



INTAKE FARM, CHEVIN END ROAD, GUISELEY

Archaeological Building Investigation



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SUMMARY

In February and March 2004, a desk-based assessment and building investigation was undertaken of Intake Farm, Chevin End Road, Guiseley, West Yorkshire (SE 1838 5435), by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North). Following a planning application by Peter Gamble Design for conversion of the attached barns into two dwellings, a specification for building recording was issued by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service Advisory Service in January 2004 (WYAS 2004). The property is Grade II Listed.

The building investigation has revealed a complex of unusual multi-phase structures. The farmhouse still retains evidence that demonstrates an evolution of plan types, probably from the late seventeenth century. There also appears to be evidence for an earlier structure on, or nearby, the site.

The attached barn is most unusual, and appears to have replaced an earlier structure, probably contemporary with the first phase of the farmhouse, likely to have been built in the late seventeenth century. The present structure appears to date from the second phase of the farmhouse, probably in the early eighteenth century. It has a very unusual roof and stone arcade, which appear to be a solution to the difficulties of roofing such a wide structure, combining parts of several different roof types. The attached barns form an integral part of the farm complex, originating as two separate barns, later joined together with the increase of the farmstead size.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Peter Gamble Design for commissioning the project and for their help and information during the field work. Further thanks are due to the staff of the West Yorkshire Archives in Leeds and Wakefield, and the staff of The Central Reference Library in Leeds for their valuable help. We would especially like to thank Mrs Williams of Intake Farmhouse for allowing us unrestricted access into her house, and for her interest and helpfulness.

Daniel Elsworth compiled the background information and wrote the background history for the report. Chris Wild and Tony Lee undertook the building survey, and Chris Wild wrote the report. Alison Plummer managed the project and edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Following a proposal by Peter Gamble Design to convert the vacant farm buildings at Intake Farm, Chevin End Road, Guiseley, West Yorkshire (SE 1838 5435; Fig 1) into two additional dwellings, a brief for a programme of archaeological recording was prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (WYAS) on behalf of Leeds City Council. The farmhouse and attached buildings are Grade II listed and considered to be of some historical and archaeological significance. As a result of this, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were commissioned to undertake the recommended comprehensive programme of recording, as well as a limited amount of historical research aimed at better understanding the development of the buildings.
- 1.1.2 The project was to comprise a descriptive record combined with drawings and photographs, with particular detail recorded of those elements of the internal stone arcade which ran roughly east/west through the centre of the barn and required dismantling and reconstructing.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1.1 A written brief for the project was produced by WYAS (*Appendix 1*), in response to which OA North produced a modified method statement (*Appendix 2*), in order to allow a more accurate and cost-effective application of the aims of the original project brief. Following the acceptance of the design by WYAS, OA North was commissioned to undertake the building investigation. This was carried out in February/March 2004.

2.2 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

2.2.1 **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.

2.2.2 **Site drawings:** architects 'as existing' drawings were annotated to produce plans of all of the main floors, cross-sections and both main elevations of the internal arcade. These were produced in order to show the form and location of structural features and/or features of historic interest. Where necessary these drawings were manually enhanced using hand survey techniques. Detailed elevations of the arcade column with the chamfered impost were produced with a reflectorless electronic distance measurer (REDM). This comprised a Leica T1010 theodolite coupled to a Disto EDM, which emits a visible laser beam that can be guided around points of detail. The data was captured within a portable computer operating TheoLT software, which allows the survey to be directly inserted into CAD. The hand-annotated field drawings were digitised using an industry standard CAD package to produce the final drawings (Figs 1-6). This enabled accurate representation of the deflected nature of the column to be shown on all faces, reproduced at a scale of 1:20. A further detailed drawing, also reproduced at a scale of 1:20, was undertaken of the upper (eastern) face of the aisle-tie from the column to the wall plate to the south.

2.2.3 **Photographic Recording:** a detailed photographic survey was also undertaken using a medium format camera, and both monochrome and colour slide 35mm formats. In addition, pictures were taken using a digital camera. Rectified general external photographs were taken, accompanied by oblique views, showing the buildings in their immediate setting. Rectified photographs were also taken internally, where practicable, to supplement the detailed instrument survey outlined above (*Section 2.2.2*). These were accompanied by a general oblique photographic coverage. General oblique and detailed photographs

were also taken within the adjacent farmhouse, with the kind permission of the owner/occupier, Mrs Williams.

2.3 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.3.1 A number of sources were consulted in order to provide a specific background for the building. This focussed, in particular, on any alterations to the structure, evidence for the occupations of former occupants, and records of the building's make-up and form. Records relating specifically to the house itself do not seem to date any earlier than the beginning of the seventeenth century and even then references which could be tied directly to Intake Farm were rare. An examination of early maps was undertaken in order to show how the site developed through time (map regression analysis, Plates 1-5).
- 2.3.2 *West Yorkshire Archive Service (Wakefield)*: a number of primary sources were consulted, including electoral records, which contributed toward a chronological list of inhabitants (*Appendix 2*). Editions of the Ordnance Survey dating between 1851 and 1934 were also consulted, although later editions were not available. Secondary sources were also examined. The Registry of Deeds was also consulted and a number of deeds relating to the property or people living at the property were examined.
- 2.3.3 *West Yorkshire Archive Service (Leeds)*: further primary documents were consulted at the archives in Leeds, in particular early maps of the area. Other documents, including deeds and sales particulars, were examined but proved to be unrelated to the site.
- 2.3.4 *The Central Reference Library (Leeds)*: several secondary sources were consulted, including a number of local histories. Directories dating between 1881 and 1936 were examined, as were Census returns dating from 1841 to 1881. These too contributed to the list of former occupiers (*Appendix 2*).
- 2.3.5 *Oxford Archaeology North*: the library and archives of OA North were consulted in order to examine further secondary sources.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full archive has been compiled in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991) and generally accepted best practice. The archive will be deposited in the West Yorkshire Archives (Leeds) and a copy of the report will be deposited at the West Yorkshire Archives (Wakefield).

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The background of the site compiled for this report focuses specifically on the development of Intake Farm as per the brief (*Appendix 1*). A limited amount of earlier history relating to the general area has also been included in order to place the results of the survey into a wider context.

3.2 GENERAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 Guiseley was from an early date part of a manor owned by the Warde family (Slater 1894, 101), and part of the Lordship of Otley until 1166 (Michelmores 1981, 384). The Warde family is recorded as early as 1130 giving lands to Fountains Abbey and was responsible for the foundation of Esholt Nunnery (Slater 1894). Henry VIII seized the manor and it subsequently passed to the Sherburne family, the last member of which died in 1717, and the manor was then split between a number of freeholders in 1719 (*op cit*, 111).

3.3 INTAKE FARM

- 3.3.1 The earliest direct references thought to be to Intake Farm date to the seventeenth century. It is recorded in the parish registers (Smith 1961) that a child of Stephen Whitfield of 'the *ingtacks*' was buried in 1628 (Preston and Rowe 1913, 69). In 1652, someone with the surname Williamson described as 'of the Intake within the Township of Giesley' was buried (*op cit*, 125). Unfortunately, these references tell us little about the building itself. The earliest detailed map of the area (BD P29/141 1826) gives some further information, although it too is limited. Intake Farm is shown much as it is today, consisting of a single long range with a porch on the south side (and possibly another on the north-east corner) and outbuildings to the south and east (Plate 1). Further details from this plan only state that it and the surrounding land are the property of Thomas Walker Esq. The building has changed very little by 1826 (Plate 2), although its depiction is not as clear on this plan and there are no further details.
- 3.3.2 By the late 1830s and early 1840s the form of the building has changed very little, with a small outshut added to the north-west corner (BD P29/39; Plate 3). Details about the inhabitants are, however, more forthcoming from this date onwards. The Tithe Apportionment of 1840 (BD P29/41) states that one John Watkinson was the occupier. He and his family are still listed as occupiers in the Census return of 1841 (1313/2), and he is described as a farmer, while the rest of his family are listed as 'M.f'. This seems likely to mean that they were manufacturers of some kind – 'M' being a common abbreviation for this used by the Census enumerators (Gendocs 2003). Another alternative could be 'M.S.' meaning 'Male Servant' (*ibid*), but this seems unlikely as not all are male and they all appear to be relatives of the owner. What kind of manufacturer is unclear, although weaving and fabric

production seems likely as *'The trade of Guiseley has always been the manufacture of cloth, but I cannot get to know when it was first introduced'* (Slater 1894, 147).

- 3.3.3 There is something of a gap in the record after 1841. Intake Farm is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851, but in too little detail to prove useful. It is not apparently referred to in the census returns of 1851 or 1861 and does not appear in directories until 1889 (Kelly and Co 1881; 1889). It is possible, therefore, that it was unoccupied during this time. The census of 1871 lists William Wood, a farmer, his family and two servants (4306, 2) and makes no mention of other occupations (*Appendix 2*). All subsequent entries list the inhabitants as farmers, and the farm seems to have passed through a number of tenant farmers in quick succession during the later nineteenth century, with no one family seemingly staying for more than 20 years (*Appendix 2*). The Ordnance Survey map of 1894 shows a large extension added to the west end, at right angles to the main part of the building.
- 3.3.4 During the early part of the twentieth century there are a number of records relating to the property, many of which give considerable detail. The Ordnance Survey map of 1908 (Plate 4) shows essentially the same features as that of 1894, although it also shows how the buildings are divided internally. In 1912 the occupier is listed as James Craven Cooper (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1912; Registry of Deeds 1912a; 1912b), and he is mentioned in a number of land transactions in the area, having formerly lived at Chevin End Farm (Registry of Deeds 1903; 1909). He is recorded as resident at Intake Farm in 1901 (Registry of Deeds 1901) for a short time, and would appear to have been in some financial difficulty as many of the deeds and indentures relate to large sales of land. The Cooper family remains at Intake Farm until at least the 1930s (*Appendix 2*). During twentieth century Chevin End Road changes names twice. It is initially called 'Guiseley Back Lane' before becoming 'Ings Lane' (Ordnance Survey 1921) and then Chevin End Road (Ordnance Survey 1934). In 1920 Granville Knowles Cooper, perhaps the son of James, is recorded as purchasing Intake Farm from Arthur and William Padgett, local cloth merchants and gentlemen (Registry of Deeds 1920). In this exchange the farm is listed as comprising: *'all that messuage or farm house called or known by the name of the Intakes with the barn stable mistal (cow house) cart sheds and other outbuildings garden or orchard and appurtenances'*. The land surrounding it, which was included in the purchase, is described as *'formerly in the occupation of Robert Watkinson but now of James Craven Cooper'*.
- 3.3.5 Granville Knowles Cooper is not listed as a resident until 1922 (Box SHIP: 14 1920-5), but he remains at the house from this point until at least 1927 following the probable death of Jane Cooper in 1923 (*ibid*). Granville is succeeded by James Graham Cooper, presumably another relative (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1936).

4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 THE FARMHOUSE

- 4.1.1 Whilst the farmhouse itself lies outside the proposed development, and is in different ownership, a rapid visual inspection was undertaken, in order to aid the understanding of the attached barn.
- 4.1.2 The building is a dressed stone-built multi-phase structure, with coped sandstone-flag pitched roof with projecting kneelers (Plate 6). At first impression, the building looks like a fairly typical eighteenth century farmhouse, and has previously been mistaken for a 'double pile plan house' (WYAS 2004, 2). However, closer inspection reveals a much more complex structure.
- 4.1.3 The building has large windows in the front, south, elevation, originally in the form of four-light stone-mullioned windows, of ovolo-section moulding. The two outer mullions have been removed for the insertion of four-light balanced sash windows either side of the retained central mullion. The main entrance is within a later porch at the eastern end of the front wall, and appears to have an arch of Tudor style (Plate 7). There are two chimney stacks on the sandstone ridge, overlying the central wall and the east gable (Plate 8). Each has dressed stone bases and simply moulded caps, with projecting stone water tabling on the north and south faces. The east gable has a blocked doorway at the southern end, with a small blocked window to the north. A butt joint can clearly be seen in the stonework 4.2m from the northern end, the wall to the north also having a projecting sill, which relates to an extension of the property. The northern, rear, elevation originally had similar windows, at ground floor level, to those in the front, south, elevation, with two four-light stone-mullioned windows. As at the front, the outer mullions have been removed, but at the rear each now has a casement window one side, and a door the other side of the remaining central mullion (Plate 8). Between these windows was a long stair window with central mullion, the lower half having been blocked later. The upper floor windows comprise square apertures with flush, dressed sandstone surrounds, each containing a four-light balanced sash.
- 4.1.4 Internal inspection revealed that the building originated as a two unit structure, probably as a single-, or one-and-a-half-storeyed, cottage. The central, north/south aligned wall has back-to-back fireplaces in projecting chimney breasts, both with simple sandstone surrounds and slightly projecting stepped hearths (Plate 9). A doorway between the two units at the southern end of the cross-wall appears to be in its original position. A spice cupboard/keeping hole, or possibly a small bread oven was observed, to the north of the fireplace in the western room (Plate 10).
- 4.1.5 Within the western room, the two longitudinal ceiling beams and joists are exposed. Both ceiling beams are socketed into the chimney breast (Plate 9), and the soffits of both beams contain what appear to be stake holes, possibly showing evidence of re-use. The joists are narrow chamfered, denoting some

status, strongly suggesting that this room was the parlour of the original structure. The internal timber lintel of the main door in the south-west corner also shows definite evidence of re-use, having an angled lap-joint across its soffit, suggesting it previously formed part of a roof truss (Plate 11). The two ceiling beams of the eastern room are also exposed, the northern one being deep chamfered between two mortices partially obscured within the wall junction within the soffit at either end (Plate 12). Whilst it is probable these mortices were for the principal rafters of a truss, the lack of mortices for either king or queen posts suggest it may alternatively have been a rail from a wall frame, although no evidence for stake holes or groove was observed for infill panelling. The southern beam has bevelled housed joist sockets in the soffit, demonstrating that the timber has been re-used upside down.

