

320111018P

HERITAGE STATEMENT

**IN SUPPORT OF A PLANNING APPLICATION AND A
LISTED BUILDING CONSENT APPLICATION TO
CHANGE THE USE OF A BARN TO A CAFÉ AND
VISITOR CENTRE CENTRE.**

AT

STEPHEN PARK, DALE HEAD, SLAIDBURN, BB7 4TS

**Janet Dixon Town Planners Ltd.
10A Whalley Road
Clitheroe
Lancashire
BB7 1AW**

Tel. no. 01200-425051/07887-554397

HERITAGE STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF A PLANNING APPLICATION AND A LISTED BUILDING CONSENT APPLICATION TO CHANGE THE USE OF A BARN TO A CAFÉ AND VISITOR CENTRE AT STEPHEN PARK, DALE HEAD, SLAIDBURN, BB7 4TS.

Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment.

Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, 2010) has amended the national approach to considering the impact of development proposals on the historic environment. PPS5 and the companion practice guide, require applications for planning permission to be accompanied by a Heritage Statement where the proposal affects a heritage asset. In deciding whether a heritage asset is affected by a proposed development any potential heritage assets need to be identified. In some cases this is quite obvious because the building or structure has statutory protection such as a listed building or registered park or garden these are termed as *designated assets*. In other cases the heritage asset may have been identified by the local planning authority through the plan making process eg. building of townscape merit, within a conservation area, or it may have been identified through the development management process. The PPS5 practice guide defines the difference between a heritage asset and other components of the environment is that a '*heritage asset holds meaning for society over and above its functional utility.*' It is this heritage significance that justifies a degree of protection in planning decisions.

The purpose of this Heritage Statement is to **identify the heritage asset**. Following identification of the heritage asset it is necessary to **assess the significance of the heritage asset**. Finally it is necessary to **assess the impact of the development on the heritage asset**.

Policy HE6 of PPS5 requires the level of detail of information provided by the applicant on planning applications affecting heritage assets to be proportional to the importance of the heritage asset, and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. The heritage interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. It may include a building or feature and its setting. This information is to be accompanied by an assessment of the impact of the proposal and should be set out in the application as part of the explanation of the design concept.

Policy HE7 of PPS5 gives guidance to local planning authorities on decision making in relation to heritage assets. It requires them to assess the significance of the heritage asset and the effect of the proposal on the heritage asset. In doing so, they are to take account of the particular nature of the significance of the heritage asset and the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets and the historic environment generally can make to the establishment and maintenance of sustainable communities and economic vitality.

Identifying the Heritage Asset.

Stephen Park comprises three buildings within a group set around a court yard area. The farmhouse has a former barn attached to it on the western side and a former stable and further barn attached on the eastern side. To the south is a detached former coach house and attached smaller barn and to the west of the farmhouse is a large detached barn with an attached outshut. To the west of this barn is a paddock surround by a dry stone wall.

Designated Assets, Local Plan, Desk Based Assessment.

The former farmhouse and the barn to the west are grade II listed buildings. The listed descriptions state that the buildings were added to the list in 1983. The farmhouse has a date stone of 1700 and the detached barn a date stone of 1736. Whilst the former barns and stables attached to the farmhouse, the coach house to the south of the farmhouse and the stone walls around the group are not specifically mentioned in the list description, they are likely to be covered by the 'listing' because they are attached to or are curtilage buildings to the listed buildings. The list description for the former farmhouse and the barn which is the subject of the applications is attached at Appendix 1.

The site is not within a designated conservation area but it is within the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty as identified in the adopted Ribble Valley District Wide Local Plan. Policy ENV1. Traditionally constructed rural buildings are identified as being suitable for conversion to other uses in the local Plan, in order to *'keep these buildings well maintained and protect them as a feature within the landscape for future generations'*. Paragraph 5.13.2. The Local Plan recognises traditional built stone barn as a heritage asset in making this statement. It also distinguishes between traditionally constructed barns which are worthy of retention and modern farm buildings or properties constructed in a style or in materials not in keeping with the area. Policy H16.

We can assess from this that the traditionally constructed stone farmhouse, barns and outbuildings can be considered as a heritage assets. The landscape setting of the group of buildings is also a heritage asset.

The barn faces the western gable of the farmhouse. The barn has a wagon entrance on its eastern elevation. The list description describes the barn as it was before the building was converted to its current use as computer suite and lecture room with an attached staff flat.

In the late 1960's the buildings at Stephen Park were converted to a field studies centre. A survey drawing produced at that time indicates the floor layout of the building. This indicates that there was a blocked doorway opposite the wagon entrance. It also shows a four feet square opening opposite the entrance door in the outshut on the western side of the barn. See Appendix 2

We have contacted the Historic Environment Record which reveals that Sites recorded on the HER include: Stephen Park, a 14th century deer park (PRN 13332), The Listed Barn (PRN 17884). The site of a lime kiln, recorded on the 1st edition OS, (PRN 19012). They also provided us with an Archaeological Building Survey conducted by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit in Jan 2000 reference 1999-00/(040)/AVA 8944 see appendix 3.

The Archaeological Survey of the building was submitted with as part of the submission of the planning application to refurbish the centre in submitted in 1999. This survey refers to the building as the Old Barn. It suggests that there is a blocked door opposite the wagon entrance, paragraph 2.27. In the discussion section at page 17 of the document it states that the barn was built after the farmhouse and would originally have been used as a threshing barn. This explains the position of the blocked doorway opposite the wagon entrance. It also suggests that the outshut on the western side of the barn post dates the barn. It mentions that the outshut was rebuilt on the original plan, paragraph 2.2.8. This document does not appear to mention the blocked internal doorway opposite the entrance to the outshut. The document refers to a plan as figure 7 however this plan is not now included with the document lodged with the HER.

We have also consulted the Community History Section of Clitheore Library who have provided the maps attached in the appendix 4. The map of 1847 shows the group of buildings as they are today with the paddock on the western side of the barn. The access track from the main road is in the position that it is in today but also shows tracks or footpaths leading off to the west from just beyond the northern gable of the barn and a track leading off eastwards from the eastern part of the farm yard. The farm is set within upland pasture with areas of wetter ground nearby. In the map of 1909 the arrangement of the buildings yard and paddock are still very similar to the arrangement of 1847 and to the arrangement on site today. The surrounding farm land has changed little.

Assessment of the Significance of the Heritage Assets

The barn is a listed building and this confers significance on the building as a heritage asset. The setting of the group of buildings, the yard, the paddock and the stone walls around the paddock are likely to have been in their present form since at least 1847. As the setting to the listed buildings the yard paddock and boundary walls have significance as heritage assets. The landscape around the buildings has changed since the map of 1909. Large areas of the land are now given over to forestry although the area immediately around the farm remains open. Part of the historic relationship between the farm and its surrounding agricultural land has been lost with the change to forestry.

Assessment of the Impact of the Development on the Heritage Assets.

The planning application is of the change of use of the barn to a café and visitor centre. No new parking areas are proposed but the land within the paddock will be used as an outdoor seating area and provide cycle parking. Alterations to the buildings required for this change of use and which require listed building consent are the insertion of an internal doorway between the former outshut and the former barn to open up the majority of the ground floor to the new use. In order to link the café to the new visitor hub approved on the land adjacent to the paddock a new 'gateway' is proposed in the boundary wall of the paddock. A 2.5m footpath is proposed across the paddock to the proposed café this will directly link the proposed café to the recently approved 'forest hub'.

Evidence suggests that an opening previously existed in the position of the proposed doorway. We have followed the advice of the Council's Conservation Officer in proposing to locate the door in this position. In this way the proposal does not introduce a new

opening into the structure rather is potentially reuses and existing opening. As the new doorway is opposite the entrance door to the outshut it seems reasonable that the new doorway should be located in this position. The impact of the alteration on the significance of the heritage asset is minimal.

The creation of the 'gateway' in the paddock to link the café to the forest hub will be seen clearly as a modern addition to the historic function of the farm group. The agricultural use of the buildings has long since ceased. The new use of the buildings and their integration in to the new use of the surrounding landscape for recreation within the forest setting is reflected in this very minor change to boundary wall of the paddock. The impact of the new opening in the wall and the footpath has a minimal impact on the significance of the heritage assets.

The new use of the barn as a café and visitor centre provides a viable use for the building which requires minimal alteration and will secure the long term future of the building. It also has a significant community benefit in allowing public access to this historic listed building both inside and out at close quarters as well as enhancing visitor facilities in support of outdoor recreation. The external appearance of the building will not change. The introduction of picnic tables and cycle parking within the paddock will be low key. The furniture will be movable and so the use of this land as an outdoor eating area is a change which is completely reversible in the future.

Appendix

1. List descriptions, Stephen Park and Barn to west of Stephen Park
2. 1968 Survey of premises as existing.
3. Archaeological Building Survey conducted by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit in Jan 2000 reference 1999-00/(040)/AVA 8944
4. Maps dated 1847 and 1909

Judith Douglas BSc (Hons) Dip TIP, MRTPI

Janet Dixon Town Planners Ltd

10A Whalley Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire BB7 1AW

Tel: 01200 425051.

November 2011

List Descriptions

320111018P

Location: BARN TO WEST OF STEPHEN PARK,
EASINGTON, RIBBLE VALLEY, LANCASHIRE

Date listed: 16 November 1983

Date of last amendment: 16 November 1983

Grade II

SD 75 NWEASINGTON5/43Barn to west of Stephen Park-GVII

SD 75 NW EASINGTON 5/43 Barn to west of Stephen Park - GV II Barn, 'IHP 1736' on plaque in east wall. Slobbered rubble with stone slate roof. Wider at the south end, where there is an underhoused shippon, with a 2nd shippon at the north end. The east wall has a wide entrance with long-and-short jambs and an arched head of 2 pieces of stone. At the far right is a door with long-and-short jambs. At the far left is a similar door, now blocked. The gables have copings and shaped kneelers. The south wall has 2 shippon doors with plain reveals. At the rear (west) is a blocked threshing door and later additions. Inside are the remains of cattle stalls at both ends, now partly destroyed. The roof trusses, from south to north, are as follows. 1. A tie beam with curved queen struts, and a short king post rising from a collar. 2. A tie beam with curved queen struts, the principals curved to meet a king block which is shaped at the bottom. 3. A tie beam with curved queen struts, and a king block, shaped at the bottom. 4. A softwood truss with tie beam, straight queen struts, and a king block.

Location: STEPHEN PARK,
EASINGTON, RIBBLE VALLEY, LANCASHIRE

Date listed: 16 November 1983

Date of last amendment: 16 November 1983

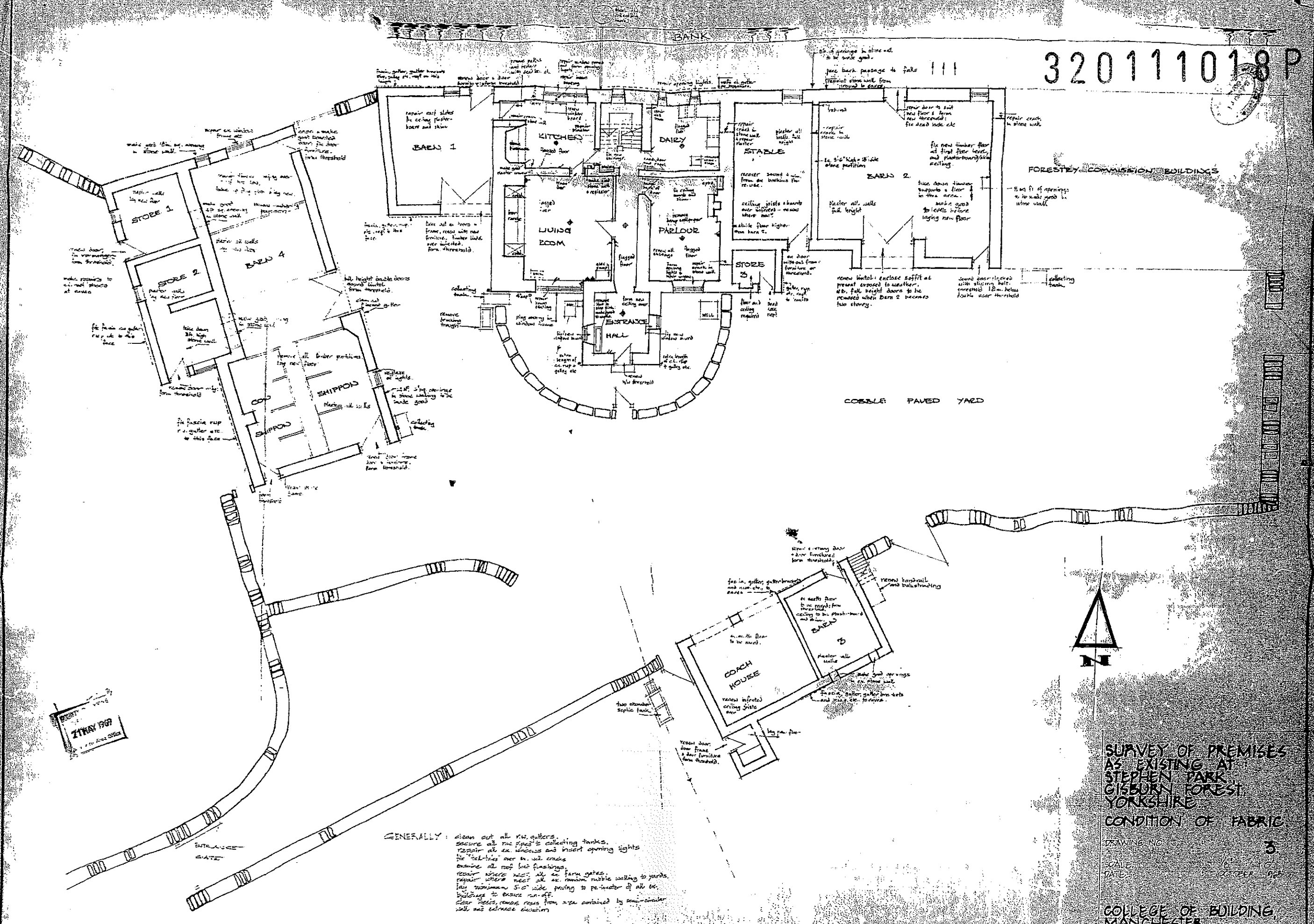
Grade II

SD 75 NWEASINGTON5/42Stephen ParkGVII

SD 75 NW EASINGTON 5/42 Stephen Park GV II House, 'IHA 1700' over door lintel. Slobbered rubble with slate roof, the left-hand stack having a brick cap. Double-pile plan with end stacks. 2 storeys, with a large central porch of 1½ storeys. The upper porch storey oversails on a string course on the front and left-hand return walls. To each side of the porch are mullioned windows with an inner ovolo moulding and outer chamfer and a hood; to the left one of 4 lights, to the right one of 3 lights. To the left on the 1st floor are the remains of a similar surround, now forming part of the jambs to a tall sashed window. To its right, above the porch, is a window with plain reveals. To the right of the porch is a 5-light window with an outer chamfer and inner hollow chamfer. The porch window, above the door, is of 2 lights with an outer

chamfer and inner cyma moulding. Its right-hand return wall has a small fixed window with glazing bars and the remains of double-chamfered jambs. The left-hand return wall has a similar window with plain reveals. The outer porch doorway has a moulding which continues across the lintel in a zig-zag pattern. A drip mould rises over the lintel and over the date plaque. The inner porch doorway is chamfered with a debased 4-centred head and decoration and date on the lintel, now obscured by paint. The rear (north) wall has ground-floor mullioned windows with outer chamfer and inner ovolo moulding, of 2 lights, one light (formerly larger), and 5 lights. On the 1st floor are the remains of surrounds with outer chamfer and inner hollow chamfer. Inside, the left-hand front room has a wide moulded segmental-arched fireplace, now partly blocked. Stair and 1st floor not accessible at time of survey.

320111018P



SURVEY OF PREMISES
AS EXISTING AT
STEPHEN PARK
GIBBURN FOREST,
YORKSHIRE

CONDITION OF FABRIC

DRAWING NO. 3

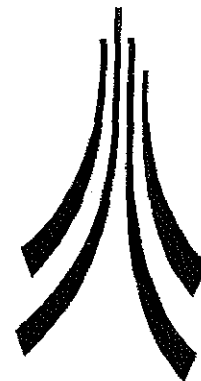
SCALE: 1/4" = 1' 0"

DATE: 1 OCTOBER 1965

COLLEGE OF BUILDING,
MANCHESTER.

2nd copy
(EAT 120 000)
120 000

LANCASTER
UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
UNIT



January 2000

320111018P

STEPHEN PARK
SLAIDBURN
LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building survey

Commissioned by:

Mason Gillibrand Architects

Stephen Park,
Slaidburn,
Lancashire

Report No 1999-00/(040)/AUA 8944

Checked by Project Manager	
<i>C. D. Plummer</i>	Date 9/2/00
Passed for submission to client	
<i>R. Naro</i>	Date 9/2/00

© Lancaster University Archaeological Unit
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF

CONTENTS

SUMMARY.....	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 Contract background.....	4
2. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS.....	5
2.1 Stephen Park	7
2.2 Old Barn.....	10
2.3 Barn 1.....	12
2.2 Barn 2.....	13
2.2 Cartshed.....	14
3. DISCUSSION	16
5. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	18
ILLUSTRATIONS	19
APPENDICES	
Appendix 1: Project Design	
Appendix 2: Project Brief	

SUMMARY

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) undertook a building survey of the farmhouse, associated barn and cart-shed, at Stephen Park, Slaidburn, in November 1999, in advance of refurbishment works.

The aim of the survey was to analyse the plan, form, function, age and development of the farmhouse. The farmstead briefly comprises five buildings, the house and two former barns forming one range, and a barn and cart-shed standing separately. The house is a double-pile construction with a symmetrical front elevation.

The survey identified several phases of rebuilding from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries, which gradually increased the size of the farmstead to its present layout. These phases were associated with the expansion of the farmstead by successive barns and byres.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks go to Mason Gillibrand Architects for providing the digital drawings, and to Mr P Tilbury (The caretaker, Stephen Park) who provided vital background information about the farm. The survey was undertaken by staff at Lancaster University Archaeology Unit; Graham Suggitt, Vix Hughes, Neil Wearing, Mat Town, Chris Wild and Chris Scurfield. Emma Carter produced the CAD drawings. This report was written by Chris Scurfield and was edited by Alison Plummer who also managed the project.

320111018P

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 A buildings survey was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit on behalf of Mason Gillibrand Architects at Stephen Park, Slaidburn, Lancashire, NGR SD 7460 5605, on the 22nd to 26th November 1999.
- 1.1.2 The survey involved a visual inspection of the farmhouse and associated buildings and was undertaken to Royal Commission on Historic Monuments England (RCHME) level III type survey.
- 1.1.3 The aim of the survey was to provide an outline analysis of the plan, form, function age and development of the farmhouse and to relate the development of the farmhouse to it's local setting, accompanied by a photographic archive containing both general shots and detailed coverage of relevant architectural features.
- 1.1.4 A full archive of the building survey has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (*The management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition 1991).

2. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

320111018P

2.1 THE FARMHOUSE

- 2.1.1 The farmhouse and associated buildings at Stephen Park are in a scattered arrangement, common in upland areas and caused by different periods of building (Brunskill 1978, 147). The farm complex consists of three principal buildings: the farmhouse (with two adjacent barns), the 'Old barn' and the Cartshed. Stephen Park was a working farm up until the 1930s-1940s.
- 2.1.2 The farmhouse is a square double-pile construction, with the front elevation facing the south-east. The main entrance is symmetrically placed in the front of the house. The building extends over two stories with the gabled roof subdivided into 3 bays. The roof is pitched and is currently roofed by stone to the north and slate to the south. The ground floor doorway features elaborately carved heads. A single-storey gabled porch with a date of 1700 fronts the house. The building stone is of roughly dressed and evenly coursed sandstone and slate blocks. All quoin stones are of millstone grit to the front elevation and sandstone to the rear and extend up to the eaves. A stone plinth, extending 2-3" is present round the house but is absent from the north-west elevation.
- 2.1.3 The porch (Fig. 2, Plate 1) has been built of evenly coursed sandstone with millstone grit quoin stones. The external stone work has been heavily pointed to the extent that it is almost rendered. The roof is of slate with sandstone ridge pieces; it is pitched and orientated at right angles to the south-east elevation. The first floor is marked on two sides by a stone step or jetty with a mullion window to the gable. There are two ground floor windows [21 & 28]. The main porch doorway [25] is very elaborate with quoin stones with moulded edges, leading to a horizontal zigzag effect in bold relief along the lintel. Above this relief work is a date stone with the initials: I.H.A. 1700. The initials are believed to refer to Heber of Marton (Dixon & Järvinen 1989, 70). Situated above the lintel and datestone, is a stepped hood-moulding. The porch doorway is currently painted and would have originally been unpainted (Mitchell 1992, 41). There is a plinth around the porch but compared to the house plinth it is narrower and lower.
- 2.1.4 Inside the porch there is a lobby (Rm. 1) to the ground floor with an exposed re-used beam, featuring small peg holes. The doorway into the main part of the house would have represented the original entrance way [29] and is marked by moulded quoin stones below an elaborately carved lintel based on ornamental circles and scallops (Dixon & Dixon 1992, 122).
- 2.1.5 The lean-to shed abuts the house and is accessed by a single doorway in the front elevation. An old rebated roofing scar can demonstrate this contemporary construction, which is slightly higher than the existing slate roof. The roofing scar still has the stone roofing flags jutting out and appears to have been built at the same time.

- 2.1.6 The rear elevation of the house, (Fig. 2) consists of seven windows [1-7] three to the first floor and four to the ground floor. Two of the first floor windows appear to be in an original state with the exception of the central mullion from each window having been removed. Window [3] has been enlarged both vertically and horizontally with all but one of the moulded casing stones being relocated. The ground floor window [4] is currently used as a ventilator and is quite narrow with rudimentary sill and lintel, and appears to be a much later insertion. Window [5] is similar to [1 & 2] but with the central mullion retained. A much taller mullion window with external moulding [6] is centrally placed in the lower ground floor elevation. The increase of height to this window would seem to denote its use as a staircase window. The kitchen window [7] is also an original feature with four mullions remaining *insitu*. The rear door [8] is more problematic in interpretation. It appears to be contemporary with the original front door judging by the elaborate circular design. However, it has been incorporated into a much later extension. After close inspection it was thought that the quoined doorway was removed from its original south-west facing position when the 'oasthouse', an outshot to the west of the house was added. This work was well executed with the sandstone courses continue from the house into the extension.
- 2.1.7 The side (south-west elevation) of the house, (Fig. 3) features a rebuilt chimney stack in brick above three small windows [10-12], now blocked, two flanking the chimney breast at the second floor/attic level and one to the first floor. This type of window appears to be common in the surrounding vernacular tradition and would have provided additional light particularly for the attic and principal rooms.
- 2.1.8 The front elevation, (Fig. 2) is dominated by the single-storied porch. There are three possibly original mullion windows [15-17]. Two upper floor windows [13 & 14] appear to be a later addition judging by the increased window dimensions and the rebuilding in brick of the stonework around the window 14. Window 14 does not feature in an undated aerial photograph, c. 1970 (provided by Mr P Tilbury). The ground floor window [16] survives intact. It features three mullions as opposed to the two mullions in the parlour window [17]. Each ground floor window has a hooded moulding, but these were not carried up onto the rear or first floor windows. The moulding to the hall window [16] has been partially obscured by the construction of the porch, suggesting a later construction date.
- 2.1.9 The north-east elevation is partially obscured by Barn 1 and its associated lean-to. However two attic windows are evident, as blocked openings [18 and 19]. The stepped stone chimney appears to be original.
- 2.1.10 Internally the house (Fig. 4) was originally divided into eight rooms; four to the ground floor, and four first floor bedrooms with the possibility of further rooms within the attic space. The hall (Rm. 2) and parlour (Rm. 3) were to the front of the building with the kitchen (Rm. 4) and service room (Rm. 5) to the rear separated by a staircase to the first floor. This simple plan has not altered

significantly apart from the addition of two corridors, which divide the hall and parlour resulting in a reduced size.

- 2.1.11 The hall was the largest ground floor room, entry into which was directly from the outside prior to the construction of the porch (dated 1700). The large arched fireplace [33] was originally an inglenook. The recess and hearth are filled with cupboards and a relatively recent fireplace with associated chimneybreast (Plate 4). Originally the inglenook would have been open with a dog-grate at the centre and large stone chimney hood. To the base of one of the inglenook cupboards is a small area of stone paving clearly underlying the present floor level.
- 2.1.12 The ceiling of the hall consists of exposed beams and joists; the floorboards have been underdrawn with plaster. Two of the exposed beams are stop chamfered bridging beams [32] set at right angles to the main elevation and moulded joists. Secondary beams are located on corbels [31] above the fireplace and opposing wall, and are stop chamfered either side of the corbels. This arrangement of corbel supported beams is evidenced throughout the first floor timbers of the house. There is a restored example of a similar inglenook with corbelled beams at Parceval Hall, North Yorkshire (Beaumont 1994, 11).
- 2.1.13 The entrance to the parlour is marked by a quoined doorway [34] with broad chamfers and an elaborate lintel and would have originally been accessed directly from the hall. What appear to be the original hinges and latch-plate are located on the inside rebate. The lintel is inscribed in bold in relief: HE THAT DOTH PASE MUST HONEST BE NOT TO BOLD FORE YOU SEE. H^mBSE. 1662 (Plate 2). The initials refer to the Molyneux family, inheritors of the Hellifield estate (Dixon & Dixon 1992, 122). It has been proposed that this motto was associated with the paying of Tithes by tenant farmers (Mr P. Tilbury pers. comm.). The pine plank and batten door (Plate 3) into the parlour features a pair of round ended strap hinges and a wooden lock encasement. There are two similar doors: a wider example into the service area (Rm. 5), and one to the first floor, which appear to be consistent with an early, possibly original date. The parlour again features two exposed bridging beams [35], and secondary beams [37] both stop chamfered. The secondary beams are, as with the hall supported by plain rounded corbels [38]. The joists have been under drawn with plaster. All that remains of the fireplace is a blocked chimneybreast over which, has been built a modern stone fire with seating ledge. Above the modern fireplace is another corbel larger than the beam support examples which supports the chimney breast present in the bedroom above (Rm. 8). The parlour has been divided by a modern stud wall, which creates a corridor to Barn 1 from the main house, this has necessitated an additional doorway into the parlour.
- 2.1.14 Adjacent to the parlour entranceway [34] are the remains of a further doorway [39], which has had the lintel and north-east doorjamb removed. The remaining doorjamb retains a broad chamfer with a latch plate to the internal rebate. This doorway would have accessed the staircase, straight ahead with the kitchen (Rm. 4) to the left and service room (Rm. 5) to the right.

- 2.1.15 The kitchen is currently accessed by a regular modern doorway with machine cut timber casing. The associated wall is thinly constructed and is again probably not original. The original access into the kitchen was likely to have been through doorway [39], but the relationships here are not clearly defined, and would require further clarification. A large four-light mullion window [7] illuminates the room; the mullions are ovolo-shaped in cross section. A fireplace is largely obscured with cement rendering to the internal walls of the kitchen; it has been converted into a large cupboard with the internal elevations blocked by modern breeze blocks. Adjacent to, and within the inglenook a doorway gives access to the oasthouse. Due to the thickness of the wall (4') both an inner and outer doorway were necessary. The outer doorway [41] is largely rendered over but its construction, out of large quoin stones can be detected as can an internal rebate with associated door furniture [39, 34 & 29]. The kitchen ceiling is mainly underdrawn apart from two bridging beams [42], both are boxed in with lath and plaster. The supporting beams and associated corbels are not visible. A centrally placed exposed corbel displays elaborate carving. The kitchen is much narrower than the hall and a single corbel was probably sufficient to support the beam.
- 2.1.16 The oasthouse is an addition to the south-west elevation. It is trapezoidal in plan to allow access into the fields to the north-west. The slate roof is pitched with a gable and single truss supporting the roof, resting on supporting walls. A modern truss butts the side of the house and provides additional support to the roof. The walls are of sandstone blocks more regular in shape than the main fabric of the house. The rear elevation features the re-positioning of doorway [8] and the associated keying in of the sandstone blocks. There is a window situated high in the north-west wall with metal fixtures suggesting an internal shutter. The 'oasthouse' is also referred to as a turf house for the storage of peat throughout the winter (Mitchell 1992, 57) and was probably never associated with the processing of hops.
- 2.1.17 The doorway into the service room is plain with no quoining evident; the aperture has been enlarged to allow a wider door evidenced by panel and batten extensions to the door itself. The wall between the service room and the staircase has been dry lined, increasing the wall thickness, and suggesting that the wall was constructed of brick. The single-light mullion window [5], within the rear elevation has been half blocked. The dry lining to the north-east facing wall of the kitchen probably masks the opposite corbel corresponding to corbel [46] aligned opposite.
- 2.1.18 The staircase consists of two flights with boarded out treads and a central turned balustraded handrail, which can be provisionally dated to the late seventeenth century (Alcock & Hall 1999). The arrangement of the staircase with the staircase window in the back wall is at odds. The staircase not only obscures much of the light but the partition wall between the staircase and the kitchen has blocked a window. This suggests that the staircase was a later addition, which required some structural alteration to this part of the house.
- 2.1.19 The first floor reflects the ground floor plan with the landing at the top of the stairs providing access to bedrooms 9 and 10. The landing extends into two

corridors. The first runs to the south-east truncating what would have been the principal bedroom (Rm. 7) for accessing Room 6 above the entrance lobby (Rm. 1).

- 2.1.20 Room 6 features a mullion window [23] with later metal transom. The ceiling is underdrawn with two exposed chamfered purlins, and a partially chamfered ridge purlin. The north-east purlin is marked by a series of incised parallel lines and may denote original carpenters marks. The walls and remaining ceiling are boarded out with plasterboard, covering the stone work. Located beneath floorboards in the doorway into Room 6 is a rebated stone of uncertain function.
- 2.1.21 Room 7 has two asymmetrically placed windows [13 & 14]. Window [13] has been enlarged and no trace of an earlier mullion window remains. Window [14] has been created to provide additional light and is positioned to respect the porch roof and therefore must post date the construction of the porch. A stop chamfered tie beam [47] which extends across the width of the room, it is rebated in the southeast wall and rests on a corbel [48] on the opposite internal wall. The exposed floorboards are narrow tongue and grooved timbers probably dating to the early twentieth century. There is a hearthstone abutting the now blocked fireplace of a contemporary date to the floorboards. A blocked recess in the southern corner of the room is an original feature which has been concealed via a modern stud and plaster board partition wall. Exposed joists are mortised into the upper bridging beams and appear to be contemporary with the beams.
- 2.1.22 The second front bedroom (Rm. 8) features a mullion window [15] and a period Victorian fireplace (No. 49), with modern dog-grate. The floorboards are broad planks greater than six inches, which have been replaced by 'modern' tongue and grooved timbers to the south-eastern half of the room. These replacement timbers also mark an area of structural subsidence to the eastern corner of the house.
- 2.1.23 Room No. 9 has been 'modernised' in a similar manner to room 7. This has been achieved through the insertion of a larger window, a raised ceiling and the covering of the tie beam with lath and plaster. The tie beam [50] is 0.16m lower than [47] indicating that the tie beam to the roof truss does not stretch across the house but is staggered in section. Which is confirmed by inspection from the attic. The southern corner is a blanked corner, containing a large earthenware flue, which would have extracted fumes from room 8. The flue rises into the attic where it is fed into the heavily altered chimney. Broad 'original' floorboards remain throughout this room. An enclosed recess was revealed behind a modern stud and plasterboard partition wall to the western corner of the room. A small quoined window [11] now blocked would have illuminated this recess.
- 2.1.24 Apart from a mullion window Room 10 retains few original features. The ceilings and floor are renewals in this room.

2.1.25 Access into the attic space allowed an inspection of the roof. The roof comprises four sets of purlins and a ridge purlin supported by two trusses [51 & 52]. Truss [51] consists of a central post, the king post, which rises from the tie beam to support the ridge purlin. The principal rafters of the truss are braced to the king post about a third of the way up. There are additional braces between the principal rafter and the tie beam. All joints to the king post truss are mortised and tenon, peg holes cross through the joints but no pegs remain insitu. The purlins are rebated into the principal rafters. Truss [52] is a half truss with the wall between the hall and the parlour extending into the roof. The half truss consists of a reused beam for the principal rafter (Plate 4) with tenons to the upper surface. Reuse of timbers is also reflected in truss [51] and the purlins, which display a sequence of peg holes possibly from partition walling. Also visible in the attic were two bridging beams orientated south-east to north-east spanning Room 7. These bridging beams each feature two sets of mortice holes set into the upper timbers, there are no joists remaining insitu, but this arrangement does appear to indicate attic accommodation. The attic room would have been illuminated by up to four small quoined windows [11,12,18 & 19]. Two walls in the attic above room 9 had been rendered and lime washed but the altered ceiling has removed evidence of a floor.

2.2 OLD BARN

2.2.1 The barn is set at an angle to the house on a north-west to south-east alignment. In plan, the barn forms a long rectangle with a step out to the south-eastern half. It features a gabled roof with four trusses. The walls are of stone, which are roughly dressed and evenly coursed, and the roof is of stone roof slabs with a sandstone ridge. The gables are capped with moulded coping stones ending in carved stone kneelers to the four principal corners. There is a date plaque [63] located half way up the north-east elevation. The plaque has a roped boarder and a recessed base leaving ornate italic lettering, "J.H.F 1736". None of the internal stall timberwork survives, however morticed stone plinths remain insitu.

2.2.2 The roof is supported by the two gable walls and an arrangement of four trusses. Three of the trusses are original the fourth is of machine cut timbers, as are the majority of rafters throughout the barn. These would appear to represent a major episode of restoration. The three original trusses are constructed of oak and rest on corbels to the supporting walls. Truss [53], is a collar beam and king post truss (Plate 9) as opposed to [54 & 55] which are queen post trusses with a king block supporting the ridge. The difference in the trusses appears to reflect the greater span of truss [53] (Dixon & Dixon 1992, 123). The purlins appear to be original and consist of half split trunks; they overlap the principal rafters and are probably trenched into them. An additional buttress has been built to support truss [53] towards the southwestern corner.

2.2.3 To the base of the south-east gable is a small plinth (5cm wide) 1m above ground level. The gable contains two wooden framed doorways [57 & 58]

which feature rudimentary lintels, and would appear to post-date the original construction of the barn. There is a possible blocked aperture [59] between the doorways and this may have been a window. Ventilation holes [60] are within the sandstone block courses at and above first floor level. There are at least four ventilation holes into which a stone has been inserted to form a block.

- 2.2.4 The internal elevation of the south-east gable features a regular row of joist holes [61] 1.75m above the ground surface. These would seem to indicate a first floor to the barn. In addition to the joist holes there is also a 'large keep' hole to the south-east gable [70] and two smaller examples [72-3] to back wall of the barn. 'Keep holes' allow equipment to be stored up off the floor, where it is readily at hand.
- 2.2.5 The front of the barn (Fig. 2) features two original doorways at either end [62 & 65]. These are characterised by large quoin stones and lintels. Door [62] has been blocked with sandstone, possibly dating to the insertion of doors [57 & 58] and the modification of the layout of the south-east end of the barn into a twin aisled shippam. To the center of the elevation is a large wagon door [64]; the door itself is no longer present and a modern window occupies the original opening. The lintel to the doorway is of two-piece sandstone construction with associated quoining down the northern side; the southern side is incorporated into the extended step to the southeastern half of the barn. Internally the doorway was supported by a single arched timber, which has been strengthened through the addition of a straight re-used timber lintel. A boarded up window [63] displays an elaborate stone moulded window surround, which has been re-used to form a small rectangular window to the barn's ground floor. There are numerous ventilation holes [66] through out this elevation, which are again above the first floor level. A number of these are blocked.
- 2.2.6 The north-west gable features three original openings, one to the first floor and two to the ground floor [76-78].
- 2.2.7 The rear of the barn has been partially obscured by the construction of an outshut. However, the elevation is visible from inside the lean-to and this reveals a quoined and linteled doorway [74], contemporary with doorways [62 & 65], it is positioned directly opposite the main barn door. Above this doorway is a square aperture with stone lintel and sill, the lack of quoining and regular dimensions would seem to indicate that this is not an original feature [75]. Ventilation holes are again present throughout the elevation above the first floor.
- 2.2.8 The Outshut constructed to the rear of the 'Old Barn' exhibits a recent rebuild, with an internal skin of concrete breeze blocks. The outshut was rebuilt upon the same plan as the original building, with the addition of three windows to the south-west elevation (pers. com. Mr P Tilbury). The Doorway and windows [68,66 and 67 respectively] were reinstated during the rebuild.
- 2.2.9 A series of stone blocks forming an 'L' shape in the floor of the outshut appear to be wall or foundation stones [69]. This 'L' shaped walling represents an internal wall. This walling is an unusual feature and probably represents a

division of an internal pigsty with it's feeding passage accessed by door [67]. The absence of quoin stones to the north-west corner of the barn, indicates that it was constructed with an outshut intended.

2.3 BARN 1

- 2.3.1 Barn 1 faces the south-east and abuts the north-east gable of the house. This is a typical stepped barn with a large two storied recess forming a porch and waggon door to the front.
- 2.3.2 In recent years the barn has been converted into large open-plan living rooms, with associated dormitories and showers. The first floor windows [79-82] and [88-91] all date from these renovations as does the blocking of the doorway, raised internal floor and internal chimney flues.
- 2.3.3 To the rear of the barn is an external doorway [95], which is now blocked and incorporates a wooden framed window with cement sill. Still visible are the door quoins and lintel, together with an internal hinge and latch plate. To the left of the door are the traces of an earlier window [92] as the sill remains insitu, it has been blocked possibly to house a higher, modern window [93], associated with the raised floor.
- 2.3.4 The front elevation of barn 1 features two blocked doorways [86 & 87] and a blocked wagon door [84]. The waggon door [84] has been infilled by a modern window and single door beneath a concrete lintel. Externally. Substantial rebuilding of the first floor walls but with the exception of quoining and a butt joint above window and door [84] reveal the original construction. Internally, the recessed sides are retained, and are unplastered on the first floor. The recess originally sat beneath an arch (pers. com. Mr. P Tilbury).
- 2.3.5 Doorway [87] is represented by chamfered quoin stones and lintel, chamfers are also reflected on the inside of the doorway. Located to the top of one of these chamfers is a dished facet, which probably evolved due to the sharpening of metal blades on the chamfer. Above the lintel is a projecting slate, which has been broken off and probably represented a basic porch for the doorway beneath. A modern window has blocked the doorway. Doorway [86] is far less obvious than [87]. All that remains of the opening is visible from the inside of the building, where to the side of the modern window [83] is a characteristic vertical doorjamb consisting of quoin stones with an internal rebate and a latch plate.
- 2.3.6 Internally barn 1 features very few features. A substantial floor has been inserted with cast iron joists spanning the entire width of the building. All floors are new with the majority of the walls internally rendered. On the first floor, the ceilings have been inserted just above the level of the tie beams of the roof trusses. This arrangement shows that the tie beams rest on stone corbels. Three roof trusses [96] form a four-bayed roof. The collar of the truss being supported by two queen posts. There are three sets of purlins with a ridge board to the top. The timbers are machine cut and feature very deep principal rafters with rebated purlins. Some of the purlins are reused and

2.3.7 The obscuring of attic window [19] by the barn roof and the probable blocking of a ground floor window [45], shows that construction of barn I was later than the house. A modern serving hatch currently masks the position of the window. Removal of the sliding door revealed an upright from a mullion window [45]. This evidence indicates that the house was originally built to stand independently.

2.4.1 This barn is the last building in the range, which starts with the farmhouse. The low-pitched roof is of slate and the walls consist of haphazardly coursed sandstone blocks with prominent quoin stones in millstone grit. The stone work is bonded with lime mortar with re-pointing in cement. Millstone was also used for the lintels and window uprights within, to the front elevation there is a large barn door [119] with two flanking doorways [118 & 119] leading into the shipphons. The front and rear corners of the barn are dressed with quoin stones as is the large doorway. A further window and doorway are located at the north-east end of the front elevation and serve a possible workshop with shippham towards the rear. Internally a continuous wall separating these end 'rooms' from the remainder of the barn.

2.4.3 Surviving insitu is a series of wooden double stalls. These are set at right angles to the front wall and are accessed by two doorways. The stalls appear to be contemporary with the floor, which consists of stone blocks along the passage ways, these also form the drainage channels; (stone drain covers are located just inside the doorways [126]). The stall floors are block edged with cobelling for the animals to stand on. Dividing the two sets of stalls is the threshing floor, which features a pair of wheel ruts. The first floor is separated into two with the larger area extending over the stalls and workshop/byre. Access is via a ladder integral with the stalls just inside the main door.

2.4.4 The remains of an earlier building were found in the north-west wall and are marked by quoin stones and a butt joint [127]. This was a gable wall with inclined roofline clearly showing. It probably represented an outshut to Barn 1. The masonry here is irregularly coursed and less worked than the rest of barn. Barn 2 appears to have been built in a sequence from the front to the rear ending some 3m short of the old gable wall of the outshut. Thus creating a

large void. The void was filled in, with poorly coursed masonry representing the demolition of the walls of the outshut.

2.5 CARTSHED

- 2.5.1 The cartshed is a two storied rectangular stone building with a pitched roof. It faces the north-west. Access to the first floor is via an external staircase to the north-eastern gable. The bonded masonry is reasonably coursed, of sandstone and slates. The roof is of slate under sandstone ridge pieces with the larger slates to the bottom; there is no elaboration to the eaves, ending with a simple cement fillet.
- 2.5.2 A single storied out-shot to the rear of the building [102] is accessed from the side of the building via doorway [104]. The roof is a single pitched stone flagged construction with lead flashing cutting into the barns rear elevation. This outshut appear to have been a purpose built toilet with openings [105] at ground level for the night soil to be extracted. (NB cultivation plots, or a "Lazy Bed" was found 100m south-west of the house on the edge of what is now marsh land which is marked by reeds and boggy ground). Internal fixtures of the outshut remain insitu and consist of a cross bench with different sized toilet seats.
- 2.5.3 There are three further features to the rear elevation, a recently blocked window [107] with sandstone lintel and sill, a small ventilation hole [108], and a rear doorway [109]. This doorway features two phases of blocking possibly to create a window; its lintel appears to have been replaced by a more irregular lintel indicating a possible collapse.
- 2.5.4 To the front elevation are two wide arched entranceways and a doorway to the left. An opposing doorway in the rear wall (now blocked suggests the presence of cross passage. The front doorway has two sets of hinges to the left-hand side and coarsely ashlar quoin stones. Hinges are also associated with the archways indicating that they would have once had doors. There is a modified area of masonry to the first floor wall above the arches, which may represent a first floor window.
- 2.5.5 The north-east facing gable consists of a centrally placed doorway [110] to the first floor, which is reached by an external brick staircase with stone treads. The treads from the staircase show very little signs of wear and have not been turned over, the usual practice when treads become too eroded. There is a small opening [111] into the space beneath the staircase, which would appear to be used as an occasional store.
- 2.5.6 Although recently renovated the interior of the cart-shed remains relatively unchanged. All internal features have been extensively white washed. The roof is of kingpost construction with two trusses [112-3] (Plate 8), forming three bays. The trusses consist of machine cut timbers forming broad tie-beams and principal rafters. The king post supports two sets of trenced purlins and a ridge purlin. To the base of the king post is a pair of struts supporting the principal rafters. There were no bolts present in the trusses, which would tend

to indicate that the principal joints were morticed and tenoned and that the roof was eighteenth (Harris 1993, 85) to early nineteenth century in date.

- 2.5.7 The first floor has been removed but is evidenced by a series of joist sockets at first floor level in the gable walls; these extend below the first floor doorway and probably represent a continual floor for a granary. A beam to the south-western end of the building would have supported the joists. The beam is still extant and features a series of rebated holes to both sides of the upper surface. Portions of wall [115] and bonding scars in the rear wall represent evidence for a wall that would have lent support to the floor.

3. DISCUSSION

Stephen Park farmhouse was built in 1662 on the site of a hunting lodge belonging to the Hammertons of Hellifield Peel and Hammerton Hall (Dixon and Dixon 1992, 121)

Stephen Park's farmhouse is a double pile building with wide multi-lighted mullion windows to the front and rear elevations. The three principal internal walls extend up into the attic, with one of these walls forming a load-bearing wall for the roof. The fourth wall towards the rear of the building appears to be absent, a modification that may have enabled the insertion of the larger dog-leg staircase. The first building phase of the house probably consisted of a detached two storied building with four ground floor rooms: the hall, parlour and two rear service rooms. To the first floor were possibly four bedrooms, but the location of the original dividing wall between room 9 and the stairwell is uncertain. Possible renovations could very well expose the original layout of these rear bedrooms and the stairwell.

The layout of the second story as evidenced by the small windows to the gable and the morticed beams above room 7, remains unclear but it seems probable that it provided additional floor space possibly as evidenced by the mortice holes to the upper bridging beams evident in the attic.

The addition of a porch in 1700 added to the house's grand appearance by the very elaborate doorway, associated date stone and jettying to the first storey. The jetty was originally a medieval technique of expanding the upperfloor of a house, it became more of a decorative technique as at Stephen Park, with the 'jetty' applied sparingly to two of the more obvious porch elevations.

In the Pennines double-pile houses become more common after 1650 (Barley 1961, 258), which places Stephen Park, which can be dated to shortly before 1662 early in their regional development. The double-pile plan, as adopted for farmhouses, had only two rooms at the front and service rooms at the back. Sometimes the main door would be supplemented by a small porch as at Parceval Hall, Yorkshire (Beaumont 1994). At Stephen Park the addition of a large imposing porch increased the importance of the front entrance and removed the need to invite anyone into the hall, for example when paying rents.

Although of a double pile construction typical of a later seventeenth century gentry or wealthier farmers house, it was vernacular in style, lacking symmetry and with mullioned windows. In design it had a hall as its principal room indicative of the continuing traditional farming commitments. It is likely that in the late seventeenth century, the family and workers would have still eaten together. The segregation of master and servant, work and domestic life, as evidenced by the abandonment of the hall room and the increasing compartmentalisation into private rooms, a feature of southern farmhouses of the date, is frequently absent in the north. This process appears not to have taken place at Stephen Park until the eighteenth century.

Nevertheless, the farm house standing independently would suggest that increasing prosperity and pretensions of its occupier, symbolised a sharper distinction between

the work of the farm and the servants employed on it and the family and its guests (Barley 1961, 258). However the additions of barns in the eighteenth century spoil this image and may indicate a relative decline in the status of the building.

THE BARNs

Barn 1 was a later addition to the farm abutting the farmhouse to form an extensive addition to the north-eastern elevation. The barn would have been accessed primarily from the front via the large recessed barn door with two flanking doorways, which accessed the shippens. Doorway No. 86, the western doorway would have provided a feeding passage for a parallel set of stalls either side of the door, whilst the door to the right of the barn door would have accessed one set of stalls on the left. The recessed barn door would have opened onto a threshing floor, which has been covered by the modern concrete floor.

Construction of Barn 1 is problematic in that the quoins and arched lintels of the doorways suggests a seventeenth century date, however the kingpost roof is consistent with a later date. It seems likely therefore, that Barn 1 post-dates the farmhouse and was probably constructed in the later part of the seventeenth century and then re-roofed sometime in the eighteenth century.

It was not until the mid eighteenth century that the 'Old Barn' was built; and the general construction of the walls and roof would appear to be consistent with this date (c 1736). Stephen Park appears from the survey not to have had a barn until Barn 1 was built and the evidence for a contemporary Barn with the house must lie beneath the present farm layout. Renovation works to the floor of the Old Barn may reveal more of the original farm.

An outshut, possibly for pigs was built abutting the south-east gable of Barn 1, and therefore post-dates construction of Barn 1. The outshut's north-east gable remains extant and has been built upon by Barn 2. There is a further outshut at the south-west corner of Barn 1 which judging from the roofing scar in Barn 1's front elevation suggests a contemporary date with Barn 1's construction. The function of this outshut was probably as an externally accessed store or possible latrine for the house.

Construction of Barn 2 post-dates Barn 1 not only do the walls abutt the gable end of barn 1 but the building style is clearly later. The stonework is more regularly laid stone work and has a typical late nineteenth century roof with bolted queen post trusses. The construction of the barn required the partial removal of the outshut to Barn 1, leaving the north-east gable wall extant.

The 'Old Barn' was completed c 1736 and was built as a threshing barn with shippens along the both gable walls. The south-east shippen was later modified by the blocking of the north-east doorway and the insertion of the two doorways to the south-east elevation. The internal divisions of these shippens can be evidenced by post pads to the barn's floor. These internal stalls were then removed probably to allow storage of machinery. The 'Old Barn's outshut was a later addition probably dating to the late eighteenth/nineteenth century.

CARTSHED

The first floor of the cart shed was probably used as a granary/hayloft and at some point it is thought that religious meetings took place here (pers.com. Mr P Tilbury), though no evidence of this remains. The cartshed is an independent building, which respects the farmyard and roadway bisecting it. Due to its independent position relative phasing of the cartshed is therefore difficult but the unbolted king post roof trusses and general construction techniques suggest early in eighteenth century construction.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alcock, N W and L Hall, 1999 *Fixtures and Fittings in Dated Houses 1567-1763*
Ripponden

Barley, M W, 1961 *English Farmhouse and Cottage*, London

Beaumont, H M, 1994 *A Guide to Parcevall Hall*, Skipton

Brunskill, R W, 1978 *Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture*, London

Brunskill, R W, 1978 *Traditional Buildings of Britain*, London

Dixon, J & P Dixon 1992 *Journeys Through Brigantia*, Settle

Dixon, J & J Järvinen, 1989 *Historic Walks around the Forest of Bowland*, Preston

Mitchell, W R, 1992 *The Lost Village of Stocks in Bowland*, Settle

ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1: Location map
- Figure 2: Farmhouse range showing oasthouse and attached barns
- Figure 3: Farmhouse showing east and west elevations
- Figure 4: Plan of Farmhouse range
- Figure 5: Old barn showing front and rear elevations
- Figure 6: Old barn showing north and south elevations
- Figure 7: Plan of the Old barn

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1 Stephen Park Farm House
- Plate 2 Ornate doorway into the Parlour (Rm 3)
- Plate 3 Parlour door
- Plate 4 Blocked Inglenook Fireplace with corbelled beams
- Plate 5 Farmhouse roof with braced principal rafter
- Plate 6 Front elevation of Barn 2
- Plate 7 Front elevation of the Cartshed
- Plate 8 The Cartshed king post roof truss
- Plate 9 The southern roof trusses of the "Old Barn"

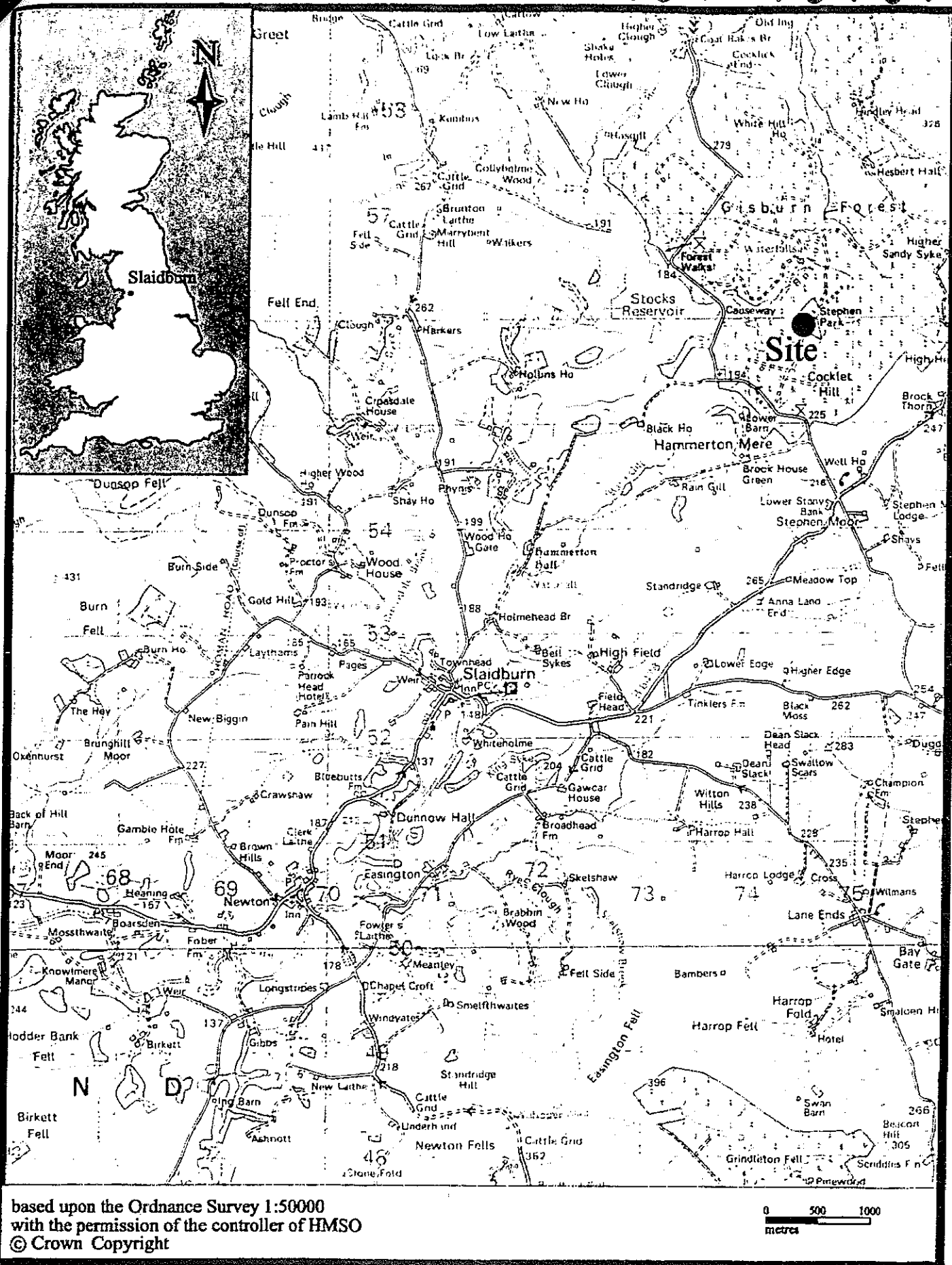


Fig 1 : Location Map

320111018P

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT



PROJECT:

Stephen Park
Slaidburn

DRAWING No:

2

0 10m

DRAWN BY: ELC / GJS

DATE: 25.01.00

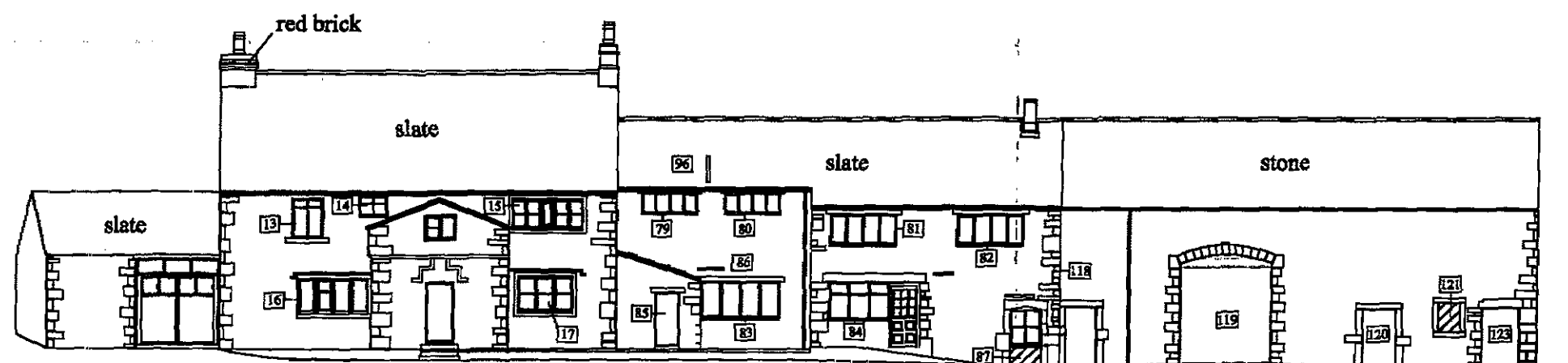
SCALE: @1:200

KEY
 blocked with stone
 context numbers

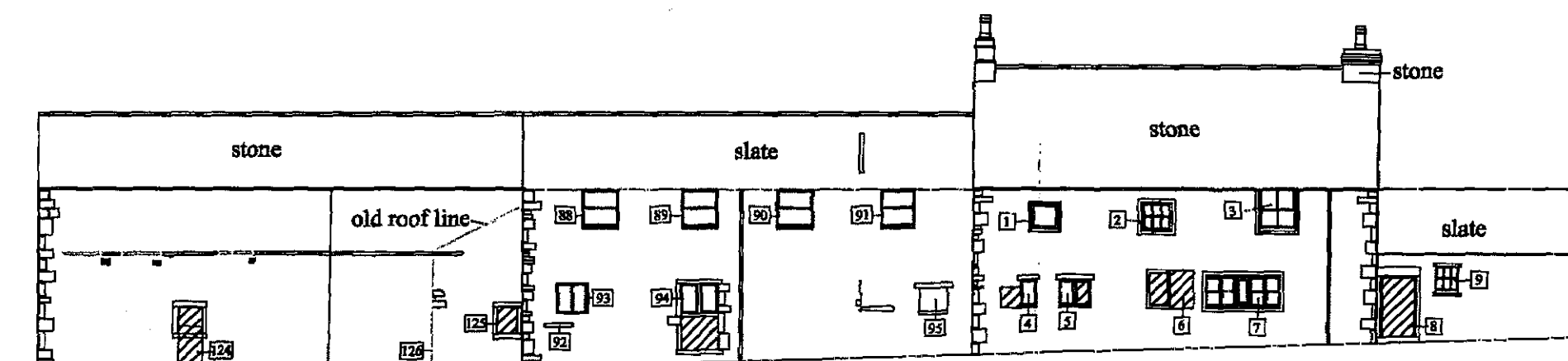
TITLE: Farmhouse showing
northwest and
southeast elevations

COMMISSIONED BY:

Mason Gillbrand
Architects



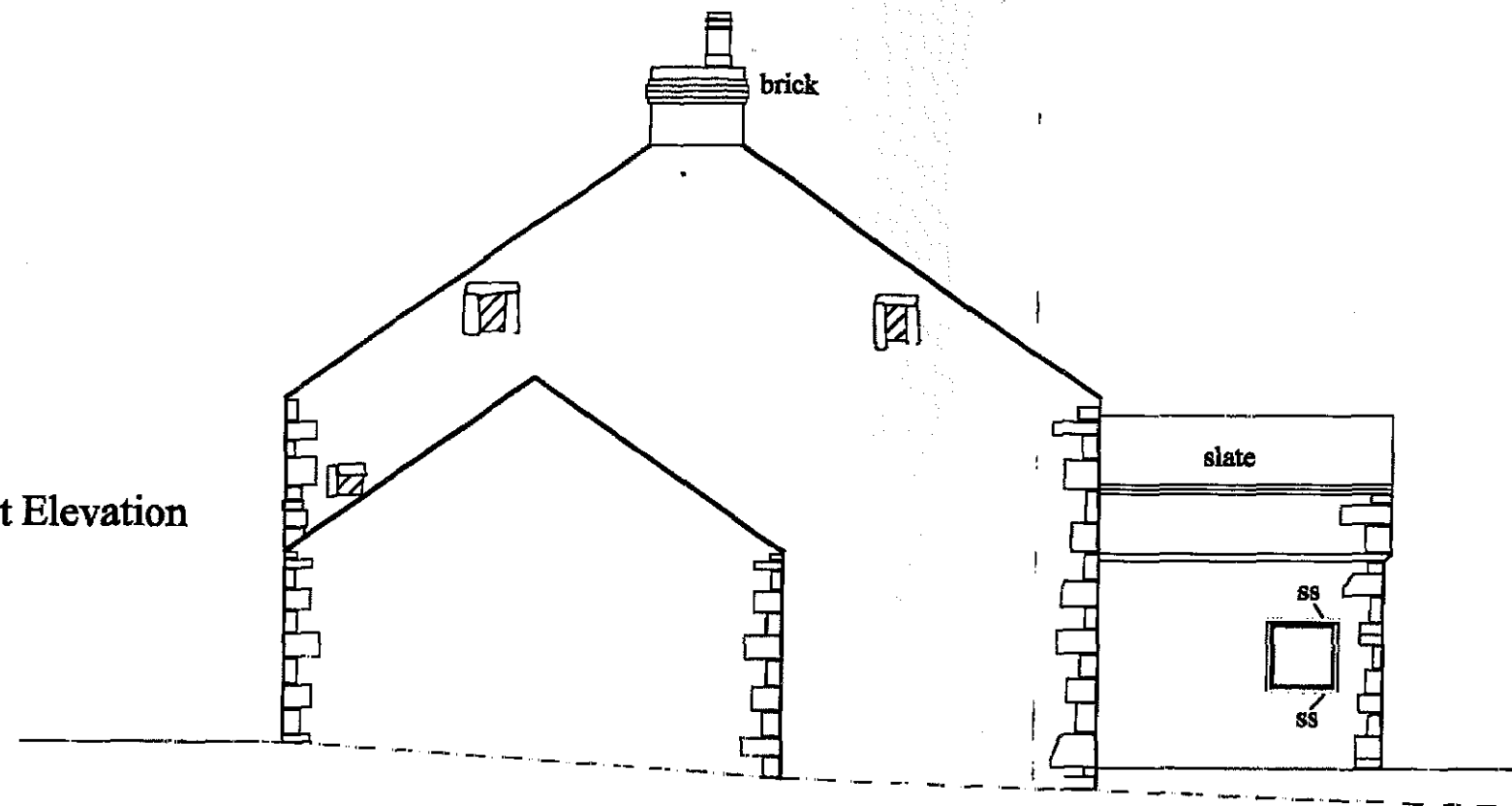
Southeast Elevation



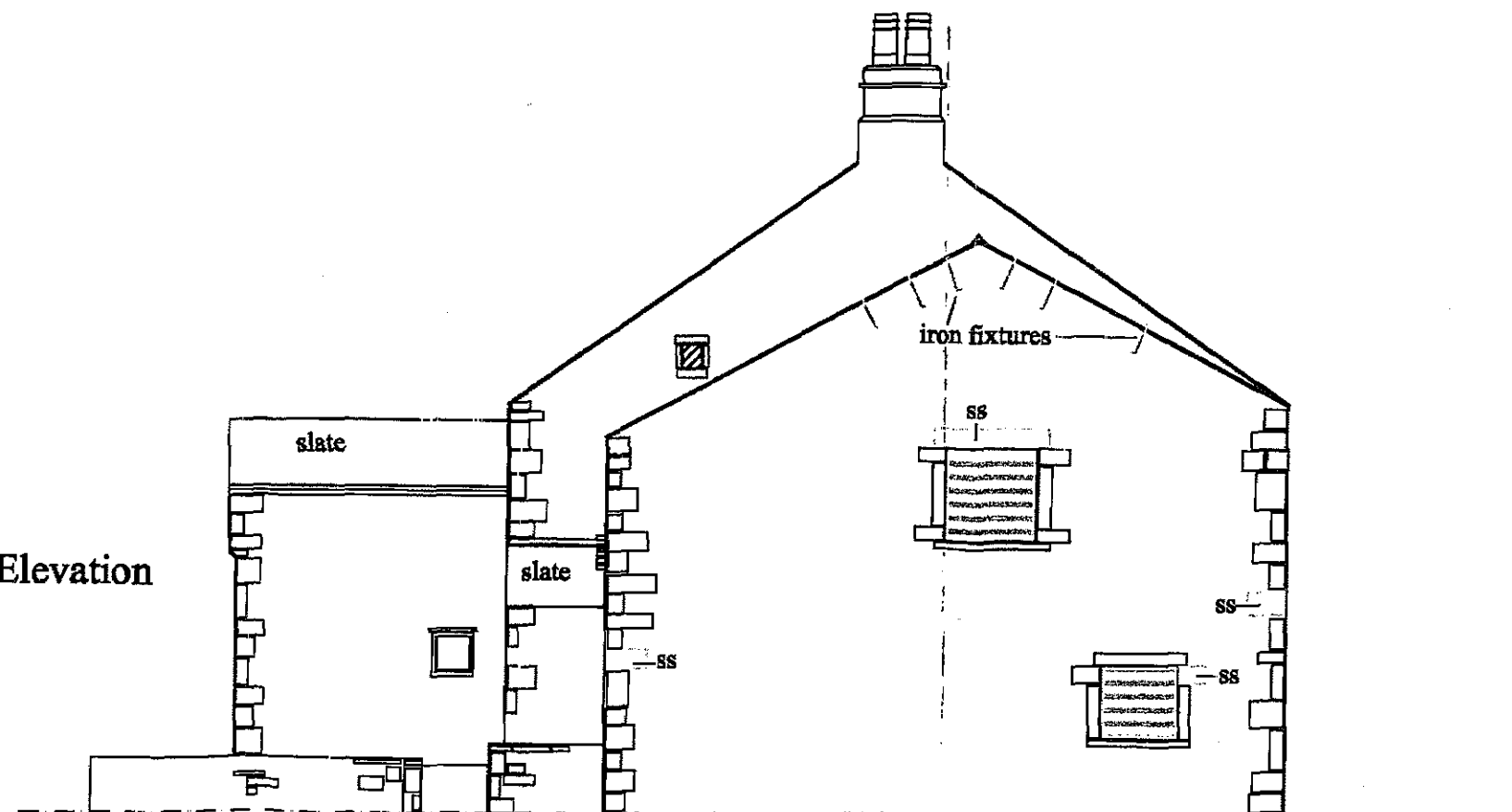
Northwest Elevation

Figure 2: Farmhouse showing norththwest and southeast elevations

Southwest Elevation



Northeast Elevation



LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT



STOREY INSTITUTE
MEETING HOUSE LANE
LANCASTER
LA1 1TF

TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT:

Stephen Park
Slaidburn

DRAWING No:

3

0 5m

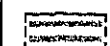
DRAWN BY: ELC / GJS

DATE: 25.01.00

SCALE:

@1:100

KEY:



blocked with wood



blocked with stone

SS

sandstone

TITLE:

Farmhouse showing southwest
and northeast elevations

COMMISSIONED BY:

Mason Gillbrand
Architects

Figure 3: Farmhouse showing southwest and northeast elevations

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT



STOREY INSTITUTE
MEETING HOUSE LANE
LANCASTER
LA1 1TF

TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT: 320111018P

Stephen Park
Slaidburn

DRAWING No:

4

0 10m

DRAWN BY: ELC / GJS

DATE: 25.01.00

SCALE: @1:200

KEY:

B stone blocks
C corble
CO cobbles
CP cheese press box
I inglenook
K keep holes
R recess
— stalls
⊙ well

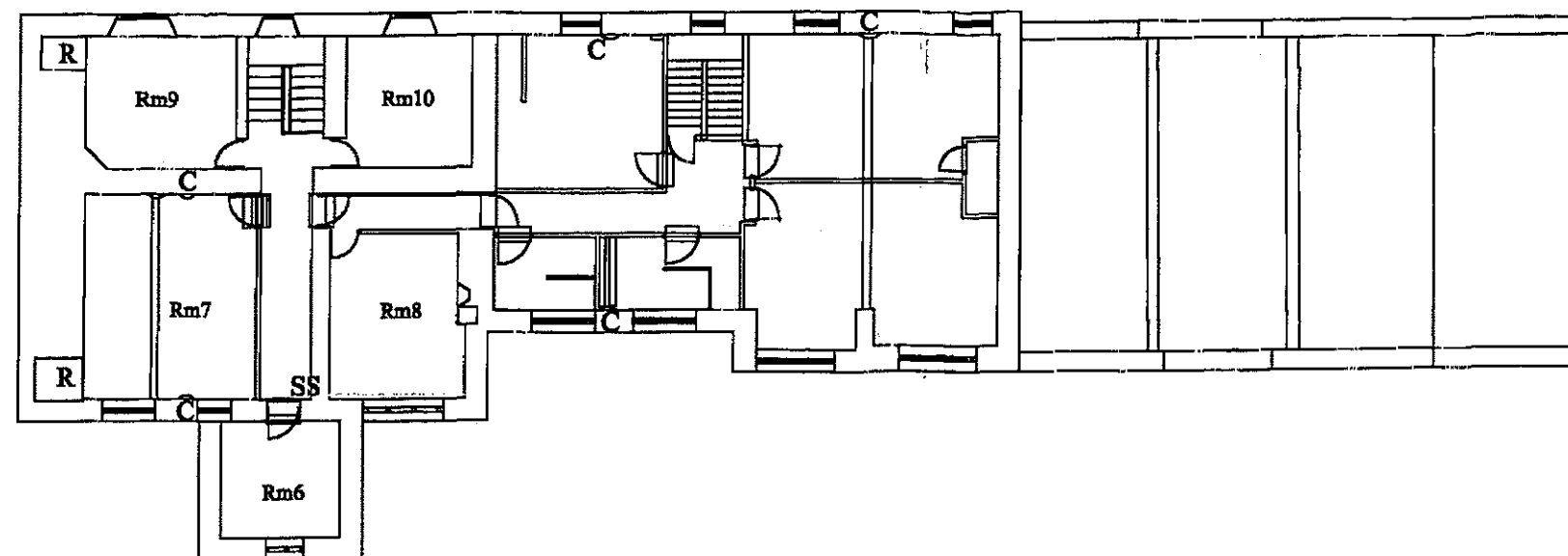
TITLE:

Ground and First Floor
Plans of Farmhouse Range

COMMISSIONED BY:

