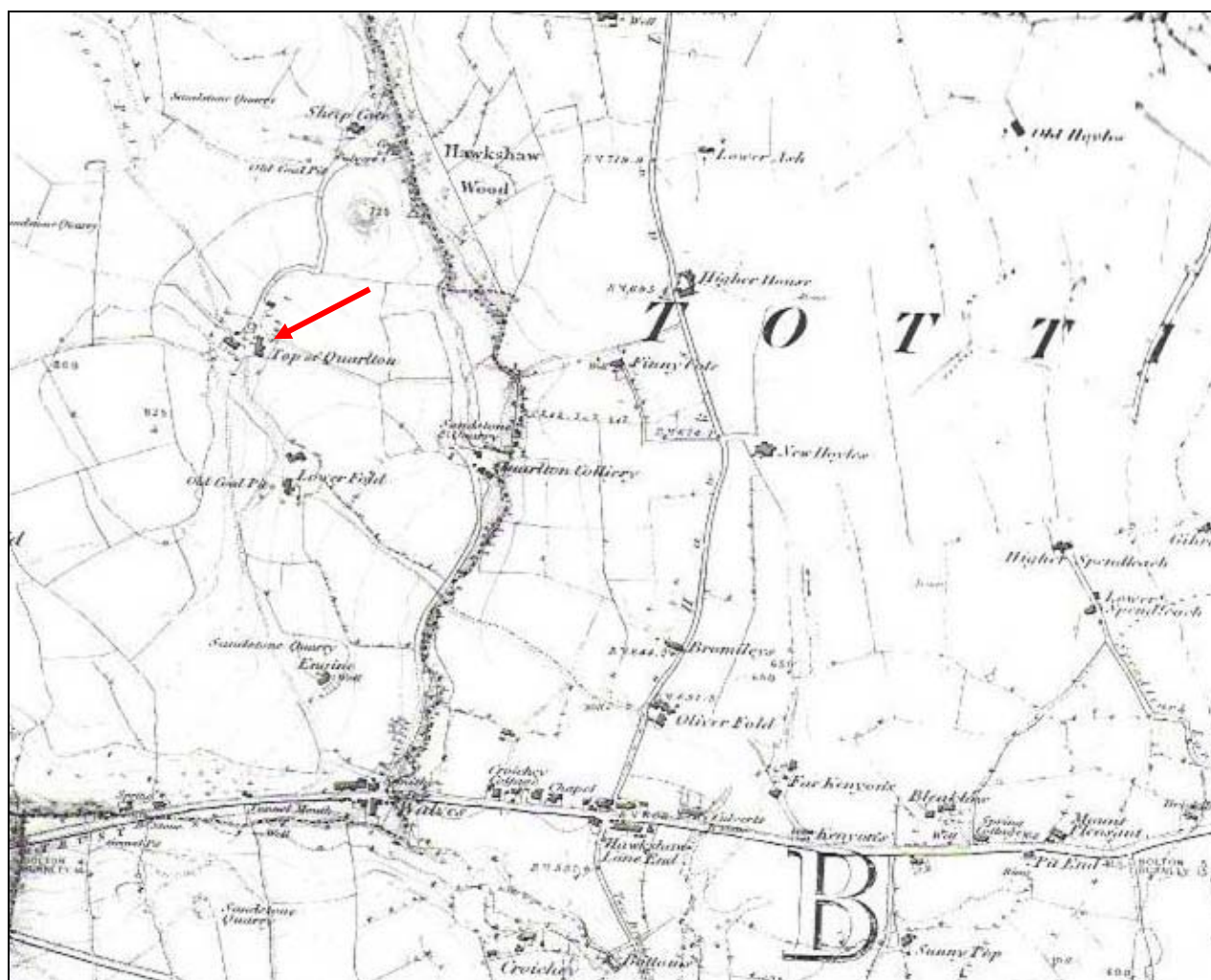


Fig. 8: OS 6" Lancashire Sheet 79, 1844 –Actual Size



Fig. 8: OS 6" Lancashire Sheet 79, 1844 –Enlarged

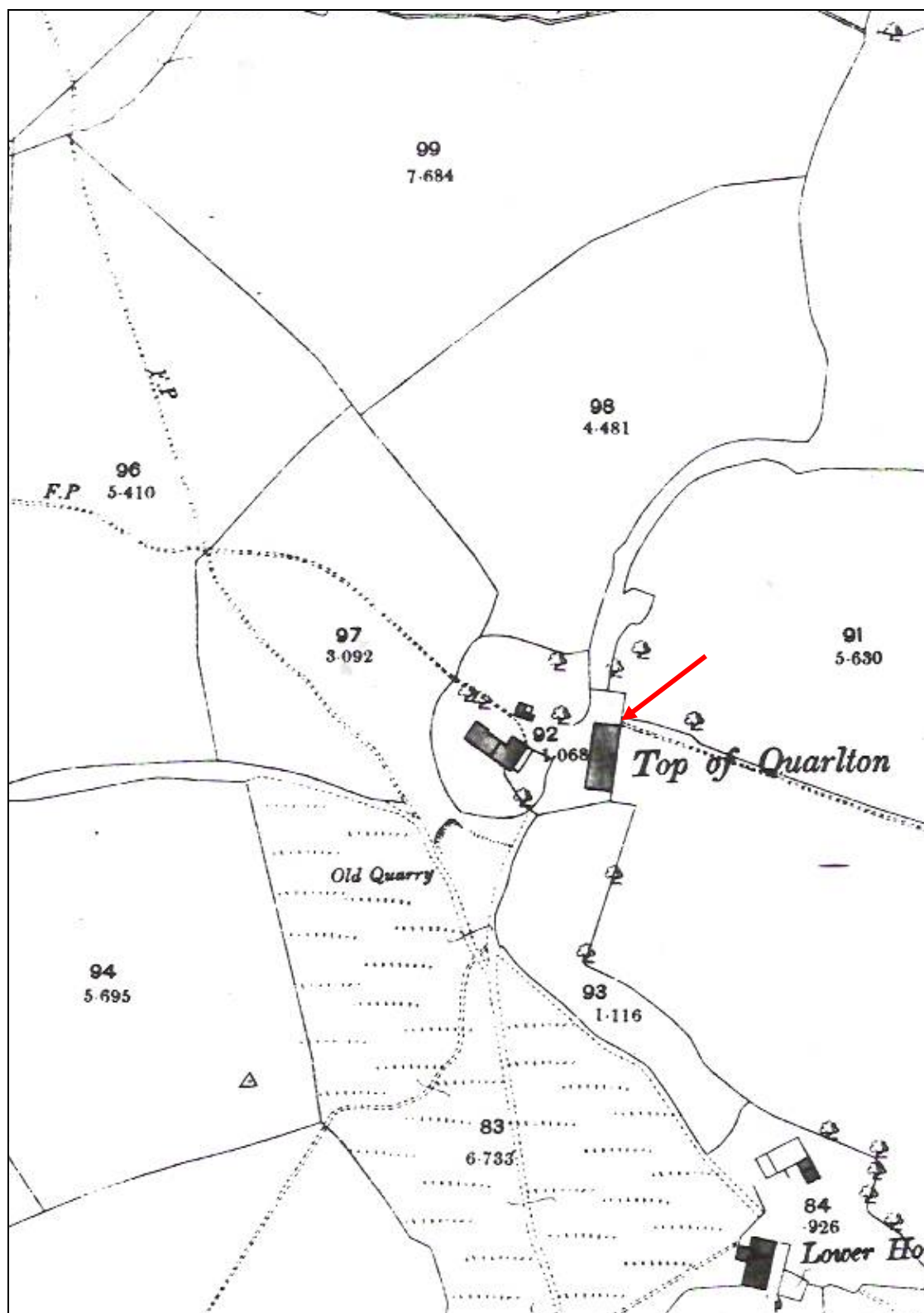


Fig. 9: OS 25" Lancashire Sheet 79:15, 1893

APPENDIX 3: PLATES

- Fig 1: General view from south west**
- Fig 2: West elevation of barn**
- Fig 3: West elevation of north bay of barn**
- Fig 4: North elevation of barn**
- Fig 5: East elevation of barn**
- Fig 6: Earlier roof line of south building**
- Fig 7: First floor in north bay of barn**
- Fig 8: North bay of barn from south west corner of bay**
- Fig 9: North bay of barn from north east corner of bay**
- Fig 10: Blocked feeding passage door and tethering post at NW corner of barn**
- Fig 11: West cart door in south bay of barn**
- Fig 12: East cart door in south bay of barn**
- Fig 13: Queen-post roof truss and pitching hole in south wall of barn**
- Fig 14: Queen- post roof trusses in north bay of barn**
- Fig.15: West elevation of south building**
- Fig 16: East elevation of south building**
- Fig 17: Blocked window at north end of east elevation of south building**
- Fig 18: Blocked window at centre of east elevation of south building**
- Fig 19: South elevation of south building**
- Fig 20: Interior of south building from SW corner**
- Fig 21: Handcut lintel over doorway from south building to barn**
- Fig 22: Handcut lintels over blocked doorway in west elevation of south building**
- Fig 23: Blocked windows and door in NE corner of south building**