4.1.6 To the north of the original structure lies a later four-bay outshut. The eastern two bays now form a kitchen, and the presence of a fireplace inserted into the south-east corner suggests that this was probably originally the scullery, rather than the dairy/buttery, which would have more sensibly been located at the 'low' end of the building, next to the livestock. The ends of the original mullions can still be seen in the sill and lintel of the northern window, but the eastern window has been completely remodelled, and may even be a later insertion. The western bay has been remodelled with a modern interior. The bay to the west of the kitchen forms the staircase to the upper floor. The present staircase is dog-legged against the eastern wall and comprises plain balusters and newel posts, probably of late nineteenth century date (Plate 13). The stair partially obscures the tall stair window in the northern elevation, which has a central stone mullion and transom, below which it is blocked (Plate 13). Within the staircase, curved timbers, similar in shape to crucks, are tenoned into blocks in the northern end of the beams forming the sides of the staircase (Plate 14). These appear to be the original principal rafters of the outshut, suggesting that the house to the south was one-and-a-half storeys at this time. The partial blocking of the stair window also suggests that the original staircase was probably a straight stair. Exposed at wall-height level, in the eastern corner of the north elevation, is the soffit of one of the present roof trusses. This will be discussed in relation to the rest of the roof below (*Section 4.18*).

4.1.7 The present stairs lead to a first floor landing which has been cut through the ends of the principal rafters observed either side of the staircase. Within the outshut, only the soffit of the trusses was observed, whilst within the two rooms at the front of the house the base of other truss members were observed. The roof was of four-bay construction, with a central full height wall and queen post trusses either side. The width of the trusses is high, as shown by the princess posts set outside the queen posts (Plate 15). Both posts are jowled on their outer sides and support braces to the principal rafters. Assembly marks, in the form of numerals were observed on the upper, western faces of both trusses (Plate 16), whilst other inscribed marks, in the form of 'W' were observed on both tie beams (Plate 17). The inclusion of these on the lower face of the eastern beam, suggests that they are shipping marks as opposed to carpenter's marks.

- 4.1.8 A brief examination of the roof-space revealed that the trusses had braced king posts above the straining beam, clasping a narrow ridge board, which gradually replaced the heavier ridge purlins in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Harris, 1979, 86). The central cross wall does not extend into the outshut, and the roof is carried over two principal rafters, socketed into the cross wall, the upper tenoned into the top of the lower (Plate 18). The lower of the two is visible above the stairs in the outshut (see *Section 4.16* above).

4.2 THE BARN

- 4.2.1 The barn, comprising five bays, is attached to the western end of the farmhouse (Plate 6). It is of local sandstone construction, roughly dressed and coursed on the external faces, and coursed rubble internally. The walls are of double-skin construction with a loose rubble core. In several places, a slightly wider-set foundation course was observed at the base of the external wall. This was not continuous around the structure internally, and was not visible externally. Much of the original lime and sand mortar was visible, but large expanses of later repointing were also observed. All external walls have rows of small (0.1m wide) sub-rectangular through-sockets, located just above first floor level on the long elevations (Plate 19), with further rows in the visible western gable. Their position at first floor level only, suggests that they are vents for hay stored at this level, but larger rectangular vents (Plate 19) throughout the barn may suggest that these small features represent put-logs.
- 4.2.2 The roof is of sandstone flag, pinned with mainly iron nails (although a few wooden pegs were observed), with a sandstone ridge and cast iron rainwater goods (Plate 6). The roof appears to have been re-laid, probably several times, with plastic sheeting above the rafters of the northern pitch.
- 4.2.3 The barn has opposing wagon-doors in the centre of the north (Plate 20) and south (Plate 21) elevations. Internally, the southern door has cheeks, forming an internal porch, which returns east and west at the junction with a single, sandstone-built, arcade wall, offset slightly south of centre (Plate 22). The barn to the west of the porch is terraced into the slight eastward slope of the ground, producing a flat floor 3' (0.92m) lower than that to the east (Plate 22). This partition forms the division of the barn between animals and crops; the western two bays forming a cow-house (mistal).
- 4.2.4 **Cow-house:** the western part of the barn has doors in the southern elevation at the western side of both bays (Plate 23). Both doors have dressed quoins, with an internal rebate for the door; the western door having four pintels on the western jamb, suggesting the use of a split stable door, whilst the eastern doorway has only two pintels, and a 4" wide (0.10m), 29" deep (0.75m) rebate into the wall core in the western jamb, suggesting the use of a drawbar. A similar sized doorway in the western end of the north elevation (Plate 24) has been partially blocked to form a window. A single window in the ground floor of the southern elevation of the cow-house is located at the eastern end (Plate 21), and comprises a three-light window with top-hung vent, and straight reveals. A presumably similar window in the western gable is blocked and rendered internally, visible only in the external face. Two rectangular ground

floor splayed rectangular vents in the northern elevation of the same bay have been externally glazed to form windows (Plate 25). Similar vents (unglazed) occur at first floor level; two in the south and north elevations, and three in the west gable.

- 4.2.5 The southern elevation also has a central two-light, stone, splayed mullioned window at first floor level. This has slightly splayed reveals behind externally dressed jambs, showing no evidence of glazing bar sockets. The window has a large scantling internal timber lintel. A window with similar splayed mullion is located within the upper part of the western gable. However, this window has glazing bar sockets, and a lap-joint centrally across the mullion, which appears to have housed a stone transom. Either side, and below the window are many rows of projecting stone ledges. Several have sockets in the wall behind allowing external access for pigeons, which still use the ledges for roosting.
- 4.2.6 At the southern end of the western elevation, a doorway cuts through a fourth rectangular splayed vent at first floor level, giving access to the structure to the west.
- 4.2.7 The arcade is carried over the cow-house on two arches, supported by a central column (Plate 22). The column sits on a large 3' x 32" (0.92m x 0.82m) sandstone pad below 13" (0.33m) of foundation courses. The column is dressed above original floor level, with 1½" (0.04m) deep chamfers to all faces. It is 22" (0.56m), with a chamfered plinth set 2" (0.05m) wider for the lowest 2' (0.61m) above floor level (Plate 26). The springing point of the arches is marked with a chamfered impost, flush with the north and south faces of the column (Plate 27). Both arches are rubble-built above roughly-dressed arch stones, which are continuous through both faces of the arcade. The arcade is generally of the same height as the long elevations, and capped with a timber arcade plate on the northern face, although it is one course higher, above the arcade plate, in the western bay. At its western end the arch of the arcade is built into the western gable. It is keyed into the wall, using similar pale sandy lime mortar with large lime inclusions, and there is no evidence to suggest it is anything other than a contemporary build. A tiered buttress on the western face of the gable wall (Figs 8 and 9; Plate 28), however, appears to butt the gable, and is constructed of more finely-dressed sandstone blocks than the arch or columns within the barn see *Section 4.3.3* below).
- 4.2.8 There is some surviving evidence of original floor levels within the cow-house, although this was replaced with a later floor, which itself was subsequently removed. In the south elevation, immediately above the western door, is a blocked sub-rectangular socket, 0.2m x 0.3m. Two possible similar sockets were observed to the east, above the central doorway, and flush with the junction of the porch wall. No matching sockets were observed in the north elevation. However, two large, roughly 0.5m² damaged sockets were observed at a similar height in the western gable, each positioned below the central purlin of either roof pitch, 16' (4.9m) apart. A similar sized blocked socket was observed, opposite the southern socket in the porch wall.

- 4.2.9 The original curved timber lintel of the eastern door in the southern elevation appears to have been moved up the wall to act as a relieving member above a row of inserted joist sockets. Later timber lintels to the doorway appear contemporary with the present frame. The inserted joist sockets correspond with a row of joist sockets in the southern sides of two large scantling beams cut into the northern face of the western arcade column (Plate 27). Both are stop-chamfered along the soffit and are butt-jointed within the column. Compression of the timbers by the weight of the arcade, and the roof above, has caused deflection of the upper column to the north (Fig). A row of joist sockets at similar height on the northern side of the beams correspond to similar features in the north elevation, demonstrating that the whole of the cowshed had a first floor by this phase.
- 4.2.10 **Threshing barn:** the eastern part of the barn comprised a three-bay threshing barn, with a floor level 3' (0.92m) higher than the cow-house to the west. Its western bay, which formed the central bay of the structure, has wagon doors to both elevations, and an internal porch from the southern elevation to the arcade (17'8" (5.40m)). This appears to be contemporary with the construction of the barn and the arcade, further suggesting that the arcade is not an earlier feature incorporated into a later barn. Both doorways have simple dressed segmental arches externally, the northern elevation also having two projecting ogee dressed sandstone corbels, which originally supported a canopy over the doorway (Plate 20). Both doorways had relatively late batten double doors, those in the northern elevation having a man-door within the eastern door, whilst those in the south elevation had been removed prior to the building investigation.
- 4.2.11 Within the southern porch were four beams supporting floor joists (Plate 29). The central beam was a re-used tie-beam with deep-tongued chamfers and two triple pegged mortices on the soffit (Plate 30), showing it was inverted in its re-use. Joists survived *in-situ* either side of this beam on 19" (0.49m) centring. The room formed above had a three-light chamfered stone-mullioned window in the southern elevation (Plate 21) and doors in both of the porch walls. The remains of what appeared to be steps were observed within the wall thickness of both doorways, and the western doorway also appeared to have been narrowed (Plate 31).
- 4.2.12 The bay to the east also had a wagon door in the southern elevation (Plate 32). This, however, was much smaller, measuring only 7' (2.13m) wide, as opposed to 10' (3.04m) to the west. Although the doorway has similar quoins and a segmental arch, it would appear to be a later insertion. The upper floor level within the interior of the barn in this bay reflects the lower height of the door, and is approximately 2' (0.61m) lower (Fig 8). The joist sockets for the floor are built into the southern and northern elevations, suggesting the floor was an original feature, and are supported on a bridging joist across the face of the arcade (Plate 33). It is unlikely that joists could have spanned the distance from the arcade to the north elevation (5.5m), suggesting that there was a cross-wall or partition supporting a further bridging joist.
- 4.2.13 Above the doorway in the southern elevation was a square aperture with a simple squared sandstone surround, similar to that above the eastern door in

the cow-house (Plate 32). It is most likely that this was a pitching hole into the loft above the doorway. In the north elevation were two splayed rectangular vents, at ground and upper floor level, also similar to those in the cow-house to the west.

- 4.2.14 The eastern bay has recently been partitioned with a clinker block wall affording it no access from the present barn. This wall appears to re-face an earlier brick partition to the east. Access into the eastern bay was limited to a hatch in the north external wall. However, the limited analysis this permitted of the visible northern part of the bay revealed significant features. The northern elevation of the two-unit house was observed to have been roughly cut, flush with the wall face of the barn, demonstrating that it continued further to the west at some time (Plate 34). A clear butt joint for the outshut was visible to the north, whilst a further butt joint to the south suggests that there was a doorway from the north-western corner of the original house.
- 4.2.15 Whilst it was not possible to observe any evidence of the arcade within the eastern bay, because of the presence of a late plasterboard ceiling, a low wall was observed below its position (Plate 34). This spanned the bay, and was later cut at the eastern end for the insertion of a doorway into the southern part of the bay. It is unclear whether the wall survives to its original height, or was reduced in height prior to the construction of a brick wall above it in English Garden Wall bond. This brick wall forms the southern wall to two large grain hoppers, only the concrete drains of which survive. Access to the northern chamber was by a door in the northern elevation, subsequently blocked to form a hatch, with the southern part accessed via a porch, which spanned the junction of the house and barn. The junction between house and barn on the southern elevation is stepped, with the barn projecting c0.1m to the south, beyond the coped kneeler of the house.
- 4.2.16 **Roof structure:** the barn has a most unusual roof structure, comprising queen post trusses with crown posts above the straining beam. However, the tie-beams are jointed over a longitudinal arcade (Plate 35). The tie-beams are of large scantling, with stop-chamfers, those to the north of the arcade being larger scantling than those to the south, and are jointed with double-pegged, squint-butted bridled scarf joints (Fig 7). The narrow-chamfered, double-pegged, queen posts are spaced on approximately 6' (1.81m) centres, with single-pegged braces to the principal rafters. Further single-pegged braces on 10'6" (3.20m) centres join the tie-beams to the principal rafters. The principal rafters are double-pegged into the soffits of the straining beams, and do not continue to the ridge, which is clasped by the jowled crown post (Fig 6). The crown posts have longitudinal braces to the ridge purlin, and also have down-braces to the straining beam. No joints were visible along the ridge purlin, so it would appear that they are jointed within the clasp of the crown posts. Several pegs were observed in the sides of the crown posts, suggesting that the joint is tenoned. Each pitch has three purlins, each trenched into the backs of the principal rafters or the top of the straining beams. They are chamfered to all faces and jointed between bays with double-pegged, squint-butted bridled scarf joints, as the tie-beams. The purlins are overlain by irregular rafters, many of which are waney edged (Plate 36), and appear split from small

branches. These are arranged eight per bay, on approximately 18" (0.46m) centres. The rafters appear trenched into the back of the wall plates. The rafters are of relatively small scantling, similar to the queen posts, and have shallow lap-joints to the overlying tie-beams. The wall plates are joined longitudinally with edge-halved scarf joints, and appear not to be bridled. A row of wall plates was also observed at the top of the northern face of the arcade, and appears to act as a wall plate to the northern of the jointed tie-beams.

- 4.2.17 Many of the roof timbers show signs of re-use; one wall plate and one purlin have an inwardly-angled lap-joint pair (Plate 36), as would be found on a cruck collar, and one purlin has stake holes for wattle partitions on its soffit, extending behind a principal rafter, demonstrating its re-use. Several of the tie beams have redundant joints (Plate 35), and have rows of joist sockets (eg. Fig 6), which do not match to form a viable floor. It therefore appears that many, if not the majority, of the timbers date from an earlier structure.

4.3 THE ATTACHED BUILDINGS

- 4.3.1 To the west of the barn is a north/south aligned two-storey structure (Fig 2), which comprises two cow-houses with a continuous hayloft above. To the north of the barn is a mid-twentieth century shelter shed with concrete walls, rolled steel I-section columns and a corrugated plastic/asbestos roof (Plate 37).
- 4.3.2 The northern cow-house comprises four bays and is constructed of roughly-dressed and coursed, faced sandstone rubble, as with the main barn. It has an internal north/south aligned single-skin brick wall, offset 4' (1.22m) towards the east of centre, and measuring 3' (0.92m) high, and 33' (9.96m) in length, from the south elevation to within 18" (0.45m) of the north elevation. On the western side are five concrete stall dividers, which form five 6'4" (1.93m) wide stalls, each with metal manger on the eastern side (Plate 38). To the rear (west), is a 3' (0.92m) wide manuring channel, angled to the doorway in the northern elevation, 3' (0.92m) from the western wall. A further doorway at the eastern end of the north wall, creating a through-passage along the western side of the stalling has been partially blocked to form a window. The southern elevation has a doorway at either end, the western to allow cattle into the stalls, and the eastern for pedestrian access from the farmhouse/barn. The barn has two two-light top-hung casement windows in the west elevation, both probably inserted. The window aperture to the immediate west of the eastern door in the south elevation is probably original, but has a modern frame.
- 4.3.3 The three vents observed within the western gable of the barn at ground floor level are all blocked on the internal face of the cow-house to the west. Immediately south of the central window is a buttress for the arcade within the barn (Fig ; Plates 28 and 38). It has six diminishing raking tiers above a 9' (2.74m) base, and appears to butt the west gable of the barn, suggesting that it is a later addition. The style of the dressed, squared stone sets forming the column, would also suggest a later date. A second buttress on the west wall, centred 8' (2.43m) from the north wall, comprised a straight wall to floor joist height only, not extending into the loft above. It appears to be the eastern end

of the southern of two buttresses on the external western face, the northern of which probably represents the north wall of a structure to the west. The barn also has two raking buttresses on the external face of the north elevation (Plate 39). These are both of rubble construction and appear to have been added to stabilise the structure. Several further late buttresses were also observed on the western elevation of both cow-houses (Plate 40)

- 4.3.4 The upper storey has a doorway at the eastern end of the north elevation (Plate 39), allowing access into the loft from the north side of the farm/fields, and a door inserted into the original barn at the south end of the eastern elevation. A partially blocked 2'8" (0.81m) wide aperture in the western elevation, 2' (0.61m) from the north elevation, was most probably a pitching hole. The roof-space is open at the southern end into the barn to the south. Two interesting roof-scars were observed at the northern ends of both the east (Plate 41) and west elevations. These appear to have been for a 13' (3.96m) wide single storey pitched roof. The southern elevation also appears to have been rebuilt around the western gable of this structure. A lower roof-scar on the external west face relates to a later addition on the western side of the present barn (Plate 40).
- 4.3.5 Beyond the southern elevation is an 8' (2.43m) wide passage, open at the eastern end, and with a door at the western end (Fig). This doorway has a large scantling re-used timber lintel with 'W' and 'X I X I' probable Baltic timber marks, similar to those observed in the farmhouse. At the upper floor level is a central window in both east and west elevations, in what appears to be infilling wall between the northern and southern cow-houses. This is most visible on the eastern elevation (Plate 42), where the wall face comprises dressed, squared sandstone blocks, as opposed to the roughly-dressed rubble observed elsewhere; it is carried over the passage by I-section rolled steel.
- 4.3.6 The cow-house to the south is smaller; 15' (4.57m) internal width, compared with 22' (6.70m). On the western side are three concrete stall dividers, which form two 6'4" (1.93m) wide central stalls, with a wider 7'3" (2.21m) probable loose box to the north, and a narrower, 3'11" (1.19m) wide stall at the southern end. The loose box has a window at the western end of the north elevation, formed by blocking an earlier doorway. To the rear (east) of the stalling, is a 3'3" (0.99m) wide manuring channel, its western edge flush with the centre of the barn. The main access to the barn is via a 3'8" (1.12m) wide doorway built into the angle of the north-east corner, which has two-piece sandstone jambs, rather than dressed quoins as observed elsewhere. Two three-light windows at the southern end of the eastern elevation, separated by a concrete mullion, appear inserted, the original window, with sandstone surround, in the south elevation (Plate 43) to the rear of the stalls, now boarded up after the insertion of a further structure to the south. Externally, the roof-scar of the single storey outshut to the south is visible in the south elevation (Plate 43). A six-light window in the upper gable has a rebuilt brick arch (Plate 43), which appears to have been inserted at the same time as a rebuilding of the apex and probably a re-roofing of the barn.
- 4.3.7 Both barns now have one open eight-bay roof-space. This comprises braced king-post trusses, with longitudinal bracing between trusses at the base of each

king post (Plate 44). The timbers are circular sawn softwood, tenoned and bolted together, with a single butt-purlin on each pitch and a clasped ridge board, all typical of a late nineteenth century roof. Chiselled assembly marks 'VII' were observed on the northern truss, further suggesting that the present roof relates to a re-roofing of both barns. The northern four bays are 7' (2.14m) wider, with the longer tie-beams cut into the west elevation of the main barn to the east. The trusses are the same as to the south, but with additional valley boards trenched into the tie-beam and principal rafters to the east elevation, forming a single pitch to the higher barn to the east.

- 4.3.8 In the northern cow-house the north/south aligned floor joists are carried on three 9" (0.23m) wide bridging joists. In the passage to the south the floor joists span the end walls of the two cow-houses, whilst to the south, the floor joists are aligned east/west and span the full width of the building. No remains of the flooring material survive. A straight timber stair to the loft is badly damaged but survives *in-situ*, 2'10" (0.86m) wide, 8'5" (2.56m) north of the arcade buttress, flush with the eastern elevation, angled south towards the buttress.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 THE FARMHOUSE

- 5.1.1 The farmhouse is a complex multi-phase structure. The original building appears to have been a two-unit, one-and-a-half storey structure, with a central cross-wall and an entrance in the south-west corner, or possibly at the southern end of the east gable. The large fireplace in the cross-wall within the western room suggests that this was the firehouse, or kitchen, with the possible blocked door observed in the eastern bay of the barn, allowing access from kitchen to barn. The size of the fireplace, combined with the presence of a recess for a possible spice/salt cupboard, and features on the soffit of the ceiling beam that may relate to a heck wall, suggest that the fireplace was originally a large inglenook. It was not possible to ascertain whether the fireplace in the eastern side of the cross-wall is an unusual original parlour fireplace, or a later insertion. Original fireplaces within parlours of two-unit houses were more often in the gable wall (Brunskill 2002, 65), suggesting that it is a later insertion. However, if it is an original fireplace, this would suggest a central fireplace plan type, more typical of Lowland England, (Brunskill, 2000, 108). However, the majority of such buildings appear to be of a baffle-entry type, rather than with the door offset to the corner of the building. The position of the doorway at the end of the front elevation is quite typical of the Southern Pennines region (Brunskill 1992, 152), but is normally associated with a fireplace in the gable.
- 5.1.2 Many of the architectural features of the original structure would suggest a late seventeenth century date of construction. The wide horizontal windows are typical of late sixteenth to early seventeenth century houses (*ibid*, 125), whilst the ovolo mouldings fall towards the latter part of this period, c1675-1775 (*ibid*).
- 5.1.3 The second phase of the farmhouse comprises the construction of a continuous outshut along the rear, northern, side of the building. This created three additional rooms; a pantry/dairy, a scullery, and a central staircase to replace the steep stair, probably located on the north side of the inglenook fireplace. This was probably still in the form of a straight stair, leading into the upper floor through the roof-space of the outshut. Two doorways were inserted from the firehouse and parlour, with the door in the eastern gable into the parlour probably also added at this time. The curving timbers retained in the side-walls of the staircase, strongly suggest that the outshut was single storey, with a cat-slide roof continuing from the north wall of the original structure. There are many possible reasons for the expansion of the structure, including an increase in the size of the farm, higher expectations of living conditions, or status. The continuous outshut plan-type was common throughout the north of England, and extensive surveys of such building types in Cumbria dates them roughly to the period 1730-1820 (Brunskill 2002, 79).
- 5.1.4 The third phase of major remodelling represents the natural progression from single-storeyed outshut to an increased wall height to that of the original

structure. The windows in the raised wall of the outshut are square, typical of the eighteenth century (Brunskill 1992, 125), and it is most probable that the outer mullions of the front, southern windows were removed to create two square, more modern, windows rather than the older style horizontal windows. Balanced sash windows would most probably have been inserted at this time, having gained popularity through the eighteenth century (Brunskill 2000, 136). The staircase would have been altered at this time, to take advantage of the increased stairwell height. The staircase would have become a dog-legged stair with a large stair window inserted into the increased wall height of the northern elevation. These alterations gave the structure the appearance more of a double-pile plan house, which became popular in all parts of the country by the mid-eighteenth century.

- 5.1.5 This phase of remodelling created an additional two bedrooms on the upper floor, but required a re-roofing of the structure, and a rebuilding of the gables to allow the ridge to move *c*7' (2.14m) north to the central point between the outer walls. The new trusses required a span of almost 40' (12.20m), and this was solved by the use of princess posts either side of the queen posts. The extra length of the required tie beam was achieved by using imported north European soft wood, as demonstrated by Baltic timber marks on both tie-beams (plate). Brunskill (1994,72) also suggests that very long tie-beams of queen post trusses were usually of imported softwoods. Baltic timber grew in popularity through the eighteenth century, as local oak sources dwindled, and was even used by the Royal Navy by the late eighteenth century (Greene 1996). Although the majority of marks are enigmatic, and as yet, poorly understood, Greene (*op cit*) suggests that the 'W' mark observed on both beams is a later replacement for 'B', which denoted secondary quality timber. Future studies of these shipping marks may allow provenancing and shipping dates to be determined.
- 5.1.6 Although the farmhouse has subsequently been modernised, including the apparent replacement of the stairs, and the blocking of the lower part of the stair window, it retains much of its original fabric and character.

5.2 THE BARN

- 5.2.1 The barn butts the western side of the farmhouse, and is clearly a later addition. However, the possibly broken wall face, originally extending beyond the north-western corner of the farmhouse into the present barn suggests that the present barn replaces an earlier building, which was built to the same depth as the original farmhouse.
- 5.2.2 The barn has a most unusual stone arched arcade wall, forming a single aisle, offset slightly south of the ridge. Aisled barns are not uncommon in Yorkshire, and single-aisled barns were developed in the seventeenth century (Peters 1991, 20). However, these single aisles extended the building asymmetrically on one side, creating longitudinal bays beyond the arcade. At Intake Farm the arcade is located within the normal symmetry of the plan, with the ridge in a central location.

- 5.2.3 It has previously been suggested (WYAS 2004, 3) that the arcade pre-dates the barn, which was subsequently constructed around it, but the investigation has revealed that the two features are almost certainly contemporary. It is probable that the arcade was constructed with the main function of supporting the joints in the tie-beams of the roof trusses. The northern members of the tie-beams are of similar length to the width of the original farmhouse, (23' (7.01m)), and are most likely to originate from the probable contemporary barn at its western end. The present barn most probably dates to the same phase as the extension of the farmhouse to form an outshut; it is most unlikely that a later threshing barn would be constructed significantly wider than the attached farmhouse. Therefore, the main challenge of constructing the barn would have been the engineering problem of how to construct a building of such a large span. The most common solution of the period would have been to construct an aisled barn, as suitable timbers to span the full width of the building were not readily available. Rather than fell, or provenance, the large quantity of timber required to build a standard arcade, with large scantling aisle-posts, aisle-plates, and construct a complex crown post roof, a compromise between an arcaded roof and a tie-beam trussed roof appears to have been used. By constructing columns within the barn, the substantial tie-beams of the original barn could be re-used by extending them with additional timbers at the end. The joint was able to be supported by the column, taking most of the weight stress off the joint. Again, timber length would have been an issue for the principal rafters of such a wide tie-beam truss. This appears to have been solved by having short principals jointed into the base of the straining beam, similar to the yoke or collar of a cruck truss, with a raised braced crown post above, as used in an arcaded roof. Thus, by building columns from readily available local stone, it would have been possible to construct a wide-span roof from existing timbers and using a combination of the three most common roof construction techniques of the period; cruck, arcade and tie-beam. There are two probable main factors in the construction of an arcade, rather than just having supporting columns to the tie-beams. Firstly, and most importantly, the arcade gives longitudinal bracing to the column. Transverse stability is provided through the tie-beam, but without the arcade the columns have no support along the length of the structure, which in a normal arcade construction, would be provided by the arcade plate. Secondly, as outlined earlier, barns with a single aisle became popular after the seventeenth century, and given the probable early eighteenth century date of construction of the barn, this would have probably been a fashionable feature.
- 5.2.4 The floor above the porch is an unusual feature for a threshing barn. It is most likely that the small room formed above the internal porch was related to small-scale cottage industry. This was most probably wool spinning, which only became more mechanised in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The window to this room/gallery appears architecturally to be earlier than the rest of the structure. It has splayed mullions, more commonly associated with pre-eighteenth century structures (Brunskill 1992, 125), and its elongated horizontal shape had been superseded by a square shape in the early eighteenth century (*op cit*). This strongly suggests it is re-used from an earlier structure, probably predating the original farmhouse, which has more modern ovolo-moulded mullions. The window high in the west gable is more typical

of eighteenth century construction, but is still high status for a barn, having stone mullions and transomes. The two squared openings in the front, south, elevation were probably pitching holes, one above the cow-house for feed, and the other into the loft to the east of the threshing floor. The square-cut surrounds of these openings are also typical of the eighteenth century (*op cit*).