Mason Gillbrand
Architects

First Floor



Ground Floor

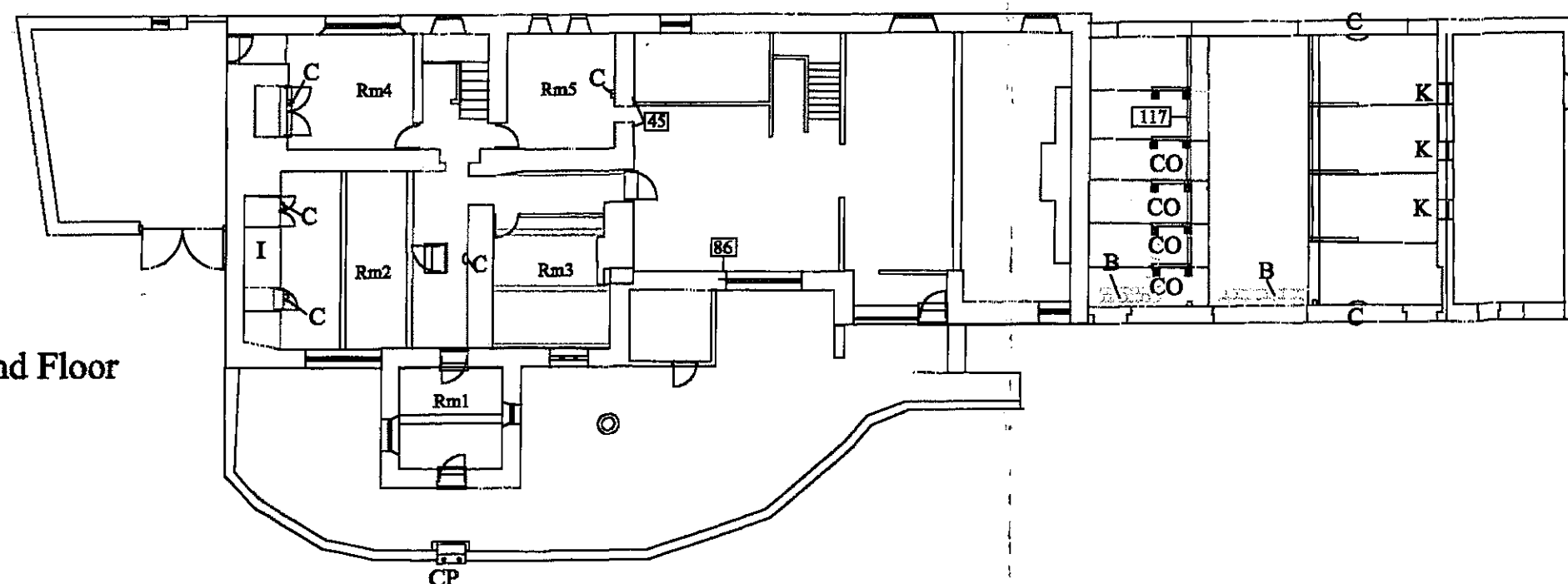
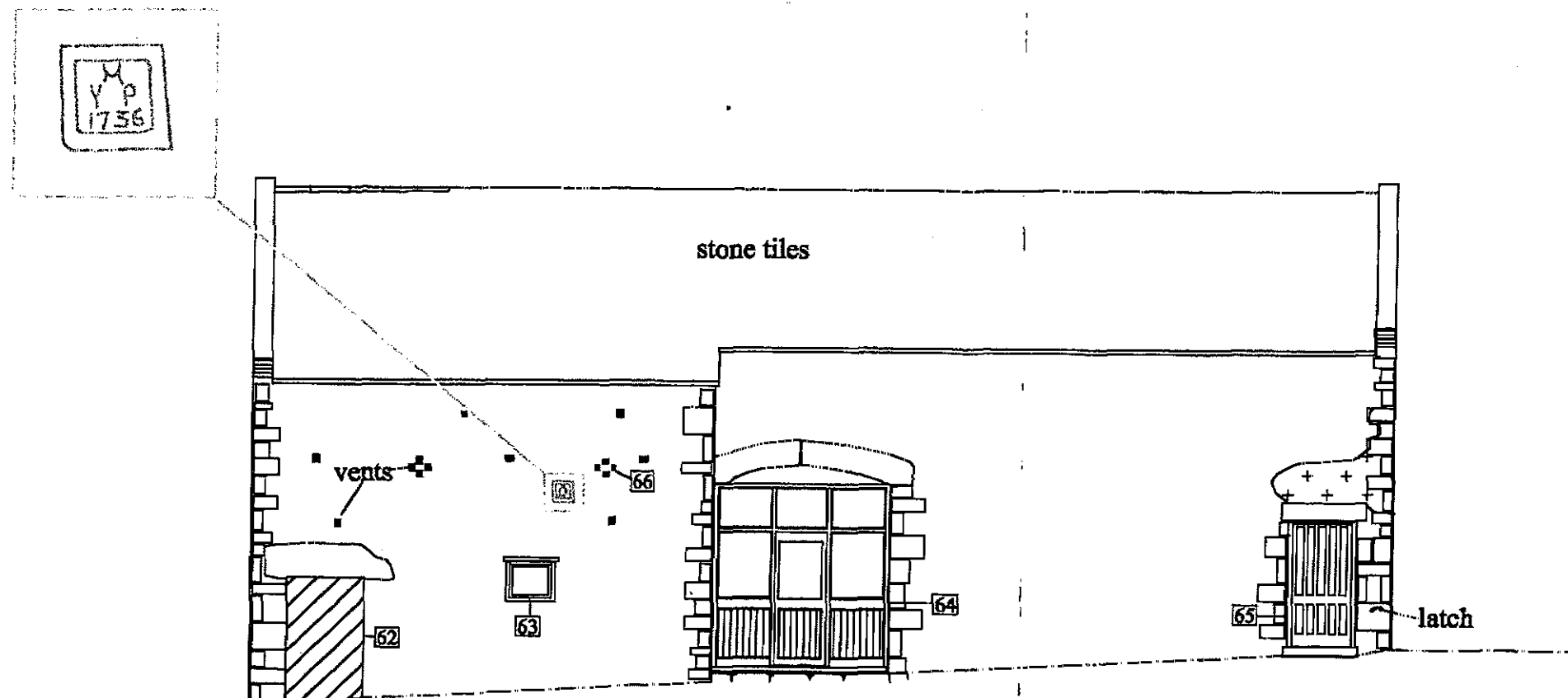
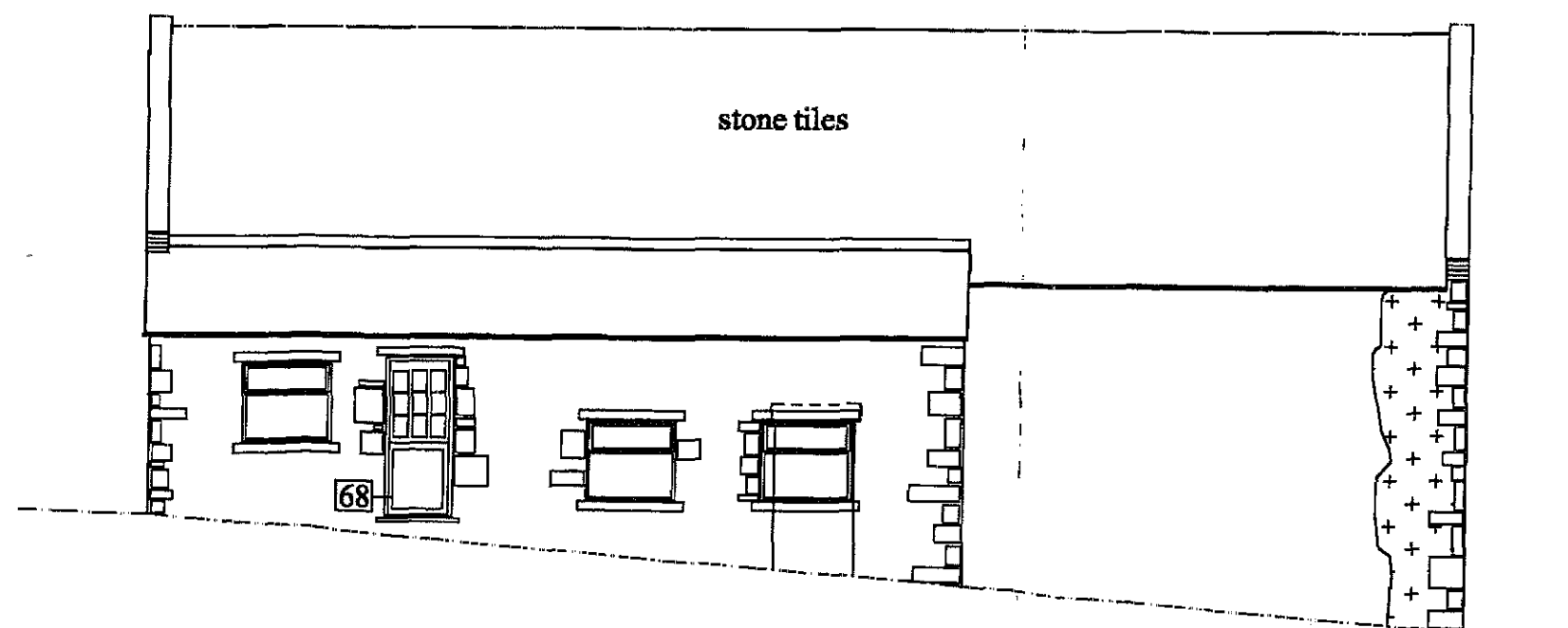


Figure 4: Ground and First Floor Plans of the Farmhouse Range



Northeast Elevation



Southwest Elevation

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT



STOREY INSTITUTE
MEETING HOUSE LANE
LANCASTER
LA1 1TF

TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT:

Stephen Park
Slaidburn

DRAWING No:

5

0 5m

DRAWN BY: ELC / GJS

DATE: 25.01.00

SCALE:

@ 1:100

KEY:

- ground line
- 65 context numbers
- + repointing
- blocked with stone

TITLE:

Old Barn

COMMISSIONED BY:

Mason Gillbrand Architects

Figure 5: Old Barn showing northeast and southwest elevations

320111018P



Plate 1

Stephen Park Farm House

Looking north-west

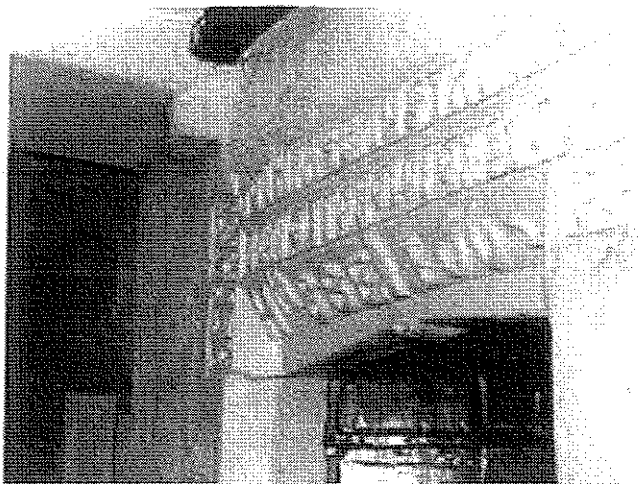


Plate 2 Ornate doorway into the Parlour (Rm 3)
Looking north

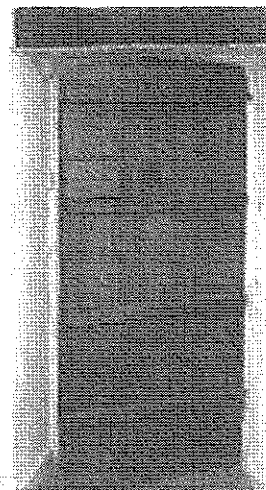


Plate 3 Inside of the
parlour door

The inscription reads: HE THAT DOETH AS HE MUST NOT BE NOT TO HOLD FORT YOU SEE IT INE 1662

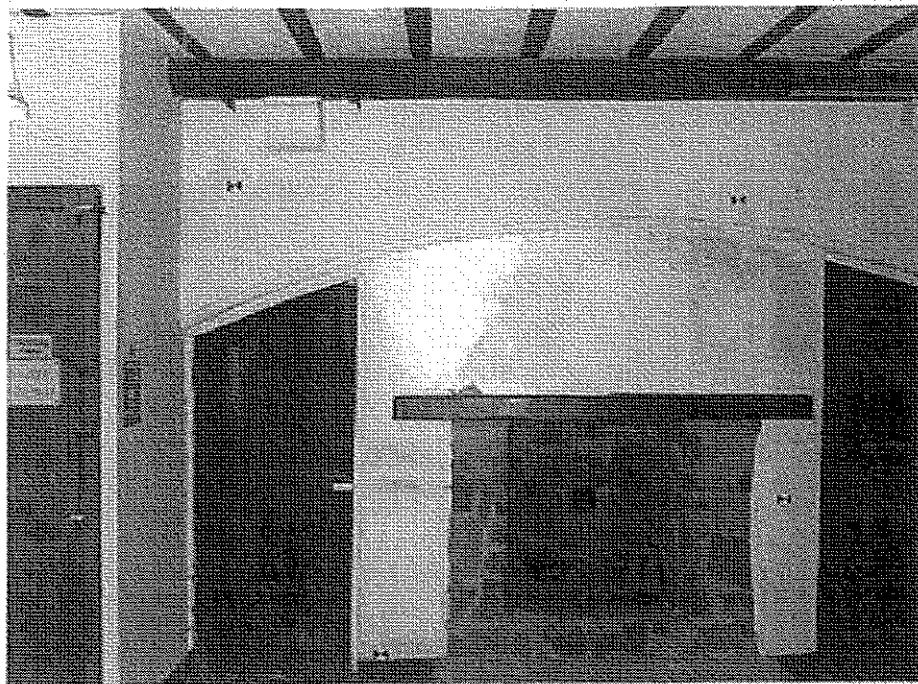


Plate 4 Blocked Inglenook Fireplace with corbelled beams Looking south-west



Plate 5 The farmhouse roof with braced principal rafter Looking south-west



Plate 6 Front elevation of Barn 2

Looking north-east

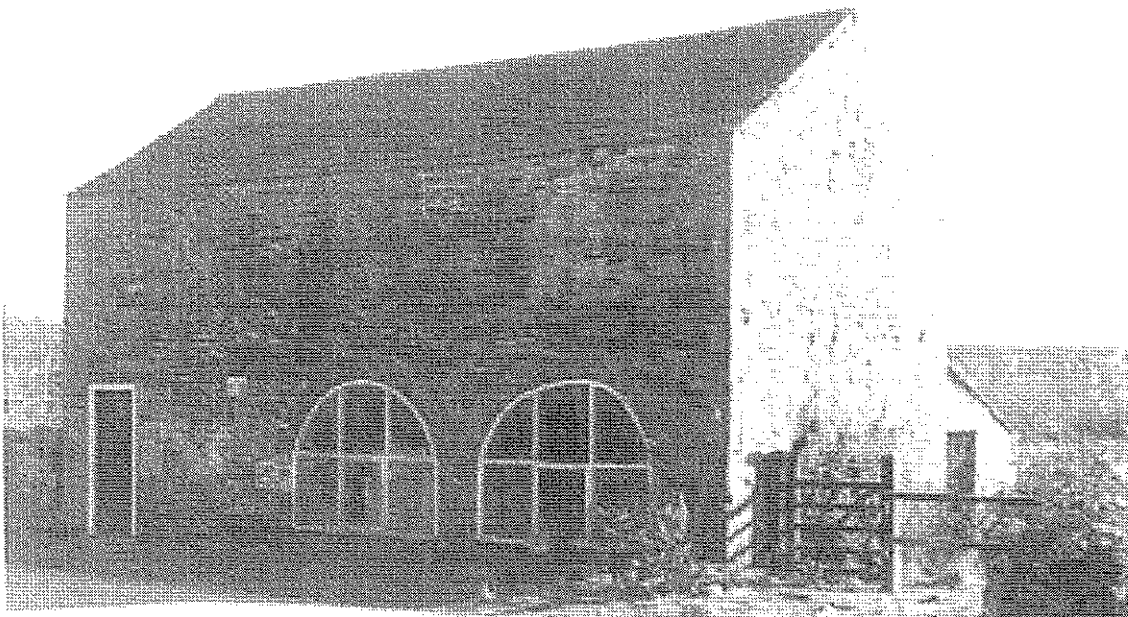


Plate 7 Front elevation of the Carshed

Looking south-east

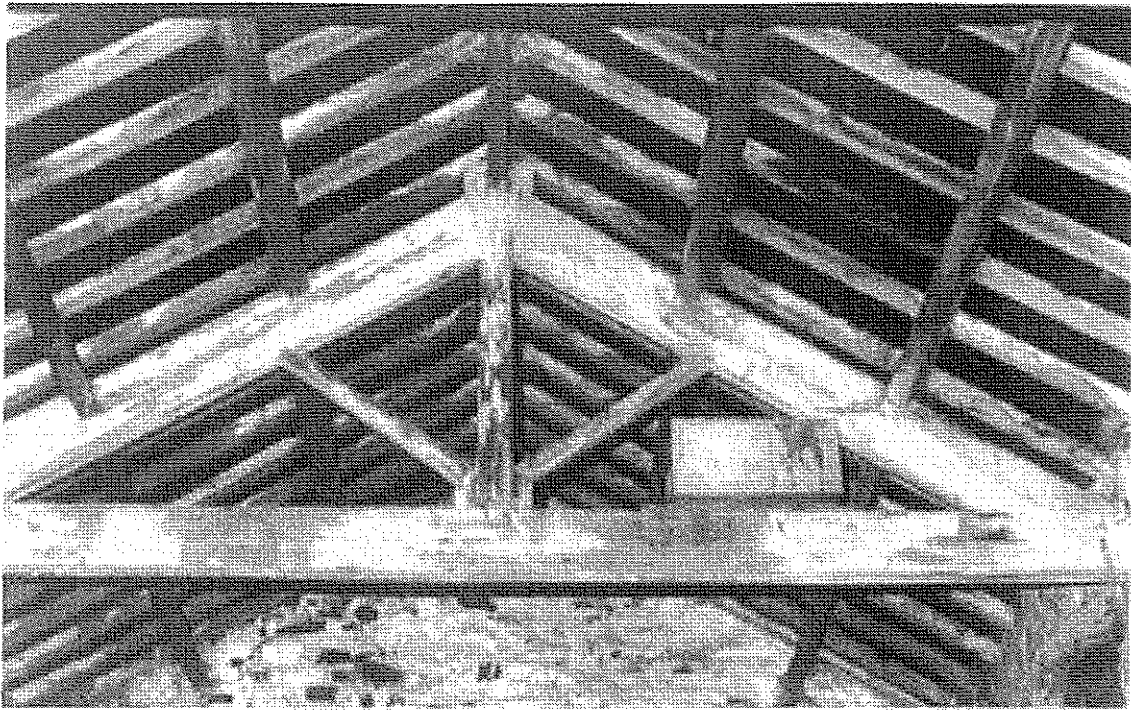


Plate 8 The Cartshed king post roof truss

Looking west



Plate 9 The southern roof trusses of the Old Barn

Looking south

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

320111018P

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planning proposals have been put forward by Mason Gillibrand Architects (hereafter the client) for the refurbishment and conversion of Stephen Park, Hole House Lane, Gisburn Forest, Slaidburn, Lancashire (NGR SD 745 559). The proposed development will affect the character and appearance of the house, which is a grade II listed building, and a grade II listed barn.
- 1.2 An application for planning permission and listed building consent has been submitted to Ribbles Valley Borough Council. Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has issued an archaeological specification for the archaeological recording of the house and associated buildings on behalf of the client. This project design is a response to that document.
- 1.3 Stephen Park was formerly a farm comprising five buildings, the house and two former barns forming one range and a barn and coach house standing separately. The house dates from 1662 with a second date stone suggesting alterations in 1700. The detached barn has an eighteenth century datestone.
- 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 undertook the recording of Artlegarth farmhouse in Cumbria, photographic survey of Oakwood House, Thurland Castle and Carnforth Lodge, Lancashire and several Lancashire churches, public houses and barn conversions. LUAU has an ongoing project at Wigmore Castle in Hereford commissioned by English Heritage and is currently recording an entire historic township for Historic Scotland.
- 1.4 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 farmhouse prior to building works 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 farmhouse to RCHME Level III.

- (ii) To relate the development of the farmhouse to it's local setting.

320111018P

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 *Desk Top Survey:* to carry out a brief scan of historic maps held by the Lancashire Record Office.
- 3.3 *Building Survey:* to undertake a visual inspection of Stephen Park house to Royal Commission on Historic Monuments England (RCHME) level III.

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 farmhouse, barn and cartshed and their surroundings and detailed coverage of architectural features. A digital camera will also be utilised to produce colour illustrations for the report.
- 4.1.2 *Site Drawings:* architects drawings will be annotated to produce the following:
- (i) plans of all floors
 - (ii) one cross section
 - (iii) external elevation drawings for the house, attached buildings, barn and cart shed.
- 4.1.3 Drawings will be annotated to show outline phasing and architectural detail where appropriate.
- 4.1.4 The drawings will usually be produced at a scale of 1:100. Where necessary the clients 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. Digital drawings will be supplied by the client in Autocad Release 12 format.
- 4.1.4 *Interpretation and Analysis:* a visual inspection of the farmhouse will be undertaken utilising the LUAA buildings proforma sheets. An outline description will be maintained to RCHME Level III. This level of recording is fully analytical allowing for a systematic account of the buildings origin's use and development.

- 4.1.5 The external elevations of the farmhouse with attached buildings, the internals and externals of the barn and the cartshed will be inspected prior to commencement of the refurbishment works. The internal elevations of the farmhouse and attached buildings will be inspected following stripping of internal wall coverings and modern partitions by the developer.
- 4.1.6 *Access and Attendances* the client will be required to arrange access to the farmhouse and associated buildings.

5. REPORT

- 5.1 The assessment will be submitted in report format, illustrated with the relevant drawings and copies of the digital photographs. The report will include an outline phasing of the farmhouse including an account of the buildings past and present use and attempt to relate these findings to its local setting. Also included in the report will be an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based.
- 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. 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 IUAU standard practice, which follows current IFA guidelines.

320111018P

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 four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork although a shorter deadline can be negotiated.
- 9.2 The project will be under the management of **Alison Plummer** BSc (Hons) (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.

10. INSURANCE

- 10.1 LUAU has both professional indemnity and public liability insurance. Details will be sent if required.

