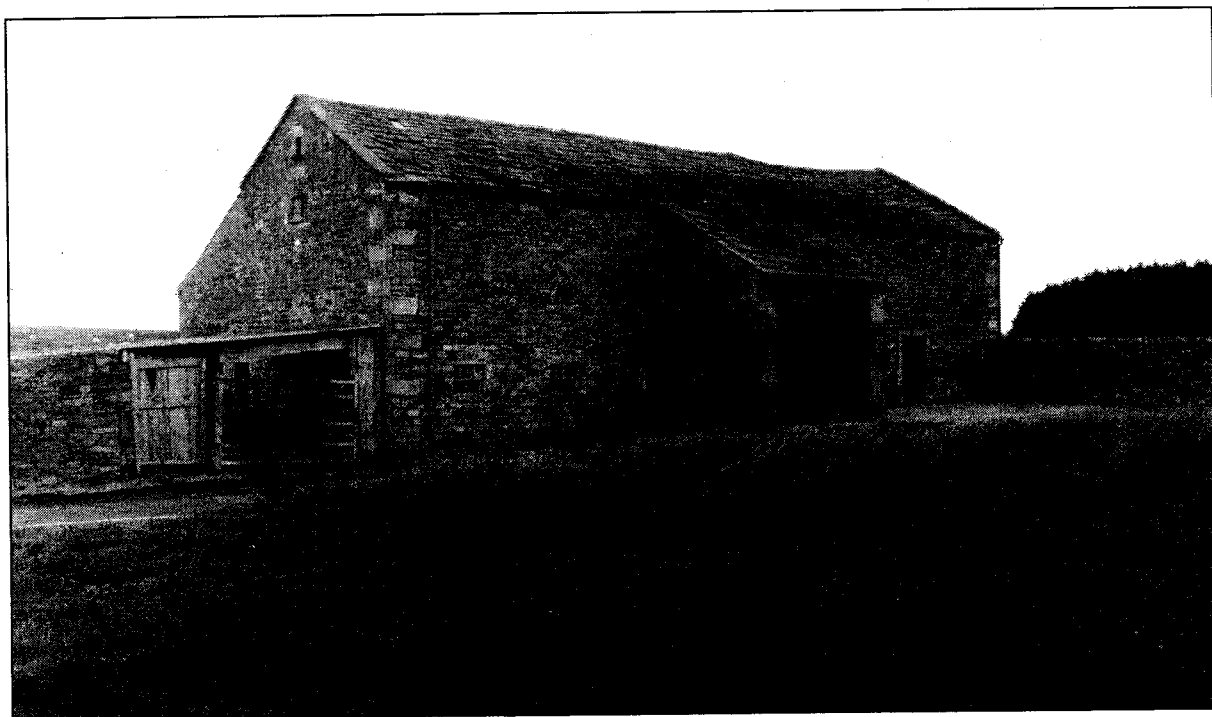


High Laithe
Brock Thorn, Tosside, Lancashire:
Archaeological Building Recording



October 2006

STEPHEN HAIGH

Buildings Archaeologist

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John Hartley
Wesleyan House
The Green
Langcliffe
SETTLE
BD24 9NN

3 October 2006

Dear John

HIGH LAITHE

Please find enclosed my report on the barn, as requested, together with my invoice. I have also sent copies to Ribble Valley Borough Council and the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, and you should receive confirmation from them that the condition on planning consent has been discharged.

Thank you for commissioning this work, which I trust is of interest. If you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



STEPHEN HAIGH

High Laithe

Brock Thorn, Tosside, Lancashire:

Archaeological Building Recording

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SUMMARY

Archaeological building recording was carried out for Mr John Hartley in September 2006 at a barn known as High Laithe, near Tosside, Lancashire (NGR: SD 75865519), before its conversion to holiday cottages. The barn is a large stone-built structure of six bays with a good oak-framed shippon at one end, and probably dates to the early or mid eighteenth century, but carries a secondary date-stone of 1795. The records made include floor plans, a section and photographs, as well as a written account.

October 2006

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B u i l d i n g s A r c h a e o l o g i s t

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HIGH LAITHE, BROCK THORN, TOSSIDE, LANCASHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

Photo	Subject
1	East elevation of the barn
3	Detail of inserted windows to south shippon, in east elevation
4	Detail of doorway and window to north shippon, in east elevation
7	The barn from the south-east
9	Doorways to shippon, in south gable (east part)
11	Detail of datestone in south gable
12	The barn from the north-west
13	The barn from the south-west
14	South end of west elevation
18	North gable of barn
20	Interior of barn: east porch and threshing floor, from the west
23	Interior of barn: original doors in west side, from the east
27	Interior of barn, from the north-west
26	Interior of barn, showing threshing floor and timber-framed shippon with hay loft over, from the north-east
32	Detail of graffiti on north side of shippon ("R+H 1841"??)
34	Detail of graffiti on door removed from shippon
35	South shippon: view into feeding passage, from the south
36	South shippon: rear of stalls in east side, from the south
39	South shippon: rear of stalls in west side, from the south
40	South shippon: view across stalls, from the north-east
42	Detail of boskin or stall divider in west side of south shippon
43	Detail of stone kerb and cobbled standing in west side of south shippon
49	Interior of barn: hay loft over north shippon, from the south
50	Interior of north shippon, from the east
54	Roof truss in south end of barn, from the north-east

A complete set of photographs forms part of the project archive (see Appendix 1)

HIGH LAITHE, BROCK THORN, TOSSIDE, LANCASHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of archaeological building recording at a barn known as High Laithe, at Brock Thorn, near Tosside, Lancashire, carried out in September 2006. The work was commissioned by the owner and developer Mr John Hartley, to fulfil a condition of planning consent from Ribble Valley Borough Council, for the conversion of the building to two holiday cottages.
- 1.2 The barn probably dates from the early or mid eighteenth century and is relatively unaltered, and still contains an oak-framed shippon probably original to the building. Records made include floor plans, a section drawing, photographs, and a written account.
- 1.3 The recording was carried out in accordance with a specification from the Lancashire County Archaeology Service. This report will be submitted to the client, the planning authority, the County Archaeology Service and the English Heritage National Monuments Record, while the project archive will be deposited at the Lancashire Record Office.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Brock Thorn is a former farmstead situated on the B6478 road 1km south-west of Tosside, a hamlet which stands on the modern boundary between Lancashire and North Yorkshire (Figure 1). High Laithe stands some 80m north-east of the farmhouse, on the north-west side of the road, in the civil parish of Bolton-by-Bowland (Figure 2). There is a brick shed close to the north-west of the barn, of mid twentieth century date and of no historic or architectural interest.
- 2.2 The barn was in agricultural use until recently.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 The barn is not listed as having special architectural or historic interest. Planning permission was granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council on 1 March 2006 for its conversion to two holiday cottages (application no: 03/06/0001P), and condition no 18 attached to the consent requires a detailed record of the building to be made before development, which this report is intended to be.

4 Historical background and architectural interest

- 4.1 Traditional farm buildings are of historic interest because they contribute to an understanding of the vernacular architecture and past farming systems of the region. As a group they are under threat due to redundancy and neglect, as well as their potential for conversion, and records of them can help provide an understanding of this diminishing and irreplaceable stock.
- 4.2 Little is known of the history of High Laithe but Ordnance Survey maps contribute to an understanding. Both the first and second edition 6" to the mile maps, of 1850 and 1896, shows the barn as an unnamed building, and although the depiction differs between the two editions, this is thought to be a consequence of the small scale and poor reproduction (Figure 3). The 1909 1:2500 map shows the building more clearly however, with its present outline (Figure 4).
- 4.3 The building bears a datestone which is clearly secondary, as it is positioned within the blocking of an opening: it bears the date 1795 and the initials E R. It is not known to what event this relates but it may not have been directly related to the barn, and could commemorate a marriage or the acquisition of the property.

5 Recording methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological building recording took place on 7 September 2006, and in accordance with the specification provided by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service. It involved the production of floor plans and a cross-section drawing of the building, showing all significant archaeological detail, and employing conventions based on those specified by English Heritage¹. The plans are based on a survey by Tri-Cad Solutions Ltd.
- 5.2 A photographic record was also made, using a medium format camera with shift and other lenses, and black and white film for the sake of archival permanence. External and internal photographs were taken, in most cases using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, and their locations are shown on copies of the site and floor plans. The photographs have been printed to a size of 7" x 5", and a selection are copied in this report, where they are referred to by numbers in bold. A small number of 35mm colour slides was also taken.

¹ English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

6 Building description

Exterior

- 6.1 The barn faces east onto the road (1), its long axis running from south to north, and in plan it is irregular, formed principally by a five bay rectangular core with porches to either side, and an outshut at the south-west corner. The walls are of local sandstone rubble of varying quality, with dressed sandstone quoins, and the roof is covered with stone slates, with stone ridge and hollow chamfered gable coping.
- 6.2 The front, east elevation (2) is faced with coursed rubble laid in watershot fashion, and at the eaves it is apparent that the building has been raised by around three courses of similar stonework. The porch projecting from the third bay from the left is an original part of the building, its walls contemporary with the main long wall, and although now fitted with modern doors, this would originally have been an open-fronted area, with the doors set back within it on the main building line. To the left of the porch are three ground floor windows of early twentieth century character (3), which have been inserted or were perhaps created from earlier, smaller openings; to the right of the porch three breathers are evident, one of them now blocked. The doorway between two of them is rather poorly finished (4) and is possibly an insertion, although this is not borne out by other evidence inside the building. The window to the right of here has a chamfered mullion re-used as a jamb, and this opening may also be secondary.
- 6.3 The south gable of the barn, which is of coursed rubble of slightly poorer quality than that to the east elevation, appears to be of a single phase although it is possible that the outshut at the left side is an addition; if so, the masonry has been well keyed-in to mask this. To the south of the building a curving yard wall has been roofed over to provide a lean-to animal shelter, which obscures part of the gable (5-7). Below this lean-to roof there are four ground floor doorways; the left one leads into a small box within the outshut, while the other three form the classic arrangement of gable entries into a shippon, the central of the three being the access to the feeding passage, and there is an adjacent flagged causeway (8,9). The doorways have large stone lintels and dressed quoin jambs, some bearing masons' marks in the form of a letter "I". At first floor level is a blocked forking hole, the infill containing an elaborately carved datestone (10,11): it has a moulded surround and a panel of three rows, the first row with two birds on either side of a flower, the second row the initials E and R, either side of a second flower, and the date 1795 on the bottom row. This is clearly not an original feature of the barn, at least in its present position, and may have been placed there to mark alterations to it, or an important event such as the marriage of the owner. There is a large owl hole with landing ledge above it.

- 6.4 To the rear of the building the masonry is of coursed rubble but of still poorer quality than the front elevation (12); the porch and rear outshut project from the three bays at the south (13-15), and appear to be contemporary, although the large dressed stone lintel to the porch may be a replacement. To the right of the porch are two windows to the outshut, rather rough in appearance, while to the left (16), there is a former doorway at the north end (now a window), but three blocked breathers visible from the inside are not apparent externally, probably because of the heavy pointing which has been applied here.
- 6.5 The barn's north gable has no openings at ground floor level but a first floor opening now holds a modern glazed window; the opening appears to be original however, although perhaps enlarged to its present size (17,18).

Interior

- 6.6 The east porch forms the main entrance into the building and has two "lamp hole" recesses in the side walls, and a floored loft over (the joists and boards replaced), and now leads directly into the threshing bay, although previously there were doors situated between the two areas (20,21), as indicated by the sockets for harr-hung doors in the curved oak lintel. The west porch retains its doors however, perhaps the original ones, and there is graffiti on one, giving the initials H+R and the digits 18, perhaps part of a date (22-24) (see below). The loft over the porch here has a slate floor, the stone probably Horton flags rather than local sandstone. Between the two porches, the flagged threshing floor survives in good condition (25), with parallel grooves cut to give purchase to horses' hooves; it contrasts with the floor to the north, which is more roughly flagged.
- 6.7 To the south of the threshing bay the main shippon and hay loft occupy the ground floor (26,27). The shippon is formed by a framework of pegged oak timbers, principally four beams which span the building and carry joists for the loft, as well as accommodating the upright posts for the boskins which divide the stalls and the feeding passage. The partition forming the north end of the shippon has eight uprights and contains three doorways, the sections between with mid-rails. Below these rails the panels appear originally to have been slated (again with Horton flags), but above them they were left open (28,29). There is graffiti on some of this joinery, which includes the initials "RT" on a number of joist ends (30), "RB" (31), and "R+H 1841", which is perhaps by the same hand as the markings on the west porch door (32), and a door removed from the east end of the shippon has several other initials and dates including "SH", "AW 1846", and "1850" (33,34).