- 5.2.5 Many of the timbers within the barn show evidence of re-use. Whilst some of these may have come from the proposed original barn, for example the tie-beams, others appear to be from an earlier structure. Some of the timbers appear to have been cruck collars/yokes, whilst one appears to have stake holes for wattle panelling. The deep chamfered tie-beam incorporated into the floor above the porch, would appear to be of possibly sixteenth century style (Listed Building Description). When added to the evidence of re-use of timbers in the original part of the farmhouse, there appears to be substantial evidence of an earlier structure in the vicinity, from which these timbers were salvaged.

5.3 THE ATTACHED BUILDINGS

- 5.3.1 The buildings to the west of the barn are of some significance, having previously been described as a mid-twentieth century barn (WYAS 2004, 2). Evidence in the northern part of the structure suggests that an earlier, single-storey, building butted the northern end of the threshing barn gable, and was aligned east/west, in linear plan. Its function is purely conjectural, but may possibly have been a stable and cartshed. The present structure originated as two separate buildings, with a passage between giving access to the fields beyond. The doorways in the northern barn suggest it may have always been a cow-house, with loft over, and the windows, doorways, and smaller size of the southern barn suggest it may have been a stable and/or loose box. The present roof appears late nineteenth century/early twentieth century in style, and the internal concrete/brick arrangements would support this. These changes appear to reflect the expansion and mechanisation of farming in the early twentieth century.

5.4 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.4.1 The building investigation has revealed a complex of unusual multi-phase structures. The farmhouse still retains evidence that demonstrates an evolution of plan types, probably from the late seventeenth century. There also appears to be evidence for an earlier structure on, or nearby, the site.
- 5.4.2 The attached barn is most unusual, and appears to have replaced an earlier structure, probably contemporary with the farmhouse. The present structure appears to date from the second phase of the farmhouse, probably in the early eighteenth century. It has a very unusual roof and stone arcade, which appear to be a solution to the difficulties of roofing such a wide structure, combining parts of several different roof types.

- 5.4.3 The attached barns form an integral part of the complex, originating as two separate barns, later joined together with the increase of the farmstead size.

5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.5.1 The investigation of the farmhouse, which is under different ownership, was by necessity brief. However, it revealed much evidence of the development of the structure, important to the complex as a whole. A more detailed survey of the property would be highly informative.
- 5.5.2 The area of no access, between the present barn and the farmhouse appears to hold vital information regarding the original farmhouse and possible contemporary barn on its western side. A more detailed survey would prove invaluable if safe access could be afforded into both the northern and southern parts.
- 5.5.3 The roof of the barn appears to be a complex and unusual, possibly unique, engineering solution to a common problem. It also contains many re-used timbers. A roof-space plan would not only provide a fuller and better analytical record of the structure, but would also locate and record the re-used timbers. The client has expressed an interest in the feasibility of undertaking dendrochronological dating of the roof structure. The present analysis of the roof structure would suggest that this would potentially be a worthwhile project, possibly allowing the dating of the structure from which many of the roof timbers were recovered.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location plan

Figure 2: Site plan

Figure 3: Ground and first floor plan of the house

Figure 4: Ground floor plan of the barn

Figure 5: First floor plan of the barn

Figure 6: East-facing cross section

Figure 7: East-facing cross section, showing tie-beam detail

Figure 8: North face of arcade

Figure 9: South face of arcade

Figure 10: West face of arcade's west column

Figure 11: Ground floor plan of the barn, showing rectified targets and photographs

Figure 12: Ground floor plan of the barn, showing rectified targets and photographs

Figure 13: Site plan, showing location of photographs

PLATES

Plate 1: Tracing based on a plan of 1796 (Farrer ADD 317)

Plate 2: Tracing based on a plan of 1826 (BD P29/141)

Plate 3: Tracing based on the Tithe Map of 1839 (BD P29/39)

Plate 4: Part of the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 Mile, Sheet 187.9, 1908

Plate 5: Part of the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 Mile, Sheet 187.9, 1934

Plate 6: View of site from south-east

Plate 7: Arch above main door into farmhouse

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- Plate 34: Eastern bay of the barn, showing phased stonework
- Plate 35: Scarf joint over arcade plate and redundant joints in tie-beam

Plate 36: Re-used purlins, and rafter detail in the barn

Plate 37: Twentieth century shelter shed attached to northern side of the barn

Plate 38: Interior of northern attached cow-shed

Plate 39: Buttresses on external northern elevation of attached cow-shed

Plate 40: Buttresses on external western elevation of attached cow-sheds

Plate 41: Roof-line scar in northern attached cow-house

Plate 42: East elevation of attached cow-houses

Plate 43: South elevation of attached cow-houses

Plate 44: Roof trusses in attached cow-houses

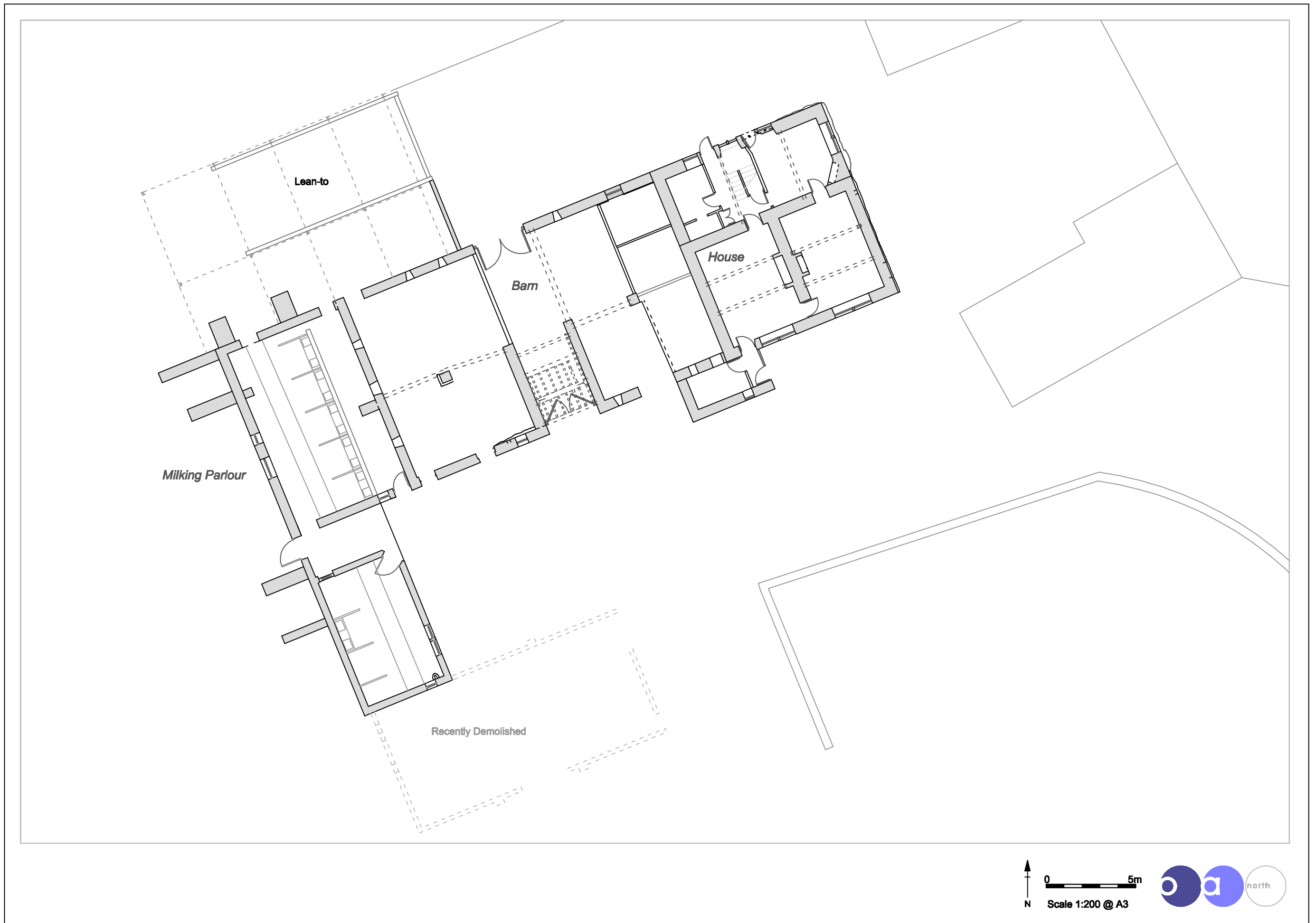
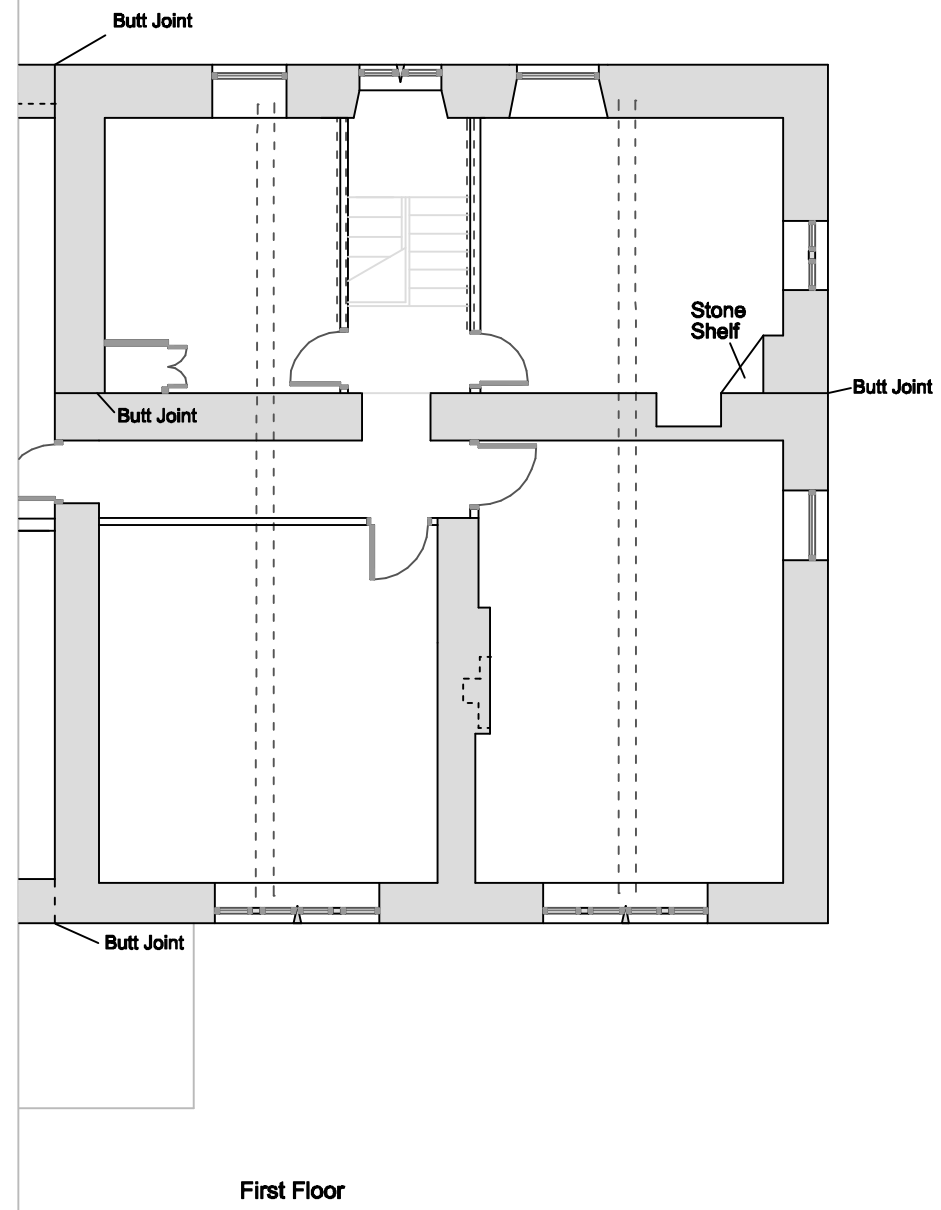
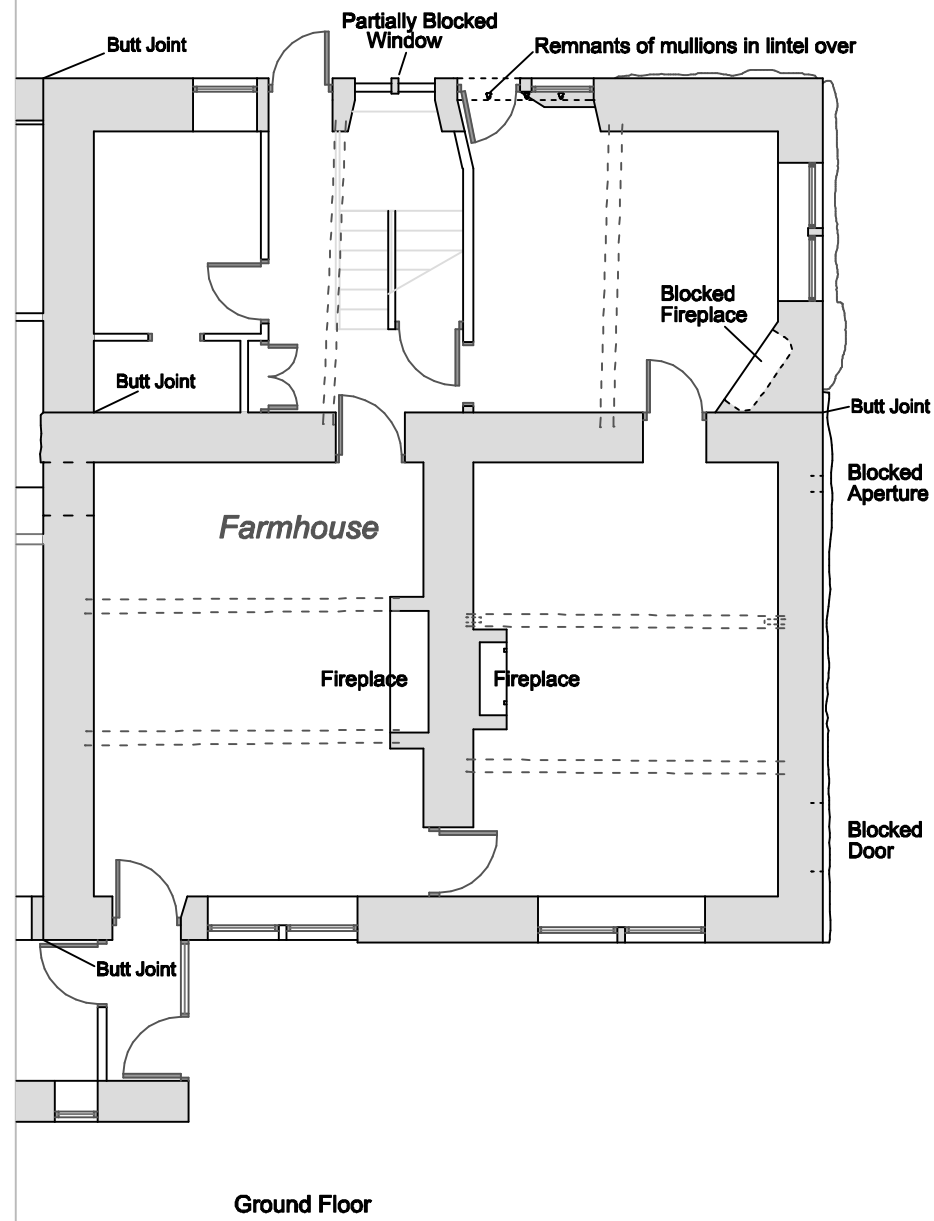


Figure 2 : Site plan



Key	
	Blocking
	Sectional Timber
	Sec' Principal Material
	Concrete
	Brick
	Timber
	Masonry

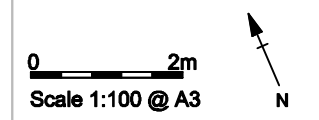


Figure 3 : Ground and first floor plan of the house

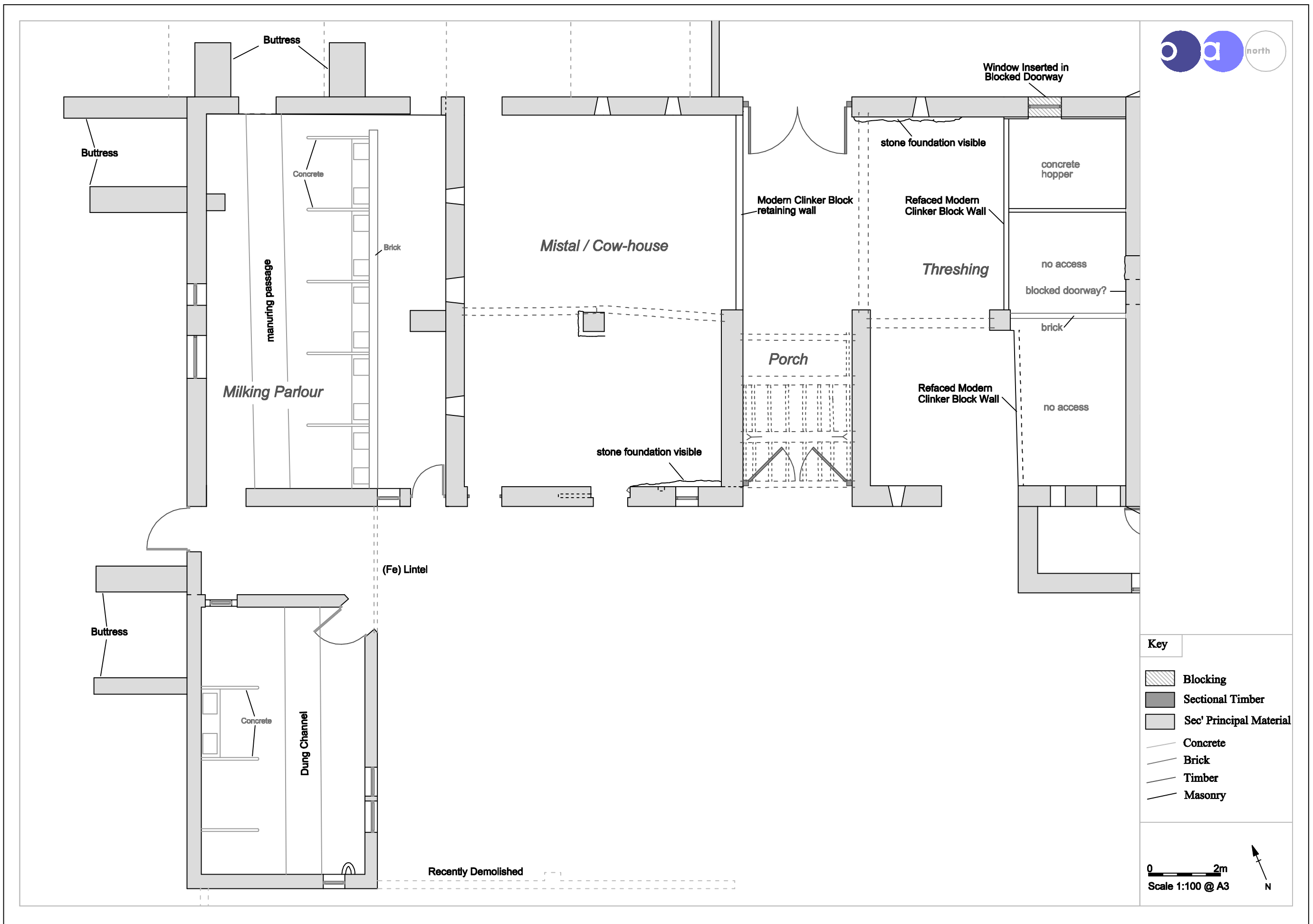


Figure 4 : Ground floor plan of the barn

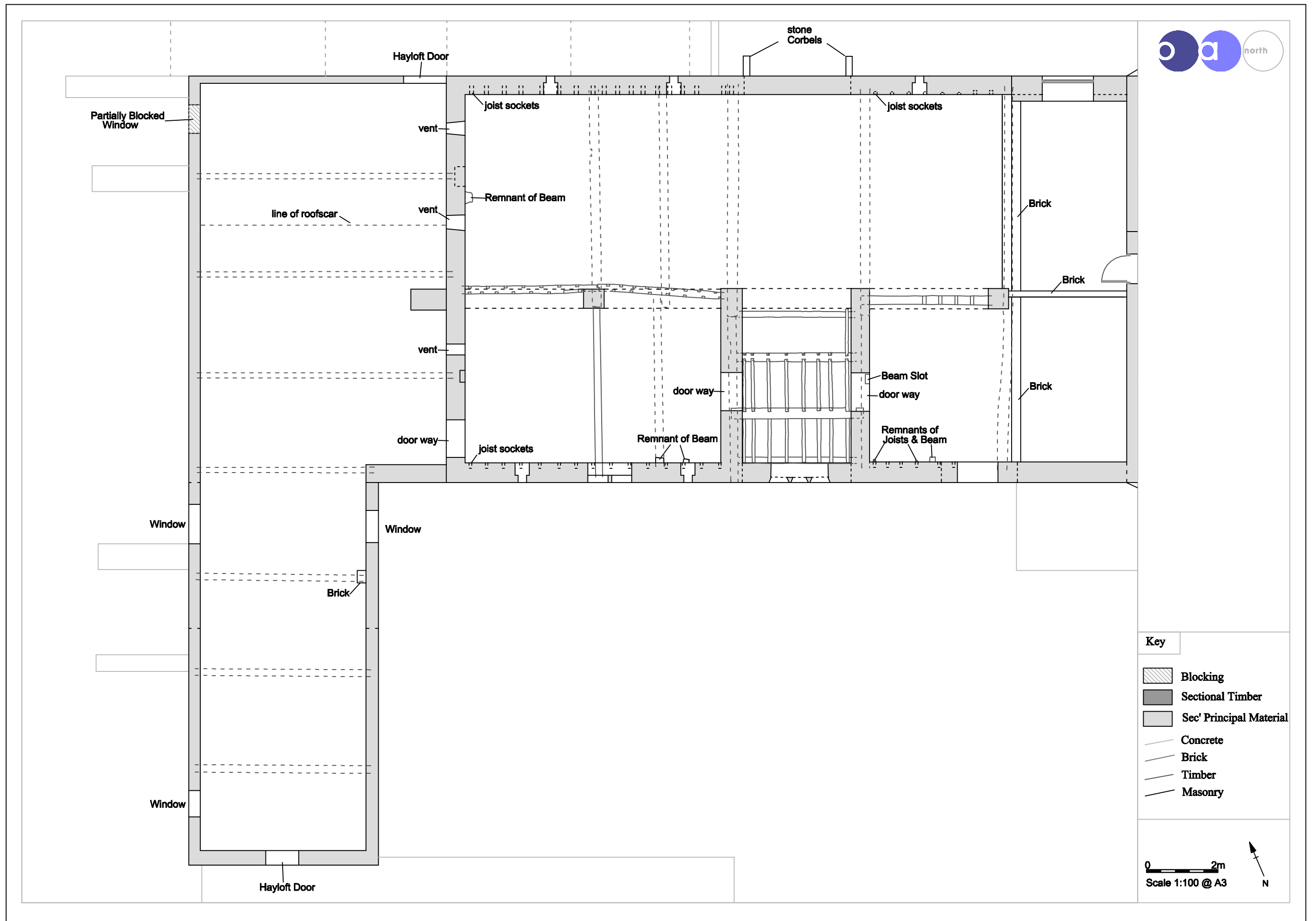


Figure 5 : First floor plan of the barn

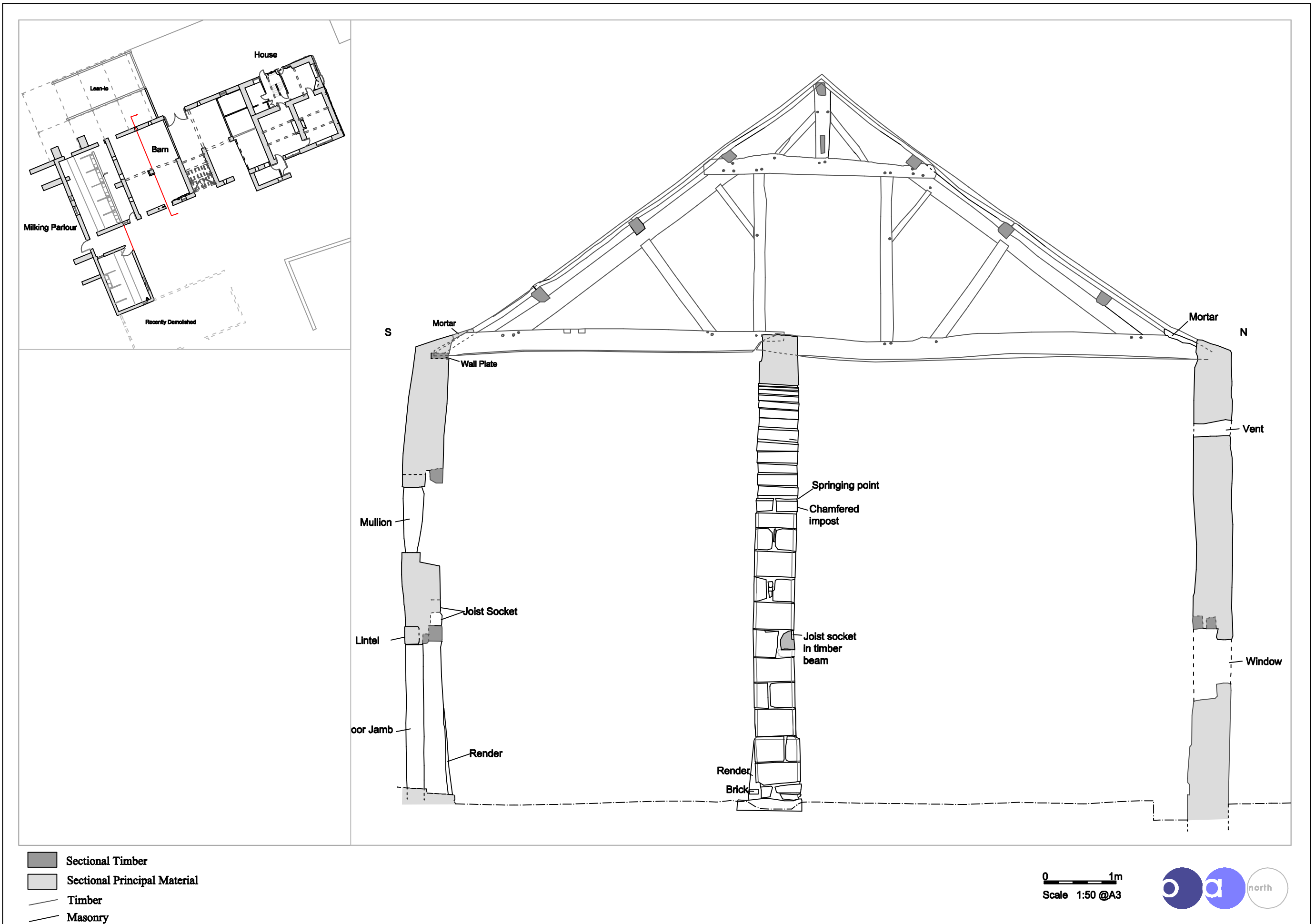


Figure 6 : East facing cross section

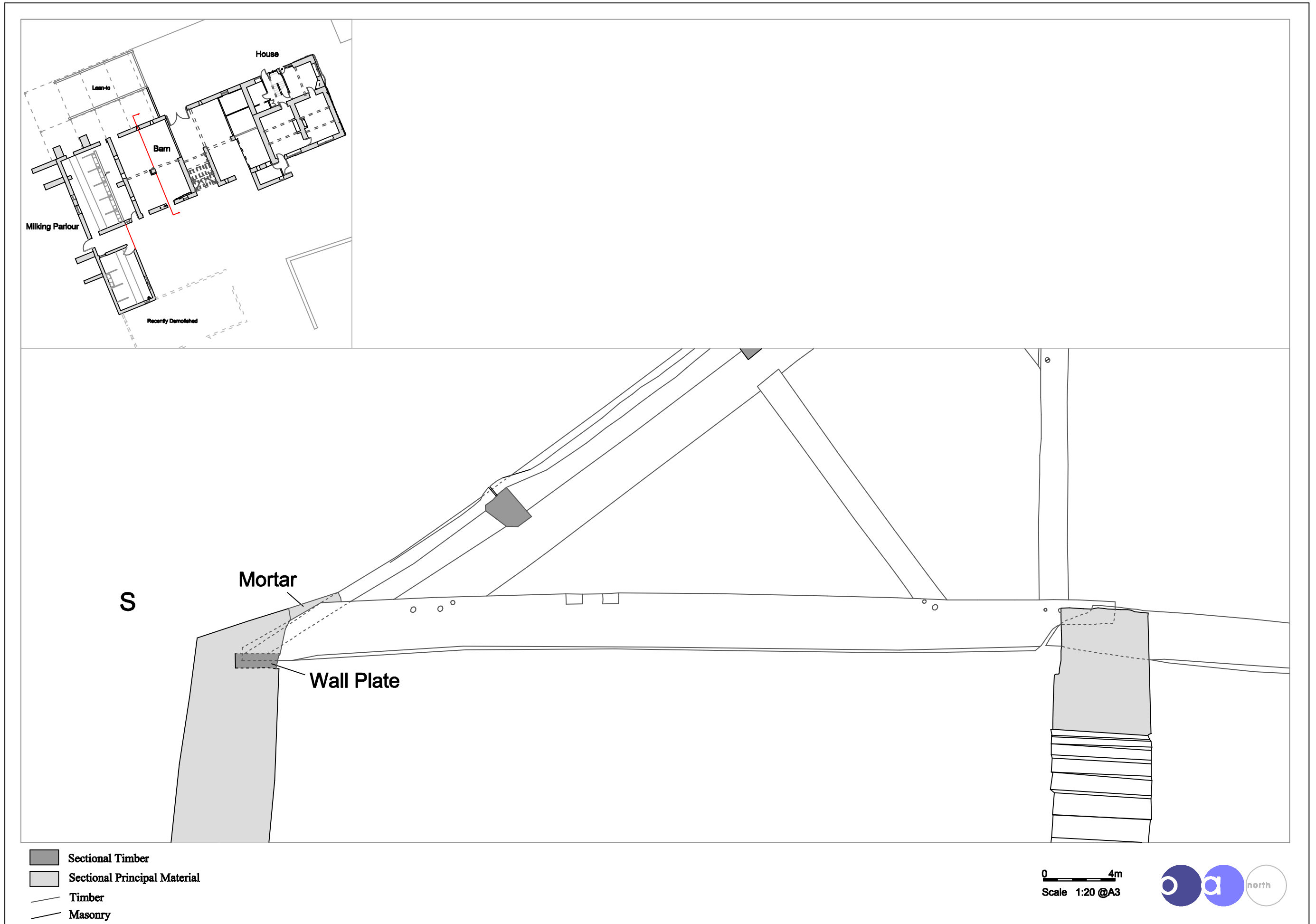
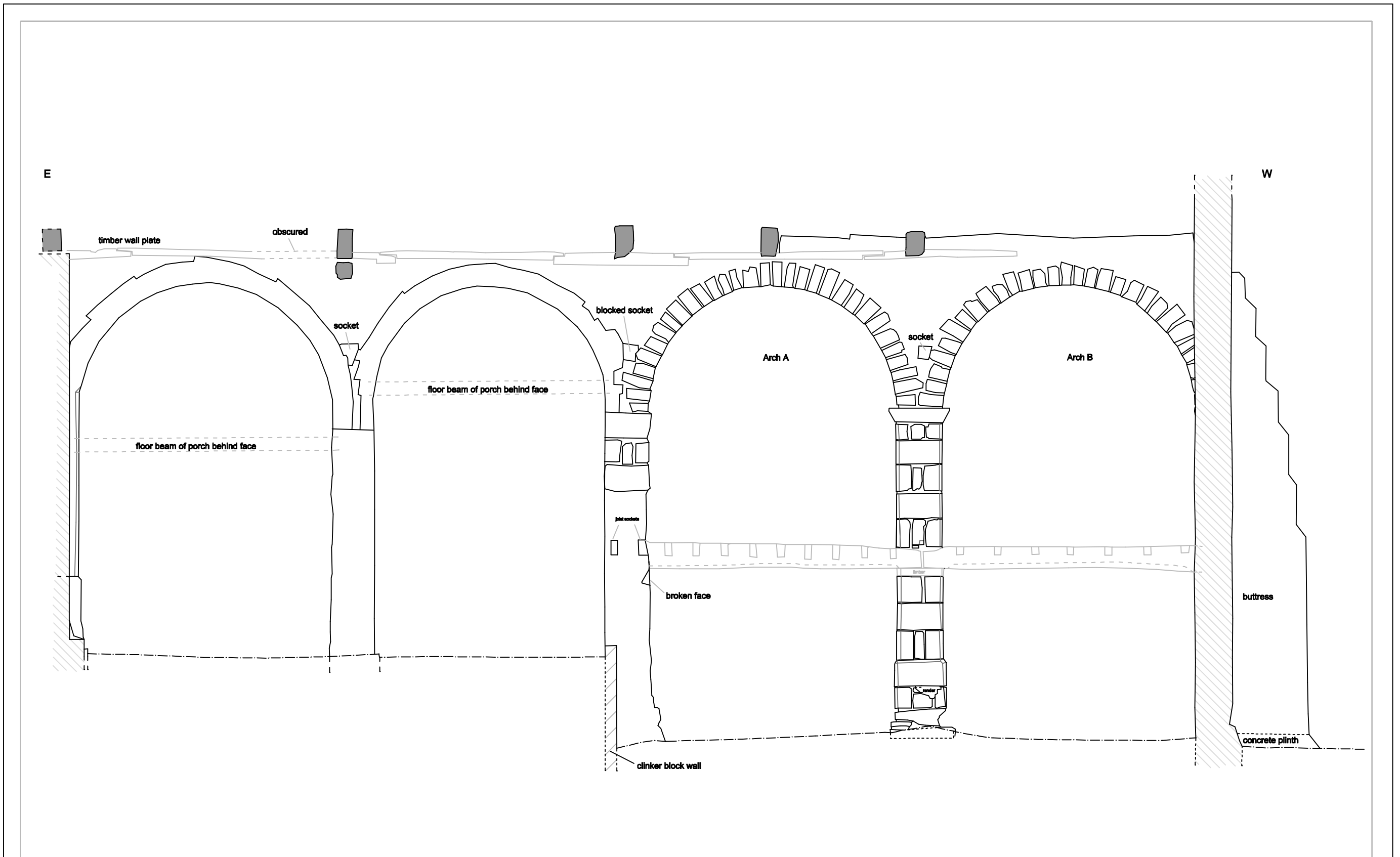


Figure 7 : East facing cross section, showing tie-beam detail

