



**DALCOUR  
MACLAREN**



# **Post-Excavation Assessment for Archaeological Monitoring, Glebe Barn, Gisburn, Lancashire**

**Client: Andrew Weir**

Project: The Glebe Barn, Gisburn

Date: September 2022



## Project Details

|                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Project Name</b>            | The Glebe Barn, Gisburn |
| <b>Scheme Number</b>           | 22001679                |
| <b>Report Number</b>           | 002                     |
| <b>National Grid Reference</b> | SD 83067 48861          |
| <b>Planning Reference</b>      | 3/2022/0060             |
| <b>Oasis Reference</b>         | dalcourm1-509023        |

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| 2060_EX.01    | Existing Plan                | 1:100@A1   |
| 22_0060_PL.01 | Proposed Plan and Elevations | 1:100@A1   |

## **Executive Summary**

Dalcour Maclaren was commissioned by Andrew Weir to undertake archaeological monitoring during groundworks associated with the construction of a new garage on land at Glebe Barn, Main Street, Gisburn, Lancashire BB7 4HR (National Grid Reference: SD 83067 48861).

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken from Monday 15<sup>th</sup> August 2022 to Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> August 2022.

Prior to works and based on the archaeological background of the Site and its immediate surroundings, there was the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the Site. The works, now completed, have recorded that the Site has largely been disturbed with a large volume of redeposited material present across the area monitored.

The stratigraphic sequence remained largely consistent across the Site, with a shallow topsoil overlying redeposited silt-clay of modern date which sealed the bedrock, suggesting that the Site had been cleared and levelled up during previous localised building work.

The works did not record any archaeological finds, features or deposits and Dalcour Maclaren do not make any recommendations for further mitigation or reporting.

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1.1 Dalcour Maclaren (DM) was commissioned by Andrew Weir (hereafter referred to as ‘the Client’) to undertake archaeological monitoring during groundworks associated with the construction of a new garage on land at Glebe Barn, Main Street, Gisburn, Lancashire BB7 4HR (National Grid Reference: SD 83067 48861), hereafter referred to as ‘the Site (see Drawing 22\_0060\_PL.01)’.
- 1.1.2 The 1<sup>st</sup> day of fieldwork was Monday 15<sup>th</sup> August 2022, and the final day was Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> August 2022.

### **1.2 Requirement for Archaeological Work**

- 1.2.1 Planning permission (Ref: 3/2022/0060) was granted by the Ribble Valley Borough Council (RVBC) for the erection of the double garage on land to the west of Glebe Barn subject to conditions. Condition 3 of the planning permission states that:
- No excavation works on the application site, including any required for clearance/demolition or site preparation shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works, to include a formal watching brief to the standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as an integral part of the groundworks required for the development. This watching brief must be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional contractor and in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority and shall include a contingency plan for the unexpected discovery of significant remains. A copy of a formal report on the works undertaken and their results shall be submitted to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record.*
- 1.2.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by DM in March 2022 and concluded that there was potential for the development to encounter early medieval, medieval and post-medieval remains associated with the development of Gisburn, the Vicarage and Glebe Barn.
- 1.2.3 As such, provision was made for monitoring the development, including, where appropriate, all areas of below-ground disturbance, including excavations and foundation trenches.
- 1.2.4 An archaeological watching brief is defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that

archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive' (CIfA 2014a).

1.2.5 The works were undertaken as per the following guidance documents:

- Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2014a);
- Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2014b);
- Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2014c);
- Preserving Archaeological Remains: Decision-Taking for Sites under Development, Historic England: London (Historic England 2016);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Historic England 2015.

## **2 Background**

### **2.1 Site Location and Topography**

2.1.1 The Site comprises a small parcel of undeveloped land to the immediate west of Glebe Farm along High Street, Gisburn, Clitheroe, BB7 4HR (See Drawings 2060\_EX.00, 2060\_EX.01 & 22\_0060\_PL.01). The Site lies within the Gisburn Conservation Area and is bound by:

- the A59 to the immediate south, beyond which lies a restaurant and residential development;
- the A682 Hellifield Road to the west;
- the Vicarage to the north, beyond which lies agricultural land; and,
- the Glebe Barn to the immediate east.

2.1.2 The topography of the Site is relatively flat and sits between 140m and 142m Above Ordnance Datum (AoD).

### **2.2 Geology**

2.2.1 The British Geological Society (2022) maps the bedrock geology of the Site as comprising the Chatburn Limestone Formation, which was deposited between the Courceyan Substage and Chadian Substage c. 358.9 - 344.5 million years ago.

2.2.2 These bedrock deposits are then overlain by glacial till, deposited during the Devensian Stage c. 116,000 - 11,800 years ago (BGS, 2022).

### **2.3 Overview**

2.3.1 The below section contains an overview of the archaeological and historic background of the Site and the surrounding area. In the event that archaeological remains are encountered during the watching brief, further documentary research and a review of information contained on the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) will be undertaken to put any findings into context.