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT BRIEF

320111018P

**Stephen Park, Hole House Lane, Gisburn Forest,
Slaidburn**

Brief for Archaeological Recording of Historic Buildings

Prepared by :
Lancashire County Archaeology Service
Lancashire County Council
Environment Directorate
Guild House
PO Box 9
Cross Street
Preston
PR1 8RD

On behalf of:
Mason Gillibrand, Architects
16 Willow Mill
Caton
Lancaster
Lancs.
LA2 9RA

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF BUILDINGS, REQUIRED BY A PLANNING PROPOSAL

Location: Stephen Park, Hole House Lane, Gisburn Forest, Tosside, nr Slaidburn

Proposal: Refurbishment of House and conversion of barns and outbuildings to residential accommodation

320111018P

1. Summary

An application has been submitted to Ribble Valley Borough Council for the refurbishment of Stephen Park House, a 17th century Grade II listed building and the conversion of the former farm buildings, one of which is an 18th century, Grade II listed barn into residential accommodation. Planning application reference 3/99/0503/P. Stephen Park was formerly a farm, comprising 5 buildings, the house and two former barns forming one range and a barn and coach house standing separately. The house dates from 1662 with a second dated stone suggesting alterations in 1700 and the detached barn has an 18th century datestone.

Because of the historic nature of the buildings and because traditional farm buildings, which are an important element of the historic environment, are becoming increasingly rare as the result of dereliction or conversion it has been recommended that a record of the buildings should be made before they are converted.

This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) and *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the DoE.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Stephen Park stands at NGR SD745 559. It originated as a farm but in the latter part of this century has been used as a residential centre for community groups. It is currently standing empty. The site stands in the middle of the Forestry Commission's Gisburn Forest. The buildings comprise a range of the house and two adjoining barns, a detached barn and a former coach house or cart shed.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning permission and listed building consent has been submitted to Ribble Valley Borough Council and the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, who provide advice on the archaeological impact of planning applications, have recommended that a record be made of the buildings prior to their refurbishment and conversion. The application has not yet been determined.

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Stephen Park House dates from 1662, from a dated and inscribed lintel over a door opening from the entrance passage. This may have been removed, and re-used from a building on the site which was rebuilt in 1700 or may be the original door of a building which was altered in 1700. The main entrance to the house is now through a two

© 1999 Lancashire Archaeology Service

storey porch, the door lintel of which is dated 1700. The house is now a double pile plan. The left hand front room on the ground floor has a wide segmental arched fireplace in the gable wall which has been partly blocked with a modern fireplace. Much of the interior of the house has been used as residential accommodation and there are areas of modern cladding on the walls and inserted partitions to form smaller rooms and bathrooms. The fenestration is varied with mullioned windows (2-, 3-, 4- and 5-light), and sash windows. Adjoining the house on the left is a single storey lean to, the rear door of which has been blocked (with concrete blockwork). Adjoining the house on the right are a former barn which has been converted into accommodation and communal rooms with inserted windows and a front door. Adjoining this barn on the right is a further barn or stable with loft above. This appears to have been built over the remains of an earlier lean to, the line of which can be seen in the rear wall. To the west of the house is a barn bearing a datestone of 1736. This barn is of rubble with a stone slate roof and has an underhoused shippon at the south end and a further shippon at the north. The south end is wider than the main body of the building. The east wall has a blocked doorway into the south shippon, a wagon door and a pedestrian door into the north end. South of the farmyard is a vehicle house with large arched front openings (glazed to utilize the building for accommodation in the 1970s or 80s) and a loft over.

- 4.2 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map shows the plan of Stephen Park essentially as it is now, suggesting that all the buildings were constructed prior to 1847 when the map was surveyed. The 1847 survey also showed a pump, which has since been removed, in the farmyard.
- 4.2 The house and dated barn are Listed, Grade II. Further details of these buildings can be obtained from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record.

5. Requirement for Recording

- 5.1 Farm buildings are of great historical importance. They record, by the siting of the farmstead, the pattern of rural settlement and the making of the historic landscape. They record the historic farming systems and methods of the area and they show the vernacular or traditional building materials and methods of their locality. Conversion and dereliction are steadily eroding the numbers of functional historical farm buildings in the county.
- 5.2 The proposed development will have a significant impact on the character and appearance of the building and will result in the loss of some historic fabric. It will also affect the setting of the building in relation to other farmstead buildings and the surrounding landscape.

6. Level of Recording

- 6.1 The buildings should be recorded to Level 3, as specified in the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* (3rd edition, RCHME 1996). This should comprise

A LEVEL 3 record will consist of

1. The location of the building, including name or street name and number, town, civil parish, and National Grid Reference. Details of listing or scheduling.
2. The date when the record was made and the names of the recorders and the organisation which employs them (e.g. Unit name)
3. n/a
4. A detailed description of the building. This should describe the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be included if known. The purpose of this is to describe the building when no fuller record is required or to serve as an introduction to a more detailed record that may follow.
5. An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis.
6. An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building.
7. Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building
8. Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location
9. Relevant information from other readily available sources and from other people (such as owners, building contractors or architects) who may be familiar with the building. Sources of such information should be given.
0. A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example its relationship to local settlement patterns; particularly settlement patterns contemporary with the building, to a field system, to a park, garden, moat, graveyard or other man made landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings, its visual importance as a landmark, etc.
1. n/a
2. A note of the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status.

1	n/a
2	Plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) of all main floors as existing. Small buildings of well known types or buildings with a repetitive structure (eg many industrial buildings)

may be planned on one floor only, but a note or a sketch plan should be made to show the arrangement of other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (eg blocked doors and windows; former fireplace openings; masonry joints; changes in internal levels)

3. Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural details (eg timber or metal framing, roofs).
4. Sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (eg, ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses)
5. Drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration (eg, moulded doorcases; mullions; cornices). A measured drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is precisely dateable.

Photography;

1. General view or views of the exterior of the building.
2. The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas
3. Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a buildings designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builders intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing
4. Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs
5. The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.
6. Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- 7 Deposition of archive**
 - 7.1 The archive resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer. A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon.
 - 7.2 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, shall be conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (1992) 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'

320111018P

- 7.3 Copies of the report will be supplied to the County Archaeological Officer and to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the fieldwork unless another date is agreed in writing with the County Archaeological Officer)
- 7.4 Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of any further work. A brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* will be produced, even when an excavation encountered no archaeological deposits. This will be sent to the editor of *Archaeology North West* in time for it to appear within a calendar year of the completion of fieldwork.
- 8 Further Details**
- 8.1 Further information about the building and proposed development can be obtained from Mr Paul Duckett, Mason Gillibrand Architects, 16 Willow Mill, Caton, Lancaster LA2 9RA, Tel 01524 771377
- 8.2 Any queries about the contents of the brief should be addressed to the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Lancashire County Council Environment Directorate, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston PR1 8RD Tel 01772 2261734, fax 01772 264201

Appendix 1

General Conditions for Appropriate Archaeological Contractors in Lancashire

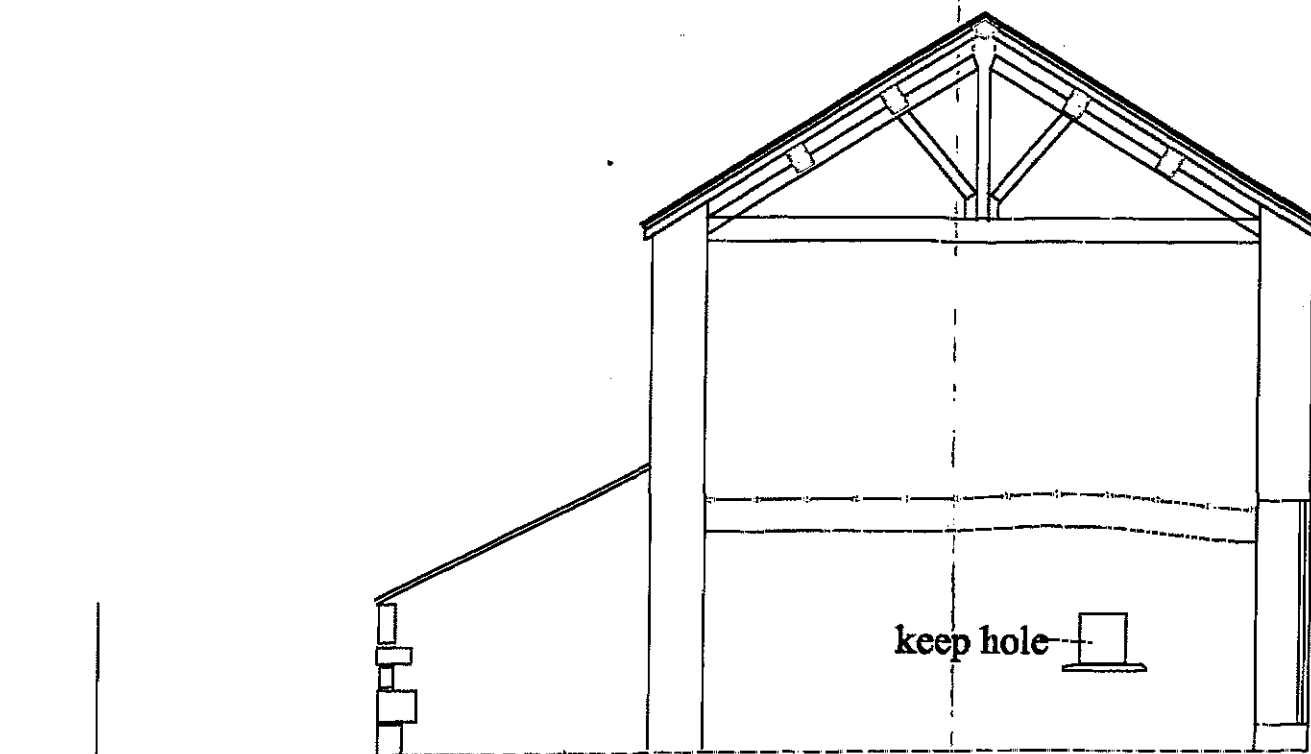
Organisations and individuals wishing to be included on the County list of Appropriate Archaeological Contractors will be required to fulfil the following General Conditions:

1. Professional Standards
 - 1.1 Contractors shall conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
 - 1.2 Project Directors should be recognised in an appropriate Area of Competence by the IFA and the contractors should encourage as many of their staff as possible to join the IFA.
 - 1.3 Contractors with a significant backlog of unpublished projects will not normally be included on the approved list.
 - 1.4 Where students, volunteers or trainees are employed on a project, their use should be in accordance with IFA guidelines.
 - 1.5 In cases of dispute, arbitration will normally be sought through the IFA or the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group
2. Finance
 - 2.1 Contractors shall make available at the request of the County Archaeological Curator an audited set of recent accounts.
3. Insurance
 - 3.1 Contractors shall hold a current certificate of Public Liability and (where relevant) Employers Liability insurance, and shall produce it at the request of the County Archaeological Curator.
4. Health and Safety
 - 4.1 Contractors shall comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and related legislation.
 - 4.2 Site procedures shall be in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

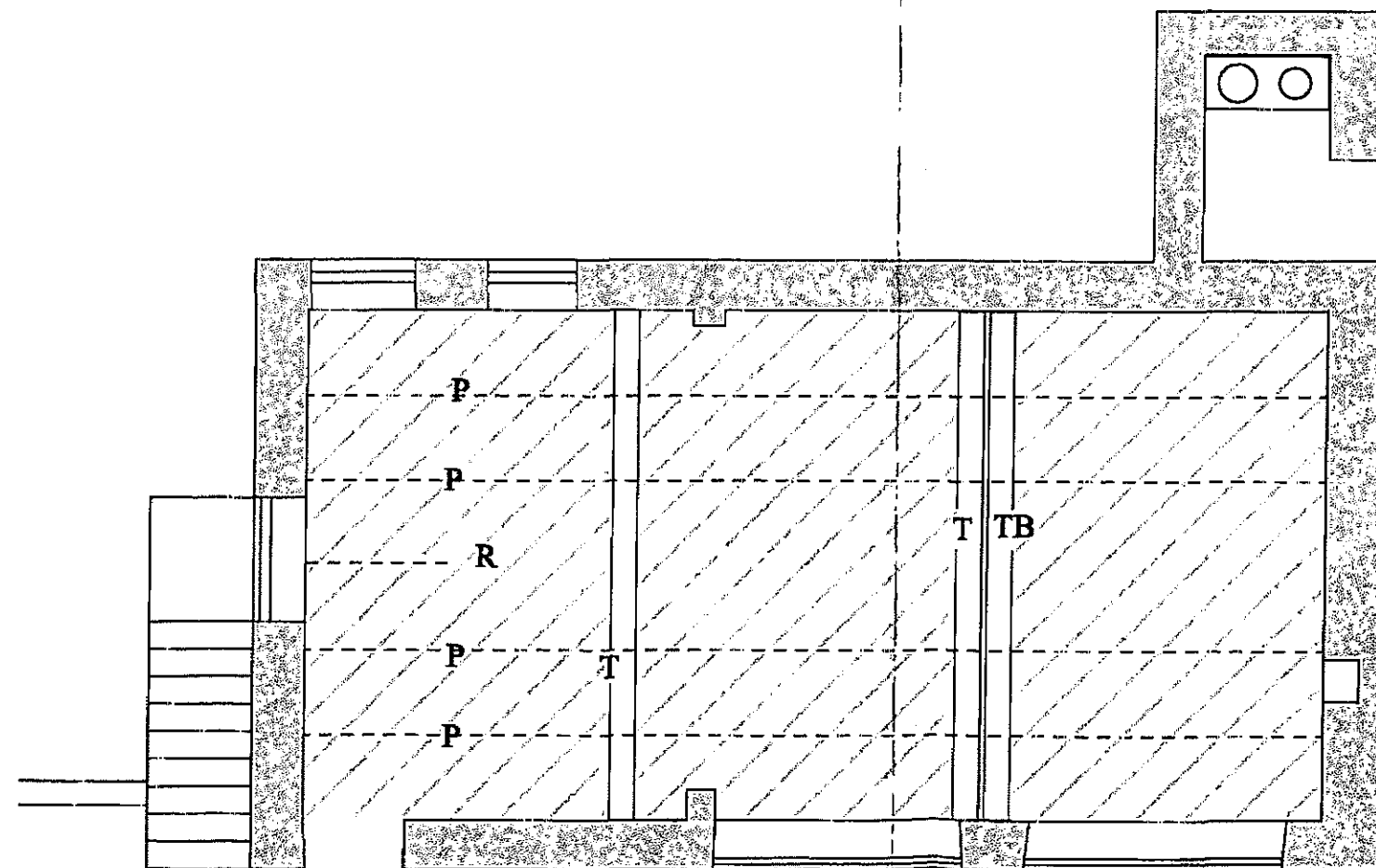
320111018P

5. Project Design
 - 5.1 Individual projects should be designed in accordance with a brief provided by the County Archaeological Curator. Before commencement of a project, Contractors should prepare a written Project Design and agree it with the County Archaeological Curator.
6. Sub-Contracting
 - 6.1 The names of proposed Sub-Contractors should be included in the Project Design. All such Sub-Contractors shall be required to fulfil the General Conditions for Contractors
7. Form of Contract
 - 7.1 Before commencement of a project, the Contractor shall enter into a written agreement with the Client. Such an agreement should be in accordance with the IFA Model Contract for Archaeological Services or such other form as approved by the County Archaeological Curator
8. Project Monitoring
 - 8.1 The County Archaeological Curator shall be responsible for monitoring progress throughout the project
 - 8.2 Contractors shall provide the County Archaeological Curator with an outline programme of work, and agree with the curator any proposed modification to this programme brought about by unforeseen circumstances. It is strongly recommended that Project Designs include a contingency factor to allow for such circumstances.
9. Administrative Charge
 - 9.1 The County Archaeological Curator reserves the right to levy a charge for project monitoring. Monitoring visits shall be costed at £50.00 per visit and the number of such visits shall be stated in the project brief.
10. Publication
 - 10.1 Publication shall be in a form and to a timetable to be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative. A copy of the site narrative and publication synopsis shall be lodged with the County Sites and Monuments Record.
 - 10.2 Whilst acknowledging the need for confidentiality in some instances, archaeological information should enter the public domain as soon as possible and certainly within two years of the completion of fieldwork
11. Archive
 - 11.1 Before commencement of the project, arrangements should be made with the appropriate museum curator and the Lancashire County Record Office to ensure that these organisations can receive and curate the archive produced. Archive

Cross Section



Ground Plan



LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT



320411018P
STORY INSTITUTE
MEETING HOUSE/LANE
LANCASTER
LA1 1TF

TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT:

Stephen Park
Slaidburn

DRAWING No:

10

0 2m

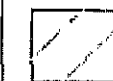
DRAWN BY: ELC / GJS

DATE: 25.01.00

SCALE:

scaled to fit

KEY:



cobbled area



lavatory

P

purlins

R

ridge plate

T

truss

TB

tie beam

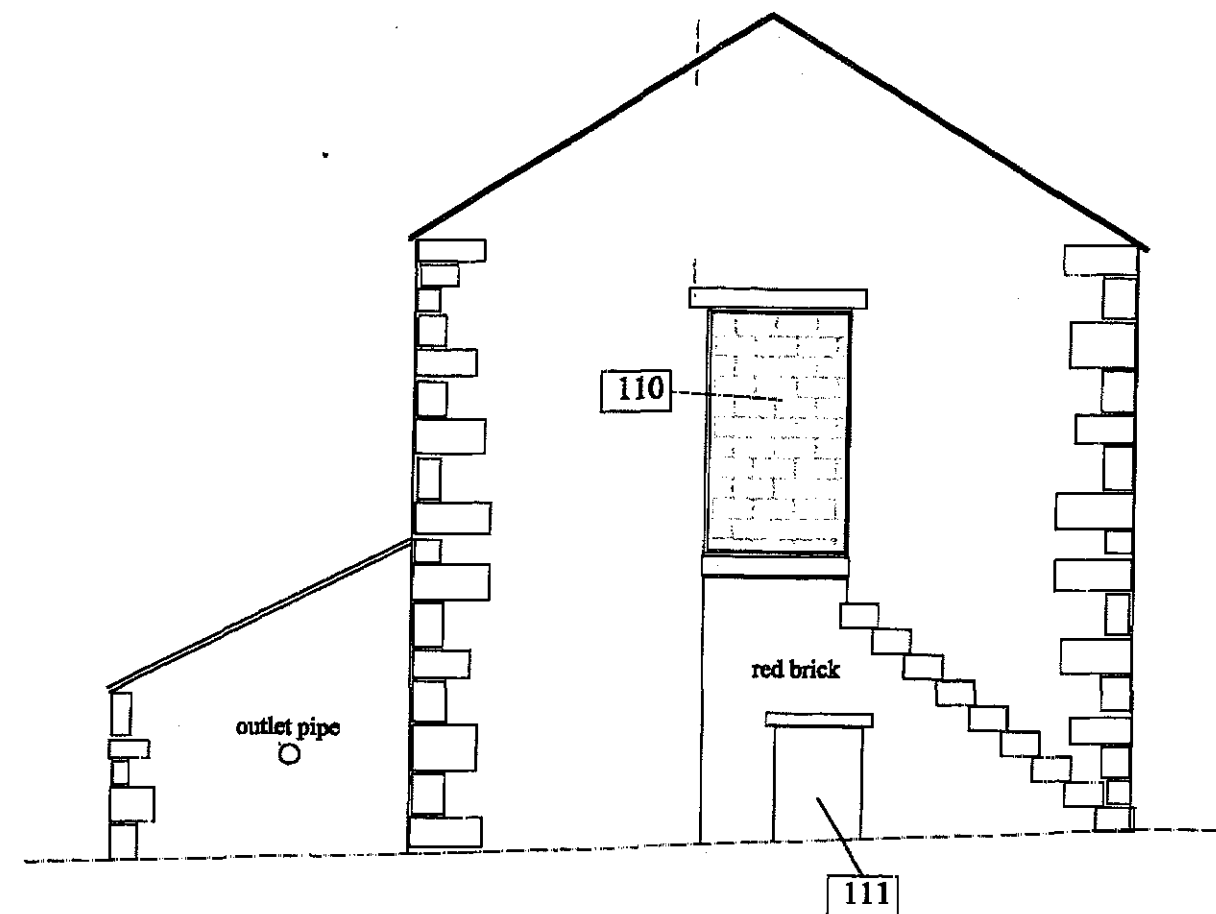
TITLE: Cross section and
ground floor plan
of cartshed