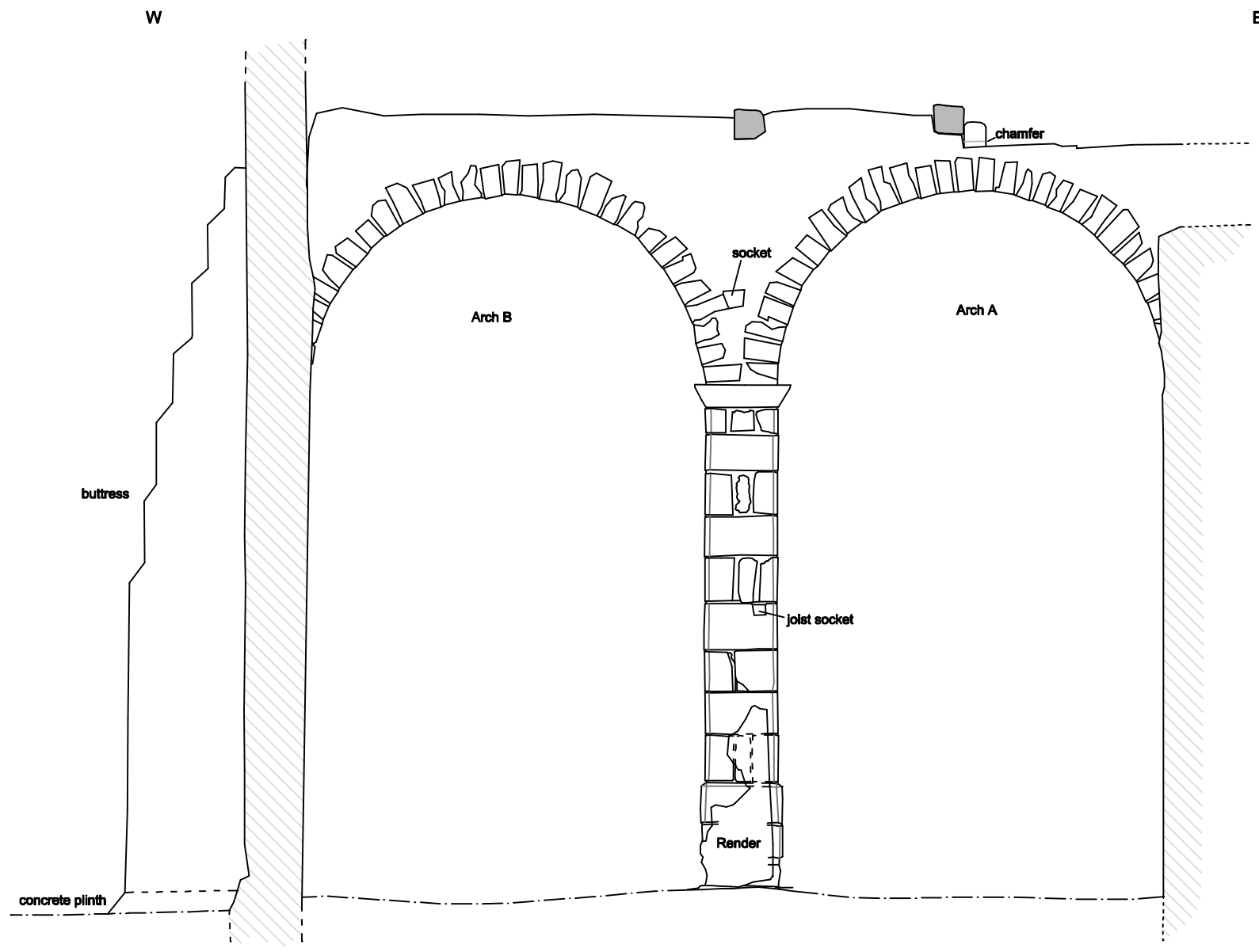


- Masonry
- - - obscured
- - - floor level
- timber
- chamfered edges
- Sectional Timber
- ▨ Sectional Principal Material

0 1m
Scale 1:50 @ A3



Figure 8 : North face of arcade

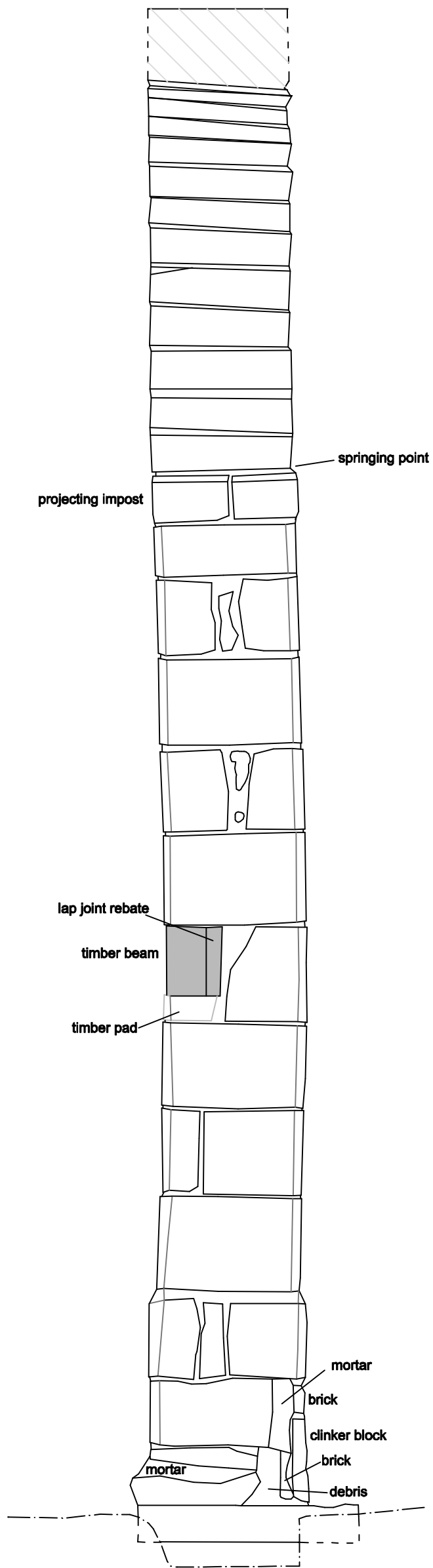


- Masonry
- obscured
- - - - floor level
- timber
- chamfered edges
- Sectional Timber
- ▨ Sectional Principal Material

0 — 2m
Scale 1:100 @ A3



Figure 9 : South face of arcade



- Masonry
- - - - obscured
- . - . - floor level
- timber
- chamfered edges
- Sectional Timber
- ▨ Sectional Principal Material