#### **Prehistoric (Up to AD 42)**

2.3.2 Prehistoric evidence in Gisburn comprises Bronze Age worked flint that was found during excavations managed by Richard Atkinson in the mid-1940s on land to the north of St. Mary's Church, which is also the site of the Old Vicarage. These flints could date from as early as the second millennium BC and also possibly represent a settlement in the area (Ribble Valley Borough Council (RVBC, 2005).



### **Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)**

- 2.3.3 There is limited evidence for Roman activity recorded in Gisburn. The old Roman road from Ribchester to Ilkley passes to the south of the parish.
- 2.3.4 Bomber Camp Scheduled Monument is located c. 1.72km south east of Gisburn and comprises a Romano-British farmstead and an associated enclosure. Inside the enclosure are two raised platforms interpreted as hut platforms. Excavations in 1939 showed that the interior was roughly paved with boulders and the occupation area at the centre of the farmstead was dated by finds comprising pottery, an iron sword blade and a spindle whorl, among other finds, to the C4th AD (Historic England, 2022).

### **Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)**

- 2.3.5 The place name etymology of the name Gisburn is uncertain but may have been derived from an Old English or Old Norse personal name and the Old English word *gysel* or *burna*, which means gushing water or a stream. Together the name roughly translates as ‘Gysla’s stream’, ‘Gisli’s stream’ or ‘gushing stream’ (Mills, 2011).
- 2.3.6 The layout of the village, with the properties arranged facing the main street and the tenement plots passing down to a back lane, is similar to many of the villages established in the C10th, which further suggests that Gisburn has early medieval origins (RVBC, 2005).

### **Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)**

- 2.3.7 Gisburn was recorded during the Domesday Survey in 1086 as ‘*Ghiseburne*’ and held by William of Percy with no recorded population, which was often the case for large towns or abandoned settlements. Gisburn at this time was more likely an abandoned settlement rather than a large one. (Powell-Smith, 2022).
- 2.3.8 The manor passed to Sawley Abbey in 1224 sometime after the Abbey was established in 1147. The Church of St. Mary was built in the centre of the village in 1135; although the building largely dates to the early C16th, with C12th and C13th remains still extant. The church is a Grade II\* listed building (Ref: 1164472) (RVBC, 2005).
- 2.3.9 A dispute rose in 1226 over the patronage of the Church of St. Mary, known at this point as Gisburn Church. Sawley Abbey attempted to claim the patronage from the Prioress of Stainfield Nunnery in Lincolnshire. These nuns were possibly situated at the house called ‘The Priory’ which lies to the north of the church adjacent to the site of the Old Vicarage (RVBC, 2005).

### **Post-Medieval & Modern (AD 1540 to Present)**



- 2.3.10 In 1635, Thomas Lister, whose father, also Thomas, acquired the Abbot of Sawley's land in Gisburn after the dissolution, built Lower Hall within Gisburne Park, which was later replaced by the Grade I listed Gisburne Park (Ref: 1317877) in 1724. After another Thomas Lister became the first Baron Ribblesdale in 1797, he celebrated by reportedly planting over a million oak trees within the park. The hall is now a private hospital after the Ribblesdale family line ended with the death of the fourth baron, with his two sons having been killed in the Boer War and WWI. (RVBC, 2005).
- 2.3.11 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping shows that two structures, one labelled as the Vicarage and the other comprising Glebe Barn, were present within the Site between 1888-1914. Glebe Barn forms the westerly one of a pair of adjoined former barns, built either in the late C18th or early C19th. Both buildings are depicted on mapping from 1853. The Vicarage and the barns were previously under the same ownership and held by the Church of St. Mary (O'Flaherty, 2021).
- 2.3.12 The Vicarage to the north of Glebe Barn is also mapped on the 1853 OS and by 1894, the building has either been rebuilt larger or extended (O'Flaherty, 2021).

## **2.4 Concluded Potential**

- 2.4.1 There was potential for archaeological remains of the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval period associated with the development of Gisburn, the Vicarage and Glebe Barn.

### **3 Aims and Objectives**

3.1.1 The purpose of the archaeological mitigation was to monitor the intrusive works and, where archaeological remains are present, to investigate, characterise and interpret them.

3.1.2 The specific aims of the archaeological monitoring were to:

- Examine, assess and record the extent, preservation, characteristics, form and any further details available, of any archaeological remains present;
- To investigate and / or recover and assess archaeological material to better define the dating of the Site; and
- To provide enough information to inform upon any mitigation strategy following completion of works.

3.1.3 The general aims of the archaeological monitoring were to:

- determine the presence or absence of buried or upstanding archaeological remains within the proposed development site;
- allow the monitoring archaeologist to signal that potentially significant archaeology has been revealed before it is destroyed;
- provide the opportunity for an appropriate resource allocation to deal with the archaeology under the watching brief remit;
- determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits revealed as well as their potential significance;
- determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage or from any other agricultural/industrial practices or later building activities;
- sufficiently investigate and record all deposits and features of potential archaeological interest within the areas to be disturbed during the current development;
- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of recording.

### **3.2 Regional Research Framework**

3.2.1 The current work and all future reporting will consider existing and developing research frameworks from the North West England Regional Research Framework.

3.2.2 Of the research questions, specific and overarching, contained within the Research Framework, the below are considered the most relevant to these works and consider all potential remains within the Site from very low potential to high potential:

- EM21: What can archaeological investigation tell us about the origins and character of early Christian sites?
  - Due to the proximity to the C12th Church of St. Mary, there may be potential to encounter remains associated with the church.
- LM03: How did small settlements evolve and exploit environmental resources?
- LM24: How can archaeological techniques be applied to enhance our understanding of the evolution and character of monasteries and lesser religious houses?
- LM26: How did the location of Medieval churches and other religious houses relate to and influence Medieval settlement patterns?

## **4 Methodology**

### **4.1 General Methodology**

- 4.1.1 A scheme of archaeological monitoring was designed in order to satisfy the stated objectives of the project as set out under Section 3 above. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken during excavations required for the construction of a new garage building at Glebe Barn (See Drawing 22\_0060\_PL.01).
- 4.1.2 All intrusive works were monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist and the client provided the archaeologist with sufficient time to allow suitable investigation by hand.
- 4.1.3 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded according to accepted professional standards. Sufficient data was recorded to allow for a full characterisation of contexts and their relationships to be made and allow for future studies to query and compare the dataset with confidence.
- 4.1.4 Archaeological contexts were recorded and numbered individually on pro-forma context sheets with all relevant data such as drawings, photographic images, finds, environmental samples, height values and any other information cross-referenced. A further, more general record of the work comprising descriptions and discussions of the archaeology was maintained as appropriate.
- 4.1.5 A complete digital photographic record of the work was kept. All images were taken using a camera with a suitable megapixel resolution. The photographic record is regarded as part of the site archive and digital files will be appropriately filed, saved, labelled and cross-referenced in relation to a site-specific photography register.

### **4.2 Archive Preparation, Deposition and Dissemination**

- 4.2.1 The archive will be retained by Dalcour Maclaren or the Client until it can be deposited with the Lancashire County Museum.
- 4.2.2 The site archive will include all project records and cultural material produced by the archaeological mitigation and will be prepared and deposited in accordance with the standards as set by the Lancashire County Museum Service and Lancashire Records Office.
- 4.2.3 Dalcour Maclaren will register the works with the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS). A digital copy of this report and any appropriate associated documentation from the archive will be made available upon approval of this report under OASIS reference **dalcourm1-509023**.

4.2.4 A copy of this report along with any relevant shapefiles will be made available to the local HER via the County Archaeologist.

## 5 Archaeological Results

5.1.1 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken during excavation works from Monday 15<sup>th</sup> August to Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> August 2022. The works were undertaken on vacant land to the immediate west of Glebe Barn in good weather and light conditions. Visibility for recording and retrieval was optimal.

### 5.2 The Site

5.2.1 Topsoil stripping was required on an area measuring 9m in length (north to south) by 7m in width (east to west) in plan (Figure 1). This area covered the entire development and was for the foundation trenches.

5.2.2 The 0.15m – 0.30m thick topsoil was comprised of mid-grey friable, loose silt-clay with occasional stones, heavily rooted and containing leaf mould (100).



*Figure 1: General view of the Site prior to works; looking east.*

5.2.3 The topsoil overlay deposits of mid-grey-brown clay-silt with occasional rounded pebbles mixed with yellow brown clay, which has been interpreted as pockets of redeposited natural (102). Occasional flecks of lime mortar were recorded up to 50mm in size. Context (102) was 0.1-0.4m thick and widespread across the Site but did thin out from south to north. Likely a modern deposit resulting from the levelling of the Site.





*Figure 2: General view during excavation of trenches. Looking north east towards the Vicarage.*

- 5.2.4 Context (102) sealed deposit (103) a loose layer of mostly sandy, yellow-white lime mortar and small fragments of yellow/grey sandstone rubble, which had fragments of a generally angular shape. Rare fragments of modern grey roofing slate and red brick were encountered. The deposit thins from east to west and south to north.
- 5.2.5 Context (104) lies below context (103) and above the natural bedrock (101) and is comprised of mid-brown soft silt-clay with occasional rounded pebbles. This deposit has been interpreted as the remnants of a buried topsoil horizon that was sealed beneath later dumped levelling deposits.
- 5.2.6 Context (101) is the natural and comprised yellow-brown, stiff clay with approximately 15% being stone inclusions of mostly rounded pebbles. The deposit represents natural superficial / drift geology.
- 5.2.7 No archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded in the excavated foundation trenches.





*Figure 3: North facing section view (see Drawing 2) showing stratigraphic sequence (Contexts 100-104). 0.5m scale bar.*



*Figure 4: View of fully excavated plot - west to east. 1m scale bar.*

## **6 Conclusions**

- 6.1.1 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a new garage at Glebe Barn along Main Street in Gisburn (Drawing 22\_0060\_PL.01).
- 6.1.2 Prior to works and based on the archaeological background of the Site and its immediate surroundings, there was the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the Site. The works, now completed, have recorded that the Site has been disturbed with a large volume of redeposited material present across the area investigated.
- 6.1.3 The stratigraphic sequence remained largely consistent across the Site, with a shallow topsoil overlying redeposited silt-clay of modern date which sealed the bedrock, suggesting that the Site had been cleared and levelled up during previous localised building work.
- 6.1.4 The works did not record any archaeological finds, features or deposits and Dalcour Maclaren do not make any recommendations for further mitigation or reporting. However, the final decision on the nature and extent of any such further work rests with the Lancashire County Archaeologist (acting on behalf of the local planning authority). This report, as well as the archaeological archive will be disseminated to the Lancashire County Museum and OASIS.



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## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Archive**



## Archive

The Archive consists of:

- 9 x digital photos;
- 1 x A4 drawing register;
- 1 x A4 photographic register;
- 6 x A4 area/trench record sheets;
- 2 x A3 sized permatrace drawing sheets.

## Context Summary

| Context Number | Type  | Description  | Dimensions              | Interpretation  |
|----------------|-------|--|-------------------------|---|
| 100            | Layer | Mid-grey, friable, loose silt-clay topsoil. Occasional stones, up to 20mm. Heavily rooted.   | 0.18-0.30m thickness.   | Topsoil / vegetation layer. Widespread over development plot. Modern.                         |
| 101            | Layer | Yellow – brown, stiff, stoney-clay (approx. 15% stone inclusions – mostly rounded pebbles).  | >0.15m                  | Natural superficial / drift geology.  |
| 102            | Layer | Mid grey-brown clay-silt with occasional rounded pebbles (approx. 10%) mixed with yellow-brown clay (probably pockets of re-deposited natural (101)). Occasional flecks of lime mortar (up to 0.05m). Widespread but thinning from south to north as encountered in excavated foundation trenches.   | 0.10-0.40m thickness.   | Dumped levelling deposit / spread across plot – Modern.                                       |
| 103            | Layer | Loose layer (deposit) consisting mostly of sandy, yellow-white lime mortar and small fragments of yellow/grey sandstone rubble (fragments are generally angular / up to 0.30 x 0.30 x 0.20m (approx. 20%). Also rare fragments of grey roofing slate (<10%) up to 0.20 x 0.20m. And rare fragments of red bricks (<10%) up to 0.20 x 0.10 x 0.10m. | 0.05 – 0.40m thickness. | Dumped and spread levelling deposit (thinning from east to west and south to north). Modern.  |
| 104            | Layer | Mid brown silt-clay, with occasional rounded pebbles (c. 10-15%) up to 0.20m). Lies directly above / seals natural (101).  | Up to 0.10m thickness.  | Probably remnants of a buried topsoil horizon sealed beneath layer dumped levelling deposits. |

## **APPENDIX 2 OASIS Form**

## Summary for dalcourm1-509023

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| OASIS ID (UID)                    | dalcourm1-509023   |
| Project Name                      | Watching Brief at Glebe Barn, Gisburn  |
| Sitename                          | Glebe Barn, Gisburn  |
| Activity type                     | Watching Brief   |
| Project Identifier(s)             |  |
| Planning Id                       | 3/2022/0060  |
| Reason For Investigation          | Planning: Post determination   |
| Organisation Responsible for work | Dalcour Maclaren Ltd   |
| Project Dates                     | 15-Aug-2022 - 17-Aug-2022  |
| Location                          | Glebe Barn, Gisburn<br>NGR : SD 83060 48861<br>LL : 53.935587353201, -2.25951187854901<br>12 Fig : 383060,448861 |
| Administrative Areas              | Country : England<br>County : Lancashire<br>District : Ribble Valley<br>Parish : Gisburn                         |

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Project Methodology | <p>A scheme of archaeological monitoring was designed in order to satisfy the stated objectives of the project as set out under Section 3 above. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken during excavations required for the construction of a new garage building at Glebe Barn.</p> <p>All intrusive works were monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist and the client provided the archaeologist with sufficient time to allow suitable investigation by hand.</p> <p>Archaeological deposits and features were recorded according to accepted professional standards. Sufficient data was recorded to allow for a full characterisation of contexts and their relationships to be made and allow for future studies to query and compare the dataset with confidence.</p> <p>Archaeological contexts were recorded and numbered individually on pro-forma context sheets with all relevant data such as drawings, photographic images, finds, environmental samples, height values and any other information cross-referenced. A further, more general record of the work comprising descriptions and discussions of the archaeology was maintained as appropriate.</p> <p>A complete digital photographic record of the work was kept. All images were taken using a camera with a suitable megapixel resolution. The photographic record is regarded as part of the site archive and digital files will be appropriately filed, saved, labelled and cross-referenced in relation to a site-specific photography register.</p> <p>The archive will be retained by Dalcour Maclaren or the Client until it can be deposited with the Lancashire County Museum.</p> <p>The site archive will include all project records and cultural material produced by the archaeological mitigation and will be prepared and deposited in accordance with the standards as set by the Lancashire County Museum Service and Lancashire Records Office.</p> <p>Dalcour Maclaren will register the works with the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS). A digital copy of this report and any appropriate associated documentation from the archive will be made available upon approval of this report.</p> |
| Project Results     | <p>Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a new garage at Glebe Barn along Main Street in Gisburn.</p> <p>Prior to works and based on the archaeological background of the Site and its immediate surroundings, there was the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the Site. The works, now completed, have recorded that the Site has been disturbed with a large volume of redeposited material present across the area investigated.</p> <p>The stratigraphic sequence remained largely consistent across the Site, with a shallow topsoil overlying redeposited silt-clay of modern date which sealed the bedrock, suggesting that the Site had been cleared and levelled up during previous localised building work.</p> <p>The works did not record any archaeological finds, features or deposits and Dalcour Maclaren do not make any recommendations for further mitigation or reporting. However, the final decision on the nature and extent of any such further work rests with the Lancashire County Archaeologist (acting on behalf of the local planning authority). This report, as well as the archaeological archive will be disseminated to the Lancashire County Museum and OASIS.</p>  |
| Keywords            |   |
| Funder              |   |
| HER                 | Lancashire SMR - unRev - STANDARD   |

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Person Responsible for work |  |
| HER Identifiers             |  |
| Archives                    | Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Lancashire County Museums; |

## **DRAWINGS**



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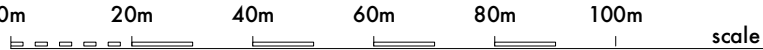
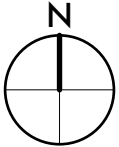
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| revision | date       | note                             |
|----------|------------|----------------------------------|
| A        | 02.10.2020 | issued for pre-app               |
| B        | 29.04.2021 | issued for planning              |
| C        | 21.12.2021 | issued for planning resubmission |



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project

glebe barn

name

location plan

scale

1 to 1250 @ A3

project number

2060

status

planning

drawing number

EX.00

revision

C

Chartered Practice

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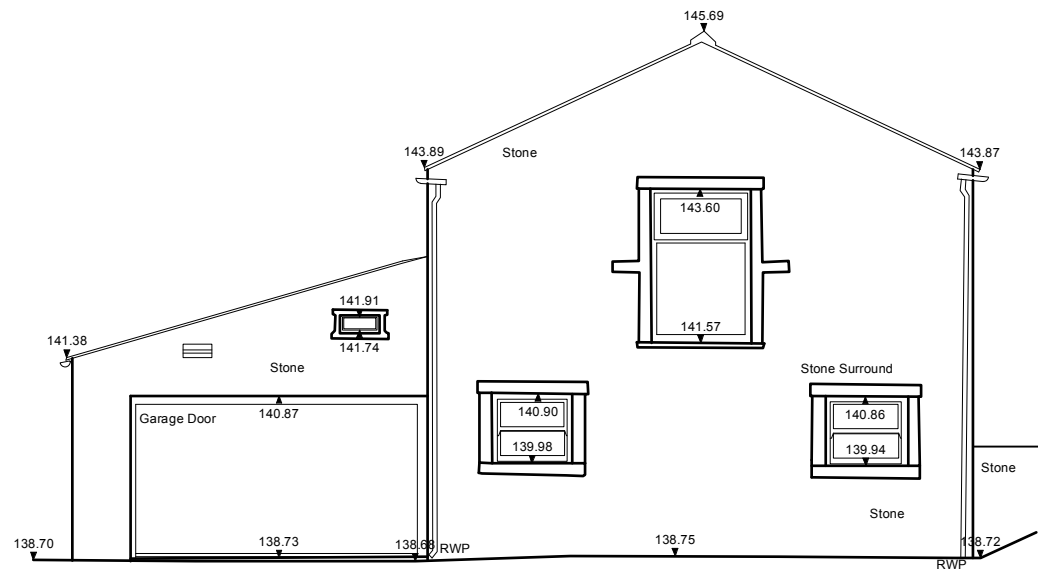
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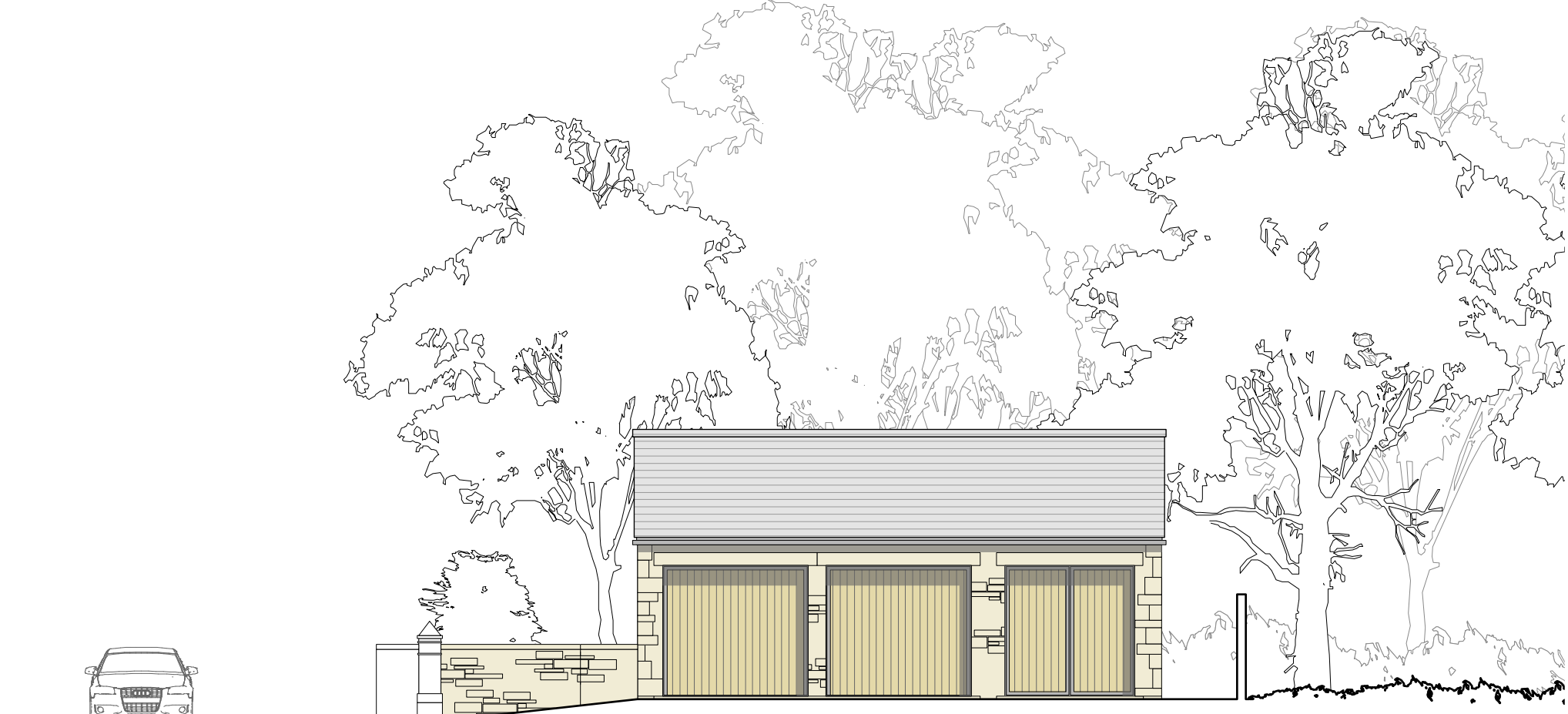