COMMISSIONED BY:

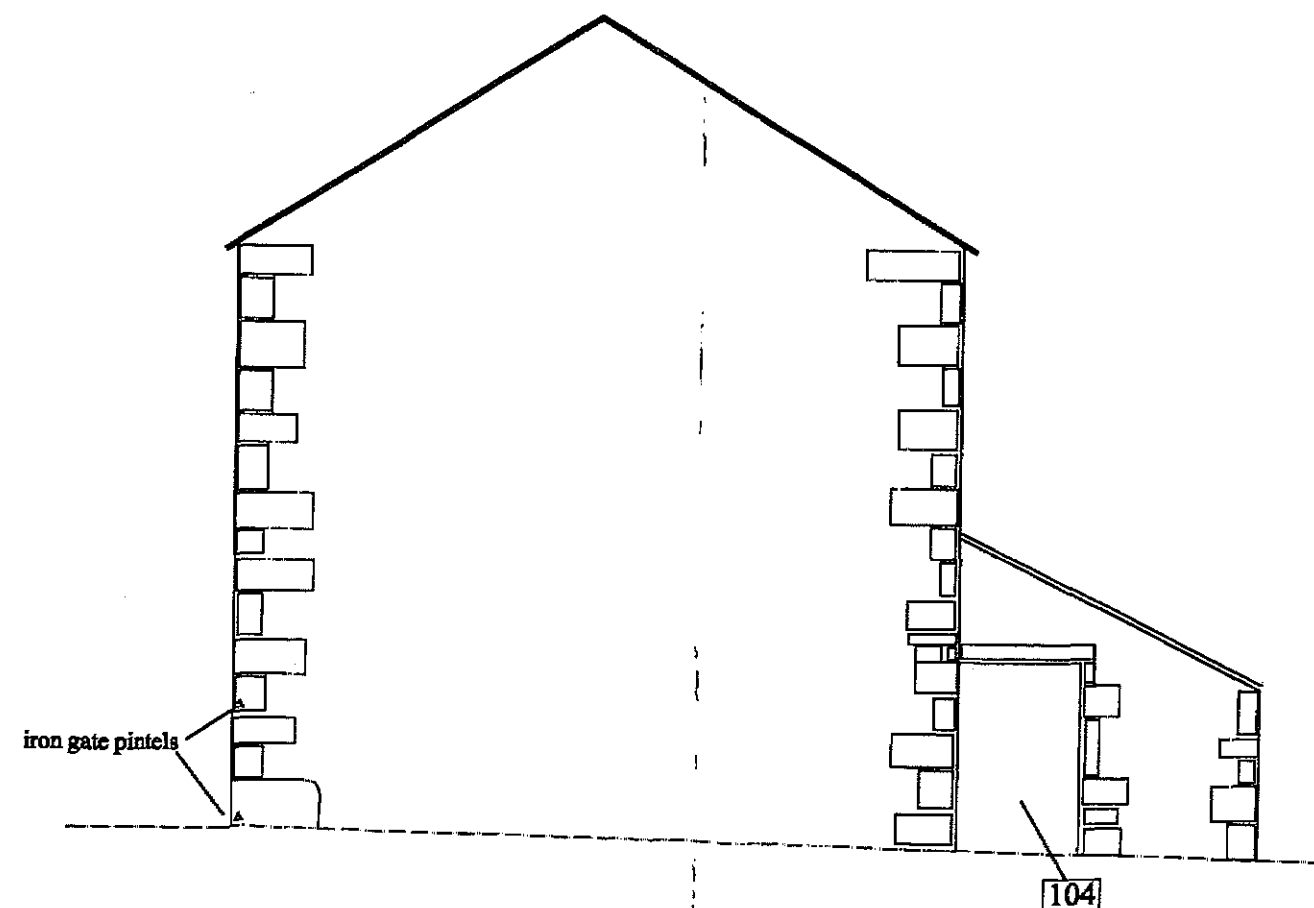
Mason Gillbrand
Architects

Figure 10: Cross section and ground floor plan of cartshed

Southwest Elevation



Northeast Elevation



LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT



STOREY INSTITUTE
MEETING HOUSE LANE
LANCASTER
LA1 1TF

TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT:

Stephen Park
Slaidburn

DRAWING No:

9

0 2m

DRAWN BY: ELC / GJS

DATE: 25.01.00

SCALE: scaled to fit

KEY:

 blocked with concrete

 context numbers

TITLE:

Cartshed showing
southwest and northeast
elevations

COMMISSIONED BY:

Mason Gillbrand
Architects

Figure 9: Cartshed showing southwest and northeast elevations

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT



STOREY INSTITUTE
MEETING HOUSE LANE
LANCASTER
LA1 1TF

TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT: 320111018P

Stephen Park
Slaidburn

DRAWING No:

7

0 5m

DRAWN BY: ELC / GJS

DATE: 25.01.00

SCALE:
scaled to fit

KEY:

- B stone buttress
- BD blocked doorway
- K kerbing
- P purlin
- RB ridge beam
- SC stone corbel
- TB tie-beam
- post pads
- ?earlier foundation
- ▨ cobbled surface

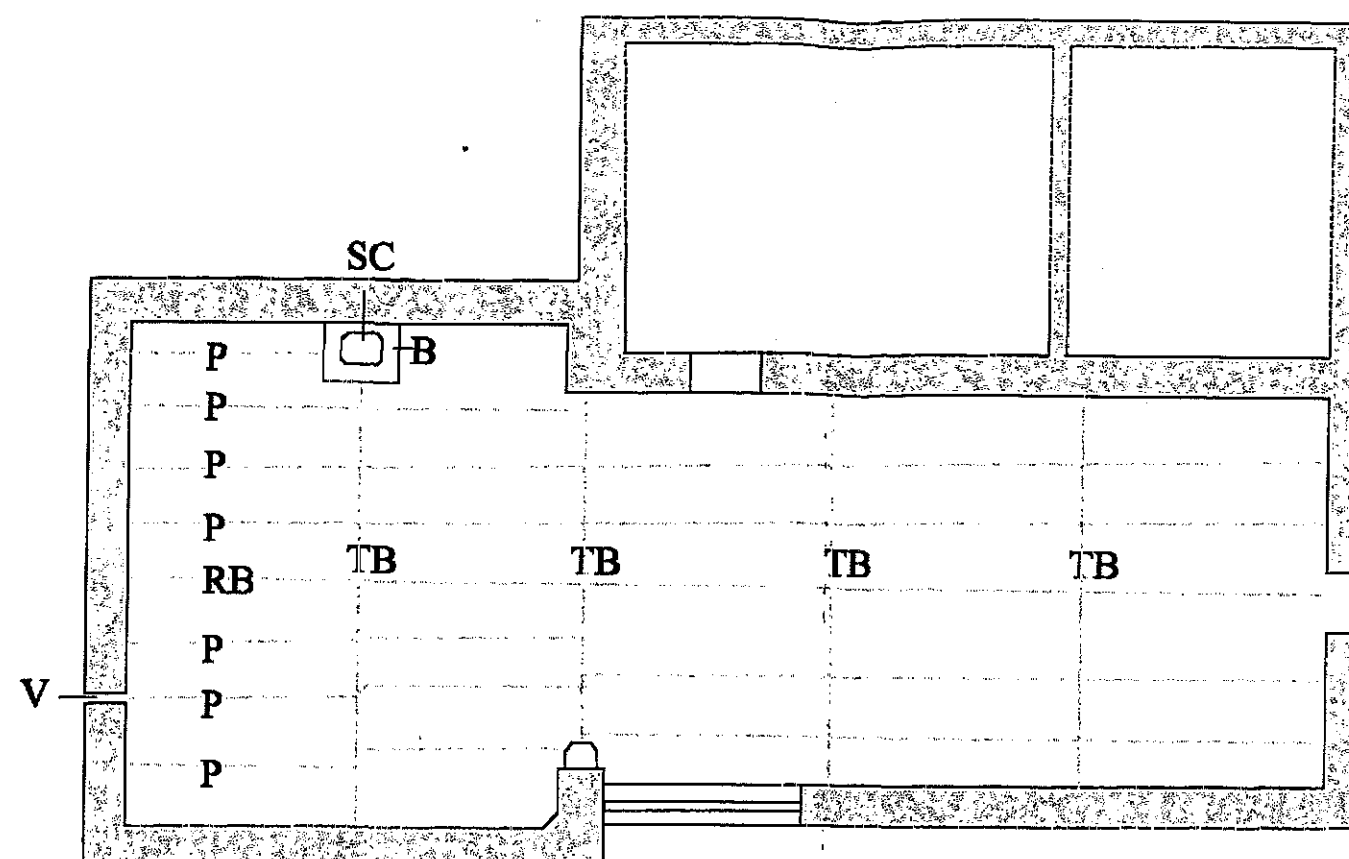
TITLE:

Ground and Upper
Plans of the Old Barn

COMMISSIONED BY:

Mason Gillbrand
Architects

Upper Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

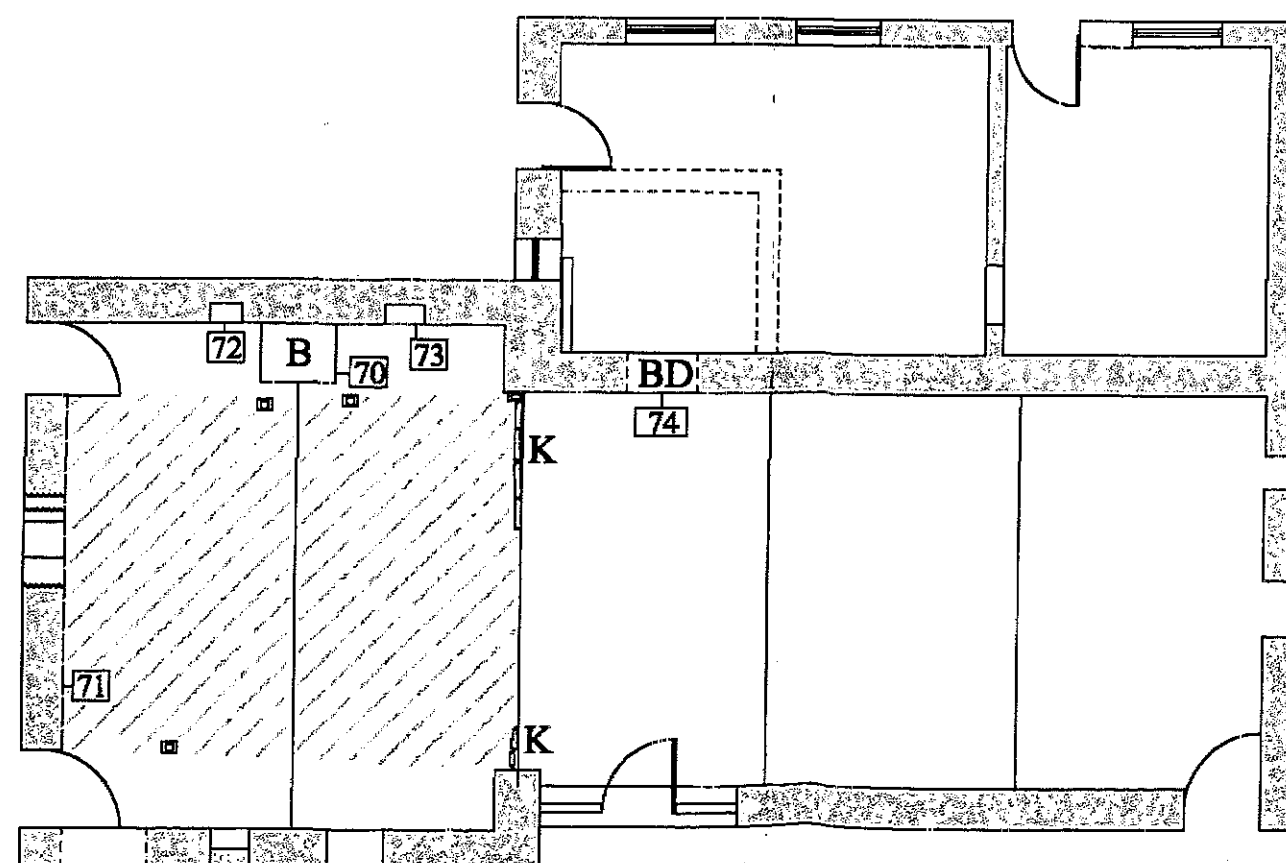
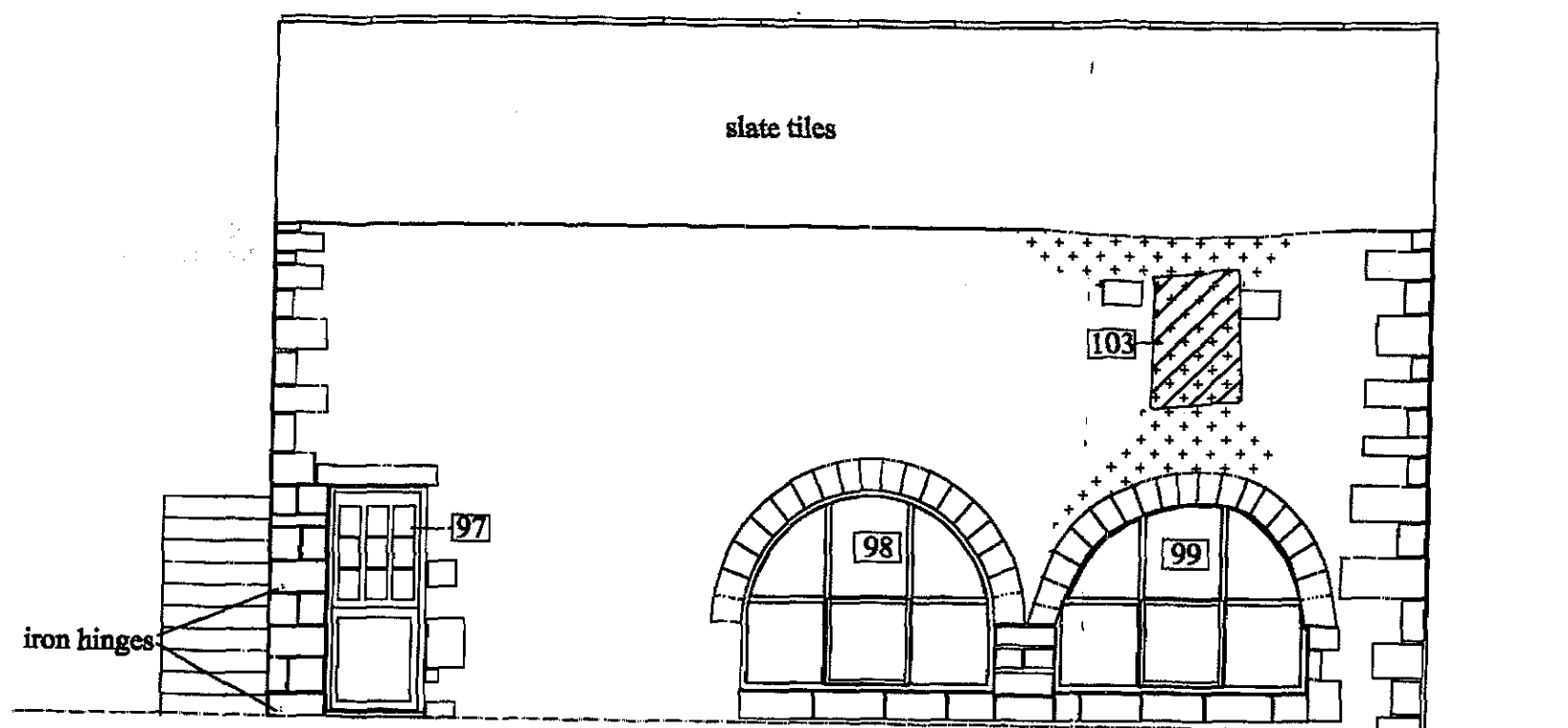
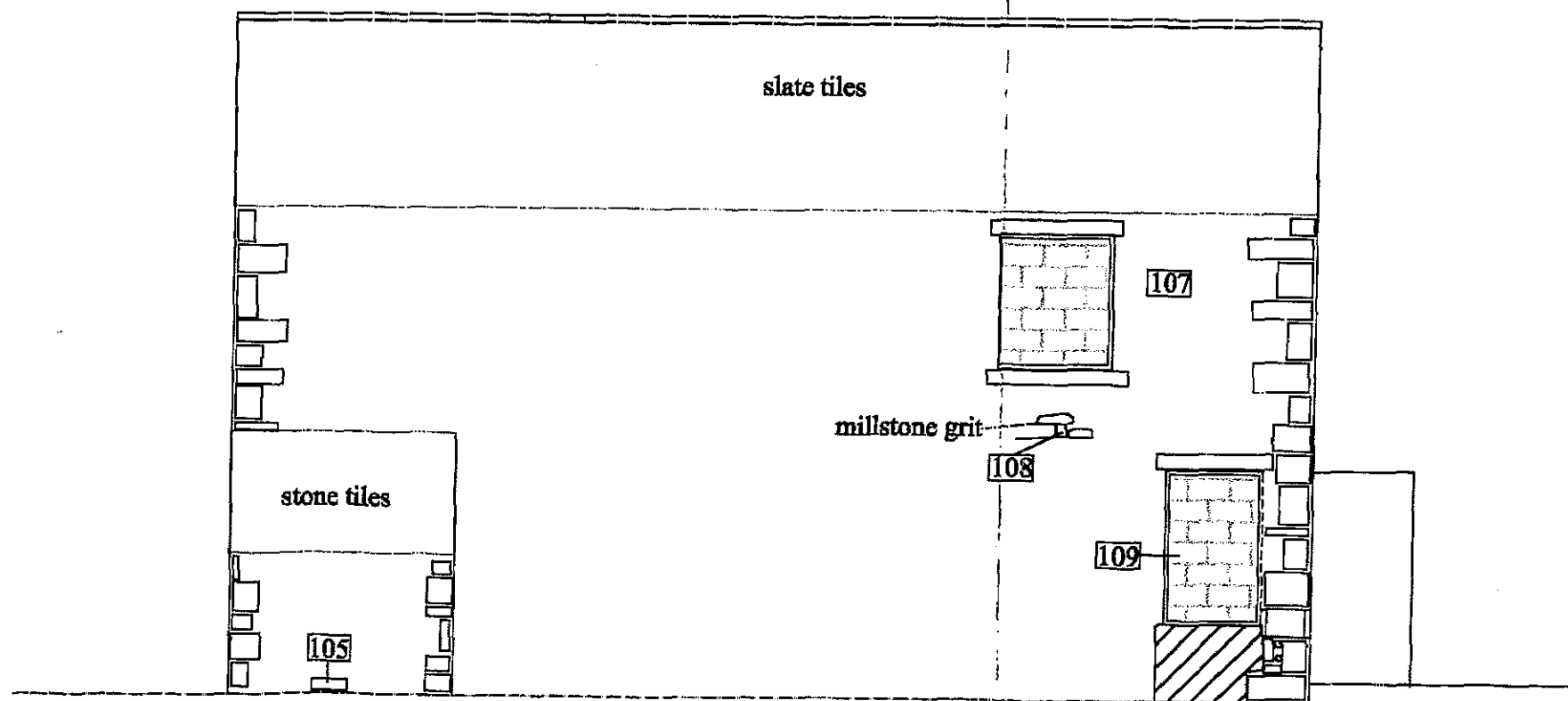