0 4m
Scale 1:20 @ A3



Figure 10 : West face of arcade's west column

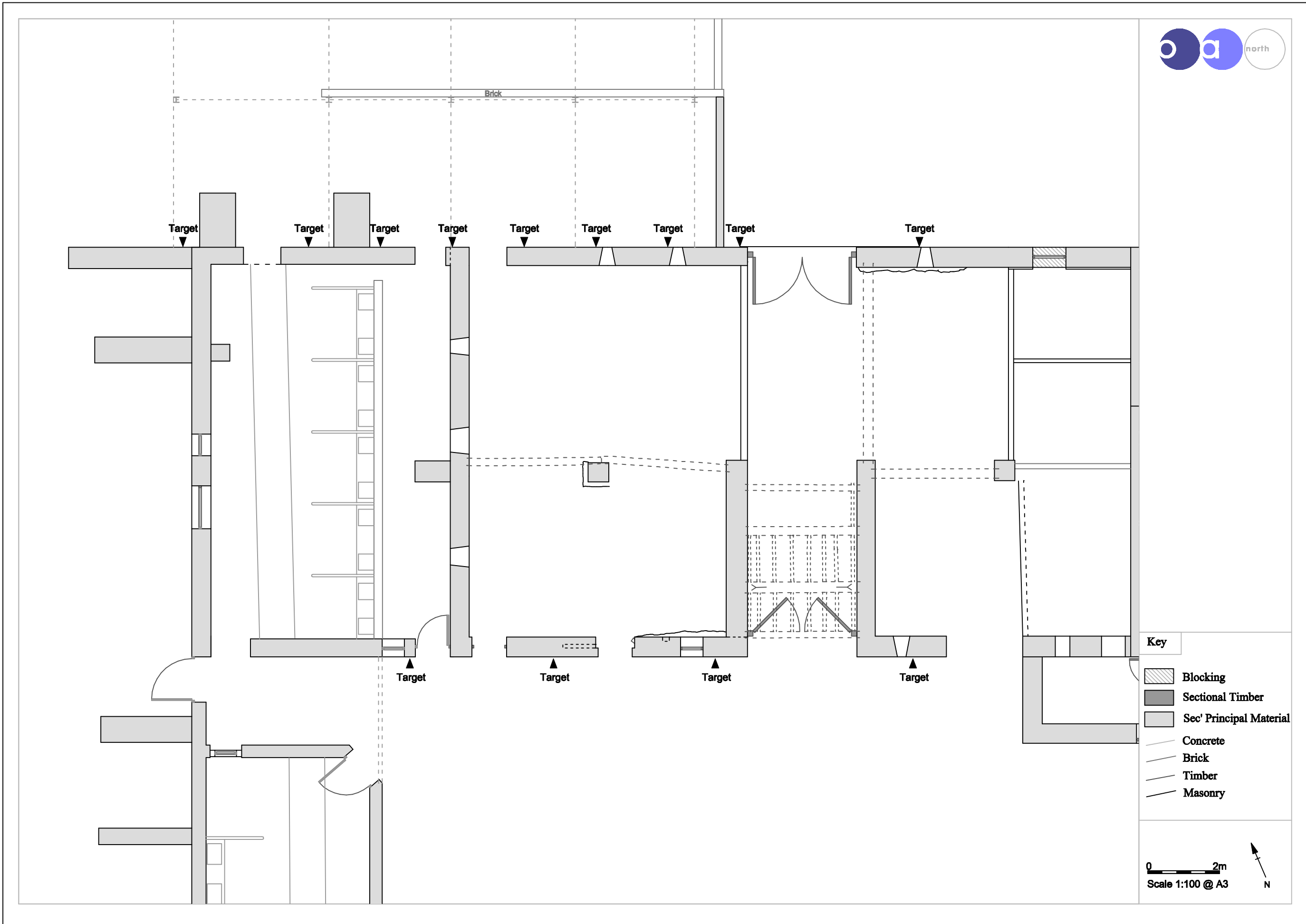


Figure 11 : Ground floor plan of the barn, showing rectified targets and photographs

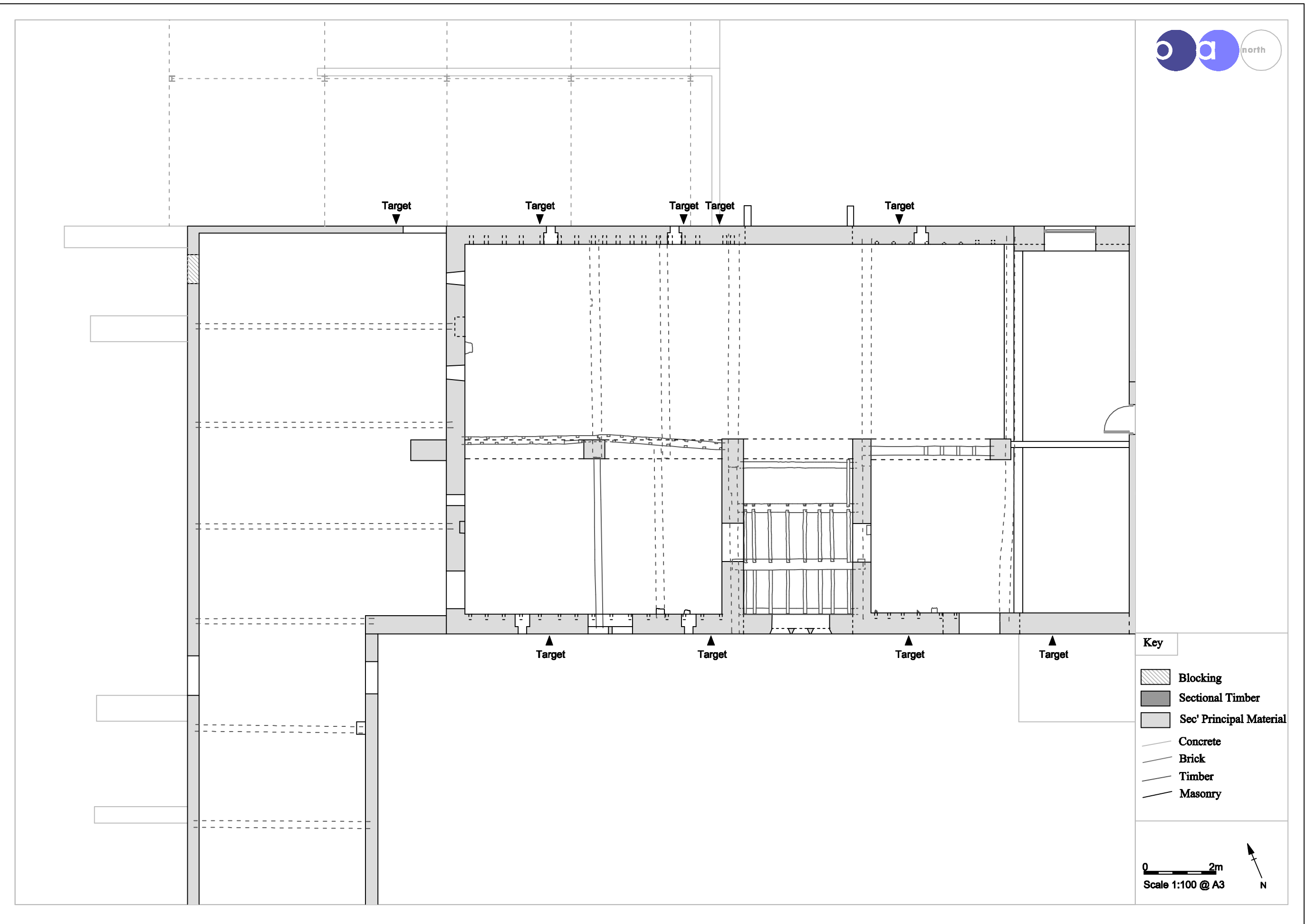
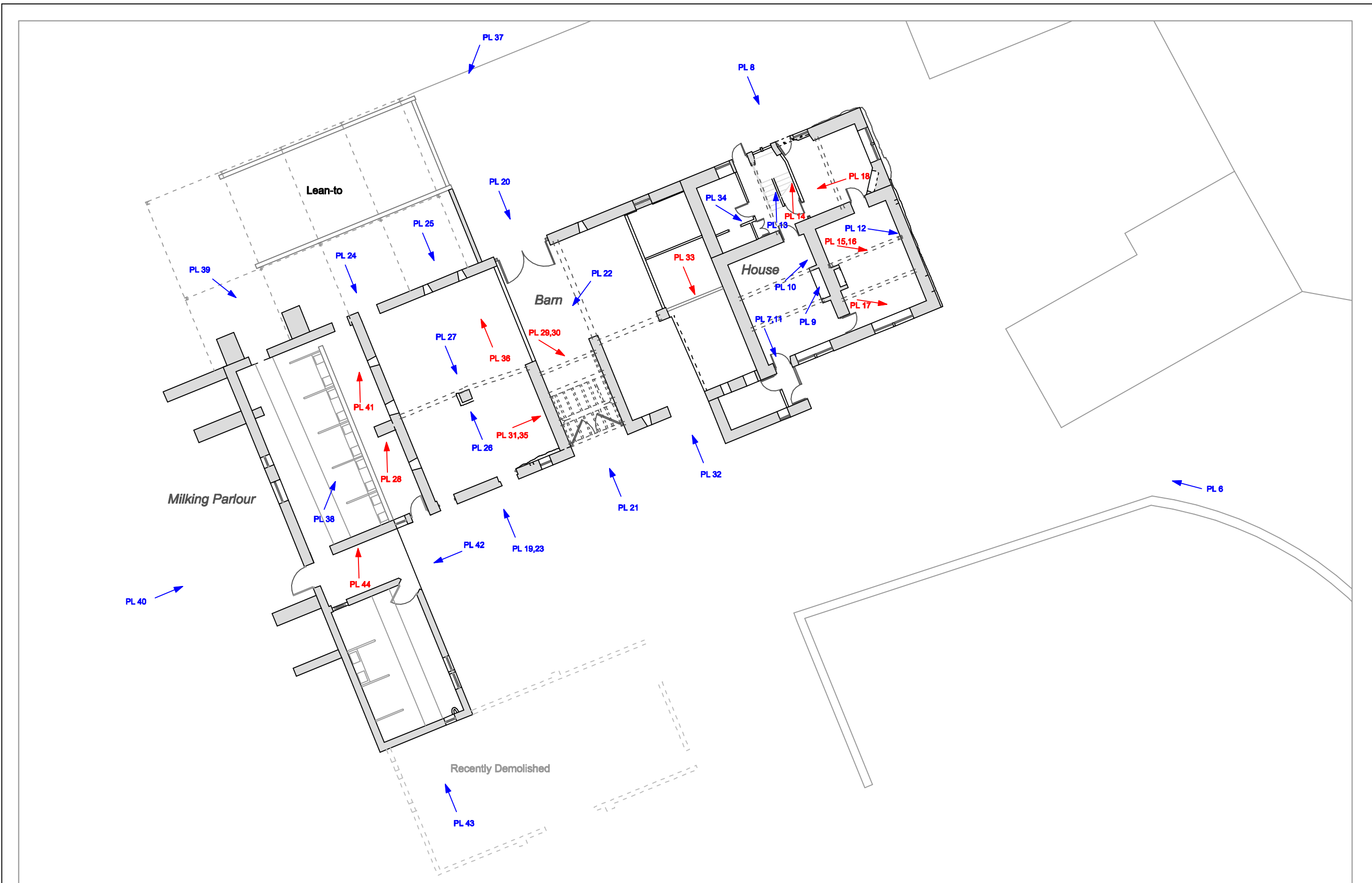


Figure 12 : First floor plan of the barn, showing rectified targets and photographs



PL 40 Ground level photograph

PL 9 upper floor photograph

0 5m
 Scale 1:200 @ A3

Figure 13 : Site plan, showing location of photographs

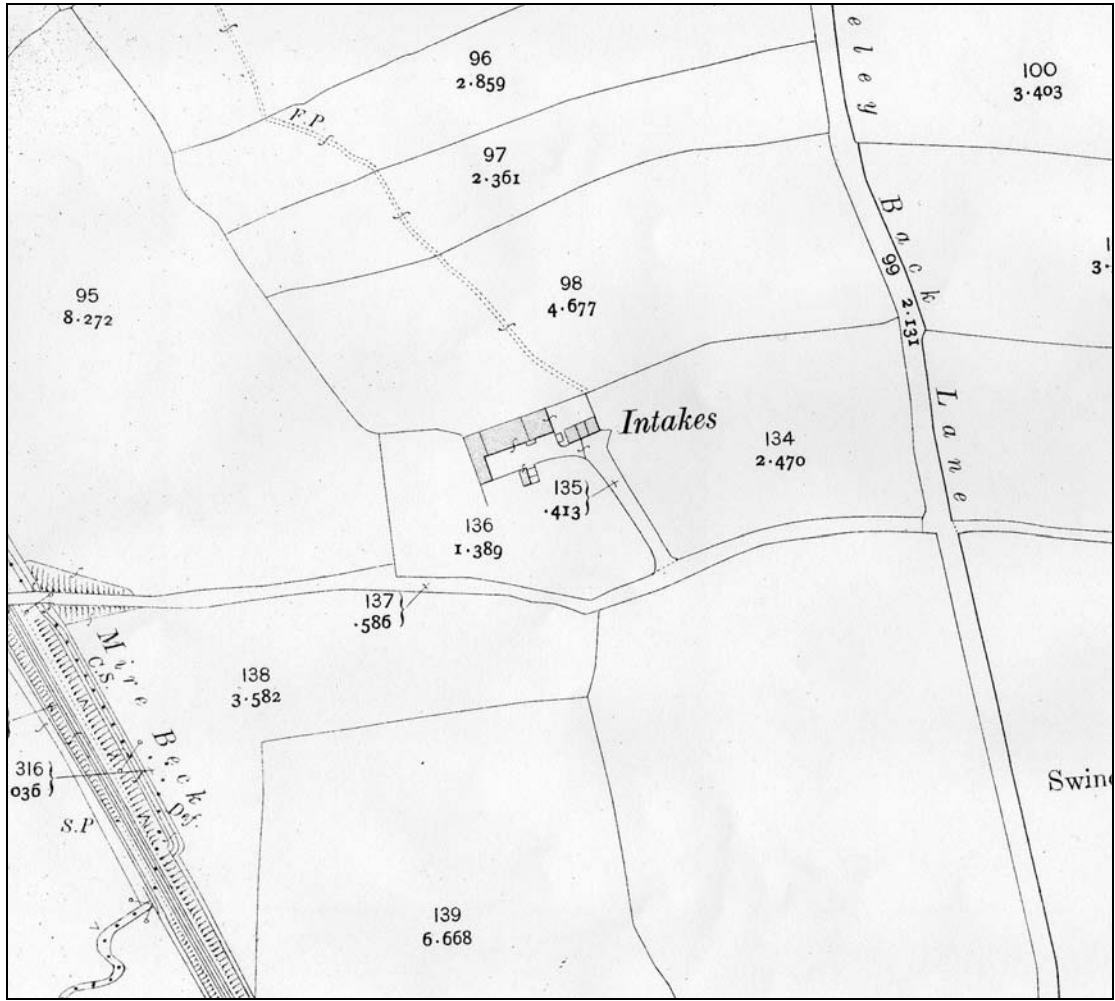


Plate 4: Part of the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 Mile, Sheet 187.9, 1908