- 6.8 The shippon is divided by the central feeding passage into two halves (35). The gable entrance to this passage has been narrowed slightly, and it is unclear why, but it may relate to alterations to the timber structure of the shippon, many of which appear to have taken place, probably just to account for wear and tear over time. To both east and west are stalls for seven animals, divided into pairs by boskins with elbowed heel posts and slate panels, where these survive. A rail along the fronts of the stalls, linking the head posts, also has slate panels below, dividing the stalls from the feeding passage (36-42). In the east side the floor has been repaired with concrete, but in the west there is a good stone kerb and cobbles to the standing (43).
- 6.9 The loft over the shippon is boarded with broad oak planks; there are no features in this area such as trap-doors, (44) and all feeding must have been done by passing hay down to the threshing bay and through the feeding passage door. There is however a doorway into the loft over a box in the west outshut (45), which appears to be original, to judge from the neat quoins, which points to the outshut being an original component of the building. The floor of this loft is of slates (Horton flags), similar to those in the west porch (46). The ground floor of this box is entered from a doorway off the main shippon; it contains no features of interest, and the same can be said of the second room in the outshut, another small area for housing livestock, which also has a loft but which in this case has been replaced with modern timbers.
- 6.10 The area to the north of the threshing bay appears to have been a storage area for perhaps crops or tools, and is open to the roof (47,48), but is bounded by a cross-wall separating a second shippon at the north end of the building (49), which also supports a hay loft. The cross-wall appears to be bonded into the east wall of the barn and the positions of the former breathers in both west and east sides suggest that it is original to the building. This shippon has concrete boskins for ten young beasts, and a concrete floor and breeze block wall defining the feeding passage by the north gable (50). However, two of the overhead beams bear mortices which may indicate the former positions of timber boskins. There are three small lamp holes in the cross-wall.

Roof

- 6.11 The barn roof is built from hardwood, probably oak, and has five trusses, all originally of the same design, with a plain king-post with angled struts, and outer struts between the tie-beam and principal rafters. There do not appear to be any bolts used in the trusses, but neither are any pegs clearly visible, although they may simply be hidden by dirt and cobwebs. There are trenchings for three purlins to each side, but because the eaves have been raised and the pitch of the roof made more shallow, later blocks or wedges have been added to the backs of the principals and with the exception of the top row, the purlins have

been re-set on these, and some of them replaced with softwood members. The form of the roof is suggestive of an early or mid eighteenth century date.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 The barn is a well-preserved example of an eighteenth century combination barn intended for the mixed cereal and livestock farming which would have been practised in this part of the Bowland district at the time, and bears similarities to two recorded in the vicinity in recent years, at Lower Stony Bank and at Dean Slack², which were of a similar size and contained oak-framed shippens more or less independent of the stone structure, although those two examples differ in having had hour-glass shaped head-posts for the stalls. High Laithe's roof appears to have been built before square-sawn imported softwood became commonplace, and the datestone of 1795 provides a *terminus ad quem* for the building, pushing back the date of construction probably towards the early part of the eighteenth century. There do not appear to have been any major changes to the barn over time, other than the alterations to the roof, which created a slightly shallower pitch but no gave no other obvious benefit.

² *Barn at Higher Stony Bank Farm, Tosside Road, Slaidburn, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording* (Stephen Haigh, April 2001); *High Barn, Dean Slack, Smalden Lane, Slaidburn, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording* (Stephen Haigh, July 2005). Both reports submitted to Lancashire County Archaeology Service & Lancashire Records office.

Appendix 1: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office, Preston
1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report text & figures
- full set of labelled photographs
- photographic negatives
- 35mm colour slides
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

Complete list of photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
33	1	13	Door removed from front of timber shippon
	1	14	Same as 1/16
34	1	16	Detail of graffiti on door removed from shippon
12	1	17	The barn from the north-west
15	1	18	West porch and outshut from the north-west
	2	1	Same as 1/18
14	2	2	South end of west elevation
13	2	4	The barn from the south-west
	2	5	Same as 2/6
6	2	6	South gable and adjoining curved wall, from the south
10	2	7	Detail of owl hole and blocked opening with datestone, in south gable
11	2	8	Detail of datestone in south gable
7	2	10	The barn from the south-east
50	2	11	Interior of north shippon, from the east
53	2	12	Recesses in south side of north shippon
51	2	13	Interior of north shippon, from the west
52	2	14	Interior of north shippon, from the south, with mortices in beam overhead
47	2	16	Interior of barn: north end, from the east porch
48	2	17	Interior of barn: north end, from the west porch
49	2	18	Interior of barn: hay loft over north shippon, from the south
45	3	1	Interior of barn: loft over west porch and doorway to small loft, from the east
44	3	2	Interior of barn: south hay loft, from the north-east
25	3	4	Interior of barn: flagged threshing floor with grooves, from the south
55	3	5	Interior of barn: detail of roof truss, from the south-east
20	3	6	Interior of barn: east porch and threshing floor, from the west
21	3	7	Interior of barn: east porch, from the north-west
23	3	9	Interior of barn: original doors in west side, from the east
22	3	10	West porch and original doors, from the west
26	3	11	Interior of barn, showing threshing floor and timber-framed shippon with hay loft over, from the north-east
28	3	12	North side of timber-framed shippon (east part)
29	3	13	North side of timber-framed shippon (west part)
30	3	15	Detail of graffiti on north side of shippon ("RT" on joist end)
32	3	16	Detail of graffiti on north side of shippon ("R+H 1841"??)
31	3	17	Detail of graffiti on north side of shippon ("RB")
24	3	18	Detail of graffiti on west door post ("H+R 18...")

38	4	1	South shippon: rear of stalls in west side, from the south
42	4	2	Detail of boskin or stall divider in west side of south shippon
41	4	4	Detail of stall in west side of south shippon, from the south-west
43	4	5	Detail of stone kerb and cobbled standing in west side of south shippon
39	4	6	South shippon: rear of stalls in west side, from the north
35	4	7	South shippon: view into feeding passage, from the south
36	4	8	South shippon: rear of stalls in east side, from the south
37	4	10	South shippon: rear of stalls in east side, from the north
40	4	11	South shippon: view across stalls, from the north-east
54	4	12	Roof truss in south end of barn, from the north-east
	4	13	Same as 4/12
27	4	14	Interior of barn, from the north-west
17	4	17	The barn, from the north-west
18	4	18	North gable of barn
16	5	1	West elevation of barn (north part)
4	5	3	Detail of doorway and window to north shippon, in east elevation
3	5	4	Detail of inserted windows to south shippon, in east elevation
	5	5	Same as 5/16
	5	6	Same as 5/7
2	5	7	East elevation of barn
	5	9	Same as 5/7
	5	10	Same as 5/7
9	5	11	Doorways to shippon, in south gable (east part)
8	5	12	Doorways to shippon, in south gable (west part)
46	5	13	Underside of slate-floored loft in west outshot, from the north
1	5	15	East elevation of the barn
5	5	16	The barn, from the south-east
19	5	17	The barn, from the south-west

LIST OF COLOUR SLIDES

Slide Subject

- 1 East elevation of barn
- 2 The barn, from the south-east
- 3 South gable and adjoining curved wall, from the south
- 4 The barn from the south-east
- 5 The barn from the north-west
- 6 The barn, from the south-west
- 7 Interior of barn: original doors in west side, from the east
- 8 Interior of barn, showing threshing floor and timber-framed shippon with hay loft over, from the north-east
- 9 South shippon: rear of stalls in east side, from the south
- 10 South shippon: rear of stalls in west side, from the south

Appendix 2: Specification for recording

SPECIFICATION FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF AN HISTORICAL AGRICULTURAL BUILDING REQUIRED BY A PLANNING PROPOSAL

Prepared on behalf of Ribble Valley Borough Council for Mr Hartley, Applicant

Site Name: High Laithe Barn, Tosside

Planning application number: 03/06/0001P

Grid Reference: SD 7586 5519

Summary

Planning permission has been granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council for conversion of a barn to 2no. holiday cottages at High Laithe Barn, Tosside.

Because of the impact on the historic interest of the building, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has recommended that the barn be recorded before its conversion.

This 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.

1. Purpose of recording

1.1 Building recording is required to comply with a condition of the planning permission. The alterations will lead to the loss of significant historic fabric relating to the building's former agricultural use. A permanent record of the building is therefore required.

2. Description of proposal

2.1 The proposals will require the insertion of new windows at first floor to the front elevation, rooflights and new windows at ground and first floor level to the rear elevation, and the enlargement of windows to each gable. The datestone on the south gable is to be moved, but there is no indication of its retention within the converted building. Internal alterations will see the original bay divisions altered by the insertion of a first floor across the whole of the building and the creation of new rooms at both ground floor and first floor level.

3. Archaeological/Historical interest

3.1 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey, 1:10560 map, surveyed in 1847 (Yorkshire Sheet 148), shows a building in the same location and to the same scale as the barn proposed for and conversion. The barn building bears a datestone, with the two stylised birds wither side of a rose, set above the letters E and R either side of another stylised bird, above the date 1795. This has been set in a blocked window and is likely either to be reused from an earlier building, possibly an immediate predecessor of the existing barn, or marking a major phase of alterations to the building in the later 18th century. The building appears to have been built as a combination barn for storage and threshing of cereal crop, having opposed doors, which often mark the location of a threshing floor, with animal housing under the same roof. Wooden stalls (boskins?) for 14 (?) cattle survive at the southern end, and which retain their original slate partition infill. 19th century graffiti can be seen on the southern partition and on

one of the doors to one of the mucking passages (since removed to the modern brick barn to the rear). Five king post trusses, which divide the barn into 6 unequal bays, are braced with struts from the king posts to the principal rafters as well as short struts from the tie beam to the rafter. The roof pitch appears to have been altered, wooden blocks resting on the original rafters having made the pitch shallower.

3.2 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. 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.

4. Map analysis

4.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise. As a minimum, all historic Ordnance Survey maps should be examined. If available, other historic cartographic sources should also be examined. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to the function of the building/structure and its phasing.

5. Personnel

5.1 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be discussed and agreed with the monitor prior to the work being carried out.

5.2 Whilst visiting the site it became obvious that both upper floors to the barn are in a poor state of repair.

6. Photographic Recording

6.1 A general and detailed photographic record is to be made of the building.

6.2 General photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the building are required.

6.3 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.

6.4 The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.

6.5 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. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **N.B.** Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

6.6 For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images are acceptable.

6.7 Archive photographs can be taken with a 35mm camera (a Medium or Large Format camera can also be used). All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional

silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Digital photography is unacceptable due to unproven archiving qualities. This basic photographic record is to be supplemented by colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.

6.8 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be completed. Position and direction of each photograph is also to be noted on a copy of the building/site plan.

7. Drawn Record

7.1 A scale plan (1:50 or 1:100) of the ground floor of the building to be affected is to be made. Storage areas such as lofts at first floor level should be noted on the plan. Existing plans (e.g. plans submitted with a planning application) may be used as the basis for the drawn record; it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any existing drawings used are accurate, if not, to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. The drawn record is to show all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as to show any other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.

7.2 Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural details (e.g. timber or metal framing, roofs).

7.3 Sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g., ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses).

7.4 Construction techniques and sequences should be appropriately illustrated and described, if visible. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks, etc.

7.5 The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

7.6 Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice*.

8. Health and Safety

8.1 The archaeologist on site will operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

9. Monitoring

9.1 The Lancashire County Archaeology Service may undertake monitoring for its own quality control purposes. A minimum of one weeks notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by the archaeological contractor to the monitor, in order that arrangements can be made.

10. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

10.1 Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

10.2 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Printed adhesive labels are also acceptable. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

10.3 A short written report should be produced detailing who undertook the recording, when the work was done, where the structure/building is located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. The report should also include details of the alterations/demolition to be undertaken and an assessment of the importance of the feature/building to be affected. A discussion of the construction sequence of the building should also be included.

10.4 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500 with the building(s) being recorded clearly marked; photographs used to illustrate key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. Extracts from all historic maps studied during the map analysis stage (section 4.) are also to be included within the report with the building/buildings of interest clearly visible, where they aid interpretation of the development of the building(s). All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.

10.5 A copy of this specification should be bound into the back of the report.

11. Deposition of archive

11.1 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 Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). 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. This should be provided as an Adobe Acrobat 'pdf' format file on CD-ROM.

11.2 The site archive 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'.

11.3 Copies of the report will be supplied 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 Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). A copy

of the report will be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.

11.4 Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of any further work. As a minimum, a brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* will be produced. 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.

12. Technical queries

12.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should confirm in writing adherence to this specification, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the LCAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing.