- Fig 24: Blocked windows in centre of east wall of south building**
- Fig 25: Hay racks against south wall of south building**



Fig 1: General view from south west



Fig 2: West elevation of barn



Fig 3: West elevation of north bay of barn



Fig 4: North elevation of barn



Fig 5: East elevation of barn



Fig 6: Earlier roof line of south building



Fig 7: First floor in north bay of barn



Fig 8: North bay of barn from south west corner of bay



Fig 9: North bay of barn from north east corner of bay



Fig 10: Blocked feeding passage door and tethering post at NW corner of barn



Fig 11: West cart door in south bay of barn



Fig 12: East cart door in south bay of barn



Fig 13: Queen-post roof truss and pitching hole in south wall of barn



Fig 14: Queen- post roof trusses in north bay of barn



Fig.15: West elevation of south building



Fig 16: East elevation of south building



Fig 17: Blocked window at north end of east elevation of south building



Fig 18: Blocked window at centre of east elevation of south building



Fig 19: South elevation of south building



Fig 20: Interior of south building from SW corner



Fig 21: Handcut lintel over doorway from south building to barn



Fig 22: Handcut lintels over blocked doorway in west elevation of south building



Fig 23: Blocked windows and door in NE corner of south building



Fig 24: Blocked windows in centre of east wall of south building



Fig 25: Hay racks against south wall of south building