



October 2001

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**WEST BARN, HORNBY ROAD**  
**WRAY**  
**LANCASHIRE**

**Building Investigation Report**

West Barn, Hornby Road  
Wray  
Lancashire

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Building Investigation Report

Report no 2000-2001/104/AUA8192

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## SUMMARY

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Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) undertook a building investigation of West Barn, Hornby Road, Wray, Lancashire (SD 6004 6768), in August 2001. The investigation was a condition of planning consent, and was undertaken in advance of conversion of the site to domestic use. The aim of the survey was to create plans and cross-sections and analyse the form, function, age and development of the barn.

The barn began life as a simple threshing barn, perhaps with a half-loft at the north end. A shippon and new access was later added to the north end, below the loft, and the building's focus shifted to animal accommodation. Later still the ground floor was raised and the barn then was used for storage.

At the southern end an extension was added to provide domestic accommodation. It originally comprised a hall with a relatively large hearth and fire-hood, a parlour, a master bedroom and garret. This too had been substantially altered, apparently also to meet the need for animal accommodation; animal stalls were inserted into the former hall and it lost its domestic function.

The barn is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map of 1847 but in a different form from that surviving today; a structure then stood to the west side of the present barn, although no trace of such a building now survives. The southern extension has a diagonal south-west corner that closely respects the road, which either reflects a rebuild following road widening, or the extension was constructed following any widening. Despite detailed investigation, there was no identified evidence for any rebuild of this gable and it is therefore concluded that the extension was built following road widening.

The barn is clearly earlier than 1847, as indicated by its presence on the OS 1st edition map; it has a truss type typical of the eighteenth / nineteenth centuries, and would appear to be of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Thanks are due to David Wearing of D.W. Developments for his help and assistance on site and for commissioning the work.

The building investigation was by Daniel Elsworth, who also compiled the report; the illustrations were produced by Emma Carter and Daniel Elsworth. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Rachel Newman, the project being managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 During August 2001 an archaeological building investigation was undertaken, by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), of West Barn, Hornby Road, Wray, Lancashire (SD 6004 6768), on behalf of D. W. Developments.
- 1.1.2 The building is of some historic interest and is depicted on the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition map (1847), albeit with a slightly different plan; it was therefore recommended by the Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS) that a fabric survey be undertaken in advance of the conversion of the property for domestic use. The work was undertaken in accordance with a project design (*Appendix I*), prepared by LUAU, in response to a verbal brief by Peter McCrone of Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS).
- 1.1.3 The survey involved a visual inspection of the barn, and was undertaken to Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (England) (RCHM(E)) level II-type standards. This is a largely descriptive level, providing for an outline analysis, and comprises measured hand survey, annotation of existing plans, photography and written descriptive records.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document which outlines the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the building.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix I*) was submitted by LUAU in response to a request from David Wearing of D. W. Developments, for a fabric survey of West Barn, Wray, in accordance with a verbal brief by Peter McCrone of Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS). Following acceptance of the project design by LCAS, LUAU was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 FABRIC SURVEY

2.2.1 A fabric and photographic survey were undertaken in August 2001. The aim of the survey was to produce a drawn and photographic record of the interiors and exteriors of the barn, in conjunction with analysis of the structure's development.

2.2.2 **Drawn Record:** ground and first floor plans were produced by a combination of manual survey and reflectorless total station survey; a cross-section through the barn was produced largely by reflectorless total station survey, but was completed by manual survey. The plans were compiled so as to show the form and location of significant structural features and details. The cross-section shows the detail of wall heights, floor heights and trusses. The field drawings were produced at 1:100, and were digitised into an industry-standard CAD package (Autocad Release 14) in order to produce the final drawings.

2.2.3 **Photography:** the photographic survey consisted of general oblique coverage of the site on 35mm black and white and colour slide film. Additional photographs were taken of noteworthy architectural details and internal views of rooms where accessible.

2.2.4 **Analysis:** a visual inspection of the site was undertaken and a general descriptive record was maintained of the structure, utilising appropriate LUAU *pro-forma* record sheets to the Royal Commission on Historic Buildings in England (RCHME) level II standard. It involved the internal and external examination of the extant fabric, where health and safety guidelines allowed, and resulted in a description and assessment of the period, character and development of the buildings.

### 2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full archive of the building survey has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited in the Lancashire Record Office and a copy of the report submitted to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. An archaeological fieldwork record form, as recommended by SCAUM, will be forwarded for deposition to the National Monuments Record.

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### 3. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

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#### 3.1 LOCATION AND PLAN

- 3.1.1 **Setting:** Wray village is situated on the River Hindburn, a tributary of the River Lune, and is on the southern side of the Lune Valley, close to the northern extent of the Forest of Bowland. It is approximately 3km east-north-east of Claughton, and approximately 12km north-east of Lancaster. The barn is not currently part of any extant farm complex, and is situated to the north of the historic centre of the village, and immediately to the north of the Hornby Road (B6480). The barn has an approximately north/south alignment; it is positioned at the junction between Hornby Road and Kiln Lane, and significantly is not aligned parallel to either road. The barn is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1847), where it was part of a small group of buildings centred on the inn on the opposite side of the road. The building group was separated from the main part of Wray by undeveloped land, which has since been built upon, linking the barn and inn to the main part of the village.
- 3.1.2 **Plan:** the barn consists of a large main building, with an extension at the south end. Access into the main building is via two wagon doors through the eastern wall, leading into a central passage, with a brick partition separating it from a stable area to the south. The southern extension incorporates two small rooms with large domestic windows, and a fireplace/flue, and formerly had a domestic function. At the north end of the barn is a low, L-shaped stone wall forming a small enclosure. On the OS 1st edition map the barn had a different plan; was 'L' shaped, with a further extension to the west, extending into the Hornby Road; this west extension no longer survives and the south-west corner of the south extension has a diagonal chamfered plan respecting the line of the road.