Figure 7: Ground and Upper Plans of the Old Barn



Northwest Elevation



Southeast Elevation

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT



STOREY INSTITUTE
MEETING HOUSE LANE
LANCASTER
LA1 1TF

TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT:

Stephen Park
Slaidburn

DRAWING No:

8

0 2m

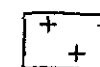
DRAWN BY: ELC / GJS

DATE: 25.01.00

SCALE:

scaled to fit

KEY:



repointing



blocked with
concrete



blocked with stone



context numbers

TITLE: Northwest and
southeast elevations of
the cartshed

COMMISSIONED BY:

Mason Gillbrand
Architect

Figure 8 Cartshed showing northwest and southeast elevations

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT



STOREY INSTITUTE
MEETING HOUSE LANE
LANCASTER
LA1 1TF

TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT: 320111018P

Stephen Park
Slaidburn

DRAWING No:

7

0 5m

DRAWN BY: ELC / GJS

DATE: 25.01.00

SCALE:
scaled to fit

KEY:

- B stone buttress
- BD blocked doorway
- K kerbing
- P purlin
- RB ridge beam
- SC stone corbel
- TB tie-beam
- post pads
- ?earlier foundation
- ▨ cobbled surface

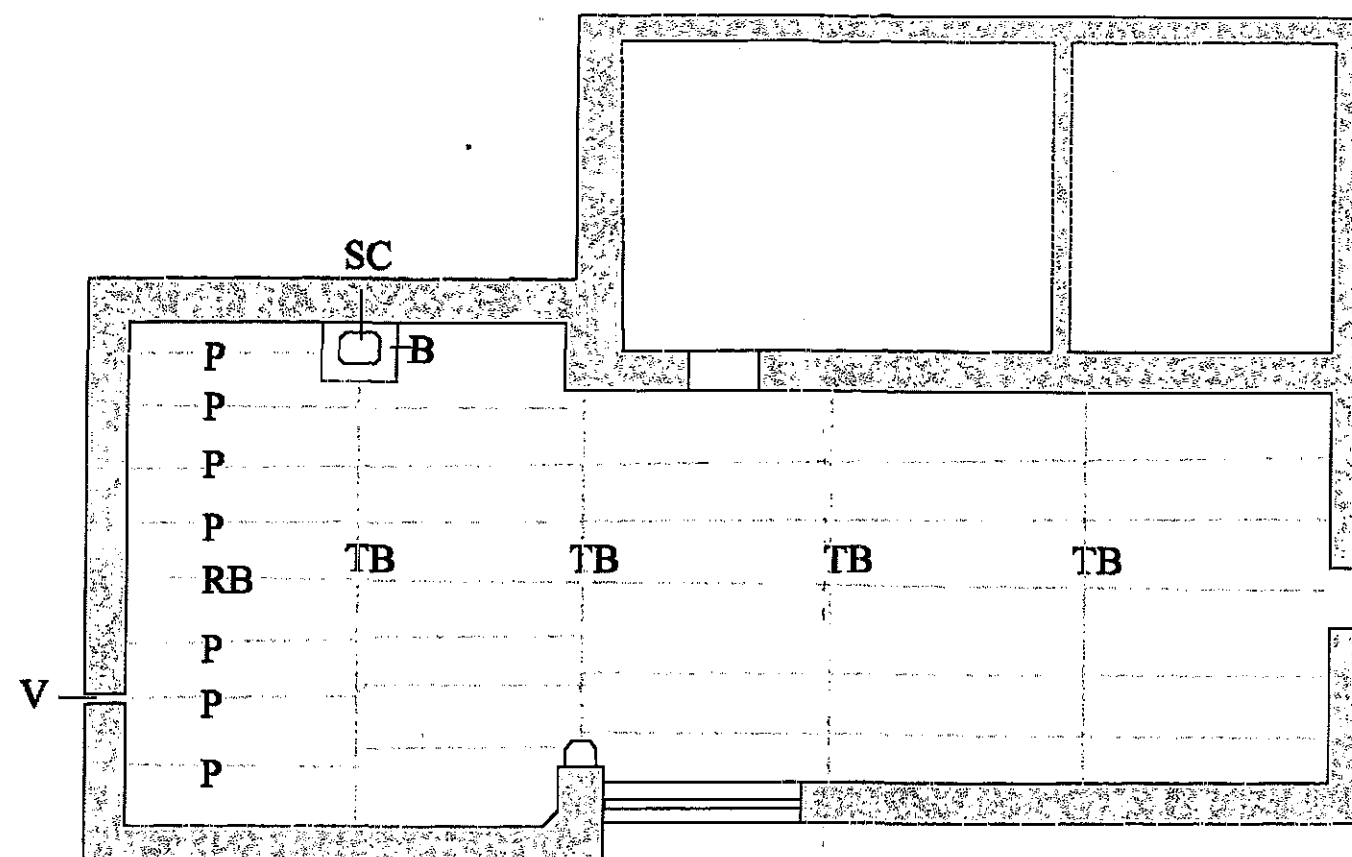
TITLE:

Ground and Upper
Plans of the Old Barn

COMMISSIONED BY:

Mason Gillbrand
Architects

Upper Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

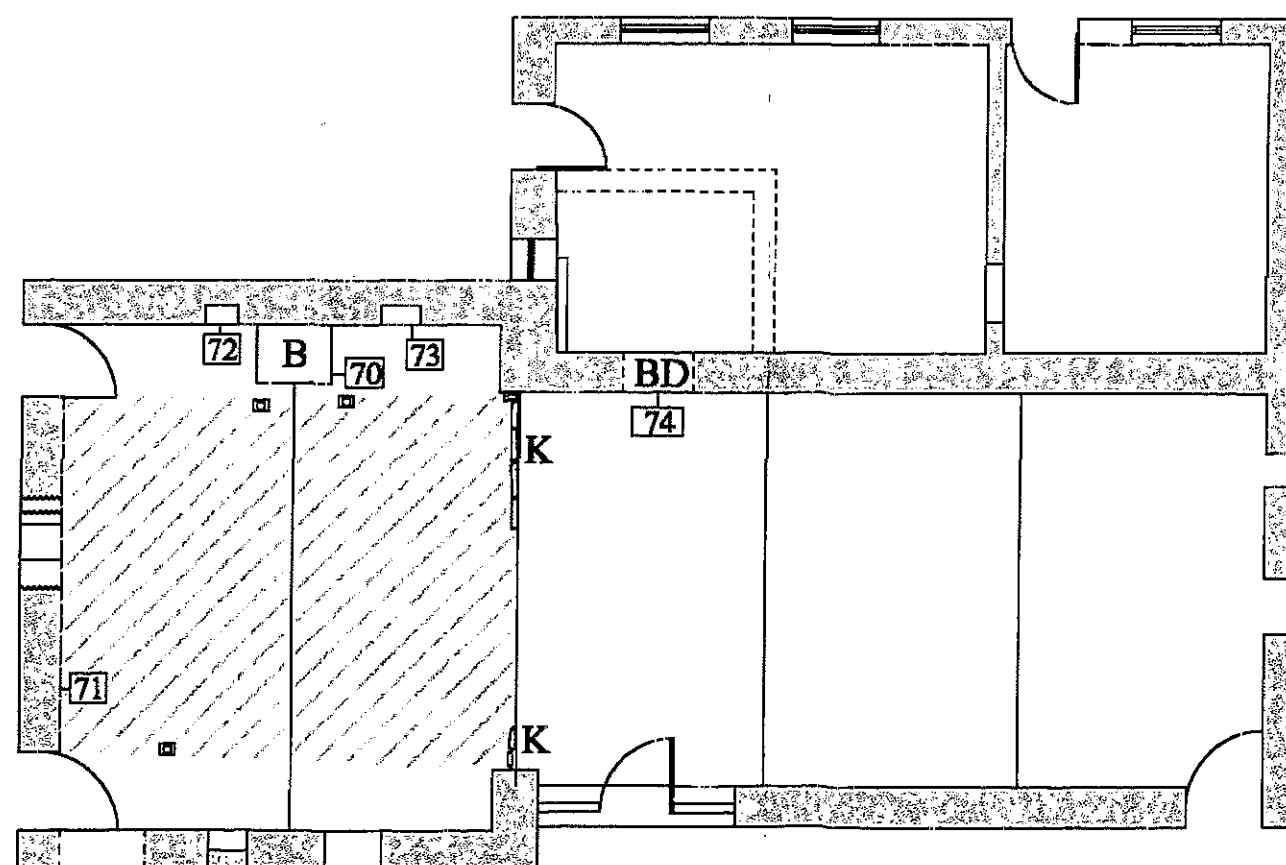


Figure 7: Ground and Upper Plans of the Old Barn

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT



STOREY INSTITUTE
MEETING HOUSE LANE
LANCASTER
LA1 1TF

TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT:

320111018P

Stephen Park
Slaidburn

DRAWING No:

6

0 1m

DRAWN BY: ELC / GJS

DATE: 25.01.00

SCALE:

scaled to fit

KEY:

-  blocked with stone
-  blocked with wood
-  plinth
-  context numbers

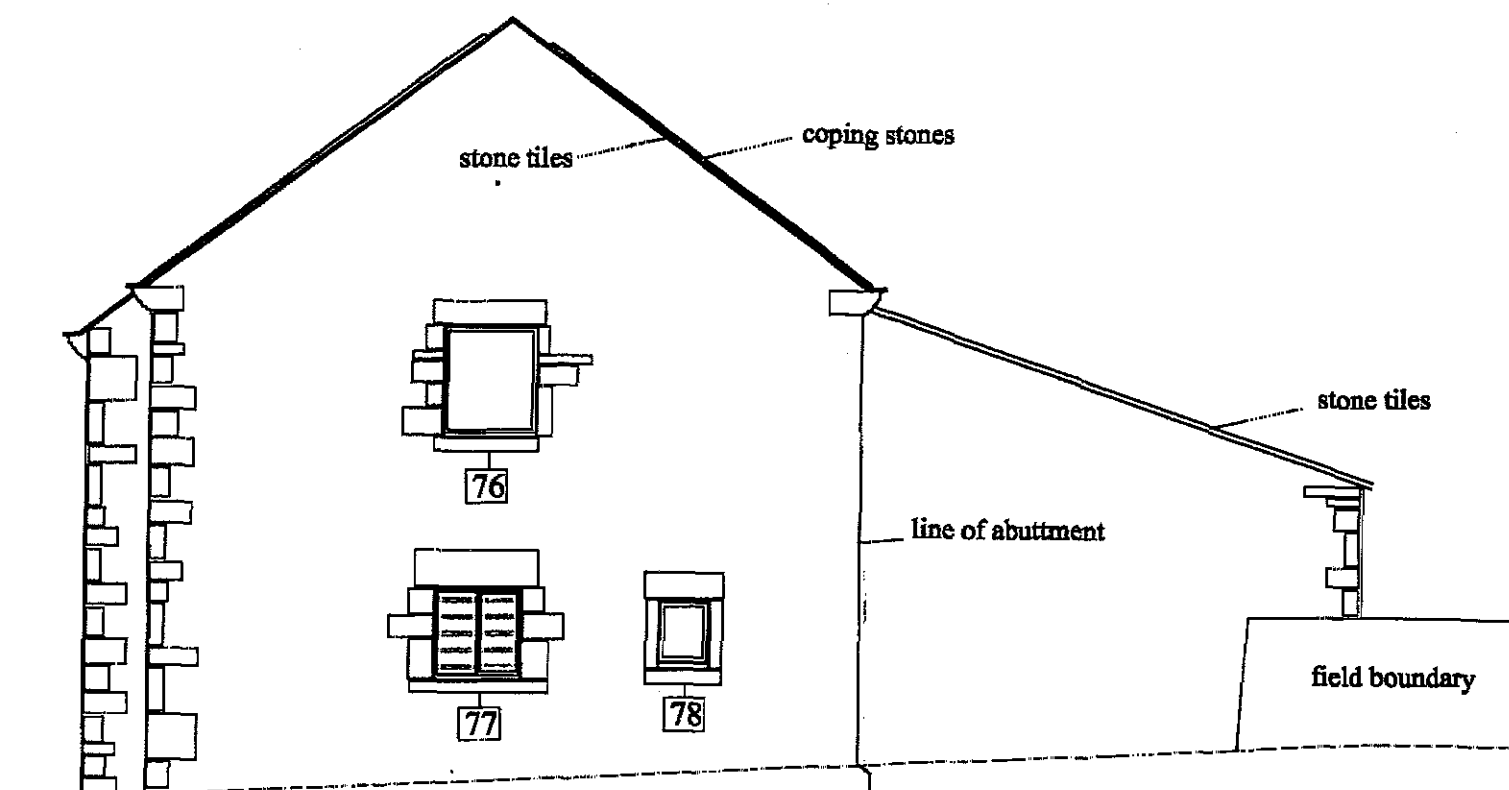
TITLE:

Old Barn showing
northwest and southeast
elevations

COMMISSIONED BY:

Mason Gillbrand
Architects

Northwest Elevation



Southeast Elevation

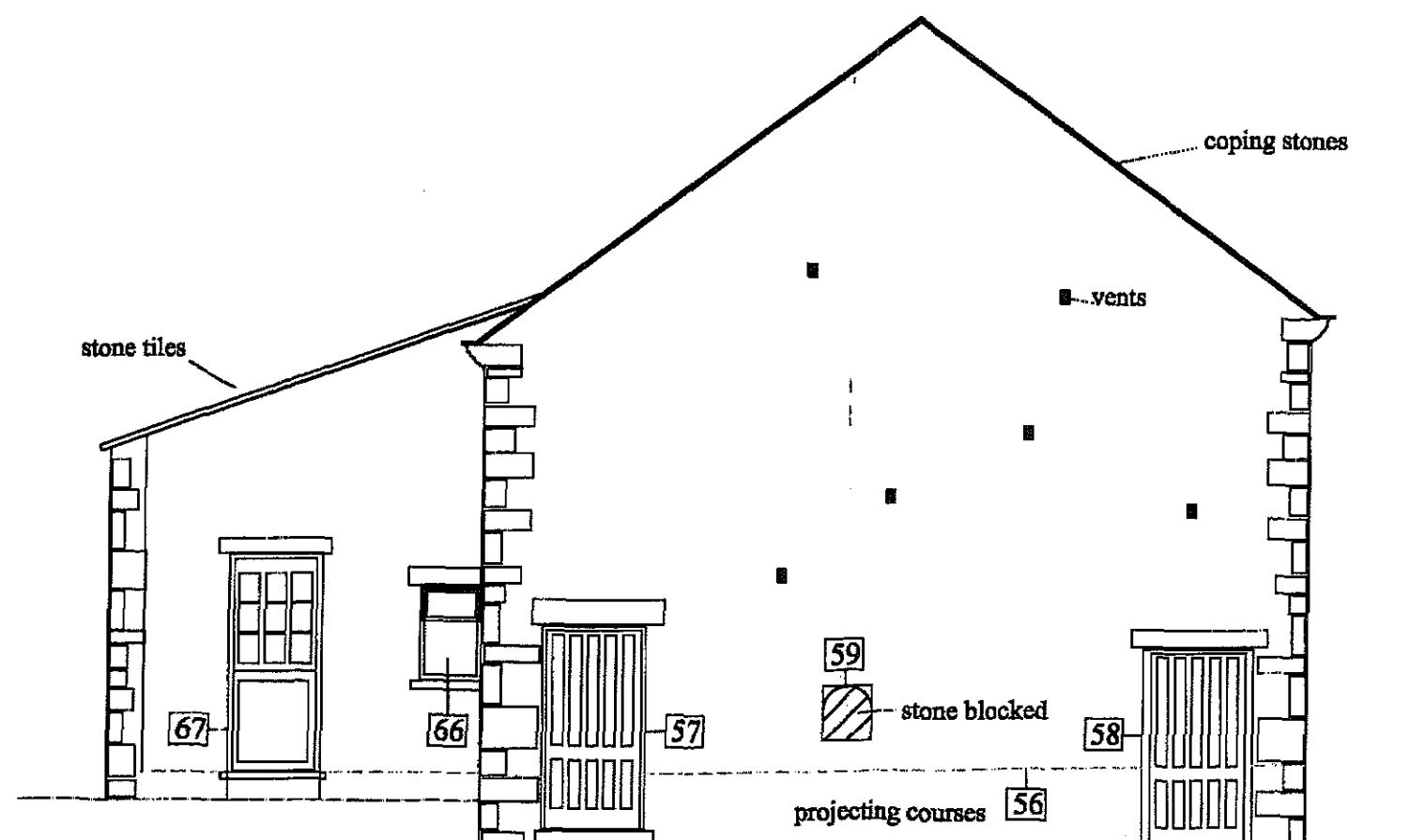


Figure 6: Old Barn showing northwest and southeast elevations