



Deep Clough Farm, Littledale, Caton, Lancashire

Archaeological Building Investigation



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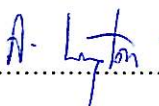
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SUMMARY

Mr and Mrs Brown of Deep Clough Farm, Littledale, Caton in Lancashire, (SD 3581 4624) submitted a planning application (Planning Application 07/00432/CU and 07/00433/LB) to Lancaster City Council to develop and convert two barns on their land. As part of the planning procedure, the council consulted Lancashire County Archaeological Service, which recommended a building recording programme of English Heritage (2006) Level II/III standard. This was to include a rapid desk-based assessment, which would provide an historical background and detail any changes in the development of the farmstead. In addition, an detailed site investigation was to be undertaken, comprising written descriptions, as well an detailed photographic record, and site drawings of the floor plans and sections. Following these recommendations, Mr and Mrs Brown requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertake the building investigation, which was duly completed from June-August 2007.

The background research revealed little textual evidence, but the cartographic sources provided a sequence of building from the mid-nineteenth century through to the early decades of the twentieth century. The research demonstrated that from 1843, the appearance of the barns seems to have changed very little. Indeed, the extension on the west elevation of Barn B had been constructed by this date. Only the outshut to the rear of Barn B, is clearly of a much later date.

The investigation confirmed the conclusions drawn from the cartographic sources, in regards to Barn B, as the building appears to date from the mid to late nineteenth century. However, Barn A appears to be of a much earlier date, potentially late seventeenth or early eighteenth century in origin. The roof of Barn A was clearly original, before it was removed due to its bad state of repair, whilst the roof of Barn B is very modern, although it appears to have retained its general shape and form.

The functions of the buildings would appear to have changed somewhat, having originally been conceived as threshing barns with space for limited livestock and hay storage. During the early part of the twentieth century, both buildings were probably converted to cow and/or milking sheds, and since the mid-twentieth century have been used for the housing of cattle and for the storage of farm machinery.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Mr and Mrs Brown for commissioning and supporting the project and for supplying the plans and sections. Additional thanks are also due to the staff of the County Record Office in Preston for their help.

Karl Taylor and Phillipa Haworth undertook the building investigation and conducted the background documentary research. Phillipa Haworth wrote the report., whilst the drawings were produced by Mark Tidmarsh. Alison Plummer managed the project, and also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Mr and Mrs Brown made a planning application to Lancaster City Council (Planning Applications 07/00432/CU and 07/00433/LB) for the development of a pair of barns at Deep Clough Farm in Caton, Lancashire (SD 3581 4624). Subsequently, an archaeological building recording programme of English Heritage 2006 Level II/III standard was recommended by Lancashire County Archaeological Services (LCAS), in order to assess the significance of the building and provide a permanent record prior to its development. Historical research aimed at providing a better understanding of the development of the building was also recommended. In response to this, Mr and Mrs Brown requested that Oxford Archaeology (OA North) undertake this programme of archaeological investigation.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 Following a verbal brief by the Lancashire County Archaeology Services, OA North was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Brown to undertake both the building investigation and background research, which was carried out June - August 2007.
- 2.1.2 The project was to consist of a Level II/III-type survey English Heritage (2006), which comprises a descriptive internal and external record combined with drawings and a detailed photographic record. A rapid assessment of cartographic sources was also to be carried out.

2.2 HISTORICAL RESEARCH

- 2.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment of the barns was carried out in order to provide a general historical background for the buildings and identify any evidence that might date phases of building and rebuilding within the farm. This is not intended to be a comprehensive history, but is meant to provide a general context for the results of the building investigation and detailed information, where available, about the farmstead itself.
- 2.2.2 *The Lancashire County Record Office (Preston)*: original sources and early maps of the site were examined for the barns at Deep Clough Farm

2.3 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 2.3.1 *Descriptive Record*: written records using OA North *pro forma* record sheets were made of all principal building elements, both internal and external, as well as any features of historical or architectural significance. Particular attention was also paid to the relationship between parts of the building, especially those that would show its development and any alterations. These records are essentially descriptive, although interpretation is carried out on site as required.
- 2.3.2 *Site drawings*: architects 'as existing' drawings were annotated to produce a plan and section of each barn. These were produced in order to show the form and location of structural features and/or features of historical interest. Where necessary these drawings were manually enhanced using hand survey techniques. The hand-annotated field drawings were digitised using an industry standard CAD package to produce the final drawings.
- 2.3.3 *Photographs*: photographs were taken in both black and white, and colour print 35mm formats. The photographic archive consists of both general shots of the buildings and shots of specific architectural details.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate County Record Office.
- 2.4.2 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 In order to place the results of the investigation into context, what follows is a brief outline of the geology, topography and history of farming in the area, whilst the statutory listing is also included in its unaltered format. Additionally, a rapid examination was made of cartographic sources, in order to place the results of the building investigation into an historical context. These sources, which provide evidence of the development of the farmstead from the mid nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, are summarised below.

3.2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.2.1 The farm lies to the south-east of the village of Caton, Lancashire, on the northern slopes of Caton Moor. It is approximately 200m above sea level and on the northernmost extent of the Bowland Fells (Forest of Bowland). The geology is Millstone Grit overlain by mudstones, shales and sandstone, whilst the soils are made up of peat gleys, clay and organic material, which forms poorly-drained moorland and rough pasture unsuited to arable farming (Countryside Commission 2006).

3.3 FARMING IN BOWLAND

- 3.3.1 The Forest of Bowland was part of the medieval hunting forest of the Earldom of Lancaster, but a burgeoning population led to woodland clearance and subsequent encroachment on the Bowland fringe during the 12th and 13th centuries (Countryside Commission 2006). Farming in the area was predominantly based on rearing cattle and thus, many of the farms from the 15th century onwards were developed as vaccaries, whilst other portions of land were also leased or sold, resulting in a landscape of scattered farms and irregular fields (*ibid*). Much of the higher common land and the lower fellsides, particularly to the west of Bowland remained unaffected. However, from the 16th century onwards, a series of Parliamentary Acts created small upland enclosures, which would eventually result in large rectilinear enclosures being created, and these were mainly used for sheep grazing (*ibid*). By the late 19th century, most farms in the area had become reliant on dairy farming and mutton produce (Fletcher 1961).

3.4 STATUTORY LISTING

- 3.4.1 The statutory listing (IoE number 182079) mainly concerns the seventeenth century house, but some reference is made to the adjacent barn (identified as Barn A for the purposes of this report) in the concluding lines. Unfortunately, there is no reference to the other barn (identified as Barn B hereafter). The listing is presented below in its entirety, with the detail pertaining to the barn highlighted in italics: CATON-WITH-LITTLEDALE SD 56 SE 6/6 Deep Clough Farmhouse and barn 4.10.1967 Adjoining to west (Formerly listed as

Deep Clough, and adjoining buildings. Littledale) - II House, 1679. Slobbered rubble with stone slate roof. 3-cell plan. 2 storeys, 4 bays. Windows rebated and chamfered with mullions. The left-hand bay has a window with plain reveals on the ground floor and a former 4-light window with one mullion remaining above. The 2nd bay has windows of 2 lights. The 3rd bay has one formerly of 4 lights, now with one mullion missing. The right hand bay has one of 5 lights on the ground floor and one formerly of 4 lights, now with a mullion missing, above. Door at left with modern porch. Between bays 3 and 4 is a 2nd door within a gabled porch, with a moulded surround and battlemented lintel inscribed: 'TTE 1679'. At the right of the facade is a remaining section of a drip course, which returns on the east gable wall. Chimneys between bays one and two and on right-hand gable, the latter projecting with offsets. This gable wall has a blocked 2-light window on the ground floor. An outshut to part of the rear of the house has mullioned windows of 2 and 3 lights. *The barn, at the left of the main facade, has a wide entrance with segmental head. To its right is a one-light chamfered window. Further right is a door with plain reveals and chamfered lintel. Inside are 2 hardwood trusses with tie beams and high light collars.*

3.5 MAP REGRESSION

- 3.5.1 ***Tithe Map 1843:*** (Figs 3) the earliest map of the area depicts the farmhouse aligned east to west and shaded in pink, with the adjacent north barn (Barn A) clearly distinct from the domestic building. Similarly, the south barn (Barn B) is a narrow, rectangular structure immediately to the south, which appears to be comparable with the extant structure. A series of small enclosures to the immediate east of Barn B, may represent small sheepfolds. In addition, three trackways or dirt roads, which are located to the approximate north, east and west, provide access to and from the farmstead, whilst the detached barn to the east of the farmstead (identified as *Middle Barn* on the map), may be part of the farmstead.
- 3.5.2 ***Ordnance Survey 1844 - 1919:*** (Figs 4-7) there is little change to the mapping over the next eighty years (Ordnance Survey 1844, 1891, 1913), and the Ordnance Survey offers little if any extra detail to that supplied in the mid nineteenth century. However, the series of enclosures at the east end of the barn (Barn B) have been converted into one larger pen, which is clearly annotated as a *sheep fold*.

4. BUILDING INVESTIGATION RESULTS

4.1 BARN A: INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The barn is a single storey, rectangular building, which for the purposes of this report is aligned east to west along its main axis (Figs 8-9). It is located to the north of the farmyard and is attached to the farmhouse on its west side (Plate 1), whilst Barn B is located directly opposite. Barn A is divided into three rooms/areas, two rooms on the west end and a long outshut on the north side (Plate 2). The room at the west end (room 2) is overlain with a hayloft. The fabric of the barn is local grey limestone with lime mortar and the coursing is random. Additionally, the outshut at the north end of the barn is of the same material.
- 4.1.2 The building originally had a slated gabled roof, which was in very poor condition at the time of the investigation. In light of health and safety concerns, access to the barn was only attempted following the removal of this roof, although the main truss was recorded following its removal. This was observed to be of collar and tie beam construction (Plate 3), comprising waney-edged, hand-cut timbers with trenched purlins.
- 4.1.3 A large wagon doorway on the front (south) elevation provides the main access to the barn. Additionally, at the east end of the front elevation, there is a small door leading into the stable area (room 2, Plate 4). The outshut to the north of the building, although now partially-ruinous, has a small door on the west elevation (Plate 5), as well as a former doorway, now blocked, on the north elevation (Plate 6).
- 4.1.4 There is a small casement on the front (south) elevation looking into room 2, and another mullioned window on the east elevation of the outshut. An additional pair of windows on the outshut, one on the west elevation and one on the north elevation to the right of the blocked door, have been blocked.

4.2 BARN A: EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

- 4.2.1 As noted above, the main build of Barn A would appear to be of local grey limestone, whilst the coursing is random. Included within this build, are a series of circular vent holes at various places on the front elevation. The surround of the wagon doors on the front elevation features plain but well-fashioned limestone blocks that have been arranged into a segmental arch with drip mould above, whilst the sides of the door are plain stonework. The wagon doors themselves are no longer present, although the pin sockets are clearly visible, whilst the smaller stable door to the right of this, has a chamfered lintel and a dressed stone surround. Additionally, the doorway on the west elevation of the outshut also has a segmental arch, although the stone is more roughly fashioned.

- 4.2.2 The casement on the front elevation (south) is situated between the wagon and stable doors, and consists of dressed chamfered surrounds with splayed reveals facing the exterior.

