

MIDDLE HOUSE FARM BARN, CHIPPING Lancashire



Archaeological Building Investigation



Oxford Archaeology North
October 2003

Mr. Kelsall

Issue No: 2003-4/168
OA North Job No: L9257
NGR: SD 5868 4304

Document Title: MIDDLE HOUSE FARM BARN, CHIPPING, LANCASHIRE

Document Type: Archaeological Building Investigation

Client Name: Mr Kelsall

Issue Number: 2003-4/168

OA Job Number: L9257

National Grid Reference: SD 5868 4304

Prepared by: Anthony Lee
Position: Assistant Supervisor
Date: October 2003

Checked by: Alison Plummer Signed.....
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: October 2003

Approved by: Emily Mercer Signed.....
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: October 2003

Document File Location alison\PROJECTS\L9257Middlebarn\Report

Oxford Archaeology North

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

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2003

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

SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	4
2. METHODOLOGY	5
2.1 Project Background.....	5
2.2 Survey Methodology.....	5
2.3 Archive.....	5
3. BUILDING INVESTIGATION RESULTS	6
3.1 Introduction	6
3.2 The Barn.....	6
3.3 The Shippon.....	8
3.4 The Farmhouse	8
4. DISCUSSION.....	10
5. BIBLIOGRAPHY	12
Primary Sources	12
Secondary Sources	12
APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN	13
ILLUSTRATIONS	14

SUMMARY

A building investigation was undertaken in July 2003 of a redundant barn, formerly part of Middle House Farm, near Chipping, Lancashire (SD 5868 4304), by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) following a request by Mr Kelsall, who had proposed the redevelopment of the building for domestic use. Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) had requested that the investigation be carried out prior to any development taking place due to its historic significance.

The barn was found to have formed part of a small farmstead called Higher Brown Brook. This was observed by this name on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1847, which shows the three buildings that are present today. A ruined farmhouse lies adjacent to the barn and forms a laithe house arrangement, with a small shippon located to the south west. The farmhouse and barn, although physically connected, show signs that they are not contemporary. This can be observed in the building stone used: the regular coursed, tabular stone of the farmhouse contrasts with the random coursed stone rubble and cobblestone used in the barn.

The barn would most likely have been used for a combination of animal housing and storage. The slightly wider west bay would have acted as the shippon, with the central and east bay providing storage for carts and hay. This type of combination barn, with a slight widening at one bay, is typical of the area and are consequently known as 'Lancashire barns'.

It may be assumed that the shippon was constructed at a time when there was insufficient space in the barn, either because of an increase in livestock numbers or a larger area being required for storage.

The proximity of Higher Brown Brook farmstead to Middle House Farm meant that as farming became increasingly efficient and centralised, the focus of attention shifted to Middle House Farm. After a period of use as accommodation for farm labourers the farmhouse was eventually abandoned. However, the barn and shippon were deemed useful enough buildings to retain, and were maintained and repaired.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to express its thanks to Mr Kelsall who commissioned the work. Thanks are also due to Good and Tillotson architects for supplying plans of the barn.

The building investigation was carried out by Anthony Lee, who also wrote the report. Emma Carter produced the drawings. The project was managed by Alison Plummer. The report was edited by Emily Mercer and Alison Plummer.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Following planning proposals put forward by Mr Kelsall to convert a barn at Middle House Farm, 3km west of Chipping, Lancashire (SD 5868 4304) (Fig 1), Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) recommended a programme of archaeological examination be carried out prior to development. The barn is thought to date to at least the early nineteenth century, and was considered by LCAS to be of some historical significance.
- 1.1.2 The project was to consist of a building investigation to Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England Level II-type standards (RCHME 1996). This is largely descriptive, providing only an outline level of analysis and interpretation, and consists of measured survey, hand annotation of existing drawings, photographs, and written records.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The site lies at SD 5868 4304, 3.5km west of the village of Chipping, Lancashire. The area is classified as within the 'Bowland Fringe', a transitional landscape which wraps around the dramatic upland core of the Bowland Fells (Countryside Commission 1998). This is a diverse landscape of undulating pasture, broadleaved woodland, parkland and water bodies (*ibid*). Chipping lies to the south of the upland mass of Bowland but the moorland outliers of Beacon Fell to the west, Longridge Fell to the south, and Pendle Hill to the east reinforce its affinity with the Forest of Bowland and creates a sense of intimacy in contrast to the expanse of the coastal plain and exposed moorland heights.
- 1.2.2 The geology of the area is a transitional zone between the coastal plain, with its unconsolidated glacial deposits, and the high fells of Bowland formed by the strong sandstone of the Millstone Grit. (*ibid*) The solid rocks are overlain by a complex of glacial deposits comprising mainly thick tills but with extensive areas of mounded sand and gravel deposited from glacial meltwater (*ibid*).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 A verbal brief was provided by LCAS, in response to which OA North produced a Project Design (*Appendix 1*). Following the acceptance of these proposals by the client and LCAS, the work commenced in July 2003.

2.2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 2.2.1 *Descriptive record*: written records were made of all principal elevations, both internal and external, as well as any features of historical or architectural significance. These records are purely descriptive and compiled using OA North pro-forma sheets.
- 2.2.2 *Site drawings*: drawings produced by architects on behalf of Mr Kelsall were annotated to produce a floor plan, and cross-sections were drawn to show the form and location of structural features or features of historic interest. Where necessary these were manually enhanced using hand survey techniques. The resulting drawings were digitised using an industry standard CAD package to produce the final drawings (Figs 2-5).
- 2.2.3 *Photographic archive*: photographs were taken using a digital camera, and a 35mm camera utilising both black and white contact prints and colour slide. The archive comprises both general shots of the whole building and principal elevations, and individual architectural details.

