

Barns at Tan Yard Farm, Hothersall

Historic Building Survey

January 2024

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A level 1/2 archaeological building survey was required prior to the demolition/conversion of the buildings. The work was carried out by Steven Price of The Archaeology Co.

The farm dates to the early 19th century, when barn 1 was a threshing barn. It was later extended to the east in the mid – late 19th century, with a shippon. Barn 2 was built at a similar time, as a cart shed, with piggery and poultry loft over. The extension to barn 2 was built in the early 20th century, likely as a stable for 2 horses, although may have been a small dairy.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 [REDACTED] of The Archaeology Co. has been commissioned to perform a level 1/2 historic building survey of the two barns at Tan Yard Farm, Ribchester Road, Hothersall PR3 3YA. Condition 9 of planning application 3/2023/0775 states:

No development shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme of works should comprise the creation of a photographic record of both buildings as set out in 'Understanding Historic Buildings' (Historic England 2016). It should include a full photographic coverage, inside and out, of these structures and a set of plans 'as existing' showing the location and orientation of the photographs. This work should be undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional contractor to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (www.archaeologists.net). A digital copy of the report and the photographs shall be placed in the Lancashire Historic Environment Record prior to the dwellings consented being first occupied.

REASON: To ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the buildings/site.

The works are for the "Proposed extensions and remodelling (with associated building works) to the existing two barns, to create two detached dwellings (previously subject to approval 3/2021/0771) together with the erection of two proposed detached garages and external works and change of use of land to residential curtilage.".

1.2 This procedure followed the advice of Chapter 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework. This came into effect in March 2012 and has been subsequently been updated, most recently in December 2023. Paragraph 211 of Section 16 states that "Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost

(wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible" (NPPF 2021, 58).

- 1.3 [REDACTED] BA (Hons), MA, MPhil, PCIfA of The Archaeology Co., has been commissioned to carry out the historic building recording. Steven Price is a Practitioner of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists with over 15 years' experience of surveying and recording buildings of many types. He has carried out numerous historic building surveys of various levels.

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 The site lies on the south side of Ribchester Road (B6245), accessed via an unnamed track. The site lies c. 1km southeast of Spade Mill reservoir No. 1 and the surrounding land is relatively flat. The underlying geology is Silsden Formation Mudstone, with superficial deposits Devensian Till. The postal address is Tan Yard Farm, Ribchester Road, Hothersall PR3 3YA and the National Grid reference is SD 62550 36528.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of such buildings may remove evidence of their past uses and occupation and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the survey is for the completion of a site archive. This was achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development of the building and by the provision of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.
- 3.2 The purpose of an Historic Building Recording, according to the ClfA (2020) is to "examine a specified building, structure or complex, and its setting, in order to inform a) the formulation of a strategy for the conservation, alteration, demolition, repair or management of a building, or structure, or complex and its setting or b) to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results".
- 3.3 The Council for British Archaeology's 'An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 2, Research Agenda and Strategy' (Newman & McNeil 2007) has indicated that "there is an urgent need for all local authorities to ensure that farm buildings undergoing adaptation are at least considered for recording" so that "a regional database of farm buildings can be derived and variations across the region examined." The survey will add to this database.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An appropriate record has been made of the building to Historic England level 1/2 standards. Floor plans at each level of the building are required of the barns. Architects' drawings were provided and formed a basis the drawings after being checked for accuracy on site. This was done using hand tapes and distometers. The drawn record shows all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as showing other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.
- 4.2 Construction techniques and sequences were appropriately illustrated or described, where visible.
- 4.3 The archaeologist on site identified and noted:
 - Truss positions and form;
 - Any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size, coursing, etc.
 - All blocked, altered or introduced openings;
 - Evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.
- 4.4 Drawing conventions conform to Historic England guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*, Historic England 2016.
- 4.5 Photographs were taken with an Olympus E600 Digital SLR camera (12 Megapixels) in RAW format. All detailed photographs and general shots contain a 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure, where it was safe to do so.
- 4.6 The photographic coverage includes:

- General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building.
- The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.
- 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.
- The building's relationship to its setting, and to significant viewpoints.
- 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) have been recorded by means of a single representative illustration.

4.7 A plan showing the location from which the photographs have been taken has been produced.

4.8 A photographic register listing all photographs taken has been produced. For ease of use each set of photographs have been numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, etc.

4.9 The site was visited on the 13th December 2023. Proforma building recording sheets were used to record the fabric of the building in order for the building to be formally described, and photographs taken.

4.10 The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd ed. 1991 and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* 2020.

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 In 1212 Hothersall was held by Swain son of Robert, to whom it had been granted by the King, John I. In 1226 Swain was followed by his son Thomas de Hothersall, who died in 1256 holding the 2 oxgangs of land in Hothersall and an oxgang and a half in Alston, with his son Robert inheriting. It remained in the family with Thomas de Hothersall holding the manor in 1324 and his son Robert in 1346 (Farrer & Brownbill 1912).
- 5.2 In 1558 Robert Hothersall died holding the manor. His son and heir John was reported to the Privy Council by the Bishop of Chester as one of those 'of longest obstinacy against religion,' whose resistance had encouraged many others to refrain from 'embracing the queen's majesty's proceedings.' in 1576. He made a settlement of his estate in 1579. His successor was Richard Hothersall, who was a freeholder in 1600, and died in 1610, leaving a son John, aged 25. John was succeeded by his brother Thomas in 1632. His eldest son, John, was been killed at the siege of Greenhalgh Castle in 1645, and another son, George, lost his life at Liverpool in 1644, both fighting for the royal cause (Farrer & Brownbill 1912).
- 5.3 John's eldest son Thomas succeeded to Hothersall. He had several children. The eldest son, John, took part in the Jacobite rising of 1715. He was captured at Preston but escaped and lived secretly with his sister Anne, the wife of William Leckonby. This sister along with another sister, Margery, afterwards divided the estates, the manor of Hothersall falling to Mary and descending to her son Richard Leckonby. On his becoming bankrupt in 1763 the manor was offered for sale, but was retained in the family until the end of the century (Farrer & Brownbill 1912).
- 5.4 The farm does not appear to be present on Hennet and Bingleys 1828 map of Lancashire, although the workhouse to the north is. The first edition 1847 OS mapping shows Old Tan Farm, with a rectangular building shown in roughly the location of barn 1. Opposite this to the east is an L-shaped building, likely the farmhouse. A smaller building is shown to the south, between these. The farm first appears by name in the 1861 census returns, where Thomas Nuttall is listed

as the farmer of 20 acre, living alongside his wife and their daughter. The 1871 census records 2 entries for Tan Yard Farm. The first is again for Thomas Nuttall, although this time recorded as a widower and living alone. The second is for Richard Keighley, a shoe maker, living with his wife and daughter. The farmhouse appears to have been built in 1875, according to the datestone.

- 5.5 In 1880 Thomas Nuttall sold various items from the farm at auction. These included "9 Head of Horned CATTLE, 1 useful Pony, Farming Implements, Surplus HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DAIRY UTENSILS, &c." (Preston Chronicle 25/09/1880). The farm appears to have been occupied by John Gaskell the following year, when he was also recorded as selling various farm items at auction (Preston Chronicle 15/10/1881).
- 5.6 By 1891 Robert Sanderson was recorded at the property as a farmer. He lived with his wife Susannah and their two sons and three daughters. The 1893 OS mapping shows both barns 1 and 2 and appear much as they do at present. Barn 1 is shown as slightly stepped out to the northeast side and barn 2 has the piggery to the southeast, although the present extension to the southwest is not shown. The farmhouse is also shown as a square shape set within a garden.
- 5.7 Robert Sanderson sold the whole of his farming stock in 1896 (Preston Herald 05/09/1896), after declining farming. Amongst the stock were "capital cart, with hay-gearing, in good condition; manure cart, market trap, one horse mowing machine ... Nine acres of Fog, till Christmas; 17 acres Winterage, till February next, good shelter, ... Cheesing apparatus complete" (ibid).
- 5.8 Thomas Corbridge appears to have taken over the farm, recorded in the 1901 census returns as a farmer. He lived with his wife Margaret and their four children. His mother-in-law is also listed. The situation remained the same in the 1911 census, although they now had 8 children (5 sons and 3 daughters) aged between 18 and 4 years old. Martha Hesmondhalgh, his mother-in-law was also recorded. The situation was the same on the 1912 OS mapping as shown on the previous.

5.9 The farm was put up to let in 1921 "containing about 25 acres; good buildings; immediate possession" (Lancashire Evening Post 29/01/1921) and in 1931 the Preston and Chorley Area Guardians Committee ... decided to accept the recommendation ... that a lean-to dairy be built of stone at the north end of Tan Yard Farm, Hothersall" (Lancashire Evening Post 02/06/1931). This was likely the extension to barn 2, as by the time of the 1932 map, an extension was shown to the southwest, completing the plan form it has at present. A further building is shown to the southwest, along the footpath.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Barn 1

General Description

6.1 (Plates 1 – 3) This is a stone built threshing barn, aligned roughly northeast – southwest with a single story lean-to shippon extension to the southwest side. The whole has a slate roof and is constructed in shaped sandstone rubble, uncoursed.

Exterior

6.2 Southeast Elevation (Plates 4 - 8). This forms the main frontage of the building, facing towards the house and yard between. This is dominated by the lean-to extension which contains three large portrait windows along the face, each with a plain dressed sandstone surround. The southern and central of these windows contains a 9 light timber framed casement, whereas the northern has a timber panelled shutter, formed from a modified door. At the northern end of the face is a doorway with matching plain dressed sandstone surround and timber door hung. Quoins line both the north and south corners, all of which are hammer dressed.

6.3 Southwest elevation. (Plates 9 - 16). This forms the gable end of the building facing towards barn 2. At the eastern end is the face of the lean-to, with a large loading doorway to the east side with plain dressed sandstone jambs and a machine cut timber lintel over. To the west of this is a large portrait window, again with plain dressed sandstone surround, although no frame is present. To the west the face of the main gable is set forward slightly from the lean-to. This is symmetrical, with a pair of doorways to the centre, flanked by a pair of windows to either side. All have plain dressed sandstone surrounds and the windows have timber framed casements, although are partially covered by ply. The doorways each have timber doors hung internally. At first floor level, in the centre of the face, is a circular pitching eye, again with plain dressed sandstone surround, although is boarded internally with ply. Either side of this, and slightly

lower, ceramic pipes are present, forming ventilation slots. Hammer dressed sandstone quoins lie to each corner of the gable.

- 6.4 Northwest elevation. (Plates 17 - 20). This forms the rear elevation of the building which is dominated by the large barn door in the centre, set within a porch. The doorway has hammer dressed sandstone block jambs and matching voussoirs, with timber double doors hung externally on iron pintels. The porch is formed of a pair of stone walls either side of the doorway, with hammer dressed quoins and a machine cut timber lintel over. The rest of the face is relatively featureless, with the plain dressed sandstone coping above. However, at the southern end whitewash is present, suggesting a former building lay against the face. Hammer dressed quoins lie to each corner.
- 6.5 Northeast elevation (plates 21 - 25). This forms the other gable end of the barn and is relatively featureless, with the exception of a series of ventilation slots formed from ceramic pipes. The uppermost forms a diamond pattern. Hammer dressed quoins lie to each corner. To the east is the face of the lean-to, set back from the gable. This contains a pair of windows, each with plain dressed sandstone surrounds and 9 light timber framed casements. Hammer dressed quoins lie to the west corner.

Interior

- 6.6 (Plates 26 - 35). The building is entered via the large loading doorway in the south of the lean-to. This leads to a modern shippion, with concrete floor and six concrete boskins, with a drainage channel running south towards the loading door. A feeding passage lies to the west side and an opening between the boskins leads through to it. The west wall of this is the former external wall of the barn. At the southern end this has been built in brick, with brick piers supporting a large machine cut timber beam. This looks into a further small shippion. To the north of this is the former winnowing doorway, opposite the large barn door in the west elevation. This has a hammer dressed sandstone surround, although has been whitewashed. A timber panelled ceiling has been

inserted throughout the lean-to, although where this has perished the machine cut timber of the braced principal rafters is visible.

- 6.7 The small shippon (plates 36 – 40) is accessed via the eastern doorway in the southwest gable of the barn. This has two concrete boskins, misaligned with the brick piers to the east and a concrete floor with drainage channel running northwards. The ceiling is open to the machine cut timber joists and a matching beam is aligned north – south to the eastern side.
- 6.7 The winnowing doorway leads into the threshing barn proper (plates 41 – 47). This is a large space open to the machine cut timber king post trusses supporting the roof. In the west wall, opposite the winnowing door is the large barn door. The walls throughout are whitewashed stone and the floor is cobbled. At the southern end of the room a brick wall has been inserted, forming the northern wall of the small shippon. At the western side a narrow doorway is present, with small shuttered window to the west of it. A long machine cut timber beam forms the lintel of both. The doorway leads into a further small shippon (plates 48 – 51), with a pair of concrete boskins to the west wall. The floor is cobbled and the ceiling is open to the machine cut timber beams of the floor above. A doorway in the south wall leads to the outside and to the west of this are a pair of timber bridle hooks, suggesting its use as a stable.

Barn 2

General Description

- 6.8 (Plates 1 & 2) The building is aligned roughly northwest – southeast, with a small extension to the southeast side. The whole is constructed in a rough sandstone rubble, uncoursed, with a double pitched slate roof over.

Exterior

- 6.9 Northeast elevation (Plates 53 - 57). This elevation face barn 1. At the western end the wall contains a large loading doorway with hammer dressed jambs and lintel, although no doorway is hung. To the east of this face is open, with hammer dressed sandstone quoins to each corner. Those to the west are rounded. East

of this the face is set back with a low stone built wall present with a pair of openings to the east and west. Beyond this is the face of the extension, which forms a piggery at ground floor level, with a pair of low openings in the face to the east and west sides. These are separated by a further low stone wall, and the lintels of the openings are again hammer dressed. The whole of the face is constructed again in rough uncoursed sandstone rubble, and the upper part is featureless.

6.10 Southeast elevation. (Plates 58 - 60). At the east end is the gable end of the original building, which is stone built and featureless. To the west is the face of the extension. This contains a pair of portrait windows, each with a plain dressed sandstone lintel. The western is slightly larger and has a modern uPVC frame, whereas the eastern is set slightly higher and has a four light timber frame. Between them is a doorway with stable door hung externally on strap hinged and with a plain dressed sandstone lintel over.

6.11 Southwest elevation. (Plates 61 - 64). This forms the rear of the building, with the extension set forward from the rest of the building proper. Both are featureless, with the exception of some joist holes to the south side of the original building, suggesting the location of a former building attached to it. Hammer dressed quoins are present to each of the corners.

6.12 Northwest elevation. (Plates 65 - 67). This elevation of the extension is set back from the face of the original building and is featureless. However, rebuilding is evident towards the roofline, suggesting it has been heightened or otherwise altered. The gable end of the original building is likewise featureless, but has hammer dressed quoins to each corner.

Interior

6.13 (Plates). The interior is divided into 5 separate areas. At the northwest end the loading door in the northeast elevation leads a single open room with flagged floor and bare stone walls (plates 68 – 72). The roof is open to the machine cut timber rafters and purlins. A pair of iron pintels lie to each of the jambs,

although no door is hung. To the east of this, is the open area (plates 73 – 76) which again has bare stone walls and the ceiling open to the purlins and rafters. The floor is again flagged and a set of timber steps lie against the southeast wall, leading to a doorway high in the face of the southeast wall. These are badly decayed, and lead to a small poultry loft over the piggery below (plate 77). The walls of the room are whitewashed stone and the four light timber framed window lies in the southeast wall. The lintel is concrete and shows the window to be an insertion. The floor is timber boards and the ceiling open to the machine cut timber rafters. Below the room is the piggery (plate 78), divided into the separate pens by a brick wall. The floor is earth and the ceiling is open to the timber joists and boards of the floor above. Finally, the doorway in the southwest wall leads into a small stable (plates 79 – 81), with modern timber partition in the centre creating a pair of stalls. The walls are whitewashed throughout and the ceiling open to the modern roof structure. The floor is concrete to the southeast side with a raised area of brick to the northwest.

7. ANALYSIS AND PHASING

- 7.1 The farm appears to have been built in the early 19th century between 1828 and 1847. Barn 1 was built as a threshing barn, with porched barn door to the northwest side and winnowing door opposite. The northern side was likely storage. The southern end has been partially rebuilt in brick into a pair of shippons, although the gable appears unaltered, suggesting its originally served a similar function.
- 7.2 In the mid – late 19th century the lean-to shippion was added to the east side of the threshing barn and it was also likely that at this time the southern end of the threshing barn was rebuilt in brick. Although modernised with concrete floors and boskins, the original feeding passage is evident to the west side, with the windows to the north and south being both narrower and lower than others on the lean-to, suggesting they were blocked doorways. Barn 2 was also constructed in this period, built as a cart store and piggery. The piggery had a loft over, accessed from the cart shed and likely for poultry (Brunskill 1982). The farmhouse bears the datestone of 1875, which may also relate to this phase of the barns.
- 7.3 The extension to barn was added in the early 20th century. This may be the dairy reported on in 1932, although is small for such a building. Another alternative is that it was a stable for two horses. This also contains ventilation slots formed of ceramic pipe, which may suggest that those on the threshing barn were also inserted at this time.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The farm dates to the early 19th century, when barn 1 was a threshing barn. It was later added to with a shippon to the east side and barn 2 built as a cart shed, with piggery and poultry loft over. The extension to barn 2 was built in the early 20th century, likely as a stable for 2 horses, although may have been a small dairy.

9. ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The results of the survey form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with CfA Archives Selection Toolkit, Archaeological Archives Forum (2011) Archaeological Archives and current CfA “standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transportation and deposition of archaeological archive” (published October 2014). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CfA in that organisation’s code of conduct.
- 9.2 All digital data created over the course of this project has been collected, stored, and selected for final deposition. Only final copies of any born digital data have been deposited in the final project archive. Deselected material includes duplicates and any non-final versions of data. In terms of photographic images, this includes blurred or light imbalanced images. Deselected material has been deleted following acceptance of the archive.
- 9.3 The archive comprises the report and digital photographs. The primary digital archive has been deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). This comprises the digital photographs saved as tiff files following ADS guidance, and a digital copy of the report. A digital copy of the report has also been sent to Lancashire Historic Environment Record. The project shall be updated to the OASIS database.

10. COPYRIGHT

- 10.1 Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

ADS	Archaeological Data Service
ClfA	Chartered Institute for archaeologists
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Ordnance Survey

Sources

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<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/help-guidance/guides-to-good-practice/>

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Maps

1828 Hennet and Bingley's map of Lancashire

1847 OS 6" map Lancashire Sheet LIV

1893 OS map Lancashire Sheet LIV.5

1912 OS map Lancashire Sheet LIV.5

1932 OS map Lancashire Sheet LIV.5

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Figure 5: 1893 25":1 mile scale OS map Lancashire Sheet LIV.5

Figure 6: 1912 25":1 mile scale OS map Lancashire Sheet LIV.5

Figure 7: 1932 25":1 mile scale OS map Lancashire Sheet LIV.5

Figure 8: Ground and First floor plans barn 1

Figure 9: Ground and First floor plans barn 2

Figure 10: Ground and First floor photo location plan barn 1

Figure 11: Ground and First floor photo location plan barn 2

Figure 12: Photograph Register

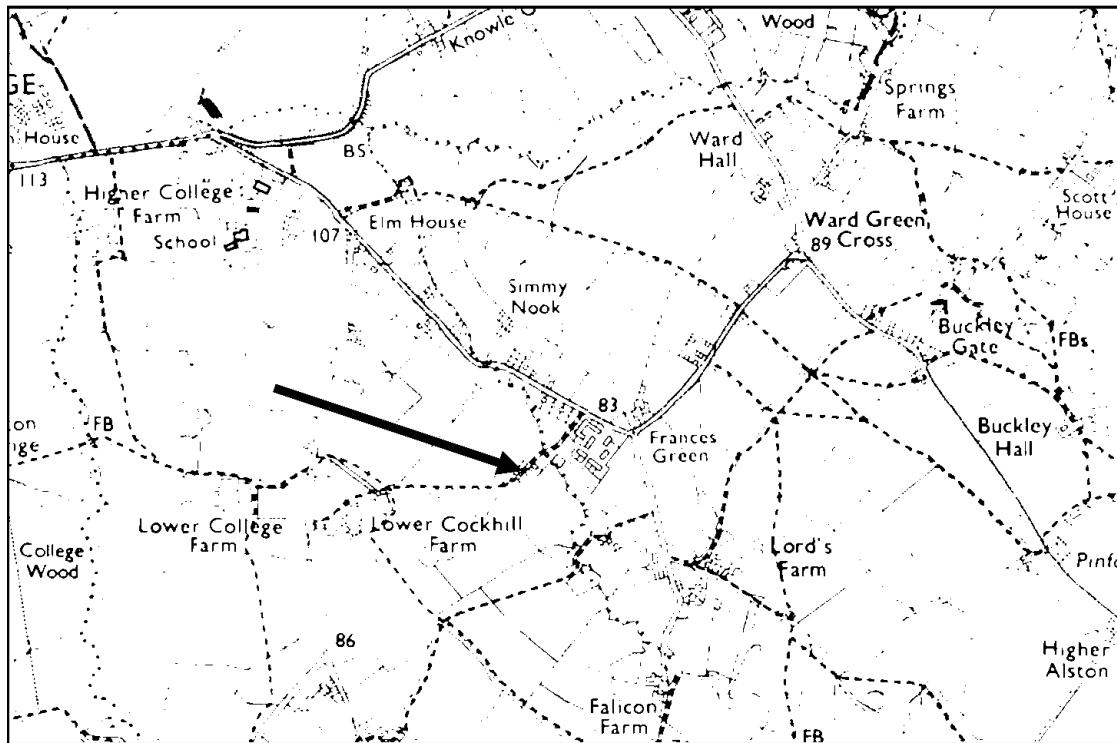


Figure 1: Site location plan (OS Licence Number: 100057911)

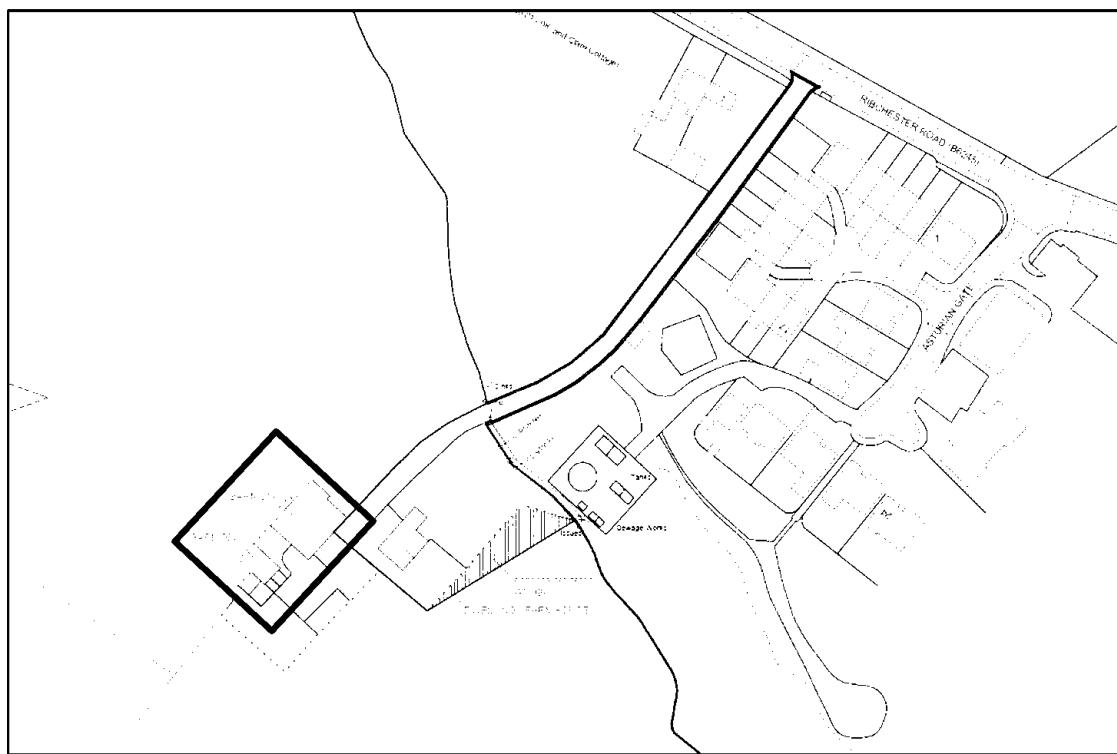


Figure 2: Site plan (Courtesy of client)

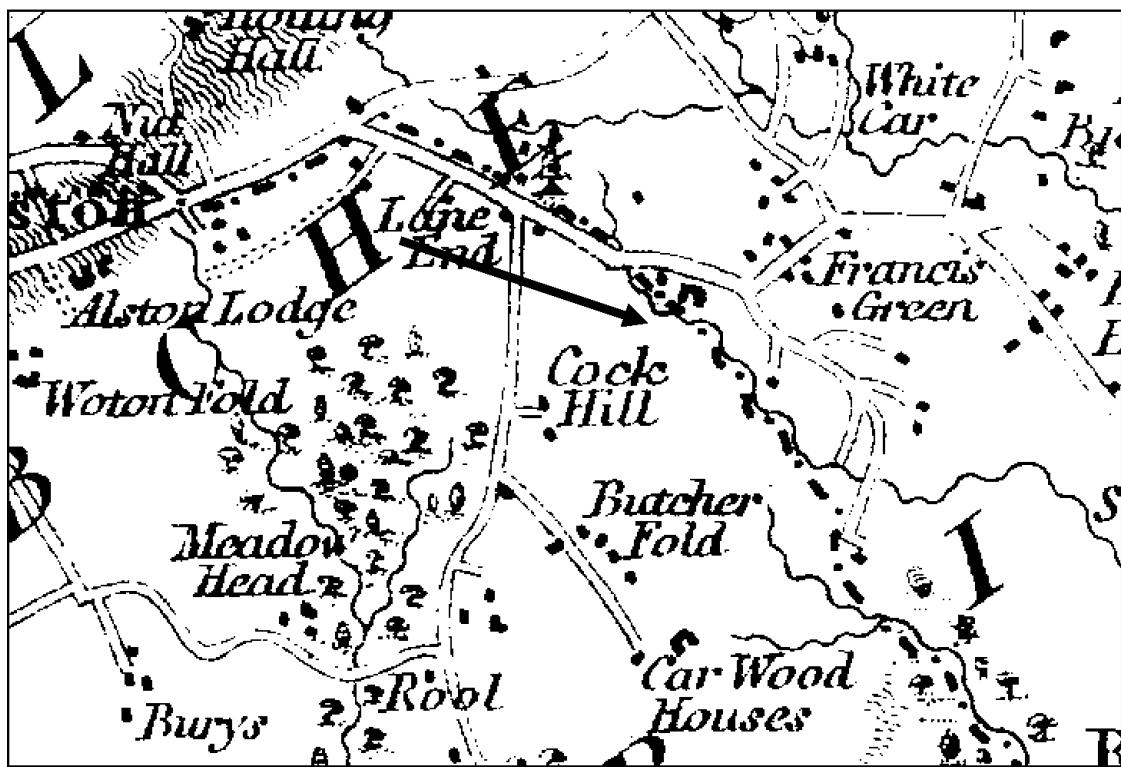


Figure 3: 1828 Hennet & Bingley's map of Lancashire showing approximate site location with workhouse to the north

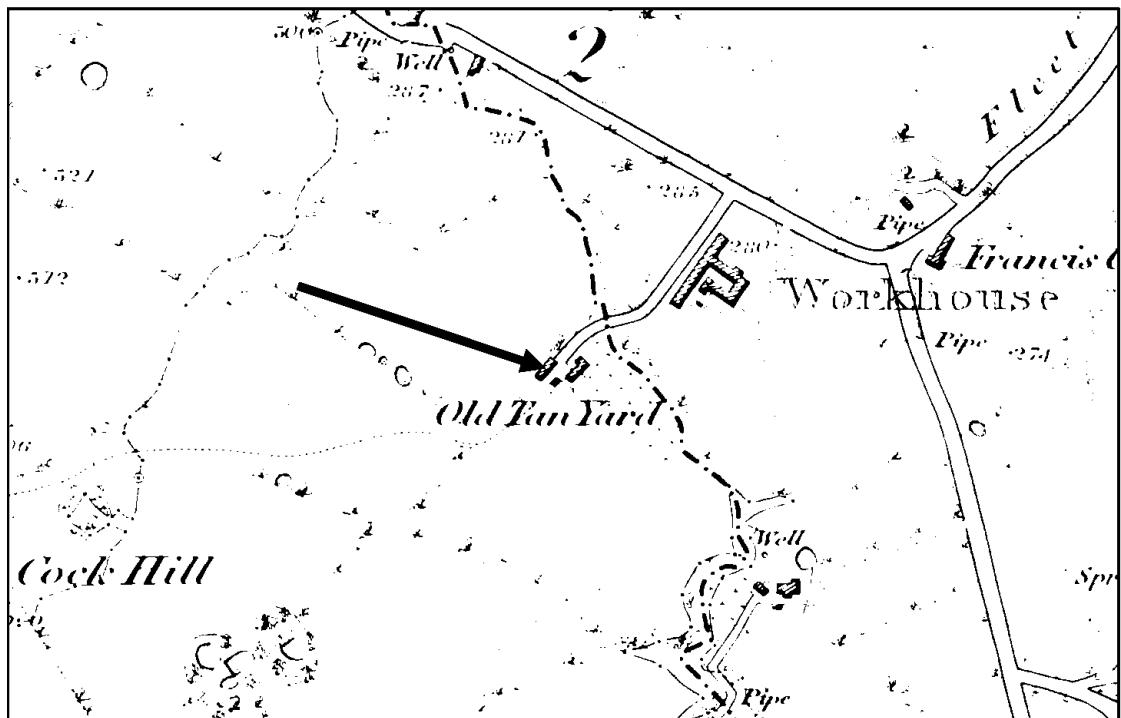


Figure 4: 1847 6":1 mile scale OS map Lancashire Sheet LIV

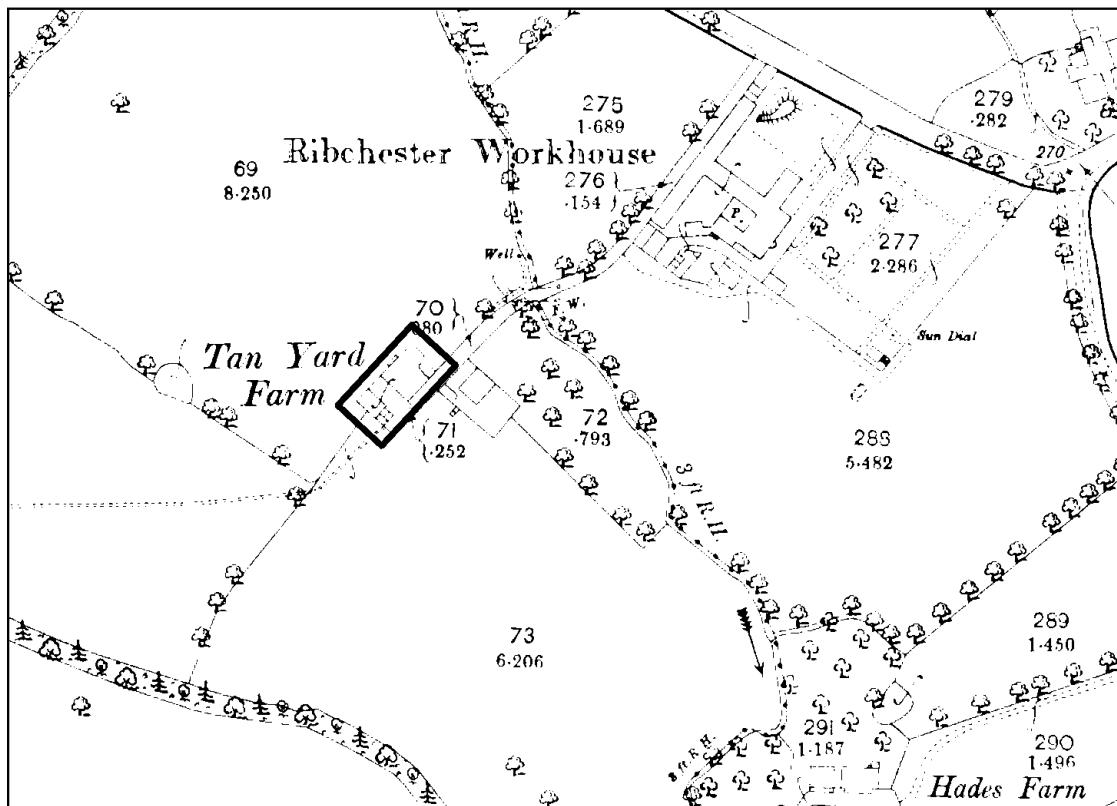


Figure 5: 1893 25":1 mile scale OS map Lancashire Sheet LIV.5

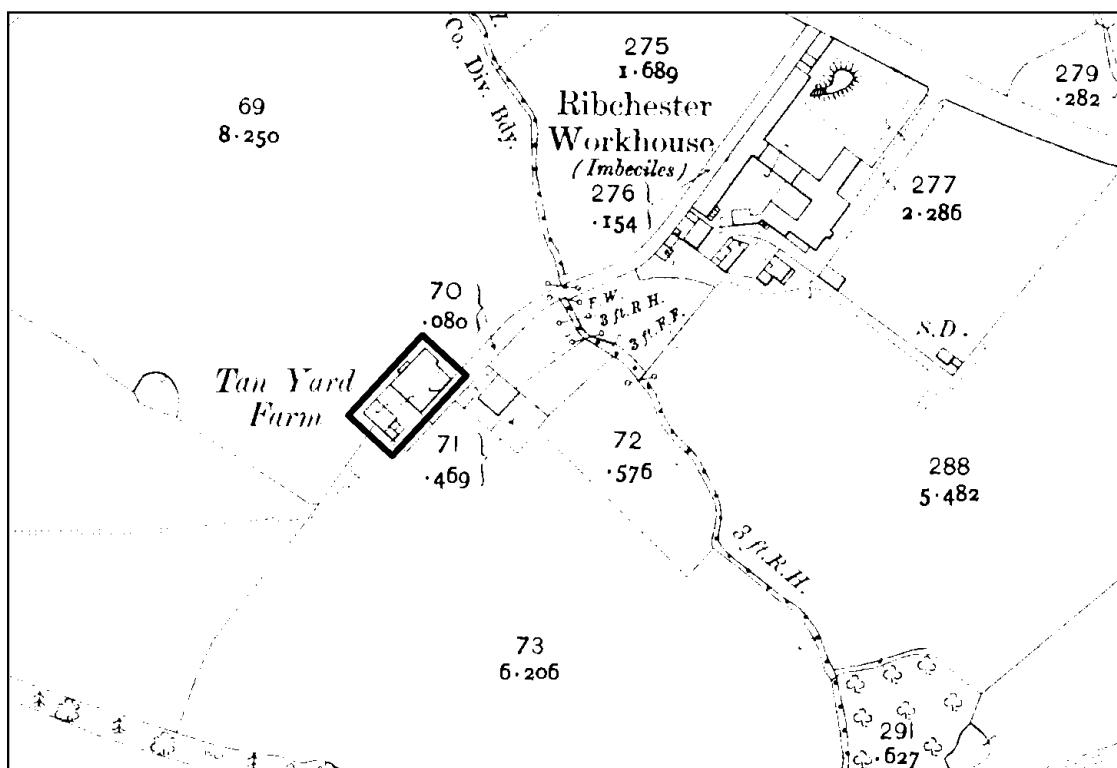


Figure 6: 1912 25":1 mile scale OS map Lancashire Sheet LIV.5

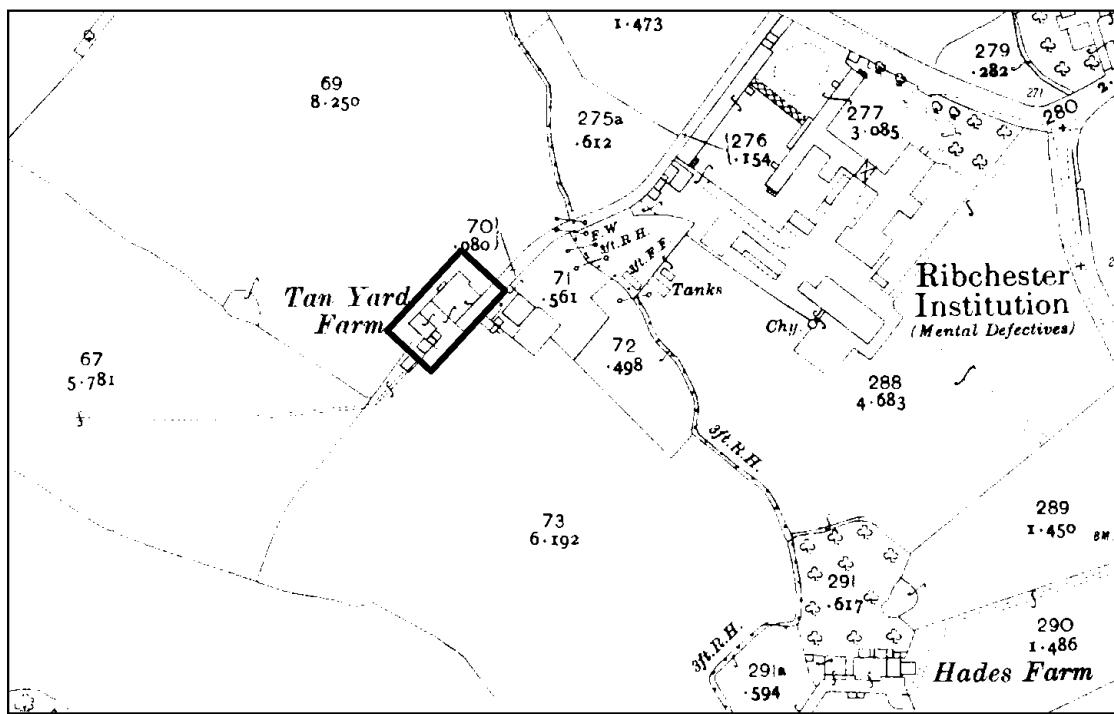
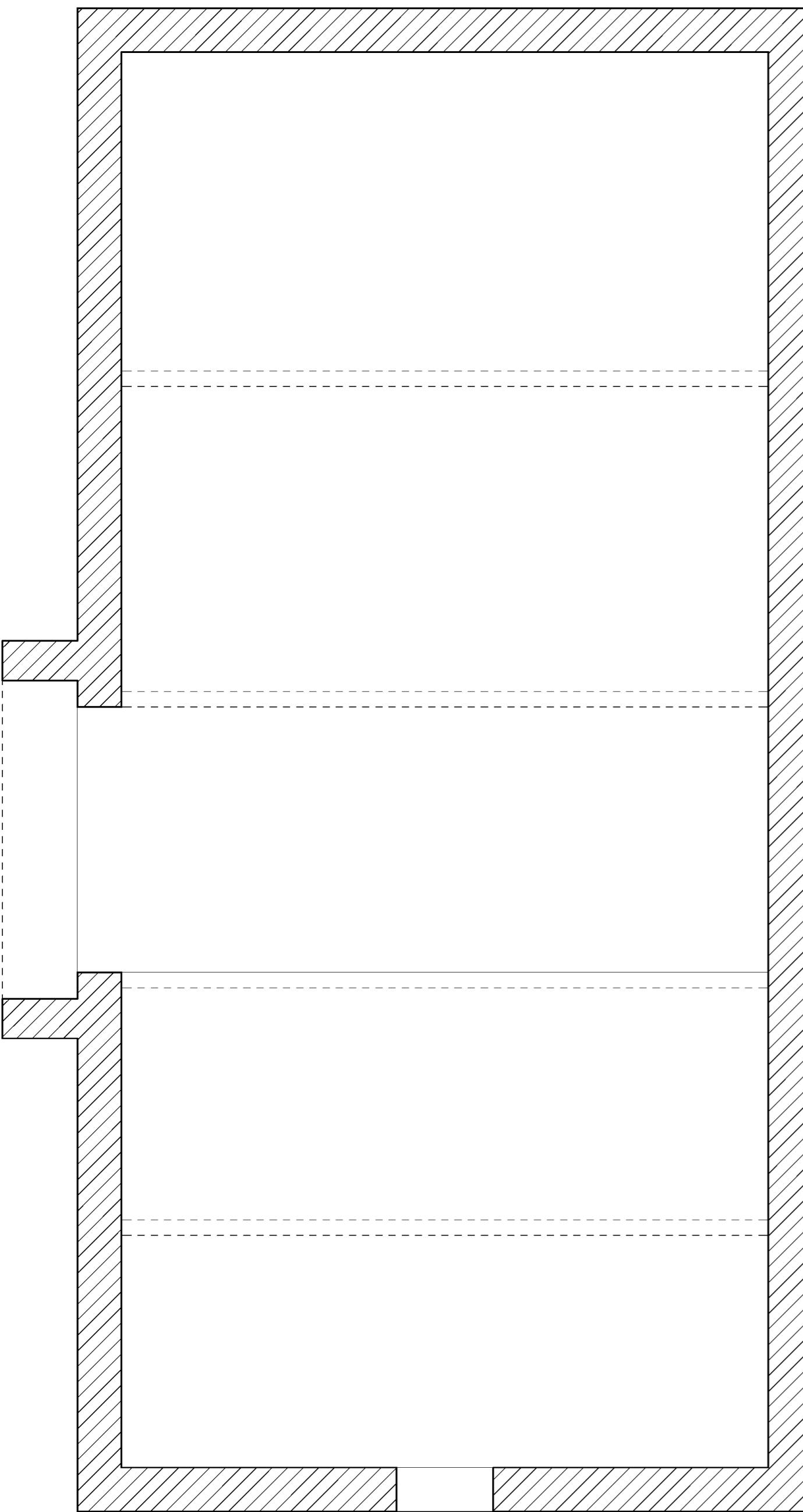
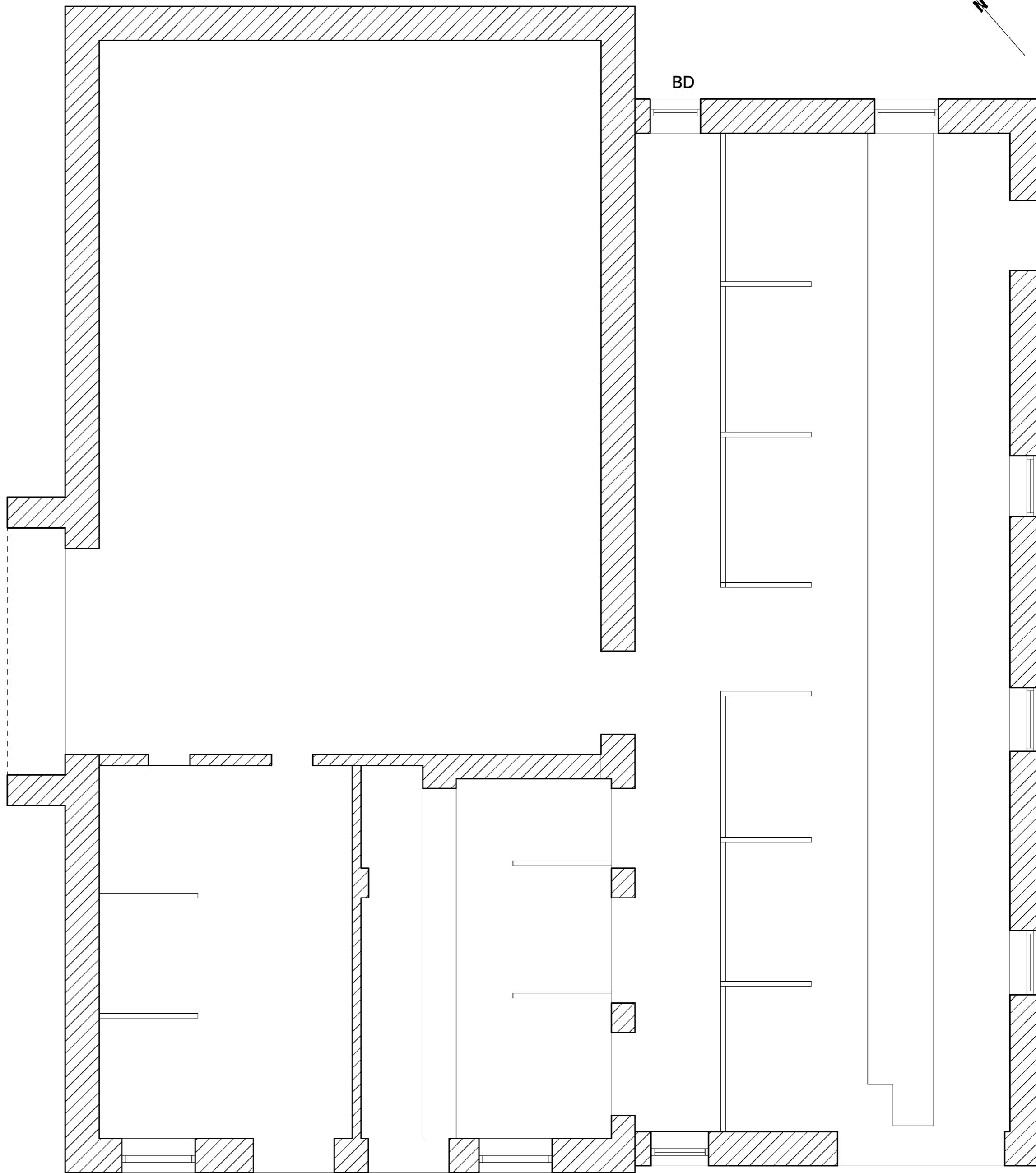