4.3 BARN A: THE INTERIOR

- 4.3.1 **Room 1:** forms the main part of the barn and is accessed from the wagon doors on the south elevation. It is a large, square room with a hayloft to the east, which also forms the roof of room 2. The interior fabric of the walls are as described for the exterior of the building, whilst the floor is stone, with a thick covering of earth and hay. On the northern elevation, there is a door with timber lintel, through which, the outshut can be accessed internally. The lack of windows in this room is typical of a threshing barn.
- 4.3.2 **Room 2:** a small, rectangular room to the east of room 1, and was originally used as a shippon, or stables. The room has been divided up into three stalls, with wooden partitions between each one. Each of these contains a hayrack and manger also constructed in wood (Plate 8). The ceiling is half height and constructed of timber boards, although most of these are now missing. The hayloft originally overlay this room, though it was accessed from room 1.
- 4.3.3 The walls are as described above (*Section 4.2.1*) but with some lime wash finish visible in places. The floor of this room is again heavily covered in hay and sawdust, but cobbles are visible beneath this. There is only one window in this room, which is set into the south wall and features splayed reveals and a timber lintel. The only doorway is an external door, which is situated to the east of the window, and features a chamfered lintel and dressed stone surround.
- 4.3.4 **Room 3:** a long, rectangular room, used as a cow shed and probable milking shed. Along the remaining part of the northern wall there are concrete stalls with a modern metal drinking trough within each (Plate 9). The walls in this room are again as described above (*Section 4.2.1*), but due to the potential danger of falling wall and roof debris, full access to this room was not attempted.

4.4 BARN B: INTRODUCTION

- 4.4.1 The barn is a large long rectangular building, which again for the purposes of this report is aligned east/west along its main axis (Figs 10-11). It is located to the south of the courtyard opposite Barn A. Barn B comprises three phases and is divided into six rooms, including a hayloft that overlies rooms 5 and 6 accessed via room 4 at the western end of the building. Room 1 comprises the main part of the barn, whilst room 2 is situated at the eastern end of the building, and room 3 is a long outshut to the south of the barn. The fabric of the barn and the outshut is local sandstone and lime mortar, which has been randomly coursed, whilst the roof consists of modern corrugated asbestos supported by steel and timber trusses.

4.5 BARN B: EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

- 4.5.1 The north (front) elevation (Plates 10 and 11) includes the main access into the barn, which is through a large wagon door. This features a sandstone segmental voussoir, as well as a surround of dressed and chamfered quoins, which are now partially-collapsed towards their base.
- 4.5.2 There are a further five doors within this elevation, including one leading into room 2 at the eastern end of the barn, and two further doors to the east and west of the main wagon doors, which provides access into room 1. Additionally, an external door also grants access to room 4, whilst the final door offers ingress to the hayloft via a set of stone steps. All of these doorways have roughly-dressed quoins and stone lintels. Furthermore, a small blocked door is also located to the east of the main wagon doors. There are also several ventilator slits and holes along the elevation.
- 4.5.3 The south elevation (Plate 12) mainly consists of the outshut, which is constructed from the same local sandstone as the main barn area. Within this, there are two empty windows with dressed stone lintels and sills, and a single doorway with dressed stone lintel that allows egress to the field to the south.
- 4.5.6 The east end of the south elevation is of full height and is part of the main barn area. It contains a window with stone sill, but no visible lintel, although the timber frame is still present.
- 4.5.7 There was no access to the west elevation, whilst the east elevation (Plate 13) was of the same construction as the main barn.

4.6 BARN B: THE INTERIOR

- 4.6.1 **Room 1:** a long rectangular room forming the main part of the barn (Plate 14) with evidence for cattle stalls and possibly lofts at either end. The walls are of the same construction as described above, although there are some traces of white-washing. Additionally, the gable walls of this room are cross walls and there is some evidence for a possible partition wall at the western end.
- 4.6.2 The floor mainly consists of concrete and patches of cobbles, with the larger cobbles lying at the west end, which is also stepped. There is also a dip in the floor in the centre of the floor between the main entrance wagon door and the door into room 3.
- 4.6.3 The room is open to the roof space, which is supported by modern steel trusses. One wooden beam survives in the centre of the room, and appears to be a remnant of an original truss. Additionally, there was once probably a loft at the west end, as there is a door into room 7 at first floor level. A plywood partition lies at the west end, where stalls used to be, and all of the fixtures and fittings within this room are all similarly modern.
- 4.6.4 There are three windows within this room. The one in the east wall has a substantial timber lintel, a stone sill, and has been blocked with clinker block. A further window in the south wall at the west end has a sandstone sill and

lintel, and has been blocked with sandstone. The third window is also in the south wall and lies at first floor height.

- 4.6.5 There are six doorways in this room, three of which lie on the north elevation and have been described externally. In addition, a fourth door, now blocked with stone, also lies on this elevation. The two other doors have simple chamfered surrounds, with the exception of the door into room 3, which has a timber surround (Plate 15). Pintals are also present in most of the surrounds and there are lamp holders/recesses next to the main doors.
- 4.6.6 **Room 2:** this is a small, plain room at the east end of the barn, which appears to have served as a stock/calf room, with a drinking trough running along the east wall (Plate 16). Its walls are of random stone construction, and these were originally white-washed up to 2.4m, but are now rendered up to 1.37m in lime mortar. The floor is concrete with a slight slope to the north, whilst the roof is the same as that seen in room 1, but with timber purlins. There is one window in the south wall, which has already been described externally (Section 4.5.6). The solitary door is a ledged and braced heck-door with pintals and a timber lintel, but only the lower part remains. To the left of this door, there is a recess, which was possibly once used as a lamp holder, whilst the trough on the east wall is constructed in brick with cement render.
- 4.6.7 **Room 3:** this room is a long narrow outshut at the back of the barn (Plate 17), which was last used as a milking parlour/shippon. Despite its later construction, the fabric of this part of the barn is the same as the rest of the building, although it is rendered up to c.1.34m. The floor is constructed of concrete, with a concrete feeding trough against the north wall, whilst the roof is mono-pitch with RSJ beams, timber purlins and asbestos sheeting. In addition, there are also two vents visible in the north wall and a terracotta vent in the east wall.
- 4.6.8 The pair of windows in the south wall have been described previously, whilst there are a further pair of windows on the partition shared with rooms 6 and 7, which have timber frames and sandstone sills. There are also three doors within this room, including the external door and that leading to room 1. The third door, which is modern with a concrete lintel, is located in the west wall and leads into an adjacent shed.
- 4.6.9 **Room 4:** this room is a rectangular room at the west end of the barn, which provides access to rooms 5 and 6 (Plate 18). The walls are as described in room 1, as is the roof, except at first floor level there are three wooden beams, which gives the impression that hayloft room 7 once completely overlay this room. The floor appears to be cobbled but it is obscured by compacted hay.
- 4.6.10 There are three doors off this room. The main door to the north is wide with RSJ lintels, an external hood moulding and pivot hinge door. The door into room 5 is panel and ledge, with bead-moulding on the pintals, and a timber lintel. The third and final door, leading into room 6, is of similar construction (Plate 19).

- 4.6.11 **Room 5:** a small square room, which can only be accessed via room **4** and lies directly below room **7**. The floor is laid with cobbles, whilst the walls are consistent with the rest of the building. A butt joint in the south-east corner of the room, in conjunction with a projecting foundation course on the east wall, indicates that this east wall was originally an external elevation. Thus, room **5**, along with rooms **4**, **6** and **7**, comprises an extension that has been appended to the main barn (room **1**). Additionally, a plinth is visible at the base of the east wall (Plate 20).
- 4.6.12 There are two very small windows in the north wall and one in the south wall into room **6**. The roof is constructed of 14" wide boards, which are supported by eight joists, 1' apart.
- 4.6.13 **Room 6:** a very small, square room, with limited access. The walls are as before, but with a visible plinth on the east wall. As in the adjacent room **5**, there is a butt joint, indicating that an extension has been built on the east elevation of the barn. Due to the limited access into the room, the floor surface was unclear.
- 4.6.14 There is one small window in the south wall, which is glazed and features a timber lintel. There are also two doors one leading from room **1** with a timber and stone lintel, whilst the one from room **4** has previously been described (Section 4.6.10).
- 4.6.15 **Room 7:** this room forms the loft above rooms **5** and **6**, and is accessed externally via substantial sandstone steps. The walls are as described above, and the floor has been described as per the roof of room **5** (Plate 21). There is a window in the south wall with splayed reveals, a timber lintel and a sandstone sill. It is glazed with a sash featuring an ovolo-moulded frame. There are two doors within room **7**, one is external and the other leads into room **1** at first floor level. Both have previously been described.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The investigation of the two barns, in conjunction with the map regression, reveals that Barn A appears to be of an earlier construction, but that both barns were certainly in place by 1843. Since the original phase of construction, both barns have been subject to at least two broad phases of alterations, which are summarised below.

5.2 CONCLUSION

- 5.2.1 **Barn A:** the earlier phase of this barn appears to have been constructed as a single build with the farmhouse and it is reasonable to assume it is of the same date (late seventeenth century), whilst the outshut is evidently a later addition. Certainly, the cartographic sources demonstrate that the layout of both the barn and its outshut were established by the mid eighteenth century, as they both are illustrated on the Tithe map of 1843.
- 5.2.2 **Barn B:** appears to be of later construction than the farmhouse and Barn A, and exhibits features consistent with a late eighteenth-century or nineteenth-century date. There have been three main phases of construction, with the western end being extended prior to 1843 (as shown on the Tithe map) and the outshut being constructed after 1919 (illustrated on the Ordnance Survey map of this date). Cartographic evidence clearly illustrates that the barn was in existence by 1843 and the Tithe map appears to show its current length with the extension to the west. The Ordnance Survey map of 1891 illustrates the steps leading up to the loft within the western extension. The outshut is not illustrated on any of the maps consulted, implying that it was not constructed until after 1919. The roof has also been replaced at a relatively late date.
- 5.3 Both barns appear to have been used for a variety of purposes. Barn A and Barn B appear to have originally been threshing barns, which is evident from the large wagon door with the smaller ‘winnowing’ door to the rear, whilst the ventilation slits on the front elevations would have ventilated the storage bays either side of the threshing floor (Brunskill 1987). In addition, some livestock housing was also already evident from the presence of original stalls that were observed within each barn. Certainly, by the end of the nineteenth century, the barns were used as part of an arable farm that concentrated on dairy and sheep farming, which was common for the area (Fletcher 1961). This appears to be evident from the larger stalls for cattle, as well as the small folds (now a single large fold) that was depicted on the Tithe Map (1843) on the east end of the large barn. The reasons for this shift appears to be two-fold. In the first instance, the poor condition of the soil (*Section 3.2*) meant that arable farming was surely an inefficient use of the landscape. Moreover, this shift was simply a reflection of wider trends in farming during the nineteenth century (Barnwell and Giles 1997; Wade Martins 2002). In light of improved breeding methods, there was a notable shift from arable farming to the rearing of livestock and dairy produce in the mid- to late-nineteenth century, which was no doubt assisted by improved transportation. The rail network, in particular, ensured

that milk (and to a lesser degree, butter and cheese), a previously perishable foodstuff, could now be transported quickly and efficiently to the urban centres (Harvey 1984), which in turn boosted an already increasing demand (Harvey 1980).

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 The present scheme of investigation and recording, prompted by the redevelopment of the barns at Deep Clough will provide a lasting record of the structures in their present condition.

6.2 IMPACT

- 6.2.1 There will undoubtedly be some impact on the barns, as some of the historic fabric and features in the interiors will undoubtedly be obscured following the building work. Much will depend on how sympathetic the materials and design of the proposed conversion will be to the existing structures.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.3.1 Following the investigation and rapid desk-based assessment, it is envisaged that no further work will need to be carried out at the site.

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Harvey, N 1984 *A History of Farm Buildings in England and Wales* David and Charles, London

Wade Martins, S 2002 *The English Model Farm: Building the Agricultural Ideal 1700-1914* Windgatherer Press, Macclesfield, Cheshire

8. ILLUSTRATIONS

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Figure 2: Plan of the farmstead, showing the position of the two barns

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Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition, 6 inch to 1 mile map, 1844

Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition, 25 inch to 1 mile map, 1891

Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 25 inch to 1 mile map, 1913

Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey Third Edition, 25 inch to 1 mile map, 1919

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Plate 18: Room **4** of Barn B

Plate 19: Door to room **5** of Barn B

Plate 20: Room **5** of Barn B

Plate 21: Room **7** of Barn B

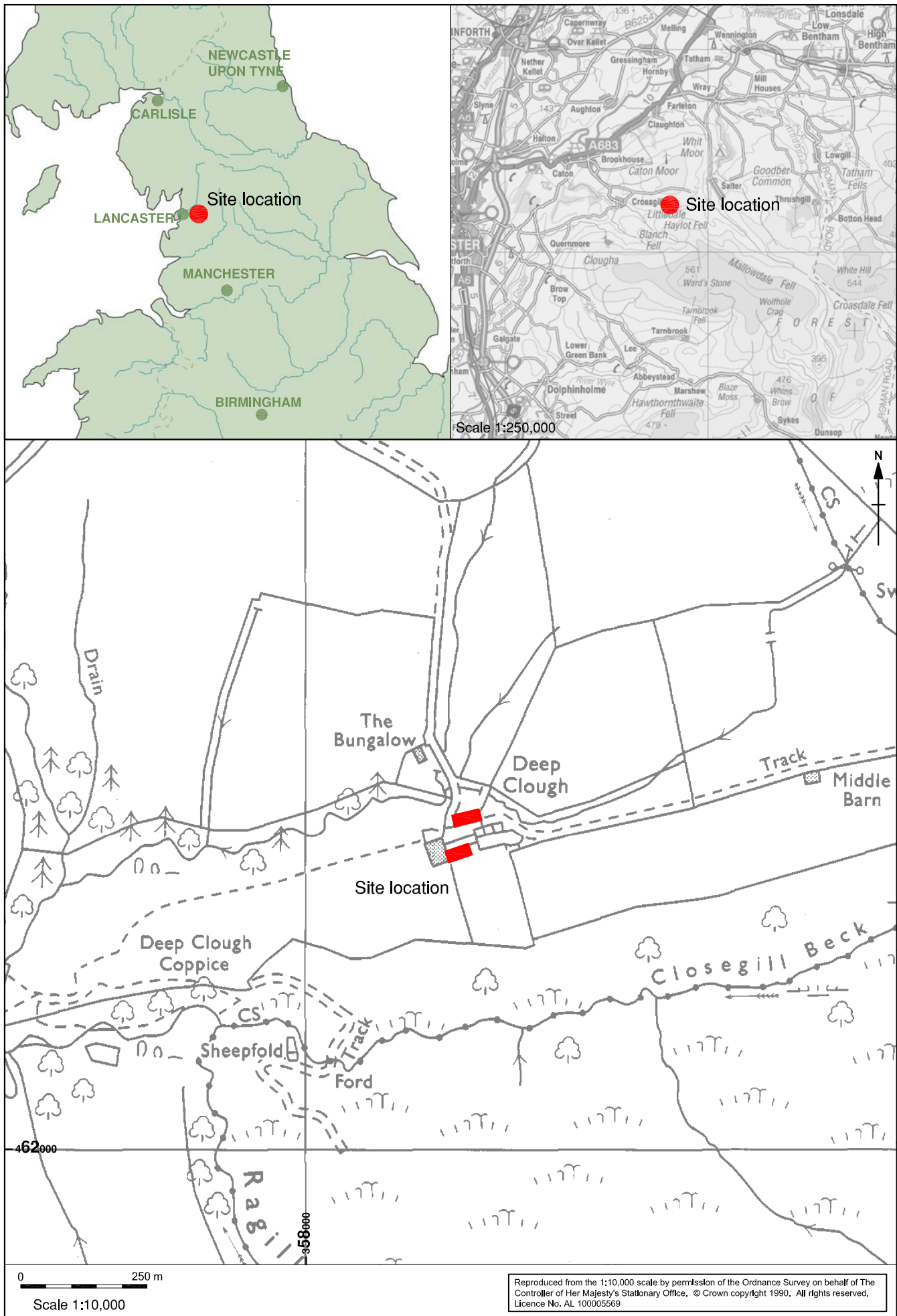


Figure 1: Site Location



The Bungalow

Deep Clough

A

B

462300

358100

358200

0 25m
Scale 1:1000 @A4

Figure 2: Plan of the farmstead, showing the position of the two barns

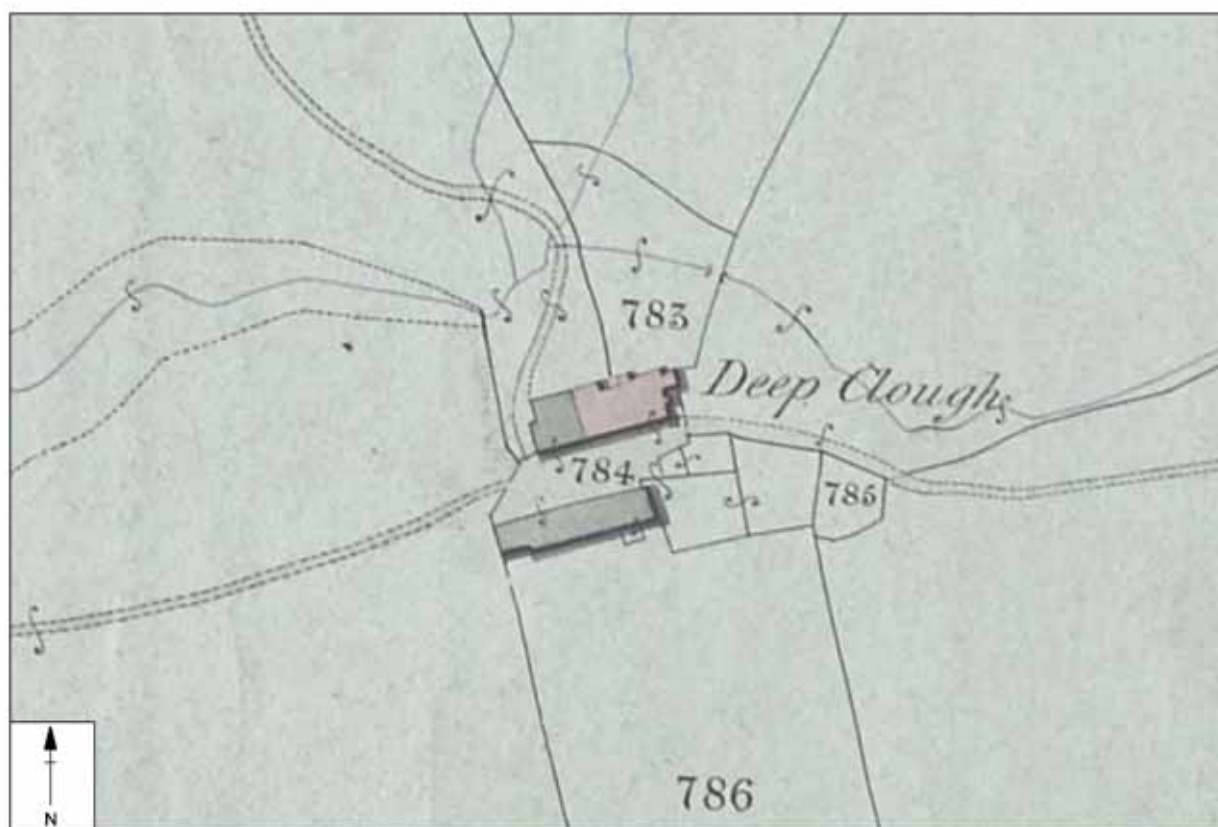


Figure 3: Extract from Tithe map, 1843



Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition, 6 inch to 1 mile map, 1844

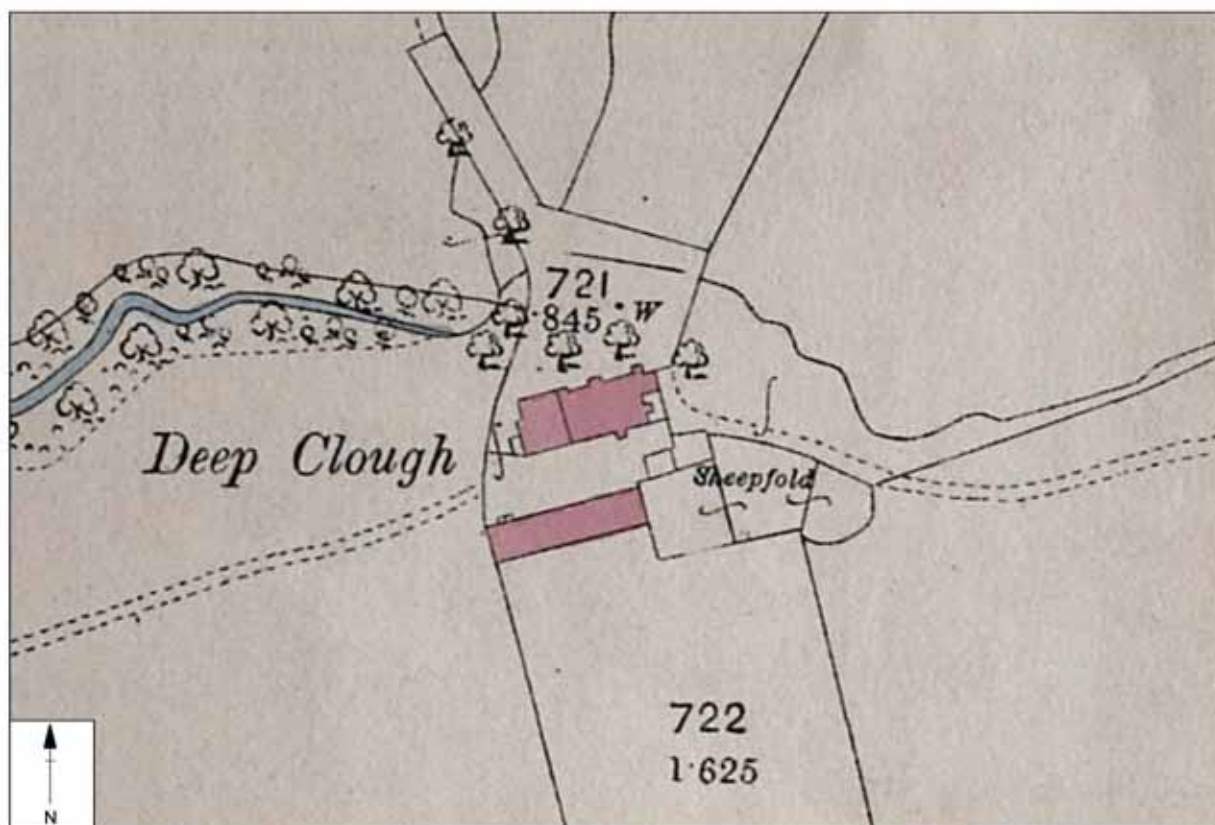


Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition, 25 inch to 1 mile map, 1891