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 with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

3. BUILDING INVESTIGATION RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The farmstead consists of three buildings, with an attached barn and ruined farmhouse in a laithe house arrangement, and a smaller detached shippon building, located to the south-west (Fig 2).
- 3.1.2 Whilst the barn and shippon were found to be in a reasonable state of repair, both weather proof and the barn having a new slate roof, the farmhouse was found to be ruinous and overgrown. This provided evidence of the ground floor arrangement and little else. The farmhouse is to be completely demolished before work is allowed to start on the renovation of the barn.

3.2 THE BARN

- 3.2.1 *Internal Detail:* in plan the barn comprises three bays, with the westernmost being slightly wider, typical of the 'Lancashire Barn' style. Much of the original stonework survives and is comprised of randomly coursed rounded and sub-rounded cobblestone and stone rubble. Corners and doorways are emphasised with sandstone quoins. Areas of repair and rebuild are evident with repointing and blockwork. It appears that the barn was in a ruinous state until these recent repair works were carried out.
- 3.2.2 The modern roof was of slate and had a skylight on the south side. The three trusses had been reclaimed and were of simple king post design (Fig 3). The floor was earthen and rather uneven.
- 3.2.3 The north elevation in the west bay appeared to have been very recently rebuilt, or at least substantially repointed. The division between the west bay and the central bay was marked by a narrowing of the barn by 0.81m. A possible blocked window was observed, with a short, vertical timber within the wall fabric marking a possible edge. The window would have measured approximately 0.45m wide x 0.50m high.
- 3.2.4 The corner created by the narrowing of the barn was picked out with quoins. Evidence of rebuilding was observed with several courses of concrete blocks above a height of 2m extending to the roof. Indeed, the uppermost course of the building extending to the east gable comprised concrete blocks from this point (Plate 7). A blocked doorway was evident in the central bay, 1.12m wide x 1.75m high. The edges were picked out with quoins and a rough timber lintel lay across the top. The stone used to block the doorway was angular, with a light grey mortar with frequent chalk inclusions. The eastern bay remained largely unmodified and a narrow, rectangular ventilation hole was observed, 0.30m from the roof.
- 3.2.5 The east gable had two blocked up ventilation holes and there were several 'through stones' visible. This was presumably to add stability to the structure

on the windward side of the building. The south side had been substantially rebuilt with blockwork.

- 3.2.6 The east bay of the internal south elevation comprised blockwork in its entirety. The central bay, with wagon doorway, had also been entirely rebuilt. The rebuilt door surround had tastefully incorporated the original quoins. Elsewhere blockwork predominated. A large modern timber lintel embraced bolts which held the door in position. The door itself was modern.
- 3.2.7 The west bay was blockwork above a height of 2.65m. Below this rebuild using original materials was apparent. Two small recesses were evident. The larger of the two was 0.45m high, 0.38m wide, 0.35m deep, and situated 1m from ground level. Both sill and lintel were 40mm thick. The other recess was situated 0.31m above, and was 0.25m wide x 0.20m high. Loose wall rubble was observed at back of the recess, at a depth of 0.35m. The pedestrian doorway located at the western end of the bay was 1.93m high and 1.06m wide, with an 85mm thick original stone lintel. A modern timber door was present.
- 3.2.8 The west internal elevation comprised blockwork towards the south side which continued up to the apex. Elsewhere the original wall survived with two ventilation holes near the roof, and a further blocked vent located below and between. A blocked pedestrian doorway was situated at the southern end, 1.89m high x 0.80m wide. A roughly dressed timber lintel remained. The stones used to plug the aperture were similar to those used in the original building construction. Quoins were observed on the north side. Another partially blocked doorway with timber lintel was discerned at the north end. It had been converted to a window with chipboard covering the aperture, rendering further examination impractical. More evidence of blocking having taken place was faintly discerned in the centre of the elevation. This was likely to have been a window, with approximate dimensions of 0.30m width, 0.58m height, and situated 0.90m above ground level.
- 3.2.9 **External Detail:** all external elevations appear to have either been totally or partially rebuilt, or at least heavily repointed, and there is a skim of cement render across the top of all elevations. Quoins appear on all corners except at the east side of the north elevation where portions of the ruined farmhouse were still attached (Plate 2).
- 3.2.10 The east elevation was composed of roughly coursed frequent rounded cobbles on the lower and southern portion. Elsewhere the build incorporated random coursed, angular stone, and indicated areas of rebuild. The uppermost quoin on the south corner displayed parallel grooves, and was possibly a reused lintel or gatepost.
- 3.2.11 The wagon doorway within the south elevation was recessed some 1.20m (Plate 1). The original iron door hinge bolt was fixed in a quoin on the east side. A possible blocked ventilation slit could be observed between the wagon and pedestrian doorways. 0.47m high, 0.09m wide, and located 0.96m from ground level. A plinth was located near the base of the building on the west

side and continued round into the west elevation. It was situated 0.40m from the ground, and stood 0.10m proud of the wall.

- 3.2.12 A noticeable change in building materials was observed within the exterior of the western elevation above a height of approximately two metres (Plate 3), again indicating the extent of the ruinous state of the barn before recent renovation.

3.3 THE SHIPPON

- 3.3.1 *External Detail:* this single storey building was located approximately 4m south-west of the barn (Plate 4). The only existing doorway was located at the eastern end of the north elevation (Plate 8). The building was seen to have a distinctly different build from the east side to the west. The eastern half of the north elevation was composed of roughly coursed, rectangular sandstone, whereas the western extent incorporated much more rounded cobblestones. The other elevations were predominantly of squared sandstone. Quoins were utilised on all corners except the south-west. Three ceramic land drains had been used as vents, and were evident along the uppermost course of the west elevation. Above this was a modern gutter.