Plate 5: Part of the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 Mile, Sheet 187.9, 1934



Plate 6: View of site from south-east



Plate 7: Arch above main door into farmhouse



Plate 8: North external elevation of the farmhouse



Plate 9: Fireplace in parlour



Plate 10: Spice cupboard to north of fireplace



Plate 11: Re-used lintel above farmhouse door



Plate 12: Deep-chamfered, re-used beam in farmhouse



Plate 13: Staircase in farmhouse



Plate 14: Original principal rafter in farmhouse outshut



Plate 15: Queen and princess posts in farmhouse truss



Plate 16: Assembly marks on farmhouse truss

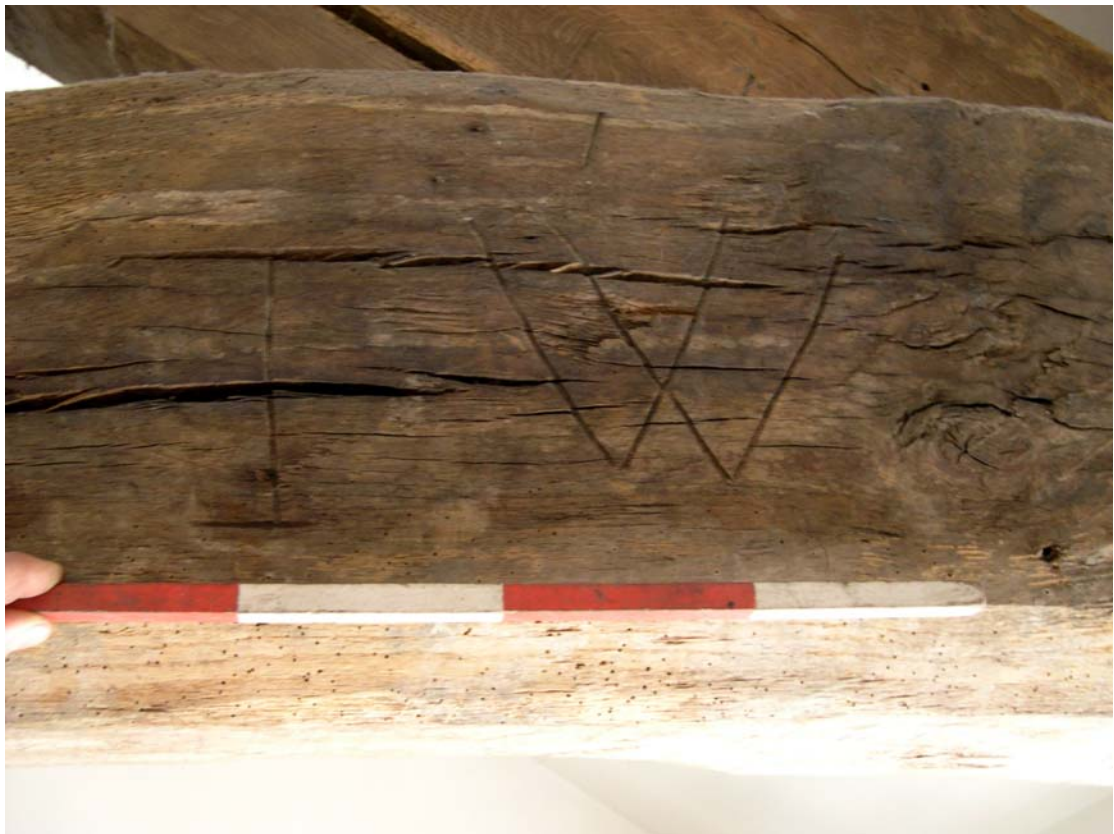


Plate 17: Shipping mark 'W' on farmhouse truss



Plate 18: Additional principal rafters within roof-space over farmhouse outshut



Plate 19: Sockets and rectangular vents in south elevation of the barn



Plate 20: Wagon-door in north elevation of the barn



Plate 21: Wagon-door and central section of the south elevation of the barn



Plate 22: Arcade within the barn



Plate 23: Doorways in south elevation of the cow-house



Plate 24: Remodelled doorway in north elevation of the cow-house



Plate 25: Glazed vents in north elevation of the cow-house



Plate 26: Lower south part of western arcade column



Plate 27: Upper north part of western arcade column, showing chamfered impost



Plate 28: Upper part of arcade buttress by west external elevation of the barn



Plate 29: Re-used beams supporting floor joists in the barn porch



Plate 30: Mortise within re-used beam in the barn porch



Plate 31: Steps within west elevation of the barn porch



Plate 32: South elevation of the barn, eastern end



Plate 33: Bridging joist across the face of the arcade



Plate 34: Eastern bay of the barn, showing phased stonework



Plate 35: Scarf joint over arcade plate and redundant joints in tie-beam



Plate 36: Re-used purlins, and rafter detail in the barn



Plate 37: Twentieth century shelter shed attached to northern side of the barn



Plate 38: Interior of northern attached cow-shed



Plate 39: Buttresses on external northern elevation of attached cow-shed



Plate 40: Buttresses on external western elevation of attached cow-sheds



Plate 41: Roof-line scar in northern attached cow-house



Plate 42: East elevation of attached cow-houses

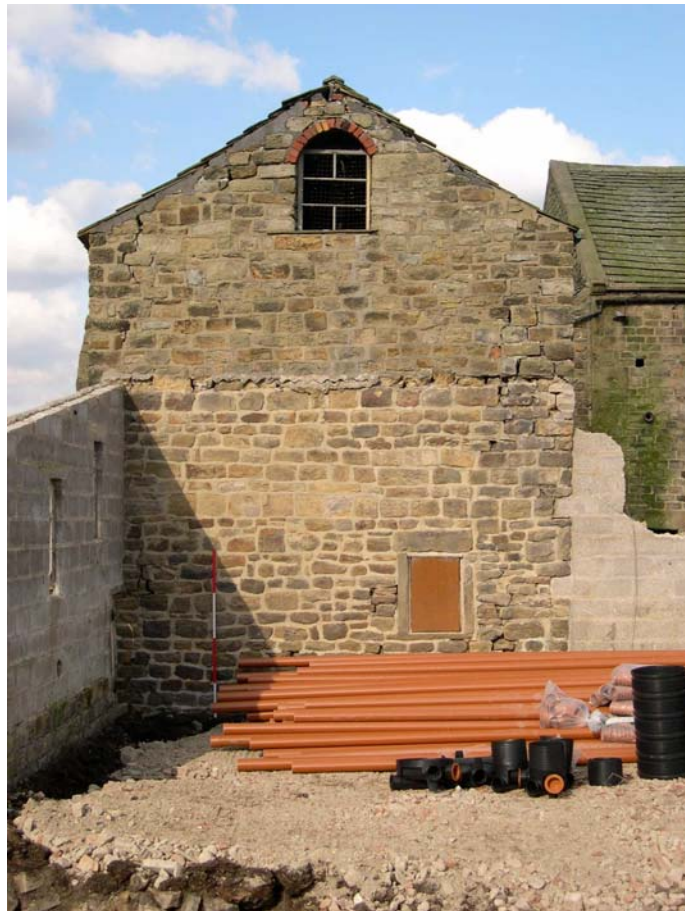


Plate 43: South elevation of attached cow-houses



Plate 44: Roof trusses in attached cow-houses

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 2: METHOD STATEMENT

Large or medium format, perspective controlled photography produces photographs that can be accurately measured, when taken square on to the object. The same quality of results for producing accurate scaled photographs can be produced using other camera media combined with instrument survey techniques:

Rectified Photography: A photograph taken exactly square on to an object (rectified) will produce a parallel image, that can be used for measurement and scaling within the central area of the image. Parallax errors will occur towards the edges of the frame, given the curvature of the lens. The wider angle the lens, the greater the area and extent of parallax errors. Thus, if the object is contained entirely within the central area of the image, no error will occur. For larger or close-up images, several rectified photographs can be overlapped, eliminating the parallax errors at the edges of the frames. The error can further be reduced by using a medium format camera, which uses narrower angle lenses for the same field of view (a 55mm medium format camera lens is equivalent to a 28mm 35mm SLR lens).

Survey Control: In order to completely eliminate any possibility of error, control survey points can be established on the object, marking several key points within each photograph. The photographs, or digital images, can then be overlain above the survey data of control points and simply scaled, not stretched, to fit the measured dimensions. Survey control co-ordinates would most commonly comprise an outline of the object and major features on its surface, to produce a true-scale outline. If multiple images were required to capture the object, four survey targets might also be included within the area of each image to aid accurate scaling.

We would like to suggest the as an alternative methodology to that presented in the brief (paragraph 6.2). In particular this would relate to the general external photographic record (paragraph 6.5) and the general internal photographic record (paragraph 6.7).

OA North and current OA North staff have considerable experience of the use of rectified photography, medium format photography and accurate instrument survey, to produce measured survey drawings and photographs of the highest accuracy, for use by archaeologists, architects and engineers. OA North has successfully used this methodology on a range of building investigations, undertaken throughout a number of counties and on behalf of a variety of clients including both English Heritage and Historic Scotland. Projects include Lathom House and Wycoller Hall both in Lancashire, Old Abbey Farm, Faversham, Kent (Grade I Listed), Auchindrain Historic Township, Argyll, on behalf of Historic Scotland, Saltom Pit and Frith Hall, Cumbria, both English Heritage funded projects, and The Hotties Glassworks and Old Abbey Farm, Risley (English Heritage funded publications).

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF KNOWN OCCUPIERS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Source</i>
1628	Stephen Whitfield	-	Preston and Rowe 1913
1652	? Williamson	-	Preston and Rowe 1913
1839	John Watkinson	Farmer	Tithe Map and Apportionment (BD P29/39 and 41)
1841	John Watkinson	Farmer	Census (1313/2)
	Robert Watkinson	Manufacturer?	
	Anne Watkinson	Manufacturer?	
	Elizabeth Watkinson	-	
	Susannah Simpson	Manufacturer?	
	Samuale Watkinson	Manufacturer?	
	John Watkinson	Manufacturer?	
	Richard Watkinson	Manufacturer?	
	Robert Watkinson	Agricultural labourer	
	Elisabeth Newsome	-	
1871	William Wood	Farmer	Census (4306, 2)
	Hannah Wood	Farmer's wife	
	William Wood	-	
	Charles Wood	-	
	Alice M Wood	-	
	Arthur Wood	-	
	Jonathon Abbot	Farmer's servant	
	Charles Pullan	Farmer's servant	
1889	Richard Wilson	Farmer	Kelly and Co

1893	Richard Wilson	Farmer	Kelly and Co Ltd
1897	Richard Wilson	Farmer	Kelly and Co Ltd
1901	James Craven Cooper	-	Registry of Deeds 1901
1904	Sylvester Lister	Farmer	Kelly's Directories Ltd
1908	Sylvester Lister	Farmer	Kelly's Directories Ltd
1912	Craven Cooper	Farmer	Kelly's Directories Ltd
1912	James Craven Cooper	-	Registry of Deeds 1912a
1917	Craven Cooper	Farmer	Kelly's Directories Ltd
1920	James Craven Cooper	-	Electoral Roll (Box SHIP: 14)
	Jane Cooper	-	
	Walter Pybus	-	
1921	James Craven Cooper	-	Electoral Roll (Box SHIP: 14)
	Jane Cooper	-	
1922	Craven Cooper	Farmer	Kelly's Directories Ltd
1922 (spring)	James Craven Cooper	-	Electoral Roll (Box SHIP: 14)
	Jane Cooper	-	
1922 (autumn)	James Craven Cooper	-	Electoral Roll (Box SHIP: 14)
	Jane Cooper	-	
	Granville Knowles Cooper	-	
1923 (spring)	James Craven Cooper	-	Electoral Roll (Box SHIP: 14)
	William Henry Tatham	-	
	Granville Knowles Cooper	-	
1923 (autumn)	James Craven Cooper	-	Electoral Roll (Box SHIP: 14)
	Granville Knowles Cooper	-	

1924	James Craven Cooper	-	Electoral Roll (Box SHIP: 14)
	Granville Knowles Cooper	-	
	William Jackman	-	
	William Henry Tatham	-	
1925	James Craven Cooper	-	Electoral Roll (Box SHIP: 14)
	Granville Knowles Cooper	-	
	William Frederick Craven	-	
	William Jackman	-	
1927	Granville Knowles Cooper	Farmer	Kelly's Directories Ltd
1936	James Graham Cooper	Farmer	Kelly's Directories Ltd