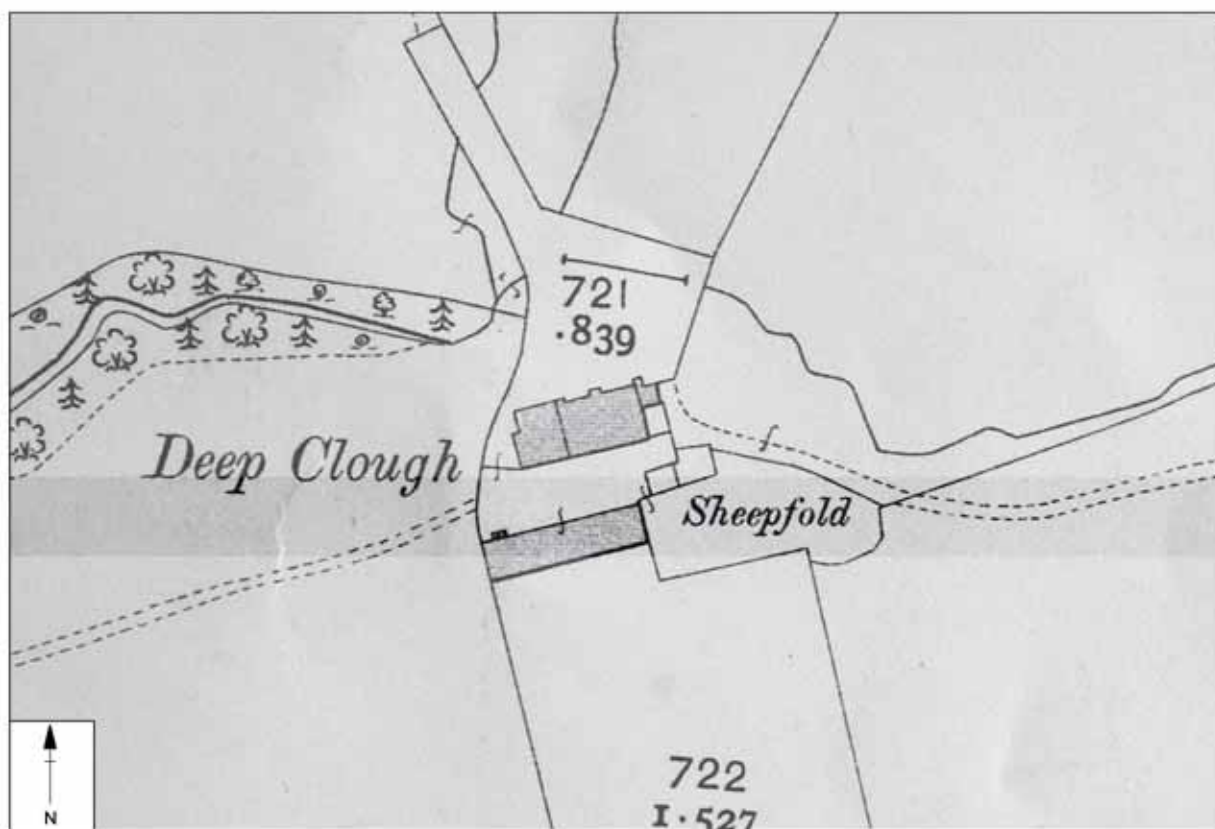


Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 25 inch to 1 mile map, 1913

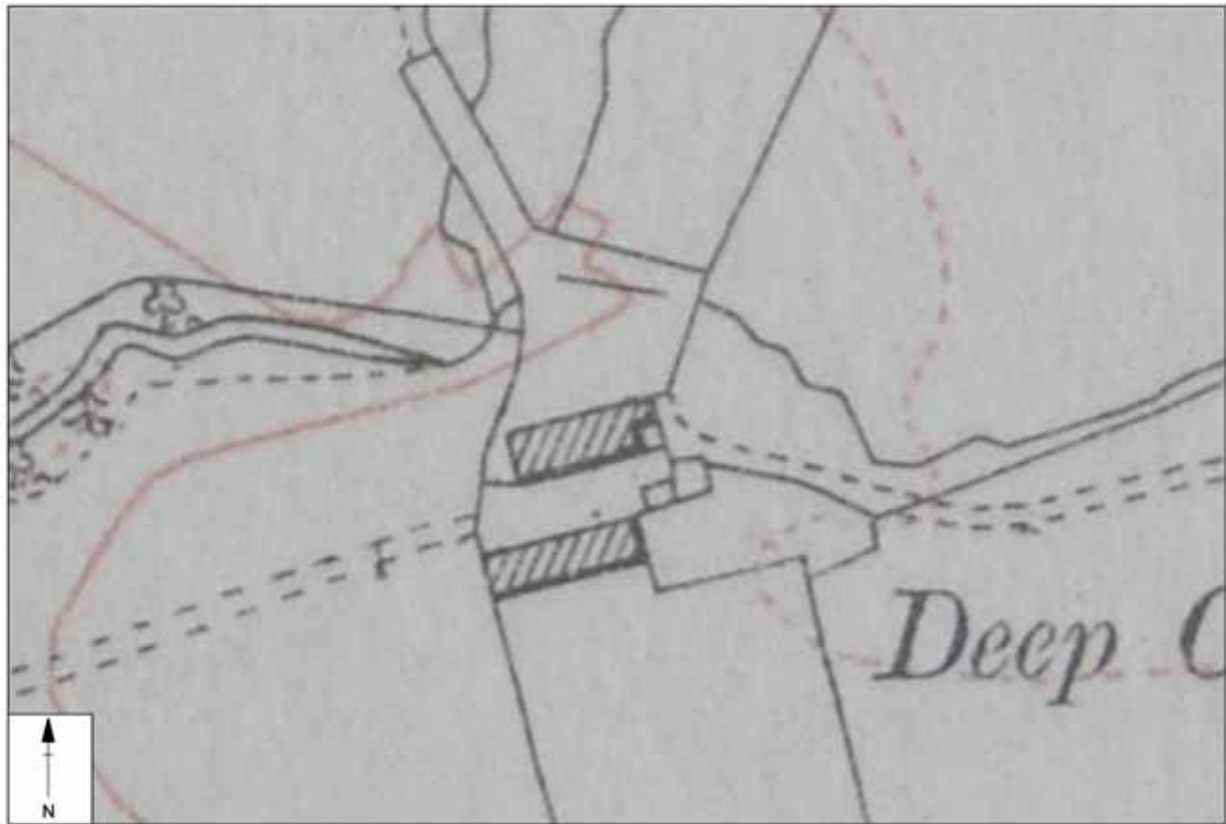






Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey Third Edition, 25 inch to 1 mile map, 1919