- 3.3.2 A window with modern pane and concrete lintel was located in the west elevation. The south elevation incorporated four ventilation holes in the form of improvised ceramic drains, located in the uppermost course. The roof was composed of corrugated asbestos.

- 3.3.3 *Internal Detail:* the floor of the interior was concrete and had a dung channel running the length of the building. Four concrete partitions divided the southern half into five bays. Remnants of whitewash remained on the walls. A 0.36m x 0.35m recess was located in the south wall, 0.44m from the ground level. A possible blocked doorway was observed in the centre of the south elevation, noted as a 'break' in the mortar bonding. A timber lintel at the eastern end of the building suggested the presence of a further blocked aperture. The lintel was 1.44m from ground level and was roughly dressed.

- 3.3.4 The roof consisted of three modern trusses of simple king post design. A hay rack along the south wall was held in position by notched lengths of timber fixed to the tie beams (Fig 4). A modern steel gate had been erected across the easternmost bay, presumably to control animal access.

3.4 THE FARMHOUSE

- 3.4.1 The farmhouse was in a very ruinous state, with the collapse of the roof and upper storey scattered within and without what remained of the structure. The build was very different to that of the barn, with very tabular slabs and a more regular coursing. The building was divided into three cells by two internal walls.

- 3.4.2 The south elevation contained a quoin edged doorway at the eastern end with large lintel. The remains of a dressed stone windowsill was observed in the centre on the first floor (Plate 5).
- 3.4.3 A pair of small, mullioned windows flanked a blocked door at the western end of the north elevation (Plate 6). All corners of the building incorporated large quoins. The remains of two fireplaces were observed, one each on the eastern side of the central and western rooms.
- 3.4.4 A further investigation of this building was beyond the remit of this project.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 THE FARMSTEAD

- 4.1.1 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1844 shows the farmstead as it stands today, named as Higher Brown Brook. This suggests that the barn, farmhouse and shippon, although not accurately dateable, have existed on the site since at least the first half of the nineteenth century.
- 4.1.2 The distinctly different building materials employed in the farmhouse and barn indicates that they are not contemporary. Variations of build within individual elevations of both the barn and shippon reveal that substantial repairs have also been carried out.
- 4.1.3 The farmhouse and barn are arranged in a typical *laithe* house arrangement, having been connected and situated side-by-side. The farmhouse, with its regular coursed tabular stone build and large imposing lintels and mullioned windows, is the finer of the buildings. The style suggests it is the earlier, probably eighteenth century or even older. It is unlikely that this farmhouse, isolated as present, would ever have stood alone. From observations made of the differing building materials between house and barn it is possible that an earlier barn existed on the site of the present one. However, it is also possible that the buildings are contemporary and the higher quality stone was saved for the farmhouse construction with a stone rubble construction deemed sufficient for the barn and shippon. Examples of *laithe* houses with such an obviously different build are rare however, and so this hypothesis seems unlikely.
- 4.1.4 The barn was most likely to have incorporated a shippon and storage area. This slightly wider west bay is typical of the Lancashire barn style, as are the two or three pedestrian doorways which were thought to have existed in the west gable. The wider bay would have been the shippon, and the narrower central and western bays would have been the storage area for carts and crops. The differences of width between the bays is thought to call attention to the traditions, stemming presumably from the different dimensions of the two types of building, originally separate and amalgamated in the Lancashire barn (Brunskill 1987). The blocking of several pedestrian doorways and windows of the barn probably came about when the barn ceased housing animals, and so the importance of natural light and ventilation entering became secondary to providing a watertight storage building.
- 4.1.5 Considering that the barn probably incorporated a shippon, it seems likely that the detached cowshed located to the south-west, was constructed at a later date than the barn, when the surface area became insufficient for cattle numbers or storage capacity.
- 4.1.6 Both the shippon and barn show evidence of repair and rebuild in the form of distinct variation in stone size and shape used in certain parts of the wall fabric. Both buildings have modern roofs, which have incorporated reclaimed trusses. The barn has recently been substantially rebuilt, using both the original stone and blockwork, which is evident within the interior elevations.

This suggests that the building was in a poor state until recently, and the renovation was undertaken in readiness for its conversion to a residential dwelling.

- 4.1.7 It is likely that the buildings fell into disuse during a process of small farmsteads becoming incorporated into larger concerns. Middle House Farm, located a short distance to the east, seemingly became the focus of attention and rendered Higher Brown Brook farmstead redundant. The barn and shippoon were maintained as useful farm buildings but the farmhouse was no longer required. The last occupant of the farmhouse was an Irish farm labourer who lived there in the mid-twentieth century (Mr. Kelsall pers comm).

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY SOURCES

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1847 6": 1 Mile, Sheet XLV

SECONDARY SOURCES

Brunskill, RW, 1987 *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain*, 2nd edn, London

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

RCHME, 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification*, 3rd edn, Swindon

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

**Oxford
Archaeology
North**

June 2003

**BARN AND SHIPPON AT MIDDLE HOUSE FARM, CHIPPING ,
LANCASHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING INVESTIGATION
PROJECT DESIGN**

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request by Good and Tillotson Limited for an archaeological building investigation in advance of redevelopment to the barn and shippon at Middle House Farm, Chipping, Lancashire.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Good and Tillotson Limited have received planning approval (06/2002/0890) from Ribble Valley Borough Council for the redevelopment of the barn and shippon at Middle House Farm, Chipping, Lancashire (SD 5868 4304). The plans include for the conversion of the barn to a dwelling and the conversion of the shippon into holiday accommodation. The Lancashire County Council's Archaeology Service has issued a brief for a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 1.2 The farmstead formerly comprised a laithe house arrangement but the house is no longer upstanding. The first edition OS survey 1844-6 shows two buildings on the site of the Middle House Farm, which at the time of the survey was named Higher Brown Brook. The buildings appear to equate in size and location to the house and attached barn and a smaller detached building to the south and west of the main block would appear to be the shippon. Both buildings are of stone rubble construction.
- 1.3 OA North has considerable experience of the assessment, evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 20 years. Watching briefs, evaluations and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.
- 1.4 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 objectives of the building investigation are to provide an outline analysis of the plan, form, function, age and development of the buildings prior to conversion being carried out.
- 2.1.1 To achieve the objective outlined above the following listed specific aims are proposed.
- (i) to provide a drawn and textual record of the barn and shippon to RCHM(E) Level II-type survey;
 - (ii) to produce a report and archive in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991).