Figure 7: 1932 25":1 mile scale OS map Lancashire Sheet LIV.5

First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.
steven@thearchaeology.co.uk
07803202689
Tan Yard Farm, Hothersall
Figure 8: Ground and First
floor plans barn 1
Scale: 1:50 @ A2
Date: January 2024
Key
BD - Blocked Doorway
ID - Inserted Doorway



Ground Floor Plan

THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

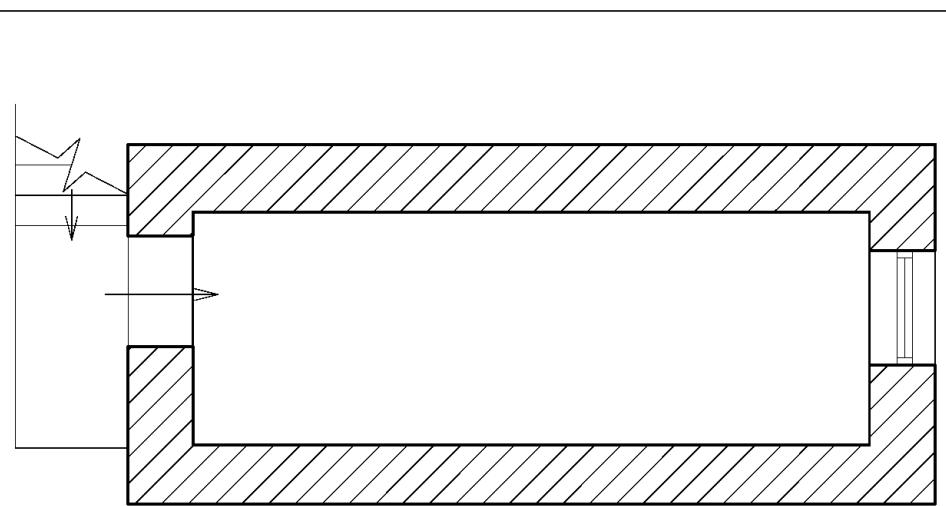
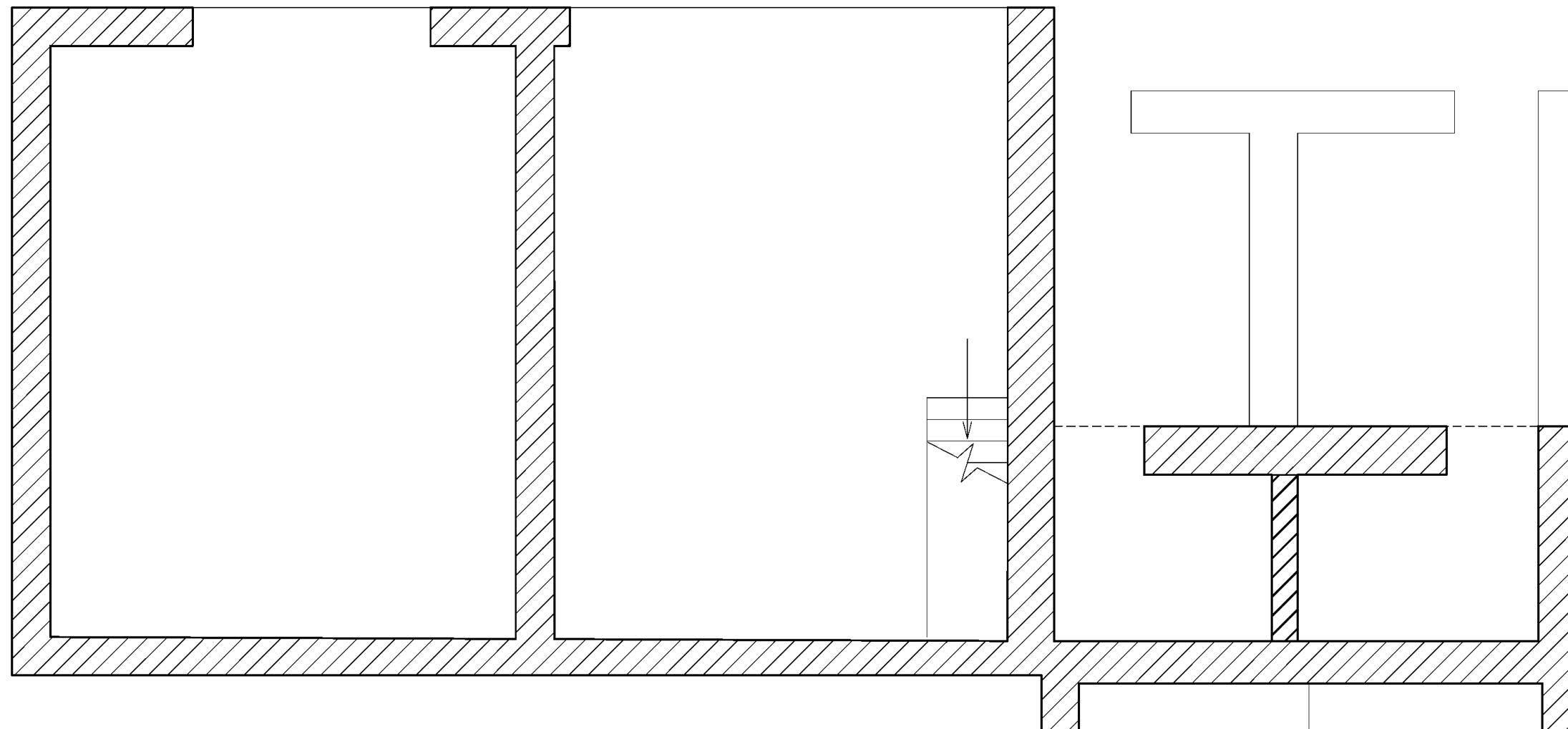
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07803202689

Tan Yard Farm, Hothersall

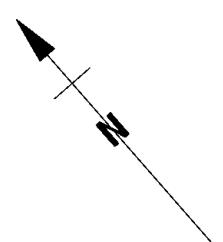
Figure 9: Ground and First
floor plans barn 2

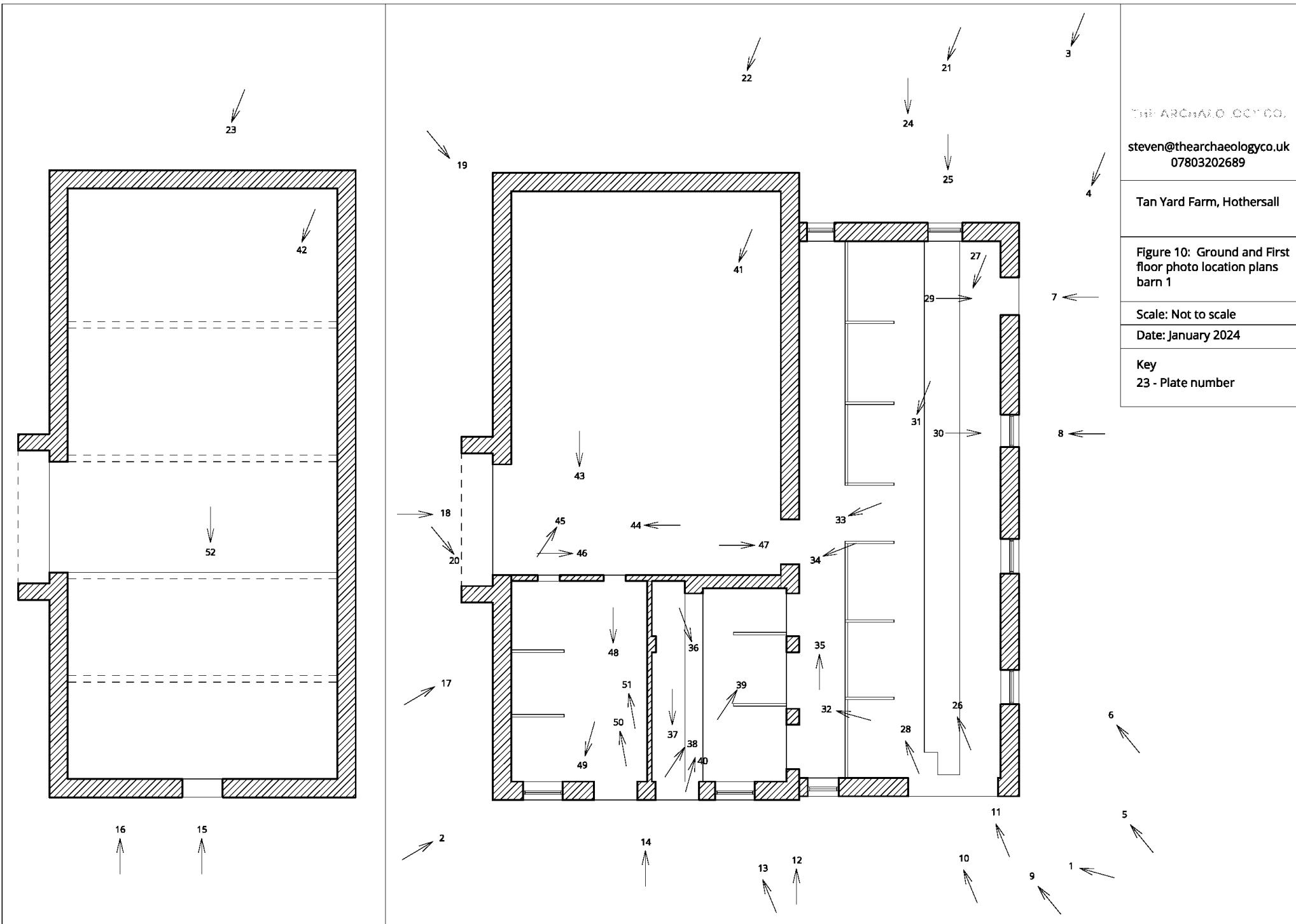
Scale: 1:50 @ A3

Date: January 2024



First Floor Plan





THE ARCAHO CO. CO.

steven@thearchaeologyco.uk
07803202689

Tan Yard Farm, Hothersall

Figure 11: Ground and First floor photo location plans barn 2

Scale: Not to scale

Date: January 2024

Key

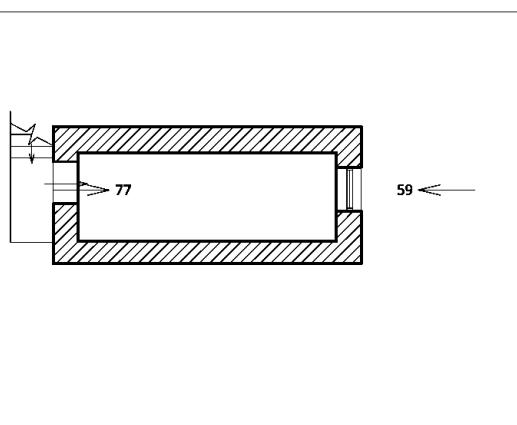
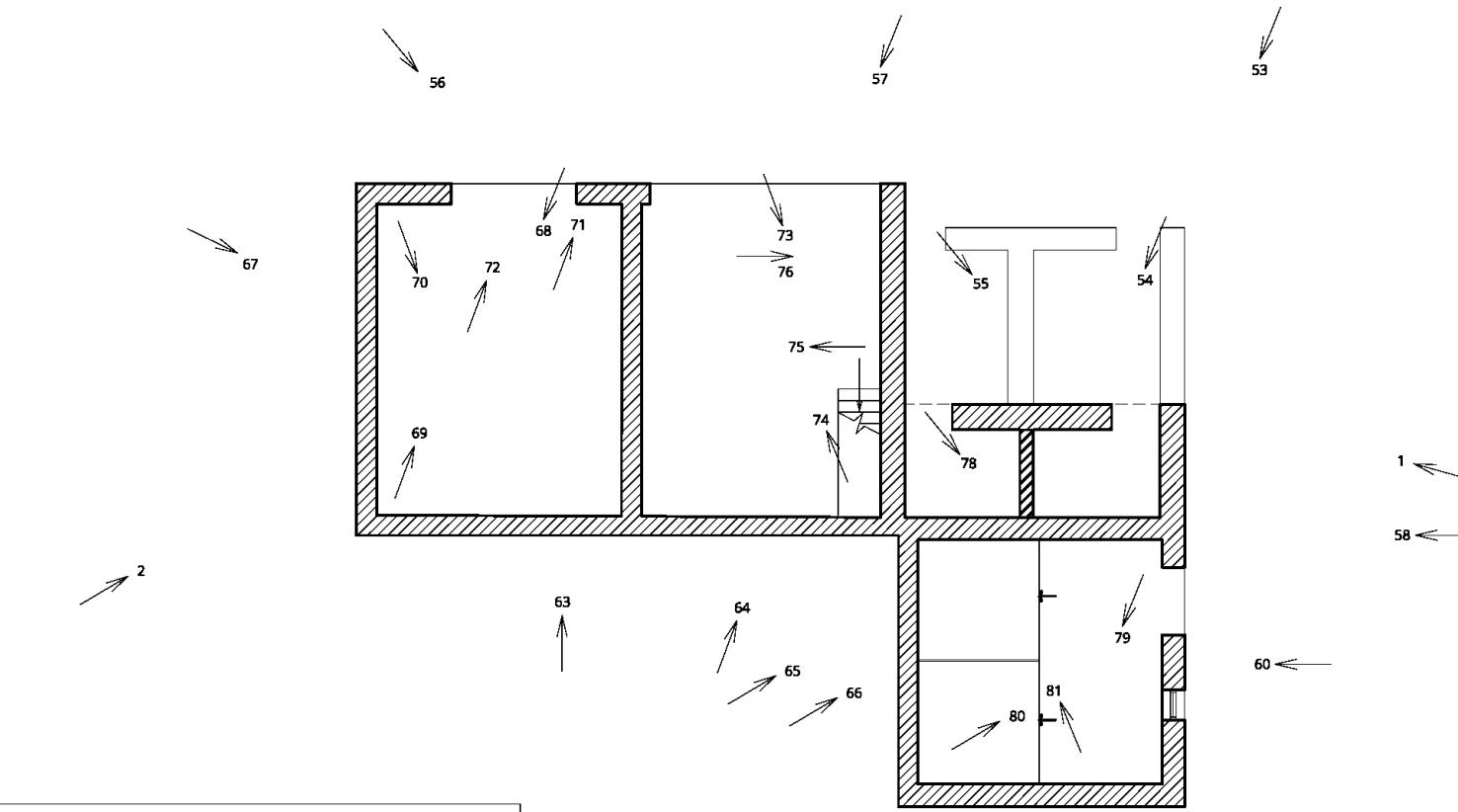


Figure 12: Photo Register

Plate No.	Digital No.	Description	View to
1	PC135951	General shot showing barns 1 (right) and 2 (Left)	NW
2	PC135908	General shot showing barns 1 (left) and 2 (right)	E
3	PC135883	General shot of barn 1	SW
4	PC135892	Southeast elevation	SW
5	PC135894	Southeast and southwest elevations	N
6	PC135895	Southeast elevation	N
7	PC135896	Doorway at northern end	NW
8	PC135897	Window with reused timber door as shutter	NW
9	PC135898	Southwest elevation	N
10	PC135899	Southwest elevation of lean-to shippion extension	W
11	PC135900	Detail of door jamb and quoins shown above	W
12	PC135901	Junction between barn and extension to the right showing windows and surrounds	NE
13	PC135902	Southwest elevation of original threshing barn	NE
14	PC135903	Detail of doorways	NE
15	PC135904	Circular pitching eye	NE
16	PC135905	Ventilation slots of ceramic pipe	NE
17	PC135907	Northwest elevation	E
18	PC135911	Barn door detail	SE
19	PC135912	Northwest elevation	S
20	PC135913	Porch jambs to barn door	S
21	PC135887	Northeast elevation	SW
22	PC135888	Northeast gable of threshing barn	SW
23	PC135889	Ventilation slots of ceramic pipe	SW
24	PC135890	Northeast elevation of lean-to extension	SW
25	PC135891	Timber framed 9 light casement	SW
26	PC135914	Interior of lean-to shippion	N
27	PC135916	Interior of lean-to shippion	SW
28	PC135915	Timber boards to ceiling	N
29	PC135917	Doorway at northern end of southeast wall	SE
30	PC135918	Window with shutter over	SE
31	PC135919	Boskin detail	SW
32	PC135920	Brick piers to western end of threshing barn wall	NW
33	PC135921	Winnowing door to threshing barn	W
34	PC135922	Detail for brick and sandstone to door jamb	W
35	PC135929	Modern timber roof structure over lean-to	NE
36	PC135923	Southern corner of threshing barn showing brick piers to the left	S
37	PC135924	Doorway to southwest wall	SW
38	PC135925	Shippion to south corner of threshing barn looking north	E
39	PC135926	Modern timber ceiling over	E
40	PC135927	Concrete floor and drainage channel	NE
41	PC135931	Interior of northern end of threshing barn	SW
42	PC135932	Machine cut timber king post trusses	SW

43	PC135933	Inserted brick wall to southern end of threshing barn showing doorway and window to southwest shippion	SW
44	PC135935	Barn doors	NW
45	PC135936	Threshing barn looking north	E
46	PC135937	Threshing barn showing winnowing door	SE
47	PC135938	Winnowing door	SE
48	PC135941	Small shippion to southwest corner	SW
49	PC135942	Timber bridle hooks	SW
50	PC135944	Small shippion to southwest corner	NE
51	PC135945	Machine cut timber ceiling	NE
52	PC135990	Storage area of threshing barn over southern shippions	SW
53	PC135946	Barn 2 northeast elevation	SW
54	PC135947	Northeast elevation of piggery	SW
55	PC135984	Northeast elevation of piggery	S
56	PC135948	Northeast elevation	S
57	PC135949	Northeast elevation	SW
58	PC135950	Southeast elevation	NW
59	PC135952	Window to poultry loft over piggery	NW
60	PC135953	Doorway and window detail	NW
61	PC135954	Southern end of southwest elevation	N
62	PC135955	Detail of wall shown above	N
63	PC135957	Northern end of southwest elevation	NE
64	PC135958	Detail of joist holes of removed lean-to	NE
65	PC135959	Southern end of northwest elevation	E
66	PC135960	As above showing rebuilding to roof	E
67	PC135963	Northwestern gable	S
68	PC135965	Northwestern room	SW
69	PC135966	Northwestern room showing door opening	NE
70	PC135967	Modern roof timber details	S
71	PC135968	iron pintel to door jamb	NE
72	PC135970	Flagged floor	NE
73	PC135971	Storage room to the southeast showing timber steps up to poultry loft	S
74	PC135972	General shot of room	N
75	PC135976	Modern timber roof structure	NW
76	PC135977	Wall detail showing crack to the right	SW
77	PC135974	Poultry loft over piggery	SW
78	PC135983	Interior of piggery showing brick and stone walls	S
79	PC135978	Interior of extension	SW
80	PC135979	As above showing doorway	E
81	PC135980	Concrete and brick floor	N



Plate 1: General shot showing barns 1 (right) and 2 (Left)



Plate 2: General shot showing barns 1 (left) and 2 (right)



Plate 3: General shot of barn 1



Plate 4: Southeast elevation



Plate 5: Southeast and southwest elevations



Plate 6: Southeast elevation



Plate 7: Doorway at northern end



Plate 8: Window with reused timber door as shutter

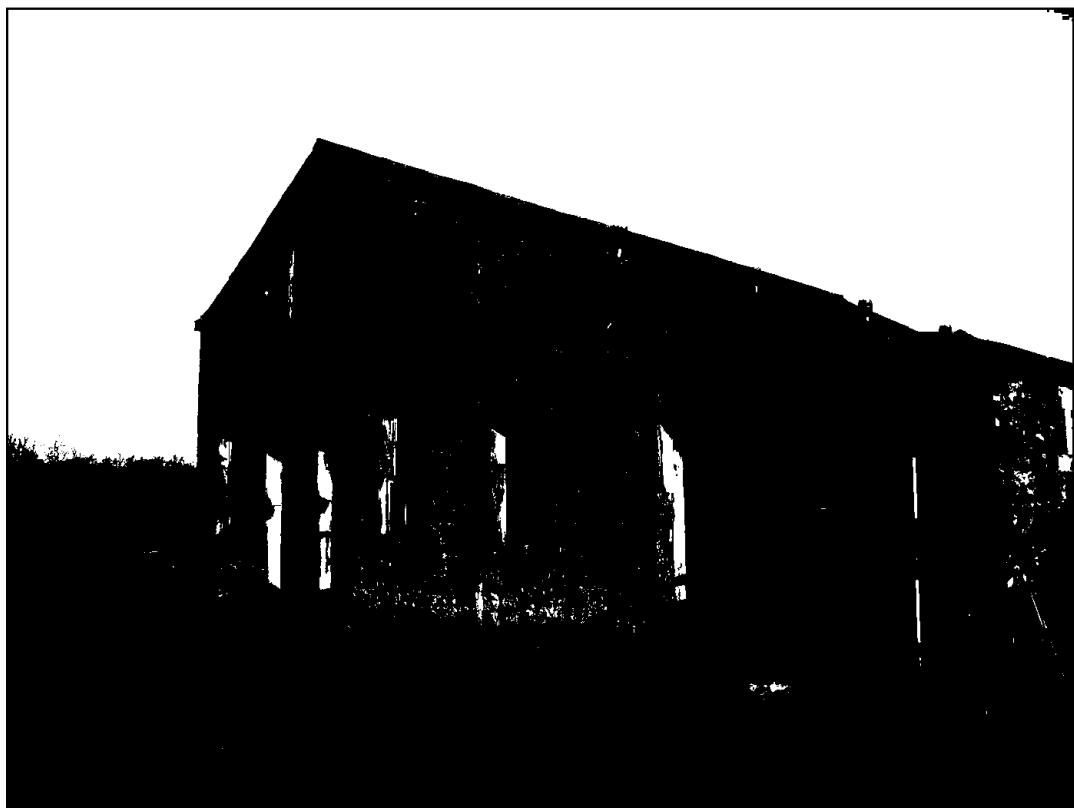


Plate 9: Southwest elevation



Plate 10: Southwest elevation of lean-to shippon extension



Plate 11: Detail of door jamb and quoins shown above



Plate 12: Junction between barn and extension to the right showing windows and surrounds

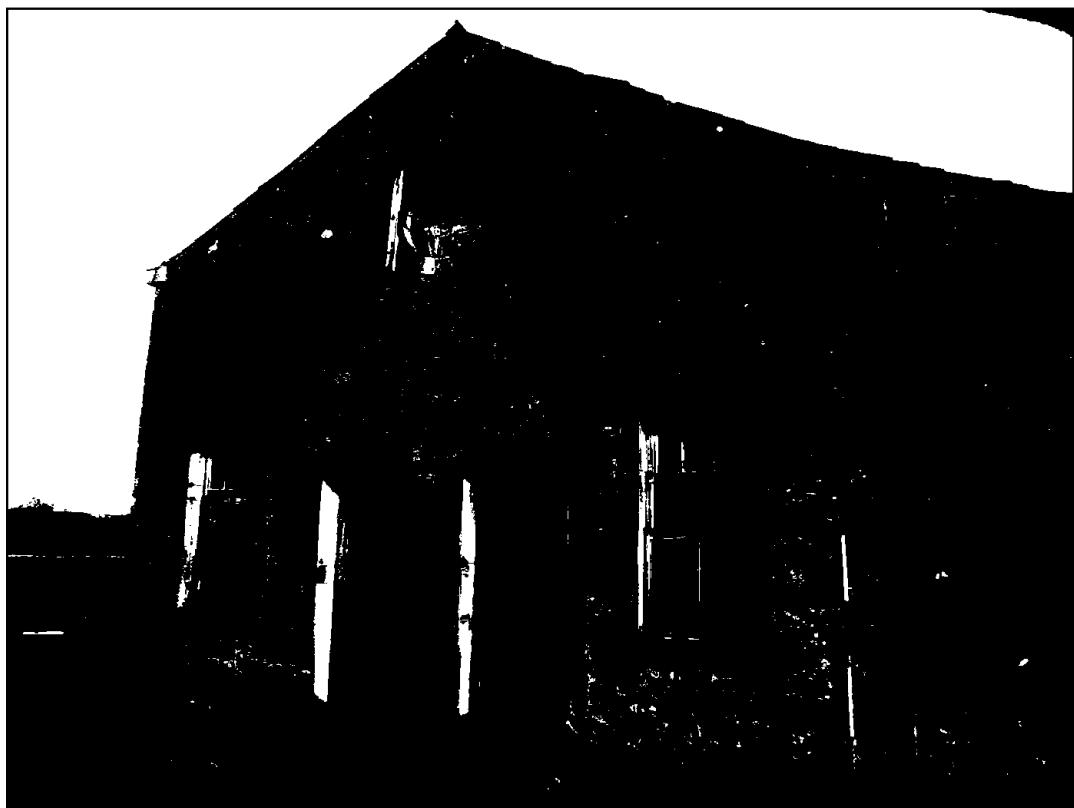


Plate 13: Southwest elevation of original threshing barn



Plate 14: Detail of doorways

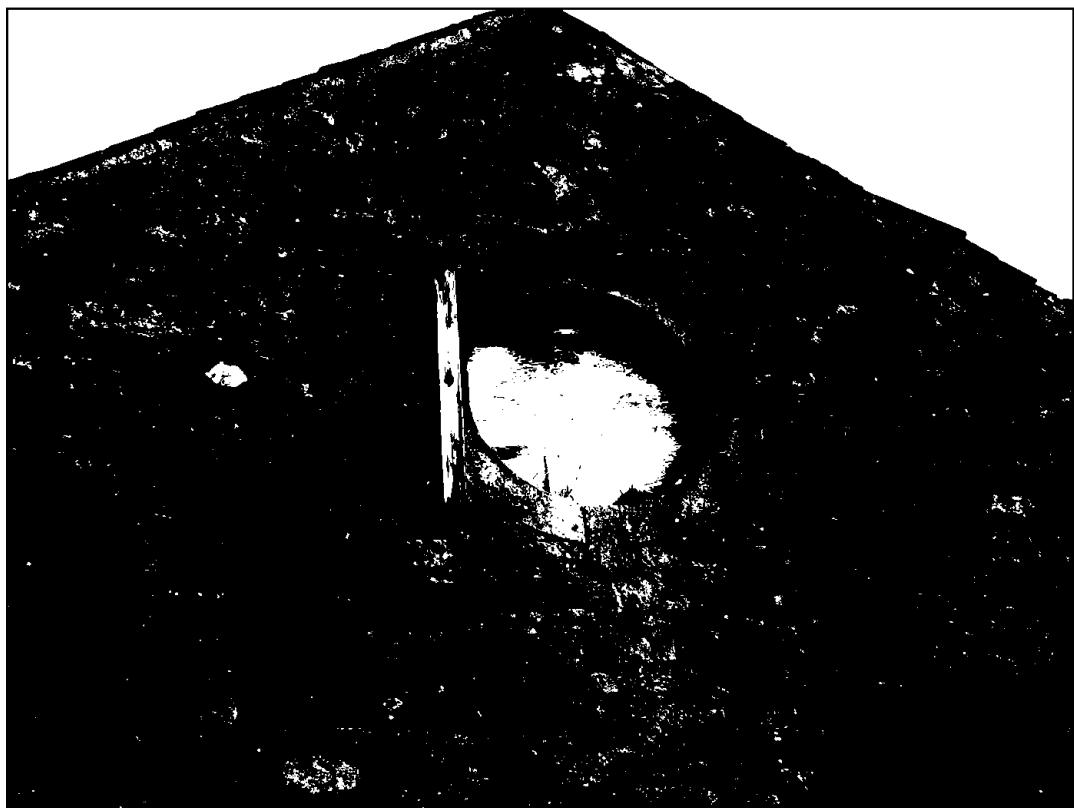


Plate 15: Circular pitching eye



Plate 16: Ventilation slots of ceramic pipe



Plate 17: Northwest elevation

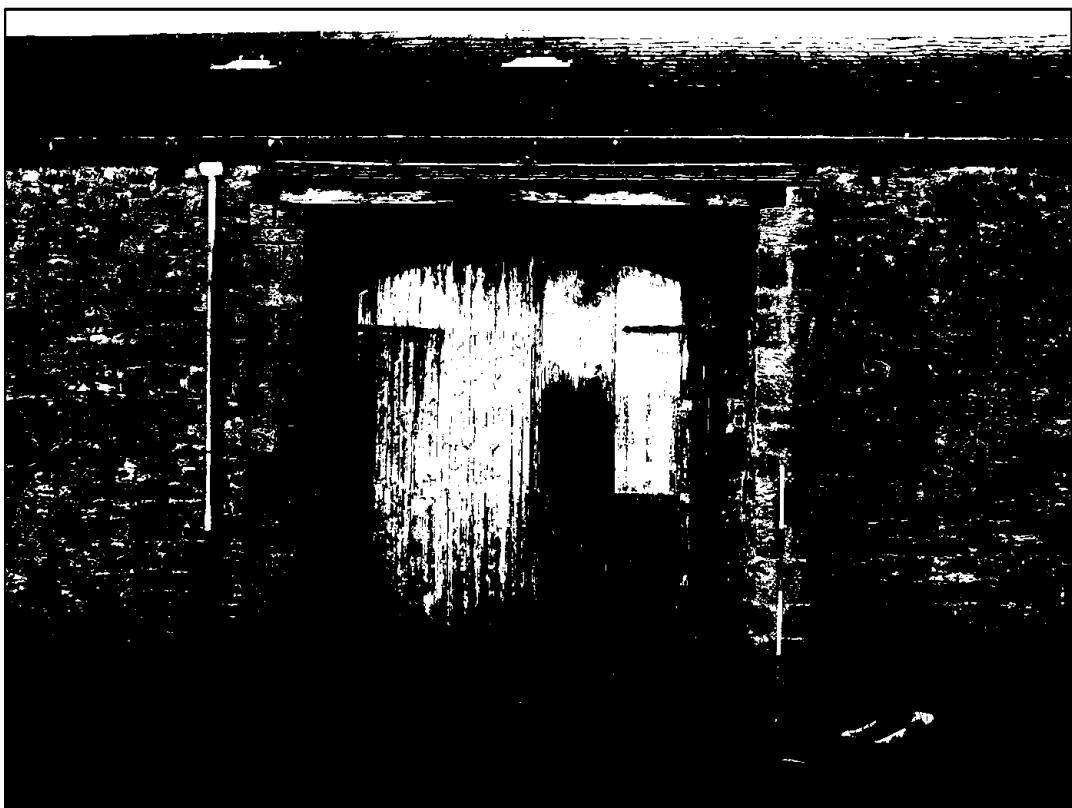


Plate 18: Barn door detail

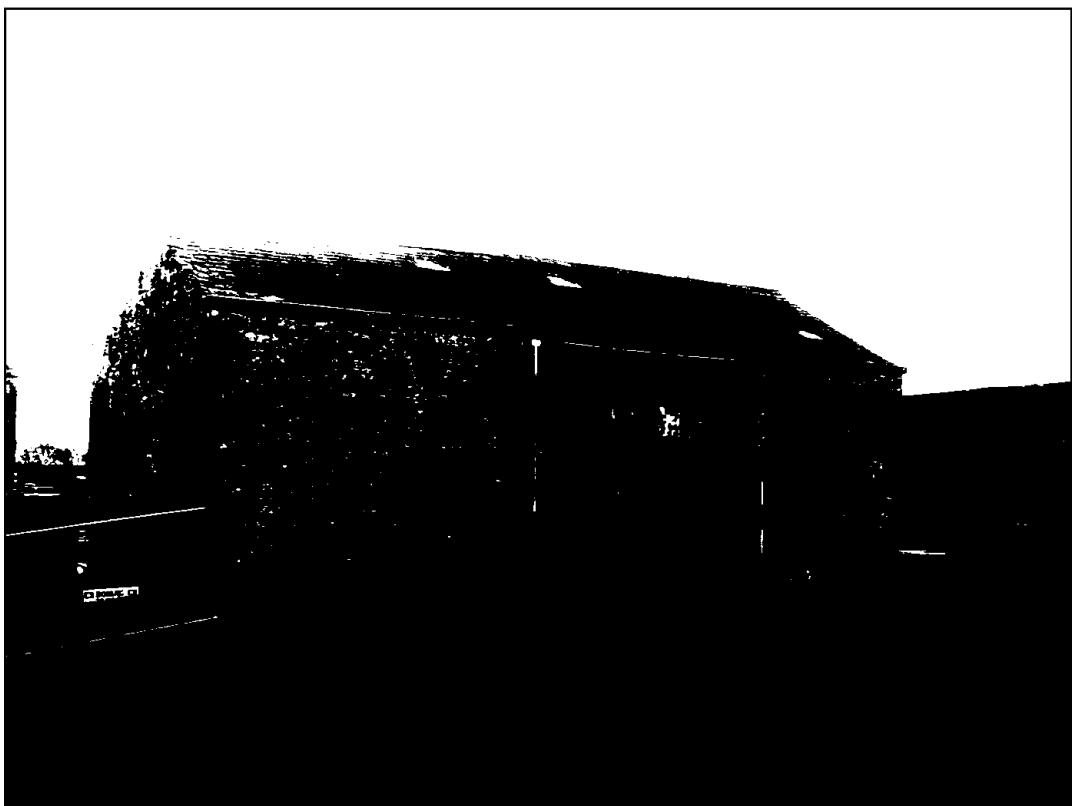


Plate 19: Northwest elevation

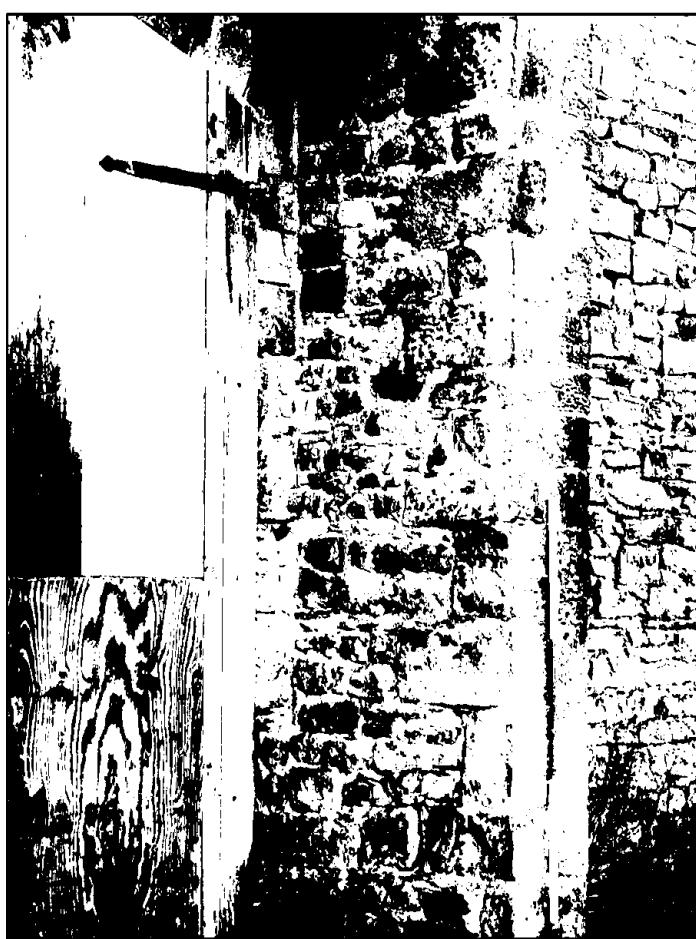


Plate 20: Porch jambs to barn door



Plate 21: Northeast elevation



Plate 22: Northeast gable of threshing barn



Plate 23: Ventilation slots of ceramic pipe



Plate 24: Northeast elevation of lean-to extension



Plate 25: Timber framed 9 light casement



Plate 26: Interior of lean-to shippon



Plate 27: Interior of lean-to shippon

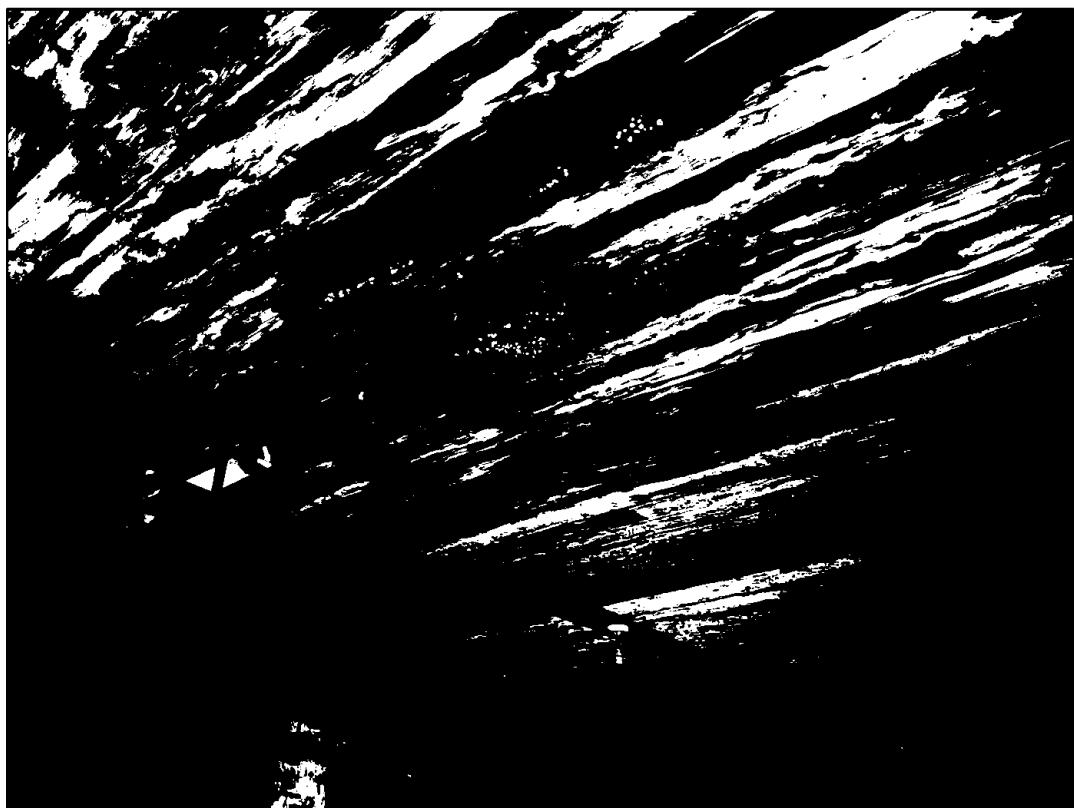


Plate 28: Timber boards to ceiling



Plate 29: Doorway at northern end of southeast wall

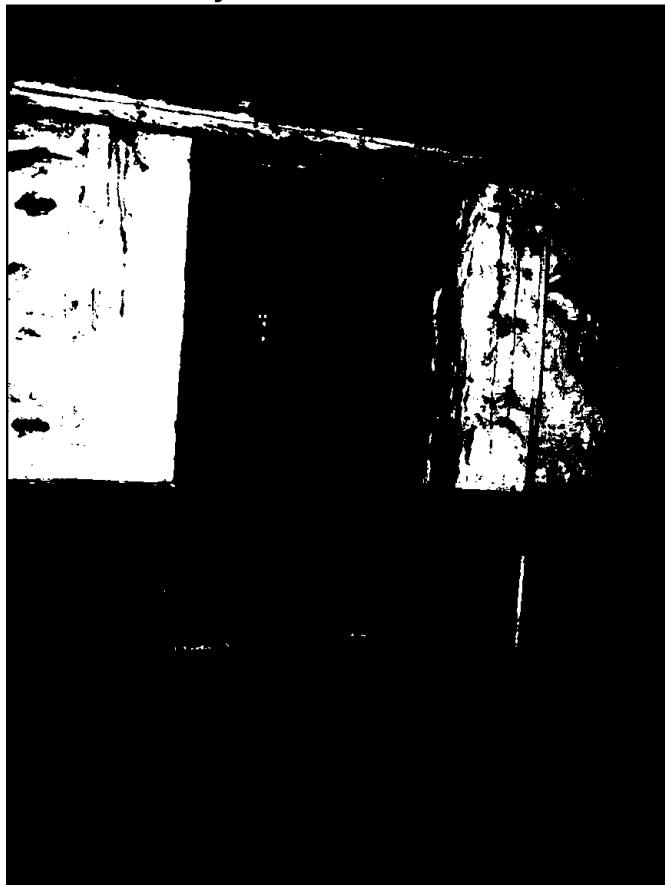


Plate 30: Window with shutter over



Plate 31: Boskin detail



Plate 32: Brick piers to western end of threshing barn wall



Plate 33: Winnowing door to threshing barn



Plate 34: Detail for brick and sandstone to door jamb



Plate 35: Modern timber roof structure over lean-to



Plate 36: Southern corner of threshing barn showing brick piers to the left



Plate 37: Doorway to southwest wall

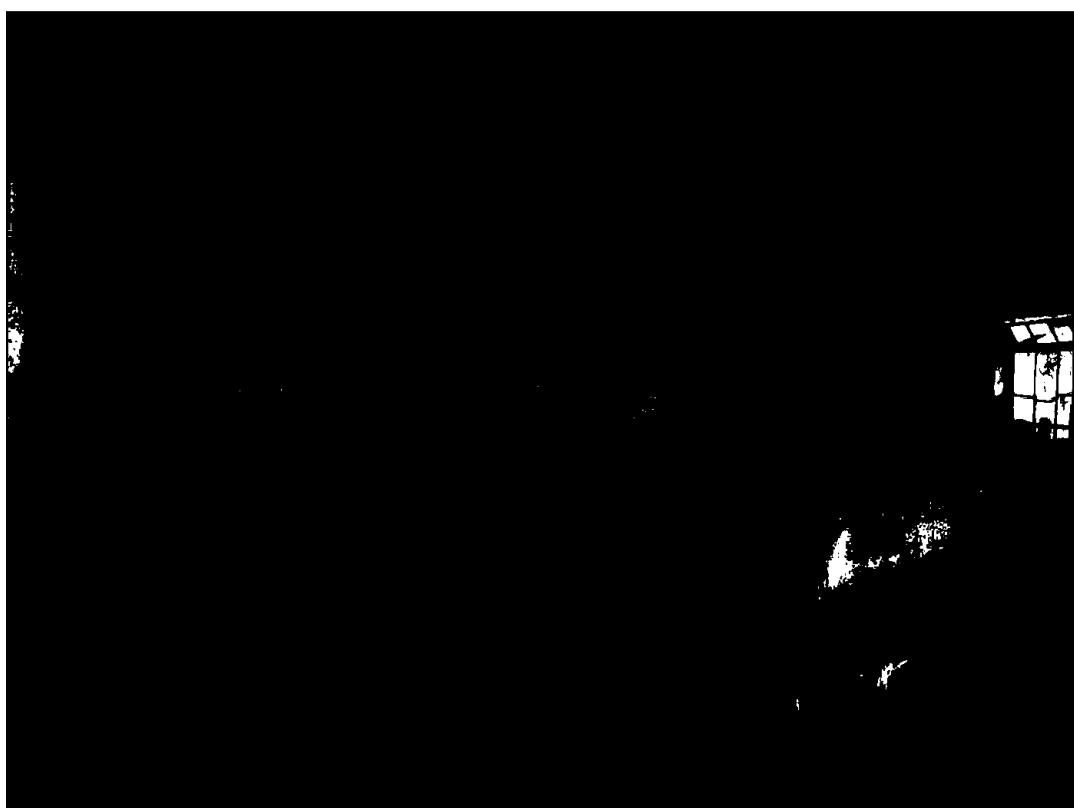


Plate 38: Shippion to south corner of threshing barn looking north



Plate 39: Modern timber ceiling over



Plate 40: Concrete floor and drainage channel



Plate 41: Interior of northern end of threshing barn

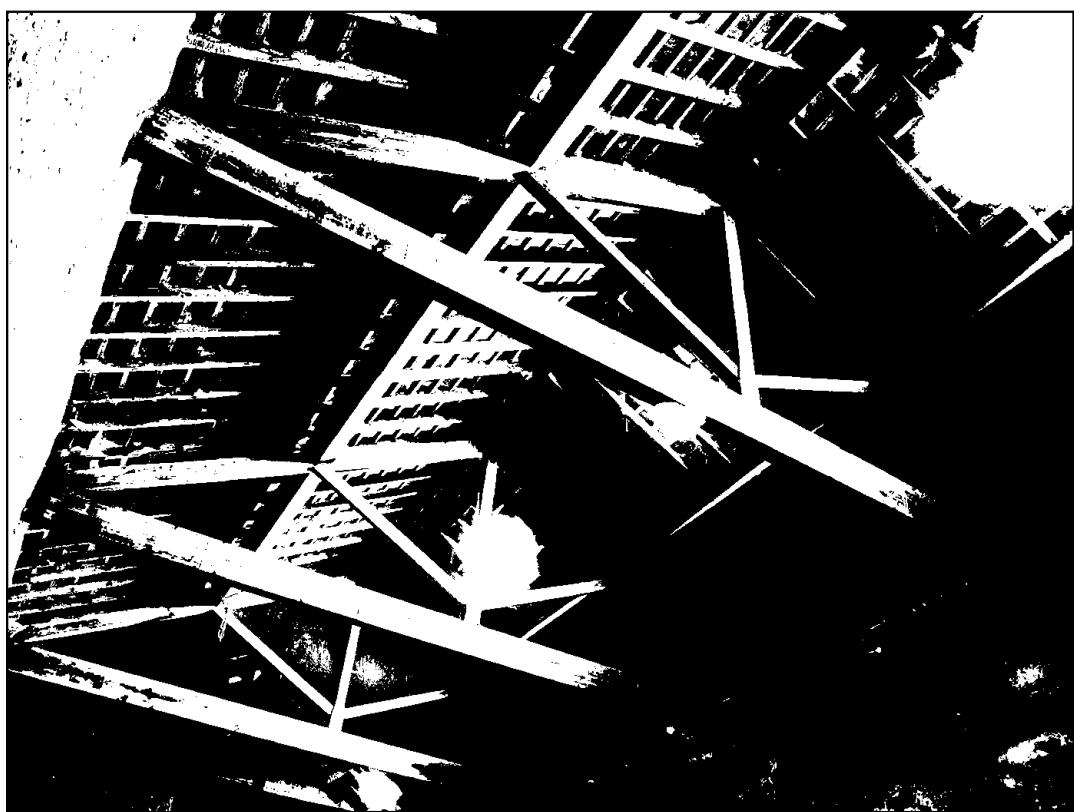


Plate 42: Machine cut timber king post trusses

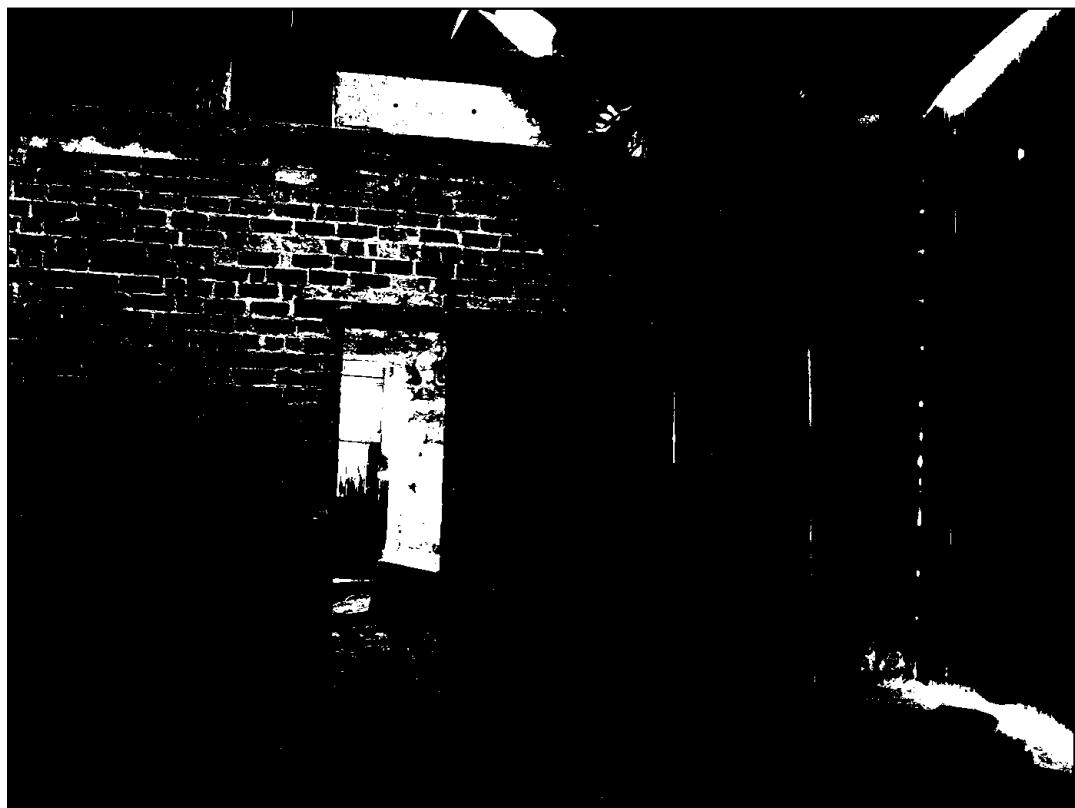


Plate 43: Inserted brick wall to southern end of threshing barn showing doorway and window to southwest shippion



Plate 44: Barn doors



Plate 45: Threshing barn looking north



Plate 46: Threshing barn showing winnowing door



Plate 47: Winnowing door



Plate 48: Small shippon to southwest corner



Plate 49: Timber bridle hooks



Plate 50: Small shippon to southwest corner



Plate 51: Machine cut timber ceiling



Plate 52: Storage area of threshing barn over southern shippings



Plate 53: Barn 2 northeast elevation



Plate 54: Northeast elevation of piggery



Plate 55: Northeast elevation of piggery



Plate 56: Northeast elevation



Plate 57: Northeast elevation



Plate 58: Southeast elevation



Plate 59: Window to poultry loft over piggery



Plate 60: Doorway and window detail



Plate 61: Southern end of southwest elevation



Plate 62: Detail of wall shown above

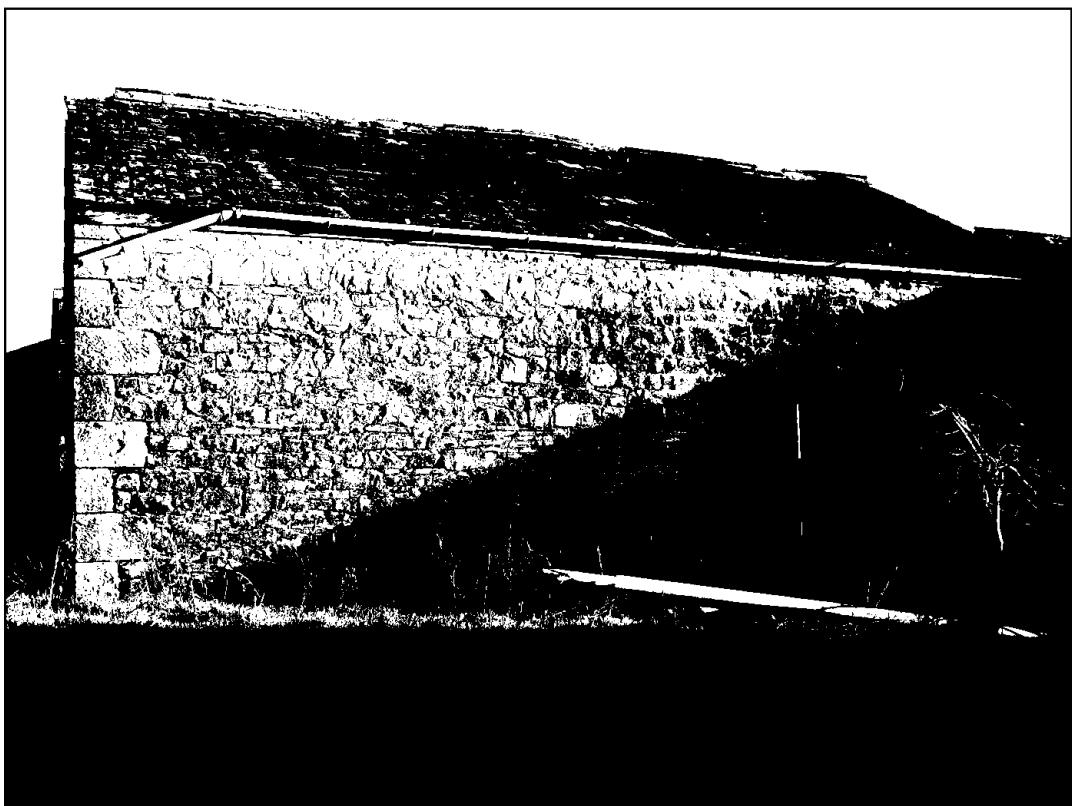


Plate 63: Northern end of southwest elevation



Plate 64: Detail of joist holes of removed lean-to



Plate 65: Southern end of northwest elevation

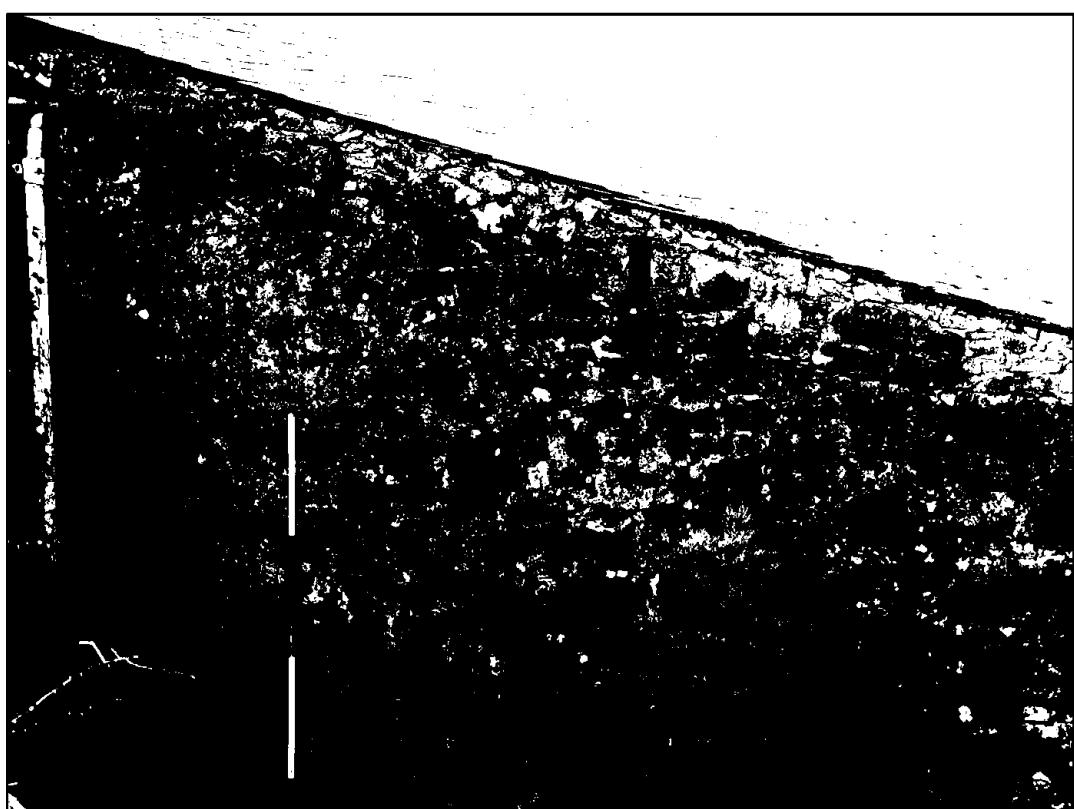


Plate 66: As above showing rebuilding to roof



Plate 67: Northwestern gable

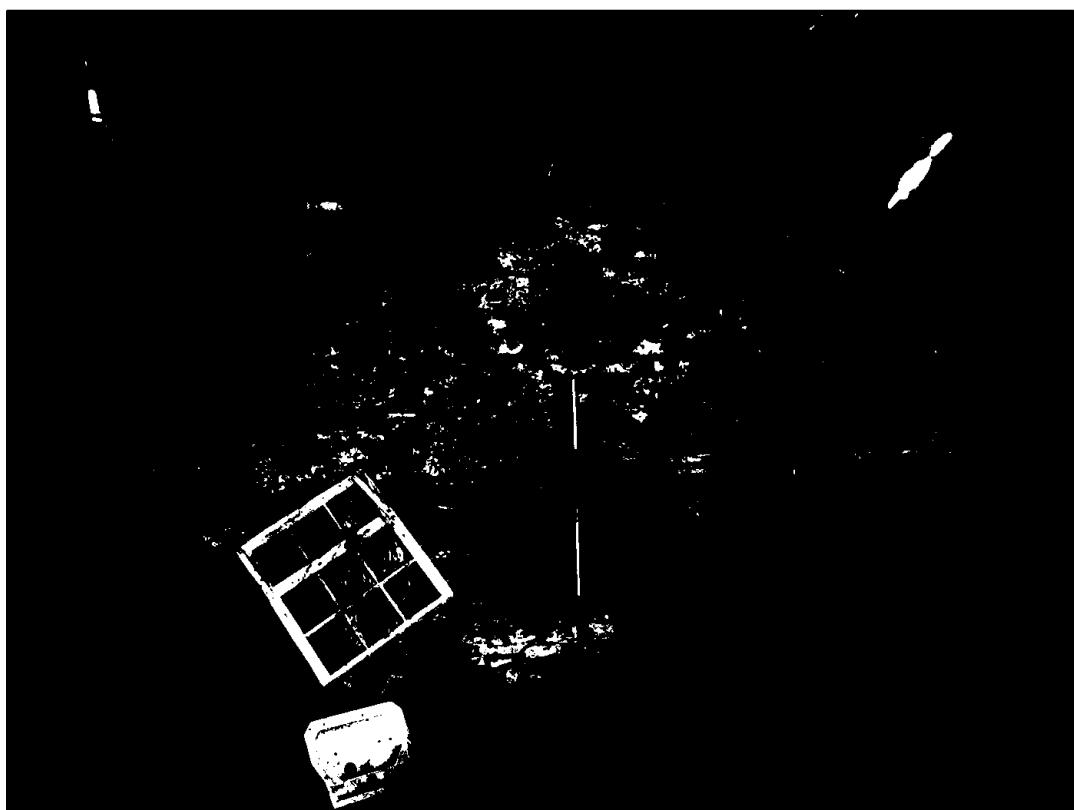


Plate 68: Northwestern room



Plate 69: Northwestern room showing door opening

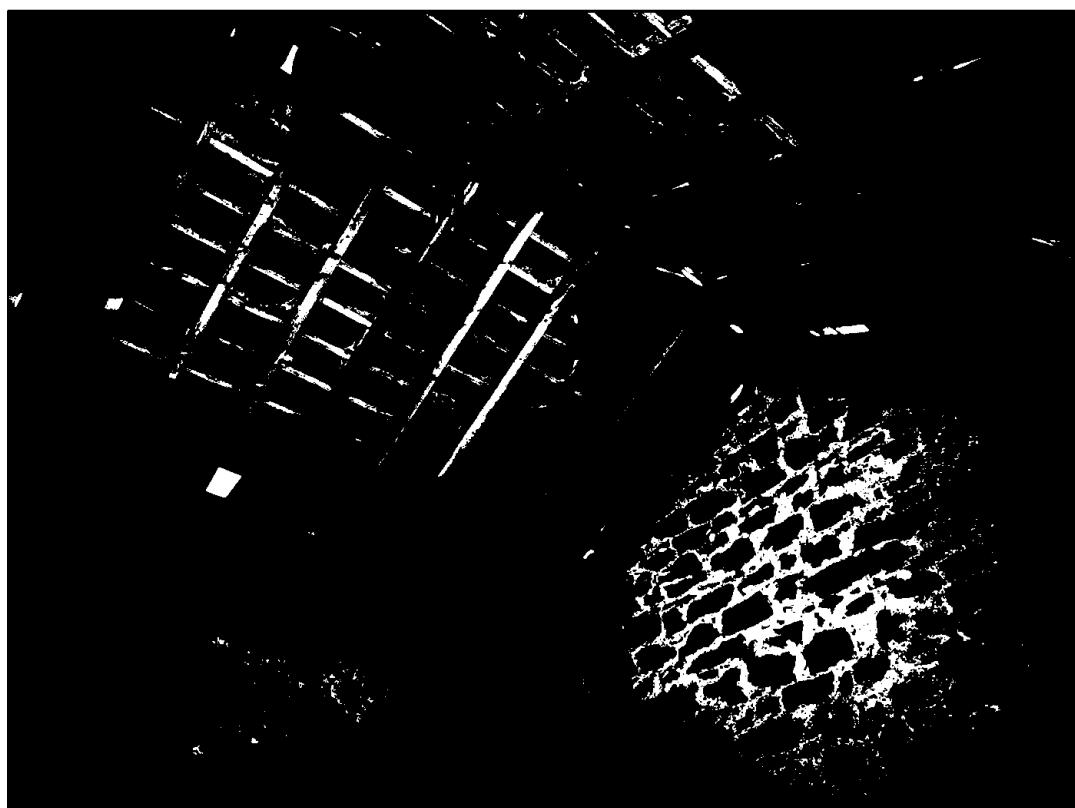


Plate 70: Modern roof timber details



Plate 71: iron pintel to door jamb

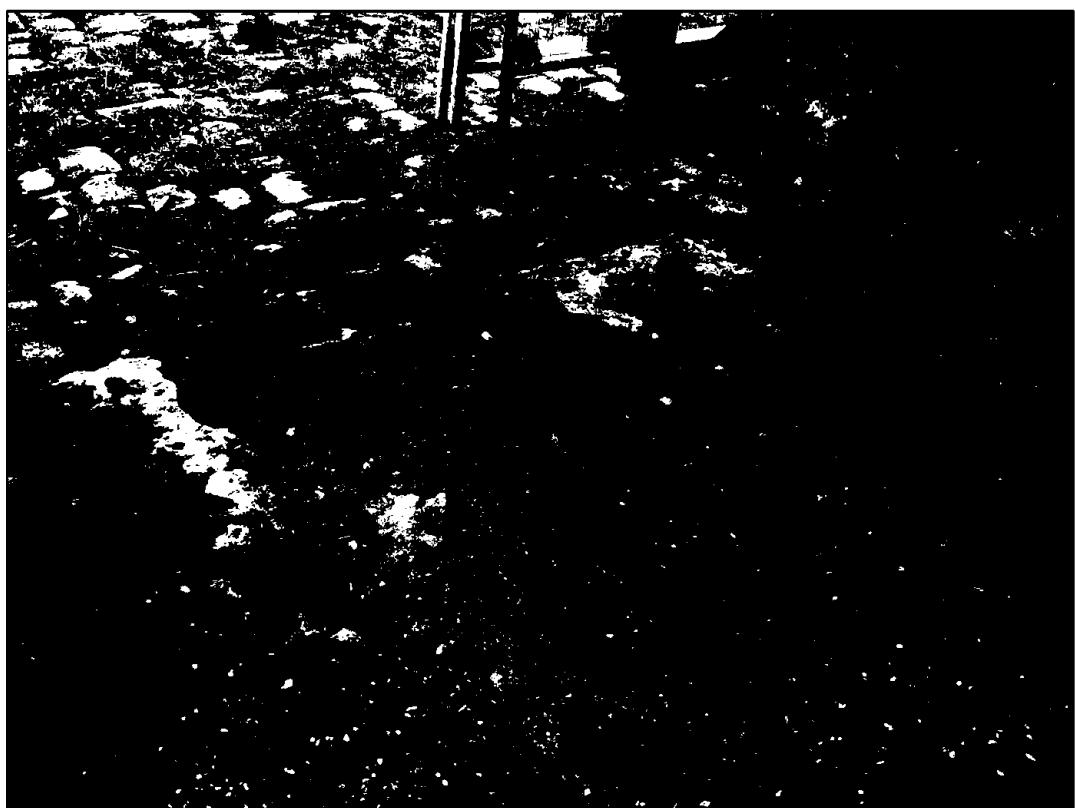


Plate 72: Flagged floor



Plate 73: Storage room to the southeast showing timber steps up to poultry loft



Plate 74: General shot of room



Plate 75: Modern timber roof structure

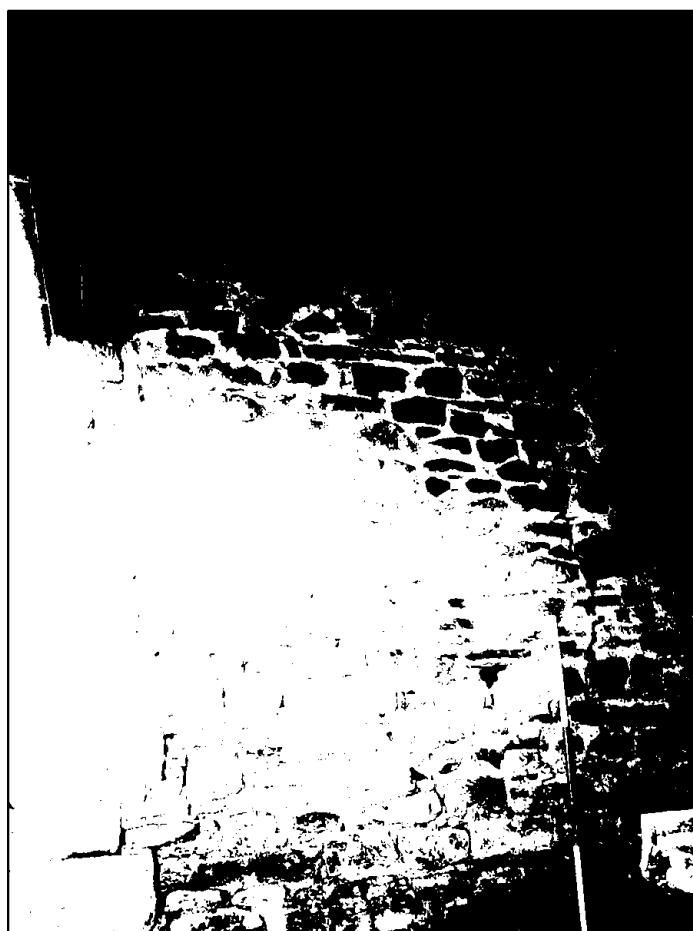


Plate 76: Wall detail showing crack to the right

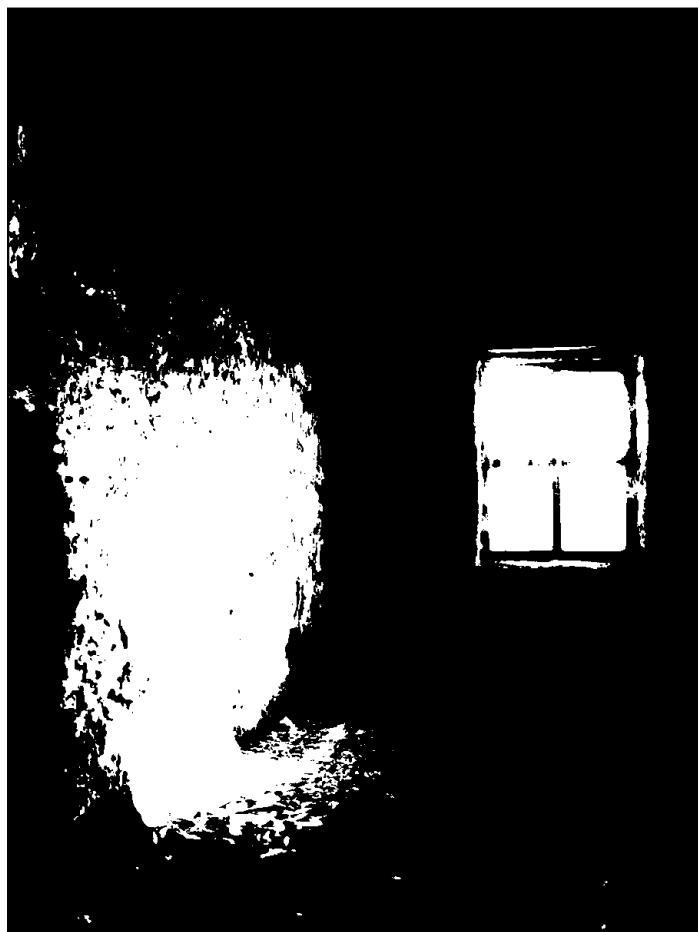


Plate 77: Poultry loft over piggery



Plate 78: Interior of piggery showing brick and stone walls



Plate 79: Interior of extension



Plate 80: As above showing doorway



Plate 81: Concrete and brick floor