Key

main walls

window


door

partition

beam over

2

room numbers

blocking

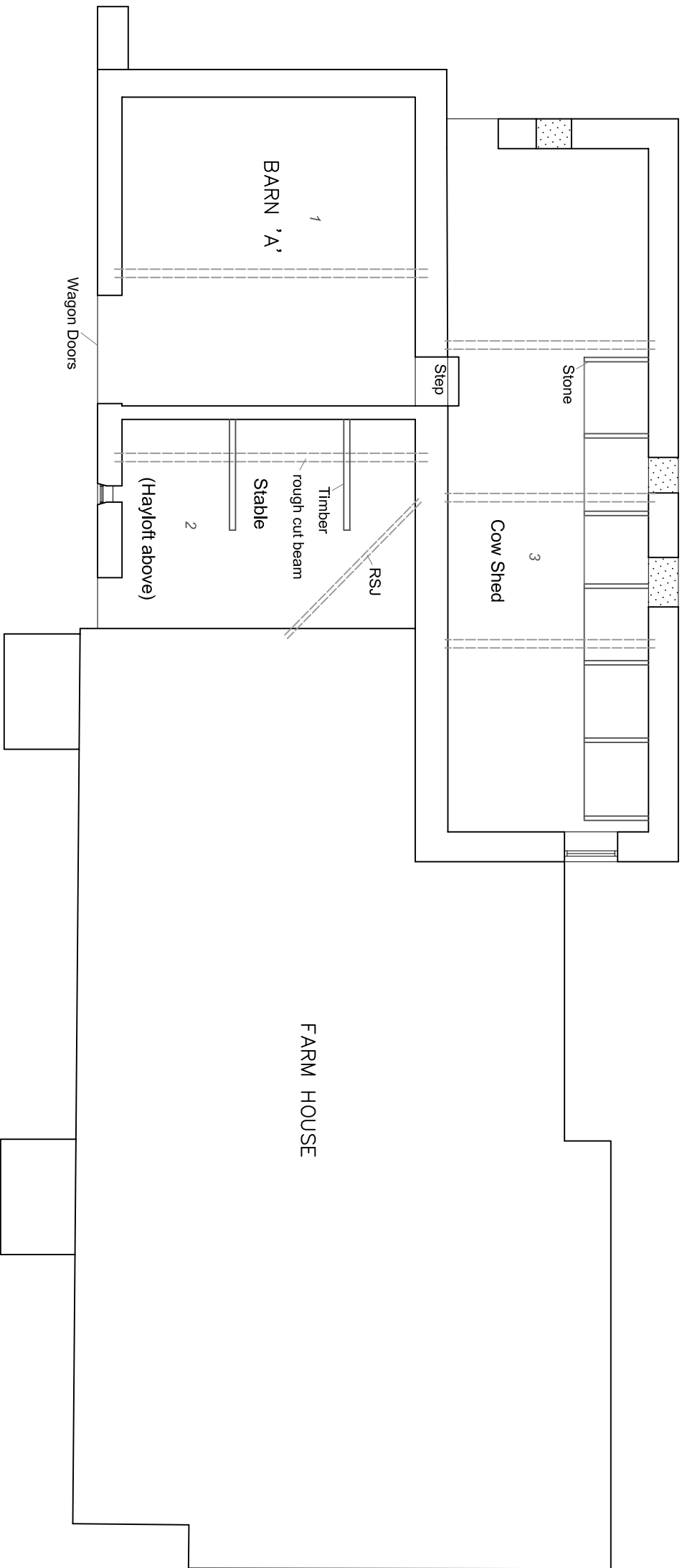


Figure 8: Ground floor plan of Barn A

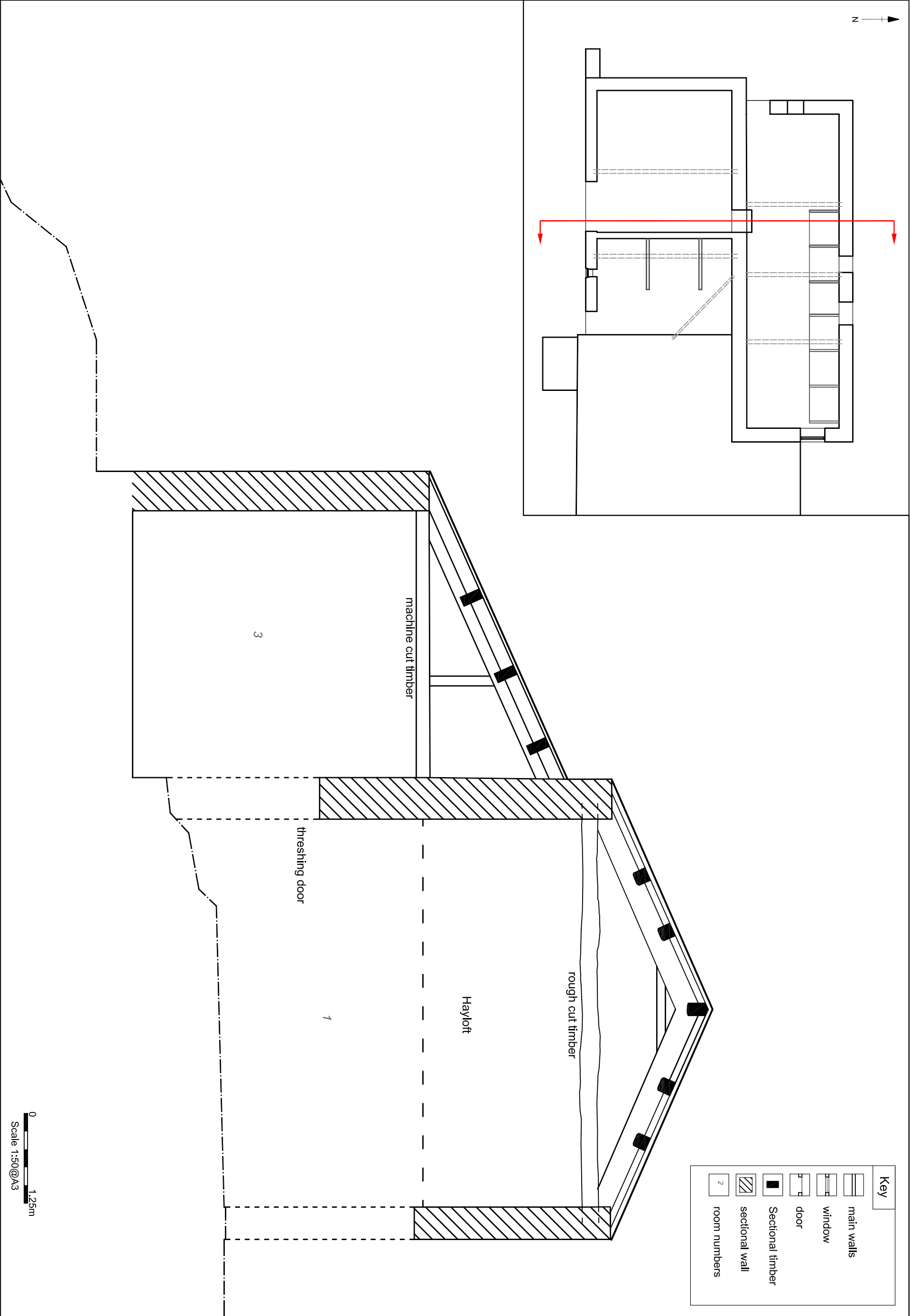
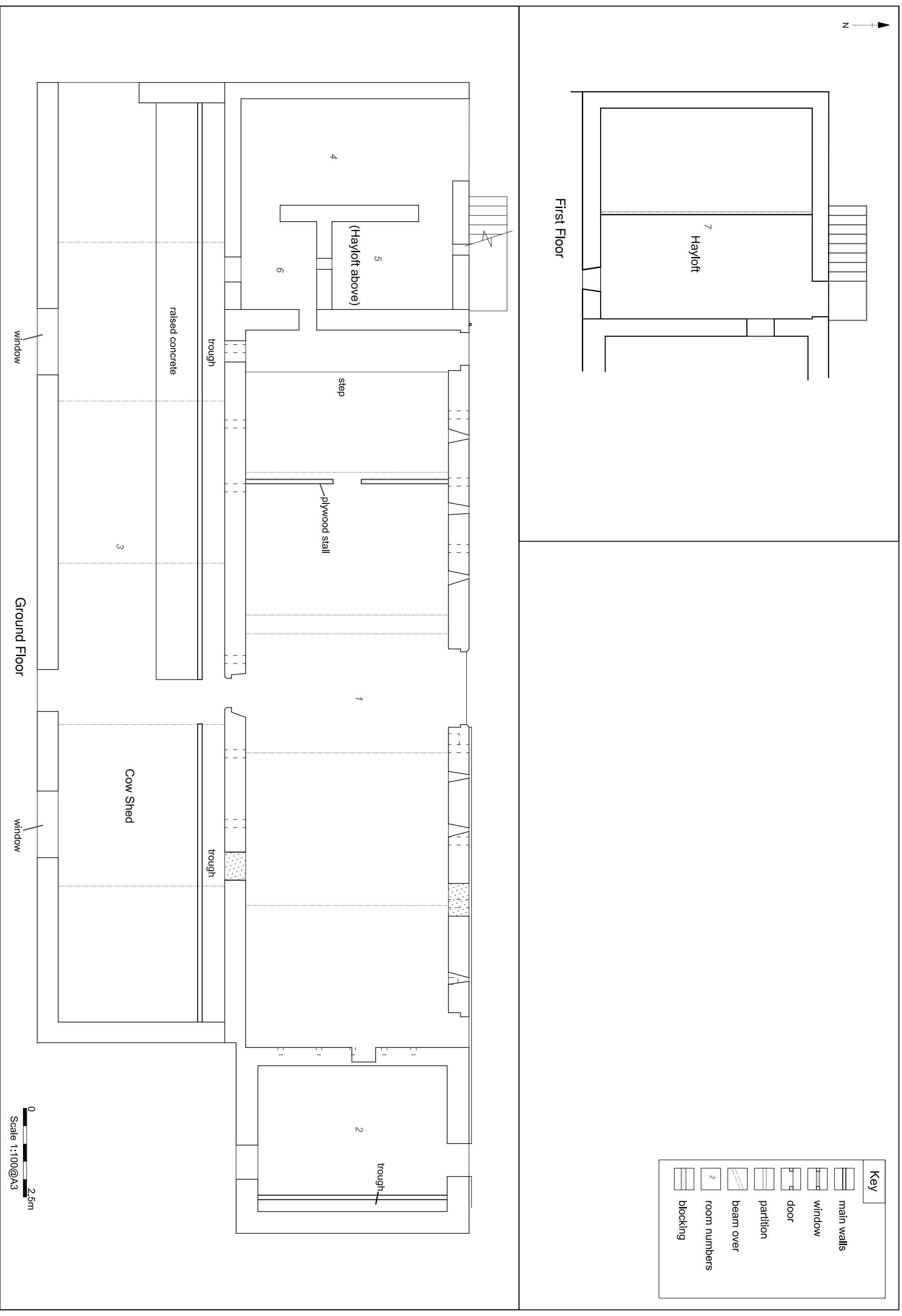


Figure 9: West-facing section through Barn A



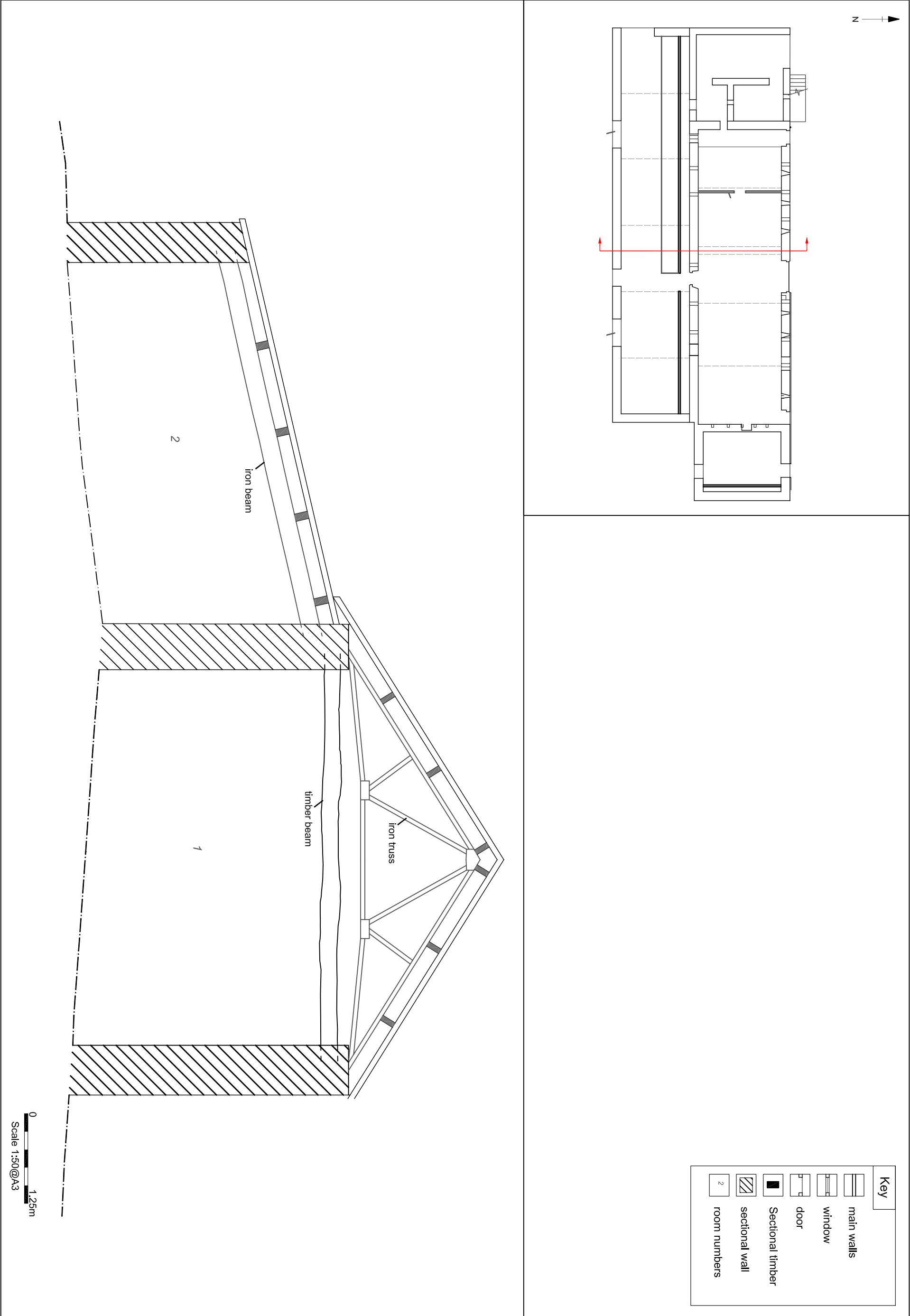


Figure 11: East-facing section through Barn B

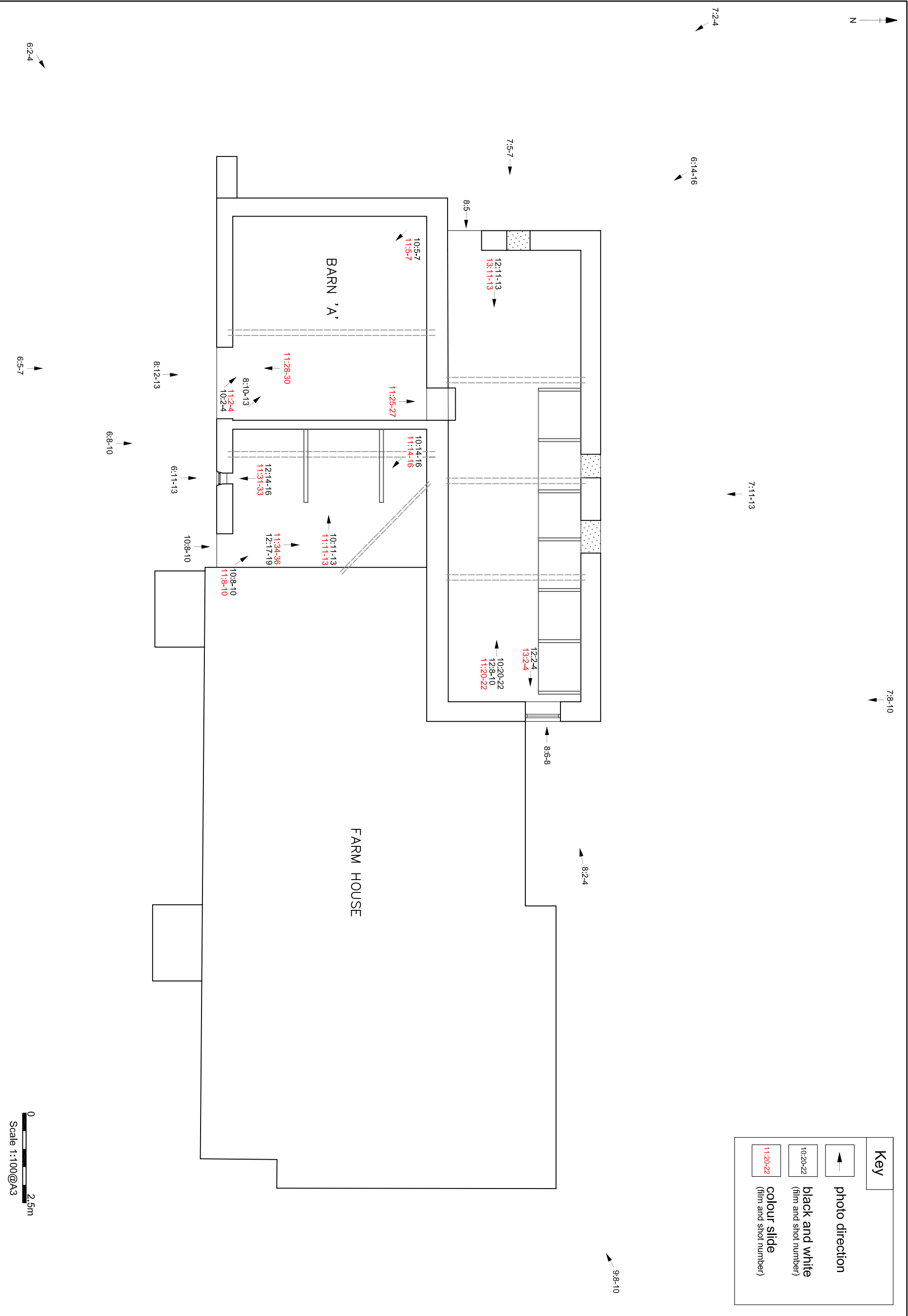


Figure 12: Photograph location plan of Barn A

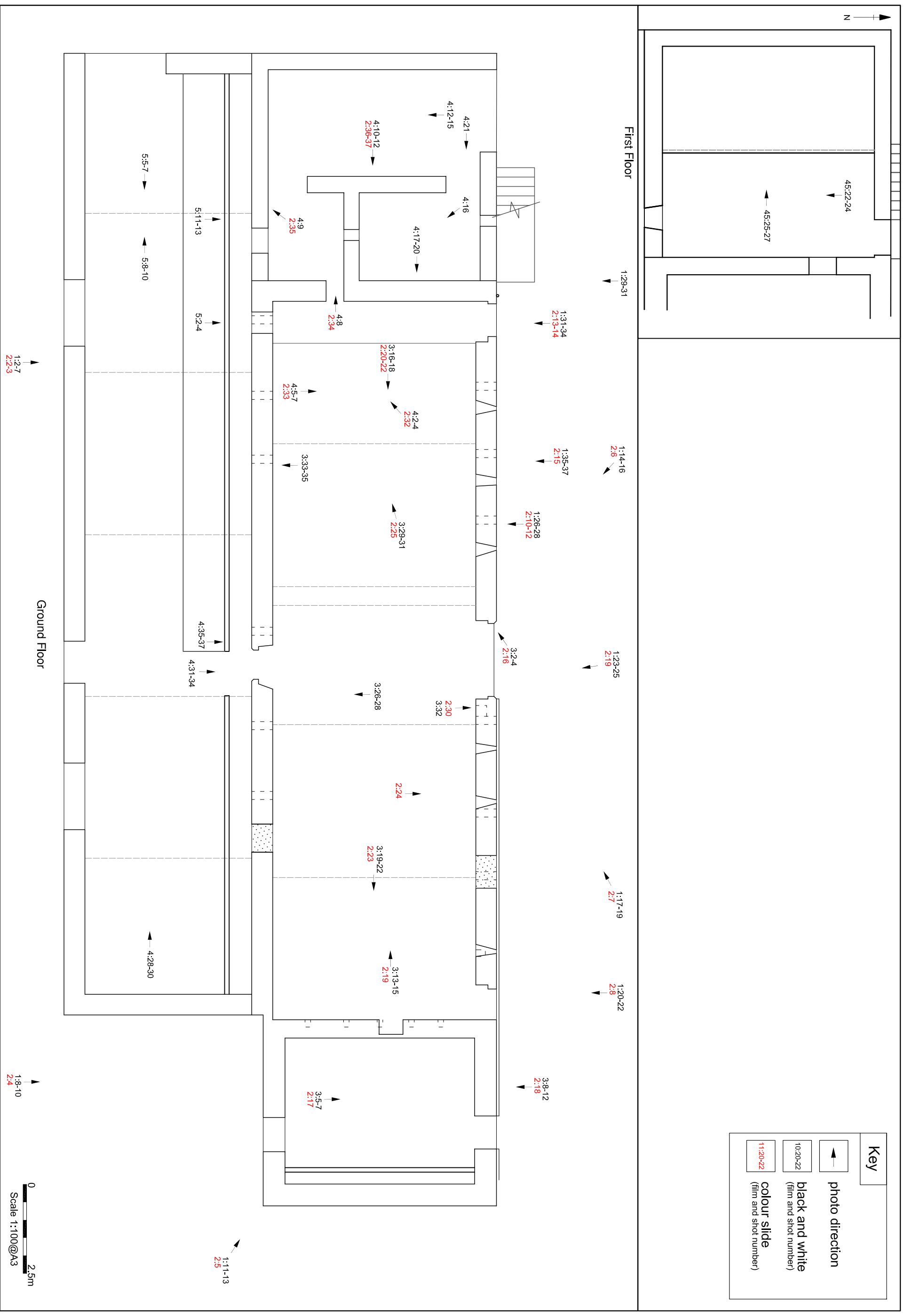




Plate 1: South-facing elevation of Barn A and the farmhouse.



Plate 2: North-facing elevation of Barn A



Plate 3: Roof truss in room *1* of Barn A



Plate 4: South-facing elevation of Barn A



Plate 5: Door on the west elevation of Barn A



Plate 6: Blocked door and window on the north elevation of Barn A



Plate 7: Room *1* of Barn A (following the removal of the roof)



Plate 8: Room *2* of Barn A



Plate 9: Room 3 of Barn A (following the removal of the roof)



Plate 10: West end of the North elevation of Barn B



Plate 11: East end of the North elevation of Barn B



Plate 12: South elevation of Barn B



Plate 13: East elevation of Barn B



Plate 14: Room *I* of Barn B



Plate 1: South-facing elevation of Barn A and the farmhouse.



Plate 2: North-facing elevation of Barn A



Plate 3: Roof truss in room *1* of Barn A



Plate 4: South-facing elevation of Barn A



Plate 15: Door to room 3, from room 1 of Barn B



Plate 16: Room 2 within Barn B



Plate 17: Room 3 within Barn B



Plate 18: Room 4 of Barn B



Plate 19: Door to room 5 of Barn B



Plate 20: Room 5 of Barn B



Plate 21: Room 7 of Barn B

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Mr and Mrs Brown have requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals to undertake the building investigation of two redundant barns at Deep Clough Farm, Littledale, Caton, Lancaster (NGR SD 3581 4624) prior to conversion works taking place.

1.1.2 The proposals for the buildings were judged to affect their character and appearance and as a result a condition for the archaeological recording of the barns was attached to the planning consent. Subsequently, a verbal brief was issued by Lancashire County Archaeological Services (LCAS). The barn known as 'Barn A' is Grade II Listed and part of the structure are believed to date to the mid eighteenth century

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 OA North has considerable experience of the interpretation and analysis of buildings of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 24 years. Such projects have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In recent years OA North also has extensive experience of archaeological work in Northern England. Most recent projects of relevance are Holland Fold Farm, Chorley, High Clough Farm in Colne and Townside Farm, Pilling, all of which are in Lancashire.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is **an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The archaeological programme of work aims to provide an origin, development sequence, and discussion of the plan, form and function of the barns.

2.2 To achieve the objectives outlined above the following listed specific aims are proposed:

2.3 ***Building Investigation:*** to provide a drawn and textual record of the two barns to English Heritage level II/III type standard.

2.4 ***Report and Archive:*** a written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local context. It will present the results of the building investigation.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 REPORT /ARCHIVE

3.1.1 **Rapid Desk-Based Assessment:** the focus of the assessment will be the farm but mention will be made of the immediate surroundings to allow an historical background to the setting of the site to be established. The assessment will comprise the following elements:

- (i) **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** this will include a rapid appraisal of the data in the County Record Office;
- (ii) **Historic Map Regression:** cartographic sources will be consulted in an attempt provide information on the origin and development of the barns.

3.1.2 **Prior to commencement of the building investigation the client should remove all modern moveable materials which obstruct the building fabric of the barns.**

3.1.3 **Photographic Archive:** a photographic archive will be produced utilising a 35mm camera to produce both colour slides black and white contact prints. A full photographic index will be produced and the position of photographs will be marked on the relevant floor plans. A medium format archive will be compiled for the Grade II listed element of 'Barn A', which will produce contact sheets only. The general archive will comprise the following:

- (i) The external appearance and setting of each of the buildings;
- (ii) The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas;
- (iii) Any external or internal detail, structural or architectural, which is relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings, and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
- (iv) Any internal detailed views of features of especial architectural interest, fixtures and fittings, or fabric detail relevant to phasing the buildings.

3.1.4 Either the contact print sheets/prints or digital versions of these will be submitted to LCAS for approval upon development. The LCAS will be responsible for returning the contact sheets to OA North for inclusion in the report and project archive.

3.1.5 **Site Drawings:** the following drawings will be produced for the buildings:

- (i) Plans of all floors will be annotated to show form and location of any structural features of historic significance (1:100 scale);
- (ii) One cross-section through each building where appropriate (1:50).

3.1.6 OA North does not undertake to correct survey inaccuracies in the client's drawings, which shall remain the responsibility of the client. However, if inaccuracies significantly impede the progress of the archaeological survey and must be rectified to allow the archaeological survey to proceed, a charge for this correction will be made (see *Section 9*).

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- 3.1.7 The drawings will be used to illustrate the phasing and development of the buildings. Detail captured by the annotation will include such features as window and door openings, an indication of ground and roof level, and changes in building material. The final drawings will be presented through an industry standard CAD package.
- 3.1.8 **Interpretation and Analysis:** a visual inspection of the buildings will be undertaken utilising the OA North building investigation proforma sheets. A description of the buildings will be undertaken to English Heritage Level II/III standard, which will include a systematic account of the origin, development and use of the buildings as well as the evidence on which this account is based.
- 3.1.9 The written record will include:
- (i) An analysis of the plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence of the buildings;
 - (ii) An account of the past and present use of the buildings;
 - (iii) An account of the fixtures, fittings associated with the buildings, and their purpose;
 - (iv) Identification of key architectural features (including fixtures and fittings) which should be preserved in-situ;
 - (v) A discussion of the relative significance of rooms within the buildings;
 - (vi) A description of the historic context of the buildings including their relationship with nearby buildings in architectural and functional terms and so forth.
- 3.2 **REPORTS /ARCHIVE**
- 3.2.1 **Report:** the content of the report will comprise the following:
- (i) a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - (ii) a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR;
 - (iii) a concise, non-technical summary of the results;
 - (iv) an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken;
 - (v) a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained;
 - (vi) copies of plans, photographs, and other illustrations as appropriate;
 - (vii) a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design;
 - (viii) the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived;
 - (ix) a photographic index;
 - (x) list of archive contents.
-

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- 3.2.2 The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD, if required. Two copies of the report will be supplied to the client and further digital copies to the SMR.
- 3.3.3 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project.
- 3.2.4 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Lancashire SMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate County Record Office.
- 3.2.5 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.2.6 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 4.2 It should be noted that the roof structures of the barns are in an unstable condition, and as such could possibly restrict access to parts of the buildings.

5 PROJECT MONITORING

- 5.1 **Access:** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through the client.
- 5.2 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist or his representative will be kept fully informed of the work and its results and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with the Planning Officer at LCAS in consultation with the client.
-

6 WORK TIMETABLE

- 6.1 **Rapid Desk-Based Assessment:** one day would be required to complete the documentary search.
- 6.2 **Building Investigation:** approximately three days in the field will be required to complete this element.
- 6.3 **Reports/Archive:** the final report and archive will be produced within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. OA North can execute projects at very short notice once a formal written agreement has been received from the client.

7 STAFFING

- 7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)** (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 7.2 The fieldwork will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist experienced in the recording and analysis of historic buildings in the North West. Present timetabling constraints preclude who this will be.

8 INSURANCE

- 8.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

REFERENCES

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, second edition, London

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to good recording practice*

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME: DEEP CLOUGH FARM				PROJECT CODE: L9873		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 1		FILM TYPE: BLACK AND WHITE				ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER	
1	18/06/07	BARN B	ID SHOT		OVERCAST	KIT	
2	18/06/07	BARN B	REAR OF BARN ‘B’ SOUTH ELEVATION	NE	OVERCAST	KIT	
3	18/06/07	BARN B	“	NE	OVERCAST	KIT	
4	18/06/07	BARN B	“	NE	OVERCAST	KIT	
5	18/06/07	BARN B	AS ABOVE BUT WIDE ANGLED SHOT.	NE	OVERCAST	KIT	
6	18/06/07	BARN B	“	NE	OVERCAST	KIT	
7	18/06/07	BARN B	“	NE	OVERCAST	KIT	
8	18/06/07	BARN B	DETAIL OF SE CORNER OF BARN	N	OVERCAST	KIT	
9	18/06/07	BARN B	“	N	OVERCAST	KIT	
10	18/06/07	BARN B	“	N	OVERCAST	KIT	
11	18/06/07	BARN B	EAST ELEVATION	NW	OVERCAST	KIT	
12	18/06/07	BARN B	“	NW	OVERCAST	KIT	
13	18/06/07	BARN B	“	NW	OVERCAST	KIT	
14	18/06/07	BARN B	NORTH ELEVATION, EAST SIDE	SE	OVERCAST	KIT	
15	18/06/07	BARN B	“	SE	OVERCAST	KIT	
16	18/06/07	BARN B	“	SE	OVERCAST	KIT	
17	18/06/07	BARN B	NORTH ELEVATION, WEST SIDE	SW	OVERCAST	KIT	
18	18/06/07	BARN B	“	SW	OVERCAST	KIT	
19	18/06/07	BARN B	“	SW	OVERCAST	KIT	
20	18/06/07	BARN B	TRIO OF DOORS AT EAST END OF NORTH ELEVATION	S	OVERCAST	KIT	

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE: L9873		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO: 1		FILM TYPE: BLACK AND WHITE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	18/06/07	BARN B	TRIO OF DOORS AT EAST END OF NORTH ELEVATION		OVERCAST	KIT
22	18/06/07	BARN B	“		OVERCAST	KIT
23	18/06/07	BARN B	NORTH DOOR		OVERCAST	KIT
24	18/06/07	BARN B	“		OVERCAST	KIT
25	18/06/07	BARN B	“		OVERCAST	KIT
26	18/06/07	BARN B	PLINTH		OVERCAST	KIT
27	18/06/07	BARN B	“		OVERCAST	KIT
28	18/06/07	BARN B	“		OVERCAST	KIT
29	18/06/07	BARN B	ENTRY ARRANGEMENTS AT WEST END OF NORTH ELEVATION		OVERCAST	KIT
30	18/06/07	BARN B			OVERCAST	KIT
31	18/06/07	BARN B			OVERCAST	KIT
32	18/06/07	BARN B	DOOR AND BUTT JOINT		OVERCAST	KIT
33	18/06/07	BARN B	“		OVERCAST	KIT
34	18/06/07	BARN B	“		OVERCAST	KIT
35	18/06/07	BARN B	SLITS AND VENTILATION HOLES		OVERCAST	KIT
36	18/06/07	BARN B	“		OVERCAST	KIT
37	18/06/07	BARN B	“		OVERCAST	KIT
38			- END OF FILM -			
39						
40						
DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME: DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE L9873		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 2		FILM TYPE COLOUR SLIDE			ISO: 200	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	18/06/07	BARN B	I.D. SHOT		OVER CAST	K.I.T
2	“	“	REAR OF BARN B	NE	“	“
3	“	“	REAR OF BARN B WIDE ANGLED SHOT	“	“	“
4	“	“	DETAIL OF SE CORNER OF BARN	“	“	“
5	“	“	EAST ELEVATION	NW	“	“
6	“	“	NORTH ELEVATION EAST SIDE	SE	“	“
7	“	“	NORTH ELEVATION WEST SIDE	SW	“	“
8	“	“	TRIO OF DOORWAYS AT EAST END OF NORTH ELEVATION.	S	“	“
9	“	“	MAIN DOOR	S	“	“
10	“	“	PLINTH	W	“	“
11	“	“	“	“	“	“
12	“	“	“	“	“	“
13	“	“	ENTRY ARRANGEMENTS AT WEST END OF NORTH ELEVATION	SE	“	“
14	“	“	DOOR AND BUTT JOINT	S	“	“
15	“	“	SLITS AND VENTILATION HOLES	“	“	“
16	“	“	CHAMPHER DETAIL ON MAIN DOOR	“	“	“
17	“	“	ROOM 3	N	“	“
18	“	“	PINTALS ON DOOR INTO ROOM 3	SE	“	“
19	“	“	ROOM 1	W	“	“
20	“	“	ROOM 1	E	“	“

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE: L9873		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO: 2		FILM TYPE: COLOUR SLIDE			ISO: 200	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	18/6/07	BARN B	ROOM 1	E	OVER CAST	K.I.T
22	“	“	ROOM 1	E	“	“
23	“	“	EAST WALL OF ROOM 1	E	“	“
24	“	“	SLITS AND VENTS ON NORTH ELEVATION	S	“	“
25	“	“	PARTITION AT WEST END	E	“	“
26	“	“	VOID	/	“	“
27	“	“	VOID	/	“	“
28	“	“	VOID	/	“	“
29	“	“	PARTITION AT WEST END	E	“	“
30	“	“	CUBBY HOLE NEXT TO BARN DOOR	N	“	“
31	“	“	WALL SCAR ON SOUTH WALL	S	“	“
32	“	“	STALLS AT WEST END OF ROOM 1	SW	“	“
33	“	“	“	N	“	“
34	“	“	ROOM 6	W	“	“
35	“	“	BUTT JOINT ROOM 6	NE	“	“
36	“	“	CEILING LEDGE AND DOOR INTO ROOM 7	NW	“	“
37	“	“	“	NW	“	“
38	“	“	“	NW	“	“
39						
40						
DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE L9873		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 3		FILM TYPE BLACK AND WHITE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	18/06/07	BARN B	I.D SHOT	-	OVER CAST	K.I.T
2	“	“	CHAMPERED DETAIL ON MAIN DOOR	SW	“	“
3	“	“	“	“	“	“
4	“	“	“	“	“	“
5	“	“	ROOM 3	N	“	“
6	“	“	“	“	“	“
7	“	“	“	“	“	“
8	“	“	PINTALS ON DOOR INTO ROOM 3	SE	“	“
9	“	“	“	“	“	“
10	“	“	“	“	“	“
11	“	“	“	“	“	“
12	“	“	“	“	“	“
13	“	“	ROOM 1	W	“	“
14	“	“	“	“	“	“
15	“	“	“	“	“	“
16	“	“	ROOM 1	W	“	“
17	“	“	“	“	“	“
18	“	“	“	“	“	“
19	“	“	EAST WALL OF ROOM 1	E	“	“
20	“	“	“	“	“	“

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE: L9873		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO: 3		FILM TYPE: BLACK AND WHITE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	18/06/07	BARN B	EAST WALL OF ROOM 1	E	OVER CAST	K.I.T
22	“	“	“	“	“	“
23	“	“	SLITS AND VENT ON NORTH ELEVATION	N	“	“
24	“	“	“	“	“	“
25	“	“	“	“	“	“
26	“	“	PARTITION AT WEST END	SW	“	“
27	“	“	“	“	“	“
28	“	“	“	“	“	“
29	“	“	DOORWAY INTO ROOM 3	S	“	“
30	“	“	“	“	“	“
31	“	“	“	“	“	“
32	“	“	CUBBY HOLE NEST TO MAIN DOOR	N	“	“
33	“	“	WALL SCAR ON SOUTH WALL	S	“	“
34	“	“	“	“	“	“
35	“	“	“	“	“	“
36			- END OF FILM -			
37						
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

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OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE L9873		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 4		FILM TYPE BLACK AND WHITE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	18/06/07	BARN B	I.D. SHOT	/	RAIN	K.I.T
2	“	“	STALLS AT WEST END OF ROOM 1	SW	“	“
3	“	“	“	“	“	“
4	“	“	“	“	“	“
5	“	“	“	N	“	“
6	“	“	“	“	“	“
7	“	“	“	“	“	“
8	“	“	ROOM 6	W	“	“
9	“	“	BUTT JOINT ROOM 6	NE	“	“
10	“	“	CEILING LEDGE AND DOOR INTO ROOM 7	NW	“	“
11	“	“	ROOM 4	SE	“	“
12	“	“	“	“	“	“
13	“	“	“	“	“	“
14	“	“	ROOM 5		“	“
15	“	“	PLINTH IN ROOM 5		“	“
16	“	“	“		“	“
17	“	“	“		“	“
18	“	“	“		“	“
19	“	“	“		“	“
20	“	“	“		“	“