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

3.1.1 **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 barn and shippon (both internal and external) and their surroundings, and detailed coverage of architectural/agricultural features.

3.1.2 **Site Drawings:** architects drawings (**to be provided by the client**) will be annotated to produce for the barn and shippon, the following:

- (i) plans of all main floors annotated to show form and location of any structural features of historic significance and recording the form and location of any significant structural details. Plans above ground floor will be sketched.
- (ii) One sketch cross-section per building;
- (iii) Drawings recording the form and location of significant structural details;
- (iv) 'As existing' elevations (if available) will be annotated to reference the photographic archive.

3.1.3 The drawings will usually be produced at a scale of 1:100. Where necessary the client's drawings will be corrected/enhanced utilising hand survey techniques. The corrected drawings will be digitised into an industry standard CAD package (Autocad Release 14) for the production of the final drawings.

3.1.4 **Interpretation and Analysis:** a visual inspection of the barn and shippon will be undertaken utilising the OA North 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.

3.1.5 **Access and Attendances:** the client will be required to arrange access to the buildings.

3.2 ARCHIVE/REPORT

3.2.1 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client, and a further two copies submitted to the Lancashire SMR (one paper copy and one digital copy) within eight weeks of completion of fieldwork. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.

3.2.2 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the identified

archaeology within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans. This report will be in the same basic format as this project design.

- 3.2.3 **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. 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 (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office.
- 3.2.4 **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 PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.1 Monitoring of this project will be undertaken through the auspices of the LCAS Archaeologist, who will be informed of the start and end dates of the work.

5 WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The investigation of the barn and shippon will take one day in the field.
- 5.2 The final report will follow within eight weeks of completion of the data collection and fieldwork.

6 STAFFING

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 The building investigation will be undertaken by **Daniel Elsworth MA** (OA North supervisor). Daniel has a great deal of experience in the assessment and analysis of historic buildings throughout the North West.

7 INSURANCE

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

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Site plan

Figure 3: Plan and west facing section of barn

Figure 4: Plan and east facing section of shippon

Figure 5: Ground plan of farmhouse

PLATES

Plate 1: Front of barn, looking north-east

Plate 2: Rear of barn, looking north-west

Plate 3: West gable of barn

Plate 4: Shippon, looking south-west

Plate 5: Front of farmhouse, looking north

Plate 6: Rear of farmhouse, looking south

Plate 7: Interior of barn, showing east elevation

Plate 8: Interior of shippon, looking west



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:25000
 with the permission of the controller of HMSO
 © Crown Copyright

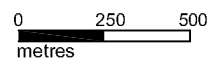
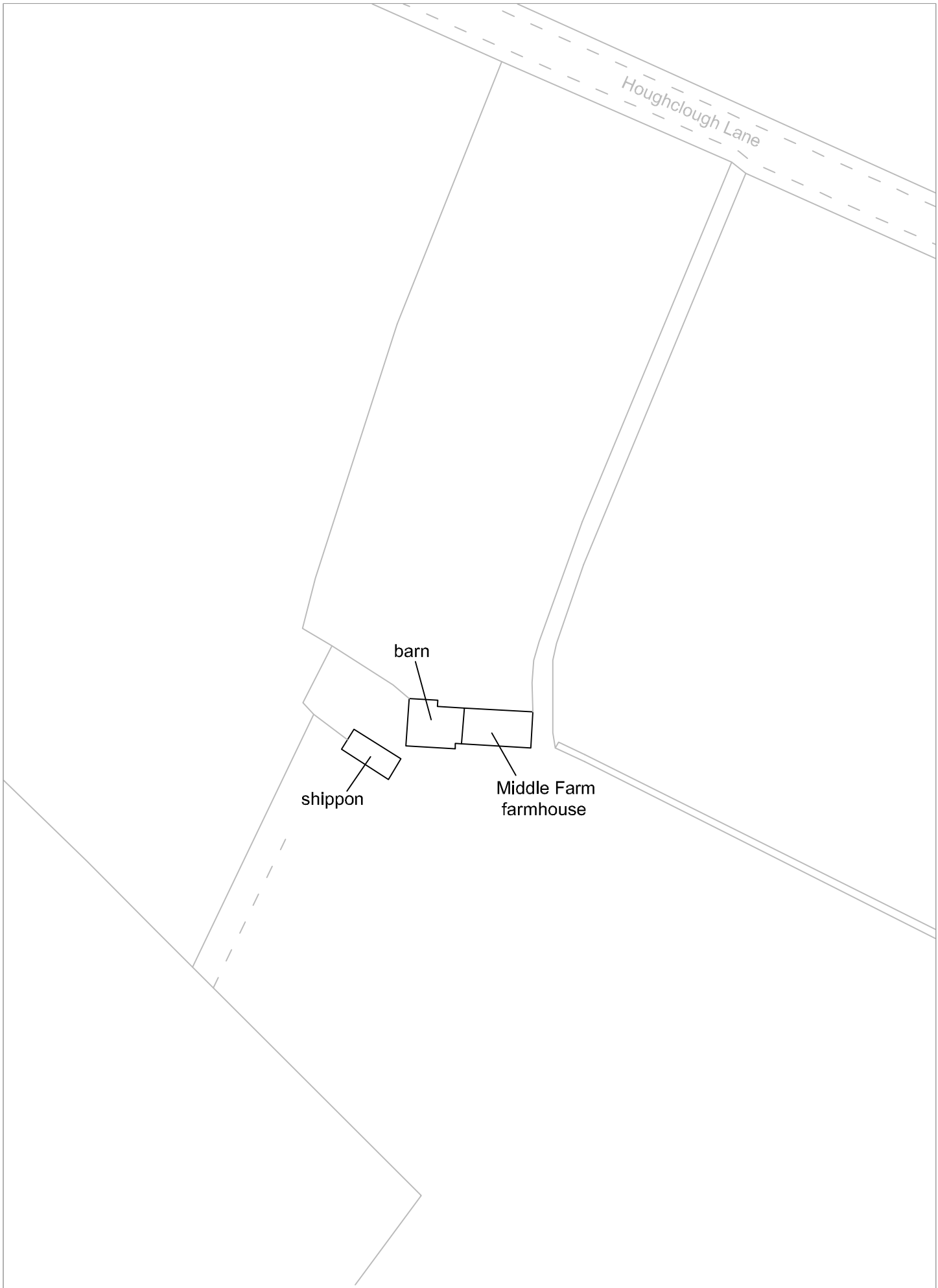


