



# **Southmire Field Barn, Lowgill Lancashire**

## **Archaeological Building Investigation**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

April 2007

**Mr Holland**

Issue No: 2006-7/641

OAN Job No: L9794

NGR: SD 65884 64520

**Document Title:** SOUTHMIRE FIELD BARN, LOWGILL, LANCASHIRE

**Document Type:** Archaeological Building Investigation

**Client Name:** Mr Holland

**Issue Number:** 2006-7/641  
**OA Job Number:** L9794

**National Grid Reference:** SD 65884 64520

Prepared by: Karl Taylor  
Position: Project Officer  
Date: April 2007

Checked by: Alison Plummer Signed.....  
Position: Senior Project Manager  
Date: April 2007

Approved by: Alan Lupton Signed.....  
Position: Operations Manager  
Date: April 2007

**Oxford Archaeology North**

Storey Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1TF  
t: (0044) 01524 848666  
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)  
e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)

**© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd (2007)**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford  
OX2 0EA  
t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

**Disclaimer:**

*This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.*

---

## CONTENTS

---

<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Circumstances of Project.....	5
1.2 Location, Topography and Geology .....	5
<b>2. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Project Design .....	6
2.2 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment .....	6
2.3 Building Investigation .....	6
2.4 Archive .....	7
<b>3. RESULTS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	8
3.3 Building Investigation .....	9
<b>4. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	12
4.2 Phasing .....	12
4.3 Conclusion .....	12
4.4 Recommendations .....	13
<b>5. BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>14</b>
5.1 Cartographic Sources .....	14
5.2 Secondary Sources .....	14
<b>6. ILLUSTRATIONS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
6.1 Figures.....	15
6.2 Plates .....	15
<b>APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN.....</b>	<b>16</b>

---

<b>APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>17</b>
---	-----------

<b>APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX .....</b>	<b>18</b>
---	-----------

---

## SUMMARY

---

Proposals to develop Southmire Barn, Lowgill, Lancashire (NGR SD 65884 64520) were judged to affect the original character of the building so an archaeological condition was attached to the planning consent. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) produced a project design (*Appendix I*) in response to a verbal brief issued by the Lancashire County Archaeological Services (LCAS), which was subsequently approved. OA North was commissioned to undertake an English Heritage Level-11 type building investigation of the field barn, prior to development works taking place.

The subsequent map regression analysis and building investigation at Southmire Barn has revealed that it dates to at least 1848, when it is illustrated on the earliest available Ordnance Survey map. It is apparent that the general layout of the barn has not altered greatly since its construction and the only major changes are the insertion of a loft floor, roof trusses and slight change of use of the shippon.

There appear to be four phases of building and alteration at Southmire Barn commencing with its construction sometime prior to 1848. Phase two includes the addition of the porch, which according to map evidence is also pre-1848. Phase three probably included insertion of the two trusses, which might date to the late nineteenth century. The final phase, dating to the twentieth century, comprises the blocking of the shippon door and insertion of the additional floor in the sink mow, and the addition of the concrete floors.

During the building investigation, no significant or unexpected archaeological or architectural features were revealed. Therefore, further building investigations and/or recording, were unlikely to provide any further information and no recommendations for further archaeological investigations were made.

---

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

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

Kelly Clapperton conducted the map regression analysis. Karl Taylor and Kathryn Levey undertook the building investigation. Karl Taylor wrote the final report and Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project, and also edited the report.

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

---

### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned to undertake a building investigation at the redundant field barn at Southmire Farm, Lowgill, Lancashire (NGR SD 65884 64520, Fig 1), prior to development works taking place. As the development proposals were judged to affect the original character of the building, an archaeological condition was attached to the planning consent. OA North produced a project design (*Appendix 1*) in response to a verbal brief issued by the Lancashire County Archaeological Services (LCAS), which was subsequently approved.
- 1.1.2 The project consists of a Level II-type building investigation (English Heritage 2006), which comprises a descriptive internal and external record combined with plan and section drawings and a photographic record. A rapid map regression analysis was also carried out.

### 1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 Southmire Barn is located to the south-east of Lowgill village, Lancashire at NGR SD 65884 64520 (Fig 1), and north-east of Ivah Great Hill. It sits on the slopes to the north of Bull Gill stream at approximately 220m OD.
- 1.2.2 The topography around Lowgill is diverse, reflecting the boundary fault dividing the Lancashire and Amounderness Plain to the north and west, from the Bowland Fells to the south (Countryside Commission 1998). The underlying geology consists of a mixture of soft Carboniferous mudstones and limestones, and hard Millstone Grit, which make up the Bowland Fells to the south. The undulating hills and mound outcrops, known as ‘reef knolls’, reflect this geology, with valleys carving through the softer rocks (*ibid*). These rocks are overlain by thick glacial till deposits, with extensive areas of sand and gravel moraines and drumlins (*ibid*). These deposits are superseded by cambic stagnogley soils (Ordnance Survey 1983).

---

## 2. METHODOLOGY

---

### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OA North in response to a verbal brief issued by LCAS. 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 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The main focus of the rapid desk-based assessment was the redundant Southmire Barn. Primary and secondary documentary and cartographic sources were consulted, including a rapid appraisal of the Lancashire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in Preston, and the County Record Office (CRO), as well as the library held by Oxford Archaeology North. The results were analysed using the set of criteria used to assess the national importance of an ancient monument.
- 2.2.2 **Historic Environment Record (HER) Preston:** the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Records (HER) in Preston has an extensive database of all known archaeological sites in the county. It also holds a library of published and unpublished documentation for consultation.
- 2.2.3 **County Record Office (CRO), Preston:** the office in Preston is the main source of primary information, including maps, plans, documents and aerial photographs, for the site and surrounding area.
- 2.2.4 **Oxford Archaeology North:** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

### 2.3 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 2.3.1 **Descriptive Record:** written records using OA North *pro forma* record sheets were made of all principal building elements, both internal and external, as well as any features of historical or architectural significance. Particular attention was also paid to the relationship between parts of the building, especially those that revealed its development and any alterations. These records are essentially descriptive, although interpretation was carried out on site as required.
- 2.3.2 **Site drawings:** a ground floor plan and a section of the buildings (Figs 5 and 6) were produced in order to show the form and location of structural features and/or features of historic interest. The hand-annotated field drawings were



digitised using an industry standard CAD package to produce the final drawings.

- 2.3.3 **Photographs:** photographs were taken in black and white and colour slide 35mm formats. The photographic archive consists of both external and internal (where available) views of the appearance of the building and detailed photographs of specific architectural details, which do not show on general views. The interior of the barn being of small proportions was photographed from restricted viewpoints, resulting in a limited record. The photograph locations are marked on the ground floor plan of the complex (Fig 7)

## 2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the County Record Office in Preston on completion of the project.
- 2.4.2 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.