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE: L9873		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO: 4		FILM TYPE: BLACK AND WHITE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	19/06/07	BARN B	DOOR INTO ROOM 5 FROM ROOM 4	E	OVER CAST	K.I.T
22	“	“	ROOM 7	SW	“	“
23	“	“	“	“	“	“
24	“	“	“	“	“	“
25	“	“	TRUSS IN ROOM 7	W	“	“
26	“	“	“	“	“	“
27	“	“	“	“	“	“
28	“	“	ROOM 2	W	“	“
29	“	“	“	“	“	“
30	“	“	“	“	“	“
31	“	“	DOOR FROM 2 INTO 1	N	“	“
32	“	“	“	“	“	“
33	“	“	“	“	“	“
34	“	“	“	“	“	“
35	“	“	GRAFFITI ON THE WEST JAMB	N	“	“
36	“	“	“	“	“	“
37			- END OF FILM -			
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

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PROJECT NAME DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE L9873		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 5		FILM TYPE BLACK AND WHITE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	19/06/07		I.D. SHOT	/	SUN	K.I.T
2	“	BARN B	WINDOWS ON SOUTH WALL IN ROOM 2	N	INDOORS	“
3	“	“	“	“	”	“
4	“	“	“	“	“	“
5	“	“	GENERAL OF ROOM 2	E	“	“
6	“	“	“	“	“	“
7	“	“	“	“	“	“
8	“	“	WEST ELEVATION	NE	“	“
9	“	“	“	“	“	“
10	“	“	“	“	“	“
11	“	“	BUTT JOINT ON SOUTH ELEVATION IN ROOM 2	N	“	“
12	“	“	“	“	“	“
13	“	“	“	“	“	“
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DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME:			PROJECT CODE:		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO:		FILM TYPE:			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21						
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

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OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE L9873		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 6		FILM TYPE 120			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	18/6/07	BARN A	I.D. SHOT	/	OVER CAST	K.I.T
2	“	“	3/4 SHOT OF BARN A FROM SW	NE	“	“
3	“	“	“	“	“	“
4	“	“	“	“	“	“
5	“	“	SOUTH ELEVATION GENERAL	N	“	“
6	“	“	“	“	“	“
7	“	“	“	“	“	“
8	“	“	TRIO OF DOORS AND WINDOWS	N	“	“
9	“	“	“	“	“	“
10	“	“	“	“	“	“
11	“	“	DETAIL OF WINDOW	N	“	“
12	“	“	“	“	“	“
13	“	“	“	“	“	“
14	“	“	VERY OBLIQUE SHOT OF WEST ELEVATION	SE	“	“
15	“	“	“	“	“	“
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DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME:			PROJECT CODE:		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO:		FILM TYPE:			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

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PROJECT NAME DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE L9873		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 7		FILM TYPE 120			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	19/6/07		I.D.SHOT	/	OVER CAST	K.I.T
2	“	BARN A	WEST ELEVATION FROM OVER WALL	E	“	“
3	“	“	“	“	“	“
4	“	“	“	“	“	“
5	“	“	DOOR AND BLOCKED WINDOW IN OUTSHUT NORTH ELEVATION	E	“	“
6	“	“	“	“	“	“
7	“	“	“	“	“	“
8	“	“	GENERAL OF REAR OF FARMHOUSE AND BARN	S	“	“
9	“	“	“	“	“	“
10	“	“	“	“	“	“
11	“	“	REAR (NORTH) ELEVATION OF BARN	S	“	“
12	“	“	“	“	“	“
13	“	“	“	“	“	“
14	“	“	BLOCKED DOOR AND WINDOW NORTH ELEVATION	S	“	“
15	“	“	“	“	“	“
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DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME:			PROJECT CODE:		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO:		FILM TYPE:			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

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PROJECT NAME DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE L9873		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 8		FILM TYPE 120			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	19/6/07		I.D. SHOT	/	OVER CAST	K.I.T
2	“	BARN A	EAST CORNER OF BARN	W	“	“
3	“	“	“	“	“	“
4	“	“	“	“	“	“
5	“	“	VERY LIMITED VIEW OF OUTSHUT	W	INDOORS	“
6	“	“	WINDOW IN EAST END OF OUTSHUT	W	OVER CAST	“
7	“	“	“	“	“	“
8	“	“	“	“	“	“
9	“	“	INSIDE STALLS	NW	INDOORS	“
10	“	“	INSIDE MAIN PART OF BARN	NW	“	“
11	“	“	“	NE	“	“
12	“	“	BARN DOOR	NW	“	“
13	“	“	“	“	“	“
14	“	“	“	“	“	“
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DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME:			PROJECT CODE:		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO:		FILM TYPE:			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

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PROJECT NAME DEEP CLOUGH FARM				PROJECT CODE L9873		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 9		FILM TYPE 120				ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER	
1	18/6/07		I.D. SHOT	/	OVER CAST	K.I.T	
2	“		GENERAL VIEW FROM NE	SW	“	“	
3	“		“	“	“	“	
4	“		“	“	“	“	
5	“		“	“	“	“	
6	“		“	“	“	“	
7	“		“	“	“	“	
8	“		BARN AND FARM HOUSE	W	“	“	
9	“		“	“	“	“	
10	“		“	“	“	“	
11	“		GENERAL VIEWS FROM ROAD	S	“	“	
12	“		“	“	“	“	
13	“		“	“	“	“	
14			- END OF FILM -				
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DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME:			PROJECT CODE:		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO:		FILM TYPE:			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21						
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

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PROJECT NAME DEEP CLOUGH BARN			PROJECT CODE L9873		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 10		FILM TYPE BLACK AND WHITE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	4/ 8/07		I.D SHOT			
2	“	BARN A	INTERIOR OF MAIN ROOM	NW	INTERIOR	PH
3	“	“	“	“	“	“
4	“	“	“	“	“	“
5	“	“	“	SE	“	“
6	“	“	“	“	“	“
7	“	“	“	“	“	“
8	“	“	INTERIOR OF ROOM 2 (STABLES)	N	“	“
9	“	“	“	“	“	“
10	“	“	“	“	“	“
11	“	“	EXAMPLE OF STALL, WITH WOODEN DRINKING TROUGH	W	“	“
12	“	“	“	“	“	“
13	“	“	“	“	“	“
14	“	“	INTERIOR ROOM 2	SE	“	“
15	“	“	“	“	“	“
16	“	“	“	“	“	“
17	“	“	DETAIL OF WOODEN CEILING	N/A	“	“
18	“	“	“	“	“	“
19	“	“	“	“	“	“
20	“	“	GENERAL SHOT ROOM 3 (OUTSHUT)	W	“	“

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE: L9873		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO: 11		FILM TYPE: BLACK AND WHITE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	4/ 8/ 07	BARN A	GENERAL SHOT ROOM 3 (OUTSHUT)	W	INTERIOR	PH
22	“	“	“	“	“	“
23	“	“	DETAIL OF REMOVED TRUSS	N/A	“	“
24	“	“	“	“	“	“
25			- CAMERA JAMMED-			
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

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PROJECT NAME DEEP CLOUGH BARN			PROJECT CODE L9873		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 11		FILM TYPE COLOUR SLIDE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	4/ 8/07		I.D SHOT			
2	“	BARN A	INTERIOR OF MAIN ROOM	NW	INTERIOR	PH
3	“	“	“	“	“	“
4	“	“	“	“	“	“
5	“	“	“	SE	“	“
6	“	“	“	“	“	“
7	“	“	“	“	“	“
8	“	“	INTERIOR OF ROOM 2 (STABLES)	N	“	“
9	“	“	“	“	“	“
10	“	“	“	“	“	“
11	“	“	EXAMPLE OF STALL, WITH WOODEN DRINKING TROUGH	W	“	“
12	“	“	“	“	“	“
13	“	“	“	“	“	“
14	“	“	INTERIOR ROOM 2	SE	“	“
15	“	“	“	“	“	“
16	“	“	“	“	“	“
17	“	“	DETAIL OF WOODEN CEILING	N/A	“	“
18	“	“	“	“	“	“
19	“	“	“	“	“	“
20	“	“	GENERAL SHOT ROOM 3 (OUTSHUT)	W	“	“

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE: L9873		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO: 12		FILM TYPE: COLOUR SLIDE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	4/ 8/ 07	BARN A	GENERAL SHOT ROOM 3 (OUTSHUT)	W	INTERIOR	PH
22	“	“	“	“	“	“
23	“	“	DETAIL OF REMOVED TRUSS	N/A	“	“
24	“	“	“	“	“	“
25	“	“	WOOD LINTEL OVER DOOR OF ROOM 1	N	“	“
26	“	“	“	“	“	“
27	“	“	“	“	“	“
28	“	“	WOODEN LINTEL OVER MAIN DOOR ROOM 1	S	“	“
29	“	“	“	“	“	“
30	“	“	“	“	“	“
31	“	“	DETAIL OF WINDOW ROOM 2	S	“	“
32	“	“	“	“	“	“
33	“	“	“	“	“	“
34	“	“	DETAIL OF STALL WITHOUT PANELS ROOM 2	N	“	“
35	“	“	“	“	“	“
36	“	“	“	“	“	“
37			- END OF FILM -			
38						
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

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OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE L9873		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 12		FILM TYPE BLACK AND WHITE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	4/ 08/ 07	BARN A	I.D SHOT		BRIGHT	PH
2	“	“	EAST ELEVATION ROOM 3 - SHOWING TWO BLOCKED WINDOWS AND QUOINS	E	“	“
3	“	“	“	“	“	“
4	“	“	“	“	“	“
5	“	“	BLOCKED WINDOW SOUTH WALL ROOM 3	S	“	“
6	“	“	“	“	“	“
7	“	“	“	“	“	“
8	“	“	GENERAL VIEW OF MILKING STALLS	W	“	“
9	“	“	“	“	“	“
10	“	“	“	“	“	“
11	“	“	“	E	“	“
12	“	“	“	“	“	“
13	“	“	“	“	“	“
14	“	“	ROOM 2 WINDOW	S	“	“
15	“	“	“	“	“	“
16	“	“	“	“	“	“
17	“	“	DETAIL STALLS IN ROOM 2	N	“	“
18	“	“	“	“	“	“
19	“	“	“	“	“	“
20	“	“	DETAIL OF REMOVED TRUSS	N/A	“	“

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE: L9873		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO: 12		FILM TYPE: BLACK AND WHITE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	4/ 08/ 07	BARN A	DETAIL OF REMOVED TRUSS	N/A	“	“
22	“	“	“	“	“	“
23	“	“	“	“	“	“
24	“	“	“	“	“	“
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

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PROJECT NAME DEEP CLOUGH FARM			PROJECT CODE L9873		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 13		FILM TYPE COLOUR SLIDE			ISO: 200	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	4/ 08/ 07	BARN A	I.D SHOT		BRIGHT	PH
2	“	“	EAST ELEVATION ROOM 3 - SHOWING TWO BLOCKED WINDOWS AND QUOINS	E	“	“
3	“	“	“	“	“	“
4	“	“	“	“	“	“
5	“	“	BLOCKED WINDOW SOUTH WALL ROOM 3	S	“	“
6	“	“	“	“	“	“
7	“	“	“	“	“	“
8	“	“	GENERAL VIEW OF MILKING STALLS	W	“	“
9	“	“	“	“	“	“
10	“	“	“	“	“	“
11	“	“	“	E	“	“
12	“	“	“	“	“	“
13	“	“	“	“	“	“
14			-END -			
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DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME:			PROJECT CODE:		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO:		FILM TYPE:			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						