12.2 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to the LCAS without delay at Lancashire County Council, Highways & Environmental Management, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston, PR1 8RD, Tel. 01772 531734. Fax 01772 533423. E-mail: Douglas.moir@env.lancscc.gov.uk

13. Valid period of specification

13.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Doug Moir
Planning Officer (Archaeology)
Lancashire County Archaeology Service

Issued by Lancashire County Archaeology Service

August 2006

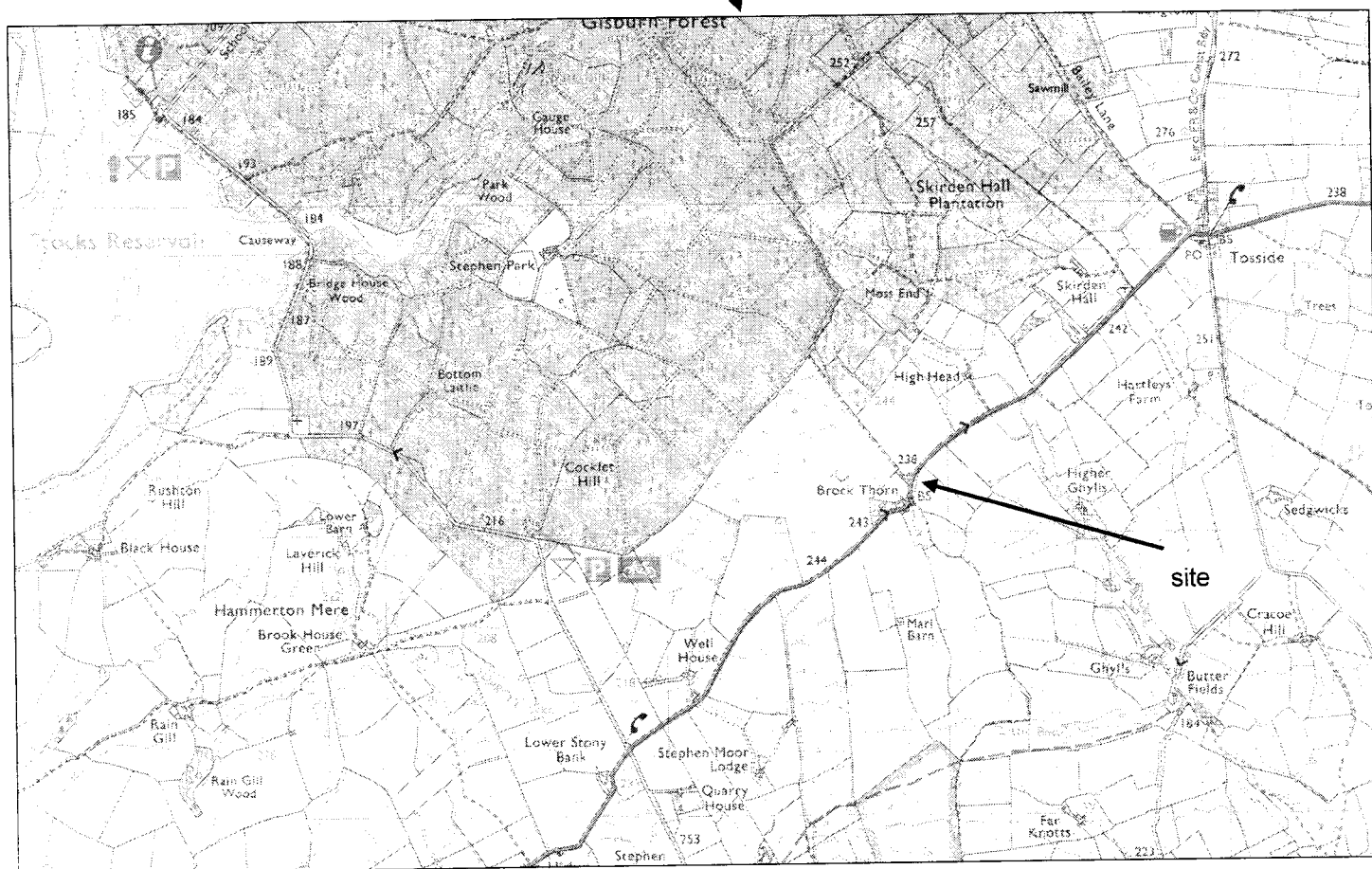
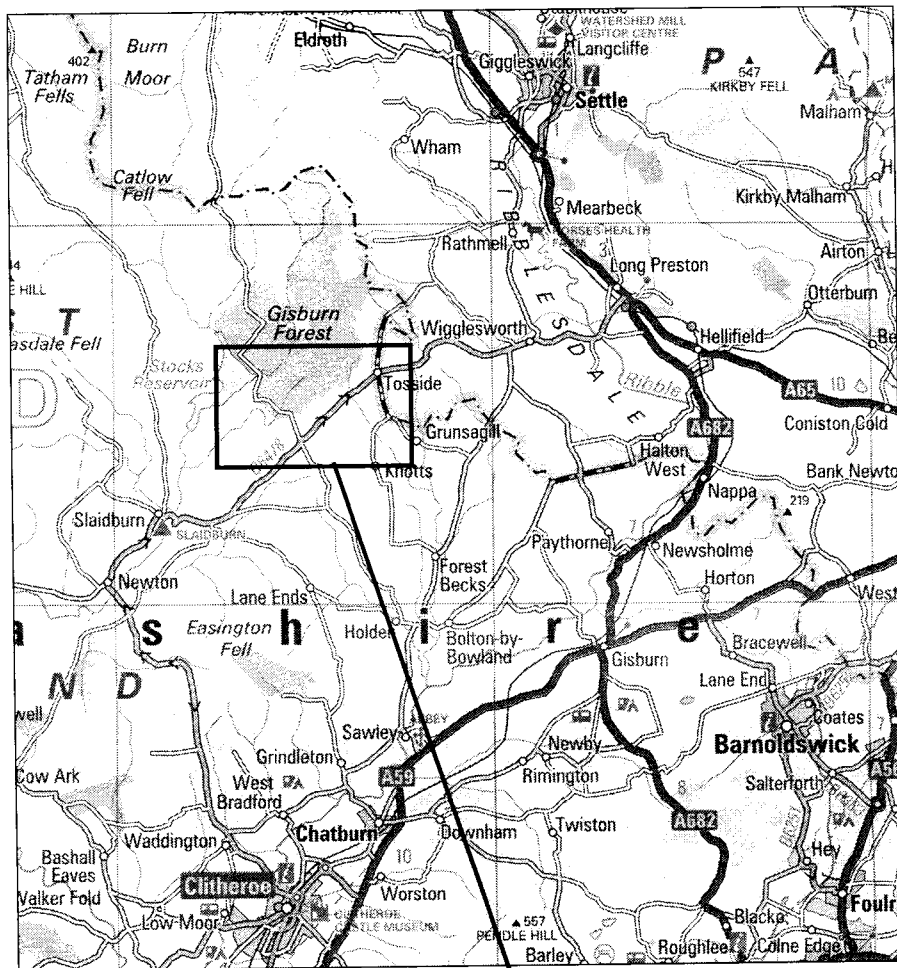
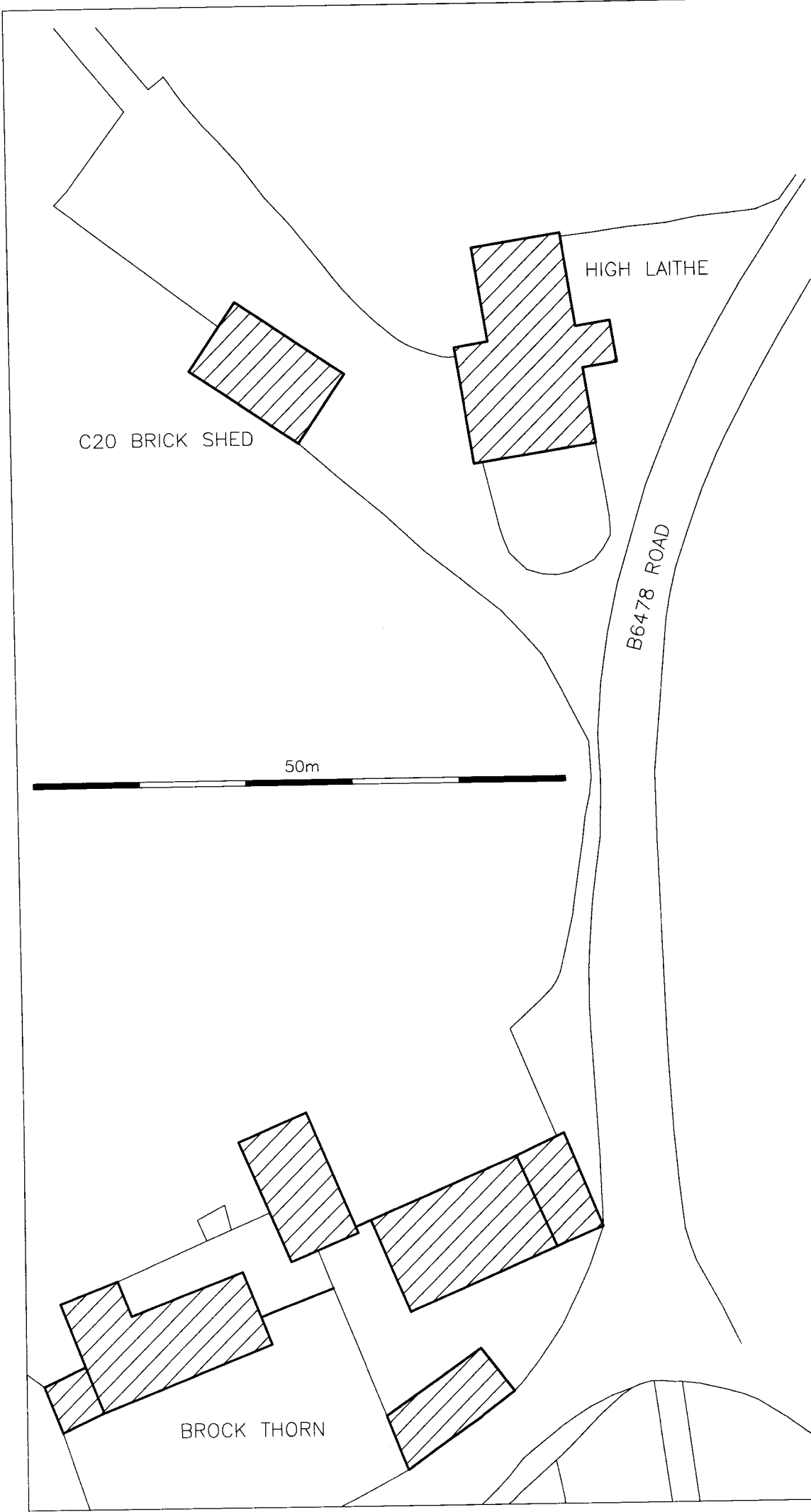


Figure 1: Location maps

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HIGH LAITHE BROCK THORN TOSSIDE LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 7586551) ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD
FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1:500
DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2006
STEPHEN HAIG Buildings Archaeologist

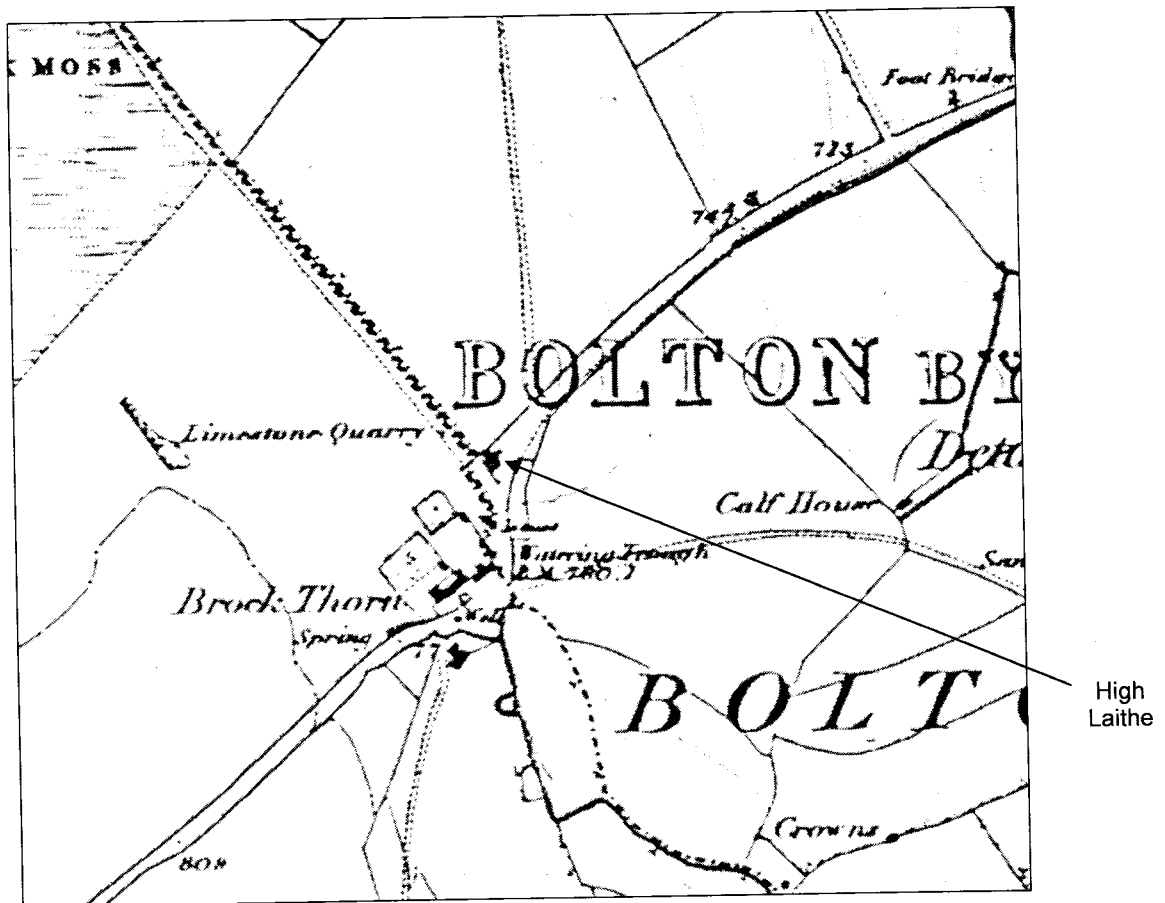


Figure 3i: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1850 6" to mile map (surveyed 1847)
Sheet no: Yorkshire, 148