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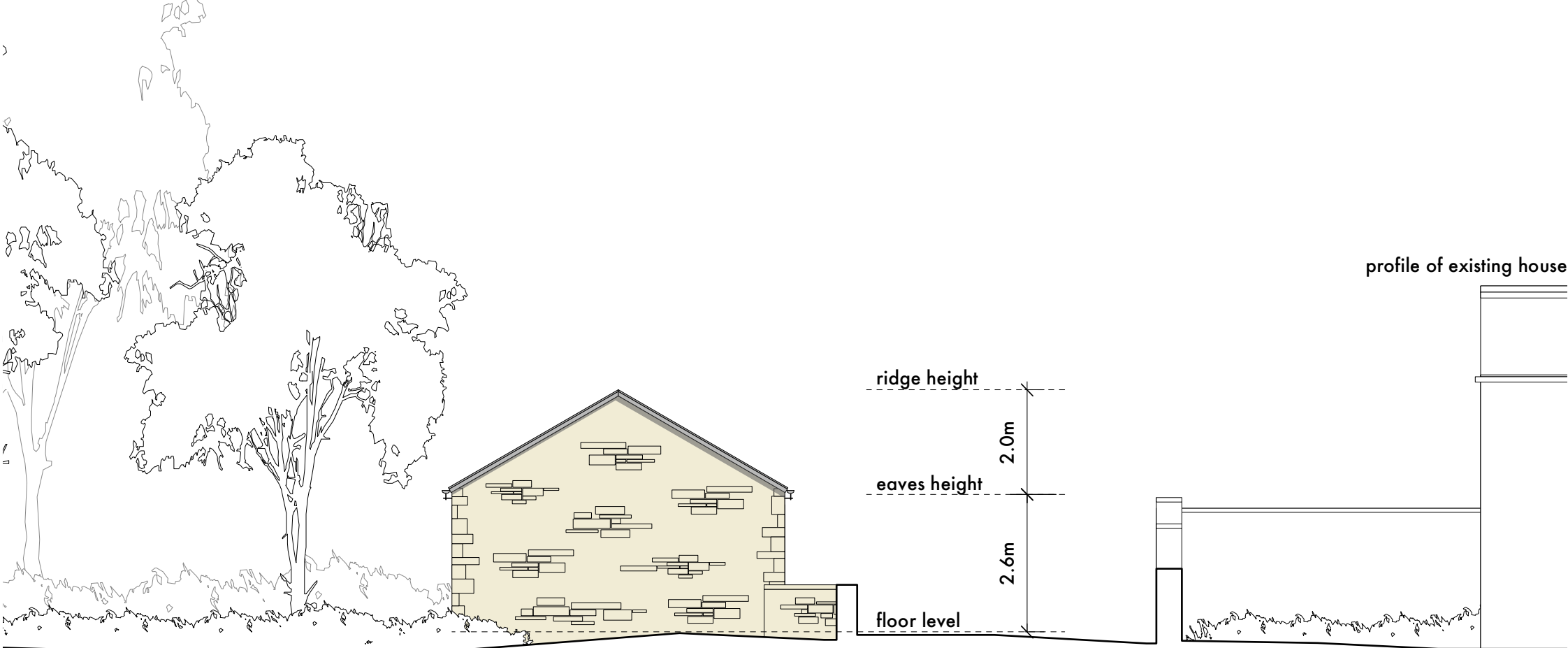
| revision | date       | note                             |
|----------|------------|----------------------------------|
| A        | 02.10.2020 | issued for pre-app               |
| B        | 29.04.2021 | issued for planning              |
| C        | 21.12.2021 | issued for planning resubmission |



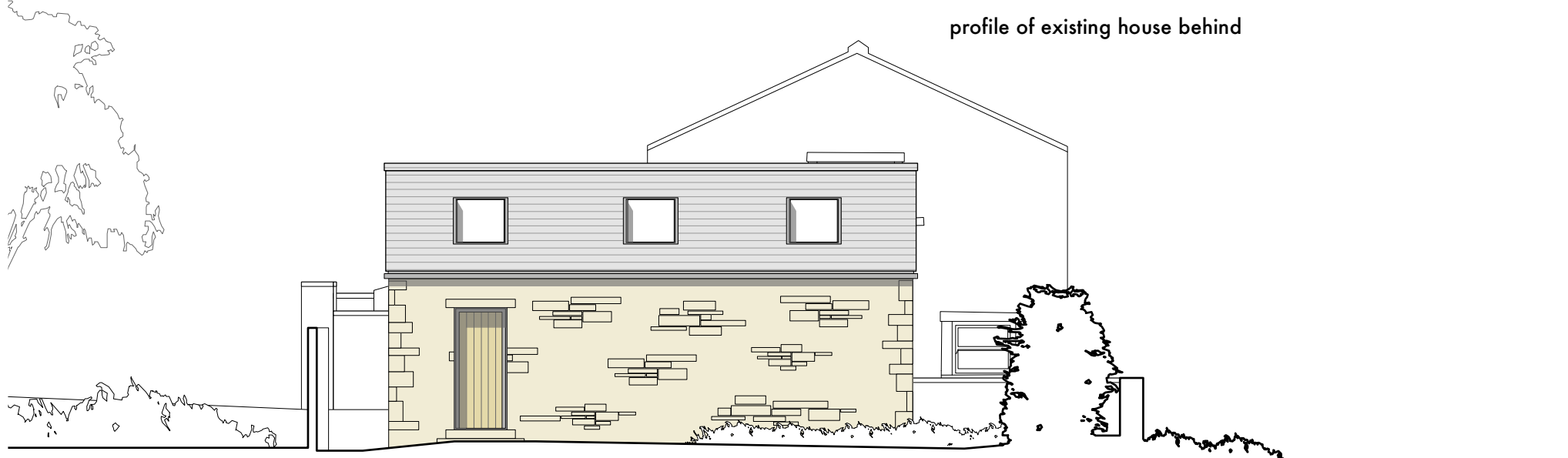




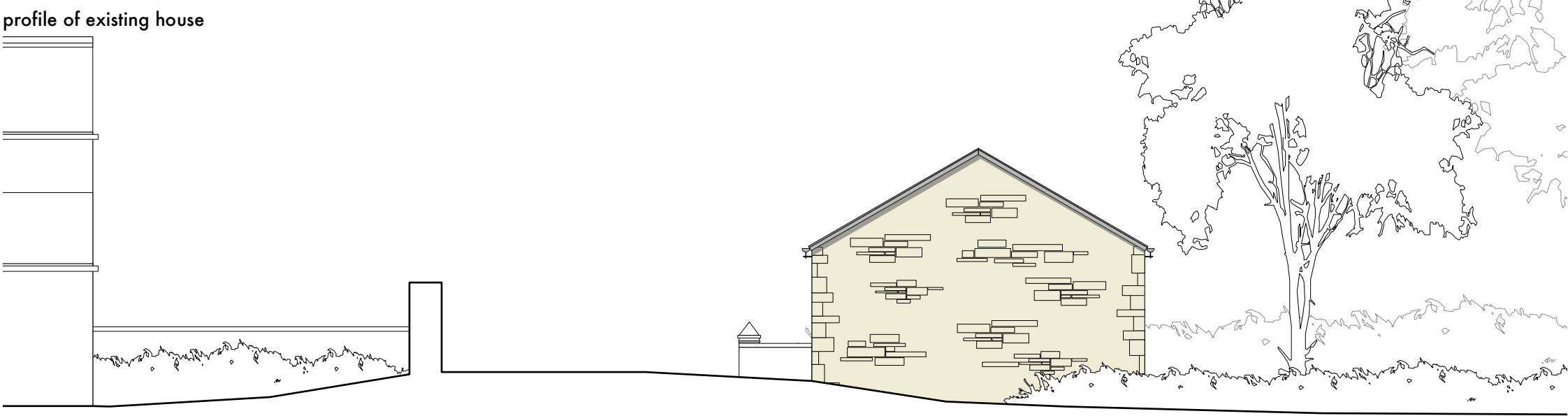
east elevation



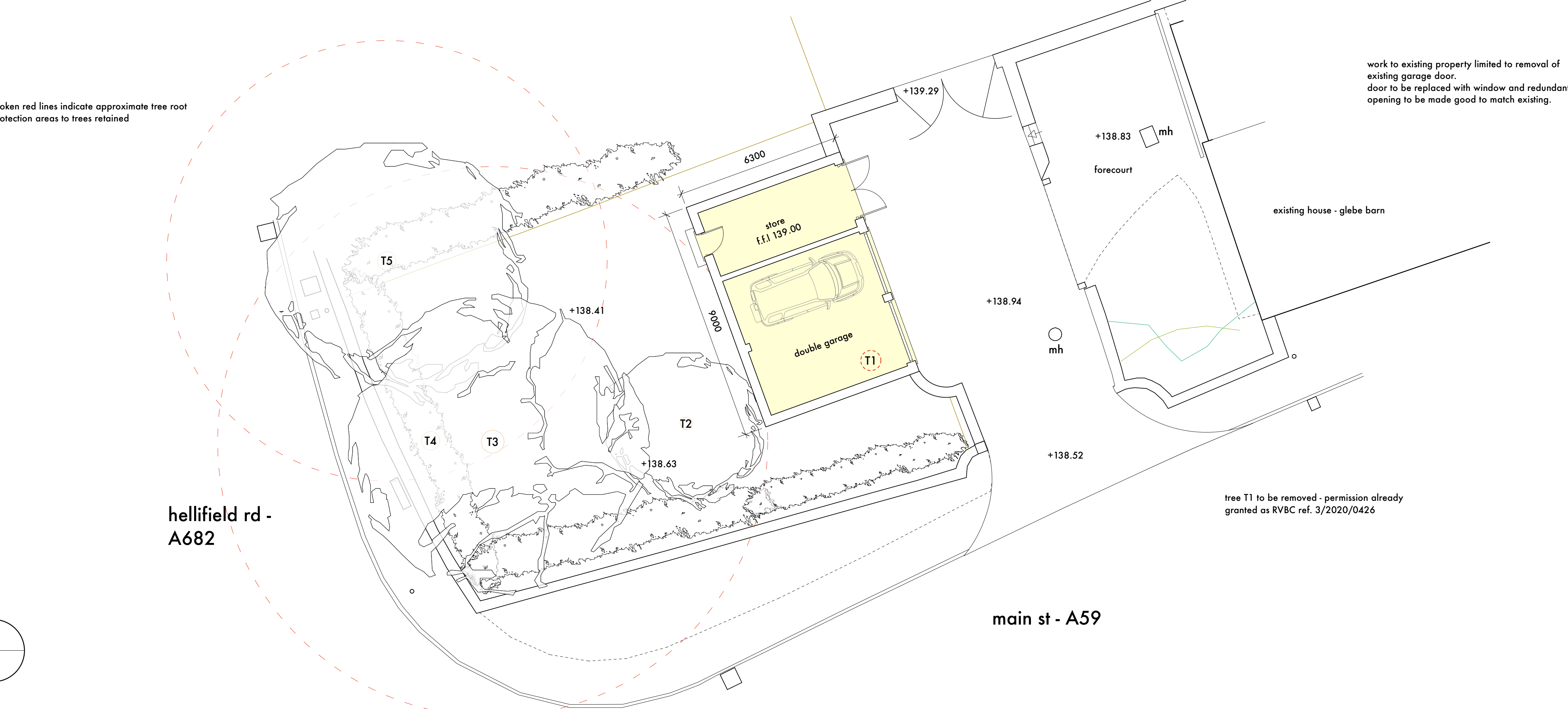
south elevation



west elevation



north elevation



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| revision | date       | note                |
|----------|------------|---------------------|
| A        | 02.10.2020 | issued for pre-app  |
| B        | 29.04.2021 | issued for planning |

MATERIAL SCHEDULE

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| walls | natural stone (to match existing house) with dressed stone detailing |
| roof  | natural slate  |
| doors | solid external timber doors and garage doors                         |
| other | recessed 'velux' rooflights  |



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