#### 3.2 EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS

- 3.2.1 **Fabric:** the whole barn is built of dark yellow, coarsely dressed sandstone, which is roughly coursed, with features such as lintels and quoins in ashlar. The roof is entirely made of slate, with ceramic ridge tiles.
- 3.2.2 **North Elevation** (Plate 3): the northern gable wall of the barn is of coarse dressed masonry with large dressed quoins at the corners. There is a small aperture at the base of the wall, slightly east of the centre, which is 0.64m wide and 0.6m high with a stone lintel. This is blocked with brick on the inside leaving a recess 0.4m deep on the outside. There are two slit ventilation openings higher up the wall, and a rectangular vent below the apex. Across the centre is a concrete roof scar formed by a corrugated-iron roof from a former lean-to outshut set against the north end of the building. There are three joist slots below this and the area below it has been entirely repointed. The extent of the outshut may correspond to the yard at the north end, formed by a wall, no more than 1.15m high, which was built in the same style as the rest of the building, although a 3.85m long section at the southern end, had either been rebuilt or was the blocking of an aperture (Fig 3). On the west side of the north elevation is an iron hinge pin, which would reinforce the supposition that there was a doorway between the yard and the barn's north

end. Through the east and west sides of the north wall of the barn are two apertures, which have now been blocked; that to the east is 0.94m wide and has been blocked with stone, while that to the west is 1.37m wide and has been blocked with brick. These had been doors which would have provided access to the lean-to building to the north. A piece of timber has been attached to the top of the wall for telephone / power cables.

- 3.2.3 **South Elevation** (Plate 2): the southern gable wall has been built as an extension to the original barn, forming an irregular angle (of approximately 40°) respecting the position of the road; despite this angle the wall appears to be of a single build. The eastern half has quoins at the north-east corner and has a single window on the lower west side (approximately in the centre of the south elevation) which is 0.94m high, 0.6m wide and has a stone lintel, jambs and sill. There has been a large amount of repointing across the whole of the centre of the east side, extending in a 0.95m wide band up to the roof. The western half of the southern elevation has two windows, one above the other; both are 0.55m wide by 0.8m high, with stone jambs, sill and lintel. There are also quoins at the north-west corner and some repointing towards the east side. An iron pole or bracket is attached to the top connecting electricity and/or telephone lines to the building.
- 3.2.4 **West Elevation** (Plate 4): the west elevation comprises the barn and its southern extension; there are dressed quoins at the north and south corners of the barn, which, at the south end, define the northern edge of the extension. There is a single wagon doorway in the centre of the elevation with quoined jambs and a segmented stone arch; this has been roughly blocked with stone, leaving only a small vent, 0.25m high by 0.2m wide, in the centre. This in turn has been blocked with brick on the inside, leaving a slight recess. There is a further small vent above this, of a similar size, and there are four blocked slit vents spread across the upper part of the elevation, although these are not visually obvious (the lower slit vents seen internally were almost impossible to identify externally). There is also a small blocked aperture at the north end, 0.7m high by 0.44m wide, with a stone lintel.
- 3.2.5 The extension at the south end is butted onto the main building with a thick layer of mortar. It has been repointed throughout and there is a string-course at a height of approximately 2m, which was 0.05m thick and projected by 0.2m. The wall plate and common rafters are also exposed below the roof line.
- 3.2.6 **East Elevation** (Plate 1): the eastern elevation has dressed quoins at the north and south end of the main barn. At the northern end there is a pedestrian doorway, which has been blocked with stone, and has a stone lintel, with quoins doubling as door jambs on its northern side. In the centre is a wagon doorway, which has slit vents on either side and two directly above them. There are also three square vents, across the elevation, below the roof line. The wagon doorway itself is similar to that on the west side with stone, quoined jambs and a segmented stone arch.
- 3.2.7 The southern end of the building comprises the extension. There is a single pedestrian door with a stone lintel and the quoins of the main barn have been used as jambs on its north side. There are also two windows, one above the other at the southern end, both with stone jambs, sill and lintel. The lower window has had the bottom 0.35m blocked with stone, leaving an opening 0.85m square, while the upper is 1m high by 0.85m wide. The extreme south end has been finished with

dressed ashlar quoins. Both of the pedestrian doors have been painted or whitewashed around the frames.