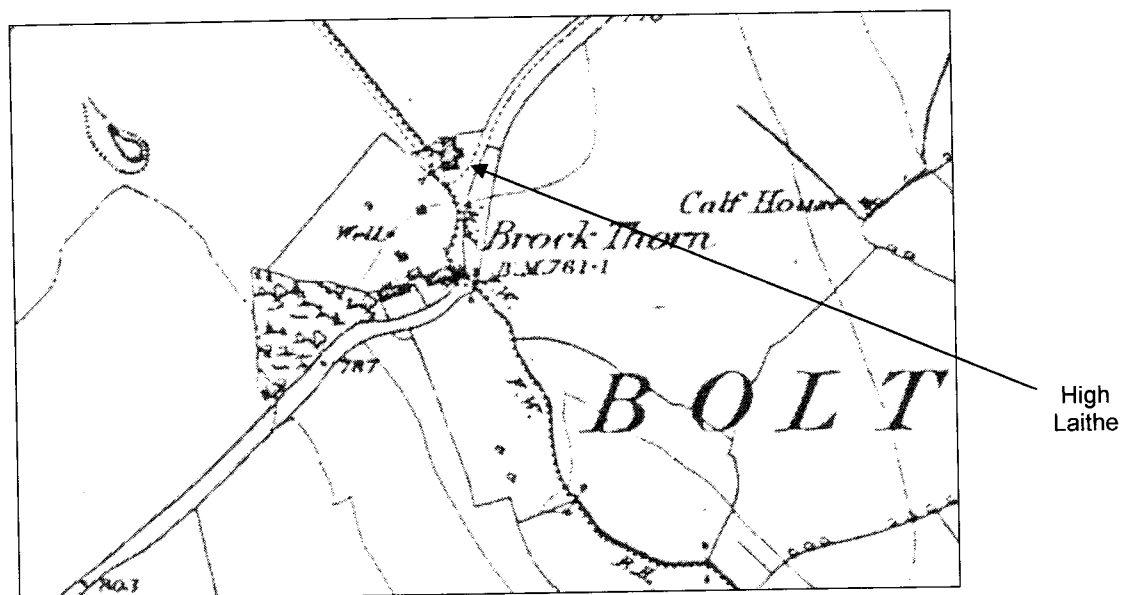


Figure 3ii: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1896 6" to mile map (revised 1892-3)
Sheet no: Yorkshire, 148

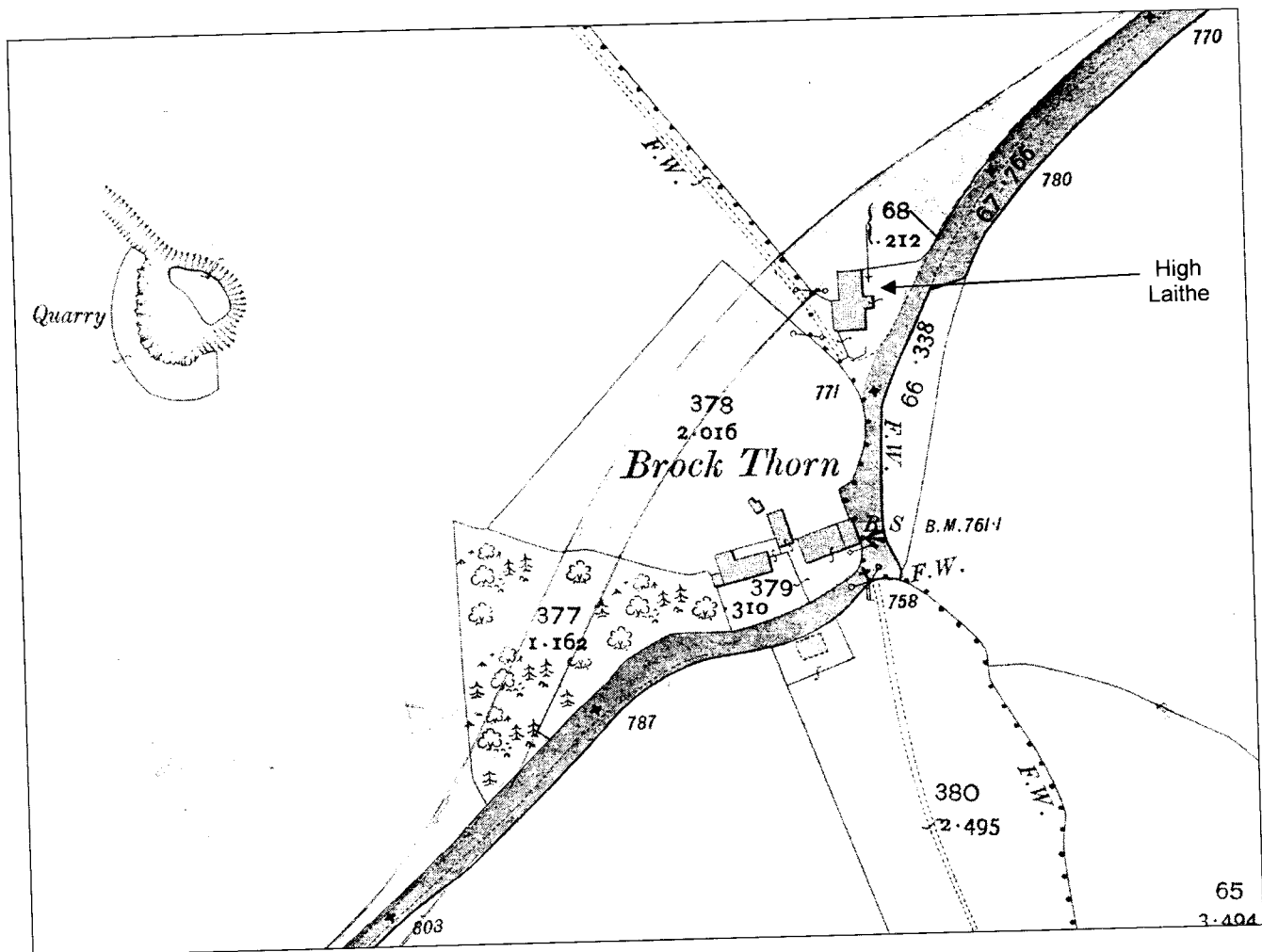
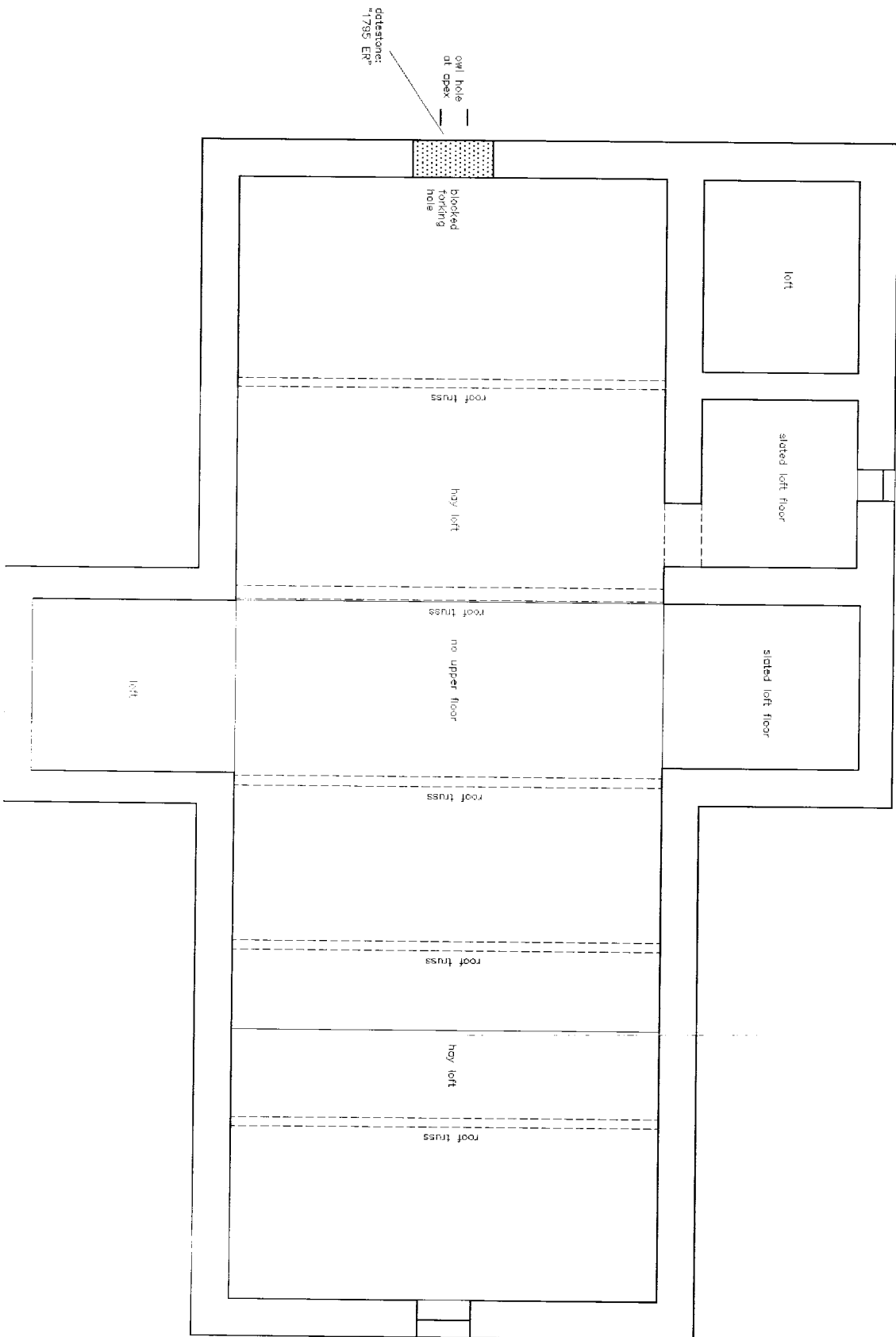
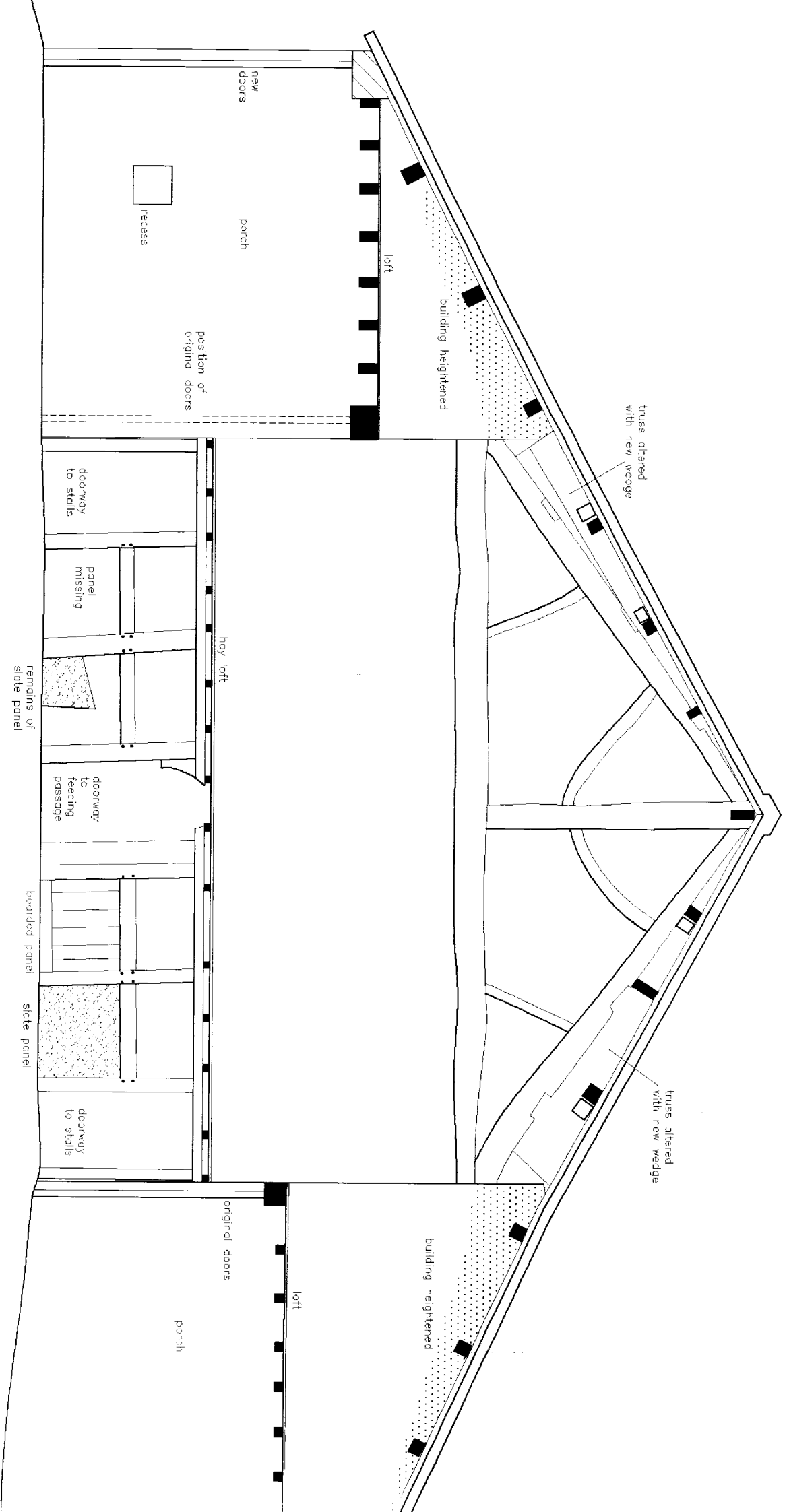
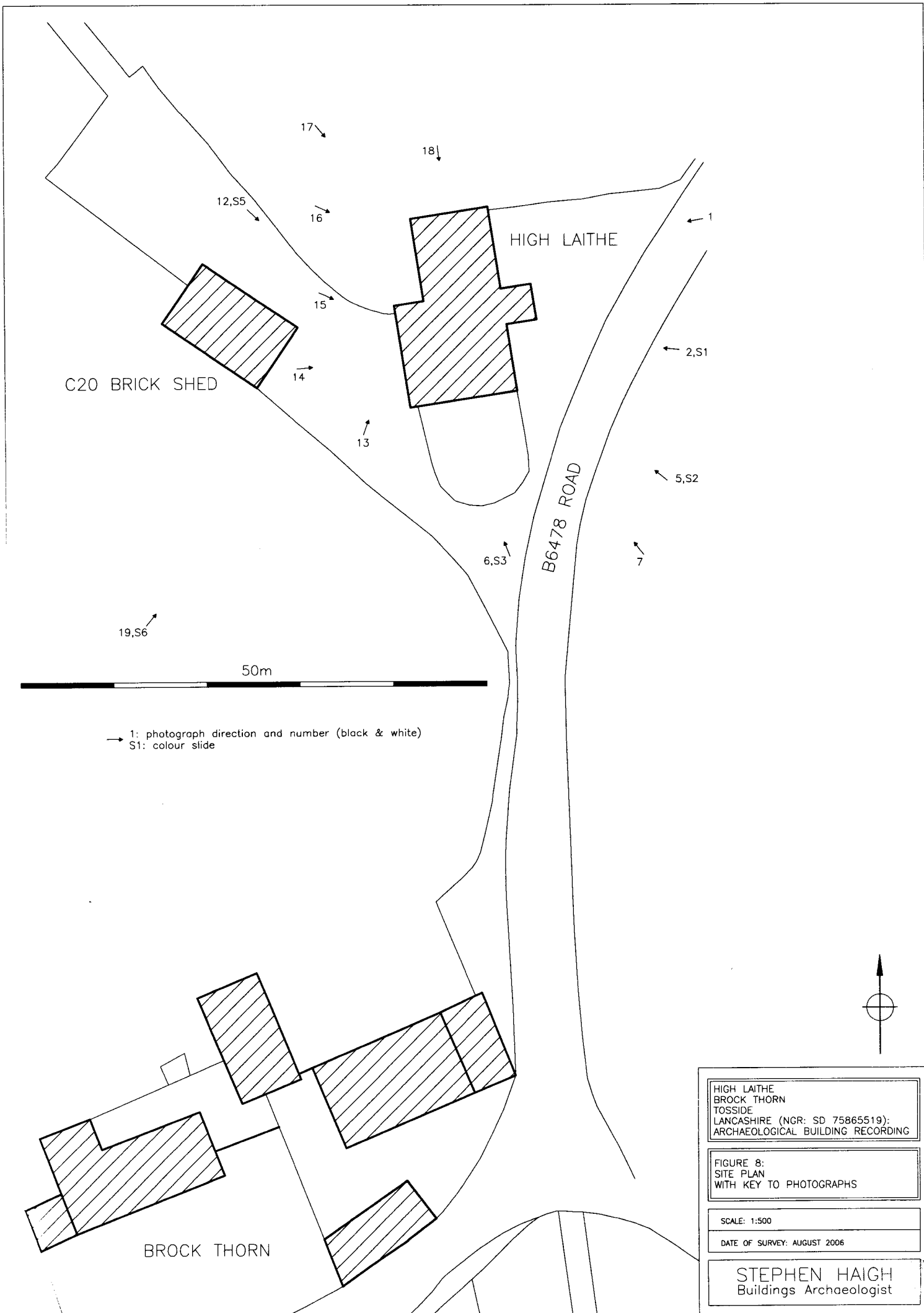


Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1909 1:2500 map (revised 1907)
Sheet no: Yorkshire, 148.15

This copy shows a proposed re-alignment of the Slaidburn to Long Preston road, never realized







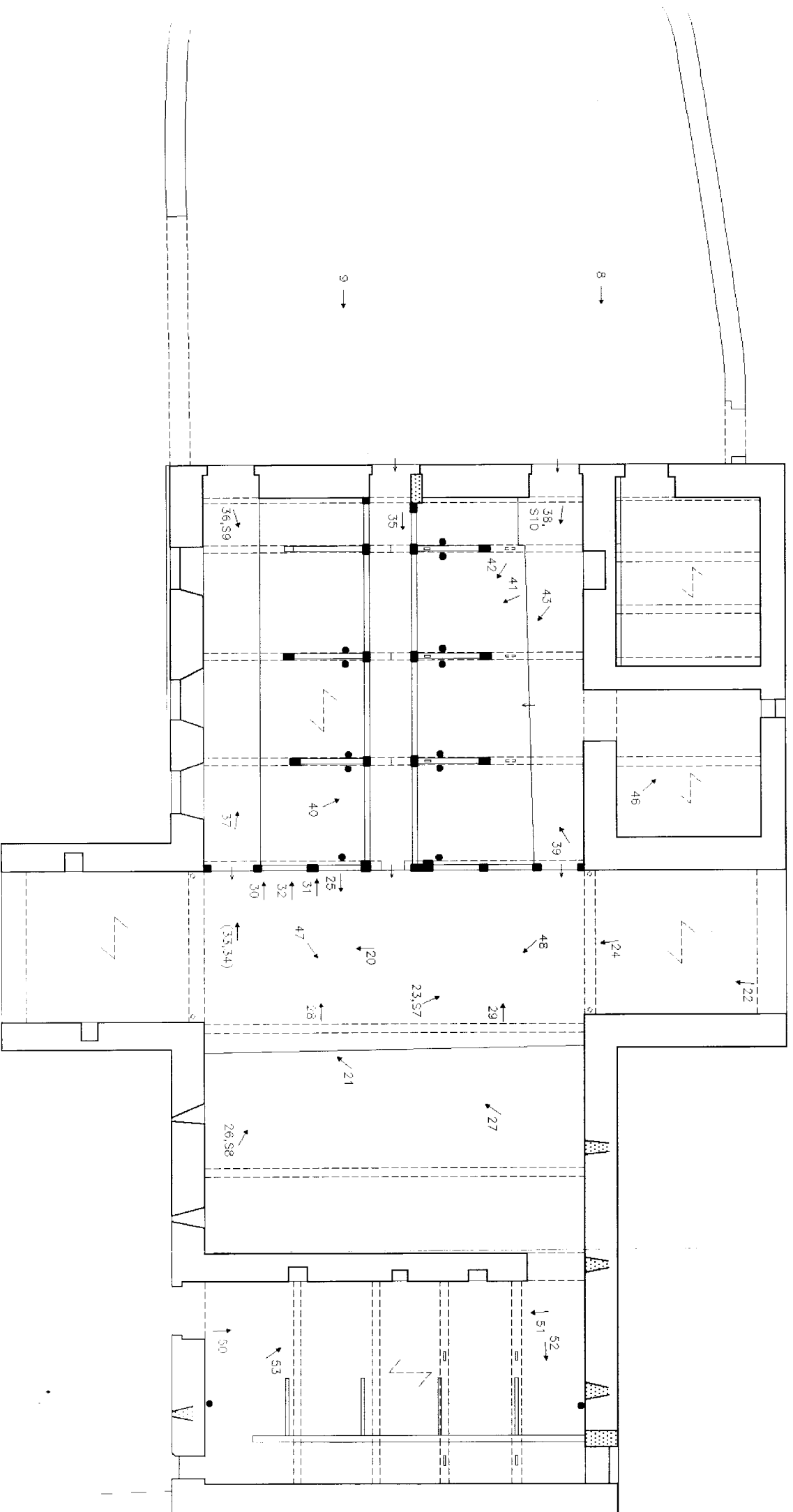
HIGH LAITHE
BROCK THORN
TOSSIDE
LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 75865519):
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

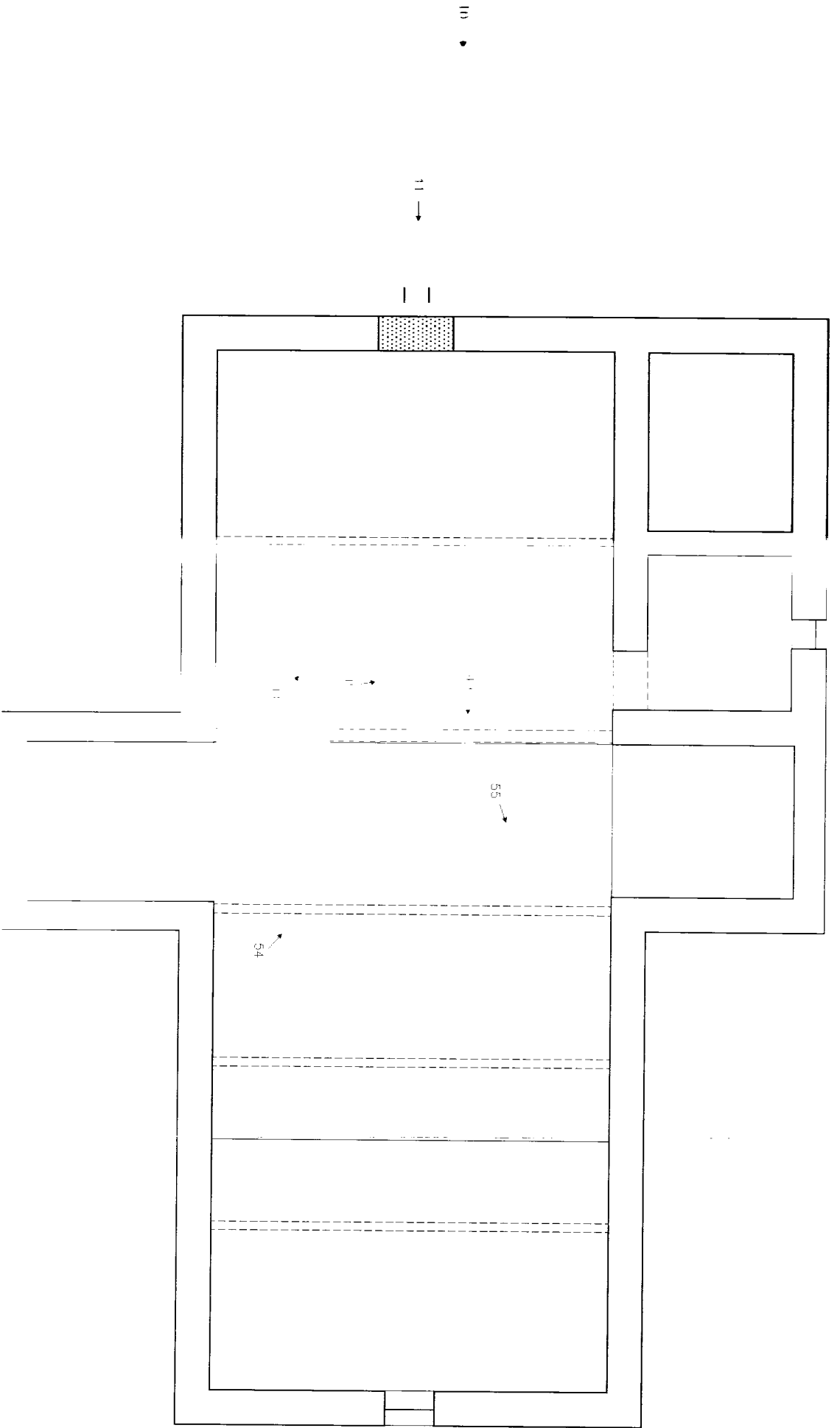
FIGURE 8:
SITE PLAN
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:500

DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2006

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist





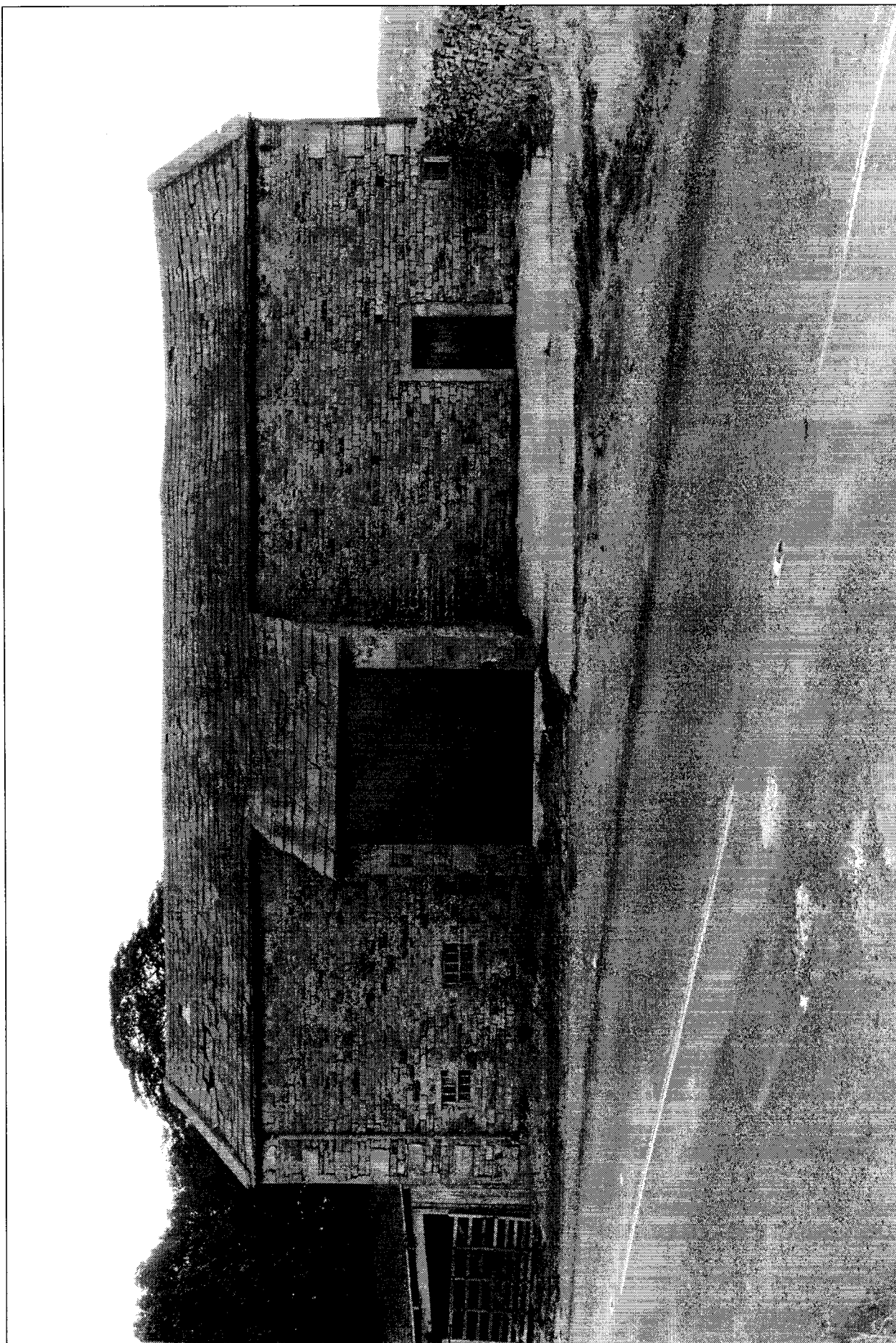


Photo 1: East elevation of the barn

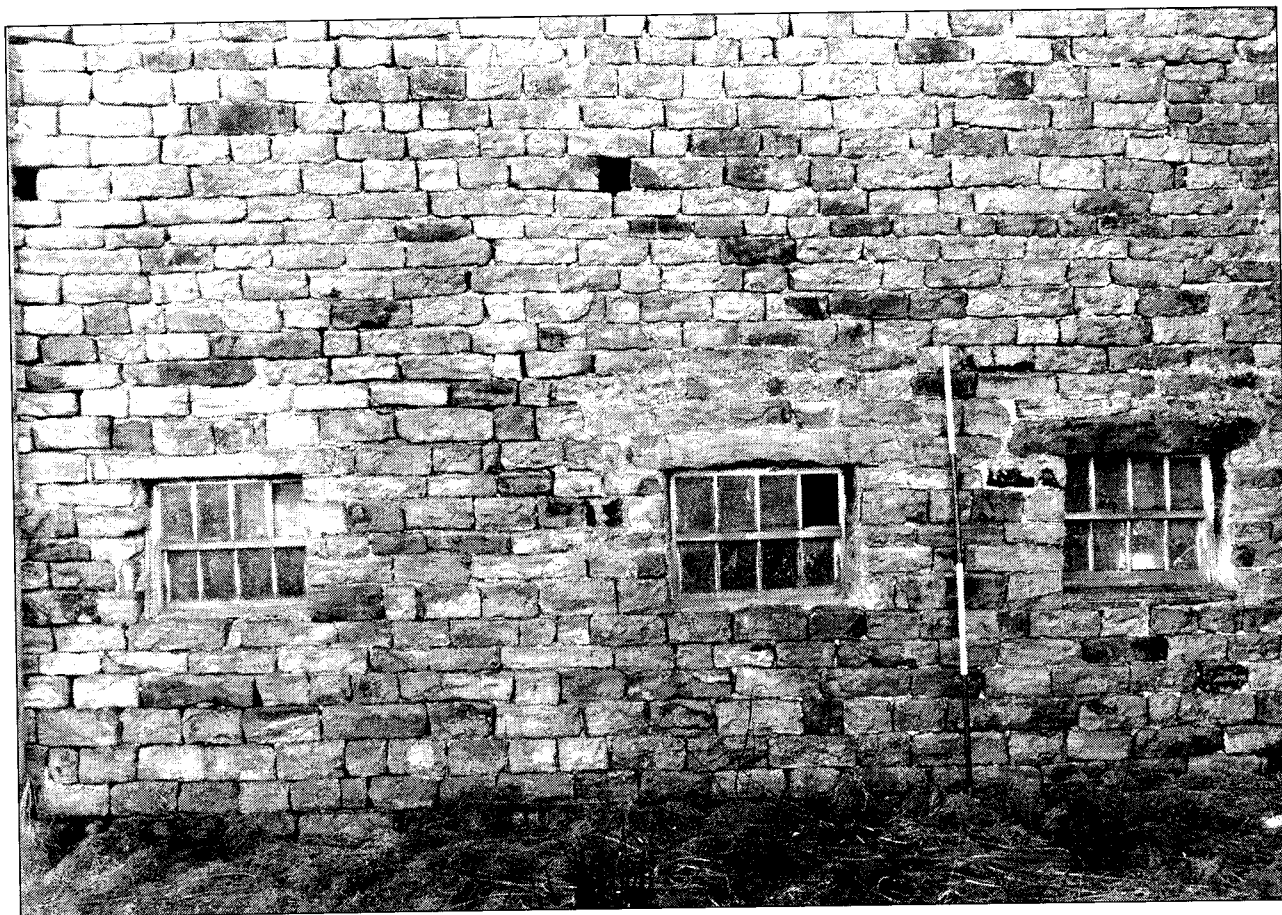


Photo 3: Detail of inserted windows to south shippon, in east elevation

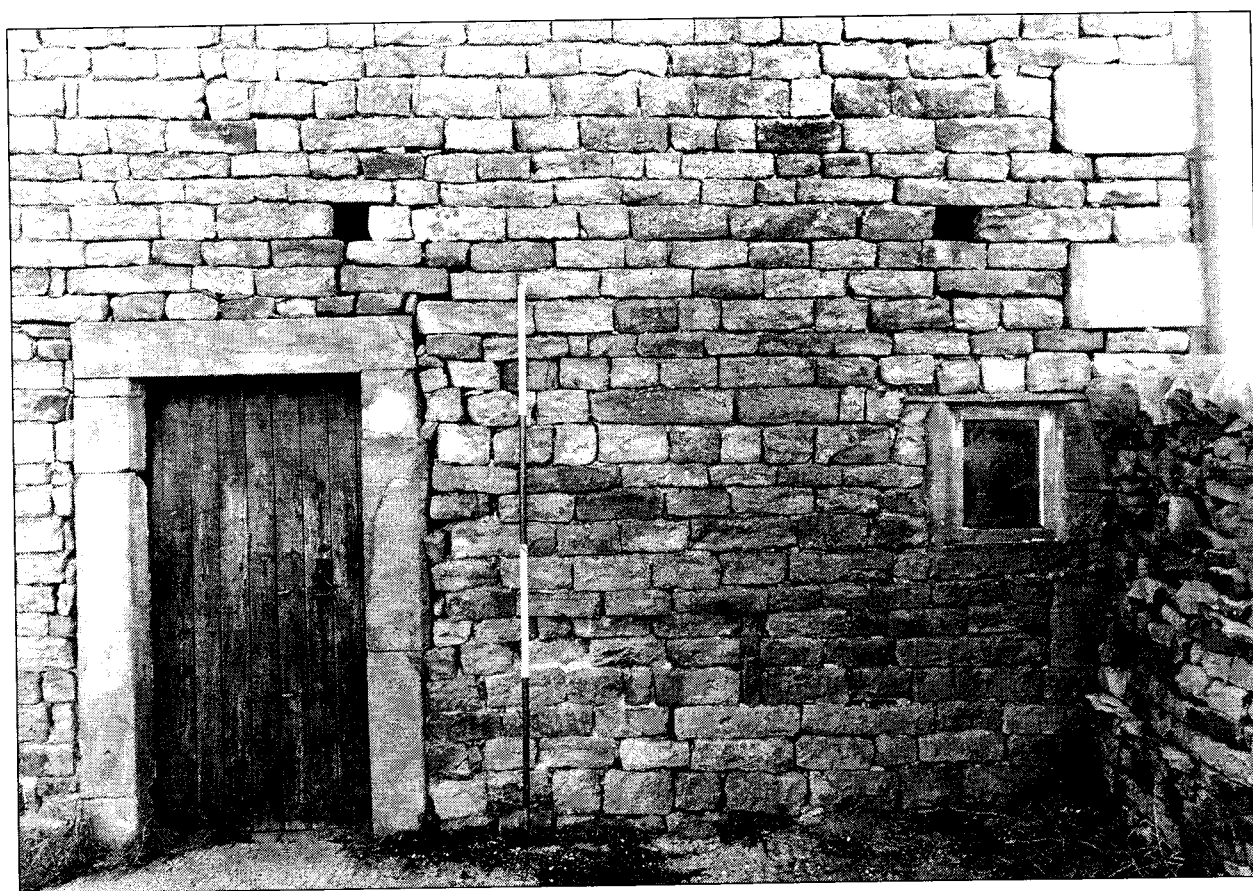


Photo 4: Detail of doorway and window to north shippon, in east elevation

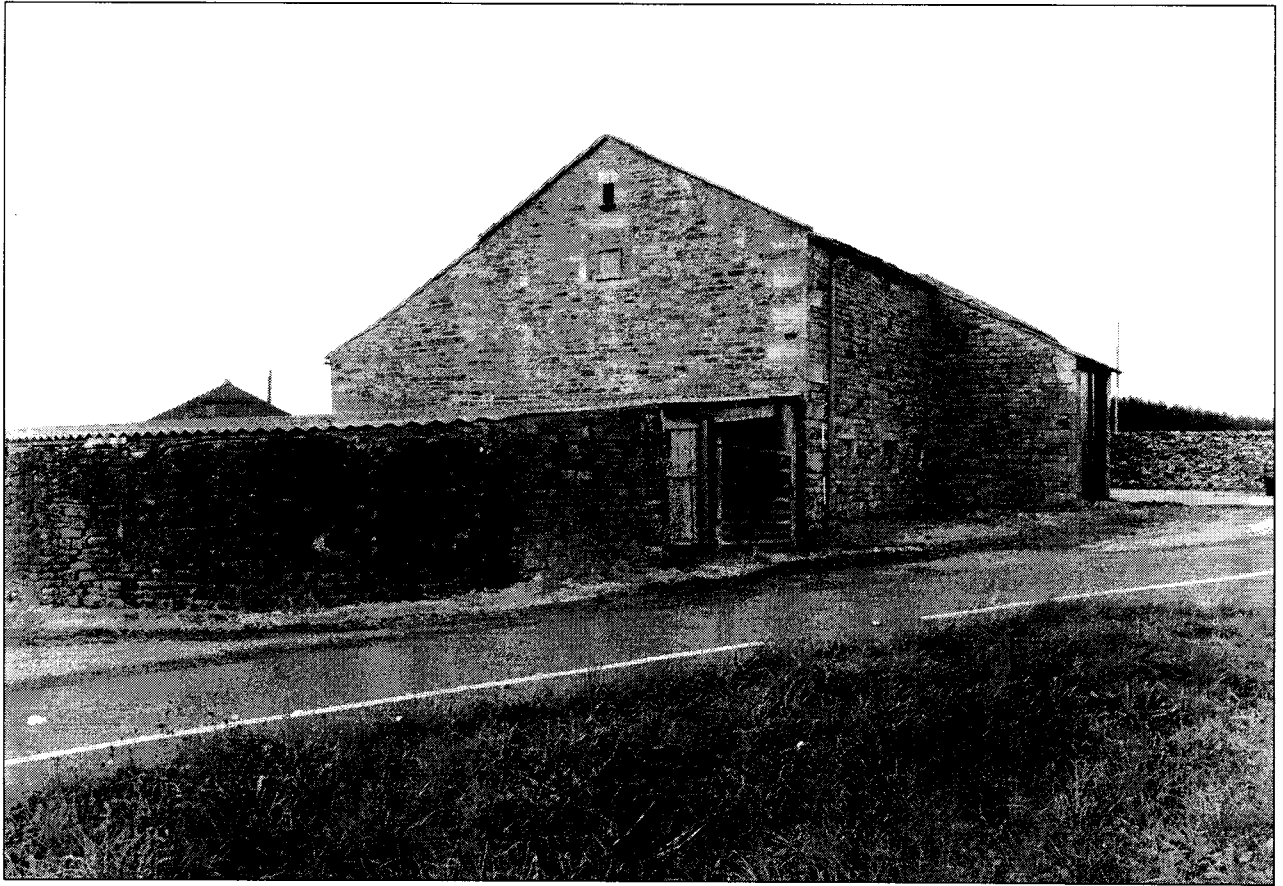


Photo 7: The barn from the south-east



Photo 9: Doorways to shippon, in south gable (east part)