Figure 1: Location map



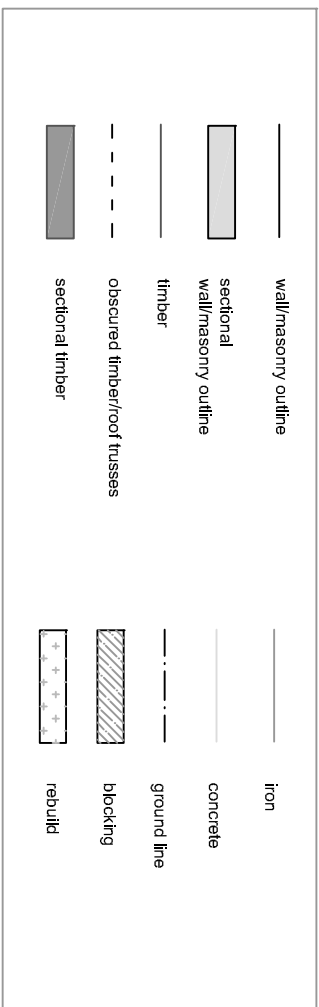
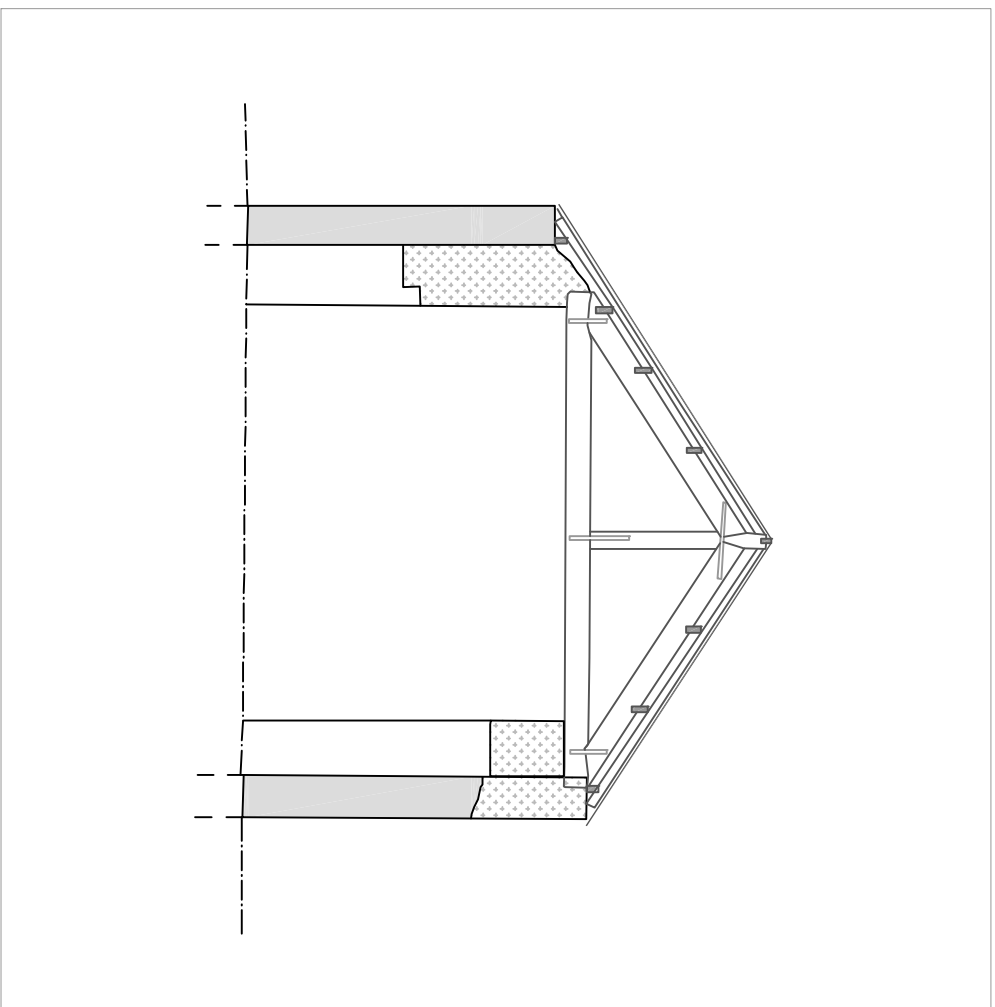
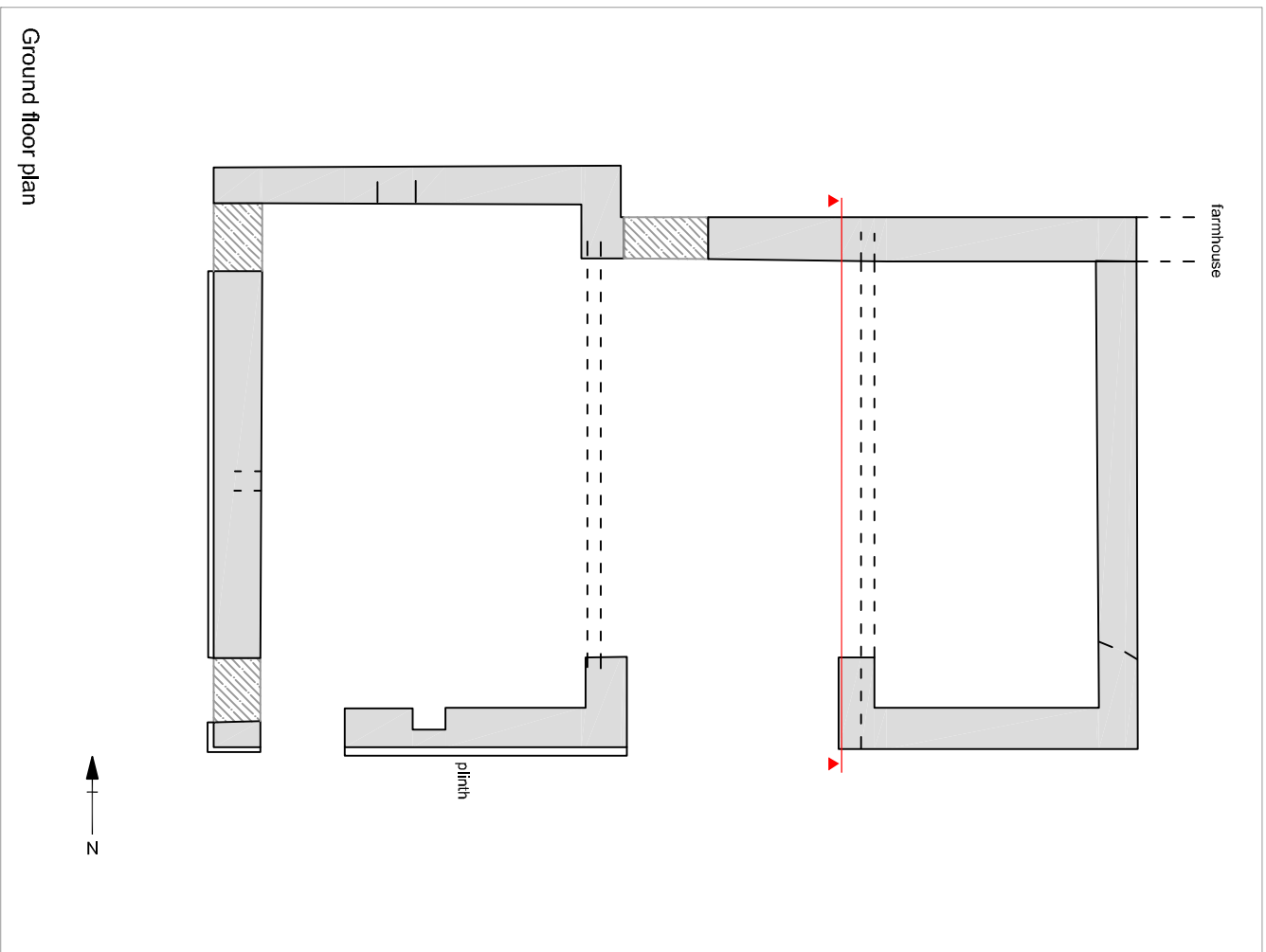
based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50000
with the permission of the controller of HMSO
© Crown Copyright

Scale 1:1000

0 20m



Figure 2 : Site plan



Scale 1:100



Figure 3 : Plan and west facing section of barn

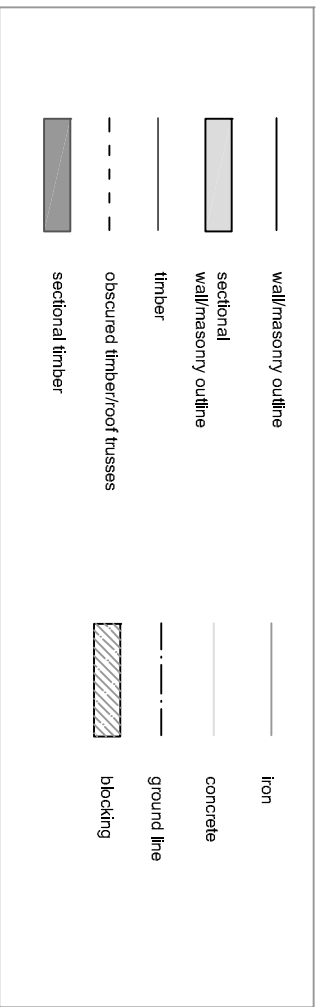
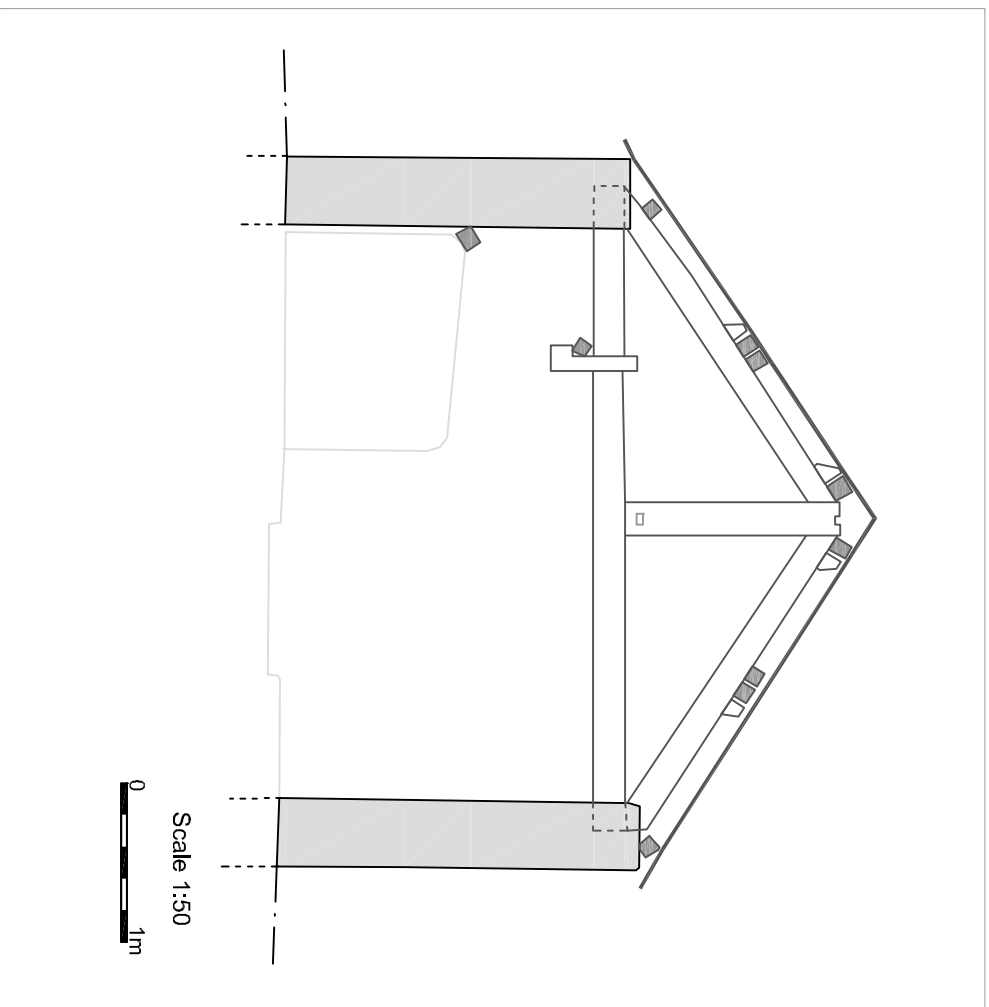
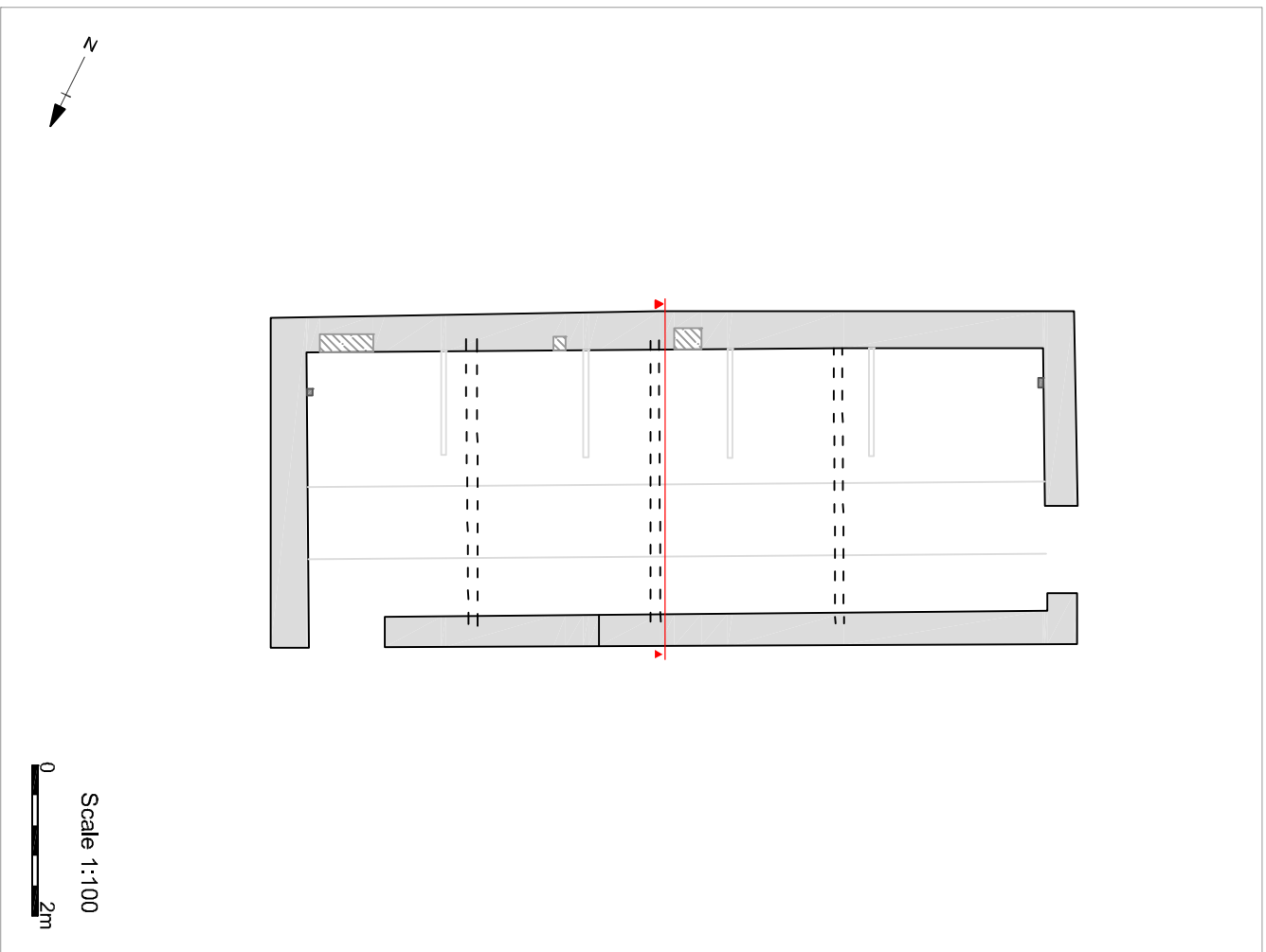
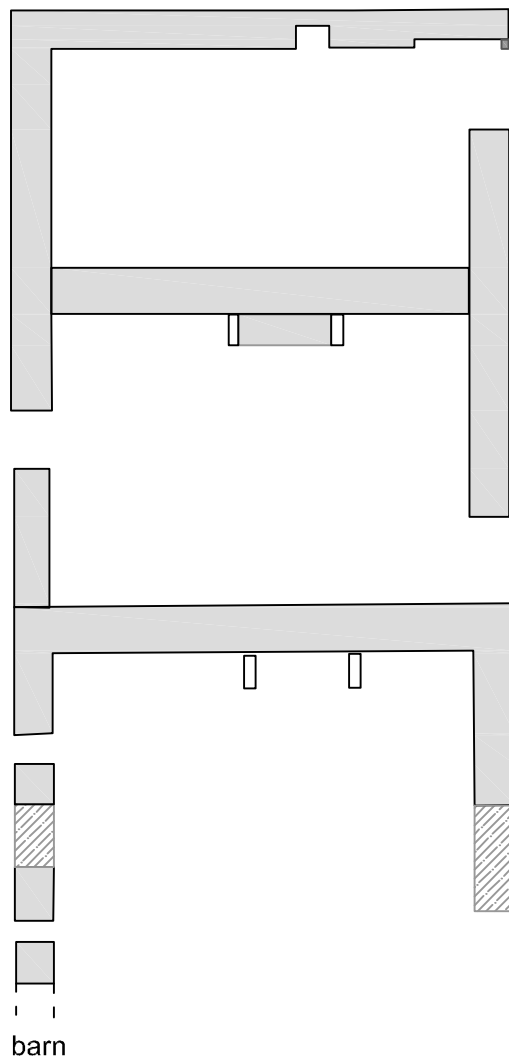


Figure 4 : Plan and east facing section of shippon



	wall/masonry outline		iron
	sectional wall/masonry outline		concrete
	timber		ground line
	obscured timber/roof trusses		blocking
	sectional timber		

Scale 1:100



Figure 5 : Ground plan of farmhouse



Plate 1: Front elevation of barn, looking north-east



Plate 2: Rear elevation of barn, looking north-west



Plate 3: West gable of barn



Plate 4: Shippon, looking south-west



Plate 5: Front elevation of farmhouse remains, looking north

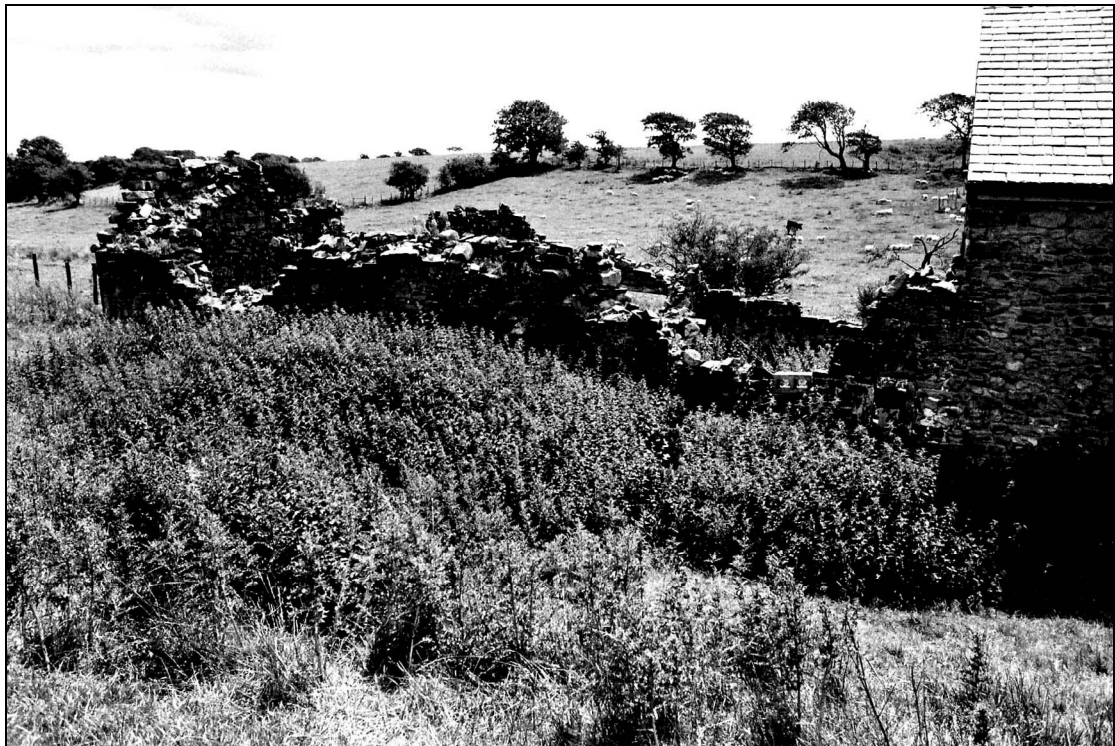


Plate 6: Rear of farmhouse, looking south



Plate 7: Interior of barn, showing east elevation



Plate 8: Interior of shippon, looking west