### 3.3 INTERNAL DETAIL OF MAIN BARN

- 3.3.1 ***Fabric of Barn:*** the walls are built of randomly coursed dark yellow sandstone. The floor is covered by an inserted, raised concrete platform (up to 0.85m high) on the north and south sides of a central passage running between the two wagon doorways. This has been further augmented by a revetment wall of cinder bricks, which, on the southern side, has been built into a low wall, 0.44m high and 4.1m long. The central passage is paved with flagstones.
- 3.3.2 The roof consists of two trusses, forming three bays. The trusses consist of a simple tie beam, supporting principal rafters, which overlap west on to east, with a pegged joint (Plate 5). There is a single collar on each with a pegged mortise and tenon joint and the principal rafters are trenched to fit the purlins. All of the principle pieces of timber are hand finished and the tie beam is built into the wall just below wall head height. There are chiselled carpenters' marks (Brunskill 1987) on the collar and tie beam of each truss: 'II' on the northern and 'I' on the southern. The letters R.H.H. are also gouged into the collar of the southern truss.
- 3.3.3 ***North Elevation:*** the lower part of the wall is hidden by the raised concrete floor, but there is the top of a blocked pedestrian door on the east side, 0.94m wide. This has been blocked with stone from the outside, leaving a recess 0.07m deep. To the west of this doorway is an alcove, 0.46m wide, 0.57m high and 0.35m deep. There is a further pedestrian door at the west end, 1.37m wide, which has been blocked from the outside with brick and is recessed by 0.08m; a timber lintel is just visible above this doorway. There is a row of joist holes, 1.25m above the concrete floor, which are now filled with concrete. The whole elevation has been whitewashed below this line.
- 3.3.4 ***South Elevation:*** perhaps surprisingly, there are no features evident in this wall. The lower part is obscured by the raised concrete floor, and there is some repointing below the roof line. Originally this would have formed the gable end of the barn.
- 3.3.5 ***West Elevation:*** there is a central wagon doorway, blocked with stone, with a rectangular vent left in the centre, which itself is now also blocked, but with brick. The north side of the wagon doorway was originally left open to form a pedestrian doorway with a timber lintel, but that too is now blocked; this smaller doorway is not apparent from the outside. There are three rectangular vents, all blocked from the outside, across the top of the elevation, and four slit vents, also blocked from the outside, around the wagon doorway. At the north end is an aperture, blocked with brick, 0.6m wide and partially covered by the raised concrete floor. The north end of the elevation, to the north of the wagon doorway, has been whitewashed to a height of 1.3m above the raised concrete floor.
- 3.3.6 ***East Elevation:*** the east elevation is dominated by a central wagon doorway, opposing that in the west elevation, although this is unblocked. As seen externally, there are four slit vents surrounding the doorway, although these widen to 0.3m internally; the northernmost is blocked with stone externally. At the north end, the top of a pedestrian doorway is visible above the raised floor, although this has been filled on the inside with cinder brick; it has a timber lintel, and is 1.15m

wide. There is a possible joist hole to the north of this doorway, 1.3m above the raised floor. The north end is also whitewashed up to this height. There are no particular features in the south end of the elevation, other than the vents already discussed, although there has been some repointing below the roof line.

### 3.4 INTERNAL DETAIL OF ATTACHED DWELLING

- 3.4.1 The southern extension forms a separate dwelling structure to the barn, having domestic features, such as windows and fireplaces, and there is no linking doorway or other aperture between it and the barn. It is divided into small rooms: Rooms 1 and 2 on the ground floor are divided by a partition, Rooms 3 and 4 make up the first floor, with Room 3 providing access between the ground floor and the bedroom (Room 4). Room 5 comprises a garret over Rooms 3 and 4. The fabric is described according to the individual rooms.
- 3.4.2 **Room 1 - Fabric:** Room 1 comprises the eastern part of the ground floor, divided by a masonry partition wall from Room 2 to the west. The sole access to the dwelling extension was via a door on the north side of the east wall, and there was an opposing entrance through the partition wall into Room 2. The floor of Room 1 is slightly raised and consists of brick sets with a recessed dung channel, 0.58m wide, running east/west from door to door on the north side. The ceiling is of lath and plaster. There are four iron meat hooks (two matching pairs created from a single piece of metal) attached to the joists at the south end, and another matching pair at the north end. There are unused holes in both the ceiling and the floor, which suggest that several partitions may have formerly existed. The walls are all sandstone and randomly coursed, and are mostly covered with whitewash. There is a single partition across the centre of the room, creating two small stalls, to which some more recent feeder fittings have been attached.
- 3.4.3 **North Elevation - Room 1:** the north elevation is completely covered by a thick layer of plaster, with whitewash above 1.15m from the floor, which obscures any features. There is an electric cable and light fitting attached below the roof line.
- 3.4.4 **South Elevation - Room 1:** the southern elevation has had various alterations and additions made to it. On either side of the wall are apertures that have been part or completely blocked with stone, they are both c0.8-0.9m wide, with timber lintels. The eastern blocked aperture is not evident from the outside and may have been an internal cupboard, comparable to that in Room 4 above (*Section 3.4.15*). The western aperture has only been partially filled and has a window in the upper half; the original opening has been partially covered by the west elevation. In the centre of the elevation, just below the ceiling, is an area of stone work projecting by 0.1m, which is supported by an iron bracket held by two iron pins driven into the wall. Squared timber pegs have also been driven into the projecting area on either side and there is plaster and a little wallpaper remaining on this central area. Below the projecting stone work are single stone uprights on either side of the centre, up to 1.2m high, between which the build is very rough and heavily altered with some areas obviously having been rebuilt and reused (Plate 6). The stone uprights were clearly components of a fireplace which has now been filled, the presence of a central fireplace suggesting that this was the former kitchen of the domestic extension. Attached to the wall, over the central area, is a single piece



of timber, which holds the stall partition, and is also attached to the projecting stonework above.

- 3.4.5 **East Elevation - Room 1:** there is a pedestrian door on the north side (*Section 3.3.6*) and a window at the centre. The window is six-light, the top three lights forming a night vent opening, and there is a board attached to the wall above the window with a chamfered edge and some metal hooks attached. The lower 0.65m part of the window is blocked with stone, suggesting that perhaps a sink once sat in the gap. There is an iron post inserted into the ground on the south side of the window, which is also attached to the wall; this presumably acted as an additional tether post. Above the door is a flat metal hook, which appears to have held a pipe, and there are also electrical fittings above the door. The whole elevation has been whitewashed up to at least 1.1m high.
- 3.4.6 **West Elevation - Room 1:** this wall appears to have been inserted, and it is much narrower than the external walls, although it is built in the same style as the rest of the building. There is an open pedestrian door with a stone lintel, at the north end; and in the centre of the wall is a further door, which is blocked with stone, and has a stone lintel and a reused timber lintel below. Towards the south end of the elevation an iron pole has been attached to the wall and driven into the ground, presumably acting as another tether. The whole wall butts the south elevation.
- 3.4.7 **Room 2 - Fabric:** the walls are again built in sandstone rubble, but are almost totally covered by whitewash. The ceiling is flat lath and plaster with an open access hole to the floor above, while the floor consists of flagstones with a stone step up into Room 1.
- 3.4.8 **North and South Elevations - Room 2:** the north elevation is mostly plaster-covered and has no features of particular note. The southern elevation is also whitewashed but has a single window, flared internally to 0.8m wide by 1m high, with an internal stone sill, 0.2m high, and a stone lintel. A board is fixed on the east side with a fuse box and electrical fittings attached.
- 3.4.9 **East and West Elevations - Room 2:** the east elevation contains a single, open, pedestrian door into Room 1 at the north end, and a blocked pedestrian door in the centre. The west elevation is orientated north-west/south-east and is totally covered by whitewash.
- 3.4.10 **Room 3 - Fabric:** Room 3 provided access between Room 2 below (via ladder), into the adjoining Room 4. The floor consists of floorboards and the ceiling is now made up of the main roof of the building, the original flat ceiling having been cut away, but is marked by a line of paint on the north elevation. All the walls are sandstone, as elsewhere, and have been whitewashed.
- 3.4.11 **North and South Elevations - Room 3:** both north and south elevations have been totally whitewashed, hiding any detail. The southern elevation has a single window with an external stone frame and a timber sill.
- 3.4.12 **East and West Elevations - Room 3:** the east elevation has a pedestrian doorway, at its southern end, leading into Room 4; this has a moulded timber frame and a timber lintel. The west elevation is almost totally obscured by whitewash.
- 3.4.13 **Room 4 - Fabric:** as with Room 3, the original flat, lath and plaster ceiling has been partially cut away, leaving the room open to the roof. The floor consists of

boards and all the walls are built of roughly coursed sandstone with very little whitewash remaining.

- 3.4.14 **North Elevation - Room 4:** although there is some whitewash cover, a sawn off joist is visible at the east end, which was undoubtedly part of the original ceiling; beyond this to the east is a possible blocked vent.
- 3.4.15 **South Elevation - Room 4:** the majority of the whitewash has come away from this wall, revealing a low fireplace on the east side, 0.9m high and 0.9m wide, with a stone lintel (Plate 7). Some elements of the structure of the fireplace survive, built in brick and cement, although this may be blocking material. At the west side is a tall, built-in cupboard, 1.93m tall and 0.8m wide, with scars for at least three shelves (Plate 8). The lintel is of timber and shows signs of quite extensive fire damage.
- 3.4.16 **East and West Elevations - Room 4:** the east elevation is whitewashed to a height of 2.05m and has a single window with a timber lintel and a recessed stone sill. The west wall is a partition wall between Rooms 3 and 4; it butts onto both the north and south walls of the extension, but it may be an original feature. It has a pedestrian doorway leading to Room 3.
- 3.4.17 **Room 5 - Fabric:** Room 5 (not illustrated) consists of little more than an attic space or garret above Rooms 3 and 4. It is open to the roof, which consists of two purlins in each pitch and a ridge purlin, although the upper purlin on each side is doubled. The floor consists of boards, which have been cut over Rooms 3 and 4, allowing greater access.
- 3.4.18 **North and South Elevations - Room 5:** the north elevation has been whitewashed and has a single square vent just below the apex, which is now being used to allow access for cables. The top of the gable does not quite meet the roof, leaving a small opening into the barn. The southern elevation was originally whitewashed and has a small alcove, 0.3m square and 0.4m deep, on the west side. There are two iron supports attached to the wall to the east of the alcove.

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## 4. DISCUSSION

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 West Barn appears on the 1st edition OS map of 1847 although its form appears to be somewhat different, and it is evident from the fabric survey that it has undergone several phases of alteration and one major addition. It is probable that the initial construction consisted of a single barn, perhaps with other structures to the north (now represented by the low wall forming the yard). Some time after the barn was built, but while it was still in use, the southern end was extended to the road, with the addition of a small dwelling. This most likely acted as accommodation for labourers working in the neighbouring barn or related buildings. Later still, this dwelling was converted into a stable or small shippon, with the addition of stalls in the former kitchen and the expansion of the attic room, perhaps for use as a hayloft. Any remaining buildings to the west of the barn, as shown on the OS 1st edition map (1847), were subsequently demolished while the barn continued in use; the addition of the raised concrete floor and cinder brick wall within the barn suggest it was reduced to storage space. At some point electric fittings were added although it is not clear where this fits in to the overall chronology of the building.

### 4.2 THE BARN

4.2.1 The barn originally consisted of three bays, with a half-loft in the northern end. The double wagon doors and ventilation openings suggest that it served as a threshing barn (Brunskill 1987). The north end probably also acted as a shippon, hence the need for so many doors and windows, but any evidence for the position of stalls is now lost beneath the later concrete floor. Combination barns, such as this, were intended to accommodate the growing need for dairy produce during the industrial revolution and stalls were sometimes inserted into already existing barns (*op cit*, 68). In this case it is difficult to tell whether the barn was built with animal accommodation in mind or not. The doors in the north-east corner do not, however, all seem to be contemporary and the north elevation does appear to have undergone some significant alterations. The possible later addition of the shippon might explain the blocking of the west wagon doorway, as the building's focus moved towards dairy produce. The alteration of the floor, which raised its height at the north and south ends, blocked all of the doors and windows in the north end and suggests that in its most recent form the barn was used for storage only.

4.2.2 The roof trusses are of a simple tie beam and light collar type, utilising hand finished timbers; such roofs were typical of the eighteenth / nineteenth centuries (Brunskill 1974, 108). The depiction of the barn on the OS 1st edition map (1847) would in any case confirm that the original part of the structure was at least of early nineteenth century date. The OS representation shows an 'L' shaped plan, with the 'arm', that is no longer present, extending to the west, and the north end apparently slightly longer. The west 'arm' may well have been demolished as the road was widened but the barn was not obviously

affected. The extension of the southern end has been built so as to respect the road, which suggests it was built after any widening of road took place. There are no obvious scars on the present barn relating to an extension or attached structure on the west side and it is likely that the building shown on the 1st edition map was in fact two buildings, perpendicular to each other, the westernmost of which has been demolished.

### 4.3 THE NORTH YARD

- 4.3.1 The size, orientation, and position of the north yard suggest that it may have originally been another building in its own right. Not only are the walls the same build and thickness as the barn, but the return at the north end suggests that it would have been only a little smaller than the existing barn. As the 1st edition Ordnance Survey shows the overall complex to be substantially larger than at present, it is reasonable to suggest that this may have formed part of another building or an extension to the north end of the barn.

### 4.4 THE ATTACHED DWELLING

- 4.4.1 The extension to the southern end is built in a similar style to the rest of the building and was probably added not long after the original barn was built. It began as a small house, probably for labourers working on the associated farm, with a small hall (Room 1) and ancillary parlour (Room 2) downstairs, a master bedroom above (Room 4), with further sleeping quarters probably situated in the garret on top (Room 5). The hall most likely had a large hearth covered by a projecting fire-hood (Brunskill 1987, 112) on the south wall, the flue of which would have connected to that of the fireplace in the master bedroom above. On either side of the ground floor hearth, there were probably large cupboards built into the wall, similar to those in Room 4. The dividing wall between Rooms 1 and 2 is a later addition, but it was not evident at what stage it was inserted; indeed, it may have been constructed after the structure ceased to have a domestic use (*Section 4.4.2* below).
- 4.4.2 At some stage the attached dwelling went through a radical change in use; a stall partition was added within the hall and the floor was resurfaced in brick to provide a dung channel. The upper part of the eastern cupboard in the hall was knocked through to form a window, while the other was blocked up, and the fire-hood was dismantled. The upstairs rooms probably went out of use and the garret was opened up to allow easier access. Whether these changes are connected to the addition of stalls in the barn is difficult to establish. These stalls obviously continued in use for some time, as piped water troughs were later added and at some point electricity was connected to the building which provided lighting for the extension.

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## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Brunskill, RW, 1974 *Vernacular Architecture of the Lake Counties*, London
- Brunskill, RW, 1987 *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain*, London
- English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London
- Ordnance Survey (OS), 1847 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, 6" to 1 mile, Sheet 25

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## APPENDIX 1

### PROJECT DESIGN

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lancaster City Council have approved planning permission for the conversion of the barn, known as the West Barn, Hornby Road, Wray, in Lancashire (SD 6004 6768) to two residential dwellings by D.W. Developments Ltd (hereafter the client). The proposed development will affect the character and appearance of the barn and will remove some of the original fabric of the building, which dates to the first half of the nineteenth century or earlier.
- 1.2 Because of the impact on the historic interest of the building, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has recommended that the barn be recorded before its conversion. This document has been written to comply with a written brief supplied by the Development Control Officer at Lancashire County Archaeology Service.
- 1.3 The structure is a north/south aligned, two storey, sandstone built structure with an asymmetrical plan. A building is shown in this position on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1844-5, although the structure has a different reversed L-shape plan. The southern end of the existing building shows signs of alteration, and it is considered probable that the southern end of the structure was demolished to widen the road.
- 1.4 The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) has considerable experience of the recording of historic buildings together with evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 20 years. Fieldwork has taken place within the planning process and construction programmes, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has recently undertaken the recording of the outbarn at Stonehead Farm, Over Wyresdale, a barn at Ollerton Farm, Withnell, Hilltop Barn, Longridge, Higher Hills, Tockholes, the Old Post Office Barn near Burscough, Lower Alston Farm, and Ashton Hall Barn, all in Lancashire, as well as several other buildings further afield.
- 1.5 LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct. LUAU is an IFA registered organisation, number 27.

#### 2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the building survey are to provide a drawn and textual record of the barn, prior to conversion being carried out whilst offering an outline analysis of the historic development of the site.
- 2.2 To achieve the objectives outlined above the following listed specific aims are proposed:
- (i) To provide an outline analysis of the plan, form, function, age and development of the barn to RCHM(E) Level II type survey;
  - (ii) To relate the development of the building to its local setting.

#### 3. WORK PROGRAMME

- 3.1 In line with the objectives and stages of the archaeological works stated above, the following work programme is submitted:
- 3.2 **Building Investigation:** to undertake a visual inspection of the barn to Royal Commission on Historic Monuments England (RCHM(E)) level II type survey.
- 3.3 **Report and Archive:** a report will be produced for the client within six weeks of completion of the fieldwork. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (MAP 2) and in

accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 BUILDING SURVEY

**4.1.1 *Photographic Archive:*** a photographic archive will be produced utilising a 35mm camera to produce both black and white contact prints and colour slides. The archive will comprise general shots of the agricultural buildings (both internal and external) and their surroundings and detailed coverage of architectural features.

**4.1.2 *Site Drawings:*** as architects drawings will not be provided by the client the drawn record will be created by manual survey and will include the following:

- (i) A dimensioned sketch plan of the barn annotated to show form and location of any structural features of historic significance and recording the form and location of any significant structural details.
- (ii) A sketched cross-section, dimensioned where access permits, to show detail of wall heights, floor heights and trusses.

4.1.3 The drawings will usually be produced at a scale of either 1:50 or 1:100. The drawings will be digitised into an industry standard CAD package (Autocad Release 14) for the production of the final drawings.

4.1.4 ***Interpretation and Analysis:*** a visual inspection of the barn will be undertaken utilising the LUAU buildings proforma sheets. An outline description will be maintained to RCHM(E) Level II type survey. This level of recording is descriptive and will produce an analysis of the development and use of the building but not discuss the evidence on which the analysis is based.

4.1.5 ***Access and Attendances:*** the client will be required to arrange access to the barn.

## 5. REPORT

5.1 The assessment will be submitted in report format, illustrated with the relevant drawings. The report will include account of the buildings past and present use and attempt to relate these findings to its local setting.

5.2 One bound and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the client. The Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and the County Archaeologist will also be sent a copy of the report, which will be provided both as paper copy and in a suitably digital form on 3.5" 'floppy' disk or CD. A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision. Any subsequent work arising from this survey will be subject to separate consideration in liaison with LCAS and the client.

5.3 The report will be in the same basic format as this project design. Copies of the brief (if applicable), project design project management records will be included. A copy of the report will be provided on 3.5" IBM compatible disk in either ASCII or windows format if required.

## 6. ARCHIVE

6.1 The results of the survey will form the basis of 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. It will include summary processing and analysis of any features and finds recovered during fieldwork, in accordance with UKIC guidelines. 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.

6.2 The paper archive will be deposited with the County Record Office. A copy of the report will be deposited with the Lancashire SMR.

6.3 All finds will be treated in accordance with LUAU standard practice, which follows current IFA guidelines.

## **7. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 7.1 LUAU considers health and safety to be of paramount importance on all their projects. LUAU has considerable experience in applying modern health and safety practices in large and small-scale archaeological projects.
- 7.2 LUAU 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 (1996 rev.). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 7.3 The client would be asked to determine the nature of the utility services to the property prior to any fieldwork being carried out.

## **8. CONFIDENTIALITY**

- 8.1 The report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and this project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication, save as a note, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
- 8.2 Any proposed variations to the project design will be agreed with LCAS in co-ordination with the Client. LUAU will arrange a preliminary meeting, if required, and LCAS will be informed of the commencement of the project in writing.

## **9. TIMETABLE**

- 9.1 LUAU could commence the survey within two weeks of receipt of written notification from the Client. LUAU would be able to submit the survey report to the client within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork although a shorter deadline can be negotiated.
- 9.2 The project will be under the management of **Jamie Quartermaine** BA, Surv Dip, MIFA (LUAU Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 9.3 The project will be supervised in the field by a suitably qualified member of LUAU's staff to be determined when the start date is known in order to take in account of LUAU's already programmed commitments.



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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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- Figure 1: Wray: Location Map
- Figure 2: West Barn: Location Plan
- Figure 3: Ground and First Floor Plans
- Figure 4: Barn: South-Facing Cross-Section





based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50000  
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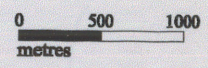


Fig 1: Wray: Location Map



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**

STOREY INSTITUTE  
MEETING HOUSE LANE  
LANCASTER  
LA1 1TF

TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT:

West Barn,  
Hornby Road,  
Wray

DRAWING No:

2

Scale 1:5000

DRAWN BY: DWE

DATE: October 2001

LOCATION:

KEY

TITLE:

Location Plan

COMMISSIONED BY:

D.W. Developments

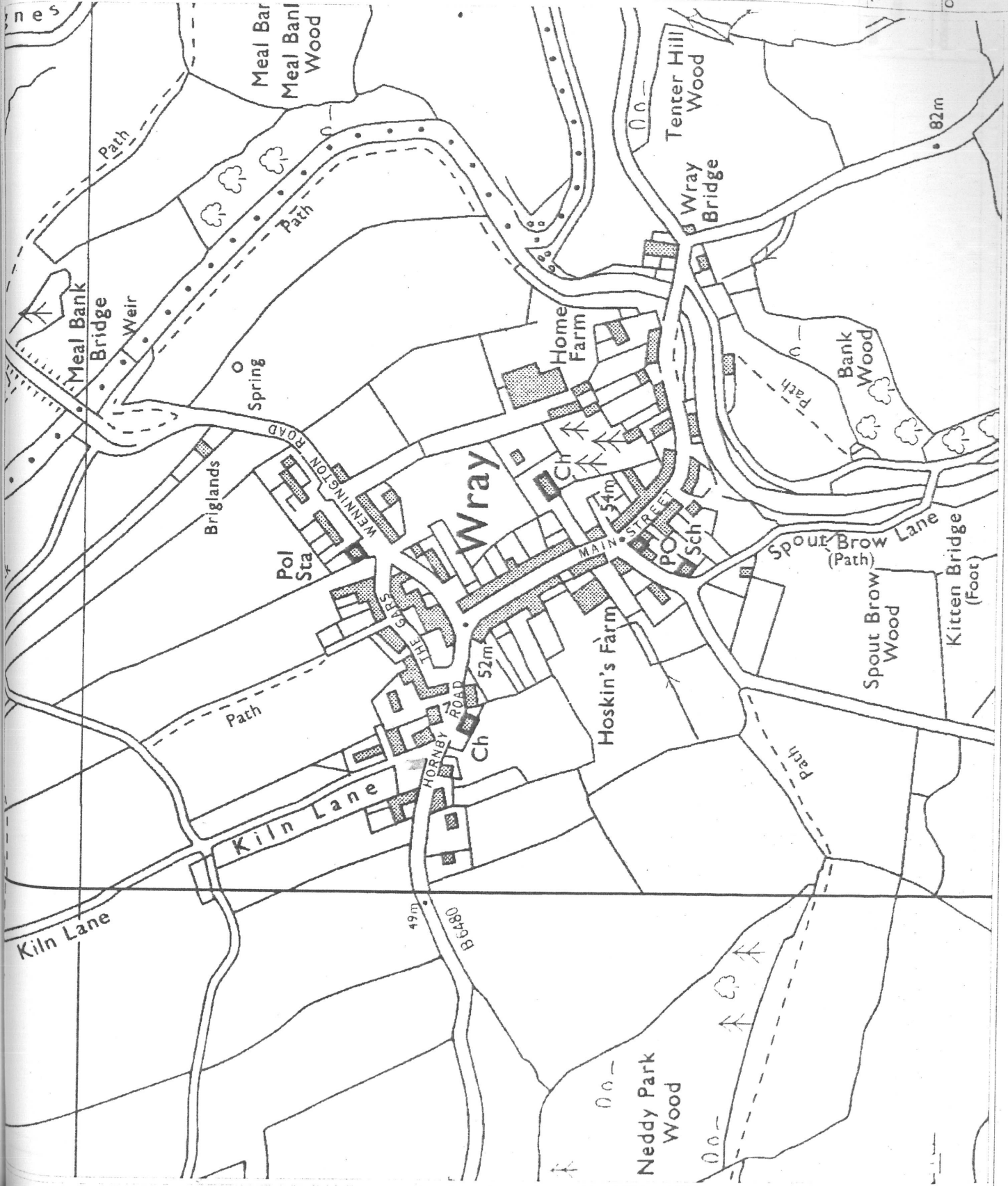


Fig 2: West Barn: Location Plan



PROJECT:

West Barn, Wray

DRAWING No:

3

Scale 1:125

DRAWN BY: DWB/ELC

DATE: October 2001

LOCATION:



KEY

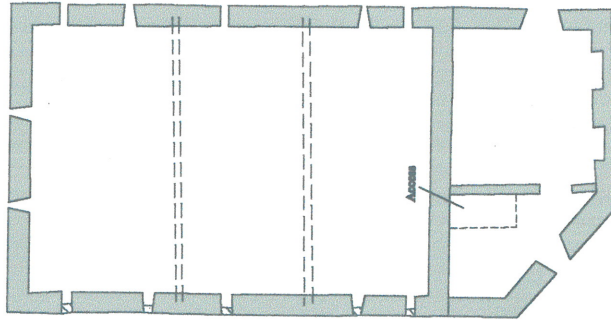
- sectional wall/masonry
- sectional timber
- brick/block work
- concrete
- roof trusses

TITLE:

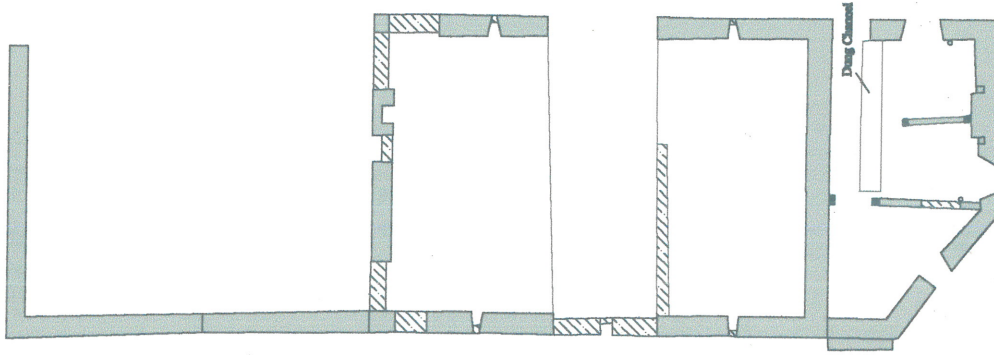
Ground and first floor plans

COMMISSIONED BY:

W.D.Developments

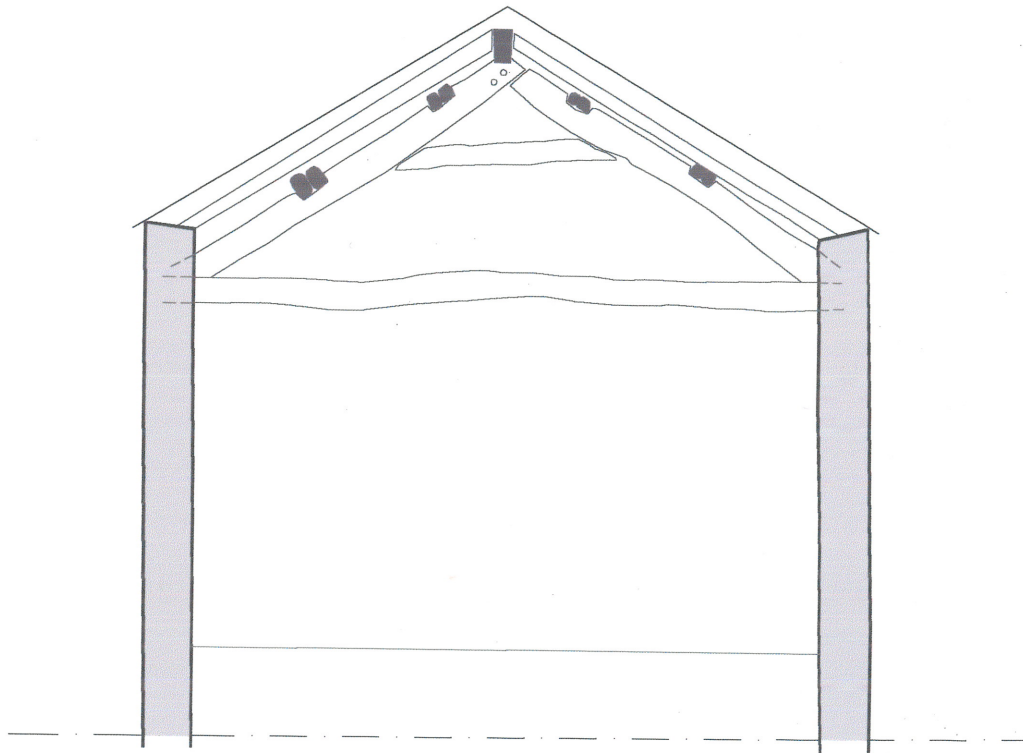


First floor plan at 1:125



Ground floor plan at 1:125

Figure 3 : Ground and First Floor Plans




**ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**

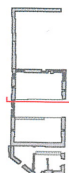
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MEETING HOUSE LANE  
LANCASTER  
LA1 1TF



TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT: West Barn, Wray  
DRAWING No: 4  
SCALE: 1:75  2m  
TITLE: South-Facing Cross-Section  
CLIENT: D.W.Developments  
DRAWN BY: DWE/ELC  
DATE: October 2001

LOCATION: 



KEY





-  sectional wall/masonry
-  sectional timber
-  brick/block work
-  roof timbers

Figure 4: Barn: South-Facing Cross-Section

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## PLATES

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- Plate 1: South and East External Elevations from the south-east
- Plate 2: South External Elevation from the south-west
- Plate 3: North External Elevation from the north
- Plate 4: West External Elevation from the west
- Plate 5: Southern Truss in the Barn from the south-west
- Plate 6: Fireplace and Stall in Room 1 from the north-east
- Plate 7: Fireplace in Room 4 from the north
- Plate 8: Cupboard in Room 4 from the north





Plate 1: South and East External Elevations from the south-east



Plate 2: South External Elevation from the south-west



Plate 3: North External Elevation from the north



Plate 4: West External Elevation from the west





Plate 5: Southern Truss in the Barn from the south-west



Plate 6: Fireplace and Stall in Room 1 from the north-east



Plate 7: Fireplace in Room 4 from the north



Plate 8: Cupboard in Room 4 from the north