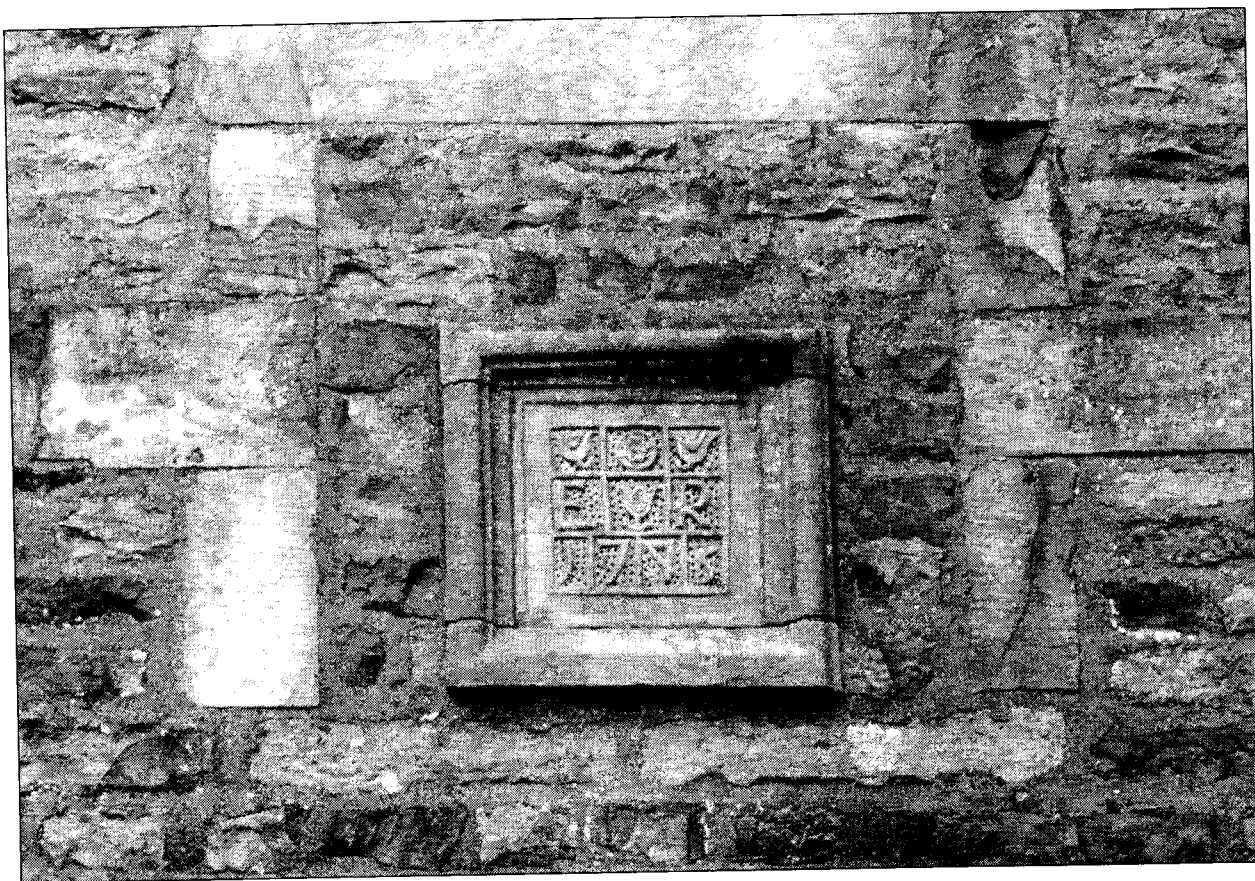


Photo 11: Detail of datestone in south gable



Photo 12: The barn from the north-west

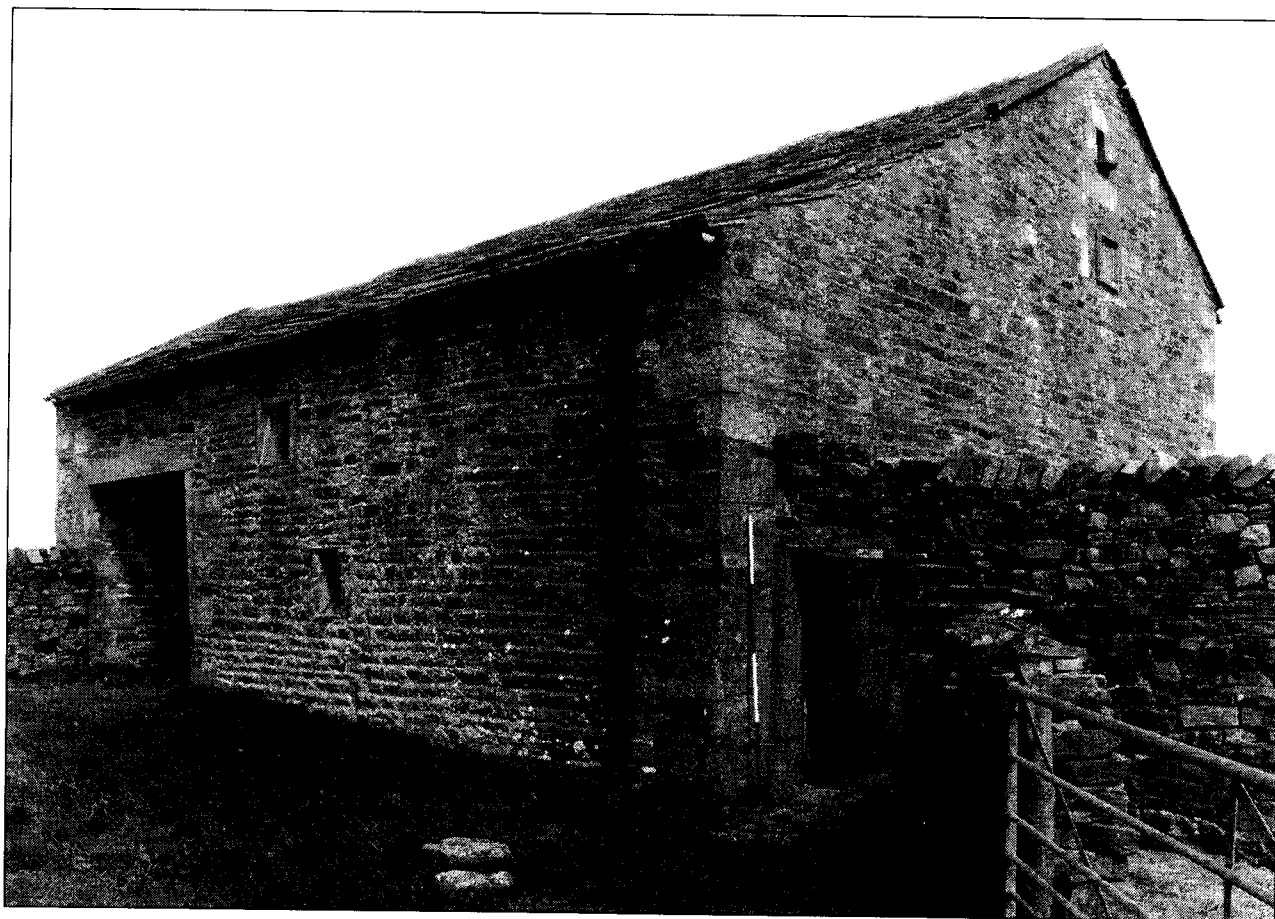


Photo 13: The barn from the south-west

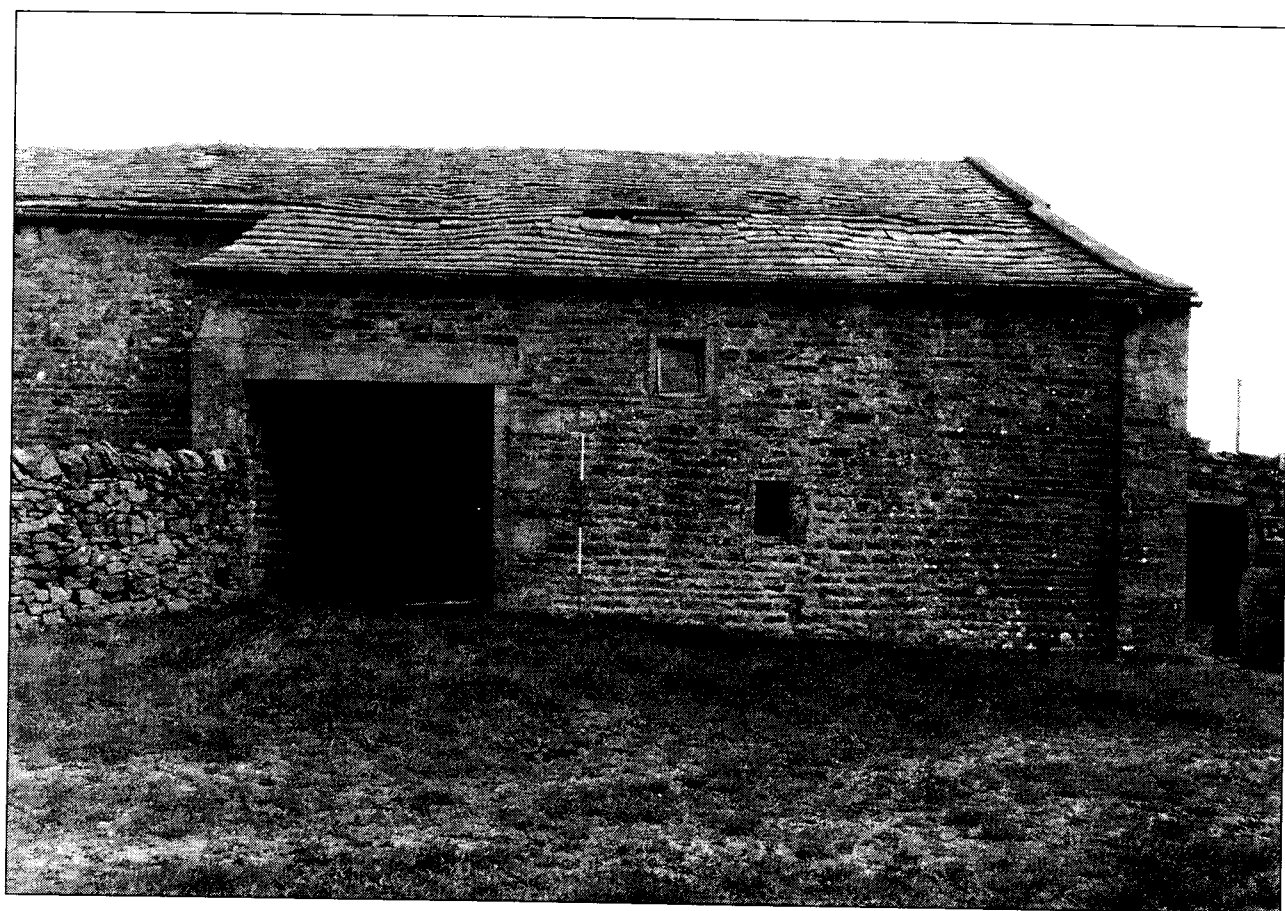


Photo 14: South end of west elevation

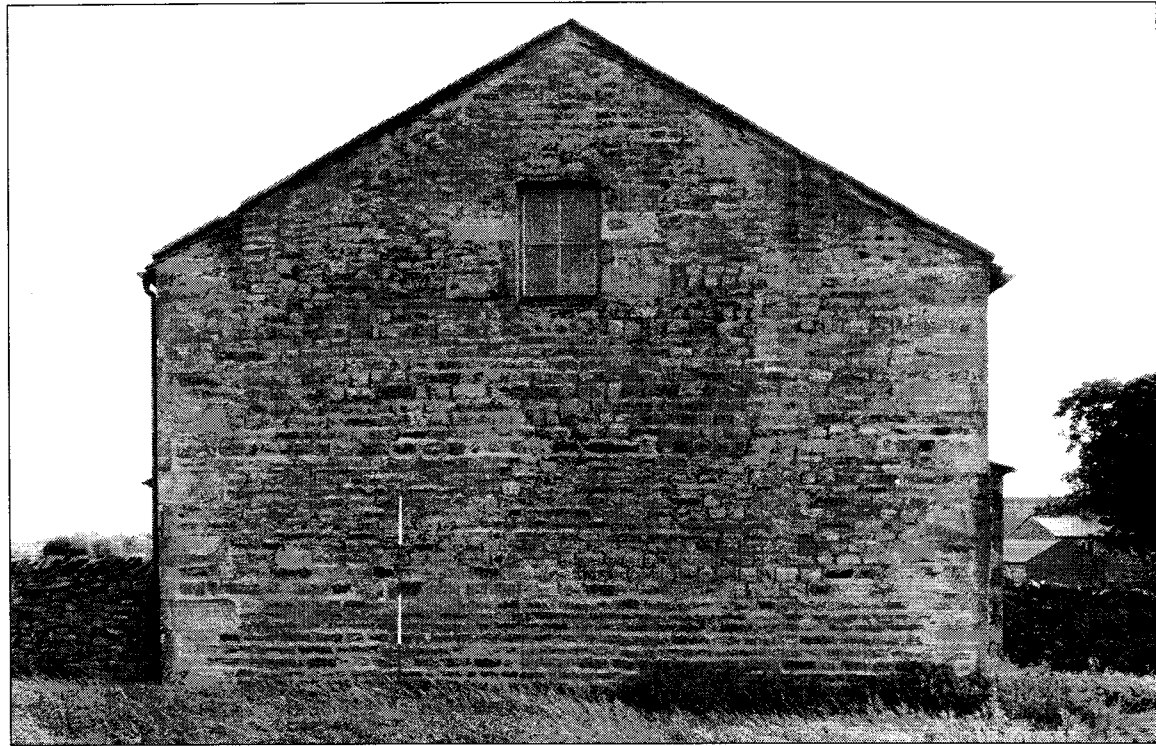


Photo 18: North gable of barn



Photo 20: Interior of barn: east porch and threshing floor, from the west



Photo 23: Interior of barn: original doors in west side, from the east



Photo 27: Interior of barn, from the north-west



Photo 26: Interior of barn, showing threshing floor and timber-framed shippon with hay loft over, from the north-east



Photo 32: Detail of graffiti on north side of shippon ("R+H 1841"??)



Photo 34: Detail of graffiti on door removed from shippon

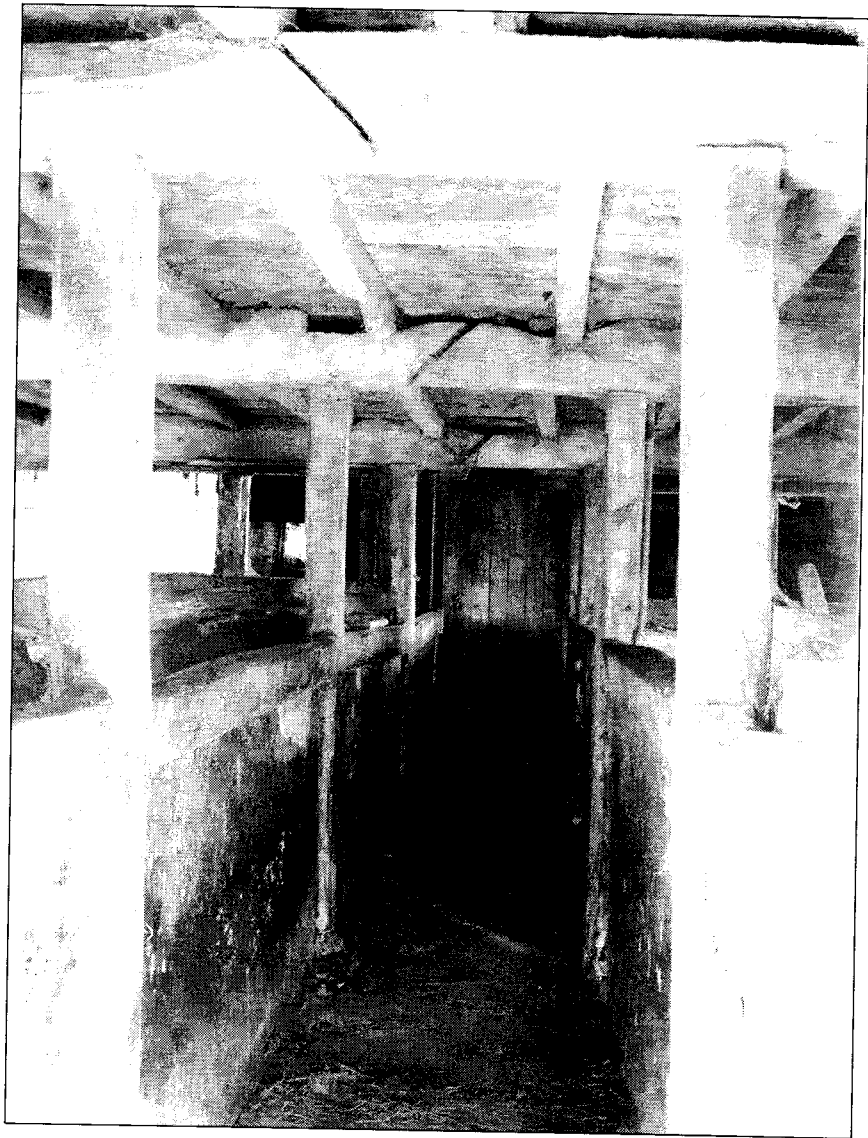


Photo 35: South shippon: view into feeding passage, from the south



Photo 36: South shippon: rear of stalls in east side, from the south



Photo 39: South shippon: rear of stalls in west side, from the south



Photo 40: South shippon: view across stalls, from the north-east

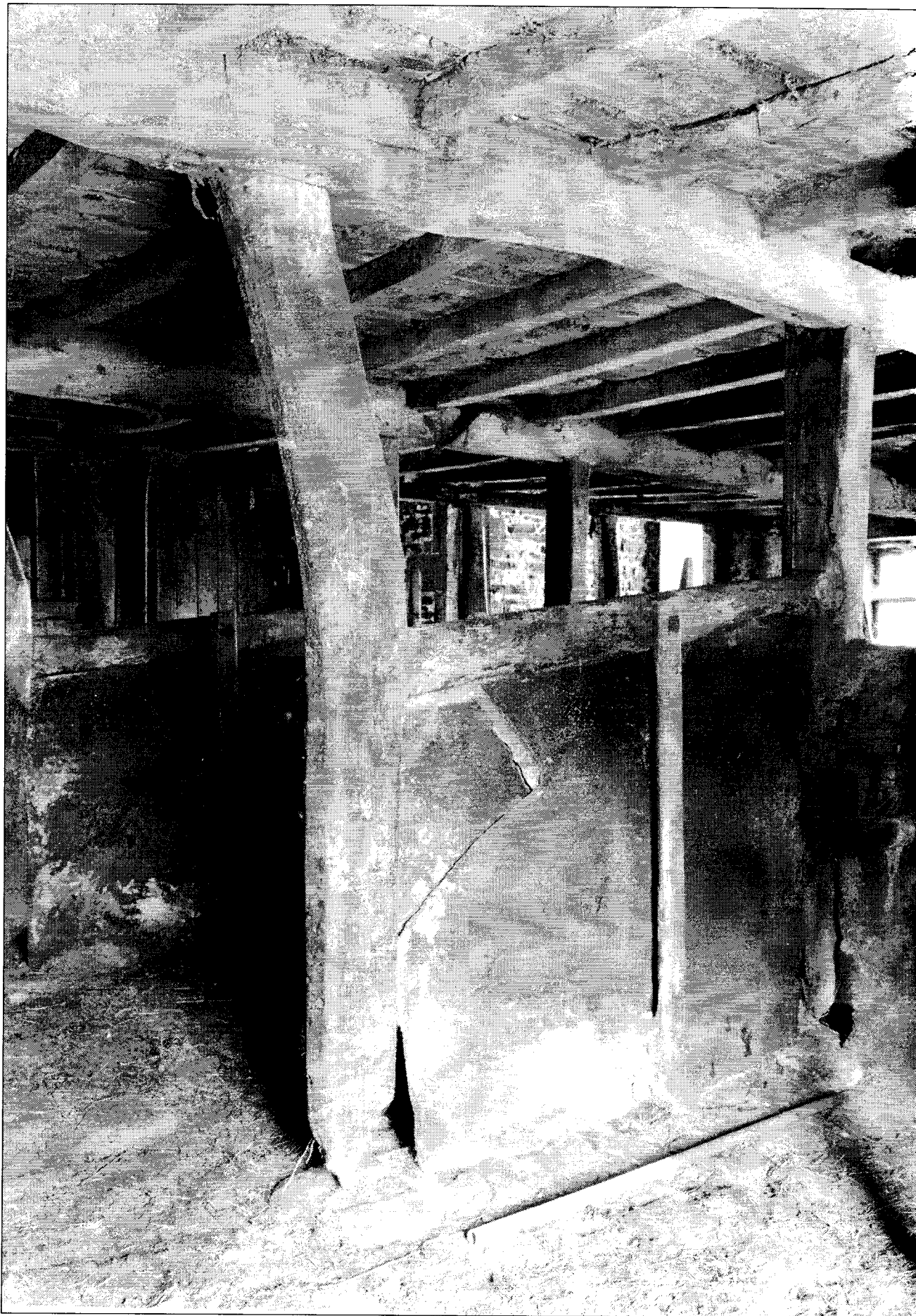


Photo 42: Detail of boskin or stall divider in west side of south shippon



Photo 50: Interior of north shippon, from the east



Photo 54: Roof truss in south end of barn, from the north-east