---

### 3. RESULTS

---

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 After a brief appraisal of the HER in Preston, it became very clear that Southmire Barn did not exist in their records. The following section details the results of the rapid desk-based assessment, and the building investigation.
- 3.1.2 The majority of buildings and sites within Lowgill village date to the seventeenth century and later. This development includes a number of large farmhouses in the area, all dating to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (OA North 2004). A number of further sites, all of which are thought to be post-medieval in origin, have been recently identified, including a quarry, a linear earthen mound, and a linear lynchet or earthwork (*ibid*). To the north-west of Lowgill is Tenter Hill Wood, which suggests that this area was used for tenter frames, indicating possible local woollen production (*ibid*).

#### 3.2 MAP REGRESSION

- 3.2.1 **Ordnance Survey first edition 1848** (Fig 2): this is the earliest map that is detailed enough to have Southmire Barn located on it. The barn is shown as a small rectangular shaped structure with a projection on the west elevation to the south of Brackenbottom Farm. Lowgill village can be seen to the north-west, with Ivah to the south-west.
- 3.2.2 **Ordnance Survey 1891 edition** (Fig 3): this map is similar to that of the first edition, except that the building has been annotated. There is greater detail and it is clear that the barn is rectangular with a small square projection from the western wall. A field boundary illustrated on the 1848 map, which divided the field to the west of the barn in two, has disappeared. A new boundary is illustrated running from the northern side of the barn down to Bull Beck.
- 3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey 1913 edition** (Fig 4): this edition is virtually identical to the 1891 map, and shows hardly any changes at all to the barn or the surrounding area, with the exception of a slight change in the way the field boundary, first illustrated in 1891, is shown to be attached to the north-west corner of the barn.
- 3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey 2007 edition**: very little has changed between the early twentieth century and the present day. The barn and area immediately around is identical, although there has been a little expansion of Lowgill to the south, with the addition of approximately half a dozen houses. There is the route of a Roman road identified on this latest map, following the line of Lowgill Lane.
- 3.2.5 **Archaeological Interventions**: no known archaeological interventions have taken place within the study area.

### 3.3 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 3.3.1 **Introduction:** Southmire Barn is a small stone field barn located in a relatively isolated position approximately 0.25km to the south of the nearest farm at Brackenbottom (Plate 1). The barn is 0.25km away from the nearest public road, which lies to the south. It lies adjacent to a dry-stone wall field boundary.
- 3.3.2 It is an unpretentious structure which appears to have changed little (map evidence corroborates this) over the years, and outwardly appears to be in fairly good condition. Internally, the barn is subdivided into two unequal areas, the smaller of which contains stalls and was obviously used to house cattle. It is currently used as a general animal shelter and storage area, and now forms part of a smallholding, which includes other modern buildings such as a pig sty and a large barn.
- 3.3.3 Measuring approximately nine by seven metres, the rectangular barn lies on a north-west/south-east axis, the main elevation facing to the west. It is constructed of coursed and un-coursed random rubblestone, which is local light sandstone (Plate 2), with lime mortar and is dressed with large quoins. All the elevations are of the same construction and exhibit virtually no repairs. The features of the building will be outlined below commencing with the exterior.
- 3.3.4 **The Main (West) Elevation:** this houses the main entrance to the larger part of the barn and also contains a small window aperture which allows light into the stalls area (Plate 3). The mortar in this elevation is more weathered than the others, which is not surprising considering it faces the prevailing weather. There are large quoins at both corners, which are of random size, some of which exhibit pick mark tooling.
- 3.3.5 The most prominent feature is the large porch which appears to have been added later than and butts against the main elevation (Plates 4 and 5). This is constructed from similar stone to the rest of the building and has similar large quoins. The porch simply consists of two walls or cheeks (not full height) with a sloping asbestos canopy roof, which probably replaced an earlier structure. Some recent cement patching is also evident.
- 3.3.6 Concealed below the roof of the porch the features of the original doorway opening are visible (Plate 6). This comprises a segmental arch and two timber lintels, which support the external and internal parts of the wall respectively. The timbers appear to be oak and exhibit features, such as regularly spaced notches (upside down), which suggest that they are reused and that their previous use was to support a floor.
- 3.3.7 The small window aperture (*Section 3.3.4*) is located at the southern end of the elevation (Plate 3) and has a substantial stone lintel (timber internal lintel) which is cracked, and has a flat sandstone sill, which slopes slightly toward the exterior (probably to shed water).

- 3.3.8 **The North Elevation:** this forms the gable of the barn and has the same construction details as the other parts of the building. Unlike the other elevations, the mortar (lime) is smeared over most of the wall (Plate 7). This may be due to differential weathering.
- 3.3.9 A small aperture is present at the base of the elevation, which passes through to the interior and measures 0.45m by 0.4m (Plate 8). This has a sandstone sill and lintel and probably provided some form of ventilation to the interior.
- 3.3.10 **The East Elevation:** again, this elevation is constructed in the same style using the same materials as the remainder of the building (Plate 9). There is a small ventilation hole measuring 0.3m by 0.25m, which has similar features to that already described (Section 3.3.9).
- 3.3.11 A doorway is situated at the southern end of this elevation, which once provided access into the stalls (Plate 10). It is fairly plain and has substantial quoins on both sides and the south jamb is formed by the south elevation. It has a stone lintel and flagged threshold. This doorway has been subsequently partially blocked with cinder block and converted into a window with a modern top-hung casement (this may have been done at the same time as removal of one of the stalls).
- 3.3.12 **The South Elevation:** this is plain with no distinguishing features and is very similar in appearance to the north elevation (Plate 2).
- 3.3.13 **The Roof:** this is gabled (approximately 30° pitch) and is covered with sandstone flags, which are laid in diminishing courses (Plate 11). Some patching with Welsh slate is evident but most of the slabs are fairly intact. The ridge is sandstone and appears to be contemporary with the rest of the building. The roof has plain verges and slightly projecting eaves, and the slope appears to flatten out close to the eaves (Fig 6).
- 3.3.14 Internal inspection reveals the roof to be supported on two identical pine king post trusses which have twin braces (Plate 12). These exhibit circular saw marks and both the king posts and principal rafters are bolted to the tie beams. A single carpenter's mark (I) is visible on the north face of southern truss and carpenter's pencil marks are visible on the north faces of both trusses.
- 3.3.15 There are two rows of purlins on either side, which are visibly different to the trusses. All of these appear to be oak and are similar in appearance to the timber lintels mentioned in Section 3.3.6. All the purlins exhibit chamfering and are probably reused members (various holes and notches are present). The purlins are trenched into the principal rafters.
- 3.3.16 Common rafters of pine rest on the purlins, which in turn support oak battens. The rafters exhibit circular saw marks. The sandstone roof tiles contain pegs (Plate 13) which hook over the battens and many of the gaps are filled with lime putty (patched with cement in places).
- 3.3.17 **The Interior:** this is divided into two separate areas comprising a cow house or shippon on the south side and a larger area or 'sink mow' (area to allow feed

to be passed up to, and dropped down from, the loft) adjacent. It is apparent that an upper floor has been inserted above the sink mow to create additional storage space. Originally, a loft would have been present only above the stalls.

- 3.3.18 **The Shippon:** this (Plate 14) has two remaining stalls, a third having been removed to allow access from the sink mow. A heck (stable) door is present at the east end (now fixed shut) which would have originally allowed access to and from the sink mow. The shippon was originally accessed from outside via the door in the east elevation (see *Section 3.3.11*). This is a dimly lit area with the only available light coming from the small window in the west elevation (see *Section 3.3.7*) and the partially blocked door.
- 3.3.19 The stalls and dividing partition are timber and exhibit run-out stop chamfering, and the dividing wall between the shippon and sink mow is clad with plywood but traces of matchboard are present. The timber shows obvious signs of wear and tear and tether rings are still present at the base of the bars.
- 3.3.20 The floor is concrete and, unfortunately, no evidence of drainage has survived. There is a step up from the sink mow into the shippon. The ceiling (forming the loft floor) comprises eight north/south joists with eight inch wide timber floor boards (Fig 6). For health and safety reasons there was no access into the loft as the floor was in poor condition and contains a large water tank.
- 3.3.21 **The Sink Mow:** this forms the main part of the barn and is where feed for cattle was stored and subsequently passed up to the loft. It possibly contained a threshing area (Plate 15). It is very plain and contains no apparent features of interest other than the two possible ventilation holes (see *Sections 3.3.9* and *3.3.10*). The ground floor is concrete. Cattle watering apparatus and other farm equipment are present.
- 3.3.22 A loft space has been inserted into this area to form a continuous loft area with the original loft over the stalls. This has been undertaken using telegraph poles and reused timber joists and is modern. Joist slots have been cut into the wall fabric and the joists secured with cement mortar. The floor in the loft comprises rusty corrugated iron sheeting and is in a precarious state.

---

## 4. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

---

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 Southmire field barn is an example of a small outlying barn (or field cattleshed (Harvey 1984, 80)) used for the housing of cattle and feed. It is fairly well preserved and exhibits features such as the loft and stalls consistent with its original intended use as a shippon. Barns of this nature are difficult to date exactly but its general appearance suggests an early nineteenth century date. Many such field barns were constructed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries following the enclosures (Harvey 1984).
- 4.1.2 Although some alterations and additions have been made nearly all of the original fabric survives. The main additions are the porch and the internal upper floor in the sink mow. The shippon clearly became redundant some time in the late twentieth century and was altered slightly. Although comprising some primary phase fabric, the roof appears to have been altered at some point, possibly when the trusses were inserted. A number of reused timbers are present in the structure but the trusses appear to be a matching pair and may have been made especially for the building.

### 4.2 PHASING

- 4.2.1 The first phase would clearly have been the construction of the barn which, from the results of the map regression analysis, appears to date to at least 1848, and although difficult to discern, appears to show the footprint including the added porch. All the apertures including the windows and doors are part of the original build. The shippon is almost certainly original.
- 4.2.2 Phase two comprises the addition of the porch, which according to map evidence dates to at least 1848.
- 4.2.3 Phase three probably includes insertion of the two trusses, which may date to the late nineteenth century. These may have been added perhaps due to deterioration of some of the original internal roof structure. The purlins, battens and roof tiles may be part of the original build but re-used.
- 4.2.4 Phase four probably comprises the blocking of the shippon door, the insertion of the additional floor in the sink mow and the addition of the concrete floors. This probably took place in the late twentieth century.

### 4.3 CONCLUSION

- 4.3.1 It is clear that Southmire Barn has survived relatively intact and has undergone very little change and alteration. The footprint of the barn has remained consistent since at least 1848 with only minor internal modifications taking place.

#### **4.4 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 4.4.1 During the building investigation, no significant or unexpected archaeological or architectural features were revealed. Therefore, further building investigations and/or recording, are unlikely to provide any further information.

---

## 5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

### 5.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Ordnance Survey first edition 1848, *Lancashire Sheet 32*, 6": mile

Ordnance Survey 1891 edition, *Lancashire XXXII.3*, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1913 edition, *Lancashire XXXII.3*, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of Northern England, Sheet 1*, 1:250,000

### 5.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character; the Character of England's Natural and Manmade Landscape, vol 2: the North West*, Cheltenham

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd Edition.

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

Harvey, H, 1984 *A History of Farm Buildings in England and Wales*

OA North 2004 *Ribble TA Pipeline - Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey*, unpubl client rept



---

## 6. ILLUSTRATIONS

---

### 6.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Map

Figure 2: Extract from Ordnance Survey first edition map, 1848

Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey first edition map, 1891

Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey second edition map, 1913

Figure 5: Plan of Southmire Barn

Figure 6: Cross-Section through Southmire Barn

Figure 7: Photographic Location Plan

### 8.1 PLATES

Plate 1: General view showing Southmire field barn

Plate 2: South-west corner of barn

Plate 3: Main (west) elevation

Plate 4: Porch attachment

Plate 5: Porch attachment internal view

Plate 6: Arch below porch

Plate 7: North elevation

Plate 8: Aperture in the north Elevation

Plate 9: East elevation

Plate 10: Door into the stalls

Plate 11: View of the roof from the east

Plate 12: The south king post truss

Plate 13: Pegged roof tile

Plate 14: The shippon

Plate 15: The sink mow

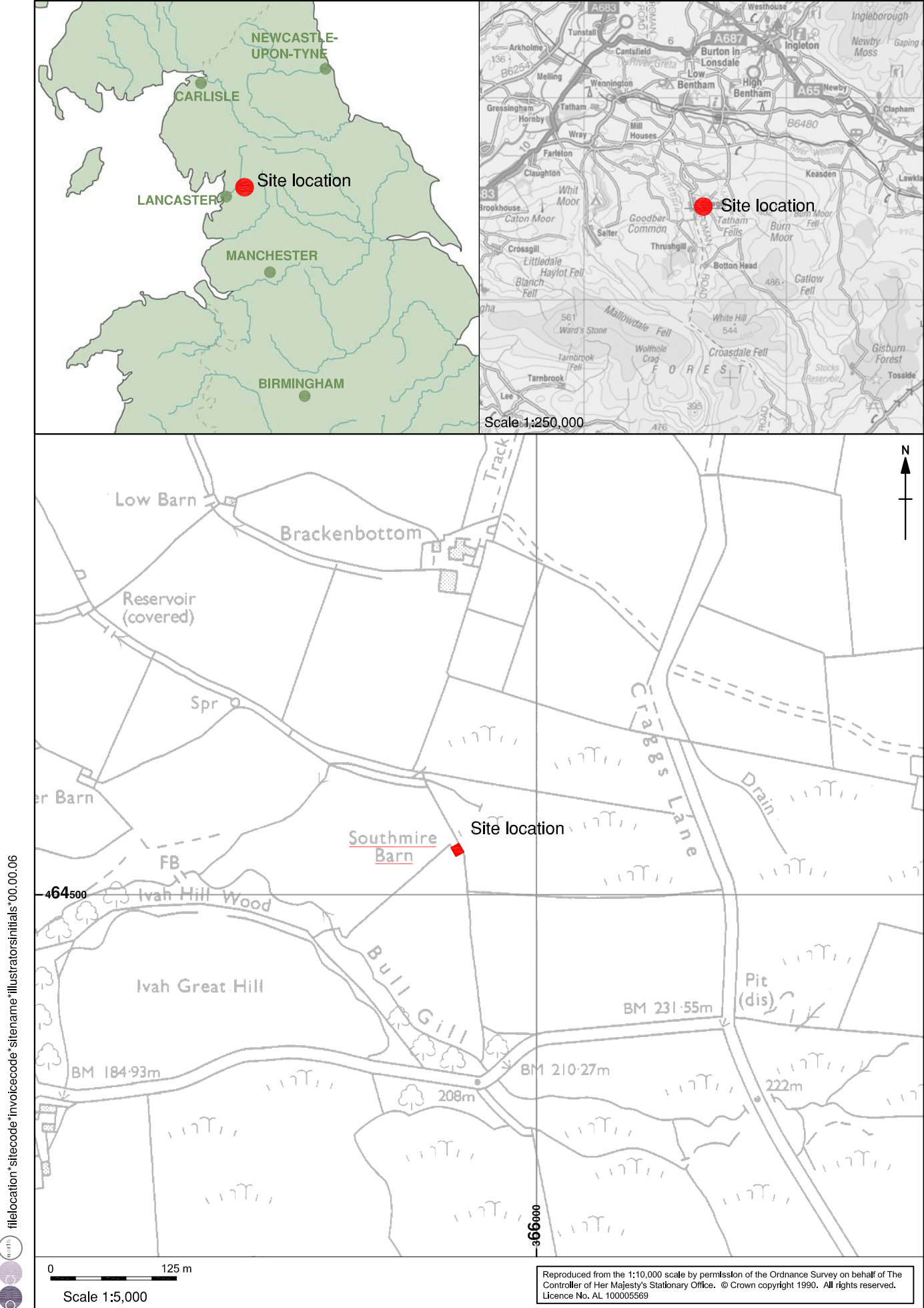


Figure 1: Site Location



Figure 2: Extract from Ordnance Survey first edition map, 1848

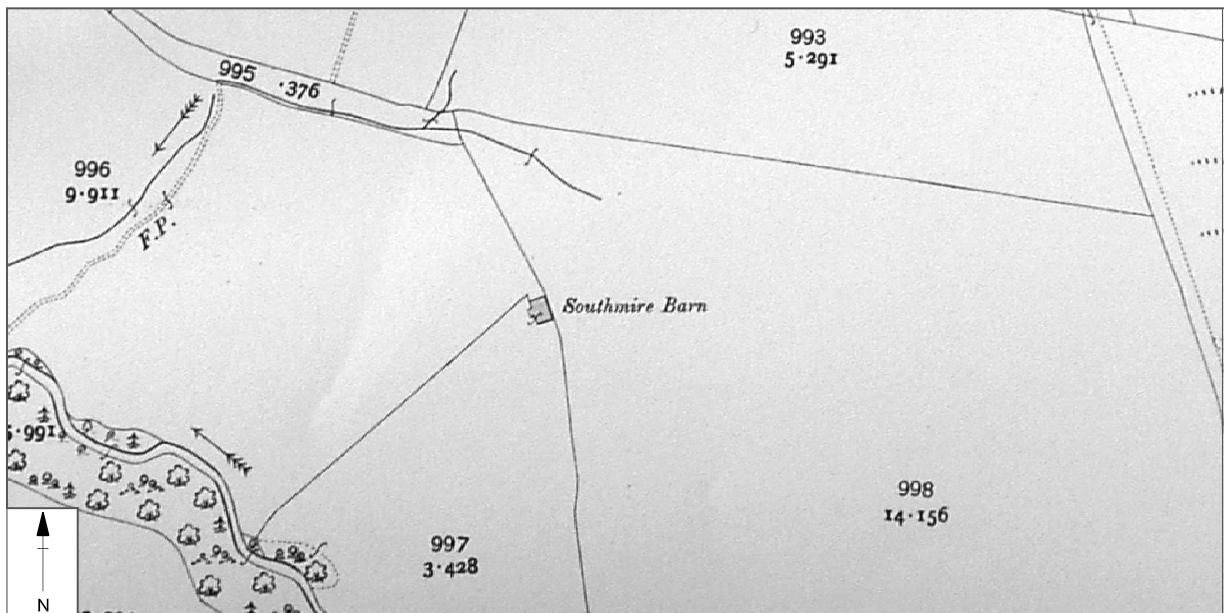


Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey first edition map, 1891

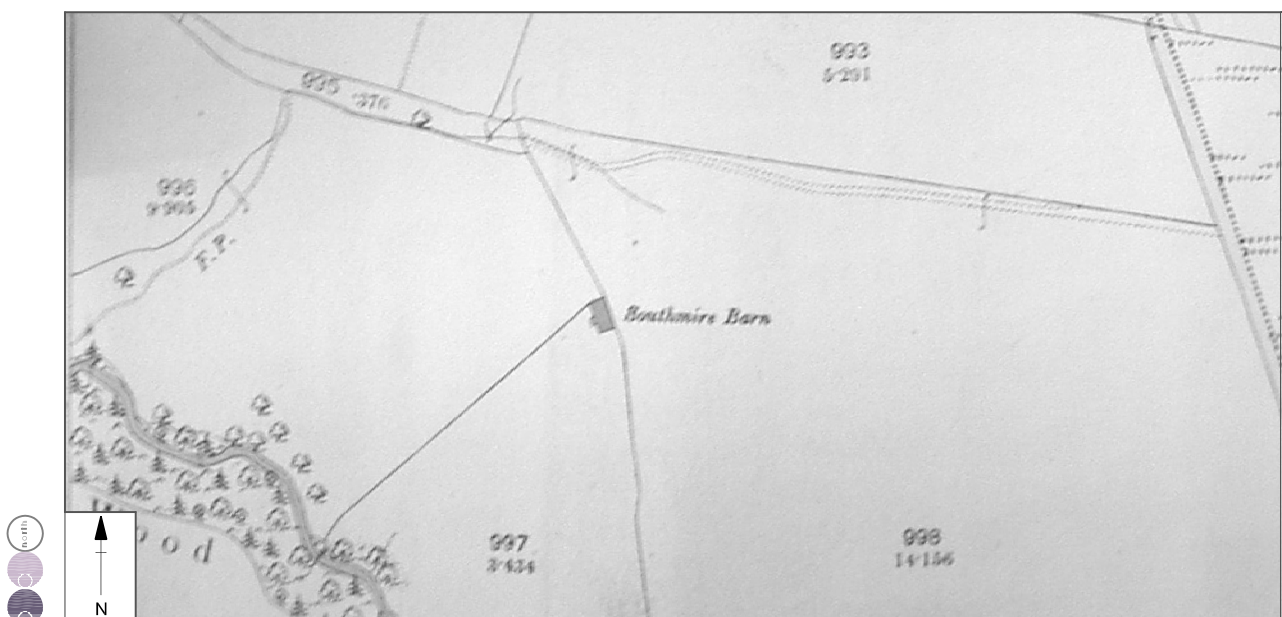


Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey second edition map, 1913

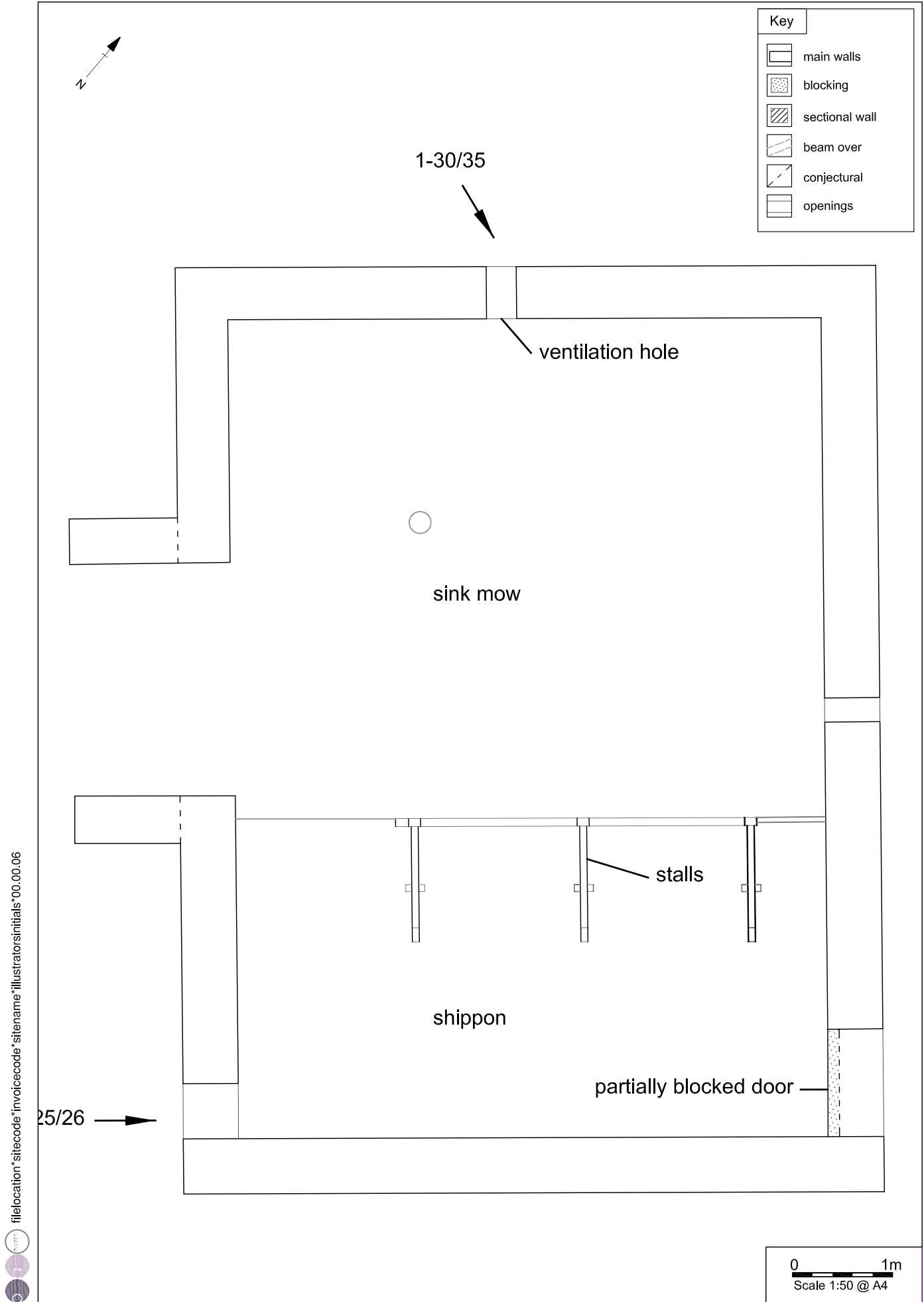


Figure 5: Plan of Southmire Barn

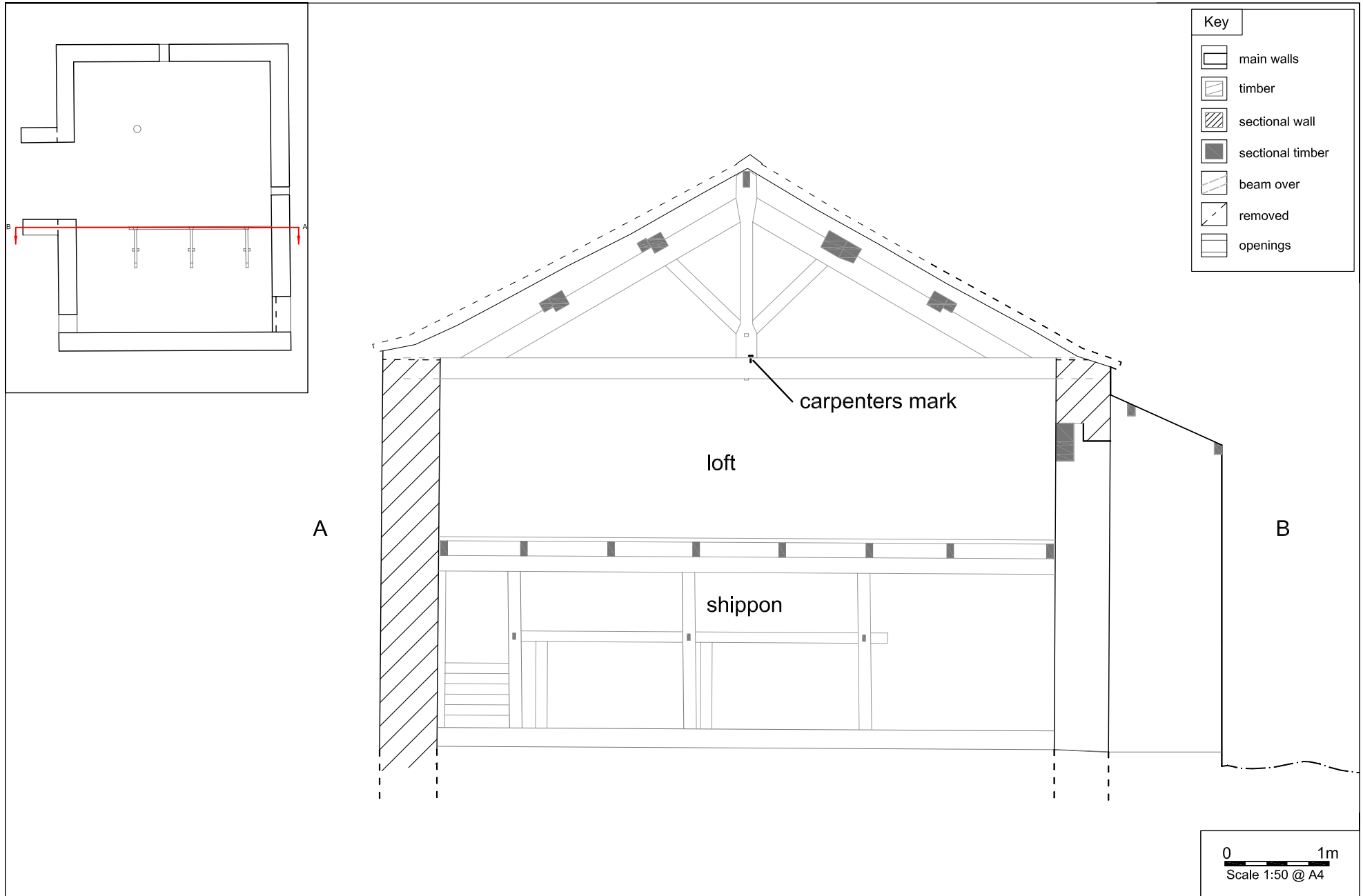


Figure 6: Cross-section through Southmire Barn

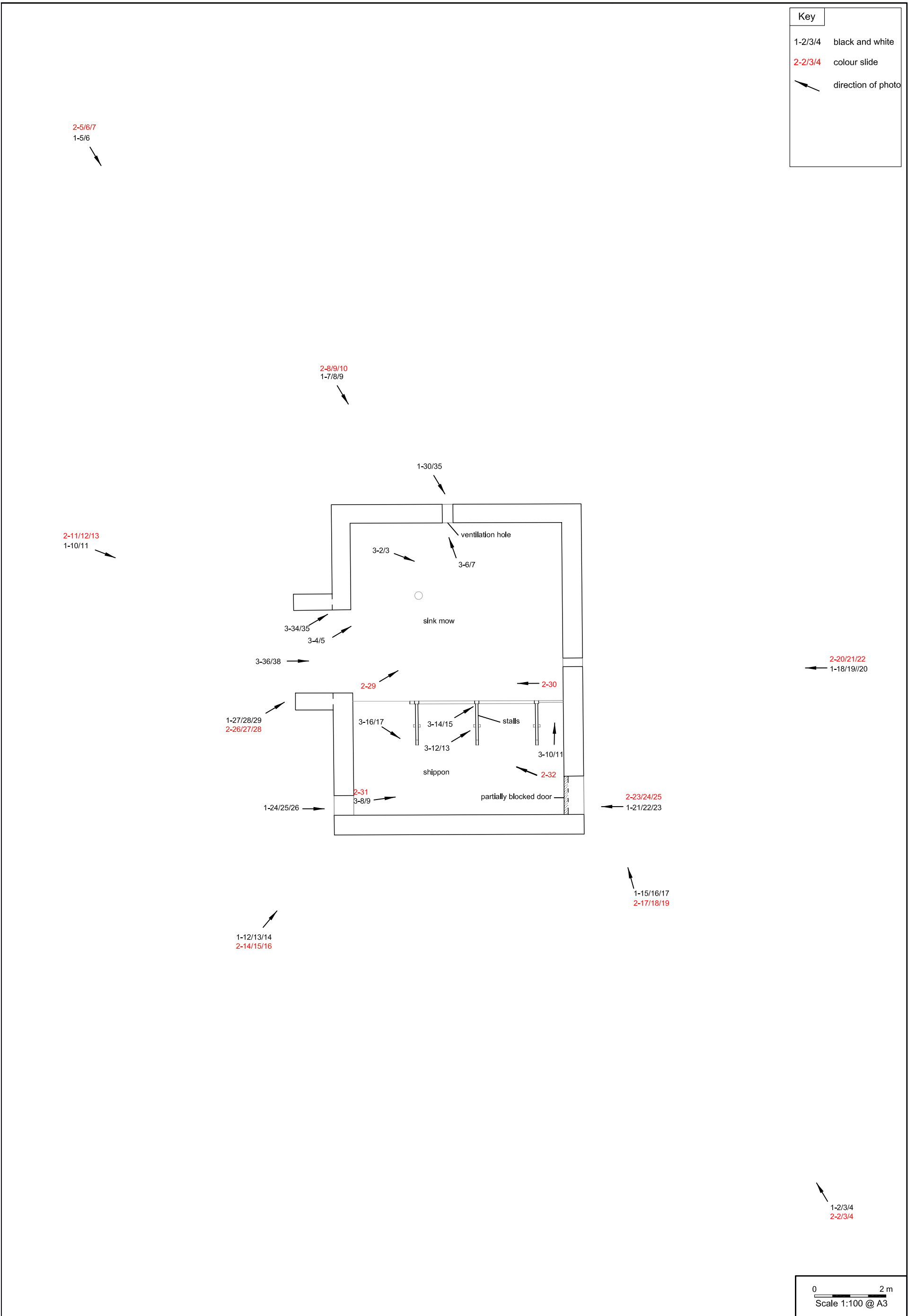


Figure 7: Photographic Location Plan





Plate 1: General view showing Southmire field barn



Plate 2: South-west corner of barn



Plate 3: Main (west) elevation



Plate 4: Porch attachment





Plate 5: Porch attachment internal view



Plate 6: Arch below porch



Plate 7: North elevation



Plate 8: Aperture in the north elevation





Plate 9: East elevation

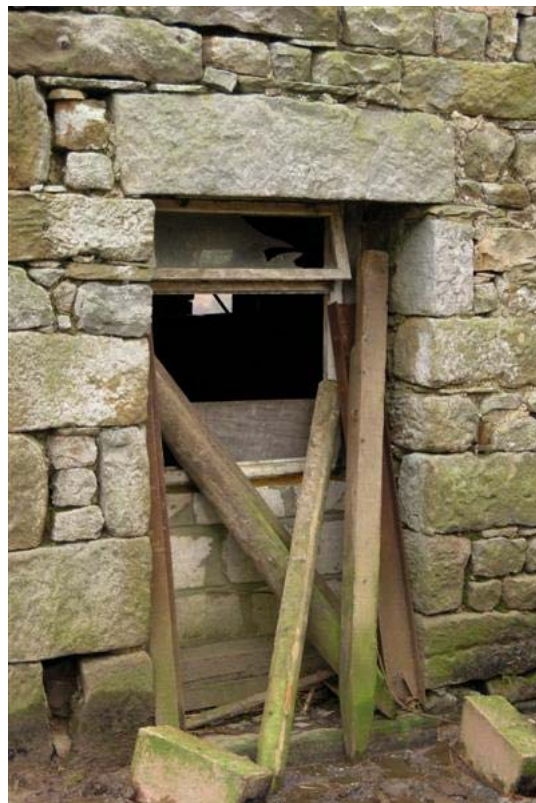


Plate 10: Door into the stalls



Plate 11: View of the roof from the east



Plate 12: The south king post truss





Plate 13: Pegged roof tile



Plate 14: The shippon



Plate 15: The sink mow

---

## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

---

# **SOUTHMIRE FIELD BARN, LOWGILL LANCASHIRE**

## **Archaeological Building Investigation Project Design**

**Oxford Archaeology North**



January 2007

**Mr Holland**

OA North job No: L9794  
NGR: SD SD 365930 464540  
Planning Application Number:  
1/06/00358



## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Mr Holland has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals to undertake the building investigation of the redundant field barn Southmire Farm, Lowgill, Lancaster (NGR SD 365930 464540) prior to development works taking place. The field barn is of stone construction with a loft over.
- 1.1.2 The proposals for the building were judged to affect its character and appearance and as a result a condition for the archaeological recording of the barn was attached to the planning consent. Subsequently, a verbal brief was issued by Lancashire County Archaeological Services (LCAS).

### 1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.2.1 OA North has considerable experience of the interpretation and analysis of buildings of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 24 years. Such projects have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In recent years OA North also has extensive experience of archaeological work in Northern England. Most recent projects of relevance are Holland Fold Farm, Chorley, High Clough Farm in Colne and Townside Farm, Pilling, all of which are in Lancashire.
- 1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is **an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

## 2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The archaeological programme of work aims to provide an origin, development sequence, and discussion of the plan, form and function of the barn.
- 2.2 To achieve the objectives outlined above the following listed specific aims are proposed:
- 2.3 **Building Investigation:** to provide a drawn and textual record of the barn to RCHME level II type standard.
- 2.4 **Report and Archive:** a written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local context. It will present the results of the building investigation.

### 3. METHOD STATEMENT

#### 3.1 REPORT /ARCHIVE

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

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

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

3.1.3 **Photographic Archive:** a photographic archive will be produced utilising a 35mm camera to produce both colour slides black and white prints (5"x 7" prints minimum). A full photographic index will be produced and the position of photographs will be marked on the relevant floor plans. The archive will comprise the following:

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.7 The drawings will be used to illustrate the phasing and development of the building. Detail captured by the annotation will include such features as

window and door openings, an indication of ground and roof level, and changes in building material. The final drawings will be presented through an industry standard CAD package.

3.1.8 **Interpretation and Analysis:** a visual inspection of the building will be undertaken utilising the OA North building investigation proforma sheets. A description of the building will be undertaken to RCHME Level II standard, which will include a systematic account of the origin, development and use of the building as well as the evidence on which this account is based

3.1.9 The written record will include:

- (i) An analysis of the plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence of the building;
- (ii) An account of the past and present use of the building;
- (iii) An account of the fixtures, fittings associated with the building, and their purpose;
- (iv) Identification of key architectural features (including fixtures and fittings) which should be preserved in-situ;
- (v) A discussion of the relative significance of rooms within the building;
- (vi) A description of the historic context of the building including its relationship with nearby buildings in architectural and functional terms and so forth.

## 3.2 REPORTS /ARCHIVE

3.2.1 **Report:** the content of the report will comprise the following:

- (i) a site location plan related to the national grid;
- (ii) a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR;
- (iii) a concise, non-technical summary of the results;
- (iv) an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken;
- (v) a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained;
- (vi) copies of plans, photographs, and other illustrations as appropriate;
- (vii) a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design;
- (viii) the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived;
- (ix) a photographic index;
- (x) list of archive contents.

3.2.2 The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD, if required. Two copies of the report will be supplied to the client and further digital copies to the SMR.

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

#### 4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

#### 5 PROJECT MONITORING

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

#### 6 WORK TIMETABLE

- 6.1 **Rapid Desk-Based Assessment:** one day would be required to complete the documentary search.
- 6.2 **Building Investigation:** approximately two days in the field will be required to complete this element.

- 6.3 **Reports/Archive:** the final report and archive will be produced within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. OA North can execute projects at very short notice once a formal written agreement has been received from the client.

## 7 STAFFING

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

## 8 INSURANCE

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

## REFERENCES

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

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

---

## APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE CONTENTS

---

---

**SOUTHMIRE FIELD BARN, LOWGILL, LANCASHIRE**

---

<b>Record group</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Box/File Number</b>
	<b>Introduction</b> Project Design	Y	1
<b>A</b>	<b>Report</b> Final Report	Y	1
<b>B</b>	<b>Primary Fieldwork Records</b> General Building Description	Y	1
<b>C</b>	<b>Primary Drawings</b> Watching Brief Records Trench Records Context Records	N	N/A
<b>D</b>	<b>Finds Compendium</b> Box and Bag Lists Object Record Sheet Specialist Reports	N	N/A
<b>E</b>	<b>Environmental Records</b> Primary Records Specialist Reports	N	N/A
<b>F</b>	<b>Photographic Record</b> Photographic Indices Monochrome Colour Slides Digital	Y	1
<b>G</b>	<b>Electronic Media</b>	Y	1

## APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

---



# OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME SOUTHMIRE BARN			PROJECT CODE L9794		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 1		FILM TYPE 35MM BLACK AND WHITE			ISO 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	30/01/07		ID SHOT		OVERCAST	KIT
2	30/01/07		GENERAL POSITION OF BARN	W	OVERCAST	KIT
3	30/01/07		GENERAL POSITION OF BARN	W	OVERCAST	KIT
4	30/01/07		GENERAL POSITION OF BARN	W	OVERCAST	KIT
5	30/01/07		GENERAL POSITION OF BARN	E	OVERCAST	KIT
6	30/01/07		GENERAL POSITION OF BARN	E	OVERCAST	KIT
7	30/01/07		NORTH ELEVATION	E	OVERCAST	KIT
8	30/01/07		NORTH ELEVATION	E	OVERCAST	KIT
9	30/01/07		NORTH ELEVATION	E	OVERCAST	KIT
10	30/01/07		WEST ELEVATION	NE	OVERCAST	KIT
11	30/01/07		WEST ELEVATION	NE	OVERCAST	KIT
12	30/01/07		SOUTH ELEVATION	N	OVERCAST	KIT
13	30/01/07		SOUTH ELEVATION	N	OVERCAST	KIT
14	30/01/07		SOUTH ELEVATION	N	OVERCAST	KIT
15	30/01/07		EAST ELEVATION	NW	OVERCAST	KIT
16	30/01/07		EAST ELEVATION	NW	OVERCAST	KIT
17	30/01/07		EAST ELEVATION	NW	OVERCAST	KIT
18	30/01/07		EAST SLOPE OF ROOF	SW	OVERCAST	KIT
19	30/01/07		EAST SLOPE OF ROOF	SW	OVERCAST	KIT
20	30/01/07		EAST SLOPE OF ROOF	SW	OVERCAST	KIT

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

PROJECT NAME: SOUTHMIRE BARN			PROJECT CODE: L9794		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO: 1		FILM TYPE: 35MM BLACK AND WHITE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	30/01/07		DOOR INTO SHIPPON ON EAST ELEVATION	W	OVERCAST	KIT
22	30/01/07		DOOR INTO SHIPPON ON EAST ELEVATION	W	OVERCAST	KIT
23	30/01/07		DOOR INTO SHIPPON ON EAST ELEVATION	W	OVERCAST	KIT
24	30/01/07		WINDOW IN WEST ELEVATION	NE	OVERCAST	KIT
25	30/01/07		WINDOW IN WEST ELEVATION	NE	OVERCAST	KIT
26	30/01/07		WINDOW IN WEST ELEVATION	NE	OVERCAST	KIT
27	30/01/07		THE PORCH	N	OVERCAST	KIT
28	30/01/07		THE PORCH	N	OVERCAST	KIT
29	30/01/07		THE PORCH	N	OVERCAST	KIT
30	30/01/07		VENTILATION HOLE IN THE NORTH ELEVATION	SE	OVERCAST	KIT
31	30/01/07		VENTILATION HOLE IN THE NORTH ELEVATION	SE	OVERCAST	KIT
32	30/01/07		VENTILATION HOLE IN THE NORTH ELEVATION	SE	OVERCAST	KIT
33	30/01/07		VENTILATION HOLE IN THE NORTH ELEVATION	SE	OVERCAST	KIT
34	30/01/07		VENTILATION HOLE IN THE NORTH ELEVATION	SE	OVERCAST	KIT
35	30/01/07		VENTILATION HOLE IN THE NORTH ELEVATION	SE	OVERCAST	KIT
DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

# OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME SOUTHMIRE BARN			PROJECT CODE L9794		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 2		FILM TYPE 35MM COLOUR SLIDE			ISO 200	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	30/01/07		ID SHOT		OVERCAST	KIT
2	30/01/07		GENERAL POSITION OF BARN	W	OVERCAST	KIT
3	30/01/07		GENERAL POSITION OF BARN	W	OVERCAST	KIT
4	30/01/07		GENERAL POSITION OF BARN	W	OVERCAST	KIT
5	30/01/07		GENERAL POSITION OF BARN	E	OVERCAST	KIT
6	30/01/07		GENERAL POSITION OF BARN	E	OVERCAST	KIT
7	30/01/07		GENERAL POSITION OF BARN	E	OVERCAST	KIT
8	30/01/07		NORTH ELEVATION	E	OVERCAST	KIT
9	30/01/07		NORTH ELEVATION	E	OVERCAST	KIT
10	30/01/07		NORTH ELEVATION	E	OVERCAST	KIT
11	30/01/07		WEST ELEVATION	NE	OVERCAST	KIT
12	30/01/07		WEST ELEVATION	NE	OVERCAST	KIT
13	30/01/07		WEST ELEVATION	NE	OVERCAST	KIT
14	30/01/07		SOUTH ELEVATION	N	OVERCAST	KIT
15	30/01/07		SOUTH ELEVATION	N	OVERCAST	KIT
16	30/01/07		SOUTH ELEVATION	N	OVERCAST	KIT
17	30/01/07		EAST ELEVATION	NW	OVERCAST	KIT
18	30/01/07		EAST ELEVATION	NW	OVERCAST	KIT
19	30/01/07		EAST ELEVATION	NW	OVERCAST	KIT
20	30/01/07		EAST SLOPE OF ROOF	SW	OVERCAST	KIT
21	30/01/07		EAST SLOPE OF ROOF	SW	OVERCAST	KIT

PROJECT NAME: SOUTHMIRE BARN			PROJECT CODE: L9794		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO: 2		FILM TYPE: 35MM COLOUR SLIDE			ISO: 200	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO- GRAPHER
22	30/01/07		EAST SLOPE OF ROOF	SW	OVERCAST	KIT
23	30/01/07		DOOR INTO SHIPPON ON EAST ELEVATION	W	OVERCAST	KIT
24	30/01/07		DOOR INTO SHIPPON ON EAST ELEVATION	W	OVERCAST	KIT
25	30/01/07		DOOR INTO SHIPPON ON EAST ELEVATION	W	OVERCAST	KIT
26	30/01/07		THE PORCH	N	OVERCAST	KIT
27	30/01/07		THE PORCH	N	OVERCAST	KIT
28	30/01/07		THE PORCH	N	OVERCAST	KIT
29	30/01/07		THE PORCH	N	OVERCAST	KIT
30	30/01/07		THE SINK MOW	S	INDOORS	KIT
31	30/01/07		THE SINK MOW	SW	INDOORS	KIT
32	30/01/07		THE SHIPPON	E	INDOORS	KIT
33	30/01/07		THE SHIPPON	W	INDOORS	KIT
34	30/01/07		THE SOUTH TRUSS	E	INDOORS	KIT
35	30/01/07		GENERAL OF UPPER PART OF SINK MOW	E	INDOORS	KIT
DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						

# OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME SOUTHMIRE BARN			PROJECT CODE L9794		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 3		FILM TYPE 35MM BLACK AND WHITE			ISO 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	30/01/07		ID SHOT			KIT
2	30/01/07		THE SINK MOW	SW	INDOORS	KIT
3	30/01/07		THE SINK MOW	SW	INDOORS	KIT
4	30/01/07		VIEW THROUGH PORCH INTO SINK MOW	NE		KIT
5	30/01/07		VIEW THROUGH PORCH INTO SINK MOW	NE		KIT
6	30/01/07		INTERNAL VIEW OF VENTILATION HOLE IN NORTH ELEVATION	NW		KIT
7	30/01/07		INTERNAL VIEW OF VENTILATION HOLE IN NORTH ELEVATION	NW		KIT
8	30/01/07		VIEW OF THE SHIPPON	E		KIT
9	30/01/07		VIEW OF THE SHIPPON	E		KIT
10	30/01/07		THE HECK DOOR	NW		KIT
11	30/01/07		THE HECK DOOR	NW		
12	30/01/07		DETAIL VIEW OF THE STALLS	NE		
13	30/01/07		DETAIL VIEW OF THE STALLS	NE		
14	30/01/07		DETAIL VIEW OF THE CHAMFERING ON STALLS	N		
15	30/01/07		DETAIL VIEW OF THE CHAMFERING ON STALLS	N		
16	30/01/07		VIEW OF THE SHIPPON	E		
17	30/01/07		VIEW OF THE SHIPPON	E		
18	30/01/07		THE SOUTH TRUSS	SE		
19	30/01/07		THE SOUTH TRUSS	SE		
20	30/01/07		VIEW OF STAGGERD PURLINS	S		
21	30/01/07		VIEW OF STAGGERD PURLINS	S		

PROJECT NAME SOUTHMIRE BARN			PROJECT CODE L9794		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 3		FILM TYPE 35MM BLACK AND WHITE			ISO 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO- GRAPHER
22	30/01/07		GENERAL VIEW OF THE ROOF STRUCTURE	S		
23	30/01/07		GENERAL VIEW OF THE ROOF STRUCTURE	S		
24	30/01/07		PEGGED FLAGS	SW		
25	30/01/07		PEGGED FLAGS	SW		
26	30/01/07		DETAIL OF BASE OF KING POST ON SOUTH TRUSS	SE		
27	30/01/07		DETAIL OF BASE OF KING POST ON SOUTH TRUSS	SE		
28	30/01/07		DETAIL OF TOP OF KING POST ON SOUTH TRUSS	SE		
29	30/01/07		DETAIL OF TOP OF KING POST ON SOUTH TRUSS	SE		
30	30/01/07		GENERAL VIEW OF UPPER SINK MOW	E		
31	30/01/07		GENERAL VIEW OF UPPER SINK MOW	E		
32	30/01/07		GENERAL VIEW OF THE ROOF STRUCTURE	NE		
33	30/01/07		GENERAL VIEW OF THE ROOF STRUCTURE	NE		
34	30/01/07		VIEW OF PORCH JOIN	NE		
35	30/01/07		VIEW OF PORCH JOIN	NE		
36	30/01/07		VIEW OF ORIGINAL ARCH OPENING	E		
37	30/01/07		VIEW OF ORIGINAL ARCH OPENING	E		
38	30/01/07		VIEW OF ORIGINAL ARCH OPENING	